"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cooler; scattered showers and thunderstorms; fresh south to west winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 17,028. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CE

GERMAN ULTIMATUM SENT TO VENEZUELA?

Payment of Interest on Award Said to Have Been Demanded.

MINISTER WILL WITHDRAW

Castro Must Comply by Thursday—No Serious Complications Apprehended by Washington Officials.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, July 31.—It is reported that Herr Pelldram, the German Minister at Caracas, has delivered an ultimatum demanding the immediate payment by the Venezuelan Government of the interest on the amount of the award to be paid to Germany as stipulated in the protocols signed by Herbert W. Bowen, representing Venezuela, in February, 1903.

If this demand is not complied with, the report says, the Minister will leave Caracas Aug. 4.

Washington View of Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—At a late hour to-night the officials of the State Department had received no official advices concerning the disturbing news from Venezuela. When the contents of the cable dispatch from Willemstad were communicated to Secretary Wilson as he was leaving the White House with Acting Secretary of State Loomis both expressed the opinion that neither Great Britain nor Germany would make a hostile demonstration against Venezuela without first communicating their intention of such action to the American Government.

This has not yet been done, but the Administration officials would not be surprised if German and British warships should be sent to Venezuelan waters for the moral effect it would have in inducing President Castro to pay the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, which blockaded Venezuela last year. There is absolutely no fear of a bombardment, and if the two European nations should contemplate such action this Government would take steps to prevent it.

Officials here were under the impression that Venezuela had already made some payments of the claims until the receipt of the cable dispatch to-night. It was agreed in the protocols drafted in Washington last year by Minister Bowen and the diplomatic representatives of the Governments having claims against Venezuela that 30 per cent. of the customs receipts at Porto Cabello and La Guayra should be set aside for payment of these claims, the funds to be placed in an English banking institution at Caracas, and held there until The Hague tribunal decided the question as to whether the three nations which blockaded Venezuela should receive preferential treatment. That tribunal held that those powers should be paid before claims of the other nations should be satisfied.

The protocol further provided that in the event of failure on the part of Venezuela to pay, the custom houses at Porto Cabello and La Guayra should be placed in charge of commissioners selected by the Belgian Government, and these commissioners should collect the receipts and pay the foreign nations the 30 per cent. agreed upon.

It is more than likely that the commissioners will be sent to Venezuela at once, and it would not be surprising if they should be escorted by German and British squadrons. It is believed the threat on the part of Germany to sever diplomatic relations with Venezuela is meant to bring Castro to terms.

Nations Incensed by Castro.

President Castro's action in interfering with foreign corporations presents a serious aspect and has aroused the ire of all the European nations involved. Diplomatic negotiations with Castro's Government mean nothing, and it may be necessary for the powers to make a show of force to secure decent treatment for foreign property rights in the volcanic republic.

The American Government would deplore any action looking to a hostile demonstration toward Venezuela, but at the same time it will accord the rights to all nations to protect the rights of their citizens in South and Central America. The presence of a hostile fleet would of course be a menace to the peace of the United States, and if the difficulty can be adjusted diplomatically the United States will lend its influence to accomplish such an end.

Whatever the outcome of the critical situation may be the United States will watch with jealous care to see that there is no infringement of the Monroe doctrine. It will be on its guard, and if it is necessary for the foreign powers to land marines it will be with the distinct understanding that they must retire when their mission is accomplished, and without the acquirement of one foot of soil on this continent.

The State Department has instructed Minister Bowen to protest against the high-handed proceedings of President Castro's Government in seizing the asphalt lakes, and instructed him to make an investigation into the alleged legal processes which preceded the seizure. When his investigation is completed this Government will take what action is necessary to protect the interests of the American citizens who own these fields.

History of the Trouble.

There have been no fewer than eight revolutions in Venezuela in the past five years, and claims for damages have accumulated. The presentation of these claims by France, Germany, and Great Britain had little effect. They ranged from seizures of shipping and ships' cargoes and destruction of foreign property during revolutions to non-payment of interest and principal on investments that had been made by foreign capitalists.

At the beginning of 1902 Castro's Foreign Secretary had filed away in his office great bundles of unsatisfied claims made principally on behalf of citizens of Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, although other countries were largely represented. When, late in the year, the crisis finally came, only Germany, Great Britain, and Italy went to the extreme of employing force. The German claims were almost entirely demands for money damages for property of German citizens destroyed during the revolutions or for payment for public works, principally railroads, in which German capital was largely invested.

Joint Naval Demonstration.

On Aug. 8 Germany suggested to Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, that Germany and Great Britain arrange for a naval demonstration off Venezuela. The naval plans of the powers were perfected on Dec. 7, when the British Minister, W. H. D. Haggard, and the German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, leaving the ultimatums of their respective countries with Castro's Foreign Minister, left Caracas for La Guayra, where each went on board a cruiser of his own nationality. The interests of the two Governments were intrusted to H. W. Bowen, the American Minister.

On Dec. 9 the allied naval forces seized four Venezuelan gunboats in the harbor of La Guayra and sunk all but one of them. On the same day the Venezuelan cruiser Bolivar waa seized at Trinidad. The result of the allies' action was that the whole country awakened to a newly discovered patriotism, and Castro issued a decree of amnesty to all his enemies and gave promise of immediate restoration of property. At the same time wholesale arrests were made of German and British residents in the cities. On demand of Minister Bowen they were released on the day following, with the explanation that the President had only wanted to put them in "a place of safety, away from the fury of the populace."

On Dec. 10 the allies instituted what was said to be a "peaceful blockade" along the entire coast. President Castro, after a long conference with Mr. Bowen on Dec. 13, was convinced of the hopelessness of defending himself, and requested Mr. Bowen to submit, through the State Department at Washington, a proposal to Great Britain and Germany for the settlement of the difficulties by arbitration.

Bombarded Fort and Custom House.

On the same day a Venezuelan mob pulled down the flag of the British steamer Topaze in the harbor of Puerto Cabello, as a result of which British and German cruisers got satisfaction by bombarding the fort and Custom House.

Finally the whole matter was submitted to The Hague Tribunal for settlement. By the provisions of the protocols, which required more than three weeks of constant negotiations, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy were to receive advance payments of £5,500 each, this amount to be paid Germany and Italy within sixty days from the date the protocols were signed.

The agreement as to the matter of paying the adjudicated claims of Germany was made with the understading that the sum of $340,000, representing those claims, would be liquidated in five equal installments of $68,000 each, payable on the 15th of each month beginning with March, 1903.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE AWARD.

American Umpire's Decision in Claims Brought by Italians.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Jackson S. Ralston of this city has just signed his final award as umpire of the Italian-Venezuelan Commission, and this completes the labors of all the recent Venezuelan mixed commissions. About 360 claims, aggregating $6,000,000, were filed with the Italian Commissioner, and the aggregate awards were about $600,000.

Many questions of double citizenship came before the commission, and the umpire held in all cases of difference between Venezuelan and Italian laws that the law of domicile of the claimants after the time of birth should control.

The largest claim was that of the Corvaia heirs for over $3,000,000. The original claimant was born in Sicily, but passed a large part of his life in Venezuela, acting abroad, however, at different periods in various capacities for that country. The umpire held that, according to the law of his native land, he had forfeited his original citizenship by his diplomatic employment, and his heirs therefore could not be heard before the Italian commission.

The question most debated before the commission was as to the responsibility of Venezuela for the acts of unsuccessful revolutionists. The umpire, following many precedents, held in a number of cases that such responsibility did not exist. In several cases Venezuela had collected a second time taxes once paid to a de facto revolutionary Government, but by the umpire's opinions such second payment was held illegal and refund was ordered.

BRITISH MINISTER PROTESTS.

Bondholders Want Venezuela to Restore Seized Asphalt Lake.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 31.—The British Minister at Caracas has strongly protested in the name of the English bondholders against the seizure by the Venezuelan Government of the asphalt lake at Guanaco, the property of the New York and Bermudez Aspbalt Company.

They maintain that the interests of the bondholders will be menaced unless the lake is immediately restored to the company.

RESCUE AT MANHATTAN.

Boy Swimmer, Seized with Cramps, Saved by Neighbor.

Samuel Storm, sixteen years of age, had a narrow escape from drowning at Manhattan Beach yesterday. He swam far out and up the beach until opposite the bulkhead in front of the Oriental Hotel, where he was seized with cramps and sank.

Louis Scharff, a neighbor of the boy in Brooklyn, went to his assistance and kept him afloat until help arrived. Storm was taken in the ambulance to the Emergency Hospital and late last night was sent home.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CHICAGO MEAT PLANTS OPERATED ON SUNDAY

Over 1,000 New Men Installed in Places of Strikers.

BY-PRODUCT PLANTS TO OPEN

Strike Leaders in Statement to the Public Blame Packers for the Trouble—Police and Mob Clash.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Notwithstanding that it was Sunday, all the meat plants were operated during the forenoon in order to get rid of the live stock that had been left over from last week. The remainder of the day was spent by the employers in installing over 1,000 new men in the strikers' places.

Among to-day's arrivals were many skilled laborers, something the packers have been sadly in need of ever since the strike started. The employers have experienced little difficulty in procuring all the unskilled men necessary to operate the plants to their full capacity, but there has been a decided scarcity of skilled workmen, and for this reason the by-products of all animals killed have gone to waste. Three of the firms announced to-night that they would be able to operate all the by-product plants by the end of the week.

The strike leaders spent the greater part of the day in preparing a statement to the public. In this statement the unionists explain their side of the controversy, declaring that it is the packers and not the men who are responsible for the present state of affairs in the packing industry. The public is asked to be patient with the men during the struggle for supremacy, it being declared by the union leaders that it would be impossible for the men to return to work under the conditions which existed before the strike was called, and that up to the present the packers have shown no disposition to treat the strikers in a fair manner. According to this statement the men will stay on strike until their unions are disrupted or until the packers surrender.

The police and a mob of strike sympathizers clashed to-night in the vicinity of the stock yards. The disturbance was caused by two non-union men who entered a saloon and asked for a drink where a crowd of the strikers' friends had congregated. When the bartender went to serve the strike breakers the other men in the place protested and a fight followed.

The place was attacked by the strikers and several hundred of their friends. It was necessary for the police to fire a volley from their revolvers over the heads of the rioters before they desisted in their attack.

VOTING HERE ON BEEF STRIKE.

No Action Until Thursday—Situation Explained at Meetings.

The following local unions of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers met yesterday to take a referendum vote on the question of a strike: Cattle Butchers' Union No. 5, Carriers' Local 256, Oleo Workers' Local 360, and Wool Workers' Union. It was said that the result of the vote would not be given out until it reaches the National officers now in New York.

Organizer H. L. Eichelberger said that there could not be a strike before Thursday.

Chairman Kennedy of the Advisory Board said last night that the officers of the union had explained the situation at all the meetings. One point, he said, which would influence the vote was that, in case of a strike in the plants of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef Companies, the plants would be closed, and the large independent companies who did their killing there would not be able to work. The union, he said, had no quarrel with independents.

ONE FORGERY DETECTED.

One Member Escapes, and Second Goes Back to Union Dime Bank.

Mrs. Jane Lecoq of 598 Tenth Avenue was arrested yesterday by Detectives Carey and Rheaume, charged with forging checks to the amount of $1,050, and was sent to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital. Her husband, Noel Lecoq, and Leon Ycre of 302 West Thirteenth Street also were arrested on a similar charge. Jules Grauby, a baker employed by a baking company at 302 West Thirteenth Street, was the complainant.

Grauby had an account with the Union Dime Savings Bank, at Thirty-second Street and Broadway, which was kept in the name of his wife, Noelie Grauby. About July, Mrs. Grauby sailed for Paris, and left her bankbook, showing that she had $1,050 on deposit, in a trunk in her rooms at the bakery where she and her husband were employed. Grauby missed the book about July 10, and reported its disappearance to his employers. When he called at the bank several days later he was informed that all the money had been withdrawn.

The bank officials told him that in the first week in July a man appeared with Mrs. Grauby's book and a draft for $1,050, which he wanted cashed. When the signature was compared with that of Mrs. Grauby on file at the bank it did not seem to correspond, and the teller refused to cash the draft. The man who prssented it then ran from the store, leaving the bank book behind. A man called at the bank several days later and said that his wife had lost her bank book. He represented himself as Grauby. The clerk told him he had the book, but refused to give it to Grauby until he brought an order from his wife. The man returned on the following day with an order for the bank book. As the signature on the order seemed to correspond with that on file at the bank it was given to him.

A man appeared soon afterward and presented for payment an order for $450. The signature seemed to be all right and the order was cashed. The same man later presented another order for $600, and that also was paid.

When Grauby reported the robbery to Inspector McClusky he said that the only person who knew where the bankbook was kept was Leon Ycre, the brother of his employer, and on Saturday afternoon Ycre was arrested. He was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and was held for further examination to-day.

The police say he made a confession to the effect that he had stolen the book; that Mrs. Lecoq had signed the orders, and that her husband, Noel Lecoq, had cashed them at the bank. He asserted that he knew only of the $450 order, of which he received $225, but did not know that an order for $600 had been preeented.

Detectives Carey and Rheaume went to Lecoq's house yesterday afternoon, and placed Mr. and Mrs. Lecoq under arrest. The woman was ill, and was sent to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital with her nine-day-old child.

When Lecoq was eearched at Police Headquarters $650 in bills, $40 in gold, a 100-franc note, and ticketa for Havre on the French liner Champagne, which sails next Saturday, were found in his pockets.

AUTO SERIOUSLY HURTS GIRL.

Car Hit Miss Tinns on Jersey Road—May Not Recover.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—Miss Jennie Tinns of Little Falls was seriously, perhaps fatally, hurt this afternoon on the Little Falls Turnpike, near Little Falls, by an automobile, which ran over her. She is in the General Hospital here, and the house surgeon does not extend much hope that she will survive. Frank Muller, who was chauffeur of the machine, a heavy touring car, is under arrest. In the car with him at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell of the Pierrepont House, New York, and Dr. Henry Wandless and Mrs. Wandless of New York.

They were on their way to the Bell country home at Pompton, and were bowling along at fair speed when three girls were sighted walking abreast in the roadway. The horn was sounded, but no attention was paid to it. Miller shut off the power and let the machine run along on its own momentum, and as he approached the girls again sounded the horn. The three girls looked around and started to run to the left side of the road, and as they did so Miller turned slightly to the right, and turned on the power. As he did this Jennie Tinns broke away from her companions and started toward the right side of the road.

Muller shut off his power, but the auto and the girl were headed for the same spot. He put on the brakes hard and swung his machine hard into the side of the road, and it went into the deep gully beside the road. As it swung around, the rear wheel caught Miss Tinns, and she was carried under the machine and pinned there.

Maggie Hizbrow and Jennie Marcell, who were Miss Tinns's companions, ran for help. Mr. Bell, Dr. Wandless, and Muller were not badly hurt, being saved from serious injury by being hurled against the hedge skirting the ditch. They aided Miss Tinns from under the machine. She was placed on board a trolley car, and brought to the hospital. Mrs. Bell had one of her legs cut.

Assistant Prosecutor Ralph Shaw lives not far from the scene of the accident, and was summoned. He caused the arrest of Muller, and held the automobile.

AUTO HORN SCARES HORSES.

Runabouts Collide in Central Park and Occupants Are Spilled Out.

Frightened at a blast from an automobile horn, two horses attached to light vehicles bolted last night in Central Park, and the two animals came together with such force that both were knocked down and the occupants of the vehicles were thrown out.

William H. McAlister of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street was driving north on the East Drive near One Hundred and Fourth Street and Jerome D. Melville of 65 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, was returning from the Speedway, going in the opposite direction.

Just as they were about to pass each other a chauffeur behind Mr. McAlister sounded his horn, and both horses bolted and collided. The runabouts were badly broken up. The automobilist made off at top speed.

Policeman Fisher picked up the men, and found that both had escaped with a few bruises. After they had exchanged cards they left for home on foot. The horses were stabled in the station-house overnight.

FOUR IN PLUNGING AUTO.

Lawyer Pressinger, Wife, and Friends Hurled Down Jersey Bank.

BELMAR, N. J., July 31.—A. Pressinger, a lawyer, of 95 Liberty Street, Manhattan; his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Currier of New York plunged down an embankment near Shark River in a speeding automobile this afternoon.

All were bruised and badly frightened, but none seriously hurt. They are staying at the Curlew Hotel at Allenhurst, and were making a trip along the coast when they met with the mishap.

Woman Hurt in Auto Smash.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 31.—In an automobile accident in Verona yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ferdinand Cimiotti of New York sustained a fracture of the arm. The automobile became fractious at the head of a steep incline, at the foot of which is a lake. Taking in the hazards the driver steered the big machine into the bank at the side of the road, but it was already going so fast that it struck the bank with considerable force and was overturned. The machine was wrecked. Mrs. Cimiotti's sister-in-law, who was with her, was slightly hurt.

BANDITS ROB PASSENGERS.

Also Dynamite Express Car of Train in Texas—Surrounded by a Posse.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—A train crew which has just arrived with a light engine from Santa Rosa reports that Rock Island Passenger Train No. 4, which left El Paso yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, was held up near Tucumcari, N. M., and robbed.

The passengers were lined up and their valuables taken from them, after which the express and mail cars were uncoupled from the train and run about two miles up the track and there dynamited and robbed.

DELHART, Texas, July 31.—Engineer G. E. Walker of the Rock Island passenger train which was held up last night about seventy miles west of Delhart, made the following statement:

"We made our regular stop at Logan, when my fireman and I were covered with guns in the hands of three masked men and ordered to move up. We obeyed, and stopped the train at the end of the switch. The robbers then made us uncouple the mail and express cars and run a short distance up the track, where they ordered us to stop again. Then they entered the exprssa car and attacked the through safe with explosives. They failed to open the safe, and, having used up their explosives, made off in the darkness. The local safe contained no money."

A posse from Delhart, headed by Sheriff Webb, hurried to the scene, and it is reported to-night that they have the robbers surrounded and expect to capture them.

CROWD SAW BEAR MANGLE BOY.

Animal in Trenton Park Caught Lad Through Bars of Cage.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Several hundred persons to-day saw a brown bear attempting to eat seven-year-old Robert Mayer at the bear pit in Cadwallader Park. The little fellow had ventured near the cage of the animal, and was caught and held by the beast putting its claws through the bars of the cage.

The animal tore off the shoe of his right foot and had sunk his teeth in the boy's leg before the chief of the park guards rescued the lad. The chief used his club on the animal and broke its hold on the boy. The little fellow was hurried to Mercer Hospital, where his injuries were found to be so severe that he will be lamed in all probability for life.

The mother of the boy was too terrified to scream, and after the lad had been rescued she fainted.

TEN PERSONS HURT IN BRONX TROLLEY CRASH

Head-On Collision in Webster Avenue—Three May Die.

MOTORMAN LOST CONTROL

Near-by Hotel Turned Into an Emergency Hospital—Both Cars Splintered for Half Their Length.

In a head-on collision between two trolley cars at Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Webster Avenue last night three persons were perhaps fatally injured and seven others were painfully hurt. The accident occurred about 11 o'clock, and was due to the fact that one of the motormen lost control of his car at a point that made the collision inevitable.

Those who were perhaps fatally hurt were:

JOHN HASSETT, a motorman, injured internally and left leg fractured.

MRS. IDA HELRITH of 84 Madison Street, a compound fracture of the skull and contusions about the body.

ANDREW JOHNSON, 696 Elton Avenue, fractured legs, scalp wounds, and internal injuries.

Those less seriously hurt were:

Mrs. VOOTH, 843 West End Avenue; scalp wounds.

JOHN LEONARD, 700 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; contusions of head and body.

CAROLINE BENJAMIN, 117 East Eighty-fourth Street; scalp wounds.

Mrs. J. SCAVETTI, 1,376 Brook Avenue; contusions of the face and head.

Mrs. McVICKER of Forty-third Street; cuts and bruises on the body.

Miss BROOKS of Yonkers; scalp wounds and bruises of the body.

WILLIAM FADER, Yonkers; contusions of leg and scalp wounds.

The collision occurred near the foot of a hill only a short distance from the switch where the cars are supposed to pass. Both cars, which were of the open kind, were proceedings at a rapid rate at the time. The south-bound car was the one that the motorman lost control of. Both cars for a distance of about half of their length were reduced to a mass of wreckage.

Near the scene of the accident is situated Becker's Hotel, and into that place the wounded were carried as quickly as possible and first aid to the injured was administered.

Dr. Herbert C. Pinckney of Woodlawn was the first physician to reach the scene, and promptly sent in a hurry call to the Fordham Hospital for ambulances. While waiting for them, assisted by Peter Mundy and John Cunnion, Dr. Pinckney did all that was possible to relieve the sufferings of the three who were seriously injured, while others did what they could for the less badly hurt.

In twelve minutes, according to the police, the first of the ambulances from Fordham Hospital arrived. It waa in charge of Dr. Charles Dolan. The patients in danger of death were placed in the ambulance and carried as fast as the horse would go to the hospital, where operations were performed. At a late hour last night it was said that little hope was entertained for their recovery.

The others which were injured were attended in the hotel by ambulance surgeons and neighborhood doctors. Although the physicians advised several of them to go to the hospital, they all refused, and were either sent home in cabs or the cars as soon as the tracks were cleared.

So great was the crowd that gathered at the point whre the collision occurred that the reserves from the Westfield Station had to be called out, but there was no disorder.

DEPORT AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

Canada Orders Them Out Under Cloak of Alien Labor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—The Canadian Government has begun deporting American civil engineers engaged in railroad construction in the Dominion. One of them, who proposes to bring the matter before the United States Government, was deported last week and arrived here yesterday. His story in his own words follows:

"Last Tuesday I was inspecting some work when a man rode up to me, and said he wanted me. I replied that he would have to be more explicit. He pulled a gun, and showed a police badge. Finding he was an officer of the law I accompanied him to Winnipeg, where I found I was ordered deported.

"I saw the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Northern, and he told me there was nothing for me to do but go, although the company intended to fight against the order, for they wanted American engineers.

The reason for the deporting, he alleges, is that American engineers are superior in ability and experience in railroad construction and soon jump into high positions. The deporting is done under the cloak of the alien labor law.

Chief Engineer McHenry of the Canadian Pacific is among those whom it is sought to remove.

WIFE IN HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

They Were Beating Their Way on Trains While Hunting Work.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 31.—Mrs. James Rusk, a daughter of Police Sergt. McGir of Paterson, N. J., was found in this city to-day, attired in one of her husband's old suits of clothes. She was accompanied by her husband.

They left Paterson last Tuesday night to go to Hornellsville, where Rusk expected to get work. Not having enough money to pay their fares, they decided to beat their way on a freight train. They got as far as Elmira, ascertained there was no work at Hornellsville, and then decided to return to Paterson.

During the day Mrs. Rusk wore her dresses. At nightfall she would go to some secluded spot and don her male attire, which consisted of a pair of old trousers, a sack coat, negligee shirt, and a slouch hat. The husband and wife were found sitting under a freight car in the railroad yards by Chief McCabe, and were brought to the police station. Mrs. Rusk is but twenty years old.

Say Burglar Is ex-Judge's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 31.—Two men who visited the burglar "Tracey" to-day said they knew him and that his father was formerly a Judge. A delegation of Spanish war veterans also visited him, and after satisfying themselves that he had fought in Cuba and China, offered to buy him an outfit of clothing and to engage counsel for him.

WARSHIPS LEAVE THE BALTIC.

Two Russian Cruisers and Two Torpedo Boats Traverse Great Belt.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—Two Russian cruisers and two torpedo boats have traversed the Great Belt, going northward.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The indications are that the Baltic squadron is on the eve of an important movement.

Nothing regarding this can be ascertained officially, but many of the officers have already bade farewell to their families and are holding themselves ready for instant service.

The Emperor had arranged to inspect the squadron, but his plan was given up owing to the assassination of M. de Plehve.

The Great Belt is a wide channel connecting the Baltic and the North Seas. A vessel going north would be going out of the Baltic.

COULDN'T LIVE ON $2 A MONTH.

Negro Preacher Chose Jail Rather Than Pay Wife $16 of $18 Salary.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—Because he could not see his way clear to living on $2 per month, after paying his wife and children $16 of his $18 monthly salary, the Rev. John Pryor, a negro evangelist, to-day went to jail to think it over.

Pryor returned from Jersey City some days ago and was arrested for desertion and non-support by his wife, Mattie Pryor. The evangelist told the Magistrate that he was paid $18 monthly at Jersey City and threw up his hands when ordered to arrange to pay his wife and children here $4 a week.

PATTISON CRITICALLY ILL.

Former Governor of Pennsylvania, Ill with Pneumonia, Suffers Set-Back.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Robert E. Pattison, former Governor of Pennsylvania; is critically ill with pneumonia. His condition at midnight was reported worse, and death is momentarily expected.

His physicians issued a bulletin to-night to the effect that the patient had collapsed, but had rallied again under artificial means of inducing respiration.

Mr. Pattison became ill on Monday. He was taken with a chill. Pneumonia developed next day, and the crisis was reached on Saturday. Since then he has continued to grow worse. For some months Mr. Pattison has been a sick man. The ordeal which he passed through as a member of the Committee on Resolutions at St. Louis broke him completely.

OPERATION ON MISS RITCHIE.

The Comic Opera Singer Is Suffering from Appendicitis.

Adele Ritchie, the comic opera singer, is to be operated upon for appendicitis at the sanitarium of Dr. W. Gill Wylie, 215 West Forty-third Street, on Tuesday next.

Miss Ritchie has been ill for some time at her Summer home, Siasconset, Nantucket. Although symptoms of appendicitis were apparent from the start, the physician attending her hoped to cure her by external treatment. Miss Ritchie experienced no relief, however, and yesterday she entered the Wylie sanitarium with a view of undergoing the operation. The operation is to be performed by Dr. Wylie and Dr. W. T. Bull.

The trouble comes at rather an inopportune time for Miss Ritchie, who is billed to appear in "Fantana," a new comic opera, under the management of the Shuberts, in September. Her managers, as well as Miss Ritchie herself, however, feel confident that she will recover in time to appear.

DOWIE'S COURTSHIP RULES.

High Priest of Zion City Lays Down the Law to Faithful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—"No young man may hereafter go out walking with a young woman after dark without the consent of her parents.

"The place to court is in the young woman's home, where the old folks are handy and can be asked the question.

"If any young man wishes to court a Zion young woman, he must first ask her parents, unless he is a robber."

These rules of courtship were to-day laid down by John Alexander Dowie, high priest of Zion City, in the course of a somewhat startling discourse delivered at the morning service to the faithful.

Incidentally Dowie explained the atmospheric conditions to his hearers. He declared that oppressive heat is due to the presence in the air, of "millons of little devils," sent by the evil one to annoy sinners.

Dr. Dowie admitted that some of the officers of Zion are using monsy which Zion has placed in their hands, and he said several may be taken for embezzlement. Detectives, he said, are watching them daily.

SHIP IN A MAGNETIC CLOUD.

Captain Tells Amazing Story—Everything Coated with Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—As the British ship Mohican made for the Delaware Breakwater to-day, according to the Captain and crew, it encountered a strange phenomenon, Capt. Urquhart says:

"I noticed a strange gray cloud at a distance, and watched it as it came near. The vessel and crew had a fiery coating before the sailors saw it. When they did see it, they rushed about the deck in consternation. I looked at the needle, and it was flying around like an electric fan.

"I ordered several of the crew to move the iron chains lying on the deck, thinking that it would divert their attention. But the sailors could not budge the chains, although they did not weigh more than seventy-five pounds. Everything was magnetized, and chains, bolts, spikes, and bars were as tight to the deck as if they had been riveted.

"The frightened sailors fell on the deck and prayed. The hair of our heads and beards stuck out like bristles. We noticed that it became difficult to move our arms and legs.

"Suddenly the cloud began to lift. The phosphorescent glow on the ship and crew began to fade. Gradually the magnetism of the steel died. At the same time the stiffness left our hair. In a few minutes the cloud had passed over the vessel, and we saw it move off over the sea."

TWO DAYS' BATTLE... RUSSIANS IN PE...

5,000 Men Covering Tashi... Chao Retreat Hard Pressed.

KUROPATKIN IN QUANDA...

If He Fights at Hai-Cheng the Ja... ese May Cut His Communi... cations Northward.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 1.—The ... spondent of The Daily Mail at Niu-Chw... in a dispatch dated July 31, says that ... has been heavy fighting for two days ... the marshes south of Hai-Cheng, du... the gradual retreat from Tashi-Chao ... 5,000 Russians forming the rear guard.

The correspondent says the peril of ... force increases daily.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 1.—... though public attention has been distra... from the events of the war during ... past week, first, because of the fe... international complications, and, seco... because of the assassination of ... Plehve, the situation at the front ... garded as critical.

The enveloping movement of the ... Japanese armies of Gens. Kuroki, ... and Oku around Gen. Kuropatkin's ... tion appears to be almost complete, ... extended line of the Japanese seems ... the only drawback to concerted actio...

It is realized here that the Russian ... eral must now either fight or withdra... whole army northward. He is being c... ly pressed at Hai-Cheng. Kuroki's ... ern column makes it extremely dang... for Kuropatkin to remain there, be... Kuroki might push through and cut ... railway communications to Liao-Ya...

While nothing is definitely known, ... are some unofficial indications that ... are rapidly maturing for either a battle ... retreat. For instance, the refusal to a... further press telegrams at Hai-Cheng ... shown by the fact that one of the ... spondents of The Associated Press is ... ride through to Mukden to file an acc... of the Tashi-Chao fight. This might be ... strued either as showing that prepara... are making for a retirement or tha... wires are very crowded incident to a ... centration at Hai-Cheng or Liao-Ya... Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, in a dis... the General Staff, dated July 31, sa...

"There has been no change in ... of the Manchurian army up to ... day. The Japanese are concen... strongly on our southern front."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIM...
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIM...

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTER...
THE FIELD, Friday, July 29.—The ... tion remains unchanged. There are ... sional affairs between patrols.

The enemy are entrenching them... extensively between here and a point ... miles west of the pass.

JAPANESE WON AGAINST OD...

Russians Had Great Natural and ... ficial Advantages at Tashi-Ch...

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIM...
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIM...

TOKIO, July 31.—Gen. Oku's de... report emphasizes the enormous ad... tage of the position occupied by the ... sians at Tashi-Chao.

The chain of hills forming the lin... their defenses commanded all the ... proaches from the south, and, more... furnished positions where their batte... though completely masked, searche... whole zone of the Japanese adv... whereas the Japanese guns ha... manoeuvre in full view and make... tions difficult to approach and of ... value when approached.

Hence, although Gen. Oku was ... pared to make heavy sacrifices to ... purpose of carrying home the atta... his right wing, and although the ... constituting the right wing showe... greatest bravery, it was impos... force the enemy's defenses at a ... point during the daylight, and alt... one column actually penetrated the ... sian line, it was unable to overco... difficulties of the ground and was ... pelled to retire before a counter-at... by a superior force.

The night attack, which was the ... resource in the circumstances, began ... 10 P. M. and finished at 3 A. M. ... the first and second lines of the ... ping-Ling defenses were forced.

In Gen. Oku's opinion the Ru... tended to make a decisive ... this naturally fine and ele... fied position, but, owing to the ... and successful night attack ... left wing, the situation of the ... rendered untenable.

The Ruesian officers captu... Gen. Kuropatkin was on ... that Gen. Sakharoff and ... eral were wounded. All ac... that the Rusaian casualities ... 2,000.

The Japanese had 146 m... cluding 10 officers, and 925 w... cluding 47 officers.

The Japanese press places the ... Tashi-Chao in the same ca... that of Nan-Shan. A frontal ... inevitable, and if Gen. Oku ... from the sacrifice must ... have resulted. The feature ...

...able was the night attack on a ... scale.

By The Associated Press.

PETERSBURG, July 31.—Gen. Sakharin a report to the General Staff, refers ...en. Oku's account of the battle of Ta...Chao, declaring that the Russian forces ...e not so large as Gen. Oku represented. ...ading:

"Our position was occupied solely with a ... to keeping the enemy in check and ... no idea of obstinately defending it. ...did not throw up any special defenses.

"We held all our positions against the ...panese attacks and then retired because ...e commanding officer did not deem it ...ossible to accept battle the following ...orning while defending a position with a ...ront of ten miles.

"The evacuation of our position was a complete surprise to the Japanese."

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

Statement of Refugees at Che-Foo Now Confirmed from Tokio.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 31.—The Naval Department publishes a telegram showing that Japanese torpedo boats and two gunboats attacked a squadron of Russian destroyers on July 24 in a bay east of Hsien-Dheng Promontory.

Three fish torpedoes were fired by the Japanese and were seen to explode, but fog concealed the results. Therefore the telegram was not published pending news from other quarters, which has now been received, and which indicates that three Russian destroyers were crippled or sunk.

Russian refugees arriving at Che-Foo on July 27 reported that the Lieutenant Burukoff and two other Russian destroyers had been torpedoed and sunk by the Japanese.

The Lieutenant Burukoff was the vessel which made more than one trip from Port Arthur to Niu-Chwang after the Russian stronghold had been cut off from communication with the outside world by land.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS HOME.

Japanese Squadron Looking for Them Never Sighted Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 31.—The Vladivostok squadron safely repassed Tsugaru Strait yesterday afternoon. The Japanese squadron on the lookout never sighted it. On their return journey the Russian vessels evidently steamed at full speed right out at sea, but passed Tsugaru Strait at 11 knots, evidently fearing mines, which, however, the Japanese are unwilling to lay in the fairway of trade.

By The Associated Press.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—The Tokio correspondent of the Zeitung says that the Vladivostok squadron has returned to Vladivostok.

RUSSIANS AGAIN ACCUSED.

Port Arthur Troops Said to Have Behaved with Shocking Brutality.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 31.—An official report of the army before Port Arthur states that during a fight on July 27, of which details are not given, the Russians behaved with shocking brutality, robbing and murdering the wounded and mutilating the dead.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, July 30, (Delayed.)—On entering Niu-Chwang the Japanese captured the Russians.

They gave three rubles to each of them, released them, and told them to tell the Russians that the Japanese never killed their prisoners.

FITTING OUT VOLUNTEER SHIPS.

Russia Preparing More Vessels in the Black Sea for Service.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEVASTOPOL, Wednesday, July 27.—Nothing is known here of the recall of the Smalensk and Petersburg, but, whatever Russia may propose to do in regard to those ships, there is no doubt that she is at the present moment fitting out other vessels of the same class for Government service.

The Tamhoff, the Kieff, the Vladimir, and the Voronej are all awaiting orders from St. Petersburg, while the fast two-funneled Saratoff, in many respects a better vessel of the Petersburg, is undergoing alterations with a view to her dispatch out of the Black Sea.

Among other things ammunition hoists and trolleys are being fitted on the Saratoff.

All the ships mentioned in the foregoing are vessels of the Volunteer Fleet.

The Voroney, Vladimir, and Kieff are of 6,000 tons each, and the Tamhoff is of 7,500 tons. The Saratoff is of 8,556 tons, but has much greater horse power than the other steamers. Her speed is 19 knots an hour.

SAYS AUTOS WERE RACING.

Going 30 Miles an Hour, Declares Policeman—Phinny Arrested.

Harry B. Phinny, President of the Standard Fashion Company, who lives at 301 West Ninety-second Street, was arrested yesterday while automobiling with his wife in Amsterdam Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street for exceeding the speed limit. Bicycle Policeman Kennison, detailed that Phinny and another automobilist who escaped, were racing up Amsterdam Avenue at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

Phinny was taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, where Mrs. Phinny pledged as bail for him a house in King's Bridge. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

SAVES THREE FROM DROWNING.

Lifeguard Pulls Boys from East River—Another Rescue.

Three small boys—Max Makofsky, Isaac Abramson, and Jacob Brown, all of 24 Manhattan Street—were swimming in the East River at the foot of Delancey Street when they got beyond his depth. His two companions tried to save him, and the three would in all prohability have been drowned but for the fact that Oscar Spencer of Bridgeport, Conn., who was standing on the dock, jumped in and swam out to them. He brought in Makofsky, then returned for Gordon, and finally brought out Brown.

The three boys were unconscious when they were lifted to the dock, but a rolling pin revived them.

Arnold John Corelia of 178 Chrystie Street was bathing at the foot of Stanton Street when he got beyond his depth. John Hoffman of 270 Water Street jumped in and swam to the dock with him.

PORT ARTHUR DEFENSES REPORTED CAPTURED

Japanese Are Said to Occupy All Surrounding Positions but One.

GREAT LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Russians in Stronghold Believe Oyama and a Japanese Siege Train Were Lost on Transports.

CHE-FOO, July 31.—A Japanese merchant has received word from a Chinese whom he trusts, to the effect that the Japanese have occupied every position surrounding the besieged fortress of Port Arthur, with the exception of Golden Hill.

The Chinese states that both sides suffered tremendous losses in the operations necessary to bring about this state of affairs.

The members of the Russian Intelligence Bureau here, while denying the report that Port Arthur has been captured, are inclined to believe the reports true to the extent that the Japanese have made great progress in their operations about the besieged fortress.

A party of Russian refugees expected here to-day has not as yet arrived.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 1.—There is no inclination here to doubt that there has been pretty severe fighting at the outer positions of Port Arthur, possibly accompanied by a bombardment from the sea, but it is not believed that the Japanese are yet ready to storm the fortress.

Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur, is relied on to put to sea if the condition of the fortress becomes deeperate.

While no definite information is obtainable, the report that ammunition is short at the fortress is considered by the public as the most disquieting feature of the situation there.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, July 31.—The Japanese newspapers publish a translation of the reply of the garrison of Port Arthur to a summons to enrrender sent by the Japanese.

The reply shows that the garrison believe that a Japanese siege train, together with Field Marshal Oyama and his staff, were sunk in the Hitachi Maru and the Sado Maru, and wholly disbelieve that any defeat of Gen. Kuropatkin has occurred.

RUSSIANS SLOW AND STUPID.

Opinion of Sir Ian Hamilton on the Battle of the Yalu.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Capt. H. C. Thacker, R. C. A., who is watching military affairs fairs in Japan on behalf of the Canadian Militia Department, sends to the department an interesting extract from a report by Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, giving an account of the battle of the Yalu. Gen. Hamilton says in part:

"I have spent the best part of two days on the battlefield and have never seen a stronger position than that from Chiulien-Cheng to Chokado, supposing always that it was to be held a outrance. If not to be so held, it had the disadvantage that it was a hard line to get away from, the lateral communications being difficult and there being only one road available for retreat. If, then, a retreat was in the programme it was essential it should have been thought out in all its deails and have begun in good time.

"In this connection it is probable that if say 2,000 Boers had held the line in question they would have inflicted upon the Japanese Army a considerably greater ides than they would suffer, and would have got away themselves with the loss of a few wagons and at the most 200 men.

"This is not to minimize the enterprise, courage, endurance, and mobility of the Japanese troops, but rather to show that the Russians, though courageous, must have been slow, stupid, and very badly handled, as well as probably over-confident on the occasion."

SMALLPOX NEAR HOSPITAL.

Four Patients Taken from East Fifty-first Street House.

From a house two doors west of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, and across the street from a hospital for children, four smallpox patients have been removed within a week.

The house is 157 East Fifty-first Street. It is occupied by Morris Weston, an actor, and his wife, who let out furnished rooms. Ten days ago Weston returned home from Kansas City. He became ill a day or two after, and a week ago was removed to North Brother Island, said to be suffering from smallpox. Three or four days later a second patient was taken, and yesterday two more were carried to the island hospital.

At 571 Lexington Avenue, on the corner of Fifty-first Street, is the Child's Hospital and Nursery. It extends back along the cross streets for a considerable distance, so that the infected house is opposite.

The police said they had nothing to do with the matter, and did not have the names of the patients taken away yesterday.

CHILD LABOR LAW EVADED.

Chicago Manufacturers Have Work Done by Children at Latters' Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Wholesale evasions of the new Child Lahor law by means of a subterfuge unforeseen by the framers of the statute have been brought to the attention of State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies.

Nearly one thousand Chicago children who were driven from the factories by the enforcement of the law are working at their old tasks in their own homes under conditions generally worse than those from which the law delivered them. The factory owners have transferred the box and paper bag and stamping machines to the homes.

Miss Ellen Lindstrom, business agent of the United Garment Workers, called attention to this etate of things. Inspector Davies delegated Deputy Samuel Rieger to make an investigation, but at the same time admitted he was unable to end the evil.

Heavy Copper Movement.

An exceptionally heavy east-bound movement of copper bullion originating at Pueblo and Leadville, Col., is reported by the trunk line railways, while the express companies are carrying silver bullion in quantities proportionate to the value of copper carried. About 60 per cent. of the material is consigned to domestic receivers at New York, while the balance is being exported to the Metalgeeellschaft at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. The Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, and New York Central are the railroads enjoying the most of the business, which moves under the through fifth-class rates of $1.07 a hundredweight from Puehlo and Denver to this city.

KILLED IN PISTOL PRACTICE.

Man Took a Nap Under a Bench on Which Target Was Placed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 31.—George Lawrence, sixty years old, of Baltimore, took a fatal nap under an old work bench in an unused power house this morning. He strolled into the place, stretched himself out on the floor, and was fast asleep when W. S. Powell and a companion entered and began some pistol practice at a target placed above the bench.

After the second shot the practice was brought to a sudden close by groans coming from under the bench. The marksmen investigated and found Lawrence writhing in pain from a wound in the abdomen. He was taken to the hospital, where he died. Powell was arrested but released under $500 bonds. The authorities believe the shooting was purely accidental.

MEGAPHONE'S NEW USE.

Shouters Bring Parents to Lost Children at Coney.

They have found a new use for the megaphone at one of the big Coney Island resorts, and through its medium a number of lost youngsters were quickly restored to anguished parents yesterday. As soon as a child was found wandering about alone it was taken to the Administration Building. The word was passed along to the different megaphone men who bawl out the merits of the various attractions.

"The parents of So-and-So," yell the megaphone men, "will find child at the Administration Building."

WILDCAT LOOSE, MAYBE.

Beast with Glowing Eyes Scares Bronx Park Watchman.

J. G. Veldern, a special night watchman in the Bronx Park, shortly before last midnight came face to face with an animal that resemhied a wild cat or leopard. It was dark, but Veldern says he could see the animal cruoch low as if to spring, and could see its eyes glowing in the darkness. Veldern drew his pistol quickly and fired twice in the direction of the animal. He does not know whether he hit it or not, for he turned and fled, stopping to look around now and then to see if the beast was following.

Valdern awakened Under Keepere Miles and Schiosser, and they started out with guns and lanterns to try to find the animal described by Veldern. The police of the Bronx Park Station were also notified, and the reserves were sent out with lanterns to search the park.

It was said at the Zoological Park that the keepers would have to wait until daylight before they could tell certainly if an animal had escaped forom one of the cages.

CHILD LONG UNDER CAR.

Wedged in Twenty Minutes, and Crowd Talked of Lynching.

Annie Weimann, three years of age, who lived at 896 Steinway Avenue, Astoria, Queens Borough, died in St. John's Hoepital in Long Island City last night from the effects of injuries she received ehortly after 6 o'clock, when she was struck by a trolley car of the New York and Queens County road in front of her home.

The child was wedged in the forward truck and the motorman did not dare move the car for fear that in doing so he might kill the child. Word was sent to the office in Long Island City and the wrecking car was sent out.

As soon as the accident occurred several of the passengers tried to raise the car and release the child, but they were unable to do eo. As each car came along the passengers got off, and there was talk of lynching the motorman.

The mother of the little girl saw the crowd gathered in front of her home, and was told that her daughter had been hurt. She became hysterical, and ran into the street crying to the crowd to "Save my poor child!" but they could do nothing until the arrival of the wrecking car. The child remained under the car for about twenty minutes, and when the wrecking car arrived the car was "jacked" up and the child released.

Neither the motorman nor the conductor on the car have been arrested, but the pooon the car has been arrested.

COTTON WORK IN GERMANY.

Active Strides Toward Manufacture—Model School at Gladbach.

Germany intends to take active strides forward in the manufacture of cotton goods, according to a recent Consular report to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. The new technical school, opened in 1901 at Gladbach, at a cost of nearly $150,000, surpassee, in eome respects, it is said, any school of the sort in England or the United States. It concentrates its energies upon the cotton processes and is divided into three separate sections—spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing. It le modern throughout, heing provided with the latest methods of heating and ventilation as well as electric lights.

In the spinning section courses are held for manufacturers, managers, and overseers. Students must not he under sixteen years of age and possese a good education. "Skill," says the report, "is the thing lacking, and that they are determined to acquire. We may expect to see the art of fine spinning mastered in Germany as other arts have been mastered—hy degrees."

The erection of workingmen's houses by a local building society at Gladbach is regarded as another sign of industrial enterprise. Most of these houses are two-etory detached buildings, accommodating four familiee. They are provided with gardens, and there is ample space about them. The annual rent is $38.98, or about 84 cents per week. The society gives the workingmen facilities for buying their houses, and many do so.

A conspicuous feature of Gladbach is its public hathing system. Bathing in Germany is ho longer regarded as proof of insanity, and while the daily hath is still exceptional in any clas of society, German workmen and factory hands are cleaner than our own, during the week, at least."

NATURAL INDIGO DISPLACED.

German Artificial Product Much Richer in Essential Qualities.

The use of natural indigo, which is most largely produced in British India, is steadily falling off before the general introduction of the German artificial product, which is much richer in indigotin, the essential quality which gives the dyestuff its value. Japan le one of the greatest users of indigo in the world, and the way in which the natural product is being displaced by the artificial subetitute is shown hy the statistics of her imports of the product, which are as follows:

	Quantity, Lbs.	Value.
BRITISH INDIA.		
1898	2,257,678	£215,414
1899	1,833,389	215,097
1900	1,768,453	242,910
1901	1,036,618	148,268
1902	942,842	120,872
DUTCH INDIES.		
1898	68,508	7,435
1899	387,507	65,797
1900	560,148	125,762
1901	433,245	86,468
1902	401,345	79,193
GERMANY.		
1898	817	83
1899	17,484	5,297
1900	41,196	11,871
1901	102,278	26,171
1902	431,193	101,784

One cause of this great falling off in the importation of natural indigo and corresponding gain in the use of the artificial product is the high duty levied by Japan on both articles without distinction. The Japanese duty on indigo is 12.953 yen per 100 kin on natural and artificial indigo alike, and when it is considered that the artificial product contains 98 per cent of indigotin against from 30 to 55 per cent. in the natural, it can be easily understood why the importation of the natural indigo is no longer profitable.

JAIL DELIVERY DUE TO TARDY POLICEMEN

Magistrate Crane Turns Loose Thirty-eight Prisoners.

LATE WITNESSES CENSURED

General Joy Among the Liberated Ones, and Trouble in Store for "Cops"—Pool Also Frees Captives.

Because the policemen who should have been present to prefer complaints were tardy, Magistrate Crane, sitting in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning discharged thirty-eight prisoners, men and women to their exceeding astonishment and unbounded joy.

That action of the Magistrate was the signal for a general celebration in and about the courtroom. The prisoners, who were charged with all kinds of minor offenses, were lined up in front of the bench in single file, and, as the court officer rapidly recorded their names, were told they were at liberty.

As they hurriedly took advantage of the leniency so unexpectedly shown them they were joined by the friends who had appeared to learn the disposal of their cases, and much confusion resulted in the rush for the exit.

In the disorder attendant upon the clearing of the court Harry Samuels, against whom a charge of burglary has been made, came very near obtaining liberty. Giving a fictitious name, and mumbling something about having "taken a little too much," this cunning youth was taking his departure when he was recognized by Court Officer James Foley. Foley seized him before he reached the door, and later he was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

Magistrate Crane reached the courtroom at 8:30 o'clock, and soon took his seat on the bench. He immediately instructed that the prisoners awaiting arraignment be brought out. Half a dozen policemen were ready to go on with their cases. It did not take long to dispose of the portion of the docket in which they were interested. Then came the calm before the storm.

The Magistrate remained in his seat, growing more and more impatient as the minutes passed. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour he called Foley.

"How many prisoners are there in the detention pen?" he demanded, and was informed that there were thirty-nine.

"Where are the officers in these cases?" the Magistrate asked. When there was no answer forthcoming the storm broke. It was then just 9:08 o'clock.

"Bring them all out," he ordered, and as fast as the names were written down the prisoners were freed.

Among the prisoners discharged was a tall man wearing a gray suit. He had been arrested Saturday night by Policeman Rath of the West Thirtieth Street Station on complaint of Michael Wasserman, a cahman, who said that the man had employed him to drive from the Waldorf-Astoria to a house in Fifth Avenue. A woman was with the man. Wasserman carried the couple to the address given, waited there for his "fares," and then started back to the hotel. On Twenty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, the woman jumped out of the cah and went away. When the time came to pay for the cab the man said he had no money.

When placed under arrest he gave his name as George B. Mecken and his address as 30 Lexington Avenue. Investigation showed he did not live there. When he faced the Magistrate neither the cabman nor the policeman was present, and, quietly voicing his thanks, he left the building.

An incident which created amusement among the spectators was the meeting of a woman who had heen arrested Saturday night and the policeman who had arrested her. The policeman was then on his way to appear against her. When he saw the woman in the full enjoyment of freedom he was dumfounded. At last he regained the power of speech.

"Look here," he almost shouted, "where are you going?"

"I'm going home, thank you," the woman replied. "Since you're so kind as to inquire, I feel at liberty to say that I've just heen discharged. Did you have a good sleep?"

The courtroom was ordered cleared at 9:20 o'clock. Magistrate Crane later explained his action. "Eight o'clock," he said, "is the hour for policemen to be in court and prepare their complaints, not 10 o'clock or 10:30. I hope that my action this morning will impress this fact on their minds."

When the attention of Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin Precinct was called to the action of Magistrate Crane, he said:

"I shall make a thorough investigation of the matter. It is an exceptional thing to occur in connection with prisoners from this etation, but I feel confident that I can account for several of my plain clothes men being slightly behind time. They work throughout the night Saturdays, and three or four of them work all night long. Kirk, Maguire, and Dockstader worked until nearly 5 o'clock this morning. But I am aware that this fact does not excuse them. If the Magistrate had asked Saturday night that the officers report unusually early this morning I would have had them all in court witnout any trouhle."

Deputy Commissioner Lindsley said in the afternoon that a rigid investigation would be made immediately. Charges would be preferred in every instance where any dereliction of duty was shown.

Magistrate Crane was not alone in ordering the discharge of prisoners yesterday morning because there were no policemen to appear against them. Magistrate Pool, sitting in the West Side Court, discharged half a dozen prisoners for the same reason.

THRASHED ALLEGED THIEF.

Williamsburg Police Had to Rescue Prisoner from Crowd.

Charles Jones, who lives at 339 Broadway, Williamsburg, was arrested last night charged with having attempted to rob Peter Gregory, sixty-five years old, of 146 North Sixth Street, Williamshurg, in Bedford Avenue.

While the two men were struggling, the aged man's cries for help were heard by a crowd of young men who were standing about a block away. They ran to the scene, and at once set upon Jones. They were administering a sound thrashing when a policeman arrived and rescued the man.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:30 A. M.—22 Fulton Market; Robert Yates; damage, $50.

3:20 A. M.—451 Grand Street; H. Greenberg; damage, $200.

4:20 A. M.—67 Lewis Street; Harry Zabar; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—202 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; S. Berman; damage trifling.

12:12 P. M.—2,053 Seventh Avenue; Annie Heiskell; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—106 East Nineteenth Street; Interborough Rapid Transit Company; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—113 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—128 East Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—68 Grove Street; Mr. Thurston; damage, $25.

7:20 P. M.—236 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Harris Hilderman; damage, $60.

7:30 P. M.—244 Bleecker Street; J. Rosenstein; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—3,933 Third Avenue; elevated structure; damage trifling.

DIAZ MAY COME HERE.

President of Mexico Talks of Visiting the United States.

MEXICO CITY, July 31.—Thomas N. MacAuley of New York, in the course of an interview with President Diaz, expressed the opinion that if President Diaz would visit the United States it would increase American interest in Mexico. In response, President Diaz said that he may visit the United States during the coming Winter.

This remark is taken to mean that General Diaz intends to take a relief from executive duties soon after the installation of Señor Coral in the Vice Presidency.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE.

5,657,577 Sightseers Have Paid Admission Since the Opening Day.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The statement of the recorded admissions for the week ending July 30 was given out by the World's Fair management to-night and shows an attendance during that period of 551,842 persons, a considerable gain over the record of 512,150 of the week previous.

Last week's attendance brings the grand total of admissions to the World's Fair since its opening up to 5,657,577, divided as follows: April, (one day,) 187,793; May, 20 days, 1,001,391; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 27 days, 2,343,557; grand total, 5,657,577.

CAUGHT UNDER HIS CANOE.

Braced Himself Against Swell That Tipped Him—Boy Rescuer.

Charles Morleck, thirty years old, of 429 East Fifty-first Street, was rescued from an overturned canoe in the North River, opposite Eighty-second Street, yeeterday afternoon by thirteen-year-old Peter Hogan of 430 West Thirty-first Street. The hoy went to the rescue of the man in a rowhoat, after Morleck had been capsized hy the swell of one of the Coney Island steamhoats.

Morleck's legs had been braced under a thwart of the canoe and held there until he was nearly drowned when young Hogan reached him. The hoy got hold of the man by the shoulder and pulled him half way into his own boat. Then, hy heating on the canoe with an oar he succeeded in releasing Morleck's legs.

CRUSHED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Man Caught Between Car and Platform is Killed.

Nichols Rugiero of 2,173 First Avenue was fatally cruehed laet evening between an elevated train and the platform at the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Station of the Second Avenue road.

Rugiero had left the train and started down the eteps, when he remembered that he had left a hundle in the car, and started back to get it. Just as he was about to step back on the train the signal to start was given and he fell between the fifth car and the platform. Two young men seized and held him until the train had passed. Then they pulled him to the platform.

The young men then returned to two young women who accompanied them, and the four mingled with a picnic crowd in Suizer's Harlem River Park.

The injured man was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Both legs had heen hroken below the knee, and he died in a ehort time.

SPANISH DON'S WIVES.

Police Trying to Find Out How Many Alleged Nobleman Married.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—According to information which has reached the police, "Don" Semah Osiel, the alleged bigamist, who was brought here from Brooklyn on requisition papers yeeterday, probahly will have more than two wives to testify against him when he appears in answer to the charge preferred against him hy Sadie Brandon of this city. Osiel, it is charged, married Miss Brandon on Aug. 14, 1899, and disappeared forty-eight hours after the ceremony. He is alleged to have taken $300 worth of the young woman's jewelry, beeides $140 borrowed from her father. At the time he posed as a Spanish nohleman awaiting remittances from his estate at home.

Osiel's marriage was published in a local paper, where it was seen by a relative of his first wife, who was then living in New York. Osiel was arrested as he was having his fortune told in Luna Park.

The police are busy investigating the report that the alleged bigamist has a third wife in St. Louis and a fourth one in New York.

ROOSEVELT BOYS SIGHTSEEING.

Visit World's Fair by Special Permit, Despite Sunday Closing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—By special permission the Roosevelt boys were permitted to visit the World's Fair to-day. They spent the afternoon in the Government Building.

Secretary Lawrence Graham, Government Commissioner, acted as their guide, and took the hoys through the Rough Riders' Department, where the President's sons searched for the likeness of their father in the picture showing the siege and attack on San Juan Hill. They devoted much time admiring the exhibit of rifles and uniforms, and had a lot of fun out of a topographical map in the War Department.

"It's the Philippines," said Theodore.

"Looks something like Cuha," commented his cousin, Alexander Russell.

Master Kermit was ready to call it a map of Oyster Bay, when another member of the party noticed its label and settled the controversy with "It's Fairfax County, Virginia, according to the sign."

Kermit was most interested in the naval exhibit. Theodore showed his knowledge of the coast defense guns by explaining the method of operation.

The boys took luncheon and dinner with Mr. Graham, and attended services at the First Presbyterian Church in the morning.

PECULIAR TEXTILE CENTRE.

Crefeld, Almost Isolated, Has Become "Lyons of Germany."

The most peculiar manufacturing town in the world, according to a recent Consular report, issued hy the Department of Commerce and Lahor at Washington, is Crefeld, in Germany. It is not favored by any natural resources, and is not, like many other manufacturing centres, situated on a great railway. It lies on the left side of the Rhine, although several miles from it, and is fifteen miles northwest of Dusseldorf, with which it is connected hy a light electric railroad running across a plain practically uninhabited.

Nevertheless, Crefeld is the Lyons of Germany, its great industry heing the manufacture of silks and velvets. The textile industry of the place did not assert itself until the seventeenth century, when the manufacture of linen was developed. Silk was introduced in the latter half of the same century. To-day mechanical power takes the place of the old hand looms, the number of the latter having heen 6,551 in 1901, as against 10,268 power looms.

The best-known institution in Crefeld, which attracts pupils from all over the world, is the Textile School. "Like all German educational institutions," says the report, "it does not try to cover too much ground—a mistake made hy some technical schools hoth in England and America—hut specializes in a well-defined direction. It aims at teaching the Crefeld industries, and it teaches them thoughly; but it also takes account of new branches and helps to encourage them. It has been invaluable in maintaining the reputation and industrial eficienoy of the town in the face of severe and increasing competition."

The report says that the curse of the place is the declining birth rate, characteristic of textile centres.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Personally-Conducted Tour

TO THE

YELLOWSTONE PARK
PACIFIC COAST and
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

ACCOUNT

Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LEAVES NEW YORK AUGUST 17, 1904

ROUND TRIP RATE - - $250

Covering every necessary expense for 34 days except hotel accommodations in San Francisco.

SPECIAL HIGH GRADE PULLMAN TRAIN.

Visiting Yellowstone Park, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, SanJose, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Denver and the World's Fair at St. Louis.

For detailed itineraries, apply to

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEORGE W. BOYD, Gen. Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Special Sale of Old Fashioned Blue and White Canton Tableware At a 20% Reduction

For One Week Only—In the Basement

Plates

6 inch, regular price 2.00 now 1.60 dz.
7½ " " " 3.25 " 2.60 "
9 " " " 4.00 " 3.20 "
10 " " " 6.00 " 4.80 "

Meat Dishes (Oblong Shape.)

10½ inch, regular price 60c., now 48c.
13 " " " 1.35 " 1.08
17 " " " 4.00 " 3.20
18 " " " 6.50 " 5.20
20 " " " 10.00 " 8.00

14 inch, with gravy well. Regular price 4.50, now 3.60.

Pitchers

2 qt., regular price 1.50, now 1.20
4 qt., " " 2.00 " 1.60

Coffee Cups and Saucers

Unhandled, reg. price 4.00, now 3.20 dz
Handled, " " 9.00, " 7.20 "

Covered Dishes (Square Shape.)

8½ inch, regular price 1.75, now 1.40
9½ " " " 2.00 " 1.60

Oval Shape.

9 inch, regular price 1.50, now 1.20
10½ " " " 2.00 " 1.60

Bakers (Oblong.)

9 inch, regular price 90c., now 72c.
10 " " " 1.15 " 92c.
11 " " " 1.50 " 1.20

Sauce Tureen (With Stand.)

Regular price 1.20, now 96c.

Pickle Dish (Leaf Shape.)

Small size, regular price 30c., now 24c.
Medium size, " " 45c., " 36c.
Large size, " " 60c., " 48c.

Coffee Pots

Large size, regular price 2.25 now 1.80

Tea Cups and Saucers

Unhandled, reg. price 3.00, now 2.40 dz
Handled, " " 6.00 " 4.80 "

Also a fine assortment of Sugars, Teapots, Odd Dishes, Fruit Baskets, Bowls, Etc., will be found on display.

Great Reductions on all Summer Home Furnishings.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

Absolutely Pure,

delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion.

No wonder

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

is "the favorite" everywhere.

HOT SAND SCORCHED CHILDREN

Peanut Man Had Put His Heater on the Ground.

Two little girls, Leah Mattern, eight years old, of 228 Kingsland Street, Brooklyn, and Anne Corcoran of, 250 Nassau Street, in the same horough, were hadly hurned through the carelessneee of a peanut vendor on the sand in front of the Concourse, at Coney Island, yesterday. The vendor had placed a charcoal hrazier in the sand and heated it red hot.

After he went away the children, who were running about barefooted, stepped into the hot sand, which had been heated for a wide radius around where the hurner had heen. Their feet were hadly hlistered. They were taken to the Emergency Hospital, where ointments were applied. Later they were taken home, hut it will he a long time before they can walk.

LION CRUSHES TAMER'S HAND.

Man May Lose It—Small Panic at Coney Show.

Capt. "Jack" Bonavita of the Bostock show is in the Emergency Hospital in Coney Island. The doctors there say that unless there is marked improvement in his condition they will to-day amputate his right hand. It was crushed hy one of the fiercest of his lione, Baltimore, during a new act which he was introducing last night. There was a panic in the place when the lion tamer was attacked, and hut for the promptnees of the attendants in clearing the place it might have had serious results. As it was, three women fainted.

Bonavita took six of the lions into the cage last night, instead of the usual twenty-seven, and started to put them through a new act. He has only just recovered from severe lacerations he received some days ago while he was putting some leopards through their paces. From the first the lions showed fight, and were wellnigh unmanageable. Bonavita persisted in his act, until finally Baltimore, who is very vicious when he gets ugly, jumped at the trainer and hore him to the wall of the cage.

Bonavita hammered the infuriated beast with an iron bar, but the lion leaped over this, and with one hlow of his enormous paw tore his trainer's right arm and crushed the bones in his hand. At this stage Bostock rushed into the cage, and Bonavita, with his free hand, fired a blank shot directly into the heast's face.

Bostock and the attendants with sharp pikes drove the animal off just in time to save Bonavita's life.

TRANSFORMATION TOO SUDDEN.

When Seedy Strangers Became Well Dressed, Observer Caused Arrests.

Richard Allen of 142 West Sixteenth Street was sitting on his etoop yesterday afternoon when he saw two seedy-looking men enter the boarding house at 136, where William Benson lives on the ground floor. An hour later two well-dressed men, smoking cigarettes, one flourishing a cane and the other an umbrella, emerged. Allen decided that they were the same men, and followed them to Sixth Avenue, where he told Policeman O'Connor, who arrested them.

The men were taken hack to the house, where Benson claimed the clothes the men wore, the cigarettes they were smoking, and the cane and umbrella they carried. A bundle of old clothes was found in the basement. The men were forced to trade new clothes for old, and then were locked up in the Tenderloin Station. They said they were John Fawcett of 327 West Twenty-sixth Street and James Connelly of 236 West Seventeenth Street. They said they were furniture movers, but were held as burglars.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The group of four buildings of the Ornamental Terra Cotta Works, owned by Conkling, Armstrong & Co., at Wissahickon Avenue and Bristol Street, this city, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $150,000, fully covered by insurance. The concern employed 290 men and had orders on hand to the amount of $500,000.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

Use Welchs Grape Juice freely. Keep it in the kitchen, on the sideboard and in the medicine chest. But the more you use it in the kitchen and as a beverage the less need of it in the medicine chest and the less need of other medicines.

Welchs Grape Juice makes people well and keeps people well. The dietetic and medicinal properties of the Concord Grape are unchanged in Welchs. The Grape Sugar has not been changed to alcohol as in wine.

Use Welchs Grape Juice as a table beverage. All will appreciate its deliciousness.

In ordering from your druggist or grocer specify Welchs, made by Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

CHASE MURDERERS TO SWAMP.

800 Men After Portage Highwaymen—One Fugitive Shot.

PORTAGE, Penn., July 31.—Pursued by 800 men, the three men who murdered Charles Hays, driver, and perhaps fatally wounded Patrick F. Campbell, paymaster for the Puritan Coal Company, about a mile south of this place yesterday morning, are hiding in Cedar Swamp, about seven miles from Portage, on the Bedford County line. One of the fugitives is wounded.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning Justice of the Peace McCartney of Beaverdale, a town about six miles to the sonth of Portage, noticed three men running across the road toward the swamp. McCartney called on his posse to hurry. They fired, and before reaching the swamp one of the fugitives fell. Another volley of shots rang out as the fallen man attempted to rise, and he stumhled again. His companions lifted him to his feet, and the three hurried into the swamp.

When Justice McCarthy and his posse arrived they saw a trail of hlood leading from where the man had fallen into the swamp. They lost the trail.

To-night in parties of about twenty the pursuing men are scattered out over the entire houndary of the Laurel thicket and swamp, which is twelve miles long and seven miles wide. Every minute signal shots are heard from different parts of the swamp. A system of signals has been arranged, so that none of the searchers will get lost and to enahle them to surround the fugitives when they are found.

Quarrel Ends in Shooting.

Tony Anthony, eighteen years old, and John Chaggino, twenty-seven years of age, both of 7 Marion Street, Long Island City, quarreled in front of their home last evening and started to fight. Chaggino was getting the worst of it when he drew a revolver and began to shoot. One shot entered Anthony's left breast, causing a serious wound. Anthony was taken to St. John's Hospital. Chaggino was locked up.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CZAR AT THE FUNERAL OF MINISTER PLEHVE

Highest Personages of the Empire Attend the Ceremony.

FOLLOW THE HEARSE ON FOOT

Body Buried Near That of M. Sipiaguine —Police Allege International Anarchist Plot.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The funeral of M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated on Thursday morning, took place to-day, and in every city and hamlet of this vast empire church bells were tolled and masses and prayers said for the repose of the soul of the murdered Minister.

The services here, which were according to the rites of the Orthodox Church, were of an impressive and imposing character. At 11 o'clock this morning high mass was said in the stately chapel adjoining the Ministry of the Interior. Emperor Nicholas and the Dowager Empress stood with the broken-hearted widow and the children of the Minister at the foot of a great mound of flowers, on which rested the casket.

To the right, on gold-embroidered cushions before a mass of wreaths banked to the ceiling, were ranged the decorations which had been won by the statesman during his notable career. To the left were the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and the officiating Bishops and priests in their gold-emblazoned vestments. A screen of flowers concealed the famous imperial boys' choir.

AMERICAN CHARGE PRESENT.

Among those present were other members of the imperial family, the foreign representatives, including Spencer Eddy, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy; Ministers of the empire, Generals, Admirals, nobles, Governors of distant provinces, like those of Astrakhan and Irkutsk—in fact, all high officialdom, not even omitting Genghiz Khan, a lineal descendant of the Napoleon of Asia, who is now a Major General in the Russian service.

The entire assemblage was in full uniform, and on the arm of each one present was a badge of mourning. All held lighted tapers throughout the service, and the air was heavy with the perfume of flowers and incense from the censers.

MME. DE PLEHVE FAINTS.

At the most solemn moment, when all knelt and many were affected to tears, the widow was overcome and fainted. The Emperor came to her assistance, and she was carried out by gentle hands.

The Emperor was visibly moved. Upon the conclusion of the mass he followed the casket, which was taken up on the shoulders of the Ministers and borne down the broad marble staircase to the street. There the funeral procession was formed, and the body was placed in a great white open hearze drawn by six coal-black horses, which were blanketed from their ears to their tails in sombre trappings. A black-garbed groom stood at each bridge, and in advance went sixteen similarly clad lantern bearers.

Behind the hearse walked the members of the Minister's family, and then came a long and distinguished body of mourners, it being the Russian custom to follow the dead to the grave on foot. The Emperor himself walked a short distance, but as the Novodevitch Monastery, where the burial took place, was over five miles away, and also because of the condition of the Empress, his Majesty soon entered his carriage and returned to the Peterhof Palace.

At the end of the procession came four white chariots filled with the floral offerings. The cortège proceeded slowly through the avenues and streets, preceded by a squad of mounted police, and passed within sight of the place where the tragedy occurred.

The sidewalks along the route were crowded, but lines of police kept the streets clear to the curbs. As the body passed every head was uncovered, and thousands crossed themselves.

The Monastery stands on a plain beyond the Narva Gates, and at these gates fully 50,000 persons were gathered.

After a burial service in the church the body was buried in the adjoining cemetery, where repose the remains of many of Russia's greatest men. The grave is within a stone's throw of that of M. Sipiaguine, who was M. de Plehve's predecessor, and who also fell by the hand of an assassin less than two years ago.

ASSASSIN REMOVED TO PRISON.

The murderer of M. de Plehve has been removed from the hospital to the Wyborgsky prison. The police know the alias under which he traveled, but say that they are not yet satisfied regarding his identity, and decline to reveal the alias on the ground that it might defeat the ends of justice.

There is no longer any doubt that the police for some time have had knowledge of the existence of a plot by a band of international Anarchists in Paris and Vienna. The leading conspirator, it is said, was a man whom the Russian Government tried to extradite from Paris last Autumn. Some of these conspirators arrived here a week ago, and the police thought that all of them had been taken into custody.

The far-reaching character of the machinery of the Ministry of the Interior and the urgent necessity for dealing with many pending matters render it imperative that the Emperor select a successor to M. de Plehve immediately, and it is considered certain that he will do so this week.

Influences hostile to M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers, in spite of his acknowledged great ability, and the general belief that he is the man for the position, seem to render his appointment increasingly improbable. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Governor General of Vilna, Grodno, and Kovno, is now prominently mentioned, together with M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice; Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, Governor General of Kieff, Podolia, and Volhynia, and Prince John Obolensky, Governor General of Finland.

FINNS BEING MADE TO SUFFER.

Four University Professors Exiled Since Bobrikoff's Murder.

HELSINGFORS, July 31.—The father of Eugen Schumann, the assassin of Gen. Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, has been sent to St. Petersburg under an escort of gendarmes.

Prof. Gummerus of the University of Finland has been exiled to Russia, being the fourth professor from that institution to be exiled since the murder of Gen. Bobrikoff.

Nothing is known here of Legio, the alleged name of the assassin of Minister de Plehve, though rumors are afloat that he was here three weeks ago.

TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

White Mountain Express Smashed Freight Cars to Pieces.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—It was twilight to-night before the wrecking crew had cleared the tracks of the Hartford Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the Cedar Hill freight yard at the point where the White Mountain Express ran into a freight train shortly before midnight last night.

The great weight of the engine, with the momentum of the heavy train behind it, explains why the passengers on the express escaped only with a shaking up, for the six freight cars which were "side-ripped," although heavily laden, were reduced to kindling.

The engine, badly damaged, was hurled down the embankment.

The body of Engineer James A. McIntosh was sent to New Rochelle, where a sister lives at 65 Lockwood Street.

At the New Haven Hospital to-night it was stated that Fireman Charles Fieleswers of New London was very low, and it was doubtful if he would survive the amputation of his right leg.

☞ Don't buy a single dollar's worth of furniture until you have inspected one entire floor filled with high grade, well made furniture, now on sale at the lowest prices ever quoted.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Our 6th semi-annual sale of furniture.





FIFTH FLOOR.

TO-DAY, August 1, at 8:30 sharp, we inaugurate the 6th semi-annual sale of household furniture—a sale that marks, without a shadow of a doubt, the lowest furniture prices of the year—a recognized saving event to which economically inclined housefurnishers turn twice yearly to supply their furniture needs. We store free of charge all furniture purchased during this sale until desired.

This sale has not a counterpart in America, because we do not sell cheap, shoddy furniture at any price—furniture whose usefulness and beauty ceases when the glitter and gloss is worn off. Every dollar's worth we sell must be fully up to Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard—made from carefully selected wood, and must possess stability and lasting worth—built to last a lifetime.

Of course you know that cheap furniture is dear at any price. As we said before, we do not sell that kind of furniture, but we do sell high class furniture as low, if not lower, than you can buy the admittedly lower grades for elsewhere.

The unprecedented bargain strength of this great twice yearly event lies in the fact that we placed with manufacturers during the dull months, when they were willing to accept barely enough to keep their organization intact, contracts for one hundred thousand dollars' worth of furniture for a little less than sixty-five thousand dollars—you receive the full benefit of this enormous saving.

We want you to bear in mind that all furniture looks well when it is new, but in the cheaper grades "time" reveals the unreliable character of the workmanship and materials, and you realize you have made a dear purchase at any price.

We repeat that our prices during this sale are lower than you'll ordinarily find the cheap, shoddy furniture—which we do not sell—priced at elsewhere.

Special—$1.65 for $2.50 dining chairs

Graceful and substantial—heavy oak frames—piano finish—shapely French legs—seats of serviceable, closely woven glazed cane—built for strength and beauty.

Armchairs to match.

50 6-p. Suites, like cut, value $99, at $55



$27.50 for $42 parlor suits.

Very new and artistic designs, strictly piano polished—mahogany finish—substantial frames—graceful and artistic—comfortable shaped backs—upholstered in newest effects in fine silk tapestry, damask and new two toned Verona velours—guaranteed workmanship—3 pieces—also a special in a $99 5-piece suit at..... $55

5 piece parlor suites.

$40 5-piece parlor suites, $30.
$55 5-piece parlor suites, $37.50
$57 5-piece parlor suites, $40.
$62 5-piece parlor suites, $50.
$99 5-piece parlor suites, $65.
$102 5-piece parlor suites, $65.
$105 5-piece parlor suites, $60.
$110 5-piece parlor suites, $80.
$115 5-piece parlor suites, $85.
$125 5-piece parlor suites, $95.
$135 5-piece parlor suites, $100.
$190 5-piece parlor suites, $120.

3 piece parlor suites.

$25 3-piece parlor suites, $16.50.
$28 3-piece parlor suites, $18.50.
$32 3-piece parlor suites, $20.00
$42 3-piece parlor suites, $27.50.
$48 3-piece parlor suites, $30.00.
$50 3-piece parlor suites, $37.50.
$55 3-piece parlor suites, $41.50.
$58 3-piece parlor suites, $44.00.
$65 3-piece parlor suites, $48.00.
$68 3-piece parlor suites, $54.00.
$75 3-piece parlor suites, $65.00.
$100 3-piece parlor suites, $75.00.

100 Sideboards, like cut, value $38, at $24.50



$24.50 for $38 sideboards.

Handsome solid oak—full 48 inches wide—a striking, highly finished piece of furniture—made especially to set off a dining room—2 top drawers—have curved fronts—one lined for silver—richly carved top supported by heavy uprights—extra large French bevel plate mirror—guaranteed construction—at..... 24.50

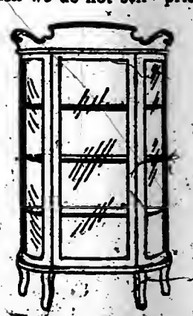
Couches.

$20 couches, $12.50
$22 couches, $15.00
$24 couches, $16.00
$25 couches, $18.75
$28 couches, $20.00
$29 couches, $22.00
$38 couches, $28.00
$42 couches, $31.50
$50 couches, $36.50
$56 couches, $42.00
$60 couches, $45.00
$90 couches, $67.50

Dressers.

$10.50 golden oak dressers, $6.75.
$12.50 golden oak dressers, $8.00.
$14 golden oak dressers, $10.00
$18.50 golden oak dressers, $14.00.
$28 oak & mahogany dressers, $16.50
$28 oak & mahogany dressers, $21.50
$34 oak & mahogany dressers, $25.00
$36 bird's-eye maple dresses, $27.50
$40 bird's-eye maple dressers, $31.00
$58 bird's-eye maple dressers, $45.00
$75 bird's-eye maple dressers, $58.00

85 China Closets, like cut, value $20, at $12.50



$12.50 for $20 china closets

made especially to our order—genuine golden oak—a very superior example of fine rubbed polish work—graceful and artistic round ends—dust proof—fitted door—3 polished adjustable shelves—heavy French legs—just the kind of furniture required to complete your dining room..... $12.50

China closets (golden oak).

$20 china closets, $12.50.
$22 china closets, $14.75.
$23 china closets, $17.50.
$28 china closets, $21.25.
$30.50 china closets, $23.00.
$36 china closets, $28.00.
$48 china closets, $37.00.
$60 china closets, $46.00.

China closets (mahogany).

$64 china closets, $48.00.
$76 china closets, $57.75.
$91 china closets, $68.25
$96 china closets, $72.00
$112 china closets, $84.50.
$116 china closets, $87.00.
$126 china closets, $94.50.
$152 china closets, $115.25.

Dining tables.

$7.50 golden oak table, $5.50.
$8.50 golden oak table, $6.50.
$13 golden oak table, $10.00.
$16 golden oak table, $12.50.
$19.50 golden oak table, 14.75.

75 Brass Beds, like cut, value $26, at $17.50.



$17.50 for $26 brass beds.

Just 50 at this price—elegance and stability are displayed in all fittings—exclusive designs—guaranteed to be the best high finished genuine brass, heavily coated with the very best durable French lacquer—all hand fitted joints—cannot work loose—full 1⅛ inch posts—heavy mounts and fillings—this is but an illustration of hundreds of other brass bed bargains we've carefully selected for this great sale—while they last the $25 beds are..... $17.50

Chiffoniers.

$6.50 golden oak chiffoniers, $4.25.
$7.25 golden oak chiffoniers, $5.75.
$9.50 golden oak chiffoniers, $7.25.
$12 golden oak chiffoniers, $9.25.
$13.50 golden oak chiffoniers, $10.50
$16 golden oak chiffoniers, $12.00.
$19 golden oak chiffoniers, $15.50.
$28 golden oak, mahogany and curly birch, $16.50.
$24 mahogany chiffoniers, $18.00.
$27 mahogany chiffoniers, $21.50.
$30 golden oak, mahogany and maple chiffoniers, $23.00.
$40 mahogany chiffoniers, $31.00.
$45 golden oak chiffoniers, $36.00.
$54 mahogany chiffoniers, $42.00.
$68 mahogany chiffoniers, $52.00.
$79 bird's-eye maple chiffoniers, $60.
$88 mahogany chiffoniers, $66.00.

150 Dressers, like cut, value $28, at $16.50



$16.50 for $28 dressers.

Also chiffoniers—excellent examples of fine workmanship—in selected golden oak and genuine mahogany. Some have the new serpentine fronts and shaped French legs—others are severely straight effects. Colonial styles—dust proof drawers and French bevel plate mirrors—oval or square—brass trimmings—just 150 at this price..... $16.50

Sideboards.

$20.75 golden oak sideboards, $14.00
$25 golden oak sideboards, $19.50
$38 golden oak sideboards, $31.00
$50 golden oak sideboards, $42.00
$65 Antwerp oak sideboards, $52.00
$50 Antwerp oak sideboards, $42
$36 weathered oak sideboards, $30.00
$56 weathered oak sideboards, $47.50
$48 mahogany sideboards, $41.00
$56 mahogany sideboards, $48.00
$58 mahogany sideboards, $50.50
$78 mahogany sideboards, $60.00
$121 mahogany sideboards, $94.00

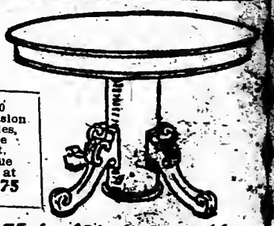
Dining tables.

$22 golden oak table, $17.00
$26 golden oak table, $19.50
$32 golden oak table, $24.00
$35 mahogany table, $27.50
$45 mahogany table, $36.00
$60 mahogany table, $45.00
$80 mahogany table, $65.00

Dining chairs.

$1.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $1.35.
$2.50 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $1.65.
$2.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $2.00.
$3.25 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $2.50.
$4.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $3.00.
Armchairs to match dining chairs.
$4.75 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $3.50.
$5.50 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $4.00.
$6.75 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $4.50.
$7.25 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $5.00.
Armchairs to match.

200 Extension Tables, like cut, value $21, at $14.75



$14.75 for $21 dining table

made from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—beautiful selected grain—smooth filling slides—superior rubbed polish finish—42 inch round top—fitted with deep moulded rim—very massive pedestal base—mounted with genuine hand carved arched feet—6 ft. extension—at..... $14.75

Brass beds.

$28 brass beds, $19.50.
$26 brass beds, $17.50.
$35 brass beds, $22.00.
$38.50 brass beds, $27.50.
$40 brass beds, $29.50.
$57 brass beds, $35.00.
$55 brass beds, $38.50.
$58 brass beds, $44.00.
$68 brass beds, $53.00.
$78 brass beds, $69.00.
$85 brass beds, $76.00.
$102 brass beds, $82.50.

Enamel beds.

$3.75 beds, $2.50
$5.25 beds, $4.75
$6.75 beds, $5.00
$8.00 beds, $6.00
$10.00 beds, $7.50
$11.00 beds, $8.25
$12.50 beds, $9.25
$14.00 beds, $10.50
$14.50 beds, $10.75
$18.00 beds, $13.50
$18.75 beds, $14.25

Semi-annual sale of carpets and rugs

WE know these prices are so much lower than you'd naturally expect to find them that of themselves they cannot convince you of the fact that they represent the very latest designs for Autumn and Winter, as well as the highest standard of quality found in carpets and rugs. So we're going to give you a little inside information. Order your carpets before the RUSH is on.

75c. Brussels carpet, 59c

There's a time of year when the season is dull for the manufacturer. Orders are light, but his organization is at stake and he must keep his force of experts at work. It is then that we place our orders, and in consequence are granted a concession—usually one-third; as in this case. That's why we offer you these high qualities at ⅓ less than you'd pay elsewhere, and if you'll come and inspect them we'll guarantee they'll substantiate every claim we've made.

Third Floor.

55c. cork linoleum, 29c

Make your selections now and save a third. We'll keep them and have them ready to lay at a moment's notice when you're prepared. It will pay you to come miles for these great bargains.

49c. FOR 70c. TAPESTRY Brussels carpet—for rooms, halls and stairs.

59c. FOR 75c. EXTRA SUPER ingrain carpets, all wool.

59c. FOR 75c. TAPESTRY Brussels carpet—for rooms, halls and stairs.

79c. FOR 95c. WOOL VELvet carpets, with and without borders—also for halls and stairs.

97c. FOR $1.25 TO $1.50 Axminster carpets—extra high pile and close weave—large range of patterns.

89c. SQ. YD. FOR $1.50 genuine inlaid linoleum—colors go through—for hotels, offices and public places—also for private houses—full rolls.

69c. SQ. YD. FOR $1.50 linoleums—cut lengths of the above.

49c. AND 59c. SQ. YD. for 75c. and 90c. genuine cork linoleum—4 yds. wide.

29c. AND 39c. SQ. YD. for 55c. and 65c. genuine cork linoleum—2 yds. wide.

19c. SQ. YD. FOR 30c. Simpson's oilcloth—1 yd., 1½ yds. and 2 yds. wide.

Imperial Smyrna rugs.

Oriental designs and colorings—strictly all wool—finest quality made.

$26.25 for $30.00 rug—9x12 ft.
$19.98 for $24.50 rug—7.6x10.6
$12.98 for $15.50 rug—6x9 ft.

$1.39 FOR $2.25 WILTON velvet rugs—new fall patterns—27x54 inches—nicely fringed.

Extra quality Axminster rugs.

In full colorings—reproductions of fine Turkish carpets.

$22.95 for $28.50 rugs—9x12 ft.
$21.95 for $23.00 rugs—8.3x10.6
$14.95 for $18.50 rugs—6x9 ft.
$6.98 for $11.50 rugs—4.6x6.6 ft.
95c. for $1.35 rugs—18x36 in.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Mammoth sale of umbrellas at $1.

IT'S a manufacturer's surplus stock of exactly 2,357 umbrellas—and what a sensation they will create, for there's not an umbrella in the lot that's worth less than $2—couldn't buy the sticks of a great many for $1.

Main Floor.

$2.00 Umbrellas, $1.00

26 and 28 inch umbrellas for men and women—covered with the best grade of union taffeta—absolutely water proof—have been treated to the new water proofing process—Paragon frame—silk case—all sorts of handles—all have new era runner—the best umbrellas you ever saw for the price—$1.

$4.00 Umbrellas, $2.25

$3, $4, and $5 silk umbrellas for men and women at $2.25.

Come early and secure a $5 silk umbrella—handsomest handles you've ever seen—26 inch and 28 inch—all covered with pure silk and a splendid quality too—so good, in fact, that we guarantee each umbrella for one year—close rolling—handles are works of art—sterling silver, pearl, gun metal, Dresden, rare carved handles, ivory or gold—now is the time to buy—while they last..... $2.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Groceries

SIXTH FLOOR.

POTTED MEATS—Veribest or Libby's Ham or Tongue; regular 10c. can....6c

SWEET CHOCOLATE — Croft & Allen's regular 5c. cake.....3c. Limit 6 cakes to each purchaser.

NEW PEAS—Selected Early June; 2-lb. can.....7c

LAUNDRY SOAP—Miller's Naphtha; regular 5c. bar.3c Limit 5 bars to each purchaser.

NEW PEAS.—Belle Brand selected early Junes. We sell them at the cost of production. 2-lb. can....7c.; dozen, 80c.; case, 24 cans....$1.55

RICE — FANCY white Carolina, lb., 7c.; 4 lbs.25c

GRANULATED HOMINY — Schumacher's Best quality; 5-lb. bag.....15c

TRI-COLOR SOUPS—Prepared by Potter & Wrightington. The usual price is 10c. We sell all varieties at 6c. a can. Limit 4 cans to each purchaser.

TOMATO CATSUP—Royal Stuart; quart bottle, 25c. Blue Label pint bottle.....10c

OATMEAL — Fresh rolled; 100 barrels just received from the mills; reduced from 4c. per lb. Special for Monday, lb.....2½c

QUEEN OLIVES—Large selected fruit; gallon, 95c.; quart jar, 25c.

HAMS — SWIFT'S Premium, or Armour's Star; 10 to 12 lb. size; specially canvased for delivery; unnecessary to pay 18c. a pound when you can buy here at lb.....12½c

NEW MACKEREL—Nice Fat Bloaters, without heads or tails, 10-lb. pail.....$1.45

5-lb. pail.....75c

ICE CREAM SALT, 50-lb. sack...48c

BREAKFAST COCOA—Puritan, highest quality; regular 25c. can.....18c Regular 12c. can, 8c; carton, to make 6 cups, 4c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart; extra quality; churned fresh daily from pure rich cream; 5 lb. new weight in sealed stone crock, delivered, $1.25; 10c. rebate for empty crock when returned with cover and handle complete.

COFFEE—A popular blend of fine old imported Java and Mocha; 25 lb. drum, $6.25; 10 lbs., $2.45; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

JAVA AND MOCHA Coffee—8 lb. blend; the best coffee obtainable for breakfast or after dinner use; 25 lbs., $6.00; 10 lbs., $2.45; 5 lbs., $1.25; lb.....

SUGAR—H. & E. refined granulated; lb., 5c.; 5-lb. sack, 24c.; 10-lb. sack.....48c

NEW TEAS—Choice selections from India, Japan, China, and Ceylon; all varieties, green, black, or specially blended to order; 10 lb. caddy, $4.00; 5 lb. caddy, $2.25; lb.45c

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast and all our regular 75c. teas; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.85; lb.....60c

MANZANILLA OLIVES.....22c

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour or Swift's Milk Sugar Cured; 8 to 4 lb. strips; lb...18c

STARCH — CAMERON Best Gloss, 6 lb. wood box, 45c.; 8 lb. carton...25c

GOLD MEDAL Flour—Washburn-Crosby's; patent, barrel.....

Wines, &c.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Usher's Yellow Label, bottle..78c

BALTIMORE RYE Whiskey, 4 years old, gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle, 58c

GIBSON PURE RYE Whiskey, 8 years old, gallon, $3.50; case, 12 bottles, $11.00; full quart bottle, $1.00

PENNSYLVANIA Rye Whiskey—gallon, $1.75; bottle, 45c

GUINNESS' DUBLIN Stout—Bulldog Bottling; imp. in glass—dozen.....$1.09

SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer—the Beer that made Milwaukee famous; dozen.....$1.00

CASTILLON, French Claret, J. Calvet & Co., Bordeaux, case 12 quarts.....$4.00

CLARET—Extra Cabernet, gallon.....$1.25

Superior Zinfandel, gallon.....$1.15

Fine Yellow Sherry, gallon.....

Great annual sale of remnants wash goods 5c

AN ANNUAL event that always occurs on or about August 1st—the only time of year when we sell high class 25c. wash goods at 5c., 50c. wash goods at 9c. and $1 wash goods at 12½c., so you can realize the remarkable values that await you here to-day.

Main Floor.

25c wash goods, 5c

We've taken inventory and have thrown in three immense lots—all the cut pieces—dress and waist lengths—odd and short pieces of all our very finest imported and American cotton goods, and put sensational prices on every piece.

$1.00 wash goods, 12½c

The prices virtually give you the choice of our entire stock at 5c., 9c. and 12½c.—nothing lower than 5c.—all go at these prices, no matter what the former cost may have been, or the former selling price—come and take your pick at these remarkable prices. Cotton goods, handsome, dainty sheer effects for Evening Dresses, Waists, Wrappers, &c., that were selling up to 25c. per yard, at 5c.

Cotton goods that formerly sold up to 50c. per yard, all at 9c.

Cotton goods that formerly sold up to $1 yard, all at, per yard, 12½c.

You'll find plenty of white goods in these lots.

Great after-inventory clearing; unprecedented reductions

Summer dress goods sale.
Main Floor.

69c. yd. for $1 black crisp voile.
36c. for 75c. black figured mohair.
33c. a yard for all wool challies.
42c. for $1.00 pure English mohair.
$1 for $1.75 black and navy mohairs.

$2.50 cool lawn waists $1.
Second Floor.

$1—$2 to $5 silk and cotton waists.
$1 for $2.50 Persian lawn waists.
$1.69 for $3.50 and $3.95 waists.
$1.95 for $4.50 and $5.00 waists.
$2.75 for $5 and $6 silk waists.

Fine Petticoats & wrappers.
Second Floor.

$15 for a $19 taffeta petticoat.
$16.50 for $35 taffeta petticoats.
$3.95 for a $5 taffeta petticoat.
$4.95 for a $7 taffeta petticoat.
$5.95 for taffeta silk petticoats.
24c. for 40c. lawn kimono sacques.
69c. for $1 figured lawn wrappers.
$5.95 for our $10.75 matinee suits.
$4.95—$9.75 Swiss and lawn sacques.

47c. for correct $1 corsets.
Second Floor.

$2.45 for $3.50 to $7 Judic and Aliza corsets—made of batiste and coutil—some all whalebone.
$9.95 for $19.95 Judic and La Beaute corsets of striped and figured silk brocade—all whalebone.
47c. for $1 Corsets—Odd Sizes for slender figures—made of white batiste.

A Monday hosiery sensation
Main Floor.

11c for women's 19c. fast black hosiery.
69c. for women's $1.00 black silk hosiery.
$1.95 for $2.50 to $4.50 pure silk hosiery.
12½c.—Men's 19c. lisle and cotton socks.
25c. for 50c. to 75c. plain & fancy socks.
12½c.—Children's 19c. to 35c. hosiery.

Sale of women's underwear
Main Floor.

12½c. for 19c. vests. 19c. for 29c. pants.
18c. for 25c. vests. 25c. for 35c. vests.

75c. pongee silks, yard 39c.

39c. yard for 75c. all silk Pongee.
39c. yard for 75c. black habutai.
24c. a yard for white Habutai.
75c. for $1.25 & $1.50 emb. Pongee.
65c. yard for $1.00 satin foulard.

Women's skirts and suits.
Third Floor.

$3.75 for women's $5.50 white butcher linen skirts—side or box pleated effects—lengths 38 to 43 in.

$5 for women's $12.50 linen and lawn suits—white and colors—blk ored effects and lace trimmed.

$10 for women's $20 high class linen suits—only one or two of a kind—about 50 in all.

$2.95 for women's $5 bathing suits—fine quality mohair trimmed with white braid.

Infants' wear: reductions.
Second Floor.

98c. for infants' $1.75 Bedford cord coats.
39c. for infants' 68c. nainsook Slips.
98c. for infants' $2.50 poke Bonnets.
25c to $2.98—50c. to $5 Short Dresses.
19c. for 25c. Drawers—1 to 16 years.
19c. to 65c. for fine 50c to $1 Aprons.

$2.95 hand bags now $1.95
Main Floor.

$1.95 for our $2.95 Hand Bags.
25c. for French Gilt Frames.
25c.—50c. Imported Sea Frames.
39c. for children's 50c. Bags.
12c.—25c. Japanese Screen Fans.

St. Gall 25c. embroideries, 10c
Main Floor.

5c. for remnants of 10c. and 12½c. embroideries.
10c. for remnants of 15c. to 25c. embroideries.
17c. for remnants of 35c. to 50c. embroideries.
35c. for remnants of 75c. to $1.25 embroideries.

5c. for our 15c. handkerchiefs
Main Floor.

Crumpled and soiled—prices to close them out.
15c. handkerchiefs, 5c. 25c. handkerchiefs, 11c.
20c. handkerchiefs, 7c. 50c. handkerchiefs, 17c.

5 great jewelry bargains.
Main Floor.

$1. Shirt waist sets, 75c.
75c. for $1.25 necklace—pearl beads.
$1.25 for $1.75 necklace—pearl beads.

Men's straw hats and suits.
Second Floor.

75c. for $2.00 and $2.50 straw hats.
$2.50 for men's $4 to $5 trousers.
$7 for men's $12.00 outing suits.
$5 for men's $8 to $9 odd coats.
95c.—Boys' $1.50 to $2 wash suits.

Men's $2.50 bathing suits $1.25

79c. for $1.00 and $1.25 bathing suits.
$1.25 for $1.50 to $2.50 bathing suits.
$1.95 for $2.50 to $4.00 bathing suits.

Men's $1.50 shirts at 75c.
Main Floor.

$1.75 for men's $3.50 cool silk shirts.
$1.98 for $2.50 to $3.50 madras shirts.
$1.48 for men's $2 fine madras shirts.
75c. for $1.50 white negligee shirts.
85c. for $1 white oxford negligee shirts.
39c. for 65c. to 75c. negligee shirts.
75c a pair for men's $1.00 pajamas.
29c. for 39c. to 75c. odd underwear.
50c. for 75c. to $1.00 odd underwear.
48c. for men's cool $1.00 union suits.
69c.—$1.25 mercerized union suits.
95c. for $2.00 Eng. merino underwear.

$3 white canvas oxfords $1.95

Latest styles now so popular for all outdoor wear—Cuban heel—all sizes—A to E—special lot of 300 pairs—while they last..... $1.95

Second Floor.

$1.35 FOR WOMEN'S $2.50, $3 and $3.50 fashionable oxfords.

95c FOR WHITE canvas top rubber sole oxfords—$1.50 to $2 grades—lot of 60 pairs.

8c FOR

Simpson Crawford Co.



Store Closes at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at Noon

The GREAT AUGUST FURNITURE DISPLAY
Is Ready at WANAMAKER'S

The Axe at the Root of the Tree

Perhaps the first axe that lent its aid to this great August Furniture movement was swung in some Northwestern forest. Thousands of them are swinging there today. These semi-annual trade sales are far-reaching in their effect, and have become a great factor in the great industry. But the manual strength that brought the forest to the sawmill, and the manual skill that turned that forest into artistic furniture, compose only one chapter of this great story. In the beginning it required a shrewd mind to conceive the scheme that has had such marvelous development. It required skill and persistent business sagacity to continue to achieve the splendid results which have followed the development of the idea. It would have been far easier to have turned aside from that origina plan and to have followed the line of least resistance in buying and distributing *cheap* furniture.

There were imitators of the idea, and the imitator always lacks energy. The imitators have strayed along the easy by-ways, where cheap furniture was to be gathered; and in a dozen quarters where August furniture sales were loudly exploited a few years ago, they are little known today; because the imitator by deceptive practices has lost the public whose beguilement was attempted.

The WANAMAKER semi-annual trade sales of furniture have been conducted only by constantly increasing effort. The task grows harder and harder with every six months' sale. The vast industry which these sales have so tremendously stimulated has grown stronger and more secure in the economy of management. Today the workmen in the industry, from the beginning to the end of it, are receiving good wages; and production is carefully guarded, so that losses are far less frequent than they were a few years ago.

It is not easy to prepare a great August sale that is thoroughly everything that it pretends to be. We have been working many months in the gathering of the furniture which is displayed this morning. It has required all of the prestige and buying power of our two great stores to secure the concessions which have made this sale possible.

There is not a piece of furniture here that has come from a questionable factory. There is not a piece of furniture that has been made to sell at a cheap price. Every piece was regularly made with the expectation that it would bring its full value. Every piece of furniture is new and perfect. There are no sample lots, except such pieces as are reduced in price from our own stock and added to the sale. The superb parlor furniture is newly upholstered—bright, spic and span as if you paid full price for it. The same is true of the dining-room and bedroom furniture.

Every bargain that is presented has been secured directly from the manufacturers who supply our regular high-class furniture, and every piece is of this standard quality. Hard as the effort has been, we have overcome all obstacles, and we are able today to introduce the presentation of as fine a collection of under-priced furniture as we have ever shown in these semi-annual occasions. It is a sale that, in the very nature of the industry, we know cannot be duplicated anywhere, even in small parts. There may be offerings, and there undoubtedly will be, of cheaply constructed furniture made to compete with these genuine bargains; and they may mislead some. But there is no other, there cannot be such a presentation of high-class furniture anywhere else, as is gathered here today for your examination.

As many of the items as we can print are here listed for your information. Of course, this is only a mere fraction of the furniture ready as you read.

Furniture selected during the August Sale will be held for future delivery, if so desired, up to the 15th of October.

Parlor and Library Furniture

Unusual values and large lots of furniture for the parlor and library will be offered throughout the period of the August Furniture Sale. Some of the choicest goods manufactured in America will be represented. Modern designs as well as reproductions will be largely shown.

Parlor Suites

August price $30, from $45—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $35, from $55—Three pieces, damask.
August price $40, from $60—Three pieces, damask.
August price $40, from $80—Two pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $40, from $80—Two pieces, velour.
August price $48, from $70—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $50, from $75—Two pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $50, from $75—Three pieces, velour.
August price $50, from $75—Five pieces, tapestry.
August price $50, from $75—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $55, from $85—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $60, from $90—Five pieces tapestry.
August price $75, from $115—Three pieces, damask.
August price $63, from $95—Five pieces, damask.
August price $75, from $110—Five pieces, tapestry.
August price $85, from $125—Five pieces, tapestry.
August price $87.50, from $170—Three pieces, mahogany.
August price $90, from $135—Five pieces, tapestry.
August price $92.50, from $185—Three pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $95, from $190—Three pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $110, from $190—Five pieces, verona.
August price $135, from $210 — Three pieces, damask.

Odd Pieces

August price $5, from $8—Reception Chair, tapestry.
August price $8.50, from $14—Arm Chair, damask.
August price $10, from $15—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $11, from $17—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $11, from $18—Wall Chair, tapestry.
August price $18, from $20—Rocker, tapestry.
August price $18, from $19—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $14, from $22—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $14, from $22—Arm Chair, tapestry.
August price $15, from $22—Rocker, tapestry.
August price $15, from $25—Arm Chair, tapestry.
August price $17, from $27—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $18, from $28—Easy Chair, velour.
August price $22, from $35—Arm Chair, damask.
August price $22, from $35—Mahogany Arm Chair, wood seat.
August price $25, from $35—Rocker, tapestry
August price $28, from $45—Mahogany Sofa, wood seat.
August price, $30, from $48—Easy Chair, velour.
August price $32, from $50—Sofa, damask.
August price $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Arm Chair.
August price $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Sofa.

Centre Tables

August price $2.50, from $4—Oak.
August price $3, from $4.50—Oak.
August price $3, from $5—Im. mahogany.
August price $3, from $5—Oak.
August price $6, from $8—Oak.
August price $5, from $7.50—Im. mahogany.
August price $5, from $7.50—Oak.
August price $6, from $9—Oak.
August price $6, from $9—Im. mahogany.
August price $6.50 from $10—Walnut.
August price $6.50 from $10—Oak.
August price $7, from $11—Oak.
August price $7, from $11—Im. mahogany.
August price $9, from $14—Walnut.
August price $8, from $12—Mahogany.
August price $8.50, from $12.50—Mahogany.
August price $6.50, from $10—Im. mahogany
August price $10, from $16—Mahogany.
August price $10, from $16—Walnut.

Library Tables

August price $6, from $9—Oak.
August price $8, from $12—Oak.
August price $10, from $15—Oak
August price $12, from $18—Oak
August price $12.50, from $18—Mahogany
August price $14, from $20—Oak.
August price $15, from $20—Mahogany.
August price $15, from $24—Oak
August price $16, from $25—Oak
August price $20, from $35—Oak
August price $25, from $35—Oak
August price $28, from $40—Oak
August price $30, from $45—Oak

Dining-room Furniture

The largest and most complete line of furniture for the dining-room is shown here. The line is particularly strong in fine mahogany pieces after the Colonial style. At all times the line of medium and low-priced oak patterns is fully kept up.

Sideboards

August price $15, from $20—Oak
August price $18, from $30—Oak
August price $20, from $28—Oak
August price $24, from $30—Oak
August price $25, from $38—Oak
August price $25, from $36—Oak
August price $26, from $35—Oak
August price $26, from $38—Oak
August price $28, from $35—Oak
August price $30, from $40—Oak
August price $32, from $40—Oak
August price $35, from $45—Oak
August price $35, from $48—Oak
August price $42, from $50—Oak
August price $42.50, from $55—Oak
August price $45, from $60—Oak
August price $50, from $70—Oak
August price $60, from $75—Mahogany
August price $75, from $110—Mahogany
August price $75, from $150—Mahogany

China Closets

August price $12, from $16—Oak
August price $15, from $20—Oak
August price $17, from $22—Oak
August price $18, from $24—Oak
August price $19, from $25—Oak
August price $20, from $28—Golden oak
August price $21, from $28—Golden oak
August price $27, from $38—Golden oak
August price $30, from $38—Golden oak
August price $37, from $42—Golden oak
August price $65, from $95—Mahogany
August price $44, from $50—Golden oak
August price $85, from $130—Oak

Extension Tables

August price $7, from $10—6 ft., oak
August price $9, from $12—6 ft., oak
August price $11, from $15—6 ft., oak
August price $13, from $17—6 ft., oak
August price $14, from $18—6 ft., oak
August price $19, from $25—6 ft., oak
August price $22, from $32—8 ft., oak
August price $22, from $30—6 ft., oak
August price $23, from $30—8 ft., oak
August price $28, from $38—8 ft., oak
August price $30, from $40—8 ft., oak
August price $36, from $45—8 ft., mahogany
August price $38, from $48—8 ft., oak
August price $43, from $56—10 ft., oak
August price $45, from $58—10 ft., oak
August price $48, from $60—10 ft., mahogany
August price $48, from $60—10 ft., oak
August price $60, from $80—10 ft., oak

Parlor and Library Furniture

Parlor & Music Cabinets

August price $16, from $25—Mahogany Music Cabinet.
August price $18, from $26—Mahogany Music Cabinet.
August price $25, from $36—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
August price $38, from $48—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
August price $38, from $55—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
August price $45, from $67—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
August price $48, from $70—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
August price $90, from $130—Vernis Martin Parlor Cabinet.
August price $90, from $130—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
August price $155, from $300—Gold Parlor Cabinet.

Bookcases

August price $7, from $9—Oak.
August price $7.75, from $10—Oak.
August price $9, from $12—Im. mahogany.
August price $10.50, from $14—Oak.
August price $15, from $20—Oak.
August price $15, from $20—Im. mahogany.
August price $20, from $30—Im. mahogany.
August price $21, from $28—Im. mahogany.
August price $21, from $28—Oak.
August price $22, from $28—Oak.
August price $24, from $30—Oak.
August price $32, from $48—Mahogany.
August price $33, from $40—Mahogany.

Women's Desks

August price $7, from $10—Im. mahogany.
August price $7, from $10—Oak.
August price $9, from $12—Oak.
August price $9, from $12—Im. mahogany.
August price $10, from $14—Oak.
August price $10.50, from $14—Oak.
August price $10.50, from $15—Maple.
August price $10.50, from $15—Birch.
August price $11, from $16—Mahogany.
August price $11, from $16—Maple.
August price $12, from $17—Oak.
August price $12, from $17—Im. mahogany.
August price $12, from $18.50—Birch.
August price $14, from $20—Oak.
August price $15, from $22—Birch.
August price $16, from $22—Birch.
August price $16, from $22—Maple.
August price $18, from $25—Oak.
August price $16, from $26—Birch.
August price $20, from $28—Maple.
August price $20, from $28—Birch.
August price $20, from $28—Mahogany.

Bedroom Furniture

Very complete lines at very special prices will be found amongst the bureaus, chiffonniers, toilet tables, suites, and other pieces of bedroom furniture. The showing is unusually complete in fine reproductions of Colonial and Period styles, in fact, this line has probably no equal in America.

Bureaus

August price $16, from $24—Mahogany
August price $16, from $24—Maple
August price $16, from $24—Golden oak
August price $18, from $26—Golden oak
August price $18, from $26—Nat'l birch
August price $20, from $30—Golden oak
August price $22, from $32—Nat'l birch
August price $22, from $32—Mahogany
August price $22, from $32—Maple
August price $23, from $33—Golden oak
August price $23, from $33—Maple
August price $24, from $32—Golden oak
August price $25, from $35—Golden oak
August price $26, from $38—Nat'l birch
August price $26, from $38—Golden oak
August price $28, from $40—Golden oak
August price $28, from $40—Nat'l birch
August price $30, from $40—Golden oak
August price $30, from $40—Maple
August price $33, from $45—Maple
August price $32, from $45—Nat'l birch
August price $33, from $45—Mahogany
August price $36, from $50—Golden oak
August price $47, from $63—Mahogany
August price $47, from $67—Maple
August price $65, from $85—Maple
August price $70, from $100—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

August price $9, from $12—Golden oak
August price $9, from $12—Im. mahogany
August price $16, from $22—Golden oak
August price $20, from $30—Mahogany
August price $24, from $32—Golden oak
August price $25, from $36—Golden oak
August price $26, from $38—Golden oak
August price $28, from $40—Maple
August price $28, from $45—Mahogany
August price $28, from $40—Tuna
August price $30, from $40—Mahogany
August price $30, from $40—Golden oak
August price $35, from $45—Mahogany
August price $38, from $55—Maple
August price $60, from $80—Mahogany
August price $60, from $80—Tuna

Toilet Tables

August price $8, from $12—Golden oak
August price $12, from $18—Oak
August price $16, from $22—Oak
August price $17, from $24—Mahogany
August price $17, from $24—Maple
August price $18, from $28—Birch
August price $20, from $30—Tuna
August price $20, from $30—Oak
August price $32, from $45—Maple
August price $32, from $45—Mahogany
August price $32, from $45—Tuna
August price $47, from $65—Mahogany
August price $50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads

August price $20, from $28—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $20, from $35—3 ft.
August price $24, from $33—4 ft.
August price $24, from $33—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $25, from $35—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $28, from $38—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $28, from $35—3 ft. 3 in.
August price $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $30, from $45—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $35, from $45—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $38, from $50—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $40, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in.
August price $48, from $65—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $48, from $65—4 ft.
August price $50, from $68—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $50, from $70—3 ft. 3 in.
August price $85, from $110—4 ft. 6 in.

Fourth floor.

A Hand Book for New Housekeepers

Experience told us years ago that new housekeepers are always puzzled to know what they should pay for the various pieces of furniture throughout the house, so that they could furnish consistently with a given sum. We have compiled a book of very valuable information, which tells just what each piece of furniture should cost when a certain amount is being spent for the furnishing of an entire house. This book will be valuable if you are going to furnish an entire house immediately, and it will aid you still more if you want to select several important pieces during this sale, and are not sure just how much you should pay for them; so that when you buy the rest of your furniture they will harmonize with it.

The book is called, "*What It Costs To Furnish a House From Garret to Cellar*," and you can get it for the asking in our Furniture Store, or it will be mailed anywhere upon request.

Mattresses, Springs, Pillows

Mattresses

At $15, worth $20—Special sterilized mixed hair; very elastic, full size, 54 x 76 inches; one or two parts; 40 pounds. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

At $12, worth $16—Extra sterilized mixed hair; springy, can be made over; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one or two parts, 40 pounds. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

At $9, worth $12—Good sterilized mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one or two parts, 40 pounds; blue and white striped ticking.

At $9, worth $12—Felt Mattress, laid in layers; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one part; blue and white striped ticking.

Springs

At $15, worth $20—Rabbet-edge Springs; upholstered with pure horsehair, tufted top; 90 spirals, for metal bedsteads; full size, 54 x 175 inches.

The above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.

At $3.50, worth $6.50—Maple frame woven wire Springs; adjustable ends; all sizes.

At $4.25, worth $5—All-steel woven wire Springs; "auxiliary bend" frame; all sizes.

Pillows

At $2.25, worth $3—Extra selected geese feather Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds.

At $2.63, worth $3.50—Extra selected geese feather Pillows, 22x30 in., 3½ pounds.

Bolsters

At $3.75, worth $5—Extra selected geese feather Bolsters, 20 x 56 inches, 5 ponnds.

Fourth floor.

Last Chance on These Pretty Summer Dresses

If you happen to be a woman with a well-defined desire for another light and dainty Summer Dress, you'll want to be here early, to get your choice among these various newly-priced groups of charming Dresses and dressy Shirt-Waist Suits—which are sufficiently elaborate to make them quite proper to wear on occasions when plainer shirt-waist suits would hardly do.

Materials are all light and pretty, and mostly washable. And just look at these hurry-out prices:

$4.75, formerly $7 to $10
Dresses, of organdy or lawn, trimmed with lace, embroidery or fine plaiting.

$5, formerly $6.50 to $7.50
Shirt-waist Suits, of lawn or linen; in five styles; some trimmed with lace, others plaited.

$7.50, formerly $10
Shirt-waist Suits, of lawn or linen; finely plaited; in three styles; or trimmed with lace.

$15, formerly $18 to $22.50
Dresses, of lawn or organdy, and Shirt-waist Suits of linen and linen etamine; trimming of lace and embroidered straps.

$16, formerly $26 to $34
Dresses of organdy, Shirt-waist Suits of linen and linen etamine, trimmed with lace, embroidered in colors; others with Mexican lace.

Second floor, Broadway.

TAMMANY WILL TABOO HEARST FOR CONGRESS

Newspaper Attacks on Murphy and McClellan Held Responsible.

FIGHTING FOR DELEGATES

Devery May Help Hearst—Towne Slated to Succeed Rider—Ruppert to Retire.

Orders have gone forth from Tammany Hall that William Randolph Hearst shall be turned down for renomination as member of Congress from the Eleventh District. Delegates to the Congressional district conventions will be elected at the primaries to be held on Aug. 30, and a stiff fight is in prospect throughout the Eleventh Congressional District, aa Mr. Hearst wants the renomination, and will make a fight for what he believes to be his right to a second term. He desires to retain his seat in the House in order that he may further his Presidential ambitions in 1908.

The reason for Charles F. Murphy's reported desire to have Mr. Hearst turned down lies largely in the attitude which has been assumed by the Hearst newspapers in attacking Mr. Murphy and Mayor McClellan. The Hearst managers have represented to Mr. Murphy that unless Mr. Hearst is renominated the Tammany leader will have to face the opposition of Mr. Hearst's papers and interests. In return Mr. Murphy is said to have told these managers that he never had the friendship of Mr. Hearst and his newspapers, and that no opportunity has been lost to attack the present as well as the Croker régime in Tammany Hall, and that even Mayor McClellan has come in for several unnecessary and unjust criticisms.

Mr. Hearst believes that he has an excellent chance to win the nomination even in a fight with Tammany Hall, and already he is preparing to make such a contest for delegates. Two years ago he secured a plurality of 16,000 votes over Henry Birrell, the Republican candiate, running ahead of his ticket, and he believes this showing of strength will help him in the present situation. There is some talk of Hearst making a combination with William S. Devery for the delegates from the Ninth Assembly District, which forms part of the Eleventh Congress District. In such an event Hearst would do everything in his power to aid Devery in his fight for the district leadership against Frank J. Goodwin. Hearst in turn to receive the Congress district delegates in the event of Devery carrying the district against the present Tammany leader.

Three other changes are scheduled to take place in the Democratic Congressional delegation from Manhattan and the Bronx. Congressman Ira Edgar Rider is slated for a turn down in the Fourteenth District, which takes in the County of Queens besides territory on the upper east side of Manhattan, and Charles A. Towne, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota and now an attorney in this city, probably will succeed him. This is a strong Democratic district. Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., the brewer, has made known his desire to retire this Fall. As yet no selection has been made to succeed him, but there has been some desultory talk of nominating Police Commissioner McAdoo for the place. While Commissioner McAdoo might like to go to the House, it is believed that Mayor McClellan would object strongly to the taking away of the Commissioner from his post in Mulberry Street.

The other change in the Democratic contingent is scheduled for the Seventeenth District, which is represented by Francis M. Shober, a Hearst supporter. This is normally a Republican district, and Shober won as a fluke last time. Under orders similar to those issued against Hearst himself, Shober is destined to forego a renomination, but as yet no selection has been made of a successor. Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan will go back to the House from the Eighth District, in spite of the talk that has been circulated that "Big Tim" is tired of Washington and wants to go back to the State Senate. Henry M. Goldfogle will be renominated in the Ninth District, and William Sulzer in the Tenth without opposition, and will have no difficulty in carrying those strong Democratic districts again. The same holds good of W. Bourke Cockran in the Twelfth, Mayor McClellan's old district.

In the Thirteenth District Francis Burton Harrison, who turned a normal Republican plurality of 6,000 into a Democratic plurality of 2,500 two years ago, is certain of a renomination and will make a whirlwind campaign to hold the district. In the Eighteenth District Joseph A. Gouldon will be renominated by the Democrats and will not have much difficulty to win.

At the present time the Republicans have but a single district in Manhattan and the Bronx, the Fifteenth, where William H. Douglas is the present member. J. Van Vechten Olcott probably will be nominated in his stead. This district is regarded as safely Republican.

STANCHFIELD BOOMER BUSY.

Taylor of Elmira Here Working for His Townsman's Interests.

Sylvester S. Taylor of Elmira was at the Hoffman House last night, where he made it known that he has been working in this city for a week in behalf of John B. Stanchfield's candidacy for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Taylor seems to have general charge of the Stanchfield boom, and has been consulting Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, and other leaders, in behalf of the Elmira man.

"While I cannot say that I have secured any promisea from any of these men," said Mr. Taylor, "all of them have received the Stanchfield proposition with marked favor. We think that Mr. Stanchfield is entitled to the nomination this year because of the great run he made against overwhelming odds in 1900, and we are doing everything in our power to bring about the nomination."

PAPER BOLTS PARKER.

Democratic Kentucky Gazette Charges That His Telegram Was a Trick.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 31.—The Kentucky Gazette, edited by Edmond S. Kinkead, a relative of United States Senator Blackburn, for three-quarters of a century an influential newspaper in Central Kentucky and advocate of Democratic principles, has bolted the Democratic Party and will support President Roosevelt.

The Gazette believes that the Parker telegram was a trick played by the Hill-Belmont-Sheehan combination to get the Western contingent in line. In a three-column editorial in its latest issue The Gazette says, among other things, that Judge Parker cannot expect to win with such schemers as his advisers.

TO GAIN THE QUAKER VOTE.

Democratic Managers Will Circulate Roosevelt Literature Among Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Democratic managers are preparing to circulate among the Quakers certain expressions contained in President Roosevelt's writings which reflect upon that sect. There are 10,000 Quaker, Dunkard, and Mennonite voters in Indiana alone. In Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania there are many more voters of these peace-loving faiths.

In his "Life of Thomas Benton," the President wrote:

"Ruffianism was really not one whit worse in its effects than was the case with certain 'universal peace' and non-resistance developments in the Northeast-

ODELL-HIGGINS CONFAB.

Lieutenant Governor and Cromwell Said to be Governor's State Ticket.

Republican politicians were inclined last night to make much of the news that Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins had gone to Newburg early in the day to see Gov. Odell. Mr. Higgins is regarded by many of them as the man whom Odell wants to see nominated for the Governorship, and when the Lieutenant Governor came to New York hurriedly on Saturday to see Odell, only to find that the Governor had gone to his Newburg home a couple of hours before, he prepared to follow him, which he did yesterday.

While Mr. Higgins is talking Root for Governor at every available opportunity, many of the Republicans in town last night were of the opinion that both Higgins and Odell are anxious to kill off the Root boom and leave the field free for Higgins. It has been suggested more than once that Gov. Odell's object in calling a conference of Republican leaders last Thursday was for the purpose of presenting to them the Root letter of declination, so that they could return to their respective sections and give it out positively that Root is out of the running.

Higgins for Governor, representing the western part of the State, and George Cromwell, President of Richmond Borough, for Lieutenant Governor, recognizing this section, is said to be the ticket which Odell has in mind and which he will try to put through the State Convention.

AFTER PITTSBURG MONEY.

Cortelyou Said to Have Sent a Hint to Wealthy Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The National Republican Committee has sent word to Pittsburg to have some money ready when the campaign collectors call. The wealthy manufacturers and business men of the Pittsburg district, who have never been called to contribute heavily in a campaign, owing to the fact that Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly Republican, will not escape this Fall.

Their contributions will be used to help win the Electoral votes of West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Connecticut for the Republican column. Within the past forty-eight hours word to this effect has been received by many wealthy men indirectly from National Chairman Cortelyou.

MAYOR LEEDS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Democratic Executive of Stamford Becomes a Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 31.—Mayor Charles Henry Leeds announced this afternoon that he had definitely decided to support Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Last Spring Mr. Leeds issued a statement in which he said he thought he would have to quit the Democratic Party, which elected him Mayor two years ago by a large majority. His announcement to-day caused surprise in political circles, because the Democrats were preparing to renominate him.

Mr. Leeds has had an erratic career in politics, and has been fascinated by President Roosevelt. In 1895 he was graduated from Princeton. He had a seat on the Stock Exchange for three years, but sold it when he took up politics in 1900.

Cortelyou Due Here Wednesday.

When Chairman Cortelyou gets back to New York on Wednesday from Chicago the Republican National Committee headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Building will be opened. Several of the men who are to be on Mr. Cortelyou's personal staff are expected to arrive to-day to settle things about the headquarters, which already have been furnished and fitted out, so that all will be in readiness for Mr. Cortelyou's coming. On his arrival Mr. Cortelyou is expected to announce his committees. Harry S. New of Indiana is regarded as the most likely man to be named for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, in charge of the Chicago headquarters, while Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Scott of West Virginia, with Committeeman William L. Ward of New York, are regarded as likely men for places on the committee.

A CAKEWALKER'S SUICIDE.

Looked at Girl's Picture Before He Jumped Into New Rochelle Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 31.—After looking for a few minutes at the photograph of a pretty mulatto girl Simes Stocks, a young colored man of New Rochelle, committed suicide to-day in the presence of about fifty people by throwing himself in Bergholz Lake, where he was drowned. The spectators were mostly bathers. When they saw that Stocks was drowning they threw him a rope, but he refused to take it. The body was recovered by "Matty" Flynn, a Pelham pugilist, who dived down after it.

Warren Green was sitting on the bank when Stocks arrivsd at the lake. He says that the colored man gave him the picture of the girl, Rosa Ayres, and some jewelry and said: "You take these. My girl has gone away for six weeks. She will never see me any more."

Stocks and the girl were known as the two most graceful cakewalkers in New Rochelle. They had visited many local entertainments together, and won many prizes. They came from Virginia.

PARKER'S BOGUS RELATIVES.

Brothers and Nephews of the Judge Bob Up All Over the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., July 31.—The spreading broadcast of an interview with an alleged brother of Judge Parker, who sternly refuses to vote for him, is merely another chapter in the serial story of the Judge's imaginary relatives. Brothers and nephews are springing up all over the country, to the confounding of the Judge, who never heard of them before, and to the still greater astonishment of his mother.

The extreme limit in such cases was reached when an engaging and affable stranger loomed up at Derby, Conn., disguised as a nephew of Judge Parker. Derby is the home of the Judge's mother. The nephew induced a confiding hotel keeper to cash a check for him. Later it transpired that he was not a nephew at all.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien sent Judge Parker a box of cigars to-day, and the Judge tested them and found them good as soon as he entered upon his regular Sunday afternoon rest on the porch. He went to Kingston as usual this morning with his family to attend services at his son-in-law's church.

There were no visitors from out of town. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan had a long talk with the Judge this afternoon.

MOVE TO PREVENT LYNCHING.

Georgia Negroes Accused of Triple Murder Taken to Savannah Prison.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—Will Cato and Paul Reed, negroes suspected of the murder and burning of the Hodge family, near Statesborough, were brought here to-day for safekeeping.

That robbery was not the motive of the crime is shown by the finding of a purse containing several dollars near the spot where the body of Mrs. Hodges was discovered.

It is believed that Mr. Hodges was first attacked and killed at the stable. Then his nine-year-old daughter, Kittie, was attacked. Her screams attracted her mother, who ran out with a lighted lamp, which she set down upon a gatepost. The lamp was burning when the neighbors discovered the fire.

When Mrs. Hodges ran to the aid of her daughter the theory is that she was assaulted and killed. Both of the bodies were dragged into the house and the torch was applied. This is the confession of the wife

SARATOGA'S GREAT RACE

Summer Season of Turf Sport Opens To-day with Big Handicap.

FAMOUS HORSES WILL RUN

Hermis, Waterboy, The Picket, and Six Others Named to Start for the $12,000 Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—Everything is in complete order for the opening of the annual meeting of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses to-morrow. There will be twenty-two days of racing. The officials as well as all of the attaches of the running park and the betting speculators are here in full force. The arrivals Friday and Saturday were the heaviest of the Summer up to midnight. They were vastly augmented this evening by the arrival of the Cavanaugh special train, with fully 1,000 of the sporting element, all of whom will pass the month of August at the Springs.

The avalanche of sport-loving people, drawn here by the racing attractions, has suddenly developed the season to its full height, and within the past two days has produced a transformation scene. The town is now fairly well filled. Superb meteorological conditions have prevailed during the past forty-eight hours, and should no soaking rain storm put in an appearance to-night the Saratoga track will be in the very best of shape for the opening events to-morrow afternoon. The day's programme will include six races, the most important of which are the Saratoga Handicap, the Ballston Cup, and the Flash Stakes.

The feature event is the Saratoga Handicap. Barring Caughnawaga, which has not raced so far this season, every horse named to run is a winner of the present season. The three that stand out above the others, however, are the top weights, Hermis, Waterboy, and The Picket.

Hermis, with a brilliant record made in the latter part of last season, after a disappointing Spring and early Summer campaign, is the actual top weight, being so handicapped because his laurels are the freshest, the gallant star of the Thomas stable having won the Suburban Handicap in 1904 from one of the best fields of the year, and on that race being weighted with 130 pounds.

Waterboy is the next in the list of weights, with 127 pounds, he being handicapped more on the worth of his performances last season, when he was rated the champion of the American turf, than on this season's form, for it was not until late in the Brighton Beach meeting that Waterboy gave evidence that he had regained the quality which made him preeminent in 1903. Twice beaten by Broomstick in earlier races, one at a mile at Sheepshead Bay and the other the race for the Brighton Handicap, both of these races being won by the three-year-old Broomstick, Waterboy avenged himself in the last of his three contests by beating Broomstick in the most pronounced fashion.

The Picket, the third horse in the weights, owes his greatest fame in the East to the fact that he won the last Brooklyn Handicap, beating Irish Lad and Hermis, but The Picket, none the less, was one of the brilliant performers of 1903, when he first achieved distinction by winning the American Derby at Chicago, and later in the East beat the then great Africander.

Of the others in the race Major Daingerfield, Lord of the Vale, Bad News, and Grand Opera ran winning races recently at the Brighton Beach Summer meeting, while Claude, winner of a long list of Western Derby races last season, also has been a winner on Western tracks this year. None of the horses named to start for this big event has incurred a penalty, as the weights were announced only ten days ago, and the figures for the struggle to-morrow are just as they were fixed originally by Handicapper Vosburgh.

Several notable horses that were expected confidently to be in the contest are absent from the list, the most conspicuous of these being H. B. Duryea's Gunfire, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap a year ago; Fred Gebhard's fast three-year-old Puisus, which had been exceedingly well tried for the Saratoga, and C. Fox's Africander, which at Saratoga had showed such improvement in his trials as to cause his admirers to believe that he had regained his old high-class form. Hopes also had been expressed that Irish Lad, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap in the Spring and of the Brooklyn Handicap a year ago, might get to the post in spite of the fact that he practically broke down after his terrific race for the Brighton Handicap, but Irish Lad, it is now said, will not race soon, even if he ever races again, while knowledge of the methods of the Duryea Stable make it seem most unlikely that Gunfire will be added as a starter for the contest.

With a field hardened by actual campaigning and trained as the Saratoga Handicap horses have been trained, a very probable result of the race to-morrow is that the Saratoga track record for a mile and a quarter will be lowered, especially as the track this season has been faster than ever before in its history. The track, however, is comparatively new, and even with all the work that has been done on it the world's record, held by the Brighton Beach track, seems safe, especially as there is a difference of nearly three seconds between the time of the last Brighton Handicap, run three weeks ago in 2:02 4-5, and the time of the last Saratoga Handicap, run a year ago.

Horsemen are estimating the probabilities of the result, have settled on Hermis and Waterboy as the two horses that should be contenders at the finish, with the weight of opinion in favor of Waterboy, which has proved his liking for the distance. Though Hermis won a brilliant Suburban, a mile and a quarter is a trifle further than suits him with such weight up as he must carry. It is likely that there will be too much early speed in the race for The Picket, and estimates of the chances of the outsiders thus rate Lord of the Vale and Bad News over the Kentucky-owned colt. The conditions for the race with the horses named to start, weights, and jockeys who will ride, are as follows:

The Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $12,000, of which $9,000 to the winner, $2,000 to the second horse, and $1,000 to the third; one mile and a quarter.

Horse and Age.	Rider.	Weight.
Hermis, 5	Redfern	130
Waterboy, 5	Odom	127
The Picket, 4	H. Phillips	123
Major Daingerfield, 5	J. Martin	118
Lord of the Vale, 4	Hildebrand	112
Caughnawaga, 5	T. Burns	111
Bad News, 4	C. Kelly	108
Grand Opera, 5	O'Neil	106
Claude, 4	D. O'Conner	104

The Saratoga Handicap is only one of a long list of rich events, the value of many of the other stakes to be run in the twenty-two days of the meeting largely exceeding the worth of the chief event of the opening. For this week three other races, each of greater value than the Saratoga Handicap, are set for decision, the first of these coming on Wednesday, when the Spinaway Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, with an approximate worth of $15,000, will be run. On Thursday, the Alabama Stakes, of $5,000, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and a furlong, in all probability will bring about the long-deferred meeting between Beldame and Hamburg Belle, which in this race will carry even weights of 124 pounds, both of the great pair having earned three pounds penalty under the conditions of the race.

The biggest day of the meeting will be Saturday, when about the pick of the Saratoga Handicap horses will meet again in the fifty-thousand-dollar Great Republic Stakes, at a mile and a quarter, and the Saratoga Special, the famous sporting sweepstakes, of $1,000 each with $500 additions, five and a half furlongs, for two-

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

two-year-olds, and the $10,000 Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upwards, at a mile and three-quarters.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Elliott	118	Girdle	108
Foxey Kane	108	Stevedore	106
Sovereign	108	Dick Bernard	105
Kickshaw	105	King Pepper	105
Castalian	105	Emergency	100
Mimosa	102	Boxwood	101
*Van Ness	100	Juvenal Maxim	99
*Oriskany	99	*Leton	94
*Belle of Belle Meade	94	*Cascine	94
Fire Eater	109		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—The Ballston Cups Hunters' Steeplechase for qualified hunters four years old and upward; special weights; penalties and allowances; about two miles and a half.

Whitecrest	150	Coligny	154
Thornhedge	153	Bonfire	132

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Sysonsby	125	Merry Lark	125
Glorifier	125	Sparkling Star	122
Augur	119	Cairngorm	117
Trapper	117	Zeola	114

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Hermis	130	Waterboy	127
The Picket	123	Major Daingerfield	118
Lord of the Vale	112	Caughnawaga	111
Bad News	108	Grand Opera	106
Claude	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

Delusion	109	Cotillon	109
Cricket	109	Heart's Desire	109
Intrigue	109	Mirthless	109
Zeola	109	Sparkling	109
Miss Modesty	109	Evanskill	109

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Stuyve	108	Easy Street	108
Forward	108	Sals	106
Agnes D.	104	Unmasked	103
Fortunatus	103	Prince Ching	103
Reveille	102	Dick Bernard	102
Judge	101	Naughty Lady	100
Nigrette	96	Ascetic	96

Records of Local Cricketers.

As the contest for the cricket championship of New York nears its close, additional interest is being taken in the competition for the pennant. The team of the Livingston Field Club appears to be firmly ensconced in first place, while by defeating Columbia Oval on Saturday Brooklyn has strengthened its hold on second position. In the series of the New York Cricket Association the West Indians and Essex County are having a neck-and-neck contest. The Thistles have lost third place to Paterson, while Union County is well up among the leaders. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P. C.
Livingston	8	7	0	1	1,000
Brooklyn Team A.	9	6	1	2	.857
Columbia Oval	8	4	2	2	.666
Paterson	7	4	3	1	.571
Manhattan	7	2	4	1	.333
Kings County	9	1	7	1	.125
BrooklynTeam B.	9	1	8	0	.111

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Essex County	11	10	1	.909
West Indians	10	9	1	.900
Paterson	9	6	3	.666
Thistles	11	7	4	.636
Union County	10	6	4	.600
Yonkers	13	6	7	.461
O. N. T.	13	4	9	.307
Newark	9	2	7	.222
Columbia Oval	10	2	8	.200
Manhattan	10	1	9	.100

FOUGHT TO GET INTO FLAMES.

Crowd Wanted to Save Sacred Vessels at Fire in Chapel.

Striving to save the sacred vessels and the vestments of their chapel, dedicated only a year ago, an excited crowd of Italians living in South Brooklyn broke down the doors, and would have rushed into the flames that destroyed the interior of the structure yesterday afternoon but for the efforts of policemen, who were compelled to drive the excited men and women away from danger with their clubs.

The structure is the Church of St. Rocco, an Italian Catholic mission established by the parish of Our Lady of Peace. It is a one-story building, formerly occupied as a synagogue at 161 Twenty-second Street. No one knew how the fire started, for the doors were locked and no one had been in the building for an hour before the blaze. Just about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a passerby noticed smoke curling from one of the windows.

In a few minutes after the alarm the street was filled with an excited, shouting crowd, and assault after assault was made on the doors of the church. When they finally gave way it was seen that the entire altar was in flames and that the fire was spreading to other parts of the church. A dozen men and women made effort to get to the altar, but the firemen and the reserves from the Fifth Avenue Police Station had arrived and they drove the people back.

The fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The whole of the interior of the church was destroyed, but the firemen succeeded in saving the vessels containing the Sacrament. The damage is estimated at about $2,000.

500-POUND SAFE STOLEN.

Boston Burglars Use Owner's Wagon to Cart It Away.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—Four men entered the residence of Julius Snyder in South Boston about 1 o'clock this morning and moved a 500 pound safe which they found there, to a window. Two of them then went to a stable, broke into it, and secured a democrat wagon. They hauled this back under the window without a horse, lowered the safe into it and hauled it away. No one in the house was disturbed.

Soon after the robbery Snyder came home from his place of business and found the safe, which contained $500 in money and valuables, gone. He notified the police, and searching parties were started out. About daylight they found the safe on the strand. It had been slashed in with sledge hammers, and the contents taken.

FOUND DEAD IN WOODS.

Man Left Note Saying That He Killed Himself.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 31.—The body of a man about thirty years old was found today in the woods on the outskirts of this city by Richard Swift while hunting for blackberries. The man had been dead not less than a month. The cause of death was not apparent. When the body was brought to the Morgue a slip of paper was found in one of the pockets. On it was written:

"John Bickerstaff, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Don't accuse any innocent person. I killed myself. J. H. B."

Capt. Joel Furman Found Dead.

Joel Furman, a bay Captain who for years had taken sailing parties out in his yacht, the Sea Lark, from the hotels along the shores, especially from the Surf Hotel, at Fire Island, died there suddenly last night. He started for bed last evening, and later his sailing mate started to follow him and found him dead on the stairs.

Farmer Killed While Driving.

FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK BEGINNING TO-DAY

The Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of

Shoes and Oxfords for Men

Formerly $3.50 — At $2.00

Formerly $5, $6, $7 and $9 — At $4.00

Twice a year the regular conduct of our shoe business is punctuated by a clearance sale of shoes for men—shoes of the very highest grade, of which we think well enough to imprint with our label. From the standard all-the-year-'round price a radical reduction is made—radical enough to effect an absolute clearance. Involved are almost eighteen hundred pairs of Oxfords and high shoes of the finest black Calfskin, Patent Leather, Vici Kid and tan Russia Calf and Vici Kid, in a series of models which have a full measure of style to commend them.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

WORLD'S HAMMER RECORD

John Flanagan Advances His Own Figures to 173 Feet.

AT CELTIC PARK GAMES

Former Record of 171 Feet 9 Inches Also Made by Flanagan Nearly Three Years Ago.

John J. Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association increased his world's record for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer from 171 feet 9 inches to 173 feet at the Gaelic athletic tournament for the benefit of the Christian Brothers' Training College at Clontarf, Dublin, Ireland, which was held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. The performance was made under the supervision of local officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, who took the hammer away with them to have it officially weighed. Flanagan's former record was made at the same place on Sept. 3, 1901.

Flanagan made thres unsuccessful attempts before he passed his former mark, ths distances of these throws being 167 feet, 165 feet, and 170 feet 3 inches. He also made two throws which resulted in fouls, and were not measured. Flanagan also threw the fifty-six-pound weight a distance of 36 feet 4 inches, which is within five inches of his world's record with that weight. These two performances were recorded in the all-round weight-throwing contest, which also included throwing the discus and putting the sixteen-pound shot. The points scored were 5 for first, 3 for second, and 1 for third place in each of the four events, and Flanagan won with a total of 14 points, taking first place in the hammer throwing and the fifty-six-pound weight, second in the discus throwing, and third in the shot put. J. Foley of the New West Side Athletic Club was second with 10 points, M. J. Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was third with 9 points, and S. P. Gillis of the New West Side Athletic Club was fourth with 3 points.

Many of the best sprinters and distance runners from local and outside clubs competed in the track contests. Mortimer Sheppard of the Brown Preparatory School, Philadelphia, won the 1,000-yard run, handicap, very cleverly, and his schoolmate, James Hepburn, finished a good second to J. Ledwoch, a local athlete, in the 600-yard run for novices. Harvey Cohn of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association easily took first honors in the mile-and-a-half run, handicap, from the 20-yard mark in 7:09 2-5, and W. C. Bailsy of the Mohawk Athletic Club won the three-mile-run, handicap, from the 250-yard mark in 15:33 2-5.

Myer Prinstein, formerly of Syracuse University and now of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, ran a close fourth in the quarter-mile run, starting from scratch, and also distinguished himself in the broad jump handicap, clearing 23 feet 3 inches, which, however, only gave him third place in that event, as he was conceding 26 inches to D. Frank, the winner, and 12 inches to J. F. Weber, who got the second prize. The liberality of Frank's handicap allowance in the latter event caused much comment.

The attendance was said by the athletic officials preaent to be the largest ever seen at a local athletic meeting, and was estimated to number fully 17,000 persons. Summary:

100 Yards Run, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Greater New York I. A. A., (6 yards;) G. E. Hall, Greater New York I. A. A., (yards,) second; L. Robertson, Greater New York I. A. A., (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

600 Yards Run, Novice.—Won by J. Ledwoch, Pastime A. C.; James Hepburn, Brown Preparatory School, Philadelphia, second; J. Conway, Greater New York I. A. A., third. Time—1:21 2-5.

1,000 Yards Run, Handicap.—Won by Mortimer Sheppard, Brown Preparatory School, (20 yards;) Harry Haywood, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, (55 yards,) second; J. F. Bandeman, Greater New York I. A. A., (22 yards,) third. Time—2:18 4-5.

One and One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Cohn, Greater New York I. A. A., (20 yards;) R. Todd, New West Side A. C., (75 yards,) second; T. Byrnes, Xavier A. A., (150 yards,) third. Time—7:09 2-5.

220 Yards Run, Handicap—Final Heat.—Won by by J. J. McIntee, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., (20 yards;) E. Williams, Greater New York I. A. A., (18 yards,) second; George E. Hall, Greater New York I. A. A., (15 yards,) third. Time—0:21 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. C. Bailey, Mohawk A. C., (250 yards;) W. G. Frank, Greater New York Irish A. A., (80 yards,) second; P. J. May, St. Peter's Young Men's Temperance and Benevolent Association, Bridgeport, Conn., (225 yards,) third. Time—15:33 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Frank, New West Side A. C., (10 yards;) O. H. James, New West Side A. C., (25 yards,) second; F. A. Werner, Greater New York Irish A. A., (19 yards,) third. Time—0:50 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. Frank, New West Side A. C., (23 inches,) with 22 feet; John J. Weber, New York A. C., (12 inches,) second, with 22 feet 11 inches; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) third, with 23 feet 3 inches.

ALL-AROUND WEIGHT THROWING.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John J. Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., with 173 feet; S. P. Gillis, New West Side A. C., second, with 117 feet 9½ inches; J. Foley, New West Side A. C., third, with 117 feet, 9 inches.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Foley, New West Side A. C., with 39 feet 8½ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York I. A. A., second, with 39 feet 6 inches; John J. Flanagan, Greater New York I. A. A., third, with 39 feet 2 inches.

Mme. GADSKI adds her name to the List of Illustrious Singers who have Expressed their Enthusiasm for

The PIANOLA

Apr. 19, 1904.

THE AEOLIAN CO.

Gentlemen:

I was to-day for the first time accompanied by the Pianola, and I hasten to tell you of my satisfaction and pleasure at the satisfactory and delightful support which it gave me in the extremely difficult and trying numbers which I sang. No accompaniment could be more perfect and more satisfying.

I wish you great success.

(Signed) JOHANNA GADSKI.

NO severer test could be selected for a Piano-Player than accompanying the human voice. That the Pianola measures up to the most exacting artistic standards is emphatically attested by the foremost living singers.

In addition to Mme. Gadski, the following Grand Opera artists have sung in concert to the accompaniment of the Aeolian Company's instrument:

Mme. Schumann-Heink,
Mme. Nordica,
Mme. Blauvelt,
M. De Reszke,
Herr Burgstaller,
Herr Dippel,
M. Van Rooy,
M. Journet.

All have expressed their appreciation of the Pianola in terms which leave no room for doubt or skepticism.

The same degree of musical superiority which distinguishes the Pianola in vocal accompaniments is equally apparent in its rendition of all forms of pianoforte composition.

The success of the Pianola and its universal acceptance as a thoroughly artistic production are based primarily upon the great care exercised in its construction and the perfection of its mechanism, which have caused its general recognition as The Standard Piano-Player of the World, rivalled only by the human fingers.

The **Aeolian Company** 362 Fifth Ave. near 34th Street

Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.



Cold Meats.

MATERIALS:—Any kind neatly sliced and garnished. Suitable for luncheons and teas when accompanied by a vegetable salad.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—In arranging the table be sure that a bottle of Lea & Perrins' Sauce is within easy reach. When poured over the meat it will stimulate appetite and promote digestion.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

gives you the chance to go away on your vacation dressed like a Beau Brummel. Suits made in the usual Arnheim way abetted by your own personal suggestions. There never was or will be a tailoring event to compare with this. The choice of the shop for—$15.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th Street.

Prizes for Policemen's Games.

Prizes for the third annual picnic and games of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of Greater New York, to be held at Sulser's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh

Automobile Tourists Visit Niagara.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The Boston-St. Louis automobile tourists who arrived here yesterday spent to-day at Niagara Falls, and to-morrow morning they will resume their jour-

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 1, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau. 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Suppose that on Saturday, the 9th of July, or even on Sunday—the better the day, the better the deed—it had occurred to Mr. ROOSEVELT to send to Judge PARKER a telegram to the following effect:

Permit me to congratulate you on the courage and wisdom of your declaration of your personal conviction that the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably established, and your intention to act accordingly in whatever position you may be placed.

Such a message from the Republican candidate to the Democratic candidate would have been manly, magnanimous, patriotic. One effect would have followed which, we suppose, every intelligent and patriotic American, familiar with the trials and perils through which his country has passed in the last thirty years, must most earnestly desire. It would have taken the gold standard out of the present campaign. It would have convinced the public mind that, whatever the result of the campaign, there would be no need and no excuse for disturbing the business of the land; that the foundations on which the credit of the Nation and the stability of private operations rest, so far as concerns the currency, could not be shaken in the least.

Nor would this be all the good that could have been done by a candid act of this sort from the President. The country would have been assured of a change in the attitude and purpose of the Republican Party, under the masterful lead of Mr. ROOSEVELT, that would have been incalculably beneficent. It would have been made to appear beyond possibility of question or suspicion that so long as he retained his dominating influence in the party the stability of the standard of value would not be, as it has so often and so shamefully been, made the subject of political truck and dicker. The repetition of the miserable intrigues by which the currency was debased and the safety of the whole country imperiled in the two decades following 1876 would have been made impossible. This is not by any means security from an imaginary danger. We have in the United States to-day nearly $1,200,000,000 of paper money, United States notes, Treasury notes, National banknotes, and silver certificates. We have in the Treasury or in circulation, partly represented by certificates, some 500,000,000 of silver dollars, full legal tender, which are maintained at par by the fact that they can at any time actually be exchanged for gold, but such exchange is not imperative under the law save by inference. If by any misfortune, recklessness, extravagance, or other cause the country should be plunged into commercial and financial distress such as we have had with a certain degree of periodicity throughout all our history, there would arise the same kind, if not the same degree, of demand for "cheap" money that has sprung up in the past whenever general depression provided the excuse and the occasion. In such a case there is only too much reason to fear that parties would be as weak and foolish as they have been in the past. It would have been a wise and public-spirited thing for the President so far as lay in his power to render such a disaster impossible.

Such a course did not, it would appear, suggest itself to the mind of Mr. ROOSEVELT. He listened to counsels of quite a different nature. He was surrounded by politicians who preferred infinitely that the question of the gold standard should not be laid at rest, who wished to keep it as nearly unsettled as practicable, who regarded it not from the standpoint of the permanent interests of the country, the stability of business, the tranquillity of the public mind, the security of the popular welfare, but from the standpoint of the interests of the Republican Party and their own. Under their influence—though he would not go so far as to sneer, as did Speaker CANNON, a notorious supporter of silver heresies, at the Democratic candidate—he permitted himself to intimate that the opposition was still unsafe on the currency question. He pleaded, with curious disregard for facts, that the Republican Party had been steadfast from the beginning and could be trusted to be steadfast in the future.

"So long as the Republican Party," he declared in his address of acceptance, "is in power, the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in certain mining centres, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of National morality and wisdom." He ignored the fact that it was precisely "temporary political expediency" that guided the Republican managers to make the gold standard the issue in 1896, if, indeed, in his absorption in other matters he had not forgotten it. He concealed the further fact that Republican regard for "fundamental principles of National morality" was not strong enough to make them declare silver dollars directly redeemable in gold, or to make them provide for the retirement of United States notes when redeemed.

We confess that we do not think that this is the highest political courage or the most patriotic unselfishness, such as we had a right to require and even to count upon in a man of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S training, experience, and professions. There have been occasions more than one in his interesting career when he has shown to much better advantage, when he has dared to do the nobler thing and let his own interests and his party's take care of themselves. We wish he had been inspired so to do in this crisis. He could have rendered a great public service. He has missed—in a way he has rejected—a rare opportunity.

CHAFF FOR YOUNG BIRDS.

A kind friend, who through inadvertence or modesty omits to sign his letter, admonishes us that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad; also, that we must think our readers are fools. This reproof is visited upon us because, in commenting upon Mr. ROOSEVELT'S speech in reply to the Notification Committee's address, we said that he declared that the tariff "must be maintained without change, without revision, without any abatement of its evils and abuses"; while in a news report from Oyster Bay published in the same issue of THE TIMES it was stated that "more applause was brought out when he [the President] said that whenever the need arises there should be an adjustment of the tariff schedules."

To the guileless mind of our anonymous correspondent this declaration about tariff revision when the need arises may seem like a promise. It is only the young birds, however, the wee chicks just out of the shell, that are caught with this kind of chaff. For twenty-five years the Republicans have been saying that when the tariff was revised it must be revised by its friends, that is, by the Republicans; and they have gone on, and, in their successive revisions of the laws imposing duties on imports, they have piled the tax ever higher and higher, first in 1883, again in 1890, and finally in the culminating atrocity of the Dingley tariff, that reached what appears to be the limit of the country's tolerance, though not of their own audacity. This is what Republicans mean when they speak of the revision of the tariff by its friends. They have not the slightest intention of revising, altering, amending, or abating the Dingley schedules. In fact, the cant about tariff revision by the friends of protection is the accepted "stand pat" formula. The friend who has obligingly undertaken to castigate us would know, if he had had a qualifying experience, that when the crowd applauded at Sagamore Hill the other day the applause was not for the declaration that the tariff schedules should be readjusted when the need arose, but for the assertion that "such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question." We must therefore renew our statement that Mr. ROOSEVELT in his speech did, by the use of forms and terms of a fixed and well-known meaning, declare that the tariff must be maintained without change, without revision, and without any abatement of its evils and abuses.

THE DRUG MONOPOLY.

The suit begun in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by a retail druggist who thinks he has a grievance, against a number of manufacturers, importers, jobbers, and other dealers constituting a part of what is popularly known as the Drug Trust, is interesting. It involves a principle and incidentally affects the rights of all classes of citizens. Whether there is such a thing as a Drug Trust or not is immaterial—unless, indeed, the suit is based upon the assumption that it exists. That there is a conspiracy among apparently independent and unaffiliated concerns to maintain prices and discipline all who sell for less than the established tariff is susceptible of very clear proof.

The plaintiff in this suit is a retail druggist who does business on the cut-rate plan. He is satisfied with a lower percentage of profit than those who have undertaken to regulate the trade think can be and should be charged on goods sold at retail, especially proprietary preparations on which the discounts to dealers are very large. Because he saw fit to divide these discounts with his customers, under the impression that it was good business policy to do so, he has suffered great embarrassment, and in his efforts to buy stock through the ordinary channels found himself opposed by a conspiracy in restraint of trade. His orders were refused and he was given to understand that he was under a boycott. He went from one to another of those who had previously supplied him and found that with one accord they were unwilling to do business with him. Having thus got his evidence well in hand, he began his action under the Sherman anti-trust law, naming as defendants the Proprietary Association of America, the National Druggists' Association, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, and others.

It is not to be wondered at that the compounders of proprietary medicines are willing to violate almost any Federal statute to sustain the retail prices they have fixed. As the rule their goods are no better than other simple and familiar remedies which may be had from the accumulations of the average family medicine closet. Their business is created and maintained by persistent and costly advertising. Retail druggists will not handle their nostrums, which are nearly as numerous as the sands of the desert, unless attracted by a margin of profit so wide as to insure them against the probability of loss should the advertising enterprise of the makers cease or the demand come to an end. Hence it is deemed of great importance to those engaged in this business that the retail price shall be maintained, and the retailer who will not do this is promptly blacklisted and his supplies cut off if it is possible to do so.

The futility of such a plan of business organization is apparent. When makers give large discounts, of from 50 to 66 per cent., great quantities of goods will sooner or later and in one or another way gravitate into the hands of persons who are very willing to sell them while the demand lasts at cut prices. Whether it lasts sixty days or sixty years is a matter of entire indifference to them. They know that the business savors largely of fraud, and that there is no legitimate basis for a continuing popularity for preparations which are floated into public notice on the strength of fence posters. That large dealers who are willing to cut rates cannot get such goods as they want of this kind is nonsense. The department stores get them by train loads and sell them in many instances at about the price fixed by jobbers to retailers. This has been going on for years; it will continue to go on as long as the business is conducted on this artificial basis.

The Philadelphia druggist who has brought suit against those who are persecuting him may or may not establish his contention, but more potent influences than any he can set in motion are at work to break up the monopoly which the wholesalers in the drug business have sought to establish. They cannot control the department store, and until they are able to do this the distribution of drugs and proprietary medicines at cut prices will be larger in every city and enterprising town outside the drug stores than over their counters.

RUSSIA REARRANGED.

Anger in Germany at the free-and-easy methods of the commanders of Russian privateers in the Red Sea has come unexpectedly to the aid of certain persons in Königsberg on the Baltic, who were accused of sending revolutionary printed matter into Russia. Had the Red Sea episodes not occurred, it would have gone hard with the accused, for the charge was high treason and the trial developed the fact that Prussia had been playing the Russian Government's game by seizing and bringing into court nine men whom the Russian detectives could watch, but not arrest. The limelight was suddenly turned on the dark doings of the German secret police and German secret diplomacy, and to the dismay of honest men Prussia was discovered performing the dirty work for the bureaucrats at St. Petersburg. To this unveiling of pro-Russian complacency and the coincidence of a seizure of German ships in the Red Sea we may safely ascribe the results of the trial. It has come suddenly to a close. KÖNIGST, EHRENPFORT, and BRAUN have been acquitted of high treason and conspiracy, and the six others, charged with belonging to a secret organization, have been given short imprisonments ranging from eight weeks to two months and a half.

These punishments merely satisfy the technicalities for a violation of the laws of Germany, which as written and construed are sensitive about secret societies. Whatever hopes the Wilhelm Strasse may build on the trouble in Manchuria, however the German Government may yearn to make another haul from the troubled waters in the Orient like that of Kiao-Chau, it cannot permit the coddling of Russia to go so far as to rouse the German press to wrath, and that press has been uttering its disgust in unmistakable terms. Considering the trend of military and naval events and the startling capacity of St. Petersburg to make mistakes, it might seem that Germany would do better nearer home. There are the Baltic provinces full of people with German names who might be glad to exchange eagles, swapping the double for the single-headed variety, without feeling that the bargain was unfair. Kovno, Courland, and Livland contain about four million people who would fit very well into the somewhat composite population of the eastern parts of Prussia on the Baltic, being in fact very similar in their ethnical make-up. If Russia is to continue obstinate in her passion for Manchurian, Korean, and Chinese territory, perhaps she can also afford to allow a kind and certainly long-suffering neighbor a mere bagatelle on the Baltic like these provinces. And since she has shown that her present Government cannot administer Finland properly there is Sweden quite ready to give the Finns just the quiet self-government which is their ideal. Some good judges maintain that the Russian is in essence an Asiatic nation, whose true destiny is to make Central Asia blossom again. If that is so, she scarcely belongs on the Baltic at all, her interests there serving merely to distract her attention from that grand cultural career about which the world has heard so much. By concentrating westward out of Manchuria and eastward away from the Baltic, Russia can devote herself to the inner problems of raising her peasantry to a higher level and cultivating [illegible] spaces of Asia which now are unproductive wastes.

TO CONTROL CONGRESS.

The plan of the American Federation of Labor to control the next Congress, so far at least as the House of Representatives is concerned, by putting candidates to the inquisition and condemning to defeat all who do not give immediate and satisfactory answers, is interesting, but its practical importance is about as great as that of most of the plans devised by Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS and his Cabinet to subordinate the United States to the control of the body over which he presides.

The candidate who answers Mr. GOMPERS'S questions, or even acknowledges their receipt, will make a great mistake. To ask them is monumental impertinence. So far as the labor leaders are concerned, they have always been desirous of making it appear that they exercise a vast and imponderable political power, and can decide any election in which they choose to interest themselves. As a matter of fact they have no power at all, and extremely little influence. They can make all kinds of promises which they are powerless to fulfill. The number of votes they can influence for or against a candidate, independent of other considerations than his disposition toward organized labor, is very small, and there are few communities in which the known hostility of the labor unions would not do a candidate more good than harm. He might not be able to make effective use of such hostility if silent and secret, but if Mr. GOMPERS should carry out his threat in the case of candidates who refuse to answer him or answer unsatisfactorily, to give the opposition of organized labor the widest publicity in his district, the effect would probably be to bring him a large vote from the important class which resents the intolerable impertinence of men like Mr. GOMPERS in attempting to control legislation by determining the composition of Congress. This class is relatively large and is steadily growing. It includes the great body of citizens of conservative tendencies who regard with apprehension the present tendencies of the trades union movement, and who are unable to see therein any present or future advantage to labor.

Mr. GOMPERS is commonly wrong in his point of view, but he does not often make himself ridiculous. In this instance he has done so. If he did nothing else between now and the Congressional elections, he could not elect or defeat candidates enough to pass the least dangerous of the bills in which he is interested. He may not know this, but every practical politician does, and most candidates for Congress who have any chance of election are either practical politicians or are managed by people who are.

THE ENERGY OF RADIUM.

The romance stage of radium literature has passed and we have finally reached the stage of critical investigation tempered by a well-grounded skepticism that this curious mineral has given us a new theory of matter or upset any of the established axioms of modern science. No doubt the romance was vastly more interesting than the truth will ever be made, but that is beside the fact.

Lord KELVIN, for whom no one will claim infallibility of observation or conclusion, is still the greatest living authority in physics by reason of the fact that he is more often right and less often wrong than any other investigator. His study of radium leads him to regard with some impatience what he characterizes as the English explanation of its energy. This has been presented by Prof. J. J. THOMSON of Cambridge in a theory which may be briefly stated as assuming that the energy of radium comes wholly from within. Lord KELVIN holds exactly the opposite view and affirms with confidence that it comes wholly from without. The discussion cannot be profitably followed in the columns of a newspaper, but if one not himself a learned physicist of international reputation may venture to pass judgment on the case as it stands, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that Lord KELVIN has the better of the argument. He cannot bring himself to believe that so enormous an amount of energy as radium displays can be evolved from within. One reason for doubting it is that if endowed with such a store of energy it could scarcely hold together in the form recognized as material and tangible. Hence, as its activity is exerted superficially, Lord KELVIN is sure that radium has the power of drawing its energy from some external source and transforming its manifestations into the familiar phenomena of radio-activity. The strength of Prof. THOMSON'S position is found in the number of new phenomena which are at the moment without satisfactory explanation, and concerning which any explanation if sufficiently fanciful commands respect and attention. Meanwhile, however, the more conservative students of nature who apply to the law of the conservation and correlation of force the excellent rule to prove all things and hold fast to that which is good are more and more convinced that radium does not, and later discoveries will not, invalidate the great generalization upon which HERBERT SPENCER built the synthetic philosophy and which has been the cornerstone of scientific thought for more than half a century.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Remembering the frequency and severity with which British commanders in the Boer war were criticised for sacrificing great numbers of men in "frontal attacks" on an intrenched enemy, it is highly surprising to find The London Times giving much space and prominent position to a letter from a correspondent who declares that the future of the British Empire is endangered by a growing disinclination among all classes of its citizens to risk their lives in its service except in cases of absolute necessity. He asserts that the bulldog courage and indifference to adverse odds upon which Englishmen have hitherto confidently relied to make up for their lack of military science is fast giving place to a selfish prudence of which the ridicule and denunciation of desperate charges that can only be successful at a terrible cost of life form the clearest, but by no means the most important, manifestation. According to this authority, the thought of dying for country no longer inspires either the privates or the officers of the British Army; they have not yet become cowardly, but they have become cautious, with the result that in the Boer war regiments repeatedly surrendered while they still had fighting chances which their fathers would have regarded as requiring further efforts, and column commanders avoided as many risks as they could without inevitable damage to their reputations. "What would be thought," he asks, "if one were to meet the father of a young man just killed in action and were to congratulate him on his son's death for his country, as they do in Japan, and have, no doubt, done in England? I am afraid it would not be prudent. The spirit is not there, and until we go through the fire and learn to give death its proper value we shall remain so clogged with prudence as to be apparently afraid." The conclusion of this curious document is: "Let us teach our children, in school and out, that it is a glorious thing to die for England, and perhaps in time we may return to our old ideas, the temperament of the Japanese in this war, who mark a position for capture, reckon up and allow for the loss, then carry the work at the bayonet point; who work in silence, as was once our wont, and who take a pride in the death of their sons who have been fortunate enough to die for Japan." It would hardly do for others than Britons to write thus about Britons, and a shrewd outsider might suspect, perhaps, that this terrible arraignment of the modern Englishman is the penalty of his failure to agree with the few of his own number who think that the time has come for England to imitate its Continental neighbors by passing a conscription law and making every able-bodied male citizen a trained soldier.

—"It is the young or inexperienced driver or ignorant chauffeur," writes one of our correspondents, "who causes endless trouble and brings into disrepute one of the most interesting, fascinating, and innocent of all pleasures." Exactly true, that, as far as it goes, but it hardly goes far enough. For the antagonism to automobiling and automobilists, the automobilists, and not the automobiles, are to blame. Use of the new machine does not involve a single necessary danger, or even a single necessary annoyance to any member of the general public, and the fact—the undoubted and unquestionable fact—that their use has brought many dangers and innumerable annoyances to the public is due to reasons in no sense peculiar to this form of transportation. Our correspondent's explanation can be summed up in a single word—"incompetence." The explanation explains, but it leaves much unexplained. Great numbers of automobiles are, indeed, driven through city streets and over country roads by men lacking the skill required for guiding them safely, and many accidents are thus caused, but the accidents so caused usually involve the incompetent operators in their disastrous consequences, and are not, we think, accountable for much of that widespread hostility to automobilists of which the acts of mischievous boys and vicious hoodlums are a manifestation both remote and oblique. The really unskillful chauffeur, amateur or professional—and he is almost always an amateur—is conscious of his own limitations, and regard for his own skin and bones is usually enough to inspire him with some degree of caution. This feeling has most of the good qualities of consideration for the rights of others, and we strongly incline to the belief that the automobile would have had few or no enemies if it were held guilty of no misdeeds except those of its inexperienced pilots. A vast part of its unpopularity has been brought upon it by those thoroughly familiar with all its idiosyncrasies and fully competent to bring out all its possibilities for evil with comparatively little of immediate risk to themselves. The "scorcher" is of necessity an expert, else would his first wild flight be his last, and it is not the non-expert who dashes madly past plunging horses, exults in the decapitation of dogs and hens, turns short corners at full speed, or looks gloatingly back at the hysterics of elderly maiden ladies whose frightened skirts he has closely grazed. There is not, however, the slightest incompatibility between skill and consideration, and there are automobilists not a few who possess and exercise both. For such automobiling is, indeed, a pleasure as innocent as interesting and fascinating, and if there were none others the public that unanimously welcomed the new machines as promising a vast increase in the sum total of human happiness would have found the promise kept at no cost whatever—except the price of the machines.

—With the demand by the committee of the Merchants' Association for a better service from the street car companies there will, of course, be hearty acquiescence from all, but its suggestions as to means and methods of improving the service will hardly be regarded as embodying all of human wisdom. Yet some of the suggestions are excellent. For instance, the time has certainly come for giving the surface cars a closer approach to first right of way over their tracks. The streets belong to all, to be sure, and other vehicles than cars unquestionably have privileges of convenient passage everywhere between the curbs, but the truck that needlessly gets upon the car tracks or is needlessly slow in getting off them at the motorman's appeal is abusing that privilege and creating an inconvenience felt by too many people to be endured. It is small interests against great ones, or rather the interests of the few against the interests of the many, and there should be no more hesitation in deciding which of these interests must yield. The wisdom of the committee's demand for larger cars depends upon whether, all things considered, the larger cars would give a better and faster service to more people than an increased number of smaller cars. That, probably, is a question that can safely be left for solution to the companies themselves. Double-decked cars, even without what the committee calls a "fair test," seem to be impracticable in this city, and their advantages are supplied, and perhaps surpassed, by our elevated and underground lines. Two conductors on big cars in the rush hours are apparently needed, but the companies will make a desperate fight against providing them. It is in the matter of transfers that the committee's report seems to be weakest. The claim that an extension of the existing transfer privileges would increase the congestion of traffic is an old assertion of the companies. It has never been either understood or believed by the public, and its utter falsity has been proved time and again when, under deeply resented compulsion, the companies have given transfers at points where they said the giving would cause dreadful trouble. It never caused a bit, so far as we remember.

The Two Telegrams.

"Perdicaris alive, or Rais ill dead!"
So the rodfast cable to Chadwick read.
But this is what from Morocco went:
"I wrote before to right that last Protest."

THE TELEPHONE PARADOX.

Question of Ratio Between Income and Expenditure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From your editorial in to-day's TIMES I see that you are still in doubt regarding the ratio between income and expenditure in the telephone business. My recent letter merely covered the principal cause of the trouble, i. e., the multiple feature of the switchboard, which I thought sufficient to demonstrate the truth of "the telephone paradox."

The number of wires and connections in a telephone exchange of some size rune into figures that are practically beyond comprehension. For instance, the Cortlandt Street exchange in this city, with 9,600 lines, has over 25,000,000 feet of wire in the switchboard!

To keep the "jacks" in the multiple panel within reach of the operator compels such crowding of the apparatus in that panel of the switchboard as to necessitate a delicacy in construction which makes for extraordinary wear and tear. In fact, the depreciation in switchboards runs from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent per annum.

Then, again, whenever an exchange attains to a certain size it reaches a stage where the intricacies and cost of construction, operation, and maintenance are prohibitive, and it becomes necessary to build a new exchange to accommodate the additional subscribers. It is for this reason that New York has so many different exchanges.

Compared with the smaller exchanges, those of some size require a large amount of space for infirmaries, retiring rooms, lockers, lunch rooms, &c., for the operators. This means extra outlay in the way of rent, insurance, taxes, and interest.

All of these items of extraordinary expenditure continue in an increasing ratio per subscriber as the exchange grows in size, while the ratio of income per subscriber remains the same.

You are right, I presume, in the supposition that "jacks" can be bought cheaper in large quantities, but the saving must evidently be small. On the other hand, the salaries of operators must increase from year to year, because as the girl increases in ability she becomes more valuable, and as good operators are difficult to find they are worth keeping when discovered.

There is no class of business regarding which there is more of general ignorance than that pertaining to the telephone, and I hope that some one more familiar with conditions than myself will shed some light on the question, which is one of such public interest.

R. W. HADDEN, M. E. & E. M.

THE ARREST OF SPITTERS.

How Is It to be Accomplished with No Policeman in Sight?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am permeated with a desire to do my duty toward my fellows and the State, and incidentally to increase my own comfort and well-being. I go into a street car and come upon a spitter. His act is against the law, which I, as a citizen, should see enforced. How am I to go about it. Shall I require him to leave the car and walk with me until we meet a policeman who will take him in hand?

Sometimes one walks a good way before meeting a policeman. Then, perhaps the spitter will object to going with me, these dirty fellows will stoop to any sort of meanness. Shall I then lay hands upon him? But what if his objections become strenuous? What if he should smite me terrifically (to use the phrases of the law) upon my nasal protuberance or in the region of my solar plexus? What if his depraved propensities should preponderate over my efforts in the cause of the right, and render them nil? And if the spitter cannot be removed from the car, will the car have to stop (say, during the rush hours) until one of the finest shows up?

Again, on the elevated, some one spits between stations. How is he to be arrested? Is he to be carried by superior force to the next platform and kept there until the policeman comes? And who is to summon the latter, and how? These things take time. And how is the spitting hog, who saturates the floors of the ferryboats, to be managed?

Such arrests certainly ought to be made; will some one provide a working modus?

New York, July 30, 1904. CITIZEN.

FACTS ABOUT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

Guard's Pronunciation Makes This Man's Heart Ache.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While not disputing Mr. Arthur Guiterman's version of the origin of Esopus, (of which I have no data,) I would respectfully call his attention to the fact that the name Spuyten Duyvil originally was not spuyten at all, but spoyken. If we for a moment consider the close relationship of the Teutonic languages, and Friesish is first cousin to Saxon, we will comprehend that our own spook, in Low Dutch is spoyken. Dey duyvil gaat spoyken in low Dutch as well as in English, but I have never heard of his going spuyten.

This, like Gramercy, Coney Island, Hoboken, Bronx, and a few others, a Germanist can comprehend, while there are many more, and I am afraid Esopus included, upon which the doctors will ever disagree and the deeper the learning in Indian nomenclature the worse the mix-up.

In the meantime, it makes my heart ache to pass Spuyten Duyvil station and hear the guard pronounce it as if the devil had a special spite against the low Dutch.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 27, 1904. F. B.

Asphalt Streets and Public Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your to-day's issue an editorial headed "The Public Health," which says in effect that the physicians and experts appear to be mystified in regard to the cause of the increased mortality therein referred to. Does it not occur to you that the asphalting of so many of our streets may have something to do with it? Formerly the leakage of gas pipes, &c., seemed to escape through the surface of the old style pavements; now there don't seem to be any chance of its escaping through the pavements. It must go somewhere, and quite possibly into our houses. In streets containing trees the laying of asphalt pavements is reported to have killed some of them; if it kills trees, may it not also affect the public health? G. A. W.

New York, July 30, 1904.

Justice in France.

From The Paris Daily Messenger.

It cannot be said, in many instances, that French Judges err on the side of severity in their sentences. The other day a man recently employed by one of the big Paris hotels as interpreter, was brought up for trial charged with having circulated a number of "flash" $10 Bank of England notes. The case was clearly proved, and the man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with the benefit of the first offenders law—which means that he gets off scott free.

As Others See Us.

From the Chicago News.

Green—Hear about Bifkins?
Brown—No; what about him?
Green—He married his cook last week.
Brown—That's just like Bifkins. He'd rather fight than eat.

An Adept.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"I think I'll learn bookkeeping," he said.
"Oh!" replied the man who had lost him one, "I wouldn't bother. You needn't waste any time learning that."

THINGS AND THE MAN.

By Rudyard Kipling.

By cable to Collier's Weekly. Copyright, 1904, in the United States by Rudyard Kipling. Published in THE TIMES by courtesy of Collier's Weekly, which has a special arrangement with Mr. Kipling, by which his new political poems are cabled to this country for publication in Collier's simultaneously with their publication in The London Times.

"And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren: and they hated him yet the more."—Genesis, xxxvii., 5.

OH, ye who hold the written clue
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact with flouts and flings,
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.

He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, ogres, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the loneliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

The peace of shocked foundations flew
Before his ribald questionings,
He broke the oracles in two
And bared the paltry wires and strings.
He headed desert wanderings;
He led his soul, his cause, his clan,
A little from the ruck of things.
Once on a time there was a man.

Thrones, powers, dominions block the view
With episodes and underlings;
The meek historian deems them true,
Nor heeds the song that Clio sings,
The simple central truth that stings
The moh to boo, the priest to ban,
Things never yet created things.
Once on a time there was a man.

A bolt is fallen from the blue,
A wakened realm full circle swings
Where Dothan's dreamer dreams anew
Of vast and forborne harvestings;
And unto him an empire clings
That grips the purpose of his plan.
My lords, what think ye of these things?
Once in our time is there a man?

ESOPUS AND ITS ORIGIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a descendant of one of the early settlers in Sopus, or Esopus, I have been much interested in the letters written to THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the meaning and origin of the name of Esopus, now brought into prominence as the home of the candidate for the office of President of the United States, Judge Parker.

Your correspondent, E. M. R., who writes from Newburg, is undoubtedly correct in his statement that the original word was Sypous or Sepuus, meaning a creek or river, the additional E having been given by the Dutch from their familiarity with Aesop's fables, once so popular with young and old—but in speaking or pronouncing the name and also in writing it, the original form of Sopue was in very general use among the Hollanders and their descendants. There is probably no better authority for the derivation and meaning of Indian names than the Rev. William M. Beauchamp, S. S. D. now living in Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y., and in his book upon the Indian names in New York, Page 83, is the following paragraph:

"E-so-pus, once Sopus, comes from Ser-pu, a Delaware term for river; it has been called Ser-pus, Sopers, and Sopus, but the present name prevailed at an early day."

At-kar-kar-ton was an early name of Esopus Creek and Kingston, and is said to signify smooth water.

The Esopus or Sopus Indians were of the Algonquin stock, as were all the river Indians.

BLANDINA ELMENDORF DUDLEY MILLER.

Utica, July 28, 1904.

Forgery of Japanese Stamps.

A member of the Junior Philatelic Society writes to The Times of London as follows:

"May I be permitted in your columns to sound a note of warning to amateur stamp collectors with regard to forgeries of early Japanese postage stamps? There have always been large quantities of these spurious labels on the market, but the present interest in the war is responsible for an enormous increase. The forgeries are manufactured in Japan, and in addition to being hawked on board liners in the Far East are exported to Great Britain and America. Collectors not possessed of special knowledge of Japanese stamps should only purchase from reputable dealers."

Carefully Timed.

From the Washington Star.

"Didn't you say there were no mosquitos around this place?".

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel, "and we never misrepresent. That advertisement was written last March."

Anxious Inquiry.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Landlord—We allow no canaries, babies, dogs, pianos or students of music in this flat.

Pretty Applicant—Do you think that my tennis "racket" would disturb the rest of the prisoners.

A STRANGE TALE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

1.
In the twilight of the ages, long before the world grew old,
Was a very funny story by a funny writer told,
And a maid who chanced to read it, scroll and quill and inkhorn took,
And wrote a criticism of the author of the book.

2.
Now the tale was of a baby, and the author made it clear
That there once had been a period when the baby wasn't here,
And the virtue of that critic even now the poets sing,
For she quite condemned the author who could mention such a thing.

3.
Some one read the condemnation, and the ancient writers say
That he wrote a scathing judgment of the critic on that day;
And a third, who at the story had not cast a single look
Went and criticised the critic of the critic of the book.

4.
So the fight waxed hot and hotter, and, as you may have surmised,
All the world was criticising or else being criticised;
And this final test of friendship from the situation grew—
"Would you think a bubble funny that a little baby blew?"

5.
Now, to think of serious people making such an awful fuss
Just about a baby story may seem very strange to us,
But 'twas in the world's first twilight, ere man's humor-sense had grown—
When his baby did not babble, and he had no funny-bone.

CLINTON W. KELLY.

"MICKEY" LEONARD IS A WATER-FRONT HERO

Saved His Chum from Drowning Against Heavy Odds.

THEN WAS AFRAID TO GO HOME

But Mother, Instead of Punishing Him, Agreed with Crowd That Boy Was All Right.

At dusk yesterday a small boy, his clothes dripping wet, and carrying his shoes in his hand, walked down Smith Street, Brooklyn, from the water front, and, stopping in front of the tenement at No. 450, looked anxiously in through the windows on the ground floor.

"Ah, go on in, Mickey; she won't lick yer," urged half a dozen other urchins who were following.

But "Mickey" hung back.

"Come on," said one of the other lads; "I'll go in wit yer and tell yer mudder what yer done."

Thus supported, "Mickey" finally decided to risk it, and passed with halting step into the house. Entering his mother's kitchen, he and his friend were careful not to shut the door behind them, lest a sudden retreat became necessary. Mickey's mother was busy washing dishes. When she beheld him she placed her arms akimbo and surveyed him sternly.

"Mickey Leonard," she said, "you are late for your supper, and your clothes are dripping wet. You have been swimming again. Didn't I tell you not to go into the water?"

"Mickey," standing first on one foot and then on the other, eying his mother furtively, ventured at last to speak.

"Yep," he said simply.

And then Mrs. Leonard, growing proud as the recital advanced, heard what every youngster in Gowanus was already talking about—how eleven-year-old "Mickey" Leonard, "a kid what was only learnin' ter swim," had saved from death in the waters of Gowanus Bay his bosom chum, "Tommy" Burns, thirteen years old, of 147 Nelson Street, after a fierce struggle both with the tide and the drowning boy. It was a tale that won for Mickey a warm supper, dry clothes, and half a dozen hugs from his proud mother.

Yesterday afternoon when "Mickey" sauntered down to the Clinton Street dock he found his pal, "Tommy" Burns, and half a dozen more of "der feliers" already in swimming. "Mickey" stood watching them for a moment when "Tommy" hailed him.

"Hey, Mickey," he shouted, "watch me float widout usin' only me left hand!"

"Tommy" was in the performance of this remarkable feat when he was suddenly seized with cramps. He struggled for a moment, and then sank with a cry. "Mickey" Leonard's shoes were kicked off in a jiffy, his hat was thrown on a pile of lumber, and he was overboard, striking out for the spot where "Tommy" had gone down. "Tommy" reappeared, and "Mickey" grabbed him by the arm. The drowning boy in his fear seized his friend and rescuer by the throat, and a fierce struggle ensued. "Mickey" finally broke his friend's hold, and catching "Tommy" by one ear, started to tow him in that manner to the dock. Twice again, however, "Tommy" succeeded in getting hold of his rescuer, but the plucky and determined little fellow fought him off each time and slowly swam in with him.

The tide was running strong, and "Mickey" Leonard was fighting a desperate fight, but with never a thought that he could drop his burden and make it for himself alone. The lad of the tenements was made of different stuff. Battling with the tide and keeping Tommy afloat and away from him the boy struggled slowly toward a raft of pilings. Twice "Mickey" clutched at the raft, only to miss it and be swept back. But he stuck to the work, and the third time his little fingers closed on the rough wood. The fight was won. An ambulance took "Tommy," unconscious, to the Long Island College Hospital.

Last night as Mickey eat in a Smith Street confectioner's shop, putting himself on the outside of a big glass of chocolate cream soda, he rejoiced to hear from the hospitol that his "pal" would "pull through all right."

TRAINING SHIP DIXIE HOME.

Brings Back Naval Militia and a Spanish Mackerel for a Mascot.

The training ship Dixie came into the harbor yesterday morning with a now seasoned naval militia crew of 500 members and with a new and novel mascot. This was a fine Spanish mackerel, caught in Buzzard's Bay and kept alive in a barrel of sea water, and fed on strange food. When the Dixie came to anchor off Tompkinsville at 9 o'clock the mascot was given its freedom to find its way home. There was some uncertainty as to whether the plug of tobacco tied to its tail might not impede its homeward progress.

The Second Battalion of Brooklyn, 150 strong, under Commander R. P. Forshew, disembarked at Tompkinsville and went to Brooklyn in a navy tug. The 800 men of the First Battalion, from Manhattan, under Commander W. B. Franklin, and the 150 from the Second Separate Division of Rochester, under Lieut. Commander E. N. Walbridge, were taken in navy tugs to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Twenty-fourth Street and the East River.

The men were in fine condition, and their officers were glad to report that their records at target practice and in tactics ashore and afloat were better than were anticipated.

Y. M. C. A. STILL GROWING.

Year Book Shows Increase in Many Figures—373,000 Members.

The Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations, which will be issued on Aug. 10, will show an increase in most of its figures. The number of associations, for instance, has grown from 1,736 to 1,813, and the membership from 350,455 to 373,302. This is an increase in four years of 118,030 members and of 374 associations. The active membership of the associations remains about the same. The chief growth has been through employed boys and men not affiliated with churches.

A notable increase has been made in the amount of property owned, so that now 475 associations own buildings and other property worth nearly $30,000,000, an increase of about $2,000,000 in the year.

The associations have over 500 gymnasiums, with nearly 130,000 men and boys, constituting the largest athletic organization in the world. The number of men in evening educational classes was 32,821—a number larger than that in the eight largest universities. The number of men and boys in Bible classes has been 50,301, an increase of about 10,000 over the previous year, while the shop meetings, held chiefly at noon, for skilled workingmen, number 5,096. The daily attendance at association buildings rose to over 120,000. The railroad associations, numbering 197, have 69,426 members, having more than doubled in membership in five years. The religious meetings report a total attendance of over 4,000,000 men and boys last year.

SUSPICION CAST ON WILL.

Proceedings Started Over $15,000 Estate of Paterson Woman.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—A proceeding, has begun in the Orphans' Court in which it will be sought to prove that a will offered for probate is forged. Mrs. Thomas Wright died in this city last April. No will was found at the time, and up to three weeks ago it was believed the woman

TRADE IN ENGLAND GOOD.

No Longer Fear of Strike in Birmingham—Great Activity in Swansea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The London Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The grain trade is firm, but not excited. Prices have hardened, but not much, if any, more than sixpence per quarter.

"There are increasing complaints of the harvest prospects not only in our own islands, where probably the wheat yield will this year make a low record, but practically in every country on the Continent, none of which has entirely escaped the harmful effects of the great drought.

"It was therefore most welcome news that American prospects were less depressing than a short time ago, that Canada would harvest a record crop, and that India, Argentina, and Australia were all favored with plenty of moisture to bring on the new crops.

"Bornebush's preliminary estimate of the world's wheat crop brings out a total deficit on last year of only about 11,500,000 quarters, and one hopes that the harveet reeults on the Continent may justify the estimates, which are, according to present accounts, certainly too optimistic.

"The cotton trade is in a healthy condition, at least in this country. The prices of raw material have not yielded much, and it would be a misfortune if they were forced much lower before the world had time to fill the empty warehouses.

"Everywhere the woolen industry is passing through the annual dead season. Business in raw material is at a low ebb, but prices are firmly maintained.

"Iron and steel reports are varied in character, but as a whole are not discouraging. Barnsley reports fair occupation for its workshops. Barrow continues to complain. Warrant stocks are slowly increasing, and makers' stocks of iron are very heavy.

"Birmingham rejoices in the adjustment of the wages difficulty, so that there is no longer fear of a strike. Makers of rolling stock are still heavily engaged, and orders of various kinds have been received from India, the colonies, and South America. Cardiff steel men are disturbed by the continued importation of American and Continental billets and bars.

"Glasgow reports the booking of a large steamer for the P. and O. Company and contracts for Cairo bridges between the Egyptian authorities and Sir William Arrol & Co.

"Sheffield reports a slow week. South Shropshire has secured some good orders.

"Swansea reports extraordinary activity, especially in the tin plate industry.

"Wolverhampton has a fair volume of miscellaneous business."

SHARKEY TO THE RESCUE.

Carried Sick Actress to Street at Request of Priest.

Dr. Nagle of Bellevue Hospital responded to an ambulance call at 141 East Fifteenth Street last night. On the third floor he found Mrs. Elizabeth Drew, thirty-eight years old, a vaudeville actress, suffering from aneurism of the neck. The Rev. Father William O'Reilly of St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth Street, near Fourth Avenue, was attending the woman when Dr. Nagle arrived. The surgeon advised her removal to the hospital. Mrs. Drew was practically helpless, and Dr. Nagle began to wonder how he would get her down to the ambulance. She weighs 160 pounds, and Dr. Nagle is a small man.

"Wait a minute," volunteered Father O'Reilly, "and I'll see if I can't find you a strong man."

As he reached the street he met "Tom" Sharkey, the "sailor-pugilist," and Mrs. Sharkey. Father O'Reilly knows the fighter well.

"Hello, Tom," called out the priest; "you're just the man I want. Will you help carry a sick woman to the ambulance."

"Sure, Father," said Sharkey; "I'm right on the job."

Sharkey mounted the stairs behind the priest, and when he reached the sickroom he looked at Dr. Nagle.

"Father O'Reilly tells me you want a lift, Doc," said the pugilist, his chest swelling out.

Nagle looked at Sharkey and eized him up.

"Guess you might as well do the whole job," he said.

Sharkey stepped over, picked up Mrs. Drew as if she was a baby, and slowly walked down the stairs.

"Don't be afraid. I'll go just as slow as you like. I could carry you a thousand miles," Sharkey kept repeating as he descended.

Reaching the sidewalk Sharkey found his way to the ambulance blocked by a crowd of men. Two policemen stood near, but they made little impression on the crowd.

"Gents, will yer please git a move on," said Sharkey in an ordinary voice. The way was quickly cleared, and the pugilist placed Mrs. Drew tenderly in the bus.

"Thanks, Tom," said Father O'Reilly.

"Don't mention it, Father," replied Sharkey, as he again offered his arm to Mrs. Sharkey.

TEN NEW TRANSFER POINTS.

President Vreeland Announces Arrangement with Grand Street Line.

President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company yesterday announced the establishment this morning of ten new transfer stations at points where the Grand Street line croeses the following lines of the New York City Railway Company:

East Belt,	Lexington Avenue,
Second Avenue,	Sixth Avenue,
Fourth Avenue,	Eighth Avenue,
Broadway,	Ninth Avenue,
Columbus Avenue,	West Belt.

"The Grand Street line is owned by the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, a concern entirely independent of the New York City Railway Company," said Mr. Vreeland, "and this voluntary arrangement of transfers for which there is no legal obligation upon either company has been negotiated for the greater comfort and convenience of the traveling public and with a view of increasing the carrying capacity of the surface lines.

"The opposition of the New York City Railway Company to the establishment of transfer stations at dangerous points of congestion, like Twenty-third Street and Broadway and Sixth Avenue and Broadway, has been used by lawyers interested in litigation against the company to create the impression that the extension of the transfer system was to be arrested."

Dix Post, G. A. R., Going to Boston.

John A. Dix Post No. 135, G. A. R., Department of New York, will take part in the parade at the National Encampment at Boston on Aug. 15. Over one hundred

SMILING $50,000 CHINESE REBEL VISITING HERE

Government, He Says, Has Put That Price on His Head.

CONSUL ISSUES WARNING

Dr. Suen Man Says That He Will Keep on Trying to Establish Republican Form of Government in China.

Consul General Shah of China, who lives at 280 West Seventy-first Street, has issued a warning to the Chinese residents of this city against giving money or other aid to Dr. Suen Man, a Chinese revolutionist. Dr. Suen Man, or Sun Yatsen, has been stopping for the past two weeks at the Chinese Presbyterian Mission, in Ninth Street, where he has friends. He said yesterday that the Chinese Government had put a price of $50,000 on his head because he had attempted to bring about a revolution in Canton, his native city. The object of the revolution, according to Dr. Man, was to establish a republican government in place of the present despotism.

Vice Consul General Wing said yesterday that the warning issued against Dr. Suen Man by the Chinese Consul General here had been ordered by the Chinese Minister at Washington, and besides having been printed in Chinese newspapers here had been posted conepicuously in Chinatown and other Chinese districts. "Dr. Suen Man was one of the ringleaders in a revolutionary attempt in Canton six or seven years ago," said Vice Consul General Wing. "He is of plebeian origin, but was educated as a doctor of medicine in China. The Chinese Consul at Washington sent us word that Man was attempting to gain support for the revolutionary cause, and we issued a warning to the Chinese here not to have anything to do with him, as he was an enemy of our Government. I do not know that there is any price put on his head by the Chinese Government."

When seen at the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, at 26 West Ninth Street, yesterday, Dr. Suen Man admitted with a smile that the Chinese Government had put $50,000 on his head for his share in stirring up revolutions in Canton at various times. "Yes, I was interested in a plot to overthrow the Chinese Government in Canton," he said. "I was one of the leaders, and we had an active following of about 40,000, while we had nearly a million sympathizers. We made our first attempt in 1895 during the Chino-Japanese war, and might have been successful had not the news of the projected revolution leaked out. I managed to escape from China with some of my party, but three were apprehended and beheaded. Our purpose was to establish a republican government in place of the corrupt imperial rule.

"The United States has announced that it stood for the integrity of China, but even if other nations are prevented from dismembering the nation, what does it avail as long as China is not able to keep her own integrity? With her Government honeycombed with corruption as it is now and unable to safeguard the people or protect them against criminals in its own confines, there is certainly a risk of a change. I am not afraid of going back to China, in spite of this reward of $50,000. I was there last Fall—of course incognito—and was protected by my friends. In 1900 I assisted in getting up another revolution in Canton, which also just barely escaped being a success. While I was in London after I left Canton in 1895, the Chinese Consul there caused my detention for ten days, but my friends there were active in my behalf and brought the matter to the attention of Lord Salisbury, who ordered my immediate release.

"I gave up the practice of medicine ten years ago to enter this revolutionary work, and have had all my property in China confiscated. My family is in Honolulu, where my father was a merchant. He is now dead. I will probably go there in the near future, and then will return to China to continue my attempts to bring about a revolution. I am in the city and now seeing some of my friends, and am not collecting any funds or doing anything in regard to stirring up interest among the Chinese for a revolution."

MULTITUDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Benches So Crowded That Public Was Allowed on the Lawns.

Central Park was the breathing spot yesterday for those who could not get out of the city. The benches were so crowded that policemen under instructions from Commissioner Pallas announced that the lawns were open to the people, and that they were free to use them so long as they did not abuse them. The officers took care to spread the news first among the women, and when the men woke up to the fact that they could spread themselves out on the grass there was little room for them under the shade of the trees.

The police management of the multitude was perfect. There were no arrests, and only one person was taken away in an ambulance, a tramp, who described himself as "Bill." He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a starving condition. The man fell off a bench where he had been for hours watching the children in the goat wagons near the Mall. He said that he had been without food for nearly a week.

The Sunday concert of the Seventh Regiment Band was enlivened by the presence of the United German Singing Societies to the number of 400, who sang from a stand facing the bust of Beethoven, opposite the bandstand. The increased crowd due to the extra entertainment made it necessary to send a detail of the reserves from the Arsenal to keep an eye open for young roughs, who recently have found amusement in annoying the music lovers. The selections of the German Singing Societies under the leadership of Carl Hein were:

Sonntag Ist'e	Breu
Tage der Rosen	Max Spicker
Farewell	Mrs. Johanna Kinkel
Old Kentucky Home	Foster
Adapted by Van der Stucoker.	
Die Himmel Rushman	Beethoven

PLANS FOR ARMY MANOEUVRES.

26,000 Men to Operate in Virginia Under Gen. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Preparations for the army manoeuvres to be held in September at Manassas, Va., are practically completed, and a general order has been issued by Gen. Corbin, who will be in command, directing the formation of the several brigades and the movement of the troops from their respective stations to the camps to be established.

The plans for the manoeuvres have been carefully worked out by officers of the regular army, who have been engaged on this duty for some time. The field of operations embraces fifty square miles in Prince William County, Va., extending from the village of Thoroughfare eastward to Bull Run. The grounds chosen for camps and for field exercises are well adapted to such purposes, and have been carefully marked and provided with ample water supply, drainage, and other needful facilities. The men will be required to live in camp under all the conditions and regulations that would obtain in a state of real war.

The troops will constitute one corps, which will be divided into two divisions. In addition to the troops of the regular

ONE NEW YORK CONGREGATION.

Nineteen Out of Twenty of Dr. Morgan's Hearers Were from Out of Town.

"I do not think the citizens of New York have awakened to the fact that this is the greatest summer resort in the world," said the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the English preacher, yesterday morning a few moments before he entered the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he conducted the morning service. "Notice this vast congregation," continued the preacher as he stood in the door of the study and waved his hand toward the great audience room of the church.

Every pew of both main floor and galleries was crowded to the last seat. Not only were the pews filled, but the eight aisles of the spacious galleries were crowded with both men and women.

"From experience, I venture to say," observed Dr. Morgan before entering the pulpit, "that but very few of this audience are native residents of the city. Just listen to those who come forward after the sermon to speak to me, and you will see I am right."

The sermon finished, Dr. Morgan took his place by the chancel railing. An elderly man and his wife were the first to grasp his hand and to tell him they had enjoyed his sermon.

"I have read a great many of your sermons," said the man, "in our home in Ohio, and we were very glad of the opportunity to hear you."

"Doctor," exclaimed a little short, stout woman, with a very florid complexion, "I met you in Denver last year. I am very glad to meet you again."

One gentleman and his wife were from Albuquerque, N. M.; another from Montana, and several claimed California as their home. But it was not until over half a hundred had passed that a woman announced that she lived in Manhattan. Dr. Morgan turned and smiled.

Nearly half an hour's time was occupied in greeting those who were anxious to meet the successor of the late Dwight L. Moody in his Summer school work at Northfield, Mass., and it was plainly evident that Dr. Morgan's statement was correct, for not one in twenty of those who went forward was a New Yorker.

FILIPINO BABY CHRISTENED.

Born at World's Fair, President Francis Stands Godfather—Fiesta Follows.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The christening of a Filipino boy born on July 6, at which President Francis acted as godfather, took place to-day at the Philippine reservation. The boy was named Louis Francis Silva, in honor of St. Louis and President Francis.

After President Francis had solemnly pledged himself to look after the welfare of his godson, he walked to the door of the chapel and rocked the baby in his arms to the amusement of the spectatore.

Among the presents to the Filipino infant was an elaborate service, the gift of President Francis. The Filipinos celebrated the occasion with a fiesta.

NEW YORK MEN AS MINSTRELS.

Appear in Black Face at Greenwich Benefit for Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 31.—Fourteen New York business men blackened their faces and amused an audience of 500 of their Summer neighbors at Sound Beach last evening at an open-air minstrel show on the property of Edwin J. Lucas, next to J. Kennedy Tod's estate Innis Arden. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the new Sound Beach Golf and Country Club, which succeeded Mr. Tod's Innis Arden Club this Summer. The participants were Capt. Hoard S. Hadden, H. Follett, G. Hewlett, and J. Roberts, endmen; B. Smull, centre man; Cleveland Childs, Charles Fink, Solon F. Kennedy, F. H. MacClure, Dr. W. F. Macklin, D. H. Roberts, H. S. Roberts, Arthur Lewis, and Thomas Scofield.

They cracked jokes of all kinds, among them one on the New Haven Railroad, announcing that horse cars were to succed the present cars.

Mr. Follett, attired in a Scotch costume, showed in a sketch how to play golf, illustrating the methods of some of the millionaire members, and placed on exhibition a tin stein labeled as the "J. K. Tod Cup," in memory of several Australian swans which golfers shot in mistake for ducks last year. One of the telegrams was ostensibly from Saratoga, addreseed to a prominent member of the club, telling him that the "lid" was off and to come up and get even.

Nearly $500 was netted by the affair.

HELEN GOULD A PATRONESS.

Receives at Warwick Function for Benefit Local Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

WARWICK, N. Y., July 31.—Miss Helen Gould, who is spending a few days at the Red Swan Inn, in this village, was one of the patronesses at a reception and military entertainment given in the assembly hall there last evening for the benefit of the gymnasium building fund of the local Young Men's Christian Association. The military entertainment was given by delegations from the regular army.

The soldiers were accompanied by G. A. Sanford, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association Army Branch, who made an address relating to the daily life and discipline of the soldiers.

The reception and entertainment was largely attended, and over $500 was raised for the local Young Men's Christian Association. The success of the function was largely due to the presence of Miss Gould, who came to the Red Swan Inn last week, accompanied by Mrs. John A. Ingham and Miss Anna Palen. They leave Warwick Monday for the Catskills at Roxbury, in Delaware County.

Philadelphia Girl Engaged to a Count.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Reilly of Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, to-night announced the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Snyder, to Count Camille de Borchgrave d'Altena of Brussels, Belgium. The Count was here last week, at the Malvern, and it is believed that the engagement was entered into at that time. The date of the wedding has not yet been announced, but it is expected that it will take place soon.

The Bayne-Johnson Wedding.

The wedding of C. Ernest Bayne and Mrs. Kate M. Johnson will take place on Thursday at 4 o'clock, in Grace Church Chantry. Only the relatives and a few friends will be present. Mrs. Johnson was formerly a Miss Mitchell of Louisville, Ky.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave her first large entertainment of the season at her villa, Chetwood, this afternoon. It was a musicale, held in the new drawing room, which had been eleborately decorated by Parisian artists and was opened for the first time today.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada, and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave luncheons at their cottages. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, and Nelson Winthrop gave dinners at the Casino grillrooms, and Egerton L. Winthrop gave a dinner at his cottage.

A lawn tennis tournament for ladies will be the special attraction at the Casino the coming week. The entries include Miss Anita Sands, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Margaret Bulk, Mrs. Barker Walch, Miss Mary Sands, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, and Miss S. G. Pell. The prize will be a silver cup, offered by Mrs. J. J. Astor.

J. C. Gray, Jr., Albert Z. Gray, J. Low Harriman, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Moses [illegible] Count Maurice de [illegible]

INCUBATOR GRADUATES HOLD A REUNION

Forty Healthy Babies Meet at Coney Island.

THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

Greatest Interest in the Triplets—Low Death Rate Among the Infants.

The alumni and alumnae of the Incubator College, the tiny nurse of humanity that have been saved through science, held their first annual reunion at Dreamland, Coney Island, yesterday, and made one of the most remarkable gatherings of infants on record. They were not only the youngsters that had been reared in the Dreamland Institute of Incubation, but those which in the years gone by had been saved by the incubators in Luna Park, at Atlantic City, and even at the Pan-American Expoeition in Buffalo three years ago.

The first idea of the reunion was to give the rescued babies and their mothers and fathers a good time, but Drs. Couney and Fischel were also anxious to see how the babies were getting along. In both plans the result was eminently satisfactory, for it would be hard to find a finer set of infants anywhere than those which cooed in their mothers' arms while their photographs were being taken yesterday afternoon, or a more eatisfied lot of paters and maters after they had had luncheon at the expense of the management, and "done" the Island free of cost.

In all forty graduates put in an appearance. Naturally the triplets came in for the most attention. Heading the list were the three little Cohen girls, Rebecca, Rosie, and Rachel, who were born in a house on Pike Street on July 17, 1901, and two days thereafter were taken to Buffalo by Dr. Fischel. The Cohen girls are as big as any young ladies of their age, yet three years ago the whole three weighed only as much as one infant of usual weight.

Theodore Roosevelt Rosofsky, who was born on July 5 last, went to visit his father to visit his two little brothers, who are still in the incubator establishment. They are William McKinley and Benjamin Harrieon Rosofsky.

Dr. M. A. Couney of Berlin, who is the inventor of the incubator system, and who, with Dr. Edward Wallace Lee of this city first installed the apparatus at the Omaha Exposition in 1897, told the mothers that, whereas about 97 per cent. of infants such as are reared in the incubators die, there had been loet but 6 out of 56 at the Pan-American, 4 out of 32 at Luna Park last year, and but 3 out of 38 at Dreamland this year. This year's list in the freshman class includes three sets of twins and one of triplets.

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.

Fifth Avenue Burglars Made to Carry Furniture to Station.

Detective Sergeant Sullivan and Detectives Brennan and Kirke of the West Thirtieth Street Station caught three men last night in the act of carrying away a tabl and a mahogany chair from "Ye Little Shoppe" at 253 Fifth Avenue. The men were placed under arrest and were compelled to carry their plunder to the station.

On Friday night burglars gained an entrance to the same shop, which is an antique furniture store, and carried away $250 worth of oil paintings and mirrors. Since then a watchman has been employed.

At 251 Fifth Avenue a new building is going up, which made it possible for the burglars to climb into the second story window of the antique shop. Last night the watchman saw three men enter the building in this manner, and he summoned the police. They arrived in time to see the men lower the table and chair out of the window, and then they started down the street, two of them carrying the table and the third with the chair. They did not go far.

IN THE SHOPS.

A convenient little thing in bent wood that thsy are using in some of the hotels and which is a great convenience is a trunk etand. It is a folding affair, with the frame of wood, and strong straps across the top. When the trunk is placed upon it it is raised two feet or more from the floor. It is a great convenience for the woman who does not like to stoop, and is used by some women for packing their trunk in their own houses. It can be folded and tucked away in a corner when not in use. It costs $3.50.

***

One may get in this bent wood hat and coat hangers, with any number of prongs from one up. There are straight bars with the hooks, and they come in groups of two or three for a narrow space. A one-hook hanger, with place for hat and coat, costs 60 cents, and from that the price ranges up.

***

One woman who uses a costumer in her room says that it is the joy of her life. A costumer always neede explanation, for no one is quite sure of it by its proper name. If is the clothes hanger, with a central pole and prongs of one kind or another at the top. The woman who uses them says that she keeps her outdoor wraps, which she is using constantly, on the costumer, has them always at hand, and does not have a remorseful conscience because they are not tucked away in the closet. Anything she wishes to have conveniently at hand she puts on the costumer, including the clothes which she removes when she retires at night. One of these in the bent wood costs $5. It can be finished in enamel to match chamber sets if desired.

***

A large chair which is much used on yachts as well as in small apartments where a comfortable makeshift bed is required upon occasions is one with an adjustable back, and a long, couchlike front seat and support for the limbs rounding up in a comfortable curve. It costs $25. Something unique in this line is the same kind of long reclining chair with rockers. It costs $20.

***

A corner sofa is an odd piece, made with cane seat and back, and the back rounding out. Four of the corner sofas will encircle a pillar, the rounded backs fitting around it.

***

Odd armchairs have broad, flaring ring-like pieces which are very attractive. These cost $12. There are sofas to match.

***

An attractive piece of bedroom furniture is one of the new washetands. This has a top which is almost entirely round, the bowl sets down into an opening; there are places at the sides to hang towels, and a space at the back for soap dish, &c. There is one undershelf. The piece costs $3.25, and is a practical piece of furniture. There are similar stands of smaller size for children's use.

***

There are many pretty things in bentwood furniture for children. One of these is a regular Morris chair, which costs $6.50.

***

A pretty place of furniture for a child is a table desk and chair joined to each other, and costs $6.50.

***

A settie which will seat two or three children costs $6. The seat to the desk is all of wood, but the settle has caned seat and back.

***

QUARTERS FOR PEDDLERS.

They Hear That They May Have Covered Street Market.

Four crowded meetings were held yesterday on the east side by peddlers' organizations in connection with the fight which they have begun against Commissioner Woodbury in his attempt to drive them from the streets. As a result of the meetings it was decided to send a large delegation before the Board of Aldermen to-morrow with a request that an ordinance be passed giving the peddlers the freedom of the streets until permanent quarters shall have been provided for them by the city.

Word reached Sigmund Schwartz President of the East Side Citizen Peddlers' Association, yesterday that Mayor McClellan, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, and Health Commissioner Darlington are considering a plan which would provide accommodation for every peddler on the east side. The plan, Schwartz said, involves the setting aside of thirty feet of space on the south side of the widened Delancey Street from the Bowery to the entrance of the Williamsburg Bridge for peddlers of all descriptions. After the widening process now under way has been completed, Delancey Street will be 100 feet wide, and out of this it is believed thirty feet could well be spared, especially as by that means every peddler in that part of the city could receive permanent quarters.

Schwartz said yesterday that all the members of his organization, including the majority of east side peddlers, were well satisfied with the plan, and would be willing not only to go into the new market, but to compensate the city by small daily or weekly payments for the expense its establishment might involve. The new market, according to Mr. Schwartz, would provide accommodation for four lines of pushcarts and a passageway between them, as well as for a sidewalk between the market and the house row on the southern side of the thoroughfare. The work of razing the structures on that side of the street for its widening has practically been completed. The proposed market, it is understood, would be paved with asphalt and covered over so as to provide shelter against rain and cold.

JOSEPH H. CAMPELL DEAD.

Lawyer and Manufacturer of Condensed Food Products.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 31.—Joseph H. Campbell, seventy-three years old, formerly a lawyer of Louisville, Ky., and later a manufacturer of condensed foods, died suddenly to-day at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Burnham, 107 Stevens Avenue. Mr. Campbell's home was at the Park Avenue Hotel, Manhattan. His death was due to acute indigestion and heart failure.

Mr. Campbell was born in Indiana County, Penn., and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1852. His earlier years were spent in the practice of law in the Kentucky courts, and he then became an inventor and chemist. He discovered a method of annealing glass and obtaining coal tar products. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, and was prominently identified with the St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City. He leaves a widow and three children—Mrs. Burnham, P. P. Campbell, and C. H. Campbell.

Michael A. Kennedy, Comedian, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Michael A. Kennedy, a well-known comedian, died unexpectedly to-night at St. Agnes's Hospital of heart disease. Mr. Kennedy was sixty-seven years of age. He was a comedian of the old school and one of the best old men on the stage. He played with Owens, the Chapman sisters, Edwin Booth, Jefferson, Wallack, Davenport, and other prominent stars. He had been for a number of years with Charles Frohman's company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Andrew Alexander.

Andrew Alexander, the shoe merchant, of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, died at Lake Mohonk on Friday evening, in his seventy-fourth year. For more than fifty years Mr. Alexander was a resident of this city, and for forty-seven years had been in the shoe business. In 1857 he started in business on Eighth Avenue, and thirty-two years ago opened a store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, subsequently removing to the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, where he continued the business until about seven years ago, when he moved into the Alexander Building, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The entire property is occupied by his retail business.

For forty-seven years Mr. Alexander was a Ruling Elder in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Thirty-eighth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Somerville is the pastor. For fifty years he had been an active Sabbath school worker, and during the last twenty-five years had been Superintendent of the Sabbath school of the church to which he belonged. Mr. Alexander was a member of the Boards of Foreign Missions and Church Erection, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Temperance Society, and a member of the Presbyterian Union of this city.

Mr. Alexander in 1858 married Miss Matilda Torrens, who survives him. Six children were born, only two of whom survive, they being Mrs. Samuel Murtland of this city and Mrs. William Henry Robey, Jr., of Boston. Funeral services will be held at the Alexander residence, 19 West Forty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon. They will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. M. Somerville.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, D. D., for thirty-three years pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Utica, died at an early hour yesterday morning after an illness of two days. He was the dean of Utica pastors, and prominent in his denomination and in all religious work. Dr. Brown was born in Philadelphia, July 23, 1840, graduated from Yale in 1865 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1868.

WOMEN AS PALLBEARERS.

Six New Rochelle Templars Carry Body of Mrs. Agnes Green.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 31.—At the funeral of Mrs. Agnes Green, the wife of Edmund Green, a bicycle dealer, held here to-day, six women who had been her friends acted as pallbearers. The women are members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of which Mrs. Green was the local President. They were in white with black sashes.

After the service at the house, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Saul O. Curtice of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they carried the coffin out to the hearse and marched with it to the cemetery. At the cemetery they took the casket from the hearse and carried it to the grave where each dropped a bouquet of flowers on it.

The funeral was the first in New Rochelle at which women took the part of pallbearers, and attracted much attention as it passed through the streets.

MAY ADOPT FOUNDLING.

Endicott's Woman Guest Views Boy Found at Whitney Home.

A woman who wore many jewels drove to Bellevue Hospital last night in a victoria and asked to see the baby that was abandoned on the stoop of the old Whitney mansion, at 871 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday night. The woman refused to give her name, but it was learned that she lived at the Hotel Endicott. She was accompanied by two little girls, eight and twelve years old, whom she called Marion and Muriel, respectively.

Night Superintendent McHale gave the woman a pass to the nursery. Arriving there with the children she examined the blue-eyed baby boy closely and appeared to admire it very much. She made no com-

CHILDREN TOOT AUTO WHISTLES IN MEETING

A Few Thousand, with Souvenir Toys, Have Fun at Ocean Grove.

CONGREGATION ENJOYS IT

Anniversary Prayer Meeting at Site of First Tent, Erected Thirty-five Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 31.—Twenty-five thousand persons attended the services held to-day in the various houses of worship here, this being the thirty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the camp meeting. It was Children's Day, too, and at each service the programme was arranged in the interest of the little ones.

The Auditorium was decorated with flowers and palms, while thousands of American flags fluttered from the arched roof of the monster building. Over the choir loft was suspended a huge electric cross, and a crown and star also were displayed. The musical features of the day were arranged by Tali Esen Morgan. Three Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Foss, Wilson, and Fitzgerald—took part in the several meetings, and fifty ministers occupied seats on the Auditorium platform at the morning service.

Twelve thousand attended the service at 10:30 o'clock. One thousand children marched into the building, keeping step to the strains of the processional, and occupied front seats. Bishop Foss of Philadelphia conducted the devotions. Each child present received a souvenir, a toy automobile, which had a whistle attachment. The children, despite the occasion, insisted on testing the whistles, to the confusion of the ministers but the amusement of the congregation.

"The Voyage of Life," descriptive of the Christian's life, was the theme of the lesson taught in the intermediate department by Superintendent Joseph A. Hudson and his assistants. A full-rigged sailboat and imitation rocks, shoals, and quicksands were shown, and the twenty-five children in the boat sang hymns as the lesson progressed.

The annual memorial service was held in the Tabernacle at 4 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the anniversary prayer meeting was held in Thompson Park at the flower urn, which marks the site of the tent wherein was held the first prayer meeting thirty-five years ago. Addresses touching on the early history of Ocean Grove were made by several pioneer ministers, including A. E. Ballard, J. H. Aldey, and J. R. Daniels. From this novel service the ministers went to the beach at Ocean Pathway and conducted the usual Sabbath evening beach meeting.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The northwestern area of low pressure has advanced eastward rapidly during the last twenty-four hours and it is central to-night over the lower St. Lawrence Valley.

Pressure continues low, however, westward to the upper lake region. The South Atlantic high has given way slightly and the North Pacific high has moved inland and now covers the north Rocky Mountain region.

There have been showers and thunderstorms in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Southern Kansas, and the extreme Southwest. Light rains have also fallen in the lower lake region and Minnesota.

It is considerably warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and warm weather continues in the central valleys and the South, except in Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and Western North Carolina, where the showers have caused a temporary cooling.

Scattered showers and thunderstorms are indicated for the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic and East Gulf States Monday, and showers will continue Tuesday in the East G

CITY TRUST COS. HAVE $1,000,000,000 RESOURCES

47 Corporations Control Vast Capital in Greater New York.

BIG GAIN IN SIX MONTHS

On Jan. 1, 1904, Resources Were $933,012,962—Almost $200,000,000 Gain by July 1—Profits of Six Months Aggregate $21,812,299.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—New York City's forty seven trust companies had on July 1, 1904, more than $1,000,000,000 in resources. Up to to-day forty-five companies had filed their statements here for the first six months of this year, their aggregate resources being $1,005,275,268. The two companies—the Bankers and the Mercantile—yet to be heard from had on Jan. 1, 1904, respectively, $11,647,954 and $58,381,992 in resources. If their increase is correspondingly as large as the other companies they may be reckoned at $75,000,000, which will send the aggregate resources up to $1,080,275,268.

On Jan. 1 last the aggregate of the resources of the New York City trust companies was $933,012,962. This shows a net gain of $147,291,452. The profits of all but the two missing companies for the six months ended June 30, 1904, were $21,812,899, and the dividends $4,649,000.

Below are given abstracts of forty-five companies, though the figures in the Holland are not included in the totals, which are: Resources, $930,076,413, as against $340,009,423 on Jan. 1 last. The total of last January should include $18,742,739 for the Continental, which was absorbed by the New York Security and Trust, and $2,107,967 for the McVickar, which was absorbed by the Empire. These additions would bring the January totals up to $360,860,129, which makes the total nearly $70,000,000 smaller than it was six months later. These companies, excepting the Holland, had profits for six months of $10,229,871, and dividends of $1,941,000.

Following are abstracts of the twenty companies:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,494,500
Stock investments, (market value $19,642,977;) book value	19,414,659
Amount loaned on collaterals	24,638,423
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,895,500
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,455,668
Real estate	3,005,581
Cash on band	19,371,365
Cash on deposit	527,286
Other assets	
Total	$71,802,982

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits, (market value $7,195,984;) book value	6,907,667
Deposits in trust	57,008,956
Due trust companies	3,320,145
Due savings banks	2,496,695
Due banks and bankers	610,750
Other liabilities	398,769
Total	$71,802,982

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,222,536
Interest credited depositors, six months	721,782
Expenses of institution, six months	103,721
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	60,110,897
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

New York Security and Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,189,900
Stock investments, (market value, $11,570,490;) book value	11,576,490
Amount loaned on collaterals	19,973,178
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,194,703
Real estate	111,000
Cash on hand	2,397,510
Cash on deposit	22,589,407
Other assets	387,982
*Total	$60,420,173

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000
Surplus fund, (market value, $9,239,945;) book value	9,239,945
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	38,279,046
Due trust companies	4,243,471
Due savings banks	1,000
Due banks and bankers	5,505,727
Other liabilities	44,163
Total	$60,420,173

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,808,814
Interest credited depositors, six months	678,021
Expenses of institution, six months	147,480
Dividends declared, six months	330,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	44,228,430
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

*Continental merged with it.

Guaranty Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$15,000
Stock investments (market value, $12,185,348;) book value	12,185,348
Amount loaned on collaterals	17,923,098
Amount loaned on personal securities	2,882,091
Real estate	86,573
Cash in hand	61,503
Cash on deposit	11,590,114
Other assets	3,730,572
Total	$48,473,899

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	5,000,000
Undivided profits (market value, $125,855;) book value	125,856
Deposits in trust	384,438
General deposits payabis on demand	38,292,821
Due trust companies	1,043,644
Due savings banks	291,220
Due banks and bankers	1,244,988
Other liabilities	90,953
Total	$48,473,899

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$999,090
Interest credited depositors, six months	611,300
Expenses of institution, six months	128,450
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	38,540,182
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4½

Equitable Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,330,000
Stock investments, (market value $11,102,530;) book value	11,080,487
Amount loaned on collaterals	29,593,928
Amount loaned on personal securities	34,822
Cash on hand	138,970
Cash on deposit	4,743,117
Other assets	350,421
Total	$48,279,745

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	9,000,000
Undivided profits, (market value $400,000;) book value	298,843
Deposits in trust	13,513,963
General deposits payable on demand	13,789,162
Due trust companies	4,491,787
Due savings banks	1,363,850
Due banks and bankers	2,521,940
Other liabilities	318,368
Total	$48,279,745

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$939,199
Interest credited depositors, six months	388,507
Expenses of institution, six months	79,413
Dividends declared, six months	150,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	33,152,165
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

New York Life Insurance and Trust Co

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,702,927
Stock investments, (market value $10,262,023;) book value	9,919,996
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,371,010
Amount loaned on personal securities	12,714,524
Real estate	4,686,257
Cash on hand	3,100,000
Cash on deposit	1,708,087
Other assets	565,161
Total	$36,868,562

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits, (market value, $1,570,490;) book value	1,570,490
Deposits in trust	27,923,098
Due trust companies	1,194,703
Due savings banks	111,000
Due banks and bankers	2,397,510
Other liabilities	22,589,407
Total	$60,420,173

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,808,814
Interest credited depositors, six months	678,021
Expenses of institution, six months	147,480
Dividends declared, six months	330,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	44,228,430
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

*Continental merged with it.

Guaranty Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$15,000
Stock investments (market value, $12,185,348;) book value	12,185,348
Amount loaned on collaterals	17,923,098
Amount loaned on personal securities	2,882,091
Real estate	86,573
Cash on

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Effect of the War Scare Upon the Week's Market.

Stocks and Bonds Move in Different Directions—Speculative Softness and Investment Strength.

At last there is a break in the nearly continuous rise of both stocks and bonds for many consecutive weeks. Bonds are still advancing, but stocks are checked. For the week only seventeen bonds fell a point or more, but twenty-eight rose. Stocks show seventy-nine declines to fourteen advances. In the dozen of most active and representative properties the proportion of declines was larger, there being eleven falls to one rise—Metropolitan. That is not precisely the property to be strong upon the merits in a weak market, but on the week's business it rose 1¾, and the eleven other active properties fell a maximum of 3⅜ for Steel preferred. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific ranked next both in activity and weakness, each losing over two points, but the Granger and Gould properties were close up. Sunday's telegrams from San Francisco gave a specific reason for the weakness in transcontinental railways. All steamship lines from that port gave notice that, from fear of accepting contraband and endangering the vessel, no freight will be accepted for Japan, Korea, Manchuria, or Siberia until peace. Transpacific freight is a good bit of business to lose during a war which may last for years, even though probabilities favor a quicker settlement. Both stocks and bonds showed a large decrease in volume, bonds suffering especially.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Illinois Central—For dividend.
International Paper—Annual meeting.
Quincy Mining—For dividend.
Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co.—Annual meeting.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Car and Foundry—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Glue—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Light and Traction—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Seed Machine—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Steel Foundries—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Tobacco—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Amoskeag Manufacturing—Semi-anpual dividend payable.
Astor National Bank—Dividend payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe—Semi-annual dividend payable on preferred.
Automatic Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Bald Eagle Valley—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambridge (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Cambridge (Mass.) Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison—Dividend payable.
City Trust—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas of New York.—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Cuban American Sugar Co.—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Street Railway—Dividend payable.
De Witt Wire Cloth Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Edison Electric Illuminating (Boston)—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greens Consolidated Copper—Dividend payable.
Hamilton (Brooklyn) Trust—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
International Steam Pump—Dividend payable on preferred.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric—Dividend payable on preferred.
Keystone Watch Case Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Kings County Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance—Dividend payable.
Lehigh Valley—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Michigan State Telephone—Dividend payable on preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas, Albany—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Nassau Trust, (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific—Dividend payable.
Northern Texas Traction, Fort Worth—Dividend payable.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.—Semi-annual dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Co.—Dividend payable on common and first and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Traffic—Dividend payable.
Pepperill Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Phenix Fire Insurance—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Rock Island—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rogers Locomotive Works—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Syracuse Lighting—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on common.
U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Traction, Albany—Dividend payable.
Western Telephone and Telegraph—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Worcester Railways and Investment—Dividend payable.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	11½	12
Allis-Chalmers pf.	48	55
Amalgamated Copper	51¼	51¾
American Car & Foundry	18	19
American Car & Foundry pf.	77	78¾
American Coal	200	230
American Cotton Oil	27	28
American Cotton Oil pf.	89	90
American District Telegraph	22	26
American Express	193	198
American Grass Twine	5½	6¼
American Hide & Leather	4	4¾
American Hide & Leather pf.	19¼	21
American Ice Company	6½	7½
American Ice Company pf.	27½	28
American Linseed Company	8¾	9½
American Linseed Company pf.	26	31
American Locomotive	20¾	21
American Locomotive pf.	86	88
American Malting Company	4	6
American Malting Company pf.	16¼	19
American Smelting & Refining	56¾	57
American Smelting & Refining pf.	99	99½
American Snuff	120	130
American Snuff pf.	90	94¾
American Steel Foundries	6	7
American Steel Foundries pf.	30	35
American Sugar Refineries	128¾	129
American Sugar Refineries pf.	129½	130
American T. and T.	92	93
American Tobacco pf.	139	138
American Woolen Co.	11¼	12¾
American Woolen Co. pf.	76	..
Anaconda Copper Mining	70¾	71
Ann Arbor	26	30
Ann Arbor pf.	55	60
A., T. & S. F.	73¾	76½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	95¾	96¼
Atlantic Coast Line	115	116½
Baltimore & Ohio	93¾	94
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	95
Brunswick City	5	7
Buffalo, R. & P.	127½	130
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	140	160
Buffalo & Sus. pf.	86	87
Butterick Co.	49	49½
Canada Southern	55	60
Canadian Pacific	123½	124
Central R. R. of N. J.	163	165
Central & S. A. Tel.	102	105
Chesapeake & Ohio	33	33½
Chicago & Alton	39½	40½
Chicago & Alton pf.	81	84
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	190	..
Chicago & E. Illinois pf.	125	130
Chicago Great Western	13⅝	13⅞
Chicago Great Western pf. A	50	51½
Chicago Great Western pf. B	20¾	23
Chicago Great Western deb.	81	84
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	70	85
Chicago, M. & St. Paul.	146¾	146⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	178¾	180
Chicago & Northwestern	178	180
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	220	225
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf.	170	..
Chicago Term. Transfer	6¾	8¼
Chicago Term. Transfer pf.	15¾	16
Chicago Union Traction	4¾	5¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	74	76
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	105	110
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	45	65
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	35¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	65
Colorado Southern	14¾	15
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	48	49¼
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	19½	20
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	9	9¾
Commercial Cable	181	200
Consolidation Coal	95	..
Consolidated Gas	192¾	193¼
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	113½	115
Corn Products Co.	12½	13
Corn Products Co. pf.	68	69
Delaware & Hudson	159¼	160
Delaware, Lacka. & Western	265	270
Denver & Rio Grande	21	22½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	70¾	71¼
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	18½	25
Detroit Southern	2	2½
Detroit Southern pf.	4	4½
Detroit United Railway	63¾	65
Diamond Match	125	132
Distillers' Securities	21¼	22½
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	6	7
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10	11½
Erie	24¾	24½
Erie 1st pf.	60¾	61
Erie 2d pf.	55¾	57
Evansville & Terre Haute	54	57
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	75	80
Fort Worth & Denver City	..	48
General Chemical Co.	49	51
General Chemical Co. pf.	93	97
General Electric	160	162½
Gold & Stock Tel.	116	..
Great Northern pf.	170	185
Hocking Valley	64¾	67½
Hocking Valley pf.	79½	80½
Homestake	52½	54
Illinois Central	135¾	136
Illinois Central 1.	103¾	..
International Paper Co.	13	13½
International Paper Co. pf.	69¼	69½
International Power	36	37¼
International Steam Pump	30½	33
International Steam Pump pf.	73	75
Iowa Central	18½	19¼
Iowa Central pf.	35	38
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kanawha & Michigan	26	28
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	70	73
Kansas City Southern	20¾	21¼
Kansas City Southern pf.	42¾	43
Keokuk & Des Moines	12½	14½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	47	52
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	52	60
Lacisde Gas pf.	75	100
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf.	85	100
Lake Shore	245	275
Long Island	52	55
Louis. & Nash.	114	114½
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	150¼	151¼
Maryland Coal pf.	110	120
Mat. Sec. Co.	87½	89
Metropolitan Street Railway	117¾	118
Met. West Side El.	19	21½
Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	53½	55½
Mexican Central	9⅝	9¾
Michigan Central	120	140
Minn. & St. L.	45	55
Minn. & St. L. pf.	90	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	74½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	126½	128
Mo., K. & T.	17	15¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	38¼	39¼
Missouri Pacific	91¾	91⅞
Morris & Essex	182	186
N. C. & St. L.	112	114
National Biscuit	47	47¾
National Biscuit pf.	107¾	108½
National Enameling	14½	15½
National Enameling pf.	72	82
National Lead	20¾	21
National Lead pf.	90½	94
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	36	37
Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17	17¾
New Central Coal	42	46
New York Air Brake	126	128
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾
N. Y. & N. H.	..	195
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27½	29¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1stpf.	105	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. Dock Co.	16	20
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	40	45
N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
N. Y. & N. J. Telep.	147	150
N. Y., Ont. & West.	30	30¼
Nor. & West.	60	60¼
Nor. & West. pf.	90	92
North American	85½	89
Northern Central	160	170
Ont. Mining	3¾	4¼
Pacific Coast	60	61
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	103
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	67½	69
Pacific Mail	25¾	..
Penn. R. R.	119	119½
People's Gas, Chicago	99¾	100
Peoria & Eastern	17	21
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	62½	65
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	98
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	180¾	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	..
Pressed Steel Car	32¾	33
Pressed Steel Car pf.	76	77
Pullman Company	216	221
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksilver pf.	3½	4½
R. R. Sec. 1st Cent. stock ctfs.	..	92
Railway Steel Spring	19	20
Railway Steel Spring pf.	75	78
Reading	51¾	52
Reading 1st pf.	82	83
Reading 2d pf.	67¾	70
Rens. & Saratoga	203	..
Republic Iron & Steel	7	8
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	48	55
Rock Island	21¾	22
Rock Island pf.	64	65
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	131	135
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	18¼	18¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	78½	79¼
Rutland pf.	30	40
St. Jo. & Grand Island	10½	12
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	40½	42
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	19½	21
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	70	72¾
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	51½	51¾
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	161	164
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	125	127
St. Louis Southwestern	12½	13½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	32½	33½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	37½	39
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	83½	85
Southern Pacific	48¾	48¾
Southern Railway	23	23¼
Southern Railway pf.	58½	59¼
Standard Rope & Twine	¾	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43	43¾
Texas Pacific	24¾	25
Texas Pacific Land Trust	28	30¼
Third Avenue	120	122
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20¼
Toledo Railways & Light	20	22¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	24½	25½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	37½	38½
Twin City R. T.	93½	94¾
Union Pacific	94¾	95
Union Pacific pf.	83¼	83½
United Railways Inv.	10½	11
United Railways Inv. pf.	48¾	49
U. S. Express	105	115
U. S. Leather	7⅛	7¾
U. S. Leather pf.	82½	83
U. S. Realty & Imp't.	47¼	47¾
U. S. Rubber	19¼	19¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	74	76
U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	50¾	50⅞
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	25½	26½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	101	101½
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	17	19½
Wabash	16⅝	17¼
Wabash pf.	34¾	35
Wells-Fargo Ex.	204	212
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	88¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	156	158¾
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	14½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	37	38
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	22	22½
Wisconsin Central	16¾	17½
Wisconsin Central pf.	38	39¾

FOR HARRIMAN LINES.

$5,000,000 Orders Given by Management and 60,000 Tons of Steel Rails.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Orders for 60,000 tons of steel rails for Harriman roads have been made by Director of Transportation Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific Company. Twenty thousand tons of these are for the Southern Pacific; 10,000 for the Union Pacific, and the remainder for the Oregon Shoft Line. They are all eighty-five-pound rails, to replace lighter ones.

For these rails, as well as for a lot of new equipment just ordered, Harriman will spend about $5,000,000. He has contracted for 250 more large oil tank cars. A million dollars is to be spent for box cars, and $700,000 is to be the cost of 1,000 flat cars. There will be another million dollars for locomotives, ten of which will be passenger engines, which are to be the largest ever constructed in the United States.

$500,000 Contracts Let for Electric Road

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—Contracts aggregating over $500,000 have just been let by Pittsburgers for the construction of an electric railroad from Garrett, Penn., to Frostburg, Md., a distance of twenty-five miles, by the Meyersdale and Salisbury Railroad Company, which proposes furnishing light and power to a dozen Pennsylvania towns and eventually operating a

STAINED GLASS MEN'S MEETING

Discuss Incompetency of Workmen and Urge Apprenticeship System.

The annual convention of the National Decorative Glass Manufacturers was held last Monday and Tuesday at the Grand Union Hotel, and delegates were in attendance from all the centres of stained glass manufacturing in the United States. Karl Stewart of Harrisburg is President of the organization.

The principal subjects discussed were the cost of raw material and the labor question. On the former subject the phase which assumed most importance was the apprenticeship system. It was pointed out that the stained glass trade here is suffering from imperfectly trained workmen, and it was declared that as the trade is essentially an artistic one, no one should be encouraged to enter it who did not display some natural aptitude for it.

A rigorous apprenticeship system was also urged, so that no one would be turned out as a full fledged workman until he had thoroughly mastered the trade. One of the objects of the association is to elevate the art of glass staining to the level of the best work done in Europe.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Besten & Langen, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O. Langen, millinary; Hotel Navarre.
Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. T. Noonan, cloths; Victoria Hotel.
Copper City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mont.; F. J. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Cartier Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, furnishing goods, white goods, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel York.
Daniels & Fisher Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; N. Coleman, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Doffle, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; J. Ball, linens; E. J. Davis, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Denecke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. Denecke, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
"Emporium, The," San Francisco, Cal.; J. Flanagan, notions and lining; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Ettlinger, M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Ettlinger, woolens; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Thresher, prints; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; L. P. Antrobus, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Willey, dress goods and ginghams; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. A. McLeon, furnishing goods; 104 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. H. Choppell, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Yorson, Meyer & Co.; D. M. Yorson, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Gibson, R. Campbell Company, Denver, Col.; A. F. Gibson, trimmings; Victoria Hotel.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; H. Swanson, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Haas, Swartz & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; F. Haas, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman, Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Drautman, flannels; S. Strauss, needlework; 443 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; S. Samuels, notions; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill., millinery; 406 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Darlington.
Lurie, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lewin, Jacob, Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. F. Short, ladies' and infants' wear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.
Little, N. T., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; N. T. Little, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Loth & Haas, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, jewelry; 215 Greens Street; Westminster Hotel.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; A. D. Smith, notions, jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery and underwear; 96 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Washington; W. D. McCarthy, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mannheimer Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. L. Goodkind, flannels, 459 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Madigan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Madigan, dry goods; M. J. Rosenwick, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. H. Marks, woolens; Hotel Seville.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; A. Meier, domestics and dress goods, 27 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.
McMullen Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; C. McMullen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Ballenberg, millinsry; S. L. Morgenetern, dry goods, 45 Broome Street; Hotel Spalding.
Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, notions; Hoffman House.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. K. Meinhard, jewelry; Miss M. Kelly, infants' wear; Miss M. Riordon, corsets; Miss A. Mulcahy, fancy goods; Rose Stelzer, underwear; Miss M. McGrath, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie. H. Kalish, house furnishing goods; S. J. Nolkin, china and glass; D. Burns, drug supplies; G. E. Howe, M. Nolon, dress goods; G. Prendis, silks; F. Monahan, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pattibone, Peabody Company, Appleton, Wis.; G. F. Peabody, dry goods; Hotel Seville.
Portcons & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Portcons, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rollman & Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, millinery, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Wenzel, ladies' and infants' wear; 447 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Rittenberg, O.; St. Paul, Minn.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Rice, J. H., and Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, woolens; Hotel Cumberland.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. G. Whits, silks and dress goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Darlington.
Rosenberg Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Rosenberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henry C. Schwab and H. M. Samson, general merchandise; H. Marose, dress goods; W. Mann, silks and velvets; O. C. Wellinger, flannels, linings, wash goods, linens, white goods, and handkerchiefs; H. J. Mandl, domestics; J. Oberdorfer, notions, ladies' neckwear, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, and umbrellas; C. Collins, gloves and mittens; F. Parks, hosiery, underwear, and men's furnishings; Miss A. Weiner, drugs and toilet articles; F. Gates, confectionery; M. Basch, cigars and smokers' articles; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, furs, and waists; M. Richter, millinery and ribbons; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; J. M. Moody, men's and boys' clothing; E. Weil, hats and caps; H. J. Todd, china and glassware; A. D. Davidson, pictures and frames; H. Salomon, trunks and bags; W. W. Evans, stationery; Miss N. Driscoll, leather goods; Mrs. L. Hebner, hair goods.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. P. Marvin, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Thurston, corsets; Miss Carroll, waists; Hotel Normandie; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.
Sisson, B. F., Oneonta, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Creek, furnishing goods; W. M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Criterion Hotel.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; W. S. Newton, notions and silverware; J. A. Dean, dry goods; 260 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics, woolens, and skirts; 846 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Shohl, woolens; 52 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Strauss, millinery and notions; J. P. Nolan, silks; H. E. Lagrane, silks; G. Thol, dry goods; L. Freund, domestics; D. G. Braham, notions and jewelry; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Tutuar & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Tutuer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Gordon, silks and dress goods; 235 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Woolfe & Wihnig, Leavenworth, Kan.; I. B. Winnig, furnishing goods, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Woolf, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, silks and millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Lasarus, flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Wolf & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Wolf, dry goods; Hoffman House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Theodore C. Bates, Worcester; F. H. Stevens, Detroit.
Holland—Col. H. Barclay, England.
IMPERIAL—J. M. Fulton, United States Army; Capt. Charles Clarke, Galveston, Texas; A. Plant, Washington.
GRAND—Major J. M. Kelley, United States Army.
GILSEY—R. T. Armstrong, Philadelphia.
WOLCOTT—John Noble Graham, Baltimore.
PLAZA—W. P. Wilkins, Memphis, Tenn.
GRENOBLE—A. G. Easter, Newburg.
SAVOY—M. J. Creed, Boston.
FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, Corning.
ALBEMARLE—Col. H. W. Parker, United States Army.
VICTORIA—J. B. Tod, Wilmington.
RENAISSANCE—J. L. Mariah, Pittsburg.

SPICE MARKET ACTIVE.

Brisk Demand for Pepper and Prices Advance—Nutmegs Active.

A more active interest has been shown in the spice market during the last week, and inquiries have come in from all over the country, but especially from the Western trade. The principal article of interest has been pepper, the market for which has been active, with advancing tendencies. Spot stocks of Singapore, Acheen, Lampong, Tellicherry, and white peppers have become almost exhausted, and holders of such lots as are available have become very firm in their views.

Sellers in the East have advanced prices for Singapore black pepper to 11¾ cents for August-October shipment, and local quotations are now 12⅛ to 11¾ cents. The new crop of Lampong pepper is reported as 60 to 70 per cent. short, and sellers in Holland are quoting 10¾ cents for prompt shipment, while October-November shipment from the East is quoted at 11 cents. Toward the close of the week shorts became scared and bought back about 200 tons of Singapore black and white, paying a considerable cash bonus.

Nutmegs were in better request, and sellers showed a disposition to hold for higher prices, with 115s to 120s firm at 18 to 19 cents.

A firmer market is also reported for China cassia in sympathy with strong advices from the East, and small spot stocks of either cases, extra broken or ordinary broken. With an increasing demand as the season advances, higher prices are generally expected.

BRIGHT UMBRELLA OUTLOOK.

Fashion Said to Favor Parasols Again for Next Summer.

The buyers of parasols and umbrellas are in a very happy frame of mind as the business done on parasols this Summer has been larger than it has been in years. In fact it is now said that next Summer parasols will enjoy their old-time popularity and will be in as big demand as they were years ago. "Coachings" continue in good demand, and in most instances the retailers' stocks are in an excellent condition, which of course make the prospects bright for the wholesalers for the Fall. The early Fall business has opened up well, and the orders that have been booked compare favorably with those of last year. The road business has naturally been the largest, as very few buyers have made their appearance as yet.

The new sample lines are ready, but so far there is practically nothing new to be seen. Fewer fancy lines of handles are being shown than in previous years. It is said that while pearl will by no means be neglected it will not be the favorite it was last year.

Medium-price umbrellas, which can be retailed from $5 to $10, are to be good sellers, as many umbrellas are bought in the Fall for the holidays, and consequently the very cheap umbrellas are not as good sellers as in the Spring. It is expected that high-grade goods will not be in as good demand as usually, and the manufacturers are not showing as large a line of this class of goods.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..4:55	Sun sets...7:17	Moon rises 3:59

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:30	Gov. Isl'd..10:57	H. Gate..12:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:54	Gov. Isl'd..11:14	H. Gate..1:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
Catania, Brasil via Pernambuco, &c	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Mansanares, Ciudad Bolivar	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ocean Monarch, Argentina, Paraguay, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pannonia, Trieste		12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Reidar, Brasil via Rio Janeiro	3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Heilig Olav, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Tentonic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Antilla, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	12:30 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Napolitan Prince, the Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS."—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 1.

Arkadia, San Juan, July 26.
City of Columbus, Savannah, July 28.
El Valle, Galveston, July 23.
Minnehaha, London, July 23.
Nueces, Galveston, July 31.
Philadelphia, Port Antonio, July 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 27.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, July 25.
Sabine, Brunswick, Ga., July 24.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

Basil, Para, July 21.
Crosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, July 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 27.
Numid

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Chicago and Pittsburg Win Only Games in the National League.

AMERICANS IN THE WEST

Greater New Yorks Play at Detroit To-day—Chicagos at Polo Grounds To-morrow.

Two games were played in the National League yesterday but none were scheduled for the Americans. By defeating Cincinnati the Pittsburgs are now within one game of Kelly's team, while at Chicago the local team was victorious over St. Louis by a score of 9 to 5. This week the Western teams of the National League will transfer their operations to the East, Chicago playing at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday, Wednesda, Thursday, and Friday, followed by the St. Louis for the same number of games. Brooklyn plays Pittsburg four games at Washington Park, beginning to-morrow. Cincinnati goes to Philadelphia, while St. Louis will visit Boston. In the American League the Greater New Yorks will begin a four days' engagement at Detroit to-day and then go to Cleveland. Boston will meet Lajoie's men to-day, Philadelphia will play at St. Louis, and Washington will have the strong Chicago aggregation to contend with.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 5.

Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	5	5	5	7	13	15	12	62	.721
Chicago	5	..	9	8	8	6	9	8	53	.616
Cincinnati	5	8	..	6	9	7	9	8	52	.584
Pittsburg	5	5	7	..	8	10	8	8	49	.576
St. Louis	3	6	6	10	..	7	8	7	47	.534
Boston	1	5	5	1	2	..	8	11	33	.367
Brooklyn	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.352
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	..	22	.259
Games lost	24	33	37	36	41	57	59	63		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	5	4	9	5	9	13	52	.612
New York	6	..	4	7	7	10	8	10	53	.602
Chicago	7	4	..	9	4	10	7	9	50	.573
Cleveland	5	4	4	..	6	7	9	9	47	.573
Philadelphia	5	5	8	4	..	6	7	11	48	.558
St. Louis	6	3	5	4	4	..	5	7	34	.430
Detroit	3	5	7	4	5	6	..	3	33	.398
Washington	0	2	2	3	2	4	5	..	18	.220
Games lost	33	33	35	35	38	45	50	64		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Waebington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Scores Seven Runs in Second Inning and Defeats St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Seven hits, for ten bases, together with an error, a base on balls, and a wild pitch, gave the local team to-day's game in the second inning. Both teams fielded looeely, and the pitchers were unsteady and wild. Attendance, 9,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 7 1 0 0 0 0 1 ..	9	12	3
St. Louis	2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0	5	8	3

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Dunleavy and Grady.

PITTSBURG, 8; CINCINNATI, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Cincinnati contributed the majority of the runs scored by Pittsburg in to-day's game, Walker's wildness and errors being the foundation of most of their runs. The locale had a number of men on bases, but could not score them. Attendance, 8,891. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	4
Pittsburg	3 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0	8	7	0

Batteries—Walker and Peitz, Schlei; Flaherty and Smith.

American Association.

Louisville, 3; Indianapolis, 6.
Columbus, 5; Toledo, 4.
Milwaukee, 10; Minneapolis, 2.
(First Game.)
Kansas City, 4; St. Paul, 5.
(Second Game.)
Kansas City, 12; St. Paul, 11.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Rocheter	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	2
Newark	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 .	2	5	2

Batteries—Fertsch and Nichols; Wolfe and Shea.

Providence, 2; Montreal, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hoboken—Hoboken, 3; Cuban X. Giants, 2.
At Van Nest—Emeralds, 5; South Norwalk, 4.
At Skelly's Grounds, Brooklyn—Skellys, 11; Maujer X., 2.
At Long Island City—Glenwoods, 2; East New York F. C., 0.
At Kenesington, Brooklyn—Homewood A. C., 26; Howard F. C., 15.
At Olympic Field—Philadelphia Giants, 10; Murray Hill, 4.
At Westchester Oval—Colored Giants, 5; Cedars, 1.
At Equitable Park—Royal Giants, 5; Carsey's Msts, 2.
At Brighton Park—Superhas, 6; Empires, 2.
At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Central Islip, 5; Marquettes, 1.

POST-SEASON BASEBALL.

Ban Johnson Wants Games Played and Denounces Brush and McGraw.

CHICAGO, July 31.—In a signed statement to-night Ban Johnson, President of the American League, gives his reasons why a series of post-season games should be played between the leading teams in both major leagues to determine which team has the right to claim the baseball championship. In his statement Mr. Johnson scores John T. Brush and John McGraw of the New York National League team, and declares that these two men have done more toward the detriment of baseball in America than the worst enemies of the game could possibly have done. Replying to McGraw's recent accusation against the American League and its President, Mr. Johnson says:

"This is only the latest of a series of vicious attacks and unfriendly actions toward our organization by John T. Brush. The true calibre of the President of the New York National League Club is disclosed when he attempts to take refuge behind such an irresponsible character as McGraw.

"In his arguments for the post-season series President Johnson, after a recital of Mr. Brush's refusal last year to participate in these games, concludes his statement as follows:

"'At a meeting of the joint Schedule Committee of the American and National Leagues last Spring a motion that a world's series be played this Fall was put by President Hart of the Chicago National League Club, and was carried unamiously. Recently, however, Mr. Hart and his associates have shown little inclination to live up to this agreement.'

"Sound sportsmanship, and not a sordid spirit influences the American League in a desire to make the world's series and other interleague post season games features each year. There is a public demand for these tests of the relative strength of the rival major league teams, and we are content to submit to it.

"We believe that baseball would be benefitted far more by maintaining its standard of skill and sportsmanship in the United States than by sending picked teams abroad to popularize our pastime in other countries, as the National League proposes to do this year."

FOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Leading Players Will Meet This Week at Narragansett Pier.

Polo interest during the coming week will be chiefly centred at Narragansett Pier, where, on the field of the Point Judith Country Club, the National championship competitions will be held. The tournament will begin to-day with the match for the junior championship, while to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday the championship events will be played. Only one local team will be represented, Rockaway, in the junior event. The players, W. A. Hazard, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Rene La Montagne, Jr., and P. F. Collier, have been in Narragansett for several days, and their ponies are reported as being in excellent condition. Their opponents will be the second team of Bryn Mawr, consisting of Alexander Brown, H. W. Harrison, R. E. Strawbridge, and George McFadden.

Owing to divergent reports regarding Dedham's action in the championship tournament there is some doubt as to whether the club will play in the championship for the William Waldorf Astor Cup, beginning to-morrow. Dedham has already occasioned considerable trouble in the polo world by refusing to play owing to the presence of A. E. Kennedy on the Bryn Mawr first team, claiming that the latter had not complied with the Polo Association rules in transferring his membership from the Philadelphia Country Club to Bryn Mawr. After the draw had once been made with Dedham out, the club consented to play, and another draw was made. The plan was agreed to by W. H. Goodwin, representing the club, at a meeting in this city, but a statement from Allan Forbes, one of the team members, in Boston, would seem to imply that unanimity of opinion is sadly lacking in the Dedham ranks, for Mr. Forbes says emphatically that Dedham will not play.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, admitted on Saturday that he was cognizant of this difference of opinion, and he was doubtful if Dedham would appear in the game. Myopia, therefore, will win its championship match by default. Dedham's chances for winning, at best, are considered weak by polo experts, for in two games lately played between the clubs at Boston, Myopia won by large margins.

The second championship game, and probably the first that will actually be played, will be held on Wednesday between Bryn Mawr and the winners of the junior championship, and the final will come on Saturday. The deciding match is likely to be a hard-fought and close contest, for the best polo players of Boston and Philadelphia will meet. The Country Club of Westchester won the championship last year, but owing to the inability of its team to keep together this season, has made no entry.

The Astor Cup, which is representative of the National polo championship, was first played for in 1895, Myopia being the winner, when R. L. Agassiz and R. G. Shaw, who will be on the Myopia team this week, were then members of the victorious team.

Besides these championship games at Narragansett local polo will retain some activity at the Rumson Polo Club, near Seabright, where the open tournament of the club will begin to-morrow and continue through Saturday. There will only be three playing days, however. Great Neck and the Westchester Country Club will meet to-morrow, and on Thursday Staten Island and Rumson will play. The winners will meet in the final match for the Rumson Cups on Saturday. The Rumson field is in splendid condition, and the club members have been holding practice games nearly every day for the last month.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Pacers Contest in Most of the Tilts on a Good Road.

Pacers were very much in evidence on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning when one of the features of the sport was a stirring brush with a head and head finish between the old favorite Moth Miller, 2:07, which has the distinction of being the only horse with a gold tooth, and the Grand Circuit pacer Fred W., 2:08¼. Moth Miller won by a head in the last stride.

Alexander Newberger's little pacing colt Better Luck also furnished a grand etand finish that aroused the crowd of spectators to applause while stepping down the stretch with A. G. Vermilyea's new pacing mare Carrie C. From the start the mare had the way, but the colt, who takes the whip like a veteran, showed remarkabl sprinting powers in the stretch, passed the mare a dozen yards from the wire, and finished with half a length to the good. Fred W., after winning several creditable victories, tried once too often, and fell a victim to the speed and finishing qualities of the bay pacer James Shevlin, driven by H. Phillips, which beat him a good half length. James Murphy of Chicago drove his bay pacing gelding Dusty Wilkes several fast half miles, and then challenged all comers. George Huber accepted the call with Moth Miller, which made a good race, but showed signs of tiring in the last quarter, and was beaten out.

The trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman, which had etarted with the pacere, was a close third. David Goldman's trotter Freeland, 2:17¼, won a pretty heat from Gray Billy, driven by William Scott, and the pacer Startle Wilkes, 2:14¼, driven by W. W. Cochran, finished a half length in front of Jamee Murphy's pacer Rothe J. after a nip and tuck go over the entire couree.

LOU DILLON OUT OF DANGER.

Trotting Queen, However, May Not Be Speeded Again Until Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Lou Dillon, the trotting queen, is reported out of danger. It will be some time, however, before she will be in sbape for any more record-breaking performances. Quick work on the part of the veterinarians last night broke the fever before it had a chance to get a firm hold on the little mare, but it was not until late to-day that all danger had been passed.

At one time last night the fever reached 105 degrees, but from that point it gradually subsided until at 6 o'clock to-night it stood at a trifle over 102 degrees and was still slowly dropping. Never has a human being received more care than Lou Dillon. Skilled veterinaries and horsemen were with her constantly during the night and to-day until the danger point was passed. At her stable it was said that the mare would receive a thorough rest and would probably not be asked to do any speed work until the Fall at Memphis.

Marconi Outfit for Yawl Sybarita.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 31.—W. Gould Brokaw's English yawl Syharita, which is fitting out here, is being equipped with a Marconi wireless telegraph outfit. Temporary communication was established this afternoon with Mr. Brokaw's residence at Great Neck, L. I., where a tower and building have been erected for the apparatus. Permanent wires will be strung tomorrow from the inasthead to the deck and to the water for a ground connection. Every precaution will be made to protect persons on board from shock as sparks could be seen on any part of the rigging of the yawl to-day.

RIDGEWOOD, 2; MAUJER A. C., 0.

The Ridgewoods by the effective pitching of Davis defeated the strong team of the Maujer A. C. at Ridgewood Park yesterday by the score of 2 to 0. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Maujer A. C.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	1
Ridgewood	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 .	2	8	1

Batteries—Davis and Stratton; Doyle and Ryan.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

Occupies the most unique position ever attained by any brand ever produced, as attested by the enormous sales of over

15,000,000 BOTTLES ANNUALLY.

It stands absolutely alone.

CYCLISTS RACE FOR PIANO

California Amateur Wins Main Prize at Manhattan Beach.

LOCAL RIDERS GET THE PLACES

Seventy-five Starters in Big Handicap—Swift Pace from Start—Teams In Pursuit Race.

Carl Lenberg of San José, Cal., riding from scratch, won the upright piano offered as first prize in the twenty-mile amateur handicap bicycle race at the Manhattan Beach cycle track yesterday afternoon, in a close finish with W. R. Lee of this city, also a scratch rider, who lost the prize by only half a wheel length. Joseph Rockowitz, also of New York City, who had a start of 16 seconds, was third, while Charles Mock and Joseph Kopsky, both local riders and members of the Century Road Club of America, each of whom had a start of 8 seconds, were third and fourth respectively.

There were seventy-five starters in the race, which was the principal race of the day, and they were started in five divisions at intervals of 8 seconds, so that the first division had a start of 32 seconds, equivalent to about four-fifths of a lap of the one-third-mile track, or 470 yards. The second section had a start of 24 seconds, or about 360 yards; the third of 16 seconds, or about 240 yards, and the fourth, of 8 seconds, or about 120 yards. The fifth section comprised the scratch riders, who were three in number, Lenberg, Lee, and Oscar Schaub of Brooklyn.

By the time the scratch riders were sent away the leaders in the first division were already turning into the stretch less than a hundred and fifty yards away, and for the first five miles the track was almost encircled by the flying riders, presenting an unusually attractive sight. Slowly but surely the back markers crept to the fore, while the tailenders gradually dropped out as they found the pace too swift, until near the finish only a dozen of the strongest riders were left to make the final sprint for the prize. Lee made a hard drive at the finish, but was unequal to the task, and was defeated by Lenberg by half a wheel length. "oJe" Rockowitz, who had been most in the lead during the latter part of the race, was third, a length behind Lee, bunched with Mock and Kopsky of the Century Road Club, who were fourth and fifth respectively. The lap prizes, three in number, went to Rockowitz, Kopsky, and Mock in the order named.

An unlimited team pursuit race had seven teams of three riders each as starters representing the Century Road Club of America, the Century Road Club Association, the Tiger Wheelmen of New York City, the Calumet Cyclers of New York City, the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark, and the Yale Bicycle Club of New Haven. The teams were stationed at intervals about the track, all were started at the same time, and every rider who was overtaken by a member of another team was compelled to withdraw from the race. H. Mackay and Edward Ruprecht of the Bay View team managed to overtake all their opponents and so win the event for their club. The distance gone before they overtook the last opposing rider was seven miles and half a lap and the time was 16:53.

The usual novice race was won by William Wing of this city. The summary follows:

One-third-Mile Novice Race.—Won by William Wing, New York City; L. A. Reed, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; W. T. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—0:44.

Unlimited Team Pursuit Race.—Won by Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., team composed of H. Mackay, Edward Ruprecht, and Floyd Poole; Century Road Club Association, team composed of Oscar Schaub, Brooklyn, W. R. Lee, New York City, and J. M. Eiffler, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., team composed of Oscar Goerke, H. L. Cranston, and L. Wentz, third. Distance—7 1-6 miles. Time—16.53.

20-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by Carl Lenberg, San Jose, Cal., (scratch;) W. R. Lee, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (scratch,) second; Joseph Rockowitz, New York City, (16 seconds,) third; Charles Mock, Century Road Club of America, New York City, (8 seconds,) fourth; Joseph Kopsky, Century Road Club of America, New York City, (8 seconds,) fifth. First lap prize won by Rockowitz, second by Kopsky, third by Mock. Time—52:21.

KRAMER WINS HARD RACE.

Cycling Champion Makes Up Five Lengths on Last Lap at Valisburg.

Frank L. Kramer, the National cycling champion, won the five-mile National championship race at the Valisburg board track, Newark, yesterday, and added five points to his credit. The champion rode a hard race, and many of the spectators were surprised that he crossed the tape a winner. As the bell rang for the last lap Kramer was probably more than five lengths behind Root, who was teaming with McFarland. The latter pulled Root, but the best Root could get in the race was second place. Fenn, who was teaming with Kramer, was fourth.

Teddy Billington won the quarter-mile dasb, open for amateurs, from C. A. Sherwood by a length. Albert Triebel graduated from the novice class by winning the half-mile event.

After the final heat of the quarter-mile amateur event a heavy rain fell, and the one-mile professional handicap, the two-mile amateur handicap, and the consolation races were postponed. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Albert Trisbel, Newark; J. G. P. Kennedy, Red Bank, second; Charles Wright, Newark, third. Time—1:09 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Teddy Billington, National A. C., Valisburg; C. A. Sherwood, New York, second; Charles G. Embleton, Westfield, third; Alfred Ashurst, Newark, fourth. Time—0:32 1-5.

Five-Mile N. C. A. Circuit Championship.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; E. F. Root, Boston, second; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, third; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., fourth. Time—11:07 2-5. Mile prizes—Fenn, Tom Butler, Bardgett, and Fogler. Lap prize winners—Guery, 3; Dorion, 3; Benfer, 2; Tom Butler, 2; Fenn, 1; Kramer, 1; Fogler, 1; Kastendieck, 1; Bardgett, 1.

Cycle Races on Merrick Road.

At the bicycle races of the Montauk Wheelmen and Athletic Club on the Merrick Road, Long Island, yesterday, Burns, Cummings, and Sullivan, all on scratch, finished as named in the one-mile handicap. Thomas Conroy, with 200 yards start, won the two-mile event, and Martin Costello, from the 150-yard mark, captured the five-mile bandicap. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by William Crane; George McKenna, second; Otto Jameson, third. Time—1:07.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Arthur Burns, (scratch;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) third. Time—3:00.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Thomas Conroy, (200 yards;) W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) second; John Moran, (150 yards,) third. Time—5:51 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Martin Costello, (150 yards;) William Little, (100 yards,) second; M. Conway, (200 yards,) third. Time—15:03.

Glung Wins Prize in Century Run.

George Glung won the first prize offered for the first man to finish in the fast division of the veterans' century run, conducted by the Century Road Club Association yesterday. The run had about 200 starters, and left Bedford Rest at 6:30 the morning. The first bunch to finish was at Kingsbridge at 5:15 in the afternoon. The course was of regular century one on Long Island. A. V. [illegible] one armed [illegible] and [illegible] Stratton; Doyle and Ryan.



Tobacco Made Harmless

Under U. S. Patented Process No. 172707.

Recommended by the medical profession for convalescents and smokers who suffer from weak heart, stomach or throat troubles.

The usual effects of Nicotine made innocuous without disturbing the fragrance, aroma or quality of the tobacco.

For young smokers No-Nico Cigars are preferable to cigarettes.

LARGE SIZE, $5.50 & $7 per 100
SMALL " $4.50 per 100.

Sold at Ferries, News Stands, Drug Stores, Clubs, Hotels and dealers generally.

THE INTER-STATE CIGAR CO.,
39 Chambers St., New York.
Also AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO.,
61 Hudson St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 28TH ST.,
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 50x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premisee, or your own broker.

2,030 Bathgate Av., Corner 179th St.—Large store and basement, with living rooms; modern building; low rent; favorable lease. Owner, 2,032 Bathgate Av.

Grand house, near Broadway, suitable first-class business; elevator, rear stairway; long lease. Fermit and particulars, Chas. Duross, 155 West 34th St.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, and Offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; best, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 181 East 34th; elevator, best; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

West 109th St.—Two triples; steam beat; $59,000; rent, $6,400; very desirable.

West 109th St.—Two triples; fine condition; $58,000; old rent, $5,600.

West 105th St.—30-foot double; rent, $4,200; price, $37,000; mortgage to suit.

West 105th St.—3-story double, $28,500; rent, $3,000; mortgage to suit.

West 100th St.—Cheap triple; rent, $2,600; can be bought under $25,000.

NATKINS & CO., 104TH ST. & COL. AV.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Finest triple flat, west side Harlem; swell location; rent $4,200; price $37,500. Call for particulars, Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bargain!—Four-story and basement private dwelling, 20x60x102.2; must be sold on account of sickness; 76th St., near Columbus Av. For particulars, address Bargain, 1,496 2d Av.

How to Build.—Consultation and advice free; we prepare plans, erect buildings, furnish capital. York and Suburban Improvement Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

3d Av., (junction,) corner, three city lots; also small, well located, unencumbered, rented properties, with stores, for large properties. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

An unlimited team pursuit race had seven teams of three riders each as starters representing the Century Road Club of America, the Century Road Club Association, the Tiger Wheelmen of New York City, the Calumet Cyclers of New York City, the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark, and the Yale Bicycle Club of New Haven. The teams were stationed at intervals about the track, all were started at the same time, and every rider who was overtaken by a member of another team was compelled to withdraw from the race. H. Mackay and Edward Ruprecht of the Bay View team managed to overtake all their opponents and so win the event for their club. The distance gone before they overtook the last opposing rider was seven miles and half a lap and the time was 16:53.

Lexington, near 125th St. | 15 family flat; 4 stores; 100x30; up to date; price, $56,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam, near 79th St. | 15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; store; price, $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

86th, Near A.—Sixteen-room tenement; price, $28,000; mortgage, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rente, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

Have you listed your vacant property with Barnett & Company, 11 East-125th St.?

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Six lots running through, or 3 lots, by half block. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 18 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat, open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

CENTRAL BRIDGE.—A TRACT OF 38 LOTS, FIVE MINUTES FROM ELEVATED STATION, TO EXCHANGE, OR LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS MADE TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER WHO WILL IMPROVE. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

In centre of piano manufacturing district; 3-story brick factory, suitable for any business; 50,000 square feet; stores and lofts all rented; engine, boilers, and elevators; convenient to N. Y., N. H. & H., N. Y. Central, and Erie Roads. Montgomery, 135th st., east of 3d Av.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 9 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,600 cash. Call Sunday evenings only. Owner, 926 East 133d St.

$500 CASH buys elegant 2-family house, all improvements, near rapid transit; price $4,250. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, large cellar and yard; best residential section; macadamized ave.; all assessments paid; easy terms. Real Estate, Box 202 Times.

Morris Av. lot, 25x103, sewered, $1,700; Crotona Av. house, lot 23x80, sewered, graded, $2,300; 219th St. lot, $500. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly; building lots, near 3d Av. trolley, L; $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Company, 3d Av., 174th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Moeaner, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

STORE.—Six rooms, 40x87. White Plains Road, Bronx. Price $3,600. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near 174th St. station; asking $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$500 cash, balance easy terms; $4,100; new house, near "L," Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Rent, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.—Ground floor and basement, Chestnut St.; front width, 40 feet; rear width, 150 feet deep; beat furnished; also few desirable offices; rents very moderate. Apply Public Ledger Business Office, 6th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

For Sale or Exchange.—10 acres orange land at Eustis, Fla.; also 160 acres timber, large fir and cedar, near tide water, Jefferson County, Washington; agents inclose 2c stamp. Buyers address E. F. Mundy, New Brunswick, N. J.

Trouble for Van Cortlandt Golf Players.

Golf players who journey to the links at Van Cortlandt Park to-day will have to be their own caddies unless Park Commissioner William P. Schmitt of the Borough of the Bronx rescinds the order regarding uniformed caddies. This order was the result of many complaints made by players, who said that the links were overrun by boys who pretended to act as caddies, interfered with the sport, and stole the golf balls and sticks. On July 1 Commissioner Schmitt issued an order that all caddies must wear a uniform. This raised a storm of protest from the boys, who claimed that they had not the money to buy the uniforms. Now they were banded together [illegible] the required uniforms [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Stratton; Doyle and Ryan.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

THEY ARE GETTING ON.

Wise people are getting on to the fact that Eastwood, Jamaica, is no ordinary real estate developement; that the remarkable things that are said about it are all true; that it is the ideal place to buy a homesite that has every modern convenience and improvement; that even from the speculator's point of view it is the best proposition ever submitted to the New York public, and that it will stand the very fullest investigation. It will cost you nothing to start an investigation, which you can do by sending for the Little Book.

A restricted building site at Eastwood (worth at least $2,500 when those Pennsylvania tunnels are finished) may be had NOW for about $900, and with a loan of money to build. Or you can put a little savings money into Eastwood by buying your lots on the monthly payment plan, with no interest to pay for the first year. Could you expect to do better than ten dollars down and five dollars a month per lot?

THE
Franklin Society,
Beekman & Park Row, New York.

RENT BUYS HOME.

30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payments. STOKES & KNOWLES, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.—Brownetone, ewell front, 10 rooms, 19½x98; furnace, fireplaces, exposed plumbing, speaking tubes, wired for electricity; ideal home. Address E. R. Pearse, Center Moricbee, N. Y.

For Sale.—Two very fine double flats in Brooklyn; built three years; have not raised rent since they were built; rent for $2,568; price, $28,000. H. Lemmermann, 135 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—South Portland Av., near De Kalb Av., three-story basement stone; all improvements; $9,000; mortgage $5,000. John Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite.

LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.

Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie. Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.

THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Ave., at Dunwoodie Station.

Farm, 74 acres; fruit, water, woodhouse, and outbuildings; 2½ miles from station; in excellent condition; other farms; some gentlemen's placee for sale or rent. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

RESIDENCE PARK.—New house, 12 rooms, improvements; hot water heated, two bathe; 50x150; price, $10,000. J. F. Fitzpatrick, 262 Main St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Farms, Country Seate. Cooley & West, Inc. Main Office, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Rent buys home, Westchester.—Lots, $75. $100. $125; easy terms; houses built to suit; God-help, 48 West 117th St. Write, can't call.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Hartsdale.

House.—Elgbt rooms, bath, butler's pantry, steam heated; near depot; ¼ of an acre; all improvements; price, $6,500. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y., Depot Square.

House.—10 rooms, batb, butler'e pantry, steam heated; improvements; windmill, stable; about ¾ of acre; near depot; price, $8,500; terms easy. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.

At Scarsdale.—14 acres; old-fasbioned house; 10 rooms; outbuildings, shade and fruit; high elevation; near trolley and depot; price, $25,000. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Twenty acree, small house and barn, fronting on two leading roads; under cultivation; high elevation; one mile from station; price, $500 per acre. Lander & Hammond, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

DETACHED HOUSE.—8 rooms; heater; all improvements; beautifully located; lot 25x100; restricted neighborhood; 15 minutes from 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat, open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$500 CASH buys elegant 2-family house, all improvements, near rapid transit; price $4,250. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Beautiful villa plot, 100 by 128; high ground; view of Hudson and Palisades for miles; golden opportunity. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOWERRE ON THE HUDSON.

11-room house; high ground; fine view; $5,250; taken in foreclosure; big bargain; quick. Carpenter, 261 West 116th St.

New modern dwelling, 36.6x36.6; plot 50x100; improvements; price $4,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.

Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.

JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased.
REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

House Cleaning and Repairing Co. 'Phone 6291 J. 38, Davis & Bright; estimates given on all work at cheapest rates; stoves and furnaces repaired and cared for. 1,607 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persone having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALL, SELENA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SELENA V. WALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room 512, on or before the thirtieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the twenty-second day of April, 1904.

SELENA V. STRAIL, Administratrix.
L. J. MORRISON, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Broadway, New York City.
ap25-1ew6mH&c624

KAPP, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New York Times

Vacation Bureaus.

All the necessary information and literature pertaining to Summer resort hotels, boarding houses, railroad time tables, and steamship sailing schedules can be had free of charge at the Vacation Bureaus of The New York Times, located at No. 32 Park Row and No. 129 West 125th St., New York.

A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,

Massapequa, L. I.

Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas E. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

GREAT PECONIC BAY HOUSE,
South Jamesport, L. I.—on bay—Beautiful outlook. Every sport and amusement. Excellent table. Near station. E. DOWNS & SON, Props.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N.Y.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL,
THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Catskill Mountains.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.

EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
Will Open for the Summer Season Late in May
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and dancing. Motor and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
At Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., until above opening.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-ON-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—ADELE DAVIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. FLITNER and Mary Flitner, his wife, name Mary being fictitious, first name being unknown to plaintiff; Edgar Logan, Albert Greensbaum, Laura S. Palmer, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated June 22, 1904.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Laura S. Palmer:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1904, and filed on the 9th day of July, 1904, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, the summons and complaint in the action having been filed in said office on the 22d of June, 1904.
Dated New York, July 9th, 1904.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR.,
jy11-14w6wM&au23 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME BYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated New York, the 1st day of June, 1904.
ANNA BYKES,
Executrix.
WILLIAM N. DYKEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je20-14w6wM

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MAPLE LEAF FARM,
Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.
New house; spring water; good fishing; accommodates 30; bath and all modern conveniences; rates, $6 to $ a week. Booklet with cuts of house and lake.
E. A. MALLORY, PROPRIETOR,
ADDRESS, BRANDON, VERMONT.

Berkshire Hills Farm House.—Board, near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fishing; cream, eggs, fruit; city references; $7 to $8 week. Address Henry Woods, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

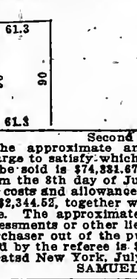
The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. CONDIT, Plaintiff, against THOMAS S. GODWIN et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, known as Nos. 193 and 195 2d Avenue, in said borough and city, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the northwest corner of 2d Avenue and 12th Street; running thence north along the west side of 2d Avenue sixty-one (61) feet three (3) inches; thence west parallel with 12th Street ninety (90) feet; thence south parallel with 2d Avenue sixty-one (61) feet three (3) inches to the north side of 12th Street; thence east along the same ninety (90) feet to the point of beginning.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.
SAMUEL D. LASKY, Referee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being Nos. 193 and 195 2d Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described is to be sold is $74,881.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $2,344.52, together with the expenses of the sale. To the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $1,538.32 and interest.
Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.
SAMUEL D. LASKY, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPTCY SALE, FINE COUNTRY HOTEL and Furnishings.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt and consisting more especially of
(1.) Real Estate: The Hotel Montvert at Middletown Springs, Vermont, about 40 acres of land, said building containing about 130 sleeping rooms, office, dining room, sitting room, writing room, kitchen, billiard and pool room, barber shop, storerooms, carbonating room, &c., said hotel building being about 200 feet in front, four stories and basement; also acetylene gas plant, servants' dormitory, large stable, laundry building, Summer houses, and mineral spring.
(2.) Furniture and Furnishings: Beds, bedding, linens, silverware, bureaus, washstands, carpets, curtains, crockeryware, 600 chairs, tables, glassware, mirrors, safe, fixtures, pool and billiard tables, outfit for bowling alley, telly-ho coach, farming utensils, &c., will be sold under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, the Trustee, at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, August 2d, 1904, at 10 A. M. on said day. That the manner of said sale is as follows:
Sealed bids, accompanied by ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, will be received and opened by the Trustee at said time and place, and that all creditors of the above-named bankrupt and all other persons interested are hereby notified to be present at the said time and place to consider the acceptance or rejection of any of said bids. Bids should be made separately for each of the two lots, one bid for the real estate and one bid for the furniture and furnishings.
A list of the personal property and a description of the real estate may be seen at the office of the undersigned attorneys any day between August 2d, 1904, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Upon application to the undersigned attorneys permission may be obtained to inspect the above property at the premises, Middletown Springs, Vermont.
In case all bids for such property submitted as above set forth on August 2d, 1904, shall be rejected then, and in that event, the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises, at the Hotel Montvert, Middletown Springs, Rutland County, Vermont, on Friday, August 12, 1904, at 1 P. M., to the highest bidder. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from the sale unless it shall bring at least 75% of the appraised value.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., N. Y. City.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COHEN & MARGOLIES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 1st, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of velvets, satins, satin linings, taffetas, ponges and other silks, safe, desk, chairs, &c. Order of
S. K. LICHTENSTEIN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,630.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARSHALL B. WILLCOX and EPHRAIM S. HAMBLEN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of MYERS & GORDON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Marshall B. Willcox and Ephraim S. Hamblen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Marshall B. Willcox and Ephraim S. Hamblen were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 30, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD C. T. SLEASE & CO., bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 1st, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of velvets, satins, satin linings, taffetas, ponges and other silks, safe, desk, chairs, &c. Order of
S. K. LICHTENSTEIN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,630.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARSHALL B. WILLCOX and EPHRAIM S. HAMBLEN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of MYERS & GORDON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Marshall B. Willcox and Ephraim S. Hamblen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Marshall B. Willcox and Ephraim S. Hamblen were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 30, 1904.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

ALL WEATHER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions

Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK Including Admission TO BOTH — Round Trip Tickets, **25c.** Round Trip Tickets,

LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK **30c.**

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., Half hour later
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40, A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE. TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE. Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 8:30, 9:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days,) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M. and half hourly from 2:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:38 A. M. to 3:38, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Dreamland

ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND.

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and 10 P. M. hourly on the half hour. 9:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. Leave Battery every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 50 cents.
Round trip from 23d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

WANT A TRIP?

Inclusive rate tickets, or personally conducted tours to popular resorts; get our circular at once. Aug. 6th, 1,000 ISLANDS, 3 days.....$16.00
" " MONTREAL & LAKES, 9 days. 55.00
" " Quebec & Saguenay, 12 days... 85.00
" 18th, White Mountains, 7 days..... 42.00
" " Nova Scotia, 12 days..... 58.50
Special St. Louis Trips, and one grand tour to California & Hawaii, including World's Fair, &c.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON, TOURS,
343 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

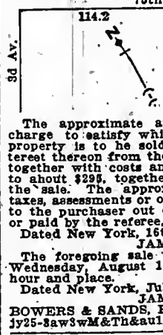
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

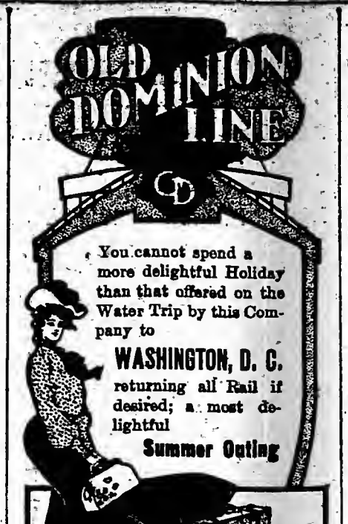
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. BELL, Plaintiff, against ANN HODGKINS and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fourteen (114) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly, along said centre line, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7"); running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7") to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, June 16, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $8,860.00, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to about $193, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $322.43 and interest.
Dated New York, 16th day of June, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, July 11th, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy25-8aw3wM&Th&au17

TRUSTEES' SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE or deed of trust executed by HARLEM STONE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, filed and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on the 13th day of January, 1904, and of an instrument duly executed by said Company and filed and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on the 18th day of May, 1904, the undersigned will expose for sale as an entirety at public auction on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest of the Harlem Stone Construction Company in and to the property mortgaged, consisting of the following:
All that plant located at 1524 Street and Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and known as the Harlem Stone Construction Company's plant, and consisting of all the buildings, machinery, tools, implements, and appliances of every kind and description, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining thereto.
Dated July 25, 1904.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
JOHN E. PARSONS, Trustee, 49 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 49 Wall Street, New York City.



OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 6 | Germanic.....Aug. 20
Philadelphia...Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....Aug. 6 | Finland.....Aug. 20
Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing Aug. 6, the large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line will call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM | Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon | Cedric.....Aug. 19, Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM | Oceanic.....Aug. 24, 5 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM | K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen...Aug. 3, 9 AM | Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon
Kurfurst.Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen..Sept. 6, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 18, 10 AM | Barbar'sa.Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar'sa.Aug. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Aug. 4, 11 AM | Irene...Oct. 6, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenst'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenst'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, Fd 15, 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis M. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Deutschl'd..Aug. 4, 10 AM | Phoenicia..Aug. 20, Noon
†Pennsylv'a..Aug. 6, Noon | †Bluecher..Aug. 25, 10 AM
†Patricia..Aug. 13, 6:30 AM | †Pretoria..Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg..Aug. 18, 11 AM | *Deutschl'd..Sept. 1, 6 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 9 A. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-53, North River.
Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania.Aug. 13, 8 AM | Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania.Sept. 10, 6 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon | Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia..Aug. 2, 1 PM | Aurania..Aug. 30, Noon
Ultonia..Aug. 23, Noon | Pannonia.Sept. 13, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon | Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM
Ethiopia.Aug. 13, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 | Statendam.....Aug. 23
Ryndam.....Aug. 9 | Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAP SEA TRIPS.

Bermuda, St. John, N. B., and Nova Scotia, 2,200 miles on the ocean.
A FORTNIGHT VACATION TOUR, INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH ON STEAMERS AND 5 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT BERMUDA..... $67.00
Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; over 2,700 miles in smooth waters.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PORTS, NOVA SCOTIA, LONG ISLAND SOUND.
TWO WEEKS' TRIP, including meals and berth on steamers..... $60.55
EIGHT DAY TRIP..... $51.55
Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261, 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in

NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 80 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE PORTLAND STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tennis, summer boarding houses, hotels in Portland, Me., and vicinity, sent for 2c. stamp.
Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:56 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*8:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 3:25 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 11:55 P. M. For Norfolk, (Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—July 20, gold enameled hunting case watch. Finder please return to 18 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, and receive reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Desirable, cool rooms, with board; opposite Bryant Park; telephone.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Delightfully situated large and small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

122d St., 150 West.—One very desirable room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 284 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

129th St., 106 West.—Two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; moderate rate; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

23d St., 258 West.—Large room; private bath; also single rooms; gentlemen.

30th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

66th, 62 West.—Large and light cool rooms, convenient for one or two. Ducey.

103d St., 131 West.—Large and medium rooms; one flight; near elevated; low for Summer. Fisher.

Cathedral Heights.—Ideal Summer location; furnished apartments or single rooms; long or short term; Summer rates. L. Sanford, 430 West 118th St.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A large Brooklyn department store requires the services of thoroughly experienced heads of stock for jewelry, ribbons, hosiery, notions, &c.; first-class positions and good salary to parties that can qualify. Address L., Box 215 Times.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a manager and buyer for their dressmaking department; one capable of going abroad and selecting models; all communications treated as strictly confidential.

Wanted—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced, for temporary position; must be accurate; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; must be rapid and accurate; well-paying substitute position. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Misses' suit models wanted of 34 bust and 41 skirt measures. Wightman & Co., 2 Waverley Place.

Males.

Wanted—Salesman; a first-class man, able to handle large propositions and willing to handle small ones; experienced and reliable; can secure a permanent position selling Osborne Art Calendars for advertising purposes in territory where we have established trade. Call Monday or Tuesday, 11 to 3, The Osborne Company, 81 Union Square, New York.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; young Christian between 20 and 25 years of age, for position with large corporation; must be thoroughly experienced, and willing to work long hours when necessary; good opportunity for ambitious person. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; must be accurate; concern in Oklahoma City; salary, $75 to $100 a month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter with experience for American concern in San Juan, Porto Rico; salary, $70 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Spanish stenographer and typewriter; dictation in Spanish and translate into English; rapid operator. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent young man to act as stenographer; must have experience and intelligence; salary, $15 per week. H. H., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer, understanding German; shorthand required; salary, $16. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Arithmetic, &c., during vacation for boys who need coaching; by experienced tutoress. P. L., Box 119, 617 6th Av.

Bookkeeper.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper; also stenographer and typewriter; two years' high school education; desires permanent or temporary position. H., 163 East 102d St.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in journalistic work; highest testimonials. "Brookhurst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer.—Superior education; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Typewriter; experienced; understands Mimeographing; tabulating; salary $8. Wasserman, 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office experience; good education. Address O., Box 186 Times.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Capable, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Reliable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. May, Box 210 Times.

Males.

As military instructor in a school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 134 New York Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from last employers; city and country; disengaged at present time through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 45th St.

Coachman.—English; is competent to take charge of gentleman's stable; trained horseman; is sober, neat, honest; city references. Hay, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—A trained servant; first-class city references from the last place; city or country; sober and honest; willing and obliging. J. N., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married, no incumbrances; medium size and weight; good references. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeper; ten years' reference one concern. Box 200 Times.

Stenographer.—Young man as typewriter, office assistant, and to make himself useful around office; highly recommended; experienced. X Y Z, 338 Broadway.

TRAP FUGITIVE VALET IN LOBBY OF HOTEL

Desperate Little Man Battles Ten Minutes with Three Captors.

TRIES TO USE REVOLVERS

Advertisement in Response to Letter to Dr. Spooner Lures Him to Bartholdi—Had Shot a Man.

James E. Cutter, formerly the valet of Dr. Henry G. Spooner of 25 West Forty-fourth Street, who was sought by the police for having shot William Bohrman on July 21, was trapped yesterday morning in the corridor of the Hotel Bartholdi and arrested after a desperate struggle. It required the united strength of two detectives and a big policeman to overpower the little man, who was armed with two revolvers, which he tried his best to use.

Cutter was quarreling with Mrs. Robert McGorny, janitress of the building in which Dr. Spooner's apartments are situated, when Bohrman, who was passing, went to the woman's rescue. Enraged at his interference, the valet fired several shots, one of which took effect, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Cutter escaped, hiding himself somewhere in New York. The detectives were able to find the man through the assistance of Dr. Spooner, who received the following letter from Cutter last Friday:

Put an advertisement in Saturday's paper, among the "personals," if my trunk and clothes are with you; or have the police taken them? Don't be too hard on me and don't tell the police. Whoever attempts to capture me, big or little, I will protect myself against them.

Detective Sergeants Meehan and O'Connell of the East Fifty-first Street Station have been trying to find Cutter ever since his flight. When Dr. Spooner received a letter he immediately notified them, and they put a notice in the paper to catch the valet, which read:

J. E. C.—Things are safe with us. Meet me 10 A. M. Sunday, reading room, Bartholdi Hotel, Broadway and 23d St. Dr. S.

Meehan and O'Connell went to the hotel at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with Policeman Mebrer, who knows Cutter by sight. Just before 10 o'clock Mehrer saw a small, wiry man walk up to the clerk's desk and ask to be directed to the reading room. Mehrer had signaled to O'Connell and Meehan, and they slipped up behind Cutter, whose suspicions, apparently, had not been aroused. It was noticed by the detectives that he kept his right hand in his side coat pocket. They knew that he was desperate and an ex-convict.

At a signal Meehan jumped for one arm and pinned it to Cutter's side. O'Conneli grabbed the other arm, and Mehrer seized the man in the back.

All three say they could not have believed that so small a man could be so strong. Cutter began to struggle at the first touch, and tried with all his might to get his right hand out of his pocket. Meeban guessed that a revolver was there, and tried to keep the weapon pointing to Cutter's own side, so he would shoot himself if he fired. Cutter, though only 4 feet 9 inches tall, and weighing only 105 pounds, struggled for ten minutes all over the lobby. The three men could not hold the wiry man down. He finally got his right hand, with the pistol in it, out of his pocket, but the weapon was jerked out of his hand and fell on the floor.

The hotel patrons who had gathered to watch the struggle saw the weapon and fled precipitately, leaving the three policemen to continue the fight.

Cutter lost heart when the revolver was taken from him, and he was overpowered quickly. He was handcuffed and searched, when a second revolver was found.

Cutter was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station. He would not tell where he had been for ten days. He had been described as of shabby appearance, but he was neatly clothed yesterday in a blue serge suit, white waistcoat, straw hat, and tan shoes.

Cutter, the police say, served three years in Boston for threatening to shoot his brother-in-law. He was in prison for a minor offense when his mother died, leaving $15,000. Cutter said last night—all he would have to say—that his brother-in-law got the money while he was in prison.

Dr. Spooner believes that the man is crazy. While Cutter was in his employ, and up to the very time he attacked Mrs. McGlory, he was noted for his mild manners and love of children.

CARDINAL SATOLLI PREACHES.

Prayers of Poor Avail More Than Those of Rich, He Says.

Cardinal Satolli, who while he is in this city is the guest of the Franciscan Fathers at the Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua, in Sullivan Street, preached a sermon yesterday morning at high mass, which was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Father Luke Roosa, assisted by the Rev. Father Sousa.

The Cardinal took for his text the parable of the Pharisee and the publican. He spoke in Italian, and drew the analogy that the prayers of the poor were more acceptable to the Creator than were those of the rich. The attendance at this mass was very large, the congregation being mostly Italians.

CLOTHESLINES SAVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Blauvelt Struck Several in Fall from Fourth Floor.

Mrs. Edna Blauvelt fell from the kitchen window of her home, on the fourth floor of 217 East Fortieth Street, to the rear yard yesterday afternoon. She sustained a fracture of two ribs on the right side and a severe scalp wound.

At the third floor she struck a clothesline and was whirled around several times. At the second floor she had the same experience, and again at the first floor. At last she fell on parallel clotheslines in the yard. They snapped under her weight, but her fall was broken. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that she would recover.

WOULD HAVE CITY KEEP RELIC.

Municipal Museum Urged, with Fort George Block as a Start.

That the finding of the "Fort George relic," the memorial stone unearthed by some Italian laborers in the subway excavation at Bowling Green on Saturday will be followed by a movement to assemble all relics and memento of New York City history in a municipal museum was asserted yesterday by Charles Hemstreet, author of several works on old New York. Mr. Hemstreet, in fact, is already actively preparing to get such a movement under way.

"I will communicate with Mayor McClellan to-morrow," said Mr. Hemstreet, "and see whether something cannot be done to save this valuable monument for the city.

"I understand that the contractor is preparing to present the slab to the New York Historical Society. I will do all I can to prevent this. Once in the possession of the society it would be as inaccessible to the general public as though it had been left in its underground resting place. I have long been in favor of having the city establish a municipal museum to serve as a repository for relics of this kind that should be accessible to the public at large at all reasonable times. It is proposed to erect a memorial to Andrew H. Green. A museum of this kind, where the successive steps in the development of the city could be tangibly illustrated, to my mind, would be the best possible memorial to the 'Father of Greater New York.'"

Little Girl Killed by Car.

While playing in the street yesterday afternoon Annie Petrisen, six years old, of 26 Washington Street, was run over and instantly killed by a south-bound Eighth Avenue car at Morris and Greenwich Streets. The child was about to cross the street, running from the east to the west side, when the swiftly approaching car struck her. The motorman, John Kinny, made desperate attempts to stop his car, but was unable to do so. He was arrested.

COMMUTERS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Rumor of Replaced New Haven Trains Proves Baseless.

There was a rumor current yesterday that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had put back the trains about which the commuters have been making such a fuss, but the rumor was not based upon fact. The schedule which still remains operative is the one which went into effect in a corrected form on July 25, minus several trains out of New York and several also starting at Boston.

Although the schedule is changed slightly as to the arrival and departure of quite a number of trains during the day, only three out of New York were taken off, one of them running out of the city in the morning and two in the evening. It is really the loss of these two evening trains out of New York which caused most of the criticism. One of them used to leave the Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock, and the other at 11:32. The man who, for one reason or another, now tarries in New York until after the 9:30 train has pulled out has a wait of two hours and a half before him, the next local train leaving the Grand Central Station at 12:02.

The commuters and the railroad officials do not agree as to the cause which prompted the taking off of several of the trains. The officials on their side say that for some reason local travel has dropped off as compared with last Summer, and that it does not pay them to continue running the trains which they have taken off. The commuters see in the taking off of the trains simply economy, for which they have other names, while they are waiting for a train in accordance with the new schedule.

PLAYED CARDS, THEN DIED.

"Thomas Hayes," Supposed Suicide, Had Two Cents Left.

A man who registered at the Grand Union Hotel on Friday as "Thomas Hayes, Boston," and who sat up late on Saturday night playing cards, according to the hotel employee, with some other men, was found asphyxiated on his bed yesterday morning. The police called it a suicide, as the gas was turned on full. All the money in the man's pockets was two cents.

The police think that "Hayes" may be an assumed name. The man was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed 160 pounds, and had a smooth face and light hair. He had no baggage.

"Hayes" was found dead by James White, a watchman, early in the morning. He smelled gas, which he traced to the room occupied by "Hayes," on the third floor. The door was broken down, and the man was found lying on the bed, undressed. An ambulance surgeon said that the man had been dead for several hours.

There was nothing found in the clothing which might lead to an identification, except a keyring, containing about fifteen keys, and a card case marked "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America." There had been a name on the case, but this had been erased. He had also two knives and the two cents.

BISHOP CONFIRMS CONVICTS.

Thirty-seven, on Blackwell's Island, Become Members of Catholic Church.

Auxiliary Bishop Cusack confirmed a class of convicts yesterday afternoon as members of the Roman Catholic Church, in the penitentiary chapel on Blackwell's Island. There were thirty-five men and two women in the class. Besides the convicts who were confirmed, there were about 150 other convicts present, and a hundred visitors.

All the convicts wore their prison garb, and the only way in which those to be confirmed could be distinguished was by the fact that they occupied front seats. In a preliminary address to the claes Bishop Cusack said that Christians are not often called upon to die for their faith in this day, but they are often compelled to suffer more or less persecution, and especially Catholics.

The Bishop was met at 3 o'clock at the East Twenty-sixth Street pier by Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry, and taken to the island by the steamer Massasoit. The Bishop was escorted also by a delegation from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which included Redmond Keating, Robert C. Baker, J. D. Underhill, and Thomae Quinn.

L. SUMMERFIELD PAYS UP.

Deposits $520 in Police Court for His Wife's Support.

"Larry" Summerfield, the alleged "confidence man," who is out on $26,000 bail to answer several charges, was in the West Side Court yesterday morning to furnish security to pay his wife $10 a week for a year. In answer to Magistrate Pool's question, Summerfield said:

"I have only a few hundred dollars with me; suppose I deposit a part of the money now."

"No; that will not do; you will have to furnish it all now," said Magistrate Pool.

"All right," said Summerfield, and, pulling out a roll, he counted out $520 in cash and handed it to the clerk.

"Now, I am free from her for a year," said Summerfield, as he sauntered out of court.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN WORKER.

Prisoner Promises to Try to Convert Magistrate Cornell.

John J. McMahon, fifty-five years old, of 342 East Twenty-third Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of intoxication.

"I am a campaign worker, Judge," he said to the Magistrate, "for the Democratic Party, and I beg that you won't interfere with the work of the party by locking me up. I promise you I won't take another drink until the campaign is over."

"Well, he more careful in future," said the Magistrate. "Discharged."

"Thank you; I will, and I'll send you some campaign literature."

"Don't you dare," answered Magistrate Cornell. "I'm a Republican."

"That's the reason I want to send it," said McMahon, as he stepped down.

BOYS' OCEAN TRIP STOPPED.

Two Youngsters Arrested at Pier for Stealing $50.

Herman Volmer, eixteen years old, and Philip Muller, seventeen years old, both of 301 East One Hundred and Third Street, were held in $1,000 each for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Court yesterday morning. Mrs. Mollca Volmer, the mother of Herman, charged the boys with the larceny of $50 on Wednesday evening last. Both pleaded guilty, and were held in default of bail.

The boys were arrested on Saturday just as they were about to board the Red Star liner Vaderland, at the foot of Fulton Street, by Detectives Smith and Summers of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. They had their tickets in their hands, and were greatly surprised when the detectives took them in charge, and still further when Mrs. Volmer appeared and identified them and pressed the complaint.

Mrs. Volmer's ten-year-old son, Otto, had overheard the two boys planning for a trip abroad, and for the breaking open of the bureau drawer where the money was.

Republican Club Bellboy Killed.

Cyril Nagle, sixteen years old, a bellboy employed at the Republican Club, was fatally injured there yesterday morning by falling down the elevator shaft from the tenth floor to the cellar. The boy fell from the freight elevator, in which, according to Superintendent Skinner, he had no business. He lost his balance and fell backward down the shaft. An ambulance took him to the New York Hospital, where he died soon after.

Steamer City of Rockland Floated.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 31.—Despite a southwest gale the steamer City of Rockland was successfully floated from Grindstone Ledge at 9:35 o'clock this morning and brought to her berth at Tillson's Wharf here. The boat shows little exterior evidence of her experience in the Pearl Ridge Channel, where she grounded in a fog on Tuesday. The extent of the machinery damage is not known.

SAMUEL L. DANA SAYS THAT HE SHOT HIMSELF

Bank Clerk, Found in Park, Won't Tell How or Why.

MRS. DEGNON DISAPPEARS

Young Man Confident of Recovery, but Physicians Doubtful—His Father on the Way Hither.

Samuel L. Dana, the young teller of the New Amsterdam National Bank, who was found in Central Park on Friday morning with a gunshot wound in his right chest, admitted to Coroner Jackson yesterday that his wound was self-inflicted, but he refused to go into any details as to what led him to attempt his life. So far as the value of the admission goes as an ante-mortem statement, the Coroner admits that it is valueless, as young Dana said in answer to the Coroner's questions that he was in no fear of death.

According to the physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital, where Dana is confined both as patient and prisoner, his confidence in his ability to get well seems misplaced, as there is very slight hope of his recovery.

Dana's father is on his way here from Fairfield, Iowa, and will arrive to-day. It is possible that his presence may induce the young man to supply the missing links in his story. Mr. Dana telegraphed to Superintendent Burns of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Twenty-third Street, where Dana lived, that he had left Fairfield. The young man seemed much surprised and considerably agitated when the Coroner told him that his father was on his way here.

It was about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Coroner Jackson was taken to the sick man's bedside. Dana was perfectly rational, but very ill. At first he refused to say anything, and the Coroner pointed out to him that as much was known already, he was taking a very foolish course. Finally Dana consented to talk.

"What is your name?" asked the Coroner.

"Samuel L. Dana."

"Are you married or single?"

"Single."

"Did any one shoot you, or did you shoot yourself?"

Dana did not answer. He said after a pause that he had about decided not to tell any more.

"If you persist in this course," said the Coroner, "I will be compelled to order some one who has been mentioned in this thing under arrest. You can do as you please, but that will be my next course."

"She hadn't anything to do with it," said Dana. "Why should you arrest her?"

"I had not mentioned any name," said Coroner Jackson. "Are you talking of Mrs. Degnon?"

"Yes."

"Where did you first meet her?"

"In the bank?"

"When was the last time you saw her?"

"I won't tell you that."

"Why did you write that note to her after you were shot?"

"I thought she could tell my employers and save trouble."

"Has there been any affair of the heart between you and her?"

"I won't discuss that."

"Is there any other person implicated? Did a man shoot you?"

"No."

"Then you shot yourself. Is that true?"

"Yes, that's true."

"Are you willing to swear to that?"

"Yes."

"How did you happen to shoot yourself in the right breast?"

"I don't know."

"Are you left-handed?"

"No."

"What did you do with the revolver? Where did you purchase it?"

"That's all I'm going to say," said Dana. "I guess I've said too much already. I know you are all right, but I haven't any thing else to say."

"Don't you know that you are very ill, and in danger of dying?" said the Coroner.

"Oh, no. I guess I'll pull through," said Dana.

Mrs. Degnon, to whom the young man first wrote when he was brought to the hospital, has disappeared. She packed up her belongings in the Martha Washington Hotel on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and if she gave any hint to those in the hotel where she was going, they will not admit having such knowledge. Her attorney, George F. Cornwall, who is connected with the H. B. Claflin Company, could not be located.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, July 31.—Samuel L. Dana is the son of D. G. Dana of this city. The family is prominent, and the young man is popular here. His father has gone to New York to investigate.

SOUTHERNER THUGS' VICTIM.

Police Think Gerard Caesar Was Drugged and Robbed.

A man about fifty years old, covered with bruises, with both eyes discolored, and apparently suffering from internal injuries, who said that he was Gerard Caesar, a tobacco manufacturer, living at the Lexington Hotel, Richmond, Va., tried to enter the Imperial Hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, at about 5:30 o'clock last evening. His appearance made a porter stop him. He was taken to the drug store at the next corner, where an ambulance surgeon found the man had not been drinking, but was suffering from a beating and possibly drugs.

The man was dazed, and said he could not remember what had happened to him since he arrived in New York. He had neither money nor jewelry, but his clothing was of good quality. Dr. Erskine took him to the New York Hospital, where the man was not much better last night.

Caesar said that he came on from Richmond Saturday and stopped over for the night in a hotel in Jersey City. He had jewelry and money, but did not say how much. He left his clothing and trunk there. He got on a ferryboat for New York yesterday afternoon and reached New York. He said he could not recollect what happened after that. He had intended going to the Imperial Hotel, he said.

He was not known at the Imperial, it being said that he had never stopped there before. He had no New York addresses in his papers. The police think that the man was drugged and robbed. They detailed two of the detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station to the case.

HELD FOR SOLAR PLEXUS KICK.

Carpenter May Not Recover from Injury He Received.

Charged with having delivered a solar plexus kick, Thomas Beck, twenty-five years old, an employe of a Raines law hotel at 517 Lexington Avenue, was locked up last night in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. Vincent McGillory, a carpenter, of 438 East Thirty-eighth Street, the victim of the alleged assault, is in the Flower Hospital, where the physicians say that owing to a weak heart he may not live.

According to the police, there was a row over a game of checkers in the dining room of the hotel. McGillory and another man were playing, when, McGillory alleges, Beck "butted in." They got into an argument in the matter, and during the scuffle that followed, McGillory allegee, Beck kicked him in the left side. Beck denies the kicking.

Dr. Johnson Discharged in Court.

Dr. Alexander B. Johnson of 12 East Fifty-eighth Street, who was arrested by the police of the Westchester Station on a charge of assault in running down August Newkirk in his automobile on Saturday afternoon, at Pelham Parkway and Main Street, Baychester, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning. No complainant appeared, however, and he was discharged by the court.

Thieves Take Paintings.

The police were asked yesterday to assist in capturing a gang of house thieves, one or more members of which several days ago broke into the apartment of George Schaffer of 476 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. Mr. Schaffer's family was away. When he reached home he found that a number of his paintings, valued at from $700 to $800, had been cut from their frames and carried off.



We celebrate August 1st by reducing all our straw hats to $1.

Boys' sizes, 50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

BUILDERS THREATEN TO LOCK OUT 30,000 MEN

To Punish Unions for Violating Arbitration Agreement.

MAY DECLARE OPEN SHOP

Central Federated Union Members Say, However, That Trouble on Subway Will Be Settled.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association will meet to-day at the Building Trades Club to take decisive action on the many violations of the arbitration agreement which took place last week. Through the strike on the subway the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Electrical Workers' Union, Operative Plasterers' Society, Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, Amalgamated Painters' Society, and the Metal Lathers' Union have violated the arbitration agreement. The unions in the marble industry have violated the arbitration agreement by striking against Thomas H. Reid & Son at the Hall of Records. The last union to violate the arbitration agreement was the Brotherhood of Painters, by ordering a series of strikes on Saturday on all the contracts of J. L. Nelson & Co.

In addition to this the Operative Plasterers' Society, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Saturday, turned down an agreement for two years which had been reached between a committee of the Employing Plasterers' Association and the union.

The Board of Governors has full power to act in the matter of the violation agreement and may order a general lock-out today of all the trades mentioned. This would involve from 25,000 to 30,000 mechanics and helpers. It was said, however, that the palpable disregard of the arbitration agreement by some of the unions amounts to a practical challenge of its efficacy, and if a general lock-out of these trades does not bring them to terms the employers as a last resort may declare for the open shop.

It was said yesterday that at a test vote taken by the Building Trades Employers' Association on the open shop question 65 per cent. were found to be in favor of the open shop and the other 35 per cent. were tied up with agreements and contracts.

The shut-down in this case would be accompanied, it is said, by the ultimatum that it would continue until the open shop was accepted. There would be no discrimination against union or non-union workmen, and the union wages would rule just as they did when every thing was on the closed shop basis.

The question of the strike in the subway was taken up in executive session at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. After the meeting was over it was stated that a committee had been organized during the executive session to bring about an amalgamation between the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society. Members of the Central Federated Union Rapid Transit Committee who were seen said that they believed the trouble in the subway would be amicably settled.

RECORD COAL PRODUCTION.

Increase in 1903 19 Per Cent. Over 1902—Increase in Value 38 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Returns made to the United States Geological Survey show that the United States has again exceeded all previous records in the production of coal. The forthcoming report on the country's coal production will show that the total output of the coal mines of the country in 1903 amounted to 359,421,311 short tons.

This is an increase of 57,830,872 short tons, or 19 per cent. over the production of 1902, which amounted to 301,590,439 tons. The production of 1903 was nearly double that of 1893, and more than three times the output of 1883. The increase of production in 1903 over 1902 was equal to the total production of all kinds of coal in 1878, only twenty-five years ago.

The increase in the value of the product was still more noticeable. The value of the coal product at the mines in 1903 amounted to $506,190,733, which, compared with the value of the output in 1902, ($367,032,069,) shows an increase of $139,158,664, or nearly 38 per cent., almost exactly double that of the increase in production.

TWO DROWNED IN LAKE ERIE.

Boat with Three Fishermen Mysteriously Capsizes at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—John Kockers, thirty years of age, married, of 329 Sherbrook Street, and Jacob Margo, twenty-four, single, of 4 Norwood Avenue, were drowned in Lake Erie to-day while fishing from a boat.

A third member of the party—Gustave Mails—had his back turned to the other two men when the boat was suddenly overturned. Mails was unable to give any reason for the capsizing of the boat, the water being calm, and he heard no scuffling by the other men.

BEATEN JAILER'S WOUNDS FATAL.

Hundreds of Men Hunting for Escaped Prisoners in Pennsylvania.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 31.—Jerry Condo, the prison turnkey beaten by the five prisoners who escaped from the Centre County jail Friday evening, died last night, and if the men are recaptured they will have to answer to the charge of murder.

Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of men have been searching day and night since the prisoners escaped, not the slightest clue to their whereabouts or even the direction they went has been obtained.

Stray Bullet Wounds Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 31.—Mrs. George Burchett, twenty-nine years old, of 29 Irving Street, was shot in the head by a stray bullet from a small rifle yesterday afternoon and painfully injured. The bullet struck near the left temple, and, passing downward through the cheek, came out near the throat. Two young men who were shooting at a tin can near by were arrested. They are Edward Thompson, sixteen, and Walter E. Pearson,

AUGUST SALE



FURNITURE TRUE TO THE PERIODS
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS
ORIENTAL RUGS
CARPETINGS

WE announce our August Sale of discontinued patterns, a sale, which, in point of magnitude and variety of objects, is unprecedented during our sixty-four years in the Furniture Industry.

WE have selected such odd pieces and suites as have no duplicates, also a few incomplete suites, and will close these pieces out at one-third reduction.

Fall Designs are coming and space is required.

The Sale begins Monday August first. Goods purchased at reduced prices must be delivered before September 15th.

"FLINT QUALITY"
Geo. C. Flint Co.
West 23rd Street
NEW YORK CITY.
FOUNDED 1840

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.15 ($1.50 VALUE)

$2.00 Manhattans are.....$1.45
$2.50 Manhattans are.....$1.88
$3.50 Manhattans, (Linen) are.....$2.63

Hosiery, Underwear, Pajamas, Neckwear, Bathing Suits and everything summery, at proportionate reductions. The best bought line of Men's Fixings in town.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,
"Furnishers to Men Who Know."
58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
757 Broadway, at 8th St.

CARPETS
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
of all the various grades
At Remnant Prices.

Tapestry Brussels
A special line of odd pieces in bright new colorings, to close out at 50c. Yd.

Summer Rugs
Consisting of BRUSSELS, KURDISTANS, KASHMIRS, Size 9x12 ft. $12.50 Each.

Mattings.
800 Rolls (novel designs,) from $4.90 per Roll.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

Wallach's Sale
520, 522 Columbus Av.
233, 235, 237 West 68th St.
Third Av., cor. 125th St.
240 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

SOME MEN don't want to pay $1.15 for a Shirt—even if it's a MANHATTAN. So to give everybody a Chance, we've marked our $1.25 and 98 cent Shirts (both Splendid Values to start with) at 3 for $2.00—or each 69c
Bargains just now all along the line.

AMUSEMENTS.

LUNA PARK — FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

MANHATTAN BEACH — Irene Bentley. The Girl from Dixey. Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS. CHILDREN'S FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

DREAM LAND — A World's Fair in Itself. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission 10c.

BOSTOCK'S — ANIMAL ARENA. | DREAMLAND, Coney Island. Bonavita's new beginning. Every Afternoon and Evening, 30 minutes with the lions.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. To-night at 8:15, Paris by Night. Adm. 50c. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVG., AUG. 4TH. EDWARD MORGAN in THE ETERNAL CITY. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Seats on sale.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. 18TH BIG WEEK. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

EDEN MUSEE — WORLD IN WAX. New Figures. GIGANTEAN GYPSY QUEEN. Extra Attractions Every Week. 3D AV. Mat. To-day. A CHILD OF THE SLUMS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Revue.

NEW YORK THEATRE — Even'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAID and the MUMMY. "Scores a Hit."—Herald. A Merry Musical Melange.

NEW YORK ROOF — 1,000 Seats at 50c. Admission. Over New York Theatre. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. GUERRERO IN "CARMEN," 4 Lukens, 4 Emperors of Music, Orpheum Comedy Four, Ned Waybum's Girls, Zimmer, and others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS. Vaudeville, Extravaganza & Ballet.

HUBER'S MUSEUM. Grand Opening TO-DAY. ALL NEW FEATURES. 20 ACTS.

"LARRY'S" $3 SPREE.

Magistrate Whitman Sets "Hangover" Price in Court.

"Larry" Kavanagh, thirty-eight years old, who says he has no home, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning on the charge of intoxication. "Larry" was picked up at Eldridge and Rivington Streets on Saturday night, and was held over to give him time to "straighten up." Magistrate Whitman was on the bench both times. When he was arraigned yesterday the Magistrate said:

"Did I not have you before me yesterday?"

"Yes, Sir," answered Kavanagh, "but you put me back. It's the same jag, though—hung over."

"Well, it costs just $3 to [illegible] the same one in this court."

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, local rains; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,029. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

RIOT OF LIGHTNING AND RAIN OVER CITY

Bolts Start Many Fires, Which Downpour Extinguishes.

FLAGPOLES FALL TO STREET

Street Cleaners in Metal Carts Are Injured by Electricity—Tammany Hall Struck—Record Half Hour Rainfall.

The lightning which marked the terrific storm that passed over this city early yesterday afternoon struck many places in and about New York, causing fires which in most cases were extinguished by the accompanying torrents of rain. As the storm passed northward over Manhattan Island it left in its wake splintered flagpoles and buildings blackened by smoke. Awnings were down in streets all over the city, and many stores lost their plate glass windows through the onslaughts of the wind and rain.

A feedwire on the Third Avenue Elevated road was hit, causing a tie-up of the line. The lights in the City Hall were extinguished, making it impossible to carry on any business during the storm, and in the Stock Exchange so much water leaked into the cellar that all of the available messengers of the Western Union Telegraph Company were employed to bail it out to prevent its reaching the wires and interrupting the service. All over the city the telephone service was practically at a standstill, and many persons who answered their 'phones while the storm raged received shocks which knocked them off their feet.

Besides being a record breaker in the number of places struck by lightning, the storm established new figures for the amount of rainfall. Since the establishment of the Weather Bureau no other storm has been noted which equaled the figures for the downpour of yesterday during the thirty minutes from 2:03 to 2:33 o'clock. In that period the register marked 1.16 inches. The nearest approach ever made to it was on Aug. 24, 1901, when in thirty-seven minutes 1.29 inches of rain fell.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, although the thermometer registered only 74 degrees, there was 92 per cent. of humidity in the air. As the morning advanced the thermometer steadily rose, while the percentage of humidity fell, until at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the hottest period of the day was recorded. Then the mercury stood at 85 degrees.

Great black clouds rolled up from the south soon after 1 o'clock. In the distance bright flashes of lightning could be seen. At the same time, from across the North River, another storm gradually worked in the direction of the city. The clouds in it were neither so black nor so heavy as those in the storm from the south, but either one striking Manhattan would have been enough to satisfy the admirers of thunderstorms. Toward 2 o'clock the two cloud banks met just over lower Manhattan, with a flashing of lightning and a roaring of thunder. Then, with a rush of wind and a downpour of rain, the storm started on its damaging course over New York.

The Record Rainfall.

During the storm the thermometer held at 73 degrees, after having dropped 12 degrees in forty minutes, while the wind from the south swept along at from thirty to fifty miles an hour. The rain began to fall at 2:01 o'clock. Two minutes later it was falling in sheets. From 2:10 to 2:20 o'clock .58 inches fell, making an average of 3.48 an hour. At 3:33 o'clock the rain was over. At that time 1.56 inches had fallen.

Several hundred Italian laborers were at work excavating for the subway. After the rain had poured into the ditch for ten minutes every man had to leave, afraid of being drowned. All of the water from the streets about the Battery poured into the excavation and made of it a pool several feet desp.

On the harbor pilots and skippers were closed in by the rain as by blankets. So thick was the rain that it was impossible to see a full ship's length along the water. Ferryboats which had started from their slips only to be shut in by the rain, groped about for their slips as in a fog. Many excursion boats were in the harbor during the storm, and almost without exception laid to until it was safe to navigate again.

On shore the storm had not been raging for ten minutes before the gutters were overflowing, and cellars in consequence were flooded. The sewers could not carry off the water, and soon sidewalks were ankle deep. At the height of the storm the electric surface cars down town stopped running because the water which had flowed into the slot cut off the power. Many persons had taken refuge in the cars, but the flimsy curtains afforded slight protection.

The rain blocked the Broadway cars for more than half an hour below Murray Street switch, cars being lined upon both tracks as far as South Ferry without power and their lights extinguished. The trouble, which started about 5 o'clock, was caused by the flooding of the channel under ground.

One queer freak of lightning was in the office building at 35-37 Broad Street, just below the Broad Exchange skyscraper. A bolt struck a wire of the Bankers and Brokers' Messenger Service, which passes over the roof of the building, and ran down between walls into the office of W. H.

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

COIN PASSER FIGHTS.

Secret Service Men Got Him—Football Tackle Keeps Him.

The police and the Secret Service men had a fight of the real sort last evening with Alfred Santorelli, a young barber of 177 West Fourth Street, who was arrested with Pasquale Savorani, a waiter of the same address, for passing counterfeit coin. After the arrests the Secret Service men raided a room which had been occupied by the prisoners, and they say that they found there a complete counterfeiting outfit.

Secret Service Agents Callahan, Holmes, Kinke, Sauter, and Henry followed the two Italians about for some time last evening. They say that they passed a lot of counterfeit quarters in that time.

About 8 o'clock Savorani entered a saloon at Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue, his companion waiting outside. The Secret Service men decided to arrest them at that time. Henry and Sauter watched Santorelli while Callahan, Holmes, and Kinke went into the saloon. They say they saw Savorani order a glass of beer and pay for it with a quarter. Callahan stepped forward and placed the man under arrest, and the other men secured the coin and the name of the bartender.

In the meantime a signal had been given and Santorelli was placed under arrest by Sauter and Henry. Henry clapped a pair of handcuffs about the Italian's right wrist, but hardly had it fastened when the prisoner, using powerful strength, wrenched his arm free, badly cutting his wrist in doing so. He then ran east toward Washington Square Park.

A band concert was being given there and the park was crowded. Sartorelli reached the place first, and as he entered the crowd scattered a handful of quarters. Many people picked them up as souvenirs. Henry, fearing the man would escape in the crowd, fired his revolver twice in the air. There were fifteen policemen on duty in the park under command of Roundsman Blount. Hearing the shot they surrounded one portion of the crowd where the people were moving rapidly to escape the fugitive, who was swinging his arms about wildly. This action on the part of Sartorelli attracted the attention of Roundsman Blount and Policeman Cowan, and they seized the man. Sartorelli fought like a demon and the policemen used their clubs freely on him.

Sauter and Henry finally got their handcuffs on the man, and one on each side they started him for the Mercer Street Police Station. He fought all the way there. At the station the men on reserve were called out to help guard the prisoner. Savorani had already arrived when Santorelli was brought in. Savorani's pedigree was taken first and he was led back to a cell. Sartorelli had meanwhile been very quiet, and the handcuffs were taken from his wrists, and the vigilance was slightly relaxed.

At that moment the Italian made a break, got away, and started as if for the Captain's room. He turned aside, however, and darted out the door.

Acting Captain Powers was coming in at this moment. The Italian saw him, and, ducking down, made a dive like a football half back going through the centre "on the last down." Powers proved equal to the occasion. He stepped aside, and as the Italian went by made a flying tackle that would do credit to any college gridiron. Two seconds later twelve bluecoats and five Secret Service men were on the prisoner's back.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS WOMAN.

Mrs. Mead Got Off One Brooklyn Car and Another Struck Her.

Mrs. James B. Mead of Cross River, Westchester County, was killed by a Hamilton Avenue trolley car at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Mrs. Mead was returning from a trip to Coney Island, and had just alighted from one car and was in the act of crossing the north-bound track when another Hamilton Avenue car came along. She was caught by the fender and thrown under the car.

The identification of the woman was due to a card found in her pocket in which she asked that should any accident befall her, James D. Walnsley of 13 Putnam Avenue he notified. Mr. Walnsley was sent for, and on his arrival at the scene of the accident confirmed the identification. The car that ran over Mrs. Mead was lifted from the track by fifty men and her body removed.

HEAD DOWN BETWEEN CARS.

Young Man Bumped Along for Ten Miles —Will Live.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 1.—Knocked unconscious by projections rising above the track levsl, George Hardie, twenty-three years old, of Elizabeth, was found hanging with his head downward between two coal cars of a train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday afternoon near Fanwood. The young man had been in that position since the train pulled out from Elizabeth, ten miles away. When the train was brought to a standstill, a brakeman extricated the young man, and he was brought to this city, his head and face cut in a dozen places.

Dr. Charles Lufborrow, who dressed the wounds before the young man was taken to Elizabeth, said that he would recover.

TO SUE INSURANCE TRUST.

Attorney General of New Jersey Authorizes Action in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Attorney General McCarter to-day instructed City Attorney MacLear to begin suit at once to break up the fire insurance combination. In giving his instructions the Attorney General cites the action taken against the American Tobacco Company and the coal combination.

The suit is to be brought against the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange, and the City Attorney is requested by Attorney General McCarter to name the 121 companies connected with the Exchange as party defendants.

$68,000 VERDICT FOR DELAY.

Decision Against Contractor in Ansonia Apartment Hotel Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, who presided at a trial term of the Supreme Court in Kings County, last June, has handed down a decision in the case of George H. Neidlinger versus the Onward Construction Company, giving judgment to the plaintiff for $68,204.41, interest and costs. The claim was for damages for delay caused by the company in work on the Ansonia apartment hotel.

Latest Shipping News.

Ryndam, from Rotterdam July 23, arrived at the bar at 8:45 o'clock last night.

Minnehaha, from London, passed Sandy Hook at 12:35 o'clock this morning.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. TO BUILD ITS TUNNEL

Court Appoints Commission to Condemn Property Needed.

BILL HAD BEEN VETOED

Senator Grady, Peter J. Dooling, and Thomas Byrnes, All Tammany Men, Are the Commissioners.

Without comment, Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, handed down the names of three men he had appointed members of a commission to condemn city and State property which the Consolidated Gas Company wants for carrying out its plans to make gas in Astoria and send it to Manhattan by pipe line. The Commissioners are Senator Thomas F. Grady, Peter J. Dooling, and Thomas Byrnes, all prominent in the affairs of Tammany Hall. The naming of this commission means that the Consolidated Gas Company is to have a new gas tunnel under the East River, and that in future Manhattan gas will be manufactured on Long Island, where taxes on gas plants are lower.

The tunneling of the East River for gas purposes was figured out by the officials of the Consolidated Gas Company long before they sent the Remsen Gas bill to the Legislature. It was known that the gas combine paid taxes on more than $50,000,000 worth of property in Manhattan, and when the proposition was made to move all the gas plants to Astoria, some organized bodies of citizens of Manhattan suggested that the gas combine wanted to escape the Tax Collector. In every move that the gas combine made the name of the East River Gas Company of Long Island appeared prominently.

It was suggested at the time by the opponents of the measure that the Remsen bill would furnish a basis for acknowledging that all the gas companies were merged. It also was suggested that there might be in the bill some danger to the city. When the Mayor signed the bill he filed a memorandum with it saying that no one had pointed out to him such a danger and that he had been unable to find ground for the suspicion.

Gov. Odell, in vetoing the bill, explained that he looked upon the measure with suspicion and believed that it was rushed through the Legislature for the purpose of prolonging the life of some of the franchises of gas companies which the Consolidated had acquired. It was said at the time that the measure was aimed to prolong the life of the franchiss of the East River Gas Company, but no one pointed out the particular reason for prolonging the life of this franchise.

When the bill was killed, however, the East River Gas Company, acting under a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1893, applied to Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, for permission to build a new gas tunnel under the East River and for the appointment of a commission to condemn any city or State property that the company might require for the building of its tunnel. Lawyers for the East River Gas Company argued that the proposed tunnel was a public necessity. In opposing the appointment of the commission, State Deputy Attorney General Collins argued that the law of 1893 under which the East River Gas Company sought to obtain tunnel rights was unconstitutional. Justice McCall said that he would reserve decision in this case, and nothing more was heard of it until yesterday, when he named the commission.

The East River Gas Company of Long Island, which has succeeded in having this commission appointed, is the successor of the Empire Gas Company, which obtained its charter in the old Tweed days. It obtained this charter thirty-three years ago, so under the law it has but seventeen years more to run. The commission appointed yesterday will give the company title to land under water and under Ward's Island. The tunnel will extend from Lawrences Point, Astoria, to the foot of East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Manhattan.

IT DIDN'T GO "HIGHER UP."

Asbury Park Hotel Keepers Swindled Out of "Protection" Money.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Edward J. Hanley and Albert C. Minzer of this place were arrested to-night charged with obtaining money from several local hotel keepers by promising them immunity from interference by the county authorities for liquor selling. They represented the money was to go "higher up," mentioning the name of Mayor Ten Broeck, County Urosecutor Stokes, and Judge Hendrickson.

The prisoners were arraigned before Justice John A. Borden and held under bail. They admitted that the men whose names they used knew nothing of the matter. They had obtained a check from George Ward, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. Mrs. Frost of the Lafayette Hotel sent her check direct to Mayor Ten Broeck. That started an investigation and led to the exposure of the swindle.

COAL STRIKE DANGER PAST.

Both Miners and Operators Disposed to Preserve Peace.

SCRANTON, Aug. 1.—The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, District No. 1, held a ten-hour session to-day and adjourned until to-morrow. Although District President Nicholls declined to make any statemsnt, it seems assured that there will be no strike. Neither the mine workers nor operators dssire one at present, and it seems rather a question for the mine-workers to devise some modus operandi whereby the differences can be overcome. They will probably refer the disputes to the various locals with a request to vote on a proposition which is now under consideration. President Nicholls said he would issus a statement to-morrow.

The period of idleness is already on in the Schuylkill and Wyoming coal regions. In the former territory it is estimated that 60,000 men are idle, and in the latter between 15,000 and 20,000.

TAGGART AS A PEACEMAKER.

Chairman to Try to Restore Harmony Among Illinois Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—When Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, comes to Chicago on Thursday he will take up the factional fight between Harrison and Hopkins, and try to restore harmony. It is understood that he has requested the chief representatives of both camps to meet him in conference at the Auditorium Annex.

There was a great deal of speculation among the leaders to-day as to how far Taggart would go in asking that each side make concessions.

ONE MAN HOLDS UP TRAIN.

Lone Bandit Forced Passengers to Hand Over Valuables at Revolver Point.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Diamond special train to St. Louis on the Illinois Central, which left Chicago at 9:27 o'clock to-night, was held up and several passengers robbed by one man just as it pulled out of the city.

Shortly after the train left Grand Crossing and had started in on its regular gait, a short thickset man made his way along the train and entered the first Pullman coach he came to. According to reports received at this hour the porter was busy in the far end of the car and did not see the man enter.

The stranger drew two revolvers and yelled "Hands up, all of you." The passengers at first thought it was some joke, but he repeated his command and emphasized it by shoving one of the guns in the face of a man in the first seat.

The frightened passenger was relieved of a watch and his purse, and the robber yelled:

"Get a move there, the rest of you. I've no time to wait. Have your money ready when I come."

He then passed a berth which was made up, not disturbing the occupant, and proceeded to take jewelry and money from two frightened women.

Some of the passengers tried to run out of the other end of the car, but he threatened them with his weapon. Those who were slow in giving up hs jabbed in the ribs with the muzzle of his pistol and advised them to hurry.

The women made known their terror by screaming, but none of the men interfered. Just about that time some one made a dash for the rear and another rang the bell in a berth. The alarm reached the other cars.

Women screamed and men were panic-stricken for a moment, but they soon regained their courage and the conductor was sent for from the other end of the train, but before he came the robber, seeing that he was in danger, pulled the bell cord with force, and as the train slowed up he made a dash for the door, gained the steps, swung off, and disappeared in the darkness. This was in sight of the lights of the town of Mattsson, Ill.

LUNA PARK BLAZE.

Fire in Animal Quarters Creates Great Excitement at Coney Island.

Fire was discovered at 12:45 o'clock this morning in the animal quarters in Luna Park, Coney Island. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and for a time it looked as if the blaze would get beyond control, and it was only the prompt arrival and the vigorous work of the Fire Department, reinforced by the Luna Park brigade of fire fighters, that saved the big stables containing the elephants and camels from destruction.

When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely in one of the lofts, and the sight of the blaze so frightened the Hindus, who have charge of the animals, that they waited about five minutes before sending in the alarm. The dash of the fire engines along Surf Avenue and into the Park drew a tremendous crowd to the scene, and it was all that the police could do to keep a space open sufficiently large for the firemen to work in.

The leading of the elephants and camels from the great stable to places of safety made a most unusual sight, and it was noticed that the men who brought the animals out were not Hindus, as they were too frightened to render any assistance. After half an hour of hard fighting the fire was under control, and half an hour later the animals were led back to their quarters.

ROCKEFELLER'S LIGHT FAILS.

Standard Oil Man's Pocantico Hill's Plant Costs Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, Aug. 1.—After spending $10,000 in money and much of his time in experimenting, John D. Rockefeller has decided that the operation of a private electric light plant is a failure. To-day he signed a contract with the local lighting company to light his estate of 5,000 acres at Pocantico Hills. As soon as the new service is in operation the private plant will be for sale at a bargain price.

It requires about 800 large incandescent lights to light the mansion, grounds, and private park, and they will be installed at once. Mr. Rockefeller put in a private lighting plant about a year ago, when he thought that his bills were becoming too large. The dynamos were set up in one end of the barn. After operating a short time he discovered that the new system was costing more than the electricity formerly supplied by the lighting company. There was also the constant danger of burning the barns, which cost about $200,000.

"TRACEY'S" NAME KNOWN.

Lawyer Will Disclose It, He Says—Family Prominent.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 1.—Mount Vernon's burglar, "Tracey," who shot Detective Reilly, and is accused by Paul Bolger of highway robbery, waived examination this morning when taken before Acting Judge Day, and was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was also taken to White Plains, where he will remain in prison until a jury decides his fate.

There are just two people in Mount Vernon who know who the young man is. They are Father Flynn of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and ex-Judge Sinnott, his counsel. They will not tell, so the town is none the wiser for the fact that they have been taken into his confidence. Detective Reilley received a letter to-day from Brooklyn, which purports to give the prisoner's record. The writer named the man, said he came from a good and well-to-do Brooklyn family, and that he had not only served in the army, but was a deserter from the navy.

"The identity of my client will be disclosed in time," said ex-Judge Sinnott. "At present I can only say that his family is widely known."

Hand Extinguisher Kills Fireman.

Joseph Campbell, a member of Truck Company No. 3 of Jersey City, was carrying a hand extinguisher to 136 Central Avenue last night to put out a small fire on a still alarm, when the extinguisher exploded, throwing him down and fracturing his skull. He was taken to [illegible] where he died at midnight.

J. P. MORGAN STEERS LAUNCH INTO DERRICK

Seized Tiller Ropes After His Boat Bumped Tug.

SCRAPED ANOTHER TUGBOAT

All Happened on Way from Foot of East Twenty-fourth Street to Corsair, Two Blocks Up River.

J. Pierpont Morgan's daily trip in his fifteen-foot launch from the New York Yacht Club station at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street to his yacht Corsair, which is anchored off the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, was more exciting yesterday than usual. In the launch with Mr. Morgan was J. Beavor Webb, the naval architect, who designed the handsome Corsair. A mate and a sailor from the yacht were in charge of the launch. Mr. Morgan for several weeks has been sleeping on board his yacht, and has with him several guests. Mr. Morgan arrrived at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. The men boarded the launch at once and started for the Corsair.

In the vicinity of the Twenty-third Street Ferry slip two large dredges are at work, and yesterday there was a high tide and a swift current. As the launch shot from the end of the pier the tug Charles W. Runyan, which was towing a disabled launch, about thirty feet long, was going slowly down the river. As Mr. Morgan's launch neared the tug something went wrong with the launch's machinery. It swerved toward the tug and bumped into it hard.

Mr. Morgan, who was in the stern of the launch, grabbed the tiller ropes and succeeded in getting his launch away from the tug. In doing so, though, hs steered the launch into a floating derrick which was moored at the dock at Twenty-fourth Street.

The launch was going slowly and the boat was not injured. The water, however, at this point was very rough and the light craft listed considerably, shipping a foot of water. The sailors bailed the water out and the launch started again for the Corsair.

When they had gone about fifty feet the tide carried the launch into ths tug Ria Heddes, which had in tow the floating hospital boat No. 2 of the St. John's Guild. The launch only scraped the tug, and the mate got clear in a few moments. As the launch headed on its course toward the yacht Mr. Morgan exclaimed: "For Heaven's sake, let us get out of hsre." Ths remainder of the trip to the yacht was uneventful.

MADMAN SHOOTS NINE MEN.

Fires from Window into Crowd at Nebraska City—One Victim Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 1.—Eight men were wounded, including two policemen, and one man was killed by John Carr, a well-known contractor, who suddenly became insane here to-night, and with a repeating rifle and a big revolver battled for more than an hour with a mob of 250 citizens.

Carr wound up by rushing from his door and charging the crowd, firing as he advanced, until he fell fatally wounded with a dozen bullets through him.

Nearly 1,000 shots were fired during the battle. In Carr's pockets were 100 shotgun shells and 100 revolver cartridges, while in his room were a rifle and two other revolvers.

The first signs of Carr's insanity came when he quietly stepped behind Chris Hartman, an entire stranger, and shot him through the head. After which, standing over ths dying man, hs emptied his revolver into his body.

Screaming and shouting, Carr then rushed to his hotel and entered and barricaded his door. Ten minutes latsr, when the police arrived and demanded admittance, Carr began firing through the door and wounded Chief Schoonover in the shoulder. Schoonover fell down stairs and was picked up by the crowd that had begun to assemble.

Policeman Ingram, who was with Schoonover, returnsd Carr's fire through the door as long as his cartridges held out, and then took refuge in an adjoining room, while Carr came out and ran up and down the hotel corridors, shouting and shooting.

Returning to his room, Carr secured his shotgun and began firing from the window into the crowd. Here several were wounded before they could get out of range. Then he dashed from the hotel and charged the crowd. Immediately he was the target for 200 men, but had almost driven them from the street when Ingram faced him and shot him down.

Carr is wounded in twelve places, but, unless he dies before morning, will be lynched. He is said to have been a cocaine user.

"LYNCH HIM!" SHOUTED MOB.

Pursued Negro in Seventh Avenue Until Police Intervened.

Benjamin Jasper, a negro, who says he is a shipping clerk, was chased down Seventh Avenue last night, the mob at his heels yelling, "Lynch him!" and "Kill him!" When at last the negro was stopped and protected by a policeman he was so frightened that he had to be assisted to stand.

Jasper, it was said, was half intoxicated and was walking through Twenty-second Street, when near Seventh Avenue he lurched into Edward Reisdorff, a white man, Reisdorff told him to be a little more careful and started to walk on, when, it is alleged, the negro beat him over the head with his umbrella, finally giving him a vicious jab in the side of the head with the ferrule. The pointed steel made a deep gash. A crowd soon gathered, and when the spectators saw the condition that Reisdorff was in they started to yell. Jasper took to his heels.

The chase continued to Seventh Avenue and then down to Nineteenth Street, where Policeman Welsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station saved the negro from the wrath of his pursuers.

Jasper was locked up and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

If Depressed and Nervous from Excessive Smoking and Drinking, Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It cures nervousness, dull headache, depression and impaired digestion.

SUICIDE OF RUSSIAN RECRUITS.

Four Take Their Lives Rather Than Go to the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A correspondent of The Times in Russia says that as a symptom of the feelings of the troops sent to the war the following tragic incident is interesting:

A detachment of troops was leaving for the Far East at Peterhof when one of the soldiers suddenly left the ranks and threw himself under a passing engine, which severed his head from his body. The suicide caused a most painful impression.

There is, of course, no mention of it in the papers, but the incident was described by an eye-witness.

At Schlusselburg three more soldiers ordered to the front committed suicide.

GOVERNOR IN LABORER'S GARB.

Nebraska's Chief, Disguised as Striker, Makes Personal Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—Disguised as a striking packing house employe, Gov. Mickey of Nebraska this morning came up from Lincoln and for three hours mingled with the strikers. At the end of his unique investigations the Governor announced that no soldiers would be brought to South Omaha just now because they were not needed.

Appeals have been made that soldiers be sent to this city to quell the disturbances incidental to the strike, but Gov. Mickey was not satisfied to do so until he had made a personal investigation.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Wilkinson and His Daughter Struck While Sitting Under Tent.

MILLTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—While sitting under a tent this afternoon Edward J. Wilkinson and his daughter, Miss Martha Wilkinson, were struck by lightning and killed. Mr. Wilkinson was for over thirty years a watchmaker on Centre Street, New York, and is a brother-in-law of Patrolman Michael Moran of the New York Police Department.

PARKER GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

Judge and His Wife to Visit Fair on New York Day.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Information has been received at the New York World's Fair Building that Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker have accepted the invitation of Norman E. Mack to be his guests on New York Day at the exposition, Oct. 4.

ROOSEVELT BOYS ESCAPE.

St. Louis Hotel Man Plans Surprise Party—Doesn't Fool Them.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A surprise party was planned for the Roosevelt boys to-day by the manager of a hotel here, but owing to cleverness of the boys the party did not come off. When Mr. Watcham looked for them they were nowhere to be found. The boys had made good their escape by a side exit.

The large crowd which had gathered to see the fun was disappointed, and the manager was chagrined to have been outwitted. Nevertheless, he is determind to trap them later. The nature of ths surprise he would not divulge.

GIRL IS STRICKEN BLIND.

Mysterious Affliction of a Pennsylvania Visitor at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Stricken blind while promenading on the board walk last night, Miss Bessye Lyndall of Gladwyn, Penn., was taksn home to-day unable to distinguish sunlight from darkness. It is feared that the loss of eyesight is permanent. Local physicians declare themselves unable to explain the case.

Miss Lyndall is twenty years old and has enjoyed the best of health. She was active and engaged in sports. She was walking with her mother, when she suddenly stopped and screamed, "Mother, mother, I can's see; I'm blind."

ARRESTED AT WHITE HOUSE.

Woman Says Angel Told Her to Warn the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Burgadine of Mariposa, Ill., a German woman about fifty years old, was arrested at the White House this afternoon by a Secret Service officer. She appeared at the President's office to-day for the purpose, she said, of warning him of supposed danger to his life.

"I have come to warn the President," she said, "that he is in danger of his life. I have had a vision, in which an angel appeared to me and directed me to warn the President. I didn't find out from the angel just what is going to be done to the President, but I know he is not going to be shot. The angel intimated that he is to be blown up."

An inquiry into the woman's sanity will be made.

MARK TWAIN'S DAUGHTER HURT

Saddle Horse Struck by Trolley Car and Killed at Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Miss Jane Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, while riding horseback late Saturday evening with Rodman Gilder, son of Richard Watson Gilder, of New York, met with a bad accident, from which she escaped with a sprained ankle and a bruised shoulder and side.

A trolley car approached the riders at a dark part of the highway and Miss Clemens's Italian saddle horse bolted upon the track. The car struck the horse full in the side and threw Miss Clemens some distance. The horse was dragged for fifty feet and killed.

Miss Clemens was assisted on the car and taken to Lee, where her injuries were treated. There she gave her name as Miss Julia Langdon, which was the maiden name of her deceased mother. Mr. Gilder gave his name as Joseph Drake.

The identity of Miss Clemens became known this afternoon. She is not badly hurt. The horse had lately been brought from Italy.

RUSSIANS IN FLIGHT, STAKELBERG CUT OFF

Vital Position Reported Captured by Japanese.

THE ARMY IN DIRE PERIL

Russians in Four-Day Battle Attacked on Three Sides.

LIEUT. GEN. KELLER KILLED

Bulk of Czar's Troops Escaping to Mukden—Mikado Lands Another Force at Yin-Kow—Apprehension in St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Manchuria, July 31.—This army began a general attack at daylight to-day which lasted till sunset.

The Japanese centre took Tao-Wan, capturing the enemy's northeastern position.

The left advanced and occupied the position jeopardizing the Russian right.

The Japanese right carried a position against superior numbers.

There was tremendous artillery firing throughout the day, and the infantry finished with a brilliant march under the enemy's shrapnel.

I believe the Russian position will be untenable to-morrow.

Si-mou-Cheng Captured.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Tokio says there is reason to believe that the Japanese have occupied Si-mou-Cheng, thus cutting off Gen. Stakelberg from Gen. Kuropatkin.

[The town of Si-mou-Cheng is only fifteen miles south-southeast of Hai-Cheng, at the junction of the Feng-Wang-Cheng and Sai-Yun roads.]

British correspondents with Gen. Kuroki in the field, in brief dispatches dated July 31, concur in the statement that the Japanese have carried positions, leaving only one defensible position between them and Liao-Yang.

The Standard says: "The attack on the position beyond Mo-Tien Pass was fully justified by its success. Every advantage was in favor of the Russians, whose position was strong and force superior, but again they showed inferiority in tactics and in power of resistance. While they made a vigorous stand on our left, they were unable to resist our right."

The Morning Post's correspondent says:

"The Russian force consisted of three divisions. The Japanese shelled the defensive works until 6 o'clock in the evening. The infantry in the centre then captured Taowan and the enemy's position behind, and the other positions on the left and right were afterward carried by a brilliant assault on the strongly defended heights."

ANXIETY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Apprehension Felt for Kuropatkin's Army and Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Both yesterday and to-day telegrams received from correspondents of the Paris newspapers in St. Petersburg indicate keen suspense as to the result of the important military operations known to be impending at the seat of war.

Apparently it is not alone the enveloping movement of the Japanese forces by which Kuropatkin is threatened, but also the condition of Port Arthur which absorbs public attention.

Russians Hurry North by Train.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—A report from an apparently reliable source late to-night was to the effect that Gen. Kuropatkin's main force had been rapidly moving north for several days.

According to this report no troops proceeding to the front from Russia had gone past Harbin in the past three days. They will be detained there, and every available piece of rolling stock will be rushed south empty for the removing of troops at Liao-Yang and other points to the northward, leaving a skeleton force to contest the Japanese advance on vital positions.

The greatest anxiety prevails here for news of the general advance against the southern and eastern positions of Gen. Kuropatkin's army.

Shrewd military critics do not believe that Gen. Kuropatkin can escape a general engagement. His army forms a wedge, with Gen. Oku hammering away at the point and Gens. Noda and Kawaki [illegible] with [illegible]

hreak through the southern force would be doomed.

Amazed at Strength of Enemy.

The General Staff seems amazed at the immense strength of these co-operating armies. The Japanese evidently have succeeded in concealing the real number of their men and guns, which the General Staff now believe must be in excess of 300,000 men, with between 300 and 400 guns.

While Gen. Oku is holding the Russian Army at Hai-Cheng in check, Gen. Nodzu is evidently trying to work around the vital position at Simou-Cheng. At the same time Gen. Kuroki is trying to flank the First Siberian Army Corps at Yanzalin, on the main Feng-wang-Cheng road, and is also pushing a strong column through direct toward Liao-Yang on the Saimatsze Road.

There is a road leading north from Simou-Cheng which strikes the Feng-wang-Cheng—Liao-Yang Road west of Yanzalin. If Simou-Cheng should be forced, a rapid advance along this road would pocket the First Siberian Army Corps, which has lost its commander, Lieut. Gen. Count Keller, who was killed by a shell on the 29th.

The report received from Tokio late to-night that Simou-Cheng had actually been forced did not become generally known. The General Staff remained in session until almost 2 A. M., and on adjournment it was stated that nothing beyond the day's official dispatches had been received. It is thus impossible to confirm or deny the Tokio report, but if it is true, as pointed out in the foregoing, it leaves the Russian forces in an exceedingly serious position.

May Make Another Stand.

Lacking definite information, and if the Russian formation has not been broken by the capture of Simou-Cheng, the authorities here say that if Kuropatkin accepts a general engagement they believe it will occur near An-shan-Chen, half way between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, in which case the Hai-Cheng force will fall back thither and the Simou-Cheng force under Gen. Mitschenko along the northward road to Yanzalin, which is already fortified with a view to such a contingency.

Yanzalin would then become the advanced position for An-Shan Chen, the natural strength of which is shown by the fact that it was the only position the Chinese successfully defended against the Japanese. It is possible that if Simou-Cheng is evacuated it may be in pursuance of the above plan, and it is also possible in this case that Gen. Stakelberg may get away north, but in any case his retreat with Oku hanging to his rear, must be a difficult operation, even with the railway to help him.

Gen. Kuropatkin's reports of to-day only carried the fighting up to Sunday night, when the Russians had been driven from the left flank of the Simou-Cheng position. The Russians had repelled several attacks and one bayonet charge in which there was desperate hand-to-hand fighting at Kangwa Heights. Elsewhere the Russians are reported to be holding their own.

No Estimate of Losses.

Gen. Kuropatkin's reports gave no figures of the last two days' fighting. The main portion of the attack seems to have been by the artillery, the favorite arm of the Japanese.

There was the greatest hope of further news from Russian sources regarding the progress of to-day's battle. Crowds hung around the bulletin boards until 2 o'clock this morning and finally dispersed, disappointed.

The only real news of the day's results was contained in the brief dispatch to The Associated Press from Hai-Cheng, filed there at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon, saying that an artillery duel had raged all day along the entire front, but that the Russians at nightfall continued to hold their positions.

No news was received from Port Arthur to-day.

It has been learned that Capt. von Essen commanded the Vladivostok Squadron during its recent raid.

ALL-DAY ARTILLERY DUEL.

Russians Repel Furious Bayonet Charges on Kangwa Heights.

HAI-CHENG, Aug. 1—5:45 P. M.—An artillery duel raged all day along the whole front, but the Russians held their positions.

The Japanese on Saturday attacked the heights of Kangwa Pass, the right of the Ruselan position at Simou-Cheng. Under cover of their artillery the Japanese infantry charged, hut the Russian guns drove them back in confusion and silenced two of their hatteries. The Russian losses were slight.

Between Hai-Cheng and Tashi-Chao, the same day, there was a long distance artillery duel, which had little efect. A single shell burst over a Russian gun, killing two and wounding eleven gunners.

Deeperate Night Attack.

On Saturday night the Japaneee made a desperate assault on Kangwa Heights with the bayonet, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, but the Japanese were again repulsed, fleeing down the hill in confusion. The Japanese are said to have employed their customary trick while advancing of shouting in Russian: "Don't fire, we are friends!"

The Japanese renewed the attack at daylight yesterday, training all their guns on Kangwa Heights. By 6 o'clock the fight had developed along the whole front of fourteen miles, and was especially hot against Gen. Mistchenko. The Russian artillery did magnificently, several times forcing the Japanese hatteries to shift their positions.

The Russians are holding all their positions at the hour when this dispatch is sent from Haicheng.

The heat is almost unbearable and is trying to the fighting men, but even while marching under the blazing sun and weighted down hy accoutrements and ammunition, often without food or drink all day, the men try to be cheerful and sing songs while grim work is in progrees.

ALEXIEFF TO LEAVE MUKDEN.

Will Go on an Inspection Tour of the Viceroyalty.

MUKDEN, Aug. 1.—The Associated Press learns on unquestioned authority that Viceroy Alexieff is about to leave Mukden. He will go on an extensive inspection tour of the Viceroyalty.

Blames War on American Trusts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—M. Menshikoff, the well-known writer who formerly accused Jews in America of responsibility for promoting the present war, now charges "the gigantic American trusts, anxious to find new fields for exploration in Asia," with the main responsibility.

Tolstoy's Son Off to the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug 1.—Count Tolstoy's son is leaving for the front as a volunteer in the Two Hundred and Bey[illegible] Regiment of infantry.

VOLUNTEER FLEET READY TO LEAVE THE BLACK SEA

Is Under Orders for Russian Government Service.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF NAMED

Every Available Vessel Taken Over—Three of the Largest to Act as Coal Transports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 1.—The report persistently circulated that no further Volunteer Fleet transports will he sent in the near future through the Dardanelles is not consistent with the facts.

Every available vessel of the Volunteer Fleet at present in the Black Sea is actually under orders for Government service outside the Euxine.

Three of the largest vessels of the Russian Steam Navigation Company have been taken over by the Russian Government for Government service outside the Black Sea as coal transports.

Preparations have been made for an exodus at a comparatively early date, and the Commander in Chief of the transport fleet already has been appointed in the person of Commander Otto Radlof, recently Director of the Russian Steam Navigation Company in Odessa and formerly commander of the Petersburg.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS TO SAIL.

Division Under Sealed Orders — Warships for the Red Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Preparations have been completed for the departure, under the command of Rear Admiral Enquist, of the cruiser division of the Second Russian Pacific Squadron, now lying off Cronstadt. The warships will weigh anchor and put to sea under sealed orders within three days.

It is also believed that the auxiliary cruisers Don and Ural, which are reported as passing Copenhagen with two torpedo boats, will be followed at once by other converted merchantmen.

This time the Admiralty has resolved that there shall be no question of the character of the warships engaged in stopping contraband. The Don and the Ural will replace the Petershurg and Smolenek which will come home and be recommissioned.

The new shore batteries at Oranienbaum, below Peterhof, have been completed. Two tiers of nine-inch guns emplaced in these batteries command the south shore of the Gulf of Finland beyond the radius of the fire of the Cronstadt forts.

FREDERICKSHAVN, Island of Jutland, Aug. 1.—The Ruselan auxiliary cruisers Don and Ural and two torpedo boats passed here during the night. At the Skaw (Cape Skagen, the northern extremity of Jutland) the torpedo boats returned and proceeded to Odesund. The cruisers continued their course.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

Contends That Foodstuffs Are Not Contraband of War.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Answering a question propounded to the Government, the Under Foreign Secretary, Earl Percy, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne had instructed Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to protest to Russia against the inclusion of foodstuffs in the list of articles declared contraband.

With regard to cotton, the Government claime that it should only be treated as contraband when destined for the manufacture of explosives.

SEIZURE OF THE ARABIA.

Ship Owners and Master Objected to Her Cargo, It Is Affirmed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Russian prize court at Vladivostok began to-day the investigation of the case of the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, arrested by Rear Admiral Jessen on the high seas some hundred miles north of Yokohama.

Telegrams from St. Petershurg agree that both the shipowners and master objected to the cargo when its nature was made known to them on the ground that it was liable to seizure as contraband.

In spite of these objections, the American charterers, it is said, loaded the cargo and pointed out the extreme improbability of any Russian warships being encountered off the eastern coast of Japan.

The Hamhurg-American Line protested against loading the cargo, but their representations appear either to have been neglected or to have arrived too late.

HOW KELLER MET HIS DEATH.

Was Watching Fight Under Heavy Fire, Kuropatkin Reports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The Emperor to-day received the following dispatch, dated July 31, from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"Three Japanese armies have renewed offensive operations on our Southern front. Our rearguard made an obstinate defence until the appearance of considerably superior forces of the enemy, and then gradually retired in the direction of Hai-Cheng. A detachment near Simou-Cheng successfully withstood the enemy until 8 in the afternoon.

"The attack, was directed against our right flank, which, from its position at Kanhua Pass, inflicted great losses on the Japanese.

"The efforts of the Taku-Shan army and Gen. Oku's army to-day are being mainly directed to cutting our communications between Simou-Cheng and Hai-Cheng, their operations starting from a line traversing Yanshukan, Tapuntse, and Liaohantse.

"On our Eastern front the Japanese hegan the offensive this morning against our Ikhavuen position, the enemy's main concentration being against its right flank, which was turned.

"The enemy is also acting on the offensive between Liao-Yang and Saimatsza (almost due north of Pen-wang-cheng) against our troops posted at Houtsiatze, (twenty-five miles from Liao-Yang).

Japanese Reinforcements Landed.

"Intelligence has been received of a considerable number of Japanese landing off Yin-Kow under the cover of several warships."

A further dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated yesterday, says:

"All our positions were retained at Simou-Cheng when the fighting ceased at 6:45 P. M. to-day, but I have not yet received reports of the operations on our extreme right flank.

"We retained all our positions held by our Eastern force at Yangse Pass. Gen. Keller, commanding, had chosen this as the point from which to watch the fight. A battery near him was exposed to heavier fire than any other, and he was mortally wounded at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He died twenty minutes later."

Gen. Kuropatkin also reported the retirement of the Russian vanguard on the south front a short distance in the direction of Hai-Cheng.

BEZOBRAZOFF IN COMMAND.

Vice Admiral Slips Into Port Arthur and Takes Charge.

PARIS, March 2.—The St. Petershurg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff entered Port Arthur two weeks ago on the torpedo boat destroyer Lieut. Burokoff, which has since been sunk with all on board except three persons. Admiral Bezohrazoff is now commanding the Russian Port Arthur Squadron.

WHY MALACCA WAS RELEASED.

Russia Makes Statement but Reserves Right to Look For Contraband.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Government has issued an official announcement of the release of the steamer Malacca, which was seized in the Red Sea by the Ruselan Volunteer Fleet cruisers.

It statee that the liberation of the vessel was due to the declaration hy the British Government that the cargo was the property of the State, hut says it must not be deduced from thie fact that the Imperial Government abandons its intention of sending out isolated cruisers as well as war ships generally to search for contraband of war intended for Japan.

DEMAND A RUSSIAN CABINET.

St. Petersburg Papers Urge Creation of a Responsible Ministry.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1—The suggeetion of M. Souvorin, editor of The Novoe Vremya, regarding the establishment of a responsible Cabinet, is creating much popular comment. Great significance attaches to the freedom with which the newspapers are discussing the matter. The cry has been taken up by the reactionary Prince Mestchersky, editor of the Grazhdanin, who argues that a Cabinet has become necessary.

M. Souvorin this morning returns to the charge in a signed article pointing out the evils of the present system and saying that the rivalry between the Ministries is caueing chaos in the public service.

The introduction of Ministerial responsihility necessarily would involve the greatest importance being veeted in the office of President of the Ministerial Council, now an empty honor to which M. Witte was relegated. He would then become the most influential man under the Emperor. The creation of a responsible Ministry would also necesearily mean more freedom of the press and more criticism.

NAVY GETS WIRELESS CONTROL

President Approves Board's Report—Army Will Run Inland Stations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Control of the coastwise wireless telegraph stations now in operation hy the Government has been awarded to the navy hy the action of the President to-day in approving the recommendation of the board appointed hy him some time ago, of which Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was President.

The report recommends that in view of the fact that the wireless telegraph coastwise stations are a part of the country's defense, and therefore belong to a military branch of the Government, and because they are more important to the navy than to the army, that the navy shall be given the control of these stations.

The army, it is recommended, however, shall have control of such wireless telegraph stations on the inland frontier as are necessary to satisfactory communication and of the stations in Alaska, where wireless telegraphy is the only means of communication.

OHIO HAS HER SPEED TRIAL.

Wind and Tide Cause Ship to Miss Eighteen-Knot Limit.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 1.—The hattleship Ohio wae put through her speed trial in Santa Barhara channel to-day. Until tidal allowances are made, and the proper deductions on this account are figured out, it will not he known whether she made the required Government speed of eighteen knots. The actual record of the trip shows she fell a very small fraction of a knot below the figure fixed by the Government. At one time the tide and wind were against the hattleship, and she lost a minute and a half in thirty-six miles.

Rear Admiral Whiting, who acted as the Government's repreeentative aboard the Ohio, and Capt. Forsythe, representing the huilders, gave as their opinion that the Ohio would show a speed of eighteen knots or possibly a little more when the tidal allowance shall have been deducted. The Ohio will have another trial within a week or ten days.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 1.—The United States cruiser Des Moines, which went to sea several days ago on her final acceptance trial, returned to Hampton Roads to-day. The report of the board of naval officers will not be known until announced from Washington.

COAL UP 10 CENTS A TON.

Fourth Advance on Anthracite—Another Before Fall.

The first suggestion of snow and ice was furnished yeeterday by the announcement that coal for domestic purposes had heen advanced 10 cents a ton, and that hefore Fall there would he another advance. This is the fourth advance by the anthracite coal operatore, and is in accordance with their agreement made in March.

During the preeent month the wholesale price for domestic sizes at the shipping points close to New York will be $4.90 a ton and $6.15 a ton at retail. Domestic coal is selling in Brooklyn at $6.25 per ton.

MASON SUCCEEDS CONVERSE.

Commander Becomes Chief of Navy Ordnance Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Commander N. E. Mason has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department to succeed Rear Admiral Converse, who to-day assumed the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Commander Mason was the founder of the Indian Head Proving Grounds. He recently relinquished command of the Cincinnati, which ship he commanded at the outbreak of the Rueeo-Japanese war. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to Annapolis from that State in July, 1885.

Nelson Waldron Thrown from Car.

Nelson Waldron, sixty-one years old, of Tottenville, S. I., was taken to the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from injuries which he had received by being thrown from a Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-first Street. Mr. Waldron a few years ago was prominent as a theatrical manager. Yesterday afternoon he signaled to the conductor to stop the car and started to get off, but the conductor gave the starting bell hefore he had left the car. Mr. Waldron was thrown to the street and was picked up unconscious. His injuries are not serious, and he refused to make a complaint.

Fornes Acting-Mayor for a Month.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen was Aoting Mayor of the city yesterday, and put in nearly his entire time industriously signing gold bonds. Mayor McClellan is expected at the City Hall today to attend the special meeting of the Board of Estimate, but with this exception Mr. Fornes is expected to act as Mayor during the entire month of August.

RIOT OF LIGHTNING AND RAIN OVER CITY

Continued from Page 1.

Rosenbaum, on the fourth floor. There it ripped off a sheet of plaster about six feet square and smashed a window, filling the room and elevator shaft with blue flame. An inspection of the roof and walls of the shaft through which the wire ran failed to reveal any trace even of charring, and the wall upon which the call box was fastened was not scorched. At the time nobody happened to be in the back office, where the holt entered.

Curb Brokers Fled.

All through the lower part of the financial district cellars were flooded, and a lot of basement brokers in the coffee district in lower Wall Street had their usual experience of being driven out of their offices. In New Street a water pipe broke in the rear of the Stock Exchange building and flooded a couple of rooms in the basement. The curb market went out of business.

Fire alarms were sounded every few minutes in the various districts as the storm moved up over the city. Wherever the lightning struck the hlue flame would curl about for a minute, and some of those who witnessed the freaks of the lightning, thinking that a fire had started, ran to the nearest fire alarm box and pulled the lever.

Flagpoles on the north and south ends of the Federal Building were struck by a holt, the electrical current having divided. The pole at the Broadway end was deeply scarred and began to blaze at its base. The heavy downpour of the rain quenched the hlaze. The flag on the pole and the halyards were unharmed. The pole at the Mail Street end was deeply scarred near the top, but the flag there was not harmed.

At the time the lightning hit the Post Office fifteen painters and carpenters were working under the mansard roof. All of them were shocked. Harry Harrison, foreman of the painters, had started to turn on the electric lights, hecause of the darkness accompanying the storm, when the huilding wae struck. He was felled, and it was some minutes before he regained consciousness.

Continuing up town, the storm knocked down flagpoles, exposed signs, and awnings. On the roof of the seventeen-story Broadway-Chambers Building, at 277 Broadway, was a flagpole about ninety feet in height and weighing almost a ton. When one of the flashes hit that pole it turned a good part of the wood into fragments like toothpicks and left the rest in a dangerous condition.

Struck Tammany Hall.

The big flagpole on Tammany Hall lost about three feet of its length and the big wooden hall at its top when a flash of lightning struck it. The hall and part of the pole fell just in front of Tom Sharkey's saloon.

The prize-fighter ran into the street and picked up the hall and pole and carried it into his saloon. He said that it just matched the pole which he already had in his place, which was struck from Tammany Hall in a similar manner about one year ago. Sharkey said that it was a sign of gool luck for the Democratic ticket.

Thomas Farley of 626 East Fourteenth Street, an empoye of the Street Cleaning Department, was driving a metal cart at Avenue D and Fifth Street, when the vehicle was struck by lightning. Farley was thrown to the street with a broken leg, and was rendered unconscious. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Sharpley of 209 Avenue C, also an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, was driving a metal cart at Fifth Street and Avenue B, when it was struck by lightning. His left leg was also broken and his body was badly hurned. He was picked up and put in the same ambulance, and Dr. Holcombe said his condition was even more serious than that of Farley.

The big fifty-five-foot flagpole on the Flatiron Building was so shattered by a bolt of lightning that in the wreck of it there was not a piece to be found more than a few feet in length. The pole stood on the extreme point of the building on the Twenty-third Street corner, at a height of almost 600 feet above the street. Policeman Patrick J. Purcell of the Broadway Squad was helping a woman to the sidewalk from a surface car when the crash came. He realised that the lightning had struck in the immediate neighborhood, and instinctively looked up. He saw a large piece of the pole falling directly toward the woman and himself. Being 6 feet 4 inches in height, he held up his left arm over the woman's head. The portion of the pole struck against his rubber-coated sleeve and grazed his hand. His hand was slightly cut. The woman was badly frightened and nearly collapsed. This portion of the pole was three feet in length.

A larger portion of the pole fell on the other side of the huilding, narrowly missing the ornamental lights on the Isle of Safety. Still a third portion, four feet in length, was hlown by the wind against the ornamental clock in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, nearly a block away. Other smaller pieces of the pole fell on street cars, wagons, and carriages that were caught in the storm.

Splinters at $1 Each.

The portion of the flagpole that was splintered and fell to the street was about 15 feet in length. After the storm had subsided newsboys gathered the fragments and sold them to relic hunters for from 50 cents to $1 each. Patrolman Purcell, who was struck with the three-foot piece, was offered $5 for it, hut he gave it to Superintendent Davis, with instructions to "frame" it.

An open conduit containing telephone wires running into the Waldorf-Astoria was flooded, and the telephone service of the hotel cut out for about two hours.

In Third Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, the lightning struck the feed wire on the elevated system and tied up the system. For almost fifty feet the hlue and pink flames curled and ran along the metal. Women in the cars became terrified and demanded to be allowed to leave the trains. The guards had their hands full quieting everybody, and as soon as possible they permitted passengers to get off. For ahout twenty minutes there was no power on the third rail.

In the height of the storm at Manhattan Beach Joseph Hanlon, the life guard at the bathing pavilion, and James Donnely effected the rescue of two men who were caught in a small boat out on the open water in front of the Manhattan Beach Hotel. The men had rowed out from Sheepshead Bay to fish, and did not notice the storm until it was over them. The boat was a skiff provided with a triangular sail. The wind tore the canvas to shreds, and as the fishermen were without oars they were helpless. The sea was running high and the wind was carrying them on directly to the big breakwater, against which the waves were dashing high and with tremendous force.

Hanlon and Donnely saw the predicament of the two fishermen and knowing that for them to strike the breakwater meant certain death, the life-saver and his companion started to the rescue. They launched a boat with much difficulty, and started running along the beach to head off the other boat. The big breakers several times hit most swamped them, but they persisted in their efforts, and finally were successful when they were almost overcome by exhaustion.

The rescued men regained [illegible]

PEACE IN MEAT WAR BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

Chicago Packers Say 2,000 Strikers Have Returned to Work.

2,000 MOB POLICE STATION

Rioters, Angered When Strike Breaker Shoots Union Man, Attack Police —Fierce Fight Follows.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—This was a husy day with the packers. With increased forces of skilled workers and their operating departments more thoroughly equipped than at any time since the beginning of the strike, the employers took a firm grip on the machinery of their affairs, and as a result the stockyards took on the old hum of activity to a great extent.

More than 78,000 head of live stock were received to-day. This is an increase of 59,000 head over the receipts on the corresponding day last week. Such an enormous amount of live stock would under normal conditions have had a depressing effect on the market, and to-day when the trainloads of animals began to pour into the yards, stockmen and traders feared a panic, but it did not occur. Prices were lowered sharply, but the fact that the market held so well as it did seemed to prove that the packers are prepared to increase their output.

Rioters stoned the Deering Street Police Station late to-night, and for a quarter of an hour the police battled with the crowd of 2,000 men and women as it charged the station repeatedly with sticks and stones, shouting vengeance against the police.

The trouhle started when the police went to the assistance of Frank Castellano, a strike breaker employed in the stockyards, who had been dragged from a street car and severely beaten. Before they could reach Castellano he had fired four ehots from a revolver at his assailants. One of the hullets took effect in John Sheehan's arm.

The mob, already in an angry mood, became infuriated when they saw that their companion had been shot. At least a hundred men made a rueh for Castellano, but he was rescued by the police. The police station was only two hlocks away, and Castellano was hustled there for safety.

Seeing that their intended victim had escapetd, the rioters tried to wreck the station. Stones and bricks hy the hundred were hurled at the huilding, and all the windows were hroken. Charge after charge was made by the police, and the rioters were driven back only hy the strenuous use of clubs.

Nearly a dozen times the police sallied forth and charged the crowd with clubs before the rioters were dispersed. In one of these charges three policemen were injured with bricks. At least fifty rioters were cut about the head in the hand-to-hand conflicts with the police before they finally became subdued.

Further proof of the assertions of the packers that the difficulties of the striks are being overcome was furnished by the shipment of 500 carloads of fresh meats from the stock yards. Of this number, 400 cars were loaded and shipped hy the firms affected by the strike. These shipments were consigned to all parts of the world, eighty carloads being billed to Boston for export. These shipments followed 280 carloade of meat sent out hy the packers on Saturday and represent only a part of the husiness that is going on in spite of the strike.

As near as could be estimated to-night, 359 union men of the various trades on strike returned to work during the day. Many were skilled workers. The packers say to-day's desertions make the total number of strikers who have returned to work 2,000. Chief of Police O'Neill to-night declared hie belief that peace in the strike le in sight.

Four thousand clamoring men, women, and children besieged the union supply station for food to-day. Three thousand others surrounded the strikere' grocery store at Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue, demanding bread and other edibles to replenish bare pantries and to feed the hungry families of the idle men. The scenes about the two food depots did not hode well for the cause of the strikers.

The union leaders, struggling to supply provisions to the needy, were appalled at the task that confronted them. In spite of their utmost endeavors the task was too great, and this afternoon hundreds of women—some angry, hut most of them tearful and exhausted—wended their way homeward carrying empty hakets.

The efforts of the strikers to get food amounted at times almost to a riot. So great wae the crush that the applicants had their baskets above their heads. There was little semblance of order. The stronger onee walked over the weaker. Everyhody tried to get into the stores at once, where despairing clerks were handing out rations as fast as possihle.

At the meat market, 3,108 persons were served and then the stock ran out. When this news spread through the hundreds who still waited a howl of disappointment and rage went up, but it was of no avail. The shelves were bare.

State Factory Inspector Davies took a hand in the stock yards strike to-day and procured eight warrants for William B. Farris, Superintendent for Nelson Morris & Co., charging Mr. Farrie with working four children, all under the age of sixteen years, longer hours than the law permits, and for employing such children without proper school or age certificates. There are two warrants in each case.

The allied tradee contemplate a move agafnst the sanitary conditions at the big plants. It is the announced intention to have the State Board of Health make a thorough investigation of all the plants and declare them unsanitary. It is alleged that men are sleeping where cattle are killed and where meat is dressed and otherwise handled.

AGAINST MEAT STRIKE.

Union Officer Thinks Men Here Voted Not to Go Out.

At the headquarters of the local Butchers' Unions three meetings were held last night. Local Union No. 5, known as the cattle hutchers, adjourned without taking a vote on the strike question. Local No. 269, a mixed union, voted, as did also Local No. 342, known as the wool workers, but the result of the vote was not announced.

John Kennedy, Chairman of the Advisory Board, said that it was his personal opinion that they had voted against a strike.

The Advisory Board will meet at noon to-morrow to canvass the votes of the local unions with regard to the strike. If a strike is ordered it will not go into effect until noon on Thursday.

Mrs. Betts Killed in Elevator Accident.

Mrs. Emma J. Betts, sixty-eight years old, of 132 East Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, deecended in an elevator to the hasement floor of the department store of Ahraham & Straus, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday with a friend, and was the first to leave the car. A crowd of waiting passengers surged forward and her friend was unable to get out. Mrs. Betts, evidently attempting to rejoin her friend, started back just as the elevator shot upward. Her dress in some way caught on the flooring, and she was carried to the ceiling before the elevator could be stopped. From there she dropped to the drums upon which the cables of the elevators wind, ten feet below. When assistance reached her she was dead. Several women who witnessed the scene fainted. Harry Mitchell, twenty-three years old, of 92 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, the operator of the car, was arrested and taken to the Adams Street Station.

LIGHTNING CAUSES BIG FIRE.

Smith & Co.'s Varnish Works in Long Island City Destroyed.

Lightning struck the varnish works of Smith Co., in Fourth Street, near West Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday, and five minutes later the entire place was blazing, while the workmen had fled. The bolt struck at 2:45 o'clock, and it was 5 o'clock before the fire was under control. Meanwhile the great column of black smoke rose high in the air and floated northward and across the East River and over Harlem.

For a time it looked as if the fire would spread in all directions, and the occupants of several rows of tenements in the vicinity hastily left their homes. The flames shot a hundred feet into the air and occasionally swept down through the street. At one time they leaped half a hlock to the offices and stables of the Long Island Railroad Express at Fourth and Front Streets. These were badly damaged.

A dozen times the flames menaced the big varnish works of Calman & Co. adjoining, but the firemen beat them back. The Calman works once before withstood a half day of fire because of a solid twenty-two inch fire wall. A similar wall on the other side yesterday saved the plant again. The roof was badly damaged, however.

Chief Lally on reaching the fire sounded a third alarm, and followed that with six special calls. The combined effect was to centre all the engines in Long Island City and Astoria at the fire and to bring seven from Brooklyn. Added to these were the two fireboats, the Hewitt and the Strong, which, when they set to work, furnished the firemen with the water they could not pump from the street mains. The engines had to seek water from the river also. The effect of two engines pumping on, any available main eeemed to he to euck it dry within five minutes. It was the fireboats that saved the day.

Chief Lally estimated the loss at from $50,000 to $70,000.

WOMAN HIT BY LIGHTNING.

Policeman Receives Word That Wife Was Hurt in Westwood.

A telegram saying that his wife had been struck by lightning in Westwood, N. J., yesterday afternoon was received by Mounted Policeman Henry E. Slott of the Liberty Avenue Station, East New York, last evening. The telegram was brief, and did not say how badly Mrs. Slott had been injured.

Policeman Slott's mother was buried last Sunday, and his wife was temporarily staying at Westwood. The Slott home is in Hendrix Street, East New York. Slott started immediately for the New Jersey town.

WASHOUTS IN NEW JERSEY.

Traffic Blocked Between Red Bank and New Monmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, Aug. 1.—There were five washouts to-day on the Jersey Central Traction Company's line between Red Bank and New Monmouth. Trolley traffic between Red Bank and Matawan was held up for two hours. At the New Monmouth crossing of the line, the passengers in cars caught there had to leave them at the height of the storm and wade through water knee deep three-quarters of a mile to other tracks, where cars could be operated.

On the Middletown turnpike a hridge was washed away, and it will be two days before traffic can be resumed on that road.

Crops in that section were seriously damaged, pears and peaches being blown from trees, thousands of ripening apples ruined, and hundreds of cornfields inundated.

NEW LETTER FROM ANDREE?

Report Comes from a Norwegian Whaler This Time.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 1.—Dispatches received here report that a Norwegian whaler has found, north of Spitsbergen, a letter from Prof. Andrée, dated 1896. The text of the letter is not disclosed.

Prof. S. A. Andrée left Spitsbergen in a balloon on July 11, 1897, with the intention of finding the north pole. He has not been definitely heard from since, though a number of unfounded reports have been circulated.

Payne Rejected Vardaman's Name.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Postmaster General Payne said to-day that an application to give the name Vardaman to a Post Office in Mississippi in honor of the Governor of that State had been received through the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and that the application had been refused. The Post Office was to have been named in honor of Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi.

$200,000 Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The Michigan Central Elevator, operated by the Paddock-Hodge Company, was totally destroyed by fire this evening at a loss of $200,000. The [illegible] on the building amounted to [illegible]. The fire destroyed 150,000 bush[illegible] of corn, 50,000 bushels of oats, 50,000 bushels of wheat, and a number of cars of freight into which [illegible]

TARTAR IS A TARTAR

Soft, spongy, sensitive gums re[illegible] tartar accumulation. It should be [illegible] at once by your dentist and thereafter [illegible] vented by the use of

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life.

3-FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE



CHAPPIE 2 FOR 25c.

"LION BRAND"

AT ALL DEALERS.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CASTORIA

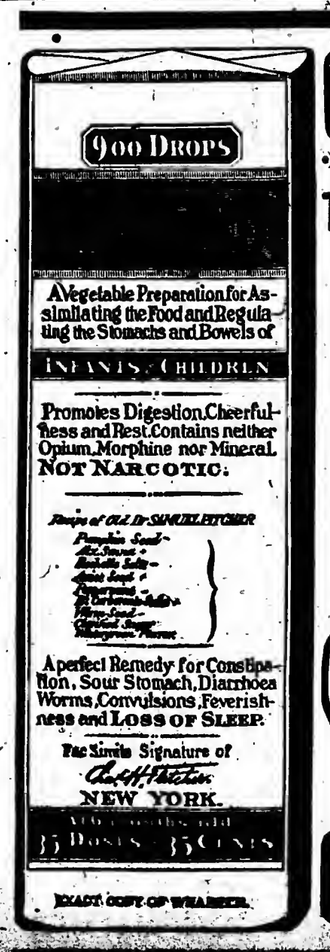
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



HILL CONFERS WITH MEYER AND M'CARREN

Thinks Abundance of Gubernatorial Candidates a Good Sign.

MURPHY'S GOODYEAR HINT

McCarren Picks Higgins as Republican Choice for Governor—Democratic Objections to Goodyear.

Ex-Gov. David B. Hill arrived in the city last night and held a two-hour conference at the Hoffman House with State Chairman Cord Meyer and Senator P. H. McCarren. Mr. Meyer and Senator McCarren came to the hotel together, and after greeting Anthony N. Brady, were about to depart when they learned of the presence of Mr. Hill in the hotel. Then they went up to his room.

William F. Sheehan was with Messrs. Hill, Meyer, and McCarren during the latter part of the evening. When the conference broke up after midnight Mr. Sheehan joined ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who was waiting in the corridor of the hotel. Mr. Sheehan declined to discuss what was going on. When he was asked if it had any reference to his acceptance of the post of Chairman of the National Executive Committee he added a smile to his declaration that he could say nothing.

Mr. Hill, when asked the object of his visit, said that he was here on law business and expected to remain over to-morrow. When told that Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall had declared that he thought Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo would make a strong Gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Hill refused to comment, except to say:

"There are plenty of candidates cropping up this year for every place on the Democratic State ticket. It's a good sign. It indicates that Democrats generally believe there is a good chance of Democratic success. It won't do any harm to have the strong and weak points of all the candidates discussed before the convention. The convention can then pick out the strongest men."

When reference was made to the difficulty which the Democratic National Committee was having in finding suitable rooms in one of the office buildings in the vicinity of the Hoffman House, Mr. Hill said that he thought it would be a good idea for the committee to take a house, as was done in the campaign of 1892. A house, he said, was much more adaptable for the work of the committee than offices in one of the big office buildings. Mr. Hill said that he had no information to impart as to the probable make-up of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Hill spoke feelingly of the death of ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, and recalled the fact that he had sat alongside of him during the all-night session of the Platform Committee at the St. Louis Convention.

"It is a rather singular coincidence," remarked Mr. Hill, "that ex-Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, with whom I served on the Platform Committee of the 1896 convention in Chicago, met his fate in the same way as ex-Gov. Pattison. Ex-Gov. Russell died a very short time after the 1896 convention, and of pneumonia, the same disease that carried off ex-Gov. Pattison."

Interest was manifested by the Democratic leaders at the Hoffman House last night in the Republican Gubernatorial situation. It was the general opinion among them that the nominee would not be Elihu Root, but Lieut.-Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins. Senator McCarren, who has a reputation for picking political winners, said:

"I predicted last Winter that Higgins would be the Republican nominee. I think now that there is very little doubt about his selection."

It was stated by another Democrat that if the Republicans did not nominate Mr. Root it would be the Folger case over again. "We all know," he said, "that the President forced his own nomination and that of Senator Fairbanks at Chicago. Now if Root should be nominated in obedience to the President's wish, would it not afford good basis for the charge that the President was trying to run the whole game, State as well as National?"

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy said yesterday that he had not talked with Deputy Attorney General Sylvester S. Taylor of Elmira, who is in the city for the purpose of pushing along the boom of John B. Stanchfield for Governor. When asked what he thought about the candidacy of Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo, Mr. Murphy said:

"I think Mr. Goodyear would make a strong candidate."

Taking their cue from the remark of their chief, lesser lights in Tammany talked a good deal yesterday about the availability of Mr. Goodyear. Mr. Goodyear is a very wealthy man and has the hearty indorsement of Grover Cleveland. Two obstacles to his candidacy are being suggested. One is the alleged fact that he has not supported a Democratic ticket in the past ten or twelve years. The second is that Attorney General John Cunneen of Buffalo is a candidate for the nomination for the Court of Appeals, and the Erie County leaders being friendly to him he is likely to have the delegates from that county. It is hardly to be supposed that the Democracy would take a Gubernatorial and a Court of Appeals candidate from Buffalo, and it is claimed by some that the party could not afford to set aside the only man whom they were able to elect in the State election of two years ago.

ALL CONGRATULATE PARKER.

He Receives Letters from Republicans and Silverites—Cleveland Invited.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Judge Parker's only visitor to-day was Edward S. Rappallo, the New York lawyer who, a month ago, invited him to a dinner and reception at the Democratic Club. Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin, who was one of Judge Parker's rivals for the Presidential nomination, is expected here on Thursday, and Richard Olney has been invited. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn is also expected here this week.

It is understood here that among the invitations recently sent out by Judge Parker was one to former President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was asked to spend a day at Rosemount on his way home from New Hampshire, where he is spending the Summer.

Among the numerous letters which the Judge has received congratulating him on his nomination and pledging him support are a number from Republicans. He has received some letters of this kind from men who say they voted for Fremont in 1856 and have voted the Republican ticket ever since. Others are from Silver Democrats who assure him of their support without saying anything about the financial issue. The largest number come from Gold Democrats who have returned to the party in consequence of his nomination.

One letter was from the Republican Governor of a certain State, who was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. He voted to accept Judge Parker's statement of his position on the gold question, but he writes that at the time he felt that the Judge had made a serious mistake and had "played into the situation." He continued to think so until he got home, but has since become convinced that the sending of the telegram was exactly the right thing to do, and has immensely strengthened Democratic chances throughout the country. The Judge has also received a usual number of letters from men who want offices.

It is understood that the stream of visitors to Rosemount will be checked somewhat until the notification ceremonies on Aug. 10. Judge Parker is making as few appointments as possible. This morning he superintended the harvesting of a field of rye, and in the afternoon put in some time on his letter of acceptance.

McCarren Still on Top.

Tammany does not appear to be making any headway in its fight to keep Senator Patrick H. McCarren out of the Chairmanship of the Democratic General Committee. Mr. McCarren has been in control of the committee for many years, and has the support of a majority of the members. Mr. Murphy has been trying to get control of the committee, but has not succeeded. Mr. McCarren has the support of the Democratic leaders in the Assembly districts in Brooklyn, and it is said that he has the support of a majority of the committee.

SECRETARY TAFT HERE.

Hasn't Been Asked Yet to Take the Stump, He Says.

Secretary William H. Taft of the War Department stopped off at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night on his way to Washington from Murray Bay, Canada, where he has been spending a month's vacation. He will go to Washington this morning at 10 o'clock. Secretary Taft was accompanied to the hotel by his brother, Henry W. Taft of this city, who met him at the train.

"I have been enjoying myself hugely," remarked the Secretary on his arrival, "and have been keeping as free from official cares as possible. Plenty of golf and open-air life, but unfortunately Murray Bay is not free from telegraph wires. With the exception of the trip to the St. Louis Exposition, where I am booked for Aug. 13, I expect to be in Washington during all the month of August."

When asked if he would take the stump for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, the Secretary smiled and remarked that nobody had asked him as yet, and that no plans in that direction had been made. During the evening Gen. Corbin, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, called on the Secretary.

CORTELYOU HUSBANDS FUNDS.

Does Away with Special Bureaus and Executive Committee Must Do Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—By doing away with several special bureaus Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee hopes to simplify and concentrate the campaign work. He has abolished the departments heretofore devoted to special interests. Consequently organized labor, the traveling men, the railroad employes, and the different nationalities, all of which had managers of their own selection and received separate recognition as auxiliaries to the National Committee in 1896 and 1900, will be cared for this year by the Executive Committee.

As a result no fewer than half a dozen heads of departments, with their respective forces of clerks, messengers, and attendants, have been left out of the arrangements at headquarters.

Primary and Convention Dates.

Both Republicans and Democrats will call their primaries and conventions in Manhattan and the Bronx at meetings to be held on Thursday. Primaries of both parties will be held on Aug. 30. According to the present plan the Republicans will hold their Assembly district conventions to name delegates to the State Convention of Sept. 14 on Sept. 6. The Democratic Assembly district conventions to elect State delegates will be held Sept. 13, while the Democratic State Convention will probably be held Sept. 21. The Republican Congress district conventions to make nominations will probably be held Sept. 19, their Senate conventions Sept. 21, and their Assembly conventions to nominate Assemblymen Sept. 23. The Democratic Congress convention probably will be held Sept. 26, Senate conventions Sept. 28, and Assembly district conventions Sept. 30.

Republican Headquarters Open.

The headquarters of the Republican National Committee in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, 1 Madison Square, were opened yesterday by Assistant Secretary L. A. Coolidge. The committee has a suite of fifteen rooms on the Twenty-third Street side of the building. The large room on the southeast corner will be Chairman Cortelyou's room. Treasurer Bliss will occupy two rooms at the extreme east end of the suite.

Chairman Cortelyou will arrive from Chicago on Thursday. Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia also will arrive this week.

Cowan's Midsummer's Night Dream.

The Mohawk Democratic Club, the Tammany Hall organization of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, gave a "midsummer's night festival" in Sulzer's Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, last night. About 5,000 people were present, and the leader of the district, John F. Cowan, thought it augured well for his success in his fight with Percival Nagle for the leadership.

Jersey Democratic Committee Called.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—William K. Devereux, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, has sent out notices for a meeting of the committee, to be held at the Coleman House, Asbury Park, to make arrangements for the State Convention, to be held Sept. 15. The name of a candidate for Governor will be discussed.

AUTO TOUR REACHES ERIE.

Several Additions to the St. Louis Party at Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 1.—J. M. Waters of New York was the first automobilist to reach Erie this morning from Buffalo in the run of the American Automobile Association to St. Louis. He arrived at 9 o'clock, having covered the distance in three hours and fifty minutes. H. L. Pope and Walter Zeigler came a few minutes later. From that time on the cars arrived until 7 o'clock this evening, when the last one of the twenty-four automobiles came in, and the occupants registered at the Reed House.

Barney Oldfield joined the party in Buffalo and will proceed as far as Cleveland. He stated that he had not attempted any speeding on the way. He said the roads from Buffalo to Fredonia were in terrible condition, but that from the latter place to Erie they were splendid. E. P. Fetch, who crossed the Rocky Mountains in a motor car, also joined the party here, and will proceed to St. Louis. The local Automobile Club entertained the tourists to-night. The start for Cleveland will be made to-morrow morning.

Those who arrived in the touring party are Harlan W. Whipple, Andover, Mass., President of the American Automobile Association; C. H. Gillette, New York, Secretary of the American Automobile Association; Carl Page, Cleveland, Ohio, President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers; Augustus Post, New York; R. P. Scott, Baltimore; Charles J. Glidden, Boston; James L. Breese, New York; H. Frederick Lesh, George H. Lowe, Boston; Ray D. Lillibridge, New York; Webb Jay, Cleveland; W. C. Hurlbut, Detroit, Mich.; F. N. Manross, Forestville, Conn.; L. A. La Roche, New York; James M. Waters, New York; Percy P. Pierce, Buffalo; F. Ed Spooner, New York; Harold L. Pope, Hartford; Percy F. Megargee, Rochester; A. L. Pope, New York; A. J. Seaton and J. W. Seaton, and Harold Hoag, Lockport.

PANAMA ENTERS A PROTEST.

Displeased with Commission's Construction of Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Señor Obaldia, the Panama Minister, accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Arosamena, called at the State Department to-day and made a formal protest against the construction placed upon the canal treaty by the Isthmian Canal Commission. There is trouble over the location of the Post Offices in the canal strip, under the commission's orders, but the most serious discord between the people of Panama and the commission grows out of the location of a new customs port near the City of Panama.

Fair Paying Government Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Another semi-monthly payment of $500,000 of the Government loan was made to-day by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. Shortly after the banks opened for business the Exposition Company's check was presented and paid. The total payments to date are $3,500,000.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Miss May Sutton of California Wins Western Championship.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Miss May Sutton of Los Angeles, Cal., to-day added the title of Western tennis champion to her string of victories, which also includes the National event, Miss Mabel McAteer of Pittsburg failing to appear on the Kenwood courts to-day to defend her title against the challenger. Miss Sutton was thereby declared the winner of the Western tournament by default. In winning the Western championship Miss Sutton made a record. Up to the finals with Miss Wimer, Saturday, she had not lost a game in the tourney, having captured thirty-six. In the finals, Miss Wimer succeeded in winning three, leaving the California girl with a record of 45 games won out of a possible 48. In the five years she has been playing Miss Sutton has never lost a set in tournament play.

Collins and Little are the Western champions in men's doubles, having defeated Waidner and Hunt to-day in the final round by a score of 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

The championship in women's doubles went to Miss Neely and Miss Sutton, they having disposed of Miss Parker and Miss Champlin in the final round by a score of 6—2, 6—0.

Little and Collins will meet to-morrow to decide the Western championship in singles.

In the semi-final round of men's doubles to-day the Emerson brothers were defeated by Waidner and Hunt, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Holcombe Ward of Orange, N. J., and Beals C. Wright of this city, who won the Eastern tennis championship in doubles on Saturday at the Longwood Cricket Club, won their matches to-day in the semi-finals of the singles event. The winner of the match to-morrow, in which these two will contest, will play the present holder of the Longwood Cup, William A. Larned.

Ward defeated William J. Clothier of Philadelphia in a well-fought four-set match, principally through better headwork at critical times. Wright had by no means an easy match with a clubmate, R. C. Seaver, and was also compelled to play four sets.

Three of the four sets in the Ward-Clothier match necessitated extra games, and the first one went to 14-12 before Ward won.

The Orange man picked out his opponent's weak spot, the low volley, and stuck to the attack on that point. Clothier's smashing of everything above the waist was terrific.

After Ward had established a comfortable lead in the first set he became careless, with the result that Clothier crept up and tied the score at five games all. Ward became very tired by the twelve extra games which he had to play to win the set, so that Clothier took the second set without effort.

In the third set each man was within a game of the set before Ward broke through Clothier's service and won. The fourth, and what proved to be the last, set was a repetition of the third, Ward being apparently beaten only to make a fine rally and win the set and match.

The Wright-Seaver match was started so late that the last two sets were played in twilight.

Wright was steadier at critical points, although Seaver gained a lead in the third set which Wright could not overcome. Summary:

Longwood Cup Singles.—Semi-Final Round—H. Ward beat W. J. Clothier, 14-12, 1-6, 8-6, 6-0; B. C. Wright beat R. S. Seaver, 6—2, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The women's lawn tennis tournament in singles at the Casino was started to-day for two cups offered by Miss Cynthia Roche, one for the winner and one for the runner up. The eight matches of the first round were decided. Mrs. John Jacob Astor won her match from Miss Kate Brice by default. Mrs. Astor will play her first match to-morrow against Miss Louise Scott. Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston, who was entered, was unable to play, and Miss S. G. Pell, who is the guest of Miss Roche, took her place.

The only three-set match was between Miss Anita Sands and Miss Moran. In this Miss Sands won the first easily, Miss Moran took the second at 7—5, and then Miss Sands ran out the match, taking the third set 6—0. Two of the best-known players, Miss Anna Sands and Miss Rusk, were defeated. The summary:

Miss Mand Wetmore beat Miss Fellowes, 11—9, 6—1; Miss Anita Sands beat Miss N. Moran, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0; Miss Edna Barger beat Miss Dorothy Potter, 7—5, 6—3; Miss S. G. Pell beat Miss Anna Sands, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Rusk, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Mary Sands beat Miss Belle Weaver, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Louise Scott beat Miss Adele Bull, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. John Jacob Astor beat Miss Kate Brice by default.

In the second round the players will be drawn as follows: Miss Wetmore vs. Miss Barker, Miss Anita Sands vs. Miss Pell, Mrs. Wallach vs. Miss Mary Sands, and Miss Scott vs. Mrs. Astor.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 1.—The Nahant tennis tournament opened to-day with favorable weather conditions. Only one match was played, E. B. Dewhurst of Australia and University of Pennsylvania winning from N. W. Cabot of Brookline, 6—3, 7—5.

Alfred Codman won from R. B. Huntington by default. The tournament will be continued to-morrow, when several matches will be played.

ROCKAWAY'S POLO TRIUMPH.

Bryn Mawr Defeated in Close Game for Junior Championship.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The National polo championships opened to-day at the Point Judith Country Club with a spirited contest for the junior championship between Rockaway 1st and Bryn Mawr 2d, which the former won by a score of 14 to 9½ goals. Two Rockaway players, P. F. Collier and R. La Montagne, were unhorsed but, fortunately, they escaped with but slight injuries. The game was played without handicap allowances.

Rockaway took the lead at the start and was never headed. The team made five of the seven goals scored in the first period and made four more in the next period. Fierce playing by Strawbridge in the third period brought Bryn Mawr to within two goals of their opponents, Rockaway only getting one point of five goals scored. La Montagne did good work in the final goal and contributed largely to the victory. Only one penalty was enforced, a foul against Harrison of Bryn Mawr. The line up and score:

ROCKAWAY FIRST.	BRYN MAWR SECOND
1—William A. Hazard.	1—Alexander Brown.
2—D. C. Chauncey, Jr.	2—H. W. Harrison.
3—R. La Montagne.	3—R. C. Strawbridge.
Back—P. F. Collier.	Back—G. A. McFadden.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Won By.	Made By	Time.
1.	Rockaway	La Montagne	3:20
2.	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	3:05
3.	Rockaway	La Montagne	0:32
4.	Bryn Mawr	McFadden	1:42
5.	Rockaway	Hazard	0:15
6.	Rockaway	La Montagne	1:42
7.	Rockaway	Chauncey	3:22

SECOND PERIOD.

8.	Bryn Mawr	McFadden	3:10
9.	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	4:50
10.	Rockaway	Strawbridge	1:38
11.	Rockaway	Collier	1:51
12.	Rockaway	Collier	1:17
13.	Rockaway	Hazard	0:41

THIRD PERIOD.

14.	Bryn Mawr	McFadden	1:26
15.	Bryn Mawr	Strawbridge	0:31
16.	Bryn Mawr	Strawbridge	7:38
17.	Bryn Mawr	Strawbridge	3:50
18.	Rockaway	La Montagne	0:12

FOURTH PERIOD.

19.	Rockaway	Chauncey	0:47
20.	Bryn Mawr	Strawbridge	4:14
21.	Rockaway	La Montagne	2:08
22.	Rockaway	La Montagne	0:35
23.	Rockaway	La Montagne	1:03
24.	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	0:25

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 14; Bryn Mawr, 10. Lost by penalty—Bryn Mawr, ½ for a foul. Net score—Rockaway, 14; Bryn Mawr, 9½. Referees—E. A. Mitchell and W. C. Lappell. Timer—W. D. King.

INGOMAR RACES AT COWES.

Commodore Plant's Schooner Loses First Contest on Time Allowance.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1.—Regatta week opened here to-day under most favorable conditions, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and a large assembly of fashionable people in attendance. The weather was fine, but the wind was light, only enough to flutter the innumerable burgees flying from the yachts which crowded the roadstead.

The first race was a handicap for yachts of over 100 tons, for the Commodore's Cup of 100 guineas, in which Emperor William's Meteor, Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, Commodore Plant's Ingomar, and Mr. Ratsey's Cariad were entered.

The Ingomar, which is a sister ship to the Independence, which defended the America Cup against Shamrock III., was the favorite, but she was beaten by the Shamrock, which finished first, the Meteor second, the Ingomar third, and the Cariad fourth.

The Ingomar, however, won on time allowance.

LORD OF THE VALE WON SARATOGA HANDICAP

August Belmont's Colt Took $12,000 Race in Fast Time.

VICTOR LED ALL THE WAY

Ten Thousand Visitors Witnessed the Opening of the Summer Season of Turf Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—As if to make amends for the disappointing absence of the rivals for the turf championship, Waterboy and Hermis, from the great event, August Belmont's fast colt, Lord of the Vale, ran a truly remarkable race and won a splendid victory in the $12,000 Saratoga Handicap, the feature contest of the opening of the racing season here. Leading from the first stride, and never permitting any of his opponents to reach him in the race, the son of Hastings-Lady Violet, romped home an easy winner in 2:05, time that excelled the record for the race held by Waterboy, and that just equaled the track record made last season by the famous horse Irish Lad. The Western colt, Bad News, finished second, ridden out to beat Caughnawaga, third, while The Picket, the post favorite at a short price, was but a moderate fourth.

Racegoers to the number of about 10,000 were in attendance at the pretty course of the Saratoga Association to witness the contest for the handicap, and it was an enthusiastic crowd, indeed, when Lord of the Vale came swinging through the broad stretch at the finish of the mile and a quarter struggle, pulling back to his beaten field, and winner of a sensational race in hollow style, two lengths away from the second horse. The plaudits of the spectators then were not so much because Lord of the Vale had won as because of the commanding and majestic style in which the triumph was achieved.

There were fears that the interest in the big race would wane when Waterboy was withdrawn early in the day, and it was whispered about that Hermis would not be a starter. It was known that there was nothing wrong with either horse, but the knowledge that they would not start put a damper on the spirits and expectations of the crowd of racing enthusiasts and caused much gossip about the policy of the stables in which the rivals are trained.

With Lord of the Vale, The Picket, Major Daingerfield, Africander, Claude, Grand Opera, Caughnawaga, and others left, there still were enough horses in the handicap to promise a good race. Despite the fact that Lord of the Vale had eleven pounds the better of The Picket in the matter of weight, the latter was made a decided choice, and he was backed heavily at 7 to 5, while at one time Lord of the Vale at 6 to 1 in the betting. Whatever chance The Picket had of keeping on even terms with the Belmont colt was ended at the start. The send-off was a good one, but Phillips was slow to move with The Picket and he got away tangled up, while Lord of the Vale outbroke his field and was off in his stride, going out at once and taking the track.

Passing the stand in the first quarter Lord of the Vale was under strong restraint and going very easily. He turned the quarter in 0:24, and was a length and a half in front of Major Daingerfield, while Grand Opera, Africander, Caughnawaga, and Bad News were all grouped close up. Rounding the turn into the back stretch Major Daingerfield tried to get to the flying leader, but the five furlongs' run in 1:01 1-5 proved too much for the black rogue. He pinned back his ears and fell away, beaten.

In the meanwhile Lyne was setting a fast even pace with Lord of the Vale, but rounding the turn out of the back stretch Bad News got through on the rail, and for the first time in the race reduced Lord of the Vale's lead to a scant length. The cry went up that Lord of the Vale was beaten, for the pair turned for home without daylight between them, while The Picket had made up a lot of ground and was in third place, only about two lengths away. Then came the test for Lord of the Vale, for the mile had been run in better than 1:40.

Once straightened out, however, Lord of the Vale drew away from Bad News and only romped through the stretch, winning by two lengths. Bad News was second, a similar distance in front of Caughnawaga, which in turn beat The Picket a neck for third money. The early efforts of The Picket proved too much, and he weakened.

The result of the race showed that Lord of the Vale is back to the high-class form he displayed as a two-year-old when he was beaten a head by Savable in the Futurity. It was only his third race this season, and still the mile and a quarter was run in 2:05. Caughnawaga's race attracted much attention. This colt ran second to Waterboy last season and finished third to-day, though he was ridden with poor judgment and also was high in flesh for a bruising race like the Saratoga. The fractions of the race were run as follows: 0:24, 0:49, 1:13 3-5, 1:39 4-5, 2:05.

In the Flash Stakes, J. R. Keene's entry, Sysonby and Argus, started favorite at 2 to 5, and ran first and second, Sysonby winning easily after leading all the way. Sysonby showed a remarkable burst of speed in this race, running the first furlong in 0:11 2-5, and the second in 0:11 1-5, making the quarter in 0:22 3-5; three furlongs in 0:35 2-5, five furlongs in 1:00 1-5, and five and a half furlongs, pulling up, in 1:06 4-5, carrying 125 pounds and racing on a circular course. In the opening race J. C. Yeager's Mimasa was first by a head from W. R. Condon, but was disqualified for a foul and W. R. Condon got the race. All the horses except Bonfire fell in the race for the Ballston Steeplechase Cup, Bonfire galloping in alone. Jiminez was so badly injured by falling that it was necessary to destroy him. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
*Mimosa, 102, Hildebrand, 13-5, 1-1...	4	2	1h.
W. R. Condon, 110, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	9	5	2²
Girdle, 108, Redfern, 15-1, 6-1.....	2	3	3²
Emergency, 100, Robbins, 8-1, 3-1....	1	4	4
Castalian, 105, Burns, 15-1, 6-1.....	5	1	5
Leeds, 94, J. Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1....	3	4	6
Kickshaw, 108, O'Neil, 30-1, 10-1....	6	7	7
Van Ness, 100, W. Fischer, 8-1, 3-1...	8	9	8
Casmil, 94, Coleman, 25-1, 10-1.....	7	8	9
Elliott, 108, J. Daly, 100-1, 40-1.....	14	14	10
Dick Bernard, 105, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	12	11	11
Belle of B. Meade, 94, Brunner, 100-1, 40-1	10	12	12
Rood, 101, H. Callahan, 40-1, 15-1....	15	13	13
Juvenal Maxim, 100, E. Walsh, 100-1, 30-1	13	15	14
Sovereign, 108, H. Cochran, 8-1, 3-1..	11	10	15

*Mimosa disqualified for foul.

Time—1:13. Good start. First two horses ridden out. W. R. Condon, placed first after claim of foul was allowed. b. c., 4 years, by Troubadour-Felipa, owned by H. F. Meyer and trained by W. P. Maxwell.

SECOND RACE.—The Ballston Steeplechase Cup, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward; special weights, with penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2M.	F.
*Bonfire, 132, G. B. Wilson, 5-2, 3-5.....	4	1	1
†Colligny, 154, Donohue, 3-5, —.....	2	2	2
Jiminez, 156, Connelly, 12-1, 8-1.....	3	Fell.	
Thornhedge, 153, Holman, 20-1, 4-1.....	1	Ref.	
*Lipton, 132, C. E. Wilson, 5-2, 3-5.....	5	Fell.	

*Coupled in betting as F. Johnson's entry.

†Colligny fell, but was remounted and finished the course within the time limit.

Time—6:24. Good start. Won galloping in alone. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Per Diablo-Florence Darling, owned by Frederick Johnson and trained by T. M. Creery.

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
*Sysonby, 125, Redfern, 2-5, out.....	1	1	1¹
*Augur, 119, J. Martin, 2-5, 3-1.....	3	3	2½
Glorifier, 125, Hildebrand, 11-5, 1-4.	4	2	3³
Trappe, 117, Lyne, 6-1.....	2	4	4

*Coupled in straight betting as Keene entry, place betting against Augur separately.

Time—1:06 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place handily. Winner b. c., by Melton-Optime, owned by J. R. Keene and trained by James Rowe, Jr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, of $12,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	1.	F.
Lord of the Vale, 112, Lyne, 5-1, 2-1..	1	1	1½
Bad News, 108, C. Kelly, 6-1, 2-1.....	5	2	2²
Caughnawaga, 111, Odom, 15-1, 6-1.....	2	5	3³
The Picket, 123, H. Phillips, 7-5, 1-3..	9	3	4
Claude, 107, J. Daly, 30-1, 15-1.....	8	6	5
Grand Opera, 106, Burns, 20-1, 8-1.....	4	8	6
Africander, 122, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1..	7	8	7
Major Daingerfield, 118, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1.....	6	7	8
Pulsus, 107, O'Neil, 15-1, 6-1.....	3	9	9

Time—2:05. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Hastings-Lady Violet, owned by August Belmont and trained by James Rowe, Jr.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $1,000; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Orchord 114	Caper Sauce 114
Gilpin 114	Hot Shot 114
Jack Lary 114	Marie Frances 111
Sinister 110	Broadcloth 110

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Mackey Dwyer 106	Trepan 103
Alton 103	Requiter 101
Ascetic 91	

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Sinister 112	Glenchaplain 112
King Cole 112	Prince Hamburg 112
Yankshire Lad 112	Favermeer 112
Saulsberry 112	Allumeur 112
Lindsey Gordon 112	Siglight 112
Cairn Gorm 112	

FOURTH RACE.—The Mohawk Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Helio 105	Reveille 102
*Montebank 105	Chesterplain 101
*Dimple 90	*Bobadil 96

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; six furlongs.

Warfare 110	Silver Foot 110
Barbey 110	Captain 107
Orly II. 107	Memphis 107
Mourn 107	Jimmie Lane 107
Aurumaster 107	Rawhide 107
Phantom 107	Alinda 105
Briery 105	Adrintha 105
Rothbrido 105	Hilma 105
Margaret O. 105	Commonetta 105
Bistré 105	Black Socks 105

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Delhi 112	Spring 100
Dalesman 109	Mineola 100
Hamburg Belle 107	Pennant 90
Fort Hunter 107	Grey Friar 98
Gold Money 104	Hello 90
High Chancellor 102	

Eleven Trotters for $10,000 Stake.

Final payments have been made on the Knickerbocker ten-thousand-dollar stake for trotters to take place at the Empire City track during the week beginning Aug. 8, and the list shows that the following eleven horses are eligible to trot in the star event of the meeting: J. H. Brown's Stanley Dillon, which won the $10,000 M. & M. stake at Detroit last Tuesday; W. B. Chisholm's Mary Gage, (2:16½;) John H. Dockerson's Alberto, (2:13¾;) East View Stock Farm's Aristo, (2:17¾,) or Direct View, (2:14;) E. E. Ecker's Lady Patchie, (2:25½;) William Garland's Sweet Marie, (2:18¾;) E. F. Geers's John Mc, (2:17½;) J. C. McCoy's Ethel's Pride, (2:13¾;) George W. Starr's Woodstella, (2:16¾;) Douglas Thomas's Katherine A., (2:14,) and Richard Wilson's Miss Gay.

Entries closed with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 390 Washington Street, New York, Aug. 1, for the twenty-three dash races at the Brighton Beach track, where the second week of the New York trots will be held.

Saturday Races on Beach Track.

In the future the cycle races at Manhattan Beach will be held on Saturday afternoon instead of Sunday. A number of the best riders are booked to ride at Vailsburg on Sundays, and by shifting their dates Manhattan Beach can have the best riders on Saturday afternoon.

FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK BEGINNING TO-DAY

A Special Sale of

FIVE THOUSAND PAIRS OF

High-Grade Trousers for Men.

It is making a virtue of necessity. So that our tailors may find an object for their efforts between seasons, it is our custom and practice to have them fashion trousers. The short lengths of cloth which our workshops afford, together with such fabrics as the weavers are disposed to let us have at price concessions, are tailored into high-grade, perfect-fitting trousers. These conditions tend to reduce the cost of manufacture almost one-third.

Trousers in outing and conservative models of the finest imported and domestic Worsteds, Cheviots, Flannels, Homespuns, Tweeds, Wool Crash and Thibets in black, blue and an extensive variety of mixtures. The trousers are invested with all the little knacks, such as belt straps, side straps and kindred devices to insure comfort and convenience.

Special at $2.75, $3.75 and $4.75.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

ALL along the line we are selling cigars from a third to a half better than it is possible for you to obtain at the same prices in any other way—and these cigars are more uniform in quality and more dependable in character because produced under a system of most rigid inspection by manufacturers growing their own Havana tobacco on their own plantations. There is but one rehandling between you and where the tobacco grows. An excellent example of this superior quality—

CIGARS UNITED

FLOR de VALLENS CIGAR

(Clear Havana—Reina Victoria Size)

$7.00 Box of 100. $3.50 Box of 50. 7 Cents Each.

A single cigar, a box or a thousand at the same rate—that's our way, you know.

This cigar is made by skilled Cuban cigarmakers in Key West, of carefully selected leaf grown in the Vuelta Abajo District of Cuba, where the world's best tobacco grows.

In no other way than through the United System could you secure cigars of this size and quality for less than $11.00 by the hundred. The United System price is 7 cents each over the counter. Have a box sent to your house or office to-day.

Same prices by mail, delivered. Remit to Flat-iron Building, New York.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

Stores All Over. One Always in Sight.

Miss Modesty, 109, Robbins, 25-1, 8-1..... 10 7 8
Raiment, 109, Creamer, 100-1, 30-1.. 2 6 9
Evaskill, 110, Odom, 20-1, 6-1..... 9 10 10

Time—1:07 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Hamburg-Admiration, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¼	F.
Sais, 107, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2.....	2	2	1¹
Unmasked, 103, E. Walsh, 5-1, 2-1....	2	1	2½
Stnyve, 108, Hildebrand, 9-10, 2-5....	9	5

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Women's Felt Hats
For Fall Wear

August isn't, strictly speaking, a Fall month—but if you happen to be in the mountains, you'll strike many an October day before the first of September.

And these new, soft Felt Hats all have just the necessary Fall tinge that will make women want to wear them from now on; for golf, and country wear in general. Mostly in flat shapes; simply, but tastefully trimmed. There are fawns, and browns, white, ecru and grays, with contrasting or blending colors, in quills, wings, breasts, and silk draperies.

And the especial beauty among these hats is that no two of them are alike; for they have all just come from our own workrooms, where distinction in style amounts to a positive religion.

Prices are $4 to $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street and Broadway.

Women's Summer Suits
Prices at the Ebb

Shirt-Waist Dresses and Tailored Suits, all in the cool washable fabrics for Summer wearing.

An aggregate of small lots, now grouped at two attractive prices for quick stock-cleaning purposes. About a hundred in all, and mighty good picking for economically-minded women:

At $3.50, worth $10:

Tailor-made Linen Suits, in coat-style; in white, blue and mixtures.

Also pretty Shirt-waist Dresses of lawn, in white; with trimming of insertion.

At $10, worth $16.50 to $37.50

All that remain of our Tailored Suits of linen in various colors, and linen etamine. And a few of pique. Coat and blouse styles, walking length skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

About the Last Time You'll Hear of These
Women's Summer Wraps

Grouping, re-pricing, thinning out—that's the course we are pursuing with all the Women's Coats that we have left in our Summer stock. Every lot that remains is composite—formed of many different styles of handsome coats, bunched at a price that doesn't even suggest the former valuations.

There are some rare bargains among the following, for women who need a stylish coat with which to round out the Summer, or a wrap to wear on into the Autumn:

At $12—Eighteen handsome Black Lace Coats that were formerly specially priced at $25 and $27.50.

At $12—Our remaining stock of Coats of White Linen, Voile, Peau de Cygne, Cloth of Gold; about forty coats in all; worth $18 to $35.

At $12—All that are left of Long Coats of Taffeta, black and colors, and Gloria; formerly $18 to $35.

At $10—About forty Raincoats of various kinds, and handsome Traveling Coats in light mixtures—in long styles.

At $10—Eighteen Coats of Taffeta and Voile; very handsome garments.

At $6—One hundred and forty Covert Coats, formerly $10 to $12.50, and specially priced at that. No sizes under 36.

Second floor, Broadway.

Waiting for These New Waists?

Probably a good many women are—they're tired of the styles they began the season with, and long for something new.

These pretty waists are just what they're looking for. Made of fine, sheer white lawn, and full of pleasing little bits of newness in plaitings and embroideries, and laces:

$1.50—Of Persian lawn: plaited to bust with vest and hemstitching; plaited back and sleeves.

$2—Of sheer lawn; fine plaits to bust, trimmed with Teneriffe medallions; back and sleeves, plaited.

$2.75—Of sheer lawn; cinster-plaited to bust; trimmed with bands of Valenciennes lace and insertion; long-drooping effect over shoulders of Valenciennes lace; collar and cuffs of Valenciennes lace.

$3.75—Of fine sheer lawn: plaited at shoulders and trimmed with Venise lace; collar and cuffs trimmed with lace.

And this fine group of

SILK WAISTS, at Half Price, or Near It

Of crepe de Chine, silk or net; plaited in different styles; some trimmed with hand-stitching, others with lace and faggotting. Many are copied from imported models, and there is but one of a kind.

At $5 to $10, were $10 to $18.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Washable Suits at $1.50

Just to clear them out—they were $2.25 to $5, to begin with. Sailor and Russian blouse styles, in various pretty washable materials, and different colors. Sizes 2½ to 12 years, in one style or another. Now

$1.50 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

This FURNITURE Talks
In Language That Cannot Be Copied

Any one can say good things about furniture, whether the merchandise possesses the qualities exploited or not. What we say about our August furniture today anybody can say tomorrow. What we said a year ago everybody is saying today. But there is a language which cannot be copied or quoted, and it is spoken in the most eloquent and convincing way by the furniture itself. The wise housekeeper knows this well, and that is why these semi-annual furniture sales at WANAMAKER'S grow greater with each season.

The toadstool and the mushroom look so much alike that none but the well informed can distinguish the difference in their appearance. In their use one is fatal, the other most nutritious. It is the same way in furniture. A cheap factory gets its models from a good manufacturer. With cheap lumber and inferior workmen is produced an outside effect that is very similar to that of the model. Two coats of varnish look almost as well as four or five. Glued furniture appears to be as solid as the best cabinet making, when it's bought. If comparisons could be made a year after the furniture is in use there could be no deception. Cheaply made furniture may have a place of usefulness in the world, but the housekeeper who is accumulating furniture that will be worthy of her home for many years will have none of it.

Yesterday we had our furniture criticised by people who are competent to judge, and we were told most decisively that we never had better furniture, or better values presented in any previous sale. To the well informed, the furniture tells its own story in the most convincing manner; and even the new housekeeper, with practically no knowledge of what good furniture should be, can see with a little examination the difference, by looking at the back of the furniture, and the under parts of the furniture, as well as the more conspicuous parts, and compare them with furniture offered elsewhere in so-called August furniture sales.

The presentation of furniture in this gathering, to which we have given months of expert effort, and upon which we have brought all the power and prestige of our great furniture organization, needs only to be compared with hastily gathered collections to be found elsewhere; and the knowing housekeeper will no longer wonder at the tremendous business which grows each year at WANAMAKER'S, while other furniture sales grow less and less, and end with a few days' advertising.

Come and let the furniture tell you its own story. Here are suggestions of the radical and positive reductions from regular values which the sale offers:

Parlor and Library Furniture

Unusual values and large lots of furniture for the parlor and library will be offered throughout the period of the August Furniture Sale. Some of the choicest goods manufactured in America will be represented. Modern designs as well as reproductions will be largely shown.

Parlor Suites

August price $30, from $45—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $35, from $55—Three pieces, damask.
August price $40, from $60—Three pieces, damask.
August price $48, from $70—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $50, from $75—Two pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $50, from $75—Three pieces, velour.
August price $50, from $75—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $55, from $85—Three pieces, tapestry.
August price $75, from $115—Three pieces, damask.
August price $63, from $95—Five pieces, damask.
August price $75, from $110—Five piece, tapestry.
August price $85, from $125—Five pieces, tapestry.
August price $87.50, from $170—Three pieces, mahogany.
August price $90, from $135—Five pieces tapestry.
August price $92.50, from $185—Three pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $95, from $190—Three pieces, mahogany frames.
August price $135, from $210—Three pieces, damask.

Odd Pieces

August price $8.50, from $14—Arm Chair, damask.
August price $10, from $15—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $11, from $17—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $11, from $18—Wall Chair, tapestry.
August price $13, from $20—Rocker, tapestry.
August price $13, from $20—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $15, from $22—Rocker, tapestry.
August price $15, from $25—Arm Chair, tapestry.
August price $17, from $27—Corner Chair, tapestry.
August price $18, from $28—Easy Chair, velour.
August price $22, from $35—Mahogany Arm Chair, wood seat.
August price $25, from $35—Rocker, tapestry.
August price $28, from $45—Mahogany Sofa, wood seat.
August price $31, from $48—Easy Chair, velour.
August price $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Arm Chair.
August price $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Sofa.

Parlor and Library Furniture

Parlor & Music Cabinets

August price $16, from $25—Mahogany Music Cabinet
August price $18, from $26—Mahogany Music Cabinet
August price $25, from $36—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet
August price $38, from $48—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet
August price $38, from $55—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet
August price $45, from $67—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet
August price $48, from $70—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet
August price $90, from $135—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet
August price $155, from $300—Gold Parlor Cabinet

Bookcases

Anguet price $7, from $9—Oak
August price $7.75, from $10—Oak
August price $9, from $12—Im. mahogany.
August price $9, from $12—Oak
August price $10.50, from $14—Oak
August price $15, from $20—Oak
August price $15, from $20—Im. mahogany
August price $20 from $30—Im. mahogany
August price $21, from $28—Im. mahogany
August price $21, from $28—Oak
August price $22, from $28—Oak
August price $24, from $30—Oak
August price $33, from $40—Mahogany

Center Tables

August price $2.50, from $4—Oak
August price $3, from $5—Im. mahogany
August price $5, from $7.50—Oak
August price $6, from $9—Oak
August price $6, from $9—Im. mahogany
August price $6.50 from $10—Walnut
August price $6.50, from $10—Oak
August price $7, from $11—Oak
August price $7, from $11—Im. mahogany
August price $9, from $14—Walnut
August price $8, from $12—Mahogany
August price $10, from $16—Mahogany
August price $10, from $16—Walnut

Library Tables

August price $6, from $9—Oak
August price $8, from $12—Oak
August price $10, from $15—Oak
August price $12, from $18—Oak
August price $12.50, from $18—Mahogany
August price $14, from $20—Oak
August price $15, from $20—Mahogany
August price $15, from $24—Oak
August price $16, from $25—Oak
August price $20, from $35—Oak
August price $25, from $35—Oak
August price $28, from $42—Oak
August price $30, from $45—Oak

Women's Desks

August price $7, from $10—Im. mahogany
August price $7, from $10—Oak
August price $9, from $12—Oak
August price $9, from $12—Im. mahogany
August price $10, from $14—Oak
August price $10.50, from $14—Oak
August price $10.50, from $15—Maple
August price $10.50, from $15—Birch
August price $11, from $16—Mahogany
August price $11, from $16—Maple
August price $12, from $17—Oak
August price $12, from $17—Im. mahogany
August price $12, from $18.50—Birch
August price $14, from $20—Oak
August price $15, from $22—Birch
August price $16, from $22—Birch
August price $16, from $22—Maple
August price $18, from $25—Oak.
August price $18, from $26—Birch
August price $20, from $28—Maple
August price $20, from $28—Birch
August price $20, from $28—Mahogany

Bedroom Furniture

Very complete lines at very special prices will be found amongst the bureaus, chiffonniers, toilet tables, suites, and other pieces of bedroom furniture. The showing is unusually complete in fine reproductions of Colonial and Period styles; in fact, this line has probably no equal in America.

Bureaus

August price $16, from $24—Mahogany
August price $16, from $24—Maple
August price $16, from $24—Golden oak
August price $18, from $26—Golden oak
August price $18, from $26—Nat'l birch
August price $20, from $30—Golden oak
August price $22, from $32—Nat'l birch
August price $23, from $33—Golden oak
August price $23, from $33—Maple
August price $24, from $32—Golden oak
August price $25, from $35—Golden oak
August price $26, from $38—Golden oak
August price $30, from $40—Golden oak
August price $30, from $40—Maple
August price $33, from $45—Maple
August price $32, from $45—Nat'l birch
August price $33, from $45—Mahogany
August price $36, from $50—Golden oak
August price $47, from $65—Mahogany
August price $47, from $65—Maple
August price $65, from $85—Maple
August price $70, from $100—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

August price $9, from $12—Golden oak
August price $9, from $12—Im. mahogany
August price $16, from $22—Golden oak
August price $24, from $32—Golden oak
August price $25, from $36—Golden oak
August price $28, from $40—Maple
August price $28, from $40—Mahogany
August price $28, from $40—Tuna
August price $30, from $40—Mahogany
August price $30, from $40—Golden oak
August price $35, from $45—Mahogany
August price $38, from $55—Maple
August price $60, from $80—Mahogany
August price $60, from $80—Tuna

Toilet Tables

August price $8, from $12—Golden oak
August price $12, from $18—Oak
August price $16, from $22—Oak
August price $17, from $24—Mahogany
August price $17, from $24—Maple
August price $18, from $28—Birch
August price $20, from $30—Tuna
August price $20, from $30—Oak
August price $22, from $45—Maple
August price $32, from $45—Mahogany
August price $32, from $45—Tuna
August price $47, from $65—Mahogany
August price $50, from $75—Mahogany

Brass Bedsteads

August price $24, from $33—4 ft.
August price $24, from $33—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $25, from $35—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $28, from $38—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $28, from $35—3 ft. 3 in.
August price $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $30, from $45—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $35, from $45—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $38, from $50—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $40, from $48—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in.
August price $48, from $65—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $48, from $65—4 ft.
August price $50, from $38—4 ft. 6 in.
August price $50, from $70—3 ft. 3 in.
August price $85, from $110—4 ft. 6 in.

Dining-room Furniture

The largest and most complete line of furniture for the dining-room is shown here. The line is particularly strong in fine mahogany pieces after the Colonial style. At all times the line of medium and low-priced oak patterns is fully kept up.

Sideboards

August price $15, from $20—Oak
August price $18, from $30—Oak
August price $20, from $28—Oak
August price $24, from $30—Oak
August price $25, from $33—Oak
August price $25, from $36—Oak
August price $26, from $35—Oak
August price $26, from $38—Oak
August price $28, from $35—Oak
August price $30, from $40—Oak
August price $32, from $40—Oak
August price $35, from $48—Oak
August price $42, from $50—Oak
August price $42.50, from $55—Oak
August price $45, from $60—Oak
August price $50, from $70—Oak
August price $60, from $75—Mahogany
August price $75, from $110—Mahogany

China Closets

August price $12, from $16—Oak
August price $17, from $22—Oak
August price $18, from $24—Oak
August price $19, from $25—Oak
August price $20, from $28—Golden oak
August price $21, from $28—Golden oak
August price $30, from $38—Golden oak
August price $37, from $42—Golden oak
August price $65, from $95—Mahogany
August price $85, from $130—Oak

Extension Tables

August price $7, from $10—6 ft., oak
August price $9, from $12—6 ft., oak
August price $11, from $15—6 ft., oak
August price $18, from $17—6 ft., oak
August price $14, from $18—6 ft., oak
August price $19, from $25—6 ft., oak
August price $22, from $30—6 ft., oak
August price $28, from $30—8 ft., oak
August price $30, from $40—8 ft., oak
August price $38, from $48—8 ft., oak
August price $43, from $56—10 ft., oak
August price $45, from $58—10 ft., oak
August price $48, from $60—10 ft., mahogany
August price $48, from $60—10 ft., oak

Fourth floor.

A Hand Book for New Housekeepers

Experience told us years ago that new housekeepers are always puzzled to know what they should pay for the various pieces of furniture throughout the house, so that they could furnish consistently with a given sum. We have compiled a book of very valuable information, which tells just what each piece of furniture should cost when a certain amount is being spent for the furnishing of an entire house. This book will be valuable if you are going to furnish an entire house immediately, and it will aid you still more if you want to select several important pieces during this sale, and are not sure just how much you should pay for them; so that when you buy the rest of your furniture they will harmonize with it.

The book is called "*What It Costs to Furnish a House from Garret to Cellar*," and you can get it for the asking in our Furniture Store, or it will be mailed anywhere upon request.

Some Bargains In Black Silks

These are black silks, in the first place, that you may safely rely upon, for they are guaranteed.

In the second place, they are priced at concrete savings on fair values.

Isn't that a double-barreled inducement sufficient to tempt any woman who is in quest of good silks?

Black Habutai Silks

Specially selected; made in Japan, dyed and finished in Lyons; of excellent quality, guaranteed water and perspiration proof. All 27 inches wide, at these special prices:

55c yard, worth 65c. 75c yard, worth $1

65c yard, worth 85c. 85c yard, worth $1.10

Black Taffeta Silks

36 inches wide; "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage; very lustrous, and a fine, durable quality. At 85c a yard; worth $1.25.

Rotunda.

All Sorts of Good Corsets

We say a good deal about our own especial brands of Corsets—the "Lillian" and the "L. R." But that doesn't prevent us from maintaining, as we do, full lines of other well-known and popular corsets, girdles and waists. Here are some of them:

At $1—Ferris "Good Sense" Waists, of fine quality Summer net; reinforced at waist line; short length; button front; in white only

At $1—The "Donble Ve" Waist; delightfully cool; of fine batiste; trimmed with torchon lace.

At $1—P. N. Corsets; attractive, perfect-fitting corsets of batiste; supporters attached.

At $1—Thompson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets; medium bust and long hips; in white and gray.

At $1.50—Warner's Rust-proof Corsets; low bust and long hips; with supporters.

At $1.50—W. B. "Erect Form" Corsets; will fit medium figures with absolute perfection.

At $2.50—Nemo "Self-reducing" Corsets, in two distinct models; straight-front for the fully-developed figure, and low cut to fit the short-waisted, stout woman.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Shoes for a Good Many Feet

We're ready to shoe a small army of feet today—men's, women's, children's, in all sizes, comfortably, durably, economically, and according to the taste of the owner of the feet. Here's how:

Men's Blucher Oxfords at $1.50

Patent leather, with narrow toes and tips; welted soles. Shoes that have sold readily at $3 a pair.

Women's Kid Oxfords at $1

Medium and light-weight kidskin, in half-a-dozen styles; worth $1.50 to $2; and nearly all sizes in the lot.

Women's Tan and Black Oxfords at $1.25

Tan and black kid turn-sole Oxfords of fine quality, such as sell up to $2.50. Every regular foot can be fitted.

Also plentiful supplies of these good Shoes:

Men's patent leather Oxfords at $1.90.
Men's tan kid and calf Lace Shoes at $1.90.
Women's kid Oxfords, welted soles, $1.90.
Women's tan calf and black kid Oxfords, at $1.50.
Children's kid Oxfords at 75c and 90c.

Fourth avenue.

Water Coolers
At Half Prices

Water Coolers, in quantities, are bulky, and take up more room than we care to have them, just at this time. So we cut prices *in half* on about seventy-five of them today. They are in various styles, all of which are easily kept clean, and may be relied upon to give a fresh, pure supply of cold water during the most doggy days that August can produce:

Water Coolers, with cast-iron, porcelain-lined reservoirs, charcoal filled, nickel-plated self-closing faucets. Some oak grained, others in assorted colors and decorations:

2-gallon size, at $2.25, from $4.50.
3-gallon size, at $2.50, from $5.
4-gallon size, at $3.13, from $6.25.
5-gallon size, at $3.38, from $7.65.
6-gallon size, at $4.25, from $8.50.
7-gallon size, at $4.75, from $9.50.
8-gallon size, at $5.63, from $11.25.
10-gallon size, at $6.75, from $13.50.

Water Coolers, galvanized iron-lined; others enameled. Some oak grained, others japanned. Sizes 1 to 8 gallons, at 60c to $6; formerly $1 to $12.

Basement.

Pay 50c or $1 For a New Straw

With such low-priced straws, a man needn't care *how* the wind blows. For fifty cents is a mighty small amount to pay for a $1 to $2.50 Sennit straw hat. And $1 is equally low for a stylish Split straw.

We've simply treated all our stock of these Straw Hats this way; and it is a cinch for the man who wants to appear well thatched for the rest of the Summer.

Best choosing in sizes 6¾, 6⅞, 7.

50c and $1 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Norfolk Jacket Suits
In Youths' Sizes

These are all we have left of our stylish, well-made Norfolk Jacket Suits for young men.

There are homespuns, cheviots and flannels, in a variety of good patterns; and former prices were $10, $12, $13.50 and $15—and precious few of the $10 suits, at that. Sizes 15 to 18 years.

Today $7.50 a Suit

For Summer outing wear, these suits are the best ever.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Mercerized Waistings, 12½c Yd.

Seems almost absurd to mention it; but these fine Mercerized Waistings were made to sell at *$1 a yard!* But we have sold thousands of yards of them so far this season at 37½c a yard; and to clean up the remainder, in pink, green and canary grounds, with white and white-and-black stripes, mark them at **12½¢ yard.**

Also a remainder of plain-colored Hemstitched Striped Mercerized Waistings in white, pink, canary and red, formerly 37½c, at **12½¢ a yard.**

Then here's a lot of

Cotton Checked Taffetas at 20c a yard

A fine mercerized fabric made to sell at 37½c; and so similar in appearance to taffeta silk, that it's hard to tell them apart without feeling them. In pretty black-and-white checks, 20c a yard.

Rotunda

$2, for Girls' Fine Wash Dresses

These pretty little dresses—some of the finest in our Summer stock, were $4 to $5 at their first prices.

Today one hundred of them are

$2 Each

and little girls of 6 to 12 years are interested. The dresses are linen, lawn, chambray and gingham, in white and colors, made and trimmed in a variety of charming styles.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Prices On
Children's Stockings

These are qualities of stockings for children that mothers like on account of their good wear and moderate regular prices.

Today, to wind up broken lines of them, we price them still lower:

At 10c a pair, worth 18c—Of fine ribbed fast black cotton, with double heels and toes; seamless, elastic and durable. Plenty of all sizes from 5½ to 9, except in 8 and 8½, of which there are only a few. Stockings heretofore sold as a special value at 12½c.

At 15c a pair, were 25c and 30c—About 650 pairs of fast black Cotton or Lisle Thread Stockings, with double knees and soles, and high-spliced heels; taken from our regular stock, and reduced because of broken sizes.

Broadway.

White Lawn Aprons
25c and 50c

Two very conventional prices, you'll say. Quite so, but the unconventional, or unusual part lies in the very high quality of apron these amounts will buy. We accomplished it by ordering *over ten thousand* of these aprons from one concern.

A hundred dozen of them here today—made of standard lawn, in the very best manner, in various styles, as nurses' aprons and sewing aprons, with bibs, long strings and deep hems. Specially priced at 25c and 50c.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Greater New Yorks Lose First Game of Western Trip.

RAIN STOPS LOCAL CONTESTS

Pittsburg Beats Chicago by Perfect Fielding—Cleveland Shut Out by the Bostons.

Rain prevented the New York Nationals and Brooklyns from playing yesterday, leaving the Pittsburg and Chicago teams to fill the only other scheduled engagement. The champions for the past week or two have been making a steady advance, and yesterday by playing an errorless fielding game shut out Seelee's team. They are now within four points of Cincinnati, which is in third place. To-day all the National League teams will open in the East.

In the American League yesterday the Greater New Yorks made a lively finish against Detroit, but the odds proved too great to be overcome, and they were beaten by 8 to 6. Heavy batting was done by both teams, and a change of pitchers was resorted to by each. Manager Griffith officiated for three innings for New York, and then was relieved by Puttmann. The defeat places the local team in third place, as Chicago beat Washington by 4 to 2. Boston began its Western series with Cleveland by easily defeating Lajoie's men, the latter not being able to score a run, while Philadelphia was successful over St. Louis.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	5	5	5	7	13	15	12	62	.721
Chicago.	5	..	9	8	8	6	9	8	53	.600
Cincinnati.	5	8	..	6	9	7	9	8	52	.584
Pittsburg.	5	8	6	..	8	10	8	8	50	.530
St. Louis.	3	6	6	10	..	7	8	7	47	.514
Boston.	1	5	5	1	2	..	8	11	33	.307
Brooklyn.	2	3	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.352
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	..	22	.250
Games lost.	24	34	37	36	41	57	39	63		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 8; New York, 6.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 0.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	Chicago	New York	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	..	5	7	5	9	5	9	13	53	.616
Chicago	6	..	7	9	4	10	8	10	54	.607
New York.	6	4	..	7	7	7	7	12	50	.595
Cleveland.	7	4	4	..	7	7	9	9	47	.566
Philadelphia	5	8	5	4	..	7	7	11	47	.553
St. Louis.	6	5	3	4	4	..	5	7	34	.425
Detroit.	3	7	4	3	6	6	..	3	34	.406
Washington.	0	2	2	3	2	4	5	..	18	.217
Games lost.	33	35	34	36	38	46	50	65		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Bats Griffith and Puttmann Hard and Wins by 8 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—The Detroit team celebrated its return from the East to-day by defeating the Greater New Yorks by a score of 8 to 6. Few of the twenty-five hundred enthusiasts who witnessed the game expected such a result after the rather disastrous Eastern trip of the local players, but they used their bats with effect, fielded finely, and until the ninth inning "Wild Bill" Donovan had the visitors at his mercy. Then the New Yorks began an onslaught on Donovan which only ended after Kitson had taken his place. They had scored but one run up to their final inning, while the Detroits had collected eight. Before the New Yorks had finished the inning they had made five runs, four off Donovan on three two baseers, two singles, a base on balls, and a batsman hit by a pitched ball. With only one out and two on bases, Acting Manager Lowe decided to make a change, and he sent Kitson to the box. No hits were made off the newcomer, but on Kleinow's fly-out Williams scored, and Ganzel, who batted for Puttmann, batted into Kitson's hands, who threw the ball to first base.

The New Yorks arrived here this morning, but their long ride did not seem to affect their playing. In fact, the fielding of both teams at times was unusually brisk. Keeler, Lowe, O'Leary, Coughlin, and McIntyre were particularly prominent in this respect. The Derolts began scoring in the third inning. A bunt, safe in-field hit, and Griffith's hitting of McIntyre filled the bases. Coughlin sent out a fly ball to Dougherty and Donovan scored. Barrett got home on Crawford's hit to centre field, and Williams's wild throw over Anderson's head allowed McIntyre to tally. This was enough for Griffith and he gave way to Puttmann. No more runs were made by the home players until the sixth inning, when Drill's force hit, O'Leary's two-baser, Donovan's hit to Puttmann, and the latter's bad throw to the plate gave Drill and O'Leary their runs. Then Donovan crossed the plate on McIntyre's force-out of Barrett at second. In the eighth inning O'Leary's hit for one base, Donovan's single, a double steal, and hits by McIntyre and Coughlin brought two more runs home. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	1	2	4	0	1
Coughlin, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0
Lowe, 2b).	0	0	4	2	0
Drill, c.	0	1	2	2	0
O'Leary, ss.	2	3	2	4	1
Donovan, p.	3	0	3	0	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	13	27	12	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dong'ty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	4	0	1
Elberf'd, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
And'son, 1b.	2	2	9	1	0
Will'ms, 2b.	1	2	2	3	1
Fultz, cf.	0	0	4	2	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Kleinow, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Puttmann, p.	0	0	0	3	1
*Ganzel	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	14	24	14	2

*Batted for Puttmann in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	—6

Base hits—Off Griffith, 5 in three innings; off Puttmann, 8 in five innings; off Donovan, 14 in eight and one-third innings. Two-base hits—O'Leary, Ganzel, Anderson, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Coughlin. Stolen bases—Fultz, Anderson, O'Leary, Donovan. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 5; off Griffith, 1; off Puttmann, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Griffith, 1; by Donovan, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; New York, 12. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Griffith, 1. Double plays—Carr and Lowe; O'Leary, Lowe and Carr. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and King. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Attendance—2,500.

BOSTON, 8; CLEVELAND, 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The Clevelands could do nothing with Young to-day and were easily shut out, ten men being struck out. Only three Clevelanders reached first base in the first six innings. A throw from left field by Lush, catching Stahl at the plate, was a feature. The work of the Boston infield was very fast. Attendance, 3,568. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	4
Boston	0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 4—8	11	2

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Young and Criger.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—St. Louis opened its series with the Eastern American League teams to-day by going down in defeat before the powers of Bender, Philadelphia's Indian pitcher, 4 to 0. Attendance, 1,140. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	1
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4	5	0

Batteries—Howell and Sugden; Bender and Schreck.

CHICAGO, 4; WASHINGTON, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Chicago celebrated its home-coming to-day by defeating Washington 4 to 2. For several innings it was a pitchers' battle, with honors even, but in the eighth Chicago hit Townsend safely three times and with a neat sacrifice scored the winning runs. Attendance, 4,850. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 —4	7	1
Washington	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	4	1

Batteries—Smith and McFarland; Townsend and Clarke.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Played a Sharp Fielding Game and Beat Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—Errors gave Pittsburg two runs and brilliant fielding by the home team prevented Chicago scoring. There were no sensational features. Attendance, 3,640. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 —4	11	0
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	11	4

Batteries—Case and Smith; Briggs and O'Neil.

Eastern League.

AT TORONTO—MORNING GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 —4	7	3
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3	6	1

Batteries—Currie and Raub; Pfanmiller and Vandergrift.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	3
Jersey City	0 5 0 0 1 0 1 0 2—9	14	0

Batteries—Leary and Raub; Mueller and Vandergrift.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	5	2
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 —4	7	1

Batteries—Brackenridge and Shea; McGee and Shawl.

Montreal, 6; Providence, 5. Providence, 5; Montreal, 3, (seven innings.)
Rochester, 3; Baltimore, 2.

American Association.

Columbus, 3; Toledo, 2, (12 innings.)
Indianapolis, 14; Louisville, 5.
Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 10.
Kansas City, 4; St. Paul, 2, (13 innings.)

LONG ISLAND REGATTA ENTRIES

Twenty-one Local Crews Will Compete in Saturday's Events.

Entries for the annual regatta of the Long Island Regatta Association, to be held on Flushing Bay next Saturday afternoon, were opened at a meeting of the Regatta Committee of this association, held at the rooms of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, 711 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and were found to number twenty-one, divided as follows: Junior single sculls, quarter-mile dash, 2; junior single sculls, one mile, 3; junior double sculls, 3; junior four-oared shells, 3; junior four-oared gigs, 4; intermediate four-oared gigs, 4; junior eight-oared shells, 2. There are usually upward of forty entries for this regatta, and the falling off this year is thought to be due to the holding of the New York Bay regatta on the Harlem River on July 23, only two weeks previous to the Long Island events. Next year the regatta dates for the season will be assigned by a committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and the Long Islands then believe that a longer interval between the dates of the two regattas will occur.

The order of events with the time at which each race will be called and the entries in each, with their positions, counting from the western shore of Flushing Bay, follow:

2:30 P. M.—Junior Single Sculls—1, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., George R. Rogan; 2, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., William Gilman; 3, Pallsade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., W. H. Fitzgerald.

3 P. M.—Junior Four-Oared Shells for Eagle Cup—1, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2, Atalanta Boat Club, Bath Beach, N. Y., bow, C. B. Campbell; 2, F. A. Armstrong; 3, F. H. Fricke; stroke, K. M. Eyland; substitutes, J. A. Gresham and Sid J. Brown; 3, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, bow, George Korwin; 2, Arthur Taylor; 3, Dudley Whitney; stroke, Fred Shepheard; substitute, J. Dunn.

3:30 P. M.—Junior Double Sculls—1, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, bow, G. N. Dudley; stroke, C. W. Randolph; 2, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., bow, L. Reinhardt; stroke, F. J. Anderson; 3, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, bow, D. Wilson; stroke, John Fortune.

4 P. M.—Junior Single Sculls, Quarter-Mile Dash—1, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, William Gilman; 2, Lone Star Boat Club, New York City, Edward Keller.

4:30 P. M.—Junior Four-Oared Gigs for Rogers Cup—1, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, bow, George Korwin; 2, Arthur Taylor; 3, Dudley Whitney; stroke, Fred Shepheard; coxswain, W. H. Cowan; substitute, J. Dunn; 2, Wyenoke Boat Club, New York City, bow, W. J. Hart; 3, M. Bache; 3, S. Hartenstein; stroke, C. S. C. Rock; coxswain, R. W. Halght; substitutes, P. Keyte and H. Ruensing; 3, Nautilus Boat Club, Bath Beach, N. Y., bow, H. A. Bartsch; 2, Sid J. Brown; 3, J. A. Graham; stroke, George C. Lewis; coxswain, E. T. Armstrong; substitutes, K. M. Eyland and F. H. Fricke; substitute coxswain, J. Shellenberg; 4, Clifton Boat Club, Rosebank, N. Y., bow, L. Young; 2, W. D. Kean; 3, W. J. Bradford; stroke, A. G. Thompson; coxswain, A. Henderson; substitutes, J. M. Hannay and M. F. Quigley.

5 P. M.—Junior Eight-Oared Shells—1, Staten Island Boat Club, West New Brighton, N. Y., bow, E. Williamson; 2, W. D. Kilduff; 3, G. Hecker; 4, W. L. Allum; 5, G. N. Bell; 6, B. A. Jenkin; 7, A. Luce; stroke, P. Skelton; coxswain, Jay Wilson; substitutes, E. Valentine, F. Knight, and L. Eggleston; 2, Staten Island Boat Club, West New Brighton, N. Y., second crew.

5:30 P. M.—Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs—1, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, bow, W. G. Massey; 2, F. Fust; 3, F. J. Koch; stroke, E. S. Smith; coxswain, J. J. Mulcahy; substitutes, W. H. Miller, H. Herm, B. Buchannan, and J. McCormack; 2, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, bow, George Korwin; 2, Fred Shepheard; 3, Joseph McLaughlin; stroke, John Hoben; coxswain, W. H. Cowan; substitutes, J. Dunn and R. J. Allen; 3, Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City, bow, George Covert; 2, Frank Hagan; 3, Nelson Roberge; stroke, John Herbert; coxswain, H. H. Bowtell; substitutes, A. H. Ford and J. J. McKevitt; 4, Varuna Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., bow, W. E. Valentine; 2, J. Hopewood; 3, H. Doerschuck; stroke, S. H. Washburn; coxswain, William McGovern; substitutes, William Struse, J. R. Falk, and J. P. Checketts.

Seawanhaka Cup Challenger Chosen.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The yacht White Bear, belonging to the White Bear Club of St. Paul, known as the Sigma in the trial races, has been selected as the challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup. The Noorna will defend the cup.

Yacht Utowana at Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1.—The American steamer Utowana (owned by Allison V. Armour of the New York Yacht Club) has arrived here.

Francis Wilson Wins Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM, Aug. 1.—Francis Wilson has just been declared the winner of the silver cup in the golf tournament of the Pelham Country Club. The contest was a four-ball match of thirty-six holes. The popular star of the comic opera stage is an enthusiastic golfer, and he beat the handicap four holes.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Samuel Appleton, Boston; J. H. Bennett, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Oreo B. Taft, Chicago; Charles F. Meilish, Detroit.

MANHATTAN—D. H. James, Paris; J. Nevin, Hawaii.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. C. Whitney, Ottawa; E. B. Aldrich, Providence; William H. Taft, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—C. H. Bauer, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Senator James P. Taliaferro, Florida.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany.

MARLBOROUGH—Gen. C. H. Agremonte, Mexico; J. H. Busch, United States Navy.

YORK—Gen. George Uhler.

ST. DENIS—Col. J. Regan, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bokrow, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Warren, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hordesty, notions, laces, books, and white goods; M. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. L. Branders, furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Bartel, Adam & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, linens, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, dry goods; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Burgunder Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.

Cohn, S., Fresno, Cal.; cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; R. H. Pendleton, cloaks, suits, waiste, ladies' and infants' wear, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Caufman Brothers & Dinkelspiel, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Caufman, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Company, Denver, Col.; Miss Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear, 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Rasmussen, cloaks and suits, 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. O'Connor, pictures; Mr. Toomey, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. Avril, notions and jewelry, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Gerard.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, notions and furnishing goods, 95 Franklin Street, Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Eckstein, G., & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. P. Eckstein, furnishing goods, 4 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Effroymeon, dry goods; A. D. Wilhelm, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eidsr & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, laces, cloaks, and notions; 57 Whits Street; Hotel Navarre.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; P. Hermes, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Folk, H., Boise City, Idaho; cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Swain, dry goods; E. Smith, ladies' neckwear, 10c Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Devin, overshirts; W. R. Hibbard, underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Friedman, S., Houlton, Me.; clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Greenstein, M. F., & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; M. F. Greenstein, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Spalding.

Goldstein, L., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; R. Goldstein, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Clevsland; J. Feiss, clothing; P. Joseph, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. G. Bierman, notions; E. Bonnett, books; A. J. Willoz, shoes; 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, dry goods; W. Keeler, furnishing goods; F. Keeler, ladies' wear; C. R. Van Ksuren, dry goods; Hotel York.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Kidner, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Heyman, R. A., Wheeling, West Va., clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. W. Walsh; cloaks and suits; Miss L. Koch, corsets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hickey & Friedman Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. Hickey, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Whelan, dresses; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, jewelry; 380 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Halle Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. P. Halle, dry goods; B. H. Slnk, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hotel York.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits; E. H. Mason, millinery; P. Johnson, notions; M. E. Jordan, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel York.

Strauss Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strauss, millinery and ribbons; Hotel York.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry; P. J. Bauer, cigars; F. Jedlicka, fancy goods; Hotel Spalding.

Jacobaur, J. F., Joliet, Ill.; dry gods; Hotel Spalding.

Joel, A., & Co., Athens, Ga.; A. Joel, dry goods; Hotsl Gerard.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. J. Jones, notions; C. R. Shipman, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.

Kenn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Ferquhar, toys; 467 Broadwey; Hotel Earlington.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; Mrs. H. Shute, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kraus Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; D. Kraus, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; H. Boss, dress goods; J. Lenck, cloaks and suits; G. Bodinski, dry goods; 408 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Levy & Gemsenheim, New Orleans, La.; M. Levy, furnishing goods; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Loveman, 415 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Long, Jooss, Sons, Wilkeabarre, Penn.; Miss S. Jones, notions and leather goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Livingstone, M., & Son, South Bend, Ind.; M. Livingstone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Shinks, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss McDonald, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Morton, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; C. P. Turner, silks and dress goods; 4 Washington Place; Westminster Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Moorehouse, house furnishing goods, 4 Washington Place.

May Company, Denver, Col.; D. I. Goldstein, furnishing goods, 4 Washington Place.

Michaels Brothers Company, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloake, 86 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Maxwell-McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, laces, hosiery, and white goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

McKnew, William H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Marks Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Marks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Lexington, Ky.; T. D. Mitchell, notions; F. D. Baker, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Manufacturers Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, clothing; L. Hutzler, clothing; Hotel Albert.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. May, dry goods, 4 Washington Place; Hotel Netherland.

May Shoe & Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; T. May, dry goods, 4 Washington Place; Hotel Netherland.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces; 530 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Oppenheimer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Oppenheimer, pants; Herald Square Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Plout & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plout, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. B. Cavanaugh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; S. M. Rosenstock, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Vogel, fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.

Rosenbloom, I., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. V. S. Hara, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloss Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Bloch, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, notions; Hoffman House.

Rice, L. Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicke, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and millinery; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. L. Lee, laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Seville.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. A. Davis, house furnishing goods; 346 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Warren, upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Samuel, D., Lace House, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Cohen, ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Rubenstein, boys' clothing; M. H. Gradwohl, general buyer; A. J. Kaufman, cloaks; 43 Leonard Street.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Lanniman, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; L. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

Schureman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Drake, notions and leather goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. J. Adamson, infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Sacks & Brown, Pittston, Penn.; M. F. Sacks, clothing; Hoffman House.

Strause Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; I. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Schiff & Blum, Baltimore, Md.; H. D. Latcher, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Thomas, J. W., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and waists; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Forbes, notions; G. F. Sheppard, underwear; D. R. Myers, notions and leather goods; F. A. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists, 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Valley Dry Goods Company, Vicksburg, Miss.; E. Leyens, carpets and furnishing goods, 691 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Valerius, William, St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerard.

Whitehouse Company, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. L. Oppenheimer, cloaks, suits, and waists, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Well Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Woodbull, Goodals & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotsl Wolcott.

White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss M. Ball, corsets and muslin undsrwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Wildberg, A. & H., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Wildberg, hats; Hoffman House.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. Rosenwald, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss Mstz, handkerchiefs; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Zacharias, S., Gainesville, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Buyers Registered at Rooms of Merchants' Association.

Horwitz, K. N., & Co., Iola, Kan.; B. Horwitz, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.

Horwitz, K. N., Salina, Kan.; Leo Frolich, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.

Alexander & Conn, Chicago, Ill.; Gray Alexander, woolens; Hoffman House.

Ballin, G. O., Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Zweig, men's furnishings; Hollander's, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Hoffman Jewelry Company, Columbus, Ohio; R. N. Whitford, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohn, Ben, Houston, Texas; gensral merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Wolf-McGrath Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; George Wolf, dry goods, &c.; 60 Lispenard Street.

Mandl, Bernhard, Chicago, Ill.; sporting goods; Hotel Netherland.

Miller, Wolzenhoff & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Miller, clothing; M. B. Friedman, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Ziff & Sugarman, Chicago, Ill.; H. Ziff, furriers; Hotsl Albert.

Mayer & Schmidt, Nacogdoches, Texas; S. Hirsch, dry goods; John Schmidt, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Kelman & John, Limited, Detroit, Mich.; Fred J. Relf, furniture and curtains; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dogdowitz, D., Chicago, Ill.; clothing; Hotsl Albert.

Dogdowitz, J., Chicago, Ill.; sporting goods; Hotel Albert.

White Company, The Z. & L., Columbus, Ohio; M. Hall, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Brownlng, King & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward B. Wintersmith, furnishings and clothing; Grand Hotel.

Goldman, Beckman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. J. Ronsheim, clothing; Adolph Louis, clothing; Hotel Somerset.

King, I. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sidney H. Bing, clothing; Lawrence L. Bing, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hays & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Hays, dry goods; Hotel York.

Hays & Greeley, Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Greeley, ready-to-wear hats; Hotel York.

Greenstein, M. F., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Max I. Greenstein, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, H. R., Parsons, Kan.; W. H. Stevens, department store, Herald Square Hotel.

Gwendola Inch, department store; Broadway Central Hotsl.

Wallenstein, Meyer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. F. Fraser, jewelry; 252 Sixth Street, Mount Vernon.

Hawlee, Schwartz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; Sol M. Skall, furnishings, dry goods, and notions; 14 and 16 White Street.

Walter, E. D., Wineborough, La.; merchant; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. S. Malvern, department store; Empire Hotel; Philip Grinstead, department store; Imperial Hotel.

Loeb, M. E., Cleveland, Ohio; hatter; Imperial Hotel.

Atkinson, E. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks, suits, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Elder & Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; J. Russell Johnson, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

The Columbus, Underwear Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio; Frank A. Mehling, dry goods; R. Goldstein, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Elder

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau. 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

A REPUBLICAN TARIFF ARGUMENT.

Our neighbor The Tribune warns the "Democratic orators and pamphleteers" who are clamoring for a revision of the tariff laws that they "can find no comfort in the summary of our foreign trades for 1903-1904, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor." The tariff reform orators and pamphleteers, says The Tribune, continually complain that the Dingley law is an obstacle to expansion of our foreign trade. In the opinion of The Tribune the Dingley law is the very thing that has built up our foreign trade, and it attempts to justify its belief in this manner:

Yet under the Dingley Tariff law, the most avowed and radical protection measure we have ever had, our export trade has advanced by leaps and bounds till the United States stands to-day at the head of the great exporting nations. For five or six years past we have been struggling with Great Britain—a free trade country—for primacy as an exporter. We first overtook and passed the United Kingdom in 1898. In 1900 and 1902 our exports also exceeded our great rival's. But in 1899, 1901, and 1903 they fell a little below hers. This year the United States again seizes the lead, our exports for the twelve months ended June 30 reaching a total value of $1,460,829,539. This total has been exceeded but once in our history—in 1900-1901, when the figures rose to $1,487,764,991. But the aggregate of imports and exports for 1903-1904—$2,451,574,623—breaks all American records in foreign commerce.

This is an example of the fine old protectionist practice of pointing to every good thing in sight, from the glorious full-orbed moon to a bountiful ice crop, as proof of the causal relation between a high tariff and our prosperity and happiness. The figures which The Tribune cites from Government reports are, of course, imposing. We should feel pretty cheap, should we not, if with our 3,000,000 square miles of territory and our 80,000,000 souls we could not furnish big figures for the Government statistic books? But in truth what is the relation between the figures The Tribune parades and the "most avowed and radical protection measure we have ever had"?

Our total domestic exports for the year ending June 30 were put by the Department of Commerce and Labor in the advance sheets of the June report at $1,435,171,251. Of this total $853,685,367 represents agricultural products, $46,000,000 represents products of the mines, $68,000,000 products of the forests, $8,000,000 products of the fisheries, and $5,000,000 is credited to "miscellaneous." We exported manufactured products to the value of only $452,445,629. Of our total exports the products of agriculture, of mines, forests, fisheries, and "miscellaneous"—the yield, that is, of industries which are only remotely, indirectly, and in a slight degree affected by the tariff—made up 68.48 per cent. of our total exports in merchandise, while our manufacturing interests, to which substantially the whole benefits of the protective tariff are confined, contributed only 31.52 per cent. These proportions have for years stood substantially unchanged. It is our farms and fields, our mines and forests, and our territorial waters that produce two-thirds of the commodities that go to make up the big total of which our protectionist neighbor is so proud. With them the tariff has nothing or very little to do.

The figures of our foreign commerce, instead of furnishing an occasion for raising loud, unthinking hurrahs, really give us cause for serious uneasiness. The condition of the country to-day is this: More than 60 per cent. of our exports on the average is made up of agricultural products. We export 65 per cent. of our cotton, 30 per cent. of our wheat. It is an unsound policy, a policy which involves not the maximum but the minimum of economic gain and increase in the National wealth. It exposes our foreign commerce, moreover, to wide and disturbing fluctuations due to the recurrence at short intervals of bad crop years. The Nation would gain immensely in the economic sense by a policy which would tend to increase the home consumption of its agricultural products. It is better that wage-earners engaged in our industries should consume our wheat and corn, in order that instead of exporting foodstuffs and raw cotton we should send into foreign markets a vastly greater annual volume of manufactured products. For the calendar year 1903 our exports of manufactures amounted to $421,353,915, a little less than 29 per cent. of our total exports. For the same year Great Britain's exports of manufactures amounted to $1,143,099,221, and Germany shipped to foreign markets her manufactures to the value of $825,000,000. We ought to stand first in the list of exporting manufacturing countries, not third. The "American invasion" is manifestly a myth so long as we are content to attain to only half of Germany's annual manufactured exports, and to only a little over a third that of Great Britain. We export our agricultural products because we produce a great surplus above the home demand. We could even at the present capacity of our plants produce a vast surplus of manufactured products above the home demand if our tariff policy did not at every point hinder our entrance into foreign markets. Dingleyism condemns our manufacturers to await the slow growth of population. Shut out of the world's markets, or only grudgingly admitted here and there, they can find consumers for an increased product only as our population is augmented. Were the tariff wall leveled down to a reasonable height they could add to their productive capacity and increase their output as rapidly as they were enterprising enough to find customers abroad. The plight of the United States Steel Corporation is a blazing example of the actual working of Dingleyism. In one year Mr. CARNEGIE's steel plant made $41,000,000 of profits. Two years ago the United States Steel Corporation was unable to supply the home demand, increased to an unprecedented degree by exceptional activity in the building trades and railroad construction. This year the billion-dollar corporation is struggling along, barely able to earn the dividend upon one class of its capital stock. Its net earnings have been cut in two.

A tariff policy which would permit and encourage our manufacturers to look beyond the seas for customers, a policy which would enable us rapidly to increase our manufactured exports to something like the figures shown by Great Britain and Germany, would immensely promote the prosperity of the Nation. A sure sign of that prosperity would be the increase in the ratio of manufactured exports and a falling off in the ratio of agricultural exports. The supporters of President ROOSEVELT boast of the stimulating effect of the tariff upon our industries. The truth stares us in the face that the Dingley tariff instead of a stimulus is a check, a hindrance, a source of positive danger. It constantly tends to produce an economic stagnation, an arrest of growth. Our exports of manufactures for the past four calendar years do not show an increase, they show a falling off. The figures are a danger signal. If the people read their meaning aright they will somewhat rudely disturb President ROOSEVELT's plans for retaining in Republican hands the monopoly of power to revise the tariff schedules—when needed.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN ENGLAND.

Mr. LODGE's compilation of Mr. ROOSEVELT's addresses, messages, and letters, accompanied by Mr. RIIS's "painfully self-conscious work" on "The Man and the Citizen," receives extended notice in the latest number of The Spectator of London. The tone of the article is extremely friendly and admiring. It is one of the sources of the attractiveness of The Spectator that it has a talent for discovery, a talent which demands indulgence sometimes in circumstances where real discovery is impracticable and then the outcome is not so impressive as the writer wishes it to be. There is a trace of this tendency in its treatment of the President. For instance, we suspect that very few of Mr. ROOSEVELT's fellow-citizens, and especially those who are fairly familiar with his very creditable career, would recognize the portrait embodied in these lines:

At this moment President ROOSEVELT is probably the most interesting political figure in the world. He is one of the protagonists in what is certainly the foremost of constitutional combats; but he is also the inaugurator of a new era in American public life, a revolutionary who has dared to face the apathy of the cultivated classes and the ingrained corruption of party politics, and by the sheer force of a masterful personality has compelled the majority of his countrymen, many, no doubt, against their will, to think with him. Whether he succeeds or fails, things can never be quite the same again. America's eyes have been opened to the chances in her destiny, old catchwords have been discredited, old abuses exposed. A thrill of electric energy has gone through classes who at one time saw in the political life only a sordid career without honor or ideals. Like MIRABEAU, he has been a "swallower of formulas," and he has forced his people to discard the veil or cant and rhetoric, and look facts simply in the face.

This reminds us of a colloquy between artist and sitter reported in Punch in its palmy days, in which the former asks: "Does it look like you?" and the latter replies in dismay, "I—I suppose so, but do I look like that?" Mr. ROOSEVELT is a splendid fellow and deserves as well as enjoys the admiration of a large number of his countrymen, but they do not look on him as a "revolutionary," they do not associate him with MIRABEAU, they do not feel themselves involuntarily agreeing with him in matters of great importance. Indeed, one of the roots of his popularity is the fact that the people find him agreeing very heartily and emphatically and in a most demonstrative fashion with their own everyday notions and sentiments. Probably he would be among the first to recognize this secret of his pleasant relations with the American people, and would frankly and quite properly be gratified by it and a little proud of it.

It is a curious fact in the career of a man of his peculiar experience who has taken so prominent a part in some very important affairs, that this year he is called on for the first time to face the searching criticism aroused from the whole country in a National campaign and to take the verdict of all his fellow-citizens. With the exception of his election as Governor of New York, which was accomplished by a narrow majority and cannot have been said to turn on his personal record in politics, he has been subjected to no such test as he now confronts. We do not think that he need fear the test. Whatever the outcome, it will not be discreditable to him. But we hardly think that he will emerge from the trial so dominating, so imposing a figure as our friends of The Spectator find him at the outset.

VENEZUELA AGAIN.

Although the report of the intention of Germany to send an ultimatum to Venezuela, breaking off diplomatic relations unless certain payments were made in accordance with the decision of The Hague Tribunal, is denied, the situation still remains disagreeable.

What Germany has not done this time it is open for her to do whenever she makes up her mind that her interests will be served or her feelings gratified. Action of the sort that she was reported to contemplate would not be any more regardless of the attitude of the United States than that she took originally in co-operation with Great Britain. That particular mess was finally disposed of by its reference to The Hague Tribunal, but the settlement there obtained was not calculated to discourage the repetition of the adventure. The Powers that behaved the most arbitrarily, that were most ready to resort to force in matters by no means of the highest importance, got the best of it in the decision. Nor can we feel any great confidence that the Government of Venezuela will not give reasonable ground for complaint by foreign nations. It is a general situation that requires the exercise of much tact, judgment, patience, and, when necessary, a good deal of firmness. Happily, these qualities have not been wanting under the administration of the President and Mr. HAY.

JOSEPH THE DREAMER.

There is a trick of self-deceit for which the logicians have a long name, which consists in building big conclusions on fair-seeming but inadequate premises. For example, it is well known that prophets have generally had a streak of queerness in them and have been looked on by their neighbors as more or less crazy. This fact has induced many well-meaning persons to accept a strain of obvious insanity as good proof of prophetic power. In the same way, Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, so far as we can make out his meaning from the verses published yesterday, thinks that because JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has dreamed a dream and told it to his brethren, and got himself "jolly well" disliked by most of them, therefore he must be as favored of the LORD as was JOSEPH of the Scriptures, which does not in the least follow.

It is true that in the last line of his "poem" Mr. KIPLING puts his view in the interrogative form, as if he had some doubts as to the completeness of the analogy between the two dreamers, but that, we imagine, is but a rhetorical device, for the poet is known to entertain a real and strong liking for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and a good deal of confidence in his political wisdom. Possibly the audacity of the man, the element of novelty in his schemes, the grandiose scope of his predictions, appeal to the fancy of the rhymer. They well may. CHAMBERLAIN is a new thing in British politics. There never has been quite his like. He has the gift of popular appeal in much the same vein and in nearly as great degree as KIPLING himself. Probably he has the same sentiment of national grandeur, the essential imperial instinct. But neither of them, so far as can now be detected, is a leader. The politician at any rate has yet to prove his title, and up to the present the evidence as to its acceptance is uniformly adverse.

STRIKE FINANCE.

An interesting illustration of how labor leaders figure in arranging to "finance" a strike is furnished in the reports from Fall River. The closing of 81 mills in that district in consequence of the strike throws into idleness 26,000 operatives. The union of course expects to take care of these people by distributing strike benefits, and this is how it is to be done:

It is estimated by the strike leaders that it will cost $20,000 a week to continue the strike, but they are convinced that this amount will be forthcoming. Aside from the funds which have been pledged by unions not only in this city but throughout the State, many private contributions have been received and promised.

If all of the $20,000 per week in this estimate was distributed in strike benefits among the 26,000 persons rendered idle by it they would receive a little more than 76 cents a week each. This cannot be considered an excessive allowance for even a small family. But in a strike the largest items of expense are in connection with the maintenance of headquarters, the payment of salaries, traveling expenses, telegrams, postage, and the like, which eat up the resources of a union very rapidly. These expenses must be provided for before strike benefits are distributed.

It does not appear, however, that the strike leaders have in hand a sum from which an appropriation of $20,000 per week may be made. They are "convinced that this amount will be forthcoming." As a matter of fact they probably know very well that it will not be. As to outside aid, strike expectations are never realized. Union pledges, if made, are not always fulfilled promptly, if at all. Promises of moral support and substantial assistance, such as Mr. GOMPERS is in the habit of making on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, are usually so worded as not to mean money, although they are frequently mistaken for negotiable promises of payment which can be discounted at the bank. They rarely materialize in dollars and cents. The cutters and tailors found this out after their Cooper Union meeting. Very likely some of the promises which the spinners and weavers are counting on with so much confidence are of this character. As to the private contributions received the amount is discreetly withheld; those promised may run into millions, but the collections are not likely to be large enough to make it necessary to provide a new strong box for the union headquarters.

No doubt a possible $20,000 a week seems a great deal of money to these unhappy mill operatives, and the visions of what may be done with it are doubtless roseate; but a little simple subtraction and short division would dispel many illusions, and it is greatly to be regretted that the unions do not have statisticians capable of these easy arithmetical analyses of suppositious totals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Careful reading of Mr. H. RIDER HAGGARD's elaborate presentation of facts concerning a dream and the death of a black dog leaves one in complete uncertainty as to whether this once rather famous gentleman really believes that he has made a potentially valuable contribution to the mystical side of psychology or whether he is trying to play a highly ingenious joke on the curiously solemn people who think they are engaged in scientific investigation when they hunt for—and always find—proof that ghosts exist. Those of us who are not too old or too stately to admit a debt of admiring gratitude to the creator of "She" will cling as hard and as long as we can to the theory that Mr. HAGGARD appreciates fully the wild disproportion between his premises and his conclusions, and that he is merely trying to have fun with the Society for Psychical Research. If that theory is true, his jest is an extremely good one, since it illustrates with almost supernatural perfection all the big and little errors of observation and logic made by the members of that society, and, from that point of view, it is a masterpiece deserving of attentive study. Mr. HAGGARD, however, has no fame as a humorist, and there is difficulty in the way of assuming that he has suddenly developed something like genius in that direction. The suspicion will arise, therefore, that he had convinced himself that there was an element of the marvelous in his experience before he tried to convince others of it by piling up formal testimony to a mass of wholly irrelevant circumstances which nobody would have thought of doubting if told simply on his own authority. Taking this graver view of the case, what is there in it? We can ourselves see nothing more than this—that Mr. HAGGARD dreamed about a dog not long after that dog was killed by a railway train. And from that he deduces, with a firm but unconvincing air of holding the question still open, that the dead dog was able to communicate its sad fate to a sleeping man! The dream, remember, was not in any way a revelation in regard to the manner or time of the dog's death. Its details were wholly different from the facts as afterward discovered, and, if the dog had not been found dead, Mr. HAGGARD would never have thought of seeing anything at all mysterious, or telepathic, or spiritual, in his very ordinary and commonplace vision. So irritating is his illogic that we are sorely tempted to see in his yarn an attempt, à la HALL CAINE and several others, to advertise a forthcoming book in which a "thought transfer" dog plays a leading rôle.

—It is denied as well as asserted that the officials of the New Haven Road have been alarmed by the number and vehemence of the protests excited by the recent reduction in the train service, and that, to quiet the clamor of the commuters, they have determined to restore at least a few of the abandoned trains. Whether the denials or the assertions are finally to turn out true probably depends on whether or not the clamor is well kept up. If it dies away in a day or two, of course nothing will be done until Fall arrives with its heavy travel; if it continues good and loud, with much consequent worriment to President MELLEN and his directorial associates, the road's always inadequate service is likely soon to be about what it was when this amazing piece of false economy was devised. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that the Summer travel is lighter this year than in other recent years. So far as the daily travel to and from New York's suburbs is concerned, there is every reason for believing that it is a thing of steady and fairly rapid growth, year after year, and the inhabitants of those suburbs are exactly the ones who have been most inconvenienced and injured by last week's changes in the time table. People who ride at what may be called the regular commuting hours have not been much troubled, but at both ends of the day the service has been materially curtailed, with the result that hundreds who must get to business very early in the morning are in really desperate difficulties, and thousands who would like to spend two or three of the evening hours in the city are forced either to give up their plan entirely or else to extend it to midnight, which means getting to bed between 1 and 2 o'clock. The sense of compulsion is perhaps worse than the actual hardship, but nobody likes to be coerced, especially when it is for no better reason than that one of the most prosperous corporations in this country has had a sudden spasm of economy. Permeating and embittering all the indignation of the commuters is their conviction that the trains would not have been taken off if the New Haven Road did not believe that the Port Chester Railway scheme, with its menace of dangerous competition for the suburban traffic, has been killed by a rival scheme from which little or nothing is to be feared. That may not be an accurate judgment of the situation, but it is the one made by thousands of the road's patrons, and they foam with rage every time they think of it.

—At the recent convention of doctors in Atlantic City there was considerable discussion of the question whether or not surgeons are overprompt in counseling resort to the knife. Some of the speakers almost went the length of denying the possibility of any danger of harm in this direction, but their view was strongly antagonized by others, and American Medicine quotes with approval the statement of one eminent authority, who said: "We have been living in an age of operations, and we have lost sight, in a large measure, of the importance of less violent methods. I find that many of my cases that appear at first to indicate the need of surgical treatment yield to medicinal treatment, so that an operation may be finally obviated." Dr. POWERS, the Chairman of the Section on Surgery, recalled the suggestion that "in our choice of operation or no operation we should ask the question, whether we would be willing to undergo the operation ourselves," and he added: "In the early career the surgeon is inclined to look at the ready results of operation, while in later years, he is more careful in his selection of cases, and in a third period of his career is likely to limit himself to certain special conditions in which he has gained special skill. The responsibility of surgery is not equaled by any other calling, and men of the highest character are needed." That last sentence, according to American Medicine, hits upon the heart of the matter, and it says—what few laymen would have ventured to say—that "in the willingness of the public to pay larger fees for operations than for greater and more difficult service of the family physician, the modern surgeon is liable to be deceived, or to deceive himself, as to the necessity of operation, and only a scrupulous conscience can prevent the growth of the evil." Can it be true that the size of the surgeon's fee sometimes tempts to operation when medication would do as well or better? The intimation is as surprising, coming from this source, as it would be abhorrent coming from any source.

—When we read that the Canadians are making their alien labor laws an excuss for deporting American engineers, we very readily accept the theory that the real reason for the deportations is that the Americans get all the good positions because of their professional superiority to the local engineering talent, and we have no difficulty in seeing that the Canadians are economically wrong in depriving themselves of the best service they can get, as well as meanly small-minded in banishing rivals with whom, if British boasts are true, they ought tot be able to compete on equal terms. Yet the Canadian labor laws are much like our own, and of course it is impossible that we are economically wrong, or meanly small-minded. What we do is one thing, because we do it, and what they do is another, because they do it. Nothing could be clearer than that, either to ourselves or to our dear neighbors.

PARADOXES IN COST.

Telephone Not the Only One—There's Coal, for Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not wish to express an expert opinion on the paradox of operating telephone service—say for 10,000 subscribers at double the cost of operating the same service for 5,000 subscribers. I am not an expert, and if I were, I would hesitate before expressing any opinion contrary to that of prospective employers, (I mean the telephone companies.)

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is convinced of the truth of the telephone "paradox," and I grant that he is an expert, but as a layman I am not convinced, knowing that the opinions of the best and sincerest experts are often at variance on the same question. The public is not likely to accept this paradox until it has had free access to the books, statements, and reports of the telephone companies, such reports as are drawn for the Directors themselves. I know that in France, for instance, the cost to the public of telephone messages has been slightly reduced within two years, and that this reduction corresponds with a large increase in the use of the telephone.

Many such "paradoxes" are easily explained by interested parties. There is also a paradox in the argument of certain manufacturing firms still clamoring for protection, notwithstanding the fact that the gain due to improved machinery more than makes up for the difference in wages in the United States and in Europe, and would still allow these firms to compete successfully with European firms if the tariff should be dropped.

The cost of extracting coal in the mines within two years has increased by about 10 cents a ton. To the public the cost of coal has increased by more than 100 cents a ton. This is another paradox—or rather another mystery—and THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be eulogized for seeking to enlighten the people, for they have a right to know.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904. A CITIZEN.

"Grafting" in Ludlow Street Jail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to observe that through the publicity given by the press to the nefarious system of criminal extortion and "grafting" prevalent among the keepers in Ludlow Street Jail the Sheriff has begun what all decent citizens demand, viz., a thorough, healthful cleansing of that branch of the public service. It is up to the Sheriff to demonstrate to the public whether the law or a political "pull" will prevail, for it is of vital interest to the people that the perpetrators of these cowardly and dishonest practices by the jailkeepers in hounding and "bleeding" their unwilling victims must be dealt with vigorously. In an age of organization, when even thieves are organized, it is impossible that the element of fraud and depredation in Ludlow Street Jail can be traced to one single individual. In examining such a cowardly scheme of petty grafting the Sheriff, it is to be hoped, will give to all not only the even scales of justice, but will smite with her avenging sword those who are charged and guilty of an evil practice that is to-day one of the greatest curses of American life.

CHARLES E. LAMBERTON.

New York, July 27, 1904.

Scientists' Experimental Methods.

From The London Telegraph.

When the memorial to Sir George Stokes was unveiled the other day, Lord Rayleigh held up as an example still to be followed the simplicity of Stokes's experimental methods and the limitation of his apparatus to the bare essentials for the demonstrations he had in view. Prof. George Darwin has well said that people are nowadays too apt to think that science can only be carried forward with elaborate appliances, and yet many of the finest experiments have been made with cardboard, cork, and sealing wax. Modern science has rendered necessary for many investigations highly expensive instruments, and great laboratories are required for college purposes, but, observes Prof. Darwin, "the number of great investigators has been but little increased by laboratories, and those who are interested in science and have not access to laboratories should not give up their study in despair." There are gentlemen living to-day who have spent almost as many thousands as Newton and Stokes spent pounds over their apparatus, and yet up to the present have not far eclipsed the two Lucasian professors.

New Turkish Stamp Law.

From The London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Foreign merchants and others interested have been instructed by their respective missions that the new stamp law has not been accepted by the Governments enjoying capitulatory rights and cannot therefore be legally enforced against their subjects. They are advised to disregard it except where to do so would involve them in difficulties, and in such cases to pay the tax under protest, demanding a receipt, which can be used in support of an eventual claim for repayment.

The various embassies and legations are, of course, acting together in this question, but they do not all regard the law from the same point of view. The British Embassy and some other missions are willing to withdraw their opposition as soon as the Porte abandons two offensive clauses providing for the inspection by Turkish officials of the books of foreign business houses and for the taxation of papers emanating from foreign Consulates. Some other embassies desire to insist on a whole series of alterations in the law, and in many quarters there is a disposition to withhold consent until the Porte agrees to settle at least the most pressing of the questions on which the powers have hitherto been unable to obtain a satisfactory solution. There are twelve or thirteen of these questions, some of which are of considerable importance, such, for example, as those relating to the jurisdiction of the Consular courts, while others, such as that of the imposition of the illegal Hedjaz stamp duty, are akin in their nature to the law under consideration.

Electrical Ore-Finder Tested.

From The London Telegraph, July 19.

A practical test was made on Saturday with the electrical ore-finder, and the result gave satisfaction. The principle of the process is simple. Electrical impulses are sent into the ground to be examined, resembling the taps or ticks of an ordinary message. These sounds pass from one electrode to another, and at any point in the area affected can be detected by a telephone receiver placed in communication with the ground, with this peculiarity, that if the sounds are not audible there is reason to suspect a metallic lode which has taken them up. The trial was made at Coniston, in Northwest Lancashire, the problem being to find a lost lode of copper, which had been "faulted"—that is to say, dislocated—by a displacement of the rock strata. The ore-finder succeeded in locating the lode and it was found later by blasting down under the spot indicated. The inventors of the apparatus were complimented on the success of the experiment. Further tests are to be made in this country and in Australia for missing lodes of gold.

GEN. KUROKI A POLE.

Not Surprising That He Serves Cause of Liberty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interrogation point after "Gen. Kuroki, a Pole," the heading in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES over the dispatch from Berlin that Gen. Kuroki's nephew, Josake Oshima, has written to The Berlin Tageblatt ths statement that his uncle, the famous Japansse General, is not half French, as The Paris Patris declared, but the son of a Polish refugee, Kurowski, must have been a printsr's error, for surely THE TIMES did not mean to cast doubt on the truth of so authoritative a statsment. If anybody knows Gen. Kuroki's nationality certainly his nephew does.

If it seems strange that the Japansse General should be a Pole, it must be remembered that "truth is stranger than fiction"; it must also be remembered that after the Republic of Poland was dismembered by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and especially after the Polish revolution of 1831, great numbers of Poles were obliged to leave their native land, and there is probably not a country in ths world where men of Polish descent cannot be found.

O ye exiles, who so long wander over the world,
When will ye find a resting place for your weary steps?
The wild dove has its nest, and the worm a clod of earth,
Each man a country, but the Pole a grave.
—JULIAN URSYN NIEMCEWICZ.

And in whatever land hs finds himself the Pole serves the cause of Liberty and Progress. In some countries the Poles become rectors of universities, as Ignatius Domeyko in Santiago, Chile; in some they become prominent in the literature of the land, as Joseph Conrad, (Korzeniowski); in some they hold Government posts, as Czaykowski, Governor of Lebanon, in Turkey. Elsewhere they shed their blood in struggles to throw off the yoke of the oppressor.

The despotic monarchies, Russia, Prussia, and Austria thought that by dismembering liberal Poland and incorporating her into their States they would kill liberty and progress. But they did not kill liberty and progress because they did not kill Poland. Poland is not yet dead—Jeszcze Polska nie zginela! Poland exists as it existed. In place of ths Poland with an official apparatus, revolutionary Poland immediately arose as the continuation of the political life of the Polish Nation. The Kosciusko revolution of 1794; the Polish legions fighting for Napoleon, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the revolutions of 1831 and 1863, ths work of the Poles abroad—all this testifies to Poland's continued existence as a nation, despite all the efforts of Austria under Metternich; of constitutional (!) Prussia, and of despotic Russia. And as throughout her whole official life, so also to-day, "Poland, defending herself, defends at the same time the causes of liberty and progress; and to-day her foes are at the same time the foes of all humanity; while her allies are the defenders of every good cause," as Prof. Thomas Siemiradzki of Chicago says in his "Post-Partition History of Poland," "Thus will it be until freedom and equality, light and good, prevail in the world."

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, July 31, 1904.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

Interest of State Paramount to Rights of Individuals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES there is reported a small incident which, it seems to me, gives food for thought. One of our City Fathers is credited with giving the following reason for exercising due care in ths granting of pawnbrokers' licenses: "Can't be too careful in these little matters. Never know when your overcoat or watch will have to go."

We will grant that this was a jest of the Alderman's or a reporter's pleasantry; but does not a jest or a pleasantry often show the temper of people?

I notice all around me that a law is not considered wise or just because it is for the best interest of the State or for the people at large, but rather, it is good if it happens to suit ons's personal convenience, and bad if it does not do so. I know the ego in each one of us is very great, but surely ons's citizenship consists in something more than in going one's own way without ist or hindrance, or in "getting one's rights"—whatever that msans.

It is easy to sneer at German "paternalism" or "Socialism," and to say how supsrior we in this country are. But I think ons cannot deny—howevsr one may disapprove of some of her laws—that Germany's honest aim and purpose is to make laws which shall be for the highest benefit of the State and for the real good of the people.

But surely one need not believe in paternalism or Socialism to dare say that the highest interest of the State and the permanent good of the many are paramount to ths selfish and passing interest of ths few! Else whither are ws drifting?

M. A.

New York, July 31, 1904.

Punishment for Noise Advocates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noise advocates who proclaim such opinions as those in your editorial must have been reading sqns of ths maudlin stuff about dogs, and other sleep destroyers, for example, "Dannie," or "Bob, Son of Battle." May it fall to their lot some night—or many nights in succession—to have to sleep, or try to sleep, in the very heart of the noisy surroundings which, from a distance, no doubt, they so flippantly praise.

New York, July 27, 1904. CIVILIZED.

Potentialities of Korea.

From The London Telegraph.

The foreign trade of Korea, says British Vice Consul Lay in his annual report, reached in 1903 the highest figures yet attained, and this in spite of a period of complete stagnation toward the end of the year caused by the menace of war. Both imports and exports were a record. "This continued growth," says the report, "shows the possibilities of expansion under a reformed and stable system." Mr. Lay is, in fact, most enthusiastic about the potentialities of the Hermit Kingdom. "Korea, we are told, is a country with a good climate, and, were due regard paid to sanitation, could easily be rendered comparatively free from epidemics. Moreover, the soil is fertile, and, properly developed, the resources would yield abundant profit. Nothing is further from the truth than that Korea is a poor country.

"It is satisfactory to know that British manufacturers have profited very much by the recent marked improvement in the import trade." About 60 per cent. of the railway material landed in Korea in 1902, consisting of rails and accessories for the Seoul-Fusan line, was sent from this country, and it is calculated that last year the amount shipped had a value of upward of £100,000.

In one rather singular respect the Koreans are showing themselves well disposed to modern Western tendencies—they are discarding their ancient pipes in favor of the cigarette. One result of this change of taste has been to increase to an enormous degree the work of the Che-mul-pho Cigarette and Tobacco Company, a British enterprise, which, starting in November last with 54 hands, was by April employing no fewer than 245. No doubt the war has also had a very stimulating effect on this particular industry.

Her Gloves.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Tom—I just met Miss Nuritch and she said she was in a great hurry to get down town and buy some gloves for your feet. What on earth was she driving at?

Jem—My feet? Oh! I invited her to my lawn fete this afternoon.

A REPUBLICAN FOR PARKER.

Many Like Him, He Thinks, Who Want to Get Back to the Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter you published recently from "A Stanch Roosevelt Admirer, Formerly a Democrat," permit me to state that where you lose one subscriber on account of fair and impartial criticism of public men and measures you ought to gain a dozen. Your courage in publishing the letter was at least equal to that of riding up San Juan Hill, with Col. Dr. Wood and ths Rough Riders in the foreground—a deed that led somewhat indirectly to ths Presidency. While there may be Democrats or former Democrats here and thers who ars grateful to Mr. Roosevslt for his antagonism twenty years ago to Blaine and for his appointment of so many Democrats to ths places at his disposal, I know beyond all question that innumerable Republicans remember and find no edification in that state of things. In my travels I have frequently been amazed at their vitriolic criticisms of what they call our nondescript Administration.

Ths Republican Party was formerly one of principls and greater than any man. It appears now to have become simply the tail of an exploiter's kite. Innumerable Republicans are alarmed at seeing their party so far away from the old lines. They would rather see our country the great moral power of the world than a greedy imitator of imperial Rome, impoverished Spain, and distrusted Britain. They want to advance naturally and logically in the way of the Constitution and the laws, and not op radical and incongruous tangents that end in perplexity and bewilderment, if not in the confusion of so-called "world politics," with accompanying anarchy.

To avert that state of things, restore the reign of law and order and secure for President one of the most upright, courageous, and patriotic men ever nominated for that high office, they will this year vote for Judge Alton B. Parker, thus calling Cincinnatus again from the plow.

ONE OF THEM.

Albany, Aug. 1, 1904.

POST OFFICE BLUNDERS.

Difficulty In Having Mail Forwarded—Complaints Useless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has becoms of ths postal investigations? Turned off? Consider the following experisnce and judge for yourself:

For the past five or six years I have lived in the district of New York City whose mail passes through Station I at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue. Each Summer I have ordered my mail forwarded to my Summer address, and I cannot recall one Summer when I have not learned that my letter box at homs was being filled up by the letter carrier with matter ordered forwarded.

A pleasant little variant on this practice is to have a bunch of letters reach me here at Old Forge, after having first been forwarded to some other more or less distant point, being held there for various lengths of time, and then returned to Station I. Perhaps this is a plan on the part of the Post Office to diversify one's vacation by having a large number of long-expected letters arrive at once, to the astonishment and joy (?) of the recipient.

Why not complain to the proper authorities? Who may thoss authorities be? Upon each delinquency of this sort a complaint elicits a meek littls "very sorry," and that is the end of it all. The same stupid blunders recur at the very first opportunity. I have complained all the way up to ths Third Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, and there is no redress. If you can take up the cudgels in this matter, at least one citizen will rise up and call you blessed.

J. F. B.

Old Forge, N. Y, July 30, 1904.

How the Bey Saw Trianon.

It is feared by the Paris press that the stay of the Bey of Tunis in the French capital was not very enjoyable. Whether he was "bored" or merely "worn out" (ennuyé or épuisé) is the point discussed. According to The Paris Daily Messenger, the Bey was taken to the Invalides Station, immured in a stuffy railway carriage, burdened with the polite attentions of well-meaning officials, dragged round all the Trianons, the Queen's village, the carriage museum, and finally all over the chateau. Not one single sight was the poor gentleman allowed to miss from the Galerie Louis XIII. to the Galerie des Glaces and the endless lines of wearying battle pictures. Up stairs and down stairs he was trotted, through the apartments of the Dauphin and on to the rooms of the King and Queen. No wonder his usual reply to a question was: "Yes, yes; I'm quite aware of that; I've seen it already." Small matter for surprise if his Highness's sons fell into every chair on the line of march, petulant and perspiring; while that venerable nonagenarian statesman, the Grand Vizier, followed his master like a faithful, tired dog, with drooping head and trembling legs. Nor were the Bey's troubles at an end when he reached the station to return to Paris. The train was a slow one; it not only stopped at every station, but at every level crossing, all the bridges, and most of the signals. It was over at last, however, and his Highness arrived at the Elysée to partake of the farewell hospitality of the President of the Republic.

Cornered.

From the Pittsburg Post.

"No," growled the man, "I have no use for newspapers."

"Indeed!" retorted Sherlock Omes. "Then what, pray, do you do on a street car when there is a lady standing in front of you?"

The fellow winced. There was visibly no reply to be made to this.

Natural Result.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Upjohn, (a few years hence)—I suppose we'll have to drop the Throgsons out of our set.

Mrs. Highmore—Certainly. They have begun to make trips with those cheap $10 flying machines that everybody is using.

MONTGOMERY'S RETURN.

(July 8, 1818.)

How black ths barge of trailing pall
And nodding sable plume
That Hudson bears by mountain wall
And fields of golden bloom,
A cloud upon the azure flow,
A shadow in the sun,
To drumhead roll and church bell toll
And boom of minute gun!
By night the ruddy beacons flame
On crested Kaaterskill.
Great heart that beat for Love and Fame
Why liest thou so still!

How blithe and brave he left his hall
Beside the Hudson's wave!
He heard his struggling country's call,
His uttermost he gave.
He bade his bonny bride farewell;
In wastes of nor'land snow
He battled, conquered, failed, and fell—
Full two score years ago.
They've wrapped him in a noble sheath,
The flag without a fleck;
They've borne him from the grave beneath
Ths walls of old Quebec.

The land he left in doubtful strife
Has triumphed, free and blest;
And him that died to give it life
His people bear to rest.
The bride he kissed a blooming lass
Is wrinkled, old, and gray;
She hears the drums; she sees him pass;
She droops and swoons away.
* * * * * * *
Loud boomed the bell of high St. Paul's
From out the hollow dome;
And thns below those ivied walls
Montgomery came home.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

$15,000,000 DECREASE IN TREASURY CASH IN JULY

Disbursements Exceed Receipts by $17,407,728 for Month.

REVENUES ARE FALLING OFF

Outlook for the Year Is Not Favorable—Secretary Shaw's Estimates Need Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Treasury lost in available cash during the month of July nearly $15,000,000, the cash balance now standing at $154,945,662, of which the depository banks hold in round numbers $105,000,000, leaving the so-called working balance $49,000,000.

There were apprehensions expreseed a few days ago that the Secretary would make a call on the depository banks to strengthen the working balance, based on the continuous excess of daily expenditures over receipts. The last few days of the month showed an improvement in the Treasury's cash balance, the disbursements having decreased and the excess over receipts having been cut down from upward of $21,000,000 to $17,407,728.

The first month, however, does not furnish encouragement for a favorable outcome for this year. With a decrease in the two principal sources of revenue of $5,388,496, an increase of expenditures of $7,805,927, and a deficiency for the month of more than $17,000,000, the estimates of the Secretary presented in his last annual report will need revision.

Exclusive of postal receipts, the revenue was estimated for the current year at $545,000,000 and the expenditures $559,000,000, leaving a deficiency of $14,000,000, which added to an estimated deficiency of $9,000,000 in the Postal Service makes a total deficiency of $23,000,000. In his estimated receipts the Secretary places the customs at $260,000,000, which is only $2,000,000 below the amount realized the last fiscal year, and the internal revenue at $240,000,000, or $8,000,000 above the amount collected last year. The outlook for realizing that amount of revenue this year, with prevalent business depression, labor disturbances, and a Presidential campaign, cannot be said to be encouraging, while the indications are that even with the greatest efforts of Treasury officials to repress demands the disbursements authorized by Congress will continue on the ascending scale.

The gold coin held in the trust fund increased during the month $27,000,000, and now stands at $521,430,791, all of which is covered by certificates except $20,500,000, that amount of certificates being held in the general fund. In addition to the gold coin of the trust fund there is held in the reserve fund $150,000,000, and in the general fund nearly $27,000,000 in gold, giving an aggregate gold holding of $693,000,000.

The receipts for the month were $46,786,387, a decrease of $1,825,188 as compared with July, 1903. The payment of about $800,000 by the St. Louis Exposition, and of nearly $3,000,000 by the Pacific railroads, brought the receipts within $2,000,000 of the expenditures.

The annexed table shows the receipts for the month just closed and for July, 1903:

	1903.	1904.
Customs	$23,146,507	$19,483,749
Internal revenue	21,989,743	20,234,003
Miscellaneous	3,505,325	7,068,633
Total	$48,611,575	$46,786,387

The expenditures in detail for July, 1903 and 1904, respectively, are given below:

	1903.	1904.
Civil and miscellaneous	$14,739,358	$16,564,168
War	17,953,685	14,484,284
Navy	7,579,049	12,163,854
Indians	1,070,394	957,280
Pensions	11,976,731	12,064,381
Interest	3,068,971	3,970,368
Total	$56,388,188	$64,194,115

The expenditures show an increase over July, 1903, of $7,805,927. With the single exception of the Indians every item shows an increase.

COCKRAN ON IMPERIALISM.

Its Worst Aspect Its Tendency to Corruption, He Says.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—More than 2,000 persons heard W. Bourke Cockran of New York address the New England Anti-Imperialist League in Faneuil Hall to-night. The slogan of Mr. Cockran, as well as the other speakers, was "adherence to the Democratic platform." Congreeeman Cockran was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. He said, in part:

"In this assemhiage there are many men of different minds on various subjects likely to be discussed during this campaign. They are all, however, unanimous on one question of surpassing importance which this election must eettle, and that is, Shall imperialism govern or shall democracy continue to guide this Nation; shall this Republic remain constitutional as Washington established, democratic as Jefferson made it, free as Lincoln left it, or shall it give place to a personal Government which a strenuous boss administers—which the trusts exploit and control—which monarchs and nobles have begun to flatter, and which, therefore, good men and patriots everywhere have begun to distrust.

"Imperialism and constitutionalism are both defined most clearly in two documents given to the world within a few months of each other one hundred and eight years ago. One was the address of Napoleon Bonaparte to the army of Italy when he took command of it toward the end of March, 1796; the other was the address of George Washington declining to be a candidate for a third Presidential term issued to the American people in September of the same year.

"When Bonaparte, who had been appointed to comamnd the army of Italy, arrived in Milan in March, 1796, he issued a memorable order of the day, which was the first note of imperialistic conquest as distinguished from patriotic defense. 'Soldiers,' said he, 'you are ill-fed and almost naked. The Government owes you much, but can do nothing for you. Your patience, your courage, do you honor, but procure you neither glory nor advantage. I am going to lead into the most fertile plains in the world. You will there find large cities, rich provinces; you will there find honor, glory, and wealth. Soldiers of Italy, would your courage fail you?' In these brief words the whole doctrine of imperialism is embraced.

"The worst aspect of imperialism is not the individual oppressions which it perpetrates, but the wholesale demoralization worked by the spectacle of successful corruption. It has already permeated our whole Governmental structure.

"The Democratic minority demanded a full examination of all the departments; that demand was refused. In the Senate Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative declared that the majority would investigate—not when the welfare of the American people demanded, but in its own way and at its own time. What is this but a confession that investigation would be fatal to their prospects?"

Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, President of the Anti-Imperialist League, presided at the meeting. Other speakers besides Mr. Cockran were Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island and Charles Francis Adams of this city.

JUDGE PARKER IN VAUDEVILLE.

Moving Pictures of the Democratic Nominee at Theatres.

Judge Alton B. Parker made his first vaudeville appearance yesterday, being seen in a moving picture at all the Proctor variety houses simultaneously.

The camera man turned his machine on the Judge just as he was bidding Mayor McClellan good-bye at the Rosemount pier the other day. The Democratic nominee wears a light suit and shakes hands with the Mayor, John J. Delany, and John B. McDonald as the three get on the boat.

The picture created more interest than the moving pictures usually do at vaudeville houees. In the afternoon the audience was almost entirely women; they took only a languid interest in the Chief Judge's movements. At night the men applauded wildly.

ONE TUNE ON HIS FIDDLE.

Hod Carrier Gets a Broadway Audience and Goes to Jail.

A lone fiddler strolled up Broadway last night and took his stand at the Hoffman House, where he steadied himself at the curb and played "Way Down in My Heart I Have a Feelin' for You."

The men lolling in the lobby of the hotel came out to hear more. When the man finished he was rewarded with a shower of nickels and coppers. He decided to play again, and started the same tune. The coins were fewer in number this time. Still he kept on playing the same tune. It was his repertoire.

The fourth time he began the men in the entrance of the hotel threw other miseiles than coins at him, and finally the demonstration against the muelcian became eo pronounced that he had to move.

Leisurely he made his way up Broadway, playing as he went, and singing every now and then the worde, "'Way down in my heart I have a feelin' for you." At Twenty-ninth Street he met a policeman, who listened and decided that a man who played a fiddle as badly as he did ought not to be loose. So the unfortunate player was taken to the Tenderloin police station and the Sergeant took his "pedigree." The stranger said he was Philip McGuire, a hodcarrier, and lived on Broad Street, Paterson, N. J.

"Don't you want me to play you a tune?" he asked the Sergeant. The officer, not having heard him before, consented. Philip stepped back to the middle of the station floor and struck up. After playing through his short piece once, he began it again.

"Hold, enough!" yelled the man behind the desk. "Take him back."

In his cell the hodcarrier kept playing his fiddle. It could be heard in the front part of the house plainly enough to rack the nerves of not over-sensitive policemen. The Captain had the instrument taken away. The prisoner wept and hummed "Way down in my heart I've a feelin' for you."

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

At the Paradise Roof Gardens Oscar Hammerstein has the same good bill he had last week. Pewit with the Mysterious Face and Spadoni, the juggler, are getting the most approval from the sightseers. Josephine Sabel has proved a great addition to "Parsifalia." Others on the bill are Hill and Sylvain, Charles T. Aldrich, Rice and Prevost, Collins and Hart, Al Waltz, Willy Zimmermann, Eleanor Falk, and the Gleasons.

***

William Bonelli and company presented "The Millionsiro and the Actress" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. "Love and War" was given by Edward Pascoe and company. On the bill are Palfrey and Barton, Zieka and King, Lydell and Butterworth, Bert Baker, Yackley and Bunnell, the Kiltie Trio, and the Leroys.

***

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night James Murray Allison's sketch, "'Lizbeth's Daughter," was presented for the first time. Mabelie Adams played the leading rôle, a gypsy girl, and she was assisted by William O'Day and John R. Fuller. The sketch pleased the crowd.

***

The Irish drama "Myles Aroon," once played by Andrew Mack, was the attraction at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday. Donald Brian led the cast; supporting him were George Bryant, Edwin Fowler, Dan Jarrett, Mary Bertrand, and others. Jones, Grant and Jones made their reappearance in Maryville, and were welcomed with much applause. Others in the variety bill are Bert Baker, Gregory and Lind, Murphy and Nolan, Alexander and Hoffman, and the Union Square Quartet.

***

"Caprice," the play in which Mrs. Fiske made her first great success, was put on at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night. The cast included Jessie Izette, Wallace Erskine, H. Dudley Hawley, Al Phillips, Hugh Ford, and Verner Clarges. The Three Westons are at the top of the vaudeville bill.

***

Robert T. Haines and Laura Hope Crews are still the chief attractions at Keith's Union Square Theatre. They present a short sketch. The bill contains the Sistere Mercdith, Mlle. Ballerini, Arthur Whitelaw, the Welch-Mentrose Trio, George Wilson, Morton and Elliott, Lyster and Cook, Jacobs and Van Tyle, the Golubacks, the Electric Quartet, Farlando, Belclaire brothers, and Mitchell and Kane.

***

Concerts are given twice every day at the Eden Musée. The waxen figure of Judge Parker is "featured."

***

At the New York Roof almost the entire hill was new last night. Rosario Guerrero is the only attraction that holde over. The other performers on the list are the Four Lukene, the Orpheus Comedy Four, the Four Emperore of Music, Keno, Welch and Montrose, Moa and Goodrich, and Zimmer, the Juggler.

***

"Paris by Night" is still on top of the Madison Square Garden. The musical mixture will stay there throughout the Summer.

***

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" began its eighteenth week at the Casino last night.

***

Dreamland, Coney Island, has a free vaudeville entertainment, which is changed from week to week. This week eome of the performers are the Gordon sisters, the Golden Gate Quintet, Moa and Goodfich, Villiars and Lee, and Doline Cole.

***

A cat on roller ekates looped the loop in Ring 3, Luna Park, yesterday. It amused the crowd immensely. The attendance Saturday and Sunday was the biggest two days' attendance this year. The management saye that over 300,000 people went through the gates of Luna Park on those days. Three hundred citizens of St. Louis, Mo., will get to Coney Island to-morrow to see the wonders of Thompson & Dundy's exhibition.

***

Bostock's animal show, though without Capt. Jack Bonavita, is exciting enough to satisfy any ordinary person. There is some new lion, tiger, or leopard trick added every day or two.

***

At the Aerial Theatre, above the New Amsterdam, "A Little of Everything" continues to amuse good-sized audiences every night.

***

There are fireworks at North Beach every Tuesday and Thursday. The beach can be reached by boat from East Thirty-fourth Street, East Ninety-second Street, East Ninety-ninth Street, or East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

***

"The Maid and the Mummy" began its second week at the New York Theatre last night.

***

Electricians and stage managers visited the Galveston Flood, Coney Island, yesterday, at the invitation of Charles A. Parker, manager. They viewed the working of some new electrical devices.

NOTES OF AMUSEMENTS.

Blanche Bates began her run in "The Darling of the Gods" at the St. Louis Fair Sunday night. The play will etay at the Imperial Theatre four months.

***

Viiginia Earl is the latest addition to the stock company which will occupy the new Liberty Theatre in West Forty-second Street. She will play opposite parts to Fay Templeton. The cast, so far, includee Miss Earl, Miss Templeton, Peter F. Dailey, Joe Coyne, and Lee Harrison.

***

The Yorkville Theatre, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eixth Street, is nearly complete and will open on Sept. 26. M. R. Bimberg is the proprietor.

***

The centennial of Preble's first attack on Tripoli after Decatur destroyed the Philadelphia will be celebrated with a epecial display of fireworks to-morrow in Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach. On Friday, St. Louis and the World's Fair will be specially honored.

NO BUILDING LOCK-OUT, BUT TROUBLE'S BREWING

Both Employers and Workmen Expect a Big Fight.

STRIKE ON FULLER WORK

General Trouble Averted Yesterday by Action Which Is Not Approved by Employers' Association.

Although a general lock-out in the marble tradcs, involving 8,000 men, to go into effect to-day, was averted yesterday, both the employers and the building trades unions admitted last evening that a big building fight is impending.

The trouble in the marble trades was caused by a strike on the Hall of Records work to force the discharge of a foreman who was being disciplined by the union. The strike was settled through an arrangement hy which the foreman will be discharged in thirty days, and the strikers returned to work yesterday. Although this averted a general lock-out of marble workers, the Marble Industry Employers' Association is dissatisfied because the firm made a private arrangement to eettle the strike, and it may formally disapprove of this settlement.

In the meantime all the other strikes, including the subway etrike, were still on yesterday, and a new strike was ordered on the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, because Bradley & Son of Brooklyn, who supply some of the stone, is regarded as a non-union firm. This matter was referred last week to the General Arhitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the hoard decided that the complaint had no merit, and dismissed it. The George A. Fuller company has the general contract for the Trinity Building.

As a retaliatory measure, the Building Trades Alliance ordered a general strike on the Trinity Building yeeterday. The bricklayers and the iron workers remained at work, as they are not in the Alliance. A meeting of the Alliance will be held today, at which it is said the strike will be extended to the following contracts of the Fuller Company: Times Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway; the New York Hippodrome, Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and the Taber Building, Wall and Pearl Streets.

The subway strike and the other strikes ordered late last week were still on yesterday. A committee of the Central Federated Union has arranged, however, for a conference with General Contractor John B. McDonald at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Building Trades Employers' Association at a meeting of rewarding yesterday not only to the unions whose members are on strike, hut to all of the thirty-five unions in the building trade which come under the arhitration agresment. The letter was not made public, but it was said that no mention of the open shop was made in it.

It was learned last night that the strike in the subway was brought before the general arbitration board of the Employers' Association last week on a complaint of the contractors that the arbitration agreement was violated. At the Building Trades Club it was said that the complaints were dismissed on the ground that the arbitration agreement was first violated by the employers hiring non-union electrical workers.

The Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters arranged last night for a joint mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace on Saturday for the purpose of ending the fend between the two unions by amelgamation.

CHASE IN HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Stenographer Objected to Theft of Umbrella on Rainy Day.

A man who said he was Charles Sullivan of 401 West Thirtieth Street was arrested in front of the Hoffman Honse last evening and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on the complaint of George Burbank, the stenographer at the hotel, who charged him with having stolen his umbrella.

Mr. Burbank left his desk for a few minutes, and while he was gone it is said that Sullivan told one of the other clerks that Mr. Burbank had asked him to get hie umbrella. It was given to the man, and he started away.

A moment later, when Mr. Burbank returned and asked where his umhrella was, he was told what had taken place. He said he had eent no one for it, and he and the clerk started to look for the man and the umbrella.

They found him at the front door lighting a cigarette, with the umbrella under his arm. When he eaw Mr. Burbank, it is said that he dodged around a large fat man who was standing there and broke his way through a small crowd of men in the centre of the lobby, knocking two of them down. The hellboye in the rear of the lobby headed him off and he started back toward Broadway again, running in and out among the men who crowded the corridors, pursued by a policeman and several employee of the hotel. He finally ran out of the Twenty-fifth Street entrance into the arms of Policeman Reardon.

INDUSTRIES SHUTTING DOWN.

Cotton Mill Operatives and Car Builders Laid Off.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 1.—The cotton mills of the Boott Manufacturing Company here were shut down to-day for one month, throwing out of employment 1,640 operatives. The shut-down will decrease the cloth output here hy 2,000,000 yards. The suspension of work is dne to the dull market and to a desire of the management to make repairs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Twelve hundred workmen at the Pullman Car Works have been laid off since June 1 because of lack of orders. Vice President T. H. Wickes eays that nnless orders come in more freely the entire works may he closed down temporarily.

Kansas and Texas R. R. Operators Strike

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 1.—All operators and many etation agents who combine telegraphic and other work on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway system went on strike to-day. The trouble has been pending several months over hours and wages. A grievance committee tried to adjust differences with the general officials of the system at St. Louis, and the strike is the result.

Leiter Gets Order Against Strikers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—Joseph Leiter's coal company obtained to-day an injunction from Judge Humphrey in the Federal Court prohihiting union miners from picketing or patrolling the premises of the company at Zeigler, Ill., or from interfering with men who wish to work in any way. The restraining order is temporary and the case is eet for hearing Sept. 15 in this city.

HARRISON TO SUCCEED HEARST

Murphy Wants to Put Young Congressman in a Safe District.

Following the announcement that Tammany had issued orders for the turning down of William Randolph Hearst to succeed himself as a member of Congress, it became known last night that Charles F. Murphy has planned to have Congressman Francis Burton Harrison run this Fall from the Eleventh District, now represented by Hearet, instead of from the Thirteenth, which Harrison now represents, in order to put Harrison in a certain Democratic district.

There is continued talk abont running Commissioner McAdoo in the Seventeenth District to succeed Francis Shober, a Hearst man, who is slated for a turn-down, but Mayor McClellan is understood to have put a big spoke in any wheel intended to be turned toward getting McAdoo out of the Police Department. Water Register Joseph W. Savage is also spoken of in connection with this nomination.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Combes Strengthened by General Departmental Council Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In spite of the prejudiced calculations of the anti-Ministerial press, the elections to the General Departmental Council held yesterday have resulted in a victory for the Government.

This confirms what I have already explained, that France to-day is untouched hy political questions of a purely theoretical order and will certainly not sacrifice local and personal interests to those of the Church.

The Ministry is strengthened by these electoral succesees, in which no big political principle is involved, and the only really great danger ahead is the proposed income tax reform which M. Rouvier is to introduce in the Chamber at the commencement of the next session.

CHAMBERLAIN WINS IN HOUSE.

Vote of Censure Rejected—Balfour Calls It Most Foolish Motion.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, the vote of censure moved by the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a result of the prominent part taken by leading members of the Cabinet in the proceedings of the Liberal-Unionist Council, July 14, was rejected by a vote of 288 tc 210. It was during these proceedings that a resolution was passed approving the fiscal policy of Joseph Chamberlain.

Joeeph Chamherlain, in defending himself against the heated attacks of Lord Hugh Cecil and other free traders, declared the only difference between himself and Premier Balfour was that the latter did not think the country would consent to colonial preference, as it involved a food tax. The policy of preference, Mr. Chamberlain maintained, was more urgent than that or retaliation.

Premier Balfonr said he thought the motion was one of the most foolish which hed evor been suhmitted to Parliament. He declined to he a party to restricting representative institutions like the Liberal-Unionist Council. He had, he said, always heen and still was a free trader, hut it was the duty of the Government to see whether the evils produced by protectionist countries in neutral markets could not he restricted.

DE PLEHVE WAS WARNED.

In a Periodical Published in Paris Was Told His End Was Near.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In connection with the recent assassination of M. de Plehve it is noticeable that L'Européen Libéral International, an organ published here under the direction of Björnstjerne Björnson, Novicow Salmeron, and Seignobos, addressed just a week before the tragic incident an open letter to the late Russian Minister of the Interior signed by the distinguished Finnish writer Konni Zilacus.

In this document de Plehve was solemnly informed that his end was near and that the blood he had shed was about to fall on his own head.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—A report circulated to-day that the assassin of M. de Plehve is dead is denied on high authority.

In spite of the fact that the police say the plot which resulted in the assassination of the Minister of the Interior did not "involve" the Emperor, many extra precautions have been taken to insure his Majesty's safety. His personal guard has been tripled.

As de Plehve's successor, M. Kristi, the Governor of Moscow, is now also prominently mentioned.

M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers, has arrived here from Berlin.

Mr. McCormick Returns to Russia.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 1.—Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador to Russia, suddenly terminated his stay at the baths here today and departed for St. Petersburg.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week brings Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt from Europe. They will go to Newport. The beginning of the racing season at Saratoga and the first match of the two weeks' polo tournament at the Point Judith Country Club were the principal out-of-town events.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, James R. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings are among the recent arrivals at Saratoga.

***

Craig Wadsworth, who is attached to the American Embassy in London, will arrive this week from Europe. Mr. Wadsworth has been abroad for two years. He has come home on a vacation, and will visit Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who have been abroad for several months, have sailed on the Baltic and are expected in New York this week.

***

Center Hitchcock has left London and sailed for New York. He will epend the Summer at Saratoga and Newport. His health is much improved.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell are to epend August at Saratoga at the United States Hotel, and will spend September at Birnam House, their country place, in East Northfield, Mass.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Massena Benjamin are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Benjamin was Miss Charlotte Prime, daughter of Mrs. Edward Prime and niece of Mrs. James Scrymser. Her wedding was an important social event of June, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin's home is at Garrisons, but last Winter they had a house in East Seventy-second Street, where they entertained.

***

Mrs. J. Montfort Schley and Miss Katharine Beckwith Sohley have gone to Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

***

This Misses Edith and Louise Hollins have gone to Bar Harhor, and are at the Belmont for the sesson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and their children have arrived in Lenox from Newport.

***

Miss Maude C. Folsom, who on Aug. 20 will be married to Clark G. Voorhees, will have her sister, Miss Constance Folsom, and the Missss Emily Grugan, Emily Bacon, and Mary Greenwood Voorhees, a eister of Mr. Voorhees, as her attendants. Charles M. Voorhees will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will incinde Edward Delafield, who will marry another of the Misses Folsom next month at Lenox; James D. Fell, Joseph S. Stout, H. McK. Kirkland, and Samuel Frothingham.

***

Eugene Higgins will etart on Saturday from Southampton for this conntry on the Varuna. The yacht is now being fitted out at that port.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell are spending the Summer at Wake Robin, their Oyster Bay country place.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark arrived on Saturday at Saratoga. They have taken Lawton Villa, on Clinton Avenue, for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin left Bar Harbor yesterday for Richfield Springs to attend the Vacation Congress of Protestant Episcopal Workers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Clark are at the Oriental for the month of August.

Engagement Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes of Eighticth Street, Bay Ridge, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Dean, to Ward Willard Claflin of Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. The wedding will take place in September.

HOW VENEZUELA SEIZED ASPHALT COMPANY LAKES

Bowen Says Embargo Was Laid and Defendants Not Notified.

UNITED STATES WILL WAIT

Wants to Learn Further Details of Venezuelan Law Before Forming Opinion on Merits of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The first official account of the action of the Venezuelan Government in respect to the seizure of the properties of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company has come to the State Department in a cablegram from Minister Bowen, at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen says that because of the company's failure to carry out certain portions of its concessions, especially those requiring it to dig canals, dredge channels in the rivers, and export other products than asphalt, the Venezuelan Government asked the court to order an embargo, (corresponding to the ordinary American injunction,) and to appoint a custodian or receiver. The court laid the embargo and appointed A. H. Carner as custodian. He sailed on a Venezuelan warship for the nearest port to the asphalt lakes, and reached the properties before notice of suit was served on the defendant company.

Minister Bowen explains that while the statutes of Venezuela authorize embargo proceedings in the case of leases, this would scarcely apply to the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company properties, which are held under concessions.

While the New York and Bermndez Company is an American incorporation and most of its stock is owned here, the bonds of the company are held to the extent of about a million dollars in England, giving the British Government ths right to intervene to protect its citizens' interests. Mr. Bowen has already been authorized by the State Department to protest against the retention of the property of the asphalt company under the court's orders.

As the State Department is anxious to secure some further information as to the complexities of Venezuelan law fitting this case, it probably will await the mails before moving further in the case.

DENY VENEZUELA ULTIMATUM.

Germany Has Not Demanded Immediate Payment of Indemnity Interest.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Foreign Office here denies the report from Caracas that the German Minister has presnnted an ultimatum to the Venezuelan Government.

There has not been demanded the immediate payment of the interest on the indemnity stipulated in the protocols signed by Herbert W. Bowen, representing Venezuela, in February, 1903, under penalty of the withdrawal of the Geramn Minister on Aug. 4.

IN THE SHOPS.

For a birthday book for the deareet girl in the world, whether big or little, there is one, perhaps three inches square, with a fine red leather cover. Inside is a history of the name of Margaret, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Alice, Ida, or Katherine, or whichever it happens to be, from the earliest time of its use, its meaning, derivation, &c. That occupies the first few pages, and the remainder of the book is given up to dates, with a space under each which may be used for the names of the girl's friends, or it may be used as a memorandum book. At the head of each small page is a verse. All this for only 40 cents.

***

For 23 cents are pretty plates with decorations in pale green, the scenes showing different interesting huildings and scenes in New York. Two of the prettiest of the plates are thoee showing a view of the Speedway and another showing a scene in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Others have regular city views. It is a low price for a pretty and interesting souvenir.

***

Other plates which are higher priced, and which are intended for house decoration, have also green tones. On each is a jockey's face, more characteristio than beautiful. There is an attractive border done in green and red. These plates cost 95 cents.

***

For the baby, when papa and mamma are driving there is a strong and comfortable seat to place in the front of the carriage. The frame of this is on the principle of that of the simplest possible folding chair, made of strong but elender iron rods finished with hlack enamel. There is carpet stretched across the top of this, making as comfortahle a little seat as may be. It is sold at the harness shop, and costs $1.

***

Some excellent chirtwaists are selling up town for 75 cents each. A couple of these are made of fine white lawn, one with a hlue and white embroidered front and stock, and the other with a broad piece of the blue and white embroidery down the front and stock. A third is of a heavier white material, with a round dot, which has something of a satin finieh. There is a colored band down the front in a cotton resembling Eastern embroidery, and more of it for stock and cuffs. Still another waist is one of the wash etamines with cross-stitch embroidery. The waists are very good value for the money, but in rather large eizes, 38, 40, and 42, though there are a few smaller.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—At the lawn party at The Elms next Saturday a number of novel features will he introduced. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will have charge of the fruit hooth, arranged in the form of a Chinese pagoda with thatched roof. Mrs. Fish will have to assist her Miss Janet Fish, Mrs. William B. Carter, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman.

Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Peter D. Martin gave luncheons to-day, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, James T. Woodward, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., gave dinners.

Admiral Rivet gave a reception to-day on the French cruiser Dupleix to the members of the Alliance Française, including a number of the Summer residents. The ship will sail Wednesday for Boston and Bar Harhor. To-morrow Admiral Rivet will call upon Mrs. Harry Hamlin, who is a Vice President of the Alliance Française.

The annual meeting of the Casino stockholders was held this morning, when Messrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, and George L. Rives were re-elected Governore for four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected to arrive at Beaulieu to-morrow, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a dinner to-morrow evening in their honor.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned to-day from New York in his steam yacht Adroit.

J. Borden Harriman is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman at their cottage on Belleyue Court.

A. L. Jenkine of New York is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. R. H. Russell of New York is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Henry Marquand of New York is guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish has returned from New York, and is at one of the cottages connected with the New Cliffs Hotel.

St. John's Guild Needs Help.

Immediate help is wanted to continue the work of the St. John's Guild hospitals. The Seaside Hospital of the guild already this Summer has treated as many patients as were received during the whole of last Summer, and there have been more cases of very severe illness among the children than ever before in the history of the guild. The wards of the Floating Hospital are crowded every day. Contributions should be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD'S WORK
EXPOSITION NUMBER
Will be a unique American magazine—the first of its kind. Ready August 5th. 50 cents.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., NEW YORK.

NO JOKE TO GET MARRIED.

Newark Couple Have Trouble Finding an Obliging Preacher.

A man and a woman came to New York from Newark yesterday to get married, and they had a sad story to tell when they met Mounted Policeman George Wood at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Officer, we want to get married," the man said to him, "and we can't get anybody to do it. Can you tell us where to go?"

"What's ths matter; under age?" asked the policeman, solemnly taking note of the mans heavy, half gray mustache and the woman's mature expression.

"Not exactly," replied the man from Jersey. "She's a Catholio and I'm not. Everywhere we go the priest refuses to tie the knot. I've heen to seventeen churches and parsonages. I'm not married yet, and I'm getting tired. I'll never hear the last of it if we go back to Newark without getting married."

"Well," advised the policeman, "the best thing I can tell you is to go to the 'Little Church Around the Corner.'"

"Where's that place? Never heard of it."

"What!" The policeman's disdain was overwhelming. He told the couple how to get there, though, and saw them take a south-bound Fifth Avenue stage.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton said last night that no such couple had reached the Church of the Transfiguration.

"I've married three couples since luncheon," he said, "hut none such as yo describe. However, it's a long way from here to Fifty-fourth Street. They may reach here yet."

DEATH OF ROBERT E. PATTISON.

Former Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania Victim of Pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Robert Emory Pattison, who was twice Democratio Governor of Pennsylvania and twice Controller of Philadelphia, died early to-day at his home in Overbrook, a suburb of this city. Pneumonia, aggravated by heart trouble, was the cause of death. He wae fifty-three years old.

Mr. Pattison was a candidate for Governor on the Democratio ticket against Gov. Pennypacker in 1902, and had not been a well man since that laborious campaign. Mr. Pattison made a speechmaking tour of seven weeks, covering nearly every county in the State. His last appearance in politics was as a memher of the Committee on Resolutions of the recent Democratic Convention at St. Louis. The arduous all night seesions of the committee were too much for him and he remained in St. Louis a few days after the convention to rest. He recuperated somewhat, and, returning home, resumed his business, dividing his time between this city and New York.

Pneumonia developed on Friday last. Yesterday his condition was encouraging, hut late last night Mr. Pattison collapsed. Saline injections were resorted to, but the patient sank rapidly and died shortly after 6 o'clock this morning.

Robert Emory Pattison, eminent as a lawyer, and in politics, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Pattison of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was born on Dec. 8, 1850 at Quantico, Md. He was educated at Philadelphia, where he studied law, after delivering the valedictory address at the High School, in the office of Gen. Lewis C. Cassidy. Admitted to the bar three years later, he practiced his profession until 1875, when he appeared in politics, using his influence to obtain for Henry S. Hagert the nomination for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. He came into prominence as a politician, ardent in the cause of decent Government, in 1877, when he was elected Controller of Philadelphia by a majority of 10,762 over the Republican candidate, J. W. Sayre. His administration of the office was of such a character that when, in 1880, Philadelphia gave Gen. Cornfield a majority of 20,888, Pattison was re-elected Controller by one of 13,593. His popularity was shown in 1882 when he became Governor of the Commonwealth the youngest ever taking the office—defeating the Cameron candidate, Gen. James A. Beaver. He was again elected Governor in 1890, defeating the Republican candidate, Senator George W. Delamater.

When Pattison retired from service at Harrieburg the second time, a leading Republican newspaper of Philadelphia, said of him:

"The people admire a man of hraine and they are quick to recognize an honest official. Gov. Pattison fills the measure of these qualifications. He will be heard from in the future."

Gov. Pattison, after his first term as Chief Executive of the State, was asked to become First Auditor of the Treasury by President Cleveland, but declined. He was appointed a member of the Pacific Railway Investigation Committee, and held offices of trust in several financial institutions. He was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency during esveral campaigns and recently at St. Louis, where his ill health forbade the consideration of his name. He is survived by his wife, the daughter of Edwin A. Smith of Philadelphia, and three children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry T. Nash.

Henry T. Nash of this city, formerly well known in railway circles, died suddenly in Seattle Thursday last. He was sixty-seven years old. For nearly twenty-five years he was Auditor of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway, and was afterward Treasurer of the New York and Ottawa Railroad. Of late years he had been connected with the banking house of N. W. Harris & Co. as railroad expert and accountant. The funeral was in St. Louis, his former home. Mr. Nash was in the civil war, entering the service with Company E, Eighty-fourth Ohio, as Second Lieutenant. A widow, four sons, and a daughter survive him.

John D. Taylor.

John D. Taylor, a retired lawyer, died yesterday at his residence, 2 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Sanhornton, N. H., and was graduated from Harvard in 1849, and from the Harvard Law School four years later. He was executor and trustee of estates and Director of several railroads. He was also an officer in various manufacturing and mining corporations. He was a member of the Harvard Club, the American Bar Association, and Harvard Law Alumni Association. The funeral will take place to-night at 8 o'clock from his late residence, and the interment will be on Thursday at Sanhornton.

Methodists Ratify Sunday Train Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 1.—Bishop Fits Gerald, Secretary Skirm, and Treasurer Andrus, representing the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were present to-day at a conference in New York with the officials of the railroads operating the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, when the new agreement, permitting Sunday trains to stop at the North Asbury Park Station, was discussed and ratified. The Sunday train arrangement will go into effect next Sunday.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labor Bureau Figures Show Increase in Both Since 1896.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in the eighte

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$1,500,000
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 4 1-2 % Sinking Fund Guaranteed Gold Bonds

Dated 1901 — Due 1951

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Listed on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Redeemable at 105 and accrued interest.

Interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which has paid dividends of 8 per cent. for the last 17 years on its entire capital stock now amounting to $36,720,000.

A gradually increasing sinking fund has been established, which it is estimated will retire over 60 per cent. of these bonds before maturity.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the company and by a first mortgage on the greater part thereof. The 175 miles of electric road owned serves directly nineteen cities and towns situated along the highly prosperous and rapidly growing southern shore of Connecticut and the valley of the Naugatuck, including Bridgeport, Waterbury, etc. The combined population in 1900 was 465,748, an increase of 35 per cent. over 1890.

The franchises of the company are perpetual and there are no competing electric lines in the territory served.

During the past three years the company has been improving and unifying its system, and it is estimated that gross earnings for 1905 will exceed $2,000,000, and the surplus $187,000. Gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1904, were $1,893,038, as against $1,649,613 in 1903.

Detailed information is contained in a letter from Thomas Dolan, President of the United Gas Improvement Company, copies of which may be obtained at our offices.

We offer the above bonds at 97½ and interest, subject to prior sale or advance in price, and recommend them as an exceptionally well secured investment. At this price they will yield 4⅝ per cent. per annum, if not called before maturity; if called before maturity, at 105 and interest, they will yield a correspondingly higher return.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
New York.

REDMOND & COMPANY,
New York
Philadelphia.

$3,500,000
Toledo Railway and Terminal Company

First Mortgage 4 1-2% Fifty Year Gold Bonds,

Guaranteed Jointly and Severally Both as to Principal and Interest by the

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.
and the
Pere Marquette Railway Co.

Dated July 1, 1904; maturing July 1, 1954. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York. Denomination $1,000, with privilege of registration of principal.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Send for special circular giving full description of the property.

HAVING SOLD $2,500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $1,000,000. AT 103 AND INTEREST, YIELDING 4.35 PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
1 NASSAU STREET.
CINCINNATI — New York — CHICAGO

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York.
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	644,565.96

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. LEUPP, President. — H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. — ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

George Blumenthal, Albert L. Banister, James Campbell, Raymond J. Chatry, William A. Clark, George Crocker, S. C. T. Dodd, James M. Donald, Joel Francis Freeman, John W. Griggs, John R. Hegeman, Myron T. Herrick, C. I. Hudson, Philip Lehman, William H. Leupp, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Emerson McMillin, Henry S. Redmond, Edward C. Schaefer.

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY — R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN — ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
FREDERIC CROMWELL — JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN — AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD
JOHN W. CASTLES, President. — WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF Deposit for Collateral Trust Four and One-Half Per Cent. Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, issued by the undersigned:

Having collected the interest due August 1, 1904, on the deposited Collateral Trust Four and One-half Per Cent. Bonds, the undersigned are prepared to pay the same to the above holders on presentation of their Certificates of Deposit for stamping the payment thereon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
Depositary.
New York, August 1, 1904.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), payable on and after August 10th, 1904, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 25th, 1904. The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1904.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, July 11th, 1904.

United States Steel Corporation.
Quarterly Dividend No. 13 of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable Aug. 30, 1904, was declared by the Directors to stockholders of record Aug. 6. Transfer books close at 12 M. Aug. 6 and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 31.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps. The C. Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 & 453 Greenwich St., New York City,
August 1st, 1904.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for election of Trustees for ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 & 453 Greenwich St., N. Y. City, on Aug. 17th, 1904, at 2:00 P. M. Polls open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 22.
LEONARD A. HOCHSTÄDTER,
Sec'y & Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, July 11th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's offices on August 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 16th of July, and re-opened on Tuesday, August 2d, 1904.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Municipal Railroad Corporation { 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS
DEALT IN.
S. H. P. PELL & CO., 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3D,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 101 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Consumers' Star Brewing Co. of B'klyn.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
90 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wirelese Teleg. Co., (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Tel. Co. Pfd., Hypd.
1,700 shs. Craig Metal & Chemical Corp. Pfd.
1,600 shs. Craig Metal & Chemical Corp. Com.
5,000 shs. Picacho Blanco Mining Co. of Arizona.
15 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
70 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Pfd.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
100 shs. Federal Sugar Co. Pfd.
150 shs. Associated Merchants' Co. 1st Pfd.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co. (Hypd.)
250 shs. Thos. A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., (Hypd.)
700 shs. Continental Coal Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs. National Protective Asso., (Hypd.)
4,998 shs. United States Coal & Coke Co., (Hypd.)
$50,000 Guayaquil & Quito R. R. 1st mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. and orders of the Ecuadorian Ass'n on Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London for $40,000 above bonds.
1 sh. Triton Fish & Game Club of Canada.
500 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
200 shs. Small Hope Mining Co.
$19,000 Pomeroy & Middleport Electric Co. 1st mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.).
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
11 shs. National Park Bank.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.
37 shs. New York Dock Co. pf.
$10,000 New York Dock Co. 1st mtg. 4 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 22d, 1904.

The undersigned, the trustees under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby give notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($65,000,) due on March 1, 1904, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, 1904, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

10	183	381	584	799
35	212	382	597	842
38	216	399	598	843
46	237	406	599	850
56	239	422	605	856
58	249	461	613	889
60	263	463	657	891
90	264	469	669	910
102	271	475	685	927
104	319	485	705	934
123	333	506	789	946
155	343	549	724	992
178	350	567	790	997

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1904, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

Wanted Loan—$20,000, second mortgage, on Broadway income property; security four times the amount. Address Attorney, Box 208 New York Times.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of KAPLON & WIEN, as manufacturers of and dealers in waists at Nos. 536 and 538 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New York, July 15, 1904.
JACOB KAPLON,
JOSEPH WIEN.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 1, 1904.

Imp Jap Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temp'y ctfs full paid for 6% ster'l loan
3,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93¾
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co. ctfs, full instl paid
8,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 101⅜
Adams Expr 4s
1,000 108
Am Hide & L 6s
3,000 85
Am Thread 4s
1,000 ..... 80¾
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
3,000 ..... 103⅜
3,000 ..... 103¼
Atlan Coast L 4s
2,000 ..... 99¼
Balto & Ohio gold 4s
4,000 103
1,000 ..... 103⅛
1,000 103
2,000 ..... 103⅛
10,000 103
2,000 ..... 103⅛
2,000 103
3,000 ..... 103⅛
S W div 3½s
2,000 ..... 91½
Brook Ferry 5s
1,000 ..... 62½
Canada So 1st
1,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103⅛
Carolina Cen 4s
5,000 91
Cent Branch U P 1st
5,000 94
Cent Pac gtd 5½s
6,000 ..... 87½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 106¼
Chic, B & Quincy
4s joint hds
2,000 ..... 96¾
18,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000 ..... 96⅝
10,000 97
registered
5,000 ..... 96¾
Ill div 3½s
4,000 94
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000 ..... 71⅝
5,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71¼
C, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 ..... 104¼
3,000 ..... 104⅝
Chic Ter Tran 4s
1,000 ..... 73¾
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
5,000 101
Col F & I conv 5s
Trust Co ctfs
10,000 72
Cone Gas Co N Y, Natl City Bank ctfs full pd for conv deb 6s
1,000 173
Conn Ry & Lightg refunding 4½s
5,000 97
Consol Tob 4s
41,000xl 62½
17,000xl 62
Detroit So, Ohio So div 4s
2,000 78
Erie, Penn, coll trust 4s
10,000xl 91¼
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 98¾
Gila Val G & N 1st gtd 5s
2,000 107
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
4,000 ..... 12⅞
Hock Val 4½s
29,000 ..... 108½
H & Tex C con 6s
2,000 ..... 112¾
K C F S & M 4s
18,000 ..... 84½
Kan City So 3s
1,000 ..... 71¾
Kings Co El 4s
2,000xl 89
Louis & Nash unified 4s
2,000 ..... 100½
coll trust 4s
20,000 99
Met St Ry ref 4s
1,000 91
M & St L con 5s
3,000 118
Met St gen 5s
1,000 115
3,000 116
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 100
Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 ..... 103½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 122
Mob & Ohio new 6s
1,000 ..... 125½
Nassau Elec R R 4s
10,000 83
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 76½
3,000 ..... 76¼
10,000 76
N Y Cent & Hud R gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 99¾
N Y, C & St L 4s
8,000 105
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
6,000xl 94
coll tr 5s
2,000 109
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅝
Nor & W con 4s
10,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000c 101¼
1,000 ..... 101⅝
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
3,000 ..... 93¼
11,000 ..... 93⅜
Northern Pac 4s
5,000 ..... 105¼
Oreg S L 1st 6s
1,000 121
1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 114¼
12,000 ..... 114⅛
Penn conv 3½s
1,000 ..... 97¾
Reading, Jersey Cent coll 4s
5,000 96
Reading gen 4s
1,000 99
Rio Gds Wn 1st
1,000 ..... 99⅝
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 90¾
gen 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
Riv & G div 4s
10,000 ..... 95½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
12,000 ..... 81⅞
St L Southw R cons 4s
5,000 72
5,000 ..... 72½
1,000 ..... 71¾
4,000 72
1st 4s
5,000 ..... 96¼
Seaboard A L R gold 4s
2,000 ..... 70¼
Sher, Shr & So 5s
5,000 102
So, Pac Cal con 5s stamped
500 ..... 109½
Third Av con 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
Union Pac conv 4s
30,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101½
60,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000 ..... 101¾
1,000 ..... 101¾
2,000 ..... 101⅞
United Railroads of San Fran 4s
10,000 84
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
5,000 ..... 80¾
5,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 80
U S Steel Co sktg fd 5s
6,000 ..... 78½
40,000 78
37,000 ..... 78½
9,000 ..... 78¼
7,000 ..... 78⅛
31,000 ..... 78¼
9,000 ..... 78¾
46,000 ..... 78⅝
71,000 ..... 78⅜
10,000 ..... 78½
22,000 ..... 78⅝
registered
500 ..... 77⅞
500 ..... 78¼
Va Mid gen 5s
1,000 ..... 112¾
West Union refund & real est 4½s
2,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104¼
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
4,000 ..... 91½
cupt & fd 5s
5,000 ..... 100½
Wis Cent gen 4s
4,000 90

Total sales $956,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Aug. 1, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,720	Amal. Copper	51½	52⅝	51	51¼
20	Am. Ice pf	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27¾
10	Am. Locom	21½	21½	21½	21½
60	Am. Sugar	128¾	129	128¾	129
3,450	At., T. & S. F	70¾	71⅞	70¾	70⅞
390	Balt. & Ohio	84⅞	85¼	84¼	84¾
3,090	Bklyn. R. T	50⅜	51½	50⅜	51⅛
20	Can. Pacific	125	125½	125	125⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio	32½	33¼	32½	33⅛
20	Chi. & Alton	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2,980	Chi., M. & St. P.	146¾	147¼	146¾	147¼
140	Col. Fuel	35¼	36½	35¼	36⅛
1,400	Erie	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
100	Erie 1st pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
20	Louis. & Nash	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
16,790	Met. St. Ry	117⅛	120⅝	117⅛	120
1,540	Mo. Pacific	91⅜	92⅛	91½	92⅛
20	Nat. Lead	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
180	N. Y., O. & W	30⅜	30½	30¼	30½
60	Nor. & West	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½
2,310	Penn. R. R	119	119⅞	119	120
80	People's Gas	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
6,880	Reading	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜
830	Rock Island	21½	22½	21½	22½
1,130	So. Pacific	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛
210	So. Pacific 1st	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
180	So. Railway	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞
4,640	Tenn. Coal & I	43	45¼	43	45⅞
6,240	Union Pacific	94⅜	96½	94⅜	96⅜
10	U. S. Rubber	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
155	U. S. Steel	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜
22,890	U. S. Steel pf	59⅞	61½	59⅝	61⅛
10	Wabash	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
40	Wabash pf	35¼	35¼	35	35

79,335

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Balt. & O. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
3,000	Un. Pac. com	101½	101½	101½	101½

$16,000

FINANCIAL

Treadwell and Montreal & Boston

A recent advertisement of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Copper Company, speaking of the value of its ores, says:

"The ores average in the different mines $4.05, $5.60, and $7.00 per ton."

The ores of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY run from six to ten per cent. copper and from $5 to $12 a ton in gold. This makes the ores average in value from $22.50 to $37 a ton. They can be worked as cheaply as the ores of the Montreal & Boston.

We believe that the stock of any well-managed copper company is a good purchase now. The world needs more copper and is willing to pay for it. But if the Montreal & Boston stock is a good investment, as we believe it is, how much better an investment must the TREADWELL be!

The TREADWELL COMPANY has the largest property in the richest mining district of North America. Its ores which have been uncovered in almost limitless abundance are as rich as those of its near neighbor, the famous United Verde. It has spent nearly a million dollars in the development and equipment of this property, and is now erecting a smelter plant of a capacity commensurate with its needs. When the plant is completed the Company will take its place among the great copper producers and dividend-payers of the country.

PRICES OF THE STOCK WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.,
27 William Street, New York.

Mortgage Investments

The most stable form of wealth is real estate.

A mortgage covering selected real estate in the City of New York with payment guaranteed by this Company can not be equalled either in security or in certain net return.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co
146 Broadway, New York. — 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus $3,500,000

DIRECTORS:

Wesley C. Bush, Julien T. Davies, William L. Dowling, Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks, William B. Isham, William M. Ingraham, William Lummis, James D. Lynch, Ranald H. Macdonald, Alexander E. Orr, Frederick Potter, Jacob H. Schiff, John W. Sterling, James M. Wentz, Ellis D. Williams.

CHARLES S. BROWN, MARTIN JOOST, President. — Vice-President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, FRANK BAILEY, 2d Vice-President. — Secretary.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer. — C. D. BURDICK, Asst. Treasurer.
WALDRON P. BELKNAP, Asst. Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In keeping with the strength of the tractions on the board, Interborough Rapid Transit rose to 134 in the outside market yesterday. About 1,500 shares were dealt in, and the stock closed at the highest of the day. Northern Securities was also considerably higher, selling at 102¼, as compared with 101¼ on Saturday. The advance in the stock was the result of further talk about the adoption of some plan to distribute dividends on the stock, for which purpose it was said a meeting of the Directors was to be held the middle of this week. American Can preferred was firmer, on discussion of plans in contemplation by the company to extend its business in some new directions.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
600	American Can pf	40⅝	40	40⅝
80	Am. Light & Trac. pf	92	92	92
200	Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	12½	12½
1,000	Bay State Gas	5-32	5-32	5-32
50	Central Foundry	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Chi. & Alton pf. ctfs	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
100	Cons. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,450	Inter. Rap. Transit	134	133¾	134
10	Int. Mercantile Marine	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	19	19	19
100	International Salt	13	13	13
300	Mont. & Boston Consol.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
400	Northern Securities	102¼	102	102
63	Royal Bak. Powder pf	104	104	104
400	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Seaboard Air Line pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Southern Pac. pf., w. l.	112	112	112
22	Standard Oil	630	629	630
100	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$7,000	Nassau Electric 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
15,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	79	79	79

Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.	July 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	..	54½	..
American Can	4½	4½	4¼	4½
American Can pf	40½	41	40	41
American Chicle	92½	94	92¼	94
American Chicle pf	81½	83½	81½	83½
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	..	1	..	1
American Typefounders	25	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3⅜	3½	3⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	13½	12½	13½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	73½	72½	74
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	..	4½	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. l.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. l.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	60	70	60	70
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
Central Foundry pf	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8½
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	51	55
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	..	½	..	½
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Copper Range	52	55	52	55
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	96	..	96	..
Denver Union Water	24½	27	24½	27
Denver Union Water pf	30	35	30	35
Detroit & Mackinac	58	65	58	65
Det. & Mack. pf	88½	92	88½	92
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	32½	35	33	..
E. W. Bliss	135	145	135	145
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	40	48	40	44
Electric Boat pf	70	77	70	78
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	8¾	9½	9	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14½	13½	14½
Electro Pneumatic	..	⅛	..	⅛
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	84	..	84	..
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Great North. pf., w. r.	160	175	160	175
Greene Con. Copper	14¾	15	14¾	15
Greene Con. Gold	8½	10½	8½	10½
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex coupon	53	..	53	..
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd.	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	13	16	13	16
Hackensack Water 4s	91½	92	91½	92
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82	70	82
Havana Tobacco	25	27	26	28
Havana Tobacco pf	35	37	36	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Homestake Oil	1	2½	1	2½
Houston Oil pf	12	19½	12	19½
Inter. Rapid Transit	133¾	135	133	133½
Inter. Mer. Marine	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19	20	19	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	60	80	60	80
International Salt	12	14	12½	14
International Salt 5s	45	50	45	50
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	101	100½	101
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Kirby Timber ctfs	70	75	70	75
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	64	71	64	71
Lake Superior Corp. rcts	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts	7½	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Lenston Monotype	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
Lord & Taylor	102	..	102	..
Mackay Companies	23	24½	23	24½
Mackay Companies pf	67	70	67	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1⅝
Mexican Gov. 5s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	8	9	8	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Montreal & Boston Con.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
National Sugar pf	100½	102	100½	102
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	92	..	92	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. l.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	45	47
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	79	81	79	81
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific reg	130	..	130	..
North. Pac. when rel	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub	2½	2¾	..	2¾
Northern Securities	101	102	101	102
Otis Elevator	29½	32	29½	32
Otis Elevator pf	87	90	88	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav	¾	1	¾	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	2½	3	2½	3
Peo. Dec. & Evans	⅝	¾	1	¾
Phoen

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

Stocks Average a Fractional Rise, Upon Moderate Business, Regardless of London's Holiday.

The volume of business yesterday upon the Stock Exchange was moderate, hut the tone was strong, denoting ample disposition and ability to set a pace upon local favorites without the aid, advice, or assistance of London, which was on holiday. The day's news was not very influential, the Grangers receivhg their full share of support despite news about the crops—or rather despite a construction placed upon very inadequate news—which strengthened the market for both wheat and corn. The strength of Atchison was not surprising, since it reported a large gain in earnings for June and the fiscal year. The foreign news so far as it affects the New York market was comprised in an authorized denial that Germany had served an ultimatum upon Venezuela, and in the announcement that England had protested to Russia against making food stuffs contrahand. The meat strike appeared to be dwindling to ite end, and the stoppage of many Schuylkill collieries diminishes the prospect of a strike by colliers in other regions under conditions so much more favorable to their mastere than to themselves.

A feature of the day was the marked strength in the steel properties, beginning with Steel and ending with Colorado Fuel and Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The movement was not very convincing, being associated with previous artificial activities as respects the latter two especially. Metropolitan advanced two points, closing almost at the day's maximum upon no news at all, but upon a universal point which was amply made good. This is a closely held stock with political affiliations resembling Consolidated Gas's, a suggestion abounding with caution to all concerned. The value of the stock is not at all involved in its price. That is marked wherever it pleaees its owners, who are aseisted both by an oversold condition upon belief of its intrinsic deficiency of assets, and by the ability or the possibility of making its value reach its quotation through political affiliations. In other words it is poor policy to be short of anything which is tipped to Tammany for the rise just because everything publicly known goes to indicate that the stock is selling above its worth. The market's strength was undoubted, but it was generally thought speculative and technical rather than intrinsic.

***

Net changee in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	1½	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Baltimore & Ohio	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pressed Steel Car pf	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Reading	½
C. R. R. of N. J.	½	Rep. I. & S. pf	½
Chee. & Ohio	½	Rock Island	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	St. L. & S. F. pf	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie	½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	½	South. Ry. ext.	½
General Electric	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Illinois Central	½	Third Avenue	3½
Int. Power	1	Union Pacific	1½
L. & N.	1	U. S. Cast Iron pf	½
Met. Sec.	¾	U. S. Steel pf	1½
Met. St. Ry.	2	Va.-Car. Chemical	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Mo., K. & T.	1
Iowa Central	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. B. U. P. 1st 4s 1½ | Mob. & Ohio new 6s 1¾ | Gila. V., G. & N. 1st 6s 1

Bonds Declined.

Carolina Cent. 4s 2 | Nat. R. R. of M. 4s 1
Col. Fuel & I. cfs 1 | U. S. Realty 5s 1
Ore. S. L. gen. 6s 1½ | S., Shr. & So. 1st 5s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 1	257,258
To date this year	63,265,942
Corresponding date last year	97,328,147

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 1	$956,500
To date this year	$370,794,780
Corresponding date last year	$402,867,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Brooklyn Docks—Annual meeting.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car—For dividend on preferred.

CORRECTED TRUST STATEMENT.

Empire Trust Company's Figures, as Printed Yesterday, Were in Error.

In the dispatch from Albany regarding the status of trust companies, printed yesterday, there was an error in the statement of the Empire Trust Company. The statement should have read as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$301,000
Stock investments	994,901
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,109,185
Amount loaned on personal securities	343,550
Real estate	90,633
Cash on hand	17,592
Cash on deposit	1,117,137
Other assets	328,753
Total	$4,303,051

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,014,293
Deposits in trust	34,651
General deposits payable on demand	2,419,880
Due trust companies	61,960
Due banks and bankers	255,526
Other liabilities	17,241
Total	$4,303,051

Stockholders Assessed 90 Per Cent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The stockholders of the First National Bank have consented to a 90 per cent. assessment on the par value of the stock, payable Aug. 8. This was required by the Controller of the Currency in order to reopen the bank, which was recently closed to escape a run.

Northern Securities Dividends.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Securities Company has been called for to-morrow to consider a plan for the distribution of the dividends for the March and June quarters, which have been declared, but cannot he paid because of the injunction of the Federal Court. Wall Street does not believe that the meeting will lead to anything definite, as several attempts to finance the payment of the dividends by having bankers buy the dividends and then pay the shareholders have failed because of the fear that such action might get the participants into conflict with the courts. The dividends, it is stated, affect not only the very rich interests in control of the property, but many small holders as well, and it is estimated that nearly $90,000,000 of the company's stock is held by outsidere.

***

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 30th, averaged .0050 per lb.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Many Absentees Make Trading Dull—Prices Strong on Talk of Metropolitan Deal and Large Short Interest.

Sentiment among traders was much influenced yesterday by the large demand in the loan crowd for many of the recently active issues, notably Steel preferred, which at one time in the day loaned flat, while a number of other issues loaned at considerable concessions from the money rate. It was inferred from this that a larger part of the recent selling than had been supposed had been for the short account and that to this extent the position of the market was stronger than it had appeared at the close of the week. This, together with the sharp advance in Metropolitan, was the chief cause of the general advance in prices. Prominent among the issues that showed a good deal of strength were several of those in which there was heaviest liquidation last week by the Westerners, who were said to be lightening their load, which had become a little larger than they cared to carry with the prospect of the development of a reactionary tendency in the market. Apparently while they were selling the bears supplied them with a good deal of company, and overstepped the mark by selling so much that yesterday's recovery was made poesible with very little effort on the part of those who undertook the task of turning prices upward again.

***

Many Traders at Saratoga.

During the middle of the session the trading was very small, but in the last hour the transactions were larger and the total of the day was brought up to about 250,000 shares. The early dullness wae more or less expected, for the reason that a great many traders were away, many of them at Saratoga, and thus one of the chief sources of activity was gone. Among those who have been prominent in the market recently who have gone to Saratoga are John W. Gates and Charles G. Gates and Isidor Wormser, Jr. James R. Keene and Henry Clews are also at the eame resort. The news of the advance in Atchison wae probahly received with pleasure in Saratoga.

***

Metropolitan Deal Talk Again.

Metropolitan was decidedly the leader of yesterday's market, as it was more active than any other issue and advanced more. The Street was full of rumore that the long talked of deal between the Metropolitan and the Interhorough wae sure to be announced very shortly, and energetic use of the rumors was effective in advancing not only Metropolitan but some of the other traction stocks, including Third Avenue, which rose 3½ points. In some quarters it was said that the understanding between the two Manhattan Borough companiee had gone as far as written agreements between the parties concerned. Metropolitan Securities got up to 93¾ and Metropolitan Street Railway to 120½. The latter closed with a two point net gain at 120. It was said that around 120, some of the political followers of the upward movement took their profits, thinking that the advance had been rapid enough to make such a course advisable.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is reported from Trenton that the potteries of the country making electrical goods, of which there are several in this city, have agreed to combine to prevent cutting in prices.

***

The Schuylkill Valley Traction Company has secured the necessary right of way to build an extension to Pottstown, Penn.

***

The price of Pocahontas and New River coal has been advanced to $2.50 a ton at tidewater, being equal to $1.15 at the mine.

***

Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad for the week ended July 30 were 29,864 tons, a decrease of 23,121 tons. For the year to date shipments have been 996,250 tons, a decrease of 395,458 tons for the same period last year.

***

The increase in leather values has restricted trade somewhat, as shoe manufacturers are only buying leather as they need it. Shoe shipments the past week amounted to 91,239 cases as compared with 87,940 cases the previous week, but even with this increase over last week's shipments they were nearly 10,000 cases behind shipments of the same week a year ago.

***

On the Stock Exchange yesterday 118 shares of Bank of Commerce sold at 208 up to 209.

***

Mullins-Amalgamated Settlement.

Private wires from Montana yesterday reported that the Amalgamated Copper Company had settled its differences with Mayor Mullins of Butte. Mullins, it is said, settles for a three-fourths interest in the Comanche mine and for an accounting on its operations for nine years past. The deed for the interest in the Comanche was given to Boston and Montana and to John D. Ryan. Mulline made over a deed for the Plymouth mine, which has long been in litigation, and a number of other copper interests of smaller importance. The terms were not learned, but they appear to have included the withdrawal of Mullins's $50,000 libel suit against the Inter-Mountain, the Amalgamated paper in Butte.

***

Connecticut Railway and Light Bonds.

Redmond & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. offer to investors $1,500,000 of the first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. sinking fund guaranteed gold bonds of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company. These bonds are due in 1951, and interest is paid in January and July. They are redeemable at 105 and accrued interest. The interest is guaranteed by indorsement on each hond by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, which has paid dividends of 8 per cent. for the last seventeen years on its capital stock of $36,720,000.

***

Pere Marquette Absorption.

Regarding the terms under which the combination of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Pere Marquette will be effected, it was stated yesterday that there would he a lease of the latter, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Daytdn upon a basis of a 4 per cent. guarantee on the common stock of the Pere Marquette, this amount to be raised to 5 per cent. for the second year. The value of Pere Marquette is understood to have been placed at 110 for the purpose of the consolidation.

***

Charles F. Palmeter Suspends.

Charles F. Palmeter, a trader on the Consolidated Exchange, who has been a member of that body since April, 1885, suspended yesterday pending settlement of a disputed transaction between himself and another member. It was said that the suspension was unimportant, and that Mr. Palmeter would be reinstated shortly.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

The following were the sales of mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange: 500 Work, .06; 1,000 Cripple Creek, .08; 100 Mexican, .86; 300 Isabella, .21; 1,900 O. K. & N., .10; 200 Silver Hill, .55; 1,000 Rose Maud, .07 and .10; 200 Comstock, .08; 500 Consolidated Imperial, .02½; 400 Phoenix, .08; 500 Sierra Nevada, .23 and .22; 200 Con. Cal. Va., 1.15 and 1.20, and 300 Savage, .28 and .25.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at ¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $120,609,053; balances, $9,222,619; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $956,955.

Money on call in London unquoted because of bank holiday on Saturday; short hills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' hills, 2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange wae firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty daye and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8760; cables, $4.8805.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@95 and 95⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Slight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

***

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—To-day being a bank holiday the Stock Exchange was closed.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady, but trading was inactive. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

The private rate of discount wae 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 70 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular, and the volume of trading was lighter. Internationals were quiet. Iron shares were very strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

The rate of discount for short hills, 3 per cent., and for three months' hills, 2½ per cent.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The weekly statement of associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Aug. 1. 1904.	Dec. for Week.	July 30, 1903.
Loans	$184,502,000	*$815,000	$175,899,000
Circulation	6,042,000	33,000	6,345,000
Deposits	139,160,000	853,000	138,733,000
Due banks	59,329,000	237,000	76,313,000
U. S. deposits	6,312,000	15,000	8,752,000
Due from agents	31,483,000	*1,323,000	43,845,000
Exchanges	11,114,000	935,000	10,351,000
Due from others	17,316,000	699,000	20,096,000
5 per cent. fund	335,750	1,800	372,950
Legals	7,948,000	583,000	7,082,000
Specie	16,304,000	18,000	19,075,000
Reserve excess	3,675,857	558,814	5,213,400
N. Y. excess	11,906,857	*1,365,686	23,950,400

*Increase.

Excess of reserve two years ago: In Boston, $1,901,311; in New York, $6,084,571.

There is nothing in the money market to indicate a hardening of rates. Call loans, 2@3 per cent; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c. discount. Clearings, $15,774,484; balances, $1,341,312. Sub-Treasury debit, $49,929. The foreign exchange market is heavy. Sterling rates have been reduced a quarter of a cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¾	
Sterling	4.88	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84¾
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅝
Guilders	40⅛	40⅛

Telephone was the leader of the Boston stock list. It was freely bought by investment houses and higher prices are predicted for it. The rest of the local list was rather quiet, but Copper Range, Osceola, Amalgamated, and the other coppers were strong. Daly-West held just about firm on a fair amount of offerings. New York, New Haven and Hartford sold off on the rumor that the company is to make a new issue of stock. The street hears that United Fruit is going several points higher.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	77	77	77
147	Boston Elevated	149	148¼	148¾
163	Boston & Albany	252	250	252
11	Boston & Maine	185	183	184
112	Massachusetts Elec. pf	70	69¾	69¾
375	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	189	189
154	Union Pacific	96	94½	95¾
64	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

2,886	American	135½	133	134¾
91	Western Tel. & Tel. pf	91½	91¼	91½

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
100	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾		
402	American Sugar	125¾	125¼	125¼
125	American Sugar pf	130	129¾	130
12	American-Woolen pf	76¾	76¼	76¾
20	General Electric	162¼	162¼	162¾
1	Massachusetts Gas	39		
12	Massachusetts Gas pf	82¾	82½	82¾
10	Swift & Co.	101	100¾	101
13	United Fruit	106	105	105
200	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
13	United Shoe Machine pf	31	31	31
225	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
2,102	U. S. Steel pf	61¼	59½	61¼

MINING.

110	Adventure	$1	87½c.	87½c.
325	Allouez	8¾	8½	8¾
1,400	Amalgamated	52¼	51¾	52⅛
250	Bingham	25	25	25
35	Calumet & Hecla	480	480	480
240	Centennial	24½	24	24¼
50	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,700	Con. Mercur	45	36	43
1,004	Copper Range	55¼	54	55¼
1,378	Daly-West	13	10¾	12
10	Hamilton Coal	45	45	45
100	Guanajuato	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Isle Royale	11	11	11
350	Mohawk	49	47¾	47¾
535	Osceola	64½	63	64
30	Parrot	24	24	24
570	Phoenix	1¼	1	1¼
400	Shannon	5¾	5¾	5¾
180	Trinity	8	7¾	7¾
55	Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
550	U. S. Mining	21¾	21¾	21¾
465	Utah	37¾	37¼	37¾
25	Victoria	5	5	5
50	Winona	2	2	2
105	Wolverine	78½	78	78½

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The market was firm, but the transactions were small in volume the movement in Seaboard stocks only in any way resembling activity. The sales, amounting to 915 shares of stock and $77,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99	99	99
11,000	Seaboard 4s	90¾	90	90¼
1,000	Seaboard 2-year 5s	89	89	89
5,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	109½	109½	109½
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
10,000	United Railways Incomes	47½	47	47
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	82½	82½	82½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	63½	63½	63½
27,000	Brewing Company 4s	54½	53¾	54¾
1,000	Brewing Co. Incomes	25½	25½	25½

STOCKS.

555	Seaboard	9¾	9½	9¾
255	Seaboard pf	17½	17⅜	17½
5	Northern Central	83	83	83
15	Ga. S. & Fla. 1st pf.	95½	95½	95½
10	Brewing Company	7	7	7
75	Howard Bank	11¾	11¾	11¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—New York exchange was 35@40c. premium; time and call loans, 3@5½ per cent. The local stock list was almost as lifeless during the greater part of the day as were the majority of the New York securities. There was some trading in Can preferred, the Biscuit issues and Title and Trust, but for the most part there was little change in prices. Can preferred remained steady at Saturday's ruling prices. Biscuit advanced a fraction, while preferred was firm at 104 and Title and Trust declined a point to 94.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can pf	40¾	40½	40¾
100	Chicago Title and Trust	94	94	94
6	Diamond Match	131¾	131¾	131¾
10	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
46	National Biscuit pf	108	108	108
170	South Side L.	90½	90½	90½
110	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¼	29¾
10	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
80	West Chicago	45¾	45¾	45¾

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO SUIT.

Court Denies Application by Lawson and Others for Receiver.

James B. Vredenbergh, counsel for Thomas W. Lawson, William J. Brown, and Camille Weidenfeldt, stockholders in the Universal Tobacco Company, yesterday appeared before Vice Chancellor Garrison at Jersey City and asked that a receiver be appointed. Mr. Vredenbergh said that the Universal Tobacco Company had been absorbed by the Commonwealth Company, and its assets had been ordered sold by the Directors. The sale was advertised to take place on Aug. 15. His clients, he said, did not believe that the sale would be to their interest.

After hearing argument the Vice Chancellor refused to appoint a receiver. He said he would continue the Directors as Trustees, with power to sell the assets. He would, however, set aside the sale advertised for Aug. 15, and continue the hearing at Seabright on Friday, when a new date for the sale will be fixed.

Receiver for Hotel at Lakewood.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday appointed Aaron Johnson receiver for the New York Hotel at Lakewood, N. J. The liabilities are $45,000 and the assets $48,000.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Trading in the local market was again made up chiefly of the arbitrage sales of Reading and the United States Steel stock, with very little done in other parts of the list. There wae a slow opening, with 5,200 Reading shares selling and closing 5-16 higher for the day at 26 5-16 bid. The aggregate business on the local Exchange amounted to only 8,884 shares of stocks and $27,000 in bonds. Apart from Reading, the Steel issues furnished about half the stock business, the common advancing ½ and the preferred shares 1½ points. The Philadelphia banks lost considerably in their deposits through investments of idle money, but they received a good deal of cash from the interior banks, so there was very little change for the week in their aggregate loans or resources.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bell Telephone	50	50	50
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
100	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
100	Cherokee Steel	19¾	19½	19½
111	Delaware Insurance Co	22	22	22
200	Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾
400	Inter. Smokeless Powder	19¼	19	19
55	Insur. Co. of North Am.	23¾	23½	23¾
50	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37¾	37½	37¾
2	Lehigh Navigation	79	79	79
47	Penna. R. R.	59⅝	59 7-16	59 9-16
26	Philadelphia Co.	39	39	39
5,295	Reading	26 5-16	25 15-16	26 5-16
2	Reading 1st pfd	41½	41½	41½
50	Reading 2d pfd	35 1-16	35 1-16	35 1-16
100	Southern R. R.	23¾	23⅜	23¾
231	Union Traction	54⅜	54	54⅜
540	United States Steel	11¾	11½	11¾
1,410	United States Steel pfd	61¼	59½	61¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
304	Brewing	25¾	25¼	25¼
85	Crucible Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	M. L. & H.	32	31½	32
11	Ohio Fuel	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
41	Pittsburg Coal pf	56	55½	56
15	River Coal	19¼	19¼	19¼
455	U. S. Steel pf	61½	60	61½
10	West. Electric 2d pf	79¾	79¾	79¾

BANK STOCKS.

10	G. A. S. & Test	155	155	155

BONDS.

$1,000	P. B. & L. E. C. 5s	111¼	..	..
2,000	M. L. & P. 5s	101½	..	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$154,081,580
Gold	47,445,681
Silver	32,383,973
United States notes	15,001,782
Treasury notes of 1890	102,234
National banknotes	17,505,015
Total receipts this day	1,989,131
Total receipts this month	1,989,131
Total receipts this year	48,725,519
Total expenditures this day	2,450,000
Total expenditures this month	2,450,000
Total expenditures this year	96,644,116
Deposits in National banks	120,022,908

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$521,430,989
Silver dollars	469,645,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,736,058
Silver bullion of 1890	4,915,944
Total	$1,003,728,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$521,430,989
Silver certificates outstanding	469,645,000
Treasury notes ontstanding	12,653,000
Total	$1,003,728,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$28,878,781
Gold certificates	20,566,840
Silver coin and bullion	22,240,882
Silver certificates	10,123,000
United States notes	15,001,782
Other assets	30,285,917
Total in Treasury	$125,077,302
Deposits in National banks	120,022,908
Total	$245,100,106
Current liabilities	91,018,527
Available cash balance	$154,081,579

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.06	L. Wash. C.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.07	Mexican	.85	.83
Andes	.18	.18	Occid. Con.	.81	.81
Belcher	.17	.18	Ophir	2.30	2.30
Best & Bel.	.67	.68	Overman	.12	.12
Bullion	.19	.19	Potosi	.15	.15
Caledonia	.42	.43	Savage	.24	.25
Chal. Con.	.19	.18	Sag Belcher	.04	.05
Challenge	.13	.14	Sierra Nev.	.24	.22
Confidence	.67	.65	Syndicate	.05	.05
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.26	.23
Crown Point	.10	.11	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.12	.11	Yel. Jacket	.20	.20
Hale & Nor.	.68	.71	Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Julia	.06	.06	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.13	.11	Telegraph	.12½	.12

Mexican dollars—Monday, .46@.47½; Saturday, .46@.47.

***

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.6	6½	Little Puck	3½	4
Anaconda	..	12	Little Bessie	2½	2¾
C., K. & N.	.23	.25	Missouri	2½	2¾
C. & Cons.	9½	9¾	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4¾
Dante	3¾	3⅞	Mary Cashen	.5	.6
Dr. Jackpot	4¼	4¾	Moon Anchor	6	6½
Elkton	64	65	New Haven	2½	3
Findley	90	90½	Old Gold	8½	9½
Gold Dollar	4¾	4¾	Pharmacist	3½	3¾
Golden Cycle	40	45	Portland	157½	170
Gold Sover'n	6¼	6¾	Rose Maud	6	6½
Isabella	19½	20	Rose Nicol	1½	2½
Jackpot	.3	4½	Sunset Eclipse	1½	2
Keystone	4¾	4¾	Unitopah	66	75
Last Dollar	..	40	Work	9¾	9¾
Lexington	3¾	3½			

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. N. F. McClure, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Huachuca to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, on business in connection with the plumbing system at Fort Huachuca.

Leave of absence granted: Major William Lassiter, Fifteenth Infantry, for four months, to take effect during September; Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, Eleventh Infantry, extension for three months.

Navy.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans is ordered to additional duty in connection with the Naval War College, Newsrgansett Bay.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper will be placed on the retired list Aug. 5.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Delphin, at Washington; the El Cano, at Hon-Kow; the Texas, the Massachusetts, the Hartford, the Whipple, the Truxtun, the Worden, the Hopkins, the Lawrence, the Hull, the MacDonough, the Arkansas, the Nevada, and the Florida, at New London; the Dixie, at Tompkinsville; the O'Brien and the Pawnee, at Newport; the Tacoma, at Coquimbo; the Callao, at Canton; the Scorpion, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—The Saturn, from Dutch Harbor for Kiska; the Raleigh, from Woo-Sung for Chemulpho.

The Glacier was placed ont of commission July 30 at Boston. The Constellation was placed out of commission at New York and the Albany at Puget Sound, Washington.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Merchants' Excursion Rates to New York in Operation.

Influx of Buyers Expected in the City This Week—Two Hundred the First Day.

Reduced rates to buyers coming to New York became operative on Saturday in the territory of the Central Passenger Association, and will continue in operation until to-morrow, inclusive. About 200 merchants registered yesterday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, but the great crowd is expected during the latter part of the week. Those who came in yesterday were chiefly from near-by cities.

The rate allowed to buyers, who must be non-resident members of the Merchants' Association, is full fare coming and one-third fare returning. To secure this reduction, however, the buyer must obtain a return trip certificate when he buys his ticket and deposit it with the Merchants' Association on his arrival in New York. The return tickets are good for thirty days.

The second series of excursions in the Central Passenger Association territory will take place from Aug. 20 to 24, inclusive, and in the Trunk Line Association territory from Aug. 20 to 24 and from Sept. 3 to 7. These tickets will be good for only fifteen days.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Trade Meaning of Dolls is Defined—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday laid down the law as to what are dolls and what are not. George Borgfeldt & Co. of New York protested against the action of the Collector in classifying certain rubber figures of children, soldiers, animals, &c., as dolls, at 35 per cent. They asserted that they were toys, and that inasmuch as rubber toys were expressly excluded from the toy schedule, they were dutiable at 30 per cent. as manufactures of rubber. Gen. Sharretts decides that the figures of children are by trade usage known as dolls, while the others are not, and sustains the protest as to those.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Thomss E. Harrison, Spiegelberg & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., A. J. Dale, A. Steinhardt & Co., Fisher, Samsting & Hilder, and S. Guggenheimer & Co., New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB JAKOBOWITZ.—Judge Palmieri of the City Court has appointed Otto S. Weinherger receiver in supplementary proceedings for Jacoh Jakobowitz, who kept a livery stable at 178 Suffolk Street, on the application of Nathan Kuhera, a judgment creditor, on the ground that he had departed from the State. Jacob Stiefel, attorney for Mr. Kubera, stated that he went to the stable on July 30 to serve papers, but could not find Mr. Jakohowitz, and was informed that the latter had sold out the business on July 26 to one Weinberger, had moved away from his residence, and gone to

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Auction Sale of Lexington Avenue Corner Has Surprising Outcome—Big Tenement Deals on the Upper East Side—Many Minor Transactions.

The sale of 15 to 19 Maiden Lane and 18 and 22 John Street, through Herbert A. Sherman, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Paid $10,000 More at Auction.

Yesterday's auction offering of the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street, two five-story flats, on plot 49.5 by 55.7, developed a surprise fully in keeping with the unusual circumstances which led up to the sale. Some time ago an offer of $49,000 was made for the property and was favorably regarded by the trust company which acts as trustee for the owners of it, the Matthew Byrnes estate. When the confirmation of the court was sought, another bidder came forward with an offer of $50,000. Unwilling to give its consent under these conditions, the position of the court was not simplified when the original bidder said that he would give $52,000. It was finally decided to offer the property at auction, with an upset price of $50,000.

The sale yesterday brought out not only the two original competitors for the parcel, but also several other operators, with the result that it was sold by Auctioneer John M. Thompson for $59,750, the buyer being George H. Shaffer, who had made the offer of $49,000 at private sale. Mr. Shaffer owns the two adjoining houses on Thirty-second Street, and now controls a plot 49.5 by 95.

Many Tenements Change Hands.

Max Rubinger & Co., in conjunction with L. Klinger and A. Satzman & Co., have sold for Louis Levin and Morris Seidler to Adolph Schlesinger and Esther Eisenberg the five seven-story tenements 340 to 348 East Sixty-second Street, each 27 by 100. The price is reported to have been $43,000 for each house.

M. L. Blumberg has sold for Max Rubinson the six four-story double tenements 205 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 150 by 100.11.

Buyer for East 64th Street House.

The Real Estate Security Company has sold, through Edward McVickar, to a Mr. Merritt the newly altered dwelling at 16 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

J. Scott has sold for A. Miller 2073 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25.6 by 100, to an investor.

Ferdinand Nagel has sold for Henry and Otto J. Martens to Henry C. Tarhorg 1,433 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of the nine lots at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owned hy a relative of Richard Croker.

To Build on East 118th Street.

Louis Lese has hought, through George Bretteil & Sons, from a Dr. Wood, 313 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 50 hy 100.11. A six-story apartment house will he erected on the site.

Shapiro & Porcman have resold, through A. H. Levy & Co., the five-story tenement 229 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 hy 100.11, and have bought, through the same hrokers, the adjoining property, 231.

A. H. Levy & Co. have also sold 218 and 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story tenement with stores, 32.6 hy 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has sold 231 East Fiftieth Street, a six-story flat on lot 29 hy 100.5.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mrs. Vredenbergh 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story private dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

Baturin & Weisman have sold for L. Elckworth the two-family dwelling, 16.8 by 115, on the north side of Oak-Tree Place.

Louis Becker of 2,003 Amsterdam Avenue, was the hroker who negotiated the sales of 507 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and 453 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, two three-story dwellings, for a Mr. Somers and Richard P. Messiter respectively.

Lower East Side Dealings.

Harry Shwitzer has sold, through Jacoh Conner, 235 Rivington Street, adjoining the corner of Willett Street, front and rear tenements on lot 20 hy 70.

M. L. Biumberg has sold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levine to Jacob Neadie 138 Essex Street, six-story front and rear tenements on lot 25 hy 100.

Long Lease on Houston Street.

Julius Friend has leased for Gustavus, Henry and Richard Sidenherg, to Berlin & Trosky, six entire iofts, 45,000 square feet, in the huilding 21, 23, and 25 East Houston Street, for a term of seven years at an aggregate rental of $88,000.

The Lane estate has leased to a Mrs. Melachvino the five-story building 8 West Twenty-ninth Street, on lot 25 hy 100.

Bronx Deal on 149th Street.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Fritz Seije the two four-story tenements 567 and 569 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, near Courtlandt Avenue.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the house and plot, 83 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 170 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for Mary Domidion, to C. I. Earl.

The irregular lot, with frontages of 78 feet on Webster Avenue, 9 feet on Gun Hill Road, and a depth of 22.3 feet, sold recently hy David Bussing to Mrs. Kate Joyce, through O'Hara Brothers, hrought $4,500. This is at a rate of over $9,000 for a full city lot and is said to he one of the highest figures ever paid for property at William's Bridge.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to S. Pozarick a lot. 25 hy 100, on the south side of Arthur Street, east of Fourth Avenue; also, to M. Stern, a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of White Plains Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Clement H. Smith negotiated the recent sale of the northwest corner of Bathgata Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Bronx Building Boom Continues.

This year's building operations in the Bronx, as shown hy the complete records for July, will greatly exceed those of previous years. The value of new buildings for which plans were filed in the first seven months of 1904 was $12,913,805, or nearly twice the value of those for which plans were filed during the whole of 1903—$6,792,864. Plans for 173 new buildings were filed last month, their estimated cost being $3,617,500, as compared with 87 new buildings, valued at $484,755, in July, 1903.

To Develop Tract in Queens.

Another residential section in the Borough of Queens is to be developed near Cord Meyer's property, known as Elmhurst. The David Springsteen Tompkins farm and three other adjoining farms near Whitepport on the Hoffman Boulevard, containing in all 112 acres, have been purchased by a Boston syndicate for $160,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salearoom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By John M. Thompson.

Lexington Av, 201 and 203, n e corner of 32d St, 49.5x55.7, two five-story brick flats; trustee's sale, to George H. Shaffer $59,750

By Herbert A. Sherman.

La Fontaine Av, w s, 25 ft n of 181st St, 25x102.2x26.8x94.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Real Estate and Trust Company. 1,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Clarke St, n s, between Dominick and Broome Sts, for a five-story brick school, 168.9x152.10; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $270,000.

Nos. 30 and 32 Oak St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 30.8x125.7; M. Santangelo of 61 Oliver St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $40,000.

135th St, n s, 410 ft o of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x86.11; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum of 540 West 58th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Pearl Av and 96th St, n w corner, for a six-story brick flat, 100x90.11; William F. Rohrig of 1,123 Park Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $95,000.

Lenox Av and 115th St, n e corner, for two six-story brick flats, 50.11x90; H. Arnstein of 2,183 8th Av, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $105,000.

Marmion Av, e s, 144 ft n of 175th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x52.10; Charles B. Canedy of 108 Main St, New Rochelle, owner; Gillespie & Carrel of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

Van Buren St, w s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20x45; Angelo Rezzano of 84 Van Buren St, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

Union Av, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, for four five-story brick tenements, 45.7x120; McCarthy & Macey of 985 Union Av, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $160,000.

Courtlandt Av, w s, 100 ft e of 157th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 43.6x86.6; Philip Freudenmecher of 567 East 154th St, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 2,580 3d Av, architects; cost, $34,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, s e corner 55th St, to a four-story brick dwelling, store, and office; S. Salmon of 144 Water St, owner; A. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,888 and 1,890 2d Av, to two four-story brick tenements; H. Feinberg of 48 East 10th St, owner; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

3d Av, e s, 51 ft s of Rose St, to a four-story brick building, 30x68.3; Marta Eckhardt of 1,077 Dawson St, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

PLOT FOR SKYSCRAPER SOLD.

Properties on Maiden Lane Change Hands—Purchaser Anonymous.

There was closed yesterday in the office of Broker Herbert A. Sherman the sale of the properties 15, 17, and 19 Maiden Lane and 18 and 22 John Street, upon which site, if satisfactory arrangements can he made with some of the present lessees, an eighteen or twenty story office huilding will he erected next year. The name of the purchaser of the properties has not been made puhlic. The adjoining Gill Building at 9 to 13 Maiden Lane is owned hy J. P. Morgan.

The plot which has changed hands has an area of about 10,000 square feet. The Maiden Lane parcels measure 72.5 by 78.1 feet; 18 John Street is 25 hy 50, and 22 John Street 24.8 by 64. The seller of 15 Maiden Lane was Charles T. Harbeck; of 17 Maiden Lane, Susan F. Campbell, Emma W. Ide, and Anna M. F. Chase; of 19 Maiden Lane and 22 John Street, Mary C. Barnes and others, and of 18 John Street, Maud Rives Smith.

Including the cost of the proposed building, it is said that the operation will involve the investment of $2,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 1.

BEEKMAN ST, 54, n s, 24.11x87.1x23.2x 87.1; Tunis G. Bergen, as trustee, to Hulda H. B. Brown, ¼ part, Ca. G. $1

BEEKMAN ST, 54, n s, 24.11x87.1x23.2x 87.1; Tunie G. Bergen, as trustee, to F. H. Bergen, ¼ part, B. & S. 1

BROOK AV, w e, 25 ft s of 135th St, 25 x90; Jacob Basheim et al to Abraham Stuman, (mtg $15,200) 1

BYRON ST, n e s, 152.9 ft n of Kossutb Av, 33x103.7x33x105.7; Francis B. Chedsey and another, executor to Caroline Yaker 2,350

BYRON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Kossutb Av, 25x100; F. B. Chedsey, executor, and another, executors of Oscar V. Pitman, to Thomas R. Gorman 550

CAULDWELL AV, 915, w s, 18x100; Anna M. Decker to Mary A. Schwarte, (mtg $5,000) 100

COMFORT AV, w e, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to George C. Schmell 1

CROTON AV, s s, 224.7 ft w of 161st St, 34.8x77.11x34x84.7; Theron S. Copeland to Amalia Pirk, all liens 100

DAILY AV, e s, 109 ft n of 177th St, 25x43.5x25.10x42.1; Daily Av, e s, 175.9 ft n of 177th St, 25x45.5x25x44.9; Daily Av, e s, 200.9 ft n of 177th St, 25x46.1x 25x45.5; Daily Av, e s, 250.9 ft n of 177th St, 22.10x47.4x22x46.9; Annie Robinson to Harry Wilkes, (mtg $8,800) 100

DAWSON ST, 1,032, n s, 25x137.4x25x 138.5; Effie Sheffer to Edward Perfect, (mtg $2,500) 1

EAGLE AV, 649, w s, 25.6x117.7x25.7x 115.4; Morits L. and Carl Ernst to Louis Winkler and another, (mtg $4,500) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 225 ft s of Grand St, 25x87.6; Caroline E. R. Martin et al 1

ESSEX ST, e e, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Julius Solomon to Jacob Neadle, (mtg $25,000) 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 149.9 ft s of 183d St, 25.3x100; Gerald C. Connor to Charles Regnault, (mtg $3,500) 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 124 ft n of 183d St, 25x 100; Blanche Herbert to Charles Regnault, all liens 100

LOT 404, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas Scott to Hyman Blau and another, (mtg $2,900) 100

LOT 117, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Michael Zunino 1

LOT 118, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Joseph L. P. Roncoli 1

LOT 14, Map of Van Nest Park; Morris Fox to Sarah C. Scott, (mtg $4,250) 100

LOT 30, Block 3,140, and Lots 15 and 16, Block 3,135, Map of the City of New York; James C. Alden and others to Robert H. Smith 1

LOTS 489 and 490, Map of Van Nest Park; Sarah C. Scott to Luigi Del Donno, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOTS 122 and 124, map of St. Raymond Park; Agostino Dilessio to H. P. Rose.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 2d St, 100.1x 50; Frank Gass to M. J. Donnelly, (mtg $3,500) 1

MORRIS AV, southeast corner of 161st St, 100x57; Alexander Grant to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $33,000) 1

MORRIS AV, n e s, at ee of 161st St, 60x57; Esther A. Wheaton to Bertha Solomon and another, (mtg $33,000) 1

NELSON AV, e s, 100.3 ft n of 167th St, 25x115.10x25x115.1; Melissa Thwaite to John Reine 1,125

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 120 ft w of Hughes Av, 18.9x95; Louie Eickwort to Wendover Av, (mtg $6,000) 1

PARK AV, 3,428 to 3,434, and 1 Gouverneur Place; August Jacob and wife to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $72,500) .. 1,000

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 250x 180 to White Plaine Av 25x288x200x w 100; Jacob C. Varian, executor and trustee, to Varian Barker, in trust 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 90x 25, Samuel Sunkin and others to Sigmund Lewy, (mtg $18,900) 100

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 250x 180 to White Plaine Av x52x88x200x w 100; Jacob C. Varian to Varian Barker, in trust, all title 1

PLOT 388, Map Arden property, East Chester; Anna Radford to William H. Field, (mtg $1,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 743, w s, 26.6x93.5; Delphine Antisdel to Bernard Blumberg and another 15,000

SUBURBAN ST, n s, 221.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 50x100; M. Troxell and others to Sarah E. Troxell 1

TAYLOR ST, n e s, 350 ft s e of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Smithson to Pietro Donati, (mtg $3,500) 100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 102.11 ft n of 167th St, 20x125; Joseph Frey and wife to Gustave Frey, (mtg $3,000) 100

TREMONT AV, Lot 57 to 65, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Alfred Crook to Louis Westcott 100

UNION AV, old w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x106; George F. Moody to Clarence W. Giesen, (mtg $4,500) 1

UNIONPORT ROAD, n e corner of Seagmore St, runs n 20x e 105.7x s 25x w 105.9; Louis J. Mayer to F. J. Fannon.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,053, w s, 285.10 ft s of 180th St, 25x145; Carrie Veit and another to Emil L. Pfaebler, (mtg $14,000) 1

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x109.7x25x173.2; Charles Messinger to Hyman Kosberg, (mtg $16,000) 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, adjoining land of Braithwaite, 26x160; John W. Schraeder to Charles W. Preston, as receiver, (mtg $9,970) 1

2D AV, 976, e s, 20.5x100; Nora Filer to Albert Herzog and another, (mtg $12,000) 1

2D AV, 2,033, w s, 26x100; Ferdinand Weeel to Samuel Elkan and another, (mtg $2,000) 1

3D AV, s w corner of 96th St, 20x100; Isaac A. Boch and another to Daniel A. Begley 100

3D AV, e s, 75.6 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x96.4x25x93.5; Johanna Levy to Ferdinand Storck and another, (mtg $16,000) 1

5TH AV, 697, e s, 25.5x100; James Everard to Wesley Thorn, B. & S., Ca. G. 100

7TH AV, 2,386, w s, 49.11x100; Lazard Kahn to Gustav Marder, (mtg $42,000) 1

8TH AV, 2,494, e s, 25x100; George Coburn to Casper D. P. Schnoor and wife, (mtg $24,000) 100

8TH AV, 273, w s, 25x100; Ernest B. Miller to Isaac M. Witt, (mtg $2,500) 100

8TH AV, 2,190, w s, 25x80; Samnsi Eisans to Charles Hoh, (mtg $20,000) 100

9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 164, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; Frank Gass to John Zwier and another, (mtg $1,800) 1

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 20.2x100; Unionport; George P. Baisley to Lena Terray, (mtg $1,800) 1

29TH ST, 536 West, 25x98.9; Albert E. Sunderhauf to John H. Young, (mtg $5,000) 1

29TH ST, s s, 249.6 ft e of 11th Av, 25.6x 98.9x irregular; Albert E. Sunderhaut to Edward Siedle. (mtg $6,000) 1

34TH ST, 323 East, 25x½ block; Edgar S. Schieffelin and others to Mary Casson, B. & S. 100

35TH ST, 202 East, 20x74.1; Thomas P. Field to Albert Waterman 1

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; Samuel Green to Daniel W. Richman, ½ part. (mtg $3,000) 1

51ST ST, 329 East, 18.9x100.5; Caroline Stern to Alice Sberfield, (mtg $7,000) 1

73D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 102.2; Max Magamen to Anton Frase, (mtg $14,000) 1

74TH ST, 421 to 425 East, 62.6x63.1x 63.3x72; Joseph Isaac to Max Wachsman, (mtg $13,000) 100

75TH ST, s s, 222 and 224 East, 39.2x 102.2; Kerry Rosansky and others to Samuel Hoffman, (mtg $22,000) 100

76TH ST, 23 East, 20x102.2; Gustav Binger to Frances Binger, (mtg $30,000) 1

77TH ST, 231 East, 20x102.2; Frances Binger to Morris C. Lichten, (mtg $30,000) 1

80TH ST, n s, 202.6 ft w of 2d Av, 24.3x 102.2; P. W. Wildey to Barnett Hamburger and another 100

81ST ST, s s, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 25.11x 102.2; Herman and Max Milgrim to Bernard Rosenstein, (mtg $22,000) 1

82D ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; William H. Schmid to Hermen Brpckner, (mtg $17,500) 1

85TH ST, 528 East, 25x102.2; Katharine Schneider to John J. Petrie, 2-3 part 6,666

85TH ST, 526 East, 25x102.2; Katharine Schneider, by guardian, to John J. Petrie, 1-3 part, all title 6,333

85TH ST, 526 East, 25x102.2; John J. Petri to Clara Petri, (mtg $14,000,) gift.

87TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Estelle G. Coventry to Allen Hazen, (mtg $10,000) 1

90TH ST, 137 West, 20.9x100.8; George R. Cannon to Marie A. O'Brien, (mtg $22,540) 100

98TH ST, 213 East, 25x100.11; John Cannon to Lippe Lunitz and another, (mtg $14,000) 1

106TH ST, 317 West, 18x100.11; City Real Estate Company to Mary R. Clark 100

108TH ST, 123 East, 25x100.11; Cornelius Daniels to Sarah Wolfensohn, (mtg $17,000) 100

113TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Simon Epstein to Bernard Blumberg, 1-3 part, B. & S., Ca. G. 100

117TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 50x100.11; Barnet Berkmen and others to Joseph Morris Cohn and another, (mtg $56,000) 100

118TH ST, 111 West, 20x100.11; James C. Picken to Edmund Kohn, (mtg $18,000) 100

118TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.10; Henry Feuerstein to David Sommer, (mtg $22,000) 100

118TH ST, 105 West, 20x100.11; James C. Picken to Ignatz Morvay-Rottenberg, (mtg $18,000) 100

121ST ST, 231 West, 25x100.11; Emanuel Hellner and another to Joseph Rauner and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

127TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 99.11; Adeline Vredenburgh to Annie Sloan, (mtg $3,500) 1

127TH ST, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Egdenberg and wife to Ida Marks and another, (mtg $82,500) 1

131ST ST, 5 West, 25x99.11; Harvey J. Brown to Isaac Sokolski 1

132D ST, 268 and 270 West, 50x99.11; Joseph Kaufmann to Rose C. Wernicke, (mtg $39,000) 1

134TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Willis Av, 30x 100; Herman Frin to William Walter, (mtg $16,000) 1

136TH ST, 558 East, 25x100; Max F. Scbober and wife to Charles Selferd and another, (mtg $9,500) 1

137TH ST, 128 West, 25x100; Lazard Kahn to Samuel Glatner, (mtg $20,000) .. 1

152D ST, 945 East, 25x100.10x28.9x86.7; Henry Albers to Lee Deutsch, (mtg $11,500) 1

238TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 125x100; 239th St, s e, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, 75x200 to 235th St x50x irregular; William S. Rice to Sopbia Gorsch, (mtg $3,000) 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMES, Ernest, to Goodwin Brown, as Com.; Katonah Av, e s, 100 ft n of 230th St, 3 years 4,500

ANGELL, Joseph T. N., and wife to William H. Giese; Grand Av, e s, 125 ft n of Oxford St, 2 years, 6 per cent 400

BASSFORD, Mary F., and others to Julia Demerline; Webster Av, w s, Lot 3 to 6, map of land of heirs of Rebecca Bassford st Fordbam, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,200

BAUM, David, and another to American Mortgage Company; Eldridge St, e s, 225 ft s of Grand St, 3 years 20,000

RAUNER, Joseph, and another to Emanuel Heliner and another; 121st St, 231 West, (prior mtg $20,000,) installments, 6 per cent 5,000

BEGLEY, Daniel A., to Isaac A. Bach and another; Third Av, southwest corner of 96th St, 5 years 38,000

BEGLEY, Daniel A., to George Ehret; Third Av, n w corner of 96th St, (prior mtg $38,000,) 1 year 5,000

BEHRENS, William H., to John Baumuller and another, executors; Oak Tree Place, s s, 120 ft w of Hughes Av, 5 years 3,500

BLAU, Hyman, and another to Thomas Scott; Lot 404, map Van Nest Park, 5 years 800

BLUMBERG, Bernard, and another to Delphine Antisdel; St. Ann's Av, 748, 8 years 12,000

BERLINGHOF, Wenseslaus, to Gustavus Sidenberg; Manhattan Av, 458, 3 years, 4½ per cent 22,000

BROWNE, William J., to Jonas B. Kissam; 103d St, n s, 183.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $31,500, 1 year, 6 per cent Av. 20,000

OASSON, Mary, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 34th St, 823 East, due Aug. 1, 1907 10,000

CLARK, Mary R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 108th St, 317 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

DANIELS, Cornelius, to Charles A. Thorwelle; 108th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 17,000

DEL DONNO, Luigi, to Sarah C. Scott; Lots 489 and 490, map Van Nest Park, installments 1,150

DEUTSCH, Lee, to Frits Hartz; 152d St, 94ft East, 1 years, 6 per cent 1,750

DONATI, Pietro, to Elizabeth Smithson; Taylor St, n e s, 350 ft e e of Morris Park Av, prior mtg $3,500, 5 years 1,000

DONNELLY, Martin J., to Frank Gass; 2d St, s w corner of Madison Av, Westcheeter, 1 year 1,000

DUNNING, May B., to Josepb T. Case; 223d St, 470 West, 1 year 2,000

EGAN, Stephen J., to Franklin Savings Bank; 141st St, 568 to 578 East, 6 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent, each 22,000

ELKAN, Samuel, and another to Ferdinand Wesel; 2d Av, 2,033, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years 5,000

FLUHR, Philipp, to Edward Fluhr; 165th St, n s, 152 ft w of Forest Av, due July 1, 1907 1,500

FREIT, Adolpb, to Sarah Asch, trustee; 90th St, 172 East, 3 year 17,000

GIESSEN, Clara M. W., to Clarence Davies; Union Av, old, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, installments 1,775

GLATNER, Samuel, to Lazard Kahn; 137th St, 128 West, (prior mtg $20,000,) installments, 6 per cent 2,000

GLENNON, Mary, to German Savings Bank; West End Av, 734, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

GRAYHEAD, Isidor, to John Sloane, executor and trustee; Broadway, e s, 94.10 ft n of 183d St, 3 years 4,000

GUERBER, Henry, to Peter Cook; 10th Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 63d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GRUEN, Samuel, and another to Corporate Realty Association; 49th St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, due Jan. 30, 1905, 6 per cent. 11,000

HABER, Morrie, and others to August Jacob; Park Av, n e corner of Gouverneur Place, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,500

HABER, Morris, and others to August Jacob; Park Av, 3,434, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500

HABER, Morris, and others to August Jacob; Park Av, 3,430 and 3,432, two mtgs, prior mtgs—, 2 years, 6 per cent., each 2,000

HABER, Morris, and others to Auguet Jacob; Park Av, 3,434, prior mtgs —, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

HAHN, Wolf, to Martin Marks 3d St, 68 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Pierre W. Wildey and another; 80th St, n s, 202.6 ft w of 2d Av, due Feb. 1, 1905 10,000

HENNESSY, Annie, widow, to New York Savings Bank; 29th St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

HORMAN, Samuel, to Kavy Rasonsky and others; 76th St, 222 and 224 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

HUNOLD, William, and wife to Joseph Samache and another; Lot 229, Map Van Nest Park, installments 1,050

JACOBS, Isaac M., to Ernest B. Muller; 8th Av, 2,073, (prior mtg $25,000,) 5 years 9,500

WOLF, Joseph, and another to Henry Rehling and another; Devin Place, s w corner of 4th St, Westchester, due July 1, 1907 2,500

WOLF, Bertha, to Edward Wolf; Madison Av, 2,083, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

YAKER, Caroline, to Francis B. Chedsey and another, executors; Byron St, e s, 152.9 ft n of Kossuth Av, 3 years 800

ZURNIEDEN, Jacob, and another to Edwar Glockner; 114th St, 227 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 12,000

ZWIER, John, and another to Frank Gass; 9th St, s s, adjoining Lot 183, being part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, 5 years .. 700

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, 1,458; Morris Goldstein against Frederick Nadler, (action to recover amount;) attorney, C. Schwick.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 203 ft n of 175th St, 48.6x100x irregular; Mary Vohrer against Joseph J. Haggerty and another, (action to set aside conveyance.) attorneys, E. L. Taylor.

113TH ST, 353 East; Gotlieb Kramer and another against Antonio Lee, (action to declare lien;) attorney, S. Fingerbut.

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 647; Paul Schwandtner against Albert I. Sire, owner and contractor $38

11TH ST, 318 East; Nicholas Kessler against Sarah Rothfeld, owner; Isaac Rothfeld, contractor 600

117TH ST, 108 West; Patrick Walsh against Louis Rosenbaum, owner and contractor; Krefs & Nesold, contractors. 300

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

122TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 22, 1904. 750

129TH ST, 46 to 50 West; A. Schwoerer & Sons against John Schreiner and another, June 23, 1904 500

PINE ST, s corner of Front St; McMann & Taylor against Santos Company and another, May 4, 1904, canceled 163

SCHMITT, Henry, to John Knobloch; 3d Av, n e corner of Front St; United States Radiator Company against Santos Company and another, May 3, 1904, canceled 215

122TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 5th Av; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 22, 1904 1,250

129TH ST, e s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av; Guy R. Waite Company against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 22, 1904 719

5TH AV, n e corner 16th St; Charles F. Pfumacher against Carrie Butler and another, May 4, 1903 413

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS.

$33,500, 12-room improved triple, rent $4,000.
$29,000, 14-room tenement; desirable; rent, $3,218.
$33,000, 6-story triple, 37.6; rent, $7,500.
$25,000, 6-room double; modern; rent, $2,700.
$30,000, modern 12-room triple; rent, $3,600.
$25,500, 6-room double, improvements; rent, $2,675.
$24,000, Amsterdam Av, 12-room triple, (store.)
$82,500, Eighth Avenue, 6-room double, (stores.)
$45,000, 8th Av. triple, (good bakery included.)
$38,000, Lenox Avenue triple, (store,) 27 front.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSES.

$22,000, West 93d, 18.9 front, (2 baths.)
$20,000, West 94th, 18 front, 3-story.
$16,000, West 103th, 17.4 front, 3-story.
$15,000, West 113th, 18.8 front, 3-story.
$15,000, West 114th, 17.4 front, 3-story.
$22,000, West 118th, 18 front, 4-story.
$12,500, West 119th, 15 front, 3-story.
$19,000, West 119th, 17 front, 3 story.
$20,000, West 130th, 18 front, 3-story.
$28,500, West 120th, 20 front, 3-story.
$16,000, West 130th, 18.9 front, 3-story.
$13,000, West 132d, 18.9 front, 3-story.
Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Ave.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.

THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

West 106th St.—Two triples; steam heat; $59,000; rent, $5,400; very desirable.

West 109th St.—Two triples; fine condition; $53,000; rent, $5,000.

West 105th St.—80-foot double; rent, $4,200; price, $37,000; mortgage to suit.

West 105th St.—5-story double, $28,500; rent, $3,000; mortgage to suit.

West 100th St.—Cheap triple; rent, $2,600; can be bought under $25,000.

NATKINS & CO., 104TH ST. & COL. AV.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Finest triple flat, west side Harlem; swell location; rent $4,200; price $37,500. Call for particulars, Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bargain!—Four-story and basement private dwelling, 20x80x102.2; must be sold on account of sickness; 76th St., near Columbus Av. For particulars, address Bargain, 1,496 2d Av.

How to Build.—Consultation and advice free; we prepare plans, erect buildings, furnish capital. New York and Suburban Improvement Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

3d Av., (junction,) corner, three city lots; also small, well located, unencumbered, rented properties, with stores, for large properties. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St. and Bowery.

Lexington, near 125th St.	15 family flat; 4 stores; 100x30; up to date; price, $56,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
Amsterdam, near 79th St.	15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; store; price, $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
146th St., near Willis Av.	15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

86th, Near A.—Sixteen-room tenement; price, $28,000; mortgage, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 862 East 72d.

Have you listed your vacant property with Barnett & Company, 11 East 125th St.?

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Six lots running through; or 3 lots, by half block. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,

Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 15 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat, open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

CENTRAL BRIDGE.—A TRACT OF 38 LOTS, FIVE MINUTES FROM ELEVATED STATION, TO EXCHANGE, OR LIBERAL IN-DUCEMENTS TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER WHO WILL IMPROVE. NORTHERN REALTY CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

In centre of piano mannfacturing district; 8-story brick factory, suitable for any business; 50,000 square feet; stores and lofts all rented; engine, boilers, and elevators; convenient to N. Y., N. H. & H., N. Y. Central, and Erie Roads. Montgomery, 185th St., east of 3d Av.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sunday evenings only. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

$500 CASH buys elegant 2-family house, all improvements, near rapid transit; price $4,250. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, large cellar and yard; best residential section; macadamised ave.; all assessments paid; easy terms. Real Estate, Box 202 Times.

Morris Av. lot, 25x103, sewered, $1,700; Crotona Av. house, lot 23x80, sewered, graded, $2,300; 219th St. lot, $500. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly; building lots, near 3d Av. trolley, L; $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Company, 3d Av., 174th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn,

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners, doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, and William Duden, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots No. 120, (one hundred and twenty,) 121, (one hundred and twenty-one,) 122, (one hundred and twenty-two,) 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) 126, (one hundred and twenty-six,) 127, (one hundred and twenty-seven,) 128, (one hundred and twenty-eight,) and 129, (one hundred and twenty-nine,) on "Map of Building Lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station, on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Magenta Avenue, as shown on said map, with the easterly side of White Plains Road; running thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Magenta Avenue 290.44 feet to the westerly side of Magenta Place; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Magenta Place 100 feet to Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty), as shown on said map; running thence westerly and along the northerly side of said Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Avenue 100 feet to the northwest corner of said Lot No. 130, (one hundred and thirty); thence southerly and along the westerly side of Lot No. 130 (one hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Place 25 feet to Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen); thence westerly along the northerly side of said Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen) on said map, and parallel with Magenta Avenue 104.50 feet to the said easterly line of White Plains Road; thence northerly and along the said easterly side of White Plains Road to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Magenta Avenue, Magenta Place, and White Plains Road as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre line of said road, place, and avenue.

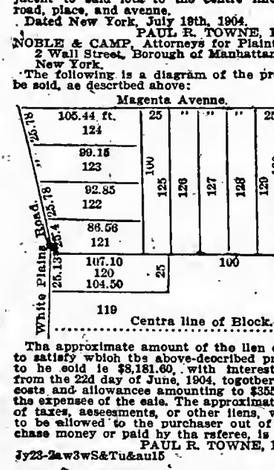
Dated New York, July 18th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

Magenta Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $8,181.60, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $335.80, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $329.83.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots No. 120, (one hundred and twenty,) 121, (one hundred and twenty-one,) 122, (one hundred and twenty-two,) 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) 126, (one hundred and twenty-six,) 127, (one hundred and twenty-seven,) 128, (one hundred and twenty-eight,) and 129, (one hundred and twenty-nine,) on "Map of Building Lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station, on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, which said lots are more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Magenta Avenue, as shown on said map, with the easterly side of White Plains Road; running thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Magenta Avenue 290.44 feet to the westerly side of Magenta Place; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Magenta Place 100 feet to Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty), as shown on said map; running thence westerly and along the northerly side of said Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Avenue 100 feet to the northwest corner of said Lot No. 130, (one hundred and thirty); thence southerly and along the westerly side of Lot No. 130 (one hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Place 25 feet to Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen); thence westerly along the northerly side of said Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen) on said map, and parallel with Magenta Avenue 104.50 feet to the said easterly line of White Plains Road; thence northerly and along the said easterly side of White Plains Road to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Magenta Avenue, Magenta Place, and White Plains Road as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre line of said road, place, and avenue.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expenses of the sale less the sum of $1.10 which has been paid on account. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and wafer rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000 and interest.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 46, (forty-six,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Barthold Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as the said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the said easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A); thence easterly and along the said southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Barthold Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

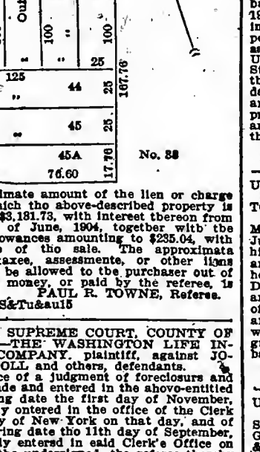
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Barthold Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,727.20, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $223.68, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $214.29.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 46, (forty-six,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Barthold Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as the said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A); thence easterly and along the said southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Barthold Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,265.38. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $8,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTu&F&au17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 46, (forty-six,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Barthold Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as the said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A); thence easterly and along the said southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Barthold Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,181.73, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $235.04, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $217.08.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the said Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage-made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $8,181.60, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $335.80, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $329.83.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—AMBROSE K. ELY, plaintiff, against JOHN P. RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and hearing date the 2d day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street, distant fifty-six feet nine inches southeasterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Street (originally known as William Street and later as Asylum Street) with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; running thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with said Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches; thence easterly forty-nine feet seven inches to a point distant in a line drawn from West Thirteenth Street, parallel to Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches southerly from the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches to a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street distant thirty-three feet five inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 802 and 804 West 13th Street:

West Thirteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expenses of the sale less the sum of $1.10 which has been paid on account. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and wafer rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000 and interest.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN, Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Pier 18, N. R. ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston North and East. Stm. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and Hartford. Week days Stm. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICK. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., returning due 7 P. M. (forty-one,) 50, (fifty,) 51, (fifty-one,) and 52, (fifty-two,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Barthold Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as the said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A); thence easterly and along the said southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Barthold Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Barthold Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,727.20, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $223.68, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $214.29.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 46, (forty-six,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Barthold Avenue with the easterly side of Pine Avenue, as the said avenues are shown on said map; running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A); thence easterly and along the said southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.76 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Barthold Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Barthold Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,181.73, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $235.04, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $8,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTu&F&au17

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" West 22d St. ..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Music Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at office of D. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St., 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY

New C.W. Morse. Sailing even dates in August, and Adirondack. ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208 Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY
BOSTON AT 5 P. M.
DIRECT $3.00

MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 360 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR

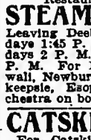
Steamers leave Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Po'kpsie.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book: "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,646.—In the matter of ALBERT FREEMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of ALBERT FREEMAN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Freeman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 1st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHRISTOPHER W. MONRO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Christopher W. Monro, late of Nyack, Rockland County, New York, bankrupt, did on the 22d day of June, 1904, file his petition, dated July 22d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 17, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York August 1st, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARCUS NASANOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated June 14th, 1904, praying for discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Aug. 17th, 1904, at — A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM SONIN and SAMUEL SONIN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Sonin and Samuel Sonin, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 17th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—July 20, gold enameled hunting case watch. Finder please return to 18 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, and receive reward.

Lost.—Book No. 134,108 New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Book No. 148,966 New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Book No. 144,351 New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; adults only; references exchanged; refined Jewish family.

122d St., 150 West.—One very desirable room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also hall room; board optional; American.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 210 West.—Nice cool room; private family, in apartment; conveniences; elevator. Brown.

30th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

58th St., 118 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms with bath; two or more bachelors.

65th St., 59 West. "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

103d St., 131 West.—Large and medium rooms; one flight; near elevated; low for Summer. Fisher.

Cathedral Heights.—Ideal Summer location; furnished apartments or single rooms; long or short term; Summer rates. L. Sanford, 430 West 118th St.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Models wanted to try on costumes; 36 bust, 43 skirt length; good salary. Floersheimer, Roman & Hahn, 73 Wooster St.

Wanted—Cashiers, thoroughly experienced with tube room work; only those having been employed by New York department stores need apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer; one thoroughly experienced in both typewriting and dictation; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Immediately, teacher of the Isaac Pitman shorthand. Address full particulars to Miner's Business Academy, Hancock St. and Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer; competent girl having law experience preferred; well educated; neat. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Misses' suit models wanted of 34 bust and 41 skirt measures. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Males.

A large corporation doing an extensive business on a largely advertised article desires to engage a competent manager for sales department for Greater New York; must have had experience with house doing progressive up-to-date business; must understand the follow-up system, be a thorough systematizer, and able to handle a large number of accounts as well as salesmen. To one who can fill the position required, good salary will be paid. Lock Box 2,163 N. Y. City.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $85 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires neat, tidy, and gentlemanly boys for their delivery system; must be tall and over sixteen (16) years of age. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Bright boy, anxious to learn and make himself generally useful. Must be over 16 years of age. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Immediately, teacher of the Isaac Pitman shorthand. Address full particulars to Miner's Business Academy, Hancock St. and Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Butler and valet; applicant must have first-class city references. Apply in writing to Butler, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Wanted—Blacksmith; must also be wheelwright; steady work. Contractors, Post Office Box 42, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted—Carpenter; must also be wheelwright; steady work. Contractors, Post Office, Box 42, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted—An experienced boy to run stock quotation board. Apply Room 436, 30 Broad St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Arithmetic, &c., during vacation for boys who need coaching, by experienced tutoress. P. I., Box 119, 617 6th Av.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in journalistic work; highest testimonials. "Brookhurst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Colored woman wants three days a week cleaning; reference. Johnson, 250 West 17th St.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, home preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Maid.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her maid and seamstress. Please call before 1, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 42 Park Av.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 115th St. Hetherington.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience, law, mercantile business; permanent position; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15, $18, M. R. J., Times.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer and Remington operator; ten years' experience in law, commercial, and secretarial work; references. Expert, 457 West 123d St.

Stenographer.—Superior education; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Energetic young lady; five years' experience; accurate; thorough business education. Capable, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Reliable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. May, Box 210 Times.

Males.

A young man, (25,) ambitious, in wholesale mercantile house that will offer an opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references. R., Box 174 Times.

As military instructor in a school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Boy 16, good education, good penman, excellent references, office and also some typewriting experience, desires position. Samuel Welser, Box 190 Times.

Boy, 15; sturdy, honest; Christian parents; office position; good typewritist; wages, $4 to begin. W. P. Springer, 840 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from last employers; city and country; disengaged at present time through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

DANA AND MRS. DIGNON WERE WED IN APRIL

She and Man Found Shot in Park Were in Hurry.

RAHWAY PARSON JOINED THEM

Then Dana Tore Up Photograph of Another Girl—Predicted Trouble—Father Visitor at Hospital.

Samuel L. Dana, the young teller of the New Amsterdam National Bank, who was found shot in the right breast in Central Park on Friday morning, and Beatrice W. Dignon, the young widow to whom he sent a message after being shot, and who disappeared from the Martha Washington Hotel the day after the shooting, were married in Rahway, N. J., on April 20 last by the Rev. William Torrence Stuchell of the Second Presbyterian Church. The woman gave her address as the hotel in which she was stopping at the time and Dana gave his address as New York. The woman said she was a widow. The ceremony was performed in the rectory adjoining the church.

The Rev. Mr. Stuchell is on a vacation in the Adirondacks. He did not file the certificate of marriage until the end of the full thirty days allowed by law. Mr. Stuchell told some of the details to County Clerk Angleman when the record was filed. The couple called at his house, he said, on the evening of April 20 while he was attending a social in the church, and he was told that his presence at his house was urgently requested. The couple appeared to be in a great hurry, and the clergyman remarked that the woman looked very young to be a widow.

Mr. Stuchell told Mr. Angleman that the bridegroom gave him one of the largest bank bills that he had ever received for performing a private marriage service. County Clerk Angleman forwarded last night a certified copy of the record to the New York Board of Health. This is supposed to be for the use of the police when the matter comes into the courts.

In spite of the fact of the relationship the woman did not call on her husband at the hospital at any time after he was wounded, as far as is known. He received no visitors except Coroner Jackson, it was said, until yesterday afternoon, when his father, D. G. Dana of Fairfield, Iowa, called at the Presbyterian Hospital, where he saw his son for a few minutes. Mr. Dana refused to be interviewed, and would not tell where he was stopping or how long he intended to remain here.

Coroner Jackson yesterday said he had notified Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Station that he wanted Mrs. Beatrice W. Dignon found and brought to his office. On what theory this order was given Coroner Jackson would not state. Until the man dies, if he does die, it does not become a Coroner's case. Coroner Jackson on Sunday afternoon, immediately after he saw Dana, told half a dozen reporters that Dana was ready to swear that he had shot himself, that he was single, and had never been married. Yesterday Jackson said that Dana had admitted to him that Mrs. Dignon was his wife. He would not reconcile the two statements, but his attention was called to the fact that he had made that statement after it had been published in one of the afternoon newspapers. Mrs. Dignon left the hotel Saturday and the police say they do not know where she went.

Dana lived in the West Fifty-seventh Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association from Dec. 1 to some time in June. Mrs. Dignon called on him frequently there, especially on Sunday nights. A young man who roomed with him at that time said that in February and March Dana was much disturbed over some love affairs. He said he had to choose between a woman in New York and another young girl, whose photograph he carried. One day in April he went into the room suddenly, took the photograph from his pocket, and tore it up, saying:

"Well, I've decided, and it is all over with that one."

It was also noticed that about this time Mrs. Dignon quit wearing sombre attire. Dana thereafter frequently hinted to his roommate that he had taken an important step, and said:

"I guess women will get me into trouble yet."

There was much speculation yesterday as to how Dana could have shot himself in the right breast. In support of the attempted suicide theory, the police say they have found in Dana's rooms a box of cartridges from which five were missing.

CROKER'S HOLDINGS SOLD.

Former Tammany Leader Now Has Little Real Estate Here.

The plot of nine lots at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, in the ownership of which Richard Croker was interested, have been sold to Isaac Mayer, a builder. Title to the property has been held by Catherine Frazier, who is said to be a relative of Mr. Croker. It was transferred to her in 1887 for $36,500. The present price is about double that figure, although, with the payment of taxes and loss of interest, the operation probably shows a considerable loss.

Mr. Croker is gradually closing out his real estate investments in this city. His largest single holding at present is probably the old Faye mansion and grounds on St. Nicholas Place, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets. He bought this eleven years ago.

He formerly owned a large plot on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, at the northerly end of Mount Morris Park West.

Schoolship Boy Missing.

A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, received a cablegram yesterday announcing the safe arrival of the schoolship St. Mary'a at Lisbon on July 29. Capt. Hanus reported that all on board were well. Edward Westcott, one of the boys, the report stated, had been missing since July 22. Mr. Palmer had no further information about the boy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Coachman.—English; is competent to take charge of gentleman's stable; trained horseman; is sober, neat, honest; city references. Hay, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—A trained servant; first-class city references from the last place; city or country; sober and honest; willing and obliging. J. N., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married, no incumbrances; medium size and weight; good references. Phelps, 850 West End Av.

Farm manager or working foreman; first-class references. W. Martin, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Foreman.—By a man thoroughly posted on horses, trucks, and shipping, also a general mechanic, as foreman in any line; Brooklyn or Long Island preferred. Foreman, 48 Broadway, Brooklyn Advertising Office.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeping; ten years' reference one concern. Box O 190 Times.

Stenographer.—By thoroughly competent man; 7 years' experience; law, brokerage, engineering, &c. Expert, 107 Times.

Young man, 21, well educated, with a firm offering chance for advancement; have liking for the engineering and chemical trades, and am willing to work. F. W. Petri, 384 St. Nicholas Av.

CROWD SEES BRIDGE SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Man Leaps from Williamsburg Structure to Pile of Rocks.

Joseph L. Rice, who lived with his wife and five sons, ranging in age from six to eighteen years, at 403 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock, in view of hundreds of persons, by jumping from the new Williamsburg Bridge on the Brooklyn side, between the tower and anchorage. Rice struck on a pile of rocks. Members of his family attributed his act to temporary insanity.

For nine years Rice held a good position with the Eastern branch of the Fowler Brothers' pork packing works in Kansas City. The branch was in the Produce Exchange Building. When it was discontinued Rice lost his place. He obtained a position as bookkeeper with the Drug Trade Club, at 100 William Street, Manhattan, but the wage was small and he became disheartened.

He was at home until noon yesterday, when he told his wife he was going out to meet a strange man. Rice's wife wanted to go along, but he persuaded her to remain at home. It is thought that after Rice left his home he went directly to the Williamsburg Bridge. The man's fall was 130 feet.

Mrs. Rice fainted when she heard of her husband's tragic death.

HARLEM TENEMENT FIRE PANIC.

Woman Lowered by Rope to Near-by Roof While in a Faint.

A small fire in the basement of this tenement house at 186 East One Hundred and Ninth Street yesterday caused a small panic among the tenants of the house, and before the flames were extinguished more than ten of the tenants escaped from the building by being lowered to the next roof by means of a rope.

In the basement of the building is a small grocery store owned by Harry Kaplan. He lived in the rear of the store with his wife and two children. The younger child, Rosie, two years old, accidentally spilled a box of matches on the floor, and the mother, endeavoring to pick them up, stepped on them and set them afire. The flames spread rapidly through the store and smoke went up through the building.

Mrs. John Corr, who lived on the top floor, fainted while on the roof and was lowered by a rope while in the fainting condition. The flames were confined to the grocery store, the damage being about $1,000.

BAIL FOR ALLEGED MURDERER.

Fixed Because He Did Not Have a Speedy Trial.

Lawyer Abraham Levy yesterday succeeded in having bail fixed in the case of a man charged with murder in the first degree. The man, Henry Berge, Jr., has been locked up in the Tombs since April last, when he shot Frank C. Kaiser, a resident of the Bronx. Kaiser died in the Lincoln Hospital a week after being shot. A Coroner's jury refused to hold Berge on the ground that the shooting was done in self-defense. The District Attorney, however, brought the case to the attention of the Grand Jury, and Berge was indicted for murder in the first degree. Berge was then committed to the Tombs to await trial in the General Sessions.

A few days ago, his counsel, Lawyer Levy, applied to Justice Scott for a writ of habeas corpus. He said that two weeks of the Criminal Court had gone by without Berge being called up for trial. Consequently, he argued, Berge was restrained of his liberty illegally, as he had been deprived of the right of a speedy trial. Counsel asked that the court fix bail in the matter so that Berge might be released pending the disposition of the indictment against him.

Yesterday Justice Scott fixed bail in the sum of $10,000.

PANIC IN BOROUGH HALL.

City Employes in Queens Alarmed by Stranger with a Knife.

A young man rushed through the corridors of the Borough Hall in Queens yesterday morning waving an open knife and shouting at the top of his voice. Visitors and clerks fled, and the man finally rushed into the Tax Department office. There the clerks who had not already left it lost no time in doing so.

The man was followed into the office by Policeman Charles Flanigan and William O'Donnell and Thomas Ryan, two employes of the Borough Hall, and after a sharp struggle was disarmed and overpowered. Then the wanager fell on his knees and began to pray. He was taken before Magistrate Connorton, who was about to commit him for examination when friends appeared and said they would take care of him if he were allowed to go, and the Magistrate acceded. In court he was quiet and subdued in manner. He said he was Joseph Klein of 151 Broadway, Astoria. The cause of his queer actions is not known. It is thought his mind may have been temporarily affected by the heat.

FORTUNE FOR MISSING WOMAN.

Promise Left at Police Court by Woman from the South.

If Mrs. Mary Hayes, a young woman who disappeared about two years ago from her home at 131 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, can be found she may inherit a fortune left to her by the death of a relative in Virginia.

A woman dressed in black, who refused her name, went to the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday and made announcement to that effect. She said that she was the widow of a rebel officer, and that during the war Gen. Lee had made his headquarters at her home for a time.

In court the woman learned from this record that Mrs. Hayes was arrested on May 16, 1902, for having abandoned her two children. When she was arraigned in court she stated that she was of Southern birth, had married in haste, repented at leisure, and had been deserted by her husband. She was discharged, but the children were placed in the home, where they are at present. She then dropped out of sight.

BOY BANDIT IN TROUBLE.

West Side Gang Leader Adjudged Guilty of Highway Robbery.

A youth described as the "[illegible] Boy Bandits of Central Park West" was adjudged guilty of highway robbery and remanded for sentence by Justice Wyatt in the Children's Court yesterday until tomorrow. According to the policeman who made the arrest and others the boy is known as the leader of a gang. The specialty of these youths, it is said, is the holding up of smaller boys on the street or in the Park and robbing them of pennies and anything else they possess.

Emil Wehenkel, fourteen years old, of 827 Columbus Avenue, was the boy convicted yesterday, and he was accused by John J. Mooney of 103 Ninety-ninth Street, who said that on Saturday night as he was leaving Central Park Wehenkel and another held him up. The other boy, he said, pinioned his arms to his side while Wehenkel searched his pockets. All he had of value on him were a five-cent piece and a pocket knife. These were taken. The hold-up took place in the shadow of an electric light in One Hundredth Street, near Central Park.

THOSE TARDY BLUECOATS.

No Charges Against Them Yet—McAvoy Acting Police Head.

Deputy McAvoy, who is acting while Mr. McAdoo is away on a vacation of a few weeks, said yesterday, concerning the policemen whose tardiness in court caused the discharge of a number of prisoners on Sunday:

"No charges have been preferred against any men as yet, but an investigation is being made, and if it is shown that there was any neglect of duty you may be sure it will be put "up to" the men.

BARNABY HELD IN $20,000 BAIL IN SLOCUM CASE

Captain, Commodore, and Inspectors Must Furnish Bonds.

GRAND REPUBLIC OFF ROUTE

Federal Commissioners After a Sail to Coney Island Ordered a Reinspection.

None of those indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for manslaughter in connection with the Slocum disaster pleaded guilty when they appeared yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Thomas placed the seven men under bail. President Frank A. Barnaby, the President of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, was required to give bonds in the sum of $20,000. The other officers and employes, together with the Government Inspectors, had their bail fixed at $5,000 each. Those indicted obtained leave to withdraw their pleas, that they might enter demurrers on Aug. 17. Judge Thomas paroled the defendants in the custody of counsel until Wednesday next, when the bail bonds must be filed.

Henry Lundberg, probationary Inspector, and John J. Fleming, Inspector of Hulls, who passed the Slocum, are indicted for fraud, misconduct, and violation of the inspection law. Capt. Van Schaick is indicted for neglect, misconduct, and inattention to his duty as master. President Barnaby, Secretary James K. Atkinson, Treasurer Frank B. Dexter, and John A. Pease, Commodore of the Knickerbocker Company, are charged with aiding and abetting in disregarding the safety of the lives intrusted to their care, through the use of useless life preservers and other life-saving apparatus.

Lundberg, who was arraigned first, stated through his counsel, A. F. Gilbert, that since the Slocum disaster he had been dropped from the United States Service and that he was without means. His bail was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished by James McAlister of 114 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. James K. Atkinson was absent on account of illness. Mr. Dexter also was absent, by consent of United States District Attorney Burnett. Their bail was fixed at $5,000 each. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, representing Mr. Barnaby, entered a plea of not guilty for his client. Judge Thomss asked if the defendant could give $20,000 bail. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said that the bail was extreme, and cited the $2,000 bail for the Directors in the Newark trolley accident case.

He argued that the bail in the case of the engineer in the Park Avenue tunnel accident was only $5,000, but Judge Thomas decreed that the bail for the President of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company must be $20,000. Mr. Barnaby said that he could not immediately furnish that amount of bail with real estate surety, and he was paroled in the custody of his counsel until Wednesday.

Capt. Van Schaick limped up to the bar to plead not guilty. His counsel, Terence McManus, said that his client was already under $5,000 bail on the bond fixed by the Coroner and that he was a poor man. Gen. Burnett said that he would be satisfied if the bail were fixed at $5,000.

Several members of the Federal commission made a trip to Coney Island yesterday on the Grand Republic, the Slocum's sister ship, to see the Inspector aboard at work. Because of the crowds carried by the vessel and the fact that her engines could not be inspected properly the Inspectors were considerably hampered. As soon as the boat returned to the city with the Commissioners Mr. Rodie, the head of the local bureau of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, ordered the vessel tied up to her pier until she could be reinspected. The lessees of the Grand Republic have been notified to discontinue the navigation of the vessel until the reinspection is completed.

Senator William H. Reynolds, President of Dreamland, said last night that the attempt to hold up the Grand Republic was merely a "grand stand play upon the part of the Government officials for campaign purposes." He declared that the effort of the inspectors to prevent the Grand Republic running on her regular trips would meet with failure, and that the boat would unquestionably proceed as usual, regardless of the efforts to tie her up. "We certainly will operate the boat," he added, "with the reduced number of life preservers and with an equal carrying capacity until we are able to supply the alleged deficiency."

BRIBERY AT THE NAVY YARD.

Secret Service Men Reported to Have Unearthed System.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that Secret Service men had unearthed a system of bribery among the petty officers of the United States Navy in the navy yard in Brooklyn, and that, coincident with the absence of several of the petty officers who had been ordered to Washington, a board of investigation convened on the order of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling had appeared to conduct a secret inquiry. It is said that it has been a practice of long standing among the petty officers to sell ratings to seamen.

It is now commonly reported among the bluejackets that some of their number, by the payment of money, have been listed under higher ratings than those to which they are entitled. It is also charged that some of the petty officers have wrongfully received allowances of money for rations and the equipment of the men. According to the jackies, a man of low rating need only to have money to obtain a higher grade.

Early last week, it is said, a young sailor gave $25 to one of the petty officers and had his rating raised. The young sailor happened to be a Secret Service man detailed from the Navy Department to investigate conditions at the Brooklyn Yard.

All of the officials at the yard maintained absolute silence when questioned yesterday afternoon. The sailors, however, talked, but guardedly. They refused to give the names of the men accused of receiving bribes, but declared that some of the petty officers were able to retire from the service with small fortunes because of the system of bribery existing at the yard for years.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, the Commandant of the yard, declared that there was no board of investigation making inquiry into the affairs aboard the Hancock, where, it is said, most of the corruption exists. Asked whether any of the petty officers were accused of accepting bribes, he declared that he had nothing further to say.

TO APPEAL PICKET DECISION.

Effort to Dissolve Justice Gaynor's Injunction Against Police.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, through the Corporation Counsel, has failed a notice of appeal in the office of the Clerk of Kings County from the injunction recently granted by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor restraining Police Captain Burns from interfering with the restaurant owned by Peter Hals at Washington and Fulton Streets, in this borough. The case attracted a great deal of attention because of Justice Gaynor's condemnation of the methods of the police of New York City.

The restaurant proprietor had alleged in his affidavit that one or more policemen had been stationed at the doors of and inside his restaurant night and day for several weeks, and that as a consequence his business had fallen off considerably. The policemen declared that the place was a gambling resort.

Call Swiss Immigrant Embezzler.

Immigration Bureau officers yesterday arrested Albert Tobler, a recent arrival in this country, who is wanted in Zurich, Switzerland, where he was a clerk, to answer to the charge of having embezzled $2,000 of the city's funds. He was arrested at 22 East Fourth Street, and was taken to Ellis Island to await deportation.

"CLAIRVOYANT" FOUND GUILTY.

Charged with Hypnotizing Jewels from Servant Girl.

"Give me your jewels for over night, and I will cast your horoscope with their aid in my dreams, and to-morrow I will tell you a happy fortune."

Julia Hechener, a servant living at 50 West Ninety-eighth Street, testified yesterday before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, that she was beguiled in these words on June 30 by Elizabeth Noll, a "clairvoyant," living at the same address, to part with her diamond ring and other articles of personal adornment. When the girl went the next day to recover her valuables she could not find the Noll woman. The police found that the fortune teller had pawned the jewels, and she was arrested.

"Why did you let Mrs. Noll have the jewels?" asked the counsel for the defense.

"She just looked at me so that I had to hand them over to her," said the girl.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, for the prosecution, submitted a letter in evidence which had been written to Mrs. Noll by her husband, in which he said it was no use for her to struggle against conviction, as the evidence against her was too strong, and stating that she had been involved in the burning of a house in Baltimore during the big fire.

The jury found a verdict of petit larceny against the woman. Judge Foster remanded the prisoner for sentence.

SUICIDE IN CROTONA PARK.

Gustave Jacobi Found Hanging in a Tree Twenty Feet from the Ground.

A body that was later identified as that of Gustave Jacobi, fifty-six years old, of 661 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, was found hanging from the limb of a tree, about twenty feet from the ground, in Crotona Park yesterday afternoon. From a letter in the man's pocket addressed to his brother-in-law, Henry T. Hanson of 3,787 Third Avenue, it is supposed to be a case of suicide by the police.

Some ons passing along the drive on the east side of the park noticed the body and notified Mounted Policeman Potter of the Tremont Station, who cut down the body. An ambulance was summoned from the Fordham Hospital, and the surgeon said the man had been dead for about twelve hours.

The body was removed to the station house in the patrol wagon. In a pocket of the coat was found a letter written in German, addressed to Hanson. The police sent word to his address, and Jacobi's son Jacob went to the station house and identified the body. He read the letter and told the police they say, that his father said in the letter he was tired of life, as he had been unable to obtain work.

BANKER'S BAIL FORFEITED.

Hungarian Fails to Appear in Court on Larceny Charge.

Charged with having duped his fellow-countrymen out of over $25,000, Sigmund Kaiser, a Hungarian "banker," has disappeared and his bail of $500 on a grand larceny charge, which he did not face, was declared forfeited yesterday by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court. Kaiser opened his bank at 177 Greenwich Street last October and sent out circulars to Hungarians in the mines in Pennsylvania and elsewhere offering to send money for them to their friends and relatives in the Old World and promising them premiums of gold watches and libraries if they would intrust their money to him for such a purpose. Consul General T. de Dasseffy of Austria called the attention of District Attorney Jerome to the fact that Kaiser retained for his own uses all the money that he pretended to transfer.

Kaiser, however, was arrested early in July on the complaint of Bertalan Gorgeny, a young Hungarian journalist, who came to this country a few months ago, and from whom, it was alleged, Kaiser obtained $440 on a promise to start a newspaper.

BOOM IN WATER RECEIPTS.

Record-Breaking Payments Made in Last Seven Months.

Water Commissioner Oakley received yesterday from Water Register Savage a report of the receipts of the Manhattan Water Register's office for the seven months ending with July. The receipts break all records for the bureau. From Jan. 1 to July 31 the receipts this year were $3,551,579.35 as against $3,390,477.11, for the same period of 1903. This shows a gain of $161,102.22 for the year over last, which of itself was a record-breaking year.

The month of July also was a record breaker in the way of receipts $1,187,940.05 having been taken in during July of 1903, while in this July the figures reached $1,431,202.29, an increase of $243,262.04. On July 29 alone the receipts were $168,043.23. The reason for the big increase in receipts for water rents this year lies in the fact that the providing of premises with meters has been largely increased during the last seven months.

ACTOR'S BODY IN RIVER.

Charles F. Skinner's Wife Believes Death Was Due to Accident.

The body of Charles F. Skinner, an actor, who lived at 501 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was found in the East River off Pier 10 yesterday morning. When the body was found the police believed that it was that of Charles G. Seymour of 255 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, as that name was engraved on a metal tag on a key ring found in ons of the trousers pockets. On the other side of the tag were stamped the letters "F. and A. M.," "R. A.," and "I. O. O. F."

Soon after the body had been removed to the Morgue Mrs. Skinner appeared there and identified it as that of her husband. She said that Mr. Skinner was forty years of age, and had been missing since last Thursday. She believes that his death was accidental, since he had, she says, no reason to take his life.

BLAST DAMAGES BRONX HOUSE.

Contractor, Workman, and Dynamite Carters Are Arrested.

The residence of Mrs. Margaret S. McLaughlin, at 9 Beekman Avenue, the Bronx, was partly wrecked yesterday morning by a blast which was fired in a vacant lot next door.

Alfred Merrich of 4,069 Third Avenue, a contractor, and Joseph Kinglisee of 333 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who set off the blast, were arrested. The police of the Alexander Avenue Station also arrested three men charged with carting dynamite through the streets without a license. The five men were later arraigned in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Baker, who held the contractor and the man who fired the blast in $1,000 bail each for examination on Wednesday. The three men charged with carting dynamite were held in $500 bail each for examination to-morrow.

Damaged Nova Scotian Ship Sighted.

The Southern Pacific steamship Protsus, in yesterday from New Orleans, reported that while she was passing through the Florida Straits she passed the Nova Scotian ship Kings County, bound from Pensacola to Rio Janeiro, partly dismasted and with most of her sails in ribbons. Although her rigging was badly damaged, her hull was in good condition and she required no assistance.

When the Kings County was sighted she was working with her mizzen upper and lower topsails, her spanker and her foretopsail. She had lost her fore and main topgallant masts, her main masthead, her mizzen royal mast, and her jibboom.

Policeman Who Shot Detective Freed.

Policeman John Gerity of the Astoria Precinct, who was acquitted by a Coroner's jury of the charge of shooting Detective Cameron at a picnic at Corona on July 17, was formally discharged by Magistrate Connorton yesterday. Joseph Jeffords, Alonzo Doran, and William Gerity, who were wounded in the fight and who have been discharged from St. John's Hospital, were held by the Magistrate for examination on Aug. 4.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840. "FLINT QUALITY"

August Sale Mission Furniture.

We have an exceptional gathering of Mission Furniture, extensive in variety—pieces for every room. No furniture is more substantially built than the Mission, in which tenons and dowels take the place of other joinery and glue. It never breaks and never wears out. It is built for comfort rather than show.

All the Mission Furniture we sell next season will be in one shade of oak. Those odd pieces and suites we now have, which are not finished in this shade, are reduced one-third in price.

GEO. C. FLINT CO., WEST 23D STREET.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY. ALL 3 STORES.

WE bought the entire stock left in the hands of the makers of the celebrated "Wash Tub" brand; 1500 Boys' Russian Blouse Wash Suits, the regular prices of which were $2, $2.50 and $3.

Madras, Linen, Chambrays, Galateas and Crashes, all of this season's make, with Cossack, Eton and Sailor Collars; plain colors and fancy. We earnestly recommend your inspection of these extraordinary values.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

98c.



"The Catch of the Season."

Broadway at 21st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CROSS Examining Optician New Method. Fee $1. 20 E. 23d Street.

M'DONALD FAILS TO TURN OVER SUBWAY

Contractor Now Sets Sept. 1 as Time for Operation.

TRAINING CAR IN USE SOON

Aldermen Go Ahead with Celebration Plans—Strikes the Cause of Delay.

Contrary to the promise made to the Rapid Transit Commission at a recent meeting the rapid transit subway was not turned over to the operating company yesterday by John B. McDonald. The contractor declined to make public any reason for his failure to keep his Aug. 1 pledge.

Mr. McDonald, after a conference with the labor leaders yesterday, said that the construction of the subway was practically completed and that the tunnel would be ready for operation on Sept. 1. He added that there would be no formal turning over of the subway to the operating company. The strike declared last week was still on yesterday.

General Manager E. P. Bryan of the Interborough said that he could give no information as to the reasons for the delay, while at the office of August Belmont it was learned that the only thing to be expected in the way of experimental trains this month would be a training car for the preparation of train crews for their work. This training car, it was said, would be completed about Thursday and would be run over a section of the road with power to be furnished by the power house of the Interborough system at Fifty-ninth Street. Four of the big generators in the power house are ready for work and more will be ready by Sept. 1. The four now ready, however, will be sufficient to run the entire subway system as far as One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which is as far north as the subway will be operated until about Jan. 1.

When the strike of the subway workers came to such an early conclusion it was thought there would be no hitch in the turning over of the subway to the operating company on schedule time, but it is now held that the strike delayed the completion of certain details. Much of the present trouble is caused by scaffolds erected for painters and roof-workers. As the carpenters were among those to go on strike last week it was impossible to have these scaffolds removed, and they are a hindrance to the operating company, although the roadbed and tracks are all ready all along the line.

In spite of the delays over the subway opening Aldermen Richter and Doull of the Aldermanic committee appointed to prepare for a celebration to commemorate the opening, went ahead yesterday with their plans. It has been decided definitely that although the main celebration will be held at the City Hall station, there will be other celebrations at the four express stations along the line when the first train runs through the subway. These stations are at Brooklyn Bridge and Fourteenth, Forty-second, Seventy-second, and Ninety-sixth Streets. At each of these stations bands will be placed and tickets of admission will be issued only to persons living in the general vicinity. The Aldermen said they had decided to get up an elaborate medal to commemorate this event.

LITTLE GIRL SAVES LIVES.

Carries Two Younger Children from Smoke-Filled Flat.

Rose Goldberg, twelve years old, saved her baby sister, Sarah, nine months old, and another sister Ray, eleven years old, from suffocation in a fire which wrecked the apartments of the family yesterday morning on the third floor of 139 Hester Street.

Goldberg, his wife and two other children were in Seward Park at the time of the fire. The baby and the younger sister were asleep in the rear bedroom, and Rose was preparing breakfast when the fire started in the front room. The rooms quickly filled with the smoke, but the little girl ran into the bedroom, roused the younger sister, and ran with her to the stairway, then grabbed up the baby and carried it safely to the street.

Mrs. Goldberg saw the smoke and ran back to her home, supposing that her children were perishing. She was relieved to find Rose and the other two safe outside. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $400.

DEFAULTER GETS 7 1-2 YEARS.

Assistant Cashier Who Stole $12,000 Gets No Mercy.

Oscar Wiencke, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of $689.73 from the firm of Whithall, Tatum & Co., where he was assistant cashier, and who had acknowledged that his total defalcations from the firm amounted to over $12,000, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newburger in General Sessions to seven years and six months in State prison. In passing sentence the court declared that Wiencke deserved no mercy, as he had systematically robbed the firm by which he had been employed and had concealed his thefts by forgeries in his account books.

Wiencke's thefts were discovered in 1900.


2.65 BWA

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers, then fair; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,030. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

BISHOP POTTER HELPS DEDICATE MODEL SALOON

Long Asbury Park Telegram Urged Him Not To.

DOXOLOGY ENDS CEREMONY

Barroom of New Ethical Establishment Crowded—Bishop Declined Drink —Place to be a Club.

Bishop Potter traveled down here from Cooperstown yesterday to take part in the dedication of a saloon which he believes is of the sort that will be to the advantage of those who patronize it and a distinct aid to the solution of social problems in a city of many nationalities. In the pocket of the Bishop was a telegram from Asbury Park pleading with him to keep away from the saloon as an example and suggesting in 150 prepaid words that his attendance on the occasion of the dedication of the Subway Tavern, at Bleecker and Mulberry Streets, would bring an uproar of disapproval from the good people of the country.

Although he knew that the telegram was but the forerunner of a flood of protest, the Bishop was on hand. He has largely aided those whose plan it has been to open the saloon with a capitalization of $10,000. It is believed that it will pay a dividend of 5 per cent., the additional profits to be used for the esetablishment of more saloons conducted on the ideas of the Subway Tavern. Bishop Potter furthermore disregarded an attack of lumbago in coming down.

A feature of this particular saloon is that its front room has a "sanitary" soda water fountain where beer will be served to women if they prefer it to the fountain fluids. Over swinging doors that lead to the back room, or bar, is a painted injunction forbidding women to enter.

As during the exercises no liquor or beer was sold over the bar, the women who had gathered to give their approval to the scheme were allowed to pass through. Unaccustomed to barroom fixings, they were at a loss as to how the doors were manipulated. The Bishop stood back to let the ladies precede, when Joseph Johnson, Jr., the Great Oak of the Order of Acorns, who devised "the ethical stimulant-selling establishment," showed them the way to the bar. Mr. Johnson explained that he was once a reporter, when he had to go into saloons to seek for news.

The Bishop was then shown about the barroom, where he admired the pictures. One was a pastoral that won favor at the World's Fair in Chicago and elsewhere. It was lent to the saloon by Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell, the artist. Another one over the bar, by Mrs. Brewster's husband, R. R. V. Sewell, and entitled "Pleasures of the Past," shows a group of girls garbed in pastoral costumes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sewell are interested in Settlement work.

Immediately under this picture was a half tone of Judge Parker, surrounded by an ermine frame. Bishop Potter looked at this in an inquiring way. Mr. Johnson told him that he had bought it from a peddler for 10 cents. The Bishop looked in a reflective way at the row of bottles of whisky, gin, brandy, and other liquids, and remarked:

NO POLITICS IN IT.

"Young man, you should have the pictures of both candidates there."

After it was explained that no Roosevelt picture peddler had happened along, the manager of the place asked the Bishop if he cared to sample the stock. The Bishop did not care to, he said. Then he was led to the seat of honor at the reading table. There patrons of the place, between drinks, will have the best of literature at their service. Above the Bishop was the sign "This Way to the Water Wagon" on the door leading to the soda fountain.

It was necessary for him to turn his back on this to face the crowd that had gathered to hear the speechmaking. Maurice Tekulsky, ex-President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, watched the Bishop with deep interest. He had been accustomed to the attention of saloon crowds, and viewed the proceedings with an air of disapproval, which grew when he could not learn on inquiry what had been the cost of the various articles in stock. The place was well filled when the dedication exercises began.

Mr. Johnson in his remarks introducing the speakers of the occasion outlined the work intended. The first object was to eliminate that profit in the liquor business which comes from the sale of inferior goods and encourages men to drink more than they should. A man could come into the Subway Tavern and use the place as a clubroom, look over the papers and magazines, order a beer or two, smoke his pipe or his cigar in the company of decent fellows where the treating obligation was absolutely discouraged.

If one man wanted more than another man could stand he could satisfy his desires as long as he showed no sign of intoxication. If he seemed to be drinking more than an ordinary man should he would find that he could buy no more. Free luncheon of wholesome sort was to be a part of the programme. The saloon was to be conducted on the lines of the taverns in England, started by Lord Grey, whose object was to disassociate immorality from the drinking habit.

THE TAVERN'S OWNERS.

In proof that his saloon was well conceived in the spirit of helping his fellowman, Mr. Johnson gave the names of its stockholders, whose President he is: J. J. Farnsworth is Secretary and Treasurer. The others are R. Fulton Cutting, Herbert Parsons, Acosta Nichols, R. Bayard Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, H. J. Luce, and Albert M. Hirschfeld.

The first speaker was Frederick S. Lamb. He said that the Americans had degraded the custom of drinking. The saloon, he said, was about the only place where poor men could gather, and that place ought to be made fit for decent men. Dr. David

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PASSER-BY LEADS POLICE RAID.

Dashes Up a Ladder Expecting to Make Fire Rescues.

Police of the Church Street Station, acting with men from Inspector Brooks's staff, raided an alleged gambling house on the second floor of a Washington Street building yesterday afternoon, an entrance to the building being effected by means of a ladder placed against the Fulton Street side of the building.

Capt. Burns, who was in command of the Church Street Station until a few days ago, when he was transferred to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, had collected the evidence with the assistance of Doorman Gilbert and Policeman Berge. Yesterday Capt. Burns and Inspector Brooks went to the Tombs Court and obtained warrants.

While the raiders gathered Detectives McGormick and Mahoney were sent for a ladder, which was placed in position, the top against a window. Before the police could mount the ladder a passerby, believing that a fire was in progress, ran up it in hot haste to make rescues. The police thought he was trying to warn those inside, and they made haste after him. As soon as they entered the room one of the policemen arrested the man, who gave his name as F. H. Potben, and said he represented the Acme Chemical Company of Holyoke, Mass. He was later allowed to go, after the police had convinced him that his zeal was misguided.

When the police jumped in through the window they found about fifty men in the place, some of whom, the police say, were playing Klondike, while others were waiting for the returns from the races. Six were arrested, and the others were released.

Matthew Stripp, the alleged proprietor, was arrested on two warrants, one charging him with maintaining a gambling house, and one with maintaining a poolroom. He gave his residence as 584 Broome Street. His brother, Thomas Stripp of 41 Dominick Street, was charged with aiding and abetting. Bart Donovan of 20 Vestry Street, who is said to have been the lookout; John Malley, who, it is said, conducts the Klondike game; John H. Mulhall of the Eagle Hotel, Canarsie, L. I., and Thomas Clark of 45 West Tenth Street were all charged with aiding and abetting in the conduct of a gambling house.

Three telephones, six dice, forty-one sheets of the races yesterday at Saratoga, St. Louis, and Chicago; a complete Klondike outfit, several packs of cards, poker chips, &c., were seized.

Several of the policemen were cut by falling glass as they broke through the window on the second floor. Capt. McNally, who now commands the Church Street Station, accompanied Capt. Burns on the raid.

HUYLER TO FOUND SEMINARY.

Buys Site at Asheville for Religious Educational Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 2.—It is reported that John S. Huyler of New York, the candy manufacturer, will establish a religious assembly in Asheville in connection with a big seminary, the religious association to be similar to the Montreal Assembly at Black Mountain, which Mr. Huyler founded and which has since been abandoned. With this end in view Mr. Huyler to-day acquired the old Asheville College property, which includes a private park of twenty acres in the heart of the city.

This institution was formerly under the auspices of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. The price paid was $30,000.

PRESIDENT'S SON RUNS HOTEL.

Theodore, Jr., in Charge of World's Fair Hostelry for One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—The Star this evening says:

"President Roosevelt's son, Theodore, aged sixteen, was for to-day manager of the Inside Inn at the World's Fair. Manager Watcham sprang his little surprise on Roosevelt, Jr., this morning. Calling the young man before him, he said:

"'Now, Mr. Roosevelt, I want to put you in charge of this hotel for a day. It's yours—I want you to run it for twenty-four hours. Here are the keys to my desk, and I want to see just what you would do in an emergency of this kind.'

"Young Roosevelt, somewbat nervous, but still self-possessed, was equal to the occasion. Room Clerk Schaffer conferred with his young boss on the question of room rates. Several hundred Dayton visitors had been sheltered at a certain rate and a request was made by another party of 125 for special rates on the same basis. The request was acceded to by Mr. Roosevelt. J. P. Alexander, employe, asked for permission to draw $50 in advance on his wages. Request was refused."

HOGG CRITICISES PARKER.

Admits That He Will Be Elected, but Seems to Like Roosevelt Better.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 2.—Ex-Gov. Hogg created a sensation at the Democratic State Convention this afternoon when he made a speech referring sneeringly to harmony, criticising Judge Parker, and paying a tribute to President Roosevelt.

He said that Parker would be elected, and that it could not be told that there had been any change of party in the Administration.

Ex-Congressman T. H. Ball arrsigned Mr. Hogg, and was loudly applauded.

Permanent organization will be perfected to-morrow and nominations made.

"SCHOLAR COP" RESIGNS.

Policeman Johnson, ex-Professor at Seton Hall, Quits the Service.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 2.—John C. Johnson, the "scholar cop," handed in his resignation this morning and announced that he was going into another business. Johnson was a desk Sergeat until two months ago, when he was reduced to the ranks because a prisoner had escaped while he was on duty.

Johnson was at one time a professor in Seton Hall College, but left that institution to become a policeman. His promotion followed after several years. He was a strict disciplinarian. His language in presenting his cases at court abounded with Latin quotations, to the great mystification of the other members of the force and the edification of lawyers and others in the courtroom. The police blotter, as run by him, was a marvel of detail, containing the condition of the weather and the temperature each day, allusions to events of National and local importance not connected with the Police Department, and many interesting accounts of strange characters who were brought into the station.

WOMAN CROSSES OCEAN IN AN EVENING GOWN

Mrs. Phelan Finds Herself on Liner Without Another Dress.

IS HELD FOR DEPORTATION

Has an Income of $5,000, but Reaches Here Penniless — Breakfasts and Dines in Low-Cut Costume.

Detained on board the Red Star Line steamship Kroonland, which arrived here on Monday from Antwerp, is a young woman whose only costume—the one in which she boarded the vessel, and the only one she wore during the voyage and since the ship arrived here—is a beautiful evening gown of white silk, almost covered with fine lace, with a low-cut bodice and short sleeves and a long train. The woman has not a cent in money, and according to her own statement she has not a friend in the world. She is a linguist, the possessor of a beautiful voice, and an expert pianist.

How the woman happened to take the trip the officers of the ship do not know, and her presence aboard in her unusual costume she cannot satisfactorily explain herself. To a reporter she said yesterday that an agent of the American Line at Southampton had induced her to start for North Carolina to take the hot baths for her health. She showed a circular letter of credit from her London solicitors, which set forth that she had an income of £1,000 per annum, and that they would be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

The strange passenger said yesterday that she was Mrs. Constance H. Phelan, and that since living in Dublin she had made her home at the various mineral baths in Germany. She showed plainly that she was deranged on the subject of baths, but otherwise appeared to be perfectly sound in mind. Her mother, she said, was an American named Laura Price, who had married an Aberdeen chemist named James Hunter, at the American Embassy at Paris. Two years later, she said, she was born, but she had never seen her father. She was sent to live with a grandmother in Paris, where she was educated. Four years ago her grandmother died, leaving to Mrs. Phelan an estate from which the income was about £3,000 a year.

Mrs. Phelan said that before her grandmother's death she had married, and that she had one son. Her husband, who is one of the managers in the Guinness brewery, left her, she said, taking with him her child, and she has heard from neither since. About four years ago she became ill and went to the baths in Germany. Recently she determined to go to the baths in South Africa and went to England to take passage. While there the estate from which she derived a living was placed in chancery, and her allowance was cut to £1,000 a year. Her last allowance, she said, was eaten up by hotel expenses, and she arrived at Antwerp with £9. There she made the acquaintance of the agent of the American Line, to whom she expressed a desire to go to South Africa. She told him that she had only the £9, and he volunteered to pass her on to North Carolina for that amount.

The night that the steamship departed, she says, she was dressed for dinner, expecting to go to the theatre afterward. She had dinner, and the next thing she knew, she says, was when she found herself on the steamship at sea. In her cabin were several bottles of mineral water. She had not the proper clothing to appear at the table during the day, and was compelled to remain in her cabin at all times except during the evening.

Once at night when she thought she was alone in the saloon she sat at the piano and played an air, humming to herself at the same time. Some of the passengers on deck beard her, and moving into the cabin asked her to play for them. She did so, and everybody praised her performance.

Dr. G. E. Van Daele, the ship's surgeon, heard a remark by one of the passengers to the effect that "the woman was crazy to appear on board in her costume of white," so the doctor made a special study of her during the trip. Yesterday he said that she was as sane as any one except on the question of baths. He said that Mrs. Phelan told him that she had used the mineral water for bathing for years because it made her skin soft and clear. He said that he had never seen any woman with a finer complexion.

When Dr. Parker, one of the port physicians, boarded the vessel in Quarantine he was told of the woman, and after a superficial examination he said that she would have to be held. The immigration officials then took the case, and as she had neither money, clothes, nor friends, they ordered her detained at Ellis Island for deportation. The officers of the ship, however, had taken an interest in Mrs. Phelan, and prevailed upon the immigration officers to allow her to remain aboard the vessel, where she could get better treatment.

At each meal, now that all of the passengers are off the ship, she is a solitary diner in the grand saloon, where she appears in her fine costume of white.

HORSE BOLTED INTO SUBWAY.

Tried Precipitate Entrance at Forty-second Street Station.

A big bay horse attached to an express wagon, driven by Frank McCluskey of 2,080 Madison Avenue, took fright last evening while being driven through Forty-second Street just west of the Hotel Manhattan, and dashed toward Madison Avenue.

At the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street is the entrance to the subway. Without swerving the animal bolted straight into the subway entrance. He only got a little way in, however, when he became wedged fast, kicking and struggling for life. Both sides of the subway entrance and the top are of heavy glass. The animal's struggles broke the glass, and he was severely cut.

McCluskey had been thrown off in a heap when the horse made his last jump, but was not much hurt. Policeman Tobin of the Grand Central Station squad and Agent Gay of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals got a block and tackle and pulled the horse out of his precarious position.

BALL PLAYERS PUT OUT FIRE.

Members of Boston Team Extinguish Blaze in Cleveland Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Just as the Boston team arrived at the Euclid Hotel this afternoon, after defeating Cleveland, four of the players noticed flames bursting from a room on the fifth floor.

Ferris, Parent, Dineen, and Gibson dashed out of the elevator, and, although the fire had spread from one room to another, by means of the fire hose and extinguisher they managed to put the fire out without calling upon the fire department.

The four players say they saved the owners of the building several thousand dollars by their prompt action.

NEW DISPUTE WITH CANADA?

Dominion Minister Hints at Boundary Quarrel with This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Raymond Prefontaine, speaking in the House of Commons to-day on a bill to regulate whale fishing, said there was no question as to Canada having control of Hudson Bay proper, but there was some correspondence with the Imperial Government over certain other territory outside the bay.

This is taken to mean that the United States has taken possession of certain territory which Canada holds to be British and that representations to this effect have been made to the mother country.

There may be another Alaska boundary dispute in sight.

DELAY CALLING OUT MINERS.

Leaders Approve Strike Instructions, but Postpone Issuing the Order.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 2.—When the meeting of the United Mine Workers' Executive Board of District No. 1 adjourned to-day, District President Nicholls made the following statement:

"The Executive Board of District No. 1 decided to approve of the position taken by the miners' representatives on the Board of Conciliation. The instructions of the Pittston convention will be complied with. The board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, in order to allow the officers to investigate and report back the names of such companies and collieries at which collections for check weighmen and check docking bosses are not being made in accordance with Umpire Wright's decision."

There is much speculation as to the real purpose of the board in delaying the calling of strikes at the collieries where the check weighmen deductions are not made.

The operators' representatives say that there will be no meeting of the Conciliation Board until the miners' representatives call it and agree to take up the cehck weighman question in regular order.

The Pittston convention was held two weeks ago. It instructed the Executive Boards to declare strikes against all operators who refused to abide by the decision of the Conciliation Board and the rulings of Umpire Wright on the question of collecting wages for check weighmen.

District No. 1 contains about 80,000 mine workers of all classes, and includes the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 2.—The decision of the mine workers' grievance committee to-day to order strikes, in compliance with the action of the Pittston convention at the collieries where the fifth award of the Strike Commission is not enforced, is not worrying the operators. Those who were interviewed to-night say that their position in the trouble is not changed, and that they do not expect that strikes will be ordered.

TRAVELER'S $100 LESSON.

Didn't Want to be Annoyed by Customs Officers, but He Was.

After the passengers were landed from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday the Custom House Inspectors had a laugh at the expense of J. Hanson Thomas of Baltimore, a young man who declared on board that he was not going to have any of the nonsense attending the inspection of baggage at the pier, and consequently had to pay more than $100, which he might have saved had he declared what was in his trunks.

When a Deputy Collector went to Mr. Thomas on board and asked him to make a declaration, the young traveler said:

"Oh, don't bother me. I have only $15 worth of goods and I don't want to be troubled."

On the pier Mr. Thomas tried to take off his baggage, and when it was found not to have been inspected, an examiner was set to work on it, with the result that goods worth $400 were found. Most of the articles would have gone through without any charge had they been declared.

NEW YORKERS IN AUTO CRASH.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins and Mrs. T. D. Robinson Badly Hurt in Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 2.—A street car this afternoon collided with an automobile containing C. E. Perkins, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Burlington Road; Mrs. Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Robinson of New York City.

The two women were thrown from the machine with great force, and at first it was thought they were mortally injured. To-night they are reported out of danger. Both were cut about the head and body. Messrs. Perkins and Robinson were badly bruised.

The party are touring the Burlington system in a special train, and spent to-day in Omaha. In the afternoon they went automobiling, and while attempting to cross the tracks ahead of a street car the machine was struck and wrecked.

CRANK SCARES LENOX COLONY.

Demands Money from British Embassy and Praises de Plehve's Assassin.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Lenox police were asked to-day to apprehend a crank who visited the British Embassy and the country place of Miss Adele Kneeland of New York and demanded money. The man was seen about Lenox during the morning, and soon after noon appeared at the country place occupied by Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador.

On being refused his demands, he became abusive and denounced wealth and nobility. He said he admired as a hero the assassin of M. de Plehve, and that one day he would hurl a bomb himself. The man was plainly deranged. After leaving the embassy grounds he went to the residence of Miss Kneeland, where he made similar demands. Here he was run off the grounds and disappeared.

LA FOLLETTE MAN WITHDRAWS.

Treasurer Kempf Quits Race in Wisconsin After Mix-Up in Accounts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Announcement was made to-night by the La Follette Republican State Central Committee that that committee has in its possession a written withdrawal from the La Follette State ticket by John J. Kempf, who now holds the office of State Treasurer.

The letter of withdrawal is said to bear the date of July 29, when a discrepancy in the accounts of the State Treasurer to the amount of $3,400 was made, due, it is said, to the system of bookkeeping in the department governing the sales of State lands. When the discrepancy was discovered Mr. Kempf at once made the amount good by drawing his check.

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE MEAT STRIKE

Denial in Washington That Roosevelt Ordered It.

PACKERS' PLANTS ACTIVE

Employers Say 80 Per Cent. of Full Force Is Working — Eviction of Sick Woman Causes Riot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Inspector Carroll, the special representative of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, who obtained the evidence for the Government on which an injunction was issued about two years ago by Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the Federal District Court enjoining the larger packing companies from combining in making the prices either as buyers of live stock or sellers of meat, was in the stock yards here this afternoon investigating conditions.

The Inspector's presence is by direction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, actuated, it is stated, by direct orders from President Roosevelt, who is anxious to obtain exact information.

The packers say that they are in a better position to-night than at any time since the struggle began. Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co., said:

"The strike may be said to be near an end. At the rate we are securing new employes, it will be only a matter of a short time now until everything will be in normal condition with us once more. When the butcher workmen repudiated their agreement and renewed the strike, after signing an agreement to submit all grievances to arbitration, we made a special effort to win the fight, and we have been a great deal more successful in our efforts than the most sanguine of the employers had hoped for. The old employes' places have been filled so promptly that very few of the strikers will ever be able to get back their old places and those who do will come back as individuals."

This assertion was made by Mr. Meeker after the packers had brought in during the day, according to their estimates, 1,300 new men, and another official of Armour & Co. had said that the packing firms were doing nearly 80 per cent. of their usual business. Police reports of the number of new employes arriving at the yards hear out in a large measure the packers' statements.

Despite these declaration of the packers' representatives, the pens at the stockyards are filled with cattle and hogs that buyers make no bid for in the market. According to commission men and officials of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, out of the live stock received yesterday and to-day over 19,000 sheep and 10,000 hogs were reshipped, and unsold stock is rapidly accumulating in the pens. Twelve thousand hogs remained unsold to-night, and the prospect of large receipts to-morrow is causing the live-stock handlers to fear a swamping of their facilities. The indications to-night are that there will be a decided slump in prices of live stock.

It is on this statement and what further information their own men have been able to secure that the strike leaders base their statements that the packers are still badly crippled. A considerable number of strike breakers who arrived in Chicago to-day were dissuaded from going to work by pickets.

In a statement given out by the packers to-night it is asserted that out of the 25,526 union men who went on strike, 3,056 have returned to work. These desertions from the unions, added to the new employes secured since the strike began, it is declared, make the total number of men now at work 15,848.

On published statements that the union leaders intended protesting to the city Health Department that the housing of employes in the packing plants was a violation of the city ordinance, an inspector from the Sanitary Bureau investigated all the plants to-day, but nothing was found that would warrant the department taking any steps against the packers.

The first eviction resulting from the stock yards strike was made to-day. A crowd of strike sympathizers stoned two Constables who put Mrs. Mary Anderson out of her home in Forty-fourth Street for non-payment of rent.

Mrs. Anderson's husband, a striker, had left Chicago in search of work. The wife was ill in bed when she and her household goods were carried out by Constables. Mrs. Anderson was cared for by neighbors. A patrol wagon of police stopped the stone throwers.

Before the arrival of the police, however, the crowd had wrecked the cottage from which the woman had been evicted. Nothing was left for any other tenant except bare walls.

NO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Carroll Is in Chicago Prosecuting Investigations Under House Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It is denied here that Inspector Carroll is in Chicago at the President's order.

Carroll is one of the officials who have been engaged in making inquiry into the meat packing business for several months. This inquiry is being prosecuted by the Department of Commerce, under a resolution of the House of Representatives passed March 7.

The resolution directs the Secretary of Commerce to investigate the causes of the low prices of beef cattle and the unusually large margins between the prices of cattle and the selling prices of fresh beef, and whether the conditions have resulted from any contract or combination in restraint of commerce between the States.

No special instructions to the Inspectors are necessary for the prosecuting of these investigations.

VICTIM OF FOUL PLAY, MAYBE.

Card-Playing Hotel Guest's Skull Fractured—Was Hotel Man.

Word was received here last night from Manchester, Conn., that puts a new aspect on the case of the man found dead at the Grand Union Hotel in this city early on Sunday morning. It was supposed that his death was due merely to asphyxiation, but it is now said that the man's skull is fractured and that his body bears other marks pointing to foul play.

The man was Timothy O'Connell, the proprietor of a hotel at Manchester. His brother, William D. O'Connell, came here yesterday, identified the body, and took it to Manchester.

William D. O'Connell said that his brother came here to be present at the races.

When O'Connell was found dead the police thought he had probably committed suicide. On the night before O'Connell had played cards with some men, and when found all the money in his pockets was 2 cents. The gas was turned on full.

PORT ARTHUR ASSAULT FAILS.

Japanese Repulsed in Three Days Battle—Enormous Losses Reported.

CHEEFOO, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.—A desperate three days' assault on the inner defenses on the northern and eastern sides of Port Arthur has failed, according to advices brought by two junks which arrived here to-day.

A Russian who escaped from Port Arthur via Pigeon Bay on the night of July 29 says that the earth trembled under the terrific connonading which began at 4 A. M., July 26, and ended during the night of July 28, when the battle ceased.

A Chinese who has arrived here on a separate junk confirms the Russian's statement that the Russian killed and wounded during the assault number between 5,000 and 6,000.

The Japanese, in their repeated assaults against the eastern forts on the hills through barbed wire entanglements and over mines, displayed fanatical bravery. They were mowed down by the hail of shells and bullets, and the explosion of mines under their feet. Their losses are estimated at 20,000.

The Russian declares that the Russians held all the eastern forts leading to Golden Hill, and that the Japanese, shattered and exhausted, retired to the eastward.

HAI-CHENG REPORTED TAKEN.

News of Another Great Russian Defeat Reaches Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 2.—Reports of the capture of Hai-Cheng have been brought here by Chinese, and the Japanese are confident that the reports are true. They say the Russians there probably were outflanked by Gen. Nodzu.

A large depot of army supplies has been established at the old Russian railroad station. Two thousand troops are kept on guard there.

Japanese transports and hospital ships are expected here hourly.

Gen. Fukushima arrived here this morning, having marched up from Port Dalny. Complying with instructions from his superiors, Gen. Fukushima called upon United States Consul General Miller and extended to him the thanks of the Japanese Government for his work in assisting Japanese refugees and maintaining order at the time of the Russian evacuation of Niu-Chwang.

DUCHESS THROWN FROM HORSE

Marlborough's Wife Hurt While Riding at Blenheim.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Marlborough, (formerly Miss Vanderbilt,) was thrown from a horse yesterday evening in Blenheim Park and considerably bruised and shaken. She was taken to the palace in a motor car, and probably will be confined to the house for a week.

The Duke of Marlborough during the day issued a statement saying that the accident to the Duchess was only slight and that she is progressing favorably.

MRS. ARTHUR PAGET INJURED.

Falls Down Elevator Shaft and Fractures Her Thigh.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Arthur Paget, wife of Major Gen. Paget, Scots Guards, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York, was seriously injured last night as a result of falling down the elevator shaft of her London residence, 35 Belgrave Square. Her thigh was fractured and her knee injured.

Mrs. Paget opened the elevator door in the night with the intention of entering the electric elevator. The elevator was in the upper part of the house, and she, not noticing this, stepped into the shaft, and fell to the basement.

Mrs. Paget is progressing as well as can be expected this evening.

MARK MORTON BACKS DOWN.

Workmen Force Him to Nail to Wall Union Card He Tore Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 2.—Mark Morton of Chicago, son of J. Sterling Morton and brother of Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, got into trouble with the American Federation of Labor to-day.

Mr. Morton came here two weeks ago to settle the strike in his packing house, but failed. To-day he entered a local livery barn, and, seeing a union card on the wall, tore it down. Half an hour later he was waited on by 100 union workmen, who demanded that he restore the card to its place.

Returning to the barn, Morton nailed the card on the wall, in the presence of a large crowd of cheering union workmen.

BALDWIN'S NEW AIRSHIP.

California Inventor Makes Successful Ascension at Oakland.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A successful ascension was made by Capt. T. S. Baldwin's airship at Idora Park, Oakland, this morning. The airship ascended about 500 feet, made a considerable circle, and landed successfully at the place from where it had started.

This airship was constructed under the supervision of Capt. Baldwin of Los Angeles, the inventor. It differs in many features from airships constructed in the past, and upon the improvements Capt. Baldwin places his hopes of winning the $100,000 prize to be competed for at the St. Louis Fair.

The gas balloon is cigar-shaped, made of Japanese silk, 54 feet long and 17 in diameter. The frame attachment is 30 feet long, and carries a seven-horse power gasoline engine to drive the propellors. One of the chief features of the machine is an arrangement whereby the ship is pulled through the air instead of being pushed.

PRICE ON HEADS OF BANDITS.

Railroad Offers $4,000 for Men Who Robbed Diamond Special.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad to-night increased the reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the bandits who held up the Diamond Special last night near Matteson, Ill., to $4,000, a reward of $1,000 for each of the robbers.

The passengers lost $1,000 and a number of watches by the robbery which was at first reported to have been done by one man. Later it developed that four men were concerned in it. The conductor of the train is positive that the bandits were formerly employes of the railroad.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

KUROPATKIN TO MAKE A DESPERATE STAND

Report Admitting Defeats Points to Impending Great Battle.

DRIVEN FROM TWO PASSES

Three Japanese Divisions Turning His Left Wing at Hai-Cheng—Fierce Fighting in Terrific Heat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 3.—The Japanese and Russian reports seem to agree on the main points of the military developments up to Aug. 1, but both stop short at the interesting point, namely, regarding what happened on Aug. 2, when it is possible that a decisive struggle was going on east and south of Liao-Yang.

The usual crowds were assembled around the bulletin boards outside the office of the General Staff until long after midnight, awaiting further official details, but nothing was given out beyond two official dispatches.

It is evident from these and from the Japanese reports that the Russians abandoned Lang-Tse Pass, six miles west of Mo-Tien Pass, falling back on Lian-dian-Sian, a strong defensive position in the hills twenty-four miles southeast of Liao-Yang.

Heavy Losses Admitted.

It is admitted that there were heavy losses along the Sai-ma-Tse—Liao-Yang Road on July 31. The official account is somewhat inconclusive, but it indicates that although the Russians withdrew from their advanced posts, Kuropatkin had decided to make a desperate stand and hoped to be able to hold his main positions even in the face of the superior Japanese force, and that he evidently expected heavy fighting along this line, probably about An-Ping.

This battle possibly was proceeding yesterday, although the dispatch reports that all was quiet up to noon of Aug. 1.

In the meantime a serious enveloping movement of three Japanese divisions was maturing around the Russian left at Hai-Cheng, where there already was heavy fighting on July 31.

Kuropatkin Explains to Czar.

A dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin received by the Emperor is dated Aug. 1, and reads:

"According to the reports of the officer commanding the eastern portion of our army his troops, after abandoning advanced positions in the Lang-Tse Pass, retired in the direction of Lian-Dian-Sian toward Sai-ma-Tse and Liao-Yang.

"Yesterday our troops after a stubborn fight retired from their advanced posts to their principal position, but although our troops held their advanced positions they suffered heavy losses. I hope that in their main positions they will maintain a successful struggle, even against the numerically superior enemy.

"According to reports received during the last few days, Gen. Kuroki has effected a concentration of his forces in order to strike in the direction of Sai-ma-Tse and Liao-Yang.

"All the Japanese troops which were posted in the direction of Bensikhon and near Sassyr, seemed to be intended to operate on the right bank of the Taitse River.

"To-day the enemy is acting undecidedly on the southern front, but a reconnaissance has ascertained the beginning of a turning movement of the left wing of our troops posted at Hai-Cheng by at least three Japanese divisions.

"Our eastern detachment was engaged until noon to-day in the direction of Sai-ma-Tse and Liao-Yang. It was seen that the enemy was advancing, apparently in small bodies, against the right flank of our rear guard."

Obstinate Resistance Vain.

Gen. Sakharoff, under date of Aug. 1, reports obstinate fighting in the direction of the Sai-ma-Tse—Liao-Yang road July 30 and July 31, the Russian vanguard retaining its positions until Aug. 1, when it retired to Lang-Tse Pass.

During a reconnaissance in the direction of Feng-wang-Cheng July 30 Gen. Sakharoff reports that two officers and thirty-four men were wounded, and on July 31, during a reconnaissance in the direction of Laokhautsia, two officers were killed and one officer and twenty men were wounded. The same day, when the Japanese occupied the pass between Yangshukan and Hou-tsia-Tse, (twenty-five miles from Liao-Yang,) five officers and forty men were wounded.

Gen. Sakharoff also says:

"The enemy is acting undecidedly on our south front."

FOUGHT IN 110 DEGREES OF HEAT.

Two Passes Captured by Japanese in Fierce Simultaneous Battles.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 2.—After a fierce battle the Eastern Russian force has evacuated the Lang-Tse Pass.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—Gen. Kuroki has administered a severe defeat to the Russian forces which defended the Russian east flank at Liao-Yang, winning separate actions at Yu-Shu and Lang-Tse Passes. These two places are twenty-six miles apart, but the two actions were fought at the same time. The Russians held strong positions. The thermometer registered over 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and the soldiers suffered cruelly from heat exhaustion.

At Yu-Shu Pass the Russians had two divisions of infantry and some artillery

they resisted the Japanese assaults vigorously.

Attacks Begun at Dawn.

Both attacks were begun at dawn, Sunday, July 31. At Yu-Shu the Japanese carried the Russian right and left wings, but on account of the strength of the main position were unable to press the attack. The two armies rested Sunday night, facing each other.

At dawn on Monday the Japanese resumed the attack, and by noon they had dislodged the enemy and driven him four miles to Lao-ho-Ling.

At Lang-Tse Pass also the Japanese were successful. Their artillery opened on the enemy and the infantry moved forward from Makumeza. The attack on this place was made at 1 o'clock on Sunday, and by nightfall the Japanese were in possession of a majority of the Russian positions, although the enemy had resisted with determination.

The Japanese force passed the night in battle formation, and another assault was made Monday at dawn. By 8 o'clock Monday morning Lang-Tse Pass and the surrounding heights had been captured.

Gen. Kuroki explains the slowness of these actions by saying that the difficult topography of the battlefields made it impossible to secure good artillery positions and that the great heat fatigued his troops.

The Russian force at Lang-Tse Pass was estimated at two and one-half divisions and four batteries of artillery. The enemy retreated toward Tang-ho-yen.

Russian Field Guns Captured.

Gen. Kuroki reports the capture of some field guns, but the number is not given. The Japanese casualties are being investigated.

HAI-CHENG, Monday, Aug. 1, (Delayed.)—The battle raged the whole day July 31 along the southern and eastern fronts. The Japanese advanced with overwhelming forces, flanking the Russians on their right. The losses of the Russians, however, were slight. The Seventeenth Siberian Regiment drove the Japanese out of one position.

$25,000,000 PRIZE FOR JAPAN.

It Is Believed She Will Seize the Russian Bank at Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 2.—It has not yet been announced what, in view of the war, will be the status of the local branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank. This bank was organized and financed by the Russian Government to further Russian interests in Manchuria and the Far East. It has been under the control of the Russian Government, and has a strong foothold in China and Manchuria.

The bank has at present over 50,000,000 rubles ($25,000,000) loaned out in Niu-Chwang. It is considered here that Japan will regard the bank as the property of the Russian Government and its assets and profits in Manchuria as legitimate spoils of war in lieu of indemnity.

The first evidence of this possibility is shown by the fact that the Japanese flag is now flying over the bank property.

Up to the present time the Japanese authorities have refused to recognize the French Consular Agent here, to whom Russia transferred her interests, including the bank property, because his appointment was made subsequent to the opening of hostilities.

PORT ARTHUR POSITION FALLS.

Japanese Said to Have Captured Shan-tai-Kow After Desperate Fight.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that after three days of desperate fighting the Japaneee have captured Shan-tai-Kow, one of the important defenses of Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The fact that Rear Admiral Jessen replaced Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff in command of the Vladivostok squadron is now attributed to the departure of Bezobrazoff for Port Arthur.

According to a report, which is not denied at the Admiralty, Admiral Bezobrazoff reached Port Arthur on the last trip of the torpedo boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff, and has taken over the command of the naval forces there from Rear Admiral Wittsoeft.

Shan-tai-Kow is in all probability Shwang-tai-Kow, and if this position is referred to in the Tokio dispatch it indicates that the Japanese are not as far advanced toward the inner Port Arthur defenses as has been supposed.

Shwang-tai-Kow is, however, a position of great natural strength, and its capture would give the attacking forces considerable advantages. It is about a dozen miles northeast of Port Arthur on the railway.

AMERICA AGAIN ACCUSED.

Russians Say Japan Has Been Buying Torpedo Boats in This Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—In Admiralty circles it is asserted that private information has been received to the effect that eight torpedo boats were recently sold in the United States to the Japanese Government.

BIG SHOVEL BLOCKS CARS.

Eighth Avenue Traffic Tied Up for Two Hours.

A big steam shovel used for excavating for the new Pennsylvania station at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street blocked street-car traffic in Eighth Avenue and in Twenty-eighth Street for hours yesterday and last evening. The big shovel is carried on wheels and weighs many tons. It is built something like a locomotive. Shortly after noon yesterday work was begun moving it to the corner of Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue from Twenty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The big machine is moved by its own power and runs on rails similar to the roadbed for a locomotive. These rails are laid in sections about 60 feet in length, and when one section is passed over it is placed ahead. The progress through Twenty-eighth Street tied up cars there for something like two hours.

At Eighth Avenue, when the workmen started to turn the big machine up toward Thirty-first Street, it was necessary to run the machine back and forth on the tracks for nearly an hour, placing them around a little further each time, until finally the machine could be headed up Eighth Avenue. While this was going on the Eighth Avenue cars were blocked, both north and south bound, for blocks.

TURNER FOR GOVERNOR.

Washington Democrats Put Up the Ex-Senator.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 2.—Ex-Senator George Turner was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention to-night.

The platform adopted pledges allegiance to Parker and Davis; declares the paramount issue in the campaign in this State "to be whether the people are to regi-"to be whether the people are to regulate the people"; declares for a non-partisan railroad commission to be appointed by the Governor and declares for direct primaries.

C., H. and D. Meeting To-day.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton interests are to hold a meeting to-day to settle the plans for the consolidation of that road with the Pere Marquette. Eugene Zimmermann is expected to take part in the meeting.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET SANK GERMAN SHIP

Skrydloff Sends a Report on the Russian Cruisers' Raid.

SEVEN VESSELS DESTROYED

Five of Them Japanese—German Ship Sent to the Bottom Was Laden with American Fish.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—In a lengthy telegram to the Emperor Vice Admiral Skrydloff relates the doings of the Vladivostok squadron under Rear Admiral Jessen.

With the cruisers Rossia, Gromohoi, and Rurik Admiral Jessen left Vladivostok July 20. After sinking a small Japanese vessel the cruisers stopped the British steamer Camara, but as she had no cargo and "was not caught in the act of carrying contraband of war, we were compelled to let her go."

A Japanese coasting steamer was next met, but, "as most of her fifty passengers were women, we determined to release her."

Two Japaneee schooners were sunk. Then Admiral Jessen met in quick succession the British steamers Arabia and Knight Commander. Of the Arabia he says nothing new.

"The Knight Commander only stopped after the fourth shot," the Admiral reports, adding: "Her cargo being railroad material, undoubtedly contrahand for the belligerent party, and not being able to bring her to the nearest Russian port, owing to her not having enough coal, without manifest danger to the squadron, we sank the Knight Commander, after taking off all her crew and removing her papers."

Two more Japanese schoonera laden with salt were then sunk.

The steamer Sobinau, from Australia for Yokohama, was inspected and released.

On July 24 the Thea, (a German vessel of 934 tons register,) "with a full cargo of fish from America to Yokohama, was stopped. She was regarded as a legal prize, her crew were taken off, and the vessel was sunk, owing to the impossibility of bringing her to a Russian port."

On July 30, near the northern coast, a Japanese third-class cruiser and seven torpedo boats, taking the same course as the Russians, were sighted, while on the western coast near Tsugaru Strait a coast defense warship hove in sight.

"All these ships," Admiral Jessen says, "kept far astern of our cruisers, and after two hours they turned back. The Russian squadron suffered no loss in men and no damage, and there was no loss of life on the vessels sunk or taken."

The news of the return of the Vladivostok cruisers from their third successful raid considerably lessened the feeling of despondency created by Gen. Kuropatkin's telegram to the Emperor admitting the necessity for his retreat. Admiral Skrydloff's report points out the utter inability of the Japanese warships to follow up the three Russian cruisers. The Japaneee were apparently unable to spare a single effective ship to cope with them. The few antiquated vessels encountered by Admiral Jessen were unable to give chase, and the torpedo boats were shy of approaching the Russians.

It is presumed that the Thea, although flying the German flag, was chartered by an American firm. In view of the fact that she had a cargo of canned fish it is considered not unlikely that, like the Arabia, she sailed from Portland, Oregon. The canned fish is believed to have been intended as a delicacy for the officers and the wounded, as the Japanese are very fond of fish.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that the steamer Prinz Heinrich incident is considered closed. The Volunteer Fleet steamer having on board the two sacks of retained mail of the Prinz Heinrich has been instructed to put them ashore at the first port for forwarding to their destination. The only question remaining is that of damages, which, it is expected, will be settled amicably and without difficulties.

LONDON TIMES INDIGNANT.

Thinks Skrydloff's Report Shows Trouble with Russia Is Not Ended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In an editorial article to-morrow The London Times will say:

"Admiral Skrydloff's report of the achievements of his squadron during its late cruise, which may be repeated or imitated elsewhere, shows that we are not likely to be at the end of the difficulty with Russia on the subject of neutral trade.

"His action in sinking the Knight Commander and the German steamer Thea may be as entirely in accord with the Russian prize code as the Russian newspapers contend, but such procedure is not in accordance either with our prize law as we have practiced it when our mastery of the sea was indisputable or with any legal or equitable principles to which we are in the least likely to assent.

"A German steamer was summarily condemned and sunk because she was carrying fish. The Germans may protest or not as they think proper, but we know from the lips of the Prime Minister that England has already warned the Russian Government, as she warned the French Government in the war with China, that we cannot recognize provisions as contrahand.

"The Knight Commander, it is alleged, carried railway material, and did not at once stop when summoned. Both points remain to be established, and then we shall have to determine for ourselves whether we shall assent to the Russian doctrine that rails under all circumstances are absolute contrahand.

"But, even on Admiral Skrydloff's own showing, he had absolutely no justification outside the municipal law of Russia for sinking the ship, and the Russian municipal law is very different from the law of nations."

OUR ENVOY BACK IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador McCormick Thought It Wise to Cut Short His Vacation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, arrived here to-day from Carlsbad. His health is much improved.

In view of the questions arising in connection with the stopping of neutral ships, Mr. McCormick deemed it wise to cut short his vacation and return to his post. The Ambassador was not instructed by the State Department to return.

The United States Government has been informed that no decision relative to the release of the Portland and Asiatic Company's steamer Arabia (captured by the Gromhoi of the Vladivostok squadron) can be rendered until after her trial before the Prize Court.

ALARM OVER NEW RAIDERS.

Dispatch of Russian Ships from the Baltic Causes Anxiety.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The news that two Russian Volunteer steamers have left the Baltic as cruisers is causing anxiety, as these vessels are presumably commissioned in a regular manner as auxiliary cruisers, and the objections which were taken to the Petersburg and the Smolensk can hardly be repeated in their case.

"The reported departure of the Vladivostok cruisers from the east coast of Japan caused a sharp decline in war rates on steamers crossing the Pacific to Japanese ports.

"Reinsurance rates on the American steamer Shawmut, for which 10 guineas per cent. has been paid, were down to 20s. per cent.

"There was not much doing to-day in war risks generally."

BALTIC SHIPS SOON TO SAIL.

It Is Believed the Whole Squadron Will Go Out Within a Fortnight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The sailing of the whole Baltic Squadron is probable within a fortnight.

The Admiralty has sent out instructions through the Foreign Office to the Consuls along the route to prepare for thirty vessels within three weeks.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 2.—A trustworthy report is current here that six Russian warships are expected to coal at this port shortly.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—A Russian agent has arrived here with the object of purchasing large transports to accompany the Baltic Squadron to the Far East.

BIG RECEPTION FOR TAGGART.

Indianapolis Welcomes Democratic Chairman at a Rousing Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived home this evening, and received a public welcome in Tomlinson Hall. The speakers were Mayor John W. Holtzman, Mr. Taggart, and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne.

Mr. Taggart was greeted at the station by 2,000 men in line, composing the Democratic clubs of the city. Gathered at the hall were 4,000 people, who gave the National Chairman, who had served three terms as Mayor of the city, a rousing reception. Mayor Holtzman welcomed Mr. Taggart home. In responding Mr. Taggart said:

"In accepting the position of Chairman I fully realize the responsibility that comes with it, and I shall use every honorable means within my power to conduct the campaign in such a manner that no friend of mine will have cause to regret my selection.

"I desire, however, to call your attention to the fact that it is impossible for a National Chairman alone to win a victory. He must have the assistance and co-operation of a united Democracy as well as that of every independent voter in politics who believes in an honest Government and an economical administration of public affairs."

The name of Judge Parker was loudly cheered. At the close of the meeting Mr. Taggart said he probably would announce the members of the National Executive Committee to-morrow.

The second session of the Indiana Democratic Convention will meet here to-morrow morning to adopt a platform and elect a State ticket. John W. Kern of Indianapolis, Nelson Bozarth of Valparaiso, and Edward J. Fogarty of South Bend are the candidates for Governor. Mr. Kern is the candidate favored by National Chairman Taggart.

TAMMANY'S RATIFICATION.

Meeting To-morrow Night—McClellan to Stump for Parker.

Tammany will formally ratify the Parker and Davis ticket to-morrow night. This programme was determined upon yesterday. At 7 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, and at 8 o'clock the General Committee will meet in the big hall to issue the call for the primaries and the various Fall conventions. Senator Grady will present a resolution of indorsement of the National ticket and pledging Tammany's loyal support to the candidates. To this resolution Senator Grady, ex-Senator O'Sullivan, and Senator Dowling will make speeches, with Corporation Counsel Delany as a probable addition.

This meeting will be Tammany's first gun, and Mr. Murphy has issued orders to make it the biggest of the kind held here in many a day.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he probably would take the stump for Parker and Davis. He said he was at the disposal of the National or State Committee or both.

District meetings are being held rapidly all over the city. On Friday night the Seymour Club, the regular organization of the Ninth District, will raise a banner in front of the clubhouse, and have a mass meeting. Frank J. Goodwin, the district leader, and Thomas F. Smith, have planned a big affair.

ALL WANT TO AID PARKER.

Manhattan Club Campaign Committee Not Big Enough.

So many members of the Manhattan Club are desirous of serving on the Campaign Committee of One Hundred to be named by that organization to aid the Paker and Davis ticket that the Board of Managers are considering the advisability of increasing the number to 200, and possibly even more.

The sub-committee named by the club to get up a list of names to serve on the Campaign Committee held a meeting at the clubhouse last night, and found that there were 800 men willing and anxious to serve. Charles W. Dayton is the Chairman of the sub-committee, and his associates at last night's meeting were William I. S. Rodie, John Hunter, John B. McDonald, P. Tillinghast, Thomas F. Conway, Victor J. Dowling, and Henry D. Macdona.

CONVENTION LOOKS TO DAVIS.

Democratic Candidate Controls the Situation in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 2.—The preliminary work for the Democratic State Convention to-morrow shows that Henry G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is in absolute control. Owing to the fact that Mr. Davis has refused to express preferences for candidates, the delegates are at sea regarding the ticket. Judge John H. Holt is prominently mentioned for Governor.

"The so-called "White Supremacy" plank was marked out and again inserted in the platform several times to-night, and unless Senator Davis exercises his influence there will be a fight on the race question. Senator Davis may not go into the convention at all. He says that until he has been formally notified of his nomination he feels that it would not be appropriate for him to speak as a candidate.

PARKER WILL RESIGN JUDGESHIP THIS WEEK?

If He Does, Successor to be Chosen by Vote on Nov. 8.

PLAN MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Will Show His Confidence in Result, Friends Say—McCarren to Head Executive Committee, Anyway.

Friends of Judge Parker declared last night that he would resign this week as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. No confirmation of this statement was obtained at Esopus last night, it being declared that such a declaration had no authorization at Rosemount.

If his successor is to be elected at the election on Nov. 8 the Judge will, under the Constitution, have to resign before Aug. 8, which will be Monday next. Therefore his resignation, to accomplish its result, would have to be mailed to Gov. Odell not later than Saturday of this week, and really should be in the Executive Chamber on that date.

If this is not done Gov. Odell will have the appointment of Judge Parker's successor to serve until Dec. 31, 1905. In any event, the Governor can appoint a Chief Judge, but if the resignation of Judge Parker comes this week the appointment of the successor will hold good only until the close of the current year.

It is held that the Judge's resignation at once would show a spirit of confidence in the result of the election, which would be cheering to the Democrats of all sections.

Despite the fight that has been made by Charles F. Murphy against Senator McCarren as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the Senator will act as head of that committee by virtue of being named first on the list when it was given out by Cord Meyer, Chairman of the State Committee. This was semi-officially announced last night, with the reservation that the plan would be changed if the Murphy fight on McCarren is kept up to such an extent that the committee itself would also elect McCarren formally to the Chairmanship.

From the first it has been Mr. Murphy's contention that the fact that McCarren was the first named of the members did not of itself make him the Chairman. Murphy held that an election on the part of the committee was necessary to settle the Chairmanship, and on this point he has made his fight with the State leaders and with Judge Parker himself. The Judge and the other State leaders have determined, however, that they can do nothing in the way of interfering with the Executive Committee, and all of them hold to the belief that McCarren was made Chairman when he was appointed first on the committee by the State Chairman.

Inquiries last night developed the fact that the Executive Committee will not meet until after the notification of Judge Parker on Wednesday of next week. At the time of the meeting Senator McCarren will assume the Chairmanship, and if Mr. Murphy and his opposition make further protests the committee will proceed to elect McCarren Chairman.

Senator Hill will not return to Albany until some time to-day. Together with Mr. Sheehan, the ex-Senator went down to the Wall Street district yesterday and visited several prominent Democrats. Neither Senator Hill nor Mr. Sheehan consented to say anything about the object of their visit, which, however, was generally understood to have been in connection with the preliminaries to raising campaign funds.

As Mr. Sheehan is now looked upon as the man certain to be the National Executive Chairman and as such in charge of the campaign in the East, it was regarded as natural that he should want to size up the financial situation. Before going to the financial district Senator Hill and Mr. Sheehan met August Belmont and John B. Stanchfield at the Hoffman House and went over matters with them.

Already there are about twenty avowed candidates for the nomination for Governor, and Mr. Hill is represented as wanting as many candidates in the race as possible. Among these candidates the name of Controller Edward M. Grout is rapidly becoming prominent. Mr. Grout has made many friends in Tammany Hall, and it is known positively that, despite the attitude of opposition of Mr. Murphy, there are many district leaders in Tammany who feel very kindly disposed toward the ambitions of the Controller. Mr. Grout has done many favors for individual Tammany district leaders since the first of the year, and more than one of these leaders last night expressed themselves as willing to do anything they could for him if they are not positively ordered to do differently by Mr. Murphy.

Secretary Woodson of the National Committee yesterday sent telegrams to the fifty-two members of the Notification Committee which on Aug. 10 will formally notify Judge Parker of his nomination. They have been summoned in the telegrame to meet at the Hoffman House on Aug. 9. Then the committee will leave here in the 11:35 o'clock train on the following morning and go to Esopus, returning late in the afternoon. Chairman Taggart is expected back in the city late Friday.

PEABODY FOR TREASURER.

Conferred with Parker About It When He Visited Esopus.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, Aug. 2.—The Treasurership of the Democratic National Committee has been offered to George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, who has not yet definitely accepted, but whose acceptance is considered practically certain. It was on this subject that Mr. Peabody came to confer with Judge Parker on Saturday last.

The question how such an appointment affected Senator McCarren in his fight for control of Brooklyn and against Charles F. Murphy naturally arises. Mr. Peabody has declared that he was in favor of James Shevlin in his recent political movements in Brooklyn, and hence the suppesition is easy that the appointment might not be altogether agreeable to McCarren, but Mr. Peabody has been understood to favor McCarren in the past.

The understanding here is that Mr. Peabody's appointment has nothing to do with McCarren, and is neither a blow at him nor a favor to him. It is said that Peabody does not belong to any ring or machine, and that his appointment is not to be credited to the McCarren organization, the Shevlin people, or Tammany Hall, but to the Democracy at large, and that he is a man of the type the Parker leaders are desirous of seeing come to the front.

Judge Parker's speech of acceptance is now undergoing revision. He is doing all the revising himself, and not one else, however high the place, will edit it.

The Notification Committee, which is to inform Judge Parker of his nomination on Wednesday of next week, will come by boat, arriving at 2 o'clock. No Secret Service people will be required here to keep the townspeople away. In no case has the Judge attempted to prevent the Esopians from coming on his grounds on important occasions, and the Esopians, who seem to be a discreet lot, have never given him cause to repent this course.

The Republicans of this county are making a desperate effort to show that Judge Parker is not interested in the county and that therefore no Ulsterian should vote for him for reasons of local pride.

In Kingston they have revived a speech of Judge Parker's delivered after his election to the Chief Judgeship in 1897. In this speech he said: "My home is ever to be here."

The Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law, is not going to vote for the Judge. He is a Republican, and as such will vote the regular ticket. The Judge's staff have been humorously advised to induce the National Committee to get to work on the Rev. Mr. Hall at once and send him some of their strongest literature. They are not without hopes that the Judge may convert his son-in-law before the campaign, even if he has to call on Mrs. Hall to do it.

If the Rev. Mr. Hall sticks to his Republican principles, neither of the candidates on the Democratic ticket will get the vote of his son-in-law. Mr. Davis's son-in-law is Senator Elkins, who is expected to vote the regular Republican ticket, although some people would like to have a photograph of the ballot he casts in the privacy of the voting booth.

Edward C. Wall of Wisconsin and his wife will be here to-morrow. Senator McCarren is not expected. Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston may be here soon. Richard Olney has not set any date for his visit.

BISHOP POTTER HELPS DEDICATE MODEL SALOON

Continued from Page 1.

Blaustein of the Educational Alliance followed Mr. Lamb. Then Bishop Potter was introduced. The place was crowded, and some of those in the rear tried to climb on the finely polished bar. Paul Archer, the barkeeper, repelled all such boarders. Bishop Potter said, in part:

"Here is a community about us of 300,000 people, which is a population greater than Albany or Troy. Dr. Blaustein would not have spoken about the paucity of the saloons here did he not know of what he spoke. This saloon is rare because the thing that takes its place is here, the thing Dr. Blaustein calls a café. I prefer the word 'tavern.' It is such a place that I can take my wife, my mother, and my sister to.

"The old plan in England was a system where liquor was sold by the State, the seller getting a percentage of what he sold. Lord Grey turned that around. In his system you can get tea, coffee, milk, or chocolate in such places, and the manager gets his profit on that. This plan recognizes the social aim.

"In New York we have a great multitude of people. When the day is over what is to become of them? I belong to many clubs to which I can go, but where can the toiler go? The business man gets his luncheon at the Hardware or the Lawyers' Club and it is all very nice, refined, and dignified. By inevitable necessity the others go to the saloon. And if you place it under the ban you make it one of the most tragic or comic failures in history. Are you going to make the saloon and what it stands for so excruciatingly bad that a man cannot go into it without losing his self-respect?

"The temperance question is as far from solution now as it was twenty years ago, with the addition that false methods have bred a large amount of hypocrisy. This is a movement that man absent to-day must take cognizance of, if they would save the Republic.

"In the great cities we must make the home of the workingmen better, cleaner, and brighter. We must see that they have recreation, which takes men not away from but into closer relations with their families and children."

Concluding, Bishop Potter told of the places in Europe where men went with their wives and children to hear good music and to eat and drink according to their means, and trusted that The Subway Tavern would have such a clientele. The exercises ended with the singing of the Doxology, those in the gathering who did not know the words doing their best. As the Bishop was driven away the bar was again patronized, those there drinking to his health.

DR. BABBITT PROTESTS.

Disapproves Earl Grey Saloons—Questions Bishop's Judgment.

The Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in Brooklyn, was among the first to notify THE NEW YORK TIMES of his disapproval of the course of Bishop Potter in attending the dedication of a saloon and addressing those assembled in the place. Dr. Babbitt said:

"Personally, with all my reverence for Bishop Potter, formerly my Bishop and one who ordained me to the diaconate and the priesthood, and with great admiration for his scholarship, courage, and civic force, I utterly dissent from him and his temperance confreres in this matter, for these reasons:

"First, as the scheme is outlined by the director, Mr. Johnson, it undermines, neutralizes, and even destroys temperance sentiment by adopting and sanctioning the public sale of spirituous liquors for profit, such liquors to be used as a beverage. After all these years of education in temperance sentiment, by which at least Christian public sentiment has been brought to look upon the saloon keeper as an injury to his fellow-men, it does not seem to be quite the thing for Christian men to throw overboard this restraining, often prohibitive Christian temperance sentiment, by becoming saloon keepers and proprietors themselves, and that, too, on a business basis of 5 per cent. returns on investments. When thousands of men and even women under the almost overwhelming temptation to drink and ruin are held back by a mere gossamer thread, and that, too, an issue of this character, opinion, just strong enough in their cases to keep them out of saloons, but in other cases, strung as a cable, it looks like overturning the arduous work of decades of temperance work.

"Second, it throws over the principles of true temperance in that the system invites to a public place, a saloon, in order to drink, and adds to the attractions of the ordinary saloons better liquor and cheaper prices, and with as many other attractions to help bring in the wayfarer as possible to a fair return on investments at 5 per cent. Granted that the main impulse to enter these moral drinking houses is the desire of drink, then the plan is to get as many to drink pure, cheap wine, beer, and even whisky, as all attractions above the regular competing saloon can affect. It admits the right of the saloon, and goes it many better in attractions and pure liquor, sells honest, and does not poison as much. I cannot see that the establishment of this Earl Grey system betters temperance, but I do say I think that it may do much injury."

ASHAMED OF BISHOP POTTER.

Not Great in Church, Anyway, Says Bishop Nicholson.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—"I hate to go into print on any of these subjects," said Bishop I. L. Nicholson in talking of the model saloon in New York. "In this instance, it is far too distasteful for me to discuss it. Still I must say that I am deeply humiliated over Bishop Potter's action, and, in my opinion, his whole connection with this affair has been disgraceful. For my part, I am ashamed of him.

"I am more radical in my views on moral questions than many others, and I believe that we should always take the highest possible ground on moral issues. I have no regard whatever for the claims made for this particular saloon. It is a bad business all the way through. It is not the first time that Bishop Potter has offended. His latest action is unfortunate, because it necessarily reflects on the Church, although it is his own individual action and the Church is in no way responsible.

"Bishop Potter is not a great man in the Episcopal Church. He is regarded as an influential man by some outside of the Church, but not in it. He has no standing with the other Bishops, and has no influence in church legislation. No, no action will be taken by the Church in this instance, not even the passing of resolutions of protest. It is not worth it. The only thing we can any of us do is to say that we are humiliated and ashamed."

THE ELEMENT OF EVIL THERE.

Opinion of Anti-Saloon League's Leader on New "Tavern."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—"There is no difference between a place run like that and the other saloons of the country, except that it may be more orderly than some of them. The element of evil is there as much as in other saloons if intoxicating drinks are sold. It is just as harmful upon its patronizing public as the others, and only differs from the average saloon in the attempt made to obey the laws and keep order.

This is the opinion of National Superintendent P. A. Baker of the National Anti-Saloon League on New York's model saloon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:50 A. M.—208 East One Hundredth Street; Morris Geroff; damage, $100.

5:05 A. M.—123 Stanton Street; H. Fromen; damage, $2,000.

7:30 A. M.—90 Pitt Street; J. Pollock; damage, $5.

7:55.—208 West Thirty-sixth Street; Thomas Mullen; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—27 East Third Street; Max Brenschneider; damage slight.

1:00 P. M.—351 East Fifty-sixth Street; J. Taylor; damage, $100.

2 P. M.—201 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—208 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Lally; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—86 Essex Street; Samuel Polstein; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—608 West Thirty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $3,000.

5:20 P. M.—220 Fifth Avenue; H. P. Wunderlich & Co.; damage, $5,000.

6:50 P. M.—913 Broadway; Mulves & Berlin; damage, $600.

7:30 P. M.—197 Grand Street; Fashion Engraving Company; damage, $500.

SIX WEEKS' CAMPAIGN PROBABLE IN THIS STATE

Republicans to Nominate in Second Week in September.

ROOT OUT OF THE RUNNING

Says He Has Done Enough for Party—State Committee Meeting Called for Aug. 11.

Chairman Odell yesterday issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Committee at noon Thursday, Aug. 11, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for the holding of the Republican State Convention and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the committee.

It is expected that the committee will select the second week in September as the time for the State Convention. During that week the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Republican Party is to occur, and that fact is being urged as one reason for the holding of the convention at that time. If the Republicans choose that week the Democrats, it is understood, will choose the week following. This would permit a six weeks' campaign in the State, which leaders on both sides are inclined to think would be long enough.

Gov. Odell spent most of the day yesterday in conference with the members of the State Committee from New York City. Among the leaders who attended the conference were President Murray of the Republican County Committee, Chairman William Halpin of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, Borough President George Cromwell of Richmond, National Committeeman Ward, Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, and Edward Lauterbach.

Gov. Odell said later that Elihu Root's letter declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Governor had not been read at the conference and that Gubernatorial candidates had not been discussed. He said that he had no appointment to meet Mr. Root and that the situation with respect to Mr. Root's candidacy was unchanged. Asked whether he believed that Mr. Root could be induced to accept a nomination under any circumstances, the Governor evaded a direct answer.

"The fight is an open one," he said. "There are about twenty-five men whose names have been suggested, and any one of whom would make a good candidate and all of whom could be induced to accept."

New York City Republican leaders who have seen the Root letter gave it as their opinion that Mr. Root must be regarded as absolutely out of the running. His letter, they said, left no hope that he could be prevailed upon to change his mind.

It was said that Mr. Root had stated in his letter that he had served his party in public office for the past seven years, and that during that time he had neglected his law practice and his financial affairs greatly to the detriment of his personal fortune. He said that he was now sixty years old, and he felt that he should not be called upon again to become a candidate for public office.

In concluding his letter, Mr. Root stated that he had work on hand which would carry him into the middle of next year, and he felt that it would be impossible for him to arrange his affairs so as to permit of his becoming a candidate even if he were so disposed.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins is the nominee for Governor, friends of Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg will boom him for second place on the ticket. As Elsberg was one of the three insurgent Senators who stood by the Governor in the fight between him and Senator Platt during the session of the Legislature a year ago, it is generally believed that the Governor will be distinctly friendly to his candidacy.

The Republican State Committee yesterday issued the official political calendar for the year. It is as follows:

Primary Election, Aug. 30.—Registration days in cities of the first class, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14 and 15, and Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22. Registration days outside of cities and towns of 8,000 inhabitants, Oct. 21 and 22. Election officers must be appointed on or before Sept. 1. Party certificates of nomination must be filed from Sept. 22 to Oct. 9, inclusive. Certificates of independent nominations may be filed as late as Oct. 14. Declination of party nominations must be filed with the Secretary of State not later than Oct. 14 and declination of independent nominations not later than Oct. 19. Vacancies on any ticket must be filed not later than Oct. 24.

Gov. Odell went to Monmouth Beach yesterday afternoon, but is expected back in the city to-day.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee in Kings County unanimously decided yesterday to press the candidacy of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the nomination for Governor.

GOLD DEMOCRATS FOR PARKER.

Managers in Maryland Now Sure of Victory in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Democratic managers in Maryland have been given to understand that the gold Democrats in that State who, as members of the powerful Sound Money League, worked so successfully to insure McKinley's election in the last Presidential campaign will this year support and use all their influence for the election of Parker and Davis.

This has given the managers great encouragement, and confidence is expressed that a large majority in that State for the Democratic candidates is now assured.

In the last Presidential campaign the Sound Money League existed in nearly all of the Western and many of the Middle and Eastern States. It was composed for the most part of Democrats who could not subscribe to the free coinage heresy, and who gave their support to McKinley. It assumed a National character, and its operations were carried on through chosen representatives. These operations were especially effective in close States.

Thus far there have been no indications of a reorganization of the league, and for the reason, perhaps, that there is no occasion for continuing the organization, the Presidential candidates of the two great parties being equally sound on the money question, and the business men throughout the country regarding the question of the gold standard as "firmly and irrevocably established."

In Baltimore the league was composed almost entirely of bankers and men interested in financial and commercial affairs. They voted for the Republican candidates and contributed liberally for the preparation and circulation of sound money literature throughout the State.

John M. Nelson, a member of one of the leading banking houses in Baltimore, was prominent in the sound money movement against Bryan, and devoted much of his time to earnest work for McKinley's election. When asked whether there would be a movement this year to reorganize the league Mr. Nelson replied that there was no necessity for such organization this year.

"I have no idea," said he, "that the league will be reorganized. What would be the use of it? The financial question, to my mind, is settled. Judge Parker is a candidate for whom any sound money Democrat can vote. The platform as adopted at St. Louis was somewhat of a disappointment to me, but this telegram sent to St. Louis by Judge Parker leaves no doubt now as to where the candidate stands on the financial question."

Parker's Thanks to Devery.

Letters from Judge Parker's secretary and ex-Senator Davis to the William S. Devery Association were read last night at the mass meeting held at the Devery Association rooms. The Parker letter thanks the association in the name of Judge Parker for its ratification of the ticket and states that Judge Parker will be glad to see "Mr. Ryan [the secretary] and the Hon. William S. Devery and other gentlemen representing the association on some date "after his formal notification." The letter from ex-Senator Davis is an autograph, and also expresses thanks for the ratification of the ticket by the association.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

A LITTLE addition here or there to your wardrobe is all you need to carry you through the Summer; a double-breasted Serge Coat, a fancy Vest (Washable), or a pair of light trousers, maybe. Whatever it is we have it just right—at midsummer prices.

We keep up a running fire of new things in Haberdashery.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE



$5 Shoes at $3.50
SUMMER SALE

MEN'S OXFORDS & SHOES, Patent Leather and Calfskin.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER AND KID OXFORDS—Light weights for dress or walking.
BROKEN LOTS Of MEN'S TAN OXFORDS. Bargains if you can be fitted. 2.50

WM. McCLENAHAN & CO.
25 West 34th St.

When going to the Country
DO NOT FORGET
THAT BOX OF
Huyler's
PURE! DELICIOUS!!
CANDIES
663 BROADWAY, Bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
508 FIFTH AVENUE, at 42d St.
21 WEST 42d Street, Near 5th Ave.
150 BROADWAY, Cor. Liberty St.
NEW YORK
338-7 FULTON ST. } Brooklyn
456 FULTON STREET }
Candies sent everywhere by mail or express.

Welch's
GRAPE JUICE
Fruit Nutrition in Fluid Form
Welchs Grape Juice is the pure unfermented juice of choicest Concord Grapes; embodying all that is of value in the grape, the skin, seeds and fibrous pulp eliminated. Welchs Grape Juice is a sustaining food for the sick, a nutrient tonic for the convalescent, a health-giving beverage for the well.
Sold by druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Royal THE SWELL LONG POINT

¼ SIZES
DAKOTA
15¢ EACH
ASK YOUR DEALER
LOWNDES & DRAPER MAKERS

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square
Organized under the laws of the State, this company is, like the State banks, under the direct supervision of the State Banking Department.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.
An Interesting Booklet on Application.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DELHI WON A FAST MILE

J. R. Keene's Colt Ran in 1:37 3-5, and Set a Saratoga Record.

HELLO TOOK THE STAKES

Ascetic, Easily First at Odds of 20 to 1, Was the Surprise of the Day at the Springs Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—In the fastest race of the season, a mile, that fell but one-fifth of a second behind the world's record, and that established new figures for the Saratoga track, Delhi finished first for tha mila handicap, the last race on the card, and furnished a feature for what was otherwise a commonplace afternoon's racing. The time of Delhi's race was 1:37 3-5, and not even the fact that Gray Friar, a rather ordinary horse, was closing on tha winner at the end, and forced Redfern, the jockey on Delhi, to hard riding at the end, detracted from the merit of the victor's performance.

Seven horses ran in the race, with Delhi, three years old, carrying the actual top weight, 112 pounds. This was four pounds under the scale for August, but, for all that, the colt was conceding weight to a fair lot of horses, Hamburg Belle, with 108 pounds, or three pounds less than the scale, being the only one of the lot that ran with comparatively even weight with the winner. Delhi always was the favorite, however, and breaking second to Gray Friar in a rather ragged send off, went to the front in tha first three jumps. From that point to the end Delhi raced in the lead, though ha was tiring a bit at the end, and Redfern, seeing Gray Friar closing, went to work in the last half furlong and rode out, Delhi then winning by a little better than a half length. Gray Friar was second and Fort Hunter, beaten off, was third, while Hamburg Belle never was prominent or even a contender, and finished far away fifth. The fractional time of the race was: First quarter, 0:23 2-5; half mile, 0:47; three-quarters, 1:12; and the mile in 1:37 3-5. The world's record, held by the great Western colt, Dick Wells, is 1:37 2-5, while the track record for Saratoga up to yesterday was 1:38. Delhi, three years old, by Ben Brush-Veva, is owned by James R. Keene, and has been declared by his stable to have more speed than the former champion sprinter, Voter, owned in the same stable, but as he is engaged in many great stakes the effort of his trainer, James Rowe, all the present season has been to train him to go a distance. Delhi is engaged in the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes, to be run Saturday at one mile and a quarter, and as he ran and won at a mile and a quarter early in the Spring, he is regarded as a sure starter for that race.

The remainder of the racing was fairly interesting, the track fast, and the attendance excellent. For the stake feature of the day, the Mohawk, selling, for three-year-olds, at one mile and a furlong, Bobadil, ridden by an apprentice rider, was the favorite, but broke back in the crowd, and never figured in the race until the winning post was reached, Champlain making the early pace and then being passed by Helio, who won rather easily by two and a half lengths.

In the five-and-a-half furlongs for maidens, the much-talked-of Hamburg colt, Hamburg Prince, from the stable of H. B. Duryea, made his first public appearance, and started favorite at odds on, but had to be content with third place, Cairngorm closing from behind at the finish, and winning, ridden out, by a head, with Siglight second. McChord, favorite in the first race, and Orlyll, favorite in the fifth, each made all the pace and won. The surprise of the day came in tha second race, when Ascetic, a 20-to-1 chance, led from end to end and won easily. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
McChord, 114, J. Martin, 9-20, —.....	2	1	1n
Jack Lory, 114, Odom, 9-2 1-1.....	1	2	2½
Broadcloth, 110, Burns, 40-1, 6-1.....	3	3	3n
Hot Shot, 114, H. Phillips, 6-1, 1-1.....	4	4	4
Caper Sauce, 114, Wonderly, 60-1, 10-1.	5	5	5

Time—1:07 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner cb. c. by Gotham-Addie C., owned by E. Olney and trained by E. Brown. Brown.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ascetic, 91, Crimmins, 10-1, 3-1.....	2	1	1½
Allan, 103, Cormack, 5-1, 8-5.....	3	2	2n
Requier, 101, Phillips, 4-1, even....	4	3	3n
Mackey Dwyer, 105, Wonderly, 9-5, 4-5	5	4	4
Trepan, 103, Travers, 14-5, 4-5.....	1	5	5

Time—1:49. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Henry Young-Sunshade, owned by the Milltown Stables and trained by T. J. Healey.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Cairngorm, 112, Lyne, 20-1, 7-1.....	8	1	1h
Siglight, 112, H. Phillips, 15-1, 4-1....	1	1	2¾
Prince Hambnrg, 112, Shaw, 11-20, 1-4..	3	3	3n
Sinister, 112, Redfern, 8-1, 2-1.....	9	9	4
Glen Echo, 112, Burns, 25-1, 7-1.....	4	2	5
Allumeur, 112, Travers, 30-1, 10-1.....	6	4	6
Yorkshire Lad, 112, Wonderly, 30-1, 10-1.	5	6	7
Sausberry, 112, C. Kelly, 7-1, 2-1.....	7	9	8
King Cole, 112, J. Martin, 30-1, 8-1....	2	8	9

Time—1:16. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., by Star Ruby-Linda Vista, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mowhawk Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅞.	F.
Helio, 105, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5.....	2	1	1½
Champlain, 101, E. Walsh, 15-1, 4-1...	1	2	2n
Bobadil, 96, Sperling, 9-10, 2-5.....	3	3	3n
Reveille, 102, J. Martin, 15-1, 4-1....	3	3	4
Montebank, 101, W. Fisher, 20-1, 6-1.	4	4	5
*Dimple, 96, Crimmins, 5-1, 8-5.....			

Time—1:52 4-5. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., by Pontiac-Salutation, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

*Dimple left at post.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Orly II., 107, O'Neil, 6-5, 3-5.....	2	1	1h
Aurumaster, 107, Cormack, 8-1, 3-1....11	7	2n
Commonetta, 105, Burns, 20-1, 8-1....	5	3	3½
Rawhide, 110, Odom, 10-1, 4-1.....	1	4	4
Adreutha, 105, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1..16	8	5
Black Socks, 105, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1	9	5	6
Jimmy Lane, 107, C. Kelly, 30-1, 12-1.	7	4	7
Silver Foot, 110, Collins, 30-1, 12-1....18	11	8
Bistre, 105, Travers, 30-1, 10-1.....10	9	9
The Captain, 110, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1.	1	10	10
Margaret O., 105, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1.	3	6	11
Manru, 108, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1.....	8	12	12
Memphis, 107, Kunz, 30-1, 10-1.....12	13	13
Briery, 105, Rohhins, 100-1, 40-1.....	6	14	14
Rathbride, 108, Dangman, 100-1, 40-1..15	15	15
Allinda, 107, Redfern, 30-1, 12-1.....14	16	16
Wayfarer, 110, Shaw, 30-1, 10-1.....17	18	17
Phantom, 107, E. Walsh, 8-1, 3-1.....13	19	18
Barbary, 110, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1.....19	17	19

Time—1:14. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner h. g., 3 years, by Ovieto-Elly, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Delhi, 112, Redfern, 6-5, 1-2.....	2	1	1½
Grey Friar, 99, H. Phillips, 7-1, 8-5.	1	2	2n
Fort Hunter, 107, Wonderly, 30-1, 8-1	3	3	3n
M. Chancellor, 107, O'Neil, 12-1, 3-1.	4	5	4
Hamburg Belle, 108, Lyne, 11-5, 4-5.	6	4	5
Gold Money, 107, Cormack, 30-1, 6-1.	7	6	6
Pennant, 99, W. Fisher, 100-1, 30-1..	5	7	7

Time—1:37 3-5. Poor start. Won, ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Ben Brush-Veva, owned by J. R. Keene and trained by J. Rowe.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Gallopoff 110	Tramotor 109
Gilpin 107	Steel Trap 107
Jerry C. 104	Tea Cress 104
Red Reynard 104	Harpoon 102
Mr. Gardner 102	Ike S. 102
Squeezer 102	Miss Morgan 99
Calmness 99	Thirty Third 97
Pacette 97	Suffrance 96
Winchester 94	

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; non-winners of a steeplechase of $1,000, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles.

Black Death 157	Good and Plenty 151
Mystic Shriner 149	Amur 144
Neponset 147	Royelle 139
Msnilian 135	Alum Water 130

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway Stakes, for fillies, two years old; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Tonya 122	Linda Lee 119
Heart's Desire 116	Belle Sauvage 116
Iola 114	Schulamite 114

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Elliott 109	Fire Eater 106
Turnpike 101	Stillcbo 99
Gay Lothario 98	Toi San 95
Sarah Maxim 91	

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia 12*	Leonidas 122
Flying Ship 121	Aceful 120
Toscan 114	Spring 113
Montreson 111	Stalwart 110
Monts Carlo 108	The Musketeer 104
Cloten 102	Boxwood 100
Forward 97	Moorhen 95

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Delhi 114	Aceful 114
Carbuncle 107	Mineola 106
Audience 105	Palmbearer 100
Gay Lothario 98	

HAITIAN SOLDIERS RIOT.

Attempt to Pillage Central Market and Near-by Shops.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 2.—The most serious disorders are anticipated here. The population is very much excited by the continued rise in the prices of all merchandise, and a band of soldiers to-day made an attempt to begin pillaging the Central Market and the shops in that vicinity.

Troops and police immediately intervened and re-established order, but in the fight many men were wounded. All the stores in Port-au-Prince were closed.

During the day a number of Syrians were stoned in the streets. Two of them were wounded, and their stalls, surrounding the Central Market, were destroyed by soldiers.

A few of the Syrians tried to reopen their stores, but were compelled by the soldiers to close them again. Some of the Syrians are American citizens, and they have appealed for protection to Minister Powell. The Minister has promised them that energetic action will be taken in their behalf, at the same time advising them not to open their stores for a few days.

Mr. Powell has informed President Nord that all engagements entered into with American citizens must be respected, and that the railroad from Port-au-Prince to the interior, being an American enterprise, must be protected by the Haitian Government and enabled to continue in operation.

SHIP WAR DIVIDES EMPIRE.

Austrian and Hungarian Governments in Cunard Fight.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—The fight between the Cunard and German Lines is said to have led to a conflict between the Hungarian and Austrian Governments which it is feared may seriously affect the commercial relations of the two halves of the monarchy.

The Austro-American Line recently has taken from Fiume large shipments of corn and sugar, thereby materially damaging the business of the Adria Line, which is allied with the Cunard Line. The Adria Line thereupon asked the Hungarian Government to make representations to Vienna.

This was done, the Hungarian Ministry pointing out that the Austro-American Line competition was contrary to the existing understanding between the two countries. The Austrian Government replied that the Cunard Line treaty disregarded the existing arrangement and that therefore the Hungarian Government was solely responsible for the consequences.

The Hungarian Ministry of Commerce has now resolved to introduce special combined rail and ocean freight rates in connection with the Hungarian railroads and the Adria Line, which will give the latter a practical monopoly of the Hungarian grain and sugar freights. The new rates are said to be already prepared, and their publication is expected any day.

STABBING ENDS SAINT'S DAY.

Three Fatally Hurt in Riot of Brooklyn Italians.

Three men in the hospitals of Brooklyn are dying from stab wounds and two men are at large in the streets cut about the face and body as the result of a riot that took place in the Italian colony near Hamilton Ferry last night.

The people of this section began a festival in honor of one of their saints last night, and the streets were gay with colored lights, and resounding with the explosion of bombs and the din of brass bands. Suddenly at the corner of Van Brunt and Union Streets a quarrel started in a group of men, and as the fight continued increasing numbers joined the excited crowd. Suddenly, in front of 119 Van Brunt Street, several of the disputants drew knives and attacked each other. All of the crowd, sava seven men, scattered, and the street was left to them for a few minutes. Two men fell, and just as the reserves from the Hamilton Avenue Station appeared the others dashed away.

The two men who fell were Pasquala Carusi and Peter Scarrella, who said that they lived on Coney Island Avenue, near Twenty-third Street. Theae addresses are known to be false, as the streets named are parallel. Both men are terribly cut about the face and chest, and have wounds in the abdomen which of themselves are necessarily fatal. While searching for the rest of the rioters the police came upon Antonio Caruso, who said that he lived at Sixty-third Street and Twenty-second Avenue. He had staggered as far as the Hamilton Ferry, where he had fallen because of his wounds.

A general alarm was sent out for two men, one of whom is said to be Antonio Manilli. His address is not known. At the scene of the riot the policemen gathered several crudely made stilettos from the sidewalk. They had been made from table knives and strips of steel, sharpened almost to needle points.

GAMBLER BEATEN TO DEATH.

Bosworth's Skull May Have Been Crushed with His Own Cane.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 2.—Charles Bosworth, a gambler, who was found with his skull crushed in his room on Main Street this afternoon, died without uttering a word to clear up the mystery of how he received his injuries. Bosworth was lame and carried a heavy cane. This cane was missing when he was found unconscious, and the police have a theory that he was beaten with his own stick. He always carried large sums of money, but nothing of any value was found on him. A man was seen with Bosworth early in the afternoon, but the police have not succeeded in finding him.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Princeton Champion Defeated for Western Honors at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Kreigh Collins of Chicago, holder of the Western championship in men's singles for five seasons, added another year to his excellent record by defeating R. D. Little, the Princeton expert, in the closing event of the Western championship tournament at the Kenwood courts to-day. Little won the first set, 6—4, after a hard fight, but was unable to take another, and the next three went to the Westerner, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.

Collins has already sent his entry for the National championship tourney, which opens at Newport Aug. 14. He has been carefully training for the event ever since the season opened, and hopes to be in his best form by that time. Tennis critics say that he is a much stronger player than he was last year, having polished his game in many places. His service is much more effective and his net play more finished and certain.

The following Western championships have resulted from the tournament just closed:

Men's Singles—Kreigh Collins.
Women's Singles—Miss May Sutton.
Men's Doubles—Collins and Little.
Women's Doubles—Miss Sutton and Miss Neely.
Mixed Doubles—Mr. Collins and Miss Neely.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—The men's doubles tennis tournament at the swimming pool began to-day with a number of good matches. The tournament will be finished to-morrow. Summary:

Preliminary Round—Artbur Derby and Mark Wendell defeated Phoenix Ingraham and Brooks Fenno; 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; H. L. Eno and C. Constable defeated R. Johnson and F. J. O. Alsop, 6—1, 4—6, 8—0; Edgar Scott and P. Pearson defeated E. Denby and Barnwell, 6—2, 6—3.

First Round—Arthur Derby and Mark Wendell defeated R. Todd and Victor Cushman, 6—0, 6—2; Sumner Gerard and Amos Pinchot, jr., defeated F. Rodgers and R. Snow, 6—1, 6—3; G. Boardman and D. Rhodes defeated Fraser and Buckwalter, 6—2, 6—2; Edgar Scott and P. Pearson defeated H. L. Eno and C. Constable, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Finals—G. Boardman and D. Rhodes defeated Edgar Scott and P. Pearson, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Lou Dillon's Condition Improving.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—At the Cleveland Driving Park stables it was said to-day that Lou Dillon, the famous trotting mare, had almost entirely recovered from her recent illness. She will probably be given a complete rest of several weeks before again being put on the track.

THE FAMOUS
MARTINI COCKTAIL
MADE FROM
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
IN EVERY CITY AND VILLAGE IN THE UNITED STATES
SALES 15,000,000 BOTTLES A YEAR.

KRAMER DEFEATED BY FENN

Cycling Champion Loses Grand Circuit Race at St. Louis.

HURLEY WINS AMATEUR EVENT

Olympic Championship Cycle Meet Opens with Many Prominent Racers in Attendance—Will Last 4 Days.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The first day's cycle races of the Grand Circuit meet and National amateur championships of the National Cycling Association, constituting part of the Olympic games, were held in the Stadium to-day. The feature was the defeat of Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, N. J., by W. S. Fenn of Waterbury, Conn., in the one-third-mile Grand Circuit championship. Kramer has won the National Cycling Association professional championship for the past three years, and has made a good record on points so far this year, but Fenn beat him a week ago at Cambridge, Mass., in tha five-mile championship, and with to-day's victory Fenn shattered Kramer's ambition to win this year's championship without losing more than the points of one event.

Thursday will ba designated as President's Day, and President Francis will be in attendance. A feature will be a pursuit race, in which riders of the East and riders of the West will compete, the contestants to be selected from the races of to-day and to-morrow. The summary follows:

One-Mile Novice.—Won by W. L. Snyder, St. Louis; Frank Bizonni, St. Louis, second; Henry C. Wittman, Lincoln, Neb., third. Time—2:45 4-5.

One-third-Mile Grand Circuit Championship.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., third. Time—0:43 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Amateur National Championship.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club; "Teddy" Billington, Vallsburg, N. J., second; Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal., third. Time—1:08 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by W. L. Snyder, St. Louis, (70 yards;) Henry W. Wittman, Lincoln, Neb., (70 yards,) second; "Teddy" Billington, Vallsburg, N. J., (scratch,) third. Time—1:02 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (50 yards;) F. J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., (40 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:17 4-5.

One-Mile Consolation, Professional.—Won by J. B. Bowler, Chicago; George H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., second; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—2:13 3-5.

INGOMAR'S PROTEST LOST.

American Yacht Finished Ahead, but White Heather Obtained Cup.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The protest of the yacht Ingomar (owned by Morton F. Plant of New York) against the White Heather yesterday in the race for the Commodore's Cup, the American boat claiming that the British yacht collided with her, was decided to-day in favor of the White Heather, which won the race on time allowance, though the Ingomar crossed the finish line first.

The Brynhild won the King's Cup to-day after a drifting match in which many well-known yachts, including Emperor William's Meteor, took part.

The Glory was second.

The Meteor was the first to cross the line at the finish, but was not placed owing to time allowance.

Novel Cycle Races at Manhattan.

A novel set of cycle races will be run at Manhattan Beach next Saturday. Six events have been arranged. What is expected to be the most interesting is a three-mile team lap race for points for the metropolitan team championship. In the award of points five will go to the winner of each lap, three to the second, and one to the third team. In the last lap the points will be increased to ten, six, and two. A silver loving cup is the prize for the winning club, while gold watches will be presented to the individual members. There will also be a half-mile open race, a two-mile handicap, and a three-mile novice. Charles Hadfield and Frank Galvin will ride a pursuit race and Tom Butler, Frank Cadwell, and Walter Bradgett will meet in a sprint contest. Entries should be made with C. M. Wills, St. Paul Building, city.

Results of Harness Races.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 2.—The August meeting of the New England half-mile circuit opened here this afternoon with a 2:20 pace and a 2:40 trot. A free-for-all was booked, but did not fill. Summary:

2:20 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Al Dean, b. s.	7	1	1
Little Miss, h. m.	1	2	2
Corona, ch. m.	8	9	3
Edith J., ch. m.	2	6	4
Krindlewood, b. m.	3	4	5
Forest Wilkes, b. s.	6	7	6
Worriment, b. m.	5	8	7
Tommy Allen, ch. g.	9	5	8
Joyful Maiden, b. m.	4	3	6 dr

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:16¼; 2:19¼.

2:40 Trot.—Purse, $300.

Filene, br. m.	1	2	1
Idle Mac, b. g.	5	1	3
Special, b. m.	2	3	2
Hortens, br. m.	3	4	4
Great medium, g. s.	4	5	3
Madina Wood, b. m.	Dis.		

Time—2:33¼; 2:27½; 2:30½; 2:28¾; 2:30.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 2.—The midsummer light harness meeting opened at the Granite State Park to-day with a large attendance. Three favorites won in straight heats, although Kitty Giltner was hard pressed by Zambia in each heat of the 2:20 trot. Summary:

2:20 Trot.—Purse $500.

Kitty Giltner, h. m.	1	1	1
Zambia, g. m.	2	2	2
Jimmy Michael, b. g.	5	3	4
Baron Patch, b. g.	4	7	3
Mazetta, w. m.	3	5	7
Princess Lessa, b. m.	7	4	6
Cassie, blk. m.	6	6	5
Bermuda J., b. g.	8	8	dr

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¼; 2:18½.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $500.

Jim Kyle, h. g.	1	1	1
Stephen P., br. g.	2	2	3
Arzilla, b. m.	4	3	2
Bunker Hill, b. g.	3	4	4

Time—2:15¼; 2:12½; 2:13.

2:08 Pace.—Purse $500.

Terrill S., ch. g.	1	1	1
Peeler Patron, b. g.	2	2	2

Time—2:12½; 2:10¾; 2:11.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Summer race meeting of the Watertown Racing Association in the Central New York Circuit, opened here to-day. The summaries:

2:29 Trot; Purse, $400.—Trap Rock won in three straight heats; Noble Boy, second; Maud Etill, third; Miss Breakaway, fourth. Best time, 2:28¼.

2:19 Pace; Purse, $400.—Azurs won third, fourth, and fifth heats, and race; The Spaniard, second; Captain Lee, third; A. S. D., fourth. Cyclone, Claribel, Adeline, Prough, and Dr. Greenwood also started. Best time, 2:18¼.

Mount Vernon Wants More Trains.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Board of Aldermen this evening passed a resolution requesting the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to restore the old train schedule, and if this was not possible to at least put on a train leaving this city for New York at 5:50 each morning and one leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:30 each evening.

Bishop Huntington's Will Filed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The will of Bishop F. D. Huntington, filed here to-day by his son-in-law, A. N. Sessions of New York, executor, disposes of $25,000 in personal property and $7,000 realty, all of which except a few minor bequests is left to the widow.

Double Drowning at Oak Island.

Ada Oughtred of Onanenda, Ottawa, Canada, and a young man named Ashley were drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in the surf at Oak Island. The body of the woman has been recovered, and will be sent to Babion, L. I., this morning for an inquest.

Store open until 5:30 evenings.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Dainty mid-day lunches 8th floor.

Just exactly 120 pairs of **Women's $3 white canvas Oxfords $1.95.**

White canvas Oxfords are everywhere—on the avenues, at the beach, in the country. They're as popular as russets, and no smart dresser can boast of an ideal summer costume unless she has a pair. And now while your enthusiasm is at a high pitch and you want a pair to finish out the season, just remember that we've only 120 pairs of the $3 kind to sell at $1.95 to-day. Come as quickly as you can. Why, of course, they're the latest style, and have Cuban heels of wood, neatly covered with canvas—sizes 2½ to 7—C and D widths—just for to-day at $1.95. Second Floor.

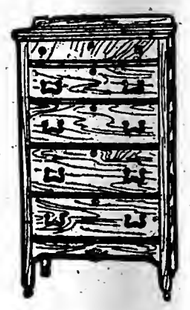
To-day is bedroom furniture day at the great sixth semi-annual sale.

WITH a tremendous rush the sixth semi-annual sale of high-grade artistic furniture for parlor, bedroom, dining-room and library started off Monday and broke all records—sold nearly twice as much furniture as on the first day of our semi-annual sale last summer. It only goes to show that Simpson Crawford Co.'s furniture once established in a home speaks volumes for itself, and its beauty and durability commend it so strongly to householders that they eagerly wait for this great event, with absolute assurance that it is the one time of the year when they may select furniture to meet their critical requirements—to last a lifetime—at the very low prices we quote. Remember—purchases will be held till you're ready, or delivered at once. Fifth Floor.

To-day is bedroom furniture day. It is the day when we quote the lowest prices of the year on all kinds of furniture for the bed chamber, from the plain substantial styles to the artistic and massive designs. We say to you positively what hundreds of our customers have said to us: "No householder, no matter how fastidious or quiet her taste, can afford to miss this opportunity, because there is furniture to meet the requirements of most exacting both in style and quality, and it's plain to be seen that no store could possibly offer the same grades at lower prices, if as low.

These prices are the result of our orders for **one hundred thousand dollars'** worth of high grade furniture, during the manufacturer's dull season, and it cost us only **$65.000.**

200 chiffoniers, like cut, value $6.50, at $4.25.



$4.25 for $6.50 chiffonier

like cut; the illustration shows how substantial this piece of furniture is built. 5 large dust proof drawers, high rubbed finish on solid oak, lacquered brass trimmings and guaranteed construction.

175 bedsteads, like cut, value $10.50, at $6.75.



$6.75 for $10.50 bedstead

Our special—like cut—best baked enamel, 1¼ inch continuous posts—attractive brass mountings on head and foot—massive fillings and heavy extended foot—shown in all sizes.

$9.50 for our special $14 all pure hair mattress, full 40 lbs.—very closely tufted—your choice of best A. C. A. or fancy striped ticking.

$1.25 for our special $2.50 springs—all steel frames—heavy tube side rails—angle iron ends—double weave fabric, strong and comfortable.

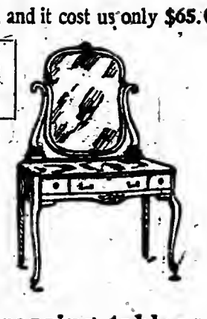
150 dressers, like cut, value $28, at $16.50



$16.50 for $28 dressers.

Also chiffoniers — excellent examples of fine workmanship—in selected golden oak and genuine mahogany. Some have the new serpentine fronts and shaped French legs—others are severely straight effects. Colonial styles—dust proof drawers and French bevel plate mirrors—square—brass trimmings—just 150 at..... $16.50

Every artistic style at special prices.



Dressing tables.

This dainty and useful addition to the sleeping chamber has never before been shown in such great variety—the designs are a radical departure from all previous styles—artistic and graceful—shown in genuine mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and selected golden oak.

Golden oak chiffoniers.

$6.50 chiffoniers, $4.25.
$7.25 chiffoniers, $5.75.
$9.50 chiffoniers, $7.25.
$13.50 chiffoniers, $10.50.
$16 chiffoniers, $12.
$19 chiffoniers, $15.50.
$28 golden oak, mahogany and curly birch chiffoniers, $16.50.
$24 mahogany chiffoniers, $18.
$27 mahogany chiffoniers, $21.50.
$32 golden oak and maple chiffoniers, $25.
$30 golden oak and mahogany chiffoniers, $23.
$40 mahogany chiffoniers, $31.
$54 mahogany chiffoniers, $42.
$45 mahogany chiffoniers, $36.
$68 mahogany chiffoniers, $52.
$79 bird's-eye maple chiffoniers, $60.
$88 mahogany chiffoniers, $66.
$92 bird's-eye maple chiffoniers, $70.
$100 mahogany chiffoniers, $78.50.

Brass beds.

$28 brass beds, $19.50.
$26 brass beds, $17.50.
$35 brass beds, $22.00.
$38.50 brass beds, $27.50.
$40 brass beds, $29.50.
$57 brass beds, $35.00.
$55 brass beds, $38.50.
$58 brass beds, $44.00.
$68 brass beds, $56.00.
$78 brass beds, $69.00.
$85 brass beds, $76.00.
$102 brass beds, $82.50.

Golden oak dressers.

$10.50 dressers, $6.75.
$12.50 dressers, $8.00.
$14 dressers, $10.
$16 dressers, $12.
$18 dressers, $14.
$19.75 dressers, $16.50.
$28 golden oak and mahogany dressers, $16.50.
$28 golden oak and mahogany dressers, $21.50.
$28 curly birch dressers, $21.50.
$30 golden oak and mahogany dressers, $22.50.
$34 golden oak and mahogany dressers, $25.
$36 bird's-eye maple dressers, $27.50.
$40 bird's-eye maple dressers, $31.
$58 bird's-eye maple dressers, $45.
$96 golden oak dressers, $72.
$75 bird's-eye maple dressers, $58.
$105 mahogany dressers, $80.
$128 mahogany dressers, $105.
$145 mahogany dressers, $116

Sensational bargains in furniture for all other rooms.

5 piece parlor suites.

$40 5-piece parlor suites, $30.
$55 5-piece parlor suites, $37.50.
$57. 5-piece parlor suites, $40.
$62 5-piece parlor suites, $50.
$99 5-piece parlor suites, $55.
$102 5-piece parlor suites, $65.
$105 5-piece parlor suites, $60.
$110 5-piece parlor suites, $80.
$115 5-piece parlor suites, $85.

3 piece parlor suites.

$25 3-piece parlor suites, $16.50.
$28 3-piece parlor suites, $18.50.
$32 3-piece parlor suites, $20.00.
$42 3-piece parlor suites, $27.50.
$48 3-piece parlor suites, $30.00.
$50 3-piece parlor suites, $37.50.
$55 3-piece parlor suites, $41.50.
$58 3-piece parlor suites, $44.00.
$65 3-piece parlor suites, $48.00.

China closets (golden oak).

$20 china closets, $12.50.
$22 china closets, $14.75.
$23 china closets, $17.50.
$28 china closets, $21.25.
$30.50 china closets, $23.00.
$36 china closets, $28.00.
$48 china closets, $37.00.
$36 china closets, $46.00.

China closets (mahogany).

$64 china closets, $48.00.
$76 china closets, $57.75.
$91 china closets, $68.25.
$96 china closets, $72.00.
$112 china closets, $84.50.
$116 china closets, $87.00.
$126 china closets, $94.50.
$152 china closets, $115.25.

Dining tables.

$7.50 golden oak table, $5.50.
$8.50 golden oak table, $6.50.
$13 golden oak table, $10.00.
$16 golden oak table, $12.50.
$19.50 golden oak table, $14.75.
$22 golden oak table, $17.00.
$26 golden oak table, $19.50.
$32 golden oak table, $24.00.
35 mahogany table, $27.50.
$45 mahogany table, $36.00.

Sideboards.

$20.75 golden oak sideboards, $14.00.
$25 golden oak sideboards, $19.50.
$39 golden oak sideboards, $31.00.
$50 golden oak sideboards, $42.00.
$65 Antwerp oak sideboards, $52.00.
$50 Antwerp oak sideboards, $42.00.
$36 weathered oak sideboards, $30.00.
$48 mahogany sideboards, $41.00.

Dining chairs.

$1.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $1.35.
$2.50 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $1.85.
$2.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $2.00.
$3.25 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $2.50.
$4.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $3.00.
Armchairs to match dining chairs.
$4.75 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $3.50.
$5.50 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $4.00.
$6.75 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $4.50.
$7.25 golden oak, leather seat chairs, $5.00.
Armchairs to match.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Semi-annual sale new pattern carpets and rugs.

WE never saw a more enthusiastic crowd of home furnishers than the one brought to our carpet and rug department Monday and yesterday by the unprecedented values which in every instance they found even better than they had expected. The prices are lower now than they will be when the great Autumn rush is on, and it will pay you to make your selection now. Third Floor.

Don't think for one moment that you are *not* securing floor coverings that are up-to-the-second in design and perfect in quality, maintaining the high standard of Simpson Crawford Co. These are all new and exclusive patterns created especially for the coming season by the world's best manufacturers.

The secret of these extraordinarily low prices is this: When the usual dull season overtook the manufacturers we placed our orders and were granted unusual concessions. You have the full advantage of this great discount in this sale. Select your carpets, rugs and all other floor coverings at these prices during this sale and we'll hold them until you're ready or deliver them now, just as you say.

49c for 70c. tapestry Brussels carpet, for rooms, halls and stairs.

49c for 65c ingrain carpets, new Fall colorings.

63c and 74c for 80c. and 90c. extra quality tapestry Brussels carpets.

69c and 89c sq. yd. for $1.50 genuine inlaid linoleum, tile effects and plain colors.

79c for 95c. wool velvet carpets, borders to match, halls and stairs.

97c for $1.85 imported German "Hansa" inlaid linoleum, Moire ingrain effects.

49c and 59c sq. yd. for 75c. to 90c. genuine cork printed linoleum, 4 yds. wide.

19c for 30c. Sampson's high grade oilcloth.

97c for $1.35 to $1.50 extra quality Axminster carpets, suitable for parlors and reception rooms.

$19.75 for $30 Wilton velvet rugs—new Fall designs and colorings—Oriental and domestic patterns, 9x12 ft.

**

Men's $12 to $15 Outing Suits at $8.50

You were getting the best Outing, or Coat-and-Trouser Suits in New York, when you bought these at their full prices.

Today the man with his vacation ahead can get the same suits at a saving of $3.50 to $6.50 on a suit. For we're routing out the small lots, of one style or another, although the aggregate is quite imposing. It assures your finding your size, in a style you'll fancy.

The suits are light, cool, made to hold their shape withal, and in a variety of good patterns—flannels, homespuns and cheviots, in light and medium colors. Formerly $12 and $15, now

$8.50 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Gold You've Left Behind You---

Needn't spoil your outing by making you worry, if you've stored it, as well as your other valuables, away in a safe. And you don't have to go away, to appreciate the sense of security that such a safe gives you, in its protection of your papers, jewelry, and silverware from fire, water and thieves.

The "Meilink Safe Deposit Vaults" are intended for use in homes and in such offices as require merely a small safe. They possess most of the good points of higher-priced safes, without their expense. In a full line of sizes, from $7 to $35. And if you're looking for a large safe for the office, it's well worth your while to see the "WANAMAKER Special" Safe at $60.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Paris Lingerie

We are complimented right and left by women who see this collection of Lingerie and make comparisons with the stocks they have seen in Paris itself.

We buy liberally and discerningly, And each piece is thoroughly artistic, as to materials, hand-work, design and trimming. Yet prices are far from being expensive:

CORSET COVERS

All hand-made of French nainsook, and hand-embroidered, in different designs; trimmed with wash ribbon.

At $3—Embroidered edges.

At $3.50—Embroidered and plaited.

At $5—Embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon.

At $7—Full front, with hand-emhroidered yoke, and finished with Valenciennes lace and heading.

DRAWERS

Hand-made of French nainsook; some embroidered, with scalloped edge; others in more elaborate designs.

At $2.25—Deep ruffle, embroidered, with plaits above.

At $2.75—Deep umbrella ruffle, embroidered and joined with beading.

At $3—Soft finished; deep plaited ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

At $3.50—Deep pointed ruffle, embroidered; others with scalioped edge and embroidered.

Second floor, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

Shirt-Waist Suits

A Moving Story

It is the Shirt-waist Suits—about three hundred of them—that will do the moving, if there's any efficacy in these new prices. They comprise all that remain in our stock between the prices of $3.50 and $11.50. All are charming Summer styles, in washable materials; and these are their new markings:

At $1.50, worth $3.50
Of lawn, plain and striped, and percale, in pretty styles.

At $3, worth $5 and $6
Of lawns and muslins; variously made.

At $4, worth $6 and $7
Of lawn and mercerized cotton; some with pretty trimmings.

At $5, worth $7.50 and $10
Of linen and lawn, with very dainty trimmings.

At $7.50, worth $10 to $11.50
Of pretty lawns, with laces and various kinds of trimming; in pretty styles.

Then, for good measure, here's news of about sixty-five

$8 to $10 Skirts at $5

Walking Skirts, of mohair, shark-skin, a few of broadcloth and cheviot, all black, in handsome styles; some prettily trimmed. A maker's loss. Second floor, Broadway.

Good Umbrella Weather

It looks as though St. Swithin were "making good." Hence there's timeliness in this attempt to break his despotic rule, or at least to counteract it.

You can carry these splendid umbrellas with pride, peace of mind and economy:

At $2.50, worth $3.25—Women's 26-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with a variety of fancy handles.

At $2.95, worth $4 and $5—Women's 26-inch and Men's 28-inch extra quality all-silk Umbrellas, with choice selection of natural wood and fancy handles. Broadway.

Spend One Hundred Dollars and Save Fifty---That is the Story of This AUGUST FURNITURE

And the fifty dollars you save is absolute and positive. Every value quoted in this August Sale is the regular price for which we have sold the same furniture, or furniture of the same quality, on our own floors. There are no fictitious valuations anywhere. If a piece of furniture that was very staple and hard to buy under-price, sold formerly at $20, and we have to get $15 for it, that is the way the ticket is marked. And so some of the furniture is reduced only one-quarter. Some of it is probably reduced less than that. At other times a $20 piece may be marked $12, and sometimes $10. We make the bargain to you just as large as the bargain that we secured from the manufacturer. We took all the thoroughly good furniture on which we should be able to offer you a nice saving. We should like to sell all the furniture at half price if such a thing were possible. We should like to sell it at one-third under-price if that were possible, but this cannot be done in all cases, though it is on most of the furniture.

In every case we are satisfied to tell you the exact truth about the value, and when you see the ticket marked you can depend on it that that piece of furniture, in the regular way, would sell in this store, or in any other good store, for the full price named. The August price is a complete and positive saving in every case.

We never had a better assorted stock to present under-price. There have been times when we have had larger variety in certain pieces, but in the well assorted stock, such as we should consider ideal for this occasion, we are distinctly pleased with this year's accomplishment. There are so many of the odd pieces that housekeepers like to pick from. There is splendid selection among the Parlor Suites, which are all new and up-to-date styles with beautiful upholstery. The Dining-Room and Bedroom furniture is very well selected, indeed. There are splendid offerings in brass bedsteads. The assortment of Library furniture is unusually broad; and you can't find an unattractive or unworthily constructed piece of furniture anywhere in the entire collection.

Here are new items representing entirely different furniture from that told of before.

Parlor Suites

The very best showing of medium and high-priced Parlor Suites we have ever made. Choice styles in frames and selected patterns in coverings: and very handsome examples of "Period" styles, at reductions for the August Sale that makes this the season to buy parlor furniture.

August price $28, from $45—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $35, from $55—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $40, from $65—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, fine crotch veneers, damask cover.

August price $45, from $60—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $48, from $80—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, fine design, damask cover.

August price $45, from $68—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, tapestry cover.

August price $50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $55, from $75—Five-piece Suite: imitation mahogany frames, embossed velour cover.

August price $60, from $76—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, carved inlaid lines, tapestry cover.

August price $65, from $80—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames; richly carved, damask cover.

August price $63, from $95—Five-piece Suite: imitation mahogany frames, carved, damask cover.

August price $75, from $150—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, satin damask cover.

August price $50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, neatly carved, velour cover.

August price $67.50, from $135—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, richly carved, tapestry cover.

August price $85, from $105—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, claw feet; tapestry cover.

August price $85, from $110—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.

Parlor Suites

August price $80, from $125—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, damask cover.

August price $80, from $100—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, Bokhara cover.

August price $85, from $125—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved tapestry cover.

August price $87.50, from $175—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, elaborately carved, embossed velour cover.

August price $90, from $115—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, damask cover.

August price $90, from $135—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, tapestry cover.

August price $92.50, from $185—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames; Louis XV. design; richly carved; dark green velour cover.

August price $100, from $160—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames; Louis XVI. design; silk damask cover.

August price $95, from $190—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames; Empire design; green satin damask cover.

August price $110, from $170—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, embossed green velour cover.

August price $117.50, from $150—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames; rococo design; tapestry cover.

August price $225, from $450—Two-piece Suite; mahogany frames; Louis XV. design; landscape tapestry.

Easy Chairs

Many sizes and styles in various sorts of coverings. Some with handsomely carved frames, and others severely plain.

August price $16, from $26—Mahogany frame Arm Chair; green embossed velour cover.

August price $17, from $25—Imitation mahogany frame Rocker; red figured tapestry cover.

August price $17.50, from $35—Arm Chair; imitation mahogeny frames, carved; tapestry cover.

Easy Chairs

August price $26, from $40—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames, carved; tapestry cover.

August price $25, from $36—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames; red and gold embossed velour cover.

August price $17.50, from $35—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames; verona cover.

August price $25, from $37.50—Arm Chair; oak frames; tapestry cover.

August price $27.50, from $55—Arm Chair; mahogany frames, richly carved; figured tapestry cover.

August price $30, from $45—Arm Chair; mahogany frames; silk tapestry cover.

August price $32.50, from $65—Mahogany frame Arm Chair; silk damask cover.

August price $45, from $70—Arm Chair; mahogany frames, leather cover.

August price $50, from $90—Arm Chair; mahogany frames; morocco leather cover.

Bookcases

August price $7, from $9—Imitation mahogany open-front Bookcase.

August price $9, from $12—Imitation mahogany; one glass door.

August price $7, from $9—Golden oak; open front.

August price $10.50, from $14—Golden oak; one door.

August price $15, from $20—Golden oak: two sections; sliding doors.

August price $13.50, from $18—Golden oak; one section; two sliding doors.

August price $15, from $20—Imitation mahogany; two sections; two sliding doors.

August price $19, from $26—Golden oak; two glass doors.

August price $20, from $30—Imitation mahogany; three sections; three doors.

August price $21, from $28—Golden oak; three sections; three sliding doors.

August price $22.50, from $30—Golden oak; two sections; two doors.

August price $20, from $30—Imitation mahogany; three sections; three doors.

August price $21, from $28—Imitation mahogany; three sliding doors.

August price $28, from $40—Imitation mahogany; three sections; three doors.

Bookcases

August price $38, from $57—Golden oak; three sections; three doors.

August price $36, from $53—Golden oak; two sections; two doors.

August price $33, from $40—Mahogany; two sliding doors.

August price $52, from $78—Golden oak; two sections; two doors.

August price $49, from $73—Golden oak; two sections; two doors.

August price $65, from $130—Congo wood; three sections; three doors.

Sideboards

August price $18, from $30—Golden oak good design, large mirror.

August price $20, from $28—Golden oak; large mirror, nicely carved.

August price $25, from $38—Golden oak; carved top and base, large mirror.

August price $25, from $36—Golden oak; large mirror, elaborately carved.

August price $26, from $35—Golden oak; small size, long mirror.

August price $24, from $30—Golden oak; shaped front base, large mirror.

August price $32, from $40—Golden oak; two large mirrors, plain design.

August price $30, from $40—Golden oak; carved, large mirror.

August price $30, from $38—Golden oak; carved top and base, large mirror.

August price $35, from $45—Golden oak, Colonial design.

August price $35, from $45—Golden oak; swell front, good design.

August price $35, from $48—Golden oak; canopy top, three mirrors.

August price $45, from $75—Golden oak; large size, large mirror.

August price $42, from $50—Golden oak; Colonial design, large mirror.

August price $45, from $60—Golden oak; two mirrors, two glass cabinets.

August price $85, from $125—Golden oak; Colonial, fine design.

August price $115, from $165—Golden oak; Colonial, fine design.

August price $125, from $250—Congo wood; English design.

August price $175, from $270—Golden oak; handsomely carved and finished.

August price $295, from $388—Golden oak Sideboard, China Cabinet and Buffet; richly carved top and base, carved ram's heads, wax finish, finest quality.

Fourth floor.

Apposite News Of China

Housefurnishers are astir with the WANAMAKER Furniture Sale as a stimulus. Here's an added zest to their voyages of discovery—a treasure trove in the shape of fine offerings of Dinner Sets and Chamber Toilet Sets, that will fit in very nicely with the splendid economies of the August Furniture:

DINNER SETS

At $7.50, worth $10—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a neat underglaze decoration; complete for 12 persons. Open stock, can be matched any time.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $12.50, from $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. This is our regular $15 set.

At $16, worth $22.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters; fine underglaze designs, and all pieces gilt.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; fine flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

CHAMBER TOILET SETS

At $2.50, worth $3.50—Seven-piece Sets, with slop-jar; underglaze decoration.

At $3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece Sets, with covered slop-jar, underglaze decorations.

At $5.50, worth $7—Eleven-piece Sets, with covered slop-jar; underglaze printed pattern, and gold-stippled.

Minton Toilet Sets, with and without covered slop-jar, in new shape and decoration:

10-piece Sets, without jar, $6, worth $8.
12-piece Sets, with jar, $10, worth $14.

Basement.

Women's Vests And Stockings

This Hosiery and Underwear stock keeps pace with the seasons. With your likes as well—you're bound to find precisely the kinds you want, in qualities you can rely on, at prices you'll willingly pay. For instance:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c pair, usually 38c—Imported fast black, Rembrandt or Richelieu ribbed Lisle Thread, or plain black Cotton.

At 37½c pair, 3 pairs for $1—Lisle Thread Stockings, Richelieu or cluster ribbed; or plain black; all with high-spliced heels and double soles. Exceptional value at the price.

WOMEN'S VESTS

At 25c each—Of white ribbed Lisle Thread; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace, in assorted pretty patterns. Broadway.

Where Wash Goods Snaps Abound:

Right in this end-of-the-season collection of Cotton Dress Fabrics, which, since they are reduced to small lots, we are anxious to be rid of.

Prices indicate that sufficiently, and also a good way for thrifty women to buy two, or even three dress patterns, in pretty Summer materials, for the former price of one. These attractive groups:

12½c Printed Batiste at 6c a Yard

Pretty designs in Printed Batiste, some in white grounds with polka dots and stripes, but mostly in dark-colored grounds, such as blue and black, with Persian stripes.

Rotunda.

18c and 25c Cotton Voiles at 10c a Yard

Snowflake grounds of green, tan and pink, with printed polka-dots; and blue, pink and gray grounds, with white stripes. Also what remains of the Imperial welts, which we have been selling at the reduced price of 18c; now 10c a yard, to finish the lot. The colors are black, green, lavender, pink, with white cords.

12½c Plain and Printed Cotton Duck Suiting at 9c a Yard

Just the texture and weight for separate skirts for August and September wear. The colors are white, black and cadet blue with polka-dots and stripes; and plain-colored in black, brown, red, white. Fourth avenue.

25c Printed Batiste at 12½c a Yard

Printed in large floral designs on lace-striped and plaid white grounds.

They have been one of our most popular low priced cottons this season, and to close the lot they are marked 12½c.

25c Irish Dimities at 12½c a Yard

Pretty designs, in neat figures and floral designs among this lot of real Irish Dimities, mostly on white grounds, at 12½c a yard.

25c Woven Striped Corded Suitings at 8c

This is a fine corded suiting with colored hair-line stripes of black, pink, and blue on white grounds. Rotunda.

August Sale of CARPETS and RUGS

To the hundreds of housekeepers who are buying furniture in August, we offer equal opportunities in high-class floor coverings, which will be wanted to set off the new furniture when fixing up for Autumn.

These carpets are all perfect goods, from our regular stock, made by the best carpet mills in the country. There is very wide variety to select from; and we will, if you desire, hold the carpets purchased, and deliver them any time in September, and lay them when you wish—provided we have a week's notice. This means a very large saving on your carpet bill, while giving you the opportunity to have the carpets laid just when you would be having the work done if you bought them at the regular price. The patterns and colorings will speak for themselves when you see the array that is ready this morning.

Velvet Carpets
From 85c to $1 a yard. *Regular prices,* $1.15 to $1.50 a yard.

Axminster Carpets
From 75c to $1.25 a yard. *Regular prices,* $1.15 to $1.75 a yard.

Tapestry Carpets
From 50c to 75c a yard. *Regular prices,* 60c to $1 a yard.

Smyrna Rugs
A large variety of the best grade, in all sizes from 18 x 36 in., at 90c, from $1.15, to 12 x 18 ft., at $60, from $72.

Wilton Rugs
Sizes from 6 x 9 ft., at $15 from $19, to 12 ft. 9 in. x 14 ft. 6 in., at $50, from $60.

And a lot of Odd Rugs at very liberal reductions:

Dunbar Cotton Rugs (In all colorings)

6 x 9 ft., $3.50, from $5.50.
7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., $4.50, from $6.75.
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., $6.50, from $9.50.
9 x 12 ft., $7.50, from $10.50.

Third floor.

A Little Silver Sale, Full of Big Economies

Pieces of Silverware that the housekeeper is sure to want, particularly if the new home is being prepared for Autumn occupancy.

A fine variety in Quadruple-plated Ware is offered, at savings of a quarter to one-third, and a most satisfactory assortment of Rogers' Extra Plate Forks and Spoons, one-third to one-half under-price. Quantities are not large; so it's best to be on hand promptly:

QUADRUPLE-PLATED SILVERWARE
One-fourth to One-third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $10.75, $12.50, $13.75
Tea-set Trays, $4.75, $5.
Tureens, $3.25. Bread Trays, $1.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $3.25, $4.75.
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50, $4.50.
Ice Pitchers, $3, $3.75.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets, $4, $5.
Fruit Dishes, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.75.
Fern Dishes, $2. Wine Coolers, $5.
Pie Plates, $4; $4.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50, $2.
Candelabra, four lights, $4.50.

Tenth street Elevator Table.

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE FORKS and SPOONS
One-third to One-half Under-Price

Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.75 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Child's Sets, 60c. Cream Ladles, 35c.
Oyster Ladles, $1. Soup Ladles, $1.25.
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.
Triple-plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple-plated Medium Knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Silver Counter, Tenth street aisle.

Reductions on "Vudor" Porch Screens

These excellent Porch Screens are made up for us in certain special sizes, obtainable nowhere else. We wish to dispose of the remainder of these Screens promptly now; so make the following radical cuts on the prices, which the manufacturers would not permit on their regular product. The Screens are finished in plain dark green or light mottled olive.

7 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $2.40, from $3.50.
8 feet wide, 10 feet drop, $3.25, from $4.85.
9 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $3.50, from $5.
10 feet wide, 10 feet drop, $4, from $6.

Also

10 feet wide, 8 feet drop, $3.75, from $5.

Also two sizes of "Columbia" Screens, the finest of their kind, reduced thus:

10 feet wide, 10 feet drop, $4.50, from $7.50.
12 feet wide, 10 feet drop, $6, from $9.

All complete with iron pulleys and American ropes.

Third floor.

Pocket-Knives A Sale at 50c

Took all a maker's samples—knives made to sell at 75c to $1.75, and got them for a song.

There's a wide variety of them—jackknives with big blades for pruning or camping use; with wooden or stag-horn handles; medium-sized pocket-knives, with two, three or four blades, and stag, bone, pearl or ebony handles, and dainty little penknives with one or two blades.

You'll find the knives are in good condition, barring a speck of rust on some of the blades. But the little price makes up for that—

50c Each

Cutlery Goods, Main Cross Aisle.

Bags and Suit-Cases

One-Third Under-Price

Vacation is just beginning for hundreds of people, and they will be glad to know that some of our best lines of leather bags and suit-cases are beginning to be broken, and that the odd pieces are now marked at these liberal concessions to close them out quickly. All are well made and nicely finished.

Leather Bags, in sizes from 14 to 20 inches, that have been marked $4.50 to $20, now at $3 to $13.30.

Leather Suit-Cases, in sizes from 12 to 28 inches, that were $6 to $20, now $4 to $13.30.

Also a few Linen-covered Suit-cases that were $1.25 to $2.50, now 80c to $1.65.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Greater New Yorks Win Ten-Innings Game from Detroit.

RAIN STOPS THE NATIONALS

Boston Plays in Good Form and Beats Cleveland Again — Philadelphia and Chicago Victorious.

Rain was general throughout the East yesterday and not a game scheduled in the National League was played. In tha West, however, the American League teams were more successful. The Greater New Yorks turned the tables on Detroit, although it required ten innings for Griffith's men to win by a score of 2 to 1. Powell pitched with telling effect, keeping the hits against him down to four. If he had received proper support the Detroits would have been shut out. Boston beat Cleveland again, Philadelphia had no difficulty in defeating St. Louis, while Chicago was successful over Washington by a score of 5 to 1.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day, follow:

National League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	5	5	5	7	13	15	12	62	.721
Chicago..	6	..	7	9	4	10	8	11	55	.611
Cincinnati..	5	8	..	6	9	7	9	8	52	.534
Pittsburg..	5	6	7	..	8	10	7	8	50	.580
St. Louis..	3	6	6	10	..	2	7	7	47	.534
Boston.....	1	5	5	1	3	..	8	11	33	.367
Brooklyn..	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	2	25	.352
Philadelphia	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	..	22	.259
Games lost..	24	34	37	36	41	57	59	63		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; Detroit, 1.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	5	7	6	9	5	9	13	54	.621
Chicago	6	..	7	9	4	10	8	11	55	.611
New York..	6	4	..	7	7	7	8	12	51	.600
Cleveland ..	7	4	4	..	7	7	9	9	47	.500
Philadelphia	5	8	5	4	..	8	7	11	48	.558
St. Louis ..	5	5	3	4	4	..	5	8	34	.429
Detroit	3	7	6	4	5	6	..	3	34	.400
Washington.	0	2	2	3	2	4	5	..	18	.214
Games lost..	33	35	34	37	38	47	51	66		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Beat Detroit in Ten Innings by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Greater New Yorks were entitled to their victory over the local American League team to-day, owing to Powell's excellent pitching, but the rather poor support he received prolonged the game until the tenth inning. Powell allowed the local men but four hits, while the visitors secured eight off Mullin. Nineteen chances were offered to Elberfeld and Williams, of which the active little shortstop accepted nine out of eleven and Williams seven out of eight. For four innings neither team was able to score, but in the fifth Lowe started off with a hit over Fultz's head for two bases. On Drill's scarifice hit Lowe reached third. O'Leary's hit was well stopped by Powell, but in his eagerness to catch Lowe at the plate he tarew wildly to McGuire, and Lowe scored. In the meantime O'Leary had landed on second base. With only one out, Mullin's hit was fumbled by Elberfeld, but Barrett's foul was caught by McGuire, while McIntyre forced Mullin out at second base.

It was not until the eighth inning that the visitors were enabled to tie the score. Mullin sent McGuire to first on balls, and Orth ran for him. Powell made a good sacrifice, Mullin throwing the big pitcher out at first base. Dougherty's single to left field placed Orth on third base, and Mullin, in attempting to catch Orth napping, threw the ball wide to Coughlin, and Orth scored, while Dougherty landed on third. Only one man was out, but Keeler's bunt was attended to by Drill and Carr and Anderson's fly was accepted by McIntyre in left field.

The local team had three men on bases in the ninth inning, with only one out, but sharp fielding put the side out without a run. The New Yorks won in the tenth inning on Conroy's single to left field, Coughlin's fumble of Kleinow's sacrifice, Powell's sacrifice, and Dougherty's single. With Dougherty at third base and Keeler at second and two out, Anderson was thrown out at first base by Coughlin. The score:

DETROIT	R	I/B	P/O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Barrett, cf..	0	0	0	0	0	D'gherty, lf..	0	2	1	0	0
McIntyre, lf..	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf....	0	1	1	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b..	0	1	1	4	1	And'son, 1b..	0	1	12	1	0
Crawf'd, rf..	0	1	2	0	0	Williams, 2b..	0	0	4	3	1
Carr, 1b.....	0	1	11	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss..	0	2	1	5	2
Lowe, 2b....	1	1	1	5	4	0	Fultz, cf....	0	0	5	0	0
Drill, c.....	0	0	5	3	0	Conroy, 3b..	1	1	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss..	0	0	3	3	0	McGuire, c..	0	0	3	1	0
Robinson, ss..	0	0	0	0	0	Kleinow, c..	0	0	2	1	0
Mullin, p....	0	1	0	4	1	Powell, p....	0	1	0	4	0
*Bevilis	0	0	0	0	0	Orth	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1	4	30	19	2	Total.....	2	8	30	15	4

*Batted for O'Leary in ninth inning.
†Ran for McGuire in eighth inning.

New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Lowe. Sacrifice hits—Drill, Barrett, Carr, Powell, (2,) Kleinow. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Keeler. Bases on balls—By Mullen, 2; by Powell, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; New York, 7. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Powell, 3. Double play—Williams and Kleinow. Passed ball—Drill. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance, 2,500.

BOSTON, 4; CLEVELAND, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Boston won again to-day, Tannehill outpitching Moore. Cleveland's only run was secured on errors. The fielding of Parent was brilliant. Attendance, 3,359. Scora hy innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	2
Boston.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—4	11	2

Batteries—Moore and Buelow; Tannehill and Farrell.

CHICAGO, 5; WASHINGTON, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—In a pitchers' battle, two hits on one side and five on the other, tha locals, by clever sacrificing and stealing eight bases, won to-day's game easily. Attendance, 4,470. The score hy innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	..	5	5	2
Washington....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Jacobsen and Kittredge.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day in a batting contest. Gleason was struck in the head with a pitched ball in the sixth inning and had to retire. Attendance, 2,300. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3	7	1	
Philadelphia..1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 4—9	14	2	

Batteries—Pelty and Kahoe; Waddell and Schreck.

American Association.

Columbus, 12; Toledo, 2.
Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 3.
Milwaukee, 8; Minneapolis, 6.
Kansas City, 4; St. Paul, 4.

National League Bulletin.

President Pulliam of the National League yesterday announced that the following contracts and releases have been approved: Contracts—With Boston, Ed Nichol; with Philadelphia, John Sutthoff and Charles Donahue. Releases—By St. Louis, (to Brooklyn,) Joseph A. Corbett; by St. Louis, (to Omaha,) War Sanders.

New Pitcher for Local Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—James Dygert of this city, who is now pitching for the Poughkeepsie team of the Hudson River League, has signed with the Greater New York team of the American League, and will report for duty in September. Dygert is rated as one of the best of the up-State pitchers, and is also a fair batsman. He was highly recommended to Manager Griffith.

Entries for Empire City Races.

More horses have been entered for the fast classes of the New York trots, which begin at the Empire City track next Monday, than at any other place on the Grand Circuit, and the greatest trotters and pacers of America will be seen in competition for the first time this year at the fast course between Mount Vernon and Yonkers. The Eastern horsee will make their initiel start egainst those who raced at Detroit and Buffalo.

For the 2:07 trot the following have been named:

John F. Cockerill's Swift, 2:07; H. Boone's McKinley, 2:07¼; John J. Scannell's Idolita, 2:09¼; East View Stock Farm's Consuela S., 2:10¾; East View Stock Farm's Judge Green, 2:09; E. E. Smathers's Wentworth, 2:08; E. F. Geers's Chase, 2:07¼; R. L. Nash's Hawtborne, 2:06¼; Forest City Farm's Caspian, 2:07¼.

The following will start in the 2:08 trot: H. Boone's McKinley, 2:07¼; John H. Dickerson's Masetto, 2:08¼; East View Stock Farm's Direct View, 2:10¼; East View Stock Farm's Consuela E., 2:10¾; Forest City Farm's Caspian, 2:07¼; E. F. Geers's Chase, 2:07¼; A. P. McDonald's Marion Wilkes, 2:08½; A. F. McDonald's Authoress, 2:09¼; John J. Scannell's Idolita, 2:09¼; E. E. Smathers's Wentworth, 2:08; R. L. Williams's York Boy, 2:08¾.

The fastest pace is the 2:05 class, and the sidawheelers will include F. O. Seidburg's Little Squaw, 2:04½; George H. Estabrook's Winfield Stratton, 2:06¼; Hillbrook Farm's Locanda, 2:08¾; F. W. Hubinger's Elastic Pointer, 2:03½; A. P. McDonald's Shadow Chimes, 2:05; D. J. McClary's Joe Pointer, 2:05¼; J. E. Meyer's Nathan Straus, 2:05¾; Thomas W. Murphy's Hiram, 2:04¾; R. A. Rouse's China Maid, 2:05½; W. L. Snow's Star Hal, 2:05¼.

In the 2:07 pace the starters will ba A. P. McDonald's Albert, 2:07; Bob Davis's Nerva Patchen, N. W. Hubinger's Elastic Pointer, L. J. Kennell's Candle, H. S. Gordon's Centrific, 2:09; Henry Schnelbacher's Baron Rogers, 2:07¼; East View Stock Farm's Trilby Direct, 2:08½; East View Stock Farm's Ben F., 2:10; W. L. Snow's Eudora, 2:10¼; E. E. Smathers's Sphinx S., 2:07; D. J. McClary's Foxie Curd, 2:07; L. P. Peck's Al Bock, 2:08; George H. Estabrook's Winfield Stratton, 2:06¼, and Dick Wilson's Sufreet, 2:06¼.

All the above will be dashes, insuring fast time and keen competition.

Trotters Tied for Championship.

With twenty points each, Wilton Boy and Princess Piqua are now tied in the contest for the trotting championship of tha New York Driving Club at Empire track, hut the matinee of Thursday is expected to bring a change, as Albert C., Anna Little, and Malzour are only two points behind the leaders.

Free Advica leada the pacers with twenty points, but Lady Direct has nineteen points to her credit, whila Darling was seventeen marks of honor.

Ten races are scheduled for to-morrow's matinee, which is the eighth of tbs series. As the Grand Circuit meeting takes place at Empire track next week, and the week following it is at Brighton Beach, the next matinee will be on Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The trotting teams will have another inning to-morrow, while Munroe, Anna Little, and King Chimes are to try in the Class A trot.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Appraisers Fix Duty on Shell Cameos—Other Customs Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by the Meyer Jewelry Company of Kansas City against the action of the Surveyor there in classifying shell cameos as jewelry at 60 per cent. The shells were cut to imitate stone cameos, which, it has been decided, are jewelry. The importers asserted tbat they were either dutiable as precious stones at 10 per cent. or as manufactures of sbell at 35 per cent. Gen. Sbarretts decides that they are manufactures of sheil.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Wedeles Brothers, Chicago; Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, (two;) Murato Kato and others, San Francisco, and Robert Crooks & Co., M. Wile, Semon, Bache & Co., the Carr Lowry Glass Company, Rando Brotbers, Fleitmann & Co., and Lionel Moses, New York. Protests sustained were by W. C. Putnam, Dubuque, Iowa; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; Charles Hamberg, Denver, and L. H. Mayer & Co., Deitsch Brothers, and Elmer & Amend, New York. Protests partially sustained were by George Borgfeldt & Co., Newport News; Paul Geipl & Sons, and others, New Orleans, and Elmer & Amend, Weller & Sons, J. W. Hampton & Co., and others, the H. B. Claflin Company, and J. Zangle and others, New York.

W. R. WHITEHEAD BANKRUPT.

Ex-President of American Lamp and Brass Company Owes $90,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 2.—In the United States District Court to-day William R. Whitehead filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $90,567.60, and assets of only $376.08. Whitehead's liabilities were incurred principally by indorsements on notes made by the American Lamp and Brass Company, of which concern he was President and which concern is now in the hands of a receiver. The following schedule of notes held by the following banks constitute bis principal indebtedness:

Mecbanics' National Bank, Trenton, $18,080; First National Bank, Trenton, $23,250; Trenton Banking Company, $12,000; Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, $13,750; J. P. Hollingshead, note broker, $15,000, and Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company, $3,000.

SHERIFF AT GLASS AGENT'S.

Writ of Replevin in Favor of New Bedford Company.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received a writ of replevin against George A. Stocker of 32 Park Place in favor of the A. E. Blackmer Company of New Bedford, Mass., for $1,500 worth of glassware. Mr. Stocker was the agent here for the company, and the goods were samples.

It was stated that he closed up the store at 32 Park Place, where the goods were, tbat he refused to permit officers of the company access to the place, and that he refused to deliver up the goods when demanded. The Sheriff found the store closed, and it was said in the vicinity that Mr. Stocker had not been there for some time. The Sheriff got into the store and put a keeper in charge.

IMPORTS FALLING OFF.

$7,000,000 Decrease in July Figures from Those of Last Year.

Appraiser Whitehead yesterday made public a statement of the business of his office during July, compared with tbe corresponding months in 1903 and 1902. It showed a decided falling off in imports from last year. The figures are as follows:

Number of invoices and appraisement orders:	
1902	29,515
1903	30,949
1904	29,522
Appraised value of merchandise:	
1902	$41,077,736.78
1903	48,783,209.47
1904	41,084,236.91

Tbe appraised value of precious stones, cut and uncut, and pearls, imported in July, was $2,179,958.36, a slight increase over the same month last year.

Sully Creditors' Settlement Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. is scheduled for to-day for the purpose of making the final settlement in accordance with the last offer from Mr. Sully. He or his representatives under the offer are to turn over $300,000 to the trustee in order to enable him to pay 40 per cent. to the creditors. Some doubt is now expressed as to whether Mr. Sully will be able to make good his offer to-day or whether be will ask for more time.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE.—The Kelly Photo Stock House of 80 Nassau Street has applied to the Supreme Court, through its Directors, Elmer F. Kelly, Albert C. Asche, and Annie M. Kelly, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver. The liabilities are $2,025 and assets $783. The company was incorporated in August, 1899, with a capital stock of $3,000, and dealt in photo materials.

JOHN E. BLEEKMAN AND RICHARD PETERS.—Sheriff Erlanger yesterday received an execution for $8,278 against John E. Bleekman and Richard Peters of 25 Broad Street in favor of E. Gates Barnard, for the amount now due on a note made on Jan. 20, 1903, by Mr. Peters, payable twelve months after date to tha order of John H. Scoville, who transferred it to Mr. Barnard. Tha note was indorsed by Mr. Bleekman. Mr. Bleekman has been interested in mining, railroad construction, and other schemes in this city and Chicago.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Mass.—A dividend of 35 per cent. to the depositors of tbe Union Trust Company of this city was authorized yesterday by the Supreme Court, to be paid at once by the receivers, Congressman Samuel McCall and Charles F. Choate, Jr. The Trust Company closed its doors March 31, with estimated liabilities of $1,300,000. Tha dividend is tbe first to be paid since the failure.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL CLEVAN.—Samuel Clevan, pharmacist, of 1,202 Lexington Avenue, bas filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,539 and no assets. The largest creditor is C. D. Birkhahn, $1,500, on 1125 notes.

SOLON L. SLADE.—Solon L. Slade, a clerk residing at 374 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,778 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $10,000 is to the estate of William P. Irwin of Rensselaer, N. Y., being a judgment on real estate claims and for money loaned. The balance of tbe liabilities are for money loaned and real estate transactions.

SIGMUND SCHULHAFER.—Sigmund Schulhafer, wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 2331 Third Avenue, bas filed a petition in bankruptcy witb liabilities of $24,191 and nominal assets of $9,700, consisting of stock, $5,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $3,000, and six lots at Harrison, N. Y., valued at $1,200, and held as collateral by tbe Twelfth Ward Bank, which is a creditor for $11,415. Otber creditors are Richard Webber, $6,600, and John Leffler & Co., $2,500, of which $2,000 is secured.

I. P. & S. S. FLEISCHER.—Ignatz P. Fleischer and Stanislaus S. Fleischer, who compose the firm of I. P. & S. S. Fleischer, manufacturers of women's underwear at 231 and 233 Bowery, bave filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,028 and nominal assets of $1,950, consisting of sewing machines and fixtures, $1,500, and accounts, $450. All the debts were contracted after April 1. Among the creditors are Charles Kalmus & Co., $797; Thompson, Son & Co., $711; Zwiebel & Benowitz, $718, and the Tuttle Manufacturing Company, $502. The business was started a year ago.

C. D. SMITH & CO.—Scbedules in bankruptcy of C. D. Smith & Co., stockbrokers of 25 Broad Street, show liabilities of $24,562 and nominal assets of $17,436, consisting of accounts, $17,241, and office furniture, $195, turned over to the receiver. Among tbe creditors are F. H. Pouch & Co., $5,471; Stanley B. McLean, $2,503; G. T. Aldrich, $2,268, and J. B. Kilsbeimer, $2,063. Cornelius D. Smith has individual debts of $87 for board bill and assets, consisting of $2,000 sbares of worthless mining stocks, $860 debts due, and a Bible and dictionary valued at $10, which are exempt. Joseph C. Harris bas individual debts of $1,520 for balance due sixteen creditors.

WALTER E. PERKINS.—Walter E. Perkins, actor and theatrical manager of 154 West Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person because he could not raise tbe money to pay tbe fees. He has had only one engagement of two weeks in the past year, and has lived by borrowing from friends. His liabilities are $2,513, and nominal assets $1,325, consisting of five lots near Denison, Texas, $150; worthless accounts, $975; theatrical costumes, $50, and scenery for the play "Jerome," $150. The scenery is in storage, subject to charges of $84. He owes fifteen actors and actresses for salaries ranging from $18 to $350; 76 room rents, $682, and for printing as follows: Strobridge Litbographing Company, Cincinnati, $2,375; Erie Lithographing and Printing Company, $650; Metropolitan Printing Company of New York, $1,620, Manning, Freeman & Son of Metuchen, N. J., are creditors for $1,500 for money loaned.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first names being that of the debtor:

BERNHARD, Max—H. G. Henderson	$105
BERNEY, Rose—M. Rosenhaum and another	132
BANG, Henry A.—G. F. Fisb	67
BLEEKMAN, John E., and Richard Peters—E. G. Barnard	8,277
BAUER, Henry J.—T. Munnecke	44
COCK, Roswell C. and Maud E.—C. Cohen	127
CORN, Henry—N. R. Howard and another	6,387
DAVENPORT, B. Butler—P. C. Anderson	290
DAVIS, John and Benjamin—Milbury Atlantic Supply Company	67
DI MENNO, Michael, and Lucia Sautarelli—A. Clarkin, May 23, 1903	425
D1 MENNO, Michael, and Lucia Sautarelli—S. Elfin	322
DICKERSON, George M.—G. H. Bristol	282
FARRELL, James—Snare & Triest, costs	112
FREEMAN, John—D. Pudlin	33
FORSYTHE, William—W. Coakley and another	28
GARCIA, Vicenti S. T.—M. Strouse	296
GORDON, Alfred R.—C. W. Holman, trustee	2,842
HAEFALIN, Joseph A.—J. B. McDonald, costs	105
HARRISON, Mark A.—Pioneer Manufacturing Company	28
PLANET MILLS MANUFACTURING Company—B. Diamond, by guardian	7,486
PLANET MILLS MANUFACTURING Company—B. Diamond, by guardian	820
UNITED TELPHERAGE COMPANY—R. A. Byrns	1,771
DAVIS BOYLE STOCK COMPANY—W. Whitesida	458
BERKELEY SCHOOL—P. R. Eagan	6,164
CAMPBELL REALTY COMPANY—C. E. Schuyler & Co.	2,031
FIRST LOUIS TODOR KOSSUTH Social Society of New York, Andraw Juhasz, as President—M. Emerick	67
GREELEY SQUARE RESTAURANT Company—Smoot Weaver Company	246
A. V. BENOIT, Corporation—Eastman Kodak Company	162
JUDSON, Cyrus F.—E. V. Brown	375
JOHNSON, William C.—G. B. Archer and another	4,758
KAISER, Sigmund, and Samuel Lamkin—People of the State of New York	500
LOEB, Moe—H. G. Schroeder	1225
LOCKE, James F.—M. Frankenheimer	84
MOSSER, Louis A.—S. Randell and another	156
MORAN, Frank—R. S. Bartlett	333
MILLER, Alexander—J. F. Taylor and another	183
RELKIN, Nathan—H. Freeman and another	220
ROLNICK, Abraham—B. Huberman	69
RAND, Ezekiel C. M.—Iowa Central Railway Company, costs	98
REYNOLDS, Clarence R.—R. W. Rhoades	238
SIMPSON, John W.—G. Fisher and another	162
STEWART, Peter—E. Herling, administratrix	371
SWAZE, Wilbur F.—Morton Trust Company, costs	115
SPALDING, Robert H.—B. Altman	2,780
SCHULHAFER, Sigmund—Colonial Distributing Company	732
TALIFERRO, Edwin T.—A. C. Palmer	121
WYMAN, Carrie—J. Bottomley	262
WOOLEY, William—Same	70
WEINRIB, Sigmund—F. P. Norton	125
WEST, Frances—L. F. Mahoney	308
WAGAR, Reuben D. and Mary E.—J. Bullard Waterbury, administratrix	156

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the dehtor, the second that of the creditor, and data when judgment was filed:

HALBRUN, Jacob—W. H. Galloway, Jan. 31, 1891	$373
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Siefert, Dec. 12, 1903	1,043
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Barrow, Oct. 15, 1902	275
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Ackerman, March 14, 1904	82
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Vanelli, June 25, 1904	308
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Clarkin, May 23, 1903	599
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. E. Stillings, executor, March 1, 1904	122
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. E. Stillings, executor, Nov. 20, 1904	12,997
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. M. Randall, April 9, 1903	405
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. M. Randall, Nov. 12, 1903	84
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. McFartland, March 28, 1903	407
SOLTZ, Barnet—M. Newmark and another, March 26, 1903	71
SIMON, Emanuel—J. Levy, March 3, 1904	262
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—E. Ernst and another, Dec. 24, 1903	1,000
WARSAWSKI, Benjamin—L. Davies, April 18, 1904	495
HOFFMAN, Isaac—L. Sandsrs and another, Dec. 16, 1902	74

Judgment Reversed.

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. A. Binsell, Oct. 1, 1903	$155

Judgments Canceled.

HUGEL, Samuel—Potter-Parlin Company, April 28, 1897	$756
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Bessenger, Jan 27, 1903	1,880

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Baron Neal Foster, England; J. C. Thaw, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—William Harty, M. P., Kingston, Ontario; I. Padilla, London; Emila Bucher, Jamaica; the Rev. Reginald Bridge, Sydney, N. S. W.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Miller and M. Kusler, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Ellis, Boston.

PLAZA—Carl Rosenfeld, Berlin.

SAVOY—Giuseppe Chiathel, Paris.

NETHERLAND—C. N. Venner, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—R. D. Black, United States Engineer Corps.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. M. Webber, Berlin; Emilio Terry, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. H. Sargent, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Santiago Palacio, Cuba; Raymond Bacot, Paris; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; Vincente Minet, Santiago, Cuba.

ASTOR—Stephen J. Harvey, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C., furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infents' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Britt, G. E., Monkoto, Minn.; J. E. Britt, dry goods; F. E. Kruse, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brown Thompson, furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. A. Sponye boys' clothing; 24 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffith, prints and wash goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Brown, A. B., Pittston, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; W. H. Fernelkees, dry goods; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Bear, M., & Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Blodgett, Ordwey & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. Webber, white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Briggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, West Va.; S. G. Briggs, notions and furnishing goods; 97 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, white goods and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. B. Campbell, domestics; 320 Broadway.

Birney, C. E., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bee Hive, Davenport, Iowa; H. Deutsch, cloaks and millinery; J. Deutsch, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Blumenthal, B., & Brother, El Paso, Texas; B. Blumenthal, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlie, woolens; 56 Worth Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Kenny, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Campbell, jr., laces, notions, and hosiery; 57 White Street.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; C. A. Crippen, wrappers; Hotel Seville.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clarke, silks and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Smith, furnishing goods; H. Shields, books; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dernberg Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. Dernberg, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Davis, R. D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. A. Dundas, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, and millinery; 395 Broadway.

Dozier-Perry Company, Dawson, Ga.; C. A. Wall, notions; St. George Hotel.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.

Davis-Paxton-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss E. A. Grlcola, laces; 458 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Dula, W. H., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Dula, furnishing goods; H. Howe, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits, 31 Union Square; Hotel York.

Frank & Hagerdorn, Gadsdin, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, clothing; Hotel Woodward.

Farrell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Bigler, skirts, 115 Worth Street.

Filene, William, Sons, Boston, Mass.; T. Mayer, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, suits and skirts; E. Brombels, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. S. Mackie, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics, 57 White Street.

Gimble, Haughton & Bond, Vincennes, Ind.; F. M. Bond, notions and carpets; Hotel Rossmore.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; L. M. Murphy, flannels; Grand Hotel.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; L. Gans, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Great Department Store, Lewiston, Me.; L. Moriarity, silks; Everett House.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Hartman, S., Honesdale, Penn., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Hayman, linens and furnishing goods; A. Feldman, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Tyrell, ladies' hosiery and underwear; Mr. Callahan, shoes; Miss Kivlan, laces; J. Bernstein, domestics; Mr. Reilly, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.

Hennessy-Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss N. Murphy, waists and cloaks; 4 Washington Place.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Campbell, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, leather goods; Hotel Imperial.

Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Harned & Von Mour, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Mour, cloaks, suits, waists, and dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Harris Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; R. Harris, furnishing goods; M. Harris, millinery, cloaks, suits, and carpets; 113 Bleecker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hipple, J. F., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Hipple, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; P. Hamburger, piecs goods; Hotel Netherland.

Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Plank, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Strong, clothing; Mr. Vandell, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street.

Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. E. A. Schafstahl, millinery; 640 Broadway; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Livingstone Brothers,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

After three months of hard fighting, since the battle of the Yalu on the 1st of May, Gen. KUROPATKIN has taken up the position which he was then counseled by students of strategy of all nations, including his own, to take. Considering the strength and readiness shown by the Japanese, in contrast with the weakness and want of preparation of the Russians, it seemed to be his wisest course to fall back, certainly as far as Mukden, possibly as far as Harbin, and there to await reinforcements and developments. It was pointed out that such a course would involve the Japanese invaders in the same embarrassments of distance from their base of supplies and lengthening lines of vulnerable communication which the Russians would thereby escape. There is reason to believe that this was the military judgment also of the Russian commander himself, and that he was dissuaded from taking this course by political considerations. Doubtless the effect upon what was left after the battle of the Yalu of Russian prestige would have been very serious. The abandonment of Port Arthur to its own resources, the surrender of all maritime Manchuria—these would have been sacrifices to the second campaign as preparations for which they would have been made and were advised, which that campaign would have had to be glorious indeed to have compensated.

At any rate, the other alternative was chosen of giving up nothing without fighting, and fighting hard, to retain it. And what is the result? As we say, Gen. KUROPATKIN finds himself very nearly in the position which he was advised voluntarily to take. Port Arthur totters to its fall. All maritime Manchuria is in the possession of the Japanese. Things are in the same state in which they would have been if the Russian leader had "recoiled the better to jump." But with one most important difference. He has not fallen back, but he has been beaten back. His course since the 1st of May has been an unbroken succession of retreats from defeats. Russia has not, in all this fighting, gained a single battle. She has scarcely gained a single skirmish. At every point the Japanese have attacked and at every point they have been found irresistible. What must be the effect of all this upon Russian prestige? What must be the effect of it on the morale of the Russian Army, which is the quarter in which the good effects of prestige and the bad effects of the loss of it are most immediate and most important? What impression can the rank and file of the Russian Army have but that the Japanese are their masters, and that they are foredoomed to defeat whenever they meet them? The campaign ends, even if this be the end of it, with the Russians at every point outgeneraled, at every point outfought, and at every point outnumbered.

Yes, outnumbered. It is the regular burden of every Russian official report, from Gen. KUROPATKIN'S down. The enemy is always in superior numbers. And there is no reason to doubt that this is the fact. Assume that the two armies are equal, man for man, and superiority of numbers must be a decisive and crushing superiority on the side which has it. But that it should be put forward as an excuse by a beaten Russian commander is most strange. Because for the side which is numerically by far the weaker to have the greater number of men at every point of collision is the most conclusive proof of the superiority of its generalship. Not but what the blame for the numerical inferiority of the Russians goes back of the commanders in the field. Doubtless, it does, back to that General Staff in St. Petersburg which professes daily astonishment at the number of troops of which the Japanese seem able to dispose. According to a very careful collation of information from many sources made by the military correspondent of The London Times, the total field army at the disposal of Gen. KUROPATKIN cannot be much beyond 100,000 men, with something over 200 guns, whereas it is not extravagant to assume that the three armies respectively confronting, beleaguering, or following him number twice as many. But how disgraceful to Russia, with her hundred and six millions in European Russia alone and her army of more than a million on a peace footing, that she should, in a war of her own challenging, find herself at every point met by superior numbers from Japan, with a total population of less than forty-five millions and a peace footing of less than one hundred and seventy thousand.

In fact, it is very likely the figures we have just been citing which have been deluding the official Russian mind and indnced it to treat the representations of Japan with arrogant neglect or arrogant contempt. The Russian officials have been misled by comparative statistics, just as the Chinese statesmen were misled ten years ago, when they refused to listen to Japan; just as the British statesmen were five years ago, when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN declined to reply to the representations of the Boers, saying that "in due time her Majesty's Government would formulate its own proposals," and when The London Times announced that a single army corps, with such irregular levies as could be raised in South Africa itself, "would be amply sufficient to cope with the Boers." Statistics, in such cases, do not tell the whole story. By reliance on statistics, or on something else as untrustworthy, the Russians acquired the notion that they could afford to despise the Japanese. It is to be supposed that most of them are cured of that delusion now, though it continues in some Russian minds, as in that of our recent visitor, Prince OUKAHTOMSKY, who set forth in his article in The Independent how Russia was to partition China and Japan to suit herself, and with no reference to the wishes of the Japanese, and this after the Japanese had been for many weeks inflicting a series of unbroken defeats upon Russia. There are doubtless Russians who will take a great deal even of such terrible brayings in a mortar as Russia has had by land and sea before their erroneous notions depart from them.

We seem to be nearing the point at which it will become a practical question for the Powers whether they shall not intervene, in the general interest of humanity, and even in the particular interest of Russia, to declare that it is time this useless slaughter and this wanton interruption of the business of the world shall cease. It is agreed that Gen. KUROPATKIN'S army is in imminent danger of a more calamitous and general defeat than has as yet befallen it. If the Japanese victory shall be complete enough to destroy, in the military sense, the Russian army in Manchuria, and if Port Arthur shall at the same time fall, it will seem to he the duty of mankind to interfere, and to insist that peace shall be made upon the very moderate terms originally announced by the Japanese, which it is to their credit that their victories have not made them show any disposition to enlarge.

TRADE WITH CANADA—ITS FUTURE.

The opponents of tariff reform in the interest of American industries seem to think we ought to be entirely content with our trade with Canada because it is growing. The most obvious answer to that is that it would be much better for all concerned if the trade grew still more. There are other phases of the subject, however, that appeal strongly to the people of New England and to the people of the Northwest along the Canadian border. The increase in our trade with Canada has been chiefly in our exports, and this increase is due to the more liberal and sensible tariff rates of Canada. Were our rates reduced a like result would undoubtedly follow for our imports. And these are what the American industries need.

The great body of the commodities Canada sells or could sell to us are materials for use in manufacture. Wood for wood pulp, or the pulp itself; coal, cattle, hides, and wool, these are all products of Canada which are or can be furnished in very large quantities and of excellent quality. We bar their entrance by heavy duties, and who gets the benefit? Not the farmer or the mechanic or any class of consumers. The benefit goes substantially entirely to build up some of the most exacting and unscrupulous of the monopolistic combinations. The Paper Trust, the Coal Trust, the Beef Trust, are enabled by the checks we put on Canadian competition to maintain their oppressive and costly supremacy in the American markets, while the independent concerns, on whom we must rely to curb the extortions of these trusts, are hampered and weakened by the arbitrary addition to the cost of materials. The output of these trusts is itself material for other trades in every instance. The publishing trade, the boot and shoe trade, all manufactures using fuel, are compelled by our tariff to pay more for their material, and are handicapped not only in our own markets but in the foreign markets which they might otherwise command.

These are the facts that appeal with such force to the people of New England who have suffered from many causes, of which the tariff is an important one, during the past thirty years. The prosperity of the New England States before that time rested mainly on their water power, their resources of the forest, and in less degree their iron mines, and on the nearness of their industries to the centres of consumption. These advantages have been greatly impaired. Their water power is largely superseded by that of the South or by steam and electricity, as to which the South and other parts of the country can more than compete with them. Their forests have in great degree disappeared. The development of transportation has brought distant sources of production near to the consumers. Their iron trade has gone to Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Alabama. Their cotton manufactures are practically stationary, while the South steadily advances. Their furniture manufactures have been transferred to the interior of the continent. Some of these relative disadvantages are unavoidable; some of them are created, and all of them are aggravated by the interference of the tariff with the supplies of material. All of them would be very considerably reduced or compensated by a rational reciprocity with Canada, from which materials can only be brought in over practically prohibitory tariff barriers.

Moreover, reciprocity with Canada would kill the Chamberlain scheme in England, which is aimed primarily at our food exports. That scheme proposes to put a tax on American products carried into England, and thus to put a premium on Canadian goods admitted free. In return Canada is expected to tax all American goods entering her territory higher than she taxes those of England. If we had the sense to negotiate a liberal reciprocity treaty with Canada our market would be so much more valuable to her than the English market that she would never consent to trade the former for the latter. She would not sell us the same things, but she would sell us things much better worth selling. She would send to us the materials, raw or partly prepared, of manufacture such as we have indicated, and such as England does not take. In return she would take more largely of our manufactures to the great common advantage of both parties to the commerce. If we do not arrange reciprocity with Canada, we shall, if the Chamberlain plan is adopted, see her vast grain fields stimulated by what amounts to a subsidy from England, while our own grain is taxed in English markets and our manufactures are loaded with an additional tax in the markets of Canada.

That is the situation that should determine our course. We have everything to gain by reciprocity and we are losing much and shall lose more by clinging to our present trade-repressing policy.

PREPOSTEROUS, OF COURSE.

The Republican organs regard as preposterous the suggestion that it would have been possible for Mr. ROOSEVELT to take the question of the gold standard not only out of this campaign but out of American politics forever. Of course it is preposterous, because he had not the courage, the magnanimity, or the wisdom to do it, and, had he been so inclined, his party managers would not have permitted it.

We are asked why we do not suggest that the tariff question shall be taken out of party politics. Well, Mr. ROOSEVELT devoted several of his speeches and a good part of one of his messages to demonstrating that this ought to be done, and he laid before Congress a specific plan for doing it. His main argument was that the tariff should be so constructed as to work, so far as possible, in the interest of all the people, and that the changes in it which changing conditions demanded should not be left to the chance results of party contests. It was a sound argument. Taxation ought to be a matter for deliberate and scientific determination and not the football in partisan struggles. In that way it is like the question of the monetary standard, only the latter is far more important than the former, and should be fixed right once for all and not disturbed, no matter which party is in the ascendant. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plea for a scientific and not a partisan treatment of the tariff applies with a thousand times more force to the lasting settlement of the monetary standard.

His plea was treated by his party with silent contempt. It was sent its way to dusty death in the pigeonholes of the committees of the two houses. It was regarded as the organs now regard the far more important proposition as to the standard—as preposterous. The Republican managers, with the aid, we regret to say, of their candidate, are seeking party advantage at the cost of the lasting public interests. They cannot rise high enough to see that the standard of value, like the National honor or the safety of the Nation in time of war, should not be dragged into party contests if it can possibly be avoided. It is a greedy and a petty game they are playing.

POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DESPOTISM.

The call issued for the convention of a new National Labor Party to meet in Chicago in August gives as a reason for denouncing both political parties that, in consequence of their betrayal of the confidence of the working people, instead of the political freedom which is the inalienable birthright of the American citizen, there "is being reared both a political and industrial despotism unsurpassed even in Russia."

The conditions here are pretty bad, no doubt, but they do not seem to an unprejudiced person quite as bad as that. Our people have a good deal of political liberty—as much, indeed, as they seem to desire. For example, they may vote for either of the two great parties which contest in National elections, and if they do not like those they may at any time go off by themselves and form a third party, or as many new parties as they please. It may be oppressive to the organizers of such parties that they cannot command votes enough to be of consequence to the politicians, but this would seem to be because they do not succeed in presenting issues in which the American people feel much interest. When they do succeed in locally electing a candidate, like Gov. ALTGELD, or any one of the half dozen labor Mayors who have held office, they usually select persons who discourage the repetition of the experiment. If the people do not want third parties and especially labor parties, it may be regrettable, but really it does not establish here conditions at all comparable to those which in Russia and people wondering whether the suppression of the Pittsburg Post a straw or a public service. Let us avoid exaggeration, even for purposes of emphasis.

As regards industrial despotism the matter is somewhat different. We have a good deal of that in this country, and the principal cause of complaint among the partisans of the trades unions as at present organized and managed is the opportunity does not exist under the law for even more of it than we have. They resent the hesitation of the State Legislatures and of Congress to pass laws which would make every interest subservient to those of the wage earners, and in such hesitation they recognize the malign influence of the money power and of the subsidized capitalistic press which stand between the people and their desires. They want to tie the hands of the courts that riot and violence may have free course and be glorified whenever organized labor feels like striking and encounters resistance. They want it made a crime to work, or exact, more than eight hours a day in any productive or distributive industry, and having got that they would want to amend it to seven, and perhaps six. That they cannot do this is rank oppression, more onerous than anything they know of in Russia. They want many impossible things and resent the unwillingness of the great parties to promise them or, having promised, to give them. Meanwhile, however, they are doing the best they can. Strikes as now conducted come nearer to the conditions of anarchy and the utter extinction of the safeguards of personal liberty than has ever before been reached in a state of civilization. Thoughtful citizens are disposed to regard this tendency with great uneasiness, but the last remedy they would think of is voting to give organized labor, with possibly Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS as its candidate for President, control of the Federal Government for four minutes, much less for four years.

It would be a wholesome and instructive experience if some of the citizens of this Republic who are fond of drawing comparisons and who discover here conditions worse than those which exist in Russia, could have a little experience of the large liberty and vast opportunities of Russian citizenship. It would teach them a great deal; and if they managed to get away from Siberia they would be well content to let the people of this country govern it in the way which suits them best.

THE POLICE AND THE LAW.

One of the law journals speaks approvingly of the movement initiated in Chicago of giving policemen elementary instruction in the principles of criminal law. The plan includes talks before audiences of policemen by the Assistant District Attorneys and others, sandwiched in between lectures by physicians on how to distinguish certain injuries and forms of illness from intoxication, instruction in first aid to the injured, and the like.

On this subject there is room for differences of opinion. Those who have had experience in executive offices in connection with the work of the police force or of details from that body are very apt to get the impression that the less the policeman thinks he knows of the principles of criminal law the better fitted he is to discharge the duties devolving upon him. He needs to know the statutes and ordinances, and should be well instructed in the gathering of evidence. The courts are greatly embarrassed at times in dealing with offenders, large and small, by the failure of the police who make arrests to get any evidence having legal value as sustaining their complaints. Bnt if the legal education of the policeman should stop there it would be a good deal better than giving him a smattering of the principles of law. This is a branch of knowledge in which a little learning is a dangerous thing. A convenient manual of instruction on the collection and presentation of evidence in the initial stages of judicial proceedings for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors would be of vast use to the police and do them more good than all the lectures they could be detailed to hear. If they knew more law than this we should have each policeman a cadi on his beat, arresting or refusing to arrest according to his view of the case under consideration.

If such a manual as we have suggested is prepared, it might with advantage contain a chapter on the rights of the citizen and the duty of the policeman as his servant and guardian. On this subject the views of the average policeman are very hazy.

INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Dun's Review takes a hopeful view of the business outlook and discovers many indications of returning confidence. It predicts much better conditions for the second half of the current calendar year than for the first half, and bases such prediction upon statistical comparisons. Liabilities and insolvencies are shrinking, railway earnings are increasing, and there is a better feeling generally in most branches of trade. The conviction is gaining ground that the demand for iron and steel products will show a steady increase as the season advances. A great deal of work has been held back which must be carried forward to completion, and many new enterprises are heading which will consume vast quantities of manufactured material. In a word, the clouds are getting thinner and breaking in spots. Crop prospects are improving, and are now good enough to warrant a great deal of confidence. In some manufacturing industries there is more activity, in anticipation of a larger distribution as soon as the hot weather is over.

Bradstreet's takes much the same view of the situation and the outlook. It concludes that the year's business of the railroads will show a gain of about 6 per cent. in gross earnings and a small gain in net earnings. The water has been squeezed out of most of the stocks in the market, and all the conditions are favorable to a general recovery. This is a wholesome view of the business outlook, especially as it is not likely to encourage speculation or have any other immediate effect than to steady the pulses and quiet the nerves of the business community. It would seem to be very safe prophecy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Monday's thunderstorm was remarkable for the amount of its rainfall, and for the number of places within the Borough of Manhattan where the lightning "struck." In the first respect, according to the Weather Bureau, it established a new thirty-minute record, though we can all remember showers that lasted a little longer and so did much more damage by the greater quantity of water precipitated. As for the lightning, though it struck something like a dozen times in a comparatively narrow area, it was not particularly vivid, and the accompanying thunder, even for those who were nearest to the path of the "bolts," was nothing out of the common. Indeed, many showers that pass over the city without disturbing a single flagpole carry what seems to be much heavier artillery. The lightning's lack of brilliancy on this occasion is probably due in part to the fact that the storm passed so soon after noon, but the failure of the thunder to come in the louder crashes that set heavy buildings to vibrating indicates that the storm cloud was one floating unusually low in the air, rather than one of extraordinarily high electrical tension. This theory would account both for the quality of the thunder and for the frequency of the striking, as well as for the small havoo worked by the individual bolts, but it does not fit in with the phenomenal rainfall, if there is anything in the generally accepted view that it is the coalescence of small drops with low electrical charges into large drops with higher charges that finally brings about the lightning flash.

—A belated attempt to injure Gen. WOOD by recalling the fact that while in Havana he licensed the playing of jai alai, with attendant betting, makes much of the complete failure of the effort to win public interest for the old Basque game in St. Louis. The promoters of the scheme spent a lot of money in erecting a "fronton" near the Exposition Grounds and in importing skilled players from Spain, but the games, though said to be excellent of their class, left the public quite indifferent, and it has been necessary to abandon the enterprise, and with it all hope of getting back the capital invested. Inability to get authorization for formal betting is the explanation given of this little disaster, and then a leap is made to the conclusion that jai alai is merely a gambling game everywhere, and therefore Gen Wood was a wicked man to permit it in Cuba. The deduction is unwarranted, even if the premise is true, which is very dubious. Whether pelota would or would not pay in Cuba without facilities for betting is a question we would not attempt to decide, but the fact that, without betting, it did not pay in St. Louis does not answer the question in the negative. The failure in St. Louis is in all probability due to American unfamiliarity with the game, and consequent inability to understand and appreciate its fine points. Like its near relative, handball, it seems to be incongruous with the general American instinct of sport and amusement. Professional baseball pays here, with or without the betting adjunct—of late years without, in most parts of the country. The probability is that jai alai would prove equally hardy in any country where it is a natural growth, surrounded by many old associations. There is more to it than gambling for the Spanish peoples, and the Cubans are Spanish enough to create at least a chance that among them, like baseball here, it would survive the prohibition of all except the most informal wagers between the individual spectators.

—One of the legal lights of Cobleskill is troubled because certain short stories appear in our Sunday edition under the heading of "The Man in the Street." "Would it not be more correct," he asks, "to change that so as to read 'The Man on the Street'?" Eluding the strong temptation to worry our friend with an inquiry whether "more" and "correct" are words that go well together, we will soberly declare that "The Man in the Street" is all right and that "The Man on the Street" would be all wrong—certainly in the sense in which we employ the locution and probably in all except a very few possible senses that have a special reference to the material surface of the highway. If the legal light of Cobleskill has a cow, does he keep her, at this season, "on" a pasture, or "in" one? Does he take a walk "on" a field or "in" it? These are not exactly similar cases, but they are analogous, in that they show that one should not be too terribly literal, particularly in the use of prepositions, and that in determining the form of a phrase one should think of several things. "Street" means a lot more than the ground between curbs or gutters over which carriages roll and people sometimes walk. It includes the sidewalks, and for very many purposes it includes the houses beyond the sidewalks. The heading under consideration is not intended to bring to mind a man standing out where he would be in danger of getting run over by the first automobile that came along. Even then he would be "in" the street as well as "on" the pavement. The troubled Cobleskiller may get light on the real significance of "street" if he thinks of some little hamlet in his own neighborhood of which he would say that "it consists of a single street."

—There is something just a little queer—and not altogether amusing—in the fact that the latest advance in the price of coal comes just as the mine-owners suspend operations for a week because their stocks on hand have become inconveniently large and they want to give consumption a chance to catch up with the supply. Overproduction usually results in a lowering, not a raising, of prices, but the coal trade is peculiar in many ways, and it has as good a right to be peculiar in this matter of prices as in other matters. And even a consumer can see that a stoppage of production is a much pleasanter device—from the standpoint of a mine-owner—then a dropping of prices would be. Buyers are to be taught to lay in their Winter supply of coal in the Spring, instead of in the Summer or the Fall, as they did formerly. They are reluctant to do it, for it locks up a considerable sum of money which some of them would like to have the use of for a few months, but the coal companies find the new scheme an admirable one, and nothing else is necessary.

Thought.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"But you can't make a machine that will think."

"No," replied the inventor, "and I wouldn't if I could—if I thought it would think as some people do."

At the Circus.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I bet that's the smallest man—"

"What makes you think so?"

"Because he's the only one—"

THE MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

McAdoo, Shepard, Millburn, and Cantor Named by Admirers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to read the opinions of those Democrats in the daily press in regard to who would be the best man to nominate as candidate for Governor. It is certainly essential to success that the character of the candidate should be above reproach, that he should possess executive ability, that he should show evidence of belief in the proper enforcement of the law, and that his actions in the past should merit the support of every liberty-loving and law-abiding citizen.

Therefore, it is my firm conviction that a more appropriate person could not be selected than Commissioner William A. McAdoo, who already has been "tried and not found wanting." I consider that those of his political faith who would oppose his nomination could, if they were citizens of Missouri, be safely relied upon to advocate and vote for the nominee of the political boodlers of that State. I am confident that as Governor he would maintain the brilliant reputation which he already enjoys.

ANDREW J. O'BOYLE.

New York, July 27, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add among the names of distinguished Democrats you have mentioned in your paper for Gubernatorial honors that loyal, true, and faithful Democrat Edward M. Shepard.

I believe that the citizens of the entire State laud his ability and purity of character, and if nominated hy his fellow-Democrats for that high honor the voters of this State will give him such a majority as no other Democratic candidate ever received,

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While suitable candidates for Governor are being discussed by Democrats, allow me to suggest one whose intellectual and moral make-up will rank with any, a man of scholastic attainments, broad views, impressive personality, and a courteousness of manner that charms all who come in contact with him—John G. Milhurn, late of Buffalo, now a citizen of Greater New York, would from every standpoint make an ideal candidate.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1904. G. C.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article "Greatest Campaign in New York's History," published in Part 2 of the issue of July 31, was very interesting reading, but I fail to understand why you omitted among the Democratic aspirants for the Governorship the name of Jacob A. Cantor.

Mr. Cantor is in every sense qualified for the high position of Chief Magistrate of the Empire State. For a number of years he was State Senator, and while holding this office gained the esteem of his colleagues to such an extent that he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and also President pro tem. of that august body. He is a gentleman who has made many friends and no enemies. He is as popular up State as he is in New York City. That he is a great vote getter is well known, as every time that he has been a candidate for office he has always run ahead of his ticket.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

PARADOX IN PRICE OF COAL.

Why the Increase When Market Is Oversupplied?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting letter signed "A Citizen" under head "Paradoxes in Cost" in your issue of to-day's date, I wish to call your attention to two items in the news yesterday which present the appearance of a paradox.

The August prices of coal are advanced 10 cents per ton. We are told further in the item that the miners will be benefited to the extent of 3 per cent. The following item states that owing to oversupply the mines will run on part time.

Query No. 1. If market is oversupplied, why the rise in price?

Query No. 2. This is obvious, but I'll state it as the majority begins in the middle of a newspaper letter and read both ways. Where does the miner come in when he's raised 3 per cent. and loses several days a week?

I won't attempt to answer the above. I've trouble enough of my own with a paradox gas bill that leads to the conclusion that the less gas I consume the more I must pay.

Let us not waste time hunting paradoxes in the acts of corporations. Consistency would be a rarer find.

A paradox represents dishonesty; consistency, honesty; so yon will see at once the fruitlessness of attempting to find the latter.

M. R. W. XODARAP.

TO GET AT THE SPITTERS.

Methods by Which Board of Health Could Enforce Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to echo the utterance of "Citizen" on "The Arrest of Spitters," and to add:

As we cannot all do police duty, why not find a way of compelling the transportation companies to enforce the law against spitting through their employes, who are notoriously lax in that respect?

Why could it not be made feasible for the health authorities to proceed against a company that fails to see that the law is observed on its lines?

I am quite sure that there are many people who object strongly enough to this disgusting and dangerous practice to carry on a crusade against it if action was made more practicable.

J. W. E.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

To deal with spitters on the cars let the Board of Health place deputies clothed with power to make arrests on each car in the city, or if this he too stupendous an undertaking, on every third or fourth car, which would probably answer the purpose.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904. PLUTO.

EXCURSION BOAT OVERCROWDED.

Lesson of Slocum Disaster Apparently Not Yet Learned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with interest all the editorials in your paper at the time of the Slocum disaster, I want to suggest that your agitation for better steamboat service had better he continued.

On Sunday, July 31, a party, my friends, took a sail to a resort on Coney Island. We returned on a boat from the same pier at 9 P. M. It was shameful to witness how human beings were being crowded on the boat like cattle; every available inch of space was occupied, and there were hundreds of people who were compelled to stand. There were no chairs or benches to be secured, and one poor woman, with a babe perhaps a few months old in her arms, who found a temporary resting spot on a sort of raised deck, apparently covering some well hole, was in a most vulgar manner ordered by a mate to "get off."

If an accident should have happened to that boat there would have been no chance whatsoever of a crew getting about to execute orders, and it is simply awful to contemplate how terrible a catastrophe could have resulted.

RICHARD NEUMAN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

STOLE DEMOCRATIC THUNDER.

Cleveland and Men of His Party Established Gold Standard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "From Year to Year" in Saturday's issue of your paper hits the nail on the head—in fact, you drive the nail home and clinch it. Everybody should read it and become acquainted (if they are not already) with the facts in the case. You show by historical facts that the claim of the Republicans to the gold standard is false, that they have been doing nothing but stealing Democratic thunder—Cleveland thunder, in fact.

Grover Cleveland and men of his ilk—a goodly number, as you say, in both parties—have succeeded in establishing the "gold standard," and Mr. Roosevelt is trying to make people believe that he and the Republican Party did it. I suppose there are a great many who really think that such is the case.

I remember well how they abused, and still abuse, Cleveland for replenishing the Treasury when they stepped out and left it empty. Now they abuse Parker for sending the telegram to St. Louis. And a number go so far as to say they do not believe he ever sent it at all. I think "A Stanch Roosevelt Admirer, Formerly a Democrat," must be a sorehead of some kind, for how any one can desert his party and go over to the enemy when we have such a man as Alton B. Parker at the head of the ticket is more than I can comprehend.

A CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 1, 1904.

SAFETY OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Increased Demands Upon It Should Be Provided For at Once.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the opinion of many competent engineers that the Brooklyn Bridge is loaded up to and possibly beyond the limit of safety. It is a magnificent structure, and its beneficial use for more than twenty years has proved its stability and adaptability to the wants of the public, were it not for the marvelous growth of population, and greater demands now made upon it which must be provided for.

The most reasonable solution of the question, it seems, would be to strengthen it by duplicating the two middle cables, the new ones to be stretched above the present ones. The additional height of the towers, together with the extra cables, would give firmness and symmetry which the structure now lacks, and double or triple the number of cars that could be run.

Of course, the present abominable facilities at the approaches would have to be changed, but that is another matter. The strengthening of the bridge by additional cables is a mechanical possibility which ought not to he delayed until time, continuous service, and the elements have increased the difficulties to be overcome and increased the danger, should even one of the old cables show signs of weakness.

C. P. BENEDICT.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1904.

The Hand-Organ Man's Mission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What kind of people are they who live in New York who write to the newspapers for the suppression of street pianos—those musical instruments that bring a ray of sunshine to the poor children of the east side. Far from being depraving and vulgarizing, the hand piano man is performing a beneficent mission, and is doubtless doing more good in the world than the poor, miserable, dried-up souls who can't bear to see children happy. This world is sad and dreary enough without eliminating the music that children love—even if the strains grate upon more cultivated ears. Even some of us children of larger growth remember with pleasure when we foldwed for blocks the hand organ man and stood awe-stricken before the antics of the ever-present monkey. Why not let the children enjoy themselves?

J. W. H.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 1, 1904.

THE GAME OF QUOITS.

I hev seen a game of baseball where it cost
to pass the gate,
An' I've hung aroun' for hours where the
golfers congregate;
Then agin I've seen the tennis lads in flannel pantaloons,
An' gals a-rollin' croquet with their beaus
betwixin' "spoons."
Even saw a game of football with a team
they called a "scrub,"
An' a lively game of cricket by a British
cricket club.
Watched the lacrosse students an' the
hockey team at play,
Seems to me in late years there's a new
game every day;
But with all of them I've yet to see the
sport we had of yore,
Playin' quoits with hoss-shoes in the back
of Jason's store.

When it got too warm for fire long about
the last of March,
Jason hid the board an' checkers back behind the bin of starch;
An' he rolled the stove out in the shed
just as a gentle hint
That we could find more loungin' room out
in the weeds an' mint.
Sed he: "This ain't the time of year for
huggin' red-hot grates,
But it's just the kind of weather for a
hully game of quoits."
An' so we whittled out a peg an' druv it
in the groun',
An' softened up the clay a bit an' spread
it all aroun'.
Then clean until the Autumn storms you'd
find the same crowd, sure,
Playin' quoits with hoss-shoes in the back
of Jason's store.

I recollect on Sundays how we'd hide behind the fence
Until the village folks would pass an'
meetin' would commence,
Then we'd gather up the hoss-shoes an'
sneak across the yard,
Toss off our coats an' collars an' start
pitchin' good an' hard.
Pokin' fun at one another, with terhacky
passin' free,
An' a jug of cider restin' snug beneath the
apple tree;
Every time we made a score why we'd
drain another glass,
In the meantime clean forgettin' that the
village folks would pass,
An', by heck! they always caught us just
as soon as church was o'er
Playin' quoits with hoss-shoes in the back
of Jason's store.

Playin' quoits with hoss-shoes!—I swan!
the time does fly;
For since we played together twenty years
have journeyed by;
The town kept creepin' nearer an' old
Jason sold his stock,
An' where the back yard used to be is
now a city block.
An' those who used to toss the quoits—
they're scattered roun' to-day
Like grass seed in a windstorm—it just
seems they hiew away.
Zeb Crossby went to Kansas an' the Hale
boys further West,
Pete Darwin joined the navy an' we lost
track of the rest.
But I'll wager that the living ones dream
of the days of yore,
Playin' quoits with hoss-shoes in the back
of Jason's store.

VICTOR A. MCMAHON.

POOLROOMS NOW HAVE INVESTIGATION BUREAUS

Exercise Great Care in Looking Up Would-Be Bettors.

AND GET MANY NEW PATRONS

Detectives Find It Hard to Sneak In—One Effect of Shift of Races to Saratoga.

With the shifting of the racing game to Saratoga the poolrooms of New York are enjoying a decided increase in patronage, and a number of new handbooks have sprung up. There are hundreds of turf devotees in the city, who manage, as long as the horses are running at metropolitan tracks, to scrape up 75 cents to buy admission to the field stand, but when it comes to paying for the journey to the Spa and meeting the altitudinous living expenses there, it is entirely different.

Although unable to keep with the horses in the flesh, they are in spirit at the trackside. Their interest is no jot abated, and their study of "dope" is continued just as religiously as if the thoroughbrede were performing daily within an hour's jaunt from Broadway. They want to get their "money down," too, when they have reached a choice, and it is the business of the poolroom proprietor and the handbook man to see that they do.

The changed conditions under which the gamblers are forced to operate, by reason of the increased vigilance of the police, have sharpened their wits, and on Monday a new wrinkle was injected into the situation which has had the effect of largely increasing their play, and which at the same time protects their interests. With the shift of scene to Saratoga almost every poolroom of prominence and many of the larger handbooks inaugurated individual bureaus of investigation which perform, in a thoroughly business-like way, the task of ascertaining whether or not a prospective patron is "safe."

The bureaus are at work in Manhattan, and are to be found in Brooklyn, too. They operate through the saloons and cigar atores in the neighborhood of the places to which they are attached. When the man who isn't posted as to how to get a bet down sets out to make his play he naturally goes to either a saloon or a cigar store and makes known his desire to take a chance. Up to Monday, unless he was personally known to the bartender or the man behind the cigar counter, the probabilities were that he would be politely informed that there was nothing doing. Nothing of the kind happens now. It may be that a man who is lounging nearby walks up and offers to try to find a room for the stranger, or the man behind the bar may offer help. In either event the procedure is the same.

"I don't know about that," the bartender will say, "but I like to help a fellow out if I can, and I'll do my best for you. If you really want to butt into a room, maybe I can help you."

The bartender then asks for his name and address.

"Drop in in a few hours," he says, "and I'll let you know."

Just as soon as the stranger leaves the place the bartender summons one of the poolroom men, and turns over the name and address which have been supplied him. Without a moment's delay the story told by the would-be bettor is investigated. A visit is made to the neighborhood in which he lives, and if it is found there that his story is a straight one, and that there is no reason to believe that he is working in the interests of the police he is told when he returns that "it is all right," and receives the address of the room and the password. If, on the other hand, the agent of the room has discovered anything suspicions the man is gravely informed on his return that it has been "impossible to find a room."

The whole proceeding is conducted as carefully as if a commercial agency was looking into a business man's associates and antecedents prior to fixing his rating. If necessary a trip is taken to the man's home and inquiries are made there. So far the plan is working well and new players are being recruited every day.

"It was up to us," said an attaché of one of the larger rooms in the down-town district, "to do something to get more play, and we just naturally couldn't open our doors to everybody, so we concluded to find out who a man is and look him over. It costs something to look everybody up, as we have to pay men to do nothing else, and the men we employ know their business as well as any of the fly cops. But we get it back in the long run."

Capt. Reynolds of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, has run foul of the bureau in several attempts which he has made to get men into places which he has on his suspected list.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are very beautiful things to be seen in some of the shops, and one of these is an exquisite Chinese vase dating back to the Ming Dynasty and of that beautiful ox blood color which cannot be made now in the exquisite tone brought out centuriee ago. This vase is tall, of a beautiful shape, a full, gracefully curved bulb surmounting a tall, slender neck, and the deep, rich, red color shading gradually. It is a vase that was at one time the property of a Governor or Canton, it is said, hut upon his death was sold. There is a beautiful little stand of teakwood, upon which it rests, carved in the form of a single lotus flower. There is significance in this. The Buddha is represented resting upon a bed of lotus flowers, and the owner of the vase had a lotus blossom carved to support his treasure to show his reverence for its beauty. The vase is for sale for $1,800.

***

Some 2,000 years B. C. the Chinese were working in bronze and a relic of the early days is a round, covered altar vase which dates back a few centuries B. C. It is quaint and interesting, and costs between $200 and $300.

***

A pretty thing for people who like representations of musicians is a plaque of Wagner done in soft wood tones, showing the artist sitting at the piano with his fingers on the keys. It has a broad frame of wood, is large, some two feet or more long, and costs $8.50.

***

Tall German glasses have the German coat of arms, or something that suggests it, with different German sentences on the outside. All this in colors costs only 50 cents.

***

One of the prettiest of simple service hand baskets costs 35 cents. They are strongly made of splints, low and round, perhaps 1½ feet in diameter.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who returned from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., arrived at their villa Ocean Lawn this evening. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children, who came over on the same steamer, also arrived. Mr. Vanderbilt will come later on his steam yacht Mirage. Mrs. Vanderbilt was met at the wharf by her father, Mr. Richard T. Wilson, and was driven to Beaulieu, which has been in readiness for several days.

The rain to-day interfered with the playing of the ladies' lawn tennis tournament.

Luncheons were given during the day by Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. J. Amory Codman, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Ed-

PAUL POTTER'S NEW PLAY.

"The Girl Who Forgot" Written for Mary Mannering—Scene Laid in Alps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Paul Potter sails tomorrow for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, taking with him a new play, "The Girl Who Forgot," written for Mary Mannering, who will play the heroine. The scene is laid in the Alps, and the heroine loses her memory there.

Mr. Potter also carries with him several French dramas produced here during the past season and purchased by Charles Frohman, such as "Le Montanelier," "La Troisième Lune," and "La Rahoullieuse." The last-named Mr. Potter considers the best play of our time. All these plays will, in adapted forms, be introduced to American audiences.

VARDAMAN AFFAIR EXPLAINED.

Payne's Act Caused by Governor's Article on President's Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In a statement issued to-day Postmaster General Payne explains why a Mississippi Post Office was not named for Gov. Vardaman of that State. Mr. Payne says that while the matter was under investigation by his department an article printed in Gov. Vardaman's paper, The Commonwealth, containing "vile and indecent" statements concerning the President's mother, came to his notice. Mr. Payne took the ground that it was improper to name a Post Office for any man who used such language about a woman. Concerning the affair Mr. Payne says:

"Pending the inquiry, [meaning the investigation always started by the department when a new office is requested,] a copy of The Daily Clarion-Ledger, a newspaper published at Jackson, Miss., dated Aug. 25, 1903, was filed with the department, containing an article to which the department's attention was called.

"This article was a copy of an editorial printed in The Commonwealth under date of Jan. 10, 1903, which paper is published and edited by Gov. Vardaman. The article in question was so vile and indecent in its statements concerning the mother of the President of the United States as to be unfit for reproduction. The Postmaster General did not esteem it proper to give a Post Office the name of any man who had used such language regarding any woman. The Post Office in question has been ordered established and given the name of Timberville.

"In exercising the discretion given him by law the Postmaster General frequently rejects names suggested for proposed Post Offices. He has never been clearer as to his duty than in this case. It is proper to say that President Roosevelt had no knowledge of the incident referred to."

The friends of Gov. Vardaman have made much ado over the affair. The motive imputed to the Postmaster General is political. It has been said that the President had been consulted and had approved of the decision to punish Vardaman by denying him the immortality that would follow placing his name on the map of his State. It is said here that the facts are pretty well known in Mississippi and that the general sentiment of the better class of people there approves Mr. Payne's action. The new Post Office has been named Timberville, a circumstance which disposes of the pretext, if there ever was one, that the name of the Mississippi Governor is too long for postal convenience.

The article referred to by Mr. Payne is only a paragraph in length. The indecency of the language and the idea conveyed is such that it is not possible to give it currency in a reputable newspaper. It will be recalled that the President's mother was a Southern woman.

The incident has entered into the politics of Mississippi and the opponents of Vardaman are using it against him. It is due to the truth, however, to say that Vardaman was elected Governor after the affair in question.

GOV. VARDAMAN DENIES CHARGE.

Wrote Nothing Reflecting on Mrs. Roosevelt, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.—Gov. Vardaman, in reply to the charge made by Postmaster General Payne that he had written an insulting article about the President's mother, said to-night:

"I have never in all my life written or said anything derogatory to or that reflected upon the fair name of the good mother of Theodore Roosevelt, or any good woman. I am not responsible for what the campaign liars ascribed to me during the campaign in Mississippi last year, and I protest against being misrepresented.

"All that I have ever written or said about the ancestors of the said Theodore Roosevelt was in defense of said ancestors against the unjust charge of responsibility for the moral and racial degeneracy of the accidental occupant of the White House, whose conduct, if persisted in in the Vardaman Post Office matter, demonstratee his infinite littleness."

THOUGHT HER MRS. MAYBRICK.

Women on Steamship Send Delegation to Marie Wainwright.

A rumor that Miss Marie Wainwright, the actress, was Mrs. Mayhrick was spread over the steamship Minnehaha of the Atlantic Transport Line yesterday from London. Where the report started nobody knows, hut it was several days before it finally subsided, and even yesterday there were several passengers who still had to be convinced that the actress was not Mrs. Mayhrick.

Miss Wainwright occupied the Captain's cabin, and for a few days, feeling indisposed, remained in her room. Then for a day she walked a little on deck, wearing a heavy veil. She took her meals in her own room, and her seclusion gave ground to the report. Finally a delegation of women waited on her to learn the truth. The actress settled her identity to the satisfaction of most of the delegation.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Spellbinder," a play by Herbert Hall and Charles Dickson, will be presented at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 5, after "The Girl from Kay's" leaves there. It will stay there four weeks, giving place to Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

***

William Gillette is on his yacht Aunt Polly now working on his new play. He will begin his season with "The Admirable Crichton" in September.

***

Edmund Breese has been engaged by Henry B. Harris for the rôle of Jeff Cahill in "Ranson's Folly." Robert Edeson will appear in this play at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, Sept. 19.

***

The season at the Grand Opera House will begin Saturday, Aug. 27, with Williams and Walker in "In Dahomey." This theatre has been completely renovated and rewired.

***

Charles Frohman has arranged to provide all the attractions that are to appear at the Hudson Theatre under the new lease obtained by Henry B. Harris, in which Mr. Frohman will also be interested.

***

Roland Cunningham, the English tenor engaged by Charles B. Dillingham to sing the leading rôle in support of Fritzi Scheff in "The Two Roses," arrived from England yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

***

WOULD HAVE CHARLES I. CARRY HEAD IN HAND

Bernard Shaw's Idea for a One-Act Cromwell Play.

ARNOLD DALY TELLS PLANS

Has Two New Productions by English Author—"You Never Can Tell" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

Arnold Daly returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., after spending almost two months in England conferring with Bernard Shaw in regard to the two new plays which he is to produce next season, "You Never Can Tell" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

Mr. Daly on Sept. 19 will open the Vandeville Theatre in West Forty-fourth Street for two weeks. "Candida" will be given the first week, and the second week will be devoted to "The Man of Destiny," and a one-act play which is to be announced later.

"Mr. Shaw promised to furnish me with the one-act play," said Mr. Daly yesterday afternoon, "if he could possibly find the time. He has in view a Cromwell play, but as he is at work now on an Irish play, two acts of which he has completed, I don't know whether he will be able to do so. It is his idea, from what he told me, to introduce Cromwell and Charles I. and to have Charles come on the stage with his head in his hand. I argued with Mr. Shaw that the hand was an awkward place to carry the head, but he didn't seem to be convinced. As a matter of fact it is not the easiest matter in the world to make Mr. Shaw change his mind.

"In the course of my argument Mr. Shaw advised against the production of his plays by me. He said I would be sure to lose money. He was very much in earnest, but when he had ended I was no more convinced by what he had said as to the certainty of loss than he had been by my remarks as to the proper place for Charles I. to carry his head. He suggested that I produce Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt.'

"I read 'Peer Gynt' and was greatly impressed by it. It is a wonderful play. As it is written it would take two evenings to give it, but that objection is not insurmountable. There are some situations in the play, however, which would be rather trying. For instance, Ibsen has Peer Gynt leave the stage at the end of one act with a girl who is riding a pig. When he conceived the situation Ibsen didn't worry about finding the actress who could ride a pig or the pig which would be ridden. Mere trifles like that never enter his head, but I imagine that the producer might find some trouble.

"If Mr. Shaw's Cromwell play isn't finished I shall probably put on with 'The Man of Destiny' a one-act play by Miss Gladys Unger. 'The Droll.'

"I will be back in New York in December when I will put on 'You Never Can Tell.' This is a play of which I anticipate great things. It comes nearer the general public than anything else by Mr. Shaw that I have seen. It is, in my estimation, the very highest form of satirical comedy. Cyril Maude had it in rehearsal at the Haymarket, but he wanted Mr. Shaw to change the last act. Mr. Shaw declined to do so. Then Hawtrey took it up. He, too, wished the last act changed.

"'I can't use the play unless the change is made,' he told Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw howed. 'I am greatly relieved,' he said.

"The production will not be given at the Vaudeville. This theatre is too small. I haven't yet obtained the theatre, but December is some time off. After a stay in New York I will take the production on tour, returning in May, when I will put on 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.'

"It is highly probable that the play will be severely criticised. If it is, the criticism will be undeserved. I freely admit that I do not intend to offer it as a play fitted for those who are unable to understand it, but in reality it points a great moral lesson. It will be put on by subscription.

The London season, as Mr. Daly saw it, was dull. "I only saw one good play," he said, 'The Duke of Killicrankie.'"

HEAVY COPS MAY NOT RIDE.

S. P. C. A. Agent Makes 200-Pounders in Yonkers Patrol Afoot.

YONKERS, Aug. 2.—Several of the policemen who usually patrol on horseback are on foot to-night because Ferdinand Garnjost, the local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, considers their horses overworked.

Several of the men assigned to mounted duty weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, and at least two of them considerably more than 200.

Mr. Garnjost complained of the condition of the police horses some time ago, but no action was taken until he issued peremptory orders to-night.

MRS. NELSON A. MILES DEAD.

Wife of ex-Commanding General Passes Away Suddenly.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, wife of the former Commanding General of the army, died here last night of heart disease. She and Gen. Miles had been visiting their son, Sherman, who is a student at the Military Academy. Gen. Miles was not present at the time of his wife's death. He returned here to-day.

Mrs. Miles made a number of calls yesterday, and apparently was in her usual health. Her death was the culmination of a series of attacks of heart trouble that had left her in an enfeebled condition during the past year and a half. Mrs. Miles was an active leader in Washington society and was one of the most popular matrons who ever entertained there. She is survived by her husband, a son, Sherman Miles, and a daughter, Mrs. Cecelia Sherman Miles Rober, the wife of Major Rober, who was one of Gen. Miles's staff when the latter was the Commanding General of the army.

Mrs. Miles was the daughter of Judge Charles Sherman and a niece of the late Senator John Sherman of Ohio and Gen. William T. Sherman. She was sixty-two years old.

The funeral services will be held in the chapel at the Military Academy at 11:30 o'clock Friday morning. Interment will be made in the Miles reservation in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

THOUGHT MAFIA HAD HIM.

Santorelli, Alleged Counterfeiter, Explains Fight He Made Against Arrest.

Alfred Santorelli, the Italian barber, who was arrested after a fierce struggle Monday night by Secret Service men on a charge of counterfeiting, told Chief Flynn yesterday that he fought the detectives because he thought the agents of the Mafia were after him. He had been threatened, he explained, by the dread secret society, and when Agent Henry attempted to snap the handcuffs on him, the Italian declared, he thought the Mafia was about to kidnap him and carry him away to be tortured. He made no attempt to explain his possession of the spurious money or his connection with Pasquale Savorani, in whose room the plant was discovered.

With his right arm in a sling from the

CUPID INTERRUPTED COURT.

Jersey Judge Suspended Hearing to Officiate at Impromptu Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—While hearing a lawsuit this morning Justice of the Peace M. L. Ferris was interrupted by the appearance of a stranger in the courtroom who stopped the proceedings by asking:

"May we get married here, Judge?"

"Yes, if the lawyers will suspend the case," replied the Justice.

"Only too glad," chimed in the counsel, gallantly.

The stranger thanked the Judge and lawyers, retired for a moment, and returned with his bride-to-be. Justice Ferris then performed the ceremony, which made Annie A. Brooke of Newark the wife of Benjamin H. McDaffie of Lawton, Oklahoma. She is the daughter of J. S. Brooke of Newark. The bridegroom is a banker. They asked for a ring ceremony, and a diamond was placed on the bride's finger.

"Good bye, Judge; we are in a hurry to catch the train," remarked the bridegroom, as he passed a gold coin to the Justice. The lawsuit was then resumed by the Justice.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN MAINE.

Visits Walter Damrosch at Bar Harbor—Will Hear Blauvelt Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 2.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon. Miss Roosevelt is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch at Stanwood, the old Blaine cottage, during her stay here. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles of New York gave a dinner in her honor. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arden Rohhins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Maderia, and Mr. Duncan. To-morrow night Miss Roosevelt will attend the concert of the Bar Harbor Choral Society, at which Mme. Lillian Blauvelt will sing.

Mrs. Christian Hague, wife of the Swedish Secretary of Legation, gave a dinner to-night at which several of the Diplomatic Corps and other well-known people were present. Her guests were Congressman and Mrs. Robert Hitt, M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Mr. Stuart, Miss McCormick, Mr. Todd, Countess Cassini, Miss Townsend, Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss Lawrence, Capt. "Joe" Wheeler, Jr., son of "Fighting Joe"; Miss Cohh, and Mr. Rockwell.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Wednesday is usually a day of arrivals and departures on ocean liners. The tide of return travel is at present heavy, and many are in town to-day to welcome relatives and friends on the incoming ships. The golf match is scheduled at Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and to-morrow the horse show at Bay Shore will take place.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Harper Coppell, youngest daughter of the late George Coppell of New York, and Walter Alexander. Miss Coppell, who is a graduate of the Farmington school, will have some of her classmates among her attendants at her wedding, which will probably take place in the Autumn at the country home of the Coppells, The Towers, at Tenafly, N. J. Mr. Alexander is a Harvard graduate, class of '87, and a member of the University, Metropolitan, and other clubs, and also of the Apawamis Golf Club.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills arrived yesterday from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. They are to go directly to Newport, where Mr. Mills has had their cottage open for them for some weeks.

***

On the Kaiser Wilhelm was the Baroness J. Otard de la Grange, who lost her husband a few weeks ago in Switzerland; Emil Watjen, and several other well-known persons.

***

On the St. Paul, which is due to-day, are H. A. Alexander, J. G. Barclay, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crosby, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stickney.

***

The Baltic, due to-morrow, brings a large list. Among her passengers are Whitney Warren, the Comte Orlowski, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, B. F. Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, H. W. S. Pell, Col. Robert M. Thomnson, A. Gordon Norrie, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Morse.

***

Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, President of the Filipino Commission, and his family were the guests of the Misses Stevenson of Woodmere, L. I., before sailing for home. They return by the way of Paris.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and their children are settled at Saratoga, where they have two of the United States cottages for August. Mrs. Mackay, who was quite ill for a time while abroad, has recovered her health.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will go to England this month to visit their daughters, Mrs. Bower Ismay and Mrs. Bruce Ismay.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, now en ronte for Europe, are to make an automobile trip through France.

***

Mrs. James Wilson Clark is at her own house in East Fifty-third Street with her daughter, Mrs. Oswald Hering. Mrs. Hering and her infant are doing well, and Mr. Clark and Miss Elizabeth Clark have gone to the Adirondacks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd and family have gone to the Maine coast for August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, together with five other families, have leased a hotel at Wood's Hole, Mass., and will remain there until Sept. 1.

***

Among recent arrivals at Bretton Woods and the White Mountains are Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Sedgwick, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Villard of this city. Mrs. Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia is at the Mount Washington.

***

Miss Mabel McAfee has gone to visit Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin at Green Hills, Ky., and the Countess Festetics is the guest of Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin at Bar Harbor, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Manice are cruising on their yacht Aquila, en route to Bar Harbor. They will return to Southampton in a week or ten days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Léon Marlé, who have been living at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, will sail for Europe on the Celtic on Friday, and expect to remain abroad for an indefinite period.

Old Sailing Master's Death.

Capt. Joel Furman, who died at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, on Sunday night, in his eighty-first year, was one of the best-known Captains of sailing craft in the vicinity of New York. He and his yacht, the Sea Lark, had won wide reputation. For years he had conveyed fishing parties from the hotels, and had a host of friends. Capt. Furman is survived by two sons—Isaac, a dentist, at Bay Shore, and George, a lawyer, of Patchogue.

Canal Commission Reaches Colon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Read

GEORGE HARVEY'S POLITICAL COMMENT

in HARPER'S WEEKLY

Cortelyou's Political Vacuity
Senator Kean's Bad Dream
President Roosevelt and the Dogfish
The Portrait of the Judge
Carl Schurz, Telepathist
President (?) David B. Hill
Marse Henry Watterson as a Prophet
Tammany's Purchasable Votes
The Famous "Negro" Plank

Tom Taggart and Mr. Icebanks
James Gordon Bennett's Predictions
Hearst—the Spider or the Fly
Grandpa Gassaway's Latest
Mr. Folk Keeping Busy
The "Tribune's" "Common People"
The Miners' Appeal to the President
Root, Jerome, or?
The Original Jingo

CARTOONS BY ROGERS

The Judge Swimming for Life — The Colonel Keeping Cool

Harper's Weekly Out To-Day — For Sale Everywhere — Price 10 Cents

AGED ORNITHOLOGIST FOUND DEAD IN OFFICE

Jacob H. Studer Stricken While Asleep Among Books.

AUTHOR AND NATURE LOVER

Besides His Books on Birds, He Had Written a History of Columbus, Ohio.

Jacob H. Studer, the ornithologist, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room in the Manhattan Building, 96 Fifth Avenue. He was sixty-four years old, and had been an author since 1870.

The ornithologist lived in his office. The small cot on which he slept was folded every day and pushed under a long table, which hid it completely. He took his meals at restaurants. His only son, James Studer, who worked with his father, did not visit the office yesterday. The janitor does not know where he lives, so the father's body was carried to the Bellevue Morgue to wait for a claimant.

Mr. Studer made it a rule to get up shortly after 6 o'clock every morning. The janitor, Charles Smith, and his wife yesterday noticed that they didn't hear him. Finally, some time in the forenoon, Mrs. Smith went to Mr. Studer's door and knocked. There was no answer, so she lifted the little flap over the letter hole and peeped in. There she saw Mr. Studer, apparently sleeping peacefully, with his head on one hand.

"He's just asleep," she told her husband, "so we won't disturb him. But he never slept this way in the daytime before."

As the day wore on, though, the janitor became uneasy. So he went again to the door of the big office, which is on the second floor of the building, and knocked loudly. He received no response, and knocked again, still more loudly. Then he knew there was something wrong, and beat the door with both fists. These repeated hammerings being still without effect, he ran out into the street and told Policeman John J. McKeever there was a man locked in his room up stairs, either dead or drugged.

McKeever went up and tried the door. It wouldn't open. He couldn't push his way in, so he summoned Policeman Fitzpatrick to his aid. Both of them together broke open the strong door and found the body. Dr. Burdick, from the New York Hospital, said Mr. Studer had died some time in the night. A Coroners' physician decided that death was due to natural causes.

The large office in which Mr. Studer died was so choked with books and various publications that a visitor could hardly make his way from one wall to the other. On the door of the room was printed "J. H. Studer, President of the Natural Science Association of America." Besides being head of that society, Mr. Studer was a prominent member of the American Ornithologists' Union and the Ohio Society of New York.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1840, and educated in the schools of that city, he soon showed a fondness for studies of nature. For a long time he worked in printing offices. In 1872 he founded the Board of Trade in Columbus. He also wrote "The Birds of North America," "Ornithology; or, the Science of Birds," and "Columbus, Ohio; Its History, Resources, and Progress."

SHIRT-WAIST MAN ARRESTED.

Coatless Man Will Test St. Louis Fair Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Because John Y. Mason doffed his coat in the Fine Arts Building and insisted on leaving it off he was to-day arrested by a Jefferson guard and taken to the police station. Halsey C. Ives, the director of the exhibit, refused to prosecute and Mason was released.

Mr. Mason declined to be released until his detention was made a matter of record. He said that he intended to test the ruling of the exposition against the shirtwaist man. When Mason first applied for admission to the exhibit he was refused because he wore no coat. Director Ives happened along and loaned him the coat, which he used to gain admittance and which he afterward discarded.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Rains, heavy in localities, have continued in the east and south. The temperature has fallen in the North Atlantic States. The area of low barometer that extended southward from the St. Lawrence Valley Monday still covers the Atlantic States and an area of low barometer is moving slowly eastward over the northwestern States. The lake region high area will move eastward to-morrow attended by moderate temperature in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Thursday promises to be a warm day over the eastern part of the country. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts the winds will be fresh from west to northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers, followed by fair to-day; Thursday fair and warmer, fresh north winds becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Showers, followed by fair to-day; Thursday fair and warmer, light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	64	72	74
6 A. M.	66	72	74
9 A. M.	69	73	76
12 M.	73	75	76
3 P. M.	76	75	74
6 P. M.	73	73	74
9 P. M.	68	71	73
12 P. M.	67	70	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Home Square	72°
Hilltop	72°
Highland	72°
Hillside	72°
Hillcrest	72°
Hillsboro	72°
Hillsdale	72°
Hillsboro	72°
Hillsdale	72°
Hillsboro	72°
Hillsdale

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000
Toledo Railway and Terminal Company

First Mortgage 4 1-2% Fifty Year Gold Bonds,

Guaranteed Jointly and Severally Both as to Principal and Interest by the

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.
and the
Pere Marquette Railway Co.

Dated July 1, 1904; maturing July 1, 1954. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York. Denomination $1,000, with privilege of registration of principal.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Send for special circular giving full description of the property.

HAVING SOLD $2,500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $1,000,000 AT 103 AND INTEREST, YIELDING 4.35 PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
1 NASSAU STREET.
CINCINNATI New York CHICAGO

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward F. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 2, 1904.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) out of accumulated Income has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company payable Oct. 17, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24, 1904.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.
K. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, August 2, 1904.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Co., WHICH HAVE ASSENTED TO THEIR EXTENSION AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 27, 1902, will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.
On October 17, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%), when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
"RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. upon the outstanding preferred stock of this company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on September 1st, 1904, out of the net profits of the corporation to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 11th, 1904, and
"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That for this purpose the stock books of the Company shall close August 11th, 1904, and reopen September 1st, 1904."
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND Omaha Railway Company, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28, 1904.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, August 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22, 1904.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on and after August 15, 1904, to Stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock Noon, July 30, 1904. Transfer books will not close.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
We have opened, for the benefit of our up-town clients, an office at 1298 Broadway, corner 34th St., under management of Mr. Saml. C. Jackson, where all facilities for trading will be found.

HOLTZ & SPERLING
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 52 BROADWAY
Phone 3976 Broad.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1298 BROADWAY.
Phone 238—38th.
NEW YORK.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman
Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds dealt in for cash or on margin. New York and Boston markets.
'PHONE 1818 BROAD—52 B'WAY, N. Y.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits .. 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH. T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.
120 Broadway, New York, August 2, 1904.
In order to permit the stockholders of record at the close of the books of this Company to avail themselves of the privilege of subscribing to the additional Assenting Stock as per circular, dated August 2d, mailed to the stockholders, it was, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day
RESOLVED, That the Transfer Books of the Preferred, Common, and Non-Assenting Stock of the Company be closed at the close of business on Monday, August 8th, 1904, and opened at 10 A. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904.
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,500,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR CAMP KETTLES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila., Pa., August 1, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until one o'clock P. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904, for furnishing to the Philadelphia or St. Louis Depots of the Quartermaster's Department with 4,000 sets (12,000) Camp Kettles, conforming to standard samples and specifications, subject to 50 per cent. increase in quantity if desired by the Department. As the Kettles are needed at an early date, time of delivery will be taken into consideration in making the award. The Kettles are the same as those for which bids will be opened at the St. Louis Depot. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Camp Kettles," and addressed to LT. COL. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., August 3, 1904. Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 M., August 23, 1904, for Enameled Army Service Barracks. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Address J. M. CARSON, Jr., Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Selected List of Investment Securities
fully reviewed in our current list of offerings at prices to yield from 4½ to 5½ and over.
Upon application we shall be pleased to forward copy.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co,
First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, appointed a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders under a Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the depositary, the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 25 Broad Street, have extended the time for the deposit of bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, to the **15th day of August, 1904**, after which date the committee reserves the right to impose such conditions as it may deem proper for the acceptance of bonds. Negotiable temporary receipts will be issued by the depositary, and application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated, New York, August 1st, 1904.
OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
SIDNEY C. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, } Committee.
GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3D,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. Consumers' Star Brewing Co. of B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
90 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
1,000 shs. De Forest Wireless Teleg. Co., (Hypd.)
1,000 shs. American De Forest Wireless Tel. Co. Pfd., Hypd.
1,700 shs. Craig Metal & Chemical Corp. Pfd.
1,600 shs. Craig Metal & Chemical Corp. Com.
5,000 shs. Picacho Blanco Mining Co. of Arizona.
15 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
70 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Pfd.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
100 shs. Federal Sugar Co., Pfd.
150 shs. Associated Merchants' Co. 1st Pfd.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co. (Hypd.)
250 shs. Thos. A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Co., (Hypd.)
700 shs. Continental Coal Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs. National Protective Asso., (Hypd.)
4,998 shs. United States Coal & Coke Co., (Hypd.)
1 sh. Triton Fish & Game Club of Canada.
500 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
200 shs. Small Hope Mining Co.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
11 shs. National Park Bank.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.
97 shs. New York Dock Co. pf.
$10,000 New York Dock Co. 1st mtg. 4 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company
Preferred and Common Stock Trust Certificates.

A Receiver of the property of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company having been appointed, the undersigned at the request of holders of a large amount of the above certificates have agreed to act as a Committee for the purpose of protecting the interests of certificate holders.

A Protective Agreement has been prepared, and copies of same can be had upon application at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.

Holders of the above certificates desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the agreement are requested to deposit their certificates with the Colonial Trust Company, the Depositary under the agreement, on or before August 5th, 1904. Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Depositary on the deposit of certificates.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.
JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman.
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.
RUEL UNTERMEIER,
P. S. [illegible] Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1904.

Imp Japanese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary certs, full paid for 6% sterling loan
6,000 ..... 93¼
6,000 ..... 93⅛
43,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93¼
Republic of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full Instl paid
3,000 ..... 101¼
Alamaba, Cl A 4-5s
7,500 102
Am Hide & L 6s
3,000 ..... 85⅛
A, T & S F gen 4s
17,000 ..... 103⅛
Adjustment 4s
1,000 95
Atl Coast Line 4s
8,000 99
B & O, S W Div 3½s
10,000 ..... 91¼
22,000 ..... 91½
Gold 4s
27,000 103
Blyn R T gold 5s
1,000 105
Ref conv 4s
6,000 78
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000 106
Buffalo Gas 5s
1,000 63
Cent Branch Ry 4s
2,000 94
Cent of Ga cons 5s
2,000 ..... 110¼
1st Inc 5s
5,000 80
2d Inc 5s
5,000 ..... 42½
10,000 ..... 42¼
5,000 ..... 42⅛
3d Inc 5s
1,000 ..... 26½
Mobile Div 5s
1,000 ..... 107¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 106¼
10,000 ..... 106⅛
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
5,000 102
C, B & Q it 4s
37,000 97
Ill Div 3½s
5,000 94
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 71½
Coll trust 5s
12,000 ..... 84⅛
Conn Ry & Lighting refdg 4½s
7,000 97
3,000 ..... 97¼
Con Gas Co of N Y, Nat City Bk cts, full paid for conv deb 6s
7,000 ..... 172¾
500 ..... 172½
Consol Tobacco 4s
2,000 ..... 62¼
18,000 ..... 62¼
Den & R G impt 5s
10,000 106
Det City Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 96½
Erie 1st con 4s
8,000 ..... 98⅜
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
5,000 ..... 91½
7,000 ..... 91⅝
G B & W deb cts, B
39,000 ..... 13¼
10,000 ..... 13⅜
1,000 ..... 13¼
Hudson Co Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 105¼
Iowa Central ref 4s
2,000 88
Kan City So 3s
2,000 ..... 71½
L S & M S deb 4s
2,000 ..... 101¼
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
4,000 ..... 102½
L & N coll tr 4s
10,000 99
10,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 99⅛
25,000 ..... 99¼
2,000 ..... 99¼
Lac G L of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 107¾
Manhattan con 4s
12,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 ..... 105½
Met St Ry ref 4s
4,000 91
M & St L 1st & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 96¼
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ..... 107⅞
1,000 108
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
44,000 108
Nassau Elec R R 4s
2,000 83
Nat Starch 6s
3,000 64
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
10,000 ..... 99¼
5,000 ..... 99⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll tr 5s
16,000 109
Pur money 4s
1,000 94
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ..... 108¼
Norf & W con 4s
15,000 ..... 101½
New Rivsr 6s
1,000 ..... 132½
6,000 ..... 132⅝
Ore S L 1st con 5s
2,000 115
Ore S L 4s partic bds
40,000 ..... 95⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
20,000 ..... 101⅞
Penn conv 3½s
12,000 ..... 97⅝
Penn gtd 4½s
2,000 ..... 108½
Peo G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
3,000 ..... 101¾
Reading gen 4s
3,000 ..... 98⅝
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 ..... 99¾
St L & S F ref 4s
73,000 ..... 81⅞
5,000 82
90,000 ..... 81⅞
10,000 82
10,000 ..... 82½
100,000 ..... 81⅞
5,000 82
12,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 81⅞
St L S W con 4s
26,000 ..... 72½
San An & A P 4s
10,000 ..... 82½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 102
Seaboard A L gold 4s
1,000 ..... 70½
1,000 ..... 70⅝
Refunding 5s
2,000 3 100
Silver Springs, O & G gtd 4s
1,000 98
Southern Pac 4½s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
Southern Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 3 ..... 93½
So P of Ariz 1st, 1910
20,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s
30,000 ..... 114½
2,000 ..... 114⅝
3,000 ..... 114⅜
So Ry, St L Div 4s
1,000 ..... 95⅝
Stand R & T inc
1,000 ..... 2½
Tenn C, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s
2,000 ..... 101¼
Terra Assn of St L gen ref 4s
2,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98⅜
Third Av con 4s
4,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s
12,000 ..... 105¼
6,000 ..... 105⅛
Union Pac conv 4s
8,000 102
12,000 ..... 102¼
55,000 ..... 102¼
15,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102⅜
4,000 ..... 102⅝
29,000 102
10,000 ..... 101⅞
Un R Rs of S F 4s
20,000 84
10,000 ..... 84½
12,000 ..... 84½
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
7,000 ..... 81½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
6,000 ..... 78⅝
11,000 ..... 78¼
2,000 ..... 78⅝
20,000 ..... 78½
1,000c 78½
16,000 ..... 78⅝
105,000 ..... 78¼
1,000 ..... 78⅝
Registered
10,000 ..... 78¼
Wabash deb, B
1,000 58
2d 5s
10,000 ..... 107½
W U fdg & r e 4½s
2,000 ..... 104½
Wilk & East 1st
3,000 ..... 109½
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 90

Total sales $1,457,500

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Brewing	25½	25¼	25½
15	Brewing pf	46	46	46
410	Crucible Steel pf	37	36¾	37
10	Fire Proofing pf	29	29	29
23	M. L. & H.	32	31¾	31¾
110	Pittsburg Coal pf	85¾	85¾	85¾
125	United States Steel	12¼	12	12
600	United States Steel pf	61¾	60¾	60¾
60	West. Electric 2ds	79½	79½	79½

BONDS.

$10,000	Brewing 6s	113	..	..

FINANCIAL.

Paying as It Goes.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY is now making its heaviest payments to complete the smelter plant.

It pursues its old-time policy and pays its way as it goes, and it is selling the rest of the Treasury stock for that purpose. By the time that is gone the enterprise will have become self-sustaining.

Not one per cent. of our sixteen hundred stockholders can be induced to sell their stock at any price. They have firmly resisted the blandishments of the curb brokers and coolly turned down the croakings of the pessimist, and they still hold on to their stock. They—who have stood by their guns so long—are not likely to change their attitude now that we are so near the goal. The result is that as soon as the Treasury stock is off the market there will be no stock to be had at any price except occasionally small lots, and the price is likely to bound up very rapidly. Then when we commence producing on a large scale and paying dividends—only a matter of a few months at the outside now—it will go up still higher.

The news from the other end continues to be most encouraging. The mines never showed up so well as they do to-day, and new and important discoveries are getting to be so frequent as hardly to excite attention. The nine-mile pipe-line is running and the five-mile railroad is actually completed most of the way and practically completed the whole distance, and the work on the smelter plant is only awaiting the delivery of the material from Chicago.

Now is certainly the psychological moment to invest.

A little more stock is for sale at par—$10 a share.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 42, 55, 62, 75, 186, 187, 303, 344, 391, 400, 504, 533, 613, 645, 650, and 699, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1, 1904, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1, 1904.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

WANTED
Phœnix Nat'l Bank STOCK.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
57 BROADWAY.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, $2,000,000
15 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

DOREMUS & CO.
Advertising Agents
44 Broad Street, New York.

TRADERS
A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps.
The C. Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

Wanted Loan—$20,000, second mortgage, on Broadway income property; security four times the amount. Address Attorney, Box 208 New York Times.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very few stocks were at all active in yesterday's market for outside securities. Interborough was strong, which was a matter of some interest in view of the denials of current reports in regard to a deal between the traction companies and the effect of those denials upon Metropolitan Street Railway stock, which sold down rather sharply. Northern Securities closed at the lowest of the day, with a fractional decline from the highest, but the trading in the stock was very small. White Knob Copper was active at 4, and slightly higher.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,020	American Can pf	41½	40⅝	40⅝
100	American Chicle pf	84½	84½	84½
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
110	Greene Con. Copper	15	15	15
400	Inter. Rapid Transit	134⅞	134	134⅝
240	Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
200	Mont. & Boston Con	1½	1⅜	1½
700	Northern Securities	102⅜	102⅛	102½
10	Royal R. Powder pf	104½	104½	104½
200	St. Louis Transit	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	South. Pac. pf., w. l.	112	111¾	111¾
55	Standard Oil	630	629	630
550	Tonopah Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,100	White Knob Copper	4⅜	4	4¼

BONDS.

$3,000	†Inter. Salt 5s	50	50	50
2,000	†Nassau Electric 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	†Standard Milling 5s	75	75	75
23,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	78	78	78

†Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.
Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	..	54½	..
American Can	4¼	4½	4⅜	4½
American Can pf	40¾	41	40¾	41
American Chicle	92½	94	92½	94
American Chicle pf	81½	83½	81½	83½
American Malting 6s	101	103	101	103
American Nickel	..	1	..	1
American Typefounders	25	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¼	12¾	12	13½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72	75½	72	73½
Automatic Heating	90	93	90	..
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	..	4½	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Copper	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. l.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. l.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	1¾	3½	1¾	3⅝
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	51	55
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Cbi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	½	..	½	..
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Con. Rubber Tire	1	..	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1⅞	3½	1⅞	2½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8½	10	8½	10
Copper Range	52	53	52	53
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	96	..	96	..
Denver Union Water	27	30	27	30
Denver Union Wate pf	35	40	35	40
Detroit & Mackinac	55	60	58	63
Det. & Mack. pf	88½	92	88½	92
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	32½	35	33	..
E. W. Bliss	135	145	135	145
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	38	40	38	40
Electric Boat pf	65	77	65	77
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	..	⅛	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1¼	..	1¼
Electric Vehicle	9	9½	8½	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	13½	14½	13½	14½
Electro Pneumatic	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	..
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	..	9-16	..
Great North. pf., w. r.	160	175	160	175
Greene Con. Copper	14¾	15½	14¾	15
Greene Con. Gold	8¼	10½	8½	10½
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex conpon.	53	..	53	..
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd.	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	115	..	115
Hackensack Meadows	13	16	13	16
Hackensack Water 4s	91½	92	91½	92
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	75	82	70	82
Havana Tobacco	27	28	28	28
Havana Tobacco pf	35	37	36	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1	2½	1	2½
Houston Oil pf	12	19½	12	19½
Inter. Rapid Transit	134½	134¾	133¾	135
Inter. Mer. Marine	4¾	5	4¾	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	19	20	36	38
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	90	80	90
International Salt	12	14	12½	14
International Salt 5s	45	50	45	50
International Silver	..	8	..	8
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	101	100½	101
Iron Steamboat, new	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
Kirby Timber ctfs.	70	75	70	75
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	64	71	64	71
Lake Superior Corp. rects.	4¼	4¾	4½	4⅝
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rects.	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Lanston Monotype	9	9½	8¾	9½
Lord & Taylor	102	..	102	..
Mackay Companies	23	24½	23	24½
Mackay Companies pf	67	70	67	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝
Mexican Gov. 5s	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Mex. Nat. R. 1st pd. off.	8	9	8	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	¾	11-16	¾	11-16
Mont. & Boston receipts	¾	¾	¾	¾
Montreal & Boston Con.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
National Sugar pf	100½	102	100½	102
N. Jersey Steamboat 5s	92	..	92	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. l.	98¼	98¾	96½	96¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	45	47	45	47
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	79	81	79	81
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific rcg.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac. when rel.	132	139	132

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

Prices Yield a Little Upon Less Hopeful Crop Prospects Chiefly—Some Specific Movements.

Monday's market thrived without London's help, and yesterday's market worsened in spite of some help from London, whose purchases were influential in the earlier business, when the firmness of prices was most marked. Later there was some recession from the best, the strength of the produce markets being the chief factor of general bearing. The strengtb in wheat was based in part upon the Government's weekly weather report of damage by rain and rust, and in part upon calculations making Mr. Hill's expectation of a loss of 100,000,000 bushels seem moderate. A private estimate much mentioned was for 530,000,000 bushels. Moreover, there were foreign reports of like nature, promising an increased demand concurrently with moderate expectation of yield, thus adding 2 cents to both wheat and corn. The Granger railways sympathized so thoroughly that no distinction was drawn between wheat and corn carriers, altbough the outlook for corn was not altered for the worse from previous excellent promise.

Fortunately the crop scare did not extend to cotton, unless indeed to recent bulls, wbo retreated before the pressure resulting from yesterday's crop news and expectations of to-day's. War and labor topics receded into the background yesterday, and a rise of a few points in sterling signified more regarding London's difficulty in digesting its gilt-edged surfeit than any normal relation between the two money markets.

Several individual movements attract notice among the ruck of merely fractional alterations. Metropolitan reacted upon the anticipated denial of the reports which stimulated Monday's rise, despite the possibility that the original report may become true at short notice. Affirmations and denials are about equally untrustworthy in such cases. Consolidated Gas rose 1½ upon a favorable tax decision and the report that it had found a way to achieve the results aimed at in the Remsen bill. The fall of 2¾ in Chicago and Northwest apparently was a pure market vagary, and there were other large movements in both directions unexplained by the day's news. The bond market showed some gain over Monday's almost nominal figures, but it contrasts unfavorably with the activity of a little while ago, although it retains its tone.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable	2	People's Gas	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1½	Reading 1st pf	1
Cleve., L. & Wh	5	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	⅝
Con. Gas	1½	St. J. & Grand Island	3
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Erie 1st pf	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	¾
Homestake Mining	1½	Southern Ry. ext	½
Int. Paper pf	1	Tol., St. L. & W	½
Iowa Central pf	½	Twin City R. T	¾
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf	¼	Un. Bag. Invest. pf	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	2½
N. Y. Air Brake	¼	Virginia-Caro. Cb. pf	½
Norfolk & Western	⅝	Wis. Central pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Snuff pf	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
C., M. & St. P	½	N. Y. Central	¼
Chi. & N. W	2¾	North American	½
Kan. City So. pf	½	Reading	½
Man. Elevated	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Met. Sec	½	Rock Island	½
Met. St. Ry	1½	U. S. Steel pf	⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buffalo Gas 5s	3	So. Pac., Ariz., 1st	
Iowa Central 4s	1	6s	1¼
St. L. S. W. 4s	1	U. S. Realty 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s 1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 2	317,623
To date tbis year	63,583,565
Corresponding date last year	97,988,974

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 2	$1,457,500
To date this year	$372,252,280
Corresponding date last year	$405,711,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Crouch & Fitzgerald Co.

May Start New Armor Plant.

Wall Street heard a report yesterday that a well-known iron manufacturer was considering plans for the establishment of steel works in Western Pennsylvania for the purpose of manufacturing cannon and armor plate. The plant is to be on the style of the Krupp works in Germany, and the capital is placed at several million dollars. The Street was inclined to consider the scheme as somewhat visionary.

Cunneen's Construction of Usury Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Attorney General Cunneen in an opinion rendered to-day on the application of the so-called Remsen anti-usury law, passed by the last Legislature, holds that corporations formed pursuant to Chapter 396 of the Laws of 1895 are exempted from its provisions. The Remsen law prohibits the charging of more than 6 per cent. per annum for loans on personal property. The corporations formed pursuant to the act of 1895 are semi-charitable in character.

Internal Revenues Increase $2,163,079.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The preliminary report of Commissioner Yerkes covering tbe operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the ciscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $232,003,004, being an increase of $2,163,079 over the receipts for the fiscal year 1903. The cost of collection will approximate $4,513,230.

Queens County Trust Company Report.

In the State Banking Department's report of the business done by the trust companies of New York City for the six months ended June 30, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Monday, is was made to appear that the report of tbe Queens County Trust Company of Jamaica was also for six months. It was only thirty days, the company having begun business June 1.

Voting Trust for a Steel Company.

Announcement was made yesterday of a proposition to place the stock of the National Steel and Wire Company in a voting trust for three years. The trustees are to be H. E. Huntington, Ogden Mills, and H. W. Munroe. There are outstanding $2,577,800 of preferred and $2,993,700 of common stock of the company.

Speyer & Co. Buy Illinois Central Bonds.

Speyer & Co. have purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company $2,663,000 Illinois Central, Omaha Division, first 3 per cent. gold bonds, due Aug. 1, 1951. These bonds form part of a total issue of $5,000,000, all of which has been issued.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Early Strength Followed by Decline in Prices—Denial of Reports of a Traction Deal Leads to Selling of Metropolitan.

Except for the decline in Metropolitan, due to a profit-taking movement in that stock, the early trading in the stock market yesterday showed considerable strength, and prices very generally advanced on a volume of trading nearly three times as large as that in the first bour on Monday. By 11 o'clock, bowever, the market bad lost a good deal of its activity, and later on it lost a good deal of its strength as well. In most of the active stocks the afternoon's declines exceeded the early gains so that a majority sbowed net losses on the day's trading. Tbere were some exceptions, however, notably Southern Pacific, whicb was well supported, and closed with a net gain. It was, moreover, the most active stock of the session, supplying about one-sixth of the total trading. Theories differed as to tbe source of the stock's strength, some viewing it as merely an effort on the part of traders to strengthen the general list through Southern Pacific, while they were selling other stocks, of which they had more than enough to suit them. In other quarters the buying of Southern Pacific was attributed to inside interests' desire to keep the stock strong until the new preferred stock has been subscribed for, Union Pacific was comparatively neglected, and shared no better in the matter of price than the list in general.

***

Selling on Traction Deal Denial.

The Street was so sure on Monday tbat a deal was on between the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that it was somewbat disconcerted by the positive denial by representatives of the Interborough Company that there was any desire on its part to secure control of Metropolitan. The denial led to considerable selling of the stock, but the Street still thought that sooner or later the merger of the two companies would be announced. In some quarters the statement is made very positively that the interests connected with the two companies have already come to terms in regard to a proposed consolation or its equivient. Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities each lost 1¼ points net, the trading in the former amounting to 27,000 shares. In the outside market Interborough rose to 134⅝, and closed at tbe highest of the day.

***

Cast Iron Pipe Dividend Increased.

In the belief that the earnings of the company at present and the prospect for the immediate future warranted a larger distribution to the stockholders, tbe Directors of tbe United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., an increase of ¼ per cent. over the rate that has been maintained for several years. For a short time prior to June, 1900, the company paid dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, but since that time the rate has been 4 per cent. The present increase in the rate to 5 per cent. per annum will be maintained if the future earnings fulfill present expectations. The increase in the dividend was accompanied by a 2½ point rise in the stock, to 52.

HARD TO GET QUORUMS.

Two Railroads Can Take No Action Because Directors Are Away.

The absence of many prominent men from Wall Street is causing some inconvenience to market interests, as several important Directors' meetings cannot be held because quorums cannot be obtained. Delay caused in this manner, especially if it necessitates the postponement of dividend declarations, always gives rise to unpleasant talk. Two prominent examples yesterday were the Northern Securities and the Erie Railroad Companies.

The question of the dividend on Erie first preferred may be decided to-day, if it is found possible to secure a sufficient number of Directors to attend a meeting. It is hardly likely tbat the effort will prove successful.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Securities Company, which, it was expected, would take place to-day to consider some plan for tbe payment of the accumulated dividends which are being held back on account of tbe order of the court, will not take place, after all, as it was found that it would be impossible to get a quorum together.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.

Increase of $53,739,165 in Total Resources—78,848 New Open Accounts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Superintendent Kilburn of tbe State Banking Department to-day issued a statement showing the condition of the savings banks for the year ending July 1. There was an increase of $53,739,165 in the total resources, an increase of $54,672,892 in the amount due depositors, an increase of $104,776 in the surplus, and an increase of 78,848 open accounts.

Tbis tabulation shows the total resources of tbese banks to be $1,276,164,167; the amount due depositors, $1,166,091,444; the surplus, $108,559,097; the number of depositors, 2,406,660, and the amount of interest credited them during the year, $38,076,168.

JULY FAILURES.

Failures during the past month were very much smaller than tbose for the corresponding month last year. According to reports to R. G. Dun & Co. commercial insolvencies for July numbered 1,107, with liabilities of $8,812,097, against 915 failures for $16,751,245 in tbe corresponding month last year.

Analyzing these figures, Dun's Review will say in its issue of Aug. 6:

"Manufacturing defaults were 264 in number and $3,737,771 in amount, which compares with 253 failures for $6,378,761 a year ago, and of trading concerns there were 806 for $4,386,030, against 619 suspensions involving $3,571,503 last year. In other commercial lines, not properly included with the two principal divisions, there were 37 failures, with liabilities of $688,296, compared with 43 defaults for $6,800,981. Suspensions of banks and other fiduciary institutions were 10 in number and $3,320,289 in amount, against 8 suspensions, involving $298,300, in July, 1903. Some increase in number of defaults this year is more than offset by the very striking decline in amount of money involved, particularly in the third class of failures, where losses were very large a year ago on account of disasters among Wall Street brokers.

"It is particularly gratifying to find such a small aggregate of defaulted liabilities in July, because the half yearly settlements are calculated to disclose weak spots in the commercial world. It was well known that collections were slow among interior storekeepers, and to this must be attributed the unusually large number of suspensions in the trading class, notably grocers, general stores, &c. But the strain was withstood very successfully by the larger concerns, such as wholesalers, jobbers, and manufacturers, while there were only 8 that failed for as much as $100,000 each."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is reported from Philadelphia that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will proceed at once with the construction of a 480,000-ton coal storage plant at Abrams, near Norristown.

B. I. Harter of Paper Products says the boxboard business is greatly improved and "easing down." Plan for curtailing production is not being pushed much in consequence.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ended Tuesday, Aug. 2, were valued at $8,361,276, compared with $8,902,725 in the preceding week and $9,408,764 in the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports amounted to $278,061,631, against $294,495,991 in the corresponding period last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $204,427,502; balances, $6,845,279; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,106,879.

Money on call in London, short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8505; demand, $4.8785; cables, $4.8840.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅛ @95 and 95⅝ less 1-32; guilders, 40½@ 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45c premium.

***

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—With the month-turn rates for money and discounts were easier in the market to-day.

The Stock Exchange was pervaded by a holiday spirit, business generally was quiet, and prices were steady, not being affected by the failure of an unimportant broker, wbich was announced during the day.

Consols were easier, owing to the high contango rates.

Americans opened steady at about parity, improved fractionally, became featureless, and closed quiet.

Foreigners were supported by the Continent. Japanese were cheerful. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Consols for money, 87 13-16; Consols for account, 88 1-16, (September;) Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 80⅛; Atchison preferred, 98⅜; Baltimore & Ohio, 86⅜; Canadian Pacific, 128⅜; Chesapeake & Ohio, 34⅛; Chicago Great Western, 14¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 151; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver & Rio Grande, 22½; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 25⅛; Erie first preferred, 62¾; Erie second preferred, 37⅛; Illinois Central, 136½; Louisville & Nashville, 117½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 18⅜; New York Central, 122; Norfolk & Western, 62¼; Norfolk & Western preferred, 90½; Ontario & Western, 32⅛; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 27; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 24⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 51⅛; Union Pacific, 98½; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅞; United States Steel preferred, 63; Wabash, 17½; Wabash preferred, 36½; Spanish fours, 85¼.

Bar silver firm, 26 15-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £11,000. The amount of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America. Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 38.12 and at Lisbon at 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm, but business was restricted. Russian imperial fours closed at 92.05 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes 97f. 67½c. for the account. Exchange on London 25f. 25c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were inactive. American rails were higber upon New York advices.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennings for checks.

The rate of discount for both short and three months' bills were 2½ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hsnd decressed 32,640,000 marks.
Treasury notes decreased 640,000 marks.
Other securities decreased 32,100,000 marks.
Notes in circulation increased 16,480,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The money market remains quiet, and there is little indication of any immediate change. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $25,219,117; balances, $2,121,362; Sub-Treasury debit, $41,424. The foreign exchange market is firm. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

Cables	Sight.	60 Days.
Sterling	4.88	$4.85¼
Commercial		4.84¼
France	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅝
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

The Boston stock list was dull. The coppers held up well, but there was no demand for them, and the other local specialties also were neglected. Telephone went off a little from Monday's high point. Dominion Coal advanced on light buying. It is said that the Canadians are feeling more bullish on the property.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	Atchison	78½	77⅞	78
18	Atchison pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
55	*Boston Elevated	149½	149½	149½
29	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
5	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
50	Boston & Maine pf	170	170	170
15	Chicago Junction S. Y.	143½	143½	143½
350	Mass. Elec.	17¾	17¼	17⅝
60	Mass. Elec. pf	70	69½	70
177	N. Y., N. H. & H	189½	189	189½
906	Union Pacific	96½	95½	96½
3	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

1,233	American	135½	134⅝	135½
5	*New England	123½	123½	123½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	14½	14½	14½
30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	76½	75½	76½
342	Am. Sugar	129¼	128⅝	128⅝
39	Am. Sugar pf	130	129¾	129⅝
50	Am. Woolen	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
291	Am. Woolen pf	77½	76⅞	77½
70	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¾	8½	8½
75	Edison	250	250	250
37	General Electric	163⅝	163¼	163¼
25	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf	81½	81¼	81¼
10	Mass. Gas pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Nat. Biscuit pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Mergenthaler	176	175¾	175¾
20	Seattle Elec. pf	95	95	95
10	Swift & Co	101	101	101
10	United Fruit	104½	104¼	104¼
100	United Shoe Machine	50½	50½	50½
10	United Shoe Machine pf	31	31	31
3	United States Steel	13	12	12
2,315	United States Steel pf	61½	60½	60½

MINING.

65	Adventure	75c.	75c.	75c.
380	Allouez	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,626	*Amalgamated	52¾	51½	51½
35	Arcadian	75c.	75c.	75c.
450	Bingham	26¼	25	25¼
700	Bos. Con. Cop. & Gold	6¾	6¼	6¾
47	Cal. & Hecla	475	475	475
250	Centennial	24¾	23¾	24¾
700	Con. Mercur	41c.	39c.	39c.
650	Copper Range	55¾	54½	54¾
1,695	Daly-West	14	12¾	13¾
195	Dom. Coal	46	46	46
50	Franklin	7	7	7
70	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Mass	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Mohawk	43½	43	43
281	Osceola	65¾	64¾	64¾
100	Parrot	24½	24¼	24¼
50	Phoenix	1	1	1
735	Shannon	5¾	5¼	5¾
10	Tamarack	80	80	80
355	Trinity	8	7⅝	7 15-16
150	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
160	U. S. Mining	21½	21½	21½
1,393	Utah	35¾	34⅝	35
135	Victoria	5	5	5
50	Winona	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Wyandotte	50c	50c.	50c.

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

		1904.	1903.	Decrease.
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—				
	1st week July	$12,968	$11,566	*2,385
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—				
	4th week July	177,900	202,429	24,529
	Month	567,248	614,624	47,378
	*Increase.			
IOWA CENTRAL—		1904.	1903.	1902.
	June, gross	199,298	175,671	207,833
	Exp. and taxes	163,576	164,988	180,980
	June, net	35,449	10,708	26,873
	Other income	11,709	4,159	9,589
	Total income	47,149	14,861	36,362
	12 months, gross	2,877,104	2,405,543	2,548,350
	Exp. and taxes	2,042,632	1,966,990	2,106,801
	12 months, net	334,472	438,553	437,549
	Other income	49,185	84,574	88,028
	12 mos., total inc.	383,657	523,127	495,574
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—				
	June, gross	240,583	256,008	340,295
	Exp. and taxes	162,677	163,231	205,351
	June, net	77,816	93,377	134,944
	Other income	12,276	7,033	10,847
	Total income	91,292	100,385	145,791
	12 months, gross	2,850,565	3,265,472	3,540,837
	Exp. and taxes	1,801,301	2,027,942	1,894,717
	12 months, net	1,049,264	1,237,530	1,646,120
	Other income	128,328	161,385	137,690
	Total income	1,177,592	1,398,895	1,783,800
PACIFIC COAST—				
	June, gross	591,980	578,599	521,298
	Expenses	421,053	393,946	361,245
	June, net	170,927	184,653	160,048
	12 months, gross	5,902,373	5,936,754	5,973,307
	Expenses	4,717,944	4,394,776	3,985,515
	12 months, net	1,185,029	1,211,978	1,087,692
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—				
	June, gross	37,942	46,715	51,436
	Exp. and taxes	22,258	22,815	24,815
	June, net	14,688	23,900	26,621
	Other income	2	3,535	81
	Total income	14,688	27,435	26,702
	Charges	18,375	15,033	18,610
	Deficit	3,687	*12,402	*8,092
	Gross, 12 months	461,566	563,554	575,676
	Exp. and taxes	269,566	276,397	313,134
	Net, 12 months	192,010	278,157	262,541
	Other income	6,379	9,313	7,706
	Total income	198,389	287,470	270,247
	Charges	216,616	214,613	217,555
	Deficit, 12 months	18,227	*73,357	*52,292
	*Surplus.			
BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN for quarter ended June 30—				
	Gross earnings	284,073	229,840	217,252
	Net earnings	132,074	115,363	113,727
	Other income	831	6,298	104
	Surg. after chgs.	30,784	22,136	20,683
CONEY ISLAND & GRAVESEND RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—				
		1904.	1903.	Increase.
	Gross earnings	9,779	8,054	1,725
	Op. expenses	8,803	7,249	1,554
	Net earnings	976	805	171
	Other income	.....	101	*101
	Total income	976	906	70
	Fixed charges	246	98	148
	Surplus	730	808	*78
	Surplus for year	4,162	8,556	606
	*Decrease.			

The general balance sheet sbows: Cash on hand, $7,979, and a profit and loss surplus of $11,699.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS general balance sheet as of June 30, 1904, compares as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Assets	470,740	465,089	463,245
Stocks and bonds	2,092,000	50,000	50,000
Add. and bet'mts leased lines	10,255,920	10,561,749	8,187,134
Prepaid taxes	168,127	.....	.....
Accts. to be adjusted	5,342	146,146	144,658
Sup. on hand	837,802	469,645	530,732
Sundry chgs. prepaid	70,591	226,873	61,444
Open accounts	2,871,184	908,288	265,421
Cash on hand	304,898	192,890	838,342
Prepaid ins.	104,222	118,867	7,650
Bills rec.	3,660,763	.....	.....
P. & L. def.	.....	.....	176,879
Total	20,341,591	13,206,647	10,731,536
Lisbilities—			
Capital stock	200,000	200,000	200,000
B. R. T. bonds loaned	2,042,000	.....	.....
Taxes accrued	1,217,267	947,210	983,299
Fund debt	250,000	250,000	250,000
Loans & bills pay.	2,985,000	745,000	.....
Int. due & accr'd.	193,406	3,125	3,152
Rent due and accrued	572,431	1,064,795	1,112,876
Insur. fund	51,785	48,000	40,000
Accts. to be adj.	28,286	22,033	.....
B. R. T. equity in Construction	8,225,489	8,225,489	7,719,062
Ctfs. indebt.	2,859,438	.....	.....
Comps. due, wages and sup.	.....	.....	473,156
Open accounts	819,554	1,112,259	.....
P. & L. surp.	896,904	558,706	.....
Total	20,341,591	13,206,647	10,731,536

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.—Receiver John C. Fetzer has issued the full annual report of Chicago Union Traction Company for the year ended June 30, 1904. The income account compares as follows:

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$3,590,467	$3,357,303	*$233,164
Expenses	6,109,216	5,342,190	*767,036
Net earnings	2,841,251	3,015,123	533,872
Other income	137,019	143,173	6,154
Total income	2,618,270	3,158,296	540,026
Charges	2,852,831	3,322,491	1,169,610
Surplus	265,839	†364,195	*629,584
*Increase. †Deficit.			

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG.—The general balance sheet as of June 30, 1904, compares as follows:

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Assets	29,657,406	27,790,992	25,562,539
Stocks and bonds	1,008,670	1,008,670	1,008,670
Prepaid insurance	12,990	13,169	11,925
Insurance fund	99,661	88,778	77,117
Supplies	844,231	725,541	699,894
Due by agents	624,710	573,781	531,125
Due by others	34,901	64,330	39,272
Open accounts	577,182	791,094	174,881
Cash	191,142	372,255	73,775
Bills receivable	25,000	35,000	47,000
Adv. leased lines	105,768	77,178	14,938
Other advances	436,715	.....	98,251
Penelon fund	26,266	.....	.....
Total	33,637,200	32,088,732	28,234,150
Liabilities—			
Common stock	9,000,000	8,300,000	6,000,000
Preferred stock	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Funded debt	14,838,000	13,945,000	13,882,000
Insurance fund	99,661	88,778	77,117
Open accounts	.....	87,741	.....
Loans & bills pay.	500,000	.....	.....
Interest	161,454	154,486	148,087
Taxes	18,067	39,000	18,552
Pension fund	535,424	962,873	.....
Rentals	22,500	22,500	25,852
Adv. leased lines	.....	.....	28,427
Due for wages	274,453	287,170	187,883
Sinking fund	167,318	58,353	31,340
Pension fund	25,266	.....	.....
Profit & loss sur.	2,005,085	2,121,272	1,363,548
Total	33,637,200	32,088,732	28,234,150

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. reports for June and for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad Co., lines directly operated:

	Month of June.	6 Mos. End. June, '04.	June 30, '04. Decrease.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$1,050,300	$3,459,600		
Op. expenses	1,246,200	954,700		
Net earnings	*195,900	2,504,900		
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Rail-				
Gross earnings	*30,200	51,200		
Op. expenses	40,100	*194,900		
Net earnings	*70,300	246,100		
Northern Central Railway Co.:				
Gross earnings	*20,200	161,600		
Op. expenses	81,900	8,500		
Net earnings	*101,200	153,100		
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co.:				
Gross earnings	*25,700	*50,600		
Op. expenses	16,800	*66,800		
Net earnings	*42,500	16,000		
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated:				
Gross earnings	574,500	1,375,100		
Op. expenses	604,900	*14,900		
Net earnings	*30,400	1,390,000		
*Increase.				

PHILADELPHIA & LEHIGH VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY for six months ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$1,428	74,530	*6,898
Oper. expenses	71,407	54,707	13,300
Net earnings	10,021	†10,177	*20,198

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	764,719	894,450	119,721
Expenses	426,837	416,750	110,067
Net	337,882	467,700	129,813
Other income	1,125	1,974	849
Total income	339,007	469,674	130,667
Interest and taxes	201,570	200,372	*1,198
Surplus	137,437	269,302	131,865
*Increase. †Deficit.			

CONNECTICUT RAILWAY & LIGHT for year ended June 30—

	1904. Partly est.	1903. Actual.	1902. Actual.
Gross	1,853,093	1,226,633	1,274,821
Expenses	1,254,920	819,091	968,454
Net	606,118	406,542	306,367
Charges	561,783	527,905	518,553
Surplus	46,335	†118,363	87,814
†Deficit.			

Gross earnings from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1904, were $594,357 against $781,909 for the same period of 1903.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues. Mon. Bid.	Asked.		Tues. Mon. Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.04	.06
Alpha Con.	.02	.03	Mexican	.33	.35
Andes	.17	.18	Oceid. Con.	.31	.31
Belcher	.17	.17	Ophir	2.25	2.30
Best & Bel.	.66	.67	Overman	.11	.13
Bullion	.19	.19	Potosi	.15	.15
Caledonia	.41	.42	Savage	.23	.24
Chal. Con.	.18	.19	Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Challenge	.18	.18	Sierra Nev.	.32	.34
Confidence	.65	.67	Syndicate	.05	.06
C. C. & Va.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.23	.25
Crown Pt.	.10	.10	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.11	.12	Yel. Jacket	.19	.20
Hale & Nor.	.69	.68	Silver bars	58½	59⅝
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.11	.12	Telegraph	12½	13½
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican Dollars—Tuesday, 46@47½; Monday, 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	Little Bonnie	2½	2¾
Anaconda	1	1¼	Monarch	2¾	3
C. K. & N.	60	64½	Mollie Gibson	4	4¼
C. O. Cons.	9	9¼	Moon Anchor	6	6¼
Dants	3¾	4	Old Gold	3	3¼
Dr. Jackpot	4	4¾	Pharmacist	2¾	3¼
El Paso	87½	90	Portland	182	175
Gold Dollar	3¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Maiden Lane Building Bought by ex-Mayor Grant—Buyers for Houses East of Central Park—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles Knapp to ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant 43 Maiden Lane, a seven-story office building on plot 43.3 by 127.4 by 41.5 by 130.11. The property is on the north side of Maiden Lane, just east of Nassau Street.

Stable Near Fifth Avenue Sold.

The Real Estate Security Company has sold to a client the stable 9 East Fifty-second Street.

Deal for New Tenements on West Side.

Charles Lane has sold the four new six-story flats 421 to 427 West Fifty-third Street, on plot 100 by 147.4 and irregular.

Purchase of East 62d Street House.

Post & Reese have sold the dwelling 120 East Sixty-second Street, 18.9 by 100.5, for the Murray-Lenox Land Company to a client who will occupy the house upon the expiration of the existing lease.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Lena Simonson to Henry Meyers the four-story stone-front dwelling 78 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Charles Stern & Co. are reported to have sold the three-story dwelling 150 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold the lot at 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 100, to Bernstein & Shapiro, who intend to erect a six-story flat with stores.

Operators Buy 117th Street Flats.

Parsons & Holzman have bought 320 to 326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two six-story flats on plot 75 by 100.11.

P. Imperato, in conjunction with George Bretteli & Sons, has sold for William F. Young the three-story brick dwelling 418 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

West 11th Street Property Resold.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Adolph Schlesinger the seven-story apartment house 322 and 324 West Eleventh Street, 46 by 66, to Feder & Levine, who have resold the property to a Mr. Freedman.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for M. Dryfoos to M. Goldberg 209 West Twenty-first Street, a five-story tenement.

Lower East Side Transactions.

S. Steingut has bought 48 Avenue D, a three-story tenement, on lot 21 by 82.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Nathan Kirsh to Max Tarshis the tenement 416 Cherry Street, 25 by 97.8.

Bronx Properties Find Buyers.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Charles Selferd to Charles Hecht 558 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Alexander Avenue, a four-story double flat, 25 by 75 by 100.

William Stonebridge has sold for Millard F. Miller to Frida Rittell the two-story two-family frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 2,327 Cambreling Avenue, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Hyman Cohen has taken title to the block bounded by College and Findlay Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets; also, the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, between College and Findlay Avenues, and the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, between Grant and Morris Avenues. The last-mentioned property has been resold to John Yule. All the parcels are part of the old Fleetwood Park race course. On the two neighboring blocks, bounded by Morris, Grant, and College Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, which were bought in April by some of Mr. Hyman's clients, forty-two two-family houses are now in course of construction.

Gustav Roos has sold for Mrs. Erickson a private house on Decatur Avenue, near Gun Hill Road, in the Bronx; price, $7,000.

Brooklyn Apartments Change Hands.

The Carrollton Realty Company reports the sale of the three double apartment houses 137, 139, and 141 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, for M. C. Dellie to Samuel Warshaw and a Dr. Dobkin for $40,000. The company also reports an unusually successful month's business during July at its suburb, Edgerton Square. In addition to many lots and plots, several cottages were also sold—one of them being disposed of from the plans before its completion.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Mott St, 234, e s, 126.1 ft s of Prince St, 25x92.2x24.9x92.5, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Bernhard Klingenstein..$24,475

By Joseph P. Day.

Cambreling Av, w s, 425 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 1,000

142d St, 316 West, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story brick tenement; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Anna Schaefer, on Nov. 2, 1894, to Martin Beach..... 800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Bradhurst Av and 153d St, n e corner, for three five-story brick tenements, 37.6x77.10; Murray & Hill of 617 West 130th St, owners; E. Ralph of 194th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $97,000.

Nos. 128 and 130 Thompson St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 40x82.8; Laurla, Genevese & Grassy of 244 Mott St, owners; Hornehnrger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost $40,000.

No. 2,042 1st Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store: 25.2x100; Haas & Lippmann of 1,936 3d Av, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 2,109 and 2,111 1st Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50.1x87; E. M. Krulewitch of 721 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

Greenwich & Perry Sts, n e corner, for two six-story brick tenements and stores; Katz & Wimple of 60 East 107th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $80,000.

Victor St, n w corner of Columbus Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 60; Albert Toepfer, premises, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $6,500.

197th St, s s, 90 ft e of Bainbridge Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 55; Mount Hope Building Company, premises, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Jackson Av, s e corner of 158th St, for two five-story brick dwellings, 36.3 by 90; M. Katz and L. Polacek of 1,358 1st Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $68,000.

Westchester Av, e s, 75 ft n of Union Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x110; John Keller of 970 Prospect Av, owner; James F. Meehan of 1,123 Hewitt Place, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 2.

ALLEN ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 25x73.8; Allen St, 118, e s, 25x87.6; Max Weinstein to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x100; Harry Shwitzer to Joseph Toch, (mtg $61,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,733, e s, 25x100; Otto J. Martens to Henry C. Torborg, (mtg $33,000.) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,630, w s, 25x100; John A. Prigge to Leo J. Bachmann, (mtg $22,000.) other consideration and.. 100

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 76 ft s of Buchanan Place, 25.4x122.4x25x118.1; Seth S. Terry to Henry Cohen, (mtg $3,200)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 51.1 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100x25.4x100; Louis Lese to Charles W. Sloane, (mtg $4,900)..... Nom.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond to Oslas Rosner and another, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, 91, w s, 25.8x100; Joseph Bruder to Louis Fleischer, (mtg $31,250.) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, 91, w s, 25.8x100; Abraham Bruder to Joseph Bruder..... Nom.

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 65.11 ft w of Thebout Av, 40x96.3x40x98.9; Philip J. Kearns to Mortimer D. Bouton, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

FOREST AV, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 72.7 x100; Adelbert Kullmann to Louis Rich, other consideration and..... 100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 75 ft w of Chisholm St, 25x95; Augusta Kroepke to Lewis V. Lavelle, (mtg $6,675,) other consideration and..... 100

GOLD ST, 102, s s, 22.10x56.5x22.10x54.11; Louisa P. Norton to Alexander Friedberg, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GRANT AV, s c cornsr of 165th St, 80x 208x79.7x207; 165th St, s s, 245.3 ft s of Morris Av, runs e 132.11x s 90.5x w 191.5 x n 77.3; College Av, centre line, at n s of 165th St, runs n 438.11x e 229.4x s 438.1x w 224.3; Augustus N. Morris to Hyman Cohen, other consideration and.. 100

GROVE ST or 4th Av, w s, 237.11 ft n of 181st St, runs n 26.5x w 150x s 52.10x e 20.6x n 26.5x e 120.8; Frederick W. Brooker to Bridget Taggart, (mtg $1,200)..... Nom.

GROVE ST, 43 and 45, n w s, 47.1x86; Morris Rossin and another, executors, to Denis M. Gallo, (mtg $31,000)..... 34,000

HENRY ST, 301, n s, 24x76.7x24x76.11; Michael Flinn to George Hall..... 17,500

HOUSTON ST, s s, 20 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Trustees of the Morgan School Fund of Clinton, Conn., to Ignatz Koref..... 10,000

LAIGHT ST, 16, n s, 25x65.10x30.7x83.8; Laight St, n s, 59.3 ft w of Canal St, 25x 65.9x30.8x48; Charles M. Cannon and others, exccutors, to Benjamin B. Johnston..... 30,000

LEXINGTON AV, 452, w s, 20x80; John M. Cornell and another, executors and trustees, to the New York State Realty and Terminal Company..... 30,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 48th St, 100.5x250; James C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Company, to New York State Realty and Terminal Company..... 400,000

LINCOLN ST, w s, 125 ft n of West Farms Road, 25x100; Joseph J. Gleason to William Kienert..... 4,250

LOT 81, map Section A, Vyse estate; Jennie Wood to Josephine Viol, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

MADISON ST, 305, n s, 26.6x93; Marcus Markiewicz to Morris Bresky, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

MAIDEN LANE, 41 and 43, n s, 43.3x 132x41.8x127.8; Charles Knapp to Hugh J. Grant, (mtg $170,000)..... Nom.

OLIVER ST, 42, e s, 30.1x72.2x29.9x75; Oliver St, 44, e s, 32.1x69x29.10x72.2; Abraham Dan and others to Abraham Levenstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 1,372, e s, 25.4x110.11x 30.4x97.6; Max C. Schmidt to Abraham Wolff, (mtgs $7,100)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 20x60; Max Neisner to Nathan Burzinsky and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 136.10 ft n of Lyon St, 25x113.11x25x112.1; James J. O'Hara to John F. Wittpenn, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORris Railroad Company's land, begins at s e exterior line of said land at line between land of Van Cortlandt & Cox and 25 ft from centre line of said railroad, containing 24½ city lots; Augustus Van Cortlandt to Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company..... Nom.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORris Railroad Company's land, begins at s exterior line of said land at line between land of Van Cortlandt & Cox and 25 ft from centre line of said railroad, containing 24½ city lots; Augustus Van Cortlandt to Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, all title.. Nom.

STANTON ST, 294 and 296, n s, 50x80; Thomas W. Jones, executor and trustee, to Elias Diamond, (mtgs $34,000)..... 46,000

VERMILYEA AV n s, 100 ft s of Hawthorne St, 150x150; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Max Marx, 1-5 part..... 1,650

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 150x150; United States Trust Company of New York, trustee, to Max Marx..... 4,950

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 150x150; Louisa A. Denio to Max Marx..... 1,650

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 150x150; Max Marx to R. C. Dorsett, other consideration and..... 100

WALTON AV, e s, 173.4 ft n w of 167th St, runs s 26.5 x n 100 x w 14.6 x s w 100.9; Frank C. Kay to John H. Anderson..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,327, w s, 15x73.7x 15x72.4; James Bloomer to Marie E. Foisin..... 3,500

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 167th St, 50x114.8x64.6x113.4; Melissa Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite..... Nom.

1ST AV, n w corner of 41st St, 98.9x 49; Hugh J. Grant to Middleton S. Borland..... Nom.

1ST AV, n w corner of 41st St, 98.9x 49; Middleton S. Borland to Hugh J. Grant, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 725 to 739, w s, 107.6x49.1st Av, 741 to 747, s s, 83.6x98; Julia M. Grant and another to Charles Knapp, (mtgs $90,000)..... 100

2D AV, 2,489 and 2,491, w s, 49.11x100; Leopold Hellinger and wife to Abraham Schuider and another, (mtgs $52,000)..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25x100; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Reuben Quint, (mtg $25,000,)..... 34,500

3D ST, 355 East, 22x58.5x irregular; 3d St, 353 East, 19.9x96x20x98; Joseph Bruden to Abram Rudder, ½ part..... Nom.

4TH ST, s c s, 201.1 ft n e of Union Av, 18.11x100x17.4x99.11, Westchester; Frank Gass to Catherine Carroll, (mtg $1,000). Nom.

5TH AV, 687, e s, 25.4x100; Wesley Thom to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $250,000,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 119th St, 201.10x 100; Hyman Adelstein and others to Max Weinstein, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $155,-000)..... Nom.

8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x 97.6; Isaac Rothfeld to Louis Minsky, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.. 100

9TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 50x114.5, Wakefield; Filomena Cipolla to Samuel Cohn..... Nom.

9TH ST, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue C, 30x 92.3; Jacob Goodman and others to Abraham Fine and another, (mtg $37,-375,) other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, 61 East, 27x103.3; Thomas J. Surpless to Oliver B. Surpless and others, 4-5 of ½ part, (mtg $117,000)..... Nom.

11TH ST, 322 and 324 West, 45.7x58.8x 48.4x72.5; Esther Isenberg to Samuel Friedman, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.3; Lydia H. Kane and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $26,-000)..... Nom.

19TH ST, 227 East; Anna Damico to Maria R. Abriola, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

21ST ST, 209 West, 25x98.9; Milton M. Dryfoos to Philip Goldberg, (mtg $30,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

29TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary J. Reid to James Stanley.... Nom.

40TH ST, 32 and 34 West, 50x98.9; Engineers' Realty Company to Engineers' Club, (mtg $110,000,) other consideration and..... 100

50TH ST, 231 East, 29x100.5; Abram Bachrach to Washington Elkann and others, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

60TH ST, 23 West, 18x100.5; Addie Wallerstein to Annie T. McDonnell, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

62D ST, 340 to 348 East, 135.9x100.5; Isaac Goodstein and wife to Esther Isenberg, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

74TH ST, 207 East, 25x102.2; Caroline C. F. Gaddis and others to Samuel Holober, other consideration and..... 100

75TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Robert E. Morris to Max Borch, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

81ST ST, 228 East, 25.5x102.2; Moses Metzger to Sam Raah and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100

82D ST, s s, 153 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Regina Heineck, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

84TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; George A. Van Hoesen to Walter S. Brigham, (mtg $7,500)..... Nom.

85TH ST, 217 East, 27x102.2; Louisa Doll to Charles Selferd and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

85TH ST, 241 West, 19x100.8; Louisa Bing to Thomas W. Jones, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

91ST ST, 41 West, 18.9x100.8; Celia M. Schell to William Lighte..... Nom.

94TH ST, 231 and 233 East, 51.8x100.8; Joseph Louis and David Gordon, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

94TH ST, 227 East, 24.9x100.8; Leonard D. Abrams and others to Adolf Goldstein, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, 144 East, 27x100.11; Margaretha Thomae to Jacob Weiss and wife, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

101ST ST, 317 East, 22x100.11; Michael Miller to Isaac Goldvitz, (mtg $15,000,) omitted

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Israel D. Schlaehtzki and others to Annie Lemon, (mtg $21,325)..... Nom.

105TH ST, 146 West, 18x100.11; Rebecca E. Van Der Beek and another to Peter Wolf and another..... Nom.

105TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Ede Levenson to William Stuhlmacher, (mtgs $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 68x201.10; Josephine Schmid, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Simon E. Bernheimer, ¼ right, title, and interest..... 22,440

109TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Hannah T. Buchhinder to Gusta Jagendorf, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Annie Kayes to Moses I. Siegel and another, (mtg $4,275,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6 x100.11; Joseph Toch to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 252.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 42x100.11; Matthew Mather to Nathan Loewy, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and others to Atlas Improvement Company, other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Isaac L. Shapiro to Wolf Aaron, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 104 to 108 East, 50x100.10; Julia A. Holbrook to Business Men's Realty Company..... 26,250

124TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Arnold Kohn to Max Marx and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

124TH ST, 446 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Schlesinger and another to Clara Max and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

125TH ST, 327 West, 25x99.11; James H. Beals to Patrick H. Fern, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

131ST ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Isaac Sackheim to Barnet Bernstein and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 18 East, 27x99.11; Morris Weintraub to Max Lent and others, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Herman Heilberg to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

132D ST, 646 West, 25x99.11; Friedel Benjamin to Herman Heilberg, (mtg $17,000) Nom.

133D ST, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Anna E. Haas to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

133D ST, 512 West, 25x99.11; George Pfaff to Julius O. Semmelrath, (mtg $17,000). Nom.

133D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Anna E. Haas to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

133D ST, 438 West, 25x99.11; Herman Knobloch to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $10,-000)..... Nom.

134TH ST, 129 West, 25x99.11; Max J. Klein to Marcus Adler, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

134TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; Julius E. Carlin to Bennett E. Siegelstein and another, (mtg $22,500)..... Nom.

134TH ST, 22 West, 25x99.11; Victor A. Levor to Isaac Smith, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, 50 x100; John C. Brown to Michael F. Cussack, other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 99.11; John Matz to Millie Jacobson, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and... 100

139TH ST, s s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 99.11; John Matz to Gustav Gluck, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; John J. McQued to Annie Garfunkel, (mtg $21,-500)..... 100

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x 99.11; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Richard H. Deeves to the Rockland Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 2x 100.8x5x100.6; Harry Wolff and wife to Charles Singer, (mtg $10,250)..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Josephins Vioi to Jennie Wood, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

163D ST, 921 East, 25x94.4; Macelins Seiffert to Lilly Chase, (mtg $10,000,) othsr considsration and..... 100

163D ST, 772 East, 25x100; Margaret Bergan to Christian Rennemuller, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

168TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Brook Av, 31.5 x29x irregular; Mabel A. Downing to Morris L. Ernst and another, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

172D ST, s s, 76.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x84.6x83.6x87.5; Max Borck to August Kunst, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

233D ST, s s, Lot 801, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Marion E. Murray to Catherine C. Hill..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

BACHMANN, Leo J., to John A. Prigge; 2,030 Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BECK, Alice M., to Jonas V. Spero; 66th St, n s, 154.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due March 20, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BECK, Alice M., to Lillian First; 66th St, n s, 154.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Sept. 29, 1904, 6 per cent..... 360

BERNSTEIN, Barnet, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 131st St, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 6 per cent..... 12,000

BERNSTEIN, Barnet, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 131st St, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $18,-000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BINGHAM, Walter S., to the Corn Exchange Bank; 84th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BORCK, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 75th St, s s, 168 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

BORLAND, Middleton S., to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, n w corner of 41st St, 98.9 x 49 years..... 20,000

BOUTON, Mortimer D., to Philip J. Kearns; Fordham Road, s s, 65.1 ft w of Thebout Av, 2 years..... 1,600

BRESKIN, Moses, to Sirkus Markiewicz; 305 Madison St, prior mtg $27,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,000

BURZINSKY, Nathan, and another to Max Neisner; Rivington St, s w corner of Lewis St, prior mtg $23,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Julia A. or Julia T. Holbrook; 114th St, 164 to 168 East, 1 year..... 15,000

CALCAGNIERIA, Ignazio, to John Brady; 187th St, s s, 51.3 ft w of Arthur Av, due Nov. 1, 1907..... 6,500

CARROLL, Catherine, to Frank Gass; 4th St, s e s, 201.1 ft n e of Union Av, Westchester, installments..... 900

CASEY, Patrick, to Anna M. Lindsley; Grand Av, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 3 years..... 4,300

CHASE, Lily, to Madeline Seiffert; 163d St, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

CIAMPOLI, Tony, to Alphonso Ds F. Hodgman; Frederick St, e s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 5,500

COHEN, Henry, Gray Empire Mortgage Company; Aqueduct Av, e s, 76 ft s of Buchanan Place, prior mtg, 2 years..... 800

COHEN, Hyman, to Augustus N. Morris; College Av, centre line, at n s of 165th St, 3 years..... 50,000

COHEN, Hyman, to Augustus N. Morris; Grant Av, s e corner of 165th St, 3 years 9,400

COHEN, Hyman, to Augustus N. Morris; 165th St, s s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 9,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Filomena Cipolla; 9th St, n s, 230 ft e of 9th Av, Wakefield, 3 years..... 600

CUSACK, Michael F., to Alexander H. Brown; 136th Ma n s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, two mtgs, due June 17, 1909, each 3,375

DE VRIES, Henrietta, to Benjamin Lichtenstein; 79th St, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, also interior gore, prior mtg $13,000, due March 14, 1907, 3 per cent..... 4,000

DIAMOND, Elias, to Thomas W. Jones, executor and trustee; Stanton St, 294 and 296, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

DORSETT, Clarence, to Nathan Wise; Vermilyea Av, n s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Vermilyea Av, n s, 175 ft w of Emerson St, 3 years..... 2,500

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Vermilyea Av, n s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 3 years..... 2,500

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Vermilyea Av, n s, 250 ft w of Emerson St, two mtgs 3 years, each..... 2,500

ELKANN, Washington, and others, to Abram Bachrach; 231 East 50th St, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

ENGINEERS' CLUB to Trust Company of America, trustee; 32 and 34 West 40th St, prior mtg $110,000, 20 years, 4 per cent..... 200,000

FERN, Patrick H., to James H. Beals; 125th St, 327 West, 2 years..... 2,750

FINE, Abraham, and another to Jacob Goodman and another; 9th St, 635 East, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent... 4,625

FRIEDEBERG, Alexander, to Louise F. Norton; Gold St, s e corner of Frankfort St, prior mtg $30,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 10,500

GALLO, Denis M., to Morris Rossin and another, executors; 3d and 4th Grove St, prior mtg $23,000, installments..... 8,000

GLUCK, Gustav, to John Matz; 137th St, s s, 204 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $20,-000, 3 years..... 3,000

GOLDOVITZ, Isaac, to Michael Miller; 317 East 101st St, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

GOLDSTEIN, Elias A., to William R. Rose; Crotona Av, n w corner of 170th St, also 170th St, n s, 35 ft e of Clinton Av; also 170th St, n s, 95 ft e corner of Clinton Av, due July 25, 1905..... 3,124

GROSS, Conrad R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 427 West 147th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HALL, George, to John A. Ely; Henry St, 301, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to Frieda Benjamin; 546 West 132d St, due Dec. 5, 1906, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HEINECK, Regina, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 82d St, 242 East, prior mtg $5,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 2,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Josephina Dahn; 64th St, 230 East, prior mtg $20,-000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Josephine Dahn; 64th St, 228 East, prior mtg $22,-000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Josephine Dahn; 64th St, 232 East, prior mtg $21,-000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HOLOBER, Samuel, to Moses Goldsmith; 74th St, 207 East, 3 years..... 10,000

HOLOBER, Samuel, to Barbara Wachted; 74th St, 207 East, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 1,500

HORSTOF, Charles L., to John Hornmeyer, trustee; 5th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 19th St, 1 year..... 7,000

ISENBERG, Esther, to Isaac Goodstein; 340 to 348 East 62d St, 5 mtgs, prior mtgs $125,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 10,000

JACOB, August, to German Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s corner of 171st St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

JACOBSON, Millie, to John Matz; 139th St, e s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years..... 8,000

JAGENDORF, Gustav, to Hannah T. Buchbinder; 100th St, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

JONES, Thomas W., to Louisa Bing; 85th St, n s, 212 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 5,000

KITT, George, to Augustus C. Gurnee; Lenox Av, 446, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 20,000

KLENERT, William, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lincoln St, s w s, 125 ft n of West Farms Road, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,700

KOREF, Ignatz, to Trustees of the Morgan School Fund of Clinton, Conn; 507 East Houston St, 3 years..... 7,000

KOVNER, Louis, and others to Frederick E. Clark; 1,384 Park Av, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KUNZIG, Dorothea, to Louis Schmidt; Southern Westchester Turnpike, being n e ¼ of Lot 881, map of Unionport, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Lambert Suydam; Boston Road, w s, 137 ft n of 168th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

LEMEN, Annie, to Gerson M. Krakower; 244 East 104th St, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LENET, Max, and others to Henry Grossman and another; 18 East 132d St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LOEWY, Nathan, to the State Bank; 113th St, s s, 232.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 6 months, 6 per cent., note..... 5,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another; Oliver St, 79, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,000

MARX, Max, and another to Arnold Kohn; 124th St, n s, 240 ft e of 4th Av; also 124th St, n s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

MAX, Clara, and another to Isaac Schlesinger; 124th St, 440 West, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 per cent... 3,000

McAFEE, Knox, Jr., to Mabel R. Cushing; 30th St, 352 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,000

McNULTY, Margaret J., to United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Southern Westchester Turnpike, s s, adjoining land of George Blake, prior mtg $300, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 550

MEYER, Lisette, executrix and trustee, to Mark Windmiller; 33d St, 435 West, due Jan. 1, 1909..... 4,000

MINSKY, Louis, to Isaac Rothfeld and another; 8th St, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,000

NEILL, Margaret, to John Reiner; 161st St, s s, 31 ft e of Clinton Av, 3 years... 2,500

PFAFF, George, to Henry Grubenbecker; 153d St, 512 West, 5 years..... 17,000

PFEISCHER, Joseph, to Joseph Bruder; Columbus St, 91, prior mtg $29,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,750

RAAB, Sam, and another to Richard W. Underhill, guardian; 81st St, 228 East, due Nov. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 16,500

RAAB, Sam, and another to Moses Metzger; 81st St, 228 East, prior mtg $16,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500

RENNEMULLER, Christian, to Margaret Bergan; 163d St, 772 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

RHEINHARDT, Charles J., to John E. Shannon; Fulton St, s e s, being s w ½ of Lot 44, map of Washingtonville, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

RICH, Louis, to Adelbert Kullmann; Forest Av, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, installments..... 6,500

ROMEO, Lena, to Angelina Serra; 12th St, s s, 480 ft e of Wirth Place Road, Wakefield, due Feb. 1, 1906, 3 per cent.. 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Anna E. Haas; 133d St, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 yrs, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Herman Knobloch; 133d St, 138 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Anna E. Haas; 133d St, 142 West, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 6,500

ROSNER, Oslas, and another to Joseph Diamond; Lot 88, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years..... 1,400

SCHULDER, Abraham, and another to Leopold Hellinger; 24 Av, 2,489 and 2,491, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SEMMELRATH, Julius O., to Katherine Haberstroh; 133d St, 512 West, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

SHERRY, Ethlinda, to Lambert Suydam; Boston Road, w s, 187 ft n of 168th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

SINGER, Charles, to Harry Kraft; 148th St, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

SINGER, Charles, to Harry Kraft; 148th St, n s, 275 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

STOFF, Harry M., to Babet Weil; 115th St, 3 East, prior mtg —, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,000

STUHLMILLER, William, to Ede Levenson; 105th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtg $27,000, 3 years.. 3,000

THE REALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA to Washington Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 123d St, due June 1, 1907..... 140,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to John Bunsing, jr., and another; Clay Av, w s, 339.1 ft n of 169th St, due Jan. 1, 1908..... 3,500

THOUNTON, Charles H., and another to August Krefft; Clay Av, w s, 364.1 ft n of 169th St, due Jan. 1, 1908..... 2,500

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Bridget A. Dicker; Clay Av, w s, 380.9 ft n of 169th St, due Jan. 1, 1908..... 2,500

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Jean V. Fenchere; Clay Av, w s, 397.5 ft n of 169th St, due Jan. 1, 1908..... 2,500

TONNELE, Walter, to Eagle Insurance Company of London; 6th Av, n s corner of 19th St; also, 6th Av, n w corner

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Chalfonte, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



This new ten-story FIREPROOF HOTEL, accommodating 600, was opened July 2 for its thirty-seventh consecutive season, after the expenditure of $600,000 for improvements.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Chalfonte is always open. Write for Folder, Leaflet, and Rates.

NEW YORK STATE. NEW YORK STATE.

House Boating Among the Thousand Islands.

There is no outdoor pleasure greater than this, and any person who makes one trip on a houseboat becomes an enthusiast on the subject at once.

For a copy of "Four-Track Series" No. 10, relating to the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, send a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station.

New York Central ticket agents will gladly tell you all about this delightful region.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,
Massapequa, L. I.

Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.
Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.
Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

LONG BEACH, L. I.
COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
A. E. DICK, Mgr.
Propr. Hotel Grenoble, N. Y. City.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL, Bath Beach, L. I.—All pleasures of a refined summer resort; acres, 600; ¼ mile covered boardwalk; on ocean front. A. Richardson, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill,
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION, 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Excellent cuisine. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Golf Links, (remodeled.) Tennis, Canoeing, Livery. Kaaterskill Hotel Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Select Resort for select people; excellent location; finest cuisine, $12 up. Booklet. B. GROSSMAN.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. Mrs. B. Atkins.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Gaier.

Staten Island.

THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL,
MIDLAND BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
GEO. E. WILSEN, PROP.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minntes to city, 3 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

A Summer Paradise
will help you to decide where to spend your vacation. Send four cents in stamps. J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes' stroll. W. V. DENMAN.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Cherry Hill Farm.—High location, quiet, shady piazza, grove adjoining grounds; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Mrs. A. H. Wood, Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y., Box 188.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Aply to A. W. DEYO.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Rayvella Hall, Hashrouck, Sullivan Co., (near Fallsburgh.)—On large farm; sanitary improvements; illustrated booklets.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,522.—In the matter of HENRY G. GRISSLER, FRANK G. GRISSLER, LOUISA GRISSLER, individually and composing the firm of GRISSLER & SONS, and the firm of GRISSLER & SONS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry G. Grissler and Frank G. Grissler, two of the above-named bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 25, 1904, praying for a discharge, as copartners and individually, from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 2, 1904.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place.
The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., west, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL,
THOUSAND ISLANDS.
High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front; Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE KILCOURSE,
Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 50 yards from surf; now open. S. Kempe.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
And Eight Cottages.
35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 900 feet.
Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
Will Open for the Summer Season Late in May
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, aquatic sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
At Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., until above opening.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BATES, MARIA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LOUISE BATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business—to wit, at the office of Charles B. Meyer, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or before the third day of October, 1904.

Dated New York, the thirtieth day of March, 1904. JAMES M. BATES,
LEONARD W. AMERMAN,
Executors.
CHARLES B. MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 99 Cedar Street, New York City.
Mh30-1aw6mW

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au3-1aw6mW

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. *Spl.
9:50 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL FOR CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—*†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTH WESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Saturday only. §Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 506 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CHEAP SEA TRIPS.
Bermuda, St. John, N. B., and Nova Scotia, 2,200 miles on the ocean.

A FORTNIGHT VACATION TOUR, INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH ON STEAMERS AND 5 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT BERMUDA..... $67.00

Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; over 2,700 miles in smooth waters.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PORTS, NOVA SCOTIA, LONG ISLAND SOUND.
TWO WEEKS' TRIP, including meals and berth on steamers..... $60.55
EIGHT DAY TRIP..... $51.55

Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261, 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Avenue, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul..... Aug. 13 | Germanic..... Aug. 20
Philadelphia..... Aug. 13 | New York..... Aug. 27

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA..... Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS..... Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA..... Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA..... Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland..... Aug. 6 | Finland..... Aug. 20
Zeeland..... Aug. 13 | Vaderland..... Aug. 27

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 3, 10 AM | Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Celtic..... Aug. 5, Noon | Cedric..... Aug. 10, Noon
Baltic..... Aug. 10, 4 PM | Oceanic..... Aug. 24, 5 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 1 PM	Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM	Kronprins.Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprins.Aug. 23, 1 PM	K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep. 6, 12:30 PM	Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kurfuerst.Aug. 11, 10 AM	Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Allce..Aug. 18, 10 AM	Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar'sa.Au. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon	Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM	Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM	Albert...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM	Luise....Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Deutschland..Aug. 4, 10 AM | Phoenicia..Aug. 11, Noon
¶Pennsylv'ia..Aug. 6, Noon | †*Bluecher, Aug. 25, 10 AM
¶Patricia..Aug. 13, 6:30 AM | *Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg..Aug. 13, 11 AM | *Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 6 AM
*Grill Room. ¶Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 18, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar..Sept. 22, 10 A. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM | Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM | Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $55 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tender at Cove of Cork.
Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon | Auranla..Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia..Aug. 23, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon
Slavonia..Aug. 30, Noon | Ultonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia..Aug. 6, Noon | Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 16, Noon | Astoria..Aug. 27, 11 AM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Ryndam..... Aug. 9 | Potsdam..... Aug. 30
Noordam..... Aug. 16 | Rotterdam..... Sept. 6
Statendam..... Aug. 23 | Ryndam..... Sept. 13
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America..Aug. 17 | Citta di Napoli..Aug. 31
Cahin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Manhattan Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin, berth, and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage,
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel. 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:35 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
†7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:35, *4:36, *4:55, 9:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:35, *4:36, *4:55, 9:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—8:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:35, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:55, 3:56, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 3:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 118, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court St., 360 Fulton Street, 280 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *5:40 A. M., ‡1:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, *5:40 A. M., ‡1:30, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *8:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., ‡‡8:00, *1:00, $1:30, †3:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., ‡12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡‡4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—3:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ‡‡9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‡‡1:00, (*1:30, ‡3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hbrg'g only,) ‡4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00 P. M. Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 4 Astor House, 261, 454, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 249 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 380 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 B'way, W'mshurg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR
ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minntes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	3.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts.	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., St. Louis	6.55 pm.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis	6.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—‡5:00, ‡‡10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., ‡‡1:00, *‖1:03, *‖3:00, ‡‡5:00, *‖5:01, *12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Hartford and Willimantic—‡‡8:00 A. M., ‡2:00 P. M. Worcester via Putnam.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., ‡‡12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—‡‡3:00 P. M.
LAKEVILLE and NORFOLK, ‡‡9;15 A. M., ‡‡3:30 P. M.
GREAT BARRINGTON, STOCKBRIDGE, LENOX, PITTSFIELD, via South Norwalk—‡5:00, ‡‡9:15 A. M. ‡1:30, ‡‡2:30 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡5:00, ‡6:00, ‡‡8:00, ‡‡10:02, ‡‡10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡‡1:03, ‡4:30, ‡‡5:01, ‡‡6:00, ‡‡8:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 183 East 125th St. in Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. §Sundays only. aSaturdays only. cStops at 125th St. †Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. Agencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R. Daily. Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡7.35, ‡1.15, ‡7.45, ‡8.25, ‡3.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	†9.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*†7.40 AM	*†7.50 AM
BLUE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS	*†10.25 AM	*†10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†2.55 PM	*†1.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*†5.40 PM	*†5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 298, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 132 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq., West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 288 & 980 Fulton Sts., 369 Gates Av., 1009 Broadway, Brooklyn; 157 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M.	Local train	‡3:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
11:45 A. M.	Mail Express	9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.	Liberty Express	*12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon.	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	*1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Balance except Sunday. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $25.
" " " St. John's, $30.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth.
For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every Wednesday at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaves Oct. 8th, 190 days, $2,000.
Strictly first-class, limited number.
Jos. H. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s Steamships see Friday's issue.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to both STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.
Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 50c.

Leave FOOT 23D ST., North River, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., Half hour later
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

A promissory note, dated on or about July 12, 1904, bearing the signature of Hyman Ziskind, payable to the order of P. Tuchman, in the amount of $385, and indorsed by P. Tuchman, was lost. Please return to E. Phillips, 321 Grand St., City.

Lost near The Times Building, Diamond and ruby ring. Finder will please return to B. A. Bullock, 181. St. Paul Building. Valuable as keepsake. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; summer rates.

22d St., 89 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only; reference exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also hall room; board optional; American.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; good service; moderate; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

80th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Neckwear.—Experienced slip stitchers on four-in-hands; permanent work. Bendix & Eisenstaedt, 130 5th Av.

Stenographer.—One thoroughly experienced and rapid in both typewriting and dictation; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted—Nurse to take entire charge of child 2½ years old; country all the year; young woman required; must have exceptional personal references; wages, $25. Apply 20 West 53d St., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 9:30 to 10:30.

Wanted—Nurse who has had experience, competent to care for ten weeks old child; must understand bottle feeding. Apply, between 10 and 12 to-day, 306 West 72d St.

Wanted—Ten stenographers; from $10 to $18; also German and Spanish positions. Rossman, 108 Fulton.

Males.

Wanted—Butler and valet; applicant must have first-class city references. Apply in writing to Butler, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Wanted—Blacksmith; must also be wheelwright; steady work. Contractors, Post Office Box 42, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted—Carpenter; must also be wheelwright; steady work. Contractors, Post Office, Box 42, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted—Mail order agents and novelty dealers to call or write. Room 11, 131 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in journalistic work; highest testimonials. "Brookhurst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, home preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Nurse.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city references. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience, law, mercantile business; permanent position; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15, $18. M. R. J., Times.

Stenographer.—Accurate, rapid, where competency would be appreciated and properly remunerated, or would substitute for a time. El Paso, Box 158 Times Office.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer.—Superior education; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

A young man, (25,) ambitious, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house that will offer an opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references. R., Box 174 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Boy, 15; sturdy, honest; Christian parents; office position; good typewritist; wages, $4 to begin. W. P. Springer, 840 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Chauffeur.—Young married man; licensed; best city reference; also bonded. Cunningham, 107 Barrow St.

Coachman.—English; is competent to take charge of gentleman's stable; trained horseman; is sober, neat, honest; city references. Hay, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—A trained servant; first-class city references from the last place; city or country; sober and honest; willing and obliging. J. N., 1,364 Broadway.

Correspondent. — Gentleman, thoroughly experienced, German, French commercial correspondence, dispose a few hours daily; moderate terms. G. Y., Box 188 Times.

Farm manager or working foreman; first-class references. W. Martin, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Foreman.—By a man thoroughly posted on horses, trucks, and shipping, also a general mechanic, as foreman in any line; Brooklyn or Long Island preferred. Foreman, 48 Broadway, Brooklyn Advertising Office.

Man and wife, capable and willing, with best of reference or security, as janitor or caretaker. B. Donnely, 217 West 17th St.

Mathematical and military instructor, 20 years' experience. Dandy Manufactnring Co., Newark, N. J.

Office Assistant.—Young man, 23, 6 years' experience desires connection with reputable house, where tact and ability will merit advancement and remuneration. Box U, 176 Times.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeping; ten years' reference one concern. Box O 190 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Young man, 32, highly educated, good address, and neat appearance, experienced stenographer, bookkeeper, salesman, and manager, desires connection with responsible mercantile or brokerage house; highest references furnished. R Box 171 Times.

Stenographer.—By thoroughly competent man; 7 years' experience; law, brokerage, engineering, &c. Expert, 107 Times.

Young man, 21, well educated, with a firm offering chance for advancement; have liking for the engineering and chemical trades, and am willing to work. F. W. Petri, 384 St. Nicholas Av.

Court Gives Blair Back Salary.

George Blair, who for many years held the position of Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor in the Charities Department, yesterday obtained from Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court a writ of mandamus compelling the Controller to pay to him a year's salary which was withheld during his fight in the courts for reinstatement.

M'DONALD SAYS MEN MUST RETURN AT ONCE

Otherwise Subway Jobs Will Be Filled Without Delay.

EMPLOYERS WANT SETTLEMENT

Building Trades' Strike Conference May Lead to Peace—Painters Still Out.

The Rapid Transit Committee of the Central Federated Union failed to appear at General Contractor John B. McDonald's office yesterday to confer with the rapid transit contractor as to a settlement of the subway strike, though the conference was called at the request of James B. Holland, Chairman of the Central Federated Union committee. Mr. McDonald then sent an ultimatum to Holland, in which he said that inasmuch as the contractors, with an eye only to the completion of the subway, had given the unions every leeway, the present strike left no alternative from filling vacant places without delay if the men did not return to work.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, it was learned yesterday, has withheld the letter of warning which was to be sent to all the unions coming under the arbitration agreement. Whether or not it will be sent out at all depends on what takes place within the next two days. The employers have decided to have no excuse for saying they acted hastily in case they have to declare a lockout of the trades involved in the building strikes.

In the meantime the board, after a hurried consultation on Monday night, decided to make one more attempt to settle the building strike amicably. A letter was sent to every union involved to the effect that the Building Trades Association had appointed a special emergency committee and requested a conference yesterday at 4 o'clock with committees from the unions.

A similar letter was sent to the union on strike at the Trinity Building and other contracts. The invitation was accepted, and the Lahor Committee was in session with the Emergency Committee for several hours yesterday. When the meeting was over it was announced that the men on strike were ordered to return to work at once. Frank Morrison and Thomas McCracken, representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters, said that they had no power to act until the matter was brought before the union.

The Master Painters' Association reported yesterday that the strike of the painters was still on. A committee of the Brotherhood of Painters, which ordered this strike, came to confer with the employers, but said that the brotherhood could not call them off until it meets tomorrow night, and the employers then refused to confer with the committee.

The Master Plasterers' Association reported that the plasterers had returned to work on the subway. So far this is the only union which has returned to work. The employers' association will wait a reasonable time, so that if strong action is necessary the onus will be on the unions.

FIFTH AVE. ART STORE BLAZE.

Valuable Pictures Destroyed In Fire Which Cigarette Started.

Paintings and prints of considerable value were ruined hy smoke and water last evening in a fire in the art store of H. Wunderlich & Co., at 220 Fifth Avenue. The police and firemen estimated the damage at $10,000. The fire started soon after 5 o'clock, after the store had been closed for the day and all employes had gone home. The store is in the ground floor of a five-story building, the four upper floors heing vacant.

When the firemen arrived they found themselves confronted hy heavy steel gates which effectively harred their entrance into the art store. On one side was an immense plate glass window, and Chief Duane forhade smashing it if the men could get into the store in any other way. The only way was to hatter down the gates. Half a dozen firemen with axes and sledges worked fifteen minutes hefore they could get inside. Ten minutes later the fire was out. It had started in a room in the rear in a lot of rubhish, and is supposed to have been caused by a lighted cigarette dropped hy an employe just before leaving.

On the way to the fire Water Tower 3 narrowly escaped collision with a northbound Broadway car at Thirty-third Street, and Driver Patrick McNamara swung his tower around so quickly that a hansom cab driven by Thomas Tully of 135 West Sixty-seventh Street, was howled over onto the sidewalk and demolished.

"It was either the car or the cab," said McNamara. "I took the cab."

Tully was thrown out, hut not injured. His horse was slightly cut.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS BETROTHAL.

Brooklyn Girl Drinks Acid—Cause of Act Unknown.

Engaged to he married in the near future and apparently in the hest of health and spirits, Mary Smith, a saleswoman, twenty-seven years old, of 149 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, ended her life yesterday hy drinking carholic acid in the rooms over M. J. Drummond'a children's furnishings store, 331 Grand Street. She and her cousin, who were employed in the place, had luncheon together in the apartments above the store, where the Drummonds live. The Smith girl was in good spirits at the time, according to her cousin. At 2 o'clock the young woman was missing, and after a search the Drummonds's maid found her hody on a bed in the attic and near her a large bottle of carbolic acid, partly empty. She died within an hour.

"I don't know why she did it," said Mr. Smith, the father of the young woman. "Her mother and her brothers are living at home, and she had no trouhle with any of us. As far as I know, she did not have any love affair that would cause her to end her life."

A clerk in a store next door said that he understood she was engaged to be married to a young plumber in Brooklyn.

BOY'S BLOW KILLS POLICEMAN.

Youngster in Charlotte, N. C., Resisted When Caught After a Chase.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 2.—J. W. Brown, a memher of the Charlotte police force, was killed hy Paul Biggers, a sixteen-year-old white boy, to-day.

Biggers had heen arrested for violating a city ordinance, and after the hearing the hoy passed the police officer and laughed or sneered at him. Brown thereupon gave chase and laid hold of Biggers, who struck him in the stomach with his fist. The officer knocked the boy senseless with his club.

A large crowd gathered, and threats against the officer were made, hut the crowd was kept back, and the hoy was taken to the police station. Brown was taken ill shortly afterward as a result of the hlow struck hy Biggers, and died a few hours later.

Signs Westchester Permit.

By the signature of Mayor McClellan, given yesterday to the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Road for permission to cross the streets of the Bronx in the construction of an electric line, that corporation won its fight against the New York and Port Chester Road. The Port Chester corporation now will test the legality of the Westchester charter in the courts.

Meters Are Not Real Estate.

In a decision handed down yesterday in favor of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, held that switches, wires, and meters furnished hy the company to individuals and corporations for their use could not be classed as real estate hy the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HOLD CASH FOR SUBWAY FETE.

Board of Estimate Not in a Hurry to Grant $50,000.

When Alderman Doull appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday seeking an appropriation of $50,000 for the suhway opening celebration, he said that August Belmont had informed him that the Interhorough officials expected to have the subway opened in October, "sometime."

"You know we won't spend any more than is necessary," said the Alderman, "and we merely placed the sum at $50,000 in order to be sure to have enough."

The Mayor suggested that the money would not be needed in another month, anyway, and the appropriation was laid aside.

Appropriations aggregating $648,343 were passed. Of that total $100,000 was for cleaning the sewers in Manhattan, $20,000 for the removal of records to Brooklyn's new Hall of Records, $316,343 for vacation schools and recreation centres, $140,000 for lighting school huildings, $67,000 for the new contagious diseases boat to North Brother Island, and $5,000 to dredge sewerage in Flushing Creek.

Borough President Cromwell tried to get $7,500 for street signs in Richmond, hut failed. When President Cassidy of Queens got his Flushing Creek dredging proposition before the board he told the members that the United States Government had threatened to hegin action against the city if it did not abate the nuisance caused hy the discharge of sewerage into that stream.

"That means a possible order of arrest for you, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Cassidy.

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed the Mayor in mock alarm. "Pass this in a hurry."

SATOLLI CROWNS AGED NUN.

Mother Superior Dominick Celebrates Her Golden Jubilee.

Cardinal Satolli yesterday opened the three days' celebration at the Ursuline Convent, Bedford Park, in honor of the golden jubilee of Mother Superior Dominick of the Eastern Community. The services were begun at 8 o'clock, when Cardinal Satolli celebrated low mass, assisted hy the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of Kingston, N. Y., and the Rev. Father Uhaldus of the Franciscan Order. At the conclusion of the mass Mother Dominick renewed her vows, and was crowned with a golden crown by Cardinal Satolli.

A solemn high jubilee mass was celehrated at 10:30 o'clock hy Mgr. Edwards. Archhishop Farley and more than fifty priests were present in the sanctuary. The sermon was hy the Rev. Joseph H. Henry, C. S., S. R., of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

Mother Dominick's name before she took vows was Katherine Weiss. She was born in Bavaria on Nov. 16, 1834. She took her first vows in the Ursuline Convent in Bavaria when she was eighteen years old, and went to St. Louis with several nuns, establishing the first Ursuline Order in this country there. Two years later she took her final vows, and one month later came to this city.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HERE.

Back with His Family from a "Lazy Time" In Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt and their children. They went abroad several months ago, when Mr. Vanderhilt was convalescent after an attack of typhoid fever. Most of their time has been spent on Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the North Star, on which they entertained the German Emperor on several occasions.

Mr. Vanderbilt said that he had just had a "lazy time," the only real work he did having been on a visit to the locomotive works in Berlin, where he gained a few new ideas for locomotive building.

Frank N. Hoffstot, the President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, was another passenger. He said that he had seen Charles M. Schwah in Europe, and that Mr. Schwah had given up retnrning on the Kaiser, as he had anticipated, in order to arrange for the shipment here of two racing automobiles, which are expected to make world's records. Mr. Schwab, he said, is a passenger on the Baltic, which should arrive here to-day.

STABBED IN ROW OVER NICKEL.

Ex-Newsboy Used Knife to Collect Debt, Victim Said.

Cornelius Sullivan, twenty-three years old, a driver, who has lived at the Cleveland lodging house on Park Row, was stabbed in the chest hy a hoy named George Dillon, nineteen years old, of 14 New Chambers Street, at Park Row and Chambers Street yesterday afternoon. Sullivan was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and is not expected to live. Dillon escaped.

While on his way to the hospital in an ambulance Sullivan said that yesterday morning Dillon, who was formerly a newsboy, met him at Park Row and Chambers Street and demanded 5 cents, which he said was owed to him. Sullivan denied the debt, and a row followed. Finally, Sullivan said, Dillon drew out a clasphnife and stabbed him in the chest. Then Dillon ran.

UNIFORM MAKERS STRIKE.

Trouble at Jersey Factory—Government Contract Nearly Finished.

RED BANK, Aug. 2.—A strike la on at Sigmund Eisner's factory in Bridge Avenue. Mr. Eisner is a large manufacturer of clothing, and is now completing a hig contract for uniforms for the regular army. About 400 hands are employed.

A number of the men struck because of the discharge of one man. The factory is still in operation.

NEW BRIDGES FOR SHOPPERS.

Lead from Elevated Station to Sixth Avenue Department Store.

Two new means of exit from the station platforms of the Sixth Avenue elevated road at Eighteenth Street have heen constructed for the convenience of shoppers.

A short hridge leads from the up-town station across the sidewalk to the second floor of the Siegel-Cooper store, while a longer hridge, reached hy a short flight of steps from the down-town station, leads over the tracks to the same building. Using these hridges, shoppers can avoid the dangers incident to the heavy surface traffic at that corner.

Organist Dies of Heart Disease.

Royal Luther Porter, former organist of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, was taken ill while walking on South Henry, near Clark Street, Brooklyn, last night and expired from heart disease hefore medical aid could reach him. Dr. Ivory of the Long Island College Hospital decided that death was from natural causes. Mr. Porter was organist of the Nostrand Avenue Church up to four years ago. Since then he had lived with his brother at the Hotel St. George, on Brooklyn Heights. He was forty years of age and a hachelor.

Brooklyn Boy Drowns at Danbury.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 2.—Arthur Zechiel, twelve years old, was drowned while rowing on Oil Mill Pond this afternoon. He is a stepson of Dr. H. F. Peck, 166 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and was spending the Summer here.

American Robbers Sentenced in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—The Americans, who robbed a Wells Fargo express car on the Mexican Central Railroad, two years ago of over $50,000, have heen sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, after a long delay.

Woman Killed by Lightning at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Anna Zimmerman, a resident of Groton, who was visiting her mother in this city, was struck hy lightning this afternoon as she was standing in a doorway during a violent storm. She died almost instantly.

GRAND REPUBLIC RUNS DESPITE HER CONDITION

Hose Declared Rotten, Life Belts Useless, Fire Drill Unknown.

REINSPECTION WAS REFUSED

So Inspectors Testify, and C. F. U. Asserts Ship's Boiler is Unsafe—But Trips Continue.

Despite the fact that the men who reinspected the steamboat Grand Repuhlic, sister ship to the General Slocum, told the Federal Commission, which is investigating harbor conditions, because of the General Slocum disaster, that she was in decidedly bad condition, with life preservers in many cases useless, fire hose rotten, and a crew that didn't know the fire drill, the vessel was again put into commission yesterday afternoon, and until late last night was making regular trips from this city to Coney Island for the Dreamland Company. Senator Reynolds of the company declared on Monday night that the boat would continue on her regular runs despite the efforts to tie her up, but she did not make her first trip to Coney Island yesterday until the Inspectors had finished with her.

In addition to the charges made hy the Federal Inspectors, a committee of the Central Federated Union presented a brief to the commission declaring the boiler of the Grand Repuhlic to be covered with soft patches from wagon top to the top of the chimney, commencing from the filling-in pieces, and that the hull had dropped about one foot amidships. None of the Government Inspectors mentioned any such conditions. Taking the case of the Grand Republic as a test, the Central Federated Union's committee advised that in the inspection of steam vessels hereafter the Government employ, along with the regular Inspectors, a hollermaker and an iron shiphuilder for the boilers and hull; a machinist for the engines and machinery, and a coppersmith for the piping. These Inspectors, the union recommended, should be outside of civil service rules, supplied with proper tools, and under the supervision of the local Inspectors.

Supervising Inspector Rodie, who, with Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Lahor Murray, made a trip to Coney Island on the Grand Republic on Monday, said to the commission yesterday that the Board of Inspectors had notified the owners of the vessel three times to apply for reinspection, and that every time the order had been ignored. On Monday, Mr. Rodie said, Assistant Inspectors were placed on hoard and the vessel ordered to tie up, but as she was running under her annual inspection certificate, the order was ignored and the hoard had no power to compel her tieing up until she did so for the night. Then the Inspectors went to work, hut hut the inspection was not finished until late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Rodie then told of his trip on the steamboat on Monday.

"I asked for the fire drill," he said, "and it took five minutes to get water. The Captain did not know what signals to give for the fire drill, and I had to tell him to ring his hell and blow his whistle. The crew were slow in responding, never having had a fire drill. The hose was tested, and the only hose that withstood the pressure was new hose," testified the Inspector.

Capt. James M. Todd, one of the Inspectors who reinspected the Grand Republic, testified that the life preservers on the main deck were in bad condition.

"You could break any of the corners as you would a hiscuit," he declared. "Out of 1,082 we condemned 372."

"How old were they?" a Commissioner asked.

"The mark was so old that we could not see it. The manufacturer's mark was 1877," answered the witness.

"We found 134 new preservers and tested fifteen of them at twenty-four pounds weight and they sank. After being in the water five minutes they weighed nine pounds. They should have weighed only two and one-half pounds.

"One of the life boats had three broken oars and another two. Boat 7 was very much rotted; Boat 1 had its rudder broken. One of the life rafts had no rowlocks. They had been broken off."

The witness said that out of 3,728 life preservers he had only had a chance to examine 1,082.

"What was done with the life preservers you condemned?"

"They started to burn them last night."

"Why did you not complete the inspection?"

"They took the boat away from the dock and we had orders to report to the office if they did so," answered the Inspector.

On some of the life rafts, the Inspector continued, "apparent rivets, on inspection, were shown to be only false heads, the parts being soldered together."

"For ornament?" inquired Chairman Murray.

"No, Sir," emphatically answered the Inspector, "for fraud."

"What did you think of the fire drill?"

"The poorest I ever saw," was the answer.

Capt. Todd testified that he heard the order for the fire drill given by the supervising Inspector, and he also heard the master say that he did not know what orders to give for the drill. "He finally hlew a general alarm on the whistle and rang four or five times on the ship's hell before the crew answered," testified the Captain.

"How much pressure would the hose on the hurricane deck stand?"

"About one-half pound," was the reply.

The Federal Commission completed its work of investigation here into the Slocum disaster with this testimony, and adjourned to convene again in Washington on Monday morning. Earlier in the day yesterday Capt. Wilfred W. Stewart of Port Huron, Mich., who was called to this city to aid in the reinspection of steam vessels, declared that on the fourteen vessels he had inspected he had condemned about 10 per cent. of the hose and the same proportion of life preservers.

Capt. Van Schaick of the General Slocum appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon in the Federal Building to give $5,000 hail on the indictments recently found against him by the Federal Grand Jury. Accompanied by his counsel and hy William Holt, his hondsman, he walked laboriously into the Commissioner's office, leaning on the shoulders of his companions. Mr. Holt offered some property on West Ninth Street as security, which the Commissioner accepted.

REBUKED FIANCE A SUICIDE.

Salesman, Reproved for Drinking, Ends Life with Leap.

Isadore Deutschel, a traveling salesman, twenty-eight years old, of 83 Willett Street, drank carbolic acid yesterday morning and then jumped from the roof of the tenement house at 1,926 Third Avenue. He was instantly killed. In his coat pocket was a letter addressed to Miss Fannie Weston of 445 Sixth Avenue.

The police learned from the girl that she was soon to have been married to the salesman. He had called on her Monday afternoon and was under the influence of liquor. She reproved him, hut went with him for a trolley ride. When he took her home she told him that if he continued to drink their engagement would be at an end. Early in the morning she received a note from him in which he told her that he was about to take his life, and that he hoped she would meet the right sort of a man. The girl was wrong to Deutschel, begging him to leave liquor alone, and to come back to her sober when the police called on her.

Woman's Suicide at Mount Sinai.

Mrs. Gussie Fass, thirty years old, wife of Nathan Fass of 261 Henry Street, jumped from the window next her bed on the fifth floor of Mount Sinai Hospital into the paved courtyard early yesterday morning, and died two hours later. Mrs. Fass was convalescing from an operation, and was to have been discharged to-day. Shortly after daylight, when the attention of the nurses in the ward was turned for a few minutes, she left her bed, crept quietly to the window, and was through it and had flung herself out before any one saw her.

COP HOLDS UP CHIEF CROKER.

Tries to Keep Him Out of Lines at Eleventh Avenue Fire.

Fire that started late yesterday in the top floor of a five-story building at 605 and 607 West Thirty-ninth Street, owned hy the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, caused two alarms to be sent out, gave the firemen a hard fight for three-quarters of an hour, and did damage to the amount of $2,500. The huilding is unoccupied and is being rehuilt. During the day boys were playing all through the huilding, and it is supposed some of them started the fire.

When Battalion Chief Duane reached the scene on the first alarm he found smoke coming from the windows of the three upper floors. He sent in a second alarm, which brought Chief Croker up from his Great Jones Street headquarters. The Chief was in civilian's dress. He bored his way through the immense crowd that had gathered in and around Eleventh Avenue and to the fire lines, and then was stopped hy Policeman Bickelhoff of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

"What ar' ye doin' here?" said the cop.

"Making a living," said the Chief.

"How do you do it?" was the next query.

"Fighting fires for New York," replied the Chief.

"Well, you'll have to get out of here. Move back!"

"I'll not get out half as quick as you will," was the Chief's rejoinder, and then another policeman told Bickelhoff to whom he was talking and he made a break through the crowd.

During the fire a team attached to a fuel wagon of the Fire Department was standing in Eleventh Avenue, facing the New York Central tracks. A freight train of fifteen loaded cars came down the tracks. The tongue of the fuel wagon stuck out over the tracks a short distance, and the engine struck it. The horses, frightened, made a leap to get out of the way. The only place they could jump was in front of the engine, and they did so. The train was moving slowly, but hoth horses were knocked down, and one of them seriously cut in the side and shoulder.

RAILROAD MEN CLASH.

Contradictory Testimony Concerning the Hoboken Spur of River Tunnel.

There was a clash of railroad interests in the office of ex-Gov. George T. Werts in Jersey City yesterday when the hearing of condemnation proceedings as to the Hoboken spur of the Hudson River trolley tunnel was resumed.

William G. McAdoo, President of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, which is building the tunnel, said that the opposition of the Lackawanna Railroad Company to the proposed spur from the Jersey City terminal to Hoboken was of recent origin.

"The relations between the two companies," he continued, "were of the closest character while the tunnel plans were being prepared. There were frequent conferences and the Lackawanna Company promised to co-operate with the tunnel company, giving it every facility for entering Hoboken. Railroad officials inspected the hore of the main tunnel when it was pushed through and watched with interest the progress of the work.

"The attitude of the railroad company changed as soon as it acquired the ferry property from the Hoboken Ferry Company."

Vice President Caldwell of the Lackawana denied that there had ever heen any conferences between the officers of the two companies, or that the Lackawana officials had ever approved the tunnel company's plans for entering Hoboken.

Mr. McAdoo then produced a leter written by President Truesdale of the Lackawana, in 1903, favoring the construction of the tunnel, under proper restrictions, and promising to be on hand when the tunnel inspection took place. Thia was supplemented by a photograph of the inspecting party with Lackawana officials in the group.

President Truesdale testified that the letter in question referred only to the tunnel as contemplated at the time of writing, when the plan was to end the tunnel at Fifteenth Street, Jersey City. He denied that he had ever approved any plan for a spur running under the Lackawanna Railroad property to Hoboken.

Mr. McAdoo said that not only had Lackawanna officials approved the tunnel spur to Hoboken, but it had been practically agreed that the tunnel company should pay to the Lackawanna Company $5,000 a year for the privilege of going under its property.

That was denied hy President Truesdale, and the hearing went over until to-day.

AUTOISTS RIDE BY NIGHT.

St. Louis Tourists Arrive in Cleveland Early in the Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Grimy and worn hy a hard ride over a dark and dusty road, the advance guard of the St. Louis automohile tourists reached the Hollanden Hotel this morning from Erie shortly after 6 o'clock. Other machines followed at intervals during the morning, and hy noon all hut a few stragglers had registered. All the machines arrived in good shape. The first car to arrive were Cleveland machines. There were five in the group and all of them got in together, the drivers having formed in line just outside the city. Noon was the scheduled time of reaching Cleveland in the run. It was 10:30 o'clock Monday night when the first of the cars left Erie, Penn.

Among the later arrivals was the twenty-four-horse power English car driven by Charles J. Glidden, who with Mrs. Glidden is making an automobile tour of the world. During their hrief stay in the city Mr. and Mrs. Glidden were the recipients of many courtesies from old friends, as Mr. Glidden was a former resident of the city. The Cleveland Automobile Club received the autoists in its quarters at the Hollenden during the day. Mrs. Windsor T. White entertained the ladies of the party at a dinner at the Union Club. A number of machines left shortly after dinner this evening for Toledo, the next stop. Others departed at 10 o'clock, and a few will remain until morning before beginning the next stage of the St. Louis tour.

Windsor T. White of Cleveland, President of the National Association of Automohile Manufacturers, had intended to join the party at this point, hut was unable to do so. George S. Waite, of Cleveland met the party at Erie on Monday and acted as pilot on the run to Cleveland. He will continue with the party to St. Louis. Ray D. Lillihridge of New York came into the city on Monday by train from Buffalo. He was taken ill en route, hut with the rest here has recovered sufficiently to resume his tour in his automohile.

Special Race for Rival Swimmers.

James P. Egan, Secretary of the Manhattan Swimming Club, has made a slight change in the swimming events to be held at the club's quarters, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and North River, Saturday, Aug. 13. Since the races last Saturday at Travers Island he has received several requests to hold a 500-yard handicap at the coming meet, so as to give E. H. Adams and C. M. Daniels, both of the New York Athletic Club, an opportunity to settle the question of supremacy. At the races of the Manhattan Swimming Club on July 23 Daniels defeated Adams in the 300-yard contest, and Adams last Saturday defeated Daniels in the 880-yard contest.

Secretary Egan has taken out the 100-yard event from the original programme and substituted a 500-yard handicap. The 300-yard handicap will remain. Both Adams and Daniels have signified their intention of participating, so an exciting race is assured in the longer contest. Another contender for first honors in this event will be Otto Wahle.

Over forty entries have already been received, which will necessitate the swimming of heats, and it will be necessary to begin the contests at 2 o'clock next, so as to secure the benefit of the good tide.

WOUNDED BANK CLERK HAD SUED HIS BRIDE

Dana's Counsel Deny, However, That He Had Sought Divorce.

STILL HAS CHANCE FOR LIFE

Wife Is Believed to be in Germantown, Near Philadelphia—He Was Accustomed to Carrying a Revolver.

It became known yesterday that Samuel L. Dana, the young hank clerk who lies in the Presbyterian Hospital with a hullet wound in his right hreast, and Beatrice W. Dignon-Dana, the young widow whom he married on April 20 last, were involved in a lawsuit in Suffolk County, in which the husband was the plaintiff. The nature of the suit was not made puhlic, hut it was denied that the action was for divorce or annulment.

William H. Cummings of 1,123 Broadway, said to have been the young man's attorney, admitted yesterday that he had retained Arlington H. Carman of Patchogue as counsel in the case. Both Mr. Cummings and Mr. Carman refused to tell the nature of the suit.

Mr. Cummings also denied that he had ever asserted that Dana did not shoot himself. "I know nothing of the matter," he said. "What I did say was that he had no reason to attempt suicide."

A former roommate of Dana said yesterday that Dana carried a revolver.

"You ought to carry one, too," Dana said to this friend on one occasion. "It saved me $30 once when I was held up by footpads. I had the money with me, and they would have gotten it but for my pulling my gun on them."

Dana was holding his own, according to the Presbyterian Hospital authorities yesterday, but they said he was still in an extremely critical condition. He has periods of unconsciousness, and at times is very weak. The hullet has not yet been found, hut Dana remains cheerful and reiterates his declaration that he will get well.

Dana's only visitor yesterday was his father. Mr. Dana was in conversation with his son for ahout five minutes, and then hurried away. He left no address with the hospital authorities, although pressed to do so, as they said they would like to know what to do in case the young man died.

"I will know what to do in that event," Mr. Dana said.

Dana's wife is believed to be in Germantown, a suhurh of Philadelphia, where she is visiting friends.

Coroner Jackson came to the front again yesterday, asserting that he does not believe that Dana told him the truth when he said he shot himself. The Coroner admits, however, that this is pure surmise, and that he has nothing, except the peculiar location of the wound, on which to base any theory of attempted murder.

WOMAN IN CAB CRASH.

Extricated by Broadway Crowd—Car Bumped the Hansom.

A hansom cah, driven hy Henry Schmidt, of 718 Seventh Avenue, who had a woman as his passenger, was struck by an electric car in front of the building at 115 Broadway yesterday afternoon, and was overturned. Schmidt received a dislocated shoulder. His passenger was hut slightly injured, hut was greatly annoyed.

Schmidt had driven his "fare" down town to 115 Broadway and waited for her. She soon returned and ordered him to turn about and drive to 170 Broadway. Schmidt, in turning about, did not see the car. The motorman put on the brakes, hut the wheels slid on the wet rails and struck the hansom with considerable force. The vehicle was overturned on the sidewalk, and Schmidt flew as if from a catapult further along the sidewalk. The woman passenger was tipped over abruptly in the cah, hut pedestrians extricated her. She walked away, saying she would send the cahman the money.

SHOT AT ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Ninth Avenue Residents Awakened by Chase—Two Captured.

Residents of Ninth Avenue and the cross streets from Nineteenth to Twenty-first Street were awakened early yesterday by several shots, fired in a chase after two alleged burglars by the police. The two men were captured. They said they were James Ellison and Thomas Hannon.

At 3:30 o'clock Roundsman James Brady says he saw two young man force the door of the saloon at 400 West Nineteenth Street with a "jimmy" and enter. A milkman scared them away, and they ran. Brady followed, firing six shots, none of which took effect, and other policemen joined in the chase. It led through Ninth Avenue to Twentieth Street and east on Twentieth Street for a considerable distance until the men were captured.

Hundreds were awakened, and many ran to the street to watch the chase. In the Jefferson Market Court later the two prisoners were held in $2,000 hail each for examination to-day.

EX-JUDGE McKOON SAFE.

With Brother in Los Angeles — Tells Strange Story.

The police here learned yesterday that ex-Judge Daniel D. McKoon of Staten Island, who disappeared four weeks ago and who has sent several letters since to his relatives, telling of weird adventures, was at the home of his hrother, M. G. McKoon, 1,002 Orange Street, Los Angeles.

According to the story as it reached the police, the ex-Judge says he was kidnapped on Broadway hy three men, robbed of $800, and finally forced to go with them on a south-hound sailing vessel. A storm hit this craft, McKoon said, and two of the kidnappers were washed overboard. He and the third man saved them.

Then they were all picked up hy a steamer, and, after various adventures, he managed to elude them on the Pacific Coast.

WESTINGHOUSE STOCK ISSUE.

Remaining 50,000 Shares to be Sold at $80—To Extend Scope.

For the purpose of carrying out extension projects that have heen in contemplation for some time, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has offered to stockholders the remaining 50,000 shares of its treasury stock at $80 per $50 share. Holders of record on Aug. 8 will be entitled to subscribe to the additional $2,500,000 at the rate of one share for every nine shares then held, the subscription lists to close Aug. 15.

The halance sheet of the Westinghouse Company as of March 31st last, which was issued yesterday showed a large increase in surplus. The surplus on that date was $11,882,105 as against $8,812,300 on June 30 of last year. The balance sheet follows:

Assets—	March 31, 1904.	June 30, 1903.
Working assets	$19,354

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair: higher to fresh and variable winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,031. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. | TWO C

SHEEHAN FOR HEAD OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Democratic Chairman Taggart Selects His Campaign Aids.

PEABODY TO BE TREASURER

De Lancey Nicoll Vice Chairman—McLean, Guffey, and Smith Named—Gorman to Assist.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, this evening announced the following officers of the Democratic National Committee and the following members of the National Executive Committee:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
De Lancey Nicoll, Vice Chairman, New York.
George Foster Peabody, Treasurer, New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. F. Sheehan, Chairman, New York.
August Belmont, New York.
John R. McLean, Ohio.
United States Senator Thomas S. Martin, Virginia.
Col. J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania.
Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., New Jersey.
Timothy E. Ryan, Wisconsin.

Chairman Taggart also made the following statement:

"The Campaign Executive Committee will have the advice of Senator Gorman's judgment and experience in the campaign, he agreeing to keep in close touch with the management at all times. Such other committees as are deemed necessary will be appointed later.

"The Executive Committee will meet at the Hoffman House, New York City, Monday morning, Aug. 8, at 11:30 o'clock. The committee will discuss matters relating to the campaign and will also consider the location in New York City of the Eastern headquarters and the location of the Western headquarters, and any other headquarters that may be decided upon."

Plans for the National and State campaigns were discussed last night by William F. Sheehan and Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairmen, respectively, of the National and State Executive Committees, who dined together on the Hoffman House roof. Both Chairmen said that they would start active work on their respective campaigns as soon as Judge Parker has been notified formally of his nomination on Wednesday next.

Mr. Sheehan received a telegram from Chairman Taggart of the National Committee in the afternoon, telling him that he had been named as Chairman. Early in the evening Mr. Sheehan and Secretary Urey Woodson of the National Committee both talked with Mr. Taggart over the long-distance telephone, and later said that Mr. Taggart would, in all probability, arrive in New York on Saturday to begin his active campaign work.

"It is too early now for me to say anything about the campaign work," said Mr. Sheehan to the reporters. "In the first place, I have not had an opportunity to lay out the work and have not talked with Chairman Taggart in regard to many matters. I was hopeful that the Executive Chairmanship would go to some one else, so that I would not have the burden of this work on my shoulders, as I preferred to work for the Parker and Davis ticket in a private capacity. However, as the Chairmanship seems to have been put up to me, there is nothing to do but to work with all my might for the success of the ticket, which of course I shall do. The headquarters of the Executive Committee will be with the National Committee when the latter's quarters are secured."

Friends of Daniel S. Lamont, and Mr. Lamont himself, were inclined to make light of the report circulated that the ex-War Secretary would be a likely candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Lamont saw ex-Senator Hill during the day, and they had a long talk before Mr. Hill left for Albany and Mr. Lamont for Millbrook, where he has a Summer home. The talk is understood to have had a distinct bearing on the subject of campaign funds and not to have been in connection with the Governorship, although the latter subject was mentioned incidentally because of the current reports. Mr. Lamont called these reports "midsummer politics."

BRAVE LITTLE ANNIE.

Didn't Cry When Leg Was Broken, but Worried About Her Doll.

Annis Heltz, a five-year-old girl, who lives at 285 East Fourth Street, was crossing Avenue C at Fourth Street with several little children last night, when she remembered that she had left her doll on the steps where she had been playing a few minutes before, and started back to get it. Just at that moment a heavy truck came down the street, and before the driver could stop or turn his horses Annie fell under the wheels and her right leg was badly crushed.

Dr. Parce was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but when he arrived the child refused to allow him to attend her until he had found her "dolly" and mended its legs or arms if they were broken.

During the trip to the hospital she did not whimper once, but held her doll tightly in her arms. The leg was set, but the physicians at the hospital think it possible that an amputation will be necessary.

SENATOR HOAR ILL.

Stricken Suddenly at His Home in Worcester—Condition Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—Senator George F. Hoar, who is in his seventy-ninth year, was taken suddenly ill to-night at his home in Oak Avenue. His unexpected illness greatly alarmed the household, and his condition is considered serious.

The Senator's daughter, Miss Mary Hoar, who has been at Pigeon Cove, was summoned home by wire. At the Senator's home late to-night Miss Hoar refused to give out anything concerning her father further than the fact that he was holding his own at midnight.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SAVED LITTLE BROTHER.

River-Front Heroine's Nerve Steady in Death's Very Face.

From the upper deck of the lighter Terminal of the Old Dominion Line, lying at Pier 26 North River, George and Oscar Gunderson, aged twelve and nine years respectively, were thrown into the water last night by a collision with the lighter November, which was being warped to the pier. Oscar's life was saved by his sister, Elizabeth, twenty-one years old, but George was drowned. His body was recovered.

It was a sad blow to Capt. John Gunderson. Three weeks ago he was the head of a happy family of eleven—nine children and a wife. Then his little son Frank became ill and died. In order to give the boy a proper burial the family voluntarily gave up their home in the city and went to live on the lighter. They moved there two days ago.

Elizabeth, after a hard day's work, was sitting on the upper deck of the lighter last night watching her brothers George and Oscar running barefoot about the dock. She heard Watchman Thomas Slee on the dock warning them to be careful, and heard George reply:

"Oh, I can swim."

Then a tug whistle blew shrill warning blasts and Elizabeth turned and saw it warping the November into the pier. Her brothers had returned to the lighter and stood near the stern watching the work. The November suddenly banged against the Terminal. Both boys pitched forward, and, striking heavily against the November, dropped into the water as the lighter recoiled.

Elizabeth knew that Oscar could not swim. With a bound she sprang to the stern of the lighter and seized the top round of the ladder that ran down into the water. She could see little Oscar struggling between the two boats. The Captain of the tug evidently did not know of the accident, for he began pushing the November in again. It took but a second for the young woman to make up her mind. Then, holding her skirts high, she climbed down the ladder backwards until the water about her ankles told her she had gone as far as she could. Then she turned round. Six feet away was the November, advancing slowly, while half way between the two was little Oscar. Clinging tight to the ladder with one hand, the girl reached out as far as she could and just reached her brother's toe. A little more effort and she reached his ankle and quickly drew him to her.

It had taken but a few seconds, but the November was getting nearer and nearer. She was too much excited to scream, and thought every minute that both would be crushed to death. She picked up the boy, however, and, with her wet skirts and her burden weighing her down, struggled up. She got half way up and then had to stop. She took a glance at the big bulk of the oncoming lighter and thought that her end had come. At that very moment the big craft, for some reason, swung back. A minute later the girl was helped up to the deck and safety by some stevedores.

In the meantime Frank Tighe, a scale man on the pier, and Watchman Slee had jumped into the water and tried to rescue George. They could not find him, however. His body was brought up later by grappling hooks.

The stevedores started a collection last night to pay for George's funeral.

DAYLIGHT ATTEMPT TO ROB.

Collector in Buggy Set Upon in Williamsburg—Highwaymen Escape.

Abraham Degutz, a collector for an installment house in Brooklyn, who lives at 178 Varet Street, was held up late yesterday afternoon at North Fifth and Berry Streets, Williamsburg. Failing in their purpose to rob Degutz, who was in a buggy, the thieves assaulted him and left him lying in a semi-conscious condition in the roadway.

Degutz, who had been on a collecting tour, had about $400 with him. On reaching North Fifth Street the three robbers ran out from behind a freight car, and while one of them held the horse's head the others got up in the buggy.

Many persons watched the bold thieves, too surprised to give an alarm or go to Degutz's aid. The three men finally dragged the collector from his buggy and tried to drive off, but the horse refused to move. The robbers saw all the people watching them and they ran back to the freight yards and disappeared between the cars. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and Dr. Shanks found Degutz suffering from concussion of the brain.

GIRL LED BOY THIEVES.

Wore Masculine Clothes Three Years—Ada Parker Now Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Arrested as the ringleader of a gang of boys, captured in the act of robbing a store on the Penrose Road, Ada Parker, twelve years old, donned feminine apparel to-day for the first time in three years, and was committed to the State Home for Girls at Trenton.

Since the death of her mother, nearly three years ago, Ada has worn boy's clothes. The boys with whom she went around never suspected her secret. Her father, Frank Parker, a bayman living in a shanty near the meadow, told Judge Higbee to-day that while he and his daughter were tramping from Newark to Atlantic City, after the death of his wife in Newark, they stopped at a house where three small girls were kept in overalls, to protect their clothing while at play.

From overalls to boy's clothing was an easy step for Ada. She acquired boys' habits, and sought their companionship rather than that of girls. She did not deny in court that she devised the plan to organize a gang and rob a store on the Penrose Road.

DANA SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Grounds of Suit Against Wife Not to be Made Public.

Samuel L. Dana, the young bank clerk who was shot in Central Park last Friday morning, and who is now at the Presbyterian Hospital, was said yesterday to be somewhat improved. His father, D. G. Dana of Fairfield, Iowa, who arrived here Monday night, again visited his bedside this morning and remained with his son for about ten minutes. The police have not been able to locate Dana's wife, who has proved to be the young woman who was at the Martha Washington Hotel as Mrs. Beatrice W. Dignon. A. H. Carlan of Patchogue, who is counsel for Dana in the suit brought by him against his wife, said yesterday that he had been instructed not to make public the grounds of the suit.

Latest Shipping News.

Numidian, from Glasgow July 23, arrived at the bar at 9 P. M.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE THE GRAND REPUBLIC

Local Inspection Bureau Charges Violations of Statutes.

STEAMBOAT WOULDN'T TIE UP

Collector of the Port Will Libel Her Today—Dreamland Lessees Allege Persecution.

The steamboat Grand Republic, a sister ship to the General Slocum, owned by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company and operated by the Dreamland Navigation Company, will be seized to-day by United States Marshals, and libeled by the Collector of the Port of New York for violations of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the inspection of steamboats. The case for the Government is in the hands of Henry A. Wise, the Assistant United States District Attorney who handled the Slocum case before the Federal Grand Jury. Last night the Grand Republic was still carrying hundreds of people to Coney Island.

Supervising Inspector Rodie, the head of the local bureau of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, continued his efforts all yesterday forenoon to get his inspectors aboard the Grand Republic so that her boilers might be reinspected according to the order of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Since last Saturday the inspectors of hulls and equipments have been busy on the vessel, and late on Tuesday afternoon, by remaining aboard the vessel during her runs to and from Coney Island, they managed to finish their work.

The matter of inspecting the boilers, however, necessitated the tieing up of the vessel and the discharging of steam from the boilers. Mr. Rodie sent his men to the vessel last week to make the reinspection, and he then found that the company had made no provision for the vessel to lay up. The boiler inspectors were then able to inspect only the exposed parts of the machinery. When Mr. Rodie received the reports of his assistants he sent a second and a third request to the steamboat's owners to appoint a day on which the vessel could be found at her pier in a condition to have her boilers inspected. The requests were ignored.

On Tuesday Inspector Rodie sent another request to the Dreamland Navigation Company that they name a day on which the boilers could be inspected and asked for an immediate reply. None was received yesterday, and so he placed the matter in the hands of the United States District Attorney. The inspection of the ship showed, according to the inspectors, that the vessel was below the requirements in many ways. After Mr. Rodie had addressed a letter to United States District Attorney Burnett, asking him to take the case and to collect the fine for alleged violations by the Grand Republic, he said: "I have done everything in my power to bring about a peaceful settlement of this matter. We will do nothing more until after the District Attorney working with the Collector of the Port has taken action to compel the company to allow the inspectors to do their duty.

"Section 4,453 of the Revised Statutes of the United States says that in addition to the annual inspection the local examiners shall at proper times, if they shall discover any failure to comply with the law, make such reinspection as shall guarantee the fulfilling of the law. The next section says that if any master or owner of any steamer shall refuse to comply with the requirements of the preceding section and shall continue to navigate her, he shall be liable to a fine of $500 for each offense. Section 4,496 says that all collectors or other chief officers of the customs shall enforce the provisions of this title against all steamers arriving and departing.

"So the matter is now beyond me, and the next action will have to be taken by the Collector. This office has no power to stop a ship or we would have done so long before this time."

Assistant United States District Attorney Wise said yesterday afternoon that he had received a request from Mr. Rodie that he take up the matter. "This is the first time the Government has been called upon," he said, "to take action of this kind at this port, and so far as I know nothing like it has ever been done anywhere else in the country. The statutes governing this case were framed years ago, and we must be sure that they fit the case in hand. I shall read up the statutes, and to-morrow I shall call upon whomsoever is necessary to help me in carrying out the law. My office is the one to collect the fine, and if the Grand Republic is thought by the members of the Law Division of the Custom House to be at fault, we will see that her owners are fined."

The Custom House officials evidently were expecting a communication on the Grand Republic matter yesterday afternoon, for when a reporter called there Mr. Hamilton, the head of the Law Division, was found in conference on it with the Acting Collector. "We have not yet heard from the United States Steamboat Inspection Service," he said, "and we will not take any action until we do. It is not the duty of this branch of the Government service to go out hunting for violations, but when one is brought to our attention we must libel the vessel and hold her until the fine is collected. After the vessel is seized we settle the fact here as to whether or not there has been a violation, and the District Attorney collects the fine if one is imposed. If ths matter is brought to our attention I shall take it up, and I promise you that I shall not allow the grass to grow under my feet."

A member of the Dreamland Navigation Company stated yesterday that in view of the fact that there were at least one hundred vessels plying New York Harbor that had not been reinspected yet, the offensive manner in which the Steamboat Inspectors were attempting to hold up the Grand Republic turned the reinspection into nothing more than a persecution. He said that there was not a better equipped vessel in the local waters than the Grand Republic, and that her fire hose was all new. "The Inspectors found an old piece aboard," he said, "that is used in washing down, and mistaking it for fire hose, they reported to the Government appointed by the Government to investigate the Slocum distaster that all of the hose was bad.

"The letters that we received from the Supervising Inspector," he said, "asked us to appoint a day for re-examination of the vessel. We have been looking about for a boat to take the Grand Republic's place, but as yet we have been unable to find one. Our lawyers wrote to the Collector of the port to that effect yesterday."

Slocum Officials' Bail Discharged.

Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday consented to discharge the bail of $5,000 apiece in the cases of Frederick A. Barnaby, James K. Atkinson, and James G. Dexter, officials of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, who had been held by the Coroner's Jury for the action of the county Grand Jury.

DETECTIVE KILLS MAN.

Prisoner for Check Charge Tried Escape—Bore Mother's Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 3.—Herbert Earl, thirty years old, believed to be from West Haven, Conn., was shot and killed by Detective Sergeant Joseph Farrell here this afternoon. Earl had been arrested by the detective, and was being taken to Police Headquarters when he made an attempt to escape. The detective called for him to halt, and when he refused Farrell drew his revolver and fired. The bullet struck Earl near his shoulder blade and passed through his heart, causing practically instantaneous death.

Earl had been pointed out to the detective, it is said, by John Welch, who keeps a bathhouse on South Tenth Street, as the man who had given him a forged check for $18. The detective arrested Earl, and was taking him through Beaver Street when the shooting occurred. The detective says that he intended to fire in the air, but that the revolver was discharged while he was taking it out of the case.

Earl's body was taken to the Morgue, and on him was found a letter written on July 29 by Mrs. F. W. Haesche of 230 Elm Street, West Haven, who signed herself "Your Loving Mother." The writer warned "Bertie," as she called him, that the life he was leading was killing, and if he did not reform he was sure to meet an untimely end. It ended with an appeal to the dead man to lead a better life. In Earl's pockets were 13 cents.

Earl had been living with a colored family at 252 Central Avenue.

Detective Farrell has surrendered to the police.

AUTO DRAGGED FIRE ENGINE.

Pennsylvanian's Race of Many Miles Against Time in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Allegheny River Valley last night saw a novel automobile race against time. The lower part of Springdale caught fire, and, fearing the entire town would go, Percy Adams, a business man, got out his auto, raced many miles up the river to New Kensington, and, hitching a fire engine and hose cart on behind his auto, rattled back over the river road to the burning town.

He found his race wasn't for nothing, though, as the hose would not fit. The town hand brigade extinguished the fire after about six houses had been destroyed and several people badly hurt.

MAN FOUND IN STREET DIES.

Passer-by Discovers Him Lying in Front of New York Hospital.

An unconscious man lying on the sidewalk in front of the New York Hospital, in West Fifteenth Street, was seen by a passer-by at noon yesterday. The man told Policeman Toohey about it, and the officer got a doctor from the hospital. Together they carried the man inside, but ten minutes later he died from cerebral hemorrhage.

The man wore a dark blue coat and waistcoat, striped trousers, a negligé shirt, and red socks. There was no money on his person, but he had a policy of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, made out to William H. De Groot, 57 West Twenty-first Street, by August Bracht, 1,011 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore. At 57 West Twenty-first Street the owner of the house said that no such man ever had been there.

The police say that they have no reason for thinking the death suspicious. He apparently was a man of about forty years, and was five feet seven inches in height. The police have no clue to his identity.

FIRST AID TO BURGLARS.

Smart Bronx Thieves Leave Poisoned Candy for Watchdogs.

There have been numerous burglaries committed recently in the district covered by the Bronx Park Police Station, and the detectives there believe they have unearthed a scheme on the part of the burglars first to rid houses in the neighborhood of dogs so as to better carry on their marauding.

Last night Caroline Miller, ten years old, who lives at Creston Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, found a stick of candy lying on the sidewalk in front of her mother's home. She took it to her mother, who had it sent to a chemist, with the result that it was declared to be coated with poison. The Miller's own a watch dog.

The matter was reported to the police, who, after an investigation, found that similar candy had been found recently in front of the houses of Albert Van Hoodt of Creston Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and of Albert De Hoe of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street.

Both of these men own valuable Great Danes, who do much toward guarding their master's property. A number of plain-clothes men have been put on watch, but up to an early hour this morning had met with no success in locating the would-be poisoners.

MAY IMPEACH TREASURER.

Gov. La Follette Talks of Calling Wisconsin Legislature Together.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—It may be necessary to call a session of the Legislature to effect the retirement of State Treasurer John G. Kempf, in whose office a shortage of $3,400 was found. The Treasurer made good the amount, but Gov. La Follette increased his bond and this has not yet been furnished.

The Governor and Attorney General Sturdevant have looked up the law and reached the conclusion that the retiring of Kempf is to be no easy matter even should he not secure the additional bond. They are undecided as to whether impeachment proceedings by the Legislature will be necessary for his removal.

Percy C. Ohl Committed to Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 3.—Percy C. Ohl has been committed to the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane, at Morris Plains. A few weeks ago he wrote President Roosevelt that a plot had been hatched to take his life and that for a twenty-dollar bill and a pair of shoes he would divulge the facts. Evidently this letter came into the hands of the local Police Department, and physicians were directed to examine him. Some years ago Ohl possessed an interest in the Clyde Line stock, which he ultimately disposed of for $150,000. He lived extravagantly and was widely known as a dog fancier.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers
use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Allays nervousness and disordered digestion caused by excessive use of Tea, Coffee, or alcoholic drinks. —Adv.

GREAT BUILDING STRIKE NOW THREATENING CITY

Unions Defiant at Warnings from McDonald and Employers.

SUBWAY WORKMEN STAY OUT

Fuller Contracts Struck—Rival Painters Unite—Augmented Building Trades Alliance Prepares for War.

The building trades unions were more defiant than ever yesterday in spite of the ultimatum of General Contractor John B. McDonald to the subway strikers, and the order of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association that all the strikers must return to work. Even the tile layers, who refused to strike at first, quit work yesterday morning, and though the plasterers' union had declared off their strike the men were still out.

Delegate Anderson of the Plasterers' Union was on his way yesterday morning to order his men back to work, but was seized with a mysterious illness and was taken home before he could do so. According to the unions, it was also a mysterious illness which prevented James P. Holland, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Central Federated Union from keeping an appointment in Mr. McDonald's office on Tuesday.

The strike against the George A. Fuller Company at the Trinity Building is to be extended to all the other Fuller work. The Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters have agreed to join hands and will amalgamate under a new name on Saturday, not for the purposes of peace, but to aid and abet the present building war.

The warning letter to all the unions from the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association was in the hands of the officers of the unions yesterday. It was read at a meeting of the Building Trades Alliance, and greeted with shouts of defiance. Officers were elected and a strike committee appointed. The Salamanders' Association of Pipe and Boiler Fitters, and the House Shorers and Movers' Union have been admitted to the alliance, and President Weinseimer will send an invitation at once to the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association will be held to-day in the Building Trades' Club to take such action as is considered necessary on account of the defiant attitude of the unions.

BURGLAR A BUFFALO MAN.

Mount Vernon Police Say "Tracey" Is Really Henry J. Wilkenson.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 3.—Through the woman's photograph found in his possession the Mount Vernon police to-day succeeded in establishing to their satisfaction the identity of the outlaw known as "Tracey." The police say the prisoner is Henry J. Wilkenson, twenty-seven years old, of Buffalo, who enlisted in the United States Marine service last April and deserted from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last month. The officers at the navy yard told Detective Reilly that Wilkenson was the principal witness in a murder case in Trenton a short time ago, when a negro was convicted of killing a white man.

The police also say that the photograph of the woman found in the highwayman's pocket is that of the wife of George E. Waddy of West Hoboken. Waddy said they had been married two years, and that Wilkenson was a friend of Mrs. Waddy prior to their marriage. The acquaintanceship has since been continued, and all three were on friendly terms. Neither Mrs. Waddy nor her husband knew now Wilkenson had obtained the photograph, they said.

When Wilkenson enlisted in the Marine Corps he gave his residence as 248 Elk Street, Buffalo, and his nearest relative as Mrs. C. Wildeman of the same address. He then stated that he had no previous military service. The outlaw refused to admit that the identification was right.

TWO NEW YORKERS DROWNED.

One Victim's Husband Hurled from Carriage and May Die.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 3.—Through the overturning of a rowboat in Parlor Rock Lake, in Long Hill, nine miles from this city, this afternoon, Mrs. Rose Keynsky of 115 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York, and her brother, Bernard Weiner, also of New York, lost their lives, and the husband of Mrs. Keynsky, who was hurrying to the scene of the accident, was thrown head foremost from his carriage against a rock and will probably die.

Bernard Weiner, his sister, his brother, Nathan Weiner, Miss Ida Lippman, and Hyman Isaacs, all of New York and Summer residents of Long Hill, were rowing on the lake at about 4:30 o'clock when the boat sprung a leak. In the excitement that followed it capsized, and all were thrown into the water fifty yards from the shore.

For a short time there was an awful struggle to seize the overturned boat. Miss Lippman was unable to reach it, and the two brothers, Nahtan and Bernard, swam to her rescue. After a struggle, in which all three were nearly drowned, they managed to reach shore, and Miss Lippman was left lying on the bank. The brothers then swam back, and after reaching their sister, started to take her ashore. She, too, was exhausted, but she was finally placed on the bank by Nathan, whose strength lasted a little longer than that of his brother.

When a few feet from the shore Bernard sank before the eyes of all. His body was recovered a few hours later.

Five minutes after he sank his sister died on the bank of the lake.

Bernard Weiner was twenty-three years old and his sister was twenty-seven.

EXCURSION STEAMER ASHORE.

Monohansett Hits Great Misery Island in Fog—Passengers Saved.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 3.—During a dense fog which enveloped the harbor late this afternoon the excursion steamer Monohansett of the North Shore Steamship Company went ashore on Great Misery Island. There were fifty passengers on board, all of whom were taken off in safety by the company's other steamer, Empress, which, in response to a telephone call from the island, put out from Beverly. The passengers were landed at Salem Willows this evening.

At dark the steamer was not leaking and it was decided to float her at high tide to-morrow morning. The Monohansett registers 298 tons gross. She was built at New York in 1862, and was used as a dispatch boat by Gen. U. S. Grant during the latter part of the civil war.

The Thousand Islands can be reached in nine hours from New York via the New York Central. They are more beautiful this Summer than ever. —Adv.

MAN MADE BLIND BY BATHING.

Went Swimming in Massachusetts Lake While in Overheated Condition.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3.—Louis Adleman is totally blind as the result of bathing while overheated. He went swimming in Lake Quannapowitts and immediately his sight began to fail him.

Specialists say that his loss of sight is due to paralysis of the optic nerve, caused by his overheated condition at the time he entered the water.

BLAST WROUGHT HAVOC.

Tore Down Bronx Trolley Wires and Broke Windows.

A blast set off at noon yesterday by a contractor who was excavating for a new building at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Southern Boulevard raised havoc near by.

Great masses of rock, accompanied by earth and broken timbers, were hurled across the boulevard, breaking the trolley contact and feed wires, and leaving the live ends dangling in the street. Many stones crashed through the windows of the piano factory of Winter & Co., at 1,014 Southern Boulevard, and of Meyer's Hotel, adjoining. Occupants of those buildings were badly frightened by the rain of stones, some of which landed dangerously close to them. Surface car traffic along the boulevard was delayed for nearly an hour while the broken wires were placed together.

The contractor disappeared after the blast. One of his workmen was arrested, but was discharged later in the Harlem Court.

F. KENT LOOMIS'S BODY HERE.

Casket Arrives on St. Paul—P. A. B. Widener Back.

P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia and Craig Wadsworth of the American Embassy in London were passengers on the American liner St. Paul, which arrived last night. Mr. Wadsworth will go to the Wadsworth family home at Geneseo for his vacation.

The casket containing the remains of F. Kent Loomis, who was drowned off the English coast from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse while he was en route to Abyssinia, was brought over in the hold of the St. Paul. To-day the body will be shipped to Parkersburg, West Va. Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, and a brother of the dead man, arrived at the pier shortly after the passengers had landed.

Leonard Cox and J. C. Barclay of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Henry Siegel were among the arrivals. Four stowaways were discovered during the trip. Mrs. Maybrick, the officers said, was not aboard.

BURGLARS ROB BRAYTON IVES.

Enter Summer House at Ossining and Take Silverware.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 3.—It was discovered to-day that burglars forced an entrance into the country residence of Brayton Ives here and secured considerable silverware. The family is away on a trip, and the place was left in charge of a butler.

While the butler was making an inspection of the house to-day he discovered that the silverware had disappeared. No one can tell how much was stolen until an inventory of the missing stuff is taken. That cannot be done until Mrs. Ives returns. The thieves are supposed to have effected an entrance through the basement.

THREE BUILDINGS BLOWN UP.

Explosion of Railroad Torpedoes Also Hurts Three Persons Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—With a report that could be heard over a mile distant several thousand railroad torpedoes packed for shipment in the yards of the Versailles Railroad Signal Company's plant, at Versailles, exploded to-day. Three of the buildings of the plant were completely demolished, three employes were seriously injured, and every window in the vicinity was broken.

The injured are Charles Clingiasmith, Charles Bevan, and Margaret Guyer. The men are still unconscious to-night and are probably fatally hurt. Miss Guyer will recover. The cause of ths explosion is not yet known.

WOULD OBEY STRIKE ORDER.

Secretary Call Says, However, the Meat Situation Has Changed.

The referendum vote of the New York locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cuttera and Butcher Workmen was counted yesterday at 827 First Avenue by the local Advisory Board, and the result sent by telegraph to the National Executive Committee in Chicago with a request for instructions.

Secretary Homer D. Call said last night:

"Mr. Call wired me that he is coming on here, and he is expected to-morrow night. He will decide when he comes as to whether there will be a local strike or not. The unions have voted to obey the strike order, but the situation has changed."

FOUR HURT IN AUTO SMASH.

Two Perhaps Fatally Injured in Georgia Accident.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Reynolds of Marietta, Ga., were seriously and perhaps fatally injured in the crash of their automobile into a telephone pole about six miles from this city to-night.

L. N. T. Rammell and Miss Alma George were also in the car, but were not seriously injured.

INFANTRY COMPANY ARRESTED.

Every Member to be Court-Martialed for Taking Beer Into Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Charged with taking beer into the barracks at Fort Sheridan, a practice which they admit, but hold justifiable in view of the example set by the commissioned officers, all the members of Company D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, numbering thirty-five privates and six non-commissioned officers, were arrested to-day by order of Col. Whitehall, commandant at the post.

The prisoners will be court-martialed to-morrow for disobedience. Besides being arrested the non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks and to-night were prisoners in a small room in the basement of the fort.

Postman Missing, Mail Undelivered.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 3.—Edward Holiman, a substitute letter carrier, has been missing since yesterday. Six letter boxes on Holiman's route were jammed with letters which Holiman had taken out to deliver. Nearly all of Monday's mail was also found intact and undelivered.

What's wrong? Your eyes? Step into Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane, and have glasses fitted. —Adv.

DISASTER TO ARMY FEARED BY RUSSIANS

Kuropatkin Silent Since Sending Word of Retreat.

HE EVACUATED HAI-CHENG

Belief that He Will Be Unable to Retire Much Further—Great Losses in This Week's Battles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 4.—In a dispatch to the Emperor, dated Aug. 2 and received yesterday morning, Gen. Kuropatkin said:

"Our troops have retired from Hai-Cheng along the road toward An-shan-Chan. The movement was accomplished in perfect order, and the enemy did not disturb us.

"The terrible heat has caused many sunstrokes, and measures have been taken to diminish the equipment the troops have hitherto been obliged to carry by transporting it in supply carts.

"There is no serious news from the eastern front."

There has been a complete and ominous silence regarding events at the front since the receipt of this dispatch, but all kinds of grave reports are current.

According to a message received from Harbin, Gen. Kuropatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation for the "Winter quarters of the Russian army."

It is understood that Emperor Nicholas yesterday received a telegram at Peterhof containing alarming news.

It is also reported that Viceroy Alexieff, who had gone to Harbin on his way to Vladivostok, returned to Liao-Yang on Tuesday and conferred with Gen. Kuropatkin regarding the situation.

Intense anxiety prevails in all circles. All newspaper specials from the front are suspended, which is considered ominous. There are neither official nor press dispatches to indicate the progress of the fighting around Liao-Yang, where it is felt that a most serious situation must exist. It is thought possible, however, that there may be a temporary lull. The terrible heat alone would be enough to demoralize the armies, and it would not be surprising if, coupled with the several days' severe fighting, it forced both sides to halt and recuperate.

There is the gravest anxiety here to learn whether Gen. Kuropatkin is seriously giving battle or is determinedly screening the withdrawal of his main force. There is a persistent story afloat that the Russian army has been moving north for some days, but this cannot be confirmed.

It would appear, unless the Russians have already moved north, that the decisive battle of the campaign is being fought or will be fought immediately if the Japanese energetically follow up their preliminary successes of the last three days. At various points the fighting has been of a desperate and bloody character, the Russians offering the most stubborn resistance. The losses, therefore, although their extent is not yet established, must be heavy on both sides.

Between 6,000 and 8,000 men is one estimate given the Russian losses. All the estimates, however, are little better than guesswork as yet, and possibly the Russian casualties may be much larger.

The strong screen drawn around Gen. Kuropatkin's interior positions has been driven in at all points, Hai-Cheng being practically abandoned without a blow. The pressure of the Japanese numbers and the failure to hold the northern positions probably rendered it useless to try to hold out there.

The Russian forces on Tuesday night constituted a compact chain in the form of a semicircle around Liao-Yang, extending from An-shan-Chan, half way between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang to An-Ping, which is only thirteen miles east of Liao-Yang. Unless the bulk of Gen. Kuropatkin's army has already been withdrawn north of Liao-Yang, it is difficult to see how it can now escape, the Japanese being almost on Kuropatkin's main lines.

Inasmuch as portions of four army corps were engaged in the fighting up to last night, and as these corps comprise three-quarters of the whole Russian Army, it would seem that the report of a withdrawal is incorrect, and that nothing except a portion of the stores and munitions has been removed.

LIAO-YANG, Tuesday, Aug. 2.—(Delayed.)—The Russian attempt to push back a numerically superior force of Japanese from Ku-chia-Tzu on July 31 resulted in an admitted Russian loss of 1,000 men.

[Ku-chia-Tzu is about ten and one-half miles east of An-Ping.]

HAI-CHENG, Aug. 2.—In consequence of the desperate fighting of the last few days and the Japanese turning movement, the Russians have been compelled to evacuate Hai-Cheng and fall back on An-shan-Chan.

JAPANESE VICTORIES COMPLETE.

Russians Lost Six Guns at Simu-Cheng—Are Said to Have Left 1,500 Dead.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The two battles fought simultaneously by Gen. Kuroki, had for their object the driving in of the Russian divisions which were commanded by the late Gen. Keller and which Gen. Kuropatkin placed between Liao-Yang and Gen. Kuroki's army.

The fighting took place on the northern road and on the main road to Liao-Yang, with the result that the Russian screen has now been forced back to positions only fourteen miles from Liao-Yang.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—The Japanese defeated the Russians at Simu-Cheng and drove them toward Hai-Cheng in a sharp fig

which began last Saturday and ended on Sunday.

The Russians left 1,500 dead on the field and lost six guns.

The Russians occupied a range of high hills north of Simu-Cheng, which were strongly defended with covered trenches, a fortress, and covered emplacements, which took months to construct.

The Japanese seized a range of heights to the southward on Sunday. They began the attack at daylight on that day.

The Japanese left wing encountered severe opposition. The Russians were gradually reinforced and their artillery was increased to twenty-one guns. The Japanese, who were also reinforced, renewed ths attack at 3 o'clock in ths afternoon and drove ths Russians northward.

The Japanese right, exposed to a severe artillery fire, was forced to halt. The Russians, who were reinforced, assumed the offensive at 5:30 o'clock in ths evening, hut were repulsed with heavy loss. Ths Russian artillery prevented the Japaness from pursuing, and during the night tho Russians withdrew toward Hai-Cheng.

The Japanese casualties were about 400.

Gen. Kuroki has telegraphed that in the two days' fighting at Lang-Tse and Yu-Shu Passes his losses were 6 officers killed, 16 officers wounded, and 950 men killed and wounded.

JAPANESE TOOK 42 GUNS?

Italian Paper Hears Enormous Quantity of War Material Was Captured.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4.—An Italian paper, the Italia Militares, prints a sensational report from Yin-Kow that the Japanese captured forty-two guns and an enormous quantity of war material in ths battles of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

No details of a reliable nature regarding the battles have reached London.

It was rumored on the Stock Exchange yesterday that the Japaness discovered $25,000,000 in an abandoned Russian camp.

A dispatch from Niu-Chwang printed yesterday said that the Japanese flag had been raised over the local branch of ths Russo-Chinese Bank. The dispatch said that the bank had at present over $25,000,000 loaned out in Niu-Cbwang, and it was considered there that Japan would regard the bank as the property of the Russian Government and its assets and profits as legitimate spoils of war in lieu of indemnity.

This may be the source of the rumor on the London Stock Exchange.

FEAR OF POLISH REVOLT.

Sentence on Revolutionists Deferred Owing to the Nervousness.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4.—The Morning Post's Warsaw correspondent says:

"The trial of revolutionists charged with killing four policemen during a raid here in April has been concluded.

"Sentencs was deferred owing to ths apprehension of the officials of a violent revolutionary outbreak."

FAILS TO EXCITE GERMANY.

Sinking of the Thea by the Russians Attracts Little Attention.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The sinking of the German steamer Thea hy the Vladivostok cruisers aroused no comment whatsoever this evening.

According to a telegram from Kiel, the Thea waa over 1,500 tons hurden, was built in England in 1893, and was purchased by a German firm in 1901. The crew were chiefly Chinese and Japanese. The master was a German.

The steamer was engaged in the Japneae coasting trade, and is said to have been chartered hy an English firm upon the express understanding that she was not to be used in carrying troops or contraband or for hlockade running.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 3.—The German steamer Thea was not known here, and had probably never visited this coast.

If she was carrying American canned fish she probahly obtained it at Hongkong or Yokohama, and was distributing it at smaller seaports along the Japanese coast.

MASSACRED BY RUSSIANS.

Men on the Hitachi Maru Were Fired At for Three Hours.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—An unfavorahle impression has been created here by accounts of the conduct of the Vladivostok squadron toward the Japanese transport Hitachi Maru, which it sank in June.

It appears that inatead of sinking the transport with a torpedo or a few large calibre sheils, the Russian vessels graduaily approached their prey, and for welinigh three hours massacred the Japanese soldiers hy incessant fire from quick-firers and machine guns at short range.

Of the thirty-seven survivors rescued by a Japanese fishing boat oniy three were unwounded.

GIVES LIE TO RUSSIANS.

P. and O. Secretary Says the Malacca's Papers Were Shown.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In an editorial article to-morrow The London Times will say:

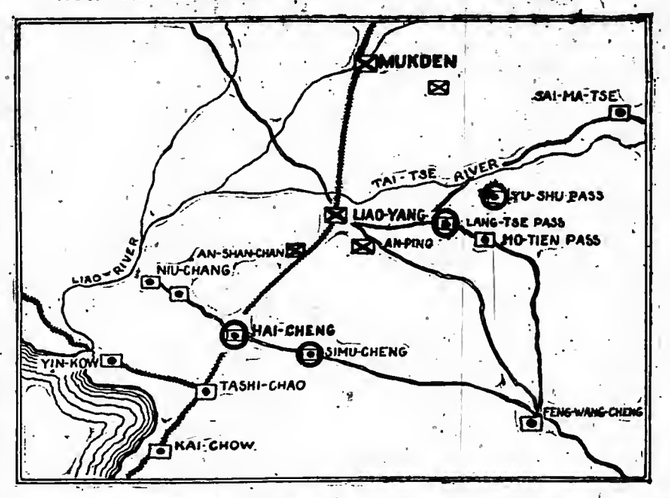
"We observed yesterday that the presentation of the case in regard to the seizure and release of the Malacca in The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg could only he accepted with the utmost reserve, as obviously framed ahove all for domestic consumption.

"To-day we puhlish a letter from the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company contradicting in most emphatic terms the Ruasian allegation that the Malacca was aeized hecause her Captain refused to ahow the ship's papers relating to the cargo. He declares that not only were the manifests of all the cargo given up, but that officers were sent on hoard the Petersburg to give every information, and he adds the statement, eminently characteristic of Russian methods, that the Russiana actually offered inducements to the ship's people in the hope of securing information to justify the seizure.

"We regret to note from Mr. Johnson's letter that an examination of the Malacca did actually take place at Algiers, for it could only serve to give the Rusaian authorities a colorahle excuse for asserting that they had upheld the principle of the right of search in favor of ships of the Black Sea Volunteer Fleet, which the Government of thia country cannot possibly ever have entertained any idea of admitting.

"The latest suggestion from St. Petersburg is that an international commission he established to carry out, presumahly in the Suez Canal, an inspection of all ahips proceeding to the Far East, and thus perform for the benefit of Russia a task she does not possess the naval resources requisite to perform lawfully and effectively for herself."

HOW THE JAPANESE ARE ENVELOPING KUROPATKIN.



Ths above map shows how the Japaness are enveloping Gen. Kuropatkin and the main Russian Army in Manchuria and how, if the Russian commander wishss to avoid a great, decisivs engagement—which may already be in progrsss—he must rstreat precipitately to the north. It is uncertain whether his retreat is not even now cut off. The Japanese havs been creeping along hoth hanks of the Tai-Tss River, and the battle at Lang-Tse and Yu-Shu Passes show that they have advanced very near to Liao-Yang.

Kuropatkin has the advantage of the railway in his retreat, hut it would seem quits possible for the Japaness to reach ths lins between Liao-Yang and Mukden hefors many of the Russians have made their escape. All, of course, depends on the strength of the Japanese to ths north, and this they havs up to now succeeded in keeping absolutely secret. All that is known is that they have, according to the Russian accounts, invariably managed to appear in greater strength than their enemies when thers was any importarit figbting to he dons.

The strongly defended walled city of Hai-Cheng has now been evacuated by the Russians. If Kuropatkin plans to make a further stand, or if such a stand is forced upon him, it may be at An-shan-Chan or at Liao-Yang, hoth of which places offer various advantages for a dcfending army.

Why Kuropatkin has not retreated to Mukden, or even Harbin, is a mystery which has been puzzling European military experts. It is suggested that the railway may hs in bad shape, and a recent reference to "repairs"—there had been no previous word of any destruction—lends some support to this view.

Again, it is possible that the Russians have not been able to transport all, or nearly all, their wounded to ths north and that Kuropatkin's pride revoits against abandoning them to ths ensmy. It has been computed that the Russian losses south of Mukden since the war began, exclusivs of those at Nan-Snan, have amounted to 18,000 killed and wounded, whils the number of sick certainly reaches 6,000. Deducting the usual proportion of dead, there must he some 20,000 men either in the field hospitals or in towns like Liao-Yang, Mukden, or Harhin. Prohably ths numher still in the field hospitals is very great.

The points where the battles of the last few days occurred are marked on this map with circles surrounding the Japanese emblem.

JAPANESE REPULSED NEAR PORT ARTHUR

Refugees at Che-Foo Report Desperate Fighting.

CRUISER REPORTED SUNK

Mikado's Soldiers Checked, but by No Means Beaten—Russian Warships Shell Japanese from Harbor.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Wu-Chow, which has just arrived here from Niu-Chwang, brings further details of the latest Japanese assault on Port Arthur.

When nearing Che-Foo the Wu-Chow picked up a junk carrying seven men, four women, and ons hoy, who left Port Arthur yesterday. They report that the fighting north of Port Arthur occurred at Wolf Hill, and was sanguinary, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. This hill is situated near the railroad, and eight trains were kept huay bringing ths wounded Russian soldiers into the city. The wounded men from the east forts reached Port Arthur in all kinds of vehicles, many, however, coming afoot, dragging shattered limbs.

The fighting abated during the night of July 28, hut had not completely subsided when the refugees left.

The Russian fleet, from its anchorage, sheiled the advancing Japancse, after returning from what seems to have been a reconnoitring manoeuvre.

Chinese arriving here to-night say that the Japanese actually captured two lightly garrisoned forts on the east shore, hut abandoned thsm when their comrades were repulsed from other positions. The Russians, however, insist that this is untrue.

The forts at Port Arthur bristle with guns, including many of eight-inch calihre, hut the naval artillerymen are said to have inflicted the heaviest loss on the Japanese.

The Japanese, while repulsed, were by no means beaten, and a renewal of the fighting was expected when the junk departed yesterday from Port Arthur.

The Russians unite in declaring that the fortress will never fall, hut they expect that scarcely a huilding will he left in the city, where now there is scarcely a whole pane of glass.

The Japanese are now occupying the outpost trenches, which thsy captured from the Russians.

Both the Japanese and Russian fleets are reported to be in excellent condition.

The present unusual exodus from Port Arthur is due to the granting of permission to leavs the hesieged city, which heretofore the Russian officials had withheld. In most instances the refugees are people of the better class. They are compelled to pay exorhitant prices for junks, which are scarce.

A second junk which left at the samc time, carrying the officials of the Danish East Asiatic Company and their families, has not yet arrived at Che-Foo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The first Russian report of the storming operations at Port Arthur has just been received from the Russian Consul at Che-Foo. It is dated to-day.

It says a general attack began Saturday, with the Japanese in immense force. There was a two days' bombardment of unprecedented violence.

The Japanese, at the time of sending the dispatch, the Consul says, had everywhere been repulsed with great loss. The Japanese casualties possihly reached 20,000, hut the Russian losses were insignificant.

The Consul furthsr reports that the Russians have an ahundance of ammunition. The telegram does not mention naval operations, hut it is here considered possible that the Russian warships participated in shelling the besiegers from the sea.

The exact date of the events reported in this telegram is not clear, as ths method of transmission is not disclosed. It is possihle that it was hy a wireless message reporting events which have occurred since last Saturday. On the other hand, the message may have gons hy junk to Che-Foo, in which case it refers to events of a week ago, and practically covers the reports mentioned in Ths Associated Press dispatches from Che-Foo.

In either case the report has been received with considerable exultation after the pessimistic rumors spread ahroad from foreign sources last week.

It seems apparent that the Japanese advance against Gen. Kuropatkin was timed to take place simultaneously with the assault upon Port Arthur.

RUSSIA PAYS ONE CLAIM.

But British Officials Fear Grave Dispute Over Knight Commander Case.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The Russian Goverfment has paid compensation to the owners of the British steamer Foxton Hall for damage sustained during her detention in February at Port Arthur. All claims of the owners against underwriters have been withdrawn.

"There were special circumstancea in this case which made it quite distinct from the recent Russian proceedings against neutral shipping The Foxton Hall had taken coal to Port Arthur for the use of the Russian Admiral, and was detained on the outbreak of the war in order that the coal might be taken out. The Russians were consequently partners in the adventure, and were directly responsible for any damage suffered by the vessel during her detention.

"At the same time it must be admitted that the Russian Treasury has shown a reasonable sense of obligations toward neutrals, and the incident may improve the prospects of a similar reasonable spirit being shown in regard to compensation for the sinking of the Knight Commander.

"War risk policies on cargo belonging to American shippers are payahle at Yokohama. Steps, however, have been taken to change the place of payment to New York in order that the ownera of cargo may make their demanda for compensation through the Washington Government.

"The war risk market is active, hut there are many more inquiries for rates than there is actual husineas done.

"It is felt that the Red Sea captures will begin again soon, this time by authorized cruisers."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—The Captain and officers of the British steamer Hipsang remain in custody at Port Arthur.

The British Minister, repiying to an application by Jardine, Matheson & Co. for assistance in arranging their release, suggests that the matter be referred to the Foreign Office.

By Ths Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4.—Beyond a preliminary communication from Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, to the effect that Russia will make a response to the British protest against the sinking of the Knight Commandsr hy the Vladivostok squadron when the rsport of Admiral Jsssen reaches St. Petershurg, the Foreign Office here has received nothing on the subject, but fully expects a complete answer this wsek.

Information received hy the anthorities here inclines them to the belief that the Russians propose to uphold the propriety of the procedure, and the case is regarded as involving possihilities of a serious dispute unless concessions are made on both sides.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 3.—The reception of the cruisers Rossia, Gromohoi, and Rurik on returning from their latest expedition was very enthusiastic.

The officers of the squadron are very indignant because of the criticism hy the British and American press of the alleged "lawless acts" of the cruisers, claiming that the complete details of the cruise will show that Admiral Jessen displayed the greatest humanity and acted within his rights and instructions.

The British steamer Knight Commander when signaled to stop declined to do so, even after three shots had been fired across her bows, and the officers say that her evident intention was to make an effort to escape, which in itself rendered her liable under Russian naval rules to have a shot fired into her hull. She stopped, however, at the fourth shot, and was found to contain between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of railway material from Nsw York for Kobe and Yokohama.

The Captain's documents were not in order, and the Captain said that his instructions had heen sent in advance hy mail. Both ship and cargo, the Russians believed, wsre undoubtedly subject to confiscation.

As the Knight Commander had not enough coal to go to Vladivostok Admiral Jessen was confronted with the altsrnative of releasing her and allowing the cargo to reach the Japanese or of dsstroying her. As it was plainly, in the opinion of the Admiral, one of the extraordinary cases coming under the Russian prize regulations, he assumed the responsihility of sinking the ship.

In the case of the German steamer Thea, Admiral Jessen had no douht that her cargo, which consisted of fish, was distinctly contraband of war. Her crew were taken off at night during a heavy sea, and the was sent to the bottom.

ROOT TELLS FAIRBANKS THAT DAVIS IS TOO OLD

Makes Criticism in Notifying Republican Candidate.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM SCORED

Roosevelt's Running Mate Criticises Absence of a Declaration on the Money Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—Charles W. Fairbanks, senior United States Senator from Indiana, was to-day formally notified of his nomination for Vice President of the United States hy the Republican National Convsntion. The notification address was made by ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root.

The exercises were held on the wide veranda of Senator Fairhanks's home, at Sixteenth and Meridian Streets, in the presence of members of the Notification Committee, the Governor and State officers of Indiana, and other invited guests. On the lawn surrounding three sides of the residencs and extending far on all sides beneath the great forest trees were several thousand friends, neighhors, and political supporters of Senator Fairbanks.

The members of the Notification Committee began arriving on early trains. Shortly after noon the journey of one and ons-half miles north beneath the overlapping trees of Meridian Street began. In the first carriage rode Mr. Root, Gov. Durbin, and Harry S. New. The Notification Committee and other special guests followed in carriages. Ones at the house there was little delay. An enthusiastic greeting was accorded the two speakers as they appeared on the veranda.

NOMINATION NOT BY CHANCE.

Mr. Root in his notification address said:

"Ths nomination comes to you in accordance with the best methods and practices of representative government. It was the result of long and earnest consideration and discussion by the members of the convention. It was not the chancs product of an excited hour, and it was not upon the demand of any powerful influence—political or otharwise—constraining the judgment of the delegates. It was not made for the purpose of conciliating possible malcontents, or of swelling the campign fund of the party. No bargains or intrigues contributed to it. No suppressions of the truth or misleading of the convention as to your principles and opinions were necessary to bring it about. It was the deliberate, informed, and intelligent judgment of the delegates from every State and Territory, and it was their unanimous judgment.

"It is a great office to which you are called. The credit and honor of our country ars greatly concerned in the character and conduct of the man who presides over the Senate of the United States—that powerful and august body of which you are already so experienced, so useful, and so honored a member.

"But ths Vics President has other grave duties of imperative obligation. When the people elect a President under our political system they do not merely select the man for the office; they gvs their approval to certain controlling principles and policies of government, and the administration of which the Vice Presidsnt is a part is bound to givs effect to these principles and policies. The primary duty of the Vics President to be always ready to take up tbs burden of the Presidency if occasion requires carries with it the duty to be always ready to continue unbroken the policies which the people have intrusted to ths Administration for sxecution.

"As to the supreme responsibility of the Vics Presidency in cass of succession to the Presidsncy, we shall all pray, and no one more/earnestly than yourself, that it may not bome to you. But we are not at liherty to ignore the possibility that it may come. Sad and bitter experience admonishes us that provision for succession to the Presidency is no idle form. Of the last twelve Presidents elected by the people of the United States five—nearly ons-half—have died in office and have been succeeded by Vice Presidents. A serious ohligation rests upon the political parties which select the candidates between whom the people must choose, to see to it that they nominate men for this possihle succession who have tho strength of body and mind and character which shall enable them, if occasion comes, to take up the burdenl of the great Presidential office, to endure its trying and exhausting demands, to meet its great responsihilities, and with firm hand and clear vision to guide the Government of the country until the people can express their choice again.

SAYS DAVIS IS TOO OLD.

"Our opponents of the Democratic Party have signally failed to perform this duty. They have nominated as their candidate for the Vice Presidency an excellent gentleman, who was born during the Presidency of James Monroe, and who before the 4th of March next will be in the eighty-second year of his age. Before the next Administration is ended he will be approaching his eighty-sixth birthday. It is no disparagement of this gentleman for whom I believe we all have the highest respect, to say that he shares the common lot of mortals, and that ths election of any man of such great age would furnish no safeguard to the American people against the disaster which would ensue upon the death of a President with a successor not competent to perform the duties of the Presidential office. It is common experience that very aged men, however bright and active they may appear for brief periods, cannot sustain long continued severe exertion. The demands of the Presidential office upon the mental and physical vitality are so great, so continuous, and so exhausting, as to be wholly beyond the capacity of any man of eight-five.

"The attempt hy such a man to perform the duties of the office would be met with practical certainty be speedily followed by a complete breakdown, both of body and of mind. In contemplating the remote possibility of the election of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, the people of the country are bound to contemplate also as a necessary result of such an election in case of the President's death, that others no chosen by the people, and we know not who, would govern in the name of a nominal successor unable himself to perform the constitutional duties of his office; or worse still, that serious douht whether the Vice President had not reached a condition of 'inability' within the meaning of the Constitution would throw the title to the office of President into dispute.

"The serious effect of such an event upon the Government and upon the business interests and general wefare of the country, and the serious effect even of the continual menace of such an event, must be apparent to every thoughtful mind.

"In your election, on the other hand, this chief requirement will be fully met. In the full strength of middle life you are prepared for the exhausting duties of the Presidency."

FAIRBANKS DISCUSSES MONEY.

After thanking Mr. Root for his complimentary remarks, Senator Fairbanks, in accepting the nomination, said:

"I accept the commission which you bring with a proround sense of the dignity and responshilities of the exalted position for which I have been nominated. My utmost endeavor will be to discharge in full measure the trust, if the action of the convention shall meet the approval of the American people.

"The platform adopted hy the convention is an explicit and smphatic declaration of the principles in entire harmony with those policies of our party which have brought great honor and prosperity to our common country, and which, if continued, will bring us like blessings in the future.

"The monetary and economic policies which havs been so forcibly reannounced lie at the very foundation of our industrial life and are essential to the fullest development of our National strength. They give vitality to our manufactures and commerce, and if impaired or overthrown there would inevitably ensue a period of industrial depression, to the serious injury of the vast interests of both labor and capital.

"The Republican Party since it preserved ths integrity of the Republio and gave freedom to the oppressed, never rendered a more important service to the country than when it established the gold standard. Under it we have increased our currency supply sufficisntly to meet the normal requirements of business. It is gratifying that the convention made frank and explicit declaration of the inflexible purpose of the party to maintain the gold standard. It is essential, not only that the standard should be as good as the best in the world, but that the people should have the assurance that it will be so maintained.

"The enemies of sound money were powerful enough to suppress mention of the gold standard in the platform lately adopted by the Democratic National Convention. The leader of Democracy in two great National campaigns has declared since the adjournment of the convention that as soon as the election is over he will undertake to organize the forces within tbs Democratic Party for the next National contest for the purpose of advancing the radical policies for which his elsment of ths party stands. He frankly says that the money question is for the present in abeyance. In view of tbese palpable facts, it is not the part of wisdom to abandon our vigilanca in safsguarding the integrity of our money system. We must have not only a President who is unalterably committed to the gold standard, but both houses of Congress in entire accord with him upon the subject.

"In Congress and not with the President rests the suprems power to determins ths standard of our omsny. Though the Chief Exscutive should oppose, the Congress, acting within its independent constitutional authority, could at any time ovsrthrow or change ths monetary standard.

SCORES FREE TRADE POLICY.

"The wisdom of our protective policy finds complete justification in the industrial dsvslopment of the country. This polloy has become a most vital part of our industrial system, and must be maintained unimpaired. When altered conditions make changes in schedules desirahle, their modification can be safely intrusted to the Republican Party. If they are to hs changed by the enemies of the system along free trade lines, uncertainty would take the place of certainty, and a reaction would surely follow to the injury of the wage-earnsrs and all who are profitably employed. Uncertainty undermines confidence, and loss of confidence hreeds confusion and distress in commercial affairs.

"The convention was wise not only in its enunciation of party policies, but in its nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. During ths last three years President Rooseveit has heen confronted with largs and serious questions. Thsse he has met and solved with high wisdom and courage. The charges made against bim in the Democratic platform find an irrefutahls answer in his splendid administration, never surpassed in all the history of the Republic and never equaled by the party who seeks to discredit it.

"Ths election of the President is imperatively demanded by those whose success depends upon the continuance of a safe, consservative, and efficient administration of public affairs. We have an ample record of deeds done, of beneficent things accomplished in ths public interest. Tbe vast businsss of tbs Government has been well administered. The laws have been enforced fearlessly and impartially. The Treasury has been adequately supplied with revenue, and the financial credit of the Government was never better. Our foreign trade balance continues to increass our National wealth. We have adopted an irrigation policy which will build homes in the arid rsgions of the West. Tbe Panama Canal, the hope of centuriss, is in course of construction under the sole protection of the American flag.

"Ws have peacs and great prospsrity at homs and are upon terms of good neighborhood to the entire world. Ths conditions constitute the strongest possihls assurance for the future."

Both speakers were enthusiastically applauded throughout. Before the ceremonies the guests had been served luncheon, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks doing the honors at the tahls prepared for thoss who had heen specially invited.

RUSSIA ENLISTING CONVICTS.

Rumor That Saghalien Criminals Were to be Made to Fight Was True.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Some time ago it was rumored tbat Viceroy Alexieff had offered liheral terms to ths Saghalien convicts to induce them to fight against Japan, but the rumor was not believed, as it seemed incredihle that Russia would resort to measures that no civilized Government would countenance.

The rumor, however, was trus. Russia has officially notified the Japanese Government that the Saghalien convicts are to he made to fight.

To Saghalien are sent the most desperate and hardened criminals of Russia, the men and women whose crimes are as much greater than those of the criminals sent to Siheria as Saghalien is a more horrible spot than Siberia. The condition of the convicts, who are worked in tbe coal mines, is horrible in the extreme, and numerous writers have described the frightful and barharons treatment to which they ars subjected. Once condemned to Saghalien they never return, and after a few years they become more like beasts than men.

It is these wretched creatures who ars to be made to fight against Japan. Nominally they are to be permitted to enroll tbemselves as volunteers, but as a matter of fact they will have no option, and must fight whether they will or no. Viceroy Alexieff has issued one of the high-sounding decrees for which he is famous, in which he telis the convicts of the "favors and privileges" to he accorded to them. Two months' active service are to count as a year of penal servitude, and "colonists," that is, prisoners who are permitted to live a part of the time outside the prisons, are to have a certain part of their sentences remitted.

The enlistment of thess convicts will not, to say the least, mitigate the horrors of the war. It is in marked contrast to the conduct of both belligerents in the South African war, when it was agreed that neither side should use the natives as fighting men. The employment of Kafirs was less to be dreaded, and could not have been attended with such demoralising consequences as the enlistment of desperate and abandoned criminals.

THE KASUGA REPORTED SUNK.

Japan Said to Have Lost Powerful Cruiser Bought from Argentina.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The Giornale d'Italia today puhlished in an extra edition a dispatch from Tokio announcing that the Japanese armored cruiser Kasuga (formerly the Argentine warship Rivadavia) had heen sunk.

The announcement caused a great sensation here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Nothing can he learned here to-night regarding the reported sinking of the Kasuga.

For some reason which has hitherto heen unexplained a good deal of authentic news from the Far East has been reaching Rome in advance of other European capitals. If it should be true that the Kasuga has been sunk, the Japanese Navy has sustained a hiow almost as severe as the ioss of a battleship.

The Kasuga is one of the two powerful armored cruisers which were purchased by Japan from the Argentine Government prior to the outbreak of the war. They were built in Italy, and left Genoa on Jan. 9, manned hy mixed British and Italian crews and commanded hy British officers. They reached Yokohama Feh. 16. Both were sent to reinforce Admiral Togo's fleet and have taken a prominent part in the operations before Port Arthur.

The Kasuga is of 7,700 tons displacement, carries a crew of 500 officers and men, and has one 10-inch gun, two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, ten 3-inch, and eight smaller rapid-fire guns. She has six inches of nickel steel armor.

The Kasuga on May 15 collided with and sank the Japansse cruiser Yoshino, only ninety of the latter's crew being saved.

RUSSIANS SCUTTLE GUNBOAT.

The Sivoutch Deserted and Blown Up in the Liao River.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4.—The Daily Mail this morning has the following from Niu-Chwang, under date of Aug. 3:

"The Russian gunboat Sivoutch (which had been in the Liao River since the beginning of the war) has been deserted and blown up near San-Cha, and the crew, with the vessel's guns, have started for Liao-Yang.

"Two Japanese gunboats went on Monday to reconnoitre the position of the Sivoutch and were fired on."

ELECTRIC CAB telephone number is 2380 Columbus. Phone us to meet you at boat or train. Cheaper than horse cabs. Rate card on request.

New York Transportation Co., 49th St. & 8th Avenue. Tel. number 2380 Col.

Covers a Greater Area, Has Greater Exhibits, Enjoys Greater Appropriations of Money, Than Any Previous Exposition.

WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R. OR VIA THE New York Central

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

COACH EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Fares from New York, with proportionate fares from other stations.

Via West Shore, $18. Leave New York 2:25 P. M. Arrive St. Louis 7:15 P. M. next day.

Via New York Central, $20. Leave New York 10:20 A. M. Arrive St. Louis 2:55 P. M. next day.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River Steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.



A Seasonable Story—

Summer Suits Under Price.

The reign of regular prices is about over. Most of our $25, $22, $20, $18 and $15 summer suits—those of which only a few of a kind remain—are destined to go at

$11.75.

The sale involves cheviot, worsted, serge, tweed and cassimere suits, all made with our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.



GOING TO WHOOP IT UP FOR VERMONT TICKET

Republicans Want Extra Help for the September Election.

EXPECT A 35,000 MAJORITY

Republicans, with Anti-Folk Help, Hope to Capture Four Missouri Districts —Hepburn's Blood Up.

Great preparations are being made by the Republicans for a lively campaign in Vermont, which holds its election for Governor on the second Tuesday in September, and may be said, therefore, to be the State which fires the first gun of the campaign. The election in Maine, the only other State which elects a Governor before the Presidential election, comes two weeks later.

Ex-Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont was here yesterday for the purpose of interesting both ths National and Congressional Committees in the Vermont campaign. It has been arranged that "Uncle Joe" Cannon will speak at Burlington on Sept. 12 and at Brattleborough on Sept. 14. Other orators of National distinction will also speak in the State. Owing to the fact that many Republicans of prominencs are spending their vacations in Vermont or on the Maine Coast, Mr. Powers and Senator Proctor are having no great difficulty in securing speakers. Realizing the importance of rolling up a big majority in Vermont, they are taking no chances, however, and have informed the National and Congressional Committees that they want the aid of all the oratorical talent available.

The Republican candidate for Governor in Vermont is C. J. Bell of Walden. Mr. Bell is a farmer, and is being supported, it is said, by the State Grange. The Democratic candidate is Eli M. Porter of Wilmington.

"The Gold Democrats in Vermont are returning to their party," said Mr. Powers, "but a great many of the Bryan men will vote for Roosevelt. In 1896 we carried the State by 40,000. We expect this year to have about 35,000. Our normal majority is about 30,000, and if we fail below 25,000 we conclude that there must be something wrong. We expect to have one of the liveliest campaigns we havs had in years."

Word reached the Republican Congrssslonal Committee yesterday that there was a chance of the Republicans gaining four districts in Missouri. Owing to the nomination of Allen and Cook on the State ticket, soms of ths most influential Democratic papers in the State are said to be withholding support from all of the nominees except the candidate for Governor, Joseph W. Folk, who was nominated on the anti-boodle issue, but whose friends were not strong enough in the convention to dictate the rest of the ticket. Incensed hy the attacks of the friends of Folk, Leader Butler in St. Louis, and local leaders in some other counties of the State are said to be plotting to get sven at the polls. It is their attitude which has led to the belief among the Missouri Republicans that they can redeem at least four Congressional districts.

Representative William Hephurn of Iowa was at the Republican Congressional Headquarters yesterday, and arrangements were made for him to make quite a number of speeches during the campaign. Mr. Hepburn and Bourke Cockran had a warm debate in the House just hefore the adjournment of Congress and the Iowa man desires to continue the contest on the stump.

The Republican Congressional Committee believes that it will he possihls to redeem at least twenty Congressional districts this Fall.

Republican Semi-Centennial.

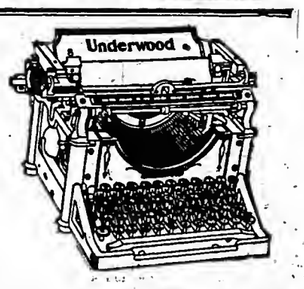
There will be a meeting on Monday evening, Aug. 8, at the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to make arrangements for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the organization of the Republican Party in this State. The plan is to havs the celebration on the fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting, which was at Saratoga in September, 1854. A ratification meeting will be heid at Saratoga Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, which will be attended hy the men who participated in the first gathering and the Frémont voters of 1856.

TEXAS PLATFORM HITS UNIONS.

Democrats Oppose Boycotting—Lanham Renominated.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 3.—Gov. Lanham was unanimously nominated for Governor of Texas hy the Democratic State Convention, in session here to-day. Other State officers were also renominated.

The platform opposes boycotting in any form and the interference with free labor.



It makes no difference what typewriter you now use, or have used, the machine you will eventually buy is the

UNDERWOOD

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., 241 Broadway, New York City.

SINFUL NEGLECT

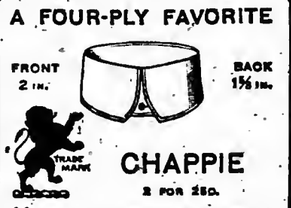
How is it possible for a sane man with good teeth to destroy them through careless neglect! SOZODONT is positively beneficial. It has made the toothbrush habit a real pleasure.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

the natural complement of SOZODONT Liquid, is a beautiful polisher, absolutely free from grit and acid. Are you using it? You ought to he.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE



CHAPPIE 2 FOR 25c.

"LION BRAND"

AT ALL DEALERS.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

POPULISTS MEET HERE.

Confer as to Dissatisfaction and Watson's Notification.

Populists from a number of States met at the St. Denis Hotel last night and conferred with Democrats who are opposed to Judge Parker. The meeting was called by James H. Ferriss of Illinois, Chairman of the Populist Party, and was attended by J. A. Edgerton of New Jsrsey, Jay W. Forrest, Joseph McGuire, T. L. Thomas, Theodore P. Ryndsr, J. P. Carroll, Melvin G. Palliser, George Tenny, Col. Mills, Samuel Seabury, H. B. McDonald, Durbin Van Vleck, R. V. Ingersoll, Gustav W. Thompson, and others.

The object of the meeting was to confer with men who have acted with the Democratic Party, but who are not inclined to support the ticket this campaign. It was also for the purpose of arranging for the notification ceremonies of the Populist nominees. It was decided that the notification should take place in Cooper Union, this city, about Aug. 18. Members met Thomas Watson, the Presidential nominee.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:35 A. M.—1,847 Third Avenue; Isidore Cohen; damage, $500.

2:05 P. M.—1,916 Third Avenue; Morton Foster; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—94 Bedford Street; Thomas Foley; damage, $15.

BRYAN ADMIRES PARKER, PRAISES HIS COURAGE

Wall at Esopus Tells of Interview with the Silver Leader.

GOLD TELEGRAM COMMENDED

Presidential Candidate a Man Every Democrat Can Indorse, the Nebraskan Is Quoted as Saying.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—"Judge Parker's telegram to the Democratic Convention showed courage of the sort that is needed in a Democratic President. A man who could so bravely confess his convictions in the face of what might easily have been the consequences is a suitable standard bearer for the party, and he is a man that every Democrat can indorse and support with a clear conscience and with credit to himself."

These words, according to Edward C. Wall, National Committeeman from Wisconsin and a candidate for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis, were used by William J. Bryan while he was breakfasting with Mr. Wall at the latter's Milwaukee home on Saturday last. The two men are personal friends, and although Wall is a gold man he voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900 on the ground of party regularity. When Bryan had made the statement quoted above Mr. Wall said: "I infer that you will place yourself at the disposal of the National Committee." Mr. Bryan nodded.

Mr. Wall told Judge Parker of this conversation to-day and afterward repeated it for publication. When asked if he considered that this was an evidence of a change in Mr. Bryan's sentiments, he replied:

"No, Mr. Bryan has been greatly misunderstood in the East, and it is a pity, but I think he will come to be better understood in time. He has never assumed the attitude with which some Eastern people have credited him.

NOT A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

"So far from this being a change in his sentiments, it is in line with the speech he made at the St. Louis Convention. He then declared that he was not opposed to the nomination of a gold man, but only wanted to be assured that the candidate was a good Democrat. In that speech he declared that he would accept the nomination of ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who was a gold man, because he knew him to be a good Democrat; and he said that he would accept another man whom he named, who differed with him on the silver question."

This other man was Mr. Wall himself, whom Bryan mentioned by name in the speech referred to.

"Judge Parker's telegram," continued Mr. Wall, "has won Mr. Bryan's admiration, not so much for the sentiments contained in it as for the manliness and courage it showed. Mr. Bryan is a Democrat and has never been anything else. While differing on some questions with a majority of the delegates at the St. Louis Convention, he realizes that these questions were ruled upon and decided by the majority. And as a Democrat he accepts the decision. He is satisfied with the platform adopted and thinks that, all circumstances considered, the platform is in the best interests of the party at large. I will not attempt to say that he has abandoned any of the principles that he advocated in his campaigns, but he thinks that if he is right he will eventually be vindicated. That, however, will not turn him from what he believes to be the duty of every Democrat, to support loyally the platform and the ticket of his party."

Mr. Wall was reminded of the rumors that Bryan would speak only for Democracy in a general way and for Congressional candidates, avoiding direct mention of Judge Parker.

"That is not true," he replied earnestly. "I want you to quote me as saying so. Mr. Bryan was twice commissioned to lead the Democratic Party, and at St. Louis he surrendered his commission. In surrendering it he abandoned none of his party fealty. Again I want to say he is a Democrat in every sense of the word."

DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. Wall discussed the Wisconsin situation, saying that owing to the Republican split the Democrats are sure to cut down the usual 20,000 plurality of the Republicans on the State ticket.

The Devery Association has thrown an aurora borealis of hurrah about that "invitation" to come to Rosemount, which is partially justified. The association, through ex-Congressman Ryan, wrote to the Judge that Ryan and Devery intended to come to Rosemount unless the Judge objected. They received the usual stereotyped form of letter which is sent in answer to every such warning, that the Judge would be glad to see them after the notification.

Representative Henry D. Clayton, National Committeeman from Alabama, will be here to-morrow with E. L. Russell, who was Chairman of the Alahama delegation at St. Louis, and the latter's daughter.

A telegram of greeting and indorsement was received to-day from the Democratic State Convention in Texas.

ASK CLEVELAND TO TAKE STUMP.

Illinois Democrats Want Him to Help in Their Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—An invitation was forwarded to-day by Western Democratic leaders to ex-President Grover Cleveland asking him to take the stump for Judge Parker in Illinois in the coming Presidential campaign.

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland will consider the matter in conference with Judge Parker at an early date.

ELECTION ODDS UNCHANGED.

C. H. Smith Bets $1,000 on Roosevelt Against $600 in Parker Money.

Election odds remained at 10 to 6 and 10 to 6½ on the curb yesterday.

The only bet of importance recorded was between C. H. Smith, who put up $1,000 on Roosevelt, and Dugan & Campbell, who had $600 to risk on Parker.

HANGING WAITS ON JUDGE.

Gallows Built While Undecided Motions Delay Paterson Execution.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Nine hours before John Lyons is scheduled to go to the scaffold, the question whether he will hang or not is still held up by Justice Mahlon Pitney. Two motions by John M. Ward and Peter J. McGuinness, counsel for Lyons, are waiting for decision by the Justice. If he decides against them an appeal may be taken to the United States Court, and thus cause a stay. Justice Pitney told the lawyers this afternoon he would decide this evening. Meanwhile the gallows on which it is proposed to swing Lyons in the morning has been knocked together in the main corridor of the jail.

Mrs. Lyons, accompanied by her sister and her young daughter, visited Lyons at the county jail last evening, although Lyons had previously stated that he did not care to have his wife and child come to the jail or know the truth of his position. The condemned man greeted his wife and child affectionately and talked with them nearly an hour. Lyons did not tell his family that the time set for his execution was so near, and he tried to talk cheerfully. When his wife and child took their departure Lyons concealed his emotion; so that they might not suspect that they would probably never see him again.

Cortelyou Names Californian.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Republican National Chairman George B. Cortelyou, en route from Chicago to Washington, stopped over in Canton this afternoon to visit the McKinley home. Mr. Cortelyou announced an additional member of the National Republican Executive Committee in the person of George A. Knight of California.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Arrested on Charge of Poisoning Her Stepdaughter in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Aug. 3.—Mrs. W. R. Krauss was arrested by City Marshal Nelson Worley to-day charged with murdering her step daughter, who died Tuesday afternoon of strychnine poisoning. When arrested Mrs. Krauss was perfectly cool and merely said: "I am not guilty."

When her step daughted died Mrs. Krauss insisted that acute indigestion and heart failure had caused her death. The physicians refused to give a death certificate. Coroner W. A. Hollis was called, and Mrs. Krauss produced a note and a bottle which she said had been found in the dead girl's bed, although the Coroner, physicians, undertaker, and two neighbors had previously made a thorough search of the bed and found nothing.

The note said: "Good bye, papa, I cannot live without Jim." This referred to her youthful sweetheart, James Cronin, whom her father had forbidden her to associate with.

Mrs. Krauss is about thirty years old and has been prominent in church and Sunday school work.

GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES

Stanley Dillon Beaten in the 2:19 Event —On Other Tracks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Grand Circuit races, continued to-day at Kenilworth Park over a somewhat heavy track, produced several distinct surprises. The first came with the running of the 2:19 trot, in which Stanley Dillon, the M. & M. winner, was a stout favorite. Geers's horse was never in the hunt, and when the race ended as stipulated at the third heat Snyder McGregor stood first in the summary, Hall Fry and Lisonjero both having scored heats.

After the first heat of the 2:09 trot the judges ordered Driver Gahagan down and put Geers in his place. Dr. Strong won the next two heats in faster time. Bets were declared off on the first heat and Gahagan's case will be dealt with later. Summary:

Queen City, 2:19 Class.—Trotters; purse, $2,000.

Snyder McGregor, ch. g., by Gilman McGregor, (Hogan)	1	2	2
Hall Fry, b. g., (Foote)	2	5	1
Lisonjero, b. g., (Howard)	3	1	3
John Caldwell, h. g., (Thomson)	7	3	4
Confienza, b. m., (McGuire)	*	8	3
Ruth C., g. m., (Kenny)	6	4	5
Blackthorn, b. g., (De Ryder)	4	7	8
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Spear)	5	9	6
Stanley Dillon, b. g., (Geers)	8	6	7
Ballast, h. g.			dis

Time—2:09¼, 2:08¼, 2:09¼.

*Placed owing to an accident.

2:07 Pace.—Two in three; purse, $1,500.

Anidrosis, ch. g., by St. Croix, (Allen)	2	1	1
Winfield Stratton, b. s., (McGuire)	1	2	2
Sufreet, b. m., (Wilson)	3	4	4
Star Hal, br. s., (Snow)	4	3	5
Foxey Curl, blk. m., (McClary)	5	5	6
Bessie Drake, r. m., (Geers)	6	6	3

Time—2:05¾, 2:05¼, 2:09¼.

2:09 Trot.—Two in three; purse, $1,500.

Dr. Strong, gr. g., by Strong Boy (Gahagan)	2	1	1
Consuella S., b. m., (De Ryder)	1	2	2
The Roman, h. g., (Snow)	3	3	3
Prince Greenlander, h. g., (Curry)	4	dis	
Billy Foster Boy, b. g., (Critchfield)	5	dis	

Time—2:09¼, 2:08, 2:08¾.

2:18 Pace.—Two in three; purse, $1,000.

Cheery Lass, h. m., by Bobby McGregor, (Andrews)	1	1	
Glad Beils, b. s., (Geers)	2	2	
John Burns, g. s., (Hedrick)	4	4	
Joe Regan, b. g. (James)	5	3	
Bessie Abbott, br. m., (Hudson)	4	5	
Starlight, ch. s., (Wilson)	6	8	
Daisy V., s. m., (Valentine)	10	7	
Arol, s. m., (Hawe)	8	6	
Anglin Wilkes, b. g., (Curry)	7	9	
Peruna, b. g., (Murphy)	9	10	

Time—2:09¼, 2:08¾.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 3.—Two good races were on the card at Granite State Park to-day. In the 2:25 pace Thornway sold a top-heavy favorite, but after winning the first heat pulled up lame, and with the permission of the judges, was withdrawn. Budd Stout was then made favorite and won the three following heats. Summary:

2:25 Trot.—Purse $500.

McDougal, ch. g.	2	2	1	1
Belle C., b. m.	5	3	3	2
Russell C., h. g.	1	1	2	3dis
Jewet A., b. s.	3	4	4	dr.
Listen, h. m.	4	dis.		

Time—2:18¼; 2:19; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:22.

2:25 Pace.—Purse $500.

Budd Stout, b. g.	4	1	1	1
George M., ch. g.	3	4	2	3
Lady Dan., blk. m.	7	5	3	2
Louise E., br. m.	5	2	4	4
Owassia, b. m.	6	3	6	dis.
Thornway, b. h.	1	dr.		
David N., b. g.	2	dr.		

Time—2:15½; 2:22½; 2:17½; 2:18¼.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 3.—2:15 Class, Trotting; Purse $500:—Millard Sanders won, taking first, third, and fourth heats; best time 2:15¼; Union Belle was second, taking second heat in 2:16½; John Tierney, third; Blanche K., fourth. Bill Nye and Dick M. also started.

2:20 Class, Trotting; Purse $400.—Bessie won in straight heats; best time 2:19¼; Bonaparte, second; Dimple, third; Dobbel, fourth. Improve, Matt E., Conduct, and Cora Direct finished as named.

2:15 Class, Pacing; Purse $400.—Rosewood won by taking second, third, and fourth heats; best time 2:14¼; Citchie Manato took second money by capturing the first heat in 2:14¾; Tess, third; Queen of Spades, fourth. Rocket, Vasten, Harry Hill, and Sapphire finished in order named.

AUTO TOURISTS ENTERTAINED.

New York and Boston Party Guests of Toledo Automobile Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—A suburban amusement resort known as "The Farm," the Toledo Automobile Club, is entertaining tonight the Boston-New York-St. Louis touring party, members of which have been arriving all day. The caterer received $1,000 and was told to get up something good to eat and drink. The two younger Popes came in about midnight. After leaving Cleveland ahead of the schedule, A. F. Lesh of Boston, official pilot, left Cleveland at 4 o'clock this morning and reached Toledo, 113 miles, about 11 o'clock this forenoon. The first car was a Panhard, owned by James Waters of New York, who was accompanied by E. B. Gitchell of the same city.

The main body came in between 4 and 5 o'clock, and with very few trivial accidents. Letters are being carried by the party from the Governors of New York and New Hampshire, and the Mayors of New York, Boston, Springfield, Mass.; Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Toledo, and other cities.

Under an agreement in which the Pope people did not enter, however, the cars manufactured in cities along the route were permitted to enter that city first, but at Erie, A. D. McLaughlin, driver of the Royal Tourist, left instructions to be called at the hotel at midnight to get an early start. But when he arose at 12 o'clock he discovered that the White people of Cleveland had stolen a march and left two hours before. He turned on all possible speed, however, and entered Cleveland along with them.

The eleven ladies in the party were taken in charge here, and their comfort and entertainment looked after by Mrs. Raymond P. Lipe and Mrs. Peter O'Donohue. The tourists will leave early in the morning for the West.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Fort Wood, N. Y., for the purpose of arranging for suitable plans for the new buildings to be constructed at that post.

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, General Staff, will proceed to Harpers Ferry, West Va., for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the officers of the District of Columbia militia now in camp at that place.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. George W. Read, Ninth Cavalry.

Navy.

Rear Admiral G. A. Converse is assigned to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Aug. 1.

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason has been commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Bostwick is detached from the Philadelphia, Puget Sound, Aug. 25, and ordered to command the Eagle.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Michigan at Milwaukee, Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland at Villefranche, Iowa at Palermo

Sailed—Paul Jones, from Santa Barbara for Mare Island; Des Moines, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Chesapeake, Texas, Massachusetts, Hartford, Arkansas, Florida, and Nevada, from New London for cruise.

The Marcellus was placed in commission Aug. 2 at Norfolk.

TANYA'S SPINAWAY STAKE

Granddaughter of Mare the Race Was Named For Easily First.

TWO WINNERS FOR DURYEA

Three Favorites Were Successful on Fast Track at Saratoga—Cloten Won at Long Odds.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—The stable of H. B. Duryea figured prominently in the racing here to-day, horses from that establishment capturing the two most important events on the afternoon's card. The great filly Tanya took the Spinaway Stakes, and Aceful won the mile and a furlong handicap, after a really good race. Tanya was one of three starters in the green and white of the Duryea stable in the race for the Spinaway, the only stake event of the day, and the contest was so one-sided that there practically was no betting on it.

The victory of Tanya appealed strongly to sentiment among the older turfmen, Tanya being the granddaughter of the great race mare for which the stake was named, Spinaway, the best filly of the memorable year in which Hindoo began his turf career. Tanya, bred by the late William C. Whitney, is by Meddler-Handspun, and Handspun, by Hanover-Spinaway, was herself a superior race mare in the days when she raced under the blue and white of H. E. Leigh.

Tanya has proved herself worthy of her ancestry, and on the form that she showed in the early Spring the race was conceded to her, with the result that, though she carried three pounds penalty, every other runner being in receipt of weight from the fleet chestnut, she started, coupled with Iota and Heart's Desire, at 15 to 1 on, the only betting on the race being for the place. Three other fillies ran, and of these Schulamite was the second choice. Belle Sauvage had the honor of being the one horse that ever showed before Tanya. That was just at the lifting of the barrier, Belle Sauvage breaking first, with Tanya second. There was just a flash of green and white, however, and Tanya was in front before the field really settled down to running, and from that time to the finish of the race Tanya was galloping out in front, with the stakes as good as won. Pulling up at the finish, Tanya was first, a length and a half before Schulamite, which was ridden out to heat Linda Lee for the place, the stable mates of Tanya never being conspicuous. In the mile and a sixteenth handicap, Aceful, rated as one of the best two-year-olds of 1902 when he was bought by Harry Payne Whitney and H. B. Duryea from J. E. Madden, made a successful reappearance after a long retirement. Aceful as a three-year-old was sent to England, but was a disappointment there. In his race yesterday, however, he made a return for the patience of his owners by breaking first and racing in the lead every jump of the mile and a furlong, and winning, ridden out, by three parts of a length from the odds-on favorite, Audience. As Jockey Hildebrand is under suspension, Shaw received a chance to ride the Duryea horses, and made the most of the opportunity by winning with Tanya and Aceful.

In the opening race Tramotor, ridden by Redfern, started a slight favorite over Gilpin, and going to the front in the first strides of the race, held command to the end, winning, hustled out, by a length and a half from Gilpin.

For the steeplechase there were six runners, with Good and Plenty the favorite at 3 to 2. Ridden by Ray, Good and Plenty was in the first flight all the distance, jumping cleverly and handling his top weight in good style. Royelle closed at the end and compelled Ray to ride out on Good and Plenty, but the result never was seriously in douht, though the favorite won by only a neck, Ray drawing a finer finish than many of his hackers enjoyed.

In the selling mile race Elliott, at odds of 7 to 1, went on at the end and won easily, after Tom Sun had made the pace for a half mile. The longest-chance winner of the day cropped up in the fifth race, a handicap at six furlongs, for which seven horses ran, with Leonidas the favorite at about even money. Cloten, owned by E. Segram and ridden by Wonderly, started at 20 to 1, and, getting away first, raced in the lead all the distance, winning rather easily by two lengths from Stalwart, which beat Monte Carlo a neck. Leonidas never being a contender.

The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Tramator, 109, Redfern, 5-2, 4-5	2	1	1½
Gilpin, 108, O'Neil, 9-5, 4-5	1	3	2ns
Tearess, 104, H. Callahan, 7-1, 5-2	3	4	3ns
Miss Morgan, 99, Crogan, 100-1, 30-1	6	5	4
Winchester, 99, W. Fisher, 30-1, 12-1	8	7	5
Jerry C., 104, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	7	6	6
Harpoon, 106, T. Martin, 50-1, 15-1	4	8	7
Thirty-third, 97, Crimmins, 5-1, 8-5	5	2	8
Galiopoff, 110, J. Daly, 100-1, 30-1	11	9	9
Stecitrap, 109, Lyne, 50-1, 20-1	9	10	10
Squeezer, 104, Miles, 300-1, 100-1	10	11	11

Time—1:08. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., by Indio-Trolley, owned by Mrs. J. Blute, and trained by James Blute.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase of $1,000; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½.	F.
Good and Plenty, 151, Ray, 3-2, 3-5	4	2	1ns
Royelle, 139, W. Helder, 6-1, 2-1	6	1	2ns
Manilian, 135, Kelly, 20-1, 6-1	3	3	3ns
Mystic Shriner, 149, Gallagher, 5-1, 8-5	2	4	4
Amur, 144, Mara, 5-2, 1-1	1	*	*
Alum Water, 130, E. Helder, 40-1, 10-1	5	*	

*Fell and did not finish.

Time—4:10 3-5. Good start. Winner and second horse ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Hesperian-Famine, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Spinaway Stakes for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
*Tanya, 122, Shaw, 7-10, 1-4	2		1½
Schulamite, 114, Redfern, 20-1, 4-1	4	3	2½
Linda Lee, 119, Hicks, 100-1, 20-1	6	4	3½
*Iola, 114, O'Neil, 1-15, 3-5	5	5	4
*Heart's Desire, 116, Lyne, 4-5, 3-5	3	2	5
Belle Sauvage, 116, H. Phillips, 30-1, 7-1	1	6	6

*Coupled in the betting as H. B. Duryea's entry.

Time—1:07 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Meddler-Handspan, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Elliott, 109, J. Daly, 7-1, 8-5	4	1	1½
Fire Eater, 106, Redfern, 4-1, 7-5	5	3	2½
Gay Lothario, 98, E. Walsh, 4-5, 1-3	2	4	3ns
Tol San, 95, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 10-1	3	2	4
Sarah Maxim, 91, J. Hennessy, 50-1, 12-1	7	5	5
Stilicho, 99, H. Phillips, 7-1, 8-5	1	5	6
Turnpike, 101, Baker, 200-1, 40-1	6	7	7

Time—1:40 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Racine-Aurelia II., owned by Mrs. R. A. Daly and trained by M. J. Daly.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Cloten, 104, Wonderly, 20-1, 6-1	1	1	1ns
Stalwart, 110, Redfern, 4-1, 1-1	2	2	2½
Monte Carlo, 108, E. Walsh, 25-1, 6-1	3	4	3½
Leonidas, 122, Burns, 1-1, 1-2	5	3	4
Flying Ship, 121, J. Martin, 6-1, 3-5	6	5	5
Montesson, 111, H. Phillips, 8-1, 2-1	4	6	6
Moorhen, 99, Cormack, 100-1, 30-1	7	7	7

Time—1:13. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Hazelhatch-Cymbelline, owned by J. E. Seagram and trained by B. T. Littlefield.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Aceful, 114, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	1		1½
Audience, 106, T. Burns, 4-5, 1-2	3	3	2ns
Palmhearer, 100, Travers, 4-1, 4-5	2	2	3ns
Carhuncle, 107, Redfern, 9-2, 1-1	4	4	4

Time—1:53 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness, owned by H. B. Duryea, and trained by J. W. Rogers.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	120	Leonidas	122
Boxwood	114	Mineola	114
Scarfell	111	Stalwart	110
Major Pelham	110	Dick Bernard	96
Witchcraft	100	Missing Link	92
Juvenal Maxim	92		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for maiden steeplechasers, four years old and upward; special weights; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Daylesford	153	Trek	153
Libretto	153	Numeral	149
Woden	146	Dromedary	146
*Seagull	146	Rockcliffe	142

*Formerly Terrible Terry.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Red Reynard	110	Like S.	110
Alvin	110	Iceland	110
Giemecho	110	Indian Star	110
Grand Champion	110	Golden Sunrise	110
Ruhric	110	Sufferance	107
Evaskill	107	Onward	107
Dansuse	107	Uncle Charley	105
Brush Up	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, for fillies three years old; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Beldame	124	Audience	124
Ishiana	116	Dimple	116
Bridlepath	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Zang	112	Sinistar	112
Bill Cosler	112	Cedarstrome	112
Salisbury	112	Oliver Cromwell	112
Salvage	112	Broadcloth	112
Bark	112	Slylight	112
Sheen	109	Zeolh	109
Burnt Hill	109	Alpe	109
Nellie Russell	109	Bulwark	109
Highlite	109		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Reliable	124	Dalesman	114
Molly Brant	106	St. Valentine	106
Sir Linwood	95		

Racing Notes from Saratoga.

Only the fact that Iota looked to have a "sure thing" for second money in the Spinaway Stakes tempted Trainer John Rogers to send the filly to the post. It has developed since that the speedy filly is suffering from fever and that before the race her temperature reached 103. This probably accounted for her poor performance.

Frank Farrell is dissatisfied with the ride Jockey Eddie Walsh put up on his horse Gay Lothario, which was a favorite in the fourth race, and there is some talk about him going before the Stewards.

Secretary Thomas Smith of the Coney Island Jockey Club has announced the list of horses eligible for the Futurity. The event closes with 1,128 entries, of which 266 are void, 333 declared at $10, 386 at $20, 146 at $40, and 72 at $70. This leaves 165 eligibles, of which Glorifier, Waterside, Salvage, Right Royal, Waterlight, Brigsher, Tanya, Chieftain, Cricket, Iota, Pioneer, Artful, Prince Hamburg, Rose of Dawn, Oisean, Von Tromp, Sysonby, Veto, Augur, Regal, Bluchsr, Wild Mint, Chrysitis, Wild Irishman, Linda Lee, Hot Shot, Counsellman, Incantation, Woodsaw, Tradition, Jonquit, Tongorder, Watermirror, and Glen Garter are the most prominent. Oisean is the Western colt for which his owner, J. G. Greener, refused an offer of $20,000 from J. A. Drake.

McChesney galloped a mile in 1:41 2-5 this morning. Trainer "Sam" Hildreth saw him work and said the big horse only "breezed." It was reported that he would not be a starter in the great Republic Stakes Saturday on account of fever, but it is a two-year-old named Big Mac that is suffering from the disease. He is owned by N. Dyment.

When the Duryea trio went to the post owners recalled the fact that one stable has not won 1, 2, 3, since 1879, when the all scarlet of A. H. & D. H. Morris accomplished the feat. In that year Sensation, Grenade, and Rosalie filled the three places in the Flash Stakes at the old Horse Haven course.

Jockey George Odom has been engaged to ride the horses of John Sanford for the remainder of the season, and will have his first mount for his new owner to-morrow on Molly Brant.

Ward Won in Tennis Final.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The final match in the tennis singles of the Longwood Cricket Club tennis tournament was played to-day between the Eastern champions in doubles, Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, and the former won through better generalship and steadier play by a score of 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2. Ward will meet W. A. Larned in the challenge match for the Longwood Cup to-morrow.

Wright was the favorite in to-day's event, on account of his greater sudurance, but the day's rest yesterday gave Ward an excellent chance to recover from his hard match with Clothier on Monday, and he was in fine shape to-day. As each knew the other's game to perfection it became a question which would fail to come up to the usual standard.

Ward started off with a rush in the first set by breaking through Wright's service and winning his own, which gave him the advantage straight through the set. Wright braced finely in the second set and tied the match, but he fell away again, and Ward, although pushed hard in the third set, managed to win out.

A well-fought match is anticipated to-morrow between Larned and Ward.

Summary: Holcombe Ward beat Beals C. Wright, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Larned Won at Nahant.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 3.—The feature of the second day's play at the Nahant Club invitation tennis tournament was the match between W. A. Larned and R. C. Seavsr. Larned won, 6—1, 8—6, but Seaver put up a game struggle in the second set. The summaries:

Singles.—First Round—G. A. Lyon, Jr., defeated H. J. Holt, 6—2, 6—4; E. M. Leonard defeated Thomas Motley, Jr., 7—5, 6—4; M. C. Chace defeated E. B. V. Lyon, 7—5, 6—4. Second Round—W. A. Larned defeated R. C. Seaver, 6—1, 8—6.

Doubles.—First Round—H. J. Holt and E. B. V. Lyon defeated M. C. Chace and Alfred Codman, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; E. M. Leonard and G. A. Lyon defeated Thomas Motley, Jr., and M. W. Cahot, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2; W. J. Clothier and E. P. Dewhurst defeated S. Wheelock and J. Lovering, 6—0, 6—2.

KRAMER BEATEN AGAIN.

Champion Cycler Meets with Accident and Fenn Wins.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—At the second day's meeting of the Grand Circuit and National Amateur Championships of the National Cycling Association, held in the Stadium to-day, the professional grand circuit championship, in which the four cracks, W. S. Fenn, James B. Bowler, E. N. Root, and F. L. Kramer, contested. Barring a slight accident to Kramer, he would have won. He took the lead after the second lap, but punctured his tire, which flattened out and tore from the frame, and he finished fourth. In the one-mile consolation race, professional, J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, Conn., punctured his tire just as he was making his last turn. Summaries:

Mile, Professional, Grand Circuit Championship.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; James B. Bowler, Chicago, second; E. F. Root, Boston, third. Time—2:02 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Amateur, Championship of America.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York; Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal., second; Teddy Billington, Valishurg, N. J., third. Time—0:31 4-5.

Mile, Professional, Handicap.—Won by John Bedell, Reading, Penn., (20 yards;) E. F. Root, Boston, (40 yards,) second; Oliver Dorion, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., (60 yards,) third. Time—2:07¾.

Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, (30 yards;) Harry W. Whitman, Lincoln, Neb., (90 yards,) second; Fred Gimham, St. Louis, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:13.

Mile Consolation, Professional.—Won by F. J. Caldwell, Hartford, Conn.; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., second; G. H. Gollett, New Haven, Conn., third. Time—2:19.

Two-Mile Amateur, National Championship.—Won by Burton Downing, San Jose, Cal.; Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, second; M. L. Hurley, New York, third. Time—4:57 4-5.

PROTEST AGAINST FISHING TAX.

St. Lawrence River Anglers Object to New Canadian Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, which was held to-day at the Murray Hill Hotel on Murray Isle, a protest was made by the association against the new regulation of the Province of Ontario which requires that Americans fishing in Canadian waters shall pay a fee of $5 for every rod fished unless such persons are guests at Canadian hotels or boarding houses or have purchased their supplies in Canada. A committee of two Canadians and three Americans was appointed to make efforts to secure the rescinding of the regulation which was declared injurious to the sport.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Charles R. Skinner of Albany, N. Y.; First Vice President—Alexander T. Rohb of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Vice President—Thomas B. Kerr of Englewood, N. J.; Secretary—M. H. Thompson of Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; Treasurer—R. P. Grant of Clayton, N. Y.; Executive Committee—A. C. Cornwall of Alexandria Bay; F. H. Taylor of Philadelphia, Penn.; A. E. Clark of Chicago, Ill.; Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg, Penn.; George C. Boldt and Charles G. Emery of New York City; Col. O. G. Staples of Washington, D. C.; W. H. Nichols of Brooklyn, N. Y.; George Hall of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; T. A. Gillespie of South Orange, N. J.; C. E. Britton of Gananoque, Ontario, and C. W. Crossmon, Walter Fox, and Dr. J. D. Cole of Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Have You a Telephone?

If not, you inconvenience both your business and personal friends who wish to communicate with you.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Day Street.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

An Important Sale of

THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED

High Grade Shirts for Men

At 95 Cents

The man who made the shirts told us we might have them with his label if we would pledge ourselves not to mention his name in conjunction with our announcement. Gladly did we accept this condition, so that you might be conscious of the exceptionally high character of the shirts. It is a far-famed label and identifies none but the very finest garments which the market affords.

The collection embraces plain, plaited and coat Shirts of imported Madras, Dimity, Cambric, Crepe Cloth and Corded Madras in white and an extensive variety of colored designs, such as small figures, stripes and overplaids. Cuffs attached or detached. Sizes for all manner of men—normal, abnormal or subnormal. 95c

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Every Hospital

of prominence in America uses

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Bright's Disease, or kindred ailments. *Sold Everywhere.*

DR. DECKER'S SHAKE NO MORE

The quickest, safest and best remedy for Malaria. It acts directly on the blood, destroying the germs, and restores the sufferer to health and vigor. For 25 years Shake No More has been a household word, and wherever malaria exists is known and prized as the standard remedy. Ask the old folks about it. 50c. a bottle at all Druggists.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.

Lewis & Conger,

120 & 122 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

Dainty Mid-day Luncheons. 8th floor.

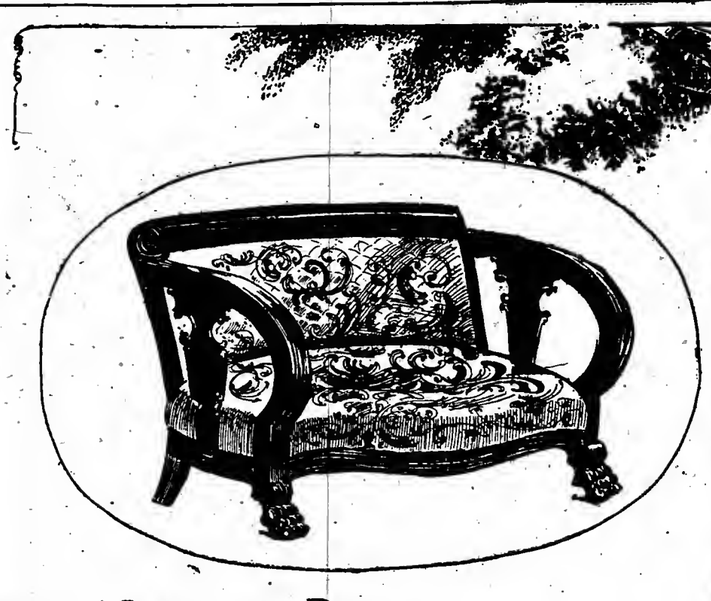
Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Open Till 5:30 Evenings.

To-day: fourth day of the furniture sale.

OUR sixth semi-annual furniture sale is the talk of Greater New York, and to emphasize what others are saying in its favor we want to remind you that to-day will be given over to the selling of the highest grade, artistic, substantial, up-to-date furniture for all roo







These August Days Offer Rich Prizes To Housekeepers

The Furniture Sale started it, and now, with the daily procession of thrifty housekeepers passing through our store in August, all the kindred stocks are preparing their strongest attractions the whole store over.

Chiefest of the allied attractions today will be found in the Carpet Store, where a fine collection of Carpets and Oriental Rugs offers choice floor coverings as handsome as could be desired, at savings that will please all careful housekeepers.

Much more news is preparing. Watch the daily papers for the announcements, and plan to come to the store as often as you have opportunity.

Looking Ahead In MEN'S SUITS

$15 to $22 Kinds at $12

These are not the thinnest of Summer Suits, but slightly heavier weights that we have had since Spring. Handsome qualities of fancy worsteds and cheviots, in single and double-breasted sack styles, that the price-cutter's shears have never touched. $15 to $22 until today, now

$12 a Suit

But we want to close out the various small lots, of which this group of a hundred is composed, just when you'll begin to want a somewhat thicker suit, that you can wear on cool days now, and well along into the Fall.

Selection's good—plenty of regular, stout and slim sizes, in fine stylish suits.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Dressy Shirt-Waist Suits---Finis

This is the end of the chapter, so far as these charming Summer Shirt-waist Dresses are concerned. The majority of them are of linen, linen canvas and linen etamine, in styles notable for their beauty and variety, and many of them quite elaborate.

The three new price-groups that we have arranged aggregate quite a quantity, and offer superb choice at emphatic reductions. These:

At $7.50, formerly $12 and $15—

Of linen and linen canvas in various colors, with trimming of Persian bands and various other kinds; in pretty styles.

At $10, formerly $18

Shirt-waist Dresses of linen and etamine, with trimmings of Persian bands and laces, and contrasting bands of material; stylish in design.

At $15, formerly $20 to $37.50

Our handsomest styles in linen and linen etamine, in white and colors; richly trimmed with laces, embroidery, etc.

Second floor, Broadway.

These Women's Gloves

Are Regular "Finds"

Chamois Gauntlets, for instance, for riding or driving, in white and buff; soft quality, well made, at 50c a pair, from $1.50!

And long Silk Gloves, beautiful quality, 12 and 16-button lengths, with handsome openwork patterns. In black and white, 50c a pair, from $1 and $1.50.

Out-and-out reductions, all of them.

Kayser's Double-tipped Silk Gloves, too. Not reduced, of course; but a fine new lot, in black and white, all sizes, at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 a pair.

Tenth street.

A Lot of Girls' New Walking Skirts

Wear them on cool August and September days, at the sea or in the mountains. Fresh from the maker's hands, made of broadcloth of a fine light weight, in navy blue, brown and black.

They are prettily side-plaited, with little buttons that outline a sort of yoke effect; are well tailored, and hang smartly. Lengths 36 to 40 inches. And the maker made an inside price—wanted to use up the cloth. Hence—

$6 Instead of $7.50

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dainty Hats That Are Now $2

These are essentially Hats for a Summer's day—charmingly made of mull, silk and lace. The lace hats are trimmed with flowers and ribbons, and all of them are especially well adapted to top off a pretty light frock.

$3, $3.50 and $4 until now, and worth every cent of these prices. *Two dollars each* today, and about a hundred at the new price.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Imported Worsted Shawls

Half Price or Near It

These fine imported Shetland Shawls are just exactly what every woman who is going away on a vacation trip should have. All are nicely made, in good patterns, and to buy them at the little prices at which they are now offered is most unusual.

These three groups to select from:

At $1, worth $2.25—Shetland Shawls, in white, black, pink and blue.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—White, black, pink and blue Shawls.

At $2.50, worth $5—Fine Shawls, in white, and combinations of white-and-blue, white-and-pink, white-and-lavender, and white-and-green.

Second floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Today Add Their Reinforcements To The August Carpet Sale

The story of the carpets was, doubtless, read by you yesterday. A fine, broad showing they make, and the economies count on every room to be carpeted. But there are many housekeepers who prefer Rugs; and those who are watching this store during these midsummer days will find a particularly handsome group of Oriental floor-coverings to select from today.

Rugs that fully deserve and will bring their prices when the season comes, now marked at one-quarter to a third below our usual fair prices. You are not ready to buy now, naturally. If you were this August movement would be unnecessary. The thrifty housekeeper will see the good sense of hurrying up her plans a little, in order to save the generous sums that have been cut from the prices of these handsome pieces. The purchase must be made now; but the Rugs will be held, if so desired, and delivered at any time you wish up to October 1st.

There is quite a large collection of Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs; but there is very little information in a long price list. We simply give a hint of the price ranges and the reductions offered.

Turkish Rugs

Best quality, sizes from 6 ft. 5 in. x 9 ft. 2 in. at $40, from $52, to 13 ft. 9 in. x 19 ft. 8 in. at $135, from $205. Intermediate sizes at corresponding reductions.

Extra Persian Rugs

Best quality, sizes from 7 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. ft. 8 in. at $50, from $70, to 25 x 12 ft., at $390, from $480.

India Rugs

Best quality, mostly in size 12x9 feet. Beautiful designs and colorings from $100 to $195. Also many odd carpets, in a variety of colorings and sizes up to 20 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 3 in.—many of which we are offering at one-half their actual worth.

There are, of course, various other high grades of Persian Rugs, such as Kerminshah, Tabriz, Serak, Kurdistan, etc., at very interesting figures, and in sizes to suit nearly all requirements.

Kazac Rugs (Antiques)

An exceptional collection in remarkable quality, showing great thickness of pile, together with weight. Prices from $15 to $100.

Third floor.

The Best Piano Made at its Price---$190

The J. C. CAMPBELL

We have sold the J. C. Campbell pianos for two or three years, and they are now owned in homes all over New York City and Philadelphia, and their surrounding territory. We have sold more of these pianos than many would probably believe if we stated the number, and everywhere they have given universal satisfaction.

When the J. C. Campbell piano is compared with any other piano regularly sold at $200, or less, any capable critic will pronounce it head and shoulders above the other instrument. It is easy to make a piano that is a beautiful piece of cabinet work and with a tone that the first purchaser of a piano may be satisfied with, but to produce an instrument that has all this architectural beauty, and yet contains within it a piano with tone and action that satisfy the musical ear, is an accomplishment of no small proportion. And this is exactly what has been achieved in the production of the J. C. Campbell Piano at $190. In appearance, any home might be proud of it. In musical quality it is surpassed only by the best high-grade pianos.

Not only is the price very low, but the terms which can be secured on it are as easy as any one who wishes a piano could desire—

$10 Cash, $6 a Month

The month of August, when other things are making less demands than usual on the pocketbook, is a good time to start the purchase of a piano. The little amounts necessary for the monthly payments would scarcely be noticed, and before you realize it the piano is paid for; while you have the fullest enjoyment all the time you are saving to pay for it. When the purchase is consummated you have in the J. C. Campbell piano a possession that gives constant and enduring satisfaction.

Come to the store and hear it, if you can; but if you live at a distance, write for further information. We send these pianos all over the country, and give the same easy terms wherever you live, after receiving satisfactory assurance of your fidelity to business obligations.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Silk Petticoats

That Rustle With Richness

Fine, heavy quality of taffeta silk, in black, light colors and dark ones.

They are full of style and richness—a deep accordion-plaited flounce is finished with ruching, or gathered ruffle, with stitched bands.

You'll need one for the Autumn dress; and by sharing in this offering you pay

Five Dollars Each

instead of $6.75, their real value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lace, Chiffon, Nets

Remnants in Each

And the new prices are what you'd naturally expect to find affixed to remnants—savings of one-third, one-half, or even more, on the various pieces.

The Laces are in edgings, insertions and bandings—in black, white and cream. Then there are Chiffons and Lace Dress Nets, in many cases in just the lengths you need.

Broadway.

Here Is a Fine Array of Bedroom Furniture

In spite of the bad weather of Monday and Tuesday the sale started off with the best record we have ever known in August, and with the bright morning yesterday the Furniture Store was busier than ever. The public response has been most gratifying. It stands as testimony to the public confidence in the WANAMAKER August Furniture Sale. The evidence of the values of the present sale is shown by the way people have been buying as soon as they saw the furniture.

Today many new arrivals have come forward.

The chiffonniers, bureaus and other pieces show the very best cabinet-making, and they are in the best and most desirable patterns shown this year. These are the prices and the reductions:

Bureaus

August price $12, from $16—Green oak
August price $13, from $17.50—Green oak
August price $15, from $21—Natural ash
August price $15, from $20—Green ash
August price $16.50, from $20—Golden oak
August price $18, from $26—Imitation mahogany
August price $18, from $22—Antwerp oak
August price $18, from $26—Golden oak
August price $18.50, from $28—Mahogany
August price $20, from $30—Golden oak
August price $22, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
August price $24, from $32—Golden oak
August price $25, from $32—Bird's-eye maple
August price $25, from $35—Golden oak
August price $26, from $38—Golden oak
August price $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
August price $30, from $40—Golden oak
August price $30, from $40—White enamel
August price $32, from $45—Mahogany
August price $37, from $50—Mahogany
August price $33, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
August price $36, from $50—Golden oak
August price $37, from $50—Mahogany
August price $38, from $55—Mahogany
August price $40, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
August price $45, from $65—Mahogany
August price $47, from $65—Mahogany
August price $47, from $65—Bird's-eye maple
August price $47, from $65—Natural mahogany
August price $65, from $85—Bird's-eye maple
August price $70, from $100—Mahogany
August price $82, from $115—Mahogany
August price $82, from $115 — Bird's-eye maple

Chiffonniers

August price $13.50, from $18—Natural ash
August price $16, from $22—Golden oak
August price $16, from $22—White enamel
August price $16, from $22—Mahogany
August price $20, from $30—Golden oak
August price $20, from $30—Mahogany
August price $22, from $33—Golden oak
August price $24, from $32—Golden oak
August price $24, from $34—Mahogany
August price $25, from $36—Golden oak
August price $25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
August price $25, from $35—White enamel
August price $26, from $38—Bird's-eye maple
August price $26, from $38—Golden oak
August price $28, from $40—Mahogany
August price $28, from $40—Golden oak
August price $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
August price $30, from $38—Bird's-eye maple

Chiffonniers

August price $32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
August price $32, from $45—Mahogany
August price $32, from $45—Golden oak
August price $32, from $43—Mahogany
August price $32, from $42—Oak
August price $30, from $40—Mahogany
August price $34, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
August price $34, from $48—Mahogany
August price $35, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
August price $40, from $55—Mahogany
August price $48, from $65—Mahogany
August price $65, from $90—Bird's-eye maple
August price $60, from $80—Mahogany
August price $68, from $90—Mahogany
August price $80, from $120—Mahogany
August price $75, from $110—Satin-wood
August price $70, from $95—Mahogany
August price $75, from $100—Mahogany
August price $75, from $100—Bird's-eye maple
August price $83, from $110—Mahogany

Toilet Tables

August price $12, from $18—Golden oak
August price $15, from $22—Mahogany
August price $16, from $24—Bird's-eye maple
August price $18, from $25—Mahogany
August price $18, from $28—Golden oak
August price $20, from $30—Golden oak
August price $20, from $30—Mahogany
August price $20, from $30—Natural mahogany
August price $22, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
August price $22, from $32—Mahogany
August price $23, from $35—Golden oak
August price $27, from $37—Bird's-eye maple
August price $28, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
August price $28, from $38—Mahogany
August price $27, from $37—Mahogany
August price $28, from $40—Mahogany
August price $30, from $38—Mahogany
August price $30, from $45—Golden oak
August price $32, from $48—Mahogany
August price $45, from $70—Mahogany
August price $47, from $65—Mahogany
August price $50, from $70—Mahogany
August price $50, from $76—Mahogany
August price $50, from $75—Mahogany
August price $55, from $75—Mahogany
August price $60, from $100—Mahogany
August price $60, from $90—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

Here Are the New Percales

Percales are classed as an Autumn fabric; and manufacturers have been busy getting their new lines ready for us to show.

Here today, in a fresh, charming display of about a hundred patterns and colorings. The tendency is toward very neat effects—such as delicate ring dots, cluster stripes, mottled stripes and fleur-de-lis designs, all on white grounds, with pink, blue and black printings. Also white hair-line stripes on tinted grounds with printed black figures and polka dots, and white figures on black and blue grounds.

The percale is a fine, standard quality, 36 inches wide; and the whole line is attractively priced at

12½c a Yard

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

10¢ for These Women's Vests

They were meant to be put into our regular stock at 12½c and 15c each—about 1200 of each sort. And they are fully worth these prices—only they came too late, to go out in the regular way. So we hurry them along—

Ten Cents Each
Three for 25¢

And the twenty-four hundred will go in a trice.

They are of white ribbed Cotton; low neck, sleeveless; plain or trimmed with lace; also low neck, with short sleeves; plain, not trimmed; and all are full in size and width.

Broadway.

The August Number of Book News

A bright Summer number that will interest everybody in general, and book lovers in particular. One of the special features is, "One Month with the Magazines," by Cyrus Townsend Brady. The larger American magazines are analyzed in Mr. Brady's fascinating and breezy style. A dozen other good features, including Dr. William's interesting review of the new books.

New subscriptions for one year, taken now to begin with August number, will be enrolled to commence with the September number. This gives the August number free. 50c a year, 5c a copy.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A $12 Electric Fan for $8.75

An electric fan will go far towards mitigating the terrors of a hot August day indoors.

We bought a hundred fine, efficient Fans, made to sell at $12, so that we could sell them at $8.75. Half of them came here—and a number of them are buzzing away in the Basement today where you can see them.

12 inches in diameter, with nickel-plated blades, japanned base and guard, complete with 8 feet of silk-covered wire and plug—ready to attach to any electric light fixture. $8.75 each.

Basement.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Chicago Makes Rally in Ninth Inning, but New York Wins.

AMERICANS AHEAD IN WEST

Boston Defeats Cleveland for Third Consecutive Time—Brooklyn Loses by a Run.

Ten games were played in the National and American Leagues yesterday, in which the Eastern teams were successful in six. At the Polo Grounds the New Yorks encountered the Chicagos and won in one inning, the score being 4 to 3. The result was entirely due to Wicker's wild delivery and Slagle's failure to stop a hit, which netted three bases instead of one, and allowed three men to score. The Chicagos made a good rally in their last inning, batting Mathewson for four single hits and scoring three runs. At Washington Park the Brooklyns played the champion Pittsburgs a close contest, and for the twenty-fifth time this season were defeated by one run. The Cincinnatis won twice from Philadelphia, the first contest requiring ten innings, and are now only one game behind Chicago. Two games were played by the Boston and St. Louis teams, each winning one.

In the American League all the Eastern teams, with the exception of Washington, were successful. The Greater New Yorks won a well-played game from Detroit. Chesbro pitching in excellent form. At Cleveland the Bostons captured their third straight game from Lajoie's men. Chicago had some difficulty in defeating Washington, the Western team scoring the winning run in the tenth inning. At St. Louis the Philadelphia Athletics made 10 runs to 4 for the local team.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Phila., 0, (10 inn.)
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 6, (10 inn.)
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	6	5	5	7	13	15	12	63	.724
Chicago	5	..	9	8	8	6	9	8	53	.602
Cincinnati	5	3	..	6	9	7	9	10	54	.593
Pittsburg	5	6	4	..	8	10	7	8	51	.586
St. Louis	3	6	5	10	..	8	8	7	48	.533
Boston	1	5	5	1	3	..	8	11	34	.370
Brooklyn	2	2	2	4	3	9	..	9	32	.348
Philadelphia	3	3	2	2	2	5	4	..	22	.253
Games lost	24	35	37	36	42	58	60	65		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Detroit, 2.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 2, (10 innings.)
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	..	5	7	9	7	5	9	13	55	.625
Chicago	6	..	7	4	9	10	8	12	56	.615
New York	6	4	..	7	7	9	12	12	52	.605
Philadelphia	5	8	5	..	4	9	7	11	49	.563
Cleveland	7	4	4	7	..	7	7	9	47	.553
St. Louis	6	3	3	4	4	..	5	7	34	.415
Detroit	3	5	6	5	4	6	..	3	34	.395
Washington	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	..	18	.212
Games lost	33	35	34	38	38	48	52	67		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Outbatted, but Beat Chicago by 4 to 3.

All the indications pointed to a shut-out for the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Up to the ninth inning the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of the New Yorks, with Mathewson pitching steadily and effectively. Only four hits had been made off his delivery, and when Chance, who proved to be the most dangerous batsman the ex-collegian had to contend with, was retired it appeared to the spectators as if the other Chicagoans would meet with the same treatment and they began to leave the grounds. McCarthy, however, hit safely to left field, and then Kling bunted toward third base. Mathewson got to the ball, but in the act of picking it up slipped and made a wild throw to first base. The result was McCarthy reached third base and Kling second. Evers's one-base hit to left enabled McCarthy to score, but Tinker was not so successful, being disposed of by a foul fly to McGann. With two men out Barry made his first safe hit of the game and both Kling and Evers scored. Barry made a desperate effort to steal second, but Bowerman threw accurately to Gilbert and the game was at an end.

With the exception of the two errors credited to each team the fielding was sharp, but it was essentially a pitcher's contest. Eight hits were made off Mathewson to six off Wicker, and the Chicagoan struck out five men to two for Mathewson. The latter, however, gave no batsman a base on balls, while Wickes was credited with three. Wicker also hit a man, and these mistakes cost his team two runs. In the first inning, after the completion of a brilliant double play by Casey, Chance, and Tinker, Manager McGraw made a rather violent protest against declaring Bresnahan out at third base after leaving first on a short infield hit, and Umpire Zimmer ordered McGraw to the bench for the remainder of the game.

The inning that settled the game in favor of the New Yorks was the third. Bowerman led off with a single to right field, and Mathewson went to first base on being hit by Wicker. Bresnahan waited patiently and received his reward by going to the base on four bad balls. With no one out, the bases filled, and Dunn at the bat, the situation was exciting. Dunn sent a fast ball to left field, which Slagle failed to stop, and three men scored. Dunn landed on third and finally crossed the plate on McGann's out at first base. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Bres'han, cf	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	Browne, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	2	11	1	0	0	0	Dunn, 3b	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
M'Carthy, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Kling, c	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Barry, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	B'erman, c	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Wicker, p	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	Math'son, p	1	0	0	4	1	0	1
Total	3	8	24	15	2			Total	4	6	27	10	2		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Bases by errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Wicker, 5. Stolen base—Chance. Double plays—Casey, Chance, and Tinker; Casey, Evers, and Chance. Hit by pitcher—By Wicker, 1. Passed ball—Kling. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 6,000.

PITTSBURG, 3; BROOKLYN, 2.

By a score of 3 to 2 the Pittsburg Nationals defeated the Brooklyns yesterday. Miller pitched only one inning for the visitors, and by his wildness allowed the locals their two tallies. Lynch, who replaced him, made his début as a professional pitcher in the East, and while wild at times made a good showing. Only three hits were made off him, but he gave five bases on balls. His double in the fifth inning was the only long hit of the game. Attendance, 2,200. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	0	2	0	1			Dobbs, cf	0	0	5	0	0		
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Dillon, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
Kruger, lf	1	0	3	0	0			Lumley, rf	1	1	5	0	0		
Wagner, ss	2	3	3	2	0			Sheckard, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	8	1	1			Strang, 2b	0	1	0	3	0		
Diehl, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Babb, ss	0	1	2	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	3	0			Bergen, c	0	0	3	0	0		
Carisch, c	0	1	6	1	0			McCor'k, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Miller, p	0	0	0	0	0			Cronin, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Lynch, p	0	1	2	1	1			*Gessler	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	3	7	27	8	3			Total	2	4	27	10	0		

*Batted for Cronin in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Lynch. Hits—Off Miller, 1 in one inning; off Lynch, 3 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, (2,) Sheckard, Cronin. Stolen bases—Kruger, Wagner, (2,) Bransfield, Dillon. Double plays—Babb and Dillon; Lynch, Bransfield, Wagner and Carisch; Ritchey and Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 3; off Miller, 2; off Lynch, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Miller, 1. Struck out—By Cronin, 3; by Miller, 2; by Lynch, 2. Wild pitch—Miller. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and O'Day.

TWO GAMES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Two games were played here to-day, Boston winning the first—7 to 6 in ten innings— and St. Louis taking the second with a score of 6 to 3. The home team was outbatted in the earlier contest, but its misplays were much less expensive than those of the visitors. Yearfoss's retirement was due to a badly broken finger.

Brain's home run when two men were on bases because of errors practically decided the second game in the eighth inning. It was close and well played up to that point, catches by Geier and Raymer being especially noteworthy. Attendance, 4,137. Scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 2—7	10	5
St. Louis	2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—6	13	4

Batteries—Wilhelm and Moran; Taylor, McFarland and McLean, Yearfoss.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0—6	12	2
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3	10	5

Batteries—O'Neill and McLean; Fisher and Needham.

CINCINNATI WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Cincinnati won two games from the locals to-day. In the first Sparks was batted freely, and the home team was shut out. A combination of hits and errors gave the visitors the second game. Attendance, 4,213. Scores by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—5	11	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	3

Batteries—Kellum and Schiel; Sparke, Duggleby, and Doolin.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 3 0—6	7	1
Philadelphia	0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—5	9	6

Batteries—Harper and Schiel; Frazer and Doolin.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro Makes Great Pitching Record Against Detroit Team.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—The Greater New Yorks were in rare form to-day, and as a result the visiters won by a score of 5 to 2. Chesbro gave the finest exhibition of pitching seen on the local grounds this year. Only four men hit him safely, and he struck out thirteen, every man of the Detroits being included in this list. The veteran McGuire never caught a better game, his record of thirteen put-outs, one assist, and no errors being. It was said, probably the best work of the season for catchers in the major Leagues. Elberfeld was the only New Yorker charged with an error.

The new Yorks began to hit Kitson early, Dougherty and Keeler making singles in the first inning, and on Elberfeld's rather long fly to left field Dougherty tallied. After Keeler had stolen second, Williams's line fly was captured by Barrett, but Ganzel's safe hit enabled Keeler to score. In the third inning three additional runs were made by the New Yorks. Dougherty, by good running, reached first before Carr could get back with the ball. Elberfeld's powerful hit to centre field resulted in his making the circuit of the bases, aided by an error of Barrett, as well as to give Dougherty a run. Williams followed with a clean home run, but the side afterward was retired.

The Detroits' two runs were scored in the third inning. O'Leary hit safely, and after Kitson had struck out Barrett batted to Elberfeld, who threw badly to first. Barrett not only reached that bag, but O'Leary ran to third. On McIntyre's out, from Conroy to Ganzel, O'Leary reached home. Coughlin batted over third base and Barrett scored the second and last run of the game for Detroit. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	1	1	2	0	1			D'gh'ty, lf	2	2	1	0	0		
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	3	0	1		Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Coghlin, 3b	0	2	1	2	0			Elb'f'd, ss	1	1	0	2	2		
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	2	0	0			Will'ms, 2b	1	2	1	3	0		
Carr, 1b	0	0	9	0	0			Ganzel, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	3	0			Fultz, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Boyle, c	0	0	9	1	0			Conroy, 3b	0	2	0	3	0		
O'Leary, ss	1	1	1	1	0			McGuire, c	0	1	13	1	0		
Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	0			Chesbro, p	0	0	0	8	0		
Total	2	5	27	8	3			Total	5	10	27	12	2		

Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Three-base hits—Elberfeld, Conroy, Coughlin. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Lowe. Stolen base—Keeler. Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; New York, 6. Struck out—By Kitson, 6; by Chesbro, 13. Umpires—Dwyer and King. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—2,500.

BOSTON, 7; CLEVELAND, 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—For the third day in succession a Boston pitcher was able to puzzle the Clevelands. As a result Boston made it three straight. Dineen held Cleveland down to seven scattered hits. Joes was knocked out of the box in the third inning. Rhoades, who succeeded him, did better. Attendance, 3,245. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2	7	2
Boston	2 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0—7	11	2

Batteries—Rhoades, Joss and Bemis; Dineen and Criger.

CHICAGO, 3; WASHINGTON, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The locals tied Washington's apparently safe lead in the ninth by sending Holmes and Isbell to bat for Sullivan and Walsh, both of whom made good. They won out in the tenth, Green scoring the winning run after being hit by a pitched ball, two errors completing his trip to the plate. Attendance, 3,840. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3	7	0
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	6	3

Batteries—Smith, Walsh and McFarland, Sullivan; Patten, Wolfe, and Kittridge.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day in a loosely played game. In addition to the many mieplays made by St. Louis the visitors also pounded Siever hard throughout. Attendance, 1,617. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4	9	4
Philadelphia	0 5 0 0 2 1 2 0 0—10	13	2

Batteries—Siever and Kahoe; Henley and Powers.



There Is Only One Coates' Original Plymouth Gin.

Pure—Dry.

Distilled and bottled at Black Friars Distillery, Plymouth, England.
The standard Gin for 200 years.
Sold in bottles only.
Look for the Monk on the label.
NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO.,
Sole Agent for U. S.
232 Fifth Av., cor. 27th St., N. Y.

Want Cannon Adjudged Insane.

TRENTON, Aug. 3.—Agnes and Charles H. Cannon have filed a petition in chancery to have their father adjudged insane. The father, who was a lawyer in Hoboken, was recently convicted and sentenced to State prison for a long term on a serious charge.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Henry C. Payne, Washington; B. F. Yokum, St. Louis; F. H. Cierque, Sault Ste. Marie.
HOLLAND—Gordon Wiley, London.
IMPERIAL—W. J. Cramp, Philadelphia; H. W. Southworth, London.
GRAND—Dr. Juan Padilla, London.
MANHATTAN—Capt. G. Bell, Leeds, England; G. W. Rowlett, London; J. Robinson, Calcutta.
SAVOY—Leo Wreschner, Frankfort-on-Main.
ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, Olean.
ASTOR—Frank M. Baker, Owego; J. Schild, Padang, Sumatra.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Barker, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goode Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Black, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aronson, cloaks and millinery; F. J. Noll, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Bowland-Morehouse-Wortene Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss D. H. Weiss, corsets, underwear, and jewelry; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Bailey & Bailey, Winona, Minn.; C. E. Bailey, cloaks and waists; Hotel Earlington.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Collins, hosiery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Caufman Brothers & Dinkelspiel, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Kaufman, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, muslin underwear, 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Christman & Bliedung, Joplin, Mo.; E. A. Bliedung, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Donohue, D. J., & Co., Minneapolis, Mont.; D. F. Donohue, clothing; Hoffman House.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Luker, domestics; J. Henderson, dress goods and linings, 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; J. E. Field, lace curtains, 108 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Effroymison & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, cloaks, notions, and laces; F. Wolf, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits, 104 Worth Street.
Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; W. C. Clark, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel. Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O. Mears, dress goods; J. F. O'Connell, domestics, 530 Broadway.
Goldenburg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Goldsmith Dry Goode Company, Dallas, Texas; I. Goldsmith, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 447 Broadway.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Austin, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Grose & Strauee Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, ladies' wear; Hotel Spalding.
Higer, L., & Son, Port Huron, Mich.; P. Higer, cloake and suits; Miss F. Norrie, skirts; Hotel Normandie.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway.
Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Herzfeld, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.
Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. O. Sprowl, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. M. Smith, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; M. J. O'Brien, notions and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; J. S. Casey, groceries; 621 Broadway; Hotel York.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Mandell, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Savoy.
Hendrickson, Lefler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. P. Hendrickson, hats; St. Denis Hotel.
Joslin Dry Goode Company, Denver, Col.; F. Long, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Josiin Dry Goode Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Snarr, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss M. Stanton, ladies' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Joslin Dry Goode Company, Denver, Col.; J. L. Ditmors, domestics; H. P. Newcomb, housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Josiin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanagan, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.
Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Kahn, novelties; 38 Thomas Street; Criterion Hotel.
Kahn, M., Rayne, La.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Kennedy & MacInnee, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. E. Conrad, notione; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lima Dry Goods Company, Lima, Ohio; J. B. Derringer, carpets and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Leader, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. V. Hutchison, cloaks, dress goods, and linings; Hotel Spalding.
Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, laces, white goods, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cumberland.
Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; S. Lyons, dry goods; Hotel York.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.
Lord-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Becker, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Links, leather goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Netherland.
Maguin, I., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; I. Maguin, notions; 459 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Mills, E., Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Magner & Rimossa, Mexia, Texas; J. D. Rimoesa, notione and carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; H. Heller, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel York.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, dry goods; M. Baum, cloaks, suits, and laces, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Nugent, R., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. E. Reynoide, millinery, 106 Grand Street.
Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; C. Markel, jr., jewelry and leather goods, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbloom, I., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Rosenbloom, shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; R. E. Drake, upholstery goods; R. I. Cummings, fancy goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Stitt & Moore Company, Jackson, Mich.; E. E. Moore, notions and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Sage, notions, furnishing goods, and millinery; Hotel Kensington.
Selfridge, H. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloake and suits; I. Harris, clothing; 377 Broadway.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Steele-Smith Dry Goode Company, Birmingham, Ala.; G. A. Steele, dry goods; H. J. Porter, notione; 200 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. S. Riley, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Syracuse Dry Goode Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Schunneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Murdoch, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cumberland.
Schipper & Black, Peoria, Ill.; H. Black, cloaks; M. O'Connor, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Scruggs, Vanderyoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 874 Broadway; Hotel Walcott.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Hockaday, hosiery and gloves; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Waite & Sabine, Lewiston, Me.; J. T. Waite, shirts; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Cowperthwaite, school supplies; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Weiss Dry Goods Company, Beaumont, Texas; M. Weiss, furnishing goods and carpets; Grand Hotel.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. W. Shearer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Crook-Record Company, Paris, Texas; Miss Martha Dillemuth, dry goods; 350 Broadway.
Sterling & Welch Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Warren and Miss Mildred Warren, costumes; Park Avenue Hotel.
Friedman, L., & Brother, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Friedman, neckwear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eversole, D. R., & Son, Maryville, Mo.; B. R. Eversole and R. W. Eversole, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Steiner, S., Herkimer, N. Y.; Morris Kraus, department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Ernst, Oakland, Cal.; Nye Ernst, millinery; Hotel Barrington.
Manheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. E. W. Keller, merchandise; Hotel Woodward.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Speckman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Jonee, J. A., Alliance, Ohio; J. A. Jones, millinery; Francis Jones, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Oyster, A. E., Alliance, Ohio, jeweler; Sadie Oyster, jeweler; Broadway Central Hotel.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. L. C. King, dry goods; Wellington Hotel.
Hasbrook Bargain Company, Columbus, Ohio; George Hasbrook, china, &c.; Leo Hasbrook, china, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Mason-Bronney Company, Sherman, Texas; M. F. Bronney, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lasky, J. & M., Aberdeen, Miss.; M. Lasky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alms & Doepke Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. E. Mount, dry goods; 350 Broadway.
Rice, I., & Son, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. I. Rice, millinery; E. H. Strauss, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Strauss Brothers Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, dry goods and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William M. Lemke, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.
De Bona, L., Eagle Pass, Texas; F. Canales, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Putnam, C. S., Janesville, Wis.; J. D. King, furniture, crockery, and glass; 793 President Street, Brooklyn.
Alme & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Eugene Bandot, men's furnishings; Charles Stigner, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.
Lourie, A., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Rosenbaum; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Bromberg, I. G., & Co., Mineola, Texas; I. G. Bromberg, general merchandise; Belvedere House.
St. Louis Mercantile Company, Dallas, Texas; L. Sachs, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
The Landsberg Store, Versailles, Ky.; W. Landsberg, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; George S. Sedberry, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Mittenthal, P. N., Dallas, Texas; dry goods; 456 Broome Street.
Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Schmaus, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Newman, J., & Co., South Bend, Ind.; Harry B. Newman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cumberland.
Livingston, Meyer, & Sone, South Bend, Ind.; M. Livingston, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Pick, Albert, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Albert Pick, china and glassware; Hotel Imperial.
Phillips, Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.; suits and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; Charles L. Byrider, hates and furnishing goods; John Byrider and John Boyersie, hatters and furnishers; Hotel Imperial.
Todd, James A., Lexington, Ky.; Earl S. Clemmons, dry goods; Martha Washington Hotel.
Schwartz Clothing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; William H. Schwartz, manufacturer of clothing; 511 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.
Hanson & Westphal, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Charles Hanson and John G. Westphal, department store; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.
Western Bascome & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Western Bascome, insurance; Albemarle Hotel.
Fulton & Ringle, Cleveland, Ohio; H. I. Fulton, hats; Grand Hotel.
Roberson, E. A., & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; A. Portious and A. F. Burwick, silk waist manufacturers; Hotel Earlington.
Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; R. C. Post, dry goods, care of Dry Goods Alliance.
Licht, Frank L., Detroit, Mich.; clothing, Sylvia Licht, clothing; Arvilla Licht, clothing; H. T. Borgman; Metropolitan Hotel.
Feesenhagen, C. H., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Metropolitan Hotel.
Golden Rule Dry Goode Company, Albuquerque, New Mexico; J. A. Weinman, general merchandise, 44 Broadway.
Queen Skirt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Lena Solomon, skirt manufacturers; 2 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.
Pelletin Dry Goode Company, Sioux City, Iowa; J. H. Myers, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Green, F. M., Green, Atlanta, Texas; F. M. Green, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Lawrence & Ainsworth, Owosso, Mich.; C. A. Lawrence, department store, 8 East Ninth Street.
Easminger & Miner, Pontiac, Mich.; W. Miner, department store, 8 East Ninth Street.
Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Kate Sullivan, department store, 43 Leonard Street.
Smith & Leachman, Danville, Ill.; A. B. Leachman, dry goods, 377 Broadway.
Cook & Feldher, Jackson, Mich.; William C. Clark, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.
Werner & Boyes, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Werner, Werner & Boyes, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Werner, manufacturing agents, 2,441 Seventh Avenue.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. McClurg, dry goode; Hotel Gerard.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel J. Natkin, merchandise; Herald

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....128 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....89 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

"DOING THINGS."

The admirers of President ROOSEVELT, or the most strenuous of them, often put forward as his chief claim on the confidence of the country the assertion that he "does things." More modestly than some of them, but with a good deal of emphatic iteration, Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, in his speeches and messages, suggests the same claim.

It is well to do things, on two conditions—that they are worth doing, and that they are done by right means. Many things which the President has done fulfill these conditions, and though his record in that respect does not seem to us very different from that of several of his predecessors, it is extremely creditable, and should have its weight with the voters. But there is a class of things—a rather numerous class—which do not fulfill both of these conditions, and some of which fulfill neither.

He has, for instance, organized a powerful political machine, mainly through the influence over appointments conceded by him to the Senator-bosses of the larger Republican States, and partly through the skillful handling of the minor leaders, especially in the South. That is not an achievement of high public value, and it has been attained by means that were more effective than nice. Pennsylvania is an example the scope and nature of which are known to all familiar with the political history of the State. Delaware is another, on a smaller scale, but rather more conspicuously disagreeable than the others. The late Mr. QUAY, the actual Mr. ADDICKS, as types of the men to whom the President, for reasons of his own, has given control in party management, do not command respect. It is conceivable that even the President may sometimes question whether what he has gained through them quite pays for the discredit—to use no stronger word—which they bring on him. Of the work he has accomplished in the South Mr. CLARKSON, billeted on the customs service at this port, but the recognized head of the Southern political machinery, is representative. In our own State it looks as if the Federal appointments had been used practically solely for the promotion of party ends. In efficiency and character it falls sadly below the standard Mr. ROOSEVELT has previously led us to expect from him.

The outcome of all this is a unanimous nomination to the Presidency. That is a triumph for the President, no doubt. But is it really worth what it cost? Probably Mr. ROOSEVELT thinks it is. As we have frequently pointed out, he has a sincere, even a fanatical, conviction that his accession to the Presidency by popular election is, in the public interest, very desirable. But it is open to argument that this is one of the things that he does in which the means he has taken detract substantially from the result. Nor do we think that the means were really necessary. Had the President stood out for his own ideal of public life and refused to make terms with the politicians, the chances distinctly are that they would have been forced to make terms with him. There are grave risks in this intense desire to "do things."

THE BALTIC FLEET'S OPPORTUNITY.

Latest reports from the battle front in Manchuria leave the Russians in a state of such demoralization that another Sedan may be looked for any day. That the Port Arthur garrison may be able to defend themselves against assault may be true; but they cannot hope to hold the place indefinitely. Whence can help come? Apparently not from KUROPATKIN, no matter how much he may be reinforced. The Japanese can secure all that they wish, after thoroughly defeating KUROPATKIN, by intrenching themselves across the Liao-Tung Peninsula. Military men say that it would be impossible to transport over the Siberian railway from Russia the food, ammunition, and men that would be necessary to supply the waste of an army large enough to overcome the Japanese. Consequently, as long as the Mikado's navy controls the sea, the siege of Port Arthur cannot be raised, and, sooner or later, surrender will be inevitable.

Hence the Russians are depending upon their Baltic Squadron to drive off Admiral Togo's fleet. Assuming that the seven battleships now in the Baltic can be brought into touch with the Japanese blockaders off Port Arthur in as high a state of efficiency as they ought to be, there should be no doubt about the result of their action—judging wholly from the material standpoint, of course. The Russian ships should arrive with comparatively clean bottoms, and their machinery ought to be in the best possible condition. They would outclass the Japanese vessels and—if they were efficiently handled—the control of the sea would revert to Russia. Assuming that the Russians destroyed or blockaded the Japanese fleet they could reinforce Port Arthur's garrison with men, ammunition, and food sufficient to make it impregnable. Moreover, they could prevent the Japanese from shipping supplies to their men on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and they could transport armies from Russia to Japan in their splendid fleet of volunteer cruisers. As Russia has plenty of soldiers awaiting such transportation there is little reason to doubt that Japan would be overwhelmed. Therefore, this is the opportunity of the Baltic Squadron. Will the Russian Admiral try to make this long voyage and, in case he does try, will he arrive in time to save Port Arthur?

All depends upon the real condition of the ships and the determination of their officers. Seven fine armor-clads, mostly new and modern, ought to be capable of making the voyage within three months, provided proper arrangements were made for coaling en route. The mechanical and material obstacles to be overcome are not such as to make the voyage particularly difficult. Foresight and cool determination to "get there" are the essential requisites. Colliers may be dispatched in advance, and coal may be transshipped either at sea or at anchor in smooth water along friendly or unoccupied coasts. The question is: Are the new Russian battleships actually as powerful as they are represented to be? If they are, their officers will not hesitate to hasten their departure for the scene of war. It is possible that this question may properly be answered in the affirmative; but there are many reasons for doubt. Nowhere in the war operations during the last six months has the Russian performance kept pace with the Russian promise. There have been many bitter criticisms by Russian officers of the failure to fit out and supply both ships and troops in such a way as to give satisfactory efficiency. There is also among the Russians a perceptible lack of the enthusiastic devotion to duty that has been of such inestimable value to the Japanese. Delay follows delay until vital opportunities are missed.

Consequently, unless a different and a more resolute spirit shall show itself among the officers of Russia's Baltic fleet it may be months before they succeed in bringing their ships into battle line off Port Arthur; and by that time the fortress may have been taken.

THE COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Geological Survey prints an interesting bulletin on the coal output of the United States in 1903, in tons and value, which may be summarized as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
Total bituminous	285,107,392	$354,154,285
Pennsylvania anthracite	74,313,919	152,036,448
	359,421,311	$506,190,733

As compared with 1902 this shows a gain of 57,830,872 tons in output and in value of $139,158,664. To assist the average reader in understanding what these totals mean, the compiler of this bulletin has recourse to the following popular illustrations:

In order that some idea of the bulk represented by the coal production of the United States in 1903 may be obtained, it might be stated that, if the entire production were loaded on freight cars with a capacity of thirty tons each, the trains containing it would encircle the globe at the equator about three and one-third times. If the entire production were loaded on freight cars in one day the trains would occupy one-quarter of the entire railway trackage of the United States. Taking an average of thirty cars to a train it would require sixteen times as many freight locomotives as there are in the United States to move this tonnage in one day. If spread over the surface of Manhattan Island, which has an area of twenty-two square miles, the entire island would be covered to a depth of nearly twenty-five feet.

These figures explain the present suspension of mining in parts of the anthracite district. Of certain sizes, especially those which compete with the cheaper bituminous coal, there is a congestion in most of the markets supplied. It has also been found that on the basis of output reached before the suspension the facilities of distribution were inadequate. There was more coal in transit and at terminal points than could be handled, and the partial suspension was to give the operators and carriers a chance to "clean up"—in this case meaning to open the congested avenues of distribution and release cars and engines. That in such conditions the miners should call a convention to discuss the question of a general strike will seem peculiar to one who is not accustomed to the vagaries of labor.

THE SUBWAY SITUATION.

Contractor MCDONALD has the reputation among wage earners of meaning what he says. He does not waste time arguing with the leaders of the unions which have struck the subway work or pleading with their following. Probably he recognizes the right of the strikers to leave their jobs if not suited with the conditions, and has no objections to its exercise in a discreet and proper way. However, there is a limit to his patience, and he has no idea of being held back in completing his work for longer than the men need to make up their minds whether they will work or not. This time they have had. Mr. MCDONALD now informs them that the places of those who do not return to work forthwith will be filled and the subway finished whether it pleases the union leaders or not.

In taking this position Mr. MCDONALD will have the support of public opinion without qualification. He has treated labor fairly and even liberally, has been extremely patient with those who have nursed grievances, and has insisted that his sub-contractors keep their engagements in everything with the men employed by them. He appreciates the fact, however, that he has a public duty to perform in connection with the subway which cannot be subordinated to the purposes of those conducting trades-union quarrels. He is in a position to fill the places of the strikers, and will undoubtedly do so, as he promises, if they remain vacant until to-morrow morning. This is exactly what he should do. The patience of the public is exhausted, and if the strikers attempt to make trouble for the contractor or for those employed by him they will quickly understand what it means when public opinion demands that the police make short work with those who make the mistake of fancying that the methods of Chicago will be tolerated in New York.

GROCERS AND PUSHCARTS.

It is a source of gratification that the New York Retail Grocers' Union has taken definite action in approving the effort of Commissioner WOODBURY of the Department of Street Cleaning to effect the removal of pushcarts from the streets. The difficulty of Commissioner WOODBURY'S position has been, and to some extent still is, that those who disapprove his course in this matter are waking the echoes with their indignant protests against any disturbance of the peddlers, who have come to regard their privilege of street incumbrance as a vested right, and are overwhelming the Mayor, the Borough President, the members of the Board of Aldermen, and the district leaders with petitions and memorials asking that Major WOODBURY be called off, or in some way restrained from enforcing the law and doing his duty; whereas the millions of citizens who properly regard the pushcart as a public nuisance and its toleration an abuse of municipal authority look on in silence, approving the attitude and purpose of the Commissioner, but saying nothing. As regards the grocers, the only thing surprising in their action is that they did not take it long ago.

In the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the New York Retail Grocers' Union on the evening of Aug. 1, the subject of the pushcart is dealt with in a forcible and effective way. After a preamble reciting the aspects of the pushcart evil which appeal to the average citizen and especially to the retailer who pays rent and maintains a store, this body cordially indorses the effort of Commissioner WOODBURY to restore the streets of New York to the uses for which they were provided, pledges him "support and assistance in his efforts to drive from the streets one of the greatest nuisances which incumber them," and has sent copies of its resolutions to the Mayor, the Controller, the Borough Presidents, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and to every officer of the City Government having any authority in the matter.

As far as it goes this is admirable. Of course it will be said that the retail grocers have a selfish interest in reducing to a minimum the competition of the pushcart peddlers of food products, and that if they accomplish their purpose they will oppress the poor by increasing their prices. For this reason it is extremely desirable that such bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the West Side Association, and other organized bodies which have in this question only the interest which all good citizens should feel, express themselves with proper emphasis on the subject of the surrender of the streets of New York to vendors who persistently violate the city ordinances and will continue to do so, and whose business greatly increases the burdens of the municipality with no compensating advantage to the people. So much is due to Commissioner WOODBURY as the first occupant of his important office who has carried the crusade against street traffic beyond the stage of academic discussion.

THE BISHOP'S "TAVERN."

Doubtless Bishop POTTER is quite prepared for the chorus of adverse criticism that follows his share in starting the model "tavern" in this city. He is not a man to take a step so important and conspicuous as this without deliberation, and, having made up his mind that he is right, he will, unless convinced that he has erred, pursue his way with firmness and dignity. Dignity, it may be remarked in passing, does not seem the strong point of some of his critics—but that is another story.

The scheme to which the Bishop has given his sanction is by no means a novel one. It has been carefully studied out in England, adopted in many places, is steadily extending, and, so far, has justified itself by its fruits. Everything will depend here upon the good sense and fidelity with which the plan is worked. Those who have heard, or read, the story of the like plan in England from Earl GREY will have no serious doubts on that score. The idea of the movement is sound enough. It is, in brief, temperance as distinguished from excess on the one hand and total abstinence on the other. Good—that is, pure—alcoholic drinks are served, from which the manager derives no profit. Other drinks and food are served, of good quality, at reasonable prices, on the sale of which the manager has a commission. Excessive drinking is not to be permitted—those who indulge in it are first discouraged and then decisively refused further supplies. It is essential that the place shall be made both attractive to the families of customers and entirely free from objectionable features.

Of course, it may be said that persons who would not otherwise be exposed to temptation will acquire in such a place a taste for drink the consequences of which may be very bad. That is possible, though it is not very probable. On the other hand, the history of like enterprises in England proves that there is a very decided tendency among their patrons to call for less alcoholic drink and to spend more on other things. That is evidence, and very convincing evidence, that this sort of tavern tends distinctly to check excess rather than to stimulate it. There is other significant evidence nearer home and even more interesting. Dr. BLAUSTEIN reports that on the east side, among the Jews of a class certainly hard worked and cramped for the comforts of life—the class which in the cities furnishes most drunkards—the café will not let the common saloon get a foothold. This is chiefly because the café is the resort of families, the saloon the resort of men alone. It indicates that the presence of the family will tend to subdue the evil influences of the saloon.

Moreover, if this plan succeeds, it is capable of indefinite expansion, and that is intended. The profits of each place, beyond the modest 5 per cent. to the subscribers, are to go toward founding another—a process that has gone on notably in England. We wish the enterprise the utmost success. It is on the right lines.

"A CREED OF ST. ATHANASIUS."

That is a very curious, and to Americans a very amusing, controversy which is now agitating the Church of England, whether the use of the "Quicunque Vult," or Athanasian creed, shall be obligatory upon the Anglican clergy. The controversy is much like that which raged in the Presbyterian Church in this country over the Westminster Confession, the more coldblooded statements of which, made in the seventeenth century, had grown abhorrent to modern sensibilities. And so with the Athanasian creed, which, after laying down propositions highly questionable to the modern mind, soothingly adds that whoever does not accept them "without doubt he shall perish everlastingly."

One can understand the repugnance of the Anglican weaklings to reciting these minatory observations. We may say of them as Lord SALISBURY said of the more fiercely Protestant remarks in the Coronation Oath, that we supposed that everybody regretted "that language of such indecent violence had been put by statute in the mouth of the Sovereign." But, as in that case, one finds it is not so. Certain Anglicans there are who insist that the creed ought to be recited as of obligation, and that the more a man revolts at the atrocity of its sentiments, the more need for his recitation. Controversialists, pro and con, burden The London Times with letters portentously long, learned, illegible, and filled with the "odium theologicum." For members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country the controversy affords gratifying evidence of the wisdom of the American revisers of the English Prayer Book who quietly dropped out this very questionable document, and made American controversy over it permanently impracticable.

VARDAMAN P. O.?

There is a blackguard in Mississippi, or at least the owner and editor of a blackguard newspaper, named VARDAMAN, whose fellow-citizens have disgraced themselves, or would have disgraced themselves, if they had then known about him what is known now, by electing him Governor of the State. Some of them even desire to have a Post Office named after him. This desire is resisted by the Postmaster General, upon the ground that the man whom it was proposed thus to honor has written an insulting article about the President's mother.

VARDAMAN denies that he has done so. But his denial is manifestly either an untruth or a quibble. The article which appeared in his paper proves it to be one or the other, and cannot be cited in proof only because it is grossly indecent. It fully justifies the Postmaster General in refusing to give effect to the wish of the neighborhood in such a matter as the naming of a Post Office. If some Mississippians should desire their Post Office to be called Blackguardville the Postmaster General would probably refuse his consent to such an act of self-stultification. And really that is virtually what they have done in asking to have it called Vardaman.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a general inclination to agree with what, for not much reason, is supposed to be the literary critic's adverse estimate of "newspaper poetry," and to let that agreement take the form, now of derision, now of contempt, each more or less good-natured, according to individual temperament. This, we think, is a mistake, and a rather stupid one. Not a few poems, since deservedly famous, made their first appearance in newspapers—some of them in newspapers that were extremely obscure; and it is highly probable that similar revelations of budding genius will be made many times in the future. For the newspaper is the unknown poet's natural, easiest and entirely legitimate path to publicity and attention. While he is unknown, of course, it will not pay him much for his wares, but it usually pays him something, and it does bring his work to the eyes of many readers—its own first, and then, if the work is of real value, on any of half a hundred grounds, the readers of the many papers that inevitably clip and reprint it. That access to the newspaper's "corner" is easier than to the magazine's page-end cannot be questioned. This difference is due, however, not to a journalistic willingness to publish "poor stuff," but, first, to less insistence on that perfection of form and finish which is a merit, indeed, but not a necessary quality, of "good stuff," and, second, to the fact that verses are often "available" to a newspaper for other than strictly poetical excellencies. Not all the verses a newspaper prints should be judged as poetry, but a good many of them can stand it, and these, in our opinion, equal, if they are not superior to, the common run of magazine poetry. The workmanship of the magazine poems is undoubtedly better, as a rule, than that of the newspaper poems, but the latter are apt to have a freshness of view and an originality of expression lacking in the former. It may interest some of our readers to know that in the few months during which we have tried the experiment of printing one or two contributed poems every day, three poets, hitherto nearly or quite unknown beyond the circle of their personal acquaintances, have been, not permitted, but somewhat pressingly invited, by publishers of established reputation, to send them enough verses to make a book to be issued at the publishers' risk and expense. This is not fame, but it is the first, and often extremely difficult, step toward fame, and it confirms us in the belief that "newspaper poetry," when a little care and ordinary taste have been used in its selection, is both read and worth reading. At any rate, we are extremely glad to have been able, while serving our own immediate ends, to open heavy door for the sweetest-voiced members of our newly assembled choir.

—Reportorial industry has made the highly interesting discovery that the proprietors of poolrooms have been forced by the new activity of the police to establish an elaborate bureau of agents whose well-remunerated task it is to investigate the habits and character of all men not personally known who manifest a desire to "play the horses." It is no longer enough for the stranger to have a few dollars, the inclination to risk them at a game where ultimate loss is certain, and an outward appearance compatible with indulgence in that ancient and popular form of amusement. He must now make known his wishes to a trusted intermediary, usually a bartender or the keeper of a cigar store, who takes his name and address and turns them over to the gambler's detective. The latter proceeds to make searching inquiries among the would-be victim's familiars, and, if the result of these inquiries is satisfactory, what amounts to a permit to "do business" is issued. We have called this highly interesting because of the implication which an authorization thus secured carries in regard to the manners and morals of the man who secures access to a poolroom. It means that his general reputation among those who know him is that of a person who can be trusted to side with criminals in their battle with the law; that he is beyond any reasonable suspicion of being a good citizen, and that guilty secrets intrusted to his care are quite safe from revelation to the wrong members of the police force, to none of whom is he likely to give the slightest assistance in the performance of their duty as guardians of law and order. We suppose that a good many men who are far from utterly depraved have made bets on race horses, even in poolrooms, and that, in the ordinary conditions of poolselling, a good many such men would do so in the future, but a man must be pretty far gone in humility who can with composure realize that he has successfully endured the tests to which he has been subjected by this new bureau of information—that habitual lawbreakers consider him, if not one of themselves, at least one upon whom they can confidently rely for loyalty and effective sympathy. It remains to be seen how many will submit to be so stamped, and to have the stamp revealed by the sorry privileges they enjoy.

—In signing the application of the Westchester road for permission to cross the streets of the Bronx, the Mayor has consummated what is probably the most deliberate, open, and courageous denial of a strong and reasonable demand by the public that has been recorded in the recent history of New York City. The people of the Bronx and Westchester County were practically unanimous in their approval of the Port Chester Company and in their disapproval and distrust of the Westchester Company. Careful investigation had convinced them that the former company was both able and eager immediately to begin the construction of a fast trolley road through a region where the existing facilities for transportation are desperately inadequate; the same investigation had failed to convince them that the other company had even an intention to build the needed road, and it had awakened in many minds suspicions, perhaps unfounded, that its real purpose was the maintenance, as long as possible, of the existing conditions, so costly to the suburbs and so profitable to certain old corporations. All this was forced upon the attention of the Aldermen month after month and in many ways, but it had no effect except to delay action of any sort, and at last the delay ended in the final refusal of a franchise to the company favored by the public and the definitive granting of one to the company about which the public had only the certainty that it was uncertain. If the Westchester Company goes ahead and at once builds such a road as is needed and wanted, the worst of the accusations against it will be disproved, and, as all the suburbanites demand is transportation, their anger will soon quiet down into indifference, but the episode will remain a most remarkable one because it is strikingly illustrative of the occasional powerlessness of public opinion, even when most vehemently expressed.

—As between our correspondents who are attacking the street pianos and those who are defending them, our hearts incline to the defenders. That the itinerant musicians are not properly or sufficiently regulated is true enough, and that the music they purvey is not of a high artistic quality cannot be questioned, but those whom they annoy are comparatively few in number, and the few are not destitute of compensating joys and comforts, while those into whose lives they bring light and pleasure are very, very many, and their lives are very, very much in need of brightening. The claim that the tunes ground out by the street pianos are "demoralizing" or "depraving" is mere nonsense. The tunes include some that are held good by the experts, and the rest can do no more than delay the development of a musical good taste that shows few signs of wanting to develop. That is not demoralization, and it is not depravity.

Parisian Beauty of To-day.

From The Paris Messenger, July 24.

Frenchwomen are never beautiful now, says the ungallant M. Marcel Prévost. Lots of them are pretty; you never see a plain Parisienne; but the prettiness is of the toilette. Plainness is dissimulated by art. Those engaging looks are manipulated. The color comes and goes, and one's maid can fetch and carry it, as Lady Teasle said of a contemporary. But M. Prévost is impartial between the sexes. Masculine beauty, he alleges, does not exist in France. Taine one day, talking to his class at the College de France about the Renaissance types of manhood, exclaimed, "Ah! gentlemen, how ugly we are nowadays!" M. Prévost agrees with Taine. In any assemblage of Frenchmen, he declares, the apparition of a really handsome man would excite injurious gossip. He would have to go home and disfigure himself to retrieve his character. This is carrying the prejudice of plainness rather far!

A Verbal Paradox.

From The London Globe.

A writer finds to write is might,
In short, he sees, ere long,
'Tis right to write to write what's right,
Yet right to right the wrong.

AESTHETIC DEVIL SCOTCHED.

Bronx Resident's Description of Conditions in Claremont Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly handicapped by your cruel insistence on moderation of language, even where the subject matter of a communication is of a character to make one's spirit rage. However, I wish to say that the aesthetic devil has been scotched in the Bronx, preliminary to its being killed in Manhattan. A line of telegraph poles has been erected across the velvety lawns of Claremont Park for the purpose of conveying electric lighting wires to the office of the Commissioner in the Zabriskie house. Several strings of wires sag between the trees, coming from different quarters and converging at the stables, where a surprising number of fine horses and carriages may always be seen. The expedient of conducting wires through a conduit in the roadway probably never occurred to the officials.

At the Sunday concerts in this park the particularly secular music, when not murdered outright by the vocal antics of the musicians, ably assisted by what sounds like the beating of tin pans, sticks of wood, and hard cushions, and the blowing of tin whistles to make the youngsters laugh, is accentuated at regular intervals by the infernal racket from the baseball ground, just within the entrance to the park. Over in the larger Crotona Park persons of refinement cannot walk about without receiving numberless shocks to their sensibilities. All the bidden, secret mysteries of domestic life are exploited there in full view every day when the weather is fine, and the rising generation have ample facilities for observation without improvement. On the grassy slopes and all through the bosky reaches scenes are presented that no clean-minded man or woman can view even momentarily without a feeling of angry disgust.

The grosser part of the lower east side appears to be dumping itself unrestrainedly in this region. The suggestion occurs to many that it would be a good thing if the authorities were to have all the trees cut down and then put the bulk of the park reservation on the real estate market. We haven't seen any bees flying around here yet, but if you could introduce some of your mentally stinging variety under the hat, so to speak, of the Commissioner, you will do this borough a signal service. V. R.

New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

PLANS FOR SEVILLA HOME.

Fund Left by Peruvian Now Worth Over $1,000,000.

The new building to be erected for the Seville Home for Children, at Lafayette Avenue and Barretto Street, in the Bronx, is to be a three-story brick structure, on plot 156 by 114. It will cost $112,000, according to the estimate of Architects D'Oench & Yost, who filed the plans yesterday at the Building Department.

The Seville Home came into existence through the beneficence of José Sevilla, a wealthy Peruvian, who died late in the eighties, leaving the greater part of his fortune in the hands of trustees to be devoted to the foundation and maintenance of this institution. The carrying out of the terms of the bequest, owing to delays of one sort and another, was actively undertaken, only about a year ago, when the site in the Bronx was transferred to the home by John D. Crimmins.

Through profitable investment the original fund has grown considerably in the hands of the trustees, and is said to amount at present to over $1,000,000. Among the Trustees are August Belmont, James Stillman, and Samuel Sloan, Jr.

15,000 MILES IN A WAGON.

Ten Persons, Two Dogs, and a Cat, the Travelers, Visit Middletown, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—An old, dilapidated house on wheels reached this city this afternoon from the State of Washington. The house is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lasley and five children, a son-in-law and his two children, two dogs, and a cat.

On March 22, 1894, the party started from Fort Angeles, Washington, on the trip to benefit Mr. Lasley's health. They proceeded as far as Maine, then back to Kansas City, and afterward over various sections of the United States until they reached Orange County.

The total distance traveled has been 15,080 miles, and many spans of horses have done service along the way.

BOSTON RECTOR MADE BISHOP.

Springfield (Ill.) Diocese Elects the Rev. Edward Osborne.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Rev. Edward Osborne, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist of Boston, has been elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Springfield. The new Bishop is the Superior of the American Branch of the Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist.

Bishop Osborne is sixty-five years old and a native of England. For many years he was stationed at the missionary houses of his order in Africa and India.

Marcus Goldman's Public Bequeste.

The will of Marcus Goldman was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. Bequests of $1,000 each were left to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Mount Sinai Hospital, the House for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the United Hebrew Charities Society, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The residue of the estate goes to the family of the testator.

Sun Spots and Hot Weather.

From The London Telegraph.

The appearance of several fair-sized spots on the sun coincidently with the present spell of warm weather induced a well-known Parisian astronomer to suggest, not for the first time, that solar spots were the cause of the heat. If the variation of solar energy as shown by the spots has any effect on terrestrial weather, the connection can scarcely be so direct as this assumed relation would imply; but it would be unscientific to deny any relation whatever between the two things. In the last forty years the Summers which stand out in the Greenwich records as pre-eminently hot are those of 1865, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1876, 1884, 1887, 1893, and perhaps 1900. The years of maximum sun spots, according to accepted authorities, were 1860, 1870, 1884, 1894, and there is one now at hand. The connection is not very apparent, although there are some coincidences. The month of July, in the year 1881 was remarkable meteorologically, as the thermometer rose above 90 degrees on four days of the month, and reached 97 degrees on the 15th. There were a few spots on the sun then, as there are now, but though the spots increased the temperature went down. Those who would explain the meteorological variations by sun spot changes must not forget—as they usually do—that hot and dry or cold and wet weather are fully accounted for by the presence of high or low pressure areas of the atmosphere. No matter what sun spots there might be, with the anticyclone that has hung over these islands for the last three weeks we should have calm, dry, and warm weather any time in Summer. In 1898 these conditions gave a remarkable spell of high temperature in September. The question to be solved is, therefore, what causes high and low atmospheric pressure, and have sun spots anything to do with either? There exists simply no evidence; mere coincidences are of the slightest value. In sub-tropical climates, like Australia, the case may be very different, and there the solar spot theory seems highly probable.

WHY NEW YORK IS UGLY.

Endless Monotony of Right Angles—Central Park a Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you have dignified Mr. Flagg's ambitious scheme to turn Central Park into a parkway and building lots with an editorial (which is my authority for this writing), it may be worth while to add a few words of comment.

This proposal appears to have two objects:—the opening of an artery of traffic through Central Park, and the substitution of a rectangular boulevard for the informal park. It is argued that Central Park was all very well as a piece of "rural" scenery until the skyscrapers destroyed the illusion, but now it is an absurdity, because it no longer deceives.

There is a good deal of force in the first argument, for it is certainly inconvenient not to be able to take the traffic straight through Central Park. But if we really must go direct why not make a tunnel like the new one under the Quirinal Gardens at Rome? But the assumption that a straight parkway is better artistically than a "rural" park is another matter. Why must everything within the city be straight? Many of the attractive cities of the world—Vienna, Florence, Nuremberg, Rome—have more important curved lines than straight. This one of New York is so ugly because of the endless monotony of its right angles, the vain repetition that perhaps has a good deal to do with the hold deadness of most of its individual buildings and the grossness of some of the newer ones.

The fact is, Central Park is a revolt and a relief from the general rectangularity. It is like taking a weight off one to get away from the streets into the ourves and irregular surfaces of the great park, and even the smaller ones, badly as some of them are designed, are a grateful change from the crude formality all about them. We don't want any more straight lines. We have too many as it is.

H. A. CAPARN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

AUTO CLUB ATTACKS CORNELL.

Wants Magistrate Removed as "Inciting to Riot."

Because of his utterances on the question of automobile regulation, the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America, meeting yesterday at the clubhouse, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, decided to prefer charges against Magistrate R. C. Cornell, and the matter was placed in the hands of the club's attorney for action.

The Board adopted resolutions declaring that Magistrate Cornell was "an unfit person to preside on the bench," because he had "incited citizens of the State to rioting and to the taking of human life." They charged further that the Magistrate's words had borne fruit in the case of the Long Island Deputy who shot at an automobilist a few weeks ago. The Governors appointed Jefferson Seligman and W. W. Niles, counsel for the club, a special committee to communicate at once with Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor in an endeavor to secure from him an interpretation of the Federal statute so as to permit carrying gasoline motor cars on ferries.

It is understood that the club will proceed vigorously against the Constable who fired at John Foley, Jr., at Patchogue, L. I., recently. Those present at the meeting yesterday afternoon were Winthrop E. Scarrett, Jefferson Seligman, George F. Chamberlain, A. R. Shattuck, H. Rogers Winthrop, S. M. Butler, and W. W. Niles.

Catholic Prelates in Conference.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand, Mgr. Duffy of Brooklyn, the Very Rev. Dr. Bossart of Kentucky, and Father T. J. McLaughlin of Spring Lake comprise a party of Roman Catholic clergy now being entertained by Martin Maloney, at his county seat, Ballangarry, here. The party will remain until next week to consider, it is said, important matters relating to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

Grandmother at Thirty-four.

From The London Express.

"The wife of a Brooklyn Alderman has just had the rare experience of becoming a grandmother at thirty-six."

The above paragraph, which appeared in The Express recently, has provided an instant challenge from a lady who lives near Brighton.

"Is this unusual?" she asks. "I was married at fifteen. I had a daughter at sixteen. She married at seventeen, and she had a child nearly a year afterward.

"Therefore I was a grandmother at thirty-four. I had four children before I was twenty-one, and have had none since. Now I am forty-two. My girls are all grown up, so we are like five sisters, and as happy as Queens.

"Three of my daughters are married, and I have two grandsons.

"I could not resist the challenge implied in your paragraph, seeing that I could so distinctly go one better than the American grandmother."

Our correspondent's achievement is heroic. But she will probably not be astonished to find, in spite of the obvious surprise of her question, that she has very few competitors in England.

The lady was married at fifteen. Now, in all England at the time of the last census there were only thirty wives of that age. This is not conclusive, of course. If the census were taken annually it might show thirty wives at the age of fifteen every year.

Against that, however, is to be set the extreme improbability of juvenile marriage extending to the second generation. It no more follows that the daughter of a girl of seventeen will herself be a mother at seventeen than it follows that the first-born of a woman of forty will not be a mother until she is forty herself.

Such records as that of the lady in the vicinity of Brighton are more common in countries like Australia, where young girls mature into women while still very young. In India a woman who was not a grandmother until she was thirty-six would be regarded as an eccentricity. Two in every five of the female population of India are married before they are fifteen.

GIANT SHUT-EYE.

Now among the snowy trundles
In this dim, old-fashioned room
Little tots are quilted bundles
Motionless in twilight gloom.
Not a chubby toe is peeping,
Nor do wee lips breathe a sound,
For they know, when night is creeping
Giant Shut-Eye comes around,

Nurse has told so oft about him,
And she says she's seen him, too,
Stalking with his hood about him
Cross the fields in early dew.
Over hill and dale and river,
Twenty leagues at every bound,
When the pine trees sigh and quiver
Giant Shut-Eye comes around.

Woe to tads that toss their pillows
When they go to bed at night,
Or ruck up the quilts in billows
Frolicking by candle light.
Better not have blankets tumbling
Or the spreads up in a mound
When, with big red boots a-stumbling,
Giant Shut-Eye comes around.

Hark! It's time he came a-creeping,
For the meadow moon is red,
And the brown bat's wings are sweeping
In a circle overhead.
Now the whippoorwill is calling
With a lonely, plaintive sound;
Tads be still—when night is falling
Giant Shut-Eye comes around.

VICTOR A. HERMANN.

GOOD BUSINESS AFTER "TAVERN'S" DEDICATION

Ex-Oak Johnson's Saloon Prospers on Bishop Potter's Visit.

KINDLY BARTENDERS GLAD

Serve Sanitary Soda, Beer, or Whisky, While Rivals and Prohibition People Storm.

The "Subway Tavern," at Bleecker and Mulberry Streets, blossomed forth yesterday morning, under the beneficent influence of a Bishop's blessing, into a higher life. There was a brand new sign at its entrance, and a rush of patrons within its doors. Hardly had its portals swung wide when the dispensers of "sanitary soda water" got busy at the dedicated "Fount," where beer and vanilla cream work in double harness, and the benevolent bartenders, whose hearts are anguished when they are compelled to serve whisky, and who dimple with joy when sarsaparilla pop is ordered, settled down into their stride.

"Yes: This is the saloon dedicated by Bishop Potter yesterday. You are welcome," reads the brand new sign.

"Let us see for ourselves what manner of place this temperance saloon really is," was the motto of the patrons.

There was no diminution in the stream of visitors as the day wore to its close. The cheerful tinkle of the cash register hell was incessant. The assurance as to the identity of the tavern, and the fact that it had been dedicated by Bishop Potter was chalked upon a large bulletin board in box car letters. Beneath the assurance were pasted the press notices of the dedication. So numerous were these notices that they overran the one bulletin board, and pretty well filled another, which occupied a place on the other side of the entrance.

The early morning crowd was made up, for the most part, of laborers on their way to work, and Bowery boys who came over to take in the "new-thought hooze emporium," as one of them irreverently termed it. A little later curious ones from all over the city strolled in, looked the place over, and sampled of its wares. At noon a free lunch, consisting of soup and sandwiches, was served, and again the laboring element predominated. When the luncheon had been cleared away curiosity seekers again were in the majority, and continued so until the shutters were up.

The "Subway Tavern" has been in business for some weeks, but until the dedication ceremony, with Bishop Potter as the principal speaker and the doxology as a finale, the place had not attracted much attention. Yesterday the sales, it is estimated, showed a tenfold increase, and rival saloonists looked on with envious eyes.

But if all was peace and prosperity in the tavern yesterday there was bitter turmoil in the outside world. A storm of protest made itself heard from clergymen, Prohibitionists, and total abstinence advocates of every school, who balked at the idea of a Bishop taking part in the dedication of a place wherein liquor was to be sold gainfully.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, formerly President of the New York branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said: "We are absolutely opposed to any such institution, and while Bishop Potter was acting in his private right and not as the representative of the Church, he is a high dignitary of the Church, and it is a matter of regret that he should lend himself to the dedication of a saloon. We object to the new tavern on the very ground upon which its vindication is attempted—that it seeks to make drinking respectable. The principle of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is that drinking should be kept a thing of degradation."

Robert Graham, founder and Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, which runs the Squirrel Inn and the Night Lunch Wagon, paid a visit to the tavern the first thing yesterday morning. He said later:

"I am certain that Bishop Potter made a great mistake. By his attitude he is going directly against the work of this society for the twenty-three years of its existence. I have given lifelong attention to the saloon evil, and have investigated its every phase. My conclusion is that the number of saloons ought to be decreased. Now Bishop Potter lends the establishment of a saloon which is to be only one of a chain of similar places, should it prove successful. His action is directly antagonistic to the organized temperance movement of the day.

"A most unwise feature, in my opinion, is the woman's department, where beer is to be sold to women at a soda fountain. Certainly it is a mistake to encourage drinking by women. If the members of the Church Temperance Society and its Board of Managers were not scattered on their Summer vacations I would call a meeting instanter to attempt some action."

Among the communications received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was this:

A DRINKING SONG.

For use in gin mills under Episcopal patronage.

Come ye that love your hooze,
Your favorite tipple name:
Your pet intoxicant now choose
And all its joys proclaim.

Here quaff the golden beer,
The care-dispelling gin,
Red rum the heavy heart to cheer,
And claret, cold and thin.

Come to our decorous bar
And pay our prices low;
Bring wives and kids from near and far
And let the whisky flow.

From jags that split the head,
From all-o'er-noisy glee,
From dark-brown taste and brain of lead,
Lord Bacchus, keep us free.

Oh, grant us every day,
'Bove excise tax and rent,
And cost of lush and barkeep's pay,
Our modest five per cent.

JOSEPH ELDRIDGE ESRAY.

SAYS BISHOP POTTER ERRED.

Pittsburg Pastor Calls Subway Tavern Underground Road to Hell.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Rev. J. T. McCrory, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian Church, to-day attacked Bishop Potter of New York for taking part in the opening of a saloon there yesterday. Mr. McCrory, who is head of the Sabbath Observance Association, said:

"Bishop Potter did wrong. Because he takes a drink in his club himself, he should not put it in the way of other people. I consider his having the 'Doxology' sung there little less than blasphemy. I suppose that 'Subway Tavern' was called that because it is an underground way to hell."

A SLOCUM SUFFERER, HE SAYS.

Boy Asserts That Disaster Left Him Alone in the World.

An unkempt youth of fourteen wandered into the Children's Court yesterday. He said he was John Schwimmer, no home. His father and mother, he said, were dead, and up to a few weeks ago he had lived with an aunt, Mrs. Schwartz of 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. One day, the boy continued, Mrs. Schwartz and her husband went on an excursion on the steamboat General Slocum and they never came back. He said he stayed in the house until somebody took the furniture away and he found himself without a home or anybody to care for him.

After that he wandered around, according to his story. His case will be investigated.

Actor and Actress Married.

William Banfield Taylor, an actor, and Mrs. Estelle Sadler-Sprague, an actress, were married on Tuesday afternoon by Mayor Lankering in the Hohoken City Hall. They rode to the City Hall in a white automobile. Mr. Taylor said that he had played in every city except Hoboken and Camden, and he had decided to be married in one of those places. He finally selected Hohoken. Mr. Taylor recently appeared in Manhattan in "The Southerners."

"LUNCHERS" PUT TO SLEEP.

Surgical Eater Dropped Chloroform in a Restaurant.

Every one of the 200 patrons who happened to be at their midday meal in a "quick lunch" place on Nassau Street where the Biblical motto "Love not sleep lest ye come to poverty" is one among many that adorn the wall, is wondering whether it was by mere coincidence or base design a grind organ in the street took up "All Aboard for Dreamland" yesterday just as a man in the uniform of a naval surgeon chanced to drop a little neatly tied package to the floor.

The man had been eating very leisurely, thus singling himself out for observation in a place where "quick lunch" is rather more than a mere catchword. In paying for his meal he found one hand inadequate for the operation and enlisted the aid of the other in the task. Then the package fell to the floor. There was the sound of shattered glass and the next moment three tiny streams of some colorless fluid began to run along the mosaic, while a pungent odor filled the air.

As far as some of those who happened to be seated in the immediate vicinity are concerned, this is about the last they can remember clearly. A fat man who was eating a ham sandwich at the next table began to snore almost as soon as the package struck the floor, and was brought around only with difficulty. Half a dozen other patrons began to show signs of drowsiness, and an "omnibus" who was sent for to mop the lethal fluid from the floor was almost put to sleep. The Maltese cat that spends his days sleeping behind a partition where the mops are hung fared the worst. He got one whiff of the odor as the mop was returned and went off into something longer than a cat nap on the strength of it.

The surgeon upon leaving explainted that $14 worth of chloroform had gone to waste.

MORE NEW HAVEN PROTESTS.

Mount Vernon, Port Chester, and New Rochelle Want Trains Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Boards of Aldermen of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle and the Board of Trade of Port Chester, at meetings held last night, unanimously adopted resolutions demanding that President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company restore the local passenger trains that were taken off a few days ago. The Board of Trade of Port Chester denounced the new schedule as "an infernal outrage" and passed resolutions instructing the Board of Village Trustees to take steps at once to abolish the soft coal nuisance which the New Haven Railroad is maintaining in the village daily.

BOURNE CELEBRATES.

Commodore's Son Gets a Million on Majority—Oakdale Festivities.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 4.—Indian Neck Hall, the country home of Frederick G. Bourne at Oakdale, L. I., was all aglow to-night on the occasion of Alfred C. Bourne's twenty-first birthday celebration. Among other things, he becomes the possessor of $1,000,000, which was left to him by his godfather, Carman Clock. Two hundred young people were present taking part in the festivities, which are to continue several days. The dance halls and 100 other rooms of the mansion were bedecked with tropical plants and illuminated by a thousand electric lights.

The guests had at their service Commodore Bourne's several steam and naphtha launches, sailing yachts, and innumerable small boats and canoes for excursions on the Great South Bay, and through the two miles of picturesque canals on the Bourne estate. Japanese lanterns festooned every tree and shrub.

One of the musicians bound for Oakdale was badly hurt. Carriages from Mr. Bourne's met them at the station, and in turning a corner one of the vehicles upset and the men were thrown out, one of them sustaining a bad scalp wound. Late to-night Commodore Bourne came into the village in his automobile and took back with him Dr. Rohinson. He said the man with the scalp wound was in a serious condition.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM TEXAS.

Whitecaps Active and Cotton Planters Fear Crop Cannot Be Picked.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 3.—The driving of negroes from their homes by Whitecaps and other organized bands has aroused the cotton planters to action. If the exodus of negroes from the State continues there will not be enough labor to pick the immense cotton crop, which is from two to three weeks earlier than usual this year. Picking will be begun in two weeks.

Labor is now very scarce, and the army of cotton pickers from other States has been cut off by the treatment of the blacks, who are warned not to return. A meeting of prominent planters has been called to consider the problem, and an appeal has been made to the Federal authorities.

LIFE PRESERVER PANIC.

Dunham Scares Ferryboat Passengers by Throwing Belts on Floor.

John Dunham of 4 James Slip, New York, created a panic early yesterday morning on the ferryhoat Hohoken of the Lackawanna Fourteenth Street line by pulling a lot of life preservers out and throwing them on the floor. The passengers thought the hoat was sinking and rushed to the outer decks.

Quartermaster John Graidy ran and seized the man, who declared himself to be a United States steamhoat inspector, but he could show no papers. A tussle ensued between him and Graidy, and the latter was nearly thrown out of the window into the river when one of the deckhands interfered. Acting Recorder Laverty held Dunham for the Grand Jury.

MGR. FALCONIO HERE.

Apostolic Delegate Is Met by Party of Catholic Priests and Laymen.

Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, arrived last night on the steamship Sardegna of the Italian Royal Mail Steamship Company, which docked at Thirty-fourth Street, North River, about 10 o'clock.

The party was met at the pier hy a large delegation of Catholic clergy and laymen in a dozen carriages. In the party to receive him were Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Lavelle, and several members of the Catholic Club. A brief reception was held, and then Mgr. Falconio drove to the See House at the Cathedral.

PITTSBURG BANK MERGER.

The Fort Pitt National to Absorb the Fifth National.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—It was announced to-day that the North American Savings Company will relinquish control of the Fort Pitt National Bank, which in turn will absorh the Fifth National Bank. Stockholders of the North American Company will meet on Oct. 3 to vote finally on the change.

The new concern will be known as the Fort Pitt National Bank, and will hegin husiness anew with deposits amounting to $4,000,000.

KERN NOMINATED IN INDIANA.

Democrats Indorse St. Louis Platform and Pledge Loyalty to Parker.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—John W. Kern of Indianapolis wae unanimously nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention here to-day. The platform indorses the St. Louis platform and gives a pledge that the Democrats of no other State shall surpass Indiana in their support of the National ticket. Other nominations were as follows:

Secretary of State—Edward J. Fogarty, South Bend; Treasurer—D. F. Allen, Frankfort; Auditor—J. R. Riggs, Sullivan.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF SPIRITUALIST MEDIUM

Friends Say "Mrs. Gray" Died of Heart Failure.

POLICE HAVE THEIR DOUBTS

Coroner Scholer Finds No Evidence of Foul Play, but Holds Up Burial Permit.

When the police yesterday set to work investigating the death of Mrs. James A. Snyder of 331 West Fifty-seventh Street, which had been reported at the Coroner's office, they developed the fact that in reality the dead woman was no other than Mrs. Stoddard Gray, seventy-two years old, a noted Spiritualistic medium, whose séances in this city have received considerable attention on the part of the authorities.

Coroner Scholer, who had taken up the case after it had been reported, before the police knew of it, hy the manager of Stephen Merritt's undertaking establishment, went to the house and viewed the body last night. Later he said that he could not determine whether an autopsy would he required for the purpose of establishing the cause of death until he had consulted his physician, Dr. O'Hanlon, who had seen the body earlier in the day and declared that in his opinion such action was called for.

Mrs. Snyder died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Her death was reported to the Coroner's office at 8 o'clock by the undertaker, who said that De Witt C. Hough, a son of the dead woman and her helpmeet in the Spiritualistic business, who had engaged him to take charge of the funeral, had told him that his mother died from heart failure. Dr. O'Hanlon, after seeing the body, did not feel satisfied that Mrs. Snyder had died from heart failure. When members of the family protested against an autopsy as unnecessary, the physician told them they would have to see Coroner Scholer and explain the matter to him.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station started an investigation after they had been informed of the woman's death by the Coroner. Detectives who had been sent to the house to question the inmates gained admittance only after a protracted parley with her son, Mr. Hough, and another man who said he was "J. Knapton," a harrister of the Middle Temple, London, and the dead woman's attorney.

Once inside, they found two men from the undertaking establishment at work laying the hody out in the rear parlor. They at once instructed members of the family that the hody must not he embalmed nor interfered with until the Coroner had viewed it.

The officers were told that the woman had been stricken while conducting a Spiritualistic séance before a private gathering at the house on the night before, hut that she had seemingly recovered and been put to hed. Nothing further transpired, it is said, until daylight yesterday morning, when Hough was awakened by his mother's groans and her labored breathing.

Hough said last night that this was not true, and that the first warning he had of his mother's illness was yesterday morning, when he went to her room and found her in a dying condition. He sent for Dr. Margaret A. B. Mount, a woman physician of 572 Lexington Avenue, and the dead woman's friend. Hough said his mother died before the physician arrived.

Yesterday afternoon the man, who said he was "J. Knapton," called the reporters into the house and gave out a statement regarding Mrs. Snyder's death. He said this was due to heart disease, from which she had been a sufferer for twelve years. While Mr. Knapton was in the midst of his statement a faint knock was heard, and a woman of frail appearance opened the door.

"Mr. Thompson," asked she, "is there any mail for the new woman?"

Mr. Knapton seemed annoyed. One of the reporters asked him if his name was not really Thompson, and if he was not the man who had been made a prisoner in a police raid upon the house last April.

"I am known as James Knapton Thompson, hut my real name is Thompson J. Knapton," he replied.

Coroner Scholer arrived at the house last night just as the disciples of Mrs. Gray's "Spiritual Science Institute," many of whom had not heard of the death of their High Priestess, began to gather at the house for the mid-weekly séance. He found half a dozen persons besides the members of the household gathered in the parlor where the hody lay. In one corner of the room, which was draped in violet, was a cahinet of hlack satin, with figures of angels and other symholic signs embroidered upon it in silver, which had been part of the dead woman's spiritualistic lay-out.

All those present, according to the Coroner, seemed to be in a highly wrought up condition. Especially was this the case with Mr. Knapton. He assured the Coroner that the Spiritualist séances would go on though Mrs. Snyder was dead, and that she would return and tell them about the spirit world.

He wanted to explain the doctrines of the cult to Coroner Scholer, despite the fact that the official told him he had little time to listen to anything save an official explanation of the woman's death, and finally insisted upon showing him the cahinet and became highly incensed when the Coroner declined.

"Well, if this is going to be a Punch and Judy show," the Coroner replied, "I insist upon heing the Punch. If you insist upon me going in there I will insist upon doing the punching." At which Mr. Knapton found he had something to attend to in the next room.

Coroner Scholer said that from his examination of the hody he did not believe that the woman had died from anything hut natural causes, hut that he would not give permission to have the body embalmed until he had consulted with Dr. O'Hanlon.

The séances of Mrs. Stoddard Gray have been widely advertised in this city, and at times have won unpleasant notoriety for the dead woman and her associates.

In April last year at an anniversary celebration of her "institute," when she was giving what is known as a communication and full form materialization, Capt. Dillon, then in command at the West Forty-seventh Street station, and three of his detectives raided her house while the seance was in progress. A fight followed in which Mrs. Gray, her son, and a "Knapton Thompson," were arrested.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Bertram Wallis, the English actor engaged hy C. B. Dillingham to sing the rôle of Sir Charles Brandon in Lulu Glaser's new opera, "A Madcap Princess," arrived here on the St. Paul yesterday. This is Mr. Wallis's first visit to America. "A Madcap Princess" will he produced in Rochester on Aug. 25, and comes to the Knickerhocker Theatre on Sept. 5.

***

Sam Shuhert of the Casino Theatre has received a cablegram from his hrother, Lee, now in London, informing him that he has obtained a lease for twenty-one years on the new Waldorf Theatre in that city. This new place of amusement will be, it is asserted, the finest in London. It is to be on the Strand, opposite the Gaiety. It will be opened on Sept. 1, 1905, and the Shuberts purpose to produce there all their musical productions that succeed here.

***

Raymond Hitchcock and the "Yankee Consul" compsny will leave here this morning for Chicago hy way of Auhurn, where one performance of the opera will be given on Friday night. The Chicago engagement will begin next Monday.

A full performance was given yesterday at the Garden Theatre, and hut one person witnessed it from the front. Mr. Savage was the audience.

***

J. A. E. Malone, general stage director for George Edwardes, sailed for New York from London yesterday on the steamer Majestic. He is coming to stage "The School Girl," in which Charles Frohman and George Edwardes will present Miss Edna May at Daly's Theatre in September.

Tennessee University's New President.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 3.—Dr. Browne Ayres of Tulane University, New Orleans, has accepted the Presidency of the University of Tennessee.

NOT A BOXER OUTRAGE.

Protestant Converts Said to Have Helped Murder Priests in China.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—A trustworthy correspondent at I-Cheng reports that the murder of Belgian priests was due to local causes at a place where the mission was endeavoring to acquire land and where it was opposed by the leading native gentry. The latter apparently instigated Kolaohui men to commit the outrage.

Some of these men are alleged to be recent Protestant converts.

GEN. SCHAUMANN IN DUNGEON.

Finns Indignant at Cruel Treatment of the Aged ex-Senator.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 3.—Gen. Schaumann, who was taken to St. Petersburg on July 29, is incarcerated in the dungeons of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

There is profound indignation in Finland at this cruel treatment of the aged and universally respected General, whom nobody credits with complicity in his son's deed.

Eugen Valdemar Schaumann, son of ex-Senator Gen. Schaumann, shot Gen. Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, on June 16, and the Governor General died the following day. Schaumann committed suicide after the shooting.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU DOOMED.

No Hope for the Recovery of the French ex-Prime Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The condition of ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau is again alarming. There is, I understand, no hope for his recovery, and a fatal issue to his illness cannot be long delayed.

Notwithstanding persistent contradictions, it is practically certain that M. Waldeck-Rousseau is suffering from cancer in the region of the liver, and that the operation he underwent, though it relieved him for a time, was never expected by the surgeons to be efficacious for more than a few months.

FRENCH INTERESTS AT VATICAN.

Embassy to the Quirinal to Look After Them Temporarily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The situation at present between France and the Holy See, which is likely to endure until October, is practically this:

The French Embassy to the Quirinal will temporarily fulfill the functions of the former embassy to the Vatican should matters of great ecclesiastical moment concerning French Catholics or the protection of Catholics in the Far East require settlement.

The Bishop of Laval has, it is affirmed, been suspended from all ecclesiastical authority. He has retired to his episcopal villa near Sable, in La Mayenne.

LARCHMONT'S AMATEUR CIRCUS

Manor's Society Fire Department is $3,000 Richer.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Society from the towns along the Sound turned out in force this afternoon and evening to attend the semi-amateur circus for the benefit of Larchmont's Fire Department. Among those who enjoyed the impersonations of the "bearded lady," "strong man," "living skeleton," "wild man," "dog-faced boy," and other wonders of the twentieth century were Henry M. Flagler, Charles H. Dale, Francis Wilson, Frank Daniels, De Wolf Hopper, Gus and Max Rogers, Amelia Bingham, Bijou Fernandez, and Alfred Marshall.

One of the performers was Miss Halloway of Scarsdale, champion amateur steeplechase rider of the United States, who gave an exhibition on her pet horse, Prince. The performance, which was under the management of W. S. Miller, netted about $3,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The arrival and departure of European ships were the only incidents of note yesterday which interested the world of fashion. To-day there will be a wedding, that of Mr. Bayne and Mrs. Johnson. The bridegroom, C. Ernest Bayne, is well known in society, and Mrs. Kate M. Johnson, who is to be his hride, was a belle in Louisville, Ky. She was formerly Miss Mitchell of that city, famous for its beautiful women. The wedding will take place at 4 o'clock in Grace Church Chantry.

***

Among those booked on the Teutonic yesterday were Howard Crosby Butler, Evan Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Somers. On the Deutschland, which sails to-day, are the names of Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Miss Elizabeth L. Field, Baroness von Putkammer, A. Hemenway, Jr., A. W. Preston, Mrs. Wager Swayne, Samuel Willets, Mrs. C. Scherer, and Miss Scherer.

***

On La Champagne are W. H. Hyde, Charles J. Harbeck, Miss Carlotta Smith, Miss Lucy Smith, Viscount de Ruffieu, and the Countess de Ruffieu.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., have gone to Saratoga for the season. They have closed their Newport cottage, but they will return in time for the Horse Show in September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who have been cruising on the yacht, the Crusader, are paying a short visit to Newport.

***

The Bay Shore Horse Show will open to-day. Commodore Frederick G. Bourne has offered a cup and there are other prizes.

***

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix are making a visit in the North Woods.

***

Mrs. Jacquelin Smith and her daughter, Miss Gladys Smith, are at Bar Harbor at the St. Souver.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre, who have been at Lenox, are to spend most of the month at Saratoga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas and their family are booked to sail on the Deutschland. They spent the early Summer at Bonnie Crest, their new country home at Greenwich, Conn.

Babylon Drowning Victims Found.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 3.—The bodies of Edward Ashbee, a medical student, whose home was in the State of Washington, and Miss Ada Outend, a trained nurse, of Toronto, Canada, who were drowned in the surf at Oak Island Beach last evening, were recovered to-day.

Oldest Odd Fellow Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Aug. 3.—Samuel Furman, eighty-one years old, the oldest Odd Fellow in the State, died early this morning after a long illness at his home here.

Warfield's New Play.

David Warfield will appear in a new musical play at the Belasco Theatre on Sept. 26. It is called "The Music Master." The author is Charles Klein, who wrote "The Auctioneer," in which Warfield starred successfully for two seasons.

CURIOUS GO TO GAZE AT ONE-GOWNED TRAVELER

Mrs. Phelan, on Kroonland, Tells Story to All Who Ask.

HAS ANOTHER DRESS NOW

Gift of a Stewardess and Looks Odd by Day—Queer Telegrams and Letters She Gets.

Mrs. Constance Phelan, the young woman who made the voyage from Europe on the steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line with one costume—an evening gown—spent a busy day yesterday telling her story to dozens of people who went aboard curious to see her. Mrs. Phelan did not appear in her gown of white silk and lace until dinner time last night, and those who went to see her in the afternoon were much disappointed when she appeared in a garment very like a night robe, which one of the stewardesses aboard had presented to her. Some of the visitors took her photograph.

The printing of the woman's story in yesterday morning's papers was the signal for several persons to write to her. When a reporter went aboard last evening to see her she was found in the dining room scanning the page of a letter just received. It read:

Hoboken, Aug. 3.

Dear Mrs. Phelan—When I read in this morning's papers that you had arrived I jumped with joy, for a feeling within me told me that you were the woman for whom I had waited all these years. You say that your husband is dead to you—so is my wife to me. Let us mend the broken chain and continue in love and affection the life which was planned for us in the beginning of all things. Most reverently and lovingly, C. K.

Address General Delivery, Hoboken, N. J.

She showed another, which was only a slip of paper, which read:

Jump over and swim, the water is fine.

A telegram also was handed to her last night from Rye, N. Y., which read:

Am coming, wait. FRANK.

Mrs. Phelan said the only Frank she ever knew was a Francois, an attendant at the baths in Belgium.

The officers of the steamship treat Mrs. Phelan with flattering attention. At dinner last evening the Captain and the chief officers dined in the main saloon. Mrs. Phelan entered the room first, clad in her beautiful gown; the officers followed, wearing all the gold lace at their command. The officers maintain that the woman is absolutely sane, despite the fact that doctors from the Marine Hospital pronounced her insane yesterday.

Cabled reports from England which were received here yesterday say that Mrs. Phelan is thoroughly reputable, though somewhat eccentric. The report said that she had a good annuity, which, though not so large as she said, was ample to give her a comfortable living.

Mrs. Phelan said last night that she was getting tired of remaining aboard the steamship and that she wished that the authorities would allow her to proceed to North Carolina. She has been kept in the dark regarding the fact that she is to be sent back to England.

FOREWARNED OF ACCIDENT.

Wife of Painter, Now Dead, Had Premonition of His Fate.

Mrs. Jacob Miklowitz of 722 Columhus Avenue, whose husband was a boss painter, had a premonition on Wednesday night, she says, that her husband would meet with an accident.

Miklowitz weighed 200 pounds. He and his younger hrother, Sigmund, were at work 85 feet up on the scaffold yesterday, when the wall cracked near one of the hooks supporting the scaffold and the scaffold fell. Sigmund caught a rope and was upnhurt. His brother fell and was killed instantly.

TAMMANY LAUNCHING TO-NIGHT

Big Crowd Expected at Opening of Parker Campaign.

Elaborate plans have been made for Tammany's launching of the Parker and Davis campaign to-night at Tammany Hall. Every one of the district leaders in Manhattan and the Bronx has been notified to have the full strength of the general committees in the big hall for the General Committee meeting to he held at 8 o'clock. A big crowd of politicians is expected.

Senator Grady, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, will present the resolution promising loyal support to the National ticket, and he will make a speech in its support. Senator Dowling, ex-Senator O'Sullivan, and Corporation Counsel Delany also will speak for the National ticket. Before the meeting of the General Committee there will he an Executive Committee meeting at which the calls for the primaries and the various nominating conventions will he prepared. These calls will be adopted by the General Committee.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS HELD.

Danes, Accused of Stealing Little Girl, Threaten to Appeal to Their King.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Elsa Gellert, the little Danish girl, five years old, for whom the State Department has been searching for the past two years, is in the custody of the Federal authorities here. Will Jensen and his wife, Mary Jensen, also are in custody charged with having kidnapped the child in Denmark.

The prisoners threaten to appeal to the King of Denmark if the Federal authorities take the child from them.

The Jensens are said to have demanded a ransom of $200,000 for the return of the girl to her parents in Denmark. They deny this, and insist that they are in rightful possession of the little girl. The case will be decided before United States Commissioner Foote to-morrow.

George Bech, acting counsel in New York for the Danish Government, has arrived from the East, armed with extradition papers and the correspondence between the two Governments.

The story as told by the Jensens is that they were prosperous trades people in Denmark. The child, they say, practically was deserted hy her parents, and out of pity for the little one they volunteered to care for her. There was no adoption. They took her, they say, with the mother's consent. Two years ago they came to America, and brought the child with them. They deny that they have lived under assumed names, as the Danish officers charge, or that they have made demands for money.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 3.—Elsa Gellert, who is about four years old, had been in the care of Wilhelm Jensen and his wife for over two years at Fredericia, Island of Jutland. They loved the child and when Gellert, the father of Elsa, wanted to take the child home again the Jensens were inconsolable. Gellert relented and permitted the child to remain one month more with its foster parents, who said they would go to Neetved, Island of Seeland. Instead of so doing, they fled to America.

When Gellert discovered their flight he instituted prosecution proceedings against the Jensens on the charge of kidnapping. Jansen, who is a former fish merchant, and his wife hear good reputations in their village.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. JONES, the oldest printing-press manufacturer in the United States, died Yesterday at his home in Palmyra, N. Y. He is credited with having made and patented the first typewriter in this country, receiving his patents on his machine in 1855. This pioneer typewriter was exhihited at the World's Fair in 1893. He was eighty-five years old.

Special Inspector ROBERT C. OULD, aged about sixty years, of the United States Customs Service, stationed at Champlain, N. Y., on the Canadian frontier, died yesterday of a complication of diabetes and heart tronble at Champlain. Mr. Ould was a member of Mosby's Forty-third Battalion in the Confederate Army, better known as "Mosby's Guerrillas." The deceased left a widow, who is the daughter of Dr. Montero, surgeon of "Mosby's Guerrillas," and two young sons.

DEFEAT BOLTER STEARNS.

Republican Recruit Makes Fight to Head Michigan Ticket.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 3.—After it had been generally conceded that Justus S. Stearns of Ludington would be nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, following Mr. Stearn's statement that he had bolted the Republican Party and would support the Democratic ticket, both National and State, the convention this evening nominated for Governor, on the first hallot, Woodhridge N. Ferris of Big Rapids. The vote was: Ferris, 412; Stearns, 829.

Ever since the last Republican Convention refused to declare for the direct nomination of candidates, on which issue Mr. Stearns made his campaign for the Republican nomination, Mr. Stearns has heen suggested as a possihility for the Democratic nomination upon a primary reform platform. Saturday it was announced that he would accept the nomination.

National Committeeman D. J. Campau of Detroit strongly opposed Stearns's nomination from the first, contending that a Democrat should be placed at the head of the ticket. Mr. Stearns haa three times been a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination.

Following a conference at noon between Mr. Stearns, Mr. Campau, and Mayor Sweet of this city, the Campau candidate, it was announced that Mr. Sweet's name would not be presented. This was thought to make certain Stearns's nomination. The opposition, however, did not give up, and W. N. Ferris was selected as their candidate.

For three hours after the nominating speeches had been made, the excitement in the convention was intense. Before Wayne County, with its 110 votes, the second last on the roll, was reached on the first ballot, it was apparent that even that number added to Stearns's total could not nominate him.

Other nominations were: Lieutenant Governor—Hiram B. Hudson, Mancelona; Secretary of State—James T. Balch, Kalamazoo; State Treasurer—Edwin R. Smith, Clinton County.

The platform adopted declares for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

DIVISION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Democrats Disagree on Candidates and the Race Issue.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 3.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day did not meet under such harmonious conditions as had been anticipated, espcially for minor places on the ticket. The delegates were still disposed to subordinate everything to the desire of aiding Henry G. Davis in carrying his own State for the National ticket, but there were differences of opinion as to how things should be done.

The principal candidatss for Governor are W. R. Thompson of Huntingdon and Judge W. G. Bennett of Weston. Judge Holt was the candidate favored hy the friends of Mr. Davis, but withdrew from the race early in the day. He said that Mr. Davis had asked him not to become a candidate.

The agitation hetween the radicals and the conservatives continued to-day on the "white supremacy plank." Temporary Chairman John T. McGraw brought the race issue forward in his address to the convention when he said:

"William McKinley cauterized the wounds of the civil war, wiped out the last vestige of sectional hate and rancor, only to have them reopened hy Theodore Roosevelt in breaking hread under the National roof with one whom God had not made as his social equal; in imposing upon Southern people men of like color as their public servants and political peers, and in attempting hy a plank in his party's platform to disfranchise Southern representatives and nullify Southern votes in the Electoral college."

At the night session there was an enthusiastic demonstration as Mr. Davis entered the hall. He thanked the convention, and said that it would not he proper for him to discuss campaign issues until after the notification ceremonies.

As Mr. Davis was concluding some one yelled: "Hurrah for a white man's party." Mr. Davis replied:

"I certainly agree with you on the white man proposition." Then followed a rousing demonstration that lasted some moments.

ALL WANT ROOT.

Republicans May Nominate Him, Willy-Nilly, Up-Staters Say.

Up-State Republicans of prominence who visited the State headquarters yesterday all said that the feeling up-State was that Elihu Root should he nominated for Governor, and that this feeling would not be abated even though the publication of the letter which Mr. Root sent to Gov. Odell shows that Mr, Root would be an unwilling candidate. It was said that the desire for Mr. Root's nomination was so strong that most Republicans were in favor of having the convention put the nomination on him no matter what he said, and thus put it "up to" him squarely to decide whether he could afford to decline the party's call for his service.

Assemblyman Jean Burnett, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, said that the Republicans up State, and especially in Ontario County, were in hetter shape than they had been for years.

"We are thoroughly intrenched," said Mr. Burnett, "and all we have to do is to keep our intrenchments in repair. We will suffer the loss of some Gold Democratic votes that we had in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, but what we will lose from that source we will more than make up, if the inquiries which I have made in Ontario County may be taken as a criterion, by the defection of Bryanites from the Democratic ticket. I have been surprised by the number of Democrats I have heard about in our section who voted for Bryan who will this year vote for Roosevelt.

"Our people are all for Root for Governor. We believe he would add great strength to the National ticket. One reason why Root appeals to up-State Republicans is that he was not in any way mixed up with the canal question in this State. Even with Root out of it our people would not feel any cause for alarm. President Roosevelt is much stronger with the farmers than he was when he made his race for Governor, and he doesn't need anybody to help him out, but the hellef is that if Root were the nominee it would be all over hut the shouting so far as the State of New York is concerned."

TALK OF FUSION IN KANSAS.

Democrats and Populists Meet—Bryan Called a Traitor.

TOPEKA, Aug. 3.—Both the Democrats and Populists of Kansas held their State Conventions here to-day, when a proposition for fusion was made. A majority of the Democratic delegates are in favor of fusion, and among the first acts of their convention was the appointment of a conference committee.

There was considerable opposition to the fusion idea in the Populist ranks. The anti-Democratic element held a caucus, and finally a resolution was adopted declaring in favor of having a committee appointed to confer with the Democrats. The Populist convention was turbulent. One delegate belonging to the anti-fusion crowd made a hitter speech denouncing William J. Bryan as a traitor to the cause and unworthy of future notice. His remarks were cheered.

SEVEN TAILORS LOCKED IN.

Took More Than Seven to Make the Right Thought, Too.

Both the Police and Fire Departments were called upon last night to release from imprisonment seven unfortunate tailor men employed on the eighth floor of the building at 97 Fifth Avenue, and couldn't get out, although they had a key that would open the street door from the outside. They were penned in an hour and a half trying in vain to escape from the building.

The trouble was with the door, something having jammed the lock on the inside. The seven tailors yelled this news to the crowd awhile and were laughed at. Then they telephoned to the police, and at last Policeman Kelleher showed up. He got the firemen from Engine 14, near by. The firemen had no ladders that would stretch, even with vivid imaginations helping, to the eighth floor. There was a long conference on the street.

Suddenly a light broke over Patrolman Kelleher; it was so bright that it illuminated Fifth Avenue a block in each direction.

"Throw down your key!" he yelled, in delight. His order was obeyed, the door was opened, and the seven tailors poured out.

FISHING

is the subject of two large volumes, edited by Horace Hutchinson, which will be reviewed at length, with many quotations, on Saturday in THE TIMES

BOOK REVIEW.

Frederick C. Dellenbaugh, the artist and writer of books on Western travel and exploration, contributes an article on

THE TRAILMAKERS,

a whole library of books relating to the opening up and settlement of our Western domain. Another long and important volume will deal with Mrs. Paget Toynbee's new edition of the sprightly and historically valuable letters of

HORACE WALPOLE.

**And there will be reviews of

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of

Consolidated Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1911,
First Consolidated Income Bonds, due Jan. 10, 1939,
Second Consolidated Income Bonds, due Jan. 10, 1939,
Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1907,

of the

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

In conjunction with the Mexican Central Railway Securities Co., Ltd., which owns $37,500,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Ltd. (being upwards of a majority of such bonds now outstanding), we have for some time past been making efforts to secure the protection of the interests of the bondholders. In our opinion, these have become seriously jeopardized and the time has now come for united action.

We have, therefore, at the request of the Securities Company and other holders of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Income Bonds, consented to act for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders of all classes, and to undertake, should it become necessary, the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Railway Company or the readjustment of its securities.

Holders of bonds of the Railway Company of all classes are requested to deposit their bonds with the **EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 15 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,** Depositary, or with its agents in London, **SPEYER BROTHERS,** or its agents in Boston, the **ADAMS TRUST COMPANY,** or its agents in St. Louis, the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** under an agreement dated May 12, 1904, which has been signed by us. Deposits of Collateral Trust 4½ per cent. Bonds will also be received by Messrs. **HOPE & CO.,** Amsterdam, and of other classes of bonds by Messrs. **TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,** Amsterdam.

Certificates of Deposit will be issued for deposited securities, and application will be made in due course to list these on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

The agreement, copies of which may be obtained at our offices or from the Depositary, provides that holders of Certificates of Deposit will be entitled upon surrender of their certificates to withdraw without charge the securities represented thereby within twenty days after publication of notice from us that a plan and agreement has been approved by us and lodged with the Depositary.

We urge the prompt deposit of securities in order that their value may be properly protected, and reserve to ourselves the right to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.

SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY 12, 1904.

To the Holders of the Capital Stock of the

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited:

In view of the large floating debt of the Company, of the recent effort to classify the Board of Directors without previous notice to the stockholders, and of the published call by Bankers for the deposit of bonds for the protection of the interests of the bondholders of the Company, it seems necessary that a committee should be formed for the protection of the interests of the stockholders, and we have, at the request of holders of considerable amounts of stock, consented to act as such committee.

An agreement for this purpose has accordingly been prepared, dated May 24, 1904, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Depositary, **Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City,** and at the agency of the Depositary, **Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.**

Holders of stock may deposit the same under said agreement with the Depositary in the City of New York, or in Boston at its said agency. Stock deposited may be withdrawn, without charge, as provided in the agreement. Certificates of the Depositary will be issued for the stock deposited, and an application will be made as soon as practicable to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The right is reserved to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

Dated NEW YORK, May 24, 1904.

WILLIAM L. BULL, New York, *Chairman.*
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, New York.
GERALD L. HOYT, New York.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.
F. G. BANBURY, Bart., M. P., London, *Committee.*

FRED. C. RANDALL, 54 Wall St., Secretary.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31, 1904.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 31, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on October 12, 1904, the day after the date fixed for the annual meeting of stockholders.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

New York, August 3, 1904.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable August 15th, 1904.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 8th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. August 16th.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

New York, August 3, 1904.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable August 15th, 1904.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 8th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 16th.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend, No. 37, of 1¾ PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company will be paid August 15, 1904, to stockholders of record August 1.

By order of the Directors.

E. D. EASTON, President.

E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of

The Seminole Lumber Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for The Seminole Lumber Company, Limited, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting or the Stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof and for transacting such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of Walach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 18th day of August, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1904.

P. K. YONGE,
A Stockholder of said Corporation.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAMP KETTLES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila., Pa., August 1, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until the Fourth P. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904, for furnishing the Philadelphia or St. Louis Depots of the Quartermaster's Department with 4,000 sets (12,000) Camp Kettles, conforming to standard samples and specifications, subject to 30 per cent. increase in quantity if desired by the Department. As the Kettles are needed at an early date, time of delivery will be taken into consideration in making the award. Kettles are the same as those for which bids will be opened at the St. Louis Depot. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Camp Kettles," and addressed to LT. COL. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., August 3, 1904. Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 M., August 23, 1904, for Enlarging Army Service Barracks. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Address J. M. CARSON, Jr., Major end Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Treadwell and Montreal & Boston

A recent advertisement of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Copper Company speaking of the value of its ores says:

"The ores average in the different mines $4.05, $5.60, and $7.00 per ton."

The mine examiner of the United States Investor recently made a careful investigation of the TREADWELL properties and reported that the average metal value of all the TREADWELL ores was $18 a ton. The ores can be worked as cheaply as those of the Montreal & Boston, and the development work on the TREADWELL has already shown that it has many millions of tons of such ores.

We believe that the stock of any well-managed copper company is a good purchase now. The world needs more copper and is willing to pay for it. But if the Montreal & Boston stock is a good investment, as we believe it is, how much better an investment must the TREADWELL be?

The **TREADWELL COMPANY** has the largest property in the richest mining district of North America. Its ores, which have been uncovered in almost limitless abundance, are as rich as those of its near neighbor, the famous United Verde. It has spent nearly a million dollars in the development and equipment of this property, and is now erecting a smelter plant of a capacity commensurate with its needs. When the plant is completed the Company will take its place among the great copper producers and dividend-payers of the country.

Prices of the stock will be quoted on application.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William Street, New York.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

120 Broadway, New York, August 2, 1904.

In order to permit the stockholders of record at the close of the books of this Company to avail themselves of the privilege of subscribing to the additional Assenting Stock as per circular, dated August 2d, mailed to the stockholders, it was, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day

RESOLVED, That the Transfer Books of the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-Assenting stock of the Company be closed at the close of business on Monday, August 8th, 1904, and opened at 10 A. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

DOREMUS & CO.
Advertising Agents
44 Broad Street, New York.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps.
The C. Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

Wanted Loan—$20,000, second mortgage, on Broadway income property; security four times the amount. Address Attorney, Box 208 New York Times.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. 42 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.

STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Send for our letter,
"THE SITUATION AND THE OUTLOOK,"
Also Daily Market Letter, both mailed free upon request.
Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership composed of the undersigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all liabilities of the firm.

WESTON FULFORD MARRIOTT WEBB.
HEINRICH LOUIS LIPPOLD.
FRED MOSS.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

Municipal Railroad Corporation 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 1242 East Houston St.

The Trust Co. of America

149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$644,565.96

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

SECURITIES.
BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE.
LOANS.
E. M. CLYMER, 52 B'way, Room 416.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
4th week July	$222,258	$231,417	$8,159
July 1-July 21	640,050	717,385	71,335
WABASH—			
4th week July	686,932	670,905	*10,035
July 1-July 31	2,082,152	2,000,157	*81,995
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for June—			
Gross earnings	228,274	273,094	44,820
Operating ex	153,570	160,084	6,514
Net earnings	74,704	113,010	38,306
Other income	934	630	*354
Total	75,638	113,640	37,952
Int. and taxes	95,922	87,855	*7,177
Deficit	19,344	125,785	*45,129
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	2,524,612	2,772,134	247,522
Operating ex	1,749,456	1,758,089	8,632
Net earnings	775,155	1,014,045	238,890
Other income	11,483	14,665	3,182
Total	786,638	1,028,710	242,072
Int. and taxes	1,070,091	1,062,500	*7,531
Deficit	283,453	33,850	*249,601

*Increase. †Surplus.

MINERAL RANGE—	1904.	1903.	1902.
June, gross	55,194	50,334	44,378
Expenses	43,434	36,628	38,651
June, net	99	221	35
Total Income	11,859	13,937	5,762
Charges	9,982	9,382	6,884
June, surplus	1,877	4,555	*1,122
12 months, gross	589,799	560,458	502,648
Expenses	514,547	455,437	504,456
12 months, net	75,202	105,021	98,198
Other income	756	2,037	853
Total income	75,958	107,058	99,051
Charges	116,828	116,545	82,878
12-months, deficit	40,870	8,887	†6,173

*Deficit. †Surplus.

NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
June, gross	1,975,911	1,968,558	1,374,736
Expenses	1,202,538	1,112,325	823,913
June; net	773,372	856,233	550,823
Charges	241,707	222,021	151,500
June, surplus	531,665	634,211	399,323
12 months, gross	22,800,991	21,160,675	17,552,205
Expenses	14,213,730	12,697,430	10,136,228
12 months, net	8,587,261	8,463,245	7,415,977
Charges	2,792,999	2,771,315	2,307,777
12 months, surplus	5,826,862	5,891,930	5,048,200

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,487,551	3,328,522	159,029
Op. expenses	2,685,178	2,467,041	218,137
Net earnings	802,373	861,481	*59,108
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	45,109,777	42,354,059	2,755,718
Op. expenses	33,115,467	30,989,139	2,126,328
Net earnings	11,994,310	11,364,920	629,390

*Decrease.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,480	Amal. Coppsr	51⅞	52⅜	51⅜	52⅛
90	Am. Locomotive	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
10	Am. Smelting	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
1,350	Amer. Sugar	128⅜	129½	128½	129½
5,930	A., T. & S. F.	77⅞	78⅜	77½	78⅛
200	Balt. & Ohio	84⅛	84⅝	84¼	84⅝
3,870	B'klyn R. T.	51⅞	52	51⅜	51⅝
30	Chee. & Ohio	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10	Chi. & Alton	40	40	40	40
30	Chi. Gt. West	14	14½	14	14½
9,700	M. & St. P.	144½	147⅜	144½	147⅜
80	Col. F. & I.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Col. Southern	14	14	14	14
2,670	Erie	24½	25¼	24½	25
270	Erie 1st pf	61½	62½	60½	62¼
1,900	Louis. & Nash.	131½	136½	131½	136½
70	Manhattan	150½	150½	150½	150½
2,680	Met. St. Ry.	118⅝	119½	118⅜	118⅝
30	Mex. Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	M., K. & T. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
1,700	Mo. Pacific	92¼	92½	92	92⅜
230	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	31	31½
2,320	Penn. R. R.	119⅝	120½	119⅝	119⅞
7,440	Reading	52	52⅝	52	52⅜
1,630	Rock Island	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22½
40	St. L. S. W.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
5,320	So. Pacific	49¼	50⅜	49⅜	50½
430	So. Fac. rights	2½	2½	2	2⅛
5,720	So. Railway	23⅝	25¼	23⅞	25⅛
2,370	Tenn. Coal	42½	46	42½	43⅞
640	Texas & Pacific	25½	26⅛	25¼	25⅞
5,950	Union Pacific	93⅝	96½	05⅝	95⅞
500	U. S. Steel	12	12½	12	12¼
14,210	U. S. Steel pf.	60¾	61⅜	60¾	61⅜
150	Wabash pf.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35½
20	Western Union	88½	88½	88½	88⅝

80,490

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$152,491,532
Gold	45,827,237
Silver	31,336,473
United States notes	15,397,698
Treasury notes of 1890	107,829
National banknotes	16,996,797
Total receipts this day	1,939,843
Total receipts this month	4,789,194
Total receipts this year	51,575,521
Total expenditures this day	2,190,000
Total expenditures this month	6,460,000
Total expenditures this year	70,654,116
Deposits in National banks	121,627,653

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$524,913,969
Silver dollars	470,055,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,701,056
Silver bullion of 1890	4,916,944
Total	$1,007,586,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$524,913,969
Silver certificates outstanding	470,055,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,618,000
Total	$1,007,586,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$24,363,487
Gold certificates	21,463,750
Silver coin and bullion	21,897,738
Silver certificates	9,436,732
United States notes	15,397,698
Other assets	29,831,522
Total in Treasury	$122,440,926
Deposits in National banks	121,627,653
Total	$244,068,550
Current liabilities	91,577,048
Available cash balance	$152,491,532

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

Municipal Railroad Corporation 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 1242 East Houston St.

The Trust Co. of America

149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$644,565.96

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

SECURITIES.
BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE.
LOANS.
E. M. CLYMER, 52 B'way, Room 416.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1904.

Imperial Jap Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan 16,000 ..... 93¾
15,000 ..... 93½
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid 18,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101⅜
Ala Midland 1st 1,000 114
Atl, T & S F gen 4s 1,000 ..... 103¼
11,000 ..... 103⅜
Adjustment 4s 2,000 95
1,000 ..... 95½
4,000 ..... 95½
Stamped 10,000 s F 93
Atl C L 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅛
B & O or lien 3½s 3,000 95
Gold 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅛
S W Div 3½s 8,000 ..... 91½
20,000 ..... 91⅝
4,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91½
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s 1,000 78
7,000 ..... 78¼
B, C R & N 1st 4,000 ..... 102¼
Canada So 1st 7,000 ..... 103½
Cent Branch Ry 4s 1,000 94
Cent of Ga cons 5s 1,000 ..... 110½
4,000 ..... 110⅝
First inc 5s 20,000 81
1,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 81
5,000 ..... 81½
27,000 82
5,000 ..... 82⅛
Second inc 5s 1,000 ..... 43¼
10,000 ..... 43½
5,000 ..... 43⅝
4,000 ..... 43⅝
29,000 43
Third inc 5s 1,000 27
2,000 ..... 27¾
3,000 28
27,000 29
Cent Pac gtd 4s 3,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 2,000 ..... 87⅜
Ches & Oblo 4½s 2,000 ..... 106⅜
1,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106⅜
20,000 ..... 106¼
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 119
Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds 120,000 97
41,000 ..... 97⅛
90,000 ..... 97⅛
Registered 35,000 ..... 96¾
20,000 97
Ill Div 3½s 100,000 94
6,000 ..... 94⅛
C & Erie 1st 5s 5,000 120
10,000 ..... 119⅞
C, M & St P, H & D Div 5s 3,000 106
Chi & N W gen 3½s 1,000 99
Con 7s 4,000 ..... 128¼
C, R I & P R R 4s 3,000 ..... 71⅝
10,000 ..... 71½
9,000 ..... 71⅝
7,000 ..... 71⅝
15,000 ..... 71½
C, R I & P 6s, reg 5,000 ..... 122½
C, R I & P gen 4s 4,000 ..... 104½
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s 7,000 ..... 81½
3,000 ..... 81¼
3,000 ..... 81½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101¾
Col F & I conv 5s, Trust Co ctfs 10,000 ..... 71½
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s 5,000 173
1,500 173
Consol Tob 4s 65,000 ..... 62½
2,000 ..... 62⅝
55,000 ..... 62½
Registered 500 ..... 61½
D & R G con 4s 17,000 ..... 100½
Erie 1st con 4s 12,000 ..... 98⅜
2,000-3 99
1,000 ..... 98⅜
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s 1,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 ..... 91⅝
26,000 ..... 91⅜
Flint & Pere M 6s 1,000 ..... 121⅛
Gal, H & H 1st 3,000 ..... 104½
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B 10,000 ..... 13¾
Hock Val 4½s 20,000 ..... 108⅜
Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s 3,000 ..... 94½
Kan C So 3s 2,000 ..... 77½
Kings Co Elev 4s 1,000 ..... 88½
7,000 ..... 88⅝
1,000 89
Louis & N coll tr 4s 4,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99½
9,000 ..... 99½
Total sales $1,988,000

Unified 4s 1,000 ..... 100½
3,000 ..... 100⅜
L & N So Ry joint 4s 1,000 94
L S & M S deb 4s 45,000 ..... 101⅝
Man con 4s 17,000 ..... 105½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 7,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 500 78
Mo Pac trust 5s 2,000 108
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 40,000 106
Mob & O new 6s 1,000 ..... 125½
Nassau Elec R R 4s 1,000 83
Nat R R of M 1st con 4s 20,000 ..... 75½
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s 5,000 ..... 91½
M C col 3½s 1,000 ..... 89¼
N Y, L & W 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 104½
Norf & W con 4s 10,000 ..... 101⅜
8,000 ..... 101½
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 9,000 ..... 93¾
North Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 9,000 ..... 74½
Ore R & N con 4s 5,000 102
1,000 ..... 102¼
Ore S L partic 4s 15,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 ..... 95⅞
First con 5s 10,000 ..... 114¾
1,000 115
Penn conv 3½s 1,000 98
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 1,000 ..... 110½
3½s, Series E 1,000 ..... 91¼
St L, I M & So gsn 5s 3,000 ..... 116½
1,000 117
Unif & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 89⅞
St L & S F R R refunding 4s 25,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 82¾
60,000 ..... 81⅞
1,000 82
St L, I M & S gen 5s 1,000 117
Riv & G Div 4s 1,000 95
St L S W 2d inc 4s 10,000 s 20 F 76
20,000 77
Cons 4s 2,000 ..... 72⅝
4,000 73
31,000 73
5,000 ..... 73½
9,000 ..... 73½
2,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73⅞
2,000 74
5,000 ..... 73¾
17,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73¾
5,000 ..... 73½
3,000 ..... 73¾
San A & A P 4s 10,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 83
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s 3,000 100
South Pac 4s 20,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 ..... 93½
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 114⅞
2,000 ..... 114½
St L Div 4s 3,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95⅝
Term Assn St L gen refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 98⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 118
Third Av con 4s 5,000 ..... 94⅝
Tol, St L & W 4s 5,000 ..... 72½
Un Pac 1st 4s 500 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105½
500 ..... 105¾
2,000 ..... 105¼
2,000 ..... 105¼
12,000 ..... 105⅝
13,000 ..... 105½
9,000 ..... 105½
Un Pac conv 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅞
25,000 102
2,000 ..... 102½
10,000 102
3,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102¼
6,000 ..... 102¼
25,000 102
10,000 ..... 102½
U S R & Imp conv deb 5s 5,000 ..... 61¾
15,000 62
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s 10,000 ..... 78¼
6,000 ..... 78⅝
1,000 ..... 78¼
25,000 ..... 78⅝
7,000 ..... 78⅜
7,000 ..... 78⅜
10,000 ..... 78½
3,000 ..... 78⅝
50,000 ..... 78⅝
13,000 ..... 78⅝
13,000 ..... 78¾
Registered 500 ..... 78⅜
500 ..... 78½
500 ..... 78¾
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 118
Wabash deb B 20,000 59
Wis Cent gen 4s 6,000 ..... 89⅜
1,000 ..... 89⅞

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	Lake St. El. 1st mtg. 6s	96	..	..	..
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	87	..	..	..

Investing Canal Funds.

Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the Republic of Panama, announced yesterday that a mortgage of $900,000 had been taken at 4½ per cent. on the Hudson Building, at 32 Broadway, as an additional investment of the canal funds. Panama has now about $1,500,000 loaned on New York real estate out of the $10,000,000 received from the United States Government.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Trading in local stocks was scattered and in small lots, with prices steady, but with one or two weak points. South Side Elevated continued to show weakness, opening at 90 and then declining half a point. National Biscuit common sagged a fraction after the opening and the preferred lost ½, declining to 103 before midday. Match sold at 132 and Can preferred at 40¾. New York exchange sold at 25 cents premium before and after clearings. Time and call loans were 4½@6 per cent. Sales on Chicago Stock Exchange:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can pf	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
70	Chicago Title & Trust	97	96½	97
87	Diamond Match	132	131½	131½
20	Keppel Gas	20¼	20½	20½
103	National Biscuit	47⅞	47½	47⅞
282	National Biscuit pf	103⅝	103	103
132	South Side Elevated	90	89½	89½
30	Swift & Co	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
40	United Box Board pf	8	8	8
100	West Chicago	43¼	43¼	43¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Lake St. El. 1st mtg. 6s	96	..	..
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	87	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal movement in the market for outside securities yesterday was a decline in Northern Securities from above 102 to 100½. The weakness of the stock was due to the disappointment felt at the postponement of the meeting of the Board of Directors who had been expected to meet yesterday to arrange some plan for the payment of dividends on the company's stock. The Street has been disappointed so often in the reports that some such plan would be devised that it is apt to pay less attention hereafter to such reports, at least until they take more definite form than those which have circulated in the past. There was a little increase in activity in Southern Pacific preferred, which sold, up to 112½ and back to 112.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Can pf	41	40½	41
200	Bay State Gas	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Chic. & Alton pf. ctfs	81	81	81
10	Chic., Peo. & Ft. L. pf	11	11	11
150	Electric Boat	42	42	42
10	Electric Vehicle	8½	..	..
400	Hackensack Meadows	12½	11	11
1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 Per Cent.

The Market Improves Upon a Good Aggregate Crop Outlook — Cotton's Abundance Remedies Wheat's Deficiency.

The stock market lost something in volume yesterday, but gained decidedly in tone, for the most legitimate of reasons. The produce markets again were the chief factor, and the prospective abundance of cotton more than offset the deficiency of wheat. The loss of wheat is contentious in degree, if not in fact, and corn supplies a substitute, with satisfactory results to growers and consumers and carriers. The moderate net effect is apparent from the fact that grain-carrying railways are neither leaders of the fall nor laggards on the rise. But the abundance of cotton—barring accidents—is not disputed. There is nothing inconsistent in the refusal of the cotton market to collapse, as might be expected, in the face of the general expectation of a record-breaking yield. Bears who have long expected it are now reaping their reward, buying in cheap cotton sold higher long ago, or in other words taking their profits, and cotton bulls who were mistaken were also buyers, partially to sustain the market and lessen their loss, and partially in the hope, if not belief, that they may prove to be less wrong in later months, when the damage which invariably comes after September shall put in its appearance. They are not likely to be disappointed, but never was there such a margin for damage with less joy to the hulls.

The other factors of the day played minor parts. Sterling stiffened a little, but without attracting the attention it would if money could get above 1 per cent. The war news was not prominent, but its effect was good. The weekly iron market was rather better. Naturally the Southern group led the rise so largely caused by considerations affecting them specifically. It is a little difficult to translate even a 12,000,000 bale cotton crop into an increase of value of over 1 per cent. in Southern's $120,000,000 of common stock, but the crop argument was reinforced in this case by an excellent annual statement. Erie rose a little more than the average upon the declaration of the regular dividend. Consolidated Gas improved upon its gain of Tuesday, despite the statement that it will not be allowed to tunnel the East River without further litigation with the State upon the same grounds regarding payment for the franchise as was advanced by the city. Other special movements leave it true that the general rise was only a small fraction including them, and a very small one without them. Bonds showed some gain in volume, and a larger gain in tone.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amer. Sugar Ref....	¼	Reading	⅝
Chesa. & Ohio	⅝	Rock Island	½
C. M. & St. P.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chicago & N. W.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. & South. 1st pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. C. &	
Con. Gas	⅝	C. 1st stock ctfs.	2
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W.	½
Homestake Mining	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Mo. K. & T. pf.	1¼	Un. Rys. Invest.	⅝
Missouri Pacific	⅝	U. S. C. & P. pf.	½
N. Y. Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Norf. & West	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	General Electric	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	1¾	Rep. I. & Steel pf.	½
Col. Southern	¾	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	2
Corn Products pf.	½	West. U. & M.	2
Del. & Hudson	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	2
Ches. & Ohio 1st 5s.	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1
C. I. & L. pf. reg. 6s.	2½
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s.	2½
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	2½
P. C. C. & St. L. Series E	1¼
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	1
St. L. S. W. cons. 4s.	1
Wabash deb. B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 3	245,266
To date this year	63,828,831
Corresponding date last year	90,009,490

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 3	$1,998,000
To date this year	$374,250,280
Corresponding date last year	$410,361,450

No Santa Fe Vice President Elected.

The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad held a meeting yesterday without discussing, it was said, the filling of the Vice Presidency made vacant by the resignation of Paul Morton, who is now Secretary of the Navy. There will not be another meeting until September, and it is douhtful if the position will be filled then.

To List Provident Loan Bonds.

The Provident Loan Society of New York, of which Robert W. De Forest is President, has made application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds of 1922. This is the first time, so far as Wall Street remembered yesterday, that an institution primarily charitable in its objects has applied for the listing of its securities.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—The tone of the market was firm but without feature. The transactions, amounting to 410 shares of stock and $108,600 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$300	Baltimore City 3½s	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
14,000	Atl. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	91	90¾	91
2,000	Seaboard 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼
19,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	90	89¾	90
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,600	Georgia & Pacific 1st 6s	122¼	122¼	122¼
11,000	United Railways 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
3,000	United Rys. incomes	46¾	46¾	47
1,000	Aug. St. Ry. & El. 5s	102	102	102
29,000	Brewing Co. 4s	55¼	54¾	55¼
6,000	Brewing Co. incomes	26¾	26	26
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	64½	64	64½
10,000	Cotton Duck incomes	15½	15½	15½
5,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	67	67	67

STOCKS.

60	Northern Central Ry.	82	82	82
310	Seaboard	10	9¾	10
100	Seaboard pf.	17½	17½	17½
10	Atlantic Coast Line	116½	116½	116½
100	Brewing Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Com. & Farmers' Bank	100	100	

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	25½	25½	25½
200	Crucible	5¾	5¾	5¾
7	Fireproof pf.	25½	25	25
280	M., L. & H.	32	32	32
20	Mon. Water	35	35	35
25	Ohio F. Supply	37¼	37¼	37¼
5	Philadelphia	38¾	38¾	38¾
212	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95½	95	95
25	River Coal pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	U. T. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
200	U. S.	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	West. Elec.	75	75	75

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Southern Stocks Boomed on Cotton Report—Controversy Over Southern Pacific Rights.

Some amusement among those not concerned in the matter is being caused by a controversy which is going on between some Stock Exchange houses and some dealers in outside securities, not members of the Exchange, over the question of the delivery of Southern Pacific rights. These were actively dealt in on the curb "when issued" ever since the plan of issuing the preferred stock was announced. Now that the books have closed for the subscription to the preferred stock the dealings in the rights have been transferred to the Exchange, and a ruling has been made that all transactions made in the rights on and after July 28 must be settled on Monday, Aug. 22. The Stock Exchange houses, or some of them, say that they will settle their trades in the rights made on the curb on the day set by the Exchange for settlement of the transactions made on the Exchange. Some of the outside houses are insisting that the curb transactions should be settled now. The dispute is a repetition of one that often occurs when efforts are made to enforce in the outside market the rules made by the Exchange. The majority usually agree to accept these rules, but the tempatation to assert independence is too attractive to some to be easily foregone.

***

Field's Campaign in Tennessee Coal.

Jacob Field has been reported both bull and bear on Tennessee Coal and Iron in such rapid succession that even the average trader is not quick enough to follow the lightning changes. The repeated changes of front on Mr. Field's part, however, are looked upon as part of a general plan and it would take some close calculation to figure out just what the net result is intended to be. At intervals, it is said, Mr. Field goes into the Tennessee Coal and Iron pool, and is usually found ready to do in the stock precisely what any one else may wish to do in it. If it is offered he will offer it for less, if it is bid for he will bid higher than the other man. The result of yesterday's manoeuvring in the stock was a net advance of half a point.

***

Southern Stocks Up on Cotton Report.

Southern stocks were industriously hulled on the excellent showing made by the cotton report. The impetus given to this part of the list extended to the rest of the market, and with few exceptions the close was at higher prices than those of Tuesday. Southern Railway and Louisville and Nashville were both decidedly strong, but the improvement resulting from the cotton report was by no means confined to the stocks most likely to profit by a bountiful cotton crop. The opportunity was taken by the pools in Fort Scott preferred and Frisco second preferred among other stocks to advance their specialities, and with the result that they were put up more than the issues which will profit much more than they if nothing happens to lessen the prospective large cotton crop.

***

Strength of Southern Pacific.

Southern Pacific's decided strength still interested the Street, which is looking for some explanation of the large demand for the stock. Yesterday Southern Pacific constituted the principal item on the buying side of a very small London business, and some were inclined to find significance in this fact because of the presence of E. H. Harriman in Europe.

***

Returning Steel Preferred.

A large block of Steel preferred which had been borrowed for some time by a Pittsburg house credited with close connections with the insiders in the Steel Trust was returned yesterday, but without much apparent effect upon the borrowing demand for the stock, which was still large. The demand was large enough, in fact, to cause some concessions from the money rate. Trading in Steel preferred amounted to 20,000 shares, and its net gain on the day's trading to three-quarters of a point.

COMMODITY PRICES.

The index of commodity prices proportioned to consumption according to figures compiled by Dun's Review was $97,227 on Aug. 1, against $97,192 on July 1, and $97,891 a year ago. Even the very slight rise in the level of prices during July is surprising, and should be regarded as an indication of returning confidence. Ever since March 1 the tendency of quotations has been downward, with a net loss much greater than could be explained by the advancing season, and it was evident that the purchasing power of the Nation had weakened. This first reaction, although very small, is reassuring, especially as it was not confined to a single class, but well distributed throughout the list.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

25 shares Consumers' Star Brewing Company of Brooklyn, $175 the lot.

15 shares Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, (hypothecated,) 160¼.

4,998 shares United States Coal and Coke Company, (hypothecated,) $210 the lot.

200 shares Small Hope Mining Company, 25 cents per share.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, 209½.

11 shares National Park Bank, 494½.

17 shares North American Trust Company, 250.

37 shares New York Dock Company preferred, 41.

$10,000 New York Dock Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, coupons February and August, 90½.

25 shares Commonwealth Trust Company, 54.

10 shares National Park Bank, 500.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments to Toledo docks via the Hocking Valley, Toledo and Ohio Central for July break all previous records. Total, 415,000 tons, which is 56,000 more than largest month last year.

The Carnegie Steel Company has started another open hearth furnace at South Sharon, which makes five now in operation. The ingots are being used in the Sharon works of the company. The coke plant at South Sharon has been started, and the blast furnace is completed and ready for operation. It is reported that the tin mill will also shortly resume operations.

The Calumet and Arizona Mining Company's July output was 2,568,000 pounds of copper, against 2,170,000 a year ago, an increase of 398,000 pounds.

The Santo Domingo Consolidated Concessions Corporation (brokerage and real estate) of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, has been incorporated. The Directors are William P. Robertson, Bronxville, and William P. Godfrey and Herbert H. Thomas of New York.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The principal event of the week has been the closing of contracts for 110,000 tons of Standard Bessemer pig for delivery over ten months, beginning in September, to the Pittsburg Steel Company, a large maker of wire products. Of this amount 50,000 tons were sold by the Bessemer Furnace Association, 25,000 tons by M. A. Hanna & Co., and the balance by outside interests. The pig iron will be converted into billets at the Youngstown steel plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Pittsburg Steel Company not having a steel plant. The transaction is significant because it brings a large tonnage in the Valley merchant iron furnaces, and thus will to some extent relieve the pressure from that quarter.

There is reported, further, the purchase of 25,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron by a Wheeling foundry. The same concern which has the first part of the order for the Pennsylvania Tunnel castings is in the market for 35,000 tons additional. There seems still to be some uncertainty concerning the second half of the second tunnel castings order, and the pig iron for it does not appear to have been covered. The iron for the first half was given to one furnace in New Jersey and two in the Lehigh Valley.

Aside from these larger transactions there have been a series of smaller sales at Pittsburg and there has been quite some activity in the Chicago market. There have been some good sales, including one lot of 12,000 tons of basic pig, in the East. The complaint is general, however, that these sales, nearly all made by Northern furnaces, have been made at low prices, which in many cases are below the cost of production.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $179,093,029; balances, $10,399,688; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,295,040.

Money on call in London, short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8530; demand, $4.8806@$4.8810; cables, $4.8865.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞ @95 and 95¾; guilders, 40 5-16@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day in connection with the consols settlement. There was a good supply, however, notwithstanding repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were slightly easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quietly irregular, though the tendency was favorable. Consols drooped, affecting kindred securities.

Americans opened lower, recovered to above parity, became moderately active and fairly steady, and closed quiet, with some recessions.

Grand Trunk was strong, the decrease in the traffic returns not having nearly equaled expectations.

Foreigners were quiet. Japanese were buoyant. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87⅝; consols for account, 87 15-16; Anaconda, 3⅝; Atchison, 79⅝; Atchison preferred, 96⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 96¾; Canadian Pacific, 128⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 14¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150½; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 25⅜; Erie first preferred, 62½; Erie second preferred, 37; Illinois Central, 136; Louisville and Nashville, 117½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 62; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 31¾; Pennsylvania, 61¼; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 26¼; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 25; Southern Railway preferred, 91½; Southern Pacific, 51⅛; Union Pacific, 98; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 62⅞; Wabash, 17½; Wabash preferred, 36½; Spanish fours, 85⅛.

Bar silver steady; 27d. per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £118,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 38.15 and at Lisbon at 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were slightly weak and business was restricted. Russian imperial fours closed at 91.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

The private rate of discount was 1 7-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 60c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 25c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Government securities were firm. Iron shares sharply declined upon unsatisfactory trade reports. Coal shares were higher. Canadian Pacific was weaker. Canadian Pacific was maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Dividend on Central Georgia Seconds.

Directors of the Central of Georgia Railway have declared the first dividend on the second preferred income bonds of that road. The dividend is for 2 per cent., and is payable Oct. 1. The regular dividend of 5 per cent. also was declared on the first preferred income bonds. Since the reorganization of the road in 1895 nothing has been paid on the seconds, although the first preferred bonds have been receiving some kind of a dividend every year. The full dividend of 5 per cent. was, however, only paid in 1903 and 1901.

Regular Erie Dividend Declared.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad met yesterday afternoon and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock. The meeting was held at 3 o'clock, and the announcement was therefore not made until after the market closed, but Wall Street by noon had become convinced that the regular dividend would be declared, and the stock rose sharply. Contrary to expectations, the Directors were in session only a short time. This declaration disposes of a feature of anxiety which had been hanging over the market for two weeks.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Get New Haven Bonds.

It was announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had secured the entire amount of bonds of the New York and New England Railroad, which is controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford. The amount offered was $10,000,000, and is part of an authorized issue of $17,500,000. The issue was made to replace an expiring issue of 7 per cent. honds. The price paid was 106.777.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Incorporated to-day:

The Santo Domingo Consolidated Concessions Corporation, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Hubert H. Thomas, John M. Sullivan, and Charles A. Gaiser, New York.

Buffalo and Southeastern Railway Company, East Aurora, (to construct railroad from Buffalo to East Aurora;) capital, $300,000. Directors—Fay H. Ball, E. Eugene Henshaw, and Densmore Pratt, East Aurora.

Mears Ear Phone Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. S. Mears, L. G. Laureau, and Emmanuel Lewie, New York.

Freeman Machine Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Remington, T. L. Freeman, and C. A. Darby, New York.

Linton Park Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. S. Brown, F. M. Hill, and Abraham Greenberg, New York.

The Mountain Park Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles Murray, Brooklyn; Joseph B. Allaire and John F. Tucker, New York.

Violetine Company, Yonkers, (manufacture dentifrice;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Oliver W. Hall and Palmer Coolidge, New York, and Albert C. Cobeck, Yonkers.

The Pardi & Donna Tile Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Astude Pardi, Giuseppe Donna, and Pietro Zulla, New York.

The Power Company, New York, (to reduce vegetable and animal matter;) capital, $2,000. Directors—E. H. Fallows, William Conover, and H. A. Miller, New York.

Bohemian-American Building Association Bresislav, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph Semerad, Frank Vazal, and Vaclav Bayer, New York.

The Robinson Clay Product Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. I. Foster, F. W. Butler, and B. W. Robinson, Akron, Ohio.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Merida Yutacan Water Company, Newark; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William H. Walton, Francis M. Gardner, Frederick A. Raymond, Robert B. Cissell, and Alfred N. Lewis.

D. R. Dunham & Son, Rahway, capital $100,000, to manufacture and deal in coaches, automobiles, cars, bicycles, and boats.

Penns Grove Gas Company, Penns Grove, capital $10,000, to manufacture and sell illuminating gas.

The Calcite Company, Buttsville, Warren County, capital, $6,000, to acquire mines, quarries, and land rights.

P. E. & F. Sharpless Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, filed articles incorporating the concern in this State, capital $50,000, to prepare for market butter, cheese, milk, and dairy products.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Money is again piling up. Some of the bankers are willing to loan at the rates as they rule to-day, but others are inclined to hold their funds in anticipation of the crop movement. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $19,725,753. Balances, $1,609,248. Sub-Treasury debit, $94,129. The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates have been advanced ¾ cent in all instances. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88½	
Sterling	4.88	4.84¼
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15¾	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	95⅜	95⅞
Guilders	40¼	40⅜

A slump of Boston and Maine to 158 was the feature of to-day's stock market, which was otherwise rather dull. There is no explanation of the decline in Boston and Maine, which has been about 15 points in a twelvemonth. The local coppers were very quiet. Telephone was firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
599	Atchison	78¼	77⅝	78¼
11	Atchison pf.	96½	96	96
100	Boston Elevated	150	149½	150
45	Boston & Albany	249	248	248
214	Boston & Maine	160	158	158
78	Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
4	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
63	C. J. R. & S. R.	142¼	141¾	141¾
15	Chicago, Ill. & Sou. pf.	103	103	103
110	Massachusetts Electric	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	189½	190
18	Old Colony	203	203	203
10	Rutland pf.	30	30	30
850	Union Pacific	96½	95⅝	96
8	West End	91	91	91
6	Wisconsin Central	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
5	Wisconsin Central pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞

TELEPHONES.

908	American	135¼	135	135
125	Cumberland	118	117½	118
20	New England	123½	123¾	123½

MISCELLANEOUS.

644	American Sugar	130¼	128½	129
75	American Sugar pf.	130	130	130
115	American Woolen	11¼	11¼	11¼
183	American Woolen pf.	77½	77	77½
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	8¾	8½	8⅝
2	Edison	250	250	250
46	General Electric	163¼	162	163½
26	Massachusetts Gas	39½	39½	39½
30	Massachusetts Gas pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾
42	Mergenthaler	176	176	176
24	Swift & Co.	101	100¼	101
1,419	Copper Range	55	53¾	53¾
66	Daly-West	14	13	14
25	Franklin	7	7	7
50	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	La Rosita	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
60	Mass.	4	3½	3½
60	Michigan	4	4	4
202	Mohawk	43½	43	43¼
193	Osceola	64½	64	64
100	Phoenix	1	1	1
100	Quincy	84	84	84
100	Rhode Island	77c.	77c.	77c.
785	Shannon	5½	5¼	5½
25	Tamarack	89½	89	89½
230	Trinity	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
375	Utah	38	37⅝	38
32	Wolverine	78½	78	78½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Aug. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 154, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Encycl Brit Co vs Sealfield
2—Sanz vs Werner Co
3—Weston Elec Inst Co vs Onward Const Co
4—Arbore vs Williams
5—Stewart, Hartshorn Co vs Columbia Shade Cloth Co
6—Marsochione ve Williams

Notted cases.
7—Bobbs-Merrill Co vs Strauss
8—Garcia vs Garcia
9—Haarmann vs Lnedera
10—O'Rourke vs Associated Press
11—Lincoln Mfg Co vs New Haven Clock Co
12—Marconi Wireless Tel Co vs De Forest Wireless Tel. Co
13—Walmsley vs Blair
14—Nat Elec Signal Co vs De Forest Wireless Tel Co
15—Petrelli vs Williams

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Aug. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—No case.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Reilly vs Travers Brothers Company
2—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Lutzen)
3—Same, (in re Bertin & Falk)
4—Barber Asphalt Pav Co vs Grout
5—Abeles vs Met St Ry
5½—Same vs same
6—Penn. R R R vs L I R R ve Long Third Order, &c
7—Allen vs Ward
8—Bernheimer, &c, Brew Co vs Brown
9—Aldrick vs Shaufele
10—Am Transfer Co ve George Borgfeld & Co
11—Blake vs Ahearn
12—Hardie vs Crowell
13—Sparhawk vs Hagge
14—Loos vs Snyder
15—Berner vs Wallach
16—Daily vs Daily
17—Abrams vs Weinberg
18—Lurio vs Axelrod
19—Hirsh vs Helsen
19½—Same vs same
20—Levenson vs Shields
21—Mason vs Mermie
22—Hirsch vs Lowitz
23—Flornoy vs Osgood
24—In re Koch
24½—Same
25—In re Smith
26—Brown vs Reilly
27—Rusch vs Rosenthal
28—Dunlop vs Mulry
29—Ingersoll ve Weld
30—Stump ve Stump
31—Stephens vs O'Brien
31½—Same vs same

32—Samuel Gaty, Richard Parker Pleadings,
1—John Higgins
2—Arthur McArdle
3—William Johnson
4—John Dougherty
5—John Robertson
6—Philip Miles, James Shields
7—Frank Murphy
8—Morris Cohen, Jacob Blackman
9—Herman Vollmer, Philip Muller
10—Charles Brush
11—Louis Ranston
12—John Smith
13—Emanuel Cohen
14—William Stratton

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Mary Pierson, Jennie Williams
2—Nan Burt
3—Edward Ferry
4—Meyer Fast
5—Bertha King
6—Michelina Vena
7—Herman Froehlich
8—Max Fried
9—Sarah Byrd
10—Charles Peterson, Carl Udelius
11—Charles Salzman
12—William Luetje

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—July term continued—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Byrne for the People. Inley White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Kelly Photo Stock House—Stuart H. Benton.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association—Louis F. Doyle. Trowbridge vs. Haven—John W. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Adee Syndicate vs. Deegan Realty Company—Eugene M. Fyne, Esq. Donohue vs. Tweedy—James Papes is Terrace. In re Brandeis—Paul L. Kiernan. Gregg vs. Lesie—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Moore vs. Christ—Francis G. Caseley.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. Stockholders to Insist on Statement.

Will Mandamus Corporation If Demand Is Not Complied With To-morrow—Supplementary Sale of Goods.

Preparations are being made by Dichman, Luchey & Schwarts, representing several of the preferred stockholders of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., to compel the corporation to file an accounting. A formal demand has been made on Howard P. Sweetser, Treasurer of the corporation, and the thirty days within which a reply must be made will expire to-morrow. So far no notice has been taken of the demand, and George L. Putnam of Sweetser, Pemhrook & Co., said yesterday that none would be taken.

"We cannot file an accurate statement," he said, "because we do not know yet where we stand. Our goods are not all sold yet, we have real estate to sell and we still have about sixty employes on contract. It would he folly to make a statement until these matters are all adjusted."

The law provides that in the event of the failure of a corporation to file a statement within thirty days on proper demand, both the officer on whom the demand is served and the corporation are liable to a fine of $50 and $10 a day, while the refusal continues. The corporation may then be compelled by mandamus to furnish it.

It was announced yesterday that a supplementary sale of about $25,000 of stock will be held on Aug. 18. This consists of goods which were returned after the auction and some of which were sold but not shipped because the credit of the buyers was not satisfactory. It was also announced that the Astor Estate had agreed to cancel the lease of the building for the remaining five months, thus effecting a saving of $15,000 to the corporation. The Astors have taken possession, but Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. will be allowed to remain rent free, until another tenant is secured or until the building is remodeled.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Made by United States General Appraisers Yesterday.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Central Vermont Railway Company, Burlington, Vt.; F. W. Myers & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Harry W. De Forest, Houlton, Me., and the American Trading Company, the estate of C. B. Rouss, Louis Ruhe, the Levy & Levis Company, Hinsdale, Smith & Co., H. N. Peabody & Co., and Morewood & Co., New York.

Proteets sustained were by J. B. Martin, Gatti, McQuade & Co., F. Salomon & Co., and R. B. Henry & Co., New York; F. Razetto, San Francisco; Thompson & Leavitt, Boston; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, and Frederick Seimer & Co., Cincinnati. A protest hy P. M. Ohmere & Co. and others, New York, was partially sustained.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following hankrupts: Ethelhert Belknap of Yonkers, formerly of Waring & Belknap, hat manufacturers of Yonkers, liabilities, $484,086; Moses Hamhurger, wholesale dealer in cloaks, under the style of Feist Brothers, at 621 Broadway, liabilities, $40,479; Gotschalk Cohn, agent, of 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, formerly of Samuel Cohen & Brother, shoe dealers, liabilities, $208,121—second time, as he did not include firm debts in first petition; Bernhard Ginsberg, dealer in furs of 344 Sixth Avenue, liabilities, $7,207—second time; J. Wesley Rosenquest, theatrical manager, late of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, liabilities, $21,568; George L. Wright, Jr., of the Hotel Wrightworth, 17 West Thirty-second Street, liahilities, $67,536; Robert W. Arnot of 64 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, liabilities, $7,180; Helms Brothers, grocers of 283 Lenox Avenue, liabilities, $5,366; Catharine Ballinger, milliner of 140 West Twenty-third Street, liahilities, $4,715; Henry Hirsch, formerly of Hirsch Brothers, tobacco dealers at Pittsburg, liabilities, $17,700; George W. Schmidt of 179 Wooster Street, formerly a dealer in millinery, liahilities, $2,656; Levine & Waters, manufacturers of looking glasses at 80 Bowery; Arpa Landan, Davis Rosnberg, Louis D. Retman, John Stubenwoll John Carucci, Jere Arenssen, and William J. Judd.

Dale & Murphy Ask Extension.

Dale & Murphy, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 31 Park Row, have asked their creditors for an extension. A meeting of their creditors was held on Tuesday at the office of Phillips & Avery, 154 Nassau Street, at which they offered to pay in full in a series of notes with interest, which was accepted hy a majority of their creditors and by the largest creditors. Phillips & Avery stated that the trouble was caused by the excavations for the subway, which hurt their trade. They started in business in May, 1901, at 5 Beekman Street, and moved to Park Row in April, 1902. Soon after the subway was commenced and obstructions were placed in front of their premises, which were removed recently. The liahilities are $20,000 and assets about $17,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KELLY PHOTO STOCK HOUSE.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Stuart H. Benton receiver of the assets of the Kelly Photo Stock House of 80 Nassau Street in proceedings brought by the Directors to wind up the company, and fixed his bond at $3,000.

BUSKER & FOSKOWITZ.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has decided to appoint David Busker receiver of the assets of the firm of Busker & Foskowitz, who had a Turkish bath business at 148 Madison Street, upon giving a bond of $3,000, in a suit brought by Mr. Busker against Mr. Foskowitz for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on May 16 last with a capital of $1,841.

HUTCHINSON ACOUSTIC CO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operator Buys Plot in Upper Lenox Avenue Section—Prominent Corner on First Avenue Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Louis Lese has bought from the Hudson Realty Company the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Buyers for Houses East of the Park.

T. Scott & Son have sold for the Friedman estate to a Mr. Mott the three-story dwelling 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 60 by 102.2.

Frederick T. Barry has resold the four-story dwelling 78 East Eighty-first Street, 20 by 100.5, for Henry Meyers to Alexander Lambert.

Deal for First Avenue Corner.

Emanuel Simon has resold for Samuel Samuels to Peter Doelger the southwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 30 by 75.

Adolph Firestone and J. Weintraub have resold for J. Berman the three five-story tenements 320, 322, and 324 East Twenty-sixth Street. The buyers will make extensive alterations to the buildings.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

J. Scott has sold for Samuel May 2,799 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with two stores, 25 by 100, to Nathan & Zimmerman. Goodwin & Goodwin were associate brokers in the transactions.

Panama Loans $130,000 on 79th Street.

The Republic of Panama has loaned $130,000 to Samuel Schiff, as executor and trustee, on the property on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 625 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The mortgage has five years to run, and bears 4½ per cent. interest.

To Improve 112th Street Lots.

S. D. Tomback and S. Prensky have sold for Siegel Brothers the plot, 54 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet east of Second Avenue. The buyer will erect a six-story tenement.

Osk & Edelstein have bought, through Ward Belknap, the two three-story brick dwellings 234 and 236 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Martin J. Rubin, in conjunction with Morgenstern & Krushner, has sold for Joseph Schiff to K. Rubin the five-story tenement 2,053 Second Avenue, 26.6 by 100. P. Imperato has sold for Julia Ginsborg the four-story flat 236 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.

M. J. Schwartz negotiated the recent sale of 205 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street for Max Rubinson.

Central Park West Sale.

Max Rubinger & Co. have sold for Seder & Gottlieb the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, Central Park West, a five-story apartment house on a lot 28 by 100, for $65,000.

Sforza & Klernan have sold for L. Green, to John Bozzuffi, Michael Priory, and Innocenso Sendellan, the five-story tenement 1,149 First Avenue, 349 East Sixty-third Street, being the southwest corner of Sixty-third Street and First Avenue.

Duff & Brown have sold for the Germania Life Insurance Company 413 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a four-story limestone private house, 18 by 100, to a Mr. Russell.

David Cahn of 149 East Eighty-second Street, has resold for Pincus Berger 543 and 545 East Twelfth Street to Mrs. Mary Tietjens.

Renwick, C. Hurry has leased to a client for Youman's, (incorporated), the store 1,100 Broadway, in the Hotel Albemarle, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $42,000.

Mrs. Carrie Fittichauer has sold to a client of Levy Brothers 2,858 Eighth Avenue a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

Third Avenue Sale in the Bronx.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for a client to Anton Martinek and John Wagner the five-story double flat, with stores, 3,959 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

The Connfelt-Clark Company reports that it negotiated the recent lease of the Waldorf Theatre in London to Shubert Brothers.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

180th St, 1,044 East, e s, 51.10 ft w of Mapes Av, 23.11x102.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to F. W. C. Schmuesser $6,790

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 16 and 18 East 16th St, for six-story brick lofts and stores, 33x168; Columbia College, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 208 and 210 East 28th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 50x55.9; W. D. Haller of 306 East 6th St, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 152 Bleecker St, for six-story brick lofts and stores, 25.1x117; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company of 4 East 42d St, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $30,000.

Monroe and Montgomery Sts, n w corner, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 92x67.8; S. Barkin of 99th St and Madison Av, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $68,000.

No. 306 to 310 East 102d St, for a two-story brick factory, 75x100; Dumrauf & Wicke of 330 East 102d St, owners; J. G. Glover of 186 Remsen St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $8,000.

51st St, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, for a four-story brick dwelling, 30x94; R. H. McCurdy of Morris Plains, N. J., owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Lafayette Av, n e corner of Barretto St, for a two and three story brick building, 155.10x114.4; Sevilla Home for Children of 22 William St, owner; d'Oench & Yost of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $112,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 25 ft s of 156th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x86.6; M. J. Lalor of 29 West 42d St, owner; William C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $60,000.

Morris Av, e s, 222 ft n of 182d St, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 18.8x55; Mauro Yarusso of 2,270 Morris Av, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 1,775 Weeks Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Morris Av, e s, 22 ft n of 182d St, for a one-story brick stable and carriage house, 25x17.4; Mauro Yarusso of 2,270 Morris Av, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 1,775 Weeks Av, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 8 Washington Square North, to a two-story brick dwelling; E. J. De Forest of 7 Washington Square North, owner; J. B. Baker of 156 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 28 to 34 West End Av, to four five-story brick tenements; Weil & Mayer of 5 Beekman St, owners; S. Gross of 348 East 84th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 3.

AVENUE A, 1.537 and 1.539, w e, 50.4x106.6; Francis J. Schnugg and others executors, to Pennsylvania Realty Company 49,000

AVENUE A, 1.537 and 1.539, w s, 50.4x106.6; Pennsylvania Realty Company to Minnie Stern, (mtg $32,000) 100

AVENUE A, 1.446, 1.444, and 1.441; Ignatz Margareten to Lena Gurgel, (mtg $45,000) 100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 12th St, 58x100, Unionport; F. J. Sullivan and another, executors, to N. J.—Hughes, 1-3 part 600

AVENUE C, n e corner of 12th St, 58x100, Unionport; Thomas I. McEvoy to N. J. Hughes, 1-3 part, quitclaim 600

BELMONT AV, 2.320, e s, 25x100; Joseph Leitner to Abraham Schwartz and another, (mtg $4,000) 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e a, 317.8 ft e from angle opposite Jefferson St, runs s 100 x e 7.8 to the w a of Prospect Av, x n 55.2 x n 58.7 to road, x e w 43.10; F. D. Tansley to Frank Bigrisch, Jr., and another 100

BROOK AV, 923, w s, 25x60.3x25.2x58.4; Samuel C. Baum to August Steinmayer, (mtg $10,000) 100

BROOK AV, 925, w s, 25x60.3x25.2x58.4; August and Emma Steinmayer to Vincent O'Connell, (mtg $11,000) 100

CARMINE ST, 65, n s, 25x90; Herman Akst and others to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $22,500) 1

CROTONA PARK EAST, s e, 44 ft e of Prospect Av, 22x90; Chaim L. Reiner to Fannie Reiner 1

EAST BROADWAY, 270, n s, East Broadway, 272, n s; Harry Abrams to Abraham Rothstein and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

ELM ST, 56, e s, 27x84x27x85; Mary A. Radway to Radway & Co., quitclaim.. 1

HENRY ST, 320, s e, 25x96.3x25x95.2; Mark Rosenthal to Mary Schulman, (mtg $18,000) 1

HONEYWELL AV, s w corner of 179th St, 38.5x140; August Wuenech to John A. Steinmets, (mtg $4,500) 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, Lot 6, map of Peter Stuyvesant, 22x106.6x36.3x110.6; Albert Ritchie, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 26,050

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 22x100; Abraham L. Kaye to Marie Levy, (mtg $13,400) 1

LEWIS ST, 3 and 5, w s, 40x100x irregular; Annie Goodman to Morris Coben, (mtg $30,000) 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 105.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; Meta C. Huneke to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $12,000) 100

LOT 152, Map 2, Neill estate; Jennette Winkins to Margaret Rich, (mtg $2,000) 1

LOTS 413 and 414, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Bradley L. Eaton to Marie E. Johnson, quitclaim 1

LOTS 413 and 414, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Marie E. Johnson to Annie C. Olssen 1

LUDLOW ST, 86, e s, 25x87.6; Abraham Fine to Etla B. Fine, (mtg $29,750) 1

MADISON AV, 1,511, n e corner of 103d St, 26.11x70; Abraham Cohen and others to Harris Bernstein, (mtg $30,000) 100

MAIN ST, e s, 175 ft n of Central Av, 75x100, Pelham Park; Lewis Voorhees to Richard Chadwick ..... Exch.

PARK AV, e s, 129 ft n of 170th St, 75x150x80x150; John H. Doherty and others to J. Leland Wells, (mtg $8,000) 1

PITT ST, e s, 57 ft s of Rivington St, 43x49.10; Morris Wangrow to Barnett Berkowitz, (mtg $42,000) 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 2d St, 60x100, Ollnville; Benjamin H. Irving to Carmine Maurullo 1

POPLAR ST, Lot 5, map of Wells and others vs. Storer and others; Seward Baker to Longin P. Fries 340

RIVINGTON ST, 85, and 142 Orchard St, 25x100; Rudolph Wallach and Meyer Veidl and another, (mtg $90,000) 100

RIVINGTON ST, 132 and 132½, n e corner of Norfolk St, 34x78; Morrie Rose and others to Isaac Buss and another, (mtg $22,200) 1

SCHUYLER AV, w s, at centre of Eastern Boulevard, 246.6x Irregular; Ann A. Speckman to L. G. Mapes, 1-3 part 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, Lots 98, 99, and 100, map of 126 lots, estate of George Valle, 75x130.1; Henry B. Wesselman to Charlotte A. Williams, all liens 1

STEHBINS AV, w s, 406.4 ft s of 165th St, 20.10x120; Anton Rinschler to John E. Wolf, (mtg $3,500) 100

UNION AV, e s, at s s of line, Lot 81, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Henry A. Dodin to Albert Zanmatti 100

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n from s s of Lot 81, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Mary M. Dodin to Albert Zanmatti 100

WASHINGTON AV, part of Lot 31, map of Morrisania, 25x100; George J. Nibel to Philip Wahlberg, (mtg $5,100) 100

WASHINGTON AV, s s, part of Lot 68, map of part of Bathgate Farm; Elizabeth Lane to Isaac Rosenzweig and another, (mtg $8,000) 100

WEST END AV, 169, w s, 25x100; William Wolf to Leopold Einborn and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, n 37½ ft of Plot 146, map No. 1, Olinville, 37.6x146.3 x37.6x150; Milton S. Guiterman to A. Q. Elgar, (mtg $2,500) 1,500

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 59th St, 75x100; Max Katz and others to Isidor Leipzig, (mtg $78,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,073, w s, 25x100; Isidor Leipzig to David Lerman, (mtg $34,500) 100

2d Av, 2.222, n e corner of 114th St, 22.11x15; Michael Retzker and others to Annie Silverglen, 1-3 part, (mtg $17,000) 100

2D AV, w e, 56.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Herman A. Koenig to Joseph Louis, (mtg $8,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Charles M. Preston, as receiver, to Frederick E. Platt, B. & S. 1

2D AV, e e, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Frederick E. Platt to Francisco Mignemi, (mtg $9,000) 100

3D AV, 4,010, e s, 25x100; Anna and George Siegel to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $19,500) 1

3D AV, s s, 50.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91; Sol Briel and others to Clara Kraucer, (mtg $26,200) 100

6TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 100x50, Wakefield; Martin K. Keogh to Henry Harston 100

6TH ST, 719 East, 25.4x90.10; Jonas Well and another to Harris Gestinger, (mtg $26,000) 1

12TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue C, 50x106; Unionport Christian Vondram to Alexander Vondram, (mtg $1,100) 100

12TH ST, 545 East, 17.5x103.3; Samuel Levin to Mary Teven, (mtg $12,000) 100

12TH ST, 543 East, 17.10x103.1x17.8x103.1; Samuel Levin to Mary Teven, (mtg $12,000) 100

14TH ST, 80.6 ft e of 4th Av, 22x83.9; Resina M. Cropper to Katharine E. and John Cropper, all title 18,000

15TH AV, n s, 271.8 ft w of 4th St, 33.4x114, Wakefield; Sarah A. Wright to James Wilson 100

28TH ST, 225 East, 13.4x98.9; Joseph Pascocello to James N. Webb 17,100

34TH ST, 331 and 333 East, 40x97.8; Samuel Lenning and others to the Rosehill Realty Company 1

51ST ST, 315 East, 18.9x100.5; Henrietta Weill and others to Jacob Kahn, (mtg $7,250) 100

58TH ST, 208 East, 20x100.5; August Miller to Teresa Miller 1

74TH ST, 205 East, 20x62.2; Carolina C. F. Gaddis and others, heirs, to Adele C. Schroeder and others, (mtg $3,000) 7,150

80TH ST, 211 East, 25x102.2; Nandor Klein to Scheftel Jepha and another, (mtg $18,850) 100

83D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Max Schneider to Caroline M. Flower, (mtg $34,700) 100

93D ST, e s, 248.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.8x100.8; Conrad R. Grose and others to Morris Gloekner, (mtg $17,000) 100

97TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Ettie Gross to Samuel Lurie, (mtg $15,500) 100

98TH ST, n s, 260.2 ft e of 3d Av, 37.4x100.11x37.6x100.11; Adolph Hollander to Morris Goldberg and another, (mtg $34,500) 100

98TH ST, n s, 260.2 ft e of 3d Av, 37.4x100.11x37.6x100.11; Samuel Williams and others to Samuel Newman, (mtg $28,000) 100

98TH ST, n s, 260.2 ft e of 3d Av, 37.4x100.11x37.6x100.11; Samuel Newman to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $34,580) 100

102D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 27x100.11; Max Rollnick to Herman Akst and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

103D ST, 84 West, 25.4x100.11; Frederick Brunge to Gesine A. Lane 100

106TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x100.11; Henry Schmidt, executor, to Edward J. Murray 10,000

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Caroline McCord to Louis Scheuer

112TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 20x160.10; Carmela Paladino and others to Leon Tuchmann, (mtg $3,000) 100

112TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; John Tocarile to Leon Tuchmann, (mtg $3,000) 100

117TH ST, e s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, 20.11x100.11; Maurice Simmons to W. S. H. Fisher, ½ part 3,108

117TH ST, s s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, 20.11x100.11; W. S. H. Fisher to Giuseppe G. and Joseph Zibelli, (mtg $4,400) 100

125TH ST, s s, 325.4 ft e of 2d Av, 0.4x100.11; Vincent O'Connell to Samuel C. Baum, B. & S. 100

125TH ST, s s, 325.5 ft e of 2d Av, 24.7x100.11; 125th St, s e, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Vincent O'Connell to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $17,000) 100

126TH ST, 231 West, 25x99.11; J. Leland Wells to Thomas Neary 21,000

132D ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Bernard Weinstein and another to Max L. Lowenstein, (mtg $19,000) 100

133D ST, n s, 220.2 ft w of 7th Av, 19.10x99.41; Mark Blumenthal to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $10,000) 100

134TH ST, 261 and 263 West, 31.6x90.11; Annie P. Jamieson to Emma R. Harbaugh, (mtg $15,500) 100

135TH ST, 537 East, 25x100; Celia Siegel to Simon Schwartzberg, (mtg $7,750) 1

136TH ST, 553 East, 25x100; Charles Seiferd and another to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $9,500) 100

138TH ST, 107 and 109 West, 52x99.11; Adolph Baum to Louis Heinsfurter, (mtg $40,000) 100

149TH ST, 569 East, 25x100; 149th St, 567 East, 25x100; Fritz Silje to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $16,000) 1

149TH ST, 567 and 569 East, 50x100; Esther Eisenberg to John Wynne, (mtg $20,000) 1

152D ST, 527 and 529 West; 153d St, 528 West; Jacob G. Fischer to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $50,000) 100

156TH ST, n s, 247.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 52.5x100.5x47.11x100.4; Mary E. Jaques to James Noble and another 6,500

183D ST, 919 East, 25x36.4; Susan Georg to William Rubsam and wife, (mtg $12,000) 100

173D ST, s s, 53.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x87.5x25.1x89.10; Max Borck to George Bingel and another, (mtg $11,650) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMS, Harry, to Abraham Rothstein and another; 4th St, 268 to 276 West, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

AKST, Herman, and another to Irving Bachrach; Park Av, n e corner of 102d St, installments, 6 per cent 6,750

BAUM, Jacob, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Forsyth St, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, two mtgs, 5 years, each 21,000

BEGRISCH, Frank, Jr., and another to Frank D. Tansley; Boston Road, s e s, 317.8 ft e from angle in Boston Road, opposite Jefferson St, 1 year 6,000

BERNSTEIN, Harris, to Sarah Cohen and another; Madison Av, 1,511, n e corner of 103d St, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent 1,450

BLOCH, Henry M., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d St, 27 East, —per cent 34,000

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, to Diedrich Hunecke; Lexington Av, w s, 100.11 ft n of 97th St, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 119th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av; also 2d Av, w s, 20.10 ft n of 119th St, 3 years 80,000

BUSS, Isaac, and another to Morris Rose and another; Rivington St, 132 and 132½, prior mtg $58,000, installments, 6 per cent 19,300

CALLAGHAN, Mary E., to William R. Sanders; Anthony Av, 1,827, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

COHEN, Morris, to Annie Goodman; Lewis St, 3 and 5, prior mtg $30,000, 7 years, 6 per cent 9,300

CROPPER, John, and another to North River Savings Bank; 14th St, n s, 80.6 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 12,000

DE SILVA, George, to William Beaman; 11th St, n s, 230 ft s of avenue, Unionport, 5 years 2,000

DOWNING, Mabel A., to the Bronx Investment Company; 324 St, s s, 94.8 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 56,500

DOWNING, Mabel A., to Andrew D. Parker; 324 St, s s, 94.8 ft w of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,800

EINHORN, Leopold, and another to William Weil; West End Avenue, 169, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to Fritz Selje; 149th St, 567 and 569 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $16,000, 3 years, each 2,000

FINK, Annie L., to William L. Condit and others, trustees; 28th St, 312 West, s years, 4½ per cent 13,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Rosalis Corn; 25th St, 254 to 258 West, prior mtg $63,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

GETTINGER, Harris, to Jonas Well and another; 6th St, 719, prior mtg $26,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,750

GHAMES, Robert, to Louis G. Friess; Willard (235th St) Av, n s, 196.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, due Aug. 1, 1907 3,000

GLOCKNER, Morris, to Conrad R. Gross and another; 93d St, 54 West, prior mtg 17,000, 3 years 10,000

GOLDBERG, Philip, to Milton M. Dryfoos; 21st St, 209 West, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

GRAY, Patrick K., to Peter McGinn; Inwood Av, w s, Lot 356, map of Inwood, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 7,000

GRAY, Patrick K., to Patrick Reddy; 167th St, s s, 20.6 ft e of Wadycrest Av, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 3,000

GROSS, Ettie, to Samuel Luria; 97th St, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $15,500, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Emma E. Moore; Avenue A, 1,441, 1,444, 1,446; also Avenue D, 55 and 57, s w corner of 5th St, prior mtg $8,500, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Ignatz Margareten; Avenue A, 1,444, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

GURGEL, Lena, to Ignatz Margareten; Avenue A, 1,441 and 1,446, prior mtgs $30,000, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each 3,000

HARSTON, Henry, to Martin J. Keogh; 6th Av, s e corner of 19th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 1

HEINSFURTER, Louis, and wife to Adolph Baum; 138th St, 107 and 109 West, two mtgs, prior mtgs $34,000, 3 years, each 6,000

HERMAN, Bertha, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 120th St, s s, 216.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

HILL, William R., to William F. Kimber; 14th St, 314 and 316 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

HILL, William R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14th St, 314 and 316 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 33,000

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; plot bounded n by 90th St, s by 89th St, w by Avenue A, and e by Avenue B and East River, 1 year, 4 per cent 57,500

JAPHE, Scheptel, and another to Nandor Klein; 80th St, 214 East, prior mtg $2,850, 6 per cent 500

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors and trustees; Monroe St, 31 and 33, 5 years 35,000

KLEIN, Louis E., and another to Monroe St, 31 and 33, prior mtg $35,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

KRANCER, Clara, to Sol Brill; 5th Av, 1,485, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

LANE, Gesine A., to Frederich Brunje; 103d St, 84 West, 5 years 21,000

LEIPZIG, Isidor, to Max Katz and another; 1st Av, 1,073 to 1,077, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs, $78,000, installments, 6 per cent 8,500

LEVY, Morris, to Abraham L. Kass; Lewis St, 55, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent., notes 5,900

LOUIS, Joseph, to Hermon A. Koenig; 2d Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, prior mtg —, 3 years 6,000

LOWENSTEIN, Max L., to Bernard Weinstein and another; 132d St, 5 East, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, n s, Lot 6, map of P. Stuyvesant, prior mtg $19,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, n s, Lot 6, map of P. Stuyvesant, 1 year 19,500

MAURIELLO, Carmine, to Benjamin H. Irving; Pleasant Av, w s, 340 ft e of 2d St, Ollnville, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jacob G. Fischer; 152d St, 529 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jacob G. Fischer; 153d St, 528 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

MIGNEMI, Francesco, to Frederick E. Platt; Av A, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, installments, 6 per cent 3,250

MURRAY, Edward J., to New York Suburban Co-operatives Building and Loan Association; 106th St, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 8,500

NEARY, Thomas, to J. Leland Wells; 126th St, 237 West, 3 years 15,000

NEWMAN, Samuel, to Samuel Williams and another; 98th St, n s, 260.2 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $28,000; installments, 6 per cent 17,100

NICOLAI, William, and another to Jacob Levy and another; 98th St, 125 West, prior mtg $18,000, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

NICOLAI, William, and another to Rosetta Hart; 98th St, 125 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

NOBLE, James, and another to Thomas R. A. Hall; 150th St, n s, 247.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, old line, prior mtg $3,750, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

NOBLE, James, and another to Mary E. Jagoe; 150th St, n s, 247.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, old line, 1 year 3,750

O'CONNOR, Joseph P., to William F. Clare, trustee; 52d St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 300

PENNSYLVANIA REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; Avenue A, 1,537 and 1,539, two mtgs, 5 years, each 16,000

PHELAN, Timothy J., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Lexington Av, n w corner of 119th St, 3 years 9,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Monroe St, n s, 376.10 ft e of Catharine St, due July 27, 1904 54,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Jacob Fischel; Monroe St, n s, 376.10 ft e of Catharine St, prior mtg $54,000, demand, 6 per cent 18,000

RAAB, Charles, to Jacob G. Fischer; 54th St, n e, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

RADWAY & CO. to United States Trust Company of New York; Elm St, 55 15,000

RAKE, Adolphus L., and another to Henrietta Wirth; Park Av, w e, 91.5 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 8,500

REZZANO, Angelo, to Georgianna C. Stone; Lot 84, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 2,400

ROSENFELD REALTY COMPANY to the American Mortgage Company; 34th St, 331 and 333 East, 1 year 16,000

ROSENZWEIG, Isaac, and another to Elizabeth Lane; Washington Av, w s, part of Lot 68, map of Central Park Addition, joining 241 ft n of 163d St, 2 mtgs, $5,000, 1 year 5,000

SCHEUER, Louis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 110th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 4,500

SCHIFF, Samuel, executor and trustee, to the Republic of Panama; 79th St, n s, 625 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 130,000

SCHULMAN, Mary, to Mark Rosenthal; Henry St, 320, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent 12,000

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, and another to Joseph Leitner; Belmont Av, 2,320, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,300

SCHWARTZBERG, Simon, to Celia Selgel; 135th St, 537 East, prior mtg $7,750, installments, 6 per cent 2,800

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Harry Rosenwasser; Vandam St, n s, 65 ft n w of Macdougal St, due Dec. 31, 1904, 6 per cent 7,000

STEINMAYER, August, and wife to Samuel C. Baum; Brook Av, 923, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

STEINMETZ, John A., to August Wuensch; Honeywell Av, n w e, at e w s of 179th St, 3 years 3,500

STEINMETZ, John A., to August Wuenech; Honeywell Av, n w s, at s w s of 179th St, 1 year 1,000

STERN, Minnie, to Pennsylvania Realty Company; Avenue A, 1,537, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

STERN, Minnie, to Pennsylvania Realty Company; Avenue A, 1,537, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

TEVEN, Mary, to Samuel Levin; 12th St, 545 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

TOOHIG, Timothy, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 148th St, n s, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years 1,800

VEKSELL, Meyer, and another to Rudolph Wallach; Rivington St, 85, s e corner of Orchard St, installments, 6 per cent 14,000

WILLIAMSON, Charlotte, widow, to Sperry & Hutchisson Co.; 117th St, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $5,500, 2 years 1,200

ZANMATTI, Albert, to Henry A. Dodin; Union Av, e s, at s s of Lot 81, map of Woodstock, 5 years 2,500

ZANMATTI, Albert, and another to Henry M. Dodin; Union Av, e s, 25 ft n of s s of Lot 81, map of Woodstock, 5 years 2,500

ZIBELLI, Giuseppe G., and another to Winfield S. H. Fisher; 117th St, s s, 122.11 ft w of Pleasant Av, prior mtg $4,400, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,300

Mechanics' Liens.

WEBSTER AV, 1,924 to 1,928; Hugh A. Thornton against Adolph Freund, owner and contractor $76

2D AV, 1,716 and 1,718; Harris Berman against Gertrude R. Waldo, owner; H. H. Vought & Co., contractor 56

13TH ST, 346 and 348 East; Morris Zimmerman against Isidore W. and Aaron Gottlieb, owners and contractors 285

13TH ST, 346 and 348 East; Robert Perlman against Isidore W. and Aaron Gottlieb, owners and contractors 600

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; J. T. Abell & Co. against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor 66

51ST ST, 43 to 49 East; A. Schwoerer & Son against the John A. Fawley Construction Company, owners and contractors 405

106TH ST, 333 to 337 East; Joseph F. McDermott against Simon Uhlfelder, owner; Edward J. McConologue, contractor 191

124TH ST and Easton Road, n e corner, against Louis F. to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors and trustees; Monroe St, 31 and 33, 5 years 35,000

KLEBAN, Louis E., and another to Monroe St, 31 and 33, prior mtg $35,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

KRANCER, Clara, to Sol Brill; 5th Av, 1,485, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

LANE, Gesine A., to Frederich Brunje; 103d St, 84 West, 5 years 21,000

LEIPZIG, Isidor, to Max Katz and another; 1st Av, 1,073 to 1,077, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs, $78,000, installments, 6 per cent 8,500

LEVY, Morris, to Abraham L. Kass; Lewis St, 55, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent., notes 5,900

LOUIS, Joseph, to Hermon A. Koenig; 2d Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, prior mtg —, 3 years 6,000

LOWENSTEIN, Max L., to Bernard Weinstein and another; 132d St, 5 East, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, n s, Lot 6, map of P. Stuyvesant, prior mtg $19,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, n s, Lot 6, map of P. Stuyvesant, 1 year 19,500

MAURIELLO, Carmine, to Benjamin H. Irving; Pleasant Av, w s, 340 ft e of 2d St, Ollnville, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jacob G. Fischer; 152d St, 529 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jacob G. Fischer; 153d St, 528 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

MIGNEMI, Francesco, to Frederick E. Platt; Av A, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, installments, 6 per cent 3,250

MURRAY, Edward J., to New York Suburban Co-operatives Building and Loan Association; 106th St, n s, 190 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 8,500

NEARY, Thomas, to J. Leland Wells; 126th St, 237 West, 3 years 15,000

NEWMAN, Samuel, to Samuel Williams and another; 98th St, n s, 260.2 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $28,000; installments, 6 per cent 17,100

NICOLAI, William, and another to Jacob Levy and another; 98th St, 125 West, prior mtg $18,000, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

NICOLAI, William, and another to Rosetta Hart; 98th St, 125 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

NOBLE, James, and another to Thomas R. A. Hall; 150th St, n s, 247.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, old line, prior mtg $3,750, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

NOBLE, James, and another to Mary E. Jagoe; 150th St, n s, 247.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, old line, 1 year 3,750

O'CONNOR, Joseph P., to William F. Clare, trustee; 52d St, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 300

PENNSYLVANIA REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; Avenue A, 1,537 and 1,539, two mtgs, 5 years, each 16,000

PHELAN, Timothy J., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Lexington Av, n w corner of 119th St, 3 years 9,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Monroe St, n s, 376.10 ft e of Catharine St, due July 27, 1904 54,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Jacob Fischel; Mon

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

Among the Morristown Hills.—Cool, quiet country house; modern conveniences; abundance of fruits, vegetables, cream, &c.; boating and fishing; ten minutes' walk to Whippany Railroad; terms, $9 to $12 per week. Box 236, Morristown, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

Green Mountains.—Excellent farmhouse board, $6 weekly; round trip $5.60. Streeter's farm, West Wardsborough, Vermont. Good fishing and hunting. Circulars furnished. R. King, 8 Bridge St., New York.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies; good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Cherry Hill Farm.—High location, quiet, shady piazza, grove adjoining grounds; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables. Mrs. A. H. Wood, Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y., Box 188.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Aply to A. W. DEYO.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Rayvella Mall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (Near Fallsburgh.)—On large farm; sanitary improvements. Illustrated booklets.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY H. BELL, plaintiff, against ANN HODGINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

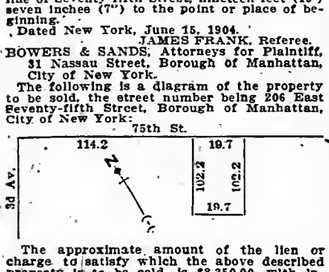
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fourteen (114) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly, along said centre line, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7"); running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7") to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 15, 1904.

JAMES FRANK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $8,350.00, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to about $295, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is $322.43 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of June, 1904.

JAMES FRANK, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1904.

JAMES FRANK, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy25-2aw3wM&Th&au17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMBROSE L. ELY, plaintiff, against JOHN P. RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

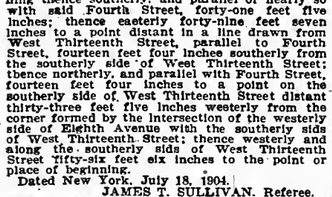
All that lot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street, distant fifty-six feet nine inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Street (originally known as William Street and later as Asylum Street) with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; running thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so with said Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches; thence easterly forty-nine feet seven inches to a point distant in a line drawn from West Thirteenth Street, parallel to Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches southerly from the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches to the point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street distant thirty-three feet five inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 302 and 304 West 13th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expenses of the sale less the sum of $1,100, which has been paid on account. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000 and interest.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THEODORE RIEPER, plaintiff, against JACOB SCHACK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the westerly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; and running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line, and the block parallel with One Hundred and Eighth Street, seventy-five feet, and thence southerly, again parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

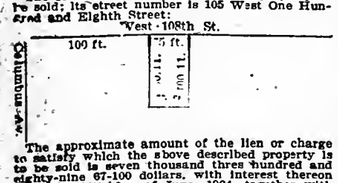
Subject to a certain mortgage for fifteen thousand dollars executed by John Schnback to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which mortgage bears date February 24th, 1897, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on February 24th, 1897, in Section 7, Liber 71 of Mortgages, at Page 321.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.

GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.

LAWRENCE N. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West One Hundred and Eighth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine 87-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $463.78, with interest thereon from July 5th, 1904, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,007.74 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $15,000 and interest thereon at 5% per annum from the 24th day of February, 1897.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1904.

GOTTHARDT A. LITTHAUER, Referee.

jy13-2aw3wM&Th&au8

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager. Tel., 700 Coney Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,

Massapequa, L. I.

Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.

Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.

Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

MANHANSET HOUSE

AND COTTAGES FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 22 to SEPT. 15. Delightful Summer Resort. Yachting, Fishing, Bathing, Driving. 18-hole Golf Links. For terms and booklet address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, MANHANSET MANOR, SUFFOLK CO., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

City and country board at one-half price to advertise new hotel; $1 up; 100 rooms, 50 with porcelain baths; only 40 minutes out; free transportation to yearly guests; golf, fishing, bathing; ferry to Long Beach. Henry De Long, Grove Park Hotel, Freeport, L. I.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I. Overlooking bay. Commodious rooms; homelike; beautiful scenery; fine drives and roads; golfing. C. A. BROWN.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4285—38th St.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

TO THE

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

From the shore of the Hudson, through Austin's Glen to the foothills, then up the Mountain by the Otis Elevating Railway, and from the summit through the beautiful Tannersville Valley.

Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York at 7:54 and 11:15 A. M. Also the "Detroit Special" at 4 P. M.; the West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 11:35 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE at Kiekatom; plenty of shade; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; telephone; eggs, milk from own farm; fishing. Fred Saxe, Catskill, N. Y.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y.

Capacity 60. Beautiful location; excellent trout fishing, bathing; abundant table; farm 109 acres attached. Terms and circulars.

D. A. DETERICK BROS.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE

Accommodates 50; situated 3¼ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

PARK VIEW.

PALENVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y. Accommodates 90. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

BUTTS HOTEL,

East Windham, N. Y., (top Catskill Mountains;) elevation, 2,900 ft.; (view over five States;) booklet. JOHN BARRY.

Green Lake House, Athens, Catskill, N. Y.

Beautifully situated on lake; boating, fishing; large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable. J. M. DAY.

PINE GROVE HOUSE GAYHEAD, N. Y. Commands view of Berkshires; grove attached; elevation 1,500 ft.; accommodates 150; excellent table; circular. DANIEL FEENEY.

THE PARAMOUNT, SO. DURHAM, NEW YORK.

Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring water; gas, livery.

Pine Grove House, situated in pine grove; high ground; piano, dance hall; boating, fishing; accommodates 70; livery. J. Cunningham, Leeds, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Sunday.) Good rooms, generous table; $8. G. B. Holcomb.

FREEHOLD HOUSE,

Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y., under new management; livery; circulars mailed. Willard I. Hunt.

WOODLAND COTTAGE.—Accommodates 30; excellent location; plentiful table; piano; terms mailed. J. J. Simmons. Freehold, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y. Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga The Grand Union

For Particulars, address

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALSO OF THE

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 65th to 67th St., New York City

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Opens June 30th. Special ratee on application. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake.

Select. Homelike.

Open from May to Nov

Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.

For particulars address

M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn. N.Y.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet, G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y.

Westchester County.

BERKELEY INN,

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y.

Delightful rooms in farmhouse; elevation 700 feet; every comfort; no mosquitos; charming surroundings; hour distant; commutation; inspection invited; $15 upward.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.

Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.

Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city; 3 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station, (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW; COMPLETE, TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.

Send for folder.

THE LEEDS CO. PANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE BERKELEY,

Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; superior room; street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of

DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

THE RUSKIN,

Facing Spring Lake and overlooking the ocean; cuisine unexcelled; all home comforts.

CHAS. ANDERSON.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J., NOW OPEN.

A whole square on the ocean.

New suites with private bath.

Illustrated booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

HOTEL WEST END,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

WHITE OAKS, NORTH ASBURY PARK, 811 SIXTH AV.

An attractive cottage; modern improvements; convenient to beach. A. J. MACKEY, Prop.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

BEINARDSVILLE, N. J.

And Eight Cottages.

85 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry; altitude 800 feet.

Tel 7B Bernardsville. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS. BERKSHIRE HILLS.

O. D. SEAVEY.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; beet and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Connecticut.

BEACHSIDE INN,

GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.

Beautifully located within sight and feet of Long Island Sound; forty-seven miles from New York. Send for Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tobyhanna House, Tobyhanna Pa. Highest resort house on Pocono Mountains; all mattresses; homelike comforts; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $3 to $10.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Leading Resort of Maritime Provinces.

DUFFERIN HOTEL, open all year; COLUMBIA HOUSE, open Summers only; sightly location; on Digby basin; every modern convenience. C. A. Jordon, Digby, N. S.



Old Dominion Line

You cannot spend a more delightful Holiday than that offered on the Water Trip by this Company to

WASHINGTON, D. C.

returning all rail if desired. A most delightful

SUMMER OUTING

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 6|Germanic.....Aug. 20
Philadelphia...Aug. 13|New York.....Aug. 27

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland .....Aug. 6|Finland.....Aug. 20
Zeeland.....Aug. 13|Vaderland.....Aug. 27
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon|Cedric.....Aug. 10, Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM|Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM
Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM|Teutonic...Aug. 26, 5 PM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 1 PM|Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM|K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM|Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM|Bremen..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM|Main.....Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbarossa.Aug.25, 10 AM|Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon|Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luisa....Aug. 6, 11 AM|Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luisa....Sept. 24, 11 AM|Luisa....Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Pier 3, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
DELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Deutschl'd..Aug.4, 10 AM|Phoenicia..Au. 20, Noon
†Pennsylv'ia..Au.6, Noon|*Pinecher..Au.25, 10 AM
†Patricia..Au.13, 9:30 AM|*Pretoria..Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg..Au.18, 11 AM|*Deutschl'd..Sept.1, 6 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $70 and upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM|Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM
Campania.Aug.13, 8 AM|Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM|Campania.Sept. 10, 8 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria, $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon|Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean Direct Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 23, Noon|Pannonia.Sept. 13, Noon
Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon|Ultonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Furnessia.Aug. 5, Noon|Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM
Ethiopia.Aug. 13, Noon|Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Ryndam.....Aug. 9|Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16|Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Statendam..Aug. 23|Rijndam.....Sept. 13
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S

new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth, and meals. Full information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 82, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.

New York to New Orleans.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships.

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.

83d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE BANFF

IN THE

CANADIAN ROCKIES

REACHED BY THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

A MAGNIFICENT SAIL ACROSS

LAKES HURON & SUPERIOR

GOING OR RETURNING.

ASK FOR PAMPHLETS.

E. V. SKINNER, Assistant Traffic Manager,

456 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:30 and 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Ids. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—†EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*†BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*†SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*†"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*†LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago with Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‖Saturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M.....Local train..... ‡3:30 A. M.
7:46 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:06 A. M.....Liberty Express.... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.....Liberty Express.....*12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon....Express to Norwich.... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P.M..Saturdays to Rockland.. *1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... ‡6:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Balance except Sunday.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL or CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft. E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y., 4:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 8 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 152 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 272 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. P

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Any person holding or laying claim to bank book No. 32,726 of the UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK is notified to present it at the bank, as a new book is about to be issued.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Desirable cool room, conveniences; gentleman only; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or contracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French table board; Summer garden; reasonable.

83d, 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only; references exchanged.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also hall room; board optional; American.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th, 300 West, corner 8th Av.—small rooms; bedroom and kitchen; housekeeping. Steel.

30th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Cloak figures for salesrooms; 36 bust, 43 skirt length; salary $18 to $20; only those with experience need apply. Max Wersba, 162 5th Av.

Models wanted for our showroom; ladies to try on costumes; must measure 36 bust, 43 skirt length. Apply H. Gershel & Son, 22 West 19th St.

Stenographer.—Must be phonograph operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Mail order clerks; a thoroughly experienced woman who understands the mail order business and has executive ability enough to look after the assignment of the work to other employes; also one or two young women familiar with filling sample and merchandise orders; must be thoroughly experienced; good positions for the right people. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer; only one thoroughly experienced and rapid in both typewriting and dictation; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Salespeople; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced salespeople for ribbon department; steady position to right parties. Apply Supt.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of young girls to mark goods. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Good writer; indexing and general office work; no agency; $6 weekly; state age. C. Collier, Station E, New York.

Wanted—Stenographer, steel corporation, $15; commercial, $12; publishing, $10; others, $12-$8. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Wanted—Stenographer, acquainted with advertising work; $65 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Solicitor or agent controlling some trade to represent job printer. U Box 179 Times.

Wanted—Furniture drivers and helpers; also thoroughly competent man to route and look after furniture deliveries. Apply to Mr. Dowd, in driveway near 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced china and housefurnishing packers, with department store experience. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Thirty extra silk salesmen for our great special silk sale; only experienced persons need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer, by well-known newspaper writer, to work and reside at his country home; must be of good family and neat appearance; $8 per week and board. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted.—Experienced Smith Premier operators wanted at once; must be accurate; high salaries. Reply to 338 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Wanted—Butler and valet; applicant must have first-class references. Apply in writing to Butler, P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires experienced grocery salesclerks. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A bright, active boy to make himself generally useful; wages, $3. Address, stating age, W. P., Box 132 Times.

Wanted—A young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. E Box 210 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in journalistic work; highest testimonials. "Brookhurst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Companion.—By a refined woman as companion and nurse for elderly lady. 49 West 16th St.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, home preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Infant's Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience, saw, mercantile business; permanent position; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $15, $18. M. R. J., Times.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer and Remington operator; ten years' experience in law, commercial, and secretarial work; references. Expert, 457 West 123d St.

Stenographer.—Superior education; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office experience; good education. O., Box 186 Times.

Upholsteress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistance to dressmakers in private houses; best references. M. Thicrsal, 283 West 132d St.

Males.

A young electrical engineer, having some practical experience, and who is credited with initiative, energy, and good habits, wishes to be connected with a responsible firm; he is good draughtsman, neat letterer, and rapid typewritist; well recommended. Box 216 Madison Square, New York.

A young man, (25,) ambitious, desires a position in wholesale mercantile house that will offer an opportunity to learn business; experienced; can furnish references. R., Box 174 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Boy, 16, good education, office experience, rapid figurer, desires position. Box U 101 Times.

Boy desires position with a civil engineer; experienced. Box E 156 Times.

Boy, 14, as office or errand boy. Jansen, 522 East 150th St.

Correspondent. — Gentleman, thoroughly experienced, German, French commercial correspondence, dispose a few hours daily; moderate terms. G. T., Box 188 Times.

TEAMSTERS CUT OFF ICE FROM MEAT RETAILERS

Chicago Packers' Refrigerators Hold 48 Hours' Supply.

POLICE CHARGE RIOTERS

Arrest 28 Union Men After Two Officers Had Been Felled by Shower of Bricks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The threatened spread of the stock yards strike to outside industries came to-night, when an order was issued by the Teamsters' Union prohibiting drivers of ice wagons from making any deliveries to retail merchants who since the packing house teamsters went on strike have been hauling meat from the yards in their own wagons.

As the refrigerators in the meat markets do not hold enough ice to last longer than forty-eight hours, if the order cutting off the supply of ice can be enforced, it means that the majority of people in Chicago will be compelled to go on short rations as far as meat is concerned.

The officials of the Teamsters' Union have appointed pickets to watch the meat markets all over the city, and these men have been instructed to see that the boycott is carried out to the limit.

Beyond this there was little change in the situation at the stockyards to-day. With their new employes and those that have deserted the unions the packers managed to dispose of fully 50 per cent. as much work as is carried on under normal conditions.

Less than three hundred new employes arrived at the various plants to-day, the smallest number of strike breakers received during any day since the employers decided to bring outsiders to Chicago. The packers declare that the reason for the small addition to their forces to-day is that they are now choosing only the most skilled from among the new arrivals of workers.

In a riot which broke out at the yards to-night two policemen were injured, and twenty-eight rioters were arrested after having been beaten into subjection. The trouble started when five strike-breakers from one of the machine shops were leaving the yards and tried to hoard a street car to go to their homes.

Despite the signals of the strike breakers the motormen on twelve cars refused to stop, and a crowd standing near by seeing a good opportunity to get revenge on the non-union men, began hurling stones at them. Two policemen who were guarding the entrance went to their assistance, but the rioters by this time had grown in numbers so rapidly that fully a thousand angry men faced them.

Retreating into the machine shop the policemen sent in a riot call for reinforcements. When the additional policemen arrived a charge was made. The crowd was armed with bricks and stones, and when the policemen started forward they were met with a shower of these missiles. Two of the bricks went true to the mark, and two of the policemen dropped in their tracks.

They were picked up by their companions and taken inside the machine shops, where it was found that one of the men, Patrick Ryan, was suffering from a fractured skull. The other policeman was not so seriously hurt.

The other eighteen policemen made another charge on the crowd. Fully fifty of the rioters were beaten to the pavement before they showed any signs of scattering. As soon as the policemen saw that they had the mob on the run, they turned their attention to those who were lying on the ground and succeeded in arresting twenty-eight of them before they could scramble to their feet and get away.

Notwithstanding the claim of the packing house managers that they have no difficulty in securing workmen, they are said to be making very strong efforts to induce their former employes to return to work. The latest move made in that line is the distribution of cards among the wives of the strikers urging them to induce their husbands to return to the packing plants and offering increased pay.

Schwarzschild & Suizberger notified the county officials that they could not make the usual weekly delivery of meat according to contract, and the Superintendent of Public Service placed an order for $4,000 worth of meat with an independent firm.

535 DESERTIONS YESTERDAY.

Table Shows That Only 30 Per Cent. of Normal Killing Is Being Done.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—According to an estimate made to-day from authoritative figures the following table shows the situation here approximately:

	Men on Strike.	Men Working.	Deserters From Packers.	Union Men.
Swift	6,100	1,450	25	150
Armour	6,500	1,300	200	90
Morris	4,680	1,000	25	100
Hammond	1,600	800	250	115
Anglo-American	2,500	500	10	25
Omaha	1,000	450		10
Swarz & Sulz'h'r	2,100	325	5	..
Swarz & Sulz'h'r	2,100	325	5	..
Libby	2,200	350	20	20
Total	26,680	6,175	535	420

Number of men working at close of day, 5,640.

Percentage of full force, about 21 per cent.

Percentage of normal killing, about 29½ per cent.

Percentage of normal shipping, about 30½ per cent.

It will be noticed that while the number of strikers, 26,680, is about what has been stated since the strike began, the number of men working, 6,175, is considerably less than that given out by the packers. The fact that there were 535 less men at work to-night than began this morning is also interesting in its significance.

Instead of 50 per cent., as is claimed, these figures show that only 30 per cent. of the normal amounut of killing is going on.

ST. LOUIS ALLIED TRADES OUT.

Drivers and Boiler House Men Quit Work and General Strike Is On.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The allied trades have gone out on a sympathetic strike involving all the trades of the packing house industry in St. Louis.

In this last walk-out all the drivers and boiler house men stopped work at the plant of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company. The strikers claim that the meat cutters engaged in the various city markets have laid down their cleavers. The drivers of all the branch houses of Chicago packers in the city, numbering several hundred, are also out.

Pauline Hall's Alimony $10 a Week.

Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an interlocutory decree of divorce recommended by the referee in favor of Pauline Hall, the actress, divorcing her from her husband, George B. McLellan, the theatrical manager, who is now in London. The decree allows the wife $10 a week alimony during her life.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Expert accountant, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Farm manager or working foreman; first-class references. W. Martin, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Foreman.—By a man thoroughly posted on horses, trucks, and shipping, also a general mechanic, as foreman in any line; Brooklyn or Long Island preferred. Foreman, 48 Broadway, Brooklyn Advertising Office.

Intelligent occupation few hours daily; knowledge of foreign languages. Moderate, Box 108, 677 6th Av.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeping; ten years' reference one concern. Box O 190 Times.

Private secretary and expert stenographer; corporation and executive experience; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer.—By thoroughly competent man; 7 years' experience; law, brokerage, engineering, &c. Expert, 107 Times.

Young man, 21, well educated, with a firm offering chance for advancement; have liking for the engineering and chemical trades, and am willing to work. F. W. Petri, 384 St. Nicholas Av.

KICK AGAINST COMMITTEE.

Meeting Objects to Slocum Relief Methods—Complains to Mayor.

Five hundred dissatisfied survivors and friends of survivors of the General Slocum disaster crowded into Schuetzen Hall, in St. Mark's Place, last night to attend the mass meeting of the Survivors' Association, called for the purpose of protesting against the methods of the Citizens' Relief Committee in distributing the money intrusted to its care. Most of those present were dressed in deep mourning.

President Charles Diersch extended an invitation to all to relate their experiences with the officers of the Relief Committee. Several in the audience told of unpaid bills, alleged thefts of articles left in the care of the Coroner that had been taken from the bodies of victims, and of money promised them by the Relief Committee which they had never received.

The President referred to a special fund of $18,000 that had, he said, been contributed by friends of the survivors, aside from the general relief fund, and placed in the hands of Pastor Haas. A committee of his association, he said, had waited on the pastor to ascertain what had been done with this fund.

"The Rev. Mr. Haas," he declared, "refused to make any detailed statement of what had been or was to be done with the money. He said he still had the biggest part of it, and intended to keep it until next Winter. He said his people would need coal then, and it would come in handy. Our friend and consoler, the pastor, could not find time to attend personally to the members of his flock, and yet he found time to present a medal to a police officer."

Secrstary Weingart of the General Slocum Disaster Survivors' Association said that he would to-day place the names of those who are in need of help before the Relief Committee and demand that something be done for them.

Acting Mayor Fornes received a visit yesterday from three men who lost relatives in the Slocum disaster. They came to file a complaint against Edward T. Devine, Acting Secretary of the General Slocum Relief Committee, for what they declare to be arbitrary methods and lack of tact. The men were Jacob Weingart of 409 Fifth Street, who lost a daughter; Charles Dersch of 76 First Avenue, who lost a wife, daughter, and niece, and Frederick W. Hotz of 319 Fifth Street, who lost a wife and daughter.

As a result of the visit to the Acting Mayor Mr. Fornes gave the committee a letter to Mr. Devine asking him to receive the committee and go over matters with the members.

During the afternoon a meeting of the sub-committee of the Citizens' Relief Committee was held in the Staats-Zeitung Building when the work of accounting and distribution was taken up. The sub-committee will finish its labors and report the details of the relief work to the full committee next week, at which time a report will be made public. Herman Ridder, after the meeting, said that when the committee was through it would be found that no one entitled to relief had been forgotten. "I will give $100 for each and every case of genuine want to which we have not given aid," declared Mr. Ridder.

SUSPECTS HOSPITAL ABUSES.

Coroner Will Be Asked to Investigate Death on Blackwell's Island.

Relatives of Joseph Lyons, forty-two years old, of 142 Barrow Street, who died Tuesday at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, assert that he did not die of phthisis, as the death certificate states, but as the result of bodily injuries which he received while a patient in the hospital. Lyons became ill in September last and was removed to the Metropolitan Hospital. His trouble was diagnosed as tuberculosis.

Mrs. Clappin of 254 Griggs Avenue, Greenpoint, his sister, went to the hospital to see him once a week. She says that recently he had been improving, and when she saw him a few days ago he was quite hopeful of recovery.

When she called at the Morgue yesterday she said she noticed a large bruise on the forehead of the dead man, and a gash on the top of the head. Mrs. Clappin said that her brother had no such injuries when she saw him last. She said that she would lay the matter before the Coroner this morning and ask for a thorough investigation of the case.

A nurse told Dr. Eldridge, who is in charge of the ward, that Lyons had left his bed and gone into an adjoining room just before he died. The nurse thought that he must have fallen while in the other room, for when he came back he was bleeding profusely.

CROWD SEES MURDER.

Italian Killed in Grand Street—Two Arrests.

Hundreds on their way home from work last evening saw an Italian murdered at the corner of Grand and Mulberry Streets. The murderer is thought to have made his escape in the crowd. The dead man was identified as Felice Aurienma, twenty-eight years old, a waiter, whose home was in Boston, and who had also lived at 90 Bowery.

The murder occurred in front of the banking house of Stahine Brothers, 189 Grand Street. The two men met and a wordy war ensued. The unknown man was seen to draw a pistol from his hip pocket and fire point blank at Aurienma. The shot struck the man in the right cheek. Another shot was immediately fired, and this went through his head, the shot entering his right ear.

Several policemen were attracted by the shots and saw the crowd running in all directions. Policeman Walsh of the Mulberry Street Station, who was one of the first to arrive, saw a man running up Grand Street toward the Bowery. The policeman started in pursuit and chased the man into a cafe. The man when he got inside the place was seen to throw a revolver behind the counter. The policeman grabbed the man and got the revolver. He gave his name as Pelegrino Morano.

Detective Casey of the Mulberry Street Station also saw a man running, and after a chase of several blocks arrested him. He gave his name as Lorenzo Becchero.

MEXICAN CENTRAL CONTEST.

Bondholders' Committee Proposes Reorganization—Stockholders Organize.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. of this city and Speyer Brothers of London are out with a circular stating that, in conjunction with the Mexican Central Railway Securities Company, Limited, they will receive deposits of the 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Mexican Central, as well as the income bonds, and undertake, should it become necessary, the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the finances of the company or the readjustment of its securities. Bonds can be deposited with the Equitable Trust Company of this city, Speyer Brothers in London, the Adams Trust Company in Boston, and the Mercantile Trust Company in St. Louis.

At the same time a committee of stockholders of the same company has issued a call signed by William L. Bull, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Gerald L. Hoyt, Gordon Abbott, and F. G. Danbury, Bart., M. P., for stockholders to deposit certificates of stock, so that a committee can be formed for the protection of stockholders' interests. The Central Trust Company of this city and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston are named as depositories.

Engineer Questions Lackawanna Plans.

Charles M. Jacobs, Chief Engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, and a consulting engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, told the commission appointed to condemn lands for the Jersey City-Hoboken spur of the New York and New Jersey Company's tunnel that the Lackawanna Railroad could not build its proposed tube under the Hudson River without the approval of the War Department. He added that the department would not approve such plans as had been examined by him. Mr. Jacobs said that the New York and New Jersey tunnel would not interfere with the proposed Lackawanna ship canal because it would go from 4½ to 7 feet below the river bottom. The commission will hear argument of counsel to-morrow.

CRY OF FRAUD IN FIGHT OVER BARONESS'S WILL

J. H. Carpenter, Residuary Legatee, Charged with Undue Influence.

ESTATE IS OVER $400,000

Contesting Cousins of Sarah Morris de Vaugrigneuse Oppose Carpenter as Temporary Administrator.

The offering in the Surrogates' Court for probate on July 25 last by Joseph Herbert Carpenter of 68 Broad Street and Ossining of a "paper writing," which he alleges is the last will and testament of the Baroness Sarah Morris de Vaugrignsuse, a Colonial dame, born Stout, widow of Baron A. de Vaugrigneuse, a Frenchman, has brought on a contest that bids fair to be famous in the annals of endeavor to assail and "break" wills. Arrayed against Carpenter are all the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the Baroness-testator, with Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson representing practically all contestants.

The papers filed in the court on their behalf abound in charges of fraud and undue influence against the proponent. The paper presented as the Baroness's will dealt with an estate roughly estimated at from $400,000 to $600,000. It bequeathed to Carpenter directly $20,000, and made him residuary legatee and, so the contestants claim, a beneficiary to the extent of not less than $350,000 out of funds of which he was the sole trustee, the will constituting him sole executor.

On Monday Surrogate Thomas ordered that temporary administration be granted to Carpenter providing that he files within five days a bond of $200,000, and directing that, if he so qualifies, within ten days after qualification he deposit all moneys belonging to the de Vaugrigneuse estate with the Morton Trust Company. Should he fail to qualify the United States Trust Company will be constituted temporary administrator without bonds. Attorneys for the contestants have served notice of appeal from as much of the Surrogate's order as appoints Carpenter temporary administrator and gives him power to act in that capacity.

Those who oppose probate of the will offered by Carpenter are the following cousins of the Baroness de Vaugrigneuse: John A., Walter, William Walton, and Francis M. Rutherfurd, children of Isabella Rutherfurd, Sarah Stout, mentally incompetent; Julia M. Stout, Arthur Morris, Mrs. Estelle Morris Carnochan of Riverdale, and Mrs. Ann Morris Ramsay. In an affidavit opposing probate of the instrument Walter Rutherfurd says:

This deponent charges the fact to be that the said Carpenter has sought and is seeking to enrich himself out of the estate, of which he was made trustee, by his own fraud and contrivance, practiced upon two helpless old ladies, by the alleged will of the decedent herein which he has propounded, all at the expense and in derogation of the rights of this deponent and the other next of kin.

In another affidavit Julia M. Stout opposes probate on the grounds that it is not the last will of the decedent; that it was not duly executed; that on Dec. 24, 1900, the Baroness was mentally incapable of making a will; "that the paper was not voluntarily made by decedent, but was obtained, if it was in fact subscribed or published by her, by fraud or undue influence practiced by one J. Herbert Carpenter, or of some other person or persons acting in concert or privity with him," and that the paper propounded for probate is "invalid and illegal and void as to the property bequeathed."

Carpenter, through counsel, denies all the charges against him. The Baroness, who died on April 22, at the age of seventy and without children, at 21 East Ninth Street, was the daughter of Aquila G. Stout, a banker. The mother, Ann Morris Stout, died in 1900, ninety-four years old. The whole Stout estate went, on Mrs. Stout's death, to her daughter as a trust fund. Of this fund W. H. Macy was trustee for twenty years. Carpenter was a clerk in Macy's office. Carpenter became a trustee in 1899 on the petition of Mrs. Stout and her daughter. The offered will left $1,200 to Greenwood Cemetery, $30,000 to the American Geographical Society, $30,000 to Grace Church, $61,000 to relatives and servants, and $20,000 to Carpenter. The residue, it is alleged, is worth more than $350,000.

ARREST WHEN RING VANISHED.

Men Who Answered Room "Ads" Accused of Theft.

Accused of having stolen a ring valued at $1,000 from the apartments of Miss Mary Mitchell, at 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, two men were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. They said that they were William Tenenwurtzer of 667 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Louis Stein of 27 Stuyvesant Place.

The two men called at the residence of Miss Mitchell in response to a furnished room advertisement she had inserted in the papers. While she was showing the callers the rooms she saw, as she alleged, Tenenwurtzer pick up the ring which is now missing from a tray on the mantlepiece. She immediately accused the man of taking the ring, which he denied, and then with his companion hastily left the house. Miss Mitchell thereupon called Policeman Carter, who placed the pair under arrest.

At the police station the missing ring was not found in the possession of either of the two men. A lot of pawn tickets were found in their pockets, however. The police are of the opinion that the two men have been making a specialty of answering advertisements for the purpose of such thefts as that alleged at the home of Miss Mitchell. They are inclined to the belief that there was a third man to whom the two inside threw the ring out of an open window.

LUNACY BOARD APPOINTED.

State Commission Names Alienists to Examine Immigrants.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day appointed a board of alienists to examine immigrants landing at the port of New York, as follows:

Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus of New York City, as Chief Examiner, at a salary of $5,000 per year, and Dr. W. E. Sylveater of College Point, L. I., and Dr. George B. Campbell of New York City, Assistant Examiners, at a salary of $3,000 each. The board will work in connection with the United States Examiners.

Ammon Wants a New Trial.

Through counsel, Robert A. Ammon, who is serving a sentence of four years and six months in State Prison on a conviction for criminally receiving $30,500 from the fraudulent Franklin Syndicate, made a motion for a new trial yesterday before Judge Newburger in General Sessions. Frank E. Cummings and Jonh Goodwin-Williams, two convicts, made affidavits that they had talked with Miller while the three were in the prison bospital at Sing Sing, between April 21 and 25 of this year, and that Miller had assured them that Ammon had deposited the $30,500 in order to protect him. There was no affidavit submitted from Miller bimself. Assistant District Attorney Nott opposed the motion on the ground that it was based on a speculative purpose. After hearing both sides Judge Newburger took the motion under advisement.

To Welcome Count Apponyi.

To receive and entertain Count Albert Apponyi, the leader of the Hungarian National Party and ex-President of the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament, who arrives in this city on Aug. 26, at the head of the Hungarian Parliamentary delegation to the peace conference at the St. Louis Fair, Sept. 12-16, the fourteen societies of this nationality in New York have chosen a committee to arrange the details of the reception.

ROW AT SULLY MEETING.

Ex-Cotton King Won't Pay Over $50,000 for Administration.

The creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co., who have held several meetings during the last three months, had another session yesterday which turned out to be somewhat exciting. Sully, although in poor health, was present, and took part in the discussion, but his propositions did not strike the creditors as being business-like. There were some high words passed, and at one time the gathering came near ending in a free fight. That was when one of the creditors accused Sully of trickery and deliberate misstatements.

The meeting was held in the library of MacGrane Coxe, the referee in bankruptcy. The place was crowded, but every one was all attention when John R. Dos Passos, for Mr. Sully, got up and announced that the individual creditors of Sully, including Tiffany & Co., had agreed to withdraw their claims, thus reducing the amount of cash necessary for a settlement on the basis of 40 per cent. in cash to $1,284,000. The good feeling, however, aroused by this statement did not last long, for the lawyer wound up by saying that Sully did not propose to pay more than $50,000 of the expenses for the administration of the estate. As it is expected that the cost will exceed $100,000, this declaration made all the creditors as well as the referee and the trustee angry, and a long discussion ensued. Finally one of the lawyers representing Cotton Exchange creditors got up and said:

"The question resolves itself simply to this: Is Mr. Sully ready to put up a certified check for the amount necessary to make up this 40 per cent. in cash, or is he not ready? If he has the money, where is it?"

"I'll have it ready whenever it becomes necessary," shouted Sully, "but I won't pay more than $50,000. That's what I based my offer on."

Here Mr. Dos Passos appealed for sympathy for his client. "This man," he said, "has done all he could. He has raised every cent he could; he has secured assistance from his friends; he can do no more. Look at him," continued the lawyer, wiping his eyes; "he sits there a hankrupt, broken financially, broken down in health, and broken in spirit."

"Not on your life," shouted Sully at this point, and the audience laughed. Mr. Dos Passos gave it up. Trustee David Miller read a statement showing that the cash in sight amounted to $1,359,661.

This statement brought up another wrangle, as this figures were disputed. When finally some one declared that anyway a claim had been filed against the Stock Exchange seat the creditors decided to adjourn until this morning for a final discussion.

THE DISAGREEING O'GORMANS.

Many Domestic Troubles Recited in Couple's Affidavits.

In reply to his wife's charges of cruelty, inhumanity, and non-support set up in her action for alimony and counsel fee, Maurice James O'Gorman, the brother of the Bronx Coroner, yesterday submitted affidavits to Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court denying many of the allegations made by his wife in her suit for separation, and alleging that most of their domestic trouble was due to his wife's ungovernable temper and the interference in family matters by his mother-in-law.

O'Gorman says if he has a temper, his wife, Jeanne Wuytack O'Gorman, has a temper equal to, if not greater, than his. On one occasion, he says, she struck him with a hammer. At another time, he says, she hit him with a poker. He further alleges that she tore his clothing, smashed the furniture, vases, and bric-a-brac, destroyed his hat and shirts, and broke his watch.

The couple were married on Christmas Day, 1902. They soon disagreed. She says he maltreated her and finally left her. He says he left her because her mother interfered. One of Mrs. O'Gorman's chargea is that O'Gorman accused her of liking him less than her dog. He explains this by asserting that he once rescued her dog from a fight, and that when she "violently kissed and caressed the dog" on the street he said:

"You might as well put pants on the dog and take him home instead of me."

Mrs. O'Connor asks for alimony and counsel fees. She says that her husband gets a large income from his father's estate, which she says is worth more than $1,000,000. He says it is worth only $256,000, that his mother gets the income, and that he earns only $12 a week as a real estate and insurance agent. The court asked for additional affidavits.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

Don't Try to Tell a Better Political Story Than "Little Tim's."

"Sam" Morris, the Troy politician, came to town yesterday and was enthusiastic over Republican prospects up State. He said that Roosevelt would carry the State by at least 30,000. When "Little Tim" Sullivan asked him his reasons for thinking so, he said:

"I overheard my foreman having a political talk the other day, and I asked him out of curiosity what the sentiment was among the men. 'Ten out of the eleven carpenters I have working under me,' he said, 'voted for Bryan in 1900, and all ten of them inform me that this year they will vote for Roosevelt.'"

"That is rather remarkable," said "Little Tim," "but it is not half so remarkable as an instance of changed political sentiment which I came across in the Second Assembly District. At 39 Bowery there is a lodging house in which there live twenty-nine printers who never voted the Democratic ticket, and yesterday they all assured me that they would this year vote for Judge Parker."

"What'll you have to drink?" asked Mr. Morris.

FOR A STATE WATER AREA.

Engineer McClintock Would Make Catskills Forest Reservation.

County Engineer J. Y. McClintock of Rochester, formerly Assistant Superintendent of New York State Forests, has written an open letter to Mayor McClellan on the subject of New York's water supply. He says that the growing demand for a better quality of water tends to require such a supervision and control of the area from which the water is collected as to discourage at least its occupancy for the ordinary purposes of agriculture and local development.

Mr. McClintock then points out the advantages that would accrue from taking the additional water supply of the city from the Catskills, which, he says, are being turned into a barren waste. Mr. McClintock says that the Catskills should be covered with a State forest, and from it New York should get its water supply.

Robert H. McCurdy's New House.

Robert H. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company has had plans filed at the Building Department for a four-story dwelling to be erected on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue. The house will stand on a lot 30 feet wide and, according to estimate of Architects Clinton & Russell, will cost $60,000.

Final Divorce for ex-Sheriff O'Brien.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from his wife, Abbie O'Brien, several months ago, may now marry again, as Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday signed the final decree. The case was tried twice, the jury on the first trial having failed to agree on a verdict. The court awards the custody of the three minor children to the father. They are Alice, seven years old; Elia, fourteen, and Sanford, eighteen years old.

Grief Led to Suicide.

Grieving over the death of his twin brother in Germany a month ago, George Grey, thirty years old, of 329 East Fifteenth Street, hanged himself yesterday.

WE have the largest, and most complete, line of new white NEGLIGEE SHIRTS to be found in the United States, patterns and weaves that cannot be found elsewhere. This is true because we began preparations 9 months ago, knowing that it would be the greatest season for WHITE Negligee Shirts ever known. Neck sizes 13½ to 19. Sleeve lengths 34, 35, 36 and 37 inches.

No. 1. White Madras, self figured, attached and detached cuffs,	$1.00
No. 2. White Cambric, plaited bosom, attached and detached cuffs,	$1.00
No. 3. White Oxford, plain bosom, attached cuffs,	$1.00
No. 4. White Madras, self figured, attached cuffs,	$1.50
No. 5. White Madras, self figured plaited bosom, attached and detached cuffs,	$1.50
No. 6. White Oxford, plain bosom, attached cuffs,	$1.50
No. 7. White Madras, plaited bosom, attached cuffs,	$1.50
No. 8. White Madras, self figured plain bosom, attached cuffs,	$2.00
No. 9. White Madras, self figured plaited bosom, attached cuffs,	$2.00
No. 10. D. & J. Anderson White Oxford, plain bosom, attached cuffs,	$2.75

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Somethin' doin'."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

H. P. WHITNEY OBJECTS TO TAX ON REAL ESTATE

Wants Abatement of $21,000 from Inheritance Assessment.

QUESTIONS LAW'S REGULARITY

Action Follows Precedent of Stickney Heirs—State May Lose Millions If Appeal Is Sustained.

Claiming that the law imposing a transfer tax on real estate willed to lineal descendants is unconstitutional, Harry Payne Whitney yesterday, through his counsel, Winthrop & Stimson, filed a notice of appeal in the matter of the transfer tax imposed on the property of his father, William C. Whitney, with the Surrogate in Mineola, L. I. The act, which it is claimed is unconstitutional, is known as Chapter 41 of the Laws of 1903.

Under the previous laws, bequests of real estate to widows or lineals were not taxable, but this act imposes a tax of 1 per cent. on property willed to lineals when it is over $10,000 in value. The real estate of the late William C. Whitney was appraised at $2,120,000, so that the amount of the tax in question is $21,200. This has been already paid, as well as the tax on the personal property, amounting to $222,222.14.

The ground on which the act is attacked is that when the measure was passed by the Legislature it went through when only a majority of the members of both houses were present, whereas, according to the State Constitution, it was necessary in an act purporting to impose or revise a tax or to create a charge or debt that three-fifths of all the members elected to either house should be in attendance on the final passage of the bill. The point was first raised in May last, when an appeal was taken from the tax on the real estate of the late Joseph Stickney, who left property valued at over $500,000 to his widow. Many notices of appeal in similar cases have been filed, and if the case is won it will deprive the State of millions that would have come to it. Efforts will also be made to have the State pay back large sums already collected under the law as it stands.

Harry Payne Whitney also sets up that he is dissatisfied with the appraisement of his father's property, and objects to the report of the appraiser filed on July 27 and to the order fixing and assessing the transfer tax on the property.

EXPECT BIGGEST COTTON CROP.

Government Report 91.6 and Increased Acreage Points to 12,000,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on July 25 to have been 91.6, as compared with 88 on June 25, 1904, 79.7 on July 25, 1903, 81.9 on July 25, 1902, and a ten-year average of 82.7.

The following table shows the condition by States on July 25 in each of the last three years and that on June 25, 1904, with the ten-year averagea:

States.	July 25, 1904.	June 25, 1904.	July 25, 1903.	July 25, 1902.	10-Yr. Avg.
Texas	91	89	82	77	80
Georgia	91	85	77	83	84
Alabama	90	85	79	77

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and fresh southerly winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,032. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS

SHEEHAN POURS OIL ON TROUBLED LOCAL WATERS

Murphy Finds It Difficult to See McCarren as Chairman.

BOTH TALK TO EXECUTIVE HEAD

Conference May Bring Harmony—Murphy Says McCarren and Devery Are Two of a Kind.

William F. Sheehan, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, already has begun to get the Democratic campaign under way and to straighten out differences in the party. He is interested especially in the Tammany-McCarren situation, and yesterday afternoon held a two-hour talk with Charles F. Murphy, which, following his dinner on the Hoffman roof with Senator McCarren the night before, was significant. De Lancey Nicoll, the Vice Chairman of the National Committee, together with Thomas F. Ryan, were present in Mr. Sheehan's law office during the meeting with the Tammany leader.

As soon as it became apparent that Chairman Sheehan had taken up the task of trying to settle the Brooklyn situation, Mr. Murphy gave him to understand that under no circumstances would he consent to have McCarren act as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, carrying with it, as it does, the active management of the State campaign. Mr. Sheehan endeavored to have Mr. Murphy consent to an arrangement whereby Tammany would have full charge of everything in Manhattan and the Bronx, allowing McCarren to take the Executive Chairmanship, but to act independently of Tammany and strictly outside of New York County.

To this plan Mr. Murphy declined to give assent, and presented a counter proposition that Chairman Cord Meyer name additional members of the Executive Committee, the new men being friendly to Tammany. Then he would have Mr. Meyer himself become the elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, holding it either in conjunction with his State Chairmanship or else giving up the Chairmanship of the State Committee to some new man, preferably George M. Palmer of Schoharie, Democratic leader in the Assembly.

Mr. Sheehan explained to Mr. Murphy that Senator McCarren declined to give up the Executive Chairmanship, which he holds is his by reason of being first named on the committee, and Mr. Sheehan further said that it would be necessary for some middle ground to be taken by Senator McCarren and Mr. Murphy so that harmony could be restored in Greater New York, at least until after the Parker and Davis campaign has been fought out. He said that no local differences of any sort whatever could be tolerated during the coming campaign. After going over this ground thoroughly the general conference broke up, but there will be a further meeting today or to-morrow after Mr. Sheehan has had another opportunity to go over the situation with Senator McCarren.

Vice Chairman Nicoll and Mr. Ryan reached Mr. Sheehan's office at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They went over the general plan of the campaign for some time, discussing finances among other things, when the Brooklyn situation was brought up. Mr. Ryan said that Mr. Sheehan ought to meet Mr. Murphy at once and go over the matter. He said Mr. Murphy was in the building, in the office of J. Sergeant Cram, on an upper floor, and could be reached at once. To this Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Nicoll agreed, and one of Mr. Sheehan's clerks was sent for the Tammany leader, returning with him in five minutes, after which all went over the Brooklyn situation and the general situation.

None of the parties to the conference would be quoted as to what took place, but all seemed to have the idea that the different interests could be brought together and that Mr. Sheehan would have a united Democracy at his back in the campaign. Before going to the conference Mr. Murphy was at his desk in Tammany Hall for some time, where he delivered himself of some remarks about Senator McCarren. Several leaders were on hand awaiting the leader when he got in, and one of the first questions put to Mr. Murphy was whether or not he agreed with Mr. Sheehan's idea that McCarren was Executive Chairman because of being first named.

"I can dispute that question," declared Mr. Murphy with emphasis. "I already have said that McCarren was not Chairman because of being the first named, and if McCarren is recognized as Chairman, Devery ought to be recognized as Treasurer. It would make a fine combination, for they are two of a kind."

By a peculiar coincidence, following Mr. Murphy's sarcastic reference to Devery, Senator McCarren and ex-Chief Devery dined together at the Hoffman House Cafe last night. The meeting was said to be accidental, but the sight of the two discussing things confidentially and earnestly in the cafe caused considerable amusement to the politicians around the hotel. Both men laughed heartily at the suggestion that they were organizing the committee. Devery said he would go to Esopus on Aug. 14 with several of the members of the William S. Devery Association, in response to the invitation from Judge Parker.

Furthermore, Mr. Murphy would make no comment on anything, refraining from saying anything even on the appointments of Messrs. Sheehan, Nicoll, and Peabody to National Committee posts. Daniel F. McMahon and other district leaders, however, praised the appointment of Mr. Nicoll, and said it was for the purpose of conciliating Tammany. It was taken also as being a concession to financial interests opposed to Mr. Belmont, such, for instance, as those of Mr. Ryan and the Metropolitan Street Railway. When this was referred to Mr. Nicoll, however, he said that no such inference should be drawn.

"I know of no reason for my appointment," said Mr. Nicoll, "except that they wanted a man to do certain work, and believed I could do it. I am not representing Tammany at all, and never have been a member of the organization, although I am on very friendly terms with Mr. Murphy and other members of the organization. It has been years since I have taken an active part in politics, and I don't know who recommended me for Vice Chairman. As soon as Chairman Taggart returns to New York the work will begin."

Urey Woodson, Secretary of the National Committee, still is looking for headquarters for the committee, and has found two places on which he has options. He has shown them to Messrs. Nicoll, Sheehan, and Belmont, but the deal for one or the other will not be closed until after Mr. Taggart's return. Both places are close to the Hoffman House. Mr. Taggart sent word to Mr. Woodson yesterday that he had been detained in Indianapolis and would be unable to reach New York before Sunday night. He will preside at the meeting of the National Executive Committee, which he has called for 11:30 o'clock Monday morning at the Hoffman House.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World—Page 5.
Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 9.
Business Troubles—Page 9.
Court Calendars—Page 9.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 9.
New Corporations—Page 9.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Society—Page 7.
United Service—Page 9.
Weather Report—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.

CLIFF PRISONER LOSES REASON

Workman Wedged in Rock of Palisades Two Days Without Food.

After a two days' search for Antonio Boraccio, an Italian quarryman employed with the blasters on the Palisades at Hudson Heights, North Bergen, N. J., he was found wedged in a pocket in the face of the perpendicular rock and nearly 200 feet above the level of the Hudson River.

When his fellow-workers were unable to find Boraccio at quitting hour Tuesday evening they looked around anxiously and even over the edge of the cliff for him. They went away in the belief that he had stolen off unobserved to his home.

Inquiry there failed to reveal trace of him, and on Wednesday the section foreman, with a detail of workmen, made a fresh hunt for him. They went into every corner of the quarry, looking behind all the rocks, and even sought traces of his body with the idea that he might have fallen a victim to one of the dynamite blasts. Failure to find him led them to suppose that he had grown tired of his job and had gone away.

A driller on one of the narrow ledges that face the cliff's front like steps heard a groan while he was busy with his drill-bar yesterday afternoon, and quit his bench to find out whence it came. His efforts were baffled by the noise of the work going on about him, but he gave the alarm and his fellow-laborers joined in the quest. In the end, they traced the moans to a pocket fifty feet down the face of the rock, and just below a ledge scarcely wide enough to support a man's body.

There was a dep rift in the rock, and with the aid of lights they saw the form of a man lying face downward. A laborer, lowered with a rope, managed after much effort to get another rope-end around the victim's shoulders. He was so tightly wedged in at the cleft of the pocket that it required the united strength of four men to dislodge him, but he was finally hoisted to the surface.

Without food for two days, he was too weak to stand, and his fears had dethroned his reason. He was taken to the North Hudson Hospital, where it is believed he will recover his mind.

But for that projecting pocket the man would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks that lay at the base of the cliff.

STRANGERS HELD COURT.

Dropped In on Bewildered Millburn Folk and Collected Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, Aug. 4.—Residents of Millburn don't know what to think of the actions of three men who said they were a Justice of the Peace, a Constable and an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from Newark, who visited Millburn yesterday afternoon and conducted a crusade against the driving of suffering horses.

Much indignation has been expressed over the way the strangers did their work. They came on a train, stopped the teams, held court in the street, found judgment and imposed penalties with great dispatch. It is said that they did not divulge their names even to those fined. The men spent the entire afternoon in town and stopped many teams for examination, but only two offenders were fined. Both of these were drivers of horses owned by Dayton Meeker of Irvington, which were hauling crushed stone. For driving a horse with an injured neck a fine of $10 was imposed on Mr. Meeker's son, and one of the concern's drivers, Michael Gavin, was fined $13.65 because of the condition of the neck of one of the horses.

RUNAWAY UNHORSED POLICE.

Two Badly Hurt In Stopping Bolting Horse In Park.

One policeman was thrown from his horse and another was severly injured late yesterday afternoon in stopping a runaway horse on the West Drive in Central Park. William Gillon of 201 East Twenty-second Street, driving a horse belonging to Charles R. Flint of 4 East Thirty-sixth Street, was in the West Drive when, near Sixty-first Street, the horse became frightened at a slip of paper, bolted and threw Gillon from the runahout.

The horse then started up the drive and Mounted Policeman Ferguson started in pursuit. As the policeman grabbed the bridle of the runaway, his horse slipped and threw him to the ground. The policeman in his fall lost hold of the reins of the runaway horse. Mounted Policeman Rolands saw the accident and started in pursuit. At Seventy-fifth Street he caught up with the horse and grabbed the reins. The runaway horse gave a sudden lurch to the side and he was thrown over the pommel of his saddle, and was severely injured internally. He held on to the reins, however, and brought the horse to a stop at Seventy-seventh Street.

BURGLARS GET INTO "AVENAL."

Reglid Coat of Arms Smashed—Mansion an Arsenal Now.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 4.—"Avenal," the large country home of Franclyn Reglid, on the Boston Post Road here, was visited by burglars early this morning, and although they stole nothing of value, they smashed Mr. Reglid's coat of arms, which was an heirloom of the family. As the result of the visit of the burglars, who are believed to have been Sound pirates, and who were frightened away by Mr. Reglid's guests, Mr. Reglid said last night that he had transformed his house into an arsenal.

In every guest's room is a brace of revolvers and a rifle, and all the servants are heavily armed. The burglars first forced open the outside shutters of one of the big parlor windows, then broke the lock on the sash. After gaining an entrance to the parlor the burglars forced the locks on two doors and entered the dining saloon, where there was $20,000 worth of silver plate.

FOREST FIRES IN MONTANA.

Two Towns Cut Off by Flames and Property Loss Is Large.

KALISPELL, Mon., Aug. 4.—Fourteen distinct forest fires are raging in the vicinity, and property valued at thousands of dollars is being eaten up by the flames, which have spread to several towns along the Great Northern Railroad.

White Fish and Columbia Falls, two villages west of here, are entirely cut off from telephonic communication, and the wagon road to White Fish has been made impassable by the flames, which are raging on both sides of it. The latest arrivals, who left White Fish Tuesday night, report that several churches and other outlying property have been destroyed, and dwelling houses outside of the town are in great danger.

Latest Shipping News.

Baltic, Liverpool, July 27, anchored off Sandy Hook at 11:15 o'clock last night.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER

Mother of Young Victim Pushes Case Against Mallon.

EXONERATED BY THE CORONER

Mrs. Brennan's Story Is Taken Before Grand Jury by Jerome, However, and Indictment Follows.

As the result of a secret investigation conducted by the District Attorney's office, Policeman Arthur J. Mallon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was locked in the Tombs last night, charged with murder in the first degree. The Grand Jury had indicted him earlier in the day. Mallon, on the morning of May 8 last, shot Robert Brennan, twenty-one years old, of 174 Forsyth Street, in front of 17 Bowery. Brennan died two days later in the Gouverneur Hospital.

The indictment was unexpected by the accused man as well as by his superiors, as he had been discharged by a jury impaneled by Coroner Scholer. It was then held that the shooting was accidental.

To Brennan's mother is primarily due the indictment of her son's slayer, and the contributing causes that led the District Attorney to make an investigation were the widely varying stories which Mallon told to his superiors, Inspector Schmittberber and Capt. Flood, after the shooting. Both of these police officers espoused the policeman's cause, and each was astonished when he heard the details of the other's stories, both of which came from Mallon himself.

Brennan's mother went to the District Attorney the day after the shooting and said: "A young man friend of my son's called at the house last night and said he had seen the policeman shoot 'Bob.' He said he was afraid to tell the police of what he had witnessed, for fear of being locked up, and that would cause him to lose his position. He said that when the proper time came he would tell all he knew about the case and tell the story of the shooting just as it had happened. He did not go into details, but said that the policeman was drunk when he shot my boy, and that the shooting was entirely unprovoked."

The District Attorney learned the name of the witness from Mrs. Brennan, as well as the names of several other young men who were with her son when he was shot. According to Mrs. Brennan, her son was at his home all evening, and rose about 9 o'clock on the morning he was shot, telling her that he was going out for a newspaper. That was on Sunday morning an hour before the shooting took place.

It is believed that the witnesses found by the District Attorney are the men who were with Brennan when he was shot, although he refused to the last to give their names, saying that he did not want to get them into trouble. A strange feature of the case was the reports of Detectives Sheeyan and Smith, who said that in the hospital Brennan did not identify Mallon as the man who shot him. He told them that he was walking along Division Street, when he felt a pain in his side and fell to the pavement. He then found out that he had been shot, but denied having had any trouble with anybody.

The contradictions in the stories told by Mallon to his superiors also indicated to the District Attorney that all might not be right. In the story he told Inspector Schmittberger, as retold by the Inspector, Mallon said he was asleep in his home, at 233 Sixth Street, when his step-brother, Robert Jones, who lives at 155 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, came in and told him that he had been held up and robbed on the Bowery. Mallon said he dressed at once and went out with Jones. They walked along the Bowery, and finally went to No. 23, but did not find any men whom Jones could identify.

When they left the place Mallon said they were followed by five men, and they had hardly reached the street when he was hit on the back of the neck. A scuffle ensued and Mallon said he drew his revolver, which was accidentally discharged. He said the five men ran and he did not know that he had shot any one until he saw a man fall at Division Street. Later he learned that it was Brennan. Mallon furthermore told the Inspector that as Brennan fell he dropped a blackjack. Mallon picked it up and said he would keep it as evidence. Mallon said he called up an ambulance himself and had the injured man sent to the hospital.

Then came Capt. Flood's story as told him by Mallon. The Captain said that Mallon told him he had a stephrother who was going a pretty fast pace. He said he went down to the Bowery on the morning in question for no particular reason and began a hunt for Jones. He traced him to No. 23, which, Capt. Flood said, he raided several times. Mallon tried to get in, but the men inside laughed at him when he said he was a policeman, and harred him out. He said Jones must have heard his voice, because he hadn't gone more than a few steps when the stepbrother joined him and they walked up the Bowery together. A little further on four or five men attacked them, and Mallon's pistol was accidentally discharged. Then he found he had shot Brennan and called an ambulance.

Capt. Flood expressed astonishment when he heard of the Schmittberger version. He said Mallon had said nothing about a blackjack, and if there was one in the case it was news to him.

The first report of the case made to the police was that Brennan was shot while resisting arrest. Yet Mellon, in his stories, said nothing about having arrested Brennan.

Then came Policeman Dugan with another different story. He said he was in Division Street when he heard a shot, and running to the corner of the Bowery, found Brennan lying unconscious on the sidewalk. He continued up the Bowery and in front of No. 15 found Mallon leaning up against the house with a pistol in his hand. He at once placed him under arrest, and it was he, Dugan, who sent in the call for an ambulance.

The District Attorney's investigation brought out the fact that Mallon had been drinking on the morning of the shooting and on the night before, and got into a quarrel with some men on the Bowery. It was also learned that Jones was not with Mallon at the time, and that he could not be found for some time after the trouble.

Coroner Sholer said he was not provided with detectives to make a private investigation, as was the District Attorney, and that his jury's verdict was in accordance with the evidence.

It did not take long for the news of Mallon's arrest to spread through the various precincts, where it created a sensation. In two similar cases recently—the shooting of William Daly by Detective McEvoy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and of a young man in Newark by Detective Sergeant Farrell—the same excuse was made as in Mallon's case—that the revolver went off accidentally.

Mallon has been on the force for seven years.

RUSSIAN CREDIT SHAKEN.

Government Now Paying for Military Stores with Two-Year Bills.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The London Times's Russian correspondents say the first effects of the war are beginning to be felt on Russian credit at home, which is already considerably shaken.

In the first place, many important orders for military stores are not being paid for with ready money, but by bills of two years' date. Moreover, although the amount of paper money issued is stated officially to be not more than £12,000,000, ($60,000,000,) it is believed that the sum is three or four times as large.

Russian credit both at home and abroad is based entirely on the presence of a large gold reserve, and the Government is sparing no effort to keep gold in the country. The moment it begins to flow out the national credit will collapse.

Already it is declared to be doubtful whether the Imperial Bank will discount bills on the Nizhni Novgorod Fair this year as it has always done before, for everything in the business world is now very uncertain and the bank wishes to run no risks.

DANCE HALL POLICEMAN SHOT.

Members of Old "Monk Eastman Gang" Said to be Assailants.

John S. Stadtmuller, a special policeman employed in the dance hall at 222 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, was assaulted by several young men last night and seriously wounded. He is now in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital with a bullet in his back, and it was said there last night that his condition was critical. None of the assailants were arrested, and the wounded man declares that while he knows them all, he does not know their names. Some of the habitues of the place said they were members of the old "Monk Eastman gang."

It was a little after 11 o'clock when the men entered the dance hall. They went up stairs, and soon after seating themselves at a table managed to start a row with one of the waiters. When the policeman fell, wounded, the gang made a hasty retreat.

Another rumor had it that the shooting was done by a prominent police official's son. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station profess to know little about the affair, and efforts were made to keep it quiet.

OFF WHEEL TO SAVE GIRL.

Bicycle "Cop" Drove on to Pavement When Child Got In Way.

Bicycle Policeman Henry Kupfrain of the Tremont Avenue Station, who has had various experiences with speeding automobilists and drivers, added another yesterday. He was thrown from his bicycle while chasing an automobilist in trying to avoid running down a little girl who got in his path. The officer received a badly sprained hip and ankle.

The policeman was speeding past the corner of Washington and Tremont Avenues in full chase. There Mabel Mahoney, thirteen years old, who was crossing the street, did not see the policeman on account of the cloud of dust raised by the fleeing automobilist and got directly in front of the wheel. Kupfrain tried to turn out of the way, but in her confusion the girl again got directly in his path. He threw himself from his wheel and slid twenty feet on the asphalt.

Kupfrain refused to go to the hospital, and after his injuries had been dressed he went home.

TO RUN TRAINS BY TELEPHONE.

Pennsylvania Road Makes Innovation on New Freight Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 4.—When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new elevated freight line through West Philadelphia is put into complete operation the movement of trains upon it will be governed by the block system. A decided innovation will be the use of telephones between the towers instead of telegraphy.

There has always been a certain feeling among railroad men that the telephone is not as reliable as a telegraph instrument for the transmission of important messages, and the working out of this system will be watched with much interest by Pennsylvania officials.

BUMBLE BEE TUMBLES CYCLIST

School Principal's Left Swung at Insect Misses the Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 4.—Benjamin Norwood, Principal of the school at Lincoln Park, who is spending his vacation here, yesterday went out on his bicycle. He was coasting down the mountain between Livingston and Hanover, when a big bee lit on his arm. The smart of the sting recalled Mr. Norwood from his contemplation of nature's beauties, and he struck at the bee with his left hand. The blow was a hard swing, and unbalanced him, so that in a moment he and his bicycle figured in a mix-up.

In falling, Mr. Norwood wrenched his leg severely. No help was nigh, so he started to limp home. He was plucky, and walked about three miles before a farmer in a wagon came along and took him the remainder of the way for a consideration. Mr. Norwood will be unable to do any bicycling for some time to come.

COUNTY CHARGES FRAUD.

Trenton Sheriff Summoned and Construction Company Manager Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Charles B. Walton of Trenton, General Manager of the Rocky Hill Construction Company, has been arrested on a capias, charged with fraudulently withholding $26,000 from the county. Sheriff Thomas H. Thropp has been summoned in a civil suit involving the same transactions.

Thropp, when County Collector, it is alleged, made checks payable to the company or bearer. It is charged that Walton turned these checks back to Thropp, who deposited them to his personal credit. Walton has been placed under $20,000 bail.

EMPLOYERS RETALIATE WITH GENERAL LOCK-OUT

On All Work Within Twenty-five Miles of Manhattan.

32,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

Building Alliance Expected Move, and Wholesale Strikes Will Call Out 15,000 Additional Men.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association declared a lockout yesterday, involving nearly 32,000 skilled mechanics, to go into effect at once unless all the men now on strike in the subway and on buildings are back at work this morning. The lockout will also affect about 15,000 helpers and laborers who will be thrown idle, and if it lasts for a week or two thousands in other trades will be also out of work.

The lockout will include the entire membership of all the unions involved in the strike. The plumbers' union is given until Monday to send its men back to work, as the union did not receive the ultimatum in time. The unions, however, have forced the lockout and say they expected it, and are prepared to order strikes in the trades not affected by the strike if an attempt is made to put on non-union men.

The action of the Board of Governors was taken at a special meeting after the Emergency Committee had conferred over the matter. Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Employers' Association, made the following statement:

"After reviewing the situation from every point, we have come to the conclusion that we cannot come to an amicable settlement of the building trades troubles as matters now stand. We have tried our best, but the repeated violations of the arbitration agreement by the unions have decided us to use strong measures. This lock-out will include a radius of twenty-five miles around New York, taking in all territory where members of the Employers' Association have contracts. If the desired effect is not brought about by the lock-out, we have other measures in view."

Mr. Eidlitz would not say what new measures would be adopted if the lock-out fails, but it is understood that if the men remain obdurate the open shop will be declared. It is believed that the fight of the unions is to bring about the revocation of the arbitration agreement.

The engineers who struck against the George A. Fuller Company on the Trinity Building returned to work yesterday, as they did not want to throw the ironworkers idle, who are not in the alliance. A special committee has been appointed to see the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and try to get it into the alliance, which will bring in the ironworkers.

The intended strike was not ordered yesterday by the alliance on the Sturtevant Hotel, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, but to-day the Alliance will make up for lost time by ordering strikes on all the Fuller contracts. The unions and their members involved in the lockout ultimatum are as follows:

Brotherhood of Carpenters	8,000
Brotherhood of Painters	5,000
Elevator Constructors' Union	800
House Shorers and Movers' Union	600
Journeymen Stonecutters' Union	1,200
Marble Polishers' Union	800
Metal Lathers' Union	700
Mosaic Workers' Union	1,100
Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union	4,000
Plasterers' Union	5,000
Tile Layers' Union	900
Electrical Workers' Union	2,500
Cement Masons' Union	1,200
Bluestone Cutters' Union	1,000
Total	32,800

In addition 15,000 laborers, helpers, &c., will be thrown into involuntary idleness this week, making nearly 48,000 in all.

Besides the strikes on the subway, the members of the Brotherhood of Painters are on strike on all the contracts of H. L. Nelson & Son. The marble cutters are on strike on the new Hall of Records, and a number of individual strikes have been ordered. Though the members of the Brotherhood of Painters are at work on the subway, yet, as the brotherhood has violated the agreement by outside strikes, the subway lockout will extend to the painters as well. The Building Trades Alliance, it was announced last night, has more strikes in store.

LINER'S MIDOCEAN ANTICS.

Carpathia Had Blind Staggers for Half an Hour—Maybrick Rumor.

The Cunard liner Carpathia, which arrived yesterday, passed a dangerous derelict on July 31, in latitude 43 degrees 29 minutes, longitude 43 degrees 48 minutes. It was a heavy spar, covered with barnacles, projecting about nine feet above the surface of the water.

Owing to some derangement of her steering gear the Carpathia on July 29, two days out from Queenstown, made two complete circles. Before the passengers could learn the cause of the trouble the liner resumed her course, after a delay of thirty minutes.

There was a rumor that Mrs. Maybrick was a passenger on the Carpathia. Many passengers told of having the woman as a fellow passenger, but all save one admitted that some one else told them that Mrs. Maybrick was on board. The exception was R. Ross of Chicago, who said he had seen the mysterious woman. She kept in the dark, he said, and would not speak to anyone. The officers all denied that the woman was on board.

BELIEVE MAN WAS POISONED.

Wife of Nassau County Resident Held as a Witness for Inquest.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 4.—Assistant District Attorney Graham of Nassau County is making an investigation into the death of James Rizzo of Lawrence, L. I. He died suddenly, and it is rumored that poison had been put into his coffee. As yet the authorities have been unable to get sufficient evidence to charge any one with murder, but they have evidence enough to convince them that Rizzo did not die a natural death.

Mrs Rizzo, accompanied by Dominic Mazuski and Amelia Rizzo, attempted to leave the county, but yesterday afternoon were arrested by Detectives Craft and Kennedy of the Jamaica Precinct as they were getting off a car at Washington and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn. They were turned over to the Nassau County police this morning, and will be asked to explain several things when the inquest is held on Saturday.

AMERICAN TOURISTS DROWN.

Rowboat Capsizes and Seven Persons Perish in Smith's Cove, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—A special from Digby, N. S., says that a rowboat containing eight American tourists capsized and sank off Smith's Cove, near Digby, tonight, and that seven of those on board were drowned.

Tugs and boats with grapplings and doctors have left Digby for the scene of the accident.

The party had been on a sailboat which had become stranded. In trying to reach the shore in the small tender the crowd was precipitated into the water when the little craft capsized. Mr. Vedito of Bear River was the only one saved. The dead, as far as can be learned, are:

George Leach, forty-six years old, manager of a woolen mill, Nasonville, R. I.

Capt. Charles Hersey, Digby.

Mrs. Vedito, thirty years old, Digby.

Mrs. O'Reilly, forty years old, supposed to be a New York woman; her son, aged thirteen, and also a daughter.

The name of the other victim cannot be ascertained to-night.

DUCHESS NOT SO WELL.

Doctors Issue Unfavorable Bulletin Regarding Marlborough's Wife.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The following bulletin was issued at Blenheim Castle to-night:

"The Duchess has not been so well today. She still keeps very quiet."

The Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Vanderbilt) was thrown from her horse on Monday evening in Blenheim Park and was considerably bruised and shaken.

MRS. G. K. DAVIS GETS DIVORCE.

Says Her Husband, Wilkesbarre Mine Owner, Deserted Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 4.—There being no defense Mrs. George K. Davis, formerly Miss Helen C. Gallatin of New York, to-day received a divorce from her husband, a prominent mine operator of this city.

She alleges that after four years of married life he deserted her in this city in 1902 and went to live with his parents three blocks from the hotel where she resided. Later, after she had written him four letters, he answered they by saying he would not live with her again. Davis did not appear at the hearing.

The real cause of the disagreement is said to be that Davis did not care for society, while his wife did.

SHOT WIFE FOR BURGLAR.

She Had Warned Him Against Mistake Shortly Before.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 4.—Mistaking his wife for a burglar, Charles E. Barrett of Ridgeway shot her in the groin last night while he was in bed.

She had been downstairs for a drink of water, and when she left him warned him not to shoot her when she returned. He dreamed of burglars, however, and shot when only partially awake.

KENTUCKY DELEGATES FIGHT.

Police Club Scores and Women in Hall Faint.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Splitting on the vote for temporary Chairman, the Fifth Appellate District Democratic Convention, which met here this afternoon to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, broke up in a fight, in which more than fifty delegates were clubbed by the police, who were called in by the Chairman to quell the disturbance.

Willard Mitchell of Jessamine County was elected temporary Chairman by the forces of Judge James E. Cantrill, and immediately the opposition forces of Judge Saufley and Judge Carroll mounted the platform and began hitting the Chairman and Judge Lee over the heads with chairs.

Fifty police and more than 100 of the Cantrill delegates rushed to the platform and the fight became general. Almost every delegate was carried out with bleeding head or face. The women who occupied seats on the stage were trampled under foot by the mad delegates, and several in the crowd fainted and had to be taken out by the police. The convention adjourned amid the utmost confusion.

CORTELYOU IN WASHINGTON.

Expresses Pleasure That Executive Committee Pleases Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Aug 4.—Republican National Chairman Cortelyou arrived here to-day from the West where he has been for a week. He came immediately from Canton, Ohio, where he stopped for a brief time to visit Mrs. McKinley. Soon after his arrival he called on President Roosevelt, and had an hour's conference with him. The conference related largely to details of the opening of the campaign headquarters in Chicago and the political situation in Western States.

Chairman Cortelyou expressed pleasure that the National Executive Committee, the personnel of which he announced two days ago in Chicago, had met with such general approval.

BENEDICT YACHT'S ESCAPE.

Oneida Struck a Barge in the Sound Near Execution Light.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 4.—Commodore Elias Cornellus Benedict's steam yacht, the Oneida, on which Grover Cleveland took many a vacation while President, had a narrow escape a few days ago near Execution Light.

All on board were below at luncheon, when suddenly there was a jar which sent dishes flying and the guests tumbling from their seats. All rushed above, and found that a barge in tow of a tug had swung in farther than was expected by the Captain of the Oneida and struck the yacht a glancing blow. This is the second narrow escape the Oneida has had in a month, having gone on an island off Rhode Island when Mr. Cleveland was being taken to his Summer home.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

JAPANESE PUSH ON AFTER BEATEN FOES

Kuroki Reported to Have Cut Off Kuropatkin's Retreat.

DISASTER FACES RUSSIANS

They May Have to Surrender or Move Off the Railway—Japanese Said to be Almost in Port Arthur.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to a news agency from An-aban-Chan (half way between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang) says:

"The Japanese advance is being continued with great energy against the Southern Army.

"The Russian main forces continue their retirement northward, but the cavalry have checked the Japanese threatening flank movement."

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 4.—Gen. Kuroki, with 100,000 men, is now behind the Russian forces; Gen. Oku, with an army of 50,000 men, is on their front, while flanking them on the left is Gen. Nodzu, with his division of 50,000 men.

If Gen. Kuropatkin is defeated he must either move westward or surrender.

Field Marshal Oyama, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, and Gen. Kodama, Chief of Staff, left Kai-Chow yesterday, and have established headquarters in the field with the army.

The military foreign attaches with the Second Army are en route for the front to witness the expected great battle.

Japanese troopships are expected here to-morrow.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—The Japanese, victors at the battle of Simu-Cheng, have advanced and occupied Hai-Cheng.

The Russians began abandoning Hai-Cheng Aug. 2. The Japanese entered Hai-Cheng without resistance at noon yesterday, and occupied Niu-Chwang the same day.

(Niu-Chwang here means the old Chinese town, thirty miles northeast of the port of the same name.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 5.—A rumor is current here that a battle is in progress north of Hai-Cheng.

The fact that Gen. Kuropatkin's recent dispatches have not mentioned Gen. Stakelberg or Gen. Zaroubaleff leads to the supposition here that their forces to the southward may have had their communications cut by Gen. Nodzu's army.

The army organ makes no effort to foreshadow events of the immediate future in the Far East, and gives no clue to Gen. Kuropatkin's intentions; but it declares that the events of the last ten days demonstrate conclusively that the Japanese objective since the beginning of the war has been to strike the main army of the Russians, and not, as popularly supposed, to take Port Arthur.

The paper says the Japanese general advance began July 23, the taking of Tashi-Chao being a signal for the final struggle in the valley of the Liao River. On July 31, after six days' preparation, the armies of Gens. Oku and Nodzu moved against Hai-Cheng. The same day Gen. Kuroki began his advance upon Liao-Yang, rushing the position of the Russian Eastern Army at Lang-Tse Pass and that of Gen. Herschelmann at Yu-Shu Pass.

This paper estimates the strength of Kuroki's army at 120,000 men, of which number 50,000 are on the high road to Liao-Yang, 30,000 on the asi-ma-Tse Liao-Yang road, 30,000 on the roads to Mukden, and 10,000 in reserve. The paper does not give the figures of Gen. Oku's and Gen. Nodzu's armies, which are believed to bring the total close to 200,000.

JAPAN'S VICTORY HARD WON.

Russians Fought Desperately at Simu-Cheng—Their Losses Over 1,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—It was the Taku-Shan force which attacked the Russians at Tomu-Cheng (Simu-Cheng) on July 31 and drove them back on Hai-Cheng. The official report of the engagement says:

"The enemy had strongly fortified a range of heights from Hung-yao-Ling via Chang-san-Ku to the east of San-chiao-Shan, had erected artillery parapets on the eminences south of Hung-yao-Ling, and had posted three battalions of infantry in the vicinity of Lao-ta-Tse.

"On July 30 we moved against the positions, deploying along a line from the west of Tapa-cha-Kan, our left being extended along the hills south of Ku-kia-pan-Tse to those southwest of Ying-la-Shan.

"At dawn on July 31 our main body advanced against the highlands east of San-chiao-Shan and our left against the heights north of East Yang-shu-Kau and West Yang-shu-Kau.

Russian Right Driven Back.

"At about 8 A. M. our left captured a position westward of a hill 345 meters high to the northeast of East Yang-shu-Kau, but as the enemy at En-tao-Kau were reinforced and the number of their guns was increased to about twenty-one it became necessary to stiffen our left, whereupon, after a hot cannonade, we drove back the enemy at 3 P. M.

"Our main body forced the enemy out of the highlands at 10 A. M. and went on to O-ping-Ling, but was unable to continue the advance in the face of the heavy fire from the Russian artillery on the heights of Chang-san-Ku and Shao-pang-Shin. Afterward the enemy, having received strong reinforcements, assumed the offensive, but were quickly repulsed with heavy loss. Nevertheless their fierce gunfire prevented pursuit, and both armies bivouacked close together, but as our left, having already driven in the enemy's right, now threat-

ened their communications, the Russians took advantage of the darkness and retired to Hai-Cheng.

Position Elaborately Fortified.

"The enemy had devoted months to fortifying this position, and their quick-firers, which were well served, greatly impeded our attack.

"Our casualties were 400, while the enemy left 150 dead on the field. The Russian force consisted of about two divisions. Gen. Alexieff waa present.

"We captured six field guns and some prisoners.

"The thermometer on July 31 was 120 degrees in the open."

Gen. Kuroki's casualties on July 31 and Aug. 1, so far as has been ascertained, were 971, including 21 officers.

Russian Firing Improved.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 2.—Sunday's action demonstrated an improvement in the enemy's methods of rifle fire and concealment of trenches. There was, however, no effort to screen the artillery. The latter held a conspicuous advantage over the Japanese guns in range and weight, but failed to employ indirect fire.

The enemy's infantry, in triple trenches, defended the right tenaciously, making a Japanese advance impossible and causing about 400 casualties. The Russian losses in this portion of the engagement were small.

Gen. Sassulitch's Report.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—In a dispatch to the Emperor, Gen. Sakharoff forwards a long report from Gen. Sassulitch on the battle at Simu-Cheng. It is in part as follows:

"At 3:40 P. M. I received a report that a regiment posted at the extreme right flank had retired from its position in the mountains, having had its flank turned. Six disabled guns were abandoned.

"Before this had happened the Japanese had placed two more batteries on the left of those which had previously taken up their position there, and with their batteries on the extreme left they began to bombard our battery as well as to enfilade the right flank of our formation. This was the cause of the destruction of our battery, and the serious loss of troops on our right flank.

"The battery was completely shattered, but at the beginning of the action we succeeded in saving four guns, while four others were left on the field completely disabled. Of these four, however, two had to be spiked and abandoned owing to the lack of horses.

"With a view to distracting the attention of the Japanese from our right flank, I directed Col. Lepovatz at 5 o'clock, when the heat had diminished, to order the soldiers to take off their equipment and assume the offensive.

"To support this offensive movement I ordered our batteries to open a hot fire on the ridges held by the Japanese. The fire of our guns, which had previously bombarded this point, was murderous, and the Japanese again sustained many killed or wounded.

Russians' Brilliant Attack.

"Our attack in open order astonished all beholders. Our men in this formation advanced swiftly across the principal mountain range, rushing on both sides with fixed bayonets on the Japanese, who were unable to sustain the shock and quickly evacuated the three crests they had occupied. I am informed by Major Lordkipanitze that those who remained were bayoneted.

"After this brilliant affair I ordered Col. Lepovatz to stop and push no further.

"At 7 o'clock I received an order to retire in the direction of Hai-Cheng.

"Our losses on July 30 and July 31 have been up to the present estimated at 29 officers and slightly over 1,000 men killed or wounded."

ALMOST IN PORT ARTHUR.

It Is Now Said Japanese Have Driven Russians Back to Last Line.

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 3.—The Russian troops at Port Arthur have been driven back to the last line of their defenses.

The Japanese attacking force has three hundred and fifty guns in action.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 4.—Twenty-one survivors of the British steamer Hipsang, which was sunk by a Russian torpedo boat in Pigeon Bay on July 16, arrived here to-day on board the German steamer Sulberg.

Among the survivors are three Europeans. They state that Wolf Hill Fort was taken by the Japanese Army before Port Arthur on July 28.

The survivors were confined until Aug. 2 at Port Arthur, when they were ordered to leave in a junk which was provided for them. The junk was picked up by a Japanese torpedo boat, which offered to tow it to Che-Foo. Admiral Togo's flagship, however, signaled an order that this should not be done, and the junk proceeded alone. Later the refugees were taken on board the Sulberg.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—Twelve torpedo-boat destroyers, four torpedo boats, and some gunboats emerged from the harbor at Port Arthur on the night of Aug. 1, but were driven back again by the Japanese warships on guard outside.

The Japanese are hourly awaiting tidings of a victory at Port Arthur with more interest and eagerness than they have heretofore displayed during the war. From a political, a strategical, and a sentimental standpoint the possession of the Russian fortress and naval base is considered of paramount importance by the Japanese.

ALL IN THE RUSSIAN PLAN.

Japanese Victories Aid Concentration of Kuropatkin's Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—In connection with the general advance of the Japanese and the consequent retirement of the Russian forces upon Liao-Yang it is interesting to note that the correspondents of German journals at the Russian headquarters are made to describe the Russian movements as part of a preconcerted plan.

The object of the gradual abandonment of all the Russian positions is alleged to be a concentration at or near Liao-Yang, where the great battle of the campaign is expected to occur.

Thus, in the language of one of these singular missives, the Japanese advance "facilitates the Russian concentration."

BALTIC FLEET DELAYED.

But Paris Gets Reports That It May Sail at Any Moment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—The sailing of the Cruiser Division of the Baltic Squadron has been postponed for a fortnight. The cruiser Oleg and the transport Kamchatka are ready to go into commission.

The vessels now commissioned are the battleship Alexander II., the battleship Borodino, the armored cruiser Admiral Nakimoff, the battleship Navarin, the battleship Osiabya, the protected cruiser Aurora, the battleship Souvaroff, the battleship Orel, and two other cruisers, with quite a flotilla of torpedo boats and destroyers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Baltic fleet is preparing to weigh anchor at any moment, according to correspondents of the Petit Parisien and the Petit Journal.

It is possible, according to the former, that the fleet's departure may already have taken place surreptitiously.

NO INFORMATION FROM RUSSIA.

Japan Still Waiting for Details Regarding Prisoners.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—There is much indignation in Japan at Russia's persistent neglect to comply with The Hague rules in regard to supplying information about prisoners.

The Japanese from the outset have been scrupulously careful to convey every possible detail to their foe, but to this day, in spite of frequent inquiries about the prisoners taken in the third attempt to seal Port Arthur, the Russians maintain complete silence, which obviously cannot be due to want of opportunity for communication, inasmuch as the Russians have just applied to Japan for recognition of two additional hospital ships at Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN TROOPS DEMORALIZED.

Prisoner Who Escaped from Japan Says Rank and File Expect Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A Russian Sergeant of Scouts who was captured by the Japanese, but who escaped with eight comrades from the Island of Shikoku, Japan, has arrived here. He communicates some curious impressions of the war.

The Japanese, he says, are excellent shots, and no Russian reconnoitring party could remain a quarter of an hour under their fire. To four or five of the enemy whom the Russians would manage to kill the Japanese would shoot a hundred Russians.

The Sergeant says the Japanese cannon are immensely superior to the Russian, having a longer range and greater precision and being very much lighter. Three horses can pull a Japanese gun, while a Russian gun requires six.

The Russian officers, according to the Sergeant, believed Japan would be beaten, but the Russian rank and file were convinced she would win. Every Japanese acout carries a map which enables him at once to discover where he is, but the Russiana, having no such maps, are always at a loss.

The Japanese treat their prisoners well and with courtesy.

JAPANESE BAFFLE OUR MEN.

Plans So Well Guarded United States Officers Get No Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War College, under direction of Gen. Bliss, has completed a comprehensive paper on the operations of the Japanese and Russian Armies on the Yalu River and the battles that took place in that vicinity before and after the Japanese crossed. The report is not intended for general distribution, but will be limited to a few hundred copies for the use of the army.

Those of the General Staff assigned to follow the movements of the armies on the Kwang-Tung Peninsula have been unable to obtain trustworthy information regarding the operations around Port Arthur. The Japanese commanders have thus far effectively guarded their movements against disclosure, and not only have they prevented premature publication by newspapers, but have placed an injunction upon foreign military officers present as guests of the Japanese Army which has prevented their respective Governments from obtaining desired information.

The fact that the Japanese commanders have been able to prevent their plans and the movements of their troops from being made known in advance of execution is highly commended by the military authorities here, and is further evidence of the thoroughness of organization and of the high state of discipline that prevail in the Japanese Army.

FRENCH ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

Catholics in the Republic to Express Sympathy and Homage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A vast movement is on foot among French Catholics for the signature of a collective address of sympathy and homage to the Pope, which will probably be conveyed to Rome by a deputation of Senators and Deputies belonging to the Party of the Right.

It is also proposed that a special address, to be signed exclusively by French Archbishops and Bishops, be drawn up in similar terms.

The Holy See has already been sounded on the subject, and, while welcoming the popular movement, hesitates to give its approval to an episcopal manifesto, which could only serve to hurry on a schism, for any prelate fearing or refusing to sign such a document, wh the French law as it atands would forbid, would thereby be forced, perhaps against his real wishes, into the Gallican camp.

SPEECH BY CHAMBERLAIN.

He Tells the Amounts of Proposed Taxes on Food.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Joseph Chamberlain reopened the fiscal campaign this afternoon, addressing a meeting of over 10,000 persons from the surrounding agricultural counties in the Riding School of Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland in Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Chamberlain maintained that the misery of his hearers' grandfather was due, not to the price of grain, as alleged by the free traders, but to lack of employment. It was therefore, he said, the duty of the people to ascertain what policy would give most employment and most wages.

He proposed to give to agriculture the same advantage as manufactures by imposing an import duty on the chief food products.

WINDOW CLEANER FOUND $900.

Lawyer Dropped It, but Recovered His Money, Less $60.

Ira D. Warren, counsel for John R. Platt in the suit against Hannah Elias, in the Tombs Court yesterday was complainant against Edward Wall, a window cleaner, living at 113 Greenwich Street.

Mr. Warren said that he was locking $900 in his safe on Tuesday night, when his attention was distracted by some one in the office. He turned around and accidentally dropped some paper and the money on the floor. He supposed that he had put them all back, but the next morning when he opened the safe the money was gone. Wall also disappeared from the office at 31 Nassau Street, and suspicion fell on him. He was found in a saloon in Greenwich Street, dressed in a new suit of clothes and evidently under the influence of liquor. He admitted that he had taken the $900 and refunded $840 of it, having spent the $60 difference.

Magistrate Breen said that he would hold Wall in $1,000 bail until Aug. 8, in order to give time for the police to investigate the man's character. If that was his first offense, the Magistrate would be inclined to deal leniently with him.

RUSSIA CONFISCATES FLOUR ON THE ARABIA

Condemns All the Cargo Consigned to Japanese Ports.

VESSEL IS TO BE RELEASED

State Department Doubts Legality of Seizure of Flour, but Is Awaiting Details.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 4.—The Prize Court has decided to confiscate such portion of the cargo of the Portland and Asiatic Company's steamer Arabia as was consigned to Japanese ports, namely, 59,000 pounds of flour and the railroad equipment. This portion constituted less than half the bulk and weight of the cargo, the remainder, consisting of 142,500 pounds of flour, consigned to Hong-Kong.

The confiscated portion of the cargo is now being unloaded. As soon as this is completed the steamer will be released.

Having disposed of the Arabia case, the Prize Court will now take up the cases of the ships sunk, four Japanese schooners, a Japanese steamer, the Thea, and the Knight Commander. The crews of these vessels were taken off, and are comfortably housed and fed at the Government's expense, although only the Japanese, as prisoners of war, are entitled thereto.

The German Captain of the Knight Commander declares frankly that he recognizes the legality of the act of sinking the ship, and is astonished at the allegations in the British press that there is no precedent for such "barbarity."

The Thea, according to the statement of her crew, was chartered at the opening of the war to carry contraband. She visited Moji, Japan, March 12, and had since called at Kobe, Yokohama, Hakodate, and other Japanese ports several times. The crew also say that the Japanese freighted twenty German and many more British and American ships with contraband.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The officials of the State Department do not care to pass any opinion upon the legality of the action of the Prize Court at Vladivostok in the case of the Arabia until some obscure points in the decision are cleared up.

Although the department has finally decided that it will not promulgate any set of rules to govern the conduct of neutral commerce and shipping it undoubtedly will, in the course of its treatment of separate cases of seizure of American goods, sufficiently define the view of the American Government on this subject.

The Arabia case is likely to develop strongly one important contention on the part of this Government, namely, that foodstuffs on a neutral ship are not subject to seizure even in the war zone, provided they are not intended for the use of the army or navy of a belligerent.

MORE VOLUNTEER RAIDERS?

Report that Five Vessels Will Leave the Black Sea Next Week.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 5.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he has been informed that five vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet will leave the Black Sea next week for a cruise in the Red Sea.

The controversy over the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander is not expected either in British Governmental or Russian diplomatic circles here to reach an acute stage, both Governments having adopted a conciliatory attitude.

GERMANY LIABLE FOR DAMAGES.

Status of Russia's New Raiders Same as That of the Alabama.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"War risk rates were a good deal stiffer to-day, as the two Russian auxiliary cruisers which are coming from the Baltic are a direct menace to shipping using the Suez route east. For the moment risks on this side of the canal are attracting the principal measure of attention. Reinsurances of 5 guineas per cent. were paid to-day on a British steamer two days ahead of the cruisers and which steams at about half their speed.

"If, however, neutral steamers are captured by these auxiliary cruisers, international troubles may arise. Since they are ex-German steamers, purchased and fitted out since the war began, neutral countries whose shipping is harried will have claims against the German Government precisely similar to the Alabama claims against the United Kingdom.

"It is impossible to believe that the German Government did not know that these steamers were for the Russian service, since the matter has been common knowledge for months past in well-informed quarters.

"While £1 per cent. has been paid for war risks on cargo shipped in British liners to Japan, and £2 to £3 per cent. on cargo in neutral steamers loading at Antwerp, it must be pointed out that many shippers will not pay anything like these rates. The insurance market is in a curious position. It is not seeking war risks business, and those who want protection have got to pay for it. If they will not pay, the merchants must run the risks themselves.

"A report from a news agency that the Vladivostok Squadron intended to exercise the Russian claim to the right to sink neutral ships carrying alleged contraband caused some disturbance, though generally the authority for the statement was considered insufficient. It is difficult to believe that even the Russian Government would be so reckless as to declare war on British and American shipping."

GERMANY GENTLE WITH RUSSIA.

Wants to Avoid a Protest Against the Sinking of the Thea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—In regard to the sinking of the German steamer Thea by the Russian Vladivostok cruisers, a semi-official assurance is published that the circumstances of the case are being investigated by the German Government and that the tone and nature of the representations that Germany will make at St. Petersburg will be determined by the result of the investigation.

The language of this announcement suggests the inference that the Russian Government is being politely requested to make a public statement in order to avoid the painful necessity for a complaint or protest on the part of Germany.

GERMAN WARSHIPS AT CHE-FOO.

Gathering Near Port Arthur — Moves Regarded as Significant.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 5.—The Vossische Zeitung is informed that the commander in chief of the German East Asiatic Squadron, Vice Admiral von Prittwitz, has arrived at Che-Foo on board his flagship, the armored cruiser First Bismarck, and that he has ordered the third-class cruiser Seeadler to proceed from Che-Foo to Chemul-Pho. From there the Seeadler will sail to the Gulf of Liao-Tung. A third German warship at Che-Foo is the third-class cruiser Thetis, while the third-class cruiser Geier is stationed in the inner Bay of Korea.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks that anticipation of great events at Port Arthur explains the presence of the four war vessels.

DEFEAT "WHITE MAN'S" PLANK

West Virginia Democrats Ignore Race Issue at Request of Davis.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 4.—The Democratic State Convention nominated Senator J. J. Cornwell of Romney for Governor to-day and adopted a platform which contains no reference to the race question. While a majority of the convention favored the "white man's" plank, it was left out at the request of Ex-Senator Davis

There were three candidates for Governor presented to the convention, and Cornwell won on the third ballot. There was a sharp fight on the platform when it was found that no "white man's" plank had been embodied in it by the Resolutions Committee.

Chairman Dailey had no sooner finished reading the platform than cries were heard, "Where is the 'white man's' plank?" Gsorge Byrne then offered the following amendment containing the "white man's" plank:

"We believe that the destinies of West Virginia should and must be shaped and controlled by the white people of the State, and, while we disclaim any purpose to do any injustice whatever to the negro population, yet we announce without reserve our fixed purpose to preserve, in every conservative and constitutional way, the social and political supremacy of our own race, believing that by the frank avowal and consummation of such purpose alone can racial contention and conflicts be permanently avoided."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 915 to 87. Many of those voting announced, "We favor the amendment, but vote nay."

The platform as adopted does not refer to the money question or National issues except in reaffirming the St. Louis platform. It strongly indorses the National ticket, and especially Henry G. Davis.

KANSAS FUSION STATE TICKET.

Democrats and Populists Divide Places —Dale for Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—The Democratic and Populist State Conventions adjourned this morning, after having effected fusion in the State campaign and nominated the following joint ticket:

Governor—David M. Dale, Democrat; Lieutenant Governor—M. A. Householder, Populist; Secretary of State—John H. Curran, Democrat; Justice of the Supreme Court—John T. Little, Popnlist; Attorney General—W. W. Wells, Populist.

Both conventions agreed on the same platform, which is confined largely to State issues, mentioning the railroad rate question. Each party will vote for its own National Electors.

INDORSE JUDGE CULLEN.

Westchester Bar Wants Him to Succeed Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Lawyers belonging to the Westchester County Bar Association attended a meeting in the White Plains Court House to-day for the purpose of indorsing Judge Edgar M. Cullen for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Parker. There were more Republicans present than Democrats, and County Judge W. P. Platt presided. Judge Arthur Burns of Yonkers offered a resolution of indorsement, which was adopted unanimously.

Ex-Senator Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon, a Republican, highly eulogized Judge Cullen.

REPUBLICAN CALLS ISSUED.

Dates for the Various District Conventions Are Fixed.

The Republican County Committee met last night, at the United Charities Building, for the purpose of issuing the official calls for the various Assembly Senatorial, Judicial, and Congressional Conventions. In the afternoon the Executive Committee of the County Committee met at the County Committee headquarters, 1 Madison Square, and adopted the call for the Republican primaries on Aug. 30, subject to the ratification of the full committee.

There were 250 or more members of the County Committee present at the meeting last evening. The membership of the committee, which was 217 last year, has been increased to 530. The dates of various conventions were fixed as follows:

Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, Sept. 8; Judicial Conventions, Sept. 20; Senatorial Conventions, Sept. 27; Congressional Conventions, Sept. 28, and the Assembly Conventions, to nominate candidates for the Assembly, Oct. 6.

MYSTERY IN WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mrs. McKeever, Picked Up Unconscious, Was Executrix of Sister's Estate.

Mrs. Carrie McKeever, fifty-two years old, of 157 West Ninety-eighth Street, was found unconscious at College Avenne and One Hundred and Forty-third Street early yesterday morning with deep cuts in the back of her head and on her left elbow. She was taken to the Alexander Avenue Station, and Sergt. Lynch summoned Dr. Allen of the Lincoln Hospital, who, according to the Sergeant, said the woman was suffering from intoxication, and was unwilling to take her to the hospital.

She was transferred to the Tremont Station, where there are cells for female prisoners. The matron, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, thought something more than intoxication was the trouble with the woman, and when she could not rouse her she sent to Fordham Hospital. Dr. Dolan, who responded, said that she had a fractured skull, and took her back with him. She died in the afternoon without recovering consciousness. Coronor O'Gorman is investigating.

An autopsy was performed on the body of Mrs. McKeever last night by Coroner's Physician Curtin, who found that the woman came to her death by a blow on the head, which fractured the skull.

Coroner O'Gorman said last night that he was inclined to think that the woman was struck by a street car, and possibly wandered around for some time in a dazed condition. He inclines to this opinion, because, he says, the blow was of such force that it conld have been inflicted only by a man having much more than ordinary strength.

The woman's husband, Herbert McKeever, says that she had a large sum of money and a number of papers of value, none of which she had when taken to the hospital.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Frederick H. Seacord, counsel for Mrs. McKeever, said that he had known the woman for some time. "She was executrix of the will of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Mahler," he said, "who died last January at 181 North Street, New Rochelle, leaving an estate of several thousand dollars. What I have known of Mrs. McKeever has always been of the best.

"She visited me Wednesday afternoon on business at my office, and later went to the home of her nephew, Charles Mahler of Huguenot Street. I have been told that Mrs. McKeever left her nephew's home about 7 o'clock, and started by trolley for her home in Manhattan. I cannot say that Mrs. McKeever met foul play, but I am of the opinion that the case will stand investigation."

TAMMANY, CHEERING, RATIFIES THE TICKET

Praises Parker's Sane and Temperate Statesmanship.

ROOSEVELT STRENUOUS EGOIST

Applause for Davis and Overwhelming Majority Pronounced for the Ticket —Fornes Makes Tammany Debut.

Tammany gave the Parker and Davis ticket a rousing ratification last night when resolutions of indorsement of the ticket were adopted after two ringing speeches had been cheered by the audience. The ratification occurred at the meeting of the General Committee, held in Tammany Hall, called to fix the dates for ths primaries and the Fall nominating conventions. The resolutions pledge that Tammany will, by an overwhelming majority in Greater New York, deliver the electoral vote of the State to the Presidential candidate. Acting Mayor Charles V. Fornes attended the meeting, it being his debut in Tammany Hall.

Prior to a meeting of the General Committee there was a meeting of the Executive Committee downstairs, at which the locations for holding the primaries and conventions in the different districts were selected. It was after 8 o'clock when Daniel F. McMahon called the General Committee to order in the absence of J. Sergeant Cram, the Chairman. The new General Committee, which will meet December 29 for organization, will consist of 7,710 members, a considerable increase over the present committee.

The primaries will be held Aug. 30, from 2 to 9 P. M., and the Assembly District conventions for the election of State Convention delegates will be held Sept. 6, in the evening. The nominating conventions for Congress will be held Oct. 3 in the different districts, the Senate conventions Oct. 4, and the Assembly conventions Oct. 5, with the County convention, to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court, on Oct. 6.

When the calls had been adopted ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, as Vice Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, introduced the resolutions pledging loyalty to the ticket. First indorsing the St. Louis platform, the resolutions pledge "enthusiastic, hearty and united support to that great jurist, upright citizen, and incomparable Democrat, Alton B. Parker, as candidate for the Presidency of the United States." His "spotless record, his wise, sane, and temperato statesmanship, just appreciation of the law, and respect for the rights and liberties of the people," are compared with the "strenuous egotism, meddlesome restlessness, and reckless and mischievous experiments in Government" of the opposition. Ex-Senator Davis also was warmly indorsed, trusts denounced, and Philippine independence advocated. The resolutions concluded with the following pledge:

Looking beyond the boundaries of democratic New York to the Democrats of the Nation, and above every local issue to the triumph of Democratic principle, we pledge ourselves to the election of Alton B. Parker. His selection for the high office of President, while conferring a distinguished honor upon New York, places us under a double obligation to the Democrats of the Nation. To them we declare that Tammany Hall shall answer with united and patriotic ranks to the call of duty. We hereby convey to them assurances that the City of New York by an overwhelming Democratic majority will deliver the Electoral vote of our State to the Democratic candidates, and we urge our Democratic brethren everywhere by their earnest and loyal co-operation to make certain Democratic victory in the Nation.

At the mention of the names of the candidates in the resolutions the audience cheered loudly for over two minutes. Ex-Senator O'Sullivan then spoke to the resolutions:

"One who is acquainted with the citizens who constitute the membership of this organization and who is familiar with the purpose and objects of its existence," said ex-Senator O'Sullivan, "needs no formal indorsement of Democratic principles to convince him that Tammany Hall is faithful to Democratic faith. Loyal membership here is not only a pledge of Democratic faith, it is a guarantee of service to Democracy in every hour and phase of its existence. We feel we have a right to be heard in the Democratic councils of the State and Nation.

"We may be criticised for insisting on certain methods of procedure, and we have been criticised by persons from localities which never produce Democratic victory, but our Democracy never can be questioned. The answer which Tammany Hall will make to the critics shall be seen and heard in the overwhelming and unprecedented plurality which this city shall contribute to the election of Alton B. Parker. We shall strive with particular zeal for his election because his attitude toward the platform adopted at St. Louis was an indorsement and approval of the position taken by Tammany's representatives."

Ex-Senator O'Sullivan contrasted the attitude of Parker on that occasion with the efforts put forward by Roosevelt to get the Republican nomination, saying that "from the great moral heights which Roosevelt once claimed to inhabit he lowers himself to the political level and embrace of Lou Payn."

Ex-Senator Charles L. Guy followed ex-Senator O'Sullivan in epeaking for the resolutions, pledging Tammany's support anew and predicting an overwhelming victory.

BAILEY PRAISES PARKER.

Texas Senator Meets Candidate for the First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Judge Parker had a busy day with a number of visitors who drifted in at various times. Senator Bailey of Texas, who came with his wife and son, was the first to arrive. The Judge, knowing that he would have a good many callers during the day, had asked the Senator to come early so that they might have full opportunity for discussion of campaign plans. Mr. Bailey was so well pleased with the conference and with the personality of the Judge that he said as he was leaving:

"This is the first time I ever met Judge Parker, and I want to say that I am delighted not only with him as a man, but with the views he has expressed. And I want to say further that if he is elected not a Democrat in this country will go to the White House without wanting to go again, and every such visitor will go away feeling that he has in the White House not only a representative but a personal friend. That is more than you can say for some Presidents we have had."

Mr. Bailey does not look with favor on the idea of having the Judge swing around the circle or even make any considerable number of speeches. He would not regard it as good politics for the Judge to make more than three or four at the outside, believing that it would detract somewhat from his dignity as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He may, however, advise the Judge to make a speech at Indianapolis and one at New York at some time in the future.

It is the conviction of some of the Judge's best informed callers that Indiana is to be the great battle ground, and that the fight will be made almost wholly in that State, and in New York and New Jersey. The talk of carrying Illinois does not appear well founded to those who take this view.

Aside from Senator Bailey and his family ths visitors were E. L. Russell of Alabama, who headed the State delegation at St. Louis, and Miss Russell, Charles R. Crane of Chicago, H. Hatcher of Mobile, Gov. A. J. Montague of Virginia, William Burke of Idaho, Charles G. Clark of Mobile, and Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama and his wife. Gov. Montague came direct from George Foster Peabody, the newly appointed Treasurer of the National Committee, but it was said that he did not come as the bearer of a message from Mr. Peabody to Judge Parker.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and John B. McDonald came up from New York on the yacht, Sapphire this evening, and Judge Parker took dinner with them on board the vessel.

Considerable indignation was excited at Rosemount by the publication in a New York newspaper of a story, under an Esopus date line, to the effect that Judge Parker had spoken disparagingly of District Attorney Jerome. The Judge was represented as classing Jerome with Devery, and saying that if Jerome came to Rosemount it must be by invitation of the reporters. Absolutely the only foundation for the yarn was that yesterday the Judge was questioned concerning the probability of Mr. Jerome visiting Rosemount, and replied that Mr. Jerome had not announced any such intention. He spoke of Mr. Jerome in a kindly manner.

CRIMMINS, FIRST PARKER MAN.

Advocated Judge's Nomination Back in 1897, He Says.

John D. Crimmins said yesterday that he was the original Parker man, and also confidently predicted the election of the Parker and Davis ticket on Nov. 8.

"Away back in the Fall of 1897," said Mr. Crimmins, "there was a little dinner at the Hoffman House, and there I advocated the nomination of Judge Parker for the Presidency. I said his record on the Supreme Court bench showed him to be of the stuff of which Presidential candidates ought to be made, and I am glad now that the Democratic Party has seen fit to indorse my views of the subject.

"I believe the ticket will be elected. Among the business men with whom I associate I find many Republicans who are going to vote this year for Parker. Among the young men who are first voters I also notice a strong Parker sentiment."

PHILBIN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Ex-District Attorney Tells Why He Will Vote Republican Ticket.

Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin will support President Roosevelt for President. In stating his position yesterday, he said:

"The reason that I, being a Democrat, am going to support President Roosevelt, is that through personal acquaintance with the man, and from close observation of his administration, I believe that it is for the best interests of this country that he be re-elected. One of the most important questions with which President Roosevelt has had to deal has been the Philippine Islands and he has handled that wisely. There is absolutely no ground for the cry of imperialism when conditions in the Philippines are looked into.

"It has been stated that President Roosevelt is hasty, impulsive and erratic, and that he is likely to take some action that may plunge this nation into war. I do not believe that there has ever been a President who has had as many delicate foreign questions to deal with as has Mr. Roosevelt during the last three years, and his course has been one of fearlessness which has given prestige to the nation abroad.

"Judge Parker is an ideal candidate, and I have no doubt a man possessed with the qualities of sincerity and integrity to perhaps the same extent as the President. Judge Parker twice voted for free silver, and he knew some weeks in advance that his name would be submitted to the St. Louis convention. It seems to me he might have stated his position upon the all-important gold question in advance."

AFTER McCARREN MEN.

General Shake-Up in Brooklyn Tax Department.

Reprisals by the enemies of Senator Patrick H. McCarren were begun in the Brooklyn Tax Office yesterday. The deputies were shifted so that the work of the office could be used to advantage. Tax Commissioner Jamea B. Bouck, who is under the law chief of the department, was shorn of his power, and, it is made certain, will go out of office before the coming of the primaries on Aug. 29.

The changes began with the displacing of Gen. James McLeer, a Republican, from the place of Deputy in Charge, and giving to him the deputyship in charge of personal property. Gen. McLeer was replaced by Deputy Thomas F. Larkin, who is conducting the fight in the Sixteenth Assembly District against Deputy Public Works Commissioner James S. Regan, the present leader of that distrist, and one of McCarren's adherents.

Robert E. Lee Howe, who has been the Deputy in charge of the personal taxation, and who is a follower of James Kane, leader of the Third Assembiy District, one of McCarren's closest personal friends, became an ordinary district deputy, as did George G. Cregin, a friend of Sheriff Henry Hesterberg. Cregin was one of the chief deputies. Theodore A. Madden, a Brooklyn deputy who had been assigned to Staten Island, was moved back to Brooklyn to take the place of T. A. Moorhead, who is sent to Staten Island.

All the changes were directed by President O'Donnel of the Tax Department after he had been in consultation with Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle and others. The only explanation offered when inquiry was made was that it was for the "good of the service."

Senator Gorman Here, Mum.

Senator Gorman of Maryland arrived in the city late yesterday afternoon and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He kept to his room during the evening and denied himself to all callers, his only visitor being a Mr. Brooks, a personal friend. Senator Gorman expects to have a talk with William F. Sheehan to-day and he also expects to remain in town until the arrival of Chairman Taggart of the National Committee from Indianapolis. Mr. Gorman will spend much of his time in this city during the campaign, acting in an advisory capacity to Chairman Taggart and Chairman Sheehan.

Taggart in Seneca Club.

Chairman Thomas Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, has been elected a member of the Seneca Club, the Tammany organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, of which George F. Scannell is the leader. The clubrooms of the Seneca are located at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. Urey Woodeon of Kentncky, Secretary of the National Committee, and William J. Cherry of Tennessee, also were elected to membership in the Seneca Club.

Spooner-Payne-Babcock Confab.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, Postmaster General Payne, and Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin held a conference at the Waldorf yesterday at which they discussed the Wisconsin factional fight. At the conclusion of their conference they said that the internecine strife in the party over the State ticket would not prevent Wisconsin from giving her electoral vote to Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Both Postmaster General Payne and Senator Spooner left the city last evening.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO

ATLANTIC CITY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904

ROUND $2.50 TRIP

FROM NEW YORK

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave New York (W. 23d St.).....6:45 A. M.
" " " (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.).....7:00 A. M.
" Brooklyn.....6:45 A. M.

RETURNING

Leave Atlantic City.....7:00 P. M.
Stopping at Newark and Elizabeth in each direction.

AMERICA'S CHIEF SEASHORE RESORT

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

ROOT FOR GOVERNOR, THE INSISTENT CALL

Knight and Friends of Woodruff Bow to His Name.

MAY ACCEPT, SAYS QUIGG

Platt Says Root's Letter Reads Like Declination, but the Senator Has Hopes.

Senator Platt came down to the city from his farm at Highland Mills yesterday, and after remarking that the crops were all doing well—especially the crop of Republican candidates—said of the movement to induce Elihu Root to accept the Gubernatorial nomination:

"Everybody is for Root, including Gov. Odell. I have seen the letter which Mr. Root wrote to the Governor, and I must say that it reads like a declination, but nevertheless I think Mr. Root will reconsider when he understands that the desire of his party to have him take the nomination is practically unanimous. If Mr. Root will consent to become a candidate no other name than his will be mentioned in the Republican convention for the Gubernatorial nomination."

Developments yesterday indicated that one reason why all the Republican leaders are so anxious to have Mr. Root become a candidate is that they are anxious to prevent a scramble for the nomination such as is threatened if Mr. Root should decline. Of all the other candidates whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination, there is no one, it is said, upon whom there is any hope of the party uniting without a struggle.

Mayor Erastus C. Knight, Mayor of Buffalo, was in the city yesterday, and was a caller upon Chairman Odell. Mr. Knight is an active candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. He is certain to have the support of the Erie County delegation, and it is said by his friends that he will secure a large number of delegates from other parts of the State. Like Lieut. Gov. Higgins, however, Mr. Knight announces that his candidacy is dependent upon the action of Mr. Root. If Mr. Root gives his consent to have his name considered Mr. Knight will be out of the race.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Knight, "that Mr. Root is the first choice of the Republicans of the State for the nomination. With Mr. Root out of the running, there is no other man, in my judgment, who can develop sufficient strength to secure the nomination without a contest."

When Mr. Knight was asked what he thought of the contention of anti-canal Republicans that it would be unwise to nominate any one who had been prominently identified with the movement to secure the $101,000,000 barge canal appropriation, he said:

"That argument may be considered useful for the purpose of the injuring my candidacy and boosting the candidacy of some one else, but I am unable to understand the logic which seeks to interject the canal issue into this campaign. The people of the State have voted for the barge canal appropriation and no matter who shall be elected Governor, he will have no alternative but to carry out the law on the subject. My belief is that if the people who were in favor of canal improvement had taken the same lively interest in the matter as did those who were opposed to it, the majority in favor of the proposition would have been larger than it was."

Friends of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff agreed with Mr. Knight in his assertion that if Mr. Root should refuse positively to become a candidate for Governor there would be a hot fight for the nomination. In that event, they say, Mr. Woodruff's claims will be pushed for all they are worth. Mr. Woodruff, who is now in Europe, is due to return on August 9, and the Kings County Republican Committee is planning to go down the bay to meet him. If it should be known definitely on that date that Mr. Root is not to become a candidate, every effort will be made to make the demonstration for Woodruff of a character which will be helpful to his candidacy.

Ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Lemuel Ely Quigg, gave it as his opinion last night that Mr. Root would be induced to accept the Gubernatorial nomination.

"It isn't easy to decline the real thing," said Mr. Quigg, "and there is no doubt that the demand for Mr. Root to run is general and hearty among Republicans all over the State. The attempt which is being made to contrast the proposed candidacy of Mr. Root with that of Folger in 1876 is ridiculous. In the first place, Mr. Root is fit to be President, and in the next place, the

CORONER SAYS GIRL WAS SMOTHERED WITH PILLOW

Mystery in Death of Maid Servant Found Dead in Flat

DETECTIVES FIND NO CLUE

Young Bohemian Was Fond of Her Employers—No Mark of Violence on Body.

Coroner Scholer yesterday held an autopsy upon the body of Marie Van Chura, the seventeen-year-old Bohemian girl found dead Wednesday morning in the flat occupied hy the family of Julius Teller, at 106 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where she was employed as maid-of-all-work. The Coroner ordered a rigid police investigation, declaring that, in his opinion, the girl had been smothered.

"I was assisted at the autopsy by Drs. O'Hanlon and Schulz," said Coroner Scholer last night, "and they agree with me that the case appears to he one of homicide. It seemed to me that she must have been smothered with a pillow, or something soft that left no mark.

"I am told that the girl was sixteen years old. From her appearance she might easily have been taken for a woman of twenty-five. She was seemingly in the most robust health, and neither myself nor the Coroner's physicians who were with me could find a trace of any organic disease.

Policeman Bliss, with Detectives Horton and Hays of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and Detective Sergeant Hannan of Headquarters visited the flat of the Tellers and learned that the family on the same day that Marie's body was found had moved across the street. The Teller family consists of the mother and father, two sons and two daughters. The daughters have heen in the country for several weeks. The father is a collector employed hy a down-town firm. The sons, aged, respectively, nineteen and seventeen years, are both hard working and well thought of.

Not one of the members of the family who were seen hy the police had the slightest objection to talking. Mr. Teller said that as soon as he had learned that Marie was dead he sent for his family physician, Dr. Schram of 58 East Eighty-second Street, and that Dr. Schram said that death had resulted from an organic trouble. Mr. Teller's story was verified.

"Marie had been working for us about eight months," said Mrs. Teller. "She was an unusually strong girl, and happy and healthy. Yesterday morning I was awakened by the milkman's whistle and waited for Marie to answer it. When she failed to do so, I went myself. We had a six-room flat. The front room was the parlor. Next came my room, and the boys slept in the room next to me. The dining room was next and then came the kitchen, separated from the dining room by a private hall. Behind the kitchen was the girl's room, which was empty.

"I found Marie in bed, and tried to wake her. When I could not I called down to the milkman that something was wrong with my girl and to send the janitor up. When the janitor came he said that she was dead. Then he went off to find a policeman. It was an hour before he could find one, and it was 6 o'clock in the evening before the body was taken away from the flat.

"There is no way that Marie could have been smothered hy a pillow. There wasn't even a pillow on her bed, which was near the dumbwaiter shaft. She must have died from heart disease. Before she came to us she lived with her uncle, John Lawrence, at 317 West Fifty-fourth Street." Marie was lying partly on her side in a natural position. There was no sign that she had been disturbed. She seemed to he sleeping peacefully."

Joseph Lehowitz, the janitor of 106 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, told how he had heen called in to try to arouse the girl and had found her dead. She was cold, he said. His story in every way coincided with that told by the Tellers. He said there was no way any ons could get into the room in which the body was found.

Detective Horton said that, from all that he could learn, the Tellers were kind to the girl, and that she was well satisfied there.

The neighbors of the Lavarceks, on West Fifty-first Street, were all convinced that the case was one which would bear investigation. George Wicke and his wife, who live on the same floor with the Lavarceks, say that it is unbelievahle that Marie should have died from natural causes.

"Why, I never saw a healthier girl in all my life," said Mrs. Wicke last night. "She was a fine looking girl, and as strong as she could be."

The Lavarceks were completely prostrated hy the death of their niece. They say that her parents sent her to this country that she might see the world, and not because they could not support her, as they were well to do. The idea of going to work originated with Marie.

"I told Marie," Mrs. Lavarcek said, "that if she didn't like the place to come hack to us, hut she seemed perfectly contented there, and always said that everybody in the family was good to her."

WOULD-BE SUICIDE A COUNT?

Starving Frenchman Tried to End His Life with Gas.

An attempt at suicide in a hall bedroom at 121 West Fifteenth Street early yesterday morning looks to the police as if a French Count tried to end his life hy inhaling gas. The man said he waa Maurice Robert Henri Klein, hut it is believed he is a near relative of Count Caesar Crezza de Mizella of Paris, for whom he left a package which contained Klein's discharge from the Forty-seventh Regiment of French Hussars. Another paper showed Klein had been a teacher in the Berlitz School of Languages in Philadelphia.

Klein was a fine-appearing fellow about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. He arrived at the Fifteenth Street boarding house a week ago yesterday, and paid in advance for a week, though it afterward was noticed he had not much money. He got up about 7 o'clock every morning to go out, apparently to look for work. He became pallid and appeared to want nourishment. According to Mrs. Kammer, he one day took luncheon with her on her invitation, and ate as if he had not had food for a little time.

The landlady went up stairs yesterday and smelled gas strongly. She asked Policeman Kensington of the West Thirtieth Street Station to make an examination. He found the young man had evidently turned on the gas to take his life. The windows were closed and the cracks stuffed with cotton. Klein was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital and has a chance to recover.

In the man's effects was found a letter to Mr. Newborg of 43 Broadway, written in French and reading shout as follows:

"My dear M. Newborg: I want to thank you for what you have done for me, hut it seems of no use. I consider that it is about time to end it all. Thanking you again, I say 'Farewell.'"

Another letter was addressed to M. Brant of Euclid Hall. Brant was not in town.

"Kid" Leonard Dying, Italian Held.

Diego Caccicolo, twenty-two years old, of 153 East Houston Street, was held in $10,000 bail by Coroner Goldenkranz yesterday on a charge of shooting James Leonard, or "Kid" Leonard, the pugilist, on Wednesday night on the Bowery. In default of bail the prisoner was committed to the Tombs. Mamie Roth and Lillie Harris, ths two witnesses in the case, were committed to the House of Detention. While Caccicolo was being arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning Detective Sergeant Green informed Magistrate Breen that he had received word from St. Vincent's Hospital that Leonard was dying. The Magistrate consented that the alleged assailant be taken to the bedside of the dying man for identification.

MANIAC MENACES EDDIE FOY.

Comedian Has an Experience on a Railroad Train.

Eddie Foy, the comedian in "Piff, Paff, Pouf," at the Casino, shuddered last night at the memory of his experience with a lunatic on a railroad train early yesterday morning. For three-quarters of an hour the funny man sat with all the fun scared out out of him, while a 200-pound man with wild eyes threatened his life every minute.

"I missed the midnight train to Harrison, where I live," said the comedian, "and had to take the one leaving at 5 o'clock. We had just crossed the Harlem River when a big fellow tapped me on the shoulder. He looked like a prize fighter. He had a broken nose and his eyehalls nearly popped out of his head.

"'You got me down here,' he said to me, 'and worked the wires on ms. You put an electric wire through my tooth. Now I'm going to carry you to Boston to headquarters.'

"Well, I was scared half to death. That man looked like the ogre I used to see in my fairy-tale book when I was a kid. And, do you know, everyhody in the car thought I was a thief and this man was merely trying to get his money back. When they found out the truth, did they come to my aid? Not a bit of it. They got as far toward the end of the car as possihle and just looked on. My insane friend took his seat just in front of me; his eyes never left me for an instant. He would amuse himself by telling me what he would do to my anatomy if I winked my left eye again or put my elhow on the arm of the seat.

"I made an attempt to call help once, but he stretched his hony hands out toward my neck and made a choking motion with his fingers. I shut up. One brakeman came up to help me. The maniac threw him half way across the car, as if he'd been no heavier than a peanut. The conductor didn't get nearer than ten feet.

The trainmen telegraphed ahead to Port Chester for the police. When we got there two or three coppers got on and engaged the attention of my genial traveling companion long enough for me to slip out of the door. I got in a corner of the little station and kept quiet."

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The crazy man who menaced Eddie Foy, and who was held here, said he was Thomas Grady of 704 Parker Street, Boston, Mass. It is said that he is employed hy the City of Boston.

Chief Donovan of the Port Chester police received word from Grady's mother tonight to detain him until she sent a nurse after him.

POWELL DEMANDS PROTECTION

Sees Haitian President About Stoning of Syrians.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 4.—The City of Port-au-Prince is in a state of great disorder. Bands of soldiers throwing stones prevent the Syrians from reopening their stores.

American citizens have hoisted the Stars and Stripes over their residences, and a number of them have sought refuge in ths American Legation, driving there in carriages flying the American flag and pursued by the populace, throwing stones.

After the disorders of the morning Mr. Powell, the American Minister, went to the palace and demanded of President Nord that the Government should take immediate action to step the disorders and to protect all foreigners and their property, demanding especially that American interests he protected.

The President sent for the Minister of the Interior and the Military Governor and ordered them to taks immediats steps to stop the disorders and for this purpose to send troops and police to the disturbed districts.

President Nord assured Minister Powell that the lives and property of foreigners would be protected, and said he would ses that their business did not suffer damage. After the interview, Minister Powell, Alexander Batiste, the American Deputy Consul, and General Carrie, the Military Governor, visited the disturbed districts and personally saw that protecton was given to the houses of foreigners.

The energetic and prompt action of Minister Powell has no douht saved not only the property but the lives of foreigners, and prevented greater disturhances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ths reported disturhances at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in which foreign residents have heen assaulted, will be made the subject of inquiry by the State Departmsnt. The hostility of the mob seems to have been directed against the Syrians, many of whom represent themselves to be citizens of the United States.

If any of the Syrians injured in person or property prove to be American citizens a complicated international question may arise. Turkey does not acknowledge the right of her subjects to renounce allegiance to the Ottoman Empire, and this will furnish Haiti with a pretext for denial of a claim that Syrians who may be injured ars citizens of the United States.

At the request of the Turkish Government, Minister Powell, our Minister to Haiti, is acting for Turkish subjects.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Mackenzie and Mann Buy Last Link in Chain of Canadian Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 4.—A system of railways which, when joined together, will form a continuous stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, was consolidated to-day. The Western system ends at Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Negotiations have been going on for some time to purchase the Canada Atlantic Road, which connects the waters of the Georgian Bay with the Great Northern, having its terminus at Quebec.

This afternoon plans were filed with the Railway Department for building the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway from Quebec, through the State of Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia on to Country Harbor, 105 miles east of Halifax. This charter is owned by Mackenzie and Mann. Country Harhor is one of the finest on the American Continent.

When a few links of road are completed in this chain of roads, Canada will have a third transcontinental line. At present Mackenzie and Mann are carrying coal from their mines in Cape Breton to Port Arthur for use on their Western railway system and taking back iron ore for the Sydney works.

HIS SEVENTY-FIRST HANGING.

Van Hise Executes Paterson Man and Says He'll Get Mrs. Valentina.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—John Lyons, the murderer of John Christian; the aged watchman of the Gautschey Silk Dyeing Company's plant, was executed to-day. Up to the last minute the condemned man hoped to hear from Judge Pitney, before whom his lawyers appeared yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings. When at 9 o'clock no word had been received from Judge Pitney Sheriff Bergen ordered Van Hise, the Newark hangman, to proceed with the execution.

When the body waa cut down and Van Hise hegan to take down his scaffold, the hangman remarked to some ons in the crowd that Lyons was the seventy-first murderer that he had hanged. Then some one remarked, "But you got cheated of that job at Hackensack," meaning the cass of Mrs. Valentina, whose execution was postponed. To this Van Hise replied, "Don't fear; I will have her yet, and many more of them to come."

Swam with Rescued Man on His Back.

Policeman Daniel Sullivan of the Wsst One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station rescued Campbell Glover, a janitor, of 2,066 Seventh Avenue, in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street last night. He dove into the water when the janitor tumhled overboard and swam with him on his back to the bank.

Sullivan went back on duty.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IF YOU are in a hurry for an outfit we're ready to fit you out in a hurry. The same satisfaction as when you have lots of time.

Suits, Trousers, Washable Vests, Raincoats and Haberdashery.

The low prices make the excellent quality doubly desirable.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

STRIKE BREAKERS SENT FROM ELLIS ISLAND

Immigrants Reach the Packing Houses with Their Baggage.

PEACE RUMCRS ARE DENIED

No Conference Being Arranged, Say Packers—Rioters to the Morgue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The packers' "Phantom Train," so called because it haa heen held imaginary by ths strikers and strike sympathizers, materialized in unique form to-day.

Early in the day a train load of immigrants, direct from Ellis Island, arrived here. They were unloaded at obscure spots about the yards and were smuggled in groups of ten or twelve to the various departments where they were put to work.

This took place while representatives of the packers were reiterating the declaration made yesterday that scores of applicants for work are being turned away because only skilled men are being offered employment.

There was no mistaking the immigrants who compose the latest acquisition to the packers' force besieged in the stockyards. The recruits were loaded down with boxes, bags, and bundles wrapped in cloths, all speaking eloquently of Mediterranean points. Others carried hig grips, and some few small boxlike trunks. On most of the luggage the "Passed" tag of the Customs House of New York was to be seen.

Clinging to these precious possessions and staggering under the weight, ths immigrants were quietly taken from central points to the departments, where they entered upon active duty. Private police and packing house officials accompanied each group. Ths new-comers were obviously impressed hy the vastnesa of Packingtown.

In a statement given out late to-night by the packers, the report that negotiations are in progress to bring about another conference between ths packers and the labor leaders is declared to be entirely unfounded. The packera assert that there is not the slightest possibility of further conferences with the strike leaders.

According to this statement the progress being made at the plants is satisfactory to all the packers; more men are being employed daily; all contracts and current orders are being made at lower prices than before the strike began. In a table accompanying the statement it is shown that the total number of men at work to-night at all points is more than 29,000, distrihuted as follows:

Armour & Co., 9,115; Swift & Co., 8,623; Nelson Morris & Co., 3,648; National Packing Company, 4,105; Libby, McNeill & Libby, 821; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,926; Cudahy & Co., 1,431.

With this number the packers say they shipped a total of 831 carloads of fresh meats from all points yesterday.

Beyond seeing that the order prohibiting the deliveries of ice to retailers who have been hauling their meat from the stock yards themselves since the tsamsters' strike was enforced, the striksrs did very little. Up to date the ice supply of 100 of these markets has been cut off.

Officials of the Butcher Workmen's Organization severely criticised the utterances of a police inspector who is alleged to have said that after this the rioters will be taken to the morgue instead of the police station.

"The police," said Secretary Cail, "are doing more to incite riot and lawlessness than are the strikers. Such bravado is enough to drive some of our men, especially the hotheads, to carry revolvers themselves. A can of heer would do the rest. We have been trying to conduct a peaceful strike."

Numhers of strike breakers employed in the packing plants are reported as deserting in bunches of fifty or more when paid off. It is claimed by the union leaders that fully fifty per cent. of the strike breakers are men who, having been idle for a time, simply wanted to make a little ready money, and having accomplished the purpose are quitting at the first opportunity.

Early to-day Robert Collins and James Moore of Cleveland, who cams here to secure work in the packing houses, were intercepted by pickets whils on their way to the stockyards. Collins was badly beaten, robhed, and left unconscious in the street, where he was found by a milkman. Moore escaped by running.

Frank Polaski, who admits that he was doing picket duty in that locality, has been arrested on suspicion of connection with the assault.

MEAT INSPECTOR A SUICIDE.

Driven Insane, Cedar Rapids Man Thought Strikers Hounded Him.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 4.—Driven insane by the news of the butchers' srike, Alfred Day, Meat Inspector for the packing houss here, committsd suicide by hanging to-day.

Day's hallucination was that the strike had extended to Cedar Rapids, and that his life was endangered because he did not go out with ths strikers.

No Butchers' Strike as Yet.

The strike of the butcher workmen and meat cutters was not ordered in this city yesterday and no action looking to a strike was taksn. Homer D. Cail, the National Secretary, is not expected until this evening, and until hs comes no action will be taken.

Staten Island Cricketers Won.

A team of the Columbia Oval Cricket Club visited Staten Island yesterday for a match with the Livingston Field Club, and suffered defeat by 76 runs. Against the bowling of A. G. Laurie, F. A. W. Ireland, and S. B. G. Cook, the Columbia men made little headway and were all disposed of for 42 runs. H. M. Blake was the only man to reach doubles with a good innings of 17. Livingston had no difficulty in passing this score. J. S. Foster played a capital innings of 29, A. J. G. Cook put on 17, and S. E. G. Cook and F. A. W. Ireland also were seen to advantage.

Covers a Greater Area, Has Greater Exhibits, Enjoys Greater Appropriations of Money, Than Any Previous Exposition.

WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R.

OR VIA THE

New York Central

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

COACH EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Fares from New York, with proportionate fares from other stations.

Via West Shore, $18. Leave New York 2:25 P. M. Arrive St. Louis 7:15 P. M. next day.

Via New York Central, $20. Leave New York 10:20 A. M. Arrive St. Louis 2:55 P. M. next day.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River Steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW

Mrs. John Gerken's Exhibits Led the Blue Ribbon Winners.

BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

Long Island Summer Society Was Well Represented About the Arena at Exhibition's Opening.

Mrs. John Gerkin of this city was the principal blue-ribbon winner at the opening day of the fourth annual Bay Shore Horse Show, at the Oakwood Driving Park, Bay Shore, L. I., yesterday, her victories including first honors in the tandem class with her well-known chestnut pair, Newsboy and Shopgirl; first in the runabout class with Newsboy, and first in the open saddle class with a well-mannered bay mare, La Contributor. In ths class for harness horses between 14.1 and 15.1 hands Newsboy was beaten by J. K. Branch's chestnut mare Mignonette, a very showy performer, and took second place only.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, also of this city, and Edward R. Ladew of Glen Cove were next to Mrs. Gerken in the list of blue-ribbon winners, each taking two firsts. Mrs. Grosvenor also took three seconds and one third, making a total of six ribbons of all classes, which was the largest number obtained by any one exhibitor for the day. Her victories included the best exhibit of three horses in harness, won with Rossbery, Sultan, and Boy Blue, three finely matched hays, and first in ths women's saddle class with the black gelding Petroleum.

In the class for jumpers, 14.3 hands or under, B. C. Davenport's Irish bred hunter Kilkenny, trained by "Dick" Donnelly, had an easy victory.

South Side society was well represented at the opening, many parties driving from Babylon, Oakdale, Islip, and even from Glen Cove and other points on the North Shore. Among the prominent spectators were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Humb, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gulden, Mrs. M. Snedecor, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stoppani, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ellis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Jr., Judge and Mrs. E. E. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs, Mr and Mrs. H. R. Brinckenhoff, Miss Brinckenhoff, Miss Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mollenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Rothschild, Mrs. Wilson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peters, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, ths Misses Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Candee, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Potter, and Mrs. Gilmore. Summary:

Horses and Depot Wagons.—Won by Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's ch. g. Dandyllon, 15.1¼, 6 years; C. E. Codrington's br. g. Wisdom, 16.1, 10 years, second; S. F. Rothschild's b. m. Dutchess, 16.3, 7 years, third.

Saddle Horses over 14.1 and under 15 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's b. m. La Contributor, 14.3, 6 years; Miss M. C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, 14.3¾, 5 years, second; Harry T. Peters's b. m. Lady Peggy, 14.3, 7 years, third; Mrs. George A. Ellis, Jr.'s, blk. m. Sarette, 14.1½, 4 years, fourth.

Harness Horses over 14.1 and not over 15.1 hands.—Won by J. K. Branch's ch. m. Mignonette, 15, 7 years; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3, 7 years, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination, 15, 7 years, third; Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donnor, 14.3, 7 years, fourth.

Colts or Fillies not over three years old.—Won by Edward R. Ladew's ch. m. Medios Enid, 15.2½, 3 years; Charles F. Hubbs's b. g. Oakdale, 14.2, 3 years, second; F. G. Bourne's b. g. Delaware, 14.3, 3 years, third; Edward R. Ladew's hr. s. Parsifal, 15, 2 years, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses over 15.1 hands.—Won by Edward Knierim's b. g. Ned Allerton, 15.2, 8 years, and b. m. Kissing, 15.2, 8 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Suitan, 15.3½, 5 years, and b. g. Khedive, 15.3½, 6 years, second; F. G. Bourne's b. m. Princess Olga, 15.2½, 9 years, and b. m. Seneca, 15.2½, 5 years, third; John T. Spratley's blk. g. Virginia Coon, 15.2, 6 years, and blk. m. Black Patti, 15.2, 5 years, fourth.

Roadsters, to be shown to a road wagon.—Won by Edward R. Ladew's ch. m. Sadie McGregor, 15.3, aged; E. J. Robbins's b. g. John R. Direct, 15.1½, 5 years, second; A. E. Ashbrook's b. m. Sylvan Dell, 15.1, 5 years, third; Nathan Straus's br. g. Belton, Jr., 10 years, fourth.

Tandems, wheeler to be 15.1 hands or under.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3, 7 years, and ch. m. Shopgirl, 14.3, 6 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Sensation, 15, 5 years, and ch. m. Admiration, 15, 5 years, second; F. G. Bourne's b. m. The Squaw, 15.0¾, 9 years, and b. m. Jennie Neil, 14.3 hands, 9 years, third; Miss M. C. Maxwell's blk. g. Catseye, 14.3¾, 7 years, and ch. g. Rose Bud, 15, 7 years, fourth.

Women's Saddle Horses, any height.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g. Petroleum, 15.1½, 5 years; Miss Gertrude Sheldon's blk. g. Ace of Spades, 15.3, 8 years, second; Mrs. John T. Spratley's ch. m. Corinne, 15.1, 6 years, third; Miss M. C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, 14.3¾, 5 years, fourth.

Exhibits of Three Horses in Harness.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Roseberry, 16.1, 6 years, b. g. Sultan, 15.3½, 5 years, and b. g. Boy Bine, 15.2, 5 years; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2½, aged, ch. g. Underwriter, 15.3, aged, and b. m. Aileen, 15.1½, aged, second; Edward Knierim's blk. g. Ebony Bell Boy, 15, 9 years, h. g. Ned Allerton, 15.2, 8 years, and b. m. Kissing, 15.2, 8 years, third; R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 14.3, 7 years, blk. m. Blitzen, 14.3, 8 years, and br. m. Christy Girl, 15.2, 6 years, fourth.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses.—Won by Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Lady Constance, 16.1, 8 years; Robert's br. g. Waubun, 15.3, 7 years, second; C. E. Myrick's ch. m. Miss Chester, 15.1½, 6 years, third; Miss M. C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, 14.3¾, 5 years, fourth.

Harness horses, any height, shown to a victoria or cabriolet.—Won by F. G. Bourne's ch. g. Moscow, 16, 10 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's r. g. In It, 15.2, aged, second; J. H. Hyde's b. m. Nance, 15.0¾, 7 years, third; Edward C. Blum's b. g. Prince, 16, 7 years, fourth.

Horses and runabouts, horses 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3, 7 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Elevation, 15, 6 years, second; Jay F. Carlisle's b. m. Aileen, 15.1½, 7 years, third; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years, fourth.

Jumpers, 14.3 hands or under, three jumps at 3 feet and three at 3 feet 6 inches; minimum weight to be carried 140 pounds.—Won by B. C. Davenport's br. g. Kilkenny, 14.1, 8 years; James A. Renwick's b. g. Abe, 14.2, aged, second; Harry T. Peters's b. m. Mary Ann, 14.1, 7 years, third; Harold Hayes's b. g. Imp, 13.2, 9 years, fourth.

Atlantic Yacht Club Night.

Next Tuesday evening will be known as Atlantic Yacht Club night at Manhattan Beach, when, by arrangements with Pain, there will be special fireworks. Tickets can be had free of charge at the club office. A club dinner will be served and special cars will carry the club guests to and from Manhattan Beach. S. E. Vernon, George G. McIntosh, and Joseph H. Scranton constitute the Entertainment Committee.

LARNED WON LONGWOOD CUP.

Former National Tennis Champion Beat Ward for Possession of Trophy.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Longwood Cricket Club's annual tennis tournament ended today with a brilliant challenge match for the Longwood Cup, William A. Larned of Summit, N. J., a former National champion, having "two lsgs" in the trophy, then obtaining permanent possession of it by defeating Holcombe Ward of Orange, N. J., three sets to one. The scores were 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

The third set proved the most interesting of the match. It abounded in sharp, short rallies, long, deep, drop strokes, and smashes. Ward won the fourth game on service acss and brilliant places, but this style of play was offset hy Larned's endurance and steady work, so that the former champion won by 6—3. In the fourth set Larned played in his very best style and won easily, 6—2. The summary:

First Set—													
Larned	4	6	2	1	4	2	3	4	4	1	4	2—37	5
Ward	1	4	4	4	2	4	5	1	0	4	6	4—39	7
Second Set—													
Larned	4				4	6	4	4	4	2	4—32	6	
Ward	2				6	4	2	2	2	4	2—24	2	
Third Set—													
Larned	5	2	4	0	5	4	5	1	5—31	6			
Ward	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	4	3—27	3			
Fourth Set—													
Larned	1	4	4	4	1	4	5	4—27	6				
Ward	4	2	1	2	4	0	3	1—17	2				

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Play in the Ladies' Tournament Resumed After Two Days' Postponement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The ladies' lawn tennis tournament at the Casino was continued to-day after two days' interruption by rain and wet grounds. Four matches were decided, bringing the tournament to the semi-finals, in which Miss Edna Barger will be pitted against Miss S. G. Bell and Mrs. Barger Wallach against Miss Louise Scott. It is expected that the two sisters, Mrs. Barger and Mrs. Wallach, will contest the final honors, with the chances favoring a victory for Mrs. Wallach. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who on Monday won her match by the default of Miss Kate Brice, to-day defaulted to Miss Louise Scott without having played a single game in the tournament.

Miss Barger had an easy win from Miss Maud Wetmore, the score being 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. Wallach had no difficulty in winning from Miss Mary Sands, in spite of a handicap, the score heing 6—2, 6—3. Miss S. G. Pell and Miss Anita Sands had the longest and most interesting match of the day. Miss Sands gave her opponent odds of owe 15, and was unable to overcome the handicap. The first set was won by Miss Pell, but not until sixteen games were played, the score being 9—7. The second set was won by Miss Sands, 6—3, but the latter was not able to hold the advantage, and lost the third and deciding set by the same score, 6—3.

A tournament in mixed doubles is being arranged to be started next Monday morning, and a large fieid of entries is expected.

Tennis Expert Chase's Collapse.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 4.—The collapse of Malcolm G. Chase was the feature of the play to-day in the second round of single matches in the invitation tennis tournament on the Nahant Club course. Chase was affected by the heat, lack of training, and recent hard matches. He lost one set to E. B. Dewhurst, the California champion, 9—7, and then defaulted the match. Only three matches were played to-day The summary:

Invitation Singles, Second Round.—E. B. Dewhurst defeated Malcolm G. Chase, 9—7; hy default. Alfred Codman defeated G. A. Lyon, Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. W. J. Clothier defeated E. W. Leonard, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

YACHT ERA CHECKS BOBTAIL.

Result of Race Yesterday Left Haven Cup Still Open for Competition.

The thirty-footer Era won the third race for the Haven Cup, sailed by Atlantic Yacht Club yachts off the clubhouse at Sea Gats yesterday afternoon. The two previous races were won hy the Bobtail, which, had she won yesterday's race, would have made the cup the property of her owner. The race yesterday was the outcome of a challenge to the Bobtail by the Maydis, a forty-footer.

Ths race was one of the prettiest that has been seen this season. It was sailed over a triangular courss in full view of the clubhouse in a fresh breeze from the south. The first leg was a broad reach with booms on the starboard hand; the second a broad reach with booms on the port hand, and the third a hard thrash to windward. The yachts went three times around the course and made thirteen knots.

Ths start was on one gun at 3:05. The competing yachts and the order in which they started were Bagheera, Vivian II., Era, Bobtail, Wraith, Redwing, Kate, Trouble, and Maydie. The Kate is a yawl, all the others are sloops.

Before the first leg was finished the Maydie had passed all of the yachts except Vivian, and she gave the latter a stern chase soon aftsr entering on the second lsg. On the winward work they became widely separated. The order at the end of the first round was Maydie, 3:44:25; Vivian, 3:45:21; Redwing, 3:45:26; Era, 3:45:42; Bobtail, 3:46:07; Bagheera, 3:48:24; Wraith, 3:55:24; Kate, 3:56:40; Trouble, 3:59:52.

The Redwing and Vivian were so close together that they came near fouling in rounding the mark. They attempted to cross each other before hearing away for rounding and both had to come sharp in the wind to avoid a collision. The Vivian managed to bear away first and slip through the Redwing's lee. On the second round the Maydie increased her lead and the distances between the other yachts were lengthened, as will be seen by the following timss taken at the end. Maydie, 4:22:53; Vivian, 4:24:39; Era, 4:26:57; Bobtail, 4:27:41; Bagheera, 4:30:13; Wraith, 4:46:09; Kate, 4:47:08, and Trouble, 4:50:06.

The Redwing just before reaching the mark carried away something her club and was thereby put out of the race. The Kate, being hopelessly behind, withdrew soon after rounding. The Era was hampered by a tow on the first leg of the last round, and the Bobtail in consequence got on practically even terms with her. The wind softened somewhat on the last two legs, and gave the smaller boats an advantage over the Maydie, which otherwise would have won. Following is the summary:

Start, 3:05 P. M. Course, 18 knots.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Maydie, W. H. Childs	5:50:18	1:55:18	1:55:18
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	5:50:34	1:55:34	1:55:34
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue	Disabled.		
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	5:07:13	2:02:13	1:55:06
Era, E. H. M. Stoehr	5:07:22	2:02:22	1:54:45
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	5:11:43	2:06:43	1:58:45
Kate, J. S. Negus	Withdrew.		
Trouble, W. A. Barstow	Did not finish.		
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	5:38:14	2:33:14	2:06:42

INGOMAR WINNER AT COWES.

Morton F. Plant's American Yacht First Over Queen's Course, Beating Meteor.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—The American yacht Ingomar, owned by Morton F. Plant of New York, won the Town Prize, of 500, over the Queen's Course to-day, defeating Emperor William's Meteor, the scratch boat, and six others.

King Edward sailed on board the Meteor.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

High Grade

Shoes and Oxfords for Men

Formerly $3.50. At $2.00

Formerly $5 and $6. At $4.00

So that our models may ever be abreast with the hour, we have made it a practice to anticipate the advent of a new season by a clearance sale of our shoes for men. From our regular stock we have selected a series of high shoes and oxfords of the finest Patent Coltskin and Tan Russia Calf and Vici Kid in a diversified variety of models.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A Special Sale of

Trousers for Men

At $2.75, $3.75, and $4.75.

This sale was organized with a three-fold purpose—to serve as a means to rid our workshops of the short lengths of cloth which they afforded, to find work for our tailormen during the dull period between seasons, and to present high grade trousers, tailored infinitely better than the average ready-for-service garment, at almost one-third less than the regular prices.

We have several hundred

Summer Suits for Men

That you may have at $12.50, though they were $15, $18 and $20 earlier in the season. There are single and double breasted two and three garment models of homespun cheviot, worsted, wool crash and flannels in various mixtures.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Ready To-day

THE WORLD'S WORK

WORLD'S FAIR DOUBLE NUMBER.

380 pages; 250 photographs.

Four editions, as follows:

Nippon Edition, Japan cover, uncut, 1,000 copies, $1.00

The Library Edition, bound in cloth, 1,000 copies, 2.00

The Louisiana Purchase Edition, bound in flexible leather, limited to 1,000 copies, 3.00

Regular Edition, 50 cents

All, we believe, will be sold out as soon as ready. The special editions ready August 15th. Order now.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., NEW YORK

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

means more value than the price ever brought in all the history of clothes building. Think of it, an A No. 1—well tailored—well cut suit, made out of materials which originally belonged in $30, $40 and $50 suits made to your measure, at the one clearance of price of **$15.00.**

Store closes at noon Saturday.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th Street.



$5 Shoes at $3.50

SUMMER SALE

MEN'S OXFORDS & SHOES, Patent Leather and Calfskin.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER AND KID OXFORDS—Light weights, for dress or walking.

BROKEN LOTS Of MEN'S TAN OXFORDS. Bargains if you can be fitted. 2.50

WM. McCLENAHAN & CO.

25 West 34th St.


FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPAN

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

A Better Offering Than Any Yet
In MEN'S SHIRTS

We have had the whole trade of the city buzzing about the WANAMAKER Special Sales of Men's Shirts this Summer. We have done some very remarkable things, and have sold almost fabulous quantities of shirts under price. Most recent was the offering of excellent dollar shirts at 55c, which marked a new and better price than any that had preceded it.

Today we have another collection of these Men's Shirts just brought out of their boxes, spic-span-new, in a splendid variety of desirable patterns, in all regular sizes, and the price is

Fifty Cents Each

But there is still better news. We have added various collections of shirts that were in previous sales, where the prices were 65c and 95c, while the values were $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. All of these are now at the uniform price of 50c each.

The collection includes about three hundred and fifty dozens—over 4,000—attractive, well-made Summer Shirts, in both plain and plaited bosoms, mostly with separate cuffs, though a few have them attached. It is a fine, large, splendidly assorted collection of shirts to pick from at 50c each.

Ninth street aisle.

A Fine New Lot of
Men's 50c Scarfs at 25c

You will go into many a haberdasher's shop and pay a half-dollar for scarfs not as good or as well made as these. The silks are excellent, the patterns are neat and desirable. The scarfs are in the favored four-in-hand style, nicely made, and they are all spic-span-new. You will wonder how such scarfs can be sold for a quarter, and the story is longer than we can tell. Sufficient that the manufacturer had to buy a very much larger quantity of silks than his regular trade would warrant, in order to get his price. We agreed to help him out to the extent of 5,000 dozens of these scarfs; that made him safe, and it brings us the first shipment of one of the best bargains in neckwear we have ever known.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

We also put with them a quantity of handsome black barathea four-in-hand scarfs, in the regular half-dollar quality, at 25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Clothing
A Bargain Resumi

We've told you about all of these end-of-the-season offerings before. Now we line 'em all up in an under price parade for your inspection.

You can't miss finding *some* group among the collection, that contains just the suit or trousers you need to finish out the season with.

And see the generous slice of economy that is served with each one:

Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Sack Suits; $15 and $22 kinds, at $12.

Fancy Mixed Cheviots and Serges in black and blue; $10 to $15 kinds, at $8.50.

Men's Outing Coats and Trousers in homespuns, cheviots and flannels; $12 and $15 kinds, and a few Norfolks that were $18; now $8.50.

Men's Blue and Black Serge Trousers, left over from suits, at $2.50, worth double.

Odd Vests in serges and fancy cheviots, at 50c each. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saying Good-bye to The Tailored Suits

We are urging out the small lots as fast as radically revised prices can do it.

The groups of Tailor-made Suits affected today possess a between-seasons value that makes their new prices of exceptional interest. Styles and materials are varied, but all excellent:

At $6.75, formerly $10 to $16.50
Suits of cheviot, tweed and shark-skin; Eton and jacket styles.

At $10, formerly $18 to $22.50
Suits of mixed etamine, cheviot and a few of mohair.

At $15, formerly $23.50 to $37.50
Suits of cheviot, canvas cloth and tweed, in various styles; a few silk-lined.

At $25, formerly $42 to $50
Suits of cheviot, tweed and voile; Eton and jacket styles; a number silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Gleaning Among the
Men's Straw Hats

Preaching the doctrine of equality now. Two prices only rule among the Straw Hats for Men.

50¢ for Sennits
$1 for Split Straw

—irrespective of former values, which ran up to $3 for the Sennits, $3.50 for the Split Straws.

All sizes, at each price, in one style or another; but you won't be able to find all dimensions in every size.

But it's well worth while doing a little gleaning, when you can be newly straw-hatted, for the rest of the season, for as little as 50c or $1. And some men are buying conservative models ahead for next year!

Ninth street aisle,
Second floor, Ninth street

Saving on These Children's Garments

Muslin Underwear for girls and children; Children's Dresses, some bought specially to sell at a quarter to one-third below usual prices; others reduced from our own stock—a most attractive gathering, all told, as far as mothers are concerned:

Girls' Petticoats at 50c to $1
Worth 75c to $1.50. Of muslin or cambric; hemstitched plaited ruffle or embroidery edge; others with lace insertion and Mexican drawn-work. Sizes 2 to 16 years.

Children's Nightgowns at 50c
Worth 75c. Of cambric; yoke of hemstitched plaits; drawn-work insertion and hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Children's Drawers at 25c and 35c
Worth 40c to 50c. Of cambric; hem with three plaits; hemstitched; others with embroidery ruffle, or cambric with lace edge. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's Dresses at 25c to $1
Worth 35c to $2. Babies' and Children's Short Dresses of nainsook or lawn; yoke waist and gulmpestyles; embroidery or lace-trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 4 years.

Main aisle.

Cambric Corset Covers and Petticoats
Reduced

Several round-up groups of muslin underwear for women are brought forward today, at altogether new prices—and you'll find them most attractive. Many of the pieces are mussed, but reductions are mostly a third to one-half, which more than makes up for such a slight shortcoming:

CORSET COVERS

At 18c, from 25c and 35c—Of cambric; round or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion; or embroidery and hemstitching. Tight-fitting, or with drawstring at waist.

LONG PETTICOATS

At $1, from $1.50—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

At $2, from $2.75—Of cambric; circular ruffle of lawn, plaited and trimmed with hemstitching and embroidered edge.

At $2.50, from $3.75—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed elaborately with point de Paris lace and insertion.

Main aisle.

Deep Price-Cuts On Portieres

These handsome styles of Portieres came to us this season, and have been selling regularly until today at full prices.

There isn't a particle of reason why they shouldn't keep on doing so, except that we want them to go faster. Hence radical reductions this morning—a full third on every pair.

They are Mercerized Armures, in ten different styles, in desirable self-colorings; some with corded edges, others fringed top and bottom.

Newly priced thus:

$3.50 pair, from $5.25
$4.50 pair, from $6.75
$5 pair, from $7.50
$6.50 pair, from $9.75
$6.75 pair, from $10.25
$7 pair, from $11.50.

Third floor.

Umbrella Time and Umbrella Economy

There probably never was a time when umbrellas were more needed than they have been this Summer, and one should have a supply at both ends of the line. Here is an opportunity for both men and women to pick out excellent umbrellas at a very nice saving from their real values.

$2 UMBRELLAS at $1.45
26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, of extra quality union taffeta, with natural wood or fancy handles.

$4 and $5 UMBRELLAS at $2.95
26 and 28-inch Umbrellas with covers of extra quality all-silk serge, in natural wood and fancy handles. 10th st. Elevator Counter.

Boys' Suits
Take 'Em at $2.50

Just a hundred and fifty in the lot, and prices have ranged all the way from $4 to $7.50. All bear new price-tags today—

$2.50 a Suit

to get rid of them quickly.

There are Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, in serges and cheviots, including some in fall weight cheviot.

Sizes are more or less broken—but there's good selection in sizes 2½ to 7 and 10 to 12.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Interesting Prices on
Women's Hand-Bags

75 Cents will put you in possession of your choice of a fine lot of Bags, in automobile and carriage styles, that, when in our own stock, have sold for $1 to $1.50.

They have metal frames, leather handles; some of them are fitted with purse, or purse and card-case; they are in black grain, seal or walrus leather.

50 Cents will buy one of a handsome lot of grain leather Bags, with braided leather handles and inside frames, worth 75c and $1.

It's lucky to be able to save a third to half on such fine, convenient bags. Main aisle.

What $3 Will Buy of Fine Dress Cottons

Allowing twelve yards to a dress pattern, which is certainly ample, $3 will do the work today that required $4.80 to $6 when these beautiful Wash Cottons were at their full prices. They are the finest and prettiest of our season's Plain and Printed Cottons—most of them imported, and now here in a few dress-patterns of a kind.

Hence we mark them

25 Cents a Yard

And all these are included:

French Mercerized Cotton Damask, black scroll figures on white ground, *reduced from 50c.*
French printed Organdy Raye, *reduced from 50c.*
French Printed Silk-and-cotton Mousseline, *from 50c.*
French Printed Mulls, *from 40c.*
Champagne-colored Silk-and-cotton Jacquards, *from 50c.*
Plain-colored Mercerized French Dimity, *from 40c.*
Embroidered Swiss Muslin, black grounds with white polka-dots and figures, *from 50c.*

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Linen Suiting, 25c
Reduced from 50c and 65c

Fine quality, splendid range of colorings, in this most popular of fabrics for shirt-waist dresses—good for another two months' wear.

Plain colors and mixtures, in blues, grays, tans, greens and rose; also shepherd's checks in blue-and-white and black-and-white. Hardly more than a single dress-pattern, or two, in a piece. Formerly 50c and 60c yard,

Now 25c a Yard

Rotunda.

Look Over This Splendid Collection of
FURNITURE at HALF PRICE

This August Trade Sale of Furniture makes no pretense at being a half-price sale. Such a radical reduction is not possible to secure on very large quantities of good and desirable furniture, and this is the only sort that we admit into this August movement. But there are ripe "plums" of this sort, and a great many of them fell to us while we were making our extensive gatherings for this sale. Sometimes a manufacturer has a reason for disposing of some very fine things quickly. At other times half prices are made to us as favors, pure and simple.

Yesterday, in looking over the new things that have recently arrived, the observer was struck with some of the remarkably handsome furniture that is now on our floors, at exactly half of its real value. Of course, these are choice prizes for those who come early in the sale. And yet it is only fair to let you know that they are here to reward promptness.

In this collection are quite a number of beautiful parlor suites, true in design and upholstery to various classic periods. They are suites that would be the proud exhibition pieces of many a fine furniture store. Naturally, furniture that is several hundred dollars a suite does not sell rapidly, but at half price they will only linger here a day or two. They present very extraordinary opportunities for the housekeeper who wishes elegant furniture, and does not wish to be extravagant in securing it. There are many handsome chairs and two-piece hall sets at half price, as well as many other items suggested in the list below. And while the sale in general only averages reductions of a third, and many of the pieces may be found at 15 and 20 per cent. reductions, it is entirely safe to say that there is more fine furniture at half price in the WANAMAKER Sale than you will find altogether in most of the August sales you read about. Handsomer furniture there is nowhere. The most exclusive store in the furniture business does not have choicer or better made furniture than we are showing in this sale. On the other hand, prices are as low as any careful housekeeper would wish to pay.

The list that follows is one that has no counterpart anywhere, either in the character of the goods or the values offered. Naturally, these pieces will be sold rapidly, and those who wish to share them should come promptly to make their selections.

August price $21, from $42—Mahogany Arm Chair; crotch mahogany veneers, forest green velour cover.

August price $25, from $50—Easy Arm Chair; mahogany frame, rich velour cover; plain seat, tufted back.

August price $35, from $70—Arm Chair in dull gold, Louis XVI.; richly carved, silk damask cover.

August price $17.50, from $35—Easy Arm Chair; high back, embossed velour cover, imitation mahogany frame.

August price $40, from $80—Two-piece Parlor Suite, sofa and arm chair; mahogany frames, wood back and arms, tufted seat in fine imported velour.

August price $145, from $290—Mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces; sofa, arm and wall chair; Louis XV. lines, solid mahogany, richly moulded, hand carved; silk damask cover.

August price $27.50, from $55—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly carved, plain seat, tufted back, cream tapestry cover.

August price $80, from $160—Parlor Suite in cane; three pieces, Louis XVI. frames, richly moulded, pearl gray enamel finish.

August price $167.50, from $335—Three-piece Gold Suite in rococo pattern; richly carved frames, silk damask cover.

August price $42.50, from $85 — Sofa in carved mahogany; crotch mahogany veneers; claw feet, figured red moire silk cover.

August price $212.50, from $425—Three-piece Parlor Suite in dull gold; Louis XVI. frames, richly carved and moulded; finest possible finish, silk damask cover.

August price $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Arm Chair; high arms, crotch veneered panels, carved animal heads, claw feet, red silk moire cover.

August price $162.50, from $325—Two-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI.; richly carved and decorated in gold; walnut frames, satin damask cover.

August price $75, from $150—Three-piece Parlor Suite; sofa, arm and wall chair; Louis XVI. lines; rich, red mahogany; cane seat and back.

August price $287.50, from $475—Mahogany Parlor Suite; Empire design; gold-lacquered brass trimmings; solid mahogany frames, richly carved; satin damask cover; finest construction and finish.

August price $67.50, from $135—Dull gold Sofa in Louis XVI. design; ornately decorated in carved roses and foliage; satin damask cover.

August price $137.50, from $275—Mahogany Parlor Suite, of sofa and chair; solid mahogany frames, beautifully hand-carved and moulded; satin damask cover.

August price $23, from $46—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly carved back; crotch mahogany veneers; cream tapestry cover.

August price $87.50, from $165—Sofa; mahogany frames; very ornate design; richly carved and moulded; rich dark green cover in embossed velour.

August price $23, from $46—Mahogany Arm Chair; crotch mahogany veneers, richly carved back, red silk damask cover.

August price $125, from $250—Congo wood Sideboard, large size; claw feet; English design; richly finished.

August price $19, from $38—Mahogany Parlor Chair; richly carved back, claw feet, satin damask cover.

August price $50, from $100—Sofa; mahogany frames, richly carved and moulded; claw feet, embossed green velour cover, plain seat, tufted back.

August price $32.50, from $65—Cathedral oak Library Sofa; high back and arms, tan leather seat and back.

August price $16, from $32—Carved mahogany Parlor Chair; claw feet, silk damask cover.

August price $75, from $150—Two-piece Library Suite; heavy mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved; sofa and arm chair; embossed green velour cover.

August price $40, from $80—Congo wood Buffet; English design, claw feet.

August price $45, from $90—English oak Buffet, richly moulded and carved.

August price $20, from $40—Congo wood Buffet; English design; highly polished.

August price $50, from $100—English oak Sideboard; fine design and finish; finest possible construction.

August price $83.50, from $167—Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XV. design; solid mahogany frames, richly carved and moulded; green silk damask cover.

August price $150, from $300—Three-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany frames; Louis XVI. design; richly carved and moulded; rich red silk brocatelle cover; finest make and finish.

August price $87.50, from $170—Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI. design; solid mahogany frame, richly moulded and carved; silk damask cover.

August price $115, from $230—Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XV. mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved; green flowered satin damask cover; finest possible construction and finish.

August price $92.50, from $185—Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XV. solid mahogany frames, richly carved and moulded, embossed velour cover, finest construction and finish.

August price $105, from $210—Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI. walnut frames, gold decorated; striped satin damask cover, finely finished.

August price $45, from $90—Arm Chair; solid walnut frame, finished light, Louis XVI. pattern, gold decorated, satin damask cover.

August price $100, from $200—Three-piece Library Suite; solid mahogany frame neatly moulded; sofa, arm and wall chair; upholstered backs and seats, forest green plush cover.

August price $22.50, from $45—Arm Chair; mahogany frame, satin damask cover.

August price $45, from $90—Arm Chair; mahogany frame, olive green morocco leather cover.

August price $57.50, from $115—High-back cane Sofa; decorated center panel; cushioned seat, mahogany finished frames.

August price $85, from $170—Two-piece Library Suite, in green denim; carved black oak frames, upholstered backs and arms, cushioned seats. Fourth floor.

Lillian Corsets

A favorite model, at $2.50, is made of fine white coutil, and is intended for medium figures. Others, at $3.50 and $3.75, are respectively designed for medium to full figures, and long-waisted women.

At $4, women with stout figures, will find an excellent model; while at $5, there is a fine straight-front Lillian, that will suit the majority of women perfectly.

And yet these are but a few of the most popular models of these exquisitely graceful, beautifully made, moderately priced Lillian Corsets, that are made especially for us abroad. And we take care that you are perfectly fitted with the right corset.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Rubber Goods
Specially Priced

They are reliable sorts, else they wouldn't be here. All are new and perfect goods, or they would not have any value at any price. You can depend on them, and the prices speak for themselves.

Wash Cloth Pockets, with wash cloth; fancy cretonne-covered, rubber-lined; medium size, 30c, worth 50c; large size 50c, worth 75c.

Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, 2 quarts, worth 65c, at 50c. In wooden box, 2 quarts, five pipes, rapid flow, worth $1.25, at 85c.

Water Bottles, fully warranted, 2 quarts, worth 65c, at 50c.

Marvel Whirling Spray Syringes, regular price $3, at $2.45.

Dr. Fuller's Spray Syringes, regular price $3, at $2. Rubber Goods, Basement.

And Again TODAY
We Shake the Shoe-Tree

This shoe-tree is a fine, sturdy growth, that has taken time to reach its present luxuriance. Its roots spread out and tap every important shoe-manufacturing district, and it grows astonishing crops of bargains for the WANAMAKER shoe-buying public.

And today is a splendid time to get your share of the good things it bears in the way of Summer Shoes—vacation shoes—for the whole family.

There are fine lots of Oxford and High Shoes from our own regular lines, that are reduced to wind them up. Then there are other splendid groups of Oxford Shoes from manufacturers who were similarly anxious to close their season's business, and made appropriate concessions.

Altogether, it makes a great good-luck story for you to profit by today. Some word of the lots:

Men's $3.90 Oxfords at $3
Tan Russia Blucher Oxfords. Our regular lines now being closed out for this season.

Men's $5 Shoes at $3.50
Tan Russia calf Lace and Oxford Shoes, patent leather Oxfords and black Russia calf Oxfords—the finest leathers and workmanship.

Women's $3 and $3.50 Slippers at $1
Many a hop or informal dance during the vacation will emphasize the need of pretty slippers—and here are some at a third of their value if you can find your size among them. Mostly narrow widths, but all lengths.

Girls' Oxfords, $1.25 and $1.50
All our regular lines of Spring-heel Oxfords, in all leathers, are reduced to $1.25, for sizes 7 to 10½; $1.50, for sizes 11 to 2½. Regular prices were $1.50 to $3.50.

Sizes are not complete in every style, but nearly every foot can be fitted from some style or another.

Boys' Oxfords, $1.50 and $1.90
All our regular lines of Boys' Oxfords are reduced to $1.50 from $2 to $3.50 for sizes 13 to 2, and $1.90 for sizes 2½ to 5. Included are tan and black calf, kidskin and patent leather; all welted and stitched soles, and our best quality throughout.

Boys' Shoes at 75c
Odd sizes 2½ to 5—mostly narrow widths, but worth twice the marked price or more.

Men's Oxfords at $1.90
Patent colt and calf, in Blucher and regular Oxford styles; included are the broken lots from our $3 and $3.90 lines, as well as full lots of a regular $3.50 shoe.

Men's Oxfords at $1.50
Handsome shoes in several styles; patent leather, kid and calf, with welted and stitched soles. Many of the patent leather are the Blucher patterns.

Women's Oxfords at $1.90
Kidskin, in several shapes, and with tips of kid and patent leather. Also all patent leather, with welted soles. Stylish shoes that are worth $3.

Women's Oxfords at $1.50
Black kid and tan calfskin Blucher Oxfords, with welted soles, and made on nobby lasts. Good $2.50 value, and nearly all sizes in the lot.

Women's Oxfords at $1
Another thousand pairs here. Black kid, with turned soles and military heels; patent leather and kid tips. All sizes in broad widths, and original values were $1.50 to $2.

Children's Oxfords at 75c
Black kidskin Spring-heel Oxford Ties that sold for $1.25 are now 75c; sizes 8½ to 10½. Sizes 11 to 13 are reduced from $1.50 to 90c.

Children's Shoes at 50c
Tan calf Button Shoes, worth $1; extension stitched soles; very flexible. Sizes up to 7 only.

Fourth avenue.

Hosiery and Underwear
Summer Sorts at a Saving

Putting away the "laundry" sometimes exposes painful short-comings in one's stock of underwear, stockings or socks—particularly at this stage of the season.

Hence the pleasant timeliness of these offerings of both, for men, women and children—each item bearing gratifying news of money-saving on desirable Summer garments:

Men's Underwear
15c a Garment, from 25c

Shirts of fine gage, ecru color cotton, with short or long sleeves. Drawers to match, with double gussets.

Open-mesh ecru cotton Shirts, with short sleeves.

White ribbed lisle thread Shirts, closed fronts.

All taken from our own stock, and reduced, to clear up broken sizes.

Men's Half Hose
12½c a Pair, worth 18c

Imported fast black cotton Socks, with colored embroidered side-clocks, or vertical stripes. About 500 pairs in the lot—sizes 9½ to 10½ only.

25c a Pair, from 37½ and 50c

600 pairs of lisle thread Socks, taken from our regular stock, consisting of German tan lisle thread, with embroidered fronts or clocks. Tan or black French brilliant lisle thread.

Ninth street aisle.

Children's Stockings
15c a Pair, from 30c to 40c

Of imported fine ribbed tan cotton, with double knees, heels and toes; fine gage; elastic and durable. Sizes 5 to 9½. Originally 30c to 40c, sold recently by us at 25c. Now 15c a pair.

Women's Stockings
18c a Pair; Three Pairs, 50c.

Of fast black cotton, with double soles, heels and toes; ankles narrowed; "elastic."

Women's Vests
10c Each; Three for 25c
from 12½c and 15c

Of white ribbed cotton; low neck, sleeveless; plain or trimmed with lace.

Broadway.

Toilet Goods
At Half Price

Some week-end suggestions of toilet necessities to buy and low prices to pay for them.

Green Olive Oil Soap, 18c bars at 11c.

Tooth Brushes, 10c, worth 15c, and 15c, worth 20c.

Powder Puffs, 15c, worth 25c; 25c, worth 35c.

Nail Scrubs, 15c, worth 20c and 25c.

Violet Talcum Powder, 10c, worth 15c.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Handkerchiefs, 12½¢
One Lot for Men
One for Women

About one hundred dozen handkerchiefs in each lot.

The men's handkerchiefs are plain hemstitched, with half-inch hems, of linen in the quality fully worth 18c, now at 12½c each.

The women's are of a fine, all-linen cloth, plain hemstitched with ⅛, ¼ and ½-inch hems; in quality regularly sold for 20c, now 12½c ea.

Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BELDAME WON CANTERING

Fleet Filly, at Long Odds On, Easily Took the $5,000 Alabama.

TWO PURSES FOR SANFORDS

Burnt Hill and Molly Brant Were Winners at Saratoga for the Hurricana Farm Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—The race for the Alabama Stakes, an event which turfmen have looked forward to as offering the best chance for a meeting between the rival fillies Beldame and Hamburg Belle, was run to-day, and furnished only the shadow of a contest, Beldame, favorite at 20 to 1 on, winning, pulled to a canter, from Dimple and Ishlana, the only two that opposed her. Hamburg Belle, which had her turn when she won the Brighton Oaks from Dimple and Sonoma Belle, remained in her stable, and thus made things as easy as possible for her rival, Beldame, which had nothing more than an exercise gallop for the five-thousand-dollar stakes.

In two purse events, horses from the Hurricana Stud Farm of Sanford, were returned first, Burnt Hill, a smart two-year-old filly, by Clifford-Whip Lash, winning the five and a half furlongs for maidens two years old, and Molly Brant, in the mile handicap; winning easily from the great weight-carrying sprinter Reliable. In the steeplechase for maiden cross-country horses, five of eight horses that ran fell, Trek then winning handily from Sea Gull, formerly known as Terrible Terry. Stalwart and Danseuse were the other winners of a rather tame afternoon's sport. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Stalwart, 110, Redfern, 11-5, 9-10	1	1	1½
Dick Bernard, 108, J. Martin, 8-1, 2	4	2	2½
Scarfell, 107, Wonderly, 6-1, 2-1	2	1	3hd
Witchcraft, 100, Travers, 7-1, 2-1	6	5	4
Major Pelham, 110, Helgersen, 4-1, 7-5	3	3	5
Juvenal Maxim, 92, J. Jones, 8-1, 3-1	5	6	6
Boxwood, 100, H. Callahan, 60-1, 20-1	7	7	7

Time—1:13. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. c., by Meddler-Melba, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for maiden steeplechasers four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	1	S.	½.	F.
Trek, 153, Dayton, 5-1, 2-1	6	1½		1°
*Seagull, 146, Helder, 15-1, 6-1	1	2		2se
Dromedary, 146, Veitch, 6-5, 1-2	4	3		3
Daylesford, 153, H. C. Wilson, 8-1, 3-1	3			Fell.
Woden, 146, Holman, 11-5, 1-1	2			Fell.
Rockcliff, 146, Pending, 15-1, 6-1	7			Fell.
Numeral, 140, Kelly, 7-1, 5-2	5			Fell.
Libretto, 153, Bernhardt, 15-1, 6-1	8			Fell.

*Formerly Terrible Terry.

Time—4:14. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. g., 6 years, by Hermence-Quickmarch, owned by H. E. O'Neill and trained by R. Harris.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Danseuse, 108, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1	3	1	1°
Ruhric, 105, Lee, 10-1, 4-1	5	6	2°
Golden Sunrise, 110, H. Cochran, 12-5, 1-1	1	2	3hd
Uncle Charley, 105, W. Fischer, 40-1, 15-1	7	7	4
Evaskill, 107, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1	2	3	5
Sufferance, 108, Redfern, 15-1, 6-1	6	4	6
Red Reynard, 110, Cormack, 15-1, 6-1	5	5	7
Onward, 108, Fuller, 40-1, 12-1	10	9	8
Iceland, 110, Crogan, 100-1, 30-1	8	4	9
Alwin, 110, Roberts, 50-1, 20-1	11	10	10
Ike S., 110, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	12	11	11
Brush Up, 102, Travers, 11-5, 4-5	4	*	

*Fell.

Time—1:08 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Sir Modred-Pas Seul, owned by William Easton and trained by F. Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama Stakes for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Beldame, 124, O'Neil, 1-20, out	1	1	1°
Dimple, 116, Redfern, 12-1, 9-20	2	2	2hd
Ishlana, 116, Sperling, 50-1, 9-5	3	3	3

Time—1:53 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Octagon-Belladonna, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Burnt Hill, 110, Odom, 10-1, 4-1	5	2	1hd
Broadcloth, 112, Burns, 6-1, 2-1	1	3	2hd
Minister, 112, Redfern, 6-1, 2-1	6	7	3hd
Salvage, 112, O'Neil, 16-5, 7-5	3	4	4
Zealia, 108, Lyne, 4-1, 8-5	8	5	5
Oliver Cromwell, 112, H. Robbins, 10-1, 40-1	7	8	6
Bank, 112, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	2	6	7
Cederstrome, 112, Travers, 150-1, 50-1	7	8	8
Siglight, 112, Phillips, 7-1, 5-2	3	6	9
Saulsbury, 112, McDonald, 60-1, 20-1	9	10	10
Zany, 112, Helgersen, 10-1, 4-1	12	11	11
Nellie Russell, 109, H. Cochran, 30—1, 10-1	10	12	12
Alps, 109, Cormack, 100-1, 30-1	13	13	13
Bill Cozier, 112, Binde, 500-1, 200-1	14	14	14
Sheen, 109, McCafferty, 100-1, 40-1	*		

*Fell.

Time—1:07. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Clifford-Whiplash, owned by J. Sanford and trained by H. Hyner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Mollie Brant, 109, Lyne, 8-5, 2-5	1	2	1°
Reliable, 124, Redfern, 3-2, 2-5	2	1	2hd
Dalesman, 114, J. Martin, 13-5, 1-2	3	3	3

Time—1:40. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Clifford-Ballyrae, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. Hyner.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for fillies and mares of all ages; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	130 Loupania 106
Flying Fairship	116 Divination 102
Anerston	117 Letola 100
Ocean Tide	115 Adriutba 100
Armenia	114 Chrysitis 95
Shrine	112 Missing Link 95

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $3,000; with allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

St. Bellane	119 Trapper 110
Augur	119 Agile 110
Waterside	117 Mistress 107
Derry	114 Allumeur 104
Jack Lory	110 Bulwark 101
Dandelion	110

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile.

Arabia	110 Green Crest 98
Judge	110 Prince Salm Salm 97
Gold Dome	106 Brooklynite 96
Requiter	103 The Globe 96
Wizard	103 Gilsten 96
Champlain	101 Ascetic 96
Montebank	101 Go Between 95
St. Breeze	100 Belle of Belle Meade 93
Monster	100

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

Grand Opera	128 The Musketeer 107
Claude	120 Gold Dome 105
Stalwart	114 Prince Ching 104
Sals	112 New York 104
Outcome	112 Prince Salm Salm 98
Lady Potentate	110 Hindred 96

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Easy Street	111 Palm Reader 100
Mackey Dwyer	106 Champlain 98
Hymettus	104 Dauphin 98
Sir Shep	104 Conkling 98
Keynote	103 Montebank 96
Cottage Maid	103 Prince Salm Salm 95
Flara	102 Go Between 95
Lady Potentate	101 Ascetic 91
Allan	104

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two years old; special weights; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Goldfleur	110 Sparkling 110
Bedouin	110 Rose Mary Kane 110
Cotillion	110 Dance Music 110
Sportsman	110 Smiling Alice 110
Dixarina	110 Gotowin 110
Delusion	110 High Life 110
Suffice	110 Nolaneka 110
Calmness	110 Merrie Lassie 110
Halmira	110 *Mirthless 105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

SPORTING GOODS.

BOATS

Rushton Rowboats and Yacht Tenders

CANOES

Complete Line, Ready for Immediate Delivery at Factory Prices

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO.,

314 Broadway, New York City

AUTOMOBILES.

RYE BEACH INN,

RYE BEACH, N. Y.
ON THE SOUND.
THE HOME FOR AUTOMOBILES.

GALLAGHER WINS $5,000 PACE.

Canadian Horse Took Empire State Purse at Buffalo Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Another great crowd gathered at Kenilworth Park this afternoon for the Grand Circuit racing. The attendance included hundreds of Canadians who came to see the 2:08 $5,000 pace. The feature of the afternoon was the special against time by Prince Alert. The great pacer was driven by Jack Curry in the effort to reach two minutes, and while he failed be was not far from the mark. He was paced by a runner, and his time by quarters was: 30½, 1:01, 1:30, and the mile in 2:01¼.

In the 2:13 pace the winner turned up in Ecstatic, which, although selling in the field at the start, won in straight beats. Doctor N. was the favorite. In the 2:16 trot John Mc., favorite on about even terms with the field, took two straight heats without much trouble. The big race of the afternoon was the Empire State Purse of $5,000, for 2:08 pacers, and the Canadians were overjoyed at the result, their horse Gallagher, taking two out of three well-contested heats. John M. was the favorite. There were several minor features, exhibitions against time, and a cup race for trotters to wagon, in which E. E. Smathers finished first in straight heats with his mare Ida Highwood. Summary:

2:13 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Ecstatic, b. m., by Oratorio, (Long)	1	1
Doctor N., h. g., (Smith)	2	3
Katie H., b. m., (Hornberger)	3	2
Edgar Boy, b. h., (Fuller)	4	4

Time—2:08¾; 2:09¼.

2:16 Trot.—Purse, $1,000.

John Mc, h. g., by Rex Americus, (Geers)	1	1
T. E. N., b. h., (Moore)	2	2
Emenite, gr. m., (A. Thomas)	3	3
Leonora, b. m., (De Ryder)	6	4
Bessie Birchwood, ch. m., (McGuire)	5	dr
Victor, Jr., b. g., (Estes)	4	ds
Ben Potts, br. g., (Valentine)	7	ds
Gold Bug, b. g., (Stewart)	Dis.	

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾.

The Empire State.—Purse, $5,000. 2:08 class; pacing.

Gallagher, h.g., by Royal Rysdyk, (James)	7	1	1
Morning Star, b. g., (McDonald)	1	4	2
John M., b. g., (Speer)	2	7	3
Doctor Madara, ch. g., (Hudson)	9	2	7
King Direct, b. g., (Geers)	3	6	6
Baron Rogers, b. g., (McCleary)	10	3	5
Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (Estes)	5	5	4
Red Bird, h. e., (Michael)	6	11	8
Endora, h. m., (Snow)	11	10	9
Strathline, h. g., (Burns)	4	ds	
Box Hughes, b. s., (Hignight)	8	8	ds
Bob, h. g., (Wilson)	12	ds	
Dry Monopole, br. s., (formerly Dick Wilson,) (Curry)	*	9	de

*Placed on account of accident.

Time—2:06¾; 2:04¾; 2:04½.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

Favorites Won Through the Programme at Granite State Park.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 4.—Favorites showed in front in every race to-day at the Granite State Park light-harness races. Fuzzy, who won the 2:22 pace, never had a competitor nearer than the wheel of the sulky. El Milargo easily captured the 2:12 trotting event. The Canadian mare, Lizzie McChord, won the 2:17 pace in straight heats. Just before the last heat of this race was started Art Boy reared up, and then dropped to the track dead. Heart trouble was the cause. The gelding was owned and driven by William Miller of Albany, N. Y., and was valued at $2,500. The summaries:

2:22 Class.—Pacing.

Fuzzy, b. h.	1	1	1
Willow Wilkes, b. g.	2	2	2
Dorothy Vernon, ch. m.	3	3	3
Fred B., b. g.	4	ds	
Fiefield, b. g.	5	ds	

Time—2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:15½.

2:12 Class.—Trotting.

El Milargo, br. g.	1	1	1
Ruth M., b. m.	2	2	2
Sonata, b. m.	4	3	3
Lady K., blk. m.	5	4	4
Invader, b. g.	3	dis.	

Time—2:16½; 2:14¾; 2:15½.

2:17 Class.—Pacing.

Lizzie McChord, b. m.	1	1	1
Miss Ormond, b. m.	2	2	2
Moc Gar, blk. g.	6	4	3
Major, ch. g.	7	8	4
Lady Mine, ro. m.	8	7	5
Direct L., blk. g.	5	5	6
Art Boy, b. g.	3	6	out

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:14½.

EMPIRE CITY HARNESS RACES.

Amateur Drivers Lowered Records in Two Tests Against Time.

Fast time was made at the matinée meeting of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City track yesterday. John F. Cockerill drove Anna Littell to beat 2:12½, and won, making the circuit in 2:12. A. E. Perrin drove Wilton Boy to beat 2:15, and made 2:13½. Summary:

Class I, Pacing.—Mile heats, best two in three.

Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckhelmer)	1	1
Dyreen, br. g., (G. W. Grote)	2	2

Time—2:22; 2:26.

Class K, Trotting.—Mile heats, best two in three.

Boralma's Brother, b. g., (W. M. Jermyn)	1	1
Gracie, br. m., (J. F. Cockerill)	2	3
Too Soon, b. g., (J. A. Hopper)	4	2
White Clay, gr. g., (A. Crawford)	3	4

Time—2:25; 2:23¾.

Class D, Trotting.—Mile heats, best two in three.

Princess Pique, blk. m., (T. B. Leahy)	2	1
Malsour, blk. g., (C. C. Lloyd)	1	2

Time—2:18¾; 2:22¼; 2:15.

Class E, pacing, to beat 2:16½.

King Tom, ch. g., (C. Hackett)	1	

Time—2:15¾.

Class H, Trotting.—Mile heats, best two in three.

Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clark)	1	1
Fox Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckhelmer)	2	2
Jeanette, gr. m., (M. Loughman)	3	3

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¾.

Class I.—Trotting, to beat 2:18½.

Possibility, ch. g., (T. F. Russell)	1	

Time—2:17¾.

Class D.—Pacing, to beat 2:10.

Don Riley, b. g., (A. Phillips)	1	

Time—2:10; 2:11.

Class A.—Trotting, to beat 2:12½.

Anna Little, b. m., (J. F. Cockerill)	1	

Time—2:12.

Trotting team race.

West Wilkes and Elmora, (L. A. Burke)	2	1
Mattie Lynn Holt and Algonetta, (R. Ryan)	1	2

Time—2:24; 2:24¾.

Class G.—Pacing; mile heats; best two in three.

Helen H., hr. m., (C. Hackett)	1	1
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (W. W. Cochrane)	2	2
Bessie Reid, ch. m., (I. H. Hopper)	dis.	

*Class J.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Lady Fair, blk. m., (George W. Grote)	1	3
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford)	2	1
Nighthawk, b. g., (L. W. Boynton)	3	2
Judge Boardman, b. g., (H. L. Toplitz)	4	4

Time—2:22¾; 2:22½; 2:22¾.

Class F.—Trotting; mile heats; best two in three.

Eula Mac, blk. m., (A. E. Perrin)	1	1
Albert C., gr. g., (T. F. Lynch, Jr.)	2	2
Brigbtlgbt, br. g., (Stewart Barr)	dis.	

Time—2:24½; 2:22.

Class C.—Trotting, to beat 2:15.

Wilton Boy, b. g., (Arthur Lowe)	1	

Time—2:13½.

Turf Notes from Saratoga.

John Huggins, the veteran trainer, is again in harness, but it may not be for long. Mr. Huggins has consented to handle the horses of Herman Duryea, which for several months past have been in the care of Lew Elmore. The latter still is in the hospital at Saratoga, and Huggins will train the horses during his illness. The arrangement was made through the efforts of Mr. Duryea. In the string is a highly tried three-year-old which was brought over from England with Accordul. It was a desire on Duryea's part to have this racer make his appearance at the meeting that induced Huggins to consent to the arrangement, which is only temporary. Huggins for years trained the horses of the late Pierre Lorillard, and later handled the late W. C. Whitney's horses in England, winning the Derby with Voladavski.

Jockey George Odom had his first mount for his new employer, J. Sanford, on the two-year-old Burnt Hill. Odom rode in his usual clever fashion and landed the filly an easy winner, much to the delight of John Sanford's friends.

Jockey Oscar Helgesen arrived at Saratoga on Wednesday, and yesterday had the mount on Major Pelham in the first race. Helgesen rode The Picket in his Brooklyn and Suburban races, and came on to ride him in the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes on Saturday.

A lot of foul riding occurred just after the start of the third race and continued for nearly a furlong. In a mix-up the filly Brush Up went down, but Travers escaped with a shaking up. Golden Sunrise was the cause of the accident.

Molly Brant is the same fast filly as of old, and it was only play for her to defeat Reliable. At one stage of the race, in the first quarter, she was straight in an effort to get to the front. Lyne evidently had orders to go to the front, but he could not get there, as Reliable ran the first six furlongs in 1:12 3-5.

John Madden's Hot Shot made one of the fastest moves of any racer at the Saratoga meeting, and is now considered to have a chance to defeat Sysonby on Saturday. He was sent five furlongs, and he covered the distance in 1:00 2-5. The work greatly impressed all the trainers who saw it. Hot Shot's work was in preparation for the Saratoga Special.

Nine horses will probably make up the field for the Great Republic Stakes. They are Acefull, 111; Waterboy, 120; Delhi, 119; St. Valentine, 116; Grey Friar, 108; Hermia, 128; The Picket, 126; Mercury, 98, and Knight Errant, 116.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York and Chicago Each Won a Game at Polo Grounds.

CHICAGO LEADS AMERICANS

Boston Beaten by Cleveland and Drops Back, but Griffith's Men Are Successful.

Seven games were played in the National League yesterday, all the teams, with the exception of Brooklyn, playing twice. At the Polo Grounds errors determined the results of both games, the Chicagos winning the first by a score of 3 to 2 and the New Yorks the second by a score of 3 to 0. The batting was light, only twenty-one safe hits, including a three-baser, being made in the two games.

In the early contest Gilbert made a phenomenal left-handed catch, which resulted in a double play.

Pittsburg made another advance by beating Brooklyn, taking third place in the championship race from Cincinnati. The latter was surprisingly defeated by the Philadelphia tail-enders in two games, each game being decided by one run. Boston captured the first game from St. Louis, but in a second contest the Western team won by 1 to 0.

Boston's long leadership in the American League came to an end yesterday with the overwhelming defeat of the champions by Cleveland, after the latter had been beaten the first three games of the series. Chicago now occupies first place by reason of its victory over Washington, while the Greater New Yorke took the third game from Detroit, placing them within two games of Chicago and one of Boston. To-day the base of operations will be shifted, the Greater New Yorks meeting Cleveland, Boston playing at Detroit, and Philadelphia going to Chicago.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and conteets to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
New York, 8; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	5	7	13	15	12	64	.719
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	8	9	8	54	.600
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	10	8	8	52	.591
Cincinnati	5	8	6	..	4	9	7	9	48	.558
St. Louis	8	6	10	6	..	4	9	8	49	.533
Boston	2	5	1	5	5	..	8	11	33	.372
Brooklyn	3	2	2	4	4	5	..	4	24	.270
Philadelphia	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	..	24	.270
Games lost	25	36	36	39	43	59	61	65		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Detroit, 1.
Chicago, 10; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 11; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	..	6	7	4	9	10	8	13	57	.620
Boston	5	..	7	9	7	7	9	13	55	.615
New York	6	6	..	7	7	9	12	13	60	.606
Philadelphia	8	5	5	..	4	7	7	11	49	.563
Cleveland	4	8	4	7	..	7	9	9	48	.558
St. Louis	5	6	3	4	4	..	5	7	34	.415
Detroit	7	6	6	5	4	6	..	3	34	.391
Washington	2	0	2	2	3	4	5	..	18	.209
Games lost	35	34	34	38	38	48	53	68		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York and Chicago Divide Honors in Light Batting Games.

The two games between the New Yorks and Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday abounded in lively and interesting situations. The games themselves, while not being errorless, were well contested, with the result that each team won, the Chicagos taking the first game by 3 to 2 and the New Yorks taking the second by 3 to 0. Aside from the playing there was a display of ill-feeling shown by one or two members of the visiting team, particularly toward Manager McGraw, and in one instance there was the promise of a conflict. This incident occurred after the New Yorks had completed the sixth inning of the first game.

As McGraw was walking across the diamond from the coaching box near third base he threw the ball to Tinker, though not with any appearance of resentfulness. Tinker, to the surprise of many of the spectatore in the grand stand, made a vicious return of the ball, evidently with the intention of hitting McGraw. McGinnity at once rushed over to Tinker, and for a moment a tuesle was imminent. Then in the eighth inning a foul fly was hit close to first base. Marshall stood in the coaching box in the way of Chance, preventing the latter from catching the ball. Umpire Emelie, however, declared the batsman out.

McGinnity was responsible for the loss of the game. Chance hit midway between the pitcher and third base line, and McGinnity made a good recovery. He made a wretched throw to first base, however, and the runner reached third. McCarthy's right field hit scored Chance, and Kling's sacrifice placed McCarthy on second. Evers's single to centre field was fumbled by Bresnaban, and McCarthy ran home, but Evers was caught in trying to make second. Slagle opened the fifth inning with a safe hit to left field, stole second, and scored on Casey's fly to right field, which Browne got in his hands and dropped. Dunn scored the first run for New York in the fourth inning on a single to left field, Mertes's out, and Dahlen's hit to centre field for one base, which McCarthy fumbled. In the ninth inning, with Mertes out, Dahlen was sent to first on called balls, Gilbert beat out the ball which he sent to deep short, Dahlen stole third, and scored on Warner's long fly to centre field. McGinnity ended the game by hitting a line fly directly into Chance's hands.

In the first inning Gilbert made one of the most remarkable catches ever seen on a ball field. Chance hit sharply to the left of second base, and Gilbert by an extraordinary effort caught the ball with his left hand reversed. He recovered quickly, and also threw out Slagle. Barry also participated in a fine double play in the third inning. Catching Browne's hard hit ball, he returned it sharply to second and put out McGinnity.

Taylor was pitted against Brown in the second game, and it resolved itself into a pitchers' contest from the start. Only four safe hits were made by each team, and only one man reached first on called balls. Casey was somewhat off in his fielding at third base, but with this exception the playing was excellent. The New Yorks started off with two runs in the first inning, chiefly through Casey's mistake. Bresnahan began with a single to left fie Browne struck out, and Dunn got to third on Casey's wild throw to first base. On McGann's long fly to left field Dunn tallied. In the eighth inning Slagle's fumble enabled Bresnahan to score. The latter's hit for one base to left field passed Slagle and the runner reached second. Browne batted viciously, the ball getting away from Evers, and Bresnahan ran home. Only Bresnahan and Browne succeeded in hitting Brown with safety throughout the game. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	2	3	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	10	1	0	0
McC'thy, cf	1	1	1	0	1	0
Kling, c	0	1	1	2	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	3	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	2	0	0
Barry, rf	0	0	4	2	0	0
Welmer, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	6	27	14	7	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'h'n, cf	0	1	2	1	1	0
Browne, rf	0	1	2	2	0	1
Dunn, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	1	4	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	4	5	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	8	9	0	0
McG'n'ty, p	1	0	0	6	1	0
*Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	18	3	

*Batted for McGinnity in ninth innnig.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2

First base by errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Welmer, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Kling. Stolen bases—Slagle, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Tinker. Double plays—Gilbert and Dunn; Barry and Evers. Passed ball—Kling. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	2	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	0
McC'thy, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill, o	0	0	0	6	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	1	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	2	0	0
Barry, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	1	1	3	0
Total	0	4	24	11	4	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'h'n, cf	2	2	1	0	1	0
Browne, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Dunn, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	11	2	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	5	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	4	1	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	3	0	0
Total	3	4	27	14	1	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*—3

First base by errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 6. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Brown, 4. Sacrifice hits—Dunn, Gilbert. Stolen bases—Slagle, Mertes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance, 10,000.

PITTSBURG, 4; BROOKLYN, 1.

For seven innings yesterday the game at Washington Park between the champion Pittsburgs and Brooklyns was evenly contested, the score at that time being 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors. In the eighth inning wild pitching and mistakes of McCormick gave Pittsburg two runs. Beaumont reached first on called balls, and got to second on Kruger's sacrifice. McCormick's wild throw to Dillon allowed Beaumont to score, Wagner landing on second. The latter stole third and crossed the plate on McCormick's failure to hold Ritter's throw. Brooklyn's solitary run was made in the fifth inning. Leever gave Ritter first on four bad balls. He got to third on McCormick's single, and Carisch's throw to second to head off McCormick enabled Ritter to tally. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	A	E
Dobbs, ct	0	1	0	1	0
Dillon, lb	0	0	10	4	1
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	0	1	6	0
Babb, ss	0	0	5	3	0
Ritter, c	1	1	7	4	0
McC'm'k, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Garvin, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	1	5	27	20	3

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
Beaum't, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Kruger, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Brans'd, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Diehl, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	1
Carisch, c	0	0	6	1	0
Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	11	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1—4

First base on errors—Brookly

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID:

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

A PROBLEM OF THE AGES.

In an open letter addressed to the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, ex-Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN discusses the negro problem in a spirit which wins for his views and arguments the warm approval of the press of the Southern States. The opinions expressed in his letter will be approved in the North also, and in every part of the Union by persons accustomed to consider the situation and study the interests of the black race with minds free from the bias of partisanship. There can he no doubt about ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN'S qualification to speak upon this subject. He has been a close observer of the negroes, a student of their traits and qualities, for forty years, and during a part of this time was personally and officially forced to deal with the color problem on the spot.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN believes that the problem is not to be settled in our time, or in our century; its solution belongs to the ages. He points out the exceptional position of the American negroes, differentiated as they are from other backward races by the facts that their transition from slavery to freedom was accomplished by no act of their own, that they were set free against the will of their masters, and that political rights were thrust upon them without any demand on their part, without qualifying training or experience, and without even any knowledge or appreciation of what was being bestowed. Their position has been immensely prejudiced and immeasurable harm has been done to them by the persistent and long-continued effort to establish political equality between the two races, "an effort which resulted directly in shocking and unbearable misgovernment wherever the negro race predominated." It is to this mistaken policy that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN attributes chiefly the race antagonisms and the embittered relations which have for years been an afflicting characteristic of Southern social and political life.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN criticises and censures President ROOSEVELT for inviting BOOKER WASHINGTON to the White House, for the appointment of the negro CRUM as Collector of the Port of Charleston, and for his action in the Indianola Post Office case. For BOOKER WASHINGTON he has high admiration and respect, but he is convinced that the President did a great and needless injury to the negro race when he invited him to sit at meat in the Executive Mansion. CRUM has been appointed by the President four times, the Senate having thrice refused to confirm the ad interim appointments. It is not for a moment to be believed that the President would be so stubborn in the case of any white man in the South. But CRUM, whom he is determined to force upon an outraged and incensed community, lacks the commonest qualification for the office of Collector. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN testifies from personal acquaintance with the man and his family, that though of good character he knowe nothing of business, has had no experience in mercantile affairs, and could not keep an ordinary merchant's account or examine such accounts. The closing of the Indianola Post Office Mr. CHAMBERLAIN frankly characterizes as an unlawful act. "The President," he says, "had not a shadow of authority or right to close the Post Office at Indianola, none whatever, and no man can show such authority. The act was a purely wanton and lawless act."

There are, of course, multitudes of Republican supporters of the President who know and feel that his reckless use of the black man to help his own political fortunes has undone a great part of the work accomplished in recent yeare by the wiser friends of the negro. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN believes that the Anglo-Saxon race is qualified and destined to work out the color problem to a peaceful solution. If the negroes themselves would strive, and successfully, to abate the crime for which lynching is the adopted punishment, "only the old, tried, commonplace virtues are wanted on the part of the white race—a deeply human and Christian spirit of mind, of heart, manner, and conduct, readiness to hold and defend all the ordinary civil rights, helpfulness to be shown in all practicable and reasonable ways, infinite and unfailing patience of spirit and act." These virtues exhibited toward the negroes, he believes, will do more than all the schools and colleges, the churches and missions, to roll back the tide of bitterness and violence.

These are counsels of high perfection. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN we have no doubt is right in declaring that the problem will be a long time in solving. It would be unwise, however, to leave altogether out of the account economic forces and the stern laws of nature. The black man was forcibly transported out of his original environment. His relation to the whites is artificial. Nature has at her command the mysterious, slow-working, but irresistible forces by which such mistakes are corrected.

THE CASE OF THE ARABIA.

The decision of the Russian prize court in the case of the Arabia was what might have been expected. In fact, the court had no alternative, if it were to take as law the proclamation of the Russian Government defining contraband. Accordingly, the ship and so much of her cargo as was destined for China are released; that part of the cargo, consisting of flour and railroad material, destined for Japan is confiscated.

But it by no means follows that the United States, as the country to which the owners of the confiscated part of the cargo look for the protection of their rights, will allow Russia to lay down international law by executive proclamation. It is perhaps characteristic of Russia that she should find herself maintaining the most backward and barbarous views of international law. The origin of international law was the necessity of restraining a belligerent Power from doing all the harm it could to its enemy, regardless of the rights of innocent third parties. It is in fact a series of checks and restraints upon the use of military power. The further back we go the fewer and weaker are these restraints. Consequently, when a precedent is in question, the older it is the worse it is as being more in favor of the belligerent and less of the neutral and of the general and peaceful intercourse of mankind. The precedents to which Russia appeals or can appeal in defense of her questionable performances are all old.

In the case of the Knight Commander the Russian commander destroyed the evidence upon which he would have relied if he had carried the ship before a prize court. The cargo, or the questionable part of it, is stated to have consisted of railroad supplies. Now such supplies distinctly belong to that claes of articles which are or are not contraband of war according to circumstances. If the prevailing use of the railroads to which these supplies are destined is military, then the supplies are contrahand. If commercial, they are not. No declaration of the Russian Government can settle this question. It is a question for adjudication. The Russian commander who sank the Knight Commander has prevented it from being adjudicated. Therefore the Government of which he is the agent is liable to the British claimants for the full value of the ship and to the American claimants for the full value of the cargo owned by them.

As to the Arabia, we have already given our reasons for believing that she carried no contraband, according to the modern definition of contraband. Certainly it should have been proved before the prize court that the railway enpplies she had on board were destined for a military use, while as to the foodstuffs they are distinctly not contraband, since they are unavailable for the Japanese army or navy, which do not use wheaten flour. And even if they did, we shall undoubtedly take the position already taken by Great Britain, that it must be clearly shown that foodstuffs are intended for the use of the enemy's fighting forces before they can be condemned as lawful prize. The preserved fish on board the Thea is in the doubtful category, but since the Russian agent has by destruction withdrawn it from adjudication, we shall doubtless hold that it must be paid for, like the American-owned cargo of the Knight Commander.

It is to be borne in mind that the decision of a prize court does not preclude the injured neutral from taking diplomatic steps for the recovery of his damages. We shall doubtless take such steps in behalf of the owners of the cargo of the Arabia. It is not to be imagined that Russia has heard the last of this case.

"BROAD PROTECTION GROUND."

THE TIMES tramples on historic Democratic doctrine and puts itself on broad protection ground when it indorses as beneficent a policy which, by encouraging and diversifying home industries, tends to increase home consumption of agricultural products and to enlarge the proportion of our manufactured exports.—The Tribune.

We would cheerfully trample on history, Democracy, and doctrine if they lay across the path that leads to American commercial expansion. But they do not. The doctrine that the Republican policy of inordinate protection checks the natnral growth of our industries, and that freer trade with foreign nations would stimulate and promote that growth, is historically of Democratic origin and teaching. GROVER CLEVELAND taught it in that famous message of 1887, in which he pointed out the economic error and wastefulness of burdensome duties on the imported raw material of our manufactures; and the doctrine had been taught by Democrats long before that.

Our neighbor The Tribune maintains toward the present tariff laws a complacent, contented, and "stand-pat" attitude. Of course our agricultural exports are enormous, but "we are beginning to build up a substantial export trade in manufactures." It is not beginnings, but achievements, that THE TIMES desires. After forty years of Republican high-tariff protection have we only made a "beginning"? If the infant is of so slow a growth would it not be sensible to try a different diet? The American people have for much more than a generation taxed themselves heavily under the belief that they were helping their manufacturers to their feet; that they were building up the country's industries to a stage of power and productiveness which would presently make them the marvel of the world. And now, after all these millions have been taken from the pockets of the public, they are told that our manufacturers have only made a beginning. But we are not pleading the cause of the consumer, sorely burdened as he is by the increased cost of living due to protection. We are pleading the cause of the American manufacturer, hampered, cribbed, cabined, and confined by a tariff policy that among its other ill effects shuts him up chiefly to the home market, and obstructs his efforts to sell his goods abroad. The annual value of Germany's manufactured exports is twice our own, Great Britain's almost three times ours. We stand third where we ought to be first.

Is it a sane or sensible policy, taking a single instance as an illustration, to make the American manufaoturer of boots and shoes pay a tax of 15 per cent. ad valorem on hides, the raw material of his trade, thereby increasing the cost of products and making it more difficult for him to sell his goods in markets abroad where he must meet his competitors' low prices? We exported last year 4,642,531 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at $7,238,940. Protectionists will point with pride to these figures. In truth it is a beggarly account. We ought to make boots and shoes for the whole world, because we make better ones than are anywhere else made. If we could find foreign markets for $50,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, would not more American wage-earners find employment? Would not more American farmers find it profitable to raise foodstuffs to supply the shoe-factory towns? Would not the National wealth be increased? Is it worth while to hinder and put off these increments to enable American skinners of cattle to get a higher price for the hides they send to market?

The lesson of this single instance applies to the whole of the $150,000,000 worth of raw material annually imported, upon which protection imposes a customs duty. Thousands of American manufacturers have seen the new light. They have reached the point where they are no longer afraid of foreign competition at home, where their chief concern is to enlarge their sales abroad, to find a market for the large surplus they are able to produce over and above the domestic requirement. They feel the tariff as a burden, not as a benefit.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

The forecast of the cotton crop by the Department of Agriculture, based upon an average condition of 91.6 on the 25th of July, warrants the expectation of a crop of 12,000,000 bales, when considered in connection with the increased acreage. This will be a record-breaking harvest of the staple. The commercial crops of recent years have been: 1902-3, 10,725,422; 1901-2, 10,662,995; 1900-01, 10,401,453; 1899-1900, 9,142,838; 1898-9, 11,189,205; 1897-8, 10,897,857 bales. Owing to the high range of prices, partly speculative and partly the result of actual shortage, the crop of 1902-3 represented the formidable total value of $538,000,000, and our cotton exports were worth $343,656,902, considerably exceeding the exports of breadetuffs. The statistical position of cotton is held by many to warrant the prediction that the 1903-4 crop will bring the South something over $700,000,000, and that of this cotton to the value of between $466,000,000 and $500,000,000 will be exported. These are large figures. They show without argument the importance to the South of turning a deaf ear to the mistaken advice to restrict its cotton crop as much as possible, to the end that artificial scarcity may keep the level of prices high and favor speculation.

The advantage of the United States in the production of cotton of the kind needed for the manufacturing industries of Europe is largely climatic. Normally this advantage is great enough to make the people of this country indifferent to efforts to stimulate its production abroad, but it may be that existing conditions, which are not quite normal, may warrant greater efforts on the part of Great Britain to render her mills more largely independent of American supplies than they are now or have ever been. As to just what is doing in this direction we must look to recent Consular reports. These are at least of interest as showing what is expected to result from cotton-growing efforts in the countries in which experiments are now in progress. The most encouraging reports gathered by the British Cotton Growers' Association are from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia. In West Africa Great Britain has an area as large as that of the cotton belt of this country, which will he utilized for cotton if possible. To this end the finest seed obtainable is being sent there in large quantities and every encouragement given to planting and intelligent cultivation. The recent arrival at Liverpool of a vessel carrying about thirty tons of West African cotton created a sensation not only in England but on the Continent. A sample of cotton sent to Liverpool by the Governor of Gambia was said to rival the best grade of American uplands cotton. This might very well be and not mean very much. Up to the present time the most successful of the British cotton-growing experiments seems to have been at Lagos, West Africa. Germany and France are also moving in the eame direction. The German Government ie employing American cotton experts to raise experimental crops in such of its colonies as promise to be available. The French Governor of the West African possessions of that country reports that the area lying east of Dahomey is, in his judgment, well adapted to the production of cotton in such quantities as will insure the continuing prosperity of that colony. The indigenous cotton of the Sudan is said to have a commercial value, though not very great, and its improvement by cultivation is not yet determined.

Our Consul at Nottingham is, curiously, chiefly interested in what he has been able to learn as to the efforts to grow cotton in the German colonies in Africa. He refers to a report of the German Colonial Economic Committee as to what is proposed to be done in this direction during the next three years. The only place where experiments have reached a practical stage is Togoland, where in the season of 1902-3 the product of ginned cotton reached 50,000 pounds. The industry is carried on with native labor under the direction of Americans. It is said the cotton represented a net cost, laid down in Bremen, of £10 5s. per bale of 500 pounds, and to have sold for £17 3s. 6d. This looks like a satisfactory profit, but on an analysis of the figures it appears that the question of wages to the native labor is still indeterminate and that interest on capital outlay has not been taken into account. The German programme for the next three years includes the further development of cotton culture in Togo and German East Africa, the fostering of cotton growing in the Cameroons and German West Africa, the encouragement of like ventures in other colonies by subsidies, and systematic experiments in Asia Minor and South America. Brazil is increasing its cotton prodnct gradually, and its product is said to be very good. But that Brazil does not promise to be a formidable competitor with this country is seen from the fact that its cotton shipments to Europe in 1902 were only about 20,000 bales in excess of the average for the past forty years, and were that much less than the shipments in 1892. The total imports into Europe in 1902 from countries other than the United States were as follows: Brazil, 146,000 bales; Egypt, 1,248,000 bales; Turkey and Asia Minor, 22,000 bales; Peru, West Indies, &c., 35,000 bales; East Indies, China, &c., 604,000 bales—in all about one-fifth the American crop. How it may be ten years hence is a matter of conjecture.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL RIOT.

What are the Syrians doing in Haiti? That is the first question which the news that the Haitians are mobbing them suggests. It vaguely appears from the dispatchee that they are trying to earn their living by trade, and have opened stores for that purpose. It is quite possible that their views upon the extension of credit do not agree with those of the Haitians who would be willing to become their customers if the credit were unlimited.

The ugliest feature of this latest rioting, comparatively mild as it is, is the same as the ugliest feature of the mobbing of a Foreign Minister a few weeks ago; and that is that it was done by "the army," and thereby took on an official character. It is true that the army behaved in each case quite like an unofficial mob, even to the using not of regular military arms, but of such weapons as GOD and nature had put into its hands, to wit, stones. The conclusion that the Haitian army ie nothing but a mob is suggested by both incidents.

It appears that many of the Syrians are naturalized American citizens. Syrians, like other Levantines, are rather in the habit of becoming American citizens by adoption and grace, finding that American citizenship is something they can use in their business, and that it comes in particularly handy when they get into trouble with the unspeakable Turk. It seems unlikely, however, that Syrians should have taken out American citizenship to protect themselves against the Haitian "army," and it seems that our Minister at Port-au-Prince is taking as much trouble in behalf of the Syrians who do not claim American citizenship as in behalf of those who do, his intervention, in either case, being actuated by motives of mere humanity.

This is entirely proper, of course. But, with every one of these semi-official mobs, which the Haitian Government not only does not suppress, but which it appears to instigate, re-arises the question, How much longer are we prepared to put up with "the devouring absurdity" of the Haitians working out their own salvation in a manner which in Boston it is urgently demanded that we shall extend also to the Filipinos? That question is liable to arise any day with urgency, when it is the safety of foreigners in Haiti that is in question, and when we object to foreign nations protecting their "nationals" in the most natural and efficient way. Evidently we cannot afford to make the Monroe Doctrine a shield or a screen for all the rowdies of the West Indies.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——A published fac simile of Judge PARKER'S memorable dispatch announcing his position and intentions in regard to the gold standard shows that after writing it he found it necessary or advisable to do some editing of his own "copy." The alterations made by him, however, are of form, not of substance, and they consist only of two substitutions of one word for another and one crossing out, involving three words. As originally written, the first sentence read: "I regard the Gold standard as irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day should be ratified by the people." In this, with good reason, the word "should" grated on the Judge's ear—or offended his eye—and he changed it, leaving the first two letters as they were and writing "all" over the other four, thus turning the "should" into "shall." There is nothing in this to interest statesmen, or even politicians, since the obvious meaning of the sentence was not affected for anybody by the transformation, but it may supply amateur grammarians with an opportunity for discussing the merits of the change. Possibly some of them will suggest that, whatever may be the relative merits of "should" and "shall" in this place, the use of neither was necessary, and, since the "be" was quite capable of carrying this clause, the giving if any assistance at all to it was grammatically indefensible. The other altsrations are in fact one, and unquestionably a good piece of "copy reading." It is in the next sentence. The Judge had writtan: "As the platform is silent on the subject, my visw should be made known to the convention, and if it prove to be unsatisfactory to a majority of its members, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once." Here Judge PARKER scratched out ths "a" before "majority," and put "the" above the place where the "a" had been, and then he drew his pen three times through "of its members," thus freeing the sentence of a wholly superfluous clause. The change was excellent, whether viewed from ths standpoint of style or from that of telegraph tolls. There are few people not professional writers who, even when they have ths ability for making little emendations like thess in what they write, think it worth while to perform the task. We get numberless letters on all sorts of subjects that would be better for such polishing, and we very much doubt if ons in twenty of those who write to us know that we do for them, before printing thsir communications, a lot of the work they ought to do for thsmselves. More such work wouldn't be pains wasted, but time is money, and we have no desire to correct our correspondence into monotony of style and expression.

——There is much difficulty for peopls who are not politicians of ths sort called "practical" to see why the Republicans havs determined to make strenuous and unusual efforts this year to raise their inevitable majority in Vermont far above its normal figure. However effectual the use of noted spsakers and of—well, of other means—may be in bringing out the Vermont vote, it will not prove much of anything as regards the othsr States, and the actual influsnce on ths Elsctoral College will of courss be nil. The politiciane, however, find no mystery in ths matter, and perhaps some remarks on the subject, made by The Burlington Fres Press, may help others toward understanding it. That paper confesses it to be a little queer that it should have become a political axiom that when the Republican majority in Vermont suffers a marked reduction in the September of a Presidential year ths Democrats sweep the country, and that an increase in that majority is followed by Republican success. It confesses, too, that there is no direct relation of cause and effect between the facts in these sequences, but it insists that there really is an indirect one. "The leaders," it says, "of both parties throughout the country havs adopted a course in ths past which has attached great importance to the result in Vermont, no matter what the issues have been. In 1884, when thers was a marked slump in Vermont's September majority, the Dsmocratic campaign managers promptly prepared a large quantity of campaign literaturs dealing with the result in Vermont, and characterizing the verdict of ths Green Mountain State ae the harbinger of Democratic victory throughout the country in November. This literature was poured into the doubtful States, and all politicians who realizs ths intensity of the desire to bs on the band wagon can appreciate something of the influencs which this literature exerted. In 1892 a similar courss wae adopted, and again Vermont's September 'drift' was mads sn influential factor in the National campaign that resulted in victory for the Dsmocracy." So The Free Press urges the Vermont Republicans to get busy and excited at once in order that they may help voters in other States to make up their minds as to the exact position of the "band wagon"!

——When Mr. MELLEN assumed the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road he made at a public dinner a speech in the course of which he asked that criticism of him as an official might be withheld until time had given him an opportunity to demonstrate to the people along the line of the road both his desire and his ability to give them a good service. The requested suspension of judgment was granted—it would have been even if not requested, but that's immaterial—and now the commuters, maddened by the abolition of trains about the almost desperate need of which they have no doubt whatever, are recalling the speech and quoting its honeyed words with cruel and sarcastic accuracy. One of the New Rochelle papers, The Paragraph, quotes Col. E. L. BILL of that city as giving the substance of President MELLEN'S oration and making it the text of a most savage attack upon the orator and his road. For the denunciations we have no room, but the reality of the grisvance that excited them is sufficiently obvious, for the trains that were not enough before are now very appreciably fewer in number, despite the fact that they are expected to serve the necessities and convenience of a large region densely populated and steadily growing more so. The idea of reducing the transportation facilities in New York's most accessible suburbs is preposterous on the face of it, and it becomes outrageous when in explanation of the change it is asserted that the trains did not pay—enough! That they were run at a loss was not claimed, we believe, and nobody who is familiar with the patronage of those trains would have believed the claim if it had been made. The abandoned traine were not always crowded, but they were usually full. Now, indeed, the crowding is seen and felt by the commuters all day long, and presumably that condition is regarded as ideal—by those to whom it simply means a reduction in the expense account with no reduction of revenue. That class does not include the commuters, and if they hold the seriee of indignation meetings advised by Col. BILL, and if they adopt the retaliatory measures in the matter of violations by the railway of municipal and village ordinances, such as those relating to the consumption of soft coal, the road's officials will have only themselves to thank for a lot of expensive litigation and a lot of even more expensive unpopularity.

——As might have been expected, it is an eminent member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who has contributed the most etriking comment on Bishop POTTER'S participatfon in the "dedication" of the Subway Tavern. "We object to the new tavern," says Mre. ELLA A. BOOLE, "on the very ground upon which its vindication is attempted—that it eeeks to make drinking respectable. The principle of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is that drinking should be kept a thing of degradation." We would like to be able to call that amazing talk to come from a well-intentioned woman, presumably equipped with reasoning powers and the ability to recognize the existence of obvious facts, but we have heard too much like it to be even surprised. It can, however, be called lamentable with entire safety, for it injures seriously the cause of temperance and is itself illustrative of one of the extremest and most harmful forms of intemperance.

At the Track.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He said he had a long shot—
A cinch! It made him smile.
Indeed it was a long shot, for
He missed it just a mile.

FORT GEORGE MONUMENT.

New York Historical Society's Part in Its Recovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of last Sunday published an account of the recovery of the monument which marked the site of the southwest bastion of Fort George.

The New York Historical Socisty was the means of the erection of the monument, as the following memorandum will show:

The Chamber of Commerce of New York, at a meeting held Nov. 7, 1769, requested the President of the Chamber to apply to David Rittenhouse and Capt. John Montrefor to take the latitude of ths southwest bastion of Fort George. An abstract of these minutes of the Chamber was presented and read by John Pintard at a meeting of the New York Historical Society, heid in ths New York Institution on Juns 10, 1817. John Pintard, Dr. John Griscom, and Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Common Council on the subject. At the next meeting at the society, July 8, 1817, ths committee reported that they had presented the memorial of the society in person on June 16, and submitted a report of the Committee of Arts and Sciences of the Common Council, to whom ths memorial was referred, of which report the following is an abstract:

"That ths Street Commissioner be directed to ascertain as nearly as possible ths sits of the southwest bastion of Fort George, and to erect thereon a monumental stone, on which ehall be marked the latitude as taken in 1769 and by whom."

ROBERT H. KELBY, Librarian.

New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

BLUSHES FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Remarkable Letter from a Russian Staff Officer.

From The London Times.

Ths following extract from ths letter of a Russian staff officer at ths front, addressed to a journalist who has distinguished himself by his Chauvinistic articles in a St. Petersburg journal, appeared in a recent number of the Osvobozhdenie, the organ of the Liberal Opposition, published at Stuttgart, and requires no comment:

If our official sources of information ars occasionally compelled, for political reasons, to observo silence, we can all understand the reason. We can all understand why silence was maintained as to the loss of nearly 8,000 men at Wafang-kau, (Telissu,) and also as to the loss by ons regiment of its colors, that sacred object of military honor. We can all understand why nothing was said as to our hasty retreat before an enemy only equal in numbers. But what we cannot understand is the effort made by journalists to keep the public in an optimistic frame of mind to distort facts as much as possible, and to write of that of which they know nothing. If you will read attentively the official report you will see that on June 14 the enemy had only two incomplete divisions, while we had two and a half. Moreover, with us a regiment consiste of four battalions, savs in the East Siberian units, which have three. We had also two brigades of artillery—that is, ninety-six guns, besides a Cossack horse battery with nine guns, (sic,) the Primorsky Dragoons, and two regiments of Cossacks.

Our force, as you see, was not a small one. To the assistance of the Japanese came a division—the staff report says a brigade—of infantry with two or three batteries, while three regiments were sent to us by rail. But you talk of this as our heroic battls with an antagonist three times our strength! We havs always known how to die, (with some exceptions,) but this does not mean that an enemy so rare from a military point of view as ths Japanese is not to be feared or deserves the contempt which our custom is to shower upon this civilized nation. I have a right to speak, for I have spent a considerable time in Japan, and I tell you frankly that I often blushed for my country when I compared many things there and here.

An enemy so dangerous, whether as regards persistence, readiness for war, or moral strength, Russia hae never met. Japan is a dangerous enemy for this reason: Our soldier, unfortunately, despite valor and resignation, is infsrior to the Japansse soldier in discipline, and—what is still more important—fights with indifference, under compulsion. For the Japanese this is a war for an idea which penetratee all without exception from the Minister to the hushandman. Here you have the reason for such incidente as occurred at Chong-chu—you are probably unaware of this—where the Coesacks refused to charge, and as a result we lost three officers. It is from this fact, and not from the color of the uniforms, which, ever since Kuropatkin's arrival, have been undistinguishable from those of the men, that the true reason is to be found for the large percentage of losses among the officers.

Our Trans-Baikal and Siberian Cossacks are onr weak point. In consequence of their loose hehavior and want of preparation for active service they are of little use to us. The army awaits with impatience the arrival of ths Fifty-first and Forty-ninth (? Fifty-second) Dragoons. It is hoped that they will help to place ths scouting on a proper footing.

Our officers, as a whole—especially those trained in the Junker schools—are undoubtedly inferior to the Japanese as regards professional training. Ths majority, it is needless to say, go under firs not for the sake of an idea (the only idea that could have any force with us would be self-interest), but for the sake of tradition or for distinction. But they do not consciously dié for their country's sake, for its good, because it is evident, upon anything like an attentive consideration of the matter, that we are in the wrong. If you only knew what we did during the Chinese campaign! Ons's heart bleeds. It is not without reason that the Chinese stand openly on the side of the Japanese, their ancient enemies.

We have the greater chances of victory, but the guarantee of these chances lies in the Baltic squadron alone, for we cannot secure victory now by mere weight of numbers (on land!), and still less in the future. Do you really assume that the Japanese have only thirteen divisions in their army, besides reserves? Are they really so naive as not to have increased this force during the last few years?

Given equal numbers on either side, there is, on our part—on the staff at any rate—no hope of absolute and indisputable victory after the refusal of the Twenty-second Regiment to attack at Tsirencheng and after the terrible havoc wrought by the Japanese artillery at Wafang-kau.

Russia conceives herself a great nation. Every great nation, in the person of its representtives, the organs of the press, should comport itself with dignity, should feel respect for a worthy foe, should not conceal its own mistakes, and should not indulge in harefaced self-laudation.

What a Republican Thinks of Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial in this morning's edition of THE TIMES headed "Vardaman P. O.," I am moved to add my small word of praise to the editorial policy which is gaining supporters and readers of THE TIMES in just proportion.

Although a Republican, and consequently disagreeing with you in many of your observations regarding the present National Administration, your fair and open dealing with the questions arising, even at times when it would be possible to make false political use of the opposite side, as the majority of your lese conscientious contemporaries would have done and are doing, deserves the hearty support which the business men of New York City are giving your paper.

Your recent observations regarding the responsibility of the strike leaders was hut another example of your broad policy.

RALPH G. SPENCER.

New York, Aug. 4, 1904.

An Interesting Discovery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was looking around through some ruins of old houses on Grand Island in Lake Superior, near Munising, and I found the log walls of one covered with old newspapers pasted on, and one was THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 25, 1854, with a long and interesting account of the battle of Inkerman; and I thought it was worth mentioning to you. At that time only one man with his family lived on the island—his name was Abraham W. Williams; he had lived there since 1834.

I wondered if he was one of your subscribers long, long ago.

I have taken your Saturday issue for many years. PETER WHITE.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 1, 1904.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Men Some Readers Think Could Win for Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The candidate who will command the vote of the people at large must be a man of high personal character; a professional politician of the Tammany or any other kind will not fill the bill. There are men, some of them prominent in official life, who have been too closely identified with machine politics to be suitable candidates; some of these have been named by your correspondents. They do well enough in their own way; they hold themselves superior to such men as Platt or Sullivan—neither of whom could, as THE TIMES has said, secure an election from the people of this State; they are men, let us say, of honesty and respectability, but thsy are not up to "high-water mark." Ths nomination of Mr. Stanchfield, once defeated; of Mr. Colsr, ditto, or even of Mayor McClellan would, in my visw, be a mistake.

I have no candidate whose nomination I regard as essential; but will you not agree with ms that the nomination of such a man as Mr. Jerome would be ideal; that there would bs nothing to explain away, much less to apologize for?

Let me say I have no acquaintance with Mr. Jerome, hut I should heartily rejoice if Judge Parker should ses his way clsar to promoting his nomination, and it is beyond question that Judge Parker's influence would go far—in fact, would be determinative—in naming the candidate. We have a man of such exslted character as our candidate for President that it would be espcially unwise at this time to bring any of the small fry of the party to the front in the expectation that Judgs Parker could "carry" him; such a nomination would handicap the Presidential ticket.

Give us a man of high character—aggressive toward forms of evil, one, too, of pronounced Democratic principles—whether you spell his name Jerome or not, and we shall go into the canvass deserving success and, as I believe, commanding it.

I cannot but hope ths viewe here expressed may be regarded wih favor by Judge Parker, who certainly can save the situation. Will he not do it? M. H. B.

New York, Aug. 3, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest as the Democratic nominee for Governor one who would unite the Democracy of ths State, a distinguished jurist, an estimable citizen, a sound Democrat—Judge Morgan J. O'Brien. With Parker and O'Brien New York could safsly be counted in the Democratic column.

New York, Aug. 3, 1904. M. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you print a letter signed "Walter H. Lewisson" advocating the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor.

I heartily agree with Mr. Lewisson that Mr. Cantor would make a very strong candidate. The one great point in Mr. Cantor's favor is that hs could unite all sections of the Democratic Party. Although an independent he was formerly a member of Tammany Hall, and numbers among his friends a majority of the district leaders of that organization, while here in Brooklyn he has as many friend among the followers of Senator McCarren as among the followers of Mr. Doyle. EDWARD G. NORTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1904.

WHEN LABOR UNIONS WORK ILL.

Exertion of Power Without Justice or Judgment Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Free Man," in his communication to your paper last Friday, voices the general sentiment of nearly every living being outside the membership of labor unions when he says:

"Oh, for a fearless leader to champion the cause of free labor against the tyranny, injustice, and un-American sway of this oligarchy called union labor."

As a matter of fact, the people as a whole suffer more from the irresponsible sway of these organizations than from all other causes combined. The labor union is fast becoming a curse to the Nation.

No calamity, flood or fire, can effect the damage or causs the general loss occasioned by a single prolonged strike. No political domination, however fanatical, could be the means of inflicting greater personal suffering upon the peopls than lies within the power of one reckless and unrestricted walking delegate. No tinkering with the tariff or juggling of the currency could impair the country's welfare as much as a single order from a labor union to clog the wheels of some important industry.

Greater hy far than all other trusts is the Labor-Trust, which, having the power to paralyze nearly every branch of the Nation's trade, continually exerts that power, without reason, justice, or judgment. The Lahor Trust cares nothing for the loss its strikes entail—it cares nothing for anybody or anything beyond its own eelfish demands, to satisfy which this monstrous octopus would throttle every business interest in the universe.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

Victoria Regia Grown Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the interesting article in your paper of August 1, copied from a Buffalo paper, about the Victoria Regia, it said that that plant had never been successfully raised in New York City. This is a mistake, as my grandfather, Mr. Thomas Hogg, Sr., raised it and had it in bloom in one of hie greenhonses in Seventy-ninth Street. This was in 1853 or 1854. If I remember rightly it was the first plant of the Victoria Regia grown in this country. S.

Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1904.

MR. WISE AND MRS. WISE.

Said Mr. Wise to Mrs. Wise: "It is not well, my dear,
In stepping from a trolley car to turn and face the rear."

Said Mrs. Wise to Mr. Wise: "No doubt you know it all;
But what would happen to your face if you should chance to fall!"

Now, Mr. Wise and Mrs. Wise went riding on a car,
And Mr. Wise took seat abaft to smoke his good cigar.

And when they came to Gettoff Street they rose to etep aground,
And Mr. Wise straight forward faced, while Mrs. Wise turned 'round.

Then Mr. Wise, awaiting not—he knew the trick so well—
Stspped boldly from the moving car—and stuhhed his toe and fell.

Poor Mrs. Wise stood, facing aft, upon the running board.
She promptly jumped, her only thought to aid her fallen lord.

She sat down hard, and then, with feet ascending in the air,
Right over on her back she went, and bumped her coll of hair.

Though Mrs. Wise was fairly round, she felt a trifle flat
As up she sprang and shook her dress and reimplaced her hat.

"O, Mr. Wise," she gently chid, "how foolish you have been,
For now you have a battered nose, a lacerated chin.

"Lo! I, save damaged dignity and somewhat dusty skirt,
Regain the perpendicular with not the slightest hurt."

CHARLES EDWINSON.

ST. LOUIS MINISTERS SCORE BISHOP POTTER

Seeking Notoriety in Dedicating Saloon, One Says.

IDEA BAD, ANOTHER DECLARES

What Good Can a Temperance Saloon Where Liquor Is Sold Do? Some of Them Ask.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Of eleven ministers interviewed in this city on the dedication by Bishop Potter of the Subway Tavern, a saloon for the reform of the drink habit in New York, all condemned his action. The most charitable expression was by one divine, who said that if it was conceded that the Bishop was right he would never be able to so convince the public. Another said that he thought the Bishop was seeking notoriety.

The Rev. W. F. Murray said:

"I don't want to be harsh, but I cannot say that I wholly approve of the action of Bishop Potter. I do not think clergymen should countenance saloons of any description in any manner."

The Rev. Henry Walser said: "I think Bishop Potter's action entirely out of line. It is jumping from one extreme to the other."

"The establishment of drinking places without the accessories present in modern saloons is a step in the right direction," said the Rev. Father Timothy Dempsey. "But I don't think much of Bishop Potter's action in dedicating a drinking place of any sort."

The Rev. W. Davies Pittman is strong in his opposition to the establishment of saloons similar to that dedicated by Bishop Potter.

"To serve 'hard' drinks in one portion of a saloon," said he, "and soft drinks to ladies in another is foolishness. It is the duty of every churchman, especially ministers, to discourage the sale of intoxicants. Bishop Potter is doubtless seeking notoriety."

The Rev. Eugene McFarland said: "I think Bishop Potter's action very unbecoming in a minister. Every saloon man in the country will point to it and laugh."

The Rev. Baxter P. Fullerton said: "I do not see how a temperance saloon is going to do any good as long as liquor is sold in it the same as in any other saloon."

The Rev. Patrick G. Robert was reticent about expressing his views, saying: "I would rather remain silent. I have not been an admirer of Bishop Potter for a long time, and would not be surprised at anything he does."

The Rev. J. Baltzer thought the idea a bad one, and if copied would set a bad example. He said it would not only be instrumental in encouraging the drink habit, but would make drunkards of many who cannot resist temptation.

"The action of Bishop Potter surprises me," said the Rev. Henry W. Mizner. "I think Bishop Potter has been unwise and indiscreet, to say the least, for no matter how strongly he thinks he is right—and I have no doubt he is—he can never convince the world of his views, and some of the weaker of us mortals are liable to place the wrong construction on his act."

"Bishop Potter has surprised us all," said the Rev. Father D. J. Lavery. "'Judge not, lest ye yourselves be judged,' we are told, and for this reason I will not criticise Bishop Potter. However, his act in opening a saloon is bordering on a field from which the clergy should keep out."

"When ministers of the Gospel open saloons in the metropolis of the country, where drunkenness is a curse of the people, I do not think we have anything to say out here," said the Rev. Father Peter J. O'Rourke. "We are speechless."

BISHOP COLEMAN'S CRITICISM.

An Old Schoolmate Grieved and Surprised at Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Diocese of Delaware and Chairman of the National Church Temperance Society, said to-day of Bishop Potter's action in dedicating the "Subway Tavern":

"As a rule Bishops do not publicly criticise each other's deliverances and actions, and at no time except carefully and charitably. I do not wish to be considered as departing from this latter feature of the general rule, especially as it concerns an old schoolmate and life-long friend; but I do not hesitate to say that, knowing the deep interest which the Bishop of New York takes in all affairs affecting the truest welfare of the community, I am somewhat surprised and grieved at his giving his support to a movement which has about it, to say the least, some dangerous and questionable features.

"While there can be no doubt of the Bishop's good intentions, yet, as it seems to me, the present method of their fulfillment is open to very serious objections."

BISHOP SPAULDING APPROVES.

Welcomes Anything That Will Minimize the Drink Evil.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 4.—Bishop Spaulding, who was one of the arbitrators in the anthracite strike, said to-day of Bishop Potter's action:

"I should welcome any innovation that would tend to minimize the manifestations of the drink evil, and, while this experiment can hardly be thought of as significant, when the scope of the liquor traffic is considered, it may be looked upon as an indication that the old and righteous battle for a more orderly and decent condition of life is not long suffered to decline. The worst curse of the saloon as it is now operated is the dance hall maintained in connection. This is a mere interchamber to the brothel, and is needless."

HOAR ILL, BUT MAKES A JOKE.

Senator Asks Friends to Supply Epithets Suitable for Lumbago.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—The following statement concerning the illness of Senator Hoar was given te The Associated Press to-day:

"Senator Hoar is ill of an attack of lumbago, complicated by what la called Washington malaria. He was troubled by lumbago for the last four weeks of the last session of Congress, and kept his bed nearly the whole of that time, although he was permitted to go to the Capitol two or three times for committee meetings and matters of special importance in the Senate. At the end of the session he was pronounced cured by his physician, but ordered to abetain from any puhlic speaking or any considerable mental labor for some months to come.

"On his return to Massachusetts he violated the physician's injunctions so far as to deliver an address at Sutton in the open air, and one in the Worcester Court House in honor of his friend, the late Col. Stoddard, and one at a school house on the occasion of the reception of a gift to the city by the Sons of the American Revolution of some copies of Stuart's portrait of Washington. The attack has been quite severe, and has kept him in bed for several weeks. His physicians say he is steadily improving, but that the process of cure will be rather slow.

"He will be very glad to see any of his friends of the press, and will be happy, as he has already notified one or two of them, to have them bring with them any objurgatory or imprecatory epithets for which they have themselves no present use, and which they are willing to lend. They are things of which the nature of his disease requires frequent use. It is not likely that he will be able to be of much service in the early part of the campaign, unless possibly by writing one or two letters."

FOLLOWED SISTER'S EXAMPLE.

Younger Miss Clark of East Orange Likewise Secretly Married.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—An advertisement in the columns of a local newspaper has conveyed to the friends of Miss Rosamond Clark of 23 North Fourteenth Street, East Orange, and Harry Reeve of Newark the news that the couple were married last Friday night by the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vassar, a retired Baptist minister of Elizabeth.

The bride's elder sister, Miss Reba Clark, and George Poucher, son of Assessor William E. Poucher, were married in March, 1903, at Paterson, and the bride's mother did not learn of the wedding until told by a newspaper reporter.

According to Dr. Vassar, Miss Clark and Mr. Reeve called at his residence, accompanied by a girl friend. The couple told the preacher that they had an appointment with the Rev. Dr. Henry Elliott Mott, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and that he was to have married them, but had been called out of town. Dr. Vassar knew that fact to be true, and as the couple answered all his questions satisfactorily, he married them.

BOSTON WILLIE'S HOLIDAY.

Man's Fake Order Gets Him Into the Toils.

William Thompson, who is fifteen years old, and who says his home is in Boston, was remanded to the Children's Society in the Children's Court yesterday until the authorities in Boston can be communicated with. William told Justice Olmsted that he came here to visit a fellow he knew who sold papers at the Grand Central Station. When he got here he could not find his friend, and so as not to loss the holiday he started for Coney Island. While waiting for a car at the bridge, he said, a man asked him if he wanted to make 10 cents by running across City Hall Park. He promptly said he did.

The man gave him a piece of paper and told him to take it to J. Curley & Brother, 6 Warren Street. The paper was an order purporting to be signed by J. B. Cook & Co., a sporting goods house, of 1,166 Broadway, for a lot of pocket knives. The salesman telephoned to the Broadway house. Word came back that the order must be spurious, and young Thompson was arrested.

TRADING STAMP LAW INVALID.

Ruling of Court on Arrest of Rochester Tobacco Dealer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Supreme Court Justice Nash, in habeas corpus proceedings brought by Edward Appel, a cigar dealer, arrested for selling a cigar and a package of tobacco, accompanied with tobacco coupons issued by the American Tobacco Company directed to-day that the relator should be released from custody, in that he had been arrested under a statute that is unconstitutional.

Appel was charged with a misdemeanor under Chapter 657 of the Laws of 1904. He contended that the goods sold were bought by him prior to the enactment of the coupon law, and that the act could not be retroactive. The court goes even a step further and says in conclusion, after citing the Dycker and Gilson cases:

"It is the settled law of this State that it is not within the power of the Legislature to suppress or regulate the issuing or sale of trading stamps."

CHICAGO PIONEER'S WILL.

G. H. Laflin Leaves Advice and $2,000,000 to His Heirs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The will of George H. Laflin, the Chicago pioneer, which has been filed for probate, not only provides for the distribution of property valued at $2,000,000, but contains the following advice to his heirs:

"I would advise all my children to be prudent in their investments and not to purchase anything simply because it is cheap, but to remember that a long-time security drawing a low rate of interest is often more desirable than an investment which draws a high rate of interest.

"I would also advise them not to purchase anything which they cannot pay for in full at the time of purchase, as more men are ruined by speculation than in any other way. I also advise them not to sign any note or bond, and to look well to all transfers of real estate, and not to incumber any real estate except for the purpose of improving same."

MISSED THE NAPLES BOAT.

Cabman Whose Fault It Was, Though, Is Fined $10.

Mariono Madonno, an Italian laborer who had been working in Connecticut, arrived in this city with his wife and three children on the Fall River boat yesterday, en route to Naples. The steamship on which they were scheduled to sail was to leave a pier near South Ferry, Brooklyn, at ten o'clock, and the Italian asked William Smith, a cabman, how much he would chargo to take them over to the boat. Smith replied that he would take them over for one dollar, and with much baggage the family hundled into the carriage. At the ferry the Italian saye the cabman demanded $4.50, and told them that they were at the steamship.

The wrangle attracted the attention of Policeman Rooney, and he arrested Smith and arraigned him before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court, who on hearing the story, compelled the cahman to return $3 to the Italian and then fined him $10. The Madonna family will have to remain fifteen days in this city before the next boat on the line sails.

JUNE DEATH RATE INCREASES

1,500 in Excess of Five-Year Average in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—In making its mortality bulletin for June the State Department of Health states that, next to November, June is uniformly the month of lowest mortality in New York. The total number of deaths in June was 10,997, which is abont 1,500 in excess of the average for the month in the past five years. This increase is in large part dus to the great increase in the deaths reported by New York City, which returns 1,362 deaths from accident, a large part of which were caused by the Slocum disaster.

Of epidemic diseases the only increase is in deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in New York City, which became epidemic there in March and reached its height in May, the deaths from it in June being the same as in April.

Consumption has caused an excessive mortality for June. This is general throughout the State. There were almost as many deaths as in May and 150 more than in June, 1903. The prevalence of influenza and its allied or resultant affections, which have characterized the disease movements earlier in the year, has, so far as reports of it as a cause of death are concerned, largely abated, for only few deaths were returned in June with this given as a contributing cause of death. It is, however, evident that its sequnces have continued, and the increase in pulmonary consumption is attributable to it. Deaths from pneumonia and other acute respiratory diseases, which more immediately accompany grip, and which have been very high since January, are less than half as many as in May.

100,000 Part-Time Scholars Likely.

It is estimated that there will be betwsn 95,000 and 100,000 children on part time at the opening of the schools next month. During this Summer 30,000 new sittings are being prepared, but serious results are anticipated if the building strikes tis up work on the almost completed school buildings for any length of tims.

Many educators here charge the present congested conditions of the schools to the lengthening of the elementary school course in Manhattan and the Bronx from seven to eight years, which keeps the children in all-day classes just one year longer than formerly.

GRASSMAN, HE WISHES TO PURCHASE NAVIES

Would Buy 200 Cruisers, of 18 Knots, 6,000 Tons.

FOR WHOM, HE WILL NOT SAY

Yet Grassman Loves the Children of St. Mark's Place, and Buys Music from Street Pianos.

Little children play fearlessly in the hallway of 94 St. Mark's Place, and dancs on the sidewalk when the organ grinder appears. A kindly old gentleman there never forgets to throw a coin to the music man. He conducts a real estate office on the first floor, and children are not afraid to knock on the door and ask for a penny. But their elders look askance, and are almost afraid to mention the man's name, believing that he threatens the peace of the world.

The youngsters laugh at the warnings of their parents about the terrible man, who to them seems to be a Summer time Santa Clause, minus the white beard, to be sure, but with a white mustachs like St. Nick's and a huge white yachting cap of Russian design tilted toward his nose, on which beads of perspiration stand out like snowflakes. The fur-lined coat is missing, and the children's friend le in his shirt sleeves, but they believe that if there is such a thing as a Summer time Santa Claus he is it.

His name is C. C. W. Grassman, and he is seeking to buy a navy. That is the reason the elders mention his name in whispers, for did they not see in the newspapers an advertisement:

TO SHIPBUILDERS AND OWNERS.—Wanted, steamers of not less than 6,000 tonnage, to have a speed of 18 knots and more, and must be made so they can be fitted with armor plate or converted into cruisers. For particulars apply to Grassman & Hirts Company, 94 St. Mark's Place, (8th Street.)

A reporter asked him some questions yesterday.

"Have you a ship to sell?" Mr. Grassman asked.

"Not just now, but I have been waiting for the one coming over the seas and have been waiting some time."

"Will she be of 6,000 tonnage and with a speed of eighteen knots?"

"She may have that speed. I hope she has, and that her compass is out of order, which explains the fact that I have waited these many years for her arrival, while she has been tearing around at an eighteen-knot rate with my prospective wealth aboard. But in the meantime do you want these vessels for the Russian or the Japanese Governments?"

"I see through your disguise," cried the purchaser of navies, "you are a reporter, and the ship you would sell is worth only what you shall write about the immense undertaking I have in hand. But wait a minute. Here is the organ grinder with his melodies."

He opened the shutters and threw a quarter to the Italian, while his children danced. From every quarter organ grinders appeared. They were lined up on either sids of the street waiting their turn. The street swarmed with youngsters.

"We will have a riot soon if I don't stop it," said Grassman. He went forth and gave a coin to each man with a music machine and told them to play for not over five minutes, and then to go on their seversl ways. There was a Wagnsrian roar. In time there was silsnce. It was still as death as Mr. Grassman told of the used he had for a navy.

"It is not for myself," he said. "I am a man of peace, but am the agent of a great country. It needs 200 of the sort of boats for which I have advertised and is willing to pay cash for them. Why should I tell you what nation it is? Of course I get a commission and would lose this if the owners should know for whom I buy, because they would sell direct. So far I have bought five vessels. In twelve days, or less, I will have all I need to fill out the order. If I deny that it is the Russian Government, or Japan, or one of the South American Governments, the ship owners will subtract from the number of nations and may guess the right ons. Of course I will do no such foolish thing. England has thirty-seven armored cruiers, France thirty-two, Germany eight, Austria five, Italy six, the United States thirteen, and Japan six. What a preponderance for the nation that will get the 200!"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC OPENS.

Big Audience Greets Revival of "The Eternal City."

The Academy of Music opened its season last night under the most favorable conditions. Its friends would hardly know the playhouse in its present guise, more than $25,000 having been spent in remodeling it. Then, too, it had as opening attraction Liebler & Co.'s revival of Hall Caine's drama, "The Eternal City," with Edward Morgan as the star, and Miss Janet Waldorf made her first annearance in the part of Donna Roma, a rôle of which Mise Viola Allen made so much last season.

An elaborate sprinkler system has been installed, adding to the safety of the house in case of fire, the seats are all new, and excellently arranged, and the mural decorations were carefully designed and elaborately carried out.

A big audience greeted the players last night and the play was received with enthusiasm. Nearly all the original members of the cast played their old parts, with the exception of Miss Allen. Miss Waldorf, who has achieved considerable fame in England, made a distinct hit. Edward Morgan shared the honors with her in his old part of David Rossi, the young political reformer. Frederick De Belleville, as the Prime Minister, was as successful as ever. There were more than forty persons in the cast.

Marie Dressler Falls Down Stairs.

Marie Dressler, the actress, who has numerous concessions in Dreamland, is in the Coney Island Emergency Hospital suffering from a sprained knee. The other day Miss Dressler adopted one of the infants in ths Incubator Building in Dreamland, and last night she went to the building to see how the baby was getting on. As she was leaving the place she slipped at the top of the stairs, and fell ths full flight, more than a story and a half, to ths ground.

Frankie Bailey in Vaudeville.

Frankie Bailey has decided to follow the fashion and make the vaudeville plunge. She will make her first appearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Sept. 12, and will play several engagements befors returning to the musical comedy field. She has a little play, "My Lady's Picture."

Rehearsals for English "Parsifal."

Ths preliminary rehearsals of the flower maidens engaged by Henry W. Savage for his production of "Parsifal" began yesterday at the Garden Theatre. Those who have been engaged for solo parts are Florence Wickham, Pearl Guzman, Celeste Wynne, Marguerite Liddell, Charlotte George, and Harriett Cropper. Miss Guzman was the prima donna of "The Prince of Pilsen" company, and Miss Celeste Wynne headed The Chaperones" company last season. Both of them have consented to sing minor rôles in "Parsifal" to oblige Mr. Savage.

VOTE ON CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Westfield Citizens Will Pass on Offer of $10,000 Structure.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—Andrew Carnegie has offsred a $10,000 library to the town of Westfield on condition that the town provide a site and raise $1,000 yearly for the maintenance of the library. Ths offer was made through James O. Clark, a lawyer of Westfield, who laid the mattsr before the Town Council last night.

The town already has a site on which it was intended to build a library, and the only question to be settled is the raising of money for running expenses. It was decided to put the whole question to a vote of the residents of the town.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a dance to-night at the Penaquit Corinthian Club, at Bayshore, for the box holders at the Horse Show, which will close there this afternoon. Among the exhibitors and box holders have been Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carman, Mrs. Ladew and Miss Gertrude Sheldon, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne.

***

This evening there will be ths usual dance at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and tomorrow there will be one at the Kebo Valley Club, at Bar Harbor.

***

Ths engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Porter Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton of Englewood, N. J., to John Delatre Falconbridge of Toronto, Canada. Miss Hamilton is a granddaughter of the late William A. Porter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a niece of Gen. Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France. Mr. Falconbridge is ths son of the Hon. William Glenholme Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, (Province of Ontario,) and a grandson of the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan of Toronto.

***

Herbert A. Sherman will sail for Europe on ths Ryndam next Tuesday to bring home tbs other members of his family, who have spent the past year in Switzerland.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll have arrived in Paris from Aix-les-Bains by motor. They are to visit Bordeaux and Biarritz.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James G. K. Duer are now at Southampton, where tbsy will spend the remainder of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. Brown (Miss Caroline Helen Parrish) had a daughter born to them recently. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of James C. Parrish.

***

Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, who have been visiting at Newport, returned to New York City yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who have been visiting at Newport, have returnsd to this city on ths yacht Crusadsr. Mrs. Harriman will remain for some time at her country seat at White Plains.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer leave on Sunday for ths Adirondacks, where they will remain for the rest of ths season. Stanley Mortimsr has been visiting at Newport.

***

Col. DeLancey Kane and Mrs. Kane will remain at Bar Harbor in August and will return to Newport in September.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—It was reported in social circles to-day that several members of the Imperial Court of Germany, and possibly Crown Prince Henry, will be guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt the latter part of August.

Lady Chaylesmere, wife of Gensral Francis Herbert Eaton of the English army, will spend a portion of the Summer with her mother, Mrs. Francis O. French, and her sister, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Gny Norman arrived here to-day on their yawl, the old Cup Defender Vigilant. They are making a cruise along the coast and will be absent from their Beverly Cove estate for a month, going as far west as New York.

Princs De Blain et Chalis and Comte De Chambrum of the French Embassy are at the Berkeley for the remainder of the season.

Thomas Siiddell of New York is at the Stevens villa for the season.

Captain W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., Mrs. Cowles and their children have arrived at Cartsr's Inn, Jamestown.

Last night E. Maitland Armstrong, who is spending the Summer here with his mother-in-law, Mrs. David King, was arrested for driving his automobile in Bellevue Avenue faster than the law allows, and this morning in the District Court was fined $10 and costs.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BAYNE—JOHNSON.

Grace Church Chantry was crowded with guests at the wedding of C. Ernest Bayne of this city and Mrs. Kate M. Johnson, formerly of Louisville, Ky., which was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Ackley of Grace Church. The bride, who wore a white lace gown and a white hat trimmed with ostrich plumes, carried a bouquet of illes of the valley. She wore a diamond crescent and a rivière of diamonds, from which was suspended a large oval locket set with the same jswels. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas Lynch of Boston, walked to the altar with her. Mrs. Lynch was in white chiffon and lace, wore a white hat, and carried a large bouquet of pink roses. D. K. Bayne was his brother's best man, and Clarence B. Davison was the usher. There was no reception save an informal one held in the chantry at the close of the ceremony. After a brief bridal trip North Mr. and Mrs. Bayne will spend the rst of the Summer at Fort Hamilton.

M'CLELLAN—MYNDERSE.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—One of the most notable weddings of the year here took place this afternoon at Lake Hill, the contracting partiss being Miss Helen Livingston Mynderse of thia city, and Edwin C. McClellan of London, Eng. The Rev. George R. Lunn, pastor of the First Reformed Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union University.

ROOSEVELTS HAD BULLY TIME.

"Saw Pike Inside and Out," Said Theodore, Jr., on Leaving St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Tired out, but greatly pleased with their experisnces at the World's Fair, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, sons of President Roosevelt, with their cousins, Philip Roosevelt and Alexander Russell, returned to Washington to-day.

"We had a bully time," said Theodore, Jr. "We have seen the entire Fair with the exception of the State buildings. The only one we were in was the New York Building. I am sorry we did not have an opportunity to see them all. We saw the Pike from one end to the other, inside and out, and it was great."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The northwestern disturbance has moved eastward to Lake Superior, attended by showers and thunderstorms in the upper lake region and Lower Missouri Valley, and local rains have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain districts. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic and Gulf States Friday, and showers will continue in the Eastern and Southern States Saturday.

Steamships leaving to-morrow for European ports will have fresh south winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York.—Showers to-day and Saturday; fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—Local rains to-day and Saturday; fresh south winds.

New England.—Showers to-day and Saturday; warmer in east portion to-day; fresh south winds.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	69	68	74
6 A. M.	70	69	72
9 A. M.	72	72	73
12 M.	72	75	73
3 P. M.	69	73	74
6 P. M.	67	76	74
9 P. M.	65	72	74
12 P. M.	66	70	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1903	69
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 73 degrees at 8 P. M.; the maximum being 78 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 87 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

NOVEL TURBINE VESSEL LAUNCHED FROM A ROOF

Shaft Gearing and Propellers Inclosed in Long Tube.

INVENTOR IS A CORNELL MAN

Taylor Thinks His 30-Foot Boat Will Have Greater Power and Less Vibration Than Existing Turbine Types.

Ths latest idea in the way of a turbine vessel was launched from ths roof of the four-story building at 221 and 225 Mercer Street yesterday afternoon. For over a year the boat has been in process of construction, and for that length of time the tenants of the buildings in ths neighborhood, whose offices tower above the roof of ths Mercer Street building in question, have been wondering what it was that has been so mysteriously building on the roof below. Ths inventor of ths new turbine is a young Cornell graduate, Thomas B. Taylor, whose father, James Taylor, is the head of the architectural iron concern that occupies ths building from the roof of which ths turbine was launched yesterday.

A week hence ths new turbine will have a trial run on the Hudson, and ths young inventor is sanguine that his idea is going to prove a great success. In the Taylor boat the application of ths turbine idea, instead of applying the power from the engines to ths end of the shaft, as in the case of the great Cunarders now in process of construction, is transferred from the engines by gearing located about the middle of the shaft. The shaft gearing and propellers are inclosed in a tube, which extends about two-thirds the length of the keel and is bolted to it. According to Mr. Taylor, the result of this arrangement is that the driving force produced by the propellsr blades is concentrated within this confined space and not dissipated in all directions, as is the cass with the ordinary propeller. Ths idea was first tried on a four-foot model, driven by electricity, and such good results were secured that Mr. Taylor felt justified in constructing the thirty-foot boat.

When the keel, which is a solid steel beam, was laid down, ths impression got abroad among the neighbors that it was an airship. Many of the curious went to the iron works, but they got no satisfaction. Whsn at length the twenty-foot iron and wood tube which incloses the shaft and propellers was put together, a guest of the Broadway Central Hotel, toward whose windows it pointed, got it into his head that it was a dynamite gun, and not an airship, that Mr. Taylor was building, and he went to the hotel clerk and asked him to devise means to have the supposed weapon of war pointed in some other direction.

Yesterday was the day set for the launching, and in order to swing the vessel to ths street he found it necessary to rig a big derrick. A truck drawn by three horses was hired to take ths boat to Seventy-ninth Street, whsre the second and ths real launching is to take plase some time to-day.

The new turbine boat is 30 feet long, 5 feet beam, and draws 2 feet of water. The hull is made of heavy oak planking. The tube that incloses the shaft is between the hull and the keel, beginning at a point five feet abaft the bow and snding about ths same distance forward of the stern. The insids diameter of the tube is 12 inches, the propeller blades being 8 inches long and having a pitch of something over 12 inches. The shaft runs the entire length of the tube and is connected with the engine directly in the centre, on either side being four two-bladed propellers at equal intervals.

Mr. Taylor says that in his boat the water rushing in through the bow opening will be driven back by the propellers in a solid and in dense compact column, which will reault in a greatly increased power over that possibls with an uninclosed screw. He says that the principle can be applied to the largest steamships, and that its adoption will make them safer and speedisr and produce less vibration than any existing scheme of marine propulsion.

While Mr. Taylor was busy with his turbine another inventor was just as busy on the top of the Franklin Building, on Murray Street, just off Broadway. He is building an airship which, he thinks, will solve the problem of aerial navigation. Yesterday Richards & Co., who know all about the machine, and whose office is on the eighth floor of the Franklin Building, said they could not say a word for publication now.

DEAF-MUTES IN CONVENTION.

Only a Dozen of 2,000 in New York In the "Submerged Tenth."

Deaf-mutes from all of the cities and many of the small towns and hamlets in New York State, as well as from New Jersey and New England, renewed old acquaintance last night in Tuxedo Hall, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes opened its twenty-fifth annual convention. More than 400 members and their frisnds were present, incluading many persons prominently identified with deaf and dumb institutions in this city and elsewhere.

The session was opened by an invocation delivared by the Rev. M. R. McCarthy, and following that came an address by the Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, President of the association. It was delivered simultaneously by President Dantzer in sign language and E. A. Hodgson, editor of The Deaf-Mutes' Journal, orally. The speech contained approximately 1,300 words, and when Mr. Hodgson, who read at an ordinary rate of speed, finished speaking President Dantzer was only two paragraphs behind him.

Alexander L. Pach, Chairman of the local committee of the association, addressed the audience on "Conventions of the Deaf as Educators of the Hearing."

"I suppose," he said, "the average New Yorker would open his eyes in surprise—that is, as much surprise as the average New Yorker is wont to show—if you told him that there were 2,000 deaf mutes in Greater New York, and he would be surprised still more if you told him that ont of these there were not over a dosen who could be classed with the 'submerged tenth.'"

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty little wooden clocks have Kayserzinn faces bearing the words "Tempus Fugit."

***

One of the best of the shirt waist boxes of large size is a dark, hardwood box covered with a strong matting. The matting leaves an edge of the wood showing on all sides, contrasting delightfully with the light straw. The hard wood of the inside makes that as attractive as the out. There is something of the Mission effsct in this box, though it has not the Mission lines exactly. It costs $7.25. There is a strong lock.

***

Another box which is attractive is of a softer wood, stained dark and covered, with the exception of the edges, with buckram having an antique tapestry color tone. Large headed nails fasten ths cover to the box, and the entire effect is intended to be antique. In one of the large sizes this box will cost $7.50.

***

A white silk shirt waist pattern, with Mexican drawn work, which is less often seen on silk than lines costs $3.95.

***

Other pretty waists are of natural colored batiste with black and white embroidery, groups of tucks giving fullness in front. They vary somewhat in design, and one is trimmed with white lace insertion. They cost $1.25, and were $1.98.

***

In suits that are reduced there is one at $21.50 that is a smart black taffeta made with a short jacket and plaited front skirt. ths jacket edged with pale blue cloth. There is a pretty gray suit made of a very soft silk, skirt and waist, which will be very serviceable at the same price. There are also black taffetas and gray silks, waist and skirt, to be had for about $10.

EDGAR M. HOAGLAND DEAD.

For Many Years Chief Clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Edgar M. Hoagland, for nearly a quarter of a century chief clerk of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died on Wednesday at his home, 60 West Sixty-sixth Street, after an illness of four days. Mr. Hoagland recently gave up his position at the Fifth Avenue to accept a position with the Bankers' Corporation, and, although Bright's disease was the immediate caues of his death, his friends believe that his end was hastened by the failure of the concern to enter whose employ hs gavs up his old position.

The promoter of the Bankers' Corporation was Leonard B. Imboden, who had been a patron of the Fifth Avsnue for many years. When Mr. Imbodsn conceived his banking enterprise he offsred to Mr. Hoagland a position as his "personal representative" at a salary of $500 a month and told him to occupy his private offics at 27 Pine Street. Mr. Hoagland conferred with Mr. Vilas of the Fifth Avenue management, who suggested that Mr. Hoagland make inquiries into ths concern before leaving the hotel.

Mr. Hoagland resigned his position in January. The Bankers' Corporation scheme was not a success, and, according to his friends, the former hotel clerk was brokenhearted as a result.

Mr. Hoagland was born in Vermont fifty-three years ago, and was among the best-known hotel clerks in the United States. It was said of him that he knsw more important persons than any other resident of New York. His salary as a clerk was at one time the highest paid for such services in America. Had he lived, he probably would have been chisf clerk of the New Astor Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street. He is survived hy a widow.

DEATH OF W. C. BROWNING.

President of Browning, King & Co. Succumbs to Apoplexy.

William Charles Browning, President of Browning, King & Co., died suddenly from apoplexy on Wednesday night at his Summer home, Hopewell Hall, in ths Thousand Islands. Mr. Browning was born in New York City, Nov. 13, 1833. In 1858 he organized the firm of Handford & Browning, which, in 1863, was succeeded by William C. Browning & Co., in which firm he associated as partners two of his brothers. In 1868 the brothsrs established ths firm of Browning, King & Co., with branch stores in all the principal cities in the United States.

Mr. Browning was a Director of ths Mercantile National Bank, a former Vice President of ths Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and a large stockholder in the Cherokee Iron Company of Cedartown, Ga. He was a msmber of ths Union League and Merchants' Clubs, and of the New England Society. His home in New York was at 552 Fifth Avenue.

JAMES O. LAWRENCE DEAD.

His Father Was First Mayor of New York Chosen by Popular Vote.

James Ogden Lawrence, a son of Cornelius Lawrence, the first mayor of New York elected by popular suffrage, died in Bellevue Hospital on Monday from tuberculosis. He was eighty years old and was removed to the hospital on Sunday from 92 Barrow Street, where he occupied a furnished room. Mr. Lawrence was a bachelor. Hs was reticent concerning himself and family, and no one, it is said, knew anything of his lifs except a cousin, R. L. Bell of Bayside, L. I., who paid him occasional visits.

Mr. Lawrence's father was the first mayor elected by popular suffrage after the revision of the city charter. Hs served from 1834 to 1837. He was also at one time Collector of the Port, and was one of the leading dry goods merchants of hie time, having been a member of the firm of Hicks, Lawrence & Co., whose store was on Pearl Street near Beekman Street. Yesterday the body of Mr. Lawrence was claimed by relatives and removed to Bayside for burial.

DR. ROBERT MILBANK DEAD.

Had Stroke of Apoplexy While Attending Cousin in Port Chester.

Dr. Robert Milbank, whose home was at 154 West Forty-eighth Street, died suddenly yesterday in Port Chestsr at the home of his cousin, Jossph Milbank, who has an extensive estate there. Dr. Milbank was attending his cousin, who is suffering from typhoid fever, and on Wednesday night, as hs was about to return to this city, he complained of fesling ill.

He was urged to stay over in Port Chester, and was about to retire when he was stricken with apoplexy. He was attended by the nurse who was in the house, and his son, Robert Milbank, Jr., a member of the woolen importing house of Milbank & Lehman, was hastily summoned. Dr. Milbank remained unconsclous until yesterday morning, when after a brief spell of consciousness he disd.

His wife and other children who had been sent for did not reach his bedside until after he died. Dr. Milbank was sixty-six years old, and was a msmber of the New York Academy of Medicine and the Atlantic Yacht Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Crannell Minor.

Another artist of note among the finer and more delicate producers of landscaps has passed away with the death of Robert Crannell Minor, N. A. An invalid for many years, he gave up his New York studio in 1900, but continued to work until the last at his home in Waterford, near New London; where he passed away on Wednesday.

Minor was born in New York City in 1840; he was the son of Israel Minor of Woodbury, Conn., and Charlotte Van Hook Crannell of New London. His father was in business in this city, and Robert at first entered a business career, which he exchanged soon after the civil war for that of a painter. Going abroad, he studied at Antwerp under van Luppen and Boulanger, and at Paris he came under the influence of the romantic landscapists, settling down at Barbizon in the Fontainebleau Forest, where Dias stood to him in some sense as a master. Only in a gensral way can he be considered in connection with the Barbizon men; he, too, belonged to the romantic landscapists, but his work shows little trace of Dias or of any other of that school. He was late to develop, but when he struck his own path it was personal and individual.

Although his "Close of Day" took a medal of the third class at the Paris Exposition of 1889, it was not until the W. T. Evans sale that he made a decided impression on the picture-buying public. Among the seven examples in Mr. Evans's collection was this medalled picture; it sold for $3,050. The artist was present at the sale, and was so much overcome that he broke down and had to leave the auction hurriedly to conceal his emotion. The price called attention to him and helped to fix a much higher level for his imaginative work. Another landscape, "Eventide," now in the Corcoran at Washington, brought $1,725.

Minor first showed a distinctive originality in nocturnes, especially moonlight views with moving water, brilliantly illuminated by the moon behind foliage. His sunsets were also eagerly coveted by amateurs. At Paris, in 1900, he took an honorable mention for the nocturne with vivid moonlight marine effects now in the Jacob H. Schiff collection. At the Pan-American and at the Charleston Exhibition he received silver medals. Many of his finest examples are in the collection of Mr. C. F. Smith and the new W. T. Evans Gallery. The Academy exhibition of this year contained his "Cloudy Moonl

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

120 Broadway, New York, August 2, 1904.

In order to permit the stockholders of record at the close of the books of this Company to avail themselves of the privilege of subscribing to the additional Assenting Stock as per circular, dated August 2d, mailed to the stockholders, it was, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day

RESOLVED, That the Transfer Books of the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-Assenting stock of the Company be closed at the close of business on Monday, August 8th, 1904, and opened at 10 A. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of August, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice Pres.,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } Trustees.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps. The C. Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICES OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 3, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company up to the 30th, 1904, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the First Preferred capital stock of the company, payable September 7th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1904.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 17th day of August, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 8th day of September, 1904.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.

22D REGULAR PREFERRED DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company have this day declared the 22d Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company out of earnings payable September 15th, 1904, to all stockholders of record September 6th.

The Preferred Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, September 6th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 15th. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

New York, August 4, 1904.

H. KEENE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1904.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 30th, 1904. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, Aug. 3, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1904, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 11.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M. L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 & 453 Greenwich St., New York City,
August 1st, 1904.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for election of Trustees for ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 & 453 Greenwich St., N. Y. City, on Aug. 17th, 1904, at 2:00 P. M. Polls open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 10 to Aug. 22.

LEONARD A. HOCHSTADTER,
Sec'y & Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman

Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.

Stocks and Bonds dealt in for cash or on margin. New York and Boston markets. 'PHONE 1815 BROAD—52 B'WAY, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAMP KETTLES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila., Pa., August 1, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until one o'clock P. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904, for furnishing the Philadelphia or St. Louis Depots of the Quartermaster's Department with 4,000 sets (12,000) Camp Kettles, conforming to standard samples and specifications, subject to 50 per cent. increase in quantity if desired by the Department. As the Kettles are needed at an early date, time of delivery will be taken into consideration in making the award. The Kettles are the same as those for which bids will be opened at the St. Louis Depot. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Camp Kettles," and addressed to LT. COL. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., August 3, 1904. Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 M., August 23, 1904, for Enlarging Army Service Barracks. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Address J. M. CARSON, Jr., Major and Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm heretofore existing under the name of WITTIG & PLAUT, composed of the undersigned, has been dissolved.

ISIDORE WITTIG.
MANFRED H. PLAUT.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

The following were the sales of mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange: 100 Standard, 2.00; 100 Mexican, .80; 1,000 Work, .09; 300 Savage, .23; 100 Potosi, .14; 100 Con. Cal. Va., 1.15; 1,000 Comstock Bond, .08, and 500 Chollar, .11 and 12.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted Loan—$20,000, second mortgage, on Broadway income property; security four times the amount. Address Attorney, Box 208 New York Times.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investment Securities:

We shall be glad to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. The income yield will be found to be liberal in view of the high grade character of the securities. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilities for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., N. Y.

Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

18SUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Incorporated to-day:

The International Wine and Liquor Company of New York; capital, $175,000. Directors—Elias B. Sohle, William P. Doughtney, and Alexander Saqui of New York.

Wayne Gas and Oil Company of Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles O. Tassell of Marion, Fred D. Russell of Buffalo, and Lincoln E. Burdick of Coudersport, Penn.

The Rho Denteron Company of Manhattan, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Robert Van Iderstine, Frank N. Dodd, and Henry G. Hershfield of New York.

Mathews Realty and Construction Company of Queens, Borough; capital, $50,000. Directors—William F. Mathews, Ernest Mathews, and Gustav X. Mathels of Brooklyn.

Warner-Godfrey Company of Manhattan, (cotton, wool, silk, and linen fabrics;) capital, $200,000. Directors—M. J. Warner, Robert E. Godfrey, and Julius Henry Cohen of New York.

The Buffalo Store Company of New York, (mercantile;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Robert P. Dodd of Newark, N. J.; William Van Deventer of Passaic, N. J., and Emory B. Freeman of New York.

The New York Crockery Company of New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Nathan Horwitz, Bernard Blattner, and Morris Fischer of New York.

Goodman-Reichman Company of New York, (auctioneers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—David Goodman, Henry Reichman, and Sol Goodman.

Graduating Tone Post Company of Manhattan, (tone posts;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Lewis C. Smith, H. H. Peterson, and Ernest Peterson of New York.

Bellmer Company of Brooklyn, (liquor saloons;) capital, $500. Directors—John H. Bellmer, L. F. Bellmer, and James F. White of Brooklyn.

Cowperthwait Bedding Company of Manhattan; capital, $100. Directors—Herbert M. Cowperthwait of Yonkers, Ernest Weruher of New York, and Theodore I. Wilson of Brooklyn.

Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Clifton Lay Payden, William H. Copeland, and John J. Ascher of Manhattan.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Western Metals Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Thomas Cook, J. W. Adair, and H. W. Lazelle.

The Van Schaick Land and Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Addison C. Ormsbee, Francis Dana, and Mahlon R. Dayton.

The Charles H. Joyce Grocery Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Joyce, Joseph F. Burns, and Thomas F. Duffy.

La Follette Coal, Iron and Railway Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell, B. Stafford Mantz, and Joseph W. Turner.

The Middlesex Grocery Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Joyce, Thomas F. Duffy, and Francis Varley.

The Buffalo Carbon Paper Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—William C. Miller, M. L. Miller, F. H. Johnston, and Henry Nobles.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Through the increased trading in Reading common and United States Steel preferred the brokers did more business to-day on the local stock exchange, the sales reaching nearly 15,300 shares. Of these, 6,100 were in Reading and 3,500 in the steels. Transactions in the purely local issues were restricted to a minimum, and price changes were too small to possess any real significance.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	Am. Railways	47	47	47
10	Bell Telephone	50½	50½	50½
300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	51¾	51¼	51¼
6	Camden Horse	47¾	47½	47½
41	Cambria Steel	20	19¾	20
310	Con. Lake Superior	3⅞	3½	3⅞
30	Del. Insurance Co	22½	22½	22½
100	Diamond Steel pf	½	½	½
100	Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	In. Smokeless Powder	19	19	19
384	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37½	37	37
11	Lehigh Navigation	78½	78½	78½
10	Northern R. R.	102½	102½	102½
353	Penn. R. R.	60¼	59⅞	59⅞
14	Penn. Salt	39	39	39
55	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,520	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6¼	6¼
300	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	35½	35½
20	Phil. Rapid Transit	13	13	13
6,100	Reading	26¾	26	26¼
7	Reading 1st pf	41¾	41¾	41¾
600	Rock Island	23	23	23
1,050	Southern R. R.	25¾	25¼	25¾
70	Susquehanna Steel	13-16	13-16	13-16
100	St. L. & Southwest pf	36	36	36
100	Tidewater Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
44	United Gas Imp	85½	85¼	85¼
25	Union Traction	54	53⅝	53¾
160	U. S. Steel	12¾	12¼	12⅝
3,350	U. S. Steel pf	61¼	60½	60¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—New York exchange was 30 cents premium. Time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. Title and Trust was easily the leader on the local Exchange to-day, selling in small lots up to 98, which was a point above the previous day's high quotation. Can common sold at 4⅞, while National Biscuit preferred opened at 108¾ and declined to 108. The common advanced a fraction before midday, while Metropolitan Elevated showed only one sale before that hour, and that was at 20.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	American Can pf	41¾	41¾	41¾
144	Chicago Title & Trust	98	96½	98
44	Diamond Match	131½	131	131
20	Metropolitan "L"	20	20	20
100	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
90	National Biscuit pf	108¾	108	108
108	South Side "L"	89½	89	89
225	Street's Stable Car	29½	29½	29½
50	Street's Stable Car pf	96½	96½	96½
2	Swift & Co	101	101	101
35	United Box Board	1	1	1
35	United Box Board pf	8½	8½	8½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904.

U S 3s, reg
2,000....104¾
Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, all in paid
155,000....101½
10,000....101¾
7,000....101½
4,000....101¾
Cuba 5s, 2d in pd
10,000....101
Japan 6s, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs
15,000....93½
1,000....93½
5,000....93¾
Alabama, Class A
1,000....102½
Va fund debt 2-3s of 1991
500....94
Am H & L 6s
2,000....85¾
3,000....85½
At, T & S F gen 4s
500....103½
10,000....103¾
1,000....103¾
At, T & S F adj 4s
2,000....95¾
At, T & S F adj 4s, stamped
25,000....93
1,000....93½
Balt & O gold 4s
2,000....103
5,000....103½
Balt & O, P, L E & W Va 4s
5,000....91½
25,000....91¾
Balt & Ohio, S W Div 3½s
5,000....91½
Bklyn R T cvt 4s
1,000....78¼
4,000....78⅝
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
2,000....115¾
Bklyn Un El 1st
1,000....106
5,000....106½
Cent Br U P 1st 4s
10,000....93
Cent Ga con 5s
10,000....111¾
Cent Ga 1st inc
5,000....83
3,000....83¼
16,000....88
2,000....83¼
10,000....83¼
10,000....83¾
5,000....83½
Cent Ga 2d inc
79,000....44
Cent Ga 3d inc
2,000....28¾
5,000....29¼
2,000....29
2,000....29¼
Cent Pac 1st 4s
1,000....99⅞
2,000....99¾
Ches & O 4½s
3,000....106¼
1,000s5F....106½
2,000....106¾
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint ♂ bonds
10,000....97¼
9,000....97⅜
10,000....97¼
Chi, B & Q 4s, reg
1,000....97
Chi & Ill Cent 5s
1,000....118¼
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
5,000....110
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
2,000....110
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
2,000....71¼
20,000....71¼
42,000....71¾
1,000....71¾
11,000....71¾
31,000....71¾
Chi, R I & P R 4s, reg
1,000....71⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 5s
1,000....81¾
24,000....81⅝
20,000....81⅞
6,000....81⅞
Chi Ter Trans 4s
4,000....73⅜
5,000....74
1,000....74¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000....102
Conn Ry & L refdg 4½s
11,000....97
4,000....97¼
5,000....97½
2,000....97¾
Con Tobacco 4s
16,000....62½
8,000....62⅝
10,000....62½
7,000....62⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000....99
Erie, Penn, Coal col trust 4s
7,000....91¾
1nt St P 6s
3,000....101¼
Kan City So 3s
15,000....71¾
5,000....71¼
Ky Cent 4s
1,000....99
Lacl Gas Co of St Louis 5s
2,000....108
Lake Sh & M S deb 4s
5,000....101¾
10,000....100½
Leh & W B Coal cnt 1st 4½s
1,000....102¼
Louis & Nash unif 4s
12,000....100¾
Louis & N coll tr 4s
5,000....99¼
Manhat Ry 4s
3,000....105¼
Mex Cent 1st inc
6,000....14½
Mo, K & T ext 5s
10,000....103
Mo, K & T of T 1st 5s
1,000....105¼
9,000....105¾
Mo Pac tr gen 5s, 1917
1,000....108
Nassau Elec 4s
2,000....82¾
Nat R R of M con 4s
900....75¼
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
34,000....99½
N Y C & H R, L S col tr 3½s
11,000....91¾
N Y C & H R, M C col tr 3½s
10,000....89½
10,000....89¾
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s
1,000....109
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur m'y 4s
1,000....93¾
N Y Dock 4s
1,000....90
N Y, O & W 4s
8,000....103⅝
Norf & W con 4s
5,000....101¾
5,000....101½
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s
1,000....93¾
Nor Pac 1st 4s
8,000....105½
2,000....105½
500....105
1,000....105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000....74½
500....74¼
2,000....74½
Ore R & N con 4s
2,000....102¼
Ore S L 1st 5s
1,000....121½
Ore S L con 5s
14,000....115
10,000....115½
Ore S L col tr & particip'g 4s
90,000....95¾
Peo & E 1st 4s
1,000....99
Read gen 4s
3,000....99
1,000....98¾
St L, I M & So gen 1st 5s
1,000....117
St L, I M & So, Rvr & G Div 4s
1,000....95
2,000....95¾
14,000....95¼
St L & S F gen 6s
2,000....111½
St L & S F refg 4s
101,000....81¾
St L S W con 4s
2,000....74
7,000....74½
30,000....74
51,000....74½
1,000....74¾
9,000....74¾
San A & A P 4s
1,000....83¼
Seabd A L Ry refdg 5s
3,000....100
Seabd A L Ry gold 4s
2,000....70¼
1,000....70⅝
2,000....70½
So Pac col tr 4s
1,000....93¾
1,000....93½
So Ry 1st con 5s
14,000....114¾
1,000....114¾
3,000....115
17,000....115¼
6,000....115⅝
21,000....115¼
2,000....115¾
15,000....115⅞
So Ry, Mob & O col 4s
500....96½
Term Assn of St L refunding 4s
25,000....98¾
Third Avenue 4s
2,000....94¾
Tol, St L & W 40-year 4s
6,000....73
Un Pac 1st 4s
2,000....105½
2,000....105¼
2,000....105¾
1,000....105¼
1,000....105½
Un Pac cvt 4s
25,000....102½
10,000....102¾
15,000....102
1,000....102½
37,000....102
Un Railroads of San Francisco 4s
6,000....84¼
3,000....84
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
10,000....82
U S Steel S F 5s
210,000....78⅜
1,000....78½
24,000....78¾
3,000....78⅝
21,000....78⅝
5,000....78⅞
5,000....78⅝
U S Steel S F 5s, reg
500....78⅜
500....78⅞
2,000....78¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000....118
Wabash deb B
4,000....59
Weet Un coll tr cur 5s
21,000....108¾
W & L E con 4s
1,000....91¼
6,000....91

Total sales.....$1,967,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,920	Amal. Copper	52⅝	52⅝	51½	51¾
50	Am. Car & F	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	Am. Ice pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
60	Am. Locomotive	21	21	20¾	20¾
1,870	Am. Sugar	129½	129⅞	129	129¼
4,500	Am. T. & S. F.	76½	76⅝	77¼	77¼
2,570	Am. T. & S. F. pf	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝
290	Balt. & Ohio	84½	84⅞	84¼	84½
2,570	Brooklyn R. T.	51⅜	51½	51	51⅜
10	Can. Pacific	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
40	Chesa. & Ohio	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
120	Chicago Gt. W.	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
9,720	Chi., M. & St. P.	147½	147½	146¾	146¾
130	Col. Fuel	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾
100	Col. Southern	14¼	14¼	14	14
620	Erie	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
830	Erie 1st pf	62¼	62⅝	62	62
1,290	Louis. & Nash	116¾	117¼	116¼	116¾
40	Manhattan	150	150	150	150
8,760	Met. St. Ry	118¾	119⅜	118¾	119⅛
80	Mex. Central	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
8,090	Mo. Pacific	93	93¾	92¾	93¼
20	N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
180	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31⅝	30¾	30¾
40	Norf. & W. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
2,200	Penn. R. R.	120¼	120¾	119¾	119¾
70	People's Gas	101	101¼	101	101¼
20	Pressed S. Car	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33¾
4,400	Rock Island	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾
4,400	Reading	52¾	53⅛	51½	52⅛
100	Rep. Steel pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	St. L. S. W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,400	So. Pacific	50¾	50¾	49¾	50¼
30	So. Pac. rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,630	So. Railway	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25⅞
150	So. Railway pf	90	90¾	90	90¾
740	Tenn. Coal	43⅝	45⅝	44½	44⅝
900	Texas & Pacific	26¾	27	26¼	26⅝
1,320	Union Pacific	98	98	95½	95¾
10	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
560	U. S. Steel	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛
13,350	U. S. Steel pf	61¼	61½	60¼	60⅞
620	Wabash pf	35¾	36⅜	35¾	35¾

90,900

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.06	.05	L. Wash C	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.08	.03	Mexican	.80	.77
Andes	.18	.18	Occid. Con	.81	.81
Belcher	.15	.15	Ophir	2.30	2.25
Best & Bel	.61	.61	Overman	.10	.10
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.15	.15
Caledonia	.38	.39	Savage	.24	.23
Chal. Con	.19	.19	Sag. Bel	.03	.04
Challenge	.13	.12	Sierra Nev	.20	.20
Confidence	.60	.65	Syndicate	.05	.05
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.10	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp	.01	.01	Union Con	.29	.22
Crown Point	.11	.10	Utah Con	.09	.10
Gould & Cur	.11	.11	Yel. Jacket	.18	.19
Hale & Nor	.68	.66	Silver bars	.58½	.59⅝
Julia	.05	.06	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.12¾	.12
Ex. Con	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—Thursday, .46@.47½; Wednesday, .46@.47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¾	Little Bessie	3¾	4½
Anaconda	10¼	12½	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4⅝
C. K. & N.	32	45	New Haven	2½	3
C. C. Con	5⅝	5⅞	Old Gold	9¼	9¾
Dante	3½	4	Pharmacist	3½	3¾
Elkton	64	64½	Portland	159	172½
El Paso	89¼	91	Rose Maud	5¾	5⅞
Gold Dollar	4¾	4⅞	Rose Nicol	1½	
Isabella	20	22	Vindicator	66	70
Keystone	4½	4¾	Work	9¾	9¾

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Aug. 4, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Kan. C. So.	21½	22¼		
100	K. & D. M.	12½	14		
	K. & D. M. pf.	.47	52		
100	K. I., C. & T.	52	60		
100	Lacl. G. pf.	75	100		
100	L. E. & W.	26	27		
	L. E. & W. pf.	85	95		
275	Lake Shore	275	275		
100	Long Isl'd	52	56		
100	Manh. Beach	10	13		
110	Md. C. pf.	110	120		
	M. W. S. El.	..	..		
190	Chi. pf.	19½	21½		
	M. W. S. El. pf.	..	..		
	Mich. Cent.	120	140		
100	M. & St. L.	47½	..		
	M. & St. L. pf.	81½	..		
190	Nat. Lead	46	47¼		
100	Nat. Lead pf.	107	108¾		
	Nat. Lead pf.	90¾	92½		
	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	38		
	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17½	18½		
	N. Cent. C.	42	46		
	N. Y. B. & M. pf.	95	110		
	N. Y. & N. H.	190	194		
	N. Y. C. & St. L.	28	29¼		
	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110		
	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65		
	N. Y. D. Co.	16	20		
	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45		
	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	148	151		
	North Am.	87	88		
	North Cent.	..	169		
	Ont. Mining.	3¼	4⅜		
	Pac. Coast	59	61		
	P. C. 1st pf.	90	103		
	P. C. 2d pf.	67½	69½		
	Pac. Mail	25¾	26½		
	Peo. & E.	17	21		
	Pere Marq.	75	80		
	P. C. C. & St. L.	24	..		
	St. L. pf.	94	98		
	P. U. W. & C.	180	..		
	P. U. W. & C. pf.	174	..		
	P. S. C. pf.	75	76		
	Pullman Co.	217	220		
	Quicksilver	⅝	1¼		
	Quicksil'r pf.	3½	4½		
	R. R. S. Ill.	..	..		
	R. R. S. Ill. pf.	85	97		
	Ry. St. Spd.	18½	19		
	R. S. S. pf.	75½	76		
	Rdg. 1st pf.	82½	83		
	Rdg. 2d pf.	69	70		
	Rens. & Sar.	208	..		
	R. W. & O.	131	135		
	R. G. M. Co.	18	18½		
	R. G. M. Co. pf.	65	79½		
	Rutland pf.	30	40		
	St. L. & S.	65	..		
	St. L. 1st pf.	70	72		
	St. L. & S. F. C. & E.	..	..		
	St. L. pf. cfts.	125	127		
	S. S. S. & I.	..	..		
	S. S. S. & I. pf.	83½	..		
	Third Av.	121½	123		
	T. R. & L.	19	20½		
	T. St. L. & W.	25	25½		
	T. C. R. T.	96	96½		
	Un. Pac. pf.	93	93¾		
	U. Rys. Inv.	11	11½		
	U. S. Exp.	104	112		
	U. S. R. & I. pf.	82½	83		
	U. S. R. & I. Imp.	46	47¼		
	U. S. R. pf.	74	75		
	Va. I. C. & C.	17	19½		
	W.-F. Exp.	201	214		
	W. U. Tel.	88½	89		
	Westinghouse 1st pf.	135	135		
	W. & L. E.	14½	15		
	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	87	89		
	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	22	23½		
	Wis. C. pf.	38	39¾		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—The local money market continues exceedingly quiet, and rates are practically unchanged. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 12½c discount; clearings, $19,266,460; balances, $1,962,788; Sub-Treasury debit, $33,003. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88½	4.85¼
Sterling	4.88	4.84½
Commercial	..	4.84¾
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40¾	.40¾

Stocks were dull, except telephone, which advanced to 137. Complete transactions:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	78¾	77¾	77¾
95	Atchison pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
90	*Boston Elevated	150	149¾	149¾
25	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
133	Boston & Maine	190	189	189
150	C. J. R. & S. Y.	121	121	121
33	Fitchburg pf.	139	137	139
100	Mass. Elec.	17½	17¼	17¼
75	Mass. Elec. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192
1	Nor. & Wor. pf.	227	227	227
4	Old Colony	203	203	203
300	Union Pacific	95½	95¾	95½
3	West End pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾

TELEPHONES.

2,451	American	137⅜	135½	136⅞
317	*New England	124¼	123½	124¼
100	Western	14	14	14
50	Western pf.	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Pneu. Serv.	4½	4½	4½
745	Am. Sugar	129⅞	129	129¾
157	Am. Sugar pf.	130	129½	130
60	Am. Woolen p

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 Per Cent.

Prices Soften Upon Further Reports of Damage to the Wheat Crop — But Everybody Is Not Frightened.

The key to yesterday's stock market was the cheers which went up on the Produce Exchange when wheat passed the dollar mark to the season's high record. Until then the business was not unlike Wednesday's—small in volume but firm in tone; but when calamity was so enthusiastically welcomed on the sister institution that the echo was heard on Broad Street the Wall Street farmers who are bulls on grain turned bears on stocks and prices yielded fractionally. It may turn out a comedy of errors, and people with longest memories are not those quickest to take alarm at reports spread by those of unknown speculative commitments. The reports of yesterday on which wheat was so cordially sold quite probably were in the possession last week of those who were not afraid yesterday to buy whatever anybody else dared sell—having sold a little earlier themselves and needing the wheat not to eat, or to sell, or to export, or for anything else except to even up their commitments. Although prices went off somewhat it was not noticed that Atchison, or St. Paul, or Illinois Central, or Missouri Pacific were exceptionally weak. On the contrary, somebody was picking them up, especially Illinois Central, as though they expected them to thrive on loss of business. And of course the Southern group remained strong, for the stories of the day did not ruin the cotton crop. That will happen along about Labor Day, and everybody will be taken by surprise. Wall Street professes interest in the wheat crop, but it is really more interested in the lamb crop, which it prefers to pick before it reaches an age extending back beyond a twelvemonth.

The weakness of consols serves plain notice that our banks cannot have the aid of foreign money in moving this year's crops. For consols fell—collapsed is a better word to apply to a fall of ¾ in a security of that character—upon notice of the issue of more exchequer bonds. That is to say, the deficiency is larger than the Bank of England cares to finance, and the market must supply the cash—about $72,500,000 of a total deficiency of $95,000,000. Kruger's last words are said to have been that he no longer hated the English. It is possible that the English no longer hate Kruger, but they will not forget him for some generations.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Norf. & West	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3⅝	P., C. & St. L.	1½
Atl. C. Line	1¼	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Rock Island pf.	½
Col. Sou. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅛
Con. Tobacco pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. & E. 1st pf.	½
Distillers Sec.	½	Ill. stk. ctfs.	2
Illinois Central	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	So. Ry. pf.	½
K. C. Sou. pf.	½	So. Ry. ext.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Mo., K. & T.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Nat. En. & S.	½	West. E. & M.	½

Stocks Declined.

B'klyn R. T.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	M.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	S. Steel & Iron	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Ge. 1st 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. cons. 4s	1
Cent. Ga. 2d 5s	1	do do	1
C., R. I. & P. reg. col. 4s	1¼	So. Ry. 5s	1⅞

STOCK TRANSACTIONS	Shares.
Aug. 4	295,777
To date this year	64,124,608
Corresponding date last year	100,030,024

BOND TRANSACTIONS.	
Aug. 4	$1,967,000
To dats this year	$376,217,280
Corresponding date last year	$415,011,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg—Dividend on common and preferred.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron—Dividend on common and preferred.

National Carbon Co.—Dividend on preferred.

Norfolk and Western Railroad—Semi-annual dividend on preferred.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—Semi-annual dividend on common.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Committee on Stock Llet of ths Stock Exchange has listed $2,058,500 capital stock of the United Fruit Company.

Receipts—Flour, 26,417 barrels; wheat, 98,000 bushels; corn, 206,800 bushels; oats, 178,350 buehels. Shipments—Flour, 11,937 barrels; wheat, 72,870 bushele; corn, 519,543 bushels; oats, 41,920 bushels.

The United States Trust Company will pay Sept. 1, nt 105 and interest, $100,000 Johnson Company first mortgage bonds, drawn by number for the sinking fund.

The packing of hogs in the West for the week aggregated 280,000, against 255,000 in the corresponding week laet year.

On the Exchange yesterday 1 share Bank of Commerce sold at 210.

September Wheat Passes $1.01 Mark.

The Produce Exchange contributed to the Street's amusement yesterday by sending September wheat up across the dollar mark on bad crop news from the Northwest, a predicted shortage of 100,000,000 bushels hers, and a known shortage in Europe. As the price crossed the line, after an opening at 98 3-5, the bulle made much noise, while bears hurried to cover with an alacrity thet put September over $1.01. December followed the lead of September, and went up over $1 iteelf. At this there wae more rejoicing among the bulls.

Japan's Treasury Note Issue.

Japanese Consul General Uchida announced yesterday that his Government had issued Treasury notes for 10,000,000 yen, ($5,000,000.). The notes were against current receipts, he said, and in no way related to the war finances. The Consul expected that the entire issue would be taken up in Japan, as he had heard that money was extremely casy in Tokio and the other financial centres.

Stock Exchange Governors Meet.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange held a brief meeting yesterday and declined to tell what matters were discussed. In the Street there was a story that somebody was up for expulelon, but those who said this added that the Governors, in further efforts to rid the Exchange of the "element," would not make the results of their doings known to the public unless it was absolutely necessary.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Early Advance Led by Southern Stocks Followed by Decline Due to High Wheat Prices — Time Money Rates Fall Further.

Still taking their cue from Wednesday's excellent cotton report the Southern stocks continued their upward course yestsrdsy, and were for a part of the session at least the leaders of the list. The advance in Southern Railway to 25⅝, and in Louisville to 117¼, was reflected by more moderats advances in many other parts of the market, and the gensral appearancs of strength was calculated to make the shorts less confident than thsy had been but a short tims back. Thers was some covering, but apparently in the aggregate there wae more fresh short selling, for ths demand for stocks in ths lnan crowd at the close was larger than it had been the day before. In the afternoon the rapid advancs in the price of wheat checked the upward movsment in tbe stock market, and thers occurred a general decline from ths day's high prices, amounting in some instancss to 1 per cent., but oftener than not ths dsclines were not sufficient to turn the day's advances into net losses.

Cotton Crop's Influence.

The buying haeed directly on the prospects of the cotton crop was not confined to the Southern Railroad stocks, but included several other issues in a position to profit by a bountiful crop of cotton. The largest gain of this kind was in American Cotton Oil common, which rose to 28⅝, and closed with a net gain of 2½ points. There was doubtless a good deal of manipulation about soms of these advances. In southern Railway tbers was in evidencs at times a stronger desire to mark the stock up tbsn to buy it. At the top prices it was a quite difficult matter to sell stock. Although there were about half a dozen separate salee at 25⅞, aggregating about 2,000 sharee, some brokers found it impossible to disposs of any stock at that price. Customers who had orders in to sell at that price were rather disgruntled to see the stock on the tape repeated at their figure, only to learn that their broker could not get their stock off. One recipient of such complaints reported no less tban four times that he had matched for tbe sale and lost, much to his customer's disgust.

Time Money Rates Decline.

The prophets of dear money are not yst finding anything in the money market to support their predictions, for instead of tightening as the time approaches for gathering the havests, the rates for all periods ars falling. Yesterday money brokers reported the market as easier than it had been at any tims in years. Call money was plentiful, as usual, loaning at 1 per cent. and undsr. The rates quoted for time money wers 2 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per. cent for the balance of the year, and 3½ per cent. for five, six, and seven months.

Cinn., N. O. and T. P. Dividend.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared yesterday on the preferred stock of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad. A dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the common stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were mads at 1 per cent.

Time money ratee, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $183,827,674; balances, $12,028,823; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $598,293.

Money on call in London, short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.88; cablee, $4.85¾.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15½@5.13¾; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95⅜ plus 1-32; guilders, 40⅛@40 5-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 60c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Ths requirements of the Consols settlement and the large amount due to the Bank of England caused pressure in the money market to-day. Discounts had a hardening tendency on the probability of the further issus of Exchequer bonds, spoiling the hopes of cheap money and buoyant markets.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed on the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was necessary to borrow largely for public works, that only £3,000,000 could bs provided by the National Debt Commission, which ordinarly is the source of supply, and that therefore ths Exchequer would bs obliged to appeal to the money market for the balance, which, with ths £2,000,000 required in connection with the Cunard Line agreement, would make a total of £9,000,000 in Exchequer bonds. The straitened condition of the National finances is hereby indicated. Moreover, money is being drawn out of the Post Office Savings Bank, a sign of industrial depression.

Consols were particularly flat, home rails sympathizing.

Americans opened steady at rather above parity, hardened further, being the hest ssction of the market, on the Government crop report and the Erie preferred dividsnd, and closed quiet.

Japanese were slightly easier. Imperial Jepanese Government Sixes of 1904, were quoted at 96. Kafirs were firm on Cape support.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 87 1-16; Consols, for account, 87¼; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 80¼; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimors and Ohio, 89⅝; Canadian Pacific, 128⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34⅝; Chicago Great Western, 14⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 150⅝; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grands preferred, 73; Erie, 25⅜; Eris, first preferred, 69⅝; Erie, second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 136⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅞; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 62⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 26⅜; Reading, first preferred, 42½; Reading, second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 26⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 51¾; Union Pacific, 98⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 62⅝; Wabash, 17⅝; Wahash preferred, 36½; Spanish Fours, 85¼.

Bar silver quiet, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Monsy, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the opsn market for ehort hills is 2⅞@3 per cent.; for three months' hills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Gold premiums quoted at Madrid at 38.20 and at Lisbon at 19.

Buillon to the amount of £190,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Business on the Bourse to-day was stagnant, but prices closed slightly stronger. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Prices generally on the Boerse to-day were weak, and trading was depressed. Americans were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Hearing on Foreign Value of Turkish Embroideries.

Novel Point Raised by Bittar's Importations—May Have to Pay Duty on His Profit.

Gen. T. S. Sharretts and General Appraisr Charlss P. McClelland beld a hsaring yesterday on an appeal from an advance of 30 psr cent. on ths invoice values of Turkish embroideries by A. E. Bittar of New York, at which Charles G. Dickinson, United States Consul Gsneral at Constantinople, appeared as a witness for the importer.

Bittar, who has a warehouss in Constantinople as well as in Nsw York, buys his goods from a jobber in Constantinople, who collects them from small manufacturers and individual workers all over Turkey. For the last year he has been in the habit of selling them to small American merchants in New York at a profit of 30 per cent. over the prics he paid for them in Constantinople, and invoicing them direct to the purchaser. Some time ago he mads a largs importation in his own name and invoiced the goods at the price he paid for them, which was of course 30 per cent. less tban that at which similar goods had been coming in at, and they wsre promptly advanced.

Mr. Dickinson, who is in this country on leave of absence, testifisd that he had investigated Bittar's statement and found it correct. The Board of General Appraisers has not decided yet which is foreign markst value, the price at which Bittar invoiced the goods to his customers or the price he actually paid for thsm.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Gelatine Advertising Figures Classified as Toys—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by G. W. Sheldon & Co. of New York against the classification as toys at 35 per cent. of thin sheets of gelatine, cut in the shape of fish, snakes, men, and women, and with advertising matter on both sides. Ths figures when placed on the hand roll and twist as affected by the heat. The importers claimed that they were lithographic prints at 20 cents a pound, but Gen. Sharretts ruled that they were toys.

In a decision by General Appraiser Lint the board sustained a protest by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co. of New York against the classification at 30 per cent. as a coal tar color or dye of bromofluoresein acid. Mr. Lint ruled that it was dutiable at 20 per cent. as a coal tar preparation, not a color or dye. It is used as an ingredient in ths manufacture of dyes.

A. H. WASHBURN RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Place as Customs Lawyer to the Government.

A. H. Washburn, who for ths last three years has held ths office of counsel to the Government before the Board of United States Gensral Appraisers and in Customs litigation generally, handed in his resignation to Attorney General Moody yesterday. It is to take effect Oct. 1. His successor has not yst been named.

Mr. Washburn has formed a partnership with Albert Comstock, who also makes a specialty of customs work. Tbs firm will be styled Cometock & Washburn, and will retain Mr. Comstock's preeent offices at 56 Pine Street.

Mr. Washburn previous to his appointment as Government Counsel was an Assistant United States Attorney in Boston, and before that private secretary to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD MCGUINNESS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Bernard McGuinness of 409 West Thirty-fourth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, show liabilities of $5,857 and no assets. Ths largest creditor is ths Thomas Conville Brewing Company, $4,125.

HARRY W. GREEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry W. Green, liquor dealer at 276 Avenue A, by H. Koehler & Co., creditors for $1,200. It was alsged that on July 14 hs transferred all the stock of liquors to Abraham Green, a relative.

FRED NIBLO.—Fred Niblo, theatrical manager at 1,516 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,498 and no assets. He has only four creditors —H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, $2,440; Metropolitan Printing Company, $650; Cleveland, Akron Bag Company, $327, and New York Tslephons Company, $25.

C. K. MACKEY CONFECTIONERY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of ths C. K. Mackey Confectionery Company of Matteawan, N. Y., show liabilities of $7,501 and nominal assets of $6,125, consisting of factory at Fishkill, $2,500; machinery, $3,000; horses and wagons, $450; accounts, $50; other property, $100, and cash, $25.

ADOLPH DRILLMAN.—Scbedules in bankruptcy of Adolph Drillman, furrier, of 641 Madison Avenue, show liabilities of $8,221 and nominal assets of $7,349, consisting of stock, $5,000; machinery and fixtures, $1,800; accounts, $500, all of which were taken by ths receiver, and cash in bank, $49. Among ths creditors are J. Steiner & Brother, $2,700, and tbe Mschanics and Traders' Bank, $1,000.

MOSES W. ZIPKIN.—Moses W. Zipkin, a tailor at 281 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,472, contracted in 1902, and no assets. Among the creditors are S. M. Troske, $1,000; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $525, and Townsend & Montant, $504. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Zipkin on Dec. 30, 1902, and he has not yet been discharged.

LEOPOLD GUTMAN.—Leopold Gutman, a buyer and seller of diamonds and jewelry of 98 Seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,865 and nominal assets of $340, consisting of cash in two banks, $6, and outstanding accounts of $834. All ths debts were contracted this year, principally for borrowed monsy on notes and for goode. Among tha creditors are ths Monroe Bank, $737; Cooper Exchange Bank, $710; Corn Exchange Bank, $620, and tbe State Bank, $390.

PERPETUAL ACCOUNT BOOK CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Perpetual Account Book Company, whose office is at 438 Broadway and factory at 29 Sullivan Street, by Epstsin Brothers for the following creditors: Jacob Samek, $205; Majestic Printing Company, $217, and Gerbereux Dufft and Kindsr $20. It was alleged that while insolvent the company transferred all money or property to those creditors. R. C. Kastner, E. J. Merrian, and the Harris Automatic Press Company, to prefsr them. The company was incorporated in March, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was increased to $150,000 in October, 1902. Charles T. Henkel was President and Thomas R. Were Treasurer. The company's invsntory of February 28 lest showed liabilities of $15,000 and assets of $163,000, the largest items of which were patents and models, $115,000; machinery and tools, $20,000. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed Peter Alexandsr receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $5,000. Epatein Brothsrs said that tbs liabilities ars $25,000, and assets probably $10,000 in stock, machinery and book accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 4, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Joseph D.—Liva Oak Distilling Company	$161
ALTON, Edmund—G. J. Rittenhouse	267
ALLAN, John T.—G. M. Battle	119
BRANDT, Susie—David Mayer Brewing Company	490
BONNEL, Francis G.—American Druggist Publishing Company	122
BISCHOFF, Franklin J.—E. Fitch	188
BRANDMARKER, J. Leon—M. Fischler	49
CARTON, Andrew B.—M. L. Tailer and another	690
CARTON, Andrew B.—A. R. Conkling and another, trustees	690
CLEARY, Edward F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Company	133
COLEMAN, Daniel, Harry F., and John—D. F. Nichols and another, assts	99
CARTER, Henry C.—Hahne & Co	27
CANGIALOSE, Ciro—S. Drummer	119
DONNELLY, John—New York and New Jersey Telephone Company	59
DRAINE, Mary R.—George C. Flint Company	368
FINLEY, Alexander—H. H. Hent and another	48
FERGUSON, Samuel L.—G. M. Leventritt and another	39
FINKENSTEIN, William—L. L. Schwartz	204
FULLER, Arthur—Rooney & Otten Printing Company	239
GROSS, Carrie—L. Rothschild	136
HAY, Allen—I. Kraus	75
OCEAN VIEW CEMETERY—Seth Thomas Clock Company	594
AMERICAN VITAPHONE COMPANY—J. F. Gebhardt	260
P. W. ENGS, SONS & CO.—J. L. Welle and another, Coms., costs	66
STERN & SPRANG COMPANY—J. L. Wells and another, Coms., costs	56
JACKSON, Edgar R.—New Amsterdam National Bank of New York	1,628
KEENA, Martin—M. Eder	226
KING, Vincent C., Jr.—W. Hammond and another	110
LUSK, Frank—Ben B. Hampton Company	268
LUSK, Frank—E. Clark and another	81
MACLEAN, William—Hencken & Willenbrock Company	86
MEAGHER, Michael J.—C. V. Fornes	99
MASON, Charles F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Company	128
MAHON, Charles F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Company	225
MOORE, Hugh—S. E. Frank	115
MAHLER, Louis—M. Fischler	126
MACKEY, William H. F.—A. Slaven	17,490
MORANT, Harry—Bowling Green Trust Company	9,172
OETINGER, William—E. Saxishner, costs	59
PHILLIPS, A. J.—J. Schniser	1,135
RUBEL, Pincus—P. Scheyer and another	156
ROBINSON, Andrew J.—American Exchange National Bank	5,525
ROBINSON, Andrew J.—F. H. Harr and another	11,050
SCOTT, Lloyd M.—F. Fitzer	866
SHIER, John H.—M. T. Shier	394
SEYMOUR, Charles A.—S. Bookman	139
STERN, Ignatz—I. Kraus	94
SENZER, Abraham—S. Drummer	30
STOWELL, Charles S.—J. Williamson	8,882
THORNE, Richard V. W.—J. C. O'Connor	74
VALENTINE, Benjamin E.—G. B. B. Lamb, executor	12,880
VANDERBILT, James O. De G., and Estelle West, executors—C. C. Hunt and another	2,995
VANDERBILT, James O. De G., and Estelle West, executors—C. C. Hunt and another	4,689
WIGHTMAN, Margaret M. F. and Andrew J.—C. Hill	727
WILCOVER, Julius—A. Ronnblatt	244

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BERNHARD, Conrad—S. Schwartzman, July 27, 1901	$76
HEIM, Louis, and William H. Schmid—F. L. Miller and another, Feb. 18, 1902	131
JUDGE, Eugene R.—City of New York, July 15, 1903	101
JUDGE, Eugene R.—City of New York, Sept. 18, 1903	108
PARKER, Elizabeth F.—E. Tuvell, July 6, 1904	602
SMITH, E. Osborne, and George R. Parvis—Real Estats Record Association, April 9, 1904	60
FEASTER, George—W. Wheeler, Sept. 22, 1896	178
GOTTLIEB, Louis S.—Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, July 2, 1903	33

Judgment Vacated.

PIERREPONT HOTEL COMPANY—T. L. Jaques and another, July 13, 1904	$50

Judgments Reversed.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Wilken, administrator, Jan. 9, 1904	$5,158
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—N. Maloney, Feb. 5, 1904	2,241
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Cushing, April 24, 1903	1,157
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Kimpl, June 22, 1903	1,750
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Esatloe, by guardian, Oct. 30, 1903	15,688
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —J. G. Lynch, May 26, 1903	1,045

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Aug. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Mut Milk & Cream Co	22—Marshall vs Matt Taylor Paving Co
2—Sup Tent K M vs First Nat Bank	23—Same vs same
2½—Same vs same	24—Same vs same
3—Baker vs Gerard	25—In re Sun Mut Ins Co
4—Medina vs Living-ston	26—Morgan ve Durfee
5—Martin vs New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co	27—Menke vs Menke
6—In re West 180th St	28—Harris vs Witmark
7—In re Verein	29—Allen vs Baird
8—Verein vs Ellman	30—Campbell ve semo
9—Luria vs Axelrod	31—Brusco ve Star Co
10—O'Gorman ve O'Gorman	32—O'Connor vs Schoff
11—Krumenacker vs Woodbury	33—Read vs Henderson
12—Menke vs Menke	34—Lake vs Lake
13—In re 10th Av	35—Reese vs Reese
14—Israel vs Israel	36—In re Mitchell
15—Cowperthwait ve No City Co	37—Koppelman ve Blum
16—Gibbons vs same	38—Miller ve Bernes
17—Patterson Bros vs Reilly	39—In re Wellace
18—Claffy vs same	40—In re Bertine
19—Zimmerman vs same	41—Reusens vs Mfg & Selling Co
20—In re Harlem Co-op B & L Association	42—In re Mackey
21—Eisell vs Eisell	43—Erste, &c, vs Elman
	44—Same vs sams
	45—In re Kranken, &c vs Society
	46—Berner vs Wallach
	47—Campbell vs Campbell

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Taylor and Gray for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Will for probate at 10 A. M.
Peter Kreimbihl
At 10:30 A. M.
Marie L. Phelan,
Wm H Hankineon,

Martin Lippmann,
Joseph Ollet,
George T. Charlton,
John Barker,
Marcue Goldman,
Gertrude D. Schanck

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defeulte on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Nott and Iselin for the People.

1—Vincenzo Ribostello, Salvatore Prisco	3—William H. Smith
2—Minnie Washington, Mary Williams	4—Charles Goldman
3—Henry Leary	5—Philip Delpapa, Allie Tocci
4—John Manion	6—Philip Delpapa, Allie Tocci
5—Thomas Hannon	7—Fred Heinsooth
6—George Meyers	8—John Herts, Morris Cohen
7—Joseph Shane	9—Louis Mallory
8—William Thomas	10—Thomas Walsh
9—William Anderson	11—Joseph Maguire, Frederick Dooley, John Claymore
10—Charles Johneon	12—James Connelly, James Fawcett
11—Philip Watkine, William Freeman	13—Joseph Miller
12—John Washington	14—Thomas Johnson
13—Peter Matthews	15—Joseph M. Conte
14—David Schesinger	16—Thomas Johnson
15—Mary Harris	17—Edward Eaton, alias Frank N. Hunting
16—Charles Adams, Jacob Smith	18—Benjamin Hudson
17—Jennie Brandi	19—William Maucher
18—John Wheeler	20—Simone Rossi
19—Tiuce Jenkins	21—William H. Barton
20—Sigmund Elster	22—Michael Kearney, James Brady
21—Henry Rodgers	23—Elizabeth Lindner
22—Michael Volgare Pleadings.	24—John Richardson
1—Alexander Spear, John Vandien, Frederick Wright, Arthur Scheleslnger, Augustine Thomas	25—Aaron Kosofsky
2—Herman Vollmer	26—James A. Kennedy

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opene at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Giuseppe Mattjeo	8—Mary Pierson, Jennie Williams
2—Newton Jacobs	9—Vito Acolino
3—Thomas O'Brien	10—Michael Schinsky
4—Sarah Byrd	11—James O'Donnell
5—Charles Salzman	12—Edward Skinker
6—Edward Ferry	13—Sam Jacobs
7—Michelino Vena	14—John Muihall
	15—Sigmund Fischel

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—July term continued—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. 1—Issy White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schieck vs. Donohue—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—New York Security and Trust Company vs. Clason—Crowley Wentworth. Oppenheimer vs. Keenan—George E. Plunkitt.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..4:59	Sun sets..7:12	Moon rises..

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:13	H. Gate..3:07
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...1:50	Gov. Isl'd...2:05	H. Gate..4:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY.) AUG. 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alene, Inagua, Haiti, and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	13:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Celtic, Queenstown and Liverpool	.....	13:00 M.
Fluminense, Barbados, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
P. de Satrustegui, Cadiz, Genoa, and Naples	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:30 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	13:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

Oneida, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A.M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 5.

Baltic, Liverpool, July 27.
El Dia, Galveston, July 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, July 31.
El Rio, Nsw Orleans, July 31.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Campania, Liverpool, July 30.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 3.
Nueces, Galveston, July 31.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 30.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 5.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 28.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 30.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 2.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 1.

Arrived.

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 3.
Patricia, Hamburg, July 23.
El Monte, Galveston, July 23.
Grenada, Trinidad, July 27.
Belaggio, Santos, July 15.
Seriphos, Odessa, June 8.
Munin, Bay of Islands, N. F., July 30.
Foxhall, Banes, July 30.
Carpathia, Liverpool, July 26.

Sailed.

Deutschland, for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
La Champagne, for Havre.
Vigilancia, for Havena.
Needles, for Shanghai, China.
Alice, for Port Antonio, Jamaica.
Miramichi, for Santander and Hemburg.
Burgermeister Hachmann, for Melbourne, Sydney, and Auckland.
Dorothy, for Charleston.
El Dorado, for Galveston.
Germania, for Marseilles via Naples.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Purchases by Operators and Builders on the Upper East Side—Dealing Confined to Small Properties—Bronx Furnishes Large Part of Business.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for B. Pernetti and A. Arozona to Herman Fichter the two two-story dwellings 238 and 240 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on plot 40 by 100. The buyer will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

Louis Lese has bought, through Taylor & Douglas, from Edward T. Ogle and Thomas Crawford, 240, 242, and 244 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Grossman & Passon have bought, through S. Sugarman, the five-story tenement 123 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhiker has sold for Mrs. Henriette Werbstein the four-story flat and rear house 349 East Seventy-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 104, to Adolf Miller.

Sale of Manhattan Avenue Flat.

Wiesberger & Kaufman have resold for Feder & Lazarus to Mrs. S. Kraemer 456 Manhattan Av., a five-story double flat on lot 27 by 95.

Philip Jeselson has resold for Charles Hecht the four-story flat 538 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Hecht bought this property on Tuesday.

Deal for Lower East Side Corner.

Joseph Metzger has sold for Rose & Norman to Hirsh & Bush the seven-story tenement at the northeast corner of Rivington and Norfolk Streets, on plot 34.8 by 78.

Polizzi & Co. have resold for G. Cottone 524 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story double tenement on lot 25 by 103.3.

Buyers for Many Bronx Parcels.

A. Friedberg and George J. Stricker have sold to a client the five-story flat, with stores, 3,058 Third Avenue, 25 by 96.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Richard H. Deeves the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 175 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100.

Dworkowitz, Haber & Haber have sold the four-story flat, with stores, 1,485 Brook Avenue, 39.3 by 100, to Bauer, Doctor & Van Cleaf.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the house and lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of East Two Hundred and First Street, 63 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, for Charles Funck to Charles B. Hall; also, the plot, 50 by 111, on the west side of Bainbridge Avenue, 143 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for Mary E. Moulton to Charles Funck, for future improvement.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold the three-story frame dwelling 132 Van Buren Street, Van Nest, 41.8 by 100, for Mrs. Annie Dohmann.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For H. Meyer to Mrs. J. Gorge, the two-family dwelling on the west side of Van Buren Street, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue; for John B. Dosso to Charles Schneider, the two-family dwelling on the east side of Van Buren Street, 125 feet south of Columbus Avenue; for Charles Knauf to John and Emma Walin, the two-family dwelling on the north side of Jackson Avenue, 75 feet east of Garfield Street; for Marie Fox to Charles Schneider, the three-story house with store on the west side of Unionport Road, 375 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, and for Martin J. Geisler to Mr. Ahrend, a plot with dwelling on the east side of Daly Avenue near One Hundred and Eighteith Street.

Auction Sale of West End Hotel.

The sale of the West End Hotel and cottages at Long Branch will be conducted on the premises to-morrow at 2 P. M. by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. The property will be sold in three parcels, the first consisting of the hotel itself with about nine acres of ground; the second of about six acres on the south side of Brighton Avenue between Ocean Avenue and the ocean, and the third of five acres on Second Avenue at the rear of the hotel. The properties are owned by the Hildreth estate.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold to L. E. Kleban a plot 50 by 90 on the east side of Washington Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for immediate improvement.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

20th St, 43 East, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92, eight-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Preston, as receiver $100,406

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

West End Av, 252, e s, 24.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x80; four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. R. Allen 27,125

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

17th St, 246 West, s s, 256.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x92.1 and irregular, three-story frame tenement; partition sale, to ths plaintiff, H. F. Gokenholz 8,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

149th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.11; Hogenauer & Wessla of 737 West 130th St, owners; H. Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x87; Ravenal & Sloan of 396 Broadway, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 55 and 57 East 133d St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x86.11; A. Elsenberg of 61 East 115th St, owner; House & Sloan of 396 Broadway, architects; cost, $55,000.

No. 610 5th Av, for a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 47.5x100; J. 1. Kane of 49 West 23d St, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $200,000.

Taylor St, w s, 225 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Charles Knauf, Classen Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,000.

Lincoln St, e s, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, rear, for a two-story frame shop, 24.8x15; Paul Relling, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $500.

Carter Av, w s, 375 ft s of 170th St, for a one-story frame shed, 24x88.6; Michael Donahue of 194th St and Webster Av, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 East 177th St, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Lenox Av, s w corner of 134th St, to a five-story brick flat; G. Marinus of 230 Dutfield St, Brooklyn, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 396 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 4.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Riverview Terrace, w s, 198 ft s of Powell Place, 25x113.6x25x115.3; Isabella M. Meeks to Russell Realty and Improvement Company, all liens 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100.3 ft e of 133d St, 49.9x100x irregular; Samuel Green to John P. Walsh. (mtg $12,000) 1

AVENUE C, 395, w s, 20x80; Mary Wirth to Edward Fay. (mtg $5,000) 100

BARKER AV, w s, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125, Olinville, Bronx; Borough Bank to Peter U. Riess 1,500

BELMONT AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, 46x83; Siegfried Wels to Samuel Kreizvogel. (mtg $2,000) 1

BROOK AV, 1,458, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 34.2x100.6x28.4x100; Max Borok to Tobe Segall. (mtg $24,000) 100

BROOK AV, 1474 to 1478, n s, 75x100.8 x75x100,1; Joseph Levine and another to Rubin Siegel and others. (mtg $22,500) .. 1

DAWSON ST, s s, 140 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x138.6x25x139.11; Henry Helnzer and wife to William Schmulis and wife 1

FORSYTH ST, 206, e s, 25x100; Peter Schmuck, referee, to Mary Welser 28,050

FORSYTH ST, 208 and 210, e s, 50x100; Jacob Baum to Elins Laplin, ½ part, (mtg $42,900) 1

FORSYTH ST, 208 and 210, e s, 50x100; Elias Lapin to Abraham Adelberg and another. (mtg $58,000) 1

LOT 86, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Thomas F. Murray and wife 1

LOT 351, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Patrick Rinn 1

LOT 563, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Delia Fried. 1

LOTS 77 and 78, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Rezzano, Jr. 1

LOTS 52 and 57, map of 65 lots, Oak Tree plot; Henry W. Neubeck to Tommaso Giordano 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 106th St, 50x100, Hyman Hosensohn to William Lane. (mtg $85,429) 1

MADISON AV, 1,715, e s, 25x75; Charles Garfiel to Gustav Kaliski and another. (mtg $18,000) 1

MADISON ST, 357, n s, 23.9x96; Samuel Hugel to Barnet Fishman. (mtg $15,000) 1

MONROE ST, 88, s s, 22.8x83.2x22.6x 83.10; Samuel Shapiro to Benjamin R. Goodman. (mtg $20,000) 1

ROAD from Westchester to Throgg's Point, n e corner of Willow Lane, 109x 100; Lambert G. Mapes to Ann A. Speckman 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 525, n w corner of 148th St; John Bannen and wife to D. Sylvan Crakow and another 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w e, 50 ft e of 136th St, 25x98; Vincent Sharry to Max Cohen and others. (mtg $16,500) 100

STANTON ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 50x75; Max Dorf and others to Harris and Ely Maran. (mtg $27,850) 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 100 ft n of Westchester Av, 18.10x80; Myrtle E. Anderson to Fannie Steinart. (mtg $4,000) 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 122 to 126, s s, 77.3 x97.6; Harris and Ely Maran to Max Dorf and another. (mtg $90,000) 100

TIEBOUT AV, e s, part of Lot 87, map of Peter Valentine, 72x—x—x201; A. O. Salter to John L. Holland and another, all title 100

TOMPKINS ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 25x75; also Mangin St, n e corner of Delancey St, runs n e 150x e e 200 to Tompkins St, x s w 125x n w 75x s e 25 to Delancey St x n w 125; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Louis Marx and another. (mtg $90,000) 1

UNION AV, e s, 71.3 ft n of 163d St, 120.8x125; Mary Wehner to the Gaines-Robert Company, all liens 1

UNION AV, 1,227; John O'Leary to Goldie Levy. (mtg $7,000) 1

WALTON AV, s s, 200 ft n w of 167th St, 100x125; Thomas C. Smith to Charles W. Kay, B. & S. 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 120.3x90x123.11x90; S. R. Murphy to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey. (mtg $18,900) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 268 ft s of 183d St, 120.3x90x123.11x90; Michael T. Barrett, as receiver, to Samuel Borowsky and wife, B. & S. (mtg $5,400) 9,725

1ST AV, s e corner of 13th St, 42x80; Elias Lapin to Jacob Baum, ½ part, all title, (mtg ½ $86,500) 1

1ST AV, 42 ft s of 13th St, 37.5x80x irregular; Jacob Baum and another to Jacob Tenenbaum. (mtg $34,000) 100

1ST AV, e e, 75.7 ft n of 105th St, 0.1x91; Nathaniel Wise, trustee, to George J. Lippmann and another, quitclaim 25

1ST AV, e s, 75.7 ft n of 105th St, 0.1x91; Eleanora Graf to George J. Lippmann and another, all title, quitclaim 1

1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x83.6x25x80.4; Frank G. Welss to William Frieder. (mtg $26,500) 100

1ST ST, s s, where Gore C joints Lot 1, map of Unionport; Susan Doty, widow, and others to Mary F. Walsh 1

2D AV, n e corner of 120th St, 40.11x80; Emma Griessman to ths Business Men's Realty Company 100

3D AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x93.5x25x90.6; Frederick C. Scheela to Gustave P. Helfrich. (mtg $13,000) ... 1

3D AV, 1,829, n e corner of 101st St, 25.11x80; James Roche to Emil Adler and others. (mtg $20,000) 1

3D AV, 1,829, n e corner of 101st St, 25.11x90; Frances K. Lipman and others to James Roche, all liens 1

5TH AV, 2,080, e s, 20x80; Gerard P. Tollmann to Solomon Myers. (mtg $22,000) 1

8TH AV, 2,799, w s, 25x100; Samuel May to Henry Nathan and another. (mtg $21,000) 100

8TH ST, Lot 185, map of Williamsport; Frederick Eckstein to Celia M. Eckstein 1

9TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 25x½ block; Banned Friend and wife to Abraham Goldberg. (mtg $37,500) 100

10TH ST, n e corner of Avenue E, 51.3x 108, Unionport; Marie Hartmayer, widow, to Martha F. Kurz. (mtg $1,500) 1

127TH ST, n s, 394.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x106.6; Samuel Well to Hermsn Rieb. (mtg $15,000) 1

13TH ST, 524 East, 25x103.3; Barnet Blumenstein and others to Giuseppe Cotone, (mtg $26,750) 1

13TH ST, 524 East, 25x103.3; Giuseppe Cottone to Antonio Bagarozy and another. (mtg $26,750) 100

27TH ST, 455 to 459 West, 75x98.9; Hyman Siegel and others to Isaac Brody and another. (mtg $60,000) 1

30TH ST, 234 West, 23.5x98.9; William Kemp to Gussie Storch. (mtg $8,000) 100

39TH ST, 525 West, 24.6x98.9; William Kemp to Gussie Storch. (mtg $8,000) 100

45TH ST, 66 West, 20x100.5; Stephen J. Heagan to John McCue. (mtg $36,000) .. 1

52D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Emanuel Mansbach and others, executors, to Ellen Rafferty 8,000

57TH ST, 362 West, 20x100.5; William J. Wilkie and others to Kate M. Smith 100

61ST ST, n s, 195 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Cecilia C. Gaynor and another to Ernest H. Hayden, 1-5 part 100

70TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x100.5; Elizabeth Sullivan to Thomas Curran. (mtg $9,000) 1

74TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Susanna Helmer, widow, and another to Valentine B. Ploch. (mtg $9,000) 1

76TH ST, 433 and 437 East, 50x102.2; Joseph Cavallo to Rubin Siegel and others to Herman Hollander. (mtg $17,250) 1

97TH ST, 33 West, 18x100.11; Herman Harrison to E. L. Ennis. (mtg $16,500) .. 1

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 39.9x100.11; Bernard Bykowitz and Minskel Realty Company. (mtg $32,000) 1

98TH ST, 67 East, 25x100.11; Moritz Rothstein and others to Nathan Hirschfeld. (mtg $24,678) 100

103D ST, 103 East, 16x100.11; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst to Harris Maslansky. (mtg $5,000) 100

106TH ST, 244 and 246 West, 50x100.11; E. L. Ennis to Samuel Groener. (mtg $50,000) 1

112TH ST, 314 and 316 East; 40x100.10; Leon Tuchmann to Samuel Mandel. (mtg $6,000) 100

115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; William Bellamy and others to Concetta Marrone 1

117TH ST, 143 West, 25x100.11; Gustav Viehl to Celia Rosenbloom. (mtg $22,000) 1

117TH ST, 39 West, 25x100.11; Mary Sprung to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $21,000) 1

118TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Henry Hirsch to Abram Bachrach. (mtgs $43,-000) 1

120TH ST, 237 West, 25x99.11; Thomas Neary to John H. Doherty and another, all liens 1

123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Nelle Terrents to Kate Hallisy. (mtg $8,000) 3,000

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; John G. Gerber to Mahel A. Dering. (mtg $17,000) 100

134TH ST, 542 East, 25x100; Jonas Well to Samuel Fuss and another. (mtg $11,-500) 1

135TH ST, 705 East, 25x100; Samuel Tillis and others to Alyesius Ungerland. (mtg $18,000) 100

150TH ST, 608 and 610 East, 50x100; Edward Higgins and wife to Annie Urwitz. 100

150TH ST, 608 and 610 East, 50x100; Annie Urwitz to Max Cohen. (mtgs $25,-000) 1

164TH ST, 540 East, 25x100; Jonas Well to Robert Marsh. (mtg $11,000) 1

ANDREWS AV, s e s of Seaman Av, 104.7x110.9x100x80; Emile Coletti to Andrew J. Cobe 1

233D ST, s s, Lot 801, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Catherine C. Hill to Georga H. Sandermann 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Emil, and others to James Roche; 3d Av, 1,829, n e corner of 101st St, (prior mtg $20,000,) installments 7,000

ANDREWS, Edward V., to Richard L. Sweezy; West Broadway, 223, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to Henry Hirsch; 118th St, 111 and 113 East, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each 6,500

BACHRACH, Abram, to Mark Blumenthal; 133d St, n s, 220.2 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year 1,500

BERLINGER, Emille, to Ignace Truber; 136 East 101st St, prior mtg —, 6 per cent 1,000

BRODY, Isaac, and another to Ernestine Harris; 27th St, 457 and 459 West, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $40,000, installments, 6 per cent., each 2,000

BRODY, Isaac, and another to Hyman Siegel; 27th St, 455 West, prior mtg $20,-000, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Emma Griessman; 2d Av, n e corner of 120th St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,600

COBE, Andrew J., to Emilie Colett; Seaman Av, s e s, at s w a of 218th St, 3 years 5,000

COSTRILLO, Annie, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot 225 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,509.6 ft e of Unionport, runs w 100 x n 25, 3 years 500

CRAKOW, D. Sylvan, and another to John Bannen; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 148th St, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

CRAKOW, D. Sylvan, and another to John Bannen; St. Ann's Av, 523, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

CRESCENT MERCANTILE AND REALty Company to A. Vernon Clarke; 129th St, 251 to 253 West, prior mtgs $170,000, 6 per cent 7,000

CRESCENT MERCANTILE AND REALty Company to A. Vernon Clarke; 129th St, 251 to 253 West, prior mtg $55,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

DIENER, Augustus, to Louisa Schaefer; Lots 176 and 177, second map of Neill estate, 3 years 4,000

DIENER, August, to William Ziegler; Lot 178, second map of Neill estate, 3 years 3,200

DORF, Max, and another to Harris Maran and another; St. Mark's Place or 8th St, 125.6 ft e of Avenue A, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $90,000, installments, 6 per cent., each 11,500

DUNNING, Frances G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110 East 18th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 10th St, 410 East, 3 years 13,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 10th St, 410 East, prior mtg $13,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Berry B. Simons and another; 10th St, 410 East, prior mtgs $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

FISHMAN, Barnet, to Samuel Hengel; Madison St, 357, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Charles H. Phelps, es trustee; 141st St, s s 425 ft w of 7th Av, 3 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each. 29,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Mary A. C. Woodcock; 141st St, s s, 537.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 29,000

FRIEDEL, Della, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 563, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 400

FRIEDER, William, to Frank G. Weiss; 1st St, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 1 year, 9 per cent 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Robert Friedman; 4th St, n e s, 194.7 ft n w of 6th Av, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Robert Friedman; 4th St, n e s, 194.7 ft n w of 6th Av, prior mtgs $36,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

FUSS, Samuel, and another to Jonas Well; 134th St, 542 East, prior mtg $11,500, installments, 6 per cent 3,600

GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Mary Wehner; Union Av, e s, 71.3 ft n of 163d St; due Oct. 3, 1905 14,000

GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Mary Wehner; Union Av, e s, 71.3 ft n of 163d St, due Jan. 1, 1905 5,000

GOLDBERG, Abraham, to Bernard Friend; 9th St, e s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent 16,000

GOODMAN, Benjamin R., to Harry Rosenwasser; Monroe St, s s, 114.4 ft e of Pike St, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

GROSNER, Samuel, to John H. Scudder; 106th St, 244 and 246 West, two mtgs, due May 9, 1907, each 2,750

HAHN, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; Glebe Av, s e corner of Grace Av, Westchester, 1 year 500

HALLISY, Kate, to Nellis Terrento; 132d St, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, installments 1 per cent 1,600

HELFRICH, Gustav P., to Frederick C. Scheeb; 3d Av, e s, 50.4 ft s from n s of Teasdale Place, 3 years 6,500

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Joseph Horowitz and another; 76th St, 235 and 237 East, two mtgs, prior mtgs $27,250, installments, 6 per cent., each 675

KINGSTON, Mary A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Fulton Av, e s, 91 ft e of 168th St, 1 year 500

KREIZVOGEL, Samuel, to Siegfried Wels; Belmont Av, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $7,000, due Dec. 27, 1904, 6 per cent 1,500

LAPIN, Elias, to Jacob Baum; Forsyth St, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 2 mtgs, 6 years, 6 per cent., each 8,000

LEITNER, Joseph, to Arthur Knox; Honeywell Av, w e, 61.7 ft n of 178th St, demand 6,000

LEITNER, Joseph, to George H. Hackmann; Honeywell Av, w s, 99.1 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 4,100

LEITNER, Joseph, to William H. Steinkamp; Honeywell Av, w s, 113.8 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 4,100

LUKE, Joseph C., to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 375 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport, runs e 100 x n 25, 3 years 600

MANDEL, Samuel, to Leon Tuchman; 112th St, 314 and 316 East, prior mtg —, due Jan. 2, 1905, 6 per cent 8,925

MARRONE, Concetta, to American Mortgage Company; 418 East 115th St, 3 years 4,500

MARRONE, Concctta, to American Mortgage Company; 418 East 115th St, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

MARSCH, Robert, to Jonas Well; 164th St, 540 East, installments, 6 per cent... 3,250

MARX, Louis, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Delancey St, n w corner of Tompkins St; also Delancey St, n s corner of Mangin St, 2 years, 6 per cent, each 5,000

MASLIANSKY, Harris, to Moritz Ernst and another; 108d St, 109 East, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

MAURIELLO, Carmine, to James D. Gagan; Pleasant Av, w e, 340 ft s of 2d St, Olinville, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent ... 9,000

McCUE, John, to John Pennington; 45th St, 66 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

MEYER, Jacob T., to Germania Savings Bank; 85th St, n s, 223 ft w of East End Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

MEYER, Herman W., to Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, e corner of 152d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 5,500

MOCKRIDGE, Grace A., to Georgianna C. Stone; Lot 174, map of Nelli estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,700

MORGAN, Edward D., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 161, Block D, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, due Jan. 16, 1908 ... 500

MUNRO, George W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Vandewater St, 17 to 27; Rose St, 45 to 51, prior mtg $310,-000, 2 years, 6 per cent 50,000

NATHAN, Henry, and another to Samuel May; 8th Av, 2,799, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,090

NATHAN, Henry, and another to Samuel May; 8th Av, 2,799, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 1,000

OGLIVIE, John S., to Bowery Savings Bank; Rose St, 57, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000

O'LEARY, John, to James D. Gagan; Lots 20 to 22, map of 65 lots of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 8,000

QUINN, James, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 160,000

QUINN, James, to Realty Mortgage Company; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $160,000, equal lien, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

QUINN, James, to Surety Realty Company; 25th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg $160,000, equal lien, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

RAFFERTY, Ellen, to Esther New; 52d St, s s, 375 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 4,500

REZZANO, Angelo, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 77 and 78, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 800

RIEB, Herrmann, to Samuel Well; 12th St, e w s, 394.6 ft n w of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years 5,000

RINN, Patrick, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 351, map of Van Nest Park, due Sept. 1, 1905 1,650

ROSENBLOOM, Celia, to Gustav Viehl; 117th St, 143 West, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

ROSENKRANTZ, Davis, to John Katzman; 5th St, 738 and 740, due Jan. 21, 1905, 6 per cent 3,000

ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Annie Rothstein; East Broadway, 108 ft e of Montgomery St; also East Broadway, n s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

ROTUNNO, Antonio, to Catherine C. Hill; Lot 5 and part of Lot 4, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon, due June 20, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, to Robert F. Seiffert; Madison Av, s w s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 400

SEGAL, Toba, to Max Borok; Brook Av, 1,458, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, prior mtg $24,000, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 4,000

SERRE, Jules E., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 38th St, n s, 128.4 ft e of 6th Av, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 14,000

SHEINART, Fannie, to Myrtle E. Anderson; Stebbins Av, e s, 166 ft n of Westchester Av, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years ... 500

SMITH, Kate M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 362 West 57th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

SMITH, Kate M., to William J. Wilkie; 362 West 57th St, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

TENENBAUM, Jacob, to Jacob Baum and another; 1st Av, e s, 42 ft e of 13th St, prior mtg $34,000, installments, 6 per cent 14,000

TULLY, Martin, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1422 St, e s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 36,000

URWITZ, Annie, to Edward Higgins; 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $17,500, 5 years 7,500

VOLCANO, Louisa, to Georga V. Sloat; 151st St, s s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, installments 5,000

WALSH, John P., to Samuel Green; Amsterdam Av, s s, 100.3 ft n of 133d St, prior mtg $24,000, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 26,000

WALSH, John P., to Samuel Green; Amsterdam Av, s s, 100.3 ft n of 133d St, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 12,000

WEISER, Mary, to F. William Heide; 206 Forsyth St, prior mtg $18,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,500

WEISER, Mary, to William J. Amend; Forsyth St, 206, 5 years 18,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,127 to 2,135; Harry W. Bell against Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor $57

BRYANT ST, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; John J. McMillan against Katia Kenny, owner; Henry Schweitzer, contractor 27

CHAMBERS ST, 154; John C. Gebler against Alexander M. Powell, owner; George W. Cobb, Jr., contractor 556

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 50 ft e of Van Buren St, 50x100; Ike Bernstein against Theodor J. Riss, owner and contractor, GRAND ST, 484 and 486; Barnet W. Rod against Benjamin Gabrilowitz and Becky Pruslevsky, owners and contractors 55

INTERVALE AV and Barretto St, s e corner, 25x100; Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Charles Bruno, owner and contractor 750

ROBBINS AV and 152d St, e e corner, 24x104; Union Woodworking Company against Albert Miller, owner and contractor 316

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 65 and 67; Clark & Co. against the estate of A. S. Rosenbaum, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 169

157TH AV, 554; Nicholas Kessler against John Miller, ownar; Joseph Schwab, contractor 4,761

167TH ST, 449 West; Dimock & Fink Company against Sadie Tanner and another, owners; Charles Wynna, contractor. 200

131ST ST, 48 and 50 West; Benjamin Goldstein against Leo S. Bing and Abraham Perlman, owners and contractors 340

138TH ST and North River bathing pavilion, &c.; 45x365x15x370; Richard T. Irwin against Jacob Solomon, owner and contractor 800

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 86th.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Moron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SUFFOLK ST, 25; John Siegendorf against Morris Pfeffinger, Dec. 3, 1903 240

128TH ST, 46 to 50 West; Gisin, Bellows & Dorner against Joseph C. Schreiner and another, June 23, 1904 1,250

129TH ST, 4 to 8 West; Gisin, Bellows & Durner against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 23, 1904 1,500

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 218 to 224; Harris Farber against Abraham Fein; (action to declare lien;) attorney, J. Gordon.

LOT 258 and w ½ of Lot 222, map of Village of Wakefield, Bronx, excepting w ½ of Lot 258; Martha Wilson against Harry Overington and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. M. Clarke.

4TH ST, 350 to 354 East; Harris Farber against Nathan Feldman and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, J. Gordon.

117TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 51st St, 25.1x100; Sampson H. Weinhandler, receiver, against Augustus R. Keller and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. V. McAvoy.

117TH ST, 13 and 15 East; Moe A. Isaacs against Leopold Wertheim and another, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus.

88TH ST, 117 and 119 East; Lazarus Hannes against Jacob M. Lefbner and another, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, L. Levy.

107TH ST, 304 to 314 East; Vincent Garofalo and another against Julius Landauer, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Weil, Eschwege & Schallek.

133D ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against Frances V. Dixon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 28TH ST., ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV. NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9. ENTIRE OR SEPARATE. LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS. Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Magnificent half store, 752 6th Av., near 45d St., suitable for cigars or any other business; four years' lease; reasonable rent. Aarons, 752 6th Av., 43d St.

Grand house, near Broadway, suitable first-class business; elevator, rear stairway; long lease. Fermit and, particulars, Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, and Offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekmen St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

100th St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—5-story, 14-room flat, 25x90x100; in splendid order; well rented and can be bought cheap; favorable terms.

103d St., Near Columbus Av.—5-story single apartment in fine order and well rented. Full particulars from WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 115 Broadway.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.
Finest triple flat, west side Harlem; swell location; rent $4,200; price $37,500. Call for particulars, Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bargain!—Four-story and basement private dwelling, 20x60x102.2; must be sold on account of sickness; 76th St., near Columbus Av. For particulars, address Bargain, 1,496 2d Av.

How to Build.—Consultation and advice free; we prepare plans, erect buildings, furnish capital. New York and Suburban Improvement Co., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Lexington, near 125th St. | 15 family flat; 4 stores; 100x80; up to date; price, $56,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam, near 79th St. | 15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; store; price, $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Elegant four-story, wide single flat house; 7 rooms, bath each; choice location, West Harlem; $3,500 cash needed. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

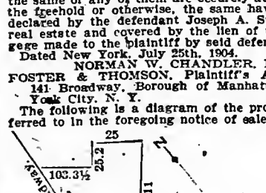
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, boundsd and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Bouleverd); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nins feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inchee to the centre line of the block between Oue Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-three feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadwey; and thence southerly, along the said eesterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning. Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and mechinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgege made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,266.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTu&F&au17

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN LONG, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANETTE MILLE, Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Wallace R. Bingham, Caroline Bingham, Thomas Brady, Mary E. Brady, August Nieiwenhuis, George W. Lamb, Charles L. Lumb, Richard Von Hofe, Charles Adler, the People of the State of New York, Andrew M. Moore, Joseph F. Sinnott, David Jones Company, Kunigunda Windolph, Sidney Bell, New England Brown Company, Metropolitan National Bank of Yonkers, Margaret Hickey, Mary Reilly, as executrix of the estate of Bernard Reilly, deceased; Henry Oherschelmer, Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Katie O. Kahn, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, or Joseph F. Daly, ettorney; Frederick Smith, James E. Nichols, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Lewis Wallace, Walter B. Timmins, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Ruggiero Buongiorno, Bruce E. Chilton, William S. Parmlee, John S. Forgotson, Leopold Kaufmann, Edward Kaufmann, John Noble Stearns, Solomon L. Fakas, Stephen G. Benson, Hermon Bumstead, Mutual Koehler & Co., Frederick A. Aldrich, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, Thomas Young, Jr., the New York Insulated Wire Company, Julius Lang, Alexander Van Aesch, Theodore Roehrs, John B. Gibson, William Endemann, William Endemann, Jr., Paul Endemann, Isaac H. Leiter, Albert Falk, Morris D. Sacks, Edward Sacks, Sam Hass, Aspell & Company, Charles Nicoll, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Michael Jonas, George Schunemann, Jacob Meurer, George W. Grote, Theodore E. Hergert, Joseph Elias, Pulaski Terwilliger, Long Island Brewery, defendants.—Amended; summons.—Plaintiff desiree trial in New York County.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, July 21, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants: Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and each of them.

Please teke notice that the foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 3rd, 1904, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of August, 1904.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT, Irving W. Bonbright, William F. Fisher, William E. Frenaye, copartners, transacting business under the firm name and style of William P. Bonbright & Company, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM TURNER PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1904.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendant, William Turner Pierce Hollingsworth:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1904, and on that day filed, with the complaint, in this office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in said State.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

jy8-1aw6wF&au19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. THORN, Trustee, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE C. MARTY and JOSEPH MURPHY, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1904.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Joseph Murphy

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pureuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 4th, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhatten and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARCANGELO BORRONE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arcangelo Borrone, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 17, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

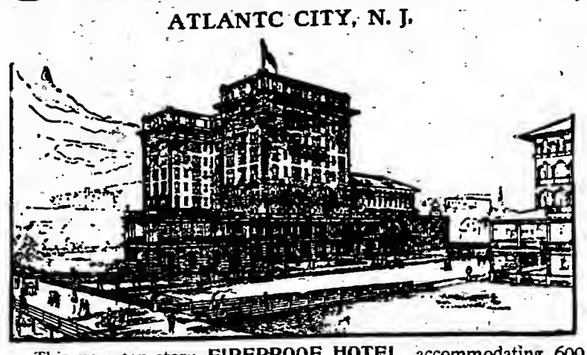
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 3, 1904.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE,

ATLANTC CITY, N. J.



This new ten-story FIREPROOF HOTEL, accommodating 600, was opened July 2 for its thirty-seventh consecutive season, after the expenditure of $600,000 for improvements.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Chalfonte is always open. Write for Folder, Leaflet, and Rates.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

NEW YORK STATE. Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.

The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York. Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill,

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN. ELEVATION, 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200. Same management as former years. Excellent cuisine. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Golf Links, (remodeled.) Tennis, Canoeing, Livery. Kaaterskill Hotel Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y. —Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

A Refined and Homelike Resort for Health and Comfort.

Good Air, Superb Table, Pure Spring Water. Golf and all Attractions.

Only 2¼ hours from New York.

Trains leave Grand Central Station 7:54 A. M., 10:20 A. M., and 4 P. M.

'Phone 25 Millbrook, N. Y.

FELIX FIEGEL, MGR.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

The Massapequa Hotel,

Massapequa, L. I.

Famed for the beauty of its environments, the high character of its equipments, and superiority of its cuisine. Boats, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling. Long-distance telephone. Surf and still-water bathing. Accommodations 300. All the comforts of home.

Thomas H. Fraser, Prop. S. E. Coffin, Mgr.

Send for booklets. Massapequa, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

LONG BEACH, L. I.

COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

A. E. DICK, Mgr.

Propr. Hotel Grenoble, N. Y. City.

City and country; board at ½ price to advertise new hotel; $1 up; 100 rooms; 50 porcelain baths; only 40 minutes out; free transportation to yearly guests; golf, fishing, bathing; ferry to Long Beach. Henry De Long, Grove Park Hotel, Freeport, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

Thousand Islands.

MURRAY HILL HOTEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.

High-class resort; excellent cuisine; special rates to early guests. WM. P. CHASE, Murray Isle, N. Y.; 70 Wall St., N. Y. City.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.

EDGEWOOD PARK, GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN. Will Open for the Summer Season Late in May

Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.

Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

At Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., until above opening.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusements, excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES,

Rates $8 to $14. W. G. MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests, $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.

Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

Hotel Columbia

AND COTTAGES

NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.

MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.

Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.

W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

Atlantic Highlands.

ANDREW'S HOTEL.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., offers inducements unsurpassed along the coast for families for the balance of the season; hotel splendidly equipped; large, airy rooms; five acres of ground.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays. 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....Aug. 6 Germanic.....Aug. 20

Philadelphia...Aug. 13 New York.....Aug. 27

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon

MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

MESABA.....Aug. 20, Noon

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Saturdays, 12:30 P. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Aug. 6 Finland.....Aug. 20

Zeeland.....Aug. 13 Vadsland.....Aug. 27

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 45, N. R.

Celtic.....Aug. 5, Noon Cedric.....Aug. 19, Noon

Baltic.....Aug. 10, 4 PM Oceanic.....Aug. 24, 5 PM

Majestic.....Aug. 17, 10 AM Arabic.....Aug. 26, 5 PM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway, & Ft. Biddle St., Battery Place.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II..Aug. 9, 1 PM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM

Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprins.Sep. 20, 1 PM

Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM K.Wm.II.Oct. 4, 11 AM

K.Wm.II.Aug. 30, 12:30PM Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kurfuerst.Aug. 11, 10 AM Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM

Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM

Barbar'sa.Aug. 25, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM

Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM

Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Hohenstaufen.Oct. 15, 11 AM

Hohenzollern.Aug. 10, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 29, 11 AM

Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

†Pennsylvania.6, Noon ¶Deutschland.16, 10 AM

†Patricia.Au.13, 6:30 AM ¶Pretoria, Aug. 27, 9 AM

Hamburg.Au.18, 11 AM *Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 6 AM

Phoenicia.Au. 20, Noon ¶Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM

*Grill Room and †Cafe Restaurant on board.

¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon

Prinz Oskar...Sept. 5, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.

According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria..Aug. 6, 10 AM Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM

Campania.Aug. 13, 8 AM Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM

Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM Campania.Sept. 10, 6 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Second cabin, $35 and upwards.

Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon Anrania.Aug. 23, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia...Aug. 23, Noon Pannonia.Sept. 13, Noon

Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon Ultonia.Sept. 27, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Furnessia.Aug. 6, Noon Columbia..Aug. 20, 7 PM

Ethiopia, Aug. 13, Noon Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM

First saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Ryndam.....Aug. 9 Potsdam.....Aug. 30

Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6

Statendam.....Aug. 23 Ryndam.....Sept. 13

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.

Nord America..Aug. 17 Citta di Napoli..Aug. 31

Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S

new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR,"

maintains a direct weekly service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY NEUSTADTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1904. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Executor. LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je17-law6mF

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 28 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG, SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, *8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

CLANCY CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 4:25 P. M. week days, (except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 10:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Tickst offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minnte s earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., *1:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*†4:00 A. M., *†1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., *1:20, 3:40, 4:55, 9:00 P. M., (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:58, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, excepct Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †3:00, †4:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:55, †6:00, *10:00, *11:00 A. M., *2:00, 3*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||§1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SAND BOOK HOUSE, foot of Rector St., Fr. 8, Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, *2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

eFrom Liberty Strset only. *Daily. †Daily, except Snnday. §Snnday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 261, 424, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 132 5th Av., 25 Union Square West; 163 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York Transfer Co., 144 St. 340 & 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calle for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pulm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus..	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	8.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	10.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 1068 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 891 Grand St., N. Y.; 843 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

CHEAP SEA TRIPS.

Bermuda, St. John, N. B., and Nova Scotia, 2,200 miles on the ocean.

A FORTNIGHT VACATION TOUR, INCLUDING HALLS AND BERTH ON STEAMERS AND 5 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT BERMUDA..... $67.00

Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; over 2,700 miles in smooth waters.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PORTS, NOVA SCOTIA, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

TWO WEEKS' TRIP, including meals and berth on steamers..... $60.55

EIGHT DAY TRIP..... $51.55

Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261, 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustratsd descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail, Tel., 1200—Orchard.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athinai.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Miowera.....Aug. 19 Manuka.....Sept. 16

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Round Trip to Halifax, $32.

" " " St. John's, $60.

Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR

Leaves Oct. 8th, 180 days, $2,000.

Strictly first-class; limited numbers.

F. C. CLARK, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below.

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—†EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:30 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN EXP

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West.—Near 5th Av.—The Sarge—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Desirable cool room, conveniences; gentleman only; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French table board; Summer garden; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-story front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also hall room; board optional; American.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

30th St., 7 East.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath, on second floor; square and hall room, third floor, front; gentlemen only; references.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

66th St., 59 West. "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—A.—A.—We will receive applications by mail for permanent positions in all our departments for the coming season. John Daniell Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Cook, $25; laundress, $22; chambermaid, waitress, general housework, $20. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Shoe Saleswomen.—Only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Stenographer.—Must be phonograph operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Salespeople: A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced salespeople for ribbon department; steady position to right parties. Apply Supt.

Wanted—Three first-class stenographers immediately; permanent positions for operators on Oliver machines. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—A number of young ladies of 34 bust and 41 skirt as misses' suit models. Wightman & Co., 24 Waverley Place.

Wanted—Young lady with office experience for clerical work; state experience and salary expected. E., Box 209 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer with business experience, who is rapid and accurate; salary $18 per week. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer used to wide carriage Oliver machine; insurance office. Mrs. Fields, 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Misses' model: size 14, skirt 35; experienced preferred. Rudinger, Klapper & Co., 5 East 17th St.

Wanted.—Stenographers; 10 wanted; permanent; $8, $18; bring references. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Stenographer, acquainted with advertising work; $65 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Two stenographers with business experience, immediately; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A position now open for manager, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,200; salesman, $1,500; other high-grade positions; call for free list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Energetic advertising solicitor, controlling business, is offered exceptional opportunity to associate himself with one of the largest, most completely equipped advertising agencies; only those controlling business will receive consideration; liberal compensation guaranteed. Address, stating particulars and references, "E. C. S.," Box 197 Times.

Solicitor or agent controlling some trade to represent job printer. U Box 179 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer, by well-known newspaper writer, to work and reside at his country home; must be of good family and neat appearance; $8 per week and board. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. E Box 210 Times.

Wanted.—Boy, bright, willing, for switchboard and office work; $5; advancement. Rossman, 108 Fulton.

Wanted.—Plumbers and gasfitters. G. J. Essig, 37 Hancock Place.

Wanted—Spring setters at Wanamaker's. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in journalistic work; highest testimonials. "Brookhurst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Compnnion.—By a refined woman as companion and nurse for elderly lady. 49 West 16th St.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, home preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Housekeeper or Nurse.—By a respectable widow, thirty years of age, as housekeeper in widower's family or nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; wages not less than $30 per month. Address Lyons, Tottenville Post Office, S. I.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer.—Superior education; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Upholsteress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistance to dressmakers in private houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Caretaker.—First-class farmer and gardener; caretaker of private place; understands driving; married; no family. Address Caretaker, 49 Columbus Ave.

Coachman.—Married; first-class reference; no incumbrance. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Cook, &c.—Colored man, good cook and pastry maker, also caterer or butler; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Alfred, 49 Columbus Ave.

Correspondent. — Gentleman, thoroughly experienced, German, French commercial correspondence, dispose a few hours daily; moderate terms. G. Y., Box 188 Times.

Elevator Runner, &c.—By young man, 26, as elevator runner, porter; handy with tools; all-around man. Brunese, 409 West 16th St.

Expert accountnnt, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Intelligent occupation few hours daily; knowledge of foreign languages. Moderate, 108, 617 6th Av.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeping; ten years' refsrence one concern. Box O 100 Times.

Private secretary and expert stenographer; corporation and executive experience; highest references. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Young man, art educated, wants position in some representative calling for part of day or evening; first-class references. Box T, 132 Times.

Need Help for Day Excursions.

If the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor receives twenty contributions in each of the denominations—$1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50—it will be able to give day excursions to Sea Breeze to 2,000 tenement mothers and children each week in August. Two-day parties of 500 each have been provided by "Jack, Harry, Donald, and William," and "August 13th." Thirteen cents will pay the transportation expenses of one person; $1 will provide transportation and two luncheons for a mother with three children; $125 names a party for a day excursion. Robert Shaw Minturn is the Treasurer, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TO ALLOW REINSPECTION OF GRAND REPUBLIC

Dreamland Company Yields to Federal Authorities.

WOULD HAVE SEIZED BOAT

Complaint Was Ready for Filing When Lessors Surrended—Boilers Will Now Be Overhauled.

Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds of the Dreamland Navigation Company, by appearing before the Steamboat Inspection Bureau yesterday to say that his company would accede to their demands, saved the steamboat Grand Republic from being seized and libeled for violation of the Federal statutes. F. E. Hamilton, the head of the law division of the Custom House, and solicitor for the Collector, was about to file a complaint against the Grand Republic with Assistant United States District Atorney King, under which the vessel would have been taken in hand by the United States Marshal, when Senator Reynolds appeared at the Federal Building and asked for a conference. He then agreed to have the vessel at her pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 5 o'clock this morning in such condition that the Inspectors may look over her boilers.

Incidentally it was learned yesterday afternoon that this morning the Grand Republic will be libeled for $9,700 by Tirjen & Lang, for work on the vessel when she was in dry dock early in the season. The libel is against the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which recently leased the vessel to the Dreamland Navigation Company. The United States Marshal has a warrant for the arrest of the vessel, and she will not be allowed to sail to-day until the claim is satisfied.

When Mr. Reynolds appeared before District Attorney King yesterday he said that he did not want to place any obstacles in the way of the authorities, but that he did not believe that the Government had any right to hold up the Grand Republic for a second examination after she had received a clean bill. However, he said, as a matter of courtesy, and to show that he was aiding the Government in every way, he volunteered to have the vessel at his pier this morning for inspection. At 5 o'clock Mr. Rodie, the Supervising Inspector of the local bureau of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, and four Assistant Inspectors will board her and examine the boilers. They will try to finish by 11 o'clock, when the Grand Republic is supposed to sail.

Assistant District Attorney King said after yesterday's conference that he did not know what action the Government would now take against the company for having continued to run the steamboat in the face of protests from the authorities, but that the action of his office would depend on to-day's inspection.

"If we find that the vessel is not in fit condition to be run, that her boilers are in bad shape, or that her equipment is not of the right kind, it will take us just a few minutes to fill out a blank ordering the Marshal to seize her under libel proceedings. Then we will proceed to collect $500 for every trip the vessel has made since Monday, when she was ordered to lay up."

At the conference yesterday, in view of the fact that many of the life preservers aboard the steamship had been reported in bad condition by the Inspectors, Mr. Reynolds agreed to surrender the certificate of inspection under which the vessel has been running and which allowed her to carry 3,700 people. If the boat is passed he will receive another allowing the vessel to carry 2,200 persons, equal to the number of new life preservers aboard.

DIVE KILLED BRAVE FIREMAN.

McCarthy of Brooklyn Department Broke His Neck at Sayville.

Thomas McCarthy, a fireman attached to the Brooklyn Department, died in the Long Island College Hospital last night from a broken neck received while diving at Sayville, L. I., on Wednesday. McCarthy, who was a splendid swimmer, miscalculated the depth and dived into two feet of water, striking his head and breaking his neck in two places.

The dead man was appointed to the Fire Department Sept. 15, 1902. On Dec. 26 of the same year McCarthy was made a cripple for life by the falling of a wall of the Arbuckle Cooperage on the Brooklyn water front during a fire there. He was in the hospital for two months, and after his recovery was appointed to be a doorkeeper in the Marshal's office. Last week he was given a vacation. All of McCarthy's brothers are athletes, and one of them, Eugene, has served as physical instructor in the University of South Carolina. The other brothers are noted golfers and runners. The dead man and his brother Eugene were in the navy during the Spanish war, and he received medals for marksmanship.

While on the Chicago at Gibraltar McCarthy saved the life of a sailor by jumping overboard while the cruiser was going at full speed and keeping the drowning man above water until a boat came to his rescue.

YOUTHFUL "JACK THE NIPPER."

Snatched Pocketbook on Car and Gave Dime Novel Name.

A fifteen-year-old boy, who gave his name at the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station as "Jack the Nipper," but later said he was William Bender, was arrested last night on Park Avenue, near Eighty-second Street, a few minutes after he had committed a daring theft on a street car. Miss Elizabeth Leonard of 22 East One Hundred and First Street was the victim, and so quickly was the stealing done that the young woman lost control of herself and jumped off of the car while it was going at full speed, sustaining severe injuries.

The car was between Eighty-second and Eighty-first Streets, going south, when "Jack the Nipper" darted out from the curb and jumped on the platform. He grabbed Miss Leonard's pocketbook, which was in her lap, and the next moment was on the ground again and sprinting in the direction of Eighty-second Street. On the car there happened to be two policemen. The officers saw the act, and both jumped off and gave chase. They caught him at Park Avenue.

COP'S SON STABBED BROTHER.

Victim Tried to Stop a Fight—Is Seriously Hurt.

James Connolly, fifteen years old, was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday afternoon on a charge of felonious assault. It was alleged that he stabbed his brother Charles, sixteen years old, in the abdomen, while the latter was attempting to take the part of a peacemaker between James and a boy whom they knew as "Dutch" while the boys were playing in Eighty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

James, it is said, became enraged at his brother's actions and taking a small penknife from his pocket stabbed the boy in the right side of the abdomen. The boy fell to the street crying and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. James ran to his home, where he was arrested. The boys are the sons of Policeman Thomas Connolly of the Leonard Street Station.

CRANE ANSWERS AUTO CLUB.

Doesn't Believe in Peppering Cars—Made "Side" Remark to "Cop."

Magistrate Crane, in Essex Market Court yesterday replied to the charges made against him by the Automobile Club of America, which now seeks his removal on account of his attitude toward automobiles. He said:

"In the first place, I never advised anybody to shoot at anybody else, but in the case which has been so much quoted I unwisely made a side remark to a bicycle policeman, which deserves explanation. One day last month a bicycle policeman whom I have known for several years as a straightforward and reliable man arraigned an automobilist before me for driving at a furious rate across Fifth Avenue and through Thirty-eighth Street, in doing so forcing a hansom cab, in which there was a woman passenger, up on the sidewalk and against the railing. A number of pedestrians had to leave the sidewalk and flee to adjoining stoops to avoid being run over. It was then I said to the bicycle policeman that in case any of these people had been run over and injured I should not have blamed them very much if they had shot at the automobilist. This was not intended for publication, but was a side remark addressed to the officer.

"The next day, Sunday, I was visited by a reporter. I told about this particular case and of a case where a man in an automobile almost drove me and my wife into another automobile while running at a terrific rate of speed, passing me from behind on the right side on a narrow road. Then I said that that was a case where probably the only thing that would have stopped that automobilist was a shotgun. Asked then if that was my idea of a remedy I said decidedly no, and told him, in my opinion, the only effective way to stop reckless driving would be to let the owner of the machine, provided he were in the machine at the time of the violation, suffer imprisonment for a short time.

"I was shocked to find the next day that the interview had been colored so that it appeared as if I had advocated shooting as a legal remedy. And unfortunately, I think upon the same day, appeared an account of a Deputy Sheriff who shot a pistol at the tires of an automobile at Patchogue. While I was upon my vacation last week I received a letter from the Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, asking me to give to the Governors of his club my version of this matter, to which I replied that I regretted that I could not give any version to his club."

ESTATE FOR DIVORCED WIFE.

Henry M. Birge Made Her Residuary Legatee—Bequests to Family.

When the will of Henry M. Birge, the wall paper manufacturer, who died last Sunday, was filed for probate at the Surrogates' office, yesterday, it was found that the residuary estate was disposed of by the following sentence:

"I leave this to my former wife, Annie."

The explanation of this was that Mrs. Birge, shortly before her husband's death, had obtained a divorce from him, and that he had drawn the will after the decree was granted. The value of the real estate is not given, and the personal estate has simply the formal description, "worth over $10,000."

BIEN DECLINES TO TELL.

Defies Court to Make Him Name Plaintiff Against Marconi Company.

The identity of Henry Gardiner, who has brought suit through Franklin Bien against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, has not yet been revealed by Mr. Bien, although the court issued an order directing him to reveal the true name and address of his client. Mr. Bien in the Supreme Court yesterday stated that the court had no authority to compel him to reveal the name of his client. He made a motion before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court for leave to add as a party to the suit the Greater New York Security Company.

FLAGLER MAY SELL PROPERTY.

Fifth Avenue Corner Released Upon Filing of $200,000 Bond.

Former State Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, as referee, reported yesterday to the Supreme Court in favor of granting the application of Henry M. Flagler for the release of the dower right of his former wife, Ida A. Flagler, who has been insane for some years, in property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, upon his giving a bond in the sum of $200,000. Should Mr. Flagler die before his former wife $100,000 is to be held for her benefit.

The property was sold by Mr. Flagler, but the deal could not be closed without her release of her dower right, which could not be obtained legally. Mr. Flagler married a second time after the Florida Legislature had declared incurable lunacy a ground for the dissolution of the marriage tie.

ULTIMATUM TO SULLY.

Ex-Cotton King Must Settle by Monday, or Courts Will Wind Up Affairs.

The creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. yesterday delivered an ultimatum to the effect that unless by next Monday at noon the ex-head of the bankrupt firm pay the 40 per cent. in cash, give notes for 10 per cent. more, and pay the expenses of the administration, the truetee will be ordered to continue the administration and wind up the affairs of the company through the courts in the usual way. This ultimatum was embodied in a resolution which was adopted at a meeting of the creditors that lasted for nearly two hours.

The question in dispute was the cost of administering the estate, Sully having declined to pay more than $50,000, although it was estimated that the cost would be over $100,000.

FREED IN SPITE OF VERDICT.

Coroner Discharged Defendant Jury Blamed for Auto-Killing.

Coroner Jackeon discharged William O. Coulter, a hotelkeeper, of Saybrook, Conn., yesterday, in the Coroners' Court, after a jury had brought in a verdict blaming Coulter for the death of Alfred C. McQuestion, a motorman, who was run over and killed by Coulter's automobile on July 19 at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. As the Coroner's jury did not find Coulter criminally negligent, the Coroner said he could do nothing but discharge the prisoner.

Thomas Leroy, counsel for the McQuestion family, demanded that Coulter be committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, but Coroner Jackson refused because of the jury's verdict. Then Leroy said that he would call the attention of the District Attorney to the case, and the Coroner told him to go ahead.

POSTAL FUGITIVE SURRENDERS.

Buckley Says He Has Vague Idea of His Wanderings.

Henry G. Buckley, ex-Superintendent of the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Post Office, walked into the office of Postmaster Roberts, in the Brooklyn Federal Building, yesterday, and surrendered himself, to answer the charge of embezzlement preferred against him when he disappeared three weeks ago.

Satolli Calls on Gen. Corbin.

Cardinal Satolli, with his suite, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Myles Tierney, T. W. Stevens, and C. B. Ludwig. From the navy yard the party was taken by tug to Governors Island, and called upon Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin.

DANA SAID MRS. DIGNON HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND

Basis of the Suit in Suffolk County to Annul Their Marriage.

ACTION DROPPED; MAN SHOT

Day After Its Withdrawal Young Bank Clerk Was Found Wounded—Doctors Believe He Will Recover.

From an interview yesterday with William Cummings, the attorney for Samuel L. Dana, the young bank clerk who was shot in the right breast in Central Park on Friday last, it appears that Dana believed that Mrs. Beatrice W. Dignon, whom he had married on April 20 in Rahway, N. J., had a husband living at the time. Hearing of that two months after the marriage, Dana, through Mr. Cummings, brought a suit in Suffolk County for an annulment of his marriage. The day before Dana was found wounded the suit was withdrawn. The woman had never made any answer to the suit, nor had she filed an appearance through an attorney.

"Dana met the woman at some social affair, and was at once infatuated with her," said Mr. Cummings. "Not long afterward she became a depositor in the bank in which he was employed, and they met frequently. He also called on her many times at the Martha Washington Hotel. Dana was a young fellow of excellent address and manners. He dressed well and would naturally have been taken for a man of means. His family is an excellent one, and there is no doubt that Mrs. Dignon married him thinking he was wealthy.

"I do not believe it was wise for Dana to allow Mrs. Dignon to keep the idea that he was well off, but that was his affair, and an infatuated man does many unwise things. The fact is that it did not take long for a woman like her to find out that the catch she thought she had made was not panning out as she had expected, and then there was trouble. Dana was much cut up when the woman treated him coldly and insisted on continuing to live as Mrs. Dignon. He was young and could not easily forget their former affection for each other and the fact that he had married her.

"It was when she avoided him and he found out that she was going out with other men that the crash came. She said she was her own mistress and that the marriage with him did not count, anyway, as she had a husband living. I believe that he is in the State of Washington. A violent row was the result, and two months after the wedding he brought the suit to have his marriage to her annulled. That action has since been withdrawn.

"The suit was brought in Suffolk County so that it might be reached more quickly on the calendar and so as to avoid any publicity, which a man in his position could not stand. He was calm and collected when he spoke to me about the affair, and gave no hint that he contemplated an attempt on his own life. He was, however, much exercised about the afair, as would be natural in a man of his temperament.

"I want to say, and I should be glad to have the public know, that I have made a thorough investigation and find that his accounts at the bank were right to a penny. He was a faithful employe and was much liked by his employers. In spite of his statement to the Coroner, I should be very much astonished to learn positively that he had tried to take his own life."

It was learned that Dana and his wife were seen together several times after he had brought the suit to annul the marriage, and the withdrawal is believed to have been the outcome of these interviews. Mrs. Dignon seemed to be plentifully supplied with money, and was believed at the hotel to be a woman of means.

Dana's condition was so much improved yesterday that the doctors in the Presbyterian Hospital probed for the bullet and succeeded in removing it from back of the right lung. The doctors said that the young man went through the operation well and continued to improve. The bullet, which was of 32 calibre, was turned over to the police of the Central Park Station. They said that it corresponded in size with the cartridges found in Dana's room.

The wounded man was transferred from the Presbyterian Hospital to Bellevue last evening. He gave his name as S. L. Dana and his age as twenty-seven, but he refused to give his address or say whether he was married or single. When he was carried from the ambulance in the reception room he kept a newspaper over his face so that no one could see his features, and declined to remove the shield at the order of the physician in charge. He was placed in the prison ward.

Dana's father shares his son's opinion that he will get well, and told the hospital authorities that he saw no reason why he should not return to Fairfield, Iowa. As he did not visit the hospital yesterday, it is believed that he has gone home. If Dana recovers, the doctors say that his indomitable will will have had much to do with the result.

CHAUFFEUR'S TWO ESCAPES.

Saved from Mob by Police and in Court by Lawyer.

On the declaration of his lawyer that criminal action was brought against him for the purpose of bolstering up a civil suit to follow, Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, yesterday discharged Joseph Conover, twenty-five years old, a chauffeur, of 357 West Nineteenth Street, who was arrested Wednesday night at Park Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, charged with reckless driving and with assault in running down a woman with a baby in a carriage. The woman and her child, after being taken to the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment, were removed to their home.

Conover refused to say who his employer was. The automobile, a large French touring car, bore a monogram which looked like the intertwined letters "C. E. W." and the license was "4,954 N. J." Conover said the owner lived in Red Bank, N. J.

Mrs. Delia Rothman of 330 East Ninety-first Street, the woman knocked down by the automobile, was crossing Park Avenue when the chauffeur, with a heavily veiled woman in the car, approached from the north. The baby carriage was overturned, and the woman and the child, seven months old, were knocked to one side.

Gustave Goodman, of 129 East Ninetieth Street and Adolph Bernard of 105 East Ninety-sixth Street, the chief witnesses against the chauffeur, say that he tried to get away, but that they jumped into the seat and forced him to stop. The police saved Conover from injury by an angry crowd.

The witnesses disagreed in court as to the speed of the automobile, and Conover's counsel then asked that his client be discharged.

"These criminal charges are being made," he said, "because the complainants think that the automobile is owned by a well known and wealthy man, and intend to bring a civil suit. They are pressing these charges merely to strengthen their case in the civil court."

Magistrate Baker discharged Conover without further comment.

Would Stop "Belle of New York."

On behalf of the Lederer Amusement Company, Franklin Bien yesterday obtained from Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, an order directing Hugh Morton, Arthur Tams, and Gustave Kerker to show cause why they should not be restrained from producing the show known as "The Belle of New York." He argued that under a decision of Justice Andrews, rendered several years ago, the Lederer Amusement Company was entitled to the sole right and title to the play, which, he said, his clients believed was about to be produced by the defendants.

Sale of Suits of Intense Interest to Men.

$18, $20, $22 and $25 Suits Reduced.

$14.50.

Don't infer! Don't accept as a standard other suit sales. This sale is as distinctive as the suits themselves—a chance that is seldom furnished. Here's the kernel of the story: There remain of the best selling lines a few suits of a kind—some 200 in all—smart worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots, blue and black serges, etc. All were $18, $20, $22 and $25, now reduced to the uniform price—$14.50.

Going Vacationward?

Here's an opportunity of getting a $10 or $12 homespun outing suits—coat and trousers—at the reduced price of $5

Store Open Saturday Night till 10 o'Clock.

Vogel Brothers

42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

TO-DAY'S SPECIALS! ALL THREE STORES.

WE make every scarf we sell, and buy silk from the best French, English and American mills. Once every season we close out every tie in our three stores. For this annual sale they are arranged in two lots as follows:

Lot One: All our finest English Squares, folded Four-in-hands and French Four-in-hands. Values $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50.

Special price, 50c.

Lot Two: English Squares, French Four-in-hands, Bat, Butterfly and String Ties. Values $1.00, 75c. and 50c.

Special price, 25c.

A glance at Suits reduced to $10.50 and Trousers at $3.50 will not only prove interesting, but greatly to your advantage.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Down Down Down"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE **$1.15**

IMPORTED LISLE 50c. AND 75c. HOSIERY 35c.—3 pair $1.00.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,

"Furnishers to Men Who Know."

58 NASSAU ST., at Maiden Lane. 757 BROADWAY, at 8th St.

FIALA RELIEF DELAYED.

Expedition Sent Out to Find Arctic Explorer Blocked by Ice.

William Ziegler, the New York backer of the North Pole expedition now in the field under the leadership of Anthony Fiala of Brooklyn, yesterday received a cablegram from Vardoe, Norway, informing him that the relief expedition sent out a month ago, with W. S. Champ, Mr. Ziegler's Secretary, in charge, had so far been unable to effect a union with the exploring party. The cablegram reads:

"Unable to force passage from Franz Joseph. Were compelled to return for coal. Conditions favor later efforts. Sail again Friday. Writing. All well."

Mr. Champ left the United States three months ago to assume command of the relief expedition, which sailed from Tromsoe, Norway, July 6. His cablegram is interpreted to mean that the season is so severe that he was unable to make his way to Franz Joseph, which is the base of operations of the Ziegler expedition. His ship has been bucking ice floes for almost a month.

"R. P. COWLEY-BROWN" HELD.

Said to be Son of Edinburgh Canon, He Borrowed $40 in Steerage.

The immigration authorities took into custody yesterday a young man about 25 years old, who said that he was R. P. Cowley-Brown, a son of the canon of the Edinburgh Cathedral, and who came here on Wednesday on the steamship Ethiopia from Glasgow. He was taken to Ellis Island until a brother named J. S. Cowley-Brown, who says he is a resident of New Dorp, S. I., can be found. The steamship officers say that Cowley-Brown spent money freely on the voyage, and that several times he had to be carried to his cabin. When he arrived he had but $2. He went to a steerage passenger named Orr, whom he had known in the old country, and borrowed $40 on a personal note. By some means this fact became known to the immigration authorities, who took Cowley-Brown from the cabin to Ellis Island.

RUSSELL SAGE IS 88.

Veteran Financier Fails to Make His Usual Appearance in Wall Street.

Russell Sage did not come to his office yesterday, although it was his eighty-eighth birthday, and never before within the memory of Wall Street had he failed to appear at least long enough to give out an interview on the need of frugality and arduous labor among young men. Mr. Sage, however, attended a meeting of the Directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

At his office there was a pile of mail and telegrams from all sorts and conditions of men ranging from high financiers to those who desired a temporary accommodation without security. Some of the letters were from women, and one contained a four-leaf clover, with appropriate verses, which, however, were not made public, presumably because they might affect the market.

Six Months for Thieving Clairvoyant.

Mrs. Elisabeth Noll, a clairvoyant of 50 West Ninety-eighth Street, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Foster in General Sessions to six months in the Penitentiary on a conviction for petit larceny. She was found guilty of pawning jewelry belonging to Julia Herbener, a domestic, which had been entrusted to her "in order that she might read the girl's horoscope better."

New Ordnance Company.

A new company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing ordnance, rapid-fire guns, projectiles, and gun carriages. The name of the company will be the Driggs-Seahury Ordnance Corporation, and the plants will be located at Sharon, Penn. The capital stock is to be $500,000, and John Stevenson will be President. Stephen Peabody of this city will be the Vice President, while Senator William Flinn of Pittsburg is one of the largest stockholders. The business of the Driggs-Seabury Company, near Philadelphia, has been acquired, and this will form the nucleus of the new concern.

Price Gets Three Years More.

Richard F. Price, a lawyer, who was serving a sentence in State prison on a charge of fraud, was resentenced for three years yesterday by Judge Newburger in General Sessions according to the law governing indeterminate sentences. Price was first convicted three years ago. He appealed the case, and while the appeal was pending he was rearrested and convicted on a charge of obtaining $35 on a pretended divorce. On this conviction he was sentenced to three years and six months.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COOL 18TH BIG WEEK. **CASINO** B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. **PIFF, PAFF, POUF.**

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. **PARADISE ROOF GARDENS** Vaudeville, Extravaganza & Ballet.

NOTES TOLD OF SUICIDE.

Wirz Also Left Clothes on Speedway, and May Be Drowned.

The finding on the Speedway, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, of some clothing and a note in which the writer threatens suicide, and the tracing of footsteps from where the clothing was found to the Harlem River, lead the police to believe that a man ended his life by jumping into the water at that point. The supposed suicide is believed to have been Albert J. Wirz, a pianist, of 88 Clinton Street, Buffalo.

While an investigation was in progress a letter was received at Police Headquarters signed by Wirz and mailed at the General Post Office at midnight on Aug. 3. In it the writer declared that he was about to commit suicide and that if the police would go to the Central Hotel, at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, they would find his effects and two other letters.

The police went there and found in a room which had been occupied by a man of the writer's name a trunk containing clothing and the two letters, one of which was a brief farewell note, written in pencil, which said, in part:

"I have kept my word and made good, proving that I am no coward. ALBERT J. WIRZ."

The letter was addressed to a woman the name of whom the police decline to give out.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—Little is known of Albert J. Wirz in this city. A man of that name formerly boarded at 168 Eagle Street, but left there about a year ago. He gained a living by playing the piano in various saloons.

G. LOUIS STERNE ARRESTED.

St. Louis Promoter Held Here for Fraudulent Use of Mails.

Deputy United States Marshal William H. Caldwell yesterday arrested G. Louis Sterne, who is wanted in St. Louis to answer a charge of using the mails for the promotion of a fraudulent enterprise under the title of the "Merchants' Brokerage Commission Company." It is asserted that Sterne and his associates distributed circulars through the mails representing that the concern had special sources of information as to corn and other cereals which enabled them to speculate in these products with large profit.

Sterne has been living in the Criterion Hotel, Broadway and Fortieth Street, Manhattan, for several days. Early yesterday morning he left the hotel and went to the home of a man in Bath Beach. He was arrested in Brooklyn as he was returning, and United States Commissioner Morle held him for requisition.

ELECTRICITY KILLS WORKMAN.

His Shoulders Touch Current Rail in Park Row.

Robert McAdam of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, an employe of the Degnon Contracting Company, was shocked to death yesterday at noon in the subway, Park Row, opposite the Post Office. His shoulders came in contact with the current rail of the New York City railway system.

Policeman Burke and Detective Sergeant William Kennel of the City Hall Station pulled McAdam to the surface of the street. The two policemen worked over McAdam for half an hour, but failed to revive him.

John Innes Kane's $200,000 House.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new four-story residence to be built for John Innes Kane at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. It is to be of fireproof construction, 47 feet front on the avenue and 100 feet on Forty-ninth Street, with a three-story extension. The façade will be of ornamental limestone, decorated with pilasters and grillwork windows at the first story. The halls will be finished in marble mosaic. The first floor will be devoted to the library, music room, and dining room. The cost is estimated at $200,000 by Architects McKim, Mead & White.



The usual house cleaning.

1000 suits of fancy mixtures, summer and fall weights; former prices $16 to $22, with a few that were more.

900 suits of blue and black serges; former prices $16 to $27.

All sizes, but mostly from 38 to 46 chest.

$12.50.

2350 pairs of separate trousers, including both worsteds and flannels.

Former prices ran up to $8.

All sizes, 29 to 46 waist.

$3.50.

500 homespun and woo crash suits; were $22 to $25.

$15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.



Great price attractions prevail.

Thin Wool Crash Suits, no vests $9, from $14.00 & $12.00.

Summer tweed suits $12.50 from a variety of higher priced lots.

Trousers $3.50 and $2.75 were $7, $6 & $5.50.

Bathing Suits $3.00 were $6, $5 & $4.50.

Bath Robes $2.95 from $5, $4.50 & $3.50.

Manhattan Shirts $1.15 and $1.38 from $1.50 and $2.00.

Shoe sale at $2.85 for $5, $4 & $3.50 shoes.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. | Cor. Canal St. | Near Chambers.

Wallach's Sale

830, 832 Columbus Ave. 238, 240, 242 Bowery. 649 Eighth Ave. Third Ave., cor. 122d. 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

EVERYTHING DOWN No matter why— Nor how much more It is worth. There's at least *one* thing in each of our Stores for Every Man,—in Town—or out—whether on this list or not

Manhattan Shirts, $1.15	
$1.25 Shirts,	.69—3 for $2.00
75c. Underwear,	.37½
$4.00 Vests,	2.00
$1.50 Bathing Suits,	.79
$1.25 Duck Trousers,	.79
25c. Fancy Handkerchiefs,	.15—2 for 25c.
25c. } Socks. 35c. } 50c. }	.18—3 for 50c
Straw Hats that were $2.90 2.40 1.90 NOW	1.00

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Revlew.

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAID and the MUMMY "Scores a Hit."—Herald. A Merry Musical Melange.

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. 1,000 Seats at 50c. To-night. GUERRERO IN "CARMEN," 4 Lukens, 4 Emperors of Music, Orpheum Comedy Four, Ned Wayburn's Girls, Zimmer, and others.

Manhattan Beach IRENE BENTLEY The Girl from Dixie Pain's Spectacle — DECATUR AND GRAND FIREWORKS. TO-NIGHT.

LUNA PARK FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS—UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

DREAM LAND A World's Fair in itself. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission 10c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. To-night at 8:15, Pa

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 17,033. NEW YORK. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904.—12 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PARKER RESIGNS HIS PLACE ON THE BENCH

Chief Judge Deeply Moved as He Takes the Step.

ELECTION FOR VACANCY

Gov. Odell's Power Limited to Appointing His Successor to Serve Until Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Alton B. Parker is no longer Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. He went to Albany to-day, where the other Judges of the court had assembled, and there the last session over which he was to preside was held. It lasted one minute.

Such a session in midsummer is unprecedented in the annals of the court. It was held to enable the court to dispose of the business before it, because Judge Parker was determined to leave office with a clean docket. Once it was over he sent his resignation down to the office of the Secretary of State, in the same building, and devoted the rest of the time to taking leave of the men who have for so long been his associates. Then he returned to Esopus.

It is a curious thing, but not at all surprising to those who have grown to know Judge Parker that, although he is absolutely unaffected by anything which takes place concerning his political fortunes, at least so far as an observer can tell, he was visibly cast down at having to sever the associations of a lifetime. He has been twenty-seven years on the bench, counting the eight years he spent as Surrogate, and in all his experience he has never been on a bench whose members were so congenial to him and for whom h had a greater affection than those from whom he parted to-day.

Hence the candidate who casually said: "Is that so?" when informed that he had been nominated for President, was unable to keep from showing the sorrow he felt at leaving the work he loved, even though he may step into the highest place in the gift of the Nation.

Odell Appointment Blocked.

The action taken to-day prevents Gov. Odell from naming a successor to Judge Parker. He can name him only to serve until Jan. 1, and the people must elect the Chief Judge who takes his place on that day. Had the resignation been postponed three days longer the Governor would have had the appointment.

Judge Parker's ambition to leave office with a clean docket was practically gratified. Sixty-six decisions were handed down. Two were left over, because Judges Gray and Bartlett, who were to write the opinions, are in Europe.

The unprecedented midsummer session was contemplated when the Court adjourned last June. The order of adjournment specified that the Court should meet on the first Monday in October unless earlier summoned by a majority of its members. This order in itself was unprecedented, but there was nothing in it to show its real purpose. The time having come, the majority necessary was obtained, and Chief Judge Parker sent out the summons. Precautions were adopted to keep the matter secret, because Judge Parker wanted to "do it in his own way," as he expressed it.

The members of the Court all went to Albany this morning, knowing that to stay there over night would be to invite speculation. Their arrival was unnoticed this morning.

Judge Ran for Train.

Judge Parker set out for Esopus at 10:25 o'clock, unaccompanied even by his secretary. He bought a ticket to Kingston, so that no one should know where he was going. At Kingston he got out of the train to have his shoes shined. The train, which was to have stopped ten minutes, stopped only five, and the Judge had to jump from the bootblack's stand, sprint for the train, and swing himself on as it moved out.

The train got into Albany at 1:03 o'clock, ten minutes late. After a hurried luncheon, for the time set for the consultation of the Judges was drawing near, he went to the Capitol and entered his consultation room. This is the room just back of the court room, and here the Judges are accustomed to argue disputed points in cases that have been presented to them. There was no argument to-day, and the consultation lasted only half an hour.

At 3:05 o'clock the Judges filed into the courtroom and a clerk, acting instead of the crier, opened the court. Instead of the usual crowd of attorneys, litigants, and spectators, the audience consisted of eight reporters, all of whom Judge Parker knew very well. Six of the Judges were present—Judges Parker, O'Brien, Martin, Vann, Cullen, and Werner. Judges Gray and Bartlett are in Europe and Judge Haight is in the North Woods.

As soon as the court had been declared open the sixty-six decisions were handed to the Clerk, who then declared the court adjourned to the first Monday in October. At 3:20 o'clock Judge Parker summoned Buel C. Andrews, a clerk, and said: "Take this to the office of the Secretary of State." It was his resignation and read as follows:

Hon. J. F. O'Brien, Secretary of State:

Dear Sir: I do hereby respectfully resign my office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, such resignation to take effect immediately. ALTON B. PARKER.

Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1904.

The other Judges were deeply moved at Judge Parker's resignation.

"All I desire to say is," said Judge

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

WARSHIPS MAY GO TO TURKEY.

Minister Leishman Fails to Obtain Concessions from the Sultan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Minister Leishman has failed in his efforts to induce the Sultan of Turkey to make the concessions in favor of Americans traveling in Turkey to which they are entitled under treaties, and in the matter of the establishment of schools and other institutions in the Turkish Empire, a right accorded to other nations. The Minister had a conference yesterday with the Sultan, the result of which he reported to the State Department to-day.

The demands of the United States have been frequently presented to the Turkish Government and Minister Leishman has made numerous efforts to lay these demands before the Sultan, but obstruction and delays have been interposed. There is little hope of inducing the Sultan to make any concessions unless he is made to see the importance of such action with the aid of a squadron of war vessels.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet on its arrival at Gibraltar, where it is due to-morrow, will be ordered to remain in the Mediterranean for the present and may be ordered to Turkish waters. This squadron is in command of Admiral Barker and consists of the Kearsarge, Alabama, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, and Illinois.

Secretary Hay interrupted his vacation and returned to Washington to-day on account of the developments in this country's relations with Turkey, and the whole question was considered by the President and his Cabinet. That this Government is exasperated at the procrastination of the Porte and at what seems to be studied indifference or hostility on the part of the Sultan to the American representations there is no attempt to conceal.

BOY PICKED UP DYNAMITE.

After the Explosion He Was Found Unconscious—His Condition Critical.

While playing in the back yard of his home, at 474 North Street, Evergreens, L. I., yesterday, William Rupp, thirteen years old, was probably fatally wounded by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

Young Rupp spied a dark-looking object about two inches long lying under a clump of bushes. William picked it up. Several of his companions scrutinized it carefully, but none of them guessed its nature.

A cannonlike report startled the neighborhood, and young Rupp was discovered stretched out unconscious on the ground. He had been hurled against the fence by the force of the explosion.

Ambulance Surgeon Ludwig was summoned from the German Hospital. At the hospital it was said last night that the boy's condition is critical.

ARREST SENATORIAL NOMINEE.

Georgian Charged with Peonage—Judge in Case Subpoenaed as Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—John E. Foye, Democratic nominee for the State Senate from the First District, and J. H. Beach of Egypt, Ga., and Henry Jackson, a negro, were arrested this morning and brought to Savannah on warrants charging them with peonage. Judge Frank Tarver, of the County Court of Effingham, was subpoenaed as a witness. The defendants waived a preliminary hearing and gave bonds.

The case grows out of the conviction of negroes in Effingham who were first employed to work for the Foye Manufacturing Company, and later tried before Judge Tarver on a misdemeanor charge and sentenced to pay a fine or serve six months. The trial is alleged to have been held in a stockade at the Foye Company's works, where they were afterward put to work.

PLATT STICKS TO TIOGA.

Senator Denies Report That He Will Change His Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Senator Thomas C. Platt has caused a great feeling of disappointment among his friends in Orange County and relieved the minds of his neighbors in Tioga by denying the report that he was to change his voting residence from Tioga to Orange County. The Senator recently acquired a handsome property at Highland Mills, this county, and the statement was made that he would make it his permanent residence. Mr. Platt in denying the rumor, said:

"I still regard Owego as my legal residence, and propose to so regard it as long as I live. I am a Tioga County man first, last, and all the time."

JERSEY'S SECRET NEGRO TRIAL.

Court Holds Quick Session and Convicts Put in Jail Before Mob Gathers.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 5.—To avoid possible mob violence, the utmost secrecy was observed to-day regarding the trial of two negroes, Theodore Johnson, charged with attacking six-year-old Elizaheth Baunecht, a white girl, and James Hight, who shot and wounded three persons at Clayville on July 4. Both men pleaded guilty and fifty-five minutes after they entered the courtroom they were on their way to the State Prison at Trenton, Johnson to serve fifteen years and Hight to serve ten years.

Judge Clement H. Sinnickson directed that the trial should be held secretly, and only the court officials knew anything about it until the two negroes were on their way to Trenton.

Up to yesterday Johnson had protested his innocence, but last night he informed Sheriff William Johnson that he wished to plead guilty. Hight said he also was willing to plead guilty.

FATAL GAME OF TAG.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Dodged and Fell Off Pier to His Death.

The last game Louis Silverman, seven years old, played and the last word he ever heard was "tag," for just as Tommy Liebewitz reached out to touch him on the pier at the foot of Jefferson Street yesterday, the lad dodged and fell over the stringpiece into the river.

Tommy shouted, but no one heard him. Policeman Smith of the Madison Street Station grappled for the body, but failed to find it.

Fine Bass Fishing
Near Cape Vincent, (1,000 Islands,) on New York Central. Leave New York 11:30 P. M., arrive Cape Vincent 9:55 next morning.—Adv.

TAGGART CONFIDENT OF THE DOUBTFUL STATES

Declares That Wisconsin and Indiana Will Go for Parker.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS

McCarren-Murphy Fight in This City Does Not Worry the National Chairman.

Chairman Thomas Taggart of the Democratic National Committee returned to New York last night after a short stay at his Indianapolis home, and he is prepared to stay here, he says, until the Parker and Davis ticket is elected. With the exception of a few trips to look over the campaigns in the doubtful States, Chairman Taggart will be at New York headquarters until after election.

The Chairman will get to work to-day. He will hold a conference with Senator Gorman, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and also will inspect the sites for committee headquarters on which Secretary Woodson has already secured options. A lease may be closed to-day, but in any event it will not be allowed to go unsettled longer than Monday, when the new Democratic National Executive Committee formally will launch the Presidential campaign.

"The outlook is excellent for the election of Parker and Davis," said the Chairman in his rooms at the Hoffman House last night. "We shall have everything in working shape next week, and the active campaign will begin as soon as Judge Parker has been notified formally of his nomination. All the details of the campaign will be gone over at the Executive Committee meeting. At that time it will be settled whether or not we shall have a headquarters in Chicago this year or conduct all the work from here. It also will be decided whether I shall name a second Vice Chairman of the National Committee to look after the West. The National Committee at its meeting authorized me to name one or two Vice Chairmen, as might be deemed advisable. The same condition of affairs holds good in regard to a Finance Committee and an Advisory Committee. On Monday we shall determine whether or not these bodies would be advantageous."

It was suggested to Mr. Taggart that some people were inclined to construe the doubt as to establishing Chicago headquarters as indicating that the Democrats have no expectation of carrying Illinois.

"No one in authority has any right to place any such construction on the matter," declared Mr. Taggart with emphasis. "The situation in Illinois is full of promise for us. Because of the conditions in the State I think its electoral vote will go to Parker and Davis. Headquarters do not make a campaign. If no headquarters were established in Chicago there still would be a campaign in Illinois, and a hot one, too. No part of the country will be neglected. In each State the State organizations will be in full control of the campaign, aided in every way possible by the National Committee. The State Chairmen, however, are the men in touch with their local situations, and they are the men who will be in command. We shall devote special attention to the West, in such States as Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas, and in every instance the fight will be pushed to the end.

"Wisconsin will go for the ticket. Of that I am confident, as I am also of seeing the Electoral vote of my own State of Indiana go to Judge Parker. We never have been as strong in Indiana since 1892 as now. Our State ticket is especially strong, and Mr. Kern will be elected Governor, I believe."

"Will the fact that Senator Fairbanks comes from Indiana make any difference in that State?" was asked.

"I hardly think so," replied Mr. Taggart, "although Senator Fairbanks is well liked and is a fine gentleman."

Mr. Taggart was questioned as to the local differences between Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn. He was asked if he would take any hand in the settlement of these differences because of their important hearing on the National fight.

"If Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren have any differences," replied Mr. Taggart, "they undoubtedly will settle them themselves long before election. Knowing the Democracy of the two men and knowing them both intimately I am confident that neither will do anything that will in any way harm the National ticket.

"I shall see Senator Gorman to-morrow morning," said Mr. Taggart. "I should have gone down to the Fifth Avenue to-night to see him, but it was too late before I got in shape after my trip. Senator Gorman has promised all possible advice and aid in the campaign, and we shall have the advantage of his general assistance."

Mr. Taggart reached town at 6 o'clock on the Southwestern Limited, accompanied by James T. Fanning of Indianapolis, a close personal friend and Vice Chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Sheehan went to Esopus yesterday afternoon to see Judge Parker, but before he went he spent some time at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Senator Gorman. He will go over the plans for the notification of Judge Parker at Esopus next Wednesday, and also will discuss the Murphy-McCarren situation with the Judge. Mr. Sheehan is expected back here Sunday or early Monday to attend the Executive Committee meeting. Immediately on his return there will be a conference between Chairman Taggart, Executive Chairman Sheehan, Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, and Senator Gorman. Ex-Senator David B. Hill also is expected in town Monday, and if so will be called into conference. Thomas F. Ryan is expected to be around the Hoffman House when important things are being settled, although he is not a member of the Executive Committee.

HOLD UP MEN IN CLUBHOUSE.

Bandits at Cumberland, Md., Rob Three in Broad Daylight.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 5.—Three masked men with drawn revolvers entered the Silver Leaf Club in this city to-day, and held up Geminleo Madera, a wealthy resident of Myersdale, Penn., Joseph Sentello, and William Simpson, securing $350 and three gold watches.

Madera also lost his steamship ticket to Europe, being en route to New York to sail. The robbers fled by a rear exit and had a pistol battle with patrolman August Baker, whose shoulder was grazed. They escaped.

$2.50 to Atlantic City Sunday
via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 7. Special train leaves New York 6:45 A. M. Stops at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Adv.

REFUSED BIG RUSSIAN BRIBE.

$10,000 Offered to Malacca's Captain to Say He Carried Contraband.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The London Times to-morrow will publish the following:

"The following further particulars in regard to the seizure of the Malacca have been communicated by a trustworthy correspondent:

"The officer actually in command of the Petersburg did not take part in the examination made after the seizure of the Malacca. This operation was conducted by a special set of officers of the Russian Intelligence Department, apparently on board the Petersburg for this special purpose.

"Two thousand pounds ($10,000) was offered to Capt. Street of the Malacca as a present for himself if he would say he had contraband on board. He indignantly refused.

"Other European members of the ship's company who were taken on board the Russian ship stated on their return that they too had each been spoken to separately and that money was offered to them if they would give evidence that the Malacca was carrying contraband.

"With regard to the Russian definition of contraband, the Russian officers stated that any dry biscuits on board the Malacca, in contradistinction to sweet biscuits, constituted contraband, a definition which would condemn every British ship on the seas."

NINE DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Riley, His Daughter, and Seven Children Meet Death in Mississippi River.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 5.—While bathing in the Mississippi River to-night, Michael Riley, his daughter, and seven of her girl friends were drowned. One child who was in the party was rescued.

Riley lived near the river, and was accustomed to bathe on the beach in front of his home. To-night he took his little daughter and eight of her girl friends to the beach with him.

Riley bade the children join hands, and they all waded into the river and walked along a sand bar which stretches out into the stream at that point. They had gone some distance from the shore when suddenly the whole party disappeared beneath the water, having in the darkness stepped from the sand bar into the deep channel.

The children struggled and screamed, fighting desperately to reach the sand bar, where the water was only a foot in depth. Riley, who is said to have been a good swimmer, was made helpless by the girls clinging to him and hampering his efforts to save them.

The only one in the party to regain the sand bar was Mary Timiny, eight years old. The child is unable to tell how she saved herself.

WANT JUDGE GRAY TO DECIDE.

Miners to Consider Coal Operators' Plan to Submit Dispute to Him.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—At the meeting of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation held to-day at the request of the miners, the operators presented a plan for the settlement of the check weighmen and check docking boss questions. The operators ask that the entire controversy be submitted to Judge George Gray, the Chairman of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, his decision to be final and binding. The miners asked for time to consider the proposition, and action was deferred until the next meeting of the board, on Aug. 12.

The grievance of the employes of Coxe Brothers & Co. of the middle coal fields, who complain that several of their number were discharged for loading coal above a certain size, when they had never received notice not to do so, was temporarily settled by the adoption of a resolution, presented by the operators, to the effect that the suspended employes he reinstated immediately, and as a compensation for their loss, to allow them 50 per cent. of their average earnings from the date of the grievance.

BREAK JAIL, MENACE CROWD.

Twelve Delaware Negroes Beat Deputy Sheriff and Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 5.—Twelve negroes, including George Clayton, the self-confessed murderer of a companion whom he threw in the river and drowned at Seaford, knocked down and murderously assaulted ex-Sheriff Charles T. Purnell, the aged Deputy Sheriff at the county jail in Georgetown at 1 o'clock this afternoon and made their escape. Sheriff John Steel, who was in Laurel, when notified, is now at the head of a posse scouring the county for the fugitives.

When the negroes ran from the jailyard armed with axes and clubs picked up in their flight, hundreds of people were on the streets near the jail, but so menacing were the prisoners that none dared to interfere. Before the populace recovered from their surprise the outlaws had about an hour's start and were making for the Judge Cullen swamp.

GOODYEAR BOLTED BRYAN.

Says He Would Do It Again and Won't Lie About It.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Charles W. Goodyear, who has been spoken of as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall, admitted in an interview to-day that he had bolted Bryan. Said he:

"I have never sought to conceal the fact that I voted against Mr. Bryan, and if I had it all to do over again I should vote against him. I voted for Mr. McKinley for several reasons. One was that I believed thoroughly in the gold standard, just as Judge Parker does. Another reason was that the Chicago platform denounced the Supreme Court of the United States and I believe that the integrity and safety of the Supreme Court of the United States must be maintained if this Government is to continue.

"I have not decided to be a candidate. If I should decide to become a candidate I won't stand for any lying or concealment as to whom I have voted for, or what principles I have been willing to accept as good American democratic doctrines."

Ex-Senator Vest Near Death.

SWEET SPRING, Mo., Aug. 5.—Former United States Senator George G. Vest was failing perceptibly to-day, and it was believed he could not survive many hours.

To Relieve Summer Weariness,
take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It relieves the languor and exhaustion. It strengthens.—Adv.

UNIONS AND BUILDERS READY FOR LONG FIGHT

None of the Strikers Back—Lock-Out Soon in Effect.

23,000 ALREADY INVOLVED

Orders Sent to Every Building Employer Within Twenty-five Miles — Housesmiths Vote Not to Strike.

The employers and the unions have lined up in preparation for a long fight in the building war. An indication of the feeling that this will be a real fight is the appointment of a regular Press Committee by the employers. Members of their association have returned from their Summer homes, and the Emergency Committee will meet twice a day while the lock-out lasts.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday issued the association's lock-out order. According to the programme, the lock-out goes into effect on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The plumbers, as they received the lock-out ultimatum late, will be locked out on Tuesday unless they return to work on Monday.

A lock-out has been declared against the Composition Roofers and Water-proof Workers' Union, whose members went on strike yesterday on the Trinity Building. This was the only new strike ordered by the Building Trades Alliance yesterday.

The Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association was in session when it received word of this strike. The union was notified that if the strikers did not return to work on Monday all the union members would be on the street on Wednesday.

The plasterers returned to work yesterday morning at the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street power house, and said that they realized that they had been mistaken. Their change of heart did not last long, for at noon walking delegates appeared and got them to strike again. None of the other unions which had until yesterday to obey the strike order returned to work, and they will be locked out on Monday. The plumbers, who had until Monday, are yet to be heard from.

Some of the unions which have not been locked out, according to the members of these unions, have not yet declared off their strikes. Among these is the Brotherhood of Painters, which the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association says declared off its strike on the Bradley and Nelson contracts on Wednesday just in time to escape a lockout. Daniel Finger, Secretary of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, said yesterday that these strikes were still on and said all the painters were expecting a lockout.

"If these painters are still on strike," said Lewis Harding, a member of the Board of Governors, when told of this, "the Brotherhood will be locked out. We have positive assurances, however, that the strikers have not returned to work."

The marble polishers, according to the unions, are still on strike on the Hall of Records, although the cutters are at work, but no lock-out has been declared against the marble polishers. It was stated at the Building Trades Club that when the lock-out order was first issued by the Board of Governors no grievance of any kind was reported by the Marble Industry Employers' Association.

The lock-out order to the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association is as follows:

You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Board of Governors held Aug. 4, 1904, the following order was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3, Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union No. 30, Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union No. 32, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union No. 46, and the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union have called strikes against various members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, notably on the subway and the Trinity Building, in violation of existing agreements; and

"Whereas the aforementioned unions have been repeatedly requested to return to work and have failed to do so, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That unless the unions now on strike return to work on Friday, Aug. 5, a general lock-out of the members of said unions is hereby declared and ordered, said lock-out to include a radius of twenty-five miles from the City Hall."

In conformity with this order of the Board of Governors the members are hereby instructed and ordered to lay off all carpenters, electrical workers, plasterers, tile layers, metal lathers, and elevator constructors on Monday, Aug. 8, 1904. All plumbers will be laid off on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, 1904.

This order is imperative on all members employing the said unions, directly or indirectly, even though a sub-contractor be not a member of his association, and must be complied with unless officially recalled from this office.

The official list of the unions and the skilled trades involved so far in the lock-out gives a total membership of 23,000, but this does not include helpers.

President C. L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association said last night that the unions had been trying for a long time to find excuses for a strike on the subway work.

"Mr. McDonald tells me," he added, "that it is all nonsense to say that the subway is far from being completed. It could be practically operated to-day, he says."

At a meeting in Maennerchor Hall late last night the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union decided not to join the Building Trades Alliance or take any part in the strikes.

DIVERS LOCATE TREASURE.

Find Safe of Steamship Islander, Which Sank Off Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 5.—Dispatches from Juneau say Capt. Finch and Capt. Smith have located the safe in the purser's office on the steamship Islander, which lies in fifty fathoms of water off Douglass Island, Alaska.

The safe contains $200,000 in Klondike gold, and returning Klondikers on the vessel had over $200,000 more. The divers are planning to raise the entire vessel, and in that event will recover the bodies of sixty persons who went down on the ship.

BOWEN PROTESTS TO CASTRO.

Seized Asphalt Mines Promised to President's Supporters, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Minister Bowen has cabled the State Department that he has lodged a strong protest with President Castro against the action of the Government in seizing the asphalt mines belonging to the New York and Bermudez Company.

The receiver of the Government is said to be supported by two Venezuelan warships in his occupation of the company's property.

Through unofficial sources it is intimated that when in the midst of his last desperate struggle with the rebels Castro made promises to certain persons and corporations in return for their support financially in his contest. These promises were said to involve the transfer to these people of concessions at that time in the possession of foreign corporations.

Notice to the Public.
All Sunday trains via Pennsylvania Railroad will stop at North Asbury Park. No stops will be made at Interlaken.—Adv.

VERSAILLES LAKES DRY UP.

Famous Carp Die—The City Becomes Almost Uninhabitable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—One of the most striking consequences of the continued extreme heat is the fate which has befallen Versailles, that splendid and royal city having become almost uninhabitable owing to the partial drying up of the great Suisses Lake.

All the fish in these waters, mostly carp, and many of them of enormous size and more than two centuries old, died one night from asphyxiation, and as soon as the inhabitants saw them floating on the surface of the lake they filled up no less than fifty carts and transported 28,000 kilos of dead fish to Paris, where they were sold for a sou a pound.

The Prefect of Versailles sent an entire regiment of engineers to stop this traffic, and the men are now drawn up around the park.

The fish in the other lakes, however, are dying at a great rate, and the stench permeates all Versailles, driving hundreds of residents away.

GEN. GRANT TO COMMAND HERE.

Funston Assigned to the Department of the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The order assigning Gen. Funston to command the Department of the East was modified to-day by the War Department, and he will go to Chicago instead, relieving Gen. Grant of command of the Department of the Lakes. The latter will go to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island. The changes will take effect Oct. 1.

NEW YORKER'S GOLD MINE.

Frank M. Stone Gets Control of Great Ore-Bearing Ledge in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Juneau says that Frank M. Stone, a lawyer having offices in New York and San Francisco, has secured control of the greatest ledge of gold-bearing ore ever uncovered in Alaska. The ledge is 1,800 feet wide and runs through nine claims.

A large open cut is being dug to expose the ledge from the surface. Samples taken from various parts run from $8 to $254 per ton in gold.

NOW THE ELECTRIC BURGLAR.

Turned Current on Jersey Victim and Stole $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Electricity is now the weapon of the up-to-date robber, according to the story told to the police by Abraham Schlosshach to-day. He says that a transient boarder at his house informed him last night that he was the inventor of a new electrical battery which would cure rheumatism.

Schlossbach was persuaded to try it. As soon as the powerful current was turned on, he says, he was rendered unconscious by it, and that he did not awake for five hours. When he did recover consciousness he found that the inventor of the wonderful machine had stolen $1,000 and had disappeared.

MRS. PAGET'S GRAVE INJURIES.

Right Knee Cap Smashed in Addition to Fractured Thigh.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The injuries of Mrs. Arthur Paget, wife of Major Gen. Paget and daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York, who fell down an elevator shaft at her residence Monday night, suffering a fracture of the thigh, turn out to be even more severe than at first thought.

A thorough examination by Sir Frederick Treves, Surgeon in Ordinary to the King, this afternoon showed that her right thigh was badly fractured, that her right knee-cap was smashed, and that she received minor injuries of the left leg, but no internal injuries or other complications.

It is feared that the inability to fully treat the knee while the fracture of the thigh is knitting may result in a permanent stiffness of the knee.

LEAPED TO DEATH FROM CLIFF.

Love Affair Prompted Act of Miss Devereux at Asheville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 5.—A love affair prompted Miss Ethel Devereux, a young society woman of Raleigh, who had been a guest at Esmeralda Inn, a mountain resort near Asheville, to leap to her death yesterday from a high cliff into the French Broad River.

Before jumping Miss Devereux had burned a large package of letters, and had thrown away a gold locket which contained a lock of hair which she had constantly worn for years.

Miss Devereux left her hotel at an early hour yesterday morning, and when she did not return by nightfall searching parties were sent out. At a late hour this afternoon the girl's body was found.

MISS BREWER'S LONG VIGIL.

Jurist's Sister Keeps Telephone Company from Putting Pole on Her Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5.—Miss Emilie F. Brewer, sister of Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, won to-day a fight against the telephone company which had secured a permit to place a pole near the entrance to the Brewer home in Stockbridge.

From 12 o'clock yesterday noon until 8 o'clock this morning Miss Brewer personally guarded the proposed pole location. She had a tent erected last night and slept there, while sentinels were posted to prevent surprise by the telephone company.

Deputy Sheriff Noble of Stockbridge was sent for. He ordered Miss Brewer's removal and the officer carried her to her house. There she in turn ordered the officer from her property and went back to her station in the hole. This morning the linemen and Selectmen found her still holding her position, and when they agreed on another location for the pole across the street Miss Brewer retired.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Ill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was taken ill with stomach trouble last night. He was much better to-day, and his illness is not considered serious.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Within Three and a Half Miles of Fortress.

A TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT

Ground Covered with Broken Shells—Japanese Think Stronghold Will Fall in a Week.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 6.—The National Zeitung prints a private telegram from Tokio, dated Aug. 5, in which it is stated that there are five Japanese divisions before Port Arthur, part of them within three and a half miles of the fortress, and that there are altogether twenty Japanese divisions in Manchuria.

The telegram says that Tokio is expecting the fall of Port Arthur and the capitulation of Gen. Kuropatkin on the same day.

Heavy Firing Thursday.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 5.—Heavy and continuous firing was heard yesterday at Pelitasho from the direction of Port Arthur.

There are persistent rumors here from Japanese sources that the fall of Port Arthur will occur within a week, but military experts are of opinion that a month will elapse before the Japanese make their final assault.

It is estimated that there are 100,000 Japanese troops before Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 5.—S. A. Serebrinik, who was a passenger on the British steamer Hipsang, which was sunk by a Russian torpedo boat in Pigeon Bay July 16, and who was among the refugees who arrived here from Port Arthur yesterday, was interviewed to-day.

According to his version, the fighting before Port Arthur from July 26 to July 28, inclusive, was directed against the last of the outer defenses, namely, Wolf's, Green, and Christ Hills, situated north and east of the city. The Japanese captured Wolf's and Green Hills, but failed to take Christ Hill, which was the only outpost held by the Russians when M. Serebrinik left Port Arthur. A Port Arthur newspaper estimated the Russian loss at 200 killed and 800 wounded, and the Japanese loss at 17,000 killed and wounded.

180,000 Japanese Troops Engaged?

It was also estimated that the Japanese fired 125,000 rounds of shrapnel. The ground was covered with broken shells. The Japanese attacking force was estimated at 180,000 men.

On the night of July 28 a truce was declared for the purpose of burying the dead, who strewed the hills.

The Russian fleet emerged from the harbor July 26 and engaged Admiral Togo, who withdrew to safety beyond his mines. A Japanese gunboat struck a mine and was damaged, but not sufficiently to sink her. She was towed away. The Russian warships then retired, one squadron going to the inner basin, the other behind the Tiger's Tail. None of the Russian ships was injured.

The main force of the Russian Army defending Port Arthur is now inside the numerous permanent forts which constitute the fortress. The Russians have 2,000 guns sweeping the plain, which the Japanese must cross. An assault is expected on Aug. 15. There is general confidence that the fortress is invulnerable, although the courage of the Japanese is described as reckless to the extreme. The Japanese are now mounting heavy guns on the positions captured on July 28. It is alleged that the Russian battleship Retvizan threw a 12-inch shell which hit a Japanese gun which was being mounted on Wolf's Hill, killing many.

Gen. Fock, who commanded the Russians at Wolf's Hill, is reported in a Port Arthur newspaper to have related an incident illustrating the spirit of the Russian troops. A severely wounded soldier was being assisted to the rear. He was struggling and expostulating. Gen. Fock said:

"What's the matter, brother?"

"They left my gun and sword for the Japanese. How can I fight when I get well?" was the reply.

Soldiers Like Stoessel.

Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, who is in chief command at Port Arthur, is a strict disciplinarian. He is feared by the officers and loved by the soldiers. He arises at daybreak every day and makes the rounds of the positions.

M. Serebrinik says he saw Gen. Stoessel when leaving Port Arthur and that he had not been wounded as reported, but his dog had lost a leg. Illustrating Gen. Stoessel's discipline, the story is told that on discovering some officers at a champagne dinner, he personally ordered the guests to be placed under three days' arrest and confiscated the viands.

M. Serebrinik, who is a Russian, held contracts to supply artillery, but he was suspected of being a spy and was confined separately. His information regarding conditions at Port Arthur was derived chiefly from a newspaper which he was allowed to read.

The accounts of the Chinese refugees differ from that of M. Serebrinik. They say that the Japanese were only two miles from the fortress when they left.

Thirty more refugees arrived to-day on junks from Port Arthur, which place they left Aug. 1. The departure of all civilians from Port Arthur is said to be owing to the exhaustive preparations for a final stand against the Japanese. Che-Foo is being taxed to provide for the unusual influx of travelers. The only good hotel in the city is assigning three or four to a room, and the overflow are compelled to accept squalid quarters elsewhere.

Exhaustive interviews with the refugees who arrived to-day elicited nothing materially changing previous stories of the situation. While the guns of the fortress were employed during the three days' fighting the fortress itself was not attacked directly.

On July 31 the steamer Niu-Chwang entered Port Arthur from Niu-Chwang.

rying artillery from there as well as 65,000 shells of various sizes.'

The refugees say that the 12-inch shell which hit the Japanese gun on Wolf's Hill was not fired from the Retvizan but from a gun mounted on Peripiolkagan Hill. The shell struck a magazine and created havoc. The refugees declare that the 12-inch guns on board the warships have no difficulty in reaching Wolf's Hill, while the Japanese return fire falls short of the city.

MAY RETREAT TO MONGOLIA.

Russians Wonder If the Chinese Would Attack Kuropatkin There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—There are indications in telegrams from St. Petershurg that Russian military circles are much preoccupied with the possibility that Gen. Ma's presence in Mongolia forms part of the Japanese plan.

The feeling is that if Gen. Kuropatkin, after a serious hattle, found himself headed off hy the Japanese troops at Liao-Yang, the only line of retreat would be Mongolia.

"Who," said a superior Russian officer, "can foresee what might take place then?"

It is significant that the tone of St. Petersburg correspondents is becoming more and more pessimistic.

A Niu-Chwang dispatch puhlished here to-day says:

"I learn on good authority that there are large movements of troops in China. Troops intended for the army of Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai and ultimately to reinforce Gen. Ma's soldiers are heing recruited here daily, and are drilled for the most part by Japanese officers. Yuan-Shi-Kai already has at least 15,000 men under his orders.

"Grave events are to be anticipated in China, but not immediately."

DRIVE RUSSIAN SHIPS BACK.

J...ese Destroyers Battle with Flotilla from Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—Admiral Togo reports that a Russian squadron of twelve destroyers, four torpedo hoats, and some gunhoats moved out of Port Arthur yesterday morning, steering for Liao-thie-Shan.

They were driven hack by the Japanese destroyers on hlockading duty after an engagement of twenty minutes.

The casualties are not stated.

American Warship Near Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Navy Department has received a report by cable of the arrival of the Cincinnati at Che-foo to-day.

RUSSIAN TROOPS' HARD LOT.

Food Very Bad—Soldiers Overladen—Medical Arrangements Poor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Extracts from letters from Russian officers and men in the field to relatives which appear in the German and Russian press are neither sanguine nor cheerful.

The tinned food is said to he scarcely fit to eat, and, when edihle, it is neither nourishing nor sustaining. Provisions are sometimes wanting altogether.

The medical and sanitary arrangements leave much to be desired, and the doctors and surgeons, though sufficiently devoted, are often insufficiently trained and inadequately equipped.

These are only a few of the numerous disahilities under which the Russian soldier is compelled to labor.

It is, moreover, an extremely important consideration that the Russian, unlike his adversary, takes the field overladen, while his feet are shod with enormous boots which, alike in the mire of the flooded plains and upon the rocks of the mountain sides, are a serious impediment to efficiency.

Of hope these letters contain little; of victory not a word.

GERMAN SAILORS UNDER GUARD.

It Is Supposed They Are Not Allowed to Communicate with Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—According to telegrams from Kiel the owners of the German steamer Thea, sunk hy the Vladivostok cruisers, have received no information as to the whereahouts of the ship's master or crew.

It is assumed that they are being kept under supervision at Vladivostok and that the Russian authorities prevent them from communicating with the outside world.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Admiralty has telegraphed for full reports of the cases of the Knight Commander and the Thea, (both sunk by the Vladivostok squadron.)

When they are received the authorities may decide, in view of the importance of the issue, to consider them here without submitting them to the Vladivostok Prize Court.

PORTE DISTRUSTS RUSSIA.

Wants Written Declaration Before Letting Volunteer Ships Pass.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail prints a dispatch from Philippopolis which says that the Porte insists that Russia shall give a written declaration concerning both flag and cargo hefors Turkey will permit Volunteer Fleet vessels to traverse the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—It is an-Porte of the impending passage through the Dardanelles of some Volunteer Fleet steamers laden with coal.

Russia, it is said, has given assurances that the vessels will preserve the character of merchantmen throughout the voyage.

CZAR OPPOSES REFORM.

Plan for a Responsible Cabinet Does Not Meet with His Approval.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Associated Press is informed that the question of the formation of a responsible Russian Cabinet, which has been agitated since the assassination of Interior Minister de Plehve, has been submitted to Emperor Nicholas, but has not met with imperial favor. Consequently, for the present there is no question of a new order of things, the only question being who will succed de Plehve.

A tailor who examined the clothes of de Plehve's assassin declares that both the material and cut are unmistakably Finnish, but this may only prove that the murderer spent some time in Finland. The authorities are convinced that he is a native Russian, but he still persists in his ... to talk. His Jewish accomplice calls ... Sikorsky. Otherwise he also maintains absolute silence.

... Obolensky, wife of the new Governor General of Finland, is said to have received many threatening letters declaring ... her husband will be killed within a ... after his arrival in Finland. Prince ... went away on a two months' ... before assuming his new duties.

RUSSIANS LOST 4,000 IN THREE BATTLES

Mikado's Troops Buried 700 of Enemy's Dead at Simu-Cheng.

JAPANESE LOSSES LIGHTER

Numbered 1,806 Killed and Wounded—Eight Russian Guns, with Rifles and Stores, Captured.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The Japanese buried 700 Russian dead left on the field at Simu-Cheng. It is believed that the Russian losses exceeded 2,000.

The Japanese casualties were 194 killed, including 8 officers, and 666 wounded, including 24 officers.

The Japanese captured six field guns, a large quantity of flour and wheat, and 33 prisoners.

Some Russian ambulance men left on the field were sent by the Japanese to Hai-Cheng with a letter.

Big Russian Armies Engaged.

Gen. Kuroki states that the enemy's forces at Yn-shu-Ling consisted of a hrigade of the Ninth Division, the main part of the Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Divisions, and four hatteries, while those at Lang-tse-Ling consisted of the Third and Sixth Divisions, a hrigade of the Ninth Division, and four batteries.

Gen. Kuroki believes that the enemy's loss was at least 2,000. He captured 2 guns, 500 rifles, 8 officers, and 149 men. His own casualties were 946 killed and wounded, including 40 officers.

It is expected that the next stand of the Russians will he at An-shan-Chan, hut there are some indications of a general retreat to Mukden.

News from Gen-San states that 200 Cossacks have moved south from I-Wen.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The Japanese casualties amounted to 860 men, including 8 officers killed and 24 officers wounded.

Gen. Kuroki's attack upon the late Gen. Count Keller was timed to forestall the assumption of the defensive on the part of the Russians. Gen. Kuroki telegraphs that the Russians were gradually reinforced until they had four divisions. The centre moved out on the Liao-Yang road to An-Ping, which is thirteen miles from Liao-Yang.

A day or two previous to the Simu-Cheng fight, which occurred on July 30 and July 31, the Russian left at Yu-Shu-Ling showed signs of activity, the advance guard occupying certain heights in front of the main position. When it became evident that the Russians were concentrating their forces Gen. Kuroki determined to attack before the movement was completed. He started his army on July 30, sending his right against Yu-Shu-Ling and his left to Lang-tse-Ling, a separate detachment keeping in touch with the right wing.

The country at this point is a succession of hills and dales, disadvantageous to attackers. The Russians showed great ingenuity in intrenching and defending their positions.

The Japanese Attack.

Frontal and flank attacks were delivered simultaneously against the Russians at Yu-Shu Pass at dawn on Sunday, the Japanese artillery first clearing the way for the infantry. This position was captured at 9 o'clock in the morning. A frontal attack against the Russian centre was continued, hut the general advance was delayed to await the success of the Japanese left column. The Russians attempted repeatedly to retake their former positions at Yu-Shu-Ling, but the Japanese repulsed them every time.

The Japanese left column encountered the vanguard of the enemy at Pin-Ling and repulsed it. Later a separate detachment of Japanese troops flanked and severely punished a heavy detachment of Russians which was retreating from Pin-Ling. The topographical conditions of the country prevented the completion of this flank attack.

Men Had to Drag Guns.

The fighting at Lang-tse-Ling began at dawn of Sunday, when the Japanese drove hack the Russian outpost companies and took possession of their positions. The Japanese artillery was ineffective here on account of topographical conditions. Horses were useless, and men had to drag the guns over the broken country. It was 11 o'clock hefore the main battery of artillery opened fire. The main force of the left column began the attack from Makumenza and separate detachments advanced along various routes with the ohject of striking the Russian flank and rear.

The heights of Lang-tse-Ling were held by the Russians with four battalions. The Japanese partially silenced the Russian artillery, hut four of the enemy's guns continued to sweep the Japanese position. Only twenty Japanese guns got into action. The frontal attack delivered hy the Japanese in the morning had not become effective by noon. In the meantime a flanking column had scaled some heights and chtained the Russian range, and at 11 o'clock the Japanese artillery was strengthened. During the afternoon the infantry pressed forward and the entire line became engaged.

Stubborn Russian Resistance.

The Russians resisted stuhhornly. The battlefield was a most difficult one upon which to manoeuvre, and the Japanese were not able to clsiodge the enemy. The troops of tho Mikado slept in battle formation when the coming of night suspended hostilities. Fighting was resumed at dawn next day and the Russians were speedily repulsed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Japanese Legation has received the following cahlegram from Tokio, dated to-day:

"According to a detailed report received from Gen. Kuroki, one of the heaviest reverses which befell the enemy during the engagement at Yu-Shu-Ling on July 31 was at Pin-Ling, five miles south of Yu-Shu, where our detachment turned the flank of the retreating Russians.

"Our detachmsnt consisted of three infantry regiments with four guns, and severely fired upon the whole line of the enemy at a distance of from 200 to 1,000 meters.

"On the afternoon of the same day the Russians approached the scene of the hattle with Red Cross flags, for the purpose of carrying away their wounded, which we permitted, stopping our fire."

Stores Captured by Japanese.

A second dispatch reads as follows:

"Gen. Oku sends the following additional report concerning the attack of last Sunday on Simu-Cheng:

"Our casualties in this engagement reached 860, of which 194 were killed and 666 wounded. We buried with dus honor about 700 of the enemy's dead. We captured six field guns, many rifles, shells, and large quantities of flour, barley, ammunition, &c."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—Detailed reports reaching the War Office from Gen. Kuropatkin's Generals show that the Russian losses July 30, July 31, and Aug. 1 did not exceed 4,000.

The Japansse are believed to have lost at least an equal number.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Aug. 5.—Trains filled with wounded men are arriving here daily from the front, many of them proceeding to European Russia and others remaining here.

Two Red Cross hospitals have been opened here, and one private hospital has been established hy the wife of Gov. Mollerius.

The prices of food have douhled recently.

RUSSIANS HEAR OF VICTORY.

Japanese Reported Defeated at An-shan-Chan with Heavy Loss.

MUKDEN, Aug. 5.—It is reported here that tho Japanese attacked the Russian position at An-shan-Chan (midway between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang) on Aug. 2 and were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Russian casualties are not known.

STOPS SAILINGS TO JAPAN.

P. and O. Company Will Suspend Service to That Country After To-day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Manila, leaving for Yokohama to-morrow, is the last vessel the company will dispatch to Japan at present. Non-contrahand cargo will be accepted for Shanghai, and shippers may have it transshipped there if they like, but the Peninsular and Oriental Company will not accept responsibility for cargo beyond Shanghai.

"This decision, following that of A. Hoit & Co., is a natural consequence of the wide definition of contraband adopted by the Russians and the dispatch of auxiliary cruisers from the Baltic.

"These cruisers, now named the Ural and the Don, are understood to be the Kaiserin Maria Theresa and the Auguste Victoria. The Don may, however, be the Fürst Bismarck; her identity is not quite certain. Rates on the British steamer referred to yesterday which they are supposed to he in pursuit of have advanced to 8 guineas."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 6.—The Daily Illustrated Mirror says that two Russian cruisers have just left the Baltic and are chasing a steamer which left England July 30 for Canada, carrying ammunition destined for Yokohama hy way of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE SINKING OF THE HIPSANG.

Officers of the Vessel Say It Was Quite Unjustifiable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—The junk in which the Captain and officers of the steamer Hipsang were allowed to leave Port Arthur was not provisioned.

The statements of the officers, as telegraphed from Che-Foo, indicate that the torpedoing of the steamer was entirely unjustifiahle.

By The Associated Press.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 5.—The Hipsang was officered hy Englishmen as follows: Capt. Bradley, Engineers Collier, Watson, and Bishop, and Mates Smith and Cartwright. They are now at Che-Foo.

They were marched into Port Arthur, some in pajamas and some in even less. They did not receive any clothing until the junk on which they left Port Arthur was stopped by the Japanese, who gave them every attention.

The reason assigned hy the Russians for sinking the Hipsang, as given to the Hipsang's officers, was that they thought she was a Japanese vessel. They alleged that the Japanese had been flying the British flag.

The Petersburg in the Arabian Sea.

ADEN, Aug. 5.—The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg passed here this afternoon bound east.

DAWSON ASKS FOR WARSHIP.

Another Revolution in Santo Domingo Supposed to be Impending.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dawson, the American Minister to San Domingo, in a cablegram to the State Department suggests that it would he well to have a warship at Monte Cristi for a short time.

It is inferred from this cablegram that another revolutionary movement is impending.

BRITISH NEARING LHASA.

Peace Envoy Says the Dalai Lama May Die of Shock If They Enter It.

CHAKSAM FERRY, Tibet, Via Gyang-Tse, Aug. 4.—(Delayed.)—The greater portion of the British expedition has successfully crossed the Brahmapootra. The villagers are inclined to be friendly and there are no signs of an armed force to oppose the advance on Lhasa.

Col. Younghusband, the British Political Agent, has had two interviews with the Peace Delegates, among whom is the Grand Chamberlain. Ths latter pleaded with him not to proceed, as the Dalai Lama might die of the shock to his religious feelings if the British entered the Holy City. The Colonel replied that the treaty must be signed at Lhasa, but he promised that the troops would not enter the monasteries, unless fired on therefrom.

LEFT COMMONS IN A BODY.

Opposition Members Refused to Vote on Closure Motion.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—There was an extraordinary scene in the House of Commons this afternoon during the discussion in committee stage of a bill designed to frustrate the devices of the Welsh County Councils, who are endeavoring to refuse to carry out the Education act.

Premier Balfour moved ths closure, but on division the Opposition members, raising a storm of uproarious protest, refused to record their votes, and the Chairman of the committee named a number of members to the Speaker.

After a heated discussion, amid renewed uproar and cries of shame, almost the entire Opposition, led by Messrs. Asquith and Herbert Gladstone and Sir Charles Dilke, left the House as a protest against the closure.

The bill was then passed in the presence of full Ministerial benches, six members of the Opposition and a few Irish members.

ARRIVALS ON THE CAMPANIA.

The Right Hon. Charles Booth, Commander F. de L. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, Rear Admiral A. C. Clarke, Theodore W. Cramp, A. L. Barber, L. B. Hasbrouck, T. E. Jevons, Joseph C. Sibley, and Capt. W. Wyndham were passengers on the steamer Campania, which arrived to-night from Liverpool and Queenstown.

DENIES RUSSIA'S RIGHT TO SINK NEUTRAL SHIPS

Views of British Expert on International Law.

CONDEMNS CONTRABAND LIST

Prof. Holland Calls Declaration of Czar's Government in This Respect a Grave Matter.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Prof. Holland of Oxford, the greatest English authority on international law, discusses the recent seizures by Russian warships in a letter to The London Times. He says:

"The neutral powers have serious ground for complaint in regard to the mode in which Russia is conducting her operations hy sea. It may, however, be doubted whether public opinion is sufficiently well informed to be capable of estimating the comparative gravity of the acts which are just now attracting attention. Putting aside for the moment questions arising out of the Straits Convention of 1856 as belonging to a somewhat different order, it is my idea that the topics most needing careful consideration relate to the removal of contraband from the ship carrying it without taking her in for adjudication, interference with mail steamers and their mailbags, perversely wrong decisions by prize courts, the confiscation of ships as well as their contraband cargo, the destruction of prizes at sea, and the list of contraband.

"Of these topics the two last mentioned are probably the most important, and on each of them I will ask you to allow me to say a few words.

"There is no doubt that by the Russian regulations of 1895, Article 21, and the instructions of 1901, Article 40, officers are empowered to destroy their prizes at sea, no distinction heing drawn between neutral property and that of the enemy. Property may be destroyed under such exceptional circumstances as the small value or bad condition of the prize, risk of recapture, distance from a Russian port, and danger to an imperial cruiser or the success of her operations.

"The instructions of 1901, it may he added, explain that an officer incurs no responsibility whatever for so acting if the captured vessel is really liable to confiscation and circumstances imperatively demand its destruction. It is fair to say that not dissimilar, though less stringent instructions were issued by France in 1870 and by the United States in 1898; also that though the French instructions expressly contemplate 'l'établissement des indemnités attribuer aux neutres,' a French prize court in 1870 refused compensation to neutral owners for the loss of property on board ships of the enemy which were burned at sea.

"The question, however, remains whether such regulations are in accordance with the rules of international law. A statement of these rules by Lord Stowell, who speaks of them as clear in principle and established in practice, may, I think, be summarized as follows:

"An enemy's ship, after the crew has been placed safely, may be destroyed. Where there is any ground for believing that the ship or any part of her cargo is neutral property, such action is justifiable only in cases of the gravest importance to the captor's own State after securing the ship's papers and subject to the right of neutral owners to receive full compensation.

"It is not the case, as alleged by the Novoe Vremya, that any British regulations contain the same provisions as the Russian on this subject. On the contrary, the Admiralty's Manual of 1888 allows the destruction of an enemy's vessels only, and goes so far in the direction of liberality as to order the release without ransom of a neutral prize which, either from its condition or the lack of a prize crew, cannot be sent in for adjudication.

"The Japanese instructions of 1894 permit the destruction only of an enemy's vessels, and Article 50 of the carefully deboted Code des Prises of the Institut de Droit International is to the same effect.

"It may be worth while to add that an eminent Russian jurist, M. de Martens, in his hook on international law publishsd some twenty years ago, in mentioning that the distance of her ports from the scenes of naval operations often obliges Russia to sink her prizes, so that 'ce que les lois maritimes de tous les états considèrent comme un moyen auquel il n'y a lieu de recourir qu'à la dernière extremité se transformera nécessairement peur nous en regle normale,' foresaw that 'cette mesure d'un caractère général soulevera indubitablement contre notre pays un mécontentement universel.'

"A far more important question, I think, is raised hy the Russian list of contraband, sweeping, as it does, into the category of absolutely contraband articles things such as provisions and coal, to which a contraband characte in any sense of the term has usually been denied on the Continent, while Great Britain and the United States have admitted them into the stegory of conditional contraband only when shown to be suitable and destined for the armed forces of an enemy or for the relief of a place besieged.

"Still more unwarrantable is the Russian claim to interfere with the trade in raw cotton. Her prohibition of this trade is wholly unprecedented, for the treatment of cotton during the American civil war will be found on examination to have no bearing on the question under consideration.

"I touch to-day upon this large subject only to express the hope that our Government, in concert, if possihle, with other neutral Governments, has communicated to Russia with reference to its list of prohihited articles a protest in language as unmistakable as that employed by the Foreign Office in 1885.

"'I regret to have to inform you, M. l'Amhassadeur,' wrote Lord Granville, 'that her Majesty's Government feel compelled to take exception to the proposed measure, as they cannot admit that, consistently with the law and practice of nations and with the rights of neutrals, provisions in general can be treated as contraband of war.'

"A timely warning that the claim is inadmissihle is surely preferable to waiting till bad feeling has been aroused by the concrete application of the objectionable doctrine."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 6.—The Associated Press is ahle to announce that there will be no repetition of the Knight Commander and Thea incidents.

Russia has issued instructions to naval commanders not to sink neutral merchantmen with contraband on board in the future except in cases of direst necessity, but in cases of emergency to send prizes into neutral ports.

Cortelyou Due Here To-day.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee is expected to arrive in the city to-day. By Monday everything in the Republican headquarters will be in readiness for business.

PARKER RESIGNS HIS PLACE ON THE BENCH

Continued from Page 1.

O'Brien, "that myself and all the other Judges are very sorry that a situation has arisen that in Judge Parker's opinion calls for his resignation. We are very sorry to lose him as an associate, and it is a great loss to us and to the State."

Judge Vann said: "It is a subject of profound regret I think to every member of the court, that Judge Parker finds it necessary to resign. Our personal relations have been of the most cordial and pleasant character, and the resignation deprives the court of a man whom we reverence and respect."

Judge Cullen said: "I have nothing to add to what these two Judges have said."

Judge Celora E. Martin said: "The Chief Judge as a Judicial officer has endeared himself to all his associates, not only as a man of ability and independence of thought, hut to use the commen parlance, a good fellow to everybody. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been has been an harmonious difference, if there is such a thing."

Judge Werner said: "Every member of this court feels that it is a great personal loss to have Judge Parker resign, and the bar and the people of the Stats sustain a great loss because he has been an eminently able and successful presiding Judge of this court."

The members of the Court of Appeals do not know who will be appointed in Judge Parker's place to serve until Jan. 1, hut they feel that ths honor might well go to Judge Martin. He will retire on Jan. 1 under the age limit. If Gov. Odell is governed by considerations of seniority, he will appoint Judge Bartlett.

ODELL MAY APPOINT WERNER.

He Is Already One of the Additional Associate Judges.

It is generally believed that Gov. Odell will name Judge William E. Werner of Rochester to be Chief Judge for the short term—ths remainder of the current year—thus making him the natural Repuhlican candidate for the place at the coming election. Judge Werner has, since Jan. 1, 1900, heen acting as an additional Associate Judge of the court by appointment from the Governor. His appointment as Chief Judge would leave his present place vacant, and Gov. Odell could name another Supreme Court Justice if he desired.

For the Democratic nomination for Chief Judge this year there will be three candidates, Associate Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany, and Attorney General John Cunneen of Buffalo. Judge Cullen is an "additional Associate Judge" of the Court of Appeals, by the Governor's appointment, just as is Judge Werner. Justice D. Cady Herrick is on the Supreme Court bench, and his term is about to expire, while Mr. Cunneen is completing the last year of his term as Attorney General.

Whils only one of the three candidates, of course, can receive the Democratic nomination for Chief Judge, a second can be nominated for Associate Judge, for in addition to Judge Parker's vacancy there will he another to hs filled at the coming election, because of ths retirement of Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton at the close of the current year under the age limit.

The contest for these nominations on the Democratic sids will he spirited, and on their settlsment hangs many booms. As Judge Cullen comes from Brooklyn, his nomination either for Chief Judge or Associate Judge would puncture the Gubernatorial booms of Controller Grout, Borough President Littleton, and any othsr aspiring Brooklynite, because of the opposition to giving two important nominations to a single locality.

The nomination of Mr. Cunneen to either place on the bench would by the same conditions efface both Charles W. Goodyear and W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo from the Gubernatorial slates.

The nomination of Justice Herrick to the Court of Appeals bench is urged as a harmony move on the part of the anti-Hill forces, as Herrick and Hill have been ensmies for years in Albany County. Tammany Hall is understood to he ons of the chief supporters of the Herrick nomination.

The resignation of Judge Parker at this time, so his sucessor can be slected at the same election which will pass upon his candidacy for the Prsidency, will be pointed to by his party managers as an evidence of his confidence in his election to the Presidency.

JUDGE PARKER'S LAST DECISION.

Rules That Court Has No Power in Election Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Judge Parker's last decision was on an election case, and its main points were these:

First, that the court could not assume a power to direct recount of votes which the Legislature obviously did not desire to give it, and, second, that technicalities must not be invoked to delay the expression of the popular will at the polls.

"Dispatch as well as accuracy," said he, "is aimed at by the election law," and he declared it to be of the highest importance that the results of elections be determined speedily and that they be not carried to the courts on technicalities. Some of the striking passages from the opinion are:

"The court has no right to take any powsr in the premises not granted it. The purpose of the Legislature in so framing the election law as to continus the policy of preventing the Judiciary from sitting in review of the ministerial work of the Board of Canvassers may without difficulty he conjectured. That due and orderly procedure of the courts which so well harmonises with judicial functions is not adaptable to the canvass of votes, which the puhlic interest, more than that of the candidates, requires should be promptly carried out. Occasions have arisen, and will again arise, where the necessity for a speedy disposition of the question of which candidate is entitled to the office is of far more importance than whethsr the person elected shall lose it.

"It is not many years ago when the result in this State was so close on a Presidential election that there was great public excitement, charges being made on both sides that representatives of the opposite party were contemplating a subversion of the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and counsel being selected by the representatives of both parties to protect, in the various sections of the State, the interests of the organization employing them as against the contemplated frauds of the other side. Fortunately, our system of ascertaining the outcome of elections made it possihle that the result should be known in a short time. But suppose the law had permitted what relator's counsel urges we should imply it to mean now, that upon an affidavit asserting that the Chairman did not read off the split ballots or that the poll-clerks did not tally the same or that they were talliad by two of the Inspectors or any one or more or all of the facts stated in the moving affidavits, any one or all of the County Judges and Supreme Court Justices could grant orders requiring a recount of the ballots, would that aroused public sentiment have been allayed as promptly as it was? And promptly as it was allayed, all who remember the circumstances will conclude that it was not allowed too soon."

Some Queer Requests from Guests in New York Hostelries.

For things the hotel clerk is not asked to supply—interesting article in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO THE WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT COACH EXCURSION AUGUST 10
Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Similar Excursions August 17, 24 and 31. Tickets now on sale
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent



Baked Beans.
MATERIALS:—One quart pea beans, half cupful molasses, one tablespoonful salt, half pound salt pork, quarter teaspoonful dry mustard.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Seasoning:—Baked beans are equally good hot or cold, but however served they need the piquancy and zest quickly imparted by pouring over them a few spoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph in Sugar Making!
Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!
Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. Appleton & Co. present
Pure in Heart of the A Story
DOROTHEA
Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
By Maarten Maartens.

READY TO NOTIFY PARKER.

Committee Will Sail Up the Hudson on Steamboat, Sagamore.

Cord Meyer, Chairman of the State Committee, has completed arrangements to take the Notification Committee and guests to Esopus on Wednesday next. The committee has been called to meet at the Hoffman House on Tuesday, and at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning will go up the Hudson on the Sagamore, which runs hetween Long Island City and Wall Street during the Summer to accommodate the bankers who come in to town over the Long Island Railroad.

The steamhoat will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 8 o'clock, returning to town after the notification, arriving here hy 6 o'clock in the evening.

LEADERS FOR McCARREN.

Indicate That He Will Be Chairman—No Murphy for Devery.

The Murphy-McCarren situation is causing some uneasiness to some of the National leaders, hut there is a belief that some sort of a truce will he forced between the two. Hill, Sheehan, and the other managers plainly indicate that McCarren is State Executive Committee Chairman to stay, despite Murphy's objections, although they are willing to bind themselves that McCarren shall not interfere with Tammany in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Senator McCarren was about the Hoffman House yesterday, but did not make any move to open Executive headquarters, and will not do so until after the Parker notification. William S. Devery, who was sarcastically suggested hy Murphy as a proper treasurer under McCarren's Chairmanship, called at the Hoffman House yesterday to see McCarren, who was in the State Committee rooms.

"If I was treasurer I would make good one hundred cents on the dollar," declared the ex-Chief. "I might be coupled with Pat, but not with Charlie."

HODNETT IS WELL INDORSED.

Everyone Helps Applicant for Deputy Bridge Commissionership.

The spectacle of an applicant for a civil position having the indorsement of every district leader in Brooklyn and Manhattan Boroughs was presented yesterday when J. Pope Hodnett, a Brooklynite well known in political circles, presented his claims before Bridge Commissioner Best as a candidate to succeed Gottfried Westermaeher as Deputy Bridge Commissioner at $5,600 a year.

Hodnett went to all the leaders asking for their indorsement, and they, thinking that their commendation would not be taken seriously, said that they were glad to help him along and hoped he'd get it. They also signed whatever Hodnett presented. With this formidable array of signatures, his case was presented.

ODELL TO WORK HERE.

Up-State Machine Running Smoothly—Quotes Friend Who Wants to Bet.

After conferring all day with district leaders and local politicians, Gov. Odell left the city last evening for Monmouth Beach with the intention not to return to the city until Monday morning. It is evident that Gov. Odell is taking up the situation in Greater New York in a very thorough manner, and the impression which the politicians who frequent the Fifth Avenue have formed as to the policy of the Governor-Chairman is that he intends to devote the greater part of his time to the building up of the local organization, the organization up State being in such excellent working order that it does not require a great deal of attention. Reference having been made to the Governor as to the probability of a close election, he said:

"It won't be as close as you think. I met a man to-day who said he wants to bet even money that Roosevelt would carry New York and would bet two to one on every other doubtful State, which included Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New Jersey, and West Virginia. He had found no takers. While betting does not settle a campaign, the proposition made by the gentleman to whom I have referred is an indication of the popular impression as to the outcome."

WILL SUPPORT PARKER.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 5.—Henry U. Johnson of this city, ex-Republican Representative of the Sixth Congressional District, to-day announced that he will support Judge Alton B. Parker for the Presidency.

"I agree with the Democratic platform on the tariff, ship subsidy, and colonial expansion questions, which are the leading issues, and feel that it is my duty to vote for Judge Parker," he said.

Root Keeping Out of Town.

Elihu Root did not come to the city yesterday, hut went from Utica to his Summer home at Clinton. His secretary said that Mr. Root might not be in the city for a couple of weeks. The situation with respect to Mr. Root's candidacy is unchanged. Gov. Odell still refuses to make public the letter which Mr. Root sent him declining to become a candidate. The Republican sentiment is that Mr. Root may be induced to change his mind and take the nomination.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:30 A. M.—58 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Lion Automohile Company; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—238 East Fifty-eighth Street; Louis Silverstein; damage, $1,800.

11:00 A. M.—92 Attorney Street; Bernard Fuchs; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—1,600 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:55 P. M.—233 Rivington Street; Jacob Schlessinger; damage trifling.

STOCKYARDS BANK WITHSTANDS A RUN

Chicago Institution Pays Off 3,000 Depositors.

FALSE RUMOR CAUSED TROUBLE

More Reports of Peace Conference with Meat Strikers—Plan to Call Out Truck Drivers To-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The strike in the packing houses was practically lost sight of to-day in the excitement attending a run on the Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank, one of the stock-yards institutions.

The rush of the depositors to the bank started early to-day, because of an unfounded rumor that one of the packers' representatives had withdrawn his money from the institution and reports that the bank was being used by the packing companies as an adjunct in paying off their new employes who have taken the places of the strikers.

The officials of the bank, determined to meet the emergency, called in extra tellers, and the place was kept open until every depositor who asked for his funds had been satisfied.

It is estimated that upward of 3,000 depositors called and withdrew their deposits during the day.

"We have plenty of money to meet any kind of a run," said Vice President William A. Tilden after the bank had been closed for the night. "We had over $300,000 in our vaults, and besides $200,000 taken from down town banks, have received offers of assistance from the First National Bank of Chicago, the National Park Bank of New York, and the Standard Trust Bank of New York. None of these offers will be accepted, as we have on hand all the money we need."

Many of the workmen now on strike in the packing plants have deposits in the Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank, but the majority of the persons who gathered about the place to-day to demand their money were small tradesmen doing business in the stock yards district, and working people who are not and have not been connected with the packing plants. The Teamsters' Union, the members of which are on strike, has $2,000 on deposit in the bank, but no effort was made to withdraw this money to-day, the Secretary of the union declaring that the money will remain where it is.

Rumors of another peace conference between the packers and the strikers were occasioned to-night by the appearance at the Live Stock Exchange of John M. Boardman and M. E. Milner, President and Secretary of the Montana Round-Up Association, an organization of drovers which sends nearly 250,000 head of cattle to the yards each year.

Although the stock yards officials and packers' representatives denied knowledge of any peace move, it is understood that the Montana men will try to arrange a conference.

The strikers to-night declared that the strike from now on would be "active." When President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union returned to Chicago to-day from a trip throughout the West, he went into a conference with the other labor leaders here. The meeting lasted all day, and when it broke up it was said that another meeting would be held to-morrow, when some action in regard to calling a strike of the truck drivers throughout the city will be taken.

SHOOTING AT DANCE UNSOLVED.

Policeman Stadtmuller's Assailant Still Free—He Is Low.

The police of the West One Hundredth Sreet Station up to a late hour last night had arrested nobody for the wounding of Special Policeman John Stadtmuller, who was shot at the Riverside Casino, on West One Hundred and Tenth Street, on Thursday night. Meanwhile Stadtmuller's life hangs in the balance at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. He is so low that nobody was allowed to see him.

The dancing hall was full of young men and women who declared that they knew most of the members of the groups which assaulted Stadmuller, yet no arrest has been made and a description of the man who did the shooting is all that has been made public by the police. Stadmuller said immediately after the shooting that he knew the man who had shot him, but he, too, either could not or would not tell the name of that man.

The description of the shooter given out by the police does not fit that of the police official's son who, it was said, was connected with the shooting.

EXCLUDED NEGROES FROM MASS

Baltimore Priest Tells Cardinal There Was No Room for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Father T. M. O'Donohue of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, (Catholic,) sent a letter to-day to Cardinal Gibbons admitting that he had excluded negro Catholics from certain masses at his church. Father O'Donohue explained that at these two masses his church is inadequate to accommodate his own parishioners, and that he had announced from the pulpit that colored people, while welcome to occupy certain pews during other masses, should attend their own church and not come to his church at these.

TO RUN TROLLEY DINING CAR.

Innovation Will Be Tried Between Chicago and Aurora.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A trolley dining car is an innovation about to be established by the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railway Company. Within fifteen days the new car, which will rival a Pullman in equipment, will be placed in commission.

Although at first only available to special parties, the dining car eventually will be placed in general service, making four runs daily between Chicago and the Aurora and Elgin terminals.

SAY SERVANT DIED NATURALLY.

Detectives Think That Bohemian Girl Was Not Smothered by Pillow.

Little was learned yesterday to clear up the mystery surrounding the sudden death of Marie Van Chura, the seventeen-year-old Bohemian servant who was found dead in bed at 106 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street on Wednesday morning.

Coroner Scholer still insists that Marie was smothered to death, while the detectives, getting their impression from Dr. O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, say that she died from natural causes.

Dayton Road Plans Not Opposed.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., General Counsel of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, stated to-day that negotiations between himself on behalf of the road's preferred stockholders and the syndicate which recently acquired control of the road, are progressing satisfactorily, and are expected to be closed next week.

Seventeen Young Gamblers Arrested.

Capt. Dillon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and several policemen in plain clothes descended on a crowd of alleged "crap shooters" at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon and arrested seventeen, ranging in age from ten to twenty-one years. The police got 11 cents and three dice.

SIX BURIED UNDER WALL.

Part of New Building Falls on Workmen —Two Badly Hurt.

Eight men were badly injured, two fatally, perhaps, yesterday afternoon in East New York in the collapse of a wall of a two-story brick building at 259 Thatford Avenue. Six of the men were buried under tons of beams, masonry, and flooring. All would have perished had not policemen and firemen assisted the workmen in the work of rescue. Dr. Smith of the Bradford Street Hospital bravely risked his own life to administer restoratives to those hurt, crawling on his hands and knees under the wreckage.

The men injured were Frank Shuck, fractured skull and internal injuries; Isaac Yetsoton, severe cuts; Miro Litowitz, scalp wound and bruises; Samuel Freinhardt, lacerations of face and arms; Jacob Clammor, cuts in face and severe bruises; Rossa Pasquale, and Policemen Joseph Kaiser and Frank Adams of the Brownsville Station, who sustained lacerations of the hands and contusions of the arms.

The building was only partly finished. The rain early yesterday morning is supposed to have weakened the masonry. The workmen were employed in the cellars and the different rooms of the house when Policeman Patrick Conly, who was standing nearby, saw the south wall begin to crumble near the base. Bricks fell. Suddenly there was a lurch, and he yelled out a warning, just as the wall fell inward, carrying the floors with it. The crash was heard for many blocks, and sounded like a big explosion.

The police reserves from the Brownsville Station and the men of Truck 157 were called out. With pick and shovel the firemen and police worked with the laborers in the work of rescue until the last man had been extricated. Policemen Kaiser and Adams were hurt while working in the ruins.

WIFE SAYS HE IS NEVER SOBER.

Guardian for Plainfield Man, Who Says He Has Locomotor Ataxia.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—William A. Wheeler, a resident of this city, and manufacturer of stationery in New York, was today declared by a jury to be a habitual drunkard and unfit to care for his property or business. A commission accordingly ordered his removal to an institution and his affairs will be placed in charge of a guardian appointed by the Court of Chancery.

The proceedings against Wheeler were started by his wife, who declared that he was never sober. The defendant denied the charge, stating that he was a victim of locomotor ataxia, which made him stagger and led people to believe that he was drunk when he was perfectly sober.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE.

Plainfield ex-Politician Crazed by Drink Fights His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—Crazed by excessive drinking Frederick M. Slater, ex-North Plainfield Councilman and civil engineer, attempted to kill his wife last night by shooting her. She was saved by the timely interference of her son, twenty-two years old, who grappled with the madman, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in wresting the pistol from him. He was finally lodged in jail.

A few years ago Slater was prominent in local politics and was engaged in church and Sunday school work. He held a responsible position in New York, but reverses came and he took to drinking.

BURIED IN WEDDING GOWN.

Miss Bennett's Funeral on Day She Was to Have Married.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 5.—Miss Sarah Bennett, who was to have married a New York broker to-day, died on Wednesday at her home on Ocean Avenue, and was buried to-day at Pleasantville. Her burial garb was to have been her wedding gown.

Miss Bennett was thirty-three years old and a sister-in-law of M. J. Clements of this city. She had been a resident of Atlantic City for several years. She was ill five days.

CHEATED BRITISH CONSUL.

Supposed Groom Charged with Getting $5 on False Pretences.

On the charge of having defrauded the British Consul out of $5, William Bell, an Englishman dressed in the costume of a groom, was held yesterday by Magistrate Breen, in the Tombs Police Court, in $500 for examination on Tuesday.

It was said that Bell had gone to the Consulate and asserted that he had been sent by Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, from Lenox to New York in charge of two valuable horses and needed $5 to defray the expense of keeping them here over night. After the money had been paidto Bell a telegram was sent to Sir Mortimer Durand, who replied that he knew nothing of the groom.

NEW YORK GETS DONLIN.

Cincinnati Outfielder Traded for McCormick and Money Consideration.

"Mike" Donlin, left fielder of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, who was suspended and fined about three weeks ago for abusing Manager Kelley and for other unbecoming conduct, has been traded to the New York National League Club for Harry McCormick, the spare outfielder, and a cash consideration. Donlin's suspension expired a few days ago, but he has not been allowed to resume his place on the Cincinnati team.

It is believed that so valuable a player as Donlin will not be kept on the bench, but will take the place of Mertes in left field. McCormick, it is understood, will not remain long in Cincinnati, for if Pittsburg agrees to let Sebring, who is anxious to leave the champions, go to Cincinnati, McCormick will be transferred to Pittsburg.

Donlin first gained a reputation as a baseball player in San Francisco, and was brought from that city by "Patsy" Tebeau, manager of the St. Louis National League Club. When the American League was organized Donlin was sent to the Baltimore Club, of which McGraw was the manager. From there he went to Cincinnati. McGraw believes that Donlin will not only strengthen the team, but will be a big favorite with the "rooters" here.

It was President Herrmann's intention at first to let Donlin out of the National League by trading him to an American League club. To do this it was necessary to secure the consent of the other seven clubs in the National League, and all but New York consented. The Phliadelphia Nationals also made an offer for him, but, it is said, this never was considered.

The Ingomar Again Winner.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 5.—The American schooner yacht Ingomar won another Royal Yacht Squadron prize of $500 to-day, defeating six yachts, including Emperor William's Meteor. The race was for yachts of over 100 tons.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

The annual encampment and races of the American Canoe Association began at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River, yesterday, and will continue until Aug. 19.

The second annual power boat races of the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club will be held on Saturday next, Aug. 13. They will be governed by the rules of the American Power Boat Association. Many fast launches are entered, including Roma, owned by Hunt of Brooklyn; Bubble, by Engils of New York, and Pink, by Wainwright of Philadelphia.

The steam yacht Calypso, owned by Richard C. Veit of this city, chartered earlier in the season to George W. Perkins, has been rechartered by Gardner & Cox to S. M. Roosevelt of the New York Yacht Club. The same agency has also effected the following charters: Steam yacht Saghaya, Howard C. Smith of this city, owner, to Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island; steam yacht Seyonara, W. Lanman Bull of this city, to Abram Baudouine, New York Yacht Club; steam yacht Zara, Commodore Harrison B. Moore, Atlantic Yacht Club, to W. B. Bacon, New York Yacht Club; steam yacht Wana, estate of S. R. Van Duzen to J. B. Dennis, New York Yacht Club.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW

Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen Win in Harness Class.

MRS. GERKEN'S PAIR SECOND

Decision Is Popular with Spectators—Mrs. Hitchcock's Jumpers Take Two Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

The victory of Mrs. R. F. Carman's well-known pair of black highsteppers, Donner and Blitzen, over Mrs. John Gerken's prize-winning chestnut pair, Newsboy and Shopgirl, in the class for pairs of harness horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands, was the feature of the second day's judging at the fourth annual Bay Shore horse show at Oakwood Driving Park, Bay Shore, L. I., yesterday. The two beautifully matched pairs were sent around the ring again and again before the judges made their decision, but when the blue ribbon was finally awarded to the Carman pair the spectators manifested their approval of the decision with an outburst of applause which lasted several minutes.

Mrs. Carman also won a blue ribbon with Blitzen in the basket phaeton class, which made her the principal winner of the day. Mrs. Gerken won with Newsboy and Shopgirl in the runabout class, and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor won with Roseberry in the single harness horse class. In the jumping class Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., took first with Kingsman and fourth with Black Friar.

Despite the gloomy and threatening weather, the attendance was large and representative of south side society. Rain began to fall in the middle of the afternoon, and the last seven classes were judged in a steady downpour. Summary:

Pairs of horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to runabouts—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3, 7 years, and ch. m. Shopgirl, 14.3, 6 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenors ch. g. Fascination, 15, 7 years, and ch. g. Elevation, 15, 6 years, second; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years, and gr. g. Buster Brown, 15.1, 7 years, third; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's ch. g. Dandyllon, 15.1¾, 6 years, and ch. m. Oriole, 15.2½, 5 years, third.

Ponies under saddle, not exceeding 14 hands—Won by Schuyler Parsons, Jr.'s, b. g. Ponce, 13, aged; Miss Marian Hollins's b. m. Daisy, 12, aged, second; Howard Bourne's b. m. Pansy, 13.3½, 5 years, third; Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson's b. g. No Name, 13.3, 8 years, fourth.

Roadsters, to be shown to a road wagon for prize cup given by J. A. Mollenhauer—Won by E. J. Robbins's h. g. John R. Direct, 15.1½, 5 years; Harvey S. Ladew's h. m. Elsinore Medio, 15.2, 4 years, second; Miss Elise Ladew's br. m. Bozell, 15.0¼, 4 years, third; E. Reybert's b. g. Prince William, 15.3, 6 years, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 15 hands and not over 15.2 hands, for prize given by S. F. Rothschild—Won by Mrs. John T. Spratley's ch. m. Corinne, 15.1, 6 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g. Petroleum, 15.1½, 5 years, second; Harry T. Peters's blk. m. Lady Constance, 15.1, 8 years, third; C. E. Myrick's ch. m. Marion, 15.1½, 6 years, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands—Won hy Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 14.3, 7 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 14.3, 8 years; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3, 7 years, and ch. m. Shopgirl, 14.3, 6 years, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination, 15.7 years, and ch. m. Admiration, 15, 5 years, third; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years, and gr. g. Buster Brown, 15.1, 7 years, fourth.

Harness Horses, over 15.1 hands, for prize given by Harry B. Hollins—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Roseberry, 16.1, 6 years; Edward Knierim's b. m. Kissing, 15.2, 8 years, second; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Underwriter, 15.3, aged, third; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's r. g. In It, 15.2, aged, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses, any height, to be shown to a victoria or cabriolet, owned by residents of Bay Shore or vicinity, for prize offered by Frank S. Jones—Won by James H. Hyde's bl. g. Water, 16, 8 years, and blk. g. Melon, 16, 8 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years, and gr. g. Buster Brown, 15.1, 7 years, second.

Jumpers, over six jumps, three at 4 feet and three at 4 feet 6 inches, minimum weight carried 140 pounds—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, ch. g. Kingsman, 16.5 years; A. E. Ashbrook's b. m. Thistledown, 16.1, 6 years, second; S. J. Holloway and S. Ireland's ch. g. Gee Whiz, 15.3, 8 years, third; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, blk. g. Black Friar, 15.2½, 8 years, fourth.

Harness Horses, any height, to be shown to a basket phaeton—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. m. Blitzen, 14.3, 8 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's h. g. Boy Blue, 15.2, 5 years, second; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years, third; F. G. Bourne's b. m. Indian Queen, 15.2, 7 years, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands—Won by Miss Gertrude Sheldon's blk. g. Ace of Spades, 15.3, 8 years; Mrs. Ruhen's br. g. Waubun, 15.3, 7 years, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Freeland, 15.3, 4 years, third; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Elsa, 15.3, 5 years, fourth.

Tandems, wheelers to be over 15.1 hands.—Won by F. G. Bourne's h. m. Princess Olga, 15.2½, 9 years, and h. m. Seneca, 15.2½, 5 years; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2½, aged, and ch. g. Underwriter, 15.3, aged, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Khedive, 15.3½, 6 years, and Boy Blue, 15.2, 5 years, third; James H. Hyde's blk. g. Melon, 16, 8 years, and blk. g. Honey, 15.1, 8 years, fourth.

Polo Ponies, to be shown with mallet and ball—Won by Miss Electra Havemeyer's ch. m. Katy Did, 14.1, 8 years; H. L. Smith's r. m. May II., 14.1, 7 years, second; H. L. Nolan's ch. m. Mavourneen, 14.1, 7 years, third; Miss Electra Havemeyer's h. g. Number Seven, 14.1, 7 years, fourth.

Unicorn Teams—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Boy Blue, 15.2, 5 years; b. g. Sultan, 15.3½, 5 years, and h. g. Khedive, 15.3½, 6 years. F. G. Bourne's b. m. Princess Olga, 15.2½, 10 years, b. m. Seneca, 15.2½, 5 years, and h. m. The Squaw, 15.0½, 9 years, second. James H. Hyde's blk. g. Water, 16, 8 years; blk. g. Melon, 16, 8 years, and blk. g. Honey, 15.1, 8 years, third.

$50,000 RACE FOR TO-DAY.

Waterboy, The Picket, and Five Others In the Great Republic at Saratoga.

The most valuable race of the Eastern turf season, the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a quarter, will be run to-day at the Saratoga Springs, and in spite of the absence from the list of entries of several famous horses engaged in the stake, the contest gives promise of being one of the great races of the season. Hermis, said to be seriously amiss, Lord of the Vale and Bryn Mawr are the most notable of the absent horses. Waterboy, the champion of last season, and The Picket, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, are the most conspicuous of the seven named to run for the big prize, while the fast three-year-old Delhi and the four-year-old Aceful, recently returned to winning form, add interest to the struggle. The conditions of the race, with the horses announced to run and the jockeys who will ride, follow:

The Great Republic Stakes of $500,000, for three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a quarter.

	Years.	Pounds.	
Waterboy	5	129	Lyne
The Picket	4	126	Helgeson
Delhi	3	119	Odom
Aceful	4	111	Shaw
Knight Ernest	3	109	Martin
Gray Friar	4	108	T. Burns
Mercury	3	98	Hildebrand

WILL RUN FOR ST. LOUIS TRIP,

Eight Best Men In Race to Go to World's Fair for Big Event.

Eight local distance runners will be sent to St. Louis at the expense of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to represent that association in the Marathon race in the Olympic games on Aug. 30. A special five-mile race will be put on at the junior championship games at Celtic Park on Aug. 13, and the first eight men who cross the line at the finish will be sent to St. Louis. There will be no entry fee charged for this event, and entries may be made on the grounds on the day of the race.

The Chairman of the Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association makes the announcement that every man who enters this race must do so with the distinct understanding that in the event of his winning a place on the team he will be prepared to go to St. Louis for competition on Aug. 30. The distance of the Marathon race at St. Louis is 40 kilometers, and a special prize will be given to the winner in the cup given by David R. Francis, President of the World's Fair. The race is the principal event at the Olympic games, and a large foreign delegation will compete against the pick of American athletes, so that the strongest team possible must be gathered to compete against the foreigners.

Among the probable competitors in the special race on Aug 13; M. Spring and A. E. Zeigler, Pastime A. C.; E. MacKendrie, F. Lore, F. Rodgers, and B. A. Mellor, Jr., of the Mohawk A. C.; Robert Todd and Charles Mahér, New York Side A. C.; J. Lonergan and T. J. Kennedy, National A. C.; W. G. Frank, Harvey Cohn, John Joyce, and G. Bonhag, Greater New York Irish A. A.; F. P. Devlin, F. A. Rodgers, M. McGarry, and B. Mann, Mott Haven A. C., and E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A.

What Vermouth do they drink in Italy by doctors' advice?

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

Has stood the test of time and become a household necessity wherever the purest and best is demanded.

15,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD ANNUALLY.

NOORNA TAKES FIRST RACE.

Canadian Yacht Winner in Opening Contest for Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The Canadian yacht Noorna defeated the White Bear by 5 minutes 55 seconds in to-day's race, the first of the series for the Seawanhaka Cup, sailed on Lake St. Louis between yachts representing the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal and the White Bear Yacht Club of St. Paul, Minn. The conditions of wind were suitable to the defender, which also gained whatever advantage there was in a fluky breeze.

At one time it appeared doubtful whether the boats would be able to finish within the time limit of three and a half hours, as the wind had almost died away. On the last round, however, there was an increase in the force of the wind, and the Noorna was in a position to reap the advantage of this, while the American boat was lying well astern and almost becalmed. To-day's race was to windward and return, two miles each way, sailed three times around, a total distance of twelve miles.

The wind shifted from west to sonth, and then to east, making a complete turn. It varied from six knots to almost nothing, and then freshened to a squall. The times of the rounds follow:

ST. RT. 2:10. FIRST ROUND.

First buoy—Noorna, 2:59:30; White Bear, 3:01:45. Second buoy—Noorna, 3:23:00; White Bear, 3:25:10.

SECOND ROUND.

First buoy—Noorna, 4:13:40; White Bear, 4:20:30. Second buoy—Noorna, 4:40:05; White Bear, 4:46:20.

THIRD ROUND.

First buoy—Noorna, 5:02:85; White Bear, 5:07:30. Finish—Noorna, 5:19:17; White Bear, 5:25:02.

WOMEN'S TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Wallach and Miss Pell to Play Final Match To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The tennis courts at the Casino were surrounded with a fashionable throng this morning when the semi-finals in the women's lawn tennis tournament were played. The match between Miss Edna Barger and Miss Pell attracted the chief attention of the spectators, and was a fine exhibition of tennis. The result was a surprise, as Miss Barger was expected to win and play the final match with her sister, Mrs. Wallach, as she had done in the Casino tournaments of the last three years. Miss Pell, however proved a very formidable opponent, and the odds she received were just sufficient to give her the match. Miss Pell took the first set, 6—4. In the second Miss Barger had the set, 5—4, and with but one point to make, slipped up on an easy hall, and Miss Pell took advantage of the miss and pulled up on her opponents, finally winning on a score of 9—7. The summary:

Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Scott, 6—0, 6—1.
Miss Pell beat Miss Barger, 6—4, 9—7.

In the final match Mrs. Wallach, who is in the first class at scratch, will give Miss Pell odds of owe 15, and give half 15, a difficult handicap at any time, but especially so against a player who has shown such skill as has Miss Pell in her recent play.

Nahant Club's Tennis Tourney.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 5.—W. A. Larned, who yesterday won permanent possession of the Longwood Cup, the principal tennis trophy of the Eastern States, will meet W. J. Clothier, the Harvard expert, to-morrow, in both the singles and doubles matches in the final round of the Nahant Club's annual invitation tennis tournament.

To-day's play disposed of the semi-final matches in both singles and doubles. Larned had no difficulty in defeating Alfred Codman, while Clothier won easily from E. B. Dewhurst, the Australian player, who to-morrow will play as Clothier's partner against Larned and R. D. Wrenn in the final match in doubles. The most interesting match to-day was the doubles contest between Larned and Wrenn on one side and H. J. Holt and B. B. V. Lyon on the other, Larned and Wrenn winning. The summary:

Invitation Singles, Semi-final Round.—W. A. Larned defeated Alfred Codman, 6—1, 6—2. W. J. Clothier defeated E. B. Dewhurst, 6—3, 6—2.
Invitation Doubles, Semi-final Round.—W. A. Larned and R. W. Wrenn defeated H. J. Holt and B. B. V. Lyon, 6—3, 6—2. W. J. Clothier and E. B. Dewhurst defeated E. W. Leonard and G. A. Lyon, Jr., 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

AMERICAN OARSMEN IN FINALS.

Visiting Amateurs at Canadian Regatta Qualify for Races To-day.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Ontario, Aug. 5.—Interest in the first day's races of the twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen centred in the showing made by the American competitors in the various trial heats which comprised the programme of the day. The course was the Henley distance, one mile, 550 yards, straightaway.

There were only five starters in the senior single sculls. Constance S. Titus of the Atalanta Boat Club of New York was an easy winner in the first heat, defeating Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club of New York by two lengths. W. M. Ammon of Buffalo, N. Y., was third, and the time was 8:28. In the second heat Frank B. Greer of the East Boston Athletic Association Boat Club, the American champion this year and last, won easily from E. C. Atherton of Hartford, Conn., the time being 8:19. Greer, Titus, and Fuessel will meet in the finals to-morrow.

Atherton failed to qualify in the first heat of the intermediate singles, finishing third to two Canadians, but the second heat was won by George H. Lloyd of the Arlington (Mass.) Boat Club, with James A. Ten Eyck, Jr., of the Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., second, both qualifying for the final.

The trials in the junior single sculls had Canadian scullers only as competitors. The junior double sculls event was won by the Winnipeg crew.

Automobile Races at Poughkeepsie.

Entry blanks are out for the automobile races to be held at Poughkeepsie by the Dutchess County Agricultural Society on the last day of its sixty-third annual fair, Friday, Sept. 16. The mile track at Poughkeepsie is said to be the best automobile race course outside of New York City, being 80 feet wide, clayey and hard, but smooth and well banked. Entries for the races close Sept. 12 with Arthur N. Jervis, Room 94, Tribnns Building, New York City. Entry blanks and full information can be obtained from him. The complete schedule of events for the day includes six races, of which one will be the Dutchess County championships, divided into four classes.

Crowd Beset Baseball Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 5.—The players on the Williamsport baseball team rescued Umpire Murray from a maddened crowd at the conclusion of the Williamsport-Harrisburg game to-day, using their bats freely as weapons. Murray invited the trouble by asking a spectator down from the grand stand to fight. The crowd made a rush for him and he was roughly handled. After a ten minutes' battle, the players and police rescued Murray. Both he and members of the crowd were badly used up in the affray.

An Office Building for Doctors.

New departure in professional methods which promises to bring about still further changes discussed in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES

UNION MADE — FOR MEN

Brockton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1st, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys. Best in the world. Boys all wear them.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

G. C. & E. Eli Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1449 Broadway, corner 41st Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
2179 3rd Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

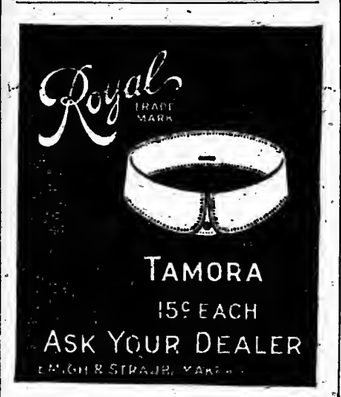
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.

A pressure of 80 tons extracts all that is of value in fresh, full-ripe Concord grapes. The valueless parts are eliminated.

Welch's Grape Juice is not boiled, just heated sufficiently to sterilize, then quickly bottled in hermetically sealed glass bottles. No antiseptic is used.

The process (which is our own) is a matter of minutes, being marked by quickness, carefulness, and cleanliness. A test will prove that there is no other grape juice so good as Welchs.

At druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.



N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE PRIZES.

Trophies for Coming Competitions to be on Exhibition.

In connection with the annual cruise which begins next Thursday the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club announces that the Flag Officers' Cnps, the Astor, Army and Navy, Naval Alumni Association of Annapolis, Brenton's Reef, Cape May, and Haouli Cups, and other prizes to he sailed for on the coming cruise will be on exhibition at the clubhouse until Aug. 10. After that date they will be on board the flagship Delaware.

The Haouli Cups, two in number, are to be raced for off Brenton's Reef on Aug. 18, under the rules of the American Power Boat Association, with the addition that the heating surface of the boiler, divided by three, shall indicate the horse power of the yacht. One of the cups is for steam yachts enrolled in the New York Yacht Club, over 110 feet load-water line. The race for that will be over a triangular course of twenty nautical miles to the side. The other cup is for steam yachts under 110 feet load-water line. The race for this will be over a straight-away course from the Brenton's Reef Lightship twenty nautical miles and return. The start will be made at 2 P. M. The cups are offered by Capt. F. M. Smith of the Steam Yacht Haouli.

The tug Uniqne will serve as an emergency vessel at all times during the cruise. Numbers, duplicate sailing instructions, &c., will be obtainable from the Yachting Superintendent, Niels Olsen, who will be on board.

Yale Defends Professional Coaches.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—Yale will not give up her professional rowing coach, John A. Kennedy, as suggested by The Harvard Bulletin, even if the refusal means that Harvard will no longer meet Yale on the water. The Yale Alumni Weekly in an editorial to-day says that Yale is committed to the principle of professional coaching. It calls attention to the fact that Harvard now has professional baseball, track, and other coaches, and formerly had professionals to coach her crew.

Map for Automobile Tourists.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company has issued a set of colored maps on a large scale, showing the territory reached by its lines in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They give every highway, Post Office, trolley line, and railroad, and are so bound that they can be conveniently carried in the pocket. The entire set, in a neat cover, may be procured for 10 cents in postage stamps from T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, New York City.

Is Your Time Worth Saving? Then put a Telephone in your Residence.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Day Street.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

$12 ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

AND RETURN

August 6 to 11, from Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western Ry. $18 round trip daily throughout the Summer.

Correspondingly low rates from other points.

Four fast trains daily leave Chicago 2.45 am., 9.00 am., 6.30 pm. and 10.00 pm. The

NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED

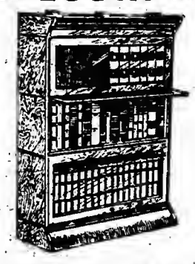
leaving at 6.30 pm., is one of the most complete and magnificent electric-lighted trains in the world.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full particulars on application.

D. W. ALDRIDGE, Gen'l Eastern Agt., C. & N. W. Ry., ww365 461 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturer Direct to Consumer

LOOK!



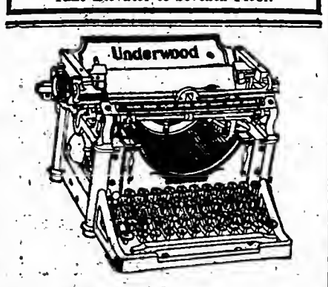
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

Per Section, $1.75

Also a large stock of FURNITURE in all grades and prices.

FREDERICK W. EVERS,

225 FOURTH AVE., Between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sts. Take Elevator to Seventh Floor.



It makes no difference what typewriter you now use, or have used, the machine you will eventually buy is the

UNDERWOOD

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., 241 Broadway, New York City.

Water Filters & Coolers.

THE BEST KINDS. For Sale by

Lewis & Conger,

120 & 122 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st Street, New York.

The Times To-Morrow

Lhasa, the Sacred City of Buddhism.

Leading aspects of the forbidden ground shown in a new map.

Beware the Coming Beard.

Eloquent barber raises protest against a threatened evil.

A House in St. Petersburg.

How an upper class Russian furnishes his home, what he eats, and how he sleeps.

Life Stories of Painters Reversed by Albert Herter.

No grinding poverty for him, but achievement, nevertheless. His most recent work.

The Man Who Played a System.

Had $200,000; hasn't a cent now; but "the system's all right."

Largest Hydraulic Lift Lock in the World.

Masterpiece of engineering skill at Peterboro, Ontario. Great Canadian waterway a rival of enlarged Erie Canal.

The Traveler in Japan Must Learn Quaint Customs.

Kurumas more popular vehicles than railway cars. Hotel service that makes the guest feel like a prince.

Origin of Pies and the Making of Pie Plates.

The ancient circular dish. Curious inscriptions and decorations.

Recreations of Ward's Island Patients.

Basket ball, tug-of-war, dancing, and other out-of-door games indulged in. A nurses' orchestra.

Some

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

An August Cooperative Furniture Society

You never heard of it? Quite natural, for there is no such society, though there is an institution whose object these words might well name. No society or other organization formed for the purpose of securing fine furniture at the largest possible price-concessions for its members could be of such service to those interested, as is this August movement at WANAMAKER'S. A town meeting, and the election of a board of directors could not make a society that would be more closely united than is this store with its public.

We are as completely dependent upon you as though elected to this office by you. And as long as we provide the highest expert skill in gathering furniture, and securing the best the country offers at such decisive savings in the cost, you will be dependent upon us for the furniture you wish to buy at this time, if you wish to get the best for the money.

The benefits of this movement are universal, with only one limitation. They go only to those who are initiated, first, by knowledge of what these great movements mean, second by their belief in the ability of this organization to accomplish extraordinary results, and their confidence that the entire benefits of the savings secured go directly to the public.

These facts have all been splendidly demonstrated, year after year, to those who have come for the furniture. This week we have been told, by those who have followed our various sales, that we never previously have had such fine furniture as is here now, and such extraordinary values, in furniture that is above criticism, both in style and workmanship.

The direct benefit to those who join us in this great August movement, is that for every fifty dollars spent, there is an average of seventy-five dollars' worth of furniture secured. On some pieces the average saving is smaller, at other times even a hundred dollars' worth is secured for fifty dollars; and you cannot find anywhere a piece of furniture that is not worthy of a place in the most particular home. It looks well when you buy it, and will give satisfaction through long years of service.

Here are some suggestions of pieces shown today:

Parlor Suites

The very best showing of medium and high-priced Parlor Suites we have ever made. Choice styles in frames and selected patterns in coverings; and very handsome examples of "Period" styles, at reductions for the August Sale that makes this the season to buy parlor furniture.

August price $28, from $45—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $35, from $55—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $40, from $65—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, fine crotch veneers, damask cover.

August price $48, from $80—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, fine design, damask cover.

August price $45, from $68—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, tapestry cover.

August price $50, from $75—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tapestry cover.

August price $55, from $80—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, tapestry cover.

August price $60, from $76—Three-piece Suite; mahogany frames, carved, inlaid lines, tapestry cover.

August price $65, from $80—Three-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, richly carved, damask cover.

August price $65, from $95—Five-piece Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, damask cover.

Easy Chairs

Many sizes and styles in various sorts of coverings. Some with handsomely carved frames, and others severely plain.

August price $16, from $26—Mahogany frame Arm Chair; green embossed velour cover.

August price $17, from $25—Imitation mahogany frame Rocker; red figured tapestry cover.

August price $17.50, from $35—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames, carved; tapestry cover.

August price $26, from $40—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames, carved; tapestry cover.

August price $25, from $36—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames; red and gold embossed velour cover.

August price $17.50, from $35—Arm Chair; imitation mahogany frames; verona cover.

Bookcases

August price $7, from $9—Imitation mahogany open-front Bookcase.

August price $9, from $12—Imitation mahogany; one glass door.

August price $7, from $9—Golden oak; open front.

August price $10.50, from $14—Golden oak; one door.

August price, $13, from $20—Golden oak; two sections; sliding doors.

August price $13.50, from $18—Golden oak; one section; two sliding doors.

August price $20, from $30—Imitation mahogany; three sections; three doors.

August price $21, from $28—Golden oak; three sections; three sliding doors.

August price $22.50, from $30—Golden oak; two sections; two doors.

Sideboards

August price $15, from $20—Golden oak; gold design, large mirror.

August price $20, from $28—Golden oak; large mirror, nicely carved.

August price $25, from $33—Golden oak; carved top and base, large mirror.

August price $25, from $36—Golden oak; large mirror, elaborately carved.

August price $26, from $35—Golden oak; small size, long mirror.

August price $26, from $28—Golden oak; shaped front base, large mirror.

August price $32, from $40—Golden oak; two large mirrors, plain design.

August price $30, from $40—Golden oak; carved, large mirror.

August price $30 from $38—Golden oak; carved top and base, large mirror.

August price $35, from $45—Golden oak; Colonial design.

August price $35, from $45—Golden oak; swell front, good design.

August price $35, from $48—Golden oak; canopy top, three mirrors.

August price $45, from $60—Golden oak; large size, large mirror.

Fourth floor.

Women's Bathing Suits
Under-Price

Perhaps your trip to the seashore is still to come. Then this offering is sheer good luck. In lightening our Summer stock of Bathing Suits, we today present three groups of excellent, well-made Bathing Suits at the reductions told of below:

$4.50 and $5 Bathing Suits at $3.50
$7 and $8.50 Bathing Suits at $5
$10 to $12 Bathing Suits at $7.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Bathing Suits
—Reductions

We have made some sharp cuts on prices of our Bathing Suits for Girls. They are of flannel and brilliantine, in pretty styles of this season, in navy blue and black. Sizes are 6 to 14 years—priced thus:

$4 to $5 Suits at $3
$6 to $7.50 Suits at $5

Second floor, Ninth street.

Our Entire Stock of Summer Skirts
At These Little Prices

Although these attractive Skirts will be needed for six weeks, or more, we have decided that our selling time should soon be over, and we have made radical reductions on every distinctly Summer skirt in our stock. The prices are, in many cases, only a small fraction of the values.

The skirts are made of white and colored linens, pique, crash, English reps and pongees, in all styles, including all of the favored designs of the season. They are arranged in the four following groups:

$1.50 and $2 Skirts at $1
$2.75 to $5 Skirts at $2
$7.50 to $13.50 Skirts at $5
$12 Pongee Skirts at $7.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's $1 Shirts at 50 Cents

The majority of this tempting lot are Shirts made to sell at $1. We sold part of the quantity at 55c; and, to make a quick finish of the remainder, as well as of other smaller quantities of shirts worth up to $2.50, that we have been selling at 65c and 95c, we dropped the price down to **50c a shirt.** And, since there were over four thousand shirts in the lot yesterday, there is still excellent variety today.

Good patterns, sizes 14 to 16½; cuffs detached; plain bosoms. A fine collection at such a little price as

Half a Dollar Ninth st. aisle.

Men's 50c Scarfs At 25c

Handsomely made Four-in-hands, in a regular fifty-cent line of patterns; all new and fine silks; also a lot of regular fifty-cent quality of black barathea four-in-hands—all at

25 Cents Each

Broadway and Ninth street.

Tan Shoes
A Ten-Strike

These Tan Shoes aren't like the patent leather shoes on which the "patent had expired." Their period of usefulness hasn't run out yet, by a matter of several months. But we've taken them from our own stock—and fine lines they are—and given them a handicap for the expired time, in the shape of reduced prices. And you get them to wear for the rest of the season at a good saving.

Lines are broken, naturally; but your size is most probably here:

Boys' $2.75 and $3 Shoes at $2
Tan Russia calf, lace; best grade, oak soles, welted; all sizes 13 to 5½.

Small Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.20
Tan Russia calf Blucher Lace Shoes; welted soles, sizes 10 to 13; splendid country shoes.

Men's $3.90 Oxfords at $3
Tan Russia calf, Bincher style. Our regular $3.90 shoes at $3.

Women's Tan Oxfords at $1.50
Russia calf, Bincher cut; welted soles, medium toes and military heels; some sizes missing.

Fourth avenue.

Pure Grape Juice

Buy grape-juice carelessly, and you're apt to get:

Old bottles refilled.

Juice made from poorly-selected grapes—either carefully or by design.

Injurious preservatives — salicylic acid, formaldehyde, and the like.

Wanamaker Grape Juice, on the contrary, is

Made from carefully-picked Lake Erie Concords; only perfect, ripe berries being used.

Prepared without preservatives of any sort—simply steam-sterilized (A proof of this is found in the fact the WANAMAKER Grape Juice will not keep if exposed to the air.)

Bottled in new bottles.

Note its bright, clear color, free from sediment. Also that it is of such strength that a mixture of one-third grape-juice with two-thirds water makes a refreshing, delicious, invigorating Summer drink.

Three sizes of bottles, according to the quantity you wish to use at one time:

Quarts—50c each; case of a dozen, $5.
Pints—25c each; case of a dozen, $2.75.
Half-pints—15c each; case of a dozen, $1.75.

Basement.



The AUTOPIANO as Played by Hand.



The AUTOPIANO as Played with Music Roll.

The AUTOPIANO
What It Does and Its Simplicity

A great many letters are coming to us from people who are interested in the Autopiano, but who find it hard to realize what a self-playing piano is. Those who are near enough to come and see it, perhaps marvel more than those who cannot come. The more they see of the simplicity of the self-playing parts, the more they marvel at the possibilities of the instrument.

The Autopiano is the same as any other good upright piano, in construction, in space it occupies, and in the general appearance of the case. Upon removing the front of the piano you see the self-playing attachment, which is set just above the key action. When the piano is being played by hand you need not know that this attachment is there at all. It cannot be seen, and it does not interfere in any way with the touch or action of the piano. It does not interfere with the tuning of the piano.

The entire instrument is very simple, and any part of it is easily gotten at. The pneumatic action of the Autopiano can be taken entirely away from the piano by removing six screws. Nothing could be simpler.

The musician who plays by hand cannot see any difference between the Autopiano and any other upright piano of good tone quality and action. The person who does not know a note or key, simply slides back a panel, inserts the music roll and plays with the pedals, using the simple devices for the control of the *tempo* and expression. There is no knowledge of music required, and although the hands are needed to give the proper expression, a person without arms could play the Autopiano with wonderful satisfaction.

Autopiano will be shipped anywhere, and the price is only $485. This sum can be paid in cash, or where satisfactory reference can be given, an Autopiano will be sold either in New York City, or in any part of the country on the easy payment plan.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Newcomers Among the Queen Mary
TOILET PREPARATIONS

You probably know the story of this Queen Mary group of Toilet Articles—how they are all evolved by us, based on carefully tested recipes, and, for the most part, prepared in our own laboratory in Philadelphia. Not an ingredient can steal in that is not pure and absolutely wholesome, hygienic and harmless. And the range of Queen Mary preparations covers about every known toilet need in most satisfactory manner.

We are continually increasing the list—as often as we can find a worthy article that seems to fill a place in the series. Some of the newest arrivals are mentioned here; and you'll recognize some older favorites, too:

TALCUM POWDERS
Carbolated — Borated — Violet—and Double Violet—8c to 50c a box.

COLOGNES
Aromatique Cologne. 8-oz. bottle, 50c.
Eau de Cologne, 4-oz. bottle. 40c; 8-oz. bottle, 75c.
Invalid Cologne, 16-oz. bottle, 75c.
Friction and Bath Cologne, 20-oz. bottle, 95c.
Ambree—the newest. 16-oz. bottle, $2.

VIOLET WATER
The new Violette de Paris Toilet Water, quite the most fragant and delicious of all violets, 75c.

PHYTALIA
A splendid Hair Tonic, 45c and 85c a bottle; in special strength, at $1.25.

VIOLET AMMONIA
16-oz. bottles of delicately scented, pure Ammonia, 25c.

ALMOND MEAL
Used by many instead of soap, 25c, 50c, and $1.25.

PERFUMES
for the handkerchiefs, ¾-oz., 25c; 1½-oz., 45c.
Special Violet, odors, 50c and 80c.
Violette de Paris Extract—the perfection of violet odors—$1.25.

SOAPS
Queen Mary Violette Soap, made in Paris, 30c a cake.
Queen Mary Knickerbocker Soaps for hard or soft water, 25c a box.
Wanamaker Sandalwood Soap, 10c a cake; $1 a dozen.
Wanamaker Sensible Bath Tablets, ½-lb. bars, 10c; $1 a dozen.
Reine Marie Floating Bath Soap, 5c a cake.

Tenth street.

We Make Splendid Provision of
Extra Sizes in Muslin Underwear

We shouldn't consider our stock of Women's Muslin Undergarments by any means complete, without this ample representation of extra sizes. Many stores limp along with a scant supply in a few styles; so that the woman who takes a size 46 inch chemise or size 17 in a nightgown is limited to a very small choice.

Here's an inkling of the splendid variety of these extra sizes that women will find here—fresh, new, attractive Summer styles, at a most satisfactory price-range:

NIGHTGOWNS

At 85c—Of muslin; high neck, yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with gathered ruffle.

At $1—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; high V or square neck; yoke of hemstitching and embroidery; others plaited and trimmed with open embroidery.

At $1.25—Of cambric or muslin; high neck; yoke of solid plaits with insertion of embroidery; others gathered at neck, and finished with embroidered ruffle.

Others up to $4.50.

CHEMISES

At 65c—Of cambric or muslin; finished with plain corded band.

At $1—Of cambric; low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of cambric; round neck; yoke of Valenciennes insertion, beading and ribbon, or trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

Others up to $3.75.

CORSET COVERS

At 35c—Of cambric; low or V neck; two styles; some plaited, others trimmed with embroidery; tight-fitting.

At 50c—Of cambric; low or square neck; trimmed with embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed; tight-fitting.

At 65c—Of cambric; low neck; ruffle of embroidery; tight-fitting.

At 75c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and fine embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric; square or round neck; trimmed with fine blind or open embroidery, beading and ribbon.

DRAWERS

At 35c—Of muslin; plaited, finished with deep hem.

At 50c—Of muslin or cambric, three styles; deep ruffle of blind embroidery; others cluster-plaited with deep hem.

At 75c—Of cambric or muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery, with cluster plaits above.

At $1—Of cambric or muslin; plaited, with deep ruffle of fine embroidery.

Others up to $2.50.

SHORT PETTICOATS

At 65c—Of muslin; cluster-plaited, with cambric ruffle at bottom.

At 85c—Of muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery with plaits above.

At $1—Of cambric; deep ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or deep umbrella ruffle, plaited and trimmed with embroidered ruffle.

Others up to $1.50.

LONG PETTICOATS

At $1.50—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, cluster-plaited, with broad hemstitched plaits.

At $1.75—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle, plaited and trimmed with embroidered ruffle.

At $2—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle with hemstitched cluster plaits.

At $2.75—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, plaited and trimmed with fine embroidery.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth.

Women's Raincoats
A New Model at
$10.75

An advance fall style in Women's Raincoats makes its appearance today, and will be warmly welcomed as well on account of its style as for its temptingly low price—$10.75.

Material is medium-weight rain-proofed worsted; in tan, Oxford gray and olive; not burdensome to wear in these frequent August showers; and fit to give good service all through the Autumn.

The coat is three-quarter length, double-breasted, inverted plait in back; with belt; coat collar and cuffs. Remarkable quality and style for the price.

Broadway, Second floor.

Old-fashioned Candy
With a Modern Twist

"Yellow Jack"—the delicious, chewy molasses candy you used to make at home, or buy—a couple of pennyworths at a time—in the little candy store.

Here today as an exponent of up-to-date candy-making, with modern improvements:—A chocolate center, filled with broken peanuts, and the whole cut into convenient cubes and done up in waxed paper! **25c a lb.**

Chocolate-covered Dates, too, with a dash of pistache as extra flavor—fresh and dainty, at 25c a pound.

Other specially-priced Candies, all done up and ready to take away in a hurry:

Assorted Chocolates, 20c a pound.
Chocolate-covered Nougat, 20c a pound.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, 20c a lb.
Chocolate-covered Caramels, 25c a pound.
Chocolate-covered Chips, 20c and 30c pound.
Parisian Mints, 25c a pound.
Vanilla Marshmallows, 20c a box.
Fairy Sticks, 20c a box, 15c a jar.
Butter Scotch Chips, 25c a box.
Old Time Peppermints, 15c a box.

Main floor and Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

OFF DAY FOR FAVORITES

Purse Programme at Saratoga Brought Surprises to Backers.

WOODFORD CLAY'S TWO WINS

Young Kentuckian Scored a Double Victory with Flying Ship and Outcome.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—This was nominally an off day for racing, but the only thing connected with the sport that deserved that description was the running of the favorites, which was far off from the estimates of the form followers. The nearest thing to a victory achieved by a part choice in the course of the afternoon was when James R. Keene's Augur, equal favorite with Jack Lory, won the second event of the card, ridden out to beat St. Bellane and Jack Lory, the three finishing heads apart as named. No stake fixture was on the programme, but the fields were the largest of the meeting, the track good, and the attendance of excellent proportion.

The feature of the day was the double victory achieved by the young Kentuckian, Woodford Clay, of the family of the "Great Commoner," Henry Clay, who first attracted attention in the East by his turf successes at Saratoga a year ago. Young Mr. Clay is a horseman who trains his own stable and who has made a distinct business success of his turf venture so far. His victories to-day were earned by two of the fillies that brought him into prominence last season, the four-year-old Flying Ship winning the opening race at odds of 10 to 1 and the three-year-old Outcome winning the fourth race at odds of 8 to 1. The stable backed Flying Ship gingerly, but a good-sized stable commission went on Outcome, when she got home a head before the sprinter New York.

Greencrest, owned by F. R. Hitchcock, and backed from 15 to 1 down to 8 to 1, took the third race in easy style, the favorite Champlain never being a contender. In the selling mile and a sixteenth, Keynote closed at the end and won cleverly from Conkling, the favorite, Lady Potentate, being just outside the money. For the last race Frank Regan's "good thing" Cotillion made all the running and, hustled out, lasted to beat the favorite, Mirthless, by a length and a half. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For mares of all ages; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Flying Ship, 118, Heigesen, 10-1, 3-1..	3	5	1h
Shrine, 112, Cormack, 8-1, 5-2.....	1	3	2½
Letola, 100, Crimmins, 50-1, 15-1.....	7	2	3d
Adriutha, 100, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1..	3	4	4
Missing Link, 95, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	2	1	5
Armenia, 114, Hildebrand, 2-1, 3-5....	5	7	6
Divination, 102, J. Martin, 8-1, 5-2...	9	7	7
Ocean Tide, 115, O'Neil, 2-1, 1-1.....	6	8	8
Loupania, 106, Wonderly, 100-1, 40-1.	4	6	9

Time—1:13 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner h. f., by Flying Dutchman-Phalla, owned and trained by Woodford Clay.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $3,000, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Augur, 119, J. Martin, 9-2, 2-1.....	4	2	1h
St. Bellane, 119, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2....	2	1	2½
Jack Lory, 110, Odom, 9-2, 2-1.....	3	4	3d
Agile, 110, Burns, 6-1, 2-1.....	8	8	4
Mistiss, 107, Cormack, 100-1, 30-1....	7	7	5
Allumeur, 104, Travers, 60-1, 20-1....	9	6	6
Dandelion, 110, H. Phillips, 5-1, 2-1..	2	5	7
Waterside, 117, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1.....	5	1	8
Bulwark, 101, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1...10		9	9
Derry, 114, Heigesen, 50-1, 20-1.....	1	10	10

Time—1:07 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. g., by St. Leonards-Seaess, owned by J. R. Keene and trained by J. Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Green Crest, 98, Travers, 8-1, 3-1.....	5	2	1d
Brooklynite, 101, Kunz, 6-1, 2-1.....18		5	2½
The Globe, 96, Crogan, 100-1, 30-1..	3	4	3½
Gilsten, 96, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1.....	4	6	4
Ascetic, 96, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1.....	8	3	5
Requiter, 103, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1..10		7	6
Belle of Belle Meade, 93, Brunner, 40-1, 12-1	1	2	7
Monster, 100, Oliphant, 5-1, 2-1.....	4	8	8
St. Breeze, 100, W. Hennessey, 40-1, 15-1	9	10	9
Mountebank, 101, W. Fisher, 20-1, 8-1	8	12	10
Wizard, 103, Miles, 100-1, 40-1.....	7	11	11
Champlain, 101, H. Phillips, 8-1, 6-1.	6	9	12
Stone Arabia, 110, Odom, 30-1, 10-1.12		13	13

Time—1:40 2-5. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner h. g., 3 years, by Goldcrest-Ethel Green, owned by F. R. Hitchcock and trained by W. P. Burch.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Outcome, 112, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1.....	9	3	1h
New York, 104, Crimmins, 3-1, 7-5....	6	2	2d
Prince Ching, 108, H. Cochran, 25-1, 8-1	8	4	4d
Claude, 120, Daly, 4-1, 7-5.....	5	8	4
Gold Dome, 105, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	4	7	5
The Musketeer, 109, Fuller, 30-1, 10-1	2	5	6
Sais, 112, Redfern, 6-1, 2-1.....	3	6	7
Grand Opera, 126, Burns, 11-5, 1-1....	1	8	8
Hindoo, 88, Jones, 100-1, 40-1.....	10	9	9

Time—1:48. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner h. f., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Ollie Glenn, owned and trained by Woodford Clay.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one and three-sixteenth miles.

	S.	1.	F.
Keynote, 101, Crimmins, 7-2, 8-5.....11		2	1½
Conkling, 98, Lee, 8-1, 3-1.....	1	1	2d
Palm Reader, 100, Oliphant, 12-1, 5-1..	8	4	3d
Lady Potentats, 101, Travers, 12-5, 1-1	4	3	4
Mackey Dwyer, 106, Hildebrand, 4-1, 2-1	2	6	5
PrinceSalmSalm, 93, W. Fischer, 40-1, 12-1	8	7	6
Allan, 103, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1.....	5	8	7
Rymetus, 104, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1..	3	9	8
Dauphin, 98, Sperling, 40-1, 12-1.....	3	10	10
Cottage Maid, 103, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1	2	11	11
Easy Street, 111, Wonderly, 15-1, 6-1..10		12	12

Time—2:01 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. g., 5 years, by Christmer-Rapture, owned and trained by J. A. Kyle.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two years old; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Cotillion, 110, Redfern, 4-1, 8-5.....	3	1	1½
Mirthless, 105, Travers, 11-10, 1-2..	7	4	2d
Gold Fleur, 110, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1.....	8	2	3½
Sparkling, 110, J. Martin, 25-1, 8-1..	2	3	4
Bedouin, 110, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1..	5	5	5
Calmness, 110, Fuller, 10-1, 4-1.....	8	7	6
High Life, 110, Creamer, 50-1, 20-1..	1	6	7
Suffice, 110, Lyne, 40-1, 12-1.....	9	9	8
Gotown, 110, McCafferty, 15-1, 6-1..11		11	9
Rosemary Kane, 110, C. Kelly, 20-1, 8-1	4	6	10
Halmira, 110, Burns, 60-1, 20-1.....10		10	11

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

Baseball, J. C., West Side Park, To-day, 4 P. M. Newark vs. Jersey City. P. R. R. ferries.

AUTOMOBILES.

160 miles without a stop on 6 gallons of gasoline—Cadillac.

On August 2nd Mr. W. E. Gibbs ran a Cadillac 160 miles to Westfield, Mass., on 6 gallons of gasolene without a stop for adjustment during the entire journey.

At $900 the Cadillac is a bargain to start with; but when you consider its moderate appetite for fuel you have additional proof of its worth.

Pressed steel frame, detachable tonneau, comfortable and roomy seats, a 9½ horse power engine that never balks at a hill—altogether a handsome sturdy car that you can always depend upon—that's the Cadillac.

Come and have a ride with us. We'll gladly show you how simple it is to run the car. You will know all about it when we return.

Cadillac

151 WEST 38TH ST.

AUTOMOBILES.

Sportsman, 110, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1..12 12 12
Dixarina, 110, Heigesen, 40-1, 12-1..13 13 13
Dance Music, 110, Kunz, 40-1, 15-1..15 14 14
Kolaneka, 110, Wonderly, 15-1, 6-1..14 15 15
Merris Lassie, 110, Crasche, 200-1, 50-1 ..... 16 16 16

Time—1:08 4-5. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. f., by Kingston-Merry Dance, owned and trained by F. Regan

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling, for three-year-olds and upward.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Courtmald 104	Right and True.....103	
Castilian 104	Athel 98	
Atwood 104	Witchcraft 98	
Dick Bernard.....103	Foxy Kane 98	
W. R. Condon.....103	Old England 95	
Monte Carlo 103	Judge 94	
Turnpike 108	Girdle 93	
Sidney C. Love.....103	Belle of Portland.... 91	

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

Land of Clover.....165	St. Jude 148
Foxhunter 162	Amur 145
Presgrave 152	Adjidaumo 140
Tip Gallant 150	Flying Virginian 135
Inspector Stevens ..150	Alum Water 130

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

Sysonby 122	Britisher 122
Hot Shot 122	

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Republic Stakes, of $50,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Waterboy 129	Knight Errant 109
The Picket 120	Gray Friar 108
Delhi 110	Mercury 98
Aceful 111	

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling, for three-year-olds and upward.

Fire Eater 108	Sir Shep 103
Old England 108	Stilicho 103
Homestead 106	Irascible 103
Ledell 106	Unmasked 103
Sovereign 106	Elliott 102
Easy Street 100	Agnes D.....102
Pennant 105	Canteen 101
Courtmald 105	Naughty Lady 97
Auruman 104	Phantom 93
Irish Witch 104	Ping Pong 91
Cottage Maid 104	Queen Belle 91

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Africander 126	Cloverland 111
Full Dress 124	High Chancellor.....108
Fort Hunter 113	Carbuncle 102
Graziallo 115	Palmbearer 102

BUFFALO HARNESS RACES END.

Sweet Marie Got Winner's Share of $5,000 Electric City Purse.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Buffalo closed its most successful Grand Circuit meeting in years at Kenilworth Park this afternoon. The future of the circuit in Buffalo is assured, and the reorganized Buffalo Driving Club is talking of ten-thousand-dollar stakes and other big features for next season.

To-day before the first heat of the 2:10 pace Ben. F. sold as favorite over the field in pools of $50 to $32, and won in straight heats in fair time. The 2:14 pace was a good contest, and Snow had his hands full getting home Black Hal. Baron Grattan, the Chamber of Commerce winner at Detroit, was a favorite in pooling at $50 to $15 before the first heat, and was favorite even after Black Hal had won a heat. It was $50 to $8 before the third heat, but Black Hal came along and nailed the heat and the race, furnishing another upset in a meeting which had been noted for the downfall of the favorites.

The Electric City Purse of $5,000, for the 2:11 trotters, made a stirring contest. When the end came, according to the conditions, it found Sweet Marie first in the summary, but three horses had each won a heat and every victory had been hard fought. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse $1,000.

Ben F., h. g., by Bradtmore, (De Ryder)....1	1	
Miss Ophelia, b. m., (Hndson).....8	2	
John F., gr. g., (Walker).....2	4	
Roy Direct, b. g., (Kesmire).....4	3	
Sadie Baron, b. m., (Snow).....dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:11¾.

2:14 Class.—The Iroquois Hotel Stakes; pacers; three heats; purse $2,000.

Black Hal, br. g., by Star Hal, (Snow)....1	2	1
Baron Grattan, b. g., (Geers).....3	1	2
Angus Pointer, h. g., (MacPherson).....2	3	3
John Burns, g. s., (Hedrick).....dis.		

Time—2:10; 2:08¾; 2:09.

2:11 Class.—The Electric City Stakes; trotters; three heats; purse $5,000.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, (Smith).2	1	2
Tivarton, ch. g., (Howell).....3	2	1
John Taylor, g. g., (Wilson).....1	3	4
Robert M., h. g., (Geers).....6	7	3
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)...5	4	5
Hide Green, b. g., (De Ryder).....4	5	6
Lady Patchie, h. m., (Ecker).....9	6	7
Nalla J., ro. m., (McKay).....7	dis.	
Kent, ch. g., (Spear).....8	dis.	

Time—2:09¾; 2:09½; 2:09.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The attendance continued good at the trotting meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park to-day. The 2:17 trot was easily won by Morn, the favorite, in straight heats. In the 2:20 pace Roland Reed was favorite, hnt was no match for Fred M., which sold in the field before the race. The 2:19 trot was unfinished, Ora Jansen having two heats and Florence Lowe one. Summaries:

2:17 Class; Trotting; Purse $1,000.—Morn, by Allerton, won in straight heats, Intact second, Pat Ford third, Graydon fourth. Best time—2:12¾, 2:12¾, 2:13¼.

2:20 Class; Pacing; Purse $1,000.—Fred H., by Dixiner, won second, third, and fonrth heats and the race; Roland Reed won the first heat and second money; Harry H. third, Little Jay fourth. Prince Onward and Roy Gato also started. Best time, 2:11½, in second heat.

2:08 Class; Paoing; Purse $600.—Olivewood, by Norwood, won the second, third, and fourth heats and the race; Little Fred won the first heat and second money; Dandy C. third, Centrific fourth. Brown Heels and Berdina also started. Best time, 2:12½, in second heat.

2:19 Class; Trotting, (unfinished;) Purse $600.—Ora Jansen won the first and second heats; Florence Lowe won the third heat. Tony Faust, Meadia, Quicksilver, Midnight Hal, Lihhy Queen, Belle Sligo, Grancino, and Little Tide also started. Best time, 2:14¾, in first heat.

Fast Pacers at Empire City Races.

The largest nnmber of fast pacers that evsr gathered at a trotting meeting in New York will be in evidence at Empire City track next week. In the 2:05 dash at a mile on Monday the contestants will be Little Squaw, 2:04½; Winfield Stratton, 2:06¼; Locanda, 2:05¾; Elastic Pointer, 2:06½; Shadow Chimes, 2:05; Joe Pointer, 2:05¾; Nathan Straus, 2:05¾; Frank Yoakum; Hetty G., 2:04¾; China Maid, 2:05¾, and Hal, 2:05½. On Tuesday will come the 2:08 pace for the Bronx $5,000 stake. In this race will be Gallagher, 2:09¼, the Canadian pacer, which won at Buffalo; King Direct, 2:09¼; Al Bock, 2:08¼, the Texas pacer, and Doctor Madara, 2:08.

Eleven Trotters in $10,000 Race.

Final payments have been made in the Long Island $10,000 stake for 2:14 trotters, to be held at the Brighton Beach track on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and eleven of the fastest trotters in America are scheduled to start in the rich event. These are as follows: W. B. Chisholm's Mary Gage, 2:16½; John H. Dickerson's Alberto, 2:13¾; East View Stock Farm's Aristo, 2:17½, or Direct View, 2:14½; E. B. Ecker's Lady Patchie; William Garland's Sweet Marie, 2:13¼; E. F. Geers's Alexander; J. C. McCoy's Ethel's Pride, 2:13¾; A. F. McDonald's Oxford Chimes, 2:13½; George W. Starr's Woodcliffe, 2:16½; Douglas Thomas's Katherine A., 2:14, and Dick Wilson's Miss Gay.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Greater New Yorks Now Lead in the American League.

RAIN STOPS LOCAL GAMES

Champion Bostons Drop Back to Third Place—Comiskey's Men Beaten by the Quakers.

New York now has the honor of having both of its major league clubs to lead in the championship contests. Yesterday the Greater New York team shut out Cleveland in the first game of a series of four and took the advanced position in the American League which was held by Chicago for a day. The Chicagoans were beaten by Philadelphia, and Boston shared a like fate at the hands of Detroit. These results put Chicago in second place and Boston in third, but there is a difference of only one point between the local team and Comiskey's men, and two points between the latter and the champions. Washington played good ball at St. Louis yesterday, but was defeated by 5 to 4.

Rain stopped the games between the New Yorks and Chicagos at the Polo Grounds and between the champion Pittsburgs and Brooklyns at Washington Park, but at Boston St. Louis again was beaten, while at Philadelphia the Cincinnatis were required to play eleven innings before securing a victory over the Quakers by five runs to two. To-day a shift will be made in the circuit, the St. Louis team meeting the New Yorks, the Chicagos will play at Brooklyn, Pittsburg will encounter the Philadelphians, and Cincinnati will visit Boston.

The score yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 2, (11 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	7	5	5	7	13	15	12	64	.719
Chicago.....	6	..	8	9	8	6	9	8	54	.600
Pittsburg...	5	6	..	7	8	10	8	8	52	.591
Cincinnati...	5	8	6	..	9	7	9	11	55	.585
St. Louis...	3	6	10	5	..	9	8	7	49	.527
Boston.....	1	5	1	5	5	..	8	11	36	.379
Brooklyn....	2	2	4	3	3	9	..	9	32	.344
Philadelphia.	3	2	2	4	4	5	4	..	24	.267
Games lost..	25	36	36	39	44	59	61	66		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 4.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	4	6	7	8	7	10	12	54	.614
Chicago	7	..	6	4	9	10	8	13	57	.618
Boston	7	5	..	9	7	5	8	13	55	.611
Philadelphia	5	9	5	..	4	9	7	11	50	.568
Cleveland ..	4	4	3	7	..	7	9	9	48	.552
St. Louis...	3	5	8	4	..	..	5	8	35	.422
Detroit	6	7	4	5	4	6	..	3	35	.398
Washington.	2	2	0	2	3	4	5	..	18	.207
Games lost..	34	36	35	38	39	48	53	69		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Powell Was an Enigma to Cleveland and Greater New Yorks Won.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—When the Greater New Yorks arrived in town this morning from Detroit, after winning three games out of four in that city, Manager Griffith said he would be satisfied if he left here with two victories. The game his men played to-day, however, places the local men on the defensive, and they will have to do much better in the succeeding games with the New Yorkers if they expect to make a showing in keeping with their reputation. In to-day's contest only four safe hits were made off Powell, while the New Yorks batted Bernhard out of the game in four innings. Moore, who succeeded him, was very effective, and it was not until the last inning that the visitors scored their fifth run. The fielding of both teams was excellent, that of the New Yorks being especially fast and accurate.

The New Yorks started the run-getting in the second inning, Ganzel opening with a hit for two bases. He went to third on Fultz's sacrifice, and scored on Conroy's single. In the third inning Dougherty hit to short, but beat out Turner's throw to first base. Keeler bunted safely, and each runner was advanced a base by Elberfeld's sacrifice. Bernhard sent Williams to first on called balls, filling the bases. Williams was forced out at second on Ganzel's hit, and Dougherty ran home. It was not long afterward that Buelow threw wild to third base to catch Keeler, and the latter scored. The New Yorks made another run in the fourth inning. Conroy batted for two bases, but McGuire and Powell were retired, the latter striking out. Dougherty came to Conroy's rescue with a strong hit to left field for two bases, the third baseman scoring. Although Keeler hit safely and stole second, he was left at that base by Elberfeld hitting a fly to Hickman. Their last run was scored by Dougherty, who reached first on a force hit, and went to second on Lajoie's wild throw. Keeler batted to right field for one base, Lajoie's stopped Elberfeld's hit, but Dougherty beat the second baseman's throw to catch him at the plate. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf.....	0	2	2	0	0		
Flick, rf....	0	0	1	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b...	0	1	5	1	1		
Bradley, 3b..	0	0	1	3	0		
H'km'n, 1b..	0	0	9	2	0		
Lush, lf....	0	0	4	0	0		
Turner, ss..	0	0	2	1	0		
Buelow, c...	0	0	4	2	1		
Bernh'd, p..	0	0	0	0	0		
Moore, p....	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.....	0	4	27	9	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D'gherty, lf.	2	2	2	2	0		
Keeler, rf...	1	3	2	0	0		
Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	1	3	0		
Williams, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0		
Ganzel, 1b..	1	2	12	0	0		
Fultz, cf....	0	0	3	0	0		
Conroy, 3b...	1	2	0	1	0		
McGuire, c..	0	1	6	1	1		
Powell, p...	0	1	0	3	0		
Total.....	5	13	27	13	1		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Off Bernhard in four innings, 9; off Moore in five innings, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Ganzel, Dougherty, Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Fultz, Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Bay, Fultz, Keeler, Ganzel. Double play—Lajoie, Turner, and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Bernhard, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 8. Struck out—By Bernhard, 3; by Moore, 1; by Powell, 6. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 3,846.

DETROIT, 4; BOSTON, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—For the first time this year, the Detroits beat Boston with "Cy" Young pitching. They hit freely and earned every run. Mullin did fine work and gave but one hit in the last six innings. The fielding of the Bostons was perfect. Attendance, 3,000. The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Detroit.....	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 ..—4	12	3
Boston.....	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	5	1

Batteries—Mullin and Beville; Young and Criger.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Chicago's errors were costly to-day, giving to the visitors three of their four runs. The other run was earned on a single, a double, and a long fly. The locals were unable to touch Plank, except in the first and eighth innings, when they bunched five of their hits. Attendance, 8,450. The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Chicago.....	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	7	3
Philadelphia....	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—4	5	0

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Plank and Powers.

ST. LOUIS, 5; WASHINGTON, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—St. Louis defeated Washington in the ninth inning to-day. P. J. Hynes, a local boy, played in right field for St. Louis. He made two singles and scored the winning run. Attendance, 2,161. The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
St. Louis.....	0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—5	10	1
Washington.....	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	3

Batteries—Glade and Kahoe; Townsend and Clark.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphians' Ragged Fielding Gives Cincinnati the Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—With the score tied in the ninth inning, the local players filled the bases, with none out. They were unable to score, however. In the eleventh inning, Cincinnati made three runs on two hits and two errors, winning the game. The fielding of the home team was ragged. Attendance, 1,341. Scors by innings:

	R	H	E.
Cincinnati.	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5	12	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	12	2

Batteries—Walker and Schiei; Duggleby and Roth.

BOSTON, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—McNichols, though lacking control, was effective to-day, Boston winning by 3 to 2. Delehanty's two-base hit scored two runs in the first inning, and hunched hits brought in Boston's other run. A wild pitch in the third, and a base on balls and Brain's three-base hit in the ninth, scored St. Louis' runs. Attendance, 1,750. Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Boston.....	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	10	1
St. Louis.....	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	8	1

Batteries—McNichol and Needham; Dunleavy and McLean.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 10; St. Paul, 6.
Louisville, 9; Milwaukee, 2.
Toledo, 1; Kansas City, 11.
Columbus, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Columbus, 1; Minneapolis, 1, (10 innings.)

Eastern League.

Rochester, 6; Toronto, 10, (first game.) Rochester, 4; Toronto, 7, (second game.)
Montreal, 3; Buffalo, 8.

Yale's New Baseball Plan.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—It is announced that an important change in the Yale baseball coaching system will be tried for the 1905 team, of which Morgan H. Bowman, Jr., is Captain. Capt. Bowman has made Walter Camp, Yale, 1890, advisory coach of the baseball team, as he is also for the football team. Mr. Camp will give advice on questions of policy in the management and practice of the team. It it understood that other former players will be invited to assist in the coaching, but there will be no division of responsibility.

CYCLE CHAMPIONS AT ST. LOUIS

Frank Kramer Made Best Showing in World's Fair Races.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Frank L. Kramer of East Orange, N. J., the present National champion, added materially to his chances of again capturing the title this year as the result of the Grand Circuit and National amateur championship bicycle meet, which closed here to-day after four days' racing. The meet was under the auspices of the National Cycling Association, and formed part of the Olympian games. Kramer won a total of 49 points during the meet. W. S. Fenn of Waterbury, Conn., was second among the professionals, with a total of 23 points.

The points made by the leading amateurs were: M. L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, 22; Burton Downing, San José, Cal., 18; Teddy Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., 10. Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., 10.

The event of the day was the unlimited pursuit race between riders from the East and the West, in which the Eastern team was victorious. The distance was six miles and 445 yards, and the time 15 minutes 37 2-5 seconds. Oliver Dorlon of New York of the Eastern team, who caught and passed every member of the opposing team, carried off the honors of the day. The Eastern team was made up of James Moran of Massachusetts, J. Jacobson of Connecticut, and Floyd Krebs and Oliver Dorlon of New York.

Games at Pelham Bay Park.

The new Pelham Bay Park athletic field will be opened to-morrow for the first set of games by St. Augustine Council, Knights of Columbus. Besides the track and field events, which are open to Knights of Columbus all over the city, a game of baseball for the Knights of Columbus baseball championship of the Bronx will be played between a team from St. Martin of Tours Council and one from St. Augustine Council. The following is the list of events: 220-yard dash, 880-yard run, potato race, race for men 190 pounds or over, putting the 12-pound shot, and running, hop, step, and jump. William P. Schmitt, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx, who has charge of the formal opening of the new athletic field on Sept. 10, has been invited to attend.

International Rifle Shoot Arranged.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 5.—An international rifle match was arranged to-day between rifle teams of the Fourth Battalion National Guard, the victors at the late Third Brigade match at Albany, and the Canadian Rifle Association, including the best shots of the Canadian battalions between Prescott and Ottawa. The match will be held on the State range at Ogdensburg Aug. 12.

Racing Notes from Saratoga.

Jockey Hildebrand's term of suspension for three days was up yesterday, and he had five mounts. Luck was not with the rider, however, and he was not in the money once. On Armenia he got away poorly, while on another Duryea candidate—Bulwark—he was left at the post. The gelding had been racing with blinkers, but they were not used yesterday. Their absence did not improve his temper, and he was sideways when the barrier went up.

Trainer T. J. Healey says that Montreson will probably not race again this year. The colt, which is the property of R. T. Wilson, Jr., is broken down and there is hardly any chance of him standing immediate training.

Jockey "Patsy" McCue is on the ground after a long absence from the saddle. The rider is looking in the best of shape, and will soon be seen with the colors up.

Flying Ship's race was a big improvement over her previous race here. She was much the best horse in her race yesterday, and should have won easily had she not been in on the rail in the first half mile. When she got clear she closed very fast, and stood a hard drive to beat Shrine.

J. W. Gates made one of his spectacular plunges in the first race. The filly Ocean Tide was making her first appearance of the season, and as she had worked fast for the race Mr. Gates bet heavily on her. It is said that $30,000 was the amount he bet. One of his wagers was $9,000 to $5,000, made with Henry Harris. It seemed singular, hut Gates's friend, John Drake, bet on the winner, Flying Ship. He said his mare did not have a chance, and tried to dissuade Gates from betting.

Jockey George Odom will have the monnt on James R. Keene's colt Delhi in the great Republic Stakes. He was slated to ride Waterboy, hut Mr. Keene holds a contract on Odom, and he insisted that Georgia lad ride, despite the fact that Odom recently had a disagreement with Mr. Keene and Trainer Rowe, and has not ridden for them in some time. This shift will leave Redfern without a mount, as Lyne will ride Waterboy.

E. R. Thomas, the owner of Hermis, was a visitor at the course for the first time this season. His trip was not a profitable one, for he bet heavily on his mare Lady Potentate, and she was beaten out for third money.

Mirthless might have won the maiden two-year-old race, hut she bolted at the turn for home, and again ran out when half way up the stretch. At the end she was catching Cotillion fast, although she finished over by the judges' stand.

For the first time in years John Huggins saddled a horse on an American race track. Mr. Huggins sent Bulwark to the post in the second race, and Bedouin in the last.

Claude, noted as a winner of Derbys, was a starter in the all-aged handicap, but his performance was too poor to be true. He had no speed, and was never prominent. His next race will be watched with interest.

Trainer T. C. McDowall has arrived at Saratoga with his string. In the lot are a half dozen well-bred two-year-olds and Alan A. Dale. The latter has not raced in the East since he captured the $10,000 Brighton Junior Stakes.

F. Ambrose Clark, who always maintains quite a string of jumping horses, added to his lot when he secured the Western performer Presgrave. The latter was owned by J. C. Ferris, Jr., and the price paid was said to be in excess of $5,000. Presgrave will carry Mr. Clark's colors in the Beverwyck steeplechase.

The fast filly Mamie Worth has been ill for some time past with lung fever, hnt is slowly recovering, and Trainer Ed Graves hopes to have her ready for the races soon.

Burnt Hill, the colt which won for John A. San

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

JUDGE PARKER RESIGNS.

We think there has at no time been any doubt that Judge PARKER would resign the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals before the real beginning of the campaign. The only doubtful point was the date of his resignation. That was a point of importance, however, since the Constitution provides in Article VI., Section 8, that "when a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Chief or Associate Judge in the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor * * * may fill such vacancy by appointment." The election occurs this year on Nov. 8. Had Judge PARKER deferred his resignation until some day later than the 8th inst., the vacancy would have been filled by the Governor's appointment. It will now be filled by the people at the coming election.

There will be two vacancies, the other one being occasioned by the retirement of Justice CELORA E. MARTIN, who will have reached the age limit of seventy years.

Judge PARKER is consistent. With the exception of the gold-standard telegram no public utterance upon political subjects has come from him, and when he replies to the Committee of Notification next Wednesday he will no longer be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. He is now free to speak his mind.

CAN KUROPATKIN ESCAPE?

The arrival of Field Marshal OYAMA to take command of the reunited Japanese armies can scarcely denote anything else than that they are henceforth to act much more closely together than they have done heretofore. Each of them has been independently aiming to gain a prearranged position with reference to the Russian Army, having its liberty of action limited only by the general directions of the General Staff at Tokio. Now, it will be generally assumed, each has gained the position assigned to it, and the time has come when the general direction must take the form of a more immediate and effective command, so that the three units shall be worked and fought as one. And that in turn must mean that the Japanese Field Marshal has come up to take command for what, according to the Japanese expectation, will be "Armageddon, the last great fight of all," the object of which is to secure the destruction or surrender of the main Russian Army.

Unless Gen. KUROPATKIN has already made good his retreat to the northward, it seems that this objective of the Japanese campaign is in the way to be attained. If he has done so, then the fighting of the last ten days has been, on his part, simply a series of rear-guard actions, to cover a retreat, such as the Seven Days of 1862, as the result of which Gen. MCCLELLAN was enabled to transfer the Army of the Potomac across the peninsula and establish it in the strong position of Malvern Hill, where it inflicted a decisive defeat upon the too confident Army of Northern Virginia which ventured to attack it in a position of its own choosing.

But no information now accessible indicates that the Russian General has anything like the same good fortune as the American, or that he will be able to save his army. Instead of being meant to cover a retreat, it appears that the recent actions have been intended to avert the necessity for a retreat. In his report of the Seven Days Gen. MCCLELLAN set forth that he was confident that the Army of the Potomac would be able to effect the movement "whether retreating from victories or marching through defeats," and it did so to the admiration of its foes. If, in fact, Gen. KUROPATKIN has been able, as Gen. MCCLELLAN was able, to send forward his impedimenta and the bulk of his force to the northward, to Mukden or beyond, and the late fighting has been only that of the force necessary to cover this operation, he has done the very best of which the situation admitted, and has saved for his country an army which "may live to fight another day," and to enter on another campaign.

But it is to be observed that his enemy evidently does not think so, and the Russians have not heretofore been able to elude the vigilance of the Japanese. The Japanese believe that KUROKI, to the northward and eastward of the bulk of the Russian Army, and with a force numerically equal to the whole of it, has been able to prevent precisely such an operation as we have been suggesting, and that it still effectually cuts off retreat toward the northward and along the line of the railroad. KUROPATKIN, they think, must either accept battle where he is, with a force twice his own in total number, and flushed with repeated victories, or else abandon the railroad, to which he has thus far been "tied by the leg" like the British in South Africa, and make his way across country to the northwest. The Japanese expectation seems quite reasonable that the impending operations for the command of which the Japanese armies have been united under one command comprise the decisive battle of the campaign and of the war, and that they enter upon it with every prospect of success.

AS IT LOOKS NOW.

Until the campaign is well under way and an opportunity is afforded to observe the familiar phenomena which indicate a drift toward one party or the other, the construction of tables of the Presidential vote is a work that must be carried on by the light of the election figures in recent years. For this reason some of the guessers at the result have become the prey of fantastic delusions due to the Electoral derangements of the two Bryan campaigns, when steady-going Democratic States were forced out of their political orbits, and the Republican vote everywhere in the North and East was much augmented by the addition to that party of Democrats who repudiated Bryanism. Mr. CORTELYOU'S delusion about Maryland is due to the Bryan disturbance. Our neighbor The Tribune affixes a Republican label to West Virginia even, and defies the Democratic Party in general and HENRY G. DAVIS in particular to tear it off on Election Day. There are, nevertheless, certain States as to which no doubt is seriously entertained. We should apportion the sure States between the two parties in the manner shown in this table:

Democratic States.		Republican States.	
Alabama	11	California	10
Arkansas	9	Idaho	3
Florida	5	Illinois	27
Georgia	13	Iowa	13
Kentucky	13	Kansas	10
Louisiana	9	Maine	6
Maryland	8	Massachusetts	16
Mississippi	10	Michigan	14
Missouri	18	Minnesota	11
Nevada	3	Nebraska	8
North Carolina	12	New Hampshire	4
South Carolina	9	North Dakota	4
Tennessee	12	Ohio	23
Texas	18	Oregon	4
Virginia	12	Pennsylvania	34
		Rhode Island	4
Total	162	South Dakota	4
		Vermont	4
		Washington	5
		Wyoming	3
		Total	207

As there are 476 Electoral votes, making 239 necessary for a choice, the Republicans must gain 32 votes from the doubtful column, while the Democrats require 77. The States as to which some doubts are entertained are these:

Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Indiana	15
Montana	3
New York	39
New Jersey	12
Utah	3
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Total	107

Let us examine these States in their order. Colorado is of a complexion which makes prognostication exceedingly difficult. It was carried by WEAVER in 1892, but gave BRYAN a vast majority of 161,000 in 1896 and 122,000 in 1900. In the State election of 1903 the Republicans had a majority of 7,786. Colorado, therefore, is not a State upon which the Democrats can securely build their hopes.

Mr. CLEVELAND carried Connecticut by a majority of 5,370 in 1892, but MCKINLEY had 53,545 plurality in 1896 and 28,570 in 1900. In the State election of 1902 Connecticut went Republican by 16,008. It is a manufacturing State, a tobacco-growing State, and is considered to be highly sensitive on the subject of the tariff. But it has a habit of going as New York goes, and this year New York is almost certain to be Democratic. Connecticut is a very hopeful battleground for the Democracy.

Delaware is in a state of confusion due to the corruptions of ADDICKS. It was carried by CLEVELAND by the slender plurality of 498 in 1892, but went to MCKINLEY by pluralities of over 3,000 in the two succeeding Electoral years. The Republicans carried it at the State election in 1902 by 4,053. It is perhaps the least doubtful of the uncertain States, and prudent calculators would be inclined to put it in the Republican column at once.

Indiana was carried by TILDEN in 1876, by CLEVELAND in 1884 and 1892. In the five Presidential elections from 1872 to 1892 the State alternated, going first Republican, then Democratic. MCKINLEY carried it in both his years, first by 18,181, then by 26,481. It went Republican by 35,264 in the State election two years ago. Mr. TAGGART is counted upon to rescue Indiana from Republican domination. If he fails, a wondering world will continue to inquire why on earth the Southern and Western National Committeemen insisted on making him Chairman. If there is a drift away from President ROOSEVELT and the Republican Party, Indiana is one of the States in which it ought to be manifested.

Montana was carried by HARRISON in 1892 by the slender plurality of 1,200. BRYAN carried it both times, first by 37,043, and the second time by 11,773. Two years ago the State went Republican by 10,486. It has two Democratic Senators. That it should go Democratic this year is only a mere possibility.

New York might as well be put in the Democratic column at the outset. The State has been trying to go Democratic ever since Gov. BLACK left Albany under the cloud of the nine-million-dollar canal scandal. The work that BLACK began ODELL has completed. There is in the various departments and commissions of the State Government an unpleasant atmosphere of favoritism, jobbery—some persons who have business dealings with the officials at Albany do not hesitate to use the word crookedness. The 39 votes of this State will pretty certainly be given to ALTON B. PARKER.

New Jersey is indeed a doubtful State. Mr. CORTELYOU concedes that. TILDEN carried it, HANCOCK carried it, CLEVELAND carried it three times, receiving 14,974 plurality in 1892. Then MCKINLEY carried it once by 87,692, and the second time by 56,899. It went Republican three years ago in the State election by 17,133. Like Connecticut, New Jersey has large manufacturing interests, and the Republicans count with some confidence upon the protectionist sentiment as their reliance against losing it. But New Jersey shares Connecticut's habit of going as New York goes. It is a State in which a thorough and able presentation of the issues of the campaign would, we think, bring out Judge PARKER at the top of the poll on Election Day.

West Virginia can be called doubtful only through abundant caution. The State was regularly Democratic from 1876 to 1892, in which year CLEVELAND carried it by 4,174. MCKINLEY'S pluralities were 11,487 and 21,022, respectively. Four years ago, in the State election, the Republicans had a plurality of 18,581. We do not think West Virginia will cast its vote against its most powerful citizen, HENRY G. DAVIS. Probably the Republicans are more alarmed about West Virginia than about any other State except New York.

There would be no doubt whatever as to Wisconsin, were it not for the fact that by unseating the La Follette delegation the Republican Convention sent Gov. LA FOLLETTE and his friends home in such a rage that they have nominated an independent ticket, and a faction fight of the bitterest nature is now raging. The names of the regular Republican Electors can appear upon but one party ballot, a circumstance which inspires the Democrats with a feeling of real hope as to Wisconsin.

Utah was carried by BRYAN by a plurality of 51,033 in 1896, and by MCKINLEY in 1900 by a plurality of 2,133. The State went Republican two years ago by 4,781. Careful men would be exceedingly wary of predicting results in a State which behaves in such an extraordinary manner. Utah is controlled by the Mormons, and if one party or the other should make a political bargain with their chief men the fruits of it would appear in the election figures.

We left the Democrats with 162 assured Electoral votes, or 77 short of a majority. On their voting record in the past and on the ground that the Democratic Party is again united, the men who revolted against BRYAN having returned to the ranks, we should be inclined to add to the sure Democratic total above given the votes of the following States:

Connecticut	7
Indiana	15
New Jersey	12
New York	39
West Virginia	7
Total	80

This would give the Democrats in all 242 votes, or 3 more than a majority of the Electoral College. It must be remembered that the vote of the doubtful States in the McKinley-Bryan years is a very unsafe guide in forming estimates in this year of restored Democratic union and harmony. Should the feeling of hope and confidence that was inspired by Judge PARKER'S gold standard telegram be confirmed presently by indications of any considerable Republican defection, these States and others with them would be confidently counted upon to give Democratic majorities.

THE POLICE AND STRIKE VIOLENCE.

It is pathetic to note with what solicitude the labor leaders of Chicago regard the proneness of the police to do and say things calculated to incite to riot the peaceably disposed strikers. The Secretary of the Butchers' Union said yesterday:

> The police are doing more to incite riot and lawlessness than are strikers. Such bravado is enough to drive the strikers, and especially the hot-headed ones, to carrying revolvers themselves. A can of beer would do the rest. We have been trying to conduct a peaceful strike, but the police are doing their utmost to make trouble.

We do not recall any news items from Chicago to the effect that the police of that city have molested peaceably disposed men or gone out of their way to excite them to acts of lawlessness. However, we presume it all depends upon the point of view. When a striker cannot "do a scab" he is likely to feel that the police interference is becoming intolerable, and that in peacefully submitting to it he is manifesting a degree of self-control which is really more than can properly be expected of him.

LIFE PRESERVERS THAT SINK.

In view of what has been found on the reinspection of the steamer Grand Republic the insolent attitude of her lessees toward the representatives of the Federal Government during the past few days is the more amazing. Defiance of authority is intelligible when it is known that a reinspection will find everything as it should be and merely involve delay in the operation of a steamboat which is needed for the accommodation of traffic. When its purpose is to conceal the fact that the boat will not bear reinspection it is worse than futile.

As to life preservers, is it not sufficiently established that those filled with granulated cork are not suitable for use? Cork floats and possesses the quality of buoyancy by reason of the fact that it is materially lighter than the volume of water it displaces. This quality is impaired to destruction by pulverization. Cork ground fine enough will have no buoyancy at all. If coarsely ground its buoyancy is lowered to a point where it will carry very little weight in water. These facts are susceptible of demonstration by a very simple experiment. Obviously, if the officers of the Steamboat Inspection Service are without power to reject life preservers filled with granulated cork, Congress should lose no time in amending the law. One of the amendments might with advantage define the responsibility of a Chief Inspector who in May certifies the excellence of conditions which in August he is obliged to condemn.

OF KILLING AUTOMOBILISTS.

Magistrate CORNELL is naturally embarrassed by the amount of attention which his aside to the policeman as to the use of firearms for stopping reckless chauffeurs has attracted. Whatever he may think on this subject, it was obviously indiscreet to think aloud; and in view of the public interest which has attached to his remark and of his desire to set himself right with the Automobile Club it may be assumed that he sees no good reason to dissent from this safe generalization.

A Magistrate, even in the way of an obiter dictum, cannot safely advise a policeman to shoot a chauffeur who is riding too fast, even though he cannot stop him in any other way. Nor can he with much greater safety say that if the policeman did shoot him the Magistrate would not blame him greatly. Policemen have no large endowment of imagination. They take instructions and advice from the bench with embarrassing literalness. Really they should not be encouraged to perforate a retreating chauffeur with bullets, especially as many of them are poor marksmen and might put innocent bystanders in greater jeopardy than the person aimed at.

A lethal weapon like the revolver should be a last recourse in the enforcement of the statutes against misdemeanants. No doubt there are times when its use is fully warranted, but it would seem to be an extreme measure to "pump lead" at a motor vehicle which exceeds the speed limit. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that Magistrate CORNELL expressed the thought of nearly every citizen who observes the reckless way in which the people intrusted with the running of automobiles frequently drive them at express train speed through the streets of cities. The temptation to present one's compliments to the flying lunatics with a request for greater respect for the rights of others is irresistible, and the natural way of doing this in the case of one whizzing through the streets at the speed of a startled partridge in the woods is that described in the convivial song of Mr. Samuel Weller in recounting the manner in which Turpin arrested the flight of the Bishop's carriage—

> But Dick put a couple of balls in his nob
> And perwailed upon him to stop.

Nothing less than this is likely to be effective. The amateur chauffeur, of the offensive and dangerous type, is indifferent to public opinion, openly scornful of the courts, pays fines when arrested with the conviction that the fun he had was well worth the price, "chances it" in the belief that he can keep out of the way of an ordinary policeman, and otherwise disports himself like a cad who would get what was coming to him if he had his head broken about once every twenty-four hours. If his road locomotive reached the end of its usual journey with its tires perforated and the paint knocked off in a dozen places by the bullets of protesting pedestrians, there would be less occasion for surprise than if he was permitted to finish his run with nothing more substantial hurled after him than execrations and expletives which would not look well in print. Magistrate CORNELL doubtless had these familiar facts in mind when he ventured the unfortunate suggestion as to using bullets to discourage reckless speeding of motor vehicles. We may sympathize with his warranted indignation; nevertheless—

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most of the criticism directed against the Subway Tavern and against Bishop POTTER for giving that enterprise his sanction, seems to be based upon the curious assumptions, first, that any indulgence in alcoholic beverages, however moderate, is morally wrong; and, second, that since all such drinking is reprehensible, attempts merely to mitigate its evils are worse than a waste of time because the remaining evils will create less horror, work less injury, and so gain a comparative respectability. The absurdity of this position is not greater than would be that of people who, desiring, say, to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, should scorn to take advantage of the work done by the French and should insist upon selecting an untouched route, and upon doing nothing until they could remove the whole vast mass of rock and earth by a single operation of a gigantic excavator. "Culebra Hill," they would say, "is a dreadful obstruction from its summit to below sea level. The top is no better than the bottom, and shame on the engineer who could even think of anything less than getting the whole miserable thing immediately out of commerce's way." However, people do not talk that partionlar sort of nonsense, since they all know that after the engineer has lowered Culebra by fifty feet, he will proceed to lower it fifty feet more, and so on until the ships can pass from ocean to ocean without difficulty. Yet the process is a compromise with a physical evil, just as much as the Subway Tavern is a compromise with an economic or moral evil, and it is as unnecessary to assume that the Bishop holds that the conditions for which the new tavern stands are satisfactory as to assume that the engineer will stop work when Culebra has been half cut down. But some, even of those who are not hysterical over Bishop POTTER'S commendation of a better, or less bad, barroom, will find fault with that part of his so-called dedicatory speech in which he declared that the problem of temperance is no nearer solution now than it was twenty years ago, and that the problem had been complicated by a new form of hypocrisy. To the absolute knowledge of many—yes, of millions—the problem of temperance, as distinguished from the ideal of total abstinence, is now very much nearer solution than it was twenty years ago, and for great masses of the population it has been solved, and correctly solved, through appreciation, in part voluntary and in part compulsory, that any except the most moderate drinking is incompatible with professional, commercial, or industrial success. The argument that drinking is wicked failed long ago, but the argument that drinking does not pay, and is extremely expensive, has to-day won effective assent everywhere except in the lowest of the social depths.

—One of our correspondents has expressed, and another has echoed, a vehement yearning for the appearance of "a fearless leader to champion free labor against the tyranny, injustice, and un-American sway of this oligarchy called union labor." The desire is comprehensible enough, and sympathy with it is easy enough, but would not free labor, if it chose or accepted a leader, thereby become organized labor to exactly the extent that the leadership was effective? And does the common knowledge of common human nature warrant the belief that the methods and ambitions of the new labor organization, after it realized its power, would be materially different from or better than the methods and ambitions of the old unions? What our correspondents really have in mind, presumably, is the formation of a great labor union with methods and ambitions of which they approve, and, again presumably, the methods and ambitions that would meet their approval are those exemplified in practice by the best of the old unions—those to which adhesion is at least professed by a large majority of the existing organizations. The constitutions of most unions read from fairly to extremely well, and probably none contains anything at all closely approaching an open avowal of an intention to break the law, to resort to violence, or to be tyrannical, unjust, or un-American. It would therefore be simpler to pray for the appearance, not of a fearless leader of what would not be free, that is, unorganized, labor when it had and recognized one, but of many leaders strong, wise, and courageous enough to keep the present unions level with their professed principles, as a beginning, and then gradually to make all unions as good as the best. That is the hope or dream of employers like the late Senator HANNA, and if it is not that of employers like Mr. PARRY—who also, perhaps, is a little late—the condemnation is not quite final.

—German newspapers, however pro-Russian their sympathies may be, can hardly enjoy paying the heavy cost of maintaining correspondents in the field of the Eastern war when those correspondents are either persuaded or coerced into sending to their home offices such grotesque nonsense as the statement that the recent movements of the Russian forces were part of their pre-arranged plan for concentrating at Liao Yang. As a joke, that is extremely good, but as news of the most expensive sort it must be nothing less than heart-breaking in a land where the mark is generally held to be a coin of very respectable size. As translated, the language of these dispatches is that "the Japanese advance facilitates the Russian concentration." That is tragically funny, and it will doubtless be added to the stock phrases of humorous literature. And yet one can see easily enough how the concentration really is facilitated by the Japanese advance. It is much hastened, for one thing, both by adding speed to Russian legs and by decreasing the number of men to be handled, and then it assures the immediate and close presence of an enemy whenever the Russians determine that the moment for a decisive test of strength has come. If the Japanese, now, were inconsiderate enough to retreat after each of the inconclusive engagements, it would be indeed embarrassing for the Russians, and would seriously interfere with their plan of concentration—at Liao Yang. It would be fairly advantageous, however, for the plan of concentrating the Russian army in Tokio, and that was the plan of which we heard not a little a few months ago. It seems to have been abandoned, at least for the present. Still, as reported by the kindly German correspondents, the Russians are quite happy, for nothing the Japanese have been able to do interferes at all with the plan of concentrating at Liao Yang.

—There is to be held at Portland, Me., on the last day of this month, a convention or reunion of the Fogg family, and from the preliminary announcements, it is evident that the members of the family consider the event one of large importance. It is at least rather interesting, for there are many of them, and they list not a few who, if not exactly famous in ways that win the attention of the large world, are eminent enough to be distinctly creditable to the Samuel Fogg who came over from Exeter, England, in 1630, settled at Hampton, N. H., in 1638, and started a tribe that now has representatives all over the United States. The old homestead is still owned by a Fogg, and it has never been transferred by a deed, having always passed from father to son. The list of "well-known ancestors" prepared by the genealogist of the family deserves the notice of sociologists. It includes: "Millionaire William Hayes Fogg, in whose memory the Fogg Art Museum was presented to Harvard College by his wife; the Rev. Jeremiah Fogg of Kensington, an ancestor of the third generation and a graduate of Harvard; Major Jeremiah and Dr. Daniel Fogg, Revolutionary heroes; Ebenezer Thayer Fogg, whose mother was one of the well-known Thayers of Boston; William Fogg Osgood, professor at Harvard; John S. Fogg, the millionaire banker, to whose memory the Fogg Opera House and the Fogg Memorial Library were erected at South Weymouth; William Hayes Fogg, who resided in and owned the Fifth Avenue residence which is now the property of the Countess de Castellane (Anna Gould); Dr. John S. Fogg, whose home was in South Boston, and Col. William Perry Fogg of Roselle, N. J., the well-known traveler and author who wrote 'Westward, Round the World.'"

Substitutes for Butter.

From The London Globe.

A German chemist, Dr. Heuner, proposes to buy up all cocoanut oils and transform them into "vegetable butter," a savory, inodorous, and succulent substitute for true butter. Cocoanut oil, like butter, contains 7 per cent. of soluble acids, namely, butyric acid and capric or decylic acid, which give a pleasant aroma to butter and have a taste of hazelnut. Cocoa butter contains less water than true butter, and will keep fifteen or twenty days without showing any acid reaction; therefore it is useful in making pastry. Cocoa butter has also been found by trial the better antiseptic against infection by microbes, and as it is quite digestible the various Boards of Health have not objected to it.

Jack's Fatal Oversight.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I like you well enough, Mr. Uxmal," said the perplexed young woman; "or, at least, I'm not sure I like you as well as I do Jack Cawdrey. He says he thinks of me 365 days in the year."

"He wants one day off every four years, does he?" exclaimed young Uxmal, with indignant scorn. "That kind of devotion doesn't commend itself to you, does it, Clarice?"

Jack's doom was sealed from that moment.

BISHOP POTTER DEFENDED.

His Presence at Subway Tavern Opening Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES with much interest your account of Bishop Potter's dedication of the "Subway Tavern," and personally approved of the idea and of Bishop Potter's participation in the exercises.

At the end of your article on the second page appear two articles, under the heading "Dr. Babbit Protests," and "Ashamed of Bishop Potter." When I had read the first, I was by no means impressed by the reasons given by Dr. Babbit for his disapproval, but on reading the second, I might say I was disgusted.

One may, with perfect propriety, dissent from another one's actions and give his reasons for so doing, and, although you may not agree with him, and, in fact, may think his reasons very stupid, yet you cannot but think how much more manly it is than for one to throw a slur upon another's motives and actions without showing his reasons for holding a man in such poor estimation. Instead of making you feel ashamed of Bishop Potter, too, such language has the directly opposite effect of making you feel doubly ashamed that one invested with the high office of Bishop of the Episcopal Church should show such little manliness, such little courage. And I say courage advisedly, for does it not show a certain moral cowardice to slurringly say—"I hate to go into print on any of these subjects," and "It is far too distasteful for me to discuss it," and yet, although he will not "go into print" and although he will "not discuss," he will stoop to vilify! Is there not enough said?

A Bishop, although he is a Bishop, is still a man and must give his reasons—like other men—if he wishes serious attention paid to what he has to say, otherwise he will have the poor satisfaction (for a Bishop) of having it said that he is calling names.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Aug. 3, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before there are any further severe criticisms of Bishop Potter for his action in furthering the establishment of "The Subway Tavern," at Mulberry and Bleecker Streets, it will be well to hear what men like Jacob A. Riis and Col. S. H. Hadley have to say. Mr. Riis can speak from an intimate knowledge of the east side, and Col. Hadley from that of practical temperance. Meantime it will be well for Columbus and Milwaukee to cool off.

It seems to be a fact that the closest students of sociological conditions in the east side, from even a Christian as well as a humanitarian standpoint, favor this new enterprise. It is not for Columbus or Milwaukee, even, but for the east side, and adapted to conditions there. It gives the laborer, whether he be Italian, Polack, or Hun, a place to resort from his stuffy fifth floor tenement. After a day's hard labor he is entitled to a place to go. This new scheme furnishes it. Liquor is sold there, it is true. But the patrons sought would not come unless liquor were obtainable, and furthermore, indulgence in liquor is to be subordinated to efforts to encourage temperance and elevating influences.

These promoters have taken the bull by the horns. Because the Bishop attended the opening no sane man, young or old, can feel that he is released from all restraints, and can immediately take to beer and highballs. None of the Bishop's critics can believe that any sane man can draw any such inference. The place is for the denizens of the east side, I take it, and to help to teach them to become better Americans. Every man who tries to raise the standard of our citizenship in closely congested districts is a patriot. It needs to be done if the results of elections are to be what they ought to be. It is a most needful endeavor, and the promoters of this enterprise have taken a most practical way to do it.

But is it not rubbing it in a little to give the picture of Judge Parker a place on the walls, while that of Col. Roosevelt is absent? The President stands in the foreground of sociologists who are interested in solving cosmopolitan city problems. I trust it is in place by this time, in justice to the taste of the promoters of "The Subway Tavern."

F. F. P.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Bishop Potter's "dedicating" a new-fangled saloon, a great many small men will use the opportunity to temporarily crawl out of obscurity by expressing, with Bombastes Furioso dignity, cauetio criticism, under the erroneous expectation of catching the applause of the galleries.

Many big men will break their ponderous silence to give sufficiently ponderous utterance to promote their own elevation "a peg or two," as they deludedly trust, by lifting their saintly robes and "regretfully" climbing up on a greater man's possible mistake.

Many thousands will silently ponder the Bishop's views and wonder whether it really is a wise principle to "fight the devil" with weapons of his own choosing, at risk of a scorching therefrom.

Still others will prayerfully hope that the hour or more which the good Bishop spent in aiding and abetting this enterprise will be almost as productive of good to the cause of Christianity as many other great and glorious hours he has grandly given to the service of the Master.

All people, whether they advereely criticize or loyally stand to their faith in Bishop Potter, will continue to believe that his act was a fearless expression of the honest convictions of a courageous man and a deep thinker on a many-sided question.

FOSTER NICHOLS.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a minister of the Gospel, I thank you very sincerely for your editorial remarks this morning. We ought, all of us, with you, to "wish this enterprise the utmost success. It is on the right lines."

The W. C. T. U. has been, for years, the greatest enemy of temperance in all this land. Their present avowal that "drinking should be kept a thing of degradation" is a blasphemous reflection upon the teaching and practice of our Divine Lord.

G. W. DUMBELL, Rector.

Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your attitude on "the Bishop's Tavern" is refreshing in its rationality. I can see nothing in the plan but a move toward true temperance—not the rabid prohibition that masquerades under that term. Intolerance has bred more doubters and scoffers than it has reclaimed sinners, and can find no warrant for existence in the tenets of original Christianity.

J. W. E.

New York, Aug. 5, 1904.

No Finns.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Well," said the commander of the Japanese force, "I can see your finish."

"Wrong!" gleefully cried the simple-minded Russian commander, "not one of us is Finnish. We're all Siberian Cossacks."

Secret Out.

From The Chicago News.

"Windig—"What is the secret of your friend Harker's popularity?"

Bifbang—"He has little to say about what he has done and nothing to say about what he is going to do."

His Experience.

From The Washington Star.

"There are some songs that will never die," said the musical enthusiast.

"I guess that's right," answered Mr. Cumrox. "My daughter sits down at the piano and tries to kill a few of 'em every evening. But it's no use."

HIS ELYSIUM DESTROYED.

Peace and Quiet Departed When Musical Family Moved In.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the discussions about end-seat hogs, noisemakers in streets, noisemakers in flats, &c., all city troubles, some of which may be unavoidable, I have not observed any reference to quiet suburbanites afflicted with musical neighbors. Dr. Girdner himself cannot abhor needless noises more than I do. Five years ago I bought a cottage within five miles of the City Hall, and up to a month ago found it an ideal, restful home. The cheerful sound of carpenters putting up other houses no more annoyed me than the songs of chanticleer or robins; even scales played on the pianos of my neighbors were softened by distance. My cherished vinee have in those five years made my veranda an outdoor elysium.

Alas! a musical family moved into a new house 100 feet away from my tower den. And they practice on 'cellos. The old fellow is really a fine performer, and his tuneful grunts and groans are rather soothing. But his offspring are still pupils, and they play scales and they get off the key, or whatever musical people—I'm barbarian enough to prefer Handel, Wallace, Balfe, &c., to Wagner—call the toothache-producing grinds, squeaks, scrapes, &c., of those fearsome instruments of torture. My father was for an amateur a remarkable performer on the violin, and practiced several hours a day. He used a "silent bridge," and didn't make a nuisance of himself to his family. Are there not "silent bridges" for 'cellos? I don't like to complain to the Board of Health.

The people seem harmless and inoffensive in all but their music. They appear to be specimens of Continental peasantry such as Balzac loved to depict. All but the mother and one small schoolboy go early to work. I am told by a real estate man that they are employed in one of the great piano houses. The old man cultivates lettuce on Sunday with one hand and a lawn-edging hoe, and last Sunday knocked together in about two hours, like the expert cabinet-maker that he evidently is, one of the handsomest and most substantial settles possible for his backyard, on which he plumped himself with a big pipe and an air of self-satisfaction that was richly earned. The small boy and a big sister the while diligently used a lawn mower on the patch of ground from which the building materials have just been removed, which is innocent of "top soil," and where the grass is in the proportion of about 10 per cent. to 90 per cent. of yellow clay. From within came wails from 'cellos.

One can't but admire their simple joys. But, oh! Their 'cellos do make a noise!

GARRY OWEN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1904.

Unsanitary Condition of a Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to call the attention of the city authorities through your columns to the most unsanitary condition of the block on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Curbstones, which some time in the future will be used for repaving the street, have been lined up along the gutters of this thickly settled block, thus preventing the flow of the sewage, which collects in pools and fills the atmosphere with the rankest of odors, and, undoubtedly, deadly germs. Hundreds of children whose playground is the street are compelled to breathe the disease-breeding air, which through the open windows also fills our rooms. Prompt action by the Street Cleaning Department is necessary.

A. I. K.

New York, Aug. 4, 1904.

The Rights of Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents "A Free Man" and W. W. Hallock, sigh, "Oh, for a fearless leader to champion the cause of free labor against the tyranny, injustice, and un-American sway of this oligarchy called union labor."

Shall this leader also champion the cause of free labor against the tyranny, injustice, and un-American sway of the oligarchy that monopolizes natural opportunities for labor, and for the use of capital as well?

More or less of wrong seems necessarily incident to the conduct of all war, but back of every war is some wrong that is casual rather than incidental. When the injustice that causes it shall have been removed, the labor war will cease, and not until then. The right of this or that man to labor for another, even at starvation wages, can be no more sacred than the right of every man to labor for himself.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Aug. 5, 1904.

Mr. Philbin's Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your paper of to-day's issue a report of an interview given by Mr. Eugene Philbin, in which he states that, although being a Democrat, he will support President Roosevelt, and gives as paramount reasons the handling of the Philippines and the fact that Judge Parker failed to state his position on the gold question before the convention.

As a matter of fact, when did Mr. Philbin vote a Democratic ticket? Will he answer?

A JERSEY REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 5, 1904.

Fatal Words.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Mister," began Hungry Higgins, "won't you help me—"

"No!" snapped the butcher; "help yourself."

"Thanks!" said Higgins, disappearing with a contiguous ham.

THE TOAST OF MERRIMENT.

Good humor! Let's have more of it;
Let's spice the wine of life with wit;
The little day we tarry here
Let flow the sunshine of good cheer.
Find not in sober sense such zest
We have no time for quip or jest,
Nor e'er our tasks so roundly bent
We drink no toast to merriment.

Oh, you whose sober face all gowned
With gloom, and who so oft has frowned,
A smile could scarce find resting place
Upon your worn and wrinkled face,
Let loose a laugh, to tell the world
Your heart's dried substance has not curled
Like a wormed nut, to rattle in
Your moldy shell of bone and skin.

And you, whose soul is so engrossed
With duns and dollars, drink the toast
And let your honest laughter teach
Your stunted sense the sweeter speech
Of merriment. From your tired head
Remove that gallows-hood of dread
Lest you should miss a wage or fee
And wear this cap and bells with me.

A thousand years your mummied skin
Will have no seed of laughter in,
And in your sober grave find rest
All undisturbed of quip and jest.
So be not sullen, sordid, dull,
An ever-walking funeral,
But laugh, for you and Laughter when
You part may never meet again.

So clink the glass and drink the toast,
To the round table lead the ghost
Of sombre care and fill for him
The cup of laughter to the brim.
Good humor! Let's have more of it,
Let's spice the wine of life with wit.
Be merry while we may, I trust,
And be not gloomy till we must.

J. W. FOLEY.

CONDUCTOR FINDS $1,500, GETS 25-CENT REWARD

Refuses the Quarter and the Owner, a Woman, Is Angry.

HE IS A MEDICAL STUDENT

To Get Through Johns Hopkins He Works for B. R. T. in Summer —Will Frame Money.

Edwin H. Brophy, a student at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, who has to work in the Summer in order to meke both ends meet in the Winter, found $1,500 yesterday afternoon, which he promptly turned over to the owner, a woman, with the result that as a mark of her gratitude she offered to him a bright twenty-five cent piece of the 1904 vintage. Brophy thanked the possessor of the $1,500 for her kindness, and then informed her that he hed done nothing more than was right, and that he was not entitled to any reward.

Brophy is employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit as a conductor. When he refused to accept any reward for his honesty the woman became very angry, and threw the quarter on the seet. Then, after making an uncomplimentary reference to the young doctor-conductor, she bounded off the car and disappeared around a corner.

Brophy's run le on the Sea Gate line, which connects Sea Gate with Sheepshead Bay. It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Brophy's car started from the Sea Gete terminel en route to Sheepshead Bay. The car had gone about four and a half blocks when Brophy saw lying on the floor what he thought was a tobacco pouch. Not being a smoker, he started to kick it off the car, when he changed his mind and picked it up. Opening it, he was surprised to find that instead of tobacco the pouch contained fifteen new $100 Treasury notes. He promptly decided to turn it over to the property clerk at 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Then he told the motorman about the find.

At this point a cab came dashing up, and a fashionably dressed woman alighted end boarded the car. In an excited voice she asked if any one had found a pocket book. Brophy told her that he had found one, and that if she would go to the Montague Street property room a few hours later on and properly descrioe the book and its contents she could get the money back.

This did not pleese the woman at all, and she began to protest vigorously when another passenger, Dow H. Smith, General Maneger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, told Brophy to give the woman her pocket book if she described it satisfactorily. Brophy, however, told him that for his own protection the woman would have to visit Montague Street. Then Mr. Smith told Brophy who he was, and the woman received the pocket book.

After carefully counting the bills the woman became very profuse in her thanks, and, opening another and smaller purse, she produced a new quarter, which she offered to Brophy. When Brophy refused it she flung it on the seat and left the car. Mr. Smith congratulated Brophy on his behavior and told him to take the quarter and keep it as a good luck piece, advice which Brophy later decided to follow.

Brophy is a graduate of the Genesee Normal School at Genesee, this State, and has been a student at Johns Hopkins for three years. He will graduate next June.

He says that when he gets his diploma he will have the brand new quarter placed in a conspicuous corner of the frame that will inclose his sheepskin.

NO CATHOLIC OCEAN GROVE.

Mr. Maloney Denies Story of Proposed Religious Community.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 5.—Martin Maloney to-day positively denied that the presence of Cardinal Gibbons and other high Roman Catholics at Mr. Maloney's home in Spring Lake was for the purpose of founding a religious community under the Roman Church corresponding closely in design and scope with the Ocean Grove camp meeting.

Ample funds, amounting already to more than $1,000,000, have been eubscribed, it was declared, by wealthy Catholics, among them Mr. Maloney, and only the final details remained to he settled. The story, Mr. Maloney said, was without foundation.

AUTO CLUB TO DROP CHARGES.

Won't Impeach Magistrate Cornell—Judge Crane Not Concerned.

Referring to Magistrate Cornell's statement of his viewe concerning reckless automobilists, President Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America said yetserday:

"Magistrate Cornell enters a general denial of the serious charges made against him. This being the case, I shall advise the Governors of the club to drop the impeachment proceedings which they had instructed our attorney to begin.

Judge Cornell was undoubtedly indignant, as we all are at times, at the reckless driving of a particular automobilist. On the impulse of the moment he doubtless uttered remarks the trend of which he did not foresee, and which, in his cooler moments, he himself admits were unwise.

"The Automobile Club of America, es repeatedly stated, stands for good roads, good laws, and good behavior, and the good behavior applies to the man on the bench quite as much as it does to the man behind the wheel."

Magistrate Cornell's reply to the resolutions of the Automoblle Club of America was incorrectly attributed to City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

PHYSICIAN WAS NOT SIMPLE.

He Admitted Being Plain and Pure—But Not Pure and Simple.

The witness on the stand was a well-known medical expert who frequently appears in Metropolitan Street Railway suits. He was under cross-examination. Counsel for the plaintiff got him to tell of all of the degrees that were attached to his name and then said:

"Now, doctor, isn't it a fact that when all of these degrees are eliminated you are a plain everyday physician? Is it not a fact that you are a physician, pure and simple?"

"It is a fact that I am a physlican," replied the expert, "and it's true that I am pure, hut, counsellor, I don't know that I am simple."

Then everybody in the court room laughed.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme for to-day'e music in Central Park by the Seventh Regiment Band is as follows:

"Star Spangled Banner"..... Key
March, "Sounds of Peace"..... Von Blon
Overture to "Lurline"..... Wallace
Entr' acte, "Summer Dreams"..... Shulre
Selectione from "The Yankee Consul"..... Rohyn
Cornet solo, Polka, "Volunteer"..... Rogers
Mr. Emile Keneke.
Danee Suite..... Tchaikoff
a. Danse, Aprique.
b. " Valse Russe.
c. " The Dansant.
d. " Grotesque.
a. Characteristic march, "Polly Prim"..... Henry
b. Intermezzo, "The Gondolier"..... Powell
Fantasia from "Stradella"..... Flotow
Valse lente, "Fleurette"..... Herbert
Medley populaire, "Suanee River"..... Tilzer
"Hail Columbia."

EPICUREAN DECKHANDS ILL.

Charity Boat's Crew Eats Egg Plant, Too Much, the Chef Says.

The epicurean crew of the steamboat Thomas S. Brennan, which is engaged in the non-remunerative but very active occupation of transferring charity petients from the pier at East Twenty-sixtb Street to the City Hospitals on Blackwell's Island, have been complaining lately that their food is not quite up to their gastronomic standards.

On Wednesday, they say, the sweetbreads en casserole were overdone. The salad, on Thursday, was quite ruined by an excess of ollve oil in the dressing. That might have been condoned but for the fact that the plece de resistance, the Nesselrode pudding, had been off the ice eight minutes before it was served up in the Brennan's dining saloon.

That was too much, and a formal kick was made to Pierre, the French chef, who had been engaged by the Charities Department in the hope of making things pleasant for the ten exquisites who dally werp the Brennan into her two docks and nightly wash down her decks.

Pierre's culinery pride was touched to the quick, and looking over his manuscripts he picked out an egg plant recipe, which he said was not a mere dish, but a confection. When meal time came, the Brennan's crew found twenty egg plants, beautifully tinted in brown and exhaling splendid odors. Pierre'e pest faults were forgiven by a ten-ply glance.

An hour later James Layden and John Smith were carried to the hospital. The others were lying about the dock more or less near to death. Dr. Heidinger got busy with a stomach pump, and finally the men consented to take restoratives.

Pierre, when asked to explain, said that the only trouble with the egg plant was that it was too good, and the men ate too much. To show that it wasn't poisoned he ate the remainder of his confection himself.

HUSBAND, WIFE, AND GASPIPE.

Pugsley Describes Spouse's Method of Loosening His Teeth.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—William Pugsley, a contractor, of 44 West First Street, and Mrs. Pugsley, who first met in the Saivation Army, and were merried after a brief courtship, were arrested Thursday night by Roundsman Gilroy for fighting on Mount Vernon Avenue. They were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions here this morning before Acting Judge Gay.

"If I am guilty of fighting when my wife struck me in the mouth with a piece of gas pipe and loosened all my teeth, why, then, I am guilty," said Pugsley, when asked if he had enything to say in regard to the charge against him.

"It was this way, your Honor," chimed in Mrs. Pugsley. "William and I cannot agree, and when we met last night we had a wordy fight. I don't think there were any blows struck, and if there were, I don't remember about it."

Judge Gay found both Mr. and Mrs. Pugsley guilty and suspended sentence. He threatened to send them to the penitentiary for six months if they came before him again.

A. ALEXANDER'S WILL.

Several Large Bequests for Church Missionary Work.

The will of Andrew Alexander, the Sixth Avenue shoe dealer, who died a week ago, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Office. Although it is believed that he left an estate of more than $3,000,000, the petition accompanying the will simply sets forth that the personal estate is valued at "more than $10,000," and that there is no real estate.

The charitable bequests mentioned in the will amount to close on to $100,000. The testator leaves $25,000 to the Reformed Presbyterian Church for foreign missions, $10,000 to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Synod for Southern Missions for the current account fund, and $5,000 to the Board of Trustees for Indian Missions. To the Board of Trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States for the eustentation fund Mr. Alexander hequeaths $20,000.

To his widow, Matilda Alexander, is left the family residence, at 14 West Forty-seventh Street, the furniture and art objects. To his sister, Sarah McKinley of Londonderry, Ireland, the testator bequeaths $750. To Margaret Lindsay, one of the house servants, he leaves the sum of $1,000.

The residue of the estate is left in equal shares to the testator's widow and his two daughters, Mrs. Anna Alexander Murtland, he wife of Dr. Samuel Murtland, and Mrs. Isabelie T. Robey, the wife of Dr. Henry T. Rbey. He asks that they continue his business.

ASHORE OFF ATLANTIC CITY.

Paving-Stone-Laden Schooner Going to Pieces—Crew Saved.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The schooner Rebecca H. Smith, from Rockport, Me., with a cargo of paving etones, for Philadelphia, is ashore near Little Egg Harbor Life Saving Station, and the prospect of floating her is poor.

The vessel is pounding hard, and it is feared that she will go to pieces. The Captain and crew were taken off by the life savers and landed at the Little Egg Harbor Station.

STAGE MONKEY LOOSE.

Beaten at Its Own Smiling Game by a Mere Man.

Oscar Hamersteln's pet mule took it in its head last night to be mean to his monkey, and the pig in the stock farm on the Paradise Roof Garden showed a similar ugly disposition. The monkey resented their behavior and escaped. It crawled to a box in which Sam Bernard, the actor, was seated.

The audience took more interest in the monkey than in the vaudeville. The monkey made faces at Bernard. He returned the compliment, and the frightened monkey fled to the fire escape, where, after an exciting chase, it was captured and returned to its quarters.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Home to Rest.

Mrs. Leslie Carter arrived in New York yesterday from her long tour across the country in "Du Barry." With her came her entire company in a special train. She said that she had played "Du Barry" for the last time and that she would take a long rest in her Shelter Island cottage before appearing in the new play which Mr. Belasco is getting ready for her and in which she will appear at the Belasco Theatre after David Warfield's engagement in his musical play.

Tall Esen Morgan to Leave Asbury.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 5.—It is said that Tali Esen Morgan, musical director for Ocean Grove, will sever his connection with the association at the close of this season, and, unless restrained hy a more flattering offer from Asbury Park, will devote his energies hereafter to the upbuilding of a grand musical reputation et Thousand Islands Park, N. Y. His action, it is understood, is based upon his inability to produce in Ocean Grove under the auspices of a religious corporation the character and style of music and entertainment which he believes will best meet the popular demand.

Heavy Rain and Hail at Asbury.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 5.—Heavy rain, accompanied by hell, fell here for an hour this evening. It was the severest downfall which the resort has ever experienced, and the entire hotel district, from Kingsley Street to Ocean Avenue, was submerged to a depth of two feet. Stores were flooded and the streets were impassable for vehiclee or trolley cars.

COURT INTERPRETER TURNS MOONSHINER

Revenue Agents Raid Philip Gold's Staten Island Still.

BIG MAN WEEPS LIKE A CHILD

Says He Was Induced to Start Plant Here During Vacation of Boston Courts, Where He Worked.

Philip Gold, who is 6 feet 3 inches in height, and who saye that he is the official interpreter of Oriental languages in the United States Courts and Supreme Court of Boston, wept like a child yesterday in United States Commissioner Shields's court, where he was charged by Revenue Agent John W. Sinsel with operating a "moonshine" still at his home at 11 Jury Street, near South Beach, Staten Ieland.

In the cottage, where Gold has lived for a month past with his wife and two children, tbe Revenue Agents say that they found a hundred-gallon twin copper still and about 600 galions of yeast and sugar mash. A emall quantity of high wines was also found. Agent Sinsel stated that it was through tbe delivery of a thirty-gallon package of whisky last night that the illicit still was located.

Gold broke down after his arrest, and, Agent Sinsel eays, admitted his guilt. The courts in Boston were closed for vacations, Gold said, and persons here assured him that a lot of money could be made with a still, and he was persuaded to go into the scheme. Gold was weeping when he reached the Commissioner's office, and said that he did not care for himself, but that it was the disgrace he had brought upon his wife and children that unnerved him.

Born in Egypt, Gold says that he served in the Arablan and Egyptian armies in various capecities from interpreter and common soldier to aide de camp on the Commandant's staff. His brother, he says, was on the staff of "Chinese" Gordon when that General was killed in Egypt. The brother ranked as a General. Gold says that he can read and write eight languages and speak fluently ten, including practically all the important Oriental tongues and dialects. Commissioner Shields held him in $1,000 hail for trial.

Agent Sinsel says that so far as he can learn, Gold's remarkable story is true, and that he is officially connected, according to papers in his pockets, with the Boston courts. Having no bondsman he was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail. He would not say who the persons were who induced him to enter into the scheme or who were interested in it with him. All the money he had, he said, was invested in the copper still, which the revenue officers confiscated and will destroy.

DEFENDS BISHOP POTTER.

Pittsburg Archdeacon Says He Is More Often Right Than Wrong.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 5.—The cause of Bishop Potter, who assisted in the opening of the Subway Tavern, was taken up to-day by Archdeacon Homer A. Flint, City Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pittshurg:

"Bishop Potter," he said, "has always heen in the lead in any movement to improve the social, economical, and spiritual conditions of New York, and in this case he has undouhtedly interested himself in a movement which will, in his opinion, work for the good of his own people. It is not for me or any other Pittshurg clergyman to condemn or condone his action until we have something more than a second-hand acquaintance with the conditions in New York, which he is striving to improve. Bishop Potter is more often right than wrong."

EVANGELIST ON THE SALOON.

Ocean Grove Divine Says It's the Club That Hits the Poor Man.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 5.—Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, in touching upon the saloon question hefore an audience numbering two thousand, to-day said:

"Some men deciare the saloon is the poor man's club. So it is, but it is not a club that helps him, but one that hits him."

Mr. Yatman also eulogized Parker and Roosevelt, as well as John Hay and Marquis Ito. He scored the rahid partisan in politics and the Republican ring in Pennsylvania, and recommended that his hearers read the daily newspapere in order that they may receive light on political matters in this important campaign.

FARMERS' UNION IS POLITICAL.

Texas Organization Joins Labor Forces to Elect Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 5.—It has become known that the organization of "Farmers' Unions" over the State is for political purposes and not for marketing of the products as first given out. Ex-Gov. James S. Hogg is the creator of the unions which are being organized in nearly every county in Texas.

The Farmers' Union has federated with the labor organizatione, and a powerful political force has heen formed to elect its candidates favorable to organized labor and the farmers. Its first work will he in electing legislators. The strength of the Farmers' Union has been known for some time, but its purpose was not known to he political. It is helieved it will spread to National politics later. When questioned concerning this report Gov. Hogg said:

"The farmers are the pillars of this Government. I have always been a friend to organized labor. These are the common people. Capitalists and trusts must give up the Government."

He would not admit his connection with the movement which, it is said, Bryan has sanctioned.

HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC.

Aeolian Company Will Introduce New Idea in Musical Education.

The Aeolian Company has jnst completed the details of a new scheme of popular musical education which embraces popular courses in music under the general supervision of Prof. Walter R. Spalding of Harvard. Associated with Prof. Spalding are Prof. Albert A. Stanley of the University of Michigan, who supervises the courses in opera, Prof. George Coleman Grow of Vassar, who directs the courses in musical form; Thomas Whitney Surette, August Spanuth, Paul Morgan, Caroline B. Dow, and Edward Ziegler.

The aim is not so much to teach music as to give a foundation of knowledge, which will lead to an intelligent appreciation of music by those who are without a tecbnical education. The chief means of achieving this end will be through the pianola. A course in Beethoven has been prepared, consisting of lesson papers, which treat of the master and his works both historically and analytically. There also is a course in Wagner along similar lines.

Senator Platt's Son Better.

It was reported last night that the condition of Frank Platt, who has been ill at the Ansonia, was improved and that he passed a comfortable day.

Littlejohn Memorial Church.

Bishop Frederick Burgess of Long Island yesterday conducted the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, which will be a memorial to the late Bishop Littlejohn. The site of the edifice is at Ridgewood and Railroad Avenues, East New York. Many persons attended the ceremony.

PEN OR PENCIL OR SWORD?

Ask That German Reporter Man at the Surrogates' Office.

He was a German newspaper reporter and yesterday was the first day he had ever visited the Surrogates' office. While he was copying a will in pen and ink one of the clerks in the office approached him and said:

"Who told you you could uee a pen?"

"Sir!" exclaimed the German newspaper man, "I tink vhen I vill know someting I know you are a yackass. I haf been using a pen for quite a vhile und I vill not be insulted mitout knowing it. Ve have been many years a number of friends, hut not no more for mine. Understand?"

"Well," said the clerk, "you can't use a pen, and it's time you knew it."

"Den I vill use a sword, mebbe," replied the scribe, getting angry. "Vhile der pen is mightier as der sword, der eword can strike down der insulter."

"A lead pencil for yours," said the clerk, taking the pen out of the German's hand.

When the German reporter was on his way out to procure a sword he learned that for many years people who went to copy documents in the Surrogates' office have had to obey the rule which says: "Pen and ink must not be used in this office by any person other than an employe. All others must use lead pencils."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport will have a charity fête to-day, and a large entertainment given hy Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds on their yacht. Last evening there were dances at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and the Club at Bayshore, where the Horse Show closed yesterday.

***

Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, the sister of President Roosevelt, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in the Adirondacks. Miss Jean Reid won a second prize in the recent St. Regis regatta.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frawley Smith and Robert L. Hargous are at the Ampersand. Mrs. William H. Field and Miss Mary Field are at Paul Smith's Hotel.

***

Among those who were at Bay Shore yesterday attending the Horse Show were Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keeler Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, H. L. Herbert, and J. L. Schenck Remsen.

***

Gerald Paget has joined his brother Sidney Paget at Saratoga, where he will remain for the race season.

***

Among the well-known clubmen at Saratoga for the season are John G. Hecksher, De Courcey Forbes, and Frederick Gebhard.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield are occupying their cottage, Hillorest, at Seal Harbor, Me. They went up on their yacht Margaret.

***

The J. Emlen Smiths of Philadelphia are at Bar Harbor, and Miss Rhoda Emlen Smith, their débutante daughter, is with them.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Neilson Voss are at the Newport, Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Miss Barclay are at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor.

***

Among the incoming passengers on the Baltic were Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Jr.; Miss L. W. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbé.

***

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell have gone to Saratoga and are at the Walton.

***

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon, and drove at once to Sagamore Hill. With her were Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, just arrived from the St. Louis Exposition.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—There was a large number of luncheons and dinners to-day. Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Gibson Fahenstock, and Mrs. Oliver B. Jennings gave luncheons and dinners were given by Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Mrs. Watts Sherman gave a children's party in honor of her niece, the daughter of Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman. Fifty children were entertained with a punch and judy show, and hy a magician.

The sale was announced to-day of the Beacon or Sunset Hill property by George Dexter of Boston, to Mrs. Josephine F. Bruguiere of New York. The property adjoruns Miantonomie Hill, one ofthe highest points of land in the city. Mrs. Bruguiere ie the mother of Louis S. Bruguiere, who is very popular in Newport. It is understood that Mrs. Bruguiere will shortly begin the erection of a house.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham Murray of London, who arrived on the eteamship Baltic at New York to-day, arrived here this evening and are guests of Mrs. James Van Alen at Wakehurst.

There are a large number of guests at the cottages for Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, and Mrs. Julian T. Davies, Mrs. A. Mason Jones, of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan; Worthington C. Whitehouse of Mr. and Mrs. E. Carter; Miss Sybil Douglas of the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

The lawn fête on the grounds of Mrs. E. J. Berwind's estate, The Elms, promises to be quite an event. The list of subscribers is still growing and the fête will probably add fully $5,000 for the Newport Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, for which it is given.

DANCE AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—At Lyman's Little Casino, the first dance of the Cotillion Club of one hundred took place to-night, followed by a midnight supper. It was the largest affair of the season.

The cotillion was led hy William C. Marrow of Washington. The managers were Edward Gray, S. A. Culbertson, J. R. Dilworth, W. C. Marrow, R. M. Bohlen, and P. S. Randolph. Patronesses, Mrs. T. B. Wanamaker, Mrs. Barclay H. Warhurton, Mrs. S. A. Culhertson, Mrs. R. M. Bohlen, Mrs. J. C. O'Donnell, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. J. R. Dilworth, Mrs. E. L. Welsh, and Mrs. J. L. Conoway.

Among those present were Prince de Beorn, Vicomte de Chamhrun of the French Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Lieut. John Edie, C. A. Conrad, Mme. Des Portes La Fosse, Mlle. Des Portes La Fosse, Mrs. Theodore Hostetter, Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. W. G. Cochran, Mrs. T. W. Cramp, Mrs. McIlvain, Mrs. P. S. P. Randolph, Mrs. McLeod, Miss de Coppet, Miss Gertrude de Coppet, Miss McIlvain, Miss Elenor Lewis, Miss Kinney, Miss Gale, Miss Clagatt, Misses Sinnickson, Miss Buchanan, Miss McAdoo, Miss Hobson, Miss Ethel Lewis, Mise Berwind, Miss Cramp, Miss Courteney O'Donnell, Mise Langhorn, Miss James, and Miss Carson.

Charles M. Oelrichs and David Barnes of Newport, visited the Pier to-day and had luncheon at the Casino.

Polo will be resumed to-morrow at the Point Judith Country Club, Bryn Mawr first, vs. Myopia.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Miss Alice Roosevelt this morning was at the swimming pool with Countess Marguerite Cassini; at noon a luncheon was given in her honor by Mrs. Henry Knowlton, and to-night Senator Eugene Hale is giving her a dinner party at Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears entertained at dinner to-night.

A. N. Bohrott, Secretary of the Russian Legation, gave a hall at the Swimming Club to-night. Before the dancing he entertained a party of twelve at dinner.

SCHWAB SAYS OUR ARMOR IS AS GOOD AS KRUPPS'

No Need for Any Change in Our Methods, He Declares.

AMERICAN PLATE STILL BEST

Steel Man, Back on the Baltic, Will Soon Make His Fifth Trip Abroad This Year.

The Baltic, the largest steamship afloat, reached this port yesterday morning after making her second voyage from Liverpool with 1,636 passengers aboard. The trip was made from Queenstown in 7 days, 14 hours, and 25 minutes, the best day's run having been 405 knots. During the voyage there was just enough of a sea to make the vessel roll a bit and consequently to make many of the passengers seasick.

Last Wednesday and Thursday the monotony of the voyage was broken by athletic games on the big promenade deck, at which Charles M. Schwab, who was a passenger, acted as referee. The chief event of the games was a tug of war hetween Americans and Englishmen. It took a long time for the Americans to outpull their opponents, but when they did so, Mr. Schwab for a moment forgot to maintain the dignity of a referee, and started cheering the winner like a hoy in his 'teens.

Mr. Schwab said that his trip to the Krupp steel works pleased him, since it showed him that the United States still held the first place in regard to the quality of its armor plate.

"I went over to study the method of the Krupps," he said, "because I understood that something new in their method of making armor would be of use to us. After having made a careful study of the metter, I am convinced that we are making just as excellent armor plate here, and that until Germany can show ue something better than they now have, we will continue to make our plate as it is now made."

Mr. Schwab was asked about the automobiles which, it was said, he would hring to this country.

"I secured one 100-horse-power machine while I was over there," he replied, "but it is for touring Europe when I go over again in the Fall. My next trip will be my fifth this year."

Mr. Schwab said that he believed his new machine to be the most powerful pleasure machine yet built.

QUEER NOISES IN CHURCH.

Listeners Hear Organ and Rattling Furniture in Harlem Edifice.

For several nights past sounds of a most unearthly sort have emanated from the interior of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, at 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, according to those who say they have heard them. They have hegun, usually, at about midnight and lasted for from one to two hours. Some say that the noise is that of furniture being dragged from one end of the huilding to the other. The whole structure seems to hum and vibrate, and all the while the organ plays continuously. In fact, the organ hae been the prime disturher, for the reason that the selections rendered vary, it is alleged, from Gospel hymns to ragtime.

Night before last the neighbors resolved to make a determined investigation. Some of them took a stand in front of the church, others went around to the hack, and others crouched under the windows. The sounds continued. At length, one of the sleuths discovered a hroken window and jumped at the conclusion that some person in human form was within. Nohody could be eeen, however, and nobody emerged; so this theory was dropped.

There was another hunt last night. The Rev. Dr. Irwin A. Blackwood, pastor of the church, was notified, and he immediately enlisted the help of Elder A. M. Smith, who lives at 315 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Being himself inexperienced in ghost hunting, Smith notified the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. "Go over there and see what is up," said Smith. "Arrest anybody you find, and if he or she is in the flesh I'll appear against him or her in the police court." Accordingly, Detectives Hayes and Hawthorne, armed with night sticks and other weapons, and equipped with gum shoes and dark lanterns, were dispatched to the scene.

When seen by a reporter at a late hour last night, they were lying in wait outside the church ready for action, but had not succeeded in apprehending the marauder. In the meantime, the residents, whose hair has been kept on end during the last few nights went home to bed.

F. KENT LOOMIS BURIED.

Officiating Clergyman Expressed Belief That He Was Murdered.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 5.—The funeral of F. Kent Loomis, which was held at the First Presbyterian Church to-day, was probahly the largest ever held in Parkershurg. The church wss crowded, while hundreds stood outside unable to gain admittance.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Francis, who conducted the service, intimated several times in his address the belief that Mr. Loomis was murdered.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the prettiest things in the way of honhon boxes are the emall trunks which seem to he appropriate in the season of many travelers. One of these is a model of the old-time hair trunk. It is covered with the fine red and white calfskin and with heavy wooden bands.

***

Another little bonhon trunk is covered with a soft shade of pink brocade and the wooden bands are set with nails. A pretty blue trunk which is more of an ornamental box has a vine in leather flowers and leaves on the outside. There are also leather caskets made on the trunk order and with fine designs worked in them.

***

Another bonbon box looks like a book with a fine leathor binding. An old engraving is set in the centre of the front cover end the brocaded lining of the inside of the covers showe slightly.

***

Beautiful little things for the dressing table are boxes or caskets of mother of pearl, which le heing revived. A pretty hox of this kind is made of the mother of pearl in solid pieces. The box is not large. It is banded around on the two ends with smoked pearl. A larger box is made of square pieces of pearl inset, and in the centre of the top the pearl is carved in an openwork design.

***

A pearl picture frame is made of plain squares of the mother of pearl and is set with nailheads. A more elaborate frame is carved, with insettinge of delicate pink flowers and green leaves; there are two elahorately carved doors in the front.

***

One of those pearl grape brooches varies slightly from othors. There is the bunch of grapes with the different shades of pearls, but the leaves, which are set with diamonds, are veined with emeralds.

***

A convenient lemon squeezer is made of nickel and is set in a frame. There is a round, nickel-edged standard with the centre a little lower than the outside, leaving a place large enough to hold a glass conveniently. Two upright nickel bars on either eide of the outer edge support the squeezer, the bowl of which is just over the centre, where the glass stands.

Fashion Hints from Abroad.

New veilings and laces. A typical Parisian frock of interest to women in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

THE UNION WENT ON STRIKE.

South Orange's Four Lamplighters Quit —And Town Was Dark.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 5.—The labor problem has struck South Orange with a crash, and as a result the town has practically been in darkness for two nights.

South Orange is illuminated after the shades of night have fallen hy a system of gas jets, placed at economical intervals, which shed a genial light for a radius of about three feet around the lamp post. These lamps have been lit nightly by four Italians, each of whom has a district. They were employed by Joseph Rito, the South Orange Superintendent for the Gae Department of the Public Service Corporation. On Wednesday the four Italians elected themselves members of a union and started out to coerce the corporation. They waited on Rito.

"We coma froma da union; which say you giv us more da mon," said they.

"A-h-h, go chase yerselves," said Rito.

"You no give us da more mon?" said the committee.

"Nah, der door for youse, git," said Rito, who is Americanized.

"We go, ah Signor Rito, hut we have our r-r-evenge. There be no more light in da village. We strike, addio!" and the union went away.

Rito has imported some strike-breakers, and it is thought that the lights will shine in a night or two.

LADY TWEEDMOUTH DEAD.

Famous Hostess of the Liberal Party Was Born in 1853.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Lady Tweedmouth, the famous political hostess of the Liberal Party and a sister of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, is dead.

Lady Tweedmouth was one of the six deughters of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, all of whom became leaders of English society. One of her sisters, Countess Howe, is now critically ill with paralysis. Another sister is Lady Sarah Wilson, who was captured by the Boers outside Mafeking.

Lady Fanny Octavia Louisa Spencer-Churchill was born in 1853, and married Lord Tweedmonth in 1873. Her house in London has been noted for the entertainments given there, and Lady Tweedmouth came as near to possessing the power of one of the hostesses in the old salon days as any Englishwoman in recent years. Her latest notable dinner was that at which leaders of the Liberals and Liberal Unionists were present, and which led to talk of a reunited party.

Lady Tweedmouth was informed by physicians some months ago that an operation was necessary, but that there was no hope that her life could long he prolonged. Nevertheless she continued to fulfil her social duties in London until a short time ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Woodruff.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5.—Robert Woodruff, father of the Rev. Dr. C. S. Woodruff, pastor of the Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomfield, died yeterday at Mendham, Morris County. Mr. Woodruff was ninety-three years old, and was horn in Chester Township. He had lived all his life in Morris County, more recently at Peepack, and had outlived all his brothers, sisters, and friends of early days. He never used liquor or tobacco, walked every fair day, and read without glasses and took plenty of time at his meals. Three children survive him. They are Dr. Woodruff, Mrs. Mary Saunders, with whom he lived, and Joseph G. Woodruff of Mendham.

Mrs. George W. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A telegram received at the War Department to-day announced the death of Mrs. George W. Davis, wife of Major Gen. Davis, retired, Governor of the Isthmian Canal Zone, this morning at Big Moose, N. Y. The body will be brought to Washington and placed in the receiving vault at Arlington, pending the arrival of Gen. Davis, who started from Colon Wednesday on his return to New York.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN KERR, ex-Assemblyman from Hudson County, N. J., and for twenty-two years a Republican member of the Town Council of Harrison, N. J., is dead at his home, Kearny and Magnolia Avenues, Arlington, at the age of sixty years.

Mrs. ROBERT BEARDSLEY, formerly of Paterson, N. J., is dead at San Francisco, Cal., according to a telegram received at Paterson. Mrs. Beardsley was Miss Margaret C. Stoutenborough, daughter of Alfred Stoutenborough, who was the oldest dry goods merchant in Paterson at the time of his death, seventeen years ago.

Texas Exhibit to Stay at Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 5.—Nineteen members of the Board of Texas World's Fair Commissioners, with President John H. Kirby and General Manager S. L. J. Wortham at their head, voted to-day to continue the Texas exhibits at St. Louis to the end of the fair. A joint note was made on which money was raised and all the dehts up to date were paid off to-night.

Adele Ritchie Convalescent.

Miss Adele Ritchie, who is recovering from an attack of appendicitis at Dr. Gi. Wylie's Sanitarium, Forty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, was last night reported to have had a good day.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The centre of the lake region disturbance has remained nearly stationary north of Lake Superior and its attendant area of local rains and thunderstorms has swung eastward over the Middle Atlantic States. Local raine have continued in the South Atlantic and Middle and East Gulf States and in the southern Rocky Mountain distriots. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

In the central and eastern parts of the country the temperature changes have been unimportant. In the interior of the Pacific Coast States extremely high temperatures are reported, with maximum reported readings of 104 degrees at Fresno, Cal., and Walla Walla, Washington. During Saturday fair weather will prevail in the central valleys and the lake regions, and showers are likely to occur in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States. East of the Rocky Mountains the temperature will correspond closely to the seasonal average, while in the plateau region and in the interior of the Pacific Coast States, extremely high temperatures will continue.

On the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts the wind will be light to fresh, and mostly from the southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh and variable; in the lake region fresh winds will prevail.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh south winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.—Local rains Saturday; Sunday fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

Eastern New York.—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh southwest winds.

New England.—Local rains Saturday and Sunday; fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	68	71	73
6 A. M.	65	71	73
9 A. M.	61	75	74
12 M.	63	76	76
4 P. M.	64	75	74
6 P. M.	63	75	74
9 P. M

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pfd.
$9,000 Clev. Terminal & Valley R. R. 1st 4s, 1995.
$5,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Consld. 5s, 1945.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$22,500 Socarro Company of New Mexico 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923, (hypd.)
$19,000 Pomeroy & Biddleport Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905 to 1925, (hypd.)
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
$500 Flits. & Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Series A, 1952.
$5,000 Electric Corporation of Portland, Maine, 7 p. c. Gold Deb. Bd., Regstd. Ctf.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. B'klyn.
10 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. First National Bank.
50 shs. City National Bank.
50 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
33 1-3 shs. United States Light & Heat Co.
$850 Universal Caster & Foundry Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
10 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Nassau Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1923.
50 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.

First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, appointed a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders under a Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the depositary, the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 25 Broad Street, New York, have extended the time for the deposit of bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, to the **15th day of August, 1904**, after which date the committee reserves the right to impose such conditions as it may deem proper for the acceptance of bonds. Negotiable engraved receipts will be issued by the depositary, and application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated, New York, August 1st, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
SIDNEY C. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, } Committee.
GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt, Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon, Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre, Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger, Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly, Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry Helde,
Hosmer B. Parsons, W. R. Grace,
Jas. Ross Curran.

TONOPAH

$100 Carefully Invested Secures Big Profit. Send for full information of this great district. MAKEEVER BROS., 42 Broadway, N. Y.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Memo Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 6c. in stamps. The C. Mont. Benton Co., 522-532 West 28th St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BALTIMORE, July 13, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended June 30, 1904, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, to be paid September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 1, 1904.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.

22D REGULAR PREFERRED DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company have this day declared the 22d Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company out of earnings payable September 15th, 1904, to all stockholders of record September 6th.

The Preferred Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, September 6th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 16th. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

New York, August 4, 1904.
H. KEENE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND Omaha Railway Company, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28, 1904.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and of THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, August 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M. L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.

Quarterly Dividend No. 13 of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable Aug. 30, 1904, was declared July 26th to stockholders of record Aug. 6. Transfer books close at 12 M. Aug. 6 and reopen at 10 A. M. Aug. 31.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Tabulating Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased in the amount of $100,000, to wit, from $150,000 to $250,000, such increase to consist of 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share.
Dated New York, July 23d, 1904.
WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, President.
SAMUEL G. METCALF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAMP KETTLES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila. Pa., August 1, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until One o'clock P. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904, for furnishing the Philadelphia or St. Louis Depots of the Quartermaster's Department with 4,000 sets (12,000) Camp Kettles, conforming to standard samples and specifications, subject to 50 per cent. increase in quantity if desired by the Department. As the Kettles are needed at an early date, time of delivery will be taken into consideration in making the award. The Kettles are the same as those for which bids will be opened at the St. Louis Depot. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Camp Kettles," and addressed to LT. COL. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., August 4, 1904. Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 M., August 23, 1904, for Enlarging Army Service Barracks. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Address J. M. CARSON, Jr., Major and Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 20, 1904. SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 9, 1904, for the Construction of a Boiler and Mechanical Draft Plant, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., New York. The Rookery, Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

120 Broadway, New York, August 2, 1904.

In order to permit the stockholders of record at the close of the books of this Company to avail themselves of the privilege of subscribing to the additional Assenting Stock as per circular, dated August 2d, mailed to the stockholders, it was, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day

RESOLVED, That the Transfer Books of the Preferred, Assenting, and Non-Assenting stock of the Company be closed at the close of business on Monday, August 8th, 1904, and opened at 10 A. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HERMAN HADERMANN, by mutual consent, has severed his connection with the firm of JOSHUA W. JONES CO., real estate and insurance, 247 6th Av., the 5th day of August, 1904.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.05	.06	Ken. Con.	.01	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.17	.18	Mexican	.80	.80
Belcher	.15	.15	Occi. Con.	.81	.81
Best & Bel.	.60	.61	Ophir	2.30	2.30
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.10	.10
Caledonia	.38	.38	Potosi	.14	.15
Chal. Con.	.19	.19	Savage	.22	.24
Challar	.13	.13	Sag Bel.	.03	.03
Confidence	.60	.60	Sierra Nev.	.20	.20
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	Syndicate	.05	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	St. Louis	.07	.10
Crown Point	.10	.11	Silver Bars	.58½	.58½
Gould & Cur.	.10	.11	Union Con.	.22	.29
Hale & Nor.	.66	.68	Utah Con.	.09	.09
Julia	.05	.05	Yellow Jack.	.17	.18
Justice	.10	.11			

Mexican dollars—Friday, 46@47½; Thursday, 46@47⅛.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—Gardner & Co. quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7	Little Puck.	3½	3¾
Anaconda	11		Little Bsside.	2½	3
C. K. & N.	32½	35	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4¾
C. C. Con.	8½	8⅞	Mary Cashen	5	7
Dante	3½	3⅝	Moon Anchor	5¾	7
Dr. Jackpot	4⅛	4½	Missouri	2½	2½
Elkton	64	64½	New Haven	2	8
El Paso	90	91	Old Gold	8¾	9¼
Gold Dollar	5	5½	Pharmacist	3¾	4
Gold Sovereign	6	6½	Portland	159	170
Isabella	20¾	21½	Rose Maud	5¾	5⅞
Lexington	3⅜	3⅞	Work	9½	9¾

Havana-New York Brokers.

The first brokerage office having direct connection with the New York Stock and commodity Exchanges has been opened in Havana by Reginald Cameron Brown, in the Royal Bank of Canada Building. The firm will have New York connection through Atwood Violett & Co., members of the New York Stock, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges, and will receive hourly quotations from the New York Stock Exchange, as well as quotations on cotton and grain.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Incorporated to-day:

Zeltner Brewing Company, New York; capital, $700,000. Directors—Chauncey Gile Story, Robert Flaherty, R. D. Woodward, New York.

Palisade Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. E. Hellbrun, Mollie S. Hellbrun, New York.

Corse Payton Amusement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Corse Payton, E. R. Payton, S. S. Allen, Brooklyn.

The New York and New Jersey Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Adolph Kornbluh, Frank Romeill, J. R. Stein, New York.

The Alarm Cabinet Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. M. Hawley, E. W. Broadbent, W. A. R. Hawley, New York.

The Terebene Reduction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. A. Pamber, J. A. Ball, A. F. Bachman, New York.

The American Stretched Metal Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. D. Maguire, Mortimer Stiefel, Benjamin Stern, New York.

Davison Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (jewelry); capital, $5,000. Directors—Maria A. Davison, Frank S. Davison, Rosanna M. Davison, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Russell-Robinson Company, (building materials,) Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Benjamin F. Robinson, Charles M. Russell, Frank F. Russell.

The Imported Tobacco Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Grsens, Josepb Gerrardt, James R. Mapletoft.

The Radio Incandescent Burner Company, Newark; capital, $210,000. Incorporators—William Hewins, Felix Emmanuelli, David D. Jones.

The Inter-Gas Power Company, Newark; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George E. Russell, George D. Russell, Frederick W. Hatch.

Whiteley & Collier (Incorporated) Company, Camden; capital, $16,000. Incorporators—Joseph E. Whiteley, John Collier, Edward W. Wesley.

The National Canning and Manufacturing Company, Phalanx, Monmouth County; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Alexander C. Humphreys, W. S. Bucklin, Edward B. Root.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Capt. William K. Naylor, Ninth Infantry, is detailed to act as umpire during the manoeuvres of the Ohio National Guard to be held from Aug. 16 to 23.

Upon the completion of the manoeuvres of the Ohio National Guard, the following-named officers will proceed direct to Gainesville, Manassas, or Thoroughfare, Va., according to assignment: Col. Arthur Murray, Lieut. Col. Wagner, General Staff; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Eben Swift, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, General Staff, and Capt. Frank R. Whitman, Second Infantry.

Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, on business pertaining to the Ordnance Department.

Capt. T. L. James, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department.

Capt. David M. King, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Benicia Arsenal to Fort Stevens, Fort Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Fort Flagler, Fort Casey, and Fort Worden, Washington, on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named.

First Lieut. Wilson B. Burtt, Fifth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural Mechanical School of Kentucky.

Navy.

Lieuts. V. Graham and A. H. Sales are ordered to the Naval Academy.

A cable from Admiral Sterling announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet: Lieut. H. L. Coe from hospital at Yokohama to the Monadnock, Lieut G. W. Laws to the San Francisco, Midshipman E. O. Fitch to the Oregon, C. A. Richter to the Helena, J. E. Otterson and P. P. Bassett to the Wisconsin, Ensigns J. G. Church and E. E. Scranton from the Mohican to the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis at Mare Island, Cincinnati at Che-Foo.

Sailed—Dixie from Tompkinsville for Camden, Perry from Santa Barbara for Mare Island, Calao, Whipple, Worden, Truxton, Hopkins, and Hull from Newport for New London.

The Des Moines has been assigned to the European Squadron.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 5, 1904.

Imp Japanese Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp certs, full paid for 6 p c after loan 16,000 ..... 93¼
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co cfs, full instal paid 29,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101½
2d instal paid 4,000 ..... 101¼
8,000 101
Ala Cl 4-5s 1,000 ..... 102¼

Am Hide & L 6s 12,000 ..... 85½
At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103¾
adjustment 4s 1,000 ..... 95⅝
adjust 4s, stpd 5,000 ..... 92⅞
10,000 93
Atl Coast L 4s 1,000 99
3,000 ..... 98⅞
46,000 99
50,000 ..... 99⅛
B & O pr lien 3½s 3,000 95
gold 4s 4,000 ..... 103½
Brooklyn R T ref conv 4s 5,000 ..... 78½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 115⅝
Carolina Cen 4s 5,000 92
Cen of Gn 1st ino 5s 10,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¼
2d inc 5s 53,000 44
1,000 ..... 43½
3d inc 5s 30,000 29
1,000 ..... 29½
5,000c 29
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 99¾
Chea & Ohio con 5s 1,000 ..... 118½
C, B & Q as jt bds 1,000 ..... 97⅝
25,000 ..... 97½
Ill Div 3½s 47,000 ..... 94½
Chi & N W gen 3½s 1,000 100
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 104⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s 16,000 ..... 71½
36,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71⅝
3,000 ..... 71½
105,000 ..... 71¼
2,000 ..... 71⅝
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s 4,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81½
35,000 ..... 81¾
4,000 82
2,000 ..... 81½
10,000 82
Chi Term Tran 4s 1,000 ..... 74¼
Col & So 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 83½
1,000 ..... 83¼
Conn Ry & Light ref 4½s 5,000 98
Con Gas Co N Y
Nat'l City Bank ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s 11,500 ..... 173¼
Consol Tobacco 4s 1,000 ..... 62⅝
4,000 ..... 62½
2,000 ..... 62½
15,000 ..... 62⅝
6,000 ..... 62¾
5,000 ..... 62¼
Den & Rio Gr con 4s 8,000 101
Det & Mack 1st 4s 1,000 100
Erie 1st gen 4s 7,000 ..... 84⅞
14,000 85
Ft W & R G 1st 3,000 82
Green Bay & W deb ctfs B 2,000 13
Gulf & Ship 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 102⅞
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 9,000 ..... 99¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000 ..... 84½
Kansas City So 3s 10,000 ..... 71¾
Kings Co Elev 4s 5,000 ..... 88½
Lac Gas L of St L 1st 5s 10,000 103
L S & M S 3½s 5,000 ..... 100½
L S & M S deb 4s 18,000 ..... 101⅜
Long Island ref 4s 3,000 ..... 101¾
Louis & Nash col tr 4s 10,000 ..... 99½
unified 4s 2,000 ..... 100⅜
Manhattan con 4s 28,000 ..... 105½
Total sales $1,648,500

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 7,000 78
Nassau Elec R R 4s 10,000 ..... 83¼
N Y C & H R R, L S col 3½s 4,000 ..... 91⅝
N Y, O & W ref 4s 20,000 ..... 103⅞
Norf & W con 4s 500 101
Norf & W, Poca C & C 4s 1,000 ..... 93⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 3,000 ..... 74½
11,000 ..... 74¼
Nor Pac 4s 4,000 ..... 105⅝
5,000 ..... 105½
Ore R & N con 4s 1,000 ..... 102¼
Ore S L part 4s 2,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 ..... 95⅝
1,000 ..... 95¾
4,000 ..... 95¾
1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 115½
Pac of Mo 2d 5s 4,000 ..... 113⅜
Penn gtd 4½s 5,000 ..... 106½
Reading gen 4s 20,000 99
Rio Gr West 1st 1,000 100
San A & A P 4s 10,000 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¼
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 90½
10,000 91
gen 5s 1,000 117
1,000 ..... 116⅝
St L & S F R R ref 4s 5,000 82
31,000 ..... 81½
St L S W 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 96½
2d inc 4s 10,000 ..... 78½
4,000 78
5,000 ..... 78¼
10,000 ..... 78½
consol 4s 20,000 ..... 74¾
10,000 ..... 74¼
St P M & M 2d 6s 1,000 ..... 110¼
Mont ext 4s 1,000 ..... 108¼
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s 3,000 ..... 70⅝
1,000 71
2,000 ..... 71⅛
2,000 71
refund 5s 5,000 100
South Pac 4½s 10,000 ..... 100⅞
South Pac 4s 500 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 93⅜
South Ry 1st 5s 25,000 ..... 115⅞
25,000 116
10,000 ..... 115½
Tenn C, I & R, Birm Div 6s 5,000 108
De Bard C & I 6s 2,000 102
Term Assn St L gen refund 4s 5,000 ..... 98¾
Tex & Pac, La B L Div 5s 5,000 ..... 109½
Third Av con 4s 3,000 ..... 94⅝
8,000 ..... 94¾
Tol & Ohio C gen 5s 5,000 ..... 107¼
2,000 ..... 107⅜
Tol, St L & W pr lien 3½s 2,000 85
Tol, St L & W 4s 5,000 ..... 72¼
1,000 ..... 72⅜
9,000 ..... 72½
Un Pac conv 4s 15,000 102
25,000 ..... 102½
65,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102½
Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 105⅝
U S Leather 6s 3,000 ..... 110½
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s 8,000 82
10,000 ..... 81½
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s 12,000 ..... 78⅝
26,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78⅝
101,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78⅝
15,000 ..... 78⅜
8,000 ..... 78⅝
15,000 ..... 78½
Wabash deb B 10,000 ..... 58⅜
11,000 59
5,000 ..... 59½
1,000 ..... 59¾
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 20,000 ..... 91½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105	K. I., C., pf.	52	60
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105	Lacl. G. pf.	75	100
3s, r., 1918	104½	105	L. E. & W. pf.	26	27
3s, c., 1918	105	105⅜	E. & W. pf.	85	95
3s, 1918, sm.	104		Lake Shore	245	275
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106⅜	Long Isl'd	52	56
4s, c., 1907	106¼	106⅜	Man. Beach	10	12
4s, r., 1925	131	132	Man. Elev.	150½	150½
4s, c., 1925	131¼	132	Md. Coal pf.	110	..
2s, Panama	100		M. W. S. El., Chi.	19	21½
Philippine 4s	110		M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	52	54½
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Mich. Cent.	..	140
Alle. & W.	14	..	M. & St. L.	47	55
Allegh. Val.	11¼	14	M. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Allis-Ch. pf.	48	54	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124½	127
Am. Car & F. pf.	78	79½	Mor. & Es.	182	186
Am. Chicle	200	225	N. Y. Air B. pf.	107¾	108½
Am. D. Tel.	22	26	N. Y. Dock	104	114
Am. Express	195	205	Nat. En. pf.	72	82
Am. Gr. Tw.	4½	6½	Nat. Lead	20¾	21
A. H. & L.	4	4½	Nat. Lead pf.	90¾	92½
A. H. & L. pf.	19	20	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36¼	38
Am. Ice pf.	27¾	28	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17	18½
A. L. Co. pf.	87½	..	N. Cent.	42	46
Am. Loc. pf.	87	89½	N. Y. B. & M. pf.	95	110
Am. M. Co.	3	4	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
Am. Snuff.	118	130	N. Y. C. & St. L.	23	29¾
Am. St. Fds.	5	6	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	95
Am. S. F. pf.	31½	35	N. Y. Dock pf.	42	46
A. T. & C.	89	92	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
Am. Toh. pf.	133	138	N. Y. C. & St. L.	23	29¾
Am. W. Co.	11	12	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	95
Am. W. Co. pf.	76	78	N. Y. Dock pf.	42	46
Ana. Co. M.	71¾	73	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
Ann Arbor.	27	30	N. Y. C. & St. L.	23	29¾
Ann A. pf.	55	60	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	95
Atl. C. Line.	118	118½	N. Y. Dock pf.	42	46
B. & O. pf.	92	95	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	23	29¾
B. Un. Gas	213	220	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	95
Brun. City	5	7	N. Y. Dock pf.	42	46
B., R. & P.	131	135	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
ex div.	125	127	N. Y. C. & St. L.	23	29¾
B., R. & P. pf., ex div.	130	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	95
Butterick Co.	49	40½	N. Y. Dock pf.	42	46
Canada So.	64½	65	North Am.	87	88
C. & S. A.	..	..	North. Cent.	..	169
Tel. A.	102½	105	Ont. Mining.	3½	4¾
Chi. & A. pf.	80½	83	Pac. Coast.	59	61
C. & E. I.	..	..	P. C. 1st pf.	90	103
C. & E. I. pf.	128	150	P. C. 2d pf.	67½	69½
C. G. W. pf., A.	50	52	Pac. Mail.	25½	26¼
C. G. W. pf., B.	21½	24	Peo. & E.	17	21
C. G. W. 1st	81	84	Pere Marq.	75	80
C., I. & L. pf.	70	85	P., C. & St. L.	62½	65
C. St. P., M. & O. pf., ex div.	172	..	St. L., ex d.	94	98
C. & W. M.	5½	6¼	P. C. 1st pf.	90	..
Cbi U. Tr.	4¾	5½	P. C. 2d pf.	67½	69½
C. C. C. & St. L.	78½	75½	P. Ft. W. & C.	180	..
C. C. & St. L. pf.	..	110	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	..
C. L. & W.	45	70	P. C. Co.	174	176
Clev. & P.	178	180	P. C. Co. pf.	94	98
C. F. & I.	..	..	P. C. Co. pf. ex div.	172	..
C. F. & I. pf.	95	98	P. Gas Co.	114	116
Col. South.	13¾	14½	Pull. Pal.	43½	43¾
Com. Cable.	181	200	R., W. & O.	131	135
Consol. Coal.	65	..	R. G. M. Co.	18	18½
Del. & Hud.	159	160	R. G. M. Co. pf.	78½	79½
D., L. & W.	266	270	Rutland pf.	30	40
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	20	..	St. J. & G. I.	12½	13½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	24
Det. South.	2	2¼	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	125	127
Det. So. pf.	4	5	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	164	170
Det. Un. Ry.	64	64⅞	St. L. & S. S. S. & S. pf.	82½	88½
Dia. Match.	190	195	St. L. & S. S. S. & S. pf.	83¼	87
Dist. Secur.	21½	22½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	12¼	13
D. S. S & A.	5½	8	St. L. & S. W. pf.	33½	35½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	9½	11	St. R. & T.	4	1½
Erie.	54	55	T. P. L. Tr.	28	30½
Erie. pf.	75	80	Third Av.	121½	123
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	40½	T., Pe. & W.	19	20
Ft. W. & D. City pf.	36	38	U. S. Exp.	95	105
Gen. Ch. Co.	49	50	U. Rys. Inv.	11	11½
G. & S. T.	116	..	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	48½	49
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185	U. Rys. Inv.	65	65¼
Hock. Val.	65½	67⅞	W. S. Exp.	106	115
Hock. V. pf.	79½	80½	U. S. Leath.	7⅛	7¼
Homestake.	53½	..	U. S. R. & Imp.	46	47½
Ill. C.	103	..	U. S. Rub.	19½	19⅝
Int. Power.	38	38	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	99	99½
Int. S. P.	31	33	Va.-I. C. & C.	17	19½
I. S. P. pf.	70	76	W.-F. Exp.	202	212
Jol. & Chi.	176	178	W. & L. E.	14¼	16
Kan. & M.	20½	28	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	37	39
Kan. C. So.	21½	22½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	22	23½
K. C. So. pf.	41½	43½	Wis. C. pf.	35½	39½
K. & D. M.	12½	14			
K. & D. M. pf.	47	52			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—There is practically no local demand for funds, and yet money rates hold fairly firm in Boston. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10@12½c. discount. Clearings, $17,845,045. Balances, $1,297,698. Sub-Treasury debit, $81,542. The foreign exchange market holds firm. Quoted rates are unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88½	..
Sterling	4.88	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15⅝	5.15¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	.40½	.40⅝

The stock market was strong and a few specialties were active. These were Telephone, Sugar, Copper Range, Utah, and Shannon. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Atchison	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛
9	Atchison pf.	96½	96	96½
32	*Boston Elevated	150	149½	150
28	Boston & Maine	160	158	159
20	Boston & Maine pf.	170	170	170
100	C. M. & St. P.	147¼	147¼	147¼
27	Mass. Elec. pf.	69	69	69
50	New York Central	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝
63	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192¼	192	192
3	Fere Marquette pf.	70	70	70
170	Union

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 3-4@1 Per Cent.

Stocks Undisturbed by Feverish Produce Markets and Beginning of Exports of Gold.

The crop situation and gold exports were the dominant topics on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The market acted logically under the effect of the crop news, or rather gossip, for the traces of facts were few, and indifferently to the loss of gold. So far as the loss of gold is concerned, the indifference is reasonable, in a 1 per cent. money market, with a fifty-five-million-dollar surplus, and on the eve of the season when large payments are due to us for necessities which the buyers must pay for, since they cannot go without nor get them without paying for them. It is altogether likely the shipments are more related to the spasm in the London market, or to some special local transaction, than to any balancing of the conditions of the two money markets upon a longer view. In other words, the loss of gold is not likely to be large, and can be borne more easily than it can be explained, for it is not a normal movement.

The produce markets were feverish. They were strong enough at one time to substitute new high prices for Thursday's maximum on wheat, but they closed at a small decline for both wheat and corn. Not a small factor in this result was the facetious remark by the author of the worst estimate of the wheat situation that the market acted as though it thought there would be no wheat at all. Traders certainly acted as though they had no conservative or independent judgment at all. The movement looks like, in the Street's classic language, a scoop, and it is now in order to find that there is plenty of wheat, and to wonder who spreads all the reports to the contrary. In Mr. Jones's own words, "The Northwest will have a very good wheat crop as to bushels, but for large area the quality will be deficient and for a considerable area low grade." It will take something more than that to sustain dollar wheat, and it would not be surprising if it were supplied again in due season.

The individual movements warranting specific mention were few. Sugar was notably strong. St. Paul, Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Illinois Central thrived on the ruin in the grain fields. Steel lost ⅛, acting better than has been customary when selling ex dividend.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil	1½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Linseed	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	6¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	N. Y. Airbrake	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Rock Island pf.	1
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Con. Gas	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅛	So. Ry. pf., ex div.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅛
Gen. Chemical	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	¾
Gen. Electric	½	West. E. & M.	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1	Wisconsin Central pf.	½
U. S. Cast I. Pipe	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. 3½s	1	St. L. S. W., 1nd. Inc. 4s	1½
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	2	Tenn. C. & I. Birm. Div. 6s	1⅝
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	1¼	Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	4¼

Bonds Declined.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 6s 1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 5	235,252
To date this year	64,359,860
Corresponding date last year	100,595,178

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 5	$1,648,500
To date this year	$377,865,780
Corresponding date last year	$417,122,950

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Chicago Telephone Company installed 918 new instruments during July, and now has a total of 111,630.

The new ore concentrating plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at North Lebanon, Penn., will cost about $300,000. When completed it will have a daily capacity of 600 tons of iron.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha—Semi-annual dividend on common and preferred.
United States Steel—Dividend on preferred.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,742,700 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $6,211,200 and sent to the interior $1,643,500. The gain from the interior was $4,567,700.

Receipts of new gold were $1,992,800, namely —$885,500 on New York Assay Office checks, $726,300 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $381,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $20,816,200; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $23,634,-900. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,817,800.

The total gain from the interior, $4,567,700, and new gold, $1,992,800, was $6,560,500. Deducting the loss of $2,817,800 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $3,742,700.

The net gain from the interior is the smallest since the week ending July 8. Nevertheless it is $1,800,000 larger than for the week ending Aug. 6, 1903, over $2,000,000 net gain for the corresponding week in 1902, and twice as large as in 1901. Much of this disparity can be attributed to the increase in the amount of money in circulation. The decrease in the gain from the interior as the bar-year time draws near illustrates the normal character of the currency movement at present.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper is almost exactly equal to the amount the Central Pacific on July 29 of its note due to the United States on Aug. 1. There was a considerable increase in customs collections, which were $2,987,100, a daily average of $648,000; comparing with a daily average of $494,800 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $607,000, comparing with $1,174,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,878,000 mutilated currency.

Pig Iron Trading at Produce Exchange.

The Produce Exchange, it was announced yesterday, will institute trading in pig iron warrants on Sept. 1. It is proposed to govern the trading under rules somewhat different from those in force on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, where pig iron warrants have been traded in for some time past. Under the rules here only one form of warrant, calling for the delivery of a single standard grade of pig iron, will be employed, instead of a number of warrants calling for different grades.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,010,029, as against $2,305,444 for the previous week, and $2,576,630 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $1,922,659, as against $2,136,409 for the previous week and $2,857,044 for the corresponding week last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders Waiting on the Coming Crop Report—American Sugar Active.

Trading on the Stock Exchange fell to a still lower level yesterday, and during most of the session there was no disposition on the part of traders to be aggressive, either in marking stocks up or down. The general tendency of prices, however, was upward, and in the closing changes there were many more advances than declines, though the majority of both were fractional only. One reason for the lack of initiative on the part of the traders and they were practically the only source of business, inasmuch as the public is now taking even less part in the market than during the recent boom—was the fact that much importanca is attached to tha Government crop report to he issued the 10th of the month, and there was a disposition to await the publication of this report before taking any definite position in the market. The crops admittedly are an all-important factor at present, and it may be that the coming Government estimate may go some way toward removing the uncertainty that exists at present, especially in regard to wheat, as a result of the countless estimates made in one quarter or another.

***

Old-Time Favorites Active.

Speculatively, the most interesting developments in the market yesterday were the movements in American Sugar and one or two other issues, which, although old-time speculative favorites, have been much in the background of late. Sugar was very active yesterday, and strong at the same time, much to the satisfaction of those who had the point to buy the stock at the opening. It went as high as 132½, and closed slightly under that figure, with a net gain of 2 points. Another stock that enjoyed activity in excess of its proportion of the day's small trading was Rock Island, which to its gains of the previous day added five-eighths more for the common and 1 point more for tha preferred.

***

Southern Stocks Lag.

American Cotton Oil continued ts upward movement, but the Southern railroad stocks lagged behind the rest of the market. This was the result of a natural profit taking movement in these stocks, invited by the sharp advances in them since the publication of the cotton report.

GOLD EXPORTS RENEWED.

National City Bank Announces Intention of Shipping $2,500,000 to Europe.

Although foreign exchange houses generally agreed in the statement that the conditions in the foreign exchange market did not yet call for gold shipments, the National City Bank yesterday announced that on Tuesday next it would ship to Europe, presumably to London, $2,500,000 in gold. In view of the fact that there was no engagement of gold made at the Assay Office, it was inferred that it was the intention of the bank to send the gold in the form of United States gold coin, which made the transaction seem even more unprofitable from an exchange point of view. The customary explanation in exchange circles of such shipments under conditions that do not seem to warrant them is that they represent special transactions, made possible by concessions from bankers on the other side, or otherwise.

In regard to the shipment of $2,500,000 gold the manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank said: "It is merely an exchange transaction. The market is absolutely hara of hills, and rates are such that it is better to ship the gold. We are really a debtor nation at present, and conditions warrant this action."

Exchange rates rose sharply after the announcement of the proposed shipment, contrary to the customary course of things. Demand sterling, which sold around $4.88 at the opening, closed for tbe day at $4.88¼, and cables late in the day sold as high as $4.8880, although the highest rate generally paid was 15 points lower than that.

The National Bank of Commerce yesterday took from the Sub-Treasury $1,-500,000 in gold coin, to be shipped by today's steamer tc Cuba, and the National City Bank, in addition to the amount it is arranging to send to Europe, will also make a shipment to Cuba. These Cuban shipments, it is understood, are made in connection with the payment for the recent bond issue sold by the Cuban Republic to Speyer & Co. The first installment of $10,000,000 has been paid by the bankers to the Cuban representatives in this city, and this amount or most of it, is to be sent to Cuba in installments, partly in gold coin and partly in paper currency.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on general trade conditions Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Labor controversies are the most serious drawbacks to recovery in business, most other important, factors tending toward improvement. Despite some reduction in the yield of wheat, crop prospects are most encouraging, and the loss in quantity of wheat promises to be fully offset by higher prices, so thet the agricultural communities will he in position to purchase commodities freely. The course of prices was steadily downward from March 1 to July 1, but during July Dun's Index Number rose from $97.192 to $97.227. Liabilities of commercial failures in July were 48 per cent. less than in the same month last year, and many industrial events suggested that the bottom point of the trade depression hed been passed. Delayed orders for iron and steel products are being placed, and at woolen mills there is a notable increase in activity. Railway earnings in July were only 2.4 per cent. smaller than a year previous, and at many cities there is evidence of returning confidence, with a little improvement in mercantile collections. But several strikes in progress and others under consideration militate against a resumption of normal conditions in trade and manufacture.

***

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 230, against 220 last week, 231 the preceding week, and 178 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 18, against 18 last week, 20 the preceding week, and 19 last year. Of failures this week in the United States 79 were in the East, 53 in the South, 62 West, and 36 the Pacific States, and 69 report liabilities of $5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures in the United States reported for July are $8,812,-607, against $16,751,245 for the corresponding period last year.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Business and industrial conditions are still irregular and render generalization as to the future difficult. Continued good reports from the carn crop and absolutely brilliant conditions in cotton tend to offset undeniably disappointing results in tha premier cereal, wheat. Dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate an appreciable enlergemsent in the distribntion of merchandise at Western points, collections show a slight gain, and Southern advices, buoyed by good crop services, are optimistic. The iron trade, too, is showing improvement, and even bituminous coal is looking up. Other basic industries, however, are not so favorably situated.

***

Bank clearings for the week ending with Aug. 4 aggregate $1,808,886,549, 1 per cent. less than last week and 7 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $747,-230,686, an increase of 2.7 per cent. over last week, but a loss of 4 per cent. as compared with last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Aug. 4 aggregate 1,379,198 bushels, against 1,618,265 bushels last week, 3,040,629 bushels this week last year, 4,244,863 bushels in 1902, and 8,831,199 bnshels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 6,565,372 bushels, against 15,047,253 bushels last year, 20,794,203 bnshels in 1902, and 32,507,145 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 273,365 bushels, against 415,844 bushels last week, 834,428 bushels a year ago, 70,611 bushels in 1902, and 990,714 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 2,588,909 bushels, against 6,242,063 bushels in 1903, 494,337 bushels in 1902, and 7,224,413 bushels in 1901.

Postal Clerks Must Furnish Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Post Office Department issued to-day a general order directing that every postal clerk shall give a $1,000 bond. This order affects approximately 10,000 employes, embracing all railway postal clerks except those who are assigned to clerical duties in which they do not have access to registered mail.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of tha day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3¼@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $169,587,299; balances, $10,064,864; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,411,085.

Money on call in London, short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' hills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.8820; cables, $4.8870.

Commercial hills were $4.84½@4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95⅜ plus 1-32; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10 and 12½c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—20c@25c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The money pressure was lessened in the market to-day owing to Government disbursements. Discounts were harder on accoun of tha general tendency and the decrease in the Bank of England reserve.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steadier in consequence of the recovery of consols, which were well supported.

Americans opened dull, reflecting the New York tone, rallied to above parity, became inactive, and closed steady.

Japanese and Russian securities were firmer. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Kafirs were the centre of the firmness owing to hopes of an improved ontput with the Chinese labor in full swing.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 87⅝; consols, for account, 87⅝; Anaconda, 3¾; Atchison, 79⅝; Atchison preferred, 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 86¾; Canadian Pacific, 128¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34½; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 150¾; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 25½; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 137¾; Louisville and Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19½; New York Central, 121¾; Norfolk and Western, 63⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91½; Ontario and Western, 31⅝; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 26⅝; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 26; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 51⅛; Union Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 62½; Wabash, 7½; Wabash preferred, 33¾; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver steady, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months' bills is 2⅞@3 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £252,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Gold premiums quoted at Madrid at 38.10 and at Lisbon at 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was very firm, although business was restricted. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.

Three per cent. rentes 97 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs, 25¼ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was sluggish.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks. Rate of discount for short bills 1¾, per cent. and for three months' bills 2⅞ per cent.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04
Corn, No. 2 mixed	55¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41@.43
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.60
Cotton, middling	10.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.95
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	23.15
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	14.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	.17¼@.17¾

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	10.03	10.08	9.95	10.00@10.02
September	9.81	9.92	9.80	9.88@ 9.90
October	9.66	9.77	9.66	9.72@ 9.74
November	9.60	9.69	9.60	9.63@ 9.65
December	9.63	9.71	9.60	9.68@ 9.69
January	9.66	9.73	9.60	9.70@ 9.71
February	....	....	....	9.72@ 9.74
March	9.66	9.78	9.66	9.75@ 9.76

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	8,121	9,245
Overland to mills and Canada	1,175	694
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	5,000	3,300
Loss of stock at interior towns	4,369	.....
Brought into sight for week	9,927	13,239
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	7,125,488	7,733,121
Overland to mills and Canada	*926,711	1,056,173
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,902,000	1,867,800
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	49,698	.....
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,006,898	10,657,094

The total crop movement is for 340 days this season, against 341 days in 1902-3.

*Inclusive of 480 bales added, (correction St. Louis.)

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 900 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Mid-upland, 6.02d. Futures opened quiet hnt steady, 4 points higher; closed steady, net 1 point higher on old and 5@6 points higher on new crop positions. August, 5.76; August-September, 5.60; September-October, 5.39; October-November, 5.28; November-December, 5.24; December-January, 5.21; January-February and February-March, 5.20; March-April, 5.21. Manchester—Yarns quiet, cloths in moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.04; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.17¾; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.05, all free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	$1.01¾	$1.02 15-16	$1.00¾	$1.01¾
December	1.01⅞	1.01⅞	1.00¼	1.00¾
May	1.02¼	1.02⅝	1.00¼	1.03¼
Corn—				
September	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼
December	....	....	....	56¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	97½	99¼	96½	97⅝
December	97½	98	95¾	96⅝
May	96¾	99¾	97½	98¾
Corn—				
September	52⅝	52 15-16	51½	52½
December	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾
May	48½	48 9-16	47¾	48
Oats—				
September	34½	34½	33¾	33¾
December	35	35	34½	34½
May	36¾	36 15-16	35¾	35¾
Lard—				
September	$6.97½	$6.97½	$6.90	$6.90
October	7.02½	7.02½	6.95	6.95
Ribs—				
September	7.65	7.67½	7.62½	7.62½
October	7.65	7.67½	7.60	7.60
Pork—				
September	12.92½	12.92½	12.77½	12.77½
October	12.97½	12.97½	12.77½	12.77½

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10
September	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.10@6.15
October	....	....	....	6.20@6.25
November	....	....	....	6.30@6.35
December	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
January	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.60@6.65
February	....	....	....	6.60@6.65
March	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.70@6.75
April	....	....	....	6.80@6.85

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Special Agent Clayton to Go to Europe in Boston Fraud Case.

NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND

Customs Examiners and Importing Firms Charged with Conspiring Against Government in Fraudulent Valuations.

Special Treasury Agent Ralph W. Clayton, who is at present in charga of the customs detective work at New York, will sail for Europe next Tuesday to secure evidence against the men accused of conspiracy to defraud the Government in Boston. They are former Examiners James A. Shedd and John W. Trafton, Samuel Greanberg, Charles A. Baltter, and Simon Burman of the Glasgow Manufacturing Company, William Munroe of Stone & Downer, customs brokers, and Charles Osgood of Osgood, Bray & Co., importers of cutlery. All were indicted last Spring, and some acqulitted. Fresh indictments on similar charges were found a few days ago.

The Glasgow Manufacturing Company is engaged in tha importation of laces and embroideries. False classification and undervaluation are charged against it, while gross undervaluation of razors shipped by Arthur Bray of Solingen, Germany, is charged against Osgood, Bray & Co. Munroe is charged with assisting in the frauds, and Shedd and Trafton with passing the goods.

It is understood that the Treasury Department has now learned when it will complete its chain of evidence, and Mr. Clayton is going ahroad to secure affidavits there, and, if necessary, to hring the witnesses over.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rerated Tussah Silk Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decison written by General Appraiser Howell, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest hy Walter E. Stewart of New York against the assessment of 40 cents a pound duty on raw tussah silk rereeled under the clause providing for silk partially manufactured from cocoons. The testimony shows that the silk was first very rudely "water reeled" from the cocoons and then transferred to smaller reels to produce skeins suitable for the American spinning trade. It was not double twisted or advanced in any way, and Mr. Howell holds that the second reeling does not constitute a process of manufacture, and that it is free of duty as raw silk. General Appraiser De Vries filed a dissenting opinion.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the estate of C. B. Rouss, J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., C. Wilderman & Co., M. B. Belden, Bendit, Drey & Co., Pitt & Scott, Limited, H. Boker & Co., (2), and H. Robinson, New York; D. O'Sullivan, St. Paul; Quong, Yuen & Co., Chicago, and Yuen Chong and others, Honolulu. Protests sustained were by C. Wilderman & Co. and Davies, Turner & Co., New York, and protests partially sustained were hy the Raphael Tuck & Sons Company, George Borgfeldt & Co., and Hamhurger & Co., New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Frank H. Batties, seed merchant of 49 North Street, has assigned. Liabilities are placed at $40,000, with nominal assets of about one-half that sum.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID F. MURRAY.—David F. Murray of Kingston has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $1,567 and no assets.

ADOLPH L. GOETTING.—Adolph L. Goetting, a chemist of Suffern, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $3,176, contracted in New York City in 1889, and no assets.

GORDON BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Reuben and Alexander Gordon, doing business as Gordon Brothers, manufacturers of neckwear at 326 Church Street, by the following creditors: Herman & Meyer, $288; Friedman & Goldstein, $197, and the Star Neckwear Company, $223. It was alleged that between July 15 and Aug. 4 they transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000 to certain creditors to prefer them, and removed part of their property estimated at $5,000. They were formerly in the dry goods business on Seventh Avenue for three years, and started this business in February, 1901. They had a selling branch at Pittsburg, Penn. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed James Foley receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $500 in fixtures, machinery, and some stock. The liabilities are reported to be $3,000.

HENRY LEONARD.—Henry Leonard, a cigar dealer at 491 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,149, and nominal assets of $572, consisting of cigars on hand, $300; cigars in hands of an agency, $260; cash, $9, and insurance rebate, $3. He began business in May, 1901, having a stand in a cafe at 491 Broadway.

MORITZ GARTNER.—Moritz Gartner, clerk, of 5 Avenue C, formerly a dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person. He stated that his salary is only $8 a week, and he is compelled to pay $5 of this to his wife. His known liabilities are $2,707 and twenty-two claims unknown, and no assets. There are eighty creditors.

SIEGFRIED S. WOLLSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Siegfried S. Wollstein, shoe dealer of 918 and 1,146 Second Avenue, filed yesterday by Marshall S. Hagar, the receiver, show liahilities $5,084 and assets $2,000 cash in hands of the receiver.

CASE LAW COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Case Law Company, publishers of 220 Broadway, show liabilities $32,964 and nominal assets $1,520 in books, plates, &c. Among the creditors are Charles C. Dickinson, $8,833; Sumner A. Ely, $6,068; John H. Poole, $5,730, and Miller Press, $5,578.

ELWOOD O. ROSSELLE.—A meeting of creditors of Elwood O. Rossile, hotelkeeper, who formerly kept the Gilsey House at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, was held yesterday before John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Claims were filed by one hundred and eight creditors, aggregating about $190,000. There were three candidates for trustee—John T. Harwood, P. Merrill, and Alfred J. Commen. As no one had a majority in number and amount of claims there was no election, and the referee appointed Mr. Harwood as receiver, and his bond was fixed at $50,000.

Deficiency Judgment for $94,315.

A deficiency judgment was docketed yesterday against the Bayard Realty Company for $94,315 in favor of the George A. Fuller Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of tho eleven-story building at tha southeast corner of Broadway and Spring Street. Another judgment for $51,983 in favor of Frederick Ayer was entered on July 29.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 179 failures in the United States during the week against 174 for the previous week and 161, 169, 185, and 172 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 57, New England, 28; Southern, 30; Western, 41; Northwestern, 12; Pacific, 11. Canada had 18, against 17 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

BATES, Charles A.—R. Colgate
BILLIG, Morris—Eastern Brewing Company
BRAMAN, Charles H.—E. D. Depew and another
BECK, Louis—Catholic University of America
BAEHLE, Amelia M., individually, and as executrix—W. Hopkins, executor
CORWIN, George A. and Mary—Samuel Cupples Envelope Company
DONCOURT, Adolph G.—C. M. Andrew
DE FONTAINE, W. Hampton—D. M. Winans
FLAMMER, John J.—W. B. Wolfe
FALKINBURG, John M.—C. E. Barnum and another
FRANKLIN, Benjamin—Edward Thompson Company

	$122
	331
	116
	269
	$4,315
	167
	40
	124
	31
	66
	857
	64
	12
	193
	29
	82
	262
	36
	198
	882
	103
	171
	328
	17,299
	26
	27
	69
	71
	365
	249
	15
	122
	351
	162
	256
	1,312
	179
	59
	40

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BAUER, Henry J.—T. Munnecke, Aug. 2, 1904 $44
GRADY, Thomas F.—T. Daly, July 1, 1902 546
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Batt and another, Oct. 5, 1903 302
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Geiger, May 17, 1904 144
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Miller, April 6, 1904 145
TURNER, James R.—C. A. Wetmore, Oct. 17, 1901 60
VAUPEL, Peter F.—J. Haffen and another, April 7, 1896 156
TURNER, James R.—A. P. Hafner, Sept. 18, 1901 121
MATT. TAYLOR PAVING COMPANY—J. R. Taylor, executor, April 22, 1903 14,577
MATT. TAYLOR PAVING COMPANY—W. H. Shepard and another, June 5, 1901 3,965
MATT. TAYLOR PAVING COMPANY—R. Taylor, April 22, 1903 731
MATT. TAYLOR PAVING COMPANY—E. S. Hand, Oct. 10, 1903 635
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. H. Lambert, March 22, 1904 139
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. J. Stolt, Oct. 30, 1903 250
DENNISON, James A. and Clifford W. Hartridge—A. B. Chandler and another, June 1, 1896 370

Judgments Vacated.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. B. Colnes, July 9, 1903 7,639
HARRIS, Herman—N. N. Shepard, Jan. 16, 1894 $44

Judgments Reversed.

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Monahan and another, Oct. 26, 1903 $199
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Johnston, March 8, 1904 185
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Weinstein, Sept. 30, 1903 64

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..5:00	Sun sets..7:11	Moon rises..12:15

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...2:07	Gov. Isl'd...2:17	H. Gate..4:13
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...2:52	Gov. Isl'd...3:10	H. Gate..5:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortnne Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kronland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Lampassas, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfonndland	7:30 A.M.	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A.M.	
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Umbria, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
MONDAY, AUG. 8.		
Onelda, Charlaston		3:00 P.M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 9.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Beatrice, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:00 A.M.	
Carpathia, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Daggry, Yucatan and Campeche	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
	*11:00 A.M.	
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Begnranca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.		
Baltic, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
	*2:00 P.M.	
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Korona, Bermnda and West Indian Ports	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	*1:30 P.M.	
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 6.

Nusces, Galveston, July 31.
Philadelphia, Southampton, July 30.

SUNDAY, AUG. 7.

City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 5.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 28.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 30.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 2.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 1.
Minneapolis, London, July 30.
Noordam, Rotterdam, July 30.
Prinz Adalbert, Gibraltar, July 30.
United States, Christiansand, July 29.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 30.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 2.
Princess Alice, Bermuda, July 31.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 3.

Arrived.

Baltic,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Apartment House—Buyers for Flats and Vacant Property on Southern Boulevard—Day's Sales by Brokers.

Joseph R. Scheinberg has sold for Benjamin Hochbaum to Abraham Scheinberg the six-story apartment house 19 and 21 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 45.4 by 100.

Southern Boulevard Deals.

Warren & Skillin, in conjunction with Palen, Tully & Hoppock, have resold for Adolph Hollander to Frank B. Walker 839 to 845 Southern Boulevard, four out of a row of six five-story flats recently bought by Mr. Hollander.

Weil & Mayer have sold the three five-story double flats 803, 805, and 807 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 28 by 100; also, three lots on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 118 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Operator Sells on Amsterdam Avenue.

Max Marx has sold, through Millard Velt, to Jacob C. Harris the two five-story flats, with stores, 1,439 and 1,441 Amsterdam Avenue, each 27 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has resold the two five-story flats 119 and 121 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on plot 45 by 100.11.

Jackson & Stern have bought the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 300 feet west of Central Park West.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Robert Beck the five-story flat 159 West Sixty-sixth Street, on a lot 28.7 by 100, to a Mr. Joseph Ditch, for investment.

Sale of Pleasant Avenue Corner.

M. Ruben and Charles Efros have sold for Halprin, Diamondston & Levin the southeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 40 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have bought, through M. Wilson, the new six-story tenement 322 and 324 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for E. Harris 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 33.4 by 100.11.

David D. Weinberger and J. A. Ulanov have sold for Leonard J. Langhein, the four-story tenement 242 East Seventy-fifth Street.

P. Imperato has leased for Mrs. Francis Hessberg the two four-story double flats 2,213 and 2,215 Second Avenue, to a client, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $13,000.

Buyers in Recent Transactions.

Dr. Herman Emerson is the buyer of 120 East Sixty-second Street, and Mrs. Mabel Downing of 37 West Forty-eighth Street, two houses recently reported sold.

Purchase of Third Avenue Corner.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Mrs. Nicholas Fish the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, two three-story buildings, on lot 24.8 by 97.7.

Weil & Mayer have sold the property 719 East Sixth Street, 25 by 94.

Realty Company Buys and Sells.

The Sagamore Realty Company has sold to Rose T. Levison the two four-story double flats 1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, each 25 by 137.

The Sagamore Realty Company has bought from George Brown the five-story apartment house, 50 by 96, now nearing completion, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, near Rohlins Avenue.

H. Rosenfeld and M. Heller have sold the five-story flat on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 80 feet west of Willis Avenue, for Frank B. Walker to Samuel Krcnovet.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company is about to open an office in the Bronx at 2,792 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, in charge of Walter E. Phelps.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Stokes & Knowles report that they have sold the following Brooklyn properties: For A. Elder, the detached cottage on the east side of East Twenty-first Street, 320 feet south of Avenue P, on plot 40 by 100; also, for the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, the plot, 150 by 130.4, on the west side of Ocean Avenue, 417 feet north of Avenue C. They have also sold for Mary Weekes eleven acres at Woodland Park, Rockville, Centre, L. I.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday—a foreclosure affecting a plot running through from St. Nicholas Place to Edgecombe Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-third Street—was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 15 Cornelia St, for a one-story brick onthouse, 10x12.4; C. Foster of Englewood, N. J., owner; Parish & Schroeder of 5 West 31st St, architects; cost, $1,500.

15th and 16th Sts, 80 ft w of 1st Av, for a five-story brick school, 210.5x209; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 31 Mott St, for a four-story brick dwelling, 20.1x55.10; E. Cappo, premises, owner; O'Connor & Otte of 1 West 34th St, architects; cost, $13,000.

Pond Place, w a. 10 ft e of 197th St, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20x35.6; Burkhardt & Co. of 700 Tremont Av, owners; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Columbus Av, s s. 50 ft e of Van Buren St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Richard Roessler of 180th St and Prospect Av, owner; William T. La Velle of Sonthern Boulevard and Freeman St, architect; cost, $3,500.

Edison Av, w s, 100 ft s of Hildreth Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 16x22; C. Stumpfel, Pilgrim Av, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 126 to 130 East 14th St, to a one and two-story brick theatre; T. D. Sullivan, premises, owner; T. W. Lamb of 3 East 28th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,215 Broadway, to a one-story brick theatre; J. J. White of 115 Broadway, owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 5.

BROADWAY, w s, 25 ft a of New York Deaf and Dumb Institute, 175x175; Worthington Whitehouse to Max Marx, (mtg $40,000) 100

BROOME ST, 204, 25x100; Johanna Wiersch to Samuel Werner, (mtg $20,000) 40,000

COENTIES SLIP, 24, n e e; Charles F. Afferman to Matilda Luhrsen, B. & S. .. 1

DOWNING ST, 40, 25x111.5x25.11x105.1; Rosina Vollhart to Lillian E. Vollhart, (mtg $20,000) 1

DOWNING ST, 40, 25x111.5x25.11x105.1; Lillian E. Vollhart to Michele D'Aleeandro and another, (mtg $20,000) 1

EAGLE AV, 892 and 898, e s, 75x100; Eagle Av, 894; Laura M. Carlton and another to Anne J. Levi, (mtgs —) 1

ELM PLACE, 14, e s, 25x79.7x25x80.4; H. B. Roach to Jacob Hag, (mtg $4,000) 100

FOREST AV, n s, 1,103.20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Morris Epstein, same 100

FOREST AV, 1,107, w s, 142.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Thomae J. Quinn to Saul L. Kowarsky, same 100

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft n of North St, 50x100; the Lochinvar Realty Company to Bertha Schmuck, (mtg $8,000) 1

HENRY ST, 28, s s, 25x100.6; Louis Stang to Elias Senft, (mtg $4,000) 100

HULL AV, s e corner of Ozark St, 25x100; Frenk O. Hauhner to Alice Erickson 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 50.2 ft w of Webster Av, 25.10x118.1x25x121.11; Merogn Wolff to Rose Merkert 100

LOT 507, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Knauf to John Wallin, (mtg $2,500) 100

LOTS 101 and 102, map of W. J. Duncan; Alexander Margolis to Isidor Kliegerman and another, (mtg $1,500) 1

LOTS 169 and 170, map of 370 lots, McGrew estate; Hugh N. Camp to David Krueger 520

MACY PLACE, 1,031, n s, 175 ft n of Hewitt Place, 25x140; Henry Lohse, Jr., to Henrietta A. A. Stang, (mtg $8,500) .. 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 100th St, 50x100; William Lane to John E. Olson, (mtg $35,000) 1

MONROE ST, s s, 120.11 ft e of Rutgers St, 14.2x100x14.10x100; Monroe St, s s, 135.9 ft e of Rutgers St, 14.10x100; Semmel Kommel to Jacob Salmanowitz and others, (mtg $18,000) 1

PARK AV, w s, 75.6 ft e of 96th St, 25.2x100; Frank M. Paul to Ettie Grose, (mtg $27,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, 285, w s, 15x74; James G. Andriaccio and others to John Focarile, (mtg $4,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 242, n s, 25x100; Davis Rossnkrantz to Karl Shapiro, (mtg $30,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 544, e s, 21.5x irregular; Max Marx to Worthington Whitehead, (mtg $12,000) 100

WALTON AV, s s, 125.9 ft e of 165th St, 25.7x84.3x25.2x92.9; Bertha Schmuck to Elsie M. Bruce 1,650

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lot 38, map of William E. M. Zborousky, 25x90; Bertha Schmuck to the Lochinvar Realty Company, (mtg $1,500) 3,500

WEBSTER AV, 1,468 to 1,478, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 75x97.4x75x93.8; John O. Peterson and others to Max Schultz, (mtg $32,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, 1,468 to 1,478, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 75x97.4x75x93.8; Max Schultz to Cornelius Daniels and another, (mtg $37,000) 100

WEST END AV, w s, 24.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x80; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Alvoni R. Allen, (mtg $25,000) 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, n ¼ of Lot 141, map, 25x86; Catharins Cash to Harry Goldberg and another 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 144th St, 114x80, Wakefield; Abraham Shatzkin to Louis Barnett and another, (mtg $2,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,334, a s, 27x85; Elise Jonee to Bertha Ungar and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

1ST AV, Lots 89x90, map of new village of Jerome, 50x125; Antonio Russo to Francisco Gallo 4,200

1ST AV, s s, Lot 91, map of the new village of Jerome, 25x125; Antonio Russo to Caterina Gallo 100

2D AV, s w corner of 108th St, 25.10x75; Edward R. Cole to Mohican Realty Company, (mtg $13,000) 3,000

2D AV, 2,304, e s, 26x80; Julius Berkowitz and others to Albert L. Weindrug, (mtg $16,500) 100

2D ST, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenue A, 40.5x100; Samuel Michelson to Joseph Corn, (mtg $47,500) 100

3D AV, 4,064 to 4,070, a s, 100.1x100x99.11x100; Selig Seligman to Morrie Williamson, ½ part, (mtg $59,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 117.11 ft e of Avenue B, 25.10x98.2; 5th St, n s, 153.9 ft e of Avenue B, 35.10x96.2; Minnie Jacobs to Morrie Kraue, (mtg ½ of $112,798,) ½ part 100

8TH AV, w e, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, 25x75; Isaac Salinger and others to Jennis F. Levy, (mtg $17,500) 100

8TH AV, 630, e s, 24.2x100x Irregular; Peter Radley and others to Adolph Altman 1

9TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 30x92.3; Barnet Appel to David Waseer, (mtg $38,000) 1

14TH ST, or Av, s e corner of Whits Plains Road, 105x39; also 3d St, e s, 39 ft s of 14th Av, 37.6x106; also 3d St, e s, 76.3 ft s of 14th Av, 37.6x106; John H. McGaffag to Abraham Shatzkin, all liene 1

16TH ST, u s, 119 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Ede Levenson to Morris Fogel and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

21ST ST, 330 West; E. M. Livingston to Frances G. Livingston, 1-6 part, B. & S. 1

22D ST, s s, 180 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Isahella McMullen to Elizaheth McMullen 1

23D ST, s s, 156 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8; Clara E. Chartrand to Victor E. Roumage, all title, quitclaim 1

49TH ST, n e, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Jennie Reiss to Ray Isaacs, (mtg $26,500) 63,000

70TH ST, 136 East, 20x80; Isahella Schwab to Leo L. Schweb, (mtg $5,000) ½ part. 100

71ST ST, 329 West, 17x100.5; Percy T. Griffith to M. J. O'Connor, (mtg $20,000) 100

78TH ST, n s, 217 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; Frances A. Booth, widow, to Mary J. Smith 100

86TH ST, n e, 210 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Mary L. Murphy to Addie Wallerstein 1

91ST ST, 319 and 321 East, 50x100.8x50x100; Solomon Wemrth to Rachel Feldmen, ½ part, all title, (mtg $54,000) ... 100

91ST ST, 319 and 321 East, 50x100.8x50x100; Samuel Greenfeld and others to Rachel Feldmen and another, (mtg $38,000) 100

92D ST, 302 East, 20x100.8; Francis Hillenbrand to Edward F. Hillenbrand, (mtg $12,000) 1

92D ST, 156 and 158 East, 50.1x100.8x irregular; Samuel Levy to Lena Levy, (mtg $38,500) 100

95TH ST, 158 East, 18.9x100.8; Thomas Adelson to Gustave Brown, (mtg $8,000). 1

97TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Marie L. Hellemeler to Leonora Mangam, (mtg $8,435) 100

97TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Leonora Mangam to Milton Stern, (mtg $8,435) 100

97TH ST, 174 West, 25x100.11; Margaretha Ritter, individually and as executrix, to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $19,000) 1,000

98TH ST, n s, 297.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.5x—x37.6x100.11; Samuel Williams and another to Jacob Hyman, (mtg $23,000) 100

101ST ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Franceska Feist to Catherine Foley 100

101ST ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Catherine Foley to Charles Wynne, (mtg $21,000).. 100

105TH ST, s s, 45 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Wollheim to Louis Sidorsky, (mtg $41,000) 100

110TH ST, s s, 33.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Philip Weinberg to Robert Coble, (mtg $7,500) 100

107TH ST, 304 to 314 East, 150x100.11; Julius Landauer to V. Garofalo and another, (mtg $88,000) 1

109TH ST, 305 to 309 East, 57x100.10; Adolph S. Miller to Bene Posner and another, (mtgs $55,250) 100

111TH ST, 93 to 109 East, 50x100.11; Israel J. Tomhacher to Louie Eleenberg, ¼ part, (mtg ½ of $44,025) 1

115TH ST, s s, 219 ft s e of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Dennis Hayes to George D. Gregory 1

122D ST, n s, 66.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Charlee A. Molloy, referee, to Francis A. Dugro, as receiver 17,472

123D ST, 329 East, 18x100.11; Lemuel A. Wells to Louie Solomon 7,250

133D ST, u s, 375.6 ft e of 8th Av, 39x99.11; Rosie Aaroneon and another to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $13,900) 100

134TH ST, 2 East, 25x99.11; A. H. Jackson to William Murphy, C. & G. 100

134TH ST, 594 East, 25x100; Josephine M. Reinhold to George Feaster, (mtg $16,000) 100

134TH ST, 236 East, 25x99.11; Peter Pinkiert to Max L. Schalick, (mtg $17,000) 100

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Hndson Realty Company to Louie Lesh, (mtg $35,000) 100

154TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 20.8x100; Catherine C. Twomey, executrix, to Ellen Scanlon and others 1

155TH ST, n s, 422.6 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Joseph Steiner to William A. Johnson 12,100

171ST ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Henry N. Singhi to Germano Fioravanti, (mtg $5,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTMAN, Adolph, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, 630, per cent.. 22,000

BERGEN, William C., to John S. Mott; Villa Av, w s, 152.8 ft n of 200th St, 3 years 3,500

BOLLT, Abraham, to Henrietta Jacobs; Main St, 173, prior mtg $25,000, due Feb 16, 1906, 6 per cent 4,500

BOLLT, Ahraham, to Herman Fichter; Madison St, 173, prior mtg $29,500, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

BOLLT, Abraham, to Ambrose K. Ely; Madison St, 173, 5 years 25,000

CINELLI, Pietro, and wife to Effie V. V. Knox; Arthur Av, s a corner of 187th St, 3 years 11,000

CINELLI, Pietro, and wife to Lion Brewery; Arthur Av, s s corner of 187th St, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

COBLE, Robert, to Philip Weinberg; 106th St, s s, 33.4 ft s of 4th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

CORN, Joseph, to Samuel Michelson and another; 2d St, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $47,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 18,500

DUGRO, Francis A., receiver, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22d St, 409 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 3,500

EPSTEIN, Morris, to Samuel Hyman; Forest Av, w s, 122.8 ft n of 166th St, 3 years 8,000

FELDMAN, Rachel, and another to Samuel Greenfeld and another; 91st St, 319 and 321 East, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each 8,000

FIORAVANTI, Germano, to City Mortgage Company; 171st St, n s, 100.5 ft a of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

FIORAVANTI, Germano, to Henry U. Singhi; 171st St, n s, 100.5 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

FOGEL, Morris, and others to Ede Levenson; 16th St, n e s, 119.3 ft s e of Avenue A, prior mtg $9,000, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 2,500

FOLEY, Catherine, to Lorenz Feist; 101st St, 9 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 20,000

FOLEY, Catherine, to Lorenz Feist; 101st St, 9 East, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GREGORY, George D., to Dennis Hayes; 15th St, 318 East, 5 years 19,000

HAG, Jacoh, to Hibbert B. Roach; Elm Place, e s, 240 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 500

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Hugo Cohn; 80th St, n s, 202.6 ft w of 2d Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Helene Fuld; 97th St, 174 West, due Dec. 1, 1906 20,000

HYMAN, Jacob, to Samuel Williams and another; 98th St, n s, 297.6 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $23,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,400

KANE, Andrew, to the New York Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 123d St, due June 1, 1909, 4½ per cent 30,000

KANISLER, Henry, to Bertram N. Manne; 111th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

KLIEGERMAN, Isidor, and another to Alexander Margolis; Lots 101 and 102, map of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge, due Feh. 4, 1910, 6 per cent 1,100

KOWARSKY, Saul L., to Samuel Hyman; Forest Av, w s, 142.8 ft n of 166th St, 3 years 8,000

KUHN, William, and another to James M. Wentz; plot 598.4 ft w of 7th Av and 99.11 ft s of 151st St, runs s 49.11x w 109.11, &c., due Feh. 15, 1905, 6 per cent. 35,000

LESE, Louis, to Hudson Realty Company; 143d St, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $35,000, due June 20, 1905, 6 per cent 1,500

LEVY, Goldie, to John O'Leary; Union Av, 1,227, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,400

MANHEIMER, Joseph, to Harris D. Colt; 26th St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 14,000

MEYROWITZ, Emil B., to Title Guarantee and Truet Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 31st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 70,000

MICHELSON, Samuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d St, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenua A, 5 years 47,500

MICHELSON, Samuel, to Charles Griffen and others, trustees; 3d St, 354 and 356, s w corner of Manhattan St, 3 years 30,000

MURPHY, William, to Stephen H. Jackson; 134th St, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent 3,750

OLSON, John E., to William Lans; Madison Av, s w corner of 100th St, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 38,000

OLSON, John E., to William Lans; Madison Av, s w corner of 100th St, prior mtg $41,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 19,000

PICK, Paulina, and another to Caroline Stiner; 1st Av, 1,334, 5 years 20,000

PICK, Paulina, and another to Joseph Weidenfeld; 1st Av, 1,334, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

POSNER, Rene, and another to Adolph S. Miller; 109th St, 305 and 309 East, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $48,000, 2 years, 6 per cent, each 1,750

RUSSELL REALTY AND IMPROVEment Company to Ella O. Willits; 177th St, s s, 180.9 ft e of Central Av, due Jan. 15, 1905, 6 per cent 10,500

SALMANOWITZ, Jacoh, and others to Samuel Kommel; Monroe St, s s, 120.11 ft e of Rutgers St; also Monroe St, s s, 135.9 ft e of Rutgers St, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent 9,000

SCANLAN, Ellen, widow, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 154th St, n s, 140 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 1,000

SCHALLEK, Max L., to Peter Pinkiert; 134th St, 236 West, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,200

SCHULTZ, Max, to John O. Peterson and others; Webster Av, 1,468 to 1,474, 4 mtgs, prior mtgs $32,000, due Feh. 1, 1909, 6 per cent., each 1,250

SHAPIRO, Karl, to Davis Rosenkrantz; Rivington St, 242, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

SHATZKIN, Abraham, to John H. McGuffog; White Plains Road, (3d Av,) s e corner of 144th St; also White Plains Road, (3d St,) e s, 39 ft s of 14th St; also White Plains Road, (3d St,) s s, 76.6 ft s of 14th St, 3 years 2,000

SIDORSKY, Louis, to Samuel Wollheim; 105th St, s s, 45 ft e of Madison Av, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $35,000, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

SIGELL, David, and another to Esther Surut; 2d Av, 2,230, 3 years 6,000

SMITH, Mary J., to Franklin B. Lord; 78th St, 117 West, 3 years, 4 per esnt.... 9,000

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, to Frederick W. Langford, trustee; Columbus Av, n s, 45 ft e of White Plains Road, Van Nest Station, (2 mtgs,) 3 years, each 2,500

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, to John E. Eustis; Columbus Av, n s, 78.4 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 years 2,500

SOLOMON, Louis, to Emil Ott; 123d St, 329 East, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

SOLOMON, Louis, to Emil Ott; 123d St, 329 East, 2 years 5,000

STAHL, Adam, to Mary J. Kissam; 88th St, n s, 250 ft e of Avenus A, 5 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

STEPHENSON, Lou P., to Joseph C. Schrader; 76th St, 158 West, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

V. GAROFALO, a Corporation, and another to Julius Landauer; 107th St, 312 and 314 East, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent., each 4,000

V. GAROFALO, a Corporation, and another to Julius Landsuer; 107th St, 304 to 310 East, (4 mtgs,) prior mtgs, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent., each 3,500

VETTER, Emile T., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 15, map of 37 lots, Nellie Marvin, Westchester, 5 years 575

WALIN, John, and wife to Charles Knauf; Lot 507, map of Van Nest Park, Installmente 1,100

WALLERSTEIN, Addie, to Estelle Clark; 86th St, 121 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 15,000

WASSER, David, to Barnet Appel; 9th St, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, due Feh. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 2,500

WEINDRUG, Albert L., to Julius Berkowitz and another; 2d Av, 2,304, prior mtgs $16,500, installments, 6 per cent.... 3,500

WERNER, Samuel, to Johanna Wiersch; Broome St, 204, due Aug. 1, 1905 15,000

WHITEHOUSE, Worthington, to Max Marx; St. Nicholas Av, 844, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years 8,000

WYLLYS COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; William St, 92, s e corner of Platt St, prior mtg $325,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 100,000

WYNNE, Charles, to Loretta V. Wynne; 101st St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 231; Herringbone Metal Lath Company against Jacob and Rebecca Larthman, owners; H. Harris, contractor 12

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; Herringbone Metal Lath Company against H. Gordon, owner; H. Harris, contractor 10

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Chisholm St, 100x170; Patrick F. Guidera against Nellie A. Lavelle, owner; Lewis V. Lavelle, contractor 447

PITT ST, 108, and Stanton St, 227; Harry B. Senfe against Abraham Dworsky, owner; Christ Holst, contractor.. 204

SHERIFF ST, 90; Isaac Schelaert against Abraham Schulder and another, owners; John Herhert, contractor 10

WASHINGTON ST, 217 to 221, and Barclay St, 82; Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing Company against Isaac Haneman, owner and contractor 2,600

2D AV, 317 and 319; Marx & Jacobson against Henry Lippman, owner and contractor 1,000

8TH ST, 308 and 310 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Schlessinger & Feinchel, owners and contractors 200

10TH ST, 412 and 414 East; Louis Waldman against H. W. Schlesinger and Bertha Schlessinger, owners and contractors 245

13TH ST, 346 and 348 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Isidor W. Gottlieb, owner and contractor 212

18TH ST, 15 and 17 West; James Conroy and another against Brogan Construction Company, owner and contractor 575

18TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Maxwell & Dempsey against Brogan Construction Company, owner and contractor 1,182

25TH ST, 107 to 113 West; William Buess against Jamee Quinn, owner and contractor 735

55TH ST, 613 and 615 West; Isaac Schwartz against the Brooks estate, owner; William Collins, contractor 330

168TH ST and Boston Road, n e corner, 131x158.11x irregular; Murray & Hill Company against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor 511

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WOOSTER ST, 39; Rudolph Oppel against Mary P. Collins and another, April 21, 1904 47

27TH ST, 413 to 417 West; Robert S. Bishop & Co. against Samuel Green and another, May 23, 1904 1,702

77TH ST and 5th Av, n e corner; John P. Kane Company against William A. Clark and another, Dec. 19, 1903 190

77TH ST and 5th Av, n e corner; Columbian Fireproofing Company against William A. Clark and another, Dec. 19, 1903. 22,998

77TH ST and 5th Av, n a corner; Columbian Fireproofing Company against William A. Clark, Jan. 16, 1904 190

91ST ST, 59 East; Rudolph Oppel against Mary P. Collins and another, April 21, 1904 25

103D ST, 205 to 215 East; Charles D. Levy against Salkin & Boyarsky, July 15, 1904 67

166TH ST, 778 East; Ferdinand Steiger against Louis Dressing, July 14, 1904.... 88

Lis Pendens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 100 ft s of Merrill St, 25x100; Lavins G. Meyer against Charles Knauf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Alisn.

GREENWICH ST, 269, leasehold; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company against Herman Folcke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. W. Tompkins.

MONROE ST, 263 and 265; Abraham Beller against Thomas H. Wilcox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hahn.

MOTT ST, 78 and 81, and 121st St, 322 East; Harry Blumenthal against Gabriel Blumenthal and another, (partition;) attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern.

WILLIS AV, 130 to 136; George Snowden against the Bronx Park Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Wood.

16TH ST, n s, 167.8 ft w of 3d Av, 68.8x92; Realty Operating Company against Inter-River Realty and Construction Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES and STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Grand house, near Broadway, suitable first-class business; elevator, rear stairway; long lease. Fermit and particulars, Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts, and Offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 8 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Prominent corner store; Herald Square. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Two five-story, 40-foot apartment houses on west side, fully rented, paying 10 per cent. net; fine location; near elevated and subway; terms easy; low price to quick buyer.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
Broadway and 103d St.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.
Finest triple flat, west side Harlem; swell location; rent $4,200; price $37,500. Call for particulars, Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Bargain!—Four-story and basement private dwellings, 20x80x102.2; must be sold on account of sickness; 76th St., near Columbus Av. For particulars, address Bargain, 1,496 2d Av.

How to Build.—Conenltation and advice free; ws prepare plans, erect buildings, furnish capital. New York and Suburban Improvement Co., 8 West 29th St., Nsw York.

Lexington, near 125th St.	15 family flat; 4 stores; 100x30; up to date; price, $56,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
Amsterdam, near 79th St.	15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; store; price, $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
146th St., near Willis Av.	15 family flat; 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Elegant four-story, wide single flat house; 7 rooms, bath each; choice location, West Harlem; $3,500 cash needed. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducemsnt. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flat near 127th St.; open plumbing; rent $2,900; price $27,000. Owner, Triple, Times, Harlem.

86th, Nsar A.—Sixteen-room tenement; price, $28,000; mortgage, $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th, Near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenemsnt, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

Have you listed your vacant property with Barnett & Company, 11 East 125th St.?

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental $3,600; asking $35,000. Durosa, 155 W. 14th St.

I can place good Manhattan and Harlem loans. W. O. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Annexed District, the coming spot for real estate buyers, who want to make money; 4 lots, 25x100, $2,500; 3 lots and cottage, $3,000; 2 lots and old-fashioned home, $2,500; 4 lots, fronting on two streets, $2,000; 4 lots, dwelling, and outhouses, used as dairy, $3,750; store, dwelling, and 4 stalled stables; all rented, yielding 10 per cent. profit; 50 lots at $500 each; coms and see thsm; will sell on easy terms; now is the time to pick up bargains. Robert Wallace, William's Bridge, New York City.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
Within two blocks of suhway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and ona 7-room apartment; steam heat, open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; rents, $750; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av., four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. Suhway Station; guarantsed rent $2,484; price $23,000; mortgage $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

STOP AND THINK.
Two years your preeent rent will purchase a two-family house, 11 rooms, two marble baths; Suhway station and Bronx Park. L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. (Open Sundays.)

Bargain.—Cozy houee and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 largs rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sunday or svenings only. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

300 DOLLARS DOWN.
Private house; 7 rooms and bath; steam; L station and Bronx Park. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. Open Sundays.

Plot, 50x100, within 200 feet of 149th Street and 3d Avenue can be bought cheap by quick buyer; particulars to huyers only. Olpp, 1,375 Prospect Av., (Bronx.)

$500 CASH buys elegant 2-family house, all improvements, near rapid transit; price $4,250. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

$5 monthly; building lots, near 3d Av. trolley, L; $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Company, 3d Av., 174th St.

Morris Av., lot, 25x103, sewered, $1,700; Crotona Av. house, lot 25x80, sewered, graded, $2,300; 219th St. lot, $500. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Bargain.—Small house, two full lots, East 216th St., $2,500. John H. Behrmann, 181 Broadway, or 210th St., White Plains Av.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots. Call, write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

STORE.—Six rooms, 40x87, White Plains Road, Bronx. Price $3,600. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Bargain.—Corner, 100x100, near

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beanyon & Company, and William Duden, defendants.—Action No. 1.

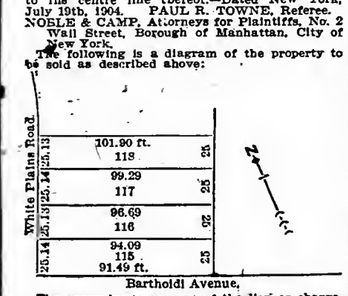
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as lots Nos. 115, (one hundred and fifteen,) 116, (one hundred and sixteen,) 117, (one hundred and seventeen,) and 118, (one hundred and eighteen,) on "Map of building lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station, on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Bartholdi Avenue, as shown on said map, with the easterly side of White Plains Road; running thence easterly and along the said northerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 91.49 feet to the westerly side of Lot 114, (one hundred and fourteen,) on said map; thence northerly along the said westerly side of Lot 114, (one hundred and fourteen,) and at right angles to Bartholdi Avenue, 100 feet to Lot 119, (one hundred and nineteen,) on said map; thence westerly and along Lot 119, (one hondred and nineteen,) parallel with the northerly side of Bartholdi Avenue, 101.90 feet to the easterly side of White Plains Road; thence southerly and along the said easterly side of White Plains Road to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and White Plains Road as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre line thereof.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,335.33, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $236.38, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $329.63.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

Jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beanyon and Marshall W. Green, partners, doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

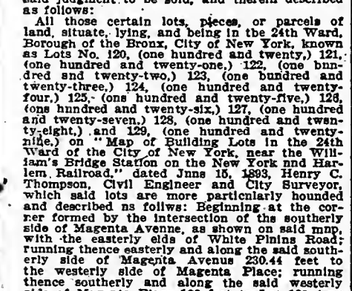
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots No. 120, (one hundred and twenty,) 121, (one hundred and twenty-one,) 122, (one hnndred and twenty-two,) 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) 126, (one hundred and twenty-six,) 127, (one hundred and twenty-seven,) 128, (one hundred and twenty-eight,) and 129, (one hundred and twenty-nine,) on "Building Map of Lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue with the westerly side of Pine Avenue, as said avenues are shown on said map; running thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 125 feet to the easterly side of Lot 53, (fifty-three,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the said easterly side of Lot 53 (fifty-three) on said map, and parallel with Pine Avenue, 100 feet to the northerly side of Lot 47 (forty-seven) on said map; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Lot 47 (forty-seven) and parallel with Bartholdi Avenue 125 feet to the westerly side of Pine Avenue; thence northerly and along the westerly side of Pine Avenue 100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre lines thereof.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,316, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $207.40, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $46.16.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

Jy23-2aw3wTu&S&an15

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Wntch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Reliable Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 346 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 5 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4255—38th St.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms npply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Ives Place, four miles from Stamford, on Ulster & Del. R. R.; excellent table; cool, shady lawn; athletic grounds, bath, &c.; pleasant, comfortable rooms; August, $7; September, $6 week. C. W. Ives, Hohart, N. Y.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. MRS. B. ATKINS.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y. —Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Westchester County.

BERKELEY INN,

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y.

Delightful rooms in farmhouse; elevation 700 feet; every comfort; no mosquitos; charming surroundings; hour distant; communication; inspection invited; $15 upward.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE,

V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.

WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mnyhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, and Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners, doing busines under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Compnny, defendants.—Action No. 3.

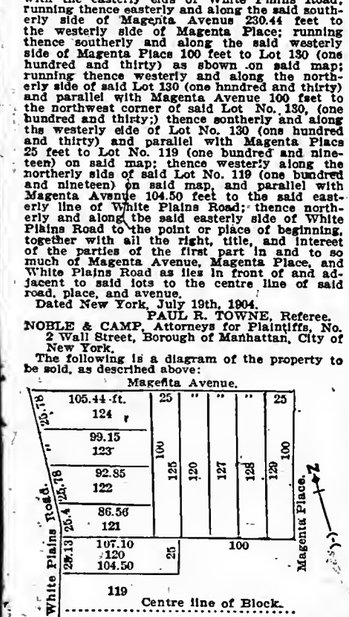
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in ths abovs entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, tbe undersigned, the refers in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadwny, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, ths premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of ths Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots No. 120, (one hundred and twenty,) 121, (one hundred and twenty-one,) 122, (one hnndred and twenty-two,) 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) 125, (ons hundred and twenty-five,) 126, (one hundred and twenty-six,) 127, (one hundred and twenty-seven,) 128, (one hundred and twenty-eight,) and 129, (one hundred and twenty-nine,) on "Building Map of Lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York nnd Harlem Railroad," dated June 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, which said lots are more particularly hounded and described as follws: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Magenta Avenne, as shown on said mnp, with the easterly side of White Plains Road; running thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Magenta Avenus 230.44 feet to the westerly side of Magenta Place; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Magenta Place 100 feet to Lot 130 (one hundred and thirty) as sbown on said map; running thence westerly and along the northerly side of said Lot 130 (one hnndred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Avenue 100 feet to the northwest corner of said Lot No. 130, (one hundred and thirty;) thence sontherly and along the westerly side of Lot No. 130 (ons hundred and thirty) and parallel with Magenta Place 25 feet to Lot No. 119 (one hundred and nineteen) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said Lot No. 119 (one bundred and nineteen) on said map, and parallel with Magenta Avenue 104.50 feet to the said easterly line of White Plains Road; thence northerly and along the said easterly side of White Plains Road to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and intereet of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Magenta Avenue, Magenta Place, and White Plains Road as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the centre line of said road, place, and avenue, and thereof.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,161.60, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amonnting to $355.50, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $294.33.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

Jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&au15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Mayhew, and Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Alice Walsh, administratrix of John M. Walsh, Margaret Walsh and Frederick G. Potter, "John" Thomison, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two (2) certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., which, on a certain map, entitled "Map 370 Choice Lots known as McGraw Estate, situated near Van Nest Station, Westchester, Westchester Co., New York," dated May, 1891, by Chas. A. Mapes, civil engineer and surveyor, 534 Willis Ave., New York, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, at White Plains, are known and designated by the lot Nos. 250 (two hundred and fifty) and 251 (two hundred and fifty-one.)—Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,316, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $207.40, with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $46.16.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.

Jy23-2aw3wTu&S&an15

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.

Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE. AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.

Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga The Grand Union

For Particulars, address

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALSO OF THE HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

MILES OF OCEAN BOARDWALK.

MANHANSET HOUSE

AND COTTAGES FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 23 to SEPT. 15. Delightful Summer Resort. Yachting, Fishing, Bathing, Driving. 18-hole Golf Links. For terms and booklet address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, MANHANSET MANOR, SUFFOLK CO., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

"NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND."

City and country; board at ½ price to ndver-tise new hotel; $1 up; 100 rooms; 50 porcelain baths; only 40 minutes out; free transportation to yearly guests; golf, fishing, bathing; ferry to Long Beach. Henry De Long, Grove Park Hotel, Freeport, L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

FINEST BATHING IN THE WORLD.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL, Bath Beach, L. I.—A pleasure of a refined summer resort; aced. 600; ¼ mile covered boardwalk; on ocean front. A. Richardson, Proprietor.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N.Y.

Staten Island.

THE MIDLAND BEACH HOTEL, MIDLAND BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

GEO. E. WILSEN, PROP.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city, 3 to depot; beautiful shady lnwn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood

(Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Car, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW; COMPLETE; TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.

Send for folder.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE BERKELEY,

Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.

W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement. Elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE KILCOURSE.

Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates. OWEN KELLY.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of

DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Brocck.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 50 yards from surf; now open. S. Kemps.

Atlantic Highlands.

ANDREW'S HOTEL,

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., offers inducements unsurpassed along the coast for families for the balance of the season; hotel splendidly equipped; large, airy rooms; five acres of ground.

Sea Girt.

PARKER HOUSE.

This house opens for its 15th successful season. MRS. T. DEVLIN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.

SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.

High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 125 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS. BERKSHIRE HILLS.

O. D. SEAVEY.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. E. E. SEELEY, Prop. BRANDON, VT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $3 to $10.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Lenve Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, Norfolk and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft E. 31st St; 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Snndays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. Steamer ADRIATIC 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all lines, at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 152 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world:

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 22d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trips to Catskill Mts., Kaaterskill and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdnys 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackis and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, P. M., from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Taunersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY

New C.W.Morse. Sailingsfrom desbrosses St. and Adjoining dock.

ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points North and West. Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1206—Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON DIRECT $3.00

MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 2:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A.M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Pc'kskis.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVASCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer, "PRINCE ARTHUR"

mnintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 80 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD, 834 Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—849 Madison Ave., New York.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANK, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cbarles C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Moses R. Ryttenberg, their attorney, No. 138 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1904. RAY GOLDSMITH, Executrix. JACOB E. RYTTENBERG, Executor. MOSES R. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Executrix and Executor, 138 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minntes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	—[MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.	—[ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Ids. Spl.
8:30 A. M.	—[EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.	—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.	—[SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.	—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.	—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.	—[SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:46 P. M.	—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.	—[SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.	—[ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.	—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.	—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.	—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.	—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.	—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.	—*BUFFALO & TEN THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.	—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.	—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.	—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th. Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.



You cannot spend a more delightful Holiday than that offered on the Water Trip by this Company to

WASHINGTON, D. C.

returning all rail if desired. A most delightful

SUMMER OUTING

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....Aug. 6 | Germanic.....Aug. 20
Philadelphia....Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 6, Noon
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Aug. 6 | Finland.....Aug. 20
Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27

SPECIAL NOTICE. The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line sail at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Baltic...Aug. 10, 4 PM | Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM
Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM | Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz Aug. 23, 1 PM | K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kurfuerst. Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice....Aug. 18, 10 AM | Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar'sa. An. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich d. Gr. 30, Noon | Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise....Aug. 6, 11 AM | Princess...Oct. 1, 11 AM
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. Oct. 15, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Sep. 10, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

¶Pennsylv'ia.Au.5, Noon | ‡**Bluecher..Au.18, 10 AM
¶Patricia..Au.12, 3:30 AM | ‡Pretoria..Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg..Au.18, 11 AM | ‡Deutschl'd.Sept.1, 6 AM
Phoenicia..An. 20, Noon | ¶Wndersee.Sept. 3, 11 AM

*Grill Room and ‡Gymnasinm on board.

¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.;

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Thursday afternoon, pocketbook containing signed unfilled check on Plaza Bank; payment stopped; small sum money; reward. Horgan, 43 East 59th St.

Lost.—Lady's diamond ring, between William and Chambers Sts. and Fulton and Clinton Avs. Suitable reward if returned to L. B. Hall, 238 William St.

Lost.—Book No. 147,338, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder pleass return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Desirabis cool room, conveniences; gentleman only; telepbone; opposite Bryant Park.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French tabls board; Summer garden; reasonable.

82d St., 171 East.—Large room with board; private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Second-etory front, with or without board; terms low; American family.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also ball room; board optional; American.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment botel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

8th St., 22 East, Near 5th Av.—Comfortable furnished rooms, $2.25; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

18th St., 334 West.—Comfortabls room in private family; bath, running water; very desirable. Woods.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running bot and cold water; reasonable.

65th St., 59 West, "Omaha."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suits; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

68th St., 68 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; Summer rates.

83d St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; strictly private family; references.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

St. Mark's Place, 13.—Parlor and back parlor to let, with two beds and all improvements. Simon, third floor.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; tabls d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Wanted—A number of young ladies of 34 bust and 41 skirt as misses' suit models. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Wanted—Stenographer with business experience, who is rapid and accurate; salary $18 per week. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Misses' model: size 14, skirt 35; experienced preferred. Rndinger, Klappsr & Co., 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out of town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanied.—Stenographers; 10 wanted; permanent; $8, $15; bring references. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced and rapid; immediate position; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with business experience; accuracy necessary; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Two stenographers with business experience, immediately; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, capable of rapid and accurate work; sahry, $12. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A position now open for manager, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,200; salesman, $1,500; other high-grade positions; call for free list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Energetic advertising solicitor, controlling business, is offered exceptional opportunity to associats bimself with one of the largest, most completely equipped advertising agencies; only those controlling business will receive consideration; liberal compensation guaranteed. Address, etating particulars and references, "E. C. S.," Box 197 Times.

Furniture Drivers.—Good positions for thorongbly experienced men. Apply, ready to go to work, before 9:30 in rear driveway, 19th St. side; ask for Mr. Dowd. Simpson Crawford Co.

Solicitor or agent controlling some trade to represent job printer. U Box 179 Times.

Wanted—Boy in an office; smart, active boy of good address; must be a good penman; salary $3 to start. Call between 8 and 10 at Preservaline Co., 41 Warren St.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out-of-town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. E Box 210 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

Female.

A middle-aged lady, well educated and good business woman, desires charge of soms branch store or agency; willing to learn if necessary; references and security. N., Box 171 Times.

Children's dressmaker; work guaranteed; first-class; ladies' shirt waist suits. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in jonrnalistio work; highest testimonials. "Brookburst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, hems preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good long-hand writer; best references; $10. Miss G., Box 190 Times.

Stenographer.—American; some experience; desires opportunity; educated, enthusiastic, naturally intelligent; references. Moderate, Box 192 Times.

Stenographer.—Superior edncation; expert; capable assuming responsibility; would substitute; highest credentials. Alpha, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; willing to substitute; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office experience; good education. Address O., Box 186 Times.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Caretaker.—First-class farmer and gardensr; caretaker of private place; nnderstands driving; married; no family. Address Caretaker, 49 Columbus Ave.

Coachman.—Married; first-class reference; no incumbrance. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Elevator Runner, &c.—By young man, 26, as elevator runner, porter; handy with tools; all-around man. Bruness, 409 West 16th St.

Expert accountant, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Janitor.—Efficient colored man. S. Brooks, 250 West 17th St.

Office Assistant, &c.—Young man, as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,304 Broadway.

Position desired by young man (29) thoroughly experienced in general office work and bookkeeping; ten years' reference one concern. Box O 190 Times.

Stenographer.—Twenty-two, substitute position for week beginning Aug. 15; thoroughly experienced; salary $12-$15. D. C., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Young man, 26, good education, executive ability, at present employed, desires position with large manufacturing plant where honest and sincere effort will be appreciated and rewarded with corresponding advancement; prefers to leave New York. B. Y., Box 173 Times.

THE GRAND REPUBLIC'S CARRYING CAPACITY CUT

From 3,700 to 1,250—About 2,000 "Preservers" Condemned.

THEY ABSORBED THE WATER

The Steamboat's Boilers and Hull Are All Right, the Officials Say, After Reinspection.

The steamboat Grand Republic, after having received a thorough going over hy tbe United States Steamboat Inspectors yesterday, obtained a new license under which she can ply as an excursion steamboat, but with her carrying capacity cut from 3,700 to 1,250. The vessel did not make any trips yesterday, being held hy a libel placed on her by United States Marshals from the Eastern District for $9,700, which a Brooklyn dry dock firm says is due for repairs made on the vessel early in the season. It is expected that bonds will be offered this morning to cover the amount of ths libel and that the vessel will again resume her trips.

The Inspectors began their work at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. With a hose they cooled off the boilers and then subjected them to every test. Water pressure and hammer blows were tried on the boilers, and they passed all of the tests. The hull was then gone over. Supervising Inspector Rodie said that it was in fine condition, and that the reports to ths contrary were all nonsense.

When the Inspectors started to make the reinspection of the life preservers, however, they found that the vessel during the last few days had been fitted with abont 2,000 new preservers filled with a fibre material whicb much resembled cotton fibre and which was supposed to have great buoyancy. A weight of twenty-four pounds of iron was tied to one of these preservers and it was dropped overboard. It went to the bottom at once. Another, which when dry weighed slightly over two pounds, after being in the water for five minutes, absorbed almost three times its weight of water. After these tests the Inspectors condemned all of the life preservers filled with the material and left tbe vessel with only 1,250 cork preservers aboard.

The inspection was completed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and a short time after that tbe new license for the vessel was handed to her Captain. He said then that the reducing of the number of people that the Grand Republic was allowed to carry did not make any great difference, since seldom this year had she carried even 1,250, and the greatest number she had carried was 1,700.

Mr. Rodie said he did not know whether there had been a violation of the statutes in the case, and whether a fine could be exacted. He said the matter had passed out of his hands and into those of Collector Stranahan. He said that he had filed a complaint with the Collector, and that whatever was to be done would be done by tbat official. At the Custom House Mr. Hamilton, the solicitor for the Collector, said that the Collector's office no longer had anything to do with the matter—that it was all "up to" the United States District Attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney King, who has had charge of the case, said that without any material on hand he did not know wbat action he would take.

"If the report made to the Collector on the condition of the vessel shows that she was violating the law we shall certainly proceed against her," he said. "This office can do nothing until the Collector of the Port has filed a complaint against the vessel, and that he has not yet done."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The condition of the excursion boats in New York has emphasized more than ever the necessity for a thorough inspection of excursion boats everywhere throughout the country, and the work of reinspection will be started in every district in the country. It will be the policy to call in inspectors from outside each district to conduct the examination without fear or favor.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Murray was at his office to-day at work on the final report in the Slocum investigation. He declined to discuss the findings in the matter, as the inquiry is not regarded as finished. He said that it would be a month before the investigation is concluded.

GETS STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

City Settles Agreement to Take Over Property—Contract Not Signed.

To all intents and purposee the city has reached an agreement with the Staten Island ferry officials for taking over the boats, terminals, and land under water now owned by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. The contract will probably be closed early next week on the return of Deputy Controller Phillips from his vacation, thus ending a hitch in proceedings wblch has held up the ferry proposition for some months.

Controller Grout already has settled on the price for taking over the boats and the terminal buildings, but he held out for tbe payment of only $500,000 for ths land under water at ths St. Georgs terminal, whereas the company wanted $525,000. Under the terms of the agreement now made the city will probably pay $540,000 to the company and get eight additional lots at St. George not included in the original proposition. The Controller's office figures the value of thess lots at $5,000 each, thus satisfying the Financs Department with the $540,000 price. The ferry people figure the value of the lots at only $2,000 each.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR AMMON.

Affidavits from Prison Not Convincing—His Conviction Affirmed.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessione, yesterday denied the motion made by Robert A. Ammon, through his counsel, L. J. Morrison, for a new trial. Ammon, who is serving a sentence of four years and six months in State Prison for receiving $30,500 from Miller's 520 per cent. scheme, submitted affidavits to the court from two of his fellow-prisoners to the effect that William F. Miller, head of the syndicate, had confessed to them that Ammon did not receive the $30,500 as part of the loot of the Miller scheme, but that it was intrusted to the lawyer, as Miller feared that it might be attached in a civil suit.

Ammon also stated in his own affidavit that he had had a letter in his possession in which Miller authorized Ammon to take possession of the money, but that the letter had been lost. Besides all this, Ammon asked for a new trial so that he might take the stand in his own behalf.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of conviction in the case of Lawyer Ammon.

TO HASTEN TUNNEL WORK.

New Excavating Machinery Put Up on Lower Broadway.

The completion of the rapid transit tunnel under lower Broadway will he brought nearer by another hoisting hridge and dump, erected yesterday along the line of work. The new shaft is at Broadway and Exchange Place. Objections were made by occupants of near-hy buildings, but were withdrawn when it waa explained the work would be expedited.

Two working shafts will be opened through the street near the bridge. The wooden platform between the shafts, from which the hoisting machinery will be operated, will he sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. The derricks will be operated by electric motors, which will work faster and with less noise than the old lifts, and both sidewalks will be left clear and without any ecaffolds over them.

Lhasa, the Sacred City of Buddhism.

Leading aspects of the forbidden ground shown in a new map in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow (Sunday.)—Adv.

DR. JESSE JUDD WAS AFRAID.

His Female Rival in Dentistry Smashed Things and He Called for Help.

Mrs. Mary B. Tyler, thirty-two years old, of 459 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who has a dental parlor at 74 Cortlandt Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with malicious mischief. The complainant was Dr. Jesse E. Judd, also a dentist, with offices on the second floor of 11 East Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Tyler said she desired to make a complaint against Dr. Judd of assault, that he had heaten and cheated her. Judd, she said, worked for her ten days. In that time, she said, he got a list of her customers, and then told malicious stories about her. Two weeks ago, she said, he opened his office on Forty-second Street and succeeded in getting some of her trads.

According to Dr. Judd, Mrs. Tyler appeared at his office last Tuesday. She carried a rawhide whip. He disappeared when he saw the whip, but he is sure that she also carried a bottle of sulphuric acid, which she spilled on the carpet, destroying portions of it. The woman again appeared in his offices yesterday. When he saw her he ran to a rear room and locked himself in. Then, he says, he heard her breaking glass.

He telephoned to Police Headquarters for help, and his snouts attracted ths attention of Policeman Kennell of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Kennell told Magistrate Whitman that he found the woman had broken the glass in mirrors and picture frames and done about $75 damage. It was only after positive assurances that be was a policeman that he could get Judd to come from the inner room.

The charge against Mrs. Tyler was changed from malicious mischief to disorderly conduct. Dr. Judd, who took pains to keep as far away from her as he could, said tbat all he asked was that she keep away from his office.

Magistrate Whitman finally held Mrs. Tyler in $400 bail to keep the peace for three months, and paroled her until this morning so that she could get the money.

BIG DAMAGES ASKED.

Lackawanna Wants $5,385,000 for Proposed Jersey Tunnel.

The Commissioners appointed to condemn lands for the proposed tunnel spur from Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, to Hoboken, to be built hy the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, under lands of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, yesterday heard argument as to the amount of damage likely to be inflicted upon the Lackawanna property. William D. Edwards, counsel for the latter company, put the probable damage at $5,385,000. A serious feature of the case, he said, was the tangling up of the signal system.

Mr. Corbin, replying to Mr. Edwards, said that in his opinion the damage would not exceed $7,500.

The commission will go over the proposed route on Monday. It will report in September.

ALLEGED THIEVES HELD.

Many Plaintiffs to Appear Against Men Said to be Flat Robbers.

Louis Tenenwizel, twenty years old, aliae Clifford, alias Kruger, who says he is a driver, of 24 Stuyvesant Place, and Louis Stein, alias Belmont, twenty years old, who describes himself as a tailor, of 27 Stuyvesant Place, both of whom are said to be expert flathouse thieves with photographs in the Rogues' Gallery, were held for trial in $2,000 hail each by Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, yesterday. The complainant was Miss Mary Mitchell, a boarding house keeper, of 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, who says that on Wednesday night they stole a six-hundred-dollar diamond ring irom her.

According to Detective Sergeants Lang, Colby, and Dempsey of the Central Office, who arrested them, among those who will also appear as complainants in the higher court are Dr. Leo Jacobus of 45 East Seventy-second Street, who says they stole $60 worth of surgical instruments from his office; Mrs. Caroline Cary of 158 West Thirteenth Street, the Misses Rebecca and Elsie Leon of 328 East Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. Amanda F. Beard of 300 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Christina S. Savora.

MAGISTRATES CENSURE POLICE.

Denounce Arrests and Shooting of Persons—"On Suspicion."

Two police court Magistrates eeverely criticised policemen yeterday for arresting women on suspicion without any evidence. Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court addressed Patrolman William Hedeman of the Mercer Street Station, who arrested Maria Suarez of 230 East Fourteenth Street on insufficient evidence, as follows:

"The police of this city lock people up and shoot people—all on suspicion. It is better that fifty offenders should be free than that one innocent woman should be arrested in the way this woman has been."

The woman was discharged.

Detective Gilmartin appeared before Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkvills Court against Mrs. Mary Proverder of 135 East Thirteenth Street. Her husband was in court with their baby in his arms. He told the Magistrate that his wife had called to see him at the Hotel America, at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, whers he is employed, and was returning to her home when she was taken in custody.

Magistrate Whitman suspended the hearings while he telephoned for Capt. McDermott and Inspector Schmittberger to appear in court, but neither officials appeared. Referring to the conflict between an affidavit presented hy Gilmartin and the testimony the Magistrate said:

"Either thie affidavit is true or what you swear to is faise. You are committing perjury in either case and could get a State prison sentence."

FIREMAN'S WIDOW REFUSED.

Pension Denied Because Baltimore Fire Hero Died of Pneumonia.

Mrs. Martin Kelly, widow of the fireman who was sent to the Baltimore fire, contracted a severe cold there, developed pneumonia, and died, was denied her application for an increase of the regular $300 pension by Commissioner Hayes yesterday as a result of an opinion of Corporation Counsel Delany's to the effect that death caused by disease of such a nature as pneumonia is not directly due to an injury. Therefore, the provision of the department allowing a pension of $800 for the death of a fireman from injuries received in active duty would not apply.

Commissioner Hayes, it is understood, was inclined to grant the pension as applied for hy Kelly's widow, hut sought an opinion first. Kelly was engineer of Engine Company No. 16.

SAID SHE WAS SLOCUM VICTIM.

Mendacious Alms Getter Sentenced to Year in Jail.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindner, who formerly lived at the Boulevard Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Newhurger in General Sessions to one year in the penitentiary for fraudulently obtaining money by posing as a sufferer from the Slocum disaster. It was said that the woman had collected a large amount of money by aeserting that she had loet her mother and four brothers, on whom she was dependent, in the disaster.

Judge Newburger denounced the fraud as one of the meanest methods that could have been devised to wring alms from ths benevolent.

The Central's Electric Power House.

The New York Central Railway, according to a report in circulation yesterdny, has acquired two parcels of waterfront property north of Yonkers, as the site for a power house to be used in connection with its terminal improvements in this city. The land purchased is said to be that adjoining the hoidings of the Trevor estate. No confirmation of the report was obtainable yesterday at the company's offices.

RACE NEWS EXCHANGE GETS TELEPHONES BACK

Justice White Grants Peremptory Mandamus for Company.

CRITICISES THE POLICE

McAdoo No King and Can't Order Place Closed, Court Says—Park Row Wires Working Again.

Justice White, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the New York Telephone Company to restore its service to the New York and New Jersey Distributing and Circulating Company. This is the newe distributing bureau with offices in the Park Row Building, which was raided as a poolroom exchange by Inspector Schmittberger last May, the Inspector acting under instructione from Police Commissioner McAdoo.

The poolroom interests take the decision of Justice White to mean a compiete victory. Maurice Meyer and Daniel O'Reilly, of Meyer & O'Reilly, of counsel for the Distributing and Circulating Company, immediately took the necessary legal steps and before the day was over the telephone instruments in the offices of their clisnts, which had not been working since ths day of the raid, were connected and the concern was in precisely the same shape as it was before the police swooped down upon it.

After ths writ of mandamus had besn granted an order was entered hy Justice White directing the New York Telephone Company forthwith to "render telephone service to the applicant under all existing contracts between the telephone company and the applicant and to and from each of its telephones, with all public and private telephones, telephone stations, and subscribers upon the lines of the telephone or any of its allied or connecting lincs."

The officers of ths telephone company said that they did not care to discuss the significance of Justice White's decision. Police Commissioner McAdoo is off on his vacation, so his idea as to the scope of the decision and the effect it will have upon ths poolrooms of New York could not be had.

Simon Fleischmann appeared for the Distributing and Circulating Company before Justice White. In presenting the motion for the issuance of a writ of mandamus he said that ths company's business was "furnishing, distributing, and circulating by telephone news and information consisting of stock quotations, the result of baseball games, horse races, athletic contssts, and sporting matters generally." During the last four years, he said that the concern had paid to the telephone company the sum of $48,000. As the telephone company was a common carrier he argued that it must furnish eervice to any one willing to pay for it.

John H. Cahill, counsel for the telephone company, appeared to reply with a bundle of affidavits and police reports more than twelve inches thick, and Justice White asked him:

"Do you expect to read all those to me this morning?" It was explained that most of the reports and affidavits were alike, and that it would be only necessary to read one.

The affidavits consisted of one from U. M. Bethel, Firet Vice President of the telephone company, and three by Police Captains Robert A. Tighe, Dennis J. Brennan, and Nathaniel N. Shire. These affidavits declared "on information and belief" that poolrooms within the precincts commanded by these Captains were supplied with information by the New York and New Jersey Distributing Company.

"Let me see," interjected Justice White, "am I to refuse to grant this mandamus on the 'information and belief' of a Police Captain?" Mr. Fleischmann said that Commissioner McAdoo had refused to permit the telephone company to give service to his clients.

"Is the New York Telephone Company to be intimidated by the Commissioner of Police?" asked Mr. Fleischmann. "Is he a King to sit upon a throne and ordain that this place or that shall be closed."

"I think I have heard enough of this to have my mind made up," said Justice White, "take your mandamus."

The New York and New Jersey Company was hut one of many which was raided last May under instructions from Police Commissioner McAdoo. All told, the police secured eeveral hundred telephones and made many arrests. Among the prisoners made were several officers of the company in the Park Row Building. They were tried before Justice Gaynor, sitting in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and discharged.

The distributing company's road to victory was not an easy one. On July 25 an application for a mandamus directing the telephone company to restore the service to ths New York and New Jersey Company was made before Justice Scott sitting in the Supreme Court. Justice Scott reserved his decision, but expressed the opinion very strongly at the time that no mandamus should issue, as the plaintiff company, known about town as the "Racing Syndicate," had a damage suit pending against the telephone company for hreach of contract.

If the opinion of Lawyers Meyer and O'Reilly is correct, the ruling of Justice White applies as well to the rooms which received the racing news from the so-called exchanges as it does to the exchangee themselves. In other words, every poolroom which lost the use of its telephone equipment after ths Commissioner's wholesale raids may demand its return and the reinetatement of the service which it had prior to May.

STANDARD OIL ANSWERS SUIT.

Says Plaintiff Has Shown No Right to Relief from Alleged Oppression.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Standard Oil Company filed a demurrer in the Court of Chancery to-day to the suit recsntly brought against it by George Rice of Marietta, Ohio, in which he sought to have the charter of the corporation dissolved, charging that it was conducting its business in restraint of trade.

The company bases the demurrer upon a number of points, among which are these:

That the complainant has not shown his right to any relief; that he has not shown that the case was in the jurisdiction of the court; that he is not a stockholder of the company, and that he has not set forth any fact suporting his charges of fraud, conspiracy, oppression, and monopoly.

OLD BANK EMPLOYE'S SUICIDE.

Melancholy Messenger Shot Himself, Pulling Trigger with Toe.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 5.—William Blackburn, who for nearly twenty-five years had been a messenger in the Citizens' Central Bank at 320 Broadway, New York City, committed suicide at East Irvington morning by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun, whose trigger he pulled with his toe.

About a month ago he resigned his position in the bank as he did not feel strong enough to continue at his work. The cashier of the bank sent for Blackburn's daughter and told her that as soon as her father felt able to resume work an easier position would be found for him in the bank and he would not have to go outdoors in the course of his duties, as formerly. In spite of this promise the old man worried constantly and finally became the victim of melancholia.

Shooting Deputy Held.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 5.—Deputy Sheriff Wicks, who fired at an automobile in which were John Foley, Jr., of Brooklyn, and two friends on July 17, was arraigned before Justice Vunk to-day on a charge of feionious assault preferred by Mr. Foley. Wicks waived examination, and was held in $500 bonds for the Grand Jury. It is reported here that Foley was prompted to take action against Wicks by the Automobile Club of America.

DISCHARGED VALET KILLS.

Henry Osborne of Hartford Shot Down in His Home.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Henry Osborne, ex-Police Commissioner and one of the leading business men of this city, was murdered to-day by Joseph Watson, a negro youth who had been his valet, and whom he had recently discharged. The negro was discovered this evening in hiding under a bed in the basement of the Osborne home, 23 Capitol Avenue, after a cloee search for him had been made in all sections of the city.

Outside the house at the time the murderer was captured were gathered fully a thousand persons, and as Watson, heavily manacled, was conducted down the steps to the police patrol wagon, cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" came from the infuriated crowd wblch surged toward the officers in an effort to get at the prisoner.

Watson was bundled into the wagon, and the vehicle started off with the crowd, which was rapidly increasing in eize, in hot pursuit. At the police station, which is located at the junction of three streets, the people almost fought among themselvee to get a glimpse of the murderer, and it required the combined efforts of many policemen to prevent the crowd from forcing its way in.

Watson is only eighten years of age. He did not quail even when face to face with the crowd which seemed so anxious to avenge the murder. He answered without hesitation all queetions put to him.

"I had it in for Osborne, and I am satisfied now that I killed him," he said. "I am not afraid to die."

Mr. Oeborne was deliberately killed by Watson out of revenge for being discharged on July 15. The family were at their Summer cottage at Crescent Beach, near New London, but Mr. Osborns slept at home each night. Watson says that he got into the house by a key last night and went to bed in the basement. Mr. Osborne at the time had retired.

Watson intended to commit the deed early, but he slept late, and when he ascended to the bedroom expecting to find his intended victim aeleep he met him at the bathroom door. The negro fired one shot, and Mr. Oeborne, wounded, ran into his bedroom and sank to the floor. Watson followed and twice more shot, both bullets taking effect. Powder marks on Mr. Osborne's face and body indicate tbat the negro stood right over him as he fired the second and third shots.

The reports of the revolver and the cry "Save me!" were heard by several persons on the street, and some one ran for a policeman. Sergeant Dietrich and several officers rushed to the house and forced an entrance.

Mr. Osborne was fonnd stretched on the floor of the hall on the second story. He managed to gasp that Joe, the negro, had shot him, and that there was no cause for it.

Dr. E. C. King, a neighbor, had arrived, and he ordered the removal of the dying man to the hospital. Mr. Osborne expired after reaching that institution.

RUST'S HAVOC IN WHEAT CROP.

Damage as High as Twenty Per Cent. in Some Parts of West.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 5.—Advices from all parts of the Northwest show that rust has caused great damage to the wheat crop. A week ago the first reports of rust began to arrive, and since then so rapidly hae the damage spread that conservative grain men eetimate that Minnesota has lost 10 per cent. of her total crop, South Dakota 15 to 20 per cent., and North Dakota about 10 per cent.

One of the worst features is that the damage is confined to distriots in which many farmers have plowed up their wheat fields. While the rust damage will materially decrease the already short crop, there is no danger of a calamity. Ths present high price of wheat on the Minneapolis market is out of all proportion with the real condition of affairs, and was forced up by those who feared that the damage would be greater.

FEDERAL OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Recommendation of Committee Investigating the Traffic in the Philippines.

MANILA, Aug. 5.—The Opium Committee appointed last Auguet by ex-Gov. Taft to investigate the laws and conditions with regard to opium in all Oriental conntriee has made its report.

The committee recommends that the opium traffic be made a Government monopoly at once so that at the end of three years the importation of opium may be absolutely prohibited, with the exception of medicinal requirements; that only confirmed habitude of the drug who are over twenty-one years of age be granted a smokers' license; that an educational campaign against the use of opium be started in the echools; that the habitues of ths drug be treated free of charge in Government hospitals, and that the punishment of Chinese found guilty of importing opium be deportation.

RESPITED AT LAST MOMENT.

Florida Murderer Saved by Governor—Citizens Hang Both in Effigy.

ARCADIA, Fla., Aug. 5.—Isaiah E. Cooper was not hanged to-day for the murder of Marshal Bowman of Punta Gorda, as scheduled. Sheriff Fielder had everything in readiness, and invited citizens had gathered in the jail yard, when a telegram was received from Gov. Jennings revoking ths death warrant, but ordering Cooper held in jail for further orders.

Cooper had kissed his four children goodbye, and just before preparing to leave his cell had made the solemn statement that he was innocent of the crime charged.

PUNTA GORDA, Aug. 5.—There was great indignation here to-day when it became known that Gov. Jennings had revoked the death sentence of Isaiah E. Cooper. A large crowd soon gathered, and an effigy bearing the names of Gov. Jennings and Cooper was hanged and shot full of holes by the angry crowd.

BROTHER MURDERS HIS SISTER

And Kills Her Husband When Caught Robbing Them—Then Shoots Self.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Harry Fisher, thirty years old, entered the home of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Scheron, in the northeastern section of the city early to-day, and, being detected in an effort to steal $1,000 she had in the house, shot and killed her and her husband, Joseph Scheron.

The police were searching for the perpetrator of the crime when Fisher walked into the house with a wound in the breast, which he had inflicted upon himself. He announced himself as the assassin and confessed that robbery was the motive. He was taken at once to a hospital, and it is believed will recover.

After the commission of his crime Fisher concealed himself in the loft of a stable in the rear of the house. Racked by remorse he turned the pistol on himself. The shot not proving fatal he left his hiding place and surrendered to the police.

Mr. and Mrs. Scheron had been married only one month. The money which caused Fisher to commit the crime was to have been expended in the purchase of a home.

Daughter of Revolution a Suicide.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Miss Cornelia P. Crofts, forty years old, the historian of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, committed suicide this morning by drowning herself in the Chenango River. Miss Crofts had long suffered from insomnia.

DYNAMITE BOMB SHOOK UP PASSAIC TENEMENT

Windows Shattered and Sleepers Tossed from Beds.

BARBER'S SHOP WRECKED

Police Think That Bomb Was Put in Front of Costello's Place by Jealous Rival Barber.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 5.—An explosion of dynamite at 1:30 o'clock this morning tore a deep hole in the doorway in front of Frank Costello's barber's shop, wrecked all the windows, shook the three-etory tenement house at 473 Main Avenue, tossed three sleeping tenants from their beds, and scared into panic-stricken wakefulness all the other tenants in ths house.

The bomb exploded directly under the door leading to the barber's shop. Costello was asleep in the rear, and when he rushed to the front of the store he found the door wrenched and a hole torn through the floor to the cellar. The barber's shop is on the ground floor of a three-story tenement. Mrs. John Bracken was asleep on the floor above the store. She was hurled violently from bed by the shock, and ths Bracken front windows were smashed. Mrs. John Howard, wife of Policeman Howard, was thrown from her bed, and James Nichols, on the third floor, had a similar experience.

The building swayed for a minute, and several tenants fled from their rooms in their night clothing. Policeman Crawbuck, who was on duty two blocks away, and Sergt. Kelly, who was crossing the county bridge, three blocks away, heard the noiee of the explosion and hurried to the scene, but could find no trace of the man who placed the bomb in the doorway.

Although Costello refused to advance any theory as to the cause of the explosion, it is believed by the police and by persons who live in the neighborbood that Costello is a victim of a vendetta. They say that about a year ago he sold a barber's shop near the present one and agreed not to reestablish himself in business in that locality. He went to Italy about six months ago, returned a short time ago, and opened tbe harber's shop which was wrecked this morning.

It is said that the proprietors of several other shops in the vicinity have complained that Costello has taken away the greater part of their trade, and the police are inclined to the theory that some jealous barber has adopted the bomb method to take away Coetello's business.

BUTTON TRUST IN TROUBLE.

Sheriff in Charge of Salesrooms of the United Button Company.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes received an attachment yesterday for $25,001 against the United Button Company, manufacturers of buttons at 692 Broadway, in favor of Theodore M. Poe, on a note of the company which went to protest a few days ago. Ths note is dated June 29, 1904, payabls on July 29 at the Citizens' Central National Bank, which was transferred by the bank to Mr. Poe. The note wae indorsed by Frank P. Tenney, William McCleery, William C. Newell, Albert W. Newell, and Horace L. Clark, officers and Directors of the company.

The attachment was obtained by Shearman & Sterling, attorneye for Mr. Poe, on the ground that the company is a Delaware corporation, with its principal office at Wilmington, Del. The Sheriff levied on the stock of goods in the salesrooms at 692 Broadway and put keepers in charge of the place.

The company has factories at Boston, Springfield, and East Hampton, Mass. It was incorporated in June, 1902, with a capital etock of $3,000,000, one-half preferred and one-half common, and is a combination of three of the largeet ivory button manufactoriee of the United States—Newell Brothers Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Williston & Knight Company of East Hampton, and the Boston Button Company. William McCleery became President, Frank P. Tenney Vice President, Albert W. Newell Treasurer, and Horace L. Clark Secretary. Besides the capital stock, the company issued bonds to the amount, it is said, of $525,000, which were secured by a realty and chattel mortgage of $750,000 to the Security, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Wilmington.

The company did a business of about $900,000 a year, and its inventory of June 1 1903, showed assets $2,554,014, of which these were patents, trade marks, &c., $1,102,000; land and buildings, $517,000; machinery and fixturee, $395,000; merchandise and raw materiale, $366,000; accounts receivable, $146,000, and cash in bank, $21,000. Ths liabilities were $632,200; consisting of bonds, $355,000; mortgages, $140,000; accounts payable, $67,400, and bills payable, $40,800.

It is said that there is internal disseneione among the officers and stockholders and that the only way to harmonize it is hy reorganization of the company, and in order to do so may have to have a receiver or trustee appointed to taks charge of ths business. The quick assets are reported to be over $500,000. George B. Hanford recently succeeded Albert W. Newell as Treasurer.

POLICEMAN IS BANKRUPT.

McDonough Says He Has $10 and Owes $1,586.

Jeroms McDonough, a policeman residing at 205 East Eighty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,586 and assets of $10 cash. The debts were contracted between 1902 and 1904. He owes $1,301 for borrowed money to forty-three creditors, ranging in amounts from $10 to $275; for merchandise $275 to four creditors, and for services $10 to one creditor.

Among those who loaned him money are Thomas A. Gallagher, $275; John Mulholland, $150; Mercantile Finance Company, $150; Henry B. Pye, $50; John Belford, $30; Michael Naughton, $20; Adolph Golze, $20; Frank L. Vogel, $20, and Peter McGuire, $25. The merchandise creditors are the National Diamond and Watch Company, $46; William Vogel & Sons, $84, for clothing. Hecht Brothers, $88, for furnishing goods, and Marcus Brothers, $57, for clothing.

CAPE MAY FLIER WRECKED.

Six Hurt—Train Ran Into Open Switch Near Camden.

CAMDEN, Aug. 5.—Six persons were injured, one probably fatally, by the wrecking of the Cape May Express at Woodbury, ten miles from here, this morning. The express ran into an open switch in front of the Woodbury station, and the engine, tender, combination smoking and baggage car, and a Pullman car were upset. The five other cars were derailed.

Engineer Richard Doughty was caught in the wreck, and was cut and scaided so severely that he is not expected to recover.

Frank Turner, the fireman, jumped just as the engine went over. He fell between the tracks on which the train was running and saved his life by lying perfectly still. The baggage car and Pullman passed over him before they toppled over on their sides. Turner was scalded, bruised, and cut, but will recover.

The four other men hurt were passengers. They are A. Olney Crasnell of 718 Market Street, Philadelphia; John Leaming of 902 South Ninth Street, Camden; Charles Berryman of the same address, and Hugh A. Ewen of 217 Broadway, Camden.

AUG 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1904. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
The Nation's Trailmakers. A Series of Books on Historic Explorations in North America, Edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh	523
British Columbia. An Account of Its History and Development Since the Days of Mackenzie, by Father Morice	526
The Old West. John Bradbury's Descriptions of the Indians and Early White Settlers of Western America	527
Horace Walpole. Mrs. Paget Toynbee's New and Voluminous Edition of the Letters of the Most Vivacious and Versatile of All Letter Writers	528
Lovelace. A New Edition of the Poems of the Author of "Lucasta"	529
Fishing. Two Sumptuous, Portly Volumes on That Sport, Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson	530
Boston Notes. A Posthumous Book by the Late Douglas O'Connor—Moncure D. Conway's "Autobiography"—Other Fall Announcements	531
Mr. Alden's Views. Woman's Columns and Their Uses—American Novels in England—Fielding for Girls of Eighteen	536
Titian. George Gronau's Sympathetic Study of His Life and Works	536
Current Comment. Views of Experts, at Home and Abroad, on Matters of Interest in the World of Books	537
Other Books Reviewed:	
"Physician Versus Bacteriologist"	530
"The Greyfield Mower"	531
"The Bandhilier"	535
"The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker"	536
"Le Forestier's Relation"	540
"Violina"	540
"Twilight Stories"	540
Books About Jonathan Edwards	540
"Language of Handwriting"	540
"What Handwriting Indicates"	540
Through French Eyes	532
Literature and Writers	532
John Leech	532
Mr. Huneker's Plans	532
The Bagman's Book	532
Tennysoniana	533
London News by Cable	533
Sir Leslie Stephen's "Hobbes"	533
Eighteenth Century French Nobles	533
A New International Language	533
Monopoly	533
From Readers	534
A Poem Revived	535
Queries	538
Notes About Publishers	539
Notes About Authors	540

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. HOWELLS, in the current number of The North American Review, finishes one of the saddest of all his minute studies of New England village life, "The Son of Royal Langbrith." We have more than once referred to this, the second serial novel published by The North American, as it has been running its course, for it is a noteworthy work and following the widely discussed (if not widely read) novel of Mr. Howells's illustrious contemporary, Mr. Henry James, has occupied a notable place. We prophesy that Mr. Howells's novel when it comes to book form will have many more readers than Mr. James's. People who begin it will be apt to finish it, and that cannot be said generally of "The Ambassadors," which chiefly charmed the initiate few. Yet "The Son of Royal Langbrith" will never rank in popular esteem with Mr. Howells's earlier novels. It is all as true to life as it possibly could be, and it contains some humorous character study. It ends with a presumably happy marriage. But, as a whole, it is very sombre.

The Cornhill Magazine for August contains the short essay on Hawthorne's genius by Mrs. Humphry Ward, which, in the form of a letter addressed to Ambassador Choate, was read at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Hawthorne's birth in Salem last June. Mrs. Ward's admiration for Hawthorne, it seems, dates from her youth, when "a love most ardent and tenacious" for certain of his writings "succeeded a passion of the same kind for certain writings of Mr. Ruskin." She attributes this early passion for Hawthorne's writing not to critical appreciation, but to "a vague, inarticulate sense of an appealing beauty" closely mingled with [illegible] and mystery. She calls him a Romantic, with a capital R, "a Romantic of the great time," of the era of young Victor Hugo and Walter Scott, and she compares him with Musset, Gautier, and Merimée. But his genius, she thinks, is the more marvelous because of his early environment, in matter-of-fact New England, and what makes him "so perennially interesting" is that he is a Puritan Romantic with "a sense of sin." His genius disproves Brunetière's theory of the selfishness and lawlessness of all Romantics.

The British Laureate's tribute to the late George Frederick Watts, published here in this week's Independent, is a clear statement of the departed artist's good gifts in the language understood by the many. Unlike Mr. Kipling's latest verses, this new poem of Mr. Kipling's crowned associate in the celebration of the present glory of the British Empire needs no key. Moreover, these verses of Mr. Austin will not disappoint his admirers as Mr. Kipling's later verses have frequently disappointed his. These seem to us almost equal to Mr. Austin's best. They are distinguished by true rhymes and correct metre, useful and intelligible imagery, and commendable brevity.

The London reviewers have given to Winston Churchill's latest novel, "The Crossing," more notice than an American novel usually gets in London, even in these days of international amiability. The Spectator (whose good opinion is worth having) finds in it the "breath of romance" and the dignity of an epic. The Standard notes "elements" in Mr. Churchill's work which "English readers may find it difficult to appreciate," but declares its opinion that "The Crossing" is "historically as interesting to Americans as, say, 'Peveril of the Peak' to Englishmen." But The London Saturday Review sticks bravely to its guns. "The Crossing," in its droll opinion, represents "an almost immeasurable decline of taste in the United States during the last two generations." "Nathaniel Hawthorne, had he lived to-day, would probably have appealed to fewer readers than in the eighteen-fifties." Mr. Churchill is a literary descendant, The Saturday thinks, of Gilmore Simms and "Horseshoe Robinson" Kennedy, and his book has "neither the breath of life nor the savor of past days." For all of which Mr. Churchill is to be congratulated. The bad opinion of The London Saturday Review is worth having.

In presenting to John Morley the degree of Doctor of Laws, Sir Ludovic Grant, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Edinburgh, declared that Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" will be ranked in the future with Boswell's "Johnson" and Lockhart's "Scott." This is high praise for a Scot to utter authoritatively in the great seat of Scotch learning, ranking the work of a mere Englishman, and a living one at that, with two famous Scotch works, but the Dean went further and called Mr. Morley "the greatest living master of English prose." The London Times, commenting on these remarks of the Dean, reserves its full approval of them, with a degree of caution worthy of the Scot of tradition. Yet they are near enough the truth. Morley is a fine writer of English prose, and his "Gladstone," if scarcely in the class with Boswell's work, is surely fit to rank with Lockhart's, while it more than equals Boswell in scholarship and literary art.

Lieut. Col. Andrew Haggard, who has written a book called "Louis XIV. in Camp and Court," which will probably be published here in the early Autumn, seems to have treated the grand monarch with no overpowering sense of his grandeur. From the London reviews we infer that Col. Haggard is an earnest and well-bred man if not a very fluent or polished writer. He mixes his metaphors occasionally, but he knows his epoch. He pictures the reign of glorious Louis as an era of general wickedness, finding only one good man, Marshal Boufflers, and two good women in the Court circles. And Louis, as he portrays him, is the worst of the lot.

THE NATION'S TRAILMAKERS

A Series of Books on Historic Explorations in North America, Edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

Author of "North Americans of Yesterday."

ALL the world loves an explorer, and the explorer as a rule merits whatever admiration he may chance to inspire. Aside from the pleasure of accomplishment it is frequently his chief reward. His strenuous work demands the courage of the soldier, the discretion of the diplomat, the bold execution of the General, and seldom or never is there about it the despair of carnage that during war occurs in action to blunt the nerves and deaden sensibility. Always on the "firing line" he must take obstacle and danger in cold blood, often in dark and storm, alone or with few companions, removed from any stimulating thought of possible outside assistance. What he does must be done with resources at hand, however scant. His base of supplies is on a horse, in a frail boat, on his back, or perhaps entirely in the forest or plain which encircles him. At the time the world knows little or nothing of his struggles, and it may be years or not till he has forever gone "across the range" that the admiration mentioned falls to his lot. Yet what he does is likely to be of more lasting benefit to humanity than battles which shatter nations. The wonder is that he wants to do it. Yet for every daring expedition there is no lack of volunteers. Like the poet and painter the explorer is born with his predilection.

When the European race began to push across the vast North American continent toward the great Western Ocean they found numerous existing trails to follow, and they often secured the services of natives for guides. Yet trails were not always to be discovered at the right places, or when located were not always adapted to the requirements of the whites; furthermore, natives were not invariably obliging, therefore it became at times necessary to break new roads. The early trailseekers and trailmakers were an interesting class, and the narrations of their adventures form some of the most remarkable and fascinating pages in the rich story of American development. Some of these narratives have become classics in their particular field, and a half dozen such are now presented at moderate price, in ten compact volumes of this Trailmakers' Series. Quite properly the first inhabitants, those who made many of the original trails, are not forgotten, two of the volumes containing the celebrated work of Cadwallader Colden on the masterful Iroquois, the people who, as Morgan says, "in legislation, in eloquence, in fortitude, and in military sagacity, had no equals," and whose bold journeys extended to and beyond the Mississippi and even far northwest through the Rocky Mountains by way of the deep cañon of Peace River.

The series opens with the account in one volume of that first extraordinary expedition from the City of Mexico north to the Santa Fé region and east to near the Missouri River, headed by Coronado, in 1540-42, (reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW June 4,) made up of journals and letters of several members, and it concludes with the delightful narrative, also in one volume, of a Winter journey in 1872 by Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, over practically the trail of Mackenzie west through Peace River cañon.

Exploration by following water courses is more alluring. So it was that after Coronado had returned to Mexico, years mounted into centuries before any further attempt was made from that direction to pierce the far northern mysteries, notwithstanding the eventual establishment of Spanish settlements on the

*THE TRAILMAKERS. A Series of Historic Explorations. Prof. John Bach McMaster, Consulting Editor, with Introductions, Illustrations, and Maps. THE JOURNEY OF CORONADO, 1540-42. From the City of Mexico to the Buffalo Plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Translated and edited with an introduction by George Parker Winship, Pp. xxxiv.-251. VOYAGES FROM MONTREAL THROUGH THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE FROZEN AND PACIFIC OCEANS IN 1789 AND 1793. By Alexander Mackenzie. In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. cxcl.-358. Vol. II., pp. viii.-360. HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTS. LEWIS AND CLARK TO THE SOURCES OF THE MISSOURI, ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, DOWN THE COLUMBIA RIVER TO THE PACIFIC IN 1804-06. With an account of the Louisiana Purchase by Prof. John Bach McMaster, and an introduction identifying the route. In three volumes. Vol. I., pp. xl.-416. Vol. II., pp. xv.-410. Vol. III., pp. xvii.-388. THE HISTORY OF THE FIVE INDIAN NATIONS OF CANADA, WHICH ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK. By Cadwallader Colden, Surveyor General of the Colony of New York. In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. lvi.-304. Vol. II., pp. iii.-328. A JOURNAL OF VOYAGES AND TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA. By Daniel Williams Harmon, a partner in the Northwest Company. [illegible] pp. [illegible] THE WILD NORTHLAND. [illegible] AN EXPEDITION [illegible]

Rio Grsnde. Long befora the entrada of Father Escalante to Salt Lake Valley, (the first recorded,) Frenchmen had ventured from the east, by way of the Ottawa River and the northern lakes and streams, deep inland even to the shores of Lake Athabasca and beyond, and in 1771, five years earlier than Escalante's journey, Samuel Hearne of the Hudson Bay Company stood upon the bleak shore of the Arctic Ocean some miles east of the mouth of the great river which became known by Sir Alexander Mackenzie's name in commemoration of the remarkable two months' voyage of discovery down its torrent, in the Summer of 1798; the first trip he describes in the two volumes of this series assigned to his Voyagee to the Arctic. Mackenzie went beyond the Frenchmen, at least so far as records ehow, and his account of the entrance into this new country forms an absorbing tale. By these explorations of Mackenzie and Hearne the long sought Northwest Passage was shown to be impossible south of latitude 70. Having been successful in reaching the Arctic Ocean, Mackenzie determined to attempt a journey to the Pacific, and he gives a full account of this most difficult, hazardous, and valuable exploration, which occupied almost a year; portions of 1792-3.

About ten years later, within the territory of the United States, there was another, trsverse further south of the mighty mountain barrier, headed by two American officers, Capts. Merriweather Lewis and William Clark. This expedition, now more than ever appreciated, and this year at St. Louis appropriately commemorated together with the acquisition of the Louisiana territory which rendered it possible, was in some respects more difficult than either Mackenzie's or Coronado's, and produced broader results. Coronado's bore no direct fruit at all, and was soon forgotten; Mackenzie's mainly benefited the merchants of Montreal who had stock in the North-West Company, and enabled this company to more successfully compete with the rival Hudson Bay Company; but Lewis and Clark's stimulated Americans to enter the Far West and opened up a line of communication with the Oregon coast which was of incalculable benefit to the United States and to the world in later years. Because of their harmonious labors in this important undertaking, so admirably carried through to success, the names of Lewis and Clark are inseparably welded together and into the fabric of the American Republic. They were particularly instructed by Jefferson to seek information concerning water communication between the headwaters of the Missouri and the Columbia, that "River of the West" which was first entered by an American, Captain Gray with his ship Columbia, about a dozen yeers before, giving to the United States certain valuable rights of discovery.

A few decades later they would have been told to search for a railway pess, hut in 1804, when they started from St. Louis, water routee were the ones needed. The line of travel was up the windings of the Missouri, across the northwestern corner of the present Yellowstone Park, and thence down Snake River and the Columbia to the sea. Along this road, then a complete wilderness, thousands of miles of railway now stretch their glistening rails, hundreds of flourishing towns exist, and eight or ten rich States of the Union have their boundaries. The three volumes of the series devoted to this exploration are a complete reprint of the "Biddle" edition of 1814, arranged by Nicholas Biddle from the verious journals and records of the party. This has always been a standard work. It is a consecutive story, well told, abounding in geographical and ethnoiogical data, and will be a particular boon, in this edition, to those thousands of thinking persons who wish to have their small libraries as complete as possible, and who yet can hardly afford to purchase elaborate and costly publications. There is also an account of the Louisiana Purchase by Prof. John Bach McMaster, and notee upon the route, as well as a reprint of the original map.

The entrance into the continent having been easiest along waterways, the Europeans immediately came in contact with a group of tribes whose country extended east and west across the central part of what is now New York State. These were the famous Iroquois, organized, long before the arrival of the whites, into a confederacy composed of five tribes, collectively known as the Five Nations. Later this designation (about 1712) was changed to the Six Nations because of the incorporation of the Tuscaroras. The divisions, or eeparate tribes, were the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, the Seneca, and the Tuscarora, with the Seneca on the western frontier at the Niagara River and the Mohawk on the Hudson. These tribes were bound together in a union or confederacy very much as our present States are associated, that is, each tribe retained all powers relating to its individual affairs, but relegated general and outside matters to the General Council, chosen from all the divisions. It is evident that these people offered a fascinating field for study, and fortunately there was some one at an early day to examine it. This was Cadwallader Colden, a Scotchman who became Surveyor General of the Province of New York, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and altogether a scholar. He wrote a number of books, but his History of the Five Nations, reprinted in this series in two volumes, is his most important production. As he came often into contact with the Iroquois, he wrote from personal observation, and the work therefore holds a high rank in this class of books. The second volume is given up to papers and treatiea, which have a close bearing on the subject.

There were many traders and trading companies. Some were honest. The life of the trader in or ont of the great companies was full of interest, and there was more or less excitement of the frontier kind. A number of their narratives and journals have been puhlished, and form a valuable part of the hietory of the continent. Sometimes these were written down from dey to day, amid all menner of scencs; sometimes they were dictated yeare later, and again they were prepared by another person from the original diary, journal, or notes. In this Trailmakers' eeries one volume contains the journal of a prominent trader and partner in the Northwest Company, Daniel Harmon, who at the age of twenty-two left Montreal for a yeer in the wilderness and remained there nineteen, and longer, having gone back before the journal wae publiahed.

The impressions of ench an experience would natnrally be intensely interesting, and Harmon kept an intermittent eort of record running through all the years, not with an idea of puhlishing it, however. Unfortunately, when he revisited the East and decided to allow his journal to be printed, it was turned over to be "edited" hy a reverend gentleman, who, though a worthy man, was more concerned about grammatical rules and a due infusion of orthodox piety than about accuracy and freshness. As a consequence the local color is sadly smudged hy a whitewash of cant and pedantry. He admits that he altered the original till it was neither his own nor Harmon's style, but "something between both."

About one-third of the volume is given to an account of the Indians, with specimens of Cree and Tacully words, and a brief description of the principal animals. It has been suggested that this portion was not written by Harmon at nll, and there is much to indicate that his notes were at least sadly "doctored" by the incorporation of matter from other sources. For example, Pages 273, 274, and 275 are copied almost verbatim from Mackenzie's account of the Knisteneaux, on his pp. cxiii, cxiii, and cxiv, Volume I. Of course Harmon never did this; it must have been the reverend editor endeavoring to improve the work. Had he copied exactly it would not have been so confusing, but there is enough change and shifting of sentences to render the passages neither Mackenzie's nor the other fellow's, and a general mixup in consequence. A portion of Page 313 is garhled from Mackenzie p. clv, and the same is true of pp. 314 and clv and clvi, of 315 and clvi, of 318 and clii. These citations are enough to warn the reader or student to be cautious about accepting this pert of the volume as the original work of Harmon, or as entirely trustworthy material concerning the ethnology of that country.

Luckily, although Sir William Francis Butler was compelled hy circumstances to leave the copy for his "The Wild Northland," a reprint of which forms the last volume of this seriee, for others to see through the press, the admirable story was evidently in safe hands, and none of its original charm and epontaneity seem to have been injured. The hreath of the woods, the emoke of the campfire, issue from its pages, and one followe the trail of the author with the same enthusiasm that helonged to himself. But he could not free his mind from vexation over our perfidy in securing from his countrymen the Oregon country, and unnecessarily mars his pagee hy unpleasant references to American "duplicity" and British "dullness" in the matter. However, when a man expresses himself with the hright felicity of this hrave and engeging traveler, who could feel resentment at these little hurats of British temper from an Irishman! He is a good fellow and a delightful companion as we travel with him and his dogs along the trails of Mackenzie and Harmon, throug Peace River Pass. All who love a fresh glimpse of the great northern wilderness should read this fascinating story, which so charmingly terminates a series repiete with interest, information, and vivid description.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

"The Simple Home."

Charles Keeler, author of "Idyle of El Dorado," "A Season's Sowing," "A Wanderer's Songs of the Sea," "Bird Notes Afield," and "San Francieco and Thereabout," has gathered together in a book a series of essaye on "The Simple Home." (12mo. Pp. 55. With illustrations by Sarah 1. Keeler. Bnckram boards. Paper label. San Francieco: Paul Elder & Co. 75c.) The book is written from the point of view of "a layman in architecture," and is intended to present certain types of the simple home which "may he infneed with an art spirit."

In his preface, the author atates that architecture, heing the most utilitarian of the arts, is the basis of other expressions of "the one ideal," and that an improvement in home-building should underlie reform in all the arts. The essays are five in numher, and deal with "The Spirit of the Home," "The Garden," "The Building of the Home," "The Furnishing of the Home," and "Home Life." Mr. Keeler gives practical suggestione and discussione of the materials, their treatment, and use—clinker brick, shingics, and plaster for exteriors; wood and plaster for the inside of the house, the texture and decoration of fahrics, the making of furniture, the framing of pictures, &c. The iliustratione show the treatment of shingle and clinker brick in several houses in California, two types of savage houses to ahow certain principles concerning roof lines, &c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An Account of Its History and Development Since the Days of Mackenzie by Father Morice.*

IT was jealousy of the rich profits of the Hndson's Bay Company that led a company of Montreal merchants to organize the North-West Company, incidentally for exploration, but mainly to obtain the ekine taken hy the trappers and huntera of the cold wilds bordering the then Russian possessions. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, then without a title and merely a dissatisfied clerk, was sent off to epy out the land and see if it was worth the conquering. A Scotch Highlander, "possessed of a fairly good edncation, the young man does not seem to have taken kindly to the drudgery incident to the daily life of a fur trader. Adventure and the eearch after glory were much more congenial to hie tastes. These he successfully followed in the first expedition down the noble stream that now bears his name. That journey was effected during the Summer of 1789, and it served only to whet his appetite for excitement and fame." Mackenzie's lack of astronomical knowledge and of proper instruments ae well led him to spend a year in London acquiring the knowledge and purchasing instruments. On his return he was ready to penetrate the wilds beyond the Rocky Mountains, where, so far as was known, the foot of a white man had never trod. At Lake Athabasca, where he had been etationed, he had heard etories of the riches of the North-West country, and to prohe them he went, at the head of an expedition in May of 1794, "in a birch bark canoe 25 feet long, 4½ feet beam, and 2ß inches hold," with "3,000 pounds of baggage and provisions, and a crew of nine French Canadians." It wae a trip down the Peace River that took him through the Rockies and into the Parsnip River, where his work of exploration was actually hegun. He continued his journey through great lakes and tortuous rivere until the following August, when he returned home, after having made friends among the Indians of the Sekenale, Carrier, and Shushwap tribes, and reached the Pacific Coast at Bentinck's Inlet, hy way of the Fraser, Black Water, and Dean Rivers. The aborigines he met were

* * * for the most part possessed of strongly religious instincts. The Sekenale are the most honest, and moral, the Carriers the proudest and most progressive, the Chilcotins are violent and none too scrupulous, while for loquacity and conservativeness the Babines have few superiors. With regard to their origin * * * all we are prepared to state, after a careful survey of their languages, manners, and customs, is that they are undoubtedly of a mixed origin; come from the northnorthwest, and had commerce in their early history, perhaps through intermarriage, with peoples of Jewish persuasion or origin.

As a whole, the tribes are known as the Western Dénée. The Carriers got their name from the habit of the widows of deceased warriors, who carried the bones of their cremated husbands in a feather satchel suspended over their shoulders. The Babines wore a labret, or plug of hone, between their lower lip and teeth—therefore babines, or "lippy people." One Kwah was the most noted leader among them all, (they had no chieftains, as we know the meaning of that word,) and to this day his descendants are still leaders.

After Mackenzie's successful trip he went to England to secure the publication of his journal of discoveries. Failing in this he returned to Montreal, and there was in the thick of the fight for spoils between the Hudson's Bay, the North-West, and the X. Y. companies, which prevented further exploration until 1805, when the two last named companies united. The Hudson's Bay Company "was far too conservative and too devoid of initiative to have dreamed of establishing itself in a distant country just revealed to the world through the exertions of one of its natural enemies." "It was only reaching the middle of the continent when Alexander Mackenzie was visiting the Pacific Coast."

Then came Simon Fraser, who was to establish the first trading post in the land Mackenzie had discovered. Born on the Hudson, he went to Canada after the death of his father in an American prison, after Burgoyne's surrender, and at twenty-six was a partner in the North-West Company. In 1805, one James McDougall had led an expedition which discovered McLeod and Carrier Lakes, and later in the same year Fraser established the first trading post west of the Rockies in what is now called British Columbia, where "good humor, if nothing of a less peaceful character, was maintained hy means of copious libations of rum." The following January Lake Stuart was sighted by McDougall. Later the same year Bear Lake and Finlay and Skeena Rivers were made known to the explorers, and Fraser, hearing vague reports of the Lewis and Clark expeditions from the south and west, pushed on to forestall the Americans, and established a etation at Fort Stuart Lake, which became one of the principal trading posts of the fur dealers.

The mountains about the lake "reminded Fraser of the absent fatherland so often vaunted by his mother * * * and led him to call the whole country New Caledonia," the lake having been named previously for his companion on the voyage, a company clerk, John Stuart. "All told 1,000 souls is a conservative estimate for the Stuart Lake population at that early period." This includes all the tribes along the fifty miles length of a lake that was six miles at its greatest width, and covered twenty miles as the crow flies, north and south.

On landing [at Lake Stuart] Fraser's men, to impress the natives with a proper idea of their wonderful resources, fired a volley with their guns, whereupon the whole crowd of carriers fell prostrate to the ground. To allay their fears and make friends tobacco was offered them, which on being tasted was found too bitter and thrown away. Then, to show its use, the crew lighted their pipes, and at the sight of smoke issuing from their mouths the people began to whisper that they must come from the land of ghosts, since they were still full of the fire wherewith they had been cremated. Pieces of soap were given to the women, who, taking them to be cakes of fat, set upon crunching them, causing foam and bubbles in the mouth, which puzzled both actors and hystanders. All these phenomena, however, were soon explained away, leaving no suspicion in the native mind, but a most profound admiration for the foreigners and their wares.

In 1807, refusing to heed the advice of the natives to make the trip hy land, Fraser explored the river that now bears his name as far as what is now Westminster, and learned that the mouth of this river was 4 degrees of latitude north of the Columhia, which up to that time he thonght he was following. It was a terrific trip.

New Year's Day of 1811 was described by D W. Harmon, who succeeded Fraser, after the latter had retired from the field, gone to London, and refused a knighthood, "as the insufficiency of his means did not allow him to accept the honor."

This being the first day of another year, our people have passed it, according to the custom of the Canadians, in drinking and fighting. Some of the principal Indians of the place [Fraser Lake] desired us to allow them to remain at the fort that they might see our people drink. As soon as they began to be a little intoxicated and to quarrel among themselves, the natives began to he apprehensive that something nnpleasant might befall them also. They therefore hid themselves under beds and elsewhere, saying that they thought the white people had run mad, for they appeared not to know what they were about. * * * It was the first time that they had ever seen a person intoxicated.

Bahine Lake, the largest of the territory, and about the last of the important discoveries and explorations until the discovery of gold, in 1856-7 in the Cariboo Mountains, was discovered by Harmon in 1812. It was of greateet importance to the tradere, because it contained great quantities of saimon, on which the tradera lived almost entirely. While Harmon after this discovery was consolidating the North-West Company's interests, Cuthbert Grant got mixed up in "the bloody affair at Seven Oaks," in the Red River Valley, when Gov. Robert Semple of the Hudson's Bay Company and twenty of his men were killed. This fight brought about the consolidation of interests of the two warring companies in 1821, and ended after thirty-eight years of existence the life of the North-West Company, "a trading corporation which had been noted chiefly for its deeh, its daring, and its indomitable spirit of initiative and combativeness." Explorations of new country were suspended for the time being, although new trading posts were established by Sir George Simpson, (1821-42,) a Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, which corporation remained in supreme control until the miners and free traders from California completely destroyed their aupremacy and monopoly as traders.

An entirely new condition came with the influx of California miners which followed the discovery of gold in the Carihoo mountains by the Indians in 1856-7, and the final annexing of a great part of New Caledonia to what is now British Columhia. The day of the pioneer had passed. The Western Union Telegraph engineers, who made a tentative survey for a telegraph line to Asia by way of the Bering Straits, to be used in the event of the failure of the Cyrus W. Field Atlantic cahle, were followed, in 1871, by the surveyors of the first Canadian Pacific Railway, and the whole country became in effect a part of the civilized world, with whose recent history every one is familiar. Fine roads were huilt throngh the district first explored by Mackenzie, towns sprang up on the edges of the gold fields, with hotels, newspapers, and the inevitable gambling hells, and the country that was habitable became as any other mining country. And such it is to-day with what trappers and hunters remain relegated to the wilds of the cold and dreary northern regions, where a few wandering Indian tribes remain, and where the country is as bleak, inhospitable, and forhidding as wae the lower territory when Mackenzie, Fraser, and their successors first penetrated the etrange country of New Caledonia. Naturally Father Morice, a member of the Ohlates of the Immaculate Mary, confines the religious history of the new colony to the work of the Catholic priests.

*THE HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FORMERLY NEW CALEDONIA, 1660 to 1780. By the Rev. A. G. Morice, O. M. I., Honorary Member of the Philological Society of Paris and of the Natural History Society of British Columbia, Corresponding Member of the Canadian Institute, of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, of the Geographical Society of Neufchatel, (Switzerland,) and Member of the Ethnological Committee, B. A. A. S. With maps and illustrations. Demy, 8vo. Pp. xi-349. Toronto: William Briggs. $2.50.

Book Plates for Children.

Eight pages, 5⅛ by 4¼ inches, make up the little book on "The Child's Book Plate," (New York: The Charterhouse Press,) compiled by Gardner C. Teall. It contains nine examples of book plates, pasted on the page on one edge only. The plates are suggestions, as indicated in the brief article accompanying them, of book plates for children. They were drawn—some of them are in two or three colors—by Mr. Teall for some of his young friends. The book is bound in red buckram covered hoards and printed on heavy paper in black letter.

AUG

1904

THE OLD WEST.

John Bradbury's Descriptions of the Indians and Early White Settlers of Western America.*

THE fifth volume of Early Western Travels is of the most decided interest. In 1817 John Bradbury published a work entitled "Travels in the Interior of America, in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811." His volume was well received, and a second edition followed. Bradbury was not only a naturalist but a keen observer. By birth a Scotchman, having lived in England, he was commissioned by the Botanical Society of Liverpool to make researches into plant life in the United States. It may be remembered that botanical study was the object that called the two Michaux to the United States. Bradbury was certainly the superior of the Frenchmen, and took broader views of the new land. He was without prejudices. He showed that he was able to withstand all the hardships of explorations and displayed, during certain emergencies, much courage. As the editor, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites writes, the chief interest of Bradbury's travels relates to the region beyond the Mississippi. After the adventures of Lewis and Clark (1804-1806) there had been no description of the Missouri Valley. The editor adds, "Whoever would trace the history of the overland Astorian expedition must depend upon this volume for information concerning the early part of the journey. * * * Washington Irving, the classic but not always accurate historian of this enterprise, acknowledges his indebtedness to our author."

Bradbury came to the United States in 1809, provided with a letter of introduction to Jefferson. From Jefferson he received a letter to Gen. Meriwether Lewis, then Governor of Louisiana Territory. Bradbury had intended visiting New Orleans first, but, following Jefferson's advice, he made St. Louis the centre of his explorations, arriving there in the Summer of 1809. During the next year he made excursions from St. Louis and carried out an exhaustive study of the flora. It had been his wish to remove to the Arkansas River, when, early during the next year, he joined the Overland Astorian Expedition.

In 1811 he had charge of a boat loaded with lead and reached New Orleans, and thence took a vessel to New York. It had been his intention to sail for England, but the war between the United States and England broke out and he remained here for four years. After the peace he made a journey through the Central Western States, and his observations are recorded in an appendix, with the heading "Remarks on the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, with the Illinois and Western Territory, and on the Emigrations to Those Countries." Returning to Liverpool, he attended to the publication of his volume, which was received with much favor. Certainly Bradbury was conscious of what was in store for us, and is even prophetic at times. Embarked on the Missouri with the exploring party, Bradbury records a meeting with Daniel Boone:

> On leaving Charette Mr. Hunt pointed out to me an old man standing on the bank, who he informed me was Daniel Boone, the discoverer of Kentucky. As I had a letter of introduction to him from his nephew, Col. Grant, I went ashore to speak to him, and requested that the boat might go on, as I intended to walk until evening. I remained for some time in conversation with him. He informed me that he was eighty-four years of age; that he had spent a considerable portion of his time alone in the backwoods, and had lately returned from his Spring hunt with nearly sixty beaver skins.

There were plenty of Indians, but the whites were in fairly large number and well armed, and accompanied by men who were acquainted with the ways of the savages. Now Bradbury's ethnological observations began. The Indians were often on the warpath. Arriving at Fort Osage, he sees some Indian women.

> In our walk we observed what, on the first view, appeared to be two squaws carrying a tub of water suspended on a pole. Mr. Crooks desired me also to notice them, which I did, and remarked that one of them had more the appearance of a man than a woman. He assured me that it was a man and that there were several others in the village who, like the one we saw, were condemned for life to associate with the squaws, to wear the same dress, and do the same drudgery. I now learned that when the Osages go to war they keep a watchful eye over the young men who are taking their first essay in arms, and such as appear to possess the necessary qualifications are admitted to the rank of warriors or, according to their idiom, brave men. But if any exhibit evident proofs of cowardice, on the return of the party they are compelled to assume the dress and character of women, and their doom is fixed for life, and no opportunity afforded them to retrieve their character.

This is the story of how our enterprising Englishman came to close quarters with a fairly aggressive Indian:

> I had probably traveled about two miles, when I suddenly felt a hand upon my shoulder, and, turning round, saw a naked Indian with his bow bent and the arrow pointed at me. As I had no expectation of meeting any Indians excepting the Sioux, and as with them the idea of danger was associated, I took my gun from my shoulder, and by a kind of spontaneous movement put my hand toward the lock, when I perceived that the Indian drew his bow further. I now found myself completely in his power, but recollecting that if an enemy he could have shot me before I saw him, I held out my hand, which he took, and afterward laid his hand on my breast, and in the Osage language said, "Mol-he ton-ga de-ah," literally: In English, "Big knife you?" which I luckily understood and answered "Haya," (Yes,) and laying my hand on his breast, said "No do-wessie de-ah," (Sioux you.) He replied, "Hom-koska ponca we ah," (No, Poncar man.)

Only occasionally was the party on the defensive with the Indians, pretty generally the latter seemed inclined to be peaceful. Their hospitality Bradbury tells of.

> Although they sit on the ground round the fire, buffalo robes were always spread for us, and the pipe was invariably brought out, whilst the squaw prepared something for us to eat. This consisted of dried buffalo meat, mixed with pounded corn, warmed on the fire in an earthen vessel of their own manufacture. Some offered us sweet corn, mixed with beans. The squaws were particularly attentive to us, and took every opportunity to examine such parts of our clothing as were manufactured, and not of skins. * * * No people on earth discharge the duties of hospitality with more cordial good will than the Indians. On entering a lodge I was always met by the master, who first shook hands with me, and immediately looked for his pipe; before he had time to light it a bear skin, or that of a buffalo was spread for me to sit on, although they sat on the bare ground. Whilst this was going on the squaw prepared something to eat, which, when ready, was placed before me on the ground. The squaw in some instances examined my dress, and in particular my moccasins; if any repair was wanting she brought a small leather bag in which she kept her awls and split sinew, and put them to rights.

Horses among the Indians could be had for a few rifle balls and a charge or so of powder. Bradbury rode one, and complains of the native saddle. He has a poor opinion of the Indian pony. He was present at a squaw dance, and this original ballet he tells of:

> The dance began, which was performed in a circle, the dancers moving round, with tomahawks in their hands. At intervals they turned their faces, all at once, toward the middle of the circle and brandished their weapons. After some time one of them stepped into the ring and made an harangue, frequently brandishing her weapon, while the rest moved round her. I found that the nature of all the speeches was the same, which was to boast of the actions of their husbands. One, which made me smile, was that the woman said that her husband had traveled southwest to a country inhabited by white people, which journey took him twenty days to perform; that he went to steal horses, and when he came to the white people's houses he found one where the men had gone out, and in which he killed two women and stole from them a number of horses.

Having proceeded up the Missouri as far as he wanted to, Bradbury made the return trip, which was accomplished rapidly, and he arrived safely at his point of departure, St. Louis. A friend of the Englishman, wanting to send by boat a cargo of lead to New Orleans, offered Bradbury a free passage on his craft, and so the traveler set out with 30,000 pounds of lead. He tells of the dangers of the navigation of the rivers from the sawyers and planters, or the trees floating or anchored by the roots, as the case might be. There was one adventure while on the river, and that was an earthquake, and the safety of the party on the Missouri was endangered. Finally a landing was made at New Orleans. Working his way over the Southwestern country and Louisiana, Bradbury imparts much useful information, addressed sometimes to those of his countrymen who wish to emigrate. There was a notion, apparently difficult to eradicate, that prairie land was not fitted for settlements. Bradbury writes:

> In an agricultural point of view, the vast tract of prairie extending through all these regions is an important object of consideration. Among intelligent Americans the question of whether it can or cannot be peopled by civilized man has often been agitated. Accustomed, as they are, to profusion of timber, for building, fuel, and fences, they are not aware of the quantity of that article that may be dispensed with in a country abounding in another substance for fuel; nor can they conceive that fences, and even bridges, may be constructed with the application of a very small portion of timber. Under these impressions, the belief in America is that the prairie cannot be inhabited. * * * My own opinion is, that it can be cultivated, and that, in process of time, it will not only be peopled and cultivated, but that it will be one of the most beautiful countries in the world.

Referring to Spanish influences in America, he decries it as likely to ruin the country.

The condition of women in the new country he lauds, and writes that very little of the agricultural labor falls on the women, "who apply themselves to domestic manufactures, in which they are both expert and industrious." The matter of wages is explained, and also the price of provisions.

> Wages in the Western country to a laborer or husbandman are about $15, or £3 7s. 6d., per month and his board, washing, &c. Carpenters, masons, and other handicraft men average about $1.25 per day, qualifications are admitted to the rank of warriors or, according to their idiom, brave men. But if any exhibit evident proofs of cowardice, on the return of the party they are compelled to assume the dress and character of women, and their doom is fixed for life, and no opportunity afforded them to retrieve their character.

As to the prices of the staple commodities, Bradbury explains that there having started a European demand, there has been an increase in cost. Flour was worth $4 a barrel; Indian corn, per 100 pounds, 40 cents; potatoes, 31 cents a hushel; beef, mutton, and veal, 5 cents the pound; pork, 5 cents; a chicken, 12½ cents; cheese, per pound, 10 cents; hutter, 14 cents; cider, $3 a barrel; whisky, per gallon, 40 cents; French brandy, per gallon, 80 cents.

The presence of fevers in the new country the author is aware of, and he advises that certain precautions be used.

> The settler who is accustomed to malt liquors may with very little trouble brew his own ale. Barley is cultivated west of the Alleghanies, and hops grow wild in abundance—the use of this beverage is supposed to be a preventive to the ague. Almost every family has a supposed cure for this complaint, and every one who visits or sees those affected has a favorite remedy, all differing from each other. But the physicians in the Western country treat it with bark and [illegible]

The settler who is accustomed to malt liquors may with very little trouble brew his own ale. Barley is cultivated west of the Alleghanies, and hops grow wild in abundance—the use of this beverage is supposed to be a preventive to the ague. Almost every family has a supposed cure for this complaint, and every one who visits or sees those affected has a favorite remedy, all differing from each other. But the physicians in the Western country treat it with bark and [illegible]

*EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS, 1748-1846. Vol. V. Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America, 1809-1811. Edited with Notes, Introductions, Index, &c., by Reuben Gold Thwaites. With a Map. Pp. 320. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Co. [illegible]

What Folks Have Said For Us

Folks like to say that THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL tabooes the treatment of so many vital problems of life in its stories that an author's freedom is impaired. Folks have said this for us: we never have. A woman's magazine is simply like a woman's drawing-room: the language and topics of the one are those of the other. The bar of restriction is only put up where it should be. But it is a long way from that bar to a strong, well-told story.

The Literary Editor
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
PHILADELPHIA

Bible Characters.

There are three new additions to the Temple Series of Bible Characters and Scripture Handbooks. (32mos. Half-tone frontispieces. Decorated title pages. Each with an index and questions. Limp buckram. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 30 cents each.) They are "Saul and the Rise of the Hebrew Monarchy" by the Rev. Robert Sinker, D. D; (Pp. 92;) "The Early Christian Martyrs and Their Persecutions," by the Rev. Prof. Herkless, D. D., (Pp. 112,) and "The Age of Daniel and the Exile," by the Rev. A. Mitchell Hunter, M. A., (Pp. 107.)

Dr. Sinker writes about the beginnings of the Hebrew monarchy under Saul until the last battle, closing with a description of the house of Saul. The troubles of David with Saul are related, as well as the relations between Saul and Jonathan. Prof. Herkless in his little book tells about the early Christian martyrs from Stephen down to the year 311, when Galerius issued his edict of toleration. The little volume by the Rev. A. M. Hunter on Daniel and his age is an attempt "to give a popular account, necessarily very summary, of the conditions of life and the progress of thought among the exiles." In view of the nature of the Book of Daniel, the author has endeavored to treat of it in chapters distinct from those which are based on information regarding the exile drawn from other sources. He describes the rise of Babylon, the science and art of the "Queen of Cities," the people in exile, their religious state, Daniel's education, Nebuchadnezzar, "the penalty of pride," the "hammer of God," the "doom of profanity," the "last days of the captivity, and the great renunciation, and closes with two short chapters on the consequences of the captivity.

A Nature Calendar.

"The Garden Diary and Calendar of Nature" (16mo. Colored frontispiece. Cloth. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.) contains gardening directions and a history of each month in the year, by Rose Kingsley. On each page are given the day of the month and the flowers that are in bloom on that day, with verses selected by Miss Mary Jeaffreson. The lower half of the page is left for garden and nature notes by the reader. George B. Dewar, in his introduction to the little volume, describes the feelings of the gardener and naturalist. He writes:

> The one may half whisper a reproach that hours spent on nature are hours taken from the garden, the other that hours spent on the garden are taken from nature. I have felt compunction, now on one score, now on the other, in my own small way. I fully intended to go down to the tarried coppice toward evening. * * * but the lawn had to be cut, the flower border hoed. Another time I did persuade go to the copse at the same time, [illegible] too late. * * * But then the clashing is so friendly and stimulative. It is hard to think of any ontdoor pursuits that, on the whole, go better together than gardening and field natural history.

2d printing
of an unusual book
that is being much
talked about

THE DIARY OF A MUSICIAN

Illustrated
$1.50 net (by mail $1.62)
The Times Review says:
"It is a book of extraordinary interest."
The Bookman devotes over a page to it, and says: "It writes down a man in full. It is an entertaining study in naivete and nerves, art pains and genius—consciousness."



Henry Holt & Co.
29 W. 23d St., New York.

600 PLACES TO SELL MSS.
in the 1904 "Author's Year Book." $1.00, postpaid. Circular for stamp.
W. E. PEIKE, 24-26 E. 21st St., N. Y.

The "New Thought" Cure.

"First Lessons in New Thought; or, The Way to the Ideal Life," is the title of a new book by J. W. Winkley, M. D., editor of "Practical Ideals" and author of "John Brown the Hero: Personal Reminiscences," &c., (12mo., Pp. 77, cloth. Boston: James H. West Company, 60 cents.) The author makes an attempt to show the influence of the mind on the body and disease. The book gives "lessons" to the beginner in the cure of his own body. Our good health, the author writes, depends on our good thoughts:

> * * * The very states of mind—right thoughts, good feelings, lofty passions, noble desires and affections—which are healthful tend to keep us well, and, if we are ill, to restore us to health, and are also the natural normal thoughts and feelings for us; are also virtuous, moral, spiritual and truly religious. Faith, trust, love, good-will, charity, purity of heart, nobleness of soul, humility, magnanimity, righteousness, holiness—these are right in itself, and make up virtue, morals, spirituality. Apparently, the ill states of mind and heart and soul—all ill feelings and [illegible] virtue, as we have shown, are not

HORACE WALPOLE.

Mrs. Paget Toynbee's New and Voluminous Edition of the Letters of the Most Vivacious and Versatile of All Letter Writers.*

ONLY a short time ago we were recommending an edition, in pocket form, of a good selection of the Letters of Horace Walpole, (published in London by Newnes and here by the Scribners,) but the complete library of the student of books and men should contain all of Walpole's published letters. The new edition of these, edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, (to be completed in sixteen volumes,) may be regarded as definitive. In the editorial work, in print, and in illustrations it is all the most fastidious collector could ask for. Lord Macaulay's estimate of Horace Walpole as a coxcomb and trifler may be generally accepted by other seriously disposed persons without in the least affecting the value of his letters as a chronicle of and commentary on high life in the Georgian era. One who finds that the published letters of the great in various walks of life make the best reading may have his mood for Cowper, for Swift, for Stevenson, for Fitz-Gerald, for Coleridge, for the Brownings, for Gray, even for Lord Chesterfield; but the vivacious, richly varied letters of Walpole will never be displaced in his esteem by any of these. They are assured a permanent place because of the wonderfully rich picture they contain of the writer's time; because of their pen portraits of great men and beautiful women; because of the revelation of Walpole's own whimsical nature. He was not an idler, though Macaulay so esteemed him. He was not always a trifler. He was not at heart a coxcomb. He was an aristocrat of the aristocrats, of course, and his arguments for the brotherhood of man scarcely came from his heart. He had, inevitably, a politely patronizing manner with people whom he considered his inferiors, and addressed obsequiously men of greater rank and power than himself. He jeered at royalty, but reverenced it. But such inconsistencies in his nature make his letters the more entertaining. The tone of his letters to Voltaire seems particularly delightful to one who has just read his remarks about Voltaire in letters to his intimates. He was a wit with a sense of humor. In a brutal age he was exquisite, in the midst of shockingly bad taste he had measurably good taste. His voluminous correspondence covers a great portion of the eighteenth century, from 1732 to 1797. He lived in the reigns of three of the Georges; he was the contemporary of Hogarth and Gray, Pitt and Fox, Goldsmith, Sheridan and Garrick, Wilkes and Hume, of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., of Marat and Napoleon, of Franklin and Washington.

Some 400 of the letters of Horace Walpole were included in his works printed for G. G. & J. Robinson in London in 1798; those to George Montagu were printed in 1818; those to the Rev. William Cole and others in the same year; those to the Earl of Hertford and the Rev. Henry Zouch in 1825. The first "collected correspondence" was that printed for Rodwell & Martin, in Bond Street, in 1820. Then came the letters to Sir Horace Mann, published from the originals in the possession of Earl Waldegrave, and edited by Lord Dover in 1833. Other partial collections followed, but none anything like complete till Peter Cunningham's in 1857. Cunningham first arranged the letters chronologically. His edition was in nine volumes, and contained in the final form (the edition of 1891) 2,654 letters to ninety-five different correspondents. Mrs. Toynbee's edition is founded upon that of Cunningham, but she has increased the number of letters to 3,061, representing 150 correspondents. Of the 407 letters not in Cunningham's edition 111 are printed by Mrs. Toynbee for the first time, and of the remainder the bulk have been privately printed and are now first published.

An examination of the first four volumes of Mrs. Toynbee's work leads to the conclusion that these new letters are in themselves of little value; most of them included in the first four particular volumes are, in fact, quite trivial. Some two or three are not so, as extracts to be given later will show. However, it is not so much a question of additional letters as one of the restoration of the letters already collected to the form in which Walpole wrote them. The taste of the middle of the nineteenth century ran strongly to expurgation and liberties were apt to be taken with the writings of the eighteenth century morally so spacious. It appears from Mrs. Toynbee's investigations that a very large number of passages have been suppressed in the current printed versions; and this with no indication of omission whatever. Mrs. Toynbee admits that of these suppressed passages "not a few are quite unfit for publication"; these, she says, are chiefly in the earlier letters, but many others are of a harmless character. In the case of the letters to Horace Mann (833 in number) Mrs. Toynbee has collated Cunningham's printed form with the original manuscript in the possession of Earl Waldegrave at Chewton Priory. This manuscript (contained in six folio volumes) consists of transcripts (partly in the handwriting of Horace Walpole, partly in that of his secretary, Thomas Kirgate,) of the original letters, which periodically at Walpole's request were returned by Mann to the writer. The originals appear to have been destroyed by Walpole after the transcripts were made; the dates and the annotations of the manuscript are all in Walpole's own hand. Many passages of the actual letters may have been suppressed by Walpole in this process—and evidence to that effect is not lacking—but Mrs. Toynbee is intent on restoring only what has been changed by later editors. "All suppressed passages which it was possible to print," she says, "have now been restored to the text; omissions, wherever they have been made, are indicated both in the text and in the notes."

The letters to George Montagu (of which there are 263, all but one printed before) have been collated with the originals (not transcripts this time) in the possession of the Duke of Manchester. Here again Cunningham's text is "very incorrect" in spite of the fact that he, too, had access to the originals. Of the 177 letters written to Henry Seymour Conway only a few have been collated with the originals for the very excellent reason that it was not possible to find out where the originals are. Of the letters to the two famous Misses Berry (161 in number) some were printed by Cunningham and some (incompletely) by Lady Theresa Lewis in the "Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry," (London, 1865.) These letters were collated with the originals, then in the possession of Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, (since dead,) and as before many omissions were noted in the printed forms. In this case the present editor has been able to print "without omissions of any kind." As to the letters written to Hannah More (34 in number) Mrs. Paget Toynbee has gained access to only seven of the originals. She says just here:

I particularly regret not having been able to see the originals of the rest of the letters to Hannah More, as several of those which have passed through my hands have been tampered with and disfigured by the canceling of passages and the erasure of proper names, and, worse than all, by the insertion, (apparently in the handwriting of Hannah More herself,) of words and phrases which Walpole never wrote.

An instance is noted where an uncomplimentary mention of Mrs. Barbauld has been toned down and a description of Mrs. Barbauld's "rhymes" deleted entirely. In some other cases, (notably in that of the letters to Earl Harcourt,) Mrs. Paget Toynbee has been unable for one reason and another to get at the originals. Included in the new matter are letters addressed by Horace Walpole to his schoolfellow Charles Lyttelton, (afterward Bishop of Carlisle,) one of these letters being the earliest extant sample of Walpolean correspondence, composed at the age of fifteen. It is the first in the first of the volumes before us, and may be quoted as something more than a curiosity.

My Dearest Charles:

The pleasure that the interview tho' so very short that I had with you the night before you left town, gave me, has, I think, made your absence seem still more insupportable. That little snatch of conversation was so agreeable, that I am continually thinking how happy we should be in a much longer. I can reflect with great joy on the moments we passed together at Eton, and long to talk 'em over, as I think we could recollect a thousand passages, which were something above the common rate of schoolboys' diversions. I can remember with no small satisfaction that we did not pass our time in gloriously beating great clowns, who would patiently bear the children's thumps for the collections, which I think some of our contemporaries were so wise as to make for them afterward. We had other amusements which I long to call to mind with you: when shall I be so happy? You may assure yourself I am mightily put to it for news, when for want of that I send you some trifling verses of my own which have nothing to recommend 'em but the subject. I know you will excuse 'em when you consider they come from

My dearest Charles
Yr sincere Friend and Servant
HOR: WALPOLE.

Chelsea, Aug. 7, 1732.

Other new letters are those to Lady Mary Coke, "witty and charming," says the editor, after the fashion of other letters of Walpole to women, and seven letters to Mme. du Deffand, written in French. These do not, however, enter into the volumes under present consideration. Five of the seven to Mme. du Deffand are in Walpole's own handwriting, and one seems to have been dictated to George Selwyn.

These letters seem to be the only remaining relics on Walpole's side of the almost weekly correspondence carried on during sixteen years between him and Mme. du Deffand. All the rest of his letters to her were destroyed, either by Mme. du Deffand at his request, or by Miss Berry, in obedience to his wishes after his death.

Another new letter, to Charles Lyttelton, "(recipient of the débutante letter quoted above,) undated, but assigned to the year 1763, says that the writer has returned again to Cambridge from Norfolk and that he likes Norfolk:

Not any of the ingredients, as hunting or country gentlemen, for I had nothing to do with them, but the county; which a little from Houghton [Sir Robert Walpole's seat] is woody and full of delightful prospects. I spent my time at Houghton for the first week almost alone; we have a charming garden all wilderness; much adapted to my romantic inclinations.

It has been said that many of the additional letters are unimportant. Here is one which in spite of triviality has its merit. It is Letter 616, to John Chute, now in possession of Mrs. Chute of Vine, and is brief. It is dated Feb. 6, 1759, and written from the Walpole House, in Arlington Street, St. James's. It relates at first to matters of physic and cookery, and a "certain foolish gentlewoman who don't know her own mind." Then it turns to heraldry, and concludes thus:

The late Lord Hervey said his arms should be a cat scratchant, with this motto: "For my friends where they itch; for my enemies where they are sore."

Perhaps while we are quoting we may be forgiven some bits from letters which are in Peter Cunningham's edition. It is hard to read Walpole's letters again, without finding bits enough to one's self (one to many others).

I am so unfortunate as to think that their uncommon [the Florentines are under discussion] conduct is being the reverse of the English, who in general are either mad, or enough to make other people so.

Did I tell ynn Lady Mary Wortley is here? [In Florence.] She laughs at my Lady Walpole, [Horace's sister-in-law,] scolds my Lady Pomfret, and is laughed at by the whole town. Her dress, her avarice, and her impudence must amaze any one that never heard her name. She wears a foul mob, that does not cover her greasy black locks, that hang loose, never combed or curled, an old musarine blue wrapper, that gapes open and discovers a canvas petticoat.

I have been lately at Woburn, where the Duchess of Bedford borrowed for me from a niece of Lady Mary above fifty letters of the latter. They are charming, have more spirit and vivacity than you can conceive, and as much of the spirit of debauchery in them as you will conceive of her writing. They were written to her sister, the unfortunate Lady Mar.

The French have tied up the hands of an excellent fanfaron, a Major Washington, whom they took and engaged not to serve for a year. In his letter he said: "Believe me, as the cannon balls flew over my head, they made a most delightful sound."

In the fifth volume, which opens in 1760, between the accession and coronation of George III., when the world of fashion already forgetting the King who died, (and what a wonderfully realistic bit of writing is Walpole's description in one of his letters of the burial of the second George!) is full of agreeable gossip about the new King's marriage, Walpole is much occupied with the composition of his "Anecdotes of Painting." To George Montagu, of whose favorable reception of the book he feels sure, he writes:

As it is quite foreign from all popular topics I don't suppose it will be much attended to. There is not a word of Methodism in it, it says nothing of the disturbances in Ireland, it does not propose to keep all Canada, it neither flatters the King of Prussia nor Prince Ferdinand, it does not say that the City of London are the wisest set of men in the world, it is silent about George Townshend, and does not abuse my Lord George Sackville—how should it please?

His occasional visits to Houghton, in which (until long past the prime of his life,) he had no interest, generally make him unhappy:

A party arrived just as I did to see the house, a man and three women in riding dresses, and they rode post through the apartments—I could not hurry before them fast enough. They were not so long in seeing for the first time as I could have been in one room to examine what I knew by heart. I remember formerly being often diverted with this kind of seers—they come, ask what such a room is called, in which Sir Robert lay, write it down, admire a lobster or a cabbage in a marketplace, dispute whether the last room was green or purple, and then hurry to the inn for fear the fish should be overdressed. How different my sensations! Not a picture here but recalls a history; not one but I remember in Downing Street or Chelsea, where Queens and crowds admired them, though seeing them as little as these travelers!

Besides his "Anecdotes of Painting," Walpole put forth for private circulation in the period of Vols. V. to VIII. his "Castle of Otranto," his "Historic Doubts About Richard III.," and his "Memoirs." He was in his prime in these years, his letters were many, but few compared with those of the delightful Mme. du Deffand epoch; he was not as yet writing letters to ladies remote from his own routine of life; he was devoting himself assiduously to the collections and improvements of his Thames villa, to his press, and to his fame as a writer. We may not read "The Castle of Otranto" and "Historic Doubts" now, but who can doubt that those are famous and original works? Politics he now pretended to have banished from his mind. He held no office and was tired of Parliament. But almost to the end of his life he was a politician, when the mood seized him, intriguing for what seemed to him a good cause when chance favored, especially when the fortunes of his dearest friend, Marshal Conway, seemed at stake.

To-day we esteem his wonderfully vivacious, graphic, many-sided letters as "literature," and neglect his other works. His letters are the man, and they also comprise the most complete and interesting account we have of the manners of his age. It is quite true, as Macaulay says, that he was a gossip. But what a gossip!

For uniformity's sake (it having been impossible, as has already appeared, in many cases to get at the originals,) Mrs. Toynbee has modernized the spelling and punctuation of all the letters, but she retains Horace Walpole's rendering of proper names. Most of the letters are dated, most of those which are not may be placed in order on internal evidence, and many are here changed from the order in which Cunningham has them. Taken in order and with the elaborate system of footnotes provided, the letters in this edition will furnish such a picture and history of the time as can be found nowhere else. Indeed, the completeness of the furniture of footnotes is the most remarkable thing about the book. As every name of the least importance mentioned in Walpole's text is provided with a biographical and genealogical note at the foot of the page, the effect is to have bound up with your Walpole a self-referring complete biographical dictionary and Peerage. Many of the notes (but only a small proportion of the whole number) are those made by Walpole himself—mention of his annotations was made above in connection with the manuscript in the possession of Earl Waldegrave. Frequently to Walpole's note is added another note to correct or complete. Thus Horace is telling of the people at a ball. He mentions his Aunt Horace, the Duke of Kingston, Lord Middlesex, and Lady Albemarle "all dreadfully altered"—for he has just returned from two years in Italy. Below you read Aunt Horace's pedigree, (she was a Frenchwoman, Marie Madeleine Lombard, married to Horatio, a younger brother of Sir Robert, the Prime Minister,) the pedigree of Evelyn Pierrepont, second Duke of Kingston, (married to Elizabeth Chudleigh, the bigamist;) Charles Sackville, Earl of Middlesex and heir of the Duke of Dorset, and of Lady Ann Lennox, daughter of the first Duke of Richmond, and married to William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle.

Such of the letters as may not be fitted into the chronology are to appear in an appendix, which will make up a large part of the last of the sixteen volumes. By way of introduction, besides a preface explaining the arrangement of the book, Mrs. Toynbee has included a bibliography and Horace Walpole's "Short Notes of My Life," which extend from his birth, in Arlington Street, St. James's, Sept. 24, 1717, O. S., (he notes that his godfathers were Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, and his uncle, Horatio Walpole), to the year 1779. Mrs. Toynbee completes the summary up to the death of "Horace Walpole, fourth Earl of Orford, in Berkeley Square, in his eightieth year." That was March 2, 1797. The letter-writer had succeeded his nephew, the third Earl, in 1791. With him the earldom, which was the great Sir Robert's testimony to posterity, died. It was, however, revived early in the nineteenth century for the benefit of a younger branch of the family.

*THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, FOURTH EARL OF ORFORD. Chronologically arranged and edited, with notes and indices by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. In sixteen volumes, with portraits and fac similes. Vols. I.-VIII. 1732-1774. New York: Henry Frowde. Oxford University Press.

American Trotting Horses.

Hamilton Busbey's book on "The Trotting and the Pacing Horse in America," which is to appear in The American Sportsman's Library, is in active preparation by The Macmillan Company. It is the result of thirty-eight years of close observation of horses at speed on the trotting tracks of the country. In getting material for it the author had access to many volumes on the different families and tribes, besides having received numerous letters from owners, breeders, and others. It has been his aim to give "a compact history of development."

The opening chapter deals with the introduction of the horse in America and the gradual increase of speed. The animals existed in this country before Columbus came here, but were first imported in 1493, when the explorer took them to the West Indies, whence the stock spread to Florida in 1527. In 1604 horses were taken from France to Nova Scotia, and four years later they were introduced through the same medium into Canada. In 1609 English horses were landed at Jamestown. In 1629 Massachusetts received some horses, and in the same year New York imported some animals from Holland. In Virginia and the Carolinas particular attention was paid to the breeding of horses for the running track, while in Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States the horse of general utility was cultivated. But everywhere speed was especially valued. The easy motion of the Narragansett pacer made him desirable for the saddle when road building was begun. The first tests of speed were tried on level stretches of the country.

In the chapters following are descriptions and records of the different champions, including Lou Dillon, Maud S., Major Delmar, Dexter, Mambrino Chief, Sunol, Palo Alto, and other celebrated horses. Photographs and pen-and-ink sketches of many of the horses described are given, besides portraits of well-known horsemen, including Benjamin F. Tracy, William C. Whitney, Leland Stanford, and others.

Some Good Sellers.

The Macmillan Company reports that "The Queen's Quair," by Maurice Hewlett, is in its second edition; "The Woman Errant" in its third, "Richard Gresham," by Robert Morss Lovell, in its second, and "The Day Before Yesterday," by Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, in its third, while Dr. John W. Streeter's story of his farming experiment, "The Fat of the Land," has been sent to press this week for a fourth impression.

The "Entirely New Cynic's Calendar," a new edition of the volume of Revised Wisdom, announced by Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco, is in its second edition before publication. A new edition is on the press, and will shortly be sent up.

A second large edition of "Rachel Marr," by Morley Roberts, which L. C. Page & Co. published July 20, is in press.

Second and third printings are reported by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Fannie Hardy Eckstrom's "The Penobscot Man" and Abbie Farwell Brown's "In the Days of Giants," respectively.

Political Speeches.

Isaac H. Blanchard Company has in press "Addresses at the Republican National Convention, 1904," compiled and edited by Henry Kanegsberg. The volume will present an exposition of the principles and politics of the Republican Party, as well as an insight into the life, character, and public services of its candidates. It will contain the platform of 1900; sketches of the careers of President Roosevelt, Charles Warren Fairbanks, and George B. Cortelyou; prayers by the Revs. Timothy P. Frost, Thomas E. Cox, and Thaddeus A. Snively; addresses by ex-Secretary Elihu Root, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, George A. Knight, Harry Stilwell Edwards, ex-Gov. William O. Bradley, Joseph B. Cotton, Harry B. Cummings, Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker, and Senator Thomas H. Carter, and notification and acceptance speeches.

AUG

LOVELACE.

A New Edition of the Poems of the Author of "Lucasta."*

By arrangement with The London Times.

THIS VOLUME is an exact reprint of the original "Lucasta" of 1649, "framed for the press" hy Lovelace in the prison of Petre House, Aldgate, and of the "Posthume Poems of Richard Lovelace," published in 1650 hy his hrother, Dudley. It says little for their notion of "framing for the press," and, in the case of almost any other poet of the same or an earlier date, might lead to the question whether the substance, instead of the form, of accuracy (would not have heen hetter obtained hy a little cautious concession in such matters as punctuation, apostrophes, and inverted commas. With Lovelace it hardly matters. When he was simple he was so simple that his own carelessness and the freaks of seventeenth century printers cannot make him obscure, while the game of unraveling his obscurities only hecomes the more amusing for being made more difficult. A game it is, and the prize for solving his allusions, untying his knots, and filling up his gaps is too often hut the satisfaction of having succeeded. That is prohahly very much what Lovelace himself would have liked to hear. When a man of the world, soldier, courtier, and politician, writes poetry the chances are many to one that the judgment he most values is "How clever!" Lovelace's primary object is not self-expression, hut self-glorification. Like most spoiled heanties—and no one was ever more petted—he wants to be admired as a wit. And living at a time when wit of a certain order was in fashion, when curious John Donne was accepted as the "great lord of it," he found conditions that were only too favorahle to his success on the wrong lines. It was easy for a man of his ahility to imitate the manner of Donne, while he lacked the vigor, the passion, the depth of meaning which make Donne as great a poet as he was evil influence. Lovelace was not, one would imagine, a man of very strong feeling. His two famous lyrics are not of the poetry of passion. "To Althea from Prison" is a glorified paradox; "To Lucasta, on Going to the Wars," an exquisite piece of apposition. Perfect as they are, they are elegancies, and Lovelace's best work contains the seeds of his worst. He writes, first of all, with an eye on his reputation for wit, and in that sense he is an utterly "literary" poet. If a thought can be expressed obscurely it will never do to put it simply; a sentence must be tortured hy compression and inversion. Take for example a couple of stanzas from one of his hest poems, "The Grasshopper":

But at the sickle! golden ears are cropped;
Ceres and Bacchus hid good-night;
Sharp frosty fingers all your flowers hnve topped,
And what scythes spared, winds shave off quite.
Poor verdant fool! and now green ice, thy joys,
Large and as lasting as thy perch of grass,
Bid us lay in 'gainst Winter, rain, und poise,
Their floods with an o'erflowing glass.

The second of these verses so puzzled one of Lovelace's editors (who, no douht, had to grapple with the chaotic punctuation of 1649, here modernized,) that, in printing the poems, he omitted it. The idea in both is perfectly simple and familiar (now thou art turned to green ice, thy joys, which are as large and lasting as thy perch of grass—i. e., very small and short-lived—bid us lay in against Winter and rain, &c.,) hut words must he omitted, constructions hroken and simple ideas supplemented with extravagances, in order partly to save the poet trouble, but mainly to give his work an air of cleverness. Above all, there must be a classical allusion. That insecurity of taste is what makes Lovelace a far more disappointing poet than Suckling, when hy virtue of his wider range and his greater dignity he should be the more certain to please. His two famous lyrics are finer achievements than anything that Suckling wrote; hut the difference lies rather in what Lovelace was capahle of attempting and doing all hut perfectly.

If to be absent were to be
Away from thee;
Or that when I am gone,
You or I were alone;
Then my Lucasta might I crave
Pity from blusteing winde, or swallowing wave.
But I'le not sigh one hlast or gale
To swell my saile,
Or pay a teare to swage
The foaming blew-gods rage;
For whether he will let me passe
Or no, I'm still as happy as I was.
Though seas and land betwixt us both,
Our Faith and Troth,
Like separated soules,
All time and space controules:
Above the highest sphere wee meet
Unseene, unknowne, and greet as angels greet.
So then we doe anticipate
Our after-fate,
And are alive i' th' skies,
If thus our lips and eyes
Can speake like spirits unconfin'd
In Heav'n, their earthly bodies left behind.

The rich and stately music of the third stanza, the exaltation of the whole poem, are quite beyond Suckling, though Suckling would never have allowed the second verse to pass muster. The opening lines of the poem to Lely on his portrait of Charles I. at Hampton Court, when the subject is suited to Lovelace's antithetical, paradoxical style, show a richer mind and a greater dignity than were given to Suckling. He has finer flashes; to his "Like to the Sent'nel Stars, I watch all Night" Campbell owed a famous line; and, occasionally, as in the beautiful "Orpheus to Beasts":

Here, here, oh here, Euridice,
Here was she slaine;
Her soule 'still'd through a veine;

and in "Orpheus to Woods," which is marred hy one of his far-fetched allusions, he composes a mournful music that Suckling only equaled once, if ever, and that in the song from "The False One," which he borrowed from Ben Jonson. Set the two to turning a courtly compliment, and Lovelace is clumsy hy comparison. He feels less, and therefore says more; it is an opportunity for his "wit," and he is rarely content with anything at once so gallant and comparatively so moderate as "Gratiana dancing and singing"—

She beat the happy Pavement
By such a Starre made Firmament,
Which now no more the Roote envies;
But swells up high with Atlas ev'n
Bearing the brighter, nohler Heav'n,
And in her, all the Deities.

Each step trod out a Lover's thought
And the Ambitious hopes he brought,
Chain'd to her brave feet with such arts;
Such sweet command, and gentle awe,
As when she ceas'd, we sighing saw
The floore lay pav'd with broken hearts.

There is some charm about that; while, as a rule, the eyes of his lady must put out the sun, and when she hathes the water must boil for love of her, till her tears of pity cool it. All that kind of thing is clearly horrowed and written up "to order," but now and then he takes hands with Suckling in a revolt against the tradition of the ahject worship of women which the poets of an earlier generation had left behind them. Lovelace's "Scrutinie" cannot hold it beside Suckling's "Constant Lover" with his

Out upon it! I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather.

Time shall moult away his wings,
Ere he shall discover
In the whole wide world again
Such a constant lover!

The latter has all the spontaneity and the gay laughter which Lovelace's more labored versea lack; hut at least "The Scrutinie" sings genuine. So do the "sonnet," "When I hy thy fair shape did swear," and one or two lusty songs of love and wine. For in these he was writing for himself, and with eyes turned forward. He would have been hetter placed, perhaps, either thirty years earlier or twenty later. His age was an age of trouhle and transition in all things, including men's views of love and their practice of poetry; and Lovelace had not the force of character or a sufficiently pronounced temperamcnt to choose either one side or the other. He halts between the new and the old, continually looking hackward, afflicted with what, for all his personal courage, is really poetical timidity, aiming rather at agreement with an accepted hut passing standard than at the expression of what he found in himself.

There is scarcely anything of that in Suckling. It is strange that none of the scores of new series of reprints should yet have included an edition nf his poems and letters. The rest, his "Account of religion hy reason" and his plays, are only for the curious; of the poet it is well to make as close a companion as possihle in a world where gayety, playfulness, and easy sincerity of self-expression are none too common. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's edition is a little hulky, and the Rev. Alfred Suckling, I.L.E., who published some selections in 1836, was moved hy pietas and a Guilelman sense of the proprieties to mangle some of the poems he printed. He omits the final stanzas of the "Ballad Upon a Wedding." In Suckling's opinion, too, Donne was the great lord of wit. Indeed, the phrase is his; hut he adds that, since Donne "parted hence, no man has ever writ, so near him in's own way." Suckling tried that way himself sometimes; hut his own statement, that he

prized hlack eyes or a lucky hit
At bowls above all the trophies of wit,

is manifestly true. He rarely wrote in deference to his professed opinions, and nearly always straight from his feeling of the moment. In "An answer to some verses made in his praise," he writes that Homer and Virgil

had their helps; they wrote of gods and kings,
Of temples, battles, and such gallant things.

But you of nothing: how could you have writ,
Had you hut chose a subject to your wit?
To praise Achilles, or the Trojan crew,
Show'd little art, for praise was hut their due.
To say she's fair that's fair, this is no pains;
He shows himself most poet that most feigns.

That is an excellent description, in the banter that he loved, of the aims of Lovelace and othera of his contemporaries; he has no faith in it himself. "The Miracle," to take an instance, shows that he could polish jewels, if he liked; for the most part he suggests, not jewels, hut running water.

He is chiefly known hy two lines:

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,

which are thoroughly characteristic; and hy one lyric: "Why so pale and wan, fond lover?" which is characteristic enough, hut shows only a part of the man. It is usual to speak of his de haut en bas gallantry, to regard him as a careless, even a contemptnous lover. Is it too late to suggest that such a view is partial?

Lovelace, for all the use that Richardson made of his name, is cold-blooded hy comparison. He is at his best when parting or parted from his Lucasta or his Althea. He must be setting out for war or confined in prison before his wit and his feeling can find their right proportion. That means that he needs to see himself as in love, to raise a mental image of himself as suffering under separation; his passion is reflected from the idea.

*"THE POEMS OF RICHARD LOVELACE."

Historical Side-Lights.

Swan, Sonneschein & Co., London, are publishing a new series of reference books of various kinds that are issued in this country hy Dutton. In these columns there have appeared reviews of several of these books lately, Pertwee's Treasury of Prose, and of Verse, Latham's Dictionary of Names and Nicknames, and Swan's Contemporary Quotations. They are all stout octavos, uniformly bound in solid red, with titles in gold and ornamented with a shamrock outlined within a diamond-shaped lozenge, also in gold.

The latest volume in this series is a "Dictionary of Historical Allusions," compiled hy Thomas Benfield Harbottle, author of a dictionary of classical quotations, and another of French and Italian extracts. Historical novels, essays, poems, &c., have been ransacked hy the compiler, as well as histories proper, for allusions to which the reader will need a key. Historians like Macaulay, Carlyle, John Fiske, poets like Wieland and Byron, dramatists such as Goethe or Molière, the novels of Dumas or Muhlbach presuppose in the reader a familiarity with many historical events, unknown or forgotten hy all hut the most widely read, yet always interesting, often necessary to a true conception of the context. Facts that could be laboriously dug out of cyclopaedias, dictionaries, &c., are here brought together in a convenient fashion.

How many know what Biron's Plot was, and how it endangered Henry of Navarre? or could quickly find out who said what people were "a nation of shopkeepers?" (New York: E. P. Dutton. $2.)

For Recording Books.

Melvin Hix has designed and arranged for the use of students a blankbook to contain "A Brief Outline of the Books I Have Read." (New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. 25 cents.) The sixty-one pages contain separate sets of questions for fiction and the drama, for the essay, and for lyric poetry—in all twenty-five descriptions can be written into the book. Under the heading "Fiction, Narrative Poetry, and the Drama" spaces are left for the title of the book, its author, the dates of his hirth and death, the time and scene of the story, principal and subordinate characters, preliminary events, "climax," concluding events, quotations, author's style, remarks, and the date of reading; under "The Essay and the Oration" are spaces marked for the title, name of author, dates of his hirth and death, occasion which called forth the essay, the author's purpose, point of view, introductory arguments, conclusion, style, quotations, remarks, and when read; and under "Lyric Poetry" can be written the title, name of author, dates of his hirth and death, kind of lyric, prevailing foot and line, rhyme scheme, stanza, introduction, central theme, secondary theme, conclusion, style, diction, &c., quotations, remarks, and when read. At the beginning of the volume spaces are given for the titles of the books, which are to form the "table of contents."

Church History.

From the apostolic era to the dawn of the Reformation is the period covered hy the Rev. Samuel Gosnall Green in "A Handbook of Church History." The history naturally divides itself into periods; classification hy centuries as often adopted, although convenient on some accounts, is nrtificial and unsatisfactory.

The author has adopted the following specific periods: The apostolic age, to the close of the first century of the Christian era; the age of conflict, extending to the enactment of toleration, A. D. 513; the age of doctrinal development, which came to a close with the Pontificate of Gregory I., "the Great," A. D. 604; the beginnings of mediaevalism, which ended with the crowning of Charlemagne in Rome on Christmas Day, A. D. 800; the rise of the Holy Roman Empire, the time of contests for supremacy between the civil and ecclesiastical rulers, the "Middle Age" of the Church, to 1054; the cuimination of the Papacy, including the crusades and the "Babylonian captivity" at Avignon, to 1305; the age premonitory of the Reformation, down to the hirth of Luther, in 1483.

Each age forme a separnte part of the book; esch is preceded hy a list of "landmarks of the period." Following the last one is a thirty-four-page chronological table divided into the same seven periods, giving the names of memorable persons and events, and in parallel columns the Roman Emperors, which become the Emperors of the East and the West in later pages, and the names of the Popes and the Patriarchs, with the page references. Last of all is a thirty-four-column index. Foot notes, which are plentiful, give names of and extracts from authorities, text of Papal bulls, conclusions of Councils, and related matter. (New York: Fleming H. Revell. $2.50.)

Boys of the Street.

In his "Boys of the Street. How to Win Them," (12mo. Pp. 96. Cloth. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company, 50 cents,) Charles Stelzle, author of "The Workingman and Social Problems," tells how the boys in the large American cities can be kept from becoming criminals. He suggests well-tried and successful methods, the results of personal experience. The book is founded upon a series of articles that have appeared in The Sunday-School Times and The Outlook. The chapters are entitled: "Why Boys' Work is Needed," "The Object of the Work," "Various Kinds of Clubs," "Some Things that a Club May Do," "A Boys' Club Constitution, "The Headquarters of the Club," "Religion in the Club," "The Clubs 'Esprit de Corps'," "Club Managers," and "Some General Observations." Mr. Stelzle shows the bad influence on boys of dancing halls, cheap vaudevilles, candy stores and tobacco shops, and suggests the formation of clubs that will help the naturally wayward—clubs in which the members can have games, books, or other amusements likely to cultivnte their tastes, give them improving pleasure, and keep them from the street and temptation. The scheme appears to be worked out on practical, non-sectarian lines.

Miss Corelli's New Story.

Dodd, Mead & Co. annonnce that the title of Marie Corelli's new novel will be "God's Good Man: A Simple Love Story." This is more on the lines of "Thelma" than any book which the author has written since that work. It will be published about Sept. 15.

Books in Australia.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just received an order for a large Australian edition of Josephine Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby," so much discussed (in competition with that other baby book of Mr. Michele) in the readers' columns of THE BOOK REVIEW.



Chinese Made Easy

— BY —

WALTER BROOKS BROUNER, A. B., M. D.,
of Columbia University in the City of New York,
and
FUNG YUET HOW,
Chinese Missionary in the City of New York.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
— BY —
HERBERT A. GILES, M. A., LL. D.,
(Aberd.,) Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, England, and late H. B. M. Consul at Ningpo.

The general reader and student of foreign languages will find this interesting book a source of intellectual delight. The book is of incalculable value to those interested in the commercial resources of the Chinese Empire, as well as to those contemplating a trip to China. It is a fact not generally known—that one may readily acquire a knowledge of Cantonese Chinese.

PROFESSOR GILES says of this unique book: "Any one may gain, with the assistance of this book, a knowledge of the Chinese language, colloquial and written. . . . But far more important than the above is the feeling of the student that he can take up this book and positively progress from day to day without further assistance of any kind."

ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUME, CLOTH COVER.

367 pages. Price $6.00.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., MACMILLAN & CO., Ltd.

FISHING.

Two Sumptuous, Portly Volumes on That Sport Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson.*

POOR Dr. Johnson! How he has been abused because he made the casual remark in reference to the rod, that there was "a worm at one end and a fool at the other."

Tbers existed in tbe Johnsonian era dense ignorance concerning fishing, for it was before the time of that fins angler Sir Humphry Davy. Today, no matter whether a man carries a gun or a rod, he should be posted either in ornithology or ichtbyology, otherwise he falls under tbe suspicion of pothunting. Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, the editor of the two handsome volumes entitled "Fishing," in his introduction writes:

> The fisher of the most nics and delicate kind—that is to say, the fisher of the dry fly—bas to be more than an angler, be bas to be an entomologist, he bss to know all the pbases of the aquatic food of the fish, and he has to offer his imitations of these phases in the precise manner in which, when living, they appear in the stream.

Many sre the contributors to this work, including naturalists of distinction, and a prominent place is given to our own countrymen. It is in fish culture that we bave taken a leading position, and, thanks to the late Prof. Baird, and the much-lamented G. Brown Goode, the most considerable advance was made in this direction. Looking over the history of the reproduction of salmon and trout we find it was Jacobi, who, in 1749, gave to the scientific world the metbod of artificial fecundation and the rearing of the fish from the egg to the adult creature. Dr. Thomas Garlick is rightly declsred to have been the father of artificial fish culture in the United States.

The first fish treated in the book is the salmon. It is true that we know something of the habits of the salmon in fresh water, but even to-day comparatively little is known concerning the fish when in the sea. How far tbe fish travels to the north we do not know. On our American coast the fish certainly evades the disturbing influence of the Gulf Stream. The Atlantic salmon differ in one respect from the same fish on our Pacific coast, as in the latter case it has a wider range. Describing the movements of the salmon, Mr. Fielding, the author of the cbapter on tbis fisb, writes:

> In the Autumn, during the latter end of September, the male and femsle salmon collect in the estuaries of rivers. Why they come to certain rivers in preference to others is a mstter open to opinion, but I believe that a great deal depends on the marine currents, for a fish in tbe gravid or "ripe" state will always face a strong current wberever it be, and will follow it up until it reaches its point of origin.

After the reproduction of their kind there is a strange phase in the life of the salmon, and that is a period of comparative helplessness. The fish seem to be exhausted. The Pacific salmon is very much larger than the same fish un tbe Atlantic side. Much study has been devoted to the land-locked salmon. There is no question that the salmon found inland is identical with tbe anadormous species. It is just one of those cases where adaptiveness is demonstrated. We may add that attempts to introduce the salmon to Tasmania and New Zealand have not proved so far successful. Trout have, however, been introduced, and with the best results. Once it was believed that the salmon fed more human beings than any other fish. Now it is thought that the whitefish or the various species of the Corconus are the most largely consumed. Their range is all over the two northern hemispheres.

"Who has not caught a salmon is a tyro in the art of angling" was an old dictum. Unquestionably it takes the lead in the piscatory experiences. The editor then properly devotes much space to salmon fishing, giving the experiences of anglers not alone in the United Kingdom, but in Norway and Sweden as well.

Why do salmon take a fly? This is a question often asked, the more so as scientists tell us that salmon do not feed in fresh water—a statement which, however, cannot be accepted by anglers. This is not a scientific treatise on the subject, but we may fairly ask scientists, when we see salmon caught with worm, prawn, or minnow, (which they often take into their gullets as a trout will do,) what they are doing with them there? If this is not prima facie evidence that they are feeding on them, and on this count the Grand Jury of scientists throw out the bill, there is little chance of getting a conviction against Salmo salar, for "feeding in fresh water." That salmon are rarely caught with anything in their stomachs is quite true, but it may be that it is only the hungry fish which take a fly or a bait, and those whose stomachs are empty. Or it may be that the salmon's power of ejecting food is so great in the struggle to free himself that he ejects everything in his stomach. Well, then, why does be take a fly? Is it from curiosity? To a certain extent that may be, but to prove this impossible; while the fact of catching him with natural baits, which he is attempting to swallow, is conclusive evidence that he does feed in fresh water.

The illustrations give an excellent idea of the various files, printed as they are in colors. This advice, and a wise one, is given as to the quality of the tackle:

> There is no economy in selecting any sporting article because of its low price. As a matter of fact, the great probability is that the more expensive article will give the greater satisfaction and prove the cheaper in the end. In any case, why save a few pounds on the outfit, when the rent and other expenses of fishing are probably ten times greater? Moreover, the outfit does not stop at one season like the rent, and if properly selected will last a great many years—probably a lifetime.

The angler's manipulation of the fish, not applicable only to salmon bnt to all fish, is thus given:

> Playing a fish requires judgment, coolness, and a firm hand. It is this quality of coolness which enables a good angler to do his work well. Steady is his hand; with his eya on the fish he carefully notes all the surroundings; sees that the reel is clear, where the dangerous rocks are, and with tbis in his mind he gives his fish law when he dare, and no quarter when he dare not. It is bad form to be too lenient with a fish, and it is better to be firm and force him to fight if you can, provided you have room. Keep a firm strain on, and as soon as he shows the whits feather try conclusions with him.

Many a big salmon has been lost through ignorance in gaffing. Though it looks simple enough, it takes a quick hand and a sure blow to handle an active fish, and there are some salmon that show fight up to the last moment. You mey spend hours before your fish gives in. Do not be too ambitious, and if you have a follower, let him do tha gaffing for you. In sea fishing if you are lucky enough to hook a halibut, you may see your skipper on the smack show great skill in landing the flat monster.

In fishing single handed, gaffing is a matter requiring some caution in the handling of the rod. When bringing the fish close in, bold the rod away from ths body to make the bend in the top as little acute as possible, and don't forget in the excitement of the moment that this is a position in which the rod is more likely to be broken than any other. If possible the fish should be stranded and then gaffed through the belly or near ths tail for preference, as a deep gaff mark in the shoulder is an ugly sight on the table * * * Where the edge of the stream is shallow, however, it is better not to use the gaff, as by keeping a firm strain on, the struggles of the fish will generally permit you to work him into shoal water, where he can be tailed.

After the salmon comes the Salmo salar's nearest relative, the trout. Special pains has been taken hy the editor to describe all the minutiae of this sport. Indeed, it is one which brings conspicuously to ths front the capabilities of the fisherman. Ths ichtbyological classifications of the Salmo tratta are carefully presented. Thers ars many varieties in Enrope and America. Chapter XV. gives all the modern methods of trout breeding, and how trout streams may be constructed. The various methods of catching trout are dwelt on at length. All possible patterns of files are shown. Now there comes up the same question: Have trout the power of discrimination? How are flies to be dressed so as to deceive the trout? The matter is no clearer in regard to the trout than with salmon. Here is the opinion of a leading authority:

> Sir Herbert Maxwell summarized the result of experiments with May flies of startling and abnormal colors, that, in his opinion, either fish do not perceive the difference between the colored rays reflected from or transmitted through objects, or if they perceive them, they disregard them." It is said that Sir Herbert Maxwell bimself has since in part recanted this theory of color blindness, and Mr. C. E. Walker and others have proved that color perception is in some greater or less degree present in fish. Some anglers of real skill nnd experience are fully convinced that fish can differentiate the same delicate gradations of color, and tbat the fly dresser's ideal should be to reproduce the exact shade of each part of the natural insect in the corresponding part of the artificial one he is dressing. I must confess that the color-blind theory never impressed me very strongly, but at the same time I cannot universally indorse the views of those who think that the invariable cause of fish coming short to a fly is that its coloration is not a dead match to that of the natural insect.

We are certainly at fault in our appreciation of the physical capabilities of fish, who live in an entirely different medium from our own. As, when playing whist, the advice when in doubt is to play trumps, so what the editor writes is worthy of attention:

> With a selection of thirty-six patterns of flies and a number of variations of shades, besides the alternative of dressing, most of them either winged or hackled, the dry-fly fisherman should not have much difficulty in presenting to a rising fish imitations of the natural insect on which it is feeding. If none of the fancy patterns are acceptable, one or two of the fancy patterns may he tried, but, as a rule, if the feeding trout will not look at the imitations of the natural, it may be reasonably inferred that the fish is not taking surface food or possibly has been educated or pricked, and hence rendered abnormally shy.

It must have been something of a revelation when some ten years ago the light American rod was introduced to our brother fishermen on the other side of the Atlantic. The Canadian angler looks askance at the light salmon rods, and as far as late observation goes will not use them. There is still in England, among the conservative, a latent dread of these light rods.

Much stress has been laid on records of extraordinary distances cast by fishermen in the United States in competitions when using very light rods. It is, however, well to remember that these competitions create a demand for implements designed to cast very long distances, one of the salient points in these competitions being that the rods are classified according to weight. As a natural result everything is sacrificed to a combination of power and extreme lightness, and the rods made for such a purpose are not in any way suitable for the practical work of fly-fishing. * * * At the same time there are undoubtedly points to be urged in favor of reducing the weight of our rods to some extent, but in tbis respect our friends on the western side of the Atlantic have steered too close to the wind. The cane, the glue, the varnish, and the silk for whipping are identical here and in America, so that any reduction of weight can only be effected in the ferrules, rings, and other metal fittings. Either a lighter metal must be used or the thickness of the metal parts themselves must be diminished. In this as in most other methods of manufacture we bave probably been too conservative, and use unnecessarily stout material, while our American trade rivals have possibly gone to the other extreme and adopted unusually thin and flimsy metal.

It is true that very long casts, though exhibiting a peculiar skill, avail but little in actual fisbing, because during a whole season you may not want to pitch your fly into another country. Mr. Frederick M. Halford, by no means, however, finds fault with American rods, and it is no condescension on our part to be satisfied that the former dead-weight fishing tools of England are now regarded as curiosities. As to lines, gut, and hooks, we are forced to confess that we may still learn somsthing of our English friends. Dry-fly men shonld remember the paraffins dodge for the preservation of their flies. Here is a method found in the volume.

> For some years I have adopted the plen of soaking all my new artificial flies with paraffine before putting them away in boxes or other receptacles. I leave them for about twenty-four hours spread out on blotting paper, and find that, as a general rule, a fly treated in this way is waterproof for life.

Considerable space is given to the tarpon and the ways of securing it. Mr. Boulanger declines classing the tarpon with the herring. The weight of the largest taken witb a book is said to bavs been 209 pounds. The largest captured with a harpoon weighed 300 pounds. Mr. J. Turner describes tarpon fishing on the Florida coast, and this is an extract from his account:

> There is a man who, having a heavy strike, is holding his fish with such force that it is a marvel bis rod can stand the strain; the line suddenly slacks and a dull thud is heard, when the tarpon breake water alongside the boat. He has lost him; but what is amiss? The guide is pulling for the shore with all his might, while the fisherman is throwing water from the boat in a frantic manner. The boat seems to be sinking fast, and doubtless the terrified occupants have uncomfortable visions of hungry sharks enatching big bites of human flesh. The fact is that the tarpon was so scared at being held that in his hsste to jump he failed to see the boat and rammed his hard nose clean through her. It is a new boat, too, the pride of its gu.de, but there is now a round hole, seven inches in diameter, in the bottom, and the two disconsolate occupants stand gazing gloomily as she rests on the sandy shore, knowing that for them the day's sport is ended.

In the written account of the advcnturea of Englishmen in India who are bent on fishing we have heard much concerning the mshseer, which is found in the waters of India and Burmah. These fish vary in size from three to six feet, and a large mahseer will weigh seventy-five pounds. They take readily to the fly and spoon, and will show a good fight. Tha fun of mabseer fishing lies in .tbe unexpected, for working your way through a jungle you are not unlikely to meet with an elephant or some other beast. There is another fish in India called the goonch which takee the lure intended for the mahseer. It is a big fish, and will weigh over a hundred pounds. The same tackle is used for the mahseer as for salmon.

We hardly consider ths pike as a game fish as far as the United States is concerned. The general impression is that the pike, even when represented by the muskallonge, shows when hooked hardly any fighting qualities. The ancients have left many records of the pike. Ausonius (A. D. 309) wrote concerning Esox, and so did Pliny. Frank Buckland thought that the pike were not indigenous to English waters, but there is notice taken of them, as caught in the Thames, in 1277. Chaucer puts the pike in one of his rhymes. Pike were held in high estimation as food, as the following quotation shows:

> That pike were highly esteemed in forming part of the menu of civic and ecclesiastical banquets during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries may be inferred from Leland's notice of the great feasts, given at the "intronizations" of tha Archbishop of York in 1467, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1504, where among the strange dishes, such as "seals and porpoises," "roast sturgeon and congers," "baked salmon and lobsters," "tench in jelly," &c., Esox lucius appeared as "pyke in satin," "pyke in oil," "pyke in herblade," in "latmer sauce," in "sharp sauce," in "Luce salt," and "pyke with bremes."

There is an amusing passage concerning the wonderful increase in the weight of fish, according to the license of the person who catches it. Thus, a pike of ordinary size, becomes twice as heavy when the story of his capture is told. A journal devoted to fishing printed this: "A pike of eleven pounds ought in theory to weigh about fifteen pounds eighteen hours after being caught." Frank Buckland says that more lies have been told in England concerning the weight of pike than in any other part of the world. We do not pay much attention to the carp. An effort to make this fish abundant in the United States was most successful, only the fish was deemed as inferior food. Where, however, as in Germany, fish are scarce, the carp is thought a good fish. The carp has been supposed to have a life eternal, but this is a fable. The editor writes of the rebirth of sea fishing in England, and the pleasure it has given:

> When I was a schoolboy—no great time ago, as time goes—sea fishing for pleasure meant hanging a lead that would have looked well on a grandfather's clock over the side of a boat, on a coarse brown line, and catching, at intervals of some minutes, a dab or whiting of about half the weight of the lead. In those intervals some one in the boat was generally sick, so that The Punch caricatures of the early eighties were not far wide of the mark. The chief expense of the amateur sea fisherman in those days was usually the half crown an hour, which he paid to his boatman—a boatman, by the way, and not as a rule a fisherman. He used worthless tackle, and the bait was included in the exorbitant charge. Nowadays the enthuiast spends on his sea tackle very little less than the salmon fisher; indeed, since tarpon and tuna are in every sense of the word sea fish, and their capture in consequence sea fishing, be may he said, under certain conditions, to spend more. To some extent the lateness with which sea fisbing hns taken its proper place among sports at home may he dua to the camparative lack of large sporting fish on our [English] coasts. Compared with the tarpon and tuna and sea bass, weighing hundreds of pounds, which anglers take on the rod off the coast of Florida or California, our bass and pollock, and even congers, are pigmies.

Beside the fine illustrations of to-day, where the photograph is brought into use, the prints taken from old sources are particularly entertaining. Here are some copies of the old copper and wood engravers, which are replete with quaintness. Certainly the work has been very well done, and the information it gives, both scientific and piscatorial, is of the most thorough character.

*FISHING. Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson. Two volumes. Coontry Life Library of Sport Series. Illustrated, many prints in color. Vol. I., pp. 528. Vol. II., pp. 445. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75 per volume.

THE GERM CRAZE.

PHYSICIAN VERSUS BACTERIOLOGIST. By Prof. Dr. O. Rosenbach of Berlin. Authorized translation from the German by Dr. Achilles Rose. 12mo. Pp. 462. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

From the point of view of tha general medical practitioner and in the interest of sanity (mantal and physical) Dr. Rosenbach protests against those "laboratory bacteriologists" who would make all disease a mere matter of germs, (to use ths vulgar term,) and all treatment of disease a process of germicide.

The doctor acknowledges that tbe tendency in this direction, whieh amounted a few years ago to a craze, has elowed down; hs acknowledges, too, the value of the laboratory experiments, but he insists that as these experiments in tha very nature of things reproduce but imperfectly the conditions present in sick persone, the results are not to be trusted in actual practice. Especially, he insists on tha importance of the predisposition to disease in the patient—the state of weakness which enables the parasite, which normally would be powerless, to gain the victory in what he calle the battle of organisme. As a rule, he is skeptical of ths power of a specific antitoxin to destroy ths effect of the original toxin without doing tbe body as much harm as ths parasite which produces the toxin. In the ssme connection he invsighs against the rage for "antisepsis." He speaks of the practice in the beginning of the new era "of drenching tha wound surface with most powerful antiseptic drngs," and adds:

> The time is not far off when antisept'cs will in most cases be used only for disinfecting the external skin and the instruments. Water and soap will be reinstated in their place of honor as cleansing materials. Ths quintessence of antisepsis, as explained long since by many successful operators whose work is done without the aid of bactericides—which, in truth, had better be called tissue destroyers or protoplasm poisons—will be reduced to an endeavor to avoid ths introduction of additional virulent agents into the human organism by our operative measures, (which must in part destroy the protective barriers of the organism, owing to ths necessity of entering the interior of the body;) therefore to operate with clean hands, clean skin, and clean instruments, as well as, above all, to handle or squeeze the tissues as little as possible.

In short, the doctor mskes a very careful distinction between asepsis and antisepsis, snd would assums in case of reasonable precautions in the matter of cleanliness that counter poisons for poisons not known to be present are unwise.

Again, Dr. Rosenbach is very earnest in his protest against the horrid fear of germs which the bacteriologists have instilled into the public. He insists tbat this fear is bad and uncalled for, that it makes people flee the sick instead of helping them, and he asserts that in most cases where the predisposition does not exist the germs are harmless enough. In other words he does not believe in contagion in tbe ordinary sense.

Curious are his remarks on fashions in medical practice, and tha tendency after a furor for one treatment of a certain ailment to another furor for exactly the reverse treatment, as well as his theory that the physical constitution of men changes from generation to generation in such a way as to make the medical methods of one time unfitted to the next—quite apart from any improvement in the rationale of those methods. For instance, he thinks that the period in which the practice of copious blood-letting arose was ona of full-blooded and plethoric habit—tbat consequently blood-letting had at that time a reasonable excuse for popularity. But when a period of general anaemic habit followed, bloodletting, though the worst thing possible, was continued with dire effects for a season, viz., until the conservative doctors accumulated a sufficient body of the sad experience to make a change.

Dr. Rosenbach considers at length the methods of Dr. Koch, and compares tha claims for those methods with the observed results in the sick room, drawing conclusions not altogether to the advantage of the methods, and discusses at length and always from the point of view of results in bedside practice many other subjects of interest into which it is impossible to enter here. Seasickness is one of these subjects, and the doctor's remarks there are particularly inspiring.

The Stars Through an Opera Glass.

"Practical Exercises in Astronomy," by Goodwin D. Swezey, Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology in the University of Nebraska, is a laboratory manual for beginners. The author feels that the science of astronomy has been greatly neglected in the schools and colleges, largely owing to the fact that people consider that an observatory and many elaborate and costly instruments are an absolute necessity; in his preface he shows that an opera glass, a few inexpensive appliances, and a good textbook are all the tools necessary in the study of this science Only an elementary knowledge of geometry and trigonometry is assumed in the text, as the exercises are independent of problems. The book is divided into seven parts, measurements of different kinds, tha apparent motion of the stars, the motions of the planets, the earth, the moon, the sun, planets, comets, and meteors; the stars. At the back of the book are twenty charts which will be badly needed by the novice in locating the constellations. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.)

AUG

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

A Posthumous Book by the Late Douglas O'Connor—Moncure D. Conway's "Autobiography"—Other Fall Announcements.

THE announcement of a book by the late William Douglas O'Connor is unexpected good news, and it is all the more welcome because it shows the play of his genius in a different field from those which it found in "Harrington," or in "Three Tales." The title of the new volume will be "Heroes of the Storm," and it will describe some of the most wonderful feats of the United States Life-Saving Service.

Its modest reports are epics to any reader with sufficient imagination to perceive the struggle with wind and Winter and wave outlined in its curt phrases, and if its members were decorated according to their deeds many of them would wear a score of the equivalent of the Victoria Cross. The poetry of their lives took possession of O'Connor as completely as the poetry of Abolition, and he wrote of them with wonderful fervor. His stories will have an introduction written by his friend, Superintendent Kimball of the Life-Saving Service, and it is to be hoped that the Irishman's glowing words and the American's modesty will have some effect upon gentlemen that live at home at ease.

***

O'Connor's book will be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and from them also will come the "Autobiography, Memoirs, and Experiences" of Dr. Moncure D. Conway, one of the youngest survivors of the Abolitionists who suffered for the faith that was in them. He was only eighteen years of age when he became a Wesleyan preacher, only twenty when, his opinions having changed, be entered the Harvard Divinity School; only twenty-four when, in 1856, his sermons against slavery made it impossible for him to preach in Washington, doubly scandalized because his father was a slaveholder. It was said when Miss Palfrey's "Herman; or, Young Knighthood" appeared in The New Era that the hero was drawn from him, and it seems credible. After emancipation, he had the rare good sense to colonize his father's slaves, in Ohio, and in 1864 went to England and began life over again as a Unitarian minister in London. During the third of a century of his English ministry he knew all the friends of Abolition and some others—Carlyle and Ruskin, for instance—and a brief period of residence at Concord while editing The Commonwealth had brought him the friendship of all Concord, Boston, and Cambridge, whom he cared to know. During his English residence he wrote endlessly for English magazines and American papers, recording so much of the passing life that little worth mentioning can be omitted in his scrap books, and for the last seven years, since his retirement from the ministry, he has continued to write, but in a more leisurely fashion, and has prepared the two great volumes of which his work will consist. Whatsoever else it may be, it will not be colorless, either as an autobiography or as memoirs, for, like all the Abolitionists except Bronson Alcott, he believes in belief.

***

The books are announced for October, and the firm's Autumn list includes stories by Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Alice Prescott Smith, Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, Miss Olive Thorne Miller, Mrs. Helen Dawes Brown, Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, Mrs. Mary Austin, and Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson. The last six authors have written for children, and Mrs. Burnham has given her work the title of "Jewel's Story Book." Those who know Jewel will be curious to see whether she acquired her taste for having her own way and her skill in securing it from reading these stories, or whether they were original endowments.

***

Among the Autumn essayists will be Mr. John Burroughs, Miss Agnes Repplier, Mr. Bradford Torrey, the Rev. Washington Gladden, and Mr. Bliss Perry, whose subject will be "The Amateur Spirit," that is to say, the fluent enthusiasm which rarely accompanies professional skill except among the compatriots of Herr Kiesmer, and of him, who, playing his own composition, exclaimed, "Ven I hear goot music, then must I always veep."

***

The Autumn numbers of The Atlantic will contain papers by leading politicians, Democratic, Republican, and Independent, who prefer the magazine to the newspaper interview as a means of reaching certain classes; "The Closed Shop," by Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Cornell University; "Human Nature and Advertising," by Mr. MacGregor Jenkins of The Atlantic staff; "The Coup d'Etat of 1900," by Mr. H. D. Sedgwick; "Machinery and English Style," by Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien; "Translations of the Bible," by J. H. Gardiner; "Christina Rossetti," by Mr. Paul Elmer More; "Sir Walter Scott," by Mr. Arthur Symons, the author of "Plays, Acting, and Music"; "A Clipper Ship and Her Commander," by Mr. Frank J. Mather; "Freight Car Experiences," by Mr. H. C. Merwin, and "The Thames," by Mrs. Meynell.

***

Mrs. Mary Austin's promised serial story, "Isidro," will begin in the September number, together with stories by Mrs. Blashfield and Miss Alice M. Dixon and poems by Mrs. Elizabeth Scott. The last of "The Letters of John Ruskin" will be printed in this number, and also "The Great Puritan," by Dr. Goldwin Smith; "Italy of To-Day," by Count Angelo de Gubernatis; "The Preparatory School," by Mr. A. Flexner, and "William Hazlitt," by Mr. Bradford Torrey.

***

Miss Amy E. Blanchard will continue her Pioneer Series with "Bonny Lesley of the Border," but the "Border" lies between the United States and Canada, and the story is of hardship and privation as a matter of course. Miss Eva Madden, whose "The Little Queen" stood quite by itself last year in its grace and originality, has chosen an English Prince for her hero this year, that little Duke of Gloucester whose untimely death was so great a grief to England. Her book is called "The Soldiers of the Duke," and tells of the little company with which the child amused himself, his drills, and its frolics. Mrs. Dorr has made the Duke one of the minor characters in her "In Kings' Houses," but seekers for young royal heroes have generally passed him over in favor of his luckless cousin, Charles Edward. Both of these books are on the Wilde Company's list. The title of Mr. John H. Whitson's book about Marcus Whitman, to be issued by the Wilde Company is "A Courier of Empire."

***

Mr. Edward S. Ellis's contribution to the Autumn list of Revolutionary stories for boys is entitled "Patriot and Tory." The hero is captured and comes near being hanged as a spy. The author shows his young readers the views of the Loyalists, and introduces Washington. The book will be published by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., who add for very small folk "Puss in the Corner," a rebus book, by Miss Edith Francis Foster, and "What Paul Did," by Miss Etheldred B. Barry.

***

Two more dog stories for children are announced by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., "The Best of Friends," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, a continuation of the experiences of the "Farrier's Dog," and "Loyalty Island," by Miss Marion W. Wildman, who writes of the adventures of four children and their pet dog.

***

The Lothrop Company will issue Mr. Walter Burges Smith's "Looking for Alice" in September. It has forty pictures by Mr. C. Howard, showing some extraordinary things discovered by the heroine while searching for Alice. The March hare, wearing a gingham apron and carrying a step-ladder and tack-hammer, certainly looks as if he had reason for his madness. "The Long Bridge Boys," Mr. Stoddard's book, will come a few days earlier, and will have four pictures by Mr. I. B. Hazleton, one of them including a bust portrait of Lincoln, who has suffered equally from the admiration of some artists and the earnestness of others determined to be real.

***

The late Prof. Fiske's "New France and New England" is not to lack the honors of a holiday edition, in spite of its lack of last revision, but it will appear in a single volume, like the first edition. Otherwise, in illustrations and maps, it will be uniform with "Old Virginia" and the other parts of the author's great work.

***

Miss Mary Catharine Crowley, now lecturing at the Catholic Summer School, recently had the unexpected pleasure of meeting a descendant of one of her characters, Denys Guyon, father of Mme. Cadillac. His name, by a transformation as odd as that which has made Delano and Noyes from De la Noie, is Dren, but there is no doubt as to the genealogy.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 5, 1904.

John Vance Cheney's New Poems.

There are over 100 poems in the new collection by John Vance Cheney. ("For Thinking Hearts." In the Lyric Library. 32mo. Pp. 91. Boston: E. H. Bacon & Co.) The title is taken from a couplet of Wordsworth:

'Tis my delight, alone in Summer shade,
To pipe a simple song for thinking hearts.

The little volume is dedicated to William Shaw Ward, D. Sc., in the following quatrain:

The power that buoys and gilds the poet's wings
Is friendship—love and all love's offerings;
William, as in the bygone day, your heart
Still stays me, pilgrim on the way of art.

The poems include "My Faith," "The Open Heart," "Song of the Summer Hours," "Twilight," verses on Spring, the passing of Summer and Autumn, "The Nun Rose," "The Shepherd Boy," "The Lowly Lasses," "The Secret of June," "At Love's Door," "A Fairy Grave," "Poor Little Jane," "The Eagle," "Asleep in the West," "A Rose Dying on a Grave," &c. Mr. Cheney is the author of several other volumes of verse, including "Thistle Drift," "Wood Blooms" and "Out of the Silence"; two volumes of essays, &c. He is librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago.

At Burns's Tomb.

Twenty-seven stanzas comprise the little poem on "The Tomb of Burns." (Thin, square, 16mo., pp. 47, illustrated. In the Flowers of Parnassus Series. London and New York: John Lane. Cloth, 50c. net; leather, 75c. net.) By William Watson, the English poet, and author of "Wordsworth's Grave," "Ode on the Coronation," &c. D. Y. Cameron has drawn seven pictures for the poem, including sketches of Burns's tomb, the houses in which he was born and died, St. Michael's Church in Dumfries, and scenes identified with the poet. A separate page is given to each stanza.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

History and Biography.

HISTORY OF THE LONDON STAGE AND ITS FAMOUS PLAYERS, (1576-1903.) By H. Barton Baker. Ten portraits engraved on copper. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the earliest times to the close of the Middle Ages. By C. R. L. Fletcher. With maps. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R. A. By Edward Pinnington. Illustrated. Makers of British Art Series. 12mo New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ANCIENT PEOPLES. By Robinson Souttar. Introduction by the Rev. A. H. Sayce. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE FIRST DUKE OF WELLINGTON. With sketches of some of his guests and contemporaries. By the late George Robert Gleig. Edited by his daughter, Mary E. Gleig. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Drama, Poetry, &c.

TREASURED THOUGHTS. By Jeffie Forbush Hanaford. 12mo. Brooklyn: The Cast Publishing Company.

POEMS OF GEORGE WITHER. Newnes Pocket Classics. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers. $1.25 net.

THE STORY OF CHAMBER MUSIC. By N. Kilburn. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE WORLD'S EARLIEST MUSIC. Traced to its beginnings in ancient lands. By Hermann Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

SHAKESPEARE'S POEMS AND SONGS. Newnes Pocket Classics. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE CHAPMAN. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by William Lyon Phelps. The Mermaid Series. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

THE BEGGAR-MAN OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, and Other Chants. With the Italian Settlement. By W. E. Davenport. 32mo. Printed and sold on behalf of the Settlement House at 29 Front St, Brooklyn, N. Y. Paper, 25 cents.

Fiction.

PLUCK. Being a Faithful Narrative of the Fortunes of a Little "Greenhorn" in America. By George Gruim. Illustrated. 12mo Milwaukee, Wis.: Germania Publishing Company. $1.

GREEN MANSIONS. A Romance of the Tropical Forest. By W. H. Hudson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE AUTHORS' YEAR BOOK AND GUIDE FOR 1904. Including some 600 names and addresses of publishers and publications to whom manuscripts can be sold. Gathered and arranged by W. E. Price. 12mo. New York, 24-26 East Twenty-first Street: The Press of the Rose Jar. $1.

SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF MORMONISM; or, Religion in Terms of Life. By Nels L. Nelson. 12mo. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

WALL STREET AND THE COUNTRY. A Study of Recent Financial Tendencies. By Charles A. Conant. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

From the "Hayfield Mower."

"The Hayfield Mower and Scythe of Progress" is the title of a volume of "selections from the first twenty-six numbers of the "Hayfield Mower." (8vo. Pasteboard cover, cambric back. Paper label. Boston, Mass. The Hayfield Mower, P. O. Box 1,765. $1.25 net.) It is a caricature of the country newspaper specially devoted to agriculture, and published anonymously, the author concealing his identity because, as he points out in an "explanatory" note, his name is known to reviewers and readers. There are society gossip, a query column, editorials, book reviews, and a serial. Following is some of the advice given by "The Mower Man":

"Better be conceited and know something than be humble in ignorance.

"The teacher introduces the child to life. Honor the teacher and see to it he knows his business.

"Do well what you have to do, want to do something better, and when you get something better to do, do it the best you know how; keep on wanting something better to do, and so on; but don't skip the Present for the Future. The Future for the most part is a big lot of fixed over Presents.

"Keep moving; inactivity is the breathing place of sin.

In No. 25 the editor discusses the divorce question, and in the course of his remarks says:

Heaven never had anything to do with the marrying of fools to fools, bad to bad, good to bad, or bad to good, and these kind of couples never stay married, whether or not they live together. * * * Our present system of morals needs a dose of calomel to shake its putrefied liver. We educate everybody for about everything, from ping-pong to star gazing, except marrying, fathering, and mothering. * * * The time to stop divorce is before, not after, marriage.

This is how the editor reviews a book:

"Helps," by Prof. William Wise. Chockful of boiled-down sense, piles of hard-pressed facts, a thousand things folks think they know, but don't. Our bookseller says there's no call for it, because naked truth isn't suggestive enough to be popular. One part fact and nine parts of sugar coating, hit most people. What we ought to have is generally what we don't want.

Princeton's Class of '84.

The record of the class of 1884 of Princeton University, ("A Score of Years." 8vo. Black and orange cover. Illustrated with Portraits. Pp. 284. Princeton, N. J.: The Gillies Press,) was printed for the twentieth anniversary of the class and for its members. It contains the personal records of the men. Some of the accounts are in their own words, others paraphrased, while on separate pages are given fac similes of the filled-in blanks returned by others. The names of all the graduates of that year are included, although trace of some has been lost. Portraits of a number of the [illegible]

Recent Publications

The Jessica Letters

An Editor's Romance

12mo, net $1.10. (By mail, $1.25.)

"There can be but praise for the delicate literary quality revealed on every page of this story. * * * It is indeed refreshing to find a love story told so charmingly as this."—*The Newark News.*

Green Mansions

A Romance of the Tropical Forest

By W. H. HUDSON.

12mo, net $1.20. (By mail, $1.35.)

"It is one of the finest of all love stories; to some it may be the finest; for it is unique. One of the noblest pieces of self-expression for which fiction has been made a vehicle."

—*Daily Chronicle.*

The Veil of The Temple

or, From Dark to Twilight

By W. H. MALLOCK,

Author of "Is Life Worth Living?" "Romance of the Nineteenth Century," etc.

12mo, net $1.20. (By mail, $1.35.)

This book follows the manner of the New Republic, but is written with a more serious aim. It is in the form of a romance of London Society, but includes a discussion by characters belonging to the fashionable, political and intelligent world of the various beliefs as to life, which it is possible or impossible to hold.

Our European Neighbors

A series of volumes picturing with unusual happiness of selection and of manner every day life in foreign lands. Politics, statistics, and the "ologies" are for the most part avoided. The aim is to portray life as it unfolds in regular course, and as it affects the individual.

Fully Illustrated. Per volume, net, $1.20. (Postage, 10c.) Sold separately or in sets.

"A series long needed and sure to receive a warm welcome."—*Outlook.*

"So wisely conceived and so ably presented that every library should claim it for its own."—*Unity.*

LIST OF VOLUMES

1. French Life in Town and Country.
2. German Life.
3. Russian Life.
4. Dutch Life.
5. Swiss Life.
6. Spanish Life.
7. Italian Life.
8. Danish Life.
9. Austrian Life.
10. Turkish Life.
11. Belgian Life.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1904.—16 PAGES.

THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

The family of the Leroy-Beaulieus have a common gift for the calling of publicist, that is, for the study of large public affairs in their own and in other countries. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu is the well-known editor of L'Economiste Français, the journal of the highest authority in its field in Europe. M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu is the author of the latest and most exhaustive study of Russia, ranking with the monumental work of Wallace in English, and coming nearly a generation later. M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu has already published books of unusual value on Australia and on the modern changes in Asia—China, Siberia, and Japan—for which he prepared himself by extensive travel as well as study, and he has just brought to a conclusion an exceedingly important study of "The United States in the Twentieth Century," the fruit also of careful and intelligent observation as well as of study of available documents. Impartial in spirit, sympathetic rather than critical in temper, acute in judgment, and remarkably comprehensive in scope, M. Leroy-Beaulieu's book is bound to be of the greatest service in informing public opinion abroad. Should it be translated it would form a helpful contribution to our apprehension of our situation, and in any case is adapted to influence sensibly the minds of the instructed and the instructors among us. It is a work that no systematic student of American affairs and, especially, of the industry and commerce of the United States can afford to ignore.

There is something peculiarly appropriate in the appearance of a book of this character from the authoritative pen of a French publicist in the year that the United States celebrate the centenary of the acquisition of Louisiana from France, "the grandest event of their history," as M. Leroy-Beaulieu justly calls it, "after the declaration of independence," an event by which "Jefferson founded the Union a second time." The effect of this measure, necessarily only half understood even by the broadest minds engaged in bringing it about, was, in the judgment of our author, most signally and lastingly decisive as to the destinies of America, in two ways: it relieved the United States ultimately of all care as to hostile or rival neighbors and it opened their way to inevitable advance to the shores of the Pacific, and, after a century, to an advance as plainly inevitable, to a commanding position in the Orient. "The purely American effects of the annexation of Louisiana," remarks M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "are almost complete; at the moment of the celebration of its centenary the worldwide effects are beginning to make themselves felt. Bordering on the Pacific, the United States desire to become its masters. The war with Spain gave them the Philippines in 1898; the same year they annexed the archipelago of the Hawaiian Islands, negligible in extent but extremely valuable for their position; in 1900 they acquired a portion of the Samoan Islands; in every direction their outposts 'stake out' the Pacific. The Panama Canal, which they can now build and operate at their own discretion, will enormously extend their means of action. Finally, the revolutions of which Oriental Asia has been the scene during the last ten years, furnish them the occasion to strengthen their interests on this further border of the Pacific, to which they are nearer than Europe."

This passage indicates the scope of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's view of the destiny of our country. His review is devoted to the conditions that have enabled our people to proceed as far as they have in the fulfillment of this destiny, and these conditions he considers mainly in what may broadly be called their economic aspect. But his conception of what economic conditions really are is very comprehensive. Thus he devotes the earlier part of his study to the geographic situation of the country, its climate, its topography, its native resources, agricultural and mineral, and the possibilities of transportation. From this he proceeds to the consideration of the sources of the population, its distribution, its characteristics in different sections, the influence of immigration, the degree and kind of assimilation that has taken place and is going on and the varying developments of "natality," a handy word for which we have no exact equivalent in general use, connoting all the facts connected with the birth rate of the various elements in the population, white and black, native and imported. Then he passes to the careful examination of the organization and administration of agriculture, industry, transportation, commerce, and foreign exchanges.

We can, of course, in this place barely indicate the scope and method of the work of our distinguished French investigator. He is no flatterer, and his discriminating suggestions of criticism are worthy of close consideration. But the tone of his book may, perhaps, best be intimated by its closing sentences. After describing the relatively inferior position of the United States in the matter of international marine equipment, he remarks: "The ingenuity of the Americans may be expected in this matter, as in many another, to achieve combinations that will enable them to resume their place in the front rank of maritime nations. The day, doubtless somewhat distant, that they shall have achieved this, will witness the consummation of their economic preponderance over a great part of the earth, if not over the entire world."

LITERATURE AND WRITERS

We publish in juxtaposition this week in the department of "Current Comment" the views of Mr. H. W. Boynton, one of the regular contributors to The Atlantic Monthly, and those of Miss Clara Laughlin, the author of some popular books, on the literary situation in this country in the present hour. Mr. Boynton is fastidiously alarmed about an objectionable creature whom he calls "the amateur dabbler" in literature. He accuses this creature of the authorship of some extraordinarily successful works of fiction, and he condemns certain periodicals for deliberately catering to him. Especially he seems to disapprove of periodicals which contain advice to persons anxious to earn their living by literature, presumably because they encourage the "amateur dabbler."

On the other hand, Miss Laughlin devotes her article to practical advice to the greenhorns of literature. She writes in the mood and tone of the Mr. Quirk whose book about "How to Write a Short Story" we noticed last week. She deliberately encourages folks to write. Mr. Boynton urges people not to write merely for pay, or for the sake of self-expression, (which is vanity,) and he holds severely that "literature is not a trick upon which anybody may have the luck to stumble."

If Mrs. Atherton is right the "amateur dabbler" must trifle with authorship to satisfy the taste of magazine editors and publishers who scorn works of genius. Mrs. Atherton's position, by the way, is strongly supported in one communication on the readers' pages this week. Miss Laughlin and the compiler of the "Author's Year Book" for 1904 (which is just at hand) are of the opinion that their readers or clients ("amateur dabblers" or not) need a great deal of encouragement and information. Their paths, it seems, are not strewn with roses. The editors (who according to Mrs. Atherton are so easy to manage unless a writer has genius) are perverse and hard to deal with. They always want "something else." The "Author's Year Book," published in this city by the Rose Jar Publishing Company, helps out the "amateur dabbler" by printing for him a list of 600 publishing houses where he can sell his manuscripts. If one will not do he can try the next, and so on. Moreover, the editor of this publication deliberately advises literary aspirants as to a number of "Books Waiting to be Written," thus encouraging them to believe that all the books have not been written.

The situation, as it stands, seems not to be one at which the most fastidious man of letters need quail. "Popularity," to be sure, is not always a proof of genuine merit, but it frequently is. That so many persons are anxious to write simply shows that the interest in literature has greatly increased.

JOHN LEECH.

The republication by the Appletons in their red-covered series of nineteenth century illustrated books of "Ask Mamma," a novel by R. S. Surtees, is chiefly welcome because of the reproduction of the pictures by John Leech, sixty-nine woodcuts and thirteen colored plates, which, if not exactly in the great draughtsman's best style, are often very near it, and are full of his vivacity and humor. They veraciously depict many phases of English life, in and out of doors, in the fifties. Their humor never degenerates into caricature.

Surtees was a "sporting novelist," and a sportsman himself, who did not care even to be known as a novelist. The only book he ever signed was his "Horseman's Manual," long an authoritative work. His chief contribution to sporting fiction was the character of Jorrocks, the greengrocer who took to hunting and shooting. This personage appeared originally in a series of magazine papers, and afterward in Surtees's best known sporting novel, "Handley Cross," which Leech illustrated. This (in 1854) was the beginning of the partnership of Leech and Surtees. It lasted about ten years, both the artist and the author dying in 1864. We have already noticed the reprint by the Appletons of "Handley Cross" with Leech's pictures. These pictures in "Ask Mamma" are even more interesting, as the subject now is not exclusively of a sporting character, and the artist had a wider scope.

The objections lately expressed to the pictorial illustration of novels do not apply to the books of Surtees illustrated by Leech. The two worked in perfect harmony, Surtees frankly recognizing the superiority of the artist, and facetiously alluding to it more than once.

MR. HUNEKER'S PLANS.

Mr. James Gibbons Huneker, author of "Chopin: The Man and His Music," "Mezzotints in Modern Music," and "The Melomaniacs," after his three weeks' "kur" at Marienbad, whither he repairs annually to reduce his adipose tissue, will go to Weimar to unearth fresh material for a long-projected book on Franz Liszt. Thence he will go to Scandinavia to study at close range August Strindberg, Jonas Lie, and Björnstern Björnson. He also hopes to catch a glimpse of Ibsen, but he stoutly protests that there is no truth in the report that he intends to write a book called "The Land of the Midnight Whiskers." Probably some lively magazine articles and, eventually, a new book will be the outcome of Mr. Huneker's Scandinavian trip. Next Winter, by the way, he will publish a book on modern drama and dramatists, treating of Ibsen, Strindberg, Maeterlinck, Henri Becque, Paul Hervieu, Hauptmann, Bernard Shaw, Yeats, and Pinero. He will return to New York in November and will devote himself hereafter to writing books and magazine articles. Mr. Huneker now has no connection with daily journalism.

THE BAGMAN'S BOOK.

"Commercial Traveling," by Algernon Warren, just published in London, seems to be a protest against the gibes of the jesters upon a reputable and onerous calling. In England they call the "drummer" a "bagman" because he often carries samples in bags, of course. The origin of the word seems clear enough. Mr. Warren traces it directly to saddle bags, but any bags will do. Some say Goldsmith first used the word, but Mr. Warren denies that. It was no such respectable writer. Mr. Warren hates the word. He finds commercial travelers honorably mentioned in the Apocrypha, (Book of Ecclesiasticus,) and the "Arabian Nights." It is an ancient as well as an honorable calling. Yet novelists, journalists, and mere humorists persistently poke fun at commercial travelers. Well, the commercial travelers habitually poke fun at all the world. They are the fellows who "gird at the equator."

New Novel by A. E. W. Mason.

"The Truants," a new novel by A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Four Feathers," will be published in the Autumn by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The story, which deals with London life, is now running serially in Harper's Weekly.

TENNYSONIANA.

FOR a long period the rarest Tennysoniana offered in the English rare book market has come to this country. The latest additions to the list of Tennyson rarities owned by American bibliophiles, and bibliopoles are the original proof sheets of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," 1854, and "Enid and Nimue," 1857, each with manuscript alterations in the poet's autograph, which realized, respectively, £100 and £210 in the Sotheby auction rooms, June 22. The buyer's name was announced as "Rook," a name which hid that of George H. Richmond, the New York rare book and autograph dealer, through whose hands recently passed the much paragraphed manuscript of the first book of "Paradise Lost," ultimately sold by him to Mr. Morgan.

These fine items have been added by Mr. Richmond to a remarkable Tennyson set now in his possession, which occupies a high position among the best collections of the poet's works. This set contains not only a complete sequence of Tennyson's publicly issued writings, beginning with the "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, and ending with "The Death of Oenone," 1892, but also includes many of the privately printed poems whose extreme rarity has rendered them the despair of the collector. The foundation of the set was a collection of first editions brought together by a lifelong student of Tennyson's works. The collection then passed into the possession of Dodd, Mead & Co., who made important additions, and issued in 1901 a bibliographical description of it, compiled by Luther S. Livingston, which is, in all respects, the best accessible Tennyson bibliography. Recently, this augmented collection was sold to Mr. Richmond, who included in it a number of rarities already in his hands and a number of books with manuscript or autographic interest. Before the addition of the proof sheets described above, the set was priced by him at $16,000.

***

Among the rarities in the set are the following, the existence of many of which were practically unknown until recently: "Morte D'Arthur, Dora, and Other Idylls," 1842; "Enid and Nimuë: The True and the False," 1857; "The Sailor Boy," 1861; "Helen's Tower," 1861; "Idylls of the Hearth," 1864; "The Window; or, The Loves of the Wrens," 1867; "The Victim," 1867; "Lucretius," 1868; "The Last Tournament," 1871; "Becket," 1879; "The Falcon," 1879; "The Cup," 1881; "The Promise of May," 1882; "The Passing of Arthur," 1884; "Carmen Saeculare," 1887; "The Throstle," 1889, and "The Silent Voices," 1892. Some of these are curiosities only, such as the little poems privately printed at the press of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest while Tennyson was visiting at Canford Manor. "The Window," 1867—"a little song cycle, German fashion," has sold for $400 in the auction room, (A. J. Morgan sale, April, 1902.) The copy given by Tennyson to his friend Sir John Simeon fetched £46 in London in 1895. "The Victim," the second Tennyson poem printed by titled compositors at the Canford Manor press, was first issued in small octavo form. Of this edition one solitary example, that belonging to William Harris Arnold of this city, is now known to exist. It was immediately reissued in quarto, uniform with "The Window." The Richmond copy is of this edition. The Crampon copy brought £75 in 1896. The Arnold copy was shown at the Tennyson exhibition held by the Grolier Club in November, 1897.

***

The most important portion of the Tennyson set includes the volumes containing the poet's first essays in the building of the idylls. One of the rarest of the several volumes is the "Morte D'Arthur" of 1842, containing the title poem and also "Dora," "The Gardener's Daughter," "Audley Court," "Walking to the Mail," "St. Simeon Stylites," "Ulysses," and "Godiva." The Morgan copy of the book brought $490 in 1902. We know of no other auction sale. Of even greater rarity is the "Enid and Nimuë" of 1857, for which Mr. Richmond paid £210 a few weeks ago. Six copies are supposed to have been roughly printed for the author's use, but only two are now in existence—the Richmond copy and the one in the British Museum. Each bears alterations and additions in the poet's hand. The £210 copy was given by Tennyson to the late Sir John Simeon, and when recently sold at Sotheby's was offered as the property of his widow. It was to Simeon that we owe "Maud." After his death Tennyson wrote the pathetic verses, "In the Garden at Swainston."

Under the date of 1864 comes the rare volume entitled "Idylls of the Hearth," the first title of the "Enoch Arden" book of the same year. Charles B. Foote's copy, with several alterations in the autograph

AUG

1904

of the author, sold for $225 in 1895. "Lucretius," which comes next, was privately issued in Cambridge, Mass., in 1868. In value it does not approach the other rarities just described. The last of the trial volumes in the series of "The Idylls of the King" is "The Last Tournament" of 1871, which sold for $245 at the Morgan sale two years ago. The minor volumes in the series are too well known to describe here. The set includes all the rarities save "The True and the False" volume of 1859 containing "Enid," "Nimue," "Elaine," and "Guinevere," which exists in the unique copies in the W. H. Arnold collection and the Forster library at South Kensington Museum, the latter having the name of the second idyll changed to "Vivien."

At least one of the four privately printed plays included in this collection is of the grentest possible rarity. This is "Becket," 1879, which does not seem to have been offered in the auction room. "The Falcon," printed in the same year, brought $410 at the Arnold sale in 1901. The third play, "The Cup," 1881, sold for $340 at the Morgan sale two years ago; the fourth, "The Promise of May," 1882, fetched $430 at the Arnold sale. Of the other rarities in the set the most valuable is "The Sailor Boy," 1861, the Morgan copy of which realized $275.

***

To these rarities Mr. Richmond has added the following attractive items: Original manuscript of Tennyson's epitaph on Gordon, presented hy the poet to Whittier, (this brought $400 at the Whittier sale last year;) an old copybook containing thirteen pages in Tennyson's autograph; Thackeray's copy, with autograph poem and pencil drawing, of Charles Tennyson-Turner's "Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces," 1830, (this brought £300 in 1902 and was resold for £130 last year;) and presentation and autographed copies of the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," "The Princess," "In Memoriam," "Maud," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Poems," 1842, (with several manuscript poems;) "Idylls of the King," "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava," and "Demeter." The most recent addition to this portion of the collection is the original proof of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," with manuscript changes hy the poet, which brought £100 at the Simeon sale in June last. This is the first version of the poem, as it appeared in The London Examiner for Dec. 5, 1854. R. F. R.

Monopoly.

The Columbia University Press is having printed by ths Macmillan Company a volume of lectures delivered in Cooper Union hy John Bates Clark, LL. D., on "The Problem of Monopoly: A Study of a Grave Danger and of the Natural Mode of Averting It." Prof. Clark treats of the growth of corporations, the sources of the corporation's "power for evil," great corporations and the law, organized labor and monopoly, agriculture and monopolies, and Government monopolies. It is monopolies in general that he deals with, and not the so-called trnsts. He writes, in his preface:

> The industrial system which developed under a régime of freedom and competition has become perverted hy the presence of monopoly; and the thing to be accomplished is not to revolutionize the system by the method of State Socialism, nor yet to cause it to reverse its natural development by resolving the great corporations which now dominate it into the constituent elements, as crude anti-trust legislation wonld try to do, hut rather to retain the corporations for their efficiency while taking from them their power of oppression. Nature has shown us how to accomplish this hy revealing forces which now partly accomplish it, though without some action hy the State they do their work imperfectly. We have to clear away the obstacles that interfere with these natural forces. The policy is not destructive, hut preservative, since it demands that we do not kill the industrial monsters which threaten and injure us, hut tame them and convert them into useful servants.

Prof. Clark will be recalled as ths author of "The Philosophy of Wealth," "The Distribution of Wealth," and "The Control of Trusts." He is Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University.

This Week's Publications.

G. P. Putnam's Sons hrought out this week "Green Mansions: A Romance of the Tropical Forest" of South America, hy W. H. Hudson; "Wall Street and the Country," hy Charles A. Conant, Secretary of the Morton Trust Company and author of a "History of Modern Banks of Issue," &c., and "Scientific Aspects of Mormonism," hy Nels L. Nelson, Professor of English in the Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, and author of "Preaching and Public Speaking." This book presents the metaphysics and theology of Mormonism and defines the principles established hy Joseph Smith and the founders of the Mormon faith. The author does not treat of polygamy and social relations in the book, hut will take up these subjects in a later volume.

Books In Demand.

Ths circulating department of ths New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 23: Adult fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," Williamson's "The Lightning Conductor." Jnvenile fiction—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Barbour's "Behind the Line." Miscellaneous—Beveridge's "Russian Advance," Scherer's "Japan To-day, and Spencer's "Autobiography."

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The second volume of the collected library edition of the Complete Works of Swinhurne will be published here next Thursday.

***

"Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary" is the title of a work hy Prof. Hume Brown which Messrs. Methuen will puhlish. The author's theory is said to be that about all that need he said of Mary herself already has been puhlished, and the time has come to say something ahout the Scotland of her day. The hook deals with the social and economical aspects of the period.

***

W. Davenport Adams, who died recently, left the "Dictionary of the Drama," on which he had been engaged a long time, in such a state that its early completion is assured. One volume is already in type, and will he published in the Autumn hy Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

***

Fisher Unwin is publishing a short and concise "History of China," hy Dr. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's College, Shanghai.

***

An alhum containing fifty portraits of the leaders in the various English sports will be issued hy John Lane, each portrait accompanied hy a short hiography.

***

The sixth volume of the Rev. W. H. Frere's "History of the Church of England," covering the reigns of Elizaheth and James I., will be ready in October. Meantime its publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., are preparing a "History of the Christian Church from the Reformation to the Present Time," written hy Archhishop Cheetham.

***

The early Autumn announcements indicate a very heavy output of pulpit literature. Already volumee of sermons are promised from a score of famous clergymen, British and American, including a new selection of the addresses of Phillips Brooks.

***

George Bell announces a "Handhook of the Art of William Blake," hy Mrs. Irene Langridge. The hook will be generously illustrated. W.

Sir Leslie Stephen's "Hobbes."

The "life" of Thomas Hobbes, which is appearing in the Englishmen of Letters Series, was completed a few months hefore Sir Leslie Stephen died. He intended, according to F. W. Maitland, (who saw the hook through the press hy order of Sir Leslie,) to add to it a few sentences about the influence exercised hy Hohbes on later philosophers, the French Encyclopaedists, and the English Unitarians, and gave the editor some notes to write out. But Mr. Maitland decided that the book was "so complete that no second hand ought to touch it," and has only made such small changes as were necessary.

The volume opens with an account of the career of Hohbes, followed hy a discussion of "The World," "Man," and "The State," according to Hohbes's philosophy. Hohbes was, the author writes, "the most conspicuous English thinker in the whole period between Bacon and Locke." When he was eighty-four years old he wrote an autohiography in Latin elegiacs; two years later his book on the history and antiquities of the University of Oxford was published, for which Hohbes wrote an autohiographical note, hut which was left out. It was, however, printed after his death. Sir Leslie opens his chapter on "The World" with a discussion of ths starting point of Hohbes's philosophical speculations. He writes:

> I remark, superfulously perhaps, that the circnmstances revealed by Hohbes's hiography had an important hearing upon an appreciation of his philosophy. The two incidents to which he gives a place in his own life, the sudden revelation of the charms of Euclid when he was forty, and the conversation upon the nature of sense-perception, mark the impression made upon him by movements in the contemporary world of scientific and philosophic thought * * * Hohhes's idiosyncrasies are sufficiently ohvious. He was, in the first place, a born logician. He loved reasoning for its own sake. His great aim was to be absolutely clear, orderly, and systematic. He desired, in modern phrase, to effect the thorough unification of knowledge * * * When things seemed clear to him he could not even understand that any difficulties existed for any one.

The book bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company and is provided with footnotes and an index.

Eighteenth Century French Nobles.

Jean Jacques Rousseau is named frequently in "The French Nohlesse of the Eighteenth Century," translated by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant from "Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créquy," which is being published this week hy E. P. Dutton & Co. The writer tells of Rousseau's struggles for a living, his discontent, his writings, his death. Of his "Confessions" she writes:

> His hooks left behind him Memoirs, which, to my

think, for the sake of his memory and fame, ought to he much curtailed. Latterly he became so odd and whimsical that it is hy no means clear to me that what he said about himself was strictly true. There was an ugly story of him in his youth, of which he gave several versions, and I do not know which of them he fixed on in the end. He used to read paragraphs aloud to me, and several times I caught him in evident falsehood. He would redden shamefacedly, and reply that he feared to appear hetter than he really was, and that he did not like to he too partial toward himself. * * * I know for a positive fact that there are two copies of the "Confessions" of Rousseau, and they are not alike, and one of these manuscripts contains revelations which would be very damaging to the sect of philosophers, and I do not doubt that the chiefs of the party took the precaution of keeping it from the public. M. de Girardin did not let any priest attend the unhappy Jean Jacques, yet God knows he would have found Rousseau hy no means hostile to religion. I can assure you that he had gone very humhly, if not to confess to, at least to hold religious converse with, M. de Ian, the new Curé of Saint-Sulpice, seven or eight days before leaving Paris, (for Ermenonville, where he died July 2, 1778, about six weeks after Voltaire, from an attack of apoplexy.)

In the meantime it might be interesting to learn something ahout this Marquis de Créquy, who, whether real or writing through the medium of the supposed translator, knows his period well—whether by a wonderful gift of visualization or from personal synchronous experience.

A New International Language.

Elias Molee of Tacoma, Washington, has compiled and is puhlishing a hook on "Tutonish," his new Teutonic "international" language, of which something has niready been written in these columns. Tutonish is made up of English, German, Scandinavian and Dutch words, and is very simple, especially to one who knows one of these languages hesides English. The nuthor believes that ths language should first hecome national and then international. To accomplish this, he writes, Tutonish should be taught in the schools. The Lord's Prayer reads as follows in the new language:

> vio fadr hu hi in hevn; hoilrn (hollowed) hi dauo (thy) nam; dsuo reik (kingdom) kom; dauo vil hi dun an erd, as it hi in hevn; giv vi dis dag vio dagli hred, and fergiv vi vio shuid (deht,) as vi fergiv vio fersieku (temptation,) and lied vi not into fersieku (tempation,) hut hefrie vi from levl, fyr dauo hl du reik, du makt (power) and ru herlinn (glory) fyr ever—amen. (from mateaus 6, 6—13.)

In forming the days of the week, the letter "d" is used for "day," while the Tutonish numeral with an "a" appended is prefixed to it. For example, Sunday is "einad," Tuesday, "triad," Friday, the sixth day of the week, is "sesad." The same method is used in the formation of the month names, except that "m" is the final letter instead of "d"—"einam" (January,) "toam" (February,) "triam" (March,) "femam" (May,) "syvam" (July,) "otam" (August,) "niam" (September,) "tiam" (October,) "tieinam" (November,) and "titoam" (December,) No capital letters are used. Concerning the speiling of words, Mr. Molee writes in his "grammar:"

> du austspiek and huk-stafing hu, einstimi to deuch mustr, fyrcat dis huk-staring hi du most geordni and du most kenen, and du most leit zu lern, dis huk-staling bi also du most fest-iondi and hrod-veldi.

Which means in English:

> The pronunciation and speiling are according to the German model, because this speiling is the most systematic and best known, and easiest to learn. This speiling is also the most continental and cosmopolitan.

Dr. Herzl's "Jewish State."

The late Dr. Theodor Herzl's hrochure on "The Jewish Stats," which first appeared on the Continent in 1896, and opened the way to the organisation for the furtherance of Zionism, is being puhlished in this country hy the Maccabaean Puhlishing Company. The book is edited hy J. ds Haas, who, in his preface, answers ths question, "What has been accomplished in the direction of a Jewish State since this book, for which a niche in history is claimed, first appeared?" with a chronological table showing what it compelled Dr. Herzl to do for the sake of Zionism. Mr. de Haas has also provided notes.

OLD & RARE BOOKS

SPORTS, PASTIMES, ARTS, SCIENCES.

A catalogue with selling prices, describing nearly 2,000 old rare and important books, on nearly every branch of sport, arts, or science. 8vo. Post free. 50 cents.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Noted Bibliographically and Biographically.

A valuable collection of RARE ENGLISH BOOKS, including First or Early Editions of the Writings of practically every English Author from CHAUCER to R. L. STEVENSON. 304 pp. 8vo. Contains descriptions, with selling prices, of nearly 4,000 rare Books. Half-cloth, post free. $1.00.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PURCHASES.

Books on all Subjects, including a fine Collection of Stamped and elaborately gilt tooled old Bookbindings, and several very beautiful ancient Illuminated Manuscripts, 578 pp. 8vo., containing Descriptions, with Selling prices, of 4,000 valuable Books, Illustrated with 9 Colored and 198 Reproductions of Manuscripts and old Bindings. Cloth, post free, $2.00.

The cost of the above Catalogues will be deducted from the first order of $10.00.

PICKERING & CHATTO,
Dealers in Rare, Ancient, and Modern Books.
66 Haymarket, London. S. W.

"ENGROSSING—ORIGINAL ABSORBING."—*Phila. Record.*

THE DUKE DECIDES
By HEADON HILL
12mo. Cloth, Illustrated. $1.50
"A good detective story."—*Sun.*
A. WESSELS CO., NEW YORK

WHALEY'S BOOK SHOP
430 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Bet. 38th and 39th Sts. Tel. 2090-38th St.
Books, Stationery & Periodicals.
Modern Eloquence, ¾ mor., 15 vols., $56.25. Cash or installments.
Motor Pirate, $1.18. The Challoners, $1.18.
The Letter H, $1.18.
Edison Gold-moulded records, 35c.
Our Monthly Bulletin, new books, 50c. year.

"RICHARD G. BADGER, *the Boston publisher, is a very knight errant in behalf of poets.*"—New York Sun.
40 new volumes in 1903.
Special lists on request.
194 Boylston St., Boston.

The Rose Jar.
A Magazine for Book-Lovers. A delightful and treasurable miscellany of the literature of literature. Edited by the founder of The Book-Lover. Published quarterly, and sold only by yearly subscription. Handsome quarto. Edition limited to 2,500 copies. $2 a year. Get a prospectus. 24-26 East 21st St., New York.

MSS WANTED
If you have anything worth while publishing in book form write to THE GRAFTON PRESS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JUST GET THE DELINEATOR
The most necessary of all magazines for women because every department of the household is more thoroughly treated in each monthly issue than in any other woman's magazine. It is the hapiest combination of literature and fashions published. More than 900,000 of the women of America buy it every month, which insures four and one-half million readers.

The Independent
A Weekly Magazine. $2 a year, 10 cents a copy. Special Offer: For 8 weeks' trial subscription send 25 cents to Room 18, The Independent, 130 Fulton St., New York.

BOOKS—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject; write me stating books wanted. I can get you any book ever published; when in England call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, John Bright St., Birmingham, England.

Century Dictionaries and other books bought and sold for cash; calls made at residences. Malkan, 1 William St., Hanover Sq. Tel 1905 Broad.

Unknown Authors.—A new plan for getting your book in print and read by the public. Mercantile Press, 30 Greenwich Av., N. Y.

Ready on All News-stands

THE·WORLD'S·WORK

WORLD'S FAIR DOUBLE NUMBER.

380 pages; 250 photographs.

Regular Edition,	50c
Nippon Edition, Japan cover,	$1.00
Library Edition, bound in cloth,	2.00
Louisiana Purchase Edition, bound in leather,	3.00

A complete description (in a series of carefully written articles) of the World's Fair, showing the progress made since the Chicago World's Fair in all the great departments of industry and art. A guide, philosopher and friend for all who are interested in this exhibit of progress.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., NEW YORK

FROM READERS.

An English Author and Journalist Who Upholds Mrs. Atherton's Position as to American Letters.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

AS an English author and journalist, I have been greatly interested in the question raised by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. After all, is it not a matter of supply and demand? Does she seriously suppose all the magazine editors are giving their millions of readers what those millions do not want, or withholding from them what their literary palets craves for? I fear Mrs. Atherton's "brilliant young men" will have to go on kicking their heels and waiting for en opening until they, too, are "old fogies."

Whether or not there is a demand for beautiful literary work in America I am not prepared to say. Certain it is there is no market for it; and if a great literary artist rose up in our midst—a cunning juggler with words, a musician in phrase, and an artist in rhythm and beauty, I fear (and I am certain Mrs. Atherton knows) he would starve, unless he could turn out the "popular" matter exacted by the "old fogy."

If any one besides Mrs. Atherton denies this, let him or her try to work off on the unsuspecting "fogy" in the "cane-seated chair" one of the lovely songs of Swinburne, full of sensuous beauty and haunting melody, achime with the music of love and death. Or a translated idyl of wanton Lott, or a little web spun from out the "violet brow" of Gabriele d'Annunzio. Or a Castillian lyric of Nuñez d'Arce, the sweet singer of present-day Madrid. Or a lurid glimpse of lawless life, as life is, by Conrad. Let these things be tried—of course without names—and let us hear the result.

I take this opportunity of making a serious suggestion in all humility. It is this: If there really exists on the part of publishing houses, particularly those which own magazines, a desire to find men with a gift for exquisite prose—grace and beauty of style, combined with powerful human interest—let one of them come boldly forward and say so, and therewith offer $5,000 for a piece of literature 5,000 words in length.

And, for Heaven's sake, don't confine Mrs. Atherton's "brilliant young men" of America to the "short story" form. Let them be told they needn't use quotation marks and conversation, and may turn aside from popular thrills. And let them be assured that judges other than the "old fogies" shall pronounce upon their work. For herein is the crux:

If any important publishing firm rises to this suggestion, it will surely discover the "new blood" whose absence Mrs. Atherton deplores, and if the event be made known in every town of every State and Territory of the Union, surely neither the "brilliant youth" nor the Nation nor their champions will have cause for complaint thereafter. It will simply be a question of their rising to the occasion or forever remaining silent, particularly if to the dollars be added a certain distinction, absolute as the Olympian crown.

WILLIAM GEORGE FITZ-GERALD.
New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW on the 30th ult. in regard to the controversy stirred up by her North American Review article under the title of "Why Is American Literature Bourgeois?"

I have read this letter with much interest and am pleased to note that some of her remarks are absolutely logical, while others are somewhat aggressive, which is a characteristic of Mrs. Atherton.

There is no doubt that the editors of many magazines are responsible for the poor literature that is being offered to the public through their periodicals. These editors are as a rule "old fogies," as Mrs. Atherton puts it. Yes, they are old fogies, while the supreme element among American writers is composed of young men with more lively intellect than the old generation. The young men of our age are responsible for the prosperity and position of this country, who, in many cases, as I have experienced, are handicapped by these old fogies, with their radical and absurd ideas, which are not abreast with the present time.

One day I happened to be in the office of a certain newspaper syndicate manager's office. In the course of my stay in the office a young man made his appearance in the room of the manager and quickly offered him a manuscript. The manager, as though in a great hurry, glanced at the title of the article. "No Sir," he said to the young man; "cannot use it. You should not write essays, my dear young man."

"Why?" asked the young man, somewhat puzzled.

"Why!" returned the manager, as though angry. "You're too young. You should not write essays; I couldn't do it myself." Which goes to show that Mrs. Atherton's theory of "old fogies" is absolutely correct. They should be retired and not allowed to discourage and criticise a lot of intelligent and energetic young men daily. As Mrs. Atherton says: "The country is full of brilliant young men," and were these young men allowed to manage the various periodicals the reading public would be offered better literature, imparting the National spirit of the times.

The climax of Mrs. Atherton's letter is her postscript to the same, where she hints at the European novel and drama, "pessimistic, perhaps, but intellectual, powerful, subtle, and, above all, interesting and instructive." And their psychology should not be overlooked.

PHILIP RAIMONDO.
New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

Magazines and Special Fields.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

While thanking "W. A. C." for his reply to my inquiry about the special fields of the magazines, I regret that it conveys so little information. It seems to me that in the space occupied he might have given me at least an inkling; that is, if he knows himself. He suggests that the editorial offices of the several magazines are the proper places to seek enlightenment, but inquiries there probably would elicit no response, and if responses should come they all would read something like this: "The matter to which you refer cannot properly be explained here. Read carefully Blank's Magazine for a year, then you will see that its field is absolutely unique in current serial literature." But having read Blank's Magazine several years I am yet in the dark. "W. A. C." says the individuality of the writer must not oppose the individuality of the magazine; but the individuality of the magazine is just what eludes me. I am trying to get evidence that it is not a will o' the wisp. The literary quality of any magazine is not here in question; only its "special field."

Surely every magazine does not reject all manuscripts that "by any book or crook might give the slightest displeasure to man, woman, child, beast, or bird." For instance, I believe McClure's has recently trodden on several men's corns. They have been distinctly heard to cry "Ouch!"

I am glad to know The Black Cat of Boston is devoid of prejudice. Judging from certain nocturnal indications over my way, all cats are not. But, according to "W. A. C.," even The Black Cat will receive nothing not prepared agreeably to its recipe. It is just these recipes that I am after. Should I ask the editor of The Black Cat for his formula I am sure I should be denied.

The truth is, (I tell it in strict confidence,) I have a manuscript to sell, and as times are hard I was hoping for some hint that would help me to save return postage. As the subject of the manuscript is the negro, possibly it might commend itself to the editor of The Black Cat by reason of "local color."

C. M.
Newark, N. J., July 30, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Recent magazine fiction, it seems to me, has for characters the Indian, negro, Chinaman; the narrow-lived country woman of uncertain age and ungrammatical speech, who comes into a belated kingdom; the precocious baby, platonic lover, society woman, automobile, and animal. Fish, flesh, and fowl are (in fiction) gifted with wonderful intelligence. Nature study is the present-day craze; a trout the central figure of a sketch; a dog the hero of a thrilling tale.

From experience I can assert that the weird, the mystic, the supernatural, the pathetic, the pessimistic (even the rollicking pessimistic) are rejected. Imagination must be held in check; the photographic wins instant recognition; the commonplace is welcomed with open arms. The middle-class individual who speaks correct English, though figuring in an unusual experience, finds scant welcome in the editorial sanctum.

Has any one noticed the predominance in illustrations of the square-jawed, smooth-faced young man, whose complacency is (next to his jaw) his most prominent feature? Is the manly man tabooed? The heroine, although described as winsome, has a thin, peevish, careworn face and great length of limb. I observe that thrilling scenes are seldom, if ever, illustrated. Is it too much of a tax on the imagination of the artist? The offer of a cup of tea, the meeting of the square-jawed man and the world-weary woman in the Park are the most exciting scenes depicted. Quincy Adams Sawyer driving into town in a buggy greeted the eye at every turn during the passing popularity of that melodramatic novel, though other incidents were vastly more engrossing. Even the drama favors the mild and realistic. Real cranberry sauce on the stage is considered piquant and thrilling.

Is this growing desire (on the part of the editor) to screen us from everything sad or unpleasant because we are more sensitive than our forbears? Must everything be cushioned, even in fiction, to soften life? The test of a story is the tenacity with which it clings to the mind of the reader. I have taken up magazines when in a readable mood, willing to be amused, touched, interested, or informed; I have turned page after page and have not discovered one article, story, or poem that I felt impelled to wade through to the ending. The fault lies in me in part, I admit, but is the magazine contributor guiltless?

C. K. A.
Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 2, 1904.

Winston Churchill.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I am inclined to consider "H. E. P." guilty of extravagant enthusiasm and a very much overrated and exaggerated opinion of Mr. Churchill if he seriously wonders why his three books have not been awarded chief place in contemporary American fiction. Historically Churchill is generally correct, and quite interesting, but as a story teller, as a creator and developer of material, I am far from presenting to him the proverbial crown of laurel. His plots are not brilliantly inventive or particularly ingenious, and they are (to my thinking, at least) painfully talky and spun out. Though the books in discussion form agreeable pastime, they offer little matter for thought or retention.

J. J. N.
New York City, Aug. 1, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

A correspondent in your issue of July 30 replies to "H. E. P.'s" query as to why Winston Churchill's three novels are not awarded the chief place in contemporary American fiction with the dictum "because they are not worthy," citing in proof of his assertion the alleged fact that Churchill has made "fools, knaves, or buffoons of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and all the heroes of the Nation"—surely the most surprising of conclusions to all those who, like myself, have enjoyed the breadth of historical perspective, the vivid presentation of men and events, the clear patriotic purpose unmistakably dominating the entire work of this most genuinely American writer. Take a single point in the indictment: the characterization of Lincoln. Will that strong and lovable and mightily clement personality gradually developed for us in "The Crisis" ever wear to any unbiased reader of that great story the guise of fool or buffoon? In my opinion the portrait there presented has added ineffably to the great President's hold on the affections of the whole American people, and helped to a better understanding of his character by the peoples of other lands.

This is not a disquisition on the merits of Mr. Churchill's novels, but as a women, glad of all that redounds to the honor of American womanhood, I take this occasion of recording my admiration of those most womanly characters of our modern fiction, Dorothy Manners and Virginia Carvel. And it is my hope, as it is that of every other reader of Mr. Churchill with whom I am acquainted, that that young man will go on in his good work of doing justice to the noblest types of American character outlined against great historical perspectives that will never cease to be vitally interesting to our whole people.

ELEANOR R. COX.
New York, July 30, 1904.

Counterfeits and "Old Hickory."

New York Times Book Review:

I read with interest a letter in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 30 relating to counterfeit copies of The Ulster County Gazette of Jan. 3, 1800, which contains an account of the death and burial of George Washington. There is one feature of the "fac similes" by which antiquarians and collectors can easily detect their falsity. The heavy "mourning" lines bordering the columns do not correspond in width with those in the genuine, in which there are four different widths, the outer lines nearly twice as wide as in the counterfeits. The mourning lines in the original appear to have been printed from wooden substitutes for metal; they are not only gray and irregular in tone, but have a fine grain running longitudinally; one small one shows a typical grain of wood.

Another correspondent in the same issue asks for the origin of "Old Hickory" as applied to Andrew Jackson. There is an older explanation than that suggested by James Parton in his life of Jackson—that the title was evolved from progressive adjectives, starting with "tough," as applied to his endurance as a walker. In the early days of Tennessee's Statehood Jackson, then a Major General of volunteers, raised a body of troops to put down a formidable rising of the Creek Indians. During the campaign there was much suffering from lack of food, and it is related that Jackson received his popular sobriquet of "Old Hickory" from his subsisting on hickory nuts, with the purpose of inspiring his men with renewed fortitude by his example; the title also being a fitting one for the "tough" peculiarities of his temperament.

BENJAMIN LANDER.
Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1904.

"The Mother of Pauline."

New York Times Book Review:

"The Mother of Pauline" explodes another old belief. Confession may be good for the soul if confined to the ear of a merciful God, but it is certain of making a hot gridiron of this footstool when attempting to ease the soul by telling the neighbors. Besides, a hysterical sinner is always a pitiable, if not a laughable, spectacle. In the supersensitive soul of Pauline the elder what have we as a result?

First, she took into her own household the little Pauline, made her as happy as she could, and posed as "auntie" to the child. The remarkable resemblance of the little to the big Pauline made it a hazardous thing to do, but so far well and good. Second, when in time the gossips were gathered at her house for a tea drinking she could no longer bear their veiled allusions and so confessed her relationship to the child.

What was gained? A brief sense of relief only. The gossips who would have gone through life not daring to voice their suspicions and treating her always with respect, (which was her due in spite of everything,) now openly despised her. Her confession did not "cleanse" her in their eyes nor place her comfortably in society as complete concealment would have done. Selling the practice and leaving the town was compulsory.

And what about the good of the child? The acknowledged stain upon her parents was a greater detriment to her future than the mystery of her parentage would have been had she been brought up by her foster mother. In the latter case she would always have had the benefit of the doubt.

That such unfortunate incidents sometimes do occur in good families there is no doubt, and it would have been interesting and educative if this theme had been treated to the end with the dignity and commonsense represented by Pauline's family, her husband, and old Dr. Martin.

GOLDEN SILENCE.
Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1904.

Found an Error in Dickens.

New York Times Book Review:

Did Dickens make a discrepancy in "Nicholas Nickleby"? In Chapter VII. he describes the severity of the weather and the ride to Dothehoys Hall. In the following chapter Mr. Squeers wakes Nicholas up in the morning and tells him that "the pump's froze," so he can have no water to wash with. A little later in the day, when he introduces Nicholas to the school, he inquires where one boy is and is told that he is "cleaning the back-parlor window." On inquiring for another boy he is answered, "Please, Sir, he's weeding the garden." Now, was it an oversight on the part of Dickens when he spoke of weeding the garden in such severe weather as he had previously described?

G. S. F.
New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

Jack London.

New York Times Book Review:

Mr. W. L. Alden is evidently very much distressed because Jack London continues to use the name of "Jack" instead of "John." In fact, Mr. Alden has made the desired change himself in his last letter to THE BOOK REVIEW.

Mr. London's name is not "John" or "Jackson," but simply "Jack," which is in his case not a contraction of any other name. It is to be hoped that this autocrat will reconsider his decision and follow the "Jack" to stand.

JOHN CLARKE.
New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac."

New York Times Book Review:

In reading carefully, as is a happy habit of mine, THE BOOK REVIEW of July 23, I noticed a most glaring error—not of your making, however—in the matter of the author's name appended to the poem "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," mentioned under the heading "Confederate War Songs," on Page 499. I am by no means the first person to nail this error as it has appeared in the past, but I am glad of the opportunity to renail it.

I was born and reared in and am still a resident of the true authoress's birthplace. I know the entire family as intimately as people do who live in old, long-settled country towns. I well remember the year when the poem was written by "Ethel Lynn," as she used to sign her various poems, and the pride we villagers felt in our townswoman's beautiful war poem. Her brother, Charles G. Elliott, (her maiden name,) is now President of one of the banks in this, his and her natives town; and other members of her family still live. As I write I see the whitened hair of this brother in the bank window.

The poems of Mrs. Ethel Lynn (Elliott) Beers are published in quite a large volume, "All Quiet Along the Potomac" being one of the most famous, and I will add this pathetic incident: Before their publication years ago she was naturally anxious to see them in their finished form; but she lived only to see them laid upon her deathbed.

She is buried in Gosben, Slate Hill Cemetery, and upon the brown stone above are cut a broken quill pen and the words, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness."

In view of all these facts, it is also curious to note this poem as a war song and poem of the Southern Confederacy, although it breathes, indeed, no sectional note. Her aged father, as I remember him, was indeed a Democrat, as opposed to the Republican Party, but I have no idea as to her sympathies politically. This is written simply to emphasize the motto, "Honor to whom honor is due."

ETTA L. CRANS.
Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., July 30, 1904.

Mandan Territory, U. S. A.

New York Times Book Review:

In a geography prepared by Smith and published by Sanborn & Carter at Portland, Me., in 1846, there is mention made of the Territory of Mandan. On Page 161 it says: "The Territories of the United States are Wisconsin, Iowa, Mandan, Indian, and Oregon, besides the District of Columbia." On Page 162 is found: "Mandan District. This territory extends from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and from Arkansas to British Columbia, being in length about 900 miles." This seems to infer that the Missouri River ran north and south.

There was an atlas with this geography, but that I never saw, so do not know if the map of the United States showed the Territory of Mandan. There are no maps in the geography.

Now, so far as I know, there never was such a Territory. Do any of the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW know of such? Inquiry at the Historical Library at Helena, Mont., brings the reply that no such Territory is mentioned in its collection of Northwestern data. Can any one tell me where I can find any accurate information about this matter, or where an atlas to go with the geography could be found?

I take it that this geography is the same that has been mentioned in recent TIMES BOOK REVIEWS in connection with the Smith's arithmetics. I have clipped and put into my geography the letter from the West Indians, where the gentleman says Smith's geographies were used there, away from our Old Pine Tree State where they were printed.

SOPHIA HARRIMAN HOWE.
Newport Free Library, Newport, Me., Aug. 2, 1904.

Sue's "Pilgrim's Shell."

New York Times Book Review:

I noticed the article in the current issue of THE BOOK REVIEW, "The Pilgrim's Shell," published by the Labor News Company. For the benefit of the many readers of your paper I would like to make the following statement: In the years from 1849 to 1856 Eugene Sue wrote a series of stories completed in three volumes, called "Les Mystères du Peuple," and the above story is the very last of the series, of six chapters, in two parts. Why did not the publishers give the complete version, that we may all understand, and not a catchpenny unfinished tale? Some years ago the Commonwealth Company published a story entitled "The Silver Cross; or, The Carpenter of Nazareth," which is deceiving, as many would believe that it relates to Christ, whereas "The Silver Cross" covers the years from 100 to 130 A. D. And for the information of those who desire to read "Les Mystères du Peuple," I would state that it was translated into English in 1863 and published by Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row.

PETER CADLEY.
New York, July 30, 1904.

Stories of Child Life.

New York Times Book Review:

The most pathetic and delightful book of child life I have ever read is "No Relations," by Hector Malet, a translation from the French, and something of the same quality I find in the touching tale of "Bruvver Jim's Baby," by Philip Verrill Mighels. It has the same tenderness and pathos and humor, while Binks presents the sarcastic and caustic side of child life in Miss Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby." Binks, with his profanity and blasé ideas, in contrast with little Skeezucks is a wizened old man of the world rather than a babe. We may laugh at him, but not with him. As for the three little girls of the preacher in their red caps bringing the joys of childhood to lonely Skeezucks, I do not know of another such situation in the length and breadth of the literature of children.

J. WESLEY MITCHELL.
University of Chicago, Aug. 1, 1904.

AUG

A POEM REVIVED.

And the Poet Objects Strenuously to the Circumstances of Its Revival.

New York Times Book Review:

IN A RECENT issue of a New York periodical appeared a poem entitled "A Hundred Years from Now," signed, as author, by the name of Lambert Norman Jackson:

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not care at all;
It will not matter then a whit,
The honey or the gall.
The Summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown;
The garden will be overgrown
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now, fond heart,
We'll neither know nor care
What came of all life's bitterness
Or followed love's despair.
When all these years have flown, sweet heart,
The grief will all be o'er;
The sea of care will surge in vain
Upon the careless shore.

A hundred years from now, sweet heart,
We will not mind the pain;
The throbbing crimson tide of life
Will not have left a stain.
This song we sing together, dear,
Will mean no more than means a tear;
Let's build one castle more in Spain
And dream one more dream here.

I suppose, of course, that the editor of the periodical was imposed on. The verses, barring one or two unpardonable alterations or errors in copying, are mine. The correct form of the poem, which I should much prefer to see in circulation to Mr. Jackson's sorely deformed transcription, is as follows:

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not care at all,
It will not matter then a whit,
The honey or the gall.
The Summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown;
The garden will be overgrown
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not mind the pain.
The throbbing crimson tide of life
Will not have left a stain.
The song we sing together, dear,
The dream we dream together here,
Will mean no more than means a tear
Amid a Summer rain.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
The grief will all be o'er;
The sea of care will surge in vain
Upon a careless shore.
These glasses we turn down to-day,
Here at the parting of the way,
We shall be wineless then as they,
And will not mind it more.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We'll neither know nor care
What came of all life's bitterness,
Or followed love's despair.
Then fill the glasses up again
And kiss me through the rose-leaf rain;
We'll build one castle more in Spain
And dream one more dream there.

The original title to these verses is "In a Rose Garden," and under that name, over my own signature, they appeared first in The Chap Book, October, 1895. They have since been reprinted by permission in Dr. C. D. Warner's "Library of the World's Literature" and in "Love's Old Sweet Song," compiled by Mr. G. H. Ellwanger. (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1903.) Page 24, under the original title, and over my name. I have not as much name as Mr. Jackson, but what there is of it is middling honest, and I should prefer to see it under my own verse. What is further, and also much to the point, I should prefer those who seem to admire my verses—at least enough to wish to appear as their author—to copy my version correctly, not tamper with it, nor maltreat and abuse a child of my wit, of which I am tolerably fond. If you have courage enough to lift, lift bodily, like a man, not like a tinker; a poem botched hurts its author quits as much as the theft of it, and like the true mother before Solomon I object to ths unfeeling hutchery of my child's body.

As originally printed, as is seen, there are four stanzas in the poem. The version as "revised" by Mr. Jackson is horribly bungled; it would havs been much easier, and a much higher evidence of taste, if the new author had managed to celebrate my verses as I contrived their pleasant measure in the first place, and had not so awkwardly telescoped three stanzas, which were happy as they were, into euch an unhappy and disjointed pair. It is enough to make a poem weep, let alone an author. If you will be so kind as to publish this statement I will confer a genuine and appreciated favor. Mr. Jackson will, I presume, be willing to "take the cash" and "let the credit go"; yet I should like him to hear "The Rumble of n Distant Drum."

JOHN BENNETT.

37 Legaré Street, Charleston, S. C., Aug. I, 1904.

Stephen Crane's Childhood Stories.

New York Times Book Review:

With all dus respect to ths judgment of THE BOOK REVIEW concerning the etories of E. L. Sahin, I would suggest a barking back to the work of the late Stephen Crane for ths "real thing" in literature anent childhood. Crans himself was wont to refer to his work in this line somewhat rudely, but the stories found a place in Harper's Magazine some years ago, and were later published in book form under the title, I think, of "Whilomville Stories." They havs all the realism of Mr. Sahin's sketches, with more poignancy, and all the humor of Miss Daskam's "Memoirs," with less smartness, though it must be confessed that they lack the sugary quality which seems to appeal to many of your correspondents in the "Bruvver Jim" book. Crane's story, "The Monster,"—which, by the way, was held by the author to be his best effort—while not strictly a study of childhood, gives, too, en passant, an uncannily accurate view of boy nature. It is probable that Crane had no very exalted estimate of the innate sweet reasonableness of the human being, even when caught young, for he lived close to the meddling crowd, and therefore his baby stories may not appeal to those who prefer to believe every young hopeful an Angel of Light, [illegible]

by mere effulgent existence. On ths other hand, thers is in these etories none of that metallic cleverneee which mars the "Memoirs of a Baby," and which has aroused the gentle to wrath through the medium of your columne. In thie connection it occnrs to me to venture the opinion that no one of your correspondents has done Miss Daskam the justice of giving her credit for inaugurating a reaction against the tide of sloppy mush that sweeps through the present school of childhood fiction. To treat the "Memoirs" as a mere study of a child, and to ignore ths very wholesome irony of the treatment of tne subject, seems to me to argue in the reader a lack of the sense of humor. But then, the American reader of fiction is not noted for his, or, more properly, her, appreciation of realistic humor, and if any notice whatever is taken of this small suggestion of mine in favor of Crane's stories, I shall expect it to take the form of a howl against ungentle treatment of the innocents.

ARTHUR STANLEY WHEELER.

Grove Beach, Conn., July 31, 1904.

Tolstoy and W. L. Alden.

New York Times Book Review:

W. L. Alden, in his letter of July 23, indulges in a good deal of mirthful satire in the course of his rather irreverent remarks on Tolstoy'e famous "peace letter," recently published through the medium of The London Times. Among other more or less convincing or relevant arguments he cites our own bloody civil war and asks rather pointedly "If Mr. Bancroft or Holmes would not have been severely punished had they dared to dissuade the Northerbers from rendering military service during the rebellion," &c., all of which would imply that there is a similarity between our civil war and the present Russo-Japanese embroilment, which surely is not, as they differ both in causes that led up to them and the aims sought to be accomplished, and also the means of waging. Russia is waging a needless war for no better motive than territorial aggrandizement by making a perfidious raid upon the lands of a weak and inoffensive neighbor, and the people do not rush voluntarily to engage in this and kindred atrocities, but are dragged at the point of the bayonet, irrespective of their scruples or the tearful entreaties of their dependent loved ones, and it may just be possible that while Tolstoy is so energetically denouncing this war of his country, and inveighing against the "patriotism" of its peasantry, he may not have had a disparaging word for the cause of the North in the civil war, though he should naturally deplore the necessity of shedding blood for that which should be accomplished by innate conscience and charity.

A little further on Mr. Alden exclaims, in apparently sincere astonishment, "Why, because he has written novels that some curiously constituted people are able to read and admire, should he be permitted to set himself above all law?" No, Mr. Alden, it is not through his ability to invent clever stories thnt Tolstoy has managed to secure such a host of "curiously constituted" followers the world over, but by the pure and sublime teaching contained in every pags of his numerona books, and by the portraying and the molding of his characters, who represent his ideals as to the improvement of society, in a living and corporate form. For what is the keynote to his teachings? Nothing revolutionary or new, but simply an elaboration of two of the Ten Commandments and their adnptation to evsry-day life, "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not steal," long since professed alike by Jew and Christian and hut vaguely observed by any one of them except what concerns their grossest and most revolting forms. The critic may jeeringly label this unwelcome reminder to humanity of its shortcomings as "the sort of a prophet who prophesies against patriotism and 'clean clothes,' (?) but let him not forget that all the great characters of hietory, that all the genial architects of humanity's greatness, have been decried and derided in their day, and have even occasionally felt the heavy hand of 'justice.'" Ths ancient Greeks considered Socrates not only as a visionary but as a positively dangeroue criminal, who was endeavoring to destroy morality'e code as it appeared to them, and their body politic founded upon it, and they therefore thought the cup of hemlock a suitable reward for his pernicious activities. The ancient transgressing Israelite had nothing but mirthful jeers for ths wise words of admonition of Isaiah and Jeremiah and a well-directed blow or a solitary confinement. If perchance they became too obtrusive, pagan Rome cheerfully and without a pang condemned to torture the meek and lowly Christian who would not participate in its frivolous forms of worship and bloody revele. Galileo, Savonarola, and Johannes Hnss suffer Ingloriously at the hands of ths clergy, while the clanking chain and the etout iron ball dangle at the arm and foot of the bold discoverer of a continent. But it is left for the more intellectually ripened future generations to discern and appreciate the true greatness of the teacher of humanity, and while lauding their greatness and extolling the depth of their wisdom, to transplant their noble dreams from the realms of fancy into the corporate limits of every-day life.

HAROLD BERMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 2, 1904.

Gen. Custer's Record.

New York Times Book Review:

In the August issue of Pearson's Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, in hie article "War with the Sioux," says: "I am writing history, not romance." In the light of this statement it will be interesting to know if he will be kind enough to furnish the information when and where "in the six months preceding the downfall of the Confederacy" Gen. Custsr took "one hundred and eleven guns, sixty-five battle flags, and over ten thousand prisoners of war, without losing a flag or gun," as he says in the July issue of the same magazine.

During this period the Confederate forces were small, and generally concentrated. Johnston was retreating before Sherman, Gen. Lee was intrenched at Petersburg. After such an extravagant loss of colors it is difficult to understand how the positions of the Confederate regiments were marked. And after the loss of so large a proportion of artillery and 50,000 men (there was, of source, the usual ratio of killed and wounded,) it is [illegible] from the sea, or Grant eastward of Petersburg.

In the annals of the Confederacy no such record appears, nor does a Confederate remember so great a loss with such absolute immunity in the ranks of the opposing forces. This may be history—it will be when verified—but it reads over-much like romance. W. D. P.

Montclair, N. J., July 27, 1904.

Derivation of Tappan.

New York Times Book Review:

Permit me to request the attention of the eminent linguists who form a considernble part of the clientage of THE BOOK REVIEW to the derivation and meaning of Tappan, one of the earliest historic names on the Hudson River. It appears on "Carte Figurative," of date (presumed) 1614-16, "Tappans," apparently as ths name of an Indian village, at or near what is now known as Tappantown, Rockland County, to which it seems to have been extended either from the general features of the district or from Tappan Bay. Wrote De Laet in 1624: "Within the first reach, where the land is low, on the west side of the river, dwells a nation of savages named Tappaans." By whom and from what so named? Tappans, Tappanders, Tappaans, Tappaens, &c., are record forms. Drs. O'Callaghan and Brodhead in their histories pass the name as Indian, with a translation hy the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder's "From Thubanne, 'cold stream,'" as in Spofford's Gazetteer and in Yates and Moulton's history. They do not seem to have made any examination whatever, hut passed it as not found in modern Dutch dictionaries. The appearance of the name as a prefix in Tappanooli, (uli,) as that of a fine bay on the west coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch were seated as early as 1618, and in Tappanhuacango, Brazil, another early Dutch possession, suggests that it was not transferred to those places from an Indian name on the Hudson River at that early date, hut was from some other dialect, perhaps old Flemish, perhaps from the Tuxi of Brazil. The Rev. Mr. Heckewelder's translations of map names of places that he never saw are not to be accepted without examination. If not from an "old" German dialect, Tappan is Dutch by adoption. E. M. R.

Newburg, July 28, 1904.

The Literature of Business.

New York Times Book Review:

May one who is not of the literary guild be permitted to say a few words on the "literature of business" suggested hy the "Comment" reproduced in to-day's issue of THE BOOK REVIEW.

It seems to me that in regard to this subject we are obliged to adopt neither the view of the literary snob who would exclude from the sphere of literature all discussion of a reality so potent as business, on the ground that "anything that is literature must exist for its own sake," nor the view of the literary vulgarian who thinks that cleverly worded "circulars and advertisements rise to the dignity of the literary recognition which hss lpng since been given to the highest specimens of political and religioue discourse."

Literature, certainly great literature, was never written "for its own sake," but was always written to please, move, or instruct; and no literary production can give rise to these effects unless it is based on reality, gives the reader a deeper and truer insight into this reality, and expresses with some degree of clearness, force, and comprehensiveness the master idea or ideas of the age. All great literature le typical, representative.

A love letter of John Henry to Mary Jane is not literatnre, but "Romeo and Juliet" is. An ordinary recital of filial ingratitude is not literature, but "King Lear" and "Père Goriot" are. A hasty newspaper report of a strike, or a dry-as-dust official report is not literature, but "Germinal" is. A call to a public meeting in "de Ate" (or even in the Twenty-ninth) le not literature, but the Declaration of Independence is. A converted sinner'e etory of his experiences at a Young Men's Christian Association meeting is not literature, but the "Confessions" of St. Augustinc are. Similarly, a retail msrchant's daily announcement is not literature, but the "Wealth of Nations" le literature—husiness literature.

The English languags is particularly rich in the possession of a great business literature, a literature that is now universally referred to as "classical." It began with Sir William Petty, in the days of Charles II., and extends down to our own time. To be sure, this literatnre is mostly unknown to our litterateurs, and many of them, if thsy knew it, would probably deny to it the character of literature. Ae well might they deny this character to the "Origin of Species." Every department of literature has its own mode of expression, and the workmanehip of Ricardo's "Principles" muet be judged hy different canons from "Faust."

But, in fact, there are many works on economics, or "business," that combine the excellences of "pure" literature with the excellences pecnliar to this department. I need only mention some of the minor works of Karl Marx, such as the "Communist Manifesto," "Wage-Labor and Capital," "La Misère de la Philosophie." Even in "Capital," highly technical and abstruse ae it is, there are strewn numberless passages of rarest beauty that have never been excelled for their qualitiee of massive yet restrained force, loftiness of tone, aptness of diction, and ths power to move. H. S.

New York, Aug. 1, 1904.

Two Old Books.

New York Times Book Review:

In the issue of July 23 a correspondent inquires about a book called "The Looking Glass." If she means "The Looking Glass for the Mind," a reprint of the edition of 1792, with Bewick's woodcuts, was issued in 1885 by Griffith Farran, Okeden & Welsh of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. E. P. Dutton & Co. of this city were the agents for it here. The book was written by Armand Berquin. The original has a frontispiece engraved on copper which is not in the reprint.

In regard to "Santo Sebastiano," there is a notice in Macaulay's "Life and Letters," Volume I. His sister writes: "There was a set of books by a Mrs. Kitty Cuthbertson, [illegible] cities—'Santo Sebastiano; or, The Young Protector; 'The Forest of Montalbano,' 'The Romance of the Pyrenees,' and 'Adelaide; or, The Countercharm.' I remember how, when 'Santo Sebastiano' was sold by auction in India, Macaulay and Miss Eden bid against each other till he secured it at a fabulous price; and I possess it still."

She says further on: "As an indication of the thoroughness with which this literary treasure hsd been studied, there appears on the last page an elaborate computation of the numher of fainting fits that occur in the course of the five volumes." They amount to twenty-seven in number, and the following passage may serve as a specimen: "One of the sweetest smiles that ever animated the face of mortal now diffused itself over the countenance of Lord St. Orville, as he fell at the feet of Julia in a deathlike swoon." C. A. C.

New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

Other Books by Mr. Mighels.

New York Times Book Review:

Those who love Skeezucks ought to know the same author's Chinese bahy and his truly Indian hahy. Mr. Mighels being of Nevada himself, where the unique of the earth were rounded up during the Comstock craze, whers the Chinese cook eibowed witb the Piute washwoman in the hack yard, where the minister's son running a faro table jostled the street sweeper's son representing the people in the Legislature, Mr. Mighels, being of this land of sharp types and contrasts and having a seeing eye and a cunning pen, is giving us good studies of this civilization gone forever except from the memory of those who saw as young Mighels saw. But Mr. Mighels has not written alone of Nevada. His novel, "The Inevitable," is ons of the best studies of the negro question yet attempted in fiction. There are two or three scenes in that novel which make one fairly gasp with surprise, and some humorous passages that are unforgettahle. It is only because the hook has been unheralded that this story of the octoroon in the eighth generation has not gone into reviews as a most notable contribution to the shelves of sociological novels. C. M.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J., July 30, 1904.

Poor Whites.

THE SANDHILLER. A Novel. By Malvina Sarah Waring. Illustrated. 12mo. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

In the region of the Sandhills tived three distinct strata of society—Clayeaters, Crackers, and Sandhillers—and worst of all were the Sandhillers. Even a self-respecting slave scorned them as the meanest and the poorest of humanity. And in this unpleasant environment we are introduced to the heroine of Miss Waring's book—Toad, the daughter of Crete Peevy. And Crete, when she was not too drunk, employed her time beating Toad and cursing roundly, the while blinking angrily out of her one red eye. There was nothing of the gentle and maternal about Crete, and so, after Toad had caught a glimpse of the fins people on a neighboring plantation, and met Mrs. Milly Hollister, who was kind to her and asked her if she wouldn't rather go to school than chop wood and pick blackberries—what is more natural than that the small Toad should run away from the Sandhills, go to the city and enter a charity school. And, still following the course of natural events, Mrs. Hollister adopts Toad, who becomes "Quaint," and thus the daughter of the ecum of the earth suddenly finds herself among the élite, clothed in pnrple and fine linen.

Tosd's career is not one to run smoothly along well-oiled grooves. Men instinctively fall in love with her. But there is always the sad fact that she is worse than a nobody to stand between her and matrimony. For instance, Nathaniel Meadowbanks wae madly in love with Quaint, hut Mrs. Meadowhanks disapproved of the match. Nnthaniel was sent away and Quaint was left to wait in vain for his return.

Meanwhile Twyford Tourrnine, who could count his grandfathers back so far on both sides that hs had almoet lost count altogether, came Quaint's way. Te see Quaint was to love her, and since young Twyford never did things by half he loved her madly. He even determined to marry her, in spite of his many grandfathers and her lack of any, when something awful happened to divide them. And quite naturally, too, that "something awful" all hinged upon her antecedents and was brought about by a lying slave, who sold her master's happinese for her own freedom, a haughty sister of Twyford, and almost perfect circumstantial evidence. And thus was Quaint separated from her second love.

But since good things uenally come in threes, the last object of Quaint's affections wae Dorp Arteveide—and Dorp very sensibly caught hie lady love's affections on the rebound.

Certainly the book does not lack in intricacies of plot. In its 412 pages there is a great deal happening.

Eggleston's United States.

Edward Eggleston's "New Century History of ths United States" is of especial interest on account of its being the last literary work that the author undertook. Eggleston wrote many other books on the history of our country, among them "Stories of American Life and Adventure," "Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans," and a "History of the United States and Its People." The Century History, though so brief that it can be mastered within the limited time allowed for its study in the schools, preserves the interest of the narrative throughout. There are only a few full-page maps, but scattered through the book are many small maps, which ably illustrate the voyages and marches of our forefathers. The history includes the administration of Roosevelt and the coal strike two years ago. There are many [illegible]

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Woman's Columns and Their Uses—American Novels in England—Fielding for Girls of Eighteen.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH recently expressed his warm dislike of the columns ostensibly designed for women which appear in many daily and weekly papers. Mr. George Sims gently suggests that the woman's column has its uses in hot weather. Just now we are having the hottest days of the year, and in accordance with Mr. Sims's suggestion I have tested the alleged value of the woman's column as a means of tempering the heat. The experiment has been crowned with complete success. The women's column invariably contains woodcuts of ladies in light and fleecy costumes, the effect of which upon the male mind is eminently cooling. Pictures of ladies in low-necked dresses, of ladies in short sleeves, of ladies in corsets, revive in the male mind the thought that such a thing as coolness is still possible. Mr. Sims is right and Mr. Meredith is wrong. The woman's column has its field of usefulness, at least in hot weather, and Mr. Meredith should modify his censure of it, and admit that it is only in cold weather that the woman's column is useless and silly.

***

By the bye, why should not the old and legitimate English word "coolth" be once more used instead of the clumsy word "coolness?" Mr. Kipling wrote in one of his stories of the "coolth" of the weather, and at first sight I wondered, for I had never before heard the word, except from the little lips of a very small girl who invented it as the antithesis of warmth. But the dictionary gives excellent authority for coolth, and surely it is a word which is needed. If we only had the fact, as well as the word, London would be much more tolerable than it has been for the last week. We have well-nigh lost all hope that we shall ever again know the delicious sensation of coolth.

***

Quite a flood of American novels has been "dumped" on British soil during the last month. "Dumped" is of course the proper expression for any process of the nature of importation. It is one of the most powerful of Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist arguments, for if he were to say the foreigners send us certain articles of good quality which Englishmen can buy at a cheap rate, we should think it a good thing, whereas when he calls the same process "dumping," we know that we are being robbed and outraged.

***

Miss Johnston, Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Forman are among the American authors whose books have just been republished here. All four of these books have been praised by the press, and are selling well, and they are by no means the only American novels of which the same thing can be said. It looks as if the English publisher, while he still doubts if he can, with due regard for the British Constitution, publish English books in July and August, is compromising with his publishing conscience by issuing American books, without the least regard to the season. If this goes on, the day will come when the publisher will discover that there is really no reason, except a hoary tradition, which stands in the way of publishing English books in midsummer. The theory that in midummer everybody is either going to garden parties or playing cricket is not based on fact, but as yet the publishers firmly believe in it.

***

Mrs. John Oliver Hobbes, in one of the weekly papers, has just told the listening world that "the epics of 'Tom Jones' and 'Amelia' ought to be given to every girl on her eighteenth birthday." It is undoubtedly true that, compared with many of the novels written by women during the last decade, Fielding's novels are decent and healthy, but for all that there does not seem to be any sufficient reason why every girl of eighteen should read them. Are we to understand that girls grow up to the age of eighteen with a wild desire to read "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," and that Mrs. Hobbes, in her kindness of heart, thinks that they need not be kept out of the bliss of reading Fielding after they are eighteen? Or does she think that Fielding's novels are a necessary part of the education of every properly brought-up young woman and that a girl of eighteen ought to learn all that there is to be learned from the adventures of Tom Jones and Captain Booth, and of Mrs. Waters and Miss Matthews? Certainly there are young women to whom the study of Fielding would bring surprises, but doubtless Mrs. Hobbes considers that such surprises are precisely what young women need. There was a time when Fielding was thought to be a novelist for men, and not for women. Least of all has he hitherto been considered a novelist for girls. But we have changed all that. Possibly Mrs Hobbes would like to see Fielding's novels introduced into all young ladies' schools as textbooks. Col. Newcome would hardly have shared her opinion. He admitted that he had read Fielding when he was a boy, but that such reading had been pursued in secret or in the stable in the society of grooms. But then the Colonel was not a man of profound literary culture. Still, I should prefer the Colonel's advice as to a proper course of reading for girls of eighteen to the advice of Mrs. Hobbes, and there are probably still a few other old-fashioned people who would share that preference.

***

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who recently wrote the "Napoleon of Notting Hill," has begun a series of extravagant stories in the Idler magazine which ought to attract general attention. The first of the series, which appeared in the June number of the magazine, is a most delicious bit of foolingi. It is immensely funny, and it is also entirely fresh. Furthermore, it is written in a delightful style. Mr. Barr, the editor of the Idler, has made a happy "find" in discovering these stories. The series promises to be an exceedingly entertaining one, and to be the next best thing to Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights."

***

The diaries kept by the late Duke of Cambridge are soon to be published, and their appearance will be awaited with interest. There is a popular impression that the Duke was a rather stupid but honest person. In point of fact he was very far from being stupid. The late Louis Jennings was at one time a member of a Parliamentary committee concerning the conduct of the army, and after the committee had concluded its labors he said to a friend that, although he had fancied at one time that the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in Chief was utterly incapable, he found to his surprise that he was a very keen and intelligent officer, who was well fitted for the high position which he held. The Duke had a habit of saying what he thought, and doubtless this habit extended to his entries in his diaries. It is therefore possible that when the diaries come to be published they will not prove to be particularly pleasing to some people. But of course care will be taken in editing them, and if the editor is discreet the diaries will be shorn of their power to annoy the Duke's contemporaries.

***

It is pleasant to be able to speak with approval of something done by Gabriele d'Annunzio. He has discovered a way of dealing with the autograph hunter. When a person writes to him requesting his autograph and inclosing postage stamps he is no longer placed in the dilemma of either pocketing the stamps and giving no return for them or of acceding to the autograph hunter's request, and thus encouraging a loathsome form of vice. D'Annunzio's plan is to inform the autograph hunter that he will with pleasure write his name in one of his own books, provided such book is sent to him for the purpose. In this way he not only imposes a tax on the autograph hunter—a course which, if generally imitated, would materially reduce the number of such scourges—but he also brings about the sale of a copy of one of his own books, and thereby puts money in his purse. This is better even than the plan once followed by Mr. Kipling. That plan was, as will be remembered, to consent to furnish the desired autograph for a fixed price, the money to be devoted to a well-known charity. The only objection that can be made to d'Annunzio's plan is that it will enlarge the sale of his books, which is something that no lover of decency and morality can regard with approval, however beneficial it may prove to be to d'Annunzio's private exchequer.

***

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poems, which is to be published very soon, is to be entitled "A Channel Passage." In view of the fact that a channel passage suggests to most people an hour of extreme discomfort, this hardly seems like a happy title. Still Mr. Swinburne, of course, uses the phrase metaphorically, and we may be reasonably sure that his new volume will have nothing to do with the horrors of a rough and rainy passage across the British Channel. As a matter of fact, the horrors in question have been greatly exaggerated. Smooth passages across the Channel from between Dover and Calais are the rule rather than the exception, in Summer time. It has become a tradition that every passenger ought to be seasick when crossing the Channel, but that tradition dates from the time when the harbors on the French coast could admit only very small boats. Now that 10,000-ton steamers can enter Calais Port, the Channel boats have grown to such dimensions that it is chiefly the tradition of former years that induces people to be seasick when crossing.

***

The Rapid Review, which was recently started by Pearson's, has made a most decided success. I fear that this success will interfere to some extent with the prosperity of the Review of Reviews, but it ought not do so, for the two magazines are by no means modelled on one and the same plan. The Rapid Review is certainly remarkably well edited, and there is so much of it for a sixpence that people would buy it for that reason if for no other.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, July 25, 1904.

"Beowulf."

Probably composed originally in the fifth century, added to and changed later, the version of the Saxon "Beowulf" still extant is supposed to have been written in the tenth century. It is a noble tale of the leader of a great race who withstood the savage Frisians, protected his people with supernatural strength and daring, and after reigning fifty years died in overcoming the monster Grendel, his mother, and the dragon in their lair at the bottom of the sea. A school edition has been published in the Riverside Literature Series, translated into English prose, with an introductory sketch and notes by Clarence Griffin Child of the Department of English in the University of Pennsylvania. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents.)

TITIAN.

Georg Gronau's Sympathetic Study of His Life and Works.*

IT IS by no means an easy task to imbue the majority of readers with enthusiasm for the work of a particular painter, and yet those not aesthetically inclined must take it for granted that Titian occupies the very highest plane in the realm of art. This is not alone the judgment of the past, but is repeated to-day. Taste and human perceptivity may change, but as the author of "Titian" writes:

Titian's fame has lasted more evenly and has been subjected to fewer fluctuations than even that of Raphael and Michelangelo, who at times have been judged somewhat coldly. It was left for the men of our century, when they were beginning to regard the colorists as artists of the second rank to imagine for one brief moment that they cast doubts on the greatness and majesty of Titian's art.

Where Titian is so supreme in the judgment of the modern critic is in his portraits. The subjects are as alive to-day as when they were put on the canvas. It is so strange that we should fancy that the Italian or the Spaniard of the sixteenth century should not be precisely like the Tuscan or Andalusian of 1904. There are no ethnological changes in such a brief interval. Study the portraits of Titian, as for instance his Pietro Aretino or his Pope Paul III., and you will see that the men are still alive. Did some of the royal personages show cunning or guile or pomposity, the great Venetian caught precisely their personalities. Sometimes there has been a tendency of a hypercritical sort to express the idea that Titian painted men better than he did women, but we see no reason for such judgment. Certainly in his Madonnas Titian drew and colored another woman from that of the painters who had gone before him. But what he did was to paint a womanly mother and not a heathen goddess.

There is some uncertainty as to the precise year when Titian was born. Georg Gronau differs from Crowe and Cavalcaselle as to the exact time. It was probably between the years 1477 and 1480. Titian, when writing in 1571, described himself as being ninety-five years old. He was born among the mountains of Cadore, on the road uniting Italy with the Tyrol. It was Venetian territory then. The father was Gregorio Vecelli. Titian had a brother some two years older than himself. When Titian was nine or ten, having then shown a predelietion for art, he was sent to Venice, the intention of the father being that his younger boy should work at making mosaics. The Bellini brothers were celebrated as mosaic workers, and it was with the younger of the two, Giovanni, that Titian's life work began.

Venice was then at the height of her power. The territory under the rule of the republic had reached its widest extent. * * * Here was the place where Europe end the East exchanged their wares. On the Rialto, the centre of commercial activity in the town, were heard the languages of all nations. And not only here was a changeful, gayly-colored picture presented to the eye. All the more important events that took place, from the festivities of the patrician families to the great ceremonies of state, assumed in this remarkable town a gorgeous character. * * * Nowhere in the world was the natural taste of the populace for spectacular display so extraordinarily indulged as in Venice. We are inclined to believe this betokens also a special delight in color inherent in this people. "Coloring gives more pleasure in Venice than anywhere else," is a remark of Vasari's. * * * Profuse decoration of house fronts with frescoes, more universal in Venice and her dominions than in any other part of Italy, was, no doubt, the latest of the delights of color.

The charge has been made that the art of Florence was more elevated than that of Venice, for the former city boasted, and not without some truth, that it was there alone that the chisel held its mastery. It used to be advanced that Venice did not know how to draw, but this is nonsense, as the works of Vivarini and Tintoretto show. It is nevertheless true that painting was of a slower growth in Venice. Not much is known of Titian in his early days, for there is nothing authentic concerning him up to his thirtieth year. The excellent illustrations in the work, show a print of what is supposed to have been among Titian's first pictures. It is called "Madonna with Saint Bridget and Saint Ulphus."

Here an entirely new element is introduced, situations like those to be found in genre pictures—lively, playful children, such as no quattrocentist would have dared to present for religious reverence in a sacred picture * * * here the saints play with the Child, take pleasure in His vigorous movements, or offer Him gifts. It is the sublime beauty of the women, the dignity of the men which alone still elevates them far above every-day life.

Georg Gronau gives the various peregrinations of the great painter. When his fame was fully established, Kings were his patrons. Queens and Princesses begged him to piece their charms on canves. Here is an incident of the time. He was making a portrait of the Duchess Giulia Varana, and there was some trouble concerning her make up.

On Feb. 8, 1574, one of her courtiers sends Titian a dress of the Duchess's with the remark that a handsomer one would have been sent if he had not wished for one of crimson or pink velvet, but as the Duchess did not possess one of that material she thought a damask dress of the desired color would please him best.

Titian was wonderfully industrious and perhaps was rapid with his work. Considering what are the accidents of time, we are fortunate in having had left us so many of his pictures. The Spanish Hapsburgs had the largest collection of his works, but then there were the fires at the Prado and Alcazar, which destroyed so many of these masterpieces. To cite how vested was the talent of the man it would be necessary to use a catalogue. If he impressed the faithful with his sacred pictures, there were many subjects worked out by him of a mythological character. In 1576 there was the plague in Venice, and Titian died. Titian had painted a picture as an adornment for his tomb, but it never reached the church of Frari, where he is buried. It now hangs in the Venetian Academy. At the conclusion of the work there one is told where the Titians are to-day. There are two in the United States.

*TITIAN. By Georg Gronau. Cloth. Fully illustrated. Pp. 322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Emancipated" Women.

THE LITTLE VANITIES OF MRS. WHITTAKER. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. One volume. Pp. 288. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

The "confession" of a cinbwoman of the Chicago or American variety appeared some weeks ago, and now, in "The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker," John Strange Winter furnishes a decidedly entertaining version of the eccentricities likely to develop when an Englishwoman, in search of improvement or amusement, betakes herself to higher education, clubdom, and the pale, feminine kind of public life which consists for the most part in holding office in this, that, and the other society for women. The book is all the more enjoyable because it gives one the notion that the author is not in very deadly earnest about making out a legal case, one way or the other, but is merely taking her turn, in lieu of other subjects, in poking fun at the poor, misguided feminines who consider it necessary to be emancipated.

Mrs. Whittaker started ont in her career as Miss Regina Brown, a superior young woman, who, having been through the genteel seminary training generally accorded to the well-to-do, middle-class English girl, came to the disquieting conclusion, at the age of twenty, that she had so far wasted her life. She did not enjoy listening to her father's prosy stories and her mother's frequent discussion of the delinquencies of Charlotte Ann, and therefore she jumped to the conclusion that she had "a strong, capable, original brain," and "must get out into the world and do something." For this she realized that she needed some further preparation than had been conferred by the "genteel seminary," and the next ten years were devoted, with the help of what must have been a wonder of a tutor, to obtaining "numberless degrees" and "passing all manner of examinations," with a view to becoming a "great teacher." But, when she was thirty years old and had obtained her knowledge, she didn't seem to know exactly what to do with it "In any of the spheres where women can prove that they are the equals, and more than the equals, of men," so she decided to settle the matter for good and all by marrying Mr. Alfred Whittaker, who called her "Queenie" and consigned her to a state of hopeless adoration of his very commonplace personality.

But though she had given up her great career and elected to follow what has come to be considered the ordinary fate of womankind, Regina did not for a moment intend to follow it in the ordinary manner. Therefore she was highly indignant when she found herself forty years old and with nothing to prove her tremendous superiority to the common herd except two very human little daughters named Maudie and Julia. "Another ten years wasted," was Regina's disgusted verdict at this stage, accompanied hy a resolution to make her girls all that she had missed being herself. She straightway registers a vow that "they shall belong to the New Womanhood; they shall be brought up at least to be the equals of men."

As this occurs on Page 23 it will be seen that the story concerns itself mostly with Mrs. Whittaker's later vanities, which were certainly of a character to make her advanced sisters weep, though it seems to he Mrs. Stannard's purpose to show how rapidly Regina changed into a genuine, lovable woman when the fear of losing her Alfred's affection caused her to degenerate (or develop, if one prefers to look at it in that way) into a truly feminine one. Poor Regina, with her lofty ambitions and her tame performances, did really succeed so well, where she might have been least expected to succeed—in being a very good and noble wife and mother—that Mrs. Stannard's little story, with all its merry exaggerations, teaches a very wholesome lesson.

Incidentally it may he said that the author indulges in many linguistic expressions that, considering the frequent criticisms of American slang heard from across the Atlantic, make one smile sarcastically.

Brentano's August Importations.

Among the books received from abroad this month by Brentano's are: From Paris—V. Berard's "La Revolte de l'Asie," L. Daudet's "La Déchéance," Gen. J. P. Doguéreau's "Journal de l'Expédition de l'Egypte," P. Ginisty's "Paris Intime en Revolution (1871)," "Pervenche," a new novel by "Gyp," E. Huret's "En Amerique," P. Leroy-Beaulieu's "Les Etats Unis au XXieme Siècle," Max O'Rell's "Confidential," Van Bever et Sansot Orland's "Oeuvres gallantes des Conteurs Italiens," J. Wirth's "Le Maréchal Lefèhvre, Duc de Dantzig, 1753-1820." From Berlin—Eduard Engel's "Shakespeare-Rätsel," W. Kienzl's "Richard Wagner," Prof. Hugo Münsterberg's "Die Amerikaner" in two volumes, E. Seilliere's "Peter Rosegger und die Steirische Volksseele," and Ed Stilgebauer's "Goetz Kraft."

AUG

1904

CURRENT COMMENT

Views of Experts, at Home and Abroad, on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

THE WRITING PUBLIC.—Not long ago I took issue with the phrase "reading public," on the ground that there is little or no solidarity in the body of modern readers. In venturing to coin the phrase "writing public," I do not wish to be considered either wholly fanciful or wholly serious. It may serve to suggest the fact that the persons in America who make, or wish to make, an important affair of writing, now constitute a considerable class, at least in point of numbers. This class, like the "reading public," is easily subdivided. Writing may be, roughly, a trade, an avocation, or a profession; people as a rule write for money, for fun, or for dear life. Of course one can only suggest where the balance of motive lies. The man who most of the time writes for money, as he would make shoes or soap for money, may have his moments of disinterested desire for self-expression. The ambitious scribbler whose first object is to see himself in print will very likely have a sneaking hope that what he writes may somehow turn out to be of permanent value as literature. Even the writer whose primary impulse is for self-expression by way of the printed word will be by no means slow to exact the last penny of his market value.

Of course the trade of writing is a perfectly respectable one. Reporters, space writers, those who compile useful books for the market, all have their importance as public servants; they are not overpaid, they are not overpraised. They become contemptible only when for the pocketable consideration they profane the forms of literary art. * * * Of the better journalism, of course, nobody in this day can afford to speak slightingly. Literature is not merely a process or an ideal, it is a fact; but it is very different from the fact of journalism. The one is the embodiment or interpretation of human experience, the other is a record of or commentary upon human episodes and conditions. The one is personal, the other impersonal. When the journalist produces literature, as he not uncommonly does, he becomes an artist for the nonce; and the process is quite as often reversed. There are few men of letters who do not on occasion make contributions to journalism. These interchanges do not affect the distinction; literature remains an art and journalism a useful employment. They do perhaps tend to increase the existing confusion in the general mind as to what constitutes literature. They do perhaps help to account for the evident and somewhat disconcerting recent growth of the most exceptionable of our writing constituencies.

This is a class which joyfully regards literature as a trick upon which anybody may have the luck to stumble; otherwise its members have perhaps little in common. It includes earnest young persons who wish to make literature a means of escape from behind the counter; as a safer mode of gambling than playing the ticker with the contents of one's employer's till. They go in for all the prize short-story competitions; they write millions of bad verses which they have no possible means of knowing to be bad; above all, they write novels and romances, to the detriment of the publisher's reader more than of the public, no doubt. There are, here and there, stupid rich persons who look for fame as another world to conquer, and would not disdain a little superlative pocket money, by the way. There are numerous other pretty clearly defined species of this dabbling genius; we need not enumerate them. They have no lack of zeal, but they have a common lack of integrity.

I suppose it is not necessary for anybody to become enraged over this situation, but I doubt if, on the other hand, persons of taste ought to be merely amused at it. Reviewers and editors too often seem cheerfully indifferent to integrity of motive; it is enough if the given product is amusing. Fiction especially they are ready to take pretty much at its own valuation; yet there is no literary form which now offers less encouragement to the dabbling hand. What possible excuse can anybody have to-day for sitting down in cold blood to concoct a fresh novel for pay? Surely we are well found in that commodity. There are plenty of people writing stories because they are fitted by nature and training for just that kind of work. Yet a publisher recently announced that within a comparatively short time he had been called upon to consider something like a hundred and fifty novels before he found one fit to publish. It is not to be supposed that many of them were the outcome of a natural impulse toward fiction. The gross royalty seeker would be largely represented in the number; the man of all-round literary facility, who has come at last to fiction because there is little market for anything else, would be responsible for a few attempts; but the great proportion would be laid to the account of the amateur dabbler.

One can but note with consternation how prominent this person has become of late. Collectively his name is legion and his activity incredible; individually he has scored some extraordinary commercial successes in fiction. Several of his books have "sold" by the hundred thousand—a fact which has doubtless contributed to the increase and multiplication of his kind. He has become a phenomenon to be reckoned with. Nobody grudges him his fun or his dollars; but it is unreasonable that he and his public should be encouraged to take themselves overseriously. Yet there is a good deal of matter now printed for his support and edification. An odd manifestation connected with the growth of periodical literature in America during the past decade is the book-gossiping journal which, with much flourishing of literary graces, has to do with little besides the novels and the novel writers of the hour. A glance at the columns of any one of them is enough to show how directly they cater to the dabbling amateur. All sorts of specifics are unblushingly recommended, by the use of which any young person of intelligence and good character may attain fame and fortune. "The Author to the Publishers" "How to Write Readers" "How to Write Literary Markst," "A Pull with the Editor," "Current Prices for Verse"—here are a few titles of articles which have recently appeared in such pnblications. * * * All this is instructive as well as amusing. It helps explain the overwhelming flux of mediocre manuscripts which the day's mail brings to every editorial desk. If one could attribute all this effort to a growing seriousness toward literature on the part of cultivated persons, or even on the part of uncultivated persons! Unfortunately it seems rather to signify the increase in America of a cacoethes scribendi of a somewhat paltry sort. Too many persons among us, surely, have a notion that literary achievement is an accident which may fall to the lot of any worthy citizen. As a matter of fact, the amateur writer has his place in the economy of literature. But he ceases to dabble before he begins to succeed, if success is measured by anything less ponderable than dollars and cents. Least of all does he deserve, in the raw state, to be coddled by writers whose creative work or whose criticism is based upon sound standards of value.—H. W. Boynton in The Critic.

MAGAZINES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTORS.—About once a day at the least every editor is asked by some one what the "chances" are in writing for magazines. Once upon a time the most frequent query, always plaintively delivered, was, "Is it any use for an unknown person to send manuscripts to an editor?" It is inconceivable that there can be any one nowadays who could ask that question. The frantic eagerness of editors to examine everything that is written is or ought to be firmly impressed on the mind of every one who ever handles a pen—or a typewriter. The commoner question now is, "How can I know what kind of things to send? How can I reduce the heavy odds against my being able to guess what any editor wants?" This is a question that I would I could answer, but I can't—I doubt if any one can. But I have a few suggestions that may go as far toward answering it as is practicable.

As an editor I ought to encourage every one to keep writing and keep sending, but as one who has now and then written and sent, and as the friend of a great many of those who contribute to magazines, I am going to commit myself to the opinion that, in general, the practice of "writing and sending" is a pretty tolerable waste of time. "In general," mind you—not necessarily, and not from any fault of the editors nor yet from any fault of the would-be contributors, but from the essential limitations of the system. * * * Now, selling manuscripts is like house-to-house peddling: You sit at home in your literary shop and manufacture an article on, let us say, "The State of Morals in Korea." Then you tuck it under your arm, metaphorically speaking, and put on your hat, and go out to hunt for some editor who wants or can be made to want, an article on that subject.

"Why 'Korea'?" says editor number one. "Why not Timbuctoo or Rajputana or Booriboola-Gha? Now, if there were a war in Korea, or about Korea, or Korea should get up a monster volcanic eruption like Pelée, or a decimating famine, or something of the sort, I might like the article. But as it is, I couldn't have the smallest possible use for it."

He may not tell you this, but it is what he thinks. All you get, doubtless, is his printed slip of regret that your matter is not quite available. And right here let me make your mind easy on one point. You need never write to him on receipt of such a slip to ask him if there is anything you can do to make the article "fit." If there is the faintest glimmer in it of anything that he wants, he will lose no time in writing to you and asking you if you would be willing to rewrite it for him, speculatively, on such and such lines. * * * Any editor will tell you that of the mass of stuff rejected there is always a large proportion which must be returned not because there is any particular reason why it should not be printed, but because there is no particular reason why it should. True, as any editor will admit to you, there's many an article published concerning which one can only wonder how it strayed into print. Editors frequently have aberrations which are as strange to themselves as to any onlooker. But ordinarily an editor has some fairly definite standards, and certain conditions of timeliness and adaptability to his audience, of reference to material already published or purchased, must actuate him in his consideration of any manuscript. He must not be blamed because it does not seem practicable to him to purchase your elaborate essay on Emerson or your carefully compounded article on your last Summer trip to Europe. Nor must you be blamed if, after a long course of writing and sending in the hit or miss fashion which is, unfortunately, the only fashion possible except one, and that not easy to follow, you grow discouraged with hawking your wares from door to door without finding the purchaser who probably exists for you somewhere on earth if you could only find him. * * * Why shouldn't there be some highly dignified, ably conducted central bureau where editors might "shop" and writers might sell? Not the literary agent, for he is but a peddler from door to door on another's behalf instead of on his own, but a place where the best obtainable readers might sort and docket manuscripts and display them on sale, whither a distraught editor might come and say:

"What have you on Siberia?"

"Well," says the eminently capable librarian or sales person, "on account of this war and the 'run' on everything Russian and Japanese, our stock of articles on those lines is a little low. But the supply has been exceptional, too," he continues, on deliberation, "and I can show you some forty or fifty, ranging all the way from a moderate priced article by a Russian student in one of our big universities to an article by George Kennan, which would cost you a pretty penny."

"Please let me look at stories for children," says a woman editor who comes next, "something not over ten dollars." And thus the purchasing procession might continue, with the best bargains going, as always, to the keenest buyers.—Clara E. Laughlin in The Reader.

ANTON TCHECHOFF.—Anton Tchechoff, whose death we briefly recorded last week, was a Russian of Greek origin, and genius. Though his countrymen esteemed him one, the rest of Europe was not quite convinced. But he at least strikes the reader as the most typically Russian of the modern Russian writers whose names are known beyond the Muscovite dominions. He differed from Tolstoy in not being pledged to a stereotyped fanaticism; from Gorki in that he had not been made acquainted with strange bedfellows by poverty. He was first a doctor in the service of a municipality, and afterward a country gentleman. He was not troubled by the censor, or the police, or the Procurator of the Holy Synod. He had neither grievances nor enthusiasms to distort his vision, and no personal reasons that we are aware of for pessimism. That is the principal reason why his pessimism is interesting and instructive. He grew into it gradually as his art evolved, as his observed life, and, looking beneath the surface, found that there were riddles which he could not answer. At first, indeed, he was quite superficial and merry. He wrote for comic papers, and his vein was roaring farce, indulged without much consideration for the proprieties. In his second stage he was still farcical, but the farce was merely the grotesque setting of tragedy. The third and last stage was gloom, illuminated indeed by lambent rays of irony, but not by any sallies that can fairly be considered jocular. The writer had discovered, not that life was real and earnest, but that it was futile—that nothing could be made of it, even by the most earnest and brilliant of men. He writes as the author of "The Confessions of a Physician," reviewed in our columns the other day, might have written if he had dealt in fiction instead of fact. To a reader who knows both writers, the doctors in Tchechoff's short stories repeatedly suggest "Verasaeff" and "Ward No. 6"—the story of Dr. Andrei Yefimitch, whose practice drove him mad—might have been printed in "The Confessions of a Physician" without appearing out of place.

"L'impuissance de vivre" is the graphic phrase in which M. Ivan Strannik has summed up Tchechoff's attitude toward life. One may alter it for English use, and say that the moral of all Tchechoff's narratives is the necessity of throwing up the sponge. Life is for him a battle, but a battle in which it would be foolish to engage if there were any means of avoiding it, because there is no possibility of victory. The average man is a besotted and ignorant creature, who gets drunk and beats his wife, has his prics and is anxious that it should be offered to him, neglects his duties and plays cards, has no ambitions, no intellectual pleasures, and no interests that are not absolutely commonplace. All the conditions of life are determined by the existence of this swarming multitude of average men. They provide the environment in which the superior man has to live. By the nature of things he is a round peg in a square hole. He cannot escape from the environment, or alter it, or adapt himself to it. He tries to adopt one or other of the three courses, and failure reduces him to despair. His intelligence produces no more effect upon the banality surrounding him than a bucket of fresh water produces when poured into the salt ocean. So, after a struggle more or less prolonged, he throws up the sponge, ceases to try, or goes mad, or kills himself. That is the typical Tchechoff story, told over and over again with many minor variations. The typical Tchechoff hero is what the French call "un raté."

The "raté," of course, is by no means new to fiction. He plays a conspicuous part in Daudet's "Jack," and he is represented in "The Golden Butterfly" by the brothers Humphrey and Cornelius Jagenal. But there is a difference to be noted. For both Daudet and Besant the "raté" is a freak. They do not take him seriously, but cover him with ridicule. Tchechoff takes him absolutely seriously, analyzes him, and finds his sufferings tragic. It might be argued, indeed, that he does not take sides either for or against him, for his manner is as objective as that of de Maupassant himself. But objectivity of manner never really conceals the point of view of a writer who deals in psychology as well as anecdote; and Tchechoff's peculiar vein of pessimism is betrayed by his choice of subjects and his preference for a morbid climax. Looking about him for something worthy to be written about, he sees nothing but psychopaths on the one hand and banal stupidity on the other. That is Russia, as it appears to him, and that is the Slav temperament as he sees it. The "raté" is his representative Russian of superior parts. How far his picture is a true one it is not, perhaps, for an English critic to say. But it has the true ring, and its truth can be supported by independent evidence—by the evidence, for example, of the revolutionists who can explode an occasional bomb, but whose promised revolution seems no nearer now than it was thirty years ago, and by the evidence of "Verasaeff," already mentioned, whose confession of his helplessness in the presence of the hard facts of life is as good a gloss as one could desire upon the confessions of Andrei Yefimitch in "Ward No. 6."—London Times.

"OMARITIS," AMERICANS, AND "CULTURE."—"Omaritis" is the name of a kind of intellectual influenza which, to judge by an article in The Critic, (New York,) rages in America even more than in England. About Omar Khayyam I confess to knowing very little. Did he really live about the time of the Norman Conquest? Did he really write all the quatrains which are ascribed to him? Or is he, much more than Homer, (there is no "Homeritis,") a collective name, and was every floating quatrain attributed to him, like every Scotch jest, in the chapbooks, to the grave and learned George Buchanan? Was he an astronomer, was he a bon vivant? Few of his enthusiasts, I suspect, know Persian, and could answer these question. It is FitzGerald, not Omar, whom they more or less ignorantly worship.

"Omar," says my American author, "is what Horace was until the death of Eugene Field," whom I knew and esteemed, without being aware that he had edited or translated Flaccus. Omar is "the business man's poet." Can this be because there is so little of Omar? If it is true that American men of business pored over Horace before the regretted death of Mr. Field, that adds another reason for sorrow. Nobody ever read Horace in a translation; of Horace Conington can render nothing. The same may be said of Omar. Fitzgerald can render him in the original, and nothing could be more salutary. Now they need not take the trouble to learn Latin. In that idyll in which the Muses of Theocritus, like contributors to magazines, regret that his manuscripts are always returned, the Alexandrian business man says, "Homer is enough for everybody." Now Omar is enough for all men, and I don't think that the change, though economical, is a proof of our superior civilization.

The world wants "culture" on the cheapest terms. Even Mr. Browning, even Ibsen, can now be thrown overboard with Rossetti. To quote Omar is to be cultured. The Scot may give up his yearly haggis and Burns, and buy a penny Omar, not that even he will be so thrifty; Burns never meant culture. In America they really are thrifty; they get the Persian out of the circulating library, and need possess no books of their own at all. "In the cities of the West you will find the Quatrains one of the most thoroughly read books in the club library," with "David Harum," probably, and "The Virginian," for less philosophic hours. "The plainsmen of Arizona repeat lines of the 'Rubaiyat' as naturally and unself-consciously as one might speak of a broken saddle girth," or as the crew of the Mayflower, and passengers, quoted the Bible. The West is again dominated by the East by a very different kind of Oriental wisdom. Omar "time and again strikes the American note as sympathetically as the last fable of George Ade." Having read these uncouth maunderings in unintelligible slang, I greatly prefer the work of Mr. FitzGerald, and fail to see what the two authors have in common. For the American, we learn that the charm of Omar is his insistence on the brevity of our fleeting days, which he expresses by "catapulting from a trolley car"—catapulting is a boyish and dangerous recreation—"or skyrocketing up an elevator shaft, or leaping from train to train," Omar in his hand, and hurry in his heart. One never dreams of Omar as a person always in a hurry, all about nothing, but he certainly does offer the shortest cut to culture. FitzGerald, in his long, lonely, leisurely life, never dreamed of being the apostle of hurry. One doubts whether, had he known that he was to make the pace, and cut down Tennyson, with all other bards, and provide the titbits of poetry for a hustling generation, FitzGerald would have given his manuscript to Mr. Quaritch for publication. The motto of the American sufferer from Omaritis, we learn, is "O brother, hustle, for to-morrow we begin to live!"—Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

ZANGWILL'S BEGINNING.—The circumstances of Mr. Zangwill's life are, I suppose, fairly well known. Born in the London ghetto, the child of poor Russian immigrants, he passed the greater part of his youth amid the scenes familiar to us from his best-known works. He distinguished himself at the Jewish Free School, began to write—and even to publish—at the age of sixteen, taught in a parish school, graduated with honors at the University of London, founded a short-lived comic paper, and before long achieved some local reputation as a free lance in the wild mêlée of London journalism. Into this combat Mr. Zangwill entered with an extraordinary equipment and a heavy handicap. The former consisted not only in his brilliancy, impetuosity, and self-confidence, but still more in his first-hand knowledge of what was then the virgin field of English Judaism. The handicap consisted, to put it plainly, in his not knowing how to write. A mere glance at one of his earliest tales, "Satan Mekatrig," republished a few years ago in the collection "They That Walk in Darkness," will reveal, I think, at once the handicap and the equipment. The central theme, relieved against a background of modern Jewish life, is one that Hawthorne might have envied; the style is that of a shilling shocker. I do not know what models the ambitious boy set before himself in his prentice years, but they must have been of a strange type to permit him to describe the evil spirit of his tale as a red-haired hunchback with "gigantic marble brow and handsome lips contorted in a sneer," to speak of a husband as "folded in the quiet haven of his wife's arms," and to allude to Bunyan as "the immortal allegorist." It is no spirit of petty criticism which fastens upon phrases such as these; they are not isolated blemishes, but of a piece with the whole texture of the style. And a writer capable of these phrases is, in the way of composition, like this prophet Habakkuk, capable de tout. At the beginning of his career Mr. Zangwill had, it is plain, not only much to learn, like every young writer, but a vast deal to unlearn. And it is only fair to say that he has done both.—T. M. Parrott in The Booklover's Magazine.

THE NOTORIOUS DR. DODD.—The participle "hung" seems to be quite superseding "hanged," where executions are referred to. The Athenæum writes this week of "the notorious Dr. Dodd, who was hung for forgery." This manner of mentioning the compiler of "The Beauties of Shakespeare" strikes one as a little brutal (it would certainly have struck Dr. Johnson in that way;) though in this respect it is eclipsed by the Dictionary of National Biography, which opens its account of the man with the words, "Dodd, William, (1729-1777,) forger." It is doubtful, by the way, whether one person in ten who sees Dodd's "Beauties of Shakespeare" on a bookstall connects it with the unfortunate clergyman who suffered at Tyburn on May 27, 1777.

Dr. Dodd selected his "Beauties," as would any other compiler, by scoring passages in a complete Shakespeare, and it appears that the copy of his plays on which he worked is to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms on the 29th of this month. The copy is both interleaved and annotated, and should be of very considerable interest to a collector. Dr. Dodd wrote or edited no fewer than fifty-five works, and it is said that Goethe acquired his first knowledge of Shakespeare from the "Beauties." The Athenæum reminds us that five years before his death Dr. Dodd put forth a work entitled "Frequency of Capital Punishments Inconsistent with Justice, Sound Policy, and Religion." The unhappy author little thought that he would himself contribute to this frequency. Indeed, in Newgate, after his condemnation, he said: "They will say I 'hanged' me." But Goethe

QUERIES.

TO SECURE attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

MRS. SAMUEL L. POST, Fryeburg, Me.: "May I ask you to send me the poem commencing:

"'Weary hands, O weary hands,
Resting now from life's endeavor,'

which was written by Rossiter W. Raymond of Brooklyn, N. Y.?"

This hymn (words by Dr. Raymond; music by C. X. Chwatal) was printed in this department Oct. 12, 1901. We cannot reprint it, but possibly some friend of THE BOOK REVIEW can oblige our correspondent with a copy of the words.

"G. T.," Woodside, L. I., N. Y.: "When did 'Cavendish' die? When was his handbook on whist first published?"

Henry Jones, ("Cavendish,") the author of many famous handbooks on card games, of which the most notable is that on whist, died Feb. 13, 1869. His handbook on whist was then in its twenty-third edition. It first appeared in 1862, a little pamphlet of eighty pages, containing neither the diagrams nor the introductory chapter which are such useful features of later issues. Its principal claim to originality consisted in giving "a selection of hands played completely through." Before its publication the chief authority seems to have been "Short Whist," by "Major A.," 1835.

L. BROWNE, Upper Saranac Lake, N. Y.: "What is the ninth beatitude? There are only eight, of course, in the 'Sermon on the Mount,' but I have read somewhere that some wit or poet once added a ninth. Who is the author of this line:

"'He makes a solitude and calls it peace'?"

(1) "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed," was suggested by Pope as a ninth beatitude in a letter written to Gay Oct. 6, 1727. (2) See Byron's "Bride of Abydos," near the beginning of the second canto:

Yet there we follow but the bent assigned
By fatal Nature to Man's erring kind;
Mark where his courage and his conquests cease!
He makes a solitude and calls it—peace!

"RUTH A.," Oakland, Cal.: "Please print a short sketch of the life of F. Lichtenberger, author of the Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses. What is the significance of 'The schoolmaster is abroad,' a phrase which seems to have been commonly used in England half a century ago?"

(1) Frédéric Lichtenberger, born in Strassburg in 1832, became Dean of the Faculty of Protestant Theology in Paris, and was distinguished as a writer on the history of dogma. His "Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses" and his "Histoire des Idées Religieuses en Allemagne" are standard works. He was originally the head of the Lutheran seminary in his native town; but in 1872, after the cession of Alsace, he left Strassburg and came to Paris. He died in Paris Jan. 7, 1899. (2) "The schoolmaster is abroad" originated with Lord Brougham, (1779-1868.) He first used it in 1825, at the initial meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution. John Reynolds, a schoolmaster of Clerkenwell, acted as secretary, and in the course of some complimentary remarks Brougham said: "Look out, gentlemen, the schoolmaster is abroad." The phrase was unnoticed at the time, but three years later, when he again used it in a speech made in Parliament, it immediately became popular. The is was in January, 1828, on the day of the opening of Parliament by royal commission. The royal speech chiefly referred to the affairs of the East and lamented the recent naval battle of Navarino as "an untoward affair." Lansdowne and Goderich objected to this expression. Brougham said that he would judge the new Ministry by their acts: "Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage—a personage less imposing, in the eyes of some perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

"C. V.," Irving Place, New York City: "Who wrote an early American novel published in Baltimore in 1817, with this title, 'Keep Cool'?"

It was written by John Neal, (1793-1876,) a writer of Portland, Me., who, as novelist, poet, magazinist, &c., was constantly before the public during his long life. He was one of the earliest to encourage Poe's talents. An account of his adventurous career is given in his "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life: An Autobiography," Boston, 1869, and a list of his works can be found in Williamson's "Bibliography of Maine." "Keep Cool" is a scarce book. It was unknown to Foley when he published his "American Authors," 1897; but is properly described in Wegelin's "Early American Fiction," 1902.

"G. H. T.," Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.: "Who is the author of this expression, 'Man works from sun to sun, woman's work is never done'? What is the exact source of the quotation attributed to Lincoln, 'You may fool some of the people all of the time, &c.'?"

(1) A "Poem Spoken by Mr. Eusden at a Cambridge Commencement," Cambridge, England, about 1714, contains this line:

A woman's work, grave Sirs, is never done.

(2) The possible original of this so-called phrase of Lincoln may have been the following, to be found in the "Essays and Tales" of John Sterling, (chiefly known today through Carlyle's "Life," 1851:)

"There is no lie that many men will not believe; there is no man who does not believe many lies; and there is no man who believes only lies."

LOUIS GARDTHAUSEN, 332 East Fifty-third Street, New York City: "I have the following books: 'The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher,' Almny, 1794; 'The Economy of Human Life,' Dublin, 1750, and Young's 'Night Thoughts,' Dublin, 1801. Who are the authors of the first two works, and what is the value of each book?"

Their value is small. "The Citizen of the World" was written by Oliver Goldsmith, and was first published in 1762. The authorship of the second work is unknown to us—there are several books with this title. Young's work was first printed in London in 1742-46, in nine parts, with this title: "The Complaint; or, Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality." This first edition is rare and valuable. Later editions (which are numerous) are practically worthless.

"I.," Quincy, Ill.: "Where was Bret Harte born, and when?"

In Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839.

WILLIAM F. DOWELL, Graham House, Irvington, N. Y.: "If 'I. M.' of New York City, who is interested in the preservation of clippings, and asked in Appeals to Readers of July 23 for some method other than a scrapbook to preserve same, will write or consult with me personally I may be able to give him some hints that may be of value to him, as I have for some years been interested in this line myself."

Several communications relating to the subject have been forwarded to "I. M."

"A. B.," Sandusky, Ohio: "What was the origin of the custom of an author dedicating his book to some person or persons? What has been written on the subject that is easily available?"

The origin is lost in "the twilight of antiquity." See Pagee 220-25 of William S. Walsh's "Handbook of Literary Curiosities," (The J. B. Lippincott Company, $3.50;) "The Dedication of Books," by H. B. Wheatley (Armstrong, $1.25;) "On Poetical Inscriptions," in "From the Books of Laurence Hutton," (Harper & Brothers, $1,) &c. Another work which would aid our correspondent is W. C. Hazlitt'e "Prefaces, Dedications, and Epistles, Selected from Early English Books," 1874; but this, perhaps, is not readily accessible, as the edition seems to have been limited to fifty copies.

"MISS D. G.:" "Kindly give the the correct spelling of Dickens's third baptismal name. Is it 'Huffham' or 'Ruffmn'?"

In reference to this we can do no better than to quote F. G. Kitton, the well-known Dickens authority: "In the Portsea Parish Register the entry of the baptism rendere the name with the second 'h,' while the marriage register at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, omits it. * * * There is no douht that 'Hnffam' is the correct spelling of Dickens's third Christian name, and Forster assures us that Dickens himself so spelt it 'on the very rare occasions when he subscribed that name.' As the late Robert Langton explains, it was the surname of Dickens's godfather, Christopher Huffam."

C. ROBIN, Atlanta, Ga.: "Kindly tell me whether Stephen Phillips has written a version of 'Francesca di Rimini' in collaboration with some one else."

He has not written any literary work in collaboration since his first publication, "Primaveras," 1890. The tragedy to which our correspondent refers is "Paolo and Francesca," 1899, (John Lane, $1.25.)

D. C. TOAL, 35 Warren Street, New York City: "The lines your correspondent, C. G. Marshall, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City, has in mind, in his inquiry in Appeals to Readers of July 23, are probably those of the second verse of Samuel Lover's ballad, 'Widow Machree,' which reads as follows:

"'Widow Machree, now the Summer is come,
Och hone! Widow Macbree,
When everything smiles, should a beauty look glum?
Och hone! Widow Machree,
See the birds go in pairs,
And the rabbits and hares—
Why, even the beers
Now in couples agree;
And the mute little fish,
Though they can't speak, they wisb,
Och hone! Widow Machree.'"

L. C. METCALF, Monmouth, Mass.: "The song asked for by 'Chemnitz,' Quebec, Canada, was published by A. & J. Ordway, 339 Washington Street, Boston. Twenty-four years ago it was sung very finely by a man (whose name I have forgotten) living in New York, who stated that the words and music were written and composed for him. I inclose a copy of the words."

The song has been forwarded to "Chemnitz."

J. T. LAWSON, St. Louis, Mo.: "Who was Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist,' and what does the word 'Silurist' mean?"

Henry Vaughan (born in 1622, died in 1695) was a member of the little group of seventeenth century sacred poets, which also included George Sandys, George Herbert, and Richard Crashaw. He published a volume of "Poems" in 1646, which was followed by "Silex Scintillans," 1650; "Olor Iscanus," 1651; "The Mount of Olives," 1652; "Flores Solitudinis," 1654, and "Thalia Rediviva," 1678. His "Collected Works" were edited by Grosart in four volumes in 1871. The title of "Silurist," which he assumed, has a geographical meaning. Aubrey (Aubrey's "Lives") states that "Silures contaynednd Brecknockebire, Herefordshire," &c. Vaughan was born in Skethiog-on-Usk, in Brecknockshire.

"Y.," Princeton, N. J.: "The Bishop of Ripon (the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter) in reporting a conversation with Alfred Tennyson, states that the poet, in referring to 'the conflict of the powers of light and darkness,' used these lines:

"'The Lord let the houes of a brute to the soul
of a man,
And the man said, "Am I your debtor?"
And the Lord—" Not yet, but make it as clean
as you can,
And then I will let yon a better.'

"Who is the author of these lines?"

They are by Tennyson himself. See the poem, "By an Evolutionist," in "Demeter, and Other Poems," 1889; also in his collected poems.

"JAPAN," Lenox, Mass.: "Where can I get a good account of Japanese literature?"

See W. G. Aston's "History of Japanese Literature," (Appleton, $1.50.)

"B. B. L.," Johnstown, Penn.: "What is 'The Book of the Foundations'? A recent magazine article on Darwin contains the following: 'It [" The Origin of Species "] is one of the books which, like Boswell's "Johnson" and "The Book of the Foundations," bring one within the direct influence of a deep soul.'"

"The Book of the Foundations" was written by Santa Teresa, the Spanish mystic, (1515-82.) It is a description of her work in visiting, governing, and reforming the convents of the Carmelite order. Froude has an account of Teresa in one of the papers included in his "Spanish Story of the Armada, and Other Essays." (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50,) and there is an "Appreciation" of her by Dr. Alexander Whyte, (Revell, 75 cents.) Translations of her writings, including "The Foundations," can probably be obtained from Benziger Brothers, Barclay Street, this city, for very modest sums.

"CURIOUS," Buffalo, N. Y.: "Dickens, in 'Pickwick,' in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and in some of his later works, makes his characters refer to a stepmother as 'mother-in-law.' Is there any authority for this?"

The Century Dictionary gives "stepmother" as "now only provincial English," and illustratee by a quotation from Thomas Middleton, the dramatist, (1570-?1627.) Other novelists than Dickens used "mother-in-law" for "step-mother." Miss Austen, in "Emma," and Thackeray, in "The Adventures of Philip." Probably the expressions were once considered interchangeable.

"K. K.," 200 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City: "In the original edition of Bishop Heber's 'Hymns,' 1827, the second verse of 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' begins as follows:

"'What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Java's isle.'

"In modern versions of the hymn, the word 'Java' is changed to 'Ceylon.' Why was this done?"

In the second stanza of this hymn the reading of the original manuscript, written at Wrexham in 1819, was "Ceylon's isle," and not "Java's Isle." The hymn was thus printed in The Christian Observer in 1823. In the printed edition of 1827, the words were changed to "Java's isle," probably by some one who objected to the unusual accent in "Ceylon." Later the original reading was restored, and is retained, we believe, in most hymn books at the present time.

"P.," Catskill, N. Y.: "Who is the author of these lines:

"'Give me back one day in England,
For it's Spring in England now'?"

The quotation is from Kipling's poem "In Spring Time," first published in the "Departmental Ditties." See the volume entitled "Departmental Ditties and Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

T. A. ARTHUR, 250 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City: "Last May Queries answered a correspondent who inquired concerning the Rev. John Genest's 'Account of the English Stage, 1660-1830,' but did not give a sketch of the author's life. Kindly tell me something about this stage historian."

The Rev. John Genest was born in Dunkerve Hill, Devonshire, 1764. He was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He seems to have passed a number of years as private chaplain to the Duke of Ancaster. In 1830 he went to Bath for his health, and died there Dec. 15, 1839. His valuable work on the English stage from the Reformation to 1830 was published anonymously in Bath in ten volumes in 1832. He seems to have written nothing else.

"A. X.," 725 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City: "Into how many languages have the plays of Shakespeare been translated?"

Into the German, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Spanish, and Armenian languages. Separate plays have been issued in Welsh, Portuguese, Frisic, Flemish, Servian, Roumanian, Maltese, Ukralnian, Wallachian, Croatian, modern Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Japanese, and also in the Bengali, Hindustani, Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Kanarese, and other Indian languages.

"C. S.," Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.: "Who was the author of 'Hattils, the Reefer,' 1838, which Capt. Marryat edited, and which is so often said to be his?"

'Sharp's "Dictionary of English Authors" attributes "Rattlin the Reefer" to "Hon. E. G. C. Howard."

"S.," Riverside Drive, New York City: "In his introduction to 'A Victorian Anthology,' 1895, Mr. Stedman says: 'I'd a few exquisite but unnamed quatrains and lyrics by Landor I have prefixed the felicitous titles given to them by Mr. Aldrich in the little book "Cameos," of which he and I were the editors a score of years ago.' What is the little book, and how can I get it?"

Its title is "Cameos. Selected from the Works of Walter Savage Landor by E. C. Stedman and T. B. Aldrich," Boston, square 16mo, 1874. It can only be had from dealers in scarce books or in the book-auction rooms.

DE WITT CLINTON SPRAGUE, Washington, D. C.: "Is James G. Clark, the poet and singer, still living?"

James Gowdy Clark, the verse writer and composer, who was born in 1830, died in 1897.

"M. E. S.," Newport, R. I.: "What is the value of 'American Poems, Original and Selected,' Vol. I., Litchfield, Conn., 1793, bound in calf and in perfect condition? Was a second volume ever published?"

A copy, in fine condition, sold for $20 in this city in November, 1900. Only the first volume of this work, which was edited by Elihu Hubbard Smith, seems to have been issued. The book will always be of interest to collectors of Americana on account of its being the first collection of native poetry.

CHARLES MUMFORD, 45 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "In Queries of July 23 Frederick J. Shepard, 17 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y., expressed a desire to find the 'Whangdoodle' sermon. Was not this the work of 'Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.,' (Mortimer M. Thompson,) editor of Puck's predecessor, the long-dead New York Picayune?' I cannot verify it now, but I think this is correct."

Mrs. S. B. WARREN, 1,005 State Street, Emporia, Kan.: "In Queries of July 23 'F. H. S.,' 1,178 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., asks where she may find a copy of 'Bernard de Palissy.' It was published in 1858 by Carlton & Porter, Sunday School Union, 200 Mulberry Street, New York City. I have a copy of the book, and if it cannot be found nearer home shall be glad to loan it to your correspondent if she will send me her address."

JAMES SHIELDS, 139 Christopher Street, New York City: "In 'The Poetic Principle' Poe calls Tennyson 'the noblest poet that ever lived. * * * I call and think him the noblest of poets not because of the impressions he produces are at all times the most profound; not because the poetical excitement he induces is at all times the most intense, but because it is at all times the most ethereal—in other words, the most elevating and the most pure. No poet is so little of the earth, earthy.' He then quotes 'Tears, idle tears,' &c., from 'The Princess.' Was this written before the publication of the edition of 'The Princess,' which first contained the intercalary songs? Were these songs published at all during Poe's lifetime?"

Poe was writing soon after the appearance of the first edition of "The Princess," 1847, the text of which differs very materially from that of later editions. In 1850, one year after Poe's death, Tennyson published the third edition of "The Princess," the text being in large part rewritten, (some portions being omitted,) and the six beautiful intercalary songs printed for the first time.

"F. H.," Hartford, Conn.: "Can you give me a list of the books written by Augustus William Hare, uncle of the author of 'Walks in Rome,' &c.?"

Augustus William Hare, (1792-1834,) was the author of "A Layman's Letter," 1824, (an anonymous work, written with his brother, Julius Charles Hare;) "Guesses at Truth," first series, 1827, (written with his brother;) "Offences in the Ministry," 1832; "Sermons to a Country Congregation," 1836, and "Guesses at Truth," second series, also with his brother, 1847-8.

B. L. REED, P. O. Box 164 Elizabeth, N. J.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 23, H. T. Williamson, New York City, asked for a poem once read in a school reader, the opening lines of which ran:

"'I stood beneath a hollow tree,
The blast it hollow blew;
I thought upon a hollow world,
And all its hollow crew.'

"If your correspondent will send me his full address I will be pleased to forward the poem referred to. I cannot recall the name of the school reader in which it appeared anonymously."

Mrs. R. L. GRAVES, Charleston, Tenn.: "Will some one kindly give me the poem called 'The Lights of London,' and tell me the author's name?"

It was written by George Robert Sims, the Englisb dramatist, and is given in innumerable collections of recitations and popular verse.

"L. A.," Tecumseh, Neb.: "Whence comes the proverb, 'Man proposes, but God disposes'?"

It has been attributed to Thomas à Kempis, (1380-1471,) who quotes it in its Latin form, "Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit," ("Imitation of Christ," Book I., Chapter 19;) but it antedates the saint by hundreds if not thousands of years. In sentiment it is analogous to the Biblical: "A man's heart deviseth his way; but the Lord directeth his steps," (Proverbs xvi., 9.) Its earliest occurrence in English is probably in William Langland's "Vision of Piers Plowman," the first draft of which was written about 1362.

Mrs. H. A. VAN ALSTYNE, 225 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 30, J. W. Graves, 421 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., inquires concerning the title and authorship of a volume of children's stories told in rhyme, which was published about twenty-five years ago. A book familiar and dear to us as children contained the stories which he refers to of 'The Three Little Pigs,' 'Babes in the Wood,' and 'Rumplestiltskin.' Its author was Clara Doty Bates, and the title, as I recall it, was 'On the Tree Tops.' Perhaps you may be able to tell us whether this book is still in print, and by whom published."

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, (1838-95,) was a writer of juvenile tales, "Classics of Babyland Versified," "Child Lore," "On the Way to Wonderland," &c. The first of these may be the one to which our correspondent refers; but both it and the other two are out of print. Howard R. Garis, 185 South Tenth Street, Newark, N. J., sends a résumé of the tale of "Rumplestiltskin," taken from Grimm's "Fairy Tales." His letter has been sent to Mr. Graves.

Mrs. F. W. PAGE, University of Virginia, Va.: "The verses asked for by C. G. Marshall, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of July 23, I know in part:

"'The tiger and the bear,
The lion in his lair,
The bird in the greenwood tree;
The pretty little rabbits,
So frisky in their habits,
They all have their mates but me.'

"The refrain is:

"'Cheer up, cheer up, cheer up, Sam,
Don't let your hopes go down;
There's many a belle, that I know full well,
Is waiting for you in the town.'

"If the correspondent of some months ago, who wished a copy of the old English wedding hymn beginning, 'When Adam was created,' will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope I will send him a copy."

C. G. PARKER, New York City: "Several months ago THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW printed a poem entitled 'Fate,' containing two verses, one of them to the effect that two shall walk thousands of miles apart and yet meet. Can you identify this poem for me?"

This is Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding's "Fate," beginning:

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart.

It is too well known and too frequently quoted to reprint in this department; but our correspondent will find it on Pages 636-7 of Stedman's "American Anthology," which can be seen at the Astor Library, Lafayette Place.

"PRINCETON," Paterson, N. J.: "I have an unsigned poem on Dr. James McCosh, the authorship of which I am anxious to learn. It begins:

"'Young to the end through sympathy with youth,
Gray man of learning, champion of truth.'

"Can you aid me?"

This poem is "James McCosh," by Robert Bridges, ("Droch.")

Appeals to Readers.

"J. L. C.," 129 East Pike Street, Pontiac, Mich.: "Can any one identify the old poem which begins as follows:

"'Twas Autumn and the leaves were dry,
And rustling on the ground'?

"My recollection of it is vague, but it is, I think, a pathetic story of a mother with a little child visiting a graveyard. Fifty years ago my mother used to recite it to her children. I should be glad to know the author's name, and where the poem can be found."

GEORGE ADAMS, Vineyard Haven, Mass.: "I have seen somewhere, I think in one of Lanciani's books about Rome, a paragraph about the rate at which the Roman ruins have been buried—about so many feet in a century. Perhaps some correspondent will be able to refer me to the passage."

Mrs. E. D. NALDRETT, 553 Ninth Avenue, New York City: "In 'The Monteaglean,' an organ of the Sunday School Assembly at Monteagle, Tenn., there was printed a poem in 1889, which I have lost and have never since seen in print. I can remember but a few lines of it:

"'Far out of sight while yet the flesh enfolds us,
Lies that fair country where our hearts abide;
And of its joys are naught more wondrous told us
Than these few words: "I shall be satisfied."'

"I shall be infinitely obliged to some reader who would give me the title of this poem and the name of the author."

"P. W. G.," Bridgeport, Conn.: "What is the name of a recent novel in which two maiden

1904

ladies living in a chateau in France bring up a nephew who later comes to America?"

CARROLL S. TYSON, Birchcroft, Asticon, Me.: "Where can I find the little poem entitled, I think, 'The Bird That Sang in May'? The following is the opening stanza:

"'A little bird came to my window shutter
One lovely morning in the month of May;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter,
A most melodious lay.'"

"A. B. C. D.," South Bend, Ind.: "Can any reader help me to find a hymn in which the leading idea or refrain runs something like this:

"'Time works, Sin works, Death works,
Let me work, too!'"

"P. L. S.," Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any reader give the name of the author of these lines:

"'Who says to-morrow still is mine?
As if his eye could peer through the mist of future time,
And trace out his career!
To-morrow, stranger, might he a phantom never grasped by thee,' &c."

ELLIS JORDAN, Springfield, Mass.: "Can any one give me any information concerning Helen Mackubin? Is she still living? I once read a poem on Shelley which contained this line:

"'He saw life neither steadily nor whole.'

"It ended something like this:

"'The light from rainbows ne'er can show the path
The light from Shelley's verse was pale and spectrallike
Not the strong glow that comes from Christ.'

"Can any reader give me the author's name?"

"Dukes and Poets in Ferrara."

This is the title of "a study in the poetry, religion, and politics of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries" in Ferrara, by Edmund G. Gardner, M. A., which E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing this week. It is the first part of a work on which the author has been engaged for several years. It was his intention at first to give, in one volume, the entire history of Ferrara, from the days of Leonello and Borso down to its devolution to the Holy See after the death of the second Alfonso, and to deal with it from the point of view of letters. But the wealth of material, both published and unpublished, prevented him from doing this. In his preface the author gives an outline of the present volume.

I deal with the political and literary history of Ferrara from the epoch immediately preceding the times of Borso and Ercole down to the dispersal of what we may call the Herculean circle in the years 1508-1509; that is, with Leonello d'Este and Borso the first Duke, with the whole reign of Ercole I., with Savonarola and Boiardo and their contemporaries, and with the opening years of Alfonso's reign. I need hardly offer apology for lingering in some detail over Ercole's relations with Savonarola and other mystical spirits, men and women, of the same Dominican Order. As I read the character of this, (to me at least,) the most interesting figure among the sovereigns of the early Renaissance, a sincere but somewhat ineffectual mysticism is the leading motive in Ercole's life. There were many Italian Princes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries who, in their general foreign and domestic policy, followed a line of conduct analogous to his; there was not one, so far as my knowledge extends, who strove so diligently to establish relations with the unseen world.

In a second volume Mr. Gardner will treat in full of the life and work of Ariosto; in a third he intends to write about the painters, and in a final one he will deal with Ercole II. and Alfonso II., the Protestant Duchess Renata, down to the expulsion of the last Duke, Cesara d'Este. Mr. Gardner is regarded by English critics as one of the most promising writers in his chosen field. He has already to his credit "Dante's Ten Heavens," "The Story of Florence," "Desiderio," &c.

"The Other Wise Man."

Yet another edition of Dr. Henry van Dyke's "Other Wise Man," (first printed in 1895,) is being made by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The little story has already appeared in four different book forms and this new edition in limp scarlet leather (at $1,) is a copy of one issued last year preliminary to the holidays and now exhausted.

The New York Times

Book Exchange

¶ Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at the rate of five cents per word and no display type will be permitted.

¶ No Advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

¶ Advertisers may have their mail directed care THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it will be forwarded if not called for.

FOR SALE.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, NINTH Edition, (Scribner,) quite new; cloth and leather; 25 volumes, including index; also supplement, 4 volumes. Ralph, 390 Broadway, Room 251.

PRIVATE LIBRARY, INCLUDING FIRST 15 volumes "Philistine," and hundreds of other scarce books, almost given away to close an estate. Send for list. Box U 187 New York Times.

FOR SALE—FILES OF OLD NEWSPAPERS from 1812 to 1827, inclusive, and in good condition. Address, with offer, Box 12, Black Hall, Conn.

WANTED.

WANTED.—J. W. BOUTON, 19 W. 28th St., New York.—M. de Camors, Quantin Edition; Germinie Lacerteux, Quantin Edition; Sapho, Quantin Edition; Mlle. de Maupin, Walpole Press Edition; Bohemians of Latin Quarter, Viseteliy's Edition; Jefferson's Works, 10 vols.; Broughton's Astrology, Bible Myths.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 5TH AV., New York City.—Jacob Bailey Moore, "Memories of American Governors," 2 vols, Gates & Stedman, N. Y. 1846; "The Works of Daniel Webster," Little, Brown & Co. about 1850.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

A NEW book by Frank T. Bullen is in preparation by the Fleming H. Revell Company, entitled "Denizens of the Deep," which is said to do for the sea animals what Ernest Thompson Seton has done for those of the woods. It opens with the autobiography of a whale, and the succeeding chapters are narratives of the lives of the cuttle fish, the shark, the sea turtle, the walrus, sea serpents, and other fishes and animals of the deep sea. Mr. Bullen is well known on both sides of the Atlantic for his studies of the inhabitants of the sea. The book will be illustrated by Livingston Bull and others.

The Macmillan Company has secured for publication in this country and will bring out in two volumes with over 200 illustrations Maurice Hewlett's new book called "The Road in Tuscany." Mr. Hewlett knows his Italy and the Italian people well and has the faculty, as has been shown in his former books, of taking his readers outside the beaten tracks of tourists and into remote corners that are dear to the antiquarian and lover of romance. His forthcoming work has the advantage of being illustrated by Joseph Pennell, who may be said to be the author's complement in art.

The wide range of interest in Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" is shown by the fact that it has just been added to the list of books for Crews' Libraries in the United States Navy. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

Henry Seton Merriman's posthumous novel, "The Last Hope," will be brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons Aug. 26.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have arranged for the following volumes in their new series of biographical and critical monographs called Modern English Writers: "George Eliot," by Sidney Lee; "Froude," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Dickens," from papers left by the late W. E. Henley.

The Consolidated Retail Booksellers have taken over from the Macmillan Company the publication of the Garnett-Gosse "English Literature: An Illustrated Record," in four volumes.

The new edition of Francis L. Wellman's "The Art of Cross-Examination" will contain about 150 pages of new matter, much of which, while illustrating legal points, will not be devoid of humor. For example, there is a chapter on the cross-examination of Russell Sage. A more serious chapter deals with the cross-examination of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. There will also be a chapter illustrating the fallacies of testimony, and one drawn from a recent famous trial in which seemingly insignificant admissions made by the witness in the course of a long examination were sufficient to turn the whole body of testimony to naught. Mr. Wellman, who is of the New York Bar, and formerly Assistant District Attorney, is to have his book brought out by the Macmillan Company.

The announcement in the London papers, without any comment, of a popular edition of the works of Mark Rutherford, edited by Reuben Shapcott, recalls to mind a romantic episode in contemporary literature the scene of which was laid in certain New York publishing houses. There was eager bidding in 1885 for this new English literary light, who, it was believed, marked the dawn of a new era. "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" and "Mark Rutherford's Deliverance," edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott," were secured and published here by Dodd, Mead & Co. These were followed by "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," and a novel by the same author called "Clara Hopgood." It was only recently that it was found that the author had concealed himself under a double pseudonym and that his real name was William Hale White, a Kentish gentleman. His last work, "Pages from a Journal," bears the date of four years ago. American publishers who take pride in having their imprint on "genuine literature" should make note of the fact that "Mark Rutherford," who originally "came high" in England, is about to be popularized there.

The Broadway Publishing Company announces the following books: "Merverign, A Romance of the Philippines," by Eugenia Howard Finley; "Combinations, Trusts, and Monopolies," by E. J. Nolan, a Chicago lawyer, and "The Old Mountain Hermit," by James F. Raymond.

Thomas Whittaker brought out the last published volume by the late Bishop Huntington. It was entitled "Personal Religious Life in the Ministry." A special interest attaches to it, as, the subject matter of the work having been delivered in the form of lectures at the General Theological Seminary, fifty-five members of the senior class united in a request for their publication, to which the Bishop acceded.

The Printing Art for this month contains discussions of old style antique types, exhibits, &c., and among the illustrations are examples of three-color work in photography. These show jewels, silver and gold plate, &c.

The Broadway Publishing Company is about to issue "Italia's Fornarina," by Miss Elisabeth Helene Preston. This is a poem embodying the love story of Raphael and Fornarina. The book will contain forty pages, including four illustrations and a frontispiece in four colors, with a four-color medallion in gilt on the ooze calf cover.

Vol. XVII. of "The Philippine Islands: 1493-1898," published by the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio, will contain a chronological list of all the Spanish Governors of the islands from 1565 to 1899, furnishing in condensed form information regarding each—the date and place of birth, dignities held, arrival in the islands, term of office, important events therein, date of death, &c. Vol. I. of the work contains similar tables, giving lists of the Roman pontiffs, the rulers of Spain, and the rulers of Portugal from 1493 to 1803.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out late in the Fall a book of "Hints on Revolver Shooting," by Walter Winans, author of "The Art of Revolver Shooting," &c. The book will be fully illustrated. The author is a Chevalier of the Imperial Russian Order of Stanislaus, Vice President of the National Rifle Association, and President of the Ashford Rifle Club. He lives in Maryland.

The Oxford University Press has in preparation a work on the French Revolution. This will consist of two volumes of documents on the history of the Constituent Assembly, (1789-91,) drawn mainly from the Paris newspapers of the period, and edited by L. G. Wickham Legg. Other material will include a selection from the more important decrees of the National Assembly, together with such official documents as manifestoes and minutes of the proceedings of municipal assemblies, which will serve to illustrate the more critical events of the first three years of the Revolution. The volumes will probably appear in the Fall.

After much delay the double number of The World's Work, devoted to the St. Louis World's Fair, is now ready. The advertising in the magazine mainly comprises illustrated articles or exhibits written by the editorial staff of the magazine. Altogether there are 380 pages and 250 illustrations.

"Shelburne Essays" is the title of the series of literary essays by Paul Elmer More, literary editor of The Independent, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out in book form. Each of the essays deals with the works and personality of a single important author. Thoreau, Hawthorne, and other men prominent in literature are treated of. Mr. More is the author of a translation of Aeschylus's "Prometheus Bound," a biography of Benjamin Franklin, "The Judgment of Socrates," "The Great Refusal," &c., besides articles on Greek and English literature in The New World and Atlantic Monthly.

Further information has been obtained concerning the correspondence of the late Queen of Great Britain, which will be published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., although the date has not yet been set for the appearance of the work. It will be entitled "The Letters of Queen Victoria," and will be presented in two volumes. The editors, A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher, have had an enormous mass of material to deal with, the correspondence covering the period from her accession to the year 1861. The interest of the two volumes, the first of which is now in type, may be gathered from a list of a few of the subjects to which reference is made—the adoption of Free Trade, the Repeal agitation, chartism, the revolutionary movement of '48, the Queen's marriage, the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation a new book by E. L. Attwood. It is down for Fall publication under the title "Warships." "Warships" is a textbook on the construction, protection, stability, and, in some measure, the management of war vessels. The author is lecturer in naval architecture at Greenwich College, and he says in his preface that the book has been prepared in response to suggestions made by a number of the senior naval officers there taking the course in naval architecture. Accordingly, he has written largely from the point of view of the naval officer, and certain points have been treated of at some length with a view to meeting his special requirements.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have secured the English rights to Grover Cleveland's forthcoming book, "Presidential Problems," which will appear simultaneously in London and New York about Oct. 1. The work will be brought out here, as has already been announced, by the Century Company.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have received orders from a Japanese bookseller in Tokio for H. Irving Hancock's little books on Japanese athletic exercises, "Japanese Physical Training" for men, "Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods," "Physical Training for Children by Japanese Methods," and "Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks." The fact that Mr. Hancock's books are to be sold by a Japanese firm in Tokio gives a sort of unofficial recognition to the trustworthiness of his exposition of the famous "jiu-jitsu."

The Macmillan Company, it is reported, has secured a new poetical work by Stephen Phillips, which is to be published this Autumn.

Persons who have much to do with popular German books may recall an elaborately illustrated edition of Julius Wolf's "Wild Huntsman." A translation of this is now being prepared for G. P. Putnam's Sons by Ralph Davidson, in which will be reproduced the original German pictures. The work is a mystical, narrative poem based upon a familiar legend which has already

The Presidential Election

The Book To Read Now Is

OUR POLITICAL DRAMA

The History of the Campaigns, Conventions, and Inaugurations in Connection with the Presidential Elections

By JOSEPH B. BISHOP, Chief of the Editorial Staff of the "New York Globe." With nearly fifty illustrations of Caricatures, Cartoons, Scenes and Incidents of past Elections. Price $2.00 net.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Bronte, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, De Foe, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Shakespeare, Thackeray, Tolstoi.

Send for Descriptive Booklet

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

"It is woful to think of a traveler of humorous sensibilities getting along without the advantage of Penelope'e piquant views."—Boston Transcript.

MRS. WIGGIN'S
Penelope's Experiences in England—Scotland—Ireland
are more essential to the traveler than guidebooks.

By the Author of "Graustark."

THE DAY OF THE DOG

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

"A gem of a story."—Newark Call.
"Delightfully humorous and clever."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.

HENRY MALKAN,

BOOKSELLER,
1 William St., Hanover Square,
Telephone 1905 Broad.
Send for our new catalogue.
LIBRARIES PURCHASED.

McDEVITT'S

BARGAIN BOOK SHOP,

NO. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

Selected Library of Modern Science. Appleton's limited edition. Buckram, gilt backs, 15 vols. Our Price, $14.00.

SEND FOR BARGAIN CATALOGS.

HOW TO WRITE A SHORT STORY.
By Leslie W. Quirk.
(Editor of THE EDITOR.)

A concise, practical, straight-to-the-point discussion of the evolution of the short story from the plot-germ to the finished product. Every detail of conception, writing, preparing and marketing is explained clearly. Fifty cents postpaid. Editor Pub. Co., 1528 American Tract Bldg., New York.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN,
whose exquisite performance of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is praised by all New York, says:

'IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE'

is a most novel story of absorbing interest. It held my attention so that I was loath to put it from me till finished."—Henrietta Crosman.

Henry Ward Beecher's

"Treasury of Illustration," Cloth. $3.50 net. Edited from his published works and unpublished reports of his spoken words. Arranged, entitled and indexed according to theme or thought, to be illustrated. JUST READY. Introduction by Newell Dwight Hillis.

McClure's

10 cents a copy—$1.00 a year
At any price the best

THE S. S. McCLURE CO., 141 E. 25th St., NEW YORK

VISIT SHERWOOD'S

BOOK, MUSIC & STATIONERY STORE,
144 FULTON ST.

Seventeen $1.50 books at 19c. each. Write for list, all published at cut rates.

STEPHENS' BEST BOOK—READ IT.

THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER

By ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS. Author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," etc. 12mo. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. $1.50.

If you enjoyed "The Virginian" you will read with rare pleasure Mr. Whitson's "exceptional Western novel."—New York Times.

THE RAINBOW CHASERS

A story of the Plains by
JOHN H. WHITSON.
Illustrated, 393 pages, $1.50.

GORDON KEITH

By Thomas Nelson Page.
Illustrated. $1.50. All Booksellers.

TILLIE

A story of the Pennsylvania Dutch.
One of the most appealing and humorous books of the year.

Maurice Hewlett's

new novel pictures a very human Queen, Mary Stuart, as a magnetic woman, passionately alive.
NOW READY.

THE QUEEN'S QUAIR

The Baltimore Sun says

THE ISSUE

By GEORGE MORGAN

is "The best Novel of the Civil War that we have had."
Illustrated. AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

AUTHORS of valuable book manuscript desiring consideration by an old standard publishing house, may address "Authors' Department," Thomas Publishing, New York.

AUG 1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR'S new volume of short stories will be called "The Heart of Happy Hollow." There will be fifteen or twenty tales in all, most of which will be printed for the first time. Among them are "The Lynching of Jube Benson," "Old Abe's Conversion," "The Home-Coming of 'Rastus Smith," "The Mission of Mr. Scatters." Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the book.

In writing his "Marietta: A Maid of Venice," F. Marion Crawford came into possession of a great deal of serious material concerning the City of the Lagoons, which for various and obvious reasons could not be incorporated in his novel, although it furnished several scenes and incidents. He has now planned a book on the history of Venice which will probably be written along the lines followed in his "Ave Roma Immortalis" and "Rulers of the South." Apropos of Venice, besides "Adria," written by the private secretary to the Princess of Wales, there is to be published within the year another novel dealing with Venice. This is "Beatrice of Venice," by Max Pemberton, the scenes of which are laid in the exciting times which preceded the surrender of the city to Napoleon. It will bear the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Austin Dobson, who will be recalled as the author of "Fanny Burney" in the English Men of Letters Series, has completed editing "The Diary and Letters of Mme. D'Arblay," (Fanny Burney,) which will be presented with an unusual number of notes and comments in six volumes. The text will be illustrated with views and photogravure portraits. The work will be published by the Macmillan Company.

The Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, author of "The Teachings of Dante" and "Aids to the Study of Dante," who is spending his vacation in New Hampshire, has just learned that his last-named book is to be translated into Japanese.

Before his recent departure for Europe F. Hopkinson Smith, civil engineer, painter, and novelist, left the manuscript of a hundred-thousand-word novel with Charles Scribner's Sons. It has not yet been learned whether this story will first make its appearance as a serial for the new year in Scribner's Magazine or will be presented in book form at that time. It will not, however, be published this Autumn, and when it does appear it will be the first complete work of fiction to come from the author's pen since "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," published two years ago.

Little appears to be known outside of English university circles concerning E. B. Cowell, who at one time was Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Cambridge. Edward FitzGerald once wrote to Charles Eliot Norton and referred to Cowell as "a brother professor of yours at Cambridge, the most learned man there, I believe, and the most amiable and delightful, I believe also." The letter from which this phrase is taken was reproduced by Aldis Wright in Cowell's "Literary Remains," and was at once repudiated by the subject as "exaggerated praise." For some years past Cowell's cousin, George Cowell, has been at work compiling, editing, and writing a work to be known as "Life and Letters of E. B. Cowell," the publication of which has been secured by the Macmillan Company. From the point of view of English university and academic life the forthcoming work is expected to be one of the most important of the season as well as one of the most conscientiously edited, for George Cowell omits the praise rendered by the translator of "Omar Khayyam" and written to the Harvard professor, but draws attention to it in his preface.

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, author of "In the Days of Giants," is spending the Summer at Isle au Haut, Maine. Another author who is in Maine, at Bailey Island, is Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, who has just finished her sequel to "Jewel," entitled "Jewel's Story Book." This is to be brought out in the Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

For the first time in five years Norman Duncan is not spending this Summer on the Labrador and Newfoundland coast among the fisher folk of whom he writes. He is just now at work in his home at Washington and Jefferson University, putting the finishing touches to his novel, "Doctor Luke of the Labrador," which the Fleming H. Revell Company will issue in a month or two.

Wilfrid Ward gives, among other items of interest in his forthcoming book, "Aubrey De Vere: A Memoir Based on His Unpublished Diaries and Correspondence," which is nearly ready for publication in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., contemporary records of De Vere's intercourse with Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle, Browning, and Cardinal Newman; selections from his correspondence with Sara Coleridge, Sir Henry Taylor, and Mrs. Edward Villiers, and contemporary incidents of the Irish famine of 1846-7. Some hitherto unpublished letters from Cardinal Newman will also be included, and there will be two portraits.

Ralph Connor, (the Rev. Charles W. Gordon,) author of "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," &c., has been devoting his time during his travels in Eastern Canadian watering places to finishing his new novel, "The Prospector," which is on the early Fall list of the Fleming H. Revell Company. The scenes of this novel will be in the West. It opens with a description of a football game on the University of Toronto campus, in which the "prospector" is introduced in "Shock," a graduating student. Immediately the reader is taken to the far west of Canada, in the country leading up to the Crow's Nest Pass. The author has drawn his characters from life.

Charles Hemstreet, the well-known authority on Old New York, has decided to become the manager of the Burrelle Press Clipping Bureau in this city. Speaking recently of his decision, he said: "I give up literature after a fair and impartial trial of eighteen years, fully convinced that the prospect of the old age of an author is not alluring. I become the manager of the Burrelle Bureau, believing that there, as nowhere else, I can come in touch with men of large affairs in the commercial world. I select for my business career a press-clipping bureau, because I do not believe the people of America realize the business possibilities of press clippings, and I am going to do all in my power to develop the realizing sense."

Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," &c., who is coming here for a lecture tour this Fall, spent his childhood very simply in the little village of Wiebersville, Alsace. He says of that period: "I was fourteen before I had my first glimpse of modern complex civilization. I was to go to Paris to school, and was put on the train and told to get out when the guards called Paris. My life had been so simple up to that time that I did not know what a gas burner was, and my idea of artificial illumination was confined to candles. You can imagine what a revelation to me were the boulevards, the lights, the crowds of gay Paris."

Dean Briggs of Harvard and Radcliffe is at his Summer home at Plymouth, Mass. He is completing a new volume of essays entitled "Routine and Ideals." This is written somewhat on the same lines as his "School, College, and Character," and will bear the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Henry C. Rowland, whose successful new novel, "To Windward," shows that his nautical experience is not confined to theory, is about to establish a home at Hampton, Va. He is now planning to sail his small thirty-foot sloop Celeste down to Hampton Roads by the outside passage.

Prof. Leo Wiener, author of the "Russian Anthology," published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons about a year ago, has undertaken an English translation of Tolstoy's complete works. The new edition will be in twenty-four volumes, and will include much material which has not yet appeared in English, such as poems composed in early years, pamphlets, letters, and short stories. The works will be arranged in chronological order. Prof. Wiener, who is himself of Muscovite origin, has had a varied experience of life. He was educated first at a Russian university and then at a German polytechnic. He migrated later to New Orleans, working in a cotton factory, and subsequently as a railway hand and a fruit seller. Finally he found his way to a professor's chair at Harvard by way of a smaller American university.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell is spending the Summer in the Catskills, in "the house in the woods" made famous by Arthur Henry in his book of that name. Here she is writing her last article in the Standard Oil series, which will appear in the October McClure's. She is also preparing for McClure, Phillips & Co. her history of the Standard Oil Company to appear in book form in the Autumn.

Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of the novel of divorce, "He That Eateth Bread with Me," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., is spending the Summer at a remote little village in Wisconsin having the Biblical name Ephraim. The house in which she is living is called The Pod. The reason for its name is clear when one is informed that it is owned and inhabited by a family of Pease.

It is announced that Irving Batcheller's forthcoming novel, "Vergilius," shortly to issue from the Harper press, is remarkable among stories of the dawn-time of the Christian era in offering its readers no fight in the amphitheatre and no spectacle of burning Christians serving as torches. In fact, accounts are that the old dramatic rule is observed and no tortures take place on the stage.

A novel by Stanley Weyman is always an event of interest to those who love what a London bookseller calls the "higher fiction." His new story is to be published by Longmans, Green & Co. next month or early in October. It is a historical romance of France when Henri Quatre reigned, Mr. Weyman's favorite time.

It is interesting to note that F. C. Dellenbaugh illustrates his own books. His forthcoming volume, which is being prepared by the Putnams with the title "Breaking the Wilderness," will have for its frontispiece an oil painting by the author, reproduced in color.

Although as a poet the late Guy Wetmore Carryl was perhaps best known through his "Fables for the Frivolous" and "Mother Goose for Grown-Ups," he nevertheless contributed considerable serious verse to the magazines. This has now been collected and G. P. Putnam's Sons will make a volume of it, publishing it in the Fall with the title, "Tuition of Time and Other Poems."

"Le Forestier's Relation."

Under this title Hasket Derby, M. D., has edited the "Autobiography and Voyages of François Le Forestier." (8vo., Pp. 77. Illustrated. Cloth. Boston: The Boston Athenaeum. $1.25.) This journal contains the account of a voyage from Salem to Mauritius, undertaken in 1812, embodying an autobiography of Le Forestier. The whole is addressed to a favorite pupil, a girl of fifteen and a member of the Cobb family, then living in Portland, Me. The manuscript was given for inspection to Dr. Derby, because Le Forestier was for one year the guest of his grandfather, Gen. Elias Hasket Derby.

François Le Forestier was born in France in 1749. He served for a time in the army. Later he studied law, and in 1780 emigrated to the Isle de France, where he was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the Revolution in France he became a "Député suppléant" for the District of Black River, under the name Forestier d'Alencourt. When Gen. Decatur arrived as Governor of the colony Le Forestier was appointed Receveur des Contributions and later also Receveur du Timbre. On account of a deficit in his accounts he was obliged to hide to avoid arrest. In January, 1808, he sailed for America. Here he lived for over four years, passing the time in Salem, Andover, Beverley, and finally Portland, where he made the acquaintance of the Cobb family and where he taught the French language. When Mauritius became an English possession Le Forestier sailed there from Salem, in 1812, in the ship Talbot. It was during this voyage that he wrote the present narrative.

Dr. Derby has provided footnotes, biographical and explanatory, besides several illustrations from photographs of Mary Cobb, Gen. Derby, Augustin Le Forestier, the author's son, and others mentioned in the journal. The account ends in July 2, 1812. Reference to the archives of Mauritius, the editor writes in a note, discloses the fact that Le Forestier landed July 11. He never again engaged in public life, and lived on the sugar estate of one of his sons-in-law at Pamplemousses, where he died July 1, 1819. Dr. Derby believes that the manuscript came into the possession of the Boston Athenaeum through the nieces of Mary Cobb, after whose death the journal was given to their father, and then came into their hands in the early sixties.

The book was printed at the Cambridge University Press on Old Stratford paper in large English type.

Two Books on Graphology.

Two books are out which deal with graphology. One, "The Language of Handwriting," by Richard Dimsdale Stocker, (12mo., pp. 259, illustrated, cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents,) is a textbook of graphology; the other, "What Handwriting Indicates," by John Rexford, (12mo., pp. 142, illustrated, cloth, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25,) is an "analytical graphology."

In his textbook Mr. Stocker demonstrates the principles and worth of graphology through the autographs of well-known individuals, including the signatures of Thomas A. Edison, Thomas Hardy, Olga Nethersole, Gibbon, Handel, Turner, Newton, Dumas, Rubens, Lord Leighton, Alfred Russel Wallace, Dr. Newman Hall, Clifford Harrison, Marion Terry, Rosa Bonheur, Huxley, Shakespeare, von Humboldt, Darwin, and many others, dead and living, well known in scientific, dramatic, literary, official, philosophical, medical, and other circles. Each letter in the name is explained—its slant, curves, flourishes, finals, beginnings, etc.—as well as the mental and moral state disclosed by it. Mr. Stocker describes the different "styles" of handwriting, health, the mental qualities, and other characteristics of a person as revealed by the formation of the letters. A chapter is devoted to an explanation of "Important Letters." In this the author explains the meaning of the various crossings of t's, the length of l's, b's, g's, and the other looped letters, n's e's, &c. Mr. Stocker is the author of "The Human Face, as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "A Concordance of Graphology and Physiognomy," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," &c.

In his preface, Mr. Rexford points out that there is little more than tables in his book on "What Handwriting Indicates." These tables are illustrated and explained by specimens of handwriting, numbered and indexed; the illustrations, "with but one or two exceptions" are from actual specimens. Special chapters have been given to the size of letters, their slope, lines, shape, thickness, spacing, capitals, finals, punctuation, speed, flourishes, disguised handwriting, forgery, and the handwriting of the insane, signatures, the general style of writing, &c.

The Lady and the Fiddler.

VIOLINA; OR, THE PASSING OF THE OLD ADAM AND EVE. A Romance. By Mary Ives Todd. 12mo. Pp. 267. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

The daughter of a Polish patriot living in exile in New England, and named Violina, after her father's favorite Stradivarius, the heroine of this story (after one stormy day spent in an American public school) goes abroad to study music. She takes her mother and the Stradivarius with her. The paternal exile stays in New England. On the steamer the girl, who is, of course, beautiful with the fatal beauty of Polish women, meets a nice young man. The two converse on deck while madam below suffers from mal de mer. But at the voyage end they part. In Italy is a maestro who is ravished with Violina's music, and a villain who wins her for his wife by perfidiously pretending to be a Pole. At once the muse of tragedy stalks on with stony mask, and it is up to her till at last Violina, having found out "the other woman," comes back to New York without her husband, but with her Stradivarius. You may imagine for yourself the meeting with the old folks at home, the dawning musical career, and the reappearance of the nice young man of the deck episodes. There is a strong infusion of the sentiment for which, when Kosciusko fell, Freedom is said to have shrieked.

Jonathan Edwards.

Two volumes, published in connection with the bicentenary of Jonathan Edwards, the theologian and preacher, contain (1) some selected sermons and (2) the exercises held at Andover, Mass. Jonathan Edwards's "Sermons," (16mo. Cloth. Pp. 181, in Macmillan's Pocket American and English Classics. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents,) edited by Prof. H. Norman Gardiner of Smith College, have been selected as representative of Edwards the preacher rather than the theologian. The book includes the sermons, "God Glorified in Man's Dependence," (1731,) "The Reality of Spiritual Light," (1733,) "Ruth's Resolution," (1735,) "The Many Mansions," (1737,) "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," (1741,) "A Strong Rod Broken and Withered," (1748,) and the farewell sermon of 1750. These sermons, the editor says in his introduction, are "classic." They represent Edwards

• • • as the powerful champion of a theology resting ultimately on the principle of a transcendent, righteous, sovereign will; as the equally convinced advocate of the mystical principle of an immediate, intuitive apprehension, through supernatural illumination of divine truth; as the flaming revivalist, with pitiless logic and terrible realism of description, arousing, startling, overwhelming the sinner with the sense of impending doom; finally, as the rejected minister, appealing, without rancor or bitterness, from the judgment of this world to the judgment of an infallible tribunal.

The volume containing the exercises commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Edwards, held at Andover Theological Seminary in 1903, ("The Edwards Bicentenary at Andover." Long 12mo. Pp. 65. Cloth. Andover, Mass.: The Andover Press,) contains a commemorative sermon by the Rev. Dr. William Rogers Richards; an introductory address on "The Religious Conditions in New England in the Time of Edwards," by Prof. John Winthrop Platnee, D. D.; "The Philosophy of Edwards," by Prof. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, LL. D.; "The Theology of Edwards," by Prof. Egbert Coffin Smyth, D. D., LL. D., to whose memory the volume is dedicated; "A Witness to the Truth," by President Samuel Valentine Cole, D. D., and "The Influence of Edwards," by Prof. James Orr, D. D. The programme of the celebration and several messages have been included.

Great Names from the Past.

One of the series of Eclectic School Readings, "Historical and Biographical Narratives," by Isabel R. Wallach, will prove a helpful and at the same time interesting reader to children in the fifth grade at school. It tells the story of the lives of men whose names are well known to the young. Rameses II., Nebuchadnezzar, Moses, Hercules, Ulysses, Socrates, Alexander the Great, Aeneas, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, Peter the Great, and Napoleon Bonaparte are all familiar. The stories are separated into five divisions—Oriental nations, Greece, Rome, mediaeval Europe, and modern Europe. The tales are clear, though short, and well illustrated. All proper names are pronounced in a vocabulary at the front of the book. (New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.)

Children's Stories.

TWILIGHT STORIES. Translated from the German by Minna B. Noyes, teacher of French and German in the High School, Winchester, Mass. Fourth edition. 12mo. Pp. 224. Illustrated. New York: Parker P. Simmons.

This is a new edition of a little book of simple stories from the German which first appeared in 1897. The stories are intended for children and are of the familiar German type, dealing with dwarfs, fairies, nixies, &c. You will find also the Pied Piper of Hamlin, Frederick Barbarossa, the story of Hatto, Bishop of Mayence, and how the rats ate him; the story of William Tell, and, in addition, transplanted stories about the Emperor of China and his nightingale and about the Caliph of Bagdad, all related in the fashion which tradition has assigned as proper for tales for young folks.

Poems by Mr. Sass.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have secured a volume of lyrical poems by George Herbert Sass, which is being fathered by some prominent people in Charleston, S. C., where Mr. Sass is well known. He has contributed poems to several Southern journals and periodicals under the pseudonym "Barton Gray," and it is by this name that he will appear as the author of the forthcoming volume, which has been given the title "The Heart's Quest."

"Bonny Leslie."

W. A. Wilde Co. of Boston announce for early Fall publication a new volume by Amy E. Blanchard, author of popular girls' stories. The new book "Bonny Lesley of the Border" is located in Southern Michigan, and treats of frontier life in the early days. It is the second volume in the Pioneer Series for girls, of which "A Gentle Pioneer," issued last year, was the first.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,033. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RECOGNIZE M'CARREN AS STATE CHAIRMAN

National Leaders Won't Interfere in Local Row.

WILL LET MURPHY ALONE HERE

Towne Returns from Indiana, Hopeful—Taggart and McCarren Have Long Conference.

Definits decision has been reached by ths Democratic National leaders not to interfere in any manner in the local situation caused by the strained relations between Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and Senator McCarren of Brooklyn. Ths latter is now recognized as the Chairman of tbe Democratic State Executive Committee, and all furtber protests from ths Tammany leader will be met with the statement that tbe incident is closed as far as ths National Committee and leaders ars concerned.

Chairman Taggart bas talked with some of his confrères and is determined not to mix in the local imbroglio. Senator Gorman has come to the same conclusion, and several others yesterday expressed themselves as of the opinion that the National Committee and its advisers had no right to interfere. They are agreed that Senator McCarren is the Cbairman by reason of being first named, and they also are of the opinion that notbing but harm could come from any attempt to oust him from the place, even if tbere were a disposition to do so. At the soma time tbey lose no opportunity to make it plain that Mr. Murpby will be consulted in all matters affecting the campaign in Manhattan and ths Bronx, and that Senator McCarren must not interfere in this territory.

Word has been given to Mr. Murphy that further protests from him will be useless, and, moreover, unpleassnt to receive. To settla ths situation finally tbere will he a meeting of tha Stata Executive Committee during the week, probably on Saturday, at which time Senator McCarren will assums charge of tha Stata campaign.

Senator Bailey of Texas, who is a friend of both Murphy and McCarren, and who will ba ona of the leading spirits in the campaign, expressed himself at the Hoffman Houss yesterday as of the opinion that it would be extremely unwisa for the National Committee to interfere.

"It seems to me that all such matters should be adjusted hy those who understand them without calling on the National Committee to step in. I think that both men should defer their personal figbt until after election. If they want to renew their hostilities then we might regret such action, but soma of us would he able to endnra the situation with some degree of patience."

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, who is slated for ons of Tammany's Congress nominations this Fall, returned from Indiana yesterday and also had something to say about ths Brooklyn situation.

"Tha differences between Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren are particularly unfortunate at this tima and ought to be cleared up at once," he said. "We have a chancs of snccess in the country this year, but it is by no means an easy chance, and we need every vote we can get. What we want is not lip service, hut heart servics at this time.

"During my stay in Indiana I found ths situation most satisfactory, and the prospects are excellent of carrying the State. Tha fight in Michigan will be very brisk and a big vote polled. I don't know much about Illinois, as I came through there in the night time and could not absorb politics in the dark."

Chairman Taggart of the National Committee joined Secretary Woodson in tbs search for committee headquarters yesterday, but did not close any proposition. He inspected the sites which bad been located by Mr. Woodson, and then held matters in abeyance until Monday, wben the Executiva Committee is to meet. Mr. Taggart called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see Senator Gorman, but the latter was out at the time, and Mr. Taggart left word that he would call again to-day to talk matters over. The Senator will remain here over to-morrow's meeting, and may accompany the notification committee to Esopus on Wednesday.

Arrangements for the notification were completed yesterday by W. S. Rodie of the Manhattan Club Campaign Committee. The members of the party will assemble at the Hoffman House at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and go in a body to the foot of West Twenty-second Street, where they will board tha steamboat Sagamore, which will take them up tbe river. Arriving at Esopus at 1:30 o'clock, the members will be presented to Judge Parker, and the formal notification is scheduled for 2 o'clock. At 4:15 the Sagamore will start back.

Mr. Rodie, who is acting as a general aide to Chairman Meyer of the State Committee, was at headquarters yesterday looking after things. He spent some time with Senator McCarren, and will be at headquarters daily from now on. Senator McCarren was getting in touch with committea work yesterday. During the evening ha had a long talk witb Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, hut neither had anytbing to announce at its close.

PRIEST DIRECTS RESCUE.

Helps Save Man Buried by Caving Sand at Jamaica.

Quick action on the part of tbe Rev. John Steinski, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, yesterday afternoon, saved the life of Felix Langster, twenty-nine years old, who narrowly escaped being hurled alive in a cave-in on Rockaway Road, near Lincoln Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

Langster was digging an excavation for a sewer main in sandy ground. Witbout the slightest warning tha shelving hank gava way and toppled over upon the workmen. His companions saved tbemselves hy leaping aside, hut Langster had no chance to escape, and the falling earth completely hurled him from sight. Struggling franticallv, ha managed to uncover his head. The shouts of ths lahorers were heard hy the Rev. Father Steinski, who was in attendance at a church fair half a block away.

The priest rushed to a telephona and asked the police to send in a hurry an ambulance and help to tbe scene. Then he directed tha work of rescuing tha hurled man, who was nearly exhausted hy his struggles to release himsalf. Policeman Herbert Greene and laborers worked hard with shovels for fifteen minutes before they could extricate Langster.

STRIKERS TRY TO BURN LINER.

Ward Company Steamer Havana Menaced In Havana Harbor.

Wbile the Ward liner Havana, whicb arrived yesterday from Mexican and Cuban ports, was lying in the harbor at Havana, on Aug. 2, great precautions had to he taken by the crew to prevent the steamship from being burned by striking longshoremen. Labor conditions, according to some of the arrivals from Havana, havs reached such a condition in the city that practically all ths polics force is now employed along tbe water front to keep tbe strikers from carrying out their plan to burn every steamship in the barbor on whicb other tban union labor is employed.

Tbe Havana is one of the largest vessels which go into Havana Harhor. The Ward Line for a number of years had regular gangs of men who lightered all of the ships of ths line. Wben the strike first was declared some montbs sgo, these men refused to join it. Pressure was brought to bear on them, however, and a month ago thcy, too, went out on strike. Since that time non-union labor has been employed on tbe ships, but thers was no violence until the Havana arrived there Tuesday.

On that day about forty men went aboard the steamship, declaring that tbey were non-union men who wished to work. A short time afterward fourteen of ths men, who later were identified as strikers, wers found in the after hold apparently trying to sct fire to the hemp cargo. A police guard was called, and all the men were driven off the ship. One man declared that at a meeting held ths night before it had been agreed that all ships employing non-union laborers should hs burned, and that they would yet carry out their designs.

After that every man who went aboard the steamship wss searched, and all matches were removed from his clothing. Besides, lines of hose were stretched all over the vcssel, and tha engine force was ordered to stand hy, ready for any fire that should he discovered. A number of police were stationed through the vessel to prevent disturbance, and all tbe officers were provided with revolvers, with orders to shoot, if necessary.

At noon on the same day, when two non-union men left the vessel to get lunch, they were killed by a union man who afterward escaped. The polics were stretched around the landing stage, and kept the crowd of strikers at hay, and as the two non-union men passed from the pier a man in tbe crowd shot both of them in the hack.

On some of ths ships that now go into ths barbor tbsre is so much fear tbat ths strikers will carry out their threats, despite the surveillance of the police, that all the lightering is done by the crew.

CAPT. PASSOW ARRESTED.

Commander of the St. Paul Held for Letting Immigrant Escape.

Capt. Frederick M. Passow, the commander of ths American Line steamship St. Paul, was arrested yesterday by order of the Federal authorities on a warrant charging him with permitting Philip Seitz, an immigrant who had been placed in his custody for deportation, to escape from the ship. After a hearing of the case befora Commissioner Shields, in tha Federal Building yesterday morning, Capt. Passow was paroled in the custody of the attorneys of the International Navigation Company, and returned to his ship in time to sail her for Southampton at 9:30 o'clock. The Captain was held for the Federal Grand Jury.

In the complaint to Commissioner Shields, hy whom the warrant for Capt. Passow's arrest was signed, Henry Eyer, a member of the staff of Immigration Commissioner Williams, says that Seitz arrived in this country on July 3 in the steerage of the St. Paul. He was of an undesirahle nature, being physically impsired, and, after a hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island, be was ordered deported hy the St. Paul when she sailed the following Saturday.

With twenty-four other persons Seitz was taken aboard the vessel tha night before sailing day and placed in the custody of Capt. Passow. That night Seitz and several others escaped. Commissioner Williams at once put detectives on their track and arrested them without difficulty. At Ellis Island later Seitz said that the deported persons had not been under ths care of any officer, and that after tbey had been in the steerage quarters for a time they had the freedom of the ship. When tbey saw, he said, that no guard was over them, several of his companions resolved to escape, and walked ashore.

The order for the arrest of Capt. Passow came from Commissioner General Sargeant at Washington, with a request to Acting United States District Attorney Cheever S. Houghton to prosecute the case vigorously so that an example might be made. It is charged that some of the Captains habituaily allow persons ordered deported to escape, thus saving the lines the expense of deportation.

PLOT TO ROB OPTICIANS.

Police Believe Boy's Presentation of Forged Order Was Part of Big Plan.

Through the aid of Henry Finkle, local agent of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station believe that they have unearthed a plot to rob various optical goods houses in this city.

A boy called at the local offices of the Rochester company, at 123 Broadway, yesterday and presented an order purporting to come from William Wise & Son, Fulton and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. This was directed to Julius King & Co., 24 Malden Lane. Part of tbe order seemed to have been filled there, but written on the order was a request by King & Co. that Bausch & Lomb furnish binocular glasses worth $280.

Mr. Finkle, who has before filled orders for others in the trade, thought it odd that the request should be made just before the closing hour, and detained tha boy while he used the telephone liherally, and, learning that the order was apparently a forgery, communicated with the Tenderloin police station. A dummy package was given to the boy and detectives followed him.

After watching him for some time and seeing that the boy was evidently looking for some one who did not appear, tha policeman arrested the boy. He said he was Benjamin Rothman, sixteen years old, of 161 Allen Street. He said that a man had given a quarter to him to go on the errand. Rothman was held as a suspicious person until the polica could investigata furthsr.

To St. Louis Exhibition.

Fall trips have been arranged for those who wish to visit the Fair under the most comfortable conditions, with assurance of strictly first-class hotel accommodations on arrival. Circulars with full information from Frank Whitcomb Company, 1,404 Broadway, Telephone 4235-38th St.—Adv.

C. E. TILFORD CUT OFF SON AND DAUGHTER

Left to Each Income of $6,000 from Estate Valued at $1,173,146.

DISAPPROVED THEIR MARRIAGES

More Than $1,000,000 Is Bequeathed to Hospitals and Charities of Varied Religious Denominations.

Gibson Putzel, the referee who was appointed to examins tbs accounts of ths United States Trust Company and of Judge Foster as trustees for the estate of Charles E. Tilford of the firm of Park & Tilford, filed his report with the Surrogats yesterday. Referee Putzel finds tbe accounts of the trustees correct. Tbey sbow that after having paid several small bequests, together with all of the testator's debts, and selling the Tilford real estate with the exception of ths home on West Seventy-fifth Street, they have a balancs on hand of $1,173,746. The report states that since the deatb of tha testator the stock hs held in the firm of Park & Tilford has increased in value by almost $200,000.

An interesting action is now pending in tbe Supreme Court in connection with ths Tilford estate. It appears that Mr. Tilford cut off his son, George E. Tilford, and bis daughter, Etta Tilford Kirkland, from a share in the residuary estate. He provided that each should receive an incoms of $6,000 a year during tbeir lives, hut in the event of the death of one or both tbis incoms then should go to charity. It is believed thst Mr. Tilford failed to otberwise provids for his children because he did not approve of their marriages. They are seeking now to have the residuary clause in tbeir father's will declared invaild.

Mr. Tilford left to his widow, Corinne A. Tilford, the Seventy-fifth Street home for her use during her lifetime. The residuary estate is also left to the widow for her use during her lifetime. In the event of her deatb, or in case she marries again, tbe will provides that as much of the Tilford fortune as will produce the income to be paid to the son and daughter be set asida for that purpose and then the trustees are directed to pay to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the sum of $25,000 and a similar amount is to be paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The remainder of the estate is then to be divided, share and share alike, between St. Vincent's Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, ths Presbyterian Hospital, the Flower Hospital, the Children's Aid Society, and St. John's Guild.

The son and daughter say that the residuary clause in the will prevents them from having an absoluts right to any of tbs principal, and that they have no authority to dispose by will of any sbare of ths estate. The residuary clause is attacked in the Supreme Court proceedings under the law which provides that a person leaving a husband or wife or child or parents surviving shall not leave mors than one-half of his or her estats to charitabls institutions.

In case the son and daughter succeed in baving the courts upset this clauss in tbs will they each will receive about $200,000, and will be able to dispose of it if they so desire. In that event, instead of more than a million dollars being divided among the institutions named, these institutions will receive a little over half a million dollars.

Inasmuch as there is a clause in tbe will directing that any one who should contest it should be cut off from all provisions in it, the will was allowed to go to probata and then ths son and daughter cams into court to ask the court to construct ths will.

STOPPED RUNAWAY WITH HOSE

Brooklyn Firemen Saved Children from Injury.

Brooklyn firemen showed tbat they could act quickly yesterday afternoon, and they also showed tbat a fireman can adapt a hose to as many uses as a woman can a hairpin. In stopping a frightened horse by means of their hose tbey saved several children from serious injury.

At State and Nevins Streets a big bay horse attached to a grocer's wagon becama frightened and, freeing himself from the harness, dashed down State Street. Engine Company No. 126 has its home on State Street, near Nevins Street, and Foreman Adam Neuharth, who was sitting at the desk, saw the animal go wildly by. Quickly appreciating tbe possibilities, and knowing that a few blocks away tha street was filled with children, he made for his telephone. Calling up Headquarters, he had the operator connect him with tbe house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 60, three and a half hlocks further down town, on State Street, hetween Boerum Place and Smith Street. This connection was over the private wire of the Fire Department, and was made in a great deal shorter time than the common, or garden, operator takes to arrange a wire connection.

Without asking to whom he was talking, Neubarth shouted through the telephone:

"There's a runaway horse on its way down the street. Stop it hefora it kills somebody. It got past me."

There were threa firemen in the room whera the message was received. They were William Ward, Conrad Metz, and Sandford Meyers. Two lengths of hose wera lying in the room. Already the sound of the hoofs of the runaway were heard. A merry crowd of children was in the horse's path.

The firemen in a second grasped the line of hose and rushed out to the street, warning the children away. Just as they did so, the big hay horse raced over the tracks at Smith Street. The men stretched their hose, hreast high, and held fast for the shock. The astonished horse was thrown back clear from its feet. Before the animal could recover, the firemen were on the horse and had it fast.

RECOVERING FROM LOCKJAW.

Brooklyn Boy Said to be Cured in a Newark Hospital.

Speciol to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Morris Levensohn, tha ten-year-old Brooklyn boy wbo has heen suffering with tetanus at the Beth Israel Hospital, in this city, will probably be discharged as cured to-morrow.

The hoy was injured whils playing, and tetanus developed July 25 last, when he was taken to tha hospital. His jaws were closed tight for several days, but can now be opened as wide as ever.

BRYAN WANTED PAY IN GOLD.

Kentucky Chautauqua Audience Was Held Until He Got It.

Speciol to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—When W. J. Bryan was introduced at the Glenwood Park Chautauqua, near New Albany, today, it was explained to the audiencs tbat his tardy appearance was due to a hitch in paying the speaker for his lecture.

It was said by tha speaker introducing Mr. Bryan tbat tbe Board of Directors of ths Chautauqua, thinking to please tbe silver leader, bad offered to pay him in the silver coin psid by the people to bear him. Mr. Bryan raised an objection, saying he wanted his pay in gold.

"This rather complicated matters," said the speaker, "and messengers were at onca dispatcbed to the bank to get tbe silver changed into gold. When the messengers reached the banks they found tbat all of them had closed for the day in honor of the orator from Nebraska. The incident was finally satisfactorily closed by the committee agreeing to forward to Mr. Bryan a draft drawn on a New York bank for the amount payable in gold."

Mr. Bryan smiled at tbis introduction.

HURT IN CRASH ON ELEVATED.

Twelve Persons Injured by Collision on the Brooklyn Road.

On the Cypress Hill Division of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad half an hour after midnight this morning a crowded train bound for New York was in collision with a "dead" train on the way to the yards. No one was seriously hurt, but the crash caused a panic not only among the passengers on the elevated train, twelve of whom were slightly cut by flying glass, but also among the passengers on an open trolley car that was passing under the structure at Crescent Street, near the curve into Fulton. Before the motorman of tha surface car could stop many of tbose aboard had jumped to the street, receiving bruises.

The cars of the "dead" train were hanging over the edge of the elevated structure, apparently in danger of immediately falling. These cars caugbt fire from the third rail. There was a brilliant electrical display, which, with the flames, added to the terror of the passengers bound for New York, many of tbem being women and children. Two women tried to jump out of the windows, but were restrained by ths guards.

When the guards felt that it was safa they led the passengers from the cars to the station, seeing to it that they did not touch the dreaded third rail. Of the 150 persons who were in tbe car about 25 were afraid to leave, and were later taken to tbe street by firemen. Deputy Chief Gooderson and bis men put up ladders against the structure and carried to safety those who were too terrified to move.

Thers was no handy telephone and the power house could not be ordered to shut off the current until half an hour had elapsed.

The injured were sent home in carriages quickly summoned by the railway employes.

The accident was due to a misplaced switch. The passenger train was proceeding in the same direction as the dead train, which consisted of five empty cars being drawn by a locomotive. Tbere was no light to be seen, and when ths passenger train swung into the switch it struck the second and third cars of the dead train, nearly throwing them into the street.

FARMERS SHOOT 4 CONVICTS.

Desperadoes from Delaware Jail Overtaken on Edge of Swamp.

Speciol to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 6.—Three of the twelve desperadoes who escaped from Georgetown Jail yesterday were overtaken on the edga of a swamp near Coverdale's Cross Roads to-night ss they were making for the Maryland line, and were wounded by the fire of a score of rifles in the hands of the farmers who have been guarding tbe road since daybreak.

It is believed that all three were seriously if not fatally wounded.

Two members of the Sheriff's posse, stationed near Tyndale's Camp Grounds, are reported to have been shot down hy the fleeing convicts in a wild dash for the open.

Henry Jackson, a farmer, who volunteered at noon to-day to cover the road leading to the camp, is believed to be dying, and Joseph Weatherby may not survive his wounds.

George Brown, leader of the desperadoes, was shot hy farmer Henry Jones, who caught him in his fodder loft.

Sheriff Steel and his posse have the remaining eight convicts surrounded.

Not one of the more than one hundred men on tba guard line will venture into the swamp in search of the fugitives. Sheriff Steel is confident that they will he driven out hy hunger before morning and the bullets of the possa will greet their presence in the opening.

The Sheriff declares his determination to capture the men dead or alive.

SHIP RUNS OUT OF FOOD.

Men Sent Ashore on Virginia Beach Held by Life Savers as Deserters.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6.—The schooner Lizzia Cbadwick, twenty-threa days out from New York for Brunswick, arrived off Virginia Beach to-day short of provisions. The vessel met with severe storms after leaving New York and was blown several hundred miles out of her course.

When the schooner was off Virginia Beach three men were sent ashore in a boat for provisions. The United States life savers launched a boat and went to the vessel, wbich was anchored three miles out.

The Captain verified tha story of the sailors who had been held on shore as suspected deserters. Tha life-savers released the men, who received the necessary provisions and the vessel continued on her voyage.

TREASURER KEMPF TO STAY.

Wisconsin Official Not to be Removed by Gov. La Follette.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—State Treasurer Kempf has scored a victory over tha La Follette managers, who sought to force him to withdraw from the race for re-election and to resign his office.

The investigation of the books in connection with the alleged shortage in his accounts has, it is now believed, furnished evidence which, if disclosed by Mr. Kempf, will force two of his associates on the State ticket to withdraw and acquit Mr. Kempf himself of all hlame. As a result tha La Follette State Central Committee will allow Kempf to withdraw his withdrawal from the State ticket. This withdrawal should hava been sent to tha Secratary of Stata and not to the Central Committee, hence the failure to promptly accept the withdrawal may be readily explained.

FIVE MEN IN RUINS AT STATEN ISLAND FIRE

Department Employes Dragged from Debris on Pier.

LOCAL FIREMEN ALL OUT

Ferry Landing, Lumber Yard, and the Once Well-Known Quarantine Hotel Destroyed—Arson Suspected.

A fire that is believed to have been of incendiary origin last night destroyed the old ferry slip of the Statsn Island Rapid Transit Company, the abandoned shipyard of Jamss McLean, now used for lumher storage, and the building well known many years ago as the Quarantine Hotel, at Tompkinsville, S. I.

Ths blaze made a magnificent spectacle, lighting up the bay for a mile on eithsr side and attracting to the scene apparently about half the population of Northern Staten Island. It was only after an bour and a half of tbe hardest kind of figbting that Battalion Chief Donovan expressed the belief that the flames were under control.

The fact that the flames appeared to start in the old Quarantine Hotel and the shipyard at the same time was the hasis of the incendiary theory. Up to a week ago the police said a watchman was employed to look after tbe lumber yard and pier. At that time he became ill and is now in ths hospital. The owners of the property did not employ any one to take bis place.

The hotel property, which is owned by the Werner estate, was occupied by the family of John Swanton. The Swantons had just retired when the fire was discovered.

About seven hundred firemen responded to the repeated alarms. When it was seen tbat the near-by cotton piers were threatened word was sent to Manhattan, and the fireboat New Yorker was soon at the scene. When the Rapid Transit Ferry Company heard that its pier was in danger it dispatched the tugs Baltimore, Cyclops, and Murray to assist in figbting the fire.

Within five minutes after the fire started the wbole yard was in a hlaze and the flames spread quickly to the storehouse on the ferry pier, which was filled with lumber.

The men started to fight the flames from the inside of the storehouse, and while they wera thus engaged the roof caved in, hurying five men in the ruins.

Fireman William Ryan, who escaped when the roof crashed in, pulled his fire comrades from the wreckage and got them to a place of safety.

The injured men were George Stumps, John McCaffrey, and James Tracey of Excelsior Hose Company and Thomas Garrigan and Andrew O'Brien of the Niagara Engine Company. They ara all burned about the head and hands. but none is dangerously hurt. After their injuries wers dressed tbey were sent to their homes. Several other firemen were overcome by smoke and heat while battling with the flames, but soon recovered.

From the shipyard and warehouse sparks flew to ths Werner Hotel across the street and the roof was soon ablaze. Some of the firemen entered the hotel and went up to the roof to fight the flames, but when they reached it it was half consumed. Tha escape of the men was cut off while they were trying to get a stream of water on the flames, and they shouted to their comrades on the street below to put up ladders.

The companies on Staten Island are not supplied with scaling ladders, and no ladders at hand were long enough to reach ths roof. While two were being fastened together there was considerable delay, but finally all the men on the roof were brought down safely.

Tha Werner Hotel adjoins ths American Cotton piers, and burning embers were carried by the strong soutberly wind that was blowing to the roof of the warehouse on the cotton docks. The fireboat and tha tugs poured such a volume of water on the roof, however, that the fire did little damage and the cotton piers and tbe hundreds of bales of cotton on them escaped destruction.

The losses are estimated as follows: Shipyard plant, $30,000; ferry pier, $8,000, and Werner Hotel, $10,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The rapid transit and trolley tracks were blocked for several hours on account of the fire.

ENGLISH HEIRESS HIS BRIDE.

Chicago Evangelist Married the Late Richard Cadbury's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—C. M. Alexander, formerly a student at the Moody Bible Institute, this afternoon arrived in Chicago with the bride whom he won while a singing evangelist in England. Sbe was Miss Helen Cadbury, daughter of the late Richard Cadbury, a millionaire manufacturer of Birmingham. Mrs. Alexander is also a niece of George Cadbury, proprietor of the London Daily News.

While assisting R. A. Torrey, an evangelist, at meetings in Birmingham in January Mr. Alexander became acquainted with Miss Cadbury. Their engagement was announced in February, and they were married on July 14. Mrs. Alexander is a musician. She expects to assist her husband in mission work.

Mr. Alexander led choirs of 1,000 voices at the English meetings. Ha will sing at both services in the Moody Church tomorrow.

WEST END HOTEL SOLD.

Hotel Property Itself Brings $142,000—Six Plots in All.

Speciol to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—Ths West End Hotel property on Ocean Avenue was sold this afternoon. The property was sold in six plots. The ground on Brighton Avenue, where stands the huilding helonging to the Steinbach Company, was sold for $9,750 to Charles Zella of New York.

The hotel, wbich has a frontage of 848 feet, and the cottages were hld in by Walter E. Hildreth, the proprietor of the West End Hotel, for $142,000. The Second Avenue property, belonging to tha Hildreth estate, was sold to T. E. Sheridan of New York for $19,750. The Post Office building, also helonging to the estate, brought $8,000. It, too, was sold to T. E. Sheridan.

$20,000,000 COAL COMBINE.

Pittsburg Report Says 28 Companies Are Consolidating to Maintain Prices.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—It is reported here that a new $20,000,000 coal combination, composed of twenty-eight independent companies, is in tha process of formation.

The principal objects of the new combination, it is said, ars to estahlish selling agencies and maintain prices.

BRITISH ARE IN LHASA.

Expedition Entered Sacred City Aug. 3 Without Further Fighting.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.—The British expedition into Tbibet reached Lbasa at noon Aug. 3.

There was no further fighting than was reported in the last dispatches.

ATTEMPT TO KILL ORDONEZ.

Buried Torpedo Exploded at Side of Uruguayan President's Carriage.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 6.—An attempt was made upon the life of President Battle y Ordoñez to-day as he was driving with his family.

As the carriage was passing along one of the principal streets of the city a hurled torpedo was exploded at its side.

Ths explosion tore up the pavement and the track of ths railway running tbrough the street, hut, so far as can be learned, no one was injured.

PRINCESS ROBBED OF GEMS.

Alice of Monaco Loses Diadem Valued at $12,000 and Other Jewels.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Princess Alice of Monaco, who is stopping at the Hotel Mercedes here, was robbed to-day of a diadem valued at $12,000, other jewels, and a sum of money.

HORSES DASH INTO TRAIN.

Runaway Team at Middletown Break Their Necks in Crash with Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A team of horses belonging to William T. Kortright, a marketman, met death in a peculiar way to-day at New Hampton, near this city. The horses were standing in front of a hotel, when suddenly they started on a mad run toward the railroad.

A freight train was passing at the time. The horses ran headlong into the rapidly moving cars, and their necks were broken. The wagon and contents were uninjured.

VICTOR'S EX-MARSHAL KILLED.

Released on $10,000 Bonds, He Is Found Dead Soon After.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—M. W. O'Connell, ex-Marshal of Victor, Col., came to his death to-night by falling from a fourth-story window in the rear of the Markham Hotel.

There is doubt as to whether O'Connell met with an accident, committed suicide, or was murdered. The police hold to ths suicide theory, but the friends of O'Connell declare that he was murdered. Tbere was no evidence of a struggle.

O'Connell was Marshal of Victor at the time of the Victor riot, June 6, and swore in a number of union men to help him preserve the peace. For this reason he was removed from office by the Mayor of Victor and later was charged with participating in the riot. He was only yesterday released on $10,000 honds.

JUSTICE IRVINE HURT.

Slipped from a Train at Yonkers—Wounded in Forehead.

YONKERS, Aug. 6.—Justice of the Peace Eliott M. Irvine, acting City Judge in the absence of Judge Kellogg, was seriously injured here at noon to-day. He was trying to board a moving train at the New York Central Station when his foot slipped. As he fell to the ground he was struck in the forehead by the railing of the platform.

He received a severe cut in his forehead, and he was unconscious when picked up. He was taken to St. John's Hospital. Justice Irvine is about twenty-five years old.

JAPANESE ARREST CONSUL.

France's Agent at Niu-Chwang in Jail Owing to Protest Made by Him.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 7.—The Matin's correspondent at Niu-Chwang reports the occurrence of a serious diplomatic incident.

The French Consular agent there, the correspondent says, was arrested Aug. 3 by the Japanese in consequence of his vigorous protest against the detention of two sailors who claimed French protection.

The agent notified the American Consul, who, however, was unable to intervene, hut sent information of the agent's arrest to the French Consul at Tien-Tsin.

CONVICTS CUT THROUGH SEWER

Crawled 900 Feet in 18-inch Pipe and Escaped in Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 6.—Tbe authorities of tbe Indiana Reformatory have discovered that Parker and Gatewood, escaped prisoners, whose absence was noted yesterday, and who were thought to be dead, crawled three hundred yards through an eighteen-inch sewer which leads to the Ohio River, and then cut their way out.

Their shirts were found in a corn field.

TWO HURT BY AUTOMOBILES.

One Runs Down Girl, Another Hits Telegraph Pole.

Two automohile accidents occurred last night in the Classon Point Road, in the Bronx. Neither of the accidents was serious.

The first accident reported to the Westchester police was that Mary Haugh, sixteen years old, of 137 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was knocked down by an automobile in Classon Point Road, near De Witt's Hotel. The girl received a cut over the eye, and also bruises about the body. The machine was owned hy Joseph Collins of Classon Point, and was driven hy Lawrence T. McKean, who was not arrested.

While driving his machine only a short distance from where the first accident took place, William Shultz of 734 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, lost control of the automobile and it ran into a telegraph pole. He received a contusion of the spine and a fracture of the left leg. An ambulance was summoned from Lebanon Hospital and he was removed there.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY IS NOW SURROUNDED

Strong Japanese Naval Force Sent Up Liao River.

ON EVE OF GREAT BATTLE

Russian Military Authorities Say Decisive Engagement is Imminent—Expect Attack on An-Shan-Chan.

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 6—A strong Japanese naval force, composed of gunboats and torpedo boats, proceeded up tbe Liao River yesterday.

Tbe snallow draught of these vessels enabics tbem to ascend the river for 100 miles. Tbey are to intercept the Russian retreat to the westward.

The Russians have again been outflanked and have been compelled to retire.

A large commissariat column leaves bere every day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 7.—Gen. Kuropatkin, in a dispatch given out yesterday, reports that the Japaness advanced ten miles north of Hai-Cheng on Thursday, and that they ars also advancing in considerable force from Pahuisai (Kutsia) on the Russian east flank. The Japanese were concentrated in tbe neighborhood of Huiungou. Considerable forces of Japanesc from Houtsiatze and Sikseyan crossed to the right bank of ths Tai-Tse River, but were driven back.

The General Staff stated at 1:30 o'clock this morning that it expected to receive no more news from the front to-night.

Report of Battle Discredited.

Ths Bourse Gazette yesterday printed a sensational dispatch from Liao-Yang saying that another great battla had heen fought in tha neighborhood of Houtsiatze, and that the Japanese losses were estimated to have been from ten to thirteen thousand and the Russian losses were comparatively insignificant.

The dispatch was dated Thursday evening. It is helieevd to refer to the fighting of July 30, July 31, and Aug. 1. Tbe War Office has not received any reports of later fighting, and points out that Houtsiatzs is a couple of miles westward of Yu-Sbu Pass, whence the Russians fell back on An-Ping after the hattle of July 31.

Gen. Kuropatkin's report of small shifting movements by the Japanese, with a single unimportant skirmish, bringing ths military situation up to Aug. 4, is just about wbat was expected hy the authorities here. It is believed, however, that the lull in the fighting has lasted about as long as possible, and that the forces around Liao-Yang are now on the eve of a desperate and decisive engagement.

The pause of the past few days is believed to have heen long enough to enable the Japanese to assume their formation, hring up supplies, and make ready for a grand assault upon ths powerful positions girding Liao-Yang, and the hattle of the war is hourly expected.

An issue of such importance momentarily eclipses interest in the siege of Port Arthur. The fate of the latter place is not likely to influence the immediate destinies of tbs campaign, hut Liao-Yang is closely tied up with the fortunes of ths whole war. Tha loss of such a position, with its vast accumulation of stores, would immediately and perhaps irreparably endanger the main Russian position in Manchuria.

Russian Officials Confident.

The military authorities do not entertain the slightest doubt of Gen. Kuropatkin's ahility to repulse an attempt to captura and cut off Liao-Yang. The defensa there has an immense advantaga in operating witbin the small radius of twenty miles, thus enahling Gen. Kuropatkin to reinforce promptly any weak point. The army at his disposal is estimated at 150 battalions, besides cavalry and artillery, altogether not far short of 200,000 men. Only one-third of this force was engaged in the fighting of July 30 and 31 and Aug. 1.

Tbe pick of Kuropatkin's troops, the newly arrived European regiments, are stationed at An-Ping and An-shan-Chan, where the hardest onset is expected. Soms of these regiments were raised two hundred years ago and have great war records. Officers acquainted with the men declare that the dogged tenacity displayed at Yu-Sbu Pass and Nanga Pass have become only more fierca and unyielding under the reverses met by the troops.

Experts at the War Office are discussing the probable course of tha impending operations. They say that the Japanese will try to captura either An-Ping or An-shan-Cban, whence they will be able to strike Liao-Yang, and think it mora likely that An-shan-Chan will be selected because that place is in the line of advance of Oku's and Nodzu's armies, and must be captured before an attempt is made to flank Liao-Yang from tha westward.

The Russian position at An-shan-Chan is as strong as that at Kin-Chou. It consists of a precipitous barrier fifteen miles long, flanked on the eastward by the rivsr and a marsh and on tbe westward by a level plain and is impossible of approach by infantry from either side. The only weak spot is to the eastward, where ths Japanese may mount heavy guns with a longer range than the Russian pieces and pour in a flanking fire. It is considered more probable, however, that Gen. Nodzu will try to cut in between An-shan-Chan and Lian-dian-Slan and cut off the former place from Liao-Yang, but an attempt to do this would be sure to entail a terrific fight with the supports sent out by Gen. Kuropatkin.

The army organ to-day published the names of the officers killed or wounded July 31 and Aug. 1, showing that seven were killed and forty, including Gen. Dekinlein, commanding the Thirty-first Artillery Brigade, wounded. In addition eight officers are missing and one officer died

from sunstroks. The paper does not sey this is a complete list.

ENVELOPED ON ALL SIDES.

Russian Line of Retreat to the West Is Now Cut Off.

If the statements in the dispatch from Niu-Chwang printed to-day are correct, and the reports from The Associated Press correspondent at that point have hitherto proved among the most reliable from the Far East, the Japanese have probably by this time succeeded in their plan to surround the Russian Army on all four sides.

It will be noticed that the dispatches regarding the direct movements against Liao-Yang do not mention Gen. Kuroki. The operations to the south and east of Liao-Yang are being conducted by Gens. Oku and Nodzu, and there is every indication that Kuroki, with the most powerful Japanese army of all, is only waiting the signal to advance in the Russians' rear between Liao-Yang and Mukden and to cut their communications.

In previous discussions of the Japanese enveloping movement it has been stated that the only way of retreat for Kuropatkin, in the event of a defeat, would be to the westward. The Japanese are apparently prepared for this movement. The Liao River is navigable for gunboats for 100 miles, which means that a movement west, or even northwest, of Liao-Yang could be intercepted.

The coming engagement, as military experts have pointed out, will be the supreme test of Japanese leadership.

FEAR JAPANESE WILL WIN.

Frenchmen Think Kuropatkin Has Been Outwitted by Kuroki.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Never has interest in the Russo-Japanese war reached such intensity as now, and the public are awaiting with bated breath news of the next move in the vital game of strategy between Gens. Kuroki and Kuropatkin.

In military circles the belief is that Kuropatkin's best chance of safety lies in a further retreat, but the fear is very generally expressed that he has been cleverly outmanoeuvred by his Japanese antagonist and must now either fight or capitulate. As he is unlikely to accept the second alternative a terrific battle is imminent, and though there is no betting on the subject, for Frenchmen would reprove such levity, with their ally's fate hanging in the balance, there are very few who do not hold that the odds are strongly in favor of the Japanese.

At the most, it is believed, the Russians can sustain a purely defensive action, the consequences of which would be decisive in the event of defeat.

LIAO RIVER DANGEROUS.

Foreign Ships Not to Enter It Until Russian Mines Are Removed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Griscom, the American Minister at Tokio, has notified the Stats Department that the Commender in Chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria deems it necessary that foreign vessels should neither enter Ying-Kow nor the Liao River nor anchor therein until order has been entirely restored in that region.

This notice is made necessary by the fact that the waters of the lower Lieo adjacent to Yin-Kow were thickly planted with submarine mines by the Russians. As the Japanese have assumed responsibility for foreign shipping by their occupation of Niu-Chwang and Yin-Kow, such shipping will heve to wait for entrance until the mines are removed.

TORPEDOED AT KRONSTADT.

Strange Accident to a Ruesian Battleship Reported—Damage Slight.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, says the Russian battleship Sieva was eccidently torpedoed to-dey et Kronstadt.

She eustained no eerious demege.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—No confirmation is obtainable here of the report cabled to a news agency in London that the Russian battleship Siava was accidentally torpedoed at Kronstadt to-dey.

The Siava is a battleship of 13,516 tons. She was completed in 1903.

MAY MODIFY CONTRABAND LIST.

Russia, Urged by Great Britain to Do So, Considering the Matter.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In connection with the discussion between Russia and Great Britain with respect to the treatment of neutral shipping, it is learned that the British Government is laying special stress on the advisability of a clear Russian definition of contraband more in accord with the practice of other maritime nations.

The Government of Great Britain is of the opinion that only by a settlement of the broad principle can the development of irritating incidents be avoided.

Ruesia is disposed to meet Great Britain in the most friendly fashion, insisting, however, that her special geographical situation, which makes it difficult to send prizes to her own ports, should be taken into account, and that any modifications of the liet of contraband shall apply not only during the Rueso-Japanese war, but in a fnture war.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne is giving the matter urgent attention, particularly owing to the interruption of British Far Eastern commerce.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The Foreign Office is carefully considering the objections raised abroad in regard to Russia's list of contraband, but no decision hes been reached.

From what the correspondent of The Associated Press can gather, while the deeire is to avoid the irritation of neutral powers as much as possible in regard to the Russian declaration on the subject of foodstuffs, it is pointed out that when the list was published no power objected, Great Britain not raising even a formal objection until several months had elapsed.

Russia's position, as stated to The Associated Press hy an official who speaks by authority, is as follows:

"Foodstuff consigned to an enemy's port in sufficient quantity to create the presumption that it is intended for the use of the Government's military or naval forces is prima fecie contraband and sufficient to warrant holding it for the decision of a prize court. Even if consigned to private firms, the burden of proof that it is not intended for the Government rests upon the consignor and consignee. If it can be proved that it is intended for noncombatants it will not he confiscated. Small consignments of foodstuff in mixed cargoee will be considered presumptively to be regular trade shipments and will not be seized as contraband."

Russia has not yet replied to Great Britain in regard to the latter's protest on the subject.

KNIGHT COMMANDER CONDEMNED

Prize Court Declaree the Sunken Steamer Carried Contraband.

VLADISVOSTOK, Aug. 6.—The Prize Court yesterday adjudged the sunken steamer Knight Commander and its cargo a lawful prize.

The trial of the case and an investigation of the steamer's papers, &c., established the fact that the cargo, consisting principally of railway material, was consigned through a Japanese port to Che-mul-pho, leading fairly to the inference that it was designed for use on the military railway under construction from Soul to the Yalu.

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL IS AGAIN REPORTED

Nagasaki Hears Fortress Has Been Taken—No Confirmation.

RUSSIAN ADMITS END IS NEAR

Refugee from the Stronghold Is Certain It Is Doomed—Details of the Recent Fighting.

NAGASAKI, Aug. 6.—It is reported here that Port Arthur has heen captured by the Japanese.

It is not probehle that Nagasaki would he the first point and the only point to learn of the fall of Port Arthur. There are no advices from Tokio or the Japanese Legations at Washington or London to confirm the Nagaseki report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The report of the fall of Port Arthur received from Nagaseki does not obtain greater credence at the Admiralty and War Office here than previous telegrems on the same subject.

RUSSIANS HAVE NO NEWS.

There is a complete absence of news from Lieut. Gsn. Stoessel (commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur) and Rear Admirsl Wittsoeft (in command of the Port Arthur naval forces). The Associeted Press is assured that the General Staff and the Admiralty have not receivd any communication from the heleaguered fortress, and the officials argue in view of this that there has heen no change of sufficient importence to prompt Gen. Stoessel or Admiral Wittsoeft to send dispetches.

The persistent reports from Che-Foo that the Japanese have captured two commanding positions near Port Arthur, do not receive general credence here, it being pointed out that the Retvizan's hig guns would be able to sheil a besieger's battery without danger to the ship, end thet the Japanese guns are too far away to be of effective help.

The big naval guns of modern design are proving to be of the highest value, end for this reason the squadron will probebly not attempt to leave Port Arthur unless the fall of the fortress should become imminent. Another reason for its remaining is that its departure would have a depressing effect upon the garrison.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 6.—"Port Arthur will certainly fall inside of one or two months, depending on how fast the Japanese move."

This opinion was expressed to-day hy an educated Ruesian who has jnst arrived here from Port Arthur hy junk. He hed fifteen companions. The perty left the Russian etronghold six days ago. They suffered much hardship on the trip over from lack of food and weter.

The Russian who voiced the foregoing opinion occupied an important eemi-offical position at Port Arthur, and his viewe are regarded as valuable. He saye that, while the Japenese constantly receive reinforcements, every Russian casualty decreases the defensive efficiency of the garrison, as the Russians cannot he reinforced.

UNABLE TO MAKE EXPLOSIVES.

Gen. Stoessel, it is deolered, is compelled to husband his ammunition. He can menufecture sheils, hut it is impossible to meke proper explosives. The necessity of protecting the men for the final stend explains the retreet of the Russians from the strong outpost position, where their losses were fer less serious then those eustained hy the assailants.

According to this Russian, Gen. Stoessel is in daily communication with Gen. Kuropatkin.

A newspaper puhlished at Port Arthur which was brought in here to-day gives fragmentery detaile of the recent heavy fighting there.

The Jepanese artillery opened a desultory fire on the afternoon of July 25. That night the Russians siept on their arms in the trenches. They occupied a line sixteen miles long. The next morning the fog cleared away at 6 o'clock and the Japanese then began to fire along the entire line. This fire was kept up until dark.

The Japanese marksmanship was most accurate, showing that they hed derived henefit from the practice of the preceding day. Their heaviest fire was directed against the hatteries, which included the 12-inch naval guns commanded by Prince Tscheidse and Capt. Skrydloff. A perfect shower of sheils hit the earthworks or went screeching into the valley behind, working considerable havoc among the artillerymen.

BATTLE OF JULY 27.

The hottest fighting began at dayhreak July 27. The Russian right wing was commanded by Major Gen. Kondratenko, who was compelled to undergo the brunt of the terrific cannonading. To this fierce fire the Russians replied with deliberation. The naval battery was again made the target for the heaviest fire, and it was evident that the Japanese were trying to silence the most dangerous Russian position. A perfect shower of shrapnel was thrown into the valley behind the Russian batteries, and Gen. Kondratenko remarked that the Japsneee evidently believed that the Russien reserves were in this valley.

In the meanwhile the Russian infantry, passive witnesses of the artillery duel, lay in their trenches awaiting an attack. They were well protected, and but few sheils fell among them.

At 9 o'clock volley firing gave warning of the Jepaness assault, which followed swiftly. As the Japanese infantry advanced the Japsnese artillery fire slackened somewhat, hut the Russian hatteries replied with increased vigor, while the Russian riflemen volleyed rapidly and with great animation. For an hour the Japanese advanced intrepidly in the face of a fire which is described as a thousand volleys in simultaneous eruption.

ATTACK WAS A FEINT.

The Japanese advance against the Russian right wing ceased and the Russiane cheered, but at this moment news arrived from Gen. Stoessel that the terrific pounding to which the Russian right wing had been subjected was nothing more

mask to cover the concentration of Japanese troops preparatory to an attack upon the Russian left wing, of which Wolf's Mountain was the key.

Gen. Stoessel commanded the presence of Gen. Kondratenko, who, with his staff, at once started to join the Commander in Chief. After having ridden a short distance. Gen. Kondratenko was compelled to choose between two roads, one long and safe from the fire from the enemy, the other short and leading through a shell swept valley.

"God favors the brave," remarked the General, and he end his staff galloped safely over the dangerous road.

At noon the Japanese suddenly ceaeed firing, and presently observers, with the aid of field glasses, could see the enemy quietly eating rice. After this the right wing was occasionally reminded of the presence of the Japanese by the descent of a huge shell, but the worst was over.

In the meanwhile the mein attack, which resulted in the capture of Wolf's Mountain, had been developed.

Russians Tried to Destroy a Bridge.

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 6.—Russian spies heve made an attempt to destroy the railway bridge near Yin-Kow. They were fruetrated by Chinese railway employes. Gen. Fukushima was supposed to be on a train about to cross the bridge.

HOW TOGO WENT TO WAR.

Didn't Even Bid Wife Good-bye, Says American Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNELLEN, N. J., Aug. 6.—Miss M. M. Carpenter has just returned to her home here after a nine years' residence in Japan. She was a welcome guest at the home of Admiral Togo, and brought with her a dagger which the younger son of the Mikado had presented to her. She was a visitor at the Admiral's house after the opening of hostilities with Russia.

The Admiral, Miss Carpenter says, left his family without letting even his wife know where he was going or what the character of his mission was,, and the Admiral's wife did not know of his movements till she saw his name in the papers in connection with an early naval engagement.

"Secrecy," added Miss Carpenter, "marks all the movements of the Japaneee warriors. Here in war times we enthuse and arouse the patriotism of the people with pageants of soldiery going to the front to do battle. But in Japan the soldiers are oarried through the country and the cities in jacked cers, windowe closed so they cannot be heerd, and curtains drewn so they cannot be seen. And yet patriotism is intense everywhere. Rich and poor alike at the first intimation that war must come even put their most precious heirlooms in pledge for the Government's eid and contributed many millions of money to the nation's war fund."

BASE REPUBLICAN PLOT.

Devery, Who Unearths It, Wants to Head a Democratic Secret Service.

Should the Parker and Davis ticket be elected this Fall, the candidates will owe their victory to the eegle eye and the ready mind of William Stephen Devery. In the event of any one being skeptical es to the Honorable William Stephen being the savior of his party, all he will have to do is to ask William E. Ryen, Dr. William J. Stewert, or any other hright luminary in the William S. Devery Associetion.

Emissaries of the "ex-best" were about the Hoffman House lest night giving out information of a horrible Republican plot discovered by "Big Bill" and of the drastic methods being pursued by Devery to nullify ths conspiracy.

According to Devery and his friends nothing will save the Demoeratic ticket but to have the National Committee establish a secret service bureau covering the entire United States, with William Stephen Devery as its head. Devery announcee thet he has discovered that the Republicans are planning to colonize the doubtful States.

In West Virginia, for instance, he says that special efforts are to be mede to defeat the Democratic ticket hy carting in all the negroes of Virginia and North Carolina, if necessary, and thet the same tactics will he pursued in other fighting grounds. Devery says that all this colonization will be carried on under the direction of the United States Secret Service Bureau, paid by the Government, and working in the interests of the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Declarations were made that it was this important business that had brought Senator McCarren and Devery together on Thursday evening last, which hed brought Senator Hill and Devery together some weeks ago, and which wes responsible for the invitation sent by Judge Parker's secretary for Devery to visit Esopus some time after the formal notification.

While they were making their announcements it was learned that the only thing the National Committee had heard of the entire affeir wes that the Deveryites hed made such a suggestion to some of the officers of the National Committee, which suggestion had been received "to think over."

FOREIGN LEGISLATORS' VISIT.

Plans for Entertainment of Members of Arbitration Group.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's suggestion that the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Group for the promotion of arbitretion, who will arrive in New York from Europe the first week in September, be taken on a tour through the large industrial centres of the United States, wae adopted at a meeting here to-day of the committee appointed hy Congress to provide for their entertainment.

It was also decided that each member of the Entertainment Committee should take charge of the guests as they pass through the State in which such member resides.

The convention will he heid in St. Louis instead of Washington, as was at first planned. After the tour the visitors will go to Washington, where they will be greeted by President Roosevelt.

LOST LIFE TO SAVE TRAIN.

Illinois Boy Stood on Track in Headlight's Glare.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—James Jensen, a farmer boy, eighteen years old, was killed through his efforts to save a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train from destruction near Corliss, Ill.

While the youth and his brother were crossing the track with a steam thrasher the machine became stalled. James ran up the track, waving his straw hat. He stood directly in the path of an onrushing train in the glare of the headlight. He was hit by the locomotive and crushed to deeth.

The engineer saw him in time to slacken speed, and though the locomotive crashed into the thrasher the train escaped a wreck.

JUDGE HOLDS UP AUTO.

Stone in Hand, Justice Dunwell at Clyde Stops a Chauffeur.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—While driving a spirited horse on a country road, near Clyde, Justice Dunwell of the Supreme Court signalled the chauffeur of a fast approaching automohile to stop, hnt no attention was paid to him.

Handing the reins to his wife, Justice Dunwell jumped to the ground, picked up a stono, and, standing in the middle of the road, waited for the automobile to come within range. The chauffeur stopped the machine, and Justice Dunwell eeverely lectured the scorcher.

The Judge says that had the machine heen driven a few yards further he would have thrown the stone, regardless of coneequences.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS FREE.

Elsa Gellert's Foster Parents Violated Only Technical Law, Says Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Extradition proceedings for William Jsneen and his wife, cherged with kidnapping five-yeer-old Elsa Gellert from her parents in Denmark, were dismieeed to-day.

United States Commissioner Foote, before whom the couple were arraigned, ruled thet the violation of law was technical and that, in view of the fact that the child het been given up and is now on the way to its parents, the prisoners ehould be released.

Camp Meeting at Ossining.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The seventy-third annual Methodist camp meeting here opened in the grove on Ossining Heights this evening. Many cotteges and tents on the grounds are already occupied hy campers, and a large number of arrivale is expected to-morrow and Monday.

Son Slays Father in Florida.

ARCADIA, Fla., Aug. 6.—Matthew Driggers, a Union Army veteran, was shot and killed here to-day hy his son, Charles Driggers, who was intoxicated. Driggers hed threatened his wife when his father called to see him about it. Young Driggers is in jail.

BUILDERS TO TRY TO BREAK NEW ALLIANCE

Before Ending Lock-Out, Will Insist on Unions Leaving Body.

WANT OBJECT LESSON, TOO

Employers Want It Understood That They Are in Earnest—Friction Story Emphatically Denied.

With the building trades lock-out well started and with both sides apparently determined to fight to the end, the question arose yesterday as to just what the employers would demand before they consented to a declaration of peace. No official statement as to this was forthcoming, but it was said unofficially that the Building Trades E... ...' Association will insist that the lock-out last long enough for the unions to realize that the employers are in earnest, that a guarantee of arbitration agreement observance must be given, and that the unions involved must sever their connections with the Building Trades Alliance, to which is attached the blame for all the trouble.

Whether the lock-out lasts a week or three months the Boerd of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association has meds preparations to fight it to the end. The fight on the part of the employers, it was admitted yesterday, is directed mainly against the Building Trades Alliance. They believe that the rank and file of the unions are not in favor of striking, and are led hy crafty leaders.

The members of the unions against whom the lock-out is declared, hut who had not been working on buildings where strikes were in progress, were paid off yesterday hy their employers and told not to report for work to-morrow. Paul Starratt, President of the George A. Fuller Company, said yesterday thet the company hed received half a dozen letters from workmen who disapproved of the strike, and gave out the following as a specimen:

I am a carpenter and have belonged to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Order of Carpenters, and my dues are paid up to February, 1905, and I've never had a fine on me yet, but I was knocked out by the union on June 21 and have been idle ever since. If my services are of any value to you in your employ, subway or anywhere else, I would be glad to help you out and break up the cursed union, or the gang of tyrants that are running it now. I have had charge of quite a lot of jobs in New York, and I can do a good day's work. If I can be of any service to you or any one else, I will only be too glad to help break this strike.

The officers of the employers' association emphatically denied that there wee any truth in the story that there was friction in the associetion or that Charles L. Eidlitz and his hrother, Otto M. Eidlitz, had cpposing views.

Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Boerd of Governors, later, in the presence of his hrother and Benjamin D. Traitel, President of the Grate, Tile, and Mantel Association, mede the following statement:

"There is not ths slightest foundation for the report that I am at variance with my brother or that there is any split in the Building Trades Employers' Association. The association at the present time is more harmonious than it ever was, stronger, larger in membership than last year, and at the present time le receiving daily applicatione for membership, in spite of the fact that we are entering on conditions of turmoil. The very large majority of the association has been and always was in fevor of unions when properly run, end our experience of last year has made us very hopeful thet the arbitration plan is very feasible, and we expect to see it continued by the unions with which we are at variance. The demonstration that we make was forced upon the Board of Governors by the Building Trades Alliance, and the entire association is a unit in upholding the board's action."

A letter has been received at the Building Trades Club from the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Painters at Lafayette, Ind., stating that if the local painters' unions had broken the arbitration agreement they would be euspended.

It wae admitted yesterday that the decision of the Housesmithe and Bridgemen's Union not to join the Building Trades Alliance was a bad hlow to that body.

GARDENERS' GUILD STARTED.

Will Try to Maintain the Prestige of the Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 6.—Leonard Barron, Secretary of the American Rose Society, at a meeting of the New Jersey Floricultural Society in Orange last night, launched a movement to form a National trade guild of gardensrs, to include in its memberehip men who have devoted from five to seven years of their lives to horticultural pursuits. The organization will certify to the qualifications of men who seek employment as gardeners on private estates. It will be formed for the purpose of maintaining the prestige of the trade, and will aim to prevent employers from being imposed upon hy unskilled men, and will try to prevent the employment of unskilled men at low wages.

Mr. Barron outlined his plan in a long address to the gardeners and floriculturists who were present, and received assurances that the society would support his movement. He laid stress upon the fact that the organization will not hartake of the nature or a trades union in any particular.

THIEF GOT ORATOR'S SPEECH.

Congressman Swanson Carried It in His Hand Bag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Congressman Swanson of Virginia experienced a mishap yesterday ae he was on the way to address a convention of Confederate vetsrans in the lowsr part of his district, which gave him a very bad half hour. He had to pass through Washington, and as he stood buying a ticket he eet his little handbag down on the floor. When he turned to pick up the bag it was gone.

Inside of it was the speech which he was to deliver to the veterans. But thirty minutes intervened before his train would etart, and it was the only train before the hour for the spsech. Mr. Swanson didn't feel equal to an offhand effort and was in a quandary. Finally he decided to communicate with Police Headquarters, and in less than ten minutes word came that the thief who took the bag was held at Headquarters and the bag was there to be identified. Mr. Swanson rushed in a cah to Headquarters, got his bag, and just caught the train.

Acid Thrown at Husband and Wife.

Patrick Kaufman and his wife, Effie, were taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from severe hurns on the face and hands, which, it is said, they received from a bottle of carbolic acid thrown at them hy Mrs. Mary Beach. Mrs. Kaufman explained to the police that both she and Mrs. Beach live on the second floor of the flat house at 946 East Twenty-fifth Street. There is but one eink on each floor, and as the three families living on the floor have to use the same sink, disputes have been frequent. Mrs. Beach said Mrs. Kaufman threw the acid after a row last night. At the hospital it was said that Mrs. Kaufman probably would lose the sight of her right eye. Mrs. Beach was arrested, charged with felonious assault.

JERSEY RAINFALL FLOODS.

Bound Brook Bridge Swept Away—Damage in New Market.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The heavy rainfall of yesterday caused Green Brook to overflow its banks. The iron bridge, known as the County Line Bridge, which spans the stream between Bound Brook and East Bound Brook, was swept away. The city watsr main at the same place was broken in two. Three men crossed the hridge just before it went down. The Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks, about two miles east of this place, were under two feet of water for a time.

NEW MARKET, N. J., Aug. 6.—The floods in this vicinity yesterday were as heavy as heve been known for years. The Post Office was flooded, water being three inches deep on the floor. Mayor Smith's two new houses near the Post Office were flooded with water from the hill. The road leading from Dunellen to New Market was flooded twenty rods wide, and from three inches to two feet in depth. The downpour of rain was incessant for nearly four hours.

Dr. Nelson's house was struck by lightning end slightly damaged. Albert Pierce, a grocer, was sitting by a window in his store when a flash of lightning threw him from his chair and paralyzed his limbs from hie knees down so that he was helpless for two hours. Mr. Rogers lost some live stock through drowning.

TRIED TO STEAL HER CHILD.

Foster Mother-in Darien Will Fight Divorcee for Custody of Little Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—The town of Darisn, Conn., is interested in a legal fight for the possession of Nellie McDonald Clook, a ten-year-old girl who for six years has heen a ward of Mrs. Isaac C. Clock, a well-to-do widow. The child's mother, Mrs. Richard M. Irwin, got out a writ of heheas corpus yesterday to get possession of Nellie, and ths case will come up for hearing in the Superior Court Tuesday. On the same day Mrs. Irwin and her husband will be tried for assault and alleged attempt to ahduct the little girl.

Six years ego the mother secured a divorce by default from John McDonald in Brooklyn and obtained the custody of the eldest of their four children. Mrs. Clock took Nellie from the institution in which her father placed her.

Ahout two years ago Mrs. McDonald was marrisd again to Richard M. Irwin of the Coles Express Company, Norwalk. Sunday, July 10, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin appeared in Darien, surprised the child in a harn on the Clock premisee, and endeavored to take her away hy force. The child's cries brought out Mrs. Clock and her son, and they ordered the Irwine off the place. Subsequently Mrs. Clock caused the arrest of both.

FAITHFUL TERRIER KILLED.

Bars Up at Children's Society—Seemed to Go Mad.

A little fox terrier followed a patrol wagon carrying a load of children to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The dog ran along behind the wagon, with his tongue hanging out and his tail wagging.

When he tried to follow his friends into the society building an attendant put out his foot, as if to say: "No canines allowed here." And the dog stayed outside.

He hegan to run around the two sides of the hig stone building and look longingly up at the windows. He barked frantically, but nobody offered to help him. This kept up an hour and a half, and the mid-afternoon heat began to take effect on the terrier.

Then he devoted his attention to the trolley cars. He darted in front of every one that passed, jumping eside just in time not to be killed. Finally he began to snap at the passing pedeetrians.

Several women fled in terror. Somebody told Policeman Gessner, who finally caught the dog at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The policeman soon had his revolver out. One bullet did the work. The dog's friends were not notified of his fate.

CLARA SULZER DYING.

At Her Bedside Is William Gibson, to Whom She Is Engaged.

Clara Sulzer was reported as dying at a late hour last night at the German Hospital as the result of an operation for appendicitis. At her hedside is William Gibson, to whom she was to have been married on Sept. 7 at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The members of her family also are with her.

Gibeon has paid much attention to her, and one afternoon took her to the race track. Miss Sulzer said that if he could pick a winner she would give him a present. He guessed her meaning, and picked Lord Badge, who galloped home. The present proved to he her promise to marry him, and their engagement was announced the next day.

Miss Sulzer is the daughter of Herman Sulzer. She inherited his estate after a lively controversy in the courts, where a partner of her father disputed her claim to the property.

FIBROUS LIFE PRESERVERS BAD

Government Expert Says They Lose Their Buoyancy in the Water.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, at the request of the Federal Board in charge of the investigation of the Sloçum disaster, has completed the analysis and test of the fibrous floss life preservers sent to him, and has reported that the fihrous substance loses its buoyancy quickly when soaked with water.

This report has been forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and in view of the results it is expected Secretary Metcalf will direct that no more of the fibrous life preservers be used.

SCHOONER BREAKING UP.

The Rebecca Smith Went Ashore Friday Off Little Egg Harbor.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—The schooner Rehecca Smith, which went ashore off Little Egg Harbor yesterday, is breaking up and will be a total loss. The crew and life savers are stripping off the sails and rigging. The vessel is full of water, and is sinking gradually.

The schooner was hound from Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of paving stones.

Angry Boy Stabs Friend.

Angry because Joseph Euler had slapped his face with a wet bathing suit, William Kelly, twelve years old, of 432 East Eighty-ninth Street, stabbed him with a penknife yesterday afternoon, on the pier at the foot of East Ninety-first Street. The wound was slight, being hardly half an inch deep, but Euler's mother had him taksn to the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment. She refused to make any complaint against the Kelly boy, saying that she thought her son was as much to blame as the other. Euler is fourteen years old, and lives at 513 East Ninetieth Street.

Fire Sweeps an Idaho Town.

WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 6.—Scores of people were rendered homeless and nearly $100,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire that swspt Black Bear, a small town between Wallace and Burke, Idaho. Only a dozen small cottages were left standing. The fire was stopped only after dynamite had been used.

FAMOUS FRENCH BAND TO PLAY IN THE PARK

That of the Garde Republicaine Soon to Arrive in New York.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Musicians Come Primarily to Give Concerts at the St. Louis Exposition.

The plans for the reception to the band of the Garde Republicaine of France upon the arrival of the famous organization in this city en route to the St. Louis Fair, have been completed hy the committee having in charge the details and ceremonies, and they were announced yesterday.

The band, hy permission of the French Government, will sail from Havre on Aug. 27, arriving in New York on Sept. 3, when the members will be welcomed at the French Line pier, being presented on Sept. 5 to Mayor McClellan at the City Hall. Some time in the course of the week or on the following Sunday, the band will be heard at a public concert in Central Park, and a reception will be tendered to it by the committee in the Salle Renaissance at the Café Martin on Sunday evening, Sept. 11.

Upon their return in October from St. Louis, where, at the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition administration, they will have given a series of concerts covering a period of four weeks, the musicians will again be heard in New York in two grand concerts, one of which will be for the benefit of the French benevolent organizations of the city, their stay closing with a farewell hanquet.

The Band of the Garde Republicaine is acknowsidged to be one of the first military music organizations in the world. It is composed of fifty-eight brass pieces, with an auxiliary of forty string and wood. The members of the hand are all musicians of recognized ability, and thsy are recruited from the foremost advanced scholastic ranks of the Paris Conservatoire, their military training being a secondary requirement.

In 1872 the band visited this country to participate in the Boston Jubilee and achieved a popular success.

The committee, which is formed under the auspices of the Consul General of France in this city, is composed of the following representatives of the principal French organizations of New York: Maurice Soufflot de Magry, Consul General; Henri Gourd, President French Chamber of Commerce; Henri Maillard, President French Benevolent Society; Robert Hoguet, President Alliance Francaise; Elie J. Monsuse, President Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie; Eugene de Beande, General Agent Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Louis A. Lurienne, Manager French Cable Company.

HUSSEY OUT RAIDING.

With a Ladder Gets Into Alleged Poolroom in Seventh Avenue.

Capt. Hussey, assisted by Detectives Kuhne, Frey, and Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, raided an alleged poolroom at 720 Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon. Capt. Hussey has had the place under surveillance for several days, and decided to make a raid.

With the detectives yesterday afternoon he went to the place and knocked on the door. Receiving no response he got a ladder which was placed against the front of the building and they entered through the second story window. The police say that one man was at the telephone receiving the results of the races at Saratoga. Others in the rear room dashed for the windows, and some escaped down the fire escape, while others jumped to the awning and from there to the street.

He gathered in about twenty men, and allowed them all to go except one man, who was arrested charged with maintaining a gambling house. He gave his name as Edward Shinnan of 751 Ninth Avenue. One telephone, a number of racing charts, and betting slips were confiscated by the police as evidence.

NOT TO DEPORT ENGINEER.

Canada Drops Case Against American Surveyor Accused of Treachery.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Aug. 6.—Word has been received here from J. H. Bacon, Harhor Engineer and Hydrographic Surveyor of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, stationed at Port Arthur, Ont., to the effect that his case will be dropped by the Government. Mr. Bacon is in Montreal, where he is present to contest a warrant for his arrest and deportation under the alien act.

Mr. Bacon is an officer in the employ of the United States Engineering Corps, against whom the Amalgamated Engineers made the definite charge to Sir William Mulock on July 12 that he was making reports to the United States Government. He is also one of the men whom Judge Winchester ordered dsported some five or six weeks ago, and whom the Hon. Mr. Fielding assured Parliament had left the country.

AUTO CAUSES WOMAN'S DEATH.

Machine Frightens Horse and She Is Thrown from Carriage.

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—Miss Elizabeth Wheeler of Putney was thrown from her carriage and killed this afternoon when the horse attached to the vehicle took fright at an automobile.

Albert Merrill of Bridgeport, an automobile demonstrator, was running the machine. As the automohile approached Mr. Merrill noticed that the horse was uneasy, and came to a stop seventy-five feet away. He jumped out and seized the horse's head, hut Miss Wheeler had already been thrown to the greund.

BREAKS TYPEWRITING RECORD.

Catskill Expert Writes 28,944 Words in Seven Hours.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—S. F. Cole of Catskill, N. Y., broke the world's record to-day for the greatest number of words on a typewriter in seven hours of continuous writing.

At the end of five hours, the previous record of 22,000 words was broken, and Mr. Cole decreased his speed, finishing the seven hours with a total of 28,944 words, an average of 67 11-12 words per minute. The previous record was made by Mattie F. Pretty, in the United States Census Office.

DECLINE IN COTTONSEED OIL.

Big Crop Expected and Weaker Export Demand.

There have been several sharp declines in cottonseed oil during the last ten days, but buyers are taking hold slowly at the lower figures offered. The reductions are due to the slack foreign request and the neglected home market, together with the fact that the outlook is now considered very favorable for a large yield of oil this year.

The dullness in the foreign request for oil is attributed to the belief which seems to prevail in Europe that there will be still further declines as the large supplies from the new crop come into the market. The prices are already low, compared with those ranging for other fats with which cottonseed oil has to compete in the foreign markets. The domestic market was already dull when the large crop prospects caused more liberal offerings of new crop oil. The holders of old crop oil were then forced to meet this competition, and the result was a decline in prices.

BARKERS AT BATTERY PARK.

Steamboat Rivalry the Occasion of a New Warfare.

From fifty to seventy-five of the barkers who in days gone by graced the entrances to the cheap show places at Coney Island can be seen every day now walking about Battery Park, where, with wiles or force they attract or drag passengers to one or another of the rival lines of steamboats running to the island. Most of the barkers are big, powerful men, and oftentimes, when their barking is not sufficient to secure trade for their employers, they start a rush such as is sometimes seen on the football field.

In the early part of the season the Dreamland Company stationed one barker at Whitehall Street to direct prospective passengers to the boat landing at the Battery. A week ago the Iron Steamboat Company thought that hy getting a better barker, they, too, would do more business. The Steeplechase then sent down a barker, as did the Luna Park management, and then Dreamland sent more. Yesterday each company had from ten to twenty men in Battery Park, all barking.

The head barker for Dreamland is known as Harelip Hunter. He left a frankfurter stand at the island to take his new position. What he lisps nobody can understand, but he makes such a funny noise that many persons are led to take his line of boats. Lined up beyond him are all conditions of barkers, who fill the air with their cries.

"Tootsie wootsie seats for your tootsie wootsie babies," cries one. "We have the senior class of Columbia University aboard our boats for the amusement of the ladies."

"Ladies and gentlemen," cries another, "it is a matter of record that there have been more proposals of marriage made aboard our boats than on all the other lines combined. Go and see for yourselves. Take a trip to Dreamland and give the jewelers a chance."

"The greatest miracle of the age! Friends and others, you will find on the steamboats of the Iron Steamboat Company life preservers that float—that actually float. With every ticket we give trading stamps to the women and pretty colored pictures to the children. Fine cooling breezes, music, and moonlight all furnished for the price of one fare, 25 cents."

In the park the barkers from the various lines follow each other about, for fear that one of them will get away with a passenger while the others are not looking. Every one of these men seems to be expert in sizing up whoever may pass. They tell at a glance if a man has a quarter in his pocket, and if he has, they get after him and don't leave him until he is aboard some vessel.

To a person loaded down with bathing suits and packages of lunch, the men are a nuisance. They get around such a traveler and then the game begins.

"This way to Dreamland," shouts one pulling on one side.

"Over this way to Luna Park," chimes in another, and the whole lot start shouting at the same time, so that none of them can be understood, while they push, push, and drag the person until one side has won a victory and landed him aboard some boat.

One of the barkers had a way of taking the passengers' luncheon boxes and wraps, volunteering to carry them to the boat. In that way he gathered many potatoes, until the others learned the game. Then fights started, in which hard-boiled eggs, pickles, and sandwiches were spilled over the walk.

UNSETTLED HOSIERY MARKET.

Buyers Waiting to See What Cotton Will Do, and Few Orders Are Placed.

The market for underwear and hosiery for the Spring season of 1905 is very much unsettled, and there seeme to be little hope of its settling down to normal until something definite is known about the new cotton crop. This is the time when orders are usually placed with the manufacturers for Spring delivery, and in order to secure the best results in manufacturing the orders ought to be in hand now. The buyers, however, hesitate to place their orders on the basis of the present price of cotton, and hope that it will fall when the new crop comes in, while the manufacturers cannot afford to gamhle on low cotton by taking orders on that basis.

A few orders have been taken, and there have been many rumors in the market as to the concessions which must have been made to secure them. One of the leading housse in particular, which was accused of having cut prices on underwear, last week issued a statement denying this and offering a reward for any evidence that it had sold a single case of goods under the list price. This firm's standard line is selling at $1.77½ for shirts and $1.87½ for double-seated drawers, a dozen, which prices are based on the present rates for raw cotton and yarn.

In the hosiery branch also there is much talk of price cutting and other concessions. It is said that many of the orders taken now are being guaranteed against a fall in the price of the raw material—that is, if the price goes down the price of the goods will be adjusted to the new basis on delivery, but if the price goes up the manufacturer will have to stand the loss. Many of the orders, too,

AMERICAN WARSHIPS ORDERED TO SMYRNA

Washington Loses Patience in Negotiations with Porte.

ORDERS TO ADMIRAL JEWELL

He Is to Sail from Villefranche To-morrow—Battleship Squadron May Also Be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It is evidently the intention of this Government to make it known to the Sublime Porte that the United States has become weary of the persistent evasions and obstruction in connection with the efforts that have been pending for a long time to secure for citizens of the United States the same rights and privileges that are accorded to those of other nations. The promises of the Sultan have been repeatedly broken, and upon the report and recommendation of Minister Leishman American war vessels will drop their anchors in the harbor of Smyrna next week.

Americans do not have the same freedom in traveling in Turkey that is enjoyed by the citizens of European countries, and this is especially true of professional men. American educational institutions are discriminated against, American scientists are not permitted to engage in making excavations, a privilege enjoyed by their professional brethren of other countries, American missionaries are hindered in the prosecution of their work, and facilities for doing business are withheld from Americans that are accorded to business men of other countries.

In addition to these general matters there are individual cases of transgression on the part of the Turkish officials through which suffering and loss have been imposed on Americans. With reference to these our Minister has not been able to reach satisfactory conclusions, and in several instances where the Minister for Foreign Affairs had entered into agreement with Mr. Leishman the Grand Vizier has interfered, nullified the agreements, and countermanded the orders of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Two years ago Mr. Leishman appealed to the Sultan against the conduct of the Grand Vizier in nullifying agreements made by the Foreign Minister. The Grand Vizier refused to receive Mr. Leishman when he called for explanations, a courtesy that is always extended, even to the dragomans of the embassies.

Recently Mr. Leishman was instructed by Secretary Hay urgently to insist that the Sultan should take action on the request of the United States for the removal of all restrictions placed upon its citizens residing or traveling in Turkey that were not imposed on the citizens of other countries, but Mr. Leishman has not been able to get any satisfaction.

It has now been decided that war vessels shall be sent to Turkish waters to strengthen the demands made by the American Minister. Accordingly orders have been sent to Admiral Jewell, commanding the European Squadron, which is now at Villefranche, to proceed at once to Smyrna. Admiral Jewell's squadron consists of the Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland. These vessels will sail from Villefranche on Monday, and should reach Smyrna on Wednesday. At Smyrna the Admiral will receive orders from the Secretary of the Navy.

The battleship squadron, under command of Admiral Barker, is due at Gibraltar, and it is understood that it will be held in the Mediterranean for the present awaiting the outcome of instructions sent to Minister Leishman.

TO OPEN MORE PUBLIC LANDS.

Next Will Be 88,000-Acre Devil's Lake Reservation in North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The successful opening to settlement of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota last week has confirmed officials of the Interior Department in their determination to eliminate from all future openings of public lands the confusion, uncertainty, and lawlessness of the rush plan of making entry, and the substitution therefor of the method, first put into operation in the Kiowa country, of opening Indian lands by a public drawing.

The next to be opened to settlement will be the Devil's Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, consisting of about 88,000 acres belonging to the Sissiton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead bands of the Sioux tribe. The registration will begin at Grand Forks and Devil's Lake on Aug. 8, and close on Aug. 20. The drawing will take place on Aug. 24.

Probably no other lands will be opened until next Summer, when nearly a million acres in Montana, belonging to the Crows, will be disposed of under the lottery plan.

Prize-Winning Lieutenant Honored.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Lieut. Vogelgesang, who commanded the turret on the battleship Wisconsin, which attained the highest merit of any twelve or thirteen inch electrical turret, winning the prize for that class of turret in the last annual target practice, has been commended by the Navy Department for the zeal and ability displayed as a turret officer.

BOOTH-TUCKER ON SALOONS.

Salvation Army Leader Sees No Good in "Sanctified" Liquor Shop.

Commander Frederick De Latour Booth-Tucker, the son-in-law of Gen. Booth and the head of the Salvation Army in this country, reached New York on the Campania yesterday morning, and while he declined to discuss the action of Biship Potter in dedicating the Subway Tavern, he had a few words to say on the subject of the "sanctified saloon."

"I would like to see the saloon," he said, "before I say anything. We are a total abstinence organization, and total abstinence is a prominent plank in our platform. It is sometimes necessary to choose the lesser of two evils where liquor must be sold. The Gothenburg system, which does not allow more than 5 per cent. to dealers, the rest to go to alleviate the suffering caused by drink, is the lesser of the evils. I should think that a 'sanctified saloon' would attract a great many persons to it who otherwise might not go in."

The Commander was astonished when told that beer was sold at the soda water counter in order to accommodate the women customers.

"Women?" he repeated in surprise. "It is a great pity. In the United States drinking by women it secret. The condition in that respect in England is open and cruel. Anything that makes it easier for a woman to drink is a bad affair. It looks to me as though the harm to come from such a place would be greater than the good."

OPPOSE UNION WITH HARVARD.

Massachusetts Technical School Alumni Starts Fund to Stop It.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A canvassing committee of the Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been formed in connection with a plan to raise an endowment fund. The McKay bequest of several million dollars to Harvard for a technical school gave rise to the proposition for a union between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The alumni now propose to raise a fund which shall place the M. I. T. where it will not feel the need of the McKay endowment. It is said that $1,500,000 already has been pledged.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

Schools Which Give Industrial Knowledge to Young Bread Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Department of Commerce and Labor is issuing a series of very interesting reports on industrial education in Germany. The latest one is from Deputy Consul Meyer, at Chemnitz, and deals with the primary industrial continuation schools. These schools are scattered far and wide, and Mr. Meyer furnishes statistics to show that this branch of education has been quite fully developed in Germany.

The industrial continuation schools are the lowest of the industrial schools, and "cap the common school education by giving the young men and women, who must at once embark upon the task of earning a living, the rudiments of a practical education." Attendance in most cases is compulsory. They teach no particular trade, but maintain distinctly general curriculums, and are valuable to those who have not the wherewithal to obtain a higher industrial education. In describing the schools, Mr. Meyer says:

"In order to offer the most convenient time for instruction, these schools are held largely in the evenings and on Sundays. Such hours are extremely unfortunate, but apparently unavoidable. The student comes to his work tired from the day's labor and in a state of physical and mental lethargy. A movement has been on foot for some time to transfer the periods of instruction, so far as possible, to the daytime, but has met only partial success.

"In almost all of the industrial continuation schools the three great subjects of instruction are German, arithmetic, and drawing. There are woven in with these fundamental branches subjects that possess value to local industry. In the larger industrial schools, which include all the general industrial schools of Baden as reorganized in 1868, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, physics, chemistry, natural science, and mechanics are taught in elementary form. In the great majority of schools these subjects are, however, omitted as being too advanced.

"A very prominent feature of the work of these continuation schools is the giving of exhibitions, which occur in many parts of the country periodically, every year or half-year. The purpose of these displays of the work of the school is twofold, to incite the students to greater effort in the competition for prizes, which are frequently offered, and to place before the public, and especially before the employers of labor, exhibits which illustrate the capacity of the students and the character of work done by them. In these exhibitions are condensed the best results of the instruction given, and the character of the work displayed may be accepted as a fair criterion by which to judge the efficiency of the school and the capabilities of the students. Not only do the students learn to recognize and appreciate each other's abilities and powers, but the interest of the public is enlivened and strengthened.

"It was in the second half of the last century that the question of compulsory or optional attendance at the general industrial continuation schools was raised. To-day that question seems to have been answered in favor of compulsion.

"Oon Jan. 2, 1902, Prussia had 1,684 continuation schools, with 203,250 students, of which 1,095 were industrial continuation schools.

"In 1900 Bavaria had 274 industrial continuation schools, of which 225 were independent institutions and 49 were associated with "real" schools. The total attendance was 39,247. Of the 274 schools, 180 had compulsory attendance and 194 optional.

"Saxony has 44 industrial continuation schools at present. In 1899 there were 36 of these schools, of which 24 were maintained by associations, 10 by local political and school bodies, 1 by a guild, and 1 by a private person.

"In 1901 Württemberg had 235 industrial continuation schools for boys and 16 for girls. The former were attended by 19,639 students and the latter by 971.

"In 1902 Baden had 46 industrial schools, with 8,152 students, and 96 industrial continuation schools.

NOT LIQUOR DEALERS.

Medicinal Preparations and Bay Rum May Be Sold Without License.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has just announced a ruling of considerable importance to all those who sell medical preparations containing alcohol or such alcoholic toilet accessories as bay rum.

The ruling on medicinal preparations was called forth by an inquiry from a druggist, who wished to know if he would have to pay the Federal tax imposed on wholesale liquor dealers in order to sell a widely advertised patent medicine which is said to consist largely of alcohol. The Commissioner replied that he would not, so long as he continued to sell it in good faith as a medicine to cure certain specific diseases, but that if it were sold as a beverage, in an effort to circumvent the liquor laws, he would be liable to the tax. This general principle, the Commissioner announces, is applicable to all medicinal preparations containing alcohol.

The ruling on bay rum was made in reply to an inquiry from a wholesale drug house which imports large quantities of bay rum from Porto Rico. There is no customs duty on it, but on its arrival in the United States it is subject to the regular internal revenue tax of $1.10 a gallon on the alcohol contained in it. This tax is levied also on bay rum distilled in the United States. Commissioner Yerkes replies to the inquiry that it is not necessary for dealers in this or similar articles used as toilet accessories or cosmetics, and for nothing else, and unfit for drinking purposes, to take out a license as wholesale liquor dealers.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS WIN.

New System of Payment Abandoned by Direction of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—By the President's direction the new system of paying the salaries of rural free mail carriers has been abandoned. Congress last session appropriated $20,180,000 for the pay of rural carriers, and provided that after July 1 "letter carriers of the Rural Free Delivery Service shall receive a salary not exceeding $720 per annum."

Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow, who has charge of the rural service, asked for the increased pay for the rural carriers. He conceived the idea of improving the service by paying the carriers better, and he thought that the best way to do it would be to graduate the amount of compensation according to the length of the route of each carrier, which would seem to be a reasonable way to determine the amount of work done. The recommendation was made to Congress, and the maximum of $720 suggested.

In phrasing the law the House Committee did not provide for the scheme of graduation of pay which Mr. Bristow had in mind. When it came his business to put the law in force on the 1st of July Mr. Bristow decided that Congress in all probability intended to carry out his plan of graduated compensation and he acted accordingly.

Carriers found that they were not to have the sum a year which they had expected after the passage of the law, but a certain computed sum according to the length of route. Protests coming from all parts of the country, especially from Pennsylvania, made themselves felt. The pressure increased from day to day and was turned on the President.

The decision has been made that Congress intended to pay carriers of the rural free delivery service not exceeding $720 a year, and that is to be the amount.

LAMONT AND PARKER TO DISCUSS GOVERNORSHIP

Conference on State Situation at Esopus To-day.

JUDGE GRAY TO BE A GUEST

Judge Will Arrive with Former Cabinet Officer—Candidate's Speech of Acceptance Is Already Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Col. Daniel S. Lamont and Judge George Gray of Delaware are expected at Rosemount to-morrow. Judge Parker desires to discuss with Col. Lamont the situation in New York, with special reference to the latter's candidacy for the Governorship. Both gentlemen were expected to-day, but had to postpone their visit on account of bad train connections. They notified Judge Parker that they hoped to be able to make the trip to-morrow.

Judge Parker has made it known that since his retirement from the bench he is in a better position to discuss campaign details, and he has invited to Rosemount a number of Democrats of National importance. Several are expected here soon, among them Richard Olney. Only the name of Mr. Olney has been divulged, but that others are coming is known. Out of this fact has grown the rumor that Mr. Olney, Mr. Cleveland, or some other eminent Democrat will edit Judge Parker's letter and speech of acceptance. For the benefit of those who spread the rumor it may be said that the speech of acceptance has been written and revised already, and every word of it is Judge Parker's own. The Judge may read a few choice passages to some distinguished visitor for his enlightenment, but not for the purpose of having it edited.

A number of letters have been received by Judge Parker urging him not to expose himself unnecessarily to risk while he is a candidate. He has been urged, in view of the new importance attaching to his life, to give up his morning swim in the Hudson, and to give up his daily horseback ride. The Judge took a little longer swim this morning than usual, and did not cut short his horseback ride.

After this begging letters will not reach the Judge. Appeals for financial aid have become so numerous that he cannot spare the time to answer them, and they will all be replied to by his staff at the Rosemount Lodge.

REPUBLICANS FOR PARKER.

Two Nominees for Office in West Virginia Withdraw.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 6.—Asbury Harzens of Ripley, West Va., Republican nominee for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth District, has declared for Parker and Davis.

John S. Farr of Huntington, a Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, also has withdrawn from the ticket and sent his resignation to the State Central Committee. He gives as his reason that he cannot conscientiously vote for the persons on the Republican ticket this year, and that he does not agree with the principles and platform of the party in West Virginia.

CARMACK HOPES FOR CONGRESS

Thinks Democratic Outlook as Bright There as for National Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee is putting on more force and increasing its mailing capacity. The committee has been sending out from 50,000 to 75,000 speeches a day, but will begin next week to send 100,000 daily. The necessity for larger shipments has led to the rental of larger quarters outside the Riggs House, where the committee is now domiciled.

The only caller of prominence at headquarters to-day was Senator Carmack of Tennessee. This is his first appearance here since the St. Louis Convention. While in the West the Tennessee Senator made it his special business to acquire thorough information as to conditions in the twenty-five or thirty doubtful districts which the Democrats will strive to carry.

"The new and rapidly strengthening coherence of factions in the Democratic Party," said the Tennessee Senator, "promises as much for the Congressional ticket as for the National, and no pains will be spared to take advantage of the situation."

COWHERD NAMES COMMITTEE.

Democrats Who Will Assist in the Congressional Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Committee announced to-day the members of the Democratic Campaign Committee, as follows:

Alabama—J. L. Burnett.	New Hampshire—H. F. Hollins.
Arkansas—H. A. Dinsmore.	New Jersey—A. Benny.
California—E. J. Livernash.	New York—W. H. Ryan.
Colorado—J. F. Shafroth.	North Carolina—W. W. Kitchin.
Connecticut—W. S. Fasrdee.	North Dakota — J. B. Eaton.
Delaware—H. A. Houston.	Ohio—John S. Snook.
Florida—S. M. Sparkman.	Oregon—F. V. Halman.
Georgia—J. M. Griggs.	Pennsylvania—M. C. L. Kline.
Idaho—H. Heitfeldt.	Rhode Island—D. L. D. Granger.
Illinois—J. B. Crowley.	South Carolina—D. E. Finley.
Indiana—W. T. Zenor.	South Dakota—C. Boyd Barrett.
Iowa—M. J. Wade.	Tennessee—R. A. Pierce.
Kansas—A. M. Jackson.	Texas—C. B. Randell.
Kentucky—J. N. Kehoe.	Utah—W. H. King.
Louisiana—R. F. Broussard.	Vermont—T. W. Mallory
Maine—H. M. Plaisted.	Virginia—H. L. Maynard.
Maryland—J. W. Denny.	West Virginia—David E. Johnson.
Massachusetts — J. R. Thayer.	Washington—G. Turner.
Michigan—A. Lucking.	Wisconsin—C. H. Weisse.
Minnesota—John Lind.	Wyoming — J. E. Osborne.
Mississippi—E. J. Bowers.	Arizona—J. F. Wilson.
Missouri—W. S. Cowherd.	District of Columbia—J. L. Norris.
Montana—J. S. McNell.	Indian Territory—R. L. Owens.
Nebraska—G. M. Hitchcock.	Oklahoma—S. P. Freedling.
Nevada—C. D. Van Duzer.	
New Mexico—E. V. Chavez.	

SENATE MEMBERS.

Arkansas—J. H. Berry.	Montana—W. A. Clark.
Florida—J. P. Taliaferro	Tennessee—E. W. Carmack.
Idaho—F. T. Dubois.	Texas—C. A. Culberson.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.	Nevada—F. G. Newlands
Virginia—T. S. Martin.	

WANT INTANGIBLE ASSET TAX.

Fight to be Renewed in Texas Since Democrats Declared for It.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 6.—William D. Williams, a member of the Legislature from Tarrant County, is elated over the plank in the State Democratic platform calling for a law to tax intangible assets of corporations. He got a bill of that kind almost through the Legislature at the last session, and made and won his fight for renomination on it.

In a statement to-day he says that approximately half a billion dollars' worth of that kind of property escapes taxation in Texas, but earns large incomes for non-resident owners. The fight will be renewed when the Legislature meets again.

Woman Hotel Manager Shoots Herself.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Carrie Ialam, who runs the New Osgood House at Ilion shot herself through the left lung with a revolver this forenoon, and is said to be mortally wounded. It is supposed the deed was caused by business troubles.

Congressman Flack Critically Ill.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—William H. Flack, Congressman from the Twenty-sixth District, who has been seriously ill with heart and lung trouble for several weeks, was reported to-day to be failing rapidly.

COWAN'S BANNER CAMPAIGN.

Strange Device Which His Followers Will Swear By in Anti-Nagle Fight.

The fight for the Tammany leadership of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District between John F. Cowan and Percy Nagle is waxing warm. Cowan has succeeded in getting the backing of the Tammany organization, and his friends predict that he will beat Nagle out by three to one on primary day.

The latest political organization in the district which he has captured is the Robert McDowell Association, which has a membership of 150 enrolled Democrats. Nagle claimed the McDowells until Friday night, when the association held a meeting at its clubhouse, at the corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and indorsed Cowan for the leadership.

The news that the club had indorsed Cowan came as a thunderbolt from a clear sky into the Nagle camp. The Nagleites sent an emissary around to the clubhouse to verify the news, and the man who went discovered that Cowan was indorsed by a vote of 137 to 5, thus leaving Nagle with but one organization at his back, his personal club, the Kanawha. The emissary from the Nagle camp learned that the Cowanites were gaining strength by spreading a story to the effect that "Big Bill" Devery and McCarren were in a deal to create discontent in Tammany Hall. The Nagle man also found this banner swung on the clubhouse wall:

ALL GOOD DEMOCRATS

D—EVERY—M—CARREN—N—AGLE

THE GUERRILLAS.

The story that Devery, McCarren, and Nagle had entered into a combination to beat the regular Tammany candidate for the leadership has brought many into Cowan's camp, so that the Cowan men have decided to send out several similar banners to be hoisted in various parts of the district.

CORTELYOU HERE TO STAY.

Republican Chairman Will Remain Until After the Election.

Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee reached New York last night from Washington and will remain in town for several weeks. With the exception of a few trips to the Chicago headquarters and to points where the fight will be fiercest, Mr. Cortelyou will be at headquarters, in the Metropolitan Life Building, until after election.

From now until the middle of September the time will be given over to the preliminary work of the campaign, to the preparation of literature and campaign documents, and to taking steps toward canvassing doubtful States. There will be no speechmaking of any consequence until after the middle of September, except in Vermont and Maine, which hold early State elections. In both of those States every effort will be made to roll up more than the normal Republican pluralities for the sake of the effect on other parts of the country.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Cortelyou had a short talk with President Roosevelt relating to the campaign and to the Advisory Committee which the National Chairman will name during the coming week. Ex-Gov. Murray Crane of Massachusetts is expected to head this committee, with Gov. Odell of New York, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania as his chief aides.

There will be a general gathering of the Republican clans to-morrow, when the first meeting of the Eastern division of the National Executive Committee will be held.

Senator Scott of West Virginia is expected here to-night or to-morrow morning, together with Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut, and William L. Ward of this State, who are members of this committee. Senator Scott will be in charge of the National speakers' bureau, while Gov. Murphy and Mr. Ward will look after all the regular work of the headquarters.

The first document out of Republican National Headquarters will be the campaign textbook which will go out this week. Chairman Cortelyou has completed the revision of the proofs of this book and it will be delivered in a few days.

LODGE'S RECIPROCITY VIEWS.

Republicans Favor Trade Relations with Canada, He Says.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made his first speech of the campaign to the North Dorchester Republican Club, at Point Shirley, Winthrop, this afternoon. The Senator devoted his speech principally to discussing the attitude of the Republicans on the question of reciprocity with Canada. The Senator quoted extracts on this subject from the Republican platform and President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance, and then referred to a petition for reciprocity which is being circulated in Massachusetts.

The petition seta forth "that the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with other countries, and especially with Canada and Newfoundland, our nearest neighbors, is of vital importance."

Senator Lodge characterized the petition as an attempt to create divisions in the Republican Party.

"With that proposition except the exaggerated adjective 'vital,' I am also in full agreement," said the Senator. "I have never anywhere or at any time stated or made any opposition to it, and I know that in this I am in entire accord with those who represent our State in National affairs.

"The Republican Party is not opposed to reciprocity. On the contrary, we who in the last eight years have given the largest extension ever known to our foreign markets, heartily favor it."

VENTILATION OF STREET CARS.

Washington Gets Report from Brooklyn of Interesting Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Reports of the experiments being conducted by various Boards of Health, with a view to improving the ventilation of closed street cars and railroad passenger coaches, have been received here. One experiment was made in Brooklyn with a car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, under the direction of Dr. Walker, Chief of the Department of Health of that city. Dr. Walker sought the simplest possible means of securing a steady current of air sufficient to keep the atmosphere fresh, but without subjecting the passengers to a draught.

According to the report, Dr. Walker had the two openings made in the "deck sash" about ten inches apart, into which were fitted slats to deflect the intake of air to the roof of the car. Between these openings a shingle was extended from the side of the car so that the wind would strike against it when the car was in motion.

The car with which the experiments were made was filled with smoke from burning rags and refuse until the atmosphere was rendered unbearable. It was then set in motion at the rate of fifteen to eighteen miles per hour, and within two minutes and thirty seconds the air in the car was declared absolutely fresh and pure. It is estimated that during the time the car was in motion 300 cubic feet of air per minute came into the openings in front of the shutter, and that a similar amount was exhausted in the rear.

Saks & Company

Announce

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, AUGUST THE EIGHTH,

The Final Clearance Sale of

Single and Double Breasted Suits for Men

At $11.00,

Formerly $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00.

The collection affords two and three garment suits of various fabrics in mixtures suitable for summer and early fall service, and a limited quantity of black and blue suits of various fabrics, in sizes for all manner of men.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS RELEASED ON BONDS

Men Accused of Cripple Creek Outrage Freed by Merchants.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE ACTS

Bondsmen Summoned to Explain Deed —Miners Declare Conditions in Colorado Are Due to Gov. Peabody.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 6.—Eight of the forty-eight men who were arrested after the Independence explosion charged with murder and conspiracy have been released on bonds furnished by business men of the district in sums ranging from $1,500 to $10,000.

These bondsmen have been summoned before the Citizens' Alliance to give their reasons for going on the bonds.

Ex-Sheriff Henry M. Robertson, who returned to the district Thursday, left to-day for Denver, after having made a formal demand on Under Sheriff Parsons for possession of the office, which he asserts he was forced to resign under duress. He says he will attempt to regain his former position through the courts.

While here Mr. Robertson was compelled, under threat of arrest, to report twice daily at the Sheriff's office.

A reply to Gov. James H. Peabody's explanation of his course in connection with labor troubles in this State was made today by President Charles H. Moyer and Secretary-Treasurer William D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver.

The Governor's charge that the press has been unfair in its comment on the situation in Colorado is controverted.

"The press has not used the bare knuckles of denunciation, but merely the padded gloves of reluctant criticism," declares the Federation officers. "The shame, the reproach, and ignominy which tarnish the fair name of Colorado is at the door of the Executive Chamber of the State Capitol.

"Ah, yes, beloved Peabody, you love organized labor so well that if you were Governor of Illinois the people of the Nation would ere this have heard the crack of military rifles behind the stockades of the packing companies' houses of Chicago.

"In the cases that were tried before the courts of Teller County the testimony that was bought and paid for by a mine owners' association fastened the guilt of train wrecking on salaried detectives. When the cases of murder, conspiracy to murder, and inciting to riot come before the courts in September, the finger of guilt will point to the mine operators and the members of the Citizens' Alliance, who are the 'Holy of Holies' with James Hamilton Peabody."

ANNUAL CRUISE OF N. Y. Y. C.

The Club's First Home Will Be Reopened on Thursday.

The New York Yacht Club fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove on Thursday for the annual cruise and races for power boats and sailing yachts too small for enrollment in the club will be held during the day. The start for the former will be made at 10:30 A. M., and for the latter at 2:30 P. M. The old Hoboken Club house, the first home of the club, which has been established at Glen Cove as Station No. 10, will be officially opened at 9 P. M. An illumination of the squadron will precede the opening, and Commodore Bourne and his flag officers will hold a reception in the station house from 9:15 to 11 P. M.

The squadron runs will be to Morris Cove on Friday, to New London on Saturday, to Newport on Monday, to Vineyard Haven on Tuesday, and back to Newport on Wednesday. The steam yacht races for the Haouli Cups will be run off Newport on Thursday, Aug. 18. Motor launch races and rowing races for the Owl and Gamecock colors will be held the same day. On Friday, Aug. 19, the races for the Aston Cups will be sailed, and Commodore Bourne has issued a circular inviting Captains and their guests to witness them from the flagship Delaware. The race for the Brenton's Reef Cup, in which the schooners Endymion and Atlantic are entered, will be started from Brenton's Reef Lightship on Saturday, Aug. 20, and the squadron will then disband. The racers will come to Sandy Hook Lightship and return to Brenton's Reef.

GOOD WOOLEN BUSINESS.

Manufacturers and Agents Surprised at Liberal Spring Orders.

Manufacturers and selling agents of men's wear woolens are much gratified at the volume of business that is being done in Spring goods for 1905, and they declare that the free buying that is being done now is an indication that the manufacturers of men's clothing who are in touch through their customers in all parts of the country feel sure of a healthy trade during next Fall and Spring. At any rate they are placing orders more freely and for larger quantities of goods than they have done at this season for several years.

One of the factors which may account for the free buying in advance of the season is the strong position of raw wool and yarn markets. Wool is steadily advancing, with yarn keeping pace, and the trade declares that the indications are that the advancing tendency will continue. The agents declare that the prices being asked now are likely to be the lowest prices of the season, and that the buyer who waits in the hope of a slump in the market will be disappointed. There is no doubt that the price of goods so far has not been advanced to keep pace with the advances in the price of raw wool.

The manufacturers declare that this is due to greater economies in manufacturing, but that the limit in these economies has about been reached, and that any further advances in wool will have to be added to the price of the goods. Some of the manufacturers admit, too, that they are using more shoddy than before, but there is also a limit to that.

Six Short Days To Clean Up Short Lengths.

$15 is the magical key that unlocks the way to Arnheim Tailoring that was three times that price. It's the beginning of the end of the ends. The last six days of ARNHEIM'S MEMORABLE REMNANT SALE. Separate trousers—**$4.**

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

HAVEMEYER OAK ISLAND PLACE SOLD FOR $450.

Famous Estate on Which Late Financier Spent $150,000.

SCENE OF MANY A BANQUET

Henry Havemeyer's Eccentric Entertainments Recalled by W. S. Sayre, Who Was a Frequent Guest.

The announcement that the buildings and lease rights of Havemeyer's Point, on which Henry Havemeyer some thirty years ago spent a snug fortune, have been sold for the comparatively insignificant sum of $450 will cause great surprise among those familiar with the place, and particularly the few still alive who enjoyed the hospitality of its genial proprietor of former days.

Havemeyer's Point is a part of Oak Island, off the Long Island coast. There is little about it to-day to attract attention except the remains of the Havemeyer buildings. How much it cost to construct and furnish these buildings no one living can say positively, but it has been estimated that in gratifying his desire for a place well removed from the heart of the city, where he could receive his friends and entertain them in a royal manner, the man whose name the point bears expended not less than $150,000.

A large portion of this sum was necessary to make new land, in accordance with Mr. Havemeyer's personal ideas. For this purpose thousands of cartloads of soil were transported thence in vessels from the suburbs of New York City and a small army of men was employed on the job. Nothing was too elaborate for this "prince of good fellows," as he was commonly called. His eccentric banquets, given in the spacious dining room of the main building, are still a subject of comment, despite the fact that the one who inspired them has been dead nearly twenty years.

In appearance the buildings were as odd, internally and externally, as it was possible to make them. From one of them, in which was a large billiard room and the finest bowling alleys at that time on the Atlantic coast, a tower rose twenty feet high, which accommodated a huge sideboard and bar. Another room was given over to a gymnasium, where there was well-nigh every kind of apparatus for exercising. Then there was a mammoth reception hall, a dancing hall, and a room filled with relics and curios from many parts of the world. An object of special interest was a beautiful Howard clock, worth, when new, $1,500, which is said to be still in the place.

On occasions when dinners and parties were given, the main house was lavishly decorated from roof to cellar. The character of the festivities differed widely, their nature depending upon the mood or momentary conception of Mr. Havemeyer. He employed about the place a dozen or more servants, whom it was not unusual to see rigged out as soldiers, armed with rifles and bayonets, when guests were expected. Another wrinkle was to dress the servants in the uniform of United States customs officers, who claimed the right to scrutinize the luggage of all comers and, on the slightest pretex, to confiscate their goods.

A resident of New York City who retains a vivid recollection of Havemeyer's Point and several times had the pleasure of visiting the place as a guest of Mr. Havemeyer, is W. S. Sayre, Secretary of the Golden Gate Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sayre, who is also Treasurer of the Wa Wa Yonder Fishing Club, with headquarters on Captree Island, nearby the Havermeyer property, sought to buy the Point twenty years ago as a speculation, offering $22,000 for the buildings and the use of the land. The latter belongs to the town of Islip and was originally leased for ninety-nine years. The annual rental is $96 and the lease has sixty years longer to run.

Speaking to a TIMES reporter of the recent sale of this property to M. M. Miller of New York, for $450, Mr. Sayre said:

"Such a deal amounts practically to giving the place away. I would have offered considerably more than that for it had I known it was in the market. As a matter of fact, though, I would have taken a risk in buying it at any price. It would be very difficult to find a piece of property which has depreciated in value so rapidly as this has since Mr. Havemeyer acquired it.

"Surrounding the island there have always been several bad sand bars, and every year these have become more and more prominent. The tide always runs very strong there, and when in addition there is a strong southeast wind, the sea rushes in on the Point with great fury. Almost as soon as the deposits of new earth were made, they began, little by little, to wash away. At the end of each year the dimensions of the made land had noticeably decreased. The water worked its way up under the main house and there was grave danger of its being undermined. The wind and waves wrought irreparable damage last Winter, when not less than sixty feet of the artificial land was swept away during one storm.

"Of course, this destruction might easily have been avoided had Mr. Havemeyer taken the precaution to build a bulkhead on the seaward side of the island in the first instance. But he was so anxious to have the work completed that I don't suppose the idea of constructing a bulkhead occurred to him. He seemed invariably to have more business in hand than one man could well attend to. He was a son of William F. Havemeyer, who was twice Mayor of New York. Aside from having an interest in the sugar-refining industry and the tobacco trade, he figured prominently in Democratic politics, and was intimately associated with Samuel J. Tilden. He built the iron pier at Rockaway, and was once President of the Long Island Railroad. All of his leisure was spent at his Oak Island resort, where he spared neither pains nor money in an effort to give his friends the time of their lives."



Don't Have to Wait

18 trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. New York Central 2c. mileage ticket pays the fare. See time table in this paper.

SPURS AUSTRIAN CONSULS ON.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Issues Special Instructions.

The keen and ever-increasing competition for trade in foreign markets has impelled the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary to issue special and far-reaching instructions to the Consuls of that empire, says Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, in a recent report to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Minister lays particular stress on the importance of energetic intervention on the part of Consuls, in aid of home business interests. The Consuls are directed to exert their energies, first of all, in behalf of merchants, promoters, and exporters who have been unable to secure success in foreign countries through their own individual efforts. Each Consul is expected, in effect, to act as a pioneer or pathfinder for his countrymen, and also to do the work of a canvasser and commercial agent.

Consul General Guenther expresses the belief that, as a rule, Consuls are not fitted or equipped for this mission, "nor will their official duties allow them to give that care and close application to mercantile exploits which alone lead to success."

AT THE HOTELS.

MANHATTAN—Dr. John B. Briggs, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Cronhystetchs, Toronto; Charles D. Blaney, San Jose, Cal.; Ivan Hoerner, Buenos Ayres; T. Omita, Japan.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George C. Smith, Pittsburg; A. B. Swift, Chicago.

HOLLAND HOUSE—C. H. Elmendorf, San Antonio, N. M.

GRAND—Lieut. Commander J. L. Purcell, United States Navy; Capt. G. C. Burnell, United States Army.

ST. DENIS—Dr. S. Waldhauser, Budapest; the Rev. C. C. Thurn, Glasgow, Scotland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

11:35 A. M.—101 West Nineteth Street; Mrs. J. McCann; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—333 East Thirty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—19 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—165-167 West Forty-fifth Street; Max Lichtwitz; damage, $1,500.

7:40 P. M.—336 West Forty-fifth Street; Mary McMahon; damage, $25.

8:50 P. M.—200 West Forty-fourth Street, Mrs. J. Olinger; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—309 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, St. Rita's Church; damage, $25.

10:45 P. M.—350, 352, and 354 East Fourth Street, M. Weiss; damage trifling.

PROBLEM THAT PUZZLED TOBY AND OTHER M. P.'S

Combination of Clock and Calendar Too Much for the Commons—How the King Became an Automobilist—London Proud of Its Sunshine.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, July 30.—The dullness of the House of Commons has been varied by an all-night sitting, leading to the waste of a precious day. After all, if the truth may be told, an all-night sitting is, in the main, itself a much duller thing than it is made to appear on the contents bills of the newspapers. There are long stretches of half-sleepy talk, through which members yawn in the face of the clock and petulantly wonder why the hands should go round so slowly.

There was a touch of comedy—to be more precise, of farce—when at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a member rose and inquired what day it was. According to the almanac it was clearly Wednesday. According to the rulee of parliamentary procedure the House was still engaged in Tuesday's sitting. The Chairman, appealed to, ruled it was still yesterday's sitting. The Premier, called to judgment, declined to argue "whether this is yesterday's sitting or not. When we reach to-day—" he continued, but the conclusion of his remark was lost in a roar of laughter.

In the end the bemused legislators cut the Gordian knot hy adjourning at 5:40 P. M., deciding, whether it were Tuesday or Wednesday, to have no further sitting. It was very funny. But it was scarcely business, resulting in the loss of a whole sitting when time is exceptionally precious.

THE UNIONIST SPLIT.

There have been persistent rumors in the Chamberlainite camp that the Duke of Devonshire was weary of his attitude of isolation, regretted his severance from the Liberal Unionist Council, and would stand aside in the coming fight at the poll. This dream is dispelled hy a letter to Lord Lichfield. With characteristic deliberation he hes waited nearly a month to reply to Lord Lichfield's question whether in his judgment Liberal Unionists who hold free-trade opinions should join the newly-formed Liberal Unionist Council. His answer is uncompromising.

The proceedings of the 14th of July, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, have convinced him that the Liberal Unionist Council as now organized will be utilized for the purpose of promoting throughout the country the principle of protection. He therefore declines to join the council, and calls upon all Liberal Unionists who share his views on free trade to do likewise. But this negative policy will not suffice for the martial ardor of the Duke. Slow to move, when once on the warpath he presses forward to the furthest end. Free trade, he says, must find active support from within the ranks of the Unionist Party and the means hy which that end can best be served are now under consideration.

This is a declaration of open war between the sections of the Unionist Party cloven hy Mr. Chamberlain when in May of last year he raised the flag of preferential tariffs. It is calculated to have an appreciable effect upon the coming general election.

Highcliffe Castle, where the King has concluded a visit, is one of the most beautiful residences on the South Coast. Seven miles distant from Christchurch its hall door opens straight on a view of the Needles at the western end of the Isle of Wight. All day long comes and goes a stately procession of ships, varying in size from the ocean steamer to the white-winged yacht.

The castle is the property of the Waterford family, who hold in the north another of far greater age and fuller historic interest. This is Ford Castle, in Northumberlandshire, where nearly 500 years ago James IV. of Scotland, invading England, dallied on the eve of Flodden Field, giving the English time to rally for their victory. At Ford there is still standing intact the tower containing the room where the King slept, and the secret staircase connecting it with the bower of his lady love.

Both Ford and Highcliffe hear testimony to the artistic taste of Lady Waterford, daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, for many years Ambassador to Paris. She bought the windows and other portable property of an old French château, which were brought across the Channel and set up at Highcliffe. At Ford Castle are some beautiful panels she picked up and added to the treasures of the old castle.

KING'S FIRST MOTOR-CAR RIDE.

It was during a former visit to Highcliffe that the King, then Prince of Walee, had his first ride in a motor car. The driver was Mr. Scott-Montagu, member for a division of Hampshire, son and heir of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. The event had a momentous result upon the fortunes of the motor car. His royal highness was so pleased with the novel experience that he ordered a car for himself and has since become a regular motorist. Another of Mr. Montagu's pupils, now an enthusiastic motorist, is the Prime Minister.

The progress of the motor car in London society is illustrated hy an episode in the Hampshire member's Parliamentary career. He thinks nothing of running up to town from his hungalow on the Solent, a distance of eighty miles, and getting to work at the House. Two years ago, attempting to enter Palace Yard in his car, he wae atopped hy the police, made to dismount at the gates, and enter on foot. He threatened to raise the matter as a case of privilege, the Sergeant at Arms promptly capitulated, and motor cars were made free of the jealously guarded yard. To-day it is no uncommon thing to eee a dozen, ranged in line with the hansoms, waiting to take up their masters.

For the last fortnight London has presented a spectacle unfamiliar to the oldest inhahitant. With the exception of a passing welcome shower we have had no rain. Glorious sunshine has with unwonted constancy bathed the metropolis in light. All fires, with the exception of those absolutely necessary for cooking purposes, being extinguished, the atmosphere has heen exceptionally pure. On Sunday mornings, when fires are fewer than ever, and the crowd are in the streets, the multitudinous traffic in the roadways has miraculously decreaeed, London seems as if it had heen temporarily transplanted from the banks of the Thames to those of the Arno.

It haa occasionally been uncomfortahly, as tbe death list shows even dangerously, hot. But in the main excessive heat has hesn tempered hy an east wind that has made life hearahle. For horses in cabs, 'buses, and carts sunbonnets are in vogue, while on the box of smart carriagee driver and groom wear straw hats. These are douhtless commonplaces in lands where it is often Summer afternoon. The Londoner is rather proud of what is for him a rare condition of things, and is apt to dilate upon it.

Poasessors of Raehurn's pictures, and the larger class who would like to own them, will read with intsrest a passage from an autograph letter of the "Scottish Reynolds" offered for sale in a London anction room. "I return you my hest thanks for the very handsome manner in which you have paid me for Mr. Bell's picture," writes the artist. "You have inclosed 25 guineas. I return you 5 of them, which I have no right to accept, my price having been raised since I painted that picture."

Within the last ten years Raeburn's work has come increasingly in vogus. When any of it is offered in the London market a thousand guineas is a minimum price.

Tbe letter mentioned above is dated Dec. 8, 1810. At that date Raeburn, in his fifty-fourth year, wes still five years off his R. A.-ship, twelve of his knighthood, a tardy honor whose bestowal he survived only a year.

On his return from Rome, whither he went on the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he set up his studio in Edinburgh, and for thirty yeers held the first place as a portrait painter. It was said of bim that with the exception of Burns, he painted every contemporary of note. Burns unfortunately hed not to spare tbe twenty guineas at which in the prime of his power the great artist modestly valued his work.

FEAR AMERICAN PERIL.

French ex-Foreign Minister Sounds Note of Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In one of the latest Consular reports issued hy the Department of Commerce and Labor ths review of a new hook just issued among the Annales Politiques et Litteraires of the Académie Française, dealing with "The Future and the Power of the United Statcs," is given. M. Hanotaux, member of the Academy and ex-Foreign Minister of France, is the author of the article, which was puhlished in the Journal de St. Petershourg, an influential Russian paper. In part it reads:

The great American Repuhlic is already high above the horizon of the commercial world. Its attitude is menacing. All eyes are turned toward it. One word will express its position, "power," and one word will justify it, "organization." Power is shown nowhere so much as in a mere enumeration of the elements which make up the present and future greatness of the United States. Its territory is as large as that of Europe. It has 80,000,000 inhabitants. It touches the world's two great oceans. The articles of primary importance, iron, coal, cotton, cereals, all kinds of machines, from those harnessed to Niagara Falls to those which dress a hog in five minutes, are thers. Above and over all, permeating the life of the people, is an active and fertile genius, a spirit of enterprise, an assiduity of labor, perfect liberty and equality of all the citizens. If these are not the elements of a people's progress and prosperity, what are? Here there is a vast army armed to the teeth for the arts of peace, and even for the arta of war, lifting itself beyond the oceans, not a month from the ports of the Old World, but a week. If one considers the question of freight, the United States is nearer to the Mediterranean than Liverpool is to Marseilles.

To-morrow this colossal empire, master of the Panama Canal, will interfere in some way between Europe and Asia. It will control the commerce of the West and the East, for it will hold the principal way. Such, then, is its power.

In the matter of organization the Republic ruiee by means of a voluntary discipline which watches over all the larger industries, which subordinates them to very careful calculation and to ripe reflection. It follows tbe materials of commerce from their origin up to the very last step in their manipulation or preparation for the world's markets. It combines the sfforts of all, and it concentrates all the forces of domestic production for the purpose of pushing its products with an irresistible impulse upon the markets of the world.

This is the discipline that organized the frusts, that created the enormous fortunes always associated with the labor whence they are derived, that is only one weapon more in the hands of the men of genius who know how to create them.

The nation or the individual that will make any effort to estahlish vast commercial relations in the future must he prepared to measure forces with the two great elements of the Union's power—its strength, hased on ite resources, and its organization. To what conclusion will a careful study of those two factors lead us? Is Europe in general, and each particular power, doomed to inevitable and irremediable defeat? Ie the battle that is to be fought hopeless? Will the prosperity and progress that have marked the American Republic's movements during the last decade or two continue until they obscure all else? In other words, are we to be confronted by an American peril more terrible and more pressing than the "yellow" peril, one that is to wield against the Old World the weapon before which that Old World is to go down to irretrievable defeat?

The peril exists. Of this there is no doubt. Everybody will remember the feeling that spread over France twenty years ago when the first shipmente of American wheat menaced the farmers of the north and centre of France. At the present time it is hardly certain that French agriculture can hold its own or keep up the competition.

Germany has passed at diffcrent times through similar perils, notably when American pork, invading tbe empire's markets, threatened by its ahundance and cheapness a great public danger.

Finally England hae had her hours of doubt and difficulty with the same or similar dangers. Think of wbat she had to endure when she eaw herself attacked and heaten in her own markets. Think of what she must have felt when she eaw the first shipments of Amcrican coal landed in her harhors in 1900.

The peril exists. It is ahsurd to try to deny its existence.

France appeare in comparison with the United States insignificant. Its future appeara somewhat restricted. At least this is the conclusion to which one must come finally who looks upon the matter from the standpoint of the relative positions, of the two countries in regard to their natural resources and forces already developed. It is otherwise perhaps if one looks at results based upon poesibilities. Temporarily the balance of power in commerce is in our favor. We are at present and will still remain exportere to the United States; this is an actual fact.

In 1823 the commander of Fort Dearhorn, a pessimist of that time, wrote to the Secretary of War of the United States as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that this post should be abandoned, because the country surrounding it is such that it is impossible for a population to live her sufficient to justify the expense of keeping a fort at this place.

In 1893, seventy yeare later, the place where that fort stood had a population of a million and a half, and 27,000,000 persons visited her exposition. I refer, of course, to Chicago.

A very valuahle point concerning this particular hook is that it is printed in alternate columns in French and English. This will assist the student.

KAISER WILL CENSOR ARMY MANOEUVRE NEWS

German Staff Officer to Accompany the Correspondents.

REPORTS TO BE "OFFICIAL"

His Majesty Introduces Innovation Because Operations Have Been Made to Appear Ridiculous in Past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—From quarters in touch with the German General Staff I learn that the Kaiser has determined for the first time on record to enforce a semi-censorship in connection with this year's annual manoeuvres of the German Army. The newspapers have heen notified that hy special order of the Emperor an officer of the General Staff will attach himself to the correspondents during the manoeuvres and furnish them each day with an "official" version of the events.

There ie no direct intimation of an intention to control the character of the reports, but the best authorities say that there is no douht that the Kaiser intends to draw the reins tighter with reference to disclosures of the way hie army makes war. The success of the Russian and Japanese censorship and its manifest advantages has unquestionahly contributed to his Majesty'a decision. At several manoeuvres irresponsible correspondents and laymen with little knowledge of military affairs have made the German Army ridiculous.

Another innovation of this year's manoeuvres, which will be held off the Mecklenburg and Pomeranian coasts, is that they will consist of combined army and navy operatione, the great German "active hattle fleet" taking the leading part. I understand that the tactics of the Japanese, which are heing diligently studied hy the German War College at Berlin, will he reproduced in a large measure.

PEARLS FROM VENEZUELA.

Merchant from Margarita Here with Samples of Her Product.

José Morao, a merchant of Margarita, an island province on the coast of Venezuela, which has just been made a federal district by the new Venezuelan Constitution, arrived in New York last week. With him he brought a number of commercial pearls obtained from the waters about Margarita, upon which he paid $600 duties here.

Mr. Morao says that pearl fishing has long been an industry of the people of his province, who sell the pearls to the Spanish and French Jews resident there, and hy them they are exported to Germany and France. Ths Russo-Japanese conflict has so influenced the trade in Europe, however, that unsatisfactory prices now prevail, and the merchants of Margarita are ohliged to seek new markets, which they hope to find in the United States. Several wholesalers of this city say that they recognize in the Margarita product a high-grade, merchantable pearl.

Prominent Venezuelans residing in New York declare that they believe the German Government is awaiting a favorable opportunity and pretext to seize Margarita Island, as they say that vessels of the Kaiser'a navy periodically visit the place and make soundings, submarine aurveye, &c., while ths officers penetrate into the interior, presumably upon hunting expeditione, hut the Venezuelans are confident that the game they are after is Margarita and her valuahle pearl fisheries.

JAPANESE FLOUR DUTY.

In Effect Oct. 1 and Millers Fear It Will Hurt Export Trade.

The Government of Japan will advance the duty upon flour imported into that country on Oct. 1. The increase will amount to 32 cents a barrel, an amount sufficient to make the millers of the West and Northwest fear that the hitherto steadily growing export flour trade with that country will be considerahly interrupted. There are now very heavy shipments of flour heing made to Japan, as the speculatore are stocking up prior to tbe time when the new duty becomes operative. Ships leaving the Pacific ports are now taking large cargoes of flour, though there are already large stocks of American flour in Japan, which were hought and stored hy huyers who anticipated the Russo-Japanese war.

The Japanesc flour trade has heen of very rapid growth during the last five years. Before that the Japanese did not consume enough American flour to make it a factor in the trade. The natives used rice as a diet, and only in recent years have they heen educated into the hahit of consuming flour products. Even yet ths consumption is confined exclusively to whsat flour and breadstuffs, ae they still refuse to huy oatmeal or rye flour.

The building up of the flour trade with China and Japan was very materially aided hy the low freight rates which have existed from the flour-producing sections of the United States to that country. These rates enabled not only the factoriee located along the Pacific Coast to profit by the trade with the Orient, hut the mills in Minneapolis as well. The cost of shipping flour from Minneapolis to Japan, which involves a rail shipment of 2,400 milee and a water shipment of 6,500 miles, has been only 15 or 20 cents more than the rate from Minneapolis to the Atlantic seaboard, a distance of only 900 miles. This fact has enabled tbe millers in that section to build up a good trade in China, Japan, and Australia.

With the increase in duty the millers in this country who have been profiting by the trade fear that the Japanese will arrange to manufacture their flour at home. Some mille have alrcady heen estahlished in that country and at other points in the Orient during the last few years, ten mills heing now located at the City of Harbin. At the present time, however, there are not a sufficient number of mills to manufacture the flour which the Japanese have hesn consuming, and as the consumption is steadily increasing the capacity of the mills will have to he considerably increased before they can handle the trade.

Want Panama Concession.

A syndicate of American capital has applied to the Government of Panama for a concession and full right of way privileges for the immediate construction and operation of an electric railway from the City of Panama to the popular suburhan resort of La Savanna, where President Amador and many of the official and social leadere of the republic maintain costly and heautiful villas, and as the line proposed has long heen a crying need, no difficulty or delay is anticipated by the promotere in securing the necessary authority. La Savanna is surrounded by splendid meadows, which afford excellent grazing, and it is thought that a considerahle impetus will be given to the local dairy industry if freight privileges are included in the concession.

TRAGIC BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Cable Broke—Party Climbed on Net—Became a Parachute.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 25.—Every one is talking about the marvellous escape of the people in the captive halloon which hroke away from the Porte Maillot yesterday aftsrnoon, and was borne in the whirlwind to Clichy. They have already recovered from the effects of ths fright and from whatever bruises they sustained, and it is suggested that the Captain, M. Léon Lair, who displayed extraordinary courage and coolness, ought to be decorated, and that the military medal might well be awarded to Marcel Schulmeister, the dragoon who so pluckily seconded his efforts, and whose conduct was all the more remarkahle as he had never been up in a halloon before. Soms of the passengers are giving very thrilling accounts of their awful experience. One of them saye that whsn the cable hroke they flew up to a dizzy height, and instinctively crouched at the hottom of the car. They had got into a dense black cloud, and could hardly see more then a yard around them. This, however, did not last long, as the halloon still sped upward, and all was light and hrightness. But now they could realize their perilous position, and as some of them uttered cries of alarm the Captain called out: "Nobody must stir. There is no danger, if you will only obey me. Really this is nothing." He thcn asked who would volunteer to climb up and make a rent in the halloon to allow tbe gas to escape, and the dragoon, with a long knife between his teeth, clambered into ths cordage and slit the covering. The result was at once apparent, as they wers soon hack in the dark cloud. The gash, however, had not heen sufficient for the purpose, so the soldier went up again, and what with the new cut and the action of the gale, which increaeed it, the descent was very rapid.

By this time all the men had left the car, which threatened to upset at any moment, and were clinging to the ropes above it. The narrator says that he fully expected to be hurled to the ground. They were then over the Buffalo Velodrome, hut the whirlwind caught them and turned the halloon, now converted into a paracbute, round and round. It swayed, in fact, to and fro, rising at one moment and falling at another, until there seemed to be no prospect of their ever escaping. Some of the people grew seriously alarmed, and force had to be employed to keep one or two, who seemed desirous of leaping out, in their places. Presently the Captain exclaimed, "We are saved. We are going to fall into the Seine." But they passed over it, much to their disappointment. A few seconds afterward the balloon was among the chimnies, a crash followed, and the whole party was on terra firma, more dead than alive.

Another passenger adds some interesting particulars. He says that it was only when, after having passed over the Seine, they sailed above the Clichy gas works that they realized the speed at which they were going. It was terrihle. Holding on to the ropes, they feared that they would he dashed against some chimney, which would have meant death to them all. Suddenly there was a tremendous din and they had descended. Fifty people rushed to their rescue. A Clichy workman picked him up and led him away with the invitation to take something. The man was a total stranger to him, hut looked after him as if he had heen a relative. It was not until everything was over that the passengers appear to have completely realized the awful predicament in which they had heen placed. The halloon had come down in a garden, and they had alighted in the street on the débris of the car, which had broken their fall. Truly a hairbreadth escape.

Account by an Eye-Witness.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, July 25.—If any man ever deserved to be decorated with the Legion of Honor it is M. Léon Lair, the pilot of ths captive halloon whoec passengers had such a miraculous escape from death yesterday afternoon. Such is ths unanimous opinion of Parisians who are talking of ecarcely anything else to-day. I had the journalistic good fortune to be returning via the Porte Maillot, where the halloon park is situated, from a drive in the Bois de Boulogne just as the accident occurred. The sky was as black as ink with thunderclouds, and a strong wind was sending the dead leaves and dust from the thirsty wood so high into the air as almost to join them. Suddenly a tremendous guet nearly upset the cab. My companion ehouted: "Oh! look at the captive halloon!"

I looked and saw that, though a moment hefore it had been within a few feet of the ground, it had now shot high into the air, and was no longer attached to the cable. Seeing that the wind was driving it toward the northeast, I ordered the driver to follow in that direction. The halloon, however, was soon out of sight, but shortly afterward it could be eeen again through a hreak in the clouds, and appeared to be descending rapidly. The Tricolor flag was flying from one side, and on the other wae a dark figure which appeared to be mounting the netting. As the dietance hstween the halloon and the earth hecame less, the lower part of the envelope appeared to crumple up, while the upper portion eeemed to take ths ahape of a parachuts, leaning slightly to one sids. Crowde were now following ths balloon's progress, while many ran ahouting: "They are lost!"

Anotber gust of wind occurred just then, and parte of ths silk covering were seen flying ribbon-like in the air. Ths baskst, meanwhile, was jerking up and down, and its occupants, who numhered nine, were seen to leave it and climh into the netting and on to the top of the now practically umbrella-shaped envelope. The wrock just managed to clear the chimneye of the gasworks at Clichy, then the basket ecraped a brick wall, afterwards smashing with a tremendous hang on the earth, happily in a garden. The envelope then collapsed entirely, and the few spectators who had been ahle to keep pace in autos or cabs, or on hicyclee, rushed over, expecting to find a heap of mangled hodies. What was their surprise, however, to find that the whole party were still alive, though greatly overcome hy their terrihle experience. Only three of the passengers were in any way hruised, though all had fainted, while the pilot, though wbite as a sheet, retained his senses and was ahle to walk to an automohile, whosa owner had offered to take him in.

Later on, when the paesengers had somewhat recovered, I spoke to eeveral of them, and they all agreed that the presence of mind of the pilot was the sole reason for their wonderful escape. As soon as the cahle hroke and they shot into the air, he saw the probahility of the halloon burating, so, handing a knife to a soldier in the party, he requeeted him to climb up and cut the covering. The soldier, with admirahle bravery, did eo, and, the gas escaping, caused them to descend rapidly—too rapidly to be safe. Then M. Lair saw that their only hope—and that a forlorn one—was to climb to the top of the netting. He had much difficulty in persuading some of his companions to do this, owing to their state of panic, hut at length succeeded, and fortunately for them. It appears that the halloon, which is a very large spherical one, contained another, smaller sphere inside, and it was on this that the outer covering rested and formed the improvised parachute which wae their salvation. Their praise of M. Lair'a coolness was unanimous, and all were convinced that, had they been accompanied by a less experienced pilot, their days would have heen numhered.

AMERICAN WOMEN AT THE BERLIN CONGRESS

Recipients of Much Attention and Marked Social Favor.

RECEIVED BY THE EMPRESS

Excitement at Congress During a Speech on Peace Doctrine — Integrity of the Council Maintained.

Beginning with ths reception of the Empress of Germany the Govsrnmental recognition accorded to the womsn of the Intsrnational Council of Women, who met at Berlin, was extraordinary. Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, sculptor, whose bust of Lucretia Mott was one of ths works of art to be taksn to Berlin, returned with the President of the National Council, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, a few days ago. At her studio in West Thirty-third Street she expressed ths utmost enthusiasm for the whole affair as a great success, almost an ovation from beginning to end.

"In our especial capacity we had admission to homes, private residences, palaces, as social guests that the ordinary travsler, even one with many advantages of introduction, would never see. We had so many invitations that we had to form detachments, as we could not all go to every entertainment.

"Frau Hedwig Heyl, who estahlished the celebrated Pestalozzi Institution, a magnificent training school for womsn, was ths incentive for the most of this social recognition. She is ths daughter of the founder of the North-German Lloyd Line, and was the Chairman of the committee at Berlin. With her great prestige, her acquaintance with all sorts of women and her social position, ehs was ahle to arrange such a series of lunchsons, dinnars, receptione, mnsicales, and garden partiss that invitations came in by the dozen for each day. It was through her that ths great and splendid hospitality accorded to us by the German nation was mads possible.

"The highest social recognition that we received, after ths reception hy the Empress, was a garden party given by the Countess von Bülow and Posadowsky, the wives of the Chancellor and of the Secretary of State. Their magnificent gardens adjoin, being only separated by a wall, in which the small private gate was open for the guests to paes freely from one beautiful place to the other.

"The Countess von Bülow is an Italian, and very beautiful and charming. She rsceived us with social oersmony, in a white costume and hat, wound about with an exquisite hlue tulle veil, which fell over her face and around her neck. Little blue roses were under the hrim of her hat. She is of the Italian type. The Countsss Posadowsky, on the contrary, is a true German.

"On this occasion many German womsn of title and rank had their first opportunity as members of the council to view these palaces. This invitation was a Governmental recognition, and was given in the most luxurious and dignified manner. The gardens were more like parks, with their long drives and walks, their great and beautiful old trees, under which refreshments were served informally hy livsried servants of the von Bülows. We had an opportunity in the official palace to visw the room used by Bismarck, his private office, his desk, chair, and other furniture.

"Here, as everywhere, Miss Anthony was the centre, the great personality. Shs towered in everything, in her faculty of appreciation of the magnificence of the entertainments, as well as in more official matters.

"In these upper classes the German women are blossoming into women of the world and are not merely Teutonic in the usual sense. But the mass of German women are fully as enlightened as we are on every subject. The amount of enthusiasm ehown by them in this Congress exceeds anything I could have imagined.

"We had several luncheons at privats housss every day. They were always elahcrate affairs, and even the slighiest represented the forethought of a whole year, though this does not account wholly for ths perfection of entertaining, for ths houses were exquisitely kept and furnished. The decorations were in all cases beautiful, hut they reflected the individual taste of each woman, each family. It is the aim of the individual to express special taste and so not only inside hut in the architecture there is a lack of the sameness that characterizes the intsrior as well as the exterior of American houses of wealth.

"The house of Frau Margareta Kayser, who is the wife of an architect, is a veritable little palace. It was opened for one of the splendid receptions given to us. Its peculiarity is a large central gallery, skylighted, upon which open the rooms of two floors. The most exquisite hangings and treasures made a unique place of this, and Frau Kayser hersslf is a beautiful woman, looking scarcely older than her two grown daughters.

"I remarked upon the individuality of the dwellings and their difference from each other, and she answered: 'Yss, the artists and architects here considsr themselvss as physicians to those who are aesthetically undeveloped.'

"Another very different residsnce was that of the Goldenberge, where a musicale was given. The drawing rooms were adornad with long panels of the most exquisite painting. It was modern and all in light tones and tints, nothing heavy or dark in the furnishing. Artists from the Grand Opera were on the programme.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

"Mrs. Charlemagne Towsr, the wife of our Amhaseador, who had prspared to return to thie country hy a certain steamer, delayed the journey to give a splendid reception to the English-speaking parsons of the congress. The building in which our emhassy is shsltered is of such a magnificent character that the Emperor himself may accept invitations thsre, as it is a matter of regulation that he be fitly entertained. The inner court and garden, the drawing roome on the second floor, in a series, make of our Berlin emhassy a much more beautiful place than the American embassy in London.

"An opposite extreme to Frau Hedwig Heyl, whose position gives her influence in every class of society, was Fraulin Alice Salomon, a graduated physician. She scemed to he the hands, feet, and voice of every situaticn. Shs is very young for such prestige and character. I also mst and became well acquaintsd with the charming Princess de Rohan, who has a villa in Florence, where I shall spend a season. She is premsturely white-haired, with dark, ardent eyes, and she dresses in pale grays and white. She is very intelligent and accomplished, and took the greatest interest in the Congress.

"There was a grand luncheon given at the Country-Exhibition-Park Building. This is like a palace, with its long façade overlooking an esplanade, and tbe broad steps to a magnificent garden. Across ths eight long windows were four tahlss of such size that a bell had to be rung between each course to attract the attention of the guests to the speeches and toasts. Frau Heyl presided and wore a lovely white silk, trimmed with pale blue chiffon and a large flower hat.

"Many women in Berlin of the fashionable and exclusive people wear costumes to which the term "dress reform" does not do justice. Frau Kayser is one of these women. In the costumes cut on princess lines the figure is graciously outlined, but not sharply defined, a most attractive compromise. Their enlightenment, tempered hy the worldly grace, shows in the details of costume as well as in more serious matters. At the luncheons they have a custom of placing souvenirs heside the plates, eepecially packages containing sweetmeats. At one place lovely little silk brocade hags were filled with bonbons. At another these bonbons were crowned with a very good miniature likeness of Miss Anthony. We had souvenir postal cards made especially for us as such gifts, and at another luncheon we were each presented with copies of the German woman's 'Who's Who?'

"As to the congress and its work much has been said. I can add that the arrangements were splendid. It was supposed before we came that one small hall would he enough, but in a few hours' time it was found that four enormous halls were barely sufficient. The great resources of wealth, energy, and perfect machinery, made it possible for Frau Hedwig Heyl to equip our congress with every facility. Partitions were put up, rooms of all sorts, with telephones, telegraph, toilet, press, and every imaginable service were arranged, decorations, plants, draperies, everything perfect in an incredibly short time. A hundred workmen began at once, with the briefest notice.

"During the simultaneous sessions these halls were filled with thousands. We were strongly advised beforehand to maintain the utmost discretion in our speech. Of course, as in Germany the Police is ubiquitous, our meetings were watched by private police. After the council had been in session for a few days we were complimented by a very prominent foreign official. He told us that if the same discretion were observed throughout the whole affair our influence would be nothing short of revolutionary.

EDUCATION, NOT AGITATION.

"To tell the truth, the most radical utsrances were current. Bnt these things were said in such an acceptable manner that no offense could he taken. Education, not agitation, is our method. Revolution, we think, is not evolution.

"The International Council of Women is not propagandist. But thare are certain propositions to which we assume that every rational woman will subscribe. And we have found it so. Ons of these is the peace doctrins. At our peace meeting an address was givsn hy the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, who wrote a book whose title, I think, is 'Lay Down Your Arms.' This created a great stir when it was puhlished in Germany. Her address lastsd half an hour. During this the excitement was stupendous—a remarkahls demonstration in a country where militarism exists. Mrs. May Wright Sewell addrsed the same meeting. When we left ths hall the dsmonstration was extraordinary. The people lined up so deep that it was almost impossible to get to the carriages.

"Mrs. Sewell gave all her addresses in German. Her accomplishments are an admirable ornament to her achievements. Sbe is also able to converse in French. She is a memher of the committee of ths Peace Society to meet in Boston in October.

"The delegates from Australia are splendid womsn. They have had complete suffrage there since last Autumn, when the Australian States fedsrated. They show the bsnsficial effects of ths emancipation. Very particular interest attendsd the fine points discussed as to the sending of the dslegates from ths ssparate States as States. It was held that Australia was entitled to but one council and there were thres. Victoria was the last to come in, and yet was willing to yield to the federation. It was dscided at last to allow the representatives who had hsen sent to act at this quinquennial, hut that during the next five years they are to become one council hy fedsration.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION.

"This discussion hrought out ideas as to representation, hrought to the test our constitution. The larger number argued for the maintenance of ths integrity of the council idea, while those councils already organized and having the votes naturally argued for and wished to retain that larger representation, which would have besn no more just than that each Stats in the Union should have its own council. The resolution which brought out this discussion was as to the propriety of admitting the international organizations as members of the International Council. Those of us who realize the internationalization of every movsment now are sure that it would strengthsn rather than weaken ths International Council to admit thsse organizations. Whereas a large numhsr of the dslegates who are possibly so occupied with one phase of national affairs that thsy may not realize this were dominant. So that ths resolution was lost. They seemed to think that the body would he too large to handle.

"The various countries represented had each its collections of photographs of the works of art of its womsn, arranged with ths photograph of the artist in attractive groups, exhibited in a large hall. I had tried to get as many photographs as possihle of these women in America.

"Frau Margareta Kayser, who had this department in charge, was so delighted with my collection, incomplete as it was, that she arranged a special little gallery, where every one who went through to the larger hall should view it.

"At ths political equality meetings of the congress the largest crowds were attracted. It was feared at the origin of the congress that the subject of the suffrage would be given undue weight. But it has been proved that no other subject can be treated without that question as a fundamental. And hsnce the deep interest."

RUFUS ISAACS NOW AN M. P.

Famous English Barrister Wins the Bye-Election at Reading.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The bye-election held to-day for a successor to the seat in the House of Commons for Reading, made vacant by the retirement of George William Palmer, Liberal, resulted in the choice of Rufus Isaacs, K. C., the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Isaacs received 4,770 votes against 4,540 cast for Charles E. Keyser, his Unionist opponent.

The figurss in ths Reading election are practically the same as at the election in 1900, when Mr. Palmer obtainsd 4,592 votes against 4,353 for Mr. Keyser. The result therefore shows a decrease in the Liberal majority of nine votes.

It is probahle that the Unionists will regard the result as more or less of a success for themselves, since Rufus Isaacs is ons of the best known and most successful harristers in England, and is an extremely eloquent speaker. He is regarded as the leading pleader of the day in the English courts, and his career in Parliament will be watched with much interest.

Reading has returned a Liberal to the House of Commons since 1895. The elsction yesterday was fought largely on the fiscal issue.

PLANS A GALLICAN CHURCH.

Combes's Way of Solving the Present Ecclesiastical Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Combes plans to solve the present ecclesiastical difficulty by reviving the old Gallican principles formulated by Louis XIV., which made Papal decisions in matters of faith subject to the approval of the French Church.

Thus a new ecclesiastical organization, directly controlled by the Government, would be created without the denunciation of the Concordat.

FIRE'S HAVOC IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

$20,000,000 Worth of Marketable Timber Destroyed in the Interior.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 6.—Renewed outbreaks of forest fires are causing widespread destruction throughout the colony. A number of settlsments have heen destroyed in different localities, and the outskirts of St. John's are now being threatened.

A force of police and citizens has been employsd all day in trying to prevent the spread of ths fires.

It is estimated that $20,000,000 worth of marketahle timber has been destroyed in the interior this season.

Chadwick's Fleet Bound for Cape Town.

LOANDA, West Coast of Africa, Aug. 6.—The United States South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Chadwick commanding, sailed for Cape Town at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

French Aeronaut Trying for St. Louis.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—M. Lebaudy's steerable balloon, reconstructed and enlarged after the accident of last season, has made successful trials this week, which will he followed up. M. Contour's steerable halloon, eventually destined for St. Louis, is also being prepared for exhaustive trials.

Good Steel Business.

The plans for improvements and extensions of manufacturing industries are creating an increased inquiry for fahricated steel. The orders during the month of June were very large, the business having been stimulated somewhat hy orders placed by the Government, and the American Bridge Company was in the market for 50,000 tons. There are numerous small orders in the market now, and some ranging as high as 5,000 tons.

FRANCE IS SENDING TROOPS TO THE EAST

General in Tonquin Has Asked for 6,000 More Men.

MAY FIGHT CHINESE REBELS

Revolt in Kwang-Si Imperils French Interests and Intervention May Have Been Decided On.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The General commanding ths French forces in Tonquin, French Indo-China, having rspresented that the frontier posts are insufficiantly guarded and having asked for 6,000 men, the Government has decided to send reinforcements, of which a contingent will sail from Marseilles to-morrow.

A thousand men will depart on the next steamer, and further reinforcements will, it is expected, leave France later.

The reinforcsments are intended to overawe the Boxers, who are contemplating a rising.

France is directly interested in any disturbances in South China, as her colony of Tonquin hordars on the Chinese Provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung.

In Kwang-Si a serious rehellion has long been in progress, and though the Chinese Government has from time to time published statements reporting that the revolt has been suppressed, recent dispatches indicate that it is spreading.

The latest news wae that one of the Imperial commanders, Gen. Tsu-Shen-Wu, received word that an order for his arrest had been issued, whereupon he promptly joined the rebels. As he is a graduats of the Tien-Tsin Military College and was trained by foreign instructors, his dsfection was a serious matter for the Government.

This word "Boxer" in the dispatch from Paris is probably used in a larger sense than as applied to anti-foreign rshels. It probahly indicates ths disaffectsd elements in South China, whose activity threatsns the French frontier and French trade. That France meant to intervene if China proved unable to restore order in Kwang-Si has been reported more than once, hut has been denied both in Peking and Paris.

It was announced early in Juno that the French were mohilizing 10,000 troops on the borders of Kwang-Si and that the Chinese Viceroy of that provincs had telegraphed to Peking for instructions. The Government at ths Chinese capital, it was added, replied that hs was to take all possihle precautions against a French invasion, hut to make no trouble. The French officials asserted that this concentration of troops was imperatively necessary to protect the overland trade against raids hy Chinsse outlaws, owing to the rehellion and piracy that prevailed throughout South China and which tbe Chiness authorities were unable to check.

It is just possible that the dispatch of French troops to China may be partly owing to the murdsr of a Belgian Bishop and priest in Hu-Pe Province. France, as protector of the Catholics in the Far East, is the power which has demanded an inquiry and the punishment of the guilty persons. The Chinese allege that the trouble which resulted in the outrage was local in character, and was dus to a dispnte between Catholic and Protestant converts. This is regarded by foreignsrs in Peking as an impudent fiction.

TRADE WITH ECUADOR.

Exports from New York Have Doubled in Three Years.

Statistics compiled at the Consulate General of Ecuador in this city show the export trade out of New York to that country to he in a particularly flourishing state. In three years, declares Serafin S. Wither, the Consul General, the traffic has doubled. About 45 per cent., he says, is destined to Quito, the capital of the republic, the remaindsr going to Guayaquil, the metropolis and port of entry, and to Esmeraldas, Manta, and Bahia—all industrial centres.

Sewing machines form the larger portion of the cargoes bound for Ecuador, while manufacturing machinery, cotton piece goods, notions, wheat, and lard are regular exports.

During ths seven months of this year ended July 31 there have been forwarded to Ecuador from this port 112,137 packages, of 6,547,024 kilos, and aggregating in value $682,294, divided as follows:

	Kilos.	No. Pkgs.	Value.
January	828,459	4,583	$55,246
February	752,861	15,595	93,854
March	854,911	16,816	102,072
April	815,963	17,994	112,538
May	1,594,857	19,655	136,068
June	1,007,226	29,168	93,295
July	910,048	17,826	99,

25,000 STRIKERS PARADE IN CHICAGO

No Disorder and Good Cheer Plentiful in Demonstration.

NEGRO NON-UNIONISTS QUIT

One Thousand Desert from Stockyards —Police After Men Who Started Run on Bank.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The first peaceable demonstration on the part of either the packers or workmen since the meat war was begun nearly four weeks ago occurred to-day in the form of a parade, several miles in length, in which 25,000 strikers and their families took part.

The paraders, marching to the music of a dozen bands, circled the stock yards' district and ended their jollification with a picnic at Oswald's Grove.

There seemed to be generally an inclination to let the strikers enjoy to the full their day of pleasure, taken under circumstances how trying the strikers themselves alone know. The demonstration served its purpose, if there were a purpose, in showing the citizens of Chicago that their month of inactivity has not forced them into despondency, at least.

The question of extending the strike by involving the teamsters was held in abeyance. The committee of the Allied Trades Unions which was appointed to take up the question of ordering out the truck and coal teamsters met early in the day, but adjourned on account of the merry-making. The question of shutting off the ice supply at the yards also waited because of the picnic. The conference which was to have taken place between President Donnelly of the striking Butchers' Union and the officers of the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union was postponed until Monday.

"Take mother out of the packing house so we can have her care at home."

Two hundred little children, dressed in white and waving tiny flags, bore this appeal on placards as they marched at the head of the women workers in the parade.

A platoon of police and rough-riding cattle handlers beneath flying banners lent sound and color to the line of more than four hundred and fifty representative labor bodies. Business was practically suspended.

With the exception of some of the banners borne by the children, there was a marked absence of inscriptions calling attention to present strike conditions. One of the children's banners bore this:

"Give father living wages so that we can go to school."

The crowds along the line of march were orderly and the few policemen scattered along the curb had little or nothing to do.

One thousand negro strike breakers employed by Nelson, Morris & Co. deserted this afternoon. Ten of them joined the strikers, who were passing in the procession. Each of the negroes received a union button and joined in the parade.

The run on the Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank came to an end to-day. Several small depositors withdrew their money from the bank in the morning, but by noon the run was over. The police are now endeavoring to discover the identity of the persons who were responsible for the circulation of anonymous letters and circulars which caused the run on the institution.

TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE.

New Haven Employes Demand Wage Increase and Union's Recognition.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—A meeting of the 600 employes of the Consolidated Railway Company in this city is to be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is expected that action will be taken in reference to the reply of the trolley company to the demands of the men, which include an advance of 2½ cents an hour, to 22½ cents, and complete recognition of the union.

Two years ago to-day the local trolley employes went on strike to enforce recognition of the union, with a demand for an increase of wages, and won the fight after tying up the system for a week. Since then the system has passed under the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

TEXAS MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Demand Increase in Wages—Employers Purpose a Reduction.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 6.—Nearly 1,000 coal miners at Strawn, Texas, threaten to go on strike next Monday. The employers purpose to reduce the mining price of coal 5¼ cents per ton. The men have made a counter demand for an increase of 10 cents per ton.

The Strawn Company says that it has pledges from Missouri and Indian Territory companies who are overstocked with coal to fill all their orders in case of a strike.

FARMERS TO DROP THE BEET.

Colorado Sugarmakers Will Buy Land and Raise Own Supply.

There is a wise whisper in Northern Colorado of an approaching revolutionary change in the methods of the great beet sugar industry.

It is now said that the Northern Colorado farmer is neither an enthusiast in the culture of the sugar beet itself nor a firm believer in the justice of prices, weights and measures meted to him at sugar factory doors.

On the other hand, it is reported that the sugar factory managers are not in love with the present system of contract sugar beet cultivation.

The farmers and the factory have developed a mutual antagonism, the farmer saying that he can get better returns from his land in other crops, while the factory owners declare that they have already reached, if not actually overstepped, the margin of profit in the present prices paid and methods pursued.

The Northern Colorado farmer has already practically refused to raise sugar beets, while the Northern Colorado sugar beet factories are preparing to meet the conditions which confront them by the outright purchase of sufficient lands to supply each factory with beets. By this combination of factory and farm, the factory people claim that they can reduce their present beet growing expenses at least one-half, and can produce a much higher saccharine beet average than can be grown under the farmer contract system.

The land purchases can be made at from $50 to $100 per acre, with the cheaper and more distant lands preferred. These outlying, and therefore cheaper, lands, are to be reached by electric line. A significant pointer in this general direction is found in the recent statement of a well posted and observant Northern Colorado business man:

"Every beet sugar factory in Northern Colorado will be compelled to close down within three years if they do not buy and farm their own sugar beet land."

The next move of the manufacturers, it is said, will be a gigantic beet sugar manufacturing trust, which will speedily add to the six Northern Colorado factories all the other sugar manufacturing plants of the state and eventually form a combination of Western American beet sugar factories.—Detroit Post.

Good Word for New York PostOffice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having seen in your paper recently a complaint about the carelessness of the New York Post Office in forwarding mail, I beg to say that our experience has been quite different from that of your correspondent. Our postal station in New York is "E," and for eight years our mail has been forwarded for five or six months every Summer with the utmost promptness and regularity, nor to my knowledge has any mail ever been lost. I have lived a good deal in other cities, and have yet to find one where the mail facilities are better, or the employes more courteous and painstaking.

R. E. HERSEY.

Harwich Port, Mass., Aug. 5, 1904.

WOMAN HURT AT BRIDGE.

Man Knocked Her Down While Rushing to Seat in Car.

During the rush of passengers for the bridge cars at the Manhattan loop yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Annie Redmond, thirty-two years old, of 370 Jay Street, Brooklyn, was forced off a car by a man who shoved her aside to get a seat for himself. He got the seat, but paid no attention to the woman, who fell among the crowding passengers, and they hurriedly jumped over and around her in an effort to get seats.

The woman lay until Policemen O'Connor and Smith dragged her out of the crowd. She was nearly unconscious. An ambulance surgeon found her suffering from syncope and severe bruises. After being treated she got into another car and went home.

PROSECUTOR DIES ON TRAIN.

District Attorney of Klauaenburg, Hungary, Suddenly Stricken.

Albert Von Bernard, District Attorney of Klausenburg, Hungary, died last night on a Lehigh Valley Railroad train while on his way from St. Louis to New York.

Mr. Von Bernard became ill at Buffalo, but refused to leave the train at Syracuse.

He telegraphed to Dr. Edward Lowenbein of East Tenth Street and Deseso Fuchs of 23 St. Mark's Place to meet him at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, with a carriage. They were awaiting him, but when the train arrived Mr. Von Bernard was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue, where it will be prepared for shipment to Hungary.

Dr. Lowenbein said he could not determine the cause of death and the case was referred to County Physician Converse. Mr. Fuche said that Mr. Von Bernard was a legal author of note in his native country. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. He had in his possession $394 in American money and Hungarian notes worth about $800. He came to this country on July 25 and expected to embark for home on Aug. 15.

VICTOR WILLIAMS ARRESTED.

Theatrical Manager's Son, in Auto, Knocked Down Little Girl.

A man who said that he was Victor G. Williams, manager of the Circle Theatre, and a son of Percy Williams, the theatrical manager, was locked up in the Fifth Street Station last night on a charge of having knocked down Ida Freedman, a three-year-old girl, in East Fourth Street. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Erdwaun found that the girl had a cut over the right eye and an abrasion on the right leg.

About half an hour after Williams had been locked up a man appeared at the station house and said that he was from the Standard Automobile Company of 146 West Thirty-ninth Street. He said that he had been ordered to come after the machine, and introduced to Sergt. Post Felix Croyer, the French chauffeur.

The man from the automobile company told Sergeant Post that Williams and "Tod" Sloan had taken the machine from Thirty-ninth Street early in the afternoon to go for a trip. According to witnesses of the accident, there was no one in the machine except Williams. After giving a receipt to Sergeant Post, the men went away in the machine. The auto is valued at $10,000. Williams was bailed out later.

THE UNFINISHED SCHOOLS.

Will Be Delayed Little by Building War, It Is Said.

Some anxiety has been expressed about the effect of the strikes and lock-outs on the public schools now in course of construction. Otto M. Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association said last evening that every effort would be made to the end that work on the schools would be interfered with as little as possible.

Samuel B. Donnelly, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education, said that although some of the schools in course of construction might be delayed a little, others were at such a stage that the lock-out would not affect them. The De Witt Clinton High School, on Tenth Avenue, will not be affected by the strikes or lock-outs. Two other large schools, No. 183, on Sixty-sixth Street, east of First Avenue, and No. 6, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bryant Avenue, are also among the schools that will not be delayed.

Besides these schools there are in course of erection nine in the Borough of Manhattan, four in the Bronx, twelve in Brooklyn, and three in the Borough of Richmond.

MADE HIM "SWAP" CLOTHES.

Police Compelled Alleged Thief to Discard Subject at Issue.

In the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Thomas Dolan was arraigned before Magistrate Furlong and held in $500 bail on a charge of stealing a suit of clothes from Frank Hayes of 1,576 Broadway, East New York. Startled by a strange noise in his room Hayes awoke in time, he says, to discover Dolan disappearing through the door, attired in his new suit of clothes which he had left hanging on the back of a chair.

In place of the new suit Hayes found a pair of old trousers and a serge coat, and, hastily pulling these on, although they were a misfit, he sprinted after Dolan and caught him. The Sergeant at the Ralph Avenue Police Station made Dolan take off the new clothes and give them to Hayes, who turned over the old clothes to the prisoner.

In court Dolan pleaded that he had taken the clothes as a joke from his "friend Hayes." The complainant said he never saw Dolan before.

FOUGHT THE POLICEMAN.

Ottinger, Who Lost Relatives on Slocum, Arrested for Assault.

Martin Ottinger, fifty-nine years old, of 520 East Sixteenth Street, was locked up in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital last night on a charge of felonious assault. He was placed under arrest after a fight with Policeman Mills of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Since the Slocum disaster, in which Ottinger lost his daughter-in-law and two grandchildren, he has acted queerly. According to his wife, he became violent at times, and would break the furniture in the house. Yesterday Ottineg went home shortly after noon and commenced to fight with his wife and his daughter. Policeman Mille was called in.

Ottinger is charged, picked a revolver from his bureau drawer and threw it at the policeman, striking him in the back. He was subdued finally, and was taken to Bellevue.

TO LEAVE MILLBURN, N. J.

Diamond Mills Paper Company Won't Pay for Use of Sewers.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Aug. 6.—Declaring that it is unjust and unwarranted for the Township of Millburn to charge them for emptying waste water into the Millburn sewer, the officials of the Diamond Mills Paper Company of Millburn have decided to dismantle their plant and remove the machinery, which will be distributed to other plants which the company operates in other parts of the country. The decision was arrived at last night after Col. G. W. Thompson, the President of the corporation, had come out from New York and looked the matter over. The decision practically blots Millburn off the map as a manufacturing town, for the present, at least.

The Township Committee sought at first to charge the company $1,000 a year for the privilege of using the sewer and when the company announced its intention to move away rather than submit to such a thing, the committee decided to charge the corporation $10 per million gallons emptied into the sewer. That would amount to about $500 per year.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY CLASSIFIED

Lower Schools Give Rudimentary Trade Instruction.

ENGINEERS IN MIDDLE CLASS

Garman Manufacturers Took 2,157 Out of 3,281 Graduates Into Their Employ in 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In continning his reports on industrial edncation in Germany, United States Deputy Consul Meyer, at Chemnitz, Germany, has sent the following to the Department of Commerce and Labor:

The industrial schools of Germany can be arranged in numerous groups under many heads. All have their individual peculiarities and their common characteristics. Their relationship is many-sided, and relationship is the determining element in the process of classification.

The German industrial schools may be classified on the basis of origin, as public schools founded by the State or by a town, guild, or association, and private schools founded by individuals without the support or direct control of the State. Upon the basis of the sex admitted into the industrial schools three classes may be distinguished—industrial schools for boys, industrial schools for girls, and industrial schools for both boys and girls. On the basis of the time of instruction the German industrial schools may be divided into two classes—the day schools and the evening schools. Sunday schools, though "day schools," in the sense that instruction takes place by light of day, must be classed with the evening schools, since, like the latter, they are held at a more or less undesirable time, purely to afford educational opportunities to those whose time is monopolized by earning a living during the day.

On the basis of the scholarship requirements for admission and the aims in education, three general classes of schools may be distinguished: Lower industrial schools, middle industrial schools, and higher industrial schools. Originally there were only the lower and the higher industrial schools. Their curriculums, however, could not meet the demands of German industry. The lower industrial schools taught too little and the higher schools taught too much.

The lower industrial schools comprise all those institutions, beginning with the lowest, or primary, industrial continuation schools, which strive to give a general, practical, but very rudimentary, trade instruction, mainly in the evenings or on Sundays, and ending with the special trade schools, which aim to teach only the most necessary technical elements of a trade. It includes all the smaller trade schools, such as the schools for weaving, spinning, knitting, lacemaking, embroidery, burling, darning, ropemaking, basketmaking, tailoring, hair cutting, wood carving, clockmaking, masonry, architecture, ribbonmaking, and the numerous other special trades.

The experimental shops have been found of great value. Many special trade schools are said to have been but partially successful in their results until the establishment of experimental shops. In these workshops the student is given the widest opportunity to apply his knowledge. Theoretical knowledge can here be turned to practical account. The vague and hazy becomes plain and simple in the light of concrete objects. The experimental shop is the shop of progress.

The workshop is distinguished from the experimental shop in that the former is intended primarily to offer practical experience in the conduct of a trade. Some German manufacturers are said to complain that the workshop makes the student too one-sided and gives him a narrow training. Another objection raised is that the student gets into bad habits in the practice of economy. He generally gets all the raw material that he needs, it is claimed, and this makes him a spendthrift in active business.

The middle industrial schools rank between the lower trade schools and the associated institutions, just discussed, and the higher engineering schools and technical high schools. Entrance into the technical high schools calls for graduation from a real-gymnasium or gymnasium, or some equivalent, so that the graduate of the German technical high school has probably attained his twenty-fourth year. (estimate of Prof. Roscher, Leipsic.) The education which he acquiree exceede by a liberal margin the needs of numerous industries.

The place filled by the middle industrial schools is shown by the fact that, according to Prof. Roscher, in 1898, these schools supplied 2,157 out of 3,281 engineers, or 66 per cent., employed by 105 prominent German manufacturers. Most of the remaining 1,124 positions were filled from the technical high schools, and a majority of them were of such importance that only graduates of technical high schools could competently fill them. The first of the middle industrial schools was established in Chemnitz in 1836, and at present has almost 6,000 students, coming from all parts of the empire.

The class of higher industrial schools embraces the highest Technika, or institutes of technology, or the highest engineering schools, and the technical high schools. Some writers class the Technika and the engineering schools with the middle industrial schools, and place the technical high schools in a class by themselves. When the high standard of work in the former institutions is considered, it will be apparent that by placing them in the middle class this group of schools will be made quite too all-embracing, however much the technical high schools may deserve their lofty position among the finest technological institutions of the world.

The main special characteristics of the class of higher industrial schools are, more difficult entrance requirements than the lower class of schools, more and deeper theoretical instruction, more expanded curriculums, and longer courses. From these institutions go forth the men who are to become the leading technologists of the German Empire and, in many cases, of the world.

The schools for industrial art, which have hitherto not been mentioned, are the most recent in origin of all the industrial schools. They aim at the utilization of art in industry. They strive to teach the method and develop the ability of applying the graceful and harmonious forms of the artistic in nature to practical objects of trade and consumption. What once was made simple, durable, and serviceable is to be so produced that it may, in addition to these necessary qualities, also possess the attraction of things beautiful.

BOGUS CHECK MEN ARRESTED.

Caught in Pittsburg Hotel When Telephone Trick Is Spoiled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—Earl N. Young, who said he lived at 650 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, and Charles O. Hudson, said to be from Philadelphia, were arrested and locked up late to-night. They were caught at the Hotel Anderson trying to pase a bogus certified check on the National Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati.

While one purported to call up the Cincinnati Bank, to satisfy the victim, the other got a short circuit and used the wire, passing as the Cincinnati cashier. A telephone girl divulged the trick. The young men had the stamps necessary for making checks to order. In Young's pocket was found a letter from A. F. Young, father of the young man, begging him not to disgrace the family further.

Congressman Smith Not to Run Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Congressman George J. Smith of Kingston, representing the Twenty-fourth—Ulster, Delaware, Otsego, and Schoharie—District, has sent a letter to E. R. Ford, Chairman of the Otsego County Republican Committee, announcing his decision not to be a candidate for renomination for Congress this Fall, on account of extensive business interests.

FOUND, WEIGHTED, IN RIVER.

Name "Fischbaum" Written on Clothes of Man Drowned.

The body of a man about forty-five years old, in whose pocket was fonnd an iron weight weighing three and one-half pounds, was found yesterday afternoon in the East River off the foot of Seventh Street.

The man had gray hair and mustache. The body had apparently been in the water about six weeks. The man wore a black serge coat and waistcoat, dark striped trousers, and black shoes. All of the material was of the best quality. In the inside pocket of the coat there was a slip of linen, on which something had been written. By the use of a magnifying glass the police were able to make out the name "Fischbaum ——." A gold watch and $40 were also found on the man.

MRS. METZ CAN'T SLEEP.

Says, Too, That Bronx Subway Blasting Has Broken Her Windows.

Mrs. Lena Metz of 565 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, made a complaint in the Morrisania Police Station yesterday about the blasting which is being done in the subway near St. Mary's Park. She said that it was impossible to sleep after 6 o'clock in the morning.

She said, too, that several windows in her house had been broken by the blasting, and that crockery had been shaken from the shelves. The foundation of her house, she said, had been weakened, and she was afraid that it might fall down when a heavy blast was set off.

Mrs. Metz was told that the case would be investigated, and a detective was sent to her house in order to ascertain the damage already done. Mrs. Metz said that she was told to go to court and secure a summons against the contractor in charge of the job in order to have the heavy blasting stopped.

FOUR MEN IN WRONG PLACE.

Had Wagon Outside, and Attempted Burglary Is Charged.

Detectives McCormick and Burns of the Mercer Street Station saw a covered wagon at Washington and University Placee last evening, and four men standing near it, whose actions made the policemen suspicious. They stood in a doorway for a while and watched the wagon, and when it finally moved they followed it to 10 Waverley Place, a six-story business building, occupied by clothing firms.

The detectives say they saw the four men leave the wagon, each one carrying a canvas bag, and enter the building. The policemen followed, they say, and found the men in the establishment of Blumenthal Brothers, on the second floor. They had taken nothing, but were arrested charged with attempted burglary. The prisoners said they were Harry Weise of 18 First Street, Samel Salver of 72 Forsyth Street, William Grider of 112 Broome Street, and Harry Connett of 112 Clarkson Street.

IMMIGRANT CHARGES THEFT.

Says Steamship Agent Took Her $100 at Ellis Island.

Joseph Herrmann, nineteen years old, of 225 Sixth Street, who says that he is the assistant agent of the Red Star Line at Ellis Island, was locked in the Church Street Police Station last night on a charge of grand larceny. He was arreeted at Ellis Island by Detective Sergeants Brackner and Londergan.

Mrs. Hilda Leppanen, who arrived in this country on Friday with her three children to join her hueband in Grasstown, Penn., says she casbed a draft of $124 immediately after her arrival at Ellis Island. She received, she says, a one-hundred-dollar bill, a ten-dollar gold piece, and the remainder was in small bills.

Soon after receiving the money Herrmann, she says, who was not dressed in uniform, seized her pocketbook, saying: "I'll get you something to eat."

Herrmann, she says, walked over to the lunch counter and purchased some food, for which he paid $1.50, getting change at the same time for the ten-dollar gold piece. As he was standing at the counter, ehe alleges, an agent went to him and was told by Herrmann to take the lunch and the change to the woman. When she opened the pocketbook she says that the hundred-dollar bill was missing.

"COPS" NEARLY LOST LEGS.

Were About to Step in Path of Explosion-Driven Timber.

A single step further, and Detective Sergeant Cassidy and Policeman Farrell of the East Fifty-first Street Station, would have had their legs torn off, and possibly would have been killed, as they were passing the office of the Kitson Incandescent Oil Lamp Company, at 708 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when an explosion in the base of a lamp on the sidewalk sent a heavy piece of timber hurtling toward the building.

The lamp is maintained there by the company for exhibition, and its base consists of a wooden box, four feet high and two feet square, in which the oil supply is kept. On the side next to the office, a door of inch planking, covering the entire side of the base, is bung. It is supposed that the oil caught fire, and the resulting explosion tore the door off its hinges and sent it flying toward the building. The report sounded like the discharge of artillery, and alarmed the neighborhood for several blocke either way.

The two policemen were walking down the avenue and another step forward would have brought them directly in line with the door as it flew across the sidewalk. Both were stunned and thrown down by the explosion.

PAINTERS JOIN HANDS.

Formerly Hostile Unions Amalgamate to Fight Lock-Out.

The local unions of the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society amalgamated last night at a mass meeting in Cooper Union. The meeting was a lively one, policemen who were posted here and there being kept busy ejecting disturbers. Philip Weinseimer, President of the Building Trades Alliance, presided at the meeting, and when several of the speakere were interrupted by opponents of amalgamation he called on the police to stand in the aieles and put the disturbers out.

Victor Buhr, President of the Amalgamated Painters, said:

"You muet unite like the employers. If you do not they will crueh you out of existence."

Resolutions were then carried, calling upon all the painters, decorators, and paper hangers to unite, on the local autonomy plan, so that it will be impossible to be interfered with or dictated to by any outside influence."

There was euch an overwhelming shont of "Ayes" that a call for a show of hands was not considered necessary. After the meeting F. Cook, business agent of the Brotherhood of Painters, said:

"We will now fight the lock-out. The strikes of the painters on the Bradley and Nelson contracts will go on now. We do not fear the lock-out."

Clerk Charged with Theft; Joke, Maybe.

Jacob Broman of 41 Division Street, employed as a clerk in the trunk store of Charles W. Wolf, at 28 Cortlandt Street, was locked up in the Church Street Station last night on the complaint of a fellow-clerk, Harry M. L. Zelter of 201 Eldridge Street, who allegee that he stole from him a diamond ring worth $275. After Broman had been locked up several hours a man who said he was the proprietor of the store appeared at the station with two women. All three pleaded for Broman's release, saying that Zelter only made the charge in a spirit of playfulness and would not press it in court. Sergt. Daly refused to let the prisoner go.

St. Louis Telegraph Operators Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Half of the fifty telegraph operators employed by the St. Louis Terminal Association, which controls the terminals of all the railroads entering St. Louis, have struck to enforce a demand for an increase in wages and the reinstatement of eight men, who walked out recently.

GOULD LINES NEARING THEIR ATLANTIC GOAL

First Stage of Journey Will Be Finished by September.

$50,000,000 ITS PROBABLE COST

$35,151,370.45 Has Already Been Expended in Effort to Gain Coveted Baltimore Outlet.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—September will see the realization of one of the three pieces of railroad construction undertaken by the Gould interests to give the Wabash Railroad the coveted outlet on the Atlantic seaboard at Baltimore. This is in the completion of the tidewater extension of the Western Maryland Railroad.

Trains are expected to be running in September on this new line between the connection with the main line of the Western Maryland at Walbrook Junction and the tidewater terminals at Port Covington, south of this city. The line is 5.8 miles long, and the track laying is finished for more than half this distance. The toot of the locomotive drawing the first train over this line will mark a revolution in the Western Maryland Railroad as a transportation line. It will then be able for the first time to carry freight to and from the harbor front over its own tracks, and thus escape the heavy toll now exacted for the use of the Union Tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will immediately become a competitor of both that road and the Baltimore and Ohio in the territory reached by the present system of the Western Maryland Railroad.

This project was a hobby of Gen. John M. Hood during his Presidency of the affairs of the Western Maryland, and to his foresight was due the possession of the franchise by which access to the harbor front was made only a question of construction.

The second piece of construction in the Gould plane is the Cumberland extension. This will broaden the competitive power of the Western Maryland Railroad to include the rich coal and timber regions of West Virginia. Its completion means throwing a big soft-coal tonnage over the Western Maryland, and, in connection with the tidewater line, adding new force to the commanding position of Baltimore as a shipper of soft coal in the coastwise trade and in the promising export trade, which is slowly but surely becoming a factor in the Atlantic seaboard commerce.

The contractors on this extension stick to their statements that it will be finished on time. This means April, 1905, or about eight months from now. Allowing for delays this extension should be finished by July 1, 1905. It is sixty miles long, extending from Cberry Run, the present western terminus of the Western Maryland, to Cumberland, where it joins the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, which is owned by the Western Maryland, together with 100,000 acres of coal lands and mines producing about 2,000,000 tons of coal a year.

The third piece of conetruction in the Gould plans is the building of a line to connect the Western Maryland system with the Wabash at Pittsburg. Some work has already been done for a line running south from Pittsburg into West Virginia to connect with the West Virginia Central, but this line is probably to furnish a direct route for sending coal to Pittsburg from properties acquired by Gould interests in Southern Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The logical link between Pittsburg and the Western Maryland system is one the Wabash is to reach Baltimore. It could be southwest from the Smoky City to a connection with the Western Maryland in Pennsylvania. The other route would be roundabout for through traffic. President Ramsey, the executive head of both the Wabash and the Western Maryland, on one occasion said that ultimately the latter route would be adopted.

There is a fourth piece of conetruction in view, but it does not bear so directly upon the Gould plans to reach Baltimore. This is the Little Kanawha project in West Virginia, a line to connect the West Virginia Central with Parkersburg, where the Ohio River will be bridged and another line constructed to join the Wabash. It is designed to take West Virginia coal into the Western market.

Of the three pieces of construction first mentioned, two are being prosecuted by the Western Maryland Railroad Company. They are the tidewater extension and the Cumberland extension. So far $1,500,000 has been spent on the tidewater extension out of the $3,000,000 which the Gould syndicate agreed to spend in Baltimore on terminals. There will be over $1,000,000 left on the completion of this line, to be spent by the company on other local improvements. The expenditures actually made or engaged upon by the Gould syndicate on the Western Maryland properties and additions run into the millions. The items are as follows:

Purchase of Western Maryland from City of Baltimore, (actual price)	$8,651,370.45
Purchase of Western Maryland Railroad, coal and timber properties from the Davis-Elkins interests, approximately	17,000,000.00
Tidewater extension and other Baltimore terminals	3,000,000.00
Cumberland extension	4,500,000.00
New equipment	2,000,000.00
Total	$35,151,370.45

To build a direct line to Pittsburg to join the Western Maryland will round out this sum to fully $50,000,000 as the cost of bringing the Wabash to Baltimore.

AMATEUR WRESTLER JOLTED.

Light Dawns for the Blind at New York Athletic Club.

"Say, Mike," said a prominent member of the New York Athletic Club to Prof. Donovan, who gives Wall Street men and others instruction in the art of boxing, "do you know I don't believe that wrestling instructor of ours amounte to much. Why, I can throw him every time."

"Frank Herrick is all right," replied the cautious Donovan. "I shouldn't tell anybody else in the club that, if I were you."

"Well, I'll bet $25 he can't put me on the mat," continued the confident member.

"Sho, eho," said Donovan. "I don't bet. If Frank thinks you need a little harder work he will give it to you; but don't get gay with him."

The young "Orlando" of the club, who has been going through the paces for reducing weight until he feels that he can lift a house, expreseed to other members of the club the same opinions of Herrick's wrestling powers as he did to Donovan. Some of them reminded him that the club wrestler was not there to hurt members, but to keep them up and make them strong and well. Others told him to go and look at statues on the new Stock Exchange Building, for which Herrick posed as a model and learn a lesson of meekness and humility. But the club "Orlando" was not to be downed. He could wrestle better than his instructor, and he knew it. Thereupon a few modest bets were made. The gossip reached Herrick's ears, and he smiled.

Orlando" drove up town in a cab the other afternoon feeling like a fighting cock. His friends had received an intimation that there might be "something doing," and they were on hand. Herrick had put half a dozen pupils through their paces before "Orlando" came on the floor.

"Feeling pretty spry?" inquired Herrick.

"First rate," replied the amateur.

"Well, you are about down to weight. No need to work you so hard to-day. It's too hot."

"Don't you worry about me, Frank," said the amateur. "Put on a little more steam than usual, if you will."

There followed five minutes of good work, probably better than any other member of the club could have put up against the professional, when "Orlando" said:

"Now, Frank, do your best. Let yourself out. It's a suit of clothes against a cigar that you can't throw me."

Ten minutes afterward when the amateur had recovered his wind, he tried to tell his friends how it happened. Like Mr. Pickwick, he blamed it on the salmon. He must have eaten too hearty a luncheon, or something. At all events, just as he was getting his grip, the floor seemed to rise up in an effort to crush him against the ceiling. His head buzzed as though he had been looping the loop for twenty consecutive minutes, and his bones were a misfit. He had learned the good old American lesson that it does not pay to monkey with the buss saw.

AUTO TOURISTS AT CHICAGO.

Two Cars Wrecked at La Porte and the Occupants Hurt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Cross-country automobilists from New York City arrived here this afternoon, escorted by fifty cars of the Chicago Automobile Club, which met the tourists at South Bend, Ind.

There are thirty-six machines in the cavalcade, which is bound for the St. Louis Fair. The automobilists drew up before the German Building at Jackson Park, where they were entertained by the local club. Later they were escorted through the south side boulevards to the Chicago Club.

The start for St. Louis will be made on Monday. Forty members of the Chicago Automobile Club expect to enter the ranks on this last portion of the longest organized tour in the history of the auto car. The Easterners so far have covered 1,045 miles.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—Two cars in the American Automobile Club's run from New York to St. Louis were wrecked here today. An eight-horse-power machine, driven by R. A. Kent, accompanied by Roy W. Studevant, both of Chicago, became uncontrollable and ran into a fifteen-foot ditch at the side of the road four miles west of La Porte.

The machine turned completely over, throwing Kent out and hurying Studevant underneath. Kent had his left wrist broken and was badly bruised. Studevant's legs and back were injured, but not seriously. They were running thirty miles an hour down grade.

A white ten-horse-power steamer, occupied by three persons, became unmanageable near the same place, ran into a ditch, and turned a complete somersault. The occupants saved themselves by jumping.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Twelve of the automobilists en route to St. Louis from Eastern cities arrived here to-day. They will leave for St. Louis Monday.

The first car to arrive was driven by Samuel Stone, Jr., of New Orleans. With him was Palmer Abbot of the same city. The car struck Mrs. Margaret Alfont on one of the streets approaching the hotel here and broke her arm in two places.

Yachts in Handicap Race.

The second handicap race of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club for the cups presented by Commodore A. C. Bellows was sailed yesterday afternoon on Gravesend and the lower bays. Six sloops and as many catboats contested. Summary:

SLOOPS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 8 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Ogeemah, A. Mackay	4:39:24	1:29:24	1:29:24
Indian, Manton Brothers	4:53:22	1:43:22	1:28:22
Dorothy, C. L. Dingens	4:42:54	1:32:54	1:22:54
Cayuga, H. L. Cunningham	4:59:07	1:49:07	1:34:07
Esperance, T. A. Hamilton	4:50:35	1:49:45	1:34:45
Trio, C. H. Clayton	5:05:07	1:55:07	1:38:07

CATBOATS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 8 miles.

Rosalie, F. A. Bolies	5:05:45	1:50:45	1:42:45
Martha M. R. Moore	4:53:17	1:38:17	1:37:47
Colleen, W. F. Remmey	4:52:19	1:37:19	1:37:19
Orient, R. Rummell	5:04:30	1:49:30	1:45:30
Beth, H. F. Egert	5:29:50	2:14:50	1:59:50
Albert, H. L. Lane	Did not finish.		

SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

Recommends Block Signaling Similar to Subway's System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article on "Railway Precautions," published in the issue of the 20th inst., it may perhaps be pertinent to discuss the matter a trifle further.

While it is true that practically all signal precautions at present in use on railways appeal to the eye of the engineer only, they have been found adequate except in heavy fogs, a very thick cloud of bituminous coal smoke, or when the engineer is either asleep at his post or careless in the performance of his duties. In case of fog, an appeal to the ear of the engineer is a distinct benefit, as is proved by the lavish use of track torpedoes at such times. When a sight signal may be obscured by smoke it would be advantageous to supplement the same with a soung signal. But an engineer who can fall asleep amid the jolt and rattle of his train when going at a high rate of speed, can eoon become so accustomed to a customary sound signal that its warning will not disturb the slumbers generally produced by overwork.

Neglecting these sound signals for a moment, consider the "danger whistle" mentioned in the article referred to. The idea is to equip each and every locomotive with a voice which is to keep crying, "Keep away!" The voice might be operated automatically at regular intervals by a mechanism so adjusted as to vary the length of the interval directly with the speed of the train. Or, the frequency of the warnings might be placed entirely at the option of the engineer. If the scheme is of any value at all, the automatic arrangement would undoubtedly be the better to adopt because it eliminates the personal element from the train which is either running slow or is at rest.

When the configuration of the track and surroundings and wind and weather conditions are favorable, an engineer running his train at high speed while passing a train going in the opposite direction, cannot, on account of the rattle and roar close by, bear a locomotive whistle over a mile away. Suppose an unloaded coal train one-half mile long to be at rest with "danger whistle" sounding every half minute. Suppose the coal train to be approached from the rear by a paseenger train runuing at the rate of sixty miles per hour. Owing to the noise of a passing train, the engineer of the passenger train may enter the zone of hearing just a few seconds after the "danger whistle" has sounded. The result will be that he receives his first warning one-half minute later, when he has almost reached the coal train whose rear end may be just around a curve. Before he can interpret the whistle he hears and bring his train to a standstill the wreck has occurred. Add to these conditions the roar of escaping steam from the safety-valve, the howling of a gale, the roll of thunder, a greater speed of oncoming train, an engineer not actively alert or a takative fireman, and the utility of the "danger whistle" is lessened a great deal more.

Then, too, is it likely that any progressive borough, town, or city would permit a locomotive to whistle at half minute or even shorter intervals, within its limits? Add to this the whistling of every other locomotive which happens to stop on the main tracke while paseing through the city, and it will readily be imagined how intolerable the noise of the "danger whistles" would be. Aside from these disadvantages, the "danger whistle" would become a dangerous whistle in that it would induce engineers and flagmen to neglect present precautions and supplant them with very inferior ones. Were the railways to adopt a eyetem of block-signaling somewhat similar to the one to be installed in the subway, rear-end collisions would become a very small item of operating expense. On railways, the eystem should be so perfected that the moment an engineer entered a block in which the signal gave him no right of way, the steam would be automatically shut off, the brakes applied, and the engine throttled.

E. T. LAMBACH.

New York, July 21, 1904.

Two More World's Cycling Records.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 6.—Two new world's bicycle records were established on the Salt Lake City track by W. E. Samuelson of Utah, professional, and E. B. Heagren of California, amateur. Samuelson rode ten miles in a competition race from scratch in 21:29 3-5, lowing the record held by W. A. Vaughn by nine seconds, and Heagren established a new amateur record for a two-mile competition race, riding the distance in 4:06 2-5, or 6 2-5 seconds under the former record.

JUDGING CHAMPIONS AT BAY SHORE SHOW

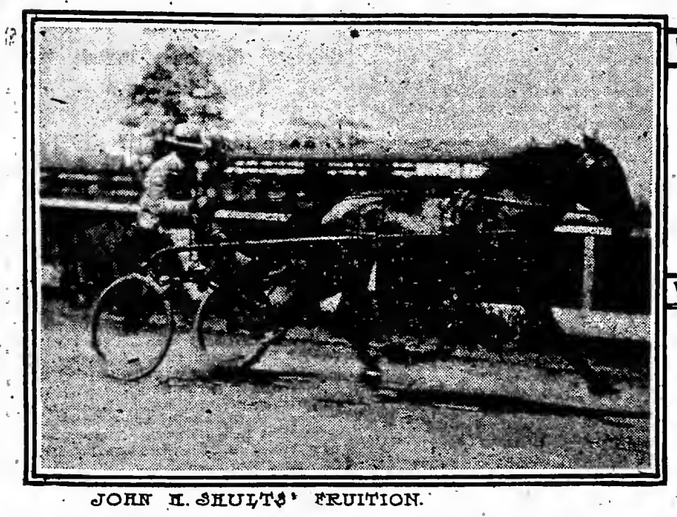
Winners' Classes Conclude the Annual Exhibition.

BOURNE CUP WON BY KISSING

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor Takes Both First and Second Honors in Four-in-Hand Class.

Championship honors were awarded in the final day's judging of the annual Bay Shore Horse Show at the Oakwood Driving Park, Bay Shore, L. I., yesterday afternoon, in two saddle classes and two for harness horses. In the class for saddle horses 15.3 hands or over, Miss Gertrude Peters's black gelding Ace of Spades won the prize, with Mrs. Rubens's brown gelding Wauburn in reserve. In the smaller class, under 15.3 hands, Mrs. John T. Spralley's Corinne won, with Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Petroleum in reserve

PROMINENT HARNESS RACING HORSES OWNED BY NEW YORKERS THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE VARIOUS GRAND CIRCUIT EVENTS AT EMPIRE CITY AND BRIGHTON BEACH.



JOHN E. SHULTS' FRUITION.



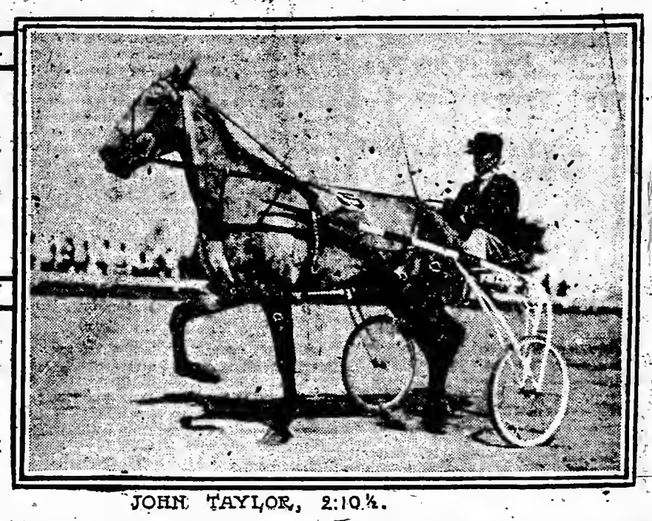
JAMES BUTLER'S JUDGE GREEN.



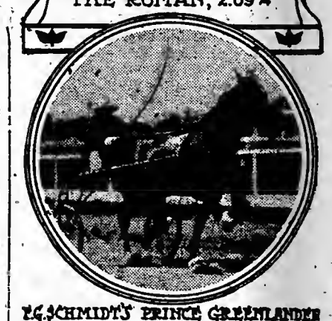
THE ROMAN, 2:09¼



JAMES BUTLER'S PRINCESS ATHEL.



JOHN TAYLOR, 2:10¼.



H. SCHMIDT'S PRINCE GREENLANDER

DELHI WINNER IN FAST TIME FOR $50,000 RACE

J. R. Keene's Colt Was Never Headed in Rich Great Republic

WATERBOY FINISHED LAME

Victor Was Hard Ridden to Beat Mercury Second and The Picket Third at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Even the most pessimistic could not grumble at the contest for the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes to-day. It was a horse race from start to finish and James R. Keene's fast colt, Delhi, proved to the satisfaction of all that he is more than the mere sprinter he generally was supposed to be. Delhi not alone carried more than his scale weight, but he made all of his own pace and ran a mile and a quarter in 2:05 4-5.

When it was found that the track would be fast, the Great Republic looked to be between Waterboy and Delhi, but to the surprise of form followers, the Duryea entries, Mercury and Aceful, were made favorite, while Waterboy was second choice, and the Keene colt Delhi went begging in the betting. It was supposed that Delhi's fast race of Tuesday would hurt him, and then again there was an additional quarter of a mile to travel. These facts combined to make Delhi the outsider that he was.

The great Waterboy was the popular choice, and the public relied on him while the sharp bettors went to the Duryea entry. Delhi beat them all, and accomplished the feat in a neat manner. He not alone went further than usual, but at the end he was holding his own with his newest competitors, all hands being under a hard drive.

James R. Keene insisted on George Odom riding Delhi, as he holds first call on him. In doing this Mr. Keene drew a star card away from Trainer Joyner and Waterboy, and, as the race proved, it was a clever move. Odom's absence from Waterboy's saddle was a detriment to the brown horse, while his presence on Delhi's back proved a great aid to that colt. A strong rider was needed when it came down to a struggle in the stretch, and Odom was the right jockey in the right place. He showed all the skill he possessed in urging on a tired horse, and at the same time he rode a powerful whipping finish.

After Sysonby easily had galloped off with the Saratoga Stakes, all was expectancy about the pretty course. Many of the 12,000 spectators talked over the chances of the various candidates, while in the ring was a pushing, moving crowd of a size hardly ever before witnessed in the betting ring here. When the bugle called the horses to the post silence hung over the big grand stand. The thought of the fifty-thousand-dollar prize must have awed the crowd, but the spectators were only silent until Waterboy came by, leading the parade. He was greeted with a round of applause, just as if he already was the winner. Then followed The Picket, Delhi, Aceful, Mercury, Knight Errant, Grey Friar, and last of all, but not least, the added starter, St. Valentine.

In starter Fitzgerald's hands the jockeys began manoeuvring for a quick break, and it came soon enough. Four minutes after the barrier was pulled down it was released. There was a hustling of riders, a flashing of various colored silks as the bright sun hit them, and then the race for the richest guaranteed stake that has been contested for in the East was on.

Odom had orders to go to the front with Delhi, but for a furlong Mercury disputed the way. Mercury was quick to begin, but, quick as he was, Odom and Delhi were faster. Before the field had gone a quarter of a mile Delhi was sailing along a length and a half in front, with Waterboy and Mercury next in order and heads apart. Aceful and the rest of the field were running in a close bunch behind. Delhi covered the first quarter in 24 2-5 seconds, and rounding the first turn her increased his lead to three lengths and reached the half in 49 seconds. Making the turn into the back stretch Waterboy seemed to slip, and for a furlong Mercury and Acefull both headed him.

Down the back stretch Delhi maintained his even pace, and reached the six furlongs in 1:13 2-5. Waterboy had regained his stride, and again moved up, but the effort was too much for him, and as the field swung out of the back stretch he was seen to falter and drop back. The pace Delhi set was a killing one, for he covered the seven furlongs in 1:26 1-5, and the mile in 1:39 2-5, remarkable time considering the weight and the fact that he still had a quarter of a mile to go. Entering the stretch he began to tire while The Picket had joined Acefull and Mercury, and they were creeping up.

Odom realized that Delhi was a tired horse, and he took no chance. He drew his whip, cut Delhi with it a couple of times, and then began to hand ride. His efforts in that direction were useless, for The Picket came on the outside and seemed dangerous. Odom then resorted to the whip again, and all through the stretch Delhi felt its effects. He seemed to straighten out under the lashing, and held his own all through the final furlong. At the finish he was a length in front of Mercury, while the latter was out to the last ounce and doing his best to beat The Picket a length. Acefull finished a head behind The Picket, while Waterboy was eased up and finished last, pulling up lame.

It was a great race from the start to finish, and stamps Delhi as a remarkable colt. After the race James R. Keene and Trainer James Rowe were the first to congratulate Jockey Odom on his riding. Both praised Odom in the highest terms, and it may be that from now out Odom will again wear the colors of the Keenes under his original contract. The fractional times of the race were 0:12 3-5, 0:24 2-5, 0:36 3-5, 0:49, 1:01 1-5, 1:13 3-5, 1:26 1-5, 1:39 2-5, 1:52 4-5, and 2:05 4-5.

In the race for the Saratoga Special, the Keene colt Sysonby broke flat footed nearly a length behind the others. His marvelous speed soon carried him to the front and before a furlong had been run he was two lengths in front. The first eighth was covered in 0:11¾, the quarter in 0:22 3-5, three furlongs in 0:34 1-5, five furlongs in 1:00, and the five and one-half furlongs in 1:07. This was a second and a fifth better than the record for the race, held jointly by Goldsmith and Irish Lad. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Old Reliable, 95, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5..	1	1	1²
Monte Carlo, 103, E. Walsh, 6-1, 2-1..	6	2	2¹
Dick Bernard, 103, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5.10	7	3½	3
Athel, 98, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.....	3	4	4
W. R. Condon, 104, Cormack, 4-1, 8-5..	2	5	5
Sidney C. Love, 103, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	5	6	6
Wildcraft, 98, Travers, 8-1, 3-1.....	7	3	8
Atwood, 104, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1....	4	9	9
Belle of Portland, 91, Coleman, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	10
Right and True, 103, J. Jones, 100-1, 30-1	9	11	11

Time—1:26. Poor start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, owned by T. D. Sullivan, and trained by A. Zimmer.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, over the full course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2M..	F.
Amur, 145, Hoffman, 30-1, 8-1.....	1	1	1ⁿᵉ
Ten Candles, 145, Donahue, 12-1, 5-1..	2	2	2ⁿᵈ
*St. Jude, 148, J. O'Brien, 6-1, 2-1..	5	3	3ʳᵈ
Alum Water, 130, E. Helder, 60-1, 20-1	9	4	4
†Land of Clover, 165, Veitch, 7-2, 6-5.10	5	5	5
†Addigame, 140, Weir, 7-2, 6-5.....	4		Ref.
Tipgallant, 150, Kelly, 20-1, 8-1.....	8		Ref.
Foxhunter, 162, Ray, 7-5, 7-10.....	6		Fell.
Presgrave, 162, C. R. Wilson, 10-1, 3-1	3		Fell.
Captivator, 135, O'Donnell, 6-1, 2-1..	7		Fell.

*Coupled as Mr. Colton's entry. †Coupled as Mr. Chamblett's entry.

Time—5:14 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. g., 6 years, by Bob Miles-Anadem, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special Sweepstakes of $1,000 each for subscribers, to nominate three horses, one to stare for each subscription; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sysonby, 122, Redfern, 1-20, out.....	2	1	1¹
Hot Shot, 122, Hilde, 20-1, 1-1.....	1	2	2ⁿᵈ
Britisher, 122, O'Neil, 15-1, 7-10.....	2	2	3

Time—1:07. Good start, won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. c. by Melton-Optime. Owned by J. R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Republic, of $50,000; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	1.	F.
Delhi, 119, Odom, 8-1, 3-1.....	2	1	1¹
Mercury, 98, Hildebrand, 2-1, 4-5.....	1	2	2ⁿᵈ
The Picket, 126, Burne, 18-5, 8-5.....	8	4	3ʳᵈ
Aceful, 111, Shaw, 2-1, 4-5.....	6	3	4
S. Valentine, 109, Redfern, 40-1, 10-1..	5	5	5
Knight Errant, 109, Martin, 15-1, 5-1..	6	6	6
Grey Friar, 108, H. Phillips, 15-1, 5-1.	4	8	7
Waterboy, 120, Lyne, 7-2, 8-5.....	3	7	8

Time—2:05 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Ben Brush-Veva, owned by J. R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Naughty Lady, 97, H. Cochrane, 6-1, 5-2.....	3	1	1ˢ
Courtmaid, 105, Wonderly, 6-5, 7-5..	4	3	2½
Fire Eater, 107, Redfern, 4-1, 2-1...	7	7	3½
Queen Belle, 91, Crimmins, 12-1, 5-1.	8	5	4
Aurumaster, 105, Hilde, 12-1, 5-1..	10	9	5
Canteen, 101, E. Walsh, 18-5, 8-5..	6	4	6
Phanton, 93, J. Jones, 50-1, 20-1...	1	2	7
Irish Witch, 104, Travers, 20-1, 8-1..	5	8	8
Whirlaho, 103, H. Phillips, 15-1, 5-1..	9	6	9
Tarascha, 103, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1..	13	10	10
Locket, 106, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1.....	9	10	11
Ping Pong, 92, Kunz, 100-1, 40-1.....	12	12	12
Pennant, 105, W. Fischer, 60-1, 20-1..	11	11	13

Time—1:46. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Esher-Kitty Greame, owned by A. W. Brand and trained by W. House.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Fort Hunter, 113, (Redfern,) 3-1, 1-1..	2	1	1ˢ
Gonfalon, 113, J. Martin, 3-1, 1-1....	3	2	2ⁿᵈ
Cloverland, 111, Odom, 7-1, 2-1.....	4	4	3ʳᵈ
High Chancellor, 110, O'Neill, 5-2, 4-5.	5	3	4
Carbuncle, 102, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1...	1	5	5

Time—1:52. Good start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner, b. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Roch Rose, owned and trained by N. Dyment.

Close Finishes on Parkway Track.

Close finishes marked the sport at the Parkway trotting track yesterday. Frank Jacohne, driving his pacer Kanawha Star, won the one-mile free-for-all in three heats, the longest race of the day. Summary:

One mile, for 2:15 trotters and 2:18 pacers.

Little Patsy, br. g., (Howard Avery).....	1 1
Lord Belgrave, br. s., (Frank Jacobue).....	3 2
Elliott Stone, gr. g., (William Donigan).....	2 3

*Lord Belgrave won extra heat for second place.

Time—2:22; 2:23¾.

One mile, 2:37 trotters and 2:40 pacers.

Prince Charlie, ch. g., (A. C. Fiske).....	1 1
Barney G., b. g., (B. G. Roth).....	2 2
Lamile, h. m., (J. H. Powers).....	4 3
Adastus, b. g., (W. R. Wyant).....	3 4
Chester A., br. g., (C. D. Strong).....	5 5

Time—2:20¼; 2:30.

One mile, open; trottere and pacers.

Kracator, b. g., (W. L. Kenyon).....	1 1
Dawson, Jr., blk. s., (M. J. Gogarty).....	2 2
Flashmount, h. m., (W. J. Reddy).....	8 3
Marion W., b. m., (W. B. Tracy).....	4 4
Neer Ella, b. m., (George Ilnken).....	5 5

Time—2:45; 2:39½.

One mile, free for all.

Kanawha Star, b. g., (Frank Jacobue)....	3 1 1
Quarter Stake, br. g., (N. Ward).....	1 3 2
Lerlie, br. m., (A. C. Fiske).....	2 2 3
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (B. Parker).....	4 4 4

Time—2:17½; 2:19¼; 2:17¼.

One-mile match race.

Reine Boone, ch. m., (Andrew Watson, Jr.)..	1 1
Nancy Burne, br. m., (W. Fosbauer).....	2 2

Time—2:30; 2:30.

Policemen in Athletic Games.

John T. Nilan of the Thirty-seventh Precinct has secured more than 200 entries for the various contests on the programme of the games of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park to-morrow and Tuesday. Those in the weights are John Flanagan, champion hammer thrower of the world; John McCarthy, J. S. Burke, M. Colgan, John Hines, Pat Dinan, and Mika Collins. In the one-mile race for the championship of the Police Department are T. F. Farley, W. P. Beecher, E. Struppie, Dinan, E. M. Caretta, Charles Kerr, E. Thompson, W. P. Maddock, Fred Hillman, Felix Hoffman, and William Drastel. The same men are in the two-mile race for the cup donated by ex-Chief Devery. The mile event, open to the Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments, has a light entry. Tesiny, Hoffman, and Struppie will represent the police, and P. H. Murphy the letter carriers. Some of the other "cops" entered are J. H. O'Brien, J. L. Bresnan, J. J. Tynan, Mike Cregan, and Thomas Slattery. Jacob Heech, a three-hundred-pounder, hopes to win the fat men's race, and Chris Maher has the same ambition. Commissioner McAdoo is the honorary referee and James J. Frawley will be the practical official.

TROTTING INNOVATIONS

New Plans to be Tried in the Grand Circuit Races.

AIM AGAINST LONG SCORING

New Starting Scheme Will Receive Its First Trial in the Shults Experimental Stake.

Not the least intsresting event at the Grand Circuit meeting which opens at the Empire City track to-morrow will be the John H. Shults Experimental Stake, which will be conducted under an entirely new plan, that is expected to abolish scoring, or at least reduce it to a reasonable point.

The race will have eighteen starters. It is for 2:15 trotters, and a fifteen-hundred-dollar purse has been offered, together with all entrance fees, making $2,175. The main thing about the race is the scoring of the horses by a man on horseback, instead of by the pole horse. He is to act as a guide, and any driver driving his horse down to the wire ahead of him is subject to disqualification in that heat.

Following are the conditions as outlined on the entry blank:

The object of the John H. Shults Experimental Stake is to do away with unnecessary and protracted scoring, the bane of light-harness horse racing, which wears out the horses and tires the drivers and spectators. It will be trotted under the following special conditions:

Mr. Shults's plan is to have the field score with a guide on horseback on the outside of the field. The guide to bring the horses down to the wire at a proper gait, taking care of the field, and acting as the pole horse.

No driver shall bring his horse down to the wire ahead of the guide on horseback.

If, however, a driver insists on coming ahead of the guide at the wire, the starter may give the word "go," but the offending horse or horses shall be unplaced in that heat. They may be permitted to start in the next heat, at the discretion of the judges.

Judges may also fine or distance an offending horse for scoring down ahead of the guide on horseback.

This race will be started with three bugle calls—the first bugle to "get ready," the second to "come to the track," and the third to "line up with the guide on horseback."

When the horses are on the track they are there to trot, and no delays will be granted for loose or lost shoes.

The dash system of racing will also be thoroughly tested at the Empire City meet, and also at Brighton Beach track, which is the second week of the New York trots. In the open classes 194 entries have been made, insuring competition of the glit-edged order. The entry list at Brighton Beach is practically a duplicate of the one received for the Empire City track, the horsemen taking the opportunity to enter at both places for the two weeks of racing.

The classes have from seven to twelve entries, except the 2:11 pace, the 2:14 pace, the 2:25 trot, and the 2:23 trot, which failed to fill.

The programme will include six races a day, with events simmilar to those at Empire City track, including the Long Island stake for $10,000, and four other stakes of $5,000 each. The dashes will be at from one-half mile to one mile and an eighth.

More than $100,000 in prizes is offered. Two of the races will be for $10,000 stakes—the Knickcbocker and the Long Island—while there will be eight events each of $5,000 value.

Following is a list of the races, the entries, and the day on which they will be trotted or paced:

FIRST DAY, MONDAY.—2:18 trot, the New York, value $5,000; 2:10 trot with George G., (2:12¾,) Judge Green, Consuela S., (2:12¾,) Nora, (2:10,) Dr. Strong, (2:09½,) Robert Mc. (2:10¾,) Metallas, (2:11.) Country Jay, (2:10½,) Prince Greenlander, (2:09¾,) Sadia Mac, (2:11¼,) Kent, (2:12¾,) The Roman, (2:09¼.) John Taylor, (2:10¼,) and Nella Jay, (2:14¼.) Jay pace, half-mile dash; 2:13 trot, 1-8-mile dash; 2:08 pace, one-mile dash with Little Squaw, (2:04½,) Wlufield Stratton, (2:06¾,) Locanda, (2:05¾,) Elastic Pointer, (2:03½,) Shadow Chimes, (2:05,) Joe Pointer, (2:06¾,) Bullie Forster Boy, (2:11¾,) Marion Wilkes, (2:08¼,) Authoress, (2:09¾,) Prince Greenlander, (2:09¾,) The Roman, (2:09½,) and York Boy, (2:08¾.)

The first race will be called each day at 2 P. M., and it is expected to finish the programme by 5:30. The officials will be: Starter—Albert H. Merrill; Judges—George Hayt, H. J. Kline, and Charles C. Lloyd; Timers—H. N. Bain, Nathan L. Ely, and Thomas Floyd-Jones.

Trotter's Death Arouses Suspicion.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 6.—The trotting stallion Jewett A., valued at $2,000, and owned by Herbert Gray of Haverhill, manager of the track, dropped dead at the Granite State Park this afternoon, after being driven one mile. This is the third horse that has died suddenly and under like conditions at the track this week. The peculiar coincidence has aroused the suspicions of horsemen here, and an autopsy will be performed on Jewett A.

Columbia's Tennis Champion Wins.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 6.—The annual tournament of the Norfolk Lawn Tennis Club was brought to a close this afternoon with the final matches in singles and doubles. The Bridgeman Cup, the chief trophy in singles, was won by Robert Leroy of New York, who beat Theodore R. Pell, also of New York, the former cup holder, 6—1, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

In championship doubles, Pell and Leroy beat W. K. Gillette of Pelham Manor and C. M. Reiyea of New Rochelle, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5.

In the consolation finals P. F. Miller of Spring-field defeated C. J. Post of New York, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

TO TRY FOR AUTO RECORDS.

H. S. Harkness in Events to be Contested at Long Branch.

H. S. Harkness, a racing automobilist of this city, who made a record run up Mount Washington a few days ago, is after records on the flat. He has sent in his entry for the Long Branch automobile races, Aug. 15 to 20, and states that he has made some altcrations in his foreign racing automobile that will enable him to do faster time than heretofore.

The races, fifteen in number, give every automobile driver a chance to win glory and medals, as the list of entries classifies the price of machines that can enter from $650 to $15,000, the latter being the price of Harkness's machine. There will be a class for all the popular-priced machines; even the electric machine is provided for.

Among the other entries will be that of the Boston driver, A. E. Morrison, who recently made the record for his class in climbing Mount Washington, and who defeated Col. John Jacob Astor and Reginald Vanderbilt at Newport last week. The entry of S. B. Stevens of Rome, N. Y., is expected, and also that of H. L. Bowden of Waltham, Mass. These drivers pushed W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to the limit in the Florida races last Winter.

The races at Long Branch will be timed by the newly invented electric timing clock, which starts and stops ten watches by electricity.

Entry blanks are supplied by W. J. Morgan, 1 Mnigen Lane, New York.

MYOPIA POLO CHAMPION.

Bryn Mawr Team Badly Beaten in National Event.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—The national polo championship cup offered by W. W. Astor was won to-day by the team of the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Mass., when it defeated the Bryn Mawr team of Philadelphia by a score of 14 to 1½ goals.

The Philadelpia players were ridden down and off at will by the Myopia cracks, and were never a serious factor in the contest. They succeeded in making two goals, but lost three-quarters of a point by a safety and a foul. The team play of the Myopias was particularly strong, the best work being done by Norman and Shaw.

MYOPIA.	BRYN MAWR.
1—M. Norman.	1—C. R. Snowden.
2—R. G. Shaw, Jr.	2—N. G. Rosengarten.
3—R. L. Agassiz.	3—A. E. Kennedy.
Back—M. D. Milburn.	Back—C. Wheeler.

FIRST PERIOD.

1—Myopia	Shaw	8:23
2—Myopia	Norman	2:40
3—Myopia	Shaw	0:18
4—Myopia	Shaw	Limit

SECOND PERIOD.

5—Myopia	Norman	0:40
6—Myopia	Shaw	0:15
7—Myopia	Norman	5:00
8—Bryn Mawr	Roengarten	12:01

THIRD PERIOD.

9—Myopia	Shaw	1:00
10—Myopia	Norman	2:35
11—Myopia	Shaw	7:10
12—Myopia	Shaw	0:58

FOURTH PERIOD.

13—Bryn Mawr	Snowden	3:00
14—Myopia	Norman	4:30
15—Myopia	Milburn	6:42
16—Myopia	Agassiz	0:15

The score—Myopia, 14; Bryn Mawr, 1½. Foul—Kennedy. Safety—Wheeler.

International Team Race.

In connection with the Olympio games, there will be several events that, to a certain extent, are new to American athletes. One will be the international team race. The will be open to teams from each country, each country to start five men, and the distance to be four miles. The team scoring the least number of points will be the winner. In the last race that was held in Paris, a team of English runners was successful, the American team finishing second. Owing to the fact that this race will be held in America, there will be several Americans teams entered. In all probability the New York Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, and the Missouri Athletic Club will start teams for the simple reason that should they win, the points would be scored in the trophy competition. And as there are many distance runners in St. Louis to compete in the Marathon race, many of them will be made up in teams for the international team race.

Then there will be the international tug of war. The same conditions will prevail in this. The contest will be pulled on dirt, and no belts will be allowed. The weight will be unlimited, and open to all. In Paris, the American team, consisting of weight throwers, had no trouble in pulling the representatives of other countries, and this year there will be at least three or four American teams entered. All of the clubs that are striving for the Spalding point trophy will enter teams in hopes of winning the five points. The New York Athletic Club will have a particularly strong. The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association now has a team practicing for the event.

RAVENWOOD'S BIG DAY

Win All But One Crew Event at Long Island Regatta.

HARLEM RIVER CREWS LOSE

Two Long Island City Oarsmen Row in Three Winning Boats—Yonkers Sculler Wins in Singles.

The Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City made an almost complete sweep of the crew events at the nineteenth annual regatta of the Long Island Regatta Association on Flushing Bay yesterday afternoon, winning the junior four oared shell race for the Eagle Cup, the junior four-oared gig event for the Rogers Cup, the intermediate four oared gigs, and the junior double sculls races. All these events were well contested, and were won decisively by distances of from two to six lengths. This performance is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the two junior four oared events were won by identically the same crew, and that two of its members, George Korwin and Fred Shepheard, also rowed in the intermediate event, thus rowing in three winning four oared boats in less than three hours' times. Credit for this remarkable showing was freely accorded to George Lee, the professional rowing coach, who trained the Ravenswood crews for yesterday's regatta.

The victory of the Ravenswood crew in the Eagle Cup race is the second scored by that club, and the Nautilus Boat Club, of Bath Beach, whose crew was second in that event yesterday, also has two victories in that annual race to its credit. Three victories will secure the permanent possession of the trophy, so that when either the Ravenswood or the Nautilus Club wins again it will obtain the cup.

Aside from the sweeping victories of the Ravenswood crews, there was little of interest in the regatta. The junior eight oarded shells race had but two entries, both from the Staten Island Boat Club, and the "first" crew won in easy style by a couple of lengths. The junior single sculls went to W. H. Fitzgerald of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, who won by six lengths from George R. Rogan of the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, William Gilman of the Ravenswood Club capsizing at the three-quarters mark. Gilman was offered a row over in the junior quarter-mile dash, as the one other entrant failed to appear, but declined, and the event was declared off.

Although crews from the Harlem River were entered in several of the events, they did not win a single race. Usually in the past the New York oarsmen have won a majority of the races at this regatta. Summary:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., W. H. Fitzgerald; Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., George R. Rogan, second. Time—5:59.

Junior Four-Oared Shells, Eagle Cup.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, bow George Korwin, Wm. Taylor, 3 Dudley Whitney, stroke Fred Shepheard; Nautilus Boat Club, Bath Beach, N. Y., bow C. B. Campbell, 2, F. A. Armstrong, 3 F. H. Fricke, stroke K. M. Eyland, second; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, bow W. J. Delaney, 2 F. Williame, 3 N. J. Gerold, Jr., stroke Arthur Wilson, third. Time—5:04¾.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, (bow, D. Wilson; stroke, John Fortune;) Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, (bow, G. N. Dudley; stroke, C. W. Randolph,) second; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., (bow, Louis Reinhardt; stroke, F. J. Anderson,) third. Time—5:42½.

Junior Four-Oared Gige, Rogers Cup.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, (bow, George Korwin, 2, Arthur Taylor, 3, Dudley Whitney; stroke, Fred Shepheard; coxswain, W. H. Cowan;) Clifton Boat Club, Kent, (bow, L. F. Youngs; 2, W. D. McKeon; 3, W. J. Bradford; stroke, A. J. Thompson; coxswain, Henderson,) second; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City, (bow, W. H. Hart; 2, M. Bache; 3, S. Hartenstein; stroke, C. B. Rock; coxswain, R. W Haight,) third; Nautilus Boat Club, Bath Beach, N. Y., (bow, H. A. Bartsch; 2, A. Appels; 3, J. A. Graham; stroke, George J. Lewis; coxswain, E. T. Armstrong,) fourth. Time—5:32¾.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Staten Island Boat Club, West New Brighton, N. Y., (bow, E. Williamson; 2, W. D. Kilduff; 3, G. Hecker; 4, W. L. Allum; 5, G. N. Bell; 6, B. A. Jeckel; 7, W. Luce; stroke, P. Skelton; coxswain, W. Wilson;) Ravenswood Boat Club, second crew—Bow, W. W. King; 2, G. H. Hopkin; 3, C. W. Sexton; 4, Leonard Eggleston; 5, H. C. Brown; 6, J. H. Dougherty; 7, C. Schmidt; stroke, Knight; coxswain, N. A. Donely, second. Time—5:27.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.—Bow, George Korwin; 2, Fred Shepheard; 3, Joseph McLoughlin; stroke, John Hoben; coxswain, W. H. Cowan; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, George Covert; 2, Frank Hagan; 3, Neleon Roberge; stroke, John Herbert; coxswain, H. H. Bowtell, second; Atalanta Boat Club, New York City—Bow, W. G. Massey; 2, F. W. Koch; stroke, E. S. Smith; coxswain, J. J. Mulcahy, third; Varuna Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.—Bow, W. E. Valentine; 2, J. H. Norwood; 3, H. R. Doerschenck; stroke, C. R. Washburn; coxswain, William McGovern, fourth. Time—5:25¾.

TITUS BEATEN BY GREER.

Argonaut Oarsmen Win Majority of Races in Canadian Regatta.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto captured the majority of the events at the second day's racing at the Canadian Henley. An immense crowd lined the banks of the course. In the final of the senior single sculls Greer of East Boston, Mass., the American champion, won easily from Titus of New York City. Greer's time was 8:22 and Titus finished in 8:24 3-5. Summary:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Frank B. Greer, East Boston A. A. Boat Club, Boston, Mass.; C. S. Titus, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, second. Time—8:22.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg Rwing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba, second; Brockvilis Rowing Club, Brockville, Ontario, third. Time—7:57 2-5.

Senior Double Sculls.—Row-over for Toronto Rowing Club, (bow, F. Smith; stroke, L. F. Schoiee.) No time taken.

Junior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario; Ottawa Rowing Club, Ottawa, Ontario, second; Winnipeg Rowing Cinb, Winnipeg, Manitoba, third. Time—7:58 3-5.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, second; Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba, third. Time—7:51 2-5.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Argonant Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, (Crew No. 2;) Argonaut Crew No. 1, second; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, third. Time 7:16 3-5.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario, (senior crew;) Argonaut, (junior crew,) second. Time 7:00.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3—6	8	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0—5	9	2

Batteries—Breckenridge and Lynch, Pfannmiller and Vandergrift.

Toronto, 13; Rochester, 4, (first game.) Toronto, 8; Rochester, 10, (second game.)

Providence, 8; Baltimore, 3.

Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 3.

Newark Cycle Team Wins.

Bay View Wheelmen First in Lap Race at Manhattan Beach.

In the absence of the most prominent racing cyclists who had not returned from the National championship meeting at St. Louis, interest in the cycling races at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon was centred in the club team lap race, in which six clubs in the metropolitan district were represented by teams of three men each. The distance was three miles or nine laps, and points were scored by the first three men at the end of each lap as follows: First, 5; second, 3, and third, 1. Double points were scored at the finish and the team making the highest total was declared the winner.

This plan resulted in a fast race with a sprint at the end of each lap, which was finally won by the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark, with 39 points, most of which were scored by D. Mackay. The National Turn Verein of Newark was second, with 22 points, and the Oregon Wheelmen of this city was third, with 16 points.

A professional match race between "Tom" Butler, Boston, Mass.; George Schreiker of this city, and Walter Bardgett of Buffalo, was run in heats and was won by Butler, who took the second and third heat after losing the first to Schrieber. In the five-mile pursuit race between Charles Hadfield of Newark and J. J. Galvin of Hartford, Hadfield won by fifty yards. Summary:

One-Third Mile, Novice.—Won by F. W. Elffler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. L. Turk, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; W. Vanden Dries, New York City, third. Time—0:44 1-5.

Two-Thirds Mile, Amateur.—Won by W. R. Lee, New York City; Fred Ernst, Rochester, N. Y., second; G. F. Perden, Brooklyn, N. Y., third; David Mackay, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—1:33 4-5.

Professional Match Race, (best two in three, half-mile heats.)—Won by "Tom" Butler, Boston, Mass., (winner of second and third heats;) George Schreiber, New York City, (winner first heat,) second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., third. Time of heats—1:53 3-5, 1:56 2-5, 2:16 1-5.

Club Team Lap Race, Three Miles, (open to all clubs in the Metropolitan District; teams of three men; points to be scored, 5, 3, and 1, to first, second, and third in each lap, and double points to first, second, and third at the finish.—Won by Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., (team consisting of D. Mackay, E. Rupprecht, and C. Frank,) with 39 points; National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., (team consisting of J. Zanes, A. Ashhurst, and M. T. Dove,) with 32 points, second; Oregon Wheelmen, New York City, (team consisting of "Joe" Rockowitz, Oscar Schaub, and W. R. Lee,) with 16 points, third. Time—6:53 1-5.

Pursuit Match Race, Five Miles, Professional.—Won by Charles Hadfield, Newark, N. J.; J. Frank Galvin, Hartford, Conn., second. Time—11:57 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Oscar Schaub, Greenwich, Conn., (30 yards;) David Mackay, Newark, N. J., (60 yards,) second; M. T. Dove, New York City, (90 yards,) third; C. Sherwood, New York City, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—4:18 2-5.

Current Gossip of the Cyclists.

American bicycles are favored in Japan because they are right in price and of light weight, whereas the European cycles are too large and heavy for the Japanese, who are much smaller in build than Europeans.

Don J. Walker, one of Australia's champion cyclists, is now in this country, but will early for England within a couple of weeks to compete in the world's championships, which are to be decided at the Crystal Palace in September.

In the last coasting contest at Hartford, Conn., a bicycle fitted with a coaster brake captured first prize, while the machine with a fixed gear won second prize. Contests of this sort are growing in popularity throughout tha country, especially as they can be indulged in by riders of all ages.

Believing fast driving of automobiles can best be curbed by properly mounted policemen, the New York Police Department is planning to have a squad of mounted police on motor bicycles. These machines can supply a speed fast enough to catch almost any automobile, and their use is expected to lessen the number of speed violations by motorists.

Fred Ernst

NEW YORK TEAMS LEAD

McGraw's Players Have No Trouble to Beat St. Louis.

AMERICANS IN GOOD FORM

Champion Pittsburgs Drop a Game to Tailenders—Brooklyns Lose in Eleven Innings.

The New Yorks and Philadelphias were the only successful Eastern teams in National League contests yesterday, the Quakers' clever all-round playing and their recent victories being the surprise of the season. Pittsburg's stay in third position in the race was brief, Cincinnati going back to its old place by reason of its eleven-inning victory over Boston. In the American League Philadelphia was the only Eastern team to lose, while all three of the leaders added another game to their credit.

This week the New York Nationals will play three more games with St. Louis, and then four with Cincinnati. At the same time the Brooklyns will be engaged with the Chicagos for three days, and then will follow St. Louis. In the West the New Yorks will play Cleveland two more games, and will fill out the other part of the week with Chicago. Boston is scheduled at Detroit for to-morrow and Tuesday, and then will go to Chicago for four games.

The scores yesterday, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 4.
Chicago 4; Brooklyn, 1; (11 innings.)
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 4; (11 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	7	5	5	8	13	15	12	65	.722
Chicago	6	..	9	8	8	6	10	8	55	.604
Cincinnati	5	8	..	6	9	8	9	11	56	.589
Pittsburg	5	5	6	..	8	10	8	8	50	.584
St. Louis	3	8	6	10	..	9	8	7	49	.521
Boston	1	5	5	1	5	..	8	11	36	.375
Brooklyn	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.340
Philadelphia	3	2	4	8	4	5	4	..	25	.275
Games lost	25	36	39	37	45	60	62	68		

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	4	6	7	9	7	10	12	55	.618
Chicago	7	..	6	5	9	10	8	13	58	.617
Boston	5	5	..	9	7	9	13	11	58	.615
Philadelphia	5	9	5	..	4	9	7	11	50	.562
Cleveland	4	4	8	7	..	7	9	9	48	.545
St. Louis	3	5	6	4	4	..	5	8	35	.417
Detroit	6	7	4	5	4	6	..	8	35	.393
Washington	2	2	7	2	3	5	5	..	19	.216
Games lost	34	36	35	39	40	49	54	69		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson's Pitching and Clever Fielding Give New Yorks Easy Victory.

According to the official figures 20,488 persons yesterday saw the New Yorks win an easy victory over the St. Louis team, which stands fifth in the race, the score being 8 to 1. When the New Yorks had the game safe in hand, Ames was substituted for Mathewson in the seventh inning, and he proved quite as effective as the ex-collegian. With the exception of Grady, the old catcher of the Polo Grounds team, whose record at the bat was a single and two doubles, the hits of the visitors were few and far between. To cheer them up the spectators in the open stand at right field, whistled in unison "Meet Me in St. Louis." This had some effect, for Grady hit for two bases to right, Mathewson gave his first base on balls, and Brain followed with a single to right field. Grady scored the only run for his side, but the other two men were left.

As for the fielding, the work of McGraw's men was sharp and accurate, while that of St. Louis was loose and uncertain. Barclay, however, cannot be considered in this category, for one of his catches was of an extraordinary character. In the fourth inning Dahlen batted a high ball to the extreme left field, which Barclay pulled almost off the boards in front of the open seats.

Mertes started the run-getting in the second inning by going to first on called balls. He reached third on Dahlen's single to right field, an unusual locality for the short stop to place a ball, and Mertes tallied on Gilbert's single. Bowerman followed with a good sacrifice, but Mathewson's bunt close to the plate resulted in Dahlen's retirement. Bresnahan's hit was fumbled by Brain and Gilbert scored. Ten men went to the bat in the fifth inning and five runs were collected. Bresnahan began the lively proceedings with a hit for two bases, and Brown followed with a bunt, which was too difficult for O'Neill to get to first in time. Dunn's single enabled Bresnahan to score, but O'Neill made a bad throw of McGann's hit to third and Browne ran home. A wild throw of Brain gave Mertes first and two more men tallied. Dahlen's hit to O'Neill put McGann out at the plate and then singles by Gilbert and Bowerman gave Dahlen a run. Only one man had been retired, but Mathewson's sacrifice was attended to by McLean and Grady, and Bresnahan's foul fly was caught by McLean. Browne scored the last run for New York in the eighth inning on a bunt, stolen base, and a two-base hit by McGann. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Bresn'h'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Shannon, rf.	0	1	3	1	0	Browne, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Grady, lf.	1	2	3	0	1	McC'mk, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, 3b.	1	1	2	0	2
Brain, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2	McGann, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Mertes, lf.	2	0	3	0	0
Shay, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	1	4	0
McLean, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Gilbert, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0
O'Neill, p.	0	0	0	3	2	Bow'm'n, c.	0	1	6	0	0
						Mathews, p.	0	0	1	9	0
Total.	1	7	24	13	5	Ames, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Total.	8	11	27	14	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New York	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	.	8

Bases by errors—New York, 4; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off O'Neill, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 8. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Ames, 1; by O'Neill, 3. Base hits—Off Mathewson, in six innings, 5; off Ames, in three innings, 2. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, McGann, Grady. (2.) Sacrifice hits—Bowerman, Mathewson. Stolen bases—Browne, Dahlen, Shannon. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 20,488.

CHICAGO, 4; BROOKLYN, 1.

The Chicago Nationals took the opening game of the series from the Brooklyn team yesterday, winning out in the tenth inning by a score of to 1. Jones was hit hard by the visitors in the final inning, and an error by Strang enabled them to win handily. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbe, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Slagle, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Lumley, rf.	0	2	3	0	0	Chance, 1b.	1	2	18	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	McC'thy, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	4	2	Kling, c.	0	1	0	2	0
Bahh, ss.	0	0	2	3	0	Evers, 2b.	0	1	2	7	1
Bergen, c.	0	2	5	2	0	Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	6	0
McC'm'k, 3b.	1	2	3	1	0	Barry, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Lundgren, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	1	9	30	13	3	Total.	4	9	29	19	1

*Bergen out, hit by batted ball.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—4

Two-base hit—Kling. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Chance. Stolen base—McCarthy. Double play—Bergen, Babb, and Dillon. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 9. First base on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Lundgren, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Jones, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Attendance, 5,300.

CINCINNATI, 9; BOSTON, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Three hits coupled with two errors, by Boston, gave Cincinnati five runs in the eleventh inning and to-day's game, by a score of 9 to 4. The game was dull up to the eighth inning. Dolan made a grand catch in the sixth, saving two runs. Attendance, 3,685. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5—9	7	1
Boston	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.	0	0—4	9	3

Batteries—Kellum and Schlei; Fisher and Needham.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; PITTSBURG, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The locals defeated Pittsburg to-day hy opportune hitting. Thomas made a sensational one-hand catch of Wagner's fly in the fifth. Attendance, 2,975. Score hy innings:

										R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	12	1
Philadelphia	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	.	—6	11	1

Batteries—Flaherty and Carisch; Fraser and Roth.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Take Another Game from Cleveland by 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Hickman was responsible for the New Yorks' winning run to-day. In the eighth inning, after two men were out, Ganzel batted up an easy fly over second base, which Hickman surprisingly dropped and Keeler scored from third base. The game soon resolved itself into a contest between Chesbro and Joss, the pitchers, with the result that the New Yorker had the better of the argument at the finish. Sharp fielding of the visiting team counteracted a number of the hits made by the local men.

New York led off with a run in the third inning, McGuire hitting along the third base foul line for two bases. Chesbro got an enthusiastic reception when he came to the plate, but the best he could do was to hit to Lajoie, who threw him out at first. McGuire, however, reached third on the play. After Dougherty had been retired on a fly to Lush, Keeler outran an infield hit and McGuire scored. Cleveland evened up matters in the fourth on Lajoie's base hit, Bradley's sacrifice, and Lush's two-baser. The New Yorks added two more runs in the sixth inning, Dougherty getting to first on an infield hit, and reaching second on Keeler's sacrifice. Elberfeld and Williams hit safely, the latter scoring Dougherty, and Elberfeld finally got home on a fumble by Lush at left field. The local team also scored a run in the same inning on Flick's two-baser, Lajoie's out from Conroy to Ganzel, and Bradley's one-base hit. Both added a run in the eighth, Flick, of the home team, making another two-baser, and on the retirement of Lajoie and Bradley scored. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Doug'ty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Flick, rf.	2	2	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0	Elber'd, ss.	1	1	0	3	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Will'ms, 2b.	0	2	5	3	0
Hickman, 1b.	0	0	13	3	2	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Lush, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Fultz, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	0	5	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0
Buelow, c.	0	1	3	1	0	McGuire, c.	1	1	7	1	1
Joss, p.	0	1	2	2	0	Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	3	8	27	16	4	Total.	4	9	27	18	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Lush, Flick, (2.) McGuire. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, Keeler. Stolen bases—Bradley, (2.) Hickman. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Joss, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 5. Struck out—By Joss, 2; by Chesbro, 7. Passed ball—Buelow. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 5,690.

BOSTON, 7; DETROIT, 4.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Tannehill pitched too cleverly for Detroit to-day, and Boston's task was comparatively easy, as Stovall was bit freely and was wild with it. The judgment displayed by Selbach in fler cut off many ordinarily safe hits. Carr's work on first was of high class. Attendance, 4,200. The score by innings:

										R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	—7	12	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—4	7	3

Batteries—Tannehill and Farrell; Stovall and Beville.

CHICAGO, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Chicago played a perfect game to-day. By timely hitting, excellent base running, and making the most of their opponents' errors the Chicago team ran up a total of eight runs. Although the Philadelphians pounded Altrock hard in the first inning, scoring their only run, he pitched winning ball after the first inning, and divided fielding honors with G. Davis and Donohue. Attendance, 14,150. The score by innings:

										R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	.	—8	10	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	3

Batteries—Altrock and McFarland; Bender and Schreck.

WASHINGTON, 2; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Washington defeated St. Louis to-day in an interesting and well-played game. Jacobson allowed St. Louis only four hits. Attendance, 1,800. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	6	3

Batteries—Sndhoff and Kahoe; Jacobson and Kittredge.

American Association.

Toledo, 7; Kansas City, 19.
Indianapolis, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Columbus, 1; Minneapolis, 3.

FAIR SAILORS RACE YACHTS.

Craft Smartly Handled in New Rochelle Yacht Club Event.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club had a ladies' race yesterday, the yachts being manned and sailed by women. The start was made at 3 P. M., and so smartly were the boats handled that the interval between the first and last was measured by only fifteen seconds. The course was a triangle six miles long. A light southwest wind made a run of the first leg, a reach of the second with booms on the port hand, and a close reach of the third with booms on the starboard hand. The flagship of the club, Commodore Donovan's yawl Sayonara, was the winner in the larger class, and H. T. Noyes's Ola was second. In the catboat class J. B. Ricketts's Katherine won, with John Lambden's Grace second, and J. Wing's Idler third. In the evening there was an entertainment at the clubhouse. The grounds on Harrison Island and the yachts in Echo Bay were illuminated. During the week the club held a long race from Echo Bay to the Stratford Middle Ground Light and return. It was won by Capt. Ives's yawl Lacubana. Commodore Donovan's Sayonara was second, H. T. Noyes's Ola third, J. B. Ricketts's Katherine fourth, and John Lambden's Gracie fifth. The idler and Laddie Boy started, but they did not finish. The start was made at 3:10 P. M., and the times taken at the Stratford Light were: Lacubana, 7:10 P. M.; Katherine, 8:00; Sayonara, 8:15; Ola, 8:32; Gracie, 9:10.

Atlantic Boat Club Regatta.

The Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, N. J., held its forty-sixth annual regatta on the Hackensack River at East Rutherford yesterday. The races were decided over a three-quarter-mile straightaway course. Summary:

Single Gig.—Won by Theodore L. Bindewald; Herman Schumann, second. Time—4:28.

Senior Double Gig.—Won by Charles Blum and Edward Badenhausen; Arno Schmidt and Albert Heyne, second; Frederick Koenig and Herman Schumann, third. Time—3:14.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by Hugo Oswald and Theodore L. Bindewald; Herman A. Henke and D. R. Grulich, second; August Hake and David Barr, third. Time—3:24.

Senior Four-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Crew No. 1, composed of C. Thies, F. Koenig, A. Hake, E. Badenhausen, and W. S. Warder, coxswain; Crew No. 2, W. Trenkamp, A. Schmidt, H. A. Henke, A. Heyne, and J. Lincks, coxswain, second; Crew No. 3, E. Norman, A. Hampson, H. Price, C. Blum, and O. Wettlaufer, coxswain, third. Time—8:00.

Junior Four-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Crew No. 1, composed of D. R. Grulich, R. D. Hensel, E. F. Briggs, W. S. Warder, and E. Norman, coxswain; Crew No. 2, H. Oswald, H. Christoffers, J. Lincks, W. H. Rogers, Jr., and A. Fost, coxswain, second; Crew No. 3, D. Barr, J. Heath, E. E. Barrett, W. J. Livingston, and O. Wettlaufer, coxswain, third. Time—4:24.

WIND LIGHT FOR YACHTS

Thirty-six Boats Start in Hempstead Harbor's Regatta.

MIMOSA WON IN BIG CLASS

Rascal II. Led the Raceabouts Home in Close Finish—The Nike Sailed Over for Her Prize.

The thirteenth annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club was sailed yesterday by a fleet of thirty-six yachts. The start was made at 1:35 in a light breeze from the southwest. The course for the largest boats was from a line off the clubhouse on Hempstead Harbor, between Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, to Prospect Point on the west side of the harbor, to Scotch Caps on the north side of the Sound, to Matinecock Point on the south side of the Sound, to Mott's Point on Hempstead Harbor, and back to the starting line. The raceabouts and other intermediate boats left out the Scotch Caps, but with that exception sailed the came course. The smallest boats did not go further than Prospect Point.

The Mimosa led the 36-footers over the line, but the Anoatok soon reached through the lee of the Spasm and went to the front. Seven raceabouts started with the Cricket in the lead and the Hobo in second place. The Una showed the way over the line to the Snapper. The Anoatok did not hold the advantage she got at the start. Both the Spasm and Mimosa were a long way ahead of her at the finish. The Spasm was an easy winner. Rascal II. won in the raceabout class, with the Kid second and Howdy third. The other winners were Una, Jeebi, Plover, Wa Wa, Arizona, Scud, Edsa, and Dunlea. The Nike had a sailover. Following is the official record:

SLOOPS—THIRTY-SIX FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 14 knots.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	4:15:38	2:40:38
Spasm, E. D. King	4:10:03	2:35:03
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	4:28:00	2:53:00

SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 14 knots.

Nike, Victor I. Cumnock	4:52:82	2:55:32

SLOOPS—TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 11½ knots.

Una, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	4:21:54	2:48:54
Snapper, F. S. Page	4:46:45	2:51:45

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 11½ knots.

Tartan, A. H. Firle	4:30:53	2:50:53
Hobo, T. L. Park	4:33:56	2:52:56
Busy Bee, R. T. Walnwright	4:35:41	2:55:41
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	4:26:49	2:46:49
Cricket, Howard Willets	4:30:00	2:50:00
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	4:26:31	2:46:31
Howdy, ——	4:26:55	2:46:55

SLOOPS—TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:50. Course, 11½ knots.

Gazabo, H. T. Vulte	5:27:30	3:27:30
Jeebi, A. D. L. Brown	5:26:00	3:36:00
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	Did not finish.	
Luto II., F. P. Currier	5:54:55	4:04:55

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:50. Course, 11½ knots.

Flim Flam, A. D. Prince	5:39:00	3:49:00
Plover, Howard Place	5:23:40	3:33:40
Scoot, M. Cowperthwaite	5:44:38	3:54:38

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 11½ knots.

Wa Wa, J. E. Montells	5:25:13	3:30:13
Kenosha, C. D. Mallory	5:29:47	3:34:47
Anawanda, E. C. Ray	Did not finish.	
Shoshone, G. F. Dominick	5:31:52	3:36:52

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 11½ knots.

Arizona, G. A. Cory	5:37:50	3:42:50
Chichloker, J. P. Mohr	5:45:25	3:50:25
Wisten, Dunstan Farnham	5:52:00	3:57:00

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR CLASS.

Start, 2:00. Course, 6½ knots.

Scud, D. Abbott	3:49:25	1:49:23
Wif Waff, H. E. Sayre	3:51:13	1:51:13
Flicker, C. Hardy	3:54:50	1:54:50
Why Not, W. Murdick	3:55:10	1:55:10
Catch Me, E. Fabyn	3:53:50	1:53:50

OPEN SLOOPS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 6½ knots.

Edsa, Samuel Bailey	4:34:40	2:29:40
Unknown, ——	5:25:00	3:20:00

CATS—EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:05. Course, 6½ knots.

Dunlea, C. A. Dunning	4:02:05	1:57:05
Bowton, H. North	4:07:45	2:02:45

YANKEE BOAT AHEAD.

White Bear Wins Second Race for Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 6.—The yacht White Bear, the United States challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup, won the second race of the match to-day, and placed herself on even terms with the defender Noorna, which won the first race of the match yesterday. The race to-day was a much better test of the merits of the yachts and far more interesting than that of yesterday. It was sailed in a strong wind and heavy sea, and though the wind softened a bit before the finish it remained steady throughout, so that flukes did not enter into the contest. The start was made at 2 o'clock and the wind at that time was blowing fifteen miles an hour. White Bear got the better of the start and crossed one minute ahead of the Noorna. That was an advantage the latter never overcame. White Bear led from start to finish, and while the wind held strong gained considerably. When it softened, however, Noorna picked up. The course was triangular, four knots in length, and the yachts went three times round. At the end of the first round White Bear had a lead of more than a minute. At the first mark on the second round she was 1:05 ahead, and she gained 0:55 between that and the second mark. The second round was finished as follows: White Bear, 3:13:05; Noorna, 3:15:30. Thus the challenger gained 0:25 additional on the last leg. The wind then softened and Noorna gained. At the first mark they were only 1:00 apart, but White Bear held her own on the next leg, and exactly the same interval of time separated them at the second mark. White Bear gained slightly on the last leg and finished at 3:49:10; Noorna finished at 3:50:15. White Bear, therefore, won by 1:05.

Following is the summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
White Bear	2:00:00	3:49:10	1:49:10
Noorna	2:00:00	3:50:15	1:50:15

White Bear was one of about a dozen boats built by the White Bear Lake Yacht Club of Minneapolis, Minn., to try for the cup. Among these two boats designed by Crowninshield of Boston and one by C. D. Mower of this city, measurer of the New York Yacht Club. The Sigma, as the White Bear was called in the trial races, won out against all of these. She was designed and built by Jones & La Borde of Oshkosh, Wis.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Metropolitan League Matches—Newark Teams at Prospect Park.

Local cricketers brought off a large schedule of games yesterday. Four of the clubs of the Metropolitan League were engaged in championship matches, while all ten of those competing in the series of the New York Cricket Association had games.

At Prospect Park, the Manhattans showed a great reversal of form in their game with Brooklyn Team B and were defeated hy 36 runs in a low-scoring game. H. Rushton and J. H. Tattersall both bowled in fine form for the winners, the former capturing 6 wickets for 24 runs and the latter 4 for 18. J. H. Tattersall also batted well for 20, while double figures were added by J. Flannery, G. Macpherson, and E. O. Challenger. For Manhattan, C. Smith played a capital innings of 26, while A. Smedley had the best bowling record, with 4 wickets for 21 runs. The totals were: Manhattan, 42; Brooklyn Team B, 78.

The Newark Club sent a team of only seven men to Prospect Park for its association championship match with the Thistles, and as a consequence were defeated by 90 runs after being dismissed for a total of 5, the smallest score of the year. J. Adam and J. Watt both bowled with great effect for the winners, the former getting 8 wickets for 2 runs and the latter 2 for 8. A. Wyllie did the best batting of the game, with an innings of 28, while double figures were added by J. Adam, G. Delralle, J. Watt, and A. Richardson. The totals were: Newark, 5; Thistles, 95.

The O. N. T. team of Newark also played at Prospect Park, where it gained an easy victory over Manhattan hy 93 runs after declaring their innings closed, with only 5 wickets down. L. Brierly played a fine innings of 52, not out, for the winners, and was well backed up hy A. Rice, who contributed 45. For Manhattan, A. C. Herbert played well for 19, not out, and I. J. P. Kelly added 11. The totals were: O. N. T., 136, (declared for 5 wickets;) Manhattan II., 43.

The Brooklyn Club's Teams A and C had a game at Prospect Park in which the former suffered defeat by a score of 118 to 98. H. Poyer played a hard-hit innings of 41 for the winners, while J. Poyer scored 36 and K. Nairn 25 for the losers.

The Kings County Club gained a notable victory over the West Indians at Prospect Park. The latter batted first and scored 86. Kings County then lost five wickets for 2 runs, and the game seemed as good as won, when W. Williams and T. A. Marks got together, coffared the bowling and won the match between them. W. Williams played a fine innings of 83, while T. A. Marks put on 34. The totals were: West Indians, 96; Kings County, 141 for eight wickets.

The Brooklyn Juniors visited Columbia Oval for a game with the All-Angels' Church team and suffered defeat by 27 runs. The run-getting was low on both sides, and F. Walter's 19 was the only double figure score of the game. J. Boak bowled in fine style for the winners and captured five wickets for 10 runs, while T. Timmerman also met with success with a record of three for 3. For Brooklyn, J. Laurie captured five wickets for 12 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Juniors, 21; All Angels, 48.

The Columbia Oval team was scheduled to play Bridgeport at William's Bridge, but owing to the death of T. C. Cliff's son the game was canceled. Mr. Cliff, besides being President of the Columbia Oval Club, is President of the New York Cricket Association, and all cricketers sympathize with him in his loss.

A grand batting display was witnessed at Staten Island in the league match between Livingston and Kings County. Having disposed of their opponents for a total of 71, Livingston put on 301 for eight wickets, and thus won hy the enormous margin of 230 runs and two wickets to spare. C. P. Hurditch and C. H. Clarke put on 155 in partnership for Livingston's second wicket. The former just missed scoring a century by 2 runs, while C. H. Clarke also played a grand innings of 107, not out. A. G. Laurie also batted vigorously for 51. For Kings County, G. W. Barnes was the chief scorer, with 27. The totals were: Kings County, 71; Livingston, 301 for eight wickets.

Pedestrians in Match Relay Race.

Pat Cavanaugh of Trenton and Pat Dineen of Melrose, who will compete against Pete Hegelman and Bob Hallen in a twenty-mile running race at the New West Side Athletic Club grounds in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, have arrived in town. Both men are in good trim and expect to give the Hallen-Hegelman combination a good beating. The race, which is to be for $500, is rather a novel description. It will be a relay race for twenty miles, in which each man will run two relays of five miles each. The race will start at 8:30 o'clock.

German Athletes in Olympic Games.

Robert C. Kammerer has been informed by Dr. Gebhardt, the Secretary of the Olympic Games Committee, that Germany will send six swimmers and divers, as many runners and hurdlers, and about half a dozen fencers to participate in the Olympic games and international competitions in St. Louis.

Among the fencers will be some university students who will give an exhibition in rapier fencing. It is probable that a German football team will also be sent.

Many look upon the German swimmers and divers as sure winners in the coming contest. They are certainly athletes of the first-class, as they never go into a contest with but one thought, and that is to win.

N. Y. A. C. TENNIS VICTORY

Englewood Field Club Team Beaten in Team Match.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE SERIES.

Accident to Philadelphian Expert on the West Side Club's Courts—Champion Larned Defeated.

It is a close and exciting finish that the teams are giving to the series of competitions for the championship of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League with the Crescent Athletic Club in the lead and the New York Athletic Club only 1 point behind. Only three more series of matches are to be played on the remaining Saturdays of this month before the title is decided. The Crescent team of Frederick B. Alexander and W. A. Campbell played the Montclair Athletic Club's team on the courts of the latter, and won in the easiest sort of fashion. The singles were both decided in straight sets, the former Princeton expert, Alexander, defeating Frank Kidder by the score of 6—1, 6—0. In the other match Campbell defeated E. Thomas at 6—2, 6—1. The doubles were better played than the singles, Alexander and Campbell winning from Thomas and Kidder at 6—2, 6—2.

On the courts at Travers Island Roland H. Mallory, the Mercury Foot champion, and F. N. Caldwell, an ex-champion, played the matches of the day against the team of the Englewood Field Club. Mallory's victory in the singles over C. F. Banks of Englewood was a superior bit of clever and persistent racquet work. Mallory won at 12—10 and 9—7. The reason for these remarkable scores was the somewhat peculiar cut stroke with which Banks hit the ball. He was very good at placing to the side lines, but the ball seemed to be destined to sail beyond the lines, but the cut caused it to drop rather suddenly and this peculiarity puzzled Mallory so that he lost points by not trying for returns. The driving of the New York Athletic Club champion was fine and speedy, and it was to that that he owed his victory after a hard and long contest. Caldwell defeated George Case in a spirited match by the score 6—3; 8—6. The doubles found the New York Athletic Club team outclassing their opponents, George Case and Benjamin Strong, the score being 6—1, 6—0.

An accident that threatened to stop the play for a time marred the sport on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where the home team met that of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. Harry F. Allen, the Philadelphian, playing for the New York Club, fell heavily in trying to return the last stroke of the second set in his match with Edwin P. Fisher, the ex-metropolitan champion. Allen cut his right leg and hand badly, and was obliged to retire to the clubhouse, where the sand was cleaned from the cuts and bandages applied. After a rest Allen refused to allow Fisher to win the match by default, and played out the final set, beating Fisher at 6—4, 4—6, 6—2. It is probable that the injury will interfere with Allen's appearance in coming tournaments for a week or two. The other match in the singles resulted in a victory for the West Side player, H. D. Betts, who defeated Robert T. Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club, by the score 6—0, 6—2. Something of a surprise was caused in the doubles, as Harry F. Allen and Robert T. Bryan won over the expert pair of the West Side Tennis Club, C. C. Kelly and Edwin P. Fisher, the score being 6—3, 6—4. In this match there was an abundance of fast work close up to the net, and only the accuracy of the New Yorkers' shots at critical times saved them from being overwhelmed.

The record and standing of the clubs represented in the league follow:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Crescent Athletic Club	19	8
New York Athletic Club	13	9
Kings County Tennis Club	15	9

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 7, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....125 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

INDIANA.

To the campaign managers on both sides no State is the subject of a keener or more anxious interest than Indiana. The Republicans are most reluctant to admit that it is a doubtful State. We presume the private and confidential discussions in their campaign headquarters disclose the fact that they have their douhts. As an aid to speculation we append the vote of the State at important elections since 1872:

	Dem.	Rep.	Plu.
1872—President	163,632	186,147	22,515 R
1876—President	213,526	208,011	5,515 D
1880—President	225,528	232,164	6,641 R
1884—President	244,992	238,480	6,512 D
1888—President	261,013	263,361	2,348 R
1892—President	262,740	255,615	7,125 D
1896—President	305,573	323,754	18,181 R
1898—Sec. State	269,125	286,643	17,518 R
1900—Governor	306,868	331,531	25,163 R
1900—President	309,584	333,063	26,470 R
1902—Sec. State	263,265	298,819	35,554 R

It will be observed that Mr. TILDEN carried Indiana in 1876, that Mr. CLEVELAND carried it in 1884 and 1892, but lost it in 1888 hy the narrow plurality of 2,348. MCKINLEY'S pluralities of 18,181 in 1896 and 26,470 in 1900 look small for a State casting over 600,000 votes. There was a Prohibition vote of 13,718 in 1900. It must be recognized that it is a State of Democratic antecedents, and that even the unacceptable candidacy of BRYAN did not raise such a Republican tidal wave as that which swept over Democratic States further East. Indiana is. however, one of those States in which President ROOSEVELT'S great personal popularity will have an effect. Possihly that will be offset by the strenuous exertions of Chairman TAGGART, who ought to know how to carry on a campaign in his own State. But the determining condition, we suppose, will be the way in which the Democratic and independent voters of Indiana receive Judge PARKER'S speech and letter of acceptance, that is, the impression he and his views make upon their minds and his success in winning their confidence.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The labor question, with its corollary, the immigration question, is so far from heing an exclusively American question that it may fairly be said to be a world question. At present the principal trouble in the treatment of the Transvaal is the need of labor in the mines of the Rand, just as it was before the war, of which it was one of the chief causes. President KRUGER would neither give the mine owners leave to exploit the native Kafir nor to import coolie labor. The British Government seems to have oscillated from one to the other of these alternatives. As represented hy Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in South Africa itself, it gave out that the Kafir who could work and would not work should be made to work, a proposition which was justly interpreted as practically a proposal to enslave the native population, as it was a British grievance that the Boers had done. At present the plan of the mine owners, partly backed up by the Government, is to introduce coolie labor from China, under conditions which render it indistinguishable from servile labor. This proposal has aroused great indignation in South Africa, from every class except that which would be directly benefited by the introduction, and of which the interests and objects are really not concerned with the future of South Africa at all. The mine owners of the Rand are in the same position as the Spaniards in this hemisphere in the sixteenth century. Their object is to clean out the supply of the precious metals in the shortest possihle time and then to leave the country to take care of itself. In fact, they are aliens of the same kind, and with the same purposes, as the Chinese in this country are accused of being, and they equally excite the opposition of the Afrikanders, whether of British or Dutch descent, who have really cast in their lots with the country as a home for themselves and their descendants, and who oppose Chinese immigration, just as all British Australasia opposes it and has taken measures to exclude it.

The same question has arisen in the Philippines, of which the indigenes resemble the Kafirs in a disinclination to work. There is no doubt that an unrestricted Chinese immigration would be economically advantageous in the archipelago, as affording a trustworthy labor supply, not to speak of the mercantile usefulness of the Chinaman of a higher grade than the coolie, which is recognised all over the East. Even in our little island of Tutuila, which in the absence of any legislation by Congress is simply, like Guam, the pashalic of a naval officer, it appears from an interesting article in the current Atlantic by President JORDAN and Prof. KELLOGG that there is a labor question, and that whereas the Germans in the neighboring island of Upolu have solved it provisionally by importing Solomon Islanders—although the German firm which "runs" the island is agitating for permission to import Chinese coolies—the American Pasha has solved it by sending to the Friendly Islands for Tongans, who are at least less lazy than the Samoans, to do the Government work.

There are two articles in the current North American Review bearing upon this subject which ought to be read together, taking as they do views diametrically opposed. One is Mr. HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT'S "Folly of Chinese Exclusion," an article which we should say requires some courage on the part of a Californian to write and puhlish. Mr. BANCROFT not only denounces, as every honest and civilized man must denounce, the gross perfidy and the gross brutality which have marked our treatment of the Chinese, but he holds that the very fact that the Chinese remains an alien and refuses assimilation ought to make us welcome him all the more as a laborer worthy of his hire. He opposes any restriction whatever on Chinese immigration, at least any which is not applied to all other immigration.

On the other hand, Mr. ROBERT DE C. WARD, in an article on "The Restriction of Immigration," points out, from the increasing immigration statistically shown, that such inconveniences as we may be said to have suffered, or such dangers as we may be said to have incurred, from unrestricted immigration thus far, are mere intimations of what is likely to come upon us, if we raise no barriers against the flood of mongrel and polyglot accessions to our population which threaten "American standards of living and American ideals generally." The exclusion of illiterates is the object at which Mr. WARD, in common with most students of the subject, aims as being roughly the fairest and the most easily applicable of the devices proposed for limiting immigration. But it is necessary that there should first be an agreement that some limitation is desirahle. And Mr. WARD, it seems to us, touches the point when he says that "labor which is economically cheap is not socially cheap," or, as we should move to amend, not necessarily socially cheap. That is the view which is coming to prevail not only in this country but throughout the English-speaking world, and even in the United Kingdom itself.

FATUITY IN UNION MANAGEMENT.

When Mr. PARRY and those who associated themselves with him took the ground that the tendencies of the labor movement are all wrong, that labor has derived no advantage from organization, and that in the interest of the wage-earner as in that of all connected with productive and distributive industry it was the duty of the good citizen to aic in breaking up the trades unions, there was a general expression of doubt and dissent. Most thoughtful people considered that he had gone much too far and refused to follow him. Of late the leaders of labor have apparently devoted their ingenuity and their energies to establishing the Parry thesis on a solid basis. As the result they are strengthening the forces leagued for the disruption of the unions by making it apparent that in no other way can labor be saved from self-destruction. It is now doing the Samson act. In its eagerness to pull down the Palace of Industry it is apparently indifferent to the fact that the structure must fall upon its own head and that the more complete the ruin it effects the worse for itself. By this course it is discouraging its friends and greatly encouraging those who are rated its enemies. Current events in more than a dozen cities illustrate the utter fatuity of union management. The prevalence of sympathetic strikes, the conflicts arising from the jealousies and rivalries of competing unions, the futile effort all along the line to compel employers to do for the unions what they were never able to do for themselves and are still less able to do now than in times of greater prosperity, the violence which maintains the condition of civil war wherever strikes are resisted by employers, are all features of a madness which has broken out among the unions and which will not subside until their power is hroken, their membership scattered, and their leaders relegated to wage earning.

Step by step we are nearing the crisis of the supreme and decisive struggle which will end the present phase of trades union development in the United States. The open shop is an established principle in industrial organization. This means the recognition of the right of every man to earn his living with or without a union card. This etage has heen reached in the building trades lockout in New York. Its immediate effect upon some 50,000 men is deplorable, of course, but in no other way could the employers correct conditions which had become intolerable. The unions have destroyed all basis of confidence in their honesty of purpose, their respect for agreements, or their willingness to abide by the results of impartial arbitration. If the first step is not drastic enough to bring the union leaders to their senses, the next is likely to be discrimination against union partisans and the refusal to re-engage any man who does not present himself independent of any obligation of loyalty save to the employer who pays him. If this shall come about, organized labor will have only itself to blame for the result. It is imminent in New York. Once establish the fact that organized labor cannot be trusted to abide by its contracts and agreements and that its assent to arbitration is without binding force, and the most radical declaration which Mr. PARRY could formulate will find employers ready to adopt and sustain it. Public patience is being stretched beyond its elastic limit. If it breaks, no cement of pacific negotiation will mend it.

POOLROOMS AND TELEPHONES.

The opinion of those whose views carry weight in such matters seems to be that the surprising decision of Mr. Justice WHITE ordering the restoration of the telephones to the offices of a company engaged in supplying poolrooms with the information on which they do business will not stand the test of appeal. It is difficult to imagine that a Supreme Court Justice is within his powers in ordering that a corporation in the position of the New York Telephone Company shall supply to a corporation which Judge SCOTT has characterized as a gambling syndicate, and which the police have raided under the law, the means of conducting an unlawful business in defiance of the police, especially as obedience to such order would put the telephone company in the position of aiding and abetting a crime with full knowledge that it was doing so.

How could this view of the matter escape Judge WHITE'S attention? If his decision absolved the telephone company of responsibility in the matter and placed it beyond the reach of indictment through its officers under the law which would he violated, the case would be somewhat different. But it does nothing of the kind. For its own protection the telephone company must appeal from the order, and until such appeal is heard and decided the question will remain sub judice, with a strong probability that Judge WHITE will be reversed on broad grounds.

THE WARDEN OF THE COTTON FIELDS.

A study by the experts of the Department of Agriculture of the nature and habits of the kelep, the Guatemaian ant which is being brought to this country under a plan of assisted immigration to exterminate the boll weevil from our cotton fields, gives us a picture of natural conditions existing presumably in obedience to heneficent natural laws well calculated to discourage those engaged in the amiable propaganda of universal peace. Indeed, peace would seem to be the one condition nature has no use for. If one may judge from the analogies of the animal and insect kingdoms, the Japanese and Russians, for example, are now engaged in the occupation normal to all who participate in the great struggle of existence. What the Jap is doing to the Russ is exactly what it is the life business of the kelep to do to the boll weevil, the only important difference being that the kelep does it with much less risk to life and limb than the Jap assumes with so much of patriotic enthusiasm.

What we already know of the kelep, its habits, occupations, methods of procedure, animosities, and passions, would almost warrant one in saying of him as Artemus Ward said of the hahy presented for his admiration, that "it's very much like a human being, only not so large." The kelep is a predaceous insect, but, unlike most of those who helong in this classification, he is never in a hurry and is not at all nervous. Hc never remits his purpose to exterminate the weevil, but he goes about it very deliherately. He sits down and waits for him, but seldom or never lets him get away. He knows how to sting him in either of the only two places which are vulnerable to so feehle a weapon, but never does this for fun. The weevil is no fighter, depending only on his armor for protection. The kelep usually picks him up bodily, kills him without wasting a sting, and bears him off to his boneyard underground. A well-developed kelep is strong enough to pull a weevil to pieces, and very often he does it.

Aside from this hereditary blood feud, the keleps are very peaceable folk. They do not use their stings promiscuously, but show a great deal of intelligence in discriminating between allies and enemies. The larvae of the ladyhug, for example, they could eat, hut never do. They appear to understand that the ladybug is a beneficent little creature, of value in agriculture, and if they pick up its larvae for purposes of examination they always put it carefully down again uninjured. When they find the larvae of the Thecia butterfly they fondle it as if they loved it. They would appear to have amicable treaty relations with these insects, and this is the only evidence they have thus far given of a lack of thoroughness in the policing of the cotton fields. But time cannot wither nor custom stale their implacable animosity toward the weevil. In the case of colonies of these ants brought from Guatemala it has been observed that the hest way to attract them from the shelter they have made for themselves is to provide a cotton stalk for them to olimb upon. This invites them irresistibly. They use it for a ladder, go strolling around with their hands in their pockets, so to speak, and keep a sharp outlook for what is going on around them. If a weevil is within reach they soon find it out, and he is caught, stung if necessary, and carried back to the "boneyard" within a minute or two of their release from captivity. The Guatemala weevil has so wholesome a dread of the kelep that he is often found roosting on the pepper plant, which offers him nothing in the way of food or shelter, apparently for the very good reason that it is about the only place where he is not likely to encounter his enemy.

The kelep has the tropical habit of taking a siesta. When the day is warm and clear he is rarely seen, and is probably taking a nap in the basement of his dwelling. During the afternoon he wakes up, stretches himself, looks at his watch or its equivalent, remarks that it is time to get to work, and goes out after a weevil. As most of the damage done by that little miscreant is effected during business hours, the kelep's opportunity to take him "with the goods on him" is not often availed of. This, however, makes very little difference. If not caught in the morning before the commission of the depredations he lives by, he is likely to be the evening after, and this serves.

From every point of view the kelep is a very interesting personality. He is favorable to the maintenance of the monarchical system, and each community has its queen. Some colonies have heen found with royal families of as many as fifteen. The queens do not have separate chambers, but go about among the workers. They apparently have very little in the way of autocratio power. If a queen gets where she is not wanted or makes a nuisance of herself in any way, a worker picks her up in his mandibles, kicking and squirming and douhtless in hysterics, takes her where she should he, and imitates the custom of human mothers and guardians with troublesome children of "setting her down hard." Obviously, the queen's life is not all beer and skittles. We shall hope to hear more of these little people when more is known of their interesting characteristics and habits. How they will adapt themselves to American institutions and what sort of citizens they will make are questions concerning which the entomologists of the Agricultural Department can as yet tell us nothing.

ITALY AND THE MAFIA.

One of the most remarkable criminal cases of modern times has just been brought to a close in Florence after a third trial which lasted nearly eleven months and cost the Italian Government over 20,000,000 lire. The facts of the case are these:

On Feb. 1, 1893, COMMENDATORE NOTARBARTOLO, a Director of the Credito Siciliano of Palermo, was found shot in a railway car. On account of his recent defiance of the Mafia the crime was laid at the doors of this society, and a specific motive was searched for by the Government Prosecutor. Among the enemies of the dead man was Signor RAFFAELE PALIZZOLO, Member of Parliament from Palermo. Owing to NOTARBARTOLO'S accusations, PALIZZOLO had been obliged to resign his Directorship of the Sicilian Bank. The most searching inquiry, however, failed to connect the Deputy with the crime.

Six years passed, when, in June, 1899, Signor NOTARBARTOLO'S nephew publicly accused PALIZZOLO of having instigated the murder of his uncle through his position as a memher of the dread Mafia, and charged NICOLA TRAPINI and GIUSEPPE FONTANA with being the actual murderers. After several attempts to avoid arrest, PALIZZOLO and his alleged accomplices were brought before a Magistrate and an indictment drawn up against them. The trial, which took place at Palermo, was so ohviously misconducted that the Government intervened and a change of venue was ordered. This brought the accused trio hefore the trihunal of Bologna. Here, after a memorable trial lasting eleven months, in which the defense and prosecution brought 1,200 witnesses from Sicily, and after a speech for the defense which lasted fourteen days, PALIZZOLO and his two friends were pronounced guilty and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

But the Bolognese jury, in its desire to read to Sicilians a lesson in Tuscan justice, overstepped the mark. The three defendants had been found guilty simply by the process of exclusion. Circumstantial evidence and motives there were in abundance, but, of direct complicity in the crime, not one of the 1,200 Sicilian witnesses had given a grain of legal evidence. An appeal was lodged with the Court of Cassation in Rome; the verdict was examined in the light of "new facts," and in January, 1903, a new trial was ordered at Florence, which, like Bologna, it should be remembered, is also in Tuscany. This trial began in September last. The court sat 167 times and heard 303 witnesses. The period from last April until the end of the trial was occupied by the addresses of the rival counsel. The President's summing up of the case to the jury took ten hours. And on Sunday, July 24, PALIZZOLO, FONTANA, and TRAPINI were declared innocent. In spite of the cries, "Abbasso la Mafia!" in the vicinity of the Court House and in the very courtroom itself, the Florentine jury reviewed dispassionately the evidence and pronounced the only verdict which could be pronounced in the circumstances. And, while those cries against the Mafia were re-echoing through Florence and Bologna, the municipality and populace of Palermo were preparing to welcome with vociferous acclaim RAFFAELE PALIZZOLO, now an incurable invalid, who had passed six years in prison, and had expended over 150,000 lire from his private fortune in vindicating his honor.

It is not worth while to speculate on the possible or probable guilt of the liherated men. In Tuscany the persistent belief in their guilt has been answered in Sicily by the equally persistent declaration: "It was for you to prove them guilty." Although it is perfectly true that the Government's case could not have been properly presented at Palermo, it is equally true that the verdict at Bologna was not in accordance with the evidence, while that just rendered in Florence was in such accordance. If the case is seemingly a victory for the Mafia of Sicily, in reality it is no less a victory for legal justice vindicated among a people who, in their hearts, believed the contrary of the verdict rendered. Still, in the discussion which will ensue in all parts of Italy as to whether the Mafia won in spite of national justice, or national justice won in spite of local prejudice against the Mafia, there is no douht of the far-reaching moral effects of the case wherein the final victory will repose. At this moment, from every point of view, intelligent and justice-loving Tuscany has a well-earned advantage over Sicily—an advantage which new laws should shortly perpetuate.

GOOD ADVICE TO LEGATEES.

Mr. GEORGE H. LAFLIN, late of Chicago, left a considerable estate to be distributed under a will which contains the following items of good advice to those who inherit his millions:

I would advise all my children to he prudent in their investments and not to purchase anything simply because it is cheap, but to remember that a long-time security drawing a low rate of interest is often more desirable than an investment which draws a high rate of interest. I would also advise them not to purchase anything which they cannot pay for in full at the time of the purchase, as more men are ruined hy speculation than in any other way. I also advise them not to sign any note or bond, and to look well to all transfers of real estate, and not to incumber any real estate except for the purpose of improving same.

A great deal of sound common sense is embodied in these suggestions, which are useful to all young men in the formative stages of their business careers. Indeed, it is not improbable that those who make this excellent advice the rule of their business life and follow it consistently will have derived even larger advantage from Mr. LAFLIN'S will than those named as beneficiaries. One who follows the principle laid down in Mr. LAFLIN'S counsel to his children will soon find that his credit rating is high, that he enjoys public confidence to the fullest extent, and that he does not need any help from legacies or otherwise to make his way.

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

Our own columns have borne abundant witness to the variety of views taken of Bishop POTTER'S action in giving the sanction of his presence and the weight of his deservedly great personal influence to the establishment of a new liquor saloon, which aimed to lessen the evils of the existing drinking places. The main evil is that these places are managed so as to encourage the maximum of drinking. The old-fashioned lager bier saloon, in which drinking was an incidental accompaniment to eating, to games, and to conversation, is almost extinct in New York. It has been superseded by the well-named "barroom," in which drinking is practically the only business of the place and of its frequenters, into which no customer ever dreams of taking his family, and which is given over to what FANNY KEMBLE'S English actor denounced to her, two generations ago, as "the confounded American custom of perpendicular drinking."

The line of cleavage, in the comments which the Bishop's action has provoked, seems to he hetween those who hold up an ideal standard, which they dislike to see a Bishop seeming to compromise, and those who recognize things as they are and believe in trying to make the best of them. It is all very well to caricature the Bishop as paraphrasing WESLEY, to the effect that the devil should not have all the good whisky, and to say that he would be in much better business as an advocate of total abstinence. There are those, we have evidence, who refuse to draw any distinction between drinking places and who find no moral difference between a German beer garden, as it may sometimes be seen in the United States and as it may commonly be seen in Germany, and the American "gin mill," which it is the purpose of the new tavern to raise toward the comparative innocence of the German beer garden. Wherever these people have had their way they have enacted prohibitive legislation which notoriously does not prohibit, and under which it would at least be difficult to show that the total volume of drinking is lessened. Having secured a statutory declaration that there shall be no drinking, these people are apt to think their warfare accomplished, and to ignore the illicit drinker, except when he appears in public in a state of gross intoxication.

Whatever this may be, it is pretty certainly not "temperance reform." SOLON, when he was asked whether he had given his citizens the best laws, answered wisely: "Yes, of such as they would receive." The question, What temperance reform is practicable? is not a question that can be disposed of by enacting counsels of perfection. It is to he answered hy making such regulations as are suggested by time and place and circumstance. The method Bishop POTTER has adopted for diminishing the evils of drinking has worked well elsewhere. It seems to him, as to other students of the social conditions of New York, likely to work well here. It is not from those best acquainted with the actual conditions that the criticism of his actions comes, but from the idealists.

The idealists have had their way, to the disgrace of Congress, in forcing legislation regarding the army canteen which was deprecated beforehand, and is regretted now by a great majority of those who are most of all solicitous to promote temperance among the enlisted men of the army, to wit, the officers thereof. In this matter they are the only expert witnesses, and the civilians who oppose them have no right even to an opinion on the subject, much less to have laws passed. The result appears from the report of Gen. CARTER, commanding the Department of the Visayas, in the Philippines. He says that the establishment of new posts in his command has been followed "by the usual crop of saloons and the influx of disreputable people," and goes on:

With the well-regulated post exchange of former days the weak soldiers had a choice of evils, and generally chose the lesser, the pure beer of the exchange. So long as the misguided Christian women of America insist upon carrying the canteen question into politics, young soldiers, whose powers of resistance to temptation are below the normal or not firmly exercised, will continue to fall victims to the plagues of the service in India and the Orient generally—drunkenness, dissolute company, and disease.

In the face of such a showing of the results of their method of temperance reform, it seems that the "misguided Christian women of America" and the other idealists might, for very shame, keep silent when an attempt at temperance reform on practical lines is made and give the experiment a fair chance.

NEGROES DESIRABLE TENANTS.

Are Now Seeking to Make That Fact More Obvious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial under recent date on "Afro-American Realty," you argue against an organization which has for its object the procurement of homes for respectable colored people, who have not as yet met with much success in securing desirable homes in the Borough of Manhattan.

The apartments available to the negro in Manhattan are not above a certain class, and are restricted to certain localities; but it is to he remembered that there are negroes worthy of, as well as ahundantly able to pay for, homes in which they may comfortahly reside, without associating themselves with people of all classes and conditions.

Your statement that "the negro has not yet established his status as a desirable tenant," is untenable. Among all peoples there is to he found a class which is objectionable, and a class which is unobjectionable; hut the condition of the negro as a tenant in Manhattan is that under the same roof are sheltered those of all classes, which is one of the difficulties that the Afro-American Realty Company seeks to overcome, and make it more obvious that the negro has established his status as a "desirable tenant."

Ths condition has been wrought hy the refusal of the owners of property to rent to the better element of the negroes apartments which are fit for dwelling purposes, where they might enjoy civilized life in an advanced stage.

Speaking of the purchase hy this company of apartments in desirable neighborhoods, you say: "Values will decline, and as white tenants leave it will he found that the number of unobjectionable negro tenants standing ready to take their places is not great enough to prevent neighborhood deterioration." From this language two logical inferences may be deduced, first, the scarcity of unobjectionable negroes, which is erroneous, and second, that in a densely populated community like Manhattan Borough, desirable residences would remain harren of occupants because of the existence in the neighborhood of respectable colored citizens, which is without reason, and unsupported hy precedents.

WALTER W. DELSARTE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1904.

VON PLEHVE NOT A POLE.

Assassinated Minister Was of German Extraction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Errors sometimes creep even into the best edited publications. It is into an error that THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning has fallen when it says in its news columns that the Russian Minister von Plehve came of a noble hut impoverished family, "largely Polish in descent."

Though there are some misguided men of Polish descent that direct the affairs of state in the three Empires that dismembered the Republic of Poland—as the Podhielskis, Posadowskis, &c., in Germany, the Goluchowskis Badenis, Bilinskis, Dunajewskis, &c., in Austro-Hungary; and the Wanmowskis, &c., in Russia—Minister von Plehve, however, could claim to have Polish blood only on his hands and on his conscience, not in his veins.

In his youth von Plehve fell under the notice of a certain Polish noble, at whose expense he was educated. But the Pole who was von Plehve's patron had nursed a serpent at his bosom, for von Plehve hetrayed his henefactor to the Russian authorities as one that had psrticipated in the Polish revolution of 1863. For this act, the Judas was rewarded by the Czar with a Government post, and he then threw his whole soul and heart into the task of hunting down other Polish "traitors." His rapid promotions testified to his diligence and zeal in exterminating Polish nationalism. In this work, he did not cease to the last hour of his execrable career.

As to the nationality of the man, the prefix "von" indicates that, like the reigning family of Russia and a multitude of other Russian officials, the "man behind the throne" was of German extraction.

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

JEROME FOR GOVERNOR.

A Man Who Does Things—His Candidacy Desirable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "P. P. J.," in THE TIMES of July 26, stated that he would "like to vote the Democratic ticket, but could not stomach Jerome." There are others in the community who do not find the actions of Mr. Jerome very palatahle, but to enumerate them might give offense to your correspondent. I, too, am a Democrat, and not only "would like to" but will vote the Democratic ticket, and it would give me great pleasure to vote for Mr. Jerome.

Judge Parker will make a splendid and dignified candidate for President, but something more is needed in these strenuous days, and Judge Jerome fills the bill. Your correspondent claims that he has no stability and no regard for the welfare of the public. His splendid administration of the District Attorney's office; his fight in the Legislature for the Canfield bill; his prosecution of the rich and powerful as well as the poor and the weak; his disregard of personal consequences when he sees the right thing to be done, all prove his stability of character, as well as his regard for the public welfare. If the newspapers print things about him it is because he is a man that does things, and the public have a right to know what their officials are doing.

Hurrah for Jerome for Governor!

New York, Aug. 5, 1904. "P. P. M."

An Impossibility.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Let us have peace!" said General Grant on a memorable occasion.

"The women's clubs over the country are still flourishing, General," remarked an orderly.

With a sigh the great General recognized that his wish could only be partly realized.

ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

Prediction That Revolution Is Inevitable and May Be Hastened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of the newspaper comments on the slaying of de Plehve show a distressing lack of originality. They work for all it is worth that familiar platitude about assassination never remedying anything, and the slain man always being succeeded hy another just like him or worse. This same argument might he reversed to apply to the Russian Government. Torturing and hanging the assassins certainly does not remedy anything, for they are succeeded by others. Events have proved that the supply of assassins in Russia is inexhaustible, but the supply of able men willing to hold offices in which a shocking death is an ever-present possihility—that supply may run short rather suddenly. The inevitable revolution that awaits every despotic and tyrannical Government may come fifty years or a hundred years sooner than it would without the bomh throwers.

Theoretically the reactionary powers who are marked for death can redouble their vigilance. But can they in reality? Consider de Plehve, with all the wonderful resources of the secret police, with detective ability never surpassed by that of any other Russian, with twenty-five years' experience in fighting the revolutionists, with half a million dollars paid annually for his personal protection; if all this could not save him, what chance have his reactionary successors?

It must be horne in mind that there is a cumulative horror about these assassinations, but no proportionate intimidating effect about the ferocious reprisals of the Government. The poor wretches who consider themselves appointed William Tells to slay tyrants do so with foreknowledge that their own lives must pay the penalty, and that the hideous régime at which they are striking in the only way they know how will inflict its cruelest tortures upon them. Thus the punishment for the slaying is all discounted in advance. F. W. M.

New York, Aug. 4, 1904.

NEED PEACE WITH HONOR.

Similarity in Positions of Both Japan and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Russian Bear strains international law to an exasperating point, twists the tail of the British lion, wrenches the spurs of the German Adler, even pinches a feather from the tail of the American eagle, and kicks dust in the half open Dardanelles eyes of somnoiescent Turkey by its present policy of sinking, hurning, and destroying neutral ships on the high seas, the idea, which seems largely prevalent, seems plausihle—that the aggressive beast is trying to "save its face."

But, is not Japan doing the same thing in a more astute way? How explain the difference in results between the operations of Fighting Togo and The-Admiral-Who-Lets-The-Enemy-Get-Away-Every-Time? The latter has not heen disgraced. Evidently, his apparent tactics of avoidance meet with official and imperial approval.

Is the answer to the mystery that Japan is giving Russia rope enough to hang herself withal?

Of course, Russia cannot fight the world in arms.

Of course, Japan is suing up its capital in men as well as in money, and must be exhausted in time if this war continues, and therefore needs "peace with honor."

Does Russia want to stop now in order to try for India with possible Asiatic alliances?

"For tricks that are vain," &c., (see John Hay.)

"The Man Who Was," (Rudyard Kipling)

MADRASSI.

New York, Aug. 4, 1904.

In Early Days.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Capt. Kidd had just lowered a chest of treasure into the sea, after carefully charting the spot.

"I suppose," he mused, as he watched the bubbles rise and float upon the water, "I suppose that one of those corporation pirates would call that my sinking fund."

Those who heard him afterward claimed that the Captain was one of the pioneers in the watered capital game.

A Substitute.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Witte—Is this your advertisement in the paper: "Wanted—A good strong mule to do a light drayman's work"?

Drayman—Yes, that's mine. Why?

Witte—What's the matter? Are you going on a vacation?

Wrong Remedy.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Is it true," asked the caller, "that your husband ordered Dr. Smoother out of the house?"

"Yes. Poor Jack had been carrying the baby all night and every night for a week, and was run down to a thread. I called the doctor, and he told Jack that he must take exercise."

Failed to Make Good.

From The Chicago News.

Miles—Did you ever read that wonderful book "How to Live a Hundred Years"?

Giles—Yes; the author was an old school mate of mine.

Miles—Indeed! Where is he now?

Giles—He died at the age of thirty-seven

A PLEDGE OF CONSTANCY.

Sweet, as the homing pigeon wings its wide,
unerring way,
As the dawn streaks the East at morning
and the twilight follows day,
As the hreath in the stag's red nostrils
speaks of the wood-sequestered pool,
Where the fearful huntsman's chase be
done, by the water clear and cool;
Sweet, as the trembling needle knows the
north, and the craft cruise true,
So the love in my heart shall falter not, but
always follow you.

See ye the birds! They know the Spring,
and up from the Southland fly;
See ye the grass grow green again; not
faithful more than I!
The quiver of sap in the tree's bare limbs
by the Sun's rayed messengers
Of Love upstirred, as the thought of thee
the sap of my passion stirs;
And the blush of the rose at the kiss of
Spring shall follow not more true
Than the blush of my love that falters not,
but always follows you.

Sweet, as the swallow finds its nest and
the robin finds a song,
As the worn child turns to its mother's
breast when the way is drear and long,
As the eyes of age feast hungrily on youth
that is spent and sped;
As Life shall drift like a river on to the
Ocean of the Dead;
As season shall follow season, and the
swing of the stars be true,
So the love in my heart shall falter not,
but always follow you.

Sweet, as the hope of Heaven springs, unsown, in the souls of men;
As the seed shall hurst with the germ of
life and the grain grow ripe again;
As the tide shall rise on the beaten beach
in the sweep of the restless sea;
As the hungering heart shall find its own
and the promises be true,
As Heaven shall ope at the word of God
and the promises be true.
So the love in my heart shall falter not,
but always follow you.

—J. W. [illegible]

SONG OF A SUBWAY MULE BLOCKS BROADWAY

Bound for Vacation, He He-Haws Warning to His Substitute.

TROUBLE ALL ALONG THE LINE

Five Workmen, Two Policemen, and a Cab Driver Get Self-Willed Brute in Swinging Cage.

One mule, five workingmen, two policemen, and a cab driver had a mix-up yesterday afternoon in front of St. Paul's Chapel. The mule did not want to be lowered into the subway. The workingmen were determined to get him into a strong box attached to a derrick. The policemen were seriously interferred with in their duty of directing traffic at Fulton Street and Broadway. The cab man escaped being locked up, although he insistently urged a novel scheme for gaining wealth and fame.

It baving been determined yesterday that one of the mules bad been long enougb in the underground passage to warrant his being brought above ground and sent on a little vacation in a New Jersey pasture, he was led into the strong wooden box and lifted to the surface. Unfortunately tbe new mule at the moment was waiting at the corner to take the old one's place. Tbe workingmen, policeman, and the cab driver, after the trouble was over, were of the unanimous opinion that the "bew-haw" of the old mule ae he was brought up was a warning to the new mule of the dismal life under ground.

Whatever may have been the burden of the song, it was understood by the new mule. He answered in kind and became fractious. Hie hind heels shot eteeple-ward, and his long ears pointed backward. Traffic was soon at a standstill for eev-eral blocks, though the street care were still squeezing their way through the trucks.

It was at that juncture that the cab driver appeared. He swung bis horse across the street-car tracks, so that even they could not move. Tbe policemen appeared and used etrong language to tbe cab driver. He insisted that the subway workers sbould lower his horse, his vehicle, and himself where the mule refused to go, eaying that the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the millionaires of New York would be glad to pay him in gold for rides througb tbe sub-way. The policemen first expostulated and then ewore when the cabman said that he might get a fortune from the laboring men of the country if he could only drive the strikers through the uncompleted parts of the tunnel.

Csbby was pulled down from his percb by a tall policeman and was beaded for the Church Street Station. The policeman, however, did not like the idea of having to appear in court early in the morning as a witness, eo be listened to his prisoner's plan of compromise. Cabby said he could easily get the mule in tbe cage, so that he could be lowered into the excavation; eo a chance to earn his freedom was offered. Taking the mule by the bridle, the cabman led him up to the cage, where the long-eared brute braced himeelf in protest.

"Now, you see," said the cab driver, "be hates that cage and would kick it to pieces if you only gave him a chance. Just watcb me and when I holler 'shove,' all of youse shove."

The cabman turned tbe mule and backed him up to tbe wooden cage. The cabman was right. The mule kicked wildly and as his heels went up the cabman yelled:

"Shove!"

Tbe two policemen, the five workingmen, and tbe cab driver shoved. The mule land-ed in a sitting posture. Tbe heavy gate was quickly closed. The derrick carried tbe mule upward and then downward. Tbere was a deapairing "be-haw" from under tbe street and a sympathetic answer from the older mule, bound for his vacation in the pastures of New Jersey.

THINKS BOLL WEEVIL DOOMED.

Dr. Cook Positive Cannibalistic Ants Will Do the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The experiment with Guatemalan ants in Texas to exter-minate the cotton boll weevil in a cannibal-istic way, from the latest reports to Secre-tary Wilson of the Department of Agricult-ure, is meeting with success. The ants eur-vived their long journey fairly well, sub-sisting on sugar, and arrived in condition to transfer their appetites to the weevils.

Dr. Orator Cook, who discovered tbe ants, is quite positive that they are carnivorous and predaceous. He fed them on sugar be-eauee that was as nearly like the nectar secreted for tbe ants by the cotton plant. In consuming this food no harm is done to the plant. Tbe problems to be determined are whether tbey can be propagated in numbers equsl to the work required of them.

It appears that the Guatemalan ants eat all sorts of insects, and they may tbus prove to be adapted to the removal of other pests in various parts of the coun-try. Now and then the ants bite human beings, but rarely and with no painful or dangerous consequences. A peculiar thing about them is their limited vision. Tbey appear to be able to eee only an inch abead, and they are elow in their motions, prefer-ring to wait until a weevil runs into their clutches rather thsn to chase after it. The ants bave wonderful sagacity, and know where to sting the weevil, at the only two points where they are vulnerable.

The ants taken to Texas have already begun to propagate, the queens laying large numbers of eggs, wbich are hatcbing daily. It is estimated that during tbe reet of tbe open Summer season the 4,000 ants im-ported will multiply to as many millions. When the increase is sufficient colonies will be distributed all through the cotton coun-try where the weevil is at work. Only a dozen ants died on the way up from Guate-mala, and from this experience it is judged that they are reasonably hardy.

DAMBEIAJIOGLON CAN'T STAY.

Turk Hoped to Get a Harem Here in Keeping with His Name.

One of the immigrants who arrived a few days ago on the Italian steamship Sardegna from the Mediterreanean was a Turk who spelled his name Fezie Dambeiajioglon. He is a big fellow, good-natured, and to all appearancee more prosperoue than the average immigrant.

"He is the sort of man we want in this country," remarked one of the inspectors. "With that name he certainly would make a success in this country."

He passed with flying colors until he was confronted by a Turkieh inspector.

"You have but two wives, haven't you?" asked the inspector.

Dambeiajioglon, thinking tbat to be a first-class American citizen be must be well provided with wives, said: "Yes, I bave but two now. I shall start a etore here and soon I shall be able to eupport more."

He wondered wby he was led to the pen for immigrants to be deported.

To be Bishop Coadjutor of Illinois.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Tbe Rev. Edward Os-borne, Superior of the American branch of the Society of Mission Priests of St. John the Evangeliet, and rector of the church of that name in this city, bas decided to accept the office of Biebop Coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Springfield, Ill., to wbich he was elected early in the week. It is thought Father Osborne will leave Bos-ton in October.

HE CALLED HIS CAT LUCK.

But It Didn't Fit, and There Was a Transformation.

Charley Nieleon, the Williameburg cigar man wbose establishment in Broadway near Gates Avenue is the resort of politiciane of note in Brooklyn, recently acquired a black cat and named him Luck. The cat had only been in the place a day when a little sky terrier owned by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court spied him and chased him up a wire partition, knocking down a dozen boxes of cigars and doing much damsge.

"Just my luck," said Nieleon, as he pro-ceeded to pick up the broken cigars.

"Yes," replied Deputy Sheriff Bob Hill, "it was your Luck, and not the Judge's dog that did it."

On tbe folicwing day the black cat found a drawer open in Nielson's eafe, and, paw-ing at a package of postage etamps, got tbe stamps out on the floor and tore them in strips.

"That's my Luck again," remarked the cigar man. "Tbat cat is a Post Office robber."

Yesterday morning wben Nielson arrived at the store be found the cat cbewing a bunch of banknotes. Nielson then recol-lected that he had forgotten to close the drawer of his cash register on the pre-vious night. After figuring up that he had lost $6 be remarked:

"Just my Luck again."

Tben wben tbe cigar man's friends laugbed at bim be picked up tbe cat and hurled bim into a rear room, ebouting:

"You black cat, you, you are bad luck!"

"Here, Bad! Here, Bad!" shouted Niel-eon's three-year-old boy, running from be-bind tbe counter and chasing the cat. "Here, Bad! Here, Bad!"

But Luck bad fled, and as tbe men watcbed, a self-possessed white kitten strolled in at tbe open door.

"My! hasn't my Luck changed?" eaid Nielson and the crowd agreed with him.

GERMAN CENTRE OF INDUSTRY.

Drapery and Haberdashery Made in Wupper Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The lateet Con-sular report of tbe seriee on industrial con-ditions in Germany, made public from time to time by the Department of Commerce and Labor, is a description of Elberfeld and Barmen, thrifty towns in the Wupper Val-ley, which form tbe createst centre for the production of drapery and haberdashery in the world.

According to the report, which is taken from correspondence in Tbe London Times, these two towns, "administratively eepar-ate, but actually one, form the true type of industrial community." They are fa-mous for their textile and chemical manu-factures snd for a hanging railway which is the constant wonder of the sightseers. Entering upon a description of the locality the report says:

"Centuries back this valley acquired a reputation for the bleaching of linen, and in 1527 tbe Herzog of Berg granted the in-habitants the monopoly of producing the yarn, to which tbey presently added the art of weaving. Tbeir goods became known far and wide; they did a large export trade and waxed fat. In 1610 Elberfeld received a charter of incorporation, so that it bas been a self-governing city for nearly 300 years. Barmen can hardly have been less prosperous, for at this time it poseessed eighty-eigbt bleacheries; but it had to wait 200 years for the eame privilege. Both underwent the usual chastening discipline of war, fire, and pestilence. Like all other towns in this part of the world, they were from time to time occupied by various troops, and occasionally plundered, burned down, and devastated; but the sturdy race quickly recovered itself and drew profit from adversity, as all men of stamina do. When French troops were quartered on them they improved the occasion to estab-lish business connections and extend their markets and tbeir manufactures.

"At the time of the French evacuation, after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, they had a combined population of some 30,000; in 1900 it bad grown to 800,000, of wbich Elberfeld accounted for 156,000 and Barmen for 144,000.

"By the extension of the factories along the river banks the two towns have grown into one, and as they stand they may be said to constitute the greatest centre for the production of drapery and baberdashery in the world. To that must be added a fin-ishing trade, more than any other, repre-sents the triumph of Germany. I mean the manufacture of dyes and chemicals. Ger-many bas made herself purveyor to the world of tbese products, and the Wupper Valley is the principal eeat of tbe industry.

"Tbe hanging railway is the most strik-ing thing tbe two towns have to ebow. If eightseers visit them at all it is generally to see tbe hanging railway, which is the firet of its kind to be adapted to passenger traf-fic. It runs from Vohwinkel, a suburb at tbe lower end of Elberfeld, up tbe valley nearly to the far end of Barmen, wbicb lies higher up the river.

"Suspended over the river and driven by electric motors placed between each pair of wheels, the cars run along the single rail at great speed, and with an extremely easy motion."

Tbe report then telis of the efforts made in the two towns to relieve the congestion of a rapidly increasing population. Of educational conditions it says:

"The educational facilities are excep-tionally complete, for, in addition to the full complement of elementary and higher ecbools, tbere are technical scbools for textiles, for architecture, and for engi-neering, as well as art trade and band-workers' scbools. Of the technical schools the most important is naturally that which provides instruction in the predominant local industries, wbich are various kinds of textiles. Practical instruction is given in weaving dress and upbolstery materials, braids, and ribbons, in knitting, lacemak-ing, art sewing, designing, dyeing, and fin-ishing. Tbere are day and night classes.

"The housing of tbe working classes in this thronged and crowded valley is fsr from eatisfactory, and less appears to have been done toward providing better accom-modation tban in several other industrial towns in tbe district, although Barmen was one of the first to start a building company for the purpose, more tban tbirty years ago.

"Some idea of the number and variety of the industries carried on bas already been given. I can bardly think of any town where there is so much variety; and this is an important factor in tbe maintenance of steady employment.

"Now, these works are doubtless good for trade, but they have their seamy side, and it does not need much looking for. The Wupper River has already suffered some indignities before it enters Barmen, but no great is the volume of pure water brought down from tbe hills by the rapid little stream that it is etill quite clear. Tbe tint darkens eteadily as it passes mill after mill, and by the time it reaches Elberfeid it is fairly black; but the filth continues to be poured in. It is the most abominably ill-suited running water in the world. It should be a thing of beauty and delight; it is a black disgrace and a public nuisance.

"Drainage and the disposal of sewage are still among the weak points of German towns, although great improvements have been effected in tbese respects."

HORSE KILLED; MAN MAY DIE.

Fort George Trolley Car Collides with an Ice Wagon.

Returning from Fort George last night a crowded combination car of tbe Tbird Avenue eurface line struck a wagon belong-ing to the American Ice Company at tbe corner of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hun-dred and Seventy-fourth Streets, overturn-ing the wagon so that it fell on one of the horses, instantly killing it. The driver, whose name could not be learned, was thrown on his head, and his ekull was fract-ured. At the J. Hood Wright Hospital the pbysicians said his recovery wae doubtful.

The paseengers on the car were shaken up and bruieed, none of them, however, se-riously enough to necessitate their removal to the hospital.

Policeman Kennedy eought the motorman to place bim under arreet and found him stunned on the front platform. After bis wounds bad been dressed at the hospital he was taken to the West One Fifty-second Street Police Station, where he was held to await the result of the inquries to the ice wagon driver.

BIG DAILY GRIST AT NATURALIZATION MILL

Not All Solemnity, Either, at the County Court House.

DIGNITY OFTEN SMASHED

Patriotic Colors Suggested for Two Bar-bers. (Poles They Were) by Witty Son of Erin.

Over in the County Court House, where they have been turning out citizens by tbe ecore every day, the Naturalization Bureau cierke bave all they can do to preserve their dignity while listening to answers given by men who are anxious to cast their first vote for President of the United Statee. The applicants for citizenship pa-pers this year are moetly Poles and Rus-sians, although there are quite a number from England, Ireland, and Germany.

Yesterday, when the men were lined up awaiting their turn to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, two little men from Poland were crowding a big, broad-eboulder-ed eon of the Emerald Isle.

"What are ye tryin' ter do?" asked tbe Irishman, elbowing the little men back into line.

"Ve vant to get civilized," explained one of the Poles.

"Well," eaid tbe big man, "if ye don't etop shoving I'll teach yer how to be civ-ilized."

"Ve know already," replied the eecond Pole.

"What are yez, anyhow?" demanded the big man.

"Ve are barbers," replied one of the little men.

"Ve are Poles," added the other, where-upon the big fellow ehouted to Clerk Mc-Inerney:

"Say, boss, here'e a couple of barber Poles that want to git etriped wid the red, white, and blue."

The third man in the line was a little man with a red beard. When the court clerk asked him if he would promise to support tbe Conetitution of tbe United Statee he hesitated, and then said:

"I support my mudder-in-law, too, eince I come on dis country."

When Clerk McInerney wss administering the oath to a big raw-boned German he aeked the msn if he was an Anarchist.

"Sure," eaid the stranger. "I always vere a Anarchist. I don't believe in Social-ism at all."

He had to step down.

"Do you believe in a Republican form of Government?" asked one of the clerks, queetioning another appli icant.

"No," answered the man, "I believe in tbe Dimycrats."

An Italian who was the next candidate was asked where he was born. He bowed politely to tbe clerk and, smiling, eaid:

"My brud' be been bere five-a-year too, he can't speak-a so good Engliea me. Many peop' be-a tink like-a you, me-a American. Pient' men take-a me for born Unit' State."

"Well," said the clerk, "I didn't tbink you were born in the United States. From your talk I tbougbt you were born in Italy."

"You-a smart-a man you-a guess-a dat," replied the Italian.

All of those wbo will have been natural-ized ninety daye previous to election will be entitled to vote this year. So far the number naturalized in the State courts this year is over 8,000.

LOUIS A. GOODENOUGH DEAD.

Paterson School Superintendent Expires Suddenly in Belleville, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Louis A. Good-enough, Superintendent of Schools at Paterson, N. J., was found dead in bed at his boarding place in Belleville, Jefferson County, this morning. He was there for his health. He was thirty-eight years of age. His wife died about a year ago.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—A telegram announcing the eudden death of City Su-perintendent of Public Instruction Louis A. Goodenough was received here to-day. Immediately upon hearing of Mr. Good-enough's death Mayor Beicher ordered the flag on the City Hall half-masted. The flags on all tbe ecbool buildings were also placed at balf-maet.

Mr. Goodenough was born in Delhi, N. Y. He was graduated at Colby University, Maine. He took charge of the public schools of this city on April 1, 1901, hav-ing been appointed to succeed Addison B. Poland. He came to this city from Scbool No. 15, Jersey City, of wbicb he was Principal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Patrick P. V. Hartigan.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Patrick P. V. Hartigan, formerly of New York, but lately prior of the Holy Rosary Convent of Dominican fathers here, died scon after midnigbt at St. Mary's Hoepital of congestion of tbe brain. He had been prior at St. Vincent's in New York City and pastor of a Dominican church at New Haven. He was forty-eight years old.

The Rev. E. W. Donald.

IPSWICH, Mass., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, died bere to-day of tuber-culosis. Dr. Donald was fifty-six years old. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. Dr. Donald became rector of Trinity in 1892 upon the election of the late Phillips Brooks to be Bisbop of Massacbusetts. Previous to that time, for ten years, be had been rector of tbe Church of the Assumption, New York City.

Obituary Notes.

County Supervisor GEORGE J. DIXON, a lumber dealer, died suddenly at Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday, during an attack of malarial fever.

J. J. SNYDER died yesterday at Logan, Ohio, from heart disease, aged sixty-tbree years. Mr. Snyder furnished lumber to tbe various navy yards througbout the country and to railroads. He left a fortune esti-mated at $1,500,000.

GUSTAVUS W. NAGLE, a well-known bridge builder, died at his bome in Elmira, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Germany. Dur-ing the civil war he organized and superin-tended the bridge crops of the United States military railroads department.

MRS. MARY E. KNOBLAUCH, wbo, with her husband, J. C. Charles Knoblauch, a cotton broker, of 235 West Seventy-sixth Street, tbis city, was passing the season at the Washburne House, in Saratoga, died last night of a etroke of paralysis. She was sixty years old.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SPURGIN, retired, who lived in Washington, died of apoplexy yesterday at Carlisle, Ky. He was a native of Kentucky, and began his long military career in 1858 as a cadet at the Military Academy from Indiana. After three years as a volunteer in the civil war he was brevsted Major. He served with distinction in the regular service, participating in tbe battle of Nasbville, Tenn., and two years ago was retired at bis own request.

JAMES R. TATE died at bis home, 170 New York Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday. He was born in New York in 1828, and in early life was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, having been Foreman of Engine Company No. 9. In 1860 he became a resident of the Hudson City Section of Jersey City. In 1865 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Tate is survived by a widow, four sons, and three daugh-ters.

Young Washingtonians Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—Daniel Flynn and William Padgett, each fifteen years old and claiming Washington, D. C., as their home, were arreeted here to-day as suspicious charactere. When placed in a cell tbey tried to break out.

They had a bicycle and many other val-uable articles in their possesion. Chief Senft immediately communicated with the Washington police, and received orders to hold the boys, as the police of that place have been looking for them for eome time. Under instructions from Washington, Chief Senft turned the boys over to their fathers, who arrived here to-night.

POSTMEN AS PARCEL CARRIERS

British Post Office Rules That They Must Accept Bundles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—United States Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, dated June 22, writes:

According to The London Daily Mail an important and useful concession to the roral population of England is announced by the British Post Office.

It will now be possible for those who live in places quite remote from Post Offices to hand parcels to tbe postmen for trans-mission through the mails. A rural poet-man, whether on foot or mounted on a bicycle or tricycle, is to accept parcels tendered to him, provided that he is not already fully loaded, and that the weight of the parcels handed by any one person does not exceed 11 pounds. If the eender's consignment is likely to exceed this limit, arrangements will be made for its collec-tion if a day's notice is given. If tbe poet-man uses a borse and cart he will be al-lowed to accept any number of parcels, provided he can conveniently carry them in bis vehicle.

When these conditions do not apply, the eender has yet another opportunity, for be does only to proceed to tbe nearest country letter box at tbe time appointed for empty-ing it, and the parcels may tben be handed over to tbe driver of the mail cart, wbo, however, is not required to weigh the par-cele or to check the postage.

For the accommodation of farmers, mar-ket gardeners, and those who are in the babit of regularly dispatching goods by parcels post, especial arrangements have been made, and in caeee wbere a sufficient number of parcels are regularly sent there will be, if desired, a direct collection from tbe premises every week day or on certain specified daye each week.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The lawn fête which wae to have been given on tbe grounds of Mr. E. J. Berwind's estate for the benefit of tbe Newport society for the prevention of tuberculoele, was postponed on account of the rain until Monday.

The rain also caused a poetponement of the final match in the ladies' lawn tennis tournament at the Casino.

A game of cricket with the Newport Club, which is composed of the butlers and wait-ers employed by various Summer residents, was arranged with an eleven including Charles E. Sands, Henry Gray, John R. Livermore, L. Roy King, Marion R. Wright, Francis H. Potter, Paul Potter, Royleston, Jobneton, and Crowninshield, cottagers. Tbe cottagers were beaten by the club team 55 to 38 in one inning.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds gave a luncheon and sailing party on their steam yacht Noma to-day.

Henry G. Deering of the British Em-bassy is the guest of Mre. Charles H. Bald-win at Snug Harbor.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andrea, Jr., have taken the Coudert cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander have re-turned to their Tuxedo villa.

Edwin M. Post, who was abroad for sev-eral weeks, has arrived at his Tuxedo cot-tage.

Among the late arrivals are R. T. Varnum, Charles A. Peabody, J. B. Lord, Philip Sus, Miss Sus, O. A. Sus, O. F. Tbomas, Herbert D. Hale, Luciue Wilmer-ding, H. H. Griffin, G. E. Barton, J. F. Taylor, Frank Hunt, J. C. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ronalds, and O. J. Brand.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—The largest dinner of the season was given to-night by Mrs. R. H. Townsend, at her cottage, Elsinore. Among those preeent were Con-gressman and Mrs. Robert Hitt, Baron and Baroness Hengelmulier, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hender-ecn, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hague, Count Bobroff, Count Gutovski, Mr. Van Swin-deren, Belgian Minister to the United Statee; M. Brun, the Danish Minister; Countess Cassini, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Gov. and Mrs. Montague of Virginia have arrived here and are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe at Brook End.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker to Sail.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, ac-companied by their daughter, will eail on Tuesday next on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for a short trip to Europe. While there they will visit their son, Mr. Henry W. Sboe-maker, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin.

Miss Benedict Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen D. Benedict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper Benedict of East Seventy-fifth Street, and Archibald A. For-rest, eon of Dr. Forrest, President of Dal-housie College, Halifax.

GOOD TRADE IN SHOES.

Jobbing Houses Report Business Unusu-ally Good for This Season.

Jobbing housee in the shoe trade report a very good duplicate demand on lightweigats and Summer footwear, and indications for tbe future are as satisfactory as the past. Quite a number of wholeealers report their business for last week in excese of that for the corresponding week for several years, and that orders to be filled during the com-ing week will be larger than they have been called upon to fill in msny months. A repreeentative of a Lynn manufacturer reported that his orders for the last two months had been heavier than for any sim-ilar period in the history of the concern. July is usually a dull month in the shoe and leather trades, but the last month bas been one that the shoe dealers have no die-position to find fault with.

Manufacturers bave evidently come to the conclusion that the American people were never in a more receptive mood for fancy foot wear than at present. Goode of the fancy order turned out this season are not only attractive to the eye, but possess excellent wearing qualities. Wholesalers are now showing their full lines and getting ready to make deliveries.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Ths Lake Snperior disturbance has moved into the St. Lawrence Valley and an area of high barometer bas ex-tended over the northeast Rocky Mountain slope and the Missouri Valley. Showers have con-tinued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and local rains have been followed by fair weather in the Middle Atlantic and New England station. The temperature has risen in the Middle Atlan-tic and New England States and has fallen in the upper lake region, the Northwest, and South-west. Extremely high temperatures continue in the interior of the Pacific States, a maximum of 108 degrees being reported at Fresno, Cal. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts the winds will be light to fresh and westerly.

Steamships departing to-day for Europeaan ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day and cooler in the interior; fresh west winds; Monday fair.

New England—Fair to-day and warmer in east portion and cooler in northwest portion; fresh west winds; Monday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair to-day, fresh west winds; Monday fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMME'e thermometer and from the ther-mometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	61	69	73
6 A. M.	61	70	73
9 A. M.	64	70	74
12 M.	70	78	76
3 P. M.	67	82	80
6 P. M.	65	79	80
9 P. M.	65	78	78
12 P. M.	64	76	76

THE TIMME'e thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as fol-lows:

Printing House Square	76¾
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1903	64

Corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 74

The weather registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 80 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maxi-mum temperature being 84 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The hu-midity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHAPLAIN AND CAPTAIN OF CADETS ARRESTED

Great Neck Residents Say Officers Ordered a Ducking.

ST. MONICA BOYS DID IT

Youths of Guileless Appearance Are Complimented, Too, by Cardinal Satolli, Who Reviews Them.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 6.—The Rey. John I. J. Smith, assistant rector of St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, at Ja-maica, and Capt. P. W. Maguire, Comman-dant of the St. Monica Cadets, were arrest-ed yesterday on warrants sworn out by res-idents of Great Neck, charging that the chaplain and the Captain caused their young charges to duck the complainants in Cold Spring Harbor.

That the cadets did duck Eugene Howard, Jr.; his brother Jesse, and William Hanlon and Thomas Reddy, all residents of the neighborhood in which the camp is lo-cated, is not denied, but it is aeserted that neither tbe chaplain nor Capt. Maguire was in any way responsible for the affair. Were it not for their own admission, it would have been hard to convince an ob-eerver to-day that any of the youngsters would be guilty of such uneeemly conduct. They were all lined up on dress parade for review by Cardinal Satolli, and cherubs in uniform could hardly have preeented a more guileleee appearance. So marked was it that the Cardinal paid them high com-pliments, and they cheered their indorse-ment of all he said concerning them.

Father Smith is indignant over the whole affair, and particularly about his own ar-rest, which he characterizes as an outrage. He declines to talk about the matter in detail before the hearing, which has been fixed for next Thursday morning, but he did say to an acquaintance here that the cadete acted only in self-defense, and that a leeson was necessary. Father Smith would not admit, however, that either he or Capt. Maguire issued any order that the complainants should be ducked.

The trouble came about through the custom of members of the Howard family, old residents of Huntington, to build fires on Summer evenings upon the beach. The fires are picturesque and at the same time attract mosquitos from the home. The fire is usually built about half a mile from the Howard homestead, on the West Neck Road. Eugene and Jesse Howard, with Messrs. Hanlon and Reddy, gathered sea-weed and driftwood on Wednesday night and started a fire. According to their ac-count some cadets appeared just as the flamee were beginning to burn brightly and scattered the fuel in all directions. They threatened to duck the West Neck young men if any more fires were started.

The Howards, not liking to be told how to conduct themselves on that stretch of beach, immediately etarted another blaze, whereupon they and their friends were seized by the young soldiers and hustled across tbe beach an eighth of a mile to the camp. There, they declare, tbey were pusbed into a guard tent and held while some of the stoutest of the soldiers, acting under orders, it is asserted, etripped off their uniforms and arrayed themselves in bathing euits.

Violent hands were laid upon the How-ards, Reddy and Hanlon, these four charge, and they were rushed, despite a vigorous figbt, to the water's edge.

"One, two, three, heave!" exclaimed some one apparently in authority, and a fire-builder went head first into the water. Another and another were flung into the water until all four had been ducked, when the dripping young men were again taken in hand and hustled back to camp on the run.

Maurice D. Wright, a neighbor of the Howards, entered the camp just as the sol-diers appeared with their dripping victims. He ascertained tbe cause of the rumpus, and demanded the instant release of the four young men. His peremptory command was, it is eaid, unwillingly obeyed. Eugene Howard said he and his friends had noth-ing to do with the throwing of stones at the cadets' camp, which the cadets urged as the reason for tbe ducking administered.

Howard went to Justice Allison S. Lowndes's office and swore out warrants. When the prieoners were arariigned they asked for an adjournment, and were re-leased on their own recognizance.

MILES WAS NOT "BEST MAN."

When Army Comrade Wedded He Was on Eve of Marriage Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The death of Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, wife of Gen. Miles, re-calls the fact that Col. John S. McEwan of this city was on Gen. Miles's staff in the civil war, as was Col. Black. The trio were great friends. It was agreed between the three that wboever married firet the others ehould have one of the unmarried onee as his best man.

The invitations to Gen. Miles's wedding and the wedding of Col. McEwan were sent out almoet simultaneously. The dates of the two weddings were a week apart, Col. McEwan's being tbe earlier. As Gen. Miles had to prepare for his own wedding, and was far away, he could not attend Col. McEwan's wedding, nor could Col. McEwan attend bis; but Col. Black, un-trameled, attended both.

Another incident later was that of tbe marriage of the daughters of Gen. Miles and Col. McEwan. They occurred also a week apart, and again neither Gen. Miles nor Col. McEwan was able to attend the wedding of tbe daughter of the other. And again Col. Black attended both weddings.

Mrs. Miles's Body in National Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The body of Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, wife of the former Commanding General of the army, was placed to-day in the receiving vault of the National Cemetery at Arlington. The pall bearers were Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. E. V. Sumner, Gen. E. D. Huggins, Gen. G. W. Baird, Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, Colgate Hoyt, Frank Wiborg, and Henry C. Rouse. Secretary Taft was present.

BLENNERHASSET WILL FILED.

Written in St. Louis in 1855, It Discloses a $2,000,000 Estate in Ireland.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The will of Edward Blennerhaaeet, written at St. Louis in 1855 by a member of the family of Blennerhas-set-Burr fame, was filed in the St. Louis Probate Court to-day by Lucien M. Shreve, a lawyer of Chicago. The delay in the pro-bation of the will was occasioned by liti-gation over the estate.

Mr. Shreve says that the estate is in Ire-land, that it is worth $2,000,000, and that Edward Blennerbaeeet's right to share in it has only recently been established.

The beneficiaries of the testament are Mre. Theresa Adame, a daughter, and Hen-ry and Richard S. Blennerhasset, sons of the teetator. Henry Blennerhasset is dead, and his brother and eister will divide his ehare in the estate between them.

Mr. Shreve saye that Henry was a sea captain in the British merchant marine, and that nobody bas seen or heard of him since he sailed from Naples in 1868.

New Bishop of Manchester, N. H.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Apostolic Delegate to-day received a brief from Rome appointing the Rev. J. B. Delaney Bishop of Manchester, N. H. He succeeds Bishop Bradley. Dr. Delaney was born in Lowell, Mass., thirty-nine years ago. He was graduated from Boston College and from the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris. He was ordained a priest by Cardinal Richard in Paris in 1891. Dr. Delaney was State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus in New Hampshire.

THE PUSHCART CRUSADE.

Arguments For and Against the Small Vendors of the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a treat to see in one's mind's eye the big, towering Major Woodbury standing on a truck with his hands on a "keno" or roulette wheel, generously loaned for this occasion by the police au-thorities. He is surrounded by a wildly gesticulating crowd of men and women, all shouting at him and to each other in a foreign gibberish of twenty dialects and a hundred accents—a veritable babel of tongues and races—the men bewhiskered, the women bewigged. The turn of the rou-lette wheel is greeted now and then with a hysterical shout of joy and seconded with a chorus of groans from those who have drawn an unlucky number. By and by the number of the unlucky ones grows larger and larger, and their curses and imprecа-tions in all tongues grow louder and louder, until the Major's brow becomes clouded and at his wink the police, assisted by his White Wings, charge the crowd with their nightsticks and broomsticks and make the mob scatter into all directions. What a scene for a Tolstoy, what a field picture for a Verestchagin!

But if this were not the silly season, if we were capable of doing a little thinking, wouldn't this pushcart problem be worthy of a little of our serious attention? For, bear in mind, there are more than five thousand men and women engaged in that business, who, counting their children and other dependencies, make up nearly thirty thousand human beings. The fate of these 30,000 human beings is being decided by Dr. Woodbury, and all must bow to his will, for good and for worse. Isn't there more than one chance in a hundred that the doctor's way of settling this problem is a mistaken one?

It is true that the number of push-carters has lately grown to such propor-tions that they constitute a positive nuisance to all pedestrians along the streets and sidewalks; it is true that their presence on crowded and narrow streets makes street cleaning very difficult. All this, and much more, is true. But after the city authorities have granted these people pro-per licenses for value received, and have allowed them to make use of the streets to suit themselves, is it fair to corral them all in one day and bulipen them in a fara-way section of the city where making a living is out of the question?

We have a right to expect that our city administration should solve a problem like this wisely and in a way which would be fair to the vendors as well as to the pub-lic. A great city like this, with such a vast population, ought to have plenty of convenient market places. The Low ad-ministration promised to establish them, but where are they? It was proposed to widen the dark and malarial Allen Street, which is longitudinally in the centre of the east side, and taps the upper east side at Houston Street and its lower end at Di-vision Street, and to establish a pushcart market right there. A market like this would satisfy the peddlers and would also be of great convenience to the many house-wives who are used to buying their pro-visions and cheap articles near their home. Can a woman who lives near Canal and Chrystle Streets be justly expected to walk for her provisions to Delancey and Ridge Streets?

Dr. Woodbury's insistence and arbitrary enforcement of his rule will only reeult in a complete breakdown of any plan to take the peddlers off the streets, for their la-mentations and just complaints will win for them the sympathy of the politicians, who care more for their votes than their welfare or the rights of the public.

A problem to be solved must be solved rightly.

GREGORY WEINSTEIN, President East Side Civic Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials on the pushcart ob-struction question have been read and ap-preciated by thousande of east side resi-dents. Yesterday, (Monday,) by prear-rangement, there were no pushcarts on the streets, and the effect was wonderful, a transformation that was delightfully sooth-ing and agreeable to, at least, four of the five senses which humanity are supposed to possees. Seeing, hearing, smelling, and feeling were all jubilant with wonder, sur-prise and hope. Take pushcarts and stoop line obetructions awaf from Rivington, Ridge, and Orchard Streets, and Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue will have to take a back seat when comparisons for beauty are made. In the name of all that is good and true and lovely—yes, in the name of decency and safety—keep away the dirty pushcarts and the dirty basket ped-dlers from our streets and sidewalks.

New York, July 26, 1904. M. R. B.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the pushcart sellers have an impor-tant place in the business of the city can-not be doubted by any fair-minded observ-er. The fact that thousands of them make a living provee conclusively that there is a large popular demand for tbeir services. Those who deal in freeh fruits compete in quality and price, and compete successful-ly, with other dealers in the same line. This is tbe secret of most of the animosity of wbich they are the victime. To try to segregate them in out-of-the-way places is both unjust and absurd, for their value to the community depends largely upon their mobility and upon the fact that they are ecattered all over the city. The sociological problem involved is this: Whenever you make it more difficult for the financially least independent men of the community to sustain themselves by labor you make it in-creasing

THE NEW HAVEN ROAD AND THE COMMUTERS

Cut in Suburban Service and Its Results.

COMPLAINTS AND DEFENSE

Road Pleads Economy, but Early Morning Travelers Find No Economy in Their New Plight.

To nobody else was the subtraction of twelve trains a day from the running schedule of the New York Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford such a blow as to the work-n-day commuter. The three trains dropped between 9:30 in the evening and five minutes after midnight have aroused the ire of the well-to-do thentregoing suburbanites along the line, and of others who wish to dine in town and reach their homes, twenty miles or so from the city, before the milkman makes his rounds next morning. Those who can do so stop in town all night rather than get home at 2 o'clock.

The removal of the early morning trains was a solar plexus blow for the toiling commuter who must be at his desk down town by 8 o'clock—and in hundreds of instances by 7 o'clock—every morning or give up his job. Of 10,000 commuters who travel every day on the New Haven between this city and Port Chester it is estimated that 7,000 are of the latter class—men with small salaries who have bought suburban homes on the installment plan rather than pay high rents in town, and who willingly sacrifice many of the obvious conveniences of city life in order that their wives may have rose bushes in the gardsil and their children get plenty of room to play outdoors.

These are the men who have to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, since the change of railway schedule, and make long, breakfastless journeys by trolley in order to be at their work on time. Residents of Port Chester have already found the trolley substitute to be absolutely impracticable. The 5:43 train, which for years has enabled then to get down town comfortably by 7:30, has been taken off. Their first train under the new schedule is 6 o'clock. If it is on time, which the disgruntled commuters say it seldom is, they reach the Grand Central Station by 7 o'clock. This makes them late for business.

The Trolley Alternative.

If the Port Chester man resorts to the trolley as far as the Bronx terminal of the elevated railroad and comes down town on the elevated he cannot cover the journey to the City Hall in less than three hours. The trolley trip from New Rochelle and Mount Vernon takes two hours. Even then the journey can be accomplished only under the most uncomfortable conditions. The trolley service in and above the Bronx of the Union and Westchester traction companies certainly leaves very much to be desired. It is in no sense equal to the demands made upon it since the railway cut its train schedule. At a meeting of Port Chester, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon residents to protest against the action of the railway management, it was suggested that the trolley companies be asked to arrange an express schedule.

"What!" asked William Olcott, "with nothing but a single track for half the distance? The only way to act is to call the railway people down good and hard. We must act through our Mayors, Common Councils, and Boards of Trade."

"I don't imagine we shall accomplish much by calling down the railway management," said Thomas Pearson. "The company is in this game to stay until the books show a balance on the right side of the ledger, and from all we hear that is not likely to be for several months. Bad and uncomfortable as it has been for us to ride in crowded, rain-soaked trolley cars before sun-up the past week, we have a chilly Autumn and a long Winter ahead. Unless the railway company restores the early morning trains there is nothing for it except moving into the city, or at any rate nearer to it. This change of schedule threatens to rob Westchester County of several hundred families. But we are not going to give up without a struggle."

He Was a Director.

A round of applause reminded Mr. Pearson of a story.

"I was going in on a train the other day," he continued, "when I saw one of the Directors of the New Haven Road in a smoking car. I had a slight acquaintance with him, so I broached the subject uppermost in my mind—the reduced train service.

"'I am not aware of any reduced train service,' he said stiffly.

"'You remind me,' I said, beginning to feel a little hot, 'of a newspaper man I know who was sent off on a wrecking train to report a frightful disaster on a Western road. When he got there the locomotive was in smithereens, most of the cars were afire, and the residents of the town were carrying off the dead and injured. Seeing a man bruised and bleeding at the foot of an embankment, my young newspaper friend hurried to him.

"'I should be greatly obliged, Sir,' he said, 'if you would give me some particulars of this accident.'

"'I have no information of any accident,' answered the man. He was a Director of the company.'"

The early commuters from Port Chester, Rye, and Hnrrison have virtually abandoned the trolley substitute for early train service. All things considered, they find it better to wait for the 6 o'clock train. But they reach their offices late every morning, and frankly admit that it is a case of move or lose their jobs.

Early commuters from New Rochelle and from East and West Mount Vernon have less trouble under the reduced schedule than their brethern further up the line. By setting the alarm clock for 4:30, and heroically getting up when the bell rings, they can manage to secure a breakfast and reach town by trolley, and the elevated road from Bronx station, by 7 o'clock or a few minutes later. But they must do the strap-hanging act for more than half the distance in a fashion that would make a man accustomed to the Brooklyn bridge crush during the rush hour think he had lots of room. If he goes all the way to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on the trolley, instead of taking the elevated, it adds half an hour to his journey.

Pity the Commuter.

Many commuters from both Mount Vernon and New Rochelle are employed in the fruit business, which centres in West Street near the Erie pier. The fruit auction is held at 8 o'clock every morning, usually all over half an hour later, when the early trains under the new schedule begin to unload their passengers at the Grand Central. The fruit to be auctioned is on view in the pier shed as early as 6 o'clock. Buyers who want to get their money's worth are there to look it over. The same thing is true, to a large extent, of all men employed in the commission and market business on the river fronts. Their work cannot be half done before the majority of the householders they depend upon for a living are at the breakfast table.

In the afternoons they have leisure. They take some comfort out of their homes in the suburbs. Most of them live there all the year. But it is imperative for them to get in town early in the morning. This explains, to a certain extent, why Mayor Clarke of New Rochelle, and the Common Council and Board of Trade of that place, as well as real estate and property owners, have taken such prompt action in protesting against the action of the railway company. Their example was promptly followed by the municipal authorities of Mount Vernon and Port Chester.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES came into New York a-trolleying with a party of early commuters from New Rochelle and Mount Vernon on Friday morning. The car was filled, as far as seating capacity was concerned, at 5:15, before it turned into Main Street, New Rochelle, on its journey cityward. Ten commuters who had come down on a before-dawn car from Port Chester, in addition to a number waiting for the 6 o'clock train, took up most of the available standing room. At East Mount Vernon, which is the terminal of the New Havsn road in that town, the car was literally jammed. Several of the commuters were eating sandwiches and cake. They had been obliged to rush awny from home without breakfast. It was raining hard, and the flaps had to be pulled down until the car was as dark as a pocket. In spite of the downpour, some men stood on the footboard. By the time the car reached the Bronx station of the elevated they were drenched.

"Experience" Meeting.

"Nice shape I am in," grumbled a Mount Vernon man employed in the Adams Express offices, "to go through a hard day's work."

"I don't mind the personal discomforts so much," said a man who said he was timekeeper in a big publishing house on the west side, "as I do the way the fellows in the office throw the harpoon into me. Rather rough, isn't it, for a timekeeper for others to mark himself down twenty minutes late, as I had to do the two first mornings I came in on the New Haven road new schedule? By leaving New Rochelle on the trolley not later than 5:30 I can just make the office at 6:55.

"Lots of our fellows are commuters on the Erie. Last Winter I used to have no end of fun with them about the Erie suburban service when I marked them down from twenty to twenty-five minutes late every morning. The New Haven 5:43 was bringing me in all right then. Now I am getting my gibes all back, with interest."

"I had to get up so early," said a Port Chester man who had made the connection at New Rochelle, "that my wife says she feels as though she was married to a trolley motorman on a night run. I have not seen my children, except in bed, for four days."

The run of one hour and five mintues from New Rochelle to the Bronx terminal of the elevated road was nothing but an experience meeting of this kind. A few attempts at humor were choked off. The commuters were serious. There were a dozen or more cars all within hailing distance of one another, and they were all crowded. Many commuters who could not get on the trolley cars after they had been filled up at East Mount Vernon took the Harlem Railway at West Mount Vernon, and paid thirty cents for a ride into town by train. The early trains on the Harlem Road have not been disturbed.

Commuters who do not mind the cost, and who are willing to sacrifice the yearly tickets on the New Haven Road, which cost them $57, can get in town on time without the long trolley ride if they travel by trolley from Port Chester, New Rochelle, and East Mount Vernon to West Mount Vernon, and then come in on the Harlem Road. Traffic on the early morning trains of the Harlem Road has been materially increased since the New Haven Road cut its service.

Elevated Road Swamped.

Near the Bronx terminal of the elevated is a little lunch room intended principally for elevated road trainmen in the early morning, and for visitors to the Botanical Garden later in the day. It is opened up at 6 o'clock by a whistling prodigy named "Pete," who half an hour later dispenses coffee and sandwiches to the train hands. The first morning after the new railway schedule went into effect "Pete" did not sell any coffee to the train hands. He hadn't any to sell. Before his coffee urn was hot a swarm of hungry and sleepy-looking men descended upon his place like flies on a sugar loaf. The stock of the mellifluous "Pete" was cleaned out in no time. He was warned to have a bigger stock in readiness next morning. He has been doing a land office business ever since.

The ticket seller at the Bronx station did not know what to make of the rush. His busy time had always been in the afternoon. Carloads of commuters sweeping down on him like the Assyrian hosts was a new expsrience. When the usual early workers from the lower Bronx elevated stations went to their usual trains, in which they had always found plenty of room, they discovered them full of tired commuters munching sandwiches.

The towns affected in Westchester have already acted separately through their Common Councils and Boards of Trade. Now they are preparing to act in concert.

At the meeting of the New Rochelle Common Council last week, the talk was exceedingly bitter against the officers of the company, not only for taking off the early trains, but for other "nuisances," as they were called, which have been introduced in the interest of economy. It was said at the meeting that all the trains under the reduced schedule were so crowded that passengers from New Rochelle and Mount Vernon were obliged to stand all the way to the Grand Central Station, a distance of sixteen miles. It was one of the most exciting, and at the same time the most earnest, meetings of the Common Council held in a long time. The residents of the towns do not want to lose commuters by the wholesale if they can help it.

Retaliation Planned.

The New Rochelle Board of Trade is getting back at the company hy agitating the damages and distress caused to the town by the railway using soft coal on its trains. If the municipal authorities in Westchester towns take it into their heads to forbid the use of soft coal, the New Haven Railway can be put to much trouble and expense.

The commuters who have already made individual appeals to the officers of the railway company frankly admit that they have not much hope of getting the old schedule restored. What the effect of united action will be remains to be seen. At the Grand Central Station the reporter was told that all statements for publication must be made by President Mellen. That officer declined to discuss the matter at all. Another officer, who is prominent in the actual management of the road, said:

"The whole question is one that would nnply to any business corporation—making the expenditures meet the receipts. It was necessary for the knife to go in somewhere, and it could not go in anywhere without hurting somebody. There has been the same reduction of trains to curtail expenditures all over our system. I need scarcely say that the management did not take off certain trains purposely to annoy the early commuters. It did not lay off employes who have given the company years of faithful service just for the fun of the thing. We were obliged to act as we did as a matter of business policy. We are sorry, hut for the present there seems to be no remedy."

THE MEANING OF ESOPUS.

At-Kar-Kar-ton and its "Smooth Water" Significance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reference to the meaning of Esopus, hy your correspondents, has broken over its original boundnry by the introduction by Blandina Elmendorf Dudley Miller of Utica, of At-kar-kar-ton, which, she says, quoting from the Rev. William Beauchamp's names, "was an early name of Esopus Creek and Kingston, and is said to signify smooth water." The Rev. Mr. Beauchamp gave special study to Iroquoian names, and made some interpretations that would "hold water," but a more wretched compilation of Algonquian names in the valley of Hudson's River and their presumed meaning waa never put in type.

The Rev. Mr. Megapolensis wrote in 1656: "About eighteen (Dutch) miles up the North River lies a place called by the Dutch Esopus or Sypous; by the Indians At-kar-kar-ton. It is an exceedingly beautiful land." The description was restricted at that time to what was called by the Dutch "the Groie Plat." The north end of this plat, on which the first palisaded village stood, is a hill or plateau with steep banks on the east, north, and west, running down in an extended plain on the south, which the Dutch called "the Grote Plat," plat or plain, and no "smooth water" is there in the Indian name nor anything that looks like it, compared with Delaware terms.

Of course the name is arcbaic and the orthography wretched—one of those words of which it is more easy to say what the original was not than it is to say what it was.

Mr. William R. Gerard, an accomplished Algonquian linguist, writes me, from the general character of the location: "I think At-kar-kar-ton simply disguises Atukakaten, 'Deer Hill,' Atuk, 'deer;' plural Atukak, and aten, 'hill.' It will be some time before a more satisfactory rendering will be found. Lest Mrs. Dndley should quote from Mr. Beauchamp: "Sha-wan-gunk, 'white rocks,' but some have thonght it came from Shownn or Shawnee 'south,' nnd 'guuk,' mountain, on 'South Mountain,'" permit me to enter my protest against the publication of interpretations that have no merit in them. E. M. R.

New York, Aug. 5, 1904.

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS

Summer Novelties Still Prevail, but Leo Ditrichstein's Farce, "Military Mad," to be Produced at the Garrick on August 22, Will Mark the Formal Opening of the Season.

"Military Mad," the real opener of the theatrical season, will be presented two weeks from to-morrow evening at the Garrick Theatre. The strength of the cast makes the occasion of more than ordinary interest. Leo Ditrichstein, the author of the farce, will have the leading rôle. Ida Conquest, who was Richard Mansfield's leading woman last Spring; Henry V. Donnelly, and Thomas A. Wise will help to make the play a success.

⁂

At the Third Avenus Theatre "A Working Girl's Wrongs" will be played this week. It is a sensational melodrama. The prison scene, in which Jack Fallon awaits execution for a crime some one else committed, is impressive.

⁂

"The Isle of Spice" will be put on at the Majestic Theatre Aug. 23. The company comes direct from Boston, where it is reported to have met with great success.

⁂

In the rôle of Mary Tudor, the same Mary who figured in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," Lulu Glaser will make her appearance at the Knickerbocker Theatre four weeks from to-morrow in the musical comedy "A Mapcap Princess." In the cast are Bertram Wallis, William Pruette, and Mary Conwell.

⁂

"The Queen of the White Slaves" will be at the People's Theatre to-morrow. It will stay there one week. The play is by Arthur J. Lamb, and is being produced by A. H. Woods.

⁂

A new star will be seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Aug. 29. It is Al Leach, ths chief comedian in "Girls Will Be Girls." The manager of the show is W. A. Brady. In the supporting company are Gladys Claire, Christine Cooke, and Roma Snyder.

SHOWS THAT RUN.

Pewit's Mysterious Face and Spadoni the juggler are the features of Oscar Hammerstein's vaudeville show ahove the Victoria Theatre now. Rice and Prevost, the acrobatic comedians, are as funny as ever. Hlil and Syivani do a thrilling bicycle act. Josephine Sabel has been added to the cast of "Parsifalia." The dancing specialty of John and Bertha Gleason is good.

⁂

Sinon and Paris, called the Greek Droils or the Droil Greeks, according to fancy, will be an addition to the programme on the New York Roof to-morrow night. They will appear as living illustrations of classic Greek tableaus; they will also hurlesque themselves. Mme. Scheli will appear with her African lions. Others on the bill will be Frazier's International Dancers, Frank Whitman, Zimmer, and Ned Wayburn's Girls.

⁂

"A Little of Everything," at the Aerial Theatre, begins its eleventh week to-morrow night. On Sept. 6 it will move to the Broadway Theatre for four weeks, and then go on tour.

⁂

"Paris hy Night" has continued to meet with success on the Madison Square Garden roof. The airiness of the Garden serves to bring good crowds when the weatber is good.

⁂

The "Polly Song" in "The Maid and the Mummy" at the New York Theatre has proved to be the biggest hit of the show. Louis Wesley's "Ain't It Great to be Crazy?" is also a favorite.

⁂

Robert E. Graham will join the cast of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" early this week. He has been in "Robin Hood," "The Sea King," and "Fiorodora," besides many other musical plays. In "Fiorodora" Mr. Graham appeared as Chauncey Depew. "Piff, Paff, Pouf" will stay indefinitely at the Casino.

⁂

"The Eternal City" will be at the Academy of Music two weeks longer. Miss Janet Waldorf has proved a worthy successor of Viola Allen in the role of Donna Roma. Edward Morgan receives ovations nightly. The Academy is kept delightfully cool by artificial means.

VAUDEVILLE.

"Our Boys in Blue" will be at Keith's for a week beginning to-morrow. Carleton Macey and Edna Hall furnish a good comedy act in "A Timely Awakening." James Thornton, a monologuist, has a leading place on the hill. Others on the hill are Potter and Hartwell, Beatrice Moreland, Toldeo, Toledo, and Price, the Empire Trio, Millard Brothers, Fitzgerald Brothers and Roma, McKinnon and Reed, and J. Walter Thompson.

⁂

Edward R. Hawson will be seen in "On the Verge" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Karsey, who was on Hammerstein's roof a couple of Summers ago, will introduce a musical novelty. The Aerial Sbaws do a skillful trapeze trick. Tiddlewinks and Dugan are two interesting dwarfs. The hill also contains Whalen and Searle, Keno, Welch, and Montrose, Nester de Becker, Wilson and Davis, and Epps and Loretto.

⁂

"Caprice" will be played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. In the cast are H. Dudley Hawley, William Hawley, Marion Berg, Wallace Erskine, and Hugh Ford. The Kiltie Trio is at the head of the vaudehille hill.

⁂

The stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre will present to-morrow "Who Is Brown?" a farce comedy of city life. Adelaide Keim, Loretta Healy, Eleanor Carroll, Libbie Blondell, Arthur Hoops, and Ed Fowler are in the cast. Fisher and Clarke, comedy acrobats, are the leading vaudeville performers.

⁂

Huber's Museum will have a long list of freaks on view this week. Among them are Brinkly, the Bearded Man; Lizzie Henk, the Fat Girl, and the Dexters, handcuff experts.

⁂

At the Eden Musée two concerts are given every day. New pictures of the Russo-Japanese war have been put on the moving picture screen. Celebrities are added continually to the World in Wax.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein offers the following bill for to-night's concert at the Paradise Roof Gardens: Pewitt, Spadoni, the Gasch Sisters, Hill and Sylvani, Kartelly, Rice and Prevost, Al Walz, Eleanor Falk, Willy Zimmerman, John and Bertha Gleason, and Josephine Sabel.

⁂

At Terrace Garden to-night the regular Sunday night concert will be given. It will consist of both vocal and instrumental music. Selections from grand and light operas will be played.

⁂

On the New York Roof to-night these will be on hand: Rosario Guerrero, Ned Wayburn's Girls, Keno, Welch, and Montrose, Louis Granat, Nellie V. Nichols, the Four Emperors of Music, the Orpheus Comedy Four, Zimmer, and the Four Lukens.

CONEY ISLAND AND MANHATTAN

Bostock's.

Now that Capt. Jack Bonavita is out of the lion-taming business, Robert MacPherson has taken his place at Bostock's Animal Arena, and does tricks with six big lions every day. His group is headed hy one he calls Nero. This beast is a tight-rope [illegible], and skips back and forth over [illegible] as easily as if he were on [illegible]

BEAUTIES MOB THE MANAGER.

Anxious to Uplift the Stage for a Trifling Consideration.

Manager Leffingwell of the New York Theatre contemplates writing a book on ths mental, physical, and artistic characteristics tending to constitute "unprofessional beauty." The idea occurred to him yesterday after a laborious experience growing out of the publication of a four-line advertisement in a New York newspaper requesting conferences with "notable unprofessional beauties," of blonde complexion who might care to adorn and embellish "The Maid and the Mummy" company.

Mr. Leffingwell did not expect an overwhelming response to his call. He estimated that perhaps a dozen or so "notable unprofessional beauties" who had temporarily deferred their vacations might honor him with a visit. He was not prepared to interview or annex, as hs put it, one-half the unprofessional gems of Nsw York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Together with a staff of assistants he arrived at the theatre a little before 11 o'clock. His regular company was engaged at that time in rehearsing a new part for future production, and occupied the entire stage area. The manager made toward the stage entrance, whereby the nswcomers had been instructed to enter.

Immediately he was surrounded by a host of eager inquirers. Advancing further, be found himself in the midst of another group, and before he could retreat was fairly overwhelmed by a multitude of clamorous job seekers. There were tall girls, short girls, girls under-sized, and girls overgrown. Over the heads of those about him the manager saw a legion of other applicants elbowing their way toward him, while through the doorway he discerned a large and impatient crowd outside watching for a chance to get in. Calling one of his belpers he dispatched him to the nearest police station for assistance and then launched into his duties.

Miss Genevieve Devere, a striking type of Western loveliness, was among the first to be questioned. She came originally from Chicago, where her skill in amateur theatricals had captivated legions. Two years ago she had ventured to New York.

"I appeared for a minute in "The Chinese Honeymoon," said Miss Devere. "That's all I know of stage life."

When told that she would have to start in on $15 a week she quickly replied:

"Money with me is a trifling consideration just now. I aspire to fame, and am sure I will succeed. My friends have told me so."

The boss nodded, and Miss Devere was accepted.

Half a score of other ambitious though deficient applicants were then disposed of in rapid succession. Most of them, in the manager's opinion, were of too imposing appearance to fill the bill.

Then there was a swish of silken skirts and a couple of young women who had arrived in a carriage with liveried coachman and footman, tripped to the front.

"Your name, please?"

"Oh, my name is Lily—that is, I'm called Lulu, and I think Beaumont will be my last name. Of course, it don't make much difference what they call me. Experience? Well, no, not to speak of; but I've read all about acting, and know I can do it."

"But you are not a blonde."

"Well, no—that is, I'm not one just now; but if you'll give me a chance—"

A wave of the hand released both Lulu and her companion.

Fortune next smiled on a trio of aspiring misses. At the end of an hour and a half the desired quota of "unprofessional" beautles had been engaged and the doors were closed.

Stepping out on the sidewalk where he could inhale a free breath, the manager remarked:

"You may announce my intention of preparing a volume for prospective chorus girls within the next ten days. In it I shall endeavor to point out clearly the need of keeping certain young women in a safe-deposit vault, if their parents wish to guard against kidnappers. I shall also puhlish a table of percentages destined to facilitate the work of selecting chorus candidates scientifically. Unless I decide otherwise, it will be something like this:

Features	25 per cent.
Build	25 per cent.
Carriage and deportment	16 per cent.
Acting	15 per cent.
Singing	15 per cent.
Tout ensemble	4 per cent.

"I believe that such a work, if spread broadcast, would be of immense business and aesthetic value."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Jane orcoran is the name of the actress who will play "Pretty Peggy" this season. The play will open Aug. 15 under the management of A. A. Aiston and J. E. Baxter.

⁂

Frank Vernor, a well-known actor and stage manager of England, has been engaged as stage manager for Viola Allen. She will play "The Winter's Tale" this Fall.

⁂

Billy B. Van, the comedian, has married Rose Beaumont. The ceremony was performed Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Georges Mills, hy the Rev. D. N. Dorr. Miss Beaumont is the fourth wife of the comedian.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

With the Majority, and Not Minority, Says Fair Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of THE TIMES for many years, and the omniscience of the editor with regard to British affairs has been a continual revelation to me. In spite of the fact, however, that the dismal forebodings that have so frequently appeared in your columns during the past few years have not been realized, you seem to persist in prophecy of trouble ahead for the powers that be in Great Britain.

I was very mucb interested in your editorial under the caption of "Mr. Chamberlain's Triumph." Having been a steady reader of your paper for many years, as I before stated, it was no surprise to me that anything that could even be miscalled a "triumph" for Mr. Chamberlain would grate upon your feelings, and that any of his countrymen sbould he willing to have him triumph or to agree with him in his views, more especially that the Premier should do so, must seem to he supreme folly in your eyes. May I be permitted, however, to assert that there is a respectable number of your readers who do not see British affairs through your spectacles? Furthermore, it may not be too much to ask that you will not so persistently air your prejudice against Mr. Chamberlain unless you have a better basis of truth as a foundation. This because the majority of your readers prefer facts, no matter which way they may lead. In the first place, your statement that "every hye-election held in the United Kingdom since he came out with bis amazing propositions has been adverse to his cause" is so wide of the truth as to be rash. There have been at least three bye-elections since Mr. Chamberlain "came out with his amazing propositions" that have resulted in conservative success. Indeed, in the very latest hye-elections a Conservative was elected.

In the second place, your assertion that it is a majority of the minority party that Mr. Chamberlain has secured, to the ordinary mind is a prejudiced, unfair, and doubtful assertion, whicb would not he indulged in except hy one haying the peculiar knowledge of English affairs you seem to possess. The truth is that so far as representatives go, or as any fair-minded man can know, Mr. Chamberlain is with the majority party, and not with the minority.

Again, you write from your prejudice, and not from facts, when you insinuate that it needed the new position assumed hy Mr. Chamberlain to distract the attention of the voters of the kingdom from his record in connection with the inception and administration of the South African war. You draw attention to Mr. Chamberlain's age in a rather exultant manner, which, to say the least is in bad taste, and from the basis of his age you indulge in another of your peculiar prophecies which might discourage any one interested in British affairs who had not learned hy experience that they generally, indeed invariably, resulted contrariwise. It is something, to know that there are others and that your namesake, The London Times, takes a diametrically opposite position with regard to Mr. Chamberlain, his views, his prospects, and his ultimate success.

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

COMMERCE IN MANCHURIA.

Russian Rule Not Harmful to World at Large.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American merchant present in Port Arthur during the first bombardments last February, one of my ships ready to sail for merchandise cargo on that fateful morning, I read to-day with deep interest your editorial on the letter of Mr. Campbell.

You state that commercially every nation, notably the United States, has been worse off since Russia took charge of Manchuria—that our trade with Niu-Chwang has decreased continuously and Russia has driven American cotton goods out of Manchuria.

Are there any statistics to prove this? Much of my time is spent in Manchuria, and certainly since my first visit in 1886 when Russia made her first advance, I have been instrumental in selling millions of dollars' worth of American railway supplies, machinery, and commodities of any description from the United States to the advancing Russians, and this would have been impossible had the old Manchuria remained as it was.

Every American who has gone to Manchuria of late to intelligently seek business has found it, but goods no longer enter solely through Niu-Chwang, which reaches but a small portion of Manchuria, is ice-bound more than half the year, has a shallow harbor at all times, and levies a duty on all goods entered, while the Russian ports of Dalny and Port Arthur have always been free to the world, no duty to pay, and deep, open ports at all seasons.

As to the cotton goods trade, Has Russia excluded the American products? Certainly her mills do not yet turn out the wares demanded by the Manchus, and just as certainly the English goods have taken the market as the Americans have given it up. This is just as true of iron and steel. The English and Germans send men to Manchuria to push their goods. So do, or did, the Japanese, thousands of their merchants being found in every Russianized city of Manchuria, unmolested even to the outbreak of the war.

Japan wishes to hold the markets of Manchuria exclusively, as she practically does those of Korea. And look at Korea to-day. Have American merchants even found a market for their goods there? Will they ever? Can one imagine Japanized Gensan or Fuzan taking the initiative as did Mukden recently—not the Russianized Mukden, but the native city board, the members of which asked for American specifications for telephone system, electric street lighting, and a tramway? This is the example Russia has set the natives of Manchuria. There was plenty of commerce for the world in general and the United States in Manchuria, and those that went after it properly quickly found it

M. SERGEY FRIEDE.

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

"Black Hand" Letter for Barber.

Joseph Stravalli, a barber of 417 Third Avenue, who has a comfortable bank account, handed to the police yesterday an unsigned letter of the "Black Hand" blackmail variety. The letter told the barber to leave $500 under a slab of marble in the stoneyard at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue or suffer the penalty of death. He did not give up the $500.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
First Broadway presentation in many yeade of MINNIE MADDERN FISKE'S great success
"CAPRICE"
Produced by an especially strong cast, including the stock company favorites, JESSIE IZLET, MARION BERG, WALLACE ERSKINE, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, HUGH FORD, VERNER CLARGES, WILLIAM HAWLEY, and others. New scenery, special costumes and properties.
GOOD VAUDEVILLE, TOO.
Including THE KILTIE TRIO, BARNES & WASHBURNE, THE LE ROYS, LYDELL & BUTTERWORTH(THE ALPHA TRIO, IMPERIAL COMEDY FOUR, MINNIE HARRISON, KALATECHNOSCOPE, and many more.
GREAT SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
JONES, GRANT & JONES, ARCHER'S FILIPINO GIRLS, DAISY DUMONT, BERT BAKER, and twenty others you know.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave 125TH ST.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Eve. at 7:30.
ONE LONG LAUGH!
Revival of Francis G. Wyatt's capital farce,
"WHO IS BROWN?"
With elaborate scenic effects and special music, by a carefully chosen cast, including all the popular members of the stock company: ADELAIDE KEIM, LORETTA HEALY, ELEANOR CARROL, MARGARET KIRKER, ARTHUR HOOPS, HARRY BLACKMORE, EDWIN FOWLER, and WILLIAM CULLINGTON.
BETWEEN THE ACTS.
Smart vaudeville interpolations, including LIBBIE BLONDELL, FISHER & CLARK, GRAY & GRAHAM, KALATECHNOSCOPE, and others.
SPECIAL SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
WILLIAM BONELLI & CO., WILLIAM H. PASCOE CO., LIBBIE BLONDELL, RACKETT & HAZZARD, and a score as good.

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS—12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
EVERYTHING NEW IN VAUDEVILLE.
ANOTHER REAL NOVELTY BILL!
First presentation on any etage by
EDWARD R. MAWSON & CO.
of the powerful dramatic playlet
"ON THE VERGE,"
produced with special scenery and effects.
KARSY'S MYRIOPHONE,
the wonderful zither organ, a genuine novelty.
KENO, WELCH & MELROSE,
COMEDY ACROBATS PAR EXCELLENCE.
THE AERIAL SHAWS, TIDDLEWINKS & DUGAN, NESTA DE BECKER, WHALEN & SEARLE, FORD BROS., WILSON & DAVIS, EPPS & LORETTA, THE KALATECHNOSCOPE, &c.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
WILLIAM BONELLI & CO., WM. H. PASCOE & CO., PALFREY & BARTON, ZISKA & KING, and a score of stars.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL'S MEANING.

The Origin of the Name in Fact and Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested hy the letter signed "F. B." in Monday's TIMES, in which the writer claims that Spuyten Duyvil Creek was originally called "Spoyken Duyvil," and I hope that he will favor us with the data on which he bases this derivation. "Spoyken Duyvil," I take it; would signify "Haunting Devil," which is a pretty good name of itself, but I know of no authority for it, nor does it seem at all likely to me tbat "spoyken" could have been corrupted into "spuyten."

As far as I have been ahle to ascertain, the original name was "Spuytende Duyvil," contracted to "Spuyten Duyvil" for euphony, and meaning "Spouting Devil." The English maps and writings generally give the name as "Spitting Devil" or "Spiting Devil." Let me confess that when I last wrote I had overlooked an important note in Wilson's Memorial History of New York, quoting the deed given to Dr. Adrian Van der Donck in 1646, in which the tract assigned him is described as extending from the Neperah "as far as Papirinimen, called by our people Spyt den Duyvel, 'in spite of the Devil.'" I am rather doubtful whether the interpretation of the name thus given actually appears in the original deed, which I have not been ahle to examine. In modern Dutch, "in spite of the devil" would be "in spijt van den duivel," and a pretty thorough familiarity with the locality leaves me of the opinion that the legend immortalized hy Washington Irving had its origin in an attempt to explain the name.

James Riker, who was presumably familiar with the documents in the case, is inclined to reject the well-known explanation of the name, and says in his "History of Harlem":

"We ask the reader to soherly weigh a fact which seems to indicate the true source of the queer designation in question. From the large spring which spouts or bubbles out near the foot of Cock Hill and flows into the creek, 'the spring' became hut another name with the early settlers, both Dutch and English, for the locality known as Spuyten Duyvil; and an ancient record of 1672 expressly calls it Spuyten Duyvil, alias the Fresh Spring."

This, I think, is half the truth. Any oarsman who, especially in the old days before the ship canal was cut, has fought the foaming race that roared through the narrow passage under King's Bridge, can give ample reasons to prove that "Spouting Devil" was a most appropriate name for the turbulent creek. Moreover, the name is explained by another wild but delectable legend involving a wizard, a demon, and a mysterious super—or perhaps I should say subter—natural spring of pure water that bubhles up through the brine of the creek, of all of which

I know not how the truth may be,
I tell it as 'twas told to me.

In regard to the origin of "Esopus," I have no facts to add, but merely the expression of opinion that, while it is possible to split hairs indefinitely in discussing the precise spelling of Indian words that were never spelled hy those who invented them, it seems fairly well established by the practical agreement of all the authorities quoted by your correspondents that the name was derived from some word in a Lenapi dialect meaning "a river" or "a rivulet." I am inclined to think that "sepu-us," a rivulet, offered hy E. M. R. of Newburg, N. Y., is the true original.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Far Rockaway, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1904.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, Quartermaster, Ninth Cavalry, will report on Sept. 1 at Fort Riley, Kan., for the purpose of relieving Capt. George O. Cress, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave of absence granted Col. Charles L. Heizmann, Assistant Surgeon General, fifteen days Aug. 12.

Navy.

Commander A. Sharp is ordered to additional duty fitting out Chattanooga, and to command the vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. Commander A. S. Halstead is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Chicago, as navigator.

Lieut. W. R. Cushman is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered home, and granted a six months' sick leave.

Lieut. C. B. Price is detached from Naval Recruiting Party No. 3 to Bureau of Navigation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dixie at Canton, Scorpion at Colon, Des Moines at Boston, Texas, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, and Chesapeake at New London.

Sailed—Denver, from Guantanamo, for San Juan; Michigan, from Milwaukee, for Harbor Springs; Pawnee, from Newport, for New York.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam.
"Just suited to to-day's weather."
Evenings at 8:20 Klaw & Erlanger present
THE OFFENBACH REVIEW, with Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey and company of 100, in John J. McNally's
A Little of Everything
"The best roof show ever seen."—Telegram

NEW YORK ROOF Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT At 8:30.
PRICES: 50c., 75c., $1.00.
GUERRERO
FOUR LUKENS,
4 EMPERORS OF MUSIC
ORPHEUS COMEDY FOUR
KENO, WELSH & MELROSE
ZIMMER
NELLIE NICHOLS
LOUIS GRANAT
NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS
and others.
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8:30 P.M.
1,000 SEATS AT 50c.
FOUR LUKENS,
The World's Greatest Gymnasts.
First American appearance of
SINON and PARIS,
The Droll Greeks.
MME. SCHELL'S LIONS
FRAZER'S INTERNATIONAL DANCERS
ZIMMER, the Juggler.
CHINESE JOHNNY WILLIAMS,
RITA WINFIELD, Violinist.
NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS
and others.
Positively Last Week
GUERRERO in CARMEN

New York Theatre Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
"Scores a Hit." HERALD
THE A MERRY MUSICAL MELANGE
MAID AND THE MUMMY
"Oh Gee! It's great to be Crazy."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Managers.
A SPECIAL PRODUCTION.
EDWARD MORGAN
IN HALL CAINE'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY
Liebler & Co., Managers.
IN THE CAST: Frederic De Belleville, Frank C. Bangs, W. E. Bonney, Henry Harmond, Janet Waldorf, Mary Stuart, Helen Weatherby, and 150 others.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed., 2; Sat., 2. Evgs., 8:15.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
OUR BOYS IN BLUE
Greatest of all Military Spectacles.
CARLETON MACY & MAUD EDNA HALL
JAMES THORNTON, POTTER & HARTWELL
BEATRICE MORELAND
9 ST. FELIX SISTERS.
Toledo & Price | Moyt & Walker
Empire Trio | Millard Bros.
J. Walker Thompson | Dixon & Holmes
Fitzgerald Bros. & Roma | McKinnon & Reed
B

LIFE IN THE OCEAN WAVE

Atlantic City Bathers Afraid of a Rainfall — News from Many Jersey Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 6.—Among the visitors to Atlantic City during the week was the Countess von Hoehlfvin Teufulstein of Bavaria, who has been staying at Spencer Hall. For nearly a year the Countess has been traveling through this country, taking in all of the principal cities and various points of interest.

It never rained harder in Atlantic City than Tuesday. Almost as soon as the rain began to fall in torrents the bathers, or at least a number of them, left the water and sought shelter under the piers, as though they were afraid of getting their bathing suits wet. But then they were out for a salt water plunge and did not care for a shower bath, perhaps, until they had finished their ocean bathing.

When the New Chalfonte was completed a few weeks ago the owners of the property at the foot of North Carolina Avenue tore down the rickety old approach from the street to the boardwalk, and erected a new one in its stead. It was completed this week, and Mayor Stoy chanced along in time to take down the last bar and throw it open for the use of the public. The approach does not connect with the hotel in any way, however.

Miss McLain of Massilon, Ohio, who is here with her mother Mrs. C. L. McLain, had an unpleasant experience in the surf the other day. She was accompanied by a couple of male friends, and they were swimming or wading quite a little distance from the shore. They suddenly came upon a hole, and the trio disappeared from sight. The men could swim, but they lost their heads and started for the shore, leaving the young woman to care for herself. She screamed for help, and a couple of life guards soon reached her side and took her safely to the shore.

The United States life-saving crews went on duty last Monday morning. There are three stations on this island.

The project to build a new boulevard along the edge of the meadows, on the mainland, has been practically given up by the Freeholders of Atlantic County, because of the fact that the State Road Commissioner, Henry I. Budd, has declined to grant the county any further appropriation from the State Road appropriation until the boulevard across the meadows, linking the mainland with the island, is completed and in use. It is possible, however, that the property owners will agree to pay one-third of the cost. In that event it is said that the Board of Chosen Freeholders will authorize the building of the new boulevard.

Among the visitors at the New Chalfonte are Isanul Knobo and Kenichi Lewanra, two Professors from a university in Tokio, Japan, who are touring this country for the purpose of gleaning material that will be of service to them in their educational work. They have just come from Chicago, and from here will go to New York.

Charlemange Tower, United States Ambassador to Germany, and his family, will be among the cottagers here during this and next month, having taken a cottage on Pacific Avenue, in Chelsea, near the Summer home of Baron des Planches, the Italian Minister to this country. Mr. Tower's secretary was in this city last week and made arrangements for the rental of the Summer home, and the family is expected to arrive here to-day or early next week.

Improvements involving many thousands of dollars will be made next week in Ventnor by Charles R. Myers, proprietor of the Hotel Rudolf, and William Carrol of Philadelphia. It is the intention of these gentlemen to convert their land, which is over 800 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, into one of the most attractive spots in Ventnor.

The annual convention of Locomotive Car Painter's Association of the United States will meet at the Hotel Rudolf next month, and over 300 delegates will be in attendance.

LIFE AT ASBURY PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—There was the usual August rush to the Monmouth County resorts this week, and Asbury Park was the mecca for three-fourths of the tourists. The new arrivale completely filled the hotels and boarding houses, and in several instances hotel parlors were converted into sleeping quarters in order to accommodate all comers. This congested condition will continue, harring bad weather, for a month at least, and several of the hostelries will make no additional hookings until after Labor Day, when the season will begin to wane.

Visitors this week enjoyed a series of delightful concerts in the Casino and the Arcade. Arthur Pryor's Military Band held forth at the Arcade, and Duss's Metropolitan Orchestra was the attraction at the Casino. Wednesday the two organizations were heard in combination at the Casino, two selections being rendered in unison. Both organizations will play together again to-morrow evening.

Officers for the great bahy parade, to be held along the ocean front on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 31, were appointed this week. The parade will be divided into nine divisions. The three days' carnival incident to Titania's visit to Asbury Park, will include, besides the baby parade, a masked fête on the boardwalk, a firemen's parade, and a marine carnival on Deal Lake.

To-morrow evening in the Coleman House Casino the Rev. Madison C. Peters will lecture.

The baseball game between the Asbury Park ministers and doctors, played on the Athletic Grounds Thursday afternoon, attracted a large number of spectators. The players were taken to the ball field in an ambulance and an undertaker umpired the contest. Prominent clergymen and society women sold score cards and refreshments while the battle raged. The proceeds of the game will be divided between the Long Branch and the Spring Lake hospitals.

Five thousand threadmakers from Newark came to Asbury Park to-day on their annual outing. The visitors filled sixty-two coaches, and were accompanied by the officals of the Clark Thread Company.

Announcement is made by the railroad companies that Sunday trains will again make stops to-morrow at the Park station, a new agreement having been made between the railroad companies and the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. This provides for an abandonment of the Interlaken Station and the substitution therefor of the North Asbury Park station for Sunday traffic. The new agreement also stipulates that no excursions be run to Asbury Park on the Sabbath.

Hotel men and visitors unite in criticising the action of the Beach Commissioners in closing the Asbury Avenue Casino to the public every evening and in not providing chairs for the lower floor of the new Arcade at Fifth Avenue. Both these structures were built by the city and intended to be used as recreation piers. The Beach Commissioners, however, are using both pavilions for band concerts and vaudeville shows, and every evening the Casino is closed except to those who pay what is considered an exorbitant sum for admission. Petitions are being circulated asking the commission to restore to the people the privileges enjoyed [illegible] city came into possession of the beach, and it is likely that after next week no charge will be made for seats on the lower floor of the Casino at the band concerts.

BUSY DAYS AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, Aug. 6.—All the hotels at this popular resort are enjoying a large patronage. Dancing and card parties attract hotel guests during the evening, and sacred concerts for Sunday evening at the larger houses are very much appreciated.

A notable entertainment was given laet Sunday evening at the Neptune House. Among the artists were Mrs. Alice Merritt Cochran, Ernest Manning, and Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy of New York.

In providing entertainments for its members and guests the Belmar Club has had some brilliant functions during the week. The children's dance on Wednesday evening was a pretty event, largely attended. This popular association is increasing in membership.

The second of the series of ladies' races on Shark River was sailed last Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Belmar Yacht Club. Six boats were entered. Commodore W. H. Carpenter's speedy yacht Hornet was the first over the line, and she maintained her lead throughout the race, covering the ten-mile course in 1:48:19, 3 minutes 41 seconds ahead of her nearest follower. The Hornet was capably handled by Commodore Carpenter's twin daughters, Misses Beatrice and Bessie.

LONG BRANCH PROMISES.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 6.—Every effort is being made at this resort to make matters lively in the way of outdoor sports for the cottagers and hotel guests during the month of August. Since the closing of the Monmouth County Horse Show committees have been busily engaged arranging for the automobile show and floral parade, which is to take place Aug. 15 to 21. This will be followed on Aug. 25 and 26 by a dog show on the Horse Show grounds at Hollywood. Both events promise to be of high order.

On Thursday afternoon a number of the cottagers journeyed to the Country Club at Monmouth Beach to listen to the second open-air concert of a series given Nahan Franko and members of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra. One of the principal features of the afternoon entertainment was a violin solo by Master Albert Spalding of New York, who is summering at Monmouth Beach.

On Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. C. Maxwell of Brooklyn entertained a party of fourteen friends at "Green Gables," Pleasure Bay. The dinner was given in honor of their fourteenth wedding anniversary.

Friends of young George Vietor, a Summer resident of Sea Bright, hear good reports from him abroad. Young Vietor is on the Yale team, and took first prize for high jumping. He is the son of George F. Vietor of the Rumson Road.

Last night a garden fête was given at the Hollywood Hotel, which was well patronized, and to-night another was given, which surpassed all others, as an extra effort was made to have it the principal feature of the season at that hosteiry.

The life savers along the New Jersey coast, after being off duty for two months, have again resumed work.

Samuel Simon of New York has purchased the cottage in Jerome Avenue, South Elberon, which was formerly occupied by Oscar Straus of New York.

Brent Good of New York, who is a Summer cottager at Monmouth Beach, has purchased the Winterbottom cottage at Long Branch.

A yachting party from New York is cruising in the South Shrewsbury River this week, and when at anchor it put up at Pleasure Bay. The party consists of Earl Supple, Thomas Small, William Landenburg, John Small, and John Bottomly.

MISSIONARIES IN SESSION.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 6.—Missionary workers from America and foreign fields have been here this week taking part in the conferences held in the Temple by the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The Deaconesses connected with mission work also took part in the deliberations. The services to-morrow will be in charge of the Foreign Missionary Society, and the thirty-second anniversary sermon is to be preached in the morning by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the society. In the afternoon a platform missionary meeting will be held, Bishop Fitz-Gerald presiding, when short addresses will be delivered by returned missionaries. On Monday morning the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology will begin a ten days' session. Bishop James N. Fitz-Gerald is Dean of the school.

Haydn's oratorio of "The Creation" wae rendered in the Auditorium this evening by a chorus of 800 voices, recruited from the Ocean Grove, New York, and Philadelphia festival choruses. The singers were led by Musical Director Tall Esen Morgan. The soloists were Ruby Cutler Sawyer, Reed Miller, and Henri G. Scott. The Philadelphia singers came to Ocean Grove by special train and will tarry over Sunday.

Next Thursday evening is the date for the Children's Musical Festival—easily the finest entertainment of the year. One thousand children will comprise the chorus, including a brigade of boys uniformed as Rough Riders. The Mikado Mandolin Club and the adult Gypsy chorus will also take part.

On this occasion the Auditorium will be transformed into an Oriental garden, and novel electrical effects will be introduced. One week from to-night there will be a musical carnival in the Auditorium, when the best features of the Children's Festival will be repeated as well as portions of the various oratorios rendered this season.

CARNIVAL FOR SPRING LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, Aug. 6.—Martin Maloney of Spring Lake is at present entertaining Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Lord Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand, Mgr. Duffy of Brooklyn, Very Rev. Bossart of Kentucky, and Father T. J. Laughlin of St. Catharine's Roman Catholic Church, Spring Lake, at his beautiful Summer home "Ballingary." The Cardinal arrived from Baltimore on a special train at noon Wednesday, and with Archbishop Redwood will remain over Sunday. Just whether this gathering of notables has any significance is not known at this time. There is a rumor current, however, that important matters relating to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States will be considered, at the order of His Holiness, Pope Pius, and has some hearing on the visit of Cardinal Satolli to the States.

At last the trolley is completed, and the throngs of patrons to and from Spring Lake is sufficient assnrance that the venture is a wise one. Evening travel to and from Asbury Park and other points enroute is very large.

There are a large number of automobiles in Spring Lake, and the majority of them are the finest that the manufacturers offer for sale.

At The Breakers, one of the most popular hotels, the guests are pleasantly entertained at euchre, pinochle, and concerts.

During the third week in August, from the seventeenth to the twentieth, Spring Lake will be the scene of a grand festival and carnival, in which golf, tennis, an impromptu automobile parade, and fireworks and pyrotccnical display are to be features. Meetings of Spring Lake residents and prominent Summer guests are being held at frequent intervals, perfecting details. August 19 is the date decided upon for a grand automobile parade. Lorne R. Johnston, the manager of the Essex and Sussex Hotel, has entire charge of this part of the programme.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 6.—As a consequence of the throngs down by the shore there have been, throughout the week, many social events, which have brought the crowds together, so that when the time comes to leave for home all can recount the charming times they will have had at Cape May this season. Every large city seems to have its colony with some social leader as the centre around which revolves social gayety.

The New York colony has been largor this year than heretofore.

Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, who waa here over Saturday and Sunday, looked up the improvements which have been made since his last visit a year ago. He went aboard the dredge Pittsburg, which is being used to fill in four square miles of meadow land on the eastern portion of the resort, and which is being transformed into a new Cape May. He was surprised at the amount of work which is being done and at the magnitude of the enterprise. More than $2,000,000 has been expended in this work, and it is estimated by the promoters of it that it will require $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 before it is finishsd. The owners of this section are all prominent Pittsburgers, and they have infused a new life into the resort by reason of their work. To keep up with this private improvement the city has also expended about a quarter of a million dollars in the way of improving streets, the beach driveway, the water works, and in perfecting a scientific sewer system.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, Aug. 6.—This pretty horough never looked more beautiful and inviting than at this season. The roads are simply perfect and a delight to automobilists, bicyclists, and the owners of the fins turnouts, so much in evidence here. The recent sale of choice lots near Sylvan Lake by the Avon-by-the-Sea Improvement Company was very successful and will result in great benefit to this plaee, as many of the purchasers intend building, thereon, palatial Summer homes the coming Fall and Spring.

The governing body of this municipality has set apart Tuesday, Sept. 6, for the election to be held on the $70,000 bond issue for the purpose of purchasing the Avon-by-the-Sea Improvement Company's water and sewer systems. At the next meeting the board will pass a resolution relative to the purchase of the beach front, and a date of election will be decided upon.

The social season is at its full height here. Full-dress balls, euchres, tennis, fishing, and hoating on Shark River provide entertainments for guests. The ever-popular moonlight straw rides are also liberally patronized.

At Point Pleasant.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, Aug. 6.—The Warwick Arms, which has suffered from various causee the past few years, the changing from its old and popular name being chief among them, is experiencing a revival under the efficient management of Col. G. H. Russell, whose patrons include many prominent people from various distant pointe, hesides a pleasant coterie from the Colonel's regiment, the Thirteenth New York. An occasional fishing trip to Barnegat is one of the side features enjoyed by the guests of the hotel. All the hotels here are comfortably filled, and guests are saying kind things regarding the many attractions afforded. Point Pleasant is not only enjoying a season up to the standard of her neighbors, but she is fully deserving of it.

LENOX HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 6.—With the highways and footpaths over the Berkshire Hills bursting with their midsummer's wealth of goldenrod has come the beginning of the rush into the mountains, and from this out there will be a continuous social programme of incidents, dinners, and eports, which helong to the awakening of the late Lenox season.

The tennis tournament at the Lenox Club and at Elm Court, under the direction of Mr. and Mre. William B. O. Field of New York, was the leading out-of-door event of the week. In the morning the preliminary rounds of the tournament were played at the Lenox Club's courts, and in the afternoon the semi-finale and finale at Elm Court, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane. In the finals S. Warren Sturgis and Miss Charlotte Pareons were matched against William B. O. Field and Miss Folsom. Two games, one going to each pair, were played, and then darkness prevented the completion of the tournament. Mr. Sturgis was obliged to go to Groton on the following day, the men agreed to award the trophies to their partners. At Elm Court during the games a tea was served at small tables on the lawns and the event was voted the moet charming affair of the Summer season.

Among those who took part in the tournament were Mrs. Samuel Frothingham and George E. Turnure, Mrs. W. B. O. Field and Robert Collier, Third Secretary of the British Embassy; Miss Charlotte Barnes and John Sloane, Jr., Miss Elsie Bacon and Joseph Burden, Miss Constance Sloane and Samuel Frothingham, Miss Heloise Meyer and Walter L. Cutting, Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador, and Baron von Bussche of the German Embassy.

President Charles S. Mellen of the Consolidated, answering the petition of the Lenox cottagers, says that it is impossible to change the schedule of the Sunday mail service and preserve the schedule adopted on the Connecticut Division of the line.

Friday's exhibition of skill of the women of the cottages in arranging flowers for table decorations brought the crush to the town building, where the handiwork in flowers wae shown in competition for prizes, the proceeds of the exhibition going to Mountain View Farm, where Mise Ethel Folsom maintains a hospital for women and children. Miss Evelyn Foane, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Girard Foster, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. William D. Curtis, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, and many others were included in the list of exhibitors. In connection with the competition there was a glorioue display of tennis and annual.

The State Highway Commissioners this week awarded the contract for 13,800 feet of State road toward Pittsfield, beginning at the Lenox Congregational Church, and the rond will be built during August and September. On the Pittsfield end of the road a half mile of State road will also he constructed.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom of New York gave out this week the list of attendents at the wedding of her daughter, Miss Maud Christine Folsom, and Clarke G. Voorhees of New York in Trinity Church, Lenox, Saturday, Aug. 20, at noon. The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church. Miss Georgette Folsom, sister of the bride-elect, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Voorhees, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Emily Grugan, Miee Emily Bacon, and Miss Constance Folsom. Charles H. Voorhees of New York will be the best man for his brother, and the ushers selected are Samuel Frothingham, Edward Delafield, George S. Chappell, James Duane Pell, H. McKesson Strickland, and Joseph Sundam Stout of New York. Following the church service a large reception will he held at Sunnyridge.

AT PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS.

Many New York People Registered at Water Gap Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, Aug. 6.—Water Gap ie rapidly filling up. The railway etations are always reliable indicatore of the Summer influx, and every public place reports a large arrival of new visitors. All the social activitiee and the outdoor sports that have made this resort in the hilltops overlooking the river so popular for many seasons are now in full force. At the tennis courts of the Glenwood interesting matches are being played daily. McNight's orchestra furnished music to dances on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, and is very popular with the visitors. The hop on Saturday evening has been the best thus far in the way of room decorations and the fetching costumes of the ladies.

The entertainment by Miss Margaret Virginia Jones of New York at the Kittatinny on Tuesday evening was greatly enjoyed.

The Water Gap House, the River View, and the Willow Dell are entertaining many New Yorkers.

At Stroudsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Aug. 6.—The past week has brought many arrivale from the heated and dusty cities to Stroudsburg and the botels and boarding houses in the surrounding country. Morrings are popular here for driving, and the drives are hanked on hoth sides with heavy foliage, and are delightful. Dances, cards, and concerts are part of the evening amusements. Popular hotels here are the Prospect House, the Berwick Inn, the Hotel Fulmer, Highland Inn, and the Highland Dell.

Bushkill's Banner Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Aug. 6.—The first week in August finds this resort well filled with visitors, and the predictions made some time ago that this month will be the banner one of the season is not coming amiss. Each train brings its usual quota. As a result, the usual list social life in this resort is much gayer and euchres, informal hops, dances, entertainments, and musicals are of nightly occurrence. Driving parties and straw ridee are held now and then in the week to the Water Gap and Milford.

The Peters House, Echo Lake House, Riverside House, the Ridge View House, Water Front House, the Mountain View Houee, Marshalls Falls House, and the Valley Farm House have many attractions for visitors.

Mount Pocono's Amateur Circus.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Aug. 6.—Midsummer is here and all the resorts are well filled. The leading event of the week was the amateur circus at Bear Lake. The programme was a lengthy one, and each "stunt" was heartily applauded by the spectators. The circus played to a large house, and it is safe to say that a better pleased audience never departed from a similar performance.

Tableaux vivants at Montanesca, in aid of the Pocono Hospital, were highly successful, and a large eum wae realized for the charity.

Prizes this week at the progressive euchre held at Montanesca were captured by Miss Musgrove, Mr. Ehringer, and Miss Birch.

Euchre prizes at the Pocono Mountain House this week were captured by Miss Morrill, Miss Wooley, Mr. Turnhull, and Mr. Malone.

At the Mountain Top House progressive euchre on Tuesedav evening prizes were won by Mise Koone, Mise Strassburger, Mrs. King, Mre. Leechand, Messrs. Leem Walker, Anewalt, and Hoffner.

BLOCK ISLAND'S SEASON.

Now in Full Swing, with Entertainments Galore.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 6.—The seaeon, so far as it relates to the entertainments given by the society leaders, may be said to have begun last week and will he in full swing for about three weeks longer.

The hig hotels keep open until Lahor Day and the emaller ones until the middle of September, while many of the cottagers stay well into October; but the gala time is over with the opening of the Fall term of school.

Just at present music and dance and dinner entertainments are close rivals of bathing, boating, fishing, and golf in the popular mind.

Although baseball has been popular as a Summer amusement for years, never before has there been such intense though good-natured rivalry between the teams of two of the leading houses and, incidentally, between the patrons of the houses themselves. The Ocean View Hotel and the Spring Houee nines are playing a tournament of fifteen games—three each week—for a beautiful crimson hanner, given last year as a permanent trophy to be played for by these two teams each season hy A. D. Ellis of Menson, Mass.

Last season the odd game was won by the Ocean View, and the banner hangs in the corridor of the big hotel, over the bazaar; this season both houses have teams that are picked men from among the university clubs, and the games are very close and exciting.

Although the Ocean View team is ahead, it is anybody's game at the finish, and no man can predict the result with any degree of certainty.

The war between two rival factions here, which has involved families, churches, and political parties, has cuiminated in a series of lawsuits the immediate cauee of which has been a determination on the part of the clique now in power here in local matters that a certain steamboat should not land at the town's dock; but she is running on schedule time.

Dr. J. A. Girdner of New York, who has a Summer residence here, and who is an inveterate story teller, says that eome one is losing the chance of his life in not coming here, studying the situation and writing a comic opera. Not only the conditions but a number of the local characters who imagine themselves to be features instead of incidents in the struggle that is going on, lend themselves to satire and caricature with irresistible force to a wit, and there are stranger things to be found in the Block Island political methods and local peculiarities to be put on the stage the coming Winter with all the necessary opera houffe setting. "Pinafore" or the "Mikado" would not he in it for pure unadulterated fun.

Dr. Tozaburo Kudo of Tokio, Japan, is spending a week at the Highland House. He received the degree of Ph. D. at Yale last year, and is now professor in a Japanese university. His thesis for the doctorate, on the "Ethics of Confucius," is being published in Chinese and Japanese as well as in English. He is lecturing here on the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Heimers and their two daughters of Leavenworth, Kan., are spending the season at the Surf Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien (the stage name of the latter being Eva Davenport) have been spending two weeks at the Manisses Hotel.

C. H. Post of New York is spending his eleventh season at the Central House.

N. J. Alexander of Denver, Col., is at the Ocean View Hotel with his wife and son.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—Polo hae been the chief attraction for society at Narragansett this week. The annual tourney of the Point Judith Country Club opened Monday at Wild Field Farm with the Junior Championship—Bryn Mawr vs. Rockaway. Each side of the polo field was lined with a brilliant array of handeome tups and auto touring cars, while the grand stand was thronged with scoree of handeomely gowned women. A number of Newporters came over by automohile and yachts to witnees the events. Among those present from Newport were Clarenco Moore, Clarence Dolan, Thomas Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, R. Nelson Buckley, and Charles Astor Bristed.

Narragansett folk on the field were Prince de Bearn, Vicomte de Chambrun of the French Embassy, Mrs. Samuel Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bohlen, Mise Julia Berwind, Miss Ethel Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McVickar, Miss Gertrude Glagett, Edward Gray, Dr. William Francis Honan, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. George Cavanaugh, Mre. J. H. Ranlet, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Conoway, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner, P. S. P. Randolph, Mr. and Mre. Edward Browning, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge, Marshall Gasquet, and C. Fontaine-Maury Leidy.

Following the polo, many afternoon teas have been held during the week on the green of the Point Judith Country Club near the attractive club house. On Thursday night a large number of cottagers entertained at dinner at the Country Club. Among those giving dinners were Mr. and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, who entertained a party of twenty; Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McGrann, Charles A. Conrad, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bohlen.

Miss Julia Berwind of Philadelphia and Mrs. P. M. Prescott of Washington, gave two enjoyable luncheons at the Country Club this week.

One of the large evente of the week was the first dance of the new Cotillion Club, which took place at Lyman's Little Casino on Friday night. This cotillion cinb includes in its membership the most fashionable of the cottage set at Narragansett.

A vaudeville entertainment, under the direction of George S. Fell, will be an attraction for society on the Casino lawn Friday night.

At Edgewood Inn.

GREENWICH, Aug. 6.—The week has been one of unusual activity in the way of social and musical entertainments at the Inn. The musicale by the orchestra last Sunday evening included several classical selections. This evening there will be a specially arranged programme hy Mrs. L. L. Danforth, soprano; Mr. H. J. Goodwin, baritone, and Mrs. H. J. Goodwin at the piano. Tuesday evening was the occasion of a very pleasant party at bridge whist given by John Aspegren to guests at the Inn and friends at Greenwich and Belle Haven. Refreshments were served during the evening, and several handsome prizes were presented to the winners. On Wednesday the Florida Academy Quartet, under the direction of Sidney Woodward, gave a delightful entertainment in the parlors of Edgewood Inn.

PLEASANT DAYS ON LONG ISLAND

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6.—This has been a busy week at Southampton. The new families are now sufficiently acquainted to he well established in the swift current of social engagements, and the realization that half the season is already gone spurs to activity thoss who have plans for social affairs that they have not yet carried out.

This is the golf week, and the clubhouse on Shinnecock Hills is the scene each day of an eager crowd of spectators to watch the play or else merely to meet one another and exchange social greetings. The clubhonse, with its unparalleled location on the crest of the hills overlooking the two bays, is a charming spot to visit, and luncheons served there are just as inviting whether one knows the difference between a brassie and handicap or not.

The latest social function at the golf club aside from golf was ths bridge and euchre tournament in aid of the orthopedic ward of the Post Graduate Hospital and St. Mary's Guild. Four ladies were principally concerned in originating and supervising the affair: Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. Philip Hise, Mrs. George G. De Witt, and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson These ladies were ably assisted by the Misses Kohhé, Miss Dorothy Barclay, and Miss Drum. Over a thousand dollars was realized for the charity.

The most productive feature was a Presidential voting contest, which brought in $258 and resulted in the election of Roosevelt. It was conducted hy Messrs. Middlebrook, B. Aymar Sands, Stephen Peahody, and De Lancey Nicoll.

Bridge was played at nine tables and eight-hand euchre at two. The prize winners were: North and South, Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Van Ingen; East and West, Mrs. Rodgers and Mrs. Freeman.

Cardinal Gibhons attended the fête, as did also Gen. and Mrs. Corbin.

Next week the tennis tournament at the Meadow Club will be the principal event. It will last from Monday to Saturday. The English champions, the Doherty brothers, are expected to attend.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has been staying in town for a fortnight, left this week, and Bishop Foley of Detroit, who was visiting here at the same time, has also gone.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, who have been visiting friends here, will return to the Philippines in October.

Herbert L. Satterlee has taken a cottage here for August.

Mre. A. Hart McKee has rented one of the Schermerhorn cottages.

Lewis T. Hoyt has taken the James Parrish house, near the Meadow Club.

Frank Dodd has taken Miss Zella Mihau's Greencote.

Harold Lomas is occupying Mrs. Wager Swayne's cottage, on Shinnecock Hills.

James G. K. Duer and family are at their cottage here for the first time in several seasons.

Richard R. Quay has taken the Judge Monson house, on Cooper's Neck Lane.

SEA CLIFF'S SUMMER FAIRS.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 6.—Camp meetings and Summer schools have given place to happenings of less religious flavor, though they are being held in the intereets of the churches. This means that "fair week" is upon the village and that two of the annual Summer fairs opened within the past few days, with a third coming on Aug. 11.

The women of the Methodist Church, assisted by a number of the Summer visitors, have their fair at the chapel. It was opened on Thursday evening and will close to-night. The fair of St. Boniface Parish which opened on Wednesday, will be continued through next week. Here again the Summer people are taking a hand. Mrs. John Dillion, Mrs. James Dillion, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Spurgin, Mrs. Silkworth, Mrs. Winternith, Miss Barrett, all Summer sojourners, are taking active parts in the fair management. Next week St. Luke's people will have a two days' fair and then there will be a let up and people can caress their depleted pockethooks and breathe freely once more.

The society happenings this week included a euchre party at the Sea Cliff House on Monday evening, at which prizes were won by Mr. Knox, Mrs. Chellborg, and Mre. Ryley.

On Wednesday evening at the Yacht Club they had progressive euchre, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Prizes were won by W. H. Parsons, H. M. Pierce, Mrs. C. S. Chellhorg, and Mrs. Vanderbeck. This evening at the club, there will be an outdoor concert and dance.

The local hall team will meet the Port Washington team on the home field this afternoon.

Last Saturday evening's minstrel entertainment at the Yacht Club, was the most enjoyable event of the season. The programme, arranged hy Arthur King, in conjunction with Mrs. Pareons, who began the work, was excellent.

At the Hempstead Harbor Hotel they have hops twice weekly during August.

At the Kanawha the monotony of euchre is varied with pinochle, pit, and other games.

The Plaza Park's regular Sunday evening concerts are always enjoyable. The diversion on Saturday evenings is usually euchre, followed by a dance.

The Denman has a gay crowd of visitors and here also they are musical.

LONG BEACH AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, Aug. 6.—It has become rather a custom among the guests of the Long Beach Hotel to walk over to the Long Beach Club in the evening to examine the catches made by the fishing parties of Summer residents which take daily jaunts to the fishing grounds of Great South Bay. The club attendants no longer speak of the day's catch by number, but by the barrel, and the fish dinners given hy the lucky anglers quite justify the choice of this term.

The approaches to Long Beach have all been remade in hard, white gravel to further facilitate the growing automobile traffic. Last week 117 automobile parties made this resort the objective of their runs, forty-two being tempted by the perfect moonlight nights, and after a late dinner at the Long Beach Hotel spinning homeward over the popular Merrick Road.

Accounts have just been settled showing a fund of nearly $400 to the credit of the black face minstrel show given last week hy the guests of the hotel. The performance pleaeed so well that the little coterie of amateur players have been urged to repeat it, but they are now hard at work rehearsing two one-act plays entitled "Old Friends" and "Half a Dozen," which, with a number of vaudeville specialties by other guests, will form the programme of a performance to be given next Friday evening in the hotel's theatre. The proceeds are to be combined with the funde already in the hands of the Amusement Committee and used to purchase prizes for the afternoon euchre and tennis matches and the regatta, and favors for the cotillions and other events for the amusement of the hotel's guests.

The nightly hops at the hotel draw many parties from other nearby resorts, and the Long Island Railroad has arranged a special train schedule for the benefit of visiting dancers who desire to return the same evening.

NOTES FROM EASTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, June 6.—Last Saturday the Gymkhana races took place on the Talmage farm at Georgica, and were attended by the whole Summer resident colony. While the races called for skillful horsemanship, yet they were also well calculated for producing fun. The costumes worn hy the contestants, together with the natural beanties of the surroundings, made a picture that will long be remembered by all who attended.

The most ludicrous event was the goose race, in which the Misses Edna Nash, Madeline Brown, Louise Towsey, Margaret Hackstaff, Alice Richard, Hazel Smith, Virginia Duane, Louise Carhart, Mary Trumbull, Marion Eidlitz, Agnes Strong, Agatha Watere, Martha Strong, and Mrs. Arthur Wood each sought to drive a goose 100 yards. The prize was won by Miss Agatha Waters.

Calvin Truesdale and Miss Louise Carhart won in the shirt race. In the egg race for women Miss Ruth Waters won. The doll perambulator race was a very pretty thing, and the prize was won by little Miss Elizabeth Carson. Richard Newton, Jr., won the steeplechase.

Next Thursday evening the ladies of the Village Improvement Society will have a mock trial in Clinton Hall to raise money for carrying on their work. The case to be tried will be for breach of promise, and a large number of people will participate in the proceedings.

AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 6.—The opening week in August has been notable for the large number of arrivals at the hotels, which has stimulated interest in all kinds of indoor social and outdoor recreative pursuits. Among the most delightful events recently realized at the Manhanset House was the children's german, in which pretty favors were given to the twenty children who participated in it. The figures, which were unique, were designed by George R. De Walter. Among those who won prizes in the various games played were Morley Queen, Jack Derby, and Helen Derby.

The sultry weather which has prevailed during the week materially increased the patronage of the hathing pavilione, and hundreds have reveled in the bay.

Col. and Mre. F. B. Merrill have been cruising in the bay in their handsome yacht Quatchman.

The regular Saturday night hops at the Manhansct and Prospect Houses are proving eminently euccessful socially.

WATER MILL YACHT RACES.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER MILL, Aug. 6.—The race of the Mecox Yacht Clnh for the championship flag was one of the most interesting of the season. There were six boats entered—George A. Griffing's Arrow, D. L. Kenyon's Wander, Edward F. Sayre's Modoc, Edwin Burnett's Mollie B., Frederick W. Littlefield's Constance II., and Lewis W. Fowler's Wickapogue. The Wickapogue came in first, Wander second, and Mollie B. third. The Arrow and the Modoc each met with accidents and failed to finish. The next race will be for the Mecox Bay flag and will count toward the Griffing Cup. The Wickapogue already has two wins toward the Griffing Cup.

An afternoon tea, the fourth of the season, was given at the clubhouse on Saturday afternoon. Miss Ethel Moore received, assisted by the Misses Brown.

A large hall was given at the Mecox Inn last Friday evening, for the benefit of the Water Mill Country Club.

A baseball game between the Water Mill and East Hampton teams was played here on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a victory for our team by a score of 6 to 3. The game was played on the diamond of the Country Clnh grounds, and was witnessed by about 300 spectators.

Bath Beach Baby Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH BEACH, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Bath Beach Baby Show Association at the Hotel Lowry this afternoon several radical changes were made in the plans for the first annual show of the association, which is to be held at the Fort Lowry Hotel from 2 to 6 o'clock on next Saturday afternoon. President Roosevelt, Justice Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate for President, and Mayor George B. McClellan have been invited to act as judges. These invitations were recalled, inasmuch as many of the mothers who have entered babies objected to the prizes being awarded except by popular ballot. Mrs. Walter Reid resigned as Treasurer, and Mrs. Ray Bailey Genaro was elected in her place. It was decided that no man should have anything to do with the show, and the prettiest girls here will act as ticket sellers and takers, and as flower girls.

Women's Regatta at Moriches.

Special to The New York Times.

MORICHES, Aug. 6.—Hundreds of happy Summer visitors have wooed delight from white-winged craft on the East Bay during the last week, ideal conditions having prevailed for yachting. Excursions to the beach have been popular, shore dinners having invariably supplemented them. The most enthusiastically anticipated event at this resort is the women's regatta, which will be sailed on next Wednesday. The contestants will include Mrs. Oliver Chichester, Miss Jessie Deming, and Miss Adele Deming.

Big Catches of Bluefish.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Aug. 6.—The most important event of the last week was the annual fair of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been in progress on the Pine Street grounds. These were transformed into a veritable fairyland, magic lanterne being festooned among the trees, while gaily decorated booths were distributed over the lawn. Large catches of blue and other fish continue and picatorial pursuit is an important factor in the Summer's sport. More than 2,500 blue fish were recently caught.

Euchre Parties at Patchogue.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, Aug. 6.—Euchre parties are now the dominant form of amusement at this resort, where they are held morning, noon, and night. Among the leading playere are Mrs. Thomas Watt, Mrs. E. G. Holland, and Mrs. M. L. Carpenter. Miss Edna M. Watt has been entertaining on a large scale.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug

Seeking Cooling Breezes On Lofty Mountaintops

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, Aug. 6.—The past week has been unprecedented in the number of arrivals at the different resorts throughout the region. Every train, on both the West Shore Railroad and New York Central, has brought large crowds, and as a result the houses are pretty well filled up.

The lawn party given by the Catholic church here on Tuesday night was a success and brought out a large crowd.

The dance at the Salisbury House on Wednesday evening proved an enjoyable affair.

An unusually large number of pretty girls are summering here this season, and the streets present a lively appearance.

The Summit Hill House has over a hundred guests.

The tennis tournament at the Grant House this week attracted considerable attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould visited Saugerties last week.

Mrs. G. E. Shrady, wife of Dr. Sbrady of New York, is summering at Saugerties.

Between 300 and 400 people have arrived at Saugerties to spend August.

C. T. Dazey, the author of several plays, with his family, is spending August at Twilight Park.

Bliss Carmen is the guest of the Kings at their cottage in Twilight Park.

The first movement toward the erection of a Catholic church at Haines Falls will be the celebration of high mass at the Antlers to-morrow.

The tennis tournament between the Antlers team and the Laurel House team was won by the latter after an exciting contest.

Sister Emma Stroubridge and Elderess Caroline Stroubridge of the Quaker Colony at West Pittsfield, Mass., are at Santa Cruz Lodge in Santa Cruz Park.

The guests of the High View Houss entertained the guests of the Antlers Sunday evening with a concert.

The Firemen's Convention at Tannersville next Wednesday will bring a great crowd of people.

Schoharie Mansion is crowded this week.

Hunter reports all of its houses filled, the Kaatsberg and the Hunter House having the largest crowds.

The guests of the Kaaterskill are to give an entertainment and ball on Aug. 13 for the benefit of the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

The third of the series of Friday evening dances was held at the Alpine at Pine Hill last night, and proved a most enjoyable affair.

The Grand Hotel is filled to its entire room capacity. Over 200 applications have been refused so far this season.

The number of people who summer at Fleischmann's is on the increase. It has the largest August crowd it has ever known.

One of the prettiest sights here is the crowd of children from Fleischmann's Park starting off for their morning gallop accompanied by O. W. Steigler, the riding master.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has arrived at Kirkside, her Summer home.

One of the enjoyable incidents at the Grand Hotel last week, was a birthday luncheon, tendered to Mrs. Levi Spiegelberg of New York. The affair was remarkable for the fact that thirty-five members of the family were at the table. Eleven of Mrs. Spiegelberg's children were present, with five sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law, and eight grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Spiegelberg were congratulated by every guest of the hotel.

Among the guests at Blythewood Hotel, Tannersville, are Mr. and Mrs. S. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Klarenmeyer and son, of New York.

GOLF AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 6.—It has been arranged to hold the seventh annual open tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club on the course on the Lower Saranac Lake, Saturday, Sept. 3; Monday, Sept. 5, and Tuesday, Sept. 6; and some very valuable trophies are presented by the Ampersand and the Algonquin. The opening day will be devoted to the qualifying round for the Ampersand and Consolation Cups, which will take place in the morning, and the first rounds for these cups, which will take place in the afternoon. There is a prize for the best gross score in the qualifying round, and the defeated eights in the first rounds for the Ampersand and Consolation Cups will play for the Eaton and Blasted Hopes Cups, respectively. The programme for Monday includes the first rounds for the Eaton and Blasted Hopes Cups, the second and third rounds for the Ampersand and Consolation Cups, and the semi-finals for the Ampersand, Eaton, Consolation, and Blasted Hopes Cups. Tuesday, the last day, will be devoted to the finals, thirty-six holes each, for the Ampersand, Consolation, Eaton, and Blasted Hopes Cups, and the eighteen-hole handicap for the Algonquin Cup.

Mrs. M. C. Work of Philadelphia, who has a cottage at the Ampersand with the members of her family for the Summer, made the best gross and the best net score in the women's handicap tournament on the Ampersand course Monday, and won the cup presented for the occasion. Mrs. Work's gross score was 107, handicap 11, net 96. Miss Huseiton was second with a score of 109, playing from scratch, and Mrs. Williams made the second best net score of 100. Sixteen players handed in cards.

Henry Sanford Ward landed large pickerel while fishing in the waters of the Lower Saranac Lake. While his recent effort of 70 pounds of pickerel in one day was a record, he has been able to better his own record by seven pounds.

W. M. Eaton, Allen W. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reis of New York made the journey to the Ampersand this week in an automobile. They reached the hotel at 9 o'clock in the evening, and their arrival was made the occasion of a considerable demonstration. There were decorations, colored lights, and a very elaborate dinner.

The Ampersand baseball players are winning again. Their latest victories were over the Saranac Lake High School and the Lake Placid teams.

Miss Anita Wood entertained many friends at the Ampersand Friday evening upon the occasion of a birthday anniversary.

Milton C. Work is entertaining John C. Hall, T. E. Wardensheimer, Jr., and C. M. Bunting.

There have been many arrivals at the Ampersand from New York and other Eastern cities in the last week, and the capacity of the house is well-nigh exhausted. The Ampersand season continues, as it opened, to be one of the best in the history of the popular resort.

BASS FISHING AT ALGONQUIN.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—P. M. Sexias of New York, who conducts Camp Rainbow, where many New York boys are located this Summer, has demonstrated his skill at fishing for black bass. On a recent expedition he landed five beautiful fish, one of which weighed two and a half pounds.

The week at the Algonquin has been distinguished by many arrivals, and August is one of the best months ever known at the hotel. There are many amusements and pastimes including dances, card parties, and fishing expeditions with an occasional game at tennis, while every now and then some one entertains at a lunch party and dinner.

PLEASANT DAYS AT LAKE GEORGE.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 6.—The week at the Fort William Hotel has been a brilliant one. The arrivals have been heavy, and there are now more guests enjoying lakeside life here than at any time for several seasons. Col. Robert Ray of Chicago, who is one of the popular guests at this house, has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hyland, Mrs. John A. Drake, and several others of his Chicago friends.

A tennis tournament will be held Aug. 17, in which guests from the various hotels on the lake are to compete for handsome prizes.

The many additions to the Lake George navy this year indicates the increase in popularity of yachting, which has become one of the leading sports here.

George Foster Peabody, the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, has been entertaining John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at his handsome home, Abenia, on the Bolton Road.

Among the attractions at the Hayne Resatts, Aug. 18, will be an exhibition of speed by the noted Elfide, with a record of 40.2 miles an hour. She is owned by E. Burgess Warren, who for years has been one of Lake Georgs's best known cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Huss of New York, whose marriage at their Hill View home was celebrated earlier in the Summer, have sailed for Europe. They will remain on the Continent until late in the Autumn.

Special Game Protector Burnett has just planted another consignment of 8,000 lake trout yearling fingerlings and 3,000 rainbow trout of the same age.

S. H. Paine, H. W. Wichs, and Dr. H. E. Hsle have been appointed a committee to look into the matter of the construction of a community houseboat, especially for the accommodation of the cottagers about Van Buren Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jackman of Washington have returned to their home after a month's outing here. Much of their time was devoted to fishing, of which they are extremely fond, and several notable catches are credited to them. On one occasion the string included 298 perch.

Hooper Barrett, Jr., of New York, who will be married Sept. 1 to Miss Louise Bennet, has secured a cottage at the Lake George Inn for that month.

The week bas been a very lively one among the cottagers at Hague. Mrs. Harry W. Watrous gave a kimono luncheon to twenty-two of her friends, at which the honors for the most artistic costums were awarded to Mrs. Robert Welr, a costums which she recently brought with hsr from Japan.

On Tuesday the new barge of the Lake George Regatta Association was launcbed at Saunterers' Rest. Miss Katherine Mills, daughter of Col. Stephen Mills, christened ths craft the "Hague" in the regulation manner, ths champagne being poured from a bottle decorated with the association's colors.

Mrs. Mann Vynne gave a delightful dinner party Wednesday, covers being lald for eighteen guests.

LAKE PLACID DIVERSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 6.—It would seem that there is an epidemic of vacation fever, for Lake Placid hotels and cottages are bubbling over with business. Tbere are probably 5,000 tourists and cottagers in and about the village of Lake Placid at this time, and nearly every one seems to be doing something. The programme from week end to week end is heavy with things to do.

The Lake Placid Baseball League has been organized, and includes the following teams: Stevens House, Grand View, the Ruisseaumont, Whiteface Inn, and Lake Placid Club. The opening game took plac Saturday, when the Grand View players met the boys from the Lake Placid Club and routed them utterly by the, score of 22 to 0. Monday there was a clash between the Stevens House and the Ruisseaumont players, when the Stevens House players got off with the advantage of a run. The fun will keep up until the end of the month. Baseball in Lake Placid means a mix-up in which tourists, cottagers, bellboys, porters, clerks, and almost all circles of the social life of the resort are concerned.

It is proposed to hold a regatta, or series of rowing races, on Mirror Lake about the middis of the month, to which all oarsmen and oarswomen visiting ths resort will be admitted. There will be cups and prizes galore.

The parade of power boats afloat on Lake Placid last year, when Admiral Schley was at hand to review the affair, was sucb a success that G. A. Stevens, T. E. Krumbholx, and Dr. C. D. Alton are arranging another. The number of power boats afloat here has been doubled in the last year.

The putting contest for women at the Stevens Houses Friday attracted a lot of attention and excited about 200 people, because tbree charming young women were tied in the scores at the finish. They were Miss Naylor, Miss O'Brien, and Miss McGee. In the play-off Miss O'Brien won, the same as she did a year ago, and the big New York population of the hotel rejoiced, while the Philadelphia crowd, whose favorite had been defeated, acted like real sportsmen and sportswomen.

G. A. Stevens of the Stevens House has just returned from New York, where he picked up about thirty handsome trophies, to be given away during the latter part of August, when the men and women have finished playing through the various events in the open tournament of the Stevens House Golf Club.

William T. Richards of Newport, the marine painter, is visiting Lake Placid after an absence of forty years. He is sketching the mountains and scenery about Lake Placid, while his son, Prof. Herbert M. Richards, the botanist of Columbia University, is gathering specimens in the woods for his class work. Prof. William T. Brewster of Barnard College is in the party, and all occupy Curley Birch Camp on the West Lake.

The round robin tournament at tennis at Whiteface Inn has developed a champion in the person of C. W. Carpenter of New York, who is at the Inn for the season. G. W. Carpenter, his brother, was second. G. W. Carpenter is now training to win the prize offered by Whiteface Inn to the person who will climb Whiteface Mountain in the shortest time. It ordinarily takes three hours.

The Rev. Dr. R. H. Johnston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, is a golfer and plays to win. Friday hs won the secret handicap tournament on the Whiteface course, having a score of 72, and the next day he went out and won the special Saturday handicap, having tbe net score of 68. Sunday the Rev. Dr. Johnston prsached an eloquent sermon at the Baptist Church at Lake Placid. Tbere were many golfers in the congregation, which taxed the seating capacity of the church, and all golf was suspended for the day.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—The larger entertainments at the hotels, combined with the hi-weekly teas at the club, the numerous golf and tennis tournaments, with the numberless social affairs constantly in progress among the cottage contingent, maks the days merry ones here in old Richfield, the land of Indian legends and the health-giving sulphur water. If the old chiefs and braves, whose homes in the far past edged the fair shores of Canadarago, should coms back some night and steal softly up Main Street, near where the bathing establishment is giving health and rest, where the harmonies of the hotel orchestra are wafted softly out across the broad verandas, and the tuneful splash of ths electrically lighted fountain in the Earlington Park makes a repossful background for the lights and the music, they would indeed feel that the white man's burden was but a light yoke.

The musicales at the Earlington are a constant source of delight and are among the many pleasures which ths, Summer holds in store.

At the golf tea last Friday progressive tennis made the hours pass quickly for the younger set, and the handsome prizes were won by Miss Henrietta Hawley, Miss Virginia Swift, David Orr, and Justin Swift.

A handicap golf tournament is now attracting a good deal of attention at the links, as the contestants are not only prominent in all social affairs, but there is a very handsome cup at stake which Mr. Oliver Drake-Smith has offered.

The dates for the tennis tournament in which the lady members of the club will compete for a silver epergne, have been set for Aug. 11 and 12.

Progressive euchre was played at the Tuller on Monday evening, when Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Barber, Mr. Barber, and Miss Swiler captured the prizes.

Mrs. John Watts Allen's party at the Berkeley-Waiontha on Friday evening was most successful.

At a concert at the Kendallwood last Saturday evening Edward Roberts was the soloist.

The Rev. Frederic William Burge has read "Parsifal" on two recent occasions, once to the guests of the Tunnioliffe cottage and on Monday evening the visitors at the Cary cottage were given this same pleasure.

LOWERING GOLF RECORDS.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Phenomenal golf playing by Bernard Nicholls, who arrived here Monday night, has been attracting a large and enthusiastic gallsry. On Tuesday Nicholls, who had nsver seen the course before, played around in 69, thereby lowering ths professional record of 73, heretofore beld by Philip S. Honeyman. On Wednesday Nicholls won ths best ball match by ons up, playing the best ball of Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club and Philip S. Honsyman of the Hotel Champlain Golf Club. The scores were as follows: Nicholls, 36, 33—69; Honeyman, 39, 38—77; Graham, 38, 33—71. Nicbolls tied his record score of Tuesday. He played in splendid form and the eass and grace of his long drives won him generous applause. W. D. Kirker of the North Jersey Country Club carried clubs for Nicholls. A. Lichtenhein acted as referee.

Archibald Graham broks all amateur records by making 71. Nicholls's four scores since his arrival are 70, 69, 73, and 69, which is phenomenal golf for such a courss as this.

Other match plays have contributed to the golf excitement of the week and nothing else is talked of and thought of but golf.

Absolutely perfect weather favored the players on Wednesday, and the crack players were followed by a large gallery over tbe entire course.

YACHT RACING ON ST. REGIS LAKE

Miss Jean Reid, Sailing the Water Witch, Wins a Silver Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitslaw Reid, won a beautiful silver and copper cup in a sailing race on the Upper St. Regis Lake Saturday. Miss Reid sailed the Reid yacht Water Witch and managed the boat herself. The event was open to all comers, and there were a large number of starters from the camps of George H. Earle, Jr.; Lewis S. Thompson, R. W. Stuart, W. W. McAlpin, Judge W. K. Townsend; Henry L. Hotchkiss, William Rauch, F. L. Slade, Whitelaw Reid, and others. Whils there were young women on other boats, Miss Reid was the only one to attempt to sail a yacht alone. The race was very spirited from start to finish. At the beginning of the last lap Miss Reid was in third place. She soon worked her boat betwsen Mr. Hotchkiss's boat and the wind, and took second place after blanketing the Heron. F. L. Slade was leading with Maita, and Miss Reid succeeded in blanketing this boat and had every prospect of winning when the wind failed her and she crossed the finish line a few feet behind. Miss Reid was awarded second prize, and it is the first instance in the history of the St. Regis Yacht Club that a woman has won a prize in the regular events. In the races of the Idem class on the preceding day, when the wind blew a gale, the greatest excitement arose over the capsizing of two of the yachts. The Friday race was won by Hayward McAlpin, who sailed R. W. Stuart's yacht, Peek-a-Boo. Col. Jacob C. R. Peabody, Secretary of the St. Regis Yacht Club, was second, with Lewis S. Thompson's boat, Flying Fretz, and Henry L. Hotchkiss was third.

Beginning this week, ths races in the Idem class of the St. Regis Yacht Club will be for points, the winner of the greatest number of which will be awarded the club cup, a beautiful silver creation that is much admired by all sailors here. There are also second and third prizes, and prizes will also be awarded in the open events, which are sailed on Saturday. The events in the Idem class will take place Wednesdays and Fridays.

Lewis S. Thompson is running what is said to be the fastest launch afloat. It is an auto boat of about twenty horse power, draws very little water, and rushes through the lakes and channels of this series of inland seas at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The illuminations at night along the lakes of the St. Regis Chain, now that all the camps, cabins, and cottages are open and the tents and wigwams in place everywhere along that interesting shoreline from Paul Smith's Hotel, on the Lower St. Regis Laks, through Spitfire Lake to the Lothrop Camp, on the Upper St. Regis Lake, are very attractive, indeed, and scores of people make the tour of the lakes at night to acquaint themselves with the stfsct. Each camp has its campfire, hundreds of red lanterns define the walks from the piers to the various buildings of the camp; here and there electric lights or lanterns are arraiged in the form of crosses or a striking figure, and not infrequently a camp makes its appearance upon the watera decorated in many-colored lights, while hidden cahins are discovered in their forest retreats by the aid of the lights which dance in the fireplaces or gleam through the windows. The waters of the lake shimmer in the reflected lights, and the elfs of the woodland look in mystead and chose ths voices of the night, which are augmented by the laughter of the pleasurs seekers and the warning whistles of the flotilla assembled at one of the piers before a camp where a function is in progress.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Capt. W. Sheffield Cowles and sister of President Roosevelt, will join Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at the Reid camp in a few days, where she will remain some time. Mrs. Cowles will later visit among other camps on the Upper St. Regis Lake, and her entertainment here will be in the nature of various tea parties and dinners. Mrs. Cowles will be accompanied by her son.

Mrs. William H. Field and Miss Mary Pearsall Field arrived at Paul Smith's Hotsl Tuesday, where they have engaged apartments for the remainder of the season. Miss Field is an expert fly-caster for trout, and will spend much time upon the water in company with guides. Her catches of trout last season were among the most notable of those killed hy either men or women.

Major Lydecker, Miss Natheley Lydecker, and Miss Lucy C. Beard are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McAlpin at their camp.

Dr. and Mrs. T. R. French are entertaining Miss Annie Germain, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wesson, Miss Wesson, and Miss Emory.

Mrs. Justus S. Hotchkiss is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Swan, Miss Swan, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Daniel C. Eaton, and Miss Folsom.

There have been several dinner parties of late at Paul Smith's Hotel. Mrs. Robert P. Huntington entertained Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Kemeys, Mrs. Clarence Britton entertained Mr. and Mrs. George L. Baldwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith entertained Mr. and Mrs. John F. Combs.

Mrs. A. H. Dickson entertains Miss Adelaide Knox, Herman Knox, Miss Winterhottom, Miss Katharine Winterbottom, Paul Bedford, Lea Hunt, Henry Derr, and Major Frank Darte.

Mrs. Moses Taylor, daughter of Hsber R. Bishop, accompanied by her children, arrived at the C. T. Barney camp this week, where they will spend the season.

Dr. Walter B. James is on a fishing tour in the preserves of the Restigouche Salmon Club, whers he is meeting with fair success. Miss Madeline Smith is the guest of Mrs. James, and George Brewster has joined the party in camp.

Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, Miss Lena Delano, and Miss Florence Sullivan are visiting at the Slade camp, Underpines.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford and Charles Chapman are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson at the Stuart camp. A. H. Tiers has also been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson entertain their guests by frequent excursions through the woods to distant lakes or ponds, where they fish. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and their guests made a tour of the Spectacle Lakes, returning to camp via Paul Smith's.

The Rev. Alexis W. Stein of New York conducts services regularly at St. John's in the Wilderness. Tom Beynon, soloist at Calvary Episcopal Church in New York, and Clarence Reynolds, organist at the Thirty-fourth Street Collegiate Church, New York, furnish the music.

Mr. Beynon and Mr. Reynolds contribute very enjoyable evenings at Paul Smith's Hotel by their concerts, one of which took place Monday night, and was attended by a large number of people.

MUCH GAYETY AT STAMFORD.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 6.—With a few exceptions Stamford boarding houses are filled to overflowing. The Rexmere, one of the largest houses, is far in advance of last year, and is having the best season since its opening. The Westholm, Kendal Place, and Atchinson House are also ahead of previous seasons. Golfers are pouring in for the annual Utsayantha golf tournament next week. Four cups are to be given, and the scores made in this tournament are to be used as a basis for ths annual handicap which follows.

A subscription euchre was given in the music room of Churchill Hall Tuesday evening. Over a hundred playsrs from the different houses participated.

At Cold Spring House mountain climbing, eucbres, amateur theatricals, and straw rides are some of the diversions.

At the Inglesids the orchestra, assisted by other talent, gives concerts Friday evenings. George H. Hager, proprietor of the Far View House, has improved and beautified Hager Lake, and has erected a new boathouse and added new skiffs. Baseball promises to become popular at Stamford this Summer.

AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—George Chapman has joined ths golfers at Saranac Inn, and the team is now organized as follows: F. D. Stetson, George Chandler, William Bulkeley, W. H. Calhoun, Arthur S. Higgins, and Dr. S. K. Bremner. The Saranac Inn course is reachsd after a pretty drive of a mile and a half from ths shors of the Upper Saranac Lake. The stages make frequent trips, and the game flourishes to its fullest.

Mr. Calhoun reports soms very interesting experiences with salmon trout during his recent visit to ths preserves of the Restigouche Club, where he had good sport, and some of his trout dinners at Saranac Inn have been greatly enjoyed, while they have also been the occasion of entertaining anecdotes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Newbold and Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Keating and the members of their families are occupying Sunset Lodge. Mr. Keating has been enjoying trout and bass fishing in the Raquette River country. Mrs. Keating and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold make frequent visits to near-by points, where they partake of dinners in ths woods.

Frank J. Firth and party are occupying the Birches at Saranac Inn.

E. A. Swenson, W. C. Sheldon, A. C. Swenson, and S. A. Swenson have heen at Saranac Inn en route to camp.

Mrs. F. H. Harrington is in camp on Rollins Pond.

Miss Mary F. Webster is the guest of Mrs. J. Campbell Harris. Miss Eleanor D. Hunter is visiting Mrs. James F. Mann. Arthur S. Higgins has joined the members of his family at Saranac Inn. M. Hampton Todd is also a recent arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Sage are occupying Dr. Ward's cabin at Saranac Inn. Miss Brinton and Miss Annie Binney Brinton arrived at the Inn this week to remain some time. G. L. Peck, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Peck, Miss Fannie Peck, Miss Aloise Peck, Miss Harriet Peck, and Lyman Peck, were among the recent visitors to the inn. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Stetson have taken apartments at Saranac Inn for an extended visit. Joseph Moore, Jr., President of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, is at Saranac Inn, where he will remain until the end of the season. Mrs. J. Chester Morris of Philadelphia has joined the house party at the camp of R. Winder Johnson.

PLENTY OF FUN AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Hotel Bookings Being Made for September Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Outside of the betting ring at the running park of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, the casual observer on his initial visit to this cosmopolitan town at the present date would naturally draw the inference that there is no public gambling here. His conclusion would be right so far as conducting games wide open is concerned. In this regard everything is shut down, and to all outward appearances the clubhouses give not the least sign of gambling activity. But it is generally believed that private gambling in places other than the sporting houses is being conducted, and that admittance to them is gained by means of cards of introduction.

But thousands of health and pleasure seekers come here annually who know nothing of games of chance and are not sven interested in horse racing, even if it is called the "sport of Kings." Other pastimes and diversions command their respect and attention.

The daily increase of arrivals during the week has added a greater activity to the brilliant August season, which is rapidly soaring to its spectacular height. The principal hotels and boarding houses are comfortably filled, hnt will undoubtedly be congested inside of ten days. Regular and special functions of almost every kind of amusement elhow each other for space on the daily programme.

As substantially all of the members of the Republican State Committee are understood to favor the holding of the State Convention in Saratoga on Sept. 14, this designation will undoubtedly be made at ths meeting called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday next. Republicans in all parts of the State are having hotel rooms booked for that date. As there is every indication that the Democratic State Convention will assemble in Saratoga the ensuing week, the prospects are that this convention town will have the liveliest kind of a political season during the better portion of September. Ths "Saratoga ticket" will surely win, provided both conventions are held here. There will be ample sccommodations for both bodies. No one will be crowded. Miss Margaret Goetz, mezzo-soprano of New York, will sing in the sacred concert to be given in Congress Springs Park tomorrow evening.

Edna Wallace Hopper and her company will give a performance here on Monday evening next.

Vaon Hughes of New York, who is passing the season here, will conduct a musicale in the Broadway Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening next.

The Episcopalians will make an excursion to Lake George on Sept. 3.

The Methodists will visit Riverside on Aug. 31.

Forepaugh and Sells' shows will camp here on Tuesday next, when Summer visitors will crowd ruralists at the afternoon and evening performances.

Tuesday was the birthday anniversary of John W. Gates, of Chicago and New York, who again this season has a cottage at the United States Hotel. A dinner was given at James H. Riley's Lakeside House, Saratoga Laks, in honor of the occasion. Covers were laid for sixteen congenial mortals.

Wednesday was the seventy-first birthday anniversary of Alfred H. Smith of New York, who is a guest at the States. He was surrounded in the evening hy twenty-one friends at a dinner given at James H. Riley's roadhouse. Seventy-one candles illuminated a big cake in ths centrs of the table.

Mrs. John A. Drake of Chicago, entertained a dinner party at the same road house early in the week.

James R. Keene of New York, who is at the United States, gave a dinner party at that hotel on Sunday evening last.

Some 2,000 Modern Woodmen of America held their annual jollification at Kaydeross Park, Saratoga Lake, to-day. Judge Swift of Potsdam, presides over the New York State Court of Claims, which convened here on Tuesday. It will continne in session for about two weeks. It attracts many lawyers.

The New York State Grand Council of Cryptic Masons will convene in annual session on Aug. 30.

At the United States Hotel and the Grand Union Hotel this evening the regular dances take place.

Congress Hall is to be sold at auction on Aug. 23. This proceedlng is undertaksn to settle the W. H. Clement and John Cox estates, which own the property.

Sacred concerts will be givsn at a number of the hotels to-morrow evening. They do not begin till the close of church services.

The Saratoga Ministerial Association has resumed for the season the daily morning prayer meetings, which are comparatively well attended by Summer visitors.

The Saratoga Lawn Tsnnis Club conducted a tournament this week. Most of the players are cottagers and visitors.

The tournament to hegin on the Saratoga Polo Club's field on Aug. 24 and end on Aug. 31 will bring together some of the cleverest polo players in the East.

Doring's Orchestra of Troy is giving morning concerts in the Hathorn Spring pavilion.

ANGLERS AT FRONTENAC.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Aug. 6.—Among the fishermen at the Thousand Islands the event of greatest importance during the season is the annual meeting of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, which was held on Wednesday of this week at the Murray Hill Hotel. Nearly every prominent island resident is a member of this organization.

A topic of moment considered by the meeting this year was ths tax of $5 psr rod which has been recently levied by the Canadian Government on all Americans fishing in Canadian waters unless they are gussts at Canadian hotels or supplies have been bought in Canada. American fishermen are indignant over this law, and members of ths Anglers' Association, which has always stood for reciprocity in fishing privilegss and for enforcement of the game laws, feel that they have been unjustly treated. At ths banquet of the association, held Wednesday afternoon, several prominent speakers delivered themselves forcibly concerning this mattsr.

Motor boat racing on the St. Lawrence received a decided stimulus by the success of the handicap races which were held last Saturday afternoon by the Thousand Island and Chippewa Bay Yacht Clubs over the four-mile triangular course at Chippewa Bay. Many of the fastest boats of their type in tbe world are built and owned on the St. Lawrence, and of these some of the best were entered in Saturday's race. Ths distance was twelve miles, and tbe racs was for a silver tropby cup offered by the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club. Ths Chip, owned by Jonatban Wainwright of Ogdensburg, was the winner of the race, with a total elapsed time of 47:02. The best time was made by the Radium, owned by Dr. E. E. Campbell of Alexandria Bay, with a total elapsed time of 45:31. Other boats participating were the Roma, owned by Louis Hunt of Brooklyn; the Bubhle, owned by C. M. Englis end H. W. Williams of New York, and the Rink, owned by George Hall of Ogdensburg.

At Frontenac last Saturday was hsld a handicap golf tournament, won by William H. Ziegler of New York with a net score of 76.

The annual tennis tournaments are in progress at the Tbousand Island Yacht Club's courts, on Welcome Island.

E. B. Rubsamen of New York and Murray Hill, N. J., who purchased a large piece of property on Wellesley Island last year, has begun work for the erection of a beautiful new Summer home on top of Granny Hill.

Charles G. Emery of New York, the largest land owner and one of the most prominent men of this region, arrived at his Summer home on Calumet Island early in the week. His fine, new $100,000 yacht Calumet will arrive during the coming week.

The United Statss training ship Essex, which belonged to Admiral Farragut's squadron during his Mississippi River campaign in the civil war, passed up ths river last Sunday on its way to Chicago, where it is to take out the Naval Reserves.

The sermons in the tabernacle at Thousand Island Park on Sunday were preached by the Rev. Herbert G. Coddington, S. T. D., rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Syracuss. In the afternoon Miss Mary Danforth, a returned missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke before a large audience in the same place.

A putting contest at golf, held on the putting greens at Frontenac, was a social event of the early week at Frontenac. The prizes were given by Mrs. J. B. Francis Hsrreshoff of New York, and were won by Miss Madeline Barnes and A. F. Southerland, both of New York.

A pretty wedding took place on the lawn at Bayshore Friday afternoon, when Miss Maybelle Arretta Kenyon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James B. Kenyon of Bradford, Penn., was united in marriage to Henry Eugene Haansl, son of Dr. Eugene Haanel, the Superintendent of Mines and Mining of the Dominion of Canada. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by her uncle, the Rev. E. E. Kenyon of Bridgeport, Conn. The guests included soms of the most prominent people of the islands.

The yacht Roamer, owned by H. C. Roame of New York, is visiting the islands for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Roame left homs last Fall on a cruise around the coast of Florida and up the Mississippi River. They have come through the great lakes, and will return to New York by way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

LAUNCHING OF LIFEBOATS.

Plea for an Organization to Study the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in THE TIMES of Monday last on the launching of ships' boats in cases of wreck most surely dealt with an important subject, strangely neglected. To any one who has stood upon the deck of a foundering ship, as has the writer, when it has been necessary to launch not one, but many hoats, within the few minutes that the vessel remained afloat, and has witnessed the strenuous and heroic efforts of men, continued vainly through a space of time which should have been more than ample for success, if used with properly devised apparatus; to any one who has had such an experience, and who has any knowledge of the means of launching now commonly used, it is not to any extent a question whether these means are adequate or whether they can be improved upon.

The methods most commonly in use in large passenger steamers are obviously and absurdly inadequate and inefficient for operation, excepting only under the most favorable conditions, as when a vessel is on an even keel, steady, and in smooth water. The fact that under these conditions, and with the work done by men exclusively sailors, hoats have been, and may be launched in a few minutes, is apt to mislead many, but has only the saddest kind of significance for those who have seen people engulfed by scores, including men, women, and children, and the brave workers who went down at their posts after efforts continued through much longer periods of time. Of the nine or ten different processes which must ordinarily be gone through before a lifeboat, lying on the deck of a ship and inboard of the davits, can be put afloat a number have in instancos been improved and simplified, hut the instances appear to he, so far as I am aware, isolated, though the adoption of some of these improvements would involve little cost, and the advantages are clearly manifest. Of course, on a large ocean steamer it is impracticable to assign a full crew of seamen to every boat, perhaps the average falls short of two sailors to a boat, the complement of each being made up of stewards, firemen, and others, and for such men with a high sea and a rolling or listed ship work difficult or perhaps doubtful for the sailor is apt to prove a blundsring and hopeless task.

Much has been done within the last year or two hy invention to give increased powsr and control to whatever skill and intelligence may be employed in launching a ship's lifeboat, and in consequence to lssen dependence on the unskilled and unreliahle, and it has been shown that the most risky and difficult part of the process can be eliminated. It might appear like an interested business proceeding to further refer to what has been done in this line, (though the assumption would be wholly false,) hut in view of such calamities as the, Mohegan of 1898, the Norge of this year, and others, and of similar disasters, which, however lamentahle, we must expect to occur in the future, and in view of the further fact that as relates to the common practice the methods of launching ships' boats is no better to-day than it was fifty years ago.

It does seem that an important common interest, and the cause humanity might be well and fitly served, if this subject were taken up and earnestly dealt with by some organization, and with the aid of duly qualified men. An investigation and study of the matter by such men, which should include mechanical or civil engineers in the number, would reveal the present status of boat launching appliances, would show how defective those are which are in common use, how many that are good, but not in common use, might be advantageously employed, and how a few that have great and special merit are little known, and are not employed at all.

J. H.

New York, Aug. 4 1904.

ABILITY TO SECEDE SETTLED.

But Danger to State Exists When President Overrides the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While approving in the main the conclusions reached in ths sditorial on "The Rigbt of Secession" in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I must dissent from the assumption that the question of the constitutional right of secession, which had been in controversy for three-quarters of a century, down to the beginning of the civil war, was decided hy the issue of that war. Is it true that constitutional questions may be determined by an appeal to the sword, and that the conflict of arms is ths court of last resort for cases having their origin in the organic law of the Nation? The very interesting controversy recently conducted in the columns of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW by those learned and entertainingly disputatious gentlemen, Mr. Waddy Thompson and Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, seems to support the view that the civil war left the question of the right of secession just where it found it, where it had been ever since the union of the States was consummated hy the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, and where it is likely to remain for a period beyond which none of us cares to prophesy—open to debate. So far from the war settling the question of the constitutional right of secession, the fact seems to be that it did not touch it, and therefore if the right ever sxisted it exists to-day. Indeed, for anything the civil war determined the United States may be, as Calhoun held, merely "a confederation of nations," or, on ths other hand, it may be tbat "peacable secession is a dream," as Webster declared it to be.

Whether the framers of the Constitution acted wisely or unwisely in leaving the question of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union undetermined, is perhaps open to question, hut tbere is no escape from the conclusion that they did so deliberately and with intent. I feli sure THE TIMES will on furtber consideration concede that it was in error in assuming in to-day's editorial that they "forebore to raise it." It was, indeed, raised, debated, and finally left unmentioned in the written instrument. The late Alexander H. Stephens, student, tbinker, and statesman, records in his very interesting and instructive work, "A Constitutional View of the War," that in his study of the debates antecedent to the final adoption of the Constitution hy the general convention at Philadelphia prior to its suhmission to the several State Legislatures for ratification, he found that Patrick Henry, leading the anti-Federal Party, seught to have incorporated a provision defining the reserved powers of the States, holding that in the absence of an express declaration there was danger that some day the peace and tranquillity of the Nation would be disturbed by an attempt on the part of the central Government to coerce one or more of the States, "sovereign States," as he phrased it. To this Alexander Hamilton replied for the Federalists that "no such question can ever arise." It seems to be pretty well dsmonstrated that the framers of the Constitutlon did not forbear to raise the question of the right of secession—that, in fact, they raised it, deliberated upon it, and thrust it aside. What their purpose was in leaving the question undetermined is of course a matter for conjecture, but in doing so they bequeathed to those who were to come after them a theme for discussion that may never end, hut will always be entertaining and instructive, nothwithstanding the interest of the subject is political rather than literary, and the question is now entirely academic," as THE NEW YORK TIMES so tersely and correctly states it.

One questlen was settled by the civil war, however, and happily settled, too, namely, that a majority of the people of the United States will not permit a State, or any number of States, to withdraw from the Union. On this proposition I believe we may all—including Mr. Thompson and Mr. Wheeler—agree. And after all, what matters it how long the purely academic question of the constitutional right of secession remains in controvery, since ths overruling and vital question of the ability to sec

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

With even the best informed of the parties to the building trades lockout in doubt as to whot its outcome will be, or how long it will continue, any outside speculation on these points would be to little purpose. There is, however, a dispoeition in real estate circles to regard with complacency this latest outcrop of trouble and to be thankful that it has come at a time when its effect will be confined for the most part to operations actually in progress. In this respect it promises to be less disastrous in its influence than last year's disturbances, which not only tied up projects upon which work had been begun, but also led to the deferring of numerous other enterprises and practically put a stop on all vacant property dealing for months.

There is probably no seasôn of the year when building trades difficulties could have less effect upon real estate operations than the present one, and if by means of this latest test of strength between employers and unions things can be placed upon a more stable basis, the game ought to be worth the candle. In other words, if the game is to be played out to a finish, it probably can be done now at less expense that at any time in the near future, provided present expectations are not all wrong as to the amount of new construction in this city to be undertaken within the next two or three years.

Current reports of real estate doings continue to show little that le even of passing intereet—not to eay importance. The Bronx is still showing its heels to Manhattan in the race for business, and to it has been transferred the attention of a large number of operators, who hitherto have usually found enough to keep them busy south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Last week's conveyances, however, covering the period around the first of the month, gave further evidence of tbe large volume of recent speculation beyond the Harlem. Affecting parcels within that territory, there were recorded last week 201 instrumente, as against 99 in the corresponding period last year.

Tbe belated closing of one large down town transaction provided the one redeeming item in an otherwise conventional list of dealings. The sale of 15 to 19 Maiden Lane and 18 and 22 John Street places in line for improvement practically the last available site on the north side of Maiden Lane between Broadway and Nassau Street—that is, with the exception of the Nassau Street corner. Whether those businesses and occupations which now provide tenants for the phalanxes of office structures in almost every direction will ever succeed in crowding the jewelry trade out of Maiden Lane is one of thoee real estate possibilities which sometimes force themselves forward in connection with transactions like this one. At present any such contingency certainly looks remote, particularly in view of the erection of S. F. Myers's new building on the block between Nassau and William Streets, and Albert Lorsch's decision to extend his eleven-story structure over another lot at No. 35.

The deal announced last week le likewise signficant in its bearing upon John Street, which thoroughfare, so far, has had its ancient aspect relieved by only two modern buildings between Broadway and Nassau Street. In spite of this backward tendency of John Street in the matter of improvement prices on that block maintain a surprisingly high level—in the neighborhood of $75 a square foot. This is, if anything, a little above Fulton Street figures in the same block, where a lot of 2,700 square feet sold last year for $170,000.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Bernhard Klingenetein to Abraham Ruth the plot, 150 by 99.11, on the north elde of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

New Central Park West Apartments.

A twelve-story apartment house is to be erected by Franklin Haines at the Southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, on plot 100 by 125. The structure will cost about $750,000. The contract for the work has been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company.

Sale on Upper Amsterdam Avenue.

H. Goldsmith haa eold for William Koenig 1,297 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-etory triple flat with etore.

Abraham Joachim has sold to Simons & Harris the five-story flat 548 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Levy Brothers have sold for E. Fettichauer to Lazard Kahn the five-story triple flat 2,858 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100; also for Simons & Harris to Lazard Kahn 2,010 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat with store, 25 by 100.

Myron W. Robinson reporte the sale of 61 West Ninety-ninth Street, a five-etory flat, 25 by 100.11.

William P. Mangam negotiated the recent sale of the lot on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 300 feet west of Central Park West.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue Houss.

John J. Kavanagh hae eold for Alvina Schaie the three-story dwelling 1,386 Lexington Avenue, 19 by 75.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have eold to Auet & Siegel the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.11.

Henry J. Wirth hae eold to Meyer D. Schotz the five-story tenement 1,018 Avenue A, 25 by 100.

Operators Active on ths East Side.

Lowenfeld & Prager have eold 343 East Eighty-fifth Street, a eix-etory tenement on lot 25 by 102.2, and have bought 305 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

The Rosehill Realty Company has bought 337 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story tenement, 20 by 98.9.

Sforza and Kiernan have resold for James F. Brennan the property 85 Park Street and 171 Worth Street to Pietro Alvino, Italian banker, and memher of the firm of Abbate & Alvino, real estate operators. A eeven-story building will be erected on the plot, with banking rooms and real estate offices on the lower floors.

Westchester Avenue Transaction.

Levy Brothers have sold for I. Eisenberg the five-story triple flats with stores 910, 912, and 914 Westchester Avenue, on plot 76 by 79 by 110.

August Ellinger has sold to Friedlander & Levine the three five-story flats, on plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

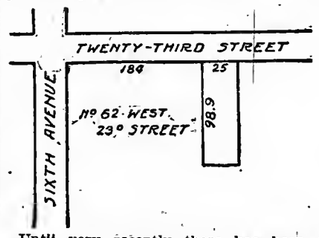
O'Hara Brothers have sold for Mrs. Lillian Ball a frame dwelling on the east side of Hull Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Seventh Street; also, for Mrs. Clara C. H. Hyde, a plot on the weet side of Decatur Avenue, 125 feet north of Woodlawn Road, also, for J. E. Shannon, a frame dwelling on Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, east of Fourth Avenue.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

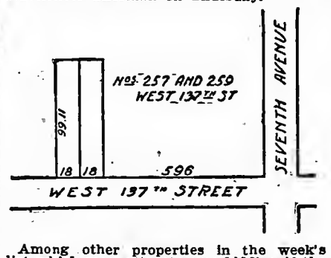
Tueeday's sale of the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street poseessed features of several kinds, varying greatly with the critic's viewpoint. To the buyer, who had had his offer of $49,000 at private sale all but accepted, it must have been eomewhat harrowing to have to pay $59,750, when the property wae eold under the hammer, while to the heira of the late Matthew Byrnes the auction was undoubtedly the occasion of mueh joy. To the disinterested observer the sale was interesting chiefly because it showed again what a simple thing it ie to sell real estate—and at good figures—if an impression can be got abroad that somebody is "after" a particular parcel. If the two bidders for this Lexington Avenue corner entertained any thoughts that the auction waa going to be solely for their benefit they were very rapidly disabused of any euch idea, as the sale progreseed, with half a dozen other competitors. It was an excellent illustration of the principle often repeated by operators that the minute anybody wants a property everybody wante it.

This price, $59,750, is generally regarded as a fair one, the tendency to call it high being the reeult of a comparison with the $49,000 figure rather than with other recent prices in the neighborhood. In this connection it may be noted that the five-story flat at the eoutheast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 19.9 by 64, was sold in partition a few months ago for $37,050. Figuring an inside parcel of the same size as worth, at a low estimate, $20,000, would give a total of $57,050 for a property of eomewbat less ground area and of less avenue frontage than the Thirty-second Street corner in question.

With two exceptions, legal offerings are again in undisputed possession of the field this week, but one of these exceptions is of noteworthy character, being a parcel in that very high-priced and closely held block on the south side of Twenty-third Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. The property, which is shown in the following diagram, will be sold on Tuesday for the trustees of the Lowther estate at the stand of D. Phoenix Ingraham. There will also be offered for the same estate the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, three-story tenements on a plot 100 by 98.9.



Until very recently there hae been a fairly eteady demand for small dwellings throughout the westerly part of Harlem. The two American basement houses ehown below will be sold under foreclosure by Auctioneer Sherman on Thursday.



Among other properties in the week's list which may attract some bidding if the incumbrancea are not regarded as phohibitive, are 105 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, a plot on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and a parcel on Thirteenth Street, just west of Eighth Avenue.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 489 mortgages for $5,514,244, of which 247, for $1,635,795, were at 6 per cent.; 4, for $21,000, were at 5½ per cent.; 173, for $1,905,099, were at 5 per cent.; 54, for $1,510,350, were at 4½ per cent., and 4, for $277,500, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 362 mortgage for $7,363,196, of which 99, for $2,310,337, were at 5 per cent.; 167, for $2,074,575, were at more, and 96, for $2,969,284, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Plaee at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 8.

By Joeeph P. Day.

108th St, 105 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; two-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale; G. A. Litthauer, referee; due on judgment, $7,553; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

Mott St, 318 and 320, s e corner of Bleecker St, 20x39 and irregular, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale; Richard H. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $179,000.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

3d Av, w s, 112.6 ft s of 178th St, 54x100, vacant; foreclosure sale; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee; due on judgment, $6,233.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

23d St, 60 West, s s, 164 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, four-story brick building; also,

3d Av, 431 to 439, n e corner of 30th St, 98.9x100, five three-story brick tenements, with stores; trustees' sale.

150th St, 560 East, s s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale; Arthur D. Truax, referee.

By Joseph P. Day.

White Plains Av, s w corner of 2d St, Olinville, 52.8x96.5x50x114; foreclosure sale, Frederic E. Perham, referee; due on judgment, $6,173.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

137th St, 257 and 259 West, n s, 596 ft w of 7th Av, each 18x99.11, two five-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee; due on judgment, on each, $16,205.

By Joseph P. Day.

13th St, 802 and 804 West, s s, 33.5 ft w of 8th Av, 56.6x41.5x49.7x14.4, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, James T. Sullivan, referee; due on judgment.

Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 53x120, seven-story brick flat; Sheriff's sale of all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Augi 4, 1903.

By Peter F. Meyer.

10th St, 229 East, n e, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; due on judgment, $26,390.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Creston Av, w s, 155.9 ft s of 182d St, 25x130.6, except portion taken for tbe opening of Creston Av, vacant; foreclosure sale, Aehbel P. Fitch, referee; due on judgment, $4,845.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

83d St, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, and 83d St, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, for six one and two story brick sheds; Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company of 85 Cedar St, owner; S. Pearson & Son of 85 Cedar St, architects; cost, $2,025.

126th St, s e 291.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 29.4x66.11; Times Realty Company of 58 East 116th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 27 West 125th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Delancey St, between Ridge and Cannon and between Lewis and Goerck Sts, for six one-story brick schools, 200x30.2; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $65,000.

Oakland Place, s s, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, for a three-story freme store and dwelling, 20.2x50; Mrs. Frederick De Lorenzo of 1,990 Marmion Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; coet, $4,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 63 ft n of Oakland Place, for a two-etory frame dwelling, 21x52; Martin Kelly of 782 Eest 148th St, owner; Louis Frank of 2,785 3d Av, architect; coet, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Nos. 19 and 21 Eaet 41st St, to two-five-story brick dwellings; Thompson-Starrett Company of 49 Wall Street, owner; the Muller Company of 157 East 85th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

233d St, n e corner of the Bronx River, to a two-story-and-attic frame hotel, 40x45; Frederick Schrader of 2,785 3d Av, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 56x100; Minnie Lespinasse to Fred C. Beer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; Newman Dube to William J. Diamond, ½ part, all liens, other conelderation and 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, 48x83; Belmont Realty and Construction Compeny to Samuel Krelzvogel, quitclaim 1

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; Abrahem Stirrman to Henry M. Silberman, 1-3 part, (mtg $15,300,) other consideration and 100

EAGLE AV, e s, 25 ft s of Terrace Place, 50x100; Hamilton Bank of New York to Millard Marcue 100

EAGLE AV, 802, e s, 1b.9x100; Nora A. Mullany to Elizabeth Van Brocklin, (mtg $10,500) 11,500

ELM PLACE, 16, e s, 214.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25.5x80.4x25x81.1; Hibbert B. Roach to Joseph Demmer, (mtg $4,000) 1

HENRY ST, 20, n s, 25x100; Moritz Lefkovits to Rachel Klausner, mtg $28,700) 1

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 36.6 ft n of 178th St, 25.1x104.3x25.3x140.3; Joseph Leitner to Philip Cahill, (mtg $4,100) 1

HOUSTON ST, 196 West, 25x110.7x25.11x126.7; Charles F. Bauerdorf, executor, to Orlando Heerwegen and otbers, (mtg $10,000) 23,250

LE ROY ST, w s, 167.1 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; Sarah A. McFadden to Catbarine E. Harrison 1

LOTS 215 and 216, map of Section 4, St. Raymond's Park; Giuseppe Ercolano to Felix De Canlo 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 178th St, 17.10x95; James J. Walsh, referee, to Adolph Wexler 5,285

MORRIS AV, w s, 53.8 ft n of 176th St, 17.10x95; Peter A. Hendrick, referee, to Adolph Wexler 5,850

MORRIS AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 176th St, 35.8x95; Blenche D. Taylor to Adolph Wexler, quitclaim 300

PARK (Myrtle) AV, 4,133, w s, 161 ft n of Fitch St, 59.8x150; Isaac Freedman to Abraham H. Backer, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

PLOT begins at intersection of corner lot of two ditches, adjoining land of estates of Traek and Watson, and 317.4 ft s of Westchester Turnpike, runs e 546.10 to corner lot of Barretto Creek x s along creek 55 x w 200.4 and 205.11 x n 492.4 to beginniug; C. Napoleon Levy to James V. Ganly 3,250

TILDEN AV, s w corner of 1st St, 50x100, Laconia Park; Frank Koeb to Sarah E. Flynn 1,450

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 198.6x101; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, 457 to e s Cedar Place x 98.8x457x97.10; Joseph Wolf to Ferdinand Hecht 1

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 181st St, runs w 145 x s 125 x irregular; Charles F. Bauerdorf, executor, to Orlendo Heerwagen and otbers 11,000

3D AV, s w corner of 96th St, 20x100; Daniel A. Begley to Annie E. Begley and anotber, (mtg $43,000) 1

10TH AV, s w corner of 43d St, 23.7x80; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, (life interest reserved,) other consideration and 100

81ST ST, 337 and 341 East, 20x98.9 each; Felix J. Bernstein to Lena Hart, (mtg $13,000) 1

33D ST, n s, 45.0 ft e of 10th Av, 28.7x31.11 to centre line of former Jersey St x28.6x29.6 to beginning; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

43D ST, 225, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Florence W. Hazleton to Albert F. Hyde, quitclaim 1

45TH ST, 66, e s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; John McCue to Stephen J. Heagan, (mtg $35,000) 1

53D ST, 510 West, 25x100.5; Charles F. Bauerdorf, executor, to Orlando Heerwagen and another 17,500

74TH ST, e s, 116.6 ft s of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Minnie Cohen to Gustav Stiefel, other consideretion and 100

98TH ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Kallman Goldman and others to Samuel Lippman and another, (mtg $16,800,) other consideration and 100

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x100.10; Louie Scheuer to Marcus Rosenthel, (mtg $4,600) 77

111TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Catberine L. Knoblock, widow, and others to George Mundorf 1

111TH ST, n s, 216 ft e of 5th Av, 26.11x100.11; Edwin H. Koerly, individually and as administrator, to Rosie Abel, (mtg $13,000) 23,500

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 175x100.11; Fennie Bernheimer and others, executors and trustees, to David Cohen 65,100

124TH ST, n e, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 175x100.11; Mayer S. Bernheimer and another, executors and trustees, to David Cohen, (mtg $56,100) 65,100

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 44x99.11; Thomas Alexander to Peter Tollmann, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; William Murphy to Jacob Scbattman and enotber, all liens, other consideration and 100

148TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; Helena Nitsch and others to Mary Hall, (Nitsch,) 3-6 part 300

151ST ST, 460 and 462 East, 50x118.5; George V. Sloat to Louisa Volcano, other conelderation and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otberwise specified.

ABEL, Roele, to Edwin H. Koerly, administrator; 111th St, s s, 218 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6 per cent $5,000

BEER, Frederick C., to Minnie Lespinasse; Amsterdam Av, n s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

CAHILL, Philip, to Joseph Leitner; Honeywell Av, w s, 36.8 ft n of 178th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,400

COHEN, David, to Lebman Bernbelmer; 124th St, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 58,100

COHEN, David, to Mayer S. Bernheimer and another, executors and trustees; 124th St, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 58,100

FLYNN, Sarah E., to Frank Koch; Tilden Av, w corner of 1st St, William's Bridge, 6 years, 4 per cent 960

KREIZVCGEL, Samuel, to Charles L. Livingston; Belmont Av, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, demand, 5 per cent 7,000

FRIEDDMAN, Isaac, and another to Margaret J. Colbert; Cottage Place, w s, 215 ft n of 170th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

GANLY, James V., to Michael Ganly; plot begins at intersection of centre line of two ditches adjoining land of estate of Tresk and Watson, and 317.4 ft s of Westchester Turnpike, 1 year 4,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, 1 and 3, n w corner of Houston St, 170, 5 years 70,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, 1 and 3, n w corner of Houston St, 170, prior mtg $70,000, demand, 8 per cent 25,515

GROGAN, Julia, to Henry F. Gorman; 183d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 600

HOUGHTON, Clarence S., to Edward J. Klinke; West End Av, s e corner of 93d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

KATZMAN, John, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 101st St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, due Feb. 4, 1906, 6 per cent 180,000

KELLY, John F., to Martin G. Ferguson; 74th St, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av; also 2d Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 59th St, prior mtg — 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

LEONHARD, George, to John F. Wiehener; 7th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4 per cent 12,000

LIPPMAN, Samuel, and another to Kalman Goldman and another; 98th St, 215 East, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 2,700

MARCUSE, Millard, to Hemilton Bank of New York; Eagle Av, e s, 25 ft s of Terrace Place, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

MARX, Max, to Fannie Ball and another; 113th St, 221 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

PERKINS, Lillian M., to Henry W. Nenbeck; Matilda St, n e corner of Kossuth Av, Washingtonville, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,250

REARDON, Joseph, to Charles W. Buckter; Vyse St, n e corner of 179th St, recorded 2 months, secures note 4,000

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to Henry Meyer; 119th St, 23 to 85 West, prior mtg $614,500, due May 10, 1905, 6 per cent 8,000

RONGINSKY, Pincus, to Julia D. Sturges; 119th St, n s, 207.5 ft w of 5th Av, demend, 8 per cent 61,450

SEYMOUR, Estelle, to Mortimer F. Porter; 147th St, s s, 174.8 ft w of Broadway, 3 years 2,000

STIEFEL, Gustav, to Minna Cohen; 74th St, 248 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

TOLLMAN, Peter, to Thomas Alexander; 127th St, 115 and 117 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $35,000, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent., each 8,000

WEINDRUG, Albert L., to Annie Schiumhurg; 2d Av, 2,304, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, 48x83; Albert Miller against Samuel Krelzvogel, owner; Hoefenberg & Kreizvogel, contractors $947

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Eldridge St, 50x100; William Buess against Nathan Silverson, owner and contractor 227

139TH ST, s w corner of Lenox Av, 100x50; Syracuse Paper and Pulp Company against Thomes J. McGuire and another, owners; H. E. Kingsley, contractor 27

Lis Pendens.

BROWN PLACE, 168; Cherles K. Billings, trustee, against Walter A. Dick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Seymour.

30TH ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 100x98.9, and 23d St, s e, 184 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Amelia R. Lowther and another against George Lowther, individually and as executrix, &c., and another, (action to restrain, &c.,) attorneys, Redding, Kiddle & Greeley.

88TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; Charles A. Cowen & Co. against Angelo Morello and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. McElhinny.

78TH ST, 405 East; Albert E. Hugle against Charles Hugle and another, (partition;) attorney, P. V. Ransom.

113TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Riverside Bank against Gottlieb Kramer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Seymour.

116TH ST, 6 and 8 West; David Levin and another against Herman Oppenhelm, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Kuntz.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red $1.04
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .58
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .41@.43
Flour, Minnesota patents 5.60
Cotton, middling 10.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .07⅝
Sugar, granuleted 5.15
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .37
Beef, family 10.75
Beef hams 28.15
Tallow, prime ..... .04¼
Pork, mess 14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .08
Lard, prime 7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 14.25
Butter, Western creamery ..... .17½@.17¾

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.04@$1.05; No. 3, 95c@$1.02; No. 2 red, 99c; No. 2 corn, 52¼c; No. 2 yellow, 53¼@53¾c; No. 2 oats, 33½c; No. 2 white, 33½@36c; No. 3 white, 32@35½c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 42@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24½; prime timothy seed, $3.05; mess pork, per bbl, $12.37½@$12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.67½@$6.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.50@$7.60; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@$8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.50.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.96	10.00	9.97	9.98@10.00
September	9.80	9.61	9.75	9.78@ 9.79
October	9.65	9.65	9.62	9.62@ 9.63
November	9.56	9.58	9.58	9.58@ 9.55
December	9.60	9.63	9.57	9.58@ 9.59
January	9.61	9.63	9.56	9.60@
February	..	..	..	9.61@ 9.63
March	9.66	9.66	9.66	9.65@ 9.66
April	..	..	..	9.67@ 9.68

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales, all American. Middling upland, 5.98d. Futures opened barely steady, 1 point lower on near and 3 points lower on distant positions; closed steady, 3 points lower on old and 4 points lower on new crop; August, 5.73d; August-September, 5.57d; September-October, 5.35d; October-November, 5.24d; November-December, 5.21d; December-January, 5.18d; January-February, February-March, and March-April, 5.17d.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.04, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.16¾, and No. 1 herd Manitoba, $1.06, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	$1.01	$1.01¼	$1.00⅝	$1.01¼
December	1.00	1.00⅝	99¾	1.00¼
May	1.00	1.00⅝	1.00	1.00⅝
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	56⅝
December	..	..	..	54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	97	97⅝	96¼	97¼
December	96	96⅝	95¼	96⅛
May	97⅝	96 5-8	96⅝	97⅜
Corn—				
September	51⅞	52 7-16	51¼	52¼
December	46½	48⅝	46 3-18	46½
May	47⅞	48 3-18	47⅝	47⅞
Oats—				
September	33⅛	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
December	34	34 1-16	33⅜	33⅝
Mey	35½	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
Lard—				
September	$8.67½	$8.87½	$8.75	$8.77½
October	6.92½	6.92½	8.82½	6.82½
Ribs—				
September	7.62½	7.62½	7.52½	7.57½
October	7.57½	7.60	7.50	7.55
Pork—				
September	12.72½	12.72½	12.30	12.42½
October	12.67½	12.67½	12.32½	12.45

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	8.15@6.20
September	6.20	6.30	6.15	6.25@6.30
October	..	..	..	8.35@6.40
November	..	..	..	6.45@6.50
December	6.50	6.55	6.45	6.55@6.60
January	..	..	..	6.65@6.70
February	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
March	6.75	6.90	6.75	6.85@6.90
April	6.85	6.95	6.85	8.95@7.00
May	6.95	7.05	6.05	7.05@7.10
June	..	..	..	7.10@7.20
July	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Svea Insurance Company of Gothenburg, Sweden, has decided to apply for readmission to Missouri.

The Atlae Aseurance Company of London has been licensed to transact a fire insurance buelness in the Statee of Vermont, New Hampehire, Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in the State of Louisiana.

The Armenia Ineurance Company of Pitteburg has applied for admiesion to Michigan.

The Wisconsin Field Club hae elected these officers for the year: President—Carl Hilbert, London and Lancashire; Vice President—S. Herdegen, Phoenix of Hartford; Secretary—J. W. Lancaster; Treasurer—E. A. Rademacher, Home; Executive Committee—W. E. Atwater, Commercial Union; Hart Darlington, Royal; C. A. Keith, National; F. A. Philips, North America; George Banta, Phoenix; G. Mueller, Northern.

The Western Union has ordered members to obtain 100 per cent. coineurance on the Chicago Street Railway property or cancel their policiee. When the new atreet car schedule was adopted eome months ago it originally required 100 per cent. coinsurance, which was required under union rules, but this was afterward changed to require only 80 per cent. coineurance. The union claims to have had trouble in getting full coinsurance in other Western cities becauee of this action in Chicago.

It ie reported that the Killingly Insurance Company of Connecticut, which has been in procees of organization for two years, is about to begin the transaction of a fire ineurance buelneee. The company's charter granted by the Legislature of 1903 provides for a minimum capital of $50,000, with authority to increaee to $200,000, and locates the home office at Killingly, but the company will also have a Hartford office. New York interests are represented in the minimum capital which hae been eubscribed. The following officers were elected: President—Joseph P. Tuttle, Hartford; Vice President—S. J. Rosenhlum, New York; Secretary—H. E. Back, Killingly; Treasurer—Milton Berlinger, New York.

Owing to the large number of factories which have shut down because of needed repaire, Summer inventory work or elack business, the Factory Insurance Association has iesued a special precautionary circular to all its policy holders in an effort to check the fire waste often accompanying periods of idleness in industrial centres due to a lack of supervielon in the work of shutting dowa the plante, such as closing all fire doore, ehuttere, and elevator hatchee, and inspecting the condition of pumpe, hydrants, and hose.

BROADWAY BLOCKS NORTH OF TIMES SQUARE

Advancing Values That Promise Soon to Crowd Out Old Structures—Large Plots Held for Hotel Improvement—Rebuilding Already Begun.

With land values ranging from $40 to $60 a equare foot—$100,000 to $150,000 a lot—there ie no bit of real estate transformation anywhere in the entire city more certain than that the blocks between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, immediately north of Times Square, are marked for reimprovement with modern structuree at an early date. If the district is to retain at all that feature which hee been its chief claim to distinction for a quarter of a century,—that of being the centre of the horse and carriage trade—it will do so only through putting up modern tall buildinge, euch as that erected two or three yeare ago for the Studebaker Company.

That there ie to be any further development of the neighborhood along these lines eeems, however, highly improbable. The Studebaker Building wae put up by an eetate, eeeking a thoroughly eafe income upon what was doubtlees a very modest appraieal of the property's value—that is, in comparison with present etandards. It is likewise certain that the exieting old buildinge on theee Broadway block fronte can ebow no adequate return upon present land prices, despite the fact that the coming of the automobile industry hae occaeioned a fresh demend for the old structures, and has led to the erection of some new low buildings, for which high rentals are paid.

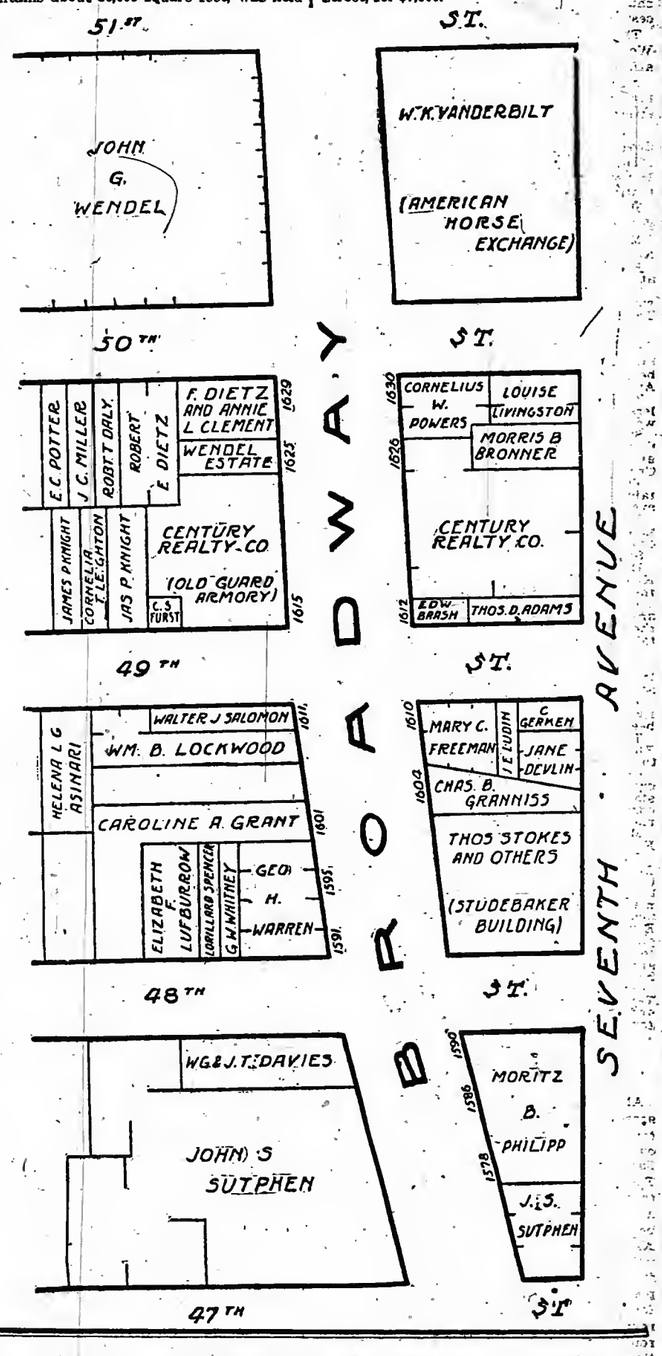
But theee temporary improvements, when the time comee, will not etand in the way of the permanent rebuilding of this area, a movement in which hotels will undoubtedly be the predominating type of atructure. The new hotels on the old Bayard property at Fifty-fourth Street and that at Fifty-fifth Street are eimply the forerunnere in this general movement, which promises to claim ultimately much of the intervening territory north of Forty-seventh Street. A building of epecial character may be interposed here and there, but it hae been upon the availability of this property for hotel purposes that nearly all of recent epeculation has been based, and that has practically doubled its value within the laet five years.

The constant increaee, since 1899, in the value of lots fronting directly on Timee Square has been a never-falling source of wonder to those who follow euch matters—for example, 1,555 Broadway, sold et auction in 1897 for $42,500, and reeold in 1902 for $125,000, and 1,564 Broadway, a small lot almost directly opposite, sold successively for $20,000, $36,000, and $50,000. But these advances are little more remarkable than those which have been scored along the etretch of Broadway just north of Times Square. Several months ago the Berdell estate sold the Old Guard Armory property, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, for $437,500. The armory is a two-etory etructure on a plot of something over 10,000 square feet.

With these facte in mind, it is interesting to look back at the sale of the Albany Apartments, coverlng the block front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, in 1899. Thie property, 201 by 103, consisting of twice as much ground as there is in the Old Guard site, and a building which, while not modern, is of very considerable value, brought at that time only $510,000. To make the compariaon more forcible, it ehould aleo be noted that the Old Guard property has since been reeold at a considerable advance on the price of $437,500, the buyer being the Century Realty Company.

Thie corporation also figured in another large purchase, which gives some line on values in this neighborhood. Something over a year ago it bought the holdings of the Clarke estate in the block bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, Broadway and Seventh Avenue. This plot, which contains about 16,000 square feet, was held at $500,000, and was probably sold at a sufficient reduction from that figure to make the square foot price abont $30. This was somewhat below the rate paid for the Old Guard parcel, but the difference may be accounted for by the fact that the Clarke piece, while it has two frontages, includes no corner.

If a glance hackward, say twenty-five years, is desired in connection with these up-to-date transactions, it can be found in tbe transfer of the greater part of the Horse Exchange block to W. K. Vanderbilt in 1880. The deed covered about three-quarters of the entire site—an area of over 23,000 square feet—and the price was $200,000. In 1868 John S. Sutphen bought 47 by 114 at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street for $42,500, and fifty years ago Clement and Robert E. Livingston took title to the plot, 50.7 by 80.10, at the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street, for $7,500.


51ST
ST.
JOHN G. WENDEL
W.K.VANDERBILT
(AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE)
50TH
ST.
E.C POTTER
J.C. MILLER
ROBT DALY
E DIETZ
F. DIETZ AND ANNIE L. CLEMENT
WENDEL ESTATE
1625
1629
CENTURY REALTY CO
(OLD GUARD ARMORY)
1615
JAMES P.KNIGHT
CORNELIA T. LEIGHTON
JAS P. KNIGHT
C.S. F

AT AUCTION

TRUSTEES' SALE.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at ths Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, August 9th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, 62 West 23d Street, 4-Story Business Building, 431, 433, 435, 437, and 439 3d Avenue, and 202 E. 30th Street, being N. E. Cor. 30th Strest, 98.0x100. GEORGE LOWTHER, ELIZA B. FOGARTY, } Trustees.
WM. A. BOYD, Attorney, 146 Broadway.
Particulars of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Attention, Builders'—Extra deep lots on 3d Av., with liberal loan to first-class builder; exceptional opportunity. C. E. Randrup, 140 Nassau.

Bargain!—Two four-story double flats; splendid location; always rented; no steam; price, $15,000. Carl E. Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flat near 127th St.; open plumbing; rent $2,900; price $27,000. Owner, Triple, Times, Harlem.

Bargain—Five-story triple flat; rent, $3,700; price, $33,500. Joseph Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Flat, near subway station; rent, $4,158; price, $36,500; $4,000 cash. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Snap.—Two small private houses; price, $7,000 each; terms easy. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue corner flats, stores; must sell; rent, $11,500; price, $96,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Private house; must sell; 21st; full lot; $21,000; suitable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Will sacrifice private house; also 3-family house. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th.

East Side.

A.—Opportunity for investment; two double flats, each 30 feet front by over 100; in wide street in Yorkville, west of 3d Av.; will be sold at bargain; $42,000 for both; also, in same block, one house similar to above; will be sold for $21,000; $4,000 cash needed; houses are in first-class condition. Address letters to L. Friet, 50 West 95th St.; no brokers.

A 5-story brick cold-water flat, near East 72d; also full lot, with good brick house on rear; suitable for shop, factory; bargain if sold before Aug. 15. John Linscott, 224 East 76th St.

Modern, seven-story high-class apartment; splendid location; rents, $12,000; price, $96,000; mortgage, $65,000 at 4½; guaranteed 15% income; reasons for selling. C. E. Randrup, 140 Nassau.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Double tenement; rente, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story double; rents, $2,370; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

West Side.

A BUILDER'S PLOT

of five lots on choice corner, in active section of west side, suitable immediate improvement; owner will positively sacrifice; this is a rare bargain and requires less than $2,500 cash to secure title. For full particulars, address Crawford, P. O. Box 329.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Two five-story, 40-foot apartment houses on west side, fully rented, paying 10 per cent. net; fine location; near elevated and subway; terms easy; low price to quick buyer.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
Broadway and 103d St.

A Bargain.—West side double flat; all improvements; rents $3,840; price $35,000; mortgage $29,000. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 92D ST. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 153th St.—Double flat, $30,000; good speculation. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

West 17th St.—12-room flat, $24,000. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 16th St.—Two 5-story flats, $35,000; little cash. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A plot 70x100, 29th St., 7th Av.; price, $60,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Washington Heights.

All ripe for improvement.
Audubon Av., front 187th, 188th; both corners.
Audubon Av. s w corner 191st St., four lots.
Bradhurst Av., facing Colonial Park; two lots.
St. Nicholas Av., near 160th; one lot.
Lind and Sedgwick Avs., Bronx; ten lots.
See your own broker, or
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Annexed District, the coming spot for real estate buyers, who want to make money; 4 lots, 25x100, $2,500; 3 lots and cottage, $3,000; 2 lots and old-fashioned home, $2,500; 4 lots, fronting on two streets, $2,000; 3 lots, dwelling, and outhouses, used as dairy, $3,750; store, dwelling, and 4-stalled stable; all rented, yielding 10 per cent. profit; 50 lots at $500 each; come and see them; will sell them on easy terms; this is time to pick up bargains. Robert Wallace, William's Bridge, New York City.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; this first-class neighborhood. William E. Dilier, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION.—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Attention, Rapid Trolley to Bedford Park Paradise.—50x100 feet, near elevated, $4,200.
57x100 feet, near elevated, $4,750.
Two-family, all impts., detached house, $6,500.
O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. Subway Station; guaranteed rent $2,484; price $23,000; mortgage $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

STOP AND THINK.
Two years your present rent will purchase a two-family house, 11 rooms, two marble baths; Subway station and Bronx Park. L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. (Open Sundays.)

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000, $500 cash; balance mortgage. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

300 DOLLARS DOWN.
Private house; 7 rooms and bath; steam; L station and Bronx Park. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. Open Sundays.

Ready for immediate improvement; building loan optional; corner, 100x100, and 14 lots near St. Ann's Av. and 138th St. Inquire 31 Nassau St., Room 814.

THIRD AVENUE, close to 177th St., 3-story store property, 27½x100; price $10,500; mortgage 4½%; $1,600 cash buys. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Choicely located avenue plot of lots; near "L" station, with building loan; great future.
SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 Third Avenue.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
In Bronx, a most prominent corner plot on 3d Av. Junction. $37,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

$200 cash.—Tremont building lots, near L Bronx Park; price low; houses $500 cash; balance easy. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Valuable lot, Tremont Av.; may consider small house in exchange. Address Sacrifice, 1,496 2d Av.

Consult Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., for Bronx real estate; 11 years' experience; many bargains.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New Dorp, S. I.—House containing 14 rooms and bathrooms; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; cheerful shade. Apply John P. Purcell, 60 Harrison St., N. Y., or agent in R. R. depot at New Dorp.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MODEL HOMES.

If you are contemplating building this Fall, now is the time to have your plans prepared; over 5,000 designs to select from; over 1,000 houses erected on Long Island from my designs.

SKETCHES SUBMITTED FREE.

I have a bargain to offer in a large Colonial residence in finest section of Flatbush; cost $9,000 to build 3 years ago; will sell for $7,500, $1,000 cash, balance at 6%.

GEO. HITCHINGS, ARCHITECT,
1,031 BEVERLY ROAD, BROOKLYN,
COR. EAST 11TH ST. OPEN SUNDAY.

Best house in 25th Ward for the money; 2-story, basement, stone dwelling; 10 rooms, bath; hardwood finish, open plumbing, handsomely decorated; 19.6x100; splendid block; Macon St., near Reid Av.; cost $7,500; will suit the most fastidious; only $6,750; mortgage $4,000, 5 per cent. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Beautiful residence, 2d St., near Prospect Park; 3 stories and basement; 20x50x100; handsome modern bathroom; beautiful decorations; perfect order throughout; price $8,000; mortgage $5,000. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

Park Slope.—$4,500; 2-story and basement brick; 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing; fine order; a bargain at this price. Thode, 7th Av. and 9th St.

Splendid 5-story double flat; rent $1,400; price $12,500; easy terms. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

VALUABLE LAND LOTS, 25x125, $29 UPWARD.
VILLA SITES, 50x125, $58 UPWARD.
$5 DOWN, $2 MONTHLY.
NO INTEREST. NO TAXES.
TITLE GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
HIGH AND DRY

Great opportunity to make money. Invest at once in the largest and surest money maker in Suburban New York. Ideal location.

Beautiful Edgerton Square.

A park of 1,000 lots in Picturesque Wantagh, 45 minutes out South Shore, near magnificent harbor and station. On completion of tunnel value will quadruple. Time to buy is before prices advance. Artistic cottages and bungalows, in course of erection, sold on easiest terms. For maps, free tickets, write or call CARROLLTON REALTY CO., Inc. by State of New York, World Bldg., N. Y.

$4,700.—Magnificent block of land, 45 minutes out, South Shore, with handsome Colonial mansion, 11 rooms, decorated; large verandas, beautiful lawns, walks, grand old trees; 252 feet frontage on wide macadam avenue; when tunnel is finished this property will be worth at least $10,000; easiest terms. Carrollton Realty Co., inc., World Building, New York.

14 miles from N. Y.; 24 acres; fine location; near station and trolley; houses and barns; land clear, level; 2,000 feet front; bargain, $8,500; 15 acres clear, level; two fronts; joins trolley; good house and barn; near station; $6,500; 25 acres; house and barn; clear land; station 15 minutes; $250 per acre. D. H. Baylis, Elmont, L. I.

Lynbrook—Fine houses, all improvements, fine lawns, shade, large gardens, good location, near station, from $2,000 to $4,500. D. H. Baylis, Elmont, L. I.

For Sale.—65 acres woodland, fronting two highways; view Peconic Bay; will cut 1,000 cords wood; $3,500. Post Office Box 14, Garden City, N. Y.

Two 12-room cottages on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap. See Superintendent, premises.

$10 monthly will buy $355 city corner, 50x100; fine location. Box 96, Jamaica.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest short-front property in New York City, on PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
FISHING, BATHING, BOATING
to all lot owners.

Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 25K Tribune Building, N. Y.

At Esopus on the Hudson; 2 honrs out; one of America's most beautiful homes; 20 acres; grandly developed; stately mansion, fully furnished; cost $30,000; price to quick purchaser, $25,000. Illustrated circular, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For Sale—Ideal country home, in beautiful Geneseo, N. Y., the home of the Wadsworths; modern house, barn, and ¼ acre land; beautifully situated; only $5,000. Address F. L. FISHBAUGH, Rochester, N. Y.

Catalogue free; farms all kinds. George H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Cannot be avoided; must be sold within two weeks, hence a tremendous sacrifice; one of the best fruit farms in the country, 215 acres of land, 2,700 peach trees loaded with peaches, estimated to be 8,000 baskets; some of them ready to pick in two weeks; 10 tons of grapes, 7,000 quarts of berries sold this Summer; a fine apple orchard; good buildings; well located, 1 mile to depot; cities and large villages close at hand; farm will keep 10 cows and team; farm, all fruit and crops, with all farming tools, if taken within two weeks, will be sold for $5,000; half down at time of sale, balance when the fruit is disposed of. It is safe to say this is the best farm bargain ever offered. Must be sold regardless of value. No correspondents answered. Come directly to Stafford Springs and see me. J. S. Smiledge.

For Sale in the Berkshire Hills—A beautiful farm of 65 acres, with an extended view; large two story house, 14 rooms, in No. 1 condition; hot and cold water on first and second floor; bath room and all modern conveniences; fine veranda on south and east side of house; steam heated; a large stable and barns; fins trout stream runs through the farm; 25 acres of timber land; rolling and very productive. This farm is situated only a short drive from Great Barrington, and I can sell it at a great bargain and on easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Lake Champlain.
FOR SALE.

Point of land, 26 acres, on Vermont shore, near Diamond Island, with good harbor.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 37 WEST 30TH ST.

POMFRET CENTRE, CONN,

To let, Modern House, furnished; steam heat and open fires. GEO. M. LOWRY, Agent.

Gentleman's fine house; 15 rooms, 2 baths; new stable and barn; 3 acres; fine location; terms to suit purchaser, or will rent. G. Harry Abbott, Stamford, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Mains Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

Beautiful home, all improvements, at Sound Beach, Conn., near water, cheap, on easy terms. Box 96 Stamford, Conn.

$6,500 will buy a new house on Sound, completely furnished; nine rooms; all improvements; bath. Box 96 Stamford, Conn.

Gentleman's country place for fins stock farm at bargain; 70 acres; fine house. Box 96 Stamford, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farme and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Upper Montclair.—To rent, furnished, for year, a beautiful residence; many old oaks; spacious verandas; hardwood floors; Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture, Chickering grand; library, 2,000 volumes; open fireplaces; all large rooms; stone and plaster house, nearly new; family going to Europe; offered for $90 monthly to approved parties only. H. Musk, 47 Park Place, New York.

A Genuine Bargain.—$2,600; terme to suit; an elegant Queen Anne cottage; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; connections to sewer, water, and gas; large plot; fruit and shads; half hour out; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; others; send for photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A nice home, 45 minntes ont; all improvements; bargain. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite.

LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.

Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie.
Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Avs., at Dunwoodie Station.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

2 miles from station, Harlem R. R., one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land; high elevation; fine building site; with frontages on two highways; watered by never-failing streem; location all that can be desired; offered at sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $2,800. NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

BUY THIS ON "SPEC."
or for your home; Pleasantville, 97 acres; 12-room house; grand view, beautiful shade; $11,000. COOLEY & WEST, White Plains.

A SNAP.
Fifty minutes out; country residence and stable; all improvements; large plot; $6,250.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

LARCHMONT.—COTTAGE AT SACRIFICE for remainder of Summer; located on water front; furnished. O. L. LYNCH, Larchmont, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Country homes; acreage. Cooley & West Inc., main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Rent buys home, Westchester; lots, $75, $100, $125; easy terms; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St, Write, don't call.

Dobbs Ferry.—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Mount Vernon.

NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms; hot water heat; all improvements; open nickel plumbing; street sewered; plot 50x136; $5,400; near trolley, churches, school, depot. FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

South 4th Av.—3-story store property, 22x105; price $4,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

White Plains.

GENUINE GOOD VALUE
At Whits Plains; modern 9 room house, fine cornsr nesr station, excellence all throngh, $8,500. Cooley & West Inc., White Plains.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON, 28 minutes from 42d St.; access by West Side Elevated; a good 12-room modern house, plot 75x160, for sale low, $8,500; terms, $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage; house cannot be built for $9,500. For Rent—Spacious house, 2 bathrooms; 2 acres, tress, &c.; stable for four horses; rent, $1,200 year. Two other places, less ground, $900 and $1,000 year. Bellows & Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large villa plot, the most desirable and in the best residential section in Yonkers; magnificent river view for miles. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers Park.

New modern dwelling, 36.6x36.6; plot 50x100; improvements; price $4,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE.
ROOFS

Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds; tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on
Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Our Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed np to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to carry or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased.
REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

$50,000 at 4½ per cent. on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 E. 143d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BORDERING BEAUTIFUL LAKE.

Here is one of the prettiest places in New England; beautiful view of lakes and mountains; splendid salmon fishing in lake which this farm borders for 75 rods; very neat 12-room house; stable, 44x60, with cellar, clapboarded walls; good henhouse, immense elm shade and fine lawns; located only a few steps to neighbore and schools; the soil is rich, dark loam, with clay sub-soil, naturally adapted to the raising of fruit, corn, potatoes and hay; cuts 25 tons hay; 500 cords of hardwood, 1,500 spruce and hemlock timber; 100 young apple trees; 75 barrels in season; ½ acre in strawberries, abundance of grapes and pears; owner has another farm and will sacrifice for only $1,800, part cash and easy terms. Writs us for traveling instructions, so that you can go to see it at once. Illustrated lists of other New England farms, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, &c., mailed free. E. A Strout, Farm Dept 7, 150 Nassau St., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

For Sale.—A farm of 25 acree, good house, 7 rooms, barn, shed, and shop, orchard, fine shade, lawn, and shrubbery; 1 mile to depot; a great bargain at $2,500, half cash. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, N. Y.

$850 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE AN ISLAND PROPERTY WELL WOODED, BUT PREFERABLY WITHOUT ANY IMPROVEMENTS. MUST HAVE AREA OF AT LEAST TWENTY ACRES, AND PREFERS LOCATION ON ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, NEAR CLAYTON, BUT WOULD CONSIDER PROPERTY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, OR INLAND LAKE IN CENTRAL PART OF NEW YORK STATE. ANSWER, WITH FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICE, UNTIL AUGUST 15TH TO "ISLAND," BOX 125 TIMES OFFICE.

WANT Flats, Lots & Old Bldgs

FOR IMMEDIATE USE, in Manhattan Borough, for cash buyers. Avenua and Broadway property particularly desired. Must be cheap.
H. J. SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

PROPOSITION TO PROPERTY OWNERS mailed free—Every owner of unimproved property desirous of making money should drop postal to NEW YORK & SUBURBAN IMPROVEMENT CO., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Have $29,000 to invest in several parcels, double and triple flats or corners; prefer Harlem; suitable for alterations; state exact location, full particulars. Merchant, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—To buy or lease for long term, plot of abont 15 lots, with water front, Manhattan Borough, east side, between 90th St. and 185th St. Address for full particulars, Box S. 208 Times.

Wanted—Four and five-etory flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for cash buyers; send detailed particulars of no attention. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 Third Av.

I want a 4-story private house located west of Central Park, between 64th and 106th Sts.; send full particulars and lowest price. Samnel Frtedman, 304 East 77th St.

Particnlars of all kinds real estate for sala or exchanga in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

LE MARQUIS
HOTEL,

12-14-16 EAST 31ST ST.
NEAR 5TH AV.

New York's Newest and Up-to-date Fireproof Apartment Hotel.

Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

APARTMENTS TO LEASE OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class Exclusive Family Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A Few Apartments
Will Be Open for Rental
from Oct. 1st.
CAN BE SHOWN NOW.
Restaurant a la carte.
9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.
E. H. MANNING.

THE ALABAMA.
15 EAST 11TH ST.

(Very near 5th Ave.)

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.

Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square.) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.
The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.
The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.
Two elevators, a mail chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

THE GANOGA

35 and 37 East 27th St.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK.
Single and double Suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished; full hotel service; restaurant a la carte; table d'hote.
Restaurant open all Summer.
Private telephons and all night elevator.
Descriptive booklet on application.

THE BRAYTON,

62 MADISON AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $3.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary E. Tucker, Prop. Roof garden for tenants and their guests.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL,

117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $800 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephons every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW.

N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE, Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

ELIZABETH,

S. W. cor. Broadway and 105th St.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; parlor, library, and dining room en suite; parquet floors; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service, telephone, &c. Spacious and attractive entrance.
RENTS, $840-$960, AND $1,020.
Subway station one block. "L" station, 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.,
Broadway, at 104th St.

THE CORONET,

57 West 58th St.
The most thoroughly fireproof housskeeping apartment house in the United States; every convenience; refrigeration, mail chutes, telephones; 2 elavators to each apartment; indspendent storage rooms; extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention; most accessible location in the city. 8 AND 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
For further particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Avenue, S. E. Cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

IVY COURTS.

210-220, 230 West 107th St.
Five, six, and seven rooms; maids' toilet; telephone, hall, elevator service; $20 to $70 month; liberal concessions during Summer months.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660; inducements.

THE ONLY ONE LEFT.
Broadway, 2,337, near 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; will decorate to suit; rent, $37.50. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

FINEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
100 Convent Avenue, corner 146th St.; apartment 7 rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent, $42.50. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34th.

102 WEST 93D ST.,
overlooking Park; "L" station street; marble halls, stairways; hall boys; 7 rooms and bath; rent $70. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

102d St., 306 West.—Single fire-proof building; 8 rooms, electric elevator, &c.; rents, $85 and $100; overlooking the river. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

La Rochelle, 75th St., Corner Columbus.—Choice corner; seven rooms; bath; private telephone; all-night service free; electric light; steam laundry; $1,600.

Choice apartments, four to eight rooms; all improvements; rents $25 to $70. Inquire Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St., cor. Manhattan Av.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.

7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AV.

4 and 5 room Apartments; $25-$38.

161 WEST 80TH ST.

8-room Apartments; all improvements; $55-$65.

217 WEST 83D ST.

Six-room Apartment; all improvements; $32-$36.

84th St., 21 West.—Attractive single apartment; seven large rooms, bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $55.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS ARE NOW BEING SELECTED IN

The Madison Square,

37 MADISON AVENUE.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Sq., the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining-room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

1 Room and bath, $425 to $550.
2 Rooms and bath, $600 to $1,150.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,150 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

Housekeeping Apartments from $1,400 to $3,000, including light and heat.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents.
1 MADISON AVE.,
or at office on the premises any hour, day or evening.

Frank L. Fisher Co

440 Columbus Av.,
cor. 81st St.

OFFER HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

A handsome 10-story Apartment House, with every improvement and best of service.
5 rooms and bath.....$70 to $80.00
7 rooms and bath..... 120.00
10 rooms and two baths..... 150.00

Unadilla, 128 West 11th St.

A select Apartment House, with elevator and all improvements.
6 rooms and bath.....$60.00
7 rooms and bath..... 75.00

Raleigh, 7 West 92d St.

Apartments near Central Park; very light and modern.
6 rooms and bath.....$55.00 and $60.00

Mathilda Court, 312 W. 95th St.

Fireproof elevator House.
5 rooms and bath.....$45.00
8 rooms and bath..... 80.00

308 W. 93d St.

Elevator House; light Apartments.
8 and 9 rooms and two baths.....$87.50

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$950. to $1300. (one completely furnished, $1850.) exceptional light, including servants' quarters, choice residential street (asphalted) convenient to 86th St. subway station, B'way and Amsterdam Av. cars; 7 to 8 rooms, butler's pantry, and bath each; every modern accessory, including elevator, long distance telephone each apartment, electric light, all -night elevator service; attractive entrance; liveried service, quiet and exclusive. Superintendent on premises or Midlothian Co., 128 B'way. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

THE ALLSTON,

17, 19 East 38th, Cor. Madison Av.
Suites of two rooms and bath, a single Room and bath, and a DOCTOR'S OFFICE, consisting of a Suite of sither two or three rooms on ground floor; possession at once, or from October 1; elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 West 42d St., near 5th Av.

ST. IVES---153-5 EAST 72d ST.

SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM
Electric Elevator & All Improvements
RENT $1,000. AGENT ON PREMISES.

11 WEST 43D STREET.

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.

Corner apartment, 6 outside windows, southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

The Evarts and The Senate,

Located 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location downtown; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites, 5 and 6 rooms, bath, $38 to $65.

JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 E. 14 St.

229 WEST 101ST ST.

Northwest corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service.
Rents, $40 to $65.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St., 1,181 8d Av., near 68th St.

THE COLFORD,

301 East 68th St., corner 2d Avenue.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of 6 rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator and long-distance telephones.
Moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

THE JEFFERSON,

324 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful modern apartments, 5, 7, and 8 light rooms; bath; every improvement. Janitor, or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 480 5TH AV.

776 & 778 8th Ave., near 48th St.

Four and five all-light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges, steam heat, hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.

21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

320 WEST 83D ST.,
overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, two toilets; elevator day and night; electric lights; rear stairway; rents, $73 and $65. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

St. Nicholas Av., 15.—Facing Central Park;

OPPOSE ASPHALT PERMIT.

Union President Says Company Will Violate Its Agreement.

Trouble which has been on between the Asphalt Workers' Association and the asphalt paving companies was revived by an order which has been granted by Commissioner Dalton giving to the Continental Asphalt Paving Company an emergency permit to do the work in Forty-second Street and Seventh and Tenth Avenues.

It was announced that the workmen would receive $2.50 for a day of ten hours.

James L. Wallace, President of the Asphalt Workers' Association, said yesterday:

"The Continental Asphalt Paving Company will not keep its promise to pay the men $2.50 for ten hours' work, as that is a repetition of the promise which they made in writing on April 25, and which they broke on May 5, as soon as they had obtained concessions that they wanted from the other trades represented on the street. The new work will go on for a week, until it is nearly completed, and unless change is made in the policy of the company, the pay checks will be found on the next pay day, when the work is practically over, to be at the rate of 17½ cents an hour, which is the amount the asphalt companies tried to compel the asphalt workers to accept for their work."

An appeal has been made to the Commissioner to revoke the emergency permit, and the union will take up the matter at a meeting to be held to-day.

Ex-Pension Examiner a Suicide.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Charles F. Hill, formerly Special Pension Examiner and for several years Justice of the Peace, committed suicide here to-day by shooting.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season. Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Marionette Stage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum, Aquarium, "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sunday and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 mins. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:54, 9:15 A. M. and half hourly to 11.31, and half hourly from 12.06 to 2.36; N. Y. (Park Row), half hourly from 9.36 a. m. to 11.36, and 3.06, 3.36, 4.01 p. m., and half hourly to 10.36 p. m. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Dreamland
ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers afloat, incinding the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

DELIGHTFUL SOUND TRIP
Saturday or Sunday.
HOTEL GLENWOOD HUNGARIA
(on the Sound.) Regular Dinner $1, and a la carte. Grove, Lawn, and Beach; Bathing, Boating, Billiards, Bowling, and all outdoor and indoor amusements; Hungarian Cuisine, Celebrated Wines, Excellent Service; Music.

L. I. R. R. trains to Glenhead. Stage meets all trains.

Steamer NANTASKET. EXCURSION, 50 CTS.
See time table this column.

KARATSONYI & KMETZ, Props., Glenwood, L.I.
Special tickets on sale at 54 Second Avenue.
Steamer Nantasket leaves Pier 13, 9:30 A. M.; foot 31st St., 9:50 A. M.

North Beach
Fireworks Italien Free
Tuesdays and Thursdays
BOAT or TROLLEY
E. 34, 92, 99 or 134 St.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:38 A. M. to 10:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St., 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Up the Sound
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
To Sea Cliff & Glenwood

The popular Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.), on Sundays, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Leave Glenwood 5:30 P. M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.

Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:00 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A.M. Returning, leave NEWBURGH at 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.

Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St. Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20 and 10:20 P. M. (Hammel, only 4:00 P. M., 6:00, 7:00 and 9:30 P. M.)

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.
On SUNDAYS the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.
On Sunday the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

California

TWO SPECIAL TRIPS

COLORADO, Salt Lake City, Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove, San Francisco, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Grand Canyon, St. Louis, etc.,
LEAVING AUGUST 27.

YELLOWSTONE Park, Pacific Northwest, California Resorts, Grand Canyon St., Louis, etc.
LEAVING SEPTEMBER 7.

SHORT TOURS TO ST. LOUIS, EASTERN RESORTS, etc., including all expenses.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square, New York.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE PEOPLES ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:35, 10:10, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:35, 1:10, 1:45, 2:20, 2:55, 3:30, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.

Leave UNION PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:15, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:15, 2:50, 3:25, 4:00, 4:35, 5:10, 5:50, 6:25, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:40, 11:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

FALL TOURS TO
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION

Strictly first-class hotel accommodations at the new and elegant fireproof "Hotel Washington," removed from the crowded city and overlooking Forest Park, are included in our tickets, which cover all expenses for a week's trip for $95.00.

FALL TOUR TO
CALIFORNIA

September 5th, at exceptionally low rates for the high-class accommodations furnished, visiting Yellowstone Park, Pacific Northwest, and Yosemite Valley; also tour visiting the wonders of the Yellowstone, Salt Lake City, and Colorado.

Circulars on request. Travel information and tickets everywhere for individuals and parties.

FRANK WHITCOMB COMPANY
TOURS
RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS
1404 BROADWAY NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 4285 38TH

WANT A TRIP?

Inclusive rate tickets, or personally conducted tours to popular resorts; get our circular at once.

Every Sat. 1,000 ISLANDS, 3 days..... $16.00
Aug. 13th, White Mountains, 3 days..... 42.00
" " Nova Scotia, 12 days..... 58.50
" 20th, MONTREAL & LAKES, 9 days. 55.00
" " Quebec & Saguenay, 12 days.. 85.00

Special St. Louis Trips, and one grand tour to California & Hawaii, including World's Fair, &c.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON TOURS.
348 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.

DAY LINE Summer Exc. Book. Catskills, &c. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-dats requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager.
Tel., 700 Coney Island.

GO TO LONG ISLAND
FOR YOUR VACATION
Ideal for Health, Rest and Recreation.

Illustrated book containing list of Long Island hotels and boarding houses free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1,383 Broadway; 96 5th Ave., 774 Lexington Ave., 874 Columbus Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York; or send 4 cents in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., New York.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
A. E. DICK, Mgr.
REDUCED RATES FOR AUGUST.

City and country; board at ½ price to advertise new hotel; $1 up; 100 rooms; 50 porcelain bathe; only 40 minutes out; free transportation to yearly guests; golf, fishing, bathing; ferry to Long Beach. Henry De Long, Grove Park Hotel, Freeport, L. I.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND SERVICE.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Catskill Mountains.

TO THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
via the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

From the shore of the Hudson, through Austin's Glen to the foothills, then up the Mountain by the Otis Elevating Railway, and from the summit through the beautiful Tannersville Valley.

Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York at 7:54 and 11:15 A. M. Also the "Detroit Special" at 2 P. M.; the West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 11:35 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

THE GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4285—38th St.
H. E. EDER, Manager.

KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
32D SEASON; $7 TO $10 PER WEEK.
High elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed.
BOATING AND FISHING FREE.
Table and beds first class; plenty of shade; enlarged and refurnished; lighted by gas. W. P. FISHER, Kiskatom, Greene Co., N. Y.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

ORCHARD GROVE HOUSE.
Heart of Catskills; elevation 1,800 feet; bath; open plumbing; excellent cuisine; 50 guests; fine grounds, shade, tennis, etc.; produce from farm; terms $7 to $10; reduced rates for Sept.; city references; booklets. Geo. A. Seeley, Hensonville, N. Y.

EVERGREEN CROFT,
Accommodates 35; elevation 1,500 feet; spacious, shady lawns; spring water throughout house; bath; farm connected; $6. Booklets. M. A. SEABRIDGE, Freehold, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE
at Kiskatom; plenty of shade; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; telephone; eggs, milk from own farm; fishing. Fred Sax, Catskill, N. Y.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y.
Capacity 60. Beautiful location; excellent trout fishing, bathing; abundant table; farm 100 acres attached. Terms and circulars.
D. A. DETERICK BROS.

LEOGEWOOD FARM HOUSE
Accommodates 50; situated 3½ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE.
PALENVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y.
Accommodates 60. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

BUTTS HOTEL,
East Windham, N. Y., (top Catskill Mountains;) elevation, 2,900 ft.; (view over five States;) booklet. JOHN BARRY.

Green Lake House, Athens, Catskill, N. Y. House enlarged.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, fishing; large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable. J. M. DAY.

Catskills, Haines Falls.—East location; high elevation; healthy, pleasant surroundings; shade, pure water, sanitary toilets; station convenient; few adults accommodated; reasonable. Fern Rock, Box 21, Haines Falls, N. Y.

PINE GROVE HOUSE, GAYHEAD, N. Y. Centrally located.
Commands view of Berkshires; grove attached; elevation 1,500 ft.; accommodates 150; excellent table; circular. DANIEL FEENEY.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. MRS. B. ATKINS.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y. —Finest location in Catskills; elevation 2,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

THE PARAMOUNT, SO. DURHAM, NEW YORK.
Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring water; gas, livery.

Alden Farm House, Cairo, N. Y.—Pleasant farm house; good table; bath; free transportation; telephone; write for terms. M. Lewis, Prop.

Pine Grove House, situated in pine grove; high ground; piano, dance hall; boating, fishing; accommodates 70; livery. J. Cunningham, Leeds, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous tables $6. G. B. Holcomb.

FREEHOLD HOUSE,
Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y.; under new management; livery; circulars mailed. Willard I. Hunt.

WOODLAND COTTAGE.—Accommodates 30; excellent location; plentiful table; piano; terms mailed. J. J. Simmons, Freehold, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga
The Grand Union
For Particulars, address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
ALSO OF THE
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,
ADIRONDACKS.
Upper Saranac Lake.
Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov.
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
For particulars address
M. B. Marshall, Mgr.
Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY."
Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.
Elevation 1,100 feet. Accommodations 150. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Ulster County.

MOUNTAIN LODGE.
Newly furnished commodious house; east side of Shawangunk Mountains; 1,800 feet elevation grand view for thirty miles from broad piazzas; sanitary plumbing, gas, hot and cold running spring water in each room; accomodation for 75; Erie Railroad to Pine Bush; five miles from station; rates, $7 to $12. Andrew Switzer, Crawford, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city, 3 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

Westchester County.

BERKELEY INN,
POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y.
Delightful rooms in farmhouse; elevation 700 feet; every comfort; no mosquitos; charming surroundings; hour distant; commutation; inspection invited; $15 upward.

NEW ENGLAND.
Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.
Massachusetts.

Hotel Aspinwall
LENOX, MASS.
O. D. SEAVEY
In the Heart of
The Berkshires
High Elevation
Dry, Even Climate
Soft, Pure Water
Write for Booklet.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.
HEATON HALL
Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, J. A. SHERRARD, Prop. Mgr.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. NOW OPEN.

WHITE MTS.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Send for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 5 Park Place, New York City.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
Will Open for the Summer Season Late in May
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino, archery grounds and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
At Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., until above opening.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

At Shady Grove Farm, New Egypt, N. J., Near Pines and Oakford Lake.—High, healthy location; 55 miles out; 10 minutes to village, station; piano, porches, pantry, eggs, milk; $5.

Atlantic City.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests, $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

THE BERKELEY,
Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 650. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.
W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean and Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE KILCOURSE,
Oak Av., opposite Reading R. R. Special rates.
OWEN KELLY.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
3d and Ocean Aves., Asbury Park, N. J.; 80 yards from surf; now open. S. Kempe.

Atlantic Highlands.

ANDREW'S HOTEL.
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., offers inducements unsurpassed along the coast for families for the balance of the season; hotel splendidly equipped; large, airy rooms; five acres of ground.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

Green Mountains.—Excellent farmhouse board, $6 weekly; round trip $5.60. Streeter's farm, West Wardsboro, Vermont. Good fishing and hunting. Circulars furnished. R. King, 8 Bridge St., New York.

Litchfield Hills.—A few adults will find delightful accommodations. Summer and Autumn; modern conveniences; beautiful scenery; accessible; references requested. Box 83 Canaan, Conn.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty table, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Mursland, Prop'r.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; fifty-cent board, pleasant rooms, $3 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Sewaren, N. J.—The Homestead can accommodate six adults rest of season, $7; near water and depot; New York 45 minutes; fine boating and fishing.

Mountain View House, New Paltz, N. Y. Michael Nilon, Prop.—Board by day or week; rates, $5 to $7; fresh milk, eggs and vegetables; use of piano; room for dancing and playing games.

THE MONMOUTH, overlooking ocean; new this season; surf and still water; booklet; rates $7 to $10; same management Highland House, Highlands of Navesink, Box 61. W. J. Barrella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan County, Near Fallsburg.—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, bathing. Send for illustrated booklet.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Overlook Terrace, off Locust Hill Av.; Summer and Winter; pleasant rooms; accessible; river view; one hour from Rector St.; reference.

Bensonhurst, L. I.—Chevalier Cottage; refined; quiet; comfortable; large rooms; six windows; moderate; private family.

Upper Montclair.—Couple or gentlemen accommodated in refined private family; golf; references. 24-tin. Box 43.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—A partner to take share in new patent propelling sleigh, or would sell patent at reasonable offer. L. Davis, 60 East 109th St., New York City.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 6:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27
Germanic.....Aug. 20 | St. Paul.....Sept. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 1 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 1 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27
Finland.....Aug. 20 | Kroonland.....Sept. 3
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 44, N. R.
Baltic...Aug. 10, 4 PM | Oceanic...Aug. 24, 2 PM
Majestic...Aug. 17, 10 AM | Cymric...Aug. 25, 6 PM
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic...Aug. 31, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm. II...Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.24, 1 PM | K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfurst.Aug.11, 10 AM | Bremen...Sept. 8, 10 AM
Fürst...Aug. 18, 10 AM | Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbarossa.Aug.25, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon | Neckar...Sept. 29, 9 AM
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hebe.an'n.Sep.19, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Oct.16, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 3, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 41 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
†Patricia..Au.13, 8:30 AM | †Pretoria..Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg..Au.15, 11 AM | †Deutschl'd..Sept. 1, 11 AM
Phoenicia..Au. 20, Noon | †Waldersee..Sept. 3, 11 AM
†Bluecher..Au.25, 10 AM | †Moltke..Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 10, 2 P. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania.Aug. 13, 3 AM | Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania.Sept. 10, 4 AM
Lucania.Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria...Sept. 17, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..Aug. 9, Noon | Auranis..Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia..Aug. 13, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 10, Noon
Slavonia.Aug. 66, Noon | Ultonia..Sept. 37, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Ryndam.....Aug. 9 | Potsdam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Statendam.....Aug. 23 | Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Holland-American Line, 39 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Aug. 11, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM
Columbia..Aug. 21, 2 PM | Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
First saloon, $50 up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $12 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America...Aug. 17 | Citta di Napoli...Aug. 31
Cabin, $60 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 18-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Municipal Dock, Pier 1, N. R., foot of Battery Pl., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $15.00; to Halifax, $22.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON S.S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 16 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE.
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 359 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier 41, North River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1300—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO
HALIFAX, N. S., and
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $22.
" " St. John's, $30.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS
TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera.....Aug. 16 | Manuka.....Sept. 11
For rates and information apply to 455 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fisher's Point, and Newport News, Va., connections for Petersburg,

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

5—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; table d'hote dinner daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room. Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French table board; Summer garden; reasonable.

53d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also hall room; board optional; American.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Newly furnished suites; separate rooms; baths; excellent cuisine.

BOARD WANTED.

Room near Madison Square; all conveniences; reasonable; private family preferable; elevator; apartment with or without board. Mail particulars Professional, Hotel Albert.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

Gentleman in city for two weeks wishes rooms with private family in house or apartment, facing Central Park or Riverside Drive; will pay $10 to $20 weekly; references exchanged. Address L., Box 93 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, Near 5th Av.—Comfortable furnished rooms, $2.25; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 210 West.—Exceptional fine room; elevator apartment; porcelain bath; independent entrance. Brown.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running hot and cold water; reasonable.

65th St., 59 West. "Omaba."—Large, cool rooms, single, en suite; running water, elevator; references. Clarke.

83d St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; strictly private family; references.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

122d St., 239 West.—Private house, choice rooms, refined surroundings; one or two gentlemen.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 364, Between 128th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family. Urban.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; good service; moderate; references required.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Girls prepared for good-paying positions at dresscutting, dressmaking, or millinery. Call or write, McDowell School, 310-315 6th Av.

Millinery.—Steady positions for experienced makers and preparers of fine fancy hats; few neat girls as learners. Kay Novelty Company, 656 Broadway.

Small girls to do hand sewing on ladies' neckwear. Eagle Neckwear Co., 114 and 116 Spring St.

Wanted—Two bright women as stenographers and private secretary; a large store desires the services of the above; first-class stenographers only, of long experience and great accuracy and rapidity; need apply; state salary wanted, age, former experience, and full particulars. Address Stenographer, Box 296, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Experienced operator on Fisher billing machine for large manufacturing corporation at Wallingford, Conn.; fine chance for ambitious young woman; salary $10; advancement; give particulars. Address Box H 214 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer; only one that is rapid in both typewriting and taking dictation need apply; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—A thoroughly competent woman to take charge of the labeling department in our laboratory; splendid position for the right party. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Millinery saleswomen; Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department; permanent positions and good salaries to capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—A. A. Vantine & Co. want an experienced young woman for perfume department; must have a knowledge of toilet preparations. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their grocery department. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced department store grocery saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent's office, the 14th Street Store, before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—A. A. Vantine & Co. want experienced young saleswoman for lace department; best references required. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—Stenographers; corporation secretaryship, $15; real estate, $15; underwood machine; law, $16. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Teacher for drafting and dressmaking in an institution; references required. B. K., 1,584 Lexington Av.

Wanted—A number of young ladies of 34 bust and 41 skirt as misses' suit models. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Several stylish young ladies, bust 35, skirt 41, to exhibit suits in showroom. I. & M. Phillips, 10 West 18th St.

Wanted—An experienced saleswoman for our corset department. Apply to Supt. Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—An experienced saleswoman for our ribbon department. Apply to Supt. Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Three experienced stenographers early Monday morning, 310 Broadway. The Oliver Typewriter Company.

Wanted—Misses' model; size, 16; bust, 34; skirt, 40; steady position. Rudinger, Klapper & Co., 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Millinery copyists in wholesale house; steady work and good pay. Frederick Micbel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted—Cashiers; Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out of town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted.—Stenographers; 10 wanted; permanent; $8, $18; bring references. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; neat and rapid; must be accurate; salary $18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced and rapid; immediate position; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with business experience; accuracy necessary; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, capable of rapid and accurate work; salary, $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, acquainted with advertising work; $25 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with business experience, who has speed; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

A position now open for manager, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,200; salesman, $1,500; other high-grade positions; call for free list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Wanted—An active, energetic solicitor to solicit surety bonds and burglary insurance in Brooklyn; state experience, if any; salary. Address Box 64, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

FIRE NEAR NEW YORK THEATRE.

Two Alarms Turned In for That Reason —Damage to Lodging House.

Fire was discovered shortly before 7 o'clock last night in a four-story building at 165 West Forty-fifth Street, opposite the New York Theatre. Because of its proximity to the theatre two alarms were turned in.

The ground floor is used as a café and restaurant by Max Lichtwerzer, and the three upper floors are utilized as a lodging house, which is kept by Mrs. Catherine Davenport. In making her rounds of the rooms Mrs. Davenport discovered the fire in the rooms occupied by George and Moore Latrop. Mrs. Davenport threw several pitchers of water on the flames, and in so doing was quite badly burned about the head and arms. George Latrop was taking a bath at the time, and the flames spread so rapidly that he only had time to snatch a bathrobe and run to the street, where he borrowed a pair of shoes, a pair of trousers, and a mackintesh.

Policeman Haag turned in an alarm, and a second was turned in by the Battalion Chief as soon as the firemen arrived. The fire was confined to the second floor. Mr. Lichtwerzer estimated the damage caused by smoke and water at $10,000, but the police put the loss at between $1,500 and $2,000. There was no performance going on at the time in the theatre.

Police Trial Room Changed.

One of the landmarks at Police Headquarters, the Trial Room, is undergoing changes which will transform its appearance. Since 1862, when the building was erected, the room has had a long horseshoe row of desks inside of which the defendant policemen have stood and faced the trial Commissioners. These desks have been torn out and benches have been placed in the room, making more space for defendants and witnesses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

HELP WANTED

Males.

Energetic advertising solicitor, controlling business, is offered exceptional opportunity to associate himself with one of the largest, most completely equipped advertising agencies; only those controlling business will receive consideration; liberal compensation guaranteed. Address, stating particulars and references, "E. C. S.," Box 197 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and bill clerk; bright young man, who can act as stenographer, bill clerk, and who knows something about bookkeeping, &c., for a branch of the delivery business; must be thoroughly reliable and be able to give good references. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St., entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Correspondent; a large department store desires a man thoroughly conversant with all matters pertaining to the correspondences of a general store; state age, previous experience, salary wanted, and full particulars. Address Correspondent, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Wanted—Experienced operator on Fisher billing machine for large manufacturing corporation at Wallingford, Conn.; fine chance for ambitious young man; salary $12; advancement; give particulars. Address Box H 215 Times.

Wanted—Insurance agents or canvassers to solicit burglary insurance as side line; liberal commission business; has never been canvassed. Full particulars, address National Surety Co., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced and competent salesmen for their upholstery department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Wanted—Photographer; young man accustomed to developing and making Solio and Velox printing. Apply Supt.'s office, Siegel Cooper Company, before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Canvasser for real estate office; only willing, intelligent men need apply; state age, experience, salary expected. Brown, Box 1,130, Harlem Times.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent after 4 P. M., fourth floor.

Wanted—Experienced drivers for Bronx routes; only those acquainted with this territory need apply, rear 19th St. Ask for Mr. Dowd. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Assistant bookkeeper in drug house; state salary expected; applications without references not considered. "Ether," Box 207 Times.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of furniture packers and porters. Apply at warehouse, 251 West 17th St.

Wanted.—Frederick Loesar & Co. require a number of experienced team drivers. Apply at stables, 22 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A designer by a manufacturing jewelry concern doing order work. Address P. O. Box 90, New York City.

Wanted—Cashiers and inspectors by the 14th Street Store. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out-of-town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

A middle-aged lady, well educated and good business woman, desires charge of some branch store or agency; willing to learn if necessary; references and security. N., Box 171 Times.

College woman desires position as teacher, advertising writer, proofreader, or in journalistic work; highest testimonials. "Brookhurst," Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

Secretary, Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent, Post Office Box 157.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, home preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office experience; good education. Address O., Box 136 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker, S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy, and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, 24; double entry; experienced and competent; familiar with all office details; salary moderate. A. D., 1,364 Broadway.

Boy, 17, in wholesale concern or in office; 2½ years' office experience; references. Box P 215 Times.

Caretaker.—First-class farmer and gardener; caretaker of private place; understands driving; married; no family. Address Caretaker, 49 Columbus Ave.

Coachman.—Married; first-class reference; no incumbrance. Phelps, 350 West End Av.

Expert accountant, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Foreman.—By first-class brass and bronze molder in all branches; 20 years' experience as foreman; would like position as such. Molder, 157 East 125th St.

Gardener, &c.—By American, middle-aged farmer, gardener, or to work around a gentleman's place; first-class references. M., 1,364 Bway.

Intelligent occupation few hours daily; knowledge of foreign languages. Refined, "109" 617 6th Av.

Office Assistant, &c.—Young man, as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Twenty-two, substitute position for week beginning Aug. 15; thoroughly experienced; salary $12-$15. D. C., 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—Care of lawn, garden; handy; drive; willing, steady, sober, trustworthy; American, 28; single. U., Box 251 Times.

Wanted—By a young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. E Box 210 Times.

Young man, 26, good education, executive ability, at present employed, desires position with large manufacturing plant where honest and sincere effort will be appreciated and rewarded with corresponding advancement; prefers to leave New York. B. Y., Box 173 Times.

POLICE HUNTING FOR POLICE CAPTAIN'S SON

Implicated in Assault on Special Policeman, Who Is Dying.

YOUNG NALLY IS MISSING

Wife Says He's Hiding—Sold Saloon, Near Father's Station, After Stadtmuller Was Wounded.

William G. Nally, the son of Police Captain James F. Nally of the West One Hundredth Street Station, was a fugitive from justice yesterday. John S. Stadtmuller, the special policeman at the Riverdale Casino, on West One Hundred and Tenth Street—"Little Coney Island"—who was shot on Thursday night, has made to Coroner Scholer an ante-mortem statement in which he said that Nally was in the crowd that attacked him.

Nally disappeared after the shooting and his father went on a vacation on Wednesday, leaving Sergt. John Gallagher in command of the precinct, which takes in the place where Stadtmuller was shot. The day after the shooting, the liquor store at 132 West One Hundredth Street, which was bought by Capt. Nally for the son now in hiding and which snuggles up to the station house, at 134, was sold. Young Nally had it fitted up and it was placarded with his full name and bore the sign "Station Café." The police yesterday afternoon exhibited more than a languid interest in the case, and it was said that Nally and those who were identified with him in his attack on Stadtmuller could not escape arrest.

Stadtmuller's ante-mortem statement, which was taken at the J. Wood Wright Memorial Hospital, where he is said to be dying, was:

"On Tuesday evening, with a couple of friends, I went to Flannelly's saloon, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. It was about 5 or 6 o'clock, and we had something to eat and a few drinks. At the next table to us was another party of three, one of whom was William G. Nally, the son of a New York Police Captain. While we sat at the table we got into an argument, the latter and I, but it passed off, and when we left the saloon Nally and his friends followed us out on to the sidewalk. As the other party came out they bumped up against a party of ladies who were passing, and I reproved them for their rudeness. Nally took offense at my action, and had not his friends and mine interfered there would have been a fight then and there.

"On Thursday evening I was on duty, as usual, at the Casino. It was about 11 o'clock, I think, when Nally and three others came into the dance hall, where I was, from the barroom. I did not see them enter, but I heard Nally say, 'Boys, there's your man,' and the next thing I knew they all jumped on me from behind. I fought as well as I could, and in the scrimmage a number of shots were fired by several of Nally's companions, one of which reached me."

Coroner Scholer went directly from the hospital to the West One Hundredth Street Station and told what the wounded man had said. Inspector Elbert O. Smith talked with Inspector McClusky, Chief Detective, and a number of men were stirred to activity at the Headquarters bureau, and effort was made by Acting Captain Gallagher to infuse a little more energy in Detective Sergeant Scheffer and plain clothes men McManus and Short, who, up to that time, had a blank record in the case. Inspecetor Smith said he was intent on having in custody those who were implicated in the shooting. He had proper sympathy for Capt. Nally, but would do police duty in the matter regardless of who got hurt.

Young Nally's wife admitted yesterday that her husband was keeping out of the way, but she said "she was sure he did not wound Stadtmuller.

"He would not do such a cowardly thing," she asserted. "I do not know where he is. He is keeping out of the way because suspicion points to him. It would be better if he should come forward and stand the consequences."

"COME ON" WAS A DETECTIVE.

Despite His Duster and Umbrellas, Alleged Green Goods Man Was Shy.

Inspector McClusky recently received a letter from John F. Jenkins, a contractor and engineer of Camden, S. C., complaining that he had received "green-goods" circulars signed "William H. Hill, 112 Madison Street, Brooklyn." The Inspector arranged with Jenkins to telegraph on Thursday morning that he had left Camden on his way to New York, and would register at the Eastern Hotel, according to instructions.

The Inspector detailed Detectives Vaughan and Carey to the case. Vaughan was selected for the part of the visiting South Carolinian, and he made up to impersonate a "come on." He wore a long flowing linen duster, an ancient straw hat, a glowing red necktie, and carried a carpetbag and several umbrellas. He went over to the Communipaw Station on Friday night, mingled with the arriving passengers, at the hour named, and came over to New York. Landing at the South Ferry he sauntered out into Whitehall Street, staring with gaping mouth and wide-open eyes at the elevated road, the tall buildings, and the many other things which might impress a rustic visitor. All the time Carey, in ordinary clothes, was trailing his partner.

Vaughan at last went to the Eastern Hotel and after he had registered and had been told by the clerk not to blow out the gas, he was assigned to a room. Soon a man called on him, saying that he was the agent of a man called Hill, the supposed principal in the deal. The agent became suspicious and declined to do business, whereupon Vaughan arrested him.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner said he was James Davis of 236 Noble Street, Brooklyn. Inspector McClusky says, however, that he recognizes him as Frank Sweeney, a till-tapper, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

DECISION FOR EX-SERGEANT.

Court of Appeals Orders a New Trial for Sheils.

Ex-Police Sergeant John Sheils, who was "broken" on charges of Parkhurst Society agents that he had failed to get evidence against and suppress a house while he was attached to the Tenderloin Station, heard yesterday from Albany that the Court of Appeals had ordered a new trial of his case. Gen. Greene was Police Commissioner when Sheils was discharged.

Sheils's counsel regarded the order as practically one for reinstatement. Several other policemen were put off the force at about the time that Sheils was, but none of them has been reinstated.

MISS SEAWELL MUST PAY.

Author's Pictures Not Necessary for Well-Being, Appraisers Rule.

Mollie Elliott Seawell, the author, must pay duty on several pictures which she brought back with her from her last trip to Europe.

Miss Seawell claimed free entry for the pictures on the ground that they were articles necessary for her well-being and comfort on the journey, but in a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville the Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided that they were not included in this category.

SHOPPERS SEE CARS CRASH.

Reserves Have to Drive Women from Place of Accident.

Shoppers crowding out of the stores at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue just before the noon closing hour yesterday saw a collision between two Sixth Avenue surface cars. Two women riding on the second seat of one of the cars were hurt, and the cars were damaged.

A north-bound car approaching Twenty-third Street struck the switch used to turn the Seventh Avenue cars westward. On the south-bound track was a car, going at a good rate. The switch was open, and the north-bound car crashed into the one going in the opposite direction. The passengers were showered with broken glass and splinters, but with the exception of Mrs. Bella Wheaton of 16 Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, William's Bridge, and Mrs. Clara Green of 19 Market Street, Amsterdam, N. Y., who suffered contusions of the shoulders and badly strained backs, no one was hurt.

The two women were carried into Riker's drug store, where they were attended by Dr. Burdick, who came in an ambulance from the New York Hospital. He was placing the women in the ambulance, after dressing their injuries, when a large touring car approached. The owner recognized Mrs. Green and took her to her hotel in the automobile. Mrs. Wheaton was taken to the hospital. It is feared that she may have been internally injured.

Patrick Hogan of 188 East Seventy-sixth Street and John Tully of 663 Tenth Avenue, the motormen, were unharmed. The women would make no complaint against them, and they were not arrested. Their cars were badly damaged and had to be pushed back to the barns. The reserves were called out to drive away the excited women crowding the sidewalks, who feared that many had been killed, as the noise of the shock was heard for two blocks.

KEPT DOLL TO THE LAST.

Little Five-Year-Old Mother Died at Hospital.

With her doll clasped in her arms, the body of five-year-old Anna Heitz, who died in Bellevue Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning, was removed to the Morgue, where it was later claimed by the child's mother, Mrs. Yetta Heitz, of 285 East Fourth Street.

The child was run over by a truck in front of her home on Wednesday last while playing with her doll. Although her right leg was crushed, and she was in terrible agony, she still clung to her doll, and would not part with it, even when she was being prepared for the operating table. The amputation of her leg failed to save her life.

SCHOOLS UNDER NEW BRIDGE.

Six Temporary Structures to Provide for Lower East Side Pupils.

C. B. J. Snyder, chief architect of the Department of Education, filed plans yesterday at the Building Department for the utilization of space under the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge as a site for six temporary school structures to relieve the congestion of the schools on the lower east side. The buildings are to be of brick, one story high, and will be erected on the south side of the approach between the columns. Five of them, each 200 by 30 feet, will be built in a row on Ridge, Pitt, Willett, Sheriff, Columbia, and Cannon Streets, and a sixth, 174 feet front, on the block from Lewis to Goerck Street.

The schools are to be floored with asphalt, and each will be amply lighted by a row of skylights. Each building will have drinking fountains and storage bunkers. Five of them are to cost $11,000 each and the sixth $10,000, making a total of $65,000.

CITY OFFICES MAY BE MOVED.

Renewing of Leases in Park Row Building Leads to Disagreement.

Unless some agreement is reached between the city and the Park Row Realty Company, which owns the Park Row Building, it is likely that the municipal departments now having offices in that structure will be provided with other quarters after April 1, 1905.

The city leased the offices in 1899 for five years, with privilege of renewal, the five years expiring the 1st of April, 1904. On the 27th day of that month the Sinking Fund Commissioners authorized new leases, to run to April 1, 1905. The leases were prepared by the Corperation Counsel, under the resolution, and presented to the Park Row Realty Company for signature through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., who in a communication under date of June 1, 1904, returned the leases, with the statement that they had been instructed by the Park Row Realty Company to return the same as not satisfactory. The realty company explained this action by stating that by the city's holding over the leases were already renewed for a period of five years from April 1, 1904, and that if the city desired new writings the authorities would have to be consistent with the leases as renewed.

Controller Grout contends that the city is a hold-over tenant for one year only, and the Sinking Fund Commission has adopted his view and given orders that the rent be paid up to next April. In a report to the Controller, which Mr. Grout approved, Appraiser Mortimer J. Brown said:

"The city occupies rooms in a number of buildings in this vicinity which are held only on one-year terms, and I do not see why any exception should be made in the case of the Park Row Building Company. Taking this view of the case, I would respectfully recommend that no lease be entered into between the Park Row Realty Company and the city, for the reason that, being hold-overs for one year, a lease is not necessary, and that a resolution be adopted authorizing the Controller to pay the rent without the necessity of entering into a lease. I would further respectfully recommend that the city proceed to engage quarters in other buildings, so that by April 1, 1905, they will not be hold-over tenants with the Park Row Realty Company for another year."

The city occupies 243 rooms in the building and pays something more than $80,000 annually for rent.

MRS. GEORGE CROCKER'S WILL.

Annuities to Mother and Father—Bulk of Estate to Children.

The will of Mrs. Emma H. Crocker, who died at Newport on July 26 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The petition sets forth that the real estate in this State left by the testator is valued at $450,000 and the personal property at "more than $10,000." To her husband, George Crocker, the testator bequeaths all of the jewelry which at one time belonged to his mother, together with her own ruby ring, which she leaves to him to hold as long as he does not remarry. He also gets the house at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, together with its contents.

To her father, L. H. Hanchett, Mrs. Crocker leaves an income of $100 a month, and a similar sum to her mother, Mrs. Margaret Hanchett, for life. To her sister, Virginia H. Carroll, Mrs. Crocker bequeaths $10,000, and a similar amount is bequeathed to her brother, Louis E. Hanchett. The residuary estate is to go to the testator's three children, to share and share alike. They are Alice H. Rutherford, Alexander Rutherford, and Emma Rutherford Kearney. In case Mr. Crocker marries again, the house and its contents are to be sold and the sum realized to be divided among Mrs. Crocker's three children. The will is dated Feb. 16, 1904, and names the husband and children to execute the will.

"A. J. Wirz's" Body Found.

A body supposed to be that of the man whose hat, coat, and waistcoat were found in a park near the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street on Thursday, and who left with those articles a note saying that "A. J. Wirs" had "made good" and proved himself no coward, was picked up in the Harlem River yesterday. On the body was a handkerchief bearing the initials A. J. W.

SAYS HE PAID LEADER FOR JOB AS FIREMAN

City Employe Swears That Brooklyn Politician Demanded $100.

FOR SOMEBODY "DOWN TOWN"

Deputy Commissioner Doyle Hears "Graft" Rumors Concerning Himself and Starts an Investigation.

Charges attacking the integrity of one of the Brooklyn Democratic district leaders, a follower of Senator McCarren and an office holder, were laid before Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle yesterday by Fireman J. F. J. Dunne of Engine Company 131, who charges that he was compelled to pay the district leader $25 for assistance in obtaining his appointment. Seventy-five dollars more was asked for by the district leader for the service, but because of a protest made by the father of Dunne, the payment of this sum was not insisted on.

According to the sworn statement made by Dunne, he was well up on the civil service list, but two sets of men were appointed without his name being included, so he visited the district leader to learn the cause of the delay. He was told by the politician that his appointment would come in time.

After that Dunne was sent for by the leader, and visited the district clubhouse. There he was met by the leader's secretary, who asked him what proposition he was prepared to make. According to Dunne he declared that he had no proposition to make, and that he could not make any.

Later, the secretary suggested the advisability of making a subscription of $100, with the intimation that if this was done the applicant would receive the appointment. Dunne asserts that he then paid $25 as a first installment. At this time the leader was present with his secretary.

"The secretary took the $25," Dunne swears, "rolled it up in a piece of paper and put it in his pocket."

Later, Dunne, fearing that he had not been treated fairly, visited the leader and protested. The leader then told him that if he was not satisfied that everything possible was being done for him he could take his money back.

When asked by Commissioner Doyle whether anything was said of the disposition of the money to be paid, Dunne replied:

"He told me two nights before I paid him that the money would have to go down town Monday morning."

"Did he say to whom it was to go?"

"No, Sir; he did not."

"How did he say that you were to pay the $100?"

"I was to pay $25 down and $25 a month out of my salary until the whole thing was paid."

John J. Dunne, the fireman's father, corroborated his son and told of a visit made by him to protest against the leader's treatment of his son. "It got so hot," said Mr. Dunne, "that the leader ran out of the clubhouse and left me there to cool down."

Deputy Commissioner Doyle has submitted the evidence taken before him to Commissioner Hayes. Mr. Doyle heard that it had been whispered in some of the districts that he had received money for appointing firemen to the department, and he started an investigation, with the result that the Dunne case was brought to light.

MRS. O'HARA'S JOE.

Goes in Swimming and Achieves Some Public Distinction.

A crowd consisting of men and boys gathered and stayed at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and First Avenue at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Occasionally a woman or a girl stretched up on her toes and looked over the heads of the men and boys. Every such onlooker immediately subsided and then walked away with her chin at a haughty angle.

The crowd meanwhile grew, and Policeman William Flynn's curiosity was so tickled that he at last went a full fifty feet off his post to discover what was up. The centre of the admiring group was a six-year-old boy, who, with no clothes to hamper his movements, was philosophically picking a splinter from one of his big toes. Policeman Flynn broke regulations by unbuttoning his uniform coat. In one corner of this he secreted the boy, and away the two went to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

The boy said he was Joseph O'Hara of 502 First Avenue. Mrs. O'Hara afterward verified all of that. Joseph, though only six, had learned, he said, that little boys who go in swimming often lose their clothes or find their trousers legs and shirt sleeves knotted after they emerge. Joseph said "pants," but he managed to make himself understood. Joseph had therefore sneaked out at the break of day without any hampering raiment. On the way home he acquired the ellver.

"Joe," said Mrs. O'Hara at the station house door at that moment, "I've been looking for you."

Mrs. O'Hara then paddled Joseph most properly right before all of the big men in blue, and then, folding him in her generous apron, deported him to his residence.

W. M. HADDOCK FOUND DEAD.

Apparently Stricken with Apoplexy While Walking Near Park.

Washington M. Haddock, who lived with a widowed sister, Mrs. Samuel Brown, at the Hotel San Remo, was found dead yesterday morning by the driver of a meat wagon in Central Park West. The body was lying in the street close to the car tracks, and it was at first supposed that the man had been struck by one of the cars. Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon examined the body and declared that Mr. Haddock had been stricken with apoplexy. Two large diamond rings, a valuable watch, and some money were found on the body.

At the hotel it was said that Mr. Haddock had been accustomed to take long walks in the evening, and that often he stopped over night with friends, so that no notice was taken of the fact that he had not returned after starting out in the evening for his usual walk. Mr. Haddock was a Director of the North River Insurance Company and a member of the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and of the Military Club.

MRS. PHELAN SAILS AWAY.

One-Gowned Ocean Traveler Sent Back on the Kroonland.

Mrs. Constance Phelan, the young woman who arrived here last Monday on the Red Star liner Kroonland, having crossed the ocean in a hall gown, and having as her only baggage a case of mineral water, sailed back on that steamship yesterday morning. She had been ordered deported by the immigration authorities, whose medical officers adjudged her insane.

The passengers and many of their friends who went to the pier yesterday were greatly interested in the woman, and frequent requests were made to be allowed to see her. By order of the Captain, however, Mrs. Phelan was locked in her stateroom.

Since her arrival here Mrs. Phelan has been allowed the freedom of the vessel, and although she often said she would like to be sent to some mineral springs where she could bathe, she never tried to leave the ship.

Stern Brothers

will close out to-morrow entire stock of

Women's Summer Dresses

In Mulls, Organdies, Lawns, Linens and Ducks, at $6.50, 9.75, 12.50

Reduced from $11.50 up to 35.00.

Summer Wrappers & Kimonos

In Dotted Swisses and White and Colored Lawns, etc., at 95c, $2.50, 4.50

Reduced from $2.95, 5.50 and 7.95.

Washable Waists

Offering to-morrow at much below value

Lawn, front and back tucked and row of embroidery down front, at 85c

Lawn, front and back tucked with embroidery, at $1.35

Waists, with entire front of Renaissance ring embroidery, at $1.69

Persian Lawn, with yoke of hand-drawn work and tucks, at $1.98

DECIDED **Infants' Wear** REDUCTIONS

in Imported and Domestic Dresses, Guimpes, Misses' and Children's Gowns and Drawers.

Exceptional Values

SHORT DRESSES, sizes 6 months to 2 years, at 35, 59, 75c

sizes 2 to 4 years, at 73, 89, 98c

Special Offerings

Women's Rainproof Garments

In Tan, Oxford and Olive, plaited backs, fancy collars or capes and belts, at $8.50, 12.75

Unusual Reductions in

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

MISSES' WALKING SUITS of French Voile, Etamine Cheviots and Mixtures, handsomely trimmed, many silk lined, 14 and 16 years, $14.50, 16.50

Heretofore $25.00 to 38.00

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS of Vo Panama Cloths, Cheviots and Mixtures, Heretofore $5.95 $3.75

MISSES' RAIN COATS, two new models in Oxford, tan and olive, $7.95, 9.95

Value $11.50 and 15.00

GIRLS' WASH DRESSES of Lawn, Dimity and Chambray, high neck and guimpe style, sizes 14 to 16 years, Heretofore $2.95 to 5.50 $1.98, 2.75

Boys' Summer Suits

WASHABLE RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS Stripes, Linen Effects and Plain White, at 95c

Formerly, $1.45 to 2.50.

FINEST GRADE RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS in Linens, Chambrays, Galateas and French Flannels, at $1.85

Formerly, $3.95 to 5.00.

ALL WOOL KNEE TROUSERS Homespuns, Cheviots and Corduroys, Formerly 95c., at 59c

YOUNG MEN'S OUTING SUITS Homespuns and Cheviots, Double and Single Breasted Coats, with Peg Top Trousers, $6.50, 8.90

Formerly $9.75 and 11.00.

West Twenty-third Street

GAYNOR SCORES DETECTIVE.

Justice Says That Lahey's Statements Were False and His Acts Outrageous.

In denying permission, asked for ex parte by Corporation Counsel Delany, to defend Detective Sergeant William J. Lahey of the Central Office of Manhattan, in an action brought against him for the recovery of $20,000 damages for false imprisonment by Richard Briggs, Jr., of 400 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday in which he characterized the statements made by the police official as grossly false and his acts as outrageous.

Briggs, who is a plumber, was employed on Feb. 19 last in the building where Lahey, together with his mother and sister, lived, and had occasion to cut off the water supply. After this was done, Lahey returned home, and finding no water with which to wash his hands, went into the cellar and ordered Briggs out. Briggs refused to go, and there was a fight, followed by the arrest of the plumber by Lahey. Justice Gaynor said in part:

"The motion must be denied. The defendant obtained from the Police Commissioner his request that the Corporation Counsel defend his action by a statement which is grossly false in both its statement and its concealment of facts."

GYPSY BAND DEPORTED.

Picturesque Servian Party of Twenty Can't Come in.

Twenty Servian gypsies who arrived on the steamship Tennyson on Monday from a port in Brazil were ordered deported yesterday by the Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island.

In their native costumes the gypsies were all right from a spectacular point of view, but the board discovered that seven of the party had knocked at Uncle Sam's door about a year ago and were not admitted, so it was decided that they were not desirable immigrants. The whole company was ordered deported.

St. Louis Filipinos Will Go to School.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The 100 young Filipinos whose arrival at St. Louis has been reported to the Bureau of Insular Affairs at the War Department will be placed in educational institutions throughout the United States with the opening of the school season this Fall, and then will go through a four-year course of study. They will spend six weeks at the St. Louis Fair.

Clyde Line's New Steamer Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The freight steamer Mohican, for the Clyde Steamship Company, was launched to-day at Cramp's shipyard. The vessel was named by Mrs. Wilbur F. Nose, granddaughter of the late William Cramp. The Mohican will ply between

PART TWO

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.



ANENT the ease with which some politicians, both Democrats and Republicans, ignore the principles of their party, yet claim to be loyal thereto when there are spoils to be divided, Senator Bacon of Georgia recently told this story:

"An old negro down my way arose at prayer meeting one night and delivered himself thus: 'Bredderin an' sisterin, Ise been a mighty mean nigger in my time. Ise had er heap er ups an' downs—'specially downs—sence I jined de church. Ise stole chickens an' watah millins. Ise cussed. Ise got drunk. Ise shot craps. Ise slashed udder coons wid my razah, an' Ise done er sight er udder things, but, thank de good Lawd, bredderin an' sisterin, Ise nebber yet los' my religion.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DURING the recent visit of the Democratic National Committee to Judge Parker's Esopus home, when Charles F. Murphy and David B. Hill met and shook hands for the first time in many months, young Parker Hall, the Judge's grandson, was playing around the grounds.

The boy was busily engaged "skinning the cat" on the big flagstaff in front of the house and got entangled in the ropes just as Murphy and Hill shook hands. His entanglement resulted in suddenly bringing the flag to half mast.

"Something of that sort was to be expected on this occasion, I suppose," remarked Judge Parker with a laugh, as he glanced first at Murphy and Hill clasping hands and then at the half-masted flag.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SENATOR BOIES PENROSE of Pennsylvania was showing a party of friends through the vaults of the Philadelphia Mint.

"Mercy," exclaimed a woman from Baltimore, "how chilly it is down here."

"Yes, madam," replied the Senator, "you are surrounded by a cool fifty millions."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SHORTLY after George B. Cortelyou became President McKinley's secretary, back in '98, he accompanied the President on a visit to Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland. Phil Dillon, who has had charge of the New York County Republican Literary Bureau for several years, was then a reporter for The Cleveland Press, and was sent out to the Herrick house to interview McKinley, if possible. Dillon describes his meeting with Cortelyou:



"He sat alone on the big Herrick porch reading a newspaper. There was no one to announce me. I stamped heavily crossing the porch and he looked up.

"Mr. Cortelyou?" I said humbly.

"Ah—yes?" he said with a drawl which is the compromise between the dialects of New York and Georgia.

"I am a newspaperman—for The Press."

"Ah—yes?" He arose quickly and came forward with hand extended. Those were the days of the 'high handshake' in smart society circles, but I didn't practice the style. He grasped my hand in the normal way. With a quick move he lifted it up to my jaw and held my fist in a steel grip, his closed hand touching my own chin, with his arm extended full as if delivering the "Bob Fitzsimmons shift" to the jaw. I lost my balance and nearly fell backward.

"Pardon me," said I, "will you tell me if this is the latest style of handshake at Washington?"

He looked surprised. "Eh? Ah—yes!" He spoke with smiling incisiveness. "You see, we at Washington are so accustomed to the practice of keeping at arm's length the inveterate office seeker that it becomes second nature, don't you know?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. B. W. WRENN, formerly of the Plant System of railways and steamships, who ran steamships from Boston to Halifax, was being entertained by some friends in Boston, and in making an after-dinner talk alluded to the fact that Boston had honored him by having his initials, B. W. W., on the sidewalks throughout the city.

An old gentleman present, who had never been South, remarked:

"Well, well! The Colonel does not evidently know that B. W. W. indicates 'Boston Water Works.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS, within the hour of his nomination for Vice President, was sought out by a correspondent for a newspaper that has a penchant for middle names. According to instructions wired from his office the reporter asked:

"Senator, what does the 'G' in your name stand for?"

"Gassaway," was the reply.

"But really, I must find out," said the reporter, smiling faintly.

"Gassaway," repeated the candidate.

"Is that West Virginian for 'chase yourself?'" inquired the young man.

"No," chuckled the ex-Senator, "it's my middle name—an old family name."

"Oh," said the correspondent, "I thought it was a slang expression I hadn't heard before."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ON one of Eugene Field's visits to London he was dining one evening with a company most of whom were strangers to him. The lady on his right was stout, somewhat more than middle-aged, and little inclined to be thoughtful of others. When it was casually remarked that Field was from Chicago, she turned to him, put her glasses to her eyes, and remarked:

"Oh, indeed! And how do people live in Chicago?"

"Well," replied Field, "when they caught me I was living in a tree."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A COLONIAL restaurant in the neighborhood of the Waldorf-Astoria furnishes among other old-time dishes a dessert called Washington pie. This confection is made of cake, with custard between the layers, and whipped cream or custard on top.

A short time ago two patrons were lunching there and one of them ordered Washington pie. When his order was placed upon the table he saw that it was made of chocolate instead of ordinary custard.

"Pshaw!" said he, "I thought they knew I meant George and not Booker T."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. "BILL" SKERRETT, who is being boomed for Congress in Texas, three times suffered robbery while attending the Chicago Convention eight years ago. Twice he telegraphed to his good friends in Texas to send up cash.

"'Pon my word," said the loquacious Colonel, "the next time I get money I will keep it in my mouth."

A tongue-tied friend whose opportunities of cracking jokes are few saw the chance of his lifetime, so he stammered out:

"M-m-my God, Co-co-colonel, you talk t-t-t-too damn much to k-k-keep it long in your mouth!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

KING CHRISTIAN'S well-known custom of giving small silver coins to the beggars and old men and women he chances to meet during his frequent walks about the streets of the Danish capital led, the other day, to an amusing incident. The beggar to whom the monarch was about to offer the usual little coin was a quick-witted fellow, for pulling at his ragged cap, he said:



"Not that, your Majesty. I had rather have one of your pictures."

"Do you think I carry photographs around in my pockets?" asked the King, smiling.

"Perhaps not in your pockets," replied the other, but certainly in your purse."

Christian laughed outright at that and found the gold piece which bore the royal likeness which did not appear on the lesser silver coins.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A SERVANT at Skibo Castle, the residence in Scotland of Andrew Carnegie, one day called Mr. Carnegie's little daughter Margaret an angel. To the nurse who was putting her to bed that night she said seriously:

"If I am an angel, why don't I have wings?" adding "Perhaps I will have when I get to heaven." After a thoughtful pause she inquired: "Nurse, do angels go to sleep?" The attendant was unable to give the required information concerning the habits of angels.

"I hope they do," said the little girl, "so that when I am an angel I can put my head under my wing and go to sleep like a bird."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A PARTY was at Hammerstein's roof garden watching Paul Spadoni, the sensational juggler, catching fifty forty-pound cannon balls on the back of his neck.

"Holy Gee!" exclaimed Harry Coultaus, the artist, who was one of the party, as the last ball was thrown and successfully caught, "but that fellow has a ball bearing neck!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SOME time during the years before Gen. Tracy was appointed Secretary of the Navy and went to Washington to live, the Tracys had in their Brooklyn home an Irish servant girl who was something of a character. Tall, rawboned and muscular, cross-eyed and freckled, she was not much to look at, but her dignity was not to be trifled with. Unable to read or write, her ingenuity in evading the admission was a source of much amusement to her employers. One day when the members of the family were all away in the country she received a telegram from the General, and, taking it around to the grocery store, she said to the proprietor, whom she knew well:



"Tom, there's just one word in this telegram I can't make out. The General does write such a queer hand."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT happened that Rafael Joseffy, the illustrious pianist, was once taken to hear one of the instruments which are supposed to reproduce the human voice—a phonograph, gramophone, or something of the sort. The clerk, flattered by the presence of the great man, outdid himself in a careful explanation of the mechanism of the invention.

"This is the way you start it," he said, and the strident din filled the music shop. The clerk smiled complacently, but horror and suffering were evident in the eyes of Joseffy. Struggling with a palpable desire for flight, he finally managed to gasp:

"An' ees there perhaps some way to stop eet?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THAT Mme. Schumann-Heink is not always able to express herself as fluently in English as she can in song is illustrated by the following little story that is circulated at her expense. It seems that among her friends she has the reputation for remarkable tact and adaptability. Not long ago, in conversation with an intensely patriotic American, the talk quite naturally turned upon the subject of the American flag.

"Oh," said the singer, turning her rapturous gaze full upon her companion, "I do love your flag. Why, in my home in Germany we do hiss it on our house every Fourth of July," and it was not until later that she learned from an obliging friend that the word "hiss" was not the same as "hoist" in America.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, arrived on the steamer Lucania from Liverpool recently. Another passenger was the Right Rev. Cyprian Pinkham. During the voyage the Rev. Pinkham had been induced to relieve the monotony with an address. He spoke of the ultimate success which awaited the man who kept his eye on the future, the victory of the man or woman who did not revel in things done or regret pleasures left behind. In support of his statement he held up Lot's wife aa an example of the futility and dire disaster which follow a desire to return to a wicked past.



Later in the day the Countess came to the rescue of Lot's unfortunate wife, and asked the reverend if Lot himself ought not to have been punished also, "for of necessity he, too, must have turned around, or how could he have learned the awful fate of his wife?"

"The man in this case was justified in turning around," said the clergyman to the astonished Countess, "for is not a man compelled by law to look after his wife?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUDGE PARKER and his family are having a great deal of merriment at the expense of a Tammanyite who recently visited the Eden Musée to see the candidate of the Democracy in the Chamber of Fame.

He was so impressed that he wrote the Judge to this effect:

"After visiting Esopus, I write to say that while you're a noble Democrat and a fine looker, you can't begin to do justice to your wax statue on Twenty-third Street."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE redoubtable Mrs. Pat Campbell writes a friend that she is to play nearly six months in America next year, and expects to meet all her old New York friends and take up bridge again. She relates an amusing tale of a young man who was eager to play with her.

"Say, I want you for a partner. Can't I put you down as mine?" he said.

To which Mrs. Pat aptly replied: "Yes, you can jolly well do so, and you might put me down as a gold mine, too, at whist."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WE have some queer chaps on the telephone," says Acting Superintendent Rickard of Bellevue. "I had a call the other night from a man who wanted information about his sister, who had been brought in two days before suffering from a nervous complaint.



"'She's convalescent,' I replied.

"'None of yer nonsense,' retorted the man. 'I'm not in a trifling mood. Tell me this minute whether my sister is dead or alive."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT the Wisconsin State Fair, held at Milwaukee, the visitors were recipients of yardsticks which an enterprising furniture house was distributing. Gov. La Follette had one of these sticks, and while enjoying the evidences of prosperity exhibited by the farmers of his State, used the measuring rod as a cane.

The Governor of a great State, carrying a rule, on one side of which was displayed an advertisement, presented an opportunity which no enterprising merchant would neglect. A photographer was engaged and ordered to take a snapshot of the Executive who was doing auch good public advertising.

Intuitively the Governor realized the intent of the energetic photographer and quickly he handed the yardstick to one of his companions, saying, "Keep it as one of the measures vetoed by the Governor."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GUSTAVE LUDERS, the composer, has a friend, a teacher of singing, to whom there came a few days ago a woman somewhat advanced in years to make arrangements for vocal instruction. She was accepted as a pupil, but at the second lesson the conscientious instructor felt it his duty to inform the lady that her ear was far from true. She received the remark, however, without the slightest resentment, said she knew she had slight vocal ability, but that she was determined to pursue her course to its inharmonious end.

"It is hopeless, Madam," protested the musician at the conclusion of the third lesson. "You will never learn to sing in tune. You are simply wasting your time."

"It doesn't matter," was the reply. "I care nothing about music, but my physician said that singing would help my dyspepsia immensely, so I determined to take the lessons. Let us continue."

Origin of Pies and the Making of Pie Plates

The Ancient Circular Dish—Where Pie Plates Are Unknown—Curious Inscriptions and Decorations.

AS pie is generally conceded to be of American origin, if not the National dish, its beginning and evolution is of interest to all and sundry even though they may not be like the New England farmer who daily thanked God that he had always been able to have pie for breakfast.

In an art handbook, written by Prof. Barber, there is a quantity of curious and interesting matter concerning pies and pie plates; though at first the connection may not be very clear, yet both to artist and layman the matter is of great interest.

Curiously enough, in his researches he discovered that the pie plate was one of the earliest pieces in this country. The first plates are dated about the middle of the eighteenth century, and were made by the German potters who settled in Pennsylvania.

Regarding the pie itself, Prof. Barber says: "It does not appear to be known exactly where that peculiar composition of fruit and pastry originated, for the encyclopaedias are silent on the subject, but it is certain that the art of piemaking flourished among our ancestors in the early part of the seventeenth century. As early as 1641 pies were mentioned. Johnson, in 'Wonder Working Providence,' says: 'This poor Wilderness hath not only equalized England in food, but goes beyond it in some places. * * * Apples, pears, and quince tarts instead of their former pumpkin pies.'"

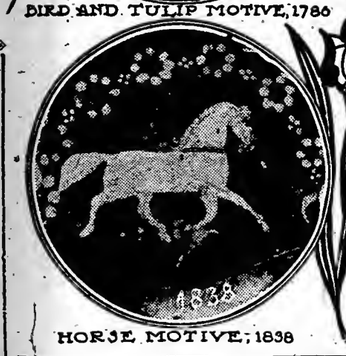
Henry C. Mercer, in his "Tools of the Nation Maker," states as his belief that the pie of the United States developed about 1750, and that it was entirely a product of the bake oven, since it could not have been cooked in the open fire or Dutch oven.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Oldtown Folks," says: "The pie is an English institution which, planted on American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species."



FUSCHIA MOTIVE, 1800

BIRD AND TULIP MOTIVE, 1786



HORSE MOTIVE, 1838



TULIP MOTIVE

An American Invention.

She refers, continues Prof. Barber, to the meat or flesh pie of Great Britain. It was reserved for Americans to invent the fruit or sweetened pastry, which we know by that name. Even the mince pie, which is a combination of both, must be considered in its present form an indigenous American product."

To perpetrate a real Irish bull, the English pie, which is centuries old, is not a pie at all; it is a tart, with but one crust, and that an upper one. It is made in a deep earthen dish, with an inverted teacup in the centre, around which the fruit and sugar are placed, and the whole covered with a layer of rich pastry.

It was undoubtedly the ancestor of the American pie, and without question came over in the Mayflower—or at least the recipe for making it came over in that heavily laden ship.

Fruit being more abundant here and of greater variety than in England, what more natural than that the pie or tart should blossom forth into a hundred varieties?

New England was and still is the home of the pie-maker, where those of the manner born look askance upon their less fortunate fellow-beings who chanced to have been born on the other side of that "everlasting pie-line."

Three Kinds of Pie.

If the stories the Texans tell of their people be true, the great State of Texas is a good running mate for New England. It is said that the Texans have pie for breakfast, dinner, and supper. They go to bed with pie in their hands. If children are sick they are given pie; pie takes the place of wedding cake and funeral baked meats. And yet the Texans know only three kinds of pie, "the kivered, the unkivered, and the cross-barred."

The typical form of pie plate, which has altered very little during two centuries, is "a hollowed circular disk, notched round the edge, an unbroken curve without flattened base or projecting rim." The shape is characteristic and unsuited for any other use than that for which it was designed. The oldest example of pie plates brought to light by Prof. Barber bear the date of 1785.

"The art of pie-making was undoubtedly acquired by the Pennsylvania Germans from their American neighbors and they were not slow to adopt it as their own. The fruits and vegetables which the fertile soil of their farms produced in such great abundance furnished material for pies of every description at a trifling cost.

"The Pennsylvania German housewives usually kept a goodly supply of these confections in the house and served them at every meal."

This custom still obtains in certain rural positions of New England, though the people of Boston and other cities have learned to dispense with pie at breakfast and luncheon. To enumerate the ordinary pie materials one would need to mention every fruit and many vegetables, to say nothing of "molasses pie," which was once a well known dish in many sections of New England and Pennsylvania.

Making Pie Plates.

The manner of making the early pie plate in Pennsylvania was crude and curious. Prof. Barber tells us that after the clay was prepared it was cut into small pieces by means of a brass wire and taken to the work bench to be made into plates.

A batter, flat on one side and rounded on the other, with a handle at one end, was used to beat the clay roughly into a flattened form; these sheets of clay looking like enormous buckwheat cakes were then stacked up in great piles.

A roller, shaped like an ordinary rolling-pin, was used for rolling the clay out into thin sheets, after which a disc cutter was employed to cut them into circular pieces of different diameters as required.

These "bats," as they were called, were laid on boards until they were partially dry. After the discs had dried for a day or two they were brought out to receive decorations.

The process most in use was called "slip decoration," and was applied by means of the slip cup, an earthen vessel with grass quills inserted into the opening, through which the liquid slip was made to trickle over the ware in various patterns, in the same manner that icing is applied to cake at the present time. The slip was a creamy mixture of white clay and water.

After the slip had been applied each disc was beaten on the decorated side so that the slip decorations were forced into the clay until the surface was entirely smooth and even. It was then placed in a mold and shaped, after which a tool called a "coggie" was run around the edge to make the little notches or indentations which are characteristic of the old-time pie plates.

Without any absolute knowledge on the subject, it is safe to say, or at least fair to suppose, that the "coggie" was invented, or at least put to this use after the pie baker had learned to use her thumb and finger to pinch the two crusts together, thus preventing the juice from running out into the oven.

Variety in Decorations.

A variety of motives were used by the slip decorators—figures, scenes, flowers, and fruits are found among them, the tulip being the favorite. A curious example of the latter motive shows a tulip plant with five flowers surrounded by a broad band of lattice work.

Around the border is inscribed the following in old German characters:

"I am planted to bloom again, long live Truppet." What makes it more than usually interesting is the fact that after each word is scratched a conventionalized tulip.

Another method of decoration practiced by the Pennsylvania-German potters was called "sgraffito," or scratched work; it is the reverse of slip decoration; the ornamentation instead of appearing in relief or imbedded in the level surface is depressed in the clay, like intaglio work.

Many of these old pieces have marginal inscriptions which make them far more interesting and individual than those with only the ordinary pictorial motives.

One of the most elaborately decorated and inscribed pieces has two circles of lettering instead of one. In the centre is an incised device of a two-headed bird which might be the royal double eagle of Prussia—but isn't.

Upon close examination it is discovered to be a pair of doves with united bodies forming a single heart, typical of love and union.

In the space above is the date 1786, while at the sides are large tulips. Around the rim is incised the following stanza:

"Catherine Raeder, her dish—Out of earth with understanding. The potter makes everything."

Curious Inscriptions.

Some of the pie-plates illustrate curious conceits. For instance, while one, two, or three are complete in themselves, combined they form a connecting hunting scene, or other phase of life.

That some of the potters had a keen sense of humor is proved by the following story. One Johannes Neesz was invited by the Lutheran minister to dine with him on a certain day that they might discuss designs for a set of plates the minister was ordering.

The potter, who was accustomed to dine at 12 promptly, was half famished and quite disgusted to find he had to wait until 2 o'clock for his dinner. When the set of plates came home, with pious sentiments interwoven in the marginal decorations, the minister was much amused to find a thirteenth plate bearing an inscription which, being freely translated, reads:

"I have never been in a place where people eat their dinner so late. Anno in the year 1812."

Another inscription on a pie-plate that shows strong feeling against the woman movement, which must have been stirring in the hearts of our foremothers even then, reads:

"Rather would I single live
Than the wife the breeches give."

Another plate bears the design of a tulip, a bird, and a large heart, on the centre of which is scratched the date 1773 and the words:

This disb and beart
Shall never part."

MURIEL PITHKETHLEY, OF THE "PERUVIAN,"

By LOUIS BECKE.

(Author of "Redman, the Boat-steerer," &c.)

THE Great Barrier Reef of Australia, which for more than a thousand miles stretches from Cape Townsend to Cape York, has been the scene of many tragedies ever since that prince of navigators, Capt. James Cook, surveyed and passed between it and the mainland 130 years ago in the Endeavour down to the present time.

And of all the many records of shipwreck and adventure due to the terrible Great Barrier, the story of Muriel Pithkethley of the bark Peruvian stands foremost as an example of a woman's heroic conduct under the most awful and horrifying conditions that can be imagined. The writer, at Port Denison, in North Queensland, conversed with a man—James Murrell—who was one of the survivors of the Peruvian, and who spoke of Mrs. Pithkethley as "a little, pink-faced woman, Sir, quite young and delicate looking, but with such a heart—as brave as that of any soldier man that ever led a forlorn hope."

The story of James Murrell himself, a young sailor, who was a native of Maldon, in Essex, is well known to Australians, and before I describe what befell Mrs. Pithkethley I must mention that Murrell was for seventeen years a captive guest, so to speak, of the Australian coastal blacks, in a part of North Queensland very familiar to the writer, who has frequently conversed with the aborigines with whom Murrell had lived. He, after his long sojourn with one particular tribe, at last, made his way to a newly formed sheep station on the Don River, near the now thriving town of Bowen, on the shore of Port Denison. He was discovered by two shepherds, one of whom, Bill Hatch, was about to shoot him as a "wild, yaller black fellow," (as he described him,) when poor Murrell called out in terror, "Don't shoot me, please. I am a true British object," and his comrade, Wilson, turned his gun aside—just in time.

Murrell was given a Government appointment at Port Denison, and died there about 1877. He was a very intelligent man, and was able to give most interesting information about the mode of life and customs of the savages with whom he had lived so long, and his narrative (a copy of which can be seen in the library of the British Museum) was largely used a few years ago by the notorious de Rougemont, who succeeded in imposing upon the public as facts his fictitious and "amazing" adventures among the cannibal blacks of Northwestern Australia. And it was through Murrell, seventeen years after the shipwreck of the Peruvian, that the sad story of Mrs. Pithkethley was made known.

She was quite a young woman—only twenty-two years of age—when she sailed from Sydney in the Peruvian, of which her husband was master. The vessel was of 350 tons, and bound to London via Singapore with a cargo of Australian timber. Besides Mrs. Pithkethley, there were other passengers—a Mr. Quarrie and his young daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot with their infant child and a nurse, the latter was born at Cork, and was a "beautiful girl," (vide Jimmy Murrell, who, so Wilson said, was very fond of her, and had engaged to marry her when the bark reached London.)

The Peruvian left Sydney at the end of February, and made a rapid passage up to within twenty miles of Cleveland Bay, on the coast of North Queensland, when, an hour before dawn, she crashed on to an outlying spur of the Great Barrier Reef, near Cape Bowling Green, and not far from Townsville. There was a terrible surf running at the time, and it was very soon evident that the bark was doomed, for within ten minutes a mighty sea lifted her up bodily and let her down so heavily that the whole starboard side of the bottom was crushed like an egg shell, and wave after wave swept over the decks, carrying away the second mate—the first to perish—and lifting the ship further on to the reef, where she continued to bump heavily as the tide rose.

At daylight Capt. Pithkethley ordered the port quarter boat to be lowered; it was hopelessly stove in as soon as it touched the water; a second boat was so rotten that as soon as the mate and a sailor got in it, before it was lowered, their weight drew out the stern bolt, and the two men dropped into the seething surf, and were at once drowned.

The passengers were now, with the exception of the Captain's brave wife, distracted with terror, for the bark only carried two boats; but Mrs. Pithkethley, who was helping the children to dress, cried out to them that a raft was better than a rotten boat, and that every one should help, and not hinder the seamen by their lamentations. Then the Captain, in order to steady the ship, cut away all the masts, which with the sails set went over on the port side, and in a way formed a breakwater.

The raft was then made and the bulwarks on the leeside having been cut away, it was launched over the deck with handspikes by noon, and the people went on board only just in time, for the upper deck was working out of the ship, which was now full of water. All the provisions the Malay steward had time to secure were nine small tins of meat, a case of dried ling fish, two bottles of cognac; and one beaker of drinking water was filled by Capt. Pithkethley, who, although two of his ribs had been injured, said nothing about it—not even to his wife.

"Are you hurt?" she had asked, as she saw him trying to lift the beaker.

"No, little woman, I am all right. Get away on to the raft, and keep the passengers quiet. I will follow with the beaker."

When the raft cast off from the ship no land was in sight, but the Captain encouraged his companions by telling them they would be sure to see it at noon by keeping a westerly course, and at first the current did set them toward the land; but a few hours later it began to blow from the southwest and the raft was carried off toward the northeast. For days and days it drifted about, passed Magnetic Island, and on toward Great Palm Island. Fortunately it rained at night, and much water was caught, of none of the people could have survived, for forty-two days of unspeakable suffering had to pass before the raft touched the shore.

On the tenth day out Mr. Quarrie died of exhaustion, and his body, after being divested of the clothing, was dropped overboard, and said Murrell: "The sharks, which were always following the raft, tore it to pieces before our eyes." Next day two large fish were caught, equally divided, and eaten raw. In the night Mrs. Wilmot's baby died of starvation, and in the morning the poor mother followed.

A day or so later a seaman died. One of his legs was severed and hung over the side to tempt a shark near enough to enable the famished crew to catch it. This was done in a few minutes by means of a running bowline, and the struggling creature, by the united strength of every one on the raft, was dragged out of the water and killed with an axe by the carpenter. Some of the raw flesh was at once eaten, and the blood evenly divided, and that evening to the great joy of every one land was sighted—the bold high Cape Cleveland, near Townsville. In the morning it was much nearer. Another shark was caught with the same terrible bait as was used on the preceding day, and ten hours later the raft drifted ashore a few miles from Cape Cleveland.

They landed before daylight, and, throwing themselves down on the beach, slept. In the morning water was found, the pangs of hunger were alleviated by shellfish, and hope for the future sprang up in their hearts. So far they had seen no traces of blacks, and were hopeful of making their way along the coast to civilization or being seen by a ship.

They had, when twenty days out on the raft, (they were forty-two in getting to land,) seen a brig a long way off outside the Great Barrier Reef—too far off to notice the raft, which had no sail.

A few days of rest did them all good. Oysters were plentiful, and so was water, and they still had left about half of the last shark, which was not putrid. Then death put an end to the sufferings of poor Mr. Wilmot and the carpenter, and the rest of the party, feeling strong enough to walk, began the journey to they knew not where—for Townsville had not been founded, and Bowen or Port Denison, the nearest place inhabited by whites men, was ninety miles distant. That evening, just as they had camped for the night on the top of a grassy bluff, a large full rigged ship was sighted running down the coast, and inside the Great Barrier. They made the most frantic efforts to attract her attention, but having no means of lighting a fire, failed. Nearer and nearer she came, then at last she passed and soon was swallowed up in the darkness that was not so black as the despair that now filled their aching hearts.

Early in the morning, as they walked along the beach, the sailmaker, named Miller, discovered a native canoe, in which were found some fishing tackle, two spears, and a "waddy." (club.) Poor Miller, who was doubtless half insane, launched the frail craft, and headed for the open sea. There was a heavy surf breaking, and in a few minutes his companions saw the craft upset and the poor man drown.

Day after day passed, the party living mostly on shellfish, crabs, birds' eggs, lizards, &c. Mrs. Pithkethley still bravely kept up the courage of the others, and was most industrious in getting food, and giving it away freely, saying she was the strongest of the lot.

Early one morning, as the tide was low, she went out alone on some rocks to get shellfish, when she was discovered by a number of blacks. To her great joy they treated her kindly, and she led them to the camp where her companions were. The aboriginals, so Murrell stated, showed the greatest pity for the poor wandsrers; they gave them cooked food, "an kept on fondling and stroking out hands, faces, and bodies in an affectionate manner." But they insisted on appropriating the clothing of every one of the party except Mrs. Pithkethley, who had little enough, for when Mr. Quarrie's daughter died she could not bear to see the poor little emaciated frame consigned to its grave of sand without some additional clothing, and so had wrapped it in her petticoat.

The shipwrecked people, who were now reduced to four—Capt. and Mrs. Pithkethley, the cabin boy, (whose name Murrell did not know,) and James Murrell—remained with the party of blacks who had discovered them for only a short time, and were then taken along the coast to a large native camp. Here the captives were apportioned out, Murrell and the cabin boy being taken by a coastal tribe inhabiting the country between Cape Cleveland and the mouths of the Buardekin River and Baratta Creek, and poor Mrs. Pithkethley and her husband being handed over to the savages of the Cape Marlow and Mount Elliott district. Murrell bade them a sad farewell. His own tribe treated him very well, and indeed neither Mrs. Pithkethley nor any of the survivors were badly treated, though kept captive.

But I must conclude the sad story. Murrell managed to see Mrs. Pithkethley and her husband occasionally. He was now alone, the cabin boy having died after about ten months' captivity, and the poor fellow felt it terribly.

Quite two years passed, and then one day he received a message by one of Mrs. Pithkethley's tribe that she wished to see him—her husband was dying. It took him three days to reach her, although there were but forty miles of bush between them, but the blacks always took him by a circuitous route whenever he went to see the Pithkethkeltheys, for they were afraid he might discover some of the horses or cattle belonging to the cattle station at Port Denison, the existence of which they had concealed from him.

He found Mrs. Pithkethley's tribe of blacks camped on a headland near Cape Cleveland, and the poor lady, whose body was now burned to the hue of leather, seated under a rude "breakwind" of bark and leaves, with her husband's head pillowed on her lap. He was just able to recognize Murrell, and feebly put out his hand; a few hours later he passed quietly away.

That evening at sunset Murrell and the unhappy woman, aided by the blacks, dug a grave with sticks, and the poor seaman was laid to rest.

"Will you stay with me for a few days, Jim?" she said to him that night, as they sat on the headland under the star-studded sky, gazing upon the sleeping sea, "I am sure God will release me now very soon, and I want you to lay me beside him."

He stayed, and two days later the loving loyal heart was at rest.

"Good-bye, Jim," were her last words. "I am very happy now. God has answered my supplications to Him—I knew He would not keep me waiting very long."

A CRISIS IMPENDING IN COLOMBIA

Inauguration of a New President Due To-day—Situation Very Complicated.

THE installation of a new President, a revolution, and a foreign war—such is the political programme confronting Colombia to-day. When Gen. Rafael Reyes, Colombia's Special Ambassador to the United States during the Panama affair, arrived in this country it was announced that he was Marroquin's successor in the Presidency of the republic. The fact is that, as a condition exacted of him before undertaking this diplomatic mission, he had written a letter to Vice President Marroquin renouncing his ambition to be a candidate for the executive office in this year's elections. At that time there is no doubt that Maroquin was averse to seeing Reyes follow him in the Presidency. The promoters of rumors—and Colombia has that profession well filled—whispered that there were certain things connected with the secession of Panama involving Marroquin in an ugly way with that affair, and that Reyes knew too much about it to be a comfortable successor in the Presidency. Therefore, it was declared, Reyes was selected for this foreign mission, with a large allowance for his expenses, in exchange for which he definitely retired from the Presidential race. Nevertheless, his followers insisted that he was a candidate, and his election was announced and accepted as a fact by the American papers generally. Now the time has come for straightening out all this tangle—and it looks as if the task had brought the republic face to face with its Waterloo.

To-day, Aug. 7, in the palace of San Carlos in Bogota, in obedience to an article in the Constitution on the subject, Vice President Marroquin must resign his office to some one who has been elected "by the people" to receive it. The Reyes party declare that their idol is the man. The Velez crowd scoff at the idea. The elections began in December when the first vote was taken, the "popular vote." At that time Gen. Joaquin Velez was the Marroquin candidate and was reported to have had the majority of the votes cast. In February and again in April the electors voted. But certain events had transpired in the intricate game of Colombian politics that led Marroquin to turn from Velez and show a preference for Reyes. This plunged the country into confusion. Both candidates claimed the victory, and it was declared that the result hung on an obscure little province in the Department of Magdalena, Padilla as it is called. So out of the way is this Padilla that it could not be definitely ascertained whether or not there had been an election there in December.

Voting in the backwoods has its obstacles with us, but when it comes to trying the same experiment in some of the inaccessible wilds of South America the result is decidedly perplexing in a National political contest. So the Reyes people claimed that the Padilla province had voted and the Velez party insisted that they had not—the success of the candidacy of either claimant depending on the solution of the question one way or the other. As no light could be thrown on the matter in Padilla itself the problem passed over to the "Gran Concejo," which held its meeting on the 4th of July. The Gran Concejo is a body of five men whose duty it is to decide election cases in Colombia, their verdict being the final one. This Gran Concejo declared for Reyes, and there appeared to be no further obstacle between the latter and the "Yellow Throne" in the palace of San Carlos, where, his followers declare, he will take his seat to-day.

But since the Gran Concejo held its meeting a month ago a political bombshell that has been gathering a dangerous amount of power ever since the Panama affair has been launched in Bogota and seems to have brought the Marroquin Government to a standstill, besides spreading panic and dismay throughout the republic. This bombshell is the Colombian Congress that was convened on the 20th of July, the national anniversary of independence.

On the very first day of its present session the House passed a resolution withdrawing all existing diplomatic and Consular treaties between Colombia and the United States, and canceling the exequaturs held by our officials in Colombia. At the same time the Senate passed resolutions refusing to recognize the independence of Panama and censuring the United States in the most vigorous terms. Following this summary action with regard to the United States Congress has turned its attention to Marroquin and Gen. Reyes, and, on account of their real or supposed connection with the schemes that resulted in the loss of Panama to Colombia, has denounced them both as traitors to the Colombian Republic. In defense of himself and Reyes, Marroquin has declared the Congress closed, and rumor has it that a revolution has broken out in Bogota. This climax, if true, is no more than all who have been familiar with the conditions that have existed in Colombia for the past four years have predicted, and the end of it may be the dismemberment of the republic and the formation of four new republics out of the old Colombian union.

The seeds of trouble that culminates this week were sown six years ago when the last Presidential election took place. The outgoing President at that time was M. A. Caro, a writer and scholar of international repute among the Latin races, and the dominant force in the politics of his country. His re-election to office, however, was impossible owing to a constitutional provision forbidding a President to succeed himself. But there are always ways for circumventing an annoying rule of this kind, and in a land where the affairs of state are continually taking on the guise of opera bouffe, original and picturesque expedients are not lacking to attain a political end.

As Dr. Caro controlled the Congress, a power that is still lodged in his hands, and everything else of a public nature that was in sight, the problem of enjoying another six years of the Presidency was apparently not a difficult one. So he hit on this plan—that, however, did not materialize just as he intended. He had elected as his successor two venerable scholars, Dr. Sanclsmente and Marroquin, men of irreproachable character, and, as supposed, without political ambitions.

Sanclemente was nearing the age of ninety at the time of his election. His habits were those of a scholarly country gentleman to whom the bustle of city life and the cares of public office would naturally be distasteful, and, moreover, the severe climate of Bogota was known to be detrimental to his health. Under all these circumstances, naturally, according to the theory of the Caro people, he would resign on the very day that he assumed the honor of the Presidency. Then Marroquin, who, although not enjoying the age of Sanclemente, was more occupied in the making of books than presidents; would, it was expected, do likewise, in which case, in accordance with constitutional precedent, the Senate would have to appoint one of its number to fill the vacancy—an appointment that would, of course, mean Caro. But the experiment proved that even at ninety a man is not too old to begin life anew—at least so thought Sanclemente, who, obeying his country's call, quietly bade farewell to his farm and his books in the Cauca Valley and emigrated to the wintry heights of Bogota without any thought of resigning what Providence, or Caro, had so unexpectedly given him.

The Sanclemente rule, however, was not a long one. Marroquin, finding that bookmaking was dull and unremunerative compared with the running of a South American republic, discovered that he, too, had ambitions. As there was only an irrepressible nonagenarian in the way of his enjoyment of the latter, he had Sanclemente quietly arrested down at Villeta, where he had gone to escape the rigors of Bogota, and sent him back to the land of his birth, where he died some two years later.

Naturally, the wresting of Sanclemente's power by the Vice President aroused the ire of Dr. Caro, who, from that day, decreed the downfall of Marroquin. The opportunity presented itself in the Panama affair. When the Hay-Herran treaty, providing for the digging of the canal by the United States under an arrangement with Colombia, was brought before the Bogota Congress for confirmation, it came with Marroquin's approval, and it was known that the latter had promised its passage to the American President. Caro, who was then, as always, leader in the Senate, challenged Marroquin to sign the treaty, which he had defeated on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The failure of the treaty meant the loss of Panama, but it also meant the fall of Marroquin. When the news of the secession of the Isthmus reached Bogota, popular indignation was directed fully as much against Marroquin, who was denounced as a traitor, as against the United States.

Marroquin, it was said, had fulfilled his agreement with this country and had sold Panama. But at that time there was no Congress in session in Bogota, and no voice but Marroquin's could be heard from official Colombia. The first opportunity for any but the Marroquin part of the Government to take up the Panama matter has come in this Congress, whose fortnight of activity seems to have been prolific in onslaughts on the United States and the American Administration, according to the last dispatches.

In all this there is a good deal of "patriotism"—of the mistaken kind, no doubt—mixed with some shrewd politics. If Marroquin and Reyes are the traitors that Congress, led by the Caro-Velez alliance, declares them to be, and if they can be seized and imprisoned, as the trend of popular sentiment at the national capital seems to make possible, Reyes will not be able to assume the Presidency to-day, and the prize will then fall to Velez. Indeed, taking into considsration the anger of Colombians generally toward the United States just now, the success of Gen. Velez would seem to be natural enough.

Velez represents the "historical" branch of his party, the furthest away from the liberalism that the conservatives are pledged to stamp out. As leader with Caro in the opposition to the Hay-Herran treaty he won an easy victory in the Senate that was, at least, significant of the political power that he wields. By partisan and opponent like Gen. Velez is conceded to have a character for honesty and incorruptibility that is awarded to few of the public men in Colombia. He is bitterly opposed to the granting of monopolies by the Government, the practice of which has entailed on the republic so many of its misfortunes, while the disfavor with which he views the intrusion of foreigners in Colombian affairs would naturally commend him just now when the popular cry of "Down with the foreigners!" has gone up from various cities throughout the country.

As an instance of Velez's Spartan sternness, an incident is related of his official residence as Governor in Cartagena some years ago. A revolutionary uprising had made necessary the putting of Bolivar under military regulations. Among other decrees issued at the time was one forbidding the presence of any citizens in the streets after the hour of 8 in the evening under pain of, arrest and imprisonment. In compliance with this law, a young niece of the Governor's was taken up by the police and lodged in the city jail, a noisome enough place even to the hardened criminal. Gov. Velez was notified of the arrest of the young girl, but refused to permit her release until she had paid the full penalty exacted by the authorities; and when members of his family proposed visiting her and looking after her comfort, he assured them that by venturing out on the streets for such a purpose they would also be subject to the statute and treated accordingly.

This kind of Spartan virtue has won Gen. Velez the strong following that he enjoys among those whose watchword is, first and always, "Colombia for the Colombians." And with such a man as leader the energetic denunciations of the United States that have emanated from the Bogota Congress during the past few days are to be expected. But what will be the result if Velez takes the Presidential chair instead of Reyes, and these Congressional resolutions breaking off friendly relations with the United States come up for executive approval? As they are virtually his own resolutions they would doubtless become law under his administration—and that ordinarily would mean an international war.

In spite of its absurdity there is no doubt that at the time of the Panama uprising Colombia was in favor of a war not only with the Isthmus, but with the United States as well, if the latter insisted on interfering in behalf of the Panama republic. From the bootblacks of Bogota, who actually organized themselves under a "King" and went in a body to the palace of San Carlos to offer their services in the field against "the Yankees," to the well-to-do Colombians whose sons enlisted in the volunteer expeditions that were sent to the Isthmus to subdue the "rebellion," there was a widespread demand for warlike measures as the only means for preserving the national "honor."

Anything savoring of the United States met with indignant disapproval, although no open outbreaks against the Americans in the country took place. Nevertheless it was thought necessary to station a guard of 200 soldiers around the American Legation until Minister Beaupre left Colombia, and as late as the 4th of July the American Chargé was advised by the Colombian Government not to hang out the American flag, nor to have the celebration that is customary on that day in the Legation for fear of a popular uprising.

There has been great opposition, also, to the reception of Minister Russell, on the ground that Colombia cannot tolerate an official representative from this country until some reparation is made for the loss of Panama. It is significant, also, in this connection that the affairs of Colombia in this country are still in the hands of a Chargé and not a full Minister, as previous usage has had it, Colombia not caring, under existing circumstances, to show the friendship and respect for this Government that would be involved in a return to the customary diplomatic relations.

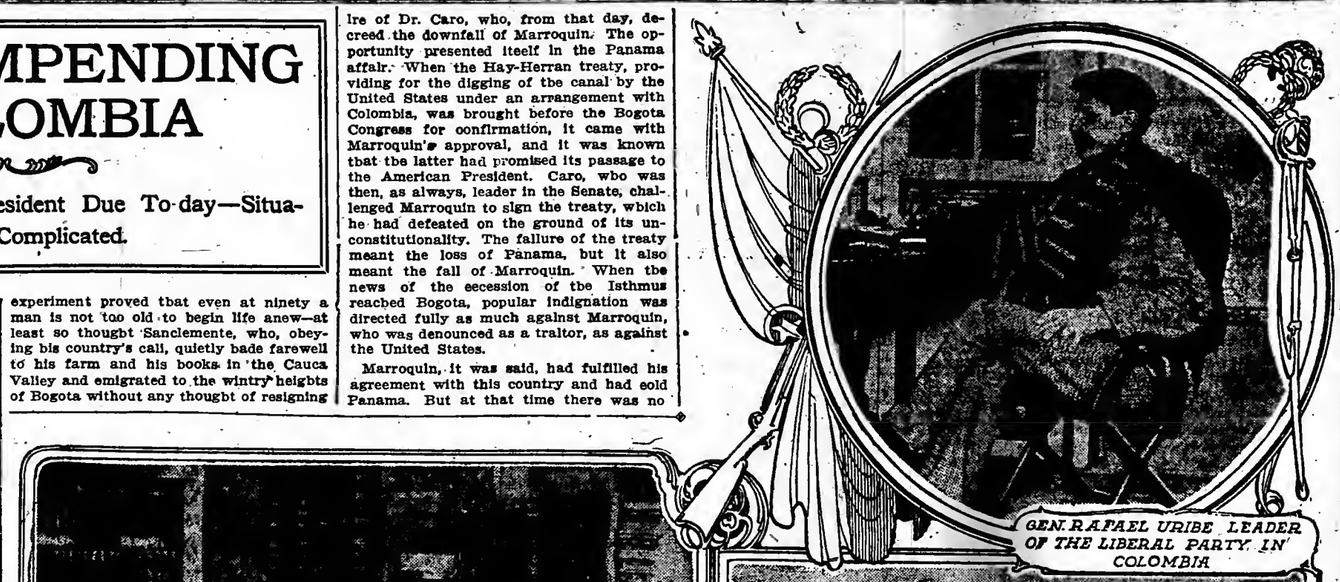
There is little danger, however, that anything approaching a war with the United States, or even with the Isthmus, will ensue from the belligerent resolutions that have passed the Colombian Congress during the last fortnight. The real leader of the people from one end of the republic to the other is neither Velez, nor Reyes, nor Caro, but Gen. Rafael Uribe, the head of the Liberal Party and the hero in three revolutions that were fought as a protest against the military dictatorship under which Colombia has been ruled for the past twenty years. Through this period Uribe's name has stood, with the mass of the people, for popular rights and self-government. So great is this enthusiasm for him that in the Spring elections this year he was sent to Congress, against the will, of course, of the Government, whose supreme power in such matters has been able for twenty years to keep every Liberal except Uribe out of the national Legislature. In Congress Uribe's influence and golden oratory will certainly be used against anything like war or extreme measures.

Uribe's programme, as regards the Isthmus and the United States, has been one of conciliation. Although he was one of the strongest in denunciation of this country at the time of the Panama uprising, he was the first to take the ground that the latter was an accomplished fact beyond the reach of Colombia to alter, and that the wisest policy for Colombia to pursue was to recognize the new Panama Republic, give it what help a sister republic could in the work that it had undertaken, and by this means form a sort of alliance with it that would finally include, as well, Venezuela and Ecuador in one great Colombian republic, whose Constitution and government should be modeled after that of the United States, and by its size develop sufficient importance as a nation to make future dismemberment of its territory less probable. It is not, therefore, likely that Uribe has followed the Velez and Caro Party in Congress in the demand for a severance of diplomatic relations with the United States, although it is quite possible that he has joined them in proclaiming Marroquin and Reyes traitors to the republic.

If all these measures of the Colombian Congress are sustained the result will be fourfold: Marroquin and Reyes will be put out of power, Velez will take the Presidency, there will be an internal revolution, and the relations between the United States and Colombia will be broken. As a result of the latter Colombia will undoubtedly suffer commercially. But in this connection there is a popular impression among Colombian politicians that in the end a period of isolation would have a salutary effect on their own country. The Colombian republic is an immense territory comprising every kind of climate and soil. The characteristic inertia of the people has left its natural resources practically undeveloped, many of the necessaries of life that they could produce themselves being imported from the United States and other foreign countries. Much of the popular unrest and poverty is attributed, therefore, to this lack of industrial activity.

"So," they argue, "if we close the door to the United States our people will be forced to give up their wars, and will learn instead to raise their own flour, produce their own oil, and go into manufacture."

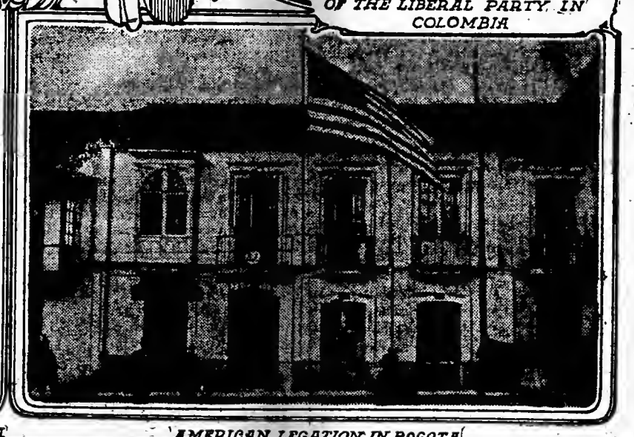
CLIFFORD SMYTH,
Ex-United States Consul to Cartagena.



GEN. RAFAEL URIBE, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN COLOMBIA



MR. SNYDER, U.S. CONSUL GENERAL AND CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BOGOTA



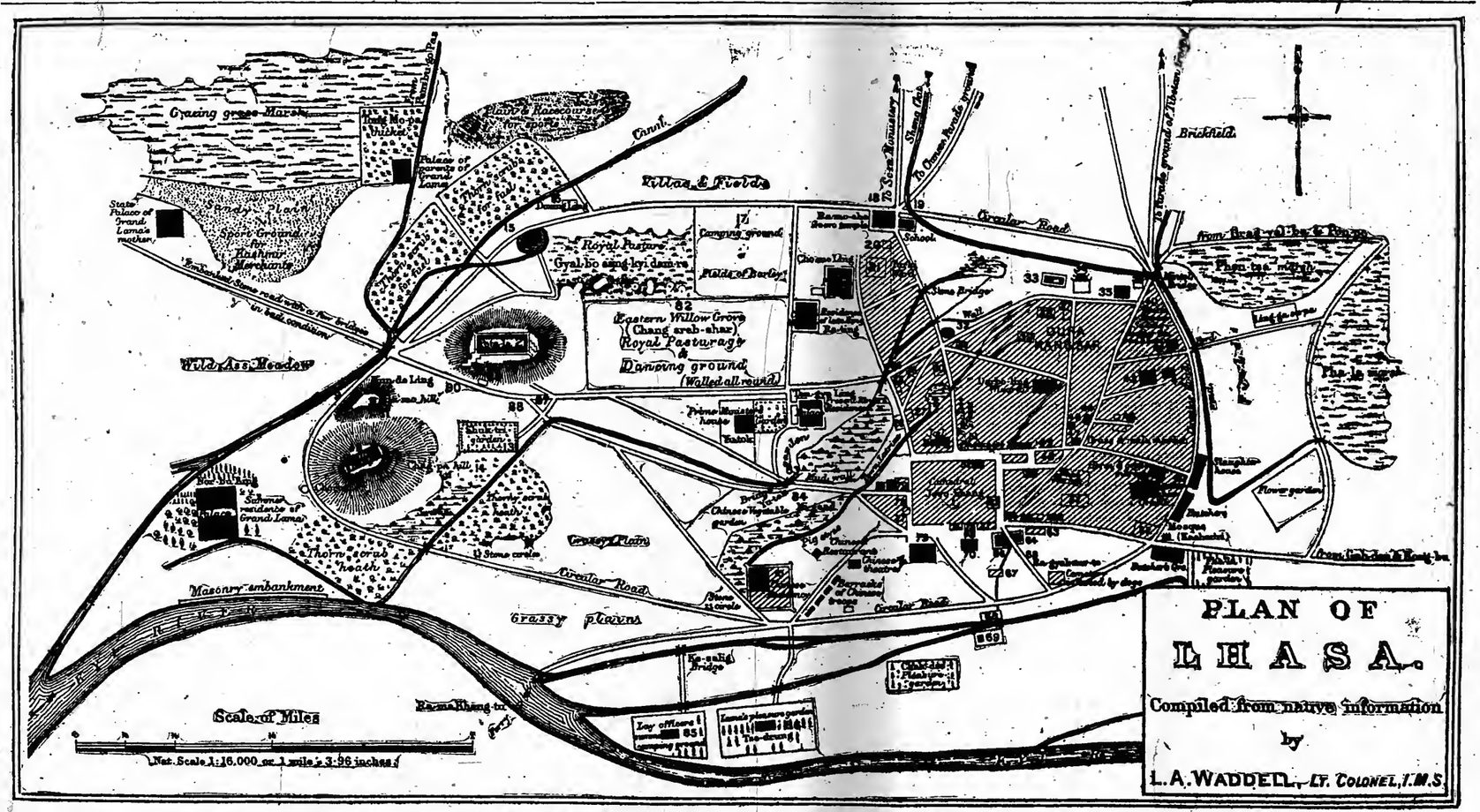
AMERICAN LEGATION IN BOGOTA



THE REV. HERRERA RESTREPO



BOOTBLACKS OF BOGOTA



1.—The Great Cathedral, the true "Lhasa," or "place of the gods."
2.—Grand Lama's Palace, Pota-la.
3.— Ditto Summer Palace.
4.— Ditto Mother's Palace, for Receptions.
5.— Ditto Parents' Palace, or Paradise (Lha-lu).
6.—Prime Minister's (Kah-lon) House.
7.—Residence of present King-Regent (gyal-po).
8.— Ditto ex-Regent Cho-mo-ling.
9.— Ditto ditto Kun-de-ling.
10.—Chinese Residency of the Ambans.
11.—Ba-mo (bong-ba) Hill, surmounted by Chinese temple.
12.—Chag-ga or Chag-pa Hill, surmounted by Medical School.
13.—Throne Garden, with a stone or brick seat for Grand Lama.
14.—A heath, called the "Centre Snake-waiting," alleged to have been visited by Buddha Sakya Muni.
15.—A Snake-Dragon Temple, surrounded by a moat, and connected by a lock with marsh to the east.
16.—A small stone pillar (? edict) beside residence of the Dung-khor official.
17.—Camping Ground for troops going to the Race-couree and Sports in First month of year.
18.—Ra-mo-ché Temple, alleged to be erected by Tara (Dol-tang) in seventh century, A. D.
19.—Upper School of Mysticism.
20.—Temple of the Buddha of Boundless Life.
21.—Kang-da Khang Sar.
22.—Residence of the late deposed Regent Reating, a Lama of Se-ra, who died in banishment to China, about 1860. Now used as an academy.
23.—Assembly hall of Turki merchants.
24.—"Nam-de-le" Cross-roads.
25.—Residence of Dowagar (previous), Mother of Grand Lama.
26.—Chang lo-chen.
27.—Chinese Restaurant.
28.—Tibetan Restaurant.
29.—Jail.
30.—Chinese Tortnre Chamber.
31.—Pottery Market.
32.—Chinese Gya-bum gang.
33.—Lower School of Mysticism.
34.—Miru Temple.
35.—Residence of the General (Dah-pon) who visited Darjiling in 1892 (Nga-pö-sa).
36.—Guardhouse.
37.—Tannery.
38.—Phun-kang.
39.—Astrologer Royal, with about 100 retainers.
40.—Saddlery and Harness Bazaar from Eastern Tibet.
41.—Salutation Point. As here the Pilgrims by the Circular Road catch a glimpse of the Grand Lama's Palace of Potala, which they salute.
42.—Chinese "Valley" (Gya-mo-rong).
43.—Grass Market.
44.—Nuns' Restaurant.
45.—Chinese Drug Shop.
46.—Eating House.
47.—Inner Chinese Meat Market with double row of stalls.
48.—Shops of Newars from Nepal.
49.—Rice Market and large Prayer Flag.
50.—Mohammedan Chinese Eating House.
51.—Bhotanese and Chumbi Shops.
52.—Summary Magistrate's Court for Disputes.
53.—Su-khang.
54.—Sur-gyar-khang.
55.—Large Prayer Flag, "the Eastern Mountain."
56.—Chinese Eating House.
57.—Bankye-Shak (Phala) Palace.
58.—Karmashar Oracle.
59.—Horse Market.
60.—Chinese Military Paymaster.
61.—Slaughter House.
62.—Gye-tön jong-pön.
63.—House of Kashmiri Magistrate for Mohammedan Disputes.
64.—Rab-sal.
65.—Kun-sang-tse.
66.—Shata Palace.
67.—The Lama—Defender of Religion.
68.—Shata-ling.
69.—Nepalese Captain's Summer House.
70.—Sam-dub Palace.
71.—Old Palace.
72.—Kah-shag.
73.—Gah-ru shar.
74.—Song-cho ra, where Thanksgiving is held in First month.
75.—Square where Whipping is inflicted for Thieving.
76.—Rag-ga-Shag.
77.—Edict Pillar.
78.—Whits Tara's Shrine.
79.—Dancing Hall.
80.—Lodging House for Tashilhumpo people.
81.—Mi-sad Bridge.
82.—Eastern Willow Grove.
83.—Triad Chaitya.
84.—Turquoise Jewel House.
85.—Summer Garden for Ministers and Civil Officers:
86.— Ditto for Lamas.
87.—Edict Pillar.
88.—Bazaar and Foundry.
89.—Grand Lama's Stables.
90—Gateway of Pargo-kaling.

LHASA---THE SACRED CITY OF BUDDHISM.

Leading Aspects of Forbidden Ground Shown in a New Map.

ONLY three maps of Lhasa have been prepared by natives of England and America. One was a small plan compiled by Mr. W. W. Rockhill of Washington from Chinese sources. Another appears in the Rev. Graham Sandberg's "Itinerary of the Route from Sikkim to Lhasa," published in 1900, and the third and most recent map was compiled by Lieut. Col. L. A. Waddell of the Indian Medical Service from information he elicited from several hundred natives of the Grand Lama's capital during several years. It was published last March in The Geographical Journal. The plan of the city here given is reproduced from Waddell's map. It is believed to show accurately the leading aspects of the forbidden city.

The city lies between two ranges of mountains extending east and west. Around its borders extends what is known as the Circular Road, about eight miles in length. This road is famous as that along which pious Buddhists travel by measuring their length upon the ground, meanwhile repeating prayers, the laborious proceeding usually taking from two to three days. The performance is regarded as one of peculiar merit.

Lhasa is the sacred city of Buddhism, and two places in it have especial sanctity. One of them is the Great Cathedral, the true "Lhasa" or "home of the gods" in the city proper, which is shaded on the map, and the other is the palace of the Dalai Lama, or the living incarnation of Buddha, about three miles to the west of the city proper. In the view of all Buddhists, the most interesting spot in the city is the sacred mountain of Potala, which is crowned with the enormous structures of the Dalai Lama's palace and the environing temples and monasteries. The so-called mountain is only about 300 feet high, and above rise the walls of the palace to a height of 180 feet.

Besides this temple palace, the Grand Lama has a Summer palace about three miles to the southwest at Nor-bu Ling, a charming abode in the midst of a park. All pilgrims to the holy city pay their homage to the Dalai Lama, who receives the pilgrims every day. In the mornings the stream of devotees pours toward the sacred palace or the Summer park, according to his place of residence at the time.

A Hallowed Spot.

Potala, the "Mountain of Buddha," has played a most interesting part in the history of Asia. For the past 1,200 years it has been the most hallowed spot in inner Asia. "When its shadow," writes Reclus, "is projected by the setting sun on the azure sky, all work ceases in the city. The inhabitants gather in groups on the terraces, in the streets, and public places, casting themselves on the ground and raising a muffled evening song of praise toward the sacred shrine."

As the map shows, there is no regularity about the streets which divide the city proper (the shaded area on the right) into blocks of many shapes. In this district are the houses, huts, and shops of the common people. It can boast of only one important temple, and that is the Great Cathedral at its southwest corner. The street fronts not taken up by houses are chiefly occupied by shops, bazaars, and markets of all kinds.

When the people go out to play or engage in the more formal acts of worship, they usually leave the city proper and resort to the temples or the pleasure grounds to the west or south of the city. The map shows the pleasure gardens to the south of the city, the Chinese theatre, and the dancing ground between the city and the sacred mountain and the race course to the north of it. Between the city proper and the palace of the Grand Lama are also the Government offices and the residences of officials and other important and wealthy personages.

Resort of Monks.

Lhasa is only a little town, containing scarcely more than 10,000 people. To be sure, the latest visitor, the Japanese Buddhist priest, Kawaguchi, who was there last year, speaks of Lhasa as a place of 70,000 inhabitants, but he undoubtedly included all the monasteries, some of which have 8,000 to 10,000 monks within their walls. These monasteries are situated in the environs outside the limits of this map. They are not now, as they formerly were, the refuges of asceticism, but are schools for the teaching of Buddhist theology to the Lamaite clergy. Lhasa, like the Tibetans, is very dirty, and there is little in it that will seem attractive to a native of the Occident.

It may be mentioned that the distinguished member of the Indian Medical Corps who compiled this map, and who has lived many years among the stupendous mountains to the south of Lhasa, holds in his recent book, "Among the Himalayas," that the British should lose no time in establishing a protectorate over Tibet, which, he says, is a region containing much territory that could be turned to excellent industrial uses, both on account of the richness of the soil and the stores of gold that are known to exist—richer considerably than anything yet reported from the Klondike. Lieut. Col. Waddell really gives some reasons for a British advance into Tibet that have not been announced from the British Foreign Office.

C. C. ADAMS.

WHEN THEY HAW-HAWED.

JUDGE PARKER was the centre of a little group the other day, comprising politicians, a newly returned traveler from abroad, and a newspaper woman. The traveler was giving a long and somewhat tiresome account of his experiences in Europe, and the newspaper woman was slowly but surely driving the Judge to desperation by bombarding him with questions on many subjects.

"Judge, the most impressive thing I saw in Japan was an idol," said the traveler. "It was the figure of a woman, seated, and resting her chin in the palm of her right hand. I couldn't find out what she had done to be so immortalized."

The Judge parried the newspaper woman's forty-ninth query, then said to the traveler: "I know. The Japanese are wise, and they erected that idol as expressing their reverence for a woman that can hold her own jaw."

Then the politicians to a man said "Haw haw!"

LIFE STORIES OF PAINTERS REVERSED BY ALBERT HERTER

No Grinding Poverty for Him, but Achievement, Nevertheless—His Most Recent Works.

WITH the recent return to this country of Albert Herter, interest is revived in this young American artist whose works are so widely known in Paris and so generally unheard of in New York.

As is the case with many of America's best painters and sculptors, a striking example of whom is Frederic Arthur Bridgman, who visited this country last Spring after an absence of fifteen years. Mr. Herter has spent almost his entire life in foreign countries, his residence in Paris being his permanent abode.

For this reason and because his paintings have been in such great demand among Europeans, he has painted comparatively few American subjects and but a small number of his works are in this country. A notable exception is his Gift of Roses, a woman holding forth a bowl of American Beauties. E. C. Converse owns the picture, which was exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia and which won first prize at one of the annual exhibitions of the Water Color Society here.

Pierre Lorillard, and C. P. H. Gilbert, the architect, are two other New Yorkers who have specimens of his work hung in their houses. With these exceptions, one other and such paintings as are to be found in his mother's home on Madison Avenue, all of this American artist's work is in the hands of Europeans.

He has exhibited in this conntry very extensively, however. His canvases at Chicago wers remarked upon as being from the brush of the youngest exhibitor of all those whose works wers hung at the World's Fair in that city. Later at Atlanta and Nashville hs received medals for his paintings, executed in his Paris studio of foreign subjects.

The large painting Gloria, depicting the striking characteristics of the Frenchwoman, had one of the best places at the Pan-American Exposition, and was also hnng in the annal exhibition of the Academy of Design here. H. M. Flagler now owns this canvas.

At the St. Louis Exposition, Mr. Herter has several of his latest paintings. His Round Mirror shows an Italian woman finishing her toilet before a peculiar mirror held in the lap of her maid, who is squatted on the floor. The setting is in the time of the Italian Renaissance.

Besides this several of his newest portraits have found prominent places at St. Louis. A Venetian Gentleman is one of these. The subject of this painting is a Venetian who posed for the young American purposely to obtain a portrait which would portray and not caricature—the effect of the so-called art nouveau so popular in the French capital at present.

A Frenchman is another of Mr. Herter's portraits. A photograph of this painting has been shown to photographers, who have unanimously insisted that the subject must have been in the flesh and not on canvas.

What he terms a Sketch of His Niece, is again an example of the reproduction with oils not only of the salient but the minor details of a composition. This work was finished within two weeks.

Owing to his long absence from this country art laymen probably know little more of him than his name. Even to collectors, men who are relatively well informed on matters of art, any history of his short life is unknown.

It will come, therefore, to many as a surprise to learn that the artist's wife is no embryo artist herself.

The portrait of himself, reproduced here, is from her brush. The similarity of posture, of setting, and of treatment between this portrait and "A Venetian Gentleman" is striking. It was wholly unintentional, according to Mr. Herter, and is partly explained by the fact that both portraits had the same corner of the studio for a setting. It was hung in last year's Salon.

Mrs. Herter'a work is life size. The canvas is nine feet in height. Mr. Herter is six feet two inches tall in his stocking feet.

In many instances America'a foremost painters and sculptors have achieved greatness only after years of toil and hardship, generally with the struggle with poverty to heighten the interest.

A Child of Fortune.

In the case of Albert Herter, however, these conditions are lacking. Born in affluence, he has never known the need of work since his earliest recollections. It does not appear that he has ever had to struggle with anything during the short span of his life, and it is certain that his work has never been the result of toil, the tedious efforts of the hardship-beset artist. Despite this his career is of exceptional interest.

At the age of fourteen years, when he was still in short trousers and hardly half of his present six-foot stature, Albert Herter blossomed forth as a boy prodigy when he exhibited for the first time a painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in this city.

"I sold it, too," is his comment on its value.

The man is reticent and non-communicative as regards himself. His mother's home, closed for the Summer and in charge of a caretaker, is his residence while he is in town during his few weeks' stay here. The reception room, of generous proportions, with an unusually high ceiling, is filled with objects of real art gathered from every corner of the earth. From the antique, Oriental rugs on the rich red carpet on the floor to the peculiar embellishment of the ceiling, a Turkish canopy suspended by impossible tassels from each corner of the room, the work of a water-color artist, every point the eye catches holds something of peculiar interest.

Running entirely around the room, a frieze, about 6 feet in depth, illumines the walls. There are more than a hundred figures in the work, all connected logically in the unfolding of a mythological tale, the exact nature of which is known only to its creator from whose imagination it was evolved.

This peculiarity of the mural once noticed causes the spectator annoyance that he is not able to fathom its meaning. When asked to explain the story it told and to tell the artist's name, Mr. Herter said:

"Why, really, you know, that thing is hardly worth studying out. It's very crude and remains there only because of associations."

Pressed further for an explanation, Mr. Herter finally said, laughingly:

"I painted it when I was fifteen years old, just because I couldn't think of anything else to do. It has been there ever since as a monument to a precocious child."

When Mr. Herter was sixteen years old his mother took him on a tour of the world. Before this time he had studied under the leading artists in this country and, as may be imagined, had already chosen his lifework. This did not prevent his taking a very lively intereat in all that he saw during this trip, as may be inferred from his delightful reminiscences of those boyhood daya.

A Garden of Eden.

"I found Japan a Garden of Eden," Mr. Herter said. "It impressed me as being the most beautiful country in the whoic world, and I remember my boyish resolve made during that first visit, that some day I was going to be a Jap and live as they did. I never fulfilled the first part of that resolve, but for several years Mrs. Herter and I lived in the Land of the Rising Sun—and I may say truthfully that they were as happy as any of my life.

"I wore the Japanese costums entirely while in the country, and still find time to don their dress very often in my Paris studio. I insisted on being clad in those clothes when Mrs. Herter made my portrait.

"My trip around the world ended in Paris, where I was immediately taken in charge by the master painters of the day. It was decided that I should not go through the Ecole des Beaux Arts, but study independently under the personal supervision of the best artists. During those early days I was the protégé of Jean Paul Laurens and Cormon.

"Presently my work was esteemed meritorious enough to warrant my beginning to exhibit. My first essay in the Salon brought me a third medal. I was eighteen years old then—and I was still young enough to be immensely pleased with myself at the reward of my work.

"The canvas was a big affair, called "The Wife of Buddha." It found a buyer shortly afterward, and my career in Paris was begun.

"I secured the studio made famous by having been the workshop of Humphries Johnson and MacMonnies before me. It is on the Rue de Vaugirard, and, I must confess, still remains famous because of its former occupants.

"Here Mrs. Herter and I have lived most of the time since our marriage excepting our sojourn in Japan. I have devoted myself largely to exhibiting, although I have done several portraits.

"This I find less interesting than other work, however, and I have never sought it. On the other hand my portrait of Ceresole, the artist, son of the President of a Swiss Canton, interested me intenssly, owing to the striking personality of the man. His hair is a most peculiar shade of red, and the coloring of his face is beyond equal. Such portrait painting is a pleasure.

"'Les Heureux,' a big canvas which I hung in this year's Salon, is more to my liking than many of my other works. It represents a young girl and a boy, nude, seated on a draped bench of the Pompeian era. Behind the high back of the bench a glimpse of the city of Pompeii is given, the light blus of the sky suggesting the near approach of evening. In front of the bench is a tiger skin, a rug of brilliant coloring. The figures are illumined by firelight in front.

"To-day this painting is reproduced, and distorted in the reproduction, on postal cards in Paris—and it seems as if the city were overrun with them. I have brought the painting to this country not because I have any idea that it can be shown here, but simply to add to the collection in this houss.

Difference in Point of View.

"In this connection it is interesting to note the difference in attitude between the French exhibitions and the American. There, art is the sole requisite. Here, 'Les Heureux' is impossible because I have not covered portions of the figures' anatomy with gauze or leaves. It is interesting considered in the light of breadth of views.

"The girl and the boy, at least in my conception of the work, typify all that is serene and happy and youthful. I went to some pains to find modsls who would present these qualifications as nearly perfectly as possible. The girl is a French circus performer, a dancer, and an acrobat of note, and is eighteen years old. The boy I found in Naples, a true Neapolitan type, who by a little stretch of the imagination might well have been a Pompeian. He is seventeen years old.

"I shall return to Paris within three weeks if possible to continue work on a big mural I have under way. The canvas is so large that I had to hire a tremendous loft to do the work in, and I now discover that it will be impossible to heat the place during the cold weather. Work therefore will be impossible after the first frost, and I plan to spend the Winter in Sicily."

The mural Mr. Herter refers to is one of three which are to adorn the walls of the National Park Bank building in this city.

The fact that almost his first attempt as an artist was the frieze in his mother'a house makes interesting his newest essay.

WHY HE DID IT.

BETWEEN a certain Judge and a lawyer there was a strong antagonism. On one occasion when the Judge had overruled a motion made by his adversary, the latter gathered up his books and papers and proceeded to leave the courtroom. The Judge called after him:

"Are you doing this to show your contempt for the court?"

"No, to conceal it," was the reply.

The Man with the Big Stud Is a "Mighty Obliging" Person

Few Things That the Hotel Clerk Is Not Asked to Supply—Some Queer Requests from Guests in New York Hostelries.

"NO, Sir," said the clerk at one of the big Broadway hotels. "I'm sorry, but I haven't got one." The man who wanted something turned away, and the clerk beckoned a friend over and said confidentially:

"I thought every long-felt want could be filled at this desk, but that man broke the bank, and on a common, everyday article like a shoehorn, too. Now he'll go back home and roast the hotel because he couldn't borrow a shoehorn at the office.

"You never can tell what they're going to ask for next," the clerk went on. "I've got a regular department store here—everything in it but shoehorns, I guess. Besides running an information bureau we are expected to be able to supply any article a guest wants and is too lazy or too mean to go out and buy. That is, the guests expect it, and it's better to satisfy them if you can.

"Some of the requests are reasonable, of course. I don't kick when a man asks for the Directory or the railroad guide, though both are lying in plain view on the desk. I'd get tired kicking if I did. And I'm used to lending umbrellas, for that happens every time it looks like rain. The only reason we have umbrellas, though, is that as many people forget them as want to borrow them.

"There are lots of requests for wrapping paper and string, and that's natural enough. But how about a hammer and nails? You wouldn't think a man would want them sent up to his bedroom, would you? But lots of 'em do, and I've even known 'em to 'phone down for a saw. We've a bootblack here, and you'd think that if a man could afford to pay our rates he wouldn't mind giving up 10 cents for having his shoes polished. Yet I've known men living in the best rooms in the house to ask me to lend them some blacking and a brush. I made one man who wanted blacking feel pretty cheap. He was a lumberman from New Hampshire, and needed more than his fingers to count his millions on. He was only staying here because his wife and daughter made him. Otherwise the Mills Hotel would have done for his.

"There was a crowd at the desk when this man came up. He hung around a few minutes, sparring for an opening, and finally called me to one side and whispered about the blacking. Well, I didn't whisper back. I spoke loud enough for the crowd to hear.

"'My dear Sir,' I said, 'we supply soap and towels and writing material, but we aren't distributing free shoe blacking yet. However, if you haven't 10 cents to spare maybe the bootblack down stairs will let you borrow his outfit.'

"If I hadn't known he'd be too ashamed to make a complaint about me, I'd never have had the nerve to say that. But he took it all right. Never opened his mouth, but looked pretty cheap and turned seventeen shades of red and sneaked away while the crowd laughed at him. That night he gave me a cigar, to show there was no ill-feeling. He never bought that cigar at our stand. It was of the good old down-on-the-farm kind, with nearly a whole cabbage in it, and as yellow as the Broadway cars.

You Can't Always Tell.

"The man that gave me my biggest surprise was a husky fellow with a black, curled mustache and a cold, ateely eye. He registered from somewhere out West, and wore a broad-brimmed felt hat on one side of his head and a suit of clothes that looked as if it had been made in Montana. I set him down for one of three things—a miner who'd just struck it rich, a millionaire cattle owner, or one of those bad men you read about in the Weatern stories in the magazines. This chap arrived Saturday afternoon. The next I saw of him was early Sunday morning. Up comes my bad man and aays:

"'Good morning, brother,' in a voice rather more solemn than I expected a bad man to use. I said 'Good morning,' and then he asked my pardon for bothering me, but could I let him have my Bible if I wasn't using it. Well, I hung on to the desk and looked at him cloae, to see if he was joahing, but he acted serious enough to pray right there. So I dug under the desk and found a Bible, blowing the dust off it when he wasn't looking. I asked him to return it as soon as he could, as we had a great demand for it. He stopped and read the church directory a while and then went up stairs. Later some reporters came in to see him, and I found out that he was an evangelist who had been a gambler and reformed and had come to tell New York how far the lid was off.

"About as hard a jolt happened a few weeks after that, when some religious body held a convention here. Among the delegates was a thin, lanky old codger, who should have been, if he wasn't, the head Deacon of the meeting house at Skaneateles. He looked so sanctimonious you wondered if heaven would be good enough for him. I knew he'd never want to borrow a Bible unless he lost the one he carried under his arm. One day, when the rest of them wsre seeing New York on a stage coach, I noticed that the Deacon was still around the lobby. He had all the papers and was tearing something out of each of them. When he finished he walked over to me and just as briskly as if he'd been a drummer asking for his key, he says:

"'Have you a copy of So-and-so's Turf Guide?'

"He had to ask again before I came out of the trance this put me into. Then I simply reached for the book and handed it to him without a word. It was no time for fly remarks. A man who can play piety and the ponies at the same time doesn't inspire repartee.

"He sat down at one of the writing tabics and studied the book a while. I was curious enough to walk over that way and see what he was doing. What do you suppose that Deacon had been tearing out of the newspapers? The 'dope charts' of past performances from the sporting pages. He had a book made of them, just like the regulars at the poolrooms. I guess he knew he'd handed me a new one, and wanted to square things, for when he brought the book back he wanted to know if I was interested in racing. I said I was when a good thing came along.

"'Well, I've got one I don't mind telling you about if you'll keep it quiet,' said the deacon. 'It's Golden Eagle in the third at Gravesend to-day.' Then he walked away, before I could get a chance to find out how he did it. Golden Eagle didn't look good to me. He was down at 30 to 1 in a cheap bunch, but I put five on him because tips like that are the kind you read about but don't get more than once in a lifetime. In the sporting extras that night Golden Eagle had all the headlines to tell how he left the rest of them behind, and I had $150 for my $5. I wish I knew how much the deacon had. He left that night while I was celebrating.

"There's a watch key that's kept pretty busy. Most people use stemwinding watches in this generation, but there are enough left who use the old-fashioned kind to borrow this key every day. Last evening two men came out of the café and put the watch key query up to me. I said I had one, but when I came to look for the blamed thing I couldn't find it. Had to dig five minutes in the junk under here before it turned up. One of the men looked at the key and then handed the other one a ten spot.

"'Just to decide a bet,' said he affably. 'I claimed I couldn't get a watch key at this desk and my friend bet I could. Much obliged.' Then they went into the café to spend the ten. And still they expect hotel clerks to have amiable dispositions.

A Friend in Need.

"One queer request I had came from a college boy who drifted in from Princeton one a Friday afternoon. About dinner time he rushed up to me and said:

"'Say, I'm in a hole. Got to take a girl to a show to-night and forgot to put a clean shirt in my suit case. You don't happen to have a stray shirt lying around the place, do you?'

"He looked flush enough to buy a shirt, and I asked him why he didn't.

"'That's where more of my trouble comes in,' he answered. 'I can't buy a dinner, let alone a shirt. The free lunch counter will be my table d'hôte this evening. I started out with plenty of money, but I met some fellows this afternoon and blew in most of my hard-earned allowance. Now, this girl has to be tranaported to the show in a wagon, and taken to supper afterward, and I've just $7.49 to do it on. That's why I'm not buying any shirts at present. If I don't have to put up my watch as security for the supper I'll be lucky.'

"That's the aort of man you like to help out—the man who thinks it'a funny and tells you all about it. There were some bundles of laundry waiting to be sent on to guests who had left. Though I oughn't to have done it, I had a bellboy forage among them till he found a shirt of the size the college boy wore. A few minutea later he went out togged up in it. Next morning he showed me 34 cents he had saved from the wreck. 'Not enough to buy a shirt with, though,' he said. Of course it was easy then for him to find some one to lend him aufficient money to pay his bill and paint the town with, and he got right to work on the job.

"Women don't borrow as much as men because I suppose they carry more junk with them. They're keen for pins, though, with needles and thread a close second. I've had 'em ask for curling irons and even face powder. Sometimea a woman will spring as odd a one as that deacon did. There was a case of that kind that gave me a peep at a pretty little romance. One of a San Francisco family staying



THE ARTIST BY HIS WIFE



GLORIA



A VENETIAN GENTLEMAN



PORTRAIT OF A FRENCHMAN



THE ROUND MIRROR

'Mr. and Mrs. John Smith [only that wasn't the name,] Memphis, Tenn.' They were on their wedding tour all right. You didn't need any umbrellas with rice in them to tell that. The next day they sent for that same bartender. He came down stairs with a grin on.

"'Seems I was playing Cupid when I taught that girl to mix juleps,' he remarked. 'They told me all about it just now. She was dead in love with this chap and he was pretty well gone on her, but she knew there was another girl down South that he liked, too. That girl could mix juleps, and the fellow used to tell how fine they were. This one didn't know a julep from a gin fizz, but she made up her mind that if mixing juleps put her hated rival any points ahead, she'd learn how. And she did. The next time he called she built him a julep that he said made the Memphis girl's brand look like cold tea. She didn't tell me so, but I'll bet it was that night he proposed. Anyhow the juleps cinched the matter. I guess it didn't need much cinching, though.'"

WHEN THE CLERK "KICKED."

"WHAT'S that, another sugar bowl gone? That is the third reported this week. Keep a sharper look-out," said the hotel manager to the head waiter.

"During the Summer months, when New York is full of strangers, we lose more tableware and other removable goods than at any other time of the year," continued the manager. "New Yorkers seldom steal from the restaurant table. A man who patronizes the hotel restaurant only is too much afraid of getting caught and disgraced if he tries to make off with a cream jug or a spoon with a pretty crest.

"It is the guests in the rooms we have trouble with. They take things to their rooms screened with newspapers, or hidden beneath a garment they carry over their arms. Ten chances to one the waiter will not notice it until it is too lats to protest. If the guest is liberal with tips he may not choose to notice it at all. Salt spoons, matchsafes, cream jugs, and dainty little articles of cut glass are constantly taken away by visitors as souvenirs of a visit to New York. We lose from 200 to 400 towels a month; but that is not souvenir pilfering; it is downright robbery.

"Not long ago the chambermaid who went to a departing guest's apartments five minutes after he had left, called the office up by 'phone, reporting that a large silver ice water pitcher which he has been using for several days was missing. It belonged in the ladies' reception room, but was sent to his apartments one afternoon when he had a committee meeting of some sort in his parlor. The man was just paying his bill when the girl 'phoned down, and the clerk asked him if he wished to pay for the silver pitcher. He was not a bit disturbed.

"'No,' he answered, 'let the porter unpack the trunk and take it out, if you want it. But I shouldn't think you'd kick over a trifle like that when I have been paying $20 a day for my apartments for ten days.'"

A GIFT GONE WRONG.

J. S. DUSS, the bandmaster, recalled that a friend of his in Western Pennsylvania would have a birthday in a few weeks, and in kindly remembrance sent him a fountain pen. That his friend was not keeping up with the inventions of the age was impressed upon Mr. Duss when he received the following acknowledgment:

"My Dear John—You may judge how well the new pen writes by reading this letter. I had only to dip it in the ink three or four timea, and wrote three long letters. I thank you very much for such a nice pen.

"Your friend,

"EDITH ——."

A NURSERY OF EARLY MUSICAL GENIUS

The New Venture of Mark Fonaroff After Years of Devotion at the Educational Alliance.

A FEW doors down East Broadway from the Educational Alliance, where he has taught violin playing for several years, Prof. Mark Fonaroff has moved his quarters to a solid old Colonial dwelling, where in September he will start a music school, with the help of a staff, which at present includes Mme. Marie de Levenoff of the Paris Conservatory, Modest Altschuler, the leader of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, and Otto Finkelstein, a pupil of Dvorak.

Mr. Fonaroff is one of those gentle workers who efface themselves before the public. He is deerly heloved by just those to whom he hes addressed his patient servics, the musically talented young people of ths lower east side. Seven years ago he began at the Educational Alliance with five pupils. Thcse he had culled from thirty-five applicants. Previous to this he was for five years in the New York College of Music, and hefore that an Instructor at the Episcopal Academy, where hs came from Russia, without knowing a word of English. He atudied at Warsaw, the city of Chopin, Paderewski, and the de Reszkés.

But Mr. Fonaroff has heen to some exlent a submerged personallty. He has seen the white light of genius in the infancy of the children of the very poor, and without any hope of recompense he has many times brought tbese little souls from tbeir deep obscurity. Mishel Shapiro, who played with the Damrosch Orchestra two years ago, is one of his pupils. He found this lad when five years old. Little Mishel was in constant difficulty and warfare with his elder brothers, who owned a mandolin. He would not let it alone, and between cuffs and with stolen joy he acquired a certain amount of skill. One day he wes discovered and brought in hope end wonder to Prof. Fonaroff, who confirmed his fate. They again took away the mandolin, but with a different spirit this time. Shapiro's father was a poor tailor, and the good violin teacher wished no recompense but that which he is reaping now, when he receives letters and assurances from time to time of the wonderful work young Shapiro is doing in Europe with Hugo Heermann.

"At five and a half I gave him his first lesson," said Mr. Fonaroff. "At twelve he had appeered a number of times in public in concerts where the other players were adults. He had press notices and praise."

An older pupil of Prof. Foneroff's was Alexander Fidelmann, from Odessa. He became a pupil of Adolph Brodsky when he was a professor at Leipsic. Brodsky sent Fonaroff his photograph in remembrance of this pupil whom he wae so glad to share with him.

Fonaroff is a small, feir man, pensive and nervous. He has gray-blue, thoughtful eyes.

"My one object is to have those to teach who cannot afford lessons, those who are deserving musicality. I shall give musicales at the heginning of the season. I am starting with about a hundred pupils. But if I do not pay expenses for a year I shall he satisfied. I only want to help my pupils. I could have taken a studio at Carnegie Hall, for I hed about eighty pupils who pay me $3 or $4 a lesson, hut I preferred to come here. I only take those who are very talented.

"As to my work et the Alliance, I should not care to speak to any extent, becauee it was very difficult to help the advanced workers. Only a few hundred dollars were spent during my six years there, end it was very hard to get a few free scholarships of even $30 a year for the very poor. Morally I prefer to teach them, and never to take a pupil hecause he can pay. If I were strong I could do hoth. But this Summer I must give up a needed rest and vacetion for this preparation, and I cannot give the time to both kinds of pupils."

Thc new conservatory is to stert in the large drawing room and hasement of 237 East Broadway. It is a block where the old-fashioned houses have preserved a remnant of dignity, but is only a few steps from the swarming alleys that are called Division, Essex, Clinton Street, &c. Around any corner one plunges into the shadows of this city of the darker side. A quarter of a million people live here in one square mile.

Where Specialism Thrives.

At the age when an American child is entering the higher grades of public scbool work the child of cosmopolis hes become a specialist. He starts his life work with sharpened perceptions and premature ardor. The little ones do not usually know English, which they learn incidentally with their lesson. They acquire great concentration by having to study while they are overrun hy hahies and surrounded by home talk and hubbub, sometimes in a single room. In contrast with these the large solidly built rooms of the new school are very attractive.

Down steirs is the ordinary classroom, with pictures of Prof. Fonaroff's favorite pupils, each inscribed to "my heloved," or "esteemed" teacher, "with thankful gratitude." In how many cases the work of this modest, even timid man may have saved some fine child from a life of sordid lebor!

"The very youngest pupils will do anything for me," said Prof. Fonaroff. "Were I eo unreasonahle as to ask excessive practice they would perform it. As to my present pupils—I have great hopes of little Frances Scharf, who is very young. Scharf, the father, worked in a pocketbook factory, and came to take lessons. One day he brought his two children to me. These parents are willing to spend the last penny to teach their children music or art. The boys have hard etruggles sometimes to earn the $2 or $3 a month necessary. Their troubles are all from money matters, but they are willing to help one another.

"One of my most promising pupils, however, made quite unnecessary trouhle for me. She was brought to me by a professor from Yale, who had discovered in her a strange case. 'The girl does not know any notes, hut she sings with notes,' he said. I told him that was impossihle. But when he brought her I saw that he was right. Somehow she had learned do re mi fa sol. She could, with this very rudimentary foundation, sing all the popular songs, giving their notes the right names. She had 'pitch' in a remarkable degree. In a little while she could name any note or chord correctly hy ear.

"I took her then, and for eight months I did not even know who her parents were. I gave her a violin and leesons. My difficulty was with the girl herself. She would cry and exclaim violently:

"'It is not right for a girl to play! How is it possible that you expect a girl to play?'

"But after awhile I overcame this spirit. At ten years of age she played in a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. The girl was Dora Hochstein—she is now studying with Brodsky in England.

"She liked me from the start, hut she would cry out: 'It ie a ehame for a girl to play the violin!'

"But," naively remarked the sympathetic man, "a man, a woman, what does it matter? There is talent, genius, to be sure, and wonderful promise in the caee of Dora Hochstein, but girls are not eo industrious as boys. Tbis is the only fault, the only difference. Yes, there are three wonderful players who would not be in existence hut for me."

The first small streams show the promise of volume of the later torrents in these young Russian Jews who evince talent. In Russia the life of the Jew has been so hard in its elementary fects that a complete training hes been rare.

Among his friends Prof. Fonaroff can name most of the Jewish celebrities of New York—such men as Gordin, Savanoff, Brounoff, and Modest Altschuler—who alone on his account determined to work for the same cause, first at the Alliance, where he was accepted, and now for the new music school. The piano depertment ie under Mme. de Levenoff, who hae also volunteered. She was an associate of Raoul Pugno, a pupil of Mathias of Paris, and on her diploma Ambroise Thomae wrote: "It is possible to become a good musician, but it ie impossihle to become a hetter one then she is." The school is organized with the eprirt of true helpfulness.

Far-Reaching Influence.

Another influence, in its way far reaching although it has not been in existence long, is the Music School Settlement, which has been at 31 Rivington Street, near the most crowded streets of the lower east side. Inside the little dark halls the tiny old-fashioned rooms hed a certain old-time atmosphere. The little perlors, the upper chambers, large or small enough to be mere closets, were all in use as separate practicing rooms, until the close of the season, when the whole Settlement moved to other quarters, in which they are preparing for the next year's work.

In these little rooms the lessons are given hy Miss Emilie Wagner, whose effort was the first cause of the widespread work now done. Her pupils numher ahout sixty, and include both advanced work and infant classes on piano, violin, and 'cello. The prices are extremely low, heing merely nominal.

"The children of these people are full of music," she expiains. "The impulse to study music is from within, not from outside. They desire to play and to play well.

Many wealthy women in New York are directly interested in this Settlement, which is an offspring of the University Settlement, which gave it accommodations and all assistance in the year of its beginning. Now the list of patroneeees and officers included the beet-known names. Mrs. Howard Mansfield is the President, and speaks enthusiestically about the work.

At ths tims of the public concert given hy the childrsn'e orchestra in Mendelseohn Hall the house was filled, though tickets were at the high price of $2.50. Mme. Schumann-Heink and Pahlo de Casals, 'cellist, appeared to help out the programme, which was extremely interesting. Mr. Mannes leads this orchestra, to which he gives some time, hut usually it has its weekly rehearsal under the direction of Arthur Perry or of Miss Wagner herself. Mrs. Clara Damrosch Mannes teaches certain of ths piano pupils. It was one of these, a mere mite, Clara Robinowitz, whose little feet did not reach to the pedals, to whom at the end of her Mozart number on the piano, played with entire complacency, Mme. Schumann-Heink presented her great hunch of American Beauty roses, es tall as the little girl herself.

In this orchestra the concert master is little Marya Schwartz. Rebecca Lippmann also is a promising player, and there are a dozen others who are ae interesting. Clara Robinowitz plays ths violin, too, and is a member of the orchestra. She is most picturesque, with a shock of short black hair. Her brother, five years old, aleo plays in the orchestra. He has a round head, almost hairlese, to halance the ornate appearance of his sister. Miee Wagner saye that a younger sister of theee infant prodigies has the most talent of all, playing the piano by ear, composing pieces, and understanding rhythm and the counting of music at three years of age.

Earning Their Tuition.

The average age of the pupils is eeveral years lese that that of Prof. Fonaroff. The elder pupils often earn their tuition hy giving lessons to the yonnger, so that the little house in the afternoon when lessons are in progress is like a heehive.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of all this musical work on the lower east side is the quality of the music the children prefer. Their work ranges from Bach to the modern composers. Wieniawski, Tschaikowsky, Brahms, and this they enjoy. They would not at all care to play popular pieccs. Their study is deep and serious.

"If we should choose Bach or Beethoven," remarked young Samuel Lisbermann in a conversation about the musical taste of the Russian Jews, "for the ordinery playing before any audiences but our own people, no one would think we could play at all. We select some such thing as 'Souvenir de Moscow,' where there is fingerwork, pizzicato, or some sensational adagio. I have played for a good many Hebrews, and the classical compositions seem to please them the best. They wish to understand, they listen attentively, they study."

Besides this enthusiastic work of the pupils of the Music School Settlement and of Prof. Fonaroff, there are ecoree of local teachers whose scale of prices is very low. Many of these east side teachers have moved up town, hut they still keep a clientele of their poorer brothers, who are, in their turn, much better off than the average. Ernest Bauer is one of those who has helped impecunious youths of his own race to a musical education and European training. Many who dserve this cannot afford to go abroad, as the case of young Morris Nitke, so well known and liked on the east side, who le lame and sensitively devoted to his femily. He ie leader of the quartet which plays on Sundays for young Rockefeller's Bible class.

Mastery of Circumstances.

The struggle to earn bread and butter is the greatest difficulty in the way of such talented hoys, and they do not shirk the duty which they think they owe to their relatives, even though it prevents their own career. Yet the mestsry of circumstancee in the cause of art, to the point where it is carried by the very young, is unknown elsewhere in America. It is an intense page from the life of Europe.

Meny are emerging from mere race to a larger life, and many are content at present to becoms musical directors of the Yiddisb theatres, as Giacomo Minkofsky or Ossip Rumschisky from Vilna, where he led the first Zionist choral society and presented the great oratorios first to his brothers; there is the meridional Platon Brounoff, seen everywhere, whose compositions were played by Seidl; Savanoff, first violin of the Russian Symphony Orchestra; Samuel Margolis, popular pianist, and young Weilerson, of a long line of musicians in Russia, whose talent has forced him to follow his fathers and study piano, in spite of ill-health and the usual poverty. "I hed to play, it was in me, I could not help it," he says, "in spite of my father's wish. Every one had been a musician in my family—players, teachers, traveling musicians. He thought it was too hard for me, too wearing, and not remunerative."

The above are mentioned at random. But for every one are dozene of others, eager, talented, brilliant.

Music is, par excellence, the art of the Russian Jew. It cannot be hardened by realism, and he hae had a long, severe heritage in the music of the Jewish synagogues, which may account for the purity of his taste. And in its practice he only applies the industry, the wifi, the terrible earnestness which are equally his heritage.

DIDN'T FEAR SHARKS.

DR. DAVE HENNEN, owner of the swell-known racing sloop Flosshilde, says that one afternoon, while lying about three-quarters of a mile off New Rochelle Harhor, near the Reliance's old mooring place, he noticed eeveral good-sized sharks swimming lazily about the boat.

Half an hour afterward three hrawny fellows, tanned hy the sun until they had the appearance of Africane, swam out toward the sloop. When thsy got within hearing distance the doctor shouted to them to look out for the sharks that had heen around there just a short time before.

This warning didn't seem to disturb the swimmers in the least, for one of them half raised himself out of the water, and in the most impudent way eaid:

"Say, young feller, if any of them eharks come near us, we'll hite 'em."

IRISHMEN WHO FIGURED IN THE REVOLUTION.

Interesting Letters and Documents Exhibited by John D. Crimmins at the St. Louis Fair

ONE of the most intereeting special exhibite at the St. Louis Exposition is that made hy John D. Crimmins of this city. It is located in the Irish-American eection, next to the exhihit from Ireland, and ie atracting much attention. Mr. Crimmine'e exhibit comprisee a valuahle display of letters written hy people of the Colonial, Revolutionary, poet-Revolutionary and later periods in American history. The lettere are all originale, and constitnte one of the most remarkable collections ever brought together. In addition to the letters there are many individual autographs and other articles of hietorical interest.

The lettere and autographe were all written by psople of Irish hirth or extraction who figured prominently in American history. Mr. Crimmins is a collector of rare books and manuscripts, and the present exhibit is a good exemplification of his taste in this respect. The following is a hrief summary of the articiss he displays at St. Louis:

THE COLONIAL PERIOD.—Letter written in 1683 by Hon. Thomas Dongan, Governor of the province of New York. Old pamphlet comprising a sermon preached in Trinity Church, New York City, Aug. 18, 1706, at the funeral of "the Right Hon. Katherine Lady Cornhury." She was a daughter of Lord O'Brien and wife of Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, who, in 1701, was appointed Governor of New York. Signature of Sir William Tryon, last Colonial Governor of New York, to a certificate of allegiance. Tryon was a native of Ireland. Signature of James Logan, Acting Governor of Pennsylvania, to an order dated Philadelphia, Penn., April 12, 1704. Logan was an Irishman, born 1674. Signature of Hugh Gaine, an Irish printer of New York City, to a bill receipted by him in 1772. Gaine established The Mercury. He was Treasurer of the Friendly Sone of St. Patrick, New York, for many years from 1784 to 1796.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.—Mr. Crimmins's collection relating to the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary periods is also rich in letters of intereet. It opens with one written hy Charles Carroll, father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in whicb the latter is addreseed as "Dear Charley." The letter ie dated Aug. 1, 1775. Then there ie a letter hy Gen. Richard Montgomery—the last he wrote—calling upon the British commander of Quebec to eurrender thet city. It was written at Holland House, near Quebec. The following is a copy of the letter.

Holland House, Dec. 31, 1775.

Sir—Let me once more sntreat you to have compassion on the unfortunate Inhahitants of Quebec—to what purpose do you compell me to deetress them? You can but protract for a few days that event which must inevitably in a very ehort time take place—if you possess any share of humanity you will not sacrifice the Lives & propertiee of so many innocent people to a vain punctilio.

Embrace the opportunity I offer you of retiring in a mannsr euitable to your rank—You shall not be a Prisoner—You ehall have a safe Conduct to New York or whereeoever else you may cbuse to embark—The Lieutenant Governor shall have the same indulgence—

I engage in the moet solemn manner for the security of the Lives & Properties of the Citizens, our dispute is not with them—we bear them no malice & the hopes of affording them relief alone enduce me to make these proposals.

Should you decline the offer I now make, I hope I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of the world of the fatal consequences which must attend your refusal, which I have sufficiently explained in my former letter. RICH'D MONTGOMERY.

Other letters in Mr. Crimmins's exhibit include one written by Capt. John Barry, dated "Newport Harbour," R. I., Oct. 20, 1780. It refers to Midshipman Samuel Owen Smith and to a Mr. Williameon. It ie addreeeed to "Hon. Jonathan Dayton, Elisabeth Town, N. J."

Letter written by Gen. Richard Butler. Butler participated in the storming of Stony Point, and took part in the siege and capture of Yorktown. He attained the rank of Major General and was second in command of St. Clair'e Army, organized for operations against the Western Indians.

Letter hy Gen. Jamee Clinton, a son of Charles Clinton, and brother of Vice President George Clinton. He was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. This letter inclosed a "return" of troops, and is dated April 29, 1781.

Letter by Gen. William Irvine, dated June 25, 1777. This letter relates to the parole given hy the American troops who were captured at Fort Washington, and the exchange of prisoners. Gen. Irvine was a member of the Continental Congress, 1786-88; member of Congress, 1793-95.

Letter of the Hon. George Taylor, 1780. Taylor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Resolve written for Congrese by the Hon. Charles Thomson, the "perpetual secretary" of that body. The document mentions the distinguished naval officer John Barry. The part referring to Barry reads as follows:

"Resolved, That Capt. John Barry be and he is hereby directed to take command of all the armed veeeels employed on the intended expedition eubject to tbe orders of the Commander in Chief in the Southern Department; and this commission continue in force until the expiration of the intended invasion of the Province of East Florida or till the further order of Congrese; that be proceed with the utmost dispatch to the State of Maryland in order to expedite the equipment of the galleries to be furnished by that State and proceed with them to Charlestown [Charleeton] in South Carolina."

Letter by Gen. Anthony Wayne. Wayne's father was a native of Ireland. He, himself, was born in Chester Connty, Penn. Gen. Wayne was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society of that city.

Signature of the Hon. Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Letter hy Gen. Edward Hand. Hand checked Lord Cornwallis at Flatbueh and held Frogg's Neck Bridge against Lord Howe until reinforcements were brought up. He cut off the retreat of the Hessiane at Trenton, and after the fall of their commander, Rahl, forced them to surrender.

Letter hy Gen. Henry Knox, First Secretary of War. He was a member of tbe board of officers that tried Major André and one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Letter hy Gen. John Sullivan informing an officer of the latter's promotion. Appointed United States Judge of New Hampshire by Washinglon; died in 1795.

Letter by the Hon. John Rutledge. He was born at Charleston, S. C., 1739, of Irish parentage; was an eminent lawyer, member of the Stamp Act Congress that assembled in New York City, member of the first Continental Congress, Chairman of the convention that framed the State Constitution of South Carolina; was elected President of the State; was chosen Governor of South Carolina in 1779. He was a brother of Edward Rutisdge, who also became Governor of South Carolina.

Letter by the Hon. Thomas McKean. He was a eigner of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congrese, 1774 to 1783; President of tbe State of Delaware, 1777 to 1779; Chief Juetice of Pennsylvania, Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the first President of the Hihernian Society of Philadelphia.

Three-page letter by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, tbe last survivor of the eignere.

Letter by Gen. Stephen Moylan, a hrother of the Catholic Bishop of Cork. Stephen came to America before the Revolution, was appointed Quartermaster General by Congress, 1776, and placed on Washington's staff; later he resigned hie poeition and recruited a regiment of horse—the Fourth Pennsylvania Light Dragoons; became distinguished ae a cavalry leader. After tbe war Moylan was Recorder and Register of Chester County, Penn., and held other poeitions of trust and honor. He was the firet President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Penn.

Letter hy the Hon. Thomas Fitzsimons. He was a member of the convention that framed the National Constitution, of the firet National House of Representatives under the new Conetitution, and was repeatedly re-elected.

The foregoing are only a few of the many letters exhibited by Mr. Crimmins, written by people of the Revolution. There are also letters hy Count Arthur Dillon, Col. John Fitzgerald, aide de camp to Washington; tbe Hon. Jamee Smith, one of the signers, a native of Ireland, and many others.

Among other letters in the collection is one by Andrew Jackson in which he states "my parents were Irish"; one by the Hon. James Duane, first Mayor of New York after the British evacuation; one by Robert Fulton, the inventor; one hy the Hon. James Buchanan, whoee father was an Irishman; one hy the Hon. John C. Calhoun, eon of Patrick Calhoun, and one hy Bishop John England of Charleston, S. C.

Alco in the collection is the original invitation extended Bishop John Hughes of New York, in 1847, to address the National House of Representatives. The invitation is signed on behalf of Congress hy John Quincy Adams, John M. Clayton, J. J. Crittenden, D. R. Atchison, John Davis, William Upham, John P. Hale, Simon Cameron, T. Butler King, J. C. Hampton, John Pendleton, J. C. Calhoun, Thomas Corwin, Caleb B. Smith, and many other distinguished men. Following the signatures to the invitation is the following: "Washington, 9 Dec., 1847. It gives me pleasure to place the Hall of the House of Representatives at the service of Bishop Hughes in conformity with ths above invitation.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Speaker, H. R."

The exhibit is one which many visitors to the Fair have found most interesting.

THE PEA PICKERS OF WISCONSIN.

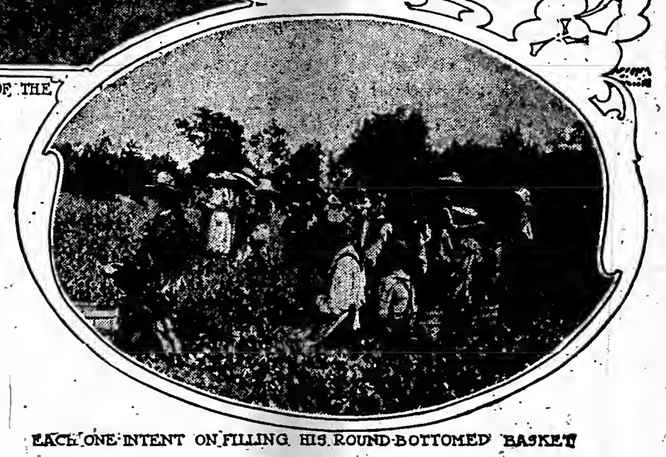


THE OVERSEERS EMPTY THE CONTENTS OF THE BASKETS INTO BIG BAGS.



THEY ARE NEVER SO BUSY THAT THEY CANNOT STOP WORK TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

THEY DRIVE OUT TO THE SCENE OF THE DAY'S HARVEST IN WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



EACH ONE INTENT ON FILLING HIS ROUND-BOTTOMED BASKET

SOME years ago a Wisconsin farmer of an adventuroue turn of mlnd tried the experiment of growing peas on a larger scale than his kitchen garden allowed. He mede the discovery thet there wes some quality in the earth and the moisturs that swept across from Leke Michlgan on the east or from the myriad emaller lakes on the west of ths etrip of land lying along the shores of Michigan that kept the peee fresher for a longer time while they were still on the vines than any peas he had ever seen before. Daye after the time when the pods would have grown yellow under the sun's rays in other places his field of vinee gleamsd an unepotted surface of eoft and tender green.

Being a man with an imagination, he conceived the idea that if hie peas remained fresh for eo long they migbt make a home product for canning thet would rival in quality the higher-priced canned pees that come across the seae from Frence.

He tried the echeme of canning theee home-grown peae on a emall scale, and his industry was rewarded with succes. Now a considerable portion of that part of Wisconsin which lies along Lake Michigan in the neighhorhood of Manitowoc is given over to the cultivation of peas. And where the great fields of grain were wont to spread their golden surfaces, ehimmering in the soft hreeze, a wide expanss of emerald green peafields lies fair and restful to the eye from early June to late Septembsr.

Here and there through these fields small barns or storehousee dot these fair, green eurfaces with the ugliness of their angular, unpainted forms. Uniovely ae they are they mark the presence of succeseful enterprise and of ths labor of the fields. They are the temporary etorehouees for those bags of peas that are in the second stage of their progress toward the world's markets. They are the outposts of the huge canning factories that are the mainstay of the agricultural life of this part of Wisconsin, and wbich rear their many-windowed fronts and tall chimneys in so many towns in that country, and of which, although of comparatively recent origin, they are so important a factor.

But farms and factories are much alike the world over, and it is not in these respecte that the canning industry of Eastern Wisconsin furniehes a joyous note in the world of labor.

It is rather in the life of the peapickers themselves that one may find relief from the accepted melancholy of the life of "the man with the hoe." In the neighborhood of the City of Manitowoc alone there are fully a thoueand men, women, and children who, from the first part of June until the end of September, find all the work they care to do in the pea fields, gathering the pods from the vines. To have eeen them at their labor in the fields would have convinced any one that "work" and "labor" were altogether too harsh-sounding words to apply. With their laughter and songs and the shouting of good-natured chaff it is more akin to one continuous and rather extensive picnic in the fields.

To any one familiar with the customary elience of the average Amsrican farmhand euch a description would eeem lacking in the quality of truth. But the peapickers of Wisconsin are not recruited from among the natives of the region; they are almost entirely made up of Hungarians and Poles. And the freedom of the outdoor life, the manner in which they ars treated by their employers, the certainty of excellent wages, all combine to awaken a lightsome spirit that finds vent in laughter and song that hubbles forth all day long. Wherever large bodies of laborere of thie character gather togsthsr one naturally looks for a large proportion of vicious characters, such as is the case among the hoppickers of Kent. But to the peafields of Wisconsin these spirits are unknown.

Tbeir day's work begins under the happiest circumstances. Since the peafields lie some distance out from the town where the peapickers live in houses clustered around the parent-of-all-good, the factory, they drive out to the scene of the day's harvest in wagone of every deecription. Some of the factorlee furnish these wagons; others of the pickers have rattletrap conveyances of their own, drawn by decrepit negs. And in the early morning hours, long before the average household is awakening from its eleep, the streets of the town and the roads in the countryside all about are thronged with long linee of these wagons, laden down with the peapickers, who make the still morning air ring with the melodious eongs of their fatherlande. Their taste for color is ehown by the gayly colored bandkerchiefs many of the older women tie over their black hair, in the brilliant hues of the sunbonnets affected by the younger women and the children, and in the gay ribhone around the great straw hats worn by the men and hoye.

Their native love for decoration is shown in the hunches of shining leaves or field flowers with which they ornament the horses' heads. Could you hut meet one of those gayly bedizened caravans on a fair Summer's morning you would he justified in thinking it a monster country picnic. For has not each one of the men, women, and children a package of luncheon somewhere in evidence? You might he pardoned for thinking they were going berrying, with all their baskete and palls!

Reaching the fields they scatter over the rolling country, each one intent on filling hie round-bottomed eplint baeket as many times in the day as time and strengtb and activity will permit. They are paid from 15 to 25 cents for each basket, and some of the moet industrious of these workers earn $2.50 a day, although the average wages earned hy a man or a woman le $1.50 a day. They are never eo busy, the women and children particularly, that they cannot slop work to be photographed, nor for the nooning hour, when luncheon ie eaten amid a Babel of cries and songs and laughter. Surely if these things aid digestion and make for long life there ie no reason why a Wieconsin peapicker should ever die at all!

The nooning over, the pickers go back to the vines again, and as their baskets are filled they take them to the overseers; who empty the contents of the baskets into big hags and make a tally of each contribution. When the day's work comes to an end the wagons are laden down again with the varied assortment of humanity. And with the never-ending stream of chatter, calls, and song the procession wends its way homeward in the dusk.

HOW THE OTHER HALF SLEEPS.

NOW, then, look out whsre yer steppin'! Want to break me leg?"

"No harm done, Mosey. Go to sleep again. We're looking for eomebody, and you ought to be mighty glad it ain't you."

Policeman Bryan of the Charles Street Station and a ward detective from the lower east side picked their way among scores of sleepers on a North Rivsr pier, flashing a lantern in their faces without disturbing them in the least. It is only when he is stepped upon that the weary pier-sleeper protests.

The policemen threaded their way to the end of the etringpiece and boarded a harge in the oyster dock, where there were just as many men wrapped in deep slumber as there were on the pier, among the lumber piles. On the forward deck they found the man they were looking for, sleeping as eoundly as any of the others, has face covered with his cap. The ward detective clapped the handcuffs on him before he awoke.

"No noise, now," said the detective eternly. "We have got you, fast enough. No need of waking up all these people."

The man, wanted for robbing a grocery, went along without a word. He had been caught often enough to know that it was best nol to talk. Two or three men who were emoking their pipes on the etringpiece—partly because it was too hot to elsep, and partly becauee somebody had to stand guard over the women and children elumbering around them—merely glanced at the policemen and their prieoner as they etepped off the barge. A midnight arrest of that description is of too common occurrence among the outdoor sleepers of New York to attract attention.

Do not imagine for a moment that all these men and women, and even children, that sleep under the open sky on the water front these hot Summer nights have no homee. They pay rent for two and three room apartments in milse of sleeping rookeries, but sleeping in them is equivalent to sleeping in a hot oven. So they go to the piers and the canalboats. Nobody interferee with them, not even the night watchmen or the police.

If a mixed ale gang thrusts itself in with peaceable people and becomes noisy, as frequently happens, the police clear everybody off the pier, and those who have nothing whatever to do with the disturbance are obliged to go back to their stifling rooms. That is why one or two hueky longshoremen, who know all about the piers and readily obtain permission for their families to sleep there, are awake all night to keep off roughs. Young men of that description, who prowl about during the night bent on mischief and robbery, get a warm reception if they venture among the sleepers on the piers.

Tenement dwellers who live near the river fronts, either on the east or west side, prefer walking a few blocks to a pier to sleeping on the roof. Most of the roofs in the tenement districts are of tin. They are hot enough to hlister the skin when the sun beats on them. Nothing but a drenching shower cools them off sufficiently to sleep upon, even with mattresses, and a shower does not come every evening. On the piers the sleepers get the wholesome smell of the salt water and a cool hreeze. The lapping of the water against the piling soothes rather than disturbs their slumbers.

More sleepers take refuge on the piers of New York every night than in its parks. There are more on the North than on the East River. All the way from Fourteenth Street to Seventy-second Street the piers are turned into open-air dormitories every hot night.

The tenement dwellers take a hlanket, a sheet, a pillow, and sometimes a mattrese from their homes, go to the same pier almost every night, hang their clothes on a woodpile or upon the shafts of trucke, and sleep as unconcernedly as though they were in their own rooms. If a thunderstorm comes up they scatter for shelter, or for home, as fast as they can. In dry weather, with the first approech of dawn, they are awakened and sent home hy the men who have kept watch. A procession of this sort, homeward hound, is one of the etrange scenes of ths Summer life of a great city.

THOSE INGENIOUS WOMEN.

HUH!" said Mr. Bedford, as he shoved hie eoup plate to one side and dallied with a cracker, "the women nowadays all have St. Vitus's dance."

"What?" chorused his wife and daughters, looking at Bedford to eee if he were joking. But they saw by hie eevere expreselon that he was in earnest, and Mrs. Bedford eaid indignantly:

"How ridiculous! Where did you hear that?"

"I didn't hear it; I saw it—see it all the time."

"Where do you eee it, then?"

"In the care, every day. Coming up in the car to-night tbere were six women sitting oppoeite me, and every one of them was throwing her chin out and tossing her head up and down. Some of the heads were always on the go, and the big hats they wore were dancing about like little sailboats in a stiff breeze. I tell you the pace tbat women live at nowadays is fast making nervoue wrecks of them. I ehudder when I think of the ultimate reeult on the race."

"Did they all have big hats on?" asked the high-school daughter, as ehe exchanged looks of enlightenment with mother and sieter.

"Big hats? I ehould say they were hig hats."

Three individual and disconcerting laughs greeted Bedford as the high-school girl said:

"Guess again, pater. That wasn't nervouenese; it was hats."

"Hats?"

"Yes, hats. Those big hats are in a condition of unstable equilihrium, and as we women have got tired of adjueting them with our hands, we have learned to do it with a simple toes of the head. Your St. Vitus's dance will disappear with a change in the style of our headgear. So, cheer up, pater, and enjoy your dinner."

And Bedford was so relieved that he scarcely spoke during the remainder of the meal.

THE PASTOR'S LOST CHANCE.

THE minister was entertaining a party of friends at dinner after service a few Sundays ago when one of them, who was experiencing difficulty in getting change for a large bill, confessed that he had been sorely tempted to make change from the contrihntion box when it came his way.

The good dominie smiled and said that sometimes the "plate" met with strange adventures. "A friend of mine," he said, "a minister in the South, took his six-year-old son with him to church one Sunday. It was the boy's first experience at the regular church service, and he was all eyes and ears. The passing of the contribution box especially interested him, and when it got to him he handled the contents with great curiosity.

"After eervice the boy, while talking with his father at the pulpit, said, with a jerk of his head toward the plate, which was lying near:

"'How much did you get out of that, Pop?'

"'Out of what?' said his father.

"'Why, out of that box. I got ten cents. How much did you get?'"

Insane Women at Play

Basket Ball and Other Outdoor Games Enjoyed by Patients on Ward's Island.

IN various reports of athletic games played in and around New York there are two basket-ball teams that do not come in for general notice, though their players have more "rooters" on either side than many such teams, and the prize contests are talked of weeks before and after they occur, and with many critical remarks. These are the teams of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, for the Insane, on Ward's Island, and the players are the women patients.

Since the hospital has been under the care of the State in 1896 many innovations have been made in the way of employment and amusement for the inmates, and the advance made in this direction has been found to be exceedingly advantageous with respect to both mental and physical health. Every woman who is able is employed in some way for short hours during the day, and the hospital wards, which are unusually bright and attractive, are made so largely by the decorative work which is done by the patients. A large rug in flowered designs in the Superintendent's office, with small rugs of the same kind, were made by the women, and they do many kinds of fancy work and embroidery. That is chiefly an occupation of the Winter months, and during the Summer as many as can be are occupied around the grounds, while the outdoor amusements are numerous and varied. This outdoor work and the amusements form a feature of the hospital life which is as interesting as it is important. There are at least 84 per cent. of the patients who are capable of regular employment, the Superintendent, Dr. E. C. Dent, says, and at least 50 per cent. who can take part in the games.

Busy in the Garden.

For the outdoor employment of the patients there is the lighter part of the gardening, and the women do much to keep the gardens free from weeds and in picking the fresh vegetables for the table. Those with whom it agrees work from 8 o'clock in the morning to 11:30, and from 1:30 to 4 in the afternoon. With over 2,000 patients to supply with vegetables there is enough to do to keep every one busy. Last Saturday these women gardeners picked fifteen bushels of peas for the Sunday dinner.

They go out in little squads of from twelve to fifteen in care of a nurse, and these nurses are again under the direction of the "nurse in charge of the garden parties," Miss O'Gorman, who has known and liked gardening from the time she lived on her father's farm in Ireland. Some of the patients have never seen a garden before, and others have understood and worked in little gardens of their own, but they all enjoy it and many of them are anxious to learn all about the vegetables, and have even shown a disposition to know the names of the weeds they pull, something music is sure to be good, for much of it is given by the hospital orchestra, whose members are the women nurses. They play frequently on the lawn during the Summer. Melancholia is always something to be combated in a hospital for the insane, and these amusements, with the interest created by the game, have a beneficial effect, particularly combined, as they are, with the outdoor exercise. The tents in which the Ward's Island patients suffering from acute mania sleep and live during the Summer show the value placed on fresh-air treatment in all mental troubles.

Hospital tables make interesting reading, showing the general condition of the patients received. During sixteen years patients of all ages have been received, from ten years to one hundred, and two women who entered during that time were over one hundred. From the poorer districts of the city most of the patients come, and among victims, and love affairs nineteen. Heredity is given as the cause of nine cases, religious excitement, six. Old age is another cause, but in the greatest number of cases the cause is not ascertained.



MUSICAL NURSES



IN THE STRAWBERRY BED.

ANIMALS' QUEER LIKES.

THEY had been telling animal stories, each one contributing a more or less weird anecdote, and the conversation finally fell on the appetites of four-footed pets. Said the old man in gray:

"Yes, Siree; they have the oddest likes and dislikes. Why, my mare Jane, the best friend I've got, will do anything I tell her except give up one very bad habit," and he looked around to see if all were interested. Finding that they were, he proceeded, "And that is tobacco." There was a laugh, and some one said: "Well, a good many ladies smoke these days." "Maybe they do," said the old man, "but there are mighty few of them that chew, and that is what Jane does. I've tried everything I know of to stop her of the habit, but she just keeps on. People think it is funny, and despite all I can say will bring her the stuff."

A little woman in the corner who had been an interested listener, spoke next.

"Did you ever notice what funny things cats like?" she asked. "Why, one cat I had would have sold his soul for a peanut. Went absolutely crazy over them. I

"ROOMS TO LET FOR PUSSIES."

The Second Season of a Novel Kind of Non-Mercenary Boarding House.

DOES the little girl that takes care of stray cats live here?"

This inquiry was made many times on two different streets, the reporter having had great trouble to find the place on West Seventy-sixth Street. And now he was not easily to be turned away, although the people who at last answered "Yes" seemed reluctant to give information.

After waiting in the hall a while several girlish voices were heard.

"You go!"

"Oh, no; I'm afraid; you go!"

"Oh, I hate to go!" and then a great babble of voices.

After a few minutes three light-haired children of from ten to fourteen appeared. After a non-committal explanation, in which no one seemed to have anything to say, the reporter was taken, as a more eloquent method, to the back yard, where these fabulous pussies, it seemed, were at last to be hunted down. And not even a camera as instrument toward the interest very regular about that. In the morning, when he wants to go out, he stands in the middle of the room and stares straight at you, and then he starts on a run for the door.

"We found Ben in the street when he was a little kitten with a broken leg. Papa, who is a doctor, put splints on it, and we kept him in a basket. He grew to be very fond of papa when he got well. He ran up and down his legs, and used to hide in his pockets. Now he is grown up, and we are afraid he is very bad. He never comes home until 4:30 in the morning. Then he will yowl outside the door until some one lets him in. Marie, that's the smallest of us, takes the most care of the kittens. It was she that made the box. The little children of the street call her the "Cat Mother."

With the same perversity in the bestowing of names the genial policeman at the Central Park Police Station calls a black cat that has taken up her quarters there by the name Bob. She is bob-tailed, and is responsible for a portion of the growing population of wild cats that run under the bushes in the Park. As soon as the kittens are independent they take to the woods, and, like the stray cats that summer in the Park when their owners are out of town, they make friends with the squirrels.

There is another favorite at the police station, an old gray called Sergeant. These

The Traveler in Japan Must Learn Quaint Customs

Kurumas More Popular Vehicles Than Railway Cars, and Hotel Service That Makes Guest Feel Like a Prince.

JAPAN is a land of small things, and this fact is impressed on one as he goes from city to city, where he sees every family, however poor, occupying its own house and enjoying an existence apart from every other household—a state of things wholly unknown to the overcrowded centres in the United States and Europe.

Most strangers have the impression that the people of Japan and China are so crowded together in their cities that they scarcely have breathing room. That this is a mistake is discovered on reaching Tokio, which numbers half a million less inhabitants than does New York, yet extends over a hundred square miles. One may start out in a kuruma in the early morning and ride the greater part of the day through the residence portion of the capital of Japan, looking out upon the one-story wooden buildings, all of a monotonous light that pours down upon your head with sufficient force to bake it.

Formerly the coolies were allowed by the custom of the country to wear no clothing, and thus they escaped in some measure the effects of the depressing heat as they drew their loads from early morning until midnight about the hot streets of the city. Now they are compelled to wear a blue shirt and pajamas, which reek with perspiration and dust and render the poor creatures miserable in the midst of their thankless labor.

Railroads Not Popular.

The foreigner who goes to Japan to see things avoids the railroad when he contemplates short journeys or pleasure excursions into the country. Railway travel is cheaper in Japan than any other mode of traveling, but the natives prefer to travel by water or by kurumas if they are not going a great distance.

When one contemplates traveling about over the country his route must be specified minutely, and no deviations are allowed other than his passport calls for. There is no more delightful trip than a ride of a few hours through the rice fields and mulberry plantations, beautified by lotus ponds. The mulberries have no chance to grow up into trees, but are simply clusters of green leaves on the tender shoots which feed the silkworm.

You are surprised that at the inns every where you eat in your own room, as there is no such thing as a separate dining room. When you arrive at an inn they assign you a room in which you sleep, eat, and entertain your friends. All this is quite compatible with comfort, for at the clapping of your hands your dinner table glides in, guided by a pretty Japanese girl, who kneels and bows before you so often, as she comes and goes, that you begin to wonder if you are not a prince instead of an ordinary traveler seeing the sights of the Orient.

The fine tablecloth is spread and the dishes appear as if by magic, one girl serving each guest. You sit on your mat with your chin on a level with the tiny table and its hand-painted china, and all your wants are looked after without your having to utter a command. The samisen played by nimble fingers aids your digestion and supplies the finishing touch to the dinner.

After the meal the girls remove the tables and all traces of the dinner, and the dining room becomes the reception room. The college professor may be one of the curious callers, and as Japanese etiquette permits a man to stretch out his visit to any length from two hours to ten you are the unwilling victims of the professor's insatiable curiosity, which permits him to ask questions pertinent and impertinent. For instance, when you show him a pair of very

SOCIETY'S DUTIES AND PASTIMES

A WEEK of more or less wretched weather has not made the resorts as attractive as they should be in midsummer. It has been very dull, and will continue to be for general society, as all entertaining this Summer seems to he going on among little sets or eliques. Newport's contribution to social iife lest week was a number of dinners and luncheons, with a charity fête, a surprise party, and a picnic es the three leading events. There has been much ont-of-door life, and tennis, polo, cross-country riding, cricket, and yachting have formed the chief diversions. The other places are run very much on the Newport plen, and there is little or no difference in the programmes at eny of them. The New York Yacbt cruise this week is always an important episode in Summer life. It will be followed by the tennis tournament at Newport, a meeting of war vessels at Bar Harbor, and horse shows at several Long Island and inland colonies.

+ + +

Much that was promised for Newport earlier in the season will not come to pass. Mrs. Astor does not, according to present plans, give a ball; the bachelors' dance hes fallen through, end ths only large affairs now erranged ere Mrs. Hermenn Oelrichs's bal blanc, a proposed calico ball—a subscription affeir—and a dance at the residence of Mrs. Richard Gambrill. The dinners given are more or less formal. The bops at the Casino are poorly patronized. The hotel dances at Bar Harbor and the Kebo Valley tahle d'hôtes, as well as tbe weekly dances et the Meadow Brook Ciub, at Southempton, have bad much better success. The visit of Miss Roosevelt to Bar Harbor end the orcbestrel concert under the direction of Walter Damrosch were the events et the Meine resort.

+ + +

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilf have returned from abroad, end are occupying Beaulieu. Mrs. Vanderbilt bes alreedy begun to entertain, and there have been many callers. So far, however, she has not announced any intention of giving anything on a large scale, such as the theatrical performance of two yeers ago. Mrs. Ogden Milis and tbe Misses Mills, who ceme back from abroad at the same time, have arrived at their Newport villa. The Misses Mills are accompanied everywhere they go hy two tiny Pommeranian dogs, introducing a late fad in London.

+ + +

Seratoga hae its followers. Mr. and Mrs. Clerence Mackay are there now, and Mrs. Mackey is looking charming after her European jaunt. She was ill in Paris, hut she appears to be in the best of health. August Belmont cams up at the end of the week for the races, end gave a dinner last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are in Newport, where they have been entertained and are entertaining a great deal at luncheons and dinners.

+ + +

From London comes disquieting news of the condition of hoth the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Arthur Pegst. Each of tbess received severe injuries in recent accidents. Mrs. Theodors Roosevelt Robinson, who was Miss Helen Roosevelt, was likswise the victim of an automobile collision in tbe West.

+ + +

Craig Wadswortb was wermly greeted by many friends when he arrived here last week on his vacation. He has almost recovered from ths effects of the seriouo mishap which et one time threetened to leeve ths sight of both eyes impaired. Mr. Wedsworth goes to Newport, and will meke the rounds. Center Hitchcock also arrived on the same ship. Hermann Oelrichs, who was enother of tbe leading lights of the Clem Bake Club, remains in San Francisco. He does not care for Newport, and he never goes near it, if he can help it.

+ + +

Fancy dances are seldom given in this country, because it is very difficult, indeed, to induce men to wear any other costume than the traditional black evening dress. There are several who still have the costumes which eerved them for the great Vanderhilt ball years ago, and these were again made to do service at the Bradley-Martin entertainment. Otberwise costumes were hired. A bal blanc in the ordinery acceptation of the word means one for débutantes. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's entertainment is to be a hal poudre. Ths calico ball which is planned to come after it, will involve more serious questions. Tbree years ago it was arranged to give a poster advertising ball at Newport, but the owners and agents of proprietary medicine articles having heard about it, the Newportsrs were so pestered by these persons that they were obliged to give it up. There is some curiosity as to tbe ultimate fate of the calico ball.

+ + +

The wedding of the week was that of Ernest Bayne and Mrs. Kate M. Johnson on Tbursday at Grace Church Chantry. Mrs. Bayne was a sister of Mrs. Barclay, who died very shortly after her wedding last yeer. There was a small assemblage of friends at the church and a wedding reception for only the bridal party, as the family is still in mourning.

+ + +

Every one is interested in ths rumored breaking off of the engagement of Miss Daisy Leiter and Major Eustacs Crawley. Miss Leiter is with her mother and sister at Bar Harbor. Major Crawisy, it is said, has not left the country, hut is patiently waiting new developments. At one time Miss Leiter was said to bs engaged to the Earl of Suffolk, who was here a few weeks ago, went to Bar Harbor, and then as suddenly vanished.

+ + +

Consuelo, Duchese of Manchester, will arrivs here this week. She will bs at Newport for a brief visit. Tbat wonderful and vcnerabls old lady, Mrs. Yznaga, will come North to meet her daugbter. Shs will be for a time the guest of Miss Leary at her new home, on Bellevue Avenue. The Duchess of Manchester will visit James J. Ven Alen. Why some people will call her the Dowager Duchess of Manchester is past comprehension. The Dowager Duchess is vsry much alive, and should she die the Duchess of Devonshire might claim the other title, as she was the Duchess of Manchester and is the grandmother of the present Duke. She declined the courtesy title after she had become for a second time a Duchess. But this was not the case with other women who had strawberry leavss or coronets and have since remarried. Cora, Countess of Strafford, clings to her title, although sbe is plain Mrs. Kennard, and Lady Beresford always calls herself Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Rollit Duchees of Sutherland.

+ + +

The Duke of Newcastle will arrive the same time as Consuelo, Duchese of Manchester, so that after all Newport will not hs devoid of high titled people. After her visit to Newport, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, will go to ths Adirondacks for some weeks.

+ + +

The shooting season, which will opsn on the 12th in England, will see some large house parties. Mrs. Robert Goelet is to visit the Duks snd Duchess of Roxhurghs this week. There is some conjecture as to whether her guests of the month, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, will be of ths party. The reconciliation betwesn the Cornelius Vanderbilts and the other members of the family has been complete in its way, but it is rather doubtful if the amnesty includes the entire Wilson family, or vice versa. The Frederck Vanderbilts are still cruising in the Warrior; the William K. Vandsrbilts havs returned from their Mediterranean trip. The rest of the family are in America.

OF INTEREST CHIEFLY TO WOMEN

A WOMAN traveler from Japan tells a sad tele of bsr experiencss with ths Custom House officials on her return to thie country. She had picked up a number of trinksts for her friends, things not expensive in themselves, but characteristic of the country from which they came—treasures picked up in out-of-the-way corners. She bad allowed for duties in making ths purchases, and to aid ths Custom House people as weil as to save herself from excessive cherges sbs hed taken pains to bave her bill for the goods with her when she declered them. But she reckoned without her Custom House men. They charged hsr for duty four times ths prics she had peid for every one of ths articiss, and to her plaintive reference to the price on tbe bill they only answered calmly:

"You were very fortunate, Medem, to make such good bargains in your purchases, but we know what the things would cost hers, and you will have to pay ths duty."

The woman complied, and if she presented her gifts with less unction than might have been expected, only she knew how much more she had paid for them than she had intended.

+ + +

Miss Pauline Astor, elder daughter of William Waldorf Astor, whose engagement to Capt. Herbert Henry Spendicr-Clay was announced some days since, is twenty-four years of age and by no means a beauty, although fsirly good looking and quite accomplished. Her young sister, Gwendolyu Astor, died of consumption less than a ycar ago. Miss Astor, who is the richest of the American heiresses, bas two brothers, Waldorf Astor, who visited this country severel months ago, and John Jacob Astor, the fifth of that name. Her English chaperon is the Countess of Selkirk, whose incoms resulting frcm her association with Miss Astor is said to be anywhers from twelvs to fifteen thousand dollars per annum. Miss Astor was presented to Queen Victoria in 1899, and her presentation robe is said to have been the most beautiful as well as the most costly ever seen on such an occasion. She wore with this gown a peerl necklace that cost nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Her mother, who died years ago, was Miss Mary Paul of Philadelphia, a great beauty and a belle. When Miss Astor was here last, about a year since, she visited Miss Gibbes, a relativs and great friend of her mother's and of her mother's family, the Pauls of Philadelphia. Her fiancé is a son of Mrs. Beresford Melville hy her first husband. Mr. Clay, who was a member of the brewing firm of Bass & Co., has an incoms of $150,000 a year, and while called a Captain is no longer euch, though formerly a Captain in the Second Life Guards.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whose name is a synonym for aristocratic beauty, is looking more distinguished than ever with her almost white hair. Last Winter it was gray. Anothsr year will probably sse it enow white. Pure gray or snow-white hair gives a touch of distinction to any woman if sbe will but dress it properly, and Mrs. Astor's beauty is more striking than ever. She is young, and can therefore afford to have her hair turn white. It is said that she herself does not admire it and wishes it were again black. Mrs. F. Egerton Wsbb is another woman with beautiful gray heir, and Mrs. Tiffany is another. The fact that all of the dark hair dyes are distinctly dangerous and liable to affect the brain, as well as the bodily health, is now so generally known that even those misguided women who dislike white hair, tbrough the mistaken belief that it makes them appear older, are deterred from having their coiffures dyed. The reason many women whose hair is turning or has turned have their tresses dyed light, golden, or auburn shadee when ahroad is because there the dyes producing these shades are innocuous, and while they are well awars that every one who has ever seen them previously will know their hair is dyed an unnatural sbade, they are consoled by the reflection that at least their health and brains are not in danger. One woman prominent in New York and who for eevral years hes hed her hair done in auburn shades, greatly surprised her friends last Winter by appearing with it a dark brown; it remained that way until her annual trip abroad this Summer. On her return it was its old-time, or rather between-time, auburn tint, and now people are wondering whether or not it was a brown wig she fooled them with last Winter.

+ + +

Lady Tweedmouth, with the exception of Lady Sarah Wilson, is the most distinguished of the Churchill sisters. She was born in 1853, and was the eighth child. She wes always strong and energetic, fond of outdoor life, cering little for society, and preferring to spend her time at Blenheim. She wes about twenty years old when she became engaged to Edward Dudley Marjoribanks, now Lord Tweedmouth, and their marriegs wes celebrated in June, 1873. Like all the daughters of the Duchess of Meriborough, Lady Fanny Octavia Louise Spencer-Churchill, to give her the full name, wore a bridal gown of semi-royal fasbion, that is, a low-necked frock, and her veil thrown back from her face. Unlike the most of her sistere Lady Tweedmouth has but one son, Dudley Marjoribanks, who is an officer in the Blues, and who married a year or so since Miss Muriel Brodrick.

Lady Tweedmouth's dwelling in London is Brook House, on Park Lane, a very handsome house, with splendid reception rooms, and the drawing rooms and Lady Tweedmouth's boudoir are rich in rare specimens of Wedgwood china, of which Lord Tweedmouth is one of the greatest collectors. Lord and Lady Tweedmouth spend much time at Guisacham, their place at Inverness-shire, Scotland, and also at Hutton Castle, in the vicinity of Berwick-on-Tweed. At their lerge balls royalty is present. Lady Tweedmouth hae a good figure, dresses richly, and weers splendid jewels. She ie fond of black and white evening gowns, and is the possessor of magnificent furs.

She is clever and delights in works on history and politics, being a great reader. From the time of her marriage she shared her husband's views, and is a cordial supporter of the National Liberal Club, and one of the most famous hostesses in the Liberal Party.

+ + +

A woman who not long since returned from Europe describes her bathing at Schlangenbad as a dip in "liquid sapphiree." The baths, which are quite near Wiesbaden, are famous for their healing and beautifying properties, softening and whitening the ekin as well as healing the body. Therp are three commodious bathing houses, and the third, on the Lower Kursaal, is the latest and best. As one enters the wide tiled passageway leading through the building, she sees a long series of small rooms opening off from it. On entering one of them there are disclosed to one's delighted eyes lofty walls tiled in white, lighted by a high window and having a bath sunk in the floor to which one may descend by means of several marble steps. There le a lounge covered with spotless linen and the usuel toilet accessories of such a room. When the water is turned on it shows first a clear, delightful, and faint blue tint that deepens in hue as the bath fills until finally it seems as though the bathtub were the setting of a huge sapphire—an exquisitely tre-isparent gem. A splash, end the bather is in snd gasps because she finds it werm, whereas she had thought it could not be otherwise than cool. If one is tired ths bsth takes away the fatigue /and also renders the skin elestic and firm. These beths ere said to be efficacious in nervous diseases, kidney and liver troubles, and to act as a wonderful rejuvenetor.

+ + +

The New Almack's Club, recently opened in London and sometimes termed the Husbend and Wife's Club, is unique in its way. Whils it resembles the old and famous original Almack's in many ways, it differs radically in heving no room or place for the dancing whicb was so marked a feature of the club for which it is named. Its principal feature is its cardrooms, in which bridge is the game most pleyed. Unlike most clubs, its opening hour is 2 o'clock in ths afternoon, but it remains open until 2 in the morning.

Coffee, tea, and light refreshments are served during the afternoon, and delicious suppers are one of its attractions. If, however, one wishes to dine thers notice must be given in advance, for dinners are not served as a metter of course. Thers is a capital chef and an artistic dining room done in different shades of green. The silver is Queen Anne in style, as are also the chairs, tables, and the glass, much of ths latter being similar to certain glass on the yecht Albert and Victoria.

One of the most charming suites of rooms in grimy old London is to be found at this club. The drawing room and music room combined is done in Louis XV. fashion, tbo walls, dscorations, and furniture being old rose and white, with touches of gold. The chairs are of the easy pneumatic type, and tho grand piano, in white and gold, is perfect of its kind.

Ths cardrooms are done in diffsrent colors and styles. One has walls covered with gray canvas and ths chairs are upholstered in sealing-wax leather, the woodwork being natural walnut. The lounge is rose du Barry, the furniture is Sheraton, and the chairs are old-time strapped affairs. Anothcr of the large cardrooms has sealing-wax red walls, and the chairs are covered with beautiful apple-green leather.

Two smaller rooms for card playing on a lower floor can be engaged for private card parties. Their walls show tapestry panels that reproduce the scenery of Windsor forest. The smoking room, close to these cardrooms, has quaint three-sided pewter and glass lanterns suspended from the heavy beams of oak that intersect the ceiling, the high walls are paneled with oak and hordered by a frieze in art blue and pewter, and have a ledge on which blue plates of old English ware are placed. There is also a big fireplace to correspond with the rest of the room.

The club is sitnated on Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, and includes among its membership the Duchess of Newcastle and her mother, Mrs. Candy; the Marquis and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord and Lady Huntington; and many other titled personages. One of its members, Hart-Dyle, a nephew of Admiral Montagu, although young, is totally blind, but is an excellent bridge player, and seems by touch alone to distinguish his cards.

+ + +

Lady Marcus Beresford, who founded England's Cat Club, is said to have the best cattery known, and it contains over a hundred and fifty felines. She has, of course, the choicest breeds, rare Persians, chinchillas with their bushy tails, and Manx cats without any tails whatever. She bas a cat cottage where every provision has been made for comfort and cleanliness, ventilation and warmth. In this cottage is a room for the woman who cares for the cats, and there is a little kitchen in which the meals are prepared for them. The food is served in bowls and on plates enamcled white, and these, when not in use, are ranged in racks fastened to the walls. The menu of the cats is hy no means restricted, end during the Summer vegetables are served with their meat, which is often minced. Fish and rice are another dish. Swiss milk is served in abundance, and milk from goets kept on the premisee is fed to delicate kittens.

Another of her catteries is covered with rose vines, and hes three rooms provided with sheives, and many things for the amusement of the animals. Each Thomas cat has his own sleeping space, closed in with wire opening on a large grass plot, where he exercises daily in solitary state, it being the rule that two Thomas csts be not allowed to meet for fear of a repetition of the famous Kilkenny fracas.

+ + +

Lady Sereh Wilson, ths one-time Boer war correspondent of a leading London newspaper, is one of a set of six sisters quite famous in England, called the Churchill sisters. Lady Sarah was considered the brilliant one of the six. She is not at all handsome, her eyes being too large and prominent, but otherwise is tolerably good looking, and her slim figure is not bad, not being so bony as are many of the English figures seen here. During her visit to this country a year or two ago tbe writsr was amazed to one day see Lady Sarah on the City Hall platform of the Third Avenue "L" quite alone, end going from side to side of the platform, apparently studying all the details of the tracks and cars so far as she was able to discern them. She is a daughter of a former Duke of Marlborough, and her mother was Lady Frances Vane-Tempest, a very proud woman of the Victorian era. The six Ladies Spencer-Churchill were all married at early ages; one is the Doweger Duchess of Roxburghe, a tall, full-figured woman, with a handsome face, who was much admired during her visit here at the time of her eon's marriege to Miss May Goelet. Another sister, Lady Cornelia, married Lord Wimborne; he is a Protestant, and is much interested in political questions. Lady Rosamond, now Lady de Ramsay, ie very quiet and domestic in her tastes; Lady Howe ie a fine whip; ehe wes the Lady Georgina, and is also noted as a capital hostess, while Lady Tweedmouth is a very great lady in both town and country, and goes in for sports, politics, and society.

Ready to Take a Picture.

Maggie, watching a photographer put up his tripod, observed, "I reckon that man le going' to draw some more picters; he done got his legs up."

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING AT THE CLUBS

THE Count Edouard de Ceraman, who hes returned to Paris after visiting Newport, is the son of the Count Maurice de Caraman; who is a French Deputy. His father belongs to the Jockey Club in Paris. He is quite a young man, and is said to be wealthy. His parents have a beautiful home in the Avenue d'Alma.

+ + +

G. Howard Davison, whose name is mentioned as a possible Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding the late Col. J. H. Brigham, is a young man about thirty-five years of age. He comes from an old New York family of Scotch descent. All his life he has been devoted to farming and stock raising, and is the type of the squire farmer of England and Scotland. He hes made a specialty of raising sheep, and today he has numerous flocks of most valuable animals. His sheep and other cattle have taken many prizes at different shows and fairs. He lives on a large place near Millbrook, where for some years he kept bachelor's hall and had many stag house parties. About eight yeers ago he married Miss Marion Cresbrough, who inherited a large fortune. She is related to the Coudert and Guion families. Mr. and Mrs. Davison entertain a great deal at Millbrook and at their town house in East Forty-ninth Street. G. Howard Davison is a member of the Calumet, the Union League, the St. Anthony, and other clubs. He was graduated with honors at Yale in 1888.

+ + +

The one ducal member of the Metropolitan Club returns this week. He is the Duke of Newcastle, who frequently makes his residence at the club during his stay in this country. The Duke, as a rule, is not much of a clubman. He is very fond of dominoes, backgammon, and such games; is a fair player at bridge, and he reads a great deal. He has still the same accentuated ideas on Chnrch affairs. His wife is a great clubwoman and belongs to many of the new English women's clubs, including the new Athenaeum. The Duke's club membership in London is limited to the Carleton, but hs is seldom seen there. This is a club to which William Waldorf Astor also belongs. It was founded, as every one knows, by the Duke of Wellington and a few of his most intimate political friends. It is Conservative in politics. It has 1,800 members, and its building, which dates with the additions from 1854, is a landmark on Pall Mall.

+ + +

J. Beavor Webb, who is the guest of J. Pierpont Morgan on the Corsair, is a naval architect and the Corsair is one of his creations. He has designed a number of craft. He married Miss May, a sister of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney and of Fred May. He and Mrs. Webb have lived at different villages near town, and were for some time at Douglaston. He is not much of a club man, but belongs to the New York Yacht and several smaller organizations.

+ + +

The club event of the week will be the cruise to Marblehead of the New York Yecht Club. The different ports which the yachts will visit will be the centre of gayety, and entertainments are to be given at Glen Cove, at Oyster Bay, at New London, at Newport, and at Merblehead. Meny of the yachts, on evenings in port, will he illuminated. Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane will be on deck as one of the managers of the cruise. Ex-Commodore Gerry will be able to join the cruise at Newport. Among the schooner yachts, William E. Iselin's Emerald, which has been on the docks at City Island, will be notable as the winner of many cups. Mr. Iselin will have a party on the cruiser. The flagship, the Delaware, with Commodore Frederick Bourne, will be the centre of much of ths entertaining. Cornelius Vanderbilt hes arrived for the cruise, but he has left his yacht the North Star behind him in Scotland. New York yacht week, when the men are away, is regarded with some perturbation at Newport, and for a few days, until the craft return, even the Reading Room is deserted and luncheons are the favorite method of entertaining with hostesses.

+ + +

The annual election at the Newport Casino of Directors for the ensuing year was not an exciting event, as all the previous members of the board were re-elected. They are four in number, and include such old Newporters as Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives, and Nathaniel Thayer. They are elected to serve for four years more, The Casino is more in the ascendant at Newport than ever. The ball at the Country Club, which was opened in 1894 as a rival, hes becn abandoned, and Lispenard Stewart's efforts in behalf of tea and daily entertainments there have not proved successful. The Country Club is dead, end the only rival which the Casino has to fear is the new Amusement Park, in which the Vanderhilts are interested. This, however, has not actually materialized, and it will be only an enterprise of next season.

+ + +

Now thet the Saratoga races are in full blast and every ons is wearing his midsummer clothing, it is not amiss to describe the get-up of King Edward at Newmarket about two weeks ago. This is ons of the last racing meets of the season. The King sported a gray sack coat of some homespun material, white flannel trousers, a Panama bat with a colored bend, ths ribbon of the Guards, a pink silk tie, and white canvas shoes. The King has been a constant wearer of gray clothes since the beginning of the season. He seldom, if ever, wears either patent leather or tan shoes for walking. He is very affable at the races, and goes from the small stand, reserved for members, to the paddock, chatting with every one he meets.

+ + +

George McFedden, who is one of the Radnor polo team now playing at tbe Point Judith Country Club, is from Philadelphia, where he belongs to the Racquet and several other clubs. J. F. McFadden, his brother, is a member of the Rittenhouse Club. The family livs on Chestnut Street, and are quite prominent in Philadelphia society.

+ + +

The Cercle Hoche, in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, is one of the more recent Paris clubs. It is of an artistic natnre, and is rather liberal in the selection of its members. At a recent meeting the following men were appointed on the Committee of Admissions: Maurice Bernhardt, Binet-Valmor, and Count Paul de Lesseps. Among the more recently elected members known in New York were Guzman-Blanco, son of the former President of Venezucia and brother of the Duchess de Morny and the Prince Constantin de Brancovan. Maurice Bernhardt was in this country with his mother some fifteen years ego. Hs was not a particularly prepossessing ycuth at that time, and did not resemble the divine Sarah in the least. He married the Princess Terka Jablonowska, whose mother was at one time a great beauty in Naples. Mme. Maurice Bernhardt was richly dowered by the late King Victor Emmanuel, who wae a great friend of her mother. Maurice Bernhardt to-day has developed into a very talented msn, rathcr serious, and he has given up bohemia. He has done some clever writing. He is wealthy and owns a country seat and a yacht. Paul de Lesseps is cne of ths many children of De Lesseps of Suez Canal fams as also of Panama.

+ + +

George Foster Psabody is a member of a great number of clubs. In Now York he belongs to the Metropolitan, to the Century, to the Reform, to the City, to the Lawyers', and other small organizations. He is also a member of the Tuxedo Club. His residence is in Brooklyn. As has already been stated in the biographies of him earlier in the week, be is unmarried and a banker, a little over fifty years of ege. He is a Southern men by birth, but has been a resident of Brooklyn for many years.

+ + +

The click of billiard and pool balls is seldom heard these days at the clubs. Among the favorite games at cards preference seems to take the leed, with piquet and ecarte and a little bridge and poker. Preference is a form of the old game of speculation, the principle being in the bidding for trumps. It requires a very clear head and good memory, and is much more absorbing then either bridge or whist.

+ + +

The old-fashioned mint julep hes come into favor this Summer at many of the clubs. The Henry Watterson recipe is used. The mint is not crushed, and there is a reaction against the use of fruits and other foreign substances. Thsre is less general drinking at the clubs within the last yesr than within any time in the social history of New York. Whisky and soda is used by many st dinner, and very little claret, sherry, or even champagne is drunk. Cups which were once so popular have given way to Rhine wine or Moselle and German seltzer. When cocktails are taksn the Martini remains the favorite. There is but little call for either rickeys or fizzes. More rye than Scotch whisky is being taken, and there is always a demand for Irish. Burgundies, even in Winter, are very seldom served.

+ + +

The 12th of August is the first day of the shooting in England. It marks the end of the yechting seeson, which came close upon the heels of the hsat in town. Many of the London clubs are closed for the annual cleaning, and the members are made comfortable as guests of other organizations. With the exception of the golf links, country clubs are practically unknown in the United Kingdom. Each mansion and country seat and castle in the rural districts becomee with its numerous house parties for the time a small club.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin hold some of the largeet shootings, and thsir parties are famous. This year Balmacaen will be thrown open. Mrs. Bradley Martin has already begun to entertain in London, leaving off her deep mourning for her mother, Mrs. Sherman. John C. Cadwalader and John C. Carter of this city have also a valuable shooting box, to which they go every year. J. Henry Smith has another in Scotland, and Oliver H. Payne has a large estate there, where he and his guests have great sport in August and Septemher. A small estate for the shooting was purchased by the late William C. Whitney, which will be tenanted this year by his scn, Harry Payne Whitney, who takes a party over in a fortnight.

Many of the famous shootings in the Highlands are let. Glengarry, one of the most famous, is the property of the venerable Mrs. Ellice. Capt. Ellice has large parties there every Autumn. Mrs. Ellice occupies Invergarry House, which is one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, has also some famous shooting, and Mrs. Robert Goelet is to bs one of a party asked there for the 12th. Her soh, Robert W. Goelet, will accompany her. Mr. Baillie of Dochfour has the shooting near Inverness, Sir William Gordon Cumming has Altyre, near Forres, and W. D. Mackenzis has Strathnairn and Strathdearn.

Deer forests are not so many as formerly, for the native breed of deer has not improved. The running up of prices for moors is blamed on Americans, who outbid one another for the season. One of the best deer forests belongs to Lord Burton, at Glenquoich, in Inverness-shire. Lord Lovat, who usually lets his forest at Lochness, will occupy it this year.

+ + +

Many Americans speak of ths Duks of Roxburghe and his family as the "Innes-Kers," pronouncing ths last surname as if it were spelled "Kur." It is never so called in England. There the family is known as the Innes-Carrs. A few Scotch people give it a broader sound, and make it rhyme with "fair." Frequently it is written "Carr" and not "Ker," especially in the old documents pertaining to the family.

+ + +

Col. Windham-Wyndham Quin, who was out here some years ago, and who must not be confounded with Wyndham Quin, who engaged in literary pursuits in New York about the same time, and who is a distant relative, will be the heir of Lord Dunraven. It was only a few years ago that the famous yacht sailing match and the discussion about measurements were the themes for Summer comment, and you heard of them everywhere. Lord Dunraven is now sixty-three years old. He is far from being a well man, and he is subject to violent neuralgic attacks. He has had much family misfortune, and within the last four years has lost two of his daughters. Lady Aileen, who survives, lives at Adare Manor, in Ireland, and has given most of her attention to violet culture. The Earl of Dunraven and his daughter entertain but little, and when he is not on the Continent for his health they live season after season on the Irish estate. Ths London town house, on Norfolk Street, Park Lane, is seldom occupied.

+ + +

The death of James Ogden Lawrence last week, the son of Cornelius W. Lawrence, once Mayor of New York City and the first occupant of the Mayor's chair to bs elected by the people, has called attention to the beautiful little burying ground of the Lawrence family, which is near Bayside, L. I. Those traveling on the north shore of Long Island have never failed to notice this place, which is like a bit of park in the midst of rural surroundings. The grounds are well laid out, and there are flowers and blooming shrubs in plenty. Tbs tombs and graves of the different members of the Lawrence family are in this gravsyard, which is a family cemetery. It is one of the few now existing near New York, and none is tended so carefully. Before reaching Bayside, as the train goes over the Flushing Meadows, the Lawrence manor house is seen on the banks of Flushing Creek. It is called Willow Bank, and for years has been the residence of Walter Bowne Lawrence. Of the same Lawrence family are Mrs. Foxhall Keene. Mrs. J. A. Harry Alexandre, Mrs. James Winslow, Mrs. John Lawrence, Frederick N. Lawrence, and a large family connsction.

+ + +

Among the entertainments given during the week to celebrate the Bay Shore Horse Show were the dinner on Thursday to ths judges hy the Horse Show Association and ths ball on Friday evening at the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club Rooms. The managers of the ball were Edward C. Blum and Juan Ceballos.

+ + +

The Count de Pange, who was also in this country, is a distant cousin of the Count de Caraman. He is one of five brothers. His father is the Marquis de Pange, and the family live in the Rue Francois Ier.

+ + +

Morgan Grace, who is now ons of the crack polo playere at Great Neck, is the eon of Sir Morgan Grace, who was knighted years sgo by ths late Queen Victoria for his many kindnesses to English Catholics in Madagascar. He was a physician in the diplomatic service. He made a large fortune from the discovery of copal in Madagascar. His son, who has been with the honse of W. R. Grace & Co. for many years, lives in a small cottage nsar the Grace estate at Great Neck. He was married this Spring. He forme one of the famous polo teams of Grace brothers and cousins, who have done so much for that game on Long Island.

+ + +

Walter Alexander, whose engagement to Miss Grace Coppell was announced last week, was graduated from Harvard in 1887. He is a member of the University and the Democratic Clubs. He is a lawyer by profession.

Give Him a Chance.

Mrs. Shopper—I was surprised, my dear, to hear you tell the salesman that the bed was too low. It looked all right to me.

Miss Oldmaid—Nonsense. It would be utterly impossible for a man to get under it."

The Man Who Played a System

Had $200,000, Hasn't a Penny Now, but "the System's All Right."

SEE that studious-looking man there on the lawn?" inquired the prosperous race horse owner of his companion the other day at the Sheepshead Bay track. "That's 'the man with a system,' ae his friends call him, the man who plans by day and dreams by night how to skin the bookmakers. He beats all the philosophers and mathematicians beneath ths cerulean dome. His brain is constantly on the jump, and with every bound it evolves a brand-new scheme for systematically playing the races. If you could take a snapshot of his think works at this moment I venture to say the picture would resemble a cross between a bank statement and a railroad time table. Hs is as full of dates and figures as an old Farmer's Almanac and can perform more astounding mental gymnastics than any other living man.

"You think he should be a very successful man. I agres with you. But he isn't. Like every one else, I know of who has dabbled with the ponies by playing so-called systsms, he has come to grief. Eight years ago this fellow fell heir to an estate valued at about $200,000. Having no family obligations, hs at once set out to enjoy his fortune. Horse-racing was his long suit, as they say, and he thought he knew all about it. He maintained that there was only one way to win large sums of money, and that was to play methodically. Hs was aware that other people had invented and tested innumerable systems which proved valueless, hut their experience meant nothing to him. He would have a system that was infallible.

"Among the first that he conceived was one based on the consensus plan, wherewith he doubled his bets after losing three times in succession. This worked well for a few weeks, when it was demonstrated to be faulty. Then he tried a 'second-choice' system, shifting from second choices to favorites after he lost five wagers consecutively, and again reverting to second choices when he had won back ths money lost. It took just one month to prove this system a failure, and it, together with the consensus scheme, cost its author not less than $25,000.

"But Clem—that's what his friends call him—had not had enough of the game, by any means. He blamed the racing conditions entirely for his bad luck and still believed that with patience and herd study he could evolve a perfect system. So he kept at it. In the course of the next six months he devised fully a dozen sveteme, and each of them in turn helped to enrich the bookmakers and impoverish Clem.

"His handsoms bsnk account was rapidly dwindling. Almost one-half of his original capital had gone to the 'bookies.' His friends advised him in vain to quit the track and give his attention to something else. They became weary of listening to his story about how to win a harrel of money hy playing in this way and that Systems constituted his sole topic of conversation wherever he happened to be. Two of the most prominent bookmakers in the metropolitan circuit, who knew of his hobby, offered to accept all his bets and to give him a rebete at the end of each week of 10 per cent. of all his money that tbey handled, but this proposition did not dissuede him from his purpose.

"To make a long story short, it required about three years and a half to exhaust his pile, and since it disappeared Clem has lived for the most part on the generosity of his acquaintances. I dare say he has borrowed here and there over $5,000 in the last four years, and there is no hope, so far as I can see, of his being able to repay it.

"When he began his gambling career he was one of the best-dressed men at the track. He wouldn't go into poolroome because of the seedy appearance of the men he usually met there. Their looks displeased him, and, moreover, they often called him 'the duds,' much to his embarrassment. It is no exaggeration to say that he had a new suit of clothes every other week.

"Now look at him. He is wearing the same heavy black suft that he wore last Winter, and the chances are that the next one he gets will come from a second-hand store on the Bowery. The delicate pride which he formerly took in dressing neatly has entirely vanished, and to-day he is little better then a sheer hobo. He manages to gain entrance to the grand stand through the goodness of his old-time associates. They knew him in his palmy daye and pity him in his present condition.

"But to revert to systems. The best system that Clem ever invented, according to his own views, was his twelve-dollar-a-day method. It practically amounted to playing favorites most of the time, although it wae necessary that the horses ehould be quoted at specified odds at soms stage of the betting. These odds were 4 to 5 and 6 to 5, preference being given the former, as Clem believed that 4 to 5 shots cashed oftener than any others. If the price against a horse opened or closed at those figures, he accepted it, but he never took any price above, below, or between.

"The system derived its name from the fact that $12 a day was the amount it was expected to yield. When he had won $12 he invariably quit until the next day. If he happened to lose all of one day's wagers, he invested enough money the next to insure the recovery of all previous losses and net $24 additional—the sum guaranteed by the system for two days. On 4 to 5 chances he hed to wager, of course, $15, while on 6 to 5 shots $10 was invested.

"Clem thought so well of the twelve-dollar-a-day system that he went to New Orleans in the Winter of 1897-98 to try his luck with the second-raters which annually visit ths Crescsnt City. The venture was a success, and he came North with a good-sized roll that he had saved after paying all his expenses at a hotel. During the following Spring hs gave the system a further test on the metropolitan tracks, and again it met all requirements. He demonstrated that at no time that year would an original capital of over $50 have been needed to operate it in the East. In a very large percentage of cases he cashed on the first bet he made daily, and on less than a dozen days during the year did he fail to win the stipulated amount.

"But ths infallibility of ths system up to thet time turned out to be the worst thing that could have happened for Clem. It having proved trustworthy theretofore he concluded that it couldn't fail and that he was wasting valuable time hy not applying the scheme on a larger scals. Accordingly hs resolved to make his goal for a singls day $24 instead of $12. As will be seen, this necessitated an investment of $20 or $30 at the outsst, and a few failures brought the amount of the wager up into the hundreds. Before Clem realized it he had handed the hookmakers all his winnings of the past eight or ten months and was drawing heavily on his bank reserve.

"But he was confident there would he a turn in the tids before long and did not despair. Frequently he placed bets of from $300 to $500 in order to 'get even.' And he did 'get even' for the time being. He found, however, that he was fast losing ground—in other words, that his system was getting the better of him. He was, figuratively speaking, in the position of the man clinging to the hear's tail—he was afraid to hold on, and didn't dare to let go. The reason he didn't dare to abandon the system was that he knew of no other means whereby he might regain his losses. He was finally induced by his friends to adopt a less expensive system, and this he did after having perted with all but about $15,000 of his possessions.

"I said that Clem regards this system as the best he ever devised; and so hs docs, probably because it stood the test longer than any of the others. If you were to ask him this minute what he thinks of this system he would tell you it is the finest ever, and that he'd go back to it now if he had the wherewithal."

There is abundant proof that Clem is only one of hundreds of young men in New York who have squandsred their substance through playing systems, while scores of others are following in their footsteps. It was only the other day that the Trsasurer of a concern in this city was arrested for having stolen nearly $2,000 of his firm's funds. He had what he called a "dead sure" system, and he backed it nntil it forced him to steal or quit, and he did the former. His system, like Clem's, worked well until a few weeks ago, when it went to the bad, as it was bound to do sooner or later.

POETRY THAT PAYS.

M. J. COUGHLAN is a New York newsdealer, who has accomplished the rather difficult feat of making poetry pay. His stand is at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and he uses his verses to advertise his wares, having erected a small signboard near by upon which he displeys bis poetical advertisements.

Recently he has added a lemonade cooler to his regular news business, and some of his best efforts nro in praise of the beverage. One of his latest, which hes attracted a good deal of attention from by-passers, is as follows:

The Russ and Jap would cease to fight
For glory thet must fade
Could they assuage their thirst for power
With Coughlan's lemonads.

In another "poem" antiquity is called upon to furnish proofs of the desirableness of the same lemonade:

We read of old Diogenes,
That cynical old Greek
Who used his lantern in the day
An honest man to seek;
He'd seek an honest beverage
Were he alive to-day;
But he would need no lighted lamp,
If he should pass this way,
For here le cheered the passer-hy,
His burning thirst allayed
With nature's choicest beverage—
That's Coughlan's lemonade.

The interest which the verses arouss in those who pase the corner has inspired several other newsdealers in the vicinity to make like attempts, which, however, Coughlan says, have been most ignominious failures.

In addition to the verses advertising his business, Coughlan has written a good deal of regulation poetry, hut thie has not proved as remunerative as the kind to which he is now devoting his attention. He has sold only one poem, which was published some time since in a small Western periodical, and on the whole, he says, the advertising kind is the best.

SOME FASHION HINTS FROM ABROAD

THE new veilings coming from abroad show little that is novel, and the new touches are recognized by experienced eyes only. The general buyer will note nothing novel. One of the new mesh veils has a dot of the same color as the veil woven in. These dots are square, with rounded corners, or are perfectly round and range from a quarter of an inch to three-quarters of an inch across. These veilings come in all colors.

An unusual combination in dots is the use of both chenille and velvet on the same veil, while the veils dotted with velvet alone, or with chenille only, will be sold in great quantities, despite their injurious effect on the eyes.

It is in the designs or patterns that the manufacturers have endeavored to bring out novelties, and especially in the use of different colored dots—these last appeal, however, but slightly, and that to but a small number of smart dressers.

Graduated borders in dots are shown, the very large dots at the edges, decreasing in size to tiny specks at the top.

White veils are to be much worn, but black, of course, will lead. Browns, greens, and blues will also be standard colors. Champagne colored veiling also makes its appearance, and ombré shadings are shown, the changing colors being evidenced in the dots rather than the mesh.

Chiffon, the universal Summer veiling, is most used in the plain veils, and with hemstitched borders.

In laces for gowns nets are the favorites, and in Paris are much used. The repoussé lace has been a favorite so long that there must soon be some lessening of its use by fashionable women.

Guipure laces will be fashionable, especially in the black silk variety, for trimming, and Venise is also being manufactured largely, as it fills the want for a reliable, heavy lace.

Cluny and Valenciennes are the two most desirable for lingerie and for trimming washable frocks. Torchon promises to be third on the list for lingerie purposes.

+ + +

In Paris chiffon bodices—separate waists—are shown with exquisite applied flowers of plush or velvet.

Little shoulder capes are made of lace and alternate insertions of velvet ribbon, matching the gowns they are to accompany; these capes are bordered with lace or fringe of the color of the velvet. The stripes run up and down instead of around, and considerable skill must be used in tapering the lace and velvet.

Braid and buttons, buttons and braid, these will be the keynote of the trimmings used on tailor-made and street costumes for the coming Autumn and Winter seasons, and the braids will match the goods. Some of these braids show threads of another color. Capucine or nasturtium and brown are to be very smart. Indeed, all shades of yellow and burnt orange—coq de roche—will be in evidence.

The wide, straight braids in three-inch widths are being largely used on silks as well as cloths.

In Paris separate bodices are made of the very fine, pliable cloths having lustrous finish. Little jackets to be worn with white gowns are created in crimson surah or cloth, the silk being lined. They have elbow sleeves and low, rounded-out necks, and are embroidered or trimmed with lace, passementerie, or fringe, and can be carried without discomfort, and in case of a slight draught are effective as wraps.

+ + +

A typical Parisian frock, brought here by a rich American, is a black mousseline de soie over rose-colored taffeta. The bodice comes down in a long point at the front and a short one at the back, and is plain and close-fitting for eight inches at the front and six at the sides. It is of rose-colored taffeta cut on the bias and drawn taut over a feather-boned foundation. It is closed in the back by hooks under a row of six tiny taffeta and mousseline roses, the roses being, of course, pink. Below the pointed corsage, the skirt is shirred flat around the hips by six rows of shirring, and these shirts are fastened firmly to a skin-tight taffeta yoke. From this yoke the black gauze falls in soft, scant folds; it is as full in the front as in the back, and is finished at the bottom by two scant bouillonees of the mousseline, each four inches wide, one at the extreme edge of the skirt, and the other six inches above it. Between these two and a third just above the knees is a three-inch puff that curves up and down, forming a deeply curved line, the depth and height of the curves being ten inches. The lowest portion of the downward curves and the upward tops of those turning upward are each three inches from the straight puffs. Over the straight puff, placed a little above the knees, is a two-inch puff forming shallower curves, the tops of these curves being some eight inches below the shirred yoke. The skirt is the same length all the way around, sweeping the floor, but held out from the feet in front by the feather-boned taffeta foundation, which also has several narrow, plaited ruffles at the lower edge.

The bodice of this gown has a high, boned stock and very shallow guimpe of open black lace over a shade of rose chiffon so faint as to be almost white, and from the top of the black mousseline bodice is shirred around a half dozen times, matching the hip yoke of the skirt, but scantily enough to show the taffeta lining; it is also shirred at the shoulders and the short puffed sleeves, which are extensions, as to their tops, of this yoke, are also shirred at both top and bottom. The sleeves end half way from the shoulders to the elbows, and are finished by five overlapping black lace ruffles, the two lower of which are fastened to a taffeta band just below the elbow and droop over long white or black gloves. Just above the bust line the bodice is shirred again, and from there to the top of the deep rose-colored corselet three scant overhanging puffs cross both the back and front. Down the back, where the bodice is fastoned, there extends a tab extension from the guimpe of black lace, and this is fastened at the end with a jet cabochon after the bodice is closed. The shirred mousseline yoke is ornamented in front by folds of the rose taffeta so braided together as to produce a sort of wheat-ear effect, and these sections of it start from the tops of the shoulders and curve down midway between the guimpe and the bust line; the meeting ends are concealed by a bow, made like those used in connection with empire wreaths. This bow is a fold of the taffeta, both bow and ends being invisibly joined to the bodice so that they do not slip. To wear with this gown the owner has imported also a very large black lace hat, trimmed with huge pink roses, matching the taffeta silk used in the gown.



Ball gown of mauve chiffon cloth, trimmed with yellow lace and chons and shirrings of mauve satin.



Young girl's dinner gown of white crepe mignon on lace, trimmed with sapphire blue velvet ribbon. White chip hat with wealth of white roses and green leaves.

+ + +

A wealthy woman whose home is on the Pacific Coast brought with her from abroad a glorified "broderie Anglaise" coat and skirt, combined with green mull. The coat is a short Eton, with elbow length kimono sleeves, both having deeply scalloped edges and embroidered all over in the open-work English wheel embroidery. The under blouse is of apple-green mull, with a tucked stock and body, the stock being lined and edged with embroidery to match the coat. The sleeves of the under blouse, which form deep puffs below the edge of the elbow-length coat, are drawn into tucked bands below the elbow. There is a wide folded belt of the mull, and falling from it at the back and sides are coat skirts of the embroidery. These skirts are smooth-fitting at the top, and fall in scant folds; they are rounded at the sides, and come within six inches of meeting at the top in the front of the skirt—their front edges terminating on a line with the open fronts of the Eton. These skirts are also deeply scalloped. The front panel of the jupe is of green mull tucked to match the blouse; overlapping it from each side is a wide band of triple rows of the white wheels, and these, after going down the sides, curve around to form the border of the sweeping green mull skirt. A dead white chip hat, with rolling sides, trimmed with pale green leaves and a bow of black velvet ribbon, and a dead white taffeta coaching parasol, with white stock, complete the toilet.

+ + +

In contrast with these elaborate frocks is one for a young girl for afternoon wear at Newport. It has rounded-out neck and elbow sleeves, and is made of one of the white silk crepes. The bodice closes in the back and is laid in scant folds around the figure, ending without a belt and in basque fashion, with a rounded point at the back, another at the front and stopping just below the waist line on the hips. The folds of the crêpe are laid around the figure and caught invisibly to the white liberty satin lining. Down each side of the front, and the back also, are two shirrs an inch and a half apart, and these serve to hold the crossing folds of the crêpe in place; at the back the folds form a tiny double ruche between which the corsage is hooked invisibly. The rounded-out neck is finished by a milliner's fold of white crêpe, from which extend two ruffles of Cluny lace; the wide one extends out the merest trifle over the edges of the shoulders and the other half way from the fold to the shoulders. A double bow of white ribbon, with tiny pink rosebuds and fine black bow-knots breaking the surface, is placed at the front of the Cluny collar, and similar bows, but with short ends, are placed at the bottom of the elbow-length sleeves, also finished with double ruffles of Cluny. These sleeves are rather scant puffs shirred at the inner seams, and also shirred about six inches from these seams on the outside and upper side. The skirt is shirred slightly at the back and over the hips, and is of instep length. Starting at the top, on each side of the narrow front panel and on a line with the shirrings on the bodice, are two narrow, flat puffs of the crêpe; these extend down to within six inches of the skirt's hem and then curl back, forming short whorls. From under these whorls the puffs again start out and form a border for the skirt, with whorls or curlicues every twelve inches. The two puffs meet at the centre back, and, after forming two curlicues, climb up to form a double one in the centre back about eight inches above the lower line. A white crinoline hat trimmed with Cluny lace and large bows of ribbon matching those used on the frock is to be worn with it.

+ + +

A pretty finish to a soft green linen frock of the shirtwaist order, but having a deep white guimpe and sleeves, is to have the top curved out a little in the centre and finished by a narrow bias fold of the linen. From every inch of this band extend upward running bands of linen the same width as the half-inch band, and these terminate under a similar half-inch fold. A small round white pearl button is fastened at the top and bottom of each tab. The elbow-length kimono-shaped sleeves—which show this lattice work at the top—are slashed just below the lattice work from the top to the bottom and have crossing straps of the same width as the others; but these form little crosses and have pearl buttons fastening them in the centre as well as at the ends. They are three inches long at the bottom, and from there graduate down to one inch at the top. In the front this simple gathered linen bodice has a lattice work of the green straps and buttons for a little way down the centre. The round skirt has its top laid in narrow box plaits, to the knees, where the plaits are released. A green hat, trimmed with white violets, topped such a gown seen at Delmonico's.

+ + +

Miss Alice Roosevelt was lunching one day in town with her aunt, Mrs. Cowles. It was a rainy day, and Miss Roosevelt wore a blue serge costume, having an instep length skirt of that style of plaiting for which no name seems as yet to have been found, the material being laid in accordion plaits, and pressed so firmly that after the cloth is pulled almost straight it shows the plaits and hangs in folds. The Eton coat was short enough in the centre back to show a little of the simple white underblouse, and also swung out a bit. Two bands of blue braid went around it. Short wide revers, made to either close or fold back, were lined with white. Over each shoulder extended a wide band ending in tabs, and three dull silver buttons crossed the end of the tabs at both the front and the back. The sleeves were rather wide at the top, and grew wider to a little below the elbows, where they were cut in at the back, the upper part being open and extending five inches beyond the continuing section of the sleeve, which latter was cut down narrow and formed a cuff down to the wrists, the back seam of these cuff sections showing three or four of the metal buttons. Drooping from the cut section of the sleeve were puffs formed of the full sleeves of the white underblouse. Three buttons were placed in a line from the elbow out to the edge outlining the slash in the coat sleeve. Her white muil blouse had a wide, turned-down embroidered collar and a small, stiff bow of blue velvet, the bow and ends of equal length and of the stiff style; in the centre of the bow was a small buckle. Topping this costume was a rather flat hat of rough, dull blue straw trimmed with a wreath of bluets in different shades of purplish blue. It had a wide brim that rolled up a little at the left side. Her gloves were white. She wore tapering-toed tan Oxfords and plain tan hose.

+ + +

Miss Mary Kernochan was one of the first of the fashionables to wear the coq de roche, or burnt orange, in millinery. The hat it adorns is a round, dead-white straw, almost a sailor shape, save that the brim is narrower at the back and is bent down against her glossy dark brown coiffure. The crown is low and just below the upper edge of the crown and the green foliage that bands it is a narrow fol of rich burnt orange. At the left side near the front is an oval-shaped mass of small white roses rising a little above the hat's crown. Miss Kernochan often wears this hat; sometimes with a dark blue voile and sometimes with a grayish linen costume. She wore the latter costume at a luncheon. It had an instep-length skirt laid in wide plaits, stitched at the edges, from the waist to a depth of perhaps fourteen inches; the stitching then stopped, but the plaits kept their closeness to the hem. A white blouse was partially concealed by a short Eton coat. This coat had a scallop at the centre back, and swung loose in front like a bolero. It was braided in white around the edges and in a design on the body. The sleeves ended a little below the elbow with a kimono flare and were also braided in white. All of the braiding was very fine, and closely resembled embroidery and extended over most of the little coat. There was none of it on the skirt.

+ + +

The new corset is of course of great interest to woman, for she who has her corsets made to order must still in a measure conform to Dame Fashion's mandates along certain lines. The new corset differs from the old in that it supports the bust, but does so without raising it, and sharply defines the waist, but without preventing the straight line at the clasp in the front. Thus it will be seen that the box-front corset is not the mode and that the smaller, rounder waist is obtained by the use of the new corset. This does not mean the high-busted effect of the old curved corset any more than it does the exaggerated straight and box-fronted affair, but a shape approaching more closely the perfect and what should be the normal figure.

+ + +

The coming fashion in hats show that certain lines in the matter of trimming are to be more closely adhered to than has hitherto been the case, and the introduction of every imaginable ornamentation will be eschewed.

Coq feathers and hackle also are to be used largely on chapeaux for street and general wear, and will be used in both large and small feathers.

The high, round crown will most assuredly be much in evidence and ostrich feathers are in consequence receiving a strong boom, for no other feathers are exactly suited to the high-crowned hat with the wide brim. The Prince of Wales tips are to be used, and also many short tips in clusters for these hats.

Bird of Paradise feathers in rich and vivid tones will be among the most expensive novelties, and in the soft yellow and deep burnt orange shades will be favored most.

Velvet will be the material most fashionable for the big plumed hats with high crowns. These hats look well on very tall, slender women.

Peacock feathers, despite superstition, are steadily making their way as a trimming for street hats, turbans, and other small hats.

The walking hats and other chapeaus intended for country wear and traveling are not to be so severe in outline or so plain and mannish in their fashioning as hitherto, and will therefore be more feminine and pleasing.

MARIE WELDON.



Morning costume of shepherd's plaid in two shades of gray. Gray toque with peacock's eye piquet.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
As my human hair goods are all made of NATURALLY wavy hair, dampness has no effect on their wave or curly fluffiness. Thus they are specially valuable to those contemplating a trip to the mountains, seashore or an ocean voyage.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING.
Marcel waving, shampooing, hair coloring, etc. My methods assure your satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS
made of the finest and choicest quality of real amber and tortoise shell; no imitation goods. Some are plain, others richly carved and many are mounted with solid Gold, Pearls and Parisian Brilliants.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL.
receive special attention and satisfaction guaranteed; correspondence invited.
Handsomely illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

AN OFFICE BUILDING FOR DOCTORS ONLY.

Novel Real Estate Project in Successful Operation.

THERE is only one office building in all Manhattan which is not plastered, inside and out, with signs advertising its occupants and their several businesses.

Along the dignified thoroughfares which are devoted to homing the kings of finance massive structures rear their roofs skyward, their windows glistening with gilt lettering which sets forth the names of the lessees and their respective callings. J. Pierpont Morgan is not above attracting attention to his business habitat. The name of the firm of which he is head is emblazoned over the portal of his office and stares the passer-by in the face from the windows. The greatest lawyers of New York and the most famous architects are not above beckoning to possible patrons by the use of signs—modest signs, in many instances, but signs nevertheless.

The one building tenants of which are not permitted to vaunt their identity stands at 616 Madison Avenue. It is six stories high and embraces sixty office suites. After a three months' span of existence it is paying dividends.

The windows of this building are as free from lettering as are those of the most exclusive residences along Fifth Avenue. There is not even a directory beside the elevators. Enter and you are met by a quiet woman, who asks whom you wish to see. Should you fail to secure the directions you desire, after you answer her question, you have but one other resource, the elevator men.

The absence of self-advertising is due to the wishes of the occupants of the building, physicians all. Their motive has to do with the ethics of the profession.

The building is the pioneer of its type. It is designed solely for the use of the medical profession, and its agent is as exclusive in passing upon the qualifications of its tenants as is the society leader going over her dinner list. To obtain quarters in the building is to secure a guarantee of professional standing. Quacks need not apply. They would be denied if they were willing to pay quadruple rents.

For several years buildings constructed for and occupied exclusively by doctors have been found paying investments in Western cities, but New York was slow to take hold of the idea.

Five years ago J. D. Trenholm, a real estate man, attempted to inaugurate a doctors' building and failed. Landlords were wary. They did not want to devote their properties to any one purpose. Investors laughed at the thought of erecting a building designed only for physicians.

"Patients want to go to see a doctor in his home," they declared. "New Yorkers wouldn't dream of going to a public building to see their medical men."

Mr. Trenholm knew better. He had informed himself as to the success of the doctors' buildings in other cities, and he talked over the project with several of the leading medical men of New York. They were favorably impressed, but were not ready then to take active hold of the scheme.

The real estate man bided his time. He interested more doctors and, finally, finding just the building he wanted, got the backing he needed. The first tenant took possession May 1. To-day two-thirds of the offices are occupied, and there are applicants more than sufficient in number to fill those still vacant.

"The rents for last month," said Mr. Trenholm yesterday, "were sufficient to pay all expenses and leave a net dividend which means 4 per cent. on the entire investment. When all the offices are taken, as they will unquestionably be before Oct. 1, the building will be paying 15 per cent. net on the sum of $800,000, the amount represented in the building.

"Such a success has the idea proved that two other buildings, especially designed for physicians, have already been arranged for. One will be erected on the west side and the other in Harlem."

Mr. Trenholm is a Southerner. His grandfather, George A. Trenholm, was Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Cabinet. His father, W. L. Trenholm, was Comptroller of Currency under President Cleveland's first administration and, later, head of the American Surety Company of New York.

It was fifteen years ago when he left his South Carolina home to come to New York. Here he embarked as a real estate agent. After gaining all the experience there was to be had in the routine side of the business he launched himself as a promoting real estate man. The doctors' building is one of the important deals he has carried through. At present Mr. Trenholm is making headquarters at the building. He personally shows applicants for offices what they want, and superintends the fitting up of suites leased to fit the fancy of the lessee.

"The idea of a doctors' office building," said Mr. Trenholm yesterday, "was suggested to me by a conversation I had with my brother, an accountant. I figured the proposition out and thought it ought to pay. There was no reason why a physician should have no choice but to maintain his office at his home, where he was open to constant interruptions of a domestic character.

"As I saw the question, it was just as important that he should have a place where he could work uninterruptedly as it was that lawyers and members of other professions should be safeguarded from distraction while working out their problems. It seemed to me that a physician, in making a diagnosis or prescribing a cure should have his environments as quiet as the lawyer engaged in preparing a brief or the architect planning a house.

"I talked over the situation with such men as Dr. Daniel Lewis, Dr. George Henry Fox, and Dr. Robert T. Morris. They were unanimous in approving the idea. After securing their approval, I went to work in earnest. At first it was all up hill. Those who had properties to rent did not want to embark on any unknown seas. People did not understand. Even physicians were afraid that such an undertaking could not be managed along proper lines. I claimed that if the management was imbued with the right idea and ran the building along lines of dignity all objections would be eliminated. The public would hail with delight the chance to go to see a physician who could give uninterrupted attention to the case in hand without being liable to a call to dress the unimportant corners of household accident.

"My claims have all been established by the success which has been won in the Madison Avenue Building. This building was first erected as a massage institute, and later turned into a hotel. When it was dedicated to its present use it was peculiarly fitted for the purpose, and from the first it has been the policy to consult the taste of the individual tenant as to the suite which he leases. Of course no structural changes are undertaken, but in the matter of partitions and decorations he has full sway.

"There has been no trouble from an ethical standpoint. The first rule adopted was that there should not be a sign in the building, and the second rule was that the professional standing of each applicant for rooms should be rigidly investigated.

"Among the tenants are the gentlemen who first approved my idea, Drs. Lewis, Fox, and Morris. Another of our tenants is Dr. W. B. de Garmo. Drs. W. P. Bull and W. P. Kinnicutt heartily applaud the idea of an office building devoted to physicians."

Mr. Trenholm said that there were three buildings in Chicago which were dedicated exclusively to doctors' offices, one in Kansas City and a third in New Orleans. In every instance the venture has proved a money maker.

"So far as the New York undertaking is concerned," he said, "it was indorsed by the medical press before it was open for tenants. The subject evoked a great deal of discussion. I was told the other day that a moneyed man in another city, having heard of this building, had decided to erect a similar structure, for similar use, in his city. He proposed to spend $250,000 upon it."

The physicians who have offices in the Madison Avenue building are all more than satisfied. They find that they can do more work and better work in quarters to which no outside influence can penetrate.

"It is only a question of time," said Mr. Trenholm, yesterday, "when the building will be recognized as the medical centre of New York. In New Orleans the 'Medical Building,' as it is known, has enjoyed a career of unbroken prosperity, and when strangers, or those who have not had occasion before to employ a doctor, need medical aid, they almost invariably find what they need there."

It is Mr. Trenholm's idea that when the two additional buildings which have been decided upon are completed there will be no immediate need for others. This opinion does not, however, apply to Brooklyn.

"It is only a question of time," he says, "when every doctor will recognize the value of the idea."

NEEDED ANOTHER DOCTOR.

DR. NICHOLAS SENN of Chicago tells of a physician who administered such bitter doses of medicine that the pain of disease was nothing compared to the agony caused by the doctor's remedies. One evening this doctor discovered a brother physician's buggy at the door of a residence in which rested a patient whom he had that morning declared convalescent and in no further need of medical attention.

The doctor hurried to the house, and when he had questioned concerning his patient's relapse, as suggested by the presence of a rival, he received this answer:

"Mr. Blank is cured, but has had Dr. Brown come over to take that bad taste out of his mouth."

BEWARE THE COMING BEARD.

Eloquent Barber Raises Protest Against a Threatened Evil.

BARBERS are seriously considering the question whether the present custom of men of being clean shaven has not almost had its run. In the last five years one after another of their customers with desperate resolve ordered his mustache or his beard removed, looked at himself a little foolishly in the glass after the operation, and then went about his business, sometimes having to introduced himself to old friends.

The result has been that the shaving area of humanity has largely increased, naturally cutting into the profits, as it takes a little longer to shave each customer. But a thing that is causing real alarm among the thoughtful tonsorial artists is the evidence that not a few of their customere have recently raised beards.

It would be well if they simply let their mustaches grow again, but the real thing in the way of hairy faces is to be dreaded by the trade. Of course these must be trimmed, but, that is not like the daily shave with the daily tip. The worst of it, according to the barbers, is that the doctors, who were largely responsible for the clean-shaven face as a matter of hygiene, have now taken the other view and are advising patients with weak throats to let their beards grow.

The barbers are fully aware that men are as subject to fashions as women, and that if the beard comes in vogue they will be seriously affected.

A well-known barber in a fashionable neighborhood was among the first to fear the coming of the fashion of beard-wearing with the result that he has changed the timely topics of his conversation from remarks about the weather and choice bits of local gossip to keep up a constant discussion in regard to the wearing of beards, taking as his text the rarely disputed hypothesis that all peoples of a high order of civilization were given to clean shaving. This is the way he tells when he has a customer with time enough for a shave, facial massage, hair cut, and shampoo:

"The most savage peoples let their hair grow until they resemble wild animals. You will not deny that shaving is a practice attendant, though not consequent, on civilization. Benfley—you know, of course, that he was a very eminent philologist—claimed that the Sanskrit-speaking Aryans were superior to the Europeans because the former shaved and the latter did not. He based his theory on the word kshura, the Greek name for the razor. Of course there are other scholars who say that he gives the Greek word the wrong translation. But for my part I agree with him.

"Now, you will not doubt, and no sensible man of learning can doubt, that the Egyptians were a very advanced race. It is certain that from the earliest we know of them they were a clean-shaven people.

"Oh, yes, it is true that we see them depicted on the tombs and monoliths as wearing beards and curled hair, but you should remember that these were false and only used for state occasions, just as the English Judge wears a wig. The proof of this is that the wigs and beards have been found attached to mummies and they were made of horse hair.

"No man in Egypt could wear this strange badge of honor until he became a father. It is also true that the Queens wore false beards on state occasions. They denotad authority and honor.

"Of course you remember in reading the works of that remarkable historian Herodotus, that he tells how none of the Egyptians would kiss the bearded soldiers of Greece, believing them unclean. Not even the women would kiss them. Maybe this was not so much because of the beard, but the smell of garlic. All the Greeks and Italians I know eat garlic. Razors of bronze and flint have been found in the tombs."

The customer, who did not dispute what Herodotus was said to have written, as he never had read his writings, had to object to the idea of flint being used in shaving. A newly honed razor, he said, was bad enough, but the idea of flint was preposterous.

"There you are misinformed," politely insisted the barber. "Why, it was only the other day that I read in an English newspaper that when M. Maritte was excavating at Abydos he noticed that the head of one of his servants was inflamed, and on inquiry learned that the man had just had it shaved with a flint. This had been the custom of his people in his youth and he refused to change it. You see here was a survival of the ancient way of being clean and free from hair on the face or head.

"Now, when Cortes was in Mexico he was astonished to find that the natives shaved with a piece of obsidian as well and as fast as the Spaniards with their marvelous Toledo blades. Civilized men shaved because they loved to be clean. Just look at the busts of the Romans. The noble old fellows had close-cropped hair and clean faces. As they degenerated they began to wear long curly locks and beards.

"The Spartans were clean shaven long before the Athenians woke to their glory, when they, too, wore no beards. Alcibiades, to gain the good will of the Spartans when he was with them, had to remove his beard. Dirty, self-satisfied old Diogenes made coarse jokes about the men who were clean shaven in his time and did not find a man among them in the light of his lantern whom he considered honest. They were too clean for him."

The barber changed the topic of conversation to the canary, an essential part of his place of business, as a man with a beautifully white gray beard entered to have his hair trimmed and his shoes polished. On the next opportunity he resumed his oration with a question.

"Aren't nine-tenths of the cranks bearers of germ nest beards? They carry their banners on their faces proclaiming them Populists or Anarchists, or some other sort of ists. In the old country for centuries the Saxons wore beards just out of spite to the Normans, who shaved. They and their descendants had sworn never to shave until the Normans were gone. Ivanhoe would never have been disowned if he had not shaved. Sir Walter Scott tells that his great-grandfather took an oath not to shave until the Stuarts were restored to the throne."

If the customer happens to be a Republican the barber will tell of Democrats who look like wild men because they have sworn not to shave until there is a Democratic President, and if he happens to be a Democrat he recounts how he is to have the honor of shaving early in November an old gentleman who has grown a beard since Cleveland left the White House.

At least one barber is trying to stop the coming of the wearing of beards. The others are alarmed and some are following his example.

So Appreciative.

Fond and happy mother, as little Reggie, dressed by his nurse for the occasion, runs into the room—Yes; that's our treasure. Kiss your aunty, my beauty.

Aunty—Oh, he's a little darling. But—isn't this the time you send him into the park. Run along, there's a nice boy.

This Hydraulic Lift Lock the Largest in the World

Great Canadian Waterway a Rival of Enlarged Erie Canal—A Masterpiece of Engineering Skill.

THE recent completion of a hydraulic lift lock at Peterborough, Ont.—the largest of its kind in the world and the only one on the American Continent—marks an important epoch in the history of the Trent Valley Canal, or the Trent Waterway, as it is now officially designated by the Canadian Government.

For seventy-five years or more this great project for canalizing the magnificent chain of lakes and rivers that link Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario has been before the Canadian people, but at last they are about to see the fruition of their hopes. Canada will soon possess a national waterway that will have a dominant bearing on the great transportation problems of the day and rival the enlarged Erie Canal in the struggle for commercial supremacy.

The beginnings of the Trent Waterway are coeval with the earliest settlement and development of Canada. The advantages of this natural water course as a means of transportation and communication were recognized by the native red men, who guided Champlain on his first trip of Western exploration over the same route which modern engineers have since selected as the best adapted for a navigable waterway. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century the British Government sent over a corps of engineers to Canada, "to discover, suggest, and carry out the best means of improving the transportation media of the country, in the interest both of military operations and civil development." Surveys were made and money actually voted for part of the work, but internal dissensions and lack of funds soon put an end to canal operations; not, however, before a number of locks, dams, and other improvements had been finished. A monument to the memory and labors of these early pioneers is a masonry lock and canal in the Trent River half a mile long and excavated out of the solid rock. For forty years thereafter little more was done, but in 1880 the canal scheme again came to the fore and was spasmodically advanced at intervals until in the nineties, when the Government took up the work in earnest, and has carried it so far toward completion that it seems certain a few years more at most will see the dream of a century realized. The canal in its present unfinished condition is an internal stretch of first-class navigation hermetically sealed at either end, and useless from a national point of view until the barriers are removed. Considerable local business is of course carried on along the finished portions, and much lateral navigation in connecting waters has already been opened up.

There has been more or less opposition to the scheme, both in and out of Parliament, in the belief that Balsam Lake, which is 596 feet above sea level and the summit of the canal, could not furnish enough water to make it operative, but careful investigation has shown this fear to be groundless, as by a system of dams ample reservoirs will be created to meet all requirements.

Short Cut for Traffic.

A glance at any map of the United States and Canada will indicate the utility of this short cut for traffic between the Northwest and tidewater. From Midland, Ont., on Georgian Bay, to the town of Trenton, on the Bay of Quinte, (an arm of Lake Ontario,) the distance via this route through Lake Simcoe, the Kawartha Lakes, the Ontonabee and Trent Rivers, is 302 miles, of which only 20 miles required canalization. With the work already done there are now 165 miles navigable, and there only remains to be constructed three miles of actual canal (including two more lift locks) in order to open the waterway from end to end. This work is estimated to cost $5,000,000, and at the formal opening of the Peterborough Hydraulic Lift Lock on July 9 the members of the Cabinet present are said to have pledged the Government to the immediate conclusion of the canal. Its entire cost will be approximately $10,000,000, or one-tenth the amount which will be expended on the enlargement of the Erie Canal. It is difficult to understand why a project of such importance to the Dominion, costing so little, but meaning so much to the development of the country, has not been completed long ago.

The lift lock at Peterborough is at once a masterpiece of engineering skill and a tribute to Canadian initiative and sagacity. It was designed and constructed entirely by Canadians, and they are justly proud of their achievement. There are three other lift locks in the world—one each in England, France, and Belgium. England led the way and built the first lock on this principle in 1872. The English lock, however, like those in France and Belgium, is not more than half the size of that at Peterborough, which is intended to elevate 800-ton barges a height of sixty-five feet with one movement, doing the work of five ordinary locks. It would perhaps convey a clearer conception of the principle on which this lock is operated if the American word "elevator" were used instead of the English "lift." In the lift lock the vessel to be raised or lowered is towed into the lock chamber, in which is contained sufficient water to float the vessel, and the chamber and vessel are together raised or lowered by hydraulic power, as may be desired. The accompanying illustrations give one a very good idea of the appearance of the lock, and render an understanding of its operation comparatively easy.

A Massive Structure.

It is a massive structure of steel and concrete. The two lock chambers are steel basins measuring 140 by 33 feet, with a plating 9 feet 10 inches deep. These basins weigh about 400 tons each, and when filled with water to a depth of eight feet weigh 1,700 tons. They are each supported by heavy steel trusses of the double cantilever style upon a cast-iron ram 90 inches in diameter and weighing 120 tons. These rams have a 65-foot stroke, and work in two steel water-tight presses, one under each chamber. The foundations for the presses are on solid rock in wells 70 feet deep. The pressure caused by this 1,700-ton weight on the 90-inch ram is about 600 pounds to the square inch, and the two presses are connected by a pipe twelve inches in diameter. This connection enables the two chambers to work practically automatically. One chamber is always up, the other down. By admitting sufficient water to the upper chamber to increase its weight over that of the lower, it will descend, while the other rises to the upper level. Twelve minutes only are required to make the lockage from the time a boat enters the lower chamber until it leaves it on the higher level.

As an auxiliary to the automatic operation and to provide for the inevitable leakage in the presses, an accumulator has been erected in one of the towers. This accumulator also operates the hydraulic engines with which the gates are opened or closed, as well as the capstan used for towing vessels in and out of the chambers. To prevent leakage through the space between the ends of the movable lock chambers and the upper and lower reaches of the canal a collapsible tube, inflated by means of a hydraulic air compressor, is used. The entire operation of the lock is controlled from a cabin at the top of the middle tower, the lockmaster opening the main valve between the two presses gradually, and as he does so the upper chamber, by reason of its greater weight, slowly descends, forcing the other up correspondingly. The towers are 105 feet high from the bottom of the pit, and the substructure of the lock is said to be the largest monolithic mass of concrete in the world, containing over 26,000 cubic yards. Half a million dollars was the cost of the lock.

Relation to Erie Canal.

It is in its relation to and competition with the Erie Canal, however, that the people of New York, and, indeed, of the whole United States, are principally concerned in the Trent waterway. From Lake Superior, the centre of the grain shipping in the Northwest, the distance to Liverpool by this new route will be over 700 miles shorter than via the Erie Canal. If our Canadian competitors can handle grain from Fort Arthur or Fort William to Montreal for 3 cents a bushel, as predicted, the effect on rates by both rail and water to the seacoast will be immediately apparent. At present the Erie Canal, with its 240-ton barges, would be out of the running, but as the enlargement will permit the use of 1,000-ton barges, a pretty contest seems imminent.

In the Trent Canal the depth of water on the lock sills will be eight feet, and the locks will pass barges of 800 tons capacity, or 25,000 bushels. A fleet comprising one steam barge and four consorts will handle 120,000 bushels, it is expected, from Midland to Montreal in six and one-half days, or two round trips per month, and can carry grain from 1¼ cents per bushel at a good margin of profit, even if they return empty. In 1903 grain was carried from Fort William to Midland for 1 cent a bushel. Allowing for the cost of breaking bulk and rehandling from steamers into barges at Midland, a 3-cent rate from Lake Superior to Montreal via the Trent Canal route does not appear underestimated. At Montreal the grain will be transshipped direct into ocean steamers, the barges acting as floating elevators.

It is obvious that the Erie Canal will have a strong competitor when the Trent waterway is finished, and it is difficult to see how the railroads will be able to get any considerable share of the export grain business from the Northwest unless they carry it at a loss.

In 1903 31,000,000 bushels of grain were carried to Georgian Bay by water, seeking the shortest route to the sea via Montreal, viz., across Ontario to the St. Lawrence River or Lake Ontario.

Competition Foreseen.

Canada realizes that the enlarged Erie Canal is likely to take this business away from her unless equal or superior facilities are provided for the economical and speedy handling of grain, hence the determination of the Dominion Government to push the work on the Trent waterway to a prompt completion.

A comparison of the lockage to be overcome on the Trent, Welland, and Erie Canals, from Lake Huron to tidewater, is as follows:

	Feet.
Trent Waterway	1,056
Welland Canal	533
Erie Canal	645

Taking St. Mary's River as a common point for traffic from the upper lakes, figuring lake and river speeds equally at nine miles per hour, canal speed at three miles per hour, and lockage at one and a half minutes per foot, it is estimated that the time consumed in hauling grain from St. Mary's River to Montreal via the Trent waterway will be 107 hours 11 minutes, as against 123 hours 34 minutes via Welland Canal and 225 hours 27 minutes via Erie Canal to New York. As the distance from Montreal to Liverpool is 2,810 miles and from New York to Liverpool 3,130 miles, there is a big saving in time and length of haul, and consequently in money, in favor of the Trent waterway.

LITTLE SALLIE'S DEDUCTION.

SALLIE is four years old and an observant young person. The other day she was in the street car with her mother. Presently two Sisters of Mercy boarded the same car.

Sallie watched them closely for a while without speaking. Then she turned to her mother.

"Mother," she gasped, "look at the funny hats those ladies have on. What for do they wear them, mother?"

"Hush," said her mother, "those are Sisters, and they'll hear you."

Again Sallie lapsed into an attentive silence. But it was soon broken.

"But, mother, only one of those twins has got a string of pretty beads around her waist."

"They're not twins, dearie, what makes you think of that?" asked her mother.

Sallie's eyes grew round with astonishment. "Why, didn't you say they was sisters?" she asked incredulously, and don't sisters always dress exactly alike, ev'y bit, when they is twins? In course they is twins, mother, in course."

BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE.

Herbert Laws Webb Contrasts Service in Two Countries.

A BRITISH view of American progress in telephony is made by Herbert Laws Webb in his article, "The Telephone in the United States," which appears in the July number of Cassier's Magazine. Mr. Webb has been identified with various telephone interests all over the world, and is a recognized authority on telephone subjects. This article, coming as it does from one who knows, is of the more value.

The telephone has come to play a most important part in active American life, but Americans are too busy to stop and think what the service means to them or just how great a system it is, and this presentation of this American system, written by a conservative Englishman, will bring to many a realizing sense of what this telephone does in this country.

Concerning the use of the telephone in the United States Mr. Webb writes as follows:

"The United States is the home of the telephone, and certainly the telephone has prospered luxuriantly in the country of its origin. There are many characteristics which distinguish an American from an English city, some of them pleasing, others not, but none is so striking to the observer interested in modern methods as the extraordinarily general use of the telephone.

"One comparison drawn during a recent tour through part of the United States, devoted principally to a study of the telephonic conditions, made a strong impression as illustrating very forcibly the great difference in the development of the telephone in Great Britain and in America. In Great Britain there were in service at the end of 1903, in round figures, some 300,000 telephones. In America the first four cities visited had telephones in service as follows:

New York and suburbs	130,300
Brooklyn	65,000
Boston	54,000
Chicago	76,000
Total	325,900

Here we have four cities, with an aggregate population less than that of Greater London, using a somewhat greater number of telephones than the whole of Great Britain and Irsland."

Mr. Webb has made an exhaustive study, both historical and technical, of the system of the New York Telephone Company, and he writes as follows regarding the New York system:

Changes in System.

"The rapid march of invention in telephonic working is well illustrated by the history of the New York system. Up to 1888 the New York exchange was operated by means of overhead wires, and single, or earthed, circuits. A law was passed about that time forbidding the use of overhead wires, and underground conduits had to be built and metallic circuits adopted, as single-wire circuits will not work in underground cables. This involved the reconstruction of all the exchange switchboards. The work of replacing the condemned pole lines by underground cables and of bringing the new exchanges into use occupied two or three years.

Then, early in the nineties, an improved form of switchboard was invented, which was promptly adopted, and several of the principal exchanges were rebuilt with the improved system. Some of the switchboards discarded had been in use only four or five years. In 1898 the common battery system was sufficiently developed to be put into practical service, and late in that year it was adopted in one of the New York exchanges. This method of working was found to possess so many advantages that it was decided to convert the entire New York system, which then consisted of thirteen exchanges and some 30,000 subscribers' stations. This work not only involved the replacing of all the subscribers' instruments by new ones of a different style and the equipment of all the exchanges with new machinery and switchboards, but also the construction of a number of new buildings, and extensive changes in the cable plant."

"The whole work of rehuilding was completed before the end of 1901, the period of transition being marked by a notable development in the system; from about 30,000 stations in 1898 the number grew to nearly 70,000 at the end of 1901. At the present time in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which constitute what is generally known as New York City, over 130,000 telephones are in service."

"The flat rate in New York was originally $150 (say £30) a year. When the system was changed from overhead single wire to metallic circuit underground the rate was raised from $150 to $240 a year for the metallic circuit service, the justification for this increase being the greatly increased cost of building and operating the system. This rate was considered high, and the development of the system was extremely slow during the time it remained in force.

Basis of Tariff.

"The basis of the present New York tariff is a minimum annual charge for a certain number of messages, the rate for additional messages being on a sliding scale, so that the price per message decreases as the number of messages used in a year increases. The minimum rate for an individual line for business purposes, with 600 messages to be sent in a year, is $75, (say £15.10.) Additional messages are charged at 8 cents (4d.) each at first, and gradually decrease as the subscriber uses a larger number to 5 cents (2½d.) each. But if the subscriber estimates his annual use in advance and contracts for additional messages by the hundred he gets them at a lower rate, beginning at 6 cents (3d.) each and running down to 3 cents (1½d.) each.

"Should the subscriber not use up all the messages he has contracted for the company returns or credits at the end of the contract year whatever amount has not been earned."

JAPANESE STRATEGY TAUGHT BY A PRUSSIAN

Gen. Meckel, Pupil of Moltke, a Teacher of the Oriental Staff.

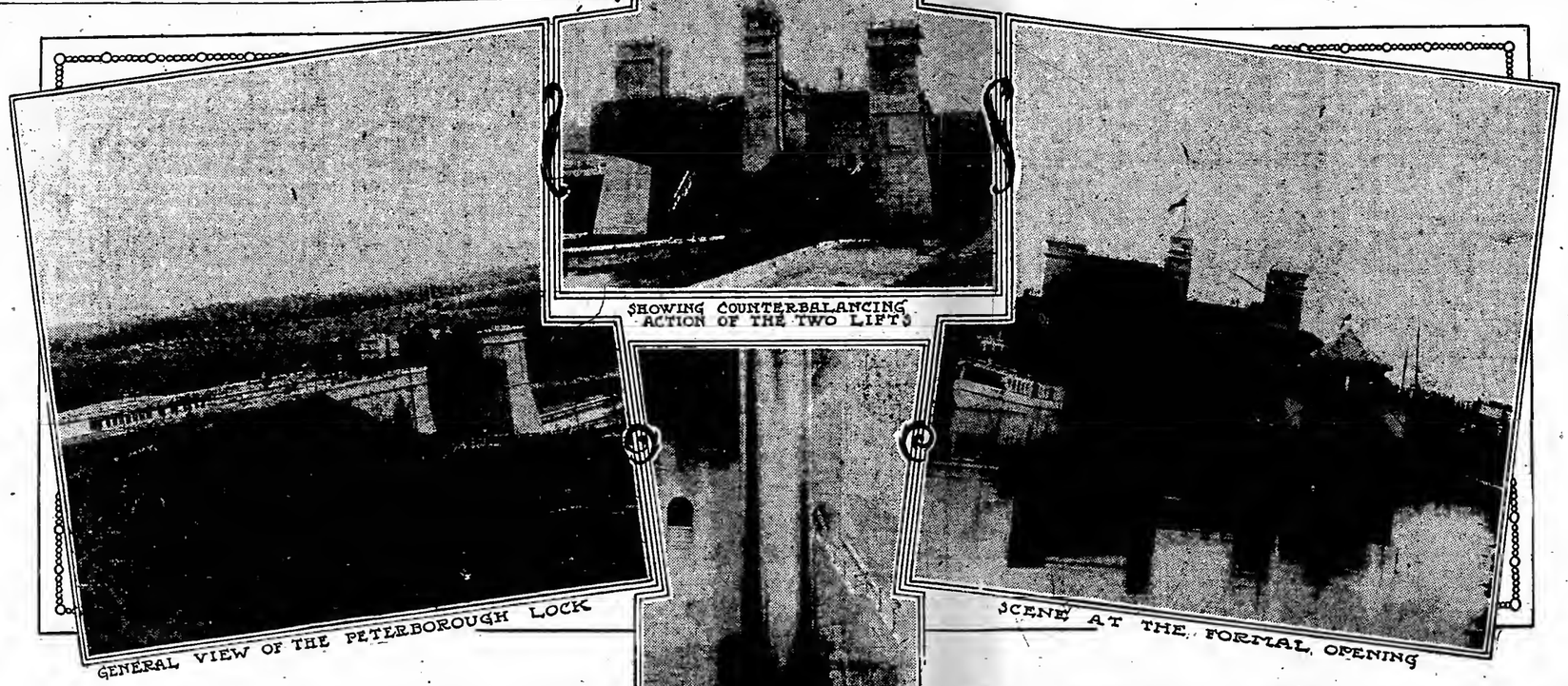
BERLIN, July 23.—The London Times in a recent issue calls attention to the fact that the success of the Japanese Army is due in large measure to the splendid training which was received under the direction of a Prussian, Major Gen. Meckel. He is a retired officer, still living in Gross Lichterfelde, a suburb near Berlin.

Gen. Meckel was born March 28, 1842, entered the Prussian Army in 1860, and served as a Lieutenant in the German-Austrian war. He also participated in the German-Franco war, and was wounded at the battle of Woerth. Later he became an instructor at the military school in Hanover. In 1876 when he had attained the rank of Colonel he entered the General Staff of the German Army. From 1885-8 he was active as reorganizer of the Japanese Army.

Meckel was a favorite pupil of Moltke. Shortly before the death of the great Field Marshal he assembled the officers of the great General Staff and said to them that the rivals of Germany were fully equal to it in equipment and bravery, but not in leadership.

This is just what the Japaness desired to learn—to direct and to lead an army. No one was better suited for this work than Gen. Meckel. Although he did not understand Japanese, and his words had to be translated by an interpreter, he nevertheless was successful in imbuing the "Yankees of the Orient" with Moltke's great principles of strategy.

Almost all officers of the Japanese Army have sat at Meckel's feet, and the excellent work of the Japanese General Staff bears the traces of his instruction. He not only taught the Japanese how to lead an army in war, but also to prepare it in time of peace.

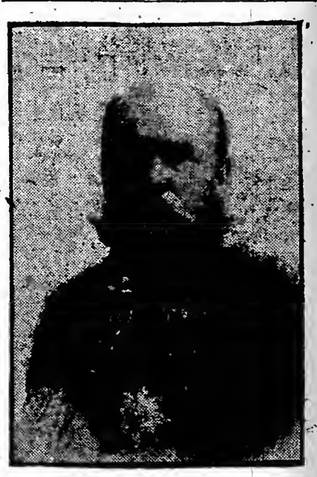


SHOWING COUNTERBALANCING ACTION OF THE TWO LIFTS

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PETERBOROUGH LOCK

THE HYDRAULIC PISTON THAT DOES THE WORK

SCENE AT THE FORMAL OPENING



MAJ. GEN. MECKEL.

HIS INTERPRETATION.

AT a recent dinner, Collector Stranahan related the story of a gentleman from the country who visited a hotel in a town on the New York Central Road and read a notice in his room saying, "Safe in the office."

The countryman went down stairs and reclining on a sofa in the office went to sleep, where he was found about two o'clock the next morning by the clerk.

"Here, wake up!" said the clerk, "what are you sleeping down here for?"

The countryman answered very mildly, "Well, you see, I have always had a fear of fires in a hotel, and when I read your sign 'safe in the office,' I thought I would sleep down here."

A House in St. Petersburg

How an Upper Class Russian Furnishes His Home—What He Eats, and How He Sleeps.

(From the French.)

THE anteroom of a Russian house has an aspect altogether singular. The wraps hung on the racks, with their flabby sleeves and rigid folds, figure vaguely human bodies; the overshoes placed below simulate feet, and the effect of this furriery in the doubtful light of the small hanging lamp is fantastic enough, and reminds one of the wives of a Russian Bluebeard.

Thus suspended close to the stove the furs become impregnated with heat which clings to them outside for an hour or more. The domestics have a marvelous instinct for recognizing them; even when the number of guests is extremely large they never make a mistake, but put on the shoulders of each the vestment which belongs to him.

A comfortable Russian apartment reunites all the resources of civilization English and French; at first glance one might think himself in the West End or the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, but soon the local character reveals itself by a number of curious details; at first the Byzantine Madonna and Infant show their dark faces and hands through the cut-out figured plates of silver or gilt which represent draperies shining in the rays of a lamp always illumined. Sometimes the image of the Saviour replaces the Virgin; one sees also the ordinary saints, the patron saints of the master or mistress of the house, with gesture of the goldsmith's work and golden aureoles.

Then the climate has its exigencies which one cannot evade. Everywhere the windows are double, and the space between the two is covered with a bed of sand destined to absorb moisture and prevent the frost from plating the panes with its flowers of quicksilver. Sometimes the sand is hidden by moss.

On account of being thus doubled the windows in Russia have neither shutters nor blinds. They cannot be opened or closed, for the sashes are fixed for the Winter and carefully luted. A narrow casement serves to renew the air, an operation disagreeable and at the same time dangerous, owing to the great difference between the temperature of the exterior and the interior. Thick curtains of rich material help to allay still more the impression that the cold nights produce on the glass.

The rooms are larger and higher than at Paris. Our architects, so ingenious in modeling cells for the human bee, could cut a whole suits and sometimes two out of a single salon in St. Petersburg.

As all the chambers are hermetically closed and the doors open on a heated stairway, there reigns an invariable atmosphere of 15 or 16 degrees at the least, which permits the ladies to be attired in muslins and have arms and shoulders bare. The copper mouths of the small hot air stoves blow uninterruptedly night and day; other stoves of monumental proportions in fine crockery ware, white or painted, reach to the ceilings, diffusing a continual heat.

Fireplaces are rare, and when there are any, are used only in Spring or Autumn. In Winter they would draw away the caloric and chill the room, so they are closed and filled with flowers.

Flowers Everywhere.

Flowers, surely a luxury truly Russian! The houses are gorged with them! Flowers receive you at the door and mount the stairway with you. Irish ivy festoons the balustrade; jardinieres on the landing; in the embrasures of the windows bananas with their large silken leaves; palms, magnolias, camellias, mingle their flowers; orchids flutter around the bracket lamps of crystal, porcelain, or burnt clay of curious designs.

On the tables and buffet are Japanese and Bohemian glass vases with exotic flowers. They grow there as in a conservatory, and in effect the whole Russian house is a hothouse. In the street you are at the pole, in the house you could imagine yourself at the tropics.

It would seem by this profusion of verdure that the eye seeks to relieve itself of the implacable whiteness of Winter; the desire to see something that is not white must become a sort of nostalgic malady in this country, where the snow covers the earth more than half the year. That the roofs are painted green is no consolation, since they are hidden by snow until Spring. If the houses were not transformed into gardens one would think that green had disappeared forever from the earth.

As to the furniture, it is the same as ours, only larger, more ample, to suit the dimensions of the rooms; but that which is distinctly Russian is the cabinet of frail and precious wood, which can be closed like a fan, which occupies an angle of the salon and is festooned with rare climbing plants—a sort of confessional for intimate conversation—garnished with divans, where the mistress of the mansion, isolated from the crowd and yet in its midst, can receive a few of the most distinguished guests. Sometimes this cabinet is of colored glass engraved with flowers and the panels mounted in copper gilt.

It is not rare to see across the dos-a-dos and easy chairs gigantic white bears stuffed and padded like a sofa, which offer to visitors a seat altogether polar, and sometimes small black bear cubs serve wishes to prove his patriotism, a Burlov and a Alvasovsky. These are the painters at present in the mods. Our modern school has not yet arrived there. However, we have encountered two or three Meissonisrs and as many Troyons.

The interior here described is not that of a palace, but of a house, not bourgeoise—which word has no significance in Russia—a house comme il faut.

Now as we have about indicated the decorations, it is time to dine.

To Tempt the Appetite.

Before going to the table the guests approach a round table where are placed caviar, fillets of pickled herrings, anchovy, cheese, olives, sausage, smoked beef, and other things which one eats with rolls to tempt the appetite. Luncheon is taken standing, and is moistened with vermouth, Madeira, waters of Dantzik, cognac, and cumin, a sort of aniseed cordial which calls to mind the raki of Constantinople and the Grecian Isles.

The incautious or timid travelers who do not know how to resist polite insistence taste everything, not thinking that this is but the prologue to the play, and seat themselves satiated before the real dinner.

In all the houses of the higher class we see French cookery; however, the national taste is shown in many characteristic details. Thus, with white bread is a slice of very dark rye bread, which the Russians nibble with visible pleasure. They appear also to find very good a sort of pickled cucumber, called ogourtzis, which at first to us appeared anything but delicious.

At the middle of dinner, after drinking Bordeaux and champagne, one takes porter and ale and, above all, kwas, the local beer, made of crusts of black bread, fermented, for which one must cultivate the taste, and which does not seem to foreigners to be worthy of the beautiful Bohemian glass and chased silver where foams its brown liquor. After a stay of several months one finishes by relishing ogourtzis, kwas, and chtchi, the national soup.

The chtchi is a sort of stew, in which enter mutton, fennel, onions, carrots, cabbage, barley, and prunes. These ingredients, thus curiously united, have an original savor to which one grows accustomed, especially an habitual traveler, who becomes cosmopolitan in eating and prepared to take all the astonishments. Another potage much used is the potage aux quenèles—a consommé, in which is dropped pastry diluted with eggs and spices, in small round or oval balls, somewhat like poached eggs; with chtchi they serve balls of pastry.

Any one who has read "Monte Cristo" will recollect the repast where the ancient prisoner of the Chateau d'If, who performs fairy-like marvels with a golden wand, has served a sterlet of the Volga, a gastronomic phenomenon unknown to even the most elegant tables outside of Russia. The sterlet merits its reputation; it is an exquisite fish, white and fine, a little fat, perhaps, with a flavor between the smelt and the lamprey. It acquires a great size, but the medium-sized ones are the best.

Without disdaining the cuisine, one must be a connoisseur to write of the sterlet in a manner sufficiently lyric, which is regrettable, for it is indeed pleasing to a delicate palate; the sterlet of the Volga alone is worth the voyage there. Young pullets, whose flesh is impregnated with juniper berries, by which they are nourished, and exhales a turpentine odor surprising at first, is a dish which appears frequently on the Russian table. They also serve enormous gronse. The fabulous bear's ham replaces everywhere the classic ham of York, and filets of moose the vulgar roast beef. These dishes are never found on any Occidental menu.

Each people, even though the uniformity of civilization has invaded it, keeps its particular taste and preserves some food of the soil whose savor strangers appreciate with difficulty. Thus, a cold soup, where amid morsels of fish, crystals of ice swim in an aromatic bouillon, vinegared and sugared at the same time, astonishes exotic palates. This soup is only served in Spring; they say it is refreshing, and the Russians dote upon it.

As most of the vegetables come from hothouses, their maturity is not marked by the seasons, and there are no early ones or they are always early; one eats fresh green peas at St. Petersburg all the months of the year. Asparagus knows no Winter; it is large, tender, and all white; one never sees the green point as at home, and can attack it indifferently from one end or the other.

In England one eats salmon cutlets—in Russia cutlets of chicken. This dish has become the fashion since the Emperor Nicholas tasted it in a small public house near Torjsk and found it good. The recipe had been given the hostess by a poor Frenchman who could not otherwise pay his score, and thus made the woman's fortune. We admire the taste of the Emperor—these stuffed cutlets are truly delicious; we will mention also the cutlets à la Préobrajenski, which merit to figure on the menu of the best restaurants.

French Chefs Rule.

In the houses of the rich the cuisine is altogether French and cooked by French chefs. Indeed, France furnishes the world with cooks!

The great desideratum at St. Petersburg is to have fresh oysters; as they come from afar, the heat spoils them in Spring and in Winter they are frozen. Although of so high a price they are rarely good.

They say that a moujik who had become very wealthy, for a barrel of fresh oysters given to his master at a time when they were not to be bought, received his liberty, for which he had vainly offered 50,000 rubles. We do not guarantee the verity of this anecdote, but it proves at the least, if invented, the rarity of oysters in St. Petersburg during certain epochs.

There is always at dessert a basket of fruit; oranges, pineapples, grapes, pears, apples, are grouped in elegant pyramids. The grapes are ordinarily from Portugal, but some have rounded their pale amber beads in the rays of the calorifères in the soil of the house half buried under the snow.

In January we have eaten at St. Petersburg strawberries reddening in the centre of green leaves in a miniature flower pot. Fruit is one of the passions of these people. They bring it at great cost from foreign lands or force rebellious nature to give at least the appearance, though taste and scent are wanting. The stove, no matter how well heated, always makes a poor substitute for the sun.

We trust that we shall be pardoned these gastronmic details—it is perhaps curious to know the manner in which a people is nourished. While imitating the French cuisine the Russians keep the taste for certain national dishes which in the main please them the most. It is the same of their character; although they conform to the last refinements of Occidental civilization, they nevertheless conserve certain primitive instincts and it would not be hard for even the most refined to go and live in the steppes.

When you are at table a domestic in black, with white collar and cuffs, irreproachable, like an English diplomat, keeps behind you with an imperturbable, serious air, ready to fulfill your every wish. You could think yourself at Paris, but if by hazard you regard this domestic you would remark his skin yellow as gold, the small black eyes turned toward the temples, the projecting cheek bones, flat nose, and thick lips. The host who has followed your regard says negligently, "A Tartar Mo[illegible]l from the confines of China."

This Tartar Mohammedan and perhaps idolater accomplishes his duties with an automatic regularity, and a major domo the most exacting would have nothing with which to reproach him. He produces the effect of a good waiter, but you would be pleased still more were he to wear his tribal costume, the tunic buckled at the waist by a metal belt and the turban of lambskin. That would be more picturesque but less European, and the Russians do not wish to have an Asiatic air.

The Table Service.

The table service, porcelain, crystal, silver, epergne, leaves nothing to desire but has no particular character, excepting always the small spoons in platinum enameled with gold, with which one tastes the dainties of the dessert, coffee and tea.

Bowls of fruits alternate with baskets of flowers and often a string of bouquets of violets surrounds the nuts and cakes. The mistress graciously distributes these bouquets among the guests.

As to the conversation, it is generally in French, especially if the guest be a foreigner. All the Russians of any distinction speak our language fluently with the idioms of the day and the turn of phrase à la mode as if they had learned it on the Boulevard des Italiens. They have no accent, but one recognizes a slight cadence which is not wanting in grace and which one finishes by imitating; they use also certain peculiarities, national no doubt, and familiar to those who speak fluently a language which is not their paternal one.

The manners of the Russians are polished, caressing, and of perfect urbanity. One is surprised to find them acquainted with the slightest details of our literature. The tittle-tattle of the greenroom and the scandal of the demi-monde penetrate to the borders of the Neva, and we have heard there many piquant details of things Parisian, of which we were ignorant.

The women have well-cultivated minds, being familiar with many languages, reading Byron, Goetbe, and Heine in the original, and if a writer is presented to them they know how, by a quotation adroitly brought in, to prove to him that they have read and remembered.

As to their toilette, it is of the latest elegance, more modish than the mode. Numerous diamonds sparkle on the beautiful shoulders décolettée, and at wrists are bracelets of gold, giving testimony by their workmanship alone that one is in Russia.

After dinner the company disperses through the salon. On tables are albums, beauty books, keepsakes, and landscapes which serve to interest embarrassed or timid guests. At times a lady, acceding to requests, seats herself at the piano and sings some national air or a chanson tsigane, where the melancholy of the North mingles with the ardor of the South with a strange accent, and which resembles a cachuca danced in the moonlight on the snow.

"EDDIE" McCANN'S SAFE.

EDDIE McCANN, a noted figure in the Tenderloin and in the gas house district, was in trouble with his creditors some time ago. McCann is in the plumbing business, and it is said that in addition he does a flourishing business as a bondsman for those of his acquaintances in the gas house district who are unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the police. The creditors obtained judgments against him, and among them was the house with which Charles E. Meek, now Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, was connected.

One day some one came to Mr. Meek and told him that the safe in McCann's plumbing shop was full of diamonds, taken as security for bail bonds which he had furnished. Mr. Meek hurried to the sheriff's office and directed a Deputy Sheriff to hurry up town and levy on McCann's safe without delay, and to see that no mistake was made he went along. When they arrived they found six other creditors and six Deputy Sheriffs gathered around the safe. All had executions against it. Just then McCann came in and opened the safe. It was empty.

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week was not marked hy the great activity and wide range which made its predecessor so interesting. Those characteristics were replaced hy moderate volume and narrow range, but much firmness of tone. This change in the character of the trading corresponded to a change in the character of the news, foreign factors yielding place to domestic. The crop scare occupied the place of the war scare of the previous week. Nobody can prove this ridiculous. Whoever finds pleasure or profit in believing last week's stories of ruin can find respectable authority to support that view. But at least the weight of authority is not on that side, and some considerations to the contrary may be offered.

In the first place, only the extremest of the prophecies of ill reduce the wheat crop helow the average yield, say 548,000,000 bushels. We have become so accustomed to large yields that any return to yields once thought satisfactory is regarded now as ruinous. Nineteen hundred was not recognized as a had year, hecause so much worse lay hehind, and nohody knew how much better lay ahead. But nohody is now predicting as small a wheat crop as 1900's, which was worth more money to farmers than the larger crop of 1899. This experience was repeated in 1903, when a smaller yield than 1902's brought the growers more money. Already the basis is laid for a repetition of this law of compensation. The value of the crop is the resultant of the foreign demand and the domestic yield. This year there is no foreign ahundance to cheapen the reduced yield. Many farmers reviewing their alleged-to-be-hlasted fields are cheered by the shouts as the price mounts above the one-dollar mark. Few of them can spell out ruin with the price at that altitude. As the speculation now proceeding is timed before the grain has left the growers' hands they stand to make the profit, affording a sharp contrast to the years when the speculation followed the harvest and most of the farmers had parted with their crops. Conceding the loss in bushels, there is no reason for conceding any loss in dollars when the reckoning is confined to wheat alone, but the last hope of loss disappears when the aggregate agricultural yield is considered. An average wheat yield, with a record yield of corn and cotton, and large yields of oats, hay, and other coarse grains ought to make the prophets of ill blush.

But there is no adequate reason to concede the excessive damage even of wheat. It appears to be forgotten, or perhaps rather not to be appreciated, how the acreage has grown and what that signifies regarding assurance of stability of yield. Some of the larger yield is due to better culture, more than a hushel an acre, and in some years two or three bushels more being harvested than in the years when the virgin soil might have been expected to be more fruitful. But the acreage has grown from under 20,000,000 to nearly 50,000,00. It follows that only the most general causes can do more than local damage. Frosts, droughts, or floods are proportionately more destructive in comparison as the area is limited. As the breadth increases there comes with it a larger certainty that only Continental causes can bring general damage. The damage this year may yet prove serious enough. There is no disposition to minimize it; but nothing has happened yet to compel assent to the theory of calamity. There was no doubt, for instance, regarding the corn crop damage of 1901. There were no differences of opinion about its reality, but only differences of estimates regarding the damage. The damage itself is now matter of dispute, and it is likely that just as the deficiency of corn in 1901 was redressed by almost a surplusage of wheat, so a deficiency of wheat this year will be redressed by a humper crop of corn. As the corn crop is worth twice the wheat crop, the argument for escaping with moderate loss this year is stronger than in 1901, when every one remembers that the result was not so serious as was feared. Again, the effect of bad crops is cumulative. One failure can be endured easily if there is an opportunity for recuperation. It will be time enongh to speak of Calamity when the crops to he planted after this one has been harvested have failed. With no failure but the corn crop of 1901 within recent years, the farmers are in splendid shape to come through whatever experience lies before them. The farmers are not doing the shrieking, nor the grain carriers. The outcry comes from the expensive experts who are doing their best to justify their employment. They are honest and able enough, hut they are committed to their views and do their hest to justify them, like attorneys.

And at the worst, whatever be the truth about wheat, it is altogether likely that this year's yield of our soil will equal if not surpass any other year in our history. Our crop experience so abounds with anomalies and inconsistencies that any reasoning is difficult. The present cotton crop is an example of how the result may reduce reports of damage upon better authority than any now alleging damage to wheat. And confining retrospect to wheat alone, variations of yield are followed by most erratic fluctuations of price, nullifying both expectations of profit and loss in any degree proportioned to the result in bushels. A decrease hy only 40,000,000 bushels in 1896 was followed hy an increase in price to the grower of 22 cents. But the next year an increase in yield waa followed by an increase in price. Further increase in 1898 was more than the market could stand, and the farm price fell 22 cents. But a decrease of yield by 128,000,000 bnshels in 1899 altered the price only by a fraction of a cent. For the last few years the constant tendency of improvements has been toward stahility of price through the facilities of transport and storage and speculation to promote compensations between price and yield. At the moment there is a huige, but it remains to be seen whether the teaching of recent experience is to be nullified by such sharp variations as are on record. In 1866 the farmer got $1.52. Crop damage would have no terrors for him if he could hope for a repetition of that happy experience. He and the country will do well enough if he gets half of it on a crop certain to be thrice as large, and probably four times as large. Of course, $1 wheat does not mean $1 to the farmer.

The week closed with a singular announcement that gold was engaged for shipment to London. The exchange rates only doubtfully justify it, and the shipment was made as obtrusively as possihle, and without regard to expense, coin being taken instead of cheaper and available hars. Nobody knows whether these things have any significance except convenience of the shipper, hut it is certain that authorities who were incredulous regarding exports only a little while ago are now talking otherwise, although conditions are not apparently altered. Possihly the shipment is explained by the weakness in consols, denoting some restricted necessity in London not affecting the general relations of the two money markets. Or perhaps there may be some similar cause operating here. Nothing is easier than to show why gold should go, and then to prove that it should not go. Money, for instance, is much dearer in London than here, and moreover money will huy more of everything sold in free markets than here. A man commanding a million can lend it for more there than here, or with it he can buy more of whatever he wants there than here, cost of transport excepted.

But we forbid him to bring back what he buys, which is one reason why the profitable exchange is not made. And a high money market in London no longer commanda the world's gold aa it once did, as was proved by the 4 per cent. rate from September to last April with a constant deficiency of gold, and a slight premium upon it much of the time along with the high bank rate. Finally there is nothing so permanent about the conditions of the moment as to warrant any decided action upon them. The ease and plenty in the call money market is because everybody knows that it cannot last, being produced by a surplus of money which will not be borrowed, and cannot be loaned for a term, it having been provided for an imperative use which is near at hand. The demand for currency to move the crops, the probability of being obliged to repay the Treasury some of its deposits by way of meeting the deficiency of revenue, and the possibility of gold exports, are all considerations pointing toward the speedy transformation of conditions which now rather excuse than require gold exports into conditions which shall preclude them. There is a flood of commercial bills pending, under which the price, even now near or even below the export point, must fall further. In short, there may be a scattered shipment or two of a few millions, but any prolonged or considerable movement is unlikely in proportion that it is a tedious and expensive matter to shift specie as compared with the quick and easy shifting of credit. In other words, some diminution of foreign credits from here would not be surprising, but there is no indication of such urgency as to maintain exchange above the gold point.

It must be admitted that these were disturbing factors, and yet the stock market bore up against them all, and closed the week higher than it opened. It was a frequent experience that after a sale at a price there was no more stock offering except at a price so much higher as to prove that there was no pressure upon the market. No considerable number of real owners wanted to sell, and the hears lacked the courage to sell others' property as they used to. There has been no doubt of the stability of the market under the shocks of the past fortnight. The bears have had unforeseen reinforcements, and they need more if they are to hold their ground. The market wants to go up and will go up, unless the crops are ruined really rather than in the telegrama, and unless Hay and Lansdowne and Lamsdorff should get up another war about contraband, and unless we should send abroad some scores of millions of gold instead of receiving some hundreds of foreign capital, although not necessarily in gold, and unless the Presidential campaign should develop unsettling features not now visible. Such things may happen and prices may fall, but they have not acted that way lately. Rather they have afforded a demonstration that prices will not fall upon any presumption of evil. The real thing is necessary to break the list.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

BANK HOLIDAYS, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

As a relative frequency of holidays in New York and London seems to be a source of constant inquiry, it would, perhaps, be useful to make a comparison. The "bank" or general holidays in London are Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and the day after, called Boxing Day, making six in all. In the State of New York the legal holidays are Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday; Feh. 22, Washington's Birthday; May 30, Decoration Day; the Fourth of July, the first Monday in September, Labor Day; the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, election day; Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. This makes nine general holidays in all, or half as many again as they have in London.

In addition to the London general holidays, the London Stock Exchange has three peculiar to itself, Jan. 1, May 1, and Nov. 1. It also treats itself with great liberality in the mattsr of Summer Saturdays, and almost always takes the Saturday between Good Friday and Easter Monday. These, however, are not general holidays, and it will probably be a surprise to most people to find that we are more blessed in that respect than the Londoner.—Wall Street Journal.

WHY NOT DRAW DIRECT?

Treasury Warrants on Depository Banks Instead of General Call.

WOULD NOT DISTURB BUSINESS

Proposed Plan, with Restrictions, Seems the Logical Outgrowth of Government Deposits System.

The usual Treasury deficit for the month of July and the hope-for-the-best policy of Secretary Shaw have renewed talk in hanking circles of the possihility of another call for a portion of the Federal deposits, despite the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, on the eve of the National campaign, has explained that he does not believe he will have to trouble the hanks after all. In the course of recent conversations on the suhject the suggestion has been made that instead of isssuing a general call upon all the banks, as was done in the case of the Panama money, or upon most of them, as in the instance of the second recent call, drafts be made from time to time direct upon depository hanks for funds needed by the Government in any given locality.

From this starting point question was made whether such a system of disbursements, with certain limitations, is not the natural and logical development of the existing scheme of depositing the public moneys. Inquiry in a good many quarters met with the reply that it certainly was; in a few quarters—and curiously enough not among National bankers—there was an impression that the Secretary of the Treasury, in adopting any general scheme of disbursement by Treasury warranta drawn on individual depository banks instead of upon the Sub-Treasuries, would be subjecting himself to a constant criticism of favoritism, which is avoided by this present indirect method of withdrawing deposited funds for Government uses.

In testing the practicability of any such suggestion it is necessary first to discover its limitations and ask whether they are such as would render it altogether impraetical. The first of these to be recognized is that the plan of direct warrant upon depository banks can be used only in the larger centres, such as the more important reserve and the central reserve cities. An extension further than this would tend to embarrass the country banks having but small amounts of Government funds on hand, in case of Government payments of any size in their immediate vicinity, and would put the individual creditors who received the funds to a needless amount of trouble in case the draft were on a bank at some little distance from his place of business. So far as the country is concerned, then, the treasury warrant system of payment, involving the present cumbersome calls on the depository banks, must be considered necessary.

The same will be found true, of course, in the case of very large witbdrawals for specific purposes, liks the $40,000,000 paid for the Panama canal properties. Such an amount must be taken in a manner that will not make the withdrawals too heavily felt in any given locality, and $40,000,000 cash coming ont of even New York in such markets as have been experienced since the first of ths current year would tend to produce some serious disturbance of conditions. By the indirect metbod of withdrawal, especially when some time is given the interior hanks in wbich they may make their transfers to the central depository institutions, the effect of the ahrinkage is minimized, if not entirely neutralized, as in the case of the Panama funds.

Still further, it would be found impractical to draw on banks in one centrs for payments in another situated at a considerable distance. There would be the same inconvenience in managing the exchange on drafts as in the hypothetical case of the country creditor, and on large payments a very material discount. The proceeding, morevoer, would certainly lay the Secretary open to a charge of favoritism in anything like a brisk money market, and would be likely to cause moro embarrassment in the particular centre from which the withdrawals were made than the general call for a lump sum needed for a number of expenditures would cause the country over.

So the system of direct warrants appears to be one of local value if of any at all. It is the opinion of a good many banking men that it has very distinct merit if strictly localized—that is, if withdrawals by direct warrant on individual bank or banks be confined to payments made in the same banking community. This does not mean in the same city, of course, nor necessarily in the same State. The limitation is one of natural movement of money, first, and, second, of financial convenience. If the direct-warrant plan can he worked out so as not to take out of any given centre an undue amount of the funds there employed, and in a way that will not too seriously disturb credits, the limitation depending upon the movement of money will not interfere with it. If it can be confined to territory in which institutions are all on a par as regards exchange, financial convenience will not prevent its adoption.

An example will make ths case clear: The Newport News Shipbuilding Company carries its principal accounts in a large New York bank, wbich is also a very large holder of Government deposits. In case the Government had a payment to make to the Newport News Company for naval construction, it would be far simpler for everybody concerned to pay by warrant upon the bank in question, than to draw from the general fund and pay hy warrant through the Sub-Treasury at New York. And in case enough of such paymenta were to be made to warrant a call if tbe existing metbod were followed—and the numher would not have to be very great at the present time—the same procesa could be repeated so far as it was possihle to accommodate calls to banks where creditors had accounts. In such cases the whole operation would he little more than a problem of hookkeeping for the clerks of the banks where the accounts were carried.

In the event that any large creditor was not so situated as to allow payment through its own bank, it would be be quite possihle, and certainly an easier operation than the issuance of a Treasury warrant, to issue several direct warrants on institutions in the financial "community" in which the creditor banked. Thus it would be possible to escape bearing down too hard on any one bank in which the creditor has no account, while at the same time money would not he actually taken away to another part of the country. There would be, of course, the possihility of criticism as well as the possibility of favoritism in this proceeding, but one would suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury would fear the ons as little as he would think of ths other.

The question appears to be, then, whether the direct warrant plan, localised and accommodated to the needs of the different financial centres, is not a legitimate extension, and perhaps the only logical outcome of a system of Treasury finance in which so far as the deposit and reserve functions go, the National banks are virtually employed as the great National Bank. The object of any banking system is to do the financial husiness of the village, town, city, or Nation with the minimum amount of friction and maximum amonnt of stability. That is why any element of a disturbing character, liks our inelastic currency system, holstered up artificially hy an apologetic Secretary of the Treasury, is something to be constantly feared.

The system of depositing Government funds in tbe National hanks was designed that the Treasury migbt not tie up too great a proportion of the country's money in its own vaults. It is attended by the danger of having a forced withdrawal of funds in time of money demand, seriously embarrassing both the hanks and their customers. Any plan tending to minimize such emharrassment is to be welcomed, and hecause a system of direct Treasury warrants within tbe limitations outlined would do away with a double withdrawal of actual money and substitute in many cases merely shifting of credits, it seems worthy of consideration in spite of tbe fear tbat some Secretary or other may be subjected to criticism for favoritism because he employs it.

"STIMULATING" CIRCULATION.

Efficacy of Shaw's Currency Medicine Judged by Past Experience.

Bank returns to Aug. 1, showing a new bigh record in circulation, afford a comparison between the course of circulation and Clearing House returns in the recent expansion of National bank note currency that throws considerable light upon the beneficent workings of tbe system. If, moreover, this comparison is taken over a period of years—say as far hack as the beginning of the late financial boom—and is brought up to dats, a still more significant showing is made.

The total of banknotes on Aug. 1 was $449,463,699, as compared witb $445,888,565 on May 31 and $425,163,020 on Jan. 1 last. The clearings of the country for the average week in July were $1,085,141,208, comparing with $1,989,804,111 for the May weekly average and $2,165,714,591 for January last. If one goes back for a couple of years the same inverse ratio between clearings and circulation is found to hold. For instance:

Week.	Circulation.	Week.	Clearings.
Aug. 1, '02..	$358,984,384	Aug. 1, '02.	$2,242,936,439
Dec. 1, '02..	384,854,514	Dec. 1, '02.	2,375,476,731
Aug. 1, '03..	417,346,487	Aug. 1, '03.	2,003,703,172
Dec. 1, '03..	421,106,979	Dec. 1, '03.	2,231,572,194
Aug. 1, '04..	449,463,699	Aug. 1, '04.	1,814,567,371

This comparison goes back to the beginning of the boom's decline, and covers therefore a period in which, if the circulation accommodated itself to business conditions, a sbrinkage of circulation might be expected to follow. The reverse is seen to have heen the case, particularly in the first half of the current year, in which general dullness has prevailed to such an extent.

But when clearings were on the increase in the years from 1895 to 1902, circulation failed quite to keep up with the procession, its expansion for the period being 68.5 per cent., as against an increase of 127.5 per cent. in the country's clearings between the years ending July 30, 1895, and July 30, 1902.

Now we are told that Secretary Shaw proposes to "stimulate circulation" during the coming Fall, so tbat there may be enough money for the crop harvestings. In this laudable endeavor be will no doubt employ his famous system of bond substitution, which furnishes the principal excuss for calling the currency system an "elastic" one in the Secretary's economic deliverances. In order to bave tbis work out it is necessary that the depository hanks shall have in hand considerabls amounts of Government money, for the Government bonds, for which they are allowed to substitute other issues, are not those securing circulation, but those deposited as security for Federal deposits.

So the question arises whether the banks can he allowed to continue possessors of sufficient funds. The July Treasury deficit of $21,050,000 is not encouraging on this point, as the National City Bank pointed out in its August circular, saying that the figures, "while not alarming, pointed perbaps in the long-run to a furtber reduction of Government deposits." Secretary Shaw, of course, knows that all will be well, and evsn the City Bank circular fails to take account of the impracticability of "stimulating circulation" nnless the banks have the deposits necessary for the process. Tbe banks bave now approximately $122,000,000 of Government funds. If another call should be made for as mnch as $40,000,000, any very material "stimulation" of circulation would mean that an unduly large proportion of tbe Government funds remaining were backed by other than Government securities.

As a matter of fact, that which has determined the attitude of the banks toward the expansion and contraction of tbe National currency, and wbicb may be expected to determine it in future, primarily, is not the hand on the Treasury lever any more than it is the financial necessity of the country. It is the question of profit for the individual institutions issuing notes as between employment of their funds in taking out circulation and in making loans. Sometimes, as during the years from 1895 to 1902, a general boom will forcs them to unwilling increases to meet business needs, but bow unwilling sucb increaaes are is shown as clearly by tbe per cent. of circulation increase to increase of clearings as by the fact that a circulation which increased $134,981,061 in seven years of the greatest prosperity the country ever knew, rolled up another increase of $92,791,608 in two years more in which clearings, tbe exponents of business done, were on the decline and markets becoming stagnant.

The explanation of the increased circulation of this year will be the explanation of the increase or decrease during the coming crop season. Tbe City Bank stated in its June circular that "with 2 per cent. bonds at 104¾ ex interest (and with the prevailing money rate) there is a profit of 1.05 per cent. in taking out circulation as against loaning money direct." Tbe situation is about the same now, with a nominal money rate and Government 2s an eighth or so higher. What the Fall will bring forth will not depend upon much different factors.

QUEER SOUTH AFRICAN BANKS.

The controversy over the gold that was commandeered by the Boers from tbe South African banks again rises up to vex the British Colonial Office, and, like many another official forced by his own unsound policy into an awkward position, Mr. Lyttelton haa declined to reconsider, declined to have the matter submitted to arbitration either hy a committee of the House of Commons or outside commission, despite the expressed willingness of the banks to abide by a decision so obtained. The South African banks want £255,000, and now propose to appeal direct to the House of Commons. Tbey are not likely to get any of it by the process, according to the English papers, but it will at least ease their minds and put the whole matter more clearly before the attention of the people.

The plaint of the banks is that after they were offered by the Boers native gold as security for that which was commandeered, Lord Milner advised them not to accept it on any considerations, neither any other security, on the ground that it would be in effect acquiescing to the seizure. This they did, and now bave neither security nor original gold. To them the Colonial Office has replied: "You pay big dividends and are rich; why should we compensate you?" And the South African banks rather naturally cannot see the force of the argument, as they have never considered themselves objects of charity and simply want what they hold their simple right.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

"UNCLE RUSSELL SAGE'S" annual birthday always starts variegated talk as to the size of his personal fortune. This year the Street had it that if his eighty-eight years were multiplied hy two millions it would be a close approximation of the number of dollars that he has amassed during his sixty odd years of business experience. Opinions differed somewhat on this point, hut of one thing the Street was sure—that there are no undigested securities among "Uncle" Russell's millions, wbether they be measured hy the scores or hy the hundreds.

JOHN B. DUMONT, a trader who has made his office with "Compte" de Granhury at 16 Broad Street, has sold his seat on the Stock Exchange to Harry Irwin, Jr., who goes in as the Exchange member of tbe new firm of Irwin & Co., 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. Tbe firm is quite an Irwin family affair, witb Harry, Jr., and Louis H. Irwin as general partners, and Henry Irwin as special partner.

EDWARD L. ROGERS of Rogers & Gould, hrokers, a member of the Board of Governors of the Consolidated Exchange, sailed for a European trip last week on the Deutschland.

P. A. B. WIDENER'S return from Europe last week gave the bulls in Metropolitan a great chance for rumors, and nobly did they avail themselves of it. "Pab," as he is familiarly known, waa to announce the terms of the great local traction combination. But "Pab" quietly slipped off to Philadelphia without saying a word.

JOHN CARSTENSEN, Fourth Vice President of the New York Central, sailed for Europe last week on bis vacation; it is presumed that the main features of the New York Central's annual report, over the destinies of which Mr. Carstensen, as head of the auditing department, presides, were finished before his departure.

A. B. STICKNEY, President of the Chicago Great Western, returned last week from Europe, and Wall Street wonders whether he had an argument with the English stockholders of the road, wbich would account for his sigh of relief when he stepped on shore.

"This is God's country," he said, "and it feels good to be back."

STUYVESANT FISH, President of the Illinois Central, who haa just returned from an inspection trip over the lines of that vast system, does not share tbe pessimism of J. J. Hill. He hclieves that the crops will be large and that the railroads will have all tbey can do to bandle them.

HERMAN LOEB of Shreveport, John L. Peter of Baltimore, and William R. Miller of Belton, Texas, were last week elected members of tbe New York Cotton Exchange. The Southern element on the Exchange is getting larger all the time.

SAMUEL SPENCER, President of the Southern Railway, sailed for Europe last week immediately after the publication of tbe preliminary figures of the road's operations for last year. Mr. Spencer will no doubt rest easy with the consciousness of the laurels he earned by the excellent showing of his road.

R. M. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Board of Directors of ths International Nickel Company, has returned from Europe.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, counsel for the Stockholders' Committee of the Ontario and Western, is expected home from his vacation witbin a few days, and it is likely that on his return the papers in the proposed suit to test the legality of the voting trust will be filed.

D. O. DAVENPORT'S pony Kilkenny, wbich won bandily in the jumping class at the Bay Shore Horse Show last week, gave the Irish grooms something to cheer for when he cleared the bars at 5; feet. Kilkenny is an Irisb pony, as his name augests, and has honored his native country by making a record for jumping which is eight inches better tban his performance last week.

JAMES STILLMAN, President of the National City Bank, wbo is in Europe, is keeping his precise whereabouts a secret, presumahly, to avoid attention from the outside world while he is on vacation. There are suggestions, however, tbat he is really bent on business as much as on pleasure, as was evidenced by the report that he was huying a hank in London and by the heavy remittances of the National City Bank to Europe, including $2,500,000 gold wbich the City Bank engaged for export. Before the report concerning the purchase of a London bank became current, those who sught soms explanation of the bank's gold shipment found it in the rumor that Mr. Stillman needed it as pocket money. The amount was tbought rather large for tbe purpose, but it was pointed out that Mr. Stillman was contemplating an automobile trip on the Continent and was perhaps providing himself with the money to pay fines and meet other incidental expenses of such an expedition.

CURRIE BROTHERS have opened a new office at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, of which George A. Mercer will be manager, and Atwood, Viloett & Co. have discontinued offices at 87 Worth Street and at Memphis, Tenn. Alexander H. Rutherford will have his office hereafter at 25 Broad Street.

JAMES F. PIERCE, who was recently elected a member of the Stock Exchange, has been admitted to the firm of Chauncey & Co., wbere he made his headquarters previously. Adolph C. Rollins is a new member of Rollins & Co., and Willis S. Turner has heen admitted to Charles W. Turner & Co.

ELLINGER & ABRAHAM of 27 William Street have dissolved their partnership, and a new firm has been formed to date from Aug. 1, 1904, of Ellinger Brothers & Co. The partners are Ludwig Ellinger, Max Ellinger, and Otto Rosenheim.

J. C. DANN and ARTHUR ROBINSON have formed a Stock Exchange partnership with offices in the Broad Exchange Building. Newborg & Hess, a firm in which Joseph L. Newborg and Samuel G. Hess were partners, in the same building, went out of business on Aug. 1.

JOSEPH S. STOUT, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of Stout & Co., 25 Broad Street, who has been a member of the Stock Exchange for thirty-two years, has retired from the floor and from his firm, which reorganized as of Aug. 1 with Randolph F. Purdy, Newton E. Stout, and Joseph S. Stout, Jr., as partners.

RAILROAD EARNINGS BETTER.

Improvement Is, However, of a Negative Character.

The reports of railroad earnings which were made puhlic last week roused some conflicting sentiments in the bosoms of speculators and investors; of bears and hulls. Speculators, always bearishly inclined and easily frightened, found in the statement of the Atchison, which was considered hy some an excellent one as railroad statements go, nothing to be proud of, for they declared that considering the greater mileage and the fact that the earnings in June a year ago were small on account of flood damage, the increase sbown no more than placed the earnings on the footing they occupied several years ago.

The Pennsylvania, which was next in line, also failed to rouse enthusiasm, even though it showed a decrease in operating expenses of over $2,000,000. It had been predicted for several months that the great improvements carried out during the last few years would be bound to show themselves in reduced cost of operation, and tbis prediction was fully justified by the showing made. At the same time tbe consideration of the heavy decrease in gross earnings, which after all are the best indication, not of the prosperity of the road, but of tbe prosperity of the districts which it aerves, was not a cheering one, even tbough tbe balance of net earnings displayed an increase. Tbe stock market raised the question as to which itsm was the more important in considering the value of the property, and the answer cannot be said to have been a satisfactory one all around.

Another statement which was much discussed was that of ths Southern Railway for the year ended June 30. There was but one opinion about the exhibit made hy this road, and that was that it was a most excellent one. An increase of nearly $3,000,000 in gross earnings reflected the much improved conditions in the South, and, although expenses were not cut down, net earnings increased sufficiently to enable tbe road to set aside over $700,000 for special improvements. This marked difference from tbe report of the Pennsylvania Railroad was expressed in a rise in the securities of the company.

But, putting aside individual statements and considering the situation as it is sbown by the consolidated reports from the railroads in the various sections of the country, it appears that there has not been much change in the general conditions. In trunk line territory decreases in gross earnings continue, but owing to decreases in operating expenses net earnings do not show quite as heavy a falling off as they have in former months of the year. Southern and Southwestern roads continue to show improvements in botb gross and net, owing to the prosperity of that section. Tbe Western roads, like the trunk lines, show decreases in gross and net, but ths Far Western lines, perhaps more properly designated as Pacific lines, sbow slight increases in gross, and, because of some decreases in expenses, an increase in net. The difference shown is, however, small; the increase in gross is in fact so infinitesimal that one good-sized storm would he sufficient to reverse the showing.

Compared with the earnings for April and May it must be said that the June earnings did not quite reach the level of the other months and in that respect call renewed attention to the fact that the depression bas not yet spread its wings preparatory to a flight to other regions. There appears to be no reason to change the belief that if the crops shall turn out satisfactorily the railroads will be able to go it for another year with good prospects ahead, but that if they should not be good the railroads will have a hard problem to face, especially considering the fact that large amounts of notes remain to be paid off. Reducing operating expenses is all very well, but when it is remembered that these reductions are generally achieved by permitting the supplies to diminish and equipment to deteriorate, the aspect is not quite as cheerful. The question in such a case seems to be whether the gross earnings or the operating expenses will fall off the quicker. After everything is said and done, what is wanted now is an increase in gross earnings, and for that good crops are needed.

LUCKY WHEAT TRADERS.

Don't Have to Depend on Prospectuses for Crop News.

It seems something of a pity tbat he who chooses to buy or sell stocks and bonds cannot go wading through the growing fields of the commodities in which he trades in the way that the wheat and corn experts do about this time every year. The relation of Monday's "hulgs" in wheat in this and the Chicago markst to the tramping tour of H. V. Jones, tbe Minneapolis expert, suggests great possibilities for the stock broker, if only a similar system could be introduced among the industrials and railroads.

Mr. Jones disappeared from Minneapolis in the direction of the Dakotas some time in the latter part of July. He had gone on a "vacation." He walked and rode through the wheat-growing country and examined the "goods" in their "original package." There was no prospectus about it, and no statement of condition to the Stock Exchange. So when on Sunday last, after a few telegrams hy the way, he appeared back in Minneapolis and sent code messages to his correspondents in Chicago and New York, they knew exactly what to do on Monday.

Imagine how valuable similar information would be about the corporate combinations known in high finance! Thus the expert might report from some semi-bankrupt shipyard or other:

"Stock (or stalk) badly rusted; do not think plant is in a flourishing condition," or from the corporation fields of New Jersey:

"Too much moisture; product rank and unhealthy, likely to rot soon after it reaches market."

Such information, if given with the same frankness and accuracy as accompanied crop reports, would be of the utmost value. The States by their corporation requirements, the Stock Exchange by its listing statements, and once in a while a company itself, like the United States Steel Corporation, make now a more or less serious attempt to furnish it. But with such widely varied views as to what constitutes "proper publicity" it appears that the traders who depend upon Mr. Jones of Minneapolis and his fellow "reporters" have an immense advantage.

KING COTTON AND THE STOCK MARKET

Bullish Influence of the Big Southern Crop.

OLD MARKET RULES REVERSED

Theodore H. Price Abandons Bear Position, Advising Spinners to Buy.

King Cotton left his own domains last week and took an excursion into the stock market, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm, even thongh it took the traders some time to recognize him. But that was because it is some years since he has made bis presence felt the way he did last week. In fact, Wall Street may he said to have stood under the sign of the hig cotton crop which ths fine condition, never before equaled, and the enormous acreage, never before approached, gives good promise of pnting into the warehouses of the South. Yet while every stock of every company that might in the most remote way be benefited hy the promised big crop went np, the cotton market itself was but little influenced by the announcement of the Government bureau's figures, for they had been expected. At the same time the reception which the cotton market gave to the report was most excellent proof of the influence which technical conditions have on all speculative markets. The bears had expected an unusually fine showing and had sold short in expectation of a drop. The hulls, arguing that from now on the condition would deteriorate and that anyway, even with the biggest crop possible, tbere was not any too much cotton to fill the empty warehouses of the mills and the empty shelves of the dry goods jobbers, had put the market up for several days before the publication of the report. When therefore the report was made puhlic and the market dropped some fifteen points the hears covered their short sales and the bulls had the choice of three roads. They could either sell to closs out their long contracts even at a loss or they could reverse their position entirely and go short of the market, or thirdly, tbey could keep on buying in an effort to sustain a market which was already being steadied by the covering movement of the bears. In this instance the hulls adopted the aggressive course of buying more cotton, and tbe result was that the selling movement was soon checked, leaving the bulls in a good position to advance the market on any kind of a crop scars.

Thia they are preparing to do if the public utterances of Theodore H. Price are at all to be relied upon. This expert cotton speculator, wbo all last season, when a small crop was promised, remained a consistent hear, has, to the surprise of many, turned bull, now that the cotton crop promises to be a record-breaker. There were a few wbo suspected some such movement several weeks ago, but even tbey never expected that he would come out with hull literature on the eve of what has proved the greatest bear report ever publsbed by the Government.

As a result of this combination of circumstances the old rulea of the Street, which prescribe selling on good news, and a falling stock market when commodities rise, were for the time being upset. Instead of selling stocks the speculators turned around and bought every security which could in ths least he benefited by the hig crop. With the stimulant of this rise tbe rest of the market alsc sbowed strength, and the somewhat unusual spectacle of a strong stock market, a steady cotton market, and incidentally a strong wheat market, with rhat commodity at ths dollar mark, was presented.

So far as Mr. Price's bull arguments are concerned, there is a remarkable likeness hetween his last letter and the letters of Daniel J. Sully last Winter. Sully at that time gave urgent advice to spinners to huy before the market would go so high as to involve them in heavy losses. Every one remembers in how far the spinners took that advice. It will be interesting to observe whether the spinners will be more willing to follow Mr. Price's advice in the face of a big crop.

SEC'Y SHAW'S MISFORTUNE.

Does Not Escape Criticism Even When Undeserved—Effect of an Order Never Really Issued.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, whose financial schemes have brought upon him perbaps more than his share of criticism, seems unable to escape even entirely unwarranted misrepresentation. A Washington dispatch published during the week reported that Secretary Shaw had taken steps to discourage the distribution of new silver coins by the banks tbat make a specialty of carrying tbe accounts of women. Many of tbese banks make it a custom to pay out to their women depositors nothing in the way of coin that is not fresh from the mint, doubtless with the visw of pleasing their customers witb the possession of coins worth no more but far pleasanter to handle than tbe coins that bave seen service and carry upon them the scars of trade. The report placed the Secretary in the very unenviable light of being discourteous to the women who carry accounts in the Fifth Avenue and other up-town banking institutions, and it must have been a source of annoyance to the Secretary to have snch things said about him. Were women suffrage general it would be easy to see in the report an effort to steal the votes of the women from the party that was represented in the Secretaryship of the Treasury hy a man so free to deprive fair woman of coins of the realm as fair as sbe.

In point of fact, however, Secretary Shaw never issued any sucb order, and he is said to be willing to let the banks up town and anywhere else distribute new coins to their women depositors as long and to the full extent to which the banks concerned are willing to pay tbe express charges on the coins from the mint to their destination. It is explained that if any difficulty bas been encountered by the banks in securing new silver coins it bas been due to the fact that the mint has been until lately so busy in turning out gold eagles and douhle eagles that tbe coinage of snbsidiary coin has suffered to aome extent, but now the mint is less absorbed with gold and has to so large an extent again turned its attention to silver coins that the false reports concerning Secretary Shaw's discourteous order will likely die a natural death.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN RUSSIA.

According to the Bulletin de Statistique de Legislation Comparée, (Bulletin of the Statistics of Comparative Legislation,) published in Paris, France, Russia has received large sums of French capital, viz.: $1,175,370,000 in imperial loans and $152,856,000 in industrial enterprises. Of these latter Southern Russia obtained $58,479,000, Moscow and environs, $42,706,000; Russian Poland, $34,740,000; St. Petersburg and vicinity, $4,825,000; other parts, $8,685,000. France has $9,437,000 in commercial undertakings, $3,474,000 in banks, and $3,281,000 in real estate transactions. Thus the total amount invested is $1,344,438,000. When it is remembered that a very large part of the capital usually accredited to Belgium in the books of Russian and European writers belongs to France it will be seen that the total investments of the republic in the empire exceed the figures furnished in this estimate.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 1 Per Cent.

Nothing Doing—No News, Little Business, Few and Small Fluctuations, but a Good Tone.

So far as there was any business on the Stock Exchange yesterday it was characterized by firmness of tone, upon reactionary prices in the produce markets, and a better understanding that the gold exports were a special transaction, resting upon its own basis and indicating no general draft upon our credit situation. There were no declines worth mentioning, certainly none among the Granger group, as a consequence of fear about the crops. Sugar was the most active stock and gained a few eighths. The strongest stocks was Cotton Oil, which rose 2½.

Last year there was heavy liquidation in the corresponding week upon an unfavorable bank statement. This week almost no attention was paid to an exceptionally good statement, epitomized in a surplus larger than for many years. Last year there were many failures, and scores of stocks sold at their low records. Last week, it is agreeable to remember and record, was marked by buoyancy in resistance to several unsettling items of intelligence which would easily have broken the market if its tone had been despondent. When wars, strikes, and crop scares are received so courageously it suggests that the change in basic conditions is intrinsically as marked as surface signs indicate.

***

Net changes in sstocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more werc:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Nat. Lead Co	½
Am. Linseed	½	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Malting pf	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2
Am. Sugar Ref	½	Reading 1st pf	1
Chi. Great West	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1¼
Corn Prod. pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	2½
Det. Un. Ry	1½	U. Rys. Inv	½
General Chemical	1½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Minn. & St. L	1	Va.-Car. Chem	⅝
Minn. & St. L. pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	½	Rock Island pf	½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 6	76,580
To date this year	64,436,440
Corresponding date last year	101,037,571

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 6	$1,195,500
To date this year	$379,055
Corresponding date last year	$418,492,950

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days and four months, 3@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for seven, eight, and nine months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $162,383,583; balances, $3,935,415; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $847,573.

Money on call in London, short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.88¼; cables, $4.88¾.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95⅜ plus 1-32; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16 plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10 and 12½c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50b discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 preminm. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

ANOMALOUS GOLD SHIPMENT.

Rates Do Not Warrant Present Export of Gold, but Scarcity of Bills May Explain It.

Much speculation as to the reasons underlying the announcement followed the statement hy the National City Bank on Friday last that it would export $2,500,000 gold to Europe on Tuesday next. But a short while before the National City Bank itself, through its exchange department, asserted that gold exports were not possihie as exchange rates stood, and with this assertion foreign exchange bankers generally seemed to agree, and yet the announcement of an intended shipment was made. It was freely pointed out tbat even though the shipment had heen announced it could he postponed at the last moment, and with all the greater ease in this case inasmuch as no bars were engaged at the Assay Office, the suggestion heing that the gold would be sent in the form of coin. In some quarters the view was taken that the announcement was made for effect, and that it was not at all unlikely that the shipment would not go any further than the announcement. This view was supported by the fact that the National City Bank allowed its intention of shipping gold to become known so many days ahead of time. Gold shipments are usually kept secret up to the last moment by the bankers making them, many bankers going to the extent of requesting the Assay Office to withhold their names from the public, but in this case without any apparent need the bank's plans were made public property days ahead of time. It was argued that this was done with a purpose, the most likely purpose being to affect the exchange market and possihly to secure bills at a lower price than they could otherwise have been bought. In tbis connection the following remarks of a representative of a prominent foreign exchange house is interesting:

"The National City Bank has been huying immense quantities of exchange, though just for what purpose I do not know. It may be tbat the bank has sold to bankers handling the recent Japanese loan a large quantity of exchange on London which it is now covering by the purchase of bills and through the shipment of the gold which the bank has announced will be shipped on Tuesday next. I would not be surprised, though, if the gold shipment were canceled. The present exchange rates do not seem to call for gold shipments, but it is true that no large quantity of bills could he bought at the present rate. If the National City Bank really needs the exchange it would probahly he cheaper to send the gold than to buy the bills, for the supply is altogether too small to permit of large purchases without driving the price above the gold export point."

In other words the shipment, if it finally is made, would appear to be in the nature of a remittance by the bank, rather than an operation to secure a profit hy the sale of exchange against a shipment of gold. The latter is the ordinary gold export transaction and could not he carried through at the exchange rates prevailing last week.

If the experience of past years is to be repeated the exchange market has already reached its high mark, and will from now on decline with the increasing supply of commercial bills. The high mark is usually reached in the first week in August or earlier. Within the past ten or twelve years there have been but two exceptions, one in 1893, when the unsettled conditions here upset the usual course of the exchange market, and again in 1898, when the high point was not reached until the second week of August. Undoubtedly the present strength of the exchange market is due largely to the condition of the local money market which makes the drawing of bills by bankers against their foreign credits unprofitable. London being so much a better market at present in which to loan money, hankers are not likely to bring their funds here by means of drafts drawn against them, and their failure to do so removes what at this season is one of the chief sources of exchange. A little later cotton and grain bills will supply the needs of those who bave remittances to make, but unless bankers draw in anticipation of the appearance of these bills, and at present they are not doing so, the exchange market is left in the position it occupies at present where gold may be used for remittance even though rates on their face do not warrant resort to other than paper remittances.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 6, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
100	Allis-Chalmers Co	11	11	11	11	...
2,205	*Amalgamated Copper Co	51⅞	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
200	Amer. Car & Foundry Co	38¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
4,700	American Cotton Oil	30	32½	30	32½	+2½
100	American Cotton Oil pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	...
200	*American Ice Co	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
150	*American Linseed	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
635	*American Locomotive Co	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
50	*American Locomotive Co. pf	88	88	88	88	...
100	*American Malting Co. pf	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
400	*American Smelting & Refining Co	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	— ½
200	*American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	...
7,500	*American Sugar Refining Co	131¼	132	131½	131⅝	+ ⅝
5,200	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	78⅝	78¾	78¼	78⅝	+ ⅜
75	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
600	Baltimore & Ohio	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
620	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
200	Chesapeake & Ohio	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
500	Chicago & Alton	39¼	40⅝	39¾	40¼	...
1,200	Chicago Great Western	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
2,800	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	148¼	148¾	148	148	+ ½
70	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¾	36¼	34¾	36¼	+ ⅜
200	Colorado & Southern 1st pf	49	49	49	49	...
100	Colorado & Southern 2d pf	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
100	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	...	...	...	...	...
100	Consolidated Gas	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
210	*Continental Tobacco Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
200	Corn Products Co	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	...
150	Corn Products Co. pf	12	12	12	12	...
100	Denver & Rio Grande pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅜
100	Detroit United Ry	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
100	*Distillers' Securities	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1½
800	Erie	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
900	Erie 1st pf	25	36¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
300	Erie 2d pf	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
100	*Fort Worth & Denver City	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
100	General Chemical	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
100	Hocking Valley pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+1½
100	Illinois Central	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	...
10	International Steam Pump	134½	134½	134¼	134¼	+ ⅜
100	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
500	Louisville & Nashville	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
300	Manhattan Elevated	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅛
1,300	*Metropolitan Securities	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¾
2,000	*Metropolitan Street Railway	88	88¼	88	88¼	+ ¼
1,400	Mexican Central	119	119	118¾	119	+ ¼
100	Minneapolis & St. Louis	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
100	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1
2,200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
200	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	72	72⅜	72	72	— ⅛
435	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
1,540	Missouri Pacific	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
100	*National Biscuit Co	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	...
10	*National Biscuit Co. pf	47¾	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	+ ¼
100	*National Lead Co	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	...
100	*New York Air Brake	21	21	21	21	+ ½
50	New York Central	129⅝	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅛
520	New York, Ontario & Western	118¾	118¾	118½	118¾	...
230	Norfolk & Western	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛	...
100	Pacific Coast	61⅞	31⅞	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
1,300	Pacific Coast 2d pf	61	61	61	61	+1
5,700	Pennsylvania Railroad	70¾	70¾	69	70¾	+2
400	People's Gas, Chicago	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
3,700	Reading	101⅝	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
100	Reading 1st pf	52⅝	53	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
3,120	Rock Island Co	84	84	84	84	+1
1,100	Rock Island Co. pf	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
300	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	66½	66½	66	66	— ⅛
2,900	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	73	73	73	74	+1½
200	St. Louis Southwestern	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	...
810	St. Louis Southwestern pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
300	Southern Pacific rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2,100	Southern Pacific	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
2,800	Southern Railway extended	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
200	Southern Railway pf., extended	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
850	Tennessee Coal & Iron	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
3,300	Texas & Pacific	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
220	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	+2⅜
4,400	Union Pacific	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96⅜	— ⅛
100	United Railways Investment	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
50	United States Leather pf	83	83	83	83	...
250	United States Rubber	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
100	United States Rubber pf	75	75	75	75	...
1,200	United States Steel	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
6,400	United States Steel pf	59⅜	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
1,610	Virginia-Carolina Chemical	28½	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
1,500	Virginia-Carolina Chemical pf	103½	103⅞	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
100	Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
200	Wisconsin Central	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
76,580		*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.				

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Government Securities Improve After Further Declines.

Report Regarding Exchequer Bond Issue Was Exaggerated — Russians and Japanese Firm—Mines Better Than for Many Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The holders of consols and other gilt-edged securities were considerably harassed this week on account of the announcement of an approaching large issue of Exchequer bonds. So small is the margin of credits that the intimation that the market would soon be compelled to absorb several millions of Government paper immediately affected unfavorably consols and the other securities which invariably share in their vicissitudes.

It turned out that the market had been alarmed more than it should have been. Later information made it clear that the amount of the proposed bond issue had been largely overstated and the time of issue considerably antedated. From that time on consols and the associated stocks improved, and at the close to-day had made up a large percentage of the declines of the earlier days of the week.

Foreign Governments have been fairly firm, including both Russian and Japanese bonds. The market evidently holds tbat there is too much uncertainty in the news from the Far East to warrant putting what are known as war stocks where ultimately they will go if general expectations are fulfilled. A sharp change in the relative positions of these stocks is looked for when the news of the fall of Port Arthur comes.

British rails as a rule have sympathized closely with consols. To-day they were much improved over the status of yesterday and the preceding days, several of them responding to the better tone of the market with substantial gains.

American rails have been fairly firm all the week. Erie, Southern, Southern Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville have been notably strong.

Mines have been better than for many months. Firmness bas characterized the South African section of the market, and there have been some rather encouraging price changes.

Money for loans and discounts has not been overplentiful. Loan rates have ranged up to 3 per cent., while discount rates have gone one-quarter per cent. higher for long-dated paper.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day in consequence of the renewal of $32,500,000 in exchequer bonds. Discounts bad an easier tendency.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful. Consols hardened on repurchases and on the completion of the liquidation of the enormous bull account, estimated at $1,250,000.

Americans opened irregular. The operations were meagre and the movements mixed. They closed steady.

Kafirs were in active demand for professional account. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 15-16; Consols for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 80½; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore & Ohio, 86⅝; Canadian Pacific, 128¼; Chesapeake & Ohio, 35½; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 151½; De Beers, 19; Denver & Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 73½; Erie, 25½; Erie first preferred, 64⅝; Erie second preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville & Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 19⅜; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk & Western, 63¾; Norfolk & Western preferred, 91; Ontario & Western, 31⅞; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 27; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 26⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 51⅝; Union Pacific, 98¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12½; United States Steel preferred, 62⅝; Wabash, 17½; Wabash preferred, 37; Spanish fours, 85¼.

Bar silver steady, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅞@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅞@3 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000.

Gold premiums quoted at Madrid at 38.05 and at Lisbon at 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, but business was restricted. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.20 and Russian bonds of 1901 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 80c for the account.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Prices on the Boerso to-day were unchanged and business was dragging. Only coal shares were firmar. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

The rate of discount for short bills was 1½ cent., and for three months' bills 2⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—New York exchange was 25@30c premium. Time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. On the Chicago Stock Exchange early trading was quiet and featureless. Streets preferred opened ⅛ lower at 96¼, and Can sold at 4⅜ for a small lot. Otherwise prices were unchanged. There was a small amount of activity in tha Biscuit and Swift's shares later in the morning, but the session as a whole was very dull and featureless. Biscuit sold at 47⅜, preferred at 108 to 108½. Swifts sold at 101 to 101¾. Can preferred was fairly active and firm at 41¾ to 42. Streets at 29⅞, Edison 145, and Diamond Match 1. The close was lifeless. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	American Can	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
150	American Can pf	42	41⅞	41⅞
1	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
100	Diamond Match	131½	131½	131½
19	National Biscuit	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
15	National Biscuit pf	108½	108½	108½
35	Northwestern Elevated	16½	16½	16½
25	Street's Stable Car	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
13	Street's Stable Car pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
60	Swift & Co	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	86	...	...

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—The feature of the day's trading, which was dull, was the strength and sharp advance of Consolidated Gas stock, which rose to 78⅛, as against 76¼ yesterday, but it closed slightly below the highest. Insiders have been bullish on these shares for some time. The transactions, amounting to 1,421 shares of stock and $51,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	Seaboard 4s	72	72	72
3,000	Seaboard 3-yr. 5s	91	91	91
5,000	Ga., Cars. & North. 1s	106¾	106¾	106¾
6,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Wast. Maryland new 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000	United Railways 4s	93	92⅞	93
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	Cotton Duck Inc	15½	15½	15½
5,000	Brewing Co. 4s	55¼	55¼	55½

STOCKS

314	Seaboard	10	10	10
400	Seaboard pf	18	18	18
955	Consolidated Gas	78¼	77	78¼
10	Electric L. & P. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾
20	Baltimore Trust Inc	127½	127½	127½
12	Farm. & Merchants' Bk.	53	53	53
10	Alabama C. & I. pf	50	50	50

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—The money market is dull and unchanged. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10@12½ per cent. Clearings, $20,452,732; balances, $1,448,913. Sub-Treasnry debit, $90,173. For the week: Clearings, $118,287,521; balances, $9,781,421. The foreign exchange market is strong. Sterling rates for cables have advanced one-half cent and demand and long time rates a quarter cent. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.89¼	
Sterling	4.88	4.85⅝
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅛	5.16¼
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅞
Guilders	40½	40⅝

The stock market was dull and uninteresting to-day, but prices were strong as a rule. The Boston coppers were quiet, but strong. Copper Range was inclined to weaken at first, but late in the day it rallied. Utah and United States Mining were in demand. The declaration of the regular dividend on Daly-West was a surprise to the brokers, most of whom have been receiving bearish news about the mine. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atchison	78½	78¼	78½
2	Atchison pf	97	97	97
4	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
76	Boston & Maine	160	159	160
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192¼	192¼	192¼
1	Old Colony	203	203	203
4	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

786	American	138¼	138	138
4	*New England	124	124	124

MISCELLANEOUS.

135	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	76	75	75
2,130	Am. Sugar	131½	131½	131½
8	Am. Sugar pf	130½	130½	130½
10	Am. Woolen pf	77	77	77
22	Ganaral Electric	163	163	163
160	Mass. Gas	39½	39	39
125	Mass. Gas pf	82½	82½	82½
100	United Fruit	106¼	106	106¼
100	United Shoe Machine	50½	50½	50½
535	U. S. Steel	12	12	12
810	*U. S. Steel pf	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜
10	Western Union	88⅞	88⅞	88⅛

MINING.

20	Adventure	1	1	1
80	†Allouez	8 7-16	8⅜	8⅜
560	*Amalgamated	52	51⅞	51⅞
5	Am. Zinc	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Bingham	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
1,200	Boston Cop. & Gold	6⅞	6¾	6¾
50	†Centennial	24	24	24
20	Continental Zinc	8	8	8
1,201	Copper Range	54¼	52⅝	54¼
430	Daly-West	14⅞	14½	14⅝
5	Dom. Coal pf	105½	105½	105½
100	Franklin	7	7	7
95	Isle Royale	10¾	10⅝	10¾
50	Mass	3½	3½	3½
85	Michigan	4	4	4
100	Mohawk	43	43	43
5	Old Dominion	13½	13¼	13¼
36	Osceola	63½	63½	63½
7	Parrot	23	23	23
25	Phoenix	75c	75c	75c
760	Shannon	5	4⅞	4⅞
70	Trinity	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
2,716	*United States	22¼	21⅝	21⅞
1,948	Utah	39¼	38⅝	39¼
25	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	Wolverine	79	78	...

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

Guarantee Trust Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated—Special meeting.
Tahulating Machine Co.—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

American Radiator Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Casein Co. of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Louisville and Nasbville—Dividend payahle.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills—Dividend payable.
Omaha Water—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Peoria and Bureau Valley—Semi-annual dividend payahle.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—Semi-annual dividend on common.
Consolidated Gas and Electric Corporation, (San Francisco.)—Books close for dividend.
United States Cast Iron Pipe—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 12.

Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 13.

American Chicle—Books close for dividend on common.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co.—Books close for dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The local market had little salient feature. The prominent dealings were in Reading, Consolidated Lake Superior common, and Tidewater Steel. Reading advanced 3-16, to 26½. The Lake Superior common stock was in demand and closed at 4¼, an advance of ⅝, with an improvement indicated, and Tidewater Steel was up to ⅞ and closed at ¾, being ⅛ gain, its unfortunate shareholders hoping to get a purchaser for the property, which has debts impending that otherwise might foreclose. There was very little in the remainder of the market, and arbitrage dealings were at a standstill.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	47½	47½	47¾
20	Cambria Steel	19⅞	19⅞	19¼
1,470	Con. Lake Superior	4¼	3⅞	4¼
60	Diamond Steel pf	⅞	5-16	⅞
29	Pennsylvania R. R	60¼	60 3-16	60¼
33	Pennsylvania Salt	38½	38½	38½
43	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	96½	98¼
500	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6¼	6 5-16
25	Philadelphia Co	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
50	Philadelphia Rap. Tran	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
520	Railways Co. General	1	1	1
2,320	Reading	26½	26 5-16	26½
46	Reading 1st pf	42	42	42
1,850	Tidewater Steel	⅞	¾	¾
110	United Gas Imp	86	85¾	85⅞
162	Union Traction	53⅞	53¾	53¾
400	U. S. Steel	12¾	12	12⅛
200	U. S. Steel pf	59¼	59½	59¼

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

No. Shares.		This Week.	Previous Quotations.
4	Amory	122½	125
	Amoskeag		1,665
	Androscoggin		126
	Appleton		125%@123½
	Atlantic		45
	Bates		172
	Belvidere Mfg., Lowell		70½
18	Bigelow Carpet	103⅝@104¼	103
	Boott		415
	Boston, (new)		100
4	Boston Belting	210½	210½@210
	Boston Duck		1,175
	Cabot		62½
	Chicopee		41¼
	Cocheco		215
	Columbian		1,012½
	Continental		39½
	Dwight		1,000
	Edwards		175
	Everett		115
	Franklin		93¼
	Great Falls		147
	*Hamilton Cotton		652½
	Hamilton Woolen		50
	Hill		50
	Hillsborough Mills, (wool.)		25
	Jackson		650
	Lancaster (new)		68
	Lawrence		107½
	Lockwood		90¼
	Lowell		632½
	Lowell Bleachery (new)		82
	Lowell Machine Shop		800
	Lyman Mills pf	99	99
	Massachusetts		75
	Mass. Cotton of Georgia		100
	Merrimack		62½
	Middlesex		90
	Monadnock		530
18	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	50	59½
	Nashua Mfg. Co		602½
	Newmarket Mfg. Co		714½
	Otis		1,852½
1	Pacific	2,125	2,065
	*Pepperel		241¼
	Plymouth Cordage		225
	Queen City Cotton		100
	Salmon Falls Mfg		105½
	Stafford		107½
	Stark		960
	Thorndike		1,062½
	Tremont & Suffolk		91
	Waltham Bl. & Dye Wks		80
6	Wamsutta	115	115½
	Washington		129
	York		860

*Ex dividend.

Danbury and Harlem Mortgage.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Danbury and Harlem Railroad Company to-day filed a trust deed and mortgage in the County Clerk's office for $5,000 worth of bonds to the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York. The bonds will run to June 1, 1933. The mortgage is for the security of the payment of the bonds, and covers the real estate, cars, franchises, and property of the company in Danbury and Ridgefield, Conn., and Lewisborough and North Salem, in Westchester County, except the right of way, which parallels the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks.

RESERVES IN BRITISH EYES.

A Misconception of Dangers Inherent in American System.

The London Times remarks of conditions in the United States:

The position of the New York banks is, of course, much sounder at the moment than it was during the period of dangerous inflation in the stock markets which accompanied and, in part, preceded the violent expansion of industry of 1900-1903. But, as we bave often remarked, big reserves of cash are regarded by most people in the United States as wasteful. They think every dollar should be earning another dollar, and rather despise the prudence habitually shown hy the New York Associated Banks, whose Clearing-House Committee has established, and enforces on all clearing banks and, by example and influence, on other institutions, a banking policy as prudent and far-seeing as the great Republic's imperfect banking laws admit of.

Tbe tone of the comment reminds one of the recent fling at trust companies bere in one of tbe English financial weeklies, and is characterized by the same misapprehension of the American point of vicw and ahandonment of the facts. In the first place, the reserve of tbe National banks is not kept by virtue of Clearing House regulation, hut of tbe National Banking laws, "imperfect" as they certainly are in some respects. The State banks, as a matter of fact, ara not required to maintain a 25 per cent. reserve, but only the 15 per cent. required by State law. That the majority of the large State banks do keep a reserve of 25 per cent., then, is not on account of Clearing House dictum, but that they may not compare unfavorably with the National hanks. Here again the National Banking law has to be thanked.

As for the surplus reserves, the complaint is not so much against their accumulation in itself as against the system which allows them to roll up outside deposits inordinately in centres like New York at a time when there is more money than any one has any use for. If there is any encouragement to a dangerous "inflation of the stock markets" coming through the present system, it must lie in the false credits establisbed by millions of loanable funds at certain periods being dumped into the centres of speculation, rather than in a shrinkage of reserves at times when actual business makes the wide investment of money profitable.

But what about the English reserves? To quote from R. H.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway common	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (guar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Del. & Hudson com. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Del. & Hudson pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
Erie Railroad 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 18	Sept. 7
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Louisville & Nashville	2½	Aug. 10	July 25	Aug. 10
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 19	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Peoria & Bureau Valley (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 29	Aug. 10
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	Aug. 22
Rome, W. & Ogdens. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 18
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pf.	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Wilmington & Northern	¾	Aug. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated Ry. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 18
Philadelphia Electric	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
West Chicago St. R. R.	..	Books close Aug. 5 and reopen Aug. 16 to obtain list of stockholders.		

TRUST COMPANY.

Guarantee Trust Co., Phila	5	Aug. 9	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 29	July 28	Aug. 15
American Bank Note (quarter)	$1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
American Chicle com.	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 22
American Graphophone com.	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Am. Graphophone pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 15
Am. Tel. & Cable Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Cluett & Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Boston & Montana (quarter)	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Montana (quarter) (extra)	3	.....	.....	.....
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Brooklyn Union Gas	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 31
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Cambria Steel	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Casein Co. of Am. pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	July 30	Aug. 10
Cleve. & Sandusky Brew. pf.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
Consolidated (Gas, N. Y. (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Con. Gas & Electric Corporation, San Francisco, 25c. (monthly)	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	.....
Diamond Match Co.	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 27	Sept. 13
Investment Co. of Philadelphia	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron common	5	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron preferred	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	2	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 5
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
			Books open Aug. 15	
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. pf.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
North American	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
North American	1¼	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	.....	.....	.....
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 26
Pratt & Whitney Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 24	.....	.....
Pullman (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Leather Stock	50c	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 6
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 7	Aug. 30
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing (Subscription to new stock)	..	Aug. 8	Aug. 16	.....

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 6, 1904:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$2,586,700	$20,021,000	$3,660,000	$1,824,000	$20,176,000	$1 071 000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,492,300	20,993,000	13,903,000	2,118,000	33,574,000	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,455,400	14,211,900	7,584,600	1,383,300	21,398,900	.....
Mechanics' National	3,000,000	2,381,800	21,495,000	4,332,000	1,575,000	22,836,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	3,663,300	27,379,900	7,836,400	2,457,700	33,548,600	.....
Phenix National	1,000,000	284,500	3,273,000	734,000	230,000	2,968,000	49,100
National City	25,000,000	16,855,200	182,225,100	50,692,200	8,532,300	202,946,100	5,120,000
Chemical National	300,000	7,564,200	24,771,500	5,526,100	1,892,500	24,674,500	.....
Merch. Exch. National	600,000	362,000	5,348,100	1,521,700	602,000	6,460,000	137,000
Gallatin National	1,000,000	2,219,400	8,744,100	1,999,200	642,300	8,705,200	981,900
Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	300,000	120,400	1,058,800	499,200	46,200	2,253,100	46,600
Mechanics & Traders'	700,000	355,800	4,431,000	754,000	493,000	4,717,000	.....
Greenwich	500,000	550,900	2,341,400	718,000	430,900	2,510,700	.....
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	4,075,600	28,339,000	2,864,000	2,235,000	21,494,000	3,631,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	11,786,900	172,522,000	26,396,400	16,536,400	167,240,900	11 265 500
Mercantile National	3,000,000	4,513,600	24,276,000	4,328,100	1,380,200	22,028,700	2,162,900
Pacific	422,700	618,600	2,934,200	656,800	480,000	3,732,900	.....
Chatham National	450,000	1,005,100	8,381,300	793,100	884,400	8,518,800	49,100
People's	200,000	400,500	2,172,900	183,500	321,100	2,242,900	.....
Bank of N. A.	2,000,000	2,106,600	17,490,800	2,257,600	1,761,000	16,729,100	820,700
Hanover National	2,000,000	6,700,800	53,169,900	13,927,700	3,743,500	86,322,000	50,000
Irving National	1,000,000	1,085,800	8,918,000	1,017,900	485,200	6,430,000	196,800
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	648,200	15,942,700	2,353,800	2,508,200	19,320,900	1,556,900
Nassau	500,000	315,100	6,683,100	369,800	252,000	3,030,400	.....
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,322,200	6,547,700	1,488,200	634,300	6,865,400	38,300
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	360,200	7,687,100	2,303,600	358,900	9,592,600	98,900
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	3,397,200	29,596,000	5,281,000	4,032,000	36,308,000	.....
Oriental	750,000	1,076,600	7,665,700	1,229,100	347,200	7,445,800	.....
Imp. & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	6,754,300	24,085,000	4,994,000	1,303,000	21,388,000	45,500
National Park	3,000,000	7,690,500	71,096,000	18,825,000	5,257,000	84,650,000	2,861,000
East River National	250,000	133,500	2,683,100	115,800	193,700	1,167,100	48,500
Fourth National	3,000,000	3,041,200	21,720,200	3,820,600	2,959,600	23,146,500	48,400
Second National	300,000	1,402,900	9,200,000	1,115,000	1,112,000	9,750,000	259,000
National City	10,000,000	13,743,300	90,535,100	37,530,000	2,044,800	102,800,000	4,977,000
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	1,000,000	873,700	7,427,800	1,434,600	513,600	8,924,700	812,300
Bowery	250,000	767,700	3,059,000	346,000	291,000	8,391,000	.....
N. Y. County National	200,000	663,000	4,516,600	881,600	440,700	5,522,800	50,000
German-American	750,000	524,300	3,586,100	554,500	225,100	3,670,000	.....
Chase National	1,000,000	4,003,400	*7,342,800	12,848,100	2,034,500	57,183,700	50,000
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,378,000	9,239,000	2,453,300	285,400	10,210,300	.....
German Exchange	200,000	676,200	2,667,100	195,000	670,000	3,238,000	.....
Germania	200,000	874,900	2,682,500	427,100	651,000	5,129,800	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,346,200	11,645,100	800,600	2,224,200	12,329,500	294,500
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,287,400	7,401,100	1,781,400	730,200	7,535,000	48,900
Fifth National	250,000	379,500	2,507,700	491,200	111,100	2,502,800	243,300
Bank of the Metropolis	1,000,000	1,429,000	6,408,900	1,834,600	504,200	8,396,500	.....
West Side	200,000	548,000	3,184,000	882,000	295,000	8,749,000	.....
Seaboard National	1,000,000	1,425,100	13,997,000	2,756,000	1,672,000	16,550,000	120,000
First National, B'klyn.	300,000	593,900	4,110,000	649,000	757,000	4,552,000	75,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	1,935,900	11,112,000	2,736,100	249,000	10,160,800	973,400
Nassau National	1,000,000	495,000	4,879,400	1,053,400	402,000	5,347,600	.....
Second National	500,000	549,400	5,795,800	1,104,100	525,200	8,679,500	100,000
Astor National	250,000	509,400	4,698,000	1,027,000	222,000	4,723,000	350,000
Total, National banks.	103,650,000	114,382,000					
Total, State banks.	12,322,700	10,931,400					
Total	115,972,700	134,323,400	1 095 476 900	273 168 200	84 194 000	1 204 213 400	38 641 000

*As per official reports: 38 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 8, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 6 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$677,200.00	$27,000.00	$34,200	$38,500.00	$119,500.00	$750,606.00
Colonial	100,000	2,097,000.00	59,600.00	196,900	335,000.00	679,000.00	2,985,000.00
Columbia	300,000	4,133,000.00	212,000.00	113,000	312,000.00	3,500.00	4,164,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,646,100.00	342,900.00	79,200	422,200.00	333,300.00	2,921,100.00
Fidelity	200,000	802,047.00	11,954.00	48,801	81,503.00	.....	804,506.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,608,200.00	80,400.00	72,800	173,200.00	233,300.00	2,038,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	2,031,300.00	11,916.00	169,128	113,765.00	64,747.00	2,245,237.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,000,300.00	173,000.00	82,200	73,900.00	300,000.00	3,418,500.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,065,800.00	8,700.00	90,700	197,900.00	6,300.00	1,937,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,421,500.00	144,600.00	84,800	178,100.00	55,300.00	3,029,600.00
Mutual	200,000	2,542,896.00	34,177.00	224,495	164,785.00	5,432.00	2,606,658.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,704,403.00	28,356.00	156,731	754,306.00	90,988.00	2,350,072.00
Plaza	100,000	3,006,000.00	95,000.00	87,000	576,000.00	.....	3,420,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,148,269.00	11,006.00	95,689	78,921.00	254,533.00	1,404,723.00
State	100,000	7,344,000.00	488,000.00	263,000	121,000.00	950,000.00	8,884,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,666,000.00	42,000.00	187,000	103,000.00	.....	2,020,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,343,700.00	49,700.00	122,900	122,300.00	228,600.00	1,753,700.00
United National	1,000,000	2,040,100.00	208,700.00	53,200	80,500.00	.....	1,128,100.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	599,400.00	10,370.00	24,000	108,070.00	.....	503,400.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,912,000.00	32,300.00	257,900	252,700.00	227,000.00	2,390,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,566,000.00	35,600.00	111,500	128,800.00	60,200.00	1,715,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,075,915.00	15,373.00	169,358	348,740.00	.....	2,276,334.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,534,500.00	107,900.00	53,800	418,200.00	22,200.00	1,871,800.00
M'frs. National	252,000	3,287,100.00	247,500.00	65,000	912,900.00	50,900.00	3,849,200.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	6,894,100.00	637,300.00	945,900.00	70,000.00	543,700.00	6,543,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,132,566.00	10,268.00	55,245	140,478.00	14,000.00	1,254,240.00
Nassau	300,000	5,124,000.00	200,000.00	362,000	1,168,000.00	26,000.00	5,826,000.00
National City	300,000	3,295,000.00	132,000.00	340,000	773,000.00	256,000.00	4,173,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,078,801.18	14,591.61	54,218	54,625.45	298,012.41	1,302,573.57
People's	100,000	1,356,200.00	72,800.00	110,900	269,200.00	106,000.00	1,717,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	656,019.00	11,701.00	44,148	87,364.00	48,101.00	683,335.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,161,000.00	113,000.00	20,000	198,000.00	30,000.00	1,228,000.00
Union	200,000	1,074,000.00	52,700.00	106,400	130,300.00	517,600.00	1,353,500.00
Wallabout	100,000	775,785.00	48,500.00	30,000	49,000.00	143,480.00	873,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	753,300.00	57,100.00	10,000	155,600.00	.....	800,200.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,863,400.00	158,800.00	332,700	1,671,600.00	1,490,000.00	6,204,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,150,988.00	80,083.00	66,536	2,106,877.00	131,250.00	2,106,877.00
Second National	200,000	1,159,400.00	66,200.00	15,600	261,800.00	14,100.00	1,152,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,385,895.02	54,326.00	65,514	566,298.31	4,885.49	1,784,047.49
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,152,500.00	142,500.00	31,700	183,900.00	275,700.00	2,288,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,265,800.00	37,080.00	51,140	64,600.00	70,500.00	1,281,800.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,684,777.00	21,366.00	00,194	84,880.00	340,276.00	2,109,764.00

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47¾c.

The following were the sales of mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange: 500 Vindicator at .62, 100 Portland at 1.65; 200 Best and Belcher at .60, 100 Overman at .12, 100 Ophir at .240, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 100 Hale and Norcross at .64, and 200 Comstock at .09.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Smelter Pipe	20	20	20
50	Brewing pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	Crucible	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Crucible pf.	38¼	38	38¼
100	Fire Proofing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
44	Fire Proofing pf.	29	29	29
30	Lueter	12	11	12
250	M. L. & H.	32	31¾	32
105	Pittsburg Coal pf.	55	55	55
120	U. S. S.	59¼	59¼	59¼
7	Western Elec. 2d	30	30	30

LOCAL SAVINGS BANKS SHOW GREAT INCREASE

Gain of Twenty-six Millions in Resources This Year.

OF FIFTY, FIVE FALL SHORT

Figures on Deposits and Amounts Withdrawn Show Healthy Condition—Excess Shown in Money Received.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—When, in 1901, the total resources of the 128 savings banks in New York State went over the $1,000,000,000 mark many marveled at the fact. On July 1, 1904, the resources of the fifty savings banks in the City of New York drew close to the $900,000,000 level. The resources of these banks increased in the aggregate $26,185,312 from Jan. 1, 1904, to July 1, 1904, and $35,937,309 for the year ended June 30, 1904. Here are the figures, which tell their own story:

County.	July 1, '04.	Jan. 1, '04.	July 1, '03.
New York	$883,372,207	$864,712,040	$858,477,540
Kings	203,481,972	196,570,213	198,669,241
Queens	8,811,639	8,481,966	8,050,046
Richmond	3,091,467	3,107,854	2,923,249
Totals	$899,057,385	$872,872,073	$863,120,078

In only five instances are the resources of these banks smaller than they were on Jan. 1, 1904. Two of New York County's, one of Kings County's, and both of Richmond County's had reduced resources on July 1 over six months previous. The figures for the individual savings institutions of New York City, together with those of Westchester and Nassau, the abutting counties, are here given:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

	Total Resources. Jan. 1, 1904.	July 1, 1904.
American	$2,029,502	$2,114,239
Bank for Savings	77,945,444	79,998,060
Bowery	94,598,126	96,391,480
Broadway	8,597,365	9,167,633
Citizens'	16,570,674	16,134,597
Dollar	2,887,284	3,136,871
Dry Dock	32,331,381	32,584,617
East River	21,137,825	21,158,814
Emigrant Industrial	78,833,312	80,420,195
Empire City	2,337,170	2,818,979
Excelsior	6,354,833	6,180,049
Franklin	15,140,638	15,928,348
German	62,603,125	64,149,855
Greenwich	50,474,197	52,196,035
Harlem	13,684,883	14,296,048
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks	9,599,854	9,645,196
Irving	20,896,272	22,717,582
Italian	1,026,370	1,129,260
Maiden Lane	25,097	131,343
Manhattan	12,625,096	12,862,542
Metropolitan	11,768,510	11,545,765
New York	20,694,794	22,002,517
North River	6,998,700	7,198,212
Seamen's	66,862,068	69,224,654
Union	6,715,169	6,468,166
United States	2,061,904	2,280,207
Washington	387,014	490,333
West Side	1,645,609	1,782,460
Total	$664,712,040	$683,672,207

KINGS COUNTY.

Brevoort	$1,382,908	$1,500,034
Brooklyn	45,780,854	44,073,606
Bushwick	3,200,593	3,392,823
City	1,512,464	1,617,899
Dime of Brooklyn	30,766,383	31,843,924
Dime of Williamsburg	7,495,183	8,266,577
East Brooklyn	4,890,850	5,132,731
Eastern District	1,458,820	1,600,570
East New York	1,740,819	1,852,325
Germania	8,558,929	6,878,821
German	8,426,708	8,859,331
Greater New York	814,703	906,220
Greenpoint	4,829,852	4,995,804
Kings County	9,947,844	10,178,508
South Brooklyn	19,321,939	19,523,556
Williamsburg	52,435,538	53,958,973
Total	$198,570,213	$203,481,972

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point	$974,701	$995,210
Jamaica	3,045,966	3,059,023
Long Island City	2,927,012	3,124,140
Queens County	1,534,286	1,633,268
Total	$8,481,966	$8,811,639

NASSAU.

Roslyn	$1,025,234	$1,046,746

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond County	$513,118	$511,687
Staten Island	2,594,737	2,579,779
Total	$3,107,854	$3,091,467

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester, Mount Vernon	$1,099,464	$1,109,272
Greenburg, Dobbs Ferry	345,521	381,798
Home, White Plains	1,754,792	1,906,511
Peekskill	3,265,643	3,263,329
People's, Yonkers	3,590,122	3,760,771
Port Chester	1,804,631	1,965,448
Sing Sing, Ossining	2,610,575	2,720,512
Union, Mamaroneck	396,719	396,233
Westchester County, Tarrytown	3,171,497	3,256,692
Yonkers	4,686,771	4,888,357
Total	$23,255,745	$24,334,416
Grand totals of above	$897,153,082	$924,438,547
Grand totals of State	1,238,800,468	1,275,164,163

This shows the increase of the resources of the savings banks in the metropolitan district, 61 in number, to have been 9.8 per cent., while those in the rest of the State, 66 in number, was 9.0 per cent.

The amounts due to depositors always follow the resources, the difference showing itself in the surplus fund. The market value of the stocks and bonds forming the surplus of all the savings banks in the State was, on July 1, $108,559,097, and the par value $79,269,292. The comparison of the sums due to the depositors of the New York City and Westchester County banks le here given:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

	Amount Due Depositors. Jan. 1, 1904.	July 1, 1904.
American	$1,997,293	2,083,713
Bank for Savings	71,561,765	73,459,730
Bowery	85,393,712	87,503,031
Broadway	8,023,236	8,862,435
Citizens'	14,862,949	14,460,193
Dollar	2,831,762	3,067,492
Dry Dock	29,319,012	30,171,872
East River	18,684,106	18,696,210
Emigrant Industrial	68,314,852	70,337,040
Empire City	2,354,791	2,581,723
Excelsior	5,422,788	5,919,745
Franklin	14,334,521	15,123,924
German	58,039,624	59,865,271
Greenwich	45,832,848	47,231,573
Harlem	12,853,852	13,443,741
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks	8,655,082	8,604,810
Irving	19,925,588	21,828,500
Italian	1,010,780	1,120,811
Maiden Lane	25,858	130,514
Manhattan	11,777,489	11,954,541
Metropolitan	11,215,445	10,961,328
New York	18,620,254	10,824,147
North River	6,659,689	8,805,405
Seamen's	59,787,963	62,089,422
Union Dime	24,501,454	25,290,488
United States	2,056,289	2,206,138
Washington	384,491	487,541
West Side	1,612,773	1,737,547
Total	$907,254,300	$925,302,457

KINGS COUNTY.

Brevoort	$1,354,866	$1,405,695
Brooklyn	38,506,930	39,353,829
Buehwick	3,098,291	3,281,038
City	1,469,374	1,570,906
Dime, Brooklyn	28,710,638	29,601,021
Dime, Williamsburg	5,175,207	5,837,163
East Brooklyn	4,607,392	4,845,014
Eastern District	1,437,215	1,569,942
East New York	1,579,358	1,690,251
Germania	6,169,213	6,486,286
German	7,964,053	8,361,216
Greater New York	505,742	893,937
Greenpoint	4,303,058	4,406,841
Kings County	9,241,219	9,457,564
South Brooklyn	16,922,290	17,126,407
Williamsburg	44,875,021	45,820,683
Total	$175,717,579	$182,908,551

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point	$885,199	$904,667
Jamaica	2,849,590	2,962,684
Long Island City	2,717,447	2,898,035
Queens County	1,451,029	1,545,766
Total	$7,903,267	$8,211,153

NASSAU COUNTY.

Roslyn	$967,280	$988,867

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Richmond County	$492,355	$487,253
Staten Island	2,421,819	2,396,661
Total	$2,914,175	$2,885,914

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester	$1,080,326	$1,091,073
Greenhnrg	331,394	347,119
Home	1,714,465	1,861,390
Peekskill	3,571,628	3,668,271
People's	3,277,388	3,819,943
Port Chester	1,665,895	1,821,555
Sing Sing	2,356,550	2,453,958
Union	372,930	370,700
Westchester County	2,843,396	2,919,369
Yonkers	4,396,248	4,695,730
Total	$21,710,003	$22,745,113

Of all the items reported perhaps those referring to the amounts of money deposited and withdrawn during the year are the most interesting to the depositor. In nine of New York's banks the amounts withdrawn were in excess of those deposited; in five banks the deposits were less than during the preceding year. Two of Kings County's banks had more withdrawn than was deposited, and three of the banks had a smaller aggregate sum deposited than in 1903. In Queens all of the banks received more in deposits than during the previous year, and all more was handed over the teller's desk than was withdrawn. Two of Westchester's banks had an excess of withdrawals, and four banks received less in deposits than during the preceding year.

Despite the excess withdrawals in these thirteen instances, the aggregate of the excess deposits during the year in the New York City and Westchester County banks was $8,797,755 net. This total excess was made up: New York County, $4,[illegible]; Kings County, $3,684,918; Queen's County, $487,949; Richmond County, $64,892, and Westchester County, $350,721. The figures showing these results are:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

	For the Year Ended June 30—Deposits		Withdrawals	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
American	$901,048	$782,594	$729,239	$710,104
Bank for Savings	11,388,097	13,235,284	11,411,089	12,011,039
Bowery	17,390,592	18,794,923	16,705,705	19,257,248
Broadway	1,874,785	2,222,410	1,823,370	1,854,636
Citizens'	4,764,151	4,602,226	4,788,798	5,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

GENERAL APPRAISER'S WORK IS INCREASING

Report Just Issued Shows Great Gain in Business.

BOARD IS FALLING BEHIND

Twice as Many Classification Protests Presented from October to July as in Similar Term Last Year.

The report of the Board of United States General Appraisers for the nine months ended June 30, which was made public last week, has been looked forward to as a test of the effectiveness of Secretary Shaw's reorganization of the board last Fall. The report only covers nine months, because it was desired to make it cover in future the fiscal instead of the calendar year, and the fiscal year begins in July.

The report is a disappointment to both the partissns of Mr. Shaw and to those who opposed his reorganization of the board. On the one hand a great deal of work has been accomplished; but the opponents of Mr. Shaw declare that this is because the courts have released several issues which had long been hung up, and that this enabled the board to decide a great many pending cases. They declare that the board under the old system could have done more under the same conditions, and they point to the fact that in spite of the promises made that the suspended file would be cleaned up and the work of the board kept up to date, the suspended file is growing, and there are more cases awaiting decision now than there ever were.

There is no doubt, however, that there has been a very great increase in the work demanded of the board hy the importers. Instead of an average of 500 protests on classification a week, which was the average in the corresponding period last year, there has been an average of 1,000 cases a week during the last nine months. During the last nine months 30,210 new protests were filed with the board, of which 20,996 had their origin in New York. Only 23,654 protests were decided, and many of these were old cases from the suspended files which had been released by court decisions. There are now reported as before the General Appraisers for decision 22,395 cases, and this does not include the suspended file which now consists of 48,729 cases, compared with 58,525 cases on Oct. 1. The cases reported as now before the board for decision are divided as follows:

Commissions	2,500
Church statuary, midzuame, prepared vegetables	700
Weight of onions	900
German and French reciprocity	2,000
Lemon boxes	1,100
Dirt in nuts	400
Damask	2,000
Cotton, flax, and jute	4,000
Sheet steel in strips	500
Braids, featherstitch, vegetable fibre, &c.	2,400
Silk, spun; laces, raw silk, &c.	595
Carbon Sticks	200
Metal belts and ornaments	2,800
Chemical glassware, &c.	300
Trimmed wearing apparel	500
On dockets called during June at Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	900
On dockets called at San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles	300
In the hands the counsel for the Treasury Department	300
Total	22,395

In the reappraisement division the work has also increased. It is announced that as many appeals on reappraisement were received during the last nine months as during the twelve months preceding. The total numher of such appeals was 3,446. Much stress is laid on the usefulness of the hureau of samples. That hureau has grown to such proportions that it is now of material use for purposes of comparison in cases of dispute ahout goods similar to those represented in it. The hoard declares that one of the problems of the bureau is its proper housing, hut it is understood now that provision has heen made for this in connection with the rearrangement of the offices of the hoard.

The board's need for more clerical assistance is only indirectly referred to in connection with the increase of the work and the consequent strain on the clerical staff. It is a fact, however, that more clerical assistance is badly needed. The entire force has been overworked during the last six months especially, and several of the clerks have been ill in consequence. Many of the General Appraisers also declare that much more could be accomplished if there were more competent secretaries who could relieve the members of the board of much of the routine labor. Under the present arrangement each General Appraiser has a secretary who is also his typewriter and stenographer. Of course, most of the time of these men is taken up with the mere mechanical work of writing decisions, although some of them find time to relieve their superiors of much of the detail work.

LIVELY COTTON GOODS TRADE.

Better Demand for Goods of All Classes Both at Home and Abroad.

The depletion of stocks in the primary dry goods market has continued through the week. Buycre have made repeated raids upon spot supplies for hoth home and foreign consumption until such lines as they hoped to find in plentiful supply can now only he secured for late deliveries. Each day of last week has seen the confidence of buyers becoming more widespread, while sellers have grown firmer because of the future outlook for spot goods. It is conservatively estimated that fnlly 80,000 hales of drills and sheetings have been bought for export during the last four months, and this has exercised a salutary influence upon the market. There has heen a slight decline in the demand from jobbers and converters, hut thie is because these huyers are still in possession of sufficient goods to carry them along for a time. Another week or so, however, will see the jobbers taking wonted quantities of domestics for their Fall trade, which it is anticipated will he fully up to the average.

There has been some hope expressed by buyers that under the decline of raw cotton selling agents might be persuaded to grant concessions, although there is nothing in present conditions to warrant any euch prophecy, at least for some time to come. Convertihles have recently received a sudden impetus through the loss of a large quantity of sheetings and osnaburgs by the burning of a bleachery. Immediately following the fire there was a call for enough goods to fill the contracts which had to be met at once. This factor, taken together with the steady demand for export, has shorn the market of the greater part of its supplies of staple cottons. One of the best evidences of the market's strength is the fact that some huyere have offered to place orders for deliveries in December and January on the basis of current prices, thus indicating that they are not looking for lower prices on the strength of the new cotton crop. Efforts to bear the bleached goods market have signally failed, as the sellers of these goods can see sufficient demand ahead to encourage them to stand firm for prices.

Print cloth salee have increased, and prices have advanced to a hasis of 3⅛ cents for regulars. Ons of the most encouraging features of the Fall Rives strike situation is the fact that supplies in manufacturers' hands for near-by delivery are being materially depletsd. In many instances ths mills are refusing to grant deliveries which huyers are asking, and with the curtailment now in progress this situation is likely to become even more aggravated. Buyers, however, are not greatly excited hy the possibility of a scarcity of merchandise. The one thing which is causing increased activity is the discovery that certain lines which they had expected to find in plentiful supply are not to be had, except for forward delivery. A moderate business is passing, hut manufacturers are holding for higher prices on certain lines. Small sales of twenty-eight-inch 64x60s at 3 cents have been noted. Tbe market is practically cleaned up on wide 64s, while in some quarters Southern goods at 4¼ cents are slow seliers.

From an export standpoint there has not been the activity that was noted during the previous week, although there has heen a steady demand, and a fairly good volume of business put through in a quiet manner. The market has been characterized by considerahle irregularity, many huyers having had to pay two prices for the same grade of goods, and in some cases these prices were half a cent apart. Brown sheetings, Southern standard, are quoted at 6¼ cents; brown sheetings, three yards, at 6⅛c; brown sheetings, four yards, 56x60s, 4⅞ cents; brown standard drills at 6¾ cents. Agents have endeavored to obtain 5 cents for four-yard sheetings, but it cannot be learned that any have been ahle to maintain this price for 56x60s, while numerous sales have been reported at a fraction below that price. Cbina has taken the bulk of the quantity that has been sold for export, which is estimated to have reached close to 20,000 heles during the week. Every victory for the Japanese in the Far East struggle increases the probability of a better demsnd for our cotton goods in that country.

The demand from South America has been exceptionally good throughout the week, and a large yardage of fancy prints and calicoes has been exported to some of the republics. San Domingo and Australia have patronized American cottons extensively, prices not having heen a factor, seemingly, in the taking of supplies. Some coarse colored cottons have had an exceptionally good call. Denims and some other classes in this category consume so much of the staple in the manufacture that the mills have allowed their stocks to he drawn upon rather than to keep looms at work on comparatively high-cost cotton. The result has been to strengthen the market and make sellers firmer in their demand for full prices. Plaids and tickings have had a moderate movement. Fine dress ginghams have seen considerahle active trading at prices somewhat in advance of those at which previous business had been put through. Fine dress ginghams are held at 8½ cents, and standard staples at 5⅝ cents. Manufacturers are not willing to accept prices of a fortnight ago for export cottons to be delivered late in the Fall. Foreign customers are familiar with the attitude of labor toward capital here, as is seen by the letters received hy export buyers, and increased activity is always noticeable close upon the report of a strike at any of the important manufacturing centres.

The market for cotton yarns has experienced the first improvement in many weeks. For the first time in several months the spinners have refused to cut their prices in order to induce consumers to operate. They have apparently reached the hottom of the price scale, and rather than make any further reductions the spinners will stop their machinery and wait for the market to recover. A great many instances are known where the spinners have refused to part with their product at prices which they would have been glad to accept a month ago. The direct result has been to induce many weavers and knitters to come into the market for yarns, with which to make up gcods for the coming season. It is not probahle that spinnere will take advantage of the situation and sharply advance prices, hut they feel justified in making the consumers pay for their persistence in hearing the market to its present level. From now on there is a better outlook for cotton yarns.

ITALIAN LABOR FOR COTTON.

Success of Those Who Are There Is Attracting Many Others.

Apropos of the cotton labor question, the views of J. V. Roselli, an Italian resident of Greenville, Miss., makes interesting reading. Mr. Roselli came from Italy about twenty years ago and settled in the South. He had no money to speak of, hut ie today the owner of a 200-acre cotton plantation and a handsome residence in the City of Greenville. In conversing on the possibilities of Italian families making a living in the cotton belt, he says:

"All the Italian families that I know of in the Mississippi Valley are doing well at cotton raising. A family of two or three membere can clear from a twenty-acre farm from $200 to $300 a year outside of their living, and we have a good many families who have bought farms during the last few years. Some of them have heen here for eight years, and last year about a score of them returned to Italy, taking from $4,000 to $8,000 with them. I believe that during the next ten years fully 10,000 familes could be brought from Italy, and find good homes in the Southern agricultural sections. Under its present prosperity the South would find homes for these people, who could find plenty of work among the cotton growers. It is my opinion that it will not be many years before the most profitahle farm iabor will come from Italy. The soil of the South ie rich, the lande are reasonably cheap, and there is room hsre to make 50,000 Italian families independent and happy."

SHORTAGE OF CANARY SEED.

Crop Failure in Turkey Sends Prices Up to Famine Rates.

A canary seed famine is imminent, and the importers predict that values will be advanced beyond all former records. The principal supplies are obtained from Turkey, and the crop there is reported to have been ruined hy drought and to be about one-sixth of the average yield. The estimated output for the year is placed at between 25,000 and 40,000 bags, while the normal production is about 175,000 hage.

The importers have been looking over the other producing countries of the world in the hope that suppliee might be available elsewhere, hut they have failed to find offerings. Morocco and Sicily, which next to Turkey produce the largest portion of the world's canary seed supply, have had only light yields, and it is said will have very small supplies available for export. In addition to this, the stocks in hand in the principal markets of the world are light, and the combination of circumstances presents a situation which this trade has never before been called upon to contend with, and which is believed will hring about exorbitant prices. The holders in Turkey have already taken advantage of the situation, and are holding their stocks at figurea which are higher than the importers here are willing to pay.

TO PUSH FOREIGN TRADE.

Association's Extensive Plans for Aggressive Fall Campaign.

The Foreign Trade Association has planned an aggressive campaign for the Fall, and President Alvin, who has just returned from an extended Western trip, is enthusiastic over the way in which the idea has been received by the manufacturing and exporting interests of the country. The association is out with a new prospectus, in which stress is laid on the fact that it is purely a mutual organization of business men, and that none of the officers receivee the smallest compensation.

Attention is also drawn to the growth of the association in the last few months and to the fact that plans are under way now for the establishment of larger quarters with club features, as well as for extsnding the purely utilitarian work of the association. Arrangements ars also heing made for enrolling all the Consular representatives of the United States abroad as honorary members, so that their aid will be enlisted in enahling the association to fulfill its declared object of fostering and building up tbe foreign trade of the United Statss.

Another of the plans for increasing the usefulnese of the association is the estaolishment of a central sample room, or psrmanent exhihition, where buyers from foreign countries may he taken and shown at a glance the entire product of the American manufacturers. This, in connection with the club feature, will, it is helieved, prove a valuable means of stimulating trade with foreign buysrs. The Bureau of Translations has already been fully organized, and is manned by a staff whose members are familiar with commercial correspondence in all the leading languages. Banking and collection connections have also been established abroad, and even a partial system of credit reporting has heen worked out.

Arrangements have also been made by which members sending representatives abroad can he supplied with introductione to leading bankers and merchants in countries or districts in which they are seeking trade. Expertts in the commercial law of the countries with which we do business have also heen retained, and advice on these questions will be supplied to members. Advice will also be given to memhers by experienced shippers on the proper method of packing and shipping goods for the various markets, as well as on marins insurance, foreign customs regulations, Consular certificates, and all the thousand and one things which are puzzling and often expensive to those unfamiliar with the ways of foreign trade.

At a meeting last week a committee was appointed to meet a similar committee from the National Importers' Association to discuss joining the forces of the two organizations. This committse consists of F. J. Alvin, R. R. Fogel, and W. M. Hollins.

BIG GLOVE PRODUCTION.

Deliveries Now Being Made by Domestic Manufacturers.

The domestic glove market is reported to he in a very healthy condition now that the strike is over and deliveries of goods for Fall are being made. These deliveries are still, however, very much hehind, and the best that the manufacturers hope for is that they will he able to catch up with their orders before the holiday rush sets in. At present they are dividing their production among their customers and delivering to each one a few dozen at a time.

There are few of the manufacturers who do not see their way clear to catching up before holiday time. Production has been increased fully 50 per cent. since the removal of the union restrictions incident to the closed shop, and as the men are paid on the piece system they are now earning far more than they did under the strictly union conditions which prevailed hefore the strike.

CURRANT IMPORTERS COMPLAIN OF TARIFF

Declare That Their Trade Is Taxed to Protect No One.

CALIFORNIA'S FALSE HOPES

High Duty on Greek Fruit to Encourage Its Production Here—Say It Cannot Be Grown.

Importsrs of Greek currants and shippers of the fruit in Greece are much exercised over the high tariff exacted on the fruit here, which they declare was imposed in a vain hope to encourage the growing of the fruit in California. It amounts to about 80 per cent. Dimetrius N. Botassi, the Greek Consul General here, voiced the general discontent the other day, as follows:

"From 1870 to 1890," Mr. Botassi said, "one cent a pound was the import duty upon Greek dried currants. In the latter year the revision of the tariff was advocated by William McKinley, then Congressman from Ohio and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. The resultant McKinley tariff assessed a duty of two cents a pound on Greek currants, and as at that time this prodnct sold for two cents a pound in Greece, the duty was at the rate of 100 per cent. I was then instructed by my Government to proceed to Washington and use my best endeavors to effect the abrogation of this prohibitive rate of duty.

"I sought and succeeded in obtaining an interview with Congressman McKinley, who received me very kindly at the Ebbitt House."

The text of Mr. Botassi's representations, advanced in his capacity of special envoy of Greece, follows:

"We import into the United States 80,000,000 pounds of currants a year. At one cent a pound the customs revenue accruing to the United States is $800,000, which is a mere drop in the bucket when compared to the budget of nearly $400,000,000 of this rich country. But for the agriculturists of Greece it is a vsry large amount of money. I came here to propose to you the abolition of the duty and the putting of currants upon the free list. You cannot produce currants. We cannot prodnce them ourselves, except in a limited area around the Gulf of Corinth and in three of the Ionian Islands—Zante, Cephalonia, and Corfu. They grow in no other part of Greece, and, although we have tried to cultivate them elsewhere, our attempts have met with the same lack of success as the experiments with the Malaga grape, which grows alone in Andalusia, around Malaga, and when planted nearer Madrid, does not produce. Consequently our efforts do not even remotely come in competition with those of your producers, and if you abolish this duty on currants, at a sacrifice of $800,000 a year, it will stimulate direct trade between this country and Greece.

"What do we offer in return? Every gallon of petroleum oil hurned in Greece comes from the United States. Besides, we take hardware, agricutural implements, cotton, Yankee notions, unbleached cotton goods, &c. This trade will be materially advanced if ws sueceed in having a direct communication between American and Grecian ports. Particularly will this be so if the present duty upon currants is abolished.

"Mr. McKinley listened to my remarks with the most careful attention," continued Mr. Botassi, "and said that he would give them the best possible consideration. The result was that the Greek currants wsre put upon the free list by the tariff of 1890, which remained in effect until 1894. In that year came another revision of the tariff, resulting in the Wilson law. The Californians worked like beavers, contending that in California they could produce currants which, if they were not exactly like ths Grsek product, would, nevertheless, satisfactorily take their place. They succsaded in having a duty of 15 per cent. imposed, and were in hopes that the importations from Greece would cease or diminish, but in this they were disappointed, for the annual imports of currants entered from Greece remained between 80,000,000 and 82,000,000 pounds.

"In 1896, the Dingley tariff came into being, which is in existence to this day, and by this the duty was raised to 2 cents a pound. As the price in Greece is in the neighborhood of 3 cents, the present ratio is 80 per cent—an enormous duty. The number of pounds imported here is now 85,000,000 per year."

EXPORT DEMAND FOR CORN.

Big Crop Here and Short Crop Abroad Pleases Exporters.

The exporters of corn are receiving inquiries which indicate that there will be an exceptionally heavy demand for corn for export during the coming season. The news is exceedingly welcome to the farmers who have large crops and are prepared to meet the foreign demands. The crop of 1903 was quite large, amounting to 2,244,176,925 bushels, and that of two years ago was also large, amounting to 2,523,648,218 bushels, so that there are no shortages in the domestic supply to make up, while the present crop is estimated by Statistician Brown of the New York Produce Exchange at 2,500,000,000 bushels. The grain is also reported to be in excellent condition, and it is expected to be in good shape for export. Last year the poor quality of the grain prevented the exportation of corn to a large extent, but those familiar with the matter say that this disadvantage will not be met with during the coming year.

Together with the large available supply for export, the country has the good fortune to possess this stock when the other large markets will be in great need of supplies by reason of crop shortages in other countries. Roumania ordinarily exports 35,000,000 bushels of corn a year, but the crops are so light in that country this season that an ukase has been issued forbidding the exportation of corn this year. The outlook in Italy and Bulgaria is also very bad, and Germany is in need of so much corn that the Government is considering a reduction of the import duty of about 10 cents a bushel, in order to encourage importations.

The ocean freight rates for corn are exceedingly low, and both the exporters and shipping interests are expecting a record-breaking export movement during the coming season.

POOR SALMON SEASON.

Total Pack Only Two-thirds of That of Last Year.

Telegrams from the Pacific Coast report the salmon pack in Alaska as practically closed. The total pack of the eleven canneries of the Alaska Packers' Association is 521,000 cases. Tbe other fifteen canneries on Bristol Bay put up 280,000 cases. Last year the total was 1,187,000 cases.

Ths Central and Southeastern Alaska pack will not be over 750,000 cases. In Northern British Columhia there was a fair run. The thirty canneries on the Fraser River have packed 16,000 cases to date. The British Columbia pack is 150,000 cases, against 475,000 cases last year. Ths Puget Sound pack is a failure.

All canneries have packed to date 29,000 cases, compared with 465,000 cases last year. The pack on the Columbia River to Aug. 1 was 125,000 cases, against 230,000 cases to the same date last year. The total Pacific Coast pack will not exceed 2,250,000 cases, against 3,600,000 cases.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Low Rate Allowed on Precious Stones—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest of A. Lorsch & Co. of New York, claiming that certain precious stones known to the jewelry trade as jaspar, tiger eye, brown sard, and cornelian were dutiable at 10 per cent. as precious stones. They had been assessed at 50 per cent. as manufactures of agate and onyx.

Protests overruled yesterday were by D. Strachan, F. R. Arnold & Co., Asselta & Co., Palm, Fechteler & Co., Marshall Field & Co., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Herman Boker & Co., the Clucas & Boddington Company, E. Hoffman & Co., the American Sugar Refining Company, J. B. Smull, Herman Schutte & Co., William Krafft, George H. Bowman & Co., George E. Conley & Co., and E. M. Barlow, New York; Mosee Norris (2), and F. H. Shallus, Baltimore; Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co., Cincinnati; Charles D. Stone, Chicago; P. Dempsey & Co., Boston; Wilde & Co., Tampa; P. McGettrick, Burlington, Vt., and C. G. McCoy, Platteburg, N. Y.

Protests sustained were by Park & Tilford (2,) Acker, Merrall & Condit, Charles & Co., Cella Brothers, E. La Montagne & Sons, E. C. Hazard & Co., and Frank & De Keyser, New York; Grommes & Ulrich, Chicago; the Central Vermont Railroad, Burlington, Vt.; the Charles Boldt Glass Company, Cincinnati, and Thompson & Leavitt, and F. M. Edwards, Boston. Protests partially sustained were by Batjer & Co. and others, New York, and F. P. Martin, Galveston.

RAISIN GROWERS DISSOLVE.

Association Abandons All Attempts to Control Trade.

It has been officially announced that the California Raisin Growers' Association will not continue business another year. The Directors have abandoned all efforts to secure signatures to the contracts, and during the preeent year at least the growers will have to sell their raisins individually for what they will bring.

The association ceases to exist through the failure to reach an agreement with the packere, and the impossihility of getting growers to sign. It is believed that the result will be the failure of many growers. The association has been in existence six years, and has handled about $3,000,000 worth a year, representing the product of 75,000 acree of grape land.

The downfall was caused by the low price of raisins, which the growers charged to the officers.

At the beginning of this season there remained on hand 2,000 cases of last year's crop. Up to the abandonment of the project 23,700 acres out of 75,000 had signed. The Directors cut prices on holdover stock from 1 to 1½ cents a pound to clear out what remains.

South African Trade Improves.

The exporters of machinery and agricultural implements report a very gratifying increase in the volume of orders being received from South Africa. The present demand is chiefly for mining machinery and for improved agricultural implements, and there is also a very large improvement in the export chemical trade.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE TOBACCO TRADE

Internal Revenue Figures Show Enormous Gain.

CIGARS ALONE FALL OFF

Decline There More Than Balanced by Growth in Manufacture of Little Cigars, Cigarettes, and Other Tobacco.

Nothing shows the great and constantly expanding business in tobacco and its products as graphically as comparisons of the revenue figures for the fiscal year, which closed June 30, with those of the previous fiscal year. With the exception of one branch there was a substantial increase in the sale of every variety of tobacco and its products, some very much larger than the previous year's increase, while others fell short. As a whole, however, the increase was sufficisnt to indicate enormous growth in the business.

Receipts of internal revenue from cigars during the year just closed were $20,122,415.59, oompared with $20,359,171.60 for the previous fiscal year, a decrease of $236,756.01. Reduced to numhers this shows a total produotion of 6,707,471,863 cigars during the last fiscal year, oompared with 6,786,390,533 during the previous fiscal year, a decline of 78,918,670 in production. It is noticeahle that the decrease has been largely in the districts produoing the most low-priced cigars. There has been, on the contrary, a steady increase in production in the clear Havana distriots, indicating that the consuming public is buying better cigars than formerly, even though it is buying fewer. The receipts by districts show considerable shifting of factories. There has been a steady movemsnt southward, and Tampa and Key West have become the great centres of cigar prodnction in this country. A good many are made in New York and Chicago, and in Maryland, but the bulk of the industry has moved to Florida.

Little cigars made a notahle increase. While they did not make good the deficiency in ths production of cigars, they assisted matorially in reducing it. The total revenue from thsm in the fiscal year just closed was $376,296.25, compared with $345,860.93, an increase of $30,426.32. In numhers this represents a production of 696,844,907 during the last fiscal year, against 640,499,870 during the previous twelve months, an increase of 56,345,037. The bulk of this manufacturing is done in New York and in Maryland, with increasing production noted in other Southern Statss. For instance, Louisiana is a large producsr, and the production there is increasing rapidly. Up to 1894 little cigars were classed as cigarettes, but since then they have heen classified separately, and their production is now known.

The revenue paid on cigarettes in 1903-04 was $2,921,352.50, against $2,743,594.89 during the previous year, an incrsase of $178,257.61. The numher produced was 3,226,682,201 last year, against 3,031,893,732 in the previoue year, an increase of 194,788,529 for the year. New York City, New Jersey, Virginia, and Louisiana are large producers of cigarettes. Constant effort is heing made to hring out novelties which will add to the consumption. Never have cigarsttee been so universally consumed and never has the quality been as good.

Rsceipts from manufacturers of snuff were $4,209,454.80 during the year just passed, compared with $1,130,455, an increase of $78,999.80. The quantity was 20,157,580 pounds during the year just closed, compared with 18,840,747 pounds, an increase of 1,316,833 pounds. There are a good many snuff factorips in Virginia, and snuff is also made in New York and New Jersey. Consumption increases in manufacturing towns more largely than anywhere else, and among worksra in cotton and boot and shoe factories.

Chewing and smoking tobacco yielded $19,719,942.61 during the past fiscal year, against $18,641,252.59 during the previous year, an increase of $1,077,790.02. The quantity produced was 326,650,710 pounds during the year just closed, compared with 310,654,639 pounds dnring the previous year, an increase of 17,996,071 pounds, the largest increase for a nnmher of years. The increase was principally in smoking tobacoo. Chewing is fast disappearing in some parts of the country, hut emoking is increasing, and the manufacture of smoking tobacco has become a great industry. Virginia and North Carolina produce more smoking tobacco than any other States, while chewing tohacco is largely made in Ohio and Kentucky. Chewing is made principally of Burley tobacco, and those two States are its principal producing points.

FAIR BENEFITS NEW YORK.

Low Railroad Rate Will Enable Buyers to Come Here.

Wideawake New York dry goode merchants are beginning to realize that the St. Lonis Exposition ie likely to prove of much benefit to the trade in thie city. While general husiness apathy existe in all trades throughout the country, uesually the case during a season preceding a Presidential election, the head of a prominent jobbing house, who ie well posted regarding trade conditione, pointed out yesterday that the present huying season, contrary to expectations, would be a good one. He said:

"While the purchases of those merchants visiting thie market during the season just about to open may fall short as to large individual amounts when compared with crevious seasons, there ie every reason to believe that a far greater number of buyers will eome here than was the case last year. This, too, in view of the exposition in St. Louie. For the first time in many years the very small merchants, particularly those doing business in the extreme South, Southwest, and West, to whom high railroad fare ie a considerable item, will have an opportunity of reaching this market at a greatly reduced rate. You will probahly say, 'How are the rates any lower than in former seasons?' This is the way of it, and New York merchants are keenly alive to the fact:

"From nearly all over the country special faree, with a reasonahle return time limit, are in effect to the St. Louie Fair. From the Western States, Indiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and nearly all the Southern States, practically a one and one-third round trip fare, with a eixty-day return limit, is one of the reduced rate propositions offered to the exposition. The rate being an open one and the limit a wide one, the small merchant will visit the exposition, devote some time to sight-seeing, and leave for New York from St. Louis when the reduced rates arranged hy the Merchants' Association of this city become operative, from July 30 to Aug. 3, inclusive, and Aug. 20 to 24, inclusive. The return limit on this special fare being thirty days, the merchant will be able to complete his purchases in New York and return to St. Louie in time to conclude his sight-seeing long before the expiration of the sixty-day limit on his ticket from his home to St. Louis."

An investigation of the above statement shows that many of the large dry goods houses in this city have sent ont to their trade in the sections of the country named circulars pointing out the way in which they can secure exceptionally low railroad rates to New York. Consequently merchants both small and large in the territory mentioned are now aware of the situation, and the New York merchant can congratulate himself on having accomplished a very satisfactory stroke of business.

STRIKE SENDS LEATHER UP.

Shortage of Hides Caused by Stockyards Trouble.

One of the results of the Chicago packers' strike is an advance in the price of hides and skins. Of course, there was a great decrease in the number of skins and hides taken off on account of the labor trouble, and the hide men therefore thought it a good time to put up prices.

Tanners producing patent leather have been called upon for more stock than they have been able to produce, and orders have been turned down in many cases. The fact that mat calf for topping is in increasing demand means that leather shoes with ample ankle-protecting tops are to be made for Fall and Winter trade. The demand for calfskins has been so great that manufacturers have not been able to meet it even at higher prices which consumers voluntarily offer in order to get accommodated. Native calfskins have been advancing in prices, and some grades show advances of 5 and 10 cents over quotations of last year. One of the results of these advances is the higher cost of kidskins, which, by the way, are in good demand at present for export. A few years ago kidskin was used only in the manufacture of women's shoes, whereas it is now extensively made up into men's and boys' footwear. On the whole the leather market is fairly active and in a remarkahly strong position. Upper leather houses have been taking large orders at an advance of 2 cents per foot over quotations of last Winter.

NEW ADVANCE IN RUBBER.

Price Is Now $1.20 a Pound, Which Is High-Water Mark.

The manufacturers of ruhber shoes are now entering the market for crude rubber, and they are finding that prices are higher than ever before in the history of the trade. The prevailing quotations for the better grades of ruhber in New York are now from $1.16 to $1.20 a pound, and the prices still show a tendency to advance. The highest price at which crude rubber was sver held in this market prior to the present advance was $1.11, which figure was quoted early in 1900.

There was an advance in rubber last Fall which caused much comment in the trade and came near reaching the high water mark of 1900, hut it fell short of it by 1 cent a pound, the price beginning to decline after $1.10 was reached. This decline continued until January of this year, when this price was only 93 cents a pound. Since the beginning of the present year values have steadily advanced until all former recorde have been broken. It has been exceptionally unfortunate for the shoe manufacturers who are forced to stock up now in order that they may have their shoes ready for the Fall and Winter trade. Naturally these manufacturers will have to advance the price of tbeir product.

NEW HAT FIRM.

Millar-Allaire Company to Succeed to Business of R. E. Bonar & Co.

The Millar-Allaire Company has been organized to take over the business of R. E. Bonar & Co., one of the oldest wholesale dealers in hats in this city. Mr. Bonar announces that the reason for this change is his retirement from business, due to his increasing age and failing health. Ths firm of R. E. Boner & Co. wae founded in 1859. The new company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $100,000, $75,000 of which will be paid in when the company begins business on Nov. 1.

With the exception of James I. Wandling, who is the President of the new concern, all the officers and stockholders have been associated with the old firm for years. Mr. Wandling is the head of the wholesale glove house, the James I. Wandling Glove Company. The other officers are: Vice-President—David F. Millar; Secretary—George W. Uchtman; Treasurer—Edwin E. Allaire. The other stockholders are Charles A. Mosely, David McCall, and Harry F. Denner.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Renewed Trade Activity Indicated by Auction Offerings.

Renewed activity is beginning to make itself felt in the trade auction field. Sales announced for this week are as follows:

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427-429 Broadway.—Tuesday, 5,000 high-grade tailor-made garments, viz.: Silk lined suits, walking skirts, cloaks, jackets, automobile coats, reefers, &c. Also, 500 children's blouss and reefer suits, 500 pieces cloakings, suitings, corduroys, &c. Ladies' wrappers, muslin underwear, Nottingham lace curtains, housekeeping linens, hosiery and underwear, dress goods, ginghams, fur and wool hats and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Wednesday, hy order of the Gans Saivags Company, at 143 to 147 Franklin Street, the entire salvage of the Well-Haskell Company, $60,000 worth of men's and hoys' shirts in white, fancy, and negligee. Ladies' and misses' shirt waists and suits, in very latest styles, and a large quantity of material used in manufacturing same. Thursday, special offering of carpets, rugs, mattings, linoleume, and oil cloths.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene Street.—Tuesday, for account of American Woolen Company, 225 pieces overcoatings, kerseys, friezes, meltons, suitings, worsteds, coverte, &c. For account of other manufactnrers and agents, 450 pieces worsteds, eerges, clays, trouserings, thibets, cassimeres, raincloths, &c. 75 piece Bayside and Wicklow worsteds, 115 pieces carriage cloths and broadcloths. Also, Italiane, serges, linings, and velvets.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87-89 Leonard Street.—Tuesday, for acount of the Underwriters Salvage Co., at 5-15 Sullivan Street, a stock of general dry goods. Thursday, stock of Henry E. Frankenberg, 457 Broome Street, a large assortment of staple and fancy foreign and American linen, cotton, and silk fahrics, and a complete variety of plain and fancy linens. German and Japanese drawn work, shame, doylies, squarea and scarfs, tapestries and draperies, Swisses and nets, fringes and loops, &c., and portieres and tapeetries.

WOODROW & LEWIS, 94 Pearl Street.—Monday, at warehouse, 755 Water Street, by order of the Fidelity Warehouse Company, unclaimed merchandise, consisting of 75 crates lamp chimneys, 7 rolls matting, 1 bale sticks, 3 halee bark, 3 cases wash howls, 3 hags merchandise, 1 case catalogues.

FRANK M. ATKINS,
31 UNION SQUARE WEST.
Represents in this market:
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.
Shepard, Norwell Co., Boston, Mass.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.
Giddings Bros., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Horne, Stewart Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
H. R. Hatch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
McCurdy & Norwell Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Geo. Innes & Co., Wichita, Kans.
Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
Taft & Pennoyer, Oakland, Cal.
H. S. Norwell Co., Nashua, N. H.
Mr Atkins is assisted by Mr. C. V. Mills, Mr. F. C. Kohbe and others.

AUCTION SALES.
D. C. Davis sells, noon and evening, Oriental rugs at Remington and Boulevard Ave., Queens.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.
Rich placer properties; large or small; attractive terms. C. F. Durr, M. E., Buchanan, Georgia.
Special monthly magazine; excellent possibilities; substantial foundation; $2,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.
LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Hertzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.
Oregon Fruit Lands.—Join us in developing a 1,000-acre fruit farm in Oregon; annual income $500 to $900 per acre. Write to-day, booklet free. West. Oregon Orchard Co., 99 Dearborn St., Chicago.
For Sale—An established and profitable architectural iron business in operation; large, roomy building; additional ground easily acquired; fine shipping facilities; advantageous lease; cheap; $4,500.00; ill-health reason for selling. Address Opportunity, Box 212 Times Office.
PRINTING AT HALF PRICE.
1,000 business cards, 75c.; 1,000 envelopes or billheads, $1.85; 1,000 letterheads, $2.00; fine work, quickly done; samples sent; books, booklets, circulars, EVERYTHING LOW; get estimate; business cards, headings, engraved for setting, stamped; Spanish translation and composition save money; linotype composition; original designs; engraving. Telephone 2041J Gramercy. CALL PRESS, 4 West 12th St., New York.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Samuel Eiseman & Co. of 71-73 Grand Street announce a special sale of silks beginning to-morrow morning. Among the lots offered are 5,000 pieces of fancy silks and 1,500 pieces of crêpe de chine in all colors.

***

Louis L. Quereau of 51 Leonard Street has been appointed resident buyer for the Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Company of St. Joseph, Mo.

***

Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in Washington on Wednesday for 136,000 yards of cotton canvas, 4,000 yards burlap, 5,000 yards white muslin, 800 yards black serge, and 2,000 yards black silesia, for the New York Navy Yard.

***

James T. Leonard, who for many years has been resident buyer in New York for several out of town firms, has joined the selling force of Guthman, Solomons & Co., dealers in fancy goods.

***

Peach packing began in Maryland last week, but only a few canneries are really under way. Brokers say they have information, notwithstanding Government reports to the contrary, that there will be a good crop of good quality in both Maryland and Delaware.

***

William Kelly, manager of John S. Brown & Sons' handkerchief department, returned from a visit to the firm's Belfast mille last week.

***

Letters from abroad say that the coming crop of Almeria grapee will be of exceptionally good quality, and, barring accidents, will be fully 2,000,000 barrels. About 1,000,000 barrels will be shipped to Ruseian, German, and Baltic ports.

***

The Fulton County glove manufacturers and local dealers have been making large purchases of deerskins, and the recent heavy ealee have depleted the etocks in thie market. There is a large inquiry for Angosturae, hut the importers have no stocks of these goods to offer.

***

Frank H. Goodyear, Vice President of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company, ie en route to Europe, where he will spend a six weeks' vacation.

***

Royal & Brass is the title of a new firm which has hegun the manufacture of fine leather goode, making a specialty of handhags. The firm is located at 83 Spring Street.

***

W. Bunge & Co., Rotterdam, Holland, importers of Lampong pepper and Zanzihar cloves, have appointed John Clarke & Co., 131 Front Street, their agents for this country.

***

The H. B. Claflin Company last week closed out a manufacturer's stock of satin taffeta ribbons at 25 per cent. less than the agent's price.

***

J. A. Clark, who for many yeare was with the defunct firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., has arranged to represent C. Bahnsen, dress goods manufacturer, and M. C. Migel, manufacturer of silks, in the Far West.

***

The Lawrence Cordage Works of 46 South Street, one of the largest manufacturers of rope and cordage in the United States, has secured possession of property formerly owned by the New Jersey Zinc Company in Jersey City, and has begun extensive improvements. The old structures are being replaced by new ones, which will be used for factory purposes. G. H. Pickup of Brooklyn is arranging to huild a plant for the manufacture of rubber type in Nashville, Tenn. The site for the building has already heen secnred, and work will hs begun at once.

***

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 6, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Aug. 6. Saturday, Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 6, 1,427,756.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 6, '04.
235	220	202 July 14.	180 June 2.	225	230	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¼	SA	224½	224½	224½	224½	221	22
23	7	15 Feb. 13.	6 Mar. 22.	11	12	− 1	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	11¼	11¼	11	11	...	300
75⅝	33⅝	54¼ July 18.	43½ Mar. 25.	51½	52	+ 1	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 31, '04.	½	Q	51¼	52⅜	51	52	38	55,435
41¾	17⅛	21⅜ Jan. 27.	14⅜ Feb. 9.	18½	19	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	¾	..	19	19	18¼	18½	30	1,000
46⅛	25¼	32⅞ Jan. 25.	24½ June 4.	32½	32⅝	+ 6⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	26	32¼	26	32½	28½	9,300
98	82	90 Feb. 9.	88¾ June 6.	89½	90	− ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,193,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	89⅞	...	300
235	171	202 July 14.	180 June 2.	195	205	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	4	SA	194	194	192	194	176	22
23⅜	6	8½ Feb. 15.	5 Aug. 3.	6¼	..	− 1⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	5¼	5¼	5	5	...	600
11⅞	4	9½ Jan. 2.	6¼ Mar. 24.	7	7¼	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6¾	7	6¾	7	5⅞	1,425
42½	16½	36⅛ Jan. 4.	24¼ Mar. 24.	27⅞	28	+ ⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 14, '04.	1½	..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	22½	1,100
19⅜	5	12 Jan. 22.	7 June 2.	8	10	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9	250
48½	23½	30 Mar. 21.	22½ June 1.	24½	35	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	29	29	29	29	33	50
31⅜	10½	23⅜ Feb. 16.	16½ Jan. 6.	20½	20¼	− ¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21½	20¼	20¼	15⅜	3,335
90⅜	67½	88 July 16.	76½ Jan. 6.	87½	89¼	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	88	89	88	88	81½	359
24½	14½	22 Jan. 14.	16 June 3.	17¼	19	+ 1⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	Q	17	17¾	17	17¾	15	500
52⅞	36⅜	58⅜ July 21.	46 Feb. 25.	57½	57½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 26, '04.	1½	Q	56¼	57⅞	56¼	57¼	48	8,530
90½	80¾	99⅝ July 23.	88¾ Jan. 6.	98¼	99⅝	+ ⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	99	99⅝	99	99⅝	97¾	3,250
93⅝	80	93 June 14.	85 Jan. 6.	90	91	+ 1½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	91	91	90	90	87½	767
134⅜	107¼	131⅝ Jan. 25.	122¼ Mar. 7.	131⅜	131⅞	+ 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	129	132	128¼	131⅜	110½	36,375
123	116	130 June 23.	123 Jan. 4.	130	..	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	130¼	130¼	129½	130¼	117	940
85	77¼	83 June 14.	85 Jan. 6.	80	..	+ 2	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '04.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	...	100
169	117½	133¼ July 19.	121 Feb. 16.	132¾	133¼	+ 4	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,540,600	July 15, '04.	2	Q	136⅝	137	136⅝	137	...	250
123½	58	80¾ Apr. 12.	61 Feb. 20.	71½	72	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	72	72	72	72	67	300
85⅞	54	79⅞ July 19.	64 Feb. 24.	78⅝	78¾	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	76¾	78¾	76⅜	78⅝	55	57,955
102½	84⅝	98 July 20.	87½ Jan. 6.	96¾	96⅞	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,195,600	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	95½	96⅝	95½	96⅝	84½	2,295
118½	106	121 July 21.	104½ Feb. 18.	117	118½	+ 1½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	118	118	118	118	...	100
104	71⅝	85⅞ Jan. 27.	72¾ Mar. 14.	84¾	85	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	83¼	84⅞	83½	84⅞	78	10,821
96¾	82⅜	95 July 20.	87⅝ Feb. 19.	92	94½	..	Baltimore & Ohio. pf.	100	‡59,973,800	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	85⅝	16
71⅛	29½	53 July 19.	38 Feb. 24.	51¾	51⅝	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	50⅞	52⅜	50⅝	51⅝	39	36,165
...	...	87 July 19.	86¼ June 9.	85⅞	86	− ¼	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	86¾	86⅞	85	86⅝	...	1,600
55	40	49⅝ Mar. 7.	47⅞ Feb. 19.	48¾	49¼	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	42	10
138⅜	115⅝	126 July 18.	109¼ Mar. 12.	125	125⅞	+ 1⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	124½	125⅞	124½	125½	120	4,855
180	153	166½ July 13.	154½ Feb. 20.	162	163	..	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	‡21,418,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	161	163	163	163	161	535
100	95	103 May 3.	103 May 3.	102½	105	..	Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600	July 27, '04.	1½	Q	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	...	13
53⅜	27¼	36 Jan. 28.	28¼ Mar. 14.	34½	34⅝	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	‡62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	33	34½	33	34½	28	1,875
37⅛	15½	41¼ July 26.	33 Jan. 13.	40	40⅝	+ ⅞	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	39½	40⅜	39¼	40½	19½	6,120
75⅞	60	85½ Jan. 21.	75 Jan. 2.	80½	84½	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	61⅞	100
23⅞	13	17⅜ Jan. 22.	12⅞ June 8.	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	14¾	13⅞	14¾	14¼	2,220
85½	63	71 Jan. 30.	47½ June 6.	50	52	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	51¼	51½	51	51	74¾	220
90⅝	83	86¼ Apr. 12.	81½ July 13.	81	84	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,900	July 15, '04.	2	SA	•83¼	•83¼	•83¼	•83¼	85	120
183½	133¼	149¾ July 20.	137⅞ Feb. 24.	148	148¼	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,800	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	146¼	149¼	146¼	148	133¾	58,813
194½	168	182 July 14.	173 Mar. 3.	178¾	180	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾	170	50
224½	163	180¾ July 21.	161¼ Mar. 14.	178	180¼	..	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	180¼	180⅝	177½	180	155	880
19⅞	8	12¾ Jan. 15.	10½ May 24.	5⅞	6¼	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	9	250
36	15	26½ Jan. 15.	13¼ May 21.	13½	13¾	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	17¾	220
17½	3	7¾ Jan. 4.	4 July 11.	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	100
79⅞	66	80⅝ Jan. 22.	68½ May 18.	73½	75	+ ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	67⅛	170
100	35	65 Aug. 2.	60 July 29.	50	..	+ 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	65	65	65	65	...	100
82½	24	38¼ July 25.	25½ Mar. 12.	35	36	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	28,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	35¼	37	35¼	36¾	43	2,300
31⅛	10	19 Jan. 12.	13½ June 1.	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,996,000	.....	..	..	14	14⅛	14	14	11	2,230
72	44½	58⅝ Jan. 25.	43 June 1.	49	49½	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	49	49	48¾	49	44½	1,200
48	17	23⅜ Jan. 22.	17⅞ June 7.	19½	20¼	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20	17½	700
23⅜	9¼	16⅜ Jan. 26.	8 June 28.	9¼	9½	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,524,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	9¼	9½	9	9½	11	1,110
222	164	215⅝ May 16.	185 Feb. 8.	195½	196½	+ 2⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2½	Q	193¾	196½	193½	195½	168	5,550
119	94⅜	115 July 23.	101½ Jan. 4.	115	116	+ ⅞	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	114¾	115	114¾	115	97	570
35	15½	22⅜ Jan. 25.	9⅜ May 9.	12	12½	..	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	..	..	12¼	12½	12	12	23	1,225
85½	60	74½ Jan. 23.	65 Mar. 9.	67½	68	− 1¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	68½	68½	67	67¾	75	1,565
183¼	149	168¼ Jan. 22.	149 Mar. 12.	159¼	159¾	− ¾	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,600	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	159¼	160½	159¼	159½	151½	800
276½	230	275¾ Apr. 7.	250½ Feb. 23.	266	270	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	270	270	270	270	...	12
43	18	23⅝ Jan. 22.	19 Mar. 14.	22¼	22⅝	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡18,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22	22	22	21⅝	100
80¼	62	74⅞ Jan. 22.	64¼ Feb. 24.	71¾	73	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	72	72	70¾	71⅜	73½	1,170
20⅝	⅞	1⅝ Jan. 23.	1⅛ June 27.	2	2⅛	− ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,600	.....	..	..	2⅛	2	2	2	9	500
39¾	14	29¼ Jan. 25.	23⅛ June 27.	4	4¼	− ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	18½	135
90	55	68 July 19.	60¾ June 16.	64¼	65	+ 1⅞	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	65¾	100
140	132	128 Jan. 21.	128 Jan. 21.	130	135	..	Diamond Match.	100	15,000,000	June 15, '04.	2½	Q	132	132	132	132	...	10
34⅜	20	26¼ Jan. 21.	19¼ June 9.	22	22⅜	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	July 26, '04.	1	Q	22	22	21½	21¾	21	325
19¼	7	10⅝ Jan. 22.	6¼ June 3.	5¼	6	− 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	7	115
23⅜	10	17⅛ Jan. 22.	9⅜ June 4.	9½	11	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	11½	200
42⅝	23	29¾ Jan. 2.	21½ May 16.	25¾	25¾	+ 1	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	24¼	25¼	24⅜	25¼	23	14,860
74	62¼	69¾ Jan. 27.	63½ May 31.	63½	63⅝	+ 3½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,932,400	Feb. 29, '04.	½	SA	63½	63¾	60¼	63⅝	63	6,585
64⅞	44	50½ Jan. 2.	33 May 16.	37½	38	+ 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	36	37½	36	37½	45	960
74⅜	31	54 Feb. 3.	40 May 12.	39	...	− ½	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	40½	40½	40½	40½	...	100
72	51	58¼ Jan. 14.	43 Mar. 1.	49	55	+ 1½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	...	100
101	95	96 Mar. 17.	94 Feb. 23.	93	97	+ ⅝	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94½	...	100
204	136	179¾ Jan. 23.	151 June 20.	162	163	+ ¾	General Electric Co.	100	‡43,947,100	July 15, '04.	2	Q	162½	163	162	162¾	150	700
99¼	77	85 Jan. 7.	77 Mar. 12.	79¾	80½	..	**Hocking Valley pf.**	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	80	130
64	51	54 Aug. 2.	50¼ Jan. 13.	53	...	+ 2	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	July 25, '04.	50c	M	54	54½	54	54½	...	430
151	125¼	137¼ July 20.	125¾ Feb. 24.	134¼	134½	+ 1⅞	**Illinois Central ex div.**	100	‡95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	132¾	134¼	132¼	134½	127½	3,850
19⅝	9	14¾ July 20.	10¾ May 28.	14	14⅜	+ ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	13½	14¼	13¾	14	10½	1,210
74⅜	57¼	70⅜ July 7.	64¼ Feb. 23.	70½	71	+ 1⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,335,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	64½	1,275
73	23	37¼ July 16.	26 Mar. 1.	35	38	+ ⅝	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '04.	2	Q	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37½	37	400
46¼	28	40 Apr. 7.	29 June 7.	30½	33	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	34½	10
48	16	22⅞ Jan. 8.	14 June 4.	18	19	− ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,622,900	.....	..	..	19	19	18	18½	16	500
77⅞	30½	42 Jan. 14.	32 Feb. 25.	35	36	+ ¾	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	35	35¾	35	35¾	32	675
82⅜	62¼	74⅜ July 20.	64¼ June 1.	73½	74⅜	+ 2⅝	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	72	75	72	74⅞	65	3,495
61⅞	29	45 July 18.	31 Feb. 29.	42	43	+ 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	42	44	42	43½	35	800
118	89	96 Feb. 23.	85 June 17.	85	85	..	**Lake Erie & Western pf.**	100	11,840,000	July 15, '04.	1	SA	85	85	85	85	...	200
130½	96	118 July 20.	101 Feb. 23.	117⅝	117⅞	+ 3	Louisville & Nashville.	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	114	118	114	117⅝	90	23,250
155½	126¼	152⅝ July 20.	138¾ Mar. 12.	150	150¼	− ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	151	151	149¾	150¼	129	3,838
110	100	115 Aug. 2.	110 Feb. 25.	110	..	+ 8½	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	June 30, '04.	3½	..	115	115	115	115	100	100
122⅞	70¼	82 Jan. 21.	74¼ Mar. 14.	88	88¾	+ ½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	88	89¾	88	88¾	74	12,610
142⅞	99⅞	124 Jan. 2.	104¾ Mar. 14.	118¾	117	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	117⅞	120¼	117⅜	119	108¾	93,670
23	8¼	14⅛ Jan. 11.	5 Apr. 28.	9¾	9¾	− ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,353,100	.....	..	..	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	13¾	5,435
110	41	67¾ Jan. 18.	40 June 6.	47	56	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	46¾	47½	46¾	47½	...	300
118	82	94¾ Jan. 21.	90 Jan. 6.	90	..	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	80½	80⅞	80½	80½	85	110
79½	62	76⅞ July 28.	55 Jan. 4.	71⅝	72	− 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. St. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	72¼	73½	71½	72	45½	4,075
132¾	102⅝	128⅛ July 23.	116 May 2.	124½	127	+ ⅛	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. St. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	127	127¾	127	127½	121	300
37⅞	15	25 Jan. 21.	14⅝ Feb. 24.	19⅝	19⅞	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,000	.....	..	..	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	16¼	2,950
69⅞	32	42¾ Jan. 22.	32⅞ June 1.	41⅞	41⅞	+ 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,900,000	.....	..	..	40½	42	39½	41⅞	36	5,515
118⅜	85¾	95¾ Jan. 22.	87 Feb. 24.	93⅝	95¼	+ 1⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	91¼	93¾	91¾	93⅝	87¾	32,900
139⅝	85	124¼ Jan. 11.	101¼ Feb. 24.	117	118	+ 9¼	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	114	118	114	118	...	1,350
47½	32	40½ July 20.	36 Jan. 4.	47¾	48	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	30,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	44¼	815
108¾	94	104¾ Aug. 2.	100¾ Jan. 16.	101¾	103	− ⅜	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	34,894,500	May 25, '04.	1¾	Q	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	99½	170
20	12	21 Jan. 22.	14⅞ July 23.	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅞	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,891,950	July 1, '04.	1	Q	15	15	14¾	14¾	20	200
22⅝	10¼	24⅛ July 11.	14⅛ Feb. 25.	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅞	National Lead Co.	100	14,000,000	May 2, '03.	..	..	21¼	21⅝	18¾	21	13¼	9,510
117	100	114⅞ Jan. 22.	100 Feb. 25.	110	110	+ 2½	New York Air Brake.	100	7,500,000	May 25, '04.	1	Q	110	110	110	110	118¼	2,850
155	115	137⅞ Jan. 22.	112½ Mar. 12.	115	115⅛	+ ⅛	New York Central.	100	152,378,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	114¼	116⅝	114¼	116⅛	117	1,460
118	102	107¾ July 8.	101½ May 12.	105	110	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	10,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	A	110	110	110	110	...	20
152½	127½	150 July 22.	132½ May 23.	137	141	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,734,300	June 21, '04.	3	A	139	140	139	140	...	20
35¾	19	31⅞ July 20.	19⅝ Mar. 14.	31	31¼	+ 1⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	30	31⅜	30	31¼	19¾	21,120
70¼	39¾	62⅝ July 18.	39½ Mar. 22.	51⅛	52	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 15, '04.	1¼	SA	49¾	51¾	49¾	51¼	50¾	5,775
92½	82	91 July 27.	88 May 6.	88	90	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	15,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	SA	90½	91	90½	91	90	100
124½	93	90 Jan. 22.	80 Mar. 22.	87	88	− ¾	North American.	100	77,624,400	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	87	88	88	88	71½	100
72	39¾	61 July 18.	51 Feb. 24.	59¾	62	+ 1	Pacific Coast Co.	1st pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	61	61	61	43¾	100
75	39¾	69¾ July 20.	61¼ Jan. 12.	70¾	71⅜	+ 2	Pacific Coast Co.	2d pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	70	69	70	54	1,205
157⅜	119⅜	139¾ Jan. 22.	111¾ Mar. 12.	133½	133⅝	+ 1½	Pennsylvania.	50	200,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	119	133⅝	118¾	133⅝	120	78,618
169⅜	87⅞	163¾ Jan. 26.	62¾ Mar. 12.	161¼	161⅝	+ 3½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	87	87	87	87	95¾	12,415
82	58	80¾ Jan. 22.	55 Apr. 20.	66	66	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	66	66	66	66	85	100
188	132¾	182¼ July 21.	130¾ July 21.	130	..	+ 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	130	130	130	130	...	100
82¾	52⅝	81 July 11.	74¾ May 16.	77½	78	+ ¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	77½	78	77½	78	...	100
92	65¾	77¼ July 25.	67 May 16.	75	76	+ 1	Pittsburg & Western.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	74	76	74	76	71	1,400
37	16	24½ Mar. 2.	16 May 18.	19¾	19¾	− ¼	Pittsburg Steel Casting Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19	19	19	21¾	100
90	67	79 July 21.	71¾ May 16.	75	75¼	..	Pittsburg Steel Casting Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	82¾	100
62¼	37¼	54¾ July 21.	49¾ Mar. 14.	52	54	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	52	54	52	54	52¾	1,200
84¾	73	89½ July 21.	78 Mar. 1.	84	85	+ ¼	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	84	85	84	85	85	1,200
82½	55¾	73¾ July 21.	65¼ Feb. 25.	70	71	− ½	Reading.	50	80,000,000	.....	..	..	70	71	70	71	70¾	1,200
29⅜	9	20¼ Jan. 25.	6 May 16.	17	17¼	+ 1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	30,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17¼	17	17¼	17¾	1,200
39⅜	35¾	40¾ Jan. 23.	37 May 18.	38	40	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	30,000,000	.....	..	..	38	40	38	40	38	1,200
25⅝	15⅞	21¼ Jan. 22.	17⅝ Mar. 11.	18	18¼	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18¼	18	18¼	16	1,200
82	45	67¾ Jan. 22.	57 Feb. 24.	64	64¼	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	64	64¼	64	64¼	64	1,200
30	15	20¾ Jan. 22

List of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Which Sold During Week Ended Aug. 6, 1904—Continued.

Sales for Week. Shares.	Range of Sales. Lowest.	Date.	Highest.	Date.	Quotations Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Net Change from Last Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Price Range 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Price Range Previous Year (1903). Highest.	Lowest.	Interest or Dividends Paid in Year Ago.	Week Ending Aug. 6, '04.
100	19½	25¼ July 21	15½ Feb. 24	25¼	25½	+ ¼	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	Apr. 15 '04	2½	SA	25¼	23½	25	17½	[illegible]	
100	80	90 July 21	77½ Feb. 24	90	92	+ 2	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]			90	90	88	77½	5,750	
400	¾	1¼ Feb. 24	⅝ Mar. 7	¾	1		[illegible]						1¼	¾	3¾	3¾	157	
100	30½	44⅝ July 23	31⅛ May 19	44⅝	45	+ 1	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	Nov. 1, '04.	2	..	45	44¾	44¾	30⅜	2,000	
1,000	22	27½ Jan. 22	20 June 2.	27½	27¾	+ 3½	Texas Pacific	100	[illegible]			..	27¾	27¾	27¾	20	200	
1,000	22	29⅝ July 25	23 Feb. 24	29	29⅛	+ 2	Third Avenue	100	[illegible]			..	29	29	29	23	200	
125	100	124½ Jan. 13	115 Mar. 14	124½	125	+ 2½	Third Avenue	100	14,000,000	July 30, '04.	1½	..	125½	125½	125½	115	625	
1,000	15	25½ Jan. 22	20¾ Feb. 27	25½	25¾	+ 2	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	[illegible]			..	25¾	25¾	25¾	15¾	1,000	
100	24	30¾ Apr. 29	22½ Feb. 27	30	30	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000			..	30	30	30	25	1,250	
1,800	79	96 July 19	87½ Feb. 24	95¾	96	+ ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	18,511,000	May 16, '04.	1½	Q	96	95¾	95¾	87½	1,200	
117,300	65¼	99 July 28	71 Mar. 14	98¾	98¾	+ 1½	Union Pacific	100	100,772,500	Apr. 1 '04.	2	QA	98¾	98¾	98¾	67¾	117,400	
1,000	93½	94½ Apr. 6.	89¾ Feb. 25	95	95	+ ½	Union Pacific pf	100	82,857,300	Apr. 1 '04.	2	QA	95¾	95¾	95¾	89¾	150	
100	9	12 Jan. 15.	9 Feb. 17.	11	...	+ 1½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000			..	11	11¼	11	11¼	200	
1,000	30	49 July 25.	42¾ Apr. 19.	49¾	49	+ ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	SA	49¾	49¾	49¾	40	600	
15	6	8¾ July 21.	6¾ May 19.	...	...	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300			..	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	2,015	
85	33	50 July 6.	40 Mar. 24.	...	...	+ 3½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '04.	1	Q	49¾	49¾	49¾	...	1,238	
154	6	8¼ Jan. 25.	6¾ May 27.	7¼	7¼	+ ½	United States Leather Co.	100	66,920,900			..	7¼	7¼	7	4¾	450	
90	71½	84¼ July 15.	75¾ Jan. 4.	82¾	83¼	— ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	66,920,900	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	82¾	82¾	82¾	78	745	
...	...	50 July 15.	43 Jan. 13.	46	47¾	...	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,200,100			..	46	47¾	46	...	275	
15	7	19¾ July 23.	16¾ Jan. 14.	19¾	19¾	+ ¾	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,696,600	Apr. 30, '03.	1	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	9	1,220	
93	30¾	78½ July 19.	41 Jan. 4.	74½	75¾	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	22,696,600	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	75¾	74¾	75	34	420	
207	10	12¾ July 18.	8 May 13.	12¾	12¾	+ ¼	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,405,300	Dec. 30, '03.	1	Q	12¾	12¾	12¾	20¾	24,537	
800	49¾	63½ July 25.	51½ May 13.	59¾	59½	+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 16, '04.	1½	Q	59¾	61¾	59¾	39¾	65¾	128,985
95	17½	24¾ Jan. 28.	22¾ June 29.	29	29½	+ 3¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1 '03.	1½	..	26¾	29¼	26¾	23	4,063	
125½	80	106¼ Jan. 28.	96 July 6.	103¾	104	+ 2¾	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	17,085,300	July 15, '04.	2	Q	101½	105½	101	103¾	90	8,062
230	16¾	21¾ Jan. 27.	15 May 16.	17	17¼	+ ¼	Wabash.	100	29,000,000			..	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	18¾	620
65	27½	41 Jan. 25.	22¾ Feb. 24.	36¼	36½	+ ¾	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000			..	36½	36¾	35¾	29¾	2,600	
240	195	207 May 9.	205 Mar. 26.	202	212	...	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	14	SA	200	209	209	210	15	
98	90¾	99¾ May 9.	85 May 19.	88¾	88¾	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,570,000	Aug. 1 '04.	2½	Q	88¾	88¾	88¾	89¾	61¼	456
221	130	173¾ Jan. 21.	153 May 2.	157½	160	+ ½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	12,500,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	156	159½	156	156¾	165	722
200	14½	21¼ Jan. 20.	16 June 6.	19¾	19¾	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central	100	16,153,800			..	19¾	19¾	19¾	17¾	1,150	
55½	33	47½ Jan. 27.	37 June 6.	39¾	39¾	+ ½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,300			..	39½	39½	39½	30¾	220	

SHEEP IN WOLVES' CLOTHING.

Some Wall Street Visitors Who Have Made Lambs of Their Brokers.

Wall Street's treatment of Spring lambs and those belated off Spring who find their way to the Street at various other seasons of the year is proverbial. They come to gain wisdom as well fortune, and while the latter sometimes escapes them a case is yet to be found of a lamb that has left the Street without adding to his stock something of the former. Not that he does not sometimes return despite his wisdom to acquire the fortune that had eluded him previously, but the Street, while not disdaining profit even from such, has for them a name that is less suave, even if not less complimentary, than that of lamb.

But little is heard in the ordinary run of events of the sheep in the clothing of wolves who come not to be despoiled, but to despoil. The most interesting of these are the guileless countrymen who every once in a while succeed in getting the better of the astute members of Stock Exchange brokerage firms who supposedly are as well qualified to judge of the genuineness of lambs as any one possibly could be. In the recent experience of Stock Exchange houses in dealings with customers who have come from some small town or other there are proofs enough that residence within the sphere of influence of Wall Street is by no means essential in order to think out ways of getting the better of others. One of the games that have recently been worked on members of the Exchange is the issuing of opposite orders to two or more houses with the object of catching the fluctuation of the market, no matter which way prices move. Recently a Stock Exchange house that has been very active in the market's recent advance received an order by telegraph to sell short 200 shares of Sugar at the market. The order came from a newly acquired customer residing in a small town up the State, and it was his first venture in the market. He was known to the firm only through correspondence and by inquiry through the ordinary channels, but nothing wrong was suspected when the order to sell the 200 shares was received with the information that a check was being sent by mail. The stock was sold and the check waited for, but it did not arrive. The following day the firm did some telegraphing, and got the reply that the check had been forgotten and that the customer was coming to town with it himself. Some days later the firm somehow got the information that the same individual had sent an order on the same day to another firm to buy 200 shares of Sugar, and that the individual had sent his margin to that office and had subsequently settled his account and taken his profit. Sugar meanwhile having advanced about 3 points. The firm came to the conclusion that that was a case in which the firm got the wisdom and the lamb the fortune.

IDEAL CROPS.

Like Other Ideals Beyond Reach, but Present Year Likely to Prove as Nearly Ideal as Need Be.

With some of the leading bulls in the wheat market admitting that the reports spread recently in regard to the damage to Spring wheat were overdone, and with the general acceptance of the bright outlook for the other crops, including corn and cotton, it would appear that there is little ground for any complaint of the 1904 crop outlook as a whole. Admittedly, much can happen between the present date and the time for the harvesting of the various crops, but, barring the unexpected, the year is likely to be marked by the production of crops of an aggregate value large enough to make the present year compare very favorably with previous records, if indeed it does not surpass them all. Bumper crops of all kinds cannot possibly be looked for in one year, but with the chance of the cotton crop exceeding in value last year's and the corn crop equaling that of 1902, it would appear that 1904 can be content with its prospects. The ideal would be a year in which all crops passed all previous records, but that is beyond reasonable expectation. Below are given as a matter of interesting comparison the most valuable crops of wheat, corn, oats, and hay, and their combined value:

Wheat, (1901.) 748,460,218 bu.; value $427,350,156
*Corn, (1902) 2,523,648,312 bu.; value 1,617,017,349
Hay, (1902.) 61,306,940 tons; value... $556,275,889
*Cotton, (1903,) 10,306,073 bales; val. 660,000,000

Total value, five crops.....$3,004,238,327
*Estimated.

It will be interesting to see how nearly Oats, (1903.) 987,822,712 bu.; value... 306,564,862 this year's results approach the ideal. That they can come very near to it does not seem doubtful as matters stand now, and there is satisfaction in the fact that they can fall a good deal below it and yet be very good. Below is given in round numbers an estimate of the general result of these five chief crops on the ideal basis. It is interesting in comparison with figures for previous years, even if not convincing as to the results which will be actually attained:

Wheat, 900,000,000 bushels; value... $510,000,000
Corn, 2,500,000,000 bushels; value... 1,000,000,000
Oats, 900,000,000 bushels; value..... 270,000,000
Hay, 63,000,000 tons; value..... 670,909,890
Cotton, 12,000,000 bales; value..... 700,000,000

Total.....$3,050,009,000

Usually the conditions, climatic and other, which favor the production of a record yield of one crop do not favor equally other crops, so that ordinarily a record crop of one kind is not accompanied the same year by record crops of other kinds, but both 1902 and 1903 furnished two crop records. In the series of tables below are given the record crops, so far as value is concerned, of wheat, corn, oats, and hay, and the value of all these crops as well as of the cotton crop in the years in which the record for each was established.

The most valuable wheat crop raised was that of 1901. The five principal crops of that year and their vaue were as follows:

Wheat, 748,460,218 bushels; value.. $427,350,156
Corn, 1,522,519,261 bushels; value.. 921,553,768
Oats, 736,508,724 bushels; value.... 293,653,777
Hay, 50,780,977 tons; value..... 494,121,833
Cotton, 10,020,029 bales; value..... 414,250,000

Total value, five crops.....$2,603,009,534

The most valuable corn crop was that of 1902. The crops of that year were:

Wheat, 670,063,006 bushels; value.. $422,294,117
Corn, 2,523,648,312 bushels; value.. 1,617,017,349
Oats, 987,822,712 bushels; value..... 306,564,832
Hay, 59,857,576 tons; value..... 542,059,384
Cotton, 10,727,559 bales; value..... 453,948,900

Total, five crops.....$3,379,932,172
*Estimated.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$11,282,422
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	10,007,130
From Jan. 1, 1904	342,709,540
From Jan. 1, 1903	372,084,491

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 2, 1904	$5,961,276
Week ended Aug. 4, 1903	6,485,704
From Jan. 1, 1904	273,079,041
From Jan. 1, 1903	294,469,991

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$29,833
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	23,280
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,429,224
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,683,975

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1904	$6,510
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	2,190
From Jan. 1, 1904	73,962,815
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,908,401

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$23,323
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	$20,090
From Jan. 1, 1904	68,029,272
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,124,526

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$28,256
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	20,974
From Jan. 1, 1904	804,254
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,022,968

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$802,657
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	407,690
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,518,270
From Jan. 1, 1903	19,745,213

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$766,401
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	387,696
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,027,671
From Jan. 1, 1903	18,720,251

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$58,091
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	43,254
From Jan. 1, 1904	9,555,722
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,706,537

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 6, 1904	$808,167
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	409,780
From Jan. 1, 1904	98,048,850
From Jan. 1, 1903	52,651,614

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1904	$789,738
Week ended Aug. 7, 1903	366,126
From Jan. 1, 1904	89,967,123
From Jan. 1, 1903	47,945,077

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Missouri Pacific	1%
Am. Cotton Oil	3	N., C. & St. L.	6%
Am. Sugar	2%	N. Y. Air Brake	3%
Am. Sugar pf	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel	4	Norf. & West	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	Pacific Coast	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2½
At., T. & S. F.	1%	Penn. R. R.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1%	People's Gas	2½
Atl. C. Line	1%	Pressed S. C. pf	1
Balt. & Ohio	1%	Reading 1st pf	1
Brklyn R. T.	1	Rock Island	1%
Canadian Pacific	1%	Rock Island pf	2
Ches. & Ohio	1%	St. J. & G. I.	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	1%	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1%
Cleve., L. & W.	1%	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1%
Col. Fuel & Iron	1%	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6%
Consol. Gas	2%	St. L. & S. W. pf.	2%
Del. Un. Ry	1%	Southern Pacific	1%
Erie	1	Southern Railway	2%
Erie 1st pf	2%	Southern Ry. pf	2%
Erie 2d pf	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
General Chemical	1%	Texas & Pacific	2%
Hamestake	2	Third Avenue	2%
Illinois Central	1%	Tol., St. L. & W.	1%
Int. Paper pf	1%	Union Pacific	1%
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	2%	Un. Bys. Inv.	1%
Kan. City So. pf	1	U. S. Pipe pf	2%
Lake S. & Mich.	3%	U. S. Steel pf	1%
Md. Coal pf	3%	Va.-Car. Chem.	1%
Met. St. Ry	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	3%
Minn. & St. L.	1%		
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1		
Mo., K. & T. pf	2%		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Dul., S. S. & A.	1
Am. Grass Twine	1%	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Snuff pf	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Corn Prod. pf	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buffalo Gas 5s	9	4½s, Series A	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	3½	Pr. C., C. & St. L.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	4½s, Series B	2
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	2	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	2½
Chi. & N. W. 8½s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	2½
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	2½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	2½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s, reg	1½	Stl. Spgs., O. & G. 4s	6½
Con. Ry. & L. 4½s	1	Sa. Pac. of Ariz. 6s, 1910	1
Con. Gas 6s ctfs	1	Sa. Pac. of Ariz. 6s, 1909	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1½	So. Ry. 5s	1
Det. & Mack. lien 4s	2	Penn. Coal & I.	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	2½	Birm. Div. 6s	1%
Gila. Val, G. & N. 5s	1	Tol. & Ohio C. gen. 5s	4½
Iowa Cent. 4s	1	U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	1
Mob. & O. new. 6s	1%	Wabash Deb. B	1½
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	2½		
P., C., C. & St. L. reg.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Carolina Cent. 4s	1	Nat. Starch 5s	1%
Col. Fuel conv. 4s, tr. ctfs	1%	Ore. S. L. 6s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	1½	Sher., Sh. & So. 5s	1
Nat. R. of M. con. 4s	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$8,541,575	$14,195,850	$7,518,975
Jan. 9	14,686,225	14,619,100	12,844,450
Jan. 16	22,181,700	20,511,125	19,981,050
Jan. 23	26,073,675	26,414,975	25,252,400
Jan. 30	27,733,050	27,588,975	26,892,450
Feb. 6	21,943,775	12,546,675	17,592,225
Feb. 13	20,572,225	15,698,675	15,698,225
Feb. 20	27,698,050	9,045,675	13,498,225
Feb. 27	32,189,300	3,951,900	3,975,225
March 5	29,949,350	998,975	2,966,450
March 12	29,267,075	1,695,650	2,712,225
March 19	27,316,575	3,139,600	4,471,325
March 26	27,485,875	6,260,000	6,966,575
April 2	27,795,050	5,130,225	6,646,125
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,350	4,871,725
April 16	27,302,650	4,097,850	5,954,350
April 23	24,388,700	10,085,475	6,481,000
April 30	22,144,250	11,181,850	7,694,000
May 7	22,178,300	16,020,825	8,861,000
May 14	22,827,250	8,982,625	5,548,275
May 21	13,004,275	9,223,725	14,861,400
May 28	20,962,150	9,545,150	11,939,000
June 4	21,760,575	4,775,400	11,235,575
June 11	20,962,400	9,477,175	13,302,950
June 18	20,989,575	10,089,075	12,198,250
June 25	23,453,675	12,923,950	12,978,350
July 2	24,106,300	8,577,675	10,984,725
July 9	24,017,725	9,665,475	12,254,900
July 16	14,563,350	12,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	20,000,900	12,915,900	15,502,450
July 30	23,969,600	24,090,075	13,726,125
Aug. 6	24,306,850	21,587,075	9,031,350

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 6	$21,587,075	$9,031,350	$20,962,950
Aug. 13	21,563,575	7,136,550	14,521,600
Aug. 22	21,054,300	9,748,350	13,146,150
Aug. 29	20,977,925	8,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,396,975	4,087,650	6,918,575
Sept. 12	18,872,300	718,075	7,110,450
Sept. 19	18,173,625	*1,642,600	13,954,225
Sept. 26	14,540,350	1,296,525	14,382,025
Oct. 3	13,857,500	1,519,200	13,540,025
Oct. 10	16,577,150	1,827,350	17,482,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	4,808,525	18,068,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,712,175
Oct. 31	19,274,150	21,889,100	16,422,900
Nov. 7	18,384,225	17,852,350	8,080,225
Nov. 14	6,156,425	15,838,350	16,106,225
Nov. 21	8,911,350	18,830,075	14,486,625
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,736,350	12,414,575
Dec. 5	4,808,300	9,973,750	6,907,075
Dec. 12	9,977,975	8,295,900	5,485,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,728,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,345,950, Aug. 5, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,550, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,662,600	$208,570,500	$225,178,900
Jan. 9	241,116,300	218,962,200	225,712,800
Jan. 16	252,498,000	224,336,600	241,262,600
Jan. 23	272,945,500	226,064,900	236,366,300
Jan. 30	261,118,000	224,823,100	1,023,943,200
Feb. 6	278,631,800	226,556,200	1,027,154,500
Feb. 13	274,742,600	228,930,100	1,026,257,500
Feb. 20	284,515,900	234,435,300	1,029,026,900
Feb. 27	293,120,300	236,705,100	1,037,898,400
March 5	290,091,800	236,918,400	1,040,292,200
March 12	289,254,800	237,326,000	1,037,362,600
March 19	286,564,000	236,915,200	1,037,013,700
March 26	288,856,000	1,697,963,700	1,045,882,900
April 2	284,294,600	1,682,533,000	1,035,512,200
April 9	311,547,300	1,045,380,300	1,160,774,400
April 16	311,736,200	1,049,620,800	1,114,367,300
April 23	308,174,700	1,049,620,800	1,111,714,400
April 30	306,922,400	1,071,030,400	1,131,713,800
May 7	306,922,400	1,071,030,400	1,131,713,800
May 14	307,751,400	1,073,252,600	1,128,615,400
May 21	288,755,675	1,073,252,600	1,130,546,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,482,400	1,095,952,300
June 4	306,460,900	1,038,565,200	1,096,296,600
June 11	312,870,300	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	319,573,000	1,049,289,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,068,313,200	1,143,214,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,021,500	1,152,266,800
July 9	325,083,300	1,078,294,500	1,152,190,300
July 16	320,355,700	1,067,515,700	1,139,199,400
July 23	320,970,400	1,070,546,200	1,301,545,200
July 30	307,221,000	1,067,338,100	1,304,925,600
Aug. 6	307,362,200	1,065,476,800	1,304,213,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Aug. 6	$246,685,200	$912,007,100	$912,272,500
Aug. 15	247,297,400	908,346,900	908,886,200
Aug. 22	245,986,200	917,944,500	913,783,600
Aug. 29	250,708,200	924,111,500	920,128,200
Sept. 5	244,628,200	924,415,500	918,181,200
Sept. 12	244,871,105	924,982,600	918,196,600
Sept. 19	248,544,200	922,085,900	916,462,200
Sept. 26	250,956,600	917,047,700	907,242,200
Oct. 3	248,941,700	914,686,100	907,714,400
Oct. 10	245,598,200	912,161,200	897,618,100
Oct. 17	243,178,100	909,385,600	891,771,400
Oct. 24	237,588,400	907,660,800	887,714,400
Oct. 31	231,512,200	911,920,000	892,424,600
Nov. 7	230,466,300	909,455,000	888,414,700
Nov. 14	215,422,200	898,826,600	882,179,700
Nov. 21	218,744,700	897,224,900	877,882,600
Nov. 28	215,841,400	899,220,700	880,448,900
Dec. 5	217,699,400	898,882,800	883,896,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	899,295,800	883,882,700
Dec. 19	227,816,700	898,744,200	883,882,700
Dec. 26	229,954,300	902,382,200	893,912,700

Maximum deposits, $1,304,925,600, July 30, 1904; minimum since 1890, $870,382,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $743,063,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,089,849,300, July 28, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $257,362,200, Aug. 6, 1904.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104¾	Jun. 9	105½ July 22
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	106¼	Mar. 28	105½	Jan. 15	106¼ Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	106¼	Apr. 11	105¼	Jun. 4	106¼ July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	106¾	Jan. 6	106¾	July 12	106¾ July 22
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	132¾	Apr. 20	132¾	May 26	132¾ May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Jun. 2	133 Jun. 25
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	106	Jan. 5	105¾	May 22	106¼ May 25
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	105¾	May 17	106¾ May 17
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 16	104¾	July 18	104¾ Aug. 4
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small						104 Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	F. A.					121 Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾ Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	106¼	May 10	97¾	July 18	97¾ July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid		101¼	July 23	99¾	Jun. 6	101¾ Aug. 6
Republic of Cuba 5s, 2d in. paid		101	Aug. 4	98½	Jun. 8	101 Aug. 6
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L ctfs	J p.	93¾	July 5	92¾	July 21	98½ Aug. 6

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	102¾	May 31	102¾	May 31	102¾ Aug. 5, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.					102 Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s	J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102¼	July 5	102¼ July 5, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	103½	Jan. 28	101	July 12	101 July 12, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	J. J.					1½ Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95¼	Mar. 8	96 July 20, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg						96¼ Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small						95½ Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs						117 Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs		8	Jan. 22	6¼	May 11	6¼ July 25, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	91¼	Mar. 14	93¼ Mar. 16, 1904

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

High Record for Cash—Decrease in Loans and Deposits.

Apparently the creation of new high records in the bank statement is coming to an end. Receipts of currency from the interior are falling off, and there is a prospect that more than the equivalent of the gold coming from Australia, Japan, and the Klondike will be sent to Europe and to Cuba.

The bank statement of last Saturday added $131,200 to the cash holdings of the banks, making the total $357,362,200, or $107,707,000 more than at this time a year ago. It is probable that this will remain the high record for some time.

A decrease in deposits appeared for the first time since June 4, and the high record for that item is $1,204,965,600, on July 30.

The liquidation of loans begun in the preceding week was continued. There were no remarkable changes in this item. The National City Bank had an increase in loans of $1,289,000, and the First National a decrease of $1,478,600. Thirty banks reported decreases and twenty banks showed increases. Only five of the changes were in excess of $500,000.

There were thirteen banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, ten National and three State. This compares with nine banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-one in the week ending Aug. 8, 1903, twenty-seven in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-one in 1901. The total deficit of these thirteen banks was $1,643,350, which is equivalent to the reserve required on deposits of $6,573,400 out of a total of $1,204,213,400.

Money loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at ⅜@1 per cent., averaging a little below 1 per cent. The rate of ⅞ of 1 per cent. was quoted for the first time. Time money was in light demand at 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to eight months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4 per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8755@$4.8765 to $4.8810@$4.8820, closing strong at the higher rate. Announcement was made that the National City Bank would ship $2,500,000 gold coin to London next Tuesday. The National Bank of Commerce sent $1,500,000 gold coin to Cuba, being part of the proceeds of the Cuban loan of $35,000,000 placed by Speyer & Co.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 1¾@3½ per cent., averaging 2⅜ per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 5 per cent. for four months, 5½ per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper was in light demand. Rates were 5¾ per cent. for indorsements, 5¾@6 per cent. for prime single names, 6¼@7 per cent. for good names. The range of demand sterling was from $4.8540@$4.8550 to $4.8580@$4.8590, closing firm at $4.8550@$4.8560.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Aug. 8, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$110,422,700
Net profits	124,823,400	.....	129,661,200
Deposits	1,204,213,400	$752,200	912,573,500
Circulation	38,641,500	$221,400	43,916,900
Total	$1,483,151,000	$1,073,600	$1,196,273,300
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,095,478,900	$1,861,200	$912,607,100
Specie	275,168,200	*1,865,300	171,841,900
Legal tender	84,194,600	1,854,100	77,813,300
Total	$1,452,839,100	$1,730,000	$1,162,402,800
Res. held	357,362,200	*131,200	249,655,200
Res. req'd	361,053,350	188,050	228,068,125
Surplus	$56,308,850	*$319,250	$21,587,075
U. S. depos.	$23,870,100	*$16,400	$37,294,900
*Increase.			

The surplus in 1902 was $8,661,250; in 1901, $20,963,850; in 1900, $28,125,950; in 1899, $14,895,375; in 1898, $38,380,000; in 1897, $41,022,125.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The "average" system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is "continually changing, but is given only as per latest official report."

METHODS OF SPECIALISTS.

Accusations Which Are Often Specific Enough to Call for Investigation by the Exchange Authorities.

That the methods in vogue among some of the specialists on the floor of the Exchange have brought upon them something more than criticism is evidenced by the fact which developed during the past week that some brokers, including one or two of the largest in the Street, are so convinced that they do not always get fair treatment at the hands of the specialists that they give their orders to other brokers in the case of many stocks in which the specialists are particularly given to the habits with which all the Street is familiar, and which popularity are supposed to give some specialists the larger share of their income. It would appear that the matter had gone far enough in the general discussion of the Street to have reached the attention of those responsible for the maintenance of the fair name of the Exchange, and to have reached them, too, in sufficiently specific form to make any effort on their part to correct the abuse something more than a fishing expedition in the dark, which they would naturally be loath to undertake, for the very good reason that nothing would be accomplished. [illegible] might [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 6, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904 Highest.	Range for Year 1904 Lowest.	Last Sale.	1903 A'vg.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	J	96¾ Jun	91¾ Apr	95 July	93½
Atl. Tem. & W. P. gen. g. 4s, 1907	A	100¾ Jul	96¾ Jan	100¾ Aug	100¼
Do registered	A	100 Apr	97½ July	99	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	95¾ Jul	87¼ Feb	95¾ Aug	95
Do do registered	Nov.	87¼ Jan	82¼ Jan	87¼ Aug	
Do stamped		95¼ Jul	87½ Jan	95 Aug	92½
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100 Jan	98 Feb	99¾ June	98½
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1906	*FA	98 May	98 May	98 May	97½
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1914				102¾ No	99¾
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	97½ Jul	92¼ May	96 July	96
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*			114½ Oc	110¾
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	96¼ Jul	91 Mar	96¼ Aug	98
Do registered		92 Feb	92 Feb	92 Feb	
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO			122¾ No	
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	112¾ Jan	112¾ Jan	114 Jan	113½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	MN*	114 Aug	108 Mar	114 Aug	113¾
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	93 Jul	93 Jul	93 July	95
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. grd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	98 Aug	98 Aug	98 Aug	97¼
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾ Jun	92¾ Feb	95 Aug	94¾
Do do registered		93¾ May	92¾ Mar	95¾ May	97
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¾ Jul	100¾ Feb	103¾ Aug	102¾
Do do registered		103 Jul	100 May	103 July	
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	98 Apr	98 Apr	98 June	98
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	91¼ Jul	87¼ Jan	91¼ Aug	90¾
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	96¾ Jul	92¾ Feb	96¾ Aug	
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MN*	93 Jul	92¾ Feb	93 July	92½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	92¼ Jun	87¼ Feb	91¼ Aug	91¾
Do do registered				90¾ Ja	
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105¼ Mar	105¼ Mar	106 Mar	106
Gen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	108 Jun	108 Jun	108 Jun	106
Pitts. Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122 Jun	122 Jun	122 Mar	120¾
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	98 Jun	98 Jun	98 Jun	98
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.				100¾ Fe	
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾ Jun	113¼ Mar	117¾ June	115¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ			107 Jul	107
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¼ Mar	121¼ Mar	121¼ Mar	119
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	124 Apr	118 Feb	124 May	122½
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100¾ Jun	97¾ May	99¾ July	
Canada South. 1st grtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	106 Jun	102¾ Jan	103¾ Aug	103½
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	100 Jun	100 Jun	100 Jun	100
Do do registered		100 Jun	105 Jun	106 June	107¾
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94 Aug	90 Mar	94 Aug	93
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MS	108 Jul	107½ Apr	108 Jul	106¾
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118 Jan	111¾ Feb	116¾ Mar	116¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	112 Jul	103¾ Jan	111½ Aug	110¾
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107¾ Jun	103¾ Apr	107¾ Aug	
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		83¾ Aug	63 Mar	85 Aug	85
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		44 Aug	28 Mar	45 Aug	44
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		29¾ Aug	20 Mar	30 Aug	29½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		22¾ May	23 Apr	23 May	
Do Cbat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	104 Feb	19 104	Feb 19	104 Feb
Do. M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	JJ			102 Je	
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ	107¾ Aug	2 107	Aug 2	107¾
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	128 Jun	128 Mar	3 128	July 2
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J	130¾ Jun	127¼ Apr	130 June	22
Do do registered	J	113¾ Jun	113¼ Jan	113¾ July	12
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	116 Jan	102 Apr	116 July	27
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	102¾ Jul	100 Jan	102¾ Aug	4
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Jc. 1, 1910	QM	109¾ Mar	99 Jan	108 Apr	29
Ches. & O. fg. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111¾ Jul	107¾ Jan	111¾ July	27
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	110 Jul	111¾ Jan	114¾ Jan	6
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	113¾ Apr	113 Mar	113¾ June	16
Do do registered	*MS	106¾ Jul	106½ Mar	106¾ Aug	4
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS			100 Ap	18, 01
Do do registered	*JD			112 My	14, 03
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	101 Jun	94¾ Jan	102 Aug	2
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	97 Jun	94¼ Apr	98 July	8
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*MS			106½ Oc	29, 02
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS			96 De	30, 02
Greenbriar Ry 1st grtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	85¼ Jul	81½ Jan	85 July	19
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	80 May	12 74½ Jan	80 July	23
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*			85¾ Ap	16, 02
Do registered					
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	102 Jul	99 Feb	100 Aug	100
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	95¾ Jun	91 Feb	94¼ Aug	94
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	91¾ Mar	90½ Apr	91¾ Apr	16
Do do registered	JJ*	106 Jul	103 Jul	106 July	29
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	AO*	108¾ Apr	104¾ Apr	108¾ Apr	27
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	102¾ Mar	100¾ Apr	102¾ Apr	27
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾ Mar	100¾ Apr	102¾ July	22
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	103¾ Apr	103½ May	104 July	27
Do do registered	*MN			103 De	2, 03
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾ Feb	8 100	Jan 2	100¾ Feb
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Mar	14 105	Jan 8	105¾ June
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115 Feb	1 114	Jan 3	114¾ July
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	108¾ Apr	21 103¾	Jun 2	106¾ June
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	MN*	129 Jul	123 Apr	129 Apr	12
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	118¾ Jul	113 May	114½ May	3
Do do registered	MN*			111¾	Ap 13, 03
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	116¾ Jul	112¾ Jan	116¾ July	23
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	130 Jun	120 Feb	126¾ Feb	11
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	120 Jul	111¾ Jul	120 July	27
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109¾ Jul	107 Jan	108 Jan	18
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	175 Apr	29 169	Mar 14	175 Apr
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	110¾ Apr	25 103	Mar 14	103¾ July
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	QJ	104 Jun	18 103¼	Jun 18	103¼ June
Do do registered	QJ				
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ May	25 97¼	Mar 28	98¾ May
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ			111¾ Ap	28, 03
Do C. & M. Div. 1st 5s, 1926	*JJ	119 Jan	28 113¾	Mar 21	116 Apr
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Jan	14 109¾	Jan 9	110¾ Feb
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117 Jan	14 111	Jan 19	117 July
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	111¾ Jun	17 103¾	Mar 26	111¾ June
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ			117½ Jy	18, 99
Do Ist H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¾ Feb	4 116¾	Jan 29	115¾ May
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106 Jan	15 106	Jan 15	106 Aug
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1906	JJ*	109 Mar	14 109	Mar 14	109 Mar
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	JJ*	112¾ Jul	111	Jan 11	112¾ July
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	*JJ	107 Mar	16 106¾	Apr 26	107 May
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jun	28 110¾	Jul 11	110¾ July
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*JJ	112 May	26 109¾	Feb 2	112 May
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾ Jun	23 114	Mar 17	114¾ July
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	112 Jul	12 110¾	Jun 14	112 July
Do 1st con. 6s, 1912	*JD	117¾ Apr	21 114¾	Mar 11	115¾ June
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾ Apr	29 127¾	Jun 1	128¾ Aug
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	105 Apr	7 102¾	Apr 13	104¾ June
Do do registered	FA15	103 Jul	14 102¾	Apr 13	103 July
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100 Aug	3 98¾	May 24	100 Aug
Do do registered	QF				105 No
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118 Jul	14 111¼	Apr 7	111½ De
Do do registered	AO*				111½ De
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¾ Mar	24 103¾	Apr 8	110 June
Do do registered	AO*	107 Mar	28 106	Mar 28	107 Mar
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106 Feb	9 104	Jun 13	105 July
Do do registered	MN*	104 Jan	22 104	Mar 3	104 Mar
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾ Jun	22 107¼	May 17	108¾ June
Do do registered	AO15	108¾ Jun	12 108¾	Jan 12	108¾ Jun
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118 Apr	12 117	Feb 10	118 July
Do do registered	*MN	116 Apr	13 114½	Jun 3	114¾ June
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*			108	No 5, 02
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	105½ May	23 105¼	May 23	106¾ May
Ott. Cl. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS*			100¾	No 17, 03
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾ Apr	3 103¾	May 13	109¾ June
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	127 Jul	123 Jan	127 Aug	13
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	118¾ Mar	25 117¼	Mar 14	117¾ Mar
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS			142¾	Fe 10, 02
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*FA			121¾	De 5, 02
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103 Apr	8 103	Apr 8	103 Apr
Do incomes, 1911	*MN			100	Se 9, 03
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	125 Jun	6 121¾	Apr 5	125 June
Do registered	JJ	122¾ Aug	3 120	Feb 17	122¾ Aug
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	105¾ Jun	28 101	Jan 7	104¾ Aug
Do do registered	JJ				101 Ja
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN				100¾ Jy
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97 Jul	97 Jul	97 Jul	97
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. I, 1911	*MN	96 May	16 96	May 16	96 May
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. J, 1912	*MN	93 May	24 93	May 24	93 May
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1918	*MN	99 May	11 99	May 11	99 May
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102¾ Aug	3 102	Jun 2	102¾ Aug
Do registered		101¾ Mar	14 101¾	Mar 14	101¾ Mar
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	119 Jun	20 113¼	Apr 23	119 June
Do do registered	*AO				120½ Mr
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	110½ Jun	7 110¼	Jun 7	110½ June
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾ Jan	22 69¾	Jan 7	71¾ Aug
Do do registered		71¾ Aug	4 70¾	Jul 15	71¾ Aug
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85 Jan	20 73	Jan 6	82 Aug
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾ Jan	26 103¾	Jan 4	104¾ Jan
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	97			95¼ Oc
Do 1st 5½s, 1905	JJ				99 Oc
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	98 Jan	13 93¾	Jan 4	98 Jan
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106¾ Jul	8 104¼	Apr 22	106¾ July
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102½ Apr	26 102¾	Apr 26	102¾ Apr
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. 7s, 1927				114 Fe	14, 07
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JJ	133¾ May	20 130¼	Jun 3	133¾ July
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD			93 De	19, 02
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131 Jan	25 130¼	Jan 9	131 Feb
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	128¾ Mar	3 122¾	Mar 3	129¾ Mar
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	123¾ Jul	111	Jan 20	123¾ July
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JD	74¾ Jan	27 73¾	May 25	74¾ Aug
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¾ Apr	8 110	Mar 3	111¾ Apr
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	107			100 Ap
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*			104¾ De	3, 03
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ			112½ Oc	10, 00
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	113¾ Jul	14 111¼	May 13	113¾ July
Cin. Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	JJ*	98 Jul	8 97	Jan 8	98 July
C., L. & C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	102 Aug	4 95¾	Jan 8	102 Aug
Do do registered				97 No	2, 03
Do Clifto Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼ Apr	12 99¾	Jun 15	100 Aug
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	98¾ Jul	99	98 Feb	1 98¾
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102¾ Apr	13 98¾	Feb 27	101 July
Do do registered	MN*	99 Jan	28 98	Jan 28	99 Jan
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*			102	De 9, 02
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*			94¼	Au 31, 03
C., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	QJ	105 Jan	22 105	Jan 22	105 Jan
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	99½ Jun	3 100¾	Mar 4	102¾ July
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	115¾ Jun	23 110¾	Mar 16	115¾ June
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JJ			129 Jy	28, 03
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	128 Mar	16 128	Mar 16	128 Mar
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO			104	No 19, 01
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	100 Jul	18 95	Apr 6	99 Aug
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	65 Mar	16 58	May 4	62 July
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	123¼ Feb	9 112¼	Feb 9	112¼ Feb
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	116 Feb	10 116	Feb 10	116 Feb
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	83¼ Jan	19 82	Jan 6	89¾ July
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89¾ Jan	30 82	Jan 8	89¾ July
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO				102 Dec

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904 Highest.	Range for Year 1904 Lowest.	Last Sale.	1903 A'vg.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾ Jan	108¾ Apr	112¾ July	111¾
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	135 Jul	128 Jan	135 Aug	135
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	133 May	13 128¾	Jan 11	133
Do do registered	*JD				
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	122¾ Jun	14 127	Jan 5	122¾
Do registered					122¾
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	116¾ May	13 111¼	Feb 6	114¾
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1922	*MN	108¾ Jul	5 100¾	Jan 26	105¾
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	109¾ Feb	8 106¾	Jul 16	108¾
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 2000	FJ			102	Fe 2, 04
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¾ Jan	12 133¾	Mar 30	133¾
Do registered	MS*			140	Au 6, 01
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106 Jan	11 105¼	Apr 6	106
Do registered	*AO			122	Je 4, 02
Do g. 6s, 1909	*AO	108 Mar	11 104	May 12	104
Do do registered	*AO	104 Apr	11 103	Apr 11	103
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142 Jul	25 142	Jul 25	142
Do registered	*MN			147¾	Je 18, 02
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	101¼ Jun	30 96¾	Mar 1	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾ Jul	1 104¾	Jul 1	104¾
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	106¾ May	6 103	Jan 6	106
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JD	101 Jul	24 98	Jan 6	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	99 Jul	23 93	Apr 22	99
Utah Con. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	*AO			97	Je 3, 02
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	36 Jan	4 24	May 4	24
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*			111	Fe 28, 01
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100 Aug	5 96	Jul 18	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	92¾ Jul	28 92¼	Jul 28	92¼
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	87 Jun	8 87	Jul 1	40½
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84 Feb	26 68¾	Jun 21	75
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	112¾ Mar	29 108¾	Apr 2	112¾
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Jan	28 111	Jan 28	112
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	116 Jul	8 113	May 31	116
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114 Jun	3 114	Jun 3	114
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	112¾ Mar	24 112¾	Apr 4	112¾
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110 Jan	6 110	Jan 6	110
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¾ Jan	11 111	May 4	111
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD			101¾	Je 26, 03
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	MS*	135¾ Jan	27 131½	Mar 23	134
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*			130	Au 7, 03
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	100¾ Jun	23 96¾	Feb 19	99
Do registered	*JJ	96¾ Jan	21 96¾	Jan 21	98½
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	87¾ Apr	26 84	Jan 5	83
Do do registered		85¾ Feb	4 85¾	Feb 4	85¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	96¾ Jul	27 94¾	Jul 11	94¾
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	125¾ Jun	21 125¾	June 21	125¾
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	120 Jul	8 116	May 18	119¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO			106	Au 6, 02
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	132 Mar	3 130	Apr 8	132
N. Y., L. E. & W. (Coal) & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	118¾ Apr	29 113¾	Jan 12	118
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*			113¾	No 25, 03
N. Y. & Greenwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	108¾ Jan	6 106¾	Jan 6	108¾
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	111¾ Mar	17 110¾	May 14	110¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Jul	2 107¾	Jan 8	111
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	96¾ Jan	28 96¾	Jan 28	96¾
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	104 Jan	18 101¾	May 12	103¾
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	113¾ Jan	8 113¾	Jan 8	113¾
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	110 Jul	11 109¾	Jan 11	109¾
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	120 Jun	0 116	Mar 25	120
Do 1st reg. 6s, 1942	*AO	103¾ Jun	27 101	May 6	103¾
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO				112
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO			110	Sep., 01
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. f. 6s, 1926	JJ	107 Jun	18 107	Jun 18	107
Fort S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ			107	Mr 11, 98
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	108 May	9 102¾	Jan 8	104¼
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	83½ Jul	29 71	Jan 29	83½
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO	104¾ Aug	3 101¾	Jan 11	104¼
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A		7¾ Apr	5 7	Mar 24	7¾
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		1¾ Apr	5 1	Jun 1	1
Gulf & Ship Island 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	105¾ Jun	24 102	Mar 16	102¾
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ*	110¾ Jun	29 103½	Jan 4	108¾
Do registered	JJ*	110 Jun	29 103½	Jan 4	108¾
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO*	100¾ Apr	12 100¾	Apr 12	100¾
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*JJ	115 Apr	11 115	Apr 11	115
Do registered	*JJ				113¼
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*JJ	101¾ Apr	20 101¼	Apr 20	101¼
Do do registered	*JJ				94
Do ext. g. 3½s, 1951	*AO				99¼
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*AO	108 Jan	30 102¾	May 11	105¾
Do do registered	*AO				102
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN*	104½ Jul	28 102	Jan 25	104½
Do do registered		101 Apr	7 101	Apr 7	101
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JJ*				100¼
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ*	95¾ Jun	29 93¾	Jan 6	95¾
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921	FA*				123
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ*	85¾ Mar	10 80	Jan 19	85¾
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ*	93 Jul	19 93	Apr 2	94½
Do do registered					101¼
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*JJ				100
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	107¾ Jul	13 106¾	Mar 28	107¼
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	JD	124¾ Apr	5 124½	Apr 5	124¾
Car. A. Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*MS				99
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*JD				119
Do do registered	*JD	113¾ Mar	12 118	Feb 6	118¾
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*JD	98¾ Apr	4 87	Jan 23	93¾
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD*				102¾
St. L. Souns. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS*				101
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	106 Mar	28 106	Mar 28	106
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1935	JJ				107¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ*	101 Feb	26 99	Jul 12	98
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN*	121 Jun	22 118¾	Jan 11	120
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS*	100 Feb	17 97	Mar 2	98¾
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS*				70
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	112¾ Jul	30 106¼	Jan 6	112¾
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	*MS	85 Feb	9 85	Jun 21	85¾
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	*AO	71¾ Aug	4 68	Mar 10	71¾
Do registered					63¾
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	110¼ Jun	14 115¼	Jan 13	113¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	114¾ Jul	16 110¾	Jan 8	114¾
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112 Feb	16 111¾	Feb 5	112
Leh. Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1933	MN*	107¾ May	24 107¼	May 24	107¾
Lehigh Val. (N. Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ*	109¾ May	17 104¾	Jan 7	109¾
Do registered		105 Jan	6 105	Jan 6	105
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO*				113¾
Do registered	AO*				109¾
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	*JJ	107 Jan	19 107	Jan 19	107
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS*	93 May	12 92	May 10	93
Lehigh & N. Y. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	*AO				99¼
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	*AO	100¾ Jun	16 100¾	Jun 16	100¾
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	116¾ Jun	8 116	Apr 9	116¾
Do gen.

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s.1929	J J*	91¼	Jun 27	84	Jan 7	91	Aug 5	90½	91
Do do registered		87¾	Apr 23	87¾	Apr 23	87¾	Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s.1933	*M N	96	Jul 18	91	Mar 15	95½	Aug 4	95	95¼
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	111¼	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	111¼	Mar 8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	93	98
Do do small						90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	126¾	May 31	123¾	Jun 6	125¾	Aug 3	125¾	127½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94¼	Jul 11	90	Apr 11	94½	July 5	93½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	114	Jan 13	113½	May 9	113¾	May 9	111½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	J J					101½	Ja 30, 02	96	..
Do do col. g. 4s. May 1, 1930	Q F	95¼	Jul 15	88½	Mar 8	92½	July 29	91	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½	June 27	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	F A*	115¾	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115	July 30	113½	115
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch.1923	*J J					113	De 1, 99	113½	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb	*J J	113¼	Jun 9	113¼	Jun 9	111¾	June 9	112¾	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*J J	113	Jul 6	113	Jul 6	113	July 6	113½	..
Nat. R. of Mex., pr. lien g. 4½s.1926	J J	103¾	Jun 29	100	Feb 8	103½	June 29	102¾	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	75¾	Aug 4	76	76
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	103½	Aug., 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River	J J*	101⅜	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 19	99¼	Aug 4	99⅝	100
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	99	Jun 10	98	Jan 6	99¼	Juns 10	..	..
Do do registered	M S*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	101¾	Juns 17	102	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1894-1904	M S*	100⅞	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100⅞	Apr 6	101	..
Do do registered	M S*	100¾	Mar 31	100½	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1839-1904	M S*	100¾	Mar 31	100½	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	100⅝	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100⅜	Mar 2	100⅝	..
Do do registered	*J D					98	Ds 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99¾	May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*M N					99¾	No 8, 02	100¼	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	93¾	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	91⅜	Aug 5	91¼	..
Do do registered	*F A	91½	Jun 28	86	Jan 20	91½	July 8	..	90
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	94¼	Jul 6	86½	Mar 14	89¾	Aug 4	..	89
Do do registered	*F A					91	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	106¼	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	105¾	July 7	105¼	..
Do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J					95	Ap 3, 02	96	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	105	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 16, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	106¼	Jun 16	106¼	Jan 4	107¾	Aug 3	103	106¼
Do registered	*J J	105¾	Jan 28	103½	Jun 15	104¾	July 29	107	107¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 16	100¾	Aug 5	100¾	100¾
Do do registered	*J D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	101¾	Aug 4	98½	Mar 1	101¾	Aug 5	101¾	101¾
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	101	..
Mahaning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	117¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	139	Ja 21, 03	127	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	112¼	Jan 18	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	111¾	..
Do 8s, 1931	M S	122	Jan 16	121¾	July 20	122	July 20	121¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	121	Jul 20	121	Jul 20	121	July 20	121	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J*	106¼	Apr 30	105¼	Apr 13	106¼	June 9	104¾	..
Do registered	J J*					100	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¼	May 20	97	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N					100	Se 24, 03	100	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	115¾	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113½	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	118	Jul 28	115½	May 6	118	July 28	118½	119½
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A					113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	104¼	Apr 5	101	Feb 9	104¼	Apr 5	103½	..
N. Y. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	107	Jul 1	102¾	Mar 29	104¼	Aug 5	104¾	105
Do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 29, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N					125½	Fe 6, 07	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*					101¾	My 14, 03	101¾	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	103¾	Aug 5	100½	Mar 18	103¾	Aug 5	103¾	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S					100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J J*	112½	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¾	Apr 12	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N					130	Ap 20, 03	127½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A					127	No 28, 03	124½	128
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	132¾	Aug 2	125¼	Apr 19	132¾	Aug 2	131	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	101¾	Aug 1	96½	Jan 4	101	Aug 5	101¼	101½
Do registered						96¾	Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J D*	94	Jul 11	87½	Feb 25	93¾	Aug 5	..	93¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J					107¾	Jy 1, 01	108½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	M N*	102	Aug 2	99¼	Feb 26	102	Aug 2	101¾	..
N. P. Ry. pr.lin.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	105¾	Jul 5	101½	Jan 4	105¾	Aug 5	104¾	105½
Do registered	Q J	104¼	Jun 21	101	Mar 3	104¼	July 6	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	74¼	Jul 14	70¾	Feb 20	74¼	Aug 5	74	74¼
Do do 2d g. 3s, 2047	J D*	73¾	Jun 17	68¾	Mar 9	73¾	June 17	71¾	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	96¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. coll.	*J J	98¾	Jul 13	90¼	Jan 6	97¾	Aug 4	96¾	..
Do do registered	*J J	98	Jul 13	90	Jan 8	97¾	Aug 5	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	123	..
Do registered certificates	Q F					132	Jy 28, 99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*					114¾	Jy 21, 03	110½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	103¼	Jan 29	103¼	Apr 11	103¾	Apr 11	100¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D					96½	No 9, 03	93¾	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q M	90	Jul 14	85	May 3	90	July 14	88¼	90¾
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	113¼	May 25	111	Feb 8	113¼	May 31	111	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J J	10	Jul 7	110	Jul 7	110	July 7	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*					108½	Jy 9, 02	109	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J L	10	May 13	105	Jan 10	109¼	July 28	106½	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	62½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½	June 16	..	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	*M N					102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	107¾	Jun 27	106	Jan 11	108¾	Aug 5	106½	106⅝
Do registered, 1921	J J*	08¾	Mar 31	103¾	Jun 25	105¾	June 25	103	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*					102	No 11, 98	91¾	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.F.1941	*F A					92¼	De 28, 03	91¾	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	M N*	93	Jul 16	93¼	Mar 25	98	July 16	97¾	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	18½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	117¾	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J					108¼	Au 21, 03	112¾	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	95	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C	J J*	05¾	Apr 4	95¾	Apr 4	93¾	Apr 4	03½	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	110½	Aug 3	105	Apr 25	110¾	Aug 3	110½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	111¾	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	110½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*					116¾	Fe 14, 01	108½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	102	Jul 6	101¼	Jan 22	102	July 6	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	91¾	Aug 3	91¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*					127¾	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	119½	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	121½	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½	Feb 15	104¼	Feb 13	105	Mar 26	104¾	105
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*					114	De 15, 03	113½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N					106	Au 28, 03	106¼	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1915	M N*	95¾	Jul 20	94½	Feb 23	98	Aug 3	97¾	98
Phila. & Erie gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S					102	No 10, 97	102¾	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N					112¾	Mr 7, 00	108½	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J J*	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	110¼	..
Un. N. J. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S					117	My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123¾	Jan 18	120¼	May 11	121	May 14	118	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101	July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr 9	121¼	Aug 3	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	110¾	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	109	May 20	111¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*A O	112¾	Jul 29	109¼	Jan 16	112¼	July 29	112½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	*J D*	..	....	..	....	127	Oc 11, 01	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*					120	Oc 11, 01	117½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928	A O					112¾	De 12, 02	100	..
P., R. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115¾	Mar 7	115¾	Mar 7	115¾	Mar 7	114¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*					96	Jy 14, 97	111¾	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	114¾	May 4	114¼	May 4	114¾	May 5	113	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	99	Aug 5	99	99¼
Do registered	*J J	99	Jun 13	96	May 6	99	Aug 13	..	..
De J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*A O	96	Jul 14	91¾	Jan 4	96	Aug 1	95¼	96
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	118¾	Mar 11	113¾	Apr 28	118¾	Apr 2	117¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J J*	111½	Jul 28	110¼	Jan 29	111¾	July 28	111¾	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	68	Jun 27	68½	Mar 29	68	June 27	65¾	..
Do guaranteed	J J*					92	Mr 28, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	04	May 9	100¾	May 10	102¾	May 10	..	102¾
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*					101¾	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s, 1947	*J J	94¼	Jun 11	94	May 31	94¼	June 11	87	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105	Feb 1	103½	May 2	103½	June 2	104	..
De g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	108¾	Jun 24	108½	May 17	108¾	June 24	104½	..
De gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	127	Jun 21	122¾	Mar 14	127	June 21	126	125½
De gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	112½	Jun 11	110	Jan 18	111¾	Aug 3	111	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	96¼	May 18	96	Apr 11	96	July 29	96	105¼
De Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	99	..
De refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	94	Jan 12	78½	Feb 24	81¾	Aug 5	81¾	81¾
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	128½	Feb 4	115¾	Feb 26	115¾	Feb 4	122½	125
K.C., Ft.S. & M. 1st gtd.g.4s,1990	A O*	85¾	Jul 26	78	Jan 4	84¾	Aug 5	84½	86¾
De do registered		78½	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 14	78	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	M N*	98¾	Apr 23	97¼	Jun 6	99¾	Aug 5	94	99¾
De 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J	78¾	May 25	70¾	Mar 14	78¾	Aug 5	76	77
De con. g. 4s, 1932	J D	74¾	Apr 25	65¼	Jun 1	74¾	Aug 5	74¾	74¾
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	110½	Feb 26	107¾	Apr 11	110½	Aug 5	110	..
De 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	132½	Jul 8	130	Jan 4	132½	Aug 5	130½	132½
De do registered	J J*					140	Jy 14, 00	130	..
De do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110	Jun 15	107½	Jan 7	109¾	July 1	106¼	..
De do do registered	J J*					107	Ap 12, 01	..	..
De Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M S*	104¼	Apr 18	104¼	May 11	104¼	May 11	100	..
De Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	105¾	Jan 4	105¾	Jan 4	105¾	Aug 5	105	..
De do registered	*J D							100	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O							104½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*							120	..
Minn. Can. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	120¾	Apr 6	120¾	Apr 6	120¾	Apr 6	120	..
De registered								120	..
De 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1941	J J							100	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J J							100	..
De registered								100	..
St. Pa. & F. R. 1st 4s, 1996	J J*							100	..
St. P. & K. C. S. 1st g. 4s, 1941	J J*							100	..
Seaboard Air L. 1st g. 4s, 1950	A O*							100	..
De col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1959	M S*							100	..
Carolina Central 1st g. 4s, 1949	A O*							100	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J D*							100	..
De con. g. 6s, 1943	J D*							100	..
De 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1959	M S*							100	..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1929	J J*							100	..
Ga. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*							100	..
Ga. So. & Fla. 1st g. 6s, 1945	J J*							100	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*							100	..
Ga. & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	J J*							100	..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1929	J J*							100	..
Ga. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*							100	..
Ga. So. & Fla. 1st g. 6s, 1945	J J*							100	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*							100	..
Ga. & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	J J*							100	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Do do registered	J D	87¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100¼	Apr 28	103	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101⅛	Jul 29	97¼	Mar 11	99¾	Aug 5	99¼	99⅞
Do registered						99¼	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	88	Jun 29	84	Jan 6	87¾	Aug 3	87¼	87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*					110½	Fe 27, 03	106	107
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	102¾	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	109	Apr 25	105¾	Mar 9	107	June 1	108	111
Glia V. G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M N*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	107	Aug 1	106¼	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*M N					105	De 18, 03	103¾	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	103¾	Jul 7	103¼	Jul 7	103¼	July 7	103	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	112¾	Aug 1	112	113
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	94	Jul 30	90½	Jan 5	94	July 30	94	95
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N					127½	Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Apr 23	129¼	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	107	Jun 8	104¾	Jul 22	104¾	July 23	104½	105¼
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*					113	Ja 4, 01	106½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	99	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	87	Jun 29	76	Jan 4	83¼	Aug 5	83¼	83½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1908	J D	108	Mar 29	105	Jan 18	108	May 23	106¼	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	108¾	Jun 17	105¾	Jul 1	107	Aug 2	107½	107¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	102	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May 6	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905						102	Oc 22, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	104¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	115¼	Jun 14	114½	Apr 18	115¼	June 14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	110	Apr 20	107	Jan 6	108	July 29	109	110
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	108¾	Feb 19	103	Mar 9	108	Mar. 9	103½	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101¾	..
Dv Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*					111¼	Oc 30, 02	103¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	105	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	101¼	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118	Jun 14	111	Feb 25	115¼	Aug 5	115¾	116
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	96¼	Jun 8	96¼	Aug 4	97¼	Aug 4	95	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	J J	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98	Jun 30	93¼	Mar 17	95¾	Aug 3	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117½	Apr 20	115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	94	Feb 24	90¾	Jun 29	93	Aug 5	93	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	118	Mny 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	114¾	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	123¼	Apr 23	113	Mar 15	113¼	Apr 23	113¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	119¼	Apr 27	117	May 2	119	July 26	118¾	119
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	112	Jun 25	109	Apr 20	112	July 11	109½	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	123	Jun 2	118¾	Jan 7	123	June 2	120¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124	Jul 28	120	Jan 7	124	July 28	122¼	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*A O	118¾	Jun 13	114	Mar 16	116¾	Aug 3	115	117¾
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	87¼	Jul 26	87¼	Jul 26	87¼	June 24	87	90
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	106	Apr 30	103¼	Jan 5	106¼	June 24	106¾	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936	*M N	112	Jun 29	105¾	Mar 9	110¾	May 4	112¾	..
Do do gtd. stamped, 1936	*M N	112¼	Apr 29	110½	May 10	110¾	May 10	112	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	106	Mar 29	104¼	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	112¼	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	114	..
Do serial, Seria D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110	June 28	109¼	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	113	Jan 6, 03	112¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	108	No 9, 03	109	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A					93	De 31, 03	90¼	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	117	Jun 22	112½	Feb 19	115	July 25	114	115¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J*					117	Jy 25, 00	122¼	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D					104½	Se 2, 02	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	110	May 26	110	May 26	110	May 26	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	115¾	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	113	May 6	115½	..
Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953	J J	98	Jul 23	93¾	Apr 12	98¾	Aug 5	95	99¼
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	112¼	Jul 29	110	Mar 26

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 6, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Waukesha G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	90¾ Jul 8	87½ Jan 6	90¾ July 28	90 93½
N. Y. Mut. El. Light, Heat & Power gtd. tr. 5s, 1948	JD	109½ Jul 11	103½ Feb 2	109½ Aug 1	109
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	93 Jul 11	87½ Feb 2	93 Aug 1	93 94½
Wis. El. Pr. & Lt. 1st consv. g. 5s, 1930	*MS	108 Jul 11	101 Feb 2	108 July 25	108
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1936	*JJ	125½ Jun 27	111½ Apr 1	125½ June 27	118 120½
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	*FA	102 Jan 19	100¾ Feb 2	101 May 11	.. ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	.. ..
Pat. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	101¾ Aug 2	101¼ Jun 14	101¾ Aug 2	.. ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD	102 May 26	101 Jun 8	101½ July 14	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	*AO	124½ Jul 11	119¾ Feb 3	124½ July 11	.. ..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104 Feb 2	100 Apr 9	104 Apr 9	.. ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	100¾ Jun 22	100¾ Jul 26	100¾ July 26	.. ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JJ*	104½ Mar 2	104 Mar 8	104¾ July 19	105 107½
Equ. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	101¾ Feb 6	101 Mar 5	101 Mar 5	101½ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105 Mar 2	105 Mar 8	105 Apr 27	.. 105
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	100 Fe 8, 01	.. ..
West. Gas con. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Ja 14, 01	.. ..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	90¼ Apr 29	85 Mar 14	88 July 8	86 ..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	85¾ Aug 4	70 Jan 6	85¼ Aug 5	85 86
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	89 Jan 8	82 Mar 15	85½ July 7	86 87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	81 Jul 28	74 Jan 18	80⅞ Aug 1	80¼ 80⅝
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Je 10, 00	.. ..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	64½ Jul 13	58¾ Feb 9	62½ Aug 5	62¾ 63
Do registered	..	58½ May 6	57¾ Mar 16	58½ May 5	.. ..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	65½ Jan 22	61¼ Jun 10	63 July 28	63 64
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 15, 03	96¼ ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 17, 99	93 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	95 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	103¾ Mar 16	103¼ Jul 25	103¾ July 25	103¼ 103¾
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103 Jun 25	97 Feb 8	101½ Aug 4	101 103
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	93 Fe 24, 03	.. ..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	101 Jul 22	92¾ Apr 4	101 July 29	100 101
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	87 May 9	86 Apr 23	88 July 19	88 90¼
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	66 Feb 29	65½ Feb 29	65¾ June 8	.. ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47 Jan 23	35 Jan 4	40 July 30	35 40
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	4¼ Jan 23	1½ May 2	2½ Aug 2	1¾ 2½
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	83 Jul 14	80 Aug 1	81½ Aug 5	.. 81½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112½ Apr 25	107¾ Jan 7	110½ Aug 5	110¼ ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ab 12, 03	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5s, sf. g. 1st pt. April, 1963	AO	79½ Apr 25	65¾ Jan 6	78½ Aug 5	78¾ 78¾
Do registered	..	79½ Jul 12	65¾ Jan 6	77½ July 26	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	95 No 2, 03	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1948	*FA	100 Jan 27	95¼ Mar 11	97¼ Aug 6	.. ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	79 Feb 4	69 Jan 6	75 July 28	.. 78
Do de Trust Co. certificates	..	73½ Jan 27	69¼ Jul 8	72½ Aug 2	.. 73¼
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	*MN	105 Feb 26	105 Feb 26	105 Mar 9	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102½ Jul 26	102½ Jul 26	102½ July 26	105 ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	..	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ Oc 27, 03	107 ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 27, 03	108 ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1961	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Fe 27, 03	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	92 Jul 7	91¾ Jun 20	92 July 26	90¼ 92
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	106 Apr 30	102 Mar 7	106 Apr 30	102 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	108 Jun 6	101½ Jan 12	108 Aug 5	106¾ ..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	.. ..
De Barde C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105 Jun 11	100½ Jan 6	102 Aug 5	102½ 104½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 50-year s. f. g., 1949	*MS	73 Feb 29	66½ Jul 11	71 July 14	69 71
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94 Jun 30	90 May 31	94 June 30	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 1397	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Ap 5, 02	.. 96½
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 30, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 6s, 1925	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	100¾ May 12	100¾ May 12	103¾ June 22	110½ ..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Jul 2, 02	106 ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	106¾ Jun 1	105 Feb 2	106¾ Aug 4	108 110½
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105 Jul 14	101½ Jan 2	104½ Aug 2	104¼ 104½
Do 4s registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Ja 28, 03	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14	107 Jun 14	107 June 20	107 ..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	103¾ Apr 27	101¾ Apr 2	103½ July 26	101 103

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 6, 1904

BONDS.	Week ended Aug. 6, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Alabama Midland 1st gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	85	85¾	85	85¼	28
American Thread 4s	80¾	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s	103¾	103½	103⅜	103¾	80½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe adjust 4s	95	95¾	95	95¾	14
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93	93¾	92¾	93	65
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99½	99¾	99	99¼	96
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95	95	95	6
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	71
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	31
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62½	62½	62½	62½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	78	78½	78	78½	31
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	106	106½	106	106½	7
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	5
Buffalo Gas 5s	63	63	63	63	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½	13
Carolina Central 4s	91	92	91	92	10
Central Branch U. P. 4s	94	94	93	93	19
Central of Georgia con. 5s	110¼	111¼	110¼	111¼	22
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	80	83¾	80	83	129
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	42½	44½	42½	44½	240
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	28½	30	28½	30	207
Central of Georgia, Mobile Div. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾	11
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87¼	2
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. Div. 1st con. 4s	102	102	102	102	5
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	46
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	119	119	118½	118½	8
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97¼	893
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	96¾	97	96¾	97	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94	94½	94	94½	102
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen 6s	118¼	118⅝	118½	118½	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	120	119¾	119¾	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Ill. & D. Div. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Chicago & North West gen. 3½s	99	100	99	100	5
Chicago & North West cons. 7s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	81¾	82¼	81¼	82	203
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s, reg	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	361
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	233
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	73⅜	74½	73¾	74½	12
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101¾	102	101	102	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. co. ctfs.	72	72	71½	71½	20
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	10
Connecticut Railway & Light ref. 4½s	97	98	97	98	55
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	173	173¼	173	173¼	263
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	62¾	63	62	63	338
Consolidated Tobacco 4s, reg	61½	61½	61½	61½	½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	101	100¼	101	25
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	78	78	78	78	2
Lt. Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98¾	99	84
Erie general lien 4s	84½	85	84½	85	21
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	62
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	3
Green Bay debenture B	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	251
Galveston H. & H. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Gila Valley, G. & N. 1st gtd. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Gulf & Ship Island 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	49
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Hudson County Gas 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	9
International Steam Pump 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	30
Kansas City Southern 3s	71¾	71¾	71½	71¾	40
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	89	88½	88⅞	16
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	14
Lackawanna Steel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	15
Lake Shore deb 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	136
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Long Island ref. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	20
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	99	99½	98¾	98¾	135
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	53
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	115	116	115	116	4
Mexican Central 1st income	14½	14½	14½	14½	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78	78	78	78	7½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st ext. 5s	103½	103½	103	103	16
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	106	106	106	106	84
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107⅛	108	107⅛	108	5
Missouri Pacific 1st con. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	2
Mobile & Birm. mtge 4s, Small	94	94	94	94	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	83	83½	82½	83½	25
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	39
National Starch 5s	64	64	64	64	3
New York Central gen. 3½s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	50
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	20
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	21
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104½	104½	9

BONDS.	Week ended Aug. 6, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Dock Co. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	109	109	109	21
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94	94	83¾	83¾	8
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103½	80
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	554
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	22
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	132½	132¾	132⅜	132⅜	6
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	274
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105½	105	105½	285
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	29
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	164
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114¾	117	114¾	117	83½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	121	121½	121	121½	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	4
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅞	781
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	7
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	62	62	62	62	2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series E	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Reading general 4s	99	99	98¾	99	28
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Rio Grande Western col trust 4s	89½	90	89¼	90	28
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	117	116¼	116⅝	9
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	90¾	91	89⅞	91	13
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf Div. 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96¼	23
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81¾	82½	81¾	81¾	456
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	8
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	77	78½	77	78½	58
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	72	74¾	71¾	74¾	300
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	82½	83½	82½	83¼	56
St. Paul, Minn. & M. 2d 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	1
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	100	100	100	100	15
Seaboard Air Line 4s	70¾	72¼	70¾	72¾	19
Sherman, Shreve. & So. 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Silver Springs O. & G. gtd. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Southern Pacific 4s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	167
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	11
Southern Pac. of Arig. 1st. 1900	106	106¼	106	106¼	34
Southern Pacific of Ariz. 1st. 1910	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	40
So. Pac. of Ca. con. 5s, stamped	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	14
Southern Railway 1st 5s	114⅞	116	114⅞	115¾	137
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	14
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	95¾	97	95¾	97	28
Standard Rope & Twine inc	2½	2½	2½	2¾	9
Term. R. R. Asso. of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	42
Tennessee C., I. & R. gen. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Tennessee C. & I., Birm. Div. 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Tennessee C. & I., De Bard	102	102	102	102	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Texas & Pacific, La. E. & L. Div. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
Third Avenue 4s	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	37
Toledo & O. C. gen. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	72¼	73	72¼	72¼	26
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	85	85	85	85	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅜	100
Union Pacific conv. 4s	101½	102⅜	101½	102¼	549
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84	84½	84	84	66
U. S. Leather 6s	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	8
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	80¾	82	80	81¼	89
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78½	78¾	78	78¾	1,178
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼	5
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	103	108	103	108	1
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	4
Wabash 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	10
Wabash debenture, Series B	88	90	88	90	124
West Shore 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	21
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	31
Wheeling & Lake Erie eqpt., sink. fd.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89¾	89¾	11

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s reg	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
United States 4s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4
United States 3s, coup. 1908-18, sm. bds	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
United States of Mexico 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	¼
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	246
Republic of Cuba 2d is. pd	101	101	101	101	17
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	157

STATE BONDS.

Alabama Class A 4s	102	102½	102	102¼	9½
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	1
Virginia deb. 2-3s of 1991	94	94	94	94	¼
Virginia def. 6s Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	6½	6½	6½	6½	10

Total sales $9,228,000

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 6	1,467,756
Same week last year	2,874,961
To date this year	64,436,440
Corresponding date last year	100,966,845

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$9,228,000
Same date last year	$17,194,500
To date this year	$478,961,200
Corresponding date last year	$416,961,950

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	Aug. 6, '04.	Aug. 6, '04.
Railroads	1,393,174	1,121,503
Industrials	344,807	345,814
Banks	267	119
Mining	309	420

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	Aug. 6, '04.	Aug. 6, '04.
Railroads	$8,228,000	$8,764,000
Industrials	1,000,500	651,500
Government	1,500	*2,000
State	300	*25,000

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 6, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	215	225
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	140	155
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4150	..
Cit'g Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	148	152
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	260	262½
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	209	212
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	153
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	355	362
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	4	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	205	209
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,600	2½	..	Feb., 1896	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	500	..
Germ.Am. ($75)	750,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 04	150	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	185	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	540	570
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	5	S	May 2, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	253
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	240	250
March. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	170	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	28	S	July 1, 04	180	185
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	S	July 1, 04	400	..
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	30	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	4½	S	Apr 15, 04	185	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	115	..
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	205
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	485	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	108	112½
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	550	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	171	175
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,04	390	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15,04	200	202
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	330	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1960	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	490
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	270	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	300	305
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	660	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1325	1375
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30,04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	2	S	July 1, 04	190	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	315	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27,04	900	925
Law'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	128	135
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	May 2, 04	280	310
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	250	267½
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	290	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30,04	255	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	580	600
Morton	2,000,000	6	Q	June 30,04	375	385
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	..	..	.....	350	360
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 2, 04	110	..
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	8	S	June 10,04	1200	1240
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	115	125
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	3	Q	May 2, 04	215	..
North American	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	210	..
People's	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	12	14
Real Estate	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Standard	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Title Guar. & Tr.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
United	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	215	225
United States	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	215	225
Van Nostrand	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Washington	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Wilkesbarre	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	110

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Q	May 2, 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf., ex div.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay State	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Binghamton	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st 5s, 1948	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Apr., 1904	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn Bor. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo City	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Un.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	July, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Con. Gas of N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit City	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ga. Light	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 6, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s. 1925	$1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	45	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	105	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	290	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107¾	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	100
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	104	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 5s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	96	98
††St. Paul (Minn.) Gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	92	95
††South Ut. & Tex. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	70	77
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	99½	100¼

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	4	5½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	60	63
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
Do con. 5s, 1948	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	103½	107½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	94	96
Union	3,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	29	31
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87	89

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	175	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	515	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	360
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($10)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	105	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	100	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	270	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	..	05
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	230
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	2	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	370	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	570	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am.Bk.Note ($50)	3,000,000	12	Q	June 30,04	*54½	..
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	½	¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr., '04	41¼	41½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 04	94	96
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	84	88
††Amer. Malt'g	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 04	101	105
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	25	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 15, 04	84	87
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	74	76
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - Be Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 04	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	107	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	135	145
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	120	..
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15,04	109	110½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	2⅞
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	⅞
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10, 04	..	60
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111	114
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug 16, 03	14	18
Do preferred	1,207,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	55	60
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅜
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
††Do 6s	3,983,000	3	S	May 2, 04	51	55
Cen. & S.Am.Tel	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 7, 04	103	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 04	410	440
Clarin,H.B.,1st pf	2,800,300	1½	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,600	1½	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	88
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*⅛	½
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1½	2½
††Do deb 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	9½	10
Continent. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1925	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101¾	103⅝
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf., ($25)	478,220	..	..	.....	*.	5¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,289,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	20	25
††Cuban 6s of 1905	2,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	93	95
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	60	65
Dominion Se curities	[illegible]	2½	S	Jan 15, 04	8	20
Empire Steel & I.	[illegible]	1	Q	July 1, 04	30	40
Do preferred	[illegible]	1	Q	July 1, 04	80	85
Federal Sugar	[illegible]	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Federal Tobacco	[illegible]	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	4	5
Fleischmann	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Gen. Chemical	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Glucose Sugar	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Gold Dust	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Hamilton Watch	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Havana Commercial	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Hazard Powder	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Hoboken Land & Improvement	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Hoffman House	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Holland Trust	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Home Insurance	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Hudson & Manhattan	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Hydraulic Steel	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Independent Brewing	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Ingersoll-Rand	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Intercontinental Rubber	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
International Nickel	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
International Power	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Internat. Salt	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Internat. Silver	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Jamaica Water Supply	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Kentucky Distilleries	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Kings County Elec. Light & Power	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Knickerbocker Ice	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lackawanna Steel	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lanston Monotype	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lawyers Mtg. Ins.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lawyers Title Ins.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Liberty Bell	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Long Island	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Long Island Loan & Trust	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Long Island Railroad	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lorillard	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Louisville Gas & Electric	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lowell Electric	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lowell Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Lyon Manufacturing	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Manhattan Beach Improvement	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Manhattan Transit	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Manufacturers' Gas & Development	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Marconi Wireless Telegraph	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Mariposa Land & Improvement	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Marsh Rixey Chemical	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Massachusetts Gas Companies	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Do preferred	[illegible]	..	..	.....	100	110
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	175	176
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	July, 1904	101¼	101⅝
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	100½	102
N.Y.& Queens El. Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	47
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	1,250,000	..	..	.....	79	81
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	..
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	5
Nor. Securities	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	3
Otis Elevator	$400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	100¼	100½
Do pf., ex div.	6,330,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	30	32
Pac.Pac. & Nav.	5,480,300	1½	Q	July 15, 04	88	90
Do preferred	6,150,000	..	..	.....	¾	1¼
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	7,100,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Pope Mfg.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅝
Do 1st pf	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 2d pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78½	80
Proct. & Gamble	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do preferred	5,250,000	3	Q	May 14, 04	328	332½
Royal B. Pow.	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	195	200
Do preferred	10,000,000	8	..	1903	117	122
Safety Car Heat. & Light	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,04	104	106
Seaboard Air L.	4,849,000	13	Q	July 1, 04	183	190
Do preferred	29,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅞	10⅛
Do 5s	19,400,000	..	..	.....	17½	17⅝
Seminole Min. ($5)	85,000,000	..	..	.....	88	90
Simpson-Crawf'd.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*.	⅛
Singer Mfg.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	..	75
Standard Coupler	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	400	..
Do preferred	1,200,000	1	Q	June 30,04	25	30
Standard Milling	300,000	4	S	June 30,04	110	130
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Stor. Power ($50)	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	25	28
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	July 4, 04	101½	102
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	102
Texas Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*20	28
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	8 1-16
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	9	11
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 04	77½	81
Do deb. 5s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	75
Una Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..

AUG

1904

YEAR'S LOW RECORD PRICES.

During First Six Months Many Issues Fell Below Last Year's Bottom Prices—A Few High Records.

Predictions made early in the year that during the first six months of 1904 stocks could be bought cheaper than at any time in 1903 were looked upon as pessimistic to an extreme, and since then the course of the market has been pointed to as disproving entirely the predictions that the low prices of 1904 would be below those of the previous year. As a matter of fact the market as a whole has not gone to the level reached during the Fall of last year, but that the predictions referred to were not altogether at fault is shown by the fact that a good many stocks did during the first half of the year go lower than they were at any time last year. Of late the general movement of prices has been so decidedly upward that in most cases the declines which brought about these new low records have bene wiped out, but in a few issues, despite the recent boom, prices are still not far from the lowest. The rise in January was taken as doing away with all chance of this year's record being worse than last in the matter of low record prices, yet in the interval between the January and the July boom no less than two score stocks fell below the bottom prices of 1903, which admittedly was a year of general liquidation. On the other hand a few of this year's high prices are above the high of 1903. The list of these, nowever, is conspicuously small. Below are given both the stocks that have sold higher than last year and those that have sold lower.

HIGHER.

	High. 1903.	High. 1904.	Advance.
Am. Smelting & Ref.	82¼	88⅝	6⅜
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf.	99½	99⅞	⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	225	227	2
Chicago & Alton pf.	75½	85¼	9¾
National Biscuit	47⅝	49¾	2⅛
U. S. Rubber	19⅛	19⅞	¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	68	79½	20½

LOWER.

	Low. 1903.	Low. 1902.	Decline.
Allis-Chalmers	7	6	1
Allis-Chalmers pf	53	39½	4⅞
Am. Car & Foundry	17¼	14¾	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	25¼	24¼	1
Am. Linseed pf.	23½	22½	1
Am. Steel Foundries	4½	3½	1
Atlantic Coast Line	106	104½	1½
Canadian Pacific	115⅞	105½	9⅛
Chicago Great Western	13	12⅛	⅞
Chicago Great Western pf.	63	47½	15½
Chicago Great Western pf., B.	24	20	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer	8	5½	2½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	30	29	1
Chi. Terminal Transfer pf.	15	13¼	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	65	63	2
Col. & Hocking Coal	9½	8	1½
Corn Products	15½	9¾	5⅝
Detroit Southern	7⅜	1⅞	6⅜
Detroit Southern pf.	14	12¾	1¼
Diamond Match	132	128	4
Distillers' Securities	20	19½	½
Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10	9⅞	⅛
Erie	23	21¼	1½
Erie 1st pf.	62¼	55⅝	6⅝
Erie 2d pf.	44	33	11
General Chemical	51	43	8
Hocking Valley	63	60	9
Iowa Central	16	4	12
Kan. & Mich.	25¼	22½	2¾
Mexican Central	8½	5	3½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	15½	14⅝	⅞
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33	32½	½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17	15⅞	1⅛
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	187½	185⅜	1⅝
Norfolk & Western	53⅜	53⅛	¼
Rock Island	19¼	19⅛	⅛
St. Louis Southwestern	12	9½	2½
Texas Pacific	20¼	20	¼
U. S. Steel	10	8⅝	1⅜
Wabash	16⅝	15	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	40¼	37	3¼

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$860,544,557	$1,028,343,612	−16.3
Boston	97,334,789	103,396,837	− 5.9
Philadelphia	79,019,983	92,940,337	−15.0
Baltimore	15,969,815	19,631,032	−15.9
Chicago	158,882,414	130,719,008	+21.5
St. Louis	40,785,896	41,584,985	− 1.9
New Orleans	8,502,007	8,588,376	+ 0.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,261,349,241	$1,424,703,897	−11.4
Other cities, 5 days	254,018,927	263,908,940	− 3.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,515,368,168	$1,688,612,837	−10.2
All cities, 1 day	304,087,961	360,638,492	−15.7
Total, all cities, for week	$1,819,456,129	$2,049,257,329	−11.2

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Aug. 6	*$1,819,456,129	$2,049,251,329	$1,916,166,018
July 30	1,773,850,662	2,000,479,312	2,241,300,797
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,008	2,275,719,424
July 16	2,112,442,086	2,305,893,290	2,177,946,819
July 9	1,822,232,259	2,193,995,746	2,223,993,836
July 2	2,065,247,434	2,185,491,895	2,132,117,985
June 25	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,911	1,958,878,791
June 18	1,888,361,232	2,194,300,249	2,029,896,845
June 11	1,761,951,586	2,252,944,355	1,947,847,671
June 4	1,632,845,780	2,429,946,756	2,165,266,283
May 28	1,707,413,068	2,249,246,383	1,674,191,010
May 21	2,096,585,511	2,245,725,623	2,131,282,207
May 14	1,995,025,160	2,149,965,600	2,343,146,803
May 7	2,138,200,767	2,186,886,088	2,842,470,358
Apr. 30	1,758,734,440	2,228,216,094	2,810,230,649
Apr. 23	1,910,671,846	2,134,677,624	2,711,821,164
Apr. 16	1,877,212,667	2,365,443,345	2,670,395,891
Apr. 9	1,998,722,510	1,944,278,241	2,629,894,682
Apr. 2	1,822,988,935	2,448,986,988	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26	1,902,286,221	1,986,239,224	2,856,382,218
Mch. 19	1,816,942,214	2,125,168,630	2,189,814,256
Mch. 12	1,754,673,629	2,223,474,997	2,142,482,621
Mch. 5	1,837,625,130	2,445,100,323	2,215,162,967
Feb. 27	1,996,681,726	1,898,672,838	2,267,274,627
Feb. 20	1,875,976,901	2,154,150,963	1,777,359,688
Feb. 13	1,816,429,824	2,035,785,576	2,026,498,833
Feb. 6	2,123,844,960	2,479,058,973	2,254,827,105
Jan. 30	2,074,456,978	2,080,064,636	2,136,822,384
Jan. 23	2,189,119,916	2,260,691,258	2,312,696,517
Jan. 16	2,225,981,578	2,787,616,806	2,287,124,960
Jan. 9	2,410,047,737	2,732,823,862	2,682,793,806
Jan. 2	1,845,567,699	2,274,589,619	2,448,428,071
Dec. 26	1,486,298,298	1,962,899,766	1,879,650,967
Dec. 19	2,071,691,622	2,350,140,757	2,247,983,729
Dec. 12	2,191,506,106	2,288,461,863	2,566,031,780
Dec. 5	2,231,572,194	2,375,476,731	2,436,533,733
Nov. 28	1,744,767,286	2,082,383,726	2,026,674,703
Nov. 21	2,095,545,622	2,384,986,733	2,332,994,751
Nov. 14	2,094,721,486	2,966,768,125	2,562,418,317
Nov. 7	1,875,881,150	2,284,689,532	2,134,547,564
Oct. 31	1,949,828,438	2,231,287,989	2,153,954,548
Oct. 24	2,414,580,556	2,434,342,932	2,087,479,558
Oct. 17	2,095,778,969	2,602,894,983	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10	1,978,097,513	2,556,817,291	2,065,816,051
Oct. 3	2,229,995,679	2,572,965,964	2,096,347,092
Sept. 26	1,845,169,762	2,237,852,624	2,076,111,281
Sept. 19	1,962,434,354	2,251,782,290	1,892,652,281
Sept. 12	1,949,952,366	2,432,918,829	2,049,419,187
Sept. 7	1,798,322,504	2,068,232,894	1,853,568,608
Aug. 29	1,841,904,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,906,614
Aug. 22	1,965,114,548	2,080,142,238	1,852,342,978
Aug. 15	1,864,534,422	2,067,762,941	1,715,823,221
Aug. 8	2,050,431,729	1,916,137,325	1,814,737,107

*Partly estimated.

Largest clearings for the years to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending Jan. 9; smallest, $1,996,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges last year were $2,737,093,762, in the week ending Jan. 12; smallest, $1,319,952,306, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,393.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 6	$1,022,928,140	$55,496,179
July 30	1,059,864,529	52,536,780
July 23	1,268,664,868	51,038,659
July 16	1,289,404,339	64,561,349
July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,233,921,007	78,381,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,736,174
June 18	1,046,672,987	48,238,985
June 11	979,612,029	48,326,889
June 4	907,809,396	48,896,872
May 28	1,020,904,201	61,460,936
May 21	1,219,167,582	91,734,162
May 14	1,196,734,029	77,010,957
May 7	1,297,582,175	78,726,684
April 30	963,975,697	56,476,946
April 23	1,103,616,845	73,465,130
April 16	1,142,263,106	66,563,128
April 9	1,155,984,121	63,536,703
April 2	1,064,275,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,009,277	62,154,359
March 19	1,111,160,992	56,780,430
March 12	1,264,162,662	58,186,134
March 5	1,075,780,466	65,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,345,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,353,410	57,984,723
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,243,954
Feb. 6	1,281,262,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,625,928	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,296,173,043	74,450,553
Jan. 16	1,211,240,347	72,711,503
Jan. 9	1,469,166,444	77,330,230
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,889,811
*Dec. 26	1,096,381,589	45,564,908
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	51,879,188
Dec. 12	1,828,929,423	53,781,533
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,092,336
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,183	44,782,691
Nov. 21	1,181,403,834	52,172,054
Nov. 14	1,292,441,884	52,183,827
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,862,424
Oct. 31	1,113,918,497	55,861,629
Oct. 24	1,136,239,218	51,477,613
Oct. 17	1,126,469,183	55,851,048
Oct. 10	1,115,725,448	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,945,121	52,021,834
Sept. 26	1,069,834,454	50,544,983
Sept. 19	1,025,457,271	47,476,732
*Sept. 12	774,685,623	40,367,481
Sept. 5	874,730,825	53,802,488
Aug. 29	950,914,347	53,732,534
Aug. 22	1,108,858,485	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,148,161,534	60,897,449
Aug. 8	1,246,534,281	58,935,685

*Five days.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

15 NASSAU STREET. EQUITABLE BUILDING.

TRUSTEES:
James H. Hyde, H. C. Deming, E. H. Harriman, H. C. Frick, C. B. Alexander, William H. McIntyre, T. H. Hubbard, Gage E. Tarbell, John F. Dryden, T. De Witt Cuyler, D. H. Moffat, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Clarence H. Mackay, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Sir William C. Van Horne, Chauncey M. Depew, W. B. Rankine,

Alvin W. Krech, President.
James H. Hyde, Vice president.
L. L. Gillespie, Vice president.
F. W. Fuller, Sec. and Treas.
Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Asst. Secretary.
H. M. Walker, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
J. W. Alexander, V. P. Snyder, Otto H. Kahn, James Henry Smith, Geo. H. Squire, Bradish Johnson, William Alexander, Alvin W. Krech, M. Hartley Dodge, H. M. Alexander, S. M. Inman, F. R. Coudert, H. H. Porter, Jr., W. H. Crocker, C. F. Adams, 2nd, John M. Hall, Edward M. House, L. F. Loree.

Solicits Deposits of Individuals and Corporations
Interest on Daily Balances
CAPITAL, $3,000,000 SURPLUS, $9,000,000

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Investment Securities:

We shall be glad to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. The income yield will be found to be liberal in view of the high grade character of the securities. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilities for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN

Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone No. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 58 New St.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to
McVickar Realty Trust Co.
and
Empire State Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY.
Branches { 887 Fifth Avenue, 426 Columbus Avenue, 242 East Houston Street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,600,000

Acts as agent in the transaction of any approved financial business.

OFFICERS:
LE ROY W. BALDWIN.....Pres.
H. W. McVICKAR.....1st Vice Pres.
WM. E. G. GAILLARD.....2d Vice Pres.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.3d Vice Pres.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY.....4th Vice Pres.
H. M. GOUGH.....Secretary
LIVINGSTON WETMORE.....Treasurer
E. D. McGREAL.....Trust Officer.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $9,000,000.00.

Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registrar and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals solicited.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
John F. Dryden, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, William Scheerer, Schuyler B. Jackson, Uzal H. McCarter, Jerome Taylor, William N. Coler, Jr., William H. Starkis, Forrest F. Dryden, Thomas N. McCarter, Henry S. Redmond, Charles A. Peick, Bernard Straus, John C. Eisele, Anthony R. Kuser, William H. McIntyre, H. R. Wintbrop, Robert H. McCarter, Otto H. Kahn, Mark T. Cox, Henry M. Toremus, Jacob E. Ward.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000
OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...1st V. President
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG..2d V. President
JOHN A. HILTON...3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:
Charles P. Armstrong, Frank Brainard, Robert C. Clowry, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Grenville M. Dodge, A. Goepel, Frederick B. Schenck, Frank Jay Gould, George J. Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward T. Jeffery, Edward R. Ladew, William M. Laws, J. W. Middendorf, William Willis Merrill, Winslow S. Pierce, Edwin Gould, William H. Taylor, Edward R. Thomas, John P. Truesdell, E. F. C. Young.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.
Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
List of Current Offerings furnished upon application.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.
Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Letters of Credit

IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs

ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
24 Broad St., New York.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

SIMON, BORG & CO

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 149TH ST.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Aug. 1 to 6, 1904.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Peninsular	Terceira	$2,000
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,700
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	800
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	75
Gold Bullion—		
Deutschland	Hamburg	16
Allegheny	Puerto Colombia	1,118
Segurance	Punta Arenas	5,615
Segurance	Colon	18,112
Advance	Colon	274
Silver Bullion—		
Segurance	Colon	25,381
Total		$56,091

Exports, New York, Aug. 1 to 6.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 2	Teutonic	London, S. B.	$337,455
Aug. 2	Teutonic	Liverpool, S. B.	24,400
Aug. 3	Cherokee	Puerto Plata, G. C. (U. S.)	51,579,188
Aug. 4	Vigilancia	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	4,000
Aug. 5	Umbria	London, S. B.	240,000
Aug. 5	St. Paul	London, S. B.	70,122
Total			$677,977

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 27	Oceanic	London, S. B.	$31,000
July 29	Lucania	London, S. B.	98,505
July 29	Maraval	Port of Spain, S. C. (Mex.)	1,175
July 29	Adirondack	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	500
July 30	Zulia	Maracaibo, G. C. (U. S.)	10
Total			$809,168

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, then cooler.

VOL. LIII...NO. 17,034. NEW YORK. MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOMB HURLED INTO A CROWD

Score of Persons Injured at Outing in the Bronx.

PRISONER TALKS SUICIDE

Italian Saloon Keepers' Feud Said to Have Started the Trouble That Resulted in the Crime.

While an Italian picnic was being held in a lot in East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, between Park and Morris Avenues, on Saturday night, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, and, according to the police, twenty persons were injured. The man said to have thrown the bomb escaped, but was arrested at his home yesterday afternoon and sent to the Lincoln Hospital a prisoner.

A bar had been set up in the centre of the lot, in charge of Peter Dimerio of 415 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. Dimerio later told the police that Vincenzio Donnetto of 476 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street stepped up to his stand about 9 o'clock and demanded money. Demerio refused to give him any, whereupon Donnetto moved back about ten feet and, drawing a bomb from a pocket, threw it at a barrel in front of the stand.

A terrific explosion followed, and men, women, and children ran screaming in every direction.

"What are you trying to do, kill everybody here?" Dimerio says he shouted at Donnetto.

Donnetto made no reply. He had been thrown down by the explosion, and, so far as is known, was more severely injured than any one else. He picked himself up, however, and ran as rapidly as he could. Though he was injured himself, Dimerio pursued Donnetto as far as Park Avenue, where he lost sight of him.

The bomb throwing is said to have grown out of a dispute between two saloon keepers. Giovanni Finelli conducted a saloon at 469 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street until Aug. 1, when the rent was raised from $50 to $75 a month. Finelli refused to pay the additional $25 asked and moved out. Giovanni Belelo promptly paid the $75 and reopened the saloon. Finelli then began to erect a building across the street at 476 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. The foundation had been laid and the flooring nailed down, but the walls had not been erected, nor was there a roof of any kind over the place, which was little more than a platform.

Notwithstanding his limited facilities on Saturday night he ordered several barrels of beer, which were tapped on the platform, and everybody who passed by was asked to partake of free beer. Many accepted the invitation, and in a short while there were at least two hundred persons gathered around Finelli's improvised bar.

Not to be outdone, Belelo sent his agents across the street, and every one was invited to come to his saloon and get free beer.

About 600 Italians were in the immediate vicinity, about half being friends of Belelo and half friends of Finelli. Several fights occurred between the two factions. About 9 o'clock, it is said, Donnetto approached Dimerio, who was acting as a sort of guard, demanded money, and threw the bomb.

Acting Captain Magan of the Morrisania Station, with Detectives Murtha and Kern, went to Donnetto's home yesterday afternoon.

The police were refused admission, Donnetto shouting that he would commit suicide if they came near him. The door was forced, however, and he was placed under arrest. His left leg was torn from the hip to the ankle, so he was sent to Lincoln Hospital. The police think that he is a member of the "Black Hand" society.

Rose Diorio, eleven years old, of 475 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was badly hurt about the body and her left arm was cut in several places. Rose and her sister Louise, sixteen years old, who said that she saw Donnetto throw the bomb, were sent to the rooms of the Children's Society, where they will be detained as witnesses. Louise also says that Donnetto admitted to her father yesterday morning that he had thrown the bomb.

Peter Dimerio was hurt about the head and arm, but it is thought that his injuries are not serious. He was detained at the police station as a witness.

Pasquale di Zenturo, eight years old, of 459 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, received several contusions about the body.

Peter Deoli of 456 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street received a severe cut over the eye, and the index finger of his left hand was blown off.

Luke de Mars, nineteen years old, of 467 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was made deaf in the left ear.

George Vindoli, seven years old, of 473 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, had his left leg badly lacerated, and Peter Luzeani of 452 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, has his chin blown off.

When Giovanni Belelo was seen last night he said he was warned early in the evening of Saturday that a bomb had been prepared and was to be thrown into his store, but he was unable to explain how such a plot, if one existed, was diverted and the bomb thrown into the crowd around Finelli's place.

FATALLY HURT, HE WON GAME.

Struck on Head with Baseball, Ohio Youth Played Seven Innings.

DRESDEN, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Verne Lowe, aged nineteen, a member of an amateur baseball team of Coshocton, died here today. He was struck in the head by a pitched ball in yesterday's game.

The accident occurred in the second inning, but the lad played through the other seven innings, and made two hits, winning the game.

At the hotel afterward he fell unconscious, and never recovered.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CREW PUMPED TEN DAYS.

Nova Scotian Full Rigger in Port Disabled and Leaking.

The full-rigged Nova Scotian ship Kings County, which the Southern Pacific steamship Proteus, in last Monday, reported having passed off the Georgia coast with most of her rigging and sails gone, reached this port yesterday afternoon under jury rig. Her hold was full of water, although the crew had worked unceasingly at the pumps since July 28, the day the ship ran into the gale.

Vessels that passed near the battered ship could see the men on her decks at the pumps as she came into the harbor yesterday, and those that passed near enough could hear their faint but steady "Y'ho," as, exhausted, they continued their efforts to keep the craft afloat.

The Kings County is a four-masted wooden vessel of 2,061 tons burden, built in 1890, and is one of the few of the big sailing ships that yet ply in the coast waters. Her last voyage was started at Pensacola, Fla., which port she left on July 21 with a cargo of lumber for Rio Janeiro. Her master, Capt. Salter, is an old Nova Scotian who has sailed ships since he was in his teens, and who is counted one of the best sailormen along the coast. He had a crew of sixteen men with him on the Kings County.

For the first six days out the vessel had fine weather, but on July 27 the barometer suddenly began to fall. The Captain figured out that the ship was in the area of one of the terrific southern squalls, and he gave orders to make all snug aloft. The work had hardly been completed, and the vessel was riding along under a single jib, when the storm broke over her in all its fury. For a time the ship withstood the onslaughts of the big seas, but at last one wave larger than any two that had gone before struck the ship. For a moment it hung over her like a great wall of water, and then, descending, it turned her over on her beam ends.

Her cargo of lumber was shifted and the men were unable to stand on the decks. The gale continued for another hour, and as the men clung to whatever they could lay hands upon they saw one after the other of most of the sails either carried wholly from the yards or torn into ribbons. As she lay in the trough of the sea the weight of the masts started the seams in the bottom.

When the gale subsided, the men, under the direction of Capt. Salter, started about righting her. Before she stood up again the crew had cut away the fore and main-topgallant masts, mizzen royal and jib-boom, with all the rigging attached to them. With a southerly wind and with the vessel leaking, the Captain gave up hope of reaching his South American port. As the wind continued strong from the south he laid his course for New York in preference to other coast ports. Meanwhile the men were divided into two watches, each of which worked steadily at the pumps for two hours at a time. The water was kept at an even mark by the men only by their working as fast as they could.

When finally the Jersey coast was sighted they were about overcome, but were so glad that they had succeeded in reaching a haven that several who had been compelled to quit the work returned and took a turn with their mates.

ROW ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Guard Attacked by Three Italians—Lost Ear in Fight.

After a fight that lasted on the Second Avenue elevated all the way from Grand Street to Eighteenth Street, three Italians were locked up yesterday afternoon in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. The three, when they got on, insisted on standing on the platform of one of the cars despite the protests of the guard, Robert Stillman. To the appeals of the guard that they go inside and give him an opportunity to open the gate more easily, they simply jeered.

At Fourteenth Street they became abusive, and after the train had left the station attacked the guard with their fists. Their shouts and yells scared the passengers, so that no one went to the assistance of the guard, but somebody managed to give an alarm to the motorman, and he set the whistle going for assistance. Policeman Hale was on the platform of the Eighteenth Street station when the train pulled slowly in, the forward cars filled with frightened men and women.

The three Italians were still beating the guard, and he was trying to protect himself. The policeman wielded his club for a few moments, and when the four men had been untangled, it was discovered that the right ear of the guard had been bitten off clean close to the head as if it had been severed by a knife.

The Italians said they were A. Tantia, Ernest Tamcillas, and John Polaprete. A. Tantia was accused of having done the biting.

SWIMMERS FAIL IN LONG RACE.

One Delirious, the Other Exhausted in Sight of Finish.

Two swimmers, Clifford Baxter of New York and "Jack" Enright of Brooklyn, made an unsuccessful attempt to swim the ofurteen miles between Brooklyn Bridge and Dreamland, Coney Island, yesterday morning. Both of them covered about the same distance, twelve and a half miles, and were taken from the water near Nortons' Point. Enright was delirious, and Baxter was exhausted when within sight of his goal.

In spite of the fact that the men swam against the tide and were much hampered by excursion steamers and other craft, Baxter swam the distance, twelve and a half miles, in 6:10:00.

The men took to the water at the Bridge Pier at 5:05 in the morning, and for half an hour the men had a strong tide to combat and made little headway. After an hour, however, Baxter forged steadily ahead, and at Fort Hamilton was ten minutes ahead of his opponent.

When Norton's Point was reached it was seen that Enright was acting queerly. His trainer and others took him out of the water. He resisted at first, muttering and crying meanwhile, but they finally got him ashore at the Point, where it tok half an hour to quiet him. He was then taken to his home at 614 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, where last night it was said he was much improved.

Baxter kept on until Sea Gate was reached, where he signalled to his followers to take him out, as he could go no further. When he was put on the bank he was unable to move for some time, although he was able to understand what his trainer was saying.

Vest's Death Is Expected Hourly.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 7.—Ex-Senator George G. Vest has been gradually sinking to-day, and to-night his death is expected hourly.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

PARKER HEARS VIEWS ON NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP

Leading Democrats in Other States Interested in the Matter.

PLEAD FOR A STRONG MAN

School Teacher Recalls Fistic Triumph Scored by the Judge When One of His Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Col. Lamont and Judge Gray did not arrive to-day, but this occasioned no surprise at Rosemount, as they had said in their letter that it would be difficult to make train connections that would be satisfactory. It is stated that they did not set a definite time for the visit, but merely said that they would be up if they could make connections.

A number of the leading Democrats from other States are taking a keen interest in the Gubernatorial nomination in this State, and have given their views to Judge Parker and others whose influence will be felt in the convention. It is not an exaggeration to say that the most eminent Democrats in the party outside of New York have expressed themselves on this subject.

They desire to have the strongest possible nomination made for Governor, and that the candidate shall be, as one of them said at Rosemount a few days ago, "a complement to Judge Parker." They feel that the Governorship is a matter which affects Democrats throughout the country, because the Gubernatorial candidate may be a potent influence in carrying New York.

It is learned that these National Democrats have not committed themselves to the candidacy of Col. Lamont. On the contrary, several of them have spoken in favor of another man, whose name cannot be learned. What they want is the nomination of the best man, and they are not interfering in the matter, but some of them have formed convictions which they have expressed about who the best man is.

William S. Rodie of New York, member of the State Executive Committee, came to see Judge Parker to-day. He was asked about the McCarren situation, and said he understood McCarren's title to the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee was settled. Referring to the fact that Chairman Taggart was asked to arbitrate the question, he said:

"I understand Taggart says McCarren is the Chairman and the incident is closed."

The notification of Judge Parker next Wednesday will take place under the trees at the side of the house. Chairs will be placed there for the committee and invited guests. As soon as the speeches are over the committee will return to New York. They will get their collation on the boat on the way up, so none will be served at Rosemount.

Judge Parker to-day received a letter from his school teacher in Cortland, recalling an incident of his boyhood. In those days the future Judge had to wear a suit of clothes that was built for him to grow into, a painful experience which other young sons of parents with limited means have had to undergo. The length of the clothes and the shortness of the boy occasionally excited jeers from boys whose parents had more money, and one boy in particular who was bigger than young Alton was fond of picking on him.

On the day which the school teacher recalls the large boy's jeers were particularly aggravating, and Alton proceeded to resent them in the vigorous and effective fashion which small boys use for settling disputes. The schoolmaster came along at the moment when the other boy was down with several kind friends wiping his nose for him, while Alton was triumphantly resuming his despised coat. Scandalized at this exhibition of youthful ferocity, the teacher struck terror into Alton's soul by telling him he was going to call the constable and send him to jail.

Young Parker spent a miserable quarter of an hour until the teacher had both boys up before the class, instituted an inquiry, and learned the facts of the case. Then he reprimanded the other boy severely and dismissed Alton with a benignant warning.

FIFTH AVENUE FIRE RESCUES.

Four Women Taken Down on Ladders Before Crowd.

A fire which did only trifling damage to the building and but $3,000 damage to stock, but which furnished plenty of hard work for the firemen and much excitement for hundreds of Sunday evening pedestrians, started last night in the four-story building at 92 Fifth Avenue, just north of Fourteenth Street. The building is occupied on the ground floor by Jacob Doll as a piano salesroom, on the second floor by a firm of tailors, and on the two upper floors by two families.

The fire started in the cellar of the building, where great quantities of packing material were stored, and although the flames were confined to the cellar, the smoke spread through the salesroom and did not do any good to the pianos there.

As the thick smoke rose from the cellar and spread through the building, those on the two upper floors thought their escape was cut off and made for the windows. Those in the street shouted to them not to jump, and told them to descend by the stairs. Some of the tenants took this advice, and reached the street in safety, but four women, who were thoroughly frightened, still remained, poised to jump.

At this moment a truck arrived, and the crowd in the street, now aided by the firemen, continued to shout not to jump, until a ladder was finally sent up and all four were taken to the street.

For fear that the fire might spread to surrounding property, the firemen sent in a second alarm, which brought Acting Chief Binns to the scene. He sent his men into the smoke-filled cellar, and a few minutes later the blaze was over.

FIND $50,000 WORTH OF LOOT.

Man Arrested for Bear Mouth Train Robbery Guides Officers to It.

MISSOULA, Mon., Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of securities, cash, and diamonds which formed part of the loot of the Bear Mouth train robbery, have been recovered. John Christ, arrested at Hope, N. D., yesterday, guided Special Agent McFettridge to the place where the cache was made, eight miles below the scene of the robbery. The securities filled a flour sack, and had been thrown into the willows twenty feet from the river bank.

Three miles further up the hill Christie led the officers to where $170 in silver and bills had been hidden under a stone. One hundred and five small diamonds were found where the package containing them had been torn in two by the robbers and spilled in the sand.

DALAI LAMA HAS FLED.

British in Front of His Palace—Amban Visits Younghusband.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LHASA, Aug. 3.—We are at the end of our long journey.

Our camp is pitched temporarily a short distance from the great Potala, and the palace of Lhasa lies before us. This end has been attained without the firing of a shot since the passage of the Karola.

Gen. Macdonald deserves the warmest congratulations on this successful unchecked advance to an unknown objective at the end of 400 miles of communications.

The outlook is clouded with no anxiety except on account of the dilatoriness of the Tibetans, whose reverses have by no means reduced them to humility, but Gen. Macdonald is taking every possible precaution.

Col. Younghusband is awaiting a visit from the Amban.

By The Associated Press.

LHASA, Aug. 3.—The British expedition is encamped a mile from the sacred mountain of Potala, on which is situated the Dalai Lama's palace, and in the immediate vicinity of the Dalai Lama's private gardens.

The Dalai Lama has fled to a monastery, eighteen miles distant. It is reported that he has shut himself up in strict seclusion, refusing to see even the highest State officers, and declaring that he will remain secluded for three years.

Col. Younghusband has received a ceremonial visit from the Amban, who promised to assist in arriving at a settlement, and made gifts of food to the British troops.

The appearance of the city shows the descriptions of explorers to be extremely accurate. The surroundings are very fertile, and the whole place gives evidence of great prosperity.

A brilliantly costumed group watched the approach of the expedition from the roof of one of the structures on Potala Mountain.

ZEIGLER COLLIERY SOLD.

Disposed Of by the Leiters to Company —Said to be Chief Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 7.—A change in the ownership of the great Zeigler Colliery is announced, and the deeds have just been filed for record.

Two deeds were required to make the transfer, one signed by Mary and Joseph, executors of the will of Levy Leiter, and the grantor's in the second, the widow of Levy Leiter, the children, excepting Lady Curzon, ex-Vicereine of India, and Seymour Morris, Tustees of the Leiter estate.

The two deeds convey 7,500 acres of land in Franklin County, including the town of Zeigler, for a consideration of $498,500, to the Zeigler Coal Company, a corporation chartered in Delaware a few months ago with a capital of several millions.

The consideration represents that part of the property which can be conveyed legally without infringing on any of the provisions of the elder Leiter's will.

It is claimed Joseph Leiter owns 60 per cent. of the stock of the Zeigler Coal Company, and Mary Leiter a large block.

To-day has been one of intense anxiety, owing to the positive knowledge that an important crisis was at hand.

Twenty armed guards from Zeigler are in East St. Louis, waiting to convey other strike breakers. The plant will begin operations to-morrow.

Yesterday a State official of the miners visited Zeigler in disguise, and reports many men desiring to leave the town if possible.

SUICIDE ON FERRYBOAT.

Unknown Man Drinks Acid in Women's Cabin of the Secaucus.

While the Hoboken ferryboat Secaucus was nearing her Christopher Street slip early yesterday morning the passengers in the women's cabin became much excited when a man fell to the floor in evident agony. A bottle picked up near him, which smelled strongly of carbolic acid, told the story.

The deckhands pumped salt water into him and the Captain signaled the engineer to drive the boat ahead at full speed. As soon as the ferryboat reached her slip Policeman Shea sent in a call for an ambulance. The man, who was unconscious then, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died two hours later.

There was nothing about him by which he could be identified. He was about forty years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighed about 150 pounds. He had light hair and mustache, blue eyes, and wore a black sack coat, gray trousers, and a black soft felt hat.

MANY FLEE DENSE SMOKE.

Midnight Fire In Harlem Apartment—Elevator Boy Active.

Fire was discovered in the Dorothy, a seven-story apartment house at 2,394 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Fortieth Street, which contains fifty-eight apartments, all of them but two or three occupied, a little after midnight this morning. The fire started in the cigar store of Abraham Kaltman on the first floor, and was discovered by Lawrence Villar, the elevator boy of the house.

Villar, when he saw the flames through a window, ran into the hallway, got an axe and a fire extinguisher, and broke into the store. He was unable to quench the flames, however, and had to summon Policemen Saul and Mason of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who turned in an alarm.

Then Villar ran back to the house and rang all of the bells connecting the office with the various apartments, boarded the elevator and rushed it to the seventh floor. The tenants were in an uproar. On the seventh floor were, among others, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dow and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour H. Marsh. Both of these families were taken down by Villar. On the third floor lived Brandon Tynan, an actor and playwright. He and his wife were also taken down by Villar. Others on the various floors refused to wait for the elevator and climbed down the fire escapes, many of them in their night clothes.

The firemen responded in quick time, and soon had the fire out. There was a dense smoke.

BISHOP POTTER IN BAD HEALTH.

Going to the Maine Coast to Seek Quiet and Rest.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, who is the guest of Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska, at Pittsfield, preached to-day in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Bishop and Mrs. Potter will leave to-morrow for the Maine coast, where they will stay several weeks.

Bishop Potter is lame and in poor health, and seeks quiet and rest.

CORONER COULD NOT STOP STEAMBOAT RACE

Scholer Told to Mind His Own Non-Seafaring Business.

PERSEUS-WARDEN IN A BRUSH

Coroner Was on Perseus, Which, in Dodging Warden, Capsized and Smashed a Yawl.

Coroner Scholer was a passenger yesterday on the Iron Steamship Company's steamboat Perseus, on her 11:30 o'clock trip from the Battery to Coney Island, and upon arriving there he told the reporters a story of the perils of the sea. The Perseus left her Battery landing on time, with about 1,000 passengers. Hardly had she swung out into the harbor before a rakish craft hove in sight and began to give chase. As she drew up abeam under a double head of steam, passengers on board the Perseus had no trouble in making her out as the J. F. Warden, also bound down the Bay with some 800 excursionists.

A spirited race began and off Coney Island Point the Warden, according to the Coroner, made an attempt to cross the bow of the Perseus.

There were two warning blasts from the whistle of the Perseus, which in marine parlance means: "You mustn't do it." The Warden, however, kept right on. The two boats every moment were getting closer to each other and it seemed as though a crash might occur any moment when Coroner Scholer, who had been watching the race, appeared in the pilot house on the upper deck.

"I am Coroner Scholer of Manhattan," he said, "a Constitutional officer sworn to uphold the law. You have no right to jeopardize the precious lives of passengers in this way. I want this race stopped at once."

"I've heard of ye," said the salt at the wheel. "You may be all right, but you have not studied navigation. I have, and I am running this boat, and you had better mind your own business, which is not seafaring, I'll bet."

By this time the Warden and the Perseus were very close, and to make things worse a small yawl appeared right ahead of the Perseus. Capt. Lsades of the Perseus saw thsre were only two things for him to choose between, and both of them pretty bad. One thing was to run into the Warden, which is pretty big and built of steel. The other was to run into the yawl, which was small and built of wood. He decided to run down the yawl, which was not only capsized, but smashed into atoms.

There were two men in it—John Lindstrom of 645 Sixtieth Street and John Nelson of 91 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Both are Swedes and know how to swim. They were thrown into the water, and made their way ashore without much trouble.

Capt. Laades of the Perseus denied that he had been racing and said the blame lay with Capt. Osborn of the Warden. Coroner Scholer said that he would report the matter to-day to Collector Stranahan.

ROWED NINE MILES TO PREACH.

Syracuse Pastor Not Daunted When Steamboat Ignored His Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Rev. A. W. Clark of the May Memorial Unitarian Church in this city, rowed nine miles last night in ordsr to conduct the services here this morning. He had been the guest at the cottage of Hendrick S. Holden of this city on Skaneateles Lake, twenty-nine miles from the city and nine miles from the car line at Skaneateles. He had made arrangements with the Captain of a boat running on the lake to call for him at the Holden dock on the last trip to the village. He displayed the regular signal on the dock when the boat hove in sight, and in addition got a large megaphone and called to the Captain. The boat passed on.

It was then 8 o'clock. In a few minutes the clergyman had obtained a rowboat and was heading toward the village. For three hours and a half he tugged at the oars through the pitch-black night, and reached Skaneateles too late to catch a car for Syracuse. He came the rest of the way this morning.

WOMAN AND BOY SHOCKED.

Trolley Controller Box Blown Apart—Floor Set Afire.

The controller box of a trolley car of the Douglass Street line in Brooklyn "exploded" yesterday afternoon at Schenck and Liberty Avenues. The car was well filled with passengers and was bowling along at a pretty good speed. Suddenly a long tongue of blue flame shot from the controller box. This was followed by a sharp report, and the box and flooring beneath blazed up.

Motorman Matthews shut off the power as soon as possible, but not before Mrs. Sarah Carroll of 68 Smith Street and her six-year-old son, Harold, who were sitting on the front seat, were severely shocked. Both were cared for and taken to the Bradford Street Hospital. The accident was followed by a small panic.

Although the traffic on this line is heavy, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company use cars that have grown too old to use on the other lines, and accidents of this nature are frequent.

NAPHTHA LAUNCH EXPLOSION.

Eight Lives Imperilled by the Throwing of a Lighted Match.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Aug. 7.—The naphtha launch Carrie of Westville, containing six men and two women, was on the Delaware River this afternoon, when one of the men threw a lighted match on a can of naphtha, causing an explosion. After two men had jumped overboard the younger of the women followed.

Capt. James Truax and Mate Frank Murphy of the steamboat Sylvan Glen launched a boat and went to the rescue. They reached the girl in the water first, and picking her up, went after the other woman, who was still in the launch, taking them ashore. Another boat from the Sylvan Glen picked up the two men, who were just about to sink from exhaustion, and went after the other four men, who were still in the launch trying to extinguish the flames. Finally the blaze was put out and the boat taken ashore.

COLLISION SINKS STEAMER.

Report That the City of Berlin Has Been Lost in Detroit River.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—It is reported here that the freighter City of Berlin was struck by an unknown vessel in the Detroit River, off Belle Isle, to-night and that she sank.

MANY DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK.

Between Thirty and Fifty Reported Killed in Colorado.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 7.—It is reported that between thirty and fifty persons were killed by the wreck of Rio Grande Passenger Train No. 11, due to reach Pueblo at 8:15 P. M., which went through a bridge at Pinon at 7:50 o'clock to-night.

The engine and five coaches were wrecked. The accident was caused by a heavy rain, which weakened the bridge.

A call for volunteers has been made on Pueblo, and every available man is being sent to the scene.

Details are very hard to obtain at this hour.

GENERALS FIGHT ARSENAL FIRE

French Admirals Also Work at Pumps to Save Toulon Military Depot.

TOULON, France, Monday, Aug. 8.—Fire started in the arsenal here at midnight, originating in the extensive stores.

The fire is spreading with ths greatest rapidity, and now threatens to embrace entire blocks of buildings.

The troops were at once called out and mustered in the streets.

The Prefect of the Maritime Port is organizing assistance, and Admirals and Generals are helping in the work at the pumps.

A division of the reserve squadron has been called upon to aid.

Within an hour after the fire broke out the entire population was aroused.

Guns are being fired as signals for help, which is coming in from the whole countryside.

COMMODORE PLANT'S BAD LEG.

Had to be Assisted to Walk, and Report That He is Ill is Spread.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 7.—The statement published in the United States that Vice Commodore Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont Yacht Club is ill probably had its origin in the fact that he had to be assisted in and out of the yacht club at Cowes on Aug. 5.

Mr. Plant is suffering from an old wound in his leg, but is improving.

CRY FOR HELP NOT A JOKE.

Bather's Companions Thought It Was, Until Too Late.

FIRE ISLAND, Aug. 7.—George Laiker of Farmingdale was drowned to-day off Fire Island Inlet. Laiker, with eight others from Lynbrook, was out fishing in a sailboat. When off the inlet Laiker went overboard for a swim. He swam about for a time, and then began to call for help.

He did not appear to be in distress, and his friends thought he was joking, but finally saw he was helpless. Before he could be reached he was dead. His death was said to be due to heart disease.

IGORROTES TO SEE PRESIDENT.

Savages Leave St. Louis with Only Loin Cloths in Their Wardrobes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—President Roosevelt will have as his guests on Tuesday eight Igorrotes from the Philippine reservation at the World's Fair. Several Moros, including Datto Fecundo, a brother and Prime Minister of the Rajah of Nuda Mandi, departed with the Igorrotes to-night for Washington in response to an invitation from Mr. Roosevelt.

The Moros, in striking contrast to the Igorrotes, were arrayed as Solomon never dreamed of clothing himself. Antonio, the Apollo chieftain of the Bontoc Igorrotes, and Bucassan, of the Suyoc Igorrotes, were accompanied by several retainers and menials, while Datto Fecundo took along two bodyguards armed with bolos.

When the Igorrotes left they wore nothing but their loin cloths.

QUEER CURRENT OFF HATTERAS

Nearly 100 Vessels Held Up by a New Freak of the Tide.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Pilots and maritime men are puzzled over the strange water current that has developed just off Cape Hatteras. No record of the new tide element is to be found upon any of the charts. As a direct result of the new current nearly one hundred vessels are anchored about ten miles from shore unable to get around the cape. All the vessels are apparently headed north.

To add to the difficulties of the new current there has been a strong southerly wind. As yet there is no sign of relief.

NEWARK GIRL'S RESCUE.

Saved Young Woman from East Orange in Casco Bay Upset.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Miss Maude Titus, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Dr. William Titus of 487 Orange Street, this city, rescued Miss Laura Reifsnyder of 91 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange, from drowning at Casco Bay, Me., a few days ago.

Miss Titus and two companions were rowing on the bay, when their boat was upset. One of her companions was rescued by her uncle, while Miss Titus and Miss Reifsnyder were left to their own resources. Miss Titus, who is a good swimmer, however, managed to hold her friend's head above water until they were rescued.

BOY KILLED BEFORE PARENTS.

Trolley Car Run Him Down While They Were Walking.

William Schwarting, ten years old, of 684 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, was run down and cut in two by a south-bound Jerome Avenue car opposite Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The little fellow and his mother had been out with his father for a walk. When they reached Jerome Avenue the boy said he had lost his hat, and his father sent him back for it.

At that point there is a very steep grade, and just as the boy was about to cross the track the car came down the hill at a high rate of speed. The motorman did his best to stop his car, but could not. The boy was knocked down and run over.

Although the car remained near the scene of the accident until a policeman arrived, neither the motorman nor the conductor was arrested, and their names were not taken.

FIRE RAGING AT STRASSBURG.

A Large Orphan Asylum and a Church Already Destroyed.

STRASSBURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Monday, Aug. 8.—A great fire is raging in the old quarter of this city.

A large orphan asylum and the Magdalsn Church have already been destroyed.

ADVANCE ON MUKDEN BEGUN BY JAPANESE

Simultaneous Attack There and at Liao-Yang Expected.

RUSSIANS DECIDE TO FIGHT

Determined to Defend All Their Positions — Yin Kow of Immense Value to Mikado's Troops.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 5, (Delayed.) — The Japanese are advancing on Mukden, and it is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liao-Yang, in which case a decisive battle is assured.

The past week has been a most dramatic and eventful one.

The Japanese intend to follow up the Russians, and to gain ground east and south by an attack en An-shan-Chan, (midway between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang.)

It is also reported that the Japanese are advancing on the west.

Though the Russians are apparently beaten at every point, and though the Japanese have advanced well on the Russian flank, the Russians, in council of war, have determined to defend all their positions as heretofore.

All the foreign attachés and newspaper correspondents are hurrying to the lines.

The Japanese did not capture any rolling stock at Hai-Cheng.

It is rumored here that the Japanese are changing their base to Niu-Chwang.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Gen. Kuropatkin's success in extricating his army from the Liao-Tung Peninsula without disaster has elicited much praise from the Japanese. The concentration of his army at Kai-Chow at one time seemed certain to involve it in disaster.

It was popularly believed that a generally decisive battle would either be fought at Tashi-Chao or at Hai-Cheng. It is considered here that Kuropatkin sacrificed his prestige by abandoning an immense territory without a battle. He was forced to abandon or destroy valuable stores and munitions of war when the transportation was almost the most serious problem to the Russians. He also impaired the morale of his army, but he preserved his men and guns. It is evident that he had hoped and planned to check the Japanese at Tashi-Chao. Then, after holding the enemy in check, it is believed to have been his purpose to concentrate his remaining force at Liao-Yang and to strike Kuroki.

The unexpected loss of the Russian left at Tasbi-Chso and the appearance of the Japanese Taku-Shan army on the flank forced the abandonment and surrender, without a fight, of Yin-Kow, Hai-Cheng, and Niu-Chwang.

It is generally believed that the crisis will come shortly at Liao-Yang, and that Kuropatkin will be forced to give battle, whatever his present purpose may be.

Gen. Oku's and the Taku-Shan armies are pressing northward and Gen. Kuroki is close at hand, ready to take any part necessary in the general Japanese play.

The possession of Yin-Kow (Port of Niu-Chwang) has enormously simplified the transportation problem for the Japanese. It gives to their armies a freedom of movement, which they have heretofore not possessed. The Japanese are speedily repairing the railroad, which the Russians failed seriously to damage in their hasty retreat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 8.—Gen. Kuropatkin, in a telegram to the Emperor dated Aug. 6, reports a reconnoissance Aug. 5 on the south front in the direction of the Japanese positions. The Russians set fire to the village of Hen-chnan-Tse, thirteen miles northeast of Niu-Chwang, from which place a small force of Japanese fled precipitately, leaving their transport animals.

The report gives details of other skirmishes.

Gen. Kuropatkin states that the Japanese are stationary on his eastern front, the greatest activity being on the south and southeast positions, where the Russians are able to take the offensive.

While the movements in themselves are apparently of no great importance, they are interesting as showing that the Japanese are still halting before undertaking the serious task of attacking Liao-Yang with its strong circle of defenses.

CAPTURED 268 RUSSIANS.

Further Report from Kuroki on the Lang-Tse Pass Battle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Gen. Kuroki reports that on July 31 at Yang-tsu-Ling (Lang-Tse Pass) and Yu-Shu Pass he took 268 prisoners, of whom 153 were unwounded. He buried 512 dead, including 6 officers.

Gen. Oku's report of the occupation of Hai-Cheng shows that the Russian resistance was limited to a desultory artillery action.

The Japanese, with five columns, moved out of Tashi-Chao at 4 A. M. on Aug. 1, occupied the line of the Pali-Ho River on Aug. 2, and occupied the line from Niu-Chwang to Hai-Cheng the following day. The Russian forces retreated, apparently in two divisions.

THREE SHIPS FIGHT FOURTEEN.

Japanese Destroyers' Exploit—Russians Driven Back to Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Admiral Togo reports that while the destroyers Oboro and Akebono were scouting on Aug. 5 fourteen Russian destroyers emerged from Port Arthur divided into three squadrons, of which one, consisting of four destroyers, steamed to the southwest; another, consisting of seven, to the south, and a third, consisting of three, in the direc-

tion of Hsien-Sheng, their design being to surround the Japanese.

The Japanese, after exchanging a heavy fire at a range of 5,000 meters, steered for Hsien-Sheng and attacked the three destroyers. Thereupon the latter retreated to the harbor. Then the two Japanese destroyers, reinforced by the destroyer Ikadsuchi, steamed south and attacked the squadrons of eleven Russians, which withdrew to the harbor.

The Japanese had no casualties. The Russian losses are uncertain.

Admiral Togo declares that the whole fleet admires the bravery of the three destroyers, which faced fourteen Russian vessels and frustrated the completion of the latters' purpose.

RACED TO CAPTURE HEIGHT.

Japanese Dislodged Russians, Killing or Wounding 1,000 Men.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fu-San, Aug. 5.—(Delayed.)—Detailed reports arriving at headquarters show that the right wing of the Japanese Army had the hardest fighting during the battle of last Sunday.

A sensational feature occurred at Chohaide Pass (ten miles from Mo-Tien Pass.) The brigade constituting the centre column raced with two Russian regiments for the possession of the summit, commanding the Russian flank.

The Japanese fired as they ascended, dislodging the Russians from the rocks and killing or wounding 1,000 in a very few minutes.

The Japanese sustained twelve casualties.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK?

Refugees from Port Arthur Say Vessel Struck a Mine.

CHE-FOO, Monday, Aug. 8.—Refugees who left Port Arthur on Aug. 4 and arrived here to-day, bring a report that a Japanese cruiser struck a new mine and sank immediately in the vicinity of Cristova Battery.

The vessel referred to may be the Kasuga, one of the two powerful armored cruisers built in Italy for the Argentine Republic, and bought from Argentina by Japan at the beginning of the year.

A dispatch from Tokio received in Rome on Aug 3, said that the Kasuga had been sunk. How she was lost was not stated.

FATE OF THE SIVOUTCH.

Official Japanese Announcement That Russians Blew Her Up.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—It is officially announced that the Russians blew up the gunboat Sivoutch with her armament at Pa-kia-Tse.

LETTER BOOK CONDEMNED SHIP.

Why Russians Decided the Knight Commander Carried Contraband.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 7.—The evidence on which the British steamer Knight Commander, sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron, was condemned by the Prize Court was contained in a letter-copying book taken from a press in the Captain's cabin by Midshipman Baron Ert after the officers and crew had left the vessel.

This book was not delivered when the Captain surrendered the other documents, and it proved conclusively to the Russians that the cargo of railway material carried by the Knight Commander was destined for Che-mul-Pho, and not for private firms in Japan.

Before the prize court the Captain was not compelled to take an oath, the President of the court saying that he would accept his word of honor as a gentleman and a subject of a friendly power.

The Captain testified that neither he nor the owners of the Knight Commander knew that the cargo was contraband of war and that they believed it was not destined to be used as war material. He was then confronted with his own letter book, and was dazed for a moment. He then exclaimed, "Heavens! I thought that book was at the bottom of the sea."

The Knight Commander was promptly condemned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The official account of the sinking of the Knight Commander says that a Russian cruiser fired two blank shots at her at a distance of two miles.

Instead of stopping, the vessel steamed at full speed toward the Gulf of Tokio, and only heaved to at a second shell, having in the meantime hoisted the British flag.

WE ARE NOT SOUNDING POWERS.

America to Decide for Herself What Should Constitute Contraband.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The statement is made to-night in high official circles that, contrary to the reports from abroad, the United States has not been sounding the European Governments with a view to ascertaining their views of what should be considered contrahand in the present struggle between Russia end Japan.

This Government is determining for itself what classes of merchandise it considers contrahand without suggestions from any other power, and when a decision has been reached, its attitude on the subject will be made public.

JAPAN SHOWS GRATITUDE.

Liberal Provision for Families of Englishmen Killed on Transport.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—The Japaneee Government has granted posthumous decorations of the Rising Sun to Capt. Campbell, Chief Engineer Glass, and First Officer Bishop of the Hitachi Maru. The Government also gives to their families the same sums as are awarded to the families of Japanese Major Generals and Colonels killed in action.

Further, the Nippon Yueen Kaisha is giving thirty months' full salary to the families of the dead Englishmen.

SURGEONS ACCUSE RUSSIANS.

Allegations of Atrocities Supported by Report of Medical Men.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Gen. Kuroki's staff surgeons have examined the bodies of a number of soldiers whom they allege were the victims of Russian atrocities.

One of the cases cited occurred at Iwo on July 3. It is declared hy the surgeons that the head of a Japanese soldier was skinned hy the Russians while the hlood was yet in circulation. Four cases in the vicinity of Sai-ma-Tse are also reported, the surgeons asserting that the bodiee were bayoneted and disfigured after the victime had fallen wounded.

The publication of these statemente has created a feeling of disgust and intense resentment here.

Russia Not to Improve Railway Yet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railroads, left St. Petersburg to-day for Baikal to inspect the railway in that district. He has declined favorable offers of foreign companies for the double tracking of the Trans-Siherian Railway, and the project has heen postponed.

JAPANESE LOSS 10,000 AT PORT ARTHUR REPORTED

Repulse of Three Days' Attacks Announced by Gen. Stoessel.

FLEET ASSISTED THE ARMY

Russian Loss 40 Officers and 1,500 Men Killed and Wounded—Rejoicing at St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—There are unofficial reports that the Japanese have captured commanding positione north and northeast of Port Arthur at dietances of 3,000 meters (about 3,300 yarde) to 2,500 meters from the main line of defenses.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, in an undated dispatch to the Emperor, says:

"I am happy to report that the troops repulsed all the Japanese attacks of July 26, 27, and 28 with enormous losses.

"Tbe garrison's enthusiasm was extraordinary.

"The fleet assisted in the defense by bombarding the Japanese flank.

"Our losses during the three days were about 1,500 men and 40 officers, killed and wounded.

"According to statements of Chinese and prisoners, the Japanese lost as many as 10,000.

"The losses were so great that the enemy has not had time to remove the dead and wounded."

A telegram from Che-Foo, dated Aug. 7, says that, according to Chinese information, a fierce hattle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur Aug. 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost ahout 1,000.

The telegram says that Gen. Stoessel was personally in command, and that the conduct of the Russian troops was splendid.

The report from Gen. Stoessel, coming at the same time as a dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin reporting some small Russian successes in outpost fighting, raised the spirits of the Russian capital immensely. The dispatches were printed in special newspaper bulletins, and were eagerly hought up on the streets. The newsboys around the railway stations met the returning crowds of Sunday pleasure-seekers, and shouted their wares without being reproved by the police. Thousands of St. Petersburgers went to their homes to-night apparently satisfied that a favorable turn of affairs had commenced at the front.

Gen. Stoessel's report, though ten days old, is taken as a satisfactory refutation of the recently repeated rumors of the fall of Port Arthur. The statement that 10,000 Japanese were killed or wounded is admittedly on Chinese information, which heretofore has proved to be of exceedingly doubtful value. But with Russian losses of 1,500 as a basis, the authorities hers consider that 10,000 is a fairly conservative estimate, since the Japanese were heaten off in what must have been a desperate assault on tremendously strong fortifications.

The fact that the Japanese were not ahle to remove their dead and wounded is taken to prove that their defeat must have heen one of great severity.

The part played by the fleet hears out the prediction that Rear Admiral Wittsoeft is ahle to render efficient support to the garrison. It is considered significant that no mention is made of Admiral Togo, indicating that the Japanese fleet is impotent to aid friend or injure foe. Possibly the hulk of his fleet has been detached for other service, though this would not he likely at a time when a serious land assault on the fortress was contemplated.

The authorities do not divulge the source of Gen. Stoessel's report, though it is understood that it came hy way of Che-Foo. The fact that the Japanese are in possession of the country as far north as Hai-Cheng renders it unlikely that it came hy the land route.

CHE-FOO, Monday, Aug. 8.—The Japanese force which captured Wolf's Hill is now intrenched in the valley about two-thirds of a mile from the fortress of Port Arthur.

The Russian cruiser Bayan has a small hole ahove her water-line, inflicted hy the explosion of a mine which had floated to the harbor entrance.

The Japanese have occupied Loulea Bay, landing troops, with the prohable intention of attacking west of the city.

There has been no important fighting in the vicinity of Port Arthur eince July 28. The Ruselan artillery harasses the Japanese, who are attempting to advance their trenches.

The foregoing information was hrought here to-day hy Russian refugees, who left Port Arthur on Aug. 4.

TO CONTINUE TRADE TO JAPAN.

British Will Not Be Frightened Off by Russian Seizures.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Although the owners of the principal shipping lines to Japan are not carrying cargo beyond China ports, it must not be supposed that British owners generally will be driven away from the Japanese trade. There will be plenty of steamers to offer for the risky service at adequate prices. The great liners will carry their cargo to Shanghai, Hongkong, &c., and there it will be transshipped to Japan.

"We shall also see the Cape route used more extensively, as was done some months since, when coal steamers for the Far East were threatened.

"The principal risks from Russian cruisers will be at or ahout the Red Sea. Insurance rates on cargoes from Rangoon, Java, and China ports to Japan are still comparatively low. It is recognized that tho approaches to the western coasts of Japan are protected to some extent by the Japanese fleet.

"British shipowners and underwriters are alive to the danger that German shipping, which is apparently specially favored by Russia, will try to secure much of the Far Eastern trade, and that this danger can only be averted by a united effort to offer shippers the most favorable terms possible in the circumstances."

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—The German steamer Thea, sunk by the Russians, was chartered by the Oguri Company of Kobe.

She carried a cargo of fish manure.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK GOOD.

Belief That There Will Be No Further Advance in Grain at Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The London Times, in its financial supplement to-morrow, will say:

"There are various indications that the economic harometer of the United Kingdom points to fair weather in the near future.

"The sensation of the week was furnished by the grain trade. Huge speculation, which seems to have its hasie in the mercurial markets of the United States, has spread from San Francisco to Budapeet and put the values of grain and flour higher. The damage to the American Spring wheat crop, the news from France, Austria-Hungary, and Roumania, the prohibition of maize exports from the last-named country, the rumors of the remission of the import duty on wheat in Hungary, and many other stories have been pressed into duty by ardent speculators.

"The movement has been very irregular. In Chicago the rise is equal to ahout 2s. 6d. per quarter, in Berlin about 8d., here it has been 6d. and 1s., in Antwerp fully 1s. 6d., and in Budapest 3s. 6d. We think it will prove that the English merchant has measured the movement most correctly.

"Harvesting is proceeding in England, France, and Belgium. Homegrown wheat of excellent milling quality will be hurried to the French and English markets. Foreign wheat will for a time be forced into the background, nor does it appear that English wheat has lost any ground in the past month. It looks as if the boom in prices had reached its measure for the time being.

"The cotton trade has continued healthy. The coming American season promises an ahundance of raw material. In the meantime manufacturers are able to enter into contracts for the delivery of goods during the Winter and Spring months on terms which will assure a fair measure of profit. Continental spinners and manufacturers have placed their output for the next six months or more.

"No special features are apparent in the woolen industry. The home trade seeme not particularly brisk, but the export business is proceeding on satisfactory lines. Raw material is quiet, but very strong, and the Continental markets have a more distinct tendency to harden.

"The iron and steel trades maintain their character for variety of opinions, hut on the whole the situation has not deteriorated during the week. At Cardiff the importation of American steel is slackening, but the United States has shipped several thousand tons of ship plates at £5 per ton delivered at Newcastle."

CZAR'S SOLDIERS' SUFFERINGS.

Pitiful Letter from a Jew at Port Arthur —Would Welcome Death.

Special to The New York Times.

FULTON, Mo., Aug. 7.—A letter from Abraham Strauss, a Jewish soldier in the Russian Army at Port Arthur, has been received hy B. Fine, a prominent merchant of this place. Strause and Fine were born in the same Russian village.

The letter, which ie dated June 17, tells a pitiful tale of the hardships that are being undergone by the Russian soldiers. A translation of part of the letter reade:

"Several monthe ago I was taken as a soldier by the Russian Army, was at once sent to the front, and am now at Port Arthur, one of a company of 800. As eoon as they took us from the recruiting office they sent us to Yalesvatjot, and from there dispatched ue to Sevastopol, where we stayed fifteen days, and were all sent together to Port Arthur. The trip took forty-eight days by rail, and at the end of the journey we were so fatigued that our friends hardly knew us when we arrived.

"Food we get once in twenty-four hours, and then very little—too much to starve on, hut hardly enough to live on. The few kopecs that I had when I left home are all gone, and I have not one kopeck left. You know how it is to be a Russian soldier without money, a Jew especially. It is a hardship that I cannot describe.

"We got in here on Feh. 10, and the same day they dressed us in soldier'e clothing, with guns on our backs, and put us on guard, and that way we stand for months at a time. We are not allowed to change clothes nor sit down while on duty, and in the few hours that we are off duty we must sleep with our clothes on and gune strapped to us.

"We must he ready for death at all times, and I pray that it will come to me soon, for I would accept it with joy. But to my sorrow death has not come, and God only knows how long we will have to euffer."

NEW HAVEN TRAIN RESTORED.

Commuters Not Suited, Though—May Go to Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The hig outcry made hy the commuters of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad against the revision of the time table has led President Mellen to restore one of the discontinued traine. In a new time schedule, which appeared to-day the 6 o'clock morning local out of the Grand Central Station has been resumed. The Westchester commuters are not pacified, however, as they declare that the train which has heen added will be of no convenience to them, as they desire to go into the city at 6 o'clock in the morning, and not to come out.

They expect to continue the protests until other trains are restored, and if necessary, they say, will charter a special train and go to Albany to plead their case with Gov. Odell and the State Railroad Commissionere

POLICE SEEK BRENNAN.

Nephew of ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning Accused by a Woman.

Theodore Brennan, thirty-five years old, a nephew of Thomas Brennan, Street Cleaning Commiesioner under Mayor Grant, is sought hy the police on a charge of disappearing with $300 and some private papers.

Mrs. T. Sheridan Mahoney of 315 Willis Avenue, says she set Brennan up in husinees three months ago and that he went away with the receipts on Aug. 1.

Brennan had not been prosperous up to the time he was set up in a small confectionery husiness at the Willis Avenue address. Mrs. Mahoney says she was there on the afternoon of Aug. 1, when Brennan said he had to go on an srrand. He did not return. She said she looked at the cash regieter and found $300 and some papers gone. Then she notified the police. Central Office men have been detailed on the case.

Mrs. Mahoney ie a sister of Coroner O'Gorman.

Not to Change Cotton Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 7.—The Railroad Commission last evening by unanimous vote decided that it will not further consider during the present cotton season the various propositions and petitions which it has received to change the rates and rules and regulatione governing the transportation, concentration, and compression of cotton. This is practically a denial on the part of the commission of the application of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce to place the cotton rates into that port on a mileage hasis.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS ARE HOPELESSLY SPLIT

So Says Democratic National Committeeman Ryan.

FACTIONAL CASE IN COURT

Nine of La Follette Electors Will Refuse to Go on Ballot if Spooner Party Wins.

Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin, a member of the Democratic National Committee and also a member of the National Executive Committee, reached the Hoffman House last night.

"To my mind," he said, "all attempts to bring the Republican factione together in Wisconsin will be worse than hopeless. Tomorrow the mandamus case, brought on the part of the Spooner Stalwart faction to compel the La Follette Secretary of State to plaoe the Stalwart ticket on the official hallot, will be brought in the Supreme Court there, and will be argued Wednesday. A decision cannot be expected much before Sept. 1. While the Spooner faction has practically agreed to abide by the court decieion and to stop fighting if the case goes against them, the La Follette people are determined to fight to the end. Nine of the Electors, who are the same on both tickets, have cpenly declared themeelves as La Follette men, and say they will refuse to run if they go on the ballot with the Spooner State ticket.

"This has caused another outbreak of feeling, and all of the office holders and Republican office seekers, whose jobs, actual and prospective, are in peril, are vainly etriving to effect harmony. While the Repuhlican National leaders pretend that the fight is merely over the State ticket, and will not affect the Presidential electors, this is not so. A feeling has been created which cannot be checked or confined. One side or the other is going to be bitter on Election Day, and this will be revealed in the vote beyond all question. Also, there is a big German vote in Wisconsin, and this vote is conservative and for the gold standard. It is for Parker, because of his St. Louis telegram, just as it was with Grover Cleveland in 1892, when he carried the State, and when George W. Peck was elected Governor on the same ticket. Gov. Peck was elected for another term after this, and in all probability will be our candidate again this year, as he has demonstrated his strength. Our State Convention will be held on Aug. 31, and the author of 'Peck's Bad Boy,' will, in all probability, head the State ticket."

THE REPUBLICAN LAUNCH.

Cortelyou to Start the Campaign Here Officially To-day.

The Republican National campaign will be officially launched to-day when Chairman George B. Cortelyou will formally open the National Committee Headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Building. Senator Scott of West Virginia, Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, and William L. Ward of New York, who will be closely associated with Chairman Cortelyou in the conduct of the headquarters, will all be on hand by noon to-day and work will be started at once.

Mr. Cortelyou, who arrived in town on Saturday, spent yesterday quietly and did not see any politicians except some of the men who are to assist him in a clerical capacity at headquarters. To-day, however, Mr. Cortelyou has several important engagements, some of them in connection with the finances of the campaign, before going to the committee headquarters. Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, who is the Treasurer of the committee, is expected at headquarters to-day, and will be pretty regularly in attendance throughout the campaign.

TAGGART STARTS TO-DAY.

Long Session of Democratic National Committee Expected.

Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee will take the first real steps to-day toward getting his part of the National campaign under way. The meeting of the National Executive Committee, which he has called, will be held at 11:30 o'clock at the Hoffman House, and a long session is expected.

Chairman Sheehan of the committee will arive from Esopus this morning, and a full attendance, consisting of August Belmont, Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin, Senator Martin of Virginia, John R. McLean, ex-Senator James Smith of New Jersey, and Col. Guffey, is expected. In addition Senator Gorman, who already is in the city; ex-Senator Hill of Albany, and Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll of the National Committee are expected to be present.

Congressman William S. Cowherd of Missouri, the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, reached the Hoffman House last evening, and also will he invited to attend to-day's meeting.

It is expected that the Executive Committee will be in session for several hours, possibly for two or three days.

BOOM FOR JUSTICE KEOGH.

He Is Suggested as a Compromise Candidate for Governor.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—According to local Democrats who claim an intimacy with men high up in Tammany and with August Belmont, Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, who lives in New Rochelle, is likely to be a compromise Democratic candidate for Governor this Fall. These Democrats say that Justice Keogh is agreeahle to Charles F. Murphy and David B. Hill. Justice Keogh, it was aleo said, is acceptahle to Judge Parker and has the backing of the Belmont followers. W. Bourke Cockran, it is said, is also trying to hring about Justice Keogh'e nomination.

Justice Keogh has four more years to serve on the hench. He was elected on the Democratic ticket in a Repuhlican district and ran ahead of the other candidates on his ticket.

TAGGART FIGHT IN INDIANA.

His Opponent, Major Menzies, to be a Candidate for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—Major G. V. Menzies of Mount Vernon will be a candidate for United States Senator in case the Democrats carry the Legislature this year. John W. Kern will also be a candidate, and the politicians expect a renewal of the old fight between the Taggart organization and the Menzies faction.

During the recent Democratic State Convention Mr. Taggart was formally notified of Major Menzies's candidacy and the request was made of him that there should be no machine tactics in the selection of a United States Senator. Taggart replied that it was not his purpose to dictate the selection of a Senator.

Sheehan for United States Senate?

Among Democratic leaders there was considerable discussion yesterday of a report that William F. Sheehan is ambitious to go to the United States Senate next Winter, in the evant of a Democratic victory, which would give the party control of the Legislature on joint ballot. Ever since Mr. Sheehan retired from office as Lieutenant Governor, now nearly nine years ago, he has been in private life, but his friends declare that he never lost his ambition to become a Senator.

Friends of both Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Hill declared last night that Mr. Hill would aid Mr. Sheehan in every manner to gain his ambition.

AN ELECTRIC CAB will relieve your shopping of much of its fatigue and enable you to accomplish twice as much in the same time, while the cost, $1.00 per hour for a Brougham, is certainly reasonable.

New York Transportation Co.
49th St. & 8th Avenue.
Tel. number 2380 Col.

Special attention given to orders to meet incoming boats or trains.

BLUECOAT STOPS RUNAWAYS.

Fash Cheered by Rockaway Crowd—Act Saves Two.

Endangering his own life, Policeman Arthur F. Fash yesterday afternoon threw himself hefore a team of runaway horses drawing a wagonette in the Boulevard, Mehrten's place at Rockaway Beach, L. I., and, though knocked down and dragged over a block, stopped the animals. He saved from certain injury Mrs. Joseph Cohn, who is summering in Grafton Avenue, Arverne, and George Anderson of Ammerman Avenue and the Boulevard, who were in the vehicle.

Mrs. Cohn and Anderson were driving along the Boulevard when a eprinkling car of the local trolley road passed hy, frightening the horses, which reared and then bolted down the road at hreakneck speed. Anderson sawed on the reins, but could not control the terror-stricken team. The carriage was swerved from side to side, and threatened to upset. Mrs. Cohn was screaming with fright, and Anderson was clinging to the sides of the vehicle. Collision with other runabouts was narrowly averted.

Two men attempted to stop the runaways, and as the horse leaped aside were struck hy the eide of the carriage and howled over in the road. They escaped with slight injuries.

Policeman Fash heard the cries of alarm, and saw the runaways coming along in a whirl of dust. In an instant he was in the centre of the road, and, as the nigh horse was abreast, leaped forward and grasped the bridles. Witnesses cried out with horror as they saw the policeman knocked down hy the plunging horses. But he clung to them, and swerved the horses into a fence. Before they could again hreak away and continue their mad run they were secured.

Fash was cheered hy the crowd.

BOYS CONFESS 35 BURGLARIES.

Middletown Gang Robbed Stores and Stole Communion Set from Church.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—George Brinckerhoff, son of Chief of Police Joseph D. Brinckerboff of Middletown, has distinguished himself as a detective hy hreaking up one of the worst gangs of youthful hurglars ever known in this part of the State. Through his efforts the mystery surrounding thirty-five robberies, including stores, hotels, husiness places, and a church has been cleared up.

On Friday night the grocery store of Lefever Brothers, on North Street, was entered and pretty well cleaned out. Young Brinckerhoff heard his father tell of the robbery and started out to catch the thieves. He saw two boys on a back street carrying haskets, and on investigating found that the baskets were filled with goods taken from the grocery store. He escorted the youngsters to Police Headquarters, where they confessed and implicated a number of companions. The boys under arrest are Roy Martin, Percy Dow, and Henry Brewster. More arrests will he made.

The boys told of breaking into the Second Presbyterian Church and stealing the church communion set, and of going to the same church every Monday morning and stealing the previous day's collections. The boys also confesssd that they attempted to set fire to the store of Henry Behme for the purpose of turning in a fire alarm and seeing the department turn out. The fire went out and they were afraid to try it again. The parents of the boys are highly respected citizens.

BARGE EXCURSIONIST SHOT.

Quarrel Arose Over Discussion of Counties in Ireland.

Fights were numerous on the excursion given yesterday by the County Longford men, who made the trip to Orchard Beach in three barges, and on the return trip Joeeph Sullivan of 665 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street was shot.

About 2,000 men went on the excursion. The harges had hardly etarted up the river before fights began. When opposite Rier's Island, on the return trip, Sullivan was shot through the hip. He was attended hy Dr. J. C. Hannan of 2,039 Washington Avenue, who was on hoard, and when the barges docked at East Thirtieth Street the injured man was taken to Bellsvue Hospital hy Dr. Parge in an unconecious condition.

Jeremiah J. Healey of 900 Third Avenue was arrested, and admitted that he had shot Sullivan, his only regret heing, he is said to have told the police, that he had not killed him. Francis Charles of 398 East Forty-first Street was charged with heing implicated in the shooting. The men arrested said that the fight grew out of a controversy over the merits of their respective counties in Ireland.

GAVE LIFE FOR HER SISTER.

One South Carolina Girl Drowned, the Other Rescued.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—Miss Emma Laird, eldest daughter of John Laird, a well-known contractor, of Aiken, S. C., was drowned in the surf at Sullivan's younger sister.

The younger girl was unconscious when hrought ashore, but was resuscitated after Island to-day while attempting to save her two hours' work. Miss Laird was twenty-two years of age.

MRS. BERRY'S PISTOL PERMIT.

Wife of Trenton Politician Has Had Uninvited Callers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Patrick J. Berry, wife of ex-Councilman P. J. Berry, has obtained from the Police Department permission to carry a revolver.

Mrs. Berry gives as her reason that entrance has heen effected several times recently to her home in West State Street. The object of the visits does not seem to have heen rohbery, as nothing has yet been disturbed hy the intruders.

Politics Divides House of Parsons.

John E. Parsons, the lawyer, has declared himself for the Parker and Davis ticket, while Herbert Parsone, the ex-Alderman and Repuhlican leader in the Twenty-fifth District, is out for Rooseveit and Fairhanke. Herbert Parsone is the only son and the law partner of his father. Both father and son intend to take active parts in the campaign on the different sides, although until now they have worked together since the father supported Cleveland in 1888.

Poison Found in Miss Krauss's Body.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 7.—Dr. Parker Drayer, the chemist who is making an analysis of the internal organs of Crystal Krauss of Hartford City, whose mysterious death has led to the arrest and detention of her stepmother on the charge of murder, announced late to-night that he had found unmistakable indications of stryohnine in large quantities.

Lieut. Gen. Yamaguchi Dead.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—Lieut. Gen. Yamaguchi of the Fifth Division, who commanded the Japanese troops during ths Boxer uprising, died to-day after a lingering illnese. The Emperor made Gen. Yamaguchi a Viscount yesterday.

B. Altman & Co.

Are prepared to take orders for AUTUMN TAILOR GOWNS, for which a number of imported models are shown, combining the new styles and materials. Orders completed at short notice.

Dressmaking Showrooms, Third Floor.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

The Fact that Londonderry LITHIA WATER is to be found among the staple articles of supply in every leading hotel and club in the U.S. should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a table water.

A Brilliant Wind-Up to a Brilliant Sale.

Saturday we again reduced $30, $40 and $50 suitings to the $15 ranks. It's a penalty we inflict upon them for being short lengths or enough yardage for a single suit. Best part of it is that these newcomers represent some of the best members of ARNHEIM'S GREAT REMNANT SALE, which ends Saturday noon.

ARNHEIM
Broadway @ Ninth St.

FLAGMAN SAVES TROLLEY CAR.

It Gets Stalled on Railroad Tracks and He Halts Express.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—The prompt action of Theodore Palmer, a Pennsylvania Railroad gateman, to-day saved a trolley car full of passengers at the Broad Street station.

The car stopped suddenly in the centre of the railroad crossing, the power heing cut off. An express train was due at that time, and Palmer, realizing the danger, rushed down the tracks waving a red flag.

Meanwhile a panic started on the trolley car, and every one made a rush for the exits. A few cool-headed persons who followed the actions of the railroad employe, saw that he would succeed in stopping the train, and helped the passengers to get off, quieting their fears.

ROTTEN STRETCHER TORE.

Bridge Emergency Hospital Equipment Useless When Man Is Injured.

James Martin, sixty-two years old, who has a stand in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, was hadly injured in Park Row in front of the bridge entrance early this morning. He had just jumped on a one-horse truck, driven by Edward Hannigan of 64 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, when a Third Avenue surface car hit the truck in the middle knocking Martin to the street.

Policeman Michael Broderick and Roundsman Tighe of the Bridge Squad carried the unconscioue man to the promenade and sent a hurry call to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance. Then a stretcher was carried from the bridge hospital, but it was so rotten that it tore apart, and five policemen had to carry Martin.

On the car all was confusion, the passengers being thrown from their seats in a heap. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lockyer of 846 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Lockyer told Policeman Broderick that the motorman had run his car in a reckless manner all the way from Seventy-sixth Street, and had run into a milk wagon at Chatham Square, knocking it to splinters.

The motorman was Thomas Ford of 1,664 Third Avenue. No arrests were made. Threats were made against the motorman, but he was not molested.

CRIMINAL DOG AT LARGE.

Stole Milk and Rolls, Broke Jail, and Robbed Infant.

An Irish setter was arrested yesterday morning hy Detective Sergeants Beausser and Kane of the Westchester Station, charged with petty larceny. For some time Capt. Burfeind has been receiving complaints from residente of Main Street that hread and rolle had been stolen from them during the morning, and that milk bottles had heen hroken open. The detectives caught the dog stealing a hag of rolls from Frank Rickert's house, and arrested him.

The dog was kept a prisoner in the back room of the station house, hut during the temporary absence of the doorman got out and ran away. A little later Mrs. Owen Clinton, the wife of a hlacksmith, reported that the dog had leaped upon her hahy carriage while she was pushing it along the street, and etolen a box of crackers that the hahy had in its lap.

MINCE PIE STARTED THIS FEUD.

Family Row Because Gettysburg Man Ate a Slice in Relative's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 7.—A feud has hroken out between the Mehring and Hitterbrick families here over the alleged theft of a wedge of mince pie. The affair will soon he aired in the courts.

The feud dates from Sunday, March 20, when Ezra Mehring, a retired farmer, is said to have gone to the house of his cousin, George Hitterhrick, and finding nohody at home, ate a large piece of pie. Mehring admits visiting Hitterbrick's house, hut denies eating the pie. Hitterhrick printed his accusation in a newspaper, and now the families are at outs. Hitterhrick takes the ground that a man'e house is his castle, even where relatives are the invaders.

Rockefeller to Stay in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 7.—In a conversation which John D. Rockefeller had with the Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn to-day, the Standard Oil magnate said that he had no intention of leaving Cleveland to make his permanent home at his estate at Pocantico Hille, as has been reported. Dr. Myers intimated that Mr. Rockefeller expected to spend his remaining days in Cleveland, as far as possible.

OUR SHIPS OFF FOR SMYRNA.

Squadron Leaves Villefranche—French View of American Action.

VILLEFRANCHE, France, Aug. 7.—The American European Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Jewell, sailed for Smyrna this morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The dispatch of American warships to Smyrna is regarded with equanimity here, as it is not expected to cause international complications.

That the American action will be so promptly successful as at Tangier is doubted. The Sultan of Turkey is a greater master of the art of temporizing than the Moorish potentate and the satisfaction which America demands from him involves a much more complicated problem than the freeing of Mr. Perdicaris.

There is a suspicion that the difficulty with the Sultan might have been settled hy diplomacy without the aid of a naval squadron, which, it is said here, is certain not to fire a shot or land a single hluejacket were it not for the American Presidential campaign and the fact that President Roosevelt's reputation for a strenuous European policy needs to be maintained.

HIGH FENCE ROBBERY SCREEN.

Quartet Drag Man Into Pennsylvania Station Lot—Are Caught.

William Donnayer of 345 West Thirty-seventh Street was held up, badly beaten, and robbed of $30 and a watch yesterday afternoon hy four men, who drew him inside the fence which surrounds the site of the new Pennsylvania Railroad station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

Donnayer was returning from Ashury Park and was walking east on Thirty-second Street. About a hundred feet west of Seventh Avenue, Donnayer says, a man jumped out of the gate in the fence at that point and drew him within the inclosure. There he found three other men, and the quartet without delay hegan to beat and kick him. He shouted for help, and Policeman Keenan climbed over the fence and ran to his assietance.

When the men saw the policeman they left their victim and ran across the lot toward Thirty-first Street, Keenan following as hest he could over the pilee of rock and sand. He thought the men were about to escape, so he fired three shots in the air and ordered the men to surrender.

They stopped, and the policeman made them stand in line with their backs to him and their hande over their heade until other policemen arrived and arrested all four.

The men said they were John Wood, Arthur Hill, Henry Piper, and Frank Brown. The police say that Hill admitted that he was released from Sing Sing only a few days ago.

Texas Socialists Nominate Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 7.—The Socialists of Texas, at their State convention at Grand Sahine last night, nominated Word H. Mills of Dallas, for Governor; L. L. Rhodes of Vanzandt County, for Lieutenant Governor, and William D. Simpson of Dallas, for Attorney General.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—105 Third Avenus; owner unknown; damage trifling.
2:35 A. M.—273 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; New York Transfer Company; damage, $25.
9:10 A. M.—241 West Forty-sixth Street; Francis Dennehy; damage, $10.
10:06 A. M.—34 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; A. Salinsky; damage, $50.
3:30 P. M.—3,870 Third Avenue; Morris Goldberg; damage, $10.
4:50 P. M.—656 Bergen Avenue; A. S. Eckhardt; damage, $10.
5 P. M.—126 Stanton Street; Seida Freid; damage, $50.
5:45 P. M.—7 St. Mark's Place; Mrs. Anderson; damage, $10.
6:15 P. M.—250 East Third Street; Rosa Weiss; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—10 Chambers Street; A. L. Fog; damage, $500.
7:15 P. M.—79 Ridge Street; Sophie Cramer; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—420 West Seventeenth Street; Max Mittur; damage trifling.
8:55 P. M.—201 to 209 East Seventy-eighth Street, Ehrenrich Brothers; damage, $25.
9:10 P. M.—69 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner unknown; damage, $50.
9:30 P. M.—94 Fifth Avenue, Jacoh Doll; damage, $3,000.
10:45 P. M.—190 Henry Street, Abe Goldherg; damage, $100.
11:10 P. M.—24 Norfolk Street; M. Abrams; damage trifling.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ALL CHICAGO UNIONS INDORSE BEEF STRIKE

300,000 Men to be Assessed to Keep Fight Going.

PACKERS PREDICT A BREAK

Prophecy That Some of the Old Men Will Return to Work To-day Is Denied by Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—All the labor unions in Chicago have indorsed the stock yards strike. After listening to the strikers side of the controversy, which was presented to them by Michael J. Donnelly, President of the striking Butchers' Union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, which has a membership of nearly 300,000, adopted resolutions to-night pledging the support of the Federated body as long as the strike continues.

Each member of the central body will be assessed a small sum per week and the whole amount will be turned over to the striking unions to help in their support. While the officers of the Federation were unable to-night to give an exact estimate of the amount of money the strikers would secure from this source, it was said that the total sum would be well up in the thousands each week.

After a fight which has lasted nearly four weeks a settlement of the strike seems to-night to be as remote as at any time since the struggle began. The packers, while asserting that they will soon have their affairs in normal condition again, so successful have they been in securing non-union men, admit that so far they have been able to get but 550 of their old employes back, and that the majority of these men are unskilled works. In the last statement give out by the packers it was said that nearly half as many men were at work now as before the strike began.

With these men the packers have succeeded in accomplishing a great deal of work, but, according to the strikers, every animal that has been slaughtered since the strike was called has been at a financial loss, as in the majority of cases a lack of skilled workmen has made it impossible to operate the by-products department, and this source of revenue, which, under normal conditions, is a clear profit to the packers, has been allowed to go to waste.

Last week the packers were figuring on a break in the ranks of the strikers when work was resumed to-morrow morning, but there was nothing to-night that would indicate that the men were even considering such a step. According to President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union, the strikers are in a better position to-day than they were on July 12, the day the original strike was called.

"During the four weeks that the strike has been in force," said Mr. Donnelly to-night, "there have been less than 200 desertions from the various unions, and not one of these workmen who have gone back to the packers is a skilled worker. To offset these desertions our men have secured at least twice that number of new recruits from the men the packers have brought to Chicago to take the strikers' places.

"There is nothing for us to fear, as the victory will be with us in the end, no matter how long that may be."

No Trolley Strike at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—The employes of the Consolidated Railway Company voted to-day to accept the compromise proposition of the company, made in response to the trolley men's demands for an increase in wages, recognition of the union, and new regulations regarding extra men and pay for overtime work. The action of the meeting was enthusiastic, and it closed with a cheer for the management. The request for recognition of the union was refused.

ADMITS ORDERING DUCKING.

Chaplain Smith of St. Monica Cadets Gives Reasons for It.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 7.—The Rev. John I. J. Smith, assistant rector of St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church of Jamaica, and Capt. P. W. Maguire, commandant of the St. Monica Cadets, encamped near here, admitted to-day that it was by their orders that Eugene and Jesse Howard, William Hanlon, and Thomas Reddy, residing in this neighborhood, had been given a thorough ducking last week. Father Smith says that both he and Capt. Maguire feel justified in what they did, as they have no reason to doubt that the four boys in question were among those who annoyed the camp several nights last week by bombarding it with stones and brickbats.

There is a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood over the incident, and to-day Father Smith was warned by a friend living near here that an attempt would be made either to-night or early to-morrow morning to wreck his camp. As a result of the warning, Father Smith notified Constable Moses White of this place and William J. Mathison and Dr. Edwin J. Jones. Dr. Jones gave the use of the park where the cadets are encamped. Father Smith also said this afternoon that he would put out double pickets all around the camp, but added that he did not expect any trouble.

Father Smith, in discussing the ducking, said that it had been done after a consultation between himself and Capt. Maguire. When the chaplain and Capt. Maguire reprimanded the boys for their conduct all four laughed in their faces. Then the ducking was decided upon, "in order to cool off their ardor," as Father Smith put it.

DROWNING MAKES TROUBLE.

One Would-Be Rescuer Nearly Lost—Policeman's Boat Upset.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 7.—Solomon Lowitz, forty-five years old, of Philadelphia, was drowned in the surf this morning. Lowitz went in bathing early, before the life guards went on duty.

Charles Suss and William Suss of Rochester went to the assistance of Lowitz, and both narrowly escaped with their lives. It is not certain that Charles Suss will live. He was brought ashore unconscious, is still in that condition in the hospital, and his vitality is very low. William Suss was not so badly off when hauled out.

Lowitz's body was recovered by a policeman, who went out after it in a boat. When the policeman was bringing the boat through the breakers again it was caught broadside on and overturned. The policeman and Lowitz's body were pulled out by a crowd that ran in after them.

Held for Septuagenarian's Death.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Frederick Schmidt, 33 years old, of 128 Magazine Street, is locked up, charged with being responsible for the death early this morning of Peter Haschert, 74 years old, of 114 Magazine Street. Haschert died from concussion of the brain as the result, it is alleged, of a blow struck by Schmidt while Schmidt was quarreling with his sister and others last Tuesday, and the old man was trying to make peace.

Nonagenarian Dead in Park.

Jacob Roth, ninety years old, of 24 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, died on a bench in Central Park yesterday afternoon. He went out with his daughter, Frances, fifty-four years old, for a walk, but became ill and died before Dr. Goldsmith, the Park ambulance surgeon, could reach him. The doctor said old age had caused the man's death.

45c for sample $1 watch fobs
Main Floor.

YES, and they'd be unusual bargains at $1, too, but they're samples, cost us less than half because we cleared out the manufacturer's entire selection. They're all well made and nicely finished with gold filled or oxidized mountings. We've hundreds of handsome designs, and because they're samples you'll hardly find two alike—special, while the lot lasts, 45c. **45c**

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

2 lots of J. B. $2 corsets, to-day, 74c.
Second Floor.

J. B. Corset, made of fine imported ventilating net—medium bust and medium dip hip—fit over abdomen—strong quality—prettily trimmed on top—18 to 26—only—regular price $2—at 74c.

J. B. Corsets of fine batiste—long dip hip and abdomen—low bust—gored cut—lace and ribbon trimmed on top—excellent for medium and full figures—sizes 18 to 30—regular price $2—at 74c. **74c**

2.45 for $3.50 French Judic and Ailsa corsets—odd sizes.

Second week of this furniture sale begins to-morrow.



Our 6th Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

TO-DAY we enter upon the second week of our 6th semi-annual sale of furniture—a sale that has been growing in volume every day. For the coming week the bargain interest is heightened by the addition of new shipments that will be ready when the stofe opens Monday morning.

Considering the excellent quality—the unexcelled workmanship, stability and recognized artistic superiority of the furniture offered during this sale, together with prices that are acknowledged to be much lower than you can buy even the haphazardly constructed furniture built especially for sales—this furniture occasion furnishes without a doubt the best saving opportunity ever presented to the discriminating buying public of New York.

Unparalleled furniture bargains.
Fifth Floor.

200 regular $20 china closets to-day at $12.50—made especially to our order—genuine golden oak—rubbed polish finish—dustproof door—heavy French legs—3 shelves.

150 regular $21 extension tables to-day $14.75—They're made from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—smooth running slides—rubbed polish finish—12 inch round top—deep moulded rim pedestal base—hand carved feet—6 ft. extension.

500 regular $2.50 dining chairs at $1.65—special dining chairs—golden oak frame—box seat—finely polished—shapely French legs—closely woven cane seat. Arm chairs to match.

102 regular $99 5-piece parlor suites at $55—thoroughly seasoned frames—highly polished, handsomely carved—high grade upholstering—with highly tempered, indestructible springs—choice of covering in heavy damask, silk tapestries and Verona velour.

175 regular $42 3-piece parlor suites at $27.50—very latest design—thoroughly well made—fine piano polish—mahogany finish frames—upholstered in newest shades of silk tapestries, heavy damask and Verona velour.

75 regular $38 sideboards at $22.50—solid quarter oak, highly polished, handsomely carved top and base—48 inches wide—extra large bevel plate mirror—2 top drawers—one lined for silver—guaranteed construction.

Sample brass beds at ⅓ and ½: a manufacturer's sample stock sensationally priced—positively ⅓ and ½ less than regular prices—the best bed bargain opportunity represented—only a limited quantity.

10.75 for $16.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
18.50 for $25.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
19.50 for $28.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
25.25 for $31.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
27.00 for $33.74 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
33.75 for $42.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
38.00 for $47.25 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
39.75 for $49.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
42.00 for $52.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
45.75 for $57.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
45.00 for $56.25 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
56.00 for $70.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
66.00 for $84.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
70.00 for $92.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size

5-piece parlor suites.
$40 5-piece parlor suites, $30.
$55 5-piece parlor suites, $37.50.
$57 5-piece parlor suites, $40.
$62 5-piece parlor suites, $50.
$99 5-piece parlor suites, $55.
$105 5-piece parlor suites, $60.
$115 5-piece parlor suites, $85.

3-piece parlor suites.
$25 3-piece parlor suites, $16.50.
$28 3-piece parlor suites, $18.50.
$42 3-piece parlor suites, $27.50.
$50 3-piece parlor suites, $37.50.
$58 3-piece parlor suites, $44.00.
$68 3-piece parlor suites, $54.00.
$95 3-piece parlor suites, $65.00.

China closets (golden oak).
$20 china closets, $12.50.
$22 china closets, $14.75.
$28 china closets, $21.25.
$36 china closets, $28.00.
$48 china closets $37.00.

China closets (mahogany).
$64 china closets, $48.00.
$76 china closets, $57.75.
$96 china closets, $72.00.
$112 china closets, $84.50.

Dining tables.
$7.50 golden oak table, $5.50.
$8.50 golden oak table, $6.50.
$13 golden oak table, $10.00.
$16 golden oak table, $12.50.
$22 golden oak table, $17.00.
$26 golden oak table, $19.50.
$35 mahogany table, $27.50.
$60 mahogany table, $45.00.

Couches.
$20 couches, $12.50
$24 couches, $16.00
$28 couches, $20.00
$38 couches, $28.00
$50 couches, $36.50
$60 couches, $45.00

Sideboards.
$20.75 golden oak sideboards, $14.
$25 golden oak sideboards, $19.50.
$38 golden oak sideboards, $31.00.
$50 Antwerp oak sideboards, $42.00.
$56 weathered oak sideboards, $47.50.
$56 mahogany sideboards, $48.00.
$78 mahogany sideboards, $60.00.

Dressers.
$12.50 golden oak dressers, $8.00.
$14.00 golden oak dressers, $10.00.
$18.50 golden oak dressers, $14.00.
$28 oak dressers, $16.50.
$28 oak and mahogany dressers, $21.50.
$34 oak and mahogany dressers, $25.00
$36 bird's-eye maple dressers, $27.50.
$40 bird's-eye maple dressers, $31.00.

Chiffoniers.
$9.50 golden oak chiffoniers, $7.00.
$13.50 golden oak chiffoniers, $10.50
$19 golden oak chiffoniers, $15.50.
$24 mahogany chiffoniers, $18.00.
$27 mahogany chiffoniers, $21.50.
$40 mahogany chiffoniers, $31.00.
$54 mahogany chiffoniers, $42.00.
$79 bird's-eye maple chiffoniers, $60.

Golden oak dining chairs.
$1.75 cane seat chairs, $1.35.
$2.50 cane seat chairs, $1.65.
$3.25 cane seat chairs, $2.50.
Armchairs to match dining chairs.
$4.75 golden oak leather seat chairs, $3.50.
$6.75 golden oak leather seat chairs, $4.50.
Armchairs to match.

Remnants of laces and embroideries.
Main Floor.

DURING inventory we had to measure every piece of lace and embroidery and we throw to one side all short lengths—cut pieces and odd sets. To-day we put a price on the entire gathering that will insure a positive cleaning up in one day.

10c Good useful lengths, embracing all kinds of fine laces, worth from 35c up to $1.50—To-day you choose from the entire collection at 48c., 25c. and 10c. 10c

Beautiful allover laces—handsome effects in Val., Cluny, Venise, black embroidered chiffons, odd and sample pieces, formerly priced from $1.50 to $4.50 per yard—To-day, while they last, at $1.45, 95c. and 69c.

Clearing sale lace and linen robes, worth from $15 to $75, at $5 to $17.

Embroidery Remnants. All of those handsome embroideries that have been selling as high as $1.25 on sale to-day at a price that will create great buying enthusiasm.

There's not a piece in the lot but what is marked at half and less than half price.

Of course you know that our immense embroidery sales we held during July naturally cause an immense accumulation of remnants, and our business policy demands that they be sold at once, so all the remnants worth up to $1.25 go on sale to-day at 35c., 17c. and..... 10c

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual sale: 10,000 silk remnants sensationally priced.

IT'S that great annual clean up that always occurs immediately after inventory—a time when we dispose of all short lengths and skirt and waist lengths at prices that only represent a mere fractional part of their cost—an immensely popular event that all New York eagerly looks forward to every year.

Without reserve we mark all our silk remnants at prices that will insure their selling in a single day—a day when the entire department is given over to this yearly silk bargain feast.
Main Floor.

This is a silk sale of the utmost importance—embracing, as it does, all the season's latest silk textile fabrics—silks suitable for waists, dresses, costumes, linings, evening dresses—and the prices are so low in every instance that they are most past belief. But you'll not be disappointed, however, and there will be a host of salespeople to wait upon you.

25c for 75c. silk remnants: White Louisines. Black Louisines. Check Louisines. White Pongees. White Shantungs. Black Pongees. Plain Foulards. Satin Foulards.

35c for $1 silk remnants: Plain Foulards. Satin Foulards. Foulard Fasconne. Twilled Foulards. White Peau de Cygne. Black Peau de Cygne. Colored Peau de Cygne. White Crepe de Chine. Black Crepe de Chine.

45c for $1.25 silk remnants: White Peau de Sole. Black Peau de Sole. Colored Peau de Sole. White Satin Liberty. Black Satin Liberty. Colored Satin Liberty. Checked Jaspers. Striped Jaspers.

65c for $1.50 silk remnants: Black Bengalins. White Bengaline. White Poplins. Lace striped Taffetas. Black Jacquards. Fancy Jacquards. White Habutais. Black Habutais.

85c for $2 silk remnants: Fancy Brocades. Persian Silks. Persian Taffetas. Persian Louisines. Evening Silks. Natural Shantungs. Fine Lyons Silks. Reception Silks.

The entire 10,000 silk remnants will be arranged on a number of bargain squares—each piece will be marked showing the width of the silks—the number of yards—the former price and sale price per yard. This is a rare opportunity for dressmakers, manufacturers and milliners.

Remnants of cotton goods—great clearing at 5c

THAT great yearly clean up—the most popular and best attended sale known to all New York—waist, skirt and dress lengths.

Main Floor.

Immediately after stock taking we always clean up all odds and ends and remnants at "good by" prices. We've over 10,000 wash goods remnants, the result of an unequalled wash goods selling, and it's only good storekeeping to clean up these remnants quickly at these exceedingly low prices, as everything we secure is practically clean profit.
Main Floor.

5c: Remnants of 12½c. lawns; Remnants of 12½c. ginghams; Remnants of 12½c. printed batiste; Remnants of 75c. emb'd swisses 19c.; Remnants of 39c. fancy mousselines 19c.

9c: Remnants of 19c. canvas suitings; Remnants of 25c. cheviots; Remnants of 39c. oxfords; Remnants of 49c. basket-weaves; Remnants of 25c Panama suitings.

12½c: Remnants of 49c. mercerized etamines; Remnants of 59c. crashes; Remnants of 25c. Irish dimities; Remnants of 29c. silk mulls.

19c: Remnants of 59c. Scotch ginghams; Remnants of 39c. Scotch ginghams; Remnants of 85c. linen suitings; Remnants of 75c. linen suitings; Remnants of 48c. silk mousselines.

18c. for 39c. white goods—5,000 yards.
9½c. for 18c. canvas and oxford suitings.
12½c. for 19c. plain and fancy voiles.
25c. for 39c. white French lawn—45 inches.
19c. for 35c. white Persian lawn—42 inches.
7½c. for 12c. chambrays and fine ginghams.
7½c. for 17c. white lawn—40 inches wide.
25c.—40c. novelty mercerized white waistings.
18c. for 39c. silk mulls—28 in.—sheer quality.

Girls' and misses' 29.75 dresses 9.75

JUST 100 of the handsomest and daintiest creations you've ever seen—only one or two of a kind—representing the advance samples of New York's most exclusive manufacturers. Come and see what we term clever creations, particularly planned for smart little dressers.
Third Floor.



Misses' and children's white dresses slightly crushed and handled because they have been used for exhibition purposes—many positively worth $24.75; to-day at $9.75

Announcement: Women's new Autumn suits

THE smart new tourist model—a tailor made suit that is going to take Fashion's host by storm—plain cloths and mixtures—specially priced at..... $18

Clearing women's bathing suits.

IT'S a very grave excuse that you can rent a bathing suit—you wouldn't wear it if you knew how indiscriminatingly it is loaned out—it's no excuse at all when our clearing price for a regular $3.95 smart suit is bul..... $2.75
$5 suits at $3.75. $7.75 suits at $5.

Clearing sale women's $5 oxfords, $2.45

TWICE YEARLY—immediately after inventory occurs this great clearing event—a sale that always draws hundreds of economical buyers from far and near, because of its well known and thoroughly established bargain character.
Second Floor.

$5.00 OXFORDS, $2.45

During this sale you practically choose from our entire stock of high grade oxfords that's fully up to Fashion's most exacting requirements—oxfords that are made on honor and possess a lasting worth only found in footwear that is skillfully made—from the very best materials.

This is an exceptional opportunity for those who desire a stylish oxford for early Fall wear or those who desire a dress oxford for all the year around evening wear.



$2.45—Women's fine dongola oxfords—patent tip—extremely high Cuban heel—S. C. S. $3.50 fine turn oxfords—A to E—2½ to 7.

$2.45—Women's fine full dress oxfords—Louis heel—dongola heel, dongola kid—turn sole—patent tip—high Louis heel with short vamp, or lower heel and longer vamp—A to E—2½ to 8.

$2.45 for women's brown Russia calf Blucher and lace welt oxfords—3 to 8—regular widths—S. C. S. $3.50 ties.

$2.45 for women's Simpson Crawford custom finish $5 Du Barry low shoes—patent kid or dull kid stock—full Louis XV. dress heel—AA, A and B widths—2½ to 7.

500 $8 silk petticoats now $5.90
Second Floor.

PETTICOATS usually marked $8 or even a little higher seldom have the smart style swing or the quality of silk possessed by these. That's the first thing you'll notice when you see them, and it will set you to wondering how we can possibly sell them at $5.90.

$8 silk petticoats $5.90

500 of them, and what dainty, fluffy garments they are in their beautiful colors and black. Not just one style, but two bewitching conceits—one made with accordion plaited ruffle, finished with two full ruches. Style 2 has a gathered ruffle and is finished with one full ruche—ideal $8 petticoat, but only 500, you know, at $5.90.

$1.50 cambric petticoats 98c

98c for $1.50 petticoats: August days and the warm Autumn weather require these sheer cool petticoats of fine cambric, and that's why we think you'll appreciate this extraordinary bargain—they're made with full ruffle, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace—each has that convenient dust ruffle—excellent value at $1.50—special to-day at..... 98c

Fine table linens priced right.

THESE prices may be a little lower than you'd expect for the excellent qualities of table linens, but we think they're just right, considering it's our after-inventory sale. These prices will clear them all out to-day.
Main Floor.

These double damask pattern table cloths come in two sizes and they're pure linen—a very heavy bleached Scotch damask.
2½ yards long—value $2.85 at $2.25.
3 yards long—value $3.50 at $2.75.

100 extra size pattern table cloths—fine double damask—odd patterns—no napkins to match—slightly soiled—2x4 yds.—2¼x3 yds. and 2½x3½ yds.—values up to $9—all one price—each..... $5

Bleached double damask table linen—new patterns—2 yds. wide—value $1 yd.—at..... 85c

500 dozen hemstitched German Huck Towels—grass bleached—extra fine quality—dozen..... $2.85

Kitchen towelling—half linen—18 in. wide—yard 5c.

Millinery for immediate use.

TOO late to spend your money on a straw hat and too early to buy a velvet or beaver.

We have handsomely prepared for your immediate wants and are showing an ideal assembly of white, pearl gray, champagne, green and mahogany light weight felt hats, all desirable shapes for present style trimmings—lightweight made black turbans and toques of chiffon and chenille chiffon and silk—taffeta and light weight braids combined—in fact, every desirable style and shape in a "ready-to-trim" hat, exactly suitable for present wear, and may be worn until you are ready for your winter headwear.

New style stiff trimmed hats with large rose and foliage trimming and many new conceptions.

We offer as exceptional values for to-day:—

IN UNTRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT

300 black made hats and turbans—or wire frames, just a touch of chenille on them—next month would readily sell for $3.00—at..... $2.35

IN STIFF TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT

150 dainty lightweight toques and turbans with simple trimmings all in black, brown and navy—would command $3.50 later—at $2.45

We are showing new roses and foliages—the colors being vastly different from Summer styles—new wings, darts, breasts, pompons and ostrich plumes and tips.

Our stocks of Braids, Bandeaux, fine Trimmings, Ornaments and Beaver Strips are practically complete.

49c---all wool tapestry Brussels carpets
Third Floor.

ABOUT 50 rolls to be sold at this price—all new patterns—you cannot buy Brussels carpets elsewhere to equal this lot for less than 70c. This unequalled offering is one of the many bargain features of our great 6th semi-annual sale of carpets—a time when the lowest price of the year is always quoted.

49c. for 70c. tapestry Brussels carpets.
59c. for 85c. all wool tapestry Brussels carpets.
79c. for 95c. all wool velvet carpets.
97c. for $1.35 best Axminster carpets.

97c. for $1.35 body Brussels carpets:—Have your carpets measured now and made up and we'll lay them for you whenever you desire. You cannot secure these bargains later on.

AXMINSTER AND WILTON VELVET RUGS. Unusually good values that are only possible during this sale—9x12—regularly sell for $30—select yours at the exceedingly low sale price—only.. 19.75

AXMINSTER RUGS. Those artistic oriental and floral patterns now so popular—a sale made possible because we were fortunate in securing all the mills had on hand at a great price concession—you cannot buy these rugs elsewhere for less than $26.50—while they last at 22.79

$12.49 for $16 6x9 Smyrna rugs. $26.39 for $30 9x12 Smyrna rugs. $34.98 for $42 9x15 Smyrna rugs. $19.69 for $25 7.6x10.6 Smyrna rugs.

ONE CARLOAD OF SMALL SMYRNA RUGS suitable for door mats, dens, and the artistic enhancement of the library, parlor or bedrooms—rugs you cannot buy in any other house in New York for less than $3.25—To-day the price is..... 1.98

19c. for 30c. Sampson's oilcloth. 39c. for 65c. genuine cork linoleum. $1.39 for $2.25 27x54 Wilton velvet rugs. 98c. for $1.75 German inlaid linoleums—the celebrated Hansa quality—new moire ingrain effects especially adapted for hotels, cafes or offices. 65c. for $1.45 inlaid linoleum. 89c. for $1.50 inlaid linoleum.

Groceries: SIXTH FLOOR.

HAMS — ARMOUR'S Best Star. These hams are far superior to the ordinary sugar cured kinds advertised elsewhere at a similar price. Unnecessary to pay 18c. pound. We sell the best hams on the market at per lb.. 13½c

INNER-SEAL BISCUITS — Graham or Oatmeal Crackers, Pretzelettes, and Uneeda Ginger Wafers; carton 6c. Limit three cartons to each purchaser.

COFFEE — A POPULAR blend of fine imported Java and Mocha, blended to produce a fine cup of coffee; 10 lbs. $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 28c

PURITAN COCOA — None superior for breakfast or luncheon; regular 25c. can, 18c.; regular 12c. can, 8c.; carton to make six cups 4c

LARGE QUEEN Olives — The kind that usually sells at 40c. quart; special for to-day, gallon, 98c.; ½ gallon, 50c.; quart Mason jar.. 25c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart Extra Creamery; churned fresh daily from pure rich cream; 5 lbs. net weight in sealed stone crock, $1.22 delivered.

FLOUR—ROYAL STUART Premium Patent; equal to the finest milled. The high market price for wheat has not affected our usual low prices for flour. Send us your order at $5.85 bbl.; ½ bbl. sack.. 74c

FULL CREAM CHEESE — Fine quality Herkimer Co., lb. 14c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Cameron double strength Vanilla or Lemon; unnecessary to pay fancy prices for so-called best Extracts when we can supply you with more satisfactory goods for almost half the price others charge; pint bottle, 85c.; ½ pint bottle, 45c.; ¼ pint bottle, 25c.; ⅛ pint bottle..... 15c

NEW TEAS—FORMOSA Oolong, India, Ceylon, and all Green, Black or Specially blended varieties; two grades; lb., 90c.; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $3.85; lb. 45c.; 5 lbs. in tea caddy... $2

PRUNES—Santa Clara ripe, sweet fruit; lb., 4c.; 10 lbs. 37c

SUGAR—H. & E. BEST Refined Granulated, lb.... 5c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Croft & Allan's — lb., 27c.; ½ lb. cake, 14c.; ¼ lb. cake..... 7c
Limit, 3 lbs. to each purchaser.

PICKLING VINEGAR — Extra strength White Wine or Pure Apple Cider Vinegar; the purest, strongest and best flavored Vinegar obtainable at this price. Gallon, 35c.; ½ gallon, 18c.; large bt., 14c

LUNCH HAM—Libby's or Veribest; 2 lb. can, 23c.; 1 lb. can:..... 13c

PORK & BEANS—Potter & Wrighting-ton's Boston Baked with Tomato Sauce—dozen, $1.40; 8-lb. can..... 12c

CHOPPED PICKLES—Royal Stuart—The Best Relish and Appetizer with Meats, Fish, and Sandwiches—Pint bottle, 17c.; 3 bottles..... 50c

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—Royal Stuart, small, tender, sweet Peas—dozen, $2.00; 2 lb. can 18c

NEW POTATOES—Finest Long Island White Rose stock; barrel, $2.75; peck 28c

SWISS MILK COCOA—Croft & Allan's regular 25c. bt. 18c

MAINE SUGAR CORN — Royal Stuart — sweet, tender, and creamy; dozen, $1.55; 2 lb. can 14c

FARINA — FRESH MILLED — Regular price 5c.; 5 lbs. 16c

FAIRY SOAP — Fairbank's White Floating; regular 5c. cake 3c
Limit 5 cakes to each purchaser.

SWEET CATAWBA — Regular $1.50 quality; reduced for one day, per gallon 73c

PENNSYLVANIA RYE Whiskey; gallon ... $1.65

MONONGAHELA RYE Whiskey, 4 years old; gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle 65c

SOAP — Royal Stuart Best Family; use it for all laundry and household purposes; full lb. bar, 5c.; 10 bars, 49c.; box 60 bars $2.90

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding Rye Whiskey, 8 years old; reduced from $2.75 gallon to $2.75; full qt. bottle reduced from $1 to 75c

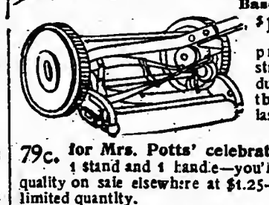
STANDARD PORT, Sherry or Muscatel, (3 years old:) gallon.. 87c

CLARET — EXTRA Cabernet, gallon, $1.35; superior Zinfandel, gallon, $1.05; St. Julien, gallon, 65c.; Medoc, gallon 95c

IMPERIAL PORT — Sherry, Tokay, or Muscatel, (6 years old:) regular 60c. full quart bottle reduced to 45c

Clearing sale housefurnishings.

PRICES will be about ⅓ less than you can buy for at any other time of the year—it's a housecleaning time with us—a time when we right our stocks preparatory to the coming season's business.
Basement Salesroom.



$1.75 for regular $2.25 and $2.50 lawn mowers—just 101—marked at a quick clearing price—perfect construction—light and durable—of course at the price they will not last long.



79c. for Mrs. Potts' celebrated irons—3 irons, 1 stand and 1 handle—you'll find irons of equal quality on sale elsewhere at $1.25—at the price only a limited quantity.

69c. for $1.25 2 gal. Water Coolers.
85c. for $1.50 3 gal. Water Coolers.
$9.75 for $18 Gas Ranges—4 drilled boiling burners on top—2 large ovens—for baking and broiling—asbestos lined.
$2.75 for $5 Gas Cookers.
$1.75 for $2.25 Garden Hose in 25 foot lengths, including couplers.
$9.75 for $12.25 apartment house Refrigerator.
75c. for assorted sizes ice saving Ice Pads.
$1.65 for $2.50 Gas or Oil Stove Ovens.
75c. for $1.60 nickel plated Gas Stove—2 burners.
19c. for 25c. nickel plated Soap Dish and Drainer.
8c. for nickel plated Towel Bars.
25c. for galvanized Foot Tub.
$1.98 for $2.50 Closet Set, complete, including—
4 folding trouser or skirt hangers
4 folding and adjusting coat and jacket hangers.
2 extending shelf bars.
1 door loop.
4 shoe and slipper holders.
1 double umbrella and cane holder
25c. for 39c. nickel plated Cuspidors.
10c. for 3½ lb. flour, sugar or tea Canisters.
49c. for 25 lb. Flour Bins.
85c. for Mrs. Day's Shirt Waist Board.
29c. for Allspice Wood Cabinet.
98c. for $1.35 galvanized Asb Can, 17x23½.
75c. for $1 Garbage Can and Cover.
25c. for 45c. 4 quart Sprinkling Pot.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

FURNITURE Still Dominates
As the August Trade Sale Unfolds

This August Sale is fairly at its zenith this Monday morning. All the tremendous selling of last week has not lightened either values or variety. The outgoing furniture has simply made way for the tens of carloads that have come. Our floors are as full as we dare pack them, by reason of the fine offerings that are clamoring for the opportunity to be presented to you. Last week's sales-records have again proven that public interest in these semi-annual furniture movements is rapidly growing. Sales have been larger, and the purchasers have been more enthusiastic than ever before.

You would probably be surprised to know how far we are sending some of the furniture that is now being sold. People are coming hundreds of miles, in many cases; first to profit by the enormous variety that we show in August; second, because it not only pays their carfare, but the expenses of a fine vacation trip, to come to WANAMAKER'S, to buy their furniture during this August Sale.

Half Prices in Fine Novelty Dress Goods

We bring these handsome novelty weaves in dress goods over every season, a couple of dress-patterns of a sort—styles that are to all intents exclusive.

Now, before we present our new importations, we close out, at half prices, what remains of the present season's goods. They are all in styles that will be fully as well adapted for Fall wear, when made up over new patterns, as the incoming goods; and there is the additional attraction in the saving of half. Included are Silk-and-wool Grenadines, with embroidered polka-dots, Voiles with fancy-colored nubs, Fancy Canvas weaves, Silk-and-wool Eolienne, Crepe de Paris and Voiles, in light and dark shades—some of the lighter tints showing slight signs of handling.

They are in dress-lengths of seven to ten yards, and will be sold by the length only. Here's a glimpse of some of the very attractive materials involved, and their new prices:

For $15, Instead of $31

Seven yards of black Silk Grenadine, woven over colored silk tissue, forming a lining, and embroidered with silk dots in lavender, blue and red.

For $5.25, Instead of $10.50

Seven yards of Black ground Etamine with fancy colored nubs in blue, green or red.

For $8, Instead of $16

Eight yards of Fancy Voile, with Persian colored threads forming small check; in shadings of blue, green and gray.

For $8.25, Instead of $16.88

Seven yards of All-wool Two-toned Etamine, in blue-and-gray or lavender-and-green.

For $6, Instead of $12

Eight yards of Fancy Canvas; plain colored; with threads woven to form small crochet lace design; in tan, gray or blue.

For $4, Instead of $8

Eight yards of Plain-colored Etamine, with nubs forming small check; in gray, tan and blue.

For $6, Instead of $12

Eight yards of Canvas, with small nubs, the size of rice, on tan, gray or heliotrope grounds.

For $4, Instead of $8

Eight yards of Plain-colored Voile, light weight, in blue, brown, gray, tan or heliotrope.

For $9, Instead of $18

Eight yards of Silk-and-wool Eolienne; beautiful in quality and lustre; gray or tan.

For $5, Instead of $10

Eight yards of Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris in champagne, gray, blue or brown.

Rotunda

Some of the New Fall Waists

Not too early to wear them now, on occasional cool days. Nun's veiling, albatross, Scotch or French flannel, and similar light, but sufficiently warm materials.

The chief beauty of these couriers for the Fall styles of Shirt-waists lies in these same pretty materials. All sorts of pretty effects, in stripes, plaids and checks, are woven into the fabrics—some in contrasting yarn of the same sort, others in silk. There's a tendency towards gay strappings and buttons, too; and new effects are shown in sleeves, shoulder-straps, and the like. A particular beauty is a waist of white nun's veiling, with a striking design in delicately colored Bulgarian embroidery. The new waists are $2.75 to $8.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Remnants Of Materials For Sash Curtains

It's a matter of common knowledge that the prettiest patterns always sell down quickest to short lengths.

That's the case with the small group of patterns in Sash Curtain Materials, which we offer to-day at short prices to match the short lengths, which are from 5 to 25 yards of a pattern:

A fine quality of Figured Swiss Muslin; 50 in. wide; at 50c a yard, instead of 75c.

White Madras, in how-knot and floral design; 50 in. wide, at 50c a yard, instead of 75c.

A few dainty patterns of Printed Swiss Muslin in attractive colorings; 36 in. wide, at 10c a yard, instead of 15c.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Little for these Silk Shirt-Waist Suits

Every Silk Shirt-Waist or Tailored Suit for women, that has been priced up to $50 in our Summer stocks, bears to-day one of the attractive new prices named below.

It is a clearing-out event of important interest to every woman who wants to pick up one of these serviceable, pretty dresses for a trifling proportion of its value.

At $7.50, formerly $10.75 to $15

Shirt-waist Suits of China silk, taffeta, mull and foulard.

At $10, formerly 17.50 to $23.50

Tailored and Shirt-waist Suits of pongee, taffeta and China silk.

At $15, formerly $25 to $42

Tailored and Shirt-waist Suits of taffeta.

At $20, formerly $37.50 to $50

Some very handsome Tailored Suits of taffeta and pongee.

Second floor, Broadway.

Inexpensive Jewelry Of Rhinestones and Pearls

No jewelry makes a showing that is prettier, or in better taste, than these inexpensive Waist Sets, Bar Pins and Cuff Pins set with rhinestones and imitation pearls on sterling silver mountings. Designs are new and artistic, and just the simple jewelry a woman wants to wear with a Summer frock. And prices, as you see, are very little:

1⅝-inch Bar Pins, with seventeen rhinestones, $1.

1¼-inch Bar Pins, with ten rhinestones, 75c.

1-inch Bar Pins, with ten rhinestones, 65c.

1⅝-inch Bar Pins, with seventeen imitation pearls, 75c.

1¼-inch Bar Pins, with eleven imitation pearls, 65c.

1¼-inch Bar Pins, with nineteen imitation pearls and turquoise, 75c.

Waist-pin Sets of three; seven rhinestones on each pin; $1.50 a set.

Waist-pin Sets of three; seven imitation pearls on each pin; $1 a set.

Cuff Pins; ten rhinestones on each pin; $1.25 a pair.

Cuff Pins; ten imitation pearls on each pin; $1 a pair.

Jewelry Store, Tenth street.

Decorative Hungarian Linens At New Prices

These are the very effective fancy pieces, embroidered by Hungarian peasants on sail-cloth, in striking patterns in reds and blues. They wash splendidly, retaining their color; and are very suitable for use in Summer cottages.

They are now being sold at less than their original prices, but today we announce still further reductions—running from one-third to one-half:

Doilies, 6 in., round or square, originally 12½c, now 5c each; 9 in., originally 25c, now 12½c each; 12 in., originally 35c, now 15c each.

Center-pieces, 24 in., round or square, originally $1.15, now 65c each.

Table Covers, 36 in., round or square, originally $2.25, now $1.50 each; 45 in., originally $3.75, now $2.50 each.

Table Scarfs, 20 x 36 in., originally $1.75, now $1 each; 20 x 45 in., originally $2, now $1.25 each; 20 x 54 in., originally $2.85, now $1.50 each.

Tenth street Elevator Table.

White Habutai Silks

Those who still want silks for Summer use want Habutai Silks most of all. They are the most serviceable and suitable silks for Summer waists and dresses. These are made in Japan. They will wash like linen, and retain their beautiful luster through long wear. We were fortunate enough to secure this group of these very staple and very desirable silks at 20 per cent less than their regular prices. There are several different qualities in each of two widths:

27-inch at 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c and 85c.

36-inch at 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.

We also offer this morning a very attractive collection of short pieces of Summer silks that are in lengths of from one to fourteen yards, and are marked at a third to a half, and some less than a half, from their original prices. There is many a good bargain to be picked out today in silks of the most stylish character.

Rotunda.

The entire furniture floor is bright with the new pieces that have not been shown until this morning. But perhaps one of the most remarkable groups that we have to present is the collection of

About Five Hundred Enameled Iron Bedsteads

They are bedsteads of such a staple character that they should show no reductions at all from former prices. They are bedsteads that are being asked for every month in the year. They come from one of the best concerns that we buy from; but our large regular dealings with the concern aided us in influencing them to give us a substantial concession on the bedsteads that they had in stock, in order to add this feature to our August sale. The saving of 25 per cent. on the prices is a clean-cut economy that is pure good luck for the housekeepers that secure them.

There are about twenty-seven different patterns to select from, equally divided between white and handsome fancy enamels. Here is the list:

At $6, from $8—White and brass Iron Bedsteads; 1 1-16-inch straight pillars, seven laterals and twenty cross rods; ¾-inch brass top rail, brass spindles and knobs. Nineteen 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell.

At $5, from $7—Cream and gold Iron Bedsteads; continuous post 1 1-16 in.; high center, fancy pillars; seven laterals, ornamental connections. Forty 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell.

At $6, from $9—White enameled Iron Bedsteads; 1 1-16 in. continuous pillars; ornamental head and foot-pieces, fancy scrolls. Thirty-seven 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell.

At $7.50, from $12—Green, white and gold Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch continuous pillars, ornamental pattern; seven laterals with ornamental joints, handsomely finished. Twelve 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

At $12.75, from $18—Pink, white and gold Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch straight pillars; fancy pattern top rails; straight and fancy fillers; ornamental connections; nine 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell; also eight 4 ft. 6 in. in blue, white and gold.

At $6, from $9—Pink and gold Iron Bedsteads; continuous pillars and shaped top rail; scroll; scroll pattern fillers; ornamental connections. Five 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

At $9.50, from $12—Green, cream and gold Iron Bedsteads; straight pillars; shaped top rails; fancy cast corners; scroll pattern fillers; ornamental connections; also in blue, white and pink.

At $7, from $9—White enamel Iron Bedsteads; fancy head and foot-pieces; scroll pattern pillars with ornamental connections. Seven 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

At $13.50, from $18.50—Blue, white and gold Iron Bedsteads; artistic design; semi-four-poster pattern; 1¼-inch pillars; cast ornaments and fancy feet. Four 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

At $12.75, from $18—Cream, gold and brass combination Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch pillars; ⅞-inch top rails; fancy scrolls; nine laterals with fancy cast ornaments. Fourteen 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

At $9.50, from $12.50—White enameled Iron Bedsteads; continuous pillars; 1¼ in.; nine laterals; fancy joints and feet; fancy pillar ornaments. Twenty-eight 4 ft. 6 in., six 4 ft., ten 3 ft. 6 in., twenty-seven 3 ft. to sell.

At $6, from $9—Green and gold Iron Bedsteads; 1 1-16-inch continuous pillars; fancy scroll head and foot-pieces; straight laterals; highly finished. Five 4 ft. 6 in. to sell.

Then here is news of other furniture, desirable in style, well made, in a wide variety of designs, and marked at liberal reductions, as told by the figures that follow:

$8.50 Oak Rockers at $5.50

Quartered golden oak; high back, easy arms, upholstered back panel; spring seat, green and gold velour cover.

$20 Parlor Suites at $15

Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames, highly polished; paneled backs, upholstered spring seats, figured tapestry cover.

$45 Golden Oak Sideboards at $35

Quartered golden oak, Colonial pattern; medium size, three drawers and two closets; long, low French plate mirror, highly polished.

$14 Golden Oak House Desks at $10.50

Quartered golden oak for women; drop lid, seven compartments and one drawer inside; three long drawers outside; moulded edges.

$12 Chiffonniers at $9

Golden oak; good, plain style, no mirror; five long drawers; well built, dull finish.

$38 Dressers at $26

Quartered golden oak; full swell front and top, four drawers; upright oval pattern plate mirror; neatly carved standards and frames, fine construction.

$15 Oak Extension Tables at $11

With quartered oak top; deep moulded rim; heavy fluted legs, 6 feet long when extended, highly polished.

$32 Golden Oak Hall Racks at $21

Box seat with arms; large French plate mirror, four double coat and hat pins, highly polished.

$24 Bird's-eye Maple Dressing Tables at $16

Shaped top, one long drawer; French pattern plate mirror, neatly finished.

$110 Mahogany Sideboards at $75

English Colonial design, no mirror; richly moulded, wood gallery around top; three drawers and three closets; crotch mahogany veneers, finest possible construction and finish.

$83 Mahogany Princess Dressers at $23

Shaped top and front, moulded edges, long upright mirror, highly polished.

$28 Sideboards at $20

Golden oak; quartered oak finish; swell top base with three drawers and double cupboard; top has three shelves and French plate mirror.

$32 Dressers at $22

Bird's-eye maple; serpentine top and front; carved standards and mirror frames; four drawers; French plate mirror.

$60 Extension Tables at $48

Mahogany; round top; 10 feet when extended; heavy pillar; shaped legs; carved and with claw feet; finest construction.

$12 Hall Racks at $8

Golden oak; box seat with arms; pattern plate mirror; four double coat pins.

$76 Dressing Tables at $50

Mahogany; fine Colonial design; carved legs and standards; five drawers with glass knob handles; plain French plate mirror.

$32 Chiffonniers at $24

Golden quartered oak; Colonial design; fine construction and finish; fine long drawers; upright oval mirror.

Fourth floor.

The Midsummer Exodus Of Left-Over LAMPS

Our Basement Lamp Store, limited as its space has been, is very widely known as the best place in New York City to find artistic exclusive designs in lamps. The stock is always gathered with artistic care; and in most cases the lamps are specially made for us after special designs, made by the best artists in the craft.

Each August it is our custom to clear the decks for the fine, new collection that comes in September. The time for this radical clean-up has arrived. We have gone over the entire collection on our floor, including oil lamps, and electroliers, from the modest to the most elegant pieces; and the new prices show average reductions of a half, while there are some lamps that are reduced only a third. Other pieces are reduced more than a half.

In addition to the offerings from our own stock, we have ready today several sample lines from our manufacturers that are offered at the same liberal reductions.

It is a very large and artistic collection that we invite you to choose from; and we have made a special display of it today on the Main and Cross Aisles of the Main Floor.

Here are the items in detail:

Metallic Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps

In classic designs and the most popular finishes.

$5 and $6 Lamps at $2.50.
$7 Lamps at $3.50.
$10 and $12 Lamps at $5.
$15 Lamps at $7.50.
$22.50 Lamps at $11.25.

Bronze and Pottery Vases

Mounted as lamps with roll-top oil founts.

$10 Lamps at $5. $50 Lamps at $25.
$20 Lamps at $12. $75 Lamps at $37.50.
$30 Lamps at $18. $85 Lamps at $42.50.
$40 Lamps at $20.

Students' Lamps

In old brass finish; handsomely embossed oil founts and cups; all have two duplex burners, and are complete with green fluted porcelain shades.

At $9.75, from $16.50. At $12, from $20.

Wrought Iron Floor Lamps

Large and heavy wrought iron Floor Lamps; some with large enameled ruby center shells.

At $7.50, from $15. At $10, from $20.
At $9, from $18. At $12.50, from $25.

Geisha Lamp Shades

We have taken a third off these popular Lamp Shades. They are in the dome shape, with red and green grounds with pretty floral decorations.

At $1, from $1.50. At $2.50, from $3.75.
At $1.50, from $2.25. At $3, from $4.50.
At $2, from $3.25. At $3.50, from $5.

Other Silk and Paper Lamp Shades that have been our samples are marked at *half prices*.

Decorated Lamps

Lamps with large bodies, handsomely decorated with hand-painted floral designs on rich colored grounds, and complete with 12-inch globes to match.

At $4 from $7.50

Odd Lamp Globes and Shades

In large variety of rich decorations; in 10 and 12-inch sizes.

At $1, from $2 and $2.50.
At $1.50, from $2.50 and $3.50.
At $3, from $5, $6 and $9.

French Electric Bronzes

Some fine pieces that have been our samples—French Bronzes, holding from one to four lights; also some electric novelties in the lot.

At $10, from $18 and $22.50.
At $15, from $25 and $30.
At $25, from $40, $50 and $60.

Large Floor Electroliers

With jeweled stork or peacock under a cluster of ten to fifteen lights.

Now at $100; from $225 and $250

Electric Portable Lights

Fine French, German or Domestic Portable Lights, in a large number of rich designs. These are complete with metal jeweled shade, silk umbrella shade or large glass mushroom shade with glass head fringe ring.

Now $7.50 from $13.50, $15 and $18.

Candlesticks, with silk shades, Bronze Busts and Sconces

Sample Candlesticks, complete with silk shades.

At 50c, from $1. At $1, from $1.50 and $2.

Candelabra, with silk shades.

At $2, from $3 and $3.50.

Sconces, in good gold-plated finish and large mirrors; complete with candle bracket for two candles.

At $1.50, from $2.50. At $2, from $3.

Main aisle and Cross aisle.

A Very Extraordinary Offering of CHINA and CUT GLASS

Here is some of the best news of these beautiful wares that we have told of in many a day. It is unusual to have such offerings at this time in spic-span new goods, but some fortunate arrivals make it possible to present them, and straightway they go to you. Housekeepers who are buying furniture can add still further to their August economies, by selecting from these four groups of dinner sets, this fascinating collection of china, and the brilliant array of cut glass, many pieces of which are entirely new designs, not previously shown, and marked at the lowest prices that we have ever been able to offer. Details follow:

Dinner Sets

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a fine pink flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters, regular $30 sets; today $20.

Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; neat flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large meat platters. Our regular $15 sets, and worth $20; today $12.50.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Regular $15 value; today $10.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in neat undergiaze pattern. Sets well worth $10; today $7.50.

Basement.

Fancy China

A large counter on the Tenth street aisle contains a large assortment of Fancy China pieces marked at half our regular prices. An exceptional opportunity to secure fine pieces of china at very little cost:

Ice-cream Trays, 65c, from $1.35.
Salad Bowls, 35c and 65c, from 75c, $1.25.
Celery Trays, 45c, from 90c.
Olive Dishes, 30c, from 60c.
Chocolate Pots, 85c, from $1.75.
Syrup Jugs, 50c, from $1.
Condensed Milk Holders, 50c, from $1.
Pudding Sets, $1.25, from $2.50.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 50c, from $1.

Also a collection of Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Dishes and Fruit Saucers, at 10c, worth double.

Tenth street aisle.

Cut Glass

New cuttings, new designs—many shown for the first time this morning. And prices have been made from one-third to a half below regular value. Fine pieces of cut glass can be had for as low a price today as it has ever been our privilege to offer them.

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, worth $5; $4.75, worth $7; $5, worth $8.
7-inch Shallow Bowls, $3, worth $5; 8-inch, $4, from $6.
Oblong Bonbon Trays, $1.50, from $2.50.
6-inch Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, from $2; $1, from $1.75.
6-inch Handled Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, from $2.25; 5-inch, $1.25, from $1.85.
Heart-shaped Bonbon Dishes, $1, from $2.
10-inch Flower Vases, $2.25, worth $3.50.
Water Bottles, $2.50, worth $4; $4.50, worth $6.50.
Celery Trays, $3, worth $4.50.
Spoon Holders, $2, worth $3; $2.75, worth $4.
Water Jugs, $4, from $6; $5.50, worth $8; $6.50, worth $10.
Claret Jugs, $10, worth $18.
Water Tumblers, $3 dozen, worth $4.50.

Tenth street aisle and Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

LANDSLIDE FOR PARKER, CHAMP CLARK DECLARES

Prediction Made After a Tour of Eight States.

CLAIMS 253 ELECTORAL VOTES

Permanent Chairman of Democratic Convention Says the Party Has Chance of Capturing 46 More.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—"Parker and Davis are going to win," declared Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, who was Permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, when asked this afternoon for an analysis of the political situation. Mr. Clark has just returned from a tour of the Middle West.

While 239 Electoral votes only are necessary for choice, Representative Clark claims at least 253 as reasonably certain for Parker and Davis, and says there are 46 debatable votes that the Democrats have an even chance of capturing.

The States which Mr. Clark thinks will go Democratic are: The solid South, 151; New York, 39; New Jersey, 12; Maryland, 8; West Virginia, 7; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Indiana, 15; Colorado, 5; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; total, 253.

There are four debatable States for which both sides will fight and from which Mr. Clark thinks Parker and Davis will receive many more Electoral votes. Those States are: Wisconsin, 13; Illinois, 27; Idaho, 3; Utah, 3; total, 46.

"I have traveled over eight States," said Mr. Clark in reply to a question, the object of which was to obtain the basis for his computation. "I have come in contact with the people and with the leaders of both parties. Parker and Davis are as strong as adamant. They are both growing candidates. They have elements of power which will gradually reveal itself during the campaign making them strong enough for a Democratic landslide in November."

"What is your honest opinion respecting the situation in the Eastern States?" he was asked.

"We are going to get them all; that is, we are going to carry New York and the five Eastern States of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Connecticut. These are the Eastern States that Cleveland carried in his first and last campaigns, and he carried them all, but New York in his second battle. Had he carried New York then he would have been elected. The solid South with its 151 electoral votes, New York with 39, and these five Eastern States with 37, will give us the 227 electoral votes. We only need 12 others from Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, or the silver States to win."

"What about the situation in West Virginia?"

"West Virginia is going Democratic. The Republican Party is hopelessly divided in that State. In fact it is in a state of disruption and going to pieces."

"Do you think there is any reasonable chance for the Democratic Party in Illinois and Indiana?"

"We will carry Indiana. The situation is very peculiar in Illinois. From my own observations I would not care to predict how the State will go. There are subtle elements, however, which lead me to believe that it is an even toss up between the two parties with a slight advantage favoring the Democrats."

"Will Wisconsin go Democratic?"

"I do not know. The chances are that it will on account of the factional fight between the Cook and La Follette wings of the Republican Party."

"Have you any promises of support of the five silver States?"

"I should say that owing to the attitude of Gov. Peabody and the trouble in Cripple Creek, among other things, the Democratic Party will carry Colorado. I think the party will also carry Nevada and Montana. I would put Idaho and Utah in the doubtful column. Mr. Bryan is supporting Judge Parker and will make a vigorous campaign for the ticket in the silver country."

Representative Clark left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon for New York, being on his way to Esopus as Chairman of the Notification Committee, to formally tell Judge Parker of his nomination.

TURNING BACK TO DEMOCRACY.

Republican Nominees in West Virginia Will Support Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is becoming apparent to Republican leaders that the Democrats of West Virginia who have supported their candidates since 1896 will return to their former affiliations this year and support the Democratic candidates.

A dispatch from Parkersburg says that John S. Farr, one of the Republican nominees for Elector, has withdrawn from the ticket, explaining that he would not support the Republican candidate this year. Asbury Parsons of Ripley, who left the Democratic Party because of the free-silver crusade, was nominated two months ago by the Republicans for Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court. Mr. Parsons has declared that he will support Parker and Davis.

CRIPPLE KILLS WIFE.

Fisch, Now In Jail, Has But One Eye, One Leg, and One Hand.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Albert Fisch, a man with but one eye, one leg and one hand, shot and killed his wife late last night in the shack they occupied near the Buckwheat Shaft of the New Jersey Zinc Company's mines at Franklin Furnace. He has been mentally weak since he met with an accident in the mines some years ago.

Yesterday afternoon, and again in the evening, he quarreled with his wife, who, since his accident, had supported both. He went out, and returning to the shack between 9:30 and 10 o'clock took an old horse pistol and shot the woman three times. The woman fell in the yard, and the man was found some time later hobbling about her with the pistol in his hand. He offered no resistance, and was arrested. Fisch is about forty-five years old.

Deadheads on Train Had to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Seven car loads of trotting horses belonging to James R. Keene were held up two hours last night while New York Central agents collected $212.80 from men deadheading their way from California to Yonkers. The shipping contract allowed six men to each car, but when the cars reached Syracuse the number ranged from ten to fourteen.

SPORTING GOODS.

BOATS

Rushton Rowboats and Yacht Tenders

CANOES

Complete Line, Ready for Immediate Delivery at Factory Prices.

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO.,

314 Broadway, New York City.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

WOMAN BEAT A POLICEMAN.

Took Stamford "Cop's" Club When He Bade Her Noisy Guests Be Quiet.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—Policeman Charles Button is dangerously ill at his home suffering from shock and injuries inflicted on him by Mrs. Joseph Vilkel, her husband, and two men boarders last night. The Vilkels had a party, and the festivities lasted into the early morning. Neighbors complained to Button of the noise, and, entering the Vilkel house, he bade the people be more orderly. They refused, and when Button attempted to place Vilkel under arrest his wife and the two boarders attacked him.

Most of the injury was done by the woman, whom the officer was too gallant to hit with his club. She wrenched the weapon from his hands, and hit him with it repeatedly. Assistance was sent from Police Headquarters, and the Vilkels were locked up. Button became unconscious when he reached Police Headquarters.

RECEIVER FOR TELEPHONE CO.

Independent Corporation in Texas Fails to Meet Interest Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 7.—In the District Court here the application of the Territorial Loan and Trust Company of Muscogee, I. T., for the receivership of the Commercial Telephone Company has been granted, and the receiver will be appointed as soon as the parties at issue can agree upon a man.

The Commercial Telephone Company operates independent long-distance telephone systems in Southeast and Central Texas. The Territorial Loan and Trust Company is Trustee for the bondholder, and the grounds for its application for the receivership were that the debt amounting to $427,000 against the telephone company has matured through its failure to pay the interest.

ALLEGHENY OFFICIALS ACCUSED

Policeman Charges Men Above Him with Running Dens of Vice.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 7. — Amos Danebroth, a policeman of eight years' standing in Allegheny, has created quite a sensation by filing very serious charges against city officials high above him. He has made an affidavit in which he charges certain police officials with running dens of vice.

He further alleges that officials whom he names are interested in certain bottling houses, and that the price of beer to the dives has been increased one-fourth within the past year, the increase going to the police. Danebroth demands that his charges preferred on July 18 be made public, and an investigation made. He declares that he has taken this course for the cause of right and decency.

ELMIRA MAN HELD FOR BIGAMY.

Pleads in Chicago That His First Wife Was Guilty of That Crime.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Returning from Elmira, N. Y., to see his wife, George Wheadon, a traveling salesman for a Minneapolis yeast company, has been placed under arrest here on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was made by the woman whom Wheadon traveled nearly 1,000 miles to see.

According to the police Wheadon several years ago married a woman in Minneapolis; and, leaving her last Fall without a divorce, he soon afterward married the Chicago woman.

Wheadon alleges that his first wife was guilty of bigamy when he married her, so that the marriage was illegal.

Warship Ordered to Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Complying with the request of the State Department, Admiral Sigsbee, at San Juan, has been directed to dispatch a war vessel to Monto Cristi, Santo Domingo. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Dawson, the American Minister to Santo Domingo, and the inference is that trouble is impending in that country.

Standing of the Cricket Teams.

But three more games remain to be played by the leaders of the Metropolitan District Cricket League to decide the championship of New York for 1904. The contest retains its interest owing to the close race of Livingston and Brooklyn. The Staten Islanders have the advantage of a drawn game, which gives them a lead of .018 in the percentages. Both clubs have still to meet Paterson and Manhattan, and a game between the two will then bring the series to an end.

In the contest for the batting average C. P. Hurditch is still first with 68.12 for ten innings. He has broken the league record for the highest aggregate of runs with a total to date of 505. The previous best was F. J. Prendergast's 458 in 1900. C. H. Clarke is second in the averages with 57.25, and seems likely to give the leader a good fight for first place. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	P.C.
Livingston	9	7	1	1	.875
Brooklyn Team A	9	6	1	2	.857
Columbia Oval	8	4	2	2	.666
Paterson	8	4	3	1	.571
Manbattan	8	3	4	1	.428
Brooklyn Team B	10	2	8	0	.200
Kings County	10	1	8	1	.111

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Essex County	11	10	1	.909
West Indians	10	9	1	.900
Paterson	9	6	3	.666
Thisties	12	8	4	.666
Union County	10	6	4	.600
Yonkers	13	6	7	.461
O. N. T.	14	5	9	.357
Columbia Oval	10	2	8	.200
Newark	10	2	8	.200
Manhattan	11	1	10	.090

The game played on July 4 between Essex County and Paterson, in which there was a difference in the score books, one bringing out the match a tie, has been ordered replayed by the association.

Daniels Breaks Swimming Record.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The feature of the tenth annual tournament of Toronto swimming clubs, was the presence of New York competitors who won the chief events.

The 100-yard record was beaten by Daniels, of the New York Athletic Club, he clipping one-fifth off the mark made by Rubert, of the same club, at Ottawa last year. Daniels also tried for the quarter of a mile record, but failed. This was accounted for by the fact that there was a slight current running west. However, he came in first, with E. H. Adams, N. Y. A. C., second.

The 880 yards Canadian championship was won easily by E. H. Adams, with F. A. Wenck of New York City second. W. H. Jones of the Mark Addy Swimming Club of England, gave Wenck a great race for second place.

League of Hockey Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Andrew S. McSwigan, manager of Duquesne Garden, to-day sent out a call to hockey managers all over the country to meet in Detroit between Aug. 15 and Aug. 20, for the purpose of forming a hockey league of eight or ten clubs. It is expected that the league will include Houghton, Mich.; The Soo, Mich.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Calumet, Mich.; Duluth, Minn., and Canadian cities. Invitations have been sent to J. C. Mosher, manager of the Claremont Rink, Brooklyn, and George Phillips, manager of the St. Nicholas Rink, New York, to be present.

Manager McSwigan said there were three clubs in Canada that would likely join the organization and make it an international affair.

Trotter Believed to be Poisoned.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 7.—A foreign substance, believed to be poison, was found in the stomach of the trotting stallion Jewett A., at an autopsy to-day. The stallion was owned by Herbert Gray of Haverbill, Mass., and dropped dead at the Granite State Trotting Park yesterday. Earlier in the week two other fast horses—Sagwa and Art Boy—died suddenly. Sagwa, owned by T. L. Berry of Providence, R. I., had a mark of 2:09¼, and was formerly owned by Thomas W. Lawson, who paid $21,000 for him. Art Boy, who had trotted a mile under 2:16, was owned by William Miller of Albany, N. Y., and was valued at $2,500. Both Sagwa and Art Boy will be examined to-morrow for an examination of their stomachs.

CALLS WRIGHT'S REPORT PARTY MANIPULATION

Cowherd Disputes Figures on Wages and Cost of Living.

STATISTICS MADE TO ORDER

Only Favorable Localities Chosen for Obtaining Information, the Democratic Chairman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Committee made public to-day a statement replying to the recent report of Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright on wages and the cost of living. Chairman Cowherd contends that Mr. Wright has veiled the truth by manipulating figures to meet party necessities.

Mr. Cowherd quotes Mr. Wright's figures setting forth that while the price of food was 10.3 per cent. higher in 1903 than the average for the ten years between 1899 and 1890, the weekly earnings per employe were 12.3 per cent. higher, and says:

"It is plainly evident to every purchaser of household supplies for the past ten years that these statistics are utterly unreliable, and have been manipulated in the interest of protection and of the Republican Party. The truth of the matter is, there are two hundred thousand wage earners to-day on a strike; they are on a strike either because the cost of living has reduced the purchasing power of the wage received, or because their wages have been reduced within the year.

"The trade journals inform us that for the years 1903 and 1904 the wages of one million men, largely in the protected industries, have been reduced from 10 to 30 per cent. It is estimated that the number of men now unemployed is six hundred thousand. They have been laid off by the railroads and by hundreds of the great mills throughout the country. Many have been dispossessed of their former homes and are sleeping in the parks in the great cities. They have hungry families for whom they are unable to provide, and more men have committed suicide in the past year than ever before in the history of the country.

"For several years Col. Wright's bureau has been supplying us with wholesale prices which showed an average increase in prices since 1892 only about half as great as was shown by Dun's Review, our best commercial authority. Dun's price tables were scientifically constructed.

"On the contrary, Col. Wright's price tables were unscientific and partisan. He magnified little, trivial articles like nutmegs, putty, and alum, until they looked as big as cotton, corn, and hay. In this way Col. Wright kept prices down so that for 1902 his figures showed an increase of less than 26 per cent. over the 1897 prices, while the scientific figures of Dun showed a difference of about 37 per cent. But even 26 per cent. was too much for Col. Wright and his Republican friends. It would never do to enter a Presidential campaign with 26 per cent. increase in average prices. The 'wicked' Democrat would credit this great increase in the cost of living to the hundreds of protected trusts which have grown up and flourished under the Dingley Tariff act, and no amount of juggling would result in a corresponding rise in wages.

"Confronted with this difficulty and pressed by party needs to find some avenue of escape, Col. Wright hit upon the happy solution of abandoning wholesale prices as the basis of his figures and resorting to retail prices selected by his agents from localities more suitable to the purpose in hand.

"Col. Wright began an investigation of railroad and mining wages. In his report he expresses regret 'that the force available for the prosecution of the work did not permit of the extension of the investigation to cover transportation, mining, agriculture, and the other great industrial groups.'

"The last report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission gives the real reason why the Bureau of Labor report contains nothing as to railroad wages. This report indicates that average wages were only about 3 per cent. higher in 1903 than in 1897. Undoubtedly the investigation of miners' wages was called off for similar reasons. That the wages of coal miners was not keeping pace with the rapidly rising cost of living is attested by the reports of the Coal Strike Commission in 1903, of which Col. Wright was a prominent member."

Chairman Cowherd sums up as follows:

"There are over 30,000,000 persons in the United States employed for gain; Wright's investigations covered 176,827 wage earners.

"Not one worker in ten is a member of any labor union. Nearly all of the workers considered by Wright are members of labor unions; as a rule union wages are higher than non-union.

"Wright's report does not tell us the yearly earnings of a single worker. Weekly wages may have risen, while yearly wages have declined. In fact, this is exactly what has happened in the window glass industry. During the last few years glass plants have been idle about five months a year. Ten years ago they were idle only about two months a year.

"Wright's report does not tell us the actual amount of wages paid by any employer to any given number of employes in any year.

"Wright's report does not show the actual money wages for any one of his 176,827 picked men for any period of time, whether by the hour, day, week, or year.

"Wright's report does not show the average yearly, monthly, or daily wages for any set of men in the sixty-seven industries selected.

"Wright's report fails to show that any one of the 176,827 earners in 67 industries, 519 occupations, and 3,429 establishments received more wages in 1903 than in 1902, or in any other year, and hence the conclusion that yearly wages have risen cannot properly be drawn.

"Col. Wright wisely stops his research July 1, 1903. Since that date wages have sharply declined, and the number of employes diminished, while prices continued to rise until March 1, 1904. Dun's figures, which are accurate, show an increased cost of living from July 1, 1903, to March 1, 1904, of 43 per cent. Since then there has been some decline."

CYCLING ON THE ROAD.

Appleton Wins Club Championship in Race Yesterday.

Harry Appleton of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association has been declared the club champion for the season with 13 points. Joseph Eifler and G. Duester are both tied for the Long Island championship with 16 points each.

The ten-mile races for both divisions decided the winner for the season, and were held on the Merrick Road, at Valley Stream, yesterday. Charles Nerent finished first in the race for the New York Division, and Appleton got second place. Joseph Eifler won by a small margin from G. Duester in the Long Island Division. Summary:

Ten-Mile Bicycle Race for Members of the New York Division—Won by Charles Nerent; Harry Appleton, second; J. Germano, third. Time—28:54 1-5.

Ten-Mile Race for Members of the Long Island Division—Won by Joseph Eifler; G. Duester, second; Charles Halback, third. Time—27:34 4-5.

Races of Montauk Wheelmen.

William Cummings and W. J. Sullivan divided the honors in the bicycle race of the Montauk Wheelmen and Athletic Club, held on the Merrick Road, near Valley Stream, yesterday. Sullivan won the two-mile and finished third in the one-mile. Cummings won the five-mile event and finished second in the one-mile. Joseph Sexton won the one-mile event from the 110-yard mark. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Martin Ross, Paul Geiger second, Joseph Smith third. Time—1:59.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Joseph Sexton, (100 yards;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) third. Time—3:01.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. J. Sullivan, (scratch;) Joseph Sexton, (210 yards,) second; Joseph Smith, (250 yards,) third. Time—6:04 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by William Cummings, (scratch;) Arthur Moran, (200 yards,) second; Joseph Burke, (150 yards,) third. Time—15:20 1-5.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

Is the foundation of the *Original* and only *Genuine*

MARTINI COCKTAIL,

Famous for its Excellence.

15,000,000 bottles sold annually.

INVITE ENGLISH GOLFERS TO COMPETE HERE

Foreign Amateurs to Compete in U. S. G. A. Tournament.

ANXIOUS TO BEAT TRAVIS

Championship Will Begin with Medal Play Rounds at Baltusrol Sept. 6—Differs from English System.

It is quite evident to the majority of American golfers that the victory of the English championship by Walter J. Travis will have more to do than the attractions of the World's Fair in bringing foreign golfers to this country to play in both the National championship and the special tournament planned at St. Louis late in September. Robert Maxwell, last year's amateur champion, is practically sure to come over, and it is confidently expected that half a dozen other prominent players will be in the party.

That the presence of the Englishmen is an assured fact is evident from the slight change in ruling made by the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, regarding eligibility to compete. Hitherto competitors were required to be members of clubs in the United States Golf Association. This still holds true, but the committee has voted that other golfers who may be invited by the committee will also be eligible. It is clear that the invitations will not be widely extended, but all foreigners of actual note and ability will be welcomed as contestants. The new open champion of Great Britain, Jack White, is expected to arrive here this month for a series of exhibition games.

A precedent in the invitation of foreigners was made in 1900, when Harry Vardon, the open champion of Great Britain, and who was then in this country, was requested to play in the open championship of America, held that year in Chicago, and he won easily. In view of the fact that the Englishmen were generous in admitting to their national amateur contest several other American contestants besides Travis last Spring, the Executive Committee of the National Association here could do no less than return the compliment.

Had Travis not won the English honor, it is doubtful if the Englishmen would come to this country at all, even for the World's Fair tournament. There is, however, a strong desire among British golfers to show that they still can claim golf supremacy, and it is their ambition to win the American championship, and so counteract, to some extent, their recent defeat by an American. The presence of some of the leading golfers of Great Britain in the biggest golf tournament of the year in America will make the contest more than usually interesting, and it will lead indirectly to a large entry list.

Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan has announced that the entries for the amateur championship must be in by Aug. 29. The entry fee is $5, and all names must be sent to the Secretary through the Secretaries of the respective clubs. The opening round of the championship will be held on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., Tuesday morning, Sept. 6. This will be a medal play competition at eighteen holes, in which the leading sixty-four players will be eligible to meet on the following day in a thirty-six medal play competition, from which the first thirty-two will be picked to meet on the following days at match play. All of the match play rounds will be eighteen holes, except the final round on Saturday, Sept. 10, which will be thirty-six holes.

The tournament this year marks a return to the medal play qualifying round, but a change has been made in having two medal play rounds instead of one, as formerly. This method will be a novelty to the Englishmen, for the British championships have always been conducted upon the entire match play system. That plan was tried here last year, but met with so little satisfaction that there was almost a unanimous desire to return to the present method this season.

A number of changes are being made to the Baltusrol Club links in preparation for the championship. The greens are being put in the best possible condition, and a few new hazards are being added. The eighteen holes are over 6,000 yards long, and the course offers every opportunity to bring out the best there is in the long game. During the week previous to the championship the contestants will be privileged to play over the links for practice.

AUTOMOBILISTS AT CHICAGO.

Last Stage of Tour to St. Louis Starts To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The automobile tourists will start on the last stage of their long journey from New York to St. Louis early to-morrow morning. The Pathfinder, driven by Percy F. Megargel of Rochester, N. Y., will lead the way, starting from the Michigan Avenue clubhouse of the Chicago Automobile Club at 6 o'clock and throwing confetti along the course. President John Farson and thirty members of the club will follow two hours later, escorting the forty tourists from the Eastern cities. The first stop will be made at Pontiac, Ill., where the City Council will be the hosts of the day. Springfield will be the end of the second day's journey, and there the travelers will take a rest before beginning the last relay of the trip.

To-day the tourists doffed their gray dusters and green goggles and spent the afternoon in a leisurely run to the Evanston house of the Chicago Automobile Club. Fifty machines were in line, led by President Farson. The Easterners admired the perfect roads along the Lake Shore Drive, which they compared to the famous New York Speedway. At the Evanston clubhouse luncheon was served and music furnished during the afternoon. In the evening there was dancing.

On the north-bound run the car guided by Arthur W. Pope of Boston passed all companied by George Stoles and J. H. Gerrie. The Limousine car of R. H. Johnston of Cleveland attracted much attention, as it is of a style seldom seen in the West.

Crescent A. C. Tennis Championship.

The unexpected happened on the lawn tennis courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon when Raymond D. Little, the ex-Princetonian, was beaten in a hotly contested match by W. A. Campbell, another of the club's experts. The match came in the first round of the annual club championship tournament, and Little, who recently won the Western championship in doubles at Chicago, paired with Kreigh Collinus, seemed to be below his usual form, but this in no measure detracts from the victory of Campbell, who played a steady, consistent game, and clearly deserved to win.

The first set went to Campbell at 6—2 by his superior all-around playing in contrast with Little's tendency to drive the ball either into the net or out of court. In the second set Little rallied, and led all the way, finally winning at 6—4. Little's clever backhand strokes and brilliant passes when Campbell took the net were the features of this set.

The third set was hard fought all the way, and Little, evidently alive now to the fact that he had an opponent worthy of his steel, made a fine rally after Campbell had him two games to love, and led at 5—2. But Campbell's steadiness equated in the end and he won the set at 7—5, and the match.

The winner of the tournament will challenge F. B. Alexander, State champion, and present holder of the club title.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

AN average of half a million customers daily visit our stores—yes, it *is* a good many; but we honestly believe we can make it a million before long. Cigars better by 30 to 50 per cent is a mighty compelling argument we find, and we are building along this line all the time.

We suggest something NEW this week. We feel it's the best that's been done so far in Domestic cigars—really a good 10c. cigar in quality. It is the

CIGARS UNITED

Benefactor Cigar

(SUPERIOR SIZE)

5 cents each. $2.50 a box of 50. $5.00 per 100

Each cigar is filled with a fine, rich quality of Havana tobacco, carefully rolled by skilled hand workmen, and wrapped with a selected genuine Sumatra wrapper.

Same prices by mail. Remit to Flat-iron Building, New York.

Stores All Over. One Always in Sight.



"The Pianola is Perfection."
I. J. PADEREWSKI.

THERE is a vast difference between simply playing the piano and playing it like Paderewski.

This difference is not merely a matter of technique. If it were, the Pianola would play better than Paderewski, for its technique is practically perfect.

It is the *interpretative emotion* with which Paderewski plays, coupled with his superb technique, which distinguishes his playing from that of the ordinary pianist. And this distinction, which is so great that Paderewski's fame will be alive a hundred years from now, represents precisely the difference between the Pianola type of instrument as it has been known and the new Pianola *with the Metrostyle*.

The Metrostyle deals with interpretation. It enables everyone to play with the expression and effect of the best pianists. The most famous musicians in the world have contributed to its effectiveness, and yet it makes the Pianola easier to play. It does not make "ordinary pianists" of those who use it, but pianists of the most exceptional ability.

It is hardly conceivable that anyone would deliberately choose to play the piano like the average amateur when he might play like Paderewski or Bauer, or Carreno or Hofmann, by paying just a little more. *Yet this is just exactly what one does who buys any other piano-player than the Pianola with the Metrostyle.*

Pianola, $250; with Metrostyle, $300.

May be purchased on easy monthly payments if desired.

The **Aeolian Co.,** Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th Street.

Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

TEAM CYCLING IS BARRED.

Though Allowed by N. C. A., Vailsburg Officials Against It.

In an effort to create a new interest in cycle racing and to do away with the monotony of one man or team winning with persistent regularity, the officials at the Vailsburg track yesterday announced that team work would not be allowed.

Champion Frank Kramer and his team mate, W. S. Fenn, have been winning all of the best prizes on this track, principally on account of the perfectly systematic way these two have solved the art of "teaming" in a race. Probably because of the new ruling, these two excellent riders figured prominently in only one race yesterday.

In the one-mile open professional contest Kramer, Fenn, Root, the Bedell brothers, John and Mcmus; McFarland, and Dorion all qualified for the final heat. Dorion tried to lose the bunch at the second lap and made a desperate spurt. This gave him a big lead. Kramer, however, went after him, caught him on the back stretch, and won by a length.

In the two-mile handicap, without team work, Kramer and Fenn never could get near the long-mark men, and Tom Butler of Boston, with 180 yards, won the race, with J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, Conn., on the 150-yard mark, second.

Floyd A. McFarland won the consolation race from Menus Bedell by about a length. Burton Downing rode a strange wheel in what was called an "unknown distance" race for amateurs, as his regular cycle did not arrive from St. Louis in time. The distance, however, was five miles, and Downing won the prize, a bicycle. M. T. Dore, with a twenty-five-yard handicap, won the half-mile amateur event from Oscar Schwab by two lengths. Downing, Lee, and Billington were on scratch, but failed to get near the starters with long marks. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by Maurice Van den Dries, Tiger Wheelmen; A. S. Owens, New York, second; Meyer Levins, New York, third. Time—1:13 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by M. T. Dove, New York, (25 yards;) Oscar Schwab, Greenwich, (30 yards,) second; C. A. Sherwood, Pellet team, (25 yards,) third; Paul Bichstte, Pellet team, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—1:00.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, second; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, fourth. Time—2:25.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Tom Butler, Boston, (180 yards;) J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, (150 yards,) second; George Giasson, Newark, (180 yards,) third; J. Frank Galvin, Hartford, (240 yards,) fourth; Fred Schens, Australia, (150 yards,) fifth. Time—3:59 2-5.

"Unknown Distance," Amateur, Open, Five Miles.—Won by Burton Downing, San José, Cal.; Carl Lemberg, San José, Cal., second; W. R. Lee, New York, third; Oscar Goerke, National A. C., fourth. Time—11:22 3-5. Lap prize winner, Henry E. Chappe, Bay View Wheelmen.

One-Mile-and-a-Half Consolation, Professional.—Won by Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal.; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, third. Time—3:11.

Signing of Donlin Confirmed.

It was officially announced last night that Mike Donlin, the Cincinnati outfielder, had been traded to the New York team for Harry McCormick and a large money consideration. The fact of Donlin's coming to this city was known several days ago, although John T. Brush, President of the New York team, would neither confirm nor deny the story. Donlin will report to Manager McGraw probably to-day, and McCormick will go at once to Cincinnati.

OCEAN YACHT CLUB'S SPORTS.

John Viemeister's Violet Wins Launch Race at Six Miles.

The water carnival of the Ocean Yacht Club was held off the clubhouse at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The clubhouse, which is situated several hundred feet out from the shore, was handsomely decorated and the veranda was crowded to its capacity.

The events began with a motor launch parade, for which a silver cup was offered by ex-Commodore John H. Boldt for the prettiest decorated launch. Nine launches paraded from the club float to Clifton, a distance of one mile and back, and after they had gone over the course twice the judges awarded the prize to the launch Minuetta, owned by Samuel De Beer, Vice Commodore of the club. The second event was a swimming match, the distance being 440 yards. Six swimmers started, but before the outer mark had been reached four became exhausted and dropped out, leaving the contest between Irving Stapleton and Fred Martino, Stapleton won by one yard.

The next event was a fat men's rowing match, the distance being one-half mile. Five started, but Frank Rehschler was the only one to complete the course. In the duck chase, which followed, three lively ducks were thrown overboard, and were quickly followed by six men. The first duck was captured by William Lindsly, after the swimmers had given chase for three-quarters of an hour. The other two ducks were caught by Fred Mertens.

A motor launch race over a triangular course of six miles had ten entries, and the race was very close until the five-mile mark had been passed, when the launch Violet, owned by John Viemeister, pulled ahead, finishing twenty yards ahead of the second boat. The time was 18:00 and the prize a solid gold watch, offered by the club.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Cruise.

The annual cruise of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club started yesterday. The fleet rendezvoused Saturday afternoon at Sea Cliff, in Hampstead Harbor, and set sail yesterday morning for Black Rock, Conn. Among the yachts participating in the cruise is the schooner Leslie, flagship of the club. Commodore James N. Morris has as guests aboard the Leslie, Fleet Capt. W. H. Norris, H. Stevenson, Chairman of the House Committee; F. L. Cramer, and S. C. Berrian, Vice Commodore W. B. Beams is also on the cruise in his sloop Piute II. Other yachts are the auxiliary yawl Sultan, Frank Brown; yawl Irene, Daniels and Allen; sloop Tempest, J. D. Billard, Jr.; yawl Cruiser, W. B. Goddard; sloop Nautilus, John McCue; yawl Gulnare, Alfred T. Inness; steamer Alpha, Kleinert and Rluey; cabin cat Nan, C. P. Loesers; sloop Leda, C. B. & S. H. Mason; sloop Naiad, Dr. J. B. Palmer; sloop Bonita, Dr. W. H. Peer; sloop Ouwanilche, R. Sands; cabin cat Dart, N. S. Vassburn; sloop Spindrift, Dunham Wheeler; yawl Sigmas, P. C. Wiegand; sloop Gurnard, ex-Commodore L. Zocher.

Yesterday's run was informal. The first squadron run will be made to-day, from Black Rock to Thimble Island. To-morrow there will be gig races and water sports at Thimble Islands and a hop in the evening. On Wednesday the second squadron run will be made from Thimble Islands to Shelter Island. The third and last squadron run will be made on Friday, from Shelter Island back to Thimble Islands, where the fleet will disband on Saturday. Commodore Norris has given three prizes to be raced for by Classes A, B, and C on the run from Thimble Islands to Shelter Island.

Wiley Fails to Throw Billiter.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Max Wiley of Rochester, champion lightweight wrestler of the world, failed to throw John Billiter of this city last night in three times in an hour's wrestling. After a fierce battle the local man was declared the winner. Wiley weighed 138 pounds and Billiter 127.

FOR YOUR STOMACH, NERVES and BRAIN SMOKE

NO-NICO

Mild CIGARS Made

Tobacco Made Harmless

Under U. S. Patented Process No. 172707.

Recommended by the medical profession for convalescents and smokers who suffer from weak heart, stomach, or throat troubles.

The usual effects of Nicotine made innocuous without disturbing the fragrance, aroma or quality of the tobacco.

For young smokers No-Nico Cigars are preferable to cigarettes.

LARGE SIZE, $3.50 & $7 per 100
SMALL, " $4.50 per 100.

Sold at Ferries, News Stands, Drug Stores, Clubs, Hotels and dealers generally.

THE INTER-STATE CIGAR CO.,
39 Chambers St., New York.
Also AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO.,
61 Hudson St., New York.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
200 Broadway, 155th St. and Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and 7th Ave., 149th St. and 3d Ave.
Also, REID, YEOMANS & CUBIT,
140 Nassau St.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

The uses of Welchs Grape Juice are many. It is indispensable in convalescence, helpful when one's strength and endurance are being overtaxed, a most grateful refreshment to offer a tired and thirsty guest, or for the housewife coming in from a shopping trip "downtown." It is both food and drink and easily assimilated by the most sensitive stomach.

Be sure the label reads "Welchs." Your druggist and grocer has it. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Edgar E. Egers sells Bric-a-Brac and Oil Paintings, 7 P. M., 205 Bowery.

J. H. Spandau sells Bric-a-Brac and Oil Paintings, 174 Bowery, 7 P. M.

D. C. Davis sells, noon and evening, Oriental rugs at Remington and Boulevard Avs., Queens.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VINCENT M. YOUMANS, bankrupt.—No. 7,254.

To the creditors of Vincent M. Youmans of the County of Westchester and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Vincent M. Youmans was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, August 1, 1904.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BARNET LEVINE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barnet Levine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bank

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Publio Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

SILENCED.

The charge that the "stand pat" protectionists have "tried to muzzle ROOSEVELT" is made by EUGENE N. FOSS, a Republican. Mr. FOSS is the leader of the formidable Massachusetts movement for Canadian reciprocity. In an address before the Waltham Business Men's Association last week Mr. FOSS assailed the present leaders of his party for their abandonment of the policy earnestly advocated by BLAINE and MCKINLEY, Senator LODGE was the particular object of his attack. LODGE defeated Mr. FOSS's efforts to have a reciprocity resolution adopted by the Massachusetts convention that chose delegates to the Roosevelt convention. "I say it openly that Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE is a worse enemy of true reciprocity and of the highest commercial interests not only of Massachusetts but of the whole country than any other man of high official position in American public life to-day." That was Mr. FOSS's charge as to LODGE, whose re-election to the Senate the Massachusetts friends of reciprocity will try to prevent.

The charge concerning the President was made in the course of a denunciation of the Senatorial protectionist cabal that has sent so many reciprocity treaties to dusty death:

> These gentlemen suit their arguments to the times, but they always "stand pat." They talk a good deal about favoring reciprocity, but they are always against it when the time comes. They opposed MCKINLEY and they tried to muzzle ROOSEVELT, whose original tendency toward broader trade relations is well known.

Did "these men" succeed in muzzling President ROOSEVELT? It would seem so. His "original tendency toward broader trade relations" is well known. At Harvard he was a free trader. He gave to the people his solemn pledge to continue faithfully the policies of MCKINLEY, whose eloquent, serious, well-weighed last words in advocacy of reciprocity and the abolition of duties no longer needed were fresh in their minds. The protectionist cabal must instantly have begun their work on him, for hardly was he seated in the White House when he expressed a regret that MCKINLEY had "gone quite so far." Since he became President Mr. ROOSEVELT has made one speech in which he outlined a plan for taking the tariff "out of politics." It was at once seen to be a barren device, for it would not take the control out of the hands of the cabal. And now in his letter of acceptance the President plants himself squarely and unashamed upon the Lodge platform of "stand pat," adopting even the dreary old formula, "the tariff must be revised only by its friends." After that his few perfunctory words about reciprocity "rang cracked and thin."

A disobedient priest is silenced when he is forbidden to conduct a church service. The protectionist hierarchy has silenced the high priest. The former free trader, the one time loyal heir of a policy of reciprocity and broader trade relations, the deviser of a scientific method of tariff revision, now "stands pat" with LODGE and the cabal.

GROVER CLEVELAND was made of different etuff. In that famous message of Dec. 6, 1887, he wrote:

> But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. * * * The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor. * * * It is not apparent how such a change can have an injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries who cheapen their wares by free raw material. Thus our people might have an opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption of business, and loss occasioned by a glutted domestic market and affording their employés more certain and steady labor.

The best judge of politics in President CLEVELAND'S Cabinet was of the opinion that the sending of that message to Congrese would gravely endanger party succese in the Presidential election of the following year. It may be said that Mr. WHITNEY was right from the political point of view, for Mr. CLEVELAND, nominated a few months later, was defeated. But it was a business condition, a principle, not a political theory that confronted him and the country. Judge PARKER would "let the nomination go" rather than put aside his high conception of judicial propriety. "My view [that the gold standard is firmly and irrevocably established] should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request that you decline the nomination for me at once"—so ran the Judge's telegram to St. Louis.

GROVER CLEVELAND and ALTON B. PARKER are not men to be silenced or muzzled by anybody. The nomination, the election, even, may come or not, but conviction shall not be suppressed, honest beliefs will be avowed.

The contrast is striking. Yet there was a time when the friends and even the political opponents of THEODORE ROOSEVELT believed him to be unshakably loyal to his ideas and his ideals, which twenty years ago were pretty high. ADDICKS, QUAY, CLARKSON, BLACK, PAYNE, and PAYN are names that now obtrude themseives as often as the moral and intellectual attitudes of the earlier ROOSEVELT are called to mind. It is not alone in respect to the tariff that it has been found politically convenient to lay aside former beliefs.

A FALSE ANALOGY.

The insurance correspondent of The London Times is doubtless an authority on his specialty. But he is evidently not an authority on international law. The cable has brought us his argument that such of the Russian auxiliary cruisers as were purchased from Germans are in the same category with the Alabama, and that, in case neutral ships were captured and destroyed by them. the owners of such ships or their cargoes would, through their respective Governments, have a recourse, not only against Russia, but also against Germany

This is fantastically far-fetched. The writer seems to have been misled by that Teutonophobia which in these days is one of the most frequent beclouders of the British judgment. Of the "ex-German steamers purchased and fitted out since the war began," he says, "it is impossible to believe that the German Government did not know that these steamers were for the Russian service, since the matter has been common knowledge for some time past in well-informed quarters."

This will not do at all. Knowledge of a sale after it has been made, by a German subject to the Russian Government, does not enable the German Government to do anything toward diminishing the ravages of the craft so transferred. It must have had knowledge before the transfer was made in order to incur any effective responsibility. If the Japanese Minister at Berlin had repeatedly warned the German Government that a certain ship was to be sold to the Russians, and that there was reason to believe that she was intended to prey upon Japanese commerce, and the German Government had taken no action in consequence of these representations, then Japan would have the same kind of claim upon Germany for permitting the escape of one of these merchantmen transformed into auxiliary cruisers that we had against Great Britain, for such damage as the escaped vessel had afterward been able to inflict upon Japanese commerce; not so strong a claim, indeed, for when the German steamers were sold to Russia they were merely merchantmen, like the steamers certain German lines sold to Spain after the outbreak of hostilities six years ago.

But even if Japan had a claim for damages against Germany, it would not at all follow that any neutral nation of which the commerce had been incidentally embarrassed by the Russian cruisers would have any such claim. If Russia transcends her belligerent rights in the employment of her cruisers, and in the seizure of neutral vessels, the remedy of the neutral nation is against Russia alone. The fact that the cruiser in question happened to be bought and not built by Russia would be wholly allunde in such a prosecution. We sued Great Britain, so to speak, because she had violated her neutral obligations in giving aid and comfort to our enemy. A neutral injured by the performances of the Alabama would not, it appears clear, have been entitled to raise the question how the Alabama came into the possession of the Confederate States, so long as she was regularly commissioned as a vessel of war. The analogy breaks down at every point.

THE TRAINING OF FREEMEN.

The temperate article in last week's Independent by the President of Yale on the office of high school, college, and university in preparing men for an intelligent service of the public sounds a note that is greatly needed. Liberal education he separates from technical; one is the education of the freeman for the exercise of his rights, the other the education that shall benefit the individual by making him more proficient in winning ble way in the personal etruggle for existence. So he calls bis eesay "The Public Purpose in Education," with the emphasis on public, and makes a strong plea for the necessity of haying more men in our commercial and utilitarian age who think of the good of the community and are not entirely occupied with the problem how to make money.

Our standards of succees, he observes, are based more on what a man can get out of the public, be it wealth or votee or social position, than on what a man gives the public in return. This makes ue one-sided. Our educational system should be arranged to train us where we are weak rather than to lay exclusive stress on that in which we are already strong. If properly conducted, our high schools and colleges "train pupils to subordinate their individual ends to the public needs and the public demands." A proper reading of history and literature and of science leade the student to value more highly the work of the inventor who has contributed to the progress of mankind than that of the patentee who has stolen the invention and compelled mankind to pay him a million dollars for the use of it. "If I had to select that part of the work of our school system which is of most essential importance to the country, and which in the largest sense pays the country for the money expended on its education, I should take this training in public spirit."

Such utterances on the part of President HADLEY are all the more refreshing because there is a suspicion abroad that the "Yale spirit" in athletics makes for selfishness and worldliness through its ruthless energy, its determination to "get there" at any price—admirable qualities in themselves and very proper to the athletic field, but not exactly adapted to the more important side of college life. Perhaps with his keen intelligence President HADLEY perceives the danger of allowing the "Yale spirit" to go so far as to affect a sphere to which it does not belong and wishes to hold up to his own university the higher purposes for which a college course is meant. There is, however, one element in athletios as practiced at Yale which ought to make a graduate an efficient worker for the public good, namely, the training it gives in self-repression and the subordination of the individual will for the sake of a triumph for Yale. But it might be difficult to disentangle the part that personal vanity plays in athletics from that which considers the glory of the university alone.

It is well to learn from the highest source that our colleges and high schools preserve the tradition of unselfishness notwithstanding the materialistic pressure outside. "On the intellectual side," we are assured "they aim to give their pupils a chance to decide how they can best serve the public, in what work they have the best prospect of honorable influence for themselves and full performance of their duties to their fellow-men." We are glad to hear this from an authority, and hope that it is not so much what President HADLEY would like to believe and hopes to accomplish in his university, at any rate, as the actual state of affairs. Undoubtedly there is a tendency to neglect the "liberal" side of education and make a short cut to a profession by way of a technical school. Next to such high ideals and aims as Dr. HADLEY mentions, what our colleges most need is endowment to secure teachers and lecturers of the highest rank to inspire and stimulate the students.

THE RIGHT OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the National Federation of Labor, manages to attract attention by reason of the fact that he is assumed to speak for organized labor. In his comments on the meat strike he has said with characteristic solemnity:

> Their [the packers'] refusal to confer with representatives or committees of the unions serves only to exasperate the men and to render less likely an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. If the position of the packers is to be maintained successfully, employers in other industries will take the same position with respect to their union employés. That might result in trouble all along the line. Of course, the men will insist upon conferences with their employers. That is only natural and fair.

To what purpose are conferences if, when agreements are reached and adjustments of differences effected, the men are at liberty to repudiate such agreements and resume a strike which was formally ended by both sides entering into formal undertakings? This is exactly what happened in the meat strike. The leaders authorized to confer with the employere accepted a basis of settlement which was as liberal as could be given them with regard to the rights of the non-union men employed in the stock yards. There was no juggle of words to conceal meanings. On the strength of this agreement the strike was declared off and the employers made arrangements to resume business, allowing as many of the strikers to return as they had places for, "without discrimination." When the men discovered that all were not to be taken back and the non-union men driven out of the stock yards to be stoned or otherwise maltreated by their victorious successors, they promptly repudiated the settlement they had authorized, and the strike was resumed with increased bitterness. They wanted discrimination against every one but themselves.

The employers are now asking: If this is the way agreements are treated after they have been arranged in conference, what is the use of wasting time in conferring? Men who leave our employment act within their rights, no doubt, and there is no obligation devolving upon them to remain with us a day longer than suits them. But having left, they are no longer our employés, especially if we have filled their places and do not want them any more. Under these conditione they have no claim upon us or upon our time and attention. They have no more right to demand that we meet them in conference than have an equal number of men who might casually gather on the street corner. However, we would waive this if any good would come of such conference. But it would not. No committee of etrikers could be appointed who would have the power to deliver what they might promise. We are in a different position. What we promise we must perform in good faith, or public opinion will hold us responsible. The net result of a conference would be, perhaps, an agreement by which we would be bound but which labor might repudiate without consideration, and we should be juet where we were before.

Mr. GOMPERS is apparently incapable of differentiating between the union employés of a manufacturer and union men who are not his employés by reason of their refusal to work for him. But the difference is as great as that which separates the East from the West. The employer who refuses or hesitates to confer at all reasonable and proper times with the men who work for him is very unwise. He is inviting trouble for himself. But when asked to confer with men who are not in his employ, who care nothing whatever for his interests, and who are doing all in their power to ruin him and destroy his business, he may with propriety decline to waste his time in such futile disoussion if it seems best to him to do so.

MR. DAVIS'S AGE.

The Democratic candidate for Vice President puts in no defense against Mr. ROOT's charge. He is eighty-two years old, and it can't be helped. It is a fault not corrigible through repentance and good works. But did not Mr. ROOT blunder in the political sense in making the accusation of old age against ex-Senator DAVIS?

Refutation of his reasoning and conclusions meets him on every hand. Our neighbor The World reminds him that GOETHE did not complete his tragedy 'Faust" until he was eighty-two years old, and it points to that spry youngster RUSSELL SAGE, who celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday last Wednesday and is still active in Wall Street affairs, as another evidence of the unwisdom of Mr. ROOT's hasty conclusion that gentlemen as old as Mr. DAVIS ought not to be nominated for the Vice Presidency. The Philadelphia Record takes a hand and puts in as an exhibit DANDOLO, who was elected Doge at the age of eighty-four and captured Constantinople when he was ninety-nine. Our neighbor The Sun caps the sheaf of illustrious longevity with NOAH, who at the time he built the ark was five hundred and eighteen years four months and twenty-five days older than Mr. DAVIS.

Then there was VOLTAIRE, who at eighty-four was drinking gallons of strong coffee, writing tragedies, and pounding away at the foundations of belief. MOMMSEN the historian pursued his investigations and continued his productive labors up to the very time of his death, at the age of eighty-six. The career of Queen VICTORIA, whose life and long reign were ended in her eighty-second year, occurs to everybody.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN, who informs us that the Hon. DAVID WARK of New Brunswick, a Senator in the Canadian Parliament, is one hundred and one years old. "No Senator in Parliament gives more patient, persistent, intelligent attention to his official duties than Senator WARK," says Mr. GLEN.

We are afraid Mr. ROOT must be held responsible for the projection into space of the first campaign boomerang. The discussion, so far, is good-natured. But it tends to the sound logical conclusion that many men do not really find out what good stuff is in them until they are past eighty. As this conviction spreads resentments will appear. The octogenarian class will begin to view Mr. ROOT's reflections upon them as an affront, and votes will be lost to Mr. ROOSEVELT which perhaps he can ill spare. We shall hear of Old Men's Parker Clubs—why not? The chaps who were born, say, in 1824, would have cast their first Presidential vote in 1848 for Gen. TAYLOR, LEWIS CASS, or the free soiler VAN BUREN. If they have kept at it ever since they have voted for fourteen Presidential candidates. Why shouldn't the First Voters' clubs be matched by the Fifteeners? If the old men's movement really gets under headway Mr. ROOT will be sorry he spoke.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our readers wants a frank opinion of "Spiritualism." Accompanying this rather large request, curiously enough, is a narration of personal experiences in that turbid pool that ehould have enabled him to form an opinion of his own at least as good as any we could give him. For he says that after attending some fifty "seances," and carefully watching the proceedings of many well-assorted "mediums," he found that whether they were aided by spirits or not, he was himself, without any such assistance, able to duplicate every one of their miracles. The perfection of his imitations, he says, has been demonstrated in two ways, each sufficiently conclusive—he has convinced skeptics that he possessed supernatural powers, and he has destroyed, by revealing his methods to believers, faith that was the growth of years. That being the case, our correspondent has certainly collected, in a highly scientific manner, quite enough of facts to serve as the basis of a judgment upon Spiritualism, and we strongly suspect not only that he has done so, but that nothing we might say would change his judgment in the slightest degree, for, with conscious or unconscious humor he writes: "I bave often wondered if there was anything in it, but I know there is money in it, whether it is true or not." That is safe ground, and nobody need get off it, since even those most confident that the "money in it" is not all admit that the money accounts for much, if not for most, of mediumistic activity. It is the unabandoned residuum, no doubt, about which our correspondent is worrying, or thinks he is worrying. He might as well give up, for quite yain is any hope or expectation he may have of clearing that residuum wholly away by investigation or experiment. In the very nature of things he cannot prove every medium who is or will be a fraud or even an honest victim of delusion, and while one is left unexposed, that one's followers will remain faithful—will deny that the exposures count as against him. And another difficulty that lies in the path of the would-be contemner of Spiritualism is admirably illustrated by the case of "Mr. Sludge," as described by BROWNING. Sludge was a swindler, and knew it and confessed it, but still he felt, and apparently the shrewd poet still suspected, that under the swindle was a mysterious something for which "Spiritualism" is a name as good as another—for the present. A hypnotist and master of "suggestion" who was also a good amateur prestidigitateur could undoubtedly do all that any medium ever did in the way of accomplishing results, but, lest we be overwhelmed with letters from Brooklyn, let us hasten to add that this statement is not an explicit denial that any of the phenomena of Spiritualism are otherwise produced. (The above remarks are submitted for criticism as models of amiability and caution.)

—President SCARRITT of the Automobile Club of America, in announcing that he will not insist on having the official head of Magistrate CORNELL, incidentally asseverates that his organization "stands for good roads, good laws, and good behavior." The order in which these good things stand in Mr. SCARRITT's list, and presumably in his mind and in those of the other members of the club, might be bettered, possibly, but about the goodness of none of them there can be any question. One is just a little troubled, however, at noting that there is a chance to wonder what the position of the club is as regards, first, bad laws, and, second, laws it considers bad. The daily reports of doings in the automobile world give warrant for a slight suspicion that some of its inhabitants claim, or at least exercise, the right of private judgment on the laws that affect their amusement, and do not "stand for" the law, as and because such, whether good, bad, or indifferent. This, if true, is very terrible. And as for behavior, that of many members of the Automobile Club of America is undoubtedly good, but it is not recorded that in their devotion to good behavior and its extension they have taken energetic measures to penalize its opposite. Does their constitution, for instance, contain an article decreeing the instant expulsion of any member who shall be duly convicted in court of violating the laws made and provided for the protection of the public? Such an article would have certain elements of grandeur, and there might even be other articles in reference to the disciplining of members known to their fellows to have deserved conviction and to have escaped it by luck or speed. We have oursolves heard of as many automobilists expelled from automobile clubs for reckless scorching as we have of men expelled from labor unions for applying to non-unionists arguments violently persuasive; in other words, we have heard of none, and we are waiting with some impatience for such news from both those sources.

—If a man rewarded with a 25-cent picce the street car conductor who found and returned to him a purse containing $1,500 in bills, he would be subjected to some jeering criticism for his meanness, but there would be no disposition to describe his idea of gratitude and generosity as characteristic of his sex—possibly, among other reasons, because it isn't. But it was a woman who lost the purse and gave the quarter, and of her course it is sure to be said often in oonversation, and to be printed at least a few times, that "it was just like a woman for all the world." And was it? The question does not inspire an instant and vigorous negative, for though we all know that women are not by nature and as a rule meaner than men, still we do all know that very many of them are capable of curious little economies for which comparatively few men have any taste, and that they find a mysterious pleasure in such economies, though they may at the same time be prone to large extravagances which men avoid when they can do so without injury to their social credit. The difference may be related to the unquestionably greater courage of women when confronted with a claim for money which rests upon no better basis than an evil or unreasonable custom. Thousands of women coolly withhold "tips" that men would give—and would give reluctantly and resentfully, merely from a weak desire to escape a condemnation they despise. As for this particular case of the $1,500, the quarter was certainly too little, if anything at all was due. The woman should have given more if she gave anything, but it is not at all obvious that her whole debt to the conductor could not have been adequately paid by courteous thanks. He had saved her from a serious loss, but at no inconvenience or labor, and in the performance of his regular and remunerated duty. Nobody thinks in such a case of rewarding a social equal, and in such cases to accept, or event to expect, a reward is an explicit confession of inferiority that should be beneath a sovereign American, whether he stands on the platform of a street car or elsewhere. Everybody involved in the episode, therefore, was wrong—was, that is, if the conductor's rejection of the quarter was a criticism of the coin's size. As the tale was told one can at least hope that even if one of the recovered hundred-dollar bills had been offered to him he would gently have refused to take it.

Doctors and Dueling.

From The London Telegraph, July 29.

The congress of doctors at Oxford were provided with a thoroughly interesting and novel entertainment in the gardens of Wadham College yesterday afternoon, where the ceaseless energy of Mr. Doyne, the famous oculist, had provided a fencing match between Oxford and Cambridge veterans, with the object of demonstrating the speed of the human retina in moments of peril, and the number of fatal wounds a man might receive before he succumbed. With twenty-two punctures in various parts of their anatomies, the Dark Blue team were obliged to confess their inferiority to the Cambridge men, who, weakened as they were by sixteen more or less mortal thrusts, were able to stagger off the ground to the conversazione given in the museum after dinner. The prize for endurance was unanimously awarded to Mr. Allen of Oxford, who submitted himself in the interests of science to no less than six separate and distinct subcutaneous abrasures of varying depth; Adams and Carter sacrificed themselves three times, Hancock four, and Hulton twice. Newton Robinson of Cambridge refused to allow more than two hits to be made upon him, but, though Wills was content with a single perforation, he was fortunately able to prevail on his comrade, A. Ross, to provide four interesting examples of puncture in the trunk and lower limbs; while Clay, Derigan, and Ogilvie were hit three times. Mr. Henry Balfour presided over these interesting experiments.

Woman on a Warship.

From The London Mail.

A Japanese priest who was on board the transport Sado Maru and saw the Russian cruisers sink the Hitachi Maru states:

"We observed a column of white emoke rising from the Hitachi Maru, which shortly afterward disappeared. Before the transport sank a woman appeared on the deck of one of the Russian warships, which I think was the Rurik.

"She stood against the ship's rail and waved a handkerchief, smiling and chatting as the Hitachi went down. She was evidently pleased at the destruction of the vessel for her country's sake.

"We were furious with indignation at the behavior of this woman, and feared that she would repeat it when the Sado Maru went down. We all felt very angry and wished we could curse her to death with our dying breath if we had to die. We were astonished at the sight of a woman on a warship."

Mail Tube Service for London.

From The London Telegraph.

Parliament is to be asked next session to give authority for the inauguration of an American system of pneumatic mail tubes throughout London. The Batcheller Pneumatic Tube Company of Philadelphia has undertaken to give a practical demonstration of the ease and rapidity with which Post Office mails and parcels may be carried all over London. The company has acquired "Ranelagh House," on the Fulham side of Putney Bridge, and there it has laid down some 800 feet of tubing of a diameter sufficient to carry eight-inch carriers. This is the size of the carrier used in America, but a twelve-inch carrier is proposed for the system which the Batcheller Company contemplates, with the sanotion of Parliament, laying down throughout London. These carriers will be forced through the tubes at the rate of forty miles an hour by means of a constant current of compressed air.

Bugbears and Bogeys.

The Edinburgh Scotsman prints the following advertisement:

PERFORMING FLEAS.
NOW ADDED: The CZAR OF RUSSIA and the EMPEROR OF JAPAN,
Admission 2d.
STEWART'S WAXWORK, HIGH ST., EDINBURGH.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Unions and Their Effects from Two Points of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. John Sherwin Crosby, in his letter to you, indulges in generalities and somewhat obscure phraseology. Perhaps he will enlighten me and others of the common herd on the point he wishes to make by differentiating between "casual and incidental wrong back of every war."

Does he call the serious injury inflicted upon a defenseless sixteen-year-old girl by Chicago strikers a casual or an incidental wrong, or does he approve of it?

To which—in Mr. Crosby's opinion—a casual or incidental wrong are due the subway strikes—or were they instituted "for the greater good of the greater number" (pro bono publico)?

Is the disregard of solemn agreements on the part of the building unions a casual or an incidental wrong—or is the act justified?

Unquestionably, every man has not only the right, but the duty, to labor for himself, and to better his position, as long as he keeps within the pale of the law. No man, however, has a right to prevent another from selling his labor—a merchandise like any other—at whatever figure and to whomsoever he chooses.

Not a leader of free labor, but an administration is wanted that will fearlessly enforce the common law.

E. R. D. MANN.

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of my friend, John Sherwin Crosby, in THE TIMES, gives occasion for a few words of elucidation. Mr. Crosby seems to imply that his battle for "the right of every man to labor for himself" is the battle also of union labor. On the contrary, taking a broad view of the situation as it has developed so far, it would appear that the battle of union labor is to prevent others working, and to accomplish this end by the employment of any means available.

To reach the result sought by Mr. Crosby, the liberation of natural opportunities for the use of all, is not the result aimed at by the vast majority of union laborers. The elimination of land monopoly, credit (money) monopoly, and trade monopoly receives scant attention and less sympathy and aid in that quarter. The protective spirit, embodied and made dominant in the Republican Party, has been adopted by the trades unions, carried to a greater extreme, intensified and made more immediately obnoxious and tyrannous.

In practice, with exceptions so few as to be conspicuous, the membership of the trades unions represents, not advance beyond, but descent below the policies of protection, exclusion, and monopoly fostered by the older parties, in their separate ways. With monotonous regularity, when presented with a choice of direction toward either more freedom or more restraint, the unions face to the night. Their actions indicate that they think the cure for despotism is more despotism.

Instead of crying Repeal, repeal, they lift up their voices in a thunderous Enact, enact, enact. EDWIN C. WALKER.

SUBWAY TAVERN DEDICATION.

Differing Views on the Propriety of Bishop Potter Attending at It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter has been fiercely denounced for "dedicating" a beer saloon. But why denounce him for acting in strict accordance with his moral and political belief? He openly avows his antipathy to Prohibition.

Then, in National elections, when our Government takes a census of the wishes of the citizens concerning the questions at issue, Bishop Potter's ballot invariably petitions for the saloons' licensed continuance. Of course, there are many who maintain that such political action is not in harmony with Christian ethics. But Bishop Potter evidently thinks otherwise. Having voted for the licensed beer saloon and obtained it, he is perfectly consistent in carrying out his moral and political convictions to their logical sequence by defending, and even "dedicating it." Since there is a perfect moral equation between the voter, his ballot, and the result of his ballot, it is quite evident that Bishop Potter deserves commendation for bis consistency.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." W. W. B.

Mount Vernon, Aug. 6, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As intemperance is the greatest evil we have to contend with in this country, it is astonishing that any person who advocates morality and good citizenship, be he layman, priest, or Bishop, should favor the use and sale of intoxicants. The bar of the model "tavern" in New York does not differ from those in respectable botels where order is maintained and restraint used upon the overindulgent.

As to pure liquors being sold, who knows what kind are pure, and who is to be tho judge? Pure liquor will make a beast of any man wbo takes too much. The more high-toned and attractive the place, the more tempting it is to the better class of young men.

It is unfortunate that any one who teaches good morals and sobriety sbould approve of the sale of intoxicants over a public bar. C. STEVENS.

Malone, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1904.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EVILS.

Policemen Needed to Stop Annoyances to Women and Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Summer months Riverside Drive is the haunt of many people, mostly women and children. It is an ideal spot to see the many excursion boats and the yachting craft that abound in the river thereabout. But the eerenity of those happy moments intended to be spent here is disturbed by a crowd of young hoodlums, who, when not in bathing in the river—and it would not be advisable to deprive them of this; it is needful—are lying about where the shrubbery can hide them from view, "sbooting craps" and in other ways gambling the few cents they possess. Their language is obscene; and as for regarding the presence of women and little children in the near vicinity, it seems never to enter their thoughts. It is not only confined to small boys, but to some who are almost men—in age and growth.

Is there no remedy for this evil? Cannot the big metropolitan city see to it that its young womanhood is protected from this abominable state of affairs? Where are the officers who are supposed to keep order on the Drive? Whenever you need one it is "like looking for a needle in a haystack." If there are not enough officers to rightly patrol thie beautiful place and keep order, there certainly should be some provision made to do so. If matters go on as they are, in the course of only a short while it will not be safe to trust unprotected young girls and boys. And in the near future it is to be hoped that this evil influence, this profanity and ruffianism, will disappear from our Riverside Drive. J. W. G.

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Often Reminded.

From The Washington Star.

"How often," said the philosopher, "a man is reminded of his own littleness in this great world."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "especially if he has three daughters who have been to boarding school."

FOR PORT CHESTER RAILROAD.

Reasons Why Board of Aldermen Should Grant Franchise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a resident and taxpayer of the city for many years and interested in its growth and prosperity, I would like to inquire how long shall the citizens of Greater New York be deprived of proper rapid transit facilities by our Board of Aldermen. It is well known that for years past the Port Chester Railroad Company, after complying wiht all legal requirements entitling them to this privilege, have sought in vain to secure a franchise to cross the streets in the Bronx in order to construct a four-track underground electric railway, to be a model in all its appointments of comfort and safety, and to reduce the running time to the cities of Mount Vernon and Port Chester from thirty-five to forty-five minutes, which now occupies from one and one-half to two hours, by electric lines.

Meetings have been held repeatedly before the Board of Aldermen, and strong appeals made by prominent citizens of Manhattan, the Bronx, and the other cities mentioned; besides the merchants' association, all urging immediate action by the Board of Aldermen that the railroad company might proceed without delay with construction of this road—a part of which is to traverse a section of the Bronx, where no railroad facilities exist, an area of vacant property, which have been awaiting improvement for years, and would long since have been occupied by a thrifty population and the abode of commercial and social activities had it been accessible by rail.

In consequence our boundaries in that direction have been circumscribed, our growth impeded, enterprize paralyzed, and real estate owners impoverished, while the petitions and appeals of the people bave been treated with indifference and contempt, motives impeached, and their rights defied by these rulers. Do they realize the depth of public indignation, aroused by their apathy, while thus trifling with public patience and outraging the popular will?

Years ago William M. Tweed did this, and landed in the penitentiary. John Y. McKane did likewise, and met a similar fate. The public mind is in no condition to tolerate further procrastination in a matter so vital to their interest and peace. The people demand that this road be built without delay. Intrenched in public confidence, clothed with the imperial seal of judicial authority, who does question the prior rights and prerogatives of the Port Chester Railway Company to the franchise it has so patiently sought? We are amazed at its forbearance when the edict of the Court of Appeals commands it to aggressive action. Is it fair or safe to assail privileges so pronounced and retard a great public improvement so vital to the comfort of so large a part of our population? Besides, who are so deserving of public support, gratitude, and respect as our railroad projectors? Lastingly honored be their names whose enterprise and public spirit creates these gigantic highways of commerce, so inseparably interwoven with the prosperity and happiness of our people. Transforming desert wastes into fruitfulness, they crown National and urban life alike with animation and thrift, and with bands of iron unite together in fraternal bond our bousehold of 80,000,000, and bestow upon it its choicest blessings.

Let it be remembered this Port Chester highway is to become one of the great central arteries which will quicken a long-neglected section into newness of life, enhance its prosperity, and contribute to the glory of this imperial city. To the Bronx and its tributaries it is to be as important as the subway is to Broadway. It will impart to our outlying districts a transforming power instinct with all the accessories of urbani comfort, furnishing cheap, quick, and convenient access to our beautiful new parks, and relieve the overcrowded care, which have hitherto been a means of discomfort and hardship to a rapidly growing population—all of which can and will be remedied by the resources of the Port Chester Railroad Company. Having thus voiced and emphasized the public demands, it is hoped a gracious and appreciative spirit will characterize the action of the honorable Board of Aldermen in its deliberations on Tuesday next and that they will promptly grant this franchise, and thus co-operate with our citizens in facilitating and hastening the construction of this railway, and thereby earn the gratitude of a long-suffering people, and thus bestow upon this and succeeding generations a perpetual benediction. DANIEL HOFFMAN.

New York, Aug. 5, 1904.

RAW MATERIAL REBATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on "Broad Protection Ground" you say we exported 4,642,531 pairs of shoes to the value of $7,238,940, and that under free trade we should supply the world. Under the Dingley bill, on the sole leather, from which these shoes are made, the manufacturer receives on the exported shoes mentioned 99 per cent. of the 15 per cent. taxed on the hides that enter into the shoes, the Government reserving 1 per cent. for clerical work, which is practically free trade.

The Lovering bill, which is in the House for final action, will give the entire 15 per cent. to the manufacturers—free trade for exports. The same bill will apply to hundreds of other industries that use imported materials as a part in exports. As I believe in prosperity and protection to all bome industries I shall vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks Electors.

Please make this correction and oblige a TIMES subscriber,
A MUGWUMP SHOE MANUFACTURER

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Five Millions for Hospitals.

From The London News.

What Londoners spend annually on doctors will probably never be known. But the report annually issued hy the Metropolitan Asylums Board shows that they expend more than a million a year on the public treatment of impecties, the infectious sick, and the incidental establishment charges. Moreover, the sum, like the population, is annually increasing. Last year it was £1,123,130, (equal to a rate of 6.65d. in the pound;) in 1902 it was £1,013,120, or a rate of 6.08d.

ME COURTIN'.

Whin Nora an' me was a-walkin'
Lasht night by the light o' the moon,
'Twae ownly in proverbs she'd answer—
But I'm thinkin' I'm her gossoon.

Sez I, "May I love ye, dear Nora?"
Me heart, just to listen, stud still;
Thin I heard her, the rogue, say, "Why, Paddy,
I hear 'Iv'ry Jack has his Jill.'"

Sez I, "May I howld ye, mavourneen?"
An' I shtole me arrm 'round her waist.
She whispered, wid blushes entrancin'
"Faith, 'Ivery man to his taste.'"

Sez I, "Do ye love me, ye angel?
I've loved ye since ye was a kid."
Her eyes, in the moonlight, grew tinder;
She sighed, "'Love, like smoke, can't be hid.'"

Sez I, "May I kiss ye, acushla?"
The gunnin'; perverse little elf;
She smiles an' sez, "'God helps him, laddie,
Who is afther helpin' himself.'"

Sez I, "Lay yer head on me showldher,"
(Swate lips! Faith, I'd hardly begun.)
Sez she, "Thim owld proverbs is wisdom:
Sure, 'Two heads is betther than one.'"

Sez I, "Will ye marry me, darlin'?"
God bless her! I know what she mint;
"Ah, lover!" she sez, "I'll be spacheless;
For 'Silence,' dear lad, 'gives consint.'"

W. E. P. FRENCH, U. S. A.

FAT COP AS ANGEL IN EAST ORANGE HEAVEN

Stranger Takes Twisted Views of the New Jersey Town.

UNAPPRECIATED FOR A TIME

Locked in Jail, but Police Chief Sees His Value as Real Estate Boomer and Frees Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 7.—This town has a volunteer boomer who, thrown into jail last night by unappreciative policemen, was sent forth this morning by the Chief to spread his view that East Orange really is heaven. Before the stranger left town five enterprising real estate men had loaded him down with their business cards for distribution among persons living outside these limits.

Policeman Griscome, whose proportions are such that his waistcoats are cut with a circular saw, was startled from a reverie late last night by hearing some one exclaim:

"An angel! Oh, how I wish he would fly for me!"

Griscome, who is somewhat sensitive concerning his figure, realized that the exclamation was concerning himself, and, fingering his night stick nervously, inquired in tones of deep sarcasm:

"An angel, eh? Did you ever see an angel with whiskers, or an angel that carried a club like this?"

With that he poked the stranger in the ribs with the end of the stick, but the stranger was not feazed.

"Yes, I know you are an angel, and this is heaven."

"Joy, joy forever, my task is done,
The gates are passed and Heaven is won.

"I have waited a long time to get here, and now I am in the Golden City," persisted the stranger.

The cop cast a glance around. On one side he saw a graveyard, on another a tannery. Obviously the stranger was in error.

"My friend, this is East Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A., and when any one begins to see angels around here we lock them up until it wears off."

So saying Griscome took a twist hold on the stranger's collar and marched him to the police station. The corpulent cop restrained himself with an effort when his prisoner hesought him to fly, and marched along in dogged silence until the captive was arraigned before Sergt. Williams.

"He's full of angel cake," said Griscome, making a charge against the stranger, and the Sergeant was about to demand a more specific charge, when the prisoner began to make a case against himself.

"This is truly heaven," he began, in tones of ecstacy. Angel, my earthly name was William Done, and I used to live in New York. There I was wicked, oh, so wicked! Angel, would you like me to tell you how wicked I was? I was a member of Tam—"

"No!" shouted the Sergeant. "Let it go at that."

"Well, now I'm in heaven, and I'm so happy. The beautiful Golden Land! Hallelujah!"

Griscome at that point led Done back to a cell, and early this morning, on going off post, reported to Chief Blaurock the events of the night before. The Chief listened with darkening face.

"Wretched man," he finally cried, "do you know what you have done? You have locked up the best walking advertisement that East Orange ever had. Maybe you've queered it for good. You get that man out of a cell the quickest you know how."

Done was brought forth, and was commiserated by the Chief on his powers of observation.

"Some people have lived here for years," remarked the policeman, "and never sized the town up the way you did. We'll go out now and get some milk and honey, and then you can spread the good news."

On the way to a refectory the Chief gave tidings of the new town boomer, and when he took his charge to the station to send him on his way the real estate men stuffed his pockets full of notices of choice lots for sale. One agent gave him $2 in good money, and the stranger, as he boarded a train for Newark, said:

"This is surely heaven."

LEARNING FROM OUR FIREMEN.

Planter Morales of Havana Volunteers a Probationer Here.

Working with the probationary class in the Fire Department School of Instruction is Frederico Guillaume Morales of Havana, a planter and real estate owner, who is Deputy Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of his home city. Mr. Morales has been in town several days and is stopping at the Hoffman House, where he was seen yesterday. He is but twenty-seven years of age and is in charge of the First Brigade of the First Section of the Havana Department, which corresponds with the position of Deputy Chief here. Under him are approximately 200 men.

"I came here to study the workings of the New York Department, which we all have been told is the greatest department in the world, to which I most heartily subscribe after seeing its workings," said Mr. Morales. "The Commissioner most kindly permitted me to enter the School of Instruction under Battalion Chief Farrell, where I shall remain for three weeks. During this time I am taking the course of a probationary fireman, climbing scaling ladders and doing all the rest of the work. While here I am living at the Hoffman House, but I am spending most of my nights at the home of Engine 9, so that I can study practical fire fighting. I have been at this engine house for four nights now, have attended several alarms, and have had actual experience in three fires."

After finishing his course here Mr. Morales will go to St. Louis, where he will read a paper before the Pan-American Congress of Fire Chiefs. Afterward he will go to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he will attend the National Convention of Fire Chiefs. He will be in this country in all about two months.

MRS. DALE'S JEWELS STOLEN.

Robber Apparently Entered Larchmont House at Midday.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, Aug. 7.—Charles H. Dale of the Rubber Trust, whose villa at this place was entered on Saturday at about noon, when $4,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from Mrs. Dale's room, has offered a reward of $500 for the return of the jewelry. Mr. Dale will employ detectives to find out how the jewels were taken. It is believed that the thief entered the house through the front door, going straight to Mrs. Dale's room, where the jewelry was kept in a drawer of Mrs. Dale's dresser.

Among the articles stolen were several combination diamond pins, a pearl necklace, several watches, a diamond locket, and two three-stone diamond rings. Mr. Dale said to-night that he had not the slightest clue as to the identity of the thieves.

To Try Hoodooed Destroyer Again.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 7.—The torpedo boat destroyer Goldsborough has been relaunched at Bremerton Navy Yard, and another effort will be made to operate her successfully. During trials extending over four years and a half she has never come up to the Government test. Something has always happened before she could steam for two hours at high speed. Her engines have broken down repeatedly, once she crashed into the Tacoma dock, and other mishaps have served to make each test a failure.

A FIGURE SEVEN CASE.

Number Bobbed Up Many Times in One Police Report.

The mystic figure seven came forcibly to light early yesterday morning in reports made at the Madison Street police station. Yesterday, the seventh of the month, little Abraham Bloch, seven years old, sat at the breakfast table beside his sister Rosie, seven months old, when a seven-cent teapot full of hot tea was upset, scalding both of them.

It was just 7 o'clock when it happened and seven minutes later Surgeon Travers, whose name contains seven letters, reached the Bloch home at 140 Madison Street. The number of course, was twenty times seven. Then Policeman Oppenheimer reported the case at the Seventh Precinct station on Madison Street, to Acting Capt. Shevlin, whose name contains seven letters.

HALF A MILLION AT CONEY.

Excursions Make Crowd a Record Breaker—The Tiniest Baby.

Coney Island entertained within its borders yesterday more strangers, that is, more people from beyond the confines of New York than on any day this year, and it is likely that the crowd has never been greater on any day in the resort's history. A number of excursions were run to the Island yesterday from points in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Washington and other points, and more than half a million people viewed the wonders of the rejuvenated resort.

The beach was thronged during the day, and nearly all the big bath houses were forced to close up early in the day, as all their suits had been hired out and all the rooms taken.

Dr. Couney's incubators at Dreamland have now the smallest baby which has ever been received in any like institution and it is claimed that no record of a child of its size having lived over a few hours, exists. Dr. C. S. Patterson, brought the little fellow from Brooklyn yesterday. He was swathed in cotton and weighed just 1 pound and 6 ounces, being 11½ inches tall. It is too small to be put into the incubators and is being fed by hand. Frequent inhalations of oxygen are necessary to keep its little heart beating. Dr. Couney said yesterday that it had a very good fighting chance for its life.

ASBURY PARK'S BIGGEST DAY.

Record Crowd at the Resort Taxes Its Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Bathing records were broken to-day, when the bathing establishments were unable to furnish accommodations for all applicants for rooms and suits. Every house and suit were rented out three or four times, and even then thousands were obliged to go without a sea bath.

It was the biggest Sunday Asbury Park has ever experienced. Every hotel is crowded, parlors and lounging rooms being converted into bed chambers last evening. This evening the boardwalk was packed with promenaders from Wesley Lake to Sunset Lake, and 5,000 patronized the concert in the Casino given by Duss's Metropolitan Orchestra and Arthur Pryor's military band, the two organizations having been combined for the occasion.

CROWDS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ten Thousand Persons Hear Sermon in the Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 7.—The Young People's meeting this morning was attended by 2,000 persons.

Missionary Sabbath was observed to-day, it being the thirty-second anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The sermon in the Auditorium this morning was preached to 10,000 worshippers by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of New York, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The large choir, led by Tali Esen Morgan, sang "The Heavens Are Telling," from the oratorio of "The Creation," prior to the regular service.

A platform missionary meeting was held this afternoon. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia presided, and the principal address was made by Bishop Frank W. Warne of India, who also preached in the Auditorium this evening.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—The body of Mrs. Thomas S. Townsend of New York, who died suddenly at the Maplewood Hotel, in Pittsfield, last evening, will be taken to New York for burial to-morrow. Mrs. Townsend was the wife of the compiler of the National and individual records of the civil war.

David Wolfe Bishop of New York has decided to make his permanent home in Paris. A shipment of his horses to Paris will be made to-morrow. Mr. and Mrss. Courtland Bishop, who have lately returned from abroad, are expected here on Thursday.

The Lenox Club has decided to hold a tennis tournament early in September. Herbert G. Dering, champion of the Lenox Club, has gone to Newport to take part in the tournament there.

IGNORED REYES'S ELECTION.

Colombian Congress Adjourned Without Proclaiming It.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—Gen. Rafael Reyes should have assumed the Presidency of Colombia to-day, but, according to the latest news brought by coastwise vessels, Congress adjourned without proclaiming his election, as required by the Constitution. This is said to be part of the plan of the war party to annul the election of Reyes.

It is reported here that Gen. Reyes, being favored by the army, was to proclaim himself President.

No information has been received at the American Legation here from Bogota regarding reports circulated in the United States, and said to have been sent from Panama, that an outbreak occurred at Bogota Friday last, during which the American Legation was stoned by a mob and troops called out to protect Alban G. Snyder, the Chargé d'Affaires.

The American Minister believes that if the Consulate was stoned, as alleged, it was nothing more than the act of irresponsible people resulting from the feeling against the United States which obtains in Colombia.

CARACAS, Aug. 6.—(Delayed.)—A cablegram received here from Bogota dated Aug. 4 and signed by Gen. Rafael Reyes says that the rumors that a revolution has broken out or is contemplated are false.

CANADA ANNEXES TERRITORY.

Work of the Expedition Under the Governor of Hudson Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 7.—The sealing steamer Erik, which was chartered by the Government and conveyed an auxiliary expedition to the steamer Neptune, which has been wintering in Hudson Bay, with the Canadian expedition sent for the purpose of annexing territory there, returned here to-day, bringing Major Moodie, Governor of Hudson Bay.

The Erik met the Neptune at Port Burwell, Ungava Bay, on July 25. She started on the return journey last Tuesday, while the Neptune cruised north to Lancaster Sound, hoisting the British flag and proclaiming British sovereignty over that region.

Major Moodie reports that the Neptune went into winter quarters in Fullerton Inlet last October and found the American whaler Era, the only one known to be in Hudson Bay during the past season, wintering in the same vicinity. The Neptune built a fort there, established a garrison of police, organized the place as a port of entry, and stopped illicit trading with the natives. The Era paid duties on all goods intended for trading with the natives, thereby admitting Canadian authority.

BURGLARS AND CHISELS, THOUGHT FLAT DWELLER

Author's Loose-Jointed Typewriter, Though, Was to Blame.

VENUS DE MILO IN THE HUNT

Writer, When Mrs. Smith Appealed to Him, Grabbed Poker and Statuette and Started Out—The Revelation.

One Hundred and Third Street West is usually very peaceful. Fires are few in that neigbborhood and burglars are scarce. But Mrs. Smith, who lives on the south side of that thoroughfare, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, having recently moved up town, was not familiar with its traditions. Moreover, she is of a nervous temperament.

Mr. Ketchum, a writer, who rents the flat next to Mrs. Smith's on the same floor, worked overtime on Saturday night trying to complete his latest masterpiece. It was 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and he had just decided to marry the villain to a wealthy and estimable young woman when he heard a terrific pounding in the direction of his kitchen.

Dropping his pen in a hurry and upsetting a bottle of purple ink on the carpet, he ran back to investigate. As he reached the door of the dumbwaiter, which is in the hallway leading to the kitchen, he thought he saw it vibrate, and on opening it he beheld his neighbor, Mrs. Smith, in a nightgown and with a broomstick in her hand.

"Well, what's up?" inquired Ketchum, wondering if the woman was a somnambulist.

"Please drive them away! Please do, quick!" implored the figure in white.

"Drive who away?"

"Why, haven't you heard 'em? They've been at it for the last half hour," was the reply.

"At what? Who? How? Where? What are you driving at?"

"Why, man, burglars are breaking into the flat on the floor below. They're trying to pry off the lock and are using a hammer and chisel."

Without requesting further details Mr. Ketchum grabbed up the poker and several pieces of bric-a-brac, and, stuffing an empty lager beer bottle in each pocket, he proceeded. Resolved to make a clean job of it, he explored his own floor first, without finding any cause for alarm. Then he descended the stairs to the floor below and boldly lighted the gas.

Assuming a defiant attitude, with the poker in one hand and a statuette of Venus de Milo in the other, he carefully surveyed his surroundings. There was no one in sight, Mrs. Smith having retired to her room to tremble.

Ketchum examined the locks on the doors, but they showed no signs of having been tampered with. He groped his way down another flight and tried the doors there. They were all shut tight. Even the front doors of the house were found just as the janitor had left them three hours before, securely fastened.

Relaxing his grasp on the poker and thrusting Venus under his coat, he hastened back to his own flat. Before entering he called to Mrs. Smith, who cautiously opened her door. She was still sure she had heard the pounding, and if it wasn't a hammer and chisel that the invaders were using then her brother wasn't a carpenter.

The cause of her fears seemed likely to remain a mystery, when a happy thought struck Ketchum.

"You know what a typewriter sounds like, don't you?" he asked Mrs. Smith, who was still apprehensive that some low-browed burglar might pounce on them.

"Listen a minute till I go inside and start my machine up. I've been running it for the past fifteen or twenty minutes. It is one of the old-timers and sounds like a tombstone."

Sure enough, the burglarious hammering struck up again when Ketchum touched the keyboard. The marauder was found.

Mrs. Smith sighed a sigh of relief, thanked the man who was both the cause of her worry and relief, and went back to bed, while Ketchum, after distributing the miscellaneous kitchen utensils with which he was laden and returning various ornaments to their respective places, sat down and pondered over the eternal question.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here are more pretty things in the way of fancywork, and the woman who is thinking of Christmas gifts while she is enjoying her Summer vacation will do well to turn her attention to them. One of the first and prettiest, as well as the simplest to make, is the corset bag. There are corset bags and corset bags. Those most often seen in the shops are of silk or satin, hand painted or elaborately embroidered. They are very lovely, indeed, but perishable. Something useful can be made for little price of cotton damask, a delightful material, which is lined with a wash silk in white or any pretty color, drawn up with ribbons of the same shade and with the word "Corsets" embroidered in outline stitch on the outside. A finished bag can be bought for $1.50, in a white outside, with yellow, pink, or blue lining, or the stamped cotton damask for 35 cents, and the bag can be made up according to the taste of the individual.

***

Another thing which is pretty for the woman to make for herself or for a gift is a jabot to wear with any kind of a fancy collar or stock. These come stamped for fancy French embroidery of the finest kind, or the openwork Maltese, and cost 35 cents. They are made of a fine mull for the French work.

***

A small thing which is pretty for a gift is a birthday book of small size, 5 or 6 inches in length, with a linen crash cover. This is an English idea. The crash is stamped with a design of marguerites or other flowers or designs, and costs 60 cents. The cover can be removed when soiled and laundered.

***

In more elaborate pieces of work there are really smart things for waistcoats for men. The material is a fancy weave German cotton, plaided, and is done in solid embroidery. They are beautiful, and it is a lucky man who has some one to make one for him. They come in red and white, green and white, and tan and red. Ready to work, with the materials, they cost $3.85.

***

For a gift for a woman there are tea holders. The words, "Polly put the—" then a kettle and "on," are embroidered on a square of cross-stitch canvas, and the square is to be filled in with worsted and padded and lined as desired. A child can make these. The lettering is in black and the kettle in tan. They cost 50 cents.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BRAMESLEE—HANNA.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 7.—Miss Grace Muller Hanna of Rochester, N. Y., and Ralph Wilson Bramesiee of Denver were married in this city this afternoon in the presence of a small circle of friends.

Baroness de Bazus Back.

Baroness de Bazus, better known to New Yorkers as Mrs. Frank Leslie, arrived yesterday on the French liner La Gascogne. She had been abroad since May. "I was in London the greater part of the time, and have enjoyed myself very much except the last few weeks in Paris, where it was very hot. I have done some writing while away, and I shall embark in the publishing business in the near future, just as soon as the business outlook is better." Mrs. Leslie went direct from the pier to her apartments in the Chelsea.

REUNITED AFTER 39 YEARS.

Old Ship Draughtsman, Now Eighty-one, Finds Daughter.

As if risen from the dead, George W. Friend, eighty-one years old, but hale and hearty, returned yesterday to his old haunts in Brooklyn, from which he disappeared thirty-nine years ago. Few of the friends that used to know him at that time, when he was living at India and Franklin Streets, are alive to-day, and of his family only one daughter, Mrs. James Lockwood of 676 McDonough Street, is still living.

The old man had long ago been given up for dead, after a futile search which lasted until eleven years ago, when Mrs. Friend died. His daughter, Mrs. Lockwood, is now a woman with silvery hair, who has thirteen children and nineteen grandchildren. She was only a girl of seventeen when she saw her father last.

Friend, on his part, declares that he had tried every means of communicating with his family during his long absence. He is a ship's draughtsman, and aided in the construction of the Monitor.

In 1865, the old man says, his brother John met with an accident in Cleveland, and he went there to care for his brother. That is the last his family saw of him until his return yesterday.

"I frequently wrote to my wife and other members of my family during the first few years," said the old man last evening, "but I never received any reply, and gradually gave it up. Now I understand that they searched for me in a similar way. I cannot understand how we missed connection."

Friend retired from the shipbuilding business a few weeks ago with a snug fortune, according to his story. He then came East and went to the Wehh Home for Aged Shipbuilders, at Fordham Heights. There he accidentally heard, he says, of his family. Mrs. Lockwood did not recognize her father at first, and it was not until after he had told of experiences which could be known only to himself and his family that she finally became convinced. Last night there was a reunion of relatives, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and friends at the Lockwood residence, when the old man told his experiences.

OKLAHOMA DIVORCE TANGLE.

Woman Who Got Decree Doesn't Know Who Her Husband Is.

An Oklahoma divorce is making a strange matrimonial tangle for Joseph G. Stearns of Boston; his wife, who was, or is, Mrs. Rose Lincoln; George M. Lincoln, to whom she was first married, and his present wife. It was announced yesterday that Judge Hardy, in the Superior Court of Massachusetts, had granted a decree to Stearns annulling his marriage to Mrs. Rose Lincoln on the ground that she was not then legally divorced. This would make the marriage of Lincoln to his present wife illegal.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns took place at New Rochelle on Sept. 5, 1894. They have been separated for the last two years. She had been divorced from Lincoln by decree of the Oklahoma courts in June, 1894. Stearns knew of the divorce at the time of the marriage.

Mrs. Stearn's attorney, Emanuel Friend, said last night that there was one of two courses open to him. He would move to set aside the annulment of Mr. Stearn's marriage to Mrs. Lincoln, attacking the action of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, which two years ago declared illegal divorces that had been previously granted, or that he could recognize the legality of the annulment of the divorce and seek to re-establish Mrs. Stearn as the wife of Mr. Lincoln.

John G. Stearns is well known in Boston, and so is the woman whose marriage to him has been declared illegal by the Boston courts. She was married to George M. Loncoln thirty-seven years ago. He is now in business in New York and lives with his second wife in Flushing, L. I.

GRAND REPUBLIC HELD UP.

Smaller Boats Kept Her Waiting Off Battery Pier.

The big excursion boat Grand Republic bound for Dreamland, with 500 passengers on board, was shut out from her pier at the Battery last night, and compelled to lay to for an hour and a half in the river while four other boats were discharging their passengers.

It was about 8 o'clock when the boat came down the North River on her way to Coney Island, and the passengers became angry when they found that they had to wait in the river until 9:30 before the Grand Republic could make a landing and take on her passengers at the Battery.

At the Battery pier the representatives of the company said that the trouble was caused by four other excursion boats loaded with passengers from the seashore making the landing first, which they could easily do, being smaller, and that Pilot Carmen of the Grand Republic did not attempt to get in, not wanting to take an unwarrantable risk with the large boat.

PATERSON WIRES FUSED.

Trolleys and Fans Stopped—Electric Ice Cream Freezers Hit.

PATERSON, Aug. 7.—There was a fire in the Edison power house here at 10:30 o'clock. This left the city almost wholly without electric power for any purpose. All but a couple of trolley lines were brought to a standstill. The fire did perhaps $8,000 damage about the switchboard, but the wires were fused and the resulting tangle will not be wholly straightened out before to-morrow.

Trolley cars on all lines were able to resume at 6 o'clock this morning, and power for the arc lights was obtained at 9 o'clock this evening. There is not yet power for the incandescent lights for commercial purposes. Thus no fans can be run, and there was trouble at the ice-cream saloons where the freezers are run by electricity.

FRANCE HONORS BALTIMOREAN.

Gen. Agnus's Courtesy to French Officers Rewarded by Decoration.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Gen. Felix Agnus, editor of The Baltimore American, has received notice of his appointment as Knight Commander of the French Colonial Order of Nichan-El-Anouar, which is one of the divisions of the Legion of Honor. The distinction was bestowed in recognition of the special courtesies shown by Gen. Agnus to officers of French cruisers visiting Baltimore at different times, and to other Frenchmen who came to this city.

The selection of Knight Commander is made by the Council of the Legion of Honor, with the indorsement of the French Republic. The decoration is worn around the neck.

DEATH OF MAX ARNOLD.

Blind Comedian Passes Away in a Philadelphia Sanitarium.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Max Arnold Hess, known in the theatrical profession as Max Arnold, the blind comedian, died here to-day in a sanitarium after an illness of several months. He was 43 years old.

Mr. Hess was born in this city, and began his stage career in San Francisco, but later came East as a partner of Daniel Sully. He first appeared in the old Varieties as a song-and-dance man. He was at various times associated with Harrigan and Hart and Tony Pastor, and subsequently made his appearance in comic opera.

About thirteen years ago his eyesight began to fail, and he eventually became totally blind. Despite his affliction he was popular as an entertainer.

He was an honorary life member of the Detroit Lodge of Elks.

Gives $15 to Meat Strikers.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from Homer D. Call, International Secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, containing a plea for financial assistance for the strikers in Chicago, Kansas City, and other places. The writer said that there were 40,000 men and women out. The Central Federated Union donated $15 to the 40,000 strikers. This is the only sum, according to its constitution, that the Federated Union can give to an outside organization.

JANITOR WATERS STOOP SO TENANTS CAN'T SIT

Colored Hallboys Also Used in the Palais Royal War.

"BUTT IN" UNDER ORDERS

Agents Determined That Entrance Shall Be Kept Clear, and Some Occupants May Move.

There is a war on between the agents and the tenants of the Palais Royal, an apartment house, which includes 1,864 Seventh Avenue. The trouble is over the front stoop, which in this case is a pleasant resting place, arched by elms and maples planted near the curb. At least two of the tenants are packing u to leave, and others are threatening to follow them, even if they have to break their leases.

The building is owned by Oppenheimer & Hirsh. The agents are Slawson & Hobbs. The trouble began many months ago, and has been growing as time went on. It appears that when many of the tenants who are still in the building rented their apartments the halls were equipped with settees, and there was also a Turkish room attachment. The tenants admit that they found these house properties very convenient. But finally the settees were removed and the Turkish room was torn up.

Then the tenants changed their meeting place to the front door stoop. That was especially the case during the hot weather, and the tenants of the Palais Royal say the tenants of other buildings along Seventh Avenue did the same.

At the beginning of the present Summer the tenants who made a habit of sitting on the front door stoop say they received letters from Slawson & Hobbs informing them that under the stipulations of their leases they would not be allowed hereafter to sit on the stoop.

At first the tenants wrote letters of inquiry and complaint to the agents, and received from them a confirmation of the order which the janitor of the building was endeavoring to carry out. But the tenants treated the order with disdain.

In order to make the front-door stoop unpleasant for sitting or loitering purposes the janitor began to flush and sprinkle the stoop in the afternoon and evening. The water is used so freely that it often runs from the stoop upon the sidewalk, and passing women suffer inconveniences from it.

There is a benchlike elevation on both sides of the stoop, and women, finding that they could not sit on the steps, began to hop up on these elevations. But the janitor soon attacked that place of refuge. Now when he sprinkles the stoop he invariably mops the elevated seats as well. In the afternoons neither the stoop nor the elevated benches are allowed to dry.

The tenants have other complaints as well. They assert that when the women defy the water by wearing rainy-day skirts, or taking out stools or camp chairs, two of the negro hall boys station themselves in the group, effectively breaking them up. Slawson & Hobbs, in a recent letter to L. B. Robinson, one of the tenants who proposes to get out, said:

We have the water poured over the entrance and stoop in order to prevent the tenants sitting thereon. This is done under our instructions.

Another tenant who says he will get out is Louis Loveman.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. William J. Hill, D. D.

The Rev. William J. Hill, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was caused by stomach trouble. Father Hill was born in Tipperary, Ireland, fifty-seven years ago, and was brought to America by his parents when a boy. He studied in the public and parochial schools of Waterbury, Conn., and afterward at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmetsburg, Md., graduating with distinction in 1872. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Loughlin in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Brooklyn, and returned to Mount St. Marry's Seminary to teach theology.

In 1880 he became the President of the seminary, and after a year of service in that capacity became an assistant to Father Creighton, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn. From there he went to the Church of the Transfiguration, in that borough, and twenty years ago he took charge of his present parish, one of the most important in Brooklyn. He soon paid off the debt of the church, and a week was spent in the services of consecration. In 1897 Father Hill's service as a priest for twenty-five years was celebrated by the people of his parish.

A sensation was caused some years ago, when suddenly, in the midst of a service, one of Father Hill's assistants, Father McDonald, struck him and felled him to the floor of the chancel. This offending priest was afterward excommunicated, and died in a Western State.

Father Hill leaves two sisters and a brother. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning.

Charles Casper.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Charles Casper, sixty-four years old, an insurance broker, died last night at his home here after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Casper was born in Germany and came to this country in 1860. He was the President and organizer of the Merlden Silver Plate Company. For the past sixteen years he had been general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

He was a member of the Colonial Club, Republican Club of New York, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Huguenot Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Rochelle; Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templars, of Mount Vernon; the Mount Vernon City Club, the Mystic Shrine, and the New Rochelle Yacht Club.

A wife and three sons survive him. The funeral will he on Tuesday at 10 A. M. at his late home. The burial will he in Kensico Cemetery.

John I. Kane.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 7.—John I. Kane, who died yesterday at Lake George, will be buried here. His body arrived to-day and his funeral will he held to-morrow evening. Mr. Kane was horn here in 1849, but his father and mother died while he was young, and he was brought up by an aunt living in Maine. He was educated at Concord, and then read law. After that he made a two-year trip around the world.

He was commissioned by President Grant a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and served six years in Texas and three years in other parts of the country.

In 1883 he resigned from the army, being then a First Lieutenant. In 1884 he married Miss Annie Brandreth of this place, and ten years later was appointed Postmaster hy President Cleveland.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN SHAW, for thirty years a commission man on the Board of Trade, Chicago, died in that city yesterday.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. LITTELL, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Setauket, L. I., died there on Saturday after an illness lasting but a few hours. Death was caused hy Bright's disease.

ISAAC NEWTON TOPLIFF, seventy-one years old, a carriage hardware manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, was found dead in bed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John S. Gray, 901 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday morning.

GEORGE W. SUMMERS, an accountant, died on Saturday at his home, 216 Penn Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Summers was sixty years of age. He was a veteran of the civil war, having gone to the front with the Seventy-first Regiment, and was wounded in the battle of Bull Run. He leaves a wife and one son.

RICHARD H. L. TOWNSEND died suddenly yesterday. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Botanical Gardens. The funeral will take place from his late home, 237 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Bonavita Out of Danger.

Capt. Bonavita, the lion tamer, who was hurt by one of his charges at Bostock's Animal Show, Dreamland, was yesterday pronounced out of danger at the Reception Hospital, Coney Island.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

SATOLLI BLESSES NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN

Postpones Sailing at Request of the Vincentian Fathers.

CARDINAL LAYS CORNERSTONE

Great Crowd to See Prelate at Italian Church of Our Lady of Peace—He Will Sail on Wednesday.

Cardinal Satolli, once the Papal Delegate to the United States, laid the cornerstone yesterday afternoon of the Church of Our Lady of Peace, now in course of construction in Carroll Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Cardinal had arranged to sail for Italy last week, hut postponed his departure at the urgent request of the Vincentian Fathers, who have the new church in charge, that he might officiate at the ceremony.

Carroll Street, at its junctures with Third Avenue, is the very heart of the Italian settlement in Brooklyn. The parish of Our Lady of Peace was established two years ago by Bishop McDonnell, who has long taken great interest in the Italians of his diocese. He gave the affairs of the parish into the hands of the Italian Vincentian Fathers. The priests in charge come from the celebrated monastery of Montecitorio, Rome, where all the priests ordained in that city make their retreats previous to ordination.

The presence of Cardinal Satolli lent to the occasion a distinction which attracted hundreds upon hundreds of Italians not only from all over Brooklyn, but from Manhattan as well. When the hour arrived for the commencement of the programme there were fully 7,000 peopls in the crowds which thronged the streets about the church, and Carroll Street, for half a dozen blocks on either side, was festooned with hunting and gay with American and Italian flags.

The walls of the church were draped in hunting and the auditorium, which has not yet been roofed over, was roughly floored. In front of the auditorium stood two thrones, one for the Cardinal and the other for Bishop McDonnell. Grouped about the thrones were all the dignitaries of the diocese, including the Right Rev. P. J. McNamara, its Vicar General; Mgr. O'Connell, the venerable rector of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea; the Right Rev. Mgr. James F. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Hare of St. Anthony's Church, Mgr. Tauffe, and Mgr. Barrett.

Cardinal Satolli and Bishop McDonnell had been escorted to the scene of the celebration hy a guard of honor made up from different Catholic societies. When the procession formed for the march to the corner of the structure, where the stone was waiting to be put in place, the escort grouped itself about the church. The Cardinal, with a silver trowel, spread the mortar upon which the stone was to rest, and placed his hand upon the tackle by which it was lowered. After the prayers appropriate to the ceremony had been read and the litany had been chanted the Cardinal walked around the church, upon which he bestowed his blessing.

The Right Rev. Mgr. McNamara, at the conclusion of the blessing, delivered an address in English and the Rev. Francesco Cautellano preached a sermon in Italian. When the programme had been finished those in attendance filed past the throne of the Cardinal, kneeling at his feet and kissing the apostolic ring. It was with the utmost difficulty that the police cleared a way for his Eminence to his carriage.

At the rectory of St. Agnes's Church, 417 Sackett Street, Cardinal Satolli said that he would sail for Italy Wednesday morning on the Sardegna. Mr. and Mrs. James Butler will give a reception this afternoon at their country residence, East View, N. Y., in honor of Cardinal Satolli and Archbishop Farley.

DR. EDUARD HANSLICK DEAD.

Austrian Musical Critic Once Was a Bitter Opponent of Wagner.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—Dr. Eduard Hanslick, the musical critic, is dead.

Eduard Hanslick was born at Prague in September, 1825. He was well known not only as a critic, hut also as an author. His early education was with the view of becoming a lawyer, and after studying for his profession at Prague and Vienna he received the degree of Doctor of Law and entered the Government service in 1849. Music had such attraction for him, however, that gradually he was drawn into the profession, in which he made a name for himself.

He studied music under Tomaschek at Prague, and began his professional career as musical critic for the Wiener Zeitung. Later he was musical editor of the Neue Freie Presse for a number of years. He was one of the most bitter opponents of Wagner and one of the last critics to recognize the possibilities of the new style of opera.

TRAINER LEW ELMORE DEAD.

He Developed the Turf Champion Ethelbert and Famous Jockey Henry.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Lewis Elmore, of Sheepshead Bay, and who was in the fifty-ninth year of his age, died in the Saratoga Hospital at 12:05 o'clock this morning. He was a trainer of race horses, and had charge of one division of H. B. Duryea's racing stable. Trainer Elmore, who had been in comparatively feeble health for some time, was operated on last Tuesday by Drs. D. C. Moriarta and W. E. Swan. He suffered from strangulated hernia and appendicitis, developing into peritonitis. A second operation was performed yesterday afternoon, but the patient's enfeebled condition prevented him from rallying from the shock.

Mr. Elmore was for many years a successful trainer of race horses in the West, with his headquarters at Lexington, Ky. He first came into prominence in the East about six years ago, when he brought a stable of horses owned by Lexington men to New York. He next was associated as partner with W. J. Arkell and James Galway in a successful stable of horses trained by Mr. Elmore, who developed and trained the great horse Ethelbert, subsequently sold to Perry Belmont. Mr. Elmore also brought into prominence the one-time star jockey, Milton Henry, who first rode in the East under contract to Arkell and Elmore. For several years Mr. Elmore had been in feeble health, and trained only a few horses. The body was shipped to Sheepshead Bay, where the burial will take place.

WATERS PIANOS

have been known for **sixty years** as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their **Fine Tone**, and are warranted to be durable.

Let us send you our catalogue with Reduced prices and terms on our **new 3-year system**, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

No pianos so celebrated as the **WATERS** are sold at such low prices and on such easy terms.

Call and see them or send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A feeble barometric depression covers the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and the barometer is relatively low over the Gulf States. An area of high barometer has moved from the northeastern slope of the Rocky Mountains over the Lower Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Red River of the North Valleys, and the barometer has fallen rapidly in the North Rocky Mountain districts. The indications are that showers will occur in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, with a fall in temperature. Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts fresh south winds will shift to northwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly. In the lake region, fresh northerly winds will prevail.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers to-day, cooler to-night; Tuesday fair; winds shifting to fresh northwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Showers followed by fair to-day; cooler to-night; Tuesday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

New England—Showers to-day; Tuesday fair; winds shifting to fresh northwest.

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 89 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of tem

TURF STARS FARE BADLY

Notable Horses Shelved by the Accidents of the Campaign.

BIG EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Delhi to Have His Next Trial in the $15,000 Saratoga Derby — Champions May Meet for Cup.

With the decision of the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga on Saturday, racing affairs for the horses of the handicap division reached a stage that, to the last degree, is perplexing. The victory of Delhi was positive enough to satisfy even the most doubtful that the colt is something more than simply a fast three-year-old, but how much more it remains for time to decide. Regarded from the standpoint of the handicapper, Delhi's race for the Great Republic, carrying 119 pounds, and running a mile and a quarter in 2:05 4-5, showed no real improvement on the same colts victorious race for the Belmont Stakes, when he carried 126 pounds and won at a mile and a quarter in 2:06¼.

In point of time the race for the Belmont Stakes really was the better performance as it was run at Morris Park, a track slowar for the distance than the Saratoga course, and at that was run in May, while the later triumph was earned in August, a season when the scale calls for six pounds more weight for three-year-olds than in May, a circumstance which counteracts the fact that in the Belmont Delhi ran against three-year-olds, while in the Great Republic he beat older horses. These finishing behind the three-year-olds add something to the prestige gained by the winner, but even there horsemen are inclined to detract from the merit of the winner's performance by the conclusion that The Picket, the only one of the field that had been a conspicuous factor in the great Spring handicaps, has gone back and did not run up to his best form.

Waterboy, another noted horse of the Great Republic field, had some measure of excuse, as, in addition to meeting with interference, he pulled up lame after the race. As the big race resulted, however, it left in decided doubt tha outlook for the important handicaps remaining, for the accidents of training and racing have cut a wide swath in the first flight of the handicap horses, and not one of the lot that made such brilliant contests of the early Spring handicaps now can be counted on secretly as a factor in the important evente of the late Summer and Fall. Irish Lad, on the shelf as the result of his misbap in the Brighton Handicap; Hermis, in retirement for how long none can say from the rupture of a tendon sheath; The Picket, with a spread hoof that may stop his racing for some time to come, and Waterboy, amiss as the result of his race for the Great Republic, count np a list of notable horses that will be greatly missed even if only temporarily retired.

As the programme at Saratoga has been arranged, however, the horses of the first class will have reasonabla tima in which to come around to racing form before the next important all-aged etake le run there, for while rich events are scattered liberally through the present week, the attractions are entirely for the two and three year olds, the next fixture which will appeal specially to the best of tha horses in the first class being the race for the Saratoga Cup, one mile and three-quarters, set for Aug. 20.

Delhi is one of the entries, and it is intended at present that he shall run, though he has other engagements coming in between. With the exception of Delhi about the same horses are engaged in the Travers Stakes and the Saratoga Derby, the Keene colt being in the Derby only, which will be run Saturday of this week, while the Travers, worth $7,500, will be run to-morrow. The Derby, which will be worth about $15,-600, will hardly be passed by Delhi, however, as in addition to offering the chance to try the colt over a mile and a five-furlong course, the entries are of such quality that at present Delhi seems to hold the stakes safe.

The events of importance for two-year-olds are the Grand Union Hotel Stakee of $10,000 and the Hopeful of about $40,000, the latter being a race which rivale the Futnrity this season. Owners of entrants for the Hopeful, which is at six furlongs, to be run on Saturday, have reason to rejoice that James R. Keene's English-bred Sysonby, winner of the Saratoga Special, is not engaged. Under the present tendency to dodge hard races, the absence of Sysonby eaves what may be a good race, as most of the other two-year-olds that have showed stake-winning form are engaged, the number including Britisher, Tanya, Blandy, Augur, Hot Shot, Veto, and Sparkling Star. It is quite likely too that the race for the Hopeful may have some influence in improving the prospects of the Futurity, which race at times seems to have been conceded to Sysonby with such unanimity that owners of other horses appear to be figuring only on their chances for second and third money. The Futurity this season has a value of something more than $18,000 in the forfeits, which, with the starting fees of $250 for each runner, will increase the total value of the stakes to something like $45,000, for which about 130 horses still are eligible. With Sysonby in the race it is likely that the field will be rather small one, but even the prestige of that colt and the conviction growing among horsemen that Mr. Keene this year is destined to win his third Futurity will not avail to keep the really fair colts out of the contest a the opening of the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	130	Rapid Water	122
Leonidas	120	Auditor	116
Stalwart	114	El Tribute	114
Mineola	112	Collector Jessup	110
Major Pelham	108	Monet	108
Crown Prince	107	Scarfel	107
Jounal	106	Marjoram	98

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase of the value of $1,000; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Myrtle Shriner	154	Malden	154
Hoyelle	150	Neponset	148
Trek	142	The Rival	140
Mauilian	135	Captivator	133
Meadow Eclipse	135	Dunboyne St.	130
Libretto	130	Daylesford	130

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old; non-winners of $1,000; allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Diamond Flush	114	Shannonside	109
Marie Francis	109	Flinders	109
Meadowhorn	108	Teacress	109
Dorothy Grey	109	Rose of Dawn	104
Steel Trap	104	Good Bye	104
Queen Ora	104	The Doctor	104
Lancashire Lass	104	Intrigue	104
Zeola	104	High Life	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Catskill Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Gay Boy	112	De Reszke	108
Toscan	106	The Musketeer	106
Stevedore	105	Ascension	105
Castalian	105	Crown Prince	104
Unmasked	103	Mason	103
Ishiana	103	Greencrest	98
Gold Dome	97	Old England	90
Divination	90	Boxwood	89

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Cloverland	108	Waswift	106
Orly II	106	Elliott	106
Shrine	101	De Reszke	101
Sais	98	Courtmaid	96
Stone Arabia	95	Sir Shep	93
Hello	91	Palmbearer	88
Gay Lothario	86		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Blandy	124	St. Bellane	119
Niblick	118	Merry Lark	118
Von Tromp	116	Agils	114
Dandelion	111	Sinister	111
Lindoff	110	Bumgarnn	110
Clear Lighter	106	Anson Allen	106
Gamara	105	Bulwark	104
Waterlight	105	Matiss	100
Jerry C	90		

Athletic Games at Pelham Bay Park.

The new athletic field in Pelham Bay Park was informally opened yesterday with a set of games, held by St. Augustine Council, Knights of Columbus, and open only to members of that order. Sumamry:

220-Yard Run.—Won by W. J. Kelly, St. Augustine Council; Henry Baker, St. Augustine Council, second; G. K. F. Klune, St. Martin of Tours Council, third. Time—0:25.

880-Yard Run.—Won by M. J. McGarry, St. Augustine Council; Henry Baker, St. Augustine Council, second; F. McKeon, St. Augustine Council, third. Time—2:20.

100-Yard Race, Fat Men.—Won by Thomas McMahon, St. Augustine Council; E. J. Foley, St. Augustine Council, second; T. McGrath, St. Augustine Council, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by M. Sherman, St. Augustine Council, with 47 feet; Thomas McMahon, St. Augustine Council, with 39 feet 3½ inches, second; M. Nugent, St. Augustins Council, with 34 feet 2 inches, third.

Running Hop, Step, and Jnmp.—Won by Henry Baker, St. Augustine Council, with 39 feet 6 inches; F. Funk, St. Angustina Council, with 36 feet 9 inches, second; W. Sbeeban, St. Augnstine Council, with 34 feet 2 inches, third.

RECORD WEIGHT LIFTING.

Fred Winters Tossed Up 141 Pounds with One Hand.

A notable exhibition of weight lifting, in which one record wae broken and several others established, was given by Fred Winters, a member of the new West Side Athletic Club, at the monthly games of that organization yesterday morning. Winters tossed a dumbbell weighing 141 pounds above his bead from the ground with one hand, beating by three pounds the best previous record of 138 pounds, made by G. W. Stoessen in Madison Square Garden Dec. 17, 1897. He then pushed up 88½ pounds with his left band, at the same time raising 103 pounde with his right hand. Next he curled up 103 pounds with his right arm, and then pushed 170 pounds up nbove his head with one hand. Finally he put up 88 pounds in his right band and 61 pounds in his left hand at the same time, and then brought both arms to a horizontal position, holding the weights at full arm's length for a perceptible period of time. The last three performances established records.

Winters will represent the new West Side Athletic Club in the weight-lifting contests of the Olympic games at St. Louis the latter part of this month, and his exhibition yesterday included the regular Olympic programme of weight lifting.

Two club records were made by Daniel Frank, who, after finishing second in the 50-yard run, won the running broad jump from scratch with a jump of 22 feet 8½ inches, breaking the previous record of 21 feet 6½ inches made by G. P. Arnold several years ago. Frank then competed in the 440-yard run, also from scratch, and ran a heat in 0:53 2-5, breaking the club record of 0:55, held by P. J. Corley, and in the final, which he won, ran the distance in 0:54. This is considered very fast time for such a small track, the New West Side course being 9½ laps to the mile.

A quarter-mile run for members of the Church Athletic League was won by T. Newman of St. Georga Athletic Club, who beat out Henry Christoffers of tbe same club, the scratch man, in a close finish. Newman received a handicap allowance of 14 yards. J. Foley, who was scratch man in the 35-pound weight-throwing contest, won by a good margin. Tbe summary follows:

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Members of Church Athletic League.—Won by T. Newman, St. George Athletic Club, (14 yards;) Henry Christoffers, St. George Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; J. Lafforgue, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:56 1-5.

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Kahr, (6 feet;) Daniel Frank, (2 feet,) second; Chester Peabody, (scratch,) third. Time—0:05.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Daniel Frank, (scratch,) with 22 feet 8½ inches; R. G. Schaefer, (18 inches,) with 20 feet 5½ inches, second; D. M. Daly, (2 feet,) with 19 feet 11½ inches, third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Robert Todd, (scratch;) C. Maber, (15 yards,) second; J. Daley, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:46.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Daniel Frank, (scratch;) James Gahan, (12 yards,) second; J. W. Murphy, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:54.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by George Mertz; J. Meehan, second; M. Schwarz, third. Time—1:29.

Throwing tbe 35-Pound Weight for Distance, Handicap.—Won by J. Foley, (scratch,) with 40 feet 5½ inches; T. P. Gillis, (4 feet,) with 35 feet 10½ inches, second; W. Beckman, (6 feet,) with 33 feet 3 inches, third.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..5:02	Sun sets..7:09	Moon rises..1:54

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...4:00	Gov. Isl'd...4:40
P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...4:54	Gov. Isl'd...5:15
H. Gate..6:38	H. Gate..7:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Onelda, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Beatrice, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay		3:00 A. M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Daggry, Yucatan and Campeche	.....	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	.....	3:00 P. M.
	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Baltic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:00 P. M.	
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Korona, Bermuda and West Indian Ports	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	.....	

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cervantes, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay		5:30 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunewick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Brazil	12:30 P. M.	
Finndia, Insgua and Halti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Procida, Antigua, Martiniques, and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on ths piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 8.

El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 28.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 1.
Minneapolis, London, July 30.
Noordam, Rotterdam, July 30.
Prinz Adelbert, Gibraltar, July 30.
Zeeland, Antwerp, July 30.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 2.
Prinzess Alice, Bremen, July 31.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 3.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Queen Helena, Newcastle, July 27.
Wells City, Swansea, July 27.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Alliance, Colon, Aug. 4.
Canning, Barbados, Aug. 4.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, July 30.

Arrived.

Santiago, Havana, Aug. 2.
Alamo, Galveston, July 29.
Nueces, Galveston, July 31.
United States, Christiansand, July 29.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 30.
Cuzco, Mollendo, May 15.
Barnstable, Kingston, Aug. 2.
Procida, Trinidad, July 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 6.
Svealand, Tampico, July 25.
Ponce, San Juan, Aug. 2.
Giulia, Trieste, July 11.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 5.

Sailed.

Curityba, for Sagua, &c.
Mascot, for Tilt Cove, N. F.
British King, for Gravesend and Antwerp.
Peninsular, for Lisbon and Azores, via New Bedford.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Cape Antibes, for Vera Cruz.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 7, 9:30 P. M., southsast, light air, cloudy and hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Arabic, at Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Laurentian, at Moville, Aug. 7.
Armenian, at Moville, Aug. 7.

Sailed.

Idaho, from Hull, Aug. 6.
Mongolian, from Glasgow, Aug. 6.
Armenian, from Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Barbarossa, from Southampton, Aug. 7.
Etruria, from Queenstown, Aug. 7.
Pretoria, from Dover, Aug. 7.
Finland, from Dover, Aug. 7.
Statendam, from Rotterdam, Aug. 6.

Passed.

Ultonia, Capo Del'Armi, for New York, Aug. 7.
Minnetonka, the Lizard, for London, Aug. 7.
Lombardia, Gibraltar, for New York, Aug. 7.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

CHICAGO IN THIRD PLACE

Chance to Regain Lead Stopped by Philadelphia Team.

NO GAMES FOR THE NATIONALS

Washington Won to the Surprise of St. Louis—Only Two Contests Yesterday.

Chicago received an opportunity to displace the Greater New Yorks as leaders in the American League yesterday, but failed. It was a day of rest for the local team, but Comiskey's men were scheduled to play the Philadelphiae. The latter have played an excellent game on their Western tour, and yesterday was no exception, for tbey beat tha Chicagos by a score of 5 to 2. No conteete were scheduled in the National League. The ecores, standing of the teams, and contests to be played to-day follow:

American League.

Scores of Games.

Philadelpbia, 5; Cbicago, 2.
Washington, 7; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
New York	55	34	.618
Boston	56	35	.615
Chicago	58	37	.610
Philadelphia	51	39	.567
Cleveland	48	40	.545
St. Louis	35	50	.412
Detroit	35	54	.393
Washington	20	69	.225

Games Scheduled To-day.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

National League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
New York	65	25	.722
Chicago	55	36	.604
Cincinnati	56	39	.589
Pittsburg	52	37	.584
St. Louis	49	45	.521
Boston	36	60	.375
Brooklyn	32	62	.340
Philadelphia	25	66	.275

Games Scheduled To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphias Took Advantage of Errors and Beat Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Philadelphia won to-day's game on account of Smith's wildness and errors by Donohue. Four basss on halls, two errors, and three timely singles and a wild pitch scored all of their runs. Waddell was at his best, and, although bit hard at times, was always master of the situation, striking out eleven men. Attendance, 27,034. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	3
Philadelphia	0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0	5	5

Batteries—Smith and McFarland; Waddell and Schreck.

WASHINGTON, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Washington defeated St. Louis bere to-day in easy fashion. With Wolfe on base in the fifth inning, Stahl of Washington knocked the ball over the left-field fence, clearing the bleachers and establishing the record for the longest hit ever made at the local National League Park. Attendance, 10,000. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	10
Washington	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3	7	11

Batteries—Pelty and Kahoe; Wolfe and Kittredge.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 2.
Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 5.
Columbus, 1; Kansas City, 0. Second game—Columbus, 7; Kansas City, 8.
Toledo, 3; Minneapolis, 14.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. A. Adams, cloaks and suits; 2 Bond Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies' and infants' wear and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Alsbuler Brothers, Aurora, Ill.; L. Alsbuler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Barle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.
Bear, M., & Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.; I. Baer, cloaks and waists; S. Baer, Jr., dry goods, 39 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bernheimer, G., & Brothers Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. Cohen, trimmings, laces, vellings, gloves, and notions, 21 West Third Street.
Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; A. H. Bohman, laces, lace, and ribbons; Mme. Glickley, millinery; Hotel York.
Bowlons, Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss A. Altmaier, notions, laces, and jewelry; Miss Althous, ladies' and infants' wear; C. Wiman, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hotel York.
Boss Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, notions, furnishing goods, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Earlington.
Barnes & Higdon, Lampasas, Texas; O. M. Higdon, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. B. Stauffer, linens and wbits goods; 115 Worth Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Evett, cloaks and suits; Mrs. M. O'Connell, waists; 115 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.
Coggins & Rogers Brownwood, Texas; P. B. Rogers, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. A. Smith, dress goods; E. H. Wittendorf, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Chambers & Morney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. Turner, laces, ribbons, and corsets; Hotel Earlington.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss I. Salisbury, ladies' and infants' wear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Wellington.
Davison, Paxon, Stokes & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; T. C. Bunch, jewelry; 458 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Daube, S., Ardmore, I. T.; clothing; Criterion Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; M. K. Rodman, women's and children's bosiery and underwear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Woodward.
Dreyfus Clothing Co., Marshall, Texas; S. Dreyfus, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Elsinger, William H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Hotel Grenoble; H. Andree, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Gooda Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, silks and dress goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimings; Hotel Navarre.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Leon, domestics; E. Chamberlain, jewelry; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyon, pictures; Hotel Wellington.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. McDonald, ribbons and fancy goods; J. Schweinbold, linens; A. McLoggan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Gray-Tailent Co., Dulnth, Minn.; G. A. Gray, notions and hosiery; Hotel Cumberland.
Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. S. Mackle, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Gntman, dry goods; L. N. Gutman, cloaks and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallae, Texae; Mrs. M. W. Godfrey, 447 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Grossman, Edward B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, suits and skirts; 4 Washington Place.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Walt, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Griffith, Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. H. Goldenberg, furnishing goods; Grace Lapper, ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.
Goldstein, M., & Co., Cleveland, Obio; J. J. Goldstein, clothing; Hotel Albert.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets; H. P. Selmon, cloake and suits; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Howland-Armstrong Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; Miss A. Armstrong, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Heiman, M. & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; 602 Broadway.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Nsb.; T. Flynn, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Hirsch Brothers, Camden, S. C.; G. Hirsch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; M. H. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hess, W. C., & Co., Sherman, Texas; W. C. Jones, notions and furnieblng goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbue, Ohio; W. F. Jones, dry goods; 54 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. Coleman, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.
Lurie & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Lurie, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapide, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Lonman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Lonman, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; R. A. Smith, silks, 459 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Paage, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mangold, G. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.; furnishing goods; Hotel York.
McDonald Clothing Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. C. McDonald, clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, drsss goods, 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Menka, furnishing goods; Holland House.
Marks Brothers, Jackson, Tenn.; L. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goode Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Trimmer, silks and dress goods, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Howland, notions, jewelry, and leather goods, yarns, dolls, trimmings, and buttons, 106 Grand Street.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Bundy, ribbons, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.
O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Texas; R. J. O'Dwyer, notions; E. M. Henderson, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Pidgeon-Turner Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; Mrs. Monson, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Squars Hotel.
Punton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; P. S. Brown, furniture; Herald Square Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullagh, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rosenbanm & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; S. J. Strauss, pieos goods; Hotel Spalding.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, toys; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Silberstein & Bonay Company, Dulnth, Minn.; J. M. Giddings, notions and laces; Hotel Cumberland.
Shwartz, L. L., New Orleans, La.; cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Strauss, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Berck, millinery; Miss L. Cohen, millinery; 637 Broadway.
Strauss Millinery Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. Strauss, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Strauss, H., & Sons Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. Neuburger, boys' clothing and furnishing goods; 503 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Sands Bros., Helena, Mont.; M. Sands, notions and furnisbing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Miss E. H. Gilbert, millinery; Hotel York.
Saal, M., Petersburg, Va.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Schultze, M., Lafayette, Ind.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sweeny Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Pore, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Strauss Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Strauss, woolens; Hotel Wellington.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kesner, toys; M. Scooler, pictures; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Stix Brothers & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer, muslin underwear; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss & Sumer Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. C. Graham, millinery; 11 Waverley Place; Hotel York.
Schoonmaker, H. G., Pittsburg, Penn., notions and leather goods; Criterion Hotel.
Stitz, A. J., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Selfridge, H. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Lindberg, notions; Agnes Ryan, muslin underwear; Miss Anderson, fancy goods; 877 Broadway; Holland House.
Shilito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics, prints, and cloths; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Smith, H. L., Longview, Texas, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Tregelias, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, notions and hosiery; A. W. Nolen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Thompson, R. & Son, Bloomington, Ill.; R. Thompson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Taft, J. H., & Co., Cedar Rapide, Iowa; J. Taft, dress goods and silks; 826 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Tronkeit, Charles, Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. MacIntosb, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Virden & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; W. J. Nofter, laces; 434 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Waxelbaum, Macon, Ga.; J. W. Waxelbaum, notions and furnishing goods; 88 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. S. Bramham, dry goods and suits; Hotel Earle.
Hennessey, Rohinson & Co., Evansville, Ind.; R. C. Smith, elika and dress goods; Hotel Earle.
Pierce, R. H., Company, Alamogordo, Mexico; F. A. Muilheads, dry goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Haldon, G. W., St. Louis, Mo., jewelry; Hotel St. George.
Samstagg & Hildsr Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Wolf, fancy goods; Herald Squars Hotel.
Rohinson, A. B., & Brother, Danville, Ky.; A. B. Robinson, dry goods; A. S. Robinson and wife, dry goods; 46 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Leete, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; Margaret Reardon, huyer; Hotel Normandie.
Calhoun, W. J., & Co., Fort Scott, Kan.; W. J. Calhoun, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Tuahope, E. B., Port Huron, Mich., dressmaker; 238 West Twenty-second Street.
Tuahope, E. B., Port Huron, Mich., dressmaker; 238 West Twenty-second Street.
Stows & Sonnikson, San Jose, Cal.; Lewis Sonnikson, dry goods; Hotel St. Andrew's.
Hogue Company, The H. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. H. F. Bachmeyer, hoelery and underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Scheunk, A. E., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; 1,365 Seventh Avenue.
Natbonson, M. S., & Sons, Fayettavilla, Tenn.; B. S. Nathonson, dry goode; 598 Broadway.
Louis, M., Memphis, Tenn.; A. B. Louis, dry goode; dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alperin, J., Memphis, Tenn.; M. Alperin, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alperin, J., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Alperin, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
American Cloak and Suit Company, Paris, Ill.; Crescent City Shoe Company, Evansville, Ind.; W. J. Wood, shoes; 16 Wall Street.
Weekley, William H., (People's Store,) Fulton, Mo.; William H. Weekley, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Twoly & Stafford Silk Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Twoly, silks; Herald Square Hotsl.
Murphey & Baldridge Dry Goods Company, Wylie, Tex.; J. Baldridge, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Wagoner & Brandon, Bryan, Texas; D. M. Brandon, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Podrasnik, Chicago, Ill.; A. Podrasnik, wall paper; Murray Hill Hotel.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. K. Lynhard, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Welsh & Wisemann Company, Danville, Ky.; W. E. Wisemann, Jr., dry goods; Hoffman House.
Marquardt & Hull, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. B. P. Hull, wholesale wall paper; Victoria Hotel.
Larkin Brothers, Loogootee, Ind.; D. B. Larkin, department store; St. Denis Hotel.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Cleman, dry goods; 23 Washington Place.
Clemen Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; F. N. Singer, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Terre Hauts, Ind.; Paul Baer, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fanny B. Hillyner, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.
Sterling & Welsh Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Carl Breland, carpets; A. E. Petty, carpets; Hotel Westminster.
Goldberg, S., Cincinnati, Ohio, ladies' furnishings

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A BUILDER'S PLOT

of five lots on choice corner, in active section of west side, suitable immediate improvement; owner will positively sacrifice; this is a rare bargain and requires less than $2,800 cash to secure title. For full particulars, address Crawford, P. O. Box 329.

A Bargain.—West side double flat; all improvements; rents $3,840; price $35,000; mortgage $29,000. Particulare of John R. Cowes, 2,295 Broadway.

A 5-story brick cold-water flat, near East 72d; also full lot, with good brick house on rear; suitable for shop, factory; bargain if sold before Aug. 15. John Linscott, 224 East 76th St.

10,000 square feet, steem power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flat near 127th St.; open plumbing; rent $2,900; price $27,000. Owner, Triple, Times, Harlem.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 9TH & 9TH AVS. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story double; rents, $2,370; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rents, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Annexed District, the coming spot for real estate buyers, who want to make money; 4 lots, 25x100, $2,500; 3 lots and cottage, $3,000; 2 lots and old-fashioned home, $2,500; 4 lots, fronting on two streets, $2,000; 4 lots, dwelling, and outhouses, used as dairy, $3,750; store, dwelling, and 4-stalled stable; all rented, yielding 10 per cent. profit; 50 lots at $500 each; come and see them; will sell on easy terms; now is the time to pick up bargains. Robert Wallace, William's Bridge, New York City.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Aves., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION.—Rare chence near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Attention, Rapid Trolley to Bedford Park Paradise.—50x100 feet, near elevated, $6,100.
87x100 feet, near elevated, $4,750.
Two-family, all impts., detached house, $6,500. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. Subway Station; guaranteed rent $2,484; price $23,000; mortgage $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

STOP AND THINK.
Two years your present rent will purchase a two-family house, 11 rooms, two marble baths; Subway stations and Bronx Park. L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. (Open Sundays.)

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000, $500 cash; balance mortgage. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

300 DOLLARS DOWN.
Private house; 7 rooms and bath; steam; L station and Bronx Park. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. Open Sundays.

THIRD AVENUE, close to 177th St., 3-story store property, 27½x100; price $10,500; mortgage 4½%; $1,000 cash buys. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

$200 cash.—Tremont building lots, near L, Bronx Park; price low; houses $500 each; balance easy. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

CONCOURSE LOT, through to River Av., 26x60, $750. Webster Av. lots, 25x67, $550 each. David Lewis Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Valuable lot, Tremont Av.; may consider small house in exchange. Address Sacrifice, 1,496 2d Av.

Consult Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., for Bronx real estate; 11 years' experience; many bargains.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Will sacrifice private house; also 3-family house. Duggan & Wall, 091 East 153th.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, hutcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New seven-story fire-proof building, 25x100; lease $3,500. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

To Let—All light desk rooms, with furniture. Inquire Goldstein, 187 Broadway.

Prominent corner store; Herald Square. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPOSITION TO PROPERTY OWNERS mailed free—Every owner of unimproved property desirous of making money should drop postal to NEW YORK & SUBURBAN IMPROVEMENT CO., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Have $29,000 to invest in several parcels, double and triple flats or corners; prefer Harlem; suitable for alterations; state exact location, full particulars. Merchant, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Four and five-story flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for cash buyers; send detailed particulars or no attention. Sharrott & Thom, 3,355 Third Av.

I want a 4-story private house located west of Central Park, between 94th and 106th Sts.; send full particulars and lowest price. Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

We have to exchange choice New York City business property leased to one tenant, or fireproof apartment hotel property, for free and clear seashore hotel property or gentleman's country residence. Call and see us or write us. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

Eight-room house on three lots of ground, all modern improvements, free and clear, in Bedford Park, for small farm on Long Island. Soneneborn, Bedford Park.

Exchange 45-foot mahogany launch, handsomely furnished, accommodatee ten, valued at $6,500, for nearby country house, $5,000 or over. Peterson, 187 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.—Six-story six-room apartments; price $120,000; mortgage, $60,000, 4½%; would exchange for lots. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Five-story double flat, west side, exchanged for something smalled. Goldstein, 222 East 112th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawnticketes, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers bave idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite.
LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.
Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie.
Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Ave., at Dunwoodie Station.

WASHINGTON AV.—New Colonial house; 8 rooms, improvements; gas; electric light; A1 location; 40x100; price, $7,500. J. F. FITZPATRICK, 262 Main St.

LARCHMONT.—COTTAGE AT SACRIFICE for remainder of Summer; located on water front; furnished. O. L. LYNCH, Larchmont, N. Y.

Rent buys home, Westchester; lots, $75, $100, $125; easy terms; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, don't call.

Debbs Ferry.—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Mount Vernon.

NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms; hot water heat; all improvements; open nickel plumbing; street sewered; plot 50x136; $5,400; near trolley, churches, school, depot. FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

South 4th Av.—3-story store property, 22x105; price $4,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large villa plot, the most desirable and in the best residential section in Yonkers; magnificent river view for miles. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers Park.

New modern dwelling, 36.6x36.6; plot 50x100; improvements; price $4,500. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds; tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions.
Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 William Street, N. Y.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Our Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased. REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

$50,000 at 4½ per cent. on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 E. 143d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

RENT BUYS HOME.
30 minntes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $15 cash down, balance monthly payments. STORES & KNOWLES, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest short-front propsrty in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
FISHING, BATHING, BOATING
to all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridge and tunnels now building.
SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION.
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

At Esopus on the Hudson; 2 hours out; one of America's most beautiful homes; 20 acres; grandly developed; stately mansion, fully furnished; cost, $80,000; price to quick purchaser, $25,000. Illustrated circular, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For Sale—Ideal country home, in beautiful Geneseo, N. Y., the home of the Wadsworths; modern house, barn, and ½ acre land; beautifully situated; only $5,000. Address F. L. FISHBAUGH, Rochester, N. Y.

Catalogue free: farms all kinds, George H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A Genuine Bargain.—$2,600; terms to suit; an elegant Queen Anne cottage; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; connections to sewer, water, and gas; large plot; fruit and shade; half hour out; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; others; send for photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A nice home, 45 minutes out; all improvements; bargain. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 83th.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

POMFRET CENTRE, CONN,
To let, Modern House, furnished; steam heat and open fires. GEO. M. LOWRY, Agent.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Two 12-room cottages on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap. See Superintendent, premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—A farm of 25 acres, good house, 7 rooms, barn, shed, and shop, orchard, fine shade, lawn, and shrubbery; 1 mile to depot; a great bargain at $2,500, half cash. Jeremiah Robbins, Bahylon, N. Y.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St. Block East of 3d Ave.

LOOK One slightly used Mahogany Upright; guaranteed 10 years. BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125 **$135**

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Frank L. Fisher Co
440 Columbus Av.
cor. 81st St.

OFFER
HIGH CLASS
APARTMENTS

Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.
A handsome 10-story Apartment House, with every improvement and best of service.
5 rooms and bath.....$70 to $80.00
7 rooms and bath..... 120.00
10 rooms and two baths..... 150.00

Unadilla, 128 West 11th St.
A select Apartment House, with elevator and all improvements.
6 rooms and bath.....$60.00
7 rooms and bath..... 75.00

Raleigh, 7 West 92d St.
Apartments near Central Park; very light and modern.
6 rooms and bath.....$55.00 and $60.00

Mathilda Court, 312 W. 95th St.
Fireproof elevator House.
5 rooms and bath.....$45.00
8 rooms and bath..... 80.00

308 W. 93d St.
Elevator House; light Apartments.
8 and 9 rooms and two baths.....$87.50

THE ALLSTON,
17, 19 East 38th, Cor. Madison Av.
Suites of two rooms and bath, a single Room, and bath, and a
DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
consisting of a Suite of either two or three rooms on ground floor; possession at once, or from October 1; elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises.
Apply to Superintendent, or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 West 42d St., near 5th Av.

ST. IVES---153-5 EAST 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM
Electric Elevator & All Improvements
RENT $1,000. AGENT ON PREMISES.

11 WEST 43D STREET.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, 6 outside windows, southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

THE STANLEY,
175 East 79th St.
One fine apartment of eight large rooms and tiled bathroom on second floor; steam heat and hot water supply; hall service. Rent, $840.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

The Evarts and The Senate,
Located 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location downtown; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites, 5 and 6 rooms, bath, $38 to $65.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 E. 14 St.

220 WEST 101ST ST.
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service.
Rents, $40 to $65.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE COLFORD.
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Avenue.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of 6 rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator and telephone; Cortlandt Exchange telephones.
Moderate Rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

1261 Madison Avenue.
Choicest apartments on Carnegie Hill; suites of nine rooms, two bathrooms; and hntler's pantry; elevator and hall service. Corner apartments, $2,200; first floor corner apartment, $1,800.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

THE JEFFERSON,
324 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful modern apartments, 5, 7, and 8 light rooms; bath; every improvement. Janitor, or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

IVY COURTS.
210-220, 230 West 107th St.
Five, six, and seven rooms; maids' toilet; telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concessions during Summer months.

ARCADIA,
159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square, 6 large rooms and bath, elevator, electric lights, &c.; $960 yearly. Janitor, on premises, or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway, (45th.)

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 778 8th Ave., near 48th St.
Four and five all-light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges, steam heat, hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $310 upward.
Ottenberg, 104 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 118th.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660; inducements.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Choice apartments, four to eight rooms; all improvements; rents $25 to $70. Inquire Robert Levers, 364 West 116th St., cor. Manhattan Av.

84th St., 21 West.—Attractive single apartment; seven large rooms, bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $55.

89th St., 174-176 West.—Five rooms and bath, $35 and $37. Inquire of F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.

$53—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$53
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

To Let.—7-room apartment, corner; all light; 74 West 52d St. Horton's, 508 6th Av.

Bronx.

Corner single flat; six rooms and bath; heated; hot water supply; entrance Clarepont Park, Webster Av. and 171st St. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
20 rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Apartments in Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St., furnished and unfurnished; 2, 3, and 5 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE
TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St. S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr. E. H. MANNING.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
200 Rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, Parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. Yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
Ne residences havs ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with theee in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
Tbey have heen designed and built with the careful attsntion to details of construction given only to the highest class houees built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
Thees houees are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 30 WEST 74TH ST,
For particulars inqnire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Houses For Rent, Best Locations.
77th St., near 5th Av.; rent.....$1,500
11th St., near 5th Av.; rent.....$1,500
Waverley Place, (near Park,) 19 rooms; rent.....$1,400
Others, $800 to $5,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS,
$1,000 to $6,000.
Complete and select list sent on application.
McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
450 Columbus Av., near 82d St.

A.—329 East 68th St., modern, three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $950.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Small private house to rent, in 70s; near 5th Av.; beautifully decorated; a little gem at $1,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

98th St., 120 West.—Four-story dwelling, good order; rent, $1,100; special opportunity. Apply on premises or Alexander, 503 5th Av.

In the 50s.—Three-story, basement private dwelling, $1,350. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Large houses; best locations; complete list; $900 to $4,500. See Duross, 155 West 14th St.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, New House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum, Aviary, Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:45, 7:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 22d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 4:30, 6:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE POPULAR ALL RAIL ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.
Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 50c.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour latsr.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 21st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y. foot of E. 34th St., 9:30, 10:50, 12:40 P. M., 11:40 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (L. N. Y.) about 25 mins. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 5:50, 9:15 A. M. and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M., and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tabis Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M., and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Dreamland
ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave Battery hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

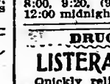
WANT A TRIP?
Inclusive rate tickets, or personally conducted tours to popular resorts; get our circular at once.
Every Sat. 1,000 ISLANDS, 3 days.....$16.00
Aug. 13th, White Mountains, 8 days..... 42.00
" Nova Scotia, 12 days..... 58.50
" 20th, MONTREAL & LAKES, 9 days. 55.00
" Quebec & Saguenay, 12 days. 65.00
Special St. Louis Trips, and one grand tour to California & Hawaii, including World's Fair, &c.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON TOURS,
343 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER
Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet.
The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850 108 East 9th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MACKENZIE SCHOOL, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
Careful preparation of 150 boys for college or for business. 40 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. Fall term Sept. 22d.
JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Director. W. W. RANDALL, Head Master.

New York University Law School
Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 2:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D.
Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Sq., N. Y.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Military Boarding School, Classon-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y.
An ideal location on shores of Long Island Sound; registered by the regents; prepares for college and business; large, commodious buildings, gymnasium; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Term begins Sept. 14th.
Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

CONNECTICUT, WASHINGTON.
GUNNERY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
55th year. Opens Sept. 21. Many improvements in main building, schoolhouse, and athletic field. New building for 23 boys. Whole number limited to 65. For circular address
JOHN C. BRINSMADE, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD 40 boys prepared for business or college; fine gymnasium; athletic field; beautiful location; modern equipment; little boys admitted; boys failing in other schools become successful students; no tobacco; $350. J. Shortlidge, A.M., Prin., Concordville, Pa.

THE MERRILL-VAN LAER SCHOOL, formerly
The Peebles and Thompson School,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, Evening School } 35 Nassau St., New York City
"Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Emma Willard School, New York, Troy. 91st year. College preparatory, general courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and leading colleges. Schools of Music and Art. For catalogue address Anna Leach, A. M., Prin.

26 EAST 56TH STREET.
THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
New and second hand, $50 up; on time or rental.
BOWLING ALLEYS.
We make better bowling alleys than any ons else in the business; ask any expert bowler.
BAR FIXTURES
In stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
Designs and estimates on application.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Salesroom, 227, 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and carbons; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 8570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes, Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
M. F. DOWD & SON,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamere "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and ba

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—Consolidated cause in equity. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.—North American Trust Company, trustee, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—Consolidated cause in equity. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on the said day, and in pursuance of an ancillary decree made by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 26th day of May, 1904, and by virtue of the powers contained in the mortgags of White Mountain Paper Company to North American Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 1st, and the 11th day of June, 1902, securing the issue of bonds mentioned and described in the aforesaid decrees, and pursuant to the further decrees of the aforesaid Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, made upon default in the payment of the amount found due and payable by the mentioned decrees, NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as such trustee, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Concord, County of Merrimack, Inghem, State of New Hampshire, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the mortgaged premises and property rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of the White Mountain Paper Company described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants to said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The mortgaged premises and property rights, interests, appurtenances and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit:

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Haich & Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Bridgewater, Piermont, Groton, Holderness, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to the said Company by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

Lots No. 17, 18, 19 and 20, Range 1; Lots No. 18, 19 and 20, Range 2; two-sevenths of Lot No. 4, 20 acres in Lot No. 5, 20 acres in Lot No. 6, Lots No. 20 and 21, Range 3; one-half of Lot No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 2, Lots No. 3, 12 and 40 acres of Lot No. 18, Range 4; Lots No. 1, 2, 7, three-fourths of Lot No. 9, 70 acres in Lot No. 10, and one-half of Lot No. 11, Range 5; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12 acres in Lot No. 9, Lot No. 10, 40 acres in Lot No. 16, Lots No. 17 and 19, Range 6; forty acres in Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 9; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12; one-half of Lot No. 13, Lots No. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, one-half Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, one-half of Lot No. 8, Lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, one-half of Lot No. 14, Lots No. 17, 21 and 22, Range 11; Lot No. 1, 5, one-half of Lot No. 6, Lots No. 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, one-half of Lot No. 18, and Lot No. 19, Range 12; Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 13; Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Range 15; Lots No. 10 and 11, Range 15; Lot No. 3, Range 16; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-third undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third undivided of Lots No. 4 and 6, Range 12; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 12; one-third undivided of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third undivided of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 15; Lot No. 6, Range 7; one-third undivided of Lots No. 9, 11, 12 and 14, Range 10; and the same lands conveyed to said James by Robert A. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 10; one-half Lot 9, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 12; one-third Lot No. 12, Range 12; one-third Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third Lot No. 5, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 12, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 13, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 2, Range 16; Range 5, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 8, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 396, Page 345;

Also one-third of Lot No. 1, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 15; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim, dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424;

Also about twenty acres of Lot No. 1, Range 3, and about seventeen acres of Lot No. 2, Range 3; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John F. Emmons and Harry D. Emmons, by their deed of warranty dated February 16, 1899, and recorded in said Registry, Book 447, Page 61;

Also three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 11, Range 11; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 9; one-half undivided of fifteen acres of Lot No. 14, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 13, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 3, Range 10; one-half of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-fourth of Lot No. 3, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 3, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 4, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 5, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 6, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

tween Rumney and Wentworth to the top of the mountain known as South Carr Mountain; thence northerly along the top of the mountain to the south line of the town of Warren; thence in a northeasterly direction down said mountain, on said southerly line of Warren to the bound begun at; excepting and reserving all minerals of every description, with the right to enter upon any part thereof for mining purpoeee; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Warren G. Chase and Irving H. Chase, by their deed of warranty dated January 11, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 526.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Benton and Piermont:

The Blandin & Woods lands so called, situate in said Benton and containing about 900 acres; being all and the said lands conveyed to said James by the following deeds: Edward Woods and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 579, conveying five one hundred-acre lots, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 49, all in Gerrish Survey, so called; and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woods Smith to said James, dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 551, conveying one-half undivided of the same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned.

Also all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed dated May 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 443, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 15 in the fourth division of lots in said town, also that part of Lot No. 20 in said town which lies on the east side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Proprietors of Cockermouth; being all and the same lands conveyed to David W. Gibson and Alphonso F. Jones by Caroline L. George, by her deed of warranty dated December 13, 1880, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 404, Page 472, and subsequently conveyed by said George E. James.

Also No. 7, Range 11, in the third division, known as the Carter land, containing 100 acres, more or less; being all the same land conveyed to said James by Eliza S. Spaulding, by her deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 269.

Also the Clinton French farm, so called, consisting of Lots No. 5 and 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by George C. Gale, by his deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 274.

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 5, all in Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 10; all in the third division of lots in said town; and any and all lands conveyed to said James by William A. Palmer, assignee of the Belknap Savings Bank, by his assignee's deed dated November 27, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 531.

Also the following tract or parcel of land situate partly in said town of Piermont, partly in said town of Campton, and partly in the town of Sandwich in Carroll County:

A tract beginning at the corner of the stone wall at land now or formerly of Wilson D. George and land now or formerly of Russell Smith; thence running north on said Smith's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence east on said Smith's land to land now or formerly of the heirs of John Jewell; thence northerly on said Wallace land to the top of the mountain; thence west along said top of the mountain to land formerly known as the Osgood pasture; thence south on land now or formerly of the heirs of John Jewell to land now or formerly of Stephen Eldridge; thence east and south on said land of Eldridge to the land now or formerly of Wilson D. George; thence east on said George's land to the bound begun at; containing 1,100 acres, more or less; being all and the said lands conveyed to said George B. James by Henry G. Fairbanks, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 431, Page 114; to which deed reference is hereby made for a further description, this deed having been previously referred to in the description of land situate in said town of Campton.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Franconia:

Lot No. 10, Range 1, in the third division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Amos N. Blandin, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, also by the Bath Lumber Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated April 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 555;

Also Lots Nos. 21 and 22, Range 3; except that part of said lots which lies north and west of the height of land; Lot No. 20, Range 4, except that part of said lot which lies north and west of the height of land; all of Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 4; one-half of Lot No. 20, Range 5; Lots No. 19 and 21, Range 5; Lot No. 19, Range 7, except that part which lies westerly of the height of land; one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 7; Lot No. 19, Range 8; that part of Lot No. 15, Range 9, which lies northerly and westerly of the height of land and of the spotted line made by Ray T. Giles, surveyor, in 1894, the plan of said survey being recorded in said Registry; also the northeast part of Lot No. 17, Range 9; all of Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 9; one small part of Lot No. 17, Range 10; all but the southwest corner of Lot No. 18, Range 10; all of Lots 19, 20 and 21, Range 10; the easterly part of Lot No. 18, Range 11; all of Lot No. 19, Range 11, except a one-half of 1 acre; all of Lot No. 22, Range 11; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Charles J. Parcher, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 9, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 403, Page 349; and by a deed by Lucinda K. Taft, Charles F. Eastman and Samuel C. Eastman, executors and trustees of the will and estate of Richard Taft, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 25, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 88, said New Hampshire Land Company's interest having been acquired by said James:

Also the east one-fourth of Lot No. 21, Range 6; and the north one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 7; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Elizabeth L. Blood et als., by their deed of warranty dated April 7, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 114;

Also a small part of Lot No. 15, Range 8; the south part of Lot No. 10, Range 9; the southwesterly part of Lot No. 15, Range 9; Lot No. 16, Range 10; nearly all of Lot No. 17, Range 10; the southwest corner of Lot No. 18, Range 10; Lots Nos. 16 and 17, Range 11, and the west part of Lot No. 18, Range 11; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by John E. Robertson, assignee of the estate of Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed dated July 20, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 20, and by said Whitehouse, by his quitclaim deed dated July 28, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 28;

Also the north part of Lot No. 16, Range 9, being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by the Bath Lumber Company by its deed of quitclaim dated July 9, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 428, Page 306;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 9, known as the School lot, in the third division; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Elizabeth H. Eastman by her deed of warranty dated July 16, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 194;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of the conveyance all and the same lands which were conveyed by said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James A. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated January 25, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 445; being all that part of said Francoria Farm lying on the east side of the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries, up to the height of land which slopes towards the Lancaster Branch Valley, however the same may be bounded; said tract including parts of Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18, Range 6; the north one-half of Lot No. 21, Range 6; the south half of Lot No. 21, Range 7; Lot No. 20, Range 7, Lot No. 20, Range 8; Lot No. 15, Range 9; north half of Lot No. 20, Range 9; the south half of Lot No. 20, Range 11; Lot No. 21, Range 11; the south half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; reference being hereby made to said deed and the record thereof for a more particular description.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Lincoln:

Lots Nos. 10 and 12, Range 2; Lot No. 11, Range 8; Lot No. 1, Range 9; and a part of Lot No. 2, Range 9, and all of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Range 9, conveyed to said James by Hiram M. Burton, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 21, 1892, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 429, Page 67;

Also Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Range 5; Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, Range 6; thirty-three and one-half acres, more or less, of Lot No. 7, Range 7, lying in the northeasterly corner of said lot; Lot No. 6, Range 7, which lies on the easterly side of the Pemigewassett River; also a tract, with all the buildings thereon, thus described: A part of Lot No. 6, Range 7, situate on the west side of said Pemigewassett River, at a point on the easterly side of said river at the line of Lot No. 5; thence running across said river and across the highway on land of Simon W. Hanson about north 25 degrees west about 20 rods to a small stream; thence in a northerly direction about 54 rods to a large rock; thence easterly about 24 rods to a point on the east bank of said river opposite a ditch where water is taken out of the river for a steam mill; thence down the easterly bank of said river to the point of beginning; excepting the growth of wood and timber on said Lot No. 6, Range 7, which was not owned by Charles E. Burns; being all and the same lands and property conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by Charles E. Burns, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 25, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 581; excepting timber on said Lot No. 6, Range 7, conveyed to said James by Eleazor Goulding, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 418, Page 441, and by Amos C. Colby and William Colby to their deed of warranty dated October 19, 1903, and recorded in said Registry, Book 426, Page 178;

Also Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and the gore between Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Range 7; Lots Nos. 13 and 16, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John E. Robertson, assignee of the estate of Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed dated July 20, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 20; and by said Whitehouse, by his quitclaim deed dated July 28, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 28;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 6; Lot No. 1 and those parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 3 not conveyed to Hall & Gray, in Range 8; also that part of Lot No. 4, Range 9, not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, and all of Lot No. 13, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, and those parts of Lots No. 3 and 4 not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, in Range 10; Lots Nos. 2 and 15, Range 11; Lots No. 1 and 2, and those parts of Lots Nos. 3 and 4 not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, in Range 12; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 9; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by Stephen M. Hanson, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 30, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 212;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 8; except that part of said lot conveyed to said Hall & Gray; also all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 7, which lies on the westerly side of Bog Brook, so called, together with all rights of flowage on that part of said lot which lies on the easterly side of said Bog Brook; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 234, together with all rights thereunder;

Also the north half of Lot No. 1, Renge 7, and any and all lands and property conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 236;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 11, and all that part of Lot No. 5, Range 12, not conveyed to said Hall & Gray; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by William E. Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 307;

Also Lot No. 3, Reoge 9; being a part of the land conveyed to said James by Joseph Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated March 23, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 303;

Also all that part of Lot No. 6, Rangs 12, not conveyed to the said Hall & Gray; being a part of the land conveyed to said James by Stephen M. Hanson, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 305;

Also Lot No. 17 and the gore between Lots No. 16 and 17, Range 11; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 15, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 408, Page 576;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 7; parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 3, and all of Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8, in Range 8; parts of Lots Nos. 4 and 9 and all of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Renge 9; parts of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 9, and all of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Range 10; Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and a part of Lot No. 9, in Range 11, parts of Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, and all of Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Range 12; being all and the same lands conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to Frank Hall and William H. Gray, by their deed of quitclaim dated August 8, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 318;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance all and the same land conveyed to the Fall Mountain Paper Company by the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91; and to said Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Livermore:

All that part of Elkins Grant which is drained by the waters of the Pemigewassett River and the waters of the Connecticut River, however the same may be bounded; being a part of the land conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all of the lands in said Elkins Grant and conveyed by said deed of said Tatterson, except so much as has been conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 303; and also excepting all and the same land conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 368;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Lewis J. Marden and Lilla G. Marden, by their deed of warranty dated January 24, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 404;

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said South Raymond Grant:

A tract of land thus described: Beginning at a yellow birch tree standing on the north side of Mill Brook, so called, on the east line of the town of Thornton; thence running north 72 degrees east, on the line of the town of Waterville, 320 rods to a pile of stones on a large rock; thence north 18 degrees west, on said Waterville west line, to the top of the mountain; theace westerly on the highest part of said mountain to the Thornton line; thence southerly on said Thornton line to the bounds begun at; containing 300 acres, more or less reserving the mineral rights and the privilege to work the same on said land; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elkins, Perry F. Elkins and Mary A. Elkins, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213;

Also another tract of land in said Grant; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 35.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situated in said Allen's Grant:

All that part of said Grant, at the easterly end, which is drained by the Saco River and its tributaries; also all that part of said Grant, at the westerly end, which is drained by the brooks running into Mill Brook, in the town of Thornton Gore; reserving from the operation of this conveyance all that part of said Grant which is drained by Mad River or its tributaries; being all and the same lands conveyed to said Georg B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 377.

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the whole title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company in and to all real estate situated in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Ashland, Dorchester, Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Effingham, Freedom, Ossipee, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conwey, Albany and Hale's Location, all in tha County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to said James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and to the records thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situated in said town of Sandwich:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 9, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 505;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, and eighteen acres of Lot No. 3, all in Range 8; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 13, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 80 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 29 and one-half of Lot No. 28, Range 9; Lot No. 29, Range 10; one-half of Lots 28 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 506;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lande convayed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deede, Book 106, Page 504;

Also all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty dated May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 20, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated January 18, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry bf Deede, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; being all and the sems land conveyed to said James by George W. Elliot, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 24, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lots No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 5, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104, Page 247;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 507;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Nathan F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 110, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 29, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 110, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also one-half in common and undivided of the following lots and parcels of land, viz.: Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 19, all in Range 13; Lot No. 20, Range 12; Lot No. 20, Range 10, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by C. J. Ames, by his deed of warranty dated January 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Pages 370 and 371, and by said Ames' deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 373;

Also the other one-half in common and undivided of the lots and parcels of land described in the two last-mentioned deeds, being all and the same lande conveyed to said James by the Bliss Manufacturing Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 191;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lots No. 21, Range 10 and 19, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Warfield and John H. Weeks, by their deed of warranty dated January 18, 1902, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 440;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated December 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 315;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 8, in the third division, said James having acquired other title to one-half by deed of Joseph B. Cushing, and Lot No. 100, lying in said two towns and fully described in said deed by metes and bounds, said deed having been recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 108, Page 291; said land having been subsequently conveyed by said Kennett to said James:

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated December 24, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 416, and known as the John T. Swett Mountain Pastures.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Tuftonboro:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated December 20, 1901, and recorded in said Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 373;

Also Lot No. 150 and another lot known as the "Gospel Lot"; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated January 9, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 105, Page 292;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated December 24, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 317;

Also Lots No. 156, 157 and 160; being all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty daied August 5, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104, Page 247;

Also Lot No. 75 in said town; thus described: Bounded on the north by land of George W. Copp; southeasterly by land of Washington Thompson; southwesterly by land of said Thompson; and northwesterly by the town line between Tuftonboro and Moultonboro; also parts of Lots Nos. 70 and 71 in said town, thus described: Bounded northeasterly by land of said James; berein conveyed; southeasirly by land of Theodore and Richard Thompson; southwesterly by land of Ossipee Lake; and northwesterly by said town line between Tuftonboro and Moultonboro; reserving from said last-described tract this timber sold to Nathan Wadleigh; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Robert Lamprey, by his deed of warranty dated November 9, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 55.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Jackson:

The Bartlett School Lot No. 1, and the Bartlett School Lot No. 2; two tracts known as the Bank Lots; and a tract on Black Mountain known as the "Peter's Lot Tract"; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, and to said Kennett by Crawford D. Hening and Mabel T. Hening, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Pages 231 and 232;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to A. Crosby Kennett by Edward Swazey and Laura M. Swazey, by their deed of warranty dated December 18, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 169, and by said Kennett, subsequently conveyed to said James; said tract to be known as the "Five Hundred Acre Tract" in the northeast corner of Bartlett;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to John P. Webber by Ferguson Haines, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 6, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 169, and by Pauline Hill, by her deed of quitclaim dated June 6, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 17; and by said Webber subsequently conveyed to said James; said tract is known as the "Carlisle Farm";

Also all and the same land conveyed to A. Crosby Kennett by Jennie McMillan, by her deed of quitclaim dated December 14, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 162; and subsequently conveyed by said Kennett to said James;

Also all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry Heywood and Isabel Heywood, by their deed of warranty dated Septimber 29, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 372; and by Ross Fletcher, Mira B. F. Hall, Ellen S. Holmes and Ellen S. Van Winkle Quinby, guardian of Frank C. Fistcher, to said James, by their deed of warranty dated February 5, 1902, and not yet recorded;

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Chatham:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Caroline E. Clay as devisee under tbs will of the late Isabel G. Clay, and in the same lands described in a bond from said third Mrs. Clay to A. Crosby Kennett, dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in said Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Pages 90 and 91, and thus described: Lots No. 14 and 15, Range 5; and 14, Range 6; Lot No. 1, Range 4, all in the second division of lots in said town; tha "Shaw Pasture," so called; the so-called "Gordon Tract"; and the Pike and Bradley part of the "Common Lands," so called; meaning and intending hereby to convey all the lands in said Chatham which said Clay owned in common and undivided with Hiram K. Hobbs, whether the same are specifically enumerated above or not, but not including any lands in said town which said Clay owned in severalty;

Also the other undivided half of said lands above described; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram K. Hobbs and specifically described in a bond from said Hobbs to A. Crosby Kennett dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Pages 92 and 93, together with the following lands therein described which were ownsd by said Hobbs in severalty—viz.: Lot No. 9, Range 4, in the first division; Lots No. 16, 17 and 18, Range 7, in the second division; Lot No. 17, Range 6, in the second division, together with any and all other lands owned in said town of Chatham by said Hobbs on November 27, 1899, either in common or in severalty, whether the same are specifically described herein or not;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett by his deed of quitclaim recorded in said Registry of Deede, Book 117, Page 442, described therein as Lot No. 1, Range 7, in the first division;

Also Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 3; Lot No. 13, Range 2; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 2; and all Lot No. 12, Range 4; all in the first division of lots in said town; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Frank W. Thoms by his deed of warranty dated September 15, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 233; and subsequently conveyed by said Kennett to said James;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said Kennett by George H. Thom et als., by their deed of warranty dated July 21, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 108, Page 247, and subsequently conveyed by said Kennett to said James;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said Kennett by Anna P. Moulton et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated December 8, 1900, and recorded in said Registry, Book 115, Page 262, and subsequently conveyed by said Kennett to said James;

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Eaton:

All and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December 24, 1901, and recorded in said Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 415, and therein described as parts of Lots No. 1, 2 and 3, in Range 1, and Lots No. 2 and 3, in Range 2, in said town, and bounded north and east by land of the Sargent heirs; south by the Freedom line; and west by land of R. J. Potter, heirs of Julia A. Thompson, and John S. Bryant;

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Ossipee:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Emily M. Heard and others, by their deed of warranty dated December 4, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 355;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Emily M. Heard, by her deed of warranty dated December 4, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 316;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated December 23, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 362;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Lovie Q. Smith and Mary A. Smith, by their deed of quitclaim dated December 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 309;

Also Lots No. 10 and 11, Range 7, and the north half of Lote No. 10 and 11, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John M. Neal, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 118, Page 3;

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Moultonboro:

All and the same lande conveyed to said George B. James by Nathaniel Page, by his deed of warranty dated March 13, 1893, and recorded in said Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 318;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 9; Lots No. 6 and 7, Range 8, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lot No. 7, Range 7, in the third division, and a gore between said lot and the town line of Tamworth; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith; by his deed of warranty dated January 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Almira G. Smith, by her deed of quitclaim dated March 4, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 537; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract last described;

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Kusumpe Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty dated March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 454;

Also Lot No. 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr by his deed of quitclaim dated February 10, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres of Lot No. 11, Range 10, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 297; said land being subject to the reservations and conditions therein eet forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Range 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deede, Book 112, Page 815;

Also Lot No. 20, Range 10; the south one-fourth parts of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the enme lands conveyed to said James by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 63;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 506;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and tha same lande convayed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deede, Book 106, Page 504;

Also all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty dated May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbis S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 20, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated January 18, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry bf Deede, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; being all and the sems land conveyed to said James by George W. Elliot, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 24, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lots No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 5, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104, Page 247;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 507;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Nathan F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 110, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 29, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 110, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also certain tracts of land situate in the northwesterly part of said town of Sandwich thus described, viz.: Lot No. 3, Range 5; Lot No. 5, Range 6; Lots No. 8 and 9, Range 7; eighty-five acres of Lot No. 5 and all of Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Range 8; Lots No. 10, 17, 18, 30 and the northerly half of Lot No. 23, Range 9; Lots No. 4, 23, 24 and 25, Rangs 10; one-half of Lot No. 4, Lot No. 5, the northerly one-half of Lot No. 6, and all of Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and one-half of Lot No. 30, Range 11; Lots No. 3, 18, 22, 23, 24 and 26, Range 12; Lots No. 4, 21, 24 and 25, Range 13;

Also the "Kellogg Lands," so called, viz.: That portion of Lot No. 5, Range 8, which lies easterly of the highway leading from Sandwich Centre, so called, to Thornton; also Lot No. 6 of said range, except a certain parcel containing one and one-half acres, more or less, owned by Harlow M. Wallace, bounded northwesterly by said highway, westerly by Lot No. 5 in said Range, southerly by the burying ground and tance running to the north line of said burying ground, easterly to said high

FORECLOSURE SALE.

been previously described and is elsewhere included in this conveyance, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated March 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Pages 5 and 6;

Also the tract known as the gore on the Tamworth line, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated May 6, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 108, Page 42;

Also the west one-half of Lot No. 2 in the north division of lots in Jones' Location, and another tract containing fifty acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December 1895, acknowledged December 25, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 151;

Also the north one-half of the Moses Harriman lot, so called, in Haven's Location; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 164;

Also the "Governor's Right," so called, in Range "C" in said east division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the town of Albany, by their deed of quitclaim dated April 3, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 112, Page 459;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 3, in the south division of lots in same town known as the Chase lot, being all and the same lands conveyed to A. Crosby Kennett by Frederick B. Osgood, administrator of the estate of Leavitt H. Eastman, by his administrator's deed of date January 9, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 232;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit: the southwest corner of said Albany, viz.: A tract bounded on the south by the town line of Tamworth; on the east by the highway leading from Daniel Q. Tilton's store to the village of Tamworth; on the north by land now or formerly owned by B. F. Currier, and on the west by the town line of Sandwich, and containing 15 acres, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed by said James to Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to all real estate situated in said towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Jackson, Albany and Wakefield, all in said County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, Waterville, Thornton, Campton, South Raymond Grant, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Elkins Grant in the Town of Livermore, and Hale's Location all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, more particularly described as follows:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

All and the same lands in the several tracts of land which were conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by the following deeds; to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description: Lucius Lincoln Jacobs, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 366, Page 344; also lands conveyed by said Fletcher, by his deed of warranty dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 423; also lands conveyed by Mary J. Tuttle, by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 490; also lands conveyed by J. W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 521; also lands conveyed by Nathan H. Woodward, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156; also lands conveyed by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 345; also lands conveyed by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424; also lands conveyed by Ida Eldora Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416; also lands conveyed by Louisa McCausland, by her deed of warranty dated January 1, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579; also lands conveyed by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346; also lands conveyed by William Gordon, by his deed of warranty recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 502; also lands conveyed by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; also lands conveyed by Julia S. Perry, by her deed of quitclaim dated November 8, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 521; also lands conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Colbath, by his deed of warranty dated August 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265; also lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 30, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 266; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180; also lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180; also lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180; also lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 193; lands conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also lands conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of sale and warranty recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; also lands conveyed to said James by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 12, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 284; also lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his several deeds described as follows: Deed of warranty dated June 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 28; deed of warranty dated May 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 368; deed of warranty dated February 8, 1888, and recorded in said Registry, Book 396, Page 347; deed of quitclaim dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 505; deed of quitclaim dated December 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 540; deed of warranty dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 121; and deed of warranty dated October 14, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 314; also and also all lands in said Thornton to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Campton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moody C. Dole, administrator of the estate of Archie Roby, by his administrator's deed dated June 25, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 149; also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Sewyer, by his deed of warranty dated January 23, 1884, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 317; also all and the same land conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also any and all lands to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Ellsworth in said County of Grafton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated February 21, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 315; also conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Reuben Hem, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 548; also any and all lands in said Ellsworth to which the said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902;

Meaning and Intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate which the said New Hampshire Land Company conveyed to the said Samuel A. Merrill, by its deed of quitclaim dated February 10, 1902, and which thereafter was conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

A certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Sandwich in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire thus described, viz.:

Lot No. 27, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to George B. James hy Charles Cutter and Sarah L. Cutter, by their deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Carroll County, Book 76, Page 569; said tract having been afterwards conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by said James, and by said New Hampshire Land Company to the said Merrill, and thereafter conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company;

Meaning and Intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate and water rights, if any, in said Town of Woodstock, conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company, by his two several deeds of quitclaim, each bearing date the third day of April, 1902.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Woodstock, Rumney and Ellsworth, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to Charles E. Locke and George B. James, by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description, and thereafter by the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

Certain water rights, water powers, flowage rights, boomage rights, mill rights and buildings and improvements situated on parts of Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, conveyed to George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258; also a parcel of land adjoining said above-described tract, thus described: Beginning on the Pemigewassett River 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, where the said southerly line of Merrill's home place crosses said river, thence running northerly on said Merrill's westerly line to the common corner of lands now or formerly of said Merrill, E. L. Peaslee, estate of David Woodman and James Tatterson, thence westerly along the lot line to the Moat, so called, east of the river; thence southerly along the said Moat and the river to the first-mentioned bounds, containing seven acres, more or less, but part now used as a highway so long as it shall be used for said purpose, being in said last described tract, all and the same land and privilegee conveyed to said James by James N. McCoy and Fred P. Wells, Receivers, by their quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to all real estate situated in said towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Jackson, Albany and Wakefield, all in said County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, Waterville, Thornton, Campton, South Raymond Grant, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Elkins Grant in the Town of Livermore, and Hale's Location all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, more particularly described as follows:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

All and the same lands in the several tracts of land which were conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by the following deeds; to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description: Lucius Lincoln Jacobs, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 366, Page 344; also lands conveyed by said Fletcher, by his deed of warranty dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 423; also lands conveyed by Mary J. Tuttle, by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 490; also lands conveyed by J. W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 521; also lands conveyed by Nathan H. Woodward, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156; also lands conveyed by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 345; also lands conveyed by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424; also lands conveyed by Ida Eldora Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416; also lands conveyed by Louisa McCausland, by her deed of warranty dated January 1, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579; also lands conveyed by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346; also lands conveyed by William Gordon, by his deed of warranty recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 502; also lands conveyed by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; also lands conveyed by Julia S. Perry, by her deed of quitclaim dated November 8, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 521; also lands conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Colbath, by his deed of warranty dated August 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265; also lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 30, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 266; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180; also lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180; also lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 193; lands conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also lands conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of sale and warranty recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; also lands conveyed to said James by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 12, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 284; also lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his several deeds described as follows: Deed of warranty dated June 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 28; deed of warranty dated May 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 368; deed of warranty dated February 8, 1888, and recorded in said Registry, Book 396, Page 347; deed of quitclaim dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 505; deed of quitclaim dated December 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 540; deed of warranty dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 121; and deed of warranty dated October 14, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 314; also and also all lands in said Thornton to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Campton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moody C. Dole, administrator of the estate of Archie Roby, by his administrator's deed dated June 25, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 149; also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Sewyer, by his deed of warranty dated January 23, 1884, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 317; also all and the same land conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also any and all lands to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Ellsworth in said County of Grafton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated February 21, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 315; also conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Reuben Hem, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 548; also any and all lands in said Ellsworth to which the said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902;

Meaning and Intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate which the said New Hampshire Land Company conveyed to the said Samuel A. Merrill, by its deed of quitclaim dated February 10, 1902, and which thereafter was conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

A certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Sandwich in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire thus described, viz.:

Lot No. 27, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to George B. James hy Charles Cutter and Sarah L. Cutter, by their deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Carroll County, Book 76, Page 569; said tract having been afterwards conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by said James, and by said New Hampshire Land Company to the said Merrill, and thereafter conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company;

Meaning and Intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate and water rights, if any, in said Town of Woodstock, conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company, by his two several deeds of quitclaim, each bearing date the third day of April, 1902.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Woodstock, Rumney and Ellsworth, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

Certain water rights, water powers, flowage rights, boomage rights, mill rights and buildings and improvements situated on parts of Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, conveyed to George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258; also a parcel of land adjoining said above-described tract, thus described: Beginning on the Pemigewassett River 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, where the said southerly line of Merrill's home place crosses said river, thence running northerly on said Merrill's westerly line to the common corner of lands now or formerly of said Merrill, E. L. Peaslee, estate of David Woodman and James Tatterson, thence westerly along the lot line to the Moat, so called, east of the river; thence southerly along the said Moat and the river to the first-mentioned bounds, containing seven acres, more or less, but part now used as a highway so long as it shall be used for said purpose, being in said last described tract, all and the same land and privilegee conveyed to said James by James N. McCoy and Fred P. Wells, Receivers, by their quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Also a certain tract of land, situate in said Ellsworth and embracing all the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, and mill sites at the outlet of Ellsworth Pond, including the building and structures thereon, and known as the "Bartlett Mill Lot"; being all and the same real estate and water rights and flowage rights and water powers which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said James by the said A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 343 and 344, and known as the Cotton Mills on the Cotton Brook Village, situate in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery thereto, and all other privileges and appurtenances to the same pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Pages 129 and 130; and also by his deed of quitclaim dated December 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 392, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from this operation of this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Harold Pratt, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 565; both of said tracts having been conveyed to said Locke and James by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, their quitclaim deed dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 456, Page 524;

Also such parts of Lots No. 10, Range 6, and 11, Range 5, in said Woodstock, as may be necessary for the construction of a dam, sluiceway and penstock with which to control the waters of Elbow Pond, so called, together with the right to construct a dam and waterways on the above lots, with such water rights, penstock rights and flowage rights as may be necessary in the construction of said dam and the utilization of the waters of said pond; also a tract of land on either of said lots sufficient for the area for the construction of such mill buildings, mill structures, penstocke and dams as may be necessary for the utilization of the water power herein conveyed; being a part of the water rights and privileges which were conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim heretofore referred to, and by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to said Locke and James, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 456, Page 526;

Also a tract of land situate in said Rumney, containing fifty acres, more or less, and known as the "Pond Farm," at the outlet of Stinson Pond, so called, together with all rights, water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, whether on said farm above mentioned or otherwise, which was conveyed to said James and Locke by the New Hampshire Land Company and said James, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, and privileges and appurtenances to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Also a certain tract of land, situate in said Ellsworth and embracing all the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, and mill sites at the outlet of Ellsworth Pond, including the building and structures thereon, and known as the "Bartlett Mill Lot"; being all and the same real estate and water rights and flowage rights and water powers which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said James by the said A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 343 and 344, and known as the Cotton Mills on the Cotton Brook Village, situate in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery thereto, and all other privileges and appurtenances to the same pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Pages 129 and 130; and also by his deed of quitclaim dated December 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 392, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from this operation of this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Harold Pratt, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 565; both of said tracts having been conveyed to said Locke and James by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, their quitclaim deed dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 456, Page 524;

Also such parts of Lots No. 10, Range 6, and 11, Range 5, in said Woodstock, as may be necessary for the construction of a dam, sluiceway and penstock with which to control the waters of Elbow Pond, so called, together with the right to construct a dam and waterways on the above lots, with such water rights, penstock rights and flowage rights as may be necessary in the construction of said dam and the utilization of the waters of said pond; also a tract of land on either of said lots sufficient for the area for the construction of such mill buildings, mill structures, penstocke and dams as may be necessary for the utilization of the water power herein conveyed; being a part of the water rights and privileges which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James, as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

Certain water rights, water powers, flowage rights, boomage rights, mill rights and buildings and improvements situated on parts of Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, conveyed to George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258; also a parcel of land adjoining said above-described tract, thus described: Beginning on the Pemigewassett River 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, where the said southerly line of Merrill's home place crosses said river, thence running northerly on said Merrill's westerly line to the common corner of lands now or formerly of said Merrill, E. L. Peaslee, estate of David Woodman and James Tatterson, thence westerly along the lot line to the Moat, so called, east of the river; thence southerly along the said Moat and the river to the first-mentioned bounds, containing seven acres, more or less, but part now used as a highway so long as it shall be used for said purpose, being in said last described tract, all and the same land and privilegee conveyed to said James by James N. McCoy and Fred P. Wells, Receivers, by their quitclaim dated March 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 565; both of said tracts having been conveyed to said Locke and James by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, their quitclaim deed dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 456, Page 524;

Also such parts of Lots No. 10, Range 6, and 11, Range 5, in said Woodstock, as may be necessary for the construction of a dam, sluiceway and penstock with which to control the waters of Elbow Pond, so called, together with the right to construct a dam and waterways on the above lots, with such water rights, penstock rights and flowage rights as may be necessary in the construction of said dam and the utilization of the waters of said pond; also a tract of land on either of said lots sufficient for the area for the construction of such mill buildings, mill structures, penstocke and dams as may be necessary for the utilization of the water power herein conveyed; being a part of the water rights and privileges which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said James by the said A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 343 and 344, and known as the Cotton Mills on the Cotton Brook Village, situate in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery thereto, and all other privileges and appurtenances to the same pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Pages 129 and 130; and also by his deed of quitclaim dated December 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 392, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from this operation of this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Harold Pratt, by his deed of

FORECLOSURE SALE.

big elm near the southeast corner of said Raitt's land, said point also being about four hundred and forty (440) feet from said corner; thence running across said Raitt's land by a line running northerly through the center of the so-called Shorey Cemetery to land of said Shorey, to a post on about eleven (11) feet easterly from a big post on the southwest corner of said Shorey's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through e tract of land of Charles Shorey of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine; said land being in Eliot, in said York County and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of E. W. Rollins; and southerly and westerly by land of Charles A. Raitt; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Raitt et a point about eleven (11) feet easterly of the southerly corner of said Shorey's tenement house running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, about four hundred feet to land of said Rollins, where said line crosses his proposed Pond site. Specific reference is hereby made to a survey marked "1."

Also the right, privilege end easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Ellen Flynn, Timothy J. Flynn, Charlotte A. Flynn, Mary F. Flynn and Ellen Flynn, guardian of William N. Flynn end Alden A. Flynn, all of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Ralph E. Flynn, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of W. Crockett, southerly and westerly by a highway leading past Rollins' house, so called, to Dover Bridge, easterly by other land of said grantors, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stone post on the northerly corner of Atherton's pasture, and running across said road and N. 24° 34' and 30" E. to land of said Stanley, as shown on a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Josephine Emery, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin; westerly by the Salmon Falls River, southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a granite bound on land of said Hodgdon, where the line as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Mag. to said Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, at a point about one hundred feet southwesterly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pesture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land in South Berwick, York County, said land being in the pasture adjoinin; land of Stanley on the south and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of Horace J. Goodwin's field adjoining his (Goodwin,s) pasture on the west and Libby's cemetery field on the south.

Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, bounded by Libby's cemetery field on the south; another field of said Libby on the north, and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of another pasture adjoining Libby's pastures on the west and the Lord heirs' swamp on the north: and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Stanley at a point about one hundred (100) feet westerly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pasture, thence running across said corner of said pasture, north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to a field of said Goodwin; thence continuing in the same direction about three hundred (300) feet across the northwest corner of said field, crossing over a small ravine to the boundary line between said Goodwin's field, and field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field, in which a cemetery is located, beginning at a pasture of said Goodwin, which adjoins said Libby's field, thence swinging around the westerly side of a hill in said Goodwin's pasture by some appropriate angle or curve, and thence crossing over a small creek in said Goodwin's pasture, to the boundary line between said Goodwin's pasture and a field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field and a corner of another pasture, beginning where the line which crosses the southeast corner of Libby's pasture strikes said Goodwin's pasture, and thence continuing about two hundred and fifty (250) feet across the northwest corner of said Goodwin's pasture.

The right or easement herein granted shall not interfere with the right of way which Horace J. Goodwin has already conveyed to the Berwick, Eliot and York Street Railroad.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Libbey, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine.

A field bounded north by Goodwin's pesture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture, being the cemetery field.

Another field bounded north by Isaac Libbey's pastura and south by Goodwin's field and pasture.

A pasture bounded north by the Lord heirs and another pasture of said Goodwin, and south by Isaac Libbey's field last named: and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Libbey at a point about one hundred and forty (140) feet, through a field of said Libby, to an angle in the line, thence turning N. 25° 15' 30" E. Mag. (115) degrees nearer the north and running about three hundred (300) feet through said Libby's field, to a pasture of said Goodwin.

Beginning at the pasture of said Goodwin, at a point where the pipe line, swinging around a hill from the pasture of said Goodwin and across a little creek, strikes the line of said Libby's field; thence running north about three hundred (300) degrees East Mag., through said Libby's field, to said Libby's pasture, striking the boundary line between the field and pasture at appoint one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet westerly from the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture; thence continuing across said corner of Libby's pasture, in a direction north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to another pasture of said Goodwin.

Also the right to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes across that part of the farm of Martin Lord and Charles T. Lord, both of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, and R. Anna Rendall, of Lawrence, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being the only heirs at law of John Lord, late of said South Berwick, deceased, in South Berwick, known as the Swamp, and lying north of pasture of Goodwin and south of pasture of E. W. Ball. Said right of way shall be absolutely limited to two rods in width upon said above-described land, substantially as follows: Beginning at said Goodwin's pasture at a point about fifty-three (53) feet easterly of the northwest corner of said pasture, thence running over that part of the land of said grantors, which is a brush swamp, and so indicated on the plan, North twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., being a distance of twenty-five (25) rods to land of said Ball.

The right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Eugene W. Ball, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by the pasture land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene W. Ball; southerly by land of the Heirs of the late John Land, and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point one hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and seventy-five (274.75) feet westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, the middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In describing the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Elbert E. Philpot, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded by the highway, the field, a pasture of the Tysons, and by said Philpot's own land; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the pesture of the Tysons at a point about two hundred and seventeen (217) feet southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East, through said Philpot's land to the ravine; thence continuing in the same direction across the ravine until the boundary line between said Philpot's field and the field of the Tysons is reached, being at a point about three hundred and thirty-six (330) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Flora B. Simpson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading past the Tyson residence, westerly and northerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, and easterly by land of said Simpson, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Milburn and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipes shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Gilliland's pasture and so across a ravine to a point in said ravine in the boundary line of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line across said land exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John H. Milberry, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by the pasture land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene W. Ball; southerly by land of the Heirs of the late John Land, and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point one hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and seventy-five (274.75) feet westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, the middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In describing the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Edward W. Rollins of Dover, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charles Raitt, southerly by land of the estate of William Flynn, southerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, southerly and westerly by Tyson pond and Salmon Falls River. The exact line to follow and survey of said pipe line in this vicinity

Also the permission to lay and maintain a conduit consisting of iron or steel pipes 48 inches in diameter, in the town of Newington and city of Portsmouth, both in the State of New Hampshire, beside and along the tracks of the Portsmouth and Dover Branch of Boston and Maine Railroad Company, over the railroad location, at the elevations and in the locations as shown on a certain plan and profile in seven sheets, copies of which are annexed and made a part of the conveyance to the Portsmouth, Kittery & Mountain Paper Co., being from the point in the said town of Newington, located and shown on said plan and profile of said paper company's plant in said Portsmouth, and to keep and maintain the same in good repair forever, subject to all the terms and conditions contained in the deed of conveyance. The said conduit intersects the main track of the Portsmouth and Dover Branch of said railroad company at tracts of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point one hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and seventy-five (274.75) feet westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, the middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In describing the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Sarah Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading from South Berwick to Eliot, said Caroline F. Varney's land and said highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the centre of the stream below the mill pond dam at the point reached by said water pipe as described in a deed given to John H. Bertles by said Caroline F. Varney and Mary Y. Colcord, jointly; thence running north 7° 20' east to the bank of said stream; thence in the same direction three hundred and fifty-three and two-tenths (353.2) feet; thence north 29° 54' east three hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths (324.5) feet; thence north 33° 50' east twelve hundred four and five-tenths (1204.5) feet to a point on the division line between said Varney's land and of Freeman C. Ham, distant about thirty-six feet from a spike driven on said line and on the bank of said Salmon Falls River.

Also an easement as within mentioned across a lot of land bounded by the highway by land of Sareh Goodwin; by land of Wm. H. Flynn and by the way leading from said highway into the seid land of Flynn; this easement to extend five feet each side of the centra line marked on a plan and established to said Varney.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Catrs line F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary Y. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded easterly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the Varney mill's lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works River, and in the westerly line of land of said Colcord herein end the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhibited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, and in land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of Jamee W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line is blazed through the woods to land of said Stacey. Specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line marked "G" and exhibited to said Mathes.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a ditch, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Edward W. Rollins of Dover, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charles Raitt, southerly by land of the estate of William Flynn, southerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, southerly and westerly by Tyson pond and Salmon Falls River. The exact line to follow and survey of said pipe line in this vicinity

Also the permission to lay and maintain a conduit consisting of iron or steel pipes 48 inches in diameter, in the town of Newington and city of Portsmouth, both in the State of New Hampshire, beside and along the tracks of the Portsmouth and Dover Branch of Boston and Maine Railroad Company, over the railroad location, at the elevations and in the locations as shown on a certain plan and profile in seven sheets, copies of which are annexed and made a part of the conveyance to the Portsmouth, Kittery & Mountain Paper Co., being from the point in the said town of Newington, located and shown on said plan and profile of said paper company's plant in said Portsmouth, and to keep and maintain the same in good repair forever, subject to all the terms and conditions contained in the deed of conveyance. The said conduit intersects the main track of the Portsmouth and Dover Branch of said railroad company at tracts of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point one hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and seventy-five (274.75) feet westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, the middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In describing the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Sarah Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading from South Berwick to Eliot, said Caroline F. Varney's land and said highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the centre of the stream below the mill pond dam at the point reached by said water pipe as described in a deed given to John H. Bertles by said Caroline F. Varney and Mary Y. Colcord, jointly; thence running north 7° 20' east to the bank of said stream; thence in the same direction three hundred and fifty-three and two-tenths (353.2) feet; thence north 29° 54' east three hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths (324.5) feet; thence north 33° 50' east twelve hundred four and five-tenths (1204.5) feet to a point on the division line between said Varney's land and of Freeman C. Ham, distant about thirty-six feet from a spike driven on said line and on the bank of said Salmon Falls River.

Also an easement as within mentioned across a lot of land bounded by the highway by land of Sareh Goodwin; by land of Wm. H. Flynn and by the way leading from said highway into the seid land of Flynn; this easement to extend five feet each side of the centra line marked on a plan and established to said Varney.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Catrs line F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary Y. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded easterly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the Varney mill's lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works River, and in the westerly line of land of said Colcord herein end the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhibited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, and in land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of Jamee W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line is blazed through the woods to land of said Stacey. Specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line marked "G" and exhibited to said Mathes.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a ditch, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Elbert E. Philpot, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded by the highway, the field, a pasture of the Tysons, and by said Philpot's own land; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the pesture of the Tysons at a point about two hundred and seventeen (217) feet southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East, through said Philpot's land to the ravine; thence continuing in the same direction across the ravine until the boundary line between said Philpot's field and the field of the Tysons is reached, being at a point about three hnndred and thirty-six (330) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, end therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Flora B. Simpson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading from the Tyson residence, westerly and northerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, and easterly by land of said Simpson, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Milburn and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipes shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Gilliland's pasture and so across a ravine to a point in said ravine in the boundary line of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line across said land exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John H. Milberry, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by said Milberry's own field; northerly by land of Mrs. Tyson; westerly by the Salmon Falls River, and southerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point one hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and seventy-five (274.75) feet westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, the middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In describing the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Sarah Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading from South Berwick to Eliot, said Caroline F. Varney's land and said highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the centre of the stream below the mill pond dam at the point reached by said water pipe as described in a deed given to John H. Bertles by said Caroline F. Varney and Mary Y. Colcord, jointly; thence running north 7° 20' east to the bank of said stream; thence in the same direction three hundred and fifty-three and two-tenths (353.2) feet; thence north 29° 54' east three hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths (324.5) feet; thence north 33° 50' east twelve hundred four and five-tenths (1204.5) feet to a point on the division line between said Varney's land and of Freeman C. Ham, distant about thirty-six feet from a spike driven on said line and on the bank of said Salmon Falls River.

Also an easement as within mentioned across a lot of land bounded by the highway by land of Sareh Goodwin; by land of Wm. H. Flynn and by the way leading from said highway into the seid land of Flynn; this easement to extend five feet each side of the centra line marked on a plan and established to said Varney.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Catrs line F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary Y. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded easterly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the Varney mill's lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works River, and in the westerly line of land of said Colcord herein end the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhibited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, and in land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of Jamee W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line is blazed through the woods to land of said Stacey. Specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line marked "G" and exhibited to said Mathes.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a ditch, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Edward W. Rollins of Dover, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charles Raitt, southerly by land of the estate of William Flynn, southerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, southerly and westerly by Tyson pond and Salmon Falls River. The exact line to follow and survey of said pipe line in this vicinity

Also the permission to lay and maintain a conduit consisting of iron or steel pipes 48 inches in diameter, in the town of Newington and city of Portsmouth, both in the State of New Hampshire, beside and along the tracks of the Portsmouth and Dover Branch of Boston and Maine Railroad Company, over the railroad location, at the elevations and in the locations as shown on a certain plan and profile in seven sheets, copies of which are annexed and made a part of the conveyance to the Portsmouth, Kittery & Mountain Paper Co., being from the point in the said town of Newington, located and shown on said plan and profile of said paper company's plant in said Portsmouth, and to keep and maintain the same in good repair forever, subject to all the terms and conditions contained in the deed of conveyance. The said conduit intersects the main track of the Portsmouth and Dover Branch of said railroad company at tracts of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point one hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and seventy-five (274.75) feet westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, the middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In describing the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Sarah Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading from South Berwick to Eliot, said Caroline F. Varney's land and said highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the centre of the stream below the mill pond dam at the point reached by said water pipe as described in a deed given to John H. Bertles by said Caroline F. Varney and Mary Y. Colcord, jointly; thence running north 7° 20' east to the bank of said stream; thence in the same direction three hundred and fifty-three and two-tenths (353.2) feet; thence north 29° 54' east three hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths (324.5) feet; thence north 33° 50' east twelve hundred four and five-tenths (1204.5) feet to a point on the division line between said Varney's land and of Freeman C. Ham, distant about thirty-six feet from a spike driven on said line and on the bank of said Salmon Falls River.

Also an easement as within mentioned across a lot of land bounded by the highway by land of Sareh Goodwin; by land of Wm. H. Flynn and by the way leading from said highway into the seid land of Flynn; this easement to extend five feet each side of the centra line marked on a plan and established to said Varney.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Catrs line F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary Y. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded easterly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the Varney mill's lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works River, and in the westerly line of land of said Colcord herein end the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhibited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, and in land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of Jamee W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Lady's handbag, contains keys, watch, ring, &c.; was left on car seat of New Haven train which arrived in New York 9 o'clock Saturday night; finder will be suitably rewarded. Address Box 913 New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residenca in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French tabis board; Summer garden; reasonable.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Second floor front room; also hall room; board optional; American.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 22 East, Near 5th Av.—Comfortable furnished rooms, $2.25; all conveniences; gentlemen: references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; privata bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Opened to-day; elegantly furnished apartments for gentlemen and couples; reference. Tel. 291—38th.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened: everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running hot and cold water; reasonable.

83d St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; strictly private family; references.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

123d St., 239 West.—Private house, choice rooms, refined surroundings; one or two gentlemen.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 364, Between 128th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family. Urban.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

SELF WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Girls prepared for good-paying positions at dresscutting, dressmaking, or millinery. Call or write, McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

Wanted—Two bright women as stenographers and private secretary; a large store desires the services of the above; first-class stenographers only, of long experience and great accuracy and rapidity, need apply; state salary wanted, age, former experience, and full particulars. Address Stenographer, Box 296, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Stenographer; only one that is rapid in both typewriting and taking dictation need apply; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced operator on Fisher billing machine for large manufacturing corporation, Wallingford, Conn.; fine chance for ambitious young woman; salary, $10; advancement; giva particulars. Box P, 151 Times.

Wanted.—A. A. Vantine & Co. want an experienced young woman for perfume department; must have a knowledge of toilet preparations. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—Experienced department store grocery saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent's office, the 14th Street Store, befora 10 A. M.

Wanted.—A. A. Vantine & Co. want experienced young—saleswoman for lace department; best references required. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—Several stylish young ladies, bust 35, skirt 41, to exhibit suits in showroom. I. & M. Phillips, 10 West 18th St.

Wanted—An experienced saleswoman for our corset department. Apply to Supt. Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—An experienced saleswoman for our ribbon department. Apply to Supt. Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Misses' model; size, 16; bust, 34; skirt, 40; steady position. Rudinger, Klapper & Co., 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Millincry copyists in wholesale house; steady work and good pay. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer; neat and rapid; must be accurate; salary $18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, acquainted with advertising work; $65 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with business experience, who has speed; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Wanted—Stenographer and bill clerk; bright young man, who can act as stenographer, bill clerk, and who knows something about bookkeeping, &c., for a branch of the delivery business; must be thoroughly reliable and be able to give good references. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced operator on Fisher billing machine for large manufacturing corporation, Wallingford, Conn.; fine chance for ambitious young man; salary, $12; advancement; give particulars. Box P, 151 Times.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced and competent salesmen for their upholstery department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent after 4 P. M., fourth floor.

Wanted—Experienced drivers for Bronx routes; only those acquainted with this territory need apply, rear 19th St.. Ask for Mr. Dowd. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co. require a number of experienced team drivers. Apply at stables, 22 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Cashiers and inspectors by the 14th Street Store. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 15th St.

Wanted—Spring setters at Wanamaker's. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

A middle-aged lady, well educated and good business woman, desires charge of some branch store or agency; willing to learn if necessary; references and security. N., Box 171 Times.

Secretary, Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent. Post Office Box 157.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenograpber, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker; first-class fitter, cutter; out, home preferred; reasonable. Mme. Chanaras, 112 East 32d St.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Rapid, accurate; best references; office experience; good education. Address O., Box 186 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy, and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant R., Box 184 New York Times.

UNIONS' WAR IS ON ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Business Agent Says That Is the Cause of Present Trouble.

LOCK-OUT BEGINS TO-DAY

Tie-Up of Building Operations May Last Ten Days or Three Months.

The Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and of the Building Trades' Alliance, whose strikes led to the lockout which begins this morning, will hold special meetings to-day to prepare for the building war, which both sides say may last ten days or three months. The fight of the Building Trades' Alliance is acknowledged to be against the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association.

Matthew McConville, business agent of the Safety Association of Engineers, which was one of the first of the unions to join the Alliance, said yesterday:

"The unions in the Alliance don't want the arbitration agreement any longer. In fact, we never wanted it, hut it was forced on us, and we are now going to fight against it. We were told that it was to be a fair agreemcnt, hut in every case which was brought before the General Arhitration Board of the Employers' Association the decision was rendered in favor of the employers, except in one case, where the wood workers had a grievance. We have no use for the arhitration agreement."

Some of the delegates say that the lockout will not be fully oheyed hy several of the employers, and that some of them said on receiving the notice tbat they would forfeit their bonds to the association rather than comply. That is denied by the Employers' Association.

According to John Kilgus, husiness agent of the Brotherhood of Painters, who ordered the strikers hack to work at the Nelson and Bradley contracts last week, the Brotherhood will not recognize the amalgamation agreed to at the mass meeting of the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters in Cooper Union on Saturday night. He said that the meeting was packed hy the Amalgamated Painters' Society; that there were few of the Brotherhood present, and that the vote was practically hy the Amalgamated Society alone.

"I represent the majority of the members of the Brotherhood," he said, "when I say that we will observe the arbitration agreement and have nothing to do with the Amalgamated Society. Most of the striking painters went hack on Saturday, and the rest, who could not get notice in time, will be back to-morrow, and there will be no lock-out of the Brotherhood. We do not propose to aid in bringing the old graft system back again."

Many out-of-town unions, whose treasuries are depleted hy strikes, sent letters to Central Federated Union yesterday asking for financial aid. The Horse Shoers' Union reported that owing to a long strike its membership had been reduced from 500 to 60, but had been brought up again to 250.

"MOTHER" JONES, BOOK AGENT.

Talks to Central Federated Union and Sells Debs's Volume.

The Central Federated Union had a visit from "Mother" Jones yesterday. She was accompanied hy ex-Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass., but he was not noticed, and disappeared soon after "Mother" Jones hegan to speak.

"Mother" Jones talked for the most part of the miners in Colorado. "I know something of the conflict in the West," she said, "for I happened to be one of those in the midst of the fight, and I am always happiest when I am in the midst of the gang that is hurting the other fellow. The President of the United States was called on twice to interfere, but the poor fellow said in a helpless way that he could do nothing. But I tell you that when the mine operators began to disobey the law and got into a conflict with the miners he soon sent troops against the miners. If any of you ever see the President you can tell him I said so.

"I found that the Italians were always the hest strikers when it came to a fight, in spite of the low opinion some people have of the Italians. They stood their ground when the National Guard, which I call the Monkey Brigade, was ordered out to shoot the people. It took six of Peahody's lap dogs to take me, a woman of sixty-five, and put me on a train to get out of the country. Imagine six of the Monkey Brigade people being necessary to watch for an old Mary Ann like me. When you are casting your ballot you ought to think of these things. If a mule had a vote, he would exercise more sense in voting than you do. A lot of you dogs yell and hurrah for freedom every year on the Fourth of July. This is the thing that makes me tired. There is a danger line, and when they pass it the French Revolution will be repeated."

The real mission of "Mother" Jones was then introduced. It was to sell books by Eugene V. Debs, on "Unionism or Socialism." It was decided that 250 should be hought, and a vote of thanks was passed to "Mother" Jones for her address.

"AJAX" TO THE RESCUE AGAIN.

Strong Policeman Pushes Auto Easily for the Mayor's Friend.

A young man who said he was Philip Macomber of 228 West Forty-eighth Street, an automobile sales agent, was arrested for speeding his machine at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night by Bicycle Policeman "Ajax" Whitman, the strong hluecoat, who had followed him on his wheel from Third Avenue.

In the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station Macomber said he knew Mayor McClellan, Commissioner Woodhury, and Commissioner McAdoo, hut he did not like to rouse them out so late at night, and asked if he might be allowed to leave his automohile as security for his appearance in court this morning. The Sergeant told him he could if he would pay the storage.

The proprietor of a livery stable near hy said that he would take care of the machine if Mr. Macomber would take the gasoline out. This was done, but the combined efforts of Mr. Macomber and the liveryman were not sufficient to move the heavy machine. Ajax told Mr. Macomber to get in and steer the machine, and he got behind and, putting his shoulder against it, pushed it into the stable with little apparent effort.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Boy, 17, in wholesale concern or in office; 2½ years' office experience; references. Box P 213 Times.

Coachman.—First-class; is neat, sober, and competent; several years' city references from last and former employers, who can be seen. H. B., 128 West 49th St.

Expert accountant, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Office Assistant, &c.—Young man, as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; excellent raferences; neat, accurate. L. Cowen, 164 Madison St.

Wanted—By a young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. E Box 210 Times.

Young man, 26, good education, executive ability, at present employed, desires position with large manufacturing plant where honest and sincere effort will be appreciated and rewarded with corresponding advancement; prafers to leave New York. B. Y., Box 173 Times.

FIND PREHISTORIC TRACKS.

Quarrymen at West Orange Dig Out Record-Bearing Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Aug. 7.—In the brownstone quarry of Frederick W. Shrump, in the Pleasantdale section of West Orange, workmen have exposed from under eighty feet of solid rock a slab of stone bearing the impress of the feet of some prehistoric creature. The specimen consists of two layers of rock, one forming a sort of matrix, with the other fitting over it. They were readily separated and the tracks were shown.

The footprints are three-toed, about three inches long, and resemble huge bird tracks. There is also the trail left by the heavy tail of the creature and two parallel lines which may have been made by the creature's wings. It is thought by many that the tracks were made either by a rhynchosaurus or a ramphorynchus.

Mr. Shrump says that every effort will he made to take out intact a large slab, which will enable accurate measurements to he made of the stride of the creature and also to determine definitely whether it had two or four feet, or was equipped with wings.

Several years ago quarrymen working at ahout the same level found a fossilized animal that looked like a plain, every-day scal. It fitted into a mold in the middle of a huge chunk of stone, and was rough and furry. It was about 4 feet 6 inches long, and was estimated to weigh about 500 pounds. The workman who found it laid it aside. Soon afterward a part of the quarry caved in on the fossil, and shattered it.

JERSEY THIEF TAKES PIANO.

Instrument Found Later in Auction Room—Other Things Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—When Walter J. Clark and Mrs. Clark returned from a visit to the seasbore yesterday they were surprised to find that their home, at 37 Gray Street, had heen visited by thieves, and that their upright piano and other things were missing. A neighhor told Mr. Clark that a van drove up to his house on Thursday and carted the piano off. A well-dressed man, the neighbor said, told him that he had been sent there for the piano.

An investigation resulted in the finding of the piano in the auction rooms of Michael J. O'Conner at 132 Mulberry Street, where it had heen sold on Friday for $80. Mr. O'Conner was not satisfied with the transaction and disposed of the property with the understanding that it should remain in his storeroom for at least three days. Mr. O'Conner says that a well-dressed man, who gave his name as Lawrence, called on him Wednesday and made arrangements for the sale of the piauo.

The other goods taken from the house consist of several pictures, some silverware, and a shotgun. These have not heen recovered.

BOY KILLED BY BROTHER.

Policeman's Older Son, Acting as Peacemaker, Stabbed by Younger.

Death at the hands of his brother was the fate met by John Connolly, sixteen years old, son of Policeman Thomas Connolly of the Leonard Street Station. The boy was stabbed by his fifteen-year-old brother James on Thursday night while the older lad was acting as peacemaker between his younger brother and "Dutch," a boy with whom James was fighting. John died yesterday.

The Connollys lived at 1,051 Park Avenue. The brothers and "Dutch" were together Thursday night, when on Eighty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, the younger lad and "Dutch" had a fight. The older hoy said the matter was not worth fighting about, and stepped between the quarreling boys. James was angered at his older brother's interference, and stabbed John in the abdomen. The wounded hoy fell unconscious to the sidewalk. John was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday.

The younger brother after the stabbing ran home, where he was arrested. He will he arraigned in the Harlem Court on the charge of causing his brother's death this morning. "Dutch" has not heen found hy the police.

LITTLE NORGE SURVIVOR HERE.

Girl Was Reported Lost—Father Lives in Boston.

Little eight-year-old Civie Gerstein, who, with her mother, was supposed to have heen lost in the Norge steamship disaster, was saved and arrived here on the Cunard steamer Carpathia last Thursday. Yesterday she was claimed at Ellis Island hy her brother, Bene Gerstein, of 52 Market Street, and will be restored to her father, Morris Gerstein, who lives in Boston.

The child, with her mother and uncle, were passengers on the Norge. They were hound to Boston, where the father had been for some time. The uncle was saved, and, arriving here early in July, reported the child and her mother as among the lost. The child, however, was saved and taken to a hospital in the North of Scotland, where she was cared for until she was able to he sent here on the Carpathia. The passengers on the Carpathia, learning the little girl's story, made up a purse of about $14 for her.

SYNAGOGUE CORNERSTONE LAID

New Home Started for Orthodox Congregation in Greenpoint.

The cornerstone for the first orthodox synagogue in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, that of the Congregation Anavas Israel, was laid yesterday afternoon at 108 Noble Street. Greenpoint has at present about 1,200 Orthodox Hebrews. They have had no synagogue to worship in, and held services in a hall hired hy the members of the congregation. The new synagogue, which will be a frame structure, will cost $15,000.

Several Manhattan rahhis made addresses at the services.

HEAVY DRINKER DEAD.

Casey Consumed Nine Quarts of Whisky in Four Days.

A man who is said to he Fred Casey, forty-five years old, a salesman employed by a hardware house on the Bowery, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in a room at 352 East Forty-first Street, where he went last Wednesday.

Mary Costello, who lives in the house, told the police that since Wednesday he had not left the room at all, had eaten no food, hut had consumed nine quarts of whisky. Yesterday morning she was unahle to wake him, and, becoming alarmed, summoned a policeman. Nine empty bottles were found in the room.

NEW Y. M. C. A. IN MEXICO.

Branch to be Organized for Spanish-Speaking Youth.

Less than two years ago a Young Men's Christian Association was formed in the City of Mexico for city and railroad English-speaking men. It now has 549 members. The demand for membership on the part of the Spanish-speaking young men has become so great that a branch is required for them, and has been organized, with Ramon Corral, Vice President of the republic, as Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The new association expects to begin work at once, and will equip a building to cost $10,000 for headquarters. This is the first Spanish association on the American continent.

DR. BABBITT VISITED MODEL SALOON "INCOG."

Stayed Out Till 1 A. M. Near New Subway Tavern.

HE BLAMES BISHOP POTTER

"Greatest Step in Establishing Drink Habit"—Bishop Potter's Action Attacked in Other Pulpits.

The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sermon last night devoted himself to condemnation of the Subway Tavern and criticism of Bishop Potter's action in appearing at its dedication.

Dr. Babbitt said that he had visited the tavern twice—once incognito and accompanied by a stenographer.

"That night," he said, "I spent till nearly 1 o'clock studying the neighborhood, visited fifteen salons, interviewed six policemen on their beats, and gathered impressions generally."

Continuing, Dr. Babbitt declared that the Episcopal Church is overwhelmingly against the experiment. "Of the services in the tavern, he said:

"I do not believe that the Bishop originated the programme at the Subway Tavern or arranged for the Doxology. That Doxology probahly originated in tho adaptability and dramatic instincts of the manager, and the Bishop, being accustomed to joining in hymns, was carried into it before it got past him. But whether that be the case or not, the Doxology does not affect seriously the sociological experiment of the 'Subway Tavern.'

"I found the 'Subway Tavern' to be a veritable saloon, however, it migbt he called a tavern, and its order and decency of environment was no better than many of the other saloons I visited the same night, and that except as to its pure liquors and cheapness it is open to all the objections which may he made against the 13,000 other saloons in Greater New York.

"One of the greatest objections to it is its bid for the patronage of women—a bid to which response will he douhtless made, for I saw a number in the so-called 'Water Wagon.' Some of these women were ordering beer. It differs from the ordinary saloon in having a place for women instead of a rear room.

"Its gravest danger will be in its success; for in my judgment, it will, under its distinguished patronage, signally legitimatize the 13,000 saloons of our city. The extension of the Subway Tavern in its present form, standing as it does, plainly a saloon, should be opposed hy the temperance and Christian people as the greatest step yet made in establishing the drink habit in our city."

BISHOP POTTER ARRAIGNED.

Severely Criticised in Pulpits for Opening "Model Saloon."

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 7.—In a sermon in the Ocean Grove Auditorium this morning before an audience of 9,000, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, severely criticised Bishop Potter and the Subway Tavern. He said, in part:

"There are eddies in all great streams. The Bishop Potter incident in New York the past week was one of the eddies. The devil appears in a new rôle every now and then, horns and hoofs, and the hlessing by Bishop Potter does not make the devil any less a devil. The saloon is properly named, as it means an under place, and it will lead many to the terrible pit."

The audience applauded the speaker.

OSSINING, Aug. 7.—Bishop Potter and the tavern which he opened were touched upon to-day by the Rev. C. W. McPherson at the services of the opening day of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association's seventy-third annual meeting. The preacher paid a high tribute to the Bishop and his work, and expressed great and heartfelt regret that the Bishop had been led into seeming indorsement of traffic in liquor. The regret was kindly spoken, and was met with much bohhing of heads and not a few assertions of "that's right."

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan's text yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, in which the following words occur: "But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision, they stumhle in judgment."

In service, Dr. Morgan said he did not have Bishop Potter's action in dedicating a drinking place in mind when he made the selection.

"I cannot undertake to pass judgment," he said, "upon another man's motives, and, moreover, I do not know Bishop Potter. I am quite sure, however, that he feels that he is in the right, that he is entirely sincere, and that, from his own standpoint, his motives are good. But it is to me the most inexplicable thing I have ever heard of that such a seal of approval should be put upon the most damning traffic in the world. As I view it, it was absolutely unprecedented as an expression of the attitude of the Church. Without undertaking to impugn motives, the thing itself appears to me notoriously and awfully bad."

The Rev. L. C. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga., at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, last night, said that he had visited the tavern and had found it to be "an ordinary groggery."

"I declare," he said, "that I felt that the whole thing was blasphemous. It is more the dedication of hell than of heaven. It is time for the Church to deal honestly with the world. It is not a matter of creeds; it is what you put into practice. Jesus Christ did not admit of a compromise with sin, and that man who compromises on a saloon basis loses the respect of his followers."

JOHN WANAMAKER'S REPROOF.

Says He Thinks Bishop Potter Made a Great Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—John Wanamaker gave his views on the action of Bishop Potter in an address which he made before the Bethany Bible Union this afternoon. After speaking on the lesson for the day, which was the story of how the Prophet Elijah faced the wicked King Ahah and courageously rehuked him for his sin, Mr. Wanamaker said:

"It seems that we have no Elijahs in these days—only Potters. I know Bishop Potter personally, and think he is a splendid man. But splendid men sometimes make terrific mistakes.

"I think he made a great mistake in giving his indorsement to this place where liquor is sold to men and women in New York City, where there were already more than 9,000 rum shops, and where this one additional place, with the approval placed upon it hy a man of such high ecclesiastical rank, may he the means of tempting many a husband, father, son, and daughter to indulge in the appetite for strong drink, and so hring misery upon their families and shame upon themselves."

CALLS HIS ACT BLASPHEMOUS.

Atlanta Clergyman Denounces Bishop Potter for Dedicating Tavern.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—The Rev. Dr. A. R. Holderhy, pastor of the Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church, during the course of his sermon to-day denounced the dedication of the Suhway Tavern in New York hy Bishop Potter.

"This scheme means a victory to the cause of the liquor traffic," he said, "and will he hailed with joy hy every saloon man and every drunkard in the conntry. The Church of God has been insulted, and Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends. A saloon opened with prayer! What hlasphemy! The next thing we may expect to see will likely he a turf exchange and a faro hank attachment to the Church. Why not? These institutions of the devil would be as appropriate adjuncts to the Church as Bishop Potter's saloon. The Church may well hang her head in shame, and even the devil may afford to blush."



Can't we help you out with some of the errands you're bringing back from the country this morning?
Clothing?
Furnishings?
Hats?
Shoes?
For man or boy?
We deliver free anywhere within a hundred miles from New York City.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's Sale

830, 832 Columbus Ave.
238 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
245 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

August is Bathing Suit month—for you
For us it is the month to clear Bathing Suit shelves for Fall Goods.
Therefore—
$3 and $4.00 Bathing Suits.....$2.00.
$2 Bathing Suits..... 1.19.
$1.50 and $1.00 Bathing Suits.... .79.
in other words—double Value from $2.00 down to 79c
Outing Hats, 39c.

TRACK MESSENGERS DISCHARGED FOR FRAUD

"Bucketed" Bets Intrusted to Them on the Grand Stand.

CLEANED UP $40,000, MAYBE

Shaved Bookmakers' Odds on All Winners—Killed the Goose, However, by Getting Too Much.

When the race horses get back to New York there will many new messengers on the force which is employed to place hets for patrons in the grand stand who do not feel disposed to make the trip to the betting ring.

All the season there has been more or less complaint that on hets placed through the messengers, proper returns were not made. As nine out of ten bets intrusted to messengers are made by women, the complaints did not amount to much.

During the Brighton Beach meeting, however, the complaints grew to a volumo which demanded attention. Not only were there complaints that winners had received prices so small as to be out of all reason, but several instances of "welching" developed. The situation was finally laid before the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which has charge of the policing of all the tracks on the metropolitan circuit, and, after a careful investigation, some messengers were discharged.

It developed during the investigation that comparatively early in the season several of the "wisest" messengers of the force had put their heads together and figured out a system by which they could get their share of "easy money" without running very much risk. A particularly bright messenger, it is said, promoted the combine.

The promoter and his brother conspirators figured it that the majority of the women didn't know what they were doing when they put a het down, and that it would he profitable to "bucket" the wagers intrusted to them. If the horse on which the wager was made lost, as they argued it would in the majority of races, there was no accounting at all to he made. At any rate, it was possihle to lay much smaller odds than were given hy the hooks.

Dozens of messengers circulate in the grand stand and field stands. Each one has his "official numher," and the association is supposed to assume that they are honest. They are, in reality, bookmakers' agents, inasmuch as it is their duty to take the bets of those who do not go to the ring and place the money with a book prior to the race on which it hinges.

Just how many messengers went into the scheme framed up hy tbeir leader it has so far heen impossible to learn, hut there were at least a dozen, so that the aggregate of the money turned ovcr to them each day was large.

Instead of taking the money to the ring and placing it with the hookmakers they turned it ovcr to the chief, who divided the booty, paying each messenger a goodly commission on the sums turned over. Soon the close corporation became known among the messengers as the "Big Store." Its operations increased until it "bucketed" hundreds of dollars to the race.

Under the Percy Gray bill there is no evidence of betting, and no such cheoks are used as are employed on Western tracks, so that the game was easily worked. The trouble was that the messengers became too greedy. Such inroads were made hy the operations of the gang, it is said, upon the business of the bookmakers, that the falling off in the amount handled hy them was noticed, and they complained that something was wrong with the play from the stand. Then the investigation began.

It is estimated that since the opening of the season on the Metropolitan tracks the dishonest messengers have cleared thousands of dollars. One estimate places their winnings at $40,000.

Gives Back Ring and Is Set Free.

Jacob Broman, eighteen years old, of 41 Division Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on complaint of Harry M. L. Zelter, a fellow-clerk in the store of Charles W. Wolf of 28 Cortlandt Street. Zelter said that Broman and he had quarreled over the sale of an overcoat, and that in the course of the discussion Broman took from Zelter's finger a diamond ring valued at $150. Broman said he only took the ring in a joke, and on promising to return it to Zelter then and there, which he did, he was discharged.

Little Hope for Clara Sulzer.

There was hardly a hope last night among the relatives and friends of Miss Clara Sulzer, daughter of the late Herman Sulzer, that she would survive the operation for appendicitis performed Wednesday in the German Hospital. Her fiancé, William Gibson, has heen hy her side since the operation.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

AUGUST SALE

COLONIAL FURNITURE
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS
REDUCED ONE-THIRD

About one-half of our Colonial, Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture is reduced 1-3 in price in this August Sale. New designs are claiming the floor space.

The reductions apply to Bed Room, Library and Dining Room furniture particularly.

EXAMPLES:

Dining Room Furniture

Mahogany Extension Table, reduced from	$175.00 to	$117.00
Mahogany Extension Table,	130.00 "	87.00
" " " "	97.00 "	65.00
" " " "	72.00 "	48.00
" Sideboards, " "	129.00 "	86.00
" " " "	105.00 "	70.00
" China Closet, " "	125.00 "	83.00
" " " "	63.00 "	42.00
" " " "	50.00 "	33.00
" Side Table, " "	38.00 "	25.00
" " " "	32.00 "	21.00
" Dining Chairs (each) " "	36.00 "	24.00
" " " "	24.00 "	16.00
" " " "	18.00 "	12.00
" " " "	10.50 "	7.00
" " " "	8.50 "	5.50
Cedar and Mahogany Champagne Pail,	14.00 "	9.50
Golden Oak Sideboard, " "	125.00 "	83.00
" " " "	105.00 "	70.00
" " " "	80.00 "	53.00
" " " "	29.00 "	19.00
" Extension Table, " "	98.00 "	65.00
" " " "	75.00 "	50.00
" Side Table, " "	55.00 "	37.00
" " Dining Chairs (each) "	35.00 "	23.00
	11.00 "	7.50

Library Furniture

Mahogany Two Piece Suite, reduced from	162.00 "	108.00
" (Velour upholstered) " "	89.00 "	59.00
" Bookcase, " "	140.00 "	93.00
" " " "	103.00 "	68.00
" " " "	65.00 "	43.00
" " " "	40.00 "	26.00
Mahogany Table, " "	100.00 "	67.00
" " " "	35.00 "	23.00
" Couch, " "	72.00 "	48.00
" Morris Chairs, " "	38.00 "	25.00
" Sofa, " "	60.00 "	40.00
" Arm Chairs, " "	36.00 "	24.00
Ebony Bookcase, " "	116.00 "	77.00
Flemish Oak Bookcase, " "	90.00 "	60.00
Flemish Oak Arm Chair, " "	27.00 "	18.00
Golden Oak Bookcase, " "	63.00 "	43.00
" " " "	50.00 "	39.00
" " " "	40.00 "	27.00
Upholstered Davenport Sofa, " "	70.00 "	47.00
Turkish Arm Chair, " "	54.00 "	36.00
Couch with Rug, " "	53.00 "	35.00

Bed Room Furniture

Mahogany Bureau, " "	149.00 "	97.00
" " " "	80.00 "	57.00
" " " "	62.00 "	41.00
" " " "	55.00 "	36.00
" " " "	30.00 "	20.00
" " " "	24.00 "	16.00
" Chiffonier, " "	132.00 "	87.00
" " " "	80.00 "	57.00
" Wardrobe, " "	135.00 "	90.00
" " " "	48.00 "	32.00
" Toilet Table, " "	105.00 "	73.00
" " " "	45.00 "	30.00
" " " "	36.00 "	20.00
" Beds, " "	100.00 "	65.00
" Wash Stand, " "	38.00 "	25.00
Weathered Oak Chiffonier, " "	23.00 "	15.00
Mahogany Beds, " "	94.00 "	61.00

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
WEST 23D STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.

SEPT. 5 NEW YORK THEATRE OPENING NEW AMSTERDAM. "Rogers Brothers in Paris." Even'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
MAID and the MUMMY "Scores a Hit."—Herald. A Merry Musical Melange.

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. 1,000 Seats at 50c. To-night. GUERRERO IN "CARMEN," 4 Lukens, Simon & Paris, Mme. Schell's Lions, Frazer's Dancers, Ned Waybnrn's Girls, Zimmer, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl. Prices 25.50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15
EDWARD MORGAN in The Eternal City

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. To-night at 8:15, Paris by Night Adm. 50c. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 12 Big Vaudeville, Extravaganza & Ballet.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. 19TH BIG WEEK. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107 MAT TO-DAY. Black Patti Troubadours

BURGLAR GOT AWAY.

Had Broken Into Isidore Block's House When Some One Scared Him.

An excited man rushed into the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and informed Sergt. Bell that a man was trying to break into the rear basement door of 208 East Sixty-ninth Street. Detective Vandereau and Policemen Barlow and Uhlman were sent to the house, and the reserves were sent along after them.

The police were approaching the block, when some one else, whose identity is not known, saw the hurglar force open the door. He shouted at the burglar, who disappeared over a back fence.

The house entered is a four-story brownstone private dwelling, owned by Isidore Block, who is in the Catskills.

CARPETS

August Clearance Sale.

Odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

RUGS IN LARGE CARPET SIZES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY IN ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES.

Special! 3 Lots.

Brussels, Reversible Brussels and Smyrnas,
Size 9x12 ft., at $12.50

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; moderate temperature; light southeast winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,035. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

76 KNOWN DEAD IN FLOOD TRAIN WRECK

Cars Dropped Into a Torrent When Trestle Collapsed.

ENGINEER KILLED IN CAB

Applied Brakes and Saved Rear Cars —Wreckage and Bodies Swept Eight Miles.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 8.—The wreck of the World's Fair Flyer on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, near Eden, seven miles north of Pueblo, last evening, proves to have been one of the greatest railroad disasters in the history of the country.

Two crowded passenger cars and a baggage car were engulfed in the torrent that tore out a trestle spanning Steele's Hollow, otherwise known as Dry Creek, and, so far as known to-night, only three of the occupants escaped death.

Two sleeping cars and a diner, completing the train, remained on the track at the edge of the abyss and none of their occupants was killed or injured.

How many perished probably never will be definitely ascertained, for the treacherous sands are drifting over the bodies. Searching for the dead was begun about midnight on an extensive scale and still is in progress to-night. All corpses found are brought to Pueblo and placed in four morgues here. At 8 o'clock this evening seventy-six bodies had been recovered, and of these forty-nine had been identified.

During the day bodies were recovered all the way along Fountain River from the scene of the wreck to this city. At 1 o'clock this afternoon two bodies were taken from the stream at First Street, Pueblo, more than eight miles from the point where the disaster occurred.

Many identifications have been made by articles found on the bodies, the features in many instances being unrecognizable.

Engineer Saves Rear Cars.

When the forward part of the train plunged into the arroyo the two sleeping cars and the dining car stopped at the brink of the chasm, the air brakes applied by Engineer Charles Hindman having accomplished their purpose.

So quietly did it all happen that the occupants of the three cars remaining on the track did not realize that an accident had occurred until they alighted from the train. Then they were utterly powerless to render assistance to the victims who had disappeared in the rushing waters.

Train Was Running Fast.

The train was running fast to make up six minutes' lost time as it approached the Arroyo, which was spanned by a bridge 96 feet long.

The condition of the bridge was not known until the locomotive, one of the monster passenger type, had nearly crossed. Fireman Frank Mayfield, holding a torch, was in the gangway. When Engineer Hindman felt the tremor in the great machine and caught a glimmer on the water he applied the air. But before the effect was felt, his hand, still on the mechanism controlling the air, the bridge gave way as though it had been a stack of kindling wood, and the locomotive dropped with the hissing of steam thirty feet to the bottom of the Arroyo, crosswise to the track.

The baggage car, smoking car, and chair car followed the locomotive into the stream and were swept away. All the occupants of these cars, except three men, perished, and, had not the roof of the chair car burst asunder, none would have escaped.

Fireman Tells of Disaster.

Fireman Mayfield, upon his arrival here, was the first person to give any details of the awful wreck. He was dazed by the ordeal he had passed through.

"It had been raining all evening," he said, "and we had a hard time to keep steam up in order to run on schedule time. A little while before we reached the bridge that crosses Dry Creek I began firing up. Just as I was putting in the second shovelful of coal the engine gave a sudden lurch upward. I lost my balance and was thrown from the train on to the bank of the creek.

"I must have struck partly on my head, as I was dazed and did not know what happened for several minutes. When I came to I saw the Pullman cars standing near me, but could not see the engine or the rest of the train. I went up and down the stream looking for my engineer, Charles Hindman.

"I did not notice whether water was running over the trestle as we approached the bridge, but when I was thrown out the water was much higher than the tracks.

"After a long time I met some men who told me Hindman was dead, and that his body was found near Eden.

"We did not expect anything at all. We were going along at a good speed all the time, and never dreamed that anything was wrong. We thought that if there was any kind of a flood near Eden the operator there would know and that he would flag us. We passed there, but saw no signals of any kind, and never for an instant felt any danger. It is only a mile from Eden to the bridge that went down."

Relief trains with physicians, wreck and pile driving outfits and scores of workmen were hurried from the city. The first train from the wreck came in shortly after midnight with J. M. Killin of Pueblo, H. S. Gilbert, Tony Fisher, and Fireman Mayfield. These were the four men in the midst of the wreck who escaped.

When dawn came the wonder grew that four had emerged from the torrent.

The end of the Pullman car Wyuta ex-

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9

WALDORF ELEVATOR SLID.

Five Guests Dropped Two Stories—Silk Hat Sustained the Only Injury.

While the majority of the patrons of the Waldorf-Astoria were at dinner at 6 o'clock last night, one of the big passenger elevators, carrying five persons, dropped into the basement with such force as to startle everybody in the hotel.

The noise of the crash caused considerable excitement in the corridors, and many minutes elapsed before the hotel people ascertained the cause of the crash and the extent of the damage done. So far as could be learned last night no ons was seriously injured, although the passengers who were in the car were badly shaken up.

The car was on its way down from the upper floors, and after stopping at the second floor carried five passengers. Among them was a man who wore a silk hat, which probably saved him from being severely injured. This man was accompanied by his wife. He was standing in the centre of the car, directly beneath the chandelier. Just as the elevator boy started from the second floor he seemed to be unable to control his car, and it slid rapidly down, landing in the basement with a bump that threw the passengers off their feet. When the car hit the foot of the shaft the chandelier broke from the ceiling and crashed down on top of the man with the silk hat. The hat shut up like an accordion. Pieces of the chandelier hit the other passengers in the car, but did no damage. Neither did the flying plaster from the car roof.

By the time a crowd of bell boys and other employes of the hotel reached the basement and got the elevator car door open, the passengers in it who had been knocked down, had scrambled to their feet and were struggling to get out.

"Oh-h-h-h-h-h! Oh-h-h-h!" screamed the wife of the man with the silk hat. "Oh, my dear! are you hurt?"

Without stopping to answer, the man rushed upstairs, followed by his wife, and hurried to his room. He seemed suddenly to have lost the power of speech. Holding his hand on one shoulder and then on the other, groaning and stooping over, he finally said:

"No, I'm not hurt, but what happened?"

The other persons proceeded to the dining room, where they told the story of their experience.

DINGHY UPSET IN HORSESHOE.

Party of Eight Brooklyn Residents Narrowly Escape Drowning.

A yachting party had a narrow escape from drowning in the Horseshoe on Sunday afternoon. Several yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club had run down to the Hook for the day and anchored in the Horseshoe. Clambakes and bathing on the beach were the order of the day.

One of the yachtsmen, Robert Hinke, went ashore in his dinghy with a party of seven, comprising Mrs. Hinke, the two Hinke boys, between eight and twelve years old; two young ladies, and the seaman of the Hinke yacht, who handled the oars. The dinghy was small for its load, but it reached shore without mishap. On the return, when the dinghy was about a quarter of a mile from the yacht, Mr. Hinke, who is a large man, decided to jump overboard and swim the rest of the way. Suddenly relieved of his weight, the little dinghy capsized like a cockle shell and spilled the other occupants into the water.

Mrs. Hinke is a good swimmer, but neither the young ladies nor the boys could swim a stroke. Mrs. Hinke went to the assistance of the girls, while Mr. Hinke made for the boys, and the sailor man looked out for himself and the overturned boat. The accident was seen from the decks of the flagship Sunshine and the sloops Wenona and Pocohontas, close at hand. All of these sent boats to the rescue, and they reached the imperiled swimmers in the nick of time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hinke were nearly exhausted when they were pulled out of the water.

TEXANS DRIVE OUT NEGROES.

Whitecappers in Orange County Active and Industries Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 8.—A race war has been precipitated in Orange County, which threatens to drive all the blacks out of that section of the State. In the saw mills and timber camps hundreds of negroes are employed. Whitecapping in other counties kindled the race troubles here and the negroes were served with one-day notices to leave the country. Many left, but the majority remained and prepared to fight for their rights. An attack last night was repulsed by armed negroes at Lemon, but many left this morning and crossed the line into Louisiana.

Saw mill owners and lumbermen have appealed to the Federal authorities. Industries are suffering by the shortage of labor. To-day printed notices were sent to the negroes warning them that killings would follow their refusal to obey the second order. The authorities believe that an organized and systematic plan to rid East Texas of its negro laborers is backed by labor leaders. Mill owners and timber cutters say they cannot get white labor even at high wages.

BARON SEEKS AMERICAN WIFE.

Austrian Writes to Chicago Hotel in Three Languages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Baron Anton Sessler Herzinger of Austria, in search of an American wife, has written the Victoria Hotel letters in German, French, and English. The English letter says:

"A very rich count, forty years old, looks, by special motifs, for a lady of high class and first rate education as wife, strangers preferred. She must have principal condition. He obliges himself either to pay a great fee or make a considerable donation for the nomination. My name secures the greatest discretion in this earnest matter." The letter was addressed to "Victoria Hotel, Chicago, Adirondacks."

Blames Dead Automobilists.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Electrical Expert C. R. Barnes reported to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day the results of his investigation of the collision between a train and an automobile at the Merrick Road crossing on the Long Island Railroad on July 13, in which three automobilists were killed.

He finds that the accident was caused by the carelessness of the men who operated the automobile, and their failure to obey warning signals which were in plain sight.

Train Runs 94 Miles an Hour.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Train No. 9 on the Wabash Railroad, in charge of Engineer Elmer E. Fair, has made a record-breaking run between Harvel and Honey Bend, Ill. The distance 8.2 miles, was covered, it is said, at an average speed of 94 miles an hour.

Latest Shipping News.

The Clyde liner Seminole, from Jacksonville and Charleston, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:35 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL DEMAND FOR LAMONT FOR GOVERNOR

Widespread Feeling for Him Reported at Headquarters.

J. J. HILL WANTS HIM PUT UP

Railroad President's Contribution to Democratic Campaign Fund Might Be Increased—Justice O'Brien Out.

From all sections of the State during the last twenty-four hours there have poured into Democratic Headquarters reports that the demand for the nomination of Daniel S. Lamont for Governor is spreading just as the demand for Elihu Root's nomination spread when first started. The idea that President Cleveland's Secretary of War would be about the strongest man who could be named for Governor on the Democratic ticket apparently prevailed yesterday just as generally among Democrats as the idea that President Roosevelt's Secretary of War would be the strongest Republican to name seemed to prevail among Republicans.

Several leading Democrats said at the Hoffman House last night that it was their belief that Mr. Lamont would be the nominee, while personal friends of the ex-Secretary said that although Mr. Lamont is in no sense a candidate, and does not desire the nomination, he would accept it and make the run if there is a unanimous demand from his party that he become its standard bearer. Mr. Lamont is expected in the city this evening, and two gentlemen who had seen him within the last few days said at the Hoffman House last night that some utterance from him on the subject of the suggested candidacy might be expected from him in a day or two.

It was learned last night that James J. Hill of St. Paul, the President of the Great Northern Railroad, is especially anxious to see Mr. Lamont nominated. Mr. Lamont is the Vice President of the Northern Pacific Road. Both roads were parties to the Northern Securities merger, which President Roosevelt and his Attorney General successfully combated in the courts. Mr. Hill is especially bitter against President Roosevelt, and has espoused the Parker and Davis cause. Mr. Hill, however, as a preliminary to making his campaign contribution, which is one of the largest in the country, is understood to be insisting that he be assured that New York State is at least likely to go to the Democratic ticket.

It is said that Mr. Hill believes that Mr. Lamont can carry the State of New York and can materially aid the election of the Electoral ticket. For this reason there is good reason to believe that Mr. Hill's contribution to the National campaign fund would be several hundreds of thousands of dollars more if Mr. Lamont is named for Governor than if the nomination goes to another. Moreover, it is said that Mr. Hill would contribute materially to the campaign in New York State if his friend Lamont, who also is an intimate business associate, should be running.

From a National Committee source the belief was expressed last night that Mr. Hill would contribute fully $400,000 to the National campaign and $100,000 to the New York State campaign if Mr. Lamont is named, and that his donations might reach twice that sum if the indications continued to point to party success and it could be shown to him where further contributions on his part would aid the canvass.

Last night it became known that Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court had been sounded as a possible candidate for Governor during the last week and peremptorily had declined to permit the use of his name. The reasons advanced to Justice O'Brien for urging his candidacy were that he would be acceptable to the up-State Democrats and at the same time would meet the full approval of all the Tammany forces. Justice O'Brien declined to permit the use of his name for the reason that he considers the position which he now holds equal in honor to the Governorship. He is a man of large family, and his present salary is much greater than he would receive as Governor, while the term is much longer.

Some intimate friends of Controller Grout declared last night that Mr. Grout would not permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination if his name threatened to stir up any factional feeling.

BELMONT SEES PARKER.

Night Visitor—The Judge's Speaking Plans—Lamont Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Aug. 8.—Following closely upon the meeting of the National Executive Committee in New York came a night visit from August Belmont, one of its members, to confer with Judge Parker upon the day's developments and the future work of the committee.

Mr. Belmont's yacht, the Scout, appeared at the Rosemount wharf just before 9 o'clock. Only the crew were on board. A few minutes afterward Mr. Belmont alighted from a train at the West Shore Station and was driven up to Rosemount by Frederick Parker, the Judge's brother. As soon as he arrived he began a consultation with the Judge. Mr. Belmont had sent word by telephone that he was coming. The visit was sought by Mr. Belmont, and not by the Judge. It lasted a couple of hours; then Mr. Belmont, because of the lateness of the hour, accepted the Judge's invitation to stay over night at Rosemount.

The time for the arrival of Col. Daniel S. Lamont and Judge George Gray has now been definitely arranged. They telephoned Judge Parker to-day that they would see him at noon to-morrow.

There is reason to believe that Judge Parker will make a few speeches during the campaign, although there will be no swinging round the circle. He realizes the advisability of getting his views fully before the people, and is aware that the speech and letter of acceptance may need to be supplemented. If he decides to make this limited number of speeches two of them will be delivered in New York State and possibly another in Indiana.

The Judge to-day received a call from a man named S. Stern, an optician, who was present when the Judge delivered his first speech. That was at Benicia in the Gresley campaign of 1872. Mr. Stern said he had met the Judge on the occasion of his first speech, had met him as a Judge of the Court of Appeals, was meeting him now as a candidate for President, and would be entirely satisfied if he could meet him next year in the White House.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Daniel Lamont, who is sojourning at his Summer home, Millbrook, was asked this afternoon if he was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and replied:

"No, Sir; I'm no candidate for Governor of this State."

Mr. Lamont was asked to express his views on the political situation in general and he replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. I expect to be in New York to-morrow, and perhaps I may have something to say at that time. As for the present I have nothing to say."

WOMEN HURT IN CAR SMASH.

Freight Switcher Overturned Horse Car, Injuring Two.

A Belt Line horse car was hit by a New York Central freight car being switched into Gansevoort Market, at Tenth and Hewitt Avenues, last night, knocking two women off the car. They are Mrs. Mary See, thirty-five years old, of 321 West Street, West Hoboken, N. J., and Mrs. Mary King, thirty-five years old, of 487 Greenwich Street. The former suffered from bruises of the body and arms and the latter from shock. The horse car was knocked off the track.

The freight car was being shifted from the north to the south bound track at Tenth Avenue to be run into Hewitt Avenue, one of the market lanes. It ran on the switch suddenly and hit the horse car, which was filled with passengers. The car was knocked off the track, the two women thrown out, and the passengers knocked about and thrown into a state of excitement. The women were picked up half unconscious. No arrests were made.

NO GIRL TO NAME GUNBOAT.

Dubuque in Queer Plight—Honor Probably for New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Morton has received a letter from Mayor Berg of Dubuque, Iowa, saying that although he has made diligent inquiry he has been unable to find a girl in that city willing to undertake the journey to New York to name the gunboat Dubuque, which is to be launched at Morris Heights, New York, within a few weeks.

The Mayor expresses regret at this condition of affairs and explains that it is due in a great measure to the fact that many of the ladies of Dubuque are attending the St. Louis Exposition. Under the circumstances he deems it best to leave the selection of a girl to name the gunboat entirely in the hands of the Navy Department.

The matter has been reported to the contractors, the Gas Engine and Power Company, and it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be found in securing the services of a girl residing near New York City willing to act as sponsor of the new warship.

WOMAN JUMPS FOR HER LIFE.

Caught on Trestle at New Rochelle as Train Approached.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Mrs. Frederick Ross had a narrow escape this afternoon from being ground to death under a train in full view of other members of her family, who were only 200 feet away, but could not help her.

Mrs. Ross and her family were walking along the railroad, and when near the bridge which spans Beechwood Avenue the others descended from the embankment. Mrs. Ross started to cross the trestle to save distance, and when half way across heard a train approaching. Womanlike, she stood stock still.

Her relatives yelled to her to jump. At first she didn't comprehend, but when the train was four hundred feet away she jumped between the two tracks to the street, a distance of twenty feet. She was uninjured, except for a few bruises.

WOMEN FIRST TO REGISTER.

Are Given Preference Over Men in North Dakota Land Allotment.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 8—Miss Carrie Fisher of Grafton, N. D., was the first person to register here in the registration for lands in the Government's Fort Totten reservation, which began to-day. The first ten to register were women. The first man to register was Matthew F. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn.

From three to four thousand strangers were in Devil's Lake to-day when the Government opened the land registration. Women have precedence over men in line. The first man to register was Daniel E. Riebter of Minneapolis, and the first woman, Mrs. Hilda W. Johnson of Chisholm, Minn.

"MAD" DOG IN WOMEN'S CABIN

Caused Small Panic on Ferryboat—Shot at Last.

A full-grown Newfoundland dog ran amuck in the women's cabin of the ferryboat Oswego, running from Weehawken to the foot of West Forty-second Street, this city, last evening. The dog was frothing at the mouth, and the cry "Mad dog!" was raised.

Men, women, and children raced for the men's cabin, the doors of which were closed, and the deckhands finally cornered the animal in the women's cabin. When the boat reached the West Forty-second Street ferry house Capt. Thompson notified the police. Patrolman Lenahan was sent to the boat. After a chase of five minutes around the cabin he got a rope noose about the dog's neck and held him fast while he shot the animal dead.

BOAT HELPLESS IN RIVER.

New Hampshire Transfers Passengers Near Where Slocum Burned.

Owing to the sudden breaking of her steam steering gear, as she was passing North Brother Island in the East River yesterday afternoon, on her way to New York, the New Haven Line steamboat New Hampshire was compelled to anchor and make temporary repairs.

The New Hampshire was carrying about a hundred excursionists from New Haven to this city and return. They were to have reached Pier 20, East River, at 3 o'clock, in time for their transfer to the steamboat Richard Peck, which was to complete the excursion by taking them back to New Haven. When the New Hampshire became disabled she was anchored, and the Captain sent word to Capt. Nickerson, who is in charge of the service in this city.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the Richard Peck steamed alongside the New Hampshire; the two steamboats were lashed together, near the spot where the General Slocum was run ashore, and the passengers on the disabled vessel were quickly transferred. The Peck carried them on their way back to New Haven. After making repairs the New Hampshire proceeded on her way.

BOLT STRUCK GIRL'S UMBRELLA

Knocked It from Her Hand, but She Was Only Stunned.

Miss Kathryn Becker, while crossing a lot near her home at Third and Shaw Avenues, Union Course, Queens, yesterday morning, had an umbrella she was carrying knocked from her hand by lightning. The girl was knocked down, but only slightly injured.

Another bolt struck the Becker home and also the Nelson house, at Sixth and Shaw Avenues. Little damage was done.

MEAT STRIKERS TO TIE UP NEW YORK PLANTS

Order Issued by Advisory Board Goes Into Effect To-day.

NEARLY 3,500 MEN AFFECTED

Workers Will Stay on Duty 24 Hours So That Abattoirs May Be Left In Good Condition.

The long-delayed strike of the thirteen locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers in this city was decided last night. The packers will receive twenty-four hours' notice, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning, in order that the abattoirs may be left in good condition. About 3,500 men are affected by the strike order.

The strike order came from National President Donnelly in Chicago some days after he ordered the second strike, but the order was held up until the local unions voted on it. The vote was for a strike, but the strike order was still held in abeyance until Henry L. Eichelberger, who represents the National Executive Committee here, could consult with Homer D. Call, the National Secretary, who had been expected here for a week, but only arrived on Sunday. The meeting of the advisory board last night lasted over five hours, after which the following statement was given out:

"Complying with the order coming from National Secretary Homer D. Call and Fourth Vice President Eichelberger, the Advisory Board has decided to give the twenty-four hours' notice beginning at 8 A. M. Tuesday morning, calling out all men employed by the meat trust in New York and vicinity, and if any of the independent houses aid or assist the packers their men also will be called out. This course has been made necessary by the fact that the meat trust has been shipping its stock from the West to New York and asking us to slaughter the same after our men in the West have been on strike."

STRIKERS ENLIST TEAMSTERS.

Will Not Deliver Ice to Chicago Butchers—Packing Plants Busy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Union Teamsters are to be the principal weapon which the labor leaders propose to use to win the stockyards strike. Orders were issued today to drivers of ice-wagons to deliver no more ice to butchers who buy of the big packers or to any branch houses of the packing plants where the men are now on strike.

A list of more than 200 retail dealers, who have been buying meat from the so-called trust packers' and hauling it away with their own wagons, has been compiled, and, according to the claims of the strike leaders, the ice supply will be cut off from every one of these places to-morrow morning.

All the packing plants began operations here to-day with slightly increased forces of workmen, nearly 200 additional employes having been secured over Sunday. Nearly all the new men who left the yards Saturday night to spend Sunday at their homes returned to work this morning. Among those who reported for duty to-day were a considerable number of the strikers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—The annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters indorsed to-day the action of its unions at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, where the teamsters have ordered sympathetic strikes, and adopted a resolution of general application "pledging moral and financial support to all teamsters who have or who may hereafter strike in sympathy with the striking butchers and meat cutters." This is a sweeping pledge, as just previous to its adoption the constitution was amended so that strike benefits shall extend indefinitely, instead of being limited to four weeks.

$400,000 FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Panic Averted in Academy of Music, Next Door to Blazing Building.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Fire which started in the five-story building at 251 to 257 Main Street just before 4 o'clock this afternoon caused a loss which to-night is estimated at $400,000, and for a time threatened the Academy of Music, next door, where a play was being produced. The prompt appearance of Assistant Fire Chief Murphy on the stage in the Academy of Music prevented what might have been a serious panic. The people left the playhouse without serious mishap to any person, although there was some disorder.

The fire quickly consumed everything. All of the working folk in the place got out safely, though some of the women fainted and had to be assisted. The loss is covered by insurance.

HOLD UP WOMEN IN CARRIAGE.

Italians Attack Them Near Scene of Croton Falls Robberies.

PURDYS STATION, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The hold-ups in the Croton Valley, which ceased after the arrest of about thirty Italians near Croton a couple of weeks ago, have broken out again. The latest robbery occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, when four Italians stopped a carriage on the highway between Croton Falls and Purdys, in which were Miss J. B. Llewellyn and her niece of Croton Lake.

One of the Italians seized the reins at the horse's head, and the women began to scream. Miss Llewellyn jumped out, and one of the men grabbed her. The cries of the women, however, attracted a driving party, including several men who were turing a bend in the road, and the Italians made off. Deputy Sheriffs made a search to-day of several laborers' camps in the upper part of the valley, but the right men were not found.

The Italians complained of are squatters on New York City property. The attention of the New York authorities will be called to them.

NEW TRAP SET FOR AUTOISTS.

Long Island Judge Has Telephones Placed Along the Road.

Judge Frank L. Tuison of Lawrence, L. I., who occupied the bench with Magistrate Moss in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, has invented a new system for the detection of automobilists who violate the speed law. He has had three telephones placed along a course a half mile long. The approach of an automobile is telephoned along the line, and if the law is broken the operator is arrested at the other end.

For Loss of Appetite,
take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Excels in treatment of women and children, for debility and loss of appetite. Supplies the needed tonic. —Adv.

NIGHT ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

St. Petersburg Filled with Rumors That the Fortress Has Fallen.

CHE FOO, Aug. 8, 11 P. M.—The firing of heavy guns at intervals of one minute has been distinctly heard in the direction of Port Arthur since 10:30 P. M., the acoustic conditions of the atmosphere being unusually favorable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—The city is full of wild rumors that Port Arthur has fallen due to reports from Che-foo of another assault, in which the fortress was taken by the combined land and sea forces, though the Japanese lost three warships, including the protected cruisers Chiyoda and Itsukushima.

There is not the slightest confirmation of these rumors. It is believed that the Japanese are still unable to capture the outer works, much less the fortress itself.

STOESSEL'S SUICIDE RUMORED.

Shanghai Also Hears of 10,000 Sick and Wounded at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—According to the correspondent of The Morning Post at Shanghai, it is reported there that there are 10,000 sick and wounded persons at Port Arthur, and that the Russians are negotiating with the Japanese to send the hospital ship Mongolia away full of sick.

It is reported, the correspondent says, that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel has committed suicide, and that panic prevails at Port Arthur.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND

Public Buildings Seriously Damaged—Heavy Loss by Private Firms.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 9.—The heaviest earthquake which New Zealand has experienced in many years occurred at 10:22 o'clock this morning.

Several public buildings were seriously damaged and private firms also suffered heavy losses.

The shock was general on both islands.

No loss of life has been reported.

AMERICA TO RULE THE WAVES.

Command of the Sea Soon to Pass to Us, Capt. Brassey Predicts.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Capt. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, editor of The Naval Annual, speaking at Catfield to-day, said he was convinced that within ten years the command of the seas would have passed from Great Britain to the United States.

The latter country, he declared, is now building more battleships than England is, and its resources are greater than are those of Great Britain, whose only hope of maintaining her supremacy on the sea is a federation through which the colonies will aid in the building up and maintenance of the navy of the mother country.

FOUR DROWNED IN COLLISION.

Steamer Nantucket Sinks Schooner Ella Francis Off Cape Cod.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 8.—A special from Norfolk states that the schooner Ella Francis of Rockland was sunk Saturday off Cape Cod through a collision with the steamer Nantucket, Boston for Norfolk.

Capt. Thorndike and three members of the crew were drowned. One man was saved.

Those who were lost were Capt. Thorndyke of Rockland, Me., and W. Harvey, Michael Seaton, and Herbert Gray, all of Rockport, Me. They were in one of the schooner's boats drawn under by the vortex made by the steamer's propeller. The mate, Edward A. Wentworth, remained aboard the schooner and was rescued by a boat from the Nantucket.

FRENCH AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT.

Labaudy's Machine Covers 12½ Miles in 15 Minutes.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—M. Lebsudy's steerable balloon made a quarter of an hour's flight this morning, covering twelve miles and a half at a height of eighty metres, and returning to its shed without the slightest hitch.

It is calculated that the screws made 1,100 revolutions per minute, and it is pointed out that the motor is so constructed as to minimize the vibration produced by the screws. The witnesses to the flight included M. Julliot, the engineer who drew up the plans for the balloon, and M. Bans, Secretary of the Aëro Club.

WHITNEY HORSES TO BE SOLD.

Offering Announced Will Be to Close Up the Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—It has been announced that all of the racing stock of the estate of the late William C. Whitney will be sold at auction to wind up the estate. The sale may take place at the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting. If not, it may go over until later in the Fall. Harry Payne Whitney, however, will not quit racing, as he will retain or buy in a part of the stock.

Newton Bennington and Frank R. Hitchcock have decided to cut down their racing establishments and will sell their surplus horses here. On the last day of the meeting the Bennington racers will go under the hammer, but the date for the Hitchcock string has not been announced.

$1,000,000 ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Virginia Farmers Will Lease 65,000 Acres to Government for Five Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An army of workmen, directed from Washington, is now engaged in preparing the ground for the army manoeuvres that are to take place between Sept. 5 and 10 on the battlefields of Bull Run and Haymarket in Virginia. It is estimated that 25,000 men will be engaged in the sham battles. Of this number 5,000 will be regular soldiers and the remainder State troops. Three great camps will be established.

The Government has $1,000,000 ready to spend on the manoeuvres. The manoeuvring area is 65,000 acres, which, under the agreement made with the farmers of Virginia, is to be leased at 20 cents an acre. In addition to that expense the United States probably will be called upon to pay bills for damage to crops, buildings, and stock, the amount being determined by a board of adjudication to be appointed by Gen. Corbin, by the Governor of Virginia, and by the farmers.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

RUSSIANS DISABLE 3 JAPANESE SHIPS

Cruiser Chiyoda Reported Sunk by Mine at Port Arthur.

SHELL HITS ITSUKUSHIMA

Gunboat Also Is Damaged—Czar's Squadron Then Bombards the Attacking Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff dated at Mukden, Aug. 7.

"Telegrams received to-day from Port Arthur and from the commander of the squadron (Rear Admiral Withoft) state that the cruisers Bayan, Askold, Pallada, and Novik, and some gunboats steamed out of the harbor on July 26 for the purpose of bombarding the enemy's positions. They were attacked by the Japanese battleship Chin Yen, the protected cruisers Chiyoda, Itsukushima, and Matsushima, and two second-class cruisers, with thirty torpedo boats.

"An eight-inch shell from the Bayan hurst in the stern of the Itsukushima, placing that ship out of action. Thereupon all the Japanese ships steered for the open sea, and at the same time the Chiyoda was damaged by a Russian mine. As the Chiyoda was sinking by the head she was steered toward Talien Bay. A shot from Battery 22 also damaged a Japanese gunboat which was sighted.

"On July 27, in view of the Japanese having taken the general offensive against our land position, the Bayan, Capt. Reitzenstein; the battleship Retvizan, the Pallada, Askold, and Novik, the coast defense ships Gremiashchi and Otvashni, the gunboat Giliak, and twelve torpedo boats, under command of Rear Admiral Lescbinsky, were ordered to support our right flank at the demand of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, (commander of the military forces at Port Arthur.)

"Our ships, preceded by mine dredgers, steamed toward Lungantan, from where they bombarded the Japanese positions until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"On their return, which they effected with the same precautions, a mine exploded underneath one of the dredgers.

"Rear Admiral Withoft estimated that the enemy's naval forces which were off Port Arthur July 30 consisted of five battleships, four armored cruisers, ten other cruisers, and forty-eight torpedo craft."

A dispatch from Mukden dated Aug. 8 says the fighting at Port Arthur from July 26 to July 28, occurred at least seven miles from the fortress, and that not all the guns of the batteries facing inland were engaged.

The armored cruiser Chiyoda was of 2,450 tons, and was built at Clydebank in 1889. She carried a crew of 300 men, and her armament consisted of ten 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, fourteen 3-pounders, and three Maxims.

The protected cruiser Itsukushima, 4,277 tons, was built in France in 1891. She carries one 12.5-inch Canet gun, eleven 4.7-inch quick-firers, an equal number of 3-pounders, and 6 Maxims.

THE BAYAN HIT 218 TIMES.

Japanese Lose Heavily, but Take a Hill —Bicycles as Ambulances.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 8.—During the last twenty-four hours 200 Chinese and 50 Russian refugees have arrived here from Port Arthur. Nearly all left there on Aug. 3. It has been impossible to obtain confirmation of the report of the sinking off Port Arthur of a Japanese cruiser, but that this occurred is not denied, as the vessel is said to have sunk in a place where mines have recently been laid.

Two French newspaper correspondents who made an attempt to reach Port Arthur by junk saw the Japanese fleet on Aug. 6. They were twice arrested and turned back. They heard nothing of the alleged sinking of a Japanese cruiser. They counted twenty-four vessels of the Japanese fleet, ranged in a double semi-circle in front of the harbor.

The refugees report that the Russian cruiser Bayan was struck by a fragment from one of the mines which the Japanese constantly send in toward the harbor entrance. The explosion occurred at the spot just previously vacated by the Russian gunboat Giliak, which had been in that position for months, acting as guardship. The Bayan bears marks of projectiles of various sizes showing that she has been hit 218 times since the beginning of the war.

It is stated positively that Vice Admiral Skrydloff was not on board the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff, which visited Niu-Chwang about a month ago and which was sunk on one of her return trips from that port.

This last batch of refugees, several of whom witnessed part of the three days' fighting of the week before last, deny that the Japanese were one verst (.66 of a mile) from the Russian fortress. They say that the Japanese troops are from ten to fifteen versts from the inner fort.

The Japanese are endeavoring to work their trenches nearer the fortress. The Russian resistance to these efforts is confined to the use of artillery, which ceaselessly harasses the diggers. The Japanese are said to have sixty guns in position on Wolf's Hill and vicinity, and it is evidently their intention slowly and surely to tighten their noose around Port Arthur.

ROLLED STONES ON ENEMY.

A refugee who witnessed the fighting at Wolf's Hill on July 26 and July 27 declares that 4,000 Russian troops defended that position, all the approaches to which had been protected with terraces at angles of 45 degrees. In many instances the Russian soldiers dropped their rifles and rolled boulders down on the enemy, with effect more fatal than their bullets.

The Russian mines were cleverly concealed in an open field. Their composition was as follows: At the bottom was a layer of high explosive, next a layer of rocks, and the whole covered with sod. The explosion of these mines threw the rocks for a distance of one or two versts. It is alleged that, with the exception of four men who were captured, two squadrons of Japanese cavalry were wiped out by the explosion of such mines.

The witnesses confirm previous statements that the Japanese losses in this fight

ing were severe. The Japanese soldiers advanced to Wolf's Hill over ground thickly strewn with their dead. They occupied the hill. Japanese prisoners are quoted as saying that one of the narrow streets of a Chinese village which was made the target of Russian batteries wae pscked with dead and wounded men.

The vehicles used by the Russians in removing their wounded included bicycles used in pairs, with a litter swung between them. A detachment of six cabs also was sent out on July 26 to bring in Russian wounded. On the 27th these cabs returned for more wounded to a place they had visited the day before. It was found, however, that this place wss then occupied by the Japanese, who captured the outfit of cabs.

On July 27 two detachments of marines and sailors, numbering 260 men, lost every commissioned officer, as a result of the first volley fired by the Japanese. The men of this detachment thereupon sent a delegation to Major Gen. Kondratenko and requested that he send to them the officers under whom they had previously performed exceptionally brilliant services, and for which Gen. Stoessel had sent them special thanks.

GALLANTRY OF THE GARRISON.

By the night of July 27 the Russian soldiers had heen fighting forty-eight hours with a minimum of rest, food, and water. They were then relieved by reserves, who arrived at the lines led by bands playing the national anthem. At the conclusion of the anthem cheers were given along the entire Russian line for the Emperor.

A proclamation published by Gen. Stoessel, Commander in Chief at Port Arthur, thanking the soldiers and declaring that their work in defense of the fortress never would be forgotten, was read to the troops, who again cheered. At this time parts of the Japanese lines were so close that the Russians could hear their enemies talking.

Among the refugees who arrived here during the last twenty-four hours are certain officials of the Danish Asiatic Company, for whose safety fesrs had heen entertained.

FLEEING FROM KUROKI'S ARMY.

Russians Retreating, Japanese Following Them Up.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fusan, Aug. 7 (delayed).—The Russian forces in front of Gen. Kuroki's army are reported retreating northward. A part of it has encamped at An-Ping, twelve miles from Liao-Yang. Guns were heard this morning on the Japanese right, meaning that possibly the Japanese are following the Russian retirement.

In connection with the death of Lieut. Gen. Count Keller, killed hy ehrapnel on July 29 while watching the hattle at Yang-Tse Pass from a battery position above Taowan, the Chinese living there say that the Russians removed two coffins from that place with great ceremony.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Tagehlatt this morning prints the following dispatch:

"Liao-Yang, Aug. 7.—The Western Russian forces north of Hai-Cheng suffered a heavy attack to-day. Many wounded Russians are here.

"There is a rumor current that Gen. Kuroki is threatening Mukden from the northeast.

"Viceroy Alexieff and Gen. Kuropatkin were yesterday in Liao-Yang."

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—There is increasing impatience among all classes for decisive news from Liso-Yang. A report from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff that there has heen no change in the Manchurian army's sphere of operations merely adds to the tension, which possibly will continue for some time.

There is no telling how long the notoriously slow and methodical preparations of the Japanese may occupy hefore they feel ready to advance on Gen. Kuropatkin's strong positions. Every dsy's delsy gives the Russian commander grester opportunity to fortify or to get away in csse he decides to avoid a big battle, though it is not generally thought here that there is much likelihood of his retreating without a decisive fight.

FATALLY HURT, RAN BLOCKS.

Boy Run Over Playing "Cat," Feared Policeman Would Arrest Him.

Fatally hurt, John Daly, fourteen years old, a schoolboy, living with his parents at 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who was run over hy a grocery wagon at Psrk Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Strect, yesterday, picked himself up and ran tbe two hlocks to his home, collapsing at last on the steps of his house. He died half an hour later in Harlem Hospital.

Young Ealy was playing "cat" in the avenuc, and in running after the "cat" got in front of the wagon, which was driven by William Hogan, twenty-two years old, of 317 East One Hundred and First Street. Before Hogan could stop the wheels had passed over the boy's abdomen. Policeman Teeven of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station eaw the accident and ran to the spot. Daly, evidently thinking that Teeven was going to arrest him for playing "cat" in the street, scrsmhled to his feet and started to run down the avenue. He kept on steadily to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and turned into his own street. At the stoop of his own house he staggered and fell senseless. Hogan was locked up on a technical charge of homicide.

R. W. MOULTON SHOOTS SELF.

Man Who Tried to Kill May Buckley Attempts Suicide.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—R. W. Moulton, who attempted to shoot May Buckley, an actress, in New York three years ago, is lying in a critical condition at the Englewood Hospital, suffering from a self-inflicted bullet-wound in his bresst.

Moulton, who is an amateur playwright, has not been living with his wife for several months, and last night called at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. N. H. Deming, 6,317 Ellis Avenue, to see his wife. He was refused admittance hy Mrs. Deming, but broke in the door and made his way into the house. His wife had fled, and Moulton, finding that she had gone, shot himself. The physicians at the hospital said to-night that if blood poisoning does not intervene Moulton has a fair chance for recovery.

Three years ago Moulton attempted to shoot May Buckley in a café in New York City. He did not wound the woman, but bullets from his revolver struck Alexander W. Dingwall, manager of the Broadway Theatre, and John B. Leffingwell, a theatrical press representative.

DIED WITH FIANCE NEAR.

Miss Sulzer Was to be Married Soon to George Gibson.

Miss Clara Sulzer, daughter of the proprietor of the Harlem Casino, died in the German Hospital of appendicitis yesterday morning. George Gibson, Miss Sulzer's fiancé, was at the bedside when Miss Sulzer died. The funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, who was to hve performed the wedding ceremony, officiating. Miss Sulzer will be buried in her wedding gown. Had she lived she would have wedded Mr. Gibson on Sept. 6.

Yesterday afternoon the hody of Miss Sulzer was removed to Sulzer's Park, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. Last night the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association had a picnic in the park, and there were 10,000 present. None was aware that the body of the owner's daughter was in the great building. An effort was made to have the picnic postponed, but it was found impossihle to do so.

HAY DEFINES RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

Fuel and Raw Cotton Not Absolute Contraband of War.

BRITAIN'S FIRM ATTITUDE

Adheres to Her Contention That Sinking of the Knight Commander Was Unjustifiable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—"The recognition in principle of the trestment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhihition of the sale by neutrals to the people of heiligerent States of all articles which could he finally converted to military uses.

"Such an extension of the principle hy trssting coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of wsr, simply hecause they are shipped by a neutral to a non-hlockaded port of a heiligerent, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

This is a summary of a declaration hy Secretary Hay on the right of neutral rations during war. It was embodied in a circular to American Ambassadors to Europe, which was issued from the State Department June 10 last, but for some reason was withheld from the public, although certain shippers who inquired at the department after their right were supplied with copies.

Text of the Circular.

The text of the circular, which is based on a declaration hy the Russian Government that coal, naphtha, alcohol, and other fuel have been decisred contraband, is as follows:

"Neutral commerce in articles conditionally contrahand of war.

"It appears from public documents that coal, naphtha, alcohol, and other fuel have been declared contrahand of war hy the Russian Government.

"These articles enter into general consumption in the arts of peace, to which they are vitally necessary. They are usually treated not as 'absolutely contraband of war,' like articles that are intended primarily for military purposes in time of war, such as ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c., but rather as 'conditionally contraband'—that is to say, articles that may he used for or converted to the purposee of war or peace, according to circumstances. They may rather he clsesed with provisions and foodstuffs of ordinarily innocent use, but which may hecome absolutely contraband of war when actually and especially destined for the military or naval forces of the enemy.

"In the war between the United States and Spain the Nsvy Department, General Orders No. 492, issued June 20, 1898, declared, in Article 19, as follows:

"'The term contrahand of wsr comprehends only articles having a heiligerent destination.'

"Among articles absolutely contrahand it declared ordnance, machine guns, and other srticles of military or naval warfare. It declared ss conditionally contraband 'coal, when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy.' It likewise declared provisions to be conditionally contrahand 'when destined for the enemy's ehip or ships, or for a place that is besieged.'

Adopted in Naval War Code.

"The above rules as to articles absolutely or conditionslly contrahand of war were adopted in the Naval War Code, promulgated hy the Navy Department, June 27, 1900.

"While it appears from the documents mentioned that rice, foodstuffs, horses, heasts of hurden, and other animals which may be used in time of war sre declared to be contraband of war only when they are transported for account of or in destination to the enemy, yet all kinds of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, alcohol, are classified along with arms, ammunition, and other articles intended for warfare on land or sea.

"The teet in determining whether articles ancipitis usus are contrahand of war is their destination for the military uses of a heiligerent. Mr. Dana, in his Notes to Wheaton's International Law, says:

"'The chief circumstance of inquiry would naturally he the port of destination. If that is a naval arsenal, or a port in which veesels of war are usually fitted out, or in which a fleet is lying, or a garrison town, or a place from which a military expedition is fitting out, the presumption of military use would he raised, more or less strongly according to the circumstances.'

"In the wsrs of 1859 and 1870 coal was declared hy France not to be contrahand. During the latter war Great Britain held that the character of coal depended upon its destination, and refused to permit veesels to sail with it to the French fleet in the North Sea. Where coal or other fuel is shipped to a port of a heiligerent, with no presumption against its pacific use, to condemn it as ahsolutely contrahand would seem to be an extreme measure.

"Mr. Hsil, International Law, ssys:

"'During the West Africa conference in 1884 Russia took occasion to dissent vigorously from the inclusion of coal among articles contraband of war, and declared that she would categorically refuse her consent to any articles in any treaty, convention, or instrument whatever which would imply its recognition as sucb.'

As to Raw Cotton.

"We are also informed that it is intended to treat raw cotton as contrahand of war. While it is true that raw cotton could he made up into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, a military use for the supply of an army or garrison might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which might be shipped from neutral ports to the non-hlockaded ports of a heiligerent. The principle under consideration might, therefore, he extended so as to apply to every article of human use, which might he declared contrahand of war simply hecause it might ultimately hecome in any degree useful to a belligerent for military purposes.

"'Coal and other fuel and cotton are employed for a great many innocent purposes. Many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, and no sufficient presumption of an intended warlike use seems to he afforded hy the mere fact of their destination to a heiligerent port.

"The recognition, in principle, of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as ahsolutely contrahand of war might ultimately lead to a total inhihition of the eale hy neutrals to the people of belligerent States of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle hy treating coal and all other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contrahand of war, simply hecause they are shipped hy a neutral to a non-hlockaded port of a heiligerent, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonahle and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

PRAISES HAY'S NOTE.

London Times Calls on British Government to Act Vigorously.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Times in an editorial to-morrow will say:

"The Russian net is cast so wide as to place every neutral vessel trading with Japan at the tender mercies of the Russian cruisers. What those mercies are likely to be was shown hy the outrage, as Lord Lansdowne called it, perpetrated on the Knight Commander.

"Mr. Balfour declares that the Government have not abandoned their position in regard to that incident in the slightest degree. They still hold that whether the allegations made against the ship were true or not, they do not afford adequate justification for sending a neutral vessel to the hottom.

"The nation will expect the Government not merely to adhere to their view of this case, but to press it firmly and persistently upon Count Lamsdorff by all the means in their power.

"Our traditional attitude upon what is likely to prove the main issue in the definition of contraband is expressed with a force and clearness which we must admire and may be tempted to envy in the circular note of Mr. Hay to the representatives of the United States in Europe.

"We trust our Government will lose no time in letting it be known that we fully share the views of the Government of the United States and that we shall steadfastly uphold them and shall exact early and full compensation for all offenses against what we hold to be our undoubted and unquestionable rights. That is what the country expects very confidently from its rulers."

SINKING OF THE HIPSANG.

Her Captain Contradicts Russian Official Statement.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office has received a communication from the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, inclosing a copy of the evidence given hefore the British Consul at Chefoo hy the Captain of the British steamer Hipsang, helonging to the Hindo-China Navigating Company, which was sunk hy a Russian torpedo boat in Pigeon Bay July 16.

In his evidence the Captain contradicts the Russian official statement of the sinking of the Hipsang, and claims that the vessel's engines were stopped some time before she was sunk hy the torpedo boat. He also declares that there was no fog and that the weather was perfectly clear.

UNJUSTIFIED, INSISTS BALFOUR.

Maintains Stand in Regard to the Malacca and Knight Commander.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Balfour, replying to a question on the subject, said the British Government adhered to its contention that there was no adequate justification for the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander hy the Vladivostok squadron.

He pointed out that the Government's objection to the seizure of the Malacca was based entirely on the British contention that ships lesuing from the Black Sea under the commercial flag of Russia were incompetent to transport themeelves into cruisers.

"Regarding the Knight Commander," he said, "she was sunk on the ground that it was extremely difficult to hring her into port and hecause, in the opinion of the Russian officers, she was carrying contraband. We adhere to our opinion that these circumstances, whether true or not, afford no justification for sinking a neutral ship. We have not abandoned our position in the smallest degree."

MAY REVERSE PRIZE COURT.

Special Tribunal to Take Up Case of the Knight Commander.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The case of the British steamer Knight Commander, which was sunk hy the Vladivostok squadron and afterward condemned hy a prize court at Vladivostok, will he reviewed by a special Admiralty court.

On account of the strong position taken in this case by Great Britain, Russia has sgreed that such a court shall dotermine the question whether the vessel was a lawful prize, and Foreign Minister Lamsdorff hae telegraphed Viceroy Alexieff, requesting that all documents on which the prize court based its judgment be sent to St. Petersburg.

SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIP CALCHAS.

British Steamship from Tacoma Arrives at Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 8.—The British steamer Calchas, from Tacoma for Japanese ports, which was arrested hy the Vladivostok Squsdron thirty miles north of Tokio Bay during the recent cruise off the Pacific Coast of Japan, arrived here this afternoon in charge of a prize crew.

The papers of the Calchas showed she was carrying 370 tons of flour, 9 tons of cotton, 215 cogs, and 125 parts of macbinery, all consigned to Yokohama. The remaining 1,500 tons of the Calchas's cargo were consigned to Hongkong.

The Calchas is owned hy Alfred Holt & Co. of Liverpool, otherwise the Ocean Steamship Company, Limited, of that port. She is a vessel of 4,279 tons, and was built at Greenock in 1899. She was commanded hy Capt. Hannah. She left Tacoma for Japanese ports and Hongkong on July 8, since which time she had not been reported.

TO AVOID CLASH WITH RUSSIA.

We May Carry All Our Supplies to Philippines in Transports.

Unless the Japanese Flying Squadron under Admiral Kamimura puts the Russian Vladivostok squadron out of commission soon it is probahle that the Secretary of War, acting on a suggestion accredited to Commissary General Weston, United Statee Army, will order that pending the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war all supplies for the American forcee in the Philippines he carried in vessele of the United States Military Transport Service, instead of alloting a large part of the shipments to the various trans-Pacific merchant lines, as is the present custom. At the Army Building yesterday it was said that the newe that such an order was under consideration at Washington had reached the New York department, hut that as yet no such instructions had been received.

Should the order he promulgated it will affect principally the great trans-Pacific lines, the Pacific Mail and the Oceanic Steamship Company, and in a few weeks the Great Northern Steamship Company, which is about to place the two largest veseels that ever sailed under the American flag in the Pacific trade. An officer of the Great Northern Steamship Company, of which James J. Hill is the head, was asked what he thought the effect of such an order would be.

"That all depends," he said, "on whether the Government has enough traneports to handle the businese. If they have it would of course affect the business of all the Pacific companies. On the other hand, if they have not enough vessels, and I am inclined to helieve this, they will be compelled to charter the ships, and that of course would henefit the merchant lines."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

XENIA, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the main building of tbe Colonial Distillery and the large dry houses at Treheins, near here, entailing a loss estimated at $240,000.

HAY GIVES TURKISH MINISTER A SHOCK

Tells Him Patience of This Government Is Almost Exhausted.

NAVY TO ENFORCE DEMANDS

Chekib Bey Had Doubted News That Warships Were Bound for Smyrna —Learns a Few Other Things.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Hay to-day bluntly told Chekih Bey, tbe Turkish Minister here, that the patience of the American Government is almost exhausted. The Minister is expected to communicate this information to his bome Government speedily.

Chekih Bey had no instructions from the Porte when he called at the State Department. He had seen the newspaper reports of the intention of the State Department to second Minister Leishman's efforts diplomatically at Constantinople hy the presence of a fleet of American warships in Turkish waters, and he doubted the reports. Secretary Hay soon satisfied him on that point, and the Minister returned to his legation to frame a dispatcb for the information of the Turkish Foreign Office.

He did not care to make any statement himself as to the nature of his interview with Secretary Hay. There appeared to be an impression in the mind of the Turkish statesman that because the President of the United States could not make war without the consent of Congress he tberehy was estopped from indulging in a naval demonstration to forward his purpose to secure fair treatment for the Americans in Turkey. It is believed that on this point also tbe Turkish Minister was enlightened by Secretary Hay.

When Chekih Bey left the State Department he evidently was in a state of concern over what he had heard.

It is certain, however, that the dispatch of the European squadron to Turkish waters at this time means that this Government is determined to reacb a settlement of tbe numerous questions that have been pending for a long time with the Government of Turkey.

The matters in controversy include the granting to American educational, charitable, and religious institutions of the same rights, privileges, and immunities that have heen or may be granted to similar institutions of other countries; permieion to American scientists to make excavations; emigration of wives and children of naturalized American citizens of Ottoman origin; the removal of prohihition on American pork, and a number of others that have arisen within the lsst twelve months.

In connection with the demands for a settlement of these matters, the treatment of tbe American Minister bas been most exasperating and humiliating, and has upon several occasions been remedied only by a threat to sever diplomatic relations.

One year ago a special message was sent to Minister Leishman by the President for delivery to the Sultan, but tbe Minister was unable to obtain audience with or even an acknowledgment from the Suhlime Porte of the receipt of his demand for audience. This persistent refusal to recognize Minister Leishman was in a measure attributable to the Court regulation that only Ambassadors have the right to demand audience with the sovereign, hut as a matter of fact the negative action of the Suhlime Porte was for the deliherate purpose of defeating the audience demanded.

It was not until Secretary Hay in reply to a telegram from Minister Leishman directed that gentleman to make known to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States recognizes the established right of the diplomatic representative of a foreign Government to ask audience of the President in order to present a personal message from his sovereign, and claims the same for its envoys abroad, that the Suhlime Porte paid any attention to our Minister's demand.

This right, Mr. Hay explained, pertains to the comity of direct intercourse between the chiefs of sovereign States and does not depend on the grade of the diplomatic representative who conveys the message. Bearing such a message, the agent has the ansolutorial right of audience to present it. It cannot he denied without giving grave cause of offense to the sender.

Subsequently Mr. Hay instructed Minister Leishman to give the Minister for Foreign Affairs a copy of his note and a memorandum etating thst "if audience is not granted within three days Mr. Leishman will he constrained to report to his Government and act upon its definite instructions," which had the desired result, and Mr. Leishman was accorded an audience by the Sultan. The usual promises were made hy the Sultan, and, like previous promisee, were not carried out.

Recently Minister Leishman had similar experiences with the Suhlime Porte. He was permitted to have an audience with the Sultan one day, hut no results were obtained, the Sultan making an appointment for another audience a few daye later. The engagement was not kept, the Minister being informed by the Grand Vizier that his Majesty had an engagement which would prevent him from seeing the Minister.

It is to correct these exasperating methods of the Sultan's Ministers that the United States has sent its war vessels to Smyrna.

It is doubtful if the Sultan is primarily responsible for the trestment accorded Minister Leishman. The Sultan is surrounded hy a Court composed of numerous officials who have special reasons for governing their conduct in accordsnce with the wishes of the several Ambassadors at Constantinople, and especially the Ambassador of Russia, whose influence with the Suhlime Porte is paramount. It is even said that Russia supplies its Amhassador at Constantinople with a large fund to he used in promoting Russia's interests and securing the wishes of that Government in so far as they can he accomplished hy the action of the Sultan through the Suhlime Porte.

APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

Armenian Church Dignitaries Ask Protection from Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne will receive to-morrow H. Sarajian, Archhishop of the Armenian Church in America; Sahak Ayvadian, Archbishop of Persia and India, and Dr. Jean Loris Melikow, representing the Armeniane of the Caucasus, who form a commission appointed by the Supreme Patriarch of the Armenian Chnrch to visit the chief representatives of the great powers and appeal to them to compel the Sultan of Turkey to estahlish and preserve order and tranquillity in Armenia.

It le expected that Lord Lansdowne will arrange for a reception of tbe commission hy King Edward.

The Armenians are going to Rome, Vienna, and Berlin, and thence to Washington, where they will present a personal letter from the Supreme Patriarch to President Roosevelt, wbo will be asked, as the head of a great Christian power, to apply pressure on the Sultan to ameliorate the condition of the Armenian people. The letter describes the situation as very bad, and says massacres have occurred at Mush and in the vicinity of Bitlis, Van, and Bayazid, in which thousands of persons have been slaughtered.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:40 P. M.—237 Second Street; Rosie Kahlman; damage, $10.

7:40 P. M.—201 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; George Goodman; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—265 William Street; Joseph Dandendaslet; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—1,937 Third Avenue; Brander & Ferdenand; damage, $1,000.

10 P. M.—368 West Thirty-fourth Street; Jacob Walton; damage, $10.

10:25 P. M.—268 West Thirty-fourth Street; Abraham Rose; damage, $10.

11:30 P. M.—59 West Sixty-third Street; Thomas Canes; damage, $10.

76 KNOWN DEAD IN FLOOD TRAIN WRECK

Continued from Page 1.

tended four feet over the brink, while broken timbers and twisted rails hung still further over. The Arroyo had been widened to more tbsn a hundred feet at the point where the hridge had heen. The water tore a zig-zag course across the prairie to a depth of thirty feet in several places. There was little left of the haggage car, a few rods, a truck or so, dimly seen in the muddy water, and a half-buried iron safe.

The great locomotive, the boiler free of the trucks, the cah and tank gone, lies where it fell.

A quarter of a mile to the east, wbere this gorge of death debouched into Fountain Creek, lay the chair car, windows gone, three-fourths filled with mud and sand. A hundred feet further on was the smoker, bottom up, against a sand bar.

A hundred and fifty feet furtber on in the bed of the Fountain was tbe coal tender of tbe engine, and from that point on for four or five miles vestiges of the coaches, the engine and tender stuck up from the bed of tbe stream or lay along the shore or on the islands.

Articles of clothing were found in the brush along the shore. Masses of earth had caved in from tbe high sides of tbe river at many places, and the searchers fear that hodies were hurled under them.

Five hundred men scanned every inch of the river and its surroundings a few hours after daylight. They waded in the stream and carried out mud-begrimed bodies which were found at widely separated points, some of them miles from the scene of the accident.

Recovering the Corpses.

The first of tbe corpses recovered were those of Miss Irene Wrigbt and little Dorothy Johnson, sister-in-law and daughter respectively of Harry Johnson of Pueblo. An unknown woman lay beside them.

Engineer Hindman wae found, with his watcb still running, a few feet further down the stream. All day long stretchers with sand-covered, dripping burdens were carried every few minutes to the railroad tracks, where the death train awaited them.

While it was still dark axes had been used on the half buried cars at the junction of the creek with the Fountain and at dsylight this work was resumed on the emoking car which lay out in the Fountain, wbere men were compelled to wade almost to their waists to reach it. A few moments' search and clearing away of the floor of the car revealed the hody of a young man in his shirt sleeves.

A second party further down the river found several persons entangled in a mass of débris, thought to have been part of the haggage car, which was literally torn to pieces. In a short time a large number of bodies was dug out of the sand here. One woman was completely hurled, save one foot, which stuck above the water. Some hodies were found lodged in the shrubbery along the banks, others in the wreckage in midstream, and many half hurled with only an arm or a piece of clothing to reveal their presence.

Drowned Like Rats.

Many of the hodies were almost naked. Without doubt the great majority were drowned like rats in a trap when the cars were plunged without a moment's warning into the whirling water 35 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and with a current strong enough to carry thousands of pounds of weight nearly a mile.

When brought ashore the bodies were placed on the ground and covered. A haggage car was kept running hetween the city and the wreck bringing in those who were found. A number of wagons finally was pressed into service to haul tbe bodies to the tracks, leaving the searchers free to continue the hunt for others.

By 9 o'clock this morning the plains were dotted with vehicles, each with its load of anxious eeekers or the morbidly curious. More than a thousand persons were on the scene two hours hefore noon, and the roads in every direction were filled with streame of othere coming away.

Road Officials in Charge.

The wrecking crews were under the direction of Superintendent R. H. Bowren and Assistant Superintendent W. E. Miller of the Denver and Rio Grande and Superintendent R. H. Dyer of the Missouri Pacific. Tbey were assisted by Chief of Police H. M. Shoup and a force of officers from the city.

The Fountain River still rushes with the impetus of the flood. The Arroyo is now a clear, tiny stream, trickling along where tbe fatal mass of water rushed a few hours hefore. The earth on either eide is swept clean hy the flood.

The walls of the so-called Dry Creek are rugged, irregular, caving, and widened, but still so narrow tbat it is almost impossible to underetand how the great coaches, the hsggage csr, and the tender could have heen swept so far without becoming lodged against the sides. Most of the hed of the creek is now visible.

One of the saddest stories is that of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilbert of Oklahoma City, who were on tbeir boneymoon trip. Gilhert is one of the three men who marvelously escaped from the chair car. His wife, who was sitting beside him, was loet, and although he is unscathed, her death has made him a nervous wreck. He is now in tbe Pueblo Hospital.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., inquiring for Miss Alice Wood of that city, was received. She is reported among the missing.

Peculiar pathos attaches to the death of Miss Stella McDonald of Pueblo and Dr. James B. McGregor of Ballard, Washington, wbo were drowned together. Their engagement was announced last week, and the wedding was planned for the near future.

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 8.—The list of identified dead corrected at midnight follows:

BECK, GEORGE, Pueblo.
BENNETT, Miss, Pueblo.
BETHEL, ——, Cripple Creek.
BISHOP, ETTA E., Pueblo.
BISHOP, J. F., architect, Pueblo.
CAMPBELL, DON, Pueblo.
CURTIS, H., Pueblo.
DOWNING, Miss CARRIE, Pueblo.
EMRICH, J., Pueblo.
ENGLAND, GEORGE, Colorsdo Springs.
GALBRAITH, J. G., Pueblo.
GARTLAND, Mrs., Denver.
GRAHAM, J. G., Florence, Col.
GRAVES, H. R., Pueblo.
GRAY, JESSE E., Pueblo.
HESS, A. G., Pueblo.
HINDMAN, HENRY, engineer, Denver.
HOOS, A. E., Pueblo.
HOPPER, Miss PEARL, Pueblo.
HOUGH, HARRY, Denver.
HUGHES, WILLIAM, Pueblo.
JOHNSON, DOROTHY, 8 years old, Pueblo.
KEATING, Mrs. JAMES, Pueblo.
LEONARD, IDA, Pueblo.
LINFOOT, Mrs. ROBERT, Pueblo.
MAXWELL, A. S., Pueblo.
McCRACKEN, HUGH, Aurora, Ill.
McDONALD, Miss STELLA, Pueblo.
MEARS, R. O., Denver.
MORRIS, MAX, Pueblo.
PINE, Miss ANNIE, Pueblo.
PRICE, Miss Mary, Lasalle, Ill.
REESE, T. S., express messenger, Denver.
SELBY, Mise VINNIE, Pueblo.
SEWARD, BUD, Pueblo.
SHOUP, Miss LOTTA, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SMITH, J. H., conductor, Denver.
STEVENS, Miss ELLA, Northampton, Mass.
STURGEON, Miss ALICE, Pueblo.
THOMPSON, Mies TILLIE, Pueblo.
TURNER, JOSEPH F., brakeman, Denver.
WALKER, Miss FLORENCE, Pueblo.
WEST, Mrs. GEORGE F., wife of ex-Mayor, Pueblo.
WHITMAN, Major FRANK H., formerly of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, Topeka, Kan.
WILLIAMS, Miss NELLIE, Pueblo.
WOOD, Miss EMILY, Pueblo.
WRIGHT, Miss ERNE, Pueblo.
WRIGHT, I. W., Pueblo.
YEAGLA, Mrs. A. L., Pueblo.

The Known Missing.

The known missing at midnight are:

BODMAN, FRANK, Pueblo.
BOSEMAN, Miss, Pueblo.
CHANCELLOR, Miss, Pueblo.
DAVIS, MINNIE, Pueblo.
DIGGINS, MALCOLM S., Pueblo.
DONNELLY, Mrs. HENRY, Des Moines, Iowa.
DONNELLY, Margaret, Des Moines, Iowa.
DURHAM, V. B., Pueblo.
GILBERT, Mrs. H. S., Pueblo.
GILCHRIST, SOPHIE, Pueblo.
HADENBURG, Miss, Salina, Kan.
KEATING, JAMES PAUL, two years old, Pueblo.
KELLY, Miss MARGUERITE, Pueblo.
MESSINGER, F. H., bank cashier, Central City, Col.
MOLITER, Mrs. JOHN S., and two daughters, aged 4 and 8 years, respectively, Pueblo.
MUNN, Dr. W. F., Pueblo.
O'BANNON, JAMES, Pueblo.
PAGE, HAROLD B., Denver.
PRICE, ——, Aurora, Ill.
ROTAND, ELSIE, Pueblo.
SELBY, MINNIE, Pueblo.
STIMMEL, Dr. E. C., Pueblo.
SWARTZCUP, RALPH, Pueblo.
THOMAS, J. Q., and wife, Pueblo.
WELCH, Mrs. MARY, Chicago.

St. Louis Train Derailed.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Aug. 8.—Running at the rate of sixty miles an hour Vandalia train No. 20, a through train from St. Louis with 300 passengers aboard, struck a broken rail near the station here to-day. Five cars were turned over and destroyed by fire caused hy the explosion of a gas storage tank. None of the passengers was killed, and only one, Mrs. E. X. Wigderson of Antigo, Wis., was seriously injured. Nearly all of the injuries were caused hy broken glass.

The fire which destroyed the coaches also consumed a grain elevator and a string of freight cars.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A FATAL ERROR.

A man steps into your office, draws up his chair, and talks right into your face. His breath is offensive. Your only thought is how to get rid of him and his business. You cut him short with, "I am not interested."

SOZODONT

is essential to one whose breath is not pure and sweet. Penetrating the little crevices, it deodorizes, sweetens and purifies them, and makes you feel genteel and clean-cut.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BOYCOTT

Has been declared by the labor unions against the products of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., viz.: Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee.

The labor papers notify the public not to huy these things until Mr. C. W. Post, the proprietor, obeys the orders of the Unions.

These "orders" are that he withdraw the advertising from certain newspapers that have fallen under their displeasure.

They openly announce that they propose to "break up," "ruin," and "put out of business" the publishers of such papers, and insist tbat Mr. Post join in this conspiracy with them.

These publishers have been faithful in their contracts with Mr. Post, are upright business men and good citizens, their only crime being tbat they decline to turn over the management of their papers to the leaders of the labor trusts, (alias Unions,) who are generally ignorant, willful, and violent men, incapable of conducting a business.

Mr. Post declines to be party to such unlawful conspiracy to financially ruin any one, and this, together with the fact that he has been rash enough to publicly expose some of tbe criminal acts of members of labor unions has produced this boycott.

The average American citizen, not employing labor, knows little of the insufferable arrogance, impudence, and violence of the ignorant bullies, decorated with brief power by the most tyrannous of all trusts, the "labor trust" or Unions.

Put supreme power in the hands of any ignorant man, not accustomed to affairs, and he quickly becomes a bully, denouncing and abusing any one and every one who does not instantly obey his "orders." He cares nothing for law or the rights of others.

The Unions are made up of two classes. 1st. The men who have a ready and abusive tongue, and who can howl down, and by violent and loud talk, dominate the meetings of the Unions.

These men are seldom if ever good workers, or thrifty home-owning and desirable citizens, they have small chance on their own merits to earn first-class wages unless they can force themselves on employers by a Union card. They hring on strikes and misery for good workmen, and try to, and do, blackmail employers into settling same by paying them graft money. Some of them have been jailed for sucb offenses, but the great majority still bold forth. They bave brought untold disgrace on the fair name of "labor" and made the term "the poo-er werken mon" a by-word, hissed and laughed at by the public.

The second or other class in tbe labor unions is made up of good, capable, intelligent, peaceable, thrifty citizens, who go into unions with the laudable purpose of bettering their conditions, and to support an honest association, whicb they hope will be honestly conducted, truly and fairly, in the interests of labor, but to their surprise and disgust they find that whenever they try to speak in the meetings for fairness and honorable procedure tbey are hooted and howled down hy the other class.

They try to counsel peace, equity, and justice, but they might as well launch a feather in a cyclone. Then they sometimes try to keep at work when tbey need the wages, and know they are fair, but they are abused, and frequently their families maltreated and themselves beaten back into submission, so tbere are literally hundreds of thousands of decent American workmen, absolutely forced to hear the disgrace and ignominy of the galling yoke of Unionism, because of the hated tyranny of the others.

Every American of the right sort is a workman, either with brain or hand, or better yet, with both, and in the mind of each is a fundamental deep-seated respect for the able, competent, thrifty, and peaceable worker, and a corresponding dislike and antipathy to the arrogant and violent pretender of the other class.

The second class named are for the time heing forced to stand the denunciations of the public against labor unions, for they are in sad company, which has brought disgrace upon the name of Unions, so there seems no way hut for the decent men to stand it until in some way they can obtain control, and make the old or new unions, wbich they may form, lawful, respectable, and wortby of the esteem of the public.

We are on record as being friends and well wishers of the second class named, and as thoroughly and unalterably opposed to the law breakers, criminals, and bullies of the other class, so when union men denounce and revile us, it is easy to determine in which class they helong.

The union men in the first class are genuine and undeniable anarchists, aliens, and outlaws.

Let us analyze and see.

When a strike occurs, they picket plants, threaten people, assault men, dynamite property, boycott, and even murder, they are criminals and opposed to all law.

An anarchist is one opposed to law.

When police or the military are called in to preserve the peace, and protect the common people, do these men welcome and uphold them? They do not, but hasten to "protest" and do all in their power to remove them, so they can carry out their acts of violence and law breaking.

They favor no law hut their own, and that is the true hall mark of an Anarchist pure and simple.

Some one says we are harsh in our description of these men. We are not responsihle for their character and acts. They do these things regardless of any one, and the only way the public can fairly judge tbem is to know the facts.

It is this class of union men who have placed a boycott on our products, in trying to force us to join their lawless ranks and ruin some publisbers, and they are the ones who propose to punish Mr. Post for fearlessly telling the facts about them and their methods.

A man with a family of children to support was kept out of work hy a strike in Chicago. Tbe family would have starved had he not obtained money to buy tbem bread.

God Almighty has instilled in the mind of every man, worthy the name, a desire to work and furnish hread and clothing for his little ones, but in this case the labor union said he must not.

God's motive was the strongest, he broke the rules of the union and went to work.

They caugbt him one evening on the street, knocked him down with brass knuckles, kicked him unconsc

UNIONS REPUDIATE ARBITRATION PLEDGE

Openly Turn Down Agreement with Builders.

ELEVATOR UNION DEMURS

Constructors Leave Building Trades Alliance Meeting—Subway on Same Footing with Builders.

Simultaneously with the putting into effect of the building trades lock-out yesterday came the open repudiation of the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association by the unions. It was also announced at the Building Trades Club that the subway fight and the fight of the Employers' Association against the Building Trades Alliance are one and that the subway strike cannot be settled by General Contractor John B. McDonald alone. Mr. McDonald has joined the Employers' Association in the fight to uphold the arbitration agreement.

The Building Trades Alliance met yesterday morning at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, and adopted the following resolutions containing the repudiation of the arbitration agreement:

To all the Affiliated Trades of the Building Trades Alliance:

Whereas, Several organizations attached to the Building Trades Alliance have grievances on the Subway and various other buildings in this city; and,

Whereas, Said grievances were brought before the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association, as provided for in the arbitration plan then existing between the unions and employers of the city; and,

Whereas, Said General Arbitration Board decided that the unions were correct, and that such grievances could not come before the Arbitration Board, owing to precedents established through similar cases where the rights of the unions to strike against non-union men have been acknowledged; and,

Whereas, The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association disregarded the decision of the Arbitration Board and ordered the various employers' associations to lock out the employes—this in direct violation of said plan of arbitration, which specifically provided for the settlement of such disputes; and,

Whereas, The Employers' Association, by recognizing the authority of the Board of Governors as superior to that of the Arbitration Board, did violate such arbitration plan then existing; therefore,

Resolved, That the unions affiliated with this Alliance declare the employers' arbitration plan is no longer in operation and has no binding force on said unions.

To Give McDonald a Chance.

James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee, said after the meeting that the Alliance would give John B. McDonald a chance of refusing to see a committee, though he knew beforehand that the contractor would not see representatives of the alliance. As to the schools, he said that was a matter for the employers to settle, that the alliance was at any time willing to let the school work go on. As to the arbitration agreement, he looked on it, he said, as an affair of the past which, if it meant what its name implied, had failed of its object.

While the meeting was in progress the delegates of the Elevator Constructors' Union walked out, declaring that their men were at work again, and that the lock-out in their case was called off. Before this the Elevator Manufacturers' Association had received notice that the strikes of the elevator constructors had been called off, and the lock-out in that particular trade was then called off.

The carpenters on the subway power house, who went out last week and returned to work, struck again yesterday after having been at work four days. Thomas McCracken, business agent of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, said last night that the men had returned to work on receipt of a telegram purporting to come from James Morrison, another business agent, directing them to do so. Morrison said the telegram was a fake and the men were ordered on strike again.

Shortly after 2 o'clock a committee from the Building Trades Alliance called at the office of Subway Contractor McDonald. The committee consisted of a representative of every trade on strike on the subway, and was prepared to say that the Alliance was willing to call the subway strike off with the proviso that only union men he employed hereafter.

Committee Didn't See Contractor.

The committee waited an hour in the corridor outside Mr. McDonald's office, and finally William C. Douglas, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association, and H. G. King, Jr., McDonald's private secretary, appeared. Philip Weinselmer, who headed the committee, told them that it was highly important that the committee see Mr. McDonald.

"Can't you find where he is?" he asked.

"I haven't the slightest idea," said Secretary King, "and I don't think there's any use in your waiting any longer."

Weinselmer asked if in case the committee returned at 4 o'clock they could see Mr. McDonald, Mr. King could not say and would not undertake to make an appointment for to-day, as he did not know where Mr. McDonald would be.

"Well," said Weinselmer, "we'll call at 4 o'clock any way."

The committee called promptly, but Mr. McDonald was not there.

"We left word," said Weinselmer, "that the committee will call at 11 o'clock to-morrow. I know that Mr. McDonald does not want to see us, but I want a downright refusal from him. Then we will go higher. We will go to August Belmont and if that does not do, we will go to Tammany Hall and ask Charles F. Murphy to bring the case before the Mayor."

Lewis J. Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades' Employers' Association, gave out a statement last night in which he confirmed the assertions that the lock-out of the Elevator Constructors had been declared off. He said:

"We have agreed on a definite plan of ending the lock-out. As soon as the strikes in each particular trade are called off the lock-out in that trade will be ended. We were notified at 11 o'clock on Saturday night that the strikes of the elevator constructors had been called off. We notified Paul Starrett, President of the George A. Fuller Company, and other contractors employing elevator constructors to this effect, and told them to put their men back again. There are now seven unions affected by the lock-out. They are the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, the Electrical Workers' Union, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, the Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union, the Operative Plasterers' Society, and the Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers' Union.

"John B. McDonald is now working hand in hand with the Employers' Association in fighting the strikes and upholding the arbitration agreement. He could not settle the subway strike himself. All strikes in any single trade must be settled on the subway and on buildings before the lock-out in that trade is called off."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Alliance was held yesterday evening, at which Philip Weinselmer made the assertion that there never had been a lock-out of the elevator constructors. He declared that the members of the Elevator Manufacturers' Association had preferred to forfeit their bonds to the Building Tradee Employers' Association rather than lock out their men. Weinselmer also asserted that the Marble Industry Employers' Association had refused to lock out the men, though some marble workers were on strike.

FORNES TO TAKE A HAND.

Acting Mayor Wants Work Continued on Schools.

In the opinion of Acting Mayor Fornes, the building trades strike will materially affect the interests of the school children, and therefore he purposes to take a hand in it to-day. It is his intention to offer his services as a general arbiter. He expects to send out invitations to-day for a conference of the leaders of the opposing sides to be held in his office.

It is Mr. Fornes's intention to urge the completition of the school buildings as against all other work because of the great civic need. In discussing his plan, the Acting Mayor said:

"I shall await the developments of to-day to see whether it will a strike or a lockout and to-morrow I shall send out my invitations to the leaders to call a halt on stopping the work on school buildings, and I hope to succeed.

"It is of paramount importance that the strike should not afect the school children who are dependent upon the opening of the school buildings in course of erection now. There are thirty-one of these, and of them six are so nearly completed that they would be ready for occupancy at the Fall term with seating capacity for about 12,000 children.

"In regard to providing facilities for school children, I wish to say that the city stands ready to build as many schools as are needed. We would build sixty new schools as far as the willingness of the city officials are concerned, but it is impossible to get the sites and the work done any faster than at present."

SMALL LOCK-OUT AT NEWARK.

Jersey Member of Building Trades' Association Shuts Down.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—About 250 carpenters and 20 painters in this city were locked out this morning by V. J. Hedden & Sons.

The firm is connected with the New York Building Trades Employers' Association, and the order here is in pursuance of the general lockout in that city.

PRESIDENT UPHOLDS SENTENCE

Declines to Interfere in Case of Condemned Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The President to-day refused to commute the death sentence of John Burley, a negro condemned to be hanged for a crime against a little negro girl.

Last week Judge Pritchard, before whom the negro was tried and who is now United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, made a plea for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment conditioned on the result of a medical inquiry into the mental character of the condemned man.

In rejecting the application President Roosevelt made a memorandum, in which he said:

"This man committed the most hideous crime known to our laws, and twice before he has committed crimes of a similar, though less horrible, character. In my judgment there is no justification whatever for paying heed to the allegations that he is not of sound mind, allegations made after the trial and conviction. Nobody would pretend that there has ever been any such degree of mental unsoundness shown as would make people even consider sending him to an asylum if he had not committed this crime. Under such circumstances he should certainly be esteemed sane enough to suffer the penalty for his monstrous deed.

"I have scant sympathy with the plea of insanity advanced to save a man from the consequences of crime, when, unless that crime had been committed, it would have been impossible to persuade any responsible authority to commit him to an asylum as insane. Among the most dangerous criminals, and especially among those prone to commit this particular kind of offense, there are plenty of a temper so fiendish or so brutal as to be incompatible with any other than a hrutish order of intelligence; but these men are nevertheless responsible for their acts, and nothing more tends to encourage crime among such men than the belief that through the plea of insanity or any other method it is possible for them to escape paying the just penalty of their crimes.

"The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is a crime so revolting that the criminal is not entitled to one particle of sympathy from any human being. It is essential that the punishment for it should be not only as certain hut as swift as possible. The jury in this case did their duty by recommending the infliction of the death penalty.

"It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases, the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynching spirit which is so fuH of evil omen for this people, because it seeks to avenge one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy."

FIGHT OVER LOWTHER ESTATE.

Heirs Seek to Restrain Trustees from Selling Properties at Auction.

A lively legal contest is in prospect in the effort of George Lowther and another, trustees of the estate of the late Charles Lowther, to sell at auction to-day two valuable parcels of realty belonging to the estate. The properties, which are said to be worth in the neighborhood of $350,000 or $400,000, are 62 West Twenty-third Street, now occupied by Best & Co., and five tenements at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, adjoining the Third Avenue Theatre.

The sale had been announced to take place at noon to-day in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, but yesterday Charles A. Wendell, attorney for Amelia R. Lowther and another of the heirs, obtained from Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, an order to show cause and a restraining order upon the auction sale.

The complaint alleges that, under the will of Charles Lowther, which was admitted to probate in 1879, a trust was created, to terminate at the death of his widow. She died in August, 1902. Since that time there has been no effort made hy the executors, until the present one, to exercise the power of sale granted them, and, the plaintiffs say, the properties have always been treated by the heirs-at-law as their own, regardless of the power of sale.

It is also contended that it is an arbitrary act on the part of the trustees to try to sell property of so great value at this season of the year, particularly as the estate has no debts and is under no necessity of selling immediately. Besides George Lowther and Amelia R. Lowther, the heirs of Charles Lowther are Grace L. Starhuck, Catherine L. Lowther, Albert Lowther, and Clarence L. Lowther, whose name recently gained considerable publicity in connection with the matrimonial infelicities of A. Royal Guest.

BRITAIN'S FREEDOM IN EGYPT.

Most-Favored Nation Treatment Reward for Powers That Acquiesce.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Earl Percy, the Under Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons, to-day announced that Germany, Austria, and Italy, as well as Russia, had given their assent to the Egyptian clauses of the Anglo-French agreement, and had undertaken not to obstruct British action in Egypt hy asking that a limit of time should be fixed for the British occupation or in any other manner obstructing her action.

Great Britain in return had given assurances that they would receive the most favored nation treatment for their commerce for thirty years, had promised to respect their treaty rights in Egypt and to give their schools the same libertiee as heretofore, and to allow the officials of those nationalitiee in the Egyptian service the same advantages as enjoyed by British subjects.

No Massacre of Filipinos, Wade Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Wade, commanding the Philippine division, cahled the War Department to-day that the newspaper reports that fifty Filipinos were massacred at Malabang, about May 12, were entirely without foundation.

WHEAT JUMPS 4 CENTS ON BLACK RUST REPORTS

Bulls and Bears in Mad Rush to Buy in Chicago Market.

LOCAL TRADERS SCRAMBLE

Shorts Caught in 4½-Cent Rise Fight to Get Grain—Total Gain of 15 Cents in a Week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Wheat scored a sensational advance to-day under a furious demand from bulls and beare alike. For September delivery, the principal trading option, there was a bulge of 3⅞ but this was outstripped hy the figures for other months. December and May each scored advances of 4¼ on top of an almost unprecedented rise of 9c a bushel during the preceding week.

The Spring wheat crop in the Northwest, it appeared from reports that poured in, is being largely destroyed by black rust, one of the deadliest enemies of the growing crop. With such a calamity impending, every trader seemingly who was short became frantic to cover his trades. Speculators who have been scoffing at the reports of rust damage during the past few days were also in the excited rush to buy. The only sellers apparently were the relatively few lucky individuals who had profits in sight and desired to realize.

September startcd ⅛@¼ to ⅝@¾ higher at 97½ to 97¾, and with only a few slight reactions soared until the price touched 101½. The market closed strong at only under the top figures of the day. May opened with a rise of 1c at 98 to 99, sold at 102, and closed at 101⅞.

The amount of wheat on passage was 39,640,000 bushels, against 38,712,000 last week and 24,523,000 a year ago. The visible supply was 12,093,000 bushels, compared with 13,003,000 last week and 13,009,000 last year.

Corn was strong, chiefly owing to the influence of wheat, though the tendency was emphasized hy reports of firing in Southern Illinois and Missouri on account of dry weather.

New high record prices for wheat on the present movement were established yesterday, when wheat for September delivery sold at $1.03½, an advance of 4½ cents over last Saturday's close. Everywhere there was the greatest excitement as the market advanced.

The rise of 15 cents in a week has attracted a tremendous speculative following from the outside public, and huying orders from this source, coupled with efforts of the shorts to cover, caused the heavy advance.

From the Northwest came the worst reports of crop damages yet received, and these did not fail to exercise their influence. The upward movement was so furious that it almost looked as if the traders thought the whole wheat crop had been burned up. The pit was in the wildest excitement, and the brokers climbed over one another trying to huy.

All the other grains were sympathetically strong, corn advancing 2 cents to 58¾.

SAYS DAMAGE IS EXAGGERATED.

Expert in North Dakota and Minnesota Finds Little Black Rust.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—An expert who has just made a tour of North Dakota and Minnesota was here to-day and gave more assuring reports of the effect of the rust on the wheat.

He said that black rust in wheat and oats is confined to a few fields in the lowlands of the Red River Valley. He brought a sample of oats affected hy rust taken from one of his fields. The leaf only of the grain was affected, the stalk itself being clean and strong. The grain has filled thoroughly and was in no wise affected by the hight of the leaf.

"This talk of black rust is exaggerated," he said. "There may he a few fields in the low country of the Red River Valley where serious damage has been done, but the rust that has settled on the grain in Central Minnesota is common red rust that recurs once in every four or five years, and while it does not improve the appearance of standing grain it does not seriously impair its quality."

EXPLAINS ASPHALT SEIZURE.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Says It Was in Conformity with Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The official action and attitude of the Venezuelan Government in the asphalt controversy in which American interests are endangered is set out briefly in the following cahlegram received here by Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Caracas:

The Government of Venezuela requested competent declaration touching Hamilton's concession because of non-fulfillment of obligations. The property was seized as a precautionary measure in conformity with law.

SANABRIA.

Hamilton's concession, as the grant originally made by the Venezuelan Government was known, is now the property of the New York and Bermudez Company, which, according to recent information received at the State Department, by decree of the Venezuelan courts, has been put into the hands of a receiver. It appears the company was required to construct certain public works in connection with the concession, and the failure to meet its alleged obligations in these respects was, according to Mr. Pulido's understanding, the reason for the course taken by the Venezuelan Government.

Contrary to the impression which prevails that the asphalt controversy was settled by the decree of the Supreme Court a year or more ago, Mr. Pulido says the decision of the court at that time simply determined the question of ownership of the concession between two rival American companies, viz., the New York and Bermudez Company and the Warner-Quinlan syndicate. It had nothing to do with the present condition, viz., the reported failure of the company to meet its ohligations.

WANTS JUDGMENT SUSPENDED

Manager of Subway Tavern Asks a Chance to Carry Out Plans.

Joseph Johnson, the President of the Subway Inn Company, said last night that on acconnt of the large number of people who had been attracted to the Subway Inn out of curiosity, conditions there are not what they will be when affairs have assumed their normal condition. He begged that the public suspend judgment on the inn until the management has an opportunity of carrying ont their plans.

"We have a rule against treating," said Mr. Johnson, "but when a small room is crowded with people from morning till night it is impossible for the small force employed to see that every man pays for his own liquor. We are doing all we can to enforce the rule, and when the merely curious have ceased to visit the place we will be ahle to carry out effectually the plans we had in mind when the inn was opened."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, upon his relief from the command of the Department of the Columbia by Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, will proceed to Chicago and assume command of the Department of the Lakes, relieving Brig. Gen. Grant, who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Governors Island and assume command of the Department of the East.

Navy.

Commander R. M. Doyle is ordered to command the Philadelphia.

Medical Director S. C. Dean, retired, is detached as a member of Naval Retiring Board, Washington, and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Perry, at Mare Island; Celtic, O'Brien, and Pawnee, at New York; Kearsarge, Alahama, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, and Missouri, at Gibraltar.

Sailed—Dixie, from Camden for Gloucester; Brooklyn, Atlanta, Marietta, and Castine, from Loanda for Cape Town; Prairie and Columbia, from Frenchman Bay for Gloucester; Newark and Newport, from San Juan for Culebra, via Fajardo; Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland, from Villefranche for Smyrna; Bancroft, from San Juan for Monte Christi and Puerta Plata; Chesapeake, Texas, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, Whipple, Worden, Hopkins, Lawrence, Hull, and Macdonough, from New London, cruising.

The Montgomery has been ordered ont of commission at the navy yard, League Island. The McKee was placed in commission Aug. 8 at the navy yard, New York.

SAYS CIGARETTES DID IT.

Father Attributes His Son's Downfall to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Chester A. Hamilton and Earl H. Young of New York, who were arrested here on Saturday night while trying to pass a check to which the name of C. H. Stedman of Cincinnati was forged, were to-day photographed, and their pictures placed in the Pittsburg Rogues' Gallery. They were then recommitted to jail, charged with being fugitives from justice, to be turned over to the police of Cincinnati.

The Pittsburg police have received a pathetic letter from A. F. Young, father of Earl Young, in New York. He says cigarettes wrought his son's ruin, that he will do all in his power to help him out of this trouble and if successful will place him in some institution to cure the cigarette habit.

SIX YEAR OLD DEFENDANT.

Little Girl Charged with Cutting Playmate with Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Marie Merala, six years old, of 18 Bloomfield Avenue, who is said to be the youngest defendant ever arraigned in the First Precinct Police Court, was paroled in her mother's custody to await the action of the Juvenile Court, by Acting Judge Vreeland to-day, charged with cutting seven year old Albert Harvey, her playmate.

The children quarreled and the girl is alleged to have cut the boy across the fingers with a knife. The complaint against the little girl was made by the boy's mother, who produced a certificate from a physician that the boy is likely to lose the use of one of his fingers as a result of the assault.

KITTENS IN ANTHES'S COAT.

Tombs Court Cat Appropriated Clerk's Garment—Kept It, Too.

When business was done and it was time for everyhody in the Tombs Police Court to go home yesterday afternoon "Charlie" Anthes, one of the clerks, reached for his coat. He found it had fallen to the floor and that the office cat had taken possession of it for a bed. The cat seemed indisposed to surrender it. "Charlie" investigated, and found the cat had two reasons for refusing. Each was a kitten.

"Well, I'll be darned," said the clerk. Just then the telephone bell rang and Charlie answered it. When he got back and tried to take possession of his much-needed garment he found the cat had been reinforced with three more reasons and the kittens were five.

"Keep the old coat," said the clerk, and, horrowing one from a friend, he left the cat in possession.

When he got up to the Seneca Club at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, he found that the story of his experience with the cat and kittens had preceded him. Nearly every member of the club had a picture of a cat or a kitten, and handed it to Charlie.

Bonds for Over $6,000,000 Authorized.

Resolutions authorizing the issue of corporate stock and revenue bonds aggregating over six millions of dollars were signed yesterday by Acting Mayor Fornes. The money is to be expended as follows: For the acquirement of sites and construction of new school buildings, $5,000,000; for water supply, $1,000,000; for expense of rearrangement of departmental records in the new Hall of Records, $20,000; for building of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, $97,000, and for repairs to Brooklyn Borough Hall, $2,200.

LEAPS FROM ROOF, UNHURT.

Williamsburg Youth Catches Trolley Feed Wire—Gets Safely Down.

To gain his freedom, John Nowak, nineteen years old, leaped from the roof of a three-story building at 455 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. With Walter Kolsky, eighteen years old, Nowak broke into an unoccupied saloon on the first floor of 455 Kent Avenue. They were discovered hy Policeman Rohinson of the Clymer Street Police Station, who pursued them to the roof, where Kolsky hid behind a chimney, while Nowak ran to the front of the building and dived off.

He caught hold of a trolley feed wire and managed to reach the ground without injury. Both men were captured.

FARMERS PRAY FOR RAIN.

Mass Offered In Michigan Town to Save Fruit Crop.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 8.—As a result of the continued dry weather, mass was offered to-day in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church by Father Esper in supplication for rain to save the fruit crop.

The service was held at the request of scores of farmer parishioners. There has been no effective rain in the fruit belt for nearly two weeks.

REYES ASSUMES OFFICE.

Succeeds Marroquin as President of Colombia.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 7, (Delayed.)—Gen. Rafael Reyes assumed office to-day as President of Colombia, succeeding Señor Marroquin.

Complete calm prevails here.

BOY FOUND ABANDONED BABY.

"Margaret Miller" on a Silk Ribbon About Her Wrist.

Otto Goertner, eleven years old, of 11 Buchanan Place, Astoria, last night found a baby girl in front of the Seventy-fourth Precinct Station at Grand Avenue, near Creecent, Astoria.

The boy took the babe to the station house and turned it over to the police. The child was dressed entirely in white, even to its shoes. Around the wrist was a white silk ribbon, on which was written in ink "Margaret Miller."

WOMEN VS. MEN AT BASEBALL.

Nine-inning Tie Game by Guests of Pennsylvania Summer Resort.

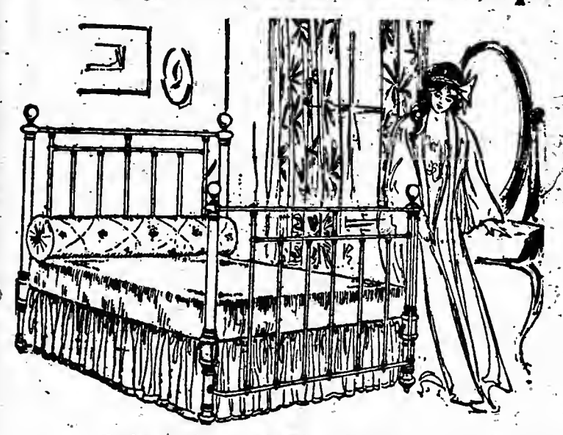
Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—A hotly-contested game of baseball was played to-day on the Glenwood hall grounds. One side was entirely composed of ladies of New York and Brooklyn stopping at the Glenwood, and the other side was made up of gentlemen of New York and Brooklyn. Nine innings were played, and the score stood 13 to 13 when the players stopped the game for dinner. The ladies' nine was composed of Miss McDowell, catcher; Miss Landrine, pitcher; Miss Eichhold, first base; Mrs. McDowell, second base; Miss Thompson, third base; Miss Pendergast, short stop; Miss Casey, left field; Miss Taggart, right field; Miss Deckert centre field. Miss McCafferty, Miss Masemann, and Miss Polx were allowed to play in the field as substitutes.

The men players were Messrs. Skidmore, first base; Frobach, second base; Draef, third base; Darling, left field; Asam, right field; Ochendoen, centre field; Seaton, catcher; Donovan, pitcher, and Linker, ehort stop.

The ladies were given a handicap of five strikes, and the men batted and threw the ball left handed. Miss Landrine, who is the holder of many medals won on the tennis court, proved to be a star pitcher for the ladies, and kept the men guessing with her curves. Miss Eichhold made some grand stand plays at first base, and Miss Pendergast accepted chances on short like an old stager. Mr. Landrine of New York City umpired.

Manufacturers' sample brass beds



at ⅓ and ½ regular prices

ONCE a year manufacturers of brass beds sell all of their showroom samples for whatever they will bring, and the discontinued models are sold at a positive sacrifice.

Fifth Floor.

In making sample beds the greatest care is used in the construction, because their sales for the year depend to a large extent upon how favorably the representatives of large houses are impressed.

Every joint must be brazed perfectly—the lacquering is given particular attention, which insures the retention of the polish, and therefore as a rule sample brass beds are acknowledged to be better than the ordinary kind.

To-day we place on sale a limited number of these sample brass beds—no two alike—and the prices, as previously stated, are positively ⅓ to ½ less than you could buy them for regularly.

If you have been contemplating the purchase of a brass bed this is indeed a rare opportunity. From a hygienic standpoint brass or metal beds are admittedly the best. The brass beds in this sale are all artistic models—some are plain, others ornamental.

10.75 for $16.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
18.50 for $25.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
19.50 for $28.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
25.25 for $31.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size
27.00 for $33.74 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
33.75 for $42.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
38.00 for $47.25 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
39.75 for $49.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
42.00 for $52.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
45.00 for $56.25 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
56.00 for $70.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
66.00 for $84.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
70.00 for $92.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
72.00 for $90.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.

Our 6th semi-annual August furniture sale

The most important event of the year in artistic furniture is now in progress—a time when the lowest prices of the season are quoted on highest class, well-made furniture.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

ANTI-CONVICT LAW VALID.

Injunction Aimed at Illinois Statute Dissolved by Federal Judge.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Judge J. Otis Humphrey, in the Federal Court, today dissolved the injunction granted June 30, restraining the operation of the anti-convict law. He decided that the new law is constitutional.

The prison hoards are now at liherty to put into operation the anti-convict lahor law passed in 1901 and made effective July 1 of this year.

CREGAN LEADS POLICEMEN.

Well-Known Athlete May Get First Prize at Patrolmen's Games.

The extent to which the local athletic clubs have supplied recruits to the Police Department was strikingly illustrated at the games of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of Greater New York at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, yesterday, as practically all the prize winners in the strictly police events were either present or former members of one or another of the local athletic organizations.

The principal winner of the day was Michael J. Cregan, well known as an athlete of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, but competing as a member of the Central Office squad. Cregan first competed in the 100-yard run, but was unplaced, the event going to E. H. Strupel of the Pastime Athletic Club and Thirty-third Precinct, with Thomas Donohue of the New West Side Athletic Club and Central Office second. Nothing daunted, Cregan went into the 220-yard hurdle race and won from scratch. He then won the 440-yard run, also from scratch, and a little later took second place in the running broad jump. These performances gave him first place in the competition for the point prize with a total of thirteen points.

John Flanagan, who is attached to the Twenty-third Precinct, but who is much better known as a member of the Greater New York I. A. A. and world's champion hammer thrower, won the 56-pound weight-throwing contest from scratch and the fat men's race at 100 yards, and scored ten points.

Competition in the fat men's race was limited to men weighing 225 pounds or over, and Flanagan's victory in that event was protested upon the ground that he had increased his weight from less than 225 pounds to 227 pounds, the figure at which he "weighed in" by drinking nineteen glasses of water. The referee decided that it was nobody's business but Flanagan's how he had obtained his weight, and dismissed the protest.

James L. Bresnan of the Nineteenth Precinct and the New West Side Athletic Club won the running hroad jump from scratch and the sack race, and tied with Flanagan in all around work, with a score of 10 points, while E. H. Strupel of the Thirty-third Precinct and the Pastime Athletic Club was fourth, with 9 points. Other well-known athletes competing were Edward M. Carrette of the Seventh Inspection District and the New West Side Athletic Club, who won the mile run for the championship of the Police Department from scratch, a good finish with Strupel; John McCarthy of the Sixty-second Precinct and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Michael Collins of the Twenty-second Precinct and the Pastime Athletic Club, John Hines of the Sixty-ninth Precinct and the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, and Patrick Dinan of the Twenty-ninth Precinct and the Pastime Athletic Club.

Many city officials and other prominent persons were present during the games or in the evening, among them being ex-Chief William S. Devery, who received an enthusiastic reception.

The games will he concluded this afternoon. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, (2 yards;) Thomas O'Donohue, Central Office, (2½ yards,) second; William D. Keneally, Nineteenth Precinct, (9¼ yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Central Office, (5 yards;) James D. O'Brien, Sixty-ninth Precinct, (6 yards,) second; William P. Beecher, Seventy-second Precinct, (scratch,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Central Office, (4 yards;) Thomas Donohue, Central Office, (3 yards,) second; Charles B. Cleaveland, Third Precinct, (6 yards,) third. Time—1:03 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Championship of Police Department.—Won by Edward M. Carrette, Seventh Inspection District; E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, second. Time—6:00 3-5.

Sack Race, 75 Yards.—Won by James L. Bresnan, Nineteenth Precinct; John W. Frazer, Thirty-sixth Precinct, second; William P. Beecher, Seventy-second Precinct, third.

Fat Men's Race, 100 Yards.—Won by John J. Flanagan, Twenty-fifth Precinct; William J. Honnessy, Telegraph Bureau, Jamaica, second; William P. Beecher, Seventy-second Precinct, third. Time—0:14 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Open to Policemen, Firemen, and Letter Carriers.—Won by J. Lockwood, Madison Square Branch Post Office; P. J. Murphy, Station U, Post Office, second; O. Connors, Hook and Ladder No. 12, Fire Department, third. Time—5:40.

220-Yard Run for Members' Sons Under Sixteen Years of Age.—Won by John Cullen; William Papper, second; Joseph McCarton, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight for Distance, Handicap.—Won by John J. Flanagan, Twenty-fifth Precinct, (scratch,) with 34 feet 11 inches; John McCarthy, Sixty-second Precinct, (4 feet,) with 27 feet 8 inches, second; Michael Collins, (8 feet,) with 23 feet 1 inch, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by James L. Bresnan, Nineteenth Precinct, (scratch;) M. J. Cregan, Central Office, (12 inches,) with 18 feet 1¾ inches, second; John J. Tynan, Thirty-eighth Precinct, (12 inches,) with 18 feet 1½ inches, third.

Shoe Race, 75 Yards.—Won by William D. Keneally, Nineteenth Precinct; John W. Frazer, Thirty-sixth Precinct, second; E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, third. Time—0:40 1-5.

Hunt Northwestern Tennis Champion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Reuben G. Hunt of the University of Michigan, and of California, today won the tennis championship of the Northwest from the former holder of the title, Harry L. Waldner of Chicago, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2. Hunt's superh net game was the feature of the match, which closed the Northwestern tennis tournament here to-day.



Coates' Original Plymouth Gin.

Pure, unsweetened, with a reputation of 200 years as the standard Gin. Has the aromatic flavor of the juniper berry. Sold in bottles only.

Look for the Monk on the label.

NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Agent for U. S., 232 Fifth Av., cor. 27th St., N. Y.

NOORNA BEATS WHITE BEAR.

Second Victory for the Defender of the Seawanhaka Cup.

BEACONSFIELD, Canada, Aug. 8.—The Canadian defender Noorna to-day won the third race of the match for the Seawanbaka Cup, defeating the United States challenger, White Bear, by 3 minutes 45 seconds. The course was two knots to windward and return, sailed three times over. The starting signal was at 1:53, in a light breeze, and Noorna crossed the line at 1:53:20, ten seconds in the lead. The light breeze was suitable to Noorna, and she drew away from White Bear, rounding the outer mark at 2 minutes 40 seconds ahead. On tha run home she gained another minute. The first round was finished as follows: Noorna, 2:22:20; White Bear, 2:27:00.

The outer mark was turned on the second round thus: Noorna, 2:47:50; White Bear, 2:51:00. On the run back, however, Noorna gained 4 minutes 35 seconds. The wind increased in strength on the last round, and White Bear gained remarkably. The yachts rounded the outer mark as follows: Noorna, 3:20:00; White Bear, 3:24:30. White Bear therefore gained 3 minutes 15 seconds on the heat to windward. She was too far behind, however, to catch up, hut she made a further gain of 45 seconds on the run home. Summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Nama.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Noorna	1:53:00	3:31:20	1:38:20
White Bear	1:53:00	3:35:05	1:42:05

The match is the best three out of five races. Noorna has now two points to her credit, while White Bear has only one.

Billiardist Schaefer Returns.

"Jake" Schaefer, the American billiard player, who went ahroad some months ago to play against foreign champions, returned yesterday on the steamship Noordam with Mrs. Schaefer, his trainer, Leonard Howeson, and an eleven-year-old hoy named Edmond Durfel, who Schaefer says in a few years will be a world champion billiardist. Schaefer said yesterday that he has embarked in the horse racing business and that he now owns several horses which are running in Paris. He has employed Rigby, the American jockey, and in a few weeks he will return to Europe to devote his attention to the stable.

World's Fair Autoists Reach Pontiac.

PONTIAC, Ill., Aug. 8.—The members of the American Automobile Association, en route from New York and other Eastern points, via Chicago, to the World's Fair, reached Pontiac this afternoon. The party will be entertained here to-night, and will leave for Springfield to-morrow morning. Good roads and fine weather favored the tourists from Chicago to this city.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE





CHAPPIE
2 FOR 25c.
"LION BRAND"
AT ALL DEALERS.

KENT'S ROTARY
Knife Cleaning Machines
100,000 in use
In European hotels and families.
Lewis & Conger,
SOLE AGENTS,
130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 133 West 41st Street, New York.

TENNIS AT MEADOW CLUB.

Players Who Will Take Part In National Championship to Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 8.—Nearly all of the ranking expert tennis players of the country are here to-night ready to hegin their tuning up for tha National championship, which starts next week on the Casino courts at Newport. They will begin competitions to-morrow morning in the annual tournament of the Meadow Club. This meeting is the continuation of the famous old Long Island championship. Judge Henry E. Howland is the leading spirit of the tennis following here, and ha will officiate at the drawings for the singles to be mada early in the morning. Among tha players who will compete for the valuable prizes are:

William A. Larned, the former National champion; Robert D. Wrenn, ex-National champion; George L. Wrenn, Jr., William J. Clothier, the Harvard player; Beals C. Wright of Harvard, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., Robert Huntington, Holcome Ward, Stewart Waller, Henry Slocum, the veteran; Ford Huntington, E. W. Leonard of Harvard; Frederick B. Alexander of Princeton, H. F. Allen, and others. The drawings and pairings for the doubles will not be made until later in the week. New courts have been added to tha grounds of the Meadow Club, making twenty-four grass courts in all.

Charles E. Frankenbach, the Steward, has nursed the turf into prime condition, and the surface is as fit as that of the Casino courts at Newport.

Close Finish at Cricket.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—The cricket match played here between Paterson Team B and Union County in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association resulted in a victory for the visiting club hy five runs. The game was finished amid great excitement, for until the last wicket fell, hopes were entertained that the local club would pull off the victory. The chief scorers in the game were A. H. Gibson, with 15 for Union County, and

Store Closes at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at Noon

Who'll Have These Pretty Dresses With the Prices Almost Forgotten?

Women with vacations ahead will want them, and others who want pretty Summer gowns to wear around home. Most of the prices are so little that even the materials, at reduced prices, would cost more. We have kept this nice assortment as long as you have a right to expect us to provide Summer dresses for you. Now we are going to hurry them away in a day or two. There is still pretty large variety, and there are pretty good quantities in some of the lots; but we have forgotten all about what they cost us, except as a guide to form the seven groups into which they are collected today.

Probably you are in doubt as to whether your size is here. It is often uncertain when you are hunting bargains as to whether you can be fitted or not. We are going to help you in this matter, and we have grouped all the dresses of a size together. In the collection, as the selling starts, there are—

Number of Dresses.....	78	92	87	60	31	29	7
In Size.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44

This will give you an idea of just how many dresses there are in the size you want, if you come promptly. The seven groups are priced this way:

$3.50 Shirt-waist Dresses of percale; today at $1.

$4 to $6 Shirt-waist Dresses of white lawns; today at $2.50.

$6.50 to $8.50 Shirt-waist Dresses of linen and lawn; today at $3.50.

$10 and $15 Dresses of linen, lawn, crashes and linen etamine; today at $5.

$15 and $18 Dresses of linen and linen etamine; today at $7.50.

$21 to $37.50 Dresses of linen and linen etamine; today at $12.

White organdy Dresses that were $26.50 to $42; today at $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Good Tips For Men

First, as to Shirts:

$2 White Negligee Shirts at $1

White Summer Shirts look cool and neat, and "match up" with any suit or necktie—great help, that, to the man who always has to guess at color-combinations.

These are of finely corded white madras—almost like a pique, but soft and pleasant. The saving came on the materials (imported)—and the making is perfect. All sizes, 14 to 17; detached cuffs. Only six hundred; at half-price—$1, instead of $2.

50c Suspenders at 25c

Fifty-cent values, in webbings, buckles, ends, and making. Plain or fancy colors; glove button cast-offs, leather ends. Half-price, again, 25c a pair. Their fifty-centness is apparent at a glance.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street and Broadway.

Summer Suits For Young Men

It's low priced time now for everybody who wants new clothes. This word is about one hundred suits for young men of 14 to 20 years, who want suits for Summer wear, or wear into the early Fall.

The suits are single and double-breasted, made of blue, black and fancy cheviots and thibets. They are the remainder of a number of our regular lines, all made in the stylish and careful WANAMAKER way. The best suits that you have seen sold regularly for $10, $12 and $13.50. Today you select whatever you like for $8.50 a suit.

Then here are some suits that are more Summery. Norfolk jacket and long trousers, with turn-up bottoms and belt-straps, without vest. They are in sizes from 14 to 19 years; made of stylish and fancy cheviots, and they sell regularly at $10 to $15. Today you can select from about fifty suits at $7.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer Cotton Goods Sent to the Right-About

We're encouraging all that are left of the Summer Cotton Dress-fabrics to turn their backs upon us. And, by that same token, you'll be encouraged, too, to buy, when two yards can be bought for the former price of one; as is frequently the case here.

The following are all in the better qualities, and are reduced as indicated:

At 25c yard, worth 50c—Silk-and-Cotton Crepes, in green, tan, gray and pink.

At 25c yard, from 40c and 50c—French Printed Organdy Mull, in some beautiful designs.

At 25c yard, from 40c—French Mercerized Dimity, 44 inches wide; in plain colored cream, tan, white and green. Rotundn, facing Broadway.

At 20c yard, 37½c quality—Mercerized Cotton Taffeta Checks, in four sizes of shepherd's checks in black-and-white.

At 12½c yard, from 25c—Fine Printed Batistes, in large and medium floral designs in pink on white grounds. Rotunda.

At 12½c yard, worth 25c—Swiss Muslins, in tan, white and pink grounds with polka dots of various sizes.

At 25c yard, from 37½c and 50c—Mercerized Cotton Hopsacking, in tan, light blue, red, green, gray and pink. This material has sufficient weight for walking suits. Fourth avenue.

Women Appreciate these Vests and Stockings

The Stockings are a kind that retails regularly at 38c a pair. We got them to sell for 25c—and they are fine for the money. Fine light-weight plain black lisle thread; with double soles and high spliced heels. 1200 pairs at 25c.

The Vests were good value at full prices—12½c and 15c. White ribbed cotton; low neck, sleeveless; plain or trimmed with lace. Sizes 5 and 6 only. Now 10c each, 3 for 25c.

Broadway.

Girls Need Just Such Skirts as These

For seashore and mountain days, and the whole Autumn that's soon coming. Made of pretty woolen fancy mixtures, cut and made in excellent style, with inverted plait at front and side seams. Trimmed with buttons—smart and jaunty. Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

And you need pay but

$6.75 Each, Instead of $8

—thanks to the lucky way we bought them.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Better Stock Up The China Closet

It doesn't do for the wise housekeeper to let such chances as this slip away, to buy Dinner Sets, other China, and Cut Glass below usual cost.

Take these $30 Haviland Dinner Sets at $20, for example—a clear saving of a third. We haven't done better than that even in our great March and September sales. And equal merit is found in the other offerings quoted here:

Dinner Sets

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a fine pink flower design, and all handles gilt: soup tureen and three large platters, regular $30 sets; today $20.

Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces: neat flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large ment platters. Our regular $15 sets, and worth $20; today $12.50.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Regular $15 value: today $10.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in neat underglaze pattern. Sets well worth $10; today $7.50.

Basement.

Fancy China

A large assortment of Fancy China pieces at half regular prices.

Ice-cream Trays, 65c, from $1.35.
Salad Bowls, 35c and 65c, from 75c, $1.25.
Celery Trays, 45c, from 90c.
Olive Dishes, 30c, from 60c.
Chocolate Pots, 85c, from $1.75.
Condensed Milk Holders, 50c, from $1.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 50c, from $1.
Also a collection of Cups and Saucers, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Dishes and Fruit Saucers, at 10c, worth double. Tenth street aisle.

Cut Glass

New cuttings, new designs, and prices from one-third to a half below regular value.

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, worth $5; $4.75, worth $7; $5, worth $8.
7-inch Shallow Bowls, $3, worth $5; 8-inch, $4, from $6.
Oblong Bonbon Trays, $1.50, from $2.50.
6-inch Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, from $2; $1, from $1.75.
6-inch Handled Bonbon Dishes, $1.75, from $2.25; 5-inch, $1.25, from $1.85.
Heart-shaped Bonbon Dishes, $1, from $2.
10-inch Flower Vases, $2.25, worth $3.50.
Water Bottles, $2.50, worth $4; $4.50, worth $6.50.
Celery Trays, $3, worth $4.50.
Spoon Holders, $2, worth $3; $2.75, worth $4.
Water Jugs, $4, from $6; $5.50, worth $8; $6.50, worth $10.
Claret Jugs, $10, worth $18.
Water Tumblers, $3 dozen, worth $4.50.

Tenth street aisle and Basement.

Less Than Usual For Fine Lamps

It's "lighting out" time in lampdom; and every straggler, every odd lamp in our handsome stock, comes under the ban, with a sharply-reduced price. For the Autumn arrivals will soon be clamoring for the room that these occupy.

Reductions run from a third to more than half; and many very beautiful styles—including some designs made especially for us, in Oil Lamps and Electroliers, are affected:

METALLIC TABLE, RECEPTION and BANQUET LAMPS

In classic designs and the most popular finishes.
$5 Lamps at $2.50. $15 Lamps at $7.50
$7 Lamps at $3.50. $25 Lamps at $12.50
$10 Lamps at $5.

BRONZE and POTTERY VASES

Mounted as lamps with roll-top oil founts.
$10 Lamps at $5. $50 Lamps at $25.
$20 Lamps at $12. $75 Lamps at $37.50.
$30 Lamps at $18. $85 Lamps at $42.50.
$40 Lamps at $20.

WROUGHT IRON FLOOR LAMPS

Large and heavy wrought iron Floor Lamps; with large enameled ruby center shells.
At $7.50, from $15. At $10, from $20.
At $9, from $18. At $12.50, from $25.

GEISHA LAMP SHADES

We have taken a third off these popular Lamp Shades. They are in the dome shapes, with red and green grounds with pretty floral decorations.
At $1.50, from $2.25. At $3, from $4.50.
At $2, from $3.25. At $3.50, from $5.
At $2.50, from $3.75.

DECORATED LAMPS

Lamps with large bodies, handsomely decorated with hand-painted floral designs on rich colored grounds, and complete with 12-inch globes to match.
At $4, from $7.50

ODD LAMP GLOBES and SHADES

In large variety of rich decorations; in 10 and 12-inch sizes.
At $1, from $2.
At $1.50, from $2.50 and $3.50.
At $3, from $5, $6 and $9.

FRENCH ELECTRIC BRONZES

Some fine pieces that have been our samples—French Brouzes, holding from one to four lights; also some electric novelties in the lot.
At $10, from $18 and $22.50.
At $15, from $25 and $30.
At $23, from $40, $50 and $60.

LARGE FLOOR ELECTROLIERS

With jeweled stork or peacock under a cluster of ten to fifteen lights.
Now at $100, from $225 and $250

ELECTRIC PORTABLE LIGHTS

Fine French, German or Domestic Portable Lights, in a large number of rich designs. These are complete with metal jeweled shade, silk umbrella shade or large glass mushroom shade with glass bead fringe ring.
Now $7.50, from $13.50, $15 and $18.

Main aisle and Cross aisle.



August Brings You FURNITURE PRIZES

That Would Cost a Half More in April or October

There were a great many very good reasons why, in the beginning, we picked August as the month for these large furniture movements. The chiefest of these reasons was that, previous to the semi-annual trade sales, August was a very dull month; very little furniture was sold, and a furniture organization was costly to keep up, or it went to pieces. We needed something to do away with the Midsummer dullness. On the other hand, we found that manufacturers had surplus stocks which they were willing to part with at very low prices in June and July. Other factories, like us, wished to keep their organizations together, and were willing to keep their factories running at just the cost of the wood and the wages. There have been just as many reasons why August suited the housekeeper. The busy months of the year make large demands on the housekeeper's pocketbook. August always touches it lightly. Then the opportunity came to let August bear part of the burden, and at the same time cut off one-quarter to a half of the price that would need to be paid for the furniture a month or two later. Housekeepers took to the idea immediately, and the movement has been a tremendous success, with constant growth every year.

Again the furniture is ready. One of the finest collections we have ever gathered. We do not ask you to open up your home, or to even make room for the furniture at the present time. We only wish to get through with our part of the service, and show you the goods and make the sales now. We will send the furniture home later on, when you are prepared to receive it. Even as late as the 15th of October.

Today's special news is of

Dining-Room Furniture

SIDEBOARDS

August price $20, from $28—Golden oak Sideboards; quartered oak finish; shaped top and base, 48 x 23 inches; three drawers and double cupboard; top has three shelves and French plate mirror 28 x 16 inches; neatly carved and well finished.

August price $30, from $40 — Quartered golden oak Sideboards; swell top base, 48 x 23 inches; side columns, claw feet, three drawers and double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; claw-foot colums support top shelf; French plate mirror 40 x 18 inches; 7 feet high, highly polished.

August price $25, from $36 — Quartered golden oak Sideboards; shaped top base, 48 x 23 inches; side columns and claw feet; double cupboard and three drawers; top has three shelves; French plate mirror 40 x 18 inches; height 6 ft. 9 inches, nicely finished.

August price $35, from $48 — Quartered golden oak Sideboards; base with straight edge top, 48 x 23 inches; side columns; three drawers and double cupboard; canopy top with two shelves and three French plate mirrors; 6 feet 4 inches high; nicely finished.

August price $45, from $60 — Quartered golden oak Sideboards; square front base, top 54 x 25 inches; three drawers and two closets; cabinet top has three shelves with two glass cabinets; French plate mirror, 40 x 18 inches and smaller mirror above; 78 inches high.

August price $75, from $110—Mahogany Sideboards; Colonial design; no mirror; straight edge top, 60 x 24 inches; claw feet; three drawers and three closets; solid mahogany top; fine crotch mahogany veneers on drawer and closet fronts; finest possible construction and finish.

CHINA CLOSETS

August price $18, from $24—Golden oak China Closets; 63 inches high, 40 inches wide; bent glass ends; moulded edges; three wood shelves; nicely finished.

August price $20, from $30 — Quartered golden oak China Closets; Colonial design; square front and ends; two glass doors; three shelves; height 66 inches, width 43 inches; highly finished.

August price $25, from $38 — Quartered golden oak China Closets; 66 inches high, 42 inches wide; bent glass ends; claw feet; four wood shelves; mirror back of two top shelves; polished finish.

August price $30, from $45 — Quartered golden oak China Closets; 66 inches high, 44 inches wide; bent ends and bent glass doors; claw feet; mirror back of two top shelves; moulded edges; wood shelves.

CHINA CLOSETS

August price $40, from $60—Quartered golden oak China Closets; moulded edges; claw feet; carved and fluted mouldings; four plate glass shelves; French plate mirror back; 66 inches high, 42 inches wide.

August price $35, from $55—Quartered golden oak Crystal Closets; 64 inches high, 30 inches wide; full swell front; bent glass door and ends; French plate mirror back; three plate glass shelves; fine construction and finish.

August price $45, from $68—Quartered golden oak China Cabinets; moulded top, carved; shaped legs; side columns; bent glass ends; full mirror back; wood shelves; highly finished.

EXTENSION TABLES

August price $9, from $12—Golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak top; 44 inches square; turned and fluted legs; moulded rim; 6 feet long when extended; highly polished.

August price $11, from $15—Golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak top; 44 inches square; deep moulded rim; turned fluted legs; 6 feet long when extended.

August price $23, from $30—Quartered golden oak Extension Tables; 48-inch round top; deep rim; beaded edges; center pillar with shaped legs and claw feet; 8 feet long when extended.

August price $30, from $50—Mahogany Extension Tables; square top, 52x52 inches; straight rim; moulded edges; tapered legs; 10 feet long when extended.

August price $32, from $40—Quartered golden oak pillar Extension Tables; 54-inch round top; claw feet; 8 feet long when extended; highly polished.

August price $36, from 45—Mahogany pillar Extension Tables; 40-inch round top; claw feet; shaped legs; 8 feet long when extended; highly polished.

August price $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Extension Tables; square top, 60x60 inches; corner legs with square edges; beaded rim; 10 feet long when extended; high-grade construction, highly finished, and just half price.

August price $50, from $80—Mahogany Extension Tables; square top, 50x50 inches; moulded rim and edges, shaped legs; 10 feet long when extended; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

One of the very important features of this August sale is the special-made BEDDING—mattresses and pillows, which we make to order for you at very liberal savings on our regular low prices. For this August Sale we have made special purchases of 60,000 pounds of selected hair, in three special grades. This hair has been carefully examined, and thoroughly sterilized before coming into our factory. We show you samples of it when you come to buy the mattresses, and we guarantee absolutely that your mattress is made throughout of exactly the quality of hair you see in the sample. The hair is crisp and springy, it is absolutely clean and hygienic. Your mattress is made in the most thorough manner in our careful factory, after we receive your order. We use nothing but the best tickings, and we offer you a wide variety to select from. The special-priced mattresses in our August Sale are up to our regular standard in every way. There is no skimping in the quality of the hair or in the workmanship. Each mattress is made to fit the bed the same as when special order is taken at regular prices.

Pillows and bolsters are made in the same careful way, of thoroughly sterilized feathers of extra quality, samples of which we show you, and guarantee to be exactly what you get in the pillows and bolsters you buy.

At $15, worth $20—Mattresses of special sterilized mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 inches; one or two parts; 40 pounds. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

At $12, worth $16—Mattresses of extra sterilized mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one or two parts, 40 pounds. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

At $9, worth $12—Mattresses of good sterilized mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one or two parts, 40 pounds; blue and white striped ticking.

At $9, worth $12—Cotton Mattress, laid in layers; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one part; blue and white striped ticking.

The above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.

At $5.75, worth $6.75—Steel woven wire Springs; "auxiliary bend" frame; rubber inserted ends; all sizes.

At $4.25, worth $5—Maple frame woven wire Springs; adjustable ends, all sizes.

At $1.50, worth $1.80—Special feather Pillows; 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds.

At $1.75, worth $2.10—Special feather Pillows, 22 x 30 inches, 3½ pounds.

At $2.50, worth $3—Special feather Bolsters, 20 x 56 inches, 5 pounds.

Fourth floor.

Shoe News That Will Raise a Breeze

We don't propose to let our Shoe business get becalmed in the August trade doldrums. So we offer Shoe bargains that are sufficiently breezy to render whistling for the wind unnecessary.

They're shoes people want *now*, at prices they'll be more than glad to pay for them:

Women's Oxfords at a Dollar a Pair

960 pairs first see the light today at a dollar. They were made to sell at $1.50 and more: but tan and white shoes cut into the sales of black Oxfords; hence these are here. Fine kidskin in four desirable styles; military and Cuban heels, all sizes, except the narrow widths.

Men's Oxfords at a Dollar-Fifty a Pair

Same story applies to this lot. Blucher and Oxford style, patent leather; Oxford style only in velour calf and kidskin; welted soles, stylish lasts. Shoes the maker had hoped to see sell at $3.

Fourth avenue.

Boys' Oxfords at $1.50 and $1.90

All our regular lines of Oxfords for boys and youths, including the high grades that sold for $3 to $4.50, are included in this lot. All leathers and styles; sizes 13 to 2, $1.50; 2 to 5½, $1.90.

Boys' Tan Shoes at $2

Have sold in our stock at $2.75 and $3. Best Russia calfskin, with welted oak leather soles. Your boy is probably ready for a pair now. Sizes 13 to 5½—nearly all widths.

Children's Oxfords at 75c and 90c.

Black kidskin Oxfords that were $1.25 and $1.50; sewed soles; neat round toes; spring heels.

Water Coolers Save Half

Cast iron reservoirs, porcelain-lined; charcoal filled, nickel-plated self-closing faucets; coolers grained in imitation of oak, others in various colors and decorations. Now all at *half price*—thus:

2-gallon size, at $2.25, from $4.50.
3-gallon size, at $2.50, from $5.
4-gallon size, at $3.13, from $6.25.
5-gallon size, at $3.88, from $7.65.
6-gallon size, at $4.25, from $8.50.
7-gallon size, at $4.75, from $9.50.
8-gallon size, at $5.68, from $11.25.
10-gallon size, at $6.75, from $13.50.

Also some Water Coolers lined with galvanized iron, oak grained, or japanned and enamel-lined, at $1.25 to $6, formerly $2.50 to $12. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

WON IN THE LAST INNING

New Yorks Beat St. Louis After McGinnity Had Been Retired.

AMERICANS LOST IN THE WEST

Greater New Yorks Still Lead, as Both Boston and Chicago Were Defeated.

All the games scheduled in the National and American Leagues were played yesterday, and there were no changes in the standing of teams. Results follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 15; Pittsburg, 5.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York..	..	7	5	5	9	13	15	12	66	.625
Chicago	6	..	9	8	8	6	11	8	56	.609
Cincinnati...	5	8	..	6	9	9	9	11	57	.594
Pittsburg....	5	6	7	..	8	10	8	8	52	.578
St. Louis....	3	6	6	10	..	..	8	7	49	.516
Boston	1	5	5	1	5	..	8	11	36	.371
Brooklyn ...	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.337
Philadelphia	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	..	26	.283
Games lost..	25	36	39	38	46	61	63	66		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 1.
Detroit, 2; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 5.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won	Percentage.
New York..	..	6	4	7	9	7	10	12	55	.611
Boston.....	7	..	5	9	7	5	10	13	56	.609
Chicago.....	7	6	..	5	9	10	8	13	58	.604
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	4	9	7	11	52	.571
Cleveland...	5	8	4	7	..	4	9	9	46	.550
St. Louis....	3	6	5	4	4	..	5	8	35	.407
Detroit.....	6	5	7	5	4	6	..	3	36	.400
Washington.	2	0	2	3	8	7	5	..	21	.233
Games lost..	35	36	38	39	40	51	54	69	..	..

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Make Lively Finish and Win by One Run.

For six innings at the Polo Grounds yesterday the St. Louis team played like a winner against the New Yorks. They had scored two runs and shut out the local team, McFarland had pitched excellent ball, only two safe infield hits being made off him, and one error, a fumble by Shay, had been committed. After this, however, McFarland and Grady, aided by Smoot in centre field, started the St. Louis players on the down grade, and at the wind-up the New Yorks had won hy a score of 4 to 3, with one more man to go to the bat. The local team was not entitled to a run in the game, while St. Louis earned one.

Only two hits had been made off McGinnity up to the fifth inning, but from that point to the end of the eighth inning he was batted in too free a manner for Manager McGraw, and in the ninth inning the "Iron Man" was relieved by Mathewson. This change probably saved the game for New York, for Mathewson struck out the first two men at the bat, and the third one sent out a difficult fly to left field, which was finely caught after a hard and long run by Mertes.

Mike Donlin, the ex-Cincinnati outfielder, reported for duty yesterday, and when he batted for McGinnity received quite an ovation. The new-comer in the New York ranks, however, was unable to connect with McFarland's curves, and struck out. In the eighth inning Bresnahan was caught off first base hy McFarland, but he got to second safely owing to a wild throw by Beckley. The St. Louis infielders at once gathered around Umpire Carpenter, humped against him once or twice, rather violently protested against the decision, and finally Shay was ordered off the field.

A three-base hit by Shay and Grady's hard hit to short brought the first run in for St. Louis in the fifth inning, and in the sixth Farrell's two-baser, a base on balls, Beckley's sacrifice, and Smoot's single gave the visitors another run. Two single hits and Warner's failure to stop Mertes's throw resulted in another run. The New Yorks tied the score in the seventh inning on two bases on balls, Grady's wild throw, and a base hit by Mertes. A base on balls, Beckley's wild throw to second, and Browne's out placed the local men one run ahead, and after two were out in the last inning, Dahlen scored the winning run on Warner's hit to third base. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	2	3	1	0	Bres'han, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Shannon, rf	1	1	4	1	0	Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	8	0	1	Dunn, 3b	1	0	1	3	1
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	1	McGann, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Bralu, 3b,ss	0	0	3	5	0	Mertes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	0	3	2	1
Shay, ss	0	1	1	1	1	Gilbert, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	Warner, c	0	1	7	2	1
Grady, c	0	0	3	5	2	McGin'ty, p	0	0	0	3	0
McFarl'd, p	0	0	0	2	0	Math'son, p	0	0	0	0	0
						**Donlin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	26	12	5	Total	4	6	27	12	3

*One out when winning run was scored.
**Batted for McGinnity in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	—4

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off McFarland, 5. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Mathewson, 2; by McFarland, 5. Base hits—Off McGinnity in eight innings, 9. Three-base hit—Shay. Two-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Shaonon, Beckley, Dunn, Gilbert. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Dunn, Mertes, Gilbert. Double plays—Brain and Farrell; Dahlen and McGann. Wild pitch—McFarland. Passed ball—Grady. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—5,472.

CHICAGO, 4; BROOKLYN, 1.

The Chicago team played a perfect fielding game against the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday, and with Briggs's effective delivery the visitors won by a score of 4 to 1. With the exception of the third inning, when Cronin was somewhat wild and was batted rather freely, the Brooklyns did very well. Evers's brilliant fielding at second base was the feature of the contest. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	2	3	3	0	Dillon, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
M'Carthy, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	10	2	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	3	3	2	Strang, 2b	0	1	3	6	0
Evers, 2b	1	1	4	4	1	Babb, ss	0	0	3	4	1
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	1	0	Bergen, c	0	1	6	2	0
Barry, rf	1	1	3	0	0	McCor'k, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Briggs, p	0	0	2	1	0	Cronin, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	4	11	27	16	0	Total	1	6	27	17	2

Chicago	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base on error—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 7. First bass on balls—Off Cronin, 3; off Briggs, 3. Struck out—By Cronin, 5; by Briggs, 3. Two-base hits—Dobbs, Strang, Kling. Sacrifice hits—Cronin, Chance. Stolen bases—Dillon, McCormick, Evers. Double plays—Babb and McCormick; Strang, Babb, and Dillon. Wild pitch—By Briggs, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Attendance—1,500.

CINCINNATI, 4; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Cincinnati defeated Boston to-day by batting Willis freely at the beginning of the game. A running catch by Delehanty was the only exceptional play. Harper held the Bostons safe at all stages. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Geier, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Feney, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Odwell, lf	0	0	2	2	0	Abbatchio, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Kelley, 1b	1	3	13	2	0	Moran, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	1	6	0	Delahanty, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	Ryemer, 2b	0	1	2	0	0
Peitz, c	0	2	4	2	0	Chesby, rf	0	1	1	0	0
W'druff, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Needham, c	0	1	5	2	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	1	0	Willis, p	0	1	1	6	1
Total	2	4	27	18	0	Total	1	8	27	14	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Woodruff, Kelley. Stolen base—Carney. Double play—Steinfeldt, Kelley, and Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Harper, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Willis, 3. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Jonstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—1,878.

PHILADELPHIA, 15; PITTSBURG, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The home team developed a batting streak to-day and defeated Pittsburg with ease. On the way to the grounds the omnibus occupied by the Pittsburg players was overturned. Miller and Bransfield were injured, but not seriously. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cassady, rf	2	2	2	0	1	Thomas, cf	1	1	0	1	0
Beaum't, cf	1	3	2	1	1	Titus, lf	3	4	2	0	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Wolv'n, 3b	2	2	7	4	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	3	2	McGee, rf	1	4	1	0	0
Carisch, 1b	0	0	5	1	0	Gleason, 2b	2	1	2	1	0
Diehl, lf	0	0	5	1	0	Doolin, 1b	0	2	4	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	3	1	2	Roth, c	1	1	6	1	0
Smith, c	0	1	6	2	0	Donohue, ss	3	2	3	2	2
Lynch, p	1	1	0	1	0	Sparks, p	1	1	1	3	0
						Duffy, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Total	5	7	23	11	6	Total	15	18	27	13	5

*Thomas out, hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	3	0	1	2	4	0	1	4	.	—15

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Beaumont, (2,) Donohue, Wagner. Two-base hits—Lynch, Titus, Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double plays—Roth and Wolverton; Beaumont, Wagner, and Ritchey. Struck out—By Sparks, 3; by Lynch, 4. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 5; off Lynch, 7. Wild pitch—Lynch. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2:10. Attendance—2,132.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Uses Two Pitchers and Loses to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—With a new player at first base Cleveland's erratic baseball players took on new life to-day and played all around the Greater New Yorks, winning by a score of 9 to 1. In fact, it was too one-sided a game to be interesting. Griffith's men performed as poorly as Lajoie's stars did well, and the game was won by Cleveland after the second inning, when the locals had sent seven men across the plate and New York found it impossible to make any headway against the stone wall defense put up by the home team.

Donahue pitched for Cleveland and proved invincible. Orth, who was always a hard pitcher for Cleveland to hit, proved easy to-day, and was taken out in the second inning. Clarkson went in and did very well. But few hits were secured off him, and he struck out eight men, though his control was not of the best.

In the fourth inning the police took a hand in the game. Fultz, while at hat, objected to a decision of the umpire, and refused to strike at a straight ball sent him by Donahue. He was called out. Then Ganzel was called out at the plate on a close decision and Fultz and Griffith started a row with the umpire. They were ordered to the bench, but refused, and finally the umpire called for a policeman, and the two players were escorted off the grounds. Anderson went to centre field. Elberfeld became lame in the third inning and was replaced by Osteen, who played a nice game at shortstop.

The one run scored by New York came in the second inning when, after Ganzel was out at first, Fultz singled and scored on Conroy's double. Cleveland began to make hits and runs right from the start. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, of	2	2	1	0	0	D'gh'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	2	2	2	5	0	Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	Williams,2b	0	1	2	2	0
Carr, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Lush, lf	0	0	2	1	0	Fultz, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	1	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	2	2
Bemis, c	0	1	6	0	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	7	1	2
Donahue, p	1	0	1	3	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Clarkson, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	9	11	27	16	0	Osteen, ss	0	0	1	0	0
						Anderson,cf	0	0	1	0	0
						Total	1	3	24	7	6

Cleveland	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—9
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Off Orth, in one and a half innings, 6; off Clarkson, in six and one-half innings, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Carr, Conroy, Williams. Three-base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Donahue, Turner. Stolen bases—Bay, 3. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 6. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Clarkson, 3. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 3,066.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A batting rally, aided by an error and a base on balls, gave an exciting finish to-day, but left the locals one run short of the visitors' 6, which were nearly all scored on poor fielding. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Green, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Pic'ring, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	2	0	0	H. Davis,1b	1	2	14	0	0
C. Davis, ss	0	1	4	6	1	L. Cross, 3b	0	0	4	1	1
Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Seybold, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	3	4	1	Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	6	0
Tan'hill, 3b	1	4	0	0	0	M. Cross, ss	1	0	0	5	1
Sullivan, c	1	1	5	2	0	Schreck, c	0	0	2	0	0
Owen, p	0	0	0	4	1	Plank, p	0	0	0	1	2
*Holmes	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	8	27	10	0	Total	6	6	27	14	2

*Batted for Owen in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—H. Davis. Three-base hits—G. Davis, Seybold, Green. Sacrifice hits—Green, Schreck, L. Cross. Stolen bases—Jones, Hartsel, G. Davis. Double plays—Murphy and H. Davis; Dundon, G. Davis, and Donohue. Struck out—By Owen, 5; by Plank, 1. Bases on balls—Off Owen, 3; off Plank, 5. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—5,270.

WASHINGTON, 9; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Washington made it three straight to-day by defeating St. Louis. The locals made six errors behind Glade. Stahl again knocked the ball over the fence for a home run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Heidrick, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Stahl, 1b	2	2	12	1	0
Hemphill, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Hill, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	McCorm'k,2b	1	1	1	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	3	1	0	Huelsman,lf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, 2b	0	0	4	4	2	O'Neill, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Sugden, 1b	0	0	2	8	1	Donovan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	4	8	1	Cassidy, ss	1	0	2	7	0
Hynes, rf	0	1	2	1	0	Clark, c	0	2	3	4	1
Glade, p	0	0	2	1	4	Patten, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	1	10	27	13	Total	9	11	27	15	0

St Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Washington	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1—9

Two-base hits—Huelsman, Clarke, (2,) Heidrick, Glade. Home run—Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Hill. Stolen bases—Stahl, O'Neill, Sugden. Hit by pitched ball—By Glade, 2. Bases on balls—Off Patten, 1; off Glade, 1. Struck out—By Glade, 7; by Patten, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Washington, 8. Attendance—1,011. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

DETROIT, 2; BOSTON, 0.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Killian pitched the best game of the year on the home grounds to-day. Selbach was the only man to hit him safely, and when Boston appeared to have a chance, superb fielding saved the left-hander. Robinson and McIntyre fielded well. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	2	4	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	2	4	0	0
McIntyre, 1b	1	1	1	0	0	Collins, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Rob'son, 3b	1	1	4	3	0	Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	2	0	0	0	Freeman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Beville, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Parent, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Drill, c	0	1	3	2	0	Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Criger, c	0	0	5	0	0
Killian, p	0	0	0	2	1	Dineen, p	0	0	0	6	0
Total	2	9	27	11	1	Total	0	2	24	13	0

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Crawford, (2,) Selbach, (2.) Three-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Collins, Freeman. Bases on balls—By Killian, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Killian, 1. First base on error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 5. Struck out—By Dineen, 5; by Killian, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and King. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—3,000.

American Association.

Columbus, 7; Kansas City, 6.
Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 6.
Toledo, 0; Minneapolis, 7.
Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 12.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0
Jersey City	4	0	2

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Mueller and Vandergrift.

Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 2.
Toronto, 7; Rochester, 6.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Troy, 0.
Albany, 8; Binghamton, 2.
Syracuse, 0; A. J. and G., 1.
Utica, 7; Ilion, 3.

Connecticut League.

Springfield, 4; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport, 9; Holyoke, 0, (forfeited.)
Hartford, 3; Norwich, 2.
Meriden, 3; New London, 1.

Southern League.

Birmingham, 2; Shreveport, 0.
Memphis, 4; Montgomery, 2.
Little Rock, 6; Nashville, 7, (first game;) Little Rock, 2; Nashville, 3, (second game.)

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE HAMBURG FILLY WON

H. B. Duryea's Rose of Dawn Was the Only Successful Favorite.

ASCENSION WON BY A HEAT

Mare Just Squeezed Home for Stakes at Saratoga in Close Finish for Four Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—As offset to a day of disaster to the betting men at the race course here, the racing at the Saratoga track this afternoon was vastly better than the promise of the programme, close contests being the rule. The weather was fair and pleasant, and the track fast, but in spite of those favoring conditions, form was so badly askew that only one post favorite managed to get to the winning post first.

The distinction of furnishing this single successful favorite fell to the stable of H. B. Duryea, and the winner in question was another of the fast daughters of the great Hamburg, of which the Duryea stable has a liberal supply this season. Rose of Dawn may not be as swift as some of the others of the Duryea stable, but she made a decided impression on the betting men, as she had speed enough to get to the front early and courage enough to stay there when the fight came at the end.

The Hamburg filly ran for the third race, five and a half furlongs, for fillies and geldings two years old, and, ridden by Hildebrand, started at 12 to 5 in a field of fourteen. She broke in the lead, and never was headed, though it took all the skill and strength of her rider to get her home before Teacress, which made a strong bid at the end.

In all the other races the finishes were hotly contested, and though the favorites were beaten in five events, only one long-chance horse got to the winning post first, this being the fifteen-to-one chance Cairngorm, from the Paget stable, which just managed to beat another long chance in Agile for the last race. The Keene pair, Sinister and Von Tromp, started favorites at odds-on in this race, but neither of them ever was a factor at the end, Von Tromp quitting to a canter after getting up to the lead on the stretch in the run home.

For the single stake event of the afternoon, the Catskill, seven furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, a thoroughly sensational finish was provided. Gay Boy started favorite, with Ascension the second choice, and Old England and De Reszke the two next best backed. The race settled itself down to a fight among the four at the end, Ascension, in front for the last three furlongs, just managing to last out and win, hard ridden, by a head, with Old England, De Reszke, and Gay Boy following her in the order named, heads apart.

Shrine made most of the pace, and managed to stick in front long enough to win the selling mile by a neck from Cloverland. In the first event Stalwart ran a fairly good race, and after being well forward all the distance of the six furlongs handicap, won, ridden out, a neck in front of Jocund. The steeplechase over the short course was remarkable only for the fact that all of the eight starters stood up and finished the course, the winner turning up in Trek, at 5 to 1. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Stalwart, 114, Redfern, 16-5, 1-I	1	2	1ns
Jocund, 108, O'Neil, 8-5, 1-1	4	1	2½
Scarfell, 107, Burns, 6-1, 2-1	7	7	3hd
Leonidas, 120, Hildebrand, 16-5, 6-5	6	3	4
Et Tu Brute, 114, H. Phillips, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	5
Miargram, 108, Cormack, 8-1, 7-1	2	6	6
Major Pelham, 108, Oliphant, 10-1, 4-1	3	8	7
Monet, 108, Robbins, 60-1, 20-1	3	8	8

Time—1:13. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. c. by Meddler-Melba, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, short course; about two miles.

	S.	½.	F.
Trek, 142, Dayton, 5-1, 2-1	4	3	1n
Malden, 154, Holman, 7-2, 6-5	1	1	2nk
Royelle, 150, Veltch, 11-5, 1-1	6	0	3nk
Manillian, 135, Kelly, 8-1, 3-1	1	5	4
Captivator, 133, O'Donnell, 5-1, 2-1	7	4	5
Libretto, 137, Bernhard, 25-1, 8-1	8	7	6
Daylesford, 132, C. P. Wilson, 12-1, 5-1			
	3	2	7
Rockcliff, 130, Pending, 50-1, 15-1	5	8	8

Time—3:08 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Star Ruby-Linda Vista, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Agnes D.....103|Queen Belle.....94
Hoodwink.....102|Divination.....94
Mimosa.....102|Miss Billie.....94
Girdle.....102|Thistle Heather.....94
Dinah Shad.....100|The World.....94
Charter.....98|Latola.....92
Ira Wilson.....98|Sea Gate.....89
Toi San.....97|Margaret O.....89

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Broadcloth.....112|Bedowin.....109
Hagamans.....112|Portuno Lellier.....109
Bank.....112|Linda Lee.....109
Maximilian.....112|Raiment.....109
Lindsay Gordon.....112|Galice.....109
Angler.....112|Alps.....109
Wild Mint.....112|Fair Reveller.....109
La Pucelle.....109

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

Duke of Kendal.....120|Prince Chang.....107
Palmbearer.....117|Flara.....102
New York.....116|Hindred.....93
Carbuncle.....115|

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes, of $7,500; for three-year-olds or mile and a quarter.

Boomstick.....129|Audil.....116
St. Valentine.....122|Auditor.....111

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Escobar.....110|Mistiss.....100
Gallopof.....110|Brush Up.....99
Workman.....100|Peggy.....99
Niblick.....100|Winchester.....99
Dansuse.....106|Miss Morgan.....99
Norsville.....105|Uncle Charley.....97
Thirty-third.....103|Blue Coat.....97
Ike S.....102|Lizzie Albertine.....94
Boundsley.....102|Belle Sauvage.....94
Hildebrand.....102|

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile.

Persistence II.....110|Dauphin.....107
Silverfoot.....110|Jimmy Lane.....107
Out of Reach.....110|Privateer.....106
The Captain.....110|Charter.....105
Sir Lynnewood.....110|Bridle Path.....105
All Right.....110|Princess Athelng.....105
Memphis.....107|Agrippa.....105
Phantom.....107|Belle of Portland.....105
Bowler.....107|Commonwealth.....105

DOHERTYS TO PLAY HERE.

Famous English Tennis Experts to Compete in Newport Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—It is certain that the famous English lawn tennis players Hugh Lawrence Doherty and Reginald F. Doherty will play next week in the National championship tournament at Newport, R. I. Several of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association are here as competitors in the annual tournament of the Meadow Club, and they confirm what has heretofore been regarded as a rumor. It is said that the Doherty brothers are on their way to this country aboard Eugene Higgins's yacht Varuna, and will probably arrive in New York the latter part of this week.

The reason for their transatlantic voyage in a yacht is the ill health of R. F. Doherty, the taller of the two brothers. He was so sick at the time of the international matches for the Davis cup that Frank L. Risely, an English expert, took his place in the singles. He was also badly injured in an automobile accident, and the long ocean voyage was recommended to recuperate him.

The Doherty brothers will defend their holding of the American doubles championship at Newport on Aug. 17, meeting the winner of the East vs. West match, with which the tournament begins on Aug. 16. Should the Britons be successful, they will have won the title three consecutive times and become the permanent possessors of the American cups. As the American champion in the singles, H. L. Doherty will meet the winner of the tournament on Aug. 24. From the form that the little Doherty has shown this season, the American honors at the sport are again in jeopardy, and he is likely to win as sensationally as he did from William A. Larned last year. In addition to defending their American championships, the Dohertys will try to make sure of a challenge from the Americans for the Davis International Cup next year.

###

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 9, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES,

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Qualifying experience in large public and private affairs, ability and executive capacity already demonstrated in high office, and personal character quite above all impeachment or assault unmistakably designate DANIEL S. LAMONT as a fit candidate for the Democrats of New York to name for the Governorship.

Ex-Secretary LAMONT is and has always been a faithful upholder of the principles of his party. Every sound and loyal Democrat in the State would vote for him. We think many Republicans would vote for him in order to give a short shrift to Odellism at Albany. It would require some little time and thought to hit upon any important trait of character in respect to which Col. LAMONT is not almost the direct opposite of BENJAMIN B. ODELL. The election of an organization Republican would merely perpetuate the scandalous conditions established and fostered under Gov. ODELL in various departments, bureaus, and commissions of the State. They are had conditions, they are corrupt conditions. They ought to be cured radically, and the election as Governor of a man of Col. LAMONT's uprightness and force of character would put an end to them.

The ex-Secretary is compromised by no personal or factional alliances. It would be a uniting nomination, one satisfactory to Democrats from one end of the State to the other. We think it would be the strongest the party could make. It is a nomination of that high quality that is befitting in this year when another distinguished New York Democrat of pure character and worthy of the highest confidence is the Nation's candidate for President. Against PARKER for President and LAMONT for Governor the Republican contest in New York would be perfectly hopeless from the beginning.

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES.

The circular letter of the State Department to our diplomatic representatives in Europe sets forth exactly the views which the traditions of the department and the interests of the country alike warranted us in expecting that it would take. Issued two months ago, and before any seizures had taken place in accordance with the Russian classification of contraband of war, it lays down the principles by which we shall undoubtedly abide. The citation against Russia of her own contention concerning coal, made twenty years ago, suffices to show that the present Russian catalogue of contraband is made upon no principle, but is a mere expression of the official Russian conception of what kind of international law would serve the temporary purposes of Russia as a belligerent. But international law is not made in that way, and neither the United States nor any other trading nation can be expected to accede to the Russian pretensions, nor to submit when Russia undertakes to put them into practice.

Meanwhile, if we assume the correctness of the Russian accounts of the proceedings in the case of the Knight Commander, it is noteworthy that the principles laid down by the Russian prize court in the case of the Arabia, taken in connection with the interpretation of international law for which the United States and Great Britain will undoubtedly contend, render Russia liable for the damages resulting from the destruction of the ship and of the greater part of her cargo. The questionable part of the Knight Commander's cargo, like the questionable part of the Arabia's, consisted of railway material. It seems that the Russian commander satisfied himself that this material was destined for a railway in Korea. If that is the fact, then it was undoubtedly confiscable, since the main use of the Korean railways is military and in aid of Japan as a belligerent. But we shall certainly not acquiesce in the proposition that flour destined for Japan is properly confiscable. In the case of any foodstuff we should require positive evidence that it was destined for military use before submitting to its confiscation. In the case of the flour on the Arabia or the Knight Commander there can be no such evidence, since flour is not a foodstuff for the army or the navy of Japan.

The Russian prize court released the Arabia and the innocent part of her cargo. It would have been bound to do the same thing by the Knight Commander and the innocent part of her cargo if these had been brought before it. But the ship and the innocent cargo cannot be released, since they have been destroyed by the action of the agent of Russia. Consequently Russia is liable to the British and American owners for their value. The owners of the railway supplies will have to stand their loss, unless that loss was assumed by the purchaser, if the contention of the Russian naval officer is made out that it was destined for Che-mul-pho.

THE FAILURE OF ARBITRATION.

The leaders of several of the unions which have precipitated the present suspension of building operations in and near New York have at last made their purpose clear. The business agent of the Association of Engineers says:

> The unions in the alliance don't want the arbitration agreement any longer. In fact, we never wanted it, but it was forced on us, and we are now going to fight against it. We were told that it was to be a fair agreement, but in every case which was brought before the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association the decision was rendered in favor of the employers except in one case, where the woodworkers had a grievance. We have no use for the arbitration agreement.

The only trades union leaderships for whom the maker of this frank declaration does not appear to speak are those of the Brotherhood of Painters, the electricians, and the elevator constructors. According to statements made by certain members of the unions the business agents and walking delegates object to the arbitration of trade grievances and the obligation of self-restraint which it imposes upon those who are parties to it, because it stands between them and the system of brigandage which was practiced on so magnificent a scale before the existing agreement was reached. It is declared by employers also that these men want the graft and all there is in it for themselves and their unions. They want to decide when it is proper or expedient to "pull" their men off a job, which it is likely to be whenever the employer has the disposition to buy peace through the payment of blackmail or is in such position that he cannot help it. They do not want a fair hearing or an impartial decision of their grievances. If they should get what they asked for, peaceably and without show of force, it would not suit them at all. In such circumstances the business agent and the walking delegate would be useless, powerless, and poor.

If the ultimatum of the employers has not already focused on the open shop it is time it did. There will never be peace and stability in the building trades until the principle of the open shop is established. The alliance between the Employers' Association and the several building trades unions was a conspiracy in restraint of trade, in that it was designed to crowd the smaller and more independent builders out of business by rendering it impossible for them to fill profitably any contracts they might secure. We felt warranted when it was entered into in predicting that it would fail of accomplishing the results sought, for the reason that the unions would not "play fair" with their allies. This is exactly what has happened. To make it advantageous for the members of the Employers' Association it was necessary that the unions should surrender the right to engage in sympathetic strikes and agree to the arbitration of all differences. They were willing enough to promise this when they were exhausted by a long strike and were without resources of money or credit; but they are not willing to stand by it, when it appears that it leaves no room for the blackmailing of employers with unfinished contracts on their hands.

Arbitration is a means adopted by civilized man to settle his disputes with his neighbor. It is in its essence fair because it commonly involves mutual concession. The public will observe with no little interest that the business agent of the engineers wants to do away with arbitration because the unions lost their case in every arbitration before the board of the Employers' Association, with the single exception of the woodworkers, who, he said, "had a grievance." The conclusion of disinterested men that in the other cases there was no grievance, and that the board decided against the men not because it was biased, but because they had made out no case, would most likely be correct. This walking delegate, therefore, stands in the attitude of a litigant who abuses the court because he has lost cases which he deserved to lose.

The perfect frankness with which labor avows its intention to tear up an agreement to arbitrate differences is significant of the defiant spirit of labor toward public opinion. A strike to abolish arbitration will get very little sympathy from the community.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

Assistant Secretary of State LOOMIS has addressed to our diplomatic representatives abroad a letter of instructions, from which the following extract is taken:

> I have the honor to request that you will prepare a memorandum upon the capabilities of the Diplomatic Service for the promotion of our trade interests in the country to which you are accredited. * * * Our embassies and legations would seem to need only a definite plan of action and proper instructions to become powerful auxiliaries in the great and constantly growing work of equipping our manufacturers and exporters for effective competition in the world's commerce.

An Ambassador, Minister, or Envoy who was at once bold and sensible would reply in these terms, to wit: "I have the honor to report that in my judgment the most powerful auxiliary in the work of equipping our manufacturers and exporters for effective competition in the world of commerce would be the enactment by Congress of a bill abolishing many and reducing all the customs duties imposed by the Dingley tariff."

The passing stranger who observed that upon the porch of an inviting country house there was a mat bearing in large letters the word "Welcome," while upon the mat and substantially coterminous therewith lay a fiercely growling bulldog, turned away disgusted, with the remark that he hated hypocrisy. It is not merely hypocritical, it is in a large measure futile, for us to instruct our diplomatic representatives to bother themselves about auxiliaries to our foreign trade when our domestic laws avowedly and effectively stand in the way of foreign trade. The Dingley act is an act to restrict imports. In the very nature of the case it must also restrict exports, since it is an elementary truth that commodities flowing one way beget a trade in commodities flowing the other way. Until the Dingley act is revised radically the diplomatic officers of the Government might as well spend their time singing psalm tunes as in hunting foreign buyers for our manufactured goods.

THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

By its situation on the highest plateau on the planet, Lhasa is the most inaccessible of capitals. Fewer travelers have been able to visit and describe it than have ventured to any other inhabited spot. That this remote and forbidden place has not only been visited but invaded is a vindication of the persistence and indefatigability of Col. YOUNGHUSBAND and his "mission." It is also a proof of the persistence and indefatigability of the British commercial spirit in seeking new markets from which not even the Germans, those "cuckoos of commerce," as the indignant British merchant calls them, can dislodge him. For, at the bottom of all the fine and vague pretenses with which the invading "mission" is disguised, it appears that the practical object it has been dispatched to accomplish is the opening of a new market for Indian opium and Cingalese "brick tea."

The political results that were vaguely expected to follow the bearding of the Dalai Lama in his lamasery are not likely to be of any importance. For, although in a way the titular head of Buddhism, the Grand Lama by no means occupies the position of a Pope toward all the hundred and fifty millions of Buddhist believers. In Japan, as in Ceylon and Siam, and in Burmah, where it will be remembered that Mr. KIPLING's Tommy Atkins found the cult of "the great Gawd Bud" in a very lively condition, the Grand Lama exercises no sort of sway, spiritual any more than temporal. It is only over the Northern Buddhists of the Asiatic mainland, over the Chinese and Mongolian and of course Tibetan faithful that his influence extends. All students of institutional Buddhism have been struck by the curious analogy which is historically traceable between the Catholic Church and the Buddhist papacy, if it can be called so. In fact, however, the Grand Lama, elected by a curious kind of lottery, is apt to be the puppet and creature of his Cardinals, called Chutuktus. And they form a "ring" of no higher ethical character than any secular ring. The temporalities are looked after with great care and success. In fact, the first serious attack upon "the temporal power" of the Buddhist Pope is this present British invasion.

Institutional Buddhism resembles institutional Catholicism much as spiritual Buddhism resembles spiritual Christianity, and it is no wonder that the first Christian missionaries in Tibet should have imagined that they had found a country in which the devil, for his own purposes, had produced an imitation of the religion they came to teach. But it is unlikely that the British invasion will work any change in the relations of the British Government with the mass of Buddhists, who will neither care nor even know that the Grand Lama is a British prisoner. The "insult to British dignity," concerning which British journalists contrive to talk with straight faces, will be avenged, and British opium and brick tea will be sold to the Tibetans. That is all that is likely to happen in consequence of this sensational and picturesque adventure, the recital of which takes us back to the early and romantic days of the British conquest of India.

GRASS IN THE STREETS.

Whether he belongs to one city or another, a Commissioner of Street Cleaning is likely to have troubles of his own. That of Baltimore has at least one which Major WOODBURY has thus far escaped—public dissatisfaction with his failure to keep the streets of his city clear of grass and weeds. In some of the Baltimore streets grass is growing so strong as to obstruct the flow of storm water and prevent effective street cleaning by either natural or artificial means. New York has long escaped this trouble. Perhaps if Baltimore would be a little more thorough in removing the fertilizing material from its highways they would be less productive of vegetation than they now are, and the superfluous crops of grass and weeds raised in them might be grown to better advantage in the open country.

The grass crop in New York streets never was luxuriant, and of late years it has been a failure. In Baltimore it is different. It is a restful city and moves with great deliberation. Six months ago it was swept by fire and 1,300 buildings were destroyed in its business section. Already 230 building permits have been taken out, and 680 lots have been cleared. Only 56 buildings have thus far been completed, and of these 52 are so-called. At this rate there will be time for several crops of grass and weeds before the burned district is rebuilt.

AVAILABLE BEARS.

If President ROOSEVELT wants bears, he need not visit the cane brakes of the lower Mississippi Valley. On Sunday at or near Williamsport, Penn., four bears "held up" a train on the narrow gauge Black Forest Railroad. The passengers and train hands threw stones at them—a most unsportsmanlike proceeding—but failed to dislodge them from a trestle of which they had taken possession. Their dislodgment was finally accomplished by advancing upon them with long poles at the ends of which were torches of oil-soaked cotton waste taken from the boxes of the car axles.

It seems too bad that with such hunting accessible within a few hours of Washington, Mr. ROOSEVELT should be restrained by considerations of public duty from going after it forthwith. Holding up a railroad train is an interference with inter-State commerce, and possibly an interruption of the United States mails. This would warrant interference by the President, on the precedent established by Mr. CLEVELAND, and defended by him in his recent discussion of the subject. The kind of Federal interference which would do the bears most good and give the President most pleasure is that which would involve his going in person after them and bringing them back to the White House. There may or may not be bears in the Mississippi cane fields, but there unquestionably are in the woods of Pennsylvania.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considered merely as a story of shipwreck, Mr. LOUIS BECKE's account of the loss of the Peruvian, published in THE TIMES on Sunday, has been paralleled a thousand times, both in sea history and in sea fiction, but one of its minor incidents was, so far as we can recall, absolutely without precedent in either. And it is not easy to find or to invent such incidents, for though experiences afloat are many, well diversified, and ususlly quite as exciting as those who go through them desire, yet they all come in comparatively few classes, and the apparatus of the nautical drama is scanty—which accounts of course, for the fact that the writers of sea stories are obliged to use the same adventures over and over again, with only about as much variation as can be attained by turning the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope. But the survivors of the Peruvian did succeed, if we are not mistaken, in doing something new as they drifted on the familiar raft. They had reached the state when cannibalism seems the only, and is the often chosen, alternative to starvation, but instead of resorting to it or giving up in despair, they cut off the leg of a sailor who had already succumbed, and, with that ghastly bait, managed to catch one of the sharks that had been patiently following the raft for many days. That they effected the capture with nothing better than a noosed rope would be hard to believe on any authority less than Mr. BECKE's, but as he declares that they did this, not once, but twice, the statement must be accepted as one of the facts, almost common in real life, that are too improbable for the romancer's ordinary use. Now, why is it that nobody ever thought before of an expedient so simple for obtaining food almost always close at hand for those adrift in tropic seas? The means was horrible, indeed, but not so horrible as cannibalism, and not a few of the class to which the Peruvian's company belonged have held cannibalism better than the death it delayed, and despite the difficulties in the way of exact description, they ought not to have been insuperable for authors who have not hesitated to make their lesser, and sometimes even their major, personages adopt the much more dreadful plan. Sentiment aside, the course of the survivors in this case was quite unobjectionable, since it involved injury to none and served a perfectly legitimate object.

—An officer of the New Haven road is quoted as denying that the object of the recent reduction in the company's train service was not to cause loss or inconvenience to the commuters or to deprive of employment men whose work had been satisfactory, in some cases for many years. As nobody had charged the company with any such intention, or even suspected its officers of seeking to accomplish those particular ends, the denial is considerably more interesting than valuable. What the road does want, according to this official, is to attain a reduction of operating expenses, dictated by the necessity for bringing outgo into ousinessiike relations to income, and this inevitably involved hurting somebody or other. He resented the outcry that has been made by and in behalf of the people hurt, and prophesied that the excitement would soon die out. Perhaps—particularly if the company keeps on revising its new schedule, and puts back, one after another, if not not all of the abolished trains, at least those without which life in the suburbs is impossible for some and really difficult for a good many more. The process of restoration has already begun, and, though the heginning was made with a train the loss of which had elicited no very vehement protests, the pathway of concession has been opened, and of course it will be followed if the impelling pressurs of publicly expressed indignation is kept up steadily and long enough. As a matter of fact, the principle of elimination adopted was that sure to make the greatest amount of trouble. The folks who travel early in the morning do so under a stern compulsion, and cannot change their habits if they would. Somehow or other they must get to their places of employment on time, and they bought their little places in the country on an entirely natural understanding that the transportation facilities would probably change for the hetter, and certainly would not change for the worse. Now they find themselves in desperate straits, with the always miserable trolley service of the Union Company as the only thing between them and the instant abandonment of their homes. Of course they say severe things about the New Haven road. The case is much the same with the very late trnveiers. Those who make their daily journeys nearer the middle of the lighted hours can more easily submit to changes in the service that mean starting thirty minutes earlier or arriving thirty minutes later. They, too, would have howled if inconvenienced, hut not so long or so loud. It will not do to judge trains by the amount of patronage secured by each—will not, that is, if the railway company recognizes that it has a few interests besides those counting directly in dollars and cents.

—Admiral Tooo has a demonstrated liking for telling the truth in his reports, whether of his own achievements or those of his enemies, and therefore there will be no disposition to disbelieve his story of the marvelous victory won by two Japanese "destroyers" that suddenly found themselves attacked by fourteen Russian boats of the same class off the entrance to Port Arthur. The fourteen, he says, divided into three groups and endeavored to surround the two, but the latter neither tried to run away nor waited for capture. Instead, they attacked the smallest of the groups and drove it back into the harbor. Then the mad Japs turned their attention to the rest, and, another of their destroyers chancing on the scene just then, the three assailed the remaining Russian boats so furiously that they, also, sought the safety of the shore forts. It was a battle in no sense decisive as to the end of the war, but it was vastly significant as to its course. The episods recalls the most reckless exploits that marked the days when the English fought the Spaniards at sea and ignored desperate odds with a haughty contempt that was so often justified by the result. The Russians are brave enough, without any question, but they, like the Spaniards of the ssventeenth century, have the habit of defeat. They number surrender or defeat among the possibilitiss, while the Japaness do not. The differsnce is large, and it always counts in the end.

—Perhaps the New York public needs reminding that the discoveries now making by the steamboat Inspectors have a bearing upon the inspection service as it was, as well as upon the owners of steamboats as they still are. The protective equipment of the boats now undergoing examination is at least as good as it was when they were inspected nt the beginning of this season, and the chances are that after the awful warning of ths Slocum there was in every case something of an improvement. Yet even to-day amszing faults are found, and the owners are clinging obstinately to the theory that in the matter of life preservers and similar things the best is much too expensive and that cheap grades will do. Ths Inspectors now really inspect, but their present efficiency is revealing many a proof of past inefficiency. The unhappy LUNDBERG was summarily dropped, but he seems to have been much like his fellows and to have done about ths same sort of work.

FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Edward M. Shepard and H. B. Hebert Named for Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your columns to-day that several of the "National" leaders of the Democracy openly insist on the importance of nominating for Governor of New York a man who would obviously be a fitting "complement to Parker," and whose candidacy accordingly would adorn and dignify the "ticket," instead of burdening and vulgarizing it as that of a mere "politician" of the "hack" sort would. Though myself by far too much of a "free lance" to be entitled to a "voice in the councils," yet, as a mere citizen, and one who instinctively respects the "fitness of things," I venture to beg the prestige of your columns for the suggestion that an almost ideal candidate for the emergency is in the highest sense "available" in the person of Edward M. Shepard.

I seriously doubt whether there is to be found to-day in public life his superior in intellect, character, or special native fitness and education equipment for high political office. Eminent in his profession, a brilliant and impressive expounder and vindicator of Jeffersonian principles, a telling and formidable "campaigner," a man of nnquestioned and unquestionable integrity and unstained purity and dignity in his private life, Mr. Shepard is admittedly "Presidential timber."

He commands on the one hand the loyal and enthusiastic personal affection of many devoted friends, and on the other the admiration and esteem of thousands of others, including many of those who themselves enjoy in high degree the respect of the community. Better, perhaps, than any other one person who could fittingly be nominated for this exalted office, he would seem to be able to command the willing support of all ths known "wings" or "factions" of the Democracy of New York. While a convinced and outspoken "sound money" man, and not only "persona grata" to but even an eminent leader of the so-called "conservative" Democrats, (vide passim, the eloquent eulogy "Edward Morse Shepard," by St. Clair McKelway of Ths Brooklyn Eagle,) his "regularity" in 1900 (determined by his views as to the relative importance of the "issues" of that campaign) won for him the friendship and respect both of the loyalist sticklers for "regularity" and of ths sincere adherents of the so-called radical or "Bryanite" wing. The Democratic organization of the city learned to be very, very proud of him as its candidate for the Mayoralty three years ago.

Those who, like George Foster Peabody, have known him longest and most intimately, are precisely those who most admire him and most enthusiastically desire to have the people, in State and Nation, realize and utilize this man's eminent capacity for the most distinguished public service. As I need hardly say, I write on my own responsibility, and utterly without Mr. Shepard's consent or knowledge. One word more. As it happens, Mr. Shepard is a fit "running mate" for Judge Parker, in that he is and has long been addicted to regular equestrian exercise, though, no doubt, as a "rider" he is only of the "gentleman" as distinguished from the "rough" variety.

CHARLES FREDERICK ADAMS.
New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Realizing the splendid ticket put forward by the Democracy of the Nation, it behooves the Democrats of this State to name for Gubernatorial honors a man of unquestioned ability and integrity.

Such a man is Henry B. Hebert, President of the Produce Exchange of New York City. Of the highest character, warm hearted and broad minded, yet of the greatest caution and method, of good executive ability and a true and loyal Democrat, he is the ideal candidate. Mr. Hebert is an expert on State canals, and greatly through his efforts has the necessary legislation been passed to permit the improvement of the Erie Canal. This question is of vital importance to this State's commercial supremacy and therefore it is necessary to have at the head an administration well posted on this important work. Permit me, therefore, to add to your list of distinguished Democrats for Governor the name of Henry B. Hebert.

ELLSWORTH LOFTUS.
New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Left the Farm Perforce.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Gollifer—You used to make a good living in the country, but you don't seem to be making your salt in town. Why did you leave the farm?

Gosch—Because I couldn't bring it with me. It was held down by a mortgage.

Questions His Bravery.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Really, I think it is very brave of him to work the way he does, seeing that his father is a millionaire."

"Brave?" he answered jealously; "nothing brave about that. Why, there's more danger in riding a polo pony ten minutes than there would be to work in that old bank for thirty years."

Might Be Useful in the Family.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Subbubs—What! You bought an artificial arm? Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, dear, it was a great bargain and—

Subbubs—Great Scott! You haven't any use for such a thing!

Mrs. Subbubs—But, dear, you knew you travel on the railroad a great deal and you can never tell what may happen.

PARTNERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Tariff Law Administered in the Interest of Protected Manufacturers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government is in partnership with the protected interests.

The protective tariff law is administered in the interest of protected manufacturers and against the welfare of the great body of the people.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is in a position to put millions of dollars in the pockets of the trusts, firms, and individuals engaged in protected manufactures by his administration of the protective tariff laws, to which they would not be entitled under a fair administration of the act. He is the head of the Customs Service; the law expressly gives him the superintendence and administration of the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, as he shall judge best, and provides further, it shall be the duty of all officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all his instructions relative to the execution of the revenue laws.

Although the law authorizes Collectors of Customs to decide the rate and amount of duty upon imported merchandise, they are actually only chief clerks of the respective Custom Houses acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. If there is a change to be made in the rate of duty on any imported merchandise, he instructs them what amount to assess and collect.

Instructions may be sent to the Collectors of Customs to assess in behalf of a specially favored manufacturer an additional and unwarranted duty of, say, one cent a pound on imported steel under an irrelevant paragraph of the Dingley act.

This first information the importer will probably have of this additional duty will be when he goes to the Custom House to enter his importation.

An illustration of how such an additional duty may be arbitrarily imposed on steel by the Secretary of the Treasury can be seen from Customs Case No. 3,413, recently decided in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

The imported merchandise was cold-rolled strip steel, not polished, imported in the Summer or Fall of 1902. It was as imported what would be considered partly manufactured material, to be further manufactured here by tempering, corrugating, &c., into car seat springs. It was worth about 3 or 3½ cents per pound at the place of exportation. From the time of ths passage of the present Tariff act—July 24, 1897—until the Summer of 1902, five years, duty had been assessed upon this kind of steel under Paragraph 135 at 1 2-10 cents per pound, about 35 per cent. ad valorem. This rate was in proportion to the duty imposed upon other steel in like condition of manufacture of same value and quality. During the Summer or Fall of 1902, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, an additional duty of 1 cent per pound was assessed upon this steel on the claim that it had been brightened, which was almost double the duty collected before. The importer protested against the assessment of this additional duty, and the case went before the Board of United States General Appraisers. On the hearing there the Government admitted the steel had not been brightened by any process subsequent to cold rolling, and that the brightness came from the process of cold rolling. The importers showed the brightness of the steel was necessarily produced in the usual process of cold rolling, that it was of no advantage to them, that before using ths steel they tempered it, and that turned it dark, and it was used for car-seat springs in its darkened condition.

The Customs official Examiner testified before the Board of General Appraisers, "The Secretary of the Treasury decided that this article (strip steel) was covered by this paragraph, (141.) The application of Paragraph 141 had never been considered in connection with that class of merchandise (cold rolled strip steel) before as imported. I know this from my experience in the department. I have been exactly fifteen years in the metal division, and I know of no decision or publication that would tend to show that."

Nevsrtheless, the Board of General Appraisers held the steel was brightened and that ths additional duty of 1 cent per pound was properly assessed. This decision was made in July, 1903.

The importers appealed from this decision to the United States Circuit Court. More evidence was taken there on both sides, and in June of this year the Circuit Court rendered a decision in which the following language was used at ths conclusion of the opinion:

"The conclusion reached is, that this merchandise has not been brightened within the meaning of Paragraph 141. This conclusion is supported by decisions * * * (which ths court cited), by the uniform practice of the Treasury Department for fifteen years not to assess the additional duty of one cent per pound herein protested against on this class of cold rolled strip steel, and hy the further fact that ths finished product is to be used for car seat springs, and its value is not increased by the brightening which results from the processes necessary to its production."

The three witnesses called in this case by the Government were connected with the United States Steel Corporation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has taken an appeal from this decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and it will be another year before a decision from that court will be had; in the meantime this additional duty of one cent per pound is being collected on all similar steel, and it will continue to be collected until the right to appeal is exhausted.

The practice of the department had been uniform for five years under the present act not to assess the additional duty on this kind of steel. There was a similar additional duty clause in the McKinley act, and under that act no additional duty had ever been assessed upon this kind of steel.

This is but an instance of the settled Republican habit in administering the Dingley tariff; duties not authorized by the law are imposed and collected, and citizens have to submit to spoliation or are driven to protracted litigation, during which the unjust exaction in each case remains collectible.

New York, July 29, 1904.

FAIR TRADER.

PENALTIES FOR AUTO SPEEDERS.

Suggestion for Confiscation of Machines of Persistent Offenders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I respectfully submit the following as a suggestion for a law dealing with the offense of speeding an automobile or other vehicle beyond the limits set by existing ordinances. Proper provision to be made for identification of offenders hy issue of licenses and having all convictions stamped thereon.

1. For first offense, fine not exceeding $25.
2. Second offense, fine not less than $50 nor over $100.
3. Third offense, fine of not less than $250 nor more than $500.
4. Fourth offense, fine of $250 and confiscation to State of machine. Machine to be sold at public auction.
5. Fifth offense, confiscation of license, disability to secure another, imprisonment for not less than one calendar month nor more than two years, and confiscation of machine as in Section 4.
6. Sixth offense, to render the offender liable to the habitual criminals act.

I think that few would risk a fourth conviction, and not one in a million a sixth.

A MODERATE MAN.
New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

CANCER HOMES IN NEED.

Mrs. Lathrop's Appeals for Aid in Money, Coal, and Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Cancer Homes for Destitute Incurables are in great need of immediats help, having but a few hundred dollars with which to discharge present debts, and no money for current expenses and fuel for the Winter. A large sum—some thousands of dollars—lately given to the work by a member of the Servants of Relief, was only sufficient to wipe out the debts incurred by the proper strengthening and carrying on of the country home in the past year, at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y. It had been hoped that this gift to the charity would also take off the edge of anxiety for the year to come, but figures mount up like magic, though they diminish with prosaic deliberation.

The Servants of Relief have thirty or more cancerous poor of both sexes in their care, some of whom are accustomed to real comforts, and others are equally sensitive to cold and privation. With bitter distress of heart, the women responsible for the relief of these sufferers, contemplate their possible homelessness, if the public does not generously come forward with money for the running expenses of the two mendicant homes.

As the public established the homes, we feel that the intention to provide them for the cancerous poor is deep-seated, and will not fail. Begging that charity will be warm for us and grant us our 150 tons of coal and our food, both for the sick and their penniless nurses, who own nothing after joining the community, I implore that this appeal may not pass like the shadow of an August day, from the minds of your readers, but be recognized as a fact of real importance.

M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.
St. Rose's Free Home, 426 Cherry Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

BISHOP POTTER'S ATTITUDE.

Opinions of His Action in Attending Tavern Opening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage and intoxicant has become a static social question, having for one extreme of its symposiae gamut prohibition or fanaticism, and for the other intemperance and vice. Bishop Potter has taken the attitude of true temperance—the apex—the judicial and moral position. He is in the truest sense the sober-minded, consistent, effective, and fearless advocate of true temperance. The only logical estimate of his villifiers, therefore, is to place them in one of the foregoing classes—to consider them either fanatics or vicious.

SEMPER SERIO.
New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Bishop Potter has shown us a sober way of drinking can he not tell us a truthful way of lying or an honest way of stealing, to the moral elevation of the human race? Then we could all join cheerfully in singing the Doxology.

MARY STUART RAE.
New Windsor, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have taken particular notice of the criticisms heaped upon Bishop Potter for dedicating ths Subway Tavern. Are the clergymen and ths Women's Christian Temperance Union aware that they have made a grave mistake in attacking this tavern? Have they been on the east side among the working classes? A workingman, done with his day's work, will not stay at home each evening, but will find recreation away from home; he will go to some saloon, meet friends, drink and treat, and probably get a "jag on." At the tavern he will find books and papers, meet his friends, have his drink, discuss topics of the day; when leaving he will not be "tipsy," as is the custom in some saloons of the present day. There should be more "taverns" established in this city. Bishop Potter has done his duty as a man.

F. E. L.
New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Location of Park Benches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last week for the first time I visited Bronx Park, and went at once to the carry-all. Finding it too early for enough passengers to have arrived to make the trip, I looked about, but there was not a seat in sight. I walked up to the conservatories, but even there found no place to rest, and I was obliged to return to my home.

In Central Park the reverse of all this was true. Entering at One Hundred and Sixth Street I walked and walked past seats too close together for any quiet, and turning to the right, reaching where one might have a pleasant hour with a book, there was not a seat to be found. Unable to go further, I sat on a rock as long as the hardness of it was bearable.

AN OLD LADY.
New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Conductors and Vacant Seats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While appreciating how much care and annoyance the conductors on our trolley cars are subjected to, would it be asking too much that instead of calling out "Hurry up," &c., they should sing out in what place we can find seats? So long as the "end of the seat hogs" are allowed to remain it is impossible for a lady in the hurried moment to look up and along the car to know where to enter.

COURTESY.
New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

THROUGH BUDDING WOODLANDS.

Through budding woodlands when Spring winds are blowing
Swiftly I run,
And stoop to peer under the low-hung branches
Where slants the sun.
I fear that misty twilight will come stealing
Before I end my quest,
For now burns through the slender branches' tangle
The crimson of the west.

Under the withered leaves the violets, hiding,
Peep out to see;
High on the rocks the dainty wind-flowers, swaying,
Beckon to me.
I may not stay for them; within the forest
My scornful love's asleep.
Closed are those eyes whose cold and cruel glances
Have often made me weep.

So 'tis for Puck I search, that he may bring me
A magic flower.
I'll press it close against my love's soft eyelids,
Ah, happy hour,
For thoughts of me shall steal into her slumber,
Charm alien dreams away,
And she shall wake, to love but me forever,
Forever—and a day.

For this I call down the long winding valley
Till the woods ring.
The peaceful woods, just touched with green, and breathing
Fragrance of Spring.
No answer comes—where can the elf be straying?
Ah, why, why does he stay?
The wind is growing chill, the shadows lengthen
And sadly fades the day.

[illegible] RAYMOND.

REPUBLICANS MAY PICK CULLEN FOR THE BENCH

Selection of a Democrat Part of Court of Appeals Plan.

WERNER TO SUCCEED PARKER

Odell Can Then Fill Two More Vacancies—Democratic Leaders Not to Join in Scheme.

In the situation which has been created by Judge Parker's resignation the Republican politicians see an opportunity to make a shrewd political move. The plan which is said to be under contemplation is to nominate Judge Werner for Chief Judge and Judge Edgar M. Cullen for Associate Judge.

Both Judge Werner and Judge Cullen are now serving on the Court of Appeals by designation, and, as Judge Cullen is a Democrat, the nomination of Judge Werner for Chief Judge and Cullen for Associate Judge to succeed Judge Celora E. Martin, would accomplish the double purpose, it is said, of making promotions in the regular order and preserving a show of non-partisanship with respect to the Judiciary. This plan, it is pointed out, would have the additional merit of giving the Governor the opportunity of designating two Republican Judges to take the places which Judges Werner and Cullen now hold by assignment.

The Republicans would thus gain the credit of non-partisanship without losing a Republican place. In accordance with the plan, the general opinion among the politicians is that the Governor will appoint Judge Werner to the present vacancy, and that Judge Werner's appointment will be followed by his nomination for Judge Parker's unexpired term. The appointment of the Governor only holds good until Jan. 1. Under the State Constitution a successor to Judge Parker to fill out his unexpired term of nine years must be chosen at the election in November. There is also to be chosen at the November election a successor to Judge Martin, who retires from the Court of Appeals under the age limit.

When the Democratic leaders heard of the Republican plan they at once said they would not acquiesce in it. They asserted that, by right, Judge Cullen, having seen longer service on the bench than Judge Werner, should be nominated for Chief Judge if a non-partisan ticket was to be agreed upon. If the Republicans failed to nominate Judge Cullen for Judge Parker's place, the Democrats certainly would, it was said.

A new difficulty would present itself to the Democrats if they were to reject the action of the Republican Convention, which meets first, and place Judge Cullen at the head of the judicial ticket instead of Judge Wernor. They would either have to nominate Judge Werner for the position of Associate Judge, or make a straight-out partisan ticket. If they did nominate Cullen for Chief Judge and Werner for Associate Justice, a situation would arise which would be more complicated than the problem about the age of Ann, for it would then be possible for either Judge Cullen or Judge Werner to be elected both Chief Judge and Associate Judge.

On the other hand, if the Democrats, refusing to be led into the Republican trap to give up a place on the Court of Appeals were to nominate Judge Cullen for Chief Judge and Attorney General Cunncen for Associate Judge, they would be laying themselves open to the charge of having failed to show the same non-partisan spirit with regard to the Judiciary as that exhibited by the Republicans in selecting a Republican for one of the vacancies in the Court and a Democrat for the other.

Gov. Odell has not yet indicated what action he intends to take.

THE REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION

Semi-Centennial Exercises to be at Saratoga—Survivors Meet.

The survivors of those who attended the first Republican Convention held in the State of New York in 1854 met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to make arrangements for the celebration of the semi-centennial of that event. Those who attended last night's meeting were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, Frederick W. Seward of Montrose, William Barnes, Sr., of Albany; Ellis H. Roberts of Washington, D. C.; Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, William Bristol of Warsaw, J. Owen Moore of New York, and Hanson C. Gibson of New York. William Bristol, as the oldest survivor, presided.

It was decided that the celebration should take place on Sept. 14 in the Convention Hall at Saratoga, and a tentative programme was adopted. The celebration will be held at the same time that the Republican State Convention is being held in Saratoga, and the presence of the veterans of the party is expected to add additional interest to the State Convention. Some of them undoubtedly will be called upon to address the convention.

"SAM" WRIGHT IS HERE.

Not Sent from Iowa to Esopus, but Going—Reinhardt, Too.

There promises to be a lively incident connected with the notification of Judge Parker at Esopus to-morrow. It will come about over Iowa's representation on the committee. Sam S. Wright, who was regularly selected by the State delegation to go on the committee, but who later was ordered off, when Mr. Reinhardt was substituted for him, is at the Hoffman House, and he announced last night that he would insist on going to Esopus as the committee member from Iowa.

Mr. Wright, aroused the ire of his fellow-delegates from Iowa to St. Louis by springing to the platform at the convention and seconding the nomination of Judge Parker for President when the name of his State was called, saying he did so "in the name of the unpurchasable Democrats of Iowa." The delegation, including Mr. Wright, was instructed for Hearst, and Mr. Reinhardt was selected to second Hearst's nomination from that State, but was beaten to the platform by Mr. Wright. When the latter finished his speech and went to his seat his fellow-Iowans shook their fists in his face for, as they declared, "betraying them." Several members of the Tennessee delegation reached for Mr. Wright and pulled him into their delegation, and then protected him from the threatened assaults of the Iowans.

Immediately after this a meeting of the delegation was held and a resolution was adopted ousting Mr. Wright from membership in the Notification Committee and substituting the name of Mr. Reinhardt, who is here to go to Esopus with the committee. Mr. Wright refused to be ousted, and he has come on also with like intentions. A clash is threatened between the two men, but the members of the National Committee seem to be willing to allow both to attend the ceremony and to be introduced as "of Iowa." Both men circulated about the Hoffman House last night breathing dire things each about the other.

ODDS STILL 10 TO 7.

But One Wager Yesterday—That of $130 to $200.

Offerings were made freely yesterday at 10 to 7 on Roosevelt, but the only wager reported was a small one at smaller odds than those ruling for ordinary bets.

J. C. McCormick wagered $130 to $200 with G. Schroeder on Parker. Considerable sums are offered at prices a little under the ruling odds, but in most quarters they are regarded as fakes.

Democratic Club Acts.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club held last night it was decided to appoint a special campaign committee to aid in the election of the Parker and Davis ticket. John C. Tomlinson, a lawyer who lives in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, was made the Chairman of this committee, with Randolph Guggenheimer as Vice Chairman, Paul A. Curtis as Secretary, Willis Holly as Corresponding Secretary, and M. Warley Platzek as Treasurer.

DE HOSE SQUIRT-A DE WAT'.

Vincenzo Only Turned to See Dog—Stream Drenched Passengers.

Justice Wyatt was on the bench in the Children's Court yesterday when Policeman Neville of the East Twenty-second Street Station hauled up Vincenzo Patano. Vincenzo said he was fourteen years old and resided with his parents at 221 East Twenty-third Street. He added that he was born in Italy.

"What did he do?" asked the Justice.

"Turned a hose on a Twenty-third Street car and doused fifty passengers," replied the policeman. "He was washing the sidewalk in front of his home and when the crowded car came along he soaked the motorman and conductor and then drenched the crowd."

"Was it an open car?" asked Justice Wyatt.

"No," answered the policeman, "it was a closed car, but all of the windows were open. Three men had their hats washed off and the women in the car looked as if they had been in swimmin'."

"Vincenzo," said Justice Wyatt, "what tempted you to squirt the water on the passengers?"

"Pleas-a, Judge, de hose squirt-a de wat' himself," explained Vincenzo. "Me-a only hold de hose-a. Me-a wash de side-awalk. Soon, meb' one minut', meb' two-a minut', dog he come along. Black-a dog. All-a right. Me-a hold-a hose like-a dis. Me-a no make-a fun, me-a look dat-a way to see if car run-a ov' dog. Me-a look dat-a way to see dog, hose-a turn dat-a way, too."

"I see," said the Judge; "when you turned your face to look at the dog running under the car the hose turned with you."

"Su-u-re," answered the boy; "you got it just-a right. I was-a—"

"Hold on," interrupted Justice Wyatt, "don't tell it to me again or I might believe it. However, as your neighbors consider you a good boy I'll suspend sentence this time."

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

There was a change of bill on the New York roof last night. Sinon and Paris, "the Greek Drolls," were the feature of the programme. They appeared as living illustrations of Greek models. Mme. Schell, with her African lions, brought a goodly number of quivers to the more timid among the audience. Others on the bill were Frazier's International Dancers, Frank Whitman, Zimmer, and Ned Wayburn's Girls.

***

At the Paradise Roof Gardens the amusement is as varied and as complete as it has been all the Summer. Pewit's Face and Spadoni are the favorites.

***

"A Little of Everything" began its seventh week at the Aerial Theatre last night. Four weeks from now it will move to the Broadway for a month's stay.

***

"Paris by Night" will stay atop the Madison Square Garden until September. The cast remains unchanged.

***

"The Eternal City," "Piff, Paff, Pouf," and "The Maid and the Mummy" are the ground-floor attractions now. They are all doing a good business.

***

Edward R. Mawson presented "On the Verge" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. Tiddlewinks and Dugan, in an Irish specialty, were at the head of the vaudeville bill.

***

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "Caprice," one of Minnie Maddern Fiske's old successes, was given last night by the stock company. In the cast were Jessie Izette, Verner Clarges, Hugh Ford, Marion Berg, William Hawley, and Wallace Eskine. On the variety bill the most prominent features are the Kiltie Trio and Barnes and Washburn.

***

"Who Is Brown?" is the play at Proctor's Harlem house this week. Among the players are Adelaide Kelm, Margaret Kirker, Loretta Healy, William Cullington, and Ed Fowler. Libbie Blondell and Fisher and Clarke are the leading vaudeville specialists.

***

"Our Boys in Blue" was given at Keith's last night. A big feature on the bill are Potter and Hartwell.

***

New pictures have been added to the "World in Wax" at the Eden Musée.

***

Lizzie Henk, the Fat Girl, is the most observed feature at Huber's Museum now.

***

The orang-outang at Bostock's Animal Arena has been named "Mowgli," after the man-child in Kipling's "Jungle Book." A hundred dollars was offered as a prize to the one who would suggest the best name. Mrs. A. M. Gopyers, 116 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, won.

***

Martin and Ridgway, two English performers, were the chief attraction at Dreamland last night. The Gordon sisters do a boxing "turn." Next week Helene Gerard will return to Dreamland.

***

An electrical machine invented by President James McKane of the Oceanic Amusement Company was operated for the first time at the Galveston Flood, Coney Island, yesterday.

***

The great Durbar at Luna Park is the great open-air attraction. The Hindoo natives now hold half-hour conjuring sessions for the benefit of the passing throngs.

***

"San Toy" was revived at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night. It is under the management of John C. Fischer.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Henri Gressitt, who has managed Eugenie Blair for the last six years, has signed a contract with William Bramwell whereby that actor will star in "Captain Barrington," opening in New York Aug. 29. Charles Richman was in this play at the Manhattan Theatre last Winter.

Miss Lora Palmer, who has been with Willie Collier's companies for several seasons, will give a vaudeville sketch at the Victoria Theatre on Sept. 19. She now has charge of one of Marie Dressler's concessions at Dreamland.

***

"Enigmarelle," an automaton, which has made quite a hit in London, will arrive to-day from abroad, accompanied by its inventor and exhibitor, Fred Ireland. On Monday it will make its bow to the public at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. According to its promoter, it can write on a blackboard, sing, talk, and draw the exhibitor around the stage. The automaton is run by a storage battery.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE CLOSED.

Supt. Hopper Discovered Faulty Skylights—Will Reopen To-day.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, closed up the Third Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon because one of the four stage skylights had been out of order.

Mr. Hopper notified the East Thirty-fifth Street police, and a roundsman and two policemen appeared on the stage during the last scene of the play "A Working Girl's Wrongs," but the audience thought it part of the scene and applauded. The theatre was closed last night. Manager Dixon said the skylight had been fixed, and that the theatre will be open this evening.

Elephants Help in Fire-Fighting Show.

There were some new faces last night among the firemen who put on "Fighting the Flames" at Dreamland, Coney Island. They were elephants' faces. Somebody said some more thrills should be added to the scene, and then somebody else suggested the elephants for the thrillers. One elephant turned in the alarm and another dragged up a ladder for an impending rescue act. According to the press agent, each of them deserves a hero's medal.

DEMOCRATS NOT TO HAVE WESTERN HEADQUARTERS

For the Present, at Least—Quarters Opened Here.

WEST NOT REPRESENTED YET

Southwestern Senator Denounces Taggert's Action—Doesn't Like Sub-Committee Plan—Long Session.

Campaign headquarters were selected at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street and the work of the contest was mapped out at a six-hour session of the Democratic National Executive Committee yesterday at the Hoffman House. This was Chairman Taggart's formal launching of the Parker and Davis campaign.

The site selected for the campaign headquarters is the Century Building, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. The second and third floors of the building, as well as the basement, the latter for the storage of literature and supplies, have been engaged, giving 9,000 square feet of floor space in all. These headquarters will be furnished at once, so that right after the formal notification of Judge Parker to-morrow the active work of the canvass may be begun.

There will be no headquarters in Chicago or in any other Western city, for the present at least. This much was decided after a long discussion, and after a talk over the long-distance telephone with ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins and National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, both of whom urged that a branch be put in their city for the purpose of directing the Indiana fight and that in Wisconsin, if not to look after the contest in Illinois. It was the consensus of opinion among the members of the Executive Committee that more effective work could be done by having the one headquarters here and not dividing the work with a Chicago establishment, as was the case in 1900 and 1896. It was also decided not to name any additional committees for the present, although the Western Democrats will be recognized before long either by the appointment of a Western Advisory Committee or by the appointment of a Western Democrat for a second Vice Chairman of the National Committee, to take charge of the fight in the Mountain States.

Should an Advisory Committee be named instead of a Western Vice Chairman, it is likely that ex-United States Senator George W. Turner of Washington, now the Democratic nominee for Governor of his State, would be made its Chairman, with Senator Dubois of Idaho, ex-Senator Cannon of Utah, Senator Newlands of Nevada, and National Committeeman Dahlman of Nebraska, a Bryanite, as his associates. For fear of causing friction, however, it has been suggested that such a committee should be confined to members of the National Committee, in which event only Mr. Dahlman would be eligible for membership. This matter, however, will not be settled just yet.

After the meeting Chairman Taggart denied that there had been any friction over the Chicago headquarters matter. The Executive Committee's session lasted more than five hours. All of the members of the committee, as announced by Chairman Taggart last week, were present except Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania, who is ill. In addition, Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman Sheehan, Norman Mack, Truman Newberry, and Secretary Woodson of the National Committee, all ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, were present.

Senator Gorman of Maryland, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was slightly ill and did not attend, although he received Chairman Sheehan after the session and the two were together for some time. Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who was expected in town, did not arrive.

After the meeting it was said that several of the Western representatives were angry at the failure to give them, either as officers of the National Committee or as members of the Executive Committee, any man from west of the Mississippi River. A leading United States Senator from a Southwestern State, who was in the corridors of the hotel during the day, denounced this state of affairs in unmeasured terms, saying that Chairman Taggart had unduly recognized the very forces that opposed his election, and saying that the people of the West would not be satisfied with any sub-committee proposition.

It was practically determined to have Senator Gorman look after all the real work in Maryland and West Virginia, to hold Timothy E. Ryan responsible for Wisconsin, Mr. Sheehan for New York and Connecticut, and Senator Smith for New Jersey. The leaders declared that nothing was said or done concerning the Tammany-McCarren situation.

THE NOTIFICATION PLANS.

Murphy to Go—McCarren to be on the Same Boat.

All of the members of the Notification Committee which will visit ex-Judge Parker at Esopus to-morrow are expected here this morning, and a meeting will be held at noon in the Hoffman House ballroom, where the final details of the Esopus trip will be completed. Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, who is Chairman of the committee, has prepared a 1,500-word speech, which he will submit to the committee for their approval as the formal notification.

The members will reassemble in the corridors of the Hoffman House at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning for the trip up the river. Automobiles will take the party to the foot of West Twenty-second Street, where the steamer Sagamore will be waiting to take them up the Hudson. The notification ceremony is scheduled for 2 o'clock, and the return trip to begin at 4:15 o'clock. The trip will not be made all the way by boat, however, as the party will be landed at Hyde Park and a special train will bring all to the city.

Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee, which is acting as host to the Notification Committee and National Committee, has sent out many invitations to prominent Democrats to join on the trip. About 500 in all were issued. The invitations include all of the Tammany district leaders. Charles F. Murphy was invited and will attend. He said so last night, in spite of the fact that Senator McCarren will be on the same boat. Mr. Murphy said yesterday that as he is not a member of the Executive Committee he will not appear to make any protests against Senator McCarren when that body meets right after the notification.

PLAN DAVIS NOTIFICATION.

Ceremonies Are to Take Place at White Sulphur Springs.

ELKINS, West Va., Aug. 8.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, announced to-day that he had concluded to arrange for his notification by the committee at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., at 1 P. M. on Aug. 17. Arrangements are being made for special trains to convey the committee and the Senator's party from Elkins and Charleston, West Va., and Cumberland, Md.

JUDGE SLOANE TO WHOOP IT UP.

Helped Organize Republican Party—Will Take Stump at Eighty.

Judge Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky, Ohio, one of the few surviving organizers of the one of the few surviving organizers of the Republican Party, arrived in this city yesterday from Europe, where he has been since January. The Judge is over eighty years of age, but still active. He will spend a few days here before going to his Summer home at Nantucket Island. When he leaves there he will take the stump in the Presidential campaign.

"I shall take a short rest, and after that," he said, "you may hear of me whooping it up for the President, as I have for every Republican nominee since Fremont." 1902.

RECEPTION TO SATOLLI.

With Archbishop Farley, Cardinal Entertained by James Butler in Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Cardinal Satolli, accompanied by Archbishop Farley, visited the Institution of Mercy here and the Church of the Magdalene at Pocantico Hills to-day en route to the home of James Butler in East View, where the Cardinal is to be a guest for several days. At the Institution of Mercy the distinguished visitors were received by the sisters who have charge and 400 boys.

They were driven through the Rockefeller estate to Pocantico Hills, where at the Church of the Magdalene they were welcomed by the pastor, the Rev. Joseph F. Sheahan, and the parishioners. Hundreds of little girls dressed in white and boys in their Sunday best greeted the prelates.

A reception was held at Mr. Butler's residence, where the Cardinal occupied a throne decorated with the Papal and the American flags. At dusk the grounds were illuminated with lanterns hidden among the foliage. After the reception the Cardinal was the guest of honor at a banquet given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. Butler. The following were present:

Archbishop Farley, Mgr. Lavelle, Chancellor Hayes; the Cardinal's nephew, the Rev. Father Marrivelli, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, the Rev. C. Murphy, the Rev. T. E. Gilmartin, the Rev. D. H. O'Dwyer, the Rev. Dr. Chambers, the Rev. F. E. Walsh, the Rev. E. Southwell, O. S. F.; the Rev. M. J. O'Byrne, the Rev. Joseph F. Sheahan, the Rev. Gabriel Oussani, the Rev. M. A. Cunnion, the Rev. T. J. Donlon, and the Rev. E. McKenna. Among the laity present were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maloney, and Mr. and Mrs. George MacKay.

NEWPORT LAWN FETE.

Society Women Sell Wares for Fund of Tuberculosis Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The lawn fete postponed from Saturday took place this afternoon, on the grounds of The Elms, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and was a pronounced success. For three hours the most prominent society women disposed of ice cream, lemonade, flowers, fruit, and light refreshments for charity, and by their efforts to sell their wares added materially to the fund for the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Mrs. Berwind presided over the floral booth, and had for her assistants Mrs. Henry R. Jacobs, Miss Natalie Wells, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Cornelia Thayer, Miss Kate Brice, and Miss Laura Swan.

The first booth was supplied with the choicest fruit from the conservatories of the various estates in Newport. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish presided and was assisted by Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Alice Blight, and Miss Janet Fish.

Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Maud Wetmore, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer also had booths.

One of the features of the entertainment was Miss Cynthia Roche's efforts to dispose of shares at 25 cents each in a pretty little Maltese kitten, which she carried in a gilded cage.

As a result of the entertainment fully $4,000 will be added to the fund of the society for the maintenance of the work.

The principal dinners to-day were given by Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. C. Astor Bristed, and Mrs. Thomas Newbold.

To-night announcement is made that Mrs. William Astor will give no ball this Summer, and that she will give only two dinners, one Saturday, Aug. 13, and the other Monday, Aug. 22.

Herr George von L. Meyer, American Ambassador to Italy, who has been visiting among the cottagers, has returned to Boston.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has gone to New York for a few days.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement of John Bolt, the son of Edward Bolt of Newport, and Miss Louise Horstmann has been announced. Miss Horstmann is now abroad traveling with her brother, Oden Horstmann. She is very well known in Washington, and has been in New York and Newport. She is an heiress. John Bolt is one of the younger set. He was educated abroad. His father married twice, his second wife being Miss Lyttle.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and their party will leave for England in a few days. They will visit Scotland and be abroad until late in October. The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was christened on Sunday at Newport.

***

Large house parties were given over Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hadden and Mrs. John G. Neeser at Seabright, N. J.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turnure have taken a cottage at Monmouth Beach for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Turnure spent the beginning of the Summer in the Catskills, where they successfully tried the experiment of a walking tour through the mountains. Walking trips are very much à la mode in England, and Miss Paget and some of her girl friends have taken long tramps through the Scottish Highlands.

***

Miss do Garmendia is at Bar Harbor, where she is with Mrs. C. F. Winthrop for the remainder of the Summer.

***

The Varuna, with Eugene Higgins, will be in port this week. Mr. Higgins has as guests the Doherty brothers, who are to play next week in the Newport tennis match at the Casino.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will close her cottage at Newport late in August. She is going on a visit to San Francisco.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar sail to-day for Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Faneuil D. S. Bethune, who sailed suddenly on Saturday on the Königen Luise for Europe, will go to Gibraltar and travel through Spain and Sicily until October, when they will return to New York.

***

Mrs. William A. Jenner and her daughters, the Misses Sara and Anna Jenner, are at the Profile House, in the White Mountains, but will go to Overbrook, their country house, at Ridgefield, Conn., the 1st of September.

***

Mrs. Frederick E. Suse and her daughters, the Misses Katrina and Leontine Suse, are at the Grove Point House, Schroon Lake, in the North Woods, for August and September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Hering have named their little son, born July 9, James Wilson Clark Hering, after Mrs. Hering's father.

***

Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, who had been traveling through Scandinavia, sailed on Saturday on the Barbarossa for this country. Her son, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Second Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, accompanies her.

***

Miss Marietta B. Ludington and her aunt, Mrs. John T. Martin, are at the Waumbek, in the White Mountains, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, and Herbert Lloyd.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and Miss Marie Louise Gibson left yesterday for a trip to California.

Will of Simon Lavenburg.

The will of Simon Lavenburg, who died on July 5 at Heidelberg, Germany, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. His fortune is to go to his wife, Amelia Lavenburg, for her benefit during her lifetime, but eventually it is to go to charity.

Upon her death $5,000 is to go to the Mount Sinai Hospital, $5,000 to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $5,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, $5,000 to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and $2,500 to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. The widow is to receive an income of at least $25,000 a year, and upon her death the testator's niece, Mrs. Sarah Strauss, the wife of Oscar Straus, is to receive $25,000.

The persons named to execute the will are Mrs. Lavenburg, A. B. Frank, and Julius Bach. The will is dated May 10, 1902.

CORTELYOU STARTS UP HIS CAMPAIGN MACHINE

West Virginia and New Jersey Safe, Say Scott and Murphy.

HANDS OFF IN WISCONSIN

That Will Be Cortelyou's Policy, He Says—Executive Committee Meets To-day—Many Want Jobs.

Chairman Cortelyou, of the Republican National Committee, opened the Republican National headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday without formality. Mr. Cortelyou arrived at the headquarters shortly after 11 o'clock, having driven in a cab from the Manhattan, at which he has engaged rooms until after the election. He was greeted by Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia and Secretary Coolidge.

While the three were engaged in conversation a huge safe was hoisted into the window of one of the rooms engaged by the committee. Mr. Cortelyou said the safe was entirely empty, but he expected that Treasurer Bliss would see that it was filled later on.

When Mr. Cortelyou went up the elevator and walked through the general waiting room to the room on the southeast end of the building reserved for him, he was froced to pass through a regular file of applicants for places and men who had ideas and schemes to win the campaign for the Republicans. Their number continued to swell during the afternoon, and Secretary Coolidge at the close of the day estimated that there had been fully 300 of them on hand. Senator Scott selected three large rooms at the southwest end of the suite for the use of the speakers' bureau, of which he is to have charge.

During the afternoon Mr. Bliss called, and he and Chairman Cortelyou had a long conference. Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, who is a member of the Executive Committee, was also a visitor. He was accompanied by Senator Kean of New Jersey. They were in consultation with Mr. Cortelyou for some time. Discussing the political outlook in New Jersey, Gov. Murphy said:

"The population of New Jersey has increased very largely during the last four years. The increase is caused by New Yorkers moving into the State and 75 per cent. of them are Republicans. New Jersey is not a doubtful State. The Democrats have no chance of carrying it. It will go Republican by a large majority. The Republican nominee for Governor will be E. C. Stokes of Cumberland."

Senator Scott was not disposed to talk about the situation in West Virginia. He declared that he would be too busy for a couple of weeks to give out any statements. However, when reference was made to the Democratic claims that West Virginia would certainly be for Parker and Davis, Senator Scott said:

"The possibility of West Virginia going Democratic has never entered my mind. It is not in the range of possibilities. It is bound to go Republican. Those who are counting upon West Virginia lining up for the Democracy are rainbow chasers."

Mr. Cortelyou intends to adopt the same attitude with regard to the Wisconsin factional fight that Chairman Taggart of the National Democratic Committee has announced that he will pursue with respect to the differences of Leaders Murphy and McCarren. He declared that the National Committee would not interfere in any way as between the contestants, but would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the courts.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee will meet at 11 o'clock to-day. All of the Eastern members are expected to be present, with the exception of Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut. The other Eastern members are Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, Senator Scott of West Virginia, and National Committeeman W. L. Ward of New York. Treasurer Bliss and Assistant Treasurer Duell are ex-officio members and they also will be present.

The rooms of the committee, with the exception of that reserved for the Chairman, presented a confused appearance yesterday. Furniture was piled in heaps, and sacks containing campaign literature were scattered around the floors.

ODELL SPREADS HIS WORK.

Will Have Campaign Branches All Over the State—Speakers Assigned.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt held a long conference yesterday about the conduct of the Republican State campaign. Gov. Odell outlined to the Senator the work which was under way and the plans which he had formed for the next three months. The Senator was pleased with the Governor's programme.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, chief of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican State Committee, has already arranged a number of meetings for various places in the State. He yesterday made dates for ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to speak at the Deposit Fair on Aug. 26. Deposit is right on the line between Broome and Delaware counties, and its annual fair always draws a large crowd. Mr. Woodruff will also speak at the meeting of the Onondaga Assembly in Syracuse on Aug. 27. Deputy Commissioner of Labor John T. Bealin is to be the committee's orator at the Washington County Fair at Fort Edward on Labor Day.

Meetings have also been arranged for Montgomery County on Aug. 24; Ossining, Aug. 24; Keuka Assembly in Yates County on Aug. 13; Chautauqua Assembly on Aug. 27, and Potsdam on Sept. 7. Senator E. Payne probably will be the orator at the Keuka Assembly meeting.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The northwestern area of high barometer has advanced over the lake region attended by fair or clearing and cooler weather over the central and eastern districts, and an extensive area of lower barometer extends from the Middle Missouri Valley over the Middle Rocky Mountan and plateau regions. Rains, heavy in localities, have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and showers and thunderstorms are reported in the Middle Missouri Valley, the middle Rocky Mountain districts, and the southern plateau region.

Fair weather with moderate temperature will prevail in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region Tuesday. In the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and thence to the Rocky Mountains, showers are indicated. Showers will continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and the south plateau region.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts fresh north winds will become variable and shift to east; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the north; on the Gulf Coast from east to southeast, and over the lakes southeast winds will increase in force.

Steamboats departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds, mostly northerly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; winds shifting to fresh southeast.

New England and Eastern New York—Fair with moderate temperature Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh variable winds, shifting to southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	57	75	78
6 A. M.	57	70	76
9 A. M.	61	71	78
12 M.	68	76	75
3 P. M.	69	79	78
6 P. M.	66	77	78
9 P. M.	67	69	73
12 P. M.	67	67	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1903	64
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 4 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at [illegible] and the minimum 67 degrees at 10:30 P. [illegible]. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

IGORROTES WILL BE CLOTHED.

Not to Visit the President in Their Scanty Native Garb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—There has been a wave of consternation in official circles since it was announced that the delegation of Igorrote chiefs from the St. Louis Exposition, who are to be presented to the President to-morrow, will be attired only in their scanty native garb. The idea of the little naked savages entering the White House and calling on the Chief Magistrate of the land in their unaffected absence of clothes caused an outcry. This afternoon Secretary Taft gave out the following statement in regard to the affair:

"The visit of the chiefs of the Moros and chiefs of the Igorrotes to the President is made at the request of these chiefs. The War Department advised the President to receive them on the ground that there were in the Philippines about 400,000 Moros and about 50,000 Igorrotes; that the desire of the chiefs to see the President was natural and exactly like that of the Indian chiefs who are constantly received at the White House by the President as the Great White Father.

"The Igorrotes in their natural state wear very little clothing, but whenever they visit the Governor in Manila, or attend upon the Governor when he visits them in their own province, they wear ordinary clothing, and they will do so when they visit the White House, just as they are in the habit of doing when they visit the authorities in Manila.

"The character of the Igorrote as a man capable of civilization is not to be judged only by the lack of clothing that he wears. He is generally peaceable, industrious, truthful, and honest, and Rizal, the Philippine patriot, was in the habit of saying that he looked to the people of the mountains as one of the strongest bases for hope of the progress and improvement of his people. Under the occupancy of the Americans the practice of head-hunting among the Igorrotes, which was a religious rite, has been practically eliminated.

"This statement was given out in view of unfounded reports in the press, spread possibly for advertising purposes, which should be contradicted."

IN A WATERMELON PARADISE.

Locked in Car Negro Boy Had Nothing Else for Three Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The police found a negro boy late last night who had had enough watermelon to satisfy him for some time to come. He was Jimmie Harrington, eleven years old, the son of an employe in the Southern Railway yards at Columbia, S. C.

Last Thursday he was playing in the yards, and noticed a trainload of watermelons on a side track. He climbed up into one of the cars and was "hunting around for a cracked one," he said, to break open and eat when an employe drew the door shut and locked him in. He was afraid to make an outcry and kept still.

For three days and nights the lad subsisted on watermelons until the train reached the freight yards in Washington. When the car was opened the boy appeared and the police took him in charge.

A dispatch was sent to his father and he was started homeward to-night.

CARROLL BRYCE ASKS AID.

Police Protect Him from Janitor, Whom Mr. Bryce "Reported."

Carroll Bryce of 30 West Thirtieth Street drove up to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 1 o'clock this morning and asked the protection of the police. He said that the janitor of the apartment in which he lived had threatened to "break every bone" in his body and even to kill him unless he ceased making complaints to the owner of the apartment against him. Mr. Bryce says that he has on several occasions had cause to report the janitor to the landlord. Yesterday Mr. Bryce did some more complaining, and the threat of the janitor was the result.

The Sergeant at the police station furnished the desired protection, and Mr. Bryce was accompanied home by one of the largest and most muscular of the West Thirtieth Street men. After the officer got him safely into his apartment, and had started back to the station, Mr. Bryce came out again and walked leisurely up the street. When asked if he was not afraid that the janitor would make good his threat, he replied: "Oh, no, I am not the least frightened. It's nothing more than being killed, and that's not so bad, you know."

Mr. Bryce is a member of the Manhattan and the Racquet Clubs.

MAMIE GILROY DEAD.

Actress Succumbs to Heart Disease—Well Known on Stage.

Mamie Gilroy, the actress, died yesterday at her mother's home, 130 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, of heart disease. Miss Gilroy was twenty-six years old and was the creator of the part of "Bossy" in Hoyt's "A Texas Steer." She began her career with the Hoyt Company and was to have gone on the road this season with the "Mocking Bird" company, taking the part of Mabel Gilman. Among the parts she had played recently were Dolly in "Mamselle Hawkins," and Dorothy Manners in "The Giddy Throng." She was also one of the principals in "Babes in the Woods."

James Cox Aikens.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 8.—James Cox Aikens, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and who was Secretary of State for Canada in Sir John MacDonald's administration died yesterday in Toronto of heart disease, aged eighty-one.

Sister Martina Dead.

Sister Martina, who for the past nine years had been connected with the Mount St. Dominick Academy at Caldwell, N. J., died yesterday. Sister Martina was born in Newark forty-five years ago, and was a daughter of the late Lawrence and Margaret Carroll. Prior to going to Caldwell she was connected with the parish of St. Barnabas, Jersey City, where her funeral will be held this morning.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS HAROLD, a retired Sergeant of the Brooklyn police force, died at his home, 307 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was seventy-five years old, and for over thirty-five years had been a member of the Brookl

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York.

(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	644,565.96

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. LEUPP, President. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

George Blumenthal, Albert L. Banister, James Campbell, Raymond J. Chatry, William A. Clark, George Crocker, S. C. T. Dodd, James M. Donald, Joel Francis Freeman, John W. Griggs, John R. Hegeman, Myron T. Herrick, C. I. Hudson, Phillip Lehman, William H. Leupp, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Emerson McMillin, Henry S. Redmond, Edward C. Schaefer.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, WALTER G. OAKMAN, FREDERIC CROMWELL, G. G. HAVEN, JOHN W. CASTLES, President. R. SOMERS HAYES, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., JAMES N. JARVIE, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

Detroit Southern RR. Co.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The time for the deposit of the above certificates with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, the depositary under the Protective Agreement dated July 7th, 1904, has been extended until th FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904, after which date the undersigned Committee reserves the right to impose a penalty upon acceptance of certificates.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Colonial Trust Company.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the depositary on the deposit of certificates, and application will be made in due time to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman, FREDERICK J. LISMAN, D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.

P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

$30,000 CLARKSVILLE, TEX., 4½% WATER BONDS,

Sealed bids will be received until SEPTEMBER 1, 1904, by John M. Butcher, City Treasurer, for all or part of an issue of $30,000 Four per cent. Water Works Bonds. Securities dated July 1, 1904, and will mature in forty years, subject to call at the option of the city, one-half after ten years and balance after twenty years. Interest will be payable annually on January 1 at the office of the State Treasurer. Under the law the State School Fund has the option to take these bonds within ten days at the highest price offered.

The bonded debt of the city, including this issue, will be $39,500, with no floating debt. Taxable valuation for the year 1903, $1,406,000. Population according to U. S. Census 1900 was 2,800; estimated now at 3,500. The city has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on any of its bonds.

All bidders must enclose a certified check for 5 per cent. of bid, payable to John M. Butcher, City Treasurer, and bonds must be taken by successful bidder within twenty days after a bid is accepted.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. S. THOMAS, Chairman Bond Committee.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY

SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1904, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following fifty (50) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers

22	426	654	947	1221	1460	1723
93	456	665	963	1241	1521	1836
197	479	705	1000	1253	1594	1845
289	507	755	1102	1300	1602	1929
322	524	763	1115	1345	1638	1967
349	543	780	1134	1396	1665	1971
384	633	944	1151	1453	1677	1983
402						

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1904, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1904.

A. W. MORRISS, For Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS, With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1904.

W. M. SMIDT. [Seal.] Notary Public, Rockland Co.

Certificate filed in New York Co.

The Wall Street Journal

has a larger circulation than any daily or weekly financial publication in America.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 1 Broadway, New York, August 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, August 20th, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 2d, 1904.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1904, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 11.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), payable on and after August 10th, 1904, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. on July 25th, 1904.

The Stock Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1904.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

New York, July 11th, 1904.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.

A dividend (No. 27) of One Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid September 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record September 1st. By order of the Directors

EDWARD D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF

The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., 451 & 453 Greenwich St., New York City, August 1st, 1904.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for election of Trustees for ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 & 453 Greenwich St., N. Y. City, on Aug. 17th, 1904, at 2:00 P. M. Polls open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 10 to Aug. 22.

LEONARD A. HOCHSTADTER, Sec'y & Treasurer.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pfd.
$9,000 Clev., Terminal & Valley R. R. 1st 4s, 1995.
$5,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Consld. 5s, 1945.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$19,000 Pomeroy & Biddleport Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905 to 1925, (hypd.)
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
$500 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Series A, 1952.
$5,000 Electric Corporation of Portland, Maine, 7 p. c. Gold Deb. Bd., Regstd. Ctf.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. B'klyn.
10 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. First National Bank.
50 shs. City National Bank.
50 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
33 1-3 shs. United States Light & Heat Co.
$850 Universal Caster & Foundry Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
10 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Nassau Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1923.
50 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
15 shs. United Verde Copper Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Philippine Transportation & Construction Co.
150 shs. Associated Merchants' Co. 1st pf.
50 shs. Linden Cemetery Asso. of N. J. (hypd.)
50 shs. Cresdale Cemetery Asso. of N. J. (hypd.)
$5,000 Pitts., Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
5 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
6 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.

Mortgage Investments

Gov. Bonds yield 1½% to 2½%
City " " 3% " 3½%
Guar. Mtges. " 4% " 4½%

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$80,000,000.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE:

$50,000 Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal R'way

1st 50 Year 4s, at 82¾ flat.

TOBEY & KIRK, 25 Broad St.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to Mortgage Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00

Main office 42 Broadway.

Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 242 East Houston St.

TRADERS A new, handsome, gilt-edged Meme Book to record the Purchase and Sales of stock mailed on receipt of 4c. in stamps. The C. Mont. Benton Co., 526-532 West 28th St.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.05	L. Wash. C.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Mexican	.81	.77
Andes	.17	.17	Occid. Con.	.81	.81
Belcher	.12	.14	Ophir	2.35	2.35
Best & Bel.	.04	.60	Overman	.09	.09
Bullion	.20	.20	Potosi	.13	.14
Caledonia	.18	.36	Savage	.21	.20
Chal. Con.	.18	.18	Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Challar	.12	.11	Sierra Nev.	.20	.20
Confidence	.90	.90	Syndicate	.05	.05
Con. Cal. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.07	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union	.23	.23
Crown Point.	.10	.10	Utah Con.	.08	.08
Gould & Cur.	.08	.09	Yel. Jacket	.16	.16
Hale & Nor.	.63	.67	Silver bars	.58½	.58½
Julia	.08	.05	Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Justice	.08	.10	Telegraph	.12½	.12½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Monday, 46@47½; Saturday, 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7	Lexington	3½	4
Anaconda	11½	12	Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞
C., K. N.	34	36	Little Bessie	2½	3
Consolidated	8½	8¾	Mollie Gibson	4	4⅜
Dante	3½	4	Mary Cashen		5
Dr. Jackpot	4	4¼	Moon Anchor	6	6¼
Elkton	64¾	65	Missouri	2½	2½
El Paso	90¼	91	Old Gold	9	9¼
Gold Dollar	5⅞	6¼	Pharmacist	3½	3¾
Golden Cycle	40	45	Portland	165	167
Gold Sov.	6	6¼	Rose Mand	5⅝	5½
Isabella	20.2	22	Rose Nicol	1⅜	2⅛
Jackpot		5	Sunset Eclip.	1½	2
Keystone	4½	5	Vindicator	69	70
Last Dollar	9¾	10	Work	9¾	9¾

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton, Thos. A. Gardiner, Wm. L. McKenna

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Municipal Railroad Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors. LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS DEALT IN.

S.H.P.PELL & CO., 43 Exchange Pl., N.Y.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York

Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World

ISSUED BY

LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

BANKERS

INVESTMENT BONDS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Week's Aug. 8, 1904.	Changes.
Loans	$177,576,000	Inc. $1,677,000
Circulation	7,362,000	Inc. 19,000
Individual deposits	138,564,000	Dec. 169,000
Due to banks	76,711,000	Inc. 398,000
U. S. deposits	3,753,000	Inc. 1,000
Due from agents	43,093,000	Dec. 747,000
Exchanges	10,486,000	Inc. 135,000
Due from others	20,102,000	Inc. 6,000
Five per cent. fund	378,250	Inc. 5,300
Legal tenders	6,790,000	Dec. 233,000
Specie	17,154,000	Dec. 122,000
Reserve excess	3,942,143	Dec. 1,271,254
New York excess	23,087,143	Dec. 863,257

One year ago loans were, $184,618,000; circulation, $6,597,000; individual deposits, $136,481,000; due to banks, $60,950,000; due from agents, $30,163,000; due from others, $17,857,000; legal-tenders, $6,336,000; specie, $15,942,000.

Dullness and ease continue to be the chief features of the local money market. Rates are unchanged. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10@12½c. discount. Clearings, $13,991,896; balances, $905,419; Sub-Treasury debit, $50,748. The foreign exchange market remains firm. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.89¼	
Sterling, from others	4.88	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅛
Guilders	40½	40¼

The stock market was strong during the forenoon, but had a tendency later to weakness. Shannon was heavily ralded. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	Atchison	78⅝	77¼	77¾
1	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
1	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
100	Manhattan	150¼	150¼	150¼
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192
100	Pennsylvania	60¼	60¼	60¼
10	Rutland pf	30	30	30
800	Union Pacific	96⅜	95⅝	95⅝
111	Union Pacific pf	93½	93	93
80	West End	91	91	91
3	West End pf	111¼	111¼	111¼

TELEPHONES.

1,801	American	139⅝	138	138½
50	*New England	124½	124	124½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Smelting	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
4,200	Am. Sugar	132½	131½	132¼
80	Am. Sugar pf	131½	131	131½
110	Am. Woolen pf	77½	77¼	77½
60	Dom. Iron & Steel	8⅝	8½	8½
50	Edison	250	250	251
45	General Electric	163	162½	162⅝
38	Massachusetts Gas	39½	39	39½
27	Massachusetts Gas pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
5	Mergenthaler	176	176	176
35	United Fruit	106½	106¼	106¼
50	United Shoe Machine	50½	50½	50½
15	United Shoe Mach. pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
20	U. S. Rubber	19¼	19¼	19¼
110	U. S. Rubber pf	76	74⅞	75
553	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1,421	*U. S. Steel pf	59⅜	58⅜	58⅝
24	†Westinghouse pf	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝

MINING.

668	‡Allouez	8⅝	8½	8⅝
950	*Amalgamated	52½	51½	52
225	Atlantic	9	8½	9
50	Bingham	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Bonanza	41c.	41c.	41c.
470	Boston Copper & Gold	6⅝	6½	6¾
600	Cons. Mercur	37	37	37
50	Continental Zinc	10	10	10
3,630	Copper Range	55½	54¾	55¼
255	Daly-West	15	14½	14½
100	Franklin	7½	7½	7½
100	Granby	3	3	3
200	Isle Royals	10⅝	10½	10⅝
30	Mass	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
78	Osceola	63½	62⅝	63
45	Parrott	23	22	23
200	Phoenix	75c.	75c.	75c.
100	*Quincy	82½	82½	82½
1,845	Shannon	4¾	4¾	4¾
13	Tamarack	88¼	88¼	88¼
130	Trinity	8	7⅞	8
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	10½	10½	10½
850	*United States	22⅝	22	22¼
3,543	Utah	38½	38½	38½
15	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Wolverine	79	79	79
75	Wyandotte	60c.	60c.	60c.

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Comstock sold at .09, 500 Isabella at .22, 500 Jackpot at .11@.10, 100 Mexican at .79, 100 Potosi at 2.30, 100 Silver Hill at .50, 500 Work at .09.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 8, 1904.

U S 4s con, 1925		13,000-3		131½
Impl Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan		500		93½
		500		93⅝
		500		93½
		17,000		93¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instalment paid		1,000		101⅝
		93,000		101¾
At, T & S F gen 4s		500		103½
		1,000		103⅛
Atl C Line 4s		128,000		99¼
		2,000		99⅜
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		19,000		103⅛
		5,000		103⅜
		5,000		103¼
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s		1,000		78½
		10,000		78½
		7,000		78⅝
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		1,000		106¾
		5,000		107¼
		1,000		107
Buffalo Gas 5s		1,000		65½
B, C R & N 1st		1,000		102⅜
Cent of Ga 1st Inc 5s		7,000		83
		12,000		83½
		10,000		83¼
		17,000		84
		5,000		83½
Second Inc 5s		20,000		44⅞
		25,000		45
		30,000		*45¼
		10,000		45½
		5,000		45⅝
		5,000		45⅞
		35,000		45½
Third Inc 5s		12,000		30
		20,000		30½
		15,000		30½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		10,000		87¾
		25,000		87⅞
		25,000		88
Cent Pac gtd 4s		45,000		99¾
		5,000s10F		99¾
		2,000		99⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000s20F		106⅜
		5,000		106½
Chi, B & Q joint 4s		25,000		97⅜
		5,000		97¼
Registered		6,000		97⅛
Ill Div 4s		5,000		105⅞
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		1,000		109
		5,000-S		108¾
C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000		104½
		1,000		104¼
C, R I & P R R 4s		25,000		71⅜
		20,000		71½
		13,000		71½
		20,000		71½
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		6,000		82½
		1,000		83¼
		9,000		82⅝
		69,000		82¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		1,000		101½
		10,000		101⅞
Col & So 1st 4s		3,000		83¾
		5,000		83½
Col & 9th Av 1st		2,000		118¾
Consol Toh 4s		3,000		63¼
		1,000		63½
		22,000		63¾
		27,000		63⅝
		3,000		63½
		20,000		63⅝
		11,000		63½
Registered		500		62½
Det City Gas 5s		7,000		96¼
Det So, Ohio So Div 4s		3,000		78
Dist Sec Cor 5s		2,000		64½
Erie 1st con 4s		10,000s15F		99
		1,000		99
Erie 1st gen 4s		2,000		85
		2,000		85¼
		2,000		85½
		2,000		85⅝
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s		10,000		91¼
Ft W & R G 1st		10,000		83½
Gr Rap & W deb ctfs, B		20,000		13½
		10,000		13⅜
		5,000		13⅛
		13,000		14
		15,000		14½
		25,000		14½
		5,000		14⅜
		1,000		14½
		1,000		14⅜
		2,000		14⅜
		5,000		14⅜
		5,000		14½
		4,000		14⅜
		20,000		14½
		6,000		59½
		13,000		59½
		6,000		108
West Union funding & real estate 4½s		7,000		104½
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s		6,000		91¼
Total sales				$2,188,000

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week July	$53,120	$55,314	$50,231
Month	160,802	162,070	139,942
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,577	1,845	1,845
4th week July	231,000	234,075	228,471
Month	745,590	714,975	677,871
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
4th week July	6,662	3,924	
From July 1	14,280	10,379	
CHICAGO, IND. & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	547
4th week July	144,027	156,555	
Month	450,126	470,198	
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	96	96
Month July	27,056	12,754	12,157
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	887	887	887
Month July	404,814	467,475	473,060
From Jan. 1	2,730,042	2,915,219	2,611,426
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,452
4th week July	182,661	160,377	
Month	567,748	580,475	
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
4th week July	243,924	256,732	
Month	597,426	616,352	555,262
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week July	10,449	16,479	
Month	37,434	49,229	
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	166	157	154
Month July	103,125	97,629	65,309
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	225
4th week July	15,535	12,358	4,893
From July 1	30,003	34,143	25,566
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week July	126,512	115,525	107,195
From Jan. 1	2,418,192	2,270,753	1,901,663
ANN ARBOR for June—			
Gross	170,705	174,967	146,124
Expenses	148,292	131,516	122,521
Net	22,413	*16,549	23,603
Other income	1,527	752	
Total income	23,940	15,797	
Charges	43,848	28,647	
Deficit	19,908	44,444	
12 mos. gross	1,979,046	2,037,213	1,892,905
Expenses	1,408,488	1,443,958	1,372,549
12 mos. net	570,608	593,455	520,356

*Deficit.

BUFFALO & SUSEQUEHANNA for June—

Gross	81,433	79,817	63,591
Exp. and taxes	54,915	52,158	39,332
Net	26,518	27,659	24,259
Other income	21,900	15,160	5,017
Total income	48,418	42,819	29,276
Charges	16,138	12,909	
Surplus	32,279	30,510	
12 mos. gross	963,170	1,000,752	835,748
Exp. and taxes	630,328	668,233	478,479
12 mos. net	332,842	332,519	357,269
Other income	173,894	100,335	44,805
Total income	506,736	532,794	402,074
Charges	167,958	147,904	158,858
12 mos. sur	345,778	384,890	245,216

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for June—

Gross	1,737,718	1,525,050	1,194,023
Exp. and taxes	1,130,377	1,004,937	780,424
Net	607,339	520,113	413,599
12 mos. gross	19,297,525	16,711,602	16,524,378
Exp. and taxes	12,782,190	11,052,723	10,398,491
12 mos. net	6,514,335	5,658,879	6,125,886

WABASH for June—

Gross	2,018,187	1,709,906	1,488,483
Expenses	1,483,930	1,000,787	1,229,011
Net	534,257	109,119	259,472
12 mos. gross	23,013,752	21,140,823	19,026,352
Expenses	17,683,567	15,815,658	13,847,434
12 mos. net	5,330,185	5,325,165	5,178,918

Dayton Road Stock Deal.

It is understood that a deal has been closed with H. B. Hollins & Co. whereby they agree to furnish the money required to purchase all the outstanding preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton in connection with the merger of that company with the Pere Marquette, in this way taking care of the minority preferred shareholders.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although there was little activity displayed in the trading in stocks in the curb market yesterday, general strength was shown and fractional gains were the order of the day. The most active issues and the strongest were the Seaboards, the common reaching 10⅜, the preferred 18⅜, and the bonds the new high record of 92, an advance of 2 points. Interborough Rapid Transit displayed fractional weakness at the opening, but later advanced to 133⅛ in sympathy with the strength of Metropolitan on the board. Mackay Companies stocks showed net gains, with the preferred selling at 69⅞ and the common at 24½. The initial market for the certificates of deposit of the Mexican Central 4½s was made yesterday with 61 bid and a lot of $10,000 offered at 63 seller, 30 flat.

***

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT'S gross earnings for July broke all previous records in the history of that company, being $984,644.20, as against $639,705 in July, 1903, an increase of $344,939.50, or nearly 50 per cent. The average monthly increase for the next seven months of 1904 is $160,844, and the gain in gross per day is $5,164, or an increase of 103,280 revenue passengers. This showing was discounted some time ago and no improvement was shown in the stocks.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	American Can pf	41⅝	41¼	41¼
10	American Chicle	95	94½	95
400	American Nickel	¾	¾	¾
1,000	Bay State Gas	½	½	½
100	Buffalo Gas	3½	3½	3½
200	Electric Boat	40	40	40
300	Greene Con. Copper	15	14¾	14¾
700	Interborough Rap. Tr	133⅝	132⅞	133¼
100	Int. Mer. Marine	6	6	6
25	Lord & Taylor pf	103	102	103
160	Mackay Companies	24½	24½	24½
100	Mackay Companies pf	69⅝	69⅞	69⅞
180	Manhattan Transit	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
200	Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Mont. & Bos. Cons	1¾	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,000	Northern Securities	101	100½	101
350	Seaboard Air Line	10⅜	10¼	10¼
775	Seaboard Air Line pf	18⅜	18	18¼
200	South. Pac. pf., w. i.	112¼	112¼	112½
10	Standard Oil	631	631	631

BONDS.

$1,000	International Salt 5s	50	50	50
2,000	†Nassau 4s	83	83	83
1,000	†Seaboard A. L. 6s	92	92	92

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	...	54½	...
American Can	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
American Can pf	41	41⅝	41¼	41½
American Chicle	93	95	94	95
American Chicle pf	82	86	84	86
American Malting 6s	102	103	101	103
American Nickel	¾	1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Market Disturbed by Continued Rise in Price of Wheat—The Steel Trust and Steel Billets.

The dispatch of American warships to Turkish waters gave occasion yesterday for considerable discussion in Wall Street of the foreign situation generally, but despite the assertions in some quarters that things abroad were not as they should be, neither the movements of our fleet in the Mediterranean nor the suggestions that the Knight Commander incident as a possible source of disagreement between Great Britain and Russia was not as completely settled as had been believed were the influential factors in yesterday's stock market. The advance in wheat to above $1.05 was the most potent factor in shaping the course of the market, and this it was that was responsible for the major portion of the weakness in the Grangers and sympathetically in other issues. The market opened with considerable show of strength and in the early trading gained more than it lost, although the largest advances were in the specialties that have recently been taken in hand. When the wheat market developed its somewhat startling strength the list receded rapidly and the morning's advance and much more was lost. The recovery in the last hour, which considerably reduced many of the losses, was partly the natural result of an oversold condition of a very narrow market and partly was due to the belief that even the rapid rise in wheat could not more than temporarily shake the damage reports which were used as the foundation for the speculative movement in the grain markets. The reports of railroad officials fail utterly to corroborate the statements of damage to the Spring wheat fields in the Northwest, and even though admittedly prejudiced, their reports may well be given consideration along with the reports of crop experts whose association with speculative cliques scarcely entitled them to be considered any less prejudiced than railroad officials.

The decline in Steel preferred was readily traceable to the discussion of the action of one of the large steel companies outside of the trust in accepting, even though in a roundabout way, an order for a large amount of steel billets at $4 or thereabout below the association price. It is doubtless easy to explain away any charge that the agreement of the billet association has been broken by one of its members, but it is a difficult matter to explain away the fact that the Steel Trust has been and is failing to make good its policy of maintaining prices in defiance of trade conditions. Prices are being cut and will continue to be cut until conditions once more warrant the level of prices which the United States Steel Corporation has been endeavoring artificially to maintain. It may be that the disruption of the billet pool would be of little practical effect, but the suggestion of such an event at this late day does not serve to stimulate the market for the Steel stocks.

The cancellation of the proposed shipment of $2,500,000 gold to London was in recognition of exchange conditions which did not yesterday and at no time recently have warranted gold exports.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf	2	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Am. Linseed	1¼	P., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Twin City	1½
Con. Tobacco pf	2	U. S. Leather pf	¾
Del. & Hudson	½	Western Union	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Westingbouse	½
Iowa Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	pf.	½
Buff. & Sus. pf	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Canada So.	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Penn. R. R.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car pf	2½
Chi. Gt. West	¾	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. G., W. pf., B.	½	Rep. Steel pf	¾
Chi. R. I. & P.	1	Rock Island pf	½
Consol. Gas	¾	St. L. & S. F. pf	¾
Illinois Central	1	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Met. Securities	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞	Union Pacific	¾
		U. S. Steel pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff. Gas 5s	2½	Green Bay deb. B.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Rio Gr. W. col. 4s	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
		Southern Ry. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	340,403
To date this year	64,776,843
Corresponding date last year	101,709,326

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$2,188,000
To date this year	$381,249,000
Corresponding date last year	$421,112,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Pressed Steel Car Co.—common stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Guarantee Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

ANNUAL MEETING.

National Enameling and Stamping Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago.
Tahuiating Machine Co.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Incorporated to-day:

The Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Thomas E. Crimmins, David Crimmins, and Edward J. Shafer, New York.

The Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, Brooklyn; capital, $500,000. Directors—Daniel J. Leary and Edward P. Morse, New York, and William C. Reid, Brooklyn.

The Robert C. Fisher Company, New York, (building materials;) capital, $300,000. Directors—E. B. Tompkins, New York; R. C. Fisher, New Rochelle, and Robert Dandson, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Mutual Cotton Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. S. Walkey, W. H. Ogden, and C. A. G. Rudd, New York.

Knickerbocker Suspender Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. F. Edgarton, Shirley, Mass.; Aaron Coleman, New York, and F. S. Hyde, Englewood, N. J.

H. P. Layton Company, New York, (brokers;) capital, $100,000. Directors—H. P. Layton and T. J. Finney, New York, and C. B. Miller, Brooklyn.

Abramson Drug Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Flora Abramson, Max Abramson, and Isidore Meyer, Brooklyn.

The R. B. Henry & Sadler Company, New York, (wines and liquors;) capital, $50,000. Directors—R. B. Henry, New York; G. B. Sadler, Englewood, N. J., and W. T. Henry, Hackensack, N. J.

National Dressmakers' Association, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Melbie W. Morse, E. D. Morse, and F. G. Whitney, New York.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Recovery When Market Looks Weakest—Report of Traction Deal.

"When it looks as if the bottom were about to drop out of the market," remarked a shrewd trader yesterday afternoon, "or when it looks so sick that to sell seems an absolutely sure way of making money, then is the time to buy. At 1:30 to-day it did look as if the point and a half drop that had already occurred would be supplemented by three or four points more, but then the market turned and made very fair progress before the close." The market in the middle of the afternoon appeared quite rigged, and were it not for the buying by such traders as took the view that the market could not be as sick as it looked there would probably have been few buyers to support the list. Wheat, after having reacted from a new high record, had taken ths upward tack again, and was successful in outdoing its morning performance, and its continued strength rather unsettled those who have all along maintained that the reports of damage to the wheat crop were exaggerated. But the recovery in the Stock Market came despite the continued rise in wheat. "It looks," said one observer of the market, "as if the bears were tired of going short of the market. Hers is whsat up four cents to-day, and yet stocks ars as high now as they were Saturday, higher even in some cases."

Traction Rumors Will Not Down.

Metropolitan Street Railway was strong all day until the last hour, then it reacted while the rest of the market was recovering. The bulls on the stock offered nothing new to explain the stock's upward course, but contented themselves with the repetition of the statements that the long-looked-for deal with the Interborough Company would be announced within five days. The same predictions of announcements within similarly brief periods of time have been made repeatedly of late, and as often have failed, so that yesterday's promise of an early announcement of the completion of the negotiations hy which all the traction lines in Manhattan will be brought into one company was received with considerable doubt. But some saw in the strength of Metropolitan sure proof that something more than a trader's movement—even by a trader of the calibre of Jacob Field—was going on in the stock. If the saying that a rumor that will not down must have some foundation is worth believing, there must indeed be some truth in the rumors that Metropolitan will go the way Manhattan did.

A Market Order in Steel.

Steel preferred opened under the unfavorable influence produced by the discussion of the Republic Iron and Steel Company's accepting an order for the conversion of 110,000 tons of Bessemer pig into steel billets at a price which practically meant a reduction of about $4 from the pool price. There was a quick recovery soon after the opening, but later the stock sold down again, going lower than it had on the early break. It was said that the early recovery to 59½ from 58⅞ was little more than the result of a poorly executed order to buy 1,000 shares at the market. The broker who put the price up on so little stock thought the matter called for excuses to his fellow brokers for executing an order so poorly, but in view of the later course of the stock it would appear that the apologies were due to the customer.

Sugar and Cotton Oil Advance Further.

American Sugar was again fairly active, and gained a small fraction despite a decline of nearly a point from the best price of the day. The demand for sugar for canning purposes likely to come with a bountiful fruit crop is offered as the chief reason for the present demonstration in Sugar. Cotton Oil, for which higher prices were freely predicted in the early trading, did not disappoint its friends, unless they were far more grasping than any one has a right to be in a market as narrow as the present. It rose over two points, and kept 1⅝ of the advance as a net gain.

STEEL POOL BREAK RUMORED.

Reported Billets Cut by Republic Company—Importance Denied.

Wall Street was scared yesterday by rumors of a possible break in the so-called steel billet pool. This pool, which consists of the United States Steel Corporation, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Jones & Laughlin Company, the Cambria Steel Company, and a few others, has made an attempt to maintain a fixed price for steel billets, and this price has stood for some months at $23 a ton. The other day it was reported from Pittsburg that the Pittsburg Steel Company had given a contract to the Republic Iron and Steel Company to make into billets 110,000 tons of pig iron, which the Pittsburg Steel Company owned, but which it had no facilities to transform.

Yesterday the report was circulated that this contract had been awarded at a price which was virtually $4 per ton below the price of the pool. The rumor was used as a basis to attack United States Steel issues, and it was made to appear as if a tremendous rate war and split in the billet pool was impending, to be followed by a general fight in the steel business. According to the best information obtainable in this city yesterday, the situation is by no means nearly so serious as the reports would have it.

According to representatives of the Steel Corporation and of several independent concerns, the violation wns only a technical one, and will probably be provided against hy a change in the pool agreement. Representatives of the Steel Corporation, which is supposed to have been injured most by this alleged cut, were not at all alarmed over the situation. It is possible that some time this week an informal conference may be held to talk the matter over.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Contracts for the construction of buildings for the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, which was organized a few days ago, will soon be let, the company having acquired a site at Sharon, Penn.

Receipts of all kinds of grain at Chicago during ths past week amounted to 4,256,923 bushels, an increase of 564,741 bushels, as compared with the previous week, and of 638,000 hushels as compared with the same week last year.

The Citizens' Telephone Company of Columbus, Ohio, has increased its capital from $750,000 to $1,250,000.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the production of anthracite for July last was 4,623,227 tons, as compared with 5,377,495 in July 1903. From Jan. 1 to July 31 the total production was 33,880,434 tons, as compared with 37,262,447 in the same period last year.

Shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad for the week ended Aug. 6 were 28,602 tons, a decrease of 9,538 tons. For the year to date, shipments have been 1,024,853 tons, a decrease of 404,996 tons from the same period last yesr.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week were 233,482, an increase of 81,537 over the previous week and a decreass of 42,647 from last year.

According to Chicago dispatches the International Harvester Company is said to have reduced its office forces 15 per cent. within the last thirty days.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef lb New York City for week ending Saturday, Aug. 6th, averaged .0860 per lb.—Adv.

GOLD SHIPMENT CANCELED.

National City Bank Postpones Export of $2,500,000—Exchange Rates Low.

The National City Bank announcsd yesterday tbat the $2,500,000 gold shipment which the bank had announced would bs made to-day had been postponed indefinitely. It was said that the gold might bs sent later, but that its shipment would depend upon the futurs course of the foreign exchange market. Ths postponement of the shipment was not a matter of much surprise in exchange circles, inasmuch as the view had besn held that ths arrangement announced on Friday last was entirely tentative. In announcing that ths gold would not bs sent abroad to-day ths representative of the National City Bank explained that the position of the exchange market did not wnrrant the shipment of the gold. In this connection the point was raised that, if anything, conditions yesterday were more favorable for gold exports than they were on Friday last, when the proposed shipment was announced, for the thing demand sterling being 15 points higher than it was on Friday morning. The explanation was offered tbat the announcement was made in anticipation of a further considerable rise in the exchange msrket which had failed to materialize. Sterling exchsnge was firm yesterday, but did nor reach the highest prices of last week for either demand or cables.

In accordance witb previously announced plans further shipments of gold to Cuba in connection with the transfer of the first installment, amounting to $10,000,000, of ths purchase money of the recent bond issue will be made this week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 psr cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $109,135,762; balances, $5,692,133; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $406,035.

Money on call in London, 2⅝@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8380@$4.8540; demand, $4.8815@$4.8825; cables, $4.88⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅛@$4.85⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅝@40 3-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10 and 12½c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commsrcial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c promium. Charleston—Buying, at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day, pending the distribution of railroad dividends, which commences to-morrow. Several important calls threaten to disturb the market this week. Discounts were firm, but unsettled, owing to the prospect of the arrival of American gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange, led by consols, was generally cheerful but quiet, this being the eve of the settlsment, and prices had a hardening tendency. Consols were in good demand and home rails were firm.

Americans opened steady at parity, the movements were sligbt and irregular, and they closed quietly steady.

Mexican rails were strong. Kafirs were buoyant, mostly due to a bear scramble. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of two were quoted at 93⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88 7-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅛; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35¼; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 13⅝; Rio Grande, preferred, 72½; Erie, 25⅝; Erie first preferred, 65; Erie second preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 120½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 10½; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 63⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 27; Reading first preferred, 42¾; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 26⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 93⅛; Southern Pacific, 51½; Union Pacific, 99; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 62⅜; Wabash, 17½; Wabash preferred, 37; Spanish 4s, 85¼.

Bar silver dull at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅛@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted: Madrid, 37.92; Lisbon, 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was steady, but the transactions were insignificant. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92 and Russian Bonds of 1904 at 503.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 90c. for the account.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quiet and with a feeling of expectancy. Coal shares were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 46¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 1½ per cent; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—Trading was narrow, but the tone of the market was steady, though there was a slight tendency to shade prices. The transactions, amounting to 607 shares of stock and $77,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	Ga., Caro. & North. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2,000	Seab. 10-year 5s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114¾	114½	114½
7,000	Charles. & W. Car. 6s	113	111¾	112
2,000	United Rys. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	89	89	89
14,000	El. Lt. & Power 4½s	85½	84¾	85½
10,000	Brewing Co. 4s	55½	54⅝	54⅝
10,000	Cotton Duck 5s	65½	65	65½
1,000	Maryland Club 4½s	100½	100½	100½

STOCKS.

346	Seaboard	10¼	10¼	10¼
45	Seaboard pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
20	Northern Central	82½	82½	82½
100	Bowling Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Consolidated Gas	78½	78½	78½
22	German Bank	105	105	105
10	Western Bank	26¼	26¼	26¼
10	German Fire	13	13	13
35	El. Lt. & Power pf	35	35	35
5	Baltimore Trust	230	230	230

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—There was not much in the local stock trading, the whole of it being restricted to about 10,000 shares. Reading was ⅛ lower at the close, Philadelphia Electric was unchanged, and United States Steel closed with rather lower prices than in New York, business not continuing here quite so late, so that the whole general New York recovery had not been reached at the last local sales. These three issues contributed the larger part of the day's dealings, and there was not much doing in any other single stock. Our banks reported considerable gains in deposits and resources and some increase in loans.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
32	American Rys	47½	47¼	47¼
200	Lbrook. Rapid Transit	52¾	52½	52½
100	Cambria Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾
25	Cambria Steel	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
200	Chesapeake & Ohio	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
900	Con. Lake Superior	4	4 3-16	4
200	Diamobd Steel	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Diamond Steel pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
15	Elsctric Co. of America	9	9	9
200	Erie	24½	24¾	24⅞
12	Inn. Co. of North Am	23½	23½	23½
100	Keystone Watch Case Co.	100	100	100
4	Minebill R. R.	62¾	62¾	62¾
200	Northern Central R. R.	82	82	82
92	Pennsylvania R. R.	60¾	60	60 3-16
5	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
1,110	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6 5-16	6 5-16
329	Philadelphia Co.	38⅞	38½	38½
2,905	Reading	26½	26¼	26 5-16
100	Rock Island	23¼	23¼	23¼
900	Tidewater Steel	⅜	⅜	⅜
509	United Gas Imp	86¼	85¾	86¼
300	Union Traction	64	64	64
300	United States Steel	11⅞	11½	11⅝
1,853	United States Steel pf	59⅝	58	58⅞
24	Westmoreland Coal Co	78	78	78
8	Western Union Tel	88¼	88¼	88¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—New York exchange was 25@30 premium. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. In ths local stock list Title and Trust was the feature. This security, after opening at 99, advanced to par. Biscuit showed sales at 108 and 108½, while North Chicago Street Railroad recorded a sals at 71. Strset's Stable Car ross after an opening sale at 29¾@30 for the commoh and 96¾ for ths preferred. Swifts was the most active of the locals, registering sales at 101½ and thsn selling off a fraction.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can pf	42	41½	41⅝
60	Chicago Title & Trust	99	99	99
100	Diamond Match	131¾	131¾	131¾
50	Lake Street Elev. receipts	2¼	2¼	2¼
220	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
10	National Biscuit pf	108½	108½	108½
10	North Chicago	72	71	72
41	Quaker Oats	38¼	38¼	38¼
25	South Side Elevated	89	89	89
60	Street's Stable Car	30	29¾	30
30	Street's Stable Car pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
164	Swift & Co	101½	101½	101½
100	West Chicago	43¾	43¼	43¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redsmption, shows:

Available cash balance	$151,096,631
Gold	46,313,615
Silver	32,027,316
United States notes	15,457,989
Treasury notes of 1890	125,019
National banknotes	17,685,896
Total receipts this day	1,904,040
Total receipts this month	11,635,303
Total receipts this year	58,421,691
Total expenditures this day	2,070,000
Total expenditures this month	14,550,000
Total expenditures this year	79,044,115
Deposits in National banks	121,531,289

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$525,052,969
Silver dollars	468,101,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,087,320
Silver bullion of 1890	4,877,674
Total	$1,005,718,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$525,052,969
Silver certificates outstanding	468,101,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,565,000
Total	$1,005,718,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$24,348,775
Gold certificates	19,964,840
Silver coin and bullion	28,579,972
Silver certificates	8,147,744
United States notes	15,457,989
Other assets	30,768,007
Total in Treasury	$122,566,837
Deposits in National banks	121,531,289
Total	$244,098,126
Current liabilities	93,001,494
Available casb balance	$151,096,631

AT THE HOTELS.

SAVOY—Alfred Rothschild, Detroit, Mich.; F. W. Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn.

PLAZA—W. H. H. Newman, Buffalo, N. Y.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Porter, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Admiral Schley, Washington, D. C.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. M. Atherton, Louisville.

MURRAY HILL—Archbishop Ireland, Chicago.

GRAND—J. G. Warren, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Judge W. F. Hall, Chicago; Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, Baltimore, Md.; Judge H. D. Berner, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—R. R. Prentis, Suffolk, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—Galusha T. Grow, Pennsylvania; Isaac H. Dixon, Baltimore, Md.; J. Augustus Taylor, Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD—The Rev. R. O'Flinn, Atlanta, Ga.

ST. DENIS—Prof. J. M. Waugh, Cleveland, Ohio.

EARLINGTON—Dr. Charles Hertzog, Pittsburg, Penn.

GREGORIAN—Dr. W. J. Hanford, Norwich, Conn.

HERALD SQUARE—E. F. Gerber, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Combany, Louisville, Ky., for P. Walton, white goods and laces; 72 Leonard Street.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. L. Queenon, boys' clothing; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, silks and dress goods; W. F. Gaynor, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, E. B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Eskind & Greenspan, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Eskind, linens and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fisher & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Kohn, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carges & Cartwright Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. S. Cartwright, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Updegraff, George, & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, laces, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Boston, house furnishing goods; G. Gehring, notions and embroideries; 4 Washington Place.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; M. M. Well, jewelry and notions; L. Selig, furnishing goods; E. C. Belts, furnishing goods; T. H. Martens, silks and dress goods; 4 Washington Place.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; J. A. McKelvey, silks and dress goods; 4 Washington Place.

Rothschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lats, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Wellington.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lats, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Wellington.

Harris & Ginsberg, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. P. Harris, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Singer, Meyer & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, pants; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Wolff, domestics; 487 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. G. Everts, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Freimuth, I., Duinth, Minn., gloves, ribbons, and jewelry; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; P. Goetsch, silks and dress goods; Hotel Woodward.

Horns, Stewart & Co., Pittshurg, Penn.; S. W. Miller, clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgcock, laces; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Johnson, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. Dioker, cloaks, suits, and waists; S. Kline, dry goods; 815 Church Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Selfridge, H. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Solomon, domestics; A. S. Frisnd, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Seshof, millinery; W. S. Paton, sporting goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Coons, M. F., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, millinsry; C. Corstiner, ribbons; Hotel Spalding.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. P. Bausr, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; C. F. Jordan, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Cumberland.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeh, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Joseph, cloaks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Spalding.

Kaufman Brothers & Dinkelspiel, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Levi, J., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Izard Company, Elmira, N. Y.; S. F. Izard, dry goods; F. W. Bloch, furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Rosenwald Brothers, Las Vegas, N. M.; C. Rosenwald, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldsmith, J., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Grand Hotsl.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hugh Hnntar, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Stranss, art goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Miss C. Monderfeld, ribbons and millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Griesheimer, L., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; F. Griesheimer, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Loveman, D. D., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. A. Newman, cloaks, and waists; W. F. Wells, carpets, 22 Washington Place, Hotel Vendome.

Mistrot, G. A., & C., Houston, Texas; G. A. Mistrot, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, silks and dress goods; Miss Ryan, linens; Grand Hotel.

Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; S. W. Frytherich, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; C. R. Bowman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss, N., Roanoke, Va.; furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Armstrong, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, cloaks and waists; 443 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

McKnew, William H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mrs. Morris, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotsl.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neh.; J. A. Swanson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. R. Bowers, books, 454 Brooms Street; Hotel Albert.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kohn-Burchott Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. Furchgott, dress goods, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods, 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

McCarthy D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. R. Parkinson, boys' clothing, 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Simons-Evans Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C.; R. P. Evans, clothing and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Brown & Patterson, Newcastle, Penn.; H. B. Brown, dry goods; Everett House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; E. Adelberg, domestics, notions, and jewelry; L. Wolfert, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Hotel Belvedere House.

Summerfield, J., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Netherland.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, clothing and piecs goods; 648 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Rosenthal, I., Memphis, Tenn., dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; domestics, dress goods, and silks; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Read, J., R., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; J. R. Read, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Koninsky, S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; W. B. Shwartz, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrian, muslin underwear; Victoria Hotel.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittshurg, Penn.; J. F. Lehman, clothing; L. Kingsbaker, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hershberg & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Hershberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Rice, I., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

McKinney & Dils, Parkersburg, West Va.; R. B. Taft, dry goods; W. A. McKinney, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. M. Garson, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Mo.; F. L. Clocke, corsets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Rudy, Phillips & Co., Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, corsets, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natches, Miss.; J. J. Cole, dry goods; D. A. Cole, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. N. Lerche, carpets and toys; A. Gorman, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Fuld, ladies' wear; A. Hall, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Large Plots Sold on Washington Heights and in Upper Lenox Avenue District — Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The estate of Charles H. Kerner has sold the plot of eleven lots, with frame dwelling and stable, at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, facing Audubon Park. The parcel has frontages of 100 feet on Broadway and 225 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, with an "L" 50 feet wide extending to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for G. L. Morgenthau and others four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11. These lots were purchased from the Green-Baer syndicate last Spring and are part of the Crimmins block. H. Reinheimer represented the present buyer.

Operators Buy on East 117th Street.

Grossman & Passon have bought 326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a six-story tenement with stores on lot 37.6 by 100.8.

P. Imperato has leased for Josephine Autenrieth the four-story single flat 2,272 First Avenue for a term of years.

James J. Etchingham has sold for William Margerin to a Mrs. Engelman 134 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story brownstone flat on lot 25 by 100.5.

Simon Fine has leased for Jacob Tucker 2,099 Second Avenue for five years at the rental of $13,000.

Grossman & Passon have resold 123 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, to a Mr. Freedman.

Bronx Deal on Third Avenue.

George J. Stricker has sold to Maria Bock the five-story flat with store 3,418 Third Avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Smith Williamson the two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Camhreling Avenue, 140 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, on lot 18.9 by 156.

Judenfreind & Kupperstein have sold for a client to Charles Simon a plot 32 by 132, fronting on Briggs, Tilden and Arthur Avenues, William's Bridge.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to H. Goodman a lot on the south side of Shiel Street, west of Tilden Avenue, 25 by 100, and to F. Tamaso a plot 50 by 92 on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

106th St, 105 West, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11, two-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Theodore Rieper $25,575

By John S. Shapes.

14th St, Wakefield, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles J. Ullrich 2,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

183d St, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20x42; Northwestern Construction Company of 30 Broad St, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

1st St, n s, 130 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, five two-story frame dwelling, 16x44; Kasemir Lofink, Avenue B and 7th St, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lorillard Place, e s, 25 ft n of 3d Av, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 25; John Coyne of 2,348 Lorillard Place, owner; Rudolf Werner of 4,019 3d Av, architect; cost, $400.

198th St, s s, 150 ft w of Marion Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x36; W. H. Lumsden of 303 East 19th St, owner; F. E. Abbett of King's Bridge Road and Decatur Av, architect; cost, $3,800.

183d St, n s, 25 ft w of Davidson Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x42; Northwestern Construction Company of 30 Broad St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 8.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 99 ft n of Grand St, 19x76; Harriet W. Holly and another to N. J. Hughes 1

BAILEY AV, e s, Plot 43, and part of Plots 42 and 41, map of William O. Giles Bailey Av, e s, part of Plots 42, 41, and 40, same map; also property in Richmond County; Frederick Bachmann to Anna Bachmann and others, trustees, trust deed 1

FORSYTH ST, w s, 102.8 ft n of 166th St, 26x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to John H. Lankenau, (mtg $8,000) 100

GRAND ST, 430 and 432, 35.6x90; Henry H. Holly and another to N. J. Hughes, (mtg $12,000) 1

INTERIOR LOT, 325 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x25x irr 100x s 25; John J. Jacob to Charles J. Tullnger, (mtg $1,900) 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 56.7 ft n of 51st St, 18.4x67; E. B. Ramsdell to P. J. McNulty 16,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.1 ft s of 174th St, 35x109.9; Eugene J. Plummer to William H. Kahrs 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 225 ft n of Spring St, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Maria Welnpls, (mtg $33,000) 100

3D AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.5x82.5x irr x 25.6; Gustav P. Helfrich to Mathilda Schultz, ½ part 100

3D AV, 3,418, e s, 22x101x13x100.7; George J. Stricker to Maria Bock, (mtg $12,000) 100

4TH ST, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x93.4x; also property at Coney Island; the Bachman Brewing Company to Frederick Bachmann, all liens 1

4TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x93.4; also land in Richmond County; Frederick Bachmann to Anna Bachmann and others 1

87TH AV, 2,919, w s, 25x100; John E. Simons and others to Lazard Kahn, (mtg $20,000) 1

91ST ST, 312 West, 19.10x100.5; Pelham Av, s s, 101.11 ft e of Pyne St, 50.10x126.2x irregular; Hoffman St, e s, 108 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x117.4x50x117.1; Samuel Le R. Hetrick to Hannah Diss 1

81ST ST, 419 East, 25x102.2; Maria A. Koch to Esther Reich, (mtg $10,000) 100

88TH ST, 52 East, 25.6x100.8; Catherine Ernst and another to Natalie Sondheim, (mtg $21,000) 100

88TH ST, 52 East, 25.6x100.8; Natalie Sondheim to Emanuel Hochheimer, (mtg $26,000) 100

88TH ST, 54 East, 25.6x100.8; Catherina Ernst and another to Natalie Sondheim, (mtg $21,000) 100

88TH ST, 54 East, 25.6x100.8; Natalie Sondheim to Emanuel Hochheimer, (mtg $26,000) 100

97TH ST, 174 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Heifer to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $20,000) 100

98TH ST, 61 East, 25x100.11; Herres Posner and others to Abraham and Max Golubkin, (mtg $24,025) 100

102D ST, 212 and 214 West, 50x100.11; 102d St, s s, 90.11 ft e of Boulevard, 0.9½x75x0.9½x75; Veronica Elton to Annie Lake 1

113TH ST, n s, 132 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Jacob Goldflame to Otto Kaufman, all liens 1

121ST ST, n s, 380 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Alfred D. Clinch to E. S. Clinch, (mtg $16,000) 1

136TH ST, 242 East, 25x100; Henry Feuerstein to Mary C. Smith, (mtg $9,500) 100

143D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 225x09.11; Henry Mayer to Isaac and Henry Mayer, all liens 100

158TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x199.11; Roderick J. Kennedy to Jacob Herh, (mtg $4,000) 100

158TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Abigail R. Briggs to Roderick J. Kennedy 100

165TH ST, s s, 109.11 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x142; Samuel Herz to Joseph Elstein, (mtg $6,500) 100

167TH ST, s s, 20.9 ft e of Woodycrest Av, runs e 480.10 to w s of Anderson Av x s 36.10 x n w 190.10; Patrick K. Gray to Daniel O'Rourke, (mtg $13,000) 100

169TH ST, n e corner of Banetto St, 40.2x80.10x80x41.11; Carl Fischer to Richard Dudensing, Jr., ½ part 13,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHLUM, Carl E., to Amelia A. Thorn; Emmerich Place, s s, 194 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 4,000

BAURY, Frederic F., to Helen L. Baury; Union Av, s e corner of 4th St, Lots 1 and 2, map of 8 lots of land of Nellie Marion, Westchester, demand 2,000

BOCK, Maria, to George J. Stricker; 3d Av, 3,418, 2 years 1,500

DUPPLER, Charles, to Anton Duppler; Seaman Av, e s, 100 ft w 3d Academy St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

ELSTEIN, Joseph, to Samuel Herz and another; 165th St, s s, 109.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,000

FISCHER, Carl, and another to Carl G. Fischer; 169th St, n e corner of Barretto St, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent 20,000

GILLES, Annie, to John Bussing, Jr.; Washington Av, 2,122, due July 1, 1907 1,000

HEALY, John J., to Marie Torber; Teller Av, w s, 633.10 ft n of 169th St, due July 1, 1908 2,500

HEUER, Henry O., to Samuel McConnell; Washington Av, w s, 200 ft n of 173d St, prior mtg $12,500, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 3,000

KAHRS, William H., to Gustav Kahrs; Washington Av, e s, 100.1 ft s of 174th St, 5 years 6,700

KENNEDY, Roderick J., to Henry W. De Forest; 158th St, n e, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 4,000

KOTZEN, Max, to August Knatz; Cornelia St, n s, 122.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

MAYER, Isaac, and another to City Mortgage Company; 143d St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, (6 mtgs,) 1 year, 6 per cent, each 27,500

McCANDLESS, Joseph H., to New York Co-opcrative Building and Loan Association; Gleason Av, n e corner of 175th St, 24th Ward, Installments 750

McNULTY, Patrick J., to Edwin B. Ramsdell; Lexington Av, e s, 56.7 ft n of 51st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 12,000

O'BRIEN, Thomas G., to Rosa Spiehler; 153th Av, n e corner of 4th St, Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per rent 500

REICH, Esther, to Maria A. Koch; 81st St, 419 East, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 5½ per cent 9,250

SCHLEIFER, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, 141 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

SMITH, Mary C., to Henry Feuerstein; 130th St, 502 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

SONDHEIM, Natalie, to Catherina Ernst and another; 88th St, s s, 235.6 ft w of Park Av, two mtgs, prior mtgs $42,000, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent, each 5,000

WIMPLE, Marie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; West Broadway, e s, 225 ft n of Spring St, 1 year 22,000

WIMPLE, Marie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; West Broadway, e s, 225 ft n of Spring St, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

ZIPSER, Amelia, to Robert McGill; 10th Av, 220, 1 years 27,500

ZIPSER, Amelia, to Fanny Greenehaum; 10th Av, 220, prior mtg $27,500, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

ZIPSER, Amelia, to Charles Thompson; 10th Av, 220, prior mtg $33,500, due Nov. 20, 1906, 6 per cent 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD and 168th St, n e corner, 19.11x131; Harry Turner and another against Max Lieheskind, owner and contractor $6,000

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 200 ft w of Grand Av, 100x100; Luigi Del Pizzo against Wilbur W. Yeander, owner; Charles Bremer and another, contractors 40

FORT WASHINGTON AV, Boulevard, and 165th to 168th St; Jacob F. Oberle against Greater New York Baseball Association, owner and contractor 373

HUFF ST, 29, whole front between West and Washington Sts, 228.10x100; William P. Hookey against tha Varick Realty Company, owner; George Hollenith and another, contractors 6,557

7TH AV, 2,424; Western Mantel Company against Mauro Pizzitello, owner and contractor 719

168TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 125x100; John C. Rodgers against David Cohn, owner and contractor 2,112

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 65 and 67; Clark & Co. against estate of A. S. Rosenbaum and another, Aug. 1, 1904 4,761

80TH ST, 431 and 433 East; Colwell Lead Company against Rebecca Meryash and another, July 8, 1904 2,129

80TH ST, 431 and 433 East; Colwell Lead Company against Louis Meryash and another, July 7, 1904 2,129

80TH ST, 433 to 439 East; Colwell Lead Company against Rebecca Meryash and another, July 11, 1904 2,129

Lis Pendens.

LOT 30, map of Classon's Point, Bronx, and right, &c., to land under water adjacent to and in front of said lot; Catharine L. Purroy against Andrew C. Wiley and another, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. B. Ellison.

44TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Conrad Stein against James Dunn and another, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Uterbart & Graham.

84TH ST, s s, 91 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x102.2; John J. Falihee against Camilla Sutherland and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien); attorney, F. C. Reed.

137TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100, four actions; Marie Burnham against Ben Cohen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. A. Leary.

AT AUCTION

TRUSTEES' SALE

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, August 9th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, 62 West 23d Street, 4-Story Business Building, 431, 433, 435, 437, and 429 3d Avenue, and 202 E. 30th Street, being the S. E. Cor. 30th Street, 98.9x100.

GEORGE LOWTHER, } Trustees.
ELIZA B. FOGARTY. }
WM. A. BOYD, Attorney, 146 Broadway.
Particulars of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirahls offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

For Rent—Very light corner loft, about 3,000 sq. ft., with or without power; new building; immediate possession; $1,000. Kinatic Engineering Co., 1,907 Park Av.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

27 East 22d St.—Extra light offices and studios, modern building; rents from $22 up. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Corner store on Amsterdam Av.; good for any business; low rent. Knap & Co., 1,503 Amsterdam Av., (142d St.)

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner, on premises, 403-407 East 23d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th: heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New seven-story fire-proof building, 25x100; lease $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Prominent corner store; Herald Square. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

GOOD LOCATION.
Bakery or other business, store 516 State St., Brooklyn; can be seen by owner from 2 to 4 P. M.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

RENT BUYS HOME.
30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payments. STOKES & KNOWLES, 179 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MODERN 3-story brownstone dwelling; all improvements; cheap. Smith & Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Two 12-room cottages on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap. See Superintendent, premises.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest short-front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
FISHING, BATHING, BOATING
to all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
337 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A BUILDER'S PLOT

of five lots on choice corner, in active section of west side, suitable immediate improvement; owner will positively sacrifice; this is a rare bargain and requires less than $2,500 cash to secure title. For full particulars, address Crawford, P. O. Box 329.

A Bargain.—West side double flat; all improvements; rents $3,840; price $35,000; mortgage $29,000. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

A 5-story brick cold-water flat, near East 72d; also full lot, with good brick house on rear; suitable for shop, factory; bargain if sold before Aug. 15. John Linscott, 224 East 76th St.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Triple flat near 127th St.; open plumbing; rent $2,900; price $27,000. Owner, Triple, Times, Harlem.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story, fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST, pr, $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS, E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story double; rents, $2,376; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$33,500—14-room triple, all improvements; rent $4,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$38,000.—5-story 6-room double flat, 30 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$45,000.—5-story 15-room triple, 39.5 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$24,750.—5-story 6-room double; little cash. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P Box 196 Times.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 862 East 72d.

$50,000, 4½%; to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 160 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Lenox Av. flat, two stores, $28,000; mtg. $20,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat; open plumbing; tiled hatbroom; hurdwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonahls terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION.—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Attention, Rapid Trolley to Bedford Park Paradise.—50x100 feet, near elevated, $6,100.
87x100 feet, near elevated, $4,750.
Two-family, all impts., detached house, $6,500. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. two-family X-Kind tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. Subway Station; guaranteed rent $2,484; price $23,000; mortgage $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

STOP AND THINK.
Two years your present rent will purchase a two-family house, 11 rooms, two marble baths; Subway station and Fordham L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. (Open Sundays.)

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!—Investigate at once; can offer plot, Van Nest, 50x145, near Bronx Park, short distance from new Rapid Transit; price, $1,500; mortgage to suit. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, full lot; one block to trolley, five to Rapid Transit station; all assessments paid; next to corner; price, $7,250; mortgage, $3,500. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?—Plot, 100x110, 2-story frame house, six rooms, also cottage, 4 rooms; barn; good soil, water in street; near trolley and new Westchester Railroad; price, $2,400 JOS. F. VION, Smith Bldg., Bronx.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000, $500 cash; balance mortgage. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

300 DOLLARS DOWN.
Private house; 7 rooms and bath; steam; L station and Bronx Park. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. Open Sundays.

$1,000 Cash.—Owner leaving city; 3-family, fully detached house; full lot; price, $7,750; rents, $850; near L and trolley; speak quick. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

THIRD AVENUE, close to 177th St., 3-story store property, 27½x100; price $10,500; mortgage 4½%; $1,000 cash buys. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!—Two lots in 155th St., near Morris Av., suitable for flats, $8,000. Smith & Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

$200 cash.—Tremont building lots, near L, Bronx Park; price low; houses $500 cash; balance easy. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$20,000 CASH buys six-story corner and new law apartment, with stores; rents, $9,010. REISS BROS., 161st Street and Melrose Avenue.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

CONCOURSE LOT, through to Ryer Av., 26x60, $750. Wehster Av. lots, 25x67, $850 each. David Lewis Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Valuable lot, Tremont Av.; may considsr small house in exchange. Address Sacrifice, 1,490 2d Av.

Consult Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., for Bronx real estate: 11 years' experience; many hargains.

$400.—$5.00 monthly, Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Will sacrifice private house; also 3-family house. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93E Tribune Building, N. Y.

At Esopus, on the Hudson; 2 hours out; one of America's most beautiful homes; 20 acres; grandly developed; stately mansion, fully furnished; cost, $80,000; price to quick purchaser, $25,000. Illustrated circular, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

For Sale—Ideal country home, in beautiful Geneseo, N. Y., the home of tha Wadsworths; modern house, barn, and ¼ acre land; beautifully situated; only $5,000. Address F. L. FISHBAUGH, Rochester, N. Y.

Catalogue free; farms all kinds. George H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

POMFRET CENTRE, CONN,
To let, Modern House, furnished; steam heat and open fires. GEO. M. LOWRY, Agent.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A Genuine Bargain.—$2,600; terms to suit; an elegant Queen Anne cottage; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; connections to sewer, water, and gas; large plot; fruit and shade; half hour out; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; others; send for photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 396 East 89th.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE.

Guaranteed Mortgages.

WHAT ARE THEY? First Mortgages on selected New York City Real Estate guaranteed by a strong corporation.

WHOSE ARE THE BEST? Those of the LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY.

WHY? 1st. Because it is the ONLY Mortgage Company issuing an unqualified guarantee.

2d. Because it has $4,000,000 of cash and mortgages—and no foreclosed Real Estate or poor assets.

3d. Because it has the highest ratio of assets to outstanding guaranteed mortgages of any large Mortgage Company.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000.
47 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates. Its large force of skilled professional experts insures accuracy and despatch.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

BUILDING LOANS.

A large amount of money for Building Loans on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, Cor. Cedar

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Our Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 1,032 7th Av.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased. REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

READ THIS.—It will pay you!
LARGE SPECIAL FUND—Lowest rates on improved New York Real Estate. If borrower dies Mortgage is not cancelled. A. E. Sedgwick, Room 217, 571 Fifth Avenue.

$50,000 at 4½ per cent. on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 E. 143d St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some hargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite.
LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.
Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie.
Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 101 Yonkers Ave., at Dunwoodie Station.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

2 miles from station, Harlem R. R., one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land; high elevation; fine building site; with frontage on two highways; watered by never-failing stream; location all that can be desired; offered at sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $2,800. NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., No. 7 East 42d St., New York City.

LARCHMONT.—COTTAGE AT SACRIFICE for remainder of Summer; located on water front; furnished. O. L. LYNCH, Larchmont, N. Y.

Rent buys home, Westchester; lots, $75, $100, $125; easy terms; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, don't call.

Dobbs Ferry.—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Graeh, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Mount Vernon.

NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms; hot water heat; all improvements; open nickel plumbing; street sewered; plot 50x136; $5,400; near trolley, churches, school, depot. FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

South 4th Av.—3-story store property, 22x105; price $4,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

New Rochelle.

FOR SALE AT New Rochelle, N. Y., SEVERAL DESIRABLE COTTAGES.

Entirely new; nine rooms, all improvements; fine location; near the Sound; convenient to station; prices $5,500 and terms easy. Apply
C. O. LeCOUNT, } Owners.
C. W. HARMAN, }
Room 403, 290 Broadway, New York,
Or to your own broker.

WASHINGTON AV.—New Colonial house; 8 rooms, improvements; gas, electric light; A1 location; 40x100; price, $7,500. J. F. FITZPATRICK, 262 Main St.

CHOICE lots in Neptune Park, 70x135 each, $2,500; Residence Park lots, 80x150 each, price $1,000. J. F. FITZPATRICK, 262 Main St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large villa plot, the most desirable and in the best residential section in Yonkers; magnificent river view for miles. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPOSITION TO PROPERTY OWNERS mailed free—Every owner of unimproved property desirous of making money should drop postal to NEW YORK & SUBURBAN IMPROVEMENT CO., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Have $29,000 to invest in several parcels, double and triple flats or corners; prefer Harlem; suitable for alterations; state exact location, full particulars. Merchant, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Four and five-story flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for cash buyers; send detailed particulars or no attention. Sbarrott & Thom, 3,855 Third Av.

I want a 4-story private house located west of Central Park, between 64th and 106th Sts.; send full particulars and lowest price. Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Meudelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

We have to exchange choice New York City business property leased to one tenant, or fireproof apartment hotel property, for free and clear seashore hotel property or gentleman's country residence. Call and see us or write us. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

Eight-room house on three lots of ground, all modern improvements, free and clear, in Bedford Park, for small farm on Long Island. Sonnehorn, Bedford Park.

MANHATTAN.—Six-story six-room apartments; price, $120,000; mortgage, $60,000, 4½%; would exchange for lots. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; 60th St., Corner Columbus Ave. Beautifully furnished. 20 rooms, private hath.....$1.50 per day Suites, Parlor, bedroom, hath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private hath, $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselser, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Apartments in Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St., furnished and unfurnished; 2, 3, and 5 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

FOR A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS ON UPPER WEST SIDE OFFERED FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST SEE TO-DAY'S EDITION OF THE EVENING MAIL, OR SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.
Telephone 1190 Columbus.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—
RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.
Finest type of its 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornats Architectura and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE, Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

The Evarts and The Senate,
Located 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location downtown; all modern improvements; hall attendants; suites, 5 and 6 rooms, hath, $33 to $35.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 E. 14 St.

1261 Madison Avenue.
Choicest apartments on Carnegie Hill; suites of nine rooms, two bathrooms, and butler's pantry; elevator and hall service. Corner apartments, $2,200; floor corner apartment, $1,900.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 58th St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 haths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

THE JEFFERSON,
324 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful modern apartments, 5, 7, and 8 light rooms; hath; every improvement. Janitor, or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

IVY COURTS.
210-220, 230 West 107th St.
Five, six, and seven rooms; maids' toilet; telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concessions during Summer months.

ARCADIA,
159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square, 6 large rooms and hath, elevator, electric lights, &c. $960 yearly. Janitor, on premises, or Leonard Morgan, Agent, 1,541 Broadway, (45th.)

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4285—38th St.
H. E. EDER, Manager.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE at Kiskatom; plenty of shade; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; telephone; eggs, milk from own farm; fishing. Fred Saxe, Catskill, N. Y.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y.
Capacity 60. Beautiful location; excellent trout fishing, bething; ebundant table; farm 109 acree attached. Terme and circulars.
D. A. DETERICK BROS.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE
Accommodates 50; situated 3½ miles from Cairo; heantiful location; newly renovated; generoue table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE.
PALENVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y.
Accommodates 90. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

BUTTS HOTEL,
East Windbem, N. Y., (top Catskill Mountains;) elevation, 2,900 ft.; (v'ew over five States;) booklet. JOHN BARRY.

Green Lake House, Athens, Catskill, N. Y.
Hcuse enlarged.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, fishing; large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable.
J. M. DAY.

PINE GROVE HOUSE, GAYHEAD, N. Y.
Centrally located. Commands view of Berkehlree; grove attached; elevation 1,500 ft.; accommodates 150; excellent table; circular. DANIEL FEENEY.

THE PARAMOUNT, SO. DURHAM, N. Y.
Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring weter; gas, livery.

Pine Grove House, situated in pine grove; high ground; piano, dance hall; boating, fishing; accommodates 70; livery. J. Cunningham, Leeds, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA, S. CAIRO, N. Y.
Capacity, 100 (Shedy.) Good rooms, generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

FREEHOLD HOUSE,
Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y., under new management; livery; circulars mailed. Willard L. Hunt.

WOODLAND COTTAGE.—Accommodates 30; excellent location; plentiful table; piano; terms mailed. J. J. Simmons, Freehold, N. Y.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager.
Tel., 700 Coney Island.

City end country; hoard at ½ price to advertise new hotel; $1 up; 100 rooms; 50 porcelein baths; only 40 minutes out; free transportetion to yearly guests; golf, fishing, bathing; ferry foot Long Beach. Henry Da Long, Grove Park Hotel, Freeport, L. I.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,
ADIRONDACKS.
Upper Saranac Lake.
Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
For particulars address
M. B. Marshall, Mgr.
Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY,"
Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.
Elevation, 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW; COMPLETE; TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.
Send for folder.
THE LEEDS CO'PANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht frea to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beech Front.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

THE BERKELEY,
Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.
W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upwards; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known featura for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES,
Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled.
Beautiful drives; golf; music.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
O. D. SEAVEY.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own artesian well, the best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
E. H. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptioual location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES,
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointmente, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in tha place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Menor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Herlem Branch.

Westchester County.

BERKELEY INN,
POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y.
Delightful rooms in farmhouse; elevation 700 feet; every comfort; no mosquitos; charming surroundings; hour distant; commutation; inspection invited; $15 upward.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

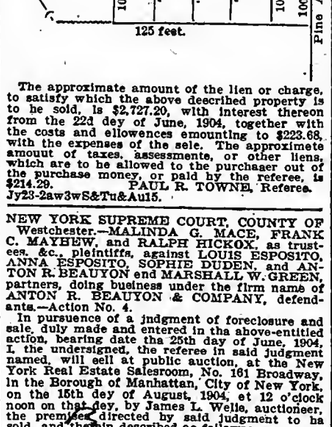
CATARACT HOUSE,
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—MALINDA G. MACE, Frank C. Meybew, end Ralph Hickox, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against LOUIS ESPOSITO, Anna Esposito, Sophie Duden, end Anton R. Beauyon and Marshall W. Green, partners doing business under the firm name of Anton R. Beauyon & Company, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure end sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, hearing dete the 25th day of June, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in seid judgment named, will sell et public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadwey, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, hy James L. Welle, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereln described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situete, lying, and being in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 39, (thirty-nine,) 40, (forty,) 42, (forty-two,) 43, (forty-three,) 44, (forty-four,) 45, (forty-five,) and 45A, (forty-five A,) on the map of huilding lots in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, near the William's Bridge Station on the New York and Harlem Railroad," dated Juna 15, 1893, Henry C. Thompson, civil engineer and city surveyor, more particularly hounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue with the easterly side of Pina Avenue, as the said avenues are shown on said map, running thence southerly and along the easterly side of Pine Avenue 159.97 feet to the southerly side of said Lot 45A, (forty-five A); thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Lot 45A (forty-five A) to Lot 38 (thirty-eight) on said map; thence northerly and along the said westerly side of Lot 38 (thirty-eight) 167.7 feet to the southerly side of Barthold Avenue; thence westerly and along the said southerly side of Bartholdi Avenne 50 feet to Lot 41, (forty-one,) as shown on said map; thence southerly and along the easterly side of Lot 41 (forty-one) 100 feet to Lot 44 (forty-four) on said map; thence westerly and along the northerly and easterly side of Lot 44 (forty-four) 25 feet to Lot 42 (forty-two); thence northerly and along Lot 42 (forty-two) 100 feet to the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of Bartholdi Avenue 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part in and to so much of Bartholdi Avenue and Pine Avenue as lies in front of and adjacent to said lots to the center lines thereof.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1904.
PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:
Bartholdi Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $2,727.20, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances emountlng to $223.68, with the expenses of the sele. The approximete amouut of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $214.29.
PAUL R. TOWNE, Referee.
Jy23-2aw3wS&Tu&eu15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN GELDER, ADALINE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persoue having claime against Adaline E. Van Gelder, late of tha County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the suhecriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charlee G. Kose, No. 256 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of Decemher, 1904. Dated New York, tha 17th day of June, 1904. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Executor. CHARLES G. KOSS, Attorney for Executor, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. 1e21-1aw6mTu

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 50 times, 6c.

Berkshire Hills Farm House—Board; near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fiebing; cream, eggs, fruit; city references; $7 to $8 week. Address Henry Woode, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

Green Mountains.—Excellent farmhouse board, $6 weekly; round trip $5.60. Streeter's farm, West Wardsborough, Vermont. Good fishing and hunting. Circulars furnished. R. King, 8 Bridge St., New York.

Litchfield Hills.—A few edults will find delightful accommodetions, Summer and Autumn; modern conveniences; beautiful scenery; accessible; references requested. Box 82 Canaan, Conn.

The Outlook, Franklin, N. Y.—Lovely resting place; boating, games; cool rooms, large balconies, good beds, hearty food, shady lawns, pure spring water; easy terms. J. Mursland, Prop'r.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

Woodbridge, N. J.—For Sale—Valuable property; beautiful location; fine house, almost new; eight lots. Address J. Taylor, Guttenburg, N. J.

Summit, N. J., within one hour of New York; desirable rooms with board. 256 Springfield Av., corner Hobert Av. Pleasant location.

Reyvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sniilvan Co., (near Fallsburgh.)—On large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis.

Upper Montclair.—Couple or gentlemen accommodated in refined private family; golf, references; $8-$10. Box 43.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdeys, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27
Germanic.....Aug. 20 | St. Paul.....Sept. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 8 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27
Finland.....Aug. 20 | Kroonland.....Sept. 3
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, Passengers East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R. Baltic...Aug. 10, 4 PM | Oceanic..Aug. 24, 5 PM
Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM | Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM
Cedric...Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II.Sept. 27, 10 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12:30PM | Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst.Aug.11,10 AM | Bremen..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar'sa.Au.25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 0, Noon | Neckar...Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenst'n.Sep.10, 11 AM | Irene...Oct. 25, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Luisa...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
¶Patricia.Au.13,6:30AM | ¶Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
¶Hamburg, Au.16, 11 AM | ¶Deutschland, Sep. 3, 6 AM
Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon | ¶Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM
¶*Blnecher, Au. 25, 10 AM | ¶*Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for Loudon and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Neples—Genoa
by superh new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adelhert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 13, 9 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania.Aug.13, 8 AM | Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM
Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria, $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia...Aug. 9, Noon | Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 23, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon
Slavonia.Aug. 30, Noon | Ultonia, Sept. 27, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesdays, 10 A. M.
Ryndam...Aug. 9, 3 PM | Potsdam...Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Statendam.....Aug. 23 | Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia. Aug. 13, Noon | Astoria..Aug. 27, 11 AM
Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM | Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest In NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again aud you are ideally reedy for another year'e work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Mnnson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

PORTLAND LINE, IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for one within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer hoarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan.....Aug. 15th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera.....Aug. 19 | Manuka.....Sept. 16
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, end Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 836 Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimetes; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 887 Melrose.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS.—*10:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL). *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30, 11:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, 3*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON.—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only). ‖11:00 A. M., 12:05 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St.: Fr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (3:00 to Asbnry Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 454, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass't Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon,	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All-Palm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Ptts.	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Chi., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Ptts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis.	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 891 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*5:00, ††10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., ††11:00, *‖11:03, *‖3:00, *‖5:00, *‖5:01, *‖12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Hartford and Willimantic—††8:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M. Worcester via Putnam.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‖9:00 A. M., ††12:00, *‖4:01, *‖11:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—††3:00 P. M.
LAKEVILLE and NORFOLK, ††9:15 A. M., ††3:30 P. M.
CANAAN, BARRINGTON, STOCKBRIDGE, LENOX, PITTSFIELD, via South Newmarket—*5:00, ††9:15 A. M. at 1:30, ††3:30 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, *8:00, ††8:00, ‖10:02, ‖10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ††1:03, 4:30, ††5:01, ††6:00, ††6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and 125th St., 261, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Row, 23 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 1182 Fifth Av., 2245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2273 West 125th St., 158 East 125th St. in Brooklyn, 24 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 399 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‖Sundays only. aSaturdays only. ¶Stops at 125th St. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cAgencies selling Parlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 27.35, 11.15, 27.45, 28.25, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.40 AM	*8.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*a7.40 AM	*a7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.55 PM	*11.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.05 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 10, 261, 950, 1,354 Broadway, 5th Av. & 23d St., 1 Madison Sq. West, 245 Colombus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Joel Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Moses Sammet, Warsaw, Russia; Sarah Leilander, 81 West 123d St., New York City; Anna S. Dieler Kowno, Russia; Annie Hurwitz, 2d Av., near 112th St., New York City; Anny Louis, 15 East 119th St., New York City; Rachel Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Bessie Lowenthal, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Ettie Sammet, 408 Manhattan Av., New York City; Solomon Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Moses Friedlander, 81 West 123d St., New York City; Hehrew Temple, Orange, N. J.; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City; Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York City, send greeting: You end each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Joel Sammet as executor of Philip Semmet, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal (L. S.) of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
FREDERICK L. SAMMET, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 10 Wall St., City.
Jy12-1aw2wTu&Au23.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.	†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Ids.' Spl.
8:30 A. M.	†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:40 A. M.	†FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.	†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.	*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.	*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.	kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.	*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.	†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:20 P. M.	†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.	*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.	*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.	*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.	*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.	*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.	*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.	*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.	*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.	*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturdays and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 22 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—On 6:20 P. M. ferryboat, August 5, from Long Island City to 34th St., a gold repeater watch, with large monogram, "L. Y. S."; $100 reward, no questions. If returned to cashier at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

17th St., 110 East.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; excellent board; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French table board; Summer garden; reasonable.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running hot and cold water; reasonable.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

122d St., 239 West.—Private house, choice rooms, refined surroundings; one or two gentlemen.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; care pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 364, Between 128th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family. Urban.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an experienced saleslady in their shoe department; permanent position; good salary and advancement offered to a competent person. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Tube room cashiers; must be thoroughly experienced; also experienced girl for C. O. D. work in audit room. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson, Crawford Company.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be quick and accurate; good position; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Company.

Girls prepared for good-paying positions at dresscutting, dressmaking, or millinery. Call or write. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

Wanted, immediately, good operator on Fischer machine. Call early Tuesday, 310 Broadway, Mrs. R. B. Field.

Wanted—Stenographer, acquainted with advertising work; $65 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Warted—Elevator operators; several good men wanted for immediate use; others for positions open Sept. 1; only those who are thoroughly experienced, of good appearance, and who can give exceptional references need apply; must know how to handle electric passenger cars. None other need apply to Mr. Hofmeyer, basement. Simpson Crawford Company.

Wanted—Bright, active young man required in a large publishing house; one writing a good hand and familiar with figures; chances for advancement to the right party; salary to begin, $40 per month. Address History, Box 106 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be quick and accurate; good position; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Company.

Wanted—Neat, intelligent youth as collector; salary, $8 per week. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Female.

Cook.—As cook and assistant; Swedish; city or country; city references. Berg, 308 East 26th St., rear house.

Housework, &c.—By young girl to do light housework or as nurse. Maguire, 418 West 17th St.

Laundress.—Competent Swedish laundress wants more work; home or out. Gustafson, 1,962 Park Av.

Nurse.—By a reliable young Protestant North Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Secretary. Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent. Post Office Box 157.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer. — Twenty-two, substitute position for week beginning Aug. 15; thoroughly experienced; salary $12-$15. D. C., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer and Remington operator; ten years' experience in law, commercial, and secretarial work. Permanent, 457 West 123d St.

Stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; rapid, accurate, ambitious, experienced; $8; permanent position. Competent, 157 East 125th St.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate, Box 220 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some experience; double keyboard operator; large business concern. G., 338 Broadway.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful. Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy, and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and gensral office work; ten years' reference ons concern. H Box 102 Times.

Bookkeeper's assistant, junior clerk; 17; two years' experience; accurate. Julius Ruhin, 286 2d St.

Boy, 17, in wholesale concern or in office; 2½ years' office experience; references. Box P 213 Times.

Coachman.—First-class; is neat, sober, and competent; several years' city references from last and former employers, who can be seen. H. B., 128 West 40th St.

Draughtsman.—Architectural foreign graduated draughtsman wants position; salary immaterial. H Box 160 Times.

Expert accountant, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Wanted—By a young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. B Box 210 Times.

JEWELS WORTH $200,000 MISSING FROM NEWPORT

Name of Loser Withheld — Police Here Asked to Aid.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES FAILED

List of Missing Articles Sent to Police, Jewelers, and Pawnbrokers—Deal for Their Return.

Diamonds and other precious stones set in rings and necklaces and valued at more than $200,000 were taken, it is said, from a family socially prominent from their Summer home in Newport, R. I., on June 21 last. After trying for some time to recover the jewels, the Pinkertons, in whose hands the case was placed, have just sent out to Police Inspector McClusky here and to jewelers and pawnbrokers throughout the country the following list of stolen articles:

One lady's pearl collar or neck piece, frequently described as a "dog collar," consisting of five rows of handsome pearls. Diamond clasp front and back of collar, large pearl in centre of each clasp.

One rope of twenty-five white and six black large pearls, with black pearl clasp; diamond rondels between them.

One rope of seventy-seven large pearls, graduated in size; seventy-six rondels between pearls, with a solitaire pearl clasp.

One pearl brooch. Bar of three very large pearls, consisting of one pink, one white, and one gray or black pearl.

One cabochon ruby and diamond bracelet, five rubies about three or four karats each. Made by Tiffany, Paris.

Two large turquoise brooches, set around with small diamonds.

One ring, four karat ruby in centre, diamond on each side, hand set.

One ring, solitaire sapphire, about four karats.

One cabochon emerald ring, four or five karats, small diamonds on both sides of gold band.

One ring, solitaire pearl.

There are elements in the case which make it look very peculiar, and the police think that the identity of the thief is at least suspected; that efforts have been made to conclude arrangements with him by which the jewels could be returned and prosecution stopped, and that, failing to frighten the thief, those interested have made a determined effort to get the jewels, or at least to give the thief the impression that such an effort is being made.

The police were led to that theory by the fact that although the detective agency has given out the list and admits that the robbery was committed in Newport, it will not tell the name of the person robbed. Superintendent Dougherty of the agency said yesterday that the agency worked quietly at first, on the theory that the thief might thus be more easily found. He admitted that, now, when the fact of the robbery is known; there was no police reason why the name of the robbed person should not be made known, but he said that his instructions were specific on the matter, and could not be disregarded.

The circular contains a clause, which states that a suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the jewels or information leading to their recovery or whereabouts. Another statement is that "all advances will he paid if they have been pledged." The circular also has this clause:

Should any one offer to pledge or sell any of the above described goods, endeavor to learn identity of customer and to retain the goods offered a sufficient length of time to get a valuation on them. Meanwhile, notify us by telegraph, telephone or messenger, at our expense, and we will promptly send a representative to investigate.

The "advances" clause is a notification to the pawnbroker that he will lose nothing if he has the goods, and to the thief that he can pawn the jewels and send back the tickets.

A member of the firm of Benedict Bros., who received one of the circulars yesterday, said that the description of the articles was very incomplete, and that if this was a bona fide effort to get them back it would be possible to describe them much better. Although at least one of the pieces was made by Tiffany, that firm refused yesterday to give any hint as to the original purchaser of the ruby and diamond bracelet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Chief of Police Richards, who, according to accounts printed in New York, was summoned to the house of a wealthy Summer resident immediately after the jewel robbery, denied today that he knew of any robbery in Newport on or about June 21, and also said that the police of Newport had received no report of any very considerable robbery this Summer.

MARCONI CO. WINS POINT.

Greater New York Security Company Cannot Intervene in Gardiner Suit.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Lawyer Franklin Bien, attorney for the person named as "Henry Gardiner" in an action against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, for permission to add the Greater New York Security Company as a coplaintiff in the suit.

In denying the application the Justice says: "There appears to be much room for doubt as to the bona fides of the petitioner. The defendant corporation obtained an order for the disclosure of the plaintiff's address, and this application immediately followed, the order not being complied with, but an appeal having been taken which is now pending. It appears that the plaintiff is not known to the defendant as a stockholder, and it is alleged that the petitioner acquired its stock on July 16, some ten days after the action was commenced, there being also a strong indication in the proof that the petitioner is acting at the instigation and for the benefit of a rival corporation, by whom litigation is controlled."

PROMOTER TO RETURN STOCK.

United Gold and Platinum Company Gets Back 130,000 Treasury Shares.

Charles E. W. Smith, who was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the United Gold and Platinum Mines Company, formed by the merger of the American Gold and Platinum Mines Company and the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mines Company, was directed yesterday in a decision handed down by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court to return to the United Gold and Platinum Mines Company 130,000 shares of its stock to be placed back in the treasury.

The stock was issued to Smith in 1902, being practically voted to him by himself, as he was in control of the company at the time. He was one of the officers and managers of the company. While it is admitted that he advanced $25,000 in cash for the development of the properties, the court holds that the issue of 130,000 shares of the stock to him cannot be sustained because it was for his personal benefit and executed by his controlling vote. The court dismisses an action brought by one of the stockholdere to compel Smith to account for all the stock, bonds, assets, and properties of the corporation.

Men Held for Daylight Hold-Up.

John Wood, Arthur Hill, Henry Piper and Frank Brown were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday charged hy William Donnayer of 345 West Thirty-seventh Street with holding him up, and robbing him of a gold watch. Brown was discharged, and the others held in $1,000 bonds each. Donnayer said that as he was going through West Thirty-second Street Sunday afternoon a man jumped from a gateway in the fence which surrounds the site of the new Pennsylvania Railroad station, and drew him within the inclosure. There he found three other men, and the quartet beat and robbed him.

Young Man's Body Found in River.

The body of a man about twenty-four years old was found in the Hudson River a short distance north of Dykman Street yesterday. In the man's pockets were found a bunch of keys and a handkerchief with the initials "A. J. W." The body had been in the water for a long time.

WOULD BLOCK TUNNEL AWARD.

Lackawanna Invokes Old Agreement Against Hoboken Spur.

If the Lackawanna Railroad Company is successful in its latest move, whatever award is made hy the commission which is to assess damages against the Hoboken and Manhattan Railroad Company for a right of way through the Hoboken yards will be practically nullified. The Lackawanna, through its counsel, obtained Saturday from Vice Chancellor Stevenson a rule which is returnable Aug. 29 in Jersey City, to show cause why the tunnel company should not he stayed from taking possession of the land desired by it.

A legal victory for the Lackawanna means that the tunnel cannot be built north and south through the yards in Hoboken, but will have to be constructed in a straight line from the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, through Henderson Street. The application for the rule was based on the ground that an agreement was entered into in 1877 between the Morris and Essex Railroad and the old Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, whereby the tunnel company agreed to institute no condemnation proceedings against any property of the Morris and Essex Company, which is now controlled by the Lackawanna, lying south of Fourteenth Street, or north of Sixteenth Street, Jersey City.

If the old agreement is upheld in the courts there will be no extension of the present tunnel to the Hoboken ferries, nor to the Erie and across its property through the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Exchange Place. Senator Edwards, of counsel for the Lackawanna, said yesterday that while the injunction did not interfere with the work of the commission, it prevented any seizure of lands belonging to the railroad under its award. It is contended, he said, that the present Hoboken and Manhattan Railroad Company, as successor to the old tunnel company, is bound hy the old agreement.

There is now a question whether or not there will be a clash between the Chancery and the Supreme Courts. Last May the Lackawanna obtained from Supreme Court Justice Dixon a writ of certiorari staying the tunnel company after condemnation from proceeding with the construction of the proposed company from the foot of Hudson Place, Hoboken, to the Erie Railroad ferries in Jersey City. The writ is returnable at the September Term. Tunnel Commissioners John C. Payne and John J. Toffey inspected the land in dispute yesterday, in company with Engineers Lincoln Busb of the Lackawanna and Charles Jacohs of the tunnel company. The chancery papers were served on the tunnel commissioners yesterday.

NO SULLY AGREEMENT.

Cash Lacking, Trustee Will Administer Estate as Usual.

Daniel J. Sully and his creditors agreed yesterday permanently to disagree, and his estate will now he administered in the usual manner by the trustee without regard to the offer of settlement. This offer by which 40 per cent. of the Sully liabilities were to have been paid in cash and 10 per cent. in notes of the firm was agreed to hy a majority of the creditors in number and by holders of a majority of the claims in amount. But when the day arrived for the payment of the 40 per cent. cash the trustee still lacked several hundred thousand dollars of the requisite sum.

It was announced that Mr. Sully was ill, and an adjournment followed until Mr. Sully had recovered. When the recovery was sufficient to allow his attendance at a hearing his counsel, John R. Dos Passos, informed the creditors that Mr. Sully could not "afford" to pay more than $50,000 for the expenses of administration. To this all the creditors objected as grossly inadequate, and a couple more adjournments led up to yesterday's final break.

WENT BATHING, DIDN'T RETURN

Police Search for Man Who Left Clothes at North River Pavilion.

James P. Eagan, proprietor of the Manhattan Bathing Pavilion, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the North River, turned over to the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station yesterday the clothing of a man who, he said, left them in his care while bathing, and never returned to claim them.

The only clue to the owner is in the name, "Louis D. Ward," with no address, written on the envelope in which the bather left his money and jewelry. Eagan does not believe the man was drowned, because if he had been in any difficulty in the water the life savers or the hundreds of bathers there ought to have seen him.

Eagan does not remember the man's appearance, but says he bought a ticket at the office Sunday afternoon. He placed $4.30 in cash, a stick pin, and a brooch bearing a picture of a saint, in an envelope and turned them over to the clerk, who gave him in exchange a brass badge. This badge was found later in the man's trousers' pocket.

SEIZE SMUGGLED TOBACCO.

Customs Agents Find Liquor, Too, on a Thingvalla Liner.

The steamship United States, in on Sunday from Scandinavian ports, was searched yesterday by Special Treasury Agents Hooley and O'Neill, and eighteen fifty-pound bags of Havana tobacco of the finest quality and three bampers each containing seventeen hotties of aquevite, an alcoholic liquor, were seized.

When the customs men boarded the ship the officers and crew declared that they had no contraband goods. An hour later, after the tobacco had been discovered, two members of the crew suddenly had business elsewhere, and had not returned to the vessel at a late hour last night. They are supposed to be the owners of the tobacco.

Just before the liquor was found two other members went to visit a sick friend in one of the Hoboken hospitals. They, too, have not returned to the ship.

MODEL BOY GONE, AND $65, TOO

Lad Read His Bible Every Day, but Had a Longing for the Fair.

The manager of the Burrelle Press Clipping Bureau of 21 West Nineteenth Street is wondering if there can possibly he any connection between the disappearance of his office boy, Jamee Buchanan, eixteen years old, of 776 Henry Street, Brooklyn, with $65 and his intense desire to see the St. Louis Fair. The boy has been missing since yesterday morning, when he was sent with $65 in large bills to the bank on the corner to get small bills.

The press-clipping bureau people thought the boy a jewel. He parted his hair daily, spoke in a soft voice, was never heard to use bad language, had a neatly folded, clean handkerchief every morning, and never shirked his work except to read a New Testament that he always carried with him. On his second day at the clipping bureau he astonished Manager Charles Hemstreet by asking to be allowed to attend his Bible class. The manager was so astonished that be complied. The boy even got the manager so interested that he tried to help him in his studies, but found the boy almost as proficient as he.

Gave Her Baby Poison.

Clara Adler, an eighteen-year-old Russian girl, was arrested and taken to the Harlem Court yesterday charged with killing her thirteen-day-old haby. She admitted to Capt. Ferris of the Tremont Police Station that she had given it carbolic acid, and there were marks also about the baby's neck to indicate that at least an effort had been made to strangle it as well, a Crotona Park laborer saying that he had seen the young woman use her hat etsing for the purpose.

Pastor Haas to Take No Part of Fund.

The Rev. George C. D. Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, so many members of which met death in the Slocum disaster, has iseued a statement denying that it was his intention to take any part of the fund contributed for the relief of those afflicted by the accident. The Rev. Mr. Haas says that the statement was made recently at a public meeting that he intended to take some of the money to provide an outing for himself.

GUARDSMAN SHOT DOWN; NEGRO MOBBED FOR IT

Private Chrystie of the Twelfth May Be Mortally Wounded.

FIGHT BEGAN NEAR ARMORY

Chrystie's Friends Tried to Get Prisoner from Police to Lynch Him—Negro Beaten.

Robert Chrystie, twenty-seven years old, a member of Company H of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, was shot and probably mortally wounded late last night at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, during a fight between a number of negroes and several guardsmen. Edward Ellis, a negro of 219 West Sixty-first Street, was arrested charged with the shooting. A mob of the soldiers made frantic efforts to lynch Ellis after he had received a beating at their hands and had heen rescued by a policeman. Versions of how the affair started differ.

There was a special drill of Company H at the armory last night, and after it was over about twenty of the men, including Chrystie, went to a saloon near the armory. They were drinking there for about an hour, and then etarted home.

According to friends of Chrystie they passed several negroes at Sixty-firet Street and Columbus Avenue. They were laughing heartily, and say that Ellis imitated their mirth. A guardsman struck him in the face. Instantly there was a mix-up, and some one fired a revolver. Chrystie fell to the sidewalk unconscious. His friends immediately turned on Ellis. Policeman Longut found the negro in the centre of an angry mob of men who were beating him furiously.

Longut says he found a revolver in the negro's hand. Longut wrenched the weapon from Ellis's hand and then tegan to beat about him with his stick, driving the crowd back.

"Lynch him! Hang the nigger! Shoot him full of holes!" cried men in the crowd.

Longut blew his whistle and several policemen rushed up just as the crowd was closing in on Ellis. With their nightsticks they cleared a space and took Ellis to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Chrystie was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

ARRESTS IN HAMMETT MURDER.

Hotel Man and Soldier Taken—Threats Against Coroner O'Gorman.

Arthur E. Fink, proprietor of a road house on the Pennyfield Road, near Fort Schuyler, and Christian Acker, a private in the Eightieth Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, were arrested last night by order of Coroner O'Gorman as suspicious persons, the Coroner believing that they know much that they never told concerning the death of James G. Hammett, the soldier who was found dead in the Westchester Creek on July 22 with a bayonet wound in his chest. Both of the men under arrest declare that they know nothing of the crime, and say that instead of being in Westchester, they were in Jersey City on the night that Hammett is supposed to have heen murdered.

Coroner O'Gorman justifies the arrests by the fact that it is said that on the night of the murder Acker changed his private's uniform for a Corporal's uniform, the old suit being found near Fink's place the following morning. He has also been told that on the night that Hammett disappeared the two men were seen in Westchester. Recently the Coroner received a letter telling him that unless he ceased his investigation of Hammett's death he would meet a similar fate. As a result of that threat Capt. Burfeind of the Westchester police ordered Detective Kane to accompany the Coroner to his City Island home every night for the time being.

TO SHIFT TAX ASSESSORS.

Commissioner O'Donnel's Reasons for Transferring Some of the Deputies.

Real estate men and property owners have heen considerably disturbed by a report current during the last few days that for the assessment about to be made, upon which next year's taxes will be based, there has been a wholesale shifting around of Assessors. The changes, it was said, were to be not only numerous, but of very radical character, so that a property owner on Lower Broadway might be obliged next year to contend with an assessment made by a depnty whose familiarity with real estate values heretofore had heen gained in some outlying section of Queens or Richmond.

When the matter was called to the attention of President O'Donnel of the Tax Department yesterday he replied that it was true that there had been five or six transfers in the corps of Assessors and that there might be some more, but denied that the movement was of general proportions or that it was of any greater extent than in previous years.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO BUMPER.

Twenty Passengers Shaken Up by Accident at Hoboken Station.

The extra Monday morning train from Lake Hopatcong on the Lackawanna Railroad, due in Hoboken at 8:40 o'clock, smashed into the bumper at the end of the track in the etation, and about twenty passengers snstained bruises and cuts. None was dangerously injured. The accident is supposed to have been due to a miscalculation of distance by the engineer.

The passenger most severely hurt wae Miss Culver of Boonton, who is employed as a stenographer in New York. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital with badly hruised knees.

LOCKET IN HIP POCKET.

Customs Inspector Brushed Against It and Zelmanovitch Paid.

A Customs special walked briskly down the dock last evening shortly after the passengers from the Red Star Line steamship Zeeland had been discharged. He was in search of an appraiser, and in his eagerness he almost fell over the stooping form of B. Zelmanovitch, a cabin passenger, who was unlocking his satchel. The customs man felt something hard in Zelmanovitch's hip pocket, and made a careful examination. This brought to light a gold chain and a gold locket. Zelmanovitch protested that he had bought the jewelry for his wife, who is awaiting him in Cleveland, Ohio. He was allowed to pay duty on his wife presents and take them away with him.

The Government has on hand a gold repeater, as the result of investigating an overcoat of Otto Heeron of Pittsburg, a passenger on the steamship Noordam which arrived yesterday. The specials found in the overcoat and in the man's pockets about sixty small gold brooches valued at $75, and a Swiss watch worth about $200. The man was allowed to pay the duty on the brooches, but the watch was sent to the Public Storee.

New and Bigger City Directory.

Trow's new Directory of Manhattan and the Bronx, just issued, contains 15,000 more names than the issue of last year. It is the fifty-second edition, and the publishers say they have spared no expense to make it more nearly complete and more conveniently arranged than any of its predecessors.

Kitson Lamp Not at Fault.

The explosion in the base of a Kitson lamp in front of the office of the Kitson Incandescent Oil Lamp Company, 708 Third Avenue, which occurred Saturday afternoon, was not due to any defect in the lamp, or its system of oil supply. It was the result of an accumulation of gas in the base of the lamp, due to an imperfect valve.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

AUGUST SALE OF REED FURNITURE REDUCED ONE-THIRD

Every piece and suit of Reed Furniture is Reduced One-Third to make room for Winter Furniture.

There is a large variety of Chairs, Tables, Sofas and Rockers and Odd Pieces of Unique Design finished in different colors of Enamel. Some pieces are in Natural Color with Shellac finish.

EXAMPLES

White Enamel Reed.

Sofa,	from	$23.00	to	$15.50
Arm Chair,	"	14.00	"	9.50
Arm Chair,	"	12.00	"	8.00
Tea Wagon,	"	28.00	"	19.00
Chair,	"	9.00	"	6.00
Sofa,	"	21.00	"	14.00
Tabouret,	"	5.00	"	3.25

Pink Enamel Reed.

Table,	from	$16.00	to	$13.00
Sofa, Easy Chair, Parlor Chair,	"	53.00	"	37.00
Table,	"	12.00	"	10.00

Blue Enamel Reed.

Table,	from	$13.00	to	$10.00
Chair and Cushion,	"	12.50	"	8.00
Arm Chair and Cushion,	"	25.00	"	19.00
Chair and Cushion,	"	12.50	"	8.00
Sofa, Easy Chair, Arm Chair,	"	52.00	"	40.00

Green Reed.

Sofa,	from	$28.00	to	$19.00
Arm Chair,	"	22.00	"	16.00
Side Chair,	"	9.00	"	6.00
Conversation Chair,	"	25.00	"	16.00
Tea Wagon,	"	25.00	"	16.50
Table Chair,	"	14.00	"	9.50
Table,	"	7.00	"	4.75
Table,	"	3.50	"	2.25
Corner Divan	"	48.00	"	32.00
Rocker,	"	12.00	"	8.25
Sofa,	"	28.00	"	19.00
Golf Basket	"	2.75	"	2.00
Tabouret,	"	2.50	"	1.75
Sofa, Easy Chair, Arm Chair,	"	54.00	"	40.00

Cushions in flowered cretonnes and other materials are reduced one-third.

Special Cushions made to order from remnants in our Upholstery Room.

IMPORTED REED WOVEN IN DESIGNS IN COMBINATIONS OF NATURAL WITH RED, BLUE OR GREEN.

Beech Chair,	from	$35.00	to	$23.00
Tabe,	"	30.00	"	20.00
Arm Chair,	"	22.00	"	15.00
Sofa,	"	60.00	"	40.00
Chair,	"	11.00	"	7.25
Arm Chair,	"	18.00	"	12.00
Tabouret,	"	8.00	"	7.50
Table,	"	22.00	"	15.00
Rocker,	"	35.00	"	23.00
Table Desk,	from	$30.00	"	$20.00
Chain Swing,	"	51.00	"	34.00
Conversation Chair,	"	45.00	"	30.00
Chair,	"	8.00	"	5.25
Foot Stool,	"	4.00	"	2.75
Table,	"	17.00	"	11.50
Sofa,	"	53.00	"	35.00
Ottoman,	"	7.75	"	5.25

Goods purchased at Reduced Prices will be held for a reasonable time, not exceeding six weeks.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
WEST 23D STREET.

THUGS MAROONED GIRL ON "MAN-O'-WAR" LEDGES

Lillie O'Neal, Waitress, Cruelly Beaten and Left to Die.

POLICE TAKE NO ACTION

Locked Her Up Despite Injuries When Rescued Sunday—Magistrate Orders Inquiry.

Lillie O'Neal, an Irish girl nineteen years old, was brutally kicked and beaten in a boat in the East River in broad daylight Sunday and marooned on one of the Man-o'-War chain of rocks, south of Blackwell's Island, hy two thugs of the "Mackereiville" gang. The police of the Seventy-fifth Precinct, Long Island City, say that the girl was known at North Beach, and was drunk when she fell into the hands of the toughs. They had last night made no effort to find her assailants, and the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station had been equally inactive.

The tug Long Island of the Long Island Railroad fleet had looked after a float and was returning to Third Street, Long Island City, shortly before noon on Sunday, when one of the hands saw a girl walking on Canoe Rock, just south of Blackwell's Island. The maeter of the tug went as near as was safe to the rock, and hailed the girl, whose face was cut and hruised. As eoon as the tug reached her pier a dory with two of her crew put off for the Man-o'-War rocks. When they reached Canoe Rock the girl had fallen from weakness. She was in a violent tremor, and said at first that she wanted to be left alone to die. Finally she was prevailed on to get up, and was helped into the boat, which was rowed to the pier between Seventh and Eighth Streets, Long Island City.

The girl talked little. Her clothing, a dark ekirt and waist, was disarranged and soiled. She wore what had once been a black picture hat. At the pier the boatmen, who yesterday said that in their opinion the girl was not suffering from liquor, but from ill treatment, hailed a Roundsmen of the Fourth Street Precinct. She was taken to the station house and was entered on the blotter as intoxicated and unable to care for herself. As there is no matron at this station house, she was eent to the Seventy-fourth Precinct at Astoria. She was arraigned yesterday at the Fifth District Court, and Magistrate Connorton committed her to the Court House Jail until to-morrow to enable the police to inquire into her story.

She said she left Becker's Pavilion, North Beach, where she was employed as a servant, early Sunday morning, and about 10 o'clock found herself at Thirtieth Street and the East River. Two men accosted her, and discovering that she did not know the neighborhood, but wanted to go to the Shore Road, Astoria, offered to row her to Long Island City. She got into a hoat and had been rowed near to the Man-o'-War Rocks, when both men attacked her. Then they seized her purse, and, rowing to Canoe Rock, compelled her to leave the boat. Both men struck her and kicked her, she said. They gibed at her as they rowed away.

At the jail last evening one of the Wardens said that the woman was on the verge of collapse and was suffering acutely. They considered it by no means certain that her condition was due to excessive drinking. The police claim that Lillie O'Neal is not known at Becker's, and that she has no home, but she said in court that she would give the address of her mother if she did not feel keenly the disgrace that had come to her.

Mrs. Devery Buys Property at Jamaica.

Mrs. William S. Devery, wife of the ex-Chief of Police, bought in at auction yesterday a parcel of property at Jamaica for $29,500. The property was auctioned off by James W. Treadwell, referee in the suit brougbt by John J. O'Byrne against William J. Kehoe and others.

ADOPTS LITTLE RIVER DEVIL.

Nova Scotian Cocoanut Bark Skipper Brings Indian Son Here.

When the Nova Scotian bark Mary Hendry got in yesterday at Pier 3, East River, with a cargo of 100,000 cocoanuts, consigned especially for the use of New York's pie belt, a trio of trained turtles, seventy-five paroquets, she brought somebody that Capt. Foote prized a great deal more than all his cargo. That person is now known ae "Charley" Foote, and he is Capt. Foote's adopted son.

"Charley" is an Indian of thirteen years, and was an orphan when Capt. Foote found him. His father was a famous chief of a tribe the English equivalent of whose name ie the River Devils. When he was adopted eight months ago he knew very little English, hut now he is one of the most proficient talkers along the river front. "Charley" was playing with a couple of marmosets when a reporter saw him. Speaking of marmosets, the boy said: "I like them. They got very much sense. Fact is, they know a lot of things that even Bill, the cook, don't know. That is very funny, is it not? But Bill don't think so at all, and every time I tell him that I have to run, for he gets after me very swiftly. One of the marmosets is named Bill for him, and the other is Charley, for me. No, I won't sell any of them. They are all I have left to keep me remembering the San Blas coast, from where I came and where my brothers still are. No, I won't grow up an American. I will be a Nova Scotian, just like the skipper. His country must be best, since he is best of all I know."

The Mary Hendry made a fast run up—twelve days from port to port, exclusive of two of dead calm. She raced up with the Atrato, Capt. Watts, and heat her.

HELD ON CHEWED-UP EVIDENCE

Alleged Counterfeiter Woman Detective Captured Tried to Swallow Bills.

John English, a barber, twenty-six years old, of 522 East Fourteenth Street, and John Smith, an insurance agent, of 221 East Twenty-first Street, were arraigned yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building, charged with passing counterfeit bills.

The complaint was sworn to by Mrs. Helen Frost of 130 Second Avenue, who claims to be a private detective. She says she saw the two men attempt to pass a counterfeit bill in the Astor Place Hotel, at Third Avenue and St. Mark's Place, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. Four counterfeit bills, which it is alleged English attempted to chew up when arrested, were recovered and offered in evidence.

Anna Adams, a cashier in Paul Brown's bakery, at 33 Third Avenue, also identified the men as having passed a counterfeit bill on her on Wednesday last. The men were held in $9,000 bail for examination on Monday.

HELD FOR BOMB THROWING.

Police Think Italian Saloon Keeper Prompted the Deed.

The police of the Morrisania Police Station have arrested Giovanni Fennelli, the saloonkeeper of 469 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, who they think knows something more about the throwing of the homb in the Bronx Saturday night than he has told.

It was at Fennelli's saloon that the crowd first gathered in response to his invitation. A rival saloonkeper, not to be outdone, opened beer for his friends, and it was not long afterward that the bomb was thrown. Vinnetto, the man arrested shortly after the affair, has confessed, as the police say, but declares he was drunk when he threw the homb. The police think that Fennelli prompted him to do it. He is still in the Lebanon Hospital in a serious condition.

The police also had Peter di Nerio and his brother Alfonso of 466 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street committed to the House of Detention as witnesses. Rosa di Orio, eleven years old, and her sister Louisa, fourteen years old, of 475 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, were committed to the Children's Society.



It's easy to talk, as it's easy to walk, where you're sure of your ground.

10,000 neglige shirts.

All of the make that has made up most of our shirt stock for years—so it's easy to vouch for their making and fit.

All at least $1.50 quality, with a considerable proportion of $2 shirts; and the few dozen $2.50 patterns left from a very busy season.

85 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.



Worth Knowing.

Prices on some of our *best* are away down.

The smart looking $12.00 & $14.00 Outing Coats and Trousers, wool crash, are $9.

$4.50 $5 & $6 Bathing suits $3

$4.50 & $5 Bath Robes $2.95

$4 & $5 Shoes $2.85.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician
New Method. F

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; showers at night; fresh, southeast winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,036. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

GOELET JEWELS ARE FOUND IN SAFE HERE

Owner Didn't Have Them in Newport, Pinkertons Say.

WORN AT SON'S MARRIAGE

With Attorney and Detectives Mrs. Goelet Visits Fifth Avenue Home and Finds the $200,000 Worth of Jewels Intact.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet's jewels, valued at $200,000, have been found. For weeks the Pinkerton Detective Agency has had its best men searching for them, while the police of two cities lent what assistance they could and Newport held its breath.

The statement of their finding, as issued yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Agency, authorized by Mrs. Goelet and subscribed to by her attorney, George G. De Witt, is as follows:

Mrs. Ogden Goelet's jewels, which were believed to have been lost, were, through the suggestion of the Pinkertons and Chief of Police Richards of Newport, found to-day by her in her safe in this city.

Mrs. Goelet left New York for Newport on June 21. She took with her her jewel case. In the middle of July she went to the case for some of the jewelry. She missed it, and made a thorough search for it in her Newport residence. Failing to find it, in the latter part of July she reported her loss to the Pinkertons at New York and Chief of Police Richards at Newport.

After a thorough investigation by the Pinkertons, who concluded that no robbery had been committed and that the jewels were probably in her safe in this city, she, at their suggestion, came here Monday, and to-day on opening her safe found the jewels where she had placed them.

Up to the moment that the statement was handed out at the New York offices of the Pinkerton Agency the utmost secrecy was observed by everybody connected with the case. Superintendent Dougherty declined to say anything, one way or the other. Capt. Langan, who is acting in Inspector McClusky's absence as the head of the detective force of the New York Police Department, declared that he knew nothing whatever of any missing jewels, although a circular setting forth the character of the gems had been placed in his possession. Chief of Police Richards, who is at the helm of Newport's bureau for the discouragement of crime, avowed that he was absolutely without information as to the loss of any jewels, and Mrs. Goelet refused either to affirm or to deny that she was minus precious stones worth a fifth of a million dollars.

It soon became noised abroad that Mrs. Goelet was in New York at the Hotel Buckingham in hourly consultation with detectives, and arrests were expected at any moment. The value of the jewels which had never been lost but were found, the prominence of their owner, and the extent of the hunt which had been made for them, demanded some explanation out of the ordinary.

Superintendent Dougherty was assisted in his promulgation of the statement by his colleague, Mr. Cornish, and Assistant Superintendent John W. Rogers, who had managed the search for the gems. An hour was fixed for the ceremony of enlightening the public, and, after the contents of the statement had been duly digested, Mr. Dougherty answered all questions he cared to, and elucidated such points as he felt called for elucidation.

"When we were called into the case," said Mr. Dougherty, "Mrs. Goelet told us that she had taken her jewels with her to Newport, and had locked them in the safe at her home there. When she went to look for them they were gone. We put our best detectives to work, and followed every line we could think of. Clues without number were picked up and fell to the ground. Finally we became convinced that Mrs. Goelet had not been robbed, and suggested that she might have left her jewels in her town house.

"Mrs. Goelet, however, insisted that she had taken the jewels with her when she went to Newport and that they were missing. It hardly seemed reasonable that a woman should mislay $200,000 worth of jewelry, and, as she was so positive, we were compelled to keep working along conventional lines.

Mr. Rogers went to Newport and looked over the ground thoroughly. I visited Mrs. Goelet's Newport home something over a week ago. Mr. Rogers and myself were both sure, when we had studied the situation, that Mrs. Goelet must be mistaken, and we urged that she return to New York and see if she had not left the jewels behind her. It was not easy to persuade Mrs. Goelet that her memory could be at fault, but when she heard sensational reports regarding the implication of prominent people in the matter, she gave in.

This afternoon, in company with her attorney and two of our men, she went to her town house, 608 Fifth Avenue, which had been closed for the Summer. She opened her safe, and there she found the gems.

"I make this statement because so much publicity has been given to the affair, and so many insinuations regarding the prominent people said to be involved have been whispered. It was simply a case of Mrs. Goelet mistaking a package of jewels which she took to Newport with her for the fortune that she had left in the safe in her town house. Nobody was suspected by us after we once got deep into the case."

"Why was there no mention of 'theft' in the circular containing the statement that the jewels were lost?" he was asked.

"I have told you all I am authorized to say. For any further information you will have to go to the Goelets."

Mrs. Goelet spent an hour or so at her town house and returned to her hotel, where she denied herself to all visitors. She expects to return to Newport to-day.

After assisting in the opening of the safe and the recovery of the jewels, Mr. De Witt, who had been called from his Summer home in Southampton, took a train for Seabright, where he was found last night at the home of William H. Wickham, on Ocean Avenue.

"There was no mystery at all about the jewels," said Mr. De Witt last night. "Mrs. Goelet wore them last on the occasion of the marriage of her son Robert. After her return from the wedding she placed the jewels in the safe in her house, and when she went to Newport for the Summer she was under the impression that she took them along with her. I saw the safe opened myself and the jewels taken from them. These are the facts in the case, as simply as they can be stated."

He was asked as to the truth of the report that a guest of the Goelet home in Newport, a gentleman who hails from a Southern State, had suffered the loss of a valuable pin while there.

"The story is absolutely without foundation," he replied.

When he learned that the Pinkertons had given out a statement concerning the Goelet jewels, Chief of Police Richards of Newport, who had denied on sundry and divers occasions that he knew aught of missing jewels, unburdened himself.

"I was called into the case," he said, "on July 20, and told by Mrs. Goelet that jewelry worth from $175,000 to $200,000 was not to be found.

"I have never denied that a loss of jewels had been reported to me. What I said was that I had heard nothing of any robbery committed in Newport."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.

SCALP TORN OFF IN AUTO.

Miss Dougherty Fell Under Machine Near Central Park Casino.

As Miss M. Dougherty of Rochester stepped from an automobile last night at the Casino, in Central Park, she slipped and fell, her hair catching in the crankshaft of the engine, which was revolving rapidly, although the machine itself had come to a stop. The hair was wound round and round the shaft, drawing Miss Dougherty's head closer and closer. Finally the revolutions drew her head so close the scalp was torn off.

Patrolman Keenan of the Park Squad lifted the woman from beneath the step and the side of the machine. He was forced to take his knife out and cut several strands of hair to effect her release.

With Miss Dougherty in the auto was a man who gave his name as Frank Edwards of 1,723 Riverside Drive. There was another woman in the party, who said she was a Miss Smith, and that she lived at the same address as that given by the man. As soon as Miss Dougherty was freed the man whispered to the chauffeur to move on. The police made him wait until he had stated that the auto was owned by J. J. Hickey of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The auto was then allowed to proceed.

Miss Dougherty is a handsome woman, about 5 feet 8 inches in height. She is a brunette, was handsomely gowned, and wore a profusion of jewels. She bore her sufferings with remarkable fortitude after her first screams, and made no protests when her companions left her, although she was fully conscious. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Lathrop, the surgeon in charge, said that her injuries were very severe, but did not endanger her life. He said the woman would have to submit to an operation of scalp grafting.

BOAT AFIRE, THREE SAVED.

Motor Boat Ablaze—Owner, Dr. Waugh, Fought Fire Long.

Fire was seen on the motor yacht Beach in Pelham Bay, opposite Anderson's supply station, on City Island, at 9:30 o'clock last night, and as the flames rose several figures were seen running frantically about the deck. Capt. Robert H. Coles, master of a sloop yacht, started for the rescue simultaneously with Charles Angus, Oscar Fordham, and Arthur Thompson, members of the City Island branch of the Life Saving Corps.

Two of the men on the yacht jumped overboard as the rescuers approached and started to swim toward them. They were Joseph Bean and his son, Otis Bean, fifteen years old, who had been aboard as the guests of Dr. Waugh, the owner of the yacht. Coles saved the father and Fordham rescued the son.

They took them ashore and then put out to the burning craft, which by that time was endangering other boats. To their astonishment, when they drew near, they found Dr Waugh still on board, madly endeavoring to put out the fire. They coaxed him to leave, warning him that the yacht was likely to blow up any moment, but he refused. Finally they leaped on board, and by main force tossed him into one of their boats and rowed off with him.

Before leaving the Beach to her fate, they drove hole after hole through her below the water line with a sharp-pointed anchor, causing her to sink to the water's edge. Even then she continued to burn fiercely, and it is believed will prove a total loss.

SHOWERED ROBBER WITH GOLD

Chicago Man Used Money Sack as Weapon—And It Burst.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A canvas sack, containing $3,200 in gold and silver, was the weapon used by F. H. Bartholomew to-day against one of three robbers who held him up with revolvers.

When he struck the man the bag broke and the money scattered in all directions. The anxiety of the robbers to get the cash probably saved Bartholomew's life, for as soon as the bag burst they busied themselves picking up as much of the money as possible before the arrival of the police.

When the trio had secured about $500 they were put to flight by a policeman, who answered Bartholomew's cries. The robbers boarded an electric car with the policeman in pursuit in a horse and buggy. The robbers made their escape.

40 MISSING AFTER WRECK

Girl's Body Found Twenty-two Miles from Scene in Arkansas River.

PUEBLO, Aug. 9.—Organized searching parties scoured the Fountain River banks for miles to-day in the hope of finding the remaining bodies of the victims of Sunday night's wreck at Eden. Seven more bodies were recovered and a number identified.

The total death list as completed at midnight shows 73 identified dead, 40 missing, and 3 unidentified dead, making the sum total 116.

The Coroner's examination into the causes of the disaster will be exhaustive, and it is thought that it will require more than a week to hear all the witnesses that have been subpoenaed. Four railroad men were examined this afternoon before the jury adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The body of a handsomely dressed young woman about twenty-five years of age was found twenty-two miles down the Arkansas River to-day, and was to this city. The body has not been identified.

JUDGE PARKER READY FOR NOTIFICATION TO-DAY

Home-Made Stand and Decorations at Rosemount.

LAMONT AND GRAY ARRIVE

Ex-Secretary to Work for the Ticket—Reiterates He Is Not a Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—There was a fine picture of real old Jeffersonian simplicity at Rosemount to-day. The folks there were busy making the preparations for the notification ceremony to-morrow, and all the work was being done by the Judge's people.

His brother, Fred Parker, in his shirt sleeves, and with a flapping straw hat of immense proportions, was hauling ropes, while Arthur McCausland, the Private Secretary, equally shirt-sleeved, was draping flags over the speakers' stand, and A. S. Brolley, stenographer, was helping him.

The stand is propped up on some wooden boxes which have done duty in other directions heretofore. The platform was built by Fred Parker and Mr. McCausland. The whole thing will be strictly a home-made affair, with no imported labor.

In the event of inclement weather, however, the notification ceremony will take place on the steamer Sagamore, which will bring the Notification Committee from New York City.

The Notification Committee comes under the hospitality of the New York State Democratic Committee, and it alone numbers upward of fifty men. With its members will come a large number of New York City Democrats. It is expected that many prominent Democrats from this and other States will be present, among them ex-Senator David B. Hill, Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, and members of the Democratic National Committee.

The members of the notification Committee will first be received by Judge Parker upon the veranda at Rosemount. They will be presented to him by Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee. The formal ceremony will begin probably between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, and will occupy about two hours.

The opening speech will be that of Chairman Champ Clark of Missouri, who will formally notify Judge Parker of his nomination, and present to him a certified copy of the platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention, and of the message decided upon by the convention in reply to the Judge's telegram on the gold standard sent to William F. Sheehan. Judge Parker will then follow Mr. Clark with his speech formally accepting the nomination. Two other speeches are arranged for.

The ceremony will be followed by an informal session of greeting and congratulation, after which the visitors will depart by boat and train as they came.

Ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont and Judge George Gray paid their expected visit to Judge Parker to-day, coming on the Queen City of Poughkeepsie. The call was only an hour long, and at its conclusion the usual surprise was manifested that any one should think it anything more than a social visit.

"I came to renew an old acquaintance with Judge Parker, begun a number of years ago," said Judge Gray.

"I came to escort Judge Gray, who is my guest," said Col. Lamont.

The three distinguished Democrats, however, discussed politics, and Col. Lamont told Judge Parker that he was ready to do all he could to secure the election of the ticket. He said that no Democrat could hang back with such an acceptable candidate and platform, and that he intended to devote himself to the service of the party.

Notwithstanding this, there is every reason to believe that he will not accept the nomination for Governor, that when he says he will devote himself to the service of the party he merely means that he will do what other Democrats are doing for the success of the ticket, and that he does not feel that party success depends upon his making the race for Governor. He reiterated that he was not a candidate for the Governorship, and added that he believed an emergency that would make it his duty to accept such a nomination was very remote. He repeated his opinion quoted the other day that Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo was well fitted for the nomination, and would make a strong candidate.

After the departure of Judge Gray and Col. Lamont, a number of other visitors arrived. The first detachment consisted of Senator Thomas S. Martin and Representative Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Representative William S. Cowherd of Missouri, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and Circuit Judge Prentiss of Suffolk, Va.

After them came Dr. F. C. Rieloff, German Consul at St. Louis; Col. J. W. English, President of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, and a member of Gov. Terrell's staff; John A. Gray of The Atlanta Journal; Miss Bee Lane, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Savannah, Ga., and Dr. N. M. Martin of the same city. Mrs. Daniel Manning arrived to see the notification ceremony and remained overnight at Rosemount. The Judge's sister, Mrs. J. A. Niles, also reached here from Derby, Conn.

In the evening Chairman Sheehan arrived from New York to get Judge Parker's views on the work of the Executive Committee. He will return to New York to-morrow.

It was announced at Rosemount to-night that Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago is expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

NOTIFICATION IN WRITING.

Committee Decides to Make Occasion More Formal.

There was a gathering of Democrats yesterday, centring at the Hoffman House, preparatory to the trip up the Hudson to-day to notify Judge Parker of his nomination for the Presidency. The Notification Committee met twice during the day.

With Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, Chairman of the committee, presiding, and most of the members present, the Notification Committee met in the parlor of the Hoffman House at noon to complete arrangements for the notification. A report on the steamer and railroad arrangements made by W. S. Rodie of the State Committee was read and approved, and then a sub-committee was named, with Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis as its head, to draw up a formal notification, signed by the committeemen, to be presented to Judge Parker by Chairman Clark after he had finished his speech to the nominee.

At first it was supposed that the speech

Continued on Page 2.

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN ARMENIA.

Turks Destroy Villages and Rebels Attack Garrisons in Revenge.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.—A correspondent of The Daily News at Tabriz, Persia, in a dispatch dated Aug. 6 says:

"On July 13 a band of Armenian revolutionists appeared near Outchkilissa. Turkish soldiers and Kurds, finding an excuse, attacked and destroyed the villages of Outchkilissa, Koomlouboujak, Gougan, Karabazar, and Sayto, butchering men and assaulting women.

"Two large Armenian bands, marching to Sassun to help the insurgent leader Antranik, attacked the garrison at Mossunzory and Goutchagh for revenge on July 25. At dawn bombs were thrown into these places, killing many, and severe fighting ensued.

"A majority of the soldiers were killed, and the garrisons resembled graveyards. One band forced its way through the Kurdish tribes toward Arjess.

"The number of soldiers killed amounted to several hundred."

FAMILY KILLED IN WRECK.

Four Dead in Chicago Train Crash—New York Girl Hurt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A mother and her three little children were killed and a number of other persons seriously injured in a collision to-night between a west-bound Baltimore and Ohio passenger train and a Chicago and Erie freight train at the Brighton Park Railroad crossing.

The collision followed a frantic effort on the part of the crossing flagman to change the course of the freight train. He had given a signal that all was clear for it to back over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks.

The passenger train, which was approaching rapidly, was struck by the freight cars and two of the coaches were overturned. One of the freight cars crashed through the woodwork of one of the coaches where the four who were killed were seated. They were a family of five, and C. C. Schwartz, the father, was the only one who escaped with his life. Although taken from the wreck unconscious and suffering from broken bones and bruises, it is believed that his injuries will not prove fatal. The mother and the three children were killed instantly.

Coroner John E. Traeger as soon as notified of the wreck hastened personally with a force of men to the scene to determine where the blame lies.

Miss Nellie Drown of New York was among the injured. She was badly bruised, and sustained internal injuries.

FOUNDRY PLANT DYNAMITED.

Buildings Near Albany Wrecked—Mill Was Run in Spite of Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A partially successful attempt was made to-day to wreck the plant of the West Side Foundry Company, in Colonie, just outside the City of Watervliet, with dynamite. No one was hurt.

The West Side Foundry Company has had trouble with its employes since the beginning of the year, and a strike has been in progress since April 19. The company has obtained two court injunctions restraining its former employes from picketing its premises and interfering with the men at work there. Meanwhile the plant has continued in operation. As yet no arrests have been made.

GREAT FIRE IN VICTORIA.

Several Blocks in Residential Section Believed to be Doomed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 9.—A great fire is raging in the northern residential section. Several blocks are believed to be doomed.

Part of the Albion Iron Works, where the fire started, is a total wreck. The fire jumped several hundred yards, wiping out residences on Government Street, and then went with the high wind to the Work estate, where it is now raging.

It is too high for water pressure there, and the Fire Department is practically helpless.

AGED COUPLE DIE TOGETHER.

Grief Kills Jacob Kirchhof After His Wife Anna's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Jacob Kirchhof and his wife, Anna Kirchhof, who had lived for thirty-four years in New Rochelle, are dead at their former home, in Washington Avenue. Mrs. Kirchhof died Sunday of old age, and her husband, who had often expressed the desire to go when his wife departed, died Monday of a broken heart.

To-morrow the aged couple will be buried together from St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, and their bodies will lie side by side in the Catholic Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirchhof were both seventy-five years old. They were both born in Germany, and were married forty-eight years ago. Three children were born to them. Some time ago Mrs. Kirchhof was taken ill, suffering from old age and a general breakdown. Sunday she had a relapse, and died within a few hours. It was then that Mr. Kirchhof was heard to say:

"Now that Anna is gone I have nothing further to live for."

A few hours later he complained of being sick, and the following morning he died.

L. Z. LEITER'S CHICAGO ESTATE.

Property in Cook County Valued at Over $7,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Letters of administration for Joseph Leiter, son of the late Levi Z. Leiter, were applied for in the Probate Court to-day.

The real estate in Chicago and Cook County is valued at $7,000,000 and the personal property at $10,000.

BEETLE CHOKED HIM.

"Blue Button" Officer Nearly Killed While Conducting Services.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 9.—"Capt." Charles H. Stanley, a field officer of "the blue button army," who is known as the "Converted Comedian," and who is leading services at the Rescue Mission here, narrowly escaped choking to death to-night.

As he was singing a hymn a large beetle flew down his throat and lodged there. The Captain was black in the face until the insect was dislodged.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC NEAR JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

Forty-two Cases in Block Due to Infected Spring.

FEEDER FOR STORAGE WORKS

No Present Danger in Bronx, but Soil Must Be Turned Over Before Reservoir Is Opened.

The authorities of the Health Department admitted yesterday that there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx, and that the condition of affairs there was becoming alarming. Forty-two cases of typhoid were discovered in one block alone, and so far as could be learned last night nearly all of the persons afflicted with the disease were stricken after drinking water from a spring which empties into the uncompleted Jerome Park Reservoir.

This reservoir was soon to be put into use as a storage reservoir for the water supply of the Borough of Manhattan, but at present it contains no Croton water, and there is no danger of the epidemic spreading to Manhattan. The disease is now confined to a district which practically abuts upon the new reservoir at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, where the contractors engaged in completing the reservoir are at work blasting rock.

Here there is an Italian colony numbering about 1,000 persons. Most of these persons reside in the houses along Villa Avenue, a thoroughfare that parallels Jerome Avenue, one block east of the reservoir, and extending from Two Hundred and Third Street to Two Hundred and Fourth Street, at the foot of the Bedford Park Hill. Just a stone's throw from the stricken district many well-known men reside. But as far as could be learned last night the disease had not extended to any of the dwellings on Bedford Hill.

Dr. Charles T. Roberts, the sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, and his assistant, Dr. Charles F. Spencer, accompanied by several other physicians, went to the typhoid district yesterday and made a thorough investigation of the conditions. They learned that all of those who are now suffering from the disease had partaken of water from a near by spring which forms a creek running through the new reservoir. Samples of the water from this creek, from the spring directly, and portions of the muddy soil there were carried away by the Health Department officials for analysis.

The sanitary Superintendent then detailed a corps of fifty physicians, all Inspectors in the Health Department, to the work of inspecting and disinfecting the various dwellings of the neighborhood. The Health Board doctors placarded the houses where they found cases of typhoid, posting notices as to what should be done to prevent the spread of the disease and warning the tenants to avoid drinking any of the water from the springs in the neighborhood.

To-day another corps of physicians from the sanitary squad of the Health Department will go to the Bronx. It appears that the Health Department first learned of the situation about ten days ago, and has been carrying on an investigation quietly, so as not to alarm people who reside near the new reservoirs. They learned that the majority of the residents in the neighborhood had never had the Croton water in their dwellings and depended entirely on the spring water for cooking and drinking purposes. Their family physicians had promptly notified the Health Board of the epidemic. One of the physicians, Dr. Alban E. Munson of Davidson Avenue, said last night:

"I was called in four new cases to-day. Yesterday I had two new cases added to my list. All of my patients had been drinking from the spring which creates the creek that runs through the reservoir. I found that the dwellings wherein my patients reside have not been connected with the city sewers, but in most cases had cesspools in the rear of their houses. There are two theories as to typhoid, one that the germs of the disease are in the ground soil and live there, and that sunlight only kills them. Then the water theory that the water passing over this soil becomes impregnated with the germs.

"The creek in the reservoir is filled with these germs, I believe, and to turn the Croton water into it now would certainly prove more disastrous than did the epidemic at Ithaca. There is nothing that will kill the germs there but the constant turning over of this soil. Freezing will not kill them, and the only thing that can be done before the new reservoir is opened is to turn the soil there until all the germs are killed."

MRS. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR HURT.

Chicago Woman Pinned Under Trap When Horses Fall Over Backward.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor is at her residence in Lake Forest suffering from a dislocated shoulder and bruises sustained in an accident that occurred while she was driving near the Onwentsia Club Sunday evening.

With her coachman, she was driving toward the clubhouse in a high trap. The horses became frightened at a street car, reared, and fell over backward, overturning the trap upon the two occupants. Both were imprisoned under the vehicle, while the horses began kicking it to pieces. Finally passers by came to their aid, subdued the horses, and helped Mrs. Taylor to a carriage.

EXCURSION BOAT BURNS.

Merrymakers Reach Shore as Flames Envelop Yacht in St. Lawrence River.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The excursion steam yacht Valleta, owned by Capt. E. J. Pelton of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire in the St. Lawrence River midway between Clayton and Cape Vincent to-day. The yacht had been chartered by a party of guests from the Frontenac Hotel early in the afternoon and she arrived at the dock at Morgan's Point about 4 o'clock.

The passengers had barely reached shore when the boat burst into flames. The crew released the burning craft and she floated out into midstream ablaze from stem to stern. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Young Nelson Saves Woman in Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 9.—Quick action by Jules B. Nelson of New York, a son of Mrs. Frederic Nelson, saved an old woman from a bad accident to-day. The woman stepped from a rapidly moving trolley car. Nelson caught her, and except for a facial bruise she escaped injury.

KILLED IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Hotel Man Loses Life at Sheepshead Bay—Alderman Lundy Hurt.

Thomas Osborne, twenty-eight years old, owner of the Osborne House in Sheepshead Bay, clerk of the Coney Island Police Court, and one of the best known men in the place, was killed, and William McKane of East Twenty-third street, Sheepshead Bay, and Charles Hogan of Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, were hurt in a collision of their cab, driven by Hogan, and a trolley car, at Sheepshead Bay at 1 o'clock this morning.

Alderman Frederick Lundy of Sheepshead Bay was also severely injured.

The cab had reached Coney Island and Neptune Avenues when car No. 735 of the Smith Street line, going at a rapid rate, struck the vehicle and threw it with great force to one side. The cab was smashed into splinters and Osborne's body was crushed beyond recognition.

FIRST MESSAGE FROM NOME.

Sent by Government Wireless System and Thence Over Land Lines.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 9.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, has received the first telegraphic message ever sent direct from Nome, Alaska. It marks the inauguration of the Government wireless system from Nome, 107 miles to St. Michaels. From St. Cichaels the message came by the wire line up the Yukon to Dawson, and thence to Seattle, traveling 3,500 miles altogether.

SOCIAL LEADERS' PETTY DEBTS.

What the Books of a Bankrupt Pittsburg Caterer Disclose.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—James D. Youngson, the caterer, filed papers in bankruptcy to-day. The names of many of the city's social leaders appear on his books.

Mr. Youngson in his assignment presents the names of about 500 persons. A list which aggregates $1,750 runs from 50 cents to $2.50. A prominent minister's name appears between the names of the wives of two well-known lawyers, yet the combined bill of the three will hardly aggregate $4.

ADRIFT IN DORY 11 DAYS.

Without Food or Water Two Men Are Carried 200 Miles Off Banks.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 9.—The schooner Hydrangea has arrived here bringing two fishermen, Peter Gradley and C. Conley, who were lost in their dory from the Gloucester schooner Indiana. The men were picked up forty miles off St. Pierre, Miquelon, in an exhausted condition, after they had been afloat eleven days without food or water.

The Indiana was off Sable Island when the two men set out. In the fog bank the men rowed until they were exhausted. The dory drifted more than 200 miles toward the Newfoundland coast.

DROWNED AT CAPE MAY.

Two Women Carried Into Delaware Bay Before Help Could Reach Them.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Margaret Gillies, thirty-five years old, and Lizzie Carson, twenty-one years old, of Front Street and Fisher's Lane, Olney, Philadelphia, were drowned in the surf while bathing at Cape May Point this afternoon.

They had been bathing but a few minutes when they were caught in a strong current flowing around the point and into Delaware Bay. They called for help, but all efforts to reach them were unsuccessful. The bodies have not been recovered.

WALDORF PARADERS SCARED.

Scatter When Hysterical Woman Rushes into the Hotel.

Peacock Row, as one of the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel is called, was filled with women in evening dress last evening, when they were startled by a woman who rushed in, laughing hysterically. The paraders fled, but some men captured the laughing woman.

Pauline Espiteller, thirty-nine years old, of 152 West Thirty-first Street, was the description the woman gave of herself after a New York Hospital ambulance surgeon had brought her back to a normal condition. She was passing the hotel, she said, when the fit of hysteria seized her, and she rushed in without knowing what she was doing. Dr. Gillespie took her to the hospital.

MOSS A LIFE SAVER.

Magistrate Rescues a Young Woman Bather at West Arverne.

Magistrate Joseph Moss, who is sitting in the Yorkville Court, it became known yesterday, rescued a young woman from drowning last Sunday. The Magistrate has been stopping at the Hotel Waldorf at West Arverne. On Sunday he was bathing at a time when Miss Alice Toffee, a guest at the hotel, was also bathing.

Miss Toffee knows little about swimming, but was attempting a few strokes, when one wave larger than another took her seaward. Magistrate Moss and Marc Lowenthal, a friend, noticed that the young woman was in difficulty, and made a dash for her. Magistrate Moss reached her first and brought her safely to shallow water.

The Magistrate would not discuss the rescue yesterday.

OPEN SHOP THE ONLY COURSE.

Country Should Declare for It, Vice Chancellor Pitney Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 9.—Vice Chancellor Pitney in Chancery Chambers to-day expressed himself as being in favor of the "open shop" policy started by the employing plumbers of Montclair, and declared that the labor unions were making a mistake in their course.

Frederick Fass, a master plumber of Montclair, had sued John Cabel and seven other union workmen for alleged interference with Fass's business following the lock-out in May. After reading some affidavits the Vice Chancellor sounded his gavel and said:

"The country should declare open shop in all trades. Political economy will not allow any other course. The unions make a mistake, and had better come to it that the open shop would be best."

Carried Thirty Miles on a Cowcatcher.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 9.—A man who crawled on the cowcatcher of a New York Central passenger engine at Cammal last night to take a nap didn't wake up until after the train started. He was carried for thirty miles, and then arrested for illegal riding. Railroaders cannot understand how he maintained his hold, as that part of the road is extremely rough.

USE CHINESE RAILWAY TO OUTFLANK RUSSIANS

Japanese Mobilizing Troops for Attack on Sing-min-Tung.

FEAR OF CHINA RENEWED

Report That Men From Formosa Are With the Mikado's Troops Revive Russian Apprehension.

MUKDEN, Aug. 9.—The Japanese are using the Shan-hai-kwan—Yin-Kow Railway for provisioning the army and mobilizing troops for an attack on Sing-min-Tung about thirty miles west of Mukden.

Drive Back Japanese Outposts.

SING-CHING, Sixty-six miles east of Mukden, Aug. 8.—(Delayed.)—A column of Russian troops, consisting of two companies of Cossacks, two companies of sharpshooters, a company of infantry, and a couple of mountain guns, set out on Aug. 4 on the Sai-ma-Tse road toward Tsian-Shan, thirty-six miles southward, and drove in the Japanese outposts.

A hundred men stubbornly resisted at three consecutive passes, but were routed by the Russian artillery, leaving ammunition and equipment behind them. One Russian was killed and four were wounded.

The Russians pursued the Japanese as far as Tsian-Shan. According to the Chinese, 2,000 Japanese are holding that place.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 6—(Delayed.)—Gen. Kuropatkin is ready to defeat the Japanese plan for cutting off Liao-Yang.

The Japanese forces are concentrated in three groups—the first at Simu-Cheng, Hai-Cheng, and Niu-Chwang; the second threatening Lian-dian-Sian and Liao-Yang, and the third threatening Sikse-Yan, Liao-Yang, and Mukden.

According to Chinese reports, the Japanese are massing in the direction of Sai-ma-Tse, evidently for flanking Liao-Yang, and a strong column is ascending the Liao Valley from Niu-Chwang, also for the purpose of flanking Liao-Yang. A reliable Chinese merchant declares this column includes 10,000 Chinese, Japanese subjects, from the Island of Formosa.

This most unwelcome development may induce other Chinese to join the Japanese. It is hard to tell a Formosan from a Manchurian.

Terrific rains on Thursday turned Liao-Yang into a marsh and almost destroyed the roads. Later the sun shone brilliantly, but the weather became cooler. The soldiers were drenched, but seemed glad and were heard to say:

"It is the help of Heaven. The god of battles is always with us."

AN-SHAN-CHAN, (Half Way Between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang,) Aug. 6, (Delayed.)—A cavalry reconnaissance in force along the whole front Aug. 5 in the direction of Niu-Chwang resulted in the capture of four armed Chinese bandits.

One of them was carrying a Japanese rifle.

Report from Sakharoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff telegraphs that there is no change in the situation around Liao-Yang.

He adds that a Russian cavalry detachment has made a successful raid toward Niu-Chwang, burning a village and alarming the Japanese outposts.

Although Gen. Sakharoff reports that there is no change in the situation around Liao-Yang, it is evident from the dispatches to The Associated Press that the Japanese are continuing their preparations for a flanking movement, which may possibly alter the nature of the expected engagement at Liao-Yang, and which may also further delay the crucial development.

The concentration of a strong Japanese force at Sai-ma-Tse indicates an intention to press forward toward Mukden, and if possible cut the Russian communications and prevent Gen. Kuropatkin from retiring northward. Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently aware of this move and is sending out reconnoitring parties from Sing-Ching along the Sai-ma-Tse road. This is shown by the slight encounter with a Japanese outpost within thirty miles of Sing-Ching.

The Japanese are also bringing up strong forces from Yin-Kow. A column marching from Niu-Chwang with the evident intention of flanking Liao-Yang from the westward, included 10,000 Chinese from Formosa, who are Japanese subjects. The Associated Press correspondent at Liao-Yang points out the alarming character of this development, and fears that the example may prove contagious. If the local Chinese are induced to join the Japanese it will be impossible to distinguish the Formosa and Manchurian Chinese. This revives the spectre of Chinese embroilment with the more remote possibility of foreign entanglements.

Chinese Troops in North.

There is considerable anxiety regarding the presence of Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai, Commander in Chief of the Chinese forces, and Gen. Ma, with strong forces of troops in the north.

Although it now seems improbable that anything can prevent a Japanese attack on Liao-Yang, the hope is expressed here that the elements may again prove to be Russia's allies, just as they did in 1812. The prospect of rains heavy enough to arrest military operations is not likely, however, as the time for the rainy season is now past.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is bringing large forces to Mukden to reinforce Gen. Kuropatkin. Gen. Linevitch's troops are stationed around Vladivostok, and it is doubtful if they could arrive at Liao-Yang in time.

The Associated Press hears on good authority that Viceroy Alexieff is still at Liao-Yang.

The army organ, reviewing Gen. Kuropatkin's movements, says:

"The retreat is in accordance with a plan laid down for the first period of the campaign, which is to weaken the forces of the enemy by contesting strongly the defensive positions, thus impeding the Japanese progress, and compelling the enemy to waste large numbers of men and much

war material on the advance. The result has been that, in three and ons-half months, the Japanese have only covered a few score of versts."

GREAT PORT ARTHUR BATTLE.

Japanese Reported Repulsed, but Over 1,000 Russians Killed.

TOKIO, Aug. 9.—All official reportss of the operations at Port Arthur are still withheld, but I learn on the best authority that there is no truth whatever in the Russian rumors of Japanese reverses with heavy losses.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.—The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo corrsspondent reports that a great land and sea fight occurred at Port Arthur on Aug. 8, and that the Japanese were repeatedly repulsed.

Over a thousand Russians were killed, the correspondent says.

The Russian troops have now been reinforced by the civilians who remained at Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 9.—From a source hitherto reliable it is said there is good reason to believe that the Japanese are renewing their attack on the remaining outer positions at Port Arthur.

The officers of the German cruiser Fürst Bismarck, lying at the outer edge of this harbor, express the opinion that the firing heard last night was an encounter between detachments of the belligerents' warships, approximately twenty miles northwest of Che-Foo. From the cruiser's advantageous position the flashes preceding the detonations could be seen.

However, three steamers which entered the harbor early this morning say they did not hear any firing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Aug. 7, has been received by the Czar:

"Gen. Stoessel reports as follows:

"'At 5 in the morning of July 27, the enemy having advanced a strong force, their artillery opened fire along their whole front, followed by a series of attacks, one of which, directed against Yupilaza Mountain, was especially vigorous.

"'At about 8 in the evening the enemy were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses. I remained in the advanced positions we had held for two days against an army very much stronger than ours.

"'At 4 in the morning of July 30 about five divisions of Japanese took the offensive against our position on the Wolf Hills. In view of the enormous superiority of the enemy's forces and the weakness of the position, our troops were ordered to retire to the next positions without fighting. The movement was effected in complete order under the protection of artillery, which, by accurate fire at short ranges, completely stopped the Japanese advance.

"'Our losses have not yet been ascertained, but they were not great. The losses of the Japanese were very considerable.

"'In the engagements of July 26 and July 27 the Japanese had about 70,000 men and a considerable number of siegs guns.

"'The morale of the Russian troops is excellent and their health good.'"

Gen. Stoessel locates Yupilaza Mountain as situated ten miles northeast of Port Arthur, and says that the Japanese attack on that position was only a demonstration, the real assault being Wolf Hills, which are only six miles northward and near the railroad station.

The General Staff explains that this position consists of a long crest of hills, offering a great advantage owing to their proximity to the fortress. The Staff is unable to account for the presence of five Japanese divisions on the Kwan-Tung Peninsula.

The Russ estimates that the Japaness losses thus far as a result of the siege of Port Arthur aggregate 23,000 men and says the Mikado's injunction not to waete lives must have been ironical.

RUSSIANS' EXCUSE UNTRUE.

It Is Said the Knight Commander Had Plenty of Coal When She Was Sunk.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—A private report from Vladivostok asserts that the British steamer Knight Commander, sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron, had an abundance of coal when she was destroyed.

It is impossible to confirm this statement here.

The Associated Press learns that, irrespective of the question whether the Knight Commander was a lawful prize, Great Britain's protest against the sinking of that vessel goes further—to the right of Russia to destroy a neutral ship in advance of the judgment of a prize court, and while she does not specifically ask for damages she does so by implication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The fact that so far no proof has been produced before the State Department to show American ownership of a single pound of the cargo of the Knight Commander has tended to diminish the interest here in the financial side of that affair. The commercial practices in the Eastern trade are so irregular that it is very difficult to establish ownership of cargo, and the general belief here is that in the absence of specific proof on that point the consignee must be regarded as the owner of the goods.

Much interest, however, is manifested in the question as to the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral ship even with contraband aboard.

According to officials here, the United States is so placed geographically that in the event of a war with a European power it might be very necessary for our warships to take the Russian view of this matter, else any idea of taking prizes or inflicting damage upon the enemy by attacking its merchant shipping must be abandoned. However, the State Department has not committed itself in this matter, but is watching developments in the negotiations in St. Petersburg and London.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.—With reference to the constitution of a special Admiralty Prize Court at the Russian capital to reconsider the case of the British steamer Knight Commander, the British officials are confident that it will reverse the decision of the Prize Court at Vladivostok. They maintain that the decision declaring the steamer to be a lawful prize was not justified by international law, and that, whatever the vessel carried, Admiral Jessen had no right to sink her.

Great Britain will not accept a settlement merely by the payment of a monetary indemnity, but insists that a broad principle shall be established. This Russia cannot admit at this moment, in view of the finding of the Vladivostok court, but if the new court declares, as the British Government anticipates, that international law did not justify the sinking of a neutral ship, then the question will be capable of easier adjustment.

The Foreign Office here denies that there will be any reference of the Knight Commander question to The Hague Arbitration Court, and says it is a matter for direct negotiation between the two Governments and that, in view of the earnest desire of both to reach a peaceful agreement, it is believed that a satisfactory settlement will be achieved.

FULTON'S CREW AT KRONSTADT.

Americans to Man Submarine—Russian Warships Well Guarded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMEE
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce the arrival at Kronstadt of the American crew of the submarine Fulton.

Owing to fear of attempts to damage the ships in the Kronstadt docks all the vessels there are enveloped nightly in steel netting, and the guard is always on the alert.

GERMAN COMPANIES NOT AFRAID OF CONTRABAND

Accepting Cargo Previously Refused by British Lines.

SEEM CERTAIN OF PROTECTION

Movements of Russia's New Raiders, Formerly German Liners—May Not Catch Supposed Quarry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The London Times will to-morrow puhlsh the following:

"We learn on good authority that while British steamship companies have for some time past refueed Continental cargoes for the Far East, especially Japan, which might have laid them open to suspicion of carrying contrahand, similar goods have been accepted without hesitation hy German steamship companies.

"For instance, within ten days electric cables, cases of machinery, iron wire, iron and steel plates, and light ralls under the designation of mining ralls, have been freely accepted at Antwerp hy the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Companies after having been refused by agents of British companies, who had received strict instructions to avoid carrying anything that might be construed as contrahand of war.

"As, however, under the Russian rules there is hardly anything that cannot be construed as contraband, the British companies feel that, in the absence of the protection which Germany seems ahle in some way or other to secure for her carrying trade, the only safe course is to suspend altogether the service to Japan even at the risk, or rather with the certainty, that German competitors will take advantage of the opportunity to seize hold of what hitherto has been an important branch of our carrying trade."

The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The ex-German steamers now flying the Russian war flag under the names Don and Ural have heen reported off the Portuguese coast, and the latter boat hae gone into Lishon. She is stated to he damaged, but few people doubt that her ohject is to get information regarding vessels leaving this country.

"The comparatively slow progress of these cruisers improves the chances of the British steamer they were supposed to be chasing. This quarry is now ahout seven days ahead, and looks fairly safe.

"Although the Ben Line service to Japan is to he withdrawn, three steamers are booked to sail this month and next. War risks on the steamer leaving to-morrow were written to-day at 60s. per cent. As some indication of the way rates have jumped I instance similar risks on Ben steamers written a month or so ago at 5s. per cent.

"A hig steamer loading in New York for Aden, the Straits, China, and Japan has been insured against war risks at £2 per cent. The owners run one-quarter of the value uninsured, which is a substantial guarantee that they will endeavor to avoid the carriage of contrahand."

By The Associated Press.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 9.—The British steamer Manora, from Calcutta June 29 for London, arrived here to-day and reported that when twenty-five miles south of Cape Finisterre, on the northwest coast of Spain, she met a large cruiser, with three funnels and two masts, flying the Russian naval flag. There were guns mounted on the cruiser, which evidently was one of the ex-German lIners recently purchased by Russia.

The cruiser hore down on the Manora and signaled the latter to hoist her ensign. When this was done the cruiser proceeded.

BRITISH-AMERICAN ACCORD.

Similarity of Views as to the Rights of Neutral Commerce.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.—The Associated Press learns that absolute accord exists hetween the United States and Great Britain in respect to the rights of neutral commerce, and when the declaration of Secretary Hay was published on Monday—it was communicated at the time of its issuance in June by Ambassador Choate to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne—the State Department was informed that it was in entire accord with the attitude of Great Britain.

In order that Russia might understand the similarity of the British and American views Lord Lansdowne directed the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to protest against the Russian definition of contraband along the same lines as the declaration transmitted through Ambassador McCormick.

Great Britain would like the United States to take steps to ohtain an international declaration defining the rights of neutrals, but it is not thought at the Foreign Office here that Secretary Hay will do so, it heing understood that he proposes to retain complete liherty of action.

For all practical purposes accord exists between the two Governments through the communication, especially on the part of Great Britain to the United States, of the action of the respective Governments in specific incidents.

WHOLE REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

Japanese Pursuing Russians Fell Into Ambush—A Dummy Battery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Simu-Lin, dated Aug. 1 and filed at Llao-Yang Aug. 6, relatee an incident which occurred during the pursuit of the Russians between Simu-Cheng and Simu-Lin, on the Hai-Cheng Road.

It says that the Japanese pressed the Russian rear from Simu-Cheng, but did not remain in touch with it. Just south of Simu-Lin the road winds through a valley admirably suited for an ambuscade. The Russians with one hattalion and two guns occupied the hills on one eide and placed six guns carefully masked on the road in the valley. A regiment of Japanese in close order hurried into the valley and passed beneath the guns concealed on the heights.

Then the guns in the roade ahead opened and mowed the ranks of the Japanese, who stood for some time apparently dazed and then broke and ran. They reached a small hill, but this position wae untenable and the Japanese were doomed to destruction whether they advanced or retreated.

They tried to retreat, but were almost wiped out by the Russian battery, which had them in the rear. A few of the Japanese succeeded in ascending the hill and hid among the rocks. The Russians expected that the Japanese would be largely reinforced, and so did not remain. The sappers decorated the position with wooden gune before they retired.

The Japanese reinforcements arrived in the morning and shelled the dummy battery fiercely hefore they discovered its character.

FRANCE AFRAID OF JAPAN.

Possible Explanation of Dispatch of Reinforcements to Indo-China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A well-known Eastern traveler, Eugène Gallois, who has represented the French Government on special missions abroad, has just come back from Japan and has communicated some interesting details as to the state of puhlic feeling there.

The soldiers, he says, as they leave for the front appear to he joyful and full of confidence, and the crowds cheer them, but not excessively. Nearly every day little fly sheets are distributed in the streets of the principal Japanese towns containing news of the war. Most of the Japanese newspapers publish bombastic articles proclaiming that Japan will soon rank as the greatest nation of the world, having heaten the two most powerful empires in the world, China and Russia.

Convoys of provisions from America destined for Manchuria are paraded through Yokohama to convince the public that the Japanese troops will want for nothing. A common spectacle is the funeral of some high Japanese officer killed in the war whose body has been sent home to be buried with all military honors, exactly copied from the European model.

Toward the beginning of June the reserves were already being called out, which, in M. Gallois's opinion, shows that the Japanese forces will soon he exhausted.

The success of the Japanese arms, M. Gallois thinks, will mean the ruin of European and American commerce throughout the entire Far East, and the chief losers will be the English and Americans.

Japan has her spies all over the Far East, says M. Gallois, and even Tonquin is not exempt in spite of the vigilance of the French Government. Moreover, it is an open secret in Japan that the Japanese are longing for the possession of French Indo-China and that plans for its invasion have already heen drawn up hy the Japanese General Staff.

The French Government is still apprehensive of the effect likely to be produced on the native population of Indo-China by the news of the Japanese victories, especially if, as is generally expected here, Port Arthur should fall in a few days.

Some weeks ago, as already announced, a large number of troops were sent off as secretly as possihle to Tonquin, and these have now heen followed hy an additional detachment of 3,600 men, which hrings up each regiment of the army of occupation to its fullest war strength.

Cossack Scouts Near Gen-San.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 9.—A scouting party of thirty Cossacks last night reached a point three miles northeast of Gen-San. They were immediately driven off by the Japanese.

SHOT IN STREET RIOT.

Fighting Crowd Turned on Police, Rescuing Man with Gun.

Two men were badly beaten, one shot and two policemsn punished by a crowd in the course of a free fight in a saloon at 324 West Forty-ninth Street last night. Two of the men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition.

Joseph Freel of 435 West Fortieth Street was with a party of friends in the saloon, and all were drinking freely. Freel got into an argument with a man named Michael Cunningham, and they came to hlowe. They adjourned to the street to settle their differences, and William Breen of 322 West Forty-ninth Street went out to act as peacemaker. All hands turned on Breen. He was knocked down, kicked and beaten by half a dozen men.

Breen finally drew his revolver and fired two shots, both of which took effect in Freel's hody. Freel fell across Breen, and wrenched the revolver from him, and then became unconscious. The crowd continued to kick Breen until Policeman Hemrick of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived with Probation Officer Hedden. The crowd turned or the officers, and they were getting very much the worst of it when several other policemen appeared. The men took to their heels. Breen and Freel were taken to Bellevue, charged with felonius assault. Both men are in a serious condition.

CITY ALLOWED VIOLATION.

Knew Eight-Hour Law Was Broken—Must Pay Asphalt Bills.

Argument on the constitutionality of the eight-hour lahor law was ahruptly closed yesterdsy morning hefore Justice White in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a technical point raised by the lawyers concerned in the matter of the Alcatraz Asphalt Company and the Uvalde Paving Company against Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn. He had held up the bills of the two companies for the repaving of streets in Brooklyn because the concerns had violated the provisions of the labor law relating to the contracts for city improvements. The companies' lawyers asked for a mandamus compelling Mr. Littleton to approve the hills.

It was argued that the law deprived men of their property without due process of law, as the right to work was property; also that the city waived all privileges under the law, because, knowing that it was violated, the authorities permitted the work to proceed.

That view was upheld hy Justice White, and he held that the mandamus should issue.

AUTOMOBILE RUN ENDS.

For James L. Breese, Who Arrived Ahead of New York Tourists.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The first of the seventy-odd automobiles to reach the Eads Bridge after the thousand-mile jaunt from the East to the World's Fair City was James L. Breese of New York City, who pulled up in front of the Hotel Jefferson ehortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, and with a joyous "honk" of the big horn on his forty-horse power touring car proclaimed that the St. Louis tour of the American Automobile Association was an immenee success, and that incidentally he had covered the distance from Buffalo to St. Louis at an average rate of 25 miles per hour, and an actual running time of 36 hours.

There was no committee of St. Louis automobilists to greet the first representative of the Eastern touriste, and there wae no demonetration to mark the arrival of the New Yorker, simply because nobody knew that he had hurried on in advance of the balance of the party, who will not arrive until some time about noon to-morrow. With Mr. Breese in his great red machine were his son, James L. Breese, and a machinist and valet.

EDITOR W. F. COOK HONORED.

Roosevelt Sends Congratulations on 25th Anniversary of Canajoharie Courier.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Twenty-five years ago to-day Willet F. Cook started The Canajoharie Courier. It has filled its field eo well that every husiness interest united to-night in tendering the country editor a banquet.

Wagner Opera Hall was hardly large enough to hold his friends. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central; John A. Sleicher, editor of Leslie's Weekly, and William J. Arkell of the Arkell Company, New York, attended and made addresses. President Roosevelt and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black sent congratulatory letters.

The President said he "remembered The Courier as the flashing little paper in the Mohawk Valley that had always heen one of his consistent friende."

Cahles, telegrams, and letters of congratulation came from everywhere.

MURPHY LOSES HIS CONEY ISLAND ALLY

Sutherland Deserts Doyle and Pledges Allegiance to McCarren.

ANTI-DOYLE SWEEP, MAYBE

Inability to Have Capt. Dooley Removed and Patronage Disappointment Angered Sutherland.

When Kenneth F. Suthsrland, the old-time McKane lieutenant and present political "uncrowned king" of Coney Island, joined the McCarren ranks yesterday, Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle lost an ally which may mean ths loss of the Seventh Kings County District to the anti-McCarren combination. This Assembly district, with the Ninth, were the only ones held hy the Murphy-Doyle forces at the early Spring primaries, and in each McCarren has made important gains since that time. Last night the McCarren men wsre predicting a clean sweep of the twenty-one Brooklyn districts at the Aug. 30 primaries.

"Kings County gave a plurality to the Democratic city ticket last Fall," said Sutherland yesterday. "It contributed to the party victory and it was entitled to recognition. The Deputy Commissioners appointed are, of course, Kings County men, hut they are Deputy Commissionere only in name. Asids from the Borough President there is no government in Brooklyn, as all exercise of power is from across the river. That's the sort of recognition Kings County received, and that's the sort of recognition it now is getting. Tammany superiors in Manhattan have rsgarded their Brooklyn deputies as clerks. I am for Kings County and its autonomy, ae advocated long ago hy Senator McCarren."

There was consternation among the Doyle forces and also in Tammany Hall when Sutherland's action was learned, as Sutherland had been the mainstay of Doyle for years, delivering with clocklike regularity the almost solid vote of the election districts of Doyle's Seventh, which went to make up Coney Island.

Coming on top of the declaration from Assemblyman James J. Kehoe, the anti-McCarren leader of the Ninth, that he will not stand for the leadership again the Tammany men are now conceding the election this Fall of McCarren's candidate, Senator James H. McCabe, to the leadership of the Ninth, and of the anti-Doyle candidate, Wogan, again in the Seventh.

Many Democrats hoth in Manhattan and Brooklyn last night were attributing Sutherland's action to the influence of Representative Timothy D. Sullivan. It was Sullivan who was responsihls in a large degree for the stand taken hy Sutherland last March, when he sent "Col. Mike" Padden down to Coney Island to direct the fight. Because of the relations existing between Sullivan and Sutherland it is thought by some that Sutherland's action is preparatory to a general fight against Murphy, extending also into Manhattan. Others expressed the belief last night that Sutherland's action was taken on his own account hecause of his anger at being unahle to bring about the transfer of Police Captain Dooley, the Coney Island Czar.

In this connection it is said that Sutherland went to the Coney Island Station House a few nights ago to protest against Dooley's "lid on" policy, and that Dooley ordered Sutherland out of the place, saying that he would have nothing to do with a man who was not a qualified citizen. This references to the fact that Sutherland was convicted with his chief, John Y. McKane, for election frauds, and served a term in prison, is said to have angered Sutherland so that his action of yesterday followed. Sutherland believed that if he stood for Doyle in ths Spring primaries he could have Dooley transferred from the Island.

Of the defection of Sutherland Doyle would say nothing last night except that he still could carry his district. He admitted that the Coney Island vote would undergo a change, hut he said he still could win, pointing to the fact that he got 4,414 votes last March against Wogan's 1,802, a plurality of 2,612. In spite of this confident statement of Doyle's there is no doubt but that he has the hardest fight of his life on his hands.

"I don't think Doyle will he able to secure enough men to fill his ticket at the primaries," said Wogan last night. "Murphy will have to get a new man to represent him in Brooklyn and to dispense patronage."

PLENTY OF MAYORALTY TALENT

Mr. McClellan Finds Fornes and Sullivan Ready to Act.

Mayor McClellan walked into his office yesterday morning to the surprise of the entire office force. He had not been there long before Mr. Fornes walked in prepared to be Mayor for the day. Then "Little Tim" Sullivan strolled in to tell Mr. Fornes that he (Sullivan) would he Mayor to-day in the ahsence of Mr. Fornes at the Parker notification ceremonies at Esopus.

The office force was dumfounded by the aggregation of Mayoralty talent. Its several members consulted on the advisahility of holding at once three rooms for the use of Mayor McClellan, Heir-Apparent Mayor Fornes, and Heir-Presumptive Mayor Sullivan. The three officials all had a good laugh over the situation and then the man with the best claims to the office went to his desk.

Before 1:30 o'clock, however, he returned to Monmouth Beach, and Mr. Fornes became the city's Executive in fact. He served for the rest of the day. Sullivan's turn comes to-day.

Mayor McClellan announced the appointment of Isaac Van Leer as City Marshal, vice A. Gutman, removed. He signed resolutions calling for bond issues to the amount of $75,000 for the New York Botanical Gardens, for $37,000 for lands condemned for ths approaches to the Willis Avenue Bridge, and for $45,000 for renovation and repairs to the City Hall.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR FUSION.

Nebraska Populists Divided Over the Proposition.

LINCOLN, Neh., Aug. 9.—Fusion with the Democrats on State and possihle electoral tickete is the dominant question before Populist delegates who are here for to-morrow's State Convention, which will be held at the same hour, hut in a different hall, ae that of the Democrats.

Thus far all overturee for fusion have come from the Democrats, with the Populists badly divided on the wisdom of its adoption.

ELECTION ODDS UNCHANGED.

One Bet of $1,000 to $700 Recorded Yesterday.

There was more spirit in the betting on the election yesterday, but still the odds were not yet down to a point to suit hoth sides.

The result wae that a single wager only was made of $1,000 to $700. Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. took the Roosevelt end and J. K. Van Sickle the Parker. These odde of 10-7 have prevailed for a week, with no apparent intention on the part of anyhody to change until eomething new appears.

TRAIN KILLS AGED COUPLE.

Erie Express Strikes Hudson Conkling and Wife Near Ridgewood.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 9.—Hudson Conkling and his wife were killed this morning by the fast Middletown Express on the Erie Road at a point between Ridgewood and Undercliff. Conkling was 81 years and his wife 85 years of age.

Husband and wife were walking the railroad tracks at the time they met their death. They apparently heard the whistle of the locomotive, hut became confused and did not understand which way the train wae coming hefore it was too late to get out of the way when it rushed around a curve.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkling leave twenty-three descendants in three generations.

JUDGE PARKER READY FOR NOTIFICATION TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

of the Chairman would, as usual, be regarded as the formal notification, but this did not suit many of the members, especially those from the West. Mr. Agnew of Alaska headed this movement, declaring he had come 6,000 miles to put his signature to some official notification document and he intended to do it.

This is the notification document:

As the regularly appointed and duly accredited committee of the National Convention of the Democratic Party, held at the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of July, we, the nndersigned, have the honor, and it is our pleasure, to convey to you as we now do the official announcement of your unanimous nomination by the great and historical party of the people as its candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States at the election to he held on Nov. 8, 1904—a nomination manifestly so wise and appropriate that already the country has indicated its approval of it, and the most convincing auguries are rapidly increasing for its formal indorsement hy the American people at the polls.

Requesting your acceptance of this nomination we are, with assurances of our highest and sincerest good wishes,

CHAMP CLARK, Chairman.
N. G. ROBERTSON, Secretary, and fifty others.

Sam S. Wright of Iowa won his contest to represent Iowa over Mr. Reinhart. The committee will take Mr. Reinhart as a guest.

The committee will meet at the Hoffman House this morning at 7 o'clock, go hy automobile to the foot of West Twenty-second Street, and take the steamer Sagamore to Esopus, arriving at 1:30 P. M. The notification is expected at 2, and at 4:15 o'clock the Sagamore will take the party over the river to Hyde Park, to be returned to New York by special train. William F. Sheehan and August Belmont will not accompany the party, hut will be present at Esopus. Senator Gorman will not attend. He left for Saratoga yesterday, and expects to remain there for a month.

DECISION FOR "STALWARTS."

Wisconsin Court Authorizes Their Suit for Place on Ballot.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9.—The Wisconsin Supreme Court to-day issued an order giving the "Stalwart" faction of the Republican Party of the State authority to bring suit against Secretary of State Houser to restrain him from placing the nominees of the La Follette State ticket on the official hallot under the regular party designation of "Republican," and compelling him to place the "Stalwart" nominees on the ballot under the designation of Republican.

The court granted the request without leaving the bench. The defendant is given twenty days in which to answer, and the case will coms up for argument Sept. 6. The La Follette faction will contest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Senator Spooner of Wisconein had a conference with the President to-day. The talk related to general politics, and to the situation in Wisconsin.

"I haven't the slightest apprehension about the electoral vote of Wisconsin," said Senator Spooner. "It certainly will be cast for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Our local trouble does not affect the National ticket at all." Referring to ths action taken hy the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to-day, Senator Spooner said it did not touch the real merits of the case.

WOODRUFF BACK FROM EUROPE

Kings Indorses Him for Governor—He Predicts Victory.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is one of the announced candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, arrived yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse after an absence of over a month in Europe. It had been intended by the Kings County Republican organization to give him a big reception on his arrival and start his Gubernatorial boom with enthusiasm, but his secretary, John E. Smith, vetoed that idea, and Mr. Smith and Judge Brenner were the only Brooklyn leaders to meet the returned traveler.

At the pier Mr. Woodruff said that he did not believe there was the elightest chance of the defeat of President Roosevelt. He also said that he expected New York to go Republican. He parried the question as to whether he would accept a nomination for Governor.

The General Committee of the Republicans of Kings County last night adopted resolutions indorsing Mr. Woodruff's candidacy.

The Republican State Committee will meet in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow morning to issue a call for the State Convention to meet in Saratoga on Sept. 14. It is expected that the meeting of the committee will develop what the sentiment of the party leaders is as to who is most available for the Gubernatorial nomination. No further word on that subject has been received from Elihu Root. He still stands on his letter to Gov. Odell, in which he said that he could not see his way clear to accept the nomination.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WARNED.

Told That They Must Not Be Active in Republican Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Heads of Government departments have let it be known that their officials are not to take an active part in local or State politics where their activity might prove compromising in any way to the Administration. President Roosevelt has declined consistently to be drawn into factional troubles in any State, and it is not deemed desirable that Federal officials should he active in such contests.

Recently it was intimated to H. Smith Woolley, assayer of the mint at Boise, Idaho, and to Robert Grimmon, United States Marshal of the same State that they had better not participate in the Republican State Convention, as their appearance as delegates or as active participants in the proceedings might be misconstrued.

HOT FIGHT AGAINST PARSONS.

All Disaffected Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Out Against Him.

There is a prospect of a hot Republican primary contest in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, of which Herbert Parsons is the Republican leader. Charles A. Hess, Henry Birrell, and ex-Assemblyman Howard Conkling have combined to defeat Parsons.

Hess was twice defeated for the leadership of the district hy McDougall Hawkes. Hawkes was beaten by Birrell two years ago. Last year Parsons beat Birrell, and Howard Conkling, who had affiliated with the Birrell faction, was defeated for the Assemhly nomination, which went to Ezra P. Prentice. Now all of the disaffected Republican elements in the district have combined for the purpose of defeating Parsons. If their fight is succeseful Hese will be the leader and Conkling will be nominated for the Assembly.

New Leader in the Twenty-seventh.

William C. Wilson, a transfer tax agent, has been chosen the Republican leader of the Twenty-seventh District in place of James W. Perry, who has been the leader of the district for years, but whose health has made it necessary for him to take a trip to Europe.

AT THE HOTELS.

SAVOY—C. H. Wilson, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—Dr. R. C. Bryan, Richmond, Va.; De Witt Chapman, Waterbury, Conn.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—L. F. Cores, Washington, D. C.; Charles McKee, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN—G. N. Lamb, Manila.

MURRAY HILL—P. D. Gordon, Montreal, Can.; George Adrian, Chicago.

HOLLAND HOUSE—W. Capell Bruce, Baltimore, Md.; Cameron Bradley, Harrisburg, Penn.

GRAND—J. J. Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; W. A. Gerry, St. Louis.

ST. DENIS—Dr. O. M. Reinhardt, Baltimore.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. H. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

HERALD SQUARE—James B. Irving, Chicago; B. L. Young, Syracuse.

ALBEMARLE—George White, Marietta, Ohio.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Goddard, Boston; Francis R. Shunk, U. S. A.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—N. G. Robertson, Lebanon, Tenn.



CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

A Sweeping Reduction For Arnheim Tailoring

The good—the very good and the best, all join the $15 procession. By closing time Saturday every cloth that we classify "remnant length" will have made its exit. Between now and then—$15 will buy you the best suit of clothes that double and quadruple that amount ever bought. We will make separate trousers—$4.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th Street.

CORTELYOU AFTER NEWS FROM DOUBTFUL STATES

National Committee to Issue Call for Full Reports.

NEW YORK "UP TO" ODELL

Governor Will Have Full Responsibility in This State—Maine Asks for National Orators.

At ths first formal meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee yesterday morning at ths headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, ths political conditions in various parts of the country were discussed at length, and it was decided to take steps at once to procure full and accurate information from trustworthy sources in every State that is now considered a hattle ground. To-day there will he a meeting of the Executive Committee and the Congressional Campaign Committee for the purpose of reaching an understanding that will prevent any clash of operations.

The Executive Committee was called together in Chairman Cortelyou's office with the following members present hesides the Chairman: National Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, National Committeeman William L. Ward, Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, and Gov. Murphy of New Jersey. The absentee was Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut. Chairman Cortelyou at the close of the meeting denied the truth of the story that he had received a report from Mr. Brooker which gave a discouraging view of political conditions in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Cortelyou, "I have had no report of any character from Mr. Brooker on the situation in Connecticut and Rhods Island, hut what information I have had with respect to Republican prospects in thoss two States has been of a satisfying nature. Mr. Brooker was not able to attend the meeting to-day, hut he probahly will bs here hy next Monday."

Chairman Cortelyou's sense of humor was aroused by the report that he had placed the ban of silence on all of the members of the committee.

"All the foundation there was for that report," he said, "was that I did say in a talk with the members of the committee that it would be just as well for all of us not to talk until we had something to talk about. There will he no great mystery about our campaign."

It was learned upon the best of authority yesterday that the Republican campaign in New York is to be managed in a different way from that of any other State. The full responsibility for carrying New York will be put upon Gov. Odell. The Governor wanted it that way, and both the President and Chairman Cortelyou were more than pleased to have him accept the responsibility. Gov. Odell will keep the National Committee fully informed of his work, and the committee will endeavor to assist him by every means in its power, but with the Governor will rest the final decision as to what is to be done and what is to he left undone. In the other States the National Committee will do its work through the State Chairman, but the National Committee will assume the responsibility for the campaign, and will do whatever it thinks proper, even though the State Chairman should disagree with the committee's decision.

Senator Scott began yesterday the organization of the speakers' bureau of which he is to have charge.

Soon after the meeting of the Executive Committee, Chairman Cortelyou had a call from Gov. John F. Hill of Maine and M. F. Simpson, Chairman of the Republican Committee of that State. The Maine State election takes place in September, and the campaign has already begun with local speakers, hut the National Committee will lend its aid, sending several oratore of National reputation to speak in the State from Sept. 1 to the day of election.

When Senator Scott was asked yesterday what he thought of the attitude of Senator Fairhanks, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee, in not resigning his seat in the Senate, he said:

"Senator Fairhanks is doing exactly what I would do if I were in his place. I don't see any reason why he ehould resign. He naturally wants to be present during the coming session of Congress. I don't think that shows any lack of confidence on his part as to the outcome of the National election."

ON TICKET TO STAY, HE SAYS.

Dr. J. H. Chandler Named for Governor by Delaware Regular Republicans.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 9.—Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, when nominated for Governor of Delaware by the "Regular" Republican Convention to-day, created a stir by taking the platform and declaring that he accepted the nomination on the sole condition that he was to fight to the end and stay on the ticket until November.

"I would rather suffer honest defeat," he declared, "than he pulled off the ticket that somehody else might he substituted."

This was received with deafening cheers from the Du Pont men, who had won a victory over the Higgins forces in nominating Chandler.

The "Regulars," who composed to-day's convention, are really outnumbered by the Union, or Addicks Republicans, and when in recent years they have made out a ticket it has always been with the understanding that a truce would be patched up later and both Republican factions would agree to trade and substitute the nominees, making one ticket to meet the United Democrats.

Many of the Du Pont delegates after the completion of the State ticket to-day, thinking they had won a victory against any alliance with Addicks or Addicks Republicans, left for their homes.

The Higgins men, who are more conciliatory to the Addicks Republicans, and desire one State ticket, even at a sacrifice, after many of the delegatee had left, got through a resolution empowering the State Central Committee to make any changes upon the ticket named to-day which in their judgment are necessary to hring about the success of the whole Republican ticket in Delaware.

It is not considered possible that the Union Republicans will indorse the nomination of Dr. Chandler for Governor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—649 First Avenue, James Shanahan; damage trifling.
8:20 A. M.—18 Mott Street, Rosa Platte; damage trifling.
9:45 A. M.—317 Henry Street, Frank Lerner, damage trifling.
10:30 A. M.—1,987 Third Avenue, William Crockman; damage, $2,700.
11:00 A. M.—308 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Joseph Carcellino; damage, $35.
12:25 P. M.—154 Monroe Street, Isaac Nathan; damage trifling.
1:40 P. M.—303 and 305 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:40 P. M.—62 Pitt Street; R. Gluck; damage trifling.
5 P. M.—166 West Twenty-seventh Street; Gelardi Zerang; damage, $1,500.
5:20 P. M.—30 Barrow Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
5:50 P. M.—206 West Street; McGuire's Restaurant; damage trifling.
6:15 P. M.—304 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—10 Rutgers Place; Ike Rosenberg damage trifling.
7:10 P. M.—3 Burling Slip; W. A. Wieserer; damage, $200.
7:10 P. M.—176 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:20 P. M.—2,701 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.
8:40 P. M.—10 Prince Street; Antonio Gonce; damage, $200.
9:45 P. M.—Morton and West Streets; owner unknown; damage trifling.
10:45 P. M.—163 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

We can't find as many as we want, so we advertise for 'em.

We know that there are a dozen men that read this paper that are entitled to a position with us, and we want that dozen.

This, then, is to tell them so.

We know something else, too, that there are more than ten thousand business men in Greater New York who want what we have.

*We have that to sell, which, when sold, never leaves a regret. It stays sold. It is not replaced by anything of like kind.

It takes the room of one man and often does the work of a squad.

Business men want it, but in some cases don't know they want it, not even when they've been told.

Plenty of them like to keep right on sailing a ship with all the barnacles on, rather than dry dock it and scrape the bottom.

Now, then, we want salesmen for every trade and every section of this big city, not order takers, but regular Togos that take their fleet of arguments into an office and blow up the old theories.

We know what such salesmen as that are worth and we don't want any other sort. We want men who are now successfully selling other goods, but who want broader scope for their energies, or young men who have the talent sticking right out all

BROOMSTICK WINS EASILY AT SARATOGA

Ben Brush Colt Had Only to Gallop in the $7,500 Travers Stake.

CHOICES WON FOUR RACES

Brush Up, at 8 to 1, and Carbuncle, at 7 to 1, Were Successful Outsiders at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—With nothing behind him to make him race, Broomstick still surprised horsemen today by the manner in which he won the historic Travers Stakes. The race, one of the big prizes of the meeting, with a value of $7,500, was a failure so far as making a contest was concerned, for only three horses ran, S. S. Brown's pair, Broomstick and Auditor, starting as 7 to 1 on favorites over Bobadil, the only other contestant. So far as the betting was concerned, it was confined to place speculation between Auditor and Bobadil, the company being so poor that the stake was conceded to Broomstick. Horsemen watched the mile and a quarter race with keen interest, however, as it had been accepted as a fact that the Ben Brush colt is not capable of carrying weight, and in spite of his brilliant world's record race for the Brighton Handicap, there were some individuals who doubted Broomstick's liking for a distance.

The colt compelled all to revise their opinions, however, as he went out to the front at the lifting of the barrier, and, leading every jump of the distance, won in a romp far away from Bobadil, which beat Auditor for the place. Broomstick carried 129 pounds, or three pounds more than the scale, while his opponents had weight off. Broomstick handled his high weight with ease, and finished the mile and a quarter in 2:06 4-5. The race was one that in spite of what was behind the winner, compares favorably with the performance of Delhi in the Great Republic Stakes, there having been ten pounds difference in the weights carried to make up for the second difference in time. Broomstick won with superb ease, though, while Delhi was ridden out. The question between the two colts, both sons of Ben Brush, is an interesting one, and their first meeting at even weights with Ort Wells is looked forward to as a race that ought to decide the question of the championship among the three-year-olds.

Good-sized fields ran in all the other races, and bettors succeeded well in picking the winners, as four post favorites finished first. Two other races went to outsiders, Carbuncle and the Ben Brush filly Brush Up. The veteran campaigner Carbuncle closed from the rear in the mile and a furlong on the turf, and in a fighting finish won by a neck from Prince Ching, while the favorite, Duke of Kendal, was unplaced. Brush Up and Thirty-third had the fifth race between them nearly all the distance, Brush Up showing in the lead close on the post and winning, ridden out, by a half length. The weather was pleasant and the attendance fair. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; selling; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Mimosa, 102, Hildebrand, 4-5, 2-5	8	1	1²
Letola, 92, C. Phillips, 10-1, 3-1	4	4	2²
Dina Shad, 102, Cormack, 12-1, 3-1	3	2	3½
Thistlebeather, 95, J. Jones, 30-1, 10-1	5	7	4
Bloodwink, 103, Holmes, 60-1, 20-1	12	10	5
Girdle, 102, W. Fisher, 6-1, 2-1	2	3	6
Carter, 92, Hayward, 500-1, 200-1	11	6	7
Queen Belle, 99, Travers, 25-1, 8-1	7	8	8
Tot San, 97, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 15-1	1	9	9
Divination, 94, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	11	5	10
The Wild, 96, Crogan, 200-1, 60-1	9	8	11
Margaret O., 89, J. Hennessy, 100-1, 40-1	10	12	12
Sea Gate, 89, Brunner, 200-1, 80-1	6	13	13
Miss Rillie, 94, Wainwright, 300-1, 100-1	14	14	14

Time—1:27. Fair start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years old, by Hamburg-Castalia, owned by J. C. Yerger, and trained by R. E. Campbell.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Broadcloth, 115, Burns, 3-1, 1-1	1	3	1¼
Redoubt, 109, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1	4	1	2¾
Will Mint, 112, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	3	2	3½
Lindsay Gordon, 112, O'Neill, 4-1, 8-5	3	4	4½
Bank, 112, Redfern, 15-1, 6-1	5	5	5
Linda Lee, 109, Phillips, 3-1, 1-1	7	6	6
Rainment, 109, Cremer, 100-1, 40-1	2	7	7
La Pucelle, 109, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1	8	8	8
Fortune Teller, 109, Cormack, 60-1, 20-1	13	9	9
Alps, 109, Helgesen, 200-1, 80-1	10	10	10
Maximian, 112, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	9	11	11
Angler, 112, Bullman, 15-1, 6-1	11	12	12
Galice, 109, H. Callahan, 60-1, 20-1	12	13	13
Fair Revel-r, 109, Fuller, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	14
Hagshaws, 112, Odom, 50-1, 10-1	15	15	15

Time—1:07 1-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c. by Woolstorpe-Greradine, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by R. Tucker.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong on turf.

	S.	¾.	F.
Carbuncle, 115, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2	6	2	1¼
Prince Ching, 107, Burns, 12-5, even	4	1	2¾
Elara, 102, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	3	3	3⁸
New York, 116, Odom, 13-5, 6-5	4	3	4
Duke of Kendal, 126, H. Phillips, 13-5, even	2	5	5
Hindred, 93, J. Jones, 100-1, 30-1	5	6	6

Time—1:53 2-5. Good start. Won, ridden out; place the same. Winner h. g., 7 years, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
*Broomstick, 129, Burns, 1-7, out	1	1	1*
Bobadil, 116, O'Neil, 6-1, 4-5	3	2	2¹⁰
Auditor, 111, Helgesen, 1-7, 4-5	2	3	3

*Coupled in straight betting as S. S. Brown's entry.

Time—2:06 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. c., by Ben Brush-Elf, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Brush Up, 102, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	2	1	1½
Thirty-third, 104, Helgesen, 15-1, 6-1	1	1	2¹
Escutcheon, 110, Fuller, 6-1, 5-2	4	4	3¹
Ike S., 105, Burns, 30-1, 10-1	5	6	4
Peggy, 99, Lee, 4-1, 8-5	3	3	5
Mistiss, 100, Cormack, 7-1, 5-2	14	8	6
Gallopoff, 111, J. Daly, 100-1, 40-1	10	9	7
Belle Sauvage, 94, Crimmins, 5-1, 2-1	8	8	8
Hildebrand, 102, Hildebrand, 50-1, 20-1	12	10	9
Xibilch, 105, Redfern, 15-5, 8-5	12	10	10
Uncle Charley, 97, W. Fischer, 30-1, 10-1	15	11	11
Roundelay, 102, J. Jones, 60-1, 20-1	9	12	12
Lizzie Albertine, 94, Cole, 200-1, 80-1	11	13	13
Miss Morgan, 99, Crowhan, 60-1, 20-1	6	14	14
Northville, 105, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	13	15	15
Winchester, 101, H. Phillips, 50-1, 15-1	Left.		

Time—1:08. Poor start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner h. f., by Ben Brush-Miss Landeman, owned by J. J. Rogers and trained by R. E. Watkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Adriuths, 106, Redfern, 2-1, 4-5	5	1	1¹
Out of Reach, 110, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	10	4	2¾
Bridlepath, 105, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	12	5	3³
J. Lane, 107, H. Phillips, 30-1, 10-1	2	2	4
Commonetta, 105, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	4	3	5
Sir Lancel'd, 105, Cormack, 9-2, 8-5	3	6	6
Persistence II., 114, Odom, 6-1, 2-1	11	11	7
All Right, 107, Frusch, 100-1, 40-1	6	8	8
Privateer, 109, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1	7	9	9
Phantom, 108, Shaw, 30-1, 12-1	9	11	10
Princess Atheling, 106, C. Kelly, 30-1, 12-1	8	10	11
The Captain, 110, Fuller, 30-1, 10-1	14	12	12
Dauphin, 108, O'Neill, 8-5, 1-2	13	13	13
Memphis, 107, Helgesen, 60-1, 20-1	1	7	14

Time—1:40 2-5. Poor start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner, b. f. 3 years by Clifford-Arauza Inn, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. H. Hyner.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Reliable	140 Shotgun	128
Mizzen	122 Light Brigade	110
Mineola	110 Collector Jessup	108
Armenia	107 Sovereign	105
Castalian	102 Geranium	97
Monet	97 Illyria	96
Witchcraft	95 Cascine	92
Loupania	92	

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap, gentlemen riders; the short course, about two miles.

Neponset	150 Hark Forward 148
Cock Robin	147 Grandpa 145
Philma Paxton	142 Manillan 132

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

Elliott	121 Trepan 113
Requiter	108 Boxwood 108
Locket	106 Kilogram 106
Sentry	106 Kickshaw 106
Rocket	106 Homestead 103
Irascible	103 Lord Advocate 103
Greenerest	103 Canteen 100
Wizard	100 Dick Bernard 94
The Globe	94 St. Breeze 93
Southampton	91

FOURTH RACE.—The Grand Union Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Sparkling Star	122	Von Tromp	117
Amberjack	117	Jack Lary	117
Cairnorm	117	Sigflight	110
Jongull	110	Glen Echo	110
Beale	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won at this meeting, handicap; one-mile and three-sixteenths.

Caughnawaga	119	Eugenia Burch	113
Claude	112	Audiencs	108
Dalesman	108	Ada May	107
Sonoma Belle	97		

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

Katie Caffrey	107	Yorkshire Lad	110
Good Bye	107	Mirtbless	107
Evaskill	107	Zeala	107
Lancashire Lass	107	Artful	107
Dreamer	107	Cederstrope	110
Salvage	110	Gnome	107
Earldom	110	Boh Masson	110

TURF PLUNGER A BANKRUPT.

Bookmaker Lanterman Leaves Heavy Indebtedness in Saratoga Betting Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—It has developed that Frank Lanterman, bookmaker and owner of the good selling plater Stuyve, has left Saratoga for good, and in his trail there is a long list of unpaid bets and markers that amount to a small-sized fortune.

Last Monday, when Lanterman did not appear at his usual place in the betting ring, the rumor went the rounds that he had "welched," but few of the big operators in the ring had any idea that it was so. Lanterman always was a quick payer, and as he was known to be closely associated with Joe Yeager, he readily secured credit for any amount he asked.

During the Brighton meeting and the first six days of the meeting here Lanterman lost heavily, however, and it seems he exceeded his resources by a large amount. It is said that $30,000 will about cover the amount he is indebted to bettors and members of the Metropolitan Association, and that personal debts to Joe Yeager bring the sum up to something like $60,000.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Ranking Players Start in Pro-Championship Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—There was a snap and vim in the way the ranking tennis players of the country began the matches today in the tournament on the grass courts of the Meadow Club here.

There were so many good matches that the spectators were kept on the lookout for sensational upsets. Two were recorded. Robert Le Roy, the young Columbia University player, defeated the veteran Stephen C. Millett in two sets in neither of which was the score close. Le Roy was at the top of his form, and neatly passed Millett along the lines whenever the latter essayed the net. Fincke also provided a great surprise by his victory over the Harvard Captain, E. C. Prentice. This match was fought out at a smashing pace. Both men seemed feverish in their endeavors to gain the net and make a coup by hazarding all on a single stroke of the racquet. In the first set Prentice had all the best of the playing up to 5—3. Then Fincke overhauled him by some remarkable cross court shots that barely skimmed the side lines and often appeared to be out, but for the chalk that was raised. After some spirited play Fincke took the set at 7—5, and then, encouraged by the success of his tactics, he speedily outplayed Prentice in the last set and won at 6—1.

Dewhurst, the intercollegiate champion, displayed all the fine points of his game and rather easily took his first match. The great Philadelphian, William J. Clothier, of whom much is expected at Newport next week, won both of his matches. He defeated De Rham in the first round and Holt in the second. He relatively outclassed both of his opponents. Play in the doubles will be started in the morning, and the matches in the singles will be advanced to the semi-finals as rapidly as possible. Summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—Henry Slocum defeated C. Pell, 6—3, 6—2, 6—5; William A. Larned defeated J. Lannon, 6—1, 6—3; Robert C. Huntington defeated H. C. Pell, 6—0, 6—4; C. L. Potter defeated Stewart Waller, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2.

First Round—William A. Larned defeated B. Lyon, 7—5, 6—3; H. Coulston defeated J. F. Clark, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; W. P. Blagden defeated Floyd Smith, 6—1, 6—3; Stephen C. Millett defeated L. H. Stillman, 6—0, 7—5; Robert Le Roy defeated C. Kobbe, 6—4, 6—4; H. L. Holt defeated R. Lee, 6—1, 6—3; William J. Clothier defeated R. De Rham, 6—2, 6—4; O. H. Fincke defeated B. O. Prentice, 7—5, 6—4; E. B. Dewhurst defeated C. L. Blair, 6—0, 6—2; Robert C. Huntington defeated C. L. Potter, 6—3, 6—2; L. Dixon defeated Edgar W. Leonard by default; H. Torrence defeated George C. Torrence, 7—5, 7—5; C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated H. M. Ward, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—W. P. Blagden defeated H. Coulston, 6—8, 8—6, 6—0; Robert Le Roy defeated Stephen C. Millett, 6—3, 6—4; William J. Clothier defeated H. L. Holt, 6—2, 6—3; H. Torrence defeated L. Dixon, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1; O. H. Fincke defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 7—5, 6—1.

NICARAGUA TO APPEAL TO US.

It Is Said She Will Ask America to Protect Her Against Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 9.—According to the statements of passengers from Nicaragua, the British Minister, Mr. Paget, is in Managua pressing the claims of the British fishermen against the Nicaraguan Government, while a British warship is still lying outside Bluefields.

Nicaragua has so far declined to make any reparation to the fishermen, but the indications are that Great Britain will force the payment of the claims. There are all sorts of rumors afloat in Bluefields and Managua, and it is difficult to get at the facts of the situation, but it is conceded by all that it is critical.

It will be remembered that some months ago Nicaragua seized a number of fishing schooners in the turtle fisheries. The fishermen were from Jnmaica, and it was alleged by the Nicaraguan Government that they were violating the law governing the catching of turtles, but this the fishermen contested, making claims for damages against Nicaragua.

It is understood that Nicaragua will appeal to the United States for protection under the Monroe Doctrine.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Daigety Finally Selected by the House of Representatives, It Is Believed.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Aug. 9.—The location of the Federal capital, so long in dispute, is believed to have been finally settled by a vote to-day in the House of Representatives, approving Daigety, in the Bombala district. Daigety had previously been selected by the Senate.

Dalgety is situated 296 miles south of Sydney, New South Wales, and is 32 miles from the nearest railroad station. The population is under 300. It has a Court House, two hotels, two stores, and two churches.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL.

BOSTON, August 9.—The Canadian Government, by an order adopted in council at Ottawa, will enter into an agreement with the Submarine Signal Co. of Boston for the installation of 30 bells in the St. Lawrence River and off the coast of the Maritime Provinces. Of the 30 stations to be established, 26 are to be operated from the shore and four from lightships.

It is expected that all ships making Canadian ports will be equipped with the telephonic apparatus for picking up the sounds of the bells. Already provisional arrangements have been made with the principal steamship companies of the Dominion for the installation of the apparatus.

Though Canada has taken precedence of the United States in the formal adoption of the signal system as an aid to navigation, it is believed to be only a question of a short time when the United States Government will adopt the system. It has been investigated thoroughly by the Navy Department and by the Lighthouse Board, and all of the officials who observed the working of the system unite in recommending it as the most important convention, for the safety of ships at sea, that has yet been discovered.

The system has been installed experimentally for some months at Boston lightship, Pollock Rip Shoals lightship, and Vineyard Sound lightship, and scores of Government officials and ship owners and masters of the United States and Canada have made the trip from New York to Boston on the ships of the Metropolitan line, which are equipped with the receiving apparatus, to test the working of the system. These tests have been uniformly satisfactory.

The telephone wires on the ships never fail to pick up the sounds of the bells at distances ranging from 4 to 10 miles. As there is no difficulty in locating the direction from which the sounds come, the mariner, by the use of the signal system, is enabled to know his position, when near a signal station, if he has wandered from his course for any reason, or if he is picking his way through a dangerous passage in fog or storm.

Many of the recent accidents at sea would have been avoided had the submarine signal service been in use. If these bells had been on the lightship near where the City of Rockland went on the rocks, that accident would not have happened.

The Submarine Signal Co., of which Mr. Henry M. Whitney is President, has recently asked permission of the United States Lighthouse Board to install one of its bells for experimental purposes on the following lightships: Nantucket Shoals, Fire Island, Sandy Hook, Overfalls, Brenton's Reef, Cornfield, and Portland. This application has been made at this time owing to the eagerness shown by the steamship officials of New York for an opportunity to test the system at that port.—Adv.

NEW AUTOMOBILE NON-STOP RECORD

F. A. La Roche Travels 3,450 Miles Without Stopping His Engine.

TO ST. LOUIS AND BACK

Left This City on July 25 and Returned Yesterday—Best Previous Record Was 2,013 Miles.

F. A. La Roche, the automobilist who left this city on July 25 to make a non-stop run to St. Louis and return, brought his long ride to an end in front of the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, which was also the starting point of the trip, at 11:42 A. M. yesterday. The engine of his car had revolved continuously for fifteen days and two hours, in which time he had covered 3,450 miles, beating by 1,437 miles the previous non-stop record of 2,013 miles made by D. M. Wiegel in England recently.

Mr. La Roche had to replace one tire during the trip, and the others were pretty badly worn when he reached this city. Otherwise the car seemed to be in fair shape, considering its performance, when its driver turned off the power in front of the clubhouse yesterday. Mr. La Roche stood the trip well, being physically fit, except for slight eye trouble and a cramped feeling as a result of his long stay at the steering wheel. He had not slept, he said, for the last three days of the trip, but declared that the first three days on the way to St. Louis were the hardest. The worst trouble he encountered was in a muddy road at Java, Ohio, where he and his party had to dismount and dig the car out of a mud hole. He was two hours in making half a mile near this spot.

Mr. La Roche arrived at Philadelphia at 8 o'clock Monday evening, and made an early start yesterday, reaching Tottenville, S. I., at 9 o'clock in the morning. He was ferried over on specially chartered ferryboats from Perth Amboy to Tottenville and from St. George to South Ferry. He reached the Battery at 10:45 o'clock and the Automobile Club an hour later.

Mr. La Roche was accompanied by H. H. Everett, the official observer for the Automobile Club; Morris Mason, who kept a record of the trip; Lee Strauss, Samuel Shaw, and part of the way by A. Le Blanc, who relieved him at the steering wheel occasionally. One of the souvenirs brought back by Mr. La Roche from the St. Louis Exposition was a French flag given him by the French Commissioner at the Fair.

BEST POLICE RUNNER.

Carrette Wins One and Two Mile Championships at Annual Games.

Edward M. Carrette of the Seventh Inspection District and a well-known distance runner of the New West Side Athletic Club, proved his title as champion runner of the Police Department by winning the two-mile championship run at the second day's games of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of Greater New York at Suizer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He had already won the one-mile championship on Monday, so that his victory yesterday gave him the undivided title. Carrette's only opponent yesterday was E. H. Strupel of the Thirty-third Precinct and the Pastime Athletic Club, whom he beat by twenty-five yards. Strupel was also second in the one-mile race on Monday.

The point prize for the best all around showing went to James L. Bresnan of the Nineteenth Precinct and the New West Side Athletic Club, who was first in the running broad jump, the potato race, and the two sack races, one on each day, and third in the three-legged race, scoring 20½ points. Michael J. Cregan of the Central Office and the Greater New York Athletic Association tied with Strupel for second and third places with 19½ points each. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run for Members Who Have Not Won a Prize.—Won by William P. Beecher, Seventy-second Precinct; George H. Storer, CSeventh second Precinct; George H. Storer, Seventeenth second Precinct, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members Ten Years in the Police Department.—Won by Peter J. Tighe, Fourth Precinct, (2 yards;) William A. Gray, Forty-second Precinct, (6 yards, second; Thomas Slattery, Thirty-ninth Precinct, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:34 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, (6 yards;) M. J. Cregan, Central Office, (8 yards,) second; Charles B. Cleaveland, Third Precinct, (10 yards,) third. Time—1:03 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Championship of the Police Department.—Won by Edward M. Carrette, Seventh Inspection District; E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, second. Time—13:21¼.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, (for members over fifteen years in the Police Department.)—Won by Nicholas J. Dunne, Thirtieth Precinct, (4 yards;) Louis J. F. Riedel, Twenty-first Precinct, (scratch,) second; Frank Schuiker, Twenty-ninth Precinct, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:30.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by John S. Burke, Thirty-eighth Precinct, (24 inches,) with 13 feet 4 inches; John McCarthy, Sixty-second Precinct, (12 inches,) with 13 feet 10 inches, second; John Hines, Fifty-ninth Precinct, (14 inches,) with 13 feet, third.

Sack Race, 70 Yards.—Won by James L. Bresnan, Nineteenth Precinct; John W. Frazer, Thirty-ninth Precinct, second; John Hines, Fifty-ninth Precinct, third. Time—0:14.

Potato Race, 50 Yards.—Won by James L. Bresnan, Nineteenth Precinct; William P. Beecher, Seventy-second Precinct, second; M. J. Cregan, Central Office, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

Three-Legged Race, 70 Yards.—Won by E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, and M. J. Cregan, Central Office; William P. Beecher and Frederick W. Hillman, Seventy-second Precinct, second; James L. Bresnan, Nineteenth Precinct, and Edward M. Carretta, Seventh Inspection District, third. Time—0:12 3-5.

Putting the Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by William J. Forristall, Thirty-eighth Precinct, (10 feet,) with 38 feet 10¼ inches; Thomas Slattery, Thirty-ninth Precinct, (8 feet,) with 36 feet 1 inch, second; Patrick Dinan, Twenty-ninth Precinct, (2 feet,) with 41 feet 8¾ inches, third.

Match Race, 100 Yards.—Won by Thomas Donohue, Central Office; E. H. Strupel, Thirty-third Precinct, second. Time—0:10 2-5.

SEAWANHAKA CUP TIE.

White Bear Evens the Score Against the Canadian Yacht.

BEACONSFIELD, Canada, Aug. 9.—The United States challenger White Bear, by winning to-day the fourth race of the match for the Seawanhaka Cup once more evened up the score with the Canadian defender Noorna. Each yacht has now won two races, making the match the best contested and most interesting in the history of the cup. The final and decisive race will be sailed to-morrow.

The starting signal was given at 1:45 in a ten-knot breeze from south-southwest. The White Bear was first to cross the line at 1:45:30. The Noorna crossed at 1:45:32. Their relative positions remained unchanged over the entire length of the first leg. At the first turn, as at the start, they were exactly two seconds apart, and they had sailed the leg at a pretty good clip. The White Bear rounded at 2:07:30, Noorna at 2:07:32. On the second leg the White Bear gained a bit. She rounded the second mark at 2:15:30, while the Noorna was 50 seconds later, at 2:16:20. The Noorna crept up a little on the third leg and was only 40 seconds astern. They completed the first round as follows: White Bear, 2:23:50; Noorna, 2:24:30.

The wind was a little softer on the first leg of the second round, yet the White Bear gained 30 seconds, which put her 1 minute 10 seconds ahead at the first mark. The turn was: White Bear, 2:47:50; Noorna, 2:49:00. On the next leg, however, Noorna came very near up to even terms with the challenger. At the second mark the times were: White Bear, 2:58:30; Noorna, 2:58:33. But the White Bear opened the gap again on the third leg and completed the second round 20 seconds in the lead. The times were: White Bear, 3:07:30; Noorna, 3:07:50.

As if encouraged by victory in sight, the White Bear began the final round by making her greatest gain, so far, on the first leg. She added a full minute to the interval between them, and was thus 1 minute 20 seconds ahead at the first mark, which was turned thus: White Bear, 3:30:30; Noorna, 3:31:50. On the next leg the White Bear lost 10 seconds. She rounded the second mark at 3:40:00, while the Noorna followed at 3:41:10. The Noorna continued to gain on the final leg, but she could not catch up, and the White Bear crossed the line a winner by 50 seconds. Summary:

			Elapsed
	Start.	Finish.	Time.
White Bear	1:45:00	3:49:30	2:03:30
Noorna	1:45:00	3:49:20	2:04:20

Arrested for Shoplifting.

Two well-dressed women who gave their names as Mrs. Mary Rice, thirty-two years old, of 110 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Mrs. May Adam, thirty-four years old, of 1,005 Second Avenue, were arrested in a Third Avenue dry goods store yesterday afternoon charged with shoplifting, and were locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. George Ostreicher, the store detective, said that he watched them for some time and saw them take a bag, a pocketbook, and a pair of side combs. The police say that the women admitted their guilt.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IF caught unprepared by sudden temperature changes one often suffers results more or less serious. It will be a wise precaution to have a "Brokaw" medium weight Serge or Worsted in readiness for the next drop.

The Worsted Morning Suit for business, correct in cut and fabric, $22 to $52. The Brokaw Business Sack Suit of exceptional Serge, $15 to $32.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

ROCKAWAY POLO TEAM WON.

Bryn Mawr First Beaten in Narragansett Cup Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 9.—The first match in the annual polo tournament for the Narragansett Cup, offered by the Point Judith Country Club, was played here to-day between the Bryn Mawr first team of Philadelphia and the Rockaway first team of New York, Rockaway winning by a score of 12¾ to 9.

The day was ideal for the sport, and a great throng from the Summer colony watched the contest, which was one of the most spirited ever played here. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., of Bryn Mawr played a wonderful game. He rode in splendid form and figured in many plays. The game was fiercely contested throughout. The third period was most exciting, 14 minutes and 22 seconds being required to score the first goal.

The line-up and summary:

BRYN MAWR FIRST. Team.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY FIRST. Team.	Hdcp.
1. C. R. Snowden	6	1. W. A. Hazard	3
2. M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.	5	2. D. Chauncey, Jr.	4
3. A. E. Kennedy	5	3. R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
Back, C. Wheeler	6	Back, P. F. Collier	3
Total	22	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Won By.	Made By.	Time.
1	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	1:58
2	Rockaway	La Montagne	1:34
3	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	8:14
4	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	1:14

SECOND PERIOD.

1	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	3:49
2	Rockaway	Chauncey	1:05
3	Rockaway	Rosengarten	1:31
4	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	4:38
5	Bryn Mawr	Wheeler	Limit

THIRD PERIOD.

1	Rockaway	La Montagne	14:22
2	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	0:34

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	Rockaway	La Montagne	3:00
2	Bryn Mawr	Snowden	3:32
3	Rockaway	Hazard	2:17
4	Rockaway	Chauncey	3:56

The score: Bryn Mawr won 9 goals; Rockaway had a handicap of 7 goals, won 6 goals, and lost ½ goal on a safety, making a net score of 12¾ goals.

Referee—W. W. Scott. Timekeeper—H. Brevoort Kane. Time of game—Four periods of fifteen minutes each.

Jeffries-Munroe Fight Forfeit Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The final installments on the forfeit of $15,000 have been posted for the Jeffries-Monroe contest, the date of which is set for Aug. 26 next. Of the total amount of forfeit, Jeffries has paid in $5,000, Monroe $5,000, and the same amount has been deposited by the Yosemite Club, under whose auspices the battle will be fought.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor, on the fifth floor.

Handsome Cabinet Pieces At Exactly ½ Price.

Direct from the Show Rooms of the New York Furniture Exchange come these artistically designed and beautifully finished Cabinet Pieces. These we shall place on special sale to-day at price inducements heretofore unknown.

Being that these exquisite Cabinet Pieces are the product of America's most skilled cabinet makers, into which years and years of experience entered, naturally the highest type of modern craftsmanship is represented.

The values are simply marvelous. Those who contemplate buying Furniture of this grade will be quick to grasp this opportunity. Included are

Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Tables, Nest Tables and Pedestals.

Such highly desirable finishes as Vernis-Martin, Rookwood, French Gold and Mahogany.

Music Cabinets.

$31.00 VERNIS-MARTIN MUSIC CABINET, 15.50
$36.00 VERNIS-MARTIN MUSIC CABINET, 18.00
$29.00 VERNIS-MARTIN MUSIC CABINET, 14.50
$31.00 VERNIS-MARTIN MUSIC CABINET, 15.50
$96.00 GOLD MUSIC CABINET, 48.00
$70.00 GOLD MUSIC CABINET, 35.00
$40.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 20.00
$70.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 35.00
$45.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 22.50
$48.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 24.00
$35.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 27.50
$36.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 18.00
$40.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 20.00
$33.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 16.50
$27.00 MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINET, 13.50
$27.00 ROOKWOOD MUSIC CABINET, 13.50
$33.00 ROOKWOOD MUSIC CABINET, 16.50
$21.00 ROOKWOOD MUSIC CABINET, 10.50

Parlor Tables.

$6.00 ROOKWOOD PARLOR TABLE, 3.00
$9.00 ROOKWOOD PARLOR TABLE, 4.50
$9.50 ROOKWOOD PARLOR TABLE, 4.75
$10.00 ROOKWOOD PARLOR TABLE, 5.00
$11.00 ROOKWOOD PARLOR TABLE, 5.50
$13.00 ROOKWOOD PARLOR TABLE, 6.50

Tea Tables.

$25.00 VERNIS-MARTIN TEA TABLE, 12.50
$21.00 VERNIS-MARTIN TEA TABLE, 10.50
$17.00 VERNIS-MARTIN TEA TABLE, 8.50

Parlor Tables.

$6.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 3.00
$7.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 3.50
$8.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 4.00
$9.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 4.50
$12.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 6.00
$15.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 7.50
$27.00 VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLE, 13.50

Parlor Cabinets.

$110.00 VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET, 55.00
$70.00 VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET, 35.00
$53.00 VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET, 26.50
$60.00 VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET, 30.00
$55.00 VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET, 27.50
$170.00 VERNIS-MARTIN CABINET, 85.00
$300.00 GOLD LEAF PARLOR TABLE, 150.00
$60.00 GOLD LEAF PARLOR TABLE, 30.00

Gold Parlor Cabinets.

$250.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET, 125.00
$300.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET, 150.00
$170.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET, 85.00
$180.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET, 90.00
$140.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET, 70.00
$120.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET, 60.00
$125.00 GOLD PARLOR CABINET,

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Some Fine SHIRTS at 85 Cents For Which Men Usually Pay $1.50

That is evidenced by the label on the shirts. And they are fresh from the factory, in a variety of the neatest, prettiest patterns a man could possibly wish for.

Fine stripes and small figures, mostly in blacks and blues, printed on grounds of white madras or percale; deep plaited bosoms, with the plaits carefully matched, with respect to the pattern. Sizes 14 to 17; detached cuffs.

Excellent Summer and Fall Shirts, regularly sold at $1.50, today at

85 Cents Each

And only eighty dozens—960 shirts—in the lot. Broadway and Ninth.

Coats—Vests—Trousers

A Sale of Oddments

In a big clothing stock like ours, doing such a large business, men's suits *will* get resolved into their separate parts. We'll sell the coat and vest, mayhap, and keep the trousers; or the trousers run away and leave the coats.

Hence, every so often, we have a round-up of all these waifs and strays, and clear them out at a low price. Such an event occurs today, and the luck's yours, if you find the size and style you want:

Sack and Cutaway Coats-and-Vests, in black unfinished worsted, thibets and fancy cheviots, at $5 for coat and vest.

Odd Coats, without vests, at $3.50.

Blue and black Serge Trousers, left over from suits, at $2.50 a pair, worth double.

About sixty Odd Vests, in blue and black serges, and mixtures, at 50c each. Second floor, Fourth ave.

Boys' Suits

A $5 Rendezvous

Norfolk Jacket Suits, Three-piece Suits, Double-breasted Suits—all in handsome mixed all-wool cheviot, all formerly priced at $6.50 to $10, are now

Five Dollars Each

The following schedule shows clearly the reason for the new low price—you'll see at a glance how sizes are broken. Also, the original prices on each suit.

DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET SUITS

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$5, from $6.50—	1	1	1	1	2	2 Suits.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13 years.	
$5, from $7.50—	2	1	1	1	2 Suits.		
	8	9	10	11	12 years.		
$5, from $8.50—	4	6	7	6	8	10 Suits.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13 years.	
$5, from $10—	3	1	1 Suits.				
	10	11	12 years.				

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS

$5, from $6.50—	1	1 Suits.				
	9	10 years.				
$5, from $7.50—	2	1	1	1	1	1 Suits.
	8	9	10	11	12	16 years.
$5, from $8.50—	1	1 Suits.				
	9	16 years.				
$5, from $10—	2	1	1	1 Suits.		
	9	10	14	16 years.		

THREE-PIECE SUITS

$5, from $8.50—	1	1	2	1 Suits.			
	10	11	15	17 years.			
$5, from $10—	2	2	2	2	2	2	5 Suits.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 years.

You'll also notice that among the ninety-five suits involved, seventy-two were formerly priced at $8.50 to $10. It's a fine chance, especially if you come promptly.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pocket Knives, 50c

Whether it's a woman's dainty little pearl-handled knife for the writing desk that you need, or a big jack-knife, with a stout pruning blade or a stone picker that comes in handy when you're driving over country roads, you're apt to find it in this collection of manufacturers' samples.

And, if the knives weren't samples you wouldn't find them here at their price—50c—for they are 75c to $1.25 values. All sorts and styles, all sharp and keen, and barring an occasional speck of rust, in perfect condition.

Cutlery Goods, Main Cross Aisle.

Fancy Work at Half

Quite a collection of pieces of Fancy Work, used as samples for our stamped patterns, are to go at just *half-price*. There are Embroidered Doilies, Center-pieces, Bureau Scarfs and Cushion Slips; mostly fully worked, others just started. Some are a little mussed or soiled, but easily freshened up. And here are the prices—old and new:

Embroidered Doilies that were $1.50 to $2, now 75c to $1 each.

Embroidered Center-pieces that were $1.50 to $25, now 75c to $12.50 each.

Embroidered Bureau Scarfs that were $10 to $22, now $5 to $11 each.

Embroidered Cushion Slips that were $1 to $10.50, now 50c to $5.25 each. Tenth street.

Half-Dollar Pictures

That's what they're marked, today. They're really worth much more—75c to $1. There are:

Etchings, in 1½-inch gilt frames; neatly matted; 14x28 inches; worth $1.

Artotypes; various subjects; in 1½-inch frames; white mats; 16x20 inches; worth 75c.

Oleograph; reproductions of the famous "Angelus," in 1½-inch gilt frames, 17x20 inches; worth $1. Fifth floor.

Easy to Find Your Model In a L. R. Corset

A woman isn't limited a bit as to model, when she's choosing it from our L. R. line of Corsets. Here's an object lesson—the styles we have at one popular price, One Dollar.

And there's proportionate breadth of variety at other prices—enough to make reasonably certain the satisfactory fitting of every figure, in the best, most comfortable and most graceful of American corsets.

These are all **$1 each:**

Empire Corsets, suitable only for slender figures and girls.

Empire style, with dip hips; fine quality batiste.

A model for medium figures; perfect-fitting, cool and comfortable.

For long-waisted figures; medium bust; long over abdomen and hips.

Summer Corsets; short, medium and long; of excellent grade netting.

Nursing Corsets; medium bust and hips; in white and gray. Second floor, Tenth street.

China Silk Waists

A Pretty Trio—Low Priced

Two-seventy Five—In white; full front; with cluster plaits to bust or broad plaits. Plaited back, plaited or plain sleeves.

Three-fifty—In white: front cluster-plaited to bust and trimmed with faggoting; or tailor-made, with broad strapped plaits.

Five Dollars—In white or black; fine quality; tailor-made; plaited, with gathered ruffle down front; French back; plaited sleeves.

A variety of pretty styles, you see; the most reasonable of prices, and we hardly need to tell you how well-suited such waists are for hot August weather.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lining Remnants

At Half Prices

Of course, you'll find every known brand of Dress Lining that's good, in our Lining stock. And you'll find, in this group of remnants, every sort that is regularly sold over our counters, including all the popular trade-marked brands.

Lengths run from 2 to 8 yards; regular prices from 5c to 75c; and present prices at just half—2½c to 37½c—but sold by the piece only. Fourth avenue.

Everybody Seemed to Want the Dresses

Yesterday we asked "Who'll have these pretty dresses with the prices almost forgotten?" and so prompt and enthusiastic was the response that it seemed that everybody said "I," "I."

Certainly it is one of the best bargains that we can remember. There were just sixteen short of four hundred. This morning there are only one hundred and seventy-five. Think of paying $5 for shirt-waist suits that were made to sell at $10 to $15, or $7.50 for dresses that were $15 to $18. And most beautiful of all are the $20 and $30 dresses that you may now choose from at $12 each. Not because the dresses are not stylish and handsome—just because it is the Tenth of August.

Today we add four groups of Wash Skirts, as follows:

$1.50 Skirts at 75c.
$2.75 to $5 Skirts at $2.
$7.50 to $13.50 Skirts at $5.
$12 Pongee Skirts at $7.50.

The price-upheaval also includes several fine lines of Women's Coats, particularly a collection of Women's Long Silk Coats, in black and colors, in all sizes from 32 to 42, though the largest quantities are in sizes 32 and 34. These coats were formerly $18 to $30; today they are $10 each. Just exactly the coats that women want for a vacation trip.

Another fine offering is a collection of Covert Cloth Jackets that were formerly $10 to $12.50, today they are marked at $6 each. This lot includes all sizes from 32 to 46; the largest quantities in sizes 38 and 40. A ridiculously little price for the most serviceable wrap that a woman can buy. Second floor, Broadway.

Silks at 45¢ Yard

That Should Bring 65¢ to $1

A good many of them have done so, in our own stock, up to now. Others are special lucky purchases; but the same savings are there on all.

Messalines, Pongees, Checked Louisines, Printed Silks—all are kinds for which most women can find very good use, especially at the new little prices.

Plain Colored Messaline Silks, in white and ivory, cream, light blue, brown, navy blue and black.

Shantung Pongees, in plain navy blue and brown; also a few natural color fancy pongees.

Checked Louisines, in brown-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

Printed Silks, in a large variety of small dots and designs in black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, and also in colored printings.

All at 45¢ a Yard Rotunda.

What Is Your Trouble?

Hay Fever or Other Colds
Rheumatism or Lumbago
Headache or Brain Fag
Sleeplessness

All of these troubles come from congestion. They will be relieved by stimulating circulation. A *Health Vibrator* is the quickest and simplest method of relief. It can be operated by the patient, or by any member of the family. It relieves and cures the trouble without any ill-effects on the heart or stomach. From the actual demonstrations shown in our stores, both in New York and Philadelphia, we believe that one of these Vibrators should be in every home. Physicians recommend and use them. Price, $5.

Demonstration in our Basement today from 10:30 to 4 o'clock.

August Sale of Upholstery Goods

This important movement affects practically all lines in our Upholstery Store, presenting lace curtains, portieres, couch and table covers, drapery fabrics, furniture and wall coverings, cretonnes and the like, that have been selling until yesterday at regular prices, today at the very decisive concessions that are told of in the list below.

There will be newer goods a month later, of course, but only an expert, familiar with the patterns of different manufacturers, will be able to tell you which are new and which are the patterns of the preceding season. The designs in the lace curtains will be of the same character. The same is true of the style and colorings of the portieres and other draperies. Still it is wisdom on our part to hurry away these small groups before the new stock comes. It is the most decisive economy on the part of the housekeepers to secure these hangings a month or six weeks ahead of the time they need them, while such large savings may be profited by.

You will find here wide variety to select from. And while the largest reductions are on the one and two-pair lots, there are very decisive savings to be made on curtains that you can buy in any quantity you wish. You will be surprised to find how handsome the goods are, and how fresh and complete are the stocks presented during this movement.

Here is the information in detail:

Lace Curtains

RENAISSANCE—650 pairs, reduced one-third:

At $6.25, from $9.50; $8, from $12; $10, from $15; $11.50, from $16.75; to $25, from $37.50 a pair.

One-Pair Lots—at $3, from $6; $3.35, from $6.75; $4.25, from $8.50; $4.75, from $9.50; to $9.75, from $19.50 a pair.

Two-Pair Lots—at $1.75, from $3.50; $2.25, from $4.50; $6, from $12; $8, from $16; to $11.75, from $23.50 a pair.

Three-Pair Lots—at $2.25, from $3.50; $3, from $4.50; $3.75, from $5; $4.75, from $9.75, from $14.75; to $16.50, from $25 a pair.

IRISH POINT—250 pairs, reduced one-third:

At $2.65, from $4; $3.75, from $5.75; $4.65, from $7 a pair.

Two-Pair Lots—at $2, from $4; $2.50, from $5; $3.75, from $5.75; $3.35, from $6.75; to $5.50, from $11 a pair.

Three-Pair Lots—at $1.50, from $2.25; $2.65, from $4; $3.25, from $5; $4.25, from $6.50; to $6.25, from $9.50 a pair.

POINT D'ARABE—150 pairs, reduced one-third:

At $9, from $13.50; $11.75, from $17.50; $17.50, from $26.50; $20.75, from $31.50; $25.50, from $38 a pair.

One-Pair Lots—at $3.35, from $6.75; $9, from $18; $14.75, from $29.50; $28, from $56 a pair.

Two-Pair Lots—at $4.75, from $9.50; $8.50, from $17; $11, from $22; $15.75, from $31.50; to $30, from $60 a pair.

Three-Pair Lots—at $7, from $10.50; $32.50, from $50 a pair.

BRUSSELS—at $18, from $19.50; $20, from $30; $20.75, from $31.50; $23, from $34.50; to $30, from $45 a pair.

Portieres

300 pairs, including all classes and makes, in the newest and most popular styles represented in our stocks—kinds that we have never before advertised under-price:

Copies of East Indian designs and styles, in odd, rich colorings: mostly all silk, very effective, at $3.65 a pair, instead of $11.25.

Imported Oriental Tapestries, in rich colors, half silk; at $8, from $12; $8.50, from $12.75; $10, from $15 a pair.

Domestic Oriental Portieres, in heavy cotton, double-faced: corded end fringed; many patterns. At $3.75, from $5.65; $4.75, from $7.25; $5.50, from $8.50; $6.50, from $9.75, to $16.50, from $25.

Portieres

Jute Velours—Handsome hangings of French manufacture; plain centers, figures, borders, in rich colors; reversed on opposite side. At $30, from $38.50; $32.50, from $37.50; $35, from $40 a pair.

Silk Tapestry—Pretty floral designs, in several colors; corded edge. Splendid hangings for single or double doors. At $13.50, from $20; $15, from $22.50; $15.50, from $23; $15.75, from $23.50; $16.50, from $25 pair.

Mercerized—Look like silk and producing the same effect. Several excellent patterns and colors; edges finished with narrow tapestry borders; very popular hangings. At $3.50, from $5; $4, from $6; $5.25, from $7.75; $5.50, from $8.25; to $10, from $15 a pair.

Cotton Repps—Self colors, plain; fringe top and bottom; at $3, from $4.25; $3.50, from $5.25 a pair.

And many others which cannot be mentioned.

Hangings and Furniture Coverings at Half Price

Tapestries—Mostly cotton; a few silk; immense variety.

At 40c, from 85c; 80c, from $1.65; $1.15, from $2.25; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.75, from $3.50; to $2.50, from $5 yard.

Jutes—At 35c, from 70c; 45c, from 90c; 60c, from $1.25; 75c, from $1.50; 85c, from $1.75 yard.

Silk Damasks—At $1, from $2; $1.15, from $2.35; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.75, from $3.50; to $4.50, from $9 yard.

Imported Cretonnes and Linen Taffetas, 50 Inches Wide

For hangings or wall coverings they make up handsomely, in their pretty floral designs and natural colorings. At 60c, from 90c; 75c, from $1.25; $1.25, from $1.75; $1.35, from $2; $1.65, from $2.50 yard.

Printed Cretonnes, Art Tickings, Sateens and Denims

25-inch Cretonnes; 1200 yards, in four colors, at 6c, from 12c yard.

36-inch Cretonnes, in great variety of patterns and colors; 2000 yards, at 8c, from 15c yard.

Figured Denims, in good range of patterns; 600 yards, at 12c, from 25c and 28c yard.

36-inch Art Tickings, in light, dainty colors; 1200 yards, at 12½c, from 25c yard.

Also special offerings of Couch Covers and Sash Curtain Materials. Third floor.

This Furniture Is Good—

It Is Handsome
Well-Put-Together
Splendidly Finished

Yet Very Low-Priced

Yesterday a man, whose business it is to be informed on all matters in the furniture trade, said, "I have just come all the way down town, going through all the furniture stores, to see what was doing, and this is the first place that I have found busy." This man's statement simply verifies the reports that we have received constantly. Of course, there is a good reason for it. New York housekeepers are very well informed on all matters of furnishings, and they can very easily discriminate between good furniture and the makeshifts that compose most of the sales that are being exploited at this time.

We are, naturally, interested when we read about low prices elsewhere, and the reports that we receive are made with knowledge and intelligence to let us know exactly where we stand. We could not afford to be misinformed. Quoting from one of these reports we read: "Blank's Sideboards are finished very badly, the varnish showing around the corners and in the carving, where it ran before it was dry. There was one oak dresser that was really good value, but this was the only one that I considered cheap. The others were not worth any more than they were marked. The frame of the advertised Morris Chair is very poorly put together. This chair is special, bought for this sale, and made according to price."

There is no such furniture as this at WANAMAKER'S. There may be housekeepers who wish to pay their money for poorly put-together furniture that shows a little more for the price than better made furniture would; but we cannot risk our reputation upon your becoming dissatisfied with the furniture a year or two hence. We will only sell furniture that will make friends and establish confidence in the WANAMAKER name. Our experts know what good furniture is, and they know where good furniture is made; and everything that does not come up to our standard is passed by. We have no dealings with factories that cater to mere cheapness. All the furniture that comes on our floors in August, as well as during other months in the year, is made of thoroughly seasoned wood, carefully selected, and put together by expert workmen, who receive good wages for it.

The reductions in price which we secure are made long after the furniture is constructed. Of all the furniture on our floors there is nothing that was made to sell at a cheap price. There is nothing skimped, nothing slighted. There is no hurried finishing; everything is done thoroughly and carefully. The furniture that you buy here carries our reputation with it. We are not ashamed of the furniture, and we are not ashamed of the story it will tell you one year or two years hence. It is this excellence and durability of the furniture that makes this movement grow greater year after year; because our public has learned to know that WANAMAKER furniture is always good, and no matter how low the price is, the furniture is in good style and thoroughly dependable in every way. And, after all, the prices at WANAMAKER'S are as low as careful people wish to pay. The variety is broad enough to meet every taste, and includes furniture that will harmonize with any style of furnishings you have in mind.

$25 Couches at $16

We will make to order, during this week, one of our regular $25 Couches, and will accept orders for as many as we can sell before Saturday noon, **at the August price of $16.**

All-hair couches, 6 feet 6 inches long, 30 inches wide; forty-one best quality spiral springs, golden oak or mahogany finished frames; heavy, round ball feet; finest quality upholstery work; fourteen patterns of velours and tapestries to select from, for coverings. Couches are made with raised head and plain seat; thoroughly built and finely finished. Regularly sold at $25, now at $16, made to order.

Here are some random suggestions of the scope of the sale that give an indication of the savings which the sale offers:

Rockers at $3.50, from $5.50
Quartered golden oak; high panel back; shaped arms; embossed leather seats; well built and finished.

Extension Tables at $9 from $12
Golden oak; 44-inch square top; turned and fluted legs; moulded rim; 6 feet long when extended; highly polished.

Rockers at $7, from $11
Imitation mahogany; easy arms; shaped seat and legs; panel back; moulded and carved; highly polished.

Dressers at $18, from $26
Quartered golden oak; shaped top, 42x20 inches; four drawers; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 inches; neatly moulded standard.

Parlor Cabinets at $18, from $28
Mahogany; glass front and ends; two glass shelves; 50 inches high, 22 inches wide; highly polished.

China Closets at $20, from $30
Quartered golden oak; square front and ends; two glass doors; three wood shelves; 66 inches high, 43 inches wide; highly polished.

Chiffonniers at $25, from $35
Bird's-eye maple; serpentine front; shaped top, 32x20 inches; moulded edges and corner posts; three long and two short drawers and hat box; French plate mirror, 18x22 inches; highly polished.

Rockers at $5.50, from $8.50
Quartered golden oak; saddle seat; panel back; shaped arms; polished finish.

Iron Bedsteads at $9.50, from $12.50
White enamel; full size, 4 feet 6 inches wide; 1¼-inch continuous pillars; nine upright filling rods; fancy connections; also in other sizes.

Chiffonniers at $31, from $42
Mahogany; top, 20x37 inches; three large and two small drawers; moulded edges; claw feet; French pattern plate mirror, 18x24 inches; carved standard; highly polished.

House Desks at $15, from $22
Curly birch; shaped front; two long outside drawers; drop lid; six compartments and two drawers inside; highly polished.

Bookcases at $7, from $9
Imitation mahogany; open front; three shelves; moulded edges; 46 inches high, 25 inches wide; highly polished.

Rockers at $8, from $12
Weathered oak; broad, easy arms; shaped seat; panel back; heavily carved; full finish.

Sideboards at $20, from $28
Golden oak; quartered oak finish; sheped top and base; three drawers and double cupboard; top has three shelves; French plate mirror, 28x16 inches; well finished.

China Closets at $18, from $24
Golden oak; 63 inches high, 40 inches wide; moulded edges; wood shelves; bent glass ends; nicely finished.

Dressers at $26, from $38
Quartered golden oak; full swell front; top, 42x22 inches; four drawers; French plate mirror, 24x30 in.; neatly carved; fine construction.

Chairs at $6.25, from $9.50
Mahogany; Colonial design; suitable for bedroom, living room or parlor; turned legs and spindles; closely woven rush seat. A very artistic design.

Toilet Tables at $16, from $24
Quartered golden oak; swell top base, 34x19 inches; one long drawer; shaped legs; French pattern plate mirror, 22x20 inches.

House Desks at $7, from $10
Quartered golden oak; drop lid; moulded edges; one large drawer; seven compartments and one drawer inside.

Parlor Cabinets at $25, from $36
Mahogany; full swell front; bent glass ends and front; one glass shelf; 52 inches high, 27 inches wide.

Extension Tables at $30, from $50
Mahogany; square top, 52x52 inches; moulded edges; 10 feet long when extended; tapered legs.

Sideboards at $45, from $60
Quartered golden oak; top of base, 54x25 inches; three drawers and two closets; cabinet top has two small glass cabinets and three shelves; one small mirror and one mirror 40x18 inches.

Dressers at $28, from $40
Curly birch; full swell front and top, 42x23 inches; moulded edges; oval French plate mirror, 24x30 inches; selected wood of fine quality.

Rockers at $6, from $9
Imitation mahogany; high back; fancy panels; shaped arms; saddle seat; highly polished.

Bookcases at $10.50, from $14
Quartered golden oak; 55 inches high, 28 inches wide; one glass door; four adjustable shelves; polished finish.

House Desks at $10, from $14
Quartered golden oak; shaped front; drop lid; fluted and tapered legs; one long drawer; five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

Pedestals at $15, from $25
Mahogany; large round pillar; top, 16 inches in diameter; 42 inches high; highly polished.

Bookcases at $22, from $28
Quartered golden oak; 53 inches wide, 55 inches high; three compartments; three sliding doors; four adjustable shelves.

Dressers at $18, from $26
Imitation mahogany; shaped top, 20x42 inches; four drawers; moulded edges; upright oval French plate mirror, 24x30 inches.

Dressers at $36, from $50
Quartered golden oak; large size; top, 49x23 inches; two long and two small drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 36x30 inches; moulded edges; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

WON OUT BY BATTING

New Yorks Took Third Straight Game from St. Louis.

AMERICANS NOT SO LUCKY

Greater New Yorks and Chicago Tied for the Lead, with Boston in Third Place.

Boston and Chicago exchanged places in the American League yesterday, and this was the only change made in the standing of the teams in the major leagues. Summaries follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	7	5	5	10	13	15	12	67	.728
Chicago	6	..	9	8	8	9	12	13	57	.613
Cincinnati	5	3	..	6	9	9	9	11	52	.568
Pittsburg	5	6	7	..	8	10	8	9	53	.582
St. Louis	3	6	0	10	..	9	8	7	49	.510
Boston	1	5	6	4	5	..	8	11	37	.378
Brooklyn	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.332
Philadelphia	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	..	26	.280
Games lost	25	36	40	38	47	61	64	67		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 3.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	4	6	7	9	7	10	12	55	.694
Chicago	7	..	6	5	9	10	8	13	58	.604
Boston	7	5	..	9	7	5	10	13	56	.602
Philadelphia	5	11	5	..	4	9	7	11	52	.571
Cleveland	6	4	8	7	..	7	9	9	50	.556
St. Louis	3	9	6	5	4	..	5	8	40	.407
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	6	..	3	37	.407
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	7	5	..	21	.233
Games lost	36	38	37	39	40	51	54	69		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Rallied at the Bat and Beat St. Louis Again.

Two to one in favor of New York should have been the final figures in the third game with St. Louis at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but mistakes of L. Taylor, Bresnahan, Grady, Brain, and J. Taylor gave the local team the game by a score of 5 to 3. With the exception of the first inning of the New Yorks it was a well-played contest, with the pitching Taylors occupying quite a prominent position. The New York pitcher, however, received the better support, a dropped fly ball by Bresnahan and a fumble by Dunn being the only errors charged against the local team.

In the eighth inning Grady, after making a tremendous hit to the left field seats, the ball almost touching the red flag which indicates the foul line, struck out. On leaving the plate he threw his hat into the air, gave a whoop like an Indian, and gave other manifestations of disapproval because Umpire Carpenter declared his long hit a foul. The result was he was ordered out of the game, and his place was taken by McLean.

Seven men batted for the New Yorks in the first inning. After being missed on the third strike, Bresnahan reached first base on a high throw of Grady. Browne's sacrifice placed him on second, and Dunn's single to left sent him home. Dunn had no trouble in stealing second, Grady making another poor throw. McGann's high foul fly settled in the catcher's hands, but Mertes hit safely, scoring Dunn. Brain's fumble gave Dahlen his base, and after Mertes had stolen third and Dahlen second, Gilbert was thrown out at first by Brain.

Although Smoot hit for two bases in the second inning, he was compelled to remain at that bag, and Brain shared a like fate after a two-base hit to left field. In the fifth inning, however, Smoot drove out a fast ball over Bresnahan's head for a home run. The visitors tied the score in the next inning. Shannon going to first on called balls, was advanced to third on outs of Beckley and Bralu, and tallied on Grady's single to centre field.

Hits by Mertes, Dahlen, and Bowerman and Taylor's fumble of Gilbert's effort gave the New Yorks two more runs, which placed them in the lead again. The St. Louis players made their last run in the eighth inning. Shannon hunted very cleverly, stole second, and ran home on Bresnahan's failure to hold Brain's fly after a third run. The New Yorks also scored in this inning on two successive two-base hits by Mertes and Dahlen. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Shannon, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Brain, ss.	0	1	1	4	1
Grady, c.	0	1	3	1	1
McLean, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
J. Taylor, p.	0	0	0	4	2
Total	3	5	24	12	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Pres'han, cf.	1	0	0	0	1
Browne, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dunn, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
Mertes, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	1	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0
Bowman, c.	0	1	4	1	0
L. Taylor, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	7	27	14	2

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—3
New York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 x—5

First base on errors—New York, 4; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off L. Taylor, 3; off J. Taylor, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By L. Taylor, 4; by J. Taylor, 2. Home run—Smoot. Two-base hits—Mertes, Dahlen, Smoot, Brain. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Stolen bases—Dunn, Mertes, Dahlen, Shannon. Double plays—Dunn, Gilbert, and McGann; Brain, Farrell, and Beckley. Hit by pitched ball—By J. Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—5,083.

CHICAGO, 7; BROOKLYN, 4.

The Chicago and Brooklyn Nationals played a game yesterday at Washington Park that was full of misplays, but the home players bunched their errors, giving the visitors an easy victory, the score being 7 to 4. Tinker's base running was a feature. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	2	10	2	1
Lumley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Babb, ss.	1	2	4	2	1
Ritter, 3b.	0	1	2	4	2
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1
Garvin, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Total	4	9	27	17	6

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	1	1	1	1	1
Casey, 3b.	1	1	2	0	1
Chance, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
McC'thy, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Kling, c.	0	0	8	3	0
Evers, 2b.	0	2	1	5	2
Tinker, ss.	1	1	3	3	2
Barry, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Weimer, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	7	9	27	15	6

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	x	—7

Two-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, McCarthy, Dobbs. Stolen bases—McCormick, (2,)

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. St. Louis vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

SPORTING GOODS.

BOATS

Rushton Rowboats and Yacht Tenders

CANOES

Complete Line, Ready for Immediate Delivery at Factory Prices.

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO.,
314 Broadway, New York City.

YACHTS, &c.

Gasolene launch wanted, about 20 ft.; good sea boat; must be in first-class condition and cheap; describe fully. Address H Box 151 Times.

Babb, Tinker, (4,) McCarthy, Lumley, Chance, Weimer. Double plays—Ritter and Babb; Babb and Dillon; Evers, Tinker, and Chance. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 4; off Weimer, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Garvin, Struck out—By Garvin, 4; by Weimer, 9. Passed ball—Kling. Wild pitch—Garvin. Time—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Moran. Attendance, 1,500.

BOSTON, 1; CINCINNATI, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Pittinger pitched a record game to-day, restricting Cincinnati to a single hit. Boston scored the only run of the game, but could do little with Hahn after the first inning. The feature play was a catch by Cannell, who held Dolan's fly after colliding sharply with the left-field fence. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	8	4	0
Abbatt'o, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Moran, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Delah'y, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1
Carney, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cannell, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Pittinger, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	1	6	27	11	1

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf.	0	0	4	1	0
Dolan, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Odwell, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Corcor'n, ss.	0	0	3	0	0
Steinfe't, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Peitz, c.	0	0	6	1	0
W'druff, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	0	1	24	9	1

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Boston. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Odwell. Stolen base—Carney. Double play—Peitz and Corcoran; Seymour and Corcoran. First on balls—Off Pittinger, 3; off Hahn, 2. Struck out—By Pittinger, 4; by Hahn, 4. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 2,451.

PITTSBURG, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—An error by Donohue and timely hitting gave Pittsburg to-day's game. The locals failed to take advantage of an opportunity to tie the score in the ninth inning. Attendance, 2,360. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCor'k, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Cassidy, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Wagner, 1b.	2	1	13	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Hitchey, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Diehl, ss.	0	1	3	6	1
Smith, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Case, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	5	8	27	17	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Titus, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
McGee, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0
Dooin, 1b.	1	2	12	1	0
Roth, c.	1	0	5	2	2
Donohue, ss.	0	2	2	5	1
Corridon, p.	1	2	1	0	1
Total	4	11	27	11	4

Pittsburg	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Wagner, Dooin, Corridon. Stolen bases—Cassidy, Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Case, 2; off Corridon, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Corridon, 1. Struck out—By Case, 2; by Corridon, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Beaten at Cleveland—Manager Griffith Suspended.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Cleveland won another game from New York to-day. Powell was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning and was then ordered off the field for talking back to Umpire O'Loughlin. Williams was later ordered off the field for a similar performance, police being called to show him the way.

Prior to the game Manager Griffith received notice of his suspension for disputing Umpire O'Loughlin's decision yesterday. The fielding of Turner and Elberfeld were features. Attendance, 2,771. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	8	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	2	1	4	0
Carr, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Lush, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Turner, ss.	1	1	1	7	0
Bemis, c.	1	2	4	3	0
Moore, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	6	11	27	17	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	3	1	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	3	7	1
Williams, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Fultz, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1
McGuire, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Powell, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Anderson	0	1	1	0	0
Total	3	11	24	12	2

*Batted for Williams in ninth.

Cleveland	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3

Earned run—New York. Hits—Off Powell, 7 in four innings; off Orth, 4 in four innings. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Moore. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Bemis. Stolen bases—Flick, Bradley, Anderson. Double plays—Bemis and Lajoie. First base on balls—Off Powell, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 6. Struck out—By Moore, 4; by Powell, 3; by Orth, 1. Passed balls—McGuire, 2. Wild pitch—Powell. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

DETROIT, 4; BOSTON, 2.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—Charles Hickman was given a royal welcome in his first game here to-day. When the team lined up for practice he was applauded. Shortly after he pulled down a bad throw with one hand, and everybody cheered. Donovan had Boston at his mercy nearly the entire game. Detroit broke the tie in the eighth by getting three singles and a double off Young. The fielding was little short of marvelous. O'Leary making the feature play. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Stahl, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Freeman, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	0	5	6	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Ferries, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Tannehill.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	24	12	0

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Rob'son, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Grawf'd, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Hickman, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Beville, c.	0	0	3	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	2	3	1	3	0
Donovan, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	4	9	27	11	0

*Batted for Young in ninth.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Detroit, 3. Two-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Stolen bases—O'Leary, Collins. Bases on balls—By Donovan, 5; by Young, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 7. Struck out—By Donovan, 1; by Young, 3. Passed ball—Farrell. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and King. Attendance—3,000.

American Association.

Columbus, 2; Kansas City, 1.
Louisville, 2; St. Paul, 9.
Toledo, 1; Minneapolis, 4.
Indianapolis, 3, 6; Milwaukee, 2, 4.

Eastern League.

AT BALTIMORE.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	1	1

Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	5
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Batteries—Wolfe and Shea; Adkins and Hearn.
Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 13. (first game.) Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 9. (second game.)
Toronto, 1; Rochester, 0.

State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; A., J. and G., 6.
At Binghamton—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 2, (fourteen innings.)
At Scranton, Penn.—Troy, 2; Scranton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Ilion, 5. (first game;) Utica, 6; Ilion, 9, (second game.)
At Lawrence—Concord, 1; Lawrence, 0.

New England League.

At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Nashua, 3, (ten innings.)
At Haverhill—Haverhill, 6; Manchester, 1.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 8; Lowell, 0, (first game;) New Bedford, 8; Lowell, 5, (second game.)
At Lawrence—Concord, 1; Lawrence, 0.

Connecticut League.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 6; Springfield, 0.
At Meriden—Norwich, 3; Meriden, 0.
At New Haven—Holyoke, 2; New Haven, 1.
At Hartford—New London, 4; Hartford, 3.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans-Atlanta, no game; rain.
At Memphis—Memphis, 3; Montgomery, 2.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 6; Nashville, 1.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 5; Birmingham, 6, (eleven innings.)

South Atlantic League.

At Macon—First game, Savannah, 5; Macon, 1. Second game, Macon, 3; Savannah, 1.
At Charleston—Jacksonville, 4; Charleston, 0.
At Augusta—Columbia, 4; Augusta, 2.

McCormick to Play at Pittsburg.

Word was received from Cincinnati yesterday to the effect that Sebring of the Pittsburg Club had been released to the Cincinnati Club, and that Harry McCormick, who was traded by New York for Donlin, will play with the National League champions.

DOHERTYS NOT COMING.

English Tennis Experts Decline to Defend Titles Here.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Definite information has been received by the officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association that R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, the English champions, will not defend their doubles and singles American championships next week at Newport. On July 29 the officials of the association cabled the Dohertys stating when the championship matches would take place, and expressing the hope that they would be present. A cable message has been received from the Dohertys in reply stating that they were sorry, but that they could not come.

The Dohertys failing to defend their championships, the winners of the East vs. West doubles match will become the doubles champions, and the winner of the all-comers in the singles will become the singles champions. In view of the close work of the leading American players this year a very interesting competition is expected. Entries close with James Dwight, Newport Casino, Newport, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 11.

GALLAGHER'S FAST RACE

Canadian Horse Won $5,000 Pace in Best Time of the Year.

SPLIT HEATS IN BIG TROT

Snyder McGregor First After Dropping a Heat to Texas at the Empire City Track.

The Grand Circuit racing at the Empire City track yesterday introduced to patrons of light harness sport a new hidder for the race championship among the pacers in the bay gelding Gallagher from Canada, winner of the $5,000 Bronx Stakes for 2:18 pacers in the fastest mile and the fastest two heats in a race for the year. Until Gallagher brought himself into notice by his brilliant performance yesterday he was regarded by horsemen as only a good, useful race horse. Horsemen began to wonder just how good Gallagher might be when he closed from back in the crowd, and in a hard drive under the whip snatched the first heat of his race from Pan Michael in 2:03½, the fastest mile in a race of the season of 1904. They wondered more when Gallagher came back in the second heat, and with an even start simply jogged home winner of the race in straight heats, turning the second mile in 2:04¾ in the easiest possible manner.

Gallagher had a big handicap to overcome the moment the race was started for Pan Michael, hacked for a "good thing" by Dr. J. C. McCoy and his friends, got about three lengths the best of the send-off, with Gallagher hack in the crowd. James, who drove the Canadian horse, went on with him at once, however, and, picking his way through the field, was just behind Pan Michael when the turn into the stretch was reached. There Gallagher had to put in his best efforts to reach the leader, and with whips going and both horses striving desperately, Gallagher showed his nose before Pan Michael just under the wire. The race then was conceded to Gallagher, and he won without evident effort in the second and deciding heat.

The $5,000 Empire Stakes, for 2:20 trotters, also made a spirited race, ten horses starting for this, with Snyder McGregor the favorite about even against his field. He was the best horse, but he had a long fight before he won, as in the first heat he broke badly just at the head of the stretch after leading to that point, the gray mare Texas then taking command and winning the heat in clever fashion from Ruth C. The hettling then made a shift to Texas, but Snyder McGregor proved that the result of the first heat was something of a fluke by coming back for the second in time a second and a quarter better than the heat won by Texas, and then, with the heat split, Snyder McGregor easily led his field home in the third and last heat.

The dash races made interesting spectacles and lively hetting, the only favorite beaten in the course of the day falling in one of these, the mile and a furlong, for 2:08 trotters, in which McKinley got home before Caspian, after a drive to the wire. Leonora easily took the mile and a sixteenth for 2:16 trotters, and Ecstatic had only a jog in the mile for 2:11 pacers. The weather was bright and clear, the attendance was fair, though it was made up chiefly of Grand Circuit followers at that. Summaries:

The Empire Stakes, of $5,000; 2:10 class, trotting; heats, two in three.

Snyder McGregor, ch. g., by Gilman McGregor, (Snow)	7	1	1
Texas, gr. m., (Renick)	2	6	4
Ruth C., gr. m., (Kenny)	3	7	3
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Curry)	8	3	ro
Alexander, b. g., (Geers)	9	4	ro
Bonnie Russell, b. h., (Hudson)	5	5	ro
Leta, br. m., (De Ryder)	6	8	ro
Lizonjero, b. g., (Howard)	4	Dis.	
John Caldwell, br. g., (Thompson)	Dis.		
Dodle K., blk. m., (Winings)	Dis.		

Time—2:10¾; 2:09½; 2:11¾.

Pools—Snyder McGregor, $50; Lisonjero, $20; Alexander, $15; Texas, $10; Bonnie Russell, $10; John Caldwell, $5; field, $5.

2:08 class, trotting; purse, $800; dash of one mile and a furlong.

McKinley, b. g., by George St. Clair, (Boone)	1
Caspian, b. g., (Shank)	2
Masetto, blk. g., (Dickerson)	3
Wentworth, blk. g., (Spears)	4
York Boy, b. g., (Williams)	5
Direct View, b. h., (De Ryder)	6
Idolita, br. m., (Kelly)	7
Marion Wilkes, br. m., (McDonald)	8

Time—2:20¾.

Pools—Caspian, $50; McKinley, $35; Masetto, $35; Marion Wilkes, $5; Idolito, $5; Wentworth, $5; field, $2.

The Bronx Stakes, of $5,000; 2:08 class, pacing; heats two in three.

Gallagher, b. g., by Royal Rysdyk, (James)	1	1
Pan Michael, ch. h., (Winings)	2	3
John M., blk. g., (Speers)	3	2
Baron Rogers, br. g., (De Ryder)	4	5
Red Bird, b. h., (Michael)	6	4
Paulins G., blk. m., (Snow)	9	9
Claymas, b. g., (McDonald)	5	9
Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (Estes)	7	7
Dry Monopole, br. h., (Curry)	8	8
Bob, ch. g., (Wilson)	dis.	

Time—2:08¾; 2:04¾.

Pools—Gallagher, $50; John M., $45; Pan Michael, $10; Baron Rogers, $5; Pinchem Wilkes, $5; field, $5.

2:10 class, trotting; purse, $500; dash of a mile and a sixteenth.

Leonora, b. m., by Mendacino, (Ds Ryder)	1
Media, b. m., (Doble)	2
Torreon, gr. g., (Rosmere)	3
Earline S., b. m., (Gearson)	4
Leonata, br. m., (Thompson)	5
Bessie Birchwood, ch. m., (McGuire)	6
Libby Queen, gr. m., (Williams)	7

Time—2:20¾.

Pools—Leonora, $10; field, $25.

2:11 class, pacing; purse, $700; dash of one mile.

Ecstatic, b. m., by Oratorio, (Long)	1
Harry L., b. g., (Gosnell)	2
Katie H., b. m., (Hornberger)	3
Belle Star, br. m., (Shank)	4
Daphne Direct, b. m., (Murphy)	5
Roy B. h. g., (Yeomire)	6
Annie M., blk. m., (Doble)	7
Alice Mapes, b. m., (Williams)	dis.

Time—2:07¼.

Pools—Ecstatic, $25; field, $12.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

2:25 pace, the Mount Vernon, for three-year-olds. Empire; one mile, $2,000.
2:12 trot, dash; 1¼ miles, $700.
2:10 pace, dash; one mile, $800.
2:14 trot, the Knickerbocker, Empire; one mile, $10,000.
2:21 trot, dash, 1½ miles, $600

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Clark, dress goods and silks; W. Jardine, trimmings; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Snyder, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Johnson, toilet goods; J. Lanry, clothing; 8 Green Street.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. T. Stephinson, dry goods; Mr. Davison, notions; 458 Broadway.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Miss H. Green, leather goods; Miss C. Green, jewelry; Sixth Avenua and Nineteenth Street.

Kutner, J. & Co., Rome, Ga.; J. May, dry goods; 611 Broadway.

Strauss, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Boggin, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; S. Mann, dress goods; E. Cohen, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street.

Wasson, H. P. Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Clancy, holiday goods; 335 Broadway.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Thomas, F. B., & Co., Roanoke, Va.; J. F. Lee, notiona and furnishing goods; 255 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics; G. B. Williams, 43 Leonard Street.

Stewart Company, Baltimore, Md.; R. H. Yarwood, dry goods; W. C. French, silks and dress goods, 43 Leonard St.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Feldman, Jr., art goods, 458 Broadway.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 27 Worth Street.

Shillito, John G., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. A. Davis, house furnishing goods, 846 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Hall, house furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Reiss Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; J. Reiss, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Pelitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. L. Clark, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Margaret Whitaker, infants' wear; Ferdis Marsh, jewelry and leather goods; Hotel Normandie.

Powers Mercantila Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Jennings, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Panton & Waite Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. T. Miller, notions; 81 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss A. Simpson, ladies' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

McGrath, E., & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. M. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Miller & Esbelman, Marion, Ind.; E. Rothschild, cloaks and suits; W. C. Silpbey, notions and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; W. P. Bough, dry goods; H. Abersohn, dry goods; Q. J. Dever, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Morganthaler, ladies' wear, 43 Leonard Street.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Paraski, hosiery, 43 Leonard Street.

Gall & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. Frank, jeans, 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

No Questions Asked. No Disappointments possible when

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Is served.

The same rule applies all over the Civilized World.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear, 31 Union Square; Park Avenus Hotel.

Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. Flanagan, skirts and underwear; Hotel York.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Moneer, infants' wear; Mrs. Root, underwear; 377 Broadway.

Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; E. H. Drake, silks and dress goods,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Through incautious exposure our neighbor The Sun has given lodgment in its mathematical system to a colony of delusion microbes against which we uttered an express warning the other day for the benefit of all persons called upon to inspect or handle the election figures of the past eight years. The Sun refers to a list of States characterized by THE TIMES the other day as doubtful in this election, the States being Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Montana, New York, New Jersey, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Upon our ascription of the quality of doubt to these Commonwealths The Sun makes the following observation:

"The present political sentiment of these States cannot reasonably be inferred from their votes at the election of 1900, for at the last Presidential election the Democratic Party was demoralized by Bryanism. We must go to the State elections in them since then to get a notion as to it."

A table of pluralities in 1902 is appended, showing that every one of these States went Republican in that year with the exception of West Virginia, in which there was no election. Whereupon our neighbor concludes that as to these States "the returns of the elections in the middle of a Presidential term do not suggest Democratic victory next November, according to past political precedent."

If the political conditions of 1902 obtained in 1904, we should accept our neighbor's conclusions without reserve. What was the state of the Democratic Party in the year of these Republican pluralities? It was rent and disorganized. It had been twice defeated, not through the ordinary vicissitudes of politics, but by reason of the abandonment of time-honored principles and the adoption of strange and crazy theories. A great part of its membership, the determining part in important States, had been estranged, had literally been driven to vote for a Republican Presidential candidate to avert the peril and horror of a Bryanite triumph. JAMES K. JONES of Arkansas was the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri was its Vice Chairman, two men devoted to the principles of BRYAN, and intellectually and politically one with the cause they espoused. Nowhere had the Democracy exhibited works of repentance—it had had no chance. Democrats who repudiated BRYAN were not yet in fellowship with their party. The shameful shadow of 1896 and 1900 hung black and heavy over its divided ranks. The Kansas City platform still stood as the authoritative Democratic profession of faith.

These fatal conditions are completely and surprisingly changed. For the Kansas City platform has been substituted another declaration, and above that stands the gold-standard telegram of the candidate. In a multitude of public declarations and telegrams of congratulation to Judge PARKER the fact is proclaimed that the Democrats who would not have BRYAN have returned to the party standard. The management of the campaign is in the hands of Democrats faithful to the old-time principles. Confidence has been restored, and the party is united.

It is for these reasons that we warned election figurers to beware of drawing conclusions from the tables showing the State votes since 1896. They are full of delusions and snares. They mislead, they clothe error in the bright guise of truth. It is to the behavior of these States in the remoter past, Indiana, for instance, which went Democratic in 1876, 1884, and 1892; Connecticut, which was Democratic in 1876, 1884, 1888, and 1892; and New Jersey, which was Democratic in the five Presidential elections from 1876 to 1896, that the earnest cipherer should look, rather than to election tables which reflect the disturbance of political adjustments due to Bryanism. The question, therefore, is, not how the doubtful States went in 1902, but whether they will this year return to their former habit, whether the candidacy of Judge PARKER will arouse the Democratic hosts and command the support of the determining margin of independent voters.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

A singular situation is presented by the resignation of Chief Judge PARKER of the Court of Appeals. Judge CULLEN and Judge WERNER are now serving on the bench of that court by designation. Each, we are informed, commands the respect of the bar of the State as a good Judge. It is entirely proper, and according to the valuable principle of non-partisanship in judicial nominations, that each should be the candidate of both parties for one of the vacancies created, in the one case by the resignation of the Chief Judge, in the other by the retirement for age of an Associate Judge.

In fact, any other course would be invidious. But it would be still more invidious to nominate the junior Judge, who happens to be Judge WERNER, to the Chief Judgeship, to the neglect and disparagement of the senior, Judge CULLEN. This design is nevertheless ascribed to the Republican managers, for no better reason than that Judge WERNER happens to be a Republican and Judge CULLEN a Democrat. Such a course would lose all the grace that would otherwise belong to the nomination by one party of a Judge of the opposite party, it would be resented by the friends of Judge CULLEN, and by Democrats in general as a partisan grab under the pretext of non-partisanship. It would distinctly endanger the chances of Judge WERNER'S succeeding by election to the place which he holds by appointment, since the Democrats would doubtless show their resentment by nominating Judge CULLEN for the Chief Judgeship and leaving off Judge WERNER altogether, in favor of a Democratic lawyer not now on the bench, seeing, as they would, an excellent chance of changing the political complexion of the court in their own favor. It would be small politics and bad business.

If on the other hand the Republicans made the nomination on purely judicial grounds, as any disinterested lawyer would make them, naming the senior Judge for the higher place, they would put a strong moral pressure upon the Democrats to ratify their judicial nominations. CULLEN and WERNER would be an excellent ticket for the Republicans to name. But WERNER and CULLEN would be a very bad, if not a fatal and suicidal, ticket.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

Whenever wheat in the "pit" at Chicago touches or passes the dollar mark the event is regarded much as our forefathers used to regard the appearance of a comet among the orderly and habitual constellations. Statistically, dollar wheat is not so rare a phenomenon as to be significant of anything, per se, except in so far as at the moment it indicates that the manipulation of the crop estimates has been successful in favoring the plans of those who are operating for a rise. From the point of view of the farmer it means very little up to this time. He has not much good wheat to sell and could not get a dollar a bushel for it if he had. Before his harvest is gathered and he is ready to market his crop, the price may go up or down a good many points. That wheat for "immediate delivery" in Chicago went above $1 a bushel about ten days ago, and since that time has been maintained at or near that level by the scramble for speculative profits on sales for future delivery, is a fact of immediate interest chiefly to the shorts. The conditions established in speculative trading between the insiders with large capital and the outsiders with small capital are rarely constant. What is just now going on in the Chicago Board of Trade is forcibly described by John Graham in his letter to his son, as follows:

The wheat pit is only thirty feet across, but it reaches clear down to hell. And trading on margins means trading on the ragged edge of nothing. When a man buys he's buying something that the other fellow hasn't got; when a man sells he's selling something that he hasn't got. And it's been my experience that the net profit on nothing is nil. When I sell futures on 'Change, they're against hogs that are traveling into dry salt at the rate of one a second, and if the market goes up I've got the solid meat to deliver. But if you lose, the only part of the hog which you can deliver is the squeal.

It would probably be a waste of time to establish by argument the contention that nothing in the statistical position of wheat warrants the belief that much of it will change hands for consumption at or near a dollar a bushel. But if it should it will portend nothing exceptional or even unusual. There have frequently existed conditions which carried the price of wheat a good deal above a dollar a bushel. The last time this happened was during the memorable Leiter speculation of 1898; it has usually been coincident with the acceptance by those on the lookout for the unearned increment of speculative dealings of an unfavorable prognosis of the coming harvest. Some of the record prices of wheat in Chicago since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 have been as follows:

1879	December	$1.26
1880	January	1.32
1881	October	1.43¼
1882	April and May	1.40
1883	June	1.13½
1888	(Average)	.97
1889	February	1.08¾
1890	August	1.08¼
1891	April	1.16
1897	December	1.09

In 1898, in May, owing to the operations of the Leiter clique, wheat in Chicago touched $1.85 per bushel, but the average for that year was about 95 cents. It did not again touch 95 cents as the highest price of the year until September, 1902, and in the same month of last year it touched 93 cents. The reason the average for 1888 is given in the above table instead of the highest price of the year, $2 per bushel in September, is that this price was the result of the manipulation of the market by the Hutchinson clique and was only for one day. When the corner broke the price fell to $1.04½.

It is now believed that the yield of Spring and Winter wheat together will be between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels under that of last year, and that the total harvest will be somewhere between 580,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels. Private estimates regarded in the trade as conservative are somewhat lower than this, ranging from 530,000,000 to 545,000,000 bushels. Those who are temperamentally optimistic incline to the belief that the yield will be rather more than less than present estimates. The bull contingent in the speculative market has been more than ordinarily industrious. We are getting all the bad news there is, and as little of the good news as can be made to serve the purposes of the market.

If the present range of wheat prices is warranted by the fact of a short yield it cannot very well mean an advantage to the country and still less to the farmer. That could come only from an export demand so large as to absorb a great surplus at relatively high prices. This was the condition in 1898, when Europe's requirements were such that every bushel of wheat which could be swept up from the floors and corners of American granaries was needed as quickly as it could be shipped. We had that year a great crop, 675,149,000 bushels, and at the prices it brought the country was largely and immediately benefited. If, however, the shortage is great enough to warrant present speculation on the dollar basis, it looks as if we should not have much opportunity of taking advantage of a large foreign demand, should it exist, and what the producers gain the consumers will lose. As a matter of fact, the range of wheat fluctuations during the next six months is largely a matter of conjecture. About the only thing we can be sure of is that the situation at the moment is largely artificial.

SEA FIGHTING OFF PORT ARTHUR.

Viceroy ALEXIEFF'S report of damage done to the Japanese cruisers Chiyoda and Itsukushima is chiefly interesting because it shows that Vice Admiral Togo continues his policy of keeping his modern vessels—particularly his battleships—out of danger. The sortie of Rear Admiral WITHOFT from Port Arthur on July 26 was met by the battleship Chin Yen, the armored cruisers Itsukushima and Matsushima, three small cruisers, the Chiyoda alone being named, and thirty torpedo boats. The Chin Yen is rather an ancient specimen of her class, having been formerly the Chen Yuen, captured from the Chinese. The Itsukushima and the Matsushima date back to about 1890. The Chiyoda is even older and is little more than a large gunboat.

Manifestly Admiral TOGO could not have been much disturbed by the appearance of the Russian vessels outside the harbor, for he detailed only his older ships to meet them, although he had five new battleships, four armored cruisers, and ten protected cruisers available for duty. The Itsukushima and the Chiyoda may have been as seriously injured as the Russian Admiral reports, but the damage done by one eight-inch shell would hardly put the Itsukushima out of action. Probably the Admiral's judgment concerning the injury inflicted on the enemy was somewhat colored by his hopes.

It is apparent, however, that the Russian vessels in Port Arthur can leave the harbor with little or no difficulty and that they are giving considerable assistance to the troops. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the Japanese Admiral should close in with his heavier ships if another sortie in force should be attempted; in which case the long-expected naval battle might take place soon.

THE MEAT STRIKE.

Beginning with to-day New York is to have a meat strike which will profit nobody except the retail dealers, who will see to it that any advance in wholesale prices which may result from the closing of a number of abattoirs is amply covered by what the consumer pays from day to day. The fish trade will also prosper. So far as can now be judged the only persons likely to suffer seriously are the strikers, for whose benefit a relief bureau is to be immediately established on the upper east side. This would seem to be highly anticipatory, so to speak, unless the unions which have decided to make this supreme sacrifice recognize that they are very poorly equipped for the struggle upon which they have entered, and have discounted at something like their true value the promises of aid which have been made to them.

Nothing of value in such comment as the strike order suggests will be lost by postponing a more extended discussion of it until it appears how many of the men called out respond. The example of Chicago is not calculated greatly to encourage irrevocable self-sacrifice in the surrender of profitable jobs. There are a great many men without jobs looking for just such chances as the meat strike is likely to offer them.

THE SUBWAY CONTENTION.

The more the leaders of the unions which recognize the authority of Mr. WEINSEIMER and the Building Trades Alliance negotiate for the ending of the lockout which has tied up the Subway and so many buildings in course of erection, the more evident it becomes that the whole of the existing trouble grows out of the rivalries of unaffiliated unions. From one point of view this is a hopeful sign. That the Alliance is not at all sure of its position is very clearly indicated by the fact that at the conference with Mr. MCDONALD yesterday Mr. WEINSEIMER, the new union boss, stated that with one or two exceptions the grievances of the striking unions had been corrected, and that if the Subway contractor would agree to discharge all the painters and electrical workers who are not members of unions affiliated with the alliance the strike would be called off. To this offer Mr. MCDONALD is said to have made the entirely proper reply that he would not discharge any of the men now working in the Subway.

If Mr. MCDONALD recognizes and becomes subservient to the new alliance he antagonizes the Central Federated Union. If he remains faithful to his treaty obligations with the Central Federated Union he can expect only the hostility of the unions which are represented in Mr. WEINSEIMER'S organization. When matters get into such a condition the position of safety for the employer is to take his stand for the open shop and no discrimination. The open shop movement is receiving a powerful impetus from just such incidents as the existing paralysis of building operations. In future contracts taken by him Mr. MCDONALD would do well to have it understood that as he employs workmen and not walking delegates and business agents his only alliances will be with industrious mechanics who may or may not be union men as pleases them.

MANUA.

In a way the accession of the group of islands to which Manua gives its name is not a very considerable source of National pride. The islands are not very extensive, nor yet very productive, even though legend declares them to be the cradle of the Samoan race, and the latest census gives their population at only 1,421. But what does make the accession a cause of National pride is the fact that the Manuans have cast in their lot with us of their own accord and purely on account of their observation of American rule in Tutuila. Our satisfaction may be increased by the fact that they have had ample opportunities to compare American rule in Tutuila with German rule in Upolu. A contemplation of the latter has not filled them with a desire to submit themselves to the uncovenanted mercies of Germany.

The testimony thus given is all the more valuable because it is of a piece with so many other testimonials we have been receiving from the Far East. We have received the thanks of the population of Peking for our justice and kindness, as shown in a competitive exhibition of all the Western nations. We have lately had a semi-official testimonial from Tokio to our "fairness and humanity." It is no doubt to our fairness and humanity primarily, as shown in Tutuila, that we owe the voluntary accession of Manua. But it must be also to another quality scarcely less necessary in dealing with strange peoples, and that is the tact of our representatives. "The English," according to one of their Asiatic wards, "are just, but not amiable." But it seems that our representatives in Samoa have been amiable to their charges, which means, in effect, tactful in their dealings. It has not always been so. President JORDAN and Prof. BAKER, in their interesting article in the current Atlantic on Tutuila, set forth that, by want of tact, we managed at one time, and for a long time, to offend the amiable Tutuilans. For it was in April, 1900, that the Tutuilan chiefs formally ceded their island to the United States, and were astonished and aggrieved that for nearly two years no official notice was taken of their free offer of their all. It was reserved for the Administration of President ROOSEVELT to make a graceful and satisfactory recognition, in accordance with Samoan notions of propriety, of the action of the Tutuilans, and it was in January, 1903, that the cession was accepted, and suitable gifts made, on behalf of the President, to his great and good friends the grantors.

It is to be observed that all these praises of us, from Asia and Polynesia are praises for our soldiers and sailors. It was Gen. CHAFFEE and his subordinates in Peking whose administration elicited the gratitude of the inhabitants under their jurisdiction, while Tutuila, which Congress has treated with wise and salutary neglect, has been left to the absolute control of the naval officer in charge of the harbor of Pago Pago. While the rule of SEABURY and TILLEY and their successors over Tutuila has by no means been so hilarious as that of LEARY in Guam, it has been equally absolute, and evidently equally productive of the "consent of the governed." A recent British tourist in the Philippines describes our army officers there as a "morally magnificent body of men." The case of Tutuila exhibits the officers of the navy in an equally attractive light. Our National pride in our colonial administration must be mainly a pride in the officers of the two services and in the two great schools of West Point and Annapolis, of which the graduates have shown themselves as serviceable to their country in peace as in war.

One class of Americans alone can take no pride out of such demonstrations as the Manuans have been making. The craven spirit of these Tutuilans and Manuans will bring bitter disappointment to the anti-imperialists of Boston, who will contrast their licking of the hand of the oppressor most unfavorably with the conduct of the high-spirited Moro, who shows a determination to work out his own salvation by squatting in the long grass and reaching for the oppressor's abdomen with a bolo. But what words can suffice to express the disgust of the anti-imperialists over the degeneracy of the wild, free Filipino, when he, too, comes to be reconciled to American rule? And yet that awful consummation appears to be clearly in the way of coming to pass.

DECEIVED.

THE TIMES confesses in humility and contrition that it was yesterday deceived into publishing in its news columns some very unworthy political gossip respecting the candidacy of ex-Secretary LAMONT for Governor, and the probable campaign contributions of Mr. J. J. HILL. Among the base hangers-on at political headquarters such gossip is common enough, but no attention is paid to it. These statements came from no hanger-on, but from a member of the Democratic National Committee. Had they apparently been made in good faith the making of them might have been attributed to mere verdancy—new and uncouth figures always come to the fore in every campaign. But as the observations in question were plainly malicious and uttered with the intent to serve a purpose not avowed, the theory of ingenuous candor falls to the ground.

We hope we shall not have occasion to refer to further exhibitions of such tactics in that quarter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—President ROOSEVELT'S refusal to commute the death sentence of a negro criminal about whose sanity there seems to be a doubt in some minds, including that of the Judge before whom the man was convicted, is worded with characteristic energy, and it is likely to receive much approval from the many people who feel that insanity as an excuse for crime has in the past been vastly overworked. His remarks, however, will be condemned by all the professional alienists, and not a few, even among laymen, will be able to see that they amount, in effect, to the statement that, in the President's opinion, in all except the comparatively rare cases of extreme delusional madness the victim is responsible to the law for his acts. He holds almost explicitly that any deed committed by a man who before he committed it would not have been judged insane should be punished as the same act of a sane man would be. This ignores the obvious fact that insanity, like other diseases, must have a beginning, and that its first manifestation, even though it be a crime, is as much the product of madness as the gibbering of a lunatic who has been in an asylum for years. The President apparently assumes that between sanity and insanity there is a great gulf, with every human being on one side of it or the other. Nothing could be further from the truth, which was well expressed by a speaker at the recent Medical Congress in Oxford, England. "Humanity," he said, "lives on a slope. At the top of the slope are perfectly sane people; at the bottom, perfectly insane people; but the slope is a very long one, and people are to be found in every part of the slope." It was the opinion of this speaker, and it seems a reasonable one, that the punishment of the insane who commit crimes should be, not abrogated, but mitigated in proportion to their departure from normality, and, instead of claiming irresponsibility for all insanity, he declared that many people undoubtedly insane know what they are about and ought to pay some penalty for their crimes. Whatever may have been or be the condition of the negro whose sentence the President refused to commute, his general disquisition on the misuse of the insanity plea was irrelevant. The Judge's request for interference was conditioned on the result of an expert examination, and the theory of our laws demands such an examination in cases of reasonable doubt of the criminal's sanity. Therefore it seems as if the President had been somewhat hasty, and it is certain that his ideas as to mania and its infinitely numerous varieties are the reverse of scientific.

—It is not at all unusual for advertisements to be interesting reading, but rarely indeed are they as interesting to as many people, and for reasons quite apart from the sale of any particular wares or services, as was one printed by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In it Mr. C. W. POST of the Postum Cereal Company, Limited, told how a boycott has been pronounced by labor unions against the products of that company because it has refused to cease advertising in certain newspapers with which those unions are at odds and seeking to ruin. Such a command was, of course, strongly resented as an unwarrantable interference with private and commercial rights, and as strongly Mr. POST announced his purpose to ignore it, whatever might be the consequences to his business. The action of the unions is in this case particularly outrageous, since it is an open extension of the boycott principle to the point of boycotting those who, in quarrels not their own, refuse to boycott those against whom they have no grievance. Submission to such a demand would be nothing less than voluntary submission to slavery under unknown as well as irresponsible masters. The unions that have raised this strange issue have shown a most unintelligent audacity, for the Postum Company's presentation of facts is sure to awaken widespread sympathy in its behalf among all who have suffered from union tyranny, and a general adoption of the company's position would very seriously threaten the very existence of "organized labor" in its present form. The statement of Mr. POST'S position could hardly be bettered for force or definiteness. "If the great buying public," it ran, "decide to obey the orders of the labor unions, and refuse to purchase our products, we have but one thing to do—go out of business and let the families dependent on that business go adrift and shift for themselves. Such ruin will carry down with it everything connected with the industry that has taken years and millions of money to establish. We cannot and will not join the conspiracy of these labor unions to ruin publishers. We cannot and will not discharge a single one of our faithful and time-tried workingmen upon the orders of any labor union. Upon these principles we stand. If the unions can make their boycott effective and sink our ship we will go down with the Captain on the bridge and in command."

—That not one of Dubuque's daughters, fair or middling fair, has found it convenient or even possible to come to New York and officiate as godmother at the launching of the gunboat to be named after that sprightly city is a very curious phenomenon, and we are quite sure that the tale as told is not the whole tale as it might be told. Never before has a ship of war, or of peace, either, for that matter, had to enter the water without a directly interested sponsor, and in this case there must be a dark mystery that will be revealed in time. It is to be suspected that what Duhuque found difficult was not the finding of a godmother, but the selection of one among rival candidates. Troubles of that sort have been experienced before, but never were they concealed by a confession of inability to get even one maid to perform a service so honorable.

Mr. Cleveland's Needed Phrase.

Will T. Hale in Nashville American.

Mr. Cleveland is physically a big man; does that account for certain ponderous expressions he has made on divers occasions? "Facing a fact and not a theory," "innocuous desuetude," and the like have taken their place in every-day talk. In my opinion, however, he recently turned out an expression which is not only original but absolutely needed. It strikes the bull's eye, hits the nail on the head, and proves its usefulness in various other ways. He does not say, "race prejudice," but—"race instinct."

It Depends.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Yeast—Whenever some new territory is opened up there is always a rush for the place, is there not?"

Crimsonbeak—Well, not if a volcano opens up the territory."

Summer Trials.

From The Buffalo Express.

Three things there are in Summertime
That make one fret and stew:
A smart mosquito bits is one,
Tight shoes the other two.

NOT AN OPEN-SHOP STRIKE.

Garment Workers Sought to Deny Employers Right to Organize.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask a little of your valuable space to call attention to a situation which you have so far failed to note in regard to the recent so-called strike against the open shop by the United Garment Workers? In the first place, why, if it was an open-shop strike, did they discriminate against the employers who belonged to the National Clothiers' Association, and not call out those working in open shops whose employers did not belong to the association? In other words, they struck not against the open shop, (which they have always tolerated more or less,) but against the right of the employers to organize, a right which they evidently tyrannically assume to belong only to themselves.

Furthermore, after having carried on a strike successfully at Rochester for eight months with a depleted treasury staring them in the face and 50 per cent. of their members threatened with suspension because unable or unwilling to pay a dollar a week assessment and against the advice of Henry White and others, the so-called leaders (misleaders) did not hesitate to go into this last foredoomed defeat.

This is what discredits the efforts of conscientious labor men who try to place the workingman in a position to treat rationally with his employer. Failing to charter their organizations and place them in a position of responsibility, they yet expect the responsible employer to meet them on equal terms.

Such wholesale defeats as these should open the eyes of employes to this fact that the strike is not for them until all other means of an amicable adjustment with a proper consideration of the employer's rights (for he certainly has some) have failed.

I would suggest to all labor unions that after placing themselves on a responsible footing a board of conciliation and arbitration composed of employers and employes, with perhaps some disinterested public-spirited citizen as a referee, should be organized to meet yearly and arrange wages, hours, &c., for the ensuing year, and we would then have a stability of trade at present unknown, with no lost time from fruitless strikes, a bond of $1,000 to insure fulfillment of the contract to be given by each party. SARTORIUS.

Newark, Aug. 8, 1904.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NEGRO

Example and Teaching Necessary to Improve the Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I firmly believe in the principles that Mr. Chamberlain has relating to the solution of the negro problem, and those principles he has expressed in such a manner that they can be understood clearly by the whits as well as the colored race. In his reference to the moral solution—that will take time and teaching, with the example the white and colored individuals have to practice and teach those ignorant negroes who commit crime in their ignorance.

But why reproach the President for his intelligent recognition of the negro race, and those intelligent men of the race who have talent and ability? Mr. Booker T. Washington is a man who is honored by all Americans, and who, I presume, is honored by the world, and a man who has equal sympathy for a white as well as a colored person. Wouldn't any one feel it an honor to sit down to a table and break bread or drink a glass of water with a man like Booker T., or any person who tried to make himself a benefit to mankind, without regard to race, creed, or color? If they thought such a man was any way inferior to them in any respect, they would be lacking in intelligence, and any white person who says the negro is his inferior is ignorant.

Those who say they are his superior must show what they have done for the negro in uplifting him and what good they have been to mankind. Mr. Roosevelt has the constitutional right to dine with a white as well as a colored man or woman, because the Constitution says all men are equal under the American flag, and Democrats as well as Republicans seem to believe and advocate that principle.

JOSEPHUS MCDONALD.

New York, Aug. 5, 1904.

SHOES AND THE TARIFF.

Rebate Allowed is Really a Bounty from the Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The specific is much more convincing than the general, and therefore your editorial setting forth that we exported 4,642,531 pairs of shoes, to the value of $7,238,940, instead of exporting a vastly greater number, as under free trade we might do, brings the tariff principle directly home. Of great value, too, is the answer to your editorial over the signature of "A Mugwump Shoe Manufacturer." He says he "receives on the exported shoes mentioned 99 per cent. of the 15 per cent. taxed on the hides that enter into the shoes." And argues that this is free trade.

In other words, he receives over and above the profit he can make on his exported shoes a bounty from the Government. It is false to call this a rebate, for it is not. If all the leather he paid a 15 per cent. duty on was exported, he might argue his position with some plausibility, but the greater part of the imported and taxed leather is sold in this country, so that the greater part of the 15 per cent. is, as you stated, a tax on us—the domestic consumer.

The facts are, of course, that the friendly mugwump pays his 15 per cent. in the first place. Then he sells his shoes to the domestic trade at a price which shows a profit over the 15 per cent. Then he generously exports any residuum which he cannot so sell, and the Government pays him back 99 per cent. (and as he fondly expects 100 per cent.) of the 15 per cent. on that residuum. Cinch! and very illuminating to the voter, who is now weighing these things very carefully. C. STETSON.

New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

Fire Precautions on Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has had some experience with the absurd law compelling automobiles to shut off power before entering ferry gates—in other words, we are compelled to push machines on and off boats and bridges. Why? Some claim as a precaution from fire. On Saturday evening last, on the same boat with us, a load of hay was drawn up over the fireroom, and men were smoking on all sides, throwing lighted cigars and cigarettes on the floor in the midst of hay and gasoline. Where is the greater danger—allowing autos to board boats with their own power (fire for which is amply protected) or admitting such cases as before stated to exist? It would be an easy matter to quote a number of instances if it were necessary to prove the absurdity of the present law.

B. E. MARTIN.

New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

Everything Goes in a Straw Vote.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Will you kindly tell me who is your choice for President?" asked the passenger in the check suit. "I'm taking a straw vote."

"Hey?" said the slightly deaf passenger.

"Well," rejoined the other, "he isn't running, but I'll count your vote, just the same."

Marking down one vote for the distinguished Secretary of State, the man in the check suit passed on.

ACTIVE AGED MEN.

Many of More Years Than Those of Henry G. Davis Direct Business Affairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper of the 8th inst. reference is made to Mr. Root's criticism against Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, in consequence of his being eighty-two years of age. In reply numerous instances are quoted of men that were and now are older than Davis and prominent in financial circles and of National repute otherwise. In Troy, N. Y., there is a banker in active business, of the firm of D. Powers & Sons, eighty years of age, and S. C. Bull of Waterford, N. Y., of the firm of S. C. Bull & Co., bankers, is nearing eighty-five and expects to vote for Parker and Davis, the next President and Vice President of the United States.

S. C. BULL.

Waterford, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1904.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHER'S VOTE.

A Colorado Judge Says It Has Brought About Advanced Laws for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Judge Ben Lindsey of Colorado, the highest authority in the United States on juvenile courts, was asked what effect the influence of a voting constituency of mothers had had in the success of the Juvenile Court system of Colorado, he replied:

"The Juvenile Court of Denver has always had back of it the support of the women, and whatever successes it may be credited with is largely, if not entirely, due to their efforts.

"The results of woman suffrage in Colorado have been so satisfactory that it is hard to understand how it encounters opposition in other States. I have never observed one evil as the result of woman's suffrage.

"We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any State in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the Republic. These laws, in my opinion, would not exist at this time if it were not for the powerful influence of woman's suffrage, which at all times has been back of them and those who have conscientiously and faithfully administered them.

"I know that the politicians in both parties reckon seriously with the woman vote, and I know that men of immoral character have been refused places upon party tickets because of the fear inspired by the woman vote.

"We believe we have the best juvenile law, the best child labor law, the best compulsory education law, the best laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and the enforcement of the obligations of fathers to support wife and child, and the best administration of these laws of any city of the Union."

In view of the fact that every irresponsible, unreliable, and malicious canard of the failure of woman suffrage in Colorado is seized upon to exploit their predictions by opponents of political power for women, the testimony of a man like Judge Lindsey, an acknowledged expert in child saving, will be of value to those who want the truth in regard to woman suffrage in practice.

"PROGRESS."

Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1904.

WOULD NOMINATE ELIHU ROOT.

One Republican Nominee Who Might Get Democratic Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently you published a correspondent's letter giving his reason for believing that Mr. Root would not add strength to the Republican ticket, and suggesting that Gen. Francis V. Greene would make the best vote-getting nominee for Governor whom the Republicans could name. Since it seems to be conceded that Mayor Knight of Buffalo would lose the votes of irreconcilable anti-canal Republicans, I suggest that certainly Gen. Greene, and perhaps also a few other possible nominees, would fall to get such Republican votes. Probably no candidate on a State ticket ever gets all the votes cast by his party.

But in my humble opinion the one man who would get the most Republican votes is the man who made that enviable record in bringing about long needed reforms in the War Department and amendments of the Federal statutes, and as an extraordinarily efficient executive official, and I am strongly of the opinion that he is the one possible Republican nominee who might get many Democratic votes. In that supremely important point, which amounts to something, unlike the matter of avoiding a healthy squabble among the respective friends of the multitudinous second grade executive timber, Elihu Root would stand head and shoulders above them all.

F. H. C., REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 9, 1904.

History Corrected.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay had just gone to pieces.

"Gee!" exclaimed the proprietor, "this breakdown makes me feel like a choofer!"

Different Now.

From The Chicago News.

"Madam," he said to the fat woman in the street car who was crowding him, "did your husband ever refer to you as a gazelle?"

"He did, Sir—he did," she said, as she turned on him, "but that was several years ago, when I weighed 310 pounds. Now that I've got down to 280 he calls me a rhinoceros and tries to spare my feelings as much as he can."

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

Dear friend, there's a question I'd like to ask you,
(Your pardon I crave if it vexes,)
Have you ever invested a hundred or two
In an oil well somewhere down in Texas?
Have you ridden in autos, (I mean in your mind,)
With the profits you honestly trusted
Would flow from your venture in oil stocks
—to find
That the oil well was hopelessly busted?

Did you ever sit with three big ones, my friend,
Or a flush, when the jackpot was humming
With wealth from all quarters that seemed without end,
And wonder how much you'd have coming
When you tapped all your fellows with vigor unkind?
Did you dream of the gloom on their faces
When you laid down your threes or your flush—just to find
That the man at your left had four aces?

Have you ever grubstaked a man with a "lead"
That promised a million in profit,
And vowed you'd remember the friends of your need
When you cashed the first dividends off it?
Has life seemed all rosy and happy and kind,
Cream, peaches, wine, walnuts, and honey,
This while you were dreaming of riches—to find
The scamp had skipped out with your money?

Have you played the fish to another man's hook?
Have you been the sucker at angling?
Did some one drop bait in your still, little brook,
And drag you out gasping and dangling?
What! Do you say yes? Come and have one with me,
For all time henceforth we are brothers,
I know I'm a double-dyed ass, but you see
I want to be sure there are others!

—J. W. FOLEY.

LEISHMAN MAY SEVER RELATIONS IN TURKEY

Likely to Embark on the Olympia, Failing Prompt Settlement.

CHEKIB BEY'S ODD POSITION

Two Years in Washington, Yet Has Never Been Accredited as Minister to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The relations of the United States with Turkey were the subject of consideration at to-day's Cabinet meeting. Secretary Hay explained the situation and the causes that have brought it about. It was suggested that a statement should be given to the public explaining the reasons for sending Admiral Jewell's squadron to Smyrna, but that was not favored by Mr. Hay, who declared that any publication at this time was not called for, and would be likely to make a satisfactory adjustment more difficult.

The purpose of this Government in sending the vessels to strengthen the demands of Minister Leishman will not be disclosed just now, but it is naturally inferred that such a demonstration has not been made for mere parade. Instructions have been given to Minister Leishman both with regard to his conduct if the Sultan shall receive him as was promised, and in the event that the Sublime Porte shall persist in throwing obstacles in the way of an audience.

It is not apprehended that there will be a hostile demonstration by Admiral Jewell, nor is it expected that there will be immediate events that would lead to such demonstration. It is suggested that if an audience is refused Minister Leisbman will be instructed to embark on the Olympia, the flagship, and by this manner of discontinuing diplomatic relations give emphasis to the displeasure of the United States with the conduct of the Ottoman Government.

It is the expectation, however, that the matters in controversy will be adjusted by order of the Sultan, and that the presence of the war vessels at Smyrna will produce that result.

The worst that can happen, it is believed, is the severance of diplomatic relations between this Government and that of Turkey. In this connection it is an interesting fact that Turkey is really without representation at Washington and has been so for two years. Chekib Bey was sent here two years ago, but has not been furnished with credentials. In consequence he has not been formally presented to the President, and he has no official standing as the diplomatic representative of his Government. His is accorded quasi-recognition by Secretary Hay, but this is a matter of courtesy.

Chekib Bey is carried on the official diplomatic list as "Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary." There never has been any explanation offered for the failure of his Government to furnish Chekib Bey with credentials. His position prevents this Government from making official communications through him to that of Turkey. All communications to the Turkish Government must be forwarded through Minister Leishman.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Secretary Hay's course toward Turkey, according to the official view here, is fully justifiable. The example of France in forcing the Porte to settle claims through a fleet demonstration is cited as an analogous case, and the officials here expect that the Sultan will promptly yield the United States' demands before the demonstration at Smyrna reaches a serious aspect.

BATTLESHIPS NAVY'S POWER.

Lord Selborne Also Testifies to the Value of Submarines.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Replying to criticism of the naval expenditure, in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, warmly defended the outlay. He said it was more important now than ever before that British battleships especially should be of the largest and best type.

Referring to submarine boats, Lord Selborne said their value for defensive purposes had been abundantly proved. They were a great addition to the national strength. He did not believe submarine boats had reached their limit of improvement or usefulness. The lessons from the war in the Far East were the importance of the personnel, the necessity for having a margin of strength, and the fact that without battleships no power could hold or win command of the sea.

KAISER WILHELM IN PORT.

Theatrical People on Board — Also 'Humpty Dumpty"—Mail Clerk's Suicide

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd brought back many well-known Americans who have been in Europe for the past few months. Her trip was fast and she had pretty good weather. Several of the returning New Yorkers, who go over every season, said that the absence of Americans in the famous resorts of the Continent was very noticeable this year, and that the hotel keepers were complaining of the worst season they have had in many years.

Paul M. Potter, the playwright, was a passenger, "The Great Lafayette," the vaudeville performer, who has been on a tour of South Africa and Australia, returned to begin his American season at Brighton Beach next Monday. Donald Obeyesekere, a visitor to the St. Louis Fair from Ceylon, who was a passenger, lost one of his trunks, and spent the hours until almost midnight last night hunting over the ship for it. He is a young man with English ways, and is the son of a former reigning Prince of India, who refused to stand the British dictation and was deposed.

Other passengers were Miss Eva Booth, the commander of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, who has been in London to the Army Convention; Karl Komzak, the musical director, who will help stage the English version of "Parsifal" to be produced this Fall by Henry W. Savage; Count Thiele Winkler, a wealthy German, who comes to look over some interests he has in the West, and George Westinghouse.

When the ship docked one of the customs officials who came off told the reporters that Humpty Dumpty was aboard. It developed later that he meant Herr Grahensee, who is in charge of all of the Kaiser's horses, his grooms, and his stables. Herr Grabensee comes here to look over the horse crop in the West and to get a few fine animals for his sovereign's use. On Friday John Hart, one of the two postal clerks on the steamship, disappeared. The officers say that he probably jumped overboard, though they have no reason for believing that he took his life. He was a resident of New York, and leaves a wife and six children.

HIGHER WATER FRONT TAXES.

Ferry Company Assessed at $4,000,000, an Increase of $1,500,000.

Increases in all classes of property have been made by the Hoboken Tax Assessors, who have completed their work for the year. The greatest increases have been made on river-front property. This amounts alone to $2,286,900. The greatest increase was made on the property of the Hoboken Ferry Company. Its assessment last year was $2,500,000, covering both the lower and upper ferries. This year it is $1,500,000 more, or $4,000,000 in all.

In the case of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company the assessment of last year has been increased, bringing the year's figures up to $2,900,000. After a lengthy argument before the State Board of Taxation the company succeeded in having the assessment of last year, $2,602,300, reduced to $1,718,000. This year the company is called upon to pay taxes on an assessment $1,182,000 in excess of that fixed by the State Board for last year.

The next largest increase is on the property of the Phoenix Steamship Company. The assessment last year was $88,200, and this year it is $150,000, an increase of $60. On the Ocean Steamship Company property the assessment has been sent up from $432,600 to $478,000. The Netherland-American Steamship Company is assessed $220,000, as against $170,000 for last year, $50,000 being added.

Curzon to Go Back to India.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The approval of King Edward of the reappointment of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India was announced to-day.

CORONER SCHOLER'S DOG REX.

Was Casteras's Dog Bob—Coroner Had Paid $5, but Relinquished Beast.

When Coroner Scholer visited the house in which Ssiino Sahalis committed suicide yesterday, at 115 West Twenty-eighth Street, he had with him a large greyhound which be had named "Rex." The Coroner was in a buggy, and left the dog in the carriage in front of the house while he went inside.

When the Coroner came out a short time later he found the buggy, but there was no dog, and upon inquiry no one in the neighborhood knew where the dog was. The Coroner went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and reported his loss. The detectives sent out from the station house made a house-to-house canvass, and a dog answering the description given by the Coroner was located at 145 West Twenty-eighth Street, in the house of George Casteras, an artist. The Coroner went to the house with Policeman Riley.

"I understand that you have a dog belonging to me," he said.

"No," replied the artist, "I have a dog here, but he is my own, and I have had him since he has been a puppy."

The dog was then produced, and the Coroner exclaimed:

"That is my dog! Here, Rex," and the dog went to the Coroner.

The artist then said, "Here, Bob," and the dog sprang to the artist's side, and commenced to lick his hand.

The Coroner then stated that he had bought the dog about six weeks ago from a man at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and had paid $5 for him. Casteras then explained that the dog had been stolen from him. The Coroner offered $100 for it but this was refused, and the Coroner left without the dog.

SOUGHT FORTUNE WITH $7.

But Austrian Lad Must Go Back Despite His Pluck.

Erminio Smogorich, an Austrian boy of fifteen, was a prisoner in the Children's Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy and was remanded to the care of the Children's Society by Justice Wyatt in the hope that he may be sent back to his home. He landed here five days ago, and had come to seek his fortune.

Several weeks ago Smogorich took passage on a tramp steamship touching at his home town, Fiume, as a cabin boy. He had saved up a fortune equal to $2 in American money. When the steamship made this port the boy's wages amounted to $5. With the $7 he left the ship, he said, and started for Manhattan to seek his fortune. He was found late on Monday night wandering aimlessly along West Twenty-second Street, and was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society.

The boy told Justice Wyatt that he was anxious to remain in this country, and was sure that he could prove that he would make a good citizen if only somebody would give him a chance. Justice Wyatt said he thought the boy should have waited a few years before coming here, and impressed on the officials of the Children's Society the necessity of finding out what officers of the steamship were to blame for permitting the boy to land.

SHUBERT BACK WITH PLAYS.

Will Produce G. B. Shaw's Latest, "Man and Superman."

Lee Shubert arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, having spent three months canvassing Europe for theatrical novelties. Mr. Snubert concluded the leasing of the Waldorf, London's newest playhouse; an arrangement with George Bernard Shaw for the use of his new play, "Man and Superman"; a contract by the terms of which Edward Terry will visit New York in January, and an arrangement for the production of Wilson Barrett's drama "Lucky Durham."

"One of the most important things I did in London," said Mr. Shubert, "was to engage Ida Rene, the English rival of Yvette Guilbert, whose singing has been the sensation of the year in London. Miss Rene will come here early next month, and will be given an important rôle in one of our musical comedy productions. I expect her to make as emphatic a hit as did Anna Held."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Sibyl Carlisle will join William Gillette's company again as his leading woman this Fall. Since her visit here last season she has played with Charles Wyndham in London.

***

Ralph Delmore, Charles Dickson, and George Ober have been engaged for the principal male rôles in "The Spellbinder," which will open at the Herald Square Theatre, Sept. 5.

***

Miss Amelia Bingbam will begin her tour in "The Vital Issue" at Power's Theatre, Chicago, Aug. 22. John E. Kellard will be her leading man.

***

Mme. Siapoffski has been engaged by Keith for next week. She is a dramatic soprano.

***

Charles Frohman will begin rehearsals next week of the Sothern-Marlowe Shakespearean company. This organization will present "Romeo and Juliet" and "Much Ado About Nothing" in the early Fall. Other Frohman plays that will rehearse next week are "The Duke of Killiecrankie," "Business Is Business," and "The School Girl."

***

"Military Mad," the farce comedy by Leo Ditrichstein, will have its first presentation on Aug. 18 at New London, Conn.

***

The regular Fall season at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will begin next Monday afternoon, the attraction being Charles E. Blaney's "More to be Pitied Than Scorned."

***

Daniel Frohman has purchased an American play by Kate Jordan Vermilye. It is a dramatization of her novel "Time, the Comedian." Mr. Frohman proposes to produce the work after Sir Charles Wyndham's Winter engagement at the Lyceum Theatre.

DUST RAISERS ARRESTED.

Contractors Held Because of Annoyance at Old Mount Sinai Hospital.

Detectives Vonderau and Eisenberg were standing in the doorway of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House yesterday afternoon when they noticed that both north and south bound cars on the Lexington Avenue line were frequently halted at that point. Upon investigation they found that the contractors engaged in demolishing the old Mount Sinai Hospital were raising such a dust that it became necessary frequently for the motormen to wait several minutes for the dust to settle before they could pass that point in safety.

Hyman Gavansky of 1,803 Second Avenue and Moses Gavansky of 52 Orchard Street, the contractors, were arrested and locked up, charged with violating a corporation ordinance. They were released in $500 bail each for their appearance in the Yorkville Court this morning.

Playground in Greenwich Village.

By the action of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the plot known as "The Farm," in that portion of Greenwich Village close to the boundaries of the First and Third Assembly Districts, at Canal, Washington, and Spring Streets, was set aside as a children's playground. At this point the old flower market was established for many years. It is the only large place of its kind in that part of the city, and it is probable that the Park Department will equip it with swings and other paraphernalia.

$300,000 Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—The repair shops of the American Refrigerating Transit Company, including sixty-five refrigerator cars, burned to-day. The loss is $300,000, fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing engine.

The cars destroyed were valued at $1,000 each. In the building were machinery, molds, and tools, which the fire ruined. The shop was under control of the Gould lines.

AUTOMOBILISTS SWARM TO TRIAL AT LAWRENCE

Speeding Charge Against S. L. Herzig of New York Dismissed.

NEW COMPLAINT, PERHAPS

Automobile Club Took Up Case—Mr. Herzig Was Caught in New "Telephone Trap."

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Aug. 9.—It had just grown dark here to-night and the "Automobiles Run Slow" signs were indistinct when Justice of the Peace Tyson took up the case of the People against Samuel L. Herzig of New York in his little 10 by 15 Court House. Mr. Herzig was arrested here at the point of a pistol for speeding on Sunday, and his case was taken up by the Automobile Club of America.

The trial ended fifteen minutes later in the dismissing of the charge against Mr. Herzig because his name had not been entered in the minutes taken on Sunday. Justice Tyson said that he would have a new complaint drawn, but it was contended that this would be against the law. There the matter stands.

Recently the Board of Trustees of this village decided to follow the example of other Long Island communities to whom a summary manner of dealing with automobilists who exceed the speed limit and the resultant fines has proved a good source of revenue this Summer. Last month the board adopted a resolution providing for a fine not to exceed $100 for a first offense, and a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $100 or thirty days' imprisonment, or both, for the second offense. For the third offense a fine of $250 and imprisonment was provided, and the speed limit at the same time was fixed at ten miles an hour.

About two Sundays ago it was first attempted to enforce the new ordinance, but the efforts met with very little success. The speeding automobilists laughed at the rustic constables and put on an extra buret of speed. Then the "telephone trap" system was devised.

These "traps" consist of telephones hung on the trunks of trees, hidden from view by the shrubbery and connected with wires strung across the boughs of trees and along fences. One is near the Rockaway Turnpike, another on the estate of Mrs. Daniel Lord, and a third near the Cedarhurst Causeway. At each of these a village constable with a stop watch was placed last Sunday. He timed the automobiles in the passing procession and then communicated with his confreres at the other stations. Thus Mr. Herzig was arrested.

When Justice Tyson arrived on his bicycle three autos already stood at the door and others kept coming every minute with a joyful honk and a big glare of headlight. Most of them contained victims who had fallen into the "telephone traps," and were interested in the trial on that account. They crowded into the courtroom, and soon the villagers were far outnumbered by men who wore automobile togs and women who evidently had just risen from the dinner table to go to court. Some of the women had to sit on the stove, for chairs were few.

MOTHER AND SON STARVING.

For Fifteen Years Neither Had Left Room They Occupied.

Mrs. Theresa Born, eighty-four years old, and her son, Paul, forty years old, were found in a destitute condition in a room on the third floor of the house at 236 Bleecker Street yesterday, and were sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Neighbors who have been in the habit of carrying food to the couple informed the police of the state of affairs yesterday, and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. McGeary found that the mother was suffering from paralysis, and was unable to do anything for herself, while the son was suffering from nervousness and malnutrition. Both were very ill and in great need of medical attention and proper food.

When they reached the hospital Mrs. Born said that for fifteen years neither she nor her son had been out of the little room in which they lived, and that they had lived entirely upon charity. Food and money were given to them from time to time by representatives of various charitable organizations and by the people living near them. Her son, she said, had a horror of meeting people, and even before becoming ill he could not be induced to leave the house. He had never seen a trolley car, and when he was placed on a cot and carried upstairs at the hospital in an elevator he was much alarmed, and was quieted with difficulty. He verified what his mother had said.

The only other tenant of the house in which the two lived was Angelo Cuneo, who has a fruit stand in front of the house and sleeps on the ground floor. He knew nothing about Mrs. Born and her son except that they had lived there a long time, and that they never left their room on the third floor.

Mother and son were placed in wards at Bellevue Hospital, and long after the doctors had left them Paul Born continued to ply the nurses with questions about the things he had seen on his way to the hospital which were new and strange to him.

IGORROTES AT WHITE HOUSE.

Present Gifts to the President and Affirm Their Loyalty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Picturesquely, but quite adequately, garbed, a party of eight Moro and Igorrote chiefs, constituting a part of the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, to-day paid their respects to President Roosevelt at the White House.

The Moros were garbed in native costume of brilliantly colored Japanese silk blouse and tightly fitting trousers, all elaborately figured, and wore turbans of the same material twisted loosely about their heads. The Igorrotes wore complete suits of spotless white duck, relieved by Oriental scarfs of brilliant colors.

Through Antero, a fifteen-year-old Igorrote boy who acted as interpreter, the visitors expressed their pleasure at being received by the President, and told him he might depend upon their loyalty to the American Government.

President Roosevelt, after shaking hands with each one of his little brown visitors, replied that he was glad of the opportunity to greet them, to welcome them to the National capital, and to assure them that the American Government desired to promote their welfare, prosperity, and contentment.

The reception took place in the President's private office and the adjoining Cabinet room. While it was in progress the members of the Cabinet arrived to attend the regular semi-weekly meeting. Each in turn was presented to the Filipinos, who paid them the highest respect known to their people.

Before the conclusion of the reception the chiefs, through Antero, presented to the President some handsome native gifts, including curiously carved metallic pipes, a beautifully embellished spear, and two shields, one of closely woven native grass and the other of wood covered with hide.

Third Avenue Theatre Reopened.

Performances were resumed last evening at the Third Avenue Theatre, which was closed by the police Monday evening because certain provisions of the building law had not been complied with. These changes were made, and it is now stated that the theatre is in no further danger of another such interruption to its season. The play is "A Working Girl's Wrongs."

Hit by Piece of Coal, Boy Dies.

Stefan Georgely, sixteen years old, of 247 East Ninety-fourth Street, was killed yesterday by a piece of coal thrown by some unknown boy at Avenue A and Ninety-fifth Street. Georgely was walking through Avenue A when the piece of coal hit him in the head with terrific force. He died in half an hour. The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station have failed to find the boy who threw the coal.

RICH BEQUEST FOR TULANE.

University's Medical School Gets Bulk of Hutchinson Fortune.

An appraisement of the property left in this State by Alexander C. Hutchinson, who died in New Orleans Dec. 7, 1902, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office, together with a copy of the Hutchinson will. The appraisement shows that the testator left a personal estate amounting to $1,020,000 and considerable real estate, the value of which is unknown. In a safe deposit box in this city he left securities and bonds amounting to $594,185, and this portion of the testator's property is subject to taxation here. All of the other property is in New Orleans. The fees to be paid to attorneys in Boston, New York, and New Orleans in connection with the settling up of the estate amount to $40,000.

The will provides for the payment of annuities to sisters of the testator during their life, and the residue of the estate is set aside for the medical department of Tulane University, Louisiana, after three bequests of $20,000 each are paid to New Orleans institutions. The executors have arranged to pay the legacies and provide for the annuities out of the assets in this State.

CITY BANK CLUB FORMED.

Clerks Organize for Social Purposes—J. C. Martine Wins Competition.

The City Bank Club is the latest of Wall Street's social organizations. It is composed of the 260 clerks in the National City Bank, or of such of them as are not now on their vacations, and its object is the advancement of its members along educational lines. The meetings of the club are to be devoted to discussions and lectures and the development of new ideas in connection with banking is to be encouraged.

The Paying Teller, whose office is the highest clerical position in the bank, is a member and every clerk from the Teller down, is entitled to be enrolled upon the payment of $1. The membership fee is put at that low figure in order to enable every one to join, and the bank will allow the club to use the board room for its meetings, which are to be held every third Wednesday in the month. The officers of the bank are eligible to become honorary members, and it is probable that they will all accept the membership courtesy tendered to them. The President of the club is A. H. Titus, assistant to the Third Teller. F. S. Emmons is Vice President, W. B. Matteson, Secretary, and C. Martine, Treasurer.

J. C. Martine, Treasurer of the club, is the man who carried off the first prize offered on June 1 by the bank to that clerk who could make the best suggestion for improvements in the administration of the bank's affairs. Mr. Martine went at this systematically. He took every department from the cellar to the roof, and suggested methods for the improvement of its service. He will now spend an extra two weeks' vacation at St. Louis at full salary, and with all his expenses paid by the bank. There were twenty-five other prizes of $25, $15, and $10 offered in the competition.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week will not be made notable by any large entertainments at Newport. The New York Yacht Club cruise which begins to-morrow will take away too many of the men. The yachts will rendezvous at Glen Cove.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Ashton Hurry, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry to Louis G. Smith, son of the late Samuel Street Smith, and nephew of the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle-Smith. Mr. Smith is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, and the Ardsley, St. Nicholas and Union Clubs, and also of the Chamber of Commerce.

***

Edmund L. Baylies arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Clarence Postley and George Westinghouse were on the same steamship.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Harrison are guests at the house party at Ellsworth given by Senator Hale for Miss Alice Roosevelt.

***

Miss Frances Cary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brune Cary of Baltimore, has arrived at Bar Harbor on a visit to her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, at Sea Urchins. The mistaken report of Miss Cary's engagement to William Wright has been contradicted by her family.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt will leave Bar Harbor this week and pay a visit to the Misses Warder at Manchester, Mass. Mrs. Ward Thoron will go with Miss Roosevelt to Manchester.

***

Dr. Charles McBurney and his son, Malcolm McBurney, have taken rooms at the Garden City Hotel for the month of August. They will return to their Summer home in the Berkshires for a short season.

***

The Misses Pomeroy, who have been at Newport, have gone to the Adirondacks for a short visit.

***

The announcement of the birth of a daughter to the Count and Countess Gherardesca was made yesterday. The Countess was Miss Harriet Taylor, the daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Binsse at their home at Oak Hill, N. J.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock and Mrs. William B. Leeds.

To-night Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs gave the first dinner at their new villa on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll gave a dinner in honor of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland.

A cablegram was received by Fitzhugh Whitehouse to-day from St. Petersburg announcing the birth of a son to Baroness Ramsay, daughter of Mr. Whitehouse.

The tennis receipts of the lawn fête at the Elms Monday was about $7,000.

This morning an automobile owned by Gen. J. F. Pierson ran into the window of a store on Bellevue Avenue. The steering gear "bucked," and the driver could not control the machine. All that was saved of the large plate glass window was the frame.

Mr. L. L. Lorillard, Jr., has offered a cup, to be raced for by the small boats of the Newport Yacht Club, and arrangements have been made to have races weekly during the season by boats under 18 feet.

HUGHES—LA RUE.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 9.—The marriage of Henry Hughes of South Orange and Miss Jennie La Rue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George La Rue of South Orange, took place at the rectory of the Church of the Immaculate Conception here last night. The Rev. Father McDonald, the rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Elsie Vanderhoof of South Orange as bridesmaid, and Edmund Guthrie of Nutley was best man. A reception to the immediate relatives at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 129 North Fullerton Avenue, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes left later on a trip through Pennsylvania. Upon their return they will live on Millington Avenue, Newark.

Thomas Hughes Kelly to Wed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Emerance De Sallier of this city to Thomas Hughes Kelly, a New York clubman, to take place Aug. 17 at the Church of St. Mary in Clayton. Archbishop Farley of New York will officiate.

Idle Hour Closed to the Public.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 9.—The gates of Idle Hour have been closed to the public. Only employes may now enter the grounds. The $200,000 addition to W. K. Vanderbilt's mansion is rapidly assuming architectural outlines. The contractors, it is said, were bothered so much by curious persons and photographers that they were afraid they would not be able to complete the work by October, as planned.

Read

GEORGE HARVEY'S POLITICAL COMMENT in HARPER'S WEEKLY

Why Everybody Is Angry
The Heroic Act of Senator Icebanks
How Grandpa Keeps Young
Effect of Mr. Charles R. Miller's Visit to Esopus
The "Tribune's" Attempt at Humor
The "Spectator" on Roosevelt
Does Tom Sleep in His Coat?
No Safety and Sanity in a Poke
The Judge's Cruelty to J. Edward Simmons
The "World's" Unfairness to Mr. Belmont
Samuel Bowles Forgets His Manners
Secretary Shaw, Spellbinder
The Colonel and the Hackman
Uncle David as a Heinz Variety
Ex-Mayor Van Wyck on Sentiment in Carlsbad
How Hard Is Mr. Root's Heart?
The Famous Telegram in Fac-Simile

2 FULL-PAGE CARTOONS BY ROGERS

Singing Low and the Lion in the Lamb's Skin

Harper's Weekly Out To-Day *For Sale Everywhere* *Price 10 Cents*

EX-SENATOR VEST DIES AT SWEET SPRINGS, MO.

Had Been Unconscious Since Early Sunday Morning.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE IN MISSOURI

As Young Southerner He Started for Goldfields of California, but Found Fame and Fortune in Missouri.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 9.—Ex-United States Senator G. G. Vest died to-day. He had been so near death for the past three days that the end came without a struggle. He was conscious until about 2 A. M. Sunday morning, when he sank into a state of coma, from which he was never aroused.

At the bedside when the end came was his wife, Dr. Jarvis, the family physician; Senator Vest's son Alexander, his daughter, Mrs. George P. B. Jackson, and her husband, and Mrs. Thompson, a niece of Mrs. Vest.

The body will be taken to St. Louis to-night for interment in the private car of A. A. Allen, Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—Gov. Dockery to-day, in a proclamation calling for the suspension of public business on Thursday, the day of ex-Senator Vest's funeral, says:

"It was a peculiarly fitting close of his career in the American Senate that, although his body was 'worn out,' to quote his own expression, he had strength to lead the successful battle for the people against a powerful trust which sought arbitrarily to raise the price of one of life's inexorable necessities."

The committee appointed to attend the funeral of Senator Vest as representatives of the State is composed of 100 men prominent in all walks of life, and is headed by Senators F. M. Cockrell and William J. Stone.

With the death of ex-Senator George Graham Vest there passes from American political life a man who for a quarter of a century had been among the most prominent Democratic leaders in the Senate. He was among the men who entered public life during the troubled times that led up to the struggle between North and South, and was one of the last two surviving members of the Senate of the Southern Confederacy.

George Graham Vest was a native of Kentucky. He was born at Frankfort, the State capital, on Dec. 6, 1830. His education was begun in the private school of B. E. Sayre, and later he attended the Central College at Danville, Ky., where he received his diploma at the age of eighteen. Young Vest was then set to reading law in the office of James Harlan, father of Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and at that time Attorney General of Kentucky. Next he was sent to the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., where he was graduated in the Law Department in 1853.

By this time both his parents were dead, and marvelous stories were coming from California telling of fortunes won in the golden West. The young lawyer decided that he would try his luck there, and started West on the overland route. After some adventures he found himself laid up with a broken arm, due to the overturning of a stage coach in the little village of Georgetown, Pettis County, Mo. Here he found his first client, and began practicing law under circumstances that were all but auspicious.

While he was nursing his broken arm a most atrocious murder was committed—the killing of a woman and child in the community, and a negro slave was arrested on suspicion. The owner of the negro was anxious to retain his property, found the lawyers of the village unwilling to defend the suspected man, so he engaged Vest. The young lawyer secured the release of his client, but his troubles had only begun. A mob gathered, the negro was seized, confessed his crime, and was lynched. Notice was served on Vest that if he knew what was good for him he would leave the county at once. Vest answered the threat by hanging out his shingle and announcing that he would stay. It was on July 4, 1853, that Vest in the manner described became a citizen of the State that four times sent him to the Senate.

In a few years the civil war began to cast its shadow before it. Missouri was one of the "border" States, and the political conflict there was fraught with the greatest element of doubt, for Missouri was ready at almost any time up to the promulgation of secession to be swayed either to the North or to the South. Vest was a sympathizer with the Southern cause, and was sent to represent the State at the Confederate Provisional Congress at Richmond. He served in the Confederate House of Representatives from the Autumn of 1861 until the latter part of 1864, when he was appointed to the Confederate Senate. His service there was only brief, as Richmond was already invested by the Union forces and nearing its fall.

After the war Vest spent some time in Louisiana, and then returned to Missouri and resumed the practice of law, first at Sedalia and later at Kansas City. He was first mentioned for the United States Senate in 1873, but was not chosen at that time. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, but this was given to another. In 1878 he was chosen a Senator to succeed Shields.

During the first years of his public service Senator Vest spent much of his time introducing legislation with a view of granting to the South its Constitutional rights, and did not hesitate even to criticise the United States Supreme Court when he considered that body in error. When the Democrats undertook tariff revision he did some efficient fighting for that cause. He was steadfast in his support of the Nicaragua Canal.

When the hill looking toward the election of Senators by direct vote was under consideration Vest made a stinging speech, in which he characterized it as demagogy and a measure which would go a long way toward destroying the Federal character of the Government. His efforts in behalf of taking the tariff off coal are recent enough to be in the memory of all, as is also his opposition to the seating of Senator Quay when he had been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The latter fight was due entirely to Senator Vest's adherence to principle, for Quay was one of his closest friends.

Senator Vest served twenty-four years in the Senate, his last term expiring at the close of the Fifty-seventh Congress. During the last session he was almost completely blind and so weak physically that he had to be led to and from his seat.

In the early sixties Senator Vest married Miss Sarah Shead of Louisville, Ky. They had three children. The oldest, a son, who was his father's secretary, died about two years ago. A daughter, Mrs. Jackson, and a son, Alexander, reside at St. Louis.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SATOLLI.

Mrs. Ellen A. Ashman Entertains Prelate at Sinclair House.

Mrs. Ellen A. Ashman gave a farewell dinner in honor of Cardinal Satolli, who sails for Italy on the steamship Sardegna to-day, in her apartment in the Sinclair House last evening. Covers were laid for twenty-five. Cardinal red was the predominating tone of the decorations, in which the Stars and Stripes and the Papal colors figured largely.

Among the clergy present were Archbishop John M. Farley of New York, Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton, and Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, President of the Catholic University at Washington. Among the laity present were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mr. and Mrs. James Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fanning, and John Burke.

Cardinal Satolli said yesterday that he was greatly pleased with his reception in this country. He expressed his admiration for the United States and remarked upon the splendid condition of the Church here.

DEATH OF JOHN F. STARR.

Founder of Starr Iron Works Sat in 38th and 39th Congresses.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9.—Ex-Congressman John F. Starr died to-day at his Summer home, in Atlantic City. He was eighty-six years of age. He was born in Philadelphia in 1818. When twenty-six years old he came to Camden and entered upon a mercantile career. Later he founded the Starr Iron Works, one of the largest smelting foundries in the world.

In November, 1862, he was elected, in the First New Jersey District, to Congress as a Republican. He took his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving under Speaker Schuyler Colfax. He was re-elected on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket of 1864, again serving under Colfax in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was President of the First National Bank of Camden.

SIR WILLIAM BANKS DEAD.

Celebrated Surgeon Was Born in 1842—A Benefactor to Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Sir William Banks, the well-known surgeon, is dead.

Sir William Mitchell Banks was a Scotchman by birth, but the greater part of his life was spent in Liverpool, and his most notable work was the resuscitation of the Medical School of that city and the foundation of the University College there. He was one of the leaders of the present movement which has for its object the discovery of a cure for cancer.

Born at Edinburgh in 1842, Sir William took his M. D. degree at the University of Edinburgh. After acting as Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Glasgow he removed to Liverpool in 1866.

In 1897, when the British Medical Association visited Montreal, Sir William was President of the Surgical Section, and delivered the address on surgery. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was knighted in 1890.

Emperor Joseph's Gift to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Baron Hengelmueller, the Austrian Ambassador, paid a visit to Washington from Bar Harbor to-day to arrange with Secretary Hay for the delivery to President Roosevelt of a magnificently bound and ornamented volume of statistics prepared by the Austrian Government and intended to be the personal gift of Emperor Francis Joseph to the President.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—During the last twenty-four hours the centre of an area of high barometer has moved from the lake region to the south New England coast, and an area of low barometer has advanced from the Middle Missouri to the Upper Mississippi Valley. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, in the Middle and South Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and from the Lower Missouri Valley over the upper lake region.

Moderate temperatures prevail throughout the country, and the changes in temperature have been unimportant.

The indications are that the Mississippi Valley disturbance will move eastward over the lake region during Wednesday, attended by local rains and thunderstorms in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, and by brisk to high southerly shifting to northwest winds in the lake region.

Showers will continue in the South Atlantic and Middle and East Gulf States, and showers will be followed by fair weather in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from the southeast, shifting to south; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, fresh south, and in the lower lake region, brisk southeast, shifting to northwest, and over the upper lake region, brisk west to northwest winds will prevail.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday; showers Wednesday night and Thursday; fresh to brisk southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers and probably thunderstorms Wednesday; Thursday, fair; increasing southeast shifting to northwest winds.

New England—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, Thursday, showers; increasing southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	65	63	66
6 A. M.	62	63	66
9 A. M.	63	69	68
12 M.	67	73	71
3 P. M.	70	74	72
6 P. M.	70	71	71
9 P. M.	69	70	70
12 P. M.	67	69	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1903	66
Corresponding date for last 25 years	74

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 3 A. M. and 71 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OLD ACTRESS DEAD.

Mrs. Phillips, Who Played with Lawrence Barrett, on Stage for 45 Years.

Mrs. E. J. Phillips, one of the oldest actresses in this country, is dead in Philadelphia. Her first public appearance was made on Easter Sunday, 1852. After that, until she retired in 1897, she played twenty years in the Union Square Theatre stock company under A. M. Palmer, and also with Lawrence Barrett and with the Pike Opera House stock company in Cincinnati. In her forty-five years of stage life she was associated with nearly every prominent actor and actress of her time.

Mrs. Phillips was a Canadian, where she was born in 1830. When she made her Eas

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company

First and Refunding 4½% 50-Year Gold Bonds:

By Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage dated June 23, 1904, between The United Gas Improvement Company, Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and Colonial Trust Company, The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to guarantee by indorsement the interest on the above bonds, ($15,000,000 authorized, $10,260,000 outstanding July 1, 1904,) and the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company agrees to establish for the benefit of the bonds so guaranteed a sinking fund of one-half of one per cent, per annum on the total amount of outstanding First and Refunding Bonds, in consideration of an option to The United Gas Improvement Company to purchase, and an option to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company to call the bonds so guaranteed, on any coupon date at 105 and interest.

Holders of First and Refunding Bonds desiring to secure the benefits of the above Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, by giving to The United Gas Improvement Company the said option to purchase, and to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company the said option to call bonds so guaranteed, at any coupon date, at 105 and interest, are requested to present their bonds **ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 15, 1904,** to the Colonial Trust Company, to be stamped as subject thereto, and for the indorsement thereon of the above guaranty and stipulation.

For information in regard to the precise terms of the Guaranty and Sinking Fund bondholders are referred to the Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, copies of which may be obtained at our office or at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.

June 24, 1904.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd.
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Laroque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. City Railroad Transfer Co. pfd.
$9,000 Clev. Terminal & Valley R. R. 1st 4s, 1995.
$5,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Consld. 5s, 1945.
50 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. Nat'l. Bank of Commerce.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$19,000 Pomeroy & Biddleport Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905 to 1925, (hypd.)
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
$500 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., Series A, 1952.
$5,000 Electric Corporation of Portland, Maine, 1st c. Gold Deb. Bd., Regstd. Ctf.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
25 shs. First National Bank.
50 shs. City National Bank.
50 shs. Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
1 share Central Trust Co.
33 1-3 shs. United States Light & Heat Co.
$350 Universal Caster & Foundry Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
10 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Nassau Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1923.
50 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
15 shs. United Verde Copper Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Philippine Transportation & Construction Co.
150 shs. Associated Merchants' Co. 1st pf.
50 shs. Linden Cemetery Assn. of N. J. (hypd.)
50 shs. Rosedale Cemetery Assn. of N. J. (hypd.)
$5,000 Pitts., Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
5 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
5 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1st 5s, 1932.
18 shs. North American Trust Co.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared, from the net earnings of the Company, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 9, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 22, 1904. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on September 10, 1904.
READING COMPANY.
By W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 10, 1904. On September 9, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

OFFICES OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 3, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company up to June 30th, 1904, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the First Preferred capital stock of the company, payable September 7th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17, 1904.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 17th day of August, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 8th day of September, 1904.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

We have opened, for the benefit of our uptown clients, an office at 1298 Broadway, corner 34th St., under management of Mr. Saml. C. Jackson, where all facilities for trading will be found.

HOLTZ & SPERLING
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 52 BROADWAY
Phone 3976 Broad.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1298 BROADWAY.
Phone 238—38th.
NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman
Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds dealt in for cash or on margin. New York and Boston markets.
'PHONE 1818 BROAD—52 B'WAY, N. Y.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

$3,000,000
TEMPORARY
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

July 18, 1904.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department invites bids for $3,000,000 of the temporary certificates of indebtedness of the Government of the Philippine Islands, authorized by the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," approved March 2, 1903, and an act of the Philippine Commission numbered 1195, enacted July 18, 1904.

The certificates will be issued in coupon form in the denomination of $1,000. They will be dated September 1, 1904, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and will be redeemable in one year after date of issue in gold coin of the United States at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, depositary of the funds of the Philippine Islands in the City of New York.

By the terms of the act of Congress these certificates are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under any State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or in the Philippine Islands.

The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the statement that these certificates of indebtedness will be at once accepted at par by the Treasury Department as security for deposits of the public money of the United States in national banks in substitution for State, municipal, or Philippine bonds and certificates of indebtedness now held to secure such deposits; and in substitution for United States bonds now held as security for deposits, on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional circulation whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury it is desirable to stimulate an increase in national bank circulation.

The second issue of $3,000,000 Philippine Temporary certificates of indebtedness to provide for the maintenance of the parity matures September 1st, 1904, on which date they will be retired.

Subscriptions will be payable upon notification of acceptance by this office at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, as depositary for insular funds, in checks or bank drafts, made payable in said city, and delivery of certificates will be made by said Trust Company on September 1, 1904.

The Secretary of War reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check of 1 per cent. of the face value of the certificates bid for as a guarantee, such checks to be returned, after the making of the award, to the unsuccessful bidders.

Responsible subscribers offering the highest and most advantageous premium will be those accepted up to the amount of $2,000,000 offered.

No special blanks are required on which to submit bids, but the envelopes containing them should be clearly marked "SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PHILIPPINE TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS" and addressed to "THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C."

The opening of the bids will begin at 2:30 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and none will be accepted after that time.

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits	4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investment Securities:

We shall be glad to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. The income yield will be found to be liberal in view of the high grade character of the securities. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilities for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in al parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, appointed a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders under a Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the depositary, the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 25 Broad Street, New York, have extended the time for the deposit of bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, to the 15th day of August, 1904, after which date the committee reserves the right to impose such conditions as it may deem proper for the acceptance of bonds. Negotiable engraved receipts will be issued by the depositary, and application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.
SIDNEY C. BORG,
P. J. GOODHART,
GEORGE B. MOFFAT,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, Committee.
GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRESTON,
LEOFOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

Detroit Southern RR. Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The time for the deposit of the above certificates with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, the depositary under the Protective Agreement dated July 7th, 1904, has been extended until th FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904, after which date the undersigned Committee reserves the right to impose a penalty upon acceptance of certificates.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Colonial Trust Company.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the depositary on the deposit of certificates, and application will be made in due time to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, Committee.
P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JULY 27, 1904.—Sealed proposals for building ward wing on hospital at post will be received until 10 A. M., Aug. 12, 1904. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building ward wing," addressed Lieut. GEO. L. HICKS, Jr., Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 15, 1904.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M. August 15, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1904.

Imp Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan
1,000 ..... 93¼
500 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93¼
75,000 ..... 93½
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
5,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ..... 101⅝
40,000 ..... 101½
10,000 ..... 101⅝
Second inst pd
3,000 ..... 101½
Am H & L 6s
21,000 86
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000c 103½
500 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103¼
500 ..... 103⅛
3,000-3 ..... 103¼
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 95½
Stamped
1,000 93
Atl Coast Line 4s
11,000 ..... 99⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
8,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 103⅝
S W Div 3½s
2,000 ..... 91⅝
B, Q Co & Sub con gtd 5s
5,000 102
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s
4,000 ..... 78¼
16,000 ..... 78½
B'klyn U Elev 1st
3,000 108
1,000 ..... 107⅞
B, C R & N 1st
500 ..... 102¼
C of Ga 2d inc 6s
67,000 ..... 45½
5,000 ..... 45⅝
Third inc 5s
1,000 30
10,000 ..... 30¼
6,000 ..... 30½
C of N J gen 5s
2,000 134
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅞
10,000s10F 99⅜
2,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 106⅞
10,000 ..... 106⅝
C & Alt R R 3s
5,000 84
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 78
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bonds
1,000 ..... 97⅞
27,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97⅝
21,000 ..... 97½
10,000-S 97½
5,000 ..... 97⅝
III Div 3½s
1,000 94
3,000 ..... 94½
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
1,000 109
1,000 ..... 109½
C, R I & P gen 4s
15,000 ..... 104½
C, R I & P R 4s
6,000 ..... 71⅞
21,000 71
3,000 ..... 70⅞
5,000 71
35,000 ..... 71½
1,000 ..... 71⅝
C, R I & P R
coll trust 5s
22,000 ..... 82¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
15,000 ..... 101⅞
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 83½
Cons Gas Co. N Y. Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s
10,000 173
Consol Tob 4s
2,000 ..... 63⅝
12,000 ..... 63¾
55,000 64
1,000 ..... 63⅜
159,000 64
8,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64⅝
2,000 ..... 64½
1,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64½
15,000 ..... 64½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
15,000 ..... 64½
Dul & Iron R 1st
3,000 ..... 112½
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 99
4,000s15F 99
10,000 99
6,000 ..... 99⅛
10,000 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
9,000 85
Erie, Penn, coll tr
10,000 ..... 91½
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B
5,000 ..... 14⅜
Int & G N 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 99⅞
28,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 100
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000-3 ..... 112½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
2,000 ..... 84½
Kan City So 3s
4,000 ..... 71⅜
Kings Co Elev 4s
19,000 89
5,000 ..... 89½
3,000 ..... 89½
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
13,000 ..... 101½
Lacka Steel 5s
5,000 101
Total sales $2,276,000

Louis & Nash coll trust 4s
1,000 ..... 98⅞
14,000 ..... 98¾
46,000 ..... 98⅝
Unified 4s
26,000 101
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ..... 62½
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 14
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
4,000 ..... 78½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 121¾
Mo Pac trust 5s
11,000 108
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s
1,000 115
Nassau Elec R R 4s
2,000 ..... 84¼
4,000 84
5,000 ..... 84¼
6,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84¼
8,000 ..... 84½
1,000 85
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
60,000 100
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000 105
1,000 ..... 104⅞
Nor & W con 4s
3,000 ..... 101⅝
14,000 ..... 101⅝
500 102
500 102
500 102
10,000 ..... 101¾
Northn Pac 4s
2,000 ..... 105½
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 74
6,000s15F 74¼
Ore R & N con 4s
10,000 ..... 102¼
Ore S L 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 121⅝
Ore S L Partic 4s
10,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅞
First con 5s
5,000 ..... 117¼
Penn conv 3½s
6,000 ..... 97¾
500 ..... 98¼
500 ..... 98¼
500 ..... 98¼
500 ..... 98¼
10,000 ..... 97¾
Reading gen 4s
52,000 99
10,000 ..... 99½
18,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 99
Registered
1,000 99
St L, I M & So gen 5s
1,000 117
St L & S F R R ref 4s
145,000 ..... 81⅞
15,000 82
Cons 4s
3,000 ..... 90½
St L S W cons 4s
26,000 ..... 74¾
27,000 75
St P, M & M 2d 6s
1,000 ..... 110½
5,000 111
Dak ext 6s
15,000 111
15,000 ..... 111¾
15,000 ..... 111½
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Seab'd A L Ry gold 4s
2,000 ..... 73¼
Southn Pac 4½s
400 ..... 93½
500 ..... 93½
So Pac, Col, con 5s, stamped
4,000 109
So Ry 1st 5s
25,000 ..... 116⅝
5,000 ..... 116⅝
2,000-S 116⅝
28,000 117
So Ry, M & O col 4s
13,000 ..... 96½
St L Div 4s
6,000 ..... 96⅜
Third Av con 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
Un Pac 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 105⅝
4,000 ..... 105¼
10,000 ..... 105⅝
Un Pac conv 4s
15,000 ..... 102¼
10,000 ..... 102⅞
16,000 ..... 102¼
12,000 ..... 102⅞
25,000 ..... 102¼
1,000-3 ..... 102¼
2,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102¼
4,000 ..... 102¼
Un Rys of St L 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 79¼
U Kys of San F 4s
1,000 84
1,000 ..... 84½
U S R & Imp conv deb 5s
500 ..... 80⅞
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
25,000 ..... 78⅛
5,000 ..... 78⅜
25,000 ..... 78⅛
27,000 ..... 78⅜
140,000 ..... 78⅛
18,000 ..... 78⅜
5,000 ..... 78⅛
4,000 ..... 78⅜
83,000 ..... 78⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 118
2,000 ..... 117¾
3,000 ..... 117⅝
Wabash deb B
13,000 ..... 59½
West Shore 4s
2,000 108
3,000 ..... 107⅞
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ..... 89½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,422	3,320	3,320
Month July	$6,443,618	$6,849,464	$6,036,838
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
1st week Aug.	132,200	133,976	117,955
From July 1	699,446	748,600	649,036
Preliminary annual income account of CANADIAN PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	46,469,132	43,957,373	37,503,054
Expenses	32,256,027	28,120,527	23,417,141
Net	14,213,105	15,836,846	14,085,913
Other incoms	1,631,269	1,286,812	858,527
Total income	15,844,374	17,123,658	15,044,740
*Charges	7,586,097	7,052,197	7,334,825
Balance	8,318,277	10,071,461	7,709,915
Cost of s. s.	230,000	150,000	150,000
Surplus	8,088,277	9,921,461	7,559,915
Dividends	6,422,073	5,947,501	4,496,840
Surplus	1,666,204	3,973,960	3,063,075
*Includes interest on land grant bonds.			
NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY for the June 30 quarter—			
Gross	195,233	169,704	160,201
Net	99,575	79,204	77,428
Other income	2,606	3,210	1,659
Sur. after charges	53,126	35,911	33,819
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC (California & Northwestern, lessee,) for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	1,357,667	1,299,279	1,132,579
Expenses	1,045,043	949,002	824,314
Net	312,624	350,277	308,265
Charges, taxes, &c	262,583	263,647	224,493
Surplus	50,041	86,630	83,772
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the June 30 quarter—			
Gross	167,070	176,628	153,434
Net	53,128	54,270	61,153
Other incoms	10,428	11,729	15,828
Sur. after charges	46,624	14,327	27,337

FINANCIAL.

SECURITIES.
BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE.
LOANS.
E. M. CLYMER, 52 B'way, Room 416.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Co. will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, September 14th, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of August, 1904, and will be reopened on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1904.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal on Wednesday, the seventh of September, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.
Montreal, July 31st, 1904.

Brokers Get Telephone Back.

The Stock Exchange has restored to Mendham Brothers the privilege of having a telephone on the floor, which was taken from the firm by action of the Governors on June 23. The phones of the firm were removed with those of ten other houses, but to none of the others has the service been restored. Mendham Brothers received their telephone back yesterday morning.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday a better market for unlisted securities developed with increased activity accompanied by general strength, which resulted in some new high records. The features of the day's trading were the Seaboard issues and Montreal and Boston Consolidated. Washington Railway and Electric preferred was strong, and on the purchase of something over 200 shares advanced to 65½, while the bonds sold at

A lot of $20,000 of the United States Shipbuilding certificates sold at 21 and 21¼, the first trade in some little time.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were the active feature of the day, hut after advancing sharply during the greater part of the session closed at the lowest figures. The preferred was active to the extent of 1,700 shares on the advance to 18¾, with the last sale at 18¼, and the common closed at 10, which was a net decline of ⅞ from the day's highest. Of this issue more than 5,000 shares were reported as having heen sold.

***

MONTREAL AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED was one of the features of the day, with transactions passing the 11,000 share mark. The opening was the lowest for the day at 1⅛, while the close was at the highest, 1 7-16. The report was that the underwriting syndicate had deposited $250,000 cash to carry out the plans under consideration for the further development of the company's property.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	American Can pf	41⅜	41	41⅜
2,400	Bay State Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Copper Range	55½	55½	55½
100	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
500	Greene Con. Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Havana Tobacco	25⅛	25	25
100	Havana Tobacco pf	36	36	36
2,572	Interbor. Rapid Transit	136	134	135
250	Mackay Companies	26	25	25⅞
250	Mackay Companies pf	70½	70	70
200	Manhattan Transit	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
11,200	Mon. & B. con., w. rel.	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16
200	Montreal & Boston rcts.	11-16	11-16	11-16
500	Northern Securities	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
200	Psoria, Dec. & Evans.	¼	¼	¼
60	Pope Mfg. 2d pf	18	18	18
5,100	Seaboard Air Line	10⅛	10	10
1,700	Seaboard Air Line pf	18¾	18	18¼
200	South. Pacific pf., w. i.	112	112	112
10	Standard Oil	631	631	631
100	Tennessee Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
200	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	8	8
250	Wasb. Ry. & Elec. pf	65½	*65	65½
200	White Knob Copper	*4	3⅝	3⅝

*Less than 100 shares.
†Sell flat.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	74¾	74¾	74¾
6,000	†Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
20,000	†U. S. Shipbg. 5s, ctfs	21¼	21	21¼
7,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	80¾	80½	80¾

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 9. Bid.	Aug. 9. Asked.	Aug. 8. Bid.	Aug. 8. Asked.
American Banknots	54½	..	54½	..
American Can	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	41½	41⅝	41	41⅞
American Chicle	93	95	93	95
American Chicle pf	82	86	82	86
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	..	..	..	..
American Typefounders	25	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	84	87	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	12¾	12	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72½	73½	72½	73½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamborger De Lamar	4	6	4	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110½	109	110½
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Caselu Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Caselu Co. of Am. pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Central Foundry pf	6¾	8	7	8
Central Foundry 6s	51	55	51	55
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Chi., R. I. & Pac., new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	⅛	..	⅛	..
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1¼	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7½	8½	7½	8½
Con. Rub

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Reaction in Wheat Brings Sharp Recovery in Stock List—Little Pressure Beyond Short Selling.

What might be expected of the stock market in the absence of crop damage reports and the coincident strength of the grain markets was clearly shown in the manner in which the whole stock list rose yesterday afternoon when the excitement in the trading in wheat had to some extent subsided and the price had begun to recede from its new high record for this movement. So far as the situation in the iron trade resulting from the possibility of a disruption of the billet pool was concerned, the market after the first few moments of trading seemed inclined to ignore the incident and the weakness which the market showed during the balance of the morning seemed chiefly the result of the continued excitement in wheat. The rise in the price of the September option to $1.07 was sufficiently disquieting to check bullishness on stocks, despite the contention of the Western speculative contingent that high wheat prices and strength in the stock market could logically go hand in hand. What seems significant as indicating the true character of the market at present is that the list was stronger when the reaction in wheat brought a recovery in the stock market than it was weak during the morning's excitement on the Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The fact is that the supply of stocks now is so small that the short side is far less attractive than the long side, especially in view of the disposition still manifested by some strong interests to support the stocks in which they are particularly interested, crop scares notwithstanding. The fact, much deplored in some quarters, that the recent July advance was unaccompanied by extensive purchases of stock by outsiders is bearing fruit now in that the supply of stocks being carried by commission houses is now so small that there is practically no pressure upon the market, except when stocks are sold short, as they were by the Western element yesterday morning, and from pressure of this character the market is fully capable of rebounding with alertness enough considerably to discomfort those who have trusted too much on stocks being brought out by reports of damage to the crops.

Yesterday's weekly bulletin on the condition of the crops in some respects rohs of its interest the fuller report to be issued to-day by the Department of Agriculture, for the reason that it covered the past week, during which the wheat crop has been damaged admittedly to a considerable extent by rust, whereas the department report will antedate the appearance of rust in the Northwest, or at all events its spread beyond a very limited area.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	5⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Ice pf	½	People's Gas	½
Am. Locomotive	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Am. Sugar	½	Pressed S. Car	2¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	½	Reading	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf	½
Buff. & Sus. pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & N. West	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Det. Union Ry.	1½	Third Avenue	2
Int. Paper	½	Twin City	⅜
Met. Securities	¾	U. S. Pipe	⅞
Met. St. Ry.	3⅞	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Nort. & West.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Pacific Coast	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	¾	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1
Corn Products pf.	1¼	Erie 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Nat. Enameling	½
Den. & R. Grande pf.	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

R., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.	2	St. P., M. & M., Dak.	
Seaboard A. L. 4s.	1	ext. 6s	2

Bonds Declined.

United Railways of St. L. 4s 1⅝

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 9	339,361
To date this year	65,116,204
Corresponding date last year	102,322,495

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 9	$2,276,000
To date this year	$383,525,000
Corresponding date last year	$423,121,400

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Radiator Co. preferred stock.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad (holders of record).
Daly-West Mining Co.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg preferred stock.
Worsted Wire Box Strap Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Casein Co. o. America on preferred stock.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills.
Omaha Water Co. on first preferred stock.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.

LONDON SENDS BANK REPORT.

American Bank, National City Perhaps, After Anglo-Foreign Company.

Reports reached Wall Street from London yesterday that an American bank was about to acquire the Anglo-Foreign Banking Company. This was believed to refer to the negotiations which James Stillman is reported to he conducting in the interest of the National City Bank looking to the acquisition of a London bank to handle the bank's foreign business.

Representatives of the National City Bank stated yesterday that they were still in the dark so far as any such plan was concerned, but that if the negotiations were proceeding it was quite likely that the choice of the National City Bank interests might fall on the Anglo-Foreign Banking Company.

LEARYS IN MORSE COMPANY.

Sons of J. D. Leary Directors of Reorganized Shipyard Concern.

The incorporation has been announced in Albany of the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, the title of the reorganized Morse Iron Works, which were thrown into the hands of a receiver nearly a year ago because of labor troubles. The capital of the new concern is placed at $600,000, and the new company will manufacture and repair ships and vessels of all kinds. The Directors are Daniel J. Leary, E. P. Morse, John P. Caddagan, George Leary, and William C. Reid. The plant at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, is a large one, employing nearly 2,000 men.

The Messrs. Leary are sons of James D. Leary, deceased, who was a resident of the Eastern District for many years, and one of the best known shipbuilders in the United States. The father had many important Government contracts during the civil war and the war with Spain. He constructed most of the gunbeds in use in this country for heavy ordnance, and from 1868 to 1880 held the contract for all local transportation of Government supplies. He established the shipyard in Greenpoint which his sons now manage.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Easy Rally in Prices After Early Depression—Metropolitan Still Advancing.

Sentiment was very bearish on steel preferred in the early trading, but despite the freedom with which lower prices for the stock were predicted it held its own fairly well even during the worst of the day's market, and in the rally did so well that it rose half a point above Monday's close. The impression that a Western speculator identified with the Republic Iron and Steel Company was responsible for what is claimed to have been a breach of the billet association agreement in accepting a price below the pool price seemed to have the effect of inducing many traders to bull Steel preferred rather than bear it on the ground that attacks from such a quarter were not likely to secure any general following. Steel preferred was second in activity to Metropolitan, and closed within an eighth of the highest.

The Buying of Metropolitan.

Whatever the character of the negotiations that most believe have been proceeding between Metropolitan and Interborough interests the Street was pretty well convinced yesterday, as a large part of the Street had been for some time, that the buying of Metropolitan is not without significance. The character of the buying is commented upon as a probable indication that it has substantial foundation, and were it not for the tips that preceded the movement in the stock there would be little to lend the Street to any other conclusion than that the stock was being bought not to be resold, but to keep. How closely the market's course in Metropolitan corresponded to the advance information is shown by the fact that in certain quarters in the morning the point was given that 124 would be reached during the day, and actually the stock sold at 124¼. Yesterday's performance left little to be accomplished to fulfill the prediction that Metropolitan would sell at 125 this week.

Western Selling of Steel.

Charles G. Gates & Co. were very generally credited with being heavy sellers through other brokers all around the room in the early trading yesterday. The selling of Steel in particular was credited to them, and it was looked upon as short selling in keeping with a general plan to bring about a reaction. The way in which Steel and several other stocks that were subjected to pressure from the same source rallied in the afternoon tended to confirm the distrust of many in the leadership of the Westerners.

Not a Bear Market.

"This is not a bear market," commented a trader yesterday afternoon. "You put stocks down a little, but right away they are back on you, and you are lucky to get out even. It is much easier just now to make money on the long side than by selling short."

MANY STEEL BILLET RUMORS.

But Nobody to Confirm Reported Violations of Pool Agreements.

The rumored trouble in the steel billet pool continued to furnish some talk for Wall Street yesterday. It was said that John W. Gates had been at the bottom of the affair and that he was trying to force United States Steel shares down in the stock market. Mr. Gates is influential in the administration of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which got the contract over which the trouble arose, but if he had intended to use the cut to force stock market values down he was disappointed.

Both Mr. Gates and his son, Charles G. Gates, are out of town, and nothing could be learned about their attitude except that they have not been heavy sellers of steel preferred or common. Alexis W. Thompson, President of the Republic Company, is expected in this city to-day. No meeting of the pool has been called as yet, but, as the Bar Iron Association is scheduled to meet next week, it is possible that a meeting of the billet pool will be held at the same time as the membership of the two associations is almost identical.

It was also reported from Pittsburg yesterday that the price of wire products had been reduced $2 a ton in recognition of secret cuts made in the market during the last month or so. In this city officials of the American Steel and Wire Company, which belongs to the United States Steel Corporation, say that they doubt the truth of the reports from Pittsburg. They declare that there has not been any recession since the last cut a month ago.

It is also reported that there have been concessions made in the price of steel plates, but in a rounabout way. The breach is said to have been very much on the lines of the alleged reduction made by the Republic Company. No notice of the matter has as yet been taken by the steel billet pool.

Charles M. Schwab, who is in Loretta, yesterday gave out a bullish interview on the steel situation.

***

GOLD POINT REACHED.

Sterling Exchange Advances Further and Talk of Gold Exports Is Renewed.

Demand for remittance was still sufficiently acute yesterday to bring about a further advance in sterling exchange, which was large enough to bring the price to the highest leve' of the year. It was admitted that the advance in cables yeaterday to $4.89 brought them to parity with gold remittances, but even in the face of this fact doubt was expressed that gold shipments to London would be made in the near future. But the continued advance in exchange rates makes possible now what did not appear to he at all called for last week, or even on Monday, and should the exchange market maintain its present strength a shipment of gold to London would be probable, though it is still a matter of much uncertainty. Another twenty-five point advance would make the export of gold profitable, and in that event a shipment would doubtless be made.

Demand sterling sold yesterday as high as $4.88½ for to-day's steamer, but the close was ten to fifteen points under this price.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The statistical report of the lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie for the month of July shows an increase in westbound freight over July, 1903, but a decrease in eastbound freight.

The following companies have applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list securities: Atlantic and Danville Railway, $775,000, second mortgage bonds of 1948, and the Southern Railway $1,230,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1994.

It is reported from Cleveland that the proposed plan of reorganization for the Miami and Erie Canal Transportation Company may include a reduction in the capital stock.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Aug. 6 a total of 29,915 cars, and of that number 21,916 were loaded cars, against 22,422 the corresponding week 1903 and against 20,795 in 1902.

Exports of general merchandise for the week increased $1,267,174 as compared with the previous week and $1,575,589 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Brunswick sold at .15, 100 Caledonia at .40, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .05, 300 Mexican at .80, 100 Standard at 2.00, and 800 Work at .09.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,628,450, compared with $8,361,276 in the preceding week, and $8,052,861 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $237,880,081, against $302,548,852 in the corresponding period last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and five months, and 3½ per csnt. for six to eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed hills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $156,029,796; balances, $7,296,844; United States Sub-Treasury debit halance, $634,998.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@3 per cent

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8545@$4.8550; demand, $4.8835@$4.8840; cables, $4.8890@$4.80.

Commsrcial bills were $4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¾; bills 1-32; relchsmarks, 95 and 95¼ lesa 1-32; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Rates for money and discounts were maintained in the market to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened with prices fairly steady, but trading afterward became dull, owing to vague fears regarding the Anglo-Russian situation. Consols were weak, and there were considerable liquidations in consequence of Premier Balfour's statement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander. Home rails were lower.

Americans opened dull on the unsatisfactory wheat crop reports, recovered to a ebade above parity, bscame steady, reacted later, and closed weak.

Foreigners were quietly steady on Continental advices. Russians were dull. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 87 15-16; Console, for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 3¾; Atchison, 79⅜; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅞; Canadian Pacific, 128; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151¼; De Bsers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 25¼; Erie first preferred, 64¾; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 137; Louisville and Nashville, 120¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 19¾; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 62¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 26⅞; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 52; Union Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12¼; United States Steel preferred, 61¼; Wabash, 11½; Wahash preferred, 37; Spanish 4s, 85⅝.

Bar silver quiet; 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@3 per cent., and for three months' bills 2⅝@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 37.90 and at Lisbon at 18.

Bullion amounting to £89,000 was taken into the Bank of England on halance to-day.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Prices on the Bourss today were slightly weaker, and business was stagnant. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were slightly stronger for a few stocks, but generally they were unchanged. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—Following New York advices, Seaboard Air Line securities were in active demand at advancing prices. In connection with the activity the report as to the proposed purchase of the Williams-Middendorf holdings was revived, but was not confirmed. The transactions, amounting to 1,420 shares of stock and $18,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Seaboard 4s	73½	73	73½
6,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Alt. Coast Line 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	Atl. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	Atl. C. L. of Ss. 4s	102	102	102
3,000	Ga. & Car. Northern 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
3,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	104½	104½	104½
23,000	United Rys. 4s	93¼	93	93¼
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	85½	85½	85½
3,000	Colton Duck 5s	65½	65½	65½

STOCKS.

664	Seaboard	11	10	10¼
380	Seaboard pf	18⅞	18¼	18¼
253	Consolidated Gas	78¼	78	78
100	German Fire	14	14	14
5	Fidelity & Deposit	130	130	130
5	Baltimore Trust	230	230	230
5	Mercantile Trust	133¼	133¼	133¼
4	Marine Bank	33	33	33
2	German Bank	105	105	105
2	Farm. & Merchants' Bk.	53	53	53

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—New York exchange to-day waa 25c premium, and time and call loans were 5@5½ per cent. The local stock list was exceedingly quiet the greater part of the day, and many of the more active issues sold in broken lots. Title and Trust continued to hug par, although it was a fraction below that figure.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
125	American Can pf	41¾	41	41⅝
120	American Shipbuilding pf	99½	99	99
24	Diamond Match Company	132	132	132
110	National Biscuit	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
90	Biscuit pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
132	National Carbon common	33	32½	33
25	Metropolitan El. common	19	19	19
36	South Side Elevated	89	89	89
50	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
30	Street's Stable Car pf	96½	90½	96½
20	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
19	United Box Board	1	1	1
30	United Box Board pf	8	7⅞	8

Coffee Exchange Holiday Sept. 3.

Members of the Coffee Exchange yesterday voted to close the Exchange on the Saturday before Lahor Day, Sept. 3. The members of the Cotton Exchange have also petitioned the managers to close that Exchange on the same day, and a vote on the proposition will be taken to-morrow.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in band decreased 23,840,000 marks.
Treasury notes decreased 5,300,000 marks.
Other securities increased 200,000 marks.
Notes in circulation decreased 36,560,000 marks.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

The Pine Products Company, Mineola, (to manufacture turpentine and chemicals); capital, $1,500,000. Directors—George T. Van Valkenburgh, Isaac A. Levy, Joseph L. Epstein, New York.

The Koy Lo Company, New York, (spiral pine;) capital, $400,000. Directors—Henry C. Davis, Ralph W. Ashcroft, John Yard, New York.

Electric Dredge Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Louis E. Spencer, Ezra A. Tuttle, Charles N. Flint, New York.

The Amazon Rubber Company, Jamestown; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Ross, C. H. Walters, E. D. Phillips, Jamestown.

American Sea Green State Company, Granville; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. R. Norton, J. W. Edward, R. O. Owens, Granville.

The New York and Glasgow Fruit Company, Albion; capital, $40,000. Directors—Pearl Coann, B. E. Williams, A. C. Burrows, Albion.

McCay & Cortez Company, New York, (insurance;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. R. McCay, A. E. Cortez, W. M. Kimball, New York.

M. Goldberg Company, New York, (cigars;) capital, $5,000. Directors—G. T. Russell, Otto Petschau, William Mendes, Brooklyn.

Charles F. Whitaker's Theatrical Enterprise, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. F. Whitaker, Joseph L. Brandt, New York; H. E. Rosebrongh, Huntington, Ind.

Vesta Lumber Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob Levin, Harry Levin, Abrabam Sotsky, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Prospect Land and Improvement Company, Ridgewood; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Milton T. Richardson, James W. Pearsall, John B. Van Dien, J. Calvin Bogert, Paul Walton, Cornelius Doremus.

The Wrigley Combustion Company, Camden; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—James Franklin, Charles G. Wilfong, Charles I. MacDonough, Byron E. Wrigley, and Joseph F. Cotton.

The Bessemer Oil and Gas Company, Camden, filed certificate changing the par value of its stock from $25 per share to $1 per share.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The local money market is dull and unchanged. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $21,226,963; halances, $1,022,575. Sub-Treasury debit, $90,229. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.89¼	
Sterling	4.88	4.85⅜
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.48	.40⅝

The stock market was steady to-day and moderately active. Amalgamated was higher on undefined rumors that something is about to happen. The complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Atchison	78¼	77½	78¼
100	Boston Elevated	140⅝	140½	140½
8	Boston & Albany	248	248	248
20	Boston & Maine	161	161	161
7	Fitchburg pf.	137½	137	137
5	Mass. Elec.	17½	17½	17½
100	Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7	Old Colony	204	203	203
110	Union Pacific	95¾	95½	95¾
20	Union Pacific pf.	93½	93¾	93½
10	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

2,001	American	139⅞	139	139½
5	Cumberland	118	118	118
132	New England	124½	124	124½
15	Western	14	14	14
35	Western pf.	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

68	American Ag. Chem. pf.	76	76	76
2,648	American Sugar	132⅝	131⅞	132⅝
100	American Sugar pf.	131⅝	131	131½
150	American Woolen	11⅛	11	11
28	American Woolen pf.	77¼	77	77
50	Dominion Iron & Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Edison	259	255	259
90	General Electric	163¼	163	163
450	Mass. Gas	39½	39½	39½
105	Mass. Gas pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾
35	Mergenthaler	176	176	176
61	Pullman	218	218	218
5	Seattle Elec. pf.	95	95	95
15	Union Fruit	106½	106	106½
764	United Shoe Machine	51	50¾	51
68	United Shoe Machine pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼
150	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,251	U. S. Steel pf.	58⅞	58	58⅝
35	†Westinghouse	80	80	80

MINING.

385	†Allouez	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,522	*Amalgamated	52¼	51⅝	52⅛
312	Atlantic	9¾	9	9⅜
410	Bingham	24¾	24½	24¾
4	Cal. & Hecla	480	480	480
10	†Centennial	23¾	23⅜	23¾
1,455	Copper Range	55½	55	55⅛
936	Daly West	14⅛	13¼	13¾
100	Dominion Coal	48	47	48
25	Granby	8	3	3
1,671	Isle Royale	12⅝	10¼	12¼
100	Mass.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
50	Mohawk	42¾	42¼	42¼
5	Old Dominion	12⅝	12¾	12¾
80	Osceola	63¼	63	63¼
135	Phoenix	75c	70c	70c
80	*Quincy	81	80½	81
3,948	Shannon	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
180	Trinity	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
510	*U. S.	22¼	22	22⅛
1,538	Utah	38¾	38¾	38⅝
67	Wolverine	80	79	80

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid. §Assesement paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The local stock market had rather more trading, and closed generally at advances. It closely followed New York, however, and was without especial development here. Reading, United States Steel preferred, and Tidewater Steel were the leaders. The dealings covered a rather wider range than recently, and more cheerfulness was evident.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19	American Railways	47¾	47½	47⅝
331	American Cement	7¾	7¼	7¼
150	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
154	Cambria Steel	19¼	19¼	19¾
20	Cons. Lake Superior	4	4	4
100	Diamond Steel	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,017	Elec. Co. of America	9	9	9
100	Erie	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
22	H. P., Mt. & L. R. R.	102	102	102
10	Int. Smokeless Powder	19	19	19
76	Ins. Co. of North Amer.	23½	23⅜	23⅞
100	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37¼	37¼	37¼
120	Lehigh Navigation	78½	78½	78½
19	Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
404	Pennsylvania R. R.	60¾	60	60 5-16
300	Penn. Traffic	3	3	3
1	Penn. Steel pf.	80	80	80
—	Pennsylvania Salt	39	39	39
97	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98⅝
100	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6 5-16	6 5-16
80	Philadelphia Co.	39	39	39
2,435	Reading	26½	26	26½
31	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
100	Reading 2d pf.	35 1-16	35 1-16	35 1-16
100	Southern Ry.	25¼	25¼	25¼
325	13th and 15th	305	305	305
1,410	Tidewater Steel	¾	¾	¾
1,000	Tidewater Steel pf.	3	2¾	2¾
275	United Gas Imp.	86⅛	86	86¼
149	Union Traction	63¾	63¼	63¾
500	United States Steel	11⅞	11½	11½
2,633	United States Steel pf.	59	57½	58¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	5	5	L.Wash. Cn.	6	6
Alpha Con.	8	8	Mexican	79	81
Andes	17	17	Occident. Cn.	81	81
Belcher	12	12	Ophir	230	235
Best & Bel.	66	64	Overman	8	9
Bullion	25	20	Potosi	13	13
Caledonia	37	18	Savage	21	21
Chal. Con.	17	18	Sag Belcher.	2	3
Chollar	12	12	Sierra Nev.	20	20
Confidence	60	60	Syndicate	5	5
Con.Cal.& V.	110	115	St. Louis	7	7
Con. Imperial	1	1	Union Con.	23	23
Crown Point.	10	10	Utah Con.	8	8
Gould & Cur.	18	8	Yellow J'ket	16	16
Hale & Norc.	67	65	Silver bars.	58⅛	58¼
Julia	11	8	Drafts, sight.	10	10
Justice	8	8	Telegraph	12½	12½
Ky. Con.	1	1			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, .46@47½; Monday, .46@47¼.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	6¾	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4⅞
Ca., K. & N.	32⅝	36	Moon Anchor	6¼	7
Dante	3½	3⅞	New Haven	2⅝	3
Elkton	64⅝	65¼	Old Gold	9	9½
El Paso	90	90¾	Portland	165	167
Gold Dollar	5½	5¾	Rose Maud	5¼	5⅝
Isabella	20	21¼	Rose Nicoli	2	2½
Keystone	4⅝	4⅞	Vindicator	65½	70
Little Bessie	2¼	2⅜	York	9⅝	9¾

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Fruit Exchange to Check Sale of Citric Acid Lemonade.

Declares That at Coney Island and Other Resorts Lemons Are Used Only as "Floaters."

The New York Fruit Exchange, it was announced yesterday, has started a war upon Coney Is.and lemonade, or at least upon lemonade in which lemons are used only as "floaters," to give it the appearance of the real thing. The basis of the mixture is citric acid.

The Fruit Exchange at a meeting held on Monday decided to take active steps to suppress the traffic in lemonade made from acid instead of lemons, and appointed G. W. Jackson to collect evidences which will be laid before the Health Department. He will not confine his work to the detection of substitutes for the lemon alone, but will try to obtain evidence of the substitution of acids for other fruit juices.

This year so far has been a very poor one for the lemon importers. The demand for lemons has been light and prices have been low.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fancy Candy Boxes Dutiable as Artificial Fruit—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled a protest by R. H. Macy & Co. against the classification as fancy paper boxes at 45 per cent. of candy boxes of wax and paper, in the form of apples, oranges, and other fruits. The importers claimed that they were dutiable as manufactures in chief value of wax at 25 per cent. Mr. Fischer ruled that they were properly dutiable as artificial fruits, but that as that claim had not been made the original classification must stand.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Japan Import and Export Company, by W. Sheldon & Co., and Walter Wirths, New York. Protests sustained were by the Lindsburg Mounglove Grocery Company, Park, Fisher & Co., and Saunders, Ward & Co., Port Townsend, Washington.

DUTY ON JAPANESE PEARLS.

Question as to Whether Inducing Oyster to Make Them Constitutes Manufacture.

Gen. T. S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers granted a hearing yesterday to the Herman Keck Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati which is protesting against the assessment of 60 per cent. duty upon so-called artificial pearls from Japan.

The pearls, which have all the appearance of natural pearls, are made by the Japanese by dropping a small piece of mother of pearl into the shell of the live oyster. The oyster becomes irritated, and secretes a fluid which builds up a perfect pearl around the foreign substance.

The Collector at Cincinnati held that this method of producing the pearls constituted a process of manufacture, and classified them as pearls advanced in value from their natural condition. The importer claims that they are dutiable at 10 per cent. as natural pearls.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Schedules in the assignment of the National Commerce and Import Company, manufacturers of perfumed novelties at 241 to 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities $3,822, nominal assets $3,019, and actual assets $467.

Out of Town.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Fraser Brothers Company, dealers in tea and coffee, was adjudged bankrupt this morning in the United States District Court.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Thomas F. Chapman of this city yesterday was appointed temporary receiver of the John Zunner Health Beer Company of New Britain. Insufficiency of capital is given as the cause of the company's embarrassment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day signed an order making Frederick F. Guild permanent receiver of the Southern Textile Company and granted him permission to borrow $20,000 to carry on business at the concern'a mill in Burlington, N. J.

DALLAS, Texas.—The American Loan and Trust Company of Boston yesterday filed suit in the United States Circuit Court at Houston against the Brazos River Channel and Dock Company, with headquarters at Velasco, for foreclosure of mortgage and a deed of trust covering an issue of $2,000,000 of bonds; also for the appointment of a receiver, alleging failure of payment on interest coupons. This involves foreclosure of the docks, jetties, wharfs, and vast improvements.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES F. WHITAKER.—Charles F. Whitaker theatrical manager, residing at the Criterion Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Greene Street Building—Buyer for New Lenox Avenue Apartment House—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Clifford N. Shurman and Wright Barclay have sold for David Greene to Mrs. Henry A. Barclay 132 and 134 Greene Street, a six-story store and loft building, on plot 38.2 by 100.

The property 49 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the corner of Greenwich Street, a four-story building, 21 by 70, was transferred yesterday by the executors of the Kingsland estate to Leo Frank for $120,000. It is said that the grantee represents Brill Brothers, whose store was recently extended over part of the lot.

Buyers for Harlem Apartments.

H. Weisstock has sold for Meyer and Louis Cohn to Joseph Toch, for $172,000, the new six-story elevator apartment house at 168, 170, and 172 Lenox Avenue, on plot 75 by 85.

Mr. Weisstock has also sold for Joseph Toch to a builder, for $85,000, the four lots at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 by 100.11.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has sold to various buyers the four six-story apartment houses recently completed at 224 to 230 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, each 37.6 by 99.11.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Mrs. Hattie L. Meirowitz 23 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story double flat, 30 by 100.

New West Side Dwelling Sold.

James O'Brien has sold 305 West Seventy-first Street, a new four-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2.

H. C. Senlor & Co. have leased the corner store at 100 and 102 Columbus Avenue to Dr. D. Wiley Holmes. Among west side dwellings recently leased by the same firm are 17 West Ninety-first Street to Agnes Garrah, 144 West Sixty-fifth Street to Charles Mulligan, 73 West Seventy-first Street to Eliza Wolf, 21 West Ninety-first Street to Charles Harris, and 126 West Sixty-fifth Street to Ernest Wighton.

Lease of 224 Fifth Avenue.

There was recorded yesterday a lease of 224 Fifth Avenue to Frank Brothers for twenty-one years at an annual rental varying from $12,000 to $14,000. The property is owned by Maria L. Dehon. The lease was negotiated through Brokers Pease & Elliman.

Upper Park Avenue Deal.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Louis Lese to a Mr. Simon the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 30.6 by 100.11; also, 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two dwellings on plot 38.9 by 100.11.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold 336 and 338 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, two three-story buildings, on a plot 37.6 by 100.9, to J. Romm, who will erect a six-story tenement, with stores. The same company has also sold to a Mr. Kleban a vacant plot at 1,724 and 1,726 Washington Avenue, 50 by 90, which will be improved with an apartment house.

B. Menschel has resold, through L. Richter, the property 507 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Isaac Cilberberg has sold to Amelia Lissner the five-story flat 73 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Operators Buy and Sell.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 37 to 41 West Ninety-eighth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11, and have sold 454 Cherry Street, running through to 236 Monroe Street, to Samuel Mandel; also, 305 East One Hundred and Fifth Street to Samuel Greenfield, and the old buildings 423 and 425 West Broadway, 50 by 100, to a Mr. Wimpie.

P. Imperato has leased for William Bernardith the three-story building at the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $6,000.

Van Vliet & Place have closed leases with the following: The factory and adjoining ground at 517 West Forty-sixth Street, to Valentine Ney; the store at 433 Hudson Street, to Jacob Friedman; the house at 360 West Twelfth Street, to Mrs. Walsh.

Levy Brothers have sold for Eric Elsenberg to Danial L. Korn 910, 912, and 914 Westchester Avenue, the triangular plot, 76 by 79 by 110, with five-story building.

Sale of Country Seat at Lenox.

Mrs. Henry A. Barclay has sold, through Wright Barclay and Clifford N. Shurman, her country seat at Lenox, Mass., known as Bonnie Brae, consisting of about thirty acres of land.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Lowther estate properties, 62 West Twenty-third Street and the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, scheduled to take place yesterday, was adjourned until Friday, as the result of legal proceedings, by which the heirs seek to prevent the properties being sold at auction.

Other offerings yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.:

3d Av, w s, 112.6 ft s of 176th St, 54x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Mary J. Archer $11,300

150th St, 560 East, s s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to Mrs. Mary E. Bless 4,500

By Joseph P. Day.

White Plains Av, s w corner of 2d St, Olinville, 52.3x95.5x50x114; foreclosure sale, to James V. Kilsheimer, Jr..... 6,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

157th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for a three-story brick condensing house, 19.4x19.4; Coogan estate of Newport, R. I., owner; F. Sherr of 1 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

1st Av and 106th St, s e corner, for a four-story brick stable, 50.11x90; J. Schurmarcher of 408 East 108th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av and 97th St, n w corner, for a six-story brick flat, 95x90.11; Minnadee Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; D. Stone, Bible House, architect; cost, $180,000.

Norfolk and Rivington Sts, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 50x90.4; I. Feinstein of 120 Bible House, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $54,000.

152d St, s s, and 151st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for six six-story brick flats, 45x86.11; H. Raabe and another of 319 West 54th St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $300,000.

Nos. 416 and 418 West 45th St, for a six-story brick factory, 50x92.5; Stern & Staalberg of 418 West 43d St, owners; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Maple Av, n e corner of Briggs Av, for a one-story frame church, 37x77; the Rev. Patrick J. Lennon of 61 Park Av, Williamsbridge, owner; Thomas J. Duff, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $8,000.

Marion Av, e s, 75 ft s of 198th St, for three three-story frame dwellings, 21x50; E. H. Hammond of 981 East 170th St, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,118 and 1,120 1st Av, to two five-story brick tenements; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 115 Broadway, owners; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 50x100: Frederick C. Beer to Lawyers' Realty Company, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 51.1 ft n of 75th St, 25.8x100, Louis Lese to Charles W. Sloane..... 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 97th St, 25x75; Alfert Stowe to John Aichele, (mtg $10,000) 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 50x100.2; George Schupper to Aaron Goodman..... 1

CORTLANDT ST, s s, 21.4x70.6x15.5x70.3; Helen S. Kingsland and others, executors, to Leo Frank..... 120,000

FOREST AV, w s, 182.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Ricka Edelman (mtg $8,000)..... 100

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, n e corner of 201st St, —x15.10x100x19.5; Charles Scrymgeour to Elizabeth Scrymgeour, 1-5 part, B. & S..... 1

KATONAH AV, e s, 100 ft n of 236th St, 27.6x85; Ernest Ames to Anthony W. Paulsworth, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

LOT 135, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Carl Grossmann to Paul Diemb, (mtg $1,750) 2,800

LOT 258 and w ½ of Lot 222, map of Wakefield; Amalia Lenhuscher to Frederick C. Leubuscher, (mtg $2,700)..... 1

LOT 576, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Katie Friedel..... 1

MARBIN ST, at e s of Westchester Creek; Seton Homestead Land Company to St. Raymond's Cemetery..... 100,000

MONROE ST, 88, s s, 22.8x93.2x22.6x93.10; Benjamin R. Goodman to Samuel Shapiro, all liens..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,134, e s, 16.8x79.5x16.11x76.3; Joseph E. Butterworth to Adolph Weisberger, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 50x166.1x irregular; Amelia Mueller to Leopold Hutter, B. & S., (mtg $2,500) 1

1ST ST, 57 East; Samuel Wacht to Samuel and Max Goodman, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

2D AV, 1,875 and 1,877, w s, 50x75; Theresa Michael and others to August Collet, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

2D ST, w s, part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, 27.4x105; Mary E. Hanson to Benjamin Morse, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

3D AV, 889 and 891, e s, 50x110; Ida Radam, individually and as executrix, to Inslie H. Berry, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

3D ST, n s s, 175 ft n w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; Joseph Goldstein to Hyman Spring and others, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 50x100; Abraham Silverson to Jacob Katlowsky, (mtg $27,500)..... 100

9TH AV, s e s, at centre of block, 21st and 22d St, runs e e 74x s w 24.8x n w 74 to avenue x n e 24.8; Daniel Hanley to John J. Hanley, quitclaim..... 1

17TH ST, 322 to 326 West; Moses K. Wallach to M. M. Dreyfoos, (mtg $75,000,) ½ part 100

17TH ST, n s, 411.8 ft w of 6th Av, 65x92; W. Stanley Baker to Conrad F. Kruse, quitclaim..... 100

17TH ST, n s, 411.8 ft w of 6th Av, 65x92; Conrad F. Kruse to Alfred E. Hanson, all liens..... 100

21ST AV, n s, part of Lot 796, map of Wakefield, 23x115; Isabella Wallace to James W. Hunt.....

24TH ST, 211 to 217 West, 85.9x98.9, with strip on e s; Emil Goldmark to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 121.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Eliza J. Hamilton, widow, to Evelina S. Krizek and others, all title.. 1

29TH ST, s s, 121.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; W. S. Hamilton to Evelina S. Krizek and others, all title..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 121.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.10x98.9; Theodore A. Hamilton to Evelina S. Krizek and others, all title.. 1

30TH ST, 20 West, 27x73.9; Gertrude B. Miller to Henry H. Holly and another, (mtg $75,000) 1

40TH ST, 551 West, 25x98.9; George W. Grote to Christian A. Jacob, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

41ST ST, s s, 375.6 ft w of 8th Av, 24.6x98.9; Henry C. Conger to Richard V. Lewis, ½ part..... 1

57TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25.1x100.5; Henry C. Schaffer, executor, to Max Rolnick, (mtg $9,500)..... 14,500

74TH ST, s s, 58.3 ft s of Lexington Av, 18.9x68.2; Charles Stern and others to Emanuel M. Luderer..... 1

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East, 40x100.11; Michael Miller to A. S. Miller, (mtg $32,500)..... 1

105TH ST, 336 East, 18.9x100.9; Daniel J. Brown to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company..... 100

105TH ST, 338 East, 18.9x100.9; Jacob Schsefer to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $1,400)..... 100

116TH ST, 433 and 435 East, 36.6x100.10; Ernst O. Menet and others, heirs, to Ottilie E. Nagel..... 1

126TH ST, 235 West, 25x99.11; Anna M. Scherding to James E. McLorney, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

126TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 141.3x99.11; Herbert E. Jackson to Lawyers' Realty Company..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x99.11; Mary F. Quigley to Samuel Strasbourger, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x99.11; Harriet M. Quigley and another to Mary F. Quigley, (mtg $9,500,) recorded from Oct. 7, 1893..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 158.9 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x99.11; George W. Hunter and others, heirs, to Samuel Strasbourger..... 100

131ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Abraham Silverson to Alfred P. Coburn..... 100

135TH ST, 827 East, 27x100; Flora Mayer to Jacob C. Harris, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Thomas Coffey to Albert Cavanagh

139TH ST, n s, 355 and 357 East, 50x100; Benjamin L. Marco to Jacob C. Cohen, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

141ST ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Estelle Heyman, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

141ST ST, 239 and 241 West, 49.8x99.11; Mayer Hoffman and others to David Harris, (mtg $50,000)..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 425 ft s of Brook Av, 25x100; Heyman Kallman to Matthew Kaicher, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Heyman Kallman to Matthew Kaicher, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Samuel Grosner to Heyman Kallman, all liens..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Abram Bachrach to Isaac Cohen, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

179TH ST, 618 West; R. J. Kennedy to Abigail R. Briggs, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

181ST ST, n s, 115.2 ft e of Hughes Av, 17.2x100.5x16.6x96.2; Meyer Kuschner and another to Abraham Lipps, (mtg $3,250)..... 1

201ST ST, n e s, 114.6 ft n of Decatur Av, 37.6x117.11; Clara R. Cantrell and others to Luer Immen, (mtg $5,200)..... 6,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

AICHELE, John, to Alfert or Alfred Stewe; Avenue A, s w corner of 87th St, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years..... 10,000

BERRY, Josie H., to E. Baer; 3d Av, 889 and 891, prior mtg $45,000, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BRODIE, Barbara, and another to Mary Brodie; Eastern Boulevard, w s, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHEN, Jacob C., to Milton Mayer; 857 East 139th St, prior mtg $12,500, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 1,500

COHEN, Jacob C., to Benjamin B. Marco; 855 East 139th St, prior mtg $12,500, due Jan. 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 1,500

COLLET, August, to Theresa Michael and another; 1,875 and 1,877 2d Av, 2 mtgs, due Jan. 25, 1906, 6 per cent., each..... 2,000

DUBOIS, Jelle, to the Title Insurance Company; Bleecker St, n s, 75.1 ft s of Macdougal St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

ELIAS, Joseph, and another to Home for Incurables; Montgomery St, e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 5 years..... 13,000

FIGLINOLO, Livia, and another to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 121 ft s of 163th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

FITZGERALD, Agnes L., to Annie Matthies; Washington Av, n w corner of 189th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 300

FRANK, Leo, to Helen S. Kingsland and others, executors and trustees; Cortlandt St, 49, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

FRANK Samuel, and others to Maria L. Dehon; 974 3d Av, leasehold..... 20,000

FRIEDMAN, Ephraim B., to Levy Lee; 576, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years..... 235

GOLDBERG, Harry, and another to Catharine Cash; White Plains Road, w s, being n ¼ of part of lot 141, map No. 1, Olinville, 3 years..... 1,400

GORDON, Harris, to Isaacs & Co.; 87 Eldridge St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HARRIS, Samuel H., to Louis Fischer; 229 5th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HEYMAN, Estella, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 141st St, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtgs $29,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Webster Av, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 3 years..... 4,500

IMMEN, Luer, to Henry G. Peters; 201st St, n e s, 114.6 ft n of Decatur Av, 5 years..... 6,500

KAICHER, Matthew, to Heyman Kallman; 144th St, n s, 300 ft e of Brook Av; also 144th St, n s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,400

KOTLOWSKY, Jacob, to Abraham Silverson; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

KOTLOWSKY, Jacob, to Abraham Silverson; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,500

LEDERER, Emanuel M., to David Stern and another; 159 East 74th St, installments, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

LUBELSKY, Dayerl, to Emilie Wolfart; 114th St, 306 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000

MADDEN, Hubert, to Edgar B. Van Winkle, executor; 105th St, 312 East, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years..... 2,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; 24th St, 211 to 217 West, 1 year..... 53,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; 24th St, 211 to 217 West, prior mtg $53,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

MANFREDI, Vera G., and another to James H. George and others, executors; 29th St, 110 and 112 West, due March 2, 1904..... 2,000

McLARNEY, James E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 126th St, 235 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

MILLER, Adolph S., to Michael Miller; 100th St, 54 and 56 East, prior mtg $32,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500

MISHKIND-FEINBERG REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 336 and 338 East 105th St, 1 year..... 9,000

MISHKIND-FEINBERG REALTY COMPANY to Theresa Michael and another; 336 and 338 East 105th St, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NAGEL, Ottilie E., to Babetta Dornbrach; 116th St, 433 and 435 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

NICHOLSON, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132d St, 216 West, due July 1, 1909..... 8,000

PANISH, Betsy, to Henry J. Binnensohn; Division St, n s, 87.8 ft w of Chrystie St, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PERLMAN, Abrabam, to Helen D. Kahn, trustee; 131st St, s s, 235 ft s of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 45,000

PERLMAN, Abraham, to Leo S. Bing and another; 131st St, s s, 235 ft s of Lenox Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

PLATT, Sarah D., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49th St, 226 East 7,500

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Broadway, 806 and 808; also 4th Av, 104 and 106..... 350,000

ROLLNICK, Max, to John M. Linck and others; 57th St, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 3,000

SCHERDING, Anna M., to Joanna Donnelly; 3d Av, 1,058, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SCHERDING, Anna M., to Joseph H. Rheinish; 3d Av, 1,058, due Dec. 8, 1904, 6 per cent..... 600

SHARPE, William W., to Edwin Baldwin, trustee; Walton Av, s e corner of 168th St, installments 12,000

SPRING, Hyman, and others to Joseph Goldstein; 3d St, 189 East, installments, 6 per cent. and interest..... 8,500

STEINMETZ, John A., to Julia A. Hunt; Daly Av, n w corner of 178th St, 3 years 1,000

ST. RAYMOND'S CEMETERY to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in City of New York; Marrin St, s s, at e s of Westchester Creek, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

STRASBOURGER, Samuel, to George W. Hunter and another; 128th St, s s, 158.9 ft w of 4th Av, due July 1, 1906..... 6,500

TENNY, Frank P., to First National Bank of New York; 85th St, s s, 136 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 15,000

THE HOME FOR SCANDINAVIAN Emigrants to Charles E. Fleming; Greenwich St, 22 and 24, 3 years..... 35,000

WEISBERGER, Adolf, to Joseph E. Butterworth; Washington Av, 2,134, prior mtg $2,500, installments, 5½ per cent... 1,350

Mechanics' Liens.

DELANCEY ST, 168; Ike Bloom against Anna Pshoversky, owner; A. Sonenblick and another, contractors 135

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between Washington and West Sts, 225x117; George Hollerith & Son against Varick Realty Company, owner and contractor. 22,000

7TH AV, 2,428 and 2,430; the Goulds Manufacturing Company against Mauro Pizzuffello, owner and contractor..... 200

79TH ST, 239 East; Bernard Karniol against Samuel Alter, owner; ths Union Stove Works, contractor 75

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morningside Av, 65.4x100; Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Paterno Brothers, owners and contractors 900

119TH ST, 311 West; Osman N. Rosenberg against Harlin J. Woodard, owner and contractor 35

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

129TH ST, 48 to 50 West; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 22, 1904..... $209

129TH ST, 4 to 8 and 46 to 50 West; August Gross and another against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 24, 1904. 525

129TH ST, 46 to 50 West; Adam Happel against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 2, 1904..... 4,300

129TH ST, 4 to 8 West; Adam Happel against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 2, 1904..... 3,800

129TH ST, 4 to 8 West; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Joseph J. Schreiner and another, June 22, 1904..... 488

Lis Pendens.

BARCLAY and Washington Sts, s e corner, 80.4x52.7x80.1x33; the Noparell Cork Manufacturing Company against Gustav Heineman, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. E. Thomail.

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lots 41 and 42, map of Downing estate, 50x100, Bronx; Sidney C. Love and another against George Doutney and another, (action to declare trust;) attorneys, Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Frederick C. Ross against Jacob Finelite, (action to enforce lien;) attorneys, Gould & Breckenridge.

ELTON AV, w s, 74 ft n of 156th St, 26x100.8; Harry Beutler against Elizabeth Schroeder and another, (amended partition;) attorney, J. Heidenman.

WESTCHESTER AV and Green Lane, n w corner, runs n 212.3x w 200 to Parker Av x s 208.11 to Westchester Av x e 200.3 to beginning; Catharine Mabling against Frank Falk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

10TH ST, 410 East; Henry W. Schlesinger against Nathan Feldman and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Offenheim.

28TH ST and 5th Av, n e corner, 125x25x irregular; Jules H. De Sibour against Beacon Hill Real Estate Company, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. Hallard.

37TH ST, 208 and 210 West; Rebecca Cohn, executrix, against Sarah A. Cohn, individually and administratrix, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Fleischmann & Fox.

109TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.11; Auguste L. Sevestre and another against Abraham A. Kantor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Whitlock.

136TH ST, n s, 675 ft w of Home St, 50x100; two actions; Michael J. Egan against Ben Cohen and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

145TH ST and Boston Road, n e corner, 131.7x 159.10x irregular; Frank Del Baiso against Msx Lieheskind and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Wacbsler.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
FIRE-PROOF.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Fettigrew, Supt., on premises.

For Rent—Very light corner loft, about 3,000 sq. ft., with or without power; new building; immediate possession; $1,000. Kinetic Engineering Co., 1,907 Park Av.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

27 East 22d St.—Extra light offices and studios, modern building; rents from $22 up. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Corner store on Amsterdam Av.; good for any business; low rent. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d St.)

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner, on premises, 403-407 East 23d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New seven-story fire-proof building, 25x100; lease $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Prominent corner store; Herald Square. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

GOOD LOCATION.
Bakery or other business, store 516 State St., Brooklyn; can be seen by owner from 2 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Netting 4 1-2 Per Cent.
WESTCHESTER AND BRONX TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS
Our Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,032 7th Av.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased. REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

$50,000 at 4½ per cent. on city real estate. M. Goldberger, 585 E. 143d St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.
POMFRET CENTRE, CONN,
To let, Modern House, furnished; steam heat and open fires. GEO. M. LOWRY, Agent.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Licben. Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.
$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Private Residence.
One block from 103d St. underground station and excellent view of Riverside Drive; 10 large rooms, two baths; in A1 order; ready for occupancy; size 20x100; excellent opportunity and very little cash required. EDWARD C. H. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Tel. 4156J Riverside.

Attention, Speculators and Investors.—Must sell at once for cash best-paying, 5-story corner apartment house, with five stores; on Madison Av., best section of Harlem. Owner, Box 1,030 Times, Harlem.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

SINGLE FLAT, 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST. pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. F. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story double; rents, $2,376; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$33,500—14-room triple, all improvements; rent $4,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$38,000.—5-story 6-room double flat, 30 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$45,000.—5-story 15-room triple, 39.5 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$24,750.—5-story 6-room double; little cash. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Lenox Av, flat, two stores, $28,000; mtg. $20,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION.—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $300 cash, balance mortgage.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. Subway Station; guaranteed rent $2,484; price $23,000; mortgage $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

STOP AND THINK.
Two years your present rent will purchase a two-family house, 11 rooms, two marble baths; Subway station and Bronx Park. L. LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. (Open Sundays.)

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!—Investigate at once; can offer plot, Van Nest, 50x145, near Bronx Park, short distance from new Rapid Transit; price, $1,500; mortgage to suit. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, full lot; one block to trolley, five to Rapid Transit station; all assessments paid; next to corner; price, $7,250; mortgage, $3,500. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?—Plot, 100x110, 2-story frame house, six rooms, also cottage, 4 rooms; barn; good soil, water in street; near 167th and Boston Road, Westchester Railroad; price, $2,400 JOS. F. VION, Smith Bldg., Bronx.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,200, $500 cash; balance mortgage. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

300 DOLLARS DOWN.
Private house; 7 rooms and bath; steam; L station and Bronx Park. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d. Open Sundays.

Private house (7 rooms and bath) in 142d St., near Willis Av. and "L" station; price, $6,000; cash, $500. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

Private residence, (11 rooms and bath,) between Willis and Brook, near "L" station; price, $9,000; cash, $1,000. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

$1,000 Cash.—Owner leaving city; 3-family, fully detached house; full lot; price, $7,750; rents, $850; near L and trolley; speak quick. Jos. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

THIRD AVENUE, close to 177th St., 3-story store property, 27½x100; price $10,500; mortgage 4½%; $1,000 cash buys. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

1 lot on Burnside Av., near Tremont Av., Mount Hope; price, $2,500. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

2 plots, 50x145, Washington Av., near Tremont Av.; price, $12,000. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!—Two lots in 155th St., near Morris Av., suitable for flats, $8,000. Smith & Nall, 809 Melrose Av.

$200 cash.—Tremont building lots, near L, Bronx Park; price low; houses $500 cash; balance easy. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$20,000 CASH buys six-story corner and new law apartment, with stores; rents, $9,010. REISS BROS., 161st Street and Melrose Avenue.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

CONCOURSE LOT, through to Ryer Av., 26x60, 870 E. Webster Av. lots, 25x90, $850 each. David Lewis Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

For bargains in the Bronx call on Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

Consult Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., for Bronx real estate; 11 years' experience; many bargains.

$400.—$5.00 monthly, Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Sbatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Will sacrifice private house; also 3-family house. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has cheap Bronx real estate; have you cash? Write.

MORE BUILDING INSPECTORS.

$100,000 Available for Reorganization of Department.

The sum of $100,000 will be available for the Building Department through the issue of special revenue bonds by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The issue will allow the increase of Inspectors' salaries and the employment of additional help.

The plan of reorganization of the Inspection Department contemplates the appointment of six additional Chief Inspectors, making seven in all, to be paid at the rate of $4,000 a year. Each is to have a district duly apportioned him by the Superintendent of Buildings. Other Inspectors are to receive $2,000 a year in place of $1,200. In addition there are to be appointed twenty-five Inspectors of masonry, eight Inspectors of iron, four of elevators, and five of plumbing, forty-two appointments in all. The chief Inspectors will no doubt be taken from the ranks.

MILLION FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Aldermen Authorize Corporate Stock—Revenue Bonds for City Court Repairs.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed unanimously a resolution authorizing the issuance of corporate stock to the amount of $1,000,000 for purposes of water supply. Much of this money will be used for the extension of mains. This makes the third million appropriated for purposes of water supply since the first of January.

The sum of $20,000 was authorized to be raised by the issuance of special revenue bonds, such money to be expended in repairs to the City Court Building, in City Hall Park.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Aug. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hendler vs D. E. Culver Co
2—Trainor vs Mayor, &c.
3—Schrader vs Press Pub Co.
4—In re Northern Av
5—Kroenig vs City of New York
6—Niemann vs Brownling
7—City of New York vs Hitchcock Pub Co
8—In re Williams
9—Fox vs Peacock
10—Sanche vs Dalton
11—In re Reinschmidt
12—In re 181st St
13—Laffar vs Bernheim
14—Whitlock vs Barnard
15—Kegel vs Kegel
16—Corn Exch Bank vs Grissler
17—Dunlop vs Mulry
18—North Am Trust Co vs Boyajian
19—Gindraz vs N Y City Ry Co
20—In re West 140th St
21—In re Northern Av
22—In re Cullinan
23—Hathaway vs Mc-Creary Mfg Co
24—In re Goelet
25—O'Reilly vs Dahlke
26—Hebiger vs McFarland
27—In re Dorfmann
28—People, &c., vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Murray)
29—Same, (in re Solomon)
30—Same, (in re Van Loan)
31—Same, (in re McDonald)
32—N Y Stamping Co vs Goldstein
33—Mason vs Mennie
34—Reese vs Reese
35—City of N Y vs Graham
36—Braunwold vs Rosenthal
37—Schanley Distillery vs same
38—Reinstrom vs same
39—In re Carroll
40—Hidden vs Webb's Academy
41—Krauss vs Krauss
42—Miller vs Karcher
43—Woolf vs Barnes
44—Hidden vs Webb's Academy
45—In re Friedland.
46—Mancini vs Reilly
47—In re Carroll

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts 1., 11., 111., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor. In County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Albert P. Thayer,
Caroline Sigel,
Mary E. Sheridan,
Leo C. Jakobi,

Mary F. Beers,
Charles Bernhard,
Emma H. Crocker,
Eliza A. Tuthill

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Iselin for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Max Fine vs. Harry Jaredetsky—Maurice Goodman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Passanganti—Edward G. Whitaker. In re Kelly Photo Stock House—Louis F. Doyle. Kaskel vs. Kaskel—Henry W. Mayo. Silliman vs. Silliman—John A. Straley.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Rolf vs. Monoghan—Arthur D. Truax.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW; COMPLETE, TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.
Send for folder.
THE LEEDS CO PANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests, $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27
Germanic.....Aug. 20 | St. Paul.....Sept. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 5:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27
Finland.....Aug. 20 | Kroonland.....Sept. 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic...Aug. 10, 4 PM | Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM
Majestic...Aug. 17, 10 AM | Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM
Cedric...Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic...Aug. 31, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 10 AM
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz Oct. 18, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst. Aug. 11, 10 AM | Bremen...Sept. 8, 10 AM
Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbar'sa. Aug. 25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich. Aug. 30, Noon | Neckar...Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenzollern. Sep. 10, 11 AM | Hohenzollern. Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 40 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
¶Patricia, Aug. 13, 5:30 AM | *Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
Hamburg, Aug. 18, 11 AM | *Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
Phoenicia, Aug. 20, Noon | Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM
†*Bluecher, Aug. 25, 10 AM | †*Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania. Aug. 13, 6 AM | Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria. Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania. Sept. 10, 6 AM
Lucania. Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upward according to accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania. Aug. 23, Noon | Carpathia. Sept. 6, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 23, Noon | Pannonia. Sept. 13, Noon
Slavonia. Aug. 30, Noon | Ultonia, Sept. 27, Noon
Apply 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia. Aug. 13, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM
Columbia...Aug. 20, 2 PM | Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Statendam.....Aug. 23 | Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30 | Noordam.....Sept. 20
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America...Aug. 17 | Citta di Napoli...Aug. 31
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Trail St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE, IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
" " St. John's, $60.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to EOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View House and Cottages. Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. MRS. B. ATKINS.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
A. E. DICK, Mgr.
REDUCED RATES FOR AUGUST.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms; modern and comfortable; good table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city. 3 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Spring House. This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. E. B. MITCHELL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 9:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.—For North Philadelphia (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Mt. Branch,) 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *†9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, 1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only). P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and at stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 290 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Passr Traffic Manager,
GEO. W. BOYD,
8-7-04 General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 6:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON — 24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 12:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch and 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 5:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §8:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH STREET FERRY, FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREETS.—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ††9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ††1:00, 2:00, 4:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, 11:30 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Mt. Branch,) 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only). P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and at stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 290 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Passr Traffic Manager,
GEO. W. BOYD,
8-7-04 General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 6:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON — 24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 12:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch and 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 5:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §8:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH STREET FERRY, FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREETS.—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §8:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ††9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ††1:00, 2:00, 4:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, 11:30 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.—For North Philadelphia (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Mt. Branch,) 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only). P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and at stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 290 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Passr Traffic Manager,
GEO. W. BOYD,
8-7-04 General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 6:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON — 24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 12:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch and 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 5:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §8:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH STREET FERRY, FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREETS.—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §8:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ††9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ††1:00, 2:00, 4:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, 11:30 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, ETC.—For North Philadelphia (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Mt. Branch,) 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only). P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and at stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 290 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Passr Traffic Manager,
GEO. W. BOYD,
8-7-04 General Passenger Agent.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Ids. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:15 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—*NIAGARA EXPRESS.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‖Saturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:32 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 225 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—On 6:20 P. M. ferryboat, August 5, from Long Island City to 34th St., a gold repeater watch, with large monogram, "L. Y. S."; $100 reward, no questions, if returned to cashier at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French table board; Summer garden; reasonable.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 300 West, Cor. 8th Av.—Outside large room; all improvements; nice entrance. Steen.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running hot and cold water; reasonable.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 364, Between 128th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family. Urban.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

Summit, N. J., within one hour of New York; desirable rooms with board. 256 Springfield Av., corner Hobart Av. Pleasant location.

East Orange.—Hollywood Av., 19; furnished room in private family; near trolley and station.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A number of young ladies wanted to display suits in our salesroom; preference given to those of good figure and appearance; 34 bust and 41 skirt measure; experience not essential; references required. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Girls prepared for good-paying positions at dressmaking, dressmaking, or millinery. Call or write, McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

Millinery Saleswomen.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Supt.'s office, before 10 A. M.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced and very rapid, for good position; no beginners. Apply to Supt., before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St., entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Smith Premier operators; good positions numerous. Employment Bureau Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Fine, experienced stenographers on Oliver machine early Wednesday morning. Oliver Typewriter Co., 310 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some experience; double keyboard operator; large business concern. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced models, 36 bust, 43 skirt; none otherwise need apply; good pay. S. Hirschbein, 142 5th Av.

Wanted—Stenographer, acquainted with advertising work; $25 per month. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Girl for mail order department; must have experience. Little, 76 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—Stenographer for law office; must be competent; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Competent Manager for Mail Order Department.—A large department store desires a thoroughly experienced man to take entire charge of their mail order dept. and the correspondence pertaining thereto; must be thoroughly reliable in every way; state age, previous experience, references, salary wanted, and full particulars. Address Mail Order, Box 296 Mad. Sq. P. O.

Rothenburg's, West 14th St., requires a thoroughly experienced man to put up and repair stoves. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Stenographer and Cashier.—A young man who understands and can operate the typewriter and take dictation, who writes a good hand, and who can act as cashier in an office; a good opening for a thoroughly reliable man who wishes to advance himself. Apply to Supt., before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Architectural draughtsmen of ability wanted; state age, experience, and salary expected. Reply to Box W 220 Times.

Wanted—Night Porter; one who has had first-class experience in retail dry goods store. Apply by letter, W., Box 216 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some experience; double keyboard operator; large business concern. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A young man to take charge of store for firm of down-town stationers. Address K Box 214 Times Office.

Wanted—Stenographer, rapid and accurate; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Bookkeeper.—By experienced bookkeeper; also stenographer and typewriter; two years high school education; permanent position. A., Box 125 Times Office.

Chambermaid and waitress.—In a private family; can furnish good reference from last employer. 162 East 57th St.; ring Mr. Nester's bell, first floor.

Infant's Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Laundress.—To take home ladies' family washing; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Secretary, Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent, Post Office Box 157.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly canable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer and Remington operator; ten years' experience in law, commercial and secretarial work. Permanent, 457 West 123d St.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate. Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful. Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable. Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy, and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ten years' reference one concern. H Box 102 Times.

Boy, (sixteen,) public school graduate, in any store or office. Abraham Kramer, 224 Bayard St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—First-class; is neat, sober, and competent; several years' city references from last and former employers, who can be seen. H. B., 128 West 49th St.

PACKERS HOPE TO KEEP HALF OF THEIR MEN

Workmen Not Enthusiastic Over Order Sent from Chicago.

STRIKE IN EFFECT TO-DAY

Union Leaders Say All of the 3,500 Men Affected Will Go Out—Lot of Meat Here.

The call for a second strike of the thirteen local unions of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America against the local trust packers goes into effect at 8 o'clock this morning. Both sides were confident of success yesterday. The packers were preparing to replace those who might go out, and were certain that not more than 50 per cent. of their men would fail to report for work. The union men were just as sure that all of the 3,500 men of all classes would obey the strike order.

Workmen at the various abattoirs did not appear to be enthusiastic or zealous in the cause. Some of them expressed themselves strongly in regard to the strike order, challenging its good faith and fairness and predicting that the result would not be such as desired by the Chicago element, who, they averred, sought to pull chestnuts out of the fire through union men who had full reason to be satisfied with the situation here. The general opinion was that although the supply of meat here would be ample, retailers would take unfair advantage of conditions and raise prices, but that a combination of circumstances soon would have a leveling tendency so that the public would not suffer greatly.

The strike narrows down to coercive measures by the Amalgamated against the following concerns, classed by the union leaders as trust packers: Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, United Dressed Beef Company, the National Packing Company, controlled by Swift, Armour, and Nelson Morris; Swift & Co. of Harrison, N. J.; Armour & Co., Jersey City; all trust abattoirs, and affects the various local markets and branch houses controlled by the trust. The strikers assert that the beneficiaries of the strike will be about twenty-four independent concerns, including Stern & Co., J. J. Harrington & Co., Samuel Nagle, John Shea & Son, Aaron Levy, Ern & Ern, May, Levy & May, and S. Blaut & Co. The union will throw all its influence and aid on the side of the independents. Patrons of the trust establishments have, it was said, agreed to waive certain services, such as delivery, to help the packers fight the Amalgamated.

BOTH SIDES BUSY.

Both sides were busy yesterday. The houses aimed at by the union had their head men active in preparing for emergencies, and the Amalgamated headquarters, at 827 First Avenue, were the scene of many conferences. Homer D. Call of Syracuse, the National Secretary and Treasurer of the union, was all over the city on various errands. Henry L. Eichsberger, the General Organizer and Fourth Vice President of the Amalgamated, passed the greater part of the day with a secretary and a stenographer at 25 Third Avenue, the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Isaac Blumenthal, President of the United Dressed Beef Company, said that it had stored a supply of meat that would last several weeks and that 50 per cent. of its men would not go out. The places of those who obeyed the strike order would be filled promptly.

"We bank," added Mr. Blumenthal, "on the support of our customers, the retail trade, who have guaranteed that with the strike in operation they will come and get their supplies at our establishment, thus doing away with the question of delivery."

Mr. Blumenthal said that the supply of meat was not going to be reduced at all. Chicago, he said, was working to full capacity, and all of the Western supply was coming in, so that there was an oversupply of Western dressed beef in sixty branch offices. The New York employes, he said, had no grievance at the first strike, but went out in sympathy with Chicago, and every man was taken back. Talking of the report that the strike was intended to cut off the ice supply from all patrons of the so-called trust houses, such as hatchers, retailers, and wholesalers, he said he could not see how they could be affected. He labeled as "grossly untrue" that paragraph in the strike order which says:

TRUST STOCK SENT HERE?

This course has been made necessary by the fact that the Meat Trust has been shipping its stock from the West to New York and asking us to slaughter the same after our men in the West have been on strike.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger said that they could face the present strike much better than the last one, as they had stocked up and had at least a month's supply of meat on hand. They expected that not half of their men would go out and that they could fill their places promptly.

John Kennedy, President of the Amalgamated's Advisory Board, was very indignant at a report that the drivers and carmen, Locals 236, 281, and 283, would not recognize the strike order. The rumor was a malicious invention, he asserted, and was designed to make members of the union half hearted. All of the members of the Amalgamated, he declared, would obey the order. He also hinted that the trust's ice supply might be cut off by action on the part of the teamsters.

The men who are expected to obey the strike order are of the following classes: Slaughterers, or "killers," of the various grades for beef and veal, sheep and lambs, and hogs; beef carriers and drivers, expert loaders and icebox men, wool workers, "oleo" workers, prime beef department, hide cellar men, casing department, and laborers—"mixed local."

One of the reports in regard to sympathetic action yesterday was that the engineers, firemen, teamsters, and electricians employed by the trust concerns would back up the Amalgamated. It is likely that the strikers' union will establish a relief bureau in the neighborhood of First Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, where household supplies will be distributed by a committee. The international treasury has voted $2,000 in aid of such relief.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—J. S. Kenyon, business agent of Local 394 of the Vat and Tankmen's Union, and Charles Oese, President and business agent of Local 348 of the Sheep Butchers' Union, to-day notified the management of Swift & Co., on the Kearny Meadows, that all union men would be called out at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Draughtsman.—Architectural foreign graduated draughtsman wants position; salary immaterial. H Box 160 Times.

Expert accountant, correspondent; gentleman with experience, auditing, opening, closing books; German, French, Italian; commercial correspondence; translations; a few hours daily; references. H. H., Box 172 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience commercial and law work; salary, $19; would substitute. Equity, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer.—Age 22; desire substitute position for week beginning Aug. 15; thoroughly experienced; salary, $12 to $15. C. K., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Twenty-two, substitute position for week beginning Aug. 15; thoroughly experienced; salary $12 $15. D. C., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By stenographer and typewriter; references furnished. C. J. W., Box 215 Times Office.

Young man, (eighteen,) with thorough elementary electrical knowledge; can furnish excellent references. Posner, 158 East 79th St.

Wanted—By a young man of ability as representative; only first-class parties need apply. E Box 210 Times.

STRIKERS ENFORCE BOYCOTT.

Chicago Packers Get Little Ice—Consumption of Fish Breaks Records.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The stock yards strike was freer of rioting to-day than at any time since the struggle with the packers began four weeks ago. With the exception of one small disturbance in the down-town district late in the afternoon the day was practically free of violence.

The strike leaders said that the boycott against the retail markets which have been placed under the ban of the unions was being enforced. In some instances the strikers were successful in cutting off the supply of ice. Some ice was obtained, however.

The packers say that fully 80 per cent. of the usual amount of work was carried on to-day.

Representatives of the Allied Trades, accompanied by several city Aldermen, visited Mayor Harrison to-day and held a conference in regard to alleged violations of the building and health ordinances by the packers housing strike breakers in the stock yards. A statement citing alleged violations of the ordinances by four of the large packing firms was presented to the Mayor. Mayor Harrison after the conference said: "The packers have no more right to violate the law than have the strikers. If the alleged violations are found to be facts the violations must cease."

Since the beginning of the packing strike Chicago's consumption of fish has been gradually increasing until now it is the largest in the history of the city. Ten cars of fish are received each twenty-four hours, and the wholesale dealers declare that 200,000 pounds of fresh and salt water fish are cooked each day. Though the increase has been so substantial, the prices have remained normal.

The Allied Trades' Executive Committee to-day adopted resolutions denouncing President Edward Tilden of Libby, McNeill & Libby and demanding his resignation as a member of the Public School Board of Chicago, because he is believed to favor child labor.

According to The Drovers' Journal, the independent packing concerns have raised prices above that of the packers whose men are on strike. The advance applies to all kinds of meats, and ranges from 2 to 4 cents a pound.

THE UNIONS' SIDE.

Small Labor Cost of Killing One Point Made in Statement.

Homer D. Call, Secretary of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, issued a long statement yesterday in defense of the unions' strike against the packers. The first part of it is devoted to a recital of events leading to the formation of the butchers' unions in Chicago in 1900. According to the statement, the packers are now trying to reduce the wages of the common laborers, who form 60 per cent. of the union membership, from 18½ cents an hour to the old rate of 16 cents. The average weekly wage, the statement says, is $6.50. These figures, it is asserted, are compiled from reports from every killing room in the country.

The statement also says:

These reports show that the average cost in labor for killing and dressing a bullock, from the yard to the cooling room, is 44 cents. The average bullock weighs 700 pounds. The labor cost is but six one-hundredths of a cent per pound. The average price of beef at wholesale is 10 cents per pound. The labor cost is therefore six one-hundredths of the selling price. Labor is not to blame for the increase in meat prices in the past four years.

Can the packers afford to pay 18½ cents per hour? If they can, shall they be allowed to reduce the wages?

The packing industry has not suffered from the depression as some others have suffered. Hundreds of thousands of men are out of work, and will soon be willing to work at any wage. Shall the packers be allowed to use this oversupply as a club with which to reduce the wages of their men? In other words, are we to be treated as mere expense items or as the workers who have helped to build up this industry?

If the packers refuse to agree to any minimum wage for the unskilled, how long will it be before they attempt to reduce the wages of skilled men? For in this industry the unskilled men may soon become the skilled men. Let them, while unskilled, be forced to grow accustomed to the wretched living possible on $5 or $6 a week. Let them grow used to living like the most recent immigrants, and when they rise to the skilled positions the low standards to which they have become accustomed will still be adhered to. This is the problem which confronts us. Shall the standard of the most poorly paid workers of Europe be established by the packers as the standard of life for American citizens?

800 COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Say Erie Company Uses Scales Which Save Half a Ton Per Car.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 9.—Eight hundred miners, employes at the Old Forge colliery of the Erie Company, went on strike to-day. The strikers say that the scales with which the mine cars are weighed are incorrect, and that they are deprived of the credit for half a ton of coal for each car. They asked that an expert make an examination of the scales. The company, they say, agreed to this, but countermanded the order.

The trouble at the Barnum colliery, where 1,000 men are out on strike, it is said, is of a similar character.

MIDNIGHT PLASTER SCARE.

Solomon Thought It Burglars and Banged Away in McLaughlin's House.

Solomon Postles is a caretaker in the residence of John McLaughlin of 2,041 Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. This Summer, up to Monday night, Solomon has been sleeping on the parlor floor while the family is at Rye so that no burglars could enter the house without awakening him. He has slept with his revolver under his pillow.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Solomon was sleeping quietly. At 2:05 something hit him in the face so hard that his teeth were jarred. Sleeping no longer, Solomon searched out his revolver and banged away into the darkness for the full five shots that the chambers held. Then he listened. All was quiet. Solomon reached for a match to look for the dead burglars, and as he stuck one leg out of bed something hit him again, this time on the top of the head, and hard enough to make him drop his trusty gun.

Half stunned, Solomon harked again, while he reached around the floor for the revolver, located it, and put in another load. Then he hanged away into the darkness five times more.

Meanwhile, nearby residents had awakened and were listening to the noise of battle. In front of the McLaughlin house a little knot of excited people had gathered. Into their midst came Solomon, bleeding from the nose and mouth, his smoking revolver in hand, down the front steps three at a time. With Policemen Zangel and Hogan he returned to the house, turned on the light, and a second time sought the dead burglars. There were none.

Next in the parlor a bare place in the ceiling and covering of plaster dust on Solomon's bed told of the beginning of the fight just as smashed mirrors and bric-à-brac and ruined pictures told of its ending.

R. P. COWLEY-BROWN RELEASED

Canon's Son Explains His Arrival with Only $2.

Friends of R. P. Cowley-Brown, a son of the canon of the Edinburgh Cathedral, who came here last week on the Ethiopia and was detained by the Ellis Island officials, have secured his release, and Mr. Cowley-Brown will now proceed to enjoy the vacation which he came to this country to spend.

Mr. Cowley-Brown says that the reason he only had $2 in his pocket when he landed here was that he sent $700 as a matter of precaution to his brother, J. S. Cowley-Brown of New Dorp, S. I. When he arrived here on the Ethiopia he expected his brother to meet him, but his brother, misinformed of his coming, had taken a trip West, and so the money was tied up in the hands of the Post Office authorities.

Mr. Cowley-Brown denies that he spent money any too freely on the trip over, and says that he borrowed no money, but did cash a check on his own bankers for $40 with an old friend whom he met on board.

M'DONALD SURPRISES UNIONS' COMMITTEE

Receives Building Alliance Delegation and Talks Back.

BLAMES THEM FOR TROUBLE

Subway Contractor Refers Them to Central Federated Union—"No More Concessions," He Says.

A surprise was sprung by General Contractor John B. McDonald on the Committee of the Building Trades Alliance which called at his office yesterday morning to have a conference about the subway trouble. The committee had not expected to be received, had widely advertised that, and had not made any calculations as to what it would do next if it was received. Mr. McDonald, however, was on hand, and at once agreed to meet the committee.

Mr. McDonald, moreover, had an answer ready for every question, and then asked a new question.

When the committee was admitted, Philip Weinseimer, head of the delegation, said that the committee represented various unions in the subway which wanted to settle their grievances. Mr. McDonald wanted to know if the committee had consulted with the Central Federated Union Rapid Transit Committee, and added:

"If you have, why should you go back on the agreement between the Central Federated Union and the Rapid Transit Committee?"

The question was ignored, and James J. Daly, representing the tile layers, said that the principal grievance was the demand of the Amalgamated Painters' Society for half of the subway painting. Mr. McDonald said that grievance would have to be dismissed, because the Amalgamated Painters' Society was not in the Central Federated Union.

"The Central Federated Union is incapable of living up to the terms of its agreement," said Weinseimer.

"It has not so notified me," said Mr. McDonald, "and I shall live up to the terms of the agreement."

R. J. Ainslow, representing the stone cutters, then said that, outside of the painters, those with the biggest grievance were the electrical workers, who wanted non-union men discharged from the subway.

"A conference was held some time ago," was the reply, "at which fifteen of your delegates were present, and a satisfactory arrangement was then made with the electrical workers. This was being lived up to when you ordered your strike."

Several more complaints were made, and met in the same way. Then Mr. McDonald said:

"I am with the Central Federated Union to-day, and will be with it to-morrow. Complaints must come through it. The subway contractors are controlled and governed by the agreement with that body. They appear to be the under dog in the fight, and I will stand by them. When I have an agreement I am going to live up to it."

"We are not dominated by the Central Federated Union," said Weinseimer, "and can't take any instructions from it. It didn't call the strikes and can't call them off."

Mr. McDonald recommended that the committee read the agreement with the Central Federated Union and its anti-strike and arbitration clauses.

"For three and a half years this agreement was lived up to fairly and squarely," he said, "until you ordered these unexpected strikes. The subway is a great public work, and every competent man who can get work there has a right to it. I have made all the concession I could make, and can make no more. This strike was called before a single attempt was made at any amicable arrangement."

The committee then agreed to disregard every grievance except that of the electrical workers. An offer to refer their grievance to the Central Federated Union alarmed the committee. Finally a private conference took place between Mr. McDonald and the delegates of the electrical workers. He called up the Interborough Company on the telephone and informed its officials of the demand for the discharge of the non-union electrical workers. The reply was that the men were experts and would be retained. The committee shortly after left Mr. McDonald's office. They said they would meet to-morrow to decide what to do next.

John Lemmons, the walking delegate of the Elevator Constructors' Union, ordered the strike of the electrical workers at the Trinity Building on again yesterday. E. Brown, President of the union, who was with him, objected, and the workmen joined in the dispute, but quit work all the same. A crowd, which required the services of the police to disperse, gathered.

The Employers' Association put the lock-out of the plumbers into effect yesterday.

Acting Mayor Fornes made tentative arrangements yesterday for a meeting of city officials, of building employers, and of representatives of the unions, with a view to having work on the public schools carried on. Mayor McClellan said that Mr. Fornes had his active co-operation in his efforts to prevent the school work from being put under the ban, like all other kinds of structural work, during the building trades trouble.

INSPECTOR DEAD ON SIDEWALK.

Thomas C. Gallegher, Customs Officer, Fell Out of Hotel Window.

Thomas C. Gallegher, twenty-six years old, a Customs Inspector, who lived at 111 East Eighty-seventh Street, was found dead early yesterday morning on the sidewalk outside the Governor Hotel, 56 Whitehall Street, by Patrolman Owens of the Old Slip Station. He had been dead for half an hour. His skull was crushed in and death had been instantaneous.

Gallegher slept Monday night in a room on the fourth floor of the hotel. Investigation showed that the bedclothes on the bed in the room were rumpled and the window half open. Members of the Gallegher family say that the inspector was a somnambulist, and believe that he fell out of the window while walking in his sleep. The police say that it would have been difficult for a man to fall through the window, which is small, as the bottom sash is three feet from the floor. It was 11 o'clock Monday night when Gallegher reached the hotel and registered, with another Inspector. He had been drinking and was nervous. His companion called in Dr. Amos R. Jenkins of 17 State Street to quiet him. Gallegher told Dr. Jenkins that he had just sent his wife to the Adirondacks, and had given $175 to her to pay her expenses. His family believed him single, as did his friends.

At the Barge Office, where Gallegher was working Monday, it was said that he had reported late and that he had been sharply rebuked by Inspector Norwood. He seemed to feel the reprimand keenly, and began to drink when the day's work was done. Gallegher was appointed to the Customs Service last May. His brother Lewis is a clerk in the Post Office, and another brother is a policeman, now detailed at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

DELIVERY WAGON KILLS WOMAN

Mrs. Nash Did Not See It Coming Behind Street Car.

Mrs. Jennie Nash, sixty-five years old, of 88 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a newspaper delivery wagon at Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

Mrs. Nash was on her way home from the store of the Sloane Carpet Company of Nineteenth Street and Broadway, where she was employed, when the accident occurred. She had waited to allow a northbound car to pass. The wagon was close behind the car, going at a rapid rate, and Mrs. Nash stepped directly in front of it. The driver did not have time to pull in his horses and she was knocked down, the wheels passing over her head.

Thomas Kelly, twenty-two years old, of 116 Forsyth Street, the driver, was arrested by Policeman Hurlich of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and locked up on a technical charge of homicide.

PREACHER HELD AS ALIEN.

The Rev. Mr. Steinhawer Occupied American Pulpit 35 Years.

Confined in the detention pen at Ellis Island last night was the Rev. Charles Steinhauer, who has labored as a Lutheran clergyman for thirty-five years in this country, and who now, in his old age, finds himself liable to deportation because his eyesight has partially failed and the immigration authorities deem him unfit to be a citizen. He had taken out his first citizenship papers years ago, and two sons were born to him in this country, who now, according to his story, are successful business men of Hampton, Penn., where he intended to spend his declining years with them.

The fact that he has brought up two native-born citizens and voters cannot save him from being sent back to the Kaiser's realm, for he neglected to take out his final papere, not, as he plaintively told his custodians last night, because he wished to shirk civic duties, but because his pastoral duties engaged so much of his time that he was unable to give any attention to politics. He feele eure, however, that theee boys of his will come forward and give the United States Government satisfactory assurance that they will never let their father become a public charge.

Dr. Steinhauer says that he has filled important pastorates in Canarsie and in Syracuse before going to the church at Hampton. He is seventy-two years old, and might be preaching yet but for his eye trouble, which caused him to leave his flock about three years ago and go to Germany to seek a cure from specialists. Years were against him, however, and be finally gave up hope and decided to come home.

He sailed on the Red Star liner Zeeland, which plies between this port and Antwerp, taking passage in the second cabin. The Zeeland reached port Monday, and as the doctors went over the ship they noticed Dr. Steinhauer's infirmity. Word has been sent to Hampton, but no reply had been received yesterday.

BABY CONROY ALMOST A REID.

Sent to Bellevue by Mistake and Rebaptized by Episcopal Chaplain.

Bellevue's system of keeping foundling records saved Joseph Conroy, ten months old, no address at present, but born and baptized a Roman Catholic, from living and dying as Protestant Episcopalian Ralph Reid. Father McCabe of St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street gave the baby his right name with proper ceremony, but James Conroy, the father, lost his job ten days ago and started for Newark to hunt another.

Mrs. Conroy, the mother, while seeking to re-eetablish a home, decided to leave her child with her friend, Mrs. Catherine Burns of 595 Second Avenue. Mrs. Burns was represented in her absence by her five-year-old daughter Bessie, who took the baby with much delight, which Mrs. Burns, when she came home, did not share. It was said yesterday that the little girl's vocal abilities were not equal to making her mother understand to whom the new baby really belonged. Anyway, Mrs. Burns gave little Joseph to the police.

In Bellevue's foundling ward they have a strict and impartial rule that alternate arrivals shall be baptized as Catholic and Protestant, and this baby's star led him in just as it was the turn of the Rev. H. C. Dyer, the Protestant Chaplain, to claim the next one for his church. Mrs. Conroy started to hunt her baby within the week and found him in charge of Mrs. Walker, matron of the Charity Organization Society. Indignation and grief nearly overcame her when she learned of the circumstances, but she was comforted yesterday, when she learned that she could have him back as soon as certain formalities were complied with, and that Chaplain Dyer, following his ritual, had used the express words, "If you have not been christened before."

GRAND STREET CLUBS FIGHT.

Rival Republican Factions Shoot and Throw Chairs.

There was considerable excitement in Grand Street shortly after midnight last night when several pistol shots were fired and men climbed out of windows and rushed over roofs. The trouble occurred in the club rooms of the Theodore Roosevelt Club, at 407 Grand Street.

Since the last election for the leadership there has been considerable friction among the members of John Stiebling's Theodore Roosevelt Club and the Jacob Newetead Association. The present leader of the district, Jacob A. Newstead, defeated Stiebling at the last election, and the men are going to run against each other at the coming election.

Last night Gage Scloss, Fred Meyer, and Peter King were playing cards in the rooms of the Roosevelt Club when, according to their story, about twenty men rushed into the room and commenced to throw chairs and tables about. During the excitement which followed several pistol shots were fired, and the three members of the Roosevelt Club made an effort to escape. Police reserves were summoned, as the street became jammed with people. No arrests were made.

AGED 10, INCORRIGIBLE.

Grandmother in Jail for Trouncing Him—Custodians Cannot Manage Him.

Mrs. Frances Keegan, fifty-two years old, of 512 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned on July 18 before Police Justice Higgins, charged with cruelly whipping Edward Thornton, her ten-year-old grandson, whose parents are dead. Mrs. Keegan said the boy was incorrigible and was punished no more severely than he deserved, but she was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Being unable to furnish $500 bail, she was committed to the Hudson County Jail.

Miss Frances Day, an agent of the Children's Guardian Society, interested herself in the lad, who was admitted to St. Michael's Home. Yesterday Master Thorton appeared in the police court again. He was in custody of Miss Day and a policeman. Miss Day said she now agreed with Mrs. Keegan that the boy was incorrigible.

Although he had been in the home only since July 19, he had since then run away seven times. He had been given three new suits of clothes, which he had sold as soon as he escaped from the home. After he had been returned the third time clad in rags Sister Genevieve refused to give him a fourth suit. When he was recaptured after his seventh flight Sister Genevieve refused to receive him, and he was locked up.

Miss Day asked that he be sent to the State Reform School, and he will probably go there when Judge Blair returns from Europe in September, if he doesn't escape from the police in the meantime. An effort will now be made to secure the release of Mrs. Keegan.

SCRATCH KILLS PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Albert W. Warden of Union Hill, N. J., Dies from Blood Poisoning.

Dr. Albert W. Warden, who lived at 325 Fulton Street, Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital here of blood poisoning. Three weeks ago the doctor, while attending a patient, injured his hand. The abrasion of the skin was so slight that he paid no attention to it. A few days later the wound showed signs of gangrene and the hand was badly swollen. He went to Christ Hospital, Jersey City, but refused to have an operation performed. Finally his condition became so serious that he was brought to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died.

Dr. Warden served as a School Trustee in Union Hill and organized the first free public library there. He also was nominated on the Republican ticket some years ago for member of Assembly, but was beaten. He was forty-seven years of age and unmarried.

Tried to Bring In Prayer Shawls.

Among the home-coming passengers who arrived on the steamer Noordam, which docked yesterday at Hoboken, was P. Zanklor of 102 Allen Street. When his baggage was examined by the customs officials, twenty prayer shawls were found hidden away in the false bottom of a large satchel which he carried, while four more were sewed up in a well-worn shawl inside the bag. The shawls were seized by the officers and sent to the Appraiser's Stores. The lot was valued at $50.

Stern Brothers

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st
Orders will be accepted for
Costumes, Tailor Gowns, Coats, Waists and Riding Habits
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Department } Third Floor.

West Twenty-third Street

COMMITTEE AGAINST PORT CHESTER GRANT

Can't Determine Company's Reliability, Aldermen's Reason.

ADVERSE ACTION UNEXPECTED

Understanding When Westchester Co. Got Franchise Was That the Port Chester Also Would Get One.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads reported yesterday to the full board against the granting of a franchise to the Port Chester Railroad Company to cross streets in the Bronx. The adverse report, the committee explains, is due to the fact that it was unable to obtain any information as to the financial status or reliability of the Port Chester Company. Aldermen Sullivan, Haggerty, McCarty, Downing, and Wafer voted for the report and Alderman McCall against it. Aldermen Goodman and Gaffney did not attend.

Chairman Haggerty, after the reading of the report, moved that it be made a special order for the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Aug. 30. Alderman McCall gave notice that he reserved the right to hand down a special minority report at that time.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen the franchise of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company to cross streets in the Bronx for the construction of an electric railroad, running to points in Westchester County, was granted, with the general understanding that the franchise of the Port Chester Company would be favorably acted upon. In fact, it is said, sufficient votes to grant the Westchester Company's application were obtained only through that promise, direct or implied. So confident was the Port Chester Company of favorable committee action that its representative didn't trouble themselves to be present. Its special champion, Alderman Goodman, also was absent. The report of the committee read as follows:

"The committee, being unable to determine the reliability of the company to properly perform the work or to obtain any information of a financial ability, believes and recommends the proposed ordinance be rejected."

A few weeks ago the General Counsel of the Port Chester Company stated to the Board of Aldermen that C. D. Barney & Co. stood ready to furnish a bond of $100,000 as a guarantee that the company would build the road for which it was seeking the franchise. John B. McDonald also permitted it to become known that he stood ready to build the road any time the franchise should be granted.

President Haffen of the Bronx, in reference to the failure of the Port Chester Company's claims to receive recognition by the Railroad Committee, said: "It is true that I said at the time the Westchester Company's franchise was granted that I had a pledge that the Port Chester franchise would be reported out by the committee to-day if the former franchise was put through. I voted for the Westchester Company franchise with that understanding."

Alderman Gass said: "I voted for the Westchester Company franchise because of promises made at the last meeting. I don't understand why the committee acted as it did to-day." Asked if there had been a breach of faith, he added:

"There is something wrong somewhere. But I don't want to say anything until I hear what is said on the floor at the next meeting. Aldermen Sullivan and Haggerty will then explain the reasons for the committee's action, I understand."

Diligent efforts were necessary yesterday in order to have a meeting of the Railroad Committee. For some time before the board convened but two members of the committee were about. The telephone, however, brought enough members to make a quorum. While the committee sat in session in the Aldermanic Parlor the board continued to transact business, finding it necessary, however, to dispatch the Sergeant at Arms at intervals to summon a committeeman to the door to vote on pending resolutions.

NO SHOOTING CASE VERDICT.

Coroner's Jury Disagrees as to Detective McEvoy's Act.

After hearing Detective Edward McEvoy's story of how he came to shoot and kill young William Daly of 980 Eighth Avenue on July 27 while Daly was trying to escape after being arrested, a jury before Coroner Goldenkranz yesterday failed to agree on a verdict, and the Coroner paroled McEvoy pending the action of the Grand Jury.

McEvoy said that Daly was "acting suspiciously" in a pawnshop at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue and he decided to investigate. He took Daly into a hallway near by and made him open his bundle. The boy, McEvoy said, confessed that he had stolen the stuff. Just after that Daly broke away, attempted to trip up the officer, and then sprinted down the street. McEvoy chased the prisoner a block and a half, he said, and the latter was distancing him when he shot.

Several policemen testified to Daly's bad character and alleged that he had been arrested for larceny. Five of the jurors returned a verdict censuring the detective, while four exonerated him.

PIPE STOLEN WORTH $100,000.

Edison Company Heavy Loser—Foreman Arrested on Larceny Charge.

Complaints that lead pipe insulation inclosing copper wire to the value of $100,000 had been stolen from the various subways and storage houses of the Edison Company led to the arrest last night of William R. Wood, forty-two years old, a foreman of the company, living at 2,108 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on a charge of the larceny. Twenty-five feet of pipe were found in his possession at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. It was said that he went there to try to sell the goods.

Detective John Bush, an employe of the Edison Electric Light

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler; Friday fair and warmer; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,037. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITY IN TWO STORMS; MAN AND BOY KILLED

Lightning Injures Several Persons in Brooklyn.

BOLTS HIT TWO CHURCHES

Tents at Coney Island Blown Down and Sick Children Drenched—Almost a Record Rainfall.

Two rushing storms burst over the city yesterday, carrying death and destruction, principally across the East River in Kings and Queens. Two persons, a man and a boy, were instantly killed by lightning bolts in Brooklyn during the second storm. The records show that death came to them at exactly the same time, 5:20 o'clock, although they were six miles apart at the time.

The first storm sent people scurrying everywhere for safety in the belief that something approaching a cyclone was coming. Then came a fall of rain that made it seem as if the clouds had burst. The play of lightning was almost continuous. Several hours later came the second storm, with even more brilliant electric displays and more violent thunder crashes than the first.

The boy killed in Brooklyn was Samuel Kaplan of 312 Osborne Street, East New York. Young Kaplan had been to Jamaica Bay during the day, and was returning home with two boy companions. They took shelter during the early downpour of the second storm, and during a fresh attempt to get home reached an open field at Christopher Street and Newport Avenue, which was covered by about a foot of water.

The boy sat down to take off his shoes to wade when a bolt of lightning struck him on the right side of the head, literally scalping him. The doctors said that the bolt passed clear through the boy's body. The lad was thrown over on his face and half buried in the soft sand on which he had been sitting. When the police dug him out they found that his clothing had been torn off.

Kaplan's two boy companions were thrown down by the shock, but were not badly injured.

William Hagan, a truckman, of Grand Avenue and Dean Street, was driving his truck on Seventh Avenue near Third Street, Brooklyn, when a bolt struck him on the shoulder. He was hurled from his seat and landed in the street twenty feet away. A number of persons who witnessed the occurrence said that a ball of fire seemed to strike the man and envelop him in a blue haze. When he was picked up dead it was found that Hagan's clothing had been cut down from the right shoulder to his feet, as if with a keen razor.

At about 2:40 o'clock great banks of clouds gathered in the southwest. These seemed to be driven hither and thither for a time. Then a great mass of cloud gathered over the bay, gradually becoming thicker until it resembled a huge clay bank in the sky. A blackness, almost that of night, fell over the city, and throughout the down-town section lights glimmered in the big office buildings. Except for the temperature, it looked as though the end of a Winter day had suddenly been transplanted into August.

A flash of lightning and a crash of thunder, like the boom of a hundred guns, marked the beginning of the rainfall, which for twenty minutes was little short of a cloudburst. Between 2:50 and 3:10 o'clock there fell, according to the official records, 56-100 of an inch of rain, which comes near to being a record-breaking downpour. Many, however, who were caught in the deluge and had to wade, would be willing to swear that at least a foot of rain fell.

The downpour played all kinds of pranks with shipping. Ferryboats abandoned their schedules entirely during the hour and thirteen minutes that the first storm lasted. It was impossible in midstream to see a boat's length ahead.

The damage done by the lightning during this storm was especially severe in Brooklyn. A Gates Avenue trolley car was struck at Bushwick and Gates Avenues, and if it had not been that all of the fifteen persons in it were huddled in the two front seats to get away from the rain there would have been a story of fatalities to tell. The bolt struck the trolley pole, and burned a hole through the roof of the car. It struck the back of one of the seats in the middle of the car, and ran down the side of the seat to the steps and into the ground.

The vivid flash and the thunder crash following it caused a panic among the passengers, and one woman fainted. Two others jumped off the swiftly moving car, which was then stopped. The women were picked up, suffering only from a few bruises.

Calvary Episcopal Church, on Bushwick Avenue, opposite Ralph Street, Brooklyn, has a wrecked bell tower as a result of the storm. The lightning hit the square tower in the middle of the frame structure, and, besides wrecking the tower, scattered shingles and slates for 100 feet around. A hole was burned in the roof of the church, which might well have been destroyed but for the downpour, which effectually put out the fire.

There was a lively time in the corset factory of T. J. Menahan, half a block from the church, when the lightning struck one of the chimneys. Six hundred girls are employed in the place, and when they heard the crash and saw the lightning playing about the roof, they abandoned their machines, and fled screaming to the street. Beyond a wrecked chimney no damage was done.

Anna Bennett, seventeen years old, of 125 Sumner Avenue, and Mrs. Edna Rodgers of 22 Church Street, East New York, were so badly shocked by lightning that they had to be taken to their homes in ambulances after having been brought to consciousness. The women had sought shelter from the second storm in a doorway at Jamaica and Alabama Avenues and Fulton Street. Just opposite is Charles Umlas's hotel, on which was a tall flagpole. The lightning struck the pole, shattering it, and a large section dropped to the street. The electricity then played about the net of trolley wires at this point, and several hundred people who were near were temporarily blinded by the glare. After the terrific crash of thunder that followed it was found that several people had been thrown down, but only Miss Bennett and Mrs. Rodgers were unconscious.

When lightning struck the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Aberdeen Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 persons praying in the church were thrown into half a panic, and but for the efforts of Father Porciele, the results might have been serious. He quieted the people, mostly women, and then all prayed for the storm to abate. The heavy flagpole surmounting the northern tower of the church was cut off at the base, as if with a saw, and was hurled into the street. The roof was afire for a time, but the rain soon put it out.

The only place in which the wind did any damage was in Coney Island, where it had a full sweep during the second storm. A veritable whirlwind came from the sea at 5:30 o'clock. Directly in its path was an encampment of tents at the foot of West Thirty-first Street. In them were forty-two sick children, mostly sufferers from tuberculosis. The camp was instituted by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The tents were blown down and the little sufferers in them were drenched by the rain. The nurses, headed by Miss Alice Thompson, kept their heads about them, however, and soon had the little ones safely in the building of the society.

In lower Manhattan and Brooklyn the afternoon rainfall was heaviest; at the same time it was comparatively light in Harlem and the Bronx. Last night when the streets were dry in the lower part of the city it was raining in the upper section of Manhattan.

WAR COLLEGE STRIKE ENDED.

Bricklayers, Chiefly Negroes, Take Unionists' Places in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The strike at the War College can hardly be said to exist. The union bricklayers have given up the contest and admit they are beaten. Today Capt. Sewell set seventeen more nonunion bricklayers at work within an hour after they alighted from the Philadelphia train, and there are now forty-five first-class men on the job, all that are required to complete the work.

Most of those now engaged are colored men. They lay more brick and are less inclined to discuss labor questions and hours than their striking predecessors. No further trouble is expected.

The law prohibits any discrimination in favor of labor organizations, and with nonunion men holding all the places and doing the work satisfactorily that seems to settle the whole difficulty. Should there be vacancies the Government officers will fill them with eligibles from the civil lists, no matter whether the applicants are members of the union or not.

SULTAN MAKES PROMISES.

Favorable Answer to Our Demands May Be Made Soon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—Minister Leishman has received a message from the Porte promising a favorable communication in a day or two regarding the American representation in reference to the school question and other matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senator Spooner and the President had a conference today over the Turkish incident. The Wisconsin Senator, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, confirms the action taken to impress Turkey with the hazard that lies in the fatuous course pursued by the Sultan. There can be no question that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations supports the attitude taken by the Administration practically with unanimous agreement on the facts in the case.

There are signs here that the signatory powers to the treaty of Paris are beginning to take active interest in the policy of the Washington Government toward Turkey.

Within the last two days, although Washington has been almost completely deserted by the diplomatic body, representatives of the German, Austrian, and French Embassies have appeared here, and all of them have communicated with the State Department or the White House. The nature of the communications has not yet been disclosed.

JIM CROW LAW DISAPPOINTS.

Negroes Holding Through Tickets Ride with White Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Jim Crow law in Maryland is not working out quite as thoroughly as its authors expected. Orders have been issued on the Baltimore and Ohio to conductors to allow colored passengers holding through tickets from Hagerstown, Frederick, and Cumberland and Philadelphia to sit in the compartments with white passengers.

Only way passengers are to be compelled to sit in the pens provided for colored people. The holder of an inter-State ticket is thus protected from the operation of the law in Maryland. Some of the colored passengers take the compartment for their race without question, but if they sit with the white passengers the conductors say nothing.

On trains between Washington and Baltimore separate compartments are provided, although the inter-State principle is conceded to obtain in this case. Local sentiment, however, is strong on the matter, and the railroad company finds it the part of discretion to carry out the law notwithstanding its defects.

Britain to Have Finest Battleships.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Admiralty has invited the Clyde shipbuilders to tender for two battleships of 16,500 tons and high speed. It is said that these vessels, in the way of armament and armored protection, will eclipse anything yet attempted. That the Admiralty is in a hurry to get the vessels started is indicated by the fact that the tenders must be sent in by Sept. 9, which is unusually short notice.

Prevents Heat Prostration.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, a delightful Acid Tonic that quiets and strengthens the nerves and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

RUSSIANS RETIRING NORTH OF LIAO-YANG

Kuropatkin Withdraws Main Army, Leaving Rearguard.

BUT MAY HAVE TO FIGHT

Report of Japanese Move Toward Mukden from the West Causes Great Anxiety in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Information received by The Associated Press indicates that Gen. Kuropatkin is retreating north of Liao-Yang.

It is stated that he has withdrawn the bulk of his army safely, leaving only a strong rear guard line southeast of Liao-Yang to contest the Japanese advance.

The Japanese, it is stated, have about 300,000 men in the armies operating against Kuropatkin, rendering it too hazardous for him to risk a general engagement.

This information is obtained from an excellent source, and, it is added, that the Japanese again appear to have delayed too long, and that the chances of a decisive engagement are disappearing.

The report that the Japanese are working up westward of the main Russian army, however, occasions great uneasiness. The rumor that they are moving toward Singmin-Tung, a short distance west of Mukden, from Niu-Chwang is generally believed.

The General Staff has no information bearing on the reported presence of a large force of Japanese at Paithuho, a place that cannot be located on available maps.

According to the statement issued by the General Staff to-night rains are again falling over a wide area in Manchuria, with the prospect of impeding operations. This is regarded as greatly assisting Kuropatkin.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 11.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail who visited Sing-min-Tung, which is on neutral Chinese territory, about thirty miles west of Mukden, cables the following under date Aug. 10:

"There is an enormous garrison at Mukden, reinforcements having arrived very rapidly.

"There are no Japanese north of the city. A force of some strength lies twenty-five miles to the south, and there is another Japanese army five miles east of Liao-Yang.

"I learn from a reliable source that the main Russian Army has fallen back on Chiu-Tsu," (Chiu-Tsu is probably Ing-shui-Tsu, five miles north of Liao-Yang, across the Tai-Tse River.)

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 9, (Delayed.)—The Japanese are very active at Bendziko, twenty-seven miles east of here, on the Tai-Tse River. They are bridging the river at eight points to facilitate their advance.

It is reported that the Japanese have 20,000 men and twenty guns idle at Hai-Cheng awaiting the turning movement which they are now attempting around Liao-Yang. The Hai-Cheng force will be ready to advance if the flankers succeed in pocketing the Russians.

Gen. Lubavin made a reconnaissance to the eastward in the Valley of the Tai-Tse River on the night of Aug. 6, striking the Japanese at Izyancban. It was a dark and foggy night. Three companies of Cossacks rushed the Japanese outposts in order to develop the strength of their reserves.

It was discovered that the Japanese had 30,000 men and eight guns.

THE LATEST RAID IN KOREA.

Only a Few Cossacks Near Gen-San—Easily Driven Away.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 10.—The operations of Cossacks near Gen-San were altogether desultory. On the evening of Aug. 8 two scouting parties, each of twenty troopers, approached within long range by different roads, but retreated promptly under fire.

Yesterday morning 200 Cossacks rode into Tok-Wen, but retired after a few shots had been fired and one man had been wounded.

CHINESE ATTACK RUSSIANS.

Three Thousand Bandits Surprise Camp—Czar's Troops Lose Heavily.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 11.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says that 3,000 Chinese bandits attacked the Russian camp in the Tieh Pass on Aug. 2.

The Russians were taken unawares and lost many killed. They also lost a quantity of ammunition and supplies.

FIND JUDGE IS BRUSQUE ONLY.

Federal Investigation of Charges Against Him Results in His Vindication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Numerous charges against Judge Bayard T. Hainer of the Fourth Judicial District of Oklahoma have been under investigation for several months by the Department of Justice. The department, through special Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, to-day announced its conclusion as follows:

"After a most thorough investigation and consideration, Judge Hainer is found to be somewhat irritable and brusque and sometimes precipitate, but honest, conscientious, industrious, and competent—a fine Judge. All useful men have faults, and the Judge is found to have no more than the average."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

TURKEY BELIEVES RUSSIA.

Accepts Verbal Assurances Regarding Volunteer Fleet Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—The Porte has given its consent to the passage through the Dardanelles of the remaining ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. The Russian Embassy has given verbal assurances that the ships will remain under the commercial flag and will not be employed as cruisers.

Turkey, it is understood, in taking note of these assurances, made it clear that only on this condition would the passage be permitted.

In some quarters doubts are expressed as to whether Russia will respect the engagement once her ships are safely out, and it is argued that she would scarcely take the trouble of sending the Volunteer Fleet through the Dardanelles if she did not intend to use the ships for purposes of war. To reason this way, however, is to ignore the excellent effect from the point of view of the Russian Government which the passage will have on public opinion in Russia, where, doubtless, it will be regarded as a diplomatic victory over Great Britain.

Moreover, it is difficult to believe that the Russian Government will be ill-advised enough to commit a breach of faith which could hardly fail to have the most serious consequences.

CONGRESSMAN FLED FROM RAID

Ollie James Jumped Out of Poolroom Window and Ran Through Field.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—Congressman Ollie James of the First Kentucky District made a flying leap for liberty when the county police raided the Turf Exchange poolrom in South Louisville to-day.

When shouts of "we are raided" went up Mr. James jumped through a high window and landed in a cornfield, leaving his broad-brimmed felt hat behind. He landed on his feet, and began to run between two rows of corn. He broke all sprinting records getting to the street car track, and when he arrived minus two buttons from his trousers and with his suspenders around his neck he learned to his disgust that the officers were only after the proprietors and employes.

Mr. James recovered his hat and returned to the city. He had come to town to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, and after a bootblack had removed the clay from his shoes he took a train for Atlantic City to cool off.

UNION WON'T PAY STRIKERS.

Typographers in Session Vote Not to Support Members on Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The convention of the International Typographical Union today resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Laws. The committee recommended that the proposition to amend Section 124 of the General Laws be not adopted. The amendment provided that when a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of Sections 116, 117, and 118 the Executive Committee should pay to the order of the President and Secretary of the union involved, for a period not exceeding eight weeks, an amount equal to $7 per week for each member entitled thereto.

On the first ballot, by a vote of 79 to 77, the committee report was voted down. On the second ballot, by a vote of 149 to 35, the unfavorable report of the Committee of Laws was concurred in.

By an overwhelming majority the convention decided that nothing should be done to prevent members of the International Typographical Union from fighting for the Stars and Stripes.

ORDERS MAD DOG QUARANTINE.

Six Towns Up State Must Muzzle or Kill Every Canine.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—State Commissioner of Agriculture Welting today issued an order placing the City of Binghamton and the towns of Binghamton and Vestal, in Broome County, and the towns of Tioga and Owego and the village of Owego, in Tioga County, under a mad dog quarantine, and for all dogs within those towns to be muzzled at once or killed.

This is the result of the work of the mad dog from Owego, which came to this city three weeks ago, and is known to have bitten over fifty dogs and cattle in this city or between here and Owego. During the past three days four of the dogs bitten in this city have gone mad and have been killed.

NEBRASKA FUSION ROW.

Democrats and Populists Name Different Sets of Electors.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—Both Democrats and Populists are holding conventions here to-day, and at a night session the Populists named Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles as Electors. The Democrats named John A. Lynch and R. O. Davis as Electors at Large.

It was admitted very early in the day that fusion along the lines suggested by the Populists, the substitution of Watson and Tibbles electors for those of Parker and Davis, and an equal division of the State offices, would never be conceded by the Democrats, who insisted on fusion alone on the State ticket, each party supporting its Presidential nominee.

W. J. Bryan aroused enthusiasm in a short address, and after making the temporary organization permanent the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening. After the early night session the convention took a recess at 10:45.

HAD ODD COLLECTION OF SHOES.

Vineland Man Who Kept First Footwear of Grandchildren Is Dead.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 10.—Stephen T. Ellis, one of the pioneers of Vineland, who died yesterday, left a collection of shoes representing the first footwear of twenty-six grandchildren, for which he made a practice of paying $1 a shoe.

Mrs. Ellis has the photographs of most of the children encased in the uppers of the shoes, which are bedecked with the first ribbons worn by the "little darlings."

GREAT SEA FIGHTS OFF PORT ARTHUR

Russian Fleet Emerges and All-Day Battle Follows.

NIGHT TORPEDO ATTACK

Results of the Engagements Unknown—Japanese Land Guns Command the Fortress.

TOKIO, Thursday, Aug. 11.—The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur on Wednesday and a severe engagement with the Japanese fleet, lasting all day, followed.

The Japanese destroyers attacked the Russians at night.

The results of the engagements are unknown.

The Russian battleships Retvizan and Pobieda were seen outside Port Arthur this (Thursday) morning.

CHE-FOO, Thursday, Aug. 11, 7:30 A. M.—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer entered Che-Foo Harbor at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

She reports that six Russian battleships, four cruisers, and half of the torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning.

The destroyer left Port Arthur last night. She brings five passengers, who state that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians and that a battle on the open sea is expected.

Admiral Sah of the Chinese Imperial Navy arrived here last night from the Miao-Tao Islands. He says the firing of Monday night was at Port Arthur and was heavy all night long.

More firing, according to the Admiral, was heard yesterday afternoon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Nervousness over the situation at the front seems to be increasing since the occupation by the Japanese of the Wolf Hills, before Port Arthur.

It is admitted that the besiegers have an elevated position, whence emplaced guns can command the fortress.

While the officials still profess confidence that Gen. Stoessel will be able to hold out with his comparatively small garrison against the enormous number of the attackers and their evident disregard of their lives, the state of affairs creates more apprehension than the War Office and Admiralty care to acknowledge.

LOSS TO BRITISH SHIPPING.

Only Two or Three Firms Still Dare to Accept Cargo for Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—Russia's attitude in respect to contraband of war continues to cause serious apprehension in shipping circles at Antwerp.

The virtual withdrawal of the Japan service of the Peninsular and Oriental, Holt, Thompson, and other leading English companies leaves the bulk of the carrying trade to the Far East in the hands of two or three firms of lesser importance. Even these are sorely perplexed over the choice of cargo, and large consignments of rails, wire netting, and similar goods have been refused within the last few days.

Nor is confidence strengthened by the fact that a leading English counsel has pronounced some fifty articles of daily consumption liable to confiscation should Russia's pretensions be admitted on the present basis.

It is not without significance that German shipping houses at Antwerp allow themselves more latitude in regard to their freight list, while vessels privately chartered, which have little to lose, are stepping into the breach to the detriment of the British carrying trade.

RUSSIA POLITE, BUT FIRM.

Insists on Right to Sink Neutral Ships Carrying Contraband.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Russian reply to Great Britain's representations on the subject of the sinking of the Knight Commander, while couched in the friendliest terms, does not recede from the Russian position as set forth in the prize regulations in regard to the exercise of the right to destroy neutral vessels carrying contraband in cases of emergency. The reply reserves the question for discussion after the war.

At the same time Russia assures Great Britain that the extreme step of sinking neutral vessels will not be resorted to unless circumstances render it impossible to take them to a prize court.

Russia points out that the prize regulations under which Russia is acting were promulgated nine years ago, and that Great Britain did not enter a protest until after the present war began.

Great Britain's proposal that the British steamer Allanton (captured June 16 by the Vladivostok squadron) be liberated upon the deposit of security has not been accepted, Russia replying that the documents in this case are already on their way to St. Petersburg, and will have to be submitted to the Admiralty Court before further action is taken.

Fatal Windstorm Hits Fair Grounds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—A severe windstorm struck the State Fair Grounds this afternoon while a large crowd had gathered for the harness races. Chairs were overturned in the grand stand, but no one was injured there. James Llewellyn, a teamster, was killed by the overturning of the gateman's house at the entrance to the grounds.

Bolt Kills Newark Man.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—John McGreive of 8 Manor Avenue, Harrison, was instantly killed by lightning in the street near his home this afternoon.

The genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses are accurately fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT MONEY PLENTIFUL.

Only One Willing Parker Bettor at Odds of 10 to 7.

Roosevelt money was offered freely yesterday in the Street. Large sums were offered at 10 to 7. The largest bet, one of $5,000 to $3,500, was made by W. Marko, a representative of an important Stock Exchange firm, which it is reported had another $25,000 at the same odds.

None of this money was covered, and, with the exception of a single offer of $70 to $100 by J. C. McCormack on Parker, no Parker money at prevailing odds came out. No bets were reported yesterday on the Curb.

FINDS DUBUQUE GIRL SPONSOR.

Mayor Selects Miss Treadway to Name Gunboat at Morris Heights.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Mayor Berg of Dubuque, Iowa, has concluded that it would be desirable for him to name a sponsor for the gunboat Dubuque, which is to be launched at Morris Heights, N. Y., on Aug. 27. A few days ago he notified the Navy Department that he was unable to find in Dubuque a young woman whom he could designate as the vessel's sponsor.

To-day he notified Secretary Morton that he had named Miss Margaret Treadway, a daughter of the President of the Dubuque Club, as sponsor for the vessel. His action in the matter terminates an incident without parallel in the annals of the Navy Department.

FUGITIVE PAYS CREDITORS.

Cattle Plunger Returns from Mexico, Where He Made New Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 10.—According to advices received here to-day from Parral, Mexico, Grant B. Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger, who fled to Mexico six years ago to escape his creditors, has at last settled all the claims against him and has gone to Fostoria, Ohio, to make his future home.

It is stated that he has turned over to his creditors the Quebridillas Iguala and Grenadena Mines, all situated in the Parral district. Gillett left Mexico with a comfortable fortune after settling with his creditors. He made $37,000 gold in a mining deal a few weeks ago.

ROB CEDARHURST HUNTSMEN.

Clothes, Jewelry, and Money Taken—Club Employe Arrested.

Members of the Cedarhurst Hunt Club of Far Rockaway were afield on Tuesday, and when they returned from the hunt to the clubhouse many of those who had changed their street apparel for their riding costumes there missed their clothes. In other cases jewelry and money were missing from pockets. James Parker, a hallboy, whose address is unknown and who had been hired but a short time before by Superintendent Wellington Cantor of the club, had also disappeared.

The boy, it was known, often went to the Tenderloin, and there he was caught yesterday. He was remanded by Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court, and later the police announced that he had confessed and told where the stolen articles could be recovered.

LA FOLLETTE SNUBS MICKEY.

Nebraska Executive and Staff Are Told to Wait His Pleasure.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—When Gov. Mickey and his official staff, forming a reception committee, called on Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin at his hotel here yesterday, they were given so cool a reception that the entire party withdrew without seeing the Wisconsin Executive at all. La Follette came to Lincoln to lecture.

The Nebraska Executive and his staff soon after Gov. La Follette's arrival called at the hotel and sent up their cards. The cards were returned with the information that when the Governor of Wisconsin got ready to receive the reception committee he would notify them.

SOLDIERS OFF ON LONG MARCH.

Vermont Troopers Start for Army Manoeuvres in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day for the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Batteries of field artillery and two squadrons of the Fifteenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to march from that post to Manassas, Va., to take part in the manoeuvres next month, a distance of about 700 miles.

It is calculated that the trip will occupy about five weeks. This probably is the longest march of United States troops in recent times, and is in the nature of an experiment.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—Six troops of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry and the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Batteries of field artillery left Fort Ethan Allen to-day for Manassas, Va., where they will participate in the September manoeuvres of the United States Army.

The entire detachment is in command of Col. Alexander Rogers.

THREATEN MINERS' BONDSMEN.

Cripple Creek Merchants Withdraw from Accused Dynamiters' Bail.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Information was received to-day at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners that the bondsmen for the men charged with connection with the Victor dynamiting outrage of June who have been released on bail have been notified by a committee representing the Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association that unless they withdraw from the bonds they will be deported.

All the bondsmen, except one, called at the office of the District Attorney to-day and asked to be relieved of their responsibility. The request has been granted in the cases of the men who are in Cripple Creek. Several of the accused, however, have left the district and their bonds will stand until they are again taken into custody and returned to Cripple Creek.

Carrie Nation Aids Drunkards' Wives.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 10.—Carrie Nation, the temperance advocate, while passing through Indiana to-day, mailed a check for $1,150 to the Home for Wives of Drunkards, at Topeka, Kan., as a personal gift. Mrs. Nation still carries marks of the recent encounter with saloon keepers in Kentucky, when she was hit with a chair.

PARKER ACCEPTS FOR SINGLE TERM

Qualifying Declaration Electrifies Audience.

CROWD'S INTEREST EAGER

Rain Soaked, It Gives Candidate a Remarkable Ovation.

ARCHDEACON BRADY'S TRIBUTE

Nominee's Oratorical Powers Surprise Hearers—Ceremony on Home-Made Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—With the declaration that if elected he would not be a candidate for re-election, and that he would not accept a renomination, Mr. Parker closed his speech to-day accepting the Democratic nomination for President.

It electrified the crowd that was gathered under the trees at Rosemount. The audience had been a remarkable one for its intent, earnest, almost fervent attitude toward the speaker and the speech. Col. John I. Martin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic National Committee, said afterward: "I have attended the notification of quite a number of Presidential candidates, and I never observed on the countenances of such an audience such an expression of almost religious fervor."

When the announcement, however, came point blank, "I shall not be a candidate for nor shall I accept a renomination," the surprise was so great that the crowd seemed paralyzed. It recovered its breath in time to applaud, but everybody was aghast. Then Judge Parker, raising his voice, set forth in clear, emphatic tones his reasons for his attitude.

"Several reasons," he said, "might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter might have upon his political fortunes."

At this utterance the crowd went wild. The Notification Committee members and the spectators rose, cheering wildly, shouting "Good boy!" and waving hats, flags, umbrellas, and everything else at hand. After the crowd had broken up, this utterance continued to be the chief topic of conversation, and the interest in it became all the greater when a prominent Democrat who was present informed his friends, according to information which he declared to be absolutely reliable, that efforts had been made to get President Roosevelt to incorporate in his speech a refusal to accept a third term, and that the President had firmly refused.

Parker Insisted on the Renunciation.

It is a fact that some people who were aware of Judge Parker's purpose endeavored to dissuade him from making this renunciation, and that the Judge insisted upon doing it.

The general opinion was summed up as follows by Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady, who, in his clerical garb, was a striking figure in the audience: "It was a great opportunity," he said, "completely lived up to. The speech was as honest, as peaceful, as honorable, and as courageous as the man himself. Its final declaration that he would not accept a renomination if elected will inevitably in some form or other become the law of the future."

The day was as unpropitious as possible. It was the first really rainy day that Rosemount had seen in many weeks. The roads were a mass of mud hours before the notification, and rubbers were at a premium. The sudden demand taxed the capacity of Ames's general store, and every wagon that wound up the hill to Rosemount was splashed with mud and the occupants wet and dirty.

There was no prospect of a let-up in the rain when the early visitors began to arrive. By noon the porch was well filled with personal friends of the Judge, who had come to see the ceremony. Ex-Senator Hill sent from Wolfert's Roost a fine lot of flowers, some of which were placed in vases in the reception room, while others formed a centre piece for the dining room table. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Neidlinger also brought an armful of flowers for Mrs. Parker.

Carriages were streaming continually up the hill and discharging their wet and muddy occupants on the porch. The rain was a steady pour, and people who walked over the hill were almost unrecognizable. Judge Parker declared that the plans for a notification under the trees must be abandoned, and that the ceremony would have to be held on the Sagamore, the steamboat which was bringing the committee up the river.

Rain Stops for Ceremony.

By the time the boat arrived, however, the rain had stopped. The skies were still black, gloomy, and forbidding, but it was decided to go ahead with the original plan and let the candidate get wet if necessary. His brother, Fred Parker, and other people in the house were busy banging flags over the porch. Freddie, the dog, was parading proudly up and down with a flag wrapped around him. A man with a load of Parker medallions was doing a rushing business on the lawn, shouting, "Finest picture ever made of the Judge, boys."

The Sagamore hove into sight shortly after 1 o'clock and tied up at the Rosemount dock. There was a rush down the hill to meet her, and then the people on board began the heart-breaking climb up the almost perpendicular hill to the house.

"It's a sure thing that Roosevelt couldn't charge up this hill," gasped one perspiring citizen as he bent almost double in his climb. August Belmont tumbled down. Senator McCarren, who was just behind him, stopped and lifted him up by the shoulders. Belmont, who was wearing a dia-

reputable slouch hat, turned around, recognized his rescuer, and gasped:

"Hello, Senator. Say, do you know what they asked me down there? They asked me if I had come up on Senator McCarren's yacht." Mr. Belmont has been making a good many trips to Rosemount, and almost every time he has come on a yacht other than his own.

The crowd went up on the porch and shook hands with the Judge. There was no such thing as order. The older and wiser heads deferred their greetings until later, but the smaller fry surged around the Judge and blocked the way until the Judge's private secretary, McCausland, was obliged to appeal to them not to delay the notification ceremonies any longer.

The bigger politicians were wandering around the grounds, despite the wet grass, while this was going on. On a little path leading among the trees three well-known citizens suddenly met and halted. Two of them knew each other.

Shepard Introduces Gaynor to Murphy.

"What, Judge Gaynor, don't you know Mr. Murphy? Allow me to introduce you," said Edward M. Shepard, and the Tammany leader shook hands for the first time with the Brooklyn Judge.

Judge Parker, on the porch, was winning friends by his hearty handshake and his jovial greetings. He had a jolly word of encouragement for everybody. To a Tennessee man he said, "Glad you're in New York. We need you more here than we do in Tennessee." To ex-Police Commissioner Mitchell of New York, who commented on the handshaking he was having to undergo, he said, "Well, handshaking is a practice game, and I'm just getting my hand in. I've been out of practice for a good while." Edward Muller, son of Nicholas Muller, promised to carry Staten Island for him, and the Judge replied, "I remember when your father was in politics before you were born. If you're like him I guess you can do it." Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis promised 50,000 majority in Missouri, and the Judge replied, "That will be about enough." An Alaska man named Agnew said that as Alaska had no electoral votes he had come down to New York to stir things up. "That's the best thing you can do," said the Judge.

When the porch was sufficiently cleared the crowd surged over to the trees on the bluff overlooking the Hudson, where the home-made platform, raised by the Judge's family and employes, was ready, draped in flags. Everything was informal, and there were no officious officials to make trouble for people legitimately entitled to front seats.

Presently Champ Clark, Chairman of the Notification Committee, appeared, followed by Mr. Parker, Chairman Taggart, and Sergeant at Arms Martin. The crowd, consisting of committeemen, invited guests, and strangers who had come to see the ceremony on their own invitation—for no one was excluded—raised a cheer as Clark stepped up to the little impromptu wooden stand to begin his address.

Clark Talks in a Shower.

Clark wore a frock coat, a low cut striped waistcoat, and a white tie. It began to rain before he had been talking long, but the iron-lunged Missourian who ruled the turbulent St. Louis Convention went on in his stentorian tones as if he had been in the habit of speaking in showers all his life. He kept his hands behind him and made no gestures. Mr. Parker stood behind him and a little to one side, looking at him with the most earnest expression of face.

When Clark said that "he who serves his country best serves his party best," Judge Parker joined in the applause, regardless of the unconventionality of such a proceeding, and when, a few minutes later, the Congressman ascribed the country's greatness, "not to warlike display, but to the work of those who have devoted themselves unselfishly to the public weal," the Judge led the applause, which but for him would not have been started.

The first outburst of real cheering was brought forth by his reference to "a reunited party which goes forth conquering and to conquer." The rain increased, and a few umbrellas were raised, but the crowd in general exercised extraordinary restraint. It seemed to feel that umbrellas would mar the effect of the scene and would introduce a disrespectful and inharmonious element into a solemn ceremony. One man offered an umbrella to the Judge, but the latter laughingly refused it and remained standing bareheaded in the rain.

Mr. Parker had promised a photographer that a picture should be taken of himself and Champ Clark at the moment when the latter handed him the official notification. Despite the importance of the moment, the Judge remembered his promise, and in a whisper asked Mr. Clark to stand a moment longer. The document in his hand, Clark did so, and the photograph was taken. Then the Judge stepped to the front, but before beginning his address he turned to the people who were standing out in the open, unprotected by the trees, and astonished them by saying:

"I want to suggest to some of you who are standing out here in the rain, that if you pass under the trees you can hear just as well, and you won't get wet." The crowd applauded enthusiastically, but not a man stirred.

Mr. Parker Begins His Speech.

Mr. Clark mopped his face and turned up his coat collar to keep off the rain, while the Judge walked to the front of the home-made platform and stood bare headed. He took out his manuscript, and occasionally referred to it, but much of the time he spoke without looking at it. His voice and delivery were a surprise to many who had thought of him as a poor speaker. He suffered very little by comparison with the veteran stump speaker who had preceded him.

His only gesture was occasionally to wave his forefinger in the air to emphasize a point, exactly as he does in private conversation. The first burst of applause was when he referred to the fact that, after his declaration for the gold standard, the convention had reiterated its determination that he should be the standard bearer. Before he had been talking long, the rain stopped. The audience listened with the most earnest attention, and applauded every salient utterance. It was significant that some of the sentences which received the greatest applause were such as these:

"Ours is a government of laws, not of men."

"It, [the Republican tariff plank,] is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in favor of an increase of duty, to those who favor a reduction thereof, and to those opposed to any change whatever."

"What is needed, [in regard to trusts,] is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing laws."

The greatest enthusiasm, however, was aroused by his references to militarism and imperialism. The greatest hit of the speech, aside from the announcement about a second term, was this phrase:

Anti-Militarism Much Applauded.

"Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence."

He brought this sentence out with great effect, and the enthusiasm was tremendous. After that there was an almost continuous cheer during his entire discussion of imperialism and militarism. Nothing that had gone before had aroused the crowd nearly so much. Following closely on the heels of this came his refusal to accept a second term, the effect of which already has been described.

After the close of the speech had been greated with a great ovation, the audience broke up and went back to the porch, where Mr. Parker was kept busy shaking hands for a couple of hours. Most of his visitors went back on the Sagamore. Some of them waited till the very last minute and had to run for it, and among them was ex-Senator Hill. As he started to run down the steep slope, Fred Parker shouted out in a voice of alarm:

"Look out, Senator, that's very slippery."

"Dont fear," said Hill; "I'm supposed to be used to slippery places," and he galloped down the hill like a mountain goat.

The yacht Sapphire anchored off Rosemount and fired salutes, and August Belmont's launch, the Scout, which had come up with the Sagamore, bore him and some of his friends off to New York. After all the politicians had gone, the Judge was still busy shaking hands with some of his personal friends, who went down later by train.

PARKER'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Candidate Makes Strong Protest Against Militarism.

"USURPATION" IS DECRIED

Tariff Excessive, He Says, and Responsible for Stimulation of Trusts —Labor Troubles Discussed.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Champ Clark, Congressman from Missouri and Chairman of the Notification Committee, formally notified Mr. Parker of his nomination in the following address:

"Judge Parker: The most momentous political performance known among men is the quadrennial election of an American President. The supreme executive power of 80,000,000 free people changes hands with simplest ceremony and most perfect order. While the contest for votes is waged with earnestness and enthusiasm—sometimes with much heat and bitterness—the ready acceptance of the result by the defeated is the surest augury of the perpetuity of our institutions.

"Presidents come and Presidents go, but the Great Republic—freighted with the hopes of the human race for liberty—goes on forever.

"All history proves that a Government hottomed on popular suffrage is a Government by party. Experience shows that he serves his party best who serves his country best. The names most fondly cherished are those of men who devoted their time, their energies, their talents, their fortunes, and their lives to the promotion of the public weal. Stronger incentive to high and patriotic endeavor no man bath than the hope to stand through all the ages in that goodly company.

"Out of the masterly debates and profound deliberations of the St. Louis Convention emerged a reunited party, which goes forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the Democracy assembled there to consult on the state of the country and to take measures for restoring the Government to the principles enunciated by the fathers, from which it has drifted far in these latter days. Every phase of Democratic opinion was represented by brave, honest, and able champions in that great conclave of free and patriotic men.

"The St. Louis Convention carried out no cut and dried programme. Its delegates were not mere automatons or marionettes waving and talking when the strings were pulled by one man. Speech and action were absolutely free, and the great debates which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. If a delegate had a pet idea which he was anxious to exploit, he was given an adequate and respectful bearing before either the Platform Committee or the entire convention. Every man had his say. To none was opportunity denied. Out of it all grew such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure Government everywhere.

"We enter upon this campaign with the strength which grows out of the union of a mighty party, with the enthusiasm horn of truth, with the courage that emanates from a righteous cause, with the confidence of men animated hy noble purposes and lofty patriotism.

What Democratic Principles Are.

"The principles of Democracy are grounded in eternal truth. As formulated hy the Father of Democracy they are not for a day but for all time, and are as applicable in this hour as when he proclaimed them in his first inaugural address, which has become classic. The necessity of putting them into practice is as pressing now as it was then. To once more make them the hasis of our political action is the pleasant hut arduous task assigned you hy the Democracy of the land.

"To serve the whole American people, without discrimination, faithfully, and well; to distrihute the hlessings of the Federal Government impartially among all our citizens; to lighten the hurden of government by reducing taxation to the minimum and hy rigid economy in the public service; to administer the powers conferred hy the Constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously, and patriotically, without diminution and without usurpation; to maintain freedom of thougbt, freedom of spsech, and freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human liberty everywhere by the wholesomeness of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and practice of representative government; to secure its hlessings to our posterity for all time—these always have been, are, and forever must be the aims and purposes of Democrats.

"These aims and purposes have been carefully, clearly, and comprehensively set forth in the Declaration of Principles which was unanimously reported to the St. Louis Convention in July last by the Platform Committee after more than sixteen bours spent in its consideration, in which every great live issue is frankly, holdly, and fully discussed, and which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by that convention composed of delegates from every constituency under our flag.

"There was a splendid array of Presidential candidates hefore the St. Louis Convention, supported hy loyal friends and ardent admirers. An unusually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly coveted honor. You were chosen with such enthusiasm as foretells success. Having, on the only hallot, received the two-thirds majority indispensable hy Democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of your illustrious competitors. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, has ever been a cardinal tenet of Democracy, and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls hy the Democratic hosts with the same unanimity with which you were nominated.

"The hope is not too extravagant for entertainment that in this campaign our candidates will have the support not only of every Democrat in the land, hut also of every voter, hy whatever political name called, who believes that the Constitution of the United States is a living reality and that it applies equally to high and low, to great and small, to public official, and to private citizen.

Hope of Support from All.

"They will also he supported, let us hope, hy all men, without regard to political affiliations, who favor maintaining the lines of demarkation between the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the Government, the separation of which bas been generally regarded as the most salutary and difficult achievement of the masterful statesmen who framed the Constitution. It is believed and hoped that as President you will use every legitimate influence at your command to restore and preserve the healthful equilibrium among the departments established by the Constitution. The most marked characteristics of the hulk of the American people are reverence for the Constitution and obedience to law.

"Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in studying and expounding Constitutions and statutes—causes your countrymen to helieve that into the exalted executive office to which they are about to call you, you will carry that profound respect for the Constitution and the law which with you has become a confirmed mental habit and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the hest ever devised by the wit of man—a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant Nation on the whole face of the earth. To preserve it in its integrity and its full vigor is the high mission of the Democratic Party, whose head you have now become.

"Into your hands the Democracy has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity, and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory; that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy era in our annals as to mark the heginning of a long period of Democratic ascendency, and that you will so discharge your duties as to rank in history as one of the greatest and best-beloved of American Presidents.

"The convention, according to Democratic custom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the bonor to make me Chairman, for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

"Speaking for the committee, with pleasure I hand you this formal notification of your nomination, together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted hy the convention.

"In its name and by its authority I have the bonor to request you to accept the nomination unanimously hestowed.

"May the nomination find fruition in election. May the God of our fathers guide, protect, and bless you hoth as candidate and as Chief Magistrate of the Republic."

The Formal Notification.

At the conclusion of his speecb Mr. Clark banded Judge Parker the following:

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1904.

To the Hon. Alton B. Parker.

Sir: As the regularly appointed and duly accredited committee of the National Convention of the Democratic Party, held at the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of July, 1904, we, the undersigned, have the honor, and it is our pleasure, to convey to you, as we now do, the official announcement of your unanimous nomination hy that great and historic party of the people, as its candidate for the exalted office of the President of the United States, at the election to be held on Nov. 8, 1904—a nomination so manifestly wise and appropriate that already the country has indicated its approval of it, and the most convincing auguries are rapidly increasing of its formal indorsement by the American people at the polls.

Requesting your acceptance of this nomination, we are, with assurances of our high esteem and sincerest good wishes, yours, respectfully,

CHAMP CLARK of Missouri, Chairman.

The signatures of the other members of the Notification Committee also were affixed to the document.

Mr. Parker's Reply.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The full text of Mr. Parker's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I have resigned the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent bas put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the bonor to helong, or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this State, of whom I may now say as a private citizen I am justly proud.

At the very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects, I must, in justice to myself and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention.

After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support bad been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I sbould be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest.

This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

Upholds the Platform.

The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to he pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the Government.

While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the Government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandals, and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practice economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people, and to that end to return once more to the methods of the Founders of the Republic hy observing in dishursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own: still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy, and thrift; the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement for the benefit of all of man's inalienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment, or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties, in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business.

These essential rights of life, liberty, and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution of each of the several States, but the States are by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forhidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law.

Governmental Authority Exceeded.

Occasionally, hy reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms, or because the limitations placed upon the departments of government hy the Constitution are disregarded hy officials desiring to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all power resides, bave seen fit, through the medium of the Constitution, to limit the governmental powers conferred and to say to departments created by it: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further."

To secure the ends sought the people have by the Constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each department so to act as to preserve, rather than to destroy, the potency of the co-ordinate hranches of the Government, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the people.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said: "If the three powers of our Government maintain their mutual independence of each other, it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the other." It must be confessed that in the course of our history Executives have employed powers not belonging to them; statutes have been passed that were expressly forbidden hy the Constitution, and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offended against in their enactment; all this bas been done with a good purpose, no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless, of the fact that ours is a Government of laws, not of men, deriving its "just powers from the consent of the governed."

If we would have our Government continue during the ages to come, for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by officials representing one of the three great departments of government, or hy a body of men acting without a commission from the people.

Impatience of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. Within the past few years many instances have been brought to our attention, where, in different parts of our beloved country, supposed criminals bave been seized and punished hy a moh, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of each State guarantees to every person within its jurisdiction that his life, his liberty, or his property sball not be taken from him without due process of law.

In a struggle hetween employers and employes, dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the laws of God and man, and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them, should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law.

This crime, added perhaps to others, led to the formation of a committee of citizens that, with the support of the military authority, deports from the State, without trial, persons suspected of helonging to the organization of which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members.

In hoth cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard, hut made it its duty to call attention to the fact that Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property, or to reside where his interests or inclination may determine; and the fulfillment of the assurance to rehuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or government agencies, should be enforced hy every official and supported by every citizen.

The essence of good government lies in strict observance of Constitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order, and rugged opposition to all encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government, one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment.

The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic—such as ours, based on law and a written Constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue, and patriotism—and a monarchy—sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled hy laws other than those made or sanctioned hy him; one represents Constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

Tariff Law Unjust.

The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates, and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican Party, and at least two of its State Conventions, have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in favor of an increase of duty, to those who favor a reduction thereof, and to those opposed to any change whatever.

Judged by the record of performance, rather than that of promise, on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome, in the event of its success would he to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the Government since March 4, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties.

It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an indorsement of its past course on that subject hy the people.

It is a fact and sbould be frankly conceded that, though our party be successful in the coming contest, we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent.

While, therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and the Executive is in favor of it are elected without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself.

This can be achieved by providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene hetween the date of the enactment of the law making the revision and the date of its enforcement as shall he deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just that I indulge the hope that should a Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Executive he chosen hy the people, even a Republican Senate may heed the warning and consent to give at least some measure of relief to the people.

Trusts Have Been Stimulated.

The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessaries of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory, and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of eighty millions of people hy practically excluding competition. With so large a market and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturally be reached, the temptation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prevent competition at home and a resulting reduction of prices, has proved irresistible in a number of cases.

All men must agree that the net result of enacting laws that foster such inequitable conditions is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it would seem as if all ought to agree that the effective remedy would be to appropriately modify the offending law. The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of this State, and the courts of last resort in many other States, warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies.

The fact that they have multiplied in number and increased in power has been due not to the failure of the courts to apply the law when properly moved by Administrative officials of private individuals, hut to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgments of the courts in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with ths fact that the legislative departments of some of our State Governments, as well as Congress in the manner already referred to, have by legislation encouraged their propagation.

What is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff dutiee to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws as officials baving both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it sbould be made to appear that it is a mistaken one, then I favor auch further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection.

Self-Government for Filipinos.

It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolntionary stock, can tolerate the thougbt of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Filipinos.

Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and devotion for a government by the people, while denying ultimately that right to the inhabitants of distant countries, whose territory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, "Your lives, your liherty, and your property may be taken from you without due process of law for all time," and expect we will long glory in that feature of Magna Charta which has become incorporated, in substance and effect, into the Constitution of every State, as well as into the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world, while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but take away from them the right of trial by jury, and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the keeping of those whom we send to them to be their Governors? We shall certainly rue it as a Nation if we make any such attempt.

Viewing the question even from the standpoint of National selfishness, there is no prospect that the twenty millions of dollars expended in the purchase of the Islands and the six hundred and fifty millions said to have been since dishursed will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us; but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late, that we have now become a world power, will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such must be maintained; but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States bas attained that eminence.

Status of the United States.

Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose authority sprung, and was continuously to proceed, from the will of the people themselves.

It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the Old World seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a Nation which at the formation of the Government numbered only 3,000,000 in population, has become 80,000,000, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization.

It is the liberty, the advancement, and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, to the wisdom of our fathers manifested in the form of government established by them, to the energy, industry, moral character, and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves.

We are not a military people, bent on conquest, or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands, or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peace, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

The display of great military armaments may please the eye and for the moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn, and muscle of a single immigrant, nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens at home or abroad must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusillanimous.

I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that hy reason of the commanding position we bave assumed in the world we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries; and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world.

Protest Against Militarism.

I also protest against the erection of any such military establishment as would he required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

The Government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the experiment was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among alien races.

The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous, self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the civil war. Except in wars with the exception of the war with Mexico this country has been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of less than ten thousand men. He who thinks that the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chickamauga.

I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial spirit.

As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of acceptance.

Would Serve but One Term.

Mr. Chairman: In most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated—so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election hy the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable, and at the end of the term retire to private life.

I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept, a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes.

Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will he in the future presented to the President for determination, and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments hearing upon them, be should he unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally.

I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our Presidents from Washington down who have either beld the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves; for strong arguments can he advanced in support of the re-election of a President.

It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people, not only that the Chief Magistrate should be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men.

HORSES may have served you well. ELECTRIC CABS will serve you better —in comfort, in speed and in economy.
Rate card on request.
New York Transportation Co.
49th St. & 8th Ave.
Tel. 2380 Columbus.

RICH OR POOR—YOU NEED TEETH
No one, old enough to know better, should be neglectful of that most vital and useful organ of the human system—the teeth—the very guards to the gateway of health.
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER
should be found on the toilet table of every one, be he rich or poor. It will not tarnish gold work nor scratch the enamel. A perfect dentifrice—the one for you.
3 FORMS: LIQUID. POWDER. PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

OPINIONS ON THE SPEECH.

New York Newspaper Editorials on Mr. Parker's Acceptance.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From The New York World.

The speech is especially admirable in its treatment of the tawdry jingo theory that the United States became a world power by virtue of a petty war with Spain rather than by virtue of the moral force of great principles of human liberty and free government.

In his treatment of the Philippine question Mr. Parker is not so happy. His conclusions are doubtful. When he talks of self-government he leaves the country to guess whether he means actual independence or the local self-government under the American flag that Mr. Roosevelt talks about.

Aside from the personality of President Roosevelt, which Mr. Parker with his sense of propriety would hardly discuss at this stage of the campaign, the main issues are the tariff, the trusts, and imperialism. On two of these the candidate takes a firm stand in line with the best traditions of his party. If he speaks more like a Judge than an advocate, his reasoning is clear and his conclusions are sound.

We do not think it too much to say that the effort as a whole reveals the candidate in a very favorable light to all who want to vote for a Constitutional rather than a personal government—for a safe rather than a "strenuous" President.

"NOT CONSERVATIVE, BUT NEGATIVE."

From The New York Tribune.

Those who bave expected that on the removal of the judicial seal from his lips Judge Parker would show himself a great constructive statesman are doomed to disappointment. His speech of acceptance is a studied and dexterous appeal for the votes of the colorless. It is not conservative, but negative. Making the most of the pose of judicial temperament and superior devotion to law, the candidate runs away from any definite statement or any vital issue before the country, divorces himself as far as possihle from the Democratic masses, and seeks to convey the impression that if he were elected the Government would go on about as now. He reiterates traditional Democratic platitudes, but when it comes to actual policies the has nothing to offer but assurances that he will do no harm.

The whole speech is an obvious attempt to force the personal issue to the front, to hury out of sight the Democracy which has not only been insane for eight years, but for four years before that played havoc with the Administration of its own "safe and sane" President, Cleveland, and to put forward Judge Parker as better than his party.

SPEECH JUDICIAL IN TONE.

From The New York Herald.

While vigorously calling for reform of abuses in the Government, Judge Parker declares that the "spirit of the Democratic platform assures conservative instead of rash action." While the judicial tone of his speech may disappoint some "campaign workers" who want ringing phrases, the absence of these will favorably impress all thoughtful readers. The Judge's declaration that if elected he will not accept a renomination and the reasons assigned for this attitude are very impressive. It is in the demand for a return to calm, constitutional government as opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's impetuous imperialism that the dominant issue in this campaign is found. In comparison with that the tarriff, trusts, and so on are of minor consequence.

FOR ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

From The New York Sun.

The campaign is now on. Both parties and both candidatea have spoken.

On the one side a conservative party with a radically inclined and erstwhile too strenuous candidate for President; and behind him, for the Vice Presidency, a man of undoubted capacity, sound opinions, and mental and physical promise of endurance.

On the other side a radical party, with an infinite capacity for mischief and a stupendous record of mischief actually accomplished, presenting for President a conservatively inclined candidate of irreproachable character and attractive personal accomplishments; and for Vice President one whose extreme age is the sole but sufficient reason for apprehension in case of his succession to the Presidency.

Such is the choice before the independent voter, and it is the independent voter who will decide this election.

Barring Judge Parker's gold telegram of 1904, offsetting in some degree his two free silver votes for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and barring a politic anti-second term pledge which might have been made, perhaps more gracefully in an inaugural address after election, nothing has come from Judge Parker's lips or pen to indicate that he possessea a single political idea marking him as a statesman of independent initiative, of courage superior to the St. Louis brand, of stature to command and lead. With the two exceptions noted, he is an echo of the convention, and naught besides.

We shall therefore advocate the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and advise the defeat of Parker and Davis; preserving our own absolute independence of organic control, and our freedom of judgment as to every specific question occurring.

The Universal Popularity
of the famous
Londonderry LITHIA WATER,
proves conclusively that nothing can compare with it as a table water. Always the same. Pure, sparkling, delicious.

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway.
47 Cortlandt St.
211 & 219 6th Av.
125th Street, Cor. Third Av.

Announce Their HALF-YEARLY THIRD (⅓) OFF SALE.

Without reservation our entire stock of clothing goes on sale this morning, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Select whatever pleases you. Pay one-third less than the price marked in plain figures on the ticket.

Our regular prices are so low that at a third less your saving is simply enormous.

Men's and Youths' 2-Piece Suits.

REG. PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$20.00 Imported Flannels	$13.33
$18.00 Imported Homespuns	12.00
$15.00 Ballybo Homespuns	10.00
$12.50 Ballybo Homespuns	8.33
$10.00 Crash and Homespuns	6.67

Men's Fancy 3-Piece Suits.

REG. PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$10.00 Custom Tailored Suits	$6.67
$12.50 Cheviot and Worsted	8.33
$15.00 Cheviot and Cassimere	10.00
$18.00 Cassimere and Worsted	12.00
$20.00 Cassimere and Worsted	13.33
$22.50 Cheviot and Worsted	15.00
$25.00 Cheviot and Worsted	16.67

Youths' Suits, Sizes 16 to 20.

REG. PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$6.00 Black and Fancy Suits	$4.00
$8.00 Cheviot and Blue Serge	5.33
$10.00 Scotch Mixtures	6.67
$12.50 Fancy Cassimeres	8.33
$15.00 Finest Cheviot Suits	10.00
$18.00 Worsted and Cassimeres	12.00

Men's and Youths' Serge Suits. Including Blue and Black Worsteds and Thibets.

REG. PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$20.00 Blue and Black Suits	$13.33
18.00 Blue and Black Suits	12.00
15.00 Blue and Black Suits	10.00
13.50 U. S. True Blue Serge Suits	9.00
12.50 Blue and Black Suits	8.33
10.00 Blue and Black Suits	6.67

Full Dress Suits ⅓ Off.

REG. PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$40.00 Imported Crepe Dress Suit	$26.67
30.50 Crepe Worsted Dress Suit	20.33
25.00 Worsted Full Dress Suit	16.67
20.00 Vicuna Full Dress Suit	13.33

Tuxedo or Dinner Suits.

REG. PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$16.50 Vicuna Worsted Tuxedo	$11.00
24.00 Unequalled Tuxedo Suit	16.00
27.50 Star Coat, Vest and Trousers	18.33
33.00 Custom Tailored Tuxedo	22.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS LAUD PARKER SPEECH

Sound, Clear, and Convincing, Says David B. Hill.

MAKES TASK EASY—TAGGART

De Lancey Nicoll Agrees with Candidate's Declaration that President Should Serve but One Term.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Commenting on the speech of acceptance delivered to-day hy Judge Parker, National and State Democratic leaders who were here expressed themselves as of the opinion that it was a forceful and impressive document. Particular stress was laid on the importance of the one-term utterance. These opinions follow:

Ex-Senator DAVID B. HILL—The ringing, vigorous words of Judge Parker will tend greatly to strengthen the Democratic cause. The speech of acceptance is sound, clear, and convincing. We have a leader of courage and capacity who has expressed his views upon the issues of the campaign in a way to inspire and stimulate the spirits of Democrats, and to appeal also to the independent sentiment of the country. It covered all the issues. There is only one word to express it—admirable.

THOMAS TAGGART.—Judge Parker's speech has lessened the work of the National Committee by 50 per cent. His was a strong, convincing statement, and presented the candidate in a new light. It will prove a great factor in our work, and with such a candidate we cannot but win.

DE LANCEY NICOLL.—The position which Judge Parker has taken in regard to a second term will, to my mind, mean the beginning of a movement to change the Constitution so that one term of six years will be fixed for the Presidential office. The President should he given no reason for figuring on the possible political effect of an administrative act, such possibly as making a stand against a railroad merger or in regard to foreign property holdings.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.—An admirable speech, the strong utterance of a courageous man. As the people hear and see more of Judge Parker's firm views on public questions, their confidence in him will increase in proportion.

JAMES T. WOODWARD—The independent voters of the country have been awaiting just such an utterance from Judge Parker, and they are not disappointed. His speech was in decided contrast to that delivered hy President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, just as the calm, clear presentation of Chairman Clark of the Notification Committee was in contrast to the abusive speech of Speaker Cannon.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—Especially was I impressed with the sincerity and directness of Judge Parker's speech. His closing reference to the second term theory shows the real Judge Parker to the people, and cannot fail to add greatly to his strength with the people. It reveals him as the statesman and not as the politician.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD—It was a noble speech and a wonderfully strong one.

JOHN G. CARLISLE—It was a great and statesmanlike document, such as might have come from one of the old-time leaders of Democracy.

CHAMP CLARK—Magnificent as the utterance of a statesman and strong as a campaign document. Judge Parker's speech was forceful and true, and one which Republicans will have great difficulty in answering.

HUGH J. GRANT—It was an exceptionally strong speech, and the promise of refusing to seek or accept a second term means success for Judge Parker.

ISIDOR STRAUS—One of the greatest speeches ever delivered, and one that means success. His second term reference was especially couragous. To-day I told Judge Parker there were seven Strauses, and that while one was out for Roosevelt there were six for Parker.

CHARLES F. MURPHY—Judge Parker delivered a splendid speech, which will prove a great vote-getter. The Judge was in admirable voice, his speech read well and it had the true ring of sincerity.

PATRICK H. McCARREN—A masterpiece. It will cause every voter in the United States to admit the Democrats have picked out the right candidate. The second-term declaration is the best part of his speech. It showed him to be a man of high-mindedness and courage, able to cope with all questions that might come before a Chief Magistrate.

NORMAN E. MACK—Judge Parker's second-term utterance was radical but will strike a popular note. It shows the Judge to be the right man at the right time.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY—The speech is just what the pnhlic might have expected from Judge Parker, from a man of his judicial temperament and experience. It pleases those who are not satisfied with the existing laws on trust questions, and at the same time reassures those who fear radical changes.

JOSEPH T. FANNING—Judge Parker's declaration against a second term is the severest hiow ever dealt to imperialism in the history of American politics.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON—It was a magnificent upholding of law and order.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN—It was the most impressive speech I ever have heard, ringing with sincerity. The second term utterance is especially strong, although I cannot agree with some features of it. But the Judge has hlazed the true way, and his action will be approved.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON—Absolutely the sincerest utterance to which I ever have listened.

JOHN B. McDONALD—It was plain Democratic doctrine properly expounded, and ought to elect him President.

PERRY BELMONT—Judge Parker has the advantage in that every man knows he means what he says.

JAMES W. GERARD—As a lawyer I thoroughly believe that Judge Parker is correct in stating that the common law is sufficient to meet the trust question.

AUGUST BELMONT—Judge Parker has made good the greatest promises made in his behalf. He has shown himself every inch a man, and the best who could be offered for the Presidency. His speech was a wonderful one.

THOMAS F. RYAN—That speech means in the future a single term of six years for a President. Judge Parker is the man of the hour. It takes a strong man to take such a stand.

CHARLES A. TOWNE—It was a strong, nohle pronouncement, a clear statement of Democratic and American doctrine, presenting the candidate and the platform in true and vivid contrast to the candidate and platform of the Repuhlican Party. Unless the peonle have not yet had enough of the false glamour of absolutism it will reawaken the true American spirit and make Judge Parker the next President.

SAGAMORE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Murphy and McCarren Aboard, but Didn't Meet.

Overcast skies and a drizzling rain combined to dampen the spirits of the party of 500 which left the West Twenty-second Street dock at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning for Esopus, hearing the members of the Notification Committee and prominent guests. The latter incinded the members of the National Committee, the National Executive Committee, the State Committee, and many Democrats whose names long have been household words all over the country. In spite of the discouraging weather conditions it was a gay party, and all the members seemed thoroughly to enjoy the trip up the Hudson. It was remarked generally that not at any other time in the last eight years would it have been possihle to gather together any such a distingulshed array of Democrats on any political occasion.

During the entire day, although suggestions of a meeting were thrown out, Murphy and McCarren failed to meet. On the way back to town by train the leaders of the warring factions sat within a few feet of one another, hut did not give any sign of mutual recognition.

The Notification Committee and the members of the various other committees, together with the guests, were requested to meet at the Hoffman House at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Chairman Taggart of the National Committee was on hand early looking after the comfort of the crowd like a master of ceremonies, and he saw that all were cared for well. Mr. Taggart got Champ Clark, the Chairman of the Notification Committee, into a coupé and got him to the dock early, where Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee and William S. Rodie of the Manhattan Club were looking after the guests.

There was a hand on the upper deck of the hoat, which played "All Ahoard for Dreamland" when the crowd gathered, and which kept husy all the way up the river. When 8 o'clock, the time for sailing, came there still were many guests absent. Senator McCarren arrived about this time, and the hand played "You Can't Lose Me, Charlie." Photographers lined the dock and there was a considerahle crowd to watch the boat away.

Many started to make hets that Murphy would not appear hecause of McCarren's presence, hut just ahout the time he was given up a cah rolled up to the dock, the horse showing signs of a hard run, and Murphy jumped out. Surrounded by several who had been waiting for him, he boarded the Sagamore and the plank was pulled in.

In the Tammany leader's party were Senator Victor J. Dowling, Borough President Ahearn, Senator Frawley, Senator Fitzgerald, Florence J. Sullivan, George F. Scannell, and Thomas F. Smith. The Tammany contingent gathered around Murphy on the forward lower deck, while the McCarren crowd roamed pretty much over the rest of the ship. Twice during the trip up friends approached McCarren and asked the Brooklyn Senator if he would not meet Murphy and make up.

"I'm willing," said McCarren. But he made no movc to carry out his willingness. Murphy merely smiled grimly when the suggestion was taken to him, remarking that he hoped the weather would clear before Esopus was reached.

From the moment the Sagamore left the dock until she docked at Mr. Parker's private landing at Esopus the trip was like a triumphal march. Every passing steamhoat seemed to he in charge of a pilot informed ahout the Sagamore and her mission, and the salute of three whistles was given hy each, whether day boat, excursion boat, tug, or launch.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations came at Newburg, the home of Gov. Odell. Fully two thousand people lined the docks at this point, shouting greetings and waving flags. A hig hanner hearing the words "Parker for Us" was strung over one dock in front of a wholesale grocery sign. At Poughkeepsie a like demonstration was witnessed. Salutes were fired from the shore, flags were dipped, and handkerchiefs waved from various country homes along the river.

The crowd on hoard was a peculiar one, a combination of a Tammany outing with a Brooklyn excursion, interspersed with some of the best-known Democrats in the country. John G. Carlisle, ex-Speaker of the House, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, was on hand wearing his high white hat of ante-bellum days and letting it be known once more that he was a Democrat. Then there was ex-Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, chuckling over the fact that his party had returned to ways of safety and sanity. He said that it was the first time in eight years that he had enjoyed himself politically. Of the same type of old Cleveland Democrats aboard were De Lancey Nicoll, now Vice Chairman of the National Committee; Edward M. Shepard, Thomas F. Ryan, Judge David Newhurger, Robert Grier Monroe, E. C. Benedict, Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Judge Joseph E. Daly, Justice Giegerich, Justice Bischoff, Charles V. Fornes, John D. Crimmins, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, and Edward Murphy, Jr.

Tammany, too, was well represented, for in addition to Mr. Murphy and his immediate party there was a great showing of district leaders, among whom were Isaac A. Hopper, Thomas J. Dunn, Harry Hart, Matthew F. Donahue, George W. Plunkitt, Thomas E. Rush, James J. Hagan, Thomas F. McAvoy, Patrick Keahon, Florence J. Sullivan, William Dalton, Daniel F. McMahon, and George F. Scannell. Other Tammanyites included Charles W. Dayton, Charles A. Towne, Health Commissioner Darlington, Police Commissioner McAdoo, James W. Gerard, Congressman Goldfogle, Sheriff Erlanger, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Senator John Russell, Commissioner Jerome Siegel, Senator Riordan, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and William Harman Black. Brooklyn was represented by James Shevlin, Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, Thomas R. Farrell, William E. Melody, James S. Reagan, Congressman George Lindsay, Commissioner John H. McCooey, Magistrate E. Gaston Higginhotham, Mirabeau L. Towns, Senator Joseph Wagner, and Deputy Controller Stevenson.

Well-Known Democrats Aboard.

Other members of the party were Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady, Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas, Perry Belmont, Treasurer William F. Balkam of the State Committee, Samuel A. Beardsley, Charles N. Bulger, ex-Mayor David Boody of Brooklyn, O. H. P. Belmont, Commissioner James J. Brady, Capt. Stewart M. Brice, Frank Campbell, William Church Osborne, W. H. O'Brien, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee; Joseph T. Fanning of Indianapolis, Daniel J. Campau, Michigan's National Committeeman; William Temple Emmet, Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis, Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Judge Warren W. Foster, George Raines of Rochester, Elliot Danforth, Charles M. Preston, Attorney General John Cunneen, William E. Curtis, ex-Senator John Fox, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Judge William J. Gaynor, Louis F. Haffen, ex-Congressman Nicholas Muller, Isidor Straus, James T. Woodward, Gottfried Westernacher, and Timothy E. Ryan.

There was much comment that William S. Devery was among the missing, and Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee confirmed the report that Devery had applied for a ticket and had been denied.

After the notification ceremony the Sagamore took the notification party across the river to Hyde Park, reaching there at 4:30 o'clock. There a special train was waiting which brought the party to New York via the New York Central, arriving at Grand Central station before 7 o'clock.

Two hooms for Lieutenant Governor were launched on the trip by friends of Congressman Francis Burton Harrison of New York and Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn. The nomination of either man for this office would mean the elimination of all Greater New York candidates for Governor.

SPOOK EXTORTION ALLEGED.

Daughters Say Father Gave $24,000 House and Rents.

Pallid with a fear that fairly paralyzed his limbs, John Stothers, sixty years old, of 741 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was led into the Morrisania Police Court yesterday to answer a summons ohtained hy his daughters, Mrs. O. C. Rowl, with whom he lives, and Mrs. W. C. Rowl of 325 Trinity Avenue, in the avowed hope of preventing him from giving away his money to agents from the spirit world. They said their father had come to helieve so firmly in the supernatural that he had an idea that he would feel the vengeance of supernatural heings if he failed to comply with their demands. The daughters were accompanied hy their counsel, William L. Allen.

The father halted at the Court House door while they told Magistrate Baker that Stothers had given thousands of dollars to Frank Horowitz, a tailor, of 2,635 Third Avenue, and his wife, who are out on hail on a charge of extortion. The daughters said that Horowitz had represented himself as a spirit medium and his wife as a fortune teller, and had told the old man that he, Stothers, had fallen heir to an Irish estate worth $300,000, which distant relatives were trying to appropriate.

They told him, the women said, that the spirits would recover this property for him, hut that their influence would cost money. On these representations, long continued, the women said, their father had turned over to Horowitz a house and lot in East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, worth $24,000, and had also given the tailor power of attorney to collect the rents of a house which he owns in East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and another in East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. They feared that he would surrender other property to them.

The Magistrate told the women that he could do nothing. He advised them, however, to sue for the recovery of the property.

Horowitz last night said that he had hought the One Hundred and Forty-second Street house from Stothers, and denied that he was a Spiritualist or that his wife was a fortune teller.

"The spirits have taken it," she said the Horowitzes told her.

POLO IN A DRIVING RAIN FOR NARRAGANSETT CUP

Myopia Defeated Country Club of Westchester by Half a Goal.

PLAYERS HAD MANY FALLS

Norman Scored Four Goals for the Massachusetts Team—Reynal Excelled for Westchester.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—In the midst of a driving rain storm to-day, the Myopia First polo team, from the Massachusetts North Shore, defeated the Country Club of Westchester hy a score of 8 to 7½ goals, in the second match in the series for the Narragansett Cup, offered hy the Point Judith Country Club.

The game was the most exciting of the season. The ground was so slippery that the players were ohliged to change their ponies frequently. There were several falls, hut no one was injured. The hest individual work was done by Maxwell Norman, who made four of the eight goals won hy Myopia. R. G. Shaw, 2d, and R. L. Agassiz were prominent in the play. Reynal, of Westchester, excelled for his team.

The line-up and summary:

MYOPIA.		WESTCHESTER.	
1—Maxwell Norman	4	1—S. E. Reynal	3
2—R. G. Shaw, 2d	6	2—J. C. Cooley	5
3—R. L. Agassiz	9	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8
Back—Devereux Milburn	5	Back—J. S. Blair	3
Total handicap	24	Total handicap	19

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Won By.	Made By.	Time. M.S.
1.	Myopia	Norman	6:18
2.	Myopia	Agassiz	3:05
3.	Westchester	Cooley	3:02

SECOND PERIOD.

4.	Myopia	Millburn	1:08
5.	Myopia	Norman	3:22

THIRD PERIOD.

6.	Myopia	Norman	1:31
7.	Westchester	Reynal	3:30
8.	Myopia	Agassiz	6:14

FOURTH PERIOD.

9.	Westchester	Reynal	1:10
10.	Myopia	Norman	1:15
11.	Myopia	Shaw	3:07

Score—Myopia, 8; Westchester, 7½. Penalty—Westchester lost half a goal on safeties by Cooley and Blair. Referee—W. W. Scott. Timekeeper—H. Brevoort Kane. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Cricket To-day at Prospect Park.

Teams representing the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association will meet in their annual contest to-day at Prospect Park. The game will be played on even terms, for, altbough the association has in previous years accepted odds, this year it feels confident of making a good resistance. Owing to the objection of some of the Livingston players to taking part in the game unless the association accepted a handicap, the league team was revised at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. The teams will be:

League.—Archie Brown, (Captain;) J. L. Poyer and H. Poyer, Brooklyn C. C.; A. Hoskings, B. Kortiang, and J. N. Escobal, Columbia Oval; F. J. Prendergast and C. Smith, Manhattan; W. Bunce and J. W. Hooper, Paterson; A. B. Lewis, Kings County. Substitutes—J. Flannery, Brooklyn; G. W. Barnes, Kings County.

Association.—J. Adam, (Captain,) Thistles; E. Murphy, Columbia Oval; A. C. Herbert, Manhattan; T. Kenyon, Paterson; S. Livingston, Newark; C. F. House and T. L. White, Essex County; J. Stenton, O. N. T.; S. C. Snow, West Indians; A. H. Gibson, Union County; A. R. Smith, Yonkers. Substitutes—H. Taylor, Paterson; W. S. Patmore, Thistles; L. Brierley, O. N. T.; E. F. Goddard, Union County.

Yachtsmen Will Gather at Glen Cove.

The New York Yacht Club fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove, Hempstead Harbor, to-day for the annual cruise. During the morning and afternoon there will be races for power boats, and sail yachts too small for enrollment in the club. The power boat races will be started at 10:30 A. M, and the sailing races at 2:30 P. M. Entries for both races will be received up to 9 A. M. at the Glen Cove station. The usual Captains' meeting will he held on board the flagship Delaware at 4:30 P. M. In the evening the fleet will be illuminated, and at 9 P. M. the club station will be formally opened. The station house is the structure used as the first home of the club, at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and was recently renovated and transported to Glen Cove. A reception will he held by Commodore Bourne and his flag officers in the house from 9:15 to 11 P. M.

Between fifty and one hundred yachts will probahly be at the rendezvous hy this evening. To-morrow morning the fleet will sail for Morris Cove, New Haven.

Tennis Playing in the Kebo Valley.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The men's singles tennis tournament at the Keho Valley Club began to-day with a good entry list, and several good players in the contest. The summary:

First Round.—A. Pinchot defeated P. W. Whittemore hy default; E. Hewitt defeated A. Espy, 6—1, 6—1; W. Tilden defeated R. Snow, 7—5, 6—2; P. Pearson defeated E. MacCawley by default; H. McCormick defeated R. Johnson, 4—2, 6—3; T. Erwin defeated M. Tilden, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3; H. Boardman defeated J. Fraser, 6—4, 6—3; G. Boardman defeated C. Constable, 6—1, 6—4; D. Rhodes defeated W. Williams by default; Sumner Gerard defeated A. Derby, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Second Round.—A. Pinchot defeated A. Espy, 6—2, 6—3; H. McCormick defeated T. Erwin, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3; G. Boardman defeated D. Rhodes, 6—4, 6—0.

New Player for Washington Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—At the headquarters of the Wasbington Club word was received from Milwaukee to-day that George Stone of the Milwaukee Club, who heads the batting list in the American Association, had been secured to play with the Washington Club.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chaplain William Colbert, Eighth Infantry, now at St. Paul, Minn., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and will proceed to Fort Siocum, N. Y. The order relieving Lieut. Col. Elbridge R. Hills, Assistant Adjutant General, from duty in the Military Secretary's office is suspended until further orders.

Capt. John H. Wholley, Second Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., to take effect Sept. 1.

Capt. William Cruikshank, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fortieth Company to the unassigned list.

Major Edward S. Fowler, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, will report to the Military Secretary of the Army for duty in his office.

So much of special orders as direct Lieut. Col. Asiel L. Smith, Deputy Commissary General, to proceed to San Francisco in time to sail on transport to leave that place about Aug. 1 for Manila, is amended so as to direct him to sail on transport to leave about Nov. 1.

Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, now at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to San Francisco and report at the General Hospital for observation and treatment.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. E. Clark's orders of May 22 modified. He is detached from the Government Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to duty as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board, Washington.

Lieut. W. K. Gise to duty at Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. C. F. Hughes to duty at Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Michigan at Mackinac Island, Chesapeake at Newport, Newark and Newport at Culebra, Bancroft at Monte Cristi, and Callao at Macao.

Sailed—Tacoma from Coquimbo for Coronel; El Cano from Ichang for Hankow; Dixie from Gloucester for Marblehead; Topeka from Tompkinsville for cruise; Brutus from Woosung for Cavite.

The Concord has been detached from the Pacific Squadron and ordered out of commission at Puget Sound.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:45 A. M.—59 West Thirty-ninth Street, Butler Davenport; damage trifling.

8:10 A. M.—163 Essex Street, Morris Hashovitz; damage slight.

9:35 A. M.—247 Second Street, S. Toffar; damage, $25.

9:40 A. M.—230 West Twenty-seventh Street, Antonio Pascilio; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—1,578 Third Avenue; owner's name not given; damage, $300.

3:35 P. M.—58 Leroy Street; John Kelly; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—1,462 Fifth Avenue; J. Hessman; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—1,745 Madison Avenue; M. Opper; damage, $20.

LONG AUTOMOBILE RUN ENDS.

Eastern Motor Tourists to World's Fair Reach St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The run of the American Automohile Association to the World's Fair ended to-day, when a touring car carrying Albert L. and Arthur W. Pope of New York City, with George Soules at the wheel, crossed over the Eads Bridge. Not far hehind was the main body, sixty-one in number, which left Springfield, Ill., this morning, led hy W. C. Hulbert of New York. Owing to the heavy rain of last night that rendered some of the roads almost impassahle, the run from Springfield had to he made at half speed, and the line of automohiles was pretty well strung out.

At Edwardsville, Ill., the party was met by Dr. E. M. Senseney, the Vice President of the St. Louis Automobile Club, and his son Eugene, J. W. Bemis, W. W. Gardiner, A. Fehring, H. S. Turner, L. Benoist, E. C. Lackland, Jr., and W. S. Pope, Jr., who acted as an escort to this city. A large crowd greeted the automobilists on the hridge and gave them a hearty reception as they rode hy on their way to the World's Fair grounds.

At Springfield a car owned hy Ray D. Lillihridge of 170 Broadway, New York, and driven by W. Bonastine, exploded. Both men were thrown to the pavement, but not seriously injured.

CANADA KEEPS THE TROPHY.

Noorna Beats the American Challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Noorna won the fifth and deciding race to-day, defeating White Bear hy 2 minutes 51 seconds, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club retains possession of the much-coveted Seawanhaka Cup. Although there was quite a difference between the pair at the finish, it was a shift of conditions that gave the race to Noorna. Opening conditions were a fair eight-knot breeze with very little sea, and while this continued, during the first round, White Bear led. The challenger had a substantial lead on the first beat, and although some of it was lost on the run, the American had apparently a comfortable lead when the leeward mark was reached.

While heating up the second time the wind freshened up to about twelve knots and kicked up a fuss on the lake. White Bear failed to weather this so well and was out-footed to the mark. White Bear did well on the run, getting within a few seconds of the Noorna at the leeward mark, hut when they went about Noorna had the hetter of it all through. Summary:

FIRST ROUND.

	First Mark. H.M.S.	Second Mark. H.M.S.
White Bear	2:23:58	2:41:12
Noorna	2:26:22	2:42:28
SECOND ROUND.		
Noorna	3:06:27	3:21:05
White Bear	3:07:03	3:21:24
THIRD ROUND.		
Noorna	3:44:53	3:57:55
White Bear	3:47:57	4:00:46

Adios Won Motor Boat Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Two motorboat races took place here this afternoon, one of which was won hy the Adios, owned by H. J. Leighton of Syracuse. This is the boat which beat the standard at New York last year. The first race was open only to members of the Thousand Island and Chippewa Bay Yacht Clubs. It was won hy Pink, a thirty-foot motorboat, belonging to J. Wainwright of Philadelphia, over a fourteen and one-half mile course. Her time was 55:49. The Kitten, owned by Mayor George Hall of Ogdensburg, was second.

The event of the afternoon was the free-for-all gasoline boat race, without handicap or time allowance. The boats entered were the Roma, owned by Louis T. Hunt of Brooklyn; the Pappoose, belonging to Capt. Fitz Hunt, of Alexandria Bay; the Carmencita, owned by D. H. Lyon of Ogdensburg; the Radium, steered by her owner, Dr. E. E. Campbell, of Alexandria Bay, and the Adios. The latter won in 39:44. The Pappoose was only a minute and a half behind the winner.

Low Rates To Colorado

$48.25, New York to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return. Tickets on sale every day this summer; return limit, fifteen days. Privilege of stop-over at St. Louis for the World's Fair.

$53.35 for similar ticket, good for sixty days. Privilege of stop-over at St. Louis for the World's Fair. Two through trains, Chicago to Denver every day via

The St. Paul & Union Pacific Line

Leave Chicago 6:05 p. m.; Arrive Denver 9 p. m. the next day. Leave Chicago 10:25 p. m.; Arrive Denver 7:50 a. m. the second day.

Low rates to hundreds of other points via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

For Free books and folders kindly Fill Out This Coupon and mail Tod y to

W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A., 381 Broadway, New York City.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

Probable Destination.....

E

This Price of $15 Is Irrespective of Former Askings.

It can be a $30 suit or a $50 grade, but **$15** buys it just the same. Any hour up to closing time Saturday you can make your selection of any single suit length of summer fabric in the house and we will make the suit to satisfy, or want you to bring it back. Trouserings—**$4.**

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

POLITICAL BANNERS

FLAGS, TRANSPARENCIES, &C.

M. MAGEE & SON,

147 Fulton Street, New York.

EDDY REFRIGERATORS

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The Perfection of Cleanliness & Economy.

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street,

and 135 West 41st Street, New York.



$5 Shoes at $3.50

SUMMER SALE

MEN'S OXFORDS & SHOES, Patent Leather and Calfskin.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER AND KID OXFORDS—Light weights, for dress or walking.

BROKEN LOTS of Men's black and russet low shoes..... 2.50

Odd Sizes.

WM. McCLENAHAN & CO.

25 West 34th St.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE





CHAPPIE

2 FOR 25c.

"LION BRAND"

AT ALL DEALERS.

Energetic Advertising Solicitor

controlling business, is offered exceptional opportunity to associate himself with one of the LARGEST, MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED ADVERTISING AGENCIES; only those controlling business will receive consideration; liberal compensation guaranteed. Address, stating particulars and references, E. C. S., Box 197 Times.

DR. DECKER'S SHAKE NO MORE

Cures Malaria, Fever & Chills.

For twenty-five years Malaria sufferers have proved the worth of Shake No More. It has cured thousands of cases annually. Scientifically prepared by Dr. W. F. Decker, the great Malaria specialist; it quickly kills the germs and the patient gets well. When you feel the first symptoms, get a hottle at your druggist's for 50c., and take two or three times a day. It will quickly oure you.

Dainty Mid-day Lunches, 8th Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Open Till 5.30 Evenings.

Annual clearing sale of silk remnants at one-third price.

MY, what a crowd we had for these silk remnants Monday and Tuesday! Weather wasn't so fine, either—just the sheer force of the bargain values brought out the throngs of particular women who realize that these are the very silks their demands will call for during the ensuing months. We've listed a great many to substantiate that. Highest qualities of the season's very latest silks.

Main Floor. 75c silks 25c 25c. for 75c. silks, 35c. for $1 silks, 45c. for $1.25 silks and 65c. for $1.50 silks, are the bargain prices, and not only are they creating a sensation among exacting women, but fashionable dressmakers are after them and they're going so fast that we want to urge you to come quickly. 1 00 silks 35c Main Floor.

If you're prejudiced against remnants just come and see how desirable these are in lengths for waists, skirts and dresses.

25c for 75c. silk remnants. White Louisines. Black Louisines. Check Louisines. White Pongees. White Shantungs. Black Pongees. Plain Foulards. Satin Foulards.

35c for $1 silk remnants. Plain Foulards. Satin Foulards. Foulard Fasconne. Twilled Foulards. White Peau de Cynge. Black Peau de Cynge. Colored Peau de Cynge. White Crepe de Chine. Black Crepe de Chine.

45c for $1.25 silk remnants. White Peau de Soie. Black Peau de Soie. Colored Peau de Soie. White Peau de Cygne. Black Peau de Cygne. Colored Peau de Cygne Checked Jaspers. Striped Jaspers.

65c for $1.50 silk remnants. Black Bengaline. White Bengaline. White Poplins. Lace striped Taffetas. Black Jacquards. Fancy Jacquards. White Habutais. Black Habutais.

The entire 10,000 silk remnants will be arranged on a number of bargain squares—each piece will be marked showing the width of the silks—the number of yards—the former price and sale price per yard. This is a rare opportunity for dressmakers, manufacturers and milliners.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Wash goods remnants for waist, skirt or dress at 5c.

DID you pick out some of these splendid remnants of high quality wash fabrics at 5c., 9c., 12½c. and 19c. for values up to 85c.? Surely you'll need two or three more waists and skirts and a dress or two to finish out the season. These pieces are in suitable lengths, and you want to bear in mind that prices are the lowest of the entire season.

We've taken stock, you know, and these are odds and ends which we're willing to sell at most any price to clear them out quickly. If you could see the crowds you'd certainly come to-day and secure your share.

5c Remnants of 12½c. lawns; Remnants of 12½c. ginghams; Remnants of 12½c. printed batiste; Remnants of 39c. fancy mousselines, 25c.

9c Remnants of 19c. canvas suitings; Remnants of 25c. chevlots; Remnants of 39c. Oxfords; Remnants of 49c. basket weaves; Remnants of 25c. Panama suitings.

12½c Remnants of 49c. mercerized etamines; Remnants of 50c. crashes; Remnants of 25c. Irish dimities; Remnants of 29c. silk mulls.

19c Remnants of 59c. Scotch ginghams; Remnants of 39c. Scotch ginghams; Remnants of 85c. linen suitings; Remnants of 75c. linen suitings; Remnants of 48c. silk mousselines.

18c. for 39c. white goods—5000 yards. 9½c. for 18c. canvas and oxford suitings. 12½c. for 19c. plain and fancy voiles.

25c. for 39c. white French lawn—45 inches. 19c. for 35c. White Persian lawn—42 inches. 6½c. for 12c. chambrays and fine ginghams.

7½c. for 17c. White lawn—40 inches wide. 25c.—40c. novelty mercerized white waistings. 18c. for 39c. silk mulls—28 in. sheer quality.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.



The quickest glove clearing. 35c gloves, 19c. 59c gloves, 25c.

Main Floor.

WE'VE only about 2,000 pairs of these high quality, stylish, dainty summer gloves, and you'll find them in two lots at prices to cause the quickest clearing on record.

Couldn't be any more desirable if they were right out of the original stocks. You'll need them to finish out the season. 50c. gloves, **19c.**

19c. for women's 35c. to 50c. one and two clasp lisle and Milanese suede gloves—black, white and colors.

25c. for women's 59c. one pearl clasp pure Milanese suede lisle gloves, superb quality, perfect fitting—black only.

Children's $3.95 dresses, 98c.

WONDERFUL bargain, isn't it? Well, these $3.95 dresses at 98c. and 50c. dresses at 25c. go to show the remarkable values for to-day in our infants' department. Second Floor.

50c. dresses, 25c Even at the original prices you'd prefer these bargains, for the qualities are better than you'd ordinarily find at the values we've placed on them. **$3.93 dresses, 98c**

25c to 98c for children's 50c to $3.95 dresses of chambray, gingham, pique and linen—not many of any one style—some sizes missing.

48c for children's 95c cambric or Masonville muslin gowns—broken sizes.

29c for 39c dresses of fine nainsook, 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

39c for 75c dresses of lawn and nainsook, prettily trimmed.

25c for children's 45c drawers—superior quality cambric—embroidery trimmed—1 to 16 yrs.

$1.98 for girls' 4.50 pongee silk coats, some sizes missing.

28c for 50c soft sole shoes, moccasins and slippers, not all sizes.

15c to 98c for children's 25c to 1.98 lawn caps; great clearing of odds and ends.

$1.98 for up to 9.50 short coats and reefers—silk, pongee and flannel—one or two of a kind.

$7.50 for 15.50 pongee silk coats.

$4.95 for $9 covert cloth coats and reefers.

$4.98 for infants' $10 dresses of French nainsook, beautifully trimmed.

69c to 85c for misses' 85c to 1.25 skirts—trimmed with hemstitching and tucks.

$2.45 for women's $5 oxfords.

THAT'S an extraordinary bargain and we don't want you to question it for a moment, for we took these Oxfords right out of our $3.50 and $5 stocks to clear them quickly at $2.45.

5.00 oxfords, $2.45. There's no restriction in your choosing. Come early to-day and take your choice at the phenomenally low price. They'll not long remain at $2.45

$2.45—Women's fine dongola oxfords—patent tip—extremely high Cuban heel—S. C. S. $3.50 fine turn oxfords—A to E—2½ to 7.

$2.45—Women's fine full dress oxfords—Louis heel—dongola heel, dongola kid—turn sole—patent tip—high Louis heel with short vamp, or lower heel and longer vamp—A to E—2½ to 8.



Second Floor.

$2.45 for women's brown Russia calf Blucher and lace welt oxfords—3 to 8—regular widths—S. C. S. $3.50 ties.

$2.45 for women's Simpson Crawford custom finish $5 Du Barry low shoes—patent kid or dull kid stock—full Louis XV. dress heel—AA, A and B widths—2½ to 7.

Rich, old wines: special offer.

PACKED in box ready for immediate delivery. Freight paid to the railroad station nearest your home to any point within 200 miles of New York on all purchases amounting to $5.00 and upward. Paid or charge orders filled at these prices until Monday, Aug. 15. Sixth Floor.

Regular $4 assortment for $2.85.

1 bottle Wilson Whiskey..... .65
1 bottle Manhattan cocktails..... .80
1 bottle imperial sherry..... .55
1 bottle imperial port..... .55
1 bottle St. Julien claret..... .30
$2.85

Assortment not broken. At these specially reduced prices we cannot accept orders for single items. These goods purchased separately at regular prices would cost you $4.00.

Imported wines for presentation or home use.

1 bot. Jas. Heanessy genuine 3-star cognac brandy..... $1.00
1 bot.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Men's Raincoats

Were you out in that shower about half past three yesterday afternoon? Was your umbrella of much avail? You'd have been dryer, and probably better tempered with a raincoat. It pays to have one "handy by" in such sun-spot weather as this.

Our line of Men's Raincoats is always complete. The garments are not merely designed to keep off the rain, but to look well and fit well while doing it. They are designed and made by our own overcoat tailors; and are just as serviceable as overcoats as they are as raincoats.

A fine assortment at $15; others up to $30; Surtout Raincoats, $32.50 to $38.

Youths' Raincoats, $15.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's Pajamas at $1

Worth $1.50 and $2

These smart, new Pajamas are made in the desirable military style, of plain and printed madras. Some are in light blue, some in white, others of white madras with neat printed designs. A few more than half of the lot, are regular $2 values. The others we would sell for $1.50 a suit. Today you may choose for $1.

Ninth street aisle.

These Really Smart Plaited Shirts at 85¢

Look over the patterns—you won't find one that isn't in the most excellent taste, such as a man particular in his dress would choose. There are delicate little figures and fine stripes, with or without figures between. Bosoms are deep, and carefully plaited. Dimensions are full, and making is of the best—you'll recognize that by the maker's name on the label. Also, that these are regular

$1.50 Shirts at 85 Cents

All sizes, from 14 to 17; one pair of separate cuffs with each shirt.

If you're one of the many men that wear these semi-dressy plaited-bosom shirts until well on in the Fall, this news is for you.

Ninth street aisle.

WATCHES For "Roughing It."

These Nickel Watches are not built to stand any harder knocks than the average watches of good constitutions; but they'll do every bit as well. They are made to keep good time, and they cost very little—90c for Men's, $1.35 for Women's and Boys'. And you can leave your good watch at home, when you go off on that outing trip, without feeling absolutely bereft.

Pedometers, too, if you've a notion to see how far you've walked. Nickel, registering ten miles, 75c; a hundred miles, $1.

Main aisle.

Automobile Sundries

Under-Price

Perhaps you will find something that you want among this collection of odd lots that we wish to close out quickly. A glance at the list below will show you that you will save quite a sum on whatever you select; and even the owner of a fine automobile may be interested in such liberal economies.

Here are the items:

Horns at 50c, were $2; at 75c, were $2.50; at $1.25 were $3.50.
Gas Lamps at $5, were $10; $7.50, were $15; $10, were $20; $15, were $30; $25, were $40.
Generators at $10, were $20; $7, were $14.
Rubber Buckets at 90c, were $1.50.
Tire Tape at 25c, was 50c.
Lap Robes at $3, were $7.50.

We have two Cadillac Automobiles which we took as part payment, in exchange for Fords, and which we will sell at very reasonable prices. One is a "Model A" Runabout which we offer for $350. The other is a "Model A" Cadillac Tonneau, which is nearly new, and which we will sell for $575.

Automobile Store, Basement.

Just Shoes:

If they're on your shopping list today, come and look over these. We're sure of the quality, and if you're sure of your size, we can assure you economy—which means satisfactory buying for less than you expected:

Women's Oxfords at $1.90

Made for this season's selling from extra fine black kidskin, with soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; military and Cuban heels; patent leather and kid tips. All sizes and widths, AA to E.

Women's Oxfords at $1.25

Turned soles; black kidskin with kid and patent leather tips; very flexible, comfortable shoes, and usually sell at $2.

Women's Shoes at $3

The "Wanamaker Reliable" Button and Lace Boots are here, complete in styles and sizes. Shoes for every need are included and are deliberately made to equal the best $3.50 shoes we could find. All leathers and styles at $3 a pair.

Children's White Shoes

Girls' and Small Boys' White Shoes and Oxfords in ample variety. Made from specially woven white duck, with solid oak leather soles. Prices are $1.50 to $2, depending on size; and there are no better shoes for vacation wear.

Boys' Tan Shoes at $2

Were $2.75 and $3. Our best grade Russia calf Lace Shoes with welted soles. Your boy will need another pair to finish out the Summer. Sizes 13 to 5½.

Fourth avenue.

Here Is What We Have Done With 312 TAILORED SUITS for Women

We kept them here for the women who wanted dresses to take away to the mountains or seashore during the Summer. Probably most of those that remain will be sold for wear during the early Fall months. Many of them are made in advanced styles for the Fall. They are the smartest and best tailored suits brought out this season; but we want to sell them now; so $10 Dresses are marked $6, and $80 Dresses are marked $40. You, at least, get a half more than your money's worth.

The suits are made of voiles, cheviots, broadcloths, tweeds, covert cloths and many novelty materials. As the selling starts, the group includes the following number of dresses, in the sizes indicated:

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Number of Suits	20	52	103	83	27	13	6

Whether you are going away on a vacation trip, or can use the dresses at home for early Fall wear, the saving of $4 to $40 is well worth profiting by.

Second floor, Broadway.

Wool Is Going Up, But These 37½c CHALLIS Are Still 25c

Manufacturers of woolen goods are increasing their prices all along the line. The identical quality of All-wool Challis we offer today will cost more, wholesale, than the special price at which we have been able to retail it, by virtue of our immense standing orders for the goods.

But we have only Fifteen Thousand Yards left of the last order we have been able to place at the old price. When this is exhausted, we shall be able to get no more from the mills to sell at the low price of

Twenty-five Cents a Yard

This Challis is favorably known by thousands of women, for its fine quality, even weave, and delicate shades—so desirable for all sorts of indoor and negligee garments. 27 inches wide, in these colors:

Creams	Light Blues	Pinks	Light Grays	Medium Grays	Nile Green
Light Heliotrope	Tans	Cardinals	Cadet Blues	Royal Blues	Navy Blues
		Garnets	Black		

Although the quantity is generous, we are sure that prudent women will buy it up, as an investment, in a day or so, at most.

Then here is a smaller, but equally interesting lot of four thousand yards of

65c All-wool Crepe Etamine, 37½c Yard

Woven of hard-twisted all-wool yarns with a kinky crepe appearance that is pleasing to the eye and of splendid wearing quality. A fabric that will make the most attractive gowns for late Summer or early Autumn. A maker's surplus; hence this unusual bit of good luck for you. 45 inches wide, in these well-chosen colors:

Grays Tans Royal Blues Resedas Cadet Blues Navy Blues Black

Main aisle.

Knit Wool Shawls

At Small Prices

Our good luck and yours that these fine, imported knit wool Shawls are offered for such little prices. They are just the shawls that every woman wants at the mountains or seashore, or to wear in the evenings around home, or when out riding in carriage or automobile. All are in desirable styles, nicely made. Judge them by their values, not by the little prices that you are asked to pay for them. These four groups:

At 75c, worth $1.50 and $1.75—Pink, light blue and cardinal Shawls.

At $1, worth $2 and $2.50—White, black, cardinal, pink and blue Shawls.

At $1.50, worth $3 and $3.25—White, black, cardinal, pink and blue Shawls.

At $1.50, were $3.50—A few white Reversible Circular Capes.

Tenth street aisle.

Low-Priced Corsets

The smallest saving in price to be made on any of them is a quarter. The largest is one-half. And you're buying Corsets in a variety of good Summer styles, well-made, of cool materials. Isn't that a combination above criticism?

At 50c, worth $1—Wide Tape Girdles, with supporters attached.

At 50c, worth 75c—Corsets of strong coutil; low bust, long hips.

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets of light-weight batiste; well made, satin ribbon top.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets for slight figures; no side steels; fine quality of batiste.

At 75c, worth $1—Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets; medium bust, long over hips and abdomen; with supporters.

At $1, worth $1.50—P. N. Corsets; fit the average figure; cork clasp protectors.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Fresh Charm in These French Dressing Sacques

They're just making their first bow to you, fresh out of their Paris boxes. Albatross, some of them—a fine quality, made in belted Norfolk style, with dainty handstitching around the broad collar, on cuffs and belt. These are $6 to $10.50. Then there are single sacques of a style, in Louisine and crepe de Chine, fitted and belted in at waist, or with loose front and back, and exquisitely trimmed with lace and ribbon, at $16.50 to $30.

Seeing them is a treat for dainty women to enjoy.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth st., Fourth ave.

Silk Petticoats at $5

Improve on Them if You Can

If you took us at our word, you'd have a rather hard task. For the maker planned them for $6.75 petticoats, and figured out the quality of the silk, the workmanship and the style, accordingly. Then he turned them over to us to sell for

Five Dollars Each

Of fine rich taffeta, in light and dark shades and black. The deep accordion-plaited flounce is finished with ruche or gathered ruffle. The petticoats have silk foundation and dust ruffle. And they fit and hang admirably.

Tenth street aisle.

Not Too Late for Wearing Summer Gloves

Women who have gotten into the habit of wearing Silk and Lisle thread Gloves in Summer will cling to them as long as they can. Here's an incentive, in the shape of fine supplies of such gloves, some of them 'way underprice:

At 50c a pair, from $1 and $1.50—Women's openwork elbow-length Silk Gloves, in black only.

At 15c a pair, from $1 and $1.50—Women's Silk Lace Mitts, in black only.

The Kayser Double-tip Silk Gloves, in black and white at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 a pair.

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves, in black and white, at 25c, 50c and 75c a pair.

Tenth street.

Help Yourself to These Black Dress Goods

We've made things as easy as possible for you, in the shape of very low prices.

Scan the list—you save a quarter here, a third there, in some cases even one-half to two-thirds. And all this on fine Black Dress Goods that will work into the prettiest of gowns for Autumn wearing. By buying them, you not only make the savings indicated, but you also anticipate the rise in woolen dress-goods that is bound to come with the rise in the price of wool.

These are your opportunities:

37½c All-wool Challis, 27 in. wide, at 25c yard.
65c All-wool Crepe Etamine, 45 in. wide, at 37½c yard.
50c All-wool Batiste, 37 in. wide, at 37½c yard.
$1.25 All-wool Lace Etamine, 45 in. wide, at 37½c yd.
75c All-wool Granite, 48 in. wide, at 50c yard.
75c All-wool Voile, 42 in. wide, at 50c yard.
75c All-wool Crepe de Paris, 45 in. wide, at 50c. yard.
$1.25 Mohair Figured Crepon, 42 in. wide, at 75c yard.
$1.75 Silk-and-wool Cachmire d'Inde, 44 in. wide, at $1 yard.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Hot-weather Candies

Have you ever opened a box of candy, in hot, sticky weather, and found the contents fused into a conglomerate mess? Here are candies that won't do that—each piece is wrapped in oiled paper. And the candies are all fresh, delicious, and not too rich for Summer eating. As traveling companions, they're ideal:

Salt Water Taffy, 25c lb.	Highland Taffy, 25c lb.
Butterscotch, 25c lb.	Yellow Jack, 25c lb.
Molasses Jumbles, 25c lb.	Chocolate Jumbles, 25c lb.
Manhattan Caramels, 25c lb.	
Honey Cocoanut Marshmallow Caramels, 25c lb.	
Virginia Peanut Caramels, 25c lb.	
Walnut Strips, 30c lb.	Peanut Lumps, 25c lb.
Peannt and Molasses Bars, 25c lb.	
Roast Cocoanuts, 25c lb.	Sugar Walnuts, 30c lb.
Molasses Walnuts, 30c lb.	English Walnuts, 30c lb.
Filbert Lumps, 30c lb.	
Chocolate Caramels, 30c lb.	Vanilla Caramels, 30c lb.
Nut Caramels, 30c lb.	

Basement.

Fudge

Not an exclamation, but the newest addition to the Twenty-cent Candies. As delicious as a Vassar sophomore could make it—maple fudge centre, chocolate covering. One morsel of it seems to produce an immediate hankering after another. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Fancy Chairs and Rockers

A Feature of the Sale

Of course, this Sale means most to people who have an entire house to furnish, and who find that for their $600 they can secure $900 to $1,000 worth of furniture that they will be proud to own. These people are coming hundreds of miles, in some cases, to secure these handsome savings, when beginning housekeeping. But there is large attraction, also, for the housekeepers already well fixed in the matter of furniture, by reason of the fine collection of Fancy Chairs, Rockers, and other odd pieces which they like to pick up while they cost so little.

Here are some suggestions of pieces that are here today:

August Price $3.75, from $6—Maple Desk Chairs; polished wood seat, shaped legs, cross slat back.

August Price $6, from $9—Imitation Mahogany Rockers; high back, polished wood seat, easy arms, carved top.

August Price $15, from $24—Mahogany finished Easy Arm Rocker; upholstered back, spring seat, tapestry cover, highly polished.

August Price $12, from $18—Mahogany Rocker; fine design, polished wood seat, panel back, richly inlaid with fine marqnetry, highly polished.

August Price $17, from $27—Weathered Oak Rocker; easy arms, fine design, tan leather seat and back finished with large nails.

August Price $4.50, from $6—Imitation Mahogany Rockers; carved back, turned spindles, wood seat, highly polished.

August Price $17.50, from $85—Imitation Mahogany Easy Arm Chair; high back, shaped arms and legs, tapestry cover.

August Price $4.50, from $6.50—Golden Oak Desk Chairs; square legs, panel back, carved top, Spanish leather seat.

August Price $23, from $35—Mahogany Piano Bench; upholstered back, seat and arms, Louis XIV. pattern, damask cover, highly finished.

August Price $35, from $70—Gold Arm Chair; richly moulded and carved, powdered gold finish of finest quality, upholstered seat, back and arms, satin damask cover.

August Price $20, from $30—Imitation Mahogany Easy Rocker; upholstered seat and back, tapestry cover.

August Price $6.75, from $11—McKinley Arm Chairs; imitation mahogany Easy Chairs, leather seat and back.

August Price $14.50, from $22.50—Carved Oak Hall Chair; large size, wood seat and back, highly polished.

August Price $6, from $9—Mahogany Desk Chairs; carved panel back, rush seat, shaped legs, highly polished.

August Price $30, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair; medium high back, upholstered seat, arms and back, damask cover.

August Price $22.50, from $45—Louis XV. Gold Reception Chair; dull gold finish, satin damask seat.

August Price $5, from $7.50—Mahogany finished Rockers, medium high back, richly carved, easy arms, wood seat.

August Price $45, from $90—Mahogany Frame Easy Chair; English design, upholstered back, seat and arms, in olive green morocco.

August Price $35, from $70—Louis XVI. Piano Bench; solid mahogany frame, upholstered spring seat in silk damask, richly carved and moulded.

August Price $5, from $7.50—Mahogany finished high back Rockers; turned spindles, easy arms, inlaid top, wood seat.

August Price $22.50, from $45—Mahogany frame Easy Chair; high back, damask cover.

August Price $5.50, from $8.50—Quartered golden oak Rockers; upholstered back and spring seat; embossed velour cover.

August Price $5.50, from $8.50—Imitation mahogany Arm Chair; inlaid panel back, shaped arms, embossed green velour cover.

August Price $24, from $30—Mahogany Parlor Chairs; Louis XV. solid mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved; cane seat and back.

August Price $22, from $30—Parlor Rocker, easy pattern; carved arms, upholstered spring seat, tapestry cover.

Fourth floor.

A Sudden Swing of Interest In The August Upholstery Sale

You're standing on an August mountain peak of economy, enjoying the view of clear money-savings among the Upholstery.

Presumably, that is, judging from the intense interest displayed in our announcement yesterday. Today an entirely new vista opens up, presenting economies on quite different lines of all the draperies, hangings and coverings that the woman with a house to furnish this Autumn is on the keen look-out for.

Today we talk of new groups of Portieres, Couch and Table Covers, Cretonnes and Sash Curtain Materials; besides a reminder of yesterday's stirring news of Lace Curtains. In every case, reductions are clear-cut and decisive, from prices prevailing earlier in our fairly-priced stock.

It serves a two-fold purpose, this August Upholstery Sale—the clearing of decks for our Fall business, and a stimulus to Summer trade; and values are such as to accomplish both results most thoroughly:

Portieres

French Jute Velours—Handsomely made, and will hold their colors as well as any curtains made. Plain centers, figured borders; colors reversed on opposite side. At $30, from $37.50; $32.50, from $40 a pair.

Crinkled Tapestry—Silky-looking hangings, in plain colors. At $20, from $30; $21.75, from $32.50 a pair.

Mercerized—Figured curtains in plain colors; some plain repps; all have finished edges of tapestry borders. At $2.85, from $5.75; $6.75, from $9; $9.50, from $13 a pair.

Silk Oriental Tapestry—Rich colorings, real Eastern designs. At $8, from $12; $8.50, from $12.75; $10, from $15 a pair.

Lace Curtains

Irish Point—At $2.65, from $4; $3.75, from $5.75; $4.65, from $7 a pair.

Also two and three-pair lots, reduced one-half and one-third.

Renaissance—At $6.25, from $9.50; $8, from $12; $10, from $15; $11.50, from $16.75; $25, from $37.50 a pair.

Also one, two and three-pair lots, reduced one-half and one-third.

Brussels—At $13, from $19.50; $20, from $30; $20.75, from $31.50; $23, from $34.50; $30, from $45 a pair.

Third floor.

Sash Curtain Materials

Irish Point Lace—At 30c, from 45c; 35c, from 50c; 40c, from 65c; 65c, from $1 a yard.

Also short pieces in quantities from 2½ to 10 yards of a pattern, at half price: At 18c, from 35c; 20c, from 40c; 22c, from 45c; 25c, from 50c; to 50c, from $1 yd.

Colored Madras—At 20c, from 30c; 25c, from 40c; 50c, from 75c; 55c, from 80c; to 75c, from $1.25 yard.

Nottingham Net—At 20c, from 35c; 30c, from 45c; 35c, from 50c; 60c, from 90c; 65c, from $1; 75c, from $1.15 a yard.

Couch Covers

60 x 108 inches. Tapestry covers, made to be used on either side; fringed all around. At $2.75, from $4.25; $3, from $4.50; $3.25, from $4.75 each.

Table Covers

A very large assortment of Covers in tapestry; Spring patterns and desirable colorings, in the popular sizes:

1½ x 1½ yards, at $1, from $1.50; $1.25, from $1.75; $1.85, from $2.75; $2.10, from $3.25 each.

2 x 2 yards, at $2.75, from $4.25; $3, from $4.50 each.

2 x 3 yards, at $1.65, from $2.50; $2.65, from $4; $3.25, from $4.75; $4, from $6; $5, from $7.50 each.

Imported Cretonnes

31 inches wide; striped and floral designs; light grounds, pretty colorings; for hangings or coverings. At 30c, from 50c; 35c, from 55c; 40c, from 65c a yard.

Housekeeping Linens

At Low Prices

More good news for the housekeepers who are coming every day to see the August Furniture. There is no real reason for reductions on linens when trade prices are jumping up all the time. This Main Aisle showing today adds store interest, and offers pleasing economies to our housekeeping friends:

TOWELS

At 10c, from 15c—Bleached Crash Towels, all hemmed ready for use; made of plain white crash, 18 in. wide; 28 inches long.

Six Towels for $1.25, from $3 a dozen—Grass-bleached Huckaback Towels; all white or colored borders; hemstitched. Specially imported as our leading 25c Towel; 20 x 38 in.

At 25c each, from 30c—Plain bleached Irish Huckaback Towels; extra fine and large: 22 x 42 in.; hemstitched.

At 25c each, from 35c—Bleached German Huckaback Towels, with handsome damask borders, hemstitched. A very large, sightly towel of the long-wearing kind. 23 x 44 in.

At 25c each, from 35c—Webb's "Dew Bleach" Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; 20 x 38 in. These are very carefully grass bleached, and wear splendidly.

BATH TOWELS

At 25c each, worth 35c—Snow-white Turkish Bath Towels; all cotton; extra heavy; 22 x 44 in.; hemmed ends; all white or with red broche borders.

NAPKINS

At 60c a dozen, from 85c—Cream white Fruit Napkins; hemmed ready for use; floral designs; 14 in. square.

At 75c a dozen, from $1.10—Cream white Breakfast Napkins; hemmed; 16 in. square.

At $1 a dozen, from $1.25—Snow-white Irish Napkins, breakfast size, 18 in. square; fully worth $1.25, though specially marked by us heretofore at $1.15.

At $1.25 a dozen, from $1.65—Grass-bleached German Napkins; soft, glove-like finish; splendid for wear; 18 in. square.

At $1.75 a dozen, from $2—Bleached Irish Napkins; handsome damask designs; 20 in. square.

At $3.90 a dozen, from $4.50—Extra large Dinner Napkins, from the manufacturer considered the largest in the world; hemmed, and designs made for and controlled by us. 26 in. square.

Main aisle.

Wilton, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs Reduced

In this collection of Rugs you will find savings of from $5 to $15 on a rug. The lot includes extra fine Wiltons, regular Wiltons, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs, in the carpet sizes from 6 x 9 ft. to 12 x 18 ft. These Rugs do not deserve any reductions at all. They would sell at their regular prices just as soon as the season opens; but we offer this opportunity so that we will have as few as possible to mix with the new rugs when they come in next month. It is clear money saved to the housekeepers who share them.

These are hints of the offerings and savings:

Wilton Rugs

9 x 14 ft., at $30 from $40; 10½ x 13½ ft., at $42 from $50; 11¼ x 15 ft., at $50 from $60; 12 x 15 ft., at $50 from $60.

Brussels Rugs

9 x 15 ft., at $27 from $33.50; 10½ x 13½ ft., at $31.50 from $40; 11¼ x 15 ft., at $35 from $45.

Smyrna Rugs

9 x 15 ft., at $35 from $42; 10½ x 13½ ft., at $38 from $46; 12 x 15 ft., at $48 from $56; 12 x 18 ft., at $60 from $72.

Tapestry Rugs

9 x 12 ft., at $12.50 from $17.50.

Fine High-grade Wilton Rugs

8¼ x 10½ ft., at $31.50 from $45; 9 x 12 ft., at $35 from $50.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

SIGLIGHT WON BIG STAKE

J. E. Madden's Colt, at Long Price, Took the $10,000 Grand Union.

COLLECTOR JESSUP'S RACE

Favorites First in Four Events, Run In Rain and on Slow Track at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The most dismal prospect of the meeting was presented when the races began this afternoon, but there was no thought of postponement, the close arrangement of racing dates shutting out any possibility of any such old-fashioned proceeding. Rain in the morning soaked the track, and rain was falling when the regular hour for the gathering of the crowd at the race course came.

The chief event of the afternoon was the Ten-Thousand-Dollar Grand Union Hotel Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, fourth on the card, and it was only a part of the "luck" which most of John E. Madden's turf ventures have met with that the rain came and aided the Lexington turfman to capture the big prize with Siglight, a colt that until he reached the winning post first this afternoon never had attracted the least attention. Siglight ran a really good race, and won after a stoutly contested finish, with the Western colt Jack Lory and the recent winner Cairngorm, the three being heads apart at the end.

Seven horses of the nine named on the card went to the post for the Grand Union, the Paget pair, Jonquil and Cairngorm, coupled, starting favorite at the close at about even money, with Jack Lory the second choice, and the highly tried Von Tromp from James R. Keene's stable the next in favor. Sparkling Star was the only runner of the lot to carry his weight, all the others receiving allowances, the winner carrying 110 pounds. It aroused some comment that after the renewal of friendly relations between Jockey Odom and James R. Keene Odom was not claimed by Mr. Keene for Von Tromp, but as matters happened Odom got a better mount in John W. Schorr's Jack Lory.

The start was made with Jack Lory away first and Siglight second, but the horses were hardly in motion before those on the outside by swinging over pinched Siglight on the rail and forced Phillips, who rode him, to drop back to last place. Glen Echo, last away, but very quick to get going, rushed into the lead in the first furlong, and lasted there until well into the stretch for the run home, Cairngorm and Sparkling Star alternating second and third to that point, while Jack Lory held fourth place, and Siglight, last of the field, looked out of the race until the half-mile post had been passed.

Phillips moved Siglight up entering the stretch, however, and, steadily picking up his field, was fifth at the last furlong pole, where Glen Echo and Sparkling Star began to tire and drop back. In the last furlong Siglight went on with a rush, and, getting up on the post, fought the race out with Jack Lory and Cairngorm, the three finishing heads apart in the order named. The winner went to the post at odds of 30 to 1, his owner having no great confidence in his ability to win from such a field. Siglight was the only long chance winner of the afternoon, as four favorites and a strongly backed second choice captured the remaining events.

For the six furlongs, handicap, ten ran, with Shot Gun the top weight and favorite, and Collector Jessup and Light Brigade about equal second choices. Collector Jessup took the lead in the first few strides, and, attended by Castalian and Shot Gun, led to the end, winning, ridden out, by a length and a half, from Shot Gun, while Loupania, a 100 to 1 chance, got up in time to finish third, before Castalian. Wonderly, who rode Light Brigade, went to the stewards with a complaint of foul riding, but no change in the order of the finish was made.

F. R. Hitchcock's three-year-old Greencrest was a heavily backed favorite for the mile, selling, and after racing second to Kickshaw for seven furlongs, drew away at the finish and won rather handily by three parts of a length.

Caughnawaga, top weight in the mile and three-sixteenths handicap, was made an even money favorite, racing well forward all the distance, came on after passing the three-quarters, and won in a gallop, three lengths before the Derby horse Claude.

In the sprint for maidens, two years old, the H. B. Duryea stable sent out another of the numerous good representatives of Hamburg that the establishment shelters in Dreamer, which ran coupled with Artful. The pair started favorite at odds on, and finished first and second, Dreamer winning easily and Artful being as easily second.

The gentlemen riders' steeplechase brought out a field of only four horses, and three of these ran in one interest, coupled as the entry of W. C. Hayes. The fact that the horses were ridden by amateurs gave the contest only interest it had, the Hayes entry starting favorite at 2 to 1 on, and running first, second, and third, with Grand Pa the winner, ridden by Mr. Holland. Philma Paxton, the fourth entry, broke down and did not finish. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Collector Jessup, 108, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	11½
Shotgun, 128, Hildebrand, 3-1, 6-5	1	2	2½
Loupania, 92, W. Daly, 100-1, 40-1	3	4	3ns
Castalian, 103, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	5	3	4
Monet, 101, Robbins, 10-1, 4-1	3	5	5
Geranium, 97, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	6
Light Brigade, 110, Wonderly, 4-1, 2-1	4	9	7
Mizzen, 122, Lyne, 7-1, 3-1	6	8	8
Cascine, 92, Coleman, 12-1, 5-1	9	6	9
Elyria, 99, D. O'Connor, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	10

Time—1:13 2-5. Start good. Won easily, second horse ridden out; winner b. c., 3 years, by Bel Demonio-Crimea, owned by J. L. McGinnis and trained by J. P. Neumeyer.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles.

	S.	¼.	F.
*Grandpa, 145, Mr. Holland, 1-2, 7-10	2	1	1ns
*Cock Robin, 147, Mr. Baker, 2-1	3	2	2noe
*Hark Forward, 145, Mr. Clarke, 1-2, 7-5	4	3	3
Philma Paxton, 142, Mr. Stone, 8-5, 3-5	1	†	

*Coupled in straight betting as W. C. Hayes entry. †Philma Paxton broke down at the mile and a half and was pulled up.

Time—4:12. Start good. Won easily, place the same. Winner, ch. g., 5 years, by Grandmaster-Phillipa, owned by W. C. Hayes and trained by G. Warner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Greencrest, 103, J. Martin, 1-1, 2-5	3	2	1¾
Kickshaw, 108, O'Neil, 6-1, 5-2	4	1	2¾
Canteen, 106, E. Walsh, 6-1, 5-2	1	3	3ns
The Globe, 96, Croghan, 12-1, 5-1	7	5	4
Southampton, 91, Cole, 40-1, 12-1	5	4	5
St. Breeze, 95, W. Hennessey, 50-1, 15-1	12	8	6
Homestead, 103, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	11	7	7
Wizard, 104, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	6	6	8
Sentry, 107, Helgesen, 100-1, 30-1	8	9	9
Holgram, 107, Wonderly, 20-1, 8-1	9	10	10
Boxwood, 108, Lyne, 30-1, 12-1	10	11	11
Lord Advocate, 111, H. Cochrane, 30-1, 10-1	13	11	12
Irascible, 103, Hildebrand, 20-1, 7-1	2	Fell.	
Trepan, 113, Redfern, 12-1, 5-1	10	Fell.	
Locket, 106, Creamer, 100-1, 30-1	Left.		

Time—1:40 2-5. Start poor. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Gold Crest-Ethel Greene, owned by F. R. Hitchcock and trained by W. P. Burch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Siglight, 110, H. Phillips, 30-1, 8-1	2	1	1ns
Jack Lorey, 117, Odom, 4-1, 6-5	1	4	2ns
*Cairngorm, 117, O'Neil, 11-10, 2-5	5	2	3ns
Sparkling Star, 122, Shaw, 8-1, 13-5	4	3	4
Glen Echo, 110, Helgesen, 40-1, 10-1	7	1	5
Von Tromp, 117, J. Martin, 5-1, 3-2	3	5	6
*Jonquil, 110, Lyne, 11-10, 2-5	6	6	7

*Coupled in betting as Paget entry.

Time—1:15. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Plaudit-La Creole, owned and trained by J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, handicap; one mile and three sixteenths.

	S.	½.	F.
Caughnawaga, 119, Odom, 1-1, 2-5	3	1	1ns
Claude, 112, J. Daly, 14-5, 7-10	4	3	2ns
Dalesman, 106, J. Martin, 4-1, 6-5	2	2	3ns
Ada May, 103, Lyne, 30-1, 8-1	1	4	4
Sonoma Belle, 97, H. Cochran, 10-1, 3-1	5	5	5

Time—2:00 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Clifford-La Tosca, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. Hyner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
*Dreamer, 107, Hildebrand, 4-5	3	1	1ns
*Artful, 108, Shaw, 4-5	1	2	2ns
Katie Caffrey, 107, C. Kelly, 8-1, 5-2	2	4	3ns
Evaskill, 107, Wonderly, 20-1, 6-1	5	6	4
Goodbye, 107, B. Miller, 1,000-1, 300-1	10	10	5
Bob Mosson, 110, W. Fischer, 300-1, 100-1	9	9	6
Earldom, 110, Helgesen, 15-1, 5-1	7	7	7
Lancashire Lass, 107, J. Martin, 40-1, 10-1	6	5	8
Salvage, 110, O'Neil, 13-5, 4-5	4	3	9
Cedarstrom, 110, Odom, 80-1, 20-1	8	8	10

*Coupled in betting as Duryea entry.

Time—1:08. Start good. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. g., by Hamburg-Forget; owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Niblich	107	Tramotar	106
Workman	106	Merry Lassie	105
Jerry C.	104	Delcanta	104
Teacress	104	Consuelo II.	102
Sparkling	102	Rubric	102
Mussulman	102	Ike S.	102
Golden Sunrise	102	R. L. Johnston	99
Winchester	99	*Uncle Charley	97
*Cotillon	96	*Thirty-third	96
*Sufferance	94		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Maiden	159	Royelle	152
Dick Hasse	143	Dromedary	142
Lida Woodlands	134	Daylesford	130
Perlon	130		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs.

St. Beliane	117	Waterside	116
Veto	110	Merry Lark	112
Burnt Hills	112	Chrysitis	112
Sinister	111	Austin Allen	104
Bulwark	104	Dorothy Gray	100
Waterlight	103	Dandelion	102
Khorasan	100	Cigarlighter	95
Amberjack	92		

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Stakes; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Flying Ship	112	Molly Brant	112
Gold Money	104	Grazialio	107
Light Brigade	100	Stalwart	99
De Reszke	98	Orly II.	95
Gold Dome	90		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Old England	108	Stolen Moments	108
Unmasked	107	Trepan	107
Fire Eater	107	Brooklynite	107
Francesco	106	Easy Street	106
Forward	103	Jane Holly	103
Naughty Lady	101	Sais	100
Judge	101	Conkling	99
Stone Arabia	98	Tol Sau	96
Dick Bernard	90		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong.

Africander	123	Major Daingerfield	116
Fort Hunter	111	Eugenia Burch	110
Reservation	108	Proceeds	102
Keynote	97	Palmbearer	95

HARNESS RACES POSTPONED.

Empire City Track Too Muddy for Grand Circuit Contests—To-day's Card.

The muddy condition of the Empire City track yesterday, after the morning rain, compelled the Empire City Trotting Club to announce the postponement of the programme of Grand Circuit harness racing set for the afternoon. The arrangement of the card in consequence was moved back one day, the card planned for yesterday going over until to-day. This will carry the racing into Saturday, and the trial against time by Major Delmar, originally set for Friday, will be a feature of Saturday's racing.

The first race to-day and through the remainder of the week will be started at 2 o'clock. The programme and entries for to-day follow:

The Mount Vernon.—Value, $2,000; 2:25 pace for three-year-olds, best two in three; Empire plan.—J. W. Davis's b. c. Simon Kenton, Float Jolly's ch. f. Bolass, J. C. Kirkpatrick's blk. g. Albuta, W. O. Reynolds's b. c. Teddy Weaver, Stony Ford Farm's ch. g. Bucklock, D. Thomas's b. f. Dorcas H., and C. A. Thompson's b. f. Queen of Forkhurst.

2:12 Trot.—Dash; mile and an eighth; purse, $700.—J. F. Cockerill's b. m. Anna Little, East View Stock Farm's blk. g. Black Thorn, Dr. F. H. Flagge's ch. g. Gold Burr, C. W. Frazier's b. g. Billie Foster Boy, E. F. Geers's b. g. Stanley Dillon, and D. O'Dell's blk m. Lady Gail Hamilton.

2:10 Pace.—Dash; one mile; purse, $800.—C. P. Doble's br. h. Guy Cafon, East View Stock Farm's g. g. Ben F., A. P. McDonald's br. h. Brown Heels, Maplewood Stock Farm's g. g. Dandy C., Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm's b. m. Miss Ophelia, J. H. Phillips's br. g. Olivewood, W. L. Snow's ch. m. Sadie Baron, and Sun Pointer Stock Farm's blk. g. Darius.

The Knickerbocker.—Value, $10,000; 2:14 trotters, best two in three; Empire plan.—W. B. Chisholm's b. m. Mary Gage, J. H. Dickerson's ch. g. Albero, East View Stock Farm's b. g. Arlico, E. E. Jeckers's b. m. Lady Patchle, William Garland's b. m. Sweet Marie, E. F. Geers's b. g. John Mc., and D. Thomas's b. f. Katherine A.

2:21 Trot.—Dash; mile and an eighth; purse, $600.—C. P. Doble's b. m. Bonnie Lass, East View Stock Farm's br. m. Leta, G. H. Estabrook's b. m. Confienza, W. M. Jermyn's b. m. Mary Joe, M. F. Lougbman's gr. m. Jeanette, A. P. McDonald's b. m. Louvain, and A. L. Thomas's b. g. Aldone.

BAR HARBOR GOLF TOURNEY.

Thorp and Robbins Will Meet in Kebo Cup Final To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—Match play in the open golf tournament of the Kebo Valley Golf Club began to-day, and the contests in the Kebo, Mount Desert and consolation cups were brought down to the final round. In the principal event J. G. Thorp of Oakley, and Arden M. Robbins of the Metropolitan Golf Club, will meet in the finals of thirty-six holes to-morrow. Both men are playing from scratch, and they have had it out for the Kebo cup in former years. In the Mount Desert cup match A. Wellman and R. B. Hay will play the final round, and in the consolation event Paul and William Frew.

The match of the greatest interest to-day was that between J. G. Thorp and Percy Pyne, 2d, former Princeton and intercollegiate champion. At the end of the first round Thorp was 1 up, and then he took the match 4 up and 3 to play. Another game that was closely watched was that between Franklin Ellis of Harvard and Arden M. Robbins, the latter winning by 1 up. In the consolation tournament it took a nineteenth hole to decide three of the matches. The summary:

The Kebo Cup.—First Round—J. G. Thorp defeated Percy Pyne, 2d, 4 up and 3 to play; T. Briggs defeated O. De R. Moore, 3 up and 2 to play; A. M. Robbins defeated Franklin Ellis, 1 up; P. W. Whittemore defeated J. T. Bowen, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play. Semi-finals—J. G. Thorp defeated T. Briggs, 4 up and 2 to play; A. M. Robbins defeated P. W. Whittemore, 2 up.

Mount Desert Cup.—First Round—P. Grant defeated F. L. Wellman, 4 up and 3 to play; A. Wellman defeated — Merrill, 3 up and 1 to play; R. B. Hay defeated J. De K. Bowen, 3 up and 2 to play; — Douglass defeated G. S. Robbins, 4 up and 3 to play. Semi-finals—P. Grant defeated A. Wellman, 1 up, (19 holes;) R. B. Hay defeated — Douglass, 7 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Round—William Frew defeated — Phifer, 5 up and 4 to play; G. B. Cooksey defeated Frank Ellis, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. H. Bartlett defeated Louis Fiske, 1 up, (19 holes;) Paul Dana defeated R. Wellman, 1 up, (19 holes.) Semi-finals—William Frew defeated G. B. Cooksey, 4 up and 3 to play; Paul Dana defeated C. H. Bartlett, 4 up and 3 to play.

Sunday School Athletic League.

The Sunday School Athletic League of Brooklyn has completed its organization with the selection of its Board of Governors. The President of the league is George D. Pratt, Chairman of the physical department of the Young Men's Christian Association; Vice President, the Rev. E. F. Chauncey of Holy Trinity Church; Secretary, Dr. George J. Fisher, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; Treasurer, Frank Harvey Field. These officers, with eight other members, comprise the Board of Directors. The other Directors are: Frank C. Brown, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union; A. C. Boughton, J. Fergus Johnston, C. H. Carey, physical director of the Williamsburg Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; George T. Hepbron, Secretary of the Athletic League of North America; J. W. Cross, official handicapper of the Athletic League of North America; Fred L. Gross, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union Basket Ball Committee and M. I. Foss, physical director of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Cyclists Enrolling for Coming Parade.

Local cyclists of both sexes are enrolling for the metropolitan cyclists reunion and parade which is to be held in this city on Aug. 20, starting from the Fifty-ninth Street Circle and ending at Coney Island. No entry fee is required and each participant is to receive a souvenir of the ride. These reunions have proved popular in Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and many other cities. In addition to the souvenirs, there will be special prizes for the best-appearing riders, &c., and every one will receive an opportunity to win one of these special awards, whether belonging to any cycling organization or not.

Race for Jamaica Bay Yachtsmen.

The third race of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association will be held on Saturday off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club house, Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, on Thursday, Aug. 18. The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will give a stag party, beginning with breakfast at the clubhouse, from 11 to 1. That will be followed by a sail to the point of the beach, where athletic sports will be held at 3:30 P. M. The return to the clubhouse will be timed for dinner at 6 P. M.



Quench Your Thirst with a Rickey or Fizz Made from

Coates' Original Plymouth Gin.

Pure and dry, with delicate, aromatic flavor. The only Gin made and bottled at Plymouth, England, for over 200 years.

Sold in bottles only.

Look for the Monk on the label.

NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Agent for U. S., 232 Fifth Av., cor. 27th St., N. Y.

AMERICANS FALL BEHIND

Greater New Yorks Beaten by Chicagos, Who Now Lead.

RAIN STOPPED MANY GAMES

Pittsburg Won Only Contest Played in National League—Champion Bostons Defeated.

Rain stopped all but four games in the major leagues and many of the contests of the minor leagues yesterday. In the American League the Chicagos took the lead, with the Greater New Yorks second. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Chicago	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	..	8	6	5	9	10	8	13	59	.606
New York	4	..	6	7	9	7	10	12	55	.598
Boston	5	7	..	9	7	5	10	13	56	.596
Philadelphia	11	5	5	..	4	9	7	11	52	.571
Cleveland	4	6	8	7	..	7	9	9	50	.550
St. Louis	3	7	4	1	7	..	5	8	36	.414
Detroit	7	6	6	5	4	6	..	4	38	.413
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	7	5	..	21	.231
Games lost	38	37	38	39	40	51	54	70		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	5	10	13	15	12	67	.728
Chicago	6	..	9	8	8	6	12	8	57	.613
Cincinnati	5	8	..	6	9	9	9	11	57	.588
Pittsburg	5	6	7	..	8	10	8	10	54	.587
St. Louis	3	6	6	10	..	9	8	7	49	.510
Boston	1	5	0	1	5	..	8	11	37	.378
Brooklyn	2	2	3	4	3	9	..	9	32	.333
Philadelphia	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	..	26	.277
Games lost	25	36	40	38	47	61	64	68		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro Chiefly Responsible for the Defeat of New Yorks at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Although the Chicago players got but two hits off Chesbro in six innings to-day, they were enabled to win by a score of five to one, and thus take the lead for the American League championship. While New York's noted pitcher kept the local men from making hits, his unsteady delivery at times was chiefly responsible for the loss of the game. Altrock, too, pitched well, allowing the visitors only five hits.

It was in the first inning that Chesbro did the most damage. He gave the first two batsmen, Green and Jones, bases on balls. Callahan struck out, but Davis filled the bases by making a tantalizing infield hit, beating the ball to first base by a fast sprint. Ganzel attended to Tannehill's hit, but the first baseman could not prevent Green from reaching the plate. Then Isbell followed with a single, which scored both Jones and Davis. The New Yorks scored their only run in this inning, after Dougherty and Keeler had been retired on fly balls. Elberfeld batted out a single, and made a neat steal of second. Davis made a bad throw to first of Williams's hit, the runner kept on to second base, and Elberfeld ran home.

The local men made two unearned runs in the third inning. Conroy and Ganzel attended to Callahan's hit, and Davis should have been put out at first. Conroy, however, made such a fearful throw that Davis reached third, and he scored on Tannehill's hit to Ganzel, the latter trying to throw out Davis at the plate. Chesbro made a wild toss to first base in an effort to catch Tannehill, and the local man ran to third. On Isbell's out Tannehill made the fifth run for Chicago. In the seventh inning Walter Clarkson took Chesbro's place and pitched well. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	0	3	0	0
Jones, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	0	4	0
Davis, ss	2	0	1	1	2
Tannehill, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Isbell, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
M'Farland, c	0	0	4	1	0
Altrock, p	0	1	2	2	0
Total	5	2	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	2	3	1	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
McGuire, c	0	0	7	2	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	1	3
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	5	24	10	3

Chicago	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. Sacrifice hit—Callahan. Stolen base—Elberfeld. Struck out—By Altrock, 4; by Chesbro, 5; by Clarkson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Chesbro, 3; off Clarkson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Base hits—Off Chesbro, in six innings, 2; off Clarkson, in two innings, 0. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Attendance—5,700.

DETROIT, 4; WASHINGTON, 1.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—To-day's game was played on a field deep with mud on the base lines, yet the fielding of the locals was fast and accurate. Mullin pitched splendid ball, and never gave the Washingtons a chance. Detroit earned the first two runs off Townsend, and errors gave the other pair. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	1	0	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Robinson, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Crawford, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Hickman, 1b	1	0	16	2	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Beville, c	0	1	2	2	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Mullin, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	4	8	27	20	0

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, 1b	0	2	7	2	3
Hill, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
McCorm'k, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Heidman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, p	0	0	0	4	1
Townsend, p	1	1	0	5	1
Total	1	4	24	16	4

Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	..	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Crawford, Stahl, Townsend. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Beville, Crawford. Stolen base—Robinson. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Townsend, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Washington, 5. Struck out—By Townsend, 4; by Mullin, 2. Double play—Stahl and McCormick. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King. Time—1:46. Attendance, 500.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BOSTON, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—St. Louis defeated Boston to-day by 8 to 4. Gibson was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning, St. Louis batting him for six hits and six runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Jones, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Hynes, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Sugden, 1b	1	1	16	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	1	5	3	1
Howell, p	1	1	0	4	1
Total	8	9	27	18	2

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	2	4	0	0
Parent, ss	1	0	3	1	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	4	0	1
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Freeman, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Lach'e, 1b	0	2	7	1	0
Ferrie, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Criger, c	0	1	4	0	0
Gibson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Winter, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	8	24	8	1

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	..	8
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Collins, Hynes, (2,) Kahoe. Sacrifice hits—Criger, Sugden. Double play—Howell, Jones, and Sugden. Stolen base—Lachance. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 1; off Gibson, 3; off Winter, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 4; by Winter, 1. Base hits—Off Gibson, in seven innings, 8; off Winter in one inning, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 3. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 2,700.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Took Last Game of Series from Quakers by Timely Batting.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 10.—The Philadelphia team played an errorless fielding game to-day against the champion Pittsburgs, but the visitors won the last contest of the series by timely batting. Harry McCormick, recently of the New Yorks, played exceptionally well in centre field, and hit safely twice out of four times at the bat. Short stop was the weak position of the Pittsburg's field. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCorm'k, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Beaumont, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Cassady, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Wagner, 1b	1	2	7	2	1
Kruger, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	2	0	0
Diehl, ss	0	1	3	4	2
Smith, c	1	0	4	3	1
Leever, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	6	12	27	17	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Titus, lf	0	2	4	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
McGee, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Grah'm, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Roth, c	1	2	7	2	0
Donohue, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Sutthoff, p	1	1	2	1	0
*Dooin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	7	0

*Batted for Sutthoff in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Wagner, Kruger, Smith. Two-base hits—Lush, Wagner, McCormick. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey. Double play—Diehl, Ritchey, and Wagner. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 4; by Leever, 4. Bases on balls—Off Sutthoff, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Sutthoff, 2. Attendance—1,437. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

Eastern League.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	2	7

Batteries—Breckenridge and Shea; Mason and Byers.

Toronto, 3; Buffalo, 11.
Montreal, 4; Rochester, 0.

American Association.

Louisville, 1; Minneapolis, 7.
Columbus, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

New York State League.

Syracuse,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

A WISE CANDIDATE TO A PEACEFUL PEOPLE.

The tone of Judge PARKER'S speech of acceptance is in perfect keeping with the sobered sense of the American people. Since the year 1898 we have not heen at all times quite in our soher senses. War is an exciting business. The fever has lingered in our blood. The flush of it departs but slowly from some faces much in the view of the people, and the heat and passion of battle now and then glow again in the language of our chief public men. Judge PARKER talks to us as one who from some high place looks across the smiling busy land, and in calm discourse reminds this people of certain well-known principles of conduct and of government which they should not allow themselves to forget, and by occasion indicates errors of policy and behavior which it would benefit them to set right. He talks as one who if raised to the Presidency would lead the country in the ways of wisdom, in the paths of peace. There is in his speech not the remotest suggestion of wars and tumults, not even the "rumble of the distant drum." It is not from the mind of a man whose thoughts run much on fighting that these sentiments proceed:

> Our is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country hecame a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose authority sprung, and was continuously to proceed, from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the Old World seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways, and railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the Government numbered only three millions in population has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the Gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highe t degree in the learning and arts of civilization. It is the liberty, the advancement, and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the hounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country; to the wisdom of our fathers, manifested in the form of Government established by them; to the energy, industry, moral character, and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves.
>
> We are not a military people, hent on conquest, or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands, or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force; but a people loving peacs, not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

It is not without reason that Judge PARKER reminds us that we were a great people long before the Rough Riders charged up Kettle Hill. Our interference in the affairs of Spain and Cuba was a mere neighhorhood exercise of police power, primarily for our own protection. It did not make us appreciably greater, it merely notified to the world the fact that we were already great. That is a grotesquely false historical perspective which exalts wars and conquests to the chief place in a country's chronicles; and, specifically, it would be ridiculous to pretend that we became very much greater through the frults of our small short war with a European paralytic Power.

We do not know just how the passage from Judge PARKER'S speech which we have quoted ahove will he received hy that class of Americans who, while admitting that President ROOSEVELT overstrode the law on the Isthmus, nevertheless rejoiced that we had got the canal and declared that we would keep it. Even if they are sufficiently interested to read it they will be ahle to make nothing of it. Undoubtedly there is a multitude of Americans whose nerves tingle with pleasure at war talk, and who immensely admire a President who is all the time "doing things." We are confident, however, that there are other multitudes of Americans who will read many times this passage from Judge PARKER'S speech, and the more they read it the better they will like it. It contains some unconquerahle truths upon which we shall do well to dwell long enough to get their full meaning.

The note of right reason and judicial calmness which sounds through this part of the address is characteristic of the whole. It is the note, if we may call it so, of domestic tranquility, and we think it will fall gratefully upon innumerable ears that of late have become a bit weary of the tumult and the shouting. There is the quality of firmness, of courage, and of sound judgment too. Judge PARKER reminded the Notification Committee of his telegram to St. Louis concerning the firm and irrevocable establishment of the gold standard, and took pains to make known his position beyond any possible misunderstanding. That issue is at rest. Eminently satisfactory are those passages of the speech in which the candidate insists that ours is a government of laws, not of men. He rebukes the tendency to overstep the limits of authority, and points with warning finger at impatience of the restraints of law as an evil sign. Judge PARKER'S explanation that the word "Liberty" means something more than the right to he out of jail, that it means "the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, and to pursue any lawful trade or business" will be received with applause in every part of this strike-ridden land. "Constitutional guarantees," he tells us, "are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to lahor, to acquire and to enjoy property, or to reside where his interest or inclination may determine." As an evidence of the judicial quality of his mind, he reproves not only the outrages of lahor, but censures the deportation of workingmen from the places of their domicile by Government agencies without due process of law, a reference to the Colorado mining troubles which is in accord with the sentiments of right-minded men.

In Judge PARKER'S assertion that "the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies" we recognize, we think, an indication that he is in agreement suhstantially with Mr. Justice WHITE of the Supreme Court in those views which have found expression in exceedingly able dissenting opinions in noted trust cases. The Sherman anti-trust law is a statutory futility; it has proved to be futile even in the Northern Securities case, where we have the high testimony of a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the fact that nothing has heen accomplished. But in the common law, as developed in English practice and in our own practice, there is an arsenal of remedies; if they are not applied, says Judge PARKER, the fault is attributable to the officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law.

The passage relating to the Philippines is altogether wholesome, but not of vital significanoe. Judge PARKER says that we shall best discharge our duty "by preparing the Islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government." President ROOSEVELT said: "We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task." The only perceptible difference hetween the Democratic position and the Repuhlican position is that Judge PARKER would tell the Filipinos now what is in store for them, and President ROOSEVELT would not.

To other subjects suggested in the platform or prominent in campaign thought or discussion Judge PARKER will give attention in a formal letter of acceptance. The tariff will in that communication, we suppose, he made the subject of more specific suggestions of policy. In the speech of acceptance the candidate indicates certain general principles, and is perhaps somewhat overcareful to give assurance that the Democratic Party will engage in no reckless and disturbing attempts to overthrow the tariff. The country is not shaken with any fear of business disturbance through tariff revision, we think. Many of its people, and among them great numhers of its manufacturers, would be well content if they could feel assured that a wise, sensible, and honest revision of the Dingley tariff was to be undertaken.

THE MEAT STRIKE AND THE BEEF TRUST.

Those who do not reason very closely are disposed to attach a great deal of significance to the fact that labor in the abattoirs and packing houses has undertaken the task of disrupting the so-called Beef Trust. The fact is significant, hut not of any hostility of labor toward the principle of the trust. The unions which have endeavored to put the allied concerns out of business have perhaps gained a certain amount of popular sympathy from the fact that they are at war with what is popularly believed to he a conspiracy in restraint of trade of a very objectionable and dangerous character by reason of the fact that it deals in and seeks to control the supply and distribution of a necessary article of universal consumption. In singling out the houses composing the so-called trust and exempting from like demands those which are independent of it, the unions appear to have engaged on their own account in the operation of "truet busting," and to this fact more or less significance attaches according to the point of view of the observer.

But the unions are not sacrificing their members as those of the meat industry are doing in defense of a principle or for the protection of the public against monopoly. In the hands of their leaders the union hutchers are as helpless as are so many steers in the pens at the stockyards. They move as led or driven. What the leaders want is recognition, power, the éclat of successful organization against the power of capital. They attacked the houses in the Beef Trust for the reason that, owing to the outside competition which has grown up around them, they were at once the strongest and the most vulnerable opponents. It would have done them very little good to attack the independent concerns. Every one they succeeded in closing would only bring additional husiness to the trust; and had they succeeded in closing them all it would have heen worth many millions annually to the allied concerns. Such a course might have lost them a certain amount of puhlic sympathy by making it appear that they were helping to build up the trust on the promise of advantage if they could destroy independent competition. It would have made the trust invulnerable. On the other hand, if they let the independents alone and attacked the trust, they made the former their allies and used them to do the latter vastly more harm than they could otherwise inflict. Finally, if they forced the allied concerns of the Beef Trust to surrender, subsequently to deal with the independent concerns one by one would be a very easy matter. They would want to hold the business they had built up, and would hesitate to take up a fight which their stronger competitors had just lost.

This is why the unions are engaged in the novsl occupation of "trust busting." One who attributes to Mr. DONNELLY and his lieutenants and allies any higher motive than shrewdness devoid of principle will he credulous indeed. They want to win a victory over the trust, not to destroy it. From destroying it they have absolutely nothing to gain. If they can force it to surrender and make terms, what remains to be overcome will trouble them very little. Their partial failure in New York to tie up even temporarily the concerns allied with the trust would seem to indicats that their plan is hettsr understood here than it appears to have been in Chicago.

JAPAN MUST MAKE HASTE.

Surprise has been expressed in this country that the Japanese should sacrifice so many men in frontal attacks upon strong positions around Port Arthur when it seems certain that a gradual approach hy trenches would enahle them eventually to carry the same works with far less exposure to the assaulting troops and, consequently, with far less loss of life. The adverse critics of the Japanese policy will better understand the beslegers' haste on reading the reports of disinterested foreigners in Japan concerning the drain upon that country's resources. It is also becoming apparent that the possible coming of the Baltic fleet makes imperative an immediate capture of Port Arthur and an equally decisive campaign against Gen. KUROPATKIN. At the present time the Japanese are numerically stronger than the Russians at every point where they are in contact, and this superiority the Russians cannot overcome until they bring many thousands of men from Russia. Hence, every action in which the Japanese inflict a loss approximately as great as that which they themselves sustain improves their relative position—for the time being, at least. But the element of haste increases in importance with every thousand men put out of action, because Japan has only limited reserves of men and money and no reserves of ships, while Russia's resources are enormous. It is only by reaching decisive victories at an early day, therefore, that Japan can hope to escape from an overwhelming final disaster. It is this situation that accounts for the mad onslaughts upon seemingly impregnable positions and for KUROPATKIN'S unwillingness to fight a decisive battle while the Japanese armies so far outnumber his own. The Russians can afford to meet defeats for a time; the Japanese must secure supreme victories soon or not at all.

TYPHOID IN THE CROTON VALLEY.

The discovery of typhoid fever in the form of a local epidemic near the Jerome Park Reservoir among the Italians of the colony established there for work on the storage system is important, but it does not warrant any public anxiety. The experts of the Health Department have taken the matter in hand promptly and with intelligence, and the measures of purification will undoubtedly be so thorough and effective as to cause less danger to the people of New York than might have resulted from one unrecognized or concealed case on the banks of one of the streams tributary to the reservoir.

In dealing with the problem thus presented, the Health Department will be able to command the judgment and experience of the best talent in this and other countries, if needed. Typhoid fever is no longer a mystery, and the methods of dealing with it are well understood. Before the Jerome Park reservoir is finished and filled there is plenty of time to sterilize its bed and remove every trace of infection from the water flowing into it. We are quite sure this will be done. New York cannot afford to take any chances on a repetition of what has happened during the past year or two in so many cities. The vital statistics of Philadelphia show that typhoid fever is disappearing from the districts supplied with clean water. Comparing two sections of West Philadelphia, one supplied with filtered water from Belmont and the other with unfiltered or mixed water, it appears that the present typhoid occurrence rate with filtered water is 1 in 5,000, and with unfiltered water 1 in 1,600. Normally unfiltered Croton is about as good as filtered Schuylkill water, and with early knowledge of the danger which has come from the importation of typhoid with the industrial colony established for the work of the contractor the danger from it is minimized.

TO COERCE TURKEY.

The puhlished list of our grievances against the Sublime Porte is not especially impressive. It does not follow that the grievances are not real. And, no matter what their intrinsic importance, they are greatly aggravated by the fact that the Sultan has persistently refused to entertain them. In fact, the most irritating of them all is that we can get him to pay no attention to them, that he will not see callers nor answer letters if the visits or the letters pertain to this theme.

Commodore VANDERBILT is legendarily said to have accounted for a certain corner in Hariem which he operated by the explanation that he engineered it "to teach old DREW some manners." That is at least as valid a reason for making a naval demonstration at a Turkish port as for making a corner in Wall Street, and it appears to be the purpose of ordering our squadron to Smyrna. Doubtless the Sultan thought that he had got rid of the United States for some years when, "because of our importunity," he gave an order for a battleship to an American firm, calculating, no doubt, that the stealage in construction would at once remunerate his American creditors and save his own countenance. In Turkey it would amply have sufficed for the former purpose, and he was naturally anxious to avoid any possibility of a troublesome precedent of debt paying. On the present occasion he seems to have relied upon the protection of the concert of Europe, which operates as a transatlantic Monroe Doctrine against its own members. But it seems that we have taken the same precaution in this case as was taken by Great Britain and Germany in the case of Venezuela, and have received assurances that the leading performers in the concert would offer no objection to our obtaining satisfaction in the manner proposed. Under which circumstances it is confidently to be expected that the Sultan will come down and yield the satisfaction required.

RUSSIAN CONTENTMENT.

It is a great thing to be able to pisase everybody, particularly in war. The Japanese commanders have had that unusual success. Their performances are viewed with satisfaction at Tokio, which is natural. But it seems they are viewed with equal satisfaction in St. Petersburg, and by the Russian troops opposed to them in the field. The latter fact appears from certain extracts sent to the Paris Temps from a journal published at the headquarters of the Russian Army of Manchuria, from which it is seen that the Russian General is steadily luring the Japanese invaders on to their destruction, and that he has now got them just where he wants them. The former appears from the opinions cited yesterday from the Russian Army organ, which sets forth that the Russian retreat "is in accordance with the principiss laid down for the first period of the campaign."

It is a pity that the Russian organs do not agree better about the sources of their satisfaction. According to the organ in the field, the Russian Gensral is luring the Japansse on, out of reach of their base of supplies, so that when the turn of Russia comes, she may be able to cut their communications and hold them at her mercy. But according to the army journal at the capital, the Japanese have not advanced so far as to incur these risks. "In three and a half months the Japanese have only covered a few score of versts." As a matter of fact the distance from the Yalu to Mukden is about a hundred miles. In traversing it the Japanese have incidentally gained undisputed possession of all maritime Manchuria, Port Arthur only thus far excepted, and undisputed possession of Korea also. These two were the main objectives of their campaign excepting the destruction of the main Russian Army. Peace proclaimed to-day, leaving each side in possession of the ground it now holds, would leave the Japanese in possession of all the objects for which they went to war.

It is passing strange that the Russians should be satisfied with suoh a state of things. A contented mind is a continual feast. But those observers of the Russian contentment who are versed in the American classics will be irresistibly reminded of the fighting editor's account of his own victory, in the works of "John Phoenix": "Placing him on top of us, we held him firmly down by means of our nose, which we had inserted between his testh for that purpose."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A tale that would have been a commonplace if told of the Middle Ages is truly remarkahle when it comes from the France of to-day, and not from some out-of-the-way corner of that country, either, but from the Department of Cher, only a few miles south of Paris, the City of Light and the centre of civilization—according to the Parisians. It seems that at the last Departmental Assize, a certain stone mason was placed on trial for murder. Hs confessed the killing with which he was charged, but claimed adequate provocation and excuee. The man killed, he said, was a sorcerer, not only known as such, hut self-proclaimed, and had first threatened to afflict the mason with assorted palns and then had carried the threats into execution so far as to bring upon him colic several times and paralysis twice. Before that the mason had been derisive of wizards, hut, having learned the reality of their powers hy sad experience, he saw that there was only one thing to do—and did it. Othsr inhabitants of his village were called to testify, and they, while reluctant to admit that they believed in necromancy, would not profess complete skepticism and insisted that the mason's viotim was a very alarming person of whom the village was well rid. Evidences of superstition like this are common enough in many countries, but what makes this French case amazing is the fact that the jurors, after soberly considering the circumstances of the homicide, announced that it was justifiable and acquitted the prisoner, who was thereupon released. The chances are that sorcerers will find that part of France a dangerous place of residence for some time to come. Incidentally, it is possible to hope that, since the kind of education which rustic Frenchmen have hitherto had has not lifted them above such anachronistic ideas as were displayed at this trial, the kind of education they are to have henceforth may do a little better, at least in this one direction. Certainly it cannot do any worse—in that direction.

—In commenting the other day upon LOUIS BECKE'S account of the wreck of the Peruvian, with an incidental catching of sharks hy the survivors, we admitted the great difficulty we had in believing that one of these hig, powerful, and smooth fish could be captured with no better implement than a running bowline, or, as a landsman would say, a noosed rope. This detail, for us, cast an addsd gloom over the whole story, and, since it involved the use of a dead sailor's leg as bait, the story was gloomy enough without any such help. It seems, however, that we were unnecessarily incredulous, and that, as usual, Mr. BECKE'S statements as of fact had owed nothing to his imagination. We know this now, for an ancient mariner came over to THE TIMES office yeeterday, all the way from Jersey City, to tell us that our doubts were needless, that if the veracity of the Peruvian story rested on the probahility of the shark-catching incident it was all right. He had himself, he declared, more than once caught sharks that way, and hig ones at that, and then he went on to tell how it was done. You hang the bait—not necessarily a dead man's leg—in the water at the end of a rope, and the noosed rope is carefully sunk near it in the direction from which the shark is approaching. Hs will swim through the noose, and at exactly the proper momsnt you pull it taut just hehind his tail, and there you are, with your shark caught—if you are strong enough to hold him. It doesn't seem particularly easy, hut the ancient mariner from Jersey City was a quiet-spoken person, of experience ohviously large enough to include most of the nautical possibilities and all of the nautical probahilities, and his manner was that of the man who is helieved, even when he is telling of his own achievements as a fisherman. But now that the only obstacle to confidence in Mr. BECKE'S narrative has been removed, we are impressed even more than before hy the strangeness of the fact that the grim expedient devised hy ths Peruvian's company for keeping themselves alive should have been, though so simple, without precedent or imitation in either the historiee or the romances of the sea. For our ancient mariner, though he "stood for" the catching of sharks with a running bowline, did not claim, and, indeed, explicitly disclaimed, that he had ever heard or known of shipwrecked people doing it from a raft or an open hoat. His saw no reason, however, why the task would be impossible in such circumstances, and that is enough.

—Dr. N. G. RICHMOND, writing in The Medical News, expresses the opinion that laws making vaccination compulsory are a mistake, and that they account for some of the antagonism to the Jennerian operation, which makes so much trouhls for School Boards and Boards of Health. And yet Dr. RICHMOND is a firm helisver in the desirability and sfficacy of that operation. "If there is one thing," he eays, "in medicine which has seemed settled, it is that vaccination, skillfully performed and repeated if necessary, protects from smallpox." But human beings, especially under free governments, chafe under coercion of any kind, and it tends to make them obstinate and unreasonahle. Therefore he thinks that a relaxation of the vaccination laws, perhaps on the lines of the English "conscientious conviction clause," would tend to withdraw the more intelligent people from the ranks of the anti-vaccinationists and leave there only the downright cranks. Anti-diphtheritic serum has won its way to almost universal usage without any help from the law, and Dr. RICHMOND douhts if its acceptance would have been at all hastened hy forcing its employment upon the unwilling. This is strange and surprising doctrins to come from a firm helisver in vaccination, and it is hard to escape the suspicion that painful personal experiences with anti-vaccinationists have distracted the doctor's attention to the many excellent results of compulsory laws in many countries, and also from many disastrous results that have followed their repeal or violation. Even he, however, does not pronounce for immediate ahrogation of these laws; he only suggeets their amendment hy their friends—which is calculated to recall the talk of Republican statesmen about tariff revision.

—Had the St. Louis Fair commanded the services of half a dozen men as able as must he he who thought of sending the Igorrote "chiefs" to Washington, that great enterprise would not now be trembling, either in reality or anticipation, on the verge of a receivership, and its promoters would not have had to scold the newspapers for not having given them enough of fres "publicity." By revealing to those children of nature—we mean the Igorrotes, not the promoters—their eager desirs to see face to face the "great White Father" who lives in the National capital when hs isn't mitigating his whiteness amid scenery more rustic, and by starting them off on their journey in alarmingly little more than their own hrown skins, this lonely man of genius has surpassed all of his past achievements, which were not small, in the way of making talk about a feature of the Fair, and he has douhtless inspired in thousands of minds hitherto comparatively indifferent a fierce determination to visit St. Louis, even if the execution of the plan requires anothsr mortgage on the house. For Washington trembled when it heard the news that undraped savages were coming as fast as trains could hring them. Hasty purchases of sheets were—or were not—made by departmental chiefs, and, as ths only man in Washington who could speak with authority of Igorrotes was the Secretary of War, he had to do the speaking and calm the exoltement. That he was a good deal flustered hy the emergency is shown plainly enough hy his statement that "the character of the Igorrote as a man capable of civilization is not to be judged hy the lack of clothing that he wears." Igorrotes undoubtedly lack clothing, but they do not wear the lack, and Secretary TAFT, when quite himself, would not have said so. That, however, ie a small matter; the important thing, from the standpoint of an agent of publicity, is that the attention of this and other nations has been attracted to the Fair in a way that will arouse curiosity and interest. As good work all along the line would have assured the hrilliant success of the enterprise, and it may do a lot, even at this late day.

Too Sensible to Give Up.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Will you promise," she anxiously asked, "not to do anything desperate if I sey it can never be?"

"Yes," he replied, "I think a man's a fool who goes to the bad because a girl refuses to love him."

"Then I will be yours."

Judicial Inexperience.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Last week a strapping negro woman was up before a Magistrate, charged with unmercifully beating her boy.

"I don't understand how you can have the heart to treat your own child so cruelly," said the Magistrate.

"Jedge, has you been a parent of a wufless yaller boy liks dat ar cub of mine?"

"Never—no, never!" (with great vehemence—and getting red in the face.)

"Den don't talk; you don't know nuffin about it."

Nothing But the Truth.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

Lawyer—You have taken your oath and I want you to answer each of my questions honestly.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Lawyer—What is your occupation?

Witness—I am a driver.

Lawyer—Do you drive a wagon?

Witness—No, Sir; I do not.

Lawyer—Now be careful and remember that you are on your oath. You admit that you are a driver; now, honestly, don't you drive a wagon?

Witness—No, Sir; I drive a horse.

EVER SEE A DEAD DONKEY?

Few Persons Have, If Reports Are Trustworthy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 26th of July you say that no refutation was made of the assertion that there was no known case of a shark eating or even attacking a human being. Your statement was called forth hy the claim of Col. Jenkins of Nehraska, that he had never known a mule to kick a man, &c. These case call to my mind two others.

Sam Weller asks Bob Sawyer (in the fiftieth chapter of "Pickwick Papers") if he ever saw a dead post hoy or a dead donkey. Boh replied in the negative. In this county of Sonoma there are numerous donkeys. I have questioned a large number of the inhahitants during the last fifteen years, and have never yet found a man who had with his own eyes seen a dead donkey.

On one occasion I was asked hy a scientist who wae investigating snake bites if I ever knew of a case where a human being died from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. I was forced to admit I did not. There are numerous rattlers in hills about here, and I took occasion to question the mountaineers on the subject; the result was the same—numerous cases of rattlesnake hite, hut no deaths.

After all the range of individual experience is small, and it probably requires the experience of several people ranged end to end to compass the death of an ordinary sage-colored donkey, anyway.

EDWARD WALDEN.

Geyserville, Cal., Aug. 1, 1904.

NOISY STREET HAWKERS.

Licensed Vendors More Obnoxious Than Pushcart Vendors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the pushcart men the only ones, as a class, that monopolize and defile the streets? I am a resident of Harlem, near Mount Morris Park, and observe that they are not as obnoxious as the so-called licensed (?) vendors. The former sell their wares, and are careful of the refuse, while the latter parade the streets, taking up positions regularly every day, from thirty to sixty minutes at a time, each having a troop of heelers, one trying to out-bellow the other, and leavs a trail of garbage hehind them.

So offensive are they that I am compelled to cloee my front windows in order to secure a respite from their shouting. Ons cannot comprehend, hy their yelling, what description of goods they are endeavoring to dispose of, their main object being to attract people to the windows, after the fashion of ths "Wuxtra" man, and they equally are as great a fake. It appears they have the thing pretty well organized, for as soon as one lot had exhausted themselves and moved on, another drives up to take their place. In this way it is kept up for two or three hours.

Is there no remedy for this state of affairs? Perhaps if the attention of our efficient Street Commissioner was called to this matter he could adopt measuree to abate the nuisance. HARLEMITE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1904.

KNOWS NO MAN BY HIS COLOR.

Tribute to ex-Senator Davis from Former Negro Employe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of H. G. Davis at the Democratio State Convention of West Virginia when he had stricken from the platform the white man's plank is just like ths man. Recently I received a letter from him thanking me for my letter of congratulation, and in which he displayed a remarkable memory for events.

For twelve years I was in his employ when he was President of the Elkins Garden Coal Company of Baltimore, Md. Ex-Senator Davis knows no man hy the color of his skin, and he is known to reward ability whenever merited.

And as an Afro-American, I shall work in true Jeffersonian ardor for his election, and every thinking Afro-American throughout ths country will work and vote for the ticket with which he is so prominsntly identified, as it is generally known in Maryland he has done much for the uplifting of the race, and has promised to work for the repeal of the Jim Crow law in his native State. HOWARD TAYLOR.

New York, Aug. 10, 1904.

Hats On or Off in Elevator?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to the writer that the elevator accident in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday should settle the question as to whether gentlemen should wear their hats in elevators when ladies are present.

E. C. SMITH.

Saugatuck, Conn., Aug. 9, 1904.

A Notable Person.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Giffle—Jimpson's rather an odd sort of fellow, isn't he?

Spinks—Odd? Why, he's eccentric to the verge of lunacy. Always got a good word for everybody!

Basis of His Esteem.

From The Washington Star.

"It is proper to respect an office under the Government," said the patriotic citizen, "even if you do not happen to approve of the man who holds it."

"Of course," anewered Senetor Sorghum. "It ie to the office that the salary and perquisites are attached; not to the individual."

Such Men Are Scarce.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"The man whom I marry," said Miss Sparker, "muet be handsome and —"

"And rich!" put in Miss Whizem.

"He must be more than rich," exclaimed Miss Sparker, "he must be able to pay the repair bill on my automobile."

SOME MORE STANZAS FROM THE RUBY YACHT.

VII.

Lo! from his lair the damp Hydropathiet
Breathes at the Potter venom; shrieks
"Desist
From this thy traffic with the Demon Rum;
'Wine is a mocker;' topers are hell's grist."

VIII.

And what is hs, this tankard filled with gas?
This "only child and brother to the ass"?
Mayhap, he hath hut water-on-the-hrain;
Mayhap, his thirst hath atrophied, alas!

IX.

Hark! what a squall from Douhle-Yew-Sea-Tea-
Ewes goeth forth in shrill staccato key
'Gainst "dedication" of a poor man's club.
Nay, gently, sisters! Let the Bishop be.

X.

"Ah! where ie 'Sister Nation' with her axe?
'Anathema!' he should have said, not 'Pax
Vobiscum!' for the Bogey's eager claws
Seize jag-juice drinkers, melting them like wax.

XI.

"Oh! for a Boole to hust this hoozing-shop,
This slide to Sheol, slippery with pop,
Where those that come to sneer remain to 'smile'—
Can nothing this vile guzzling habit stop?"

XII.

Thsn in the Midway Tavern, dedicate
By holder of the staff apostolate,
We thirsty sinners mod'rately will tope,
While Water-Nymphs bewail our awful fate.

W. E. P. FRENCH, U. S. A.

BERLIN BANKS FIGHT FOR COAL MONOPOLY

Government Struggling to Acquire the Hibernia Company.

BATTLE ROYAL ON THE BOERSE

Shares, Which Stood at 200 June 15, Touched 268 1-2 Yesterday — Dresdner Bank Buying for Prussia.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The struggle on the Berlin Boerse over the shares of the Hibernia Coal Company is the sensation of the day here. The newspapers devote leading articles to the subject, calling attention to the spectacular features.

An intereeting feature of the present contest is that the Prussian Government is the power behind it, its offer on July 28 to acquire the Hibernia Company's assets having precipitated warfare hetween two groups of banks for the company's shares.

The Dresdner Bank and its dependencies repreeent the Government'e interests. All the other great hanks of ths city, under the leadership of the Bleichroeders and the Berliner Handelsgesellchaft, unite in resistance to the Government's offer. This situation, which hegan about June 30, has assumed a dominating rôle in the stock market since the publication of the Government's offer.

The shares stood at about 200 on June 15. They touched 268½ to-day. Other coal shares have risen thirty to forty points this month, ths market arguing that the Stats will certainly attempt to secure further coal properties.

This evening the semi-official news bureau gave out a statement denying that the Government entertains more extensive annexation plans.

In the meanwhile the Dresdner Bank continues buying shares for the Government, asserting that it already has 20,000,000 of a total of 53,500,000. It is evident, however, that the holders have grown indisposed to sell, to-day's bidding bringing very small amounts of stock upon the market, while the price advanced eleven points. Brokers point out that the situation resembles the famous corner in Northern Pacific in New York, the contestants ignoring ths intrinsic value of the property and merely fighting for its control.

The German business world is anticipating with eager interest a special stockholders' meeting called for Aug. 27, at which the Government's proposition will come to a vote. The meeting promises to be the moet exciting event in recent German financial history. Strong opposition against the Government getting the Hibernia has developed in the coal industry, which is marshalling its forces to defeat the scems.

The Government says it is influenced largely hy the considsration that the coal syndicate has grown to be such a monopoly that it is likely to become equal to the strongest American trusts, and that hence it is necessary for the Government to have a position in the industry, snabling it to watch the movements and participate in price-making.

A despatch from Berlin, July 28, said it was officially announced that night that the Prussian Government, which already owned extensive collieries in Westphalia, intend to make the Hibernia Company an offer of purchase, hased on an exchange of $13,350,000 in stock with an agreed dividsnd value of eight per cent. for the equivalent value in three per cent. consols.

The Hibernia Company, it was added, participated in the coal syndicate to the extent of 5,417,000 tons of coal, 546,000 tons of coke and 27,000 hriquets.

OUR PARIS CONSULATE ROBBED

Mr. Gowdy's Desk Forced Open—Several Hundred Francs Taken.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Consul General Gowdy on arriving at the American Consulate this morning found that his private desk had heen forced and petty cash and postage stamps amounting to several hundred francs abstracted.

The hig safe of the Consulate bore conspicuous traces of unsuccessful attempts to force it open. The safe contained a large sum in cash and important documents.

The Consulate occupies a handsome suite of rooms on the third floor of 36 Avenue de l'Opéra. Ths building is devoted to offices, nohody except the janitor residing there.

The burglars gave their entire attention to Mr. Gowdy's private office, in which are a large dssk and a strong safs. The former was partly wrecked, ths drawers being forced, the woodwork splintered, the papers turned out, and letters even heing dragged out of their envelopes.

So far as has been ascertained nothing was etolen beyond the cash and stamps. It is not yet known how the hurglars entered the Consulate. Numerous robheries of a similar character have heen committed in the central part of Paris lately.

ENGLISH PRIMATE'S VISIT.

Archbishop Issues a Message on His Coming Journey to America.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Ths Most Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterhury, has issued a message to the clergy and ialty announcing his forthcoming visit to America to attend the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, which will be held in Boston in Octoher.

The message says that for the last two months information has been coming in steadily concerning the gain which competent men in the United States and Great Britain helieve is likely to follow the visit of the Archbishop to the United States. The Archbishop says he will also visit a few of the great Canadian centres, which will entail his absence for two months.

This journey, he adds, is undertaken in the helief that it will promote closer amity in the common work of the Church in the two countries, and will strengthen the Church in combating the evils which are rife noth in Great Britain and the United States.

COLOMBIA MORE RESIGNED.

Believed Diplomatic Relations with Panama Will Soon Be Established.

PANAMA, Aug. 10.—The news that Gen. Rafael Reyes had assumed the Presidency of Colombia was received with satisfaction in all circles here.

Congratulatory messages were exchanged hetween President Amador and President Reyes, and it is believed that diplomatio relations hetween Panama and Colombia will be established soon.

KING EDWARD GOES ABROAD.

Starts for Marienbad to Take His Annual Cure at the Baths.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—King Edward started for Marienhad this afternoon to take his annual cure at the baths. He travels incognito as Duke of Lancaster.

His Majesty's stay at Marienbad will be entirely of a private character, with the exception of Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to him there on Aug. 16.

LIBERALS WIN ANOTHER SEAT.

Capture Northeast Lanark Despite Heavy Vote for Labor Candidate.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In Northeast Lanark to-day the Liherals won another election victory.

The seat was consistently Liberal until 1901, when it was won for the Unionists by Sir William Henry Rattigan, who was recently killed in a motor car accident.

The polling to-day resulted in the election of Provost Findlay, Liberal, who received 5,619 votes against 4,677 for Mr. Touch, the Unionist candidate, and 3,564 for Mr. Robertson, representing the Labor Party.

HARLEM PIE FAMINE AND THE MAROONED SAILORS

Sympathetic Boys Meet Two Seafaring Gentlemen.

AND HEAR A TOUCHING STORY

Good Lads Then Rob Mother's Pantry and Take the Food to the Men, Who Dwell in a Vacant Lot.

Harlem housekeepers have been scratching their heads for weeks now over a mystery that has caused more than one rumpus in a heretofore perfectly peaceable flat. Husbands don't like to get up in the morning and go away without breakfast, and that's what some of them have had to do. It wasn't the fault of the wife, either, for she had everything stored away in the refrigerator. It just disappeared during the night without leaving any trace. Pies and cold meats seemed to be the favored articles and the problem of keeping something to eat on hand became serious in Harlem.

It might have been going on still, but John Z. Rogers of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street got up earlier than usual yesterday morning and stumbled on a solution of the mystery. Mr. Rogers happened to pass the pantry just as his two sons, John, Jr., and Will, were emerging. John had a couple of blackberry pies in his hands and half a dozen rolls in his pocket. Will had half a chicken wrapped up in a piece of newspaper and a piece of cold steak in a pastehoard box.

"What on earth are you boys doing?" Mr. Rogers demanded. "Are you too hungry to wait for breakfast?"

"We're taking the pies and things to two poor sailors over on the river," John, Jr., replied. "They've been marooned at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third Street for a week, sleeping in the grass, and they haven't had anything to eat except what we fellows give them. They can't speak English, but one of them knows how to play baseball, and we don't want to see them starve."

Mr. Rogers thought the "marooned" sailors worth investigating. The boys led him to the vacant lot between Lenox Avenue and the river, at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The homeless ones were seated side by side in an abandoned shanty. They were barefooted, small, and black, not ordinary black, but real black. They were anxious to talk, but couldn't understand English.

"Oui," vouchsafed one.

"Merci," said the other.

"That's French," said Mr. Rogers, who hurried off to the saloon at the corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and got Joe, the bartender, who is known to his intimates as a linguist. Joe learned that the men were East Indians, and landed in New York on a boat, which, as nearly as they could tell, was the Charles Viberghelm. They shipped at Singapore last March on a vessel hound for Dunkirk, one as cook and the other as his assistant. At Dunkirk they received their discharges, bnt undertook to work their passage to the United States.

"When we reached New York," said one through the interpreter, "the Captain took our clothes and all our money, saying we owed him five bringing us over. We have been here for seven days, waiting for a man who will bring us our money."

Mr. Rogers wanted to take the men to some one of the seamen's homes.

"No," said the ball player, "we must wait here for our money. The boys they feed us, and we will stay where we are."

While Mr. Rogers was questioning the men through his friend the bartender half a dozen other boys arrived bringing food. Razor strops were put to another purpose than that for which they were intended in Harlem last night.

ROOSEVELT MAY SPEAK.

At Union League Club Dinner—Local Republicans' Plans.

Gov. Odell and Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee had a long conference yesterday afternoon and went over the Governor's plans for the campaign in New York. Neither Gov. Odell nor Chairman Cortelyon consented to discuss the subjects which they took up, but both expressed themselves as well pleased with the State outlook.

One decision which has been made in connection with the local Republican campaign is that neither Chairman Odell nor the County Committee will interfere in any of the Assembly factional fights. After the primaries are over, however, they will insist upon harmony.

Although no positive plans have been arranged for the beginning of the National campaign in this section, it was said yesterday that there probably would be two or three big mass meetings held in Madison Square Garden. It was said also that President Roosevelt might speak at a dinner given to him by the Union League Club.

One of the first visitors Chairman Cortelyou had at the National headquarters yesterday was Frank O. Lowden, member of the Executive Committee from Illinois. Mr. Lowden reported that the headquarters in Chicago are in full working order, and that conditions in Illinois were most satisfactory to the Republicans.

George Von L. Meyer, American Ambassador to Italy, and Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts called shortly after Mr. Lowden left, and they also had a long talk with Chairman Cortelyou, political conditions in New England and Massachusetts in particular being discussed.

SENATOR SCOTT ILL.

Stomach Trouble Incapacitates Head of Republican Speakers Bureau.

Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, who has charge of the speakers' bureau at the Republican National Campaign Headquarters, is seriously ill with stomach trouble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Senator narowly escaped death about a year ago from a similar attack.

Senator Scott's attack came on suddenly. He had been in the best of health, apparently, since his arrival in the city last Monday, and on Monday and Tuesday was at the National Headquarters early and remained there late. Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock he complained of having a headache and said he thought he would go over to the hotel and lie down. It was shortly after he reached the hotel that his illness became acute.

It will be several days before Senator Scott will be able to resume his duties, and in the meantime the speakers' bureau will be in charge of Fred H. Wilson of Missouri, who was Senator Scott's chief lieutenant in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Mrs. Scott arrived here yesterday from Deer Park, Md., where she has been spending the Summer.

ELKINS HERE, SILENT.

West Virginia Politics Family Matter for Davis's Son-in-Law.

Senator Elkins of West Virignia was in the city yesterday, but made an effort to keep his presence here unknown except to those whom he desired to see. Among these was Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Elkins did not register at the Waldorf, where he usually stops, bnt went to the Wolcott, and denied himself to newspaper men.

Senator Elkins is the son-in-law of Henry G. Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice President. He is expected to do a large share of the Republican campaign work in West Virginia against his father-in-law. It is said that on account of his relation to Mr. Davis Senator Elkins feels a delicacy about expressing any views on the situation in West Virginia, and that it is his intention to have very little to say during the campaign.

FRANKING ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

Republican Violation of Tacit Agreement, Says Champ Clark.

Congressman Jesse Overstreet of the Republican Congressional Committee and Congressman Champ Clark, who delivered the notification speech to Jndge Parker, expressed conflicting opinions yesterday as to the propriety, or lack of it, displayed by the Republican Congressional Committee in sending out under the frank of Congressman J. T. McCleary of Minnesota a speech which was supposed to have been "delivered" by Mr. McCleary in Congress, but which, as a matter of fact, never was spoken and which consists of extracts from the speeches and addresses of the President. Here is the caption of the franked envelope bearing Mr. McCleary's name in the right-hand corner:

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
> PART OF CONG. RECORD — FREE.
> "WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS."

Mr. Overstreet said that it was intended to frank the document all over the country. The Democrats, he said, had done the same thing with one of John Sharp Williams's speeches. Mr. Clark said that when Congress adjourned there was a tacit understanding not to have printed in The Record anything not germane to the proceedings.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALL

Committee to Meet To-day to Issue It—Probable Date Sept. 14.

The Republican State Committee will meet at noon to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to issue a call for the State Convention. The understanding is that the call will be for Sept. 14 in Saratoga. There were only three members of the committee in the city last night, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, William C. Warren of Buffalo, and Louis F. Payn of Chatham. Chairman Odell had gone in the afternoon to Monmouth Beach.

At the meeting to-day one of the matters to be considered will be the filling of the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Judge Parker. The resignation of Judge Parker gives Gov. Odell the right to appoint his successor to serve until Jan. 1, when the Chief Judge elected at the November election will assume the duties of office.

Gov. Odell has given no hint as to whom he is likely to select, but it has been intimated for several days that the plan is for the Governor to appoint Judge William E. Werner of Rochester for the vacancy, and then have the State Convention nominate Judge Werner for the full unexpired term of Judge Parker, and Judge Edgar M. Cullen, a Democratic member of the Court of Appeals by designation, for the Associate Judge vacancy to be created by the retirement of Judge Celora E. Martin, who has reached the age limit.

J. J. HILL OUT OF POLITICS.

His Answer to Question on Minnesota Governorship Reports.

James J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, arrived in this city yesterday from St. Paul. He was asked if it was true, as had been reported from St. Paul, that he would be nominated for Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket. He said:

"I have never been actively interested in politics except in 1896, and I do not propose to enter politics now."

Mr. Hill then turned to the National campaign.

"I have," he said, "read Mr. Parker's speech of acceptance this afternoon with the greatest interest, and I believe that he is an eminently sound man."

Asked if he would say anything regarding the movement to nominate Daniel S. Lamont on the Democratic ticket for Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Hill said:

"I am not a resident of the State, and therefore I have no right to express an opinion on his candidacy. All I can say about Mr. Lamont is that I have known him for many years, and that I have been associated with him in business, and I consider him a very fine man."

CANNON ON THE TELEGRAM.

Tells Vermonters That Parker Was Between "Devil and the Deep Sea."

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—The Republican campaign was formally opened in this State this afternoon. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the National House of Representatives was the principal speaker at the outdoor rally.

Speaker Cannon presented exhaustive statistics tending to show a prosperous condition of business under Republican rule. Referring to Judge Parker's telegram to the Democratic Convention after the announcement of his nomination for the Presidency, Speaker Cannon said:

"It was Judge Parker's only chance. He sent that telegram because he was between the devil and the deep sea. Judge Parker had to send that telegram to satisfy his New York friends; if he had not done so he would have offended them; whereas, on the other hand, the sending of it offended the Bryan wing.

"Voters of the country can choose between two men—one who has stood by the policy of the Republican Party from first to last, voting with it and commending all its measures by which it has grown to greatness and power; the other who has been against the Republican system of protection, who is unsound in his views on money, and who voted for Bryan."

DICK'S VISIT TO COLORADO.

Ohio Senator Says Labor Troubles Have Affected Situation There.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Among the callers at Republican National Headquarters today was Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, who succeeded to the seat of the late Senator Hanna. He came to have a talk with Secretary Dover. Senator Dick comes direct from Colorado. He says of the situation there:

"It would be idle to deny that the labor troubles have affected the situation, but in my opinion they have not jeopardized the Republican cause in that State."

Curtis's Friends Appeal to Roosevelt.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10.—An appeal has been made to President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou to stop the fight on Congressman Curtis, and a part of the Republican State ticket, waged by Cyrus Leland and his friends. Leland is ex-National Committeeman and leader here. Chairman Stubbs of the State Republican Committee is in New York to-night conferring with Cortelyou. He saw the President in Washington yesterday.

Two Brothers on Opposing Tickets.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 10.—Ex-Gov. Elihu E. Jackson was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democratic Convention of the First Maryland District. Ex-Gov. Jackson's opponent will be his brother, William H. Jackson, the present Republican Representative in Congress from this district, who has been renominated.

LOWEST RAILROAD FARE.

St. Paul Agent Makes Rate to Boston and Return $22 for G. A. R.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—General Passenger Agent A. B. Cutts of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad has caused the first serious break in Grand Army of the Republic rates to Boston. Until to-day the efforts of the passenger officials of the Northwestern lines to prevent a spread of demoralized conditions east of Chicago were successful.

Mr. Cutts now announces a twenty-two-dollar rate to Boston and return, the lowest fare, it is said, ever made out of St. Paul, and has opened what promises to be an exceedingly sharp fight.

"OLD" DEMOCRATIC WING IN WESTCHESTER ROUTED

Messrs. Agar, Shaw, Horton, Clune and Friends Win.

CHAIRMAN FISKE DISPLACED

Frederick H. Allen Put In to Lead—Convention Puts Full County Ticket in Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 10.—While Jndge Parker was being notified of his nomination to-day, those Democrats of Westchester who early last Spring came out in favor of his nomination, as against the Democrats led by Fiske, Walsh, and Beaudrias, who, in alliance with Tammany, were declaring the Judge couldn't carry the State, were achieving a notable victory in the county convention here.

Edwin W. Fiske, Chairman of the General Committee, was displaced in favor of Frederick H. Allen of Pelham Manor—a result for which the Democrats, led by Messrs. Agar of New Rochelle, Shaw and Horton of White Plains, Clune of Peekskill, Larkin of Ossining, Dunn of Yonkers, and Sutherland of Mount Vernon, have been striving since early Spring. Despite their setback in the Albany convention on April 18 they continued their aggressive work, begun about the time the Henderson charges were made against Messrs. Fiske, Walsh, and Dillon that they periodically sold out their party to William L. Ward, the Republican leader of the county. Today they plucked the fruit of their efforts.

Fiske, ex-Mayor of Mount Vernon, was pushed out of his place by a general demand for his retirement. He avoided a show-down in the meeting of the General Committee of 105 members held in its rooms some time before the holding of the convention, by stating that he was not a candidate to succeed himself. As a matter of fact, his term did not expire until the third Monday in the month, but it was deemed desirable to have him out of the way before the party proceeded to nominations. That the reorganizers were laying for Fiske there is no doubt. They had more strength with which to oust Fiske than for any of their other projects, as it proved. Fiske seemed to be the target for most of the ordnance gathered in the committee rooms.

The upshot of it was that Messrs. Shaw, Agar, and Allen were suggested for the Chairmanship. Neither Mr. Agar nor Mr. Shaw desired it, and the unanimous election of the Pelham man followed. The reorganizers were determined that they would make a clean sweep of the old Fiske régime, so I. Howard Kinch of this village was deposed as Secretary and James J. Shaw elected. John H. McArdle of Rye was elected Treasurer.

Comment on the election of Chairman Allen was generally favorable.

Mr. Shaw is acquainted with every turn in the political game, and knows the county like a primer. He has the reputation of being a bustler, shrewd, and a wonderful fighter. Altogether, the reorganization men were highly jubilant at the outcome of the General Committee meeting.

Messrs. Fiske, Agar, Clune, and their colleagues wanted the work of nominations postponed until Sept. 27. On this issue they were defeated by a margin estimated at various figures by the four secretaries. As a result, the convention, on its second session at 3:30 o'clock, pnt a full county ticket in the field as follows:

Registrar—ISAAC W. TURNER of Bedford.

District Attorney—JOHN A. VAN ZELM of New Rochelle.

County Clerk—WILLIAM R. THORNE of Cortland.

Coroner—THOMAS C. ELMENDORF of Port Chester.

Superintendent of the Poor—CHARLES WEBER of Mount Vernon.

The convention, which was noisy at times, adopted a resolution pledging Westchester's support to Cornelius A. Pugsley of Poughkeepsie for the nomination for Governor. It was just after this that the convention took up the nomination question. One delegate said that to delay until September would be fatal. The "old" crowd yelled at this. When the vote was taken the two secretaries agreed, but the would-be postponers admitted defeat.

The slate was made np on the balcony of the Hotel Elberon with Messrs. Clune, Agar, Walsh, Larkin, Fiske, and a half dozen other leaders as conferees. It was put through with hardly a hitch at the second session. Nominating speeches were dispensed with. The ticket was made up as advantageously from a geographical standpoint as any put before the people in several years.

This telegram was sent to Jndge Parker:

The Democrats of Westchester County, in convention assembled, send greetings. The Democracy has never receded to the American Nation a fairer name for judgment.

John G. Agar offered this resolution, which will lay upon the table of the General Committee for thirty days:

Whereas, The provision of the by-laws relative to the apportionment of delegates to the various conventions is entirely wrong and inadequate under the present system of organization by election districts adopted March 15, 1904; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the apportionment of delegates to the various Democratic conventions (exclusive of town, city, and village conventions) shall be on the following basis:

Each election district shall elect one delegate to each of the various conventions for each 200 or less votes cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election and one additional delegate for every 100 votes or fraction thereof so cast in addition to the first 200 named.

The purpose of this resolution is to give the districts outside the large cities of the county a larger representation.

POPULISTS WANT 10,000 VOTES

To Try to Enter Mayoralty Campaign—Notification Plans.

It has been decided that the notification of the Populist candidates for President and Vice President will take place at Cooper Union on Aug. 18. Although Thomas E. Watson, the nominee for President, and Thomas H. Tibbles, the nominee for Vice President, will deliver the principal addresses of the occasion, there will also be on hand other orators of note, among them ex-Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska and Judge Samuel W. Williams of Vincennes, Ind. Preceding the notification there will be a reception to Messrs. Watson and Tibbles at the Union Square Hotel.

The nominee for Governor of New York on the Populist ticket, it is said, probably will be either Ernest J. Crosby or Congressman Robert Baker of Brooklyn.

In 1892 Gen. Weaver, the Populist candidate for President, polled in the neighborhood of 18,000 votes in this State. In 1896 and 1900 the Populists were fused with the Democrats. The local leaders of the Populist movement say that a great effort will be made to poll over 10,000 votes for Watson and Tibbles in the State that the Populists may then acquire the right to nominate a local ticket by convention in the next Mayoralty campaign.

Local Sculptor for Sigel Statue.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—A contract has been awarded to Robert Cauer, a New York sculptor, for a life-sized bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Franz Sigel, to be erected in St. Louis by the Sigel Monument Association.

Dr. Hunter Probably Beaten.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—The nomination of D. C. Edwards for Congress over Dr. Godfrey Hunter by the Republican primary in the Eleventh District is indicated. Mr. Edwards's majority is figured at 254, with two counties in a remote part of the district missing. These two counties are said to be strongly for Edwards. The Eleventh is a Republican district, and the nomination is equivalent to election.

New York Life Gets German Concession.

It was announced yesterday in connection with the report of the examination of the New York Life Insurance Company by the State Insurance Department that the company has received its concession from the German Government. The examination made public yesterday verified the last annual statement of the company.

TEDDY GOT HIS FUNERAL TOGS.

Newsboy Comrades Chipped In $6.50 for Boy Whose Mother Died.

Teddy Wendt, one of a colony of newsboys who flock around the gates of the Lackawanna ferry at the foot of Newark Street, Hoboken, did not pnt in an appearance yesterday morning. He had been missing since the night before, and his ragged little companions thought it was about time to find out what had happened to him.

A committee of one was appointed to go to Teddy's house at 214 Park Avenue and inquire. He came back only to be quickly surrounded and pelted with questions.

"Why," the breathless courier explained, "his mudder's dead, an' he ain't got no clos' to go t' de funeral in."

"Let's take up a c'lection fur flowers an' clos'," exclaimed one, as he tok off his skull cap and passed it around. The little Arabs dived deep into their ragged pockets and prodnced pennies, nickels, and dimes. When the collection was counted it was found that there was $6.50 in that cap.

A committee was appointed to pnt the money in the hands of the news agent in the depot, and the crowd went along to see that it reached him all right.

"Dat's fur funeral togs fur Teddy," the spokesman explained to the agent. "His mudder's dead. An' say, can yer get flowers, too, wid it?"

The agent said he guessed so.

"Den git 'em, an' put on de card 'From der Kids.'"

CABLED "YES" FOR WEDDING.

Major Barringer's Daughter Then Became Mrs. Bascome.

After the consent of the bride's father had been obtained by cable, Miss Shelley Hughes Barringer, daughter of Major David Shelley Barringer, late of Gen. Schofield's staff, was married to Western Radford Bascome, son of Western Bascome of St. Louis, Mo., in Grace Church, at noon yesterday.

Miss Barringer, whose home is in Omaha, was visiting friends in this city, and Mr. Bascome was here, with his father, who is ill. The wedding was to have taken place in Omaha in September. Two months ago Major Barringer went to London, and on Tuesday Miss Barringer received a cable message from him saying that it would be impossible for him to return inside of six months.

Miss Barringer communicated the message to Mr. Bascome. The bridegroom to be didn't like the idea of delay, so he sent a cable to London asking Major Barringer if his cable meant that the wedding was to be postponed. He received word that Miss Barringer had her father's consent to become Mrs. Bascome as soon as she wished, and so the ceremony was performed.

SATOLLI SAILS FOR ROME.

Cardinal Pleased with Visit—Sorry He Cannot Return Again.

When the Italian steamship Sardegna sailed for Europe yesterday a large number of priests and laymen were at the pier to bid farewell to Cardinal Satolli, who was returning to Rome. The Cardinal held a reception in the saloon, which was banked with floral pieces sent by his admirers.

"Everywhere I have been," he said, "I have been treated with such courtesy that I feel sorry that my visit is at an end. I have been asked if I should again return to this country, and I have been compelled to answer that I probably would not."

Cardinal Satolli presented to Mrs. Spottiswood Mackin, who possesses the Papal title of Countess, a red cap called a zuchetto, with his name written on the lining.

AARON FROST, JR., FOUND.

Guides Searched Adirondack Woods Two Days for Jeweler's Son.

Word was received in this city yesterday that Aaron Frost, Jr., the only son of Aaron Frost of the Fifth Avenue jewelry firm of Black, Starr & Frost, who was lost in the Adirondacks three days ago, had been found and was safe. Frost is eighteen years old, and with his father and mother is spending the Summer at Hains Fall Inn, where the woods are unusually dense. Twenty-six guides were employed to search for him, but it was not until yesterday that they succeeded in locating the young man.

On Thursday Mr. Frost said he was going fishing and set out alone. That was the last seen of him until yesterday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among those in town yesterday were Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Col. William Jay, Miss Bend, Rawlins Cottenet, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Cottenet, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and Miss Bend are among those of a party who are to go to the Whitney shooting box in Yorkshire until October. They sailed on the Baltic yesterday.

***

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is making a round of visits on the Massachusetts coast.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Blanc Nelison are at Stockbridge, and will Summer at the Red Lion Inn.

***

A son has been born to the Baron and Baroness Ramsay at St. Petersburg. The Baroness Ramsay is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin are at Richfield Springs for a week.

***

Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs has with her as a guest at her Newport villa her son, Robert Garrett.

***

The engagement has been announced of Wyatt W. Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Taylor and grandson of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter of Newport, and Miss May Valentine Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Jobnson of Spuyten Duyvil.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott and Miss Lippincott are at Hot Springs, Va., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereaux and Miss Constance Devereaux of Philadelphia, who are in Switzerland, are expected back in September. They are at present visiting the Lake Geneva resorts.

***

Mrs. Henry L. Burnett is the guest of her brother, T. Suffern Tailer, at Newport. Gen. Burnett is in Germany.

***

Darlington, the New Jersey country place of George Crocker, is being occupied by the late Mrs. Crocker's sister, Mrs. Edgar Carroll, and her husband.

***

Miss Sadie Jones, the young daughter of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, is barely sixteen and will not be introdnced for two years, despite erroneous reports to the contrary.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short intend making an automobile tour of England, and are booked to sail on the Oceanic next week.

***

Among those who sailed on the Baltic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who are going to Scotland; Count Cardelli, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris of Chicago, Mrs. H. M. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Blair, and Jndge Halton.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave luncheons to-day. Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave dinners to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Childs have arrived at the Shields cottage at Ochre Point.

Count and Countess Orlowski are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore at "Chateau Sur Mer."

Mellen Promises Relief for Commuters.

President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad, in response to the demands of the Mount Vernon Aldermen, has announced that he will probably restore the 10:30 P. M. train out of the Grand Central Station and add an early morning train, so that commuters will not have to arise before daylight and take the trolley cars for New York.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU DIES AFTER OPERATION

Famous Specialists Tried in Vain to Save ex-Premier's Life.

PRIEST ARRIVED TOO LATE

Was Summoned from Paris—French Government Desires a National Funeral for the Dead Statesman.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau died at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon at his country residence at Corbeil, eighteen miles from Paris, from the effects of an operation which his medical attendants deemed to be a final necessity.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's condition during the last few days became much aggravated, the patient having frequent hallucinations and displaying extreme weakness. The family accordingly called in two famous liver specialists, Prof. Hans Kehr, a German, and Dr. Armour, a Canadian surgeon, who at a consultation decided that since the liver had ceased to perform its functions an immediate operation was the only hope of saving the patient's life.

It at first appeared that the operation, which was admirably performed, would prove successful, and the patient was removed from the operating table to his bed, but the pulse became more feeble, and, despite the administration of injections of serum, M. Waldeck-Rousseau gradually sank and died without regaining consciousness.

Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, Jacques Lionville, ex-Premier's brother-in-law; René Waldeck-Rousseau, his nephew, and three intimate friends were present at the time of his death. From Paris a priest was summoned to administer the last rites of the church, bnt he arrived too late.

M. Combes has decided to postpone his departure from Paris, and the members of the Cabinet will meet to-morrow to consider the details of the funeral, which the Government desires shall be of a national character, though Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau will be consulted on this point.

Notwithstanding the fact that failing health prevented his active participation in politics for the last two years, the death of M. Waldeck-Rousseau leaves a gap in the ranks of French statesmen which it will not be easy to fill. Assuming office when the war of the Reactionary and Progressive Parties over the Dreyfus case was at its height, M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded in gathering around him Republicans of various shades of opinion, thus inaugurating the Party of Republican Defense, of whose policy the course pursued by Premier Combes and his Cabinet is a later development.

The success of this policy is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that his Cabinet created a record by holding office for a longer period than any preceding Cabinet since the proclamation of the republic.

Despite his assertions that he did not intend ever to reassume the cares of office, it is certain that an important section of the Republican Party would have been glad to halt M. Waldeck-Rousseau as leader had the Chamber of Deputies declined to follow Premier Combes to the utmost limit of his anti-clerical policy.

The ex-Premier was generally respected even by the most bitter of his opponents, and expressions of regret at his death are universal.

When, on June 22, 1899, Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau became Premier of France the country, as a result of the bitter enmities created by the Dreyfus case, was almost on the verge of revolntion.

When, almost exactly three years later, M. Waldeck-Rousseau resigned from office, the Dreyfus danger was ended for good, and the country was established in a condition of greater tranquility than for many years. This was due in great measure to Waldeck-Rousseau's efforts. As a result of his statesmanship the great "affaire" has ceased to be a peril to the State, and the reopening of the case recently caused only the slightest flutter in French political life.

The other great work that Waldeck-Rousseau undertook, the snppression of what he regarded as the pernicious activity of the religious associations, was not completed when he gave up office. The task of completing it fell to his successor, Premier Combes, of it has been said that Combes has gone a good deal further than Waldeck-Rousseau intended when he initiated the legislation which has now completely driven the religious orders from France, and whihc bids fair to destroy the connection between Church and State in the Republic.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, born at Nantes in 1846, came of a family of stanch Republicans. He entered politics at an early age, and became Minister of the Interior under Gambetta when only thirty-five years old, but it was as a great lawyer, an eloquent pleader, that he first became famous. He was counsel for the Government and the Bank of France, and took a leading part in most of the causes célèbres between the years 1885 and 1898.

It was Waldeck-Rousseau who first declared his belief that Mme. Humbert was a swindler, and who started the litigation which ended with her conviction and sentence.

The ex-Premier had been in poor health for years. This was the reason why, in spite of the earnest entreaties of politicians, he refused to reconsider his decision to resign in 1902. In the last few months he grew rapidly worse, and hope for his recovery was given up some weeks ago.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"Her Busy Day," the one-act farce by James Clarence Hyde, produced at Keith's four weeks ago, and which is at Proctor's Twenty-third Street this week, has been booked for a tour of forty weeks. The tour will extend to the Pacific Coast.

***

For the last month or two a voting contest has been going on among the audience at the Casino to determine what girl in the chorus of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" should go to the World's Fair free. The contest will end to-night. It is announced that May Clayton and Julia Mooney lead the field.

***

The regular season at the Princess Theatre will begin late this month, with "Jack's Little Surprise," produced by James K. Hackett. The American Theatre will open Aug. 27 with "The White Tigress of Japan." W. A. Brady's production of "Girls Will Be Girls" will be put on at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Aug. 29.

***

Mrs. W. Newton Bennington, Second Vice President of the Actors' Church Alliance, will give a lawn party to that organization on Aug. 24 at her home, on Twenty-first Avenue, Bensonhurst. Ben Greet's company will give an open-air performance of "Ingomar." Harry Leighton will play the rôle of Ingomar and Lavinia Shannon will play Parthenia.

***

Frances Rockefeller King has been reengaged as one of the bridesmaids in "A Chinese Honeymoon." She will also be the understudy for Mrs. Pineapple.

***

Paul Rubens, the composer, has written the following songs for "The School Girl," which Charles Frohman will present at Daly's Theatre: "A Real Town Lady," "The Darling of the Guards," "Florrie," "The Old English Cakewalk," and "Jolly Little Japs."

To Sing Old-Time Political Songs.

At the Aerial Gardens, on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre, Monday evening, a new act which will introduce excerpts from all the political songs from the time of Washington to Roosevelt will be put on by Klaw & Erlanger. Harry B. Smith has written the lyrics and Alfred E. Aarons the music. George Schiller will sing most of them.

Alberti, the Tenor, to Sing Here.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Werner Alberti, the tenor, has signed a contract for forty concerts in the United States next Spring.

Old Vanderbilt Homestead Burned.

The old homestead of Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt on Grymes Hill, Staten Island, was burned yesterday afternoon. The building, which was a three-story frame structure, was used as an annex to The Bellevue, a boarding house kept by Miss Lyons.

T. E. ROESSLE DIES IN PARIS.

Had Been Lessee of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, for Many Years.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—T. E. Roessle, lessee of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., died suddenly at the Grand Hotel here this morning from the rupture of an aneurism. Mrs. Rocssle was with him at the time of his death.

It is understood that Mrs. Roessle will take the body of her husband back to America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Theophilus E. Roessle was born in 1834 at Albany, N. Y. His father was a German from Alsace-Lorraine, and his mother an Englishwoman. The elder Roessle successfully managed the old Delavan Hotel at Albany. When fifteen years of age young Roessle assisted in the management of the house, and he continued to have an interest in the Delavan Hotel up to the time of his death.

With his father he came to this city in 1869, and they opened the Arlington Hotel, Theophilus Roessle assuming the sole management about 1885.

Mr. Roessle's management made the Arlington famed over the country. It has been for many years the headquarters of men of prominence, including the leaders of the Republican Party, all of whom knew Mr. Roessle and esteemed him highly. Senator Hanna was his warm personal friend.

Mr. Roessle served on Gov. Morton's staff as Quartermaster General. He was a member of the Old Guard of New York. For several years he was President of the Hotel Men's National Association.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sir Frederic Bateman.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sir Frederic Bateman, M. D., died this morning at Norwich.

Sir Frederic Bateman was born at Norwich in 1824 and lived in that city during the greater part of his life. His publication, "Aphasia and the Localization of Speech," gained for him the Alvarenga Prize of the Academy of Medicine of France, and he was also the author of "Darwinism Tested by Language" and "The Idiot, and His Place in Creation." He was a member of many learned societies and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was knighted in 1892.

Mrs. C. L. Higbee Schmidt.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Charlotte Lloyd Higbee Schmidt, sixty-two years old, wife of Oscar Edgerton Schmidt, Treasurer of the Lawyers' Mortgage and Trust Company and President of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, died at her Summer home, "The Poplars," at Lloyd's Neck, last night. Mrs. Schmidt was the daughter of the late Joseph Milnor Higbee and Angelina Lloyd, daughter of John Nelson Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck. Mrs. Schmidt was Treasurer of the Colonial Dames of America for many years.

Prof. Friedrich Ratzel.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Friedrich Ratzel, Professor of Geography at Leipsic, died last evening. He had traveled extensively in the United States. His principal work was "The United States of North America," in two volumes, an exhanstive study of the natural resources of the United States and their relations to the nation. He also wrote "The Political Geography of the United States" and many works of an ethnological and geographical character.

Mother Mary Veronica.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Mother Mary Veronica, sixty-four years old, founder and head of the Sisterhood of the Divine Compassion, died at the convent of the order here last evening. Prior to founding the order she was Mrs. Starr, a relative of Dr. Alan Starr of New York City.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. LEO H. DELANGE died at Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday. Dr. Delange was the first Mayor of Bordentown, and one of the organizers of the New Jersey State Dental Society.

The Rev. ELIAS D. STULTZ of Manasquan, N. J., known as "The Father of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference," died yesterday. He was eigbty-two years old, and was the oldest member of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, having joined that body in 1845.

EDGAR WILLIAMS, a life member of the New York Yacht Club and at different times Commodore of the Knickerbocker and Harlem Yacht Clubs, died from paralysis at the home of his daughter in Somerville, N. J., last night. He was born at Hudson, N. Y., seventy-one years ago. He served in the Seventh Regiment in the civil war, afterward engaging in the real estate business with William H. Reynolds.

Gen. Davis Arrived to Find Wife Dead.

Gen. George W. Davis, the Governor of the Panama Canal zone, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Allianca from Colon, and as the steamship reached Quarantine he received a telegram informing him of his wife's death, which occurred last week when he was two days out from Colon. The General left the boat to go to his wife, who was ill in the Adirondacks, and the officers of the ship, knowing his mission, made the Allianca go at such good speed that she arrived here a day before she was expected.

Daniel F. Dwyer Married.

Daniel F. Dwyer, leader of the labor party in Jersey City, and Miss Bridget Tanner of 387 York Street, yesterday announced that they were married by the Rev. John Kenny at the Chapel of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken, on July 8. The marriage was kept secret, they said, for family reasons. Dwyer was the manager of the Hearst Presidential campaign in Jersey City.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The centre of the barometric depression that occupied the Upper Mississippi Valley Tuesday evening has advanced to Eastern Ontario, attended by showers and thunderstorms from the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region over the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and showers have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. An area of low barometer was advanced from the British Northwest Territory to the Upper Missouri Valley, attended by showers in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature has fallen over the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and has risen decidedly on the eastern Rocky Mountain slope, where maximum readings range above 90 degrees in Montana.

During Thursday showers will be followed by clearing and cooler weather in the middle, eastern, and northeastern districts. In the central valleys the weather will be fair and warmer. In the Rocky Mountain districts and the Southern States showers will continue.

Friday will be warmer and fair in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, and showers and cooler weather are indicated for the Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region. Showers will continue Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Along the Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to west winds will become variable; on the Gulf Coast the winds will be light to fresh from southerly, and on the Great Lakes variable winds will shift to fresh southeast.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Thurs

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America

140 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS.....$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....$644,565.96

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. 150 Columbus Avs. 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) out of accumulated income has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company payable Oct. 17, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24, 1904.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, August 2, 1904.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Co., WHICH HAVE ASSENTED TO THE EXTENSION AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 27, 1902, will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.

On October 17, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%), when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tbursday, Sept. 1st, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, August 20th, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 2d, 1904.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1904, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 11.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE BUTTERICK COMPANY.

Butterick Building,
New York City, August 10, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock outstanding, payable Sept. 1, 1904, to Stockholders of record on August 20, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed on August 20, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Sept. 2, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. D. WILDER, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable September 1, 1904, to stockholders of record August 13th, 1904.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
Transfer Agents.

Office of the
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 25, 1904.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred and of three per cent. on the common stock of this company have been declared payable August 15 next to stockholders of record August 5, next. Cbecks will be mailed to stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

THE DIAMOND MATCH CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 62. Chicago, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 12th, 1904, to Stockholders of record Aug. 29th, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Aug. 29th, 1904, to Sept. 12th, 1904, both inclusive.

W. C. FINDLEY, Asst. Secretary.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend, No. 37, of 1½ PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company will be paid August 15, 1904, to stockholders of record August 1.

By order of the Directors.

E. D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of

The Seminole Lumber Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Seminola Lumber Company, Limitad, not having been held on the day designated in the by-lawe, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election meeting of the Stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof and for transacting such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of Walbach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 18th day of August, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1904.

P. K. YONGE,
A Stockholder of said Corporation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundary of Long Island City. This statute, which was accepted by the City, and became a law on May 9th, 1904, reads as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on behalf of said City to compromise and settle with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City.

ACCEPTED BY CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to purchase upon such terms as may be agreed upon evidences of indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or public body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements affecting lands or on account of local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to such taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York.
No. 280 Broadway, New York.

City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y., JULY 27, 1904.—Sealed proposals for building ward wing on hospital at post will be received until 10 A. M., Aug. 12, 1904. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building ward wing," addressed Lieut. GEO. L. HICKS, Jr., Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JULY 15, 1904.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing Forage and Straw, during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M. August 15, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Municipal Railroad Corporation { 4% TO 6% **BONDS**
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St. NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 3th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

New York, August 5th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the Collateral Trust Indenture executed as of January 1st, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America and to the holders of Certificates of Undivided Interest (or Fractionel Certificates) secured by Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indentura executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy ceused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALERED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. 39 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Send for our letter,
"THE SITUATION AND THE OUTLOOK."
Also Daily Market Letter, both mailed free upon request.
Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.
JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. New York Produce Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of the undersigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all liabilities of the firm.

WESTON FULFORD MARRIOTT WEBB.
HEINRICH LOUIS LIPPOLD.
FRED MOSS.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Biscuit was the most active stock on the local list, at 47½@47⅝ for the common and 108¼ for the preferred. The Directors met this afternoon to take action on the regular dividend, and the indications are that the usual disbursement will be made. Carbon advanced from 32¾ at the opening to 33 at midday. Match was 132, Edison 143, and Can preferred 41⅝. Street's common sold off a fraction from 30, but the preferred was steady. New York exchange sold at 20 cents premium before clearings, and at 25 cents premium after clearings. Time and call loans were 4½@5 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
100	American Can pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
20	Chicago Edison	143	143	143
110	Diamond Match	132	132	132
325	National Biscuit	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
115	National Biscuit pf	108½	108½	108⅝
100	National Carbon	33	32¾	33
85	Street's Stable Car	30	29½	29½
50	Street's Stable Car pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
5	South Side Elevated	89	89	89
15	Swift & Co.	101½	101½	101½

BONDS.

$5,000	Met. and gold 4s	95½	.. ..
5,000	N. W. El. 4s	88½	.. ..
25,000	W. C. I M. 6s	95	.. ..

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The local money market is quiet and easy. Rates are practically unchanged. Call loans, 2½ per cent; times loans, collateral, 3¼@4¼ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c. discount. Clearings, $18,937,989; balances, $1,001,575. Sub-Treasury debit, $128,215. The foreign exchange market is steady. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.89⅛	
Sterling	4.88¾	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.15⅛
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅛
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

Strength and activity characterized the stock market. Sugar was the leader. Telephone was firm and Fruit strong. Boston and Maine went to 163 on the purchase of a small lot. The coppers were strong. The Boston Stock Exchange has voted to close on Tuesday, Aug. 16, the day of ths G. A. R. parade, and the National banks of Boston will not be open for business on that day. To-day's complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atchison	75¼	75	75
15	*Boston Elevated	150	150	150
55	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
5	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
15	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
5	C. J. & C. Y.	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞
193	Mass. Electric pf	69½	69	69
73	N. Y. N. H. & H.	192	191⅜	191⅜
2	Old Colony	204	204	204
5	Pere Marquette pf	70	70	70
905	Union Pacific	96½	96¼	96⅜
20	Union Pacific pf	93½	93½	93½
06	West End	91½	91½	91½
23	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

1,171	American	139⅞	138	138
105	Western	15	14½	15

MISCELLANEOUS.

16	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	76	75¼	75¼
600	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
6,445	Am. Sugar	134⅜	132½	133⅝
195	Am. Sugar pf	131⅜	131	181⅜
200	Am. Woolen	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
10	Am. Woolen pf	77½	77½	77½
30	Dom. Iron & Steel	9½	8¾	9¼
60	Edison	260	260	260
100	General Electric	162½	162½	162½
25	Mass. Gas pf	82½	82½	82½
13	Pullman	218	217½	218
55	Swift & Co.	101¼	101	101¼
180	United Fruit	106½	105½	105½
33	United Shoe Machine	50½	50½	50½
50	United Shoe Machine pf	31	31	31
1,237	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
390	*U. S. Steel pf	58⅝	58¼	58½
1	†Westinghouse	80½	80½	80½

MINING.

3,468	‡Alloucz	10	8¾	9¼
3,336	*Amalgamated	53⅛	52⅛	52⅜
20	Am. Zinc	12	11¾	12
250	Atlantic	9¼	9	9
750	Bingham	25¼	24⅜	25¼
110	Boston Copper & Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	Calumet & Hecla	480	480	480
230	§Centennial	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Con. Mercur	35c	35c	35c
1,355	Copper Range	55⅝	54⅝	55
618	*Daly-West	13¼	12⅝	13¼
50	Granby	3	3	3
870	Isle Royale	13½	12¼	12¾
50	Michigan	4	4	4
25	Mohawk	42⅜	42¾	42¾
65	Osceola	63⅜	63	63¾
5	Parrot	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Phoenix	62½c	50c	62½c
40	Quincy	85	81	85
2,145	Shannon	5	4⅞	5
1,728	Trinity	8¾	7¾	7⅞
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
315	*United States	22¼	22	22
1,586	Utah	39	38½	38¼
717	Winona	8¼	7½	8
42	Wolverine	80	80	80

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First Installment paid. §Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10—The local market covered a fairly diversified range of stocks, with moderate transactions, Reading still being the leader, and after slight variations closing unchanged. The Reading and other anthracits companies, still overstocked with coal, notably of the steam sizes, are to have another week's curtailment in August to reduct the output. The Lehigh Valley will have its closing of collieries next week. There were small sales of the stock to-day, and after selling at 37⅛ it closed unchanged at 37¼ bid. There were sales of Diamond State Steel common at ⅛ and preferred at 5-16 despite the bankruptcy proceedings begun at Wilmington, Del. Price changes in other parts of the list were small and entirely without significance:

Sales.		Higb.	Low.	Last.
209	Am. Cement	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10	Con. Gas, Lake Superior pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	De Long Hook & Eye	8¾	8½	8½
100	Diamond Steel	⅛	⅛	⅛
40	Diamond Steel pf	5-16	5-16	5-16
2,256	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9	9¼
21	General Asphalt	5⅞	5⅞	15⅞
7½	General Asphalt pf	24	20	24
24	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	Lit Brothers	11	11	11
50	Lykens Valley Coal	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
54	Northern Central R. R.	83½	82	83½
394	Pennsylvania R. R.	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
5	Pennsylvania Salt	93	93	93
495	Philadelphia Electric	6⅜	6 5-16	6 5-16
345	Philadelphia Co.	39	38⅝	38⅝
100	Phil. Co. pf. casb	45¼	45¼	45¼
3,720	Reading	26⅝	26 7-10	26½
200	Reading 2d pf	35	35	35
200	Rogers Island	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1,050	Tidewater Steel	¾	¾	¾
132	United Gas Imp	86½	80½	86½
300	Union Traction	54	53⅜	57¼
10	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	58⅞	58¼	58½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—The stock market was quite dull, the only securities for which there was any demand being ths Seaboards, which continued firm, with ths preferred stock a shade higher. The transactions, aggregating 1,389 shares and $82,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100	99⅝	100
9,000	Atlantic Coast line cons. 4s	90¾	90¼	90½
1,000	Atl. C. L. of S. C. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15,000	Seaboard 4s	73½	73½	73½
19,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,000	Can. Pacific	125½	125½	125½
4,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	104½	104½	104½
5,000	United Rys. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	65	65	65
11,000	Brewing Co. 4s	55½	55	55½
3,000	Brewing Co. incomes	20¼	20¼	20¼
2,000	Con. Tobacco 4s	65½	65½	65½
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	85½	85½	85½

STOCKS.

685	Seaboard	10¼	10	10¼
600	Seaboard pf	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
91	Northern Central	82½	82½	82½
12	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	117
1	Farm. & Merchants' Bk.	53	53	53

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
1st week Aug	292	292	292
From July 1	$37,709	$38,102	$31,389
	108,511	200,260	171,133
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	500	472	472
1st week Aug	152,867	169,864	144,981
From July 1	798,917	887,249	767,069
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week Aug	55,800	55,700	.....
From July 1	369,700	310,500	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,343	4,301	4,284
Month July	3,880,473	3,822,203	3,848,770
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,108	2,060	2,084
1st week Aug	239,554	219,253	196,427
From July 1	1,233,032	1,151,807	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Aug	63,243	76,994	56,135
From July 1	416,740	393,782	319,573
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,484
1st week Aug	508,034	459,313	419,731
From July 1	2,590,136	2,459,469	2,141,261
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,119	1,162	1,162
Month July	547,808	513,069	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—			
Mileage	4,340	4,293	4,284
Gross	4,024,220	4,087,560	3,300,313
Exp. and taxes	2,799,752	2,997,344	2,534,555
Net	1,224,474	1,090,216	765,763
12 mo. gross	46,831,136	45,188,076	40,521,030
Exp. and taxes	34,715,682	31,097,955	28,014,340
12 mo. net	12,095,454	13,488,121	12,506,690
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM for June—			
	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Mileage	7,201	7,115	146
Gross	3,395,616	2,903,978	490,557
Exp. and taxes	2,570,734	2,387,314	183,420
Net	822,881	515,764	307,117
12 mo. gross	44,903,494	44,370,620	532,871
Exp. and taxes	33,212,471	29,378,465	3,834,006
12 mo. net	11,757,020	14,998,155	*3,241,135
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June, (including Chicago & Eastern Illinois)—			
Mileage	7,601	4,686*	414
Gross	2,685,315	2,621,068	64,267
Exp. and taxes	1,770,541	1,791,490	*11,949
Net	908,794	829,578	79,216
12 mo. gross	35,550,193	32,013,358	3,536,745
Exp. and taxes	24,190,923	21,038,236	3,112,040
12 mo. net	11,409,177	10,975,072	434,105

*Decrease.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for June—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	564,771	508,780	448,490
Exp. and taxes	494,993	492,687	424,082
Net	69,778	74,093	22,378
12 mo. gross	7,308,335	7,330,035	6,587,356
Exp. and taxes	6,005,618	5,073,160	4,704,937
12 mo. net	1,772,717	1,656,925	1,883,349

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1904.

Imp Jap'ese Govt.		Erie 1st gen 4s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan		7,000	85
		8,000	85½
		Green Bay & Western deb ctfs, A	
10,000	93¾	1,000	70
5,000	93½	Deb ctfs, B	
3,000	93¼	25,000	14½
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid		2,000	14¼
		Kings Co Elev 4s	
5,000	101¾	5,000	89⅝
2,000	101⅞	1,000	90
10,000	101¾	1,000	89⅝
Second inst p'd		Lacka Steel 5s	
30,000	100⅞	2,000	100⅞
At, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	100⅞
6,000	103⅜	16,000	101
2,000-3	103⅝	La & Ark 1st 5s	
500	103¼	5,000	105¾
5,000	103¼	Louis & Nash coll trust 4s	
Adjustment 4s		7,000	98⅜
1,000	95¼	2,000	98⅝
500	95⅛	Unified 4s	
2,000	95	4,000-3	101
Stamped		Manhattan con 4s	
500	93⅛	10,000	105¾
Atl Coast Line 4s		Met St Ry ref 4s	
75,000	99⅛	60,000	91
2,000	99⅝	25,000	91½
6,000	99½	1,000	91¾
20,000	99⅝	66,000	91⅞
Balt & O gold 4s		10,000	91¾
22,000	103¼	5,000	91⅞
S W Div 3½s		5,000	91¾
6,000	91⅝	2,000	92
1,000	91½	Mex Cent 1st inc	
B'klyn R T gold 5s		14,000	14
2,000	105½	16,000	14¼
1,000	105¾	10,000	14⅜
10,000	78¼	1,000	14⅞
5,000	78⅜	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
31,000	78¼	18,000	78½
B'klyn Un El 1st		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
5,000	108¼	10,000	105
Carolina Cen 4s		Nassau Elec R R 4s	
1,000	92¼	10,000	84¾
Cant of Ga cons 5s		1,000	85
10,000	111	3,000	84¼
5,000	111¼	2,000	85
First inc 5s		N Y C & H R gen 3½s	
10,000	84	5,000	100
10,000	83¾	N Y C & St L 4s	
Second inc 5s		1,000	105
10,000	45¾	Norf & W con 4s	
10,000	46	1,000	101½
26,000	46¼	North Pac 4s	
Third inc 5s		500	106
1,000	30¼	1,000	105⅛
30,000	31	Nor Pac gen 3s	
15,000	31¼	4,000@15F	74¼
10,000	31	30,000	74¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s		21,000	74¾
25,000	99⅞	Ore S L 4s partic bonds	
Ches & O con 5s		2,000	95⅝
1,000	118⅝	3,000	95⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	96
2,000	106¾	First con 5s	
Chi, B & Q joint 4s		2,000	116½
4,000	97⅜	Pac of Mo 2d 5s	
25,000	97⅞	5,000	115
1,000	97⅝	Reading gen 4s	
1,000	97¼	2,000	99¼
111 Div 3½s		St L & I M & So gen 5s	
25,000	94	1,000	116¾
1,000	94½	St L I M & So unif & ref 4s	
Nebr Ext 4s		24,000	90⅝
1,000	104¾	27,000	91
C & E Ill gen 5s		St L & S F R R ref 4s	
2,000	118½	20,000	91
C, R I & P R R 4s		St L & S F R R 4s	
21,000	71¼	95,000	81⅞
20,000	71	18,000	82
7,000	71¼	10,000	82½
29,000	71¾	87,000	82
2,000	71½	St L S W cons 4s	
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		5,000	74½
8,000	82½	20,000	75
10,000	82	8,000	75½
15,000	82¼	2,000	75¾
10,000	82½	10,000	75
Chi Term Tr 4s		10,000	75¼
5,000	73⅝	St P, M & M 1st con 6s	
5,000	73¼	5,000	133½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		E Min 1st div 5s	
1,000	101⅜	2,000	104½
Col & So 1st 4s		San A & A P 4s	
4,000	83¼	30,000	83¼
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s		10,000	83½
		Sonthn Pac 4s	
5,000	173	5,000	94
1,000	172¾	3,000	94¼
5,000	173	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	172¾	10,000	117¼
Consol Toh 4s		16,000	117
25,000	64⅜	So Ry, St L Div, 4s	
1,000	64½	3,000	96⅜
60,000	64⅜	Term Assn, St L gen refg 4s	
22,000	64⅞	10,000	99¼
115,000	65	Third Av con 4s	
60,000	65¼	14,000	94¾
1,000	65⅛	25,000	95¼
103,000	65¾	1,000	95
20,000	65¾	32,000	95¼
10,000	65¾	Ulster & Del 4s	
20,000	65¾	93	
5,000	65⅝	Un Pac 1st 4s	
15,000	65½	5,000	105½
15,000	65¾	Un Pac conv 4s	
5,000	65¾	17,000	102¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Day's Trading Devoted Largely to Local Traction Issues — Steel Outlook— Gov't's August Crop Report.

Outside of the tractions and a very limited number of other issues yesterday's market was dull and uninteresting. The general course of the market indicated the tendency to advance in the absence of any specific influence of a sufficiently unfavorable character to induce extensive short selling, but the average improvement for the day was scarcely more than might be expected to result sympathetically from the aggressive buying of a few issues, which brought about a 5½ point advance in Metropolitan Securities, and more moderate gains in the few issues outside of the tractions, which commanded the attention of traders. The Grangers were favored by a reaction in the grain markets and by the prospect of the publication after the close of the market of the Government crop report, which was expected to show a condition of wheat, the crop about which most doubt has been raised, that would compare very favorably with recent private estimates, and thus serve to some extent to offset the most recent reports of great damage to the wheat crop, especially in the Northwest. Steel preferred, to which relatively little attention was paid owing to the greater attractions offered in other quarters, was heavy despite the firm tone of the market in general. The Iron Age's review of the situation indicates that during the past month the production of iron was still in excess of consumption, although at the end of the month the active furnace capacity had been brought down to a level with current requirements. If the improvement which many expect in the next month or two materializes, the position of the Steel Trust may shortly be much improved, but the addition of 46,000 tons to the stock of pig iron, despite a much curtailed output during the first month of the present quarter, is not an auspicious beginning.

The Department of Agriculture's report of the condition of the crops, issued after the close of the market, was no worse in any respect than had been expected, and in some was better. The decline in the condition of Spring wheat from 93.7 in July to 87.5 in the August report was bad enough, particularly in view of the admitted fact that the damage from rust since the beginning of the months has been considerable, and that therefore the actual condition is worse than indicated by the department's report, but in the improvement reported in the condition of the corn crop there is compensation for at least some of the damage to wheat. The improvement in the condition of corn from 86.4 in July to 87 in the present report brings that crop above the condition at this time in 1902, in which year the record corn crop was raised. This promises fair for the size of this year's production of corn, and may well lessen the disappointment over the lessening of the wheat crop, first by floods and then by rust.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	⅞
Am. Locomotive	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅝
Am. Locom. pf	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Smelting	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Am. Sugar	1	People's Gas	½
Am. Sugar pf	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Rock Island	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Rock Island pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Consol. Gas	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Den. & Rio G. pf	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Distillers Sec	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Minot Central	½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Lake E. & W. pf	1	Texas & Pacific	¾
Manhattan	½	Third Avenue	1
Met. Securities	5½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅞	Wabash	⅝

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Am. Ice pf	⅝	North American	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1½	Ontario & Western	½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Rubber Goods pf	1⅜
Corn Prod. pf	½	Tenn. Coal & I	1½
Nat. Lead pf	½	U. S. Pipe	½
		Westinghouse	1½

Bonds Advanced.

Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	1¼	St. P., M. & M., E. Met. St. Ref. 4s	1
Pac. of Mo. 2d	1⅛	Minn. 5s	5½
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1¼	Va. Mid. gen	2½
		Wabash deb. B	1¼

Bond Declined.

Chi. Term. Trans. 4s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 10	497,123
To date this year	65,613,327
Corresponding date last year	103,104,165

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 10	$2,998,500
To date this year	$386,523,500
Corresponding date last year	$426,118,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway common stock.
Consolidated Gas and Electric Corporation (San Francisco).
United States Cast Iron Pipe Co. preferred stock.

STERLING RULES STRONG.

Sterling exchange remained decidedly strong yesterday, although there were no further advances either in demand sterling or in cables. The latter ruled at $4.89 and demand at about $4.8840. These were considered about top prices for the reason that any further advance would make the export of gold profitable and thus bring about an automatic check to any further rise in exchange. Whether or not gold will go out on Saturday is still an open question. This will depend very largely on the rates which may prevail on Friday. If perchance they have receded by that time, a shipment would be very improbable, but, on the other hand, if they should advance just a little further, gold is likely to be sent. The opinion was expressed in some quarters yesterday where much attention has been given to the question of sending gold to London, that even if the movement is started it would soon stop. It was thought that probably $5,000,000 would be the limit of the shipments. Some long bills made their appearance yesterday, but they were principally renewals.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 2.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alpha sold at .10, 300 Best & Belcher at .64 and .65, 400 Brunswick at .18, 200 Bullion at .25, 500 Comstock at .09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 300 Little Chief at .05, 100 Mexican at .08, 100 Portland at 1.70.

THOMPSON BACK; WON'T TALK.

Republic Company's President Silent on Cut in Steel Billet Rate.

Alexis W. Thompson, President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, arrived at the offices of the concern in this city yesterday, but declined to discuss the contract under which his company is supposed to have cut the steel billet rates. No meeting of the pool has as yet been called. The Nut and Bolt Association at its meeting in this city next week will probably reaffirm its schedule. The merger of the Southern Iron companies is now understood to have been definitely postponed.

The Iron Age in its issue to-day will say: "A good deal of fuss is being made over the question whether the Republic-Pittsburg Steel conversion arrangement is or is not a technical violation of the rules of the Billet Association. That 'gentlemen's agreement' has been of so little consequence for so long a time that its final collapse should not create a ripple. In the trade it has long been regarded as a very much more serious matter that evasions of the terms of the heam and plate agreement are claimed to be taking place. These are quite rigid pools, whose disruption would force a readjustment in important interests. The rail pool has little more to expect during the present year."

KINGS COUNTY FIRE QUITS.

Atlas Assurance Co. of London Takes Over Risks of Brooklyn Concern.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company, which for fifty years has been one of Brooklyn's leading financial corporations, ceased to make out new policies yesterday. All of the interests of the Kings County Company have been taken over by the Atlas Assurance Company of London, which since January, 1899, has held a controlling interest in the local corporation. Frank Lock, manager of the Atlss for the Eastern and Southern States, has heen the President of the Brooklyn company since then.

In 1870 the Kings County Company erected the building now occupied hy it on lower Broadway, Brooklyn. At one time it paid 20 per cent. in dividends to its stockholders. The Baltimore fire cost the concern $40,000, but the last half year's figures show a profit.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom hy Adrian H. Muller & Son:

100 shares Twin City Rapid Transit Company preferred, 156¼.
$5,000 New York and East River Gas Company first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 109¾.
50 shares Manhattan Trust Company, 490.
19 shares National Bank of Commerce, 210.
$500 Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, Series A, due February, 1952, coupons February and August, 56.
25 shares Chatham Nstional Bank, 337.
40 shares National Bank of Commerce, 210.
50 shares City National Bank, $100 each, 261¼.
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 570½.
50 shares Nassau Bank of New York, 190½.
100 shares Philippine Transportation and Construction Company, 35c. per share.
50 shares Linden Cemetery Association of New Jersey, (hypothecated,) $500 the lot.
50 shares Rosedale Cemetery Association of New Jersey, (hypothecated,) $685 the lot.
$10,000 Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, interest June and December, 95.
18 shares North American Trust Company, 250.

AUGUST CROP REPORT.

Black Rust Rumors Discredited—Spring Wheat Prospect Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the condition of corn on Aug. 1 to have been 87.3, as compared with 86.4 last month, 78.7 on Aug. 1, 1903, 86.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 83.5.

Preliminary returns indicate a Winter wheat crop of ahout 333,400,000 hushels, or an average of 12.3 hushels per acre, as compared with 12.3 bnshels per acre last year, as finally estimated.

The average condition of Spring wheat on Aug. 1 was 87.5, as compared with 93.7 last month, 77.1 on Aug. 1, 1903, 89.7 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 81.2.

Rust has made its appearance in a number of counties in the Northwest, but except as to South Dekota it is chiefly in late or supplemental reports that reference is made to it, and such reports being somewhat conflicting in character it is evidently too early to estimate definitely the extent of the damage resulting from it.

The average condition of the oat crop on Aug. 1 was 86.6, as compared with 89.8 last month, 79.5 on Aug. 1, 1903, 89.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year Angust average of 82.7.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 5.4 per cent., as compared with 7.4 per cent. of the crop of 1902 in farmers' hands one-year ago, 4.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands two years ago, and a nine-year average of 7.4 per cent.

The average condition of barley on Aug. 1 was 88.1, against 88.5 one month ago, 83.4 on Aug. 1, 1903, 90.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 83.2.

The average condition of Spring rye on Aug. 1 was 91.8, as compared with 90.8 one month ago, 87.2 on Aug. 1, 1903, 90.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 88.2.

The acreage of buckwbeat is less than that of last year by about 10,800 acres, or 1.3 per cent.

The average condition of huckwbeat on Aug. 1 was 92.8, as compared with 93.8 on Aug. 1, 1903, 91.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 90.3.

The average conditiou of flax on Aug. 1 was 78.9, as compared with 86.6 one month ago, and 80.3 on Aug. 1, 1903.

The average condition of tohacco on Aug. 1 was 87.9, as compared with 85.3 one month ago, 82.9 on Aug. 1, 1903, and a five-year average of 81.1.

The condition of potatoes on Aug. 1 was 94.1, as compared with 93.9 one month ago, 87.2 on Aug. 1, 1903, 94.8 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 84.6.

Preliminary returns indicate an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the hay acreage.

The average condition of timothy hay on Aug. 1 was 94.0, as compared with 92.2 on Aug. 1, 1903, 90.0 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a nine-year average of 85.0.

Reports as to the production of clover indicate that nearly a full crop will be harvested. In point of quality the crop of clover is well up to high medium grade.

The average condition of pasture on Aug. 1 was 95.5, as compared with 95.8 one month ago, 94.9 on Aug. 1, 1903, 97.1 at the corresponding date in 1902, and an eight-year average of 84.5.

The average condition of rice on Aug. 1 was 90.2, as compared with 88.2 one month ago and 92.0 on Aug. 1, 1903.

Statistician Brown of the Produce Exchange, on the basis of the Government report, made the following calculations:

WINTER WHEAT.	Aug., 1904.	July, 1904.	Aug., 1903.
Yield per acre, in bushels	12.3	13.7	12.4
Crop, bushels	333,400,000	371,044,000	410,526,000

This estimate is made with the proviso that the acreage and out-turn are subject to correction after exact area is known. The area is assumed to be unchanged. The final crop last year was 399,867,250 and in 1902 411,788,666, so that the indicated crop is already 66,000,000 hushels behind last year's actual crop. There is shown a decrease of 40,000,000 hushels since July.

SPRING WHEAT.	Aug., 1904.	July, 1904.	Aug., 1903.
Acreage	17,140,800		
Crop, hushels	272,539,000	293,108,000	239,877,000
Yield, bushels	15.9	17.1	13.9

The actual crop last year was 237,954,585 hushels, so that the present indicated crop migbt decrease 40,000,000 bushels and yet he as large as last year's crop.

The corn crop, with a yield of 27.9 and an acreage of 91,930,000, is estimated at 2,564,841,000 hushels, compared with a final crop of 2,244,176,625 bushels last year. The indicated figures exceed even the crop of 1902, which was the record crop.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A movement is said to be under way in the City of Mexico for the organization of a $1,000,000 fire and marine insurance company.

The Boston Stock Exchange and the banks of that city will be closed Tuesday, Aug. 16, Grand Army Day.

Ten shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange at 208½.

Button Trust Declared Bankrupt.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—The United Button Company, a Delaware corporation, with a capital of $3,000,000, was declared an involuntary bankrupt in the United States court here to-day. The company has factories in various sections of New England. Last year it did a business of over $900,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Various Tips Circulated About Possible Metropolitan Mergers.

Tractions the Leaders of the Market—Southern Pacific and Sugar Other Strong Features.

All sorts of tips in regard to the future course of the tractions were current in the Street yesterday, those on Metropolitan Street Railway being reinforced hy predictions of higher prices for Metropolitan Securities, Interhorough, and Manhattan. Even the most modest of the predictions were enough to promise large profits to those who would put their trust in them, but the Street was as much in the dark as ever as to the precise manner in which the general uplifting of the traction stocks was to be brought about. Early in the session it was seen that Metropolitan was under pressure in the form of profit-taking sales, hut these were so well taken that the traders were emboldened to work for still higher prices despite the profit taking by those who had bought lower down. For a time they were successful, but after advancing 1½ points over Tuesday's high price the stock yielded under a continuance of the same selling that had been encountered early in the day. It dropped over 2 points, but rallied enough before the close to show a net gain of an eighth of a point.

Metropolitan Securities Takes the Lead.

The pace that Metropolitan Street Railway had lost was taken up by Metropolitan Securities, and to this issue and to Interborough in the outside market was transferred the task of making the tractions the speculative favorites of the day. From 88¾, Metropolitan Securities rose to 94¾, almost without a halt, and even at the close reacted so little that its net gain amounted to 5½ points. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the buying of Metropolitan Securities did not look as good as that in Metropolitan Street Railway, but the buying was good enough to put the stock up without meeting with any serious opposition, and the general disposition was to accept the stock's advance as an additional indication that a traction deal is under consideration if not actually accomplished.

The Strength of Southern Pacific.

The buyers of Southern Pacific stock were reported to be taking also practically all the rights that were offered which seemed to refute the argument advanced by some that the strength of Southern Pacific meant nothing more than that a market was being made for the new preferred stock issue. Union Pacific was moderately active and fairly strong, hut the buying of the stock seemed far less persistent than that in Southern Pacific, which made a net gain of 1⅝ points.

The Movement in Sugar.

American Sugar rose an even point on trading in about 30,000 shares. It is believed by many that Sugar has been steadily accumulated for some time past in preparation for a sharp upward movement. Insiders are credited with a substantial share of the recent buying. The interests that handle the market for Sugar are given credit for much patience in the preparation of their market plans, and, though sharp upward movements in the stock have been frequent, the earlier stages of the campaign usually consume considerable time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $175,226,519; balances, $10,884,765; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,340,631.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: sixty days, $4.8550@$4.8560; demand, $4.8840@$4.8845; cables, $4.89@$4.8905.

Commercial bills were $4.85¾. Continental hills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 95 and 95½ less 1-32; guilders, 40⅛ less 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c. discount. Chicago—20c preminm. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying at par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Money was in active demand and scarce in the market to-day, and a large amount of business was done with the Bank of England. Besides the Settlement, harvest requirements affected the market. Discounts hardened.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quietly irregular, heing affected mainly by the monetary conditions. The operations were mostly professional. The market closed with a better tone.

Consols were dull, but recovered at the close.

Americans opened steady at parity, improved later, and closed firm.

Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prics: Consols for money, 87 15-16; consols for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 80¼; Atchison preferred, 98¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅜; Canadian Pacific, 128½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 35¼; Chicago Great Western, 15; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 151⅜; De Beers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 75; Erie, 25½; Erie first preferred, 64¾; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 137; Louisville and Nashville, 120¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20¼; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 63¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Wetsern, 32; Pennsylvania, 61¾; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 27⅛; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 8; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 52¼; Union Pacific, 99; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12¼; United States Steel, preferred, 62; Wabash, 17¼; Wabash preferred, 37½; Spanish Fours, 85¼.

Bar silver steady, 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent.

The amount of hullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £79,000.

Gold premium at Madrid 38 and at Lisbon 18.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes 98f. 5c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was irregular. International securities were neglected and local stocks were active. The market for coal shares was agitated by the great struggle to get control of the Hibernia Company.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 47½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Only Routine Decisions Handed Down by General Appraisers.

Only routine decisions involving no new ruling in customs law were handed down yesterday hy the Board of United States General Appraisers. Protests overruled were hy Maresi & Co., the estate of C. B. Rouss, J. P. McGovern & Brother, the H. B. Claflin Company, the Hormiguero Central Company, Averil Mannier, and J. B. Martin, New York.

Protests sustained were by R. H. Breldenbach, L. Gandolfi & Co., and Huesel Brueckman & Lorhacher, New York; George Borgfeldt & Co., Boston; Herman Brothers, Louisville; the S. C. Herhst Importing Company, Milwaukee; George Jackson, Denver; David Nicholson, St. Louis, and T. B. Vandegriff & Co., Chicago. Protests partially sustained were hy George Borgfeldt & Co., Delschlager Brothers, and Luyties Brothers, New York; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; Weideman & Co., Cleveland, and the Glasner & Barzen Distilling and Importing Company, and the Morrin Powers Mercantile Company, Kansas City.

AGAINST UNDERWRITING FIRM.

Baltimore Fire Losers Declare Local Lloyds Men Are Insolvent.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Associated Underwriters at South and North American Lloyds of 19 Liberty Street by Robert Van Iderstine, attorney for three creditors who suffered losses in the big Baltimore fire and have been unable to collect on their insurance. This is the first petition ever filed under the present bankrupt act in this city against Lloyds underwriters.

The claims of the petitioning creditors are: J. E. Smith Company, $789; Silherman & Todes, $2,000, and Rennous, Kleinle & Co., $1,219. It was alleged that the concern is insolvent, has committed numerous acts of bankruptcy, has transferred property to creditors to give preference, among them being $4 to Crump & Redkopf Co., and $1,100 to the Belle Hickey Manufacturing Company of St. Louis.

CLOAKMAKERS CLOSE UP.

Two Firms Said to Have Removed Stock —Doors Locked.

The place of business of Herman Mayer & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 35 East Twentieth Street, has been closed since Monday, and it is said that all the stock has been removed. It is also said that when the employes went to work on Monday they could not get in. Herman Mayer started the business in December, 1900. On March 8 their business assets were practically destroyed by fire. It is said their effects were insured for $25,000, and they received $17,000 cash from the insurance companies in settlement.

The place of business of Brody & Eisenberg, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 332 Canal Street, has been closed up since Saturday last, and it is said that everything has been removed from the place.

Italian Merchants' Officers.

The Board of Directors of the Italian Chamber of Commerce yesterday announced the election of the following officers for the coming year: President—Antonio Zucca; Vice President—Francesca Romeo; Secretary—G. R. Schroeder, and Treasurer—P. P. Acritelli.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PAUL J. ZSATKOBICH.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received two executions aggregating $1,482, against Paul J. Zsatobich, publisher of Russian and Slav papers at 522 Fifth Street, in favor of Boniface Schaler. When the sheriff went to the place to make a levy he found it empty and was informed that everything had been removed on Monday and taken to New Jersey. Mr. Zsatkobich has carried on publications for four years.

Out of Town.

WILMINGTON, Del.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the Diamond Steel Company. Subpoenas were issued to be served on the officers of the company, and the matter will come before Judge Bradford on next Friday.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LIFSHITZ & ADAMS.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court, has appointed Lorenzo Ullo receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Lifshitz & Adams, manufactrners of shirt waists at 96 Greene Street, on the application of W. B. Conrad & Co., creditors for $1,127. It was stated that there are outstanding accounts of $1,000, and $1,800 due the firm from a fire insurance company for a fire loss. There was a fire recently at their place of business, the stock was largely damaged hy fire and water, and needs to be preserved so that it may not decay.

BREAKSTONE, GROSSMAN & CO., (CORPORATION.)—A list of creditors of Breakstone, Grossman & Co., (Corporation,) wholesale grocers of 188 Second Street, was filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court. There are forty-seven creditors named in the list, and the liahilities aggregate $19,707. Among the creditors are Joseph Frank, $5,500; Abraham Elfenheim, $5,000; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $4,500, and the Hecker, Jones, Jewell Company, $1,048.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 10, the first name being that of the dehtor:

ALBERT, Isidor—Merchants' Finance Company	$30
ARNDT, Paul—A. W. Scheiling	89
BATES, Charles A., and Henry V. Brandenberg—Whitmier & Filbrick Company.	293
BATES, Charles A., and Henry V. Brandenberg—Whitmier & Filbrick Company.	327
BURKE, John—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, costs.	113
BEEBO, Harry J.—W. L. Sexton & Co.	217
CULLEN, John P.—New York Telephone Company	153
CLARK, James F., and George F. Sweeney —New York Telephone Company	74
COHEN, Louis—State Bank	666
CARTER, Frank R.—O. Oestreicher	427
CONNOLLY, James B.—J. M. Raymond	64
CELENTANO, Joseph—L. Marchesini and another	45
COWEN, Abraham W., and Rosa Stiffsonn, administratrix—R. Stiffsonn	3,317
DE WITT, Henry C.—Congress Brewing Company	422
COCHRANE, Charles E.—New York Telephone Company	85
CORNELL, Joseph A.—New York Telephone Company	62
CACCAVAJO, Joseph—New York Telephone Company	48
CORNELL, Joseph A.—New York Telephone Company	64
DELGADO, Joseph A.—New York Telephone Company	47
ERICKMANN, Anne—New York Telephone Company	82
FREUDENBERGER, Adolph — F. F. Lowenfels	69
FOSTER, Albert T.—H. Taber	129
FORTUNATO, Michael—J. Brahm	50
FLIEGMAN, Jacob—New York Telephone Company	40
FRANK, Louis—New York Telephone Company	26
GLENDENING, Mary—J. Wissenfelder	86
HORTON, Charles E.—H. O'Neill & Co.	28
HEISE, Frederick—F. F. Lowenfels	148
GUNN, Archie—New York Telephone Company	36
GRIFFITHS, Thomas W.—New York Telephone Company	46
GRAY, Nellie—New York Telephone Company	33
GOLDSMITH, Adolph L.—United Electric Light and Power Company	116
BONDHUS & CO.—E. M. Bloomberg and another	119
GILMAN, Joseph—F. A. Beyea	80
WILSON AND PLIMMER COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	41
THE BEAUCHAMP REALTY COMPANY —O. J. Stevens	173
THE DAVOUST COMPANY—C. W. Chapin	266
D. J. MINTON COMPANY—F. Persks	45
EGGERS, George W.—N. G. Goldbacher, costs	124
CAMPBELL, James A., and Joseph O. Clement—American Parquetry Company.	79
KLEINFELD, Max, and Gustav Salzman —Monroe Bank	256
LUF, Charles B.—D. R. Rodgers	280
LOCHMAN, Louis, Jr.—W. P. Williams	126
LEWIN, Samuel L.—Berger Manufacturing Company	76
MORRISON, Morris, and Jacob Corday—L. Levin	29
MEYER, William—G. T. Lawrence and another	15
MARCUS, John—E. C. Goetting	54
MALLON, Patrick—P. W. Cullinan, Com.	307
NICHOLS, Robert G.—C. R. Rogers and another	74
PACHT, Phillip—L. G. Oatheimer	241
PARKER, Franklin M.—W. Forman	67
RAE, Frank B.—M. Morrison and another	37
SCHEUBEL, Frank—Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.	175
SCHMITZ, Arnold—A. Haefell	544
SNIDEMAN, Samuel—O. V. Fornes	166
SCANLON, Edward—S. Elkan	50
SCANLON, Edward—S. Elkan	29
TRESCH, Peter H.—I. Baumann	64
TEITEL, Henry—M. Abramovich	73
TAYLOR, Louis R.—United Electric Light and Power Company	16
WARD, Patrick—A. Martinez, costs	88

Judgments Vacated.

CORN, Henry—M. R. Howard and another, Aug. 2, 1904	$6,337
FREIDMAN, Robert—Tenement House Department of New York, May 24, 1904	252
SCHRADE, Jacob L.—J. H. O'Connor and another, June 9, 1902	65

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BINGHAM, Ada E., William H., and James—D. L. Marsh, March 19, 1903	$114
BINGHAM, Ada E., William H., and James—D. L. Marsh, March 22, 1902	10,622
DONNELLY, Catherine A.—E. Donahne, July 25, 1904	224
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT Company—M. Nolan, administrator, Aug. 3, 1904	275
PETTY, William S.—S. Emery, July 9, 1904	108
SMITH, John—J. E. Nichols and another, Oct. 23, 1903	102
WALDRON, Charles P.—M. A. Blauvelt, Nov. 4, 1901	2,304

Judgment Canceled.

DAVID, Nellie—G. H. Draper, March 13, 1903	$7,187

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Aug. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of Appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Albany Road	26—Yates vs Siedenbach
2—In re Summit Av	27—In re East 205th St
3—In re West 170th St	28—In re Carroll
4—Morris vs Press Pub Co	29—People, &c, vs Glass
5—Wright vs Campbell	30—King vs Irving
6—Allen vs Ward	31—Stamler vs Grant
7—Derby vs Brandt	32—Morgan vs Darfee
8—Barber Asphalt Pav Co vs Grout	33—City of New York vs Lane
9—Reilly vs Travers Bros Co	34—Grinberg vs Alexander
10—Same vs same	35—Le Brantz vs Conklin
11—Am Transfer Co vs Borgfeldt	36—Henry vs Alexander
12—In re Albany Road	37—In re Denison
13—In re West 170th St	38—Whalen vs Mahony
14—In re Hermit Av	39—Nasser vs Maronites Young Men's Ass'n
15—H. B. Claflin Co vs Shoctak	40—In re Carroll
16—Goidstein vs Auslander	41—Levenson vs City of New York
17—Penhollow vs Penhollow	42—Ludwig & Co vs Steckel
18—Conolly vs Goodwin	43—Easton Foundry & Mach Co vs Langley
19—Amer Transfer Co vs George Borgfeldt Co	44—Warwick vs Kahn
20—Van Kannel Revolving Door Co vs Astor	45—In re Union Elec Supply Co
21—Klinker vs Niemann	46—Heisaner vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
22—Rensens vs Mig & Selling Co	47—Georgetown, &c, R R Co vs Georgetown Dock, &c, Co
23—Falck vs Faick	48—Cohn vs Berman
24—Same vs same	
25—Davis vs Rosenberg	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Christian B. Isham, Jonas Sanger, Annie C. George, Frank E. Saeger,	Bridget White, Edward D. Forest, Mary A. Russell

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Iselin for the People.

1—John Rudell	16—John Kish
2—Vincenzo Ribostello, Salvatore Prisco	17—Fred Heemsooth
3—Minnie Washington, Mary Williams	18—Isidor Rosenthal
4—Michael Parker	19—Fred Palmer
5—Samuel Gary	20—Michael Kearney, James Brady
6—Charles E. Green	Pleadings.
7—William Thomas	1—Ada Heart
8—Titus Jenkins	2—John Lyons
9—John Mannion	3—William Fuller
10—Moses Willis	4—Bessie Burns
11—Philip Watkins, William Freeman	5—Isaac Davis
12—William Anderson	6—Melville Forrester
13—David Schlesinger	7—Annie Manning
14—Frank Murphy	8—James Shea
15—Frank Kennedy	9—Arthur J. Mallon
	10—Martin Mullady
	11—Morgan T. James

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People.

1—Vito Acolino	10—Tony Corpo
2—Michael Schinsky	11—James Connelly, James Fawcett
3—James O'Donnell	12—Louis Mallory
4—May Rogers	13—John Hertz, Morris Cohen
5—John Dahli	14—Thomas Walsh
6—George Koenig	15—Michael Voicare
7—Charles Petersen, Carl Udellus	16—Joseph M. Conte
8—Edward Perry	
9—Bertha King	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Joseph H. Comstock vs. Andrew J. Munzer—William Klein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re Goelet—William C. Arnold. Seymour Realty Company vs. Judson—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Urbach—Harold C. Knoeppel.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	58¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	41@43
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.80
Cotton, middling	10.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	27
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	23.15
Tallow, prime	04½
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	08
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	17½@17¾

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—No. 2 Spring

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interesting Deal on Maiden Lane, Near William Street—Buyer for $275,000 Residence on East Sixty-Second Street—Other Sales by Brokers.

Charles B. Van Valen has sold for James M. Fitzpatrick to James Gibson, Jr., the five-story building 57 Maiden Lane, on lot 25 by 142. Mr. Gibson has already resold, through the same broker, the rear 50 feet of the property to the North River Insurance Company, which will utilize the parcel in connection with its nine-story building at 93 to 97 William Street, adjoining at the rear. The front part of 57 Maiden Lane, 25 by 92, will be ueed by Mr. Gibson for restaurant purposes after extensive alterations have been completed. This property was at one time under contract of sale to the Provident Realty Company, the President of which, David Levy, committed suicide several months ago. The deal, however, was never completed, and as the result of proceedings to compel the specific performance of the contract Mr. Fitzpatrick bought in the property at auction for $150,000.

Fine House Sold on 62d Street.

Collins & Collins have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin the new six-story American basement dwelling at 8 East Sixty-second Street. The house has a frontage of 25 feet, and is built to the full depth of the lot, 100.5 feet. It was designed by Architect John H. Duncan, and compares favorably with any of the fine residences built speculatively east of Central Park. The name of the buyer is withheld by the brokers for the present. The price is not announced, although it is known that the house has been held at $270,000. The adjoining dwelling, 6 East Sixty-second Street, was bought last December by Daniel J. Sully.

Dwelling Sold on the Heights.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Edgar M. Barber the three-story limestone-front dwelling 594 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, on lot 16 by 75.

Max Marx is the buyer of the eleven lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, sold recently by the Kerner estate.

Liberty Street Building Leased.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased the five-story building 23 Liberty Street for Mrs. M. W. White to Frederick S. James & Co., insurance agents.

Greenwich Street Parcel Conveyed.

The property on the west side of Greenwich Street, 59.9 feet north of Rector Street, 49.11 by 91.7, was conveyed yesterday by Isabel M. Helm to George R. Smith. This parcel is directly opposite the site recently purchased by the United States Express Company on Rector Street, extending from Trinity Place to Greenwich Street.

East 74th Street Transactions.

Henry Bergman has sold for Herman Simon to Isaac Stroh and Isaac Grossman the six-story tenement 224 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Charles & David Stern have sold to Emanuel Lederer 150 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 72.

Abram Bachrach hae bought the four five-story tenements 404 to 410 East Sixty-third Street, on plot 100 by 100.5.

Operator Buys on St. Ann's Avenue.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Kaliski & Lowensohn the two five-story double flats 278 and 280 St. Ann's Avenue, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street each 27.1 by 102.

Ferdinand Hecht is reported to have sold to Rothschild & Kallman thirteen lots on the east side of Trinity Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets.

Max E. Schmidt has sold to Abraham Wolf the two-story dwelling 1,372 Prospect Avenue, 25 by 90 by 30 by 110.

Jacob Gold and H. Siegel have bought 1,010 and 1,012 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

W. Anapol has sold for Bernhard Petzlodt to I. L. Michael, Lot 346 in the Mapes esate tract at West Farms; also, for Miss Nellie Cafferty, Lot 347; also, for Charles J. Ryan to Mrs. Minnie Sapolsky, the two-story dwelling on Lots 182 and 183 on Commonwealth Avenue.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Nos. 223 and 225 East 119th St, for six-story brick tenements and stores, 40x87.11; M. Feller of 427 East 122d St, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 402 East 14th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 24.6x94.11; J. Cohen, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 128 East 84th St, for a five-story brick tenement and stores, 25.6x90.2; C. Hsrrmann of 155 East 82d St, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East 52d St, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 204 East 88th St, for two-story brick office and lofts, 36.8x100.8; W. S. P. Shields, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 327 to 331 East 105th St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 30x87.11; S. La Sala of 335 East 106th St, owner; L. C. Maurer of 603 West 26th St, architect; cost, $70,000.

114th St, e s, 130 ft w of 3d Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 60x87.11; D. Amolsky of 419 East 85th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $42,000.

No. 204 to 208 East 112th St, for a six-story tenement and stores, 60x88; H. Rand of 210 East 104th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $42,000.

No. 233 East 80th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 26.3x89.2; I. Kleinfeld of 190 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $38,000.

Honeywell Av, e s, 100 ft s of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 60x49; J. A. Warch of 935 East 177th St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $19,000.

Westchester Av, s s, 100 ft w of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x58; Mary Downey, Garden Place, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

ANTHONY AV, 2,657, w s, 25x100; Lena Schneider to D. J. Creedon 100

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 135th St, 25x90; Abraham Stierman to David Miller, (mtg $15,300) 100

BROOK AV, 1,302, e s, 18.6x100.6; Louis F. Kuntz to Jacob Diamond and others, (mtg $5,000) 7,000

BRYANT ST, w s, 91.8 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; George N. Maander to Margarer Bradley, (mtg $925) 1,425

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 183d St, runs e 179 ft to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x e 93x w 59x s 100x w 120 to e s of Creston Av x n 193; Jacob A. Zimmermann to George B. McEntyre, ½ part, all title 1

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 183d St, runs e 179 ft to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x s 93x w 59x s 100x w 120 to e s of Creston Av x n 193; George B. McEntyre to Eureka Realty Company, all liens 1

FOREST AV, 2,105, w s, 20x57.6; Morris Epstein to Sophie Epstein, (mtg $8,000) 100

FOREST AV, 1,107, w s, 20x87.6; Saul L. Kowarsky to Jennie Kowarsky, (mtg $8,000) 100

GREENWICH ST, w s, 59.9 ft n of Rector St, 49.11x91.7x49.7x90.11; Isabel M. Helm to George R. Smith and others, (mtg $35,000) 100

GROVE ST, s s, 150 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x99x25x100.2; Charles C. McKeever to Edward Nicholson, all title, E. & S. 100

GROVE ST, 58, s s, 25x99x25x100.2; Eleanor McKeever and another, by guardian, to Edward Nicholson, all title 4,907

HOUSTON ST, 310 East, 22.8x106.6x36.8x110.6; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Charles J. Weinstein, (mtg $2,900) 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; Gustav Frey and others to Albert Brandt, (mtg $16,000) 100

LOT 260, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Jacob P. Spengler to Bridget O'Hare 100

LOT 530, map of Gleason property; J. J. Gleason to John P. McGuiness 500

LOTS 24, 64, 65, 72, and 73, map of Cehrle Park; Thomas L. Feitner, referee, to Joseph Wittner 3,500

MULBERRY ST, 42, e s; Catherina d'Anglemont to Michael Bandin 100

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 116th St, 12.6x94; Louis Meryash to Samuel Greenstein, (mtg $35,000) 100

POND PLACE, n w s, 100 ft n of 197th St, 50x125; Sarah E. White to Emil Burkhardt and another 3,500

WESTCHESTER AV, 910 to 914, corner of Robbins Av; Essie Eisenberg to Daniel L. Korn, (mtg $36,750) 100

WEST END AV, 914, e s, 20x90; Oakleigh Thorne to Joseph C. Schramm, B. & S., Ca. 100

ZULETT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, runs e 617x e e 180x s w 108 to n s of Cornell Av x w 448x n 100x w 50x e 100 n s of Cornell Av x w 100x n 200 to Zulett Av, except 8 lots on Zulett Av; Jacob A. Zimmermann to George B. McEntyre, ½ part 1

ZULETT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, runs e 617x s e 180x s w 108 to n s of Cornell Av x w 448x n 100x w 50x s 100 to n s of Cornell Av x w 100x n 200 to Zulett Av, except 8 lots on Zulett Av; George B. McEntyre to Eureka Realty Company 1

1ST AV, s s, 130.6 ft e of 4th St, 33x87.6, Wakefield; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Charles M. Preston, as receiver, (mtg $1,300) 400

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Samuel Levy to Lena Levy, (mtg $17,000) 100

1ST AV, 938, e s, 25.1x74; Nathan Adelsdorfer to Catherine Blessy, (mtg $11,000) 1

9TH AV, 73, e s, 19.1x100; Charles Luherger to Nellie M. Luherger, (mtg $8,000) 1

9TH AV, n w corner of 35th St, 24.9x80; George L. Wagner to Catherine M. Pieper and others, ¼ part, all title 1

11TH ST, s s, 205.10 ft e of University Place, 25x94.9; William H. Siegman to Emanuel Heilner and another, (mtg $95,000) 1

15TH ST, s s, 73.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x77.4; Benjamin J. Strlem to Stephen J. Korzineck, (mtg $14,000) 100

19TH ST, s e, 405 ft e of 1st Av, 50x114, Wakefield; M. J. Keogh to L. M. Meillard 700

20TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92; Arthur D. Truax to Charles M. Preston, as receiver, (mtg $95,400) 5,000

26TH ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; J. Harvey Griffin to Griffin Roofing Company, L. I. C., (mtg $11,500) 1

45TH ST, n s, 141 ft w of 1st Av, 159x100.5; 45th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 150x200.10 to 44th St; 44th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.5; Annie Hachemeister and another to the Frederick Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company, quitclaim 1

57TH ST, 541 West, 25.1x100.5; Max Rollnick to Irving Bechrach and another, (mtg $11,500) 100

62D ST, 224 West, 25x100.5; Charles H. S. Brown to William H. Ross, (mtg $15,000) 100

73D ST, 171 West, 17x102.2; Wallace Stuart to George R. Cannon, (mtg $1,500) 1

75TH ST, 228 East, 20.4x102.2; Leon Dauher to Morris Fink and others, (mtg $9,400) 100

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; William Gruner to Gustav Goodmann, (mtg $9,000) 100

93D ST, 173 West, 17x90.10 to Apthorp's Lane x17x91.8; Andrew A. Bibby to Annie L. Demorest, (mtg $11,000) 100

97TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.11; Lucia Albano to Joseph Rabinowitz, (mtg $10,500) 100

97TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.11; Israel Finkelstein to Lucia Albano, quitclaim 1

103D ST, s s, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; George D. Judson to John Palmer, (mtg $42,500) 100

105TH ST, 334 East, 18.9x100.9; Lily Horenburger and another to Sarah Siegel, (mtg $17,000) 19,000

105TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 37.6x100.9; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Heyman Romm, (mtg $10,000) 100

107TH ST, 219 East, 25x100.11; Moses Miller to David Miller, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) 100

108TH ST, 220 East, 24.6x100.11; Herris Taschmen to Filippo Pippo, (mtg $9,000) 100

116TH ST, 64 West, 25x84.7x20.3x92.9; L. C. Anwell to Frederick O. Dettmers 1

116TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 100x½ block; William Bachrach and another to Annie Rollnick, (mtg $63,000) 100

119TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; Henry Ficken to A. J. Larkin 1

129TH ST, n s, 261 and 263 West, 50x99.11; James C. Sinclair to David F. Batcher, (mtg $70,000) 1

141ST ST, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Fleischman Realty and Construction Company to George N. Bohiker, (mtg $23,000) 100

141ST ST, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Fleischman Realty anad Construction Company to Louis Isaac and another, (mtg $29,000) 100

182D ST, s s, 84.3 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 72x57.9x72.10x72.11; Patrick S. McEntyre to Eureka Realty Company 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBANO, Lucia, to Edward Winslow; 97th St, 227 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,500

BERARDINI, Michael, to Catharine d'Augiemont; Mulberry St, 42, due Aug. 1, 1909 18,000

BOHLKEN, George N., to Fleischman Realty and Construction Company; 141st St, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $29,000, 2 years 5,000

BRADLEY, Margaret, to George H. Mander; Bryant St, w s, 91.8 ft s of Freeman St, 2 years, 4½ per cent 925

BRANDT, Albert, to Gustav Frey; Lexington Av, w s, 150.11 ft n of 97th St, prior mtg $16,000, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent. 4,000

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Park Mortgage Company; Jansen Av, n w e, 23.11 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

BRANDT, Louis, and another to the Park Mortgage Company; King's Bridge Av, s s, 362.3 ft e of Terrace View Av; also King's Bridge Av, e s, 427.1 ft n of Terrace View Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

BURKHARDT, Emil, and another to Sarah E. White; Pond Place, (3d Av,) n w corner of 197th St, 1 year 2,500

CANNON, George R., to Wallace Stuart; 73d St, 171 West, 3 years 18,000

COBURN, Alfred P., to Augusta Gahren; 131st St, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

CREEDEN, Dennis J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Anthony Av, 2,057, 3 years 3,500

DEPTEMBRS, Frederick O., to Herbert M. Johnston; 116th St, 64 West, due Oct. 9, 1904, 6 per cent 3,500

DIAMOND, Jacob, and others to Louis F. Kuntz; Brook Av, 1,202, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 151st St, s s, 280 ft e of Broadway, due Sept. 1, 1905 114,000

DONELLAN, Albert V. to Frederick H. Ecker; 151st St, s s, 280 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $114,000, due Jan. 1, 1907 15,000

DONOHOE, Owen, to Martha A. Arnow; Zulett Av, s e, 225 ft from Mapes Av, Westchester, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

FERGUSON, Harry, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 425 to 435 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 40,000

FISH, Jacob, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, 5 years 45,000

FISH, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, prior mtg $45,000, due Aug. 28, 1906, 6 per cent 10,000

FITZGERALD, Edward, to Metta Steneck; Washington Av, w s, 362.6 ft s of 171st St, 5 years 6,000

GALLAGHER, James, to William R. Montgomery; Main St, a e corner of Grant St; also Franklin Av, s e corner of Grant St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GRABISCH, Benjamin, to Robert McGill; 7th Av, n w corner of 52d St, prior mtg $115,000, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Louis Meryash; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

GUPEE, Kate, to Rosalie Sammis; Gun Hill Road, n w corner of Webster Av, 3 years 1,500

KORZNIECK, Stephen J., to Sadie C. Strlem; 15th St, a s, 73.6 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $14,000, Installments 3,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to John F. Weiter; 119th St, s s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years. 13,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Henry Ficken; 119th St, 314 East, 3 years 13,000

LICHTENBERG, Louis, and others to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 141st St, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $29,000, 2 years 5,000

MAFFIA, John J., to Milton Uifelder; 63d St, 338 East, Installments 1,100

MAILLARD, Leon M., to Martin J. Keogh; 19th St, s s, 405 ft e of 1st Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 471

McGUINESS, John P., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 530; map of Gleason property, due Aug. 1, 1907 250

McGUIRE, Mary A., to Bowary Savings Bank; South St, s s, 127.5 ft e of Roosevelt St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

McKINLEY REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 143d St, n s, 100 ft s of 7th Av, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent, each 27,500

McMILLAN, Samuel, to Robert D. Winthrop, trustee; 116th St, s s, 88.4 ft e of Riverside Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 40,000

McNEILLY, Curtis W., to Bronx Investment Company; 31st St, 122 West 26,000

MOHR, Margaret, and another to Gertrude E. Master; Green Av, n s, 375 ft e of Mapes Av, Westchester; due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent 300

NICHOLS, Margaret, to Mary E. Fletcher; 176th St, n s, 400 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $3,500, due July 1, 1919 800

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grove St, 58, 2 years 10,000

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Margaret Smithers; Grove St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

O'HARE, Bridget, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 260, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent .. 500

PIEPER, Catharine M., and others to Elizabeth O'Farrell; 9th Av, n w corner of 35th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

PIPPO, Filippo, to Harris Taschman; 108th St, 220 East, Installments, 6 per cent 1,450

RAABE, Henry, Jr., to Metropolitan Trust Company; 151st St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 76,000

RAABE, Henry, Jr., to Frederick H. Ecker; 151st St, s e, 200 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $76,000, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 10,000

RABINOWITZ, Joseph, to Lucia Albano; 97th St, 227 Eeet, prior mtg $10,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,250

ROLLNICK, Annie, to William Bachrach and another; 116th St, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent .. 17,500

ROMM, Hyman, to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company; 105th St, 336 and 338 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

RUBEN, Max, and another to Lamhert Suydam; 75th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 52,000

SCHNEIDER, Benjamin, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 102d St, 179 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

SEMEL, George I., to Max Sulzer; 78th St, s s, 177.6 ft e of 2d Av, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent., note 375

SIEGEL, Sarah, and another to Herman Horenburger; 105th St, 334 East, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Harrie Mandelhaum and another; Houston St, 310 East, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,900

WILLIAMS, Charlotte A., to Margaret Hein; Southern Boulevard, w e, Lots 98 to 100, map of 126 lots of estate of George Faile, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,750

WILSON, William D., to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; 101st St, 224 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD and 168th St, n e corner, 131x158; Contessa & Co. against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor $3,703

HUBERT ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; James R. Clift against the Varick Realty Company, owner; George Holerich, contractor 642

5TH ST, 606 to 612 East; Henry E. J. Schiffer against Max Hershenblutt, owner; Minnie Jacobs, owner and contractor. 1,519

51ST ST, 40 and 42 East; Thomas Stone against the Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor 1,100

50TH ST, 237 East; William A. Soles against Bridget Dooley, owner and contractor 77

61ST ST, 106 West; Jacob F. Oberle against L. F. Gallagher, owner and contractor 196

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SULLIVAN ST, 60 and 62; David Solomon against John Packman and another, Dec. 17, 1903 ..... $100

1ST AV, 854; Nicholas Kessler against John Miller end another, Aug. 4, 1904 .. 200

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Joseph H. Prisk against the Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, July 29, 1904, by bond ... 726

Lis Pendens.

63D ST, 22 East; Mercus Mayer against Mignonette T. Buchanen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Goodman.

113TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Riverside Bank against Gottlieb Kramer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Seymour.

146TH ST and Willis Av, n a corner, 100x25; Andrew Mills, Jr., executor, against Rohy A. Smith, individually and as executrix, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St, and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julien J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 671 5th Av.

27 East 22d St.—Extra light offices and studios, modern building; rents from $22 up. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Corner store on Amsterdam Av.; good for any business; low rent. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d St.)

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner, on premises, 403-407 East 23d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New seven-story fire-proof building, 25x100; lease $8,500. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Prominent corner store; Herald Square. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

Nassau St., 80.—Part of store to let. Inquire on premises.

Brooklyn.

GOOD LOCATION.
Bakery or other business, store 516 State St., Brooklyn; can be seen by owner from 2 to 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Country home at Babylon, L. I. Fine house, completely furnished, piano, &c. One and a quarter acres of lawn. Barn and outhouse. Lawn tennis court. Place must be seen to be appreciated. All modern improvements. Lighted by electricity. Will sell or exchange for improved property; price, $12,000. The property is free and clear. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Address Babylon, 258 Broadway, Room 415, New York.

Four lots, Forest Parkway; 16 acres, ⅝ mile from depot, $175; 1 lot, 3 acres, at Hollis; 42-acre farm, 8-room house; 763 acres, 6,500 feet lake front, $15,500; 1,734 acres, railroad front, $9 per acre. Charles J. Randall, Jamaica and Benedict Avs., Woodhaven.

Two 12-room cottages on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap. See Supsrintendent, premises.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement side walks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest short-front property in New York City, on PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
FISHING, BATHING, BOATING
to all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building. SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON
Borough of Richmond, New York,
On or before October first.
A few Cottages and Houses.
All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes walk from station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address
Talbot Root, 52 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPOSITION TO PROPERTY OWNERS mailed free—Every owner of unimproved property desirous of making money should drop postal to NEW YORK & SUBURBAN IMPROVEMENT CO., 3 West 29th St., New York.

Have ready buyers for ons and two family houses in my neighborhood; full particulars or no attention; open Sunday. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

Have $29,000 to invest in several parcels, double and triple flats or corners; prefer Harlem; suitable for alterations; state exact location, full particulars. Merchant, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Four and five-story flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for cash buyers; send detailed particulars or no attantion. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 Third Av.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Lenox Av. corner for cash; send full particulars. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Wanted—Building plot in Harlem. Golder, 7 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

We have to exchange choice New York City business property leased to one tenant, or fireproof apartment hotel property, for free and clear seashore hotel property or gentleman's country residence. Call and see us or write us. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

Eight-room house on three lots of ground, all modern improvements, free and clear, in Bedford Park, for small farm on Long Island. Sonneborn, Bedford Park.

Large apartment hotel; rents over $24,000; mtgee. $175,000; exchange for smaller property and cash; what offered? Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.—Six-story six-room apartments; price, $120,000; mortgage, $60,000, 4½%; would exchange for lots. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Some good lots to exchange for road house, near by. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Country property wanted for improved city property. Golder, 7 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

100TH ST., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—5-story 14-room flat, 25x90x100; in splendid order; well rented and can be bought cheap; favorable terms.

103D ST., near Columbus Av.—5-story single apartment in fine order and well rented. Full particulars from
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
115 Broadway.

82D ST., between 2d and 3d Avs.—Five-story flat, with two storss; in splendid condition; well rented; good investment.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
115 Broadway.

54TH ST., between 9th and 10th Avs.—Two five-story modern 14-room flats; in good order; well rented and can be bought at a bargain.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
115 Broadway.

121ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.
Five-story 14-room cold-water flat, in fine order; well rented; worth investigating.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
115 Broadway.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST. 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story doubls; rents, $2,376; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$33,500—14-room triple, all improvements; rent $4,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$38,000.—5-story 6-room double flat, 30 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$45,000.—5-story 15-room triple, 39.5 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

$24,750.—5-story 6-room double; little cash. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P Box 195 Times.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement. $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,900; asking $35,000. Durosa, 155 W. 14th St.

Lenox Av. flat, two stores, $28,000; mtg. $20,000. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 671 5th Av., Manhattan.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 0-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hurdwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasoneble terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION.—Rare chence near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage.
PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. Subway Station; guaranteed rent $2,484; price $23,000; mortgage $16,000. McGoay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
Ons and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!—Investigate at once; can offer plot, Van Nest, 50x145, near Bronx Park, short distance from new Rapid Transit; price, $1,500; mortgage to suit. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, full lot; one block to trolley, five to Rapid Transit station; all assessments paid; next to corner; price, $7,250; mortgage, $3,500. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?—Plot, 100x110, 2-story frame house, six rooms, also cottage, 4 rooms; barn; good well water in street; near trolley and new Westchester Railroad; price, $2,400 JOS. F. VION, Smith Bldg., Bronx.

Two-family houses, 18 rooms, 2 bathe, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000, $500 cash; balance mortgage. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

Private house (7 rooms and bath) in 142d St., near Willis Av. and "L" station; price, $6,000; cash, $500. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

Private residence, (11 rooms and bath,) between Willis and Brook, near "L" station; price, $9,000 cash, $1,000. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

$1,000 Cash.—Owner leaving city; 3-family, fully detached house; full lot; price, $7,750; rents, $850; near L and trolley; speak quick. Joe. F. Vion, Smith Building, Bronx.

THIRD AVENUE, close to 177th St., 3-story store property, 27½x100; price $10,500; mortgego 4½%; $1,000 cash buys. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

1 lot on Burnside Av., near Tremont Av., Mount Hope; price, $2,500. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

2 plots, 50x145, Washington Av., near Tremont Av.; price, $12,000. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!—Two lots in 155th St., near Morris Av., suitable for flats, $8,000. Smith & Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

$200 cash.—Tremont building lots, near L, Bronx Park; price low; houses $500 cash; balance easy. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

$20,000 CASH buys six-story corner and new law apartment, with stores; rents, $9,010. REISS BROS., 161st Street and Melrose Avenue.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

CONCOURSE LOT, through to Ryer Av., 26x00, $750. Webster Av. lots, 25x67, $850 each. David Lewis Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

For bargains in the Bronx call on Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has cheap Bronx real estate; have you cash? Write.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

RENT BUYS HOME.
30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payments. STOKES & K

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AMBROSE K. ELY, plaintiff, against JOHN P. RYAN and others, defendants.

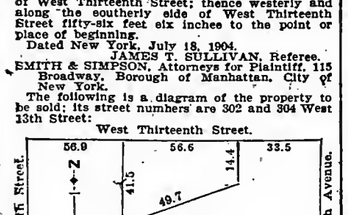
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24 day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this 11th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in New York City bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street, distant fifty-six feet six inches southwesterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Fourth Street (originally known as William Street and later as Asylum Street) with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; running thence eontherly, and parallel or nearly so with said Fourth Street, forty-one feet five inches; thence easterly forty-nine feet seven inches to a point distant in a straight line drawn from West Thirteenth Street, parallel to Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches southerly from the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Fourth Street, fourteen feet four inches to a point on the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street distant thirty-three feet five inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of West Thirteenth Street fifty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.
SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 302 and 304 West 13th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,380, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $379.17, together with the expenses of the sale less the sum of $1,100, which has been paid on account. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000 and interest.

Dated New York, July 18, 1904.

JAMES T. SULLIVAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. BELL, plaintiff, against ANN HODGINS and others, defendants.

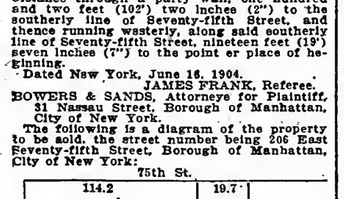
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1904, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fourteen (114) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly, along said centre line, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7"); thence running northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7") to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 16, 1904.

JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $74,281.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1904, together with the costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $2,344.52, together with the expenses of the sale. Tha approximata amouut of the taxes, assessments or other lieus to bs allowed to tha purchaser out of the purchase money to be paid by tha referea is $1,538.32 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

SAMUEL D. LASKY, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for tha Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GREENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 6,659.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 6th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 10th, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of ladies' skirts and suits, piece goods, linings, buttons, trimmings, fixtures, and safe, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address August 15th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEO OPPENHEIMER, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attys. for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS STOCKELL, Bankrupt.—No. 6,346.

Notice is hereby given that Loule Stockell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 10th, 1904.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager. Tel., 700 Coney Island.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga The Grand Union

For Particulars, address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALSO OF THE

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 65th to 67th St., New York City

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake.

Select. Homelike.

Open from May to Nov

Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.

For particulars address

M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation, 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills for enjoying berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD V. W. ROSSITER, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William W. Wickes, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of William W. Rossiter, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. HANNAN, the Nepperhan Heights Land Company, Metropolitan Home and Investment Company, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, Manhattan Co-operative Real Estate Company, the City of Yonkers, David O. Harrison, Antonietto Schwagenman, Edward S. Torrence, William H. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Nancy J. Shampnoy, Carrie A. Taxter, Dora C. Kueter, Edward H. Ryan, Patrick Leahy, James Leahy, Elizabeth M. Waldo, Cora W. Keyes, Addie L. Archibald, Walter C. Morris, Louis T. Waldo, Horatio Clark, Olga Voes, Stilee A. Torrance, Mary A. Campbell, Ellen Lowes, Michael J. Molloy, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Junius Collins, "Frances" Josephina Van Kleeck, (the first name "Frances" being fictitious, the real first nams of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Dean, Anna M. Dean, Rosa C. Wurtz, the People's Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers, Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, Charles L. Nohle, Guiteau Lathrop, Theodore C. Valentine, Simon Sauter, Townsend V. Hunt, William J. Odell, George W. Merritt, Edwin M. Jackson, Robert G. Jackson, Isaac N. Ferguson, Edward J. Wolfolk, Charles Sillery, defendants.—Trial desired in Westchester County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 10th June, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John J. Hannan, Christopher Loeel, Kats Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first nams of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William H. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugena S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Edward J. Wolfolk, and Olga Voes, defendanta:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of August, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, N. Y.

Dated August 11th, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEMUEL L. WILLIAMS, executor of the estate of MARIE L. WILLIAMS, deceased, plaintiff, against MARIE E. SEMPELL BOUL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hershy summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on tha plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or anewer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 3th, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Marie E. Sempell Boul:

The foregoing summons is hershy served upou you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Stats of New York, hearing data the 3d day of Auguet, 1904, and filed with tha complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the sams day.

Dated New York, Auguet 10, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address removed to 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIZABETH GARNER, bankrupt. No. 7,063.

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Garner, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 20th, 1904, praying for her discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 10th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. MORTON, Bankrupt.—No. 7,123.

Notice is hereby given that William L. Morton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner shonld not be grantsd, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 10th, 1904.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.

TO THE

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

From the shore of the Hudson, through Austin's Glen to the foothills, then up the Mountain by the Otis Elevating Railway, and from the summit through the beautiful Tannersvills Valley.

Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York at 7:54 and 11:15 A. M. Also the "Detroit Special" at 4 P. M.; the West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 11:35 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4285—38th St.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

DRUMMOND FALLS HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y.

Capacity 60. Beautiful location; excellent trout fishing, bathing; abundant table; farm 109 acres attached. Terms and circulars.

D. A. DETERICK BROS.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE

Accommodates 50; situated 3¼ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE.

PALENVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y. Accommodates 90. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. B. I. Brown.

BUTTS HOTEL,

East Windham, N. Y., (top Catskill Mountains;) elevation, 2,900 ft.; (view over five States;) booklet. JOHN BARRY.

Green Lake House, Athens, Catskill, N. Y. House enlarged.

Beautifully situated on lake; boating, fishing; large rooms; first-class table; terms reasonable. J. M. DAY.

PINE GROVE HOUSE, GAYHEAD, N. Y. Centrally located. Commands view of Berkshires; grove attached; elevation 1,500 ft.; accommodates 150; excellent table; circular. DANIEL FEENEY.

THE PARAMOUNT, SO. DURHAM, NEW YORK.

Elevation, 2,200 ft.; healthy location; farm products; mountain spring water; gas, livary.

Pine Grove House, situated in pine grove; high ground; piano, dance hall; boating, fishing; accommodates 70; livery. J. Cunningham, Leeds, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous table: $6. G. B. Holcomb.

FREEHOLD HOUSE,

Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y.; under new management; livery; circulars mailed. Willard I. Hunt.

WOODLAND COTTAGE.—Accommodates 30; excellent location; plentiful table; piano; terms mailed. J. J. Simmens, Freehold, N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city; to depot. Beautiful shady lawn on river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW; COMPLETE; TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.

Send for folder.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor of private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.

C. R. MYERS.

THE BERKELEY,

Kentucky Av., near beach. This hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed.

W. A. ARMSTRONG.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement. Elevator from street level.

SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of

DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS. BERKSHIRE HILLS.

O. D. SEAVEY.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.

BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenary; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-ON-THE-PINES.

Rates $8 to $14. W. C. MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE.

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Captain; 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the

Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving at New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orisans avery Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For furthsr information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Old Dominion Line

Delightful route to

Old Point Comfort Norfolk and Richmond, Va.,

and all the great cities of the West, South and Southwest.



OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

CHEAP SEA TRIPS.

Bermuda, St. John, N. B., Canada, 2,200 miles on the ocean.

A FORTNIGHT'S VACATION TRIP, INCLUDING 5 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT BERMUDA, MEALS AND BERTH ON STEAMERS $56.50

Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; over 2,700 miles in smooth waters.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PORTS, NOVA SCOTIA, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

TWO WEEKS' TRIP, including msals and berth on steamers..... $60.55

EIGHT DAY TRIP..... $51.55

A TEN-DAY TRIP TO BERMUDA, ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED..... $44.50

AUG. 13, 27, SEPT. 10, 24.

Tickets for these trips includs stop-over privileges. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261, 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

Philadelphia....Aug. 13 New York.....Aug. 27

Germanic.....Aug. 20 St. Paul.....Sept. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 8:30 A. M.

MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Zeeland.....Aug. 13 Vaderland.....Aug. 27

Finland.....Aug. 20 Kroonland.....Sept. 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM Arabic....Aug. 26, 5 PM

Cedric.....Aug. 19, Noon Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM

Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM Cedric.....Sept. 2, 10 AM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM

Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM

K.Wm.II..Sep. 6, 11 AM Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kurfuerst.Aug. 11, 10 AM Bremen...Sept. 6, 10 AM

Ailee...Aug. 13, 10 AM Aihert..Sept. 15, 10 AM

Barbar'sa..Aug. 25, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM

Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM Neckar....Nov. 5, 11 AM

Bluecher.Aug. 31, 11 AM Friedrich.Oct. 15, 11 AM

Irene....Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM

Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

GERSTLE & CO., 90 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

¶Patricia..Aug. 13, 6:30 AM ¶Pretoria..Aug. 27, 6 AM

Hamburg..Aug. 18, 11 AM *Deutschland..Sept. 1, 9 AM

Phoenicia..Aug. 20, Noon ¶Waldersee..Sept. 3, 11 AM

¶Pretoria..Aug. 25, 10 AM ¶Moltke..Sept. 6, 2 PM

*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium en board.

¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prins Adalbert..Aug. 16, 3 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon

Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.

Sailing direct to Genoa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM

Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM

Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia..Aug. 23, Noon Pannonia..Sept. 13, Noon

Slavonia..Aug. 30, Noon Ultonia..Sept. 27, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM

Columbia..Aug. 20, 3 PM Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon

First saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $15 & $14.

For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Scraw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6

Statendam.....Aug. 23 Ryndam.....Sept. 13

Potsdam.....Aug. 30 Noordam.....Sept. 20

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VRLOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Napies, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest In

NOVASCOTIA

whers Naturs hewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the hreath of the sea awaits you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Leng Island Sound hy Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. avery Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and msals. For information and tickets apply to all Gensral Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 22, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

Delightful Summer cruise. Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE BANFF

IN THE

CANADIAN ROCKIES

REACHED BY THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

A MAGNIFICENT SAIL ACROSS

LAKES HURON & SUPERIOR

GOING OR RETURNING.

ASK FOR PAMPHLETS.

E. V. SKINNER, Assistant Traffic Manager, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.

*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.

*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.

*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.

*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.

*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND EXPRESS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*8:25, "Congressional Limited,") *8:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, (*8:25, "Congressional Limited,") *8:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—8:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH. ASBURY PARK. (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 8:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M. 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, *8:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 8:55, 12:55 A. M. 1:25, 3:25, 9:25 P. M. for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 263 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00 (7:15 Easton only) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON — x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—x4:00, *9:40 A. M., a1:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†x4:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*†8:40 A. M., *9:00 P. M.

PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*†8:00 P. M.

FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—*†8:00 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk, *9:15 A. M., *†8:30 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*5:00, *†9:15 A. M., a1:30, *†8:30 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, *6:00, *†8:00, *†10:02, *†10:02, to Waterbury A. M., *†1:03, *†4:30, *†5:01, *†6:00, *†6:00

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—On 6:20 P. M. ferryboat, August 5, from Long Island City to 34th St., a gold repeater watch, with large monogram, "L. Y. S."; $100 reward, no questions, if returned to cashier at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running hot and cold water; reasonable.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

126th St., 242 West.—Large and hall rooms; private house; long lease; convenient to "L."

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 364, Between 123th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family, Urban.

The Alpine, 55 West 33d St.—Bachelor leaving city for year will sublet richly furnished apartment; four front rooms, bath, telephone; excellent service; furnishment cost $20,000; immediate possession; $150 month until October, 1905. Apply Superintendent Alpine.

Out of City.

Cool, comfortable rooms for select people, facing ocean; near depot; first-class board; table d'hote dinner. 45 2d Av., Rockaway Park.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A number of young ladies wanted to display suits in our salesroom; preference given to those of good figure and appearance; 34 bust and 41 skirt measure; experience not essential; references required. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Girls prepared for good-paying positions at dressecutting, dressmaking, or millinery. Call or write, McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

Millinery Saleswomen.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Supt.'s office, before 10 A..M

Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of a number of young girls to mark goods in their receiving department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced manager for adjuster's department in department store. A large department store desires the services of a thoroughly experienced man or woman capable of taking entire charge of settling and corresponding in reference to complaints and disagreements between the store and customers; one of the best positions in New York for a thoroughly competent person who understands the work; state age, salary wanted, experience, and other particulars. Address Adjuster, Box 296 Mad. Sq. P. O.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced trimmers and milliners; also several improvers and apprentices for its millinery workroom. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Bright young lady to sell dividend-paying stock; only those who think they can be successful need apply. Address Corporation, Box 109 Times.

Wanted—Stenographers for substitute and permanent positions; good pay; Smith Premier operators. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer for law office; must be competent; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be neat and competent; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

A position now open for manager, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,200; salesman, $1,500; other high-grade positions; call for free list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Rothenburg's, West 14th St., requires a thoroughly experienced man to put up and repair stoves. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced china packers and unpackers. Call at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced manager for adjuster's department in department store. A large department store desires the services of a thoroughly experienced man or woman capable of taking entire charge of settling and corresponding in reference to complaints and disagreements between the store and customers; one of the best positions in New York for a thoroughly competent person who understands the work; state age, salary wanted, experience, and other particulars. Address Adjuster, Box 296 Mad. Sq. P. O.

Wanted—Show card ticket writer; thoroughly experienced rapid writer for temporary position. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires fifty experienced sales clerks for its housefurnishing department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Blanket salesmen; only those with large New York City department store experience need apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Stenographer, with some experience; double keyboard operator; large business concern. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, rapid and accurate; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted — Stenographer, experienced, for large business house. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Laundress.—To take home ladies' family washing; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Infant's Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Secretary, Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent, Post Office Box 157.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; rapid, accurate worker; ambitious; qualifications; $7; references. Competent, 157 East 125th St.

Stenographer and Remington operator; ten years' experience in law, commercial, and secretarial work; Permanent, 457 West 123d St.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent; seven years' experience law and mercantile business; salary, $15. J., Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy, and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

A stranger in city seeks position; clerical work; knowledge medicine; excellent testimonials. J. R. B., 133 West 14th St.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ten years' reference one concern. H Box 102 Times.

College graduate, scientific course, bookkeeper, not afraid of work, desires position of advancement at anything. N. Lemowitz, 36 Eldridge St.

BOTH SIDES ARE FIRM IN BUILDING STRIKE

Twenty-five Thousand Men Out and No Negotiations Pending.

LITTLE FEAR FOR SCHOOLS

Board of Education Committee Says Situation Is Not Serious Yet—Brooklyn Plumbers' Radical Demands.

With the striking unions of the building trades still defiant and John B. McDonald, chief contractor of the subway, standing firm with the Building Trades Employers' Association for the lockout that was put into effect on Monday, the great building war in Manhattan and surrounding territory was as far as ever from a settlement last night. Estimates of the Employers' Association, in returns from about 60 per cent. of all affected firms, placed the total of men directly affected at about 10,000, and their helpers, who were obliged to quit work when the lockout went into effect, will, it is declared, bring the number up to fully 25,000 as matters stand now.

The Building Trades Alliance, however, has not declared the promised additional strikes by which it threatened to tie up all branches allied with the building trades, whether directly involved in the existing disputes or not. Instead, the report that the union leaders gave from a long meeting held yesterday afternoon was that the question of school contracts was receiving the major portion of the union's attention. They said that the tile layers were out in two schools in Brooklyn, one in Staten Island, and that the lock-out of the plumbers had thrown idle a number of men who were at work on schoolhouse jobs. The responsibility for this condition the unions put squarely up to the employers, saying that emergency contracts on private buildings had been finished since the declaration of the lock-out by the emergency committee of the Employers' Association, while school contracts had been dropped. But none of the union leaders would say whether his men would be sent back to work in case the employers agreed to raise the lock-out on schoolhouse work.

Meanwhile the Building Committee of the Board of Education has been canvassing the schools where work was going on, and it was announced yesterday that efforts will be made to secure special agreements on school work, as has been done in more than one instance in strikes of former years. Unless the lock-out continues a long time, the school situation is not considered of tremendous seriousness by the committee. It reported yesterday that schools were involved as follows: Public School No. 65, Bronx, carpenters out and ordered to resume work; Commercial High School, Brooklyn, Italian laborers out; Public School No. 147, Manhattan, plumbers out; Public School No. 47, Brooklyn, tile layers out; Public School No. 62, Manhattan, carpenters out. This does not account for one school in Brooklyn and one in Staten Island in which the Building Trades Alliance reported lock-outs of tile layers.

New developments faced the plasterers yesterday. They received from the owners of eleven buildings where plasterers were at work notices that the contracts on these structures would be taken out of the hands of members of the Operative Plasterers' Society forthwith, and that the owners would be their own contractors until the men came to terms. At the same time the elevator workers in the Trinity Building, who had been ordered to strike by the walking delegates and told not to strike by the president of their union, decided to follow the advice of the latter, and went back on their jobs.

In Brooklyn further complications have arisen with the plumbers. A member of the Employers' Association in that borough yesterday sent a communication to the emergency committee inclosing a letter he had received from the Plumbers' Union demanding a new agreement. The unions want $4.75 a day after Aug. 9, 1904, and $5 after May 1, 1905, with a helper for each plumber, and the books on boys closed for seven years. The last clause means that the unions do not want any apprentices working during that time. The matter was referred to the Emergency Committee.

The returns received by the Employers' Association to date show that 4,413 carpenters, 364 metal lathers, 1,492 electrical workers, 891 plumbers, 1,672 plasterers, and 490 tile layers are locked out, together with about 600 or 700 members of the Tar, Felt and Water-proof Workers' Union and helpers in sufficient numbers to bring the total up to 25,000.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, was asked what would happen if the lock-out continued for a considerable time. He said:

"It will be time enough to ask that question in a week or two," he said. "We expect the unions to give in, and in any case we are not going into a fight on the open-shop question. The Brooklyn Employers' League, which has open shop members, is co-operating with us all it can, but cannot fully co-operate with us on that account."

The Building Trades Alliance is considering a project advanced by a wealthy architect in this city, that the union cooperate with him in organizing a Union Construction Company, for the purpose of contracting for and erecting public buildings. The plan is to incorporate a company, of which the unions shall hold certain shares, and the company is to contract for and do its own work. James J. Daly, of the Tile Layers' Union, said after the Alliance meeting yesterday: "This man has $200,000 to put into the plan. He offered the same plan to the unions a year ago, but it was lost at that time. We will consider the matter further at the next meeting.

KUROPATKIN HERE, A DESERTER

Cries When Ellis Island Officials Say He Must Be Deported.

A big Russian named Kuropatkin is now being detained at Ellis Island waiting deportation on the American Line steamship Philadelphia, on which he arrived last Saturday. He says that he served in the Czar's army for six months, and that at the end of that time he deserted. For that reason he was adjudged an undesirable immigrant by the Board of Special Inquiry and was ordered to go back.

When Kuropatkin was told that he was to be sent back he broke down and cried that he would be shot as soon as he reached Russia. The authorities then informed him that they did not propose to send him all the way to his home, but only to Southampton. At that he cheered up and took a sudden new lease of life.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Coachman.—Colored; married; thoroughly experienced; splendid personal references; skillful horseman; neat appearance; temperate, obliging, respectful, steady. W. H. T., 1,777 3d Av.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Draughtsman.—Architectural foreign graduated draughtsman wants position; salary immaterial. H Box 160 Times.

Office Assistant, &c.—By young man as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

Porter.—Young colored man as porter; reference; three years last employer. Dimney, 241 West 29th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience commercial and law work; salary, $19; would substitute. Equity, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer, with 10 years' business experience, corporation and executive; highest reference. D. N. F., 155 East 56th St.

METROPOLITAN MERGER AGAIN.

Advances in Traction Stocks Fill Wall Street with Rumors.

Metropolitan and the other traction shares continued to occupy the centre of the Wall Street stage yesterday. The air was blue with rumors, and every version ended with the advice to buy Metropolitan for 135. The transactions in the market were on a large scale. Nearly 80,000 shares of Metropolitan Street Railway and 60,000 shares of Metropolitan Securities were traded in. The big advance of the day was in the latter issue, which went up 5½ points, closing at 94½. Metropolitan Street Railway went up to 125¾ in the morning, but at that point lots of people began to take profits, and the stock declined to 123½, finally closing at 124½, only a fraction above the price on Tuesday night.

The gist of all the stories came down to about this: Some time ago suggestions were made that it might be a good thing to consolidate Metropolitan and Interborough. It appeared, however, from the outset that each side had a very fine opinion of its own property, but that each considered the other fellow's estimate of his property ridiculously high.

The suggestions having struck this rock, nothing more was done, but a trader who had heard of the matter, but not of the fact that the negotiations had been dropped, began buying the stock. This caused an advance and developed the fact that there was a big short interest. The short interest covering helped the advance, which in turn again suggested possibilities to the owners of one of the properties in question, and they renewed overtures on a different basis. How far these advanced no one knows, but the Street believes that instead of an actual consolidation they had in mind some traffic arrangement which would make Metropolitan more valuable. There was said to be a big political interest in the stock, and this has suggested the possibility that the Metropolitan might secure the new subway, using it as a club over Mr. Belmont's head to make him come to terms and take the Metropolitan on nearly the valuation of the owners.

Reported Sale Denied in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—The story that the preliminary agreements for the sale of the stock of the North Jersey Street Railway Company of the Public Service Corporation to the Metropolitan Securities Company of New York had been signed was denied by the officials of the Fidelity Trust Company to-day and by Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation, who said that his company was not interested in any way in such a deal.

MORGAN NOT UPSET BY THREAT

Election Superintendent Says Brandes Only Wants Free Advertising.

State Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan is not at all worried over the threat made by Lawyer James E. Brandes, formerly a clerk in the District Attorney's office, that he would apply to the Governor for Mr. Morgan's removal.

Lawyer Brandes, who is an Italian, and lately received his degree to practice, doesn't like the "John Doe" proceedings which Mr. Morgan has instituted to get at the bottom of the naturalization frauds in which so many Italians have figured, but in spite of his threats has filed no charges with the Governor, and Mr. Morgan says none will be filed.

Assistant United States District Attorney Marx, who is co-operating with Mr. Morgan in the war on naturalization frauds, says that every fair-minded Italian in New York is aiding the authorities in their work.

PRISON EXCHANGED FOR ALTAR

Girl Forgave Sweetheart Who Stabbed Her and Married Him in Court.

Joseph Salzarulo, twenty-four years old, of 211 Union Avenue, Williamsburg, had every reason to believe when he entered the Lee Aveuue Court yesterday morning that he was on his way to State Prison for spoiling the beauty of Tillie Matiste, twenty-one years old, of 180 North Seventh Street, with a knife. Instead he left the court as the newly made husband of the young woman, taking with him some stern advice from Magistrate Furiong.

Salzarulo, who is employed on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit road, had been engaged to the young woman for a year, she having set their marriage for next Winter. Salzarulo kept urging her to advance the day, and while they were out walking on the night of July 24, when she refused again to change her plans, he stabbed her repeatedly in the face. Salzarulo wept bitterly yesterday when the girl, her features still bandaged, appeared to press the charge of felonious assault, in which he had been held in default of $1,000 bail. The young woman, touched by his misery, asked to speak to him privately, and after a short talk announced that she had forgiven him because she knew he loved her.

Magistrate Furlong came across the complaint. "Proven to be purely accidental." Then he married the couple in his private office. Salzarulo kissing his hand at the conclusion of the ceremony.

GOELETS SUSPECTED NO ONE.

All Reports Except That Gems Were Found In Safe Are Denied.

The $200,000 worth of jewels Mrs. Ogden Goelet thought lost, and which were found in her safe in this city, have been shipped to Newport by express. Mrs. Goelet returned to her Summer home yesterday, but dared not trust herself with the gems. By those engaged in the search for the gems all questions regarding the circumstances under which they were found were met with the reply that the incident was closed.

Both from Mr. George G. De Witt, Mrs. Goelet's counsel, and the Pinkerton detectives came the positive declaration yesterday that the explanation made in the statement authorized by Mrs. Goelet of how the jewels had been found in a safe in this city was true and that all other reports were erroneous.

Mr. De Witt was emphatic in declaring that he had personally seen the jewels taken from the safe just as described in the statement.

"At no time did Mrs. Goelet suspect any one of being responsible for the disappearance of the jewels," he said. "She racked her brain in trying to think of some person who might have taken them, but could arrive at no conclusion."

GEORGE L. TORREY A SUICIDE.

New Yorker Leaves Wife and Children Facing Starvation in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Preferring death to seeing his wife and three daughters face starvation, the result of his dishonest financial transactions, George L. Torrey, Manager and Treasurer of the Torrey Exploration Company, of 1,726 Broadway, New York, ended his life yesterday.

He secured a room in a lodging house, drank poison, and his body was found late in the evening. Torrey had been sued by several people who charged him with defrauding them, was without money, and had even mortgaged the office furniture of his company here. He carried $40,000 life insurance and recently took out $15,000 more, but failed to pay the premium and the policy was cancelled yesterday.

BURGLAR CAUGHT AT WORK.

Was Cutting Into John H. Prentice's Home In Brooklyn.

A burglar who was at work cutting a hole through the wall of the residence of John H. Prentice, at 8 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was captured by the police of the Adams Street Station early this morning. News that a burglar was at work on the Prentice house was sent to the station, and Sergt. McNulty sent eight of his men around to surround the house.

The burglar put up a fight, but a liberal use of the policemen's clubs brought him to terms, and he was taken to the station and locked up. On him were found eighty keys, and at the station he admitted that it was he who had robbed the home of Dr. Perry Dickey, at 17 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, several weeks ago. He refused to give his name.

PACKERS CALL SECOND MEAT STRIKE A FAILURE

Assert Only 50 Per Cent. of Butchers Here Obeyed Order.

ABATTOIR FIREMEN MAY QUIT

Refrigerator Plants, Which Have Four Weeks' Supply, Threatened—Prices Not Advanced.

The strike against the local trust packers by the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen was on at 8 A. M. yesterday. Nothing of importance developed during the day. The packers stood pat, taking occasion only to say that results had proved correct their estimate that only half of the men in their employ would obey the strike order. Officers of the unions declared that practically every member of the locals would be on strike this morning.

All the "killers" from Locals 5, 10, and 261 went out yesterday, John Kennedy, President of the Advisory Board of the organization, asserted that the 50 per cent. claim of the packers was based on the "miscellaneous class" of the unions being left in the abattoirs to clean up. They will not be at work to-day, Kennedy said.

The strikers said that the trust packers at First Avenue and Forty-sixth Street had hired from ten to twenty tramps and established quarters for them in the abattoirs, with cooking and sleeping accommodations and privileges in regard to smoking. The situation will be brought to the notice of the Board of Health and the Fire Department. They also asserted that the packers vainly tried to cajole and bribe the skilled hands into staying at work.

During the day the strikers detailed forty pickets to duty in Greater New York and its vicinity. They neither sought nor received an invitation to a conference with the packers. A warning was sent to small independent slaughterers to refrain from dealing with the trust under penalty of having their men called out.

Twoscore policemen from the East Fifty-first Street Station were scattered in the neighborhood of the First Avenue packing houses all day, but in only one instance had they to make a demonstration. A half load of beef had been put on a van in front of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's, and a negro got on the seat and drove down the avenue. A score of strikers trailed after the van, but they were driven back by policemen. The agent of Union 256 then ordered out all the trust stablemen, cleaners and helpers who had been left in the stables to care for the horses on the understanding that non-union drivers would not be employed. Their places were quickly filled.

Secretary Weil of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company said yesterday: "There will be no beef famine in this city. Our Western plants are now producing sufficient beef and pork products to enable us to give full supply to all our sales houses in this country and in Europe."

A strike of the stationary firemen was ordered by telephone from Washington last night, after which representatives of the engineers and firemen of the abattoirs met with National Secretary Call, H. L. Eichelberger, and John Kennedy of the Butchers' Union at 869 Second Avenue.

After a long discussion it was decided to postpone all action in the matter until to-day, when an open meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen will be held at Mannerchor Hall. At the meeting the question of the strike of the engineers, firemen, electricians, provision teamsters, coopers, and steam fitters will be discussed.

TO SETTLE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Unions Not Yet Affected Appoint Committee to Confer with Packers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Determined efforts are now being made to settle the stockyards strike by mediation. Negotiations begun early to-day between the Retail Butchers and Grocers' Association and representatives of several labor unions which would undoubtedly be involved in the strike should it be prolonged much longer, and resulted to-night in the appointment of a committee composed of those who attended to-day's meeting to negotiate with the packers to-morrow morning in an attempt to bring about a joint meeting between the employers and the striking unions.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been summoned from New York to come to Chicago to-day to accomplish something through mediation. Mr. Gompers will arrive here Sunday morning.

NEW FEDERAL INVESTIGATION.

Local Immigration Office Must Show How Packers Hired Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Immigration Office at New York is to undergo an examination by Commissioner General Sargent. The report that the Chicago packers are employing immigrants at New York to break the beef strike at Chicago will be inquired into. It is admitted that immigrants who have lawfully entered the United States can accept employment from any parties who may offer it, and at such wages as may be agreed upon.

The contract labor law applies to contracts made with aliens for labor in the United States before they reached the country, and cannot be construed to cover cases where contracts are made after the immigrant has passed the required examination and gained admission.

If the Commissioner on his arrival in New York to-day finds that the law has been violated by the Chicago packers or their agents notice will be taken of such violation.

GOT PAPERS WORTH $10,000.

Pickpockets Rob Lawyer on Elevated Train—One Prisoner Held.

Josiah White, a retired lawyer of 136 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was the complainant in the Tombs Court yesterday against David Harrison, alias Abe Harris, charging him with picking his pockets of money and documents valued at $10,000. Harrison was held in $2,000 bonds for examination this morning.

The lawyer said that on June 19, while on a Third Avenue Elevated train, he was jostled by two men just before the stop at Chatham Square. The two men got off hurriedly, and White looked in his pocket and found his wallet gone. He saw Inspector McClusky and picked out the photograph of Harrison from the "Rogues' Gallery as one of the men who jostled him. On Tuesday night two Central Office detectives found Harrison in an opium den in Chinatown and arrested him.

CLOTHING STRIKE OFF.

Garment Workers Abandon Fight Against Open Shop.

The general strike ordered by the New York District Council of the United Garment Workers about two months ago against the open shop has been declared off, and the tailors are all at work. Of the clothing cutters, 1,200 of whom went on strike, about 400 have not been reinstated, and their places are filled by men trained to be clothing cutters during the strike. The strikers have gained nothing, the manufacturers say, and have lost between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 in wages.

PREACHER SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Ohio Pastor Fatally Wounds Brother Clergyman at Target Practice.

POMEROY, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Rev. Glenn Gilllian was accidentally and fatally shot to-day by the Rev. Mr. Newsome. Both ministers have charges in Ohioville, Penn., and were spending their vacation with the father of Dr. Gilllian in this place.

The tragedy occurred while they were shooting at a target.

ODD LOTS at a peculiarly odd price, when you consider quality, etc. All this season's goods, including Single and Double-breasted Sacks, long English Cutaways in Brown, Blue and Fancy mixtures. None have been less than $18—were mostly $20, $22, $25 and $28—on sale this morning at $15. All three stores. The advantage is yours. Just our policy, you know, not to carry goods over. The extremely stylish selections for season 1904.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$15



"Can't find a match for it."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

RICH ITALIAN'S SON KIDNAPPED, POLICE SAY

Disappears from Brooklyn Home with Discharged Employe.

COMPANION UNDER ARREST

Tells Story of Taking Boy Away at Command of Two Italians—Alleged Accomplice Also Arrested.

Two arrests have been made by detectives of the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, and a third was expected last night in connection with the kidnapping of Antonio Mannino, the eight-year-old son of Vincenzo Mannino, a well-to-do Italian contractor, whose home is only a few doors away from the police station. The boy, according to the theory of the police, is held for a ransom by a gang of Sicilian desperadoes in this city who for months have made a good thing out of blackmailing their countrymen.

The boy disappeared from the home of his parents, 62 Amity Street, early Tuesday evening, and the plot which culminated in his abduction, the police say, is one of the boldest ever brought to their attention.

It was about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening when the police heard about the kidnapping from the boy's father. Mannino told Capt. Rooney that on Monday evening the boy's grandmother, Mrs. Maria Pincello, who makes her home with her son-in-law, had met little Tony near the Atlantic Ferry with Angelo Cucozza, a youth of eighteen, who until a few months ago was employed by Mannino. The grandmother took the boy home.

The lad told his parents that he met Cucozza and that the latter had offered to pay him 50 cents if he would come with him over to Manhattan and act as interpreter.

When the detectives took up the thread of the story here it did not take them long to find out that shortly after dark on Tuesday evening the contractor's boy had entered a little candy and confectionery store at Amity and Emmett Streets, a few doors from his home, with a shining fifty-cent piece, which he spent buying soda water and candy for his playmates. While this was going on, the detectives learned, Cucozza was waiting on the sidewalk, and when the lad came out he had said to him:

"Come along, Tony; it is time we were off."

Then the boy with Cucozza disappeared down the street in the darkness, and that was the last seen of him.

As soon as Capt. Rooney learned this he had all the ferries from Manhattan watched. Detectives McGauley, Gannon, and Clare posted themselves at the entrance of the Hamilton Ferry and took Contractor Mannino along because he knew Cucozza.

When the 12:45 A. M. boat from Manhattan arrived the contractor recognized Cucozza among the passengers. The detectives placed the youth under arrest and took him to the Amity Street Station.

Under cross-examination, Cucozza said that a couple of days ago he met two men in Brooklyn who offered to give him $2 if he would get Mannino's young son over to Manhattan.

He was told that a man would be waiting for him in the neighborhood of Tony's home on Monday evening and would direct him to his destination. Cucozza admitted the attempt to spirit the lad away that night, which was foiled by the grandmother.

On Tuesday he said one of the two men had again prowled about the neighborhood and told him that unless he managed to get the boy away that night it would go hard with him.

Cucozza fulfilled his part of the agreement, and when the boy emerged from the candy store he took him to a house on Thirty-ninth Street, between First and Second Avenues, and left him.

The detectives told Cucozza that he must take them to the house. He led the sleuths to a tenement on thirty-ninth Street, where at his direction they went to the top floor and banged the door until they aroused an indignant little Irishman, who angrily demanded what the detectives wanted, and said he knew nothing of any kidnapped boy. Cucozza, by that time began to waver, and admitted that he had made a mistake.

Several other houses in the neighborhood were visited, and when daylight arrived Cucozza was taken back to Brooklyn, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Tighe in the Butler Street Court. He admitted he had taken Tony away. He was held without bail and at the request of the detectives remanded in their custody.

After the court proceedings, Mannino's partner, Giuseppe Sigretti, took the youth aside, and speaking to him in a kindly way offered to reward him with $100 if he would tell where he had left Mannino's boy. Cucozza told Sigretti that he did not dare to tell because if he did the other parties to the kidnapping would take his life.

In his story Sigretti said that he had been trailed all the way to the house by a short, stout Italian, who had shouted to him when to turn to the right or to the left or when to board a street car.

The mysterious guide made a signal, whereupon Cucozza and the lad and himself were taken to the top floor of a near-by tenement, where they found a woman. Cucozza said he had left the boy there, and that the two men then had taken him to the street.

"Get away from here as quick as you can and go right back to Brooklyn. If you ever return to this place or tell the police where you have taken the boy we will surely kill you," Cucozza said one of the men whispered fiercely in his ear. Then they furnished him with and put him on the car that took him to the ferry, but they did not give him the $2 as promised.

Cucozza was at once started on an another trip to Manhattan, this time accompanied not only by the detectives, but also by Capt. Rooney and Sigretti. After a confusing zig-zag journey the youth finally led the detectives to the tenement at 317 East Thirty-ninth Street. This is a house occupied exclusively by Italians. Cucozza led the detectives to apartment 16 on the top floor.

The apartment is occupied by Francisco Corneglio. He is a laborer employed by the Long Island Railroad. He was not at home at the time, but returned from his work a few minutes later. Cucozza, according to the detectives, positively identified him as one of the men concerned in the kidnapping of the boy. He was taken to the Amity Street Station and locked up.

Just about the time the arrest was made, Mannino received a letter which read as follows: "Your boy is all right. He is in good hands, and no harm will come to him if you keep the police away, but if not it will go hard with you. You will get another letter telling you what to do."

The letter was mailed—at the General Post Office, was written on cheap paper, in lead pencil, and in very coarse Italian. There was no signature.

Luigi Bongovi, Corneglio's brother-in-law, said the detectives had made a mistake in arresting Corneglio.

"When they came into the flat," he said, "one of the detectives seized a picture on the mantelpiece, thinking it was a photograph of my brother-in-law and his family.

"Cucozza at once pointed to a man in the picture and said to the detectives that he was one of the kidnappers. The man, as a matter of fact, is Giuseppe Valente, a relative of my brother-in-law who lives in Italy, and never has been in this country. We will be in court with a lawyer in the morning and will have no trouble in clearing Corneglio."

Wallach's Sale

830, 832 Columbus Ave.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
245 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

EVERY day lately we Have announced a Cut in the already Low Price of some Staple Line. Just a reminder here of a few of them. Equally low prices in All Departments.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS, $1.15.

1.25 / .98 } Shirts at 69c.

Dollar Silk Underwear, 79c.

1.25 Duck Trousers, 79c.

25c., 35c., 50c. Socks, three pairs for 50c.; a pair, 18c

THIEVES BLOW OPEN SAFE IN POST OFFICE

Shoot at Woodmere Druggist and Wife While Escaping.

THEN GET AWAY WITH $667

Side Door Ripped Off with Dynamite—Long Hunt for the Burglars Fails to Land Them.

Two strange men visited Woodmere, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, sat around under trees until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and then went to Koch's drug store, in a corner of which is Woodmere's Post Office. They there bored into the Post Office safe and blew it open with dynamite. They made their escape, carrying away $250 and $417 worth of stamps after shooting at Mr. and Mrs. Koch.

Mr. Koch, with his wife and ten-year-old daughter Eugenie, live in an annex of the drug store. The Post Office was closed at 8:05 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and soon after that Mr. Koch closed up the store. When the explosion occurred, the noise of it was heard throughout the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Koch promptly woke up, the former running to a window through which a view can be had of the interior of the drug store. The minute that Mr. Koch showed his head the shorter of the two thieves, who was behind a tree in the yard, shouted:

"Don't you poke that knot of yours out again, for if you do I'll blow it off."

The thief did not give Mr. Koch time to pull his head in, and the next moment he fired. Mr. Koch then rushed to a dresser in the room, got his six-shooter, and, going back to the window, began firing in the direction of the tree. He emptied all six chambers, then took down his shotgun and emptied one of the barrels in the direction of the tree. Mrs. Koch appeared about the time that the hotgun was discharged, and then it was that the thief fired his second shot. A minute or two later the thieves left the place.

Although many saw the thieves, not the slightest trace of their whereabouts had been obtained up to a late hour last night, despite the fact that half the population of Woodmere and vicinity spent several hours trying to catch them. One of the men was very tall and the other very short. When they left town with their booty they went down Broadway in the direction of Far Rockaway. It is believed that they had a buggy hid in the woods a short distance from town.

The thieves, in order to make their work secure before beginning to bore into the safe, secured the door to the annex from the inside with staples and wire, making it impossible for Mr. Koch to get into the store without going out into the street and entering by the front door. The dynamite completely wrecked the interior of the safe, destroying the combination lock and causing the door to fall off. It was only a moment's work for the thieves to get the booty out and make their escape.

Alvah H. De Mott is Postmaster at Woodmere. For many years the office has been located in George Koch's drug store, Mr. Koch himself having been Postmaster in McKinley's first Administration. Several years ago, in the Koch tenure of office, the office was broken open and the safe was stolen. The thieves carted it to a pasture some distance away, where they blew it open. There was not a cent in it.

TICKET FORGERS REAP HARVEST

New York Central Discovers It Has Been Victim of Big Swindle.

The New York Central Railroad Company has just discovered that it has been swindled out of thousands of dollars by a gang of ticket forgers so expert that for a long time they aroused no suspicion. Only that continued success made the forgers careless in the handling of the acid used to make erasures their game might not have been known now.

The method of the forgers was to change the name, date, &c., on the tickets issued to country newspapers in payment for advertising. They are often given to persons not employed by the publication, but so long as the publisher has a credit balance the railroad does not care how he uses them, except that the tickets are not to be sold.

Some people, however, are none too conscientious when it come to passes, and many advertising tickets have found their way into the hands of scalpers, the owners of the tickets thinking nothing of pocketing the profit. For instance tickets to Syracuse only used as far as Albany were then sold.

If the scalpers had contented themselves with selling these tickets for the destination marked on them, nothing would probably ever have been known of the transaction.

But what they did was to erase the destination written in ink, and also the number of persons for which the ticket was made out originally. As an example, one ticket to Albany for one man was made to read good to Buffalo and return for Mr. and Mrs. Smith and three daughters.

The acid used for erasing, however, proved too strong in some cases, and the ticket, which before the operation was a lead blue, was turned to a dirty white color.

The case was worked up on the testimony of two young women who sold a ticket in Chicago, quite innocent of any intention of defrauding the company. They gave the name of the Chicago scalper, and his arrest will probably follow.

FORGED PASSES ON LACKAWANNA.

Employe of Road Arrested and Confesses—Other Arrests May Follow.

Annual passes of the Lackawanna Railroad, to all appearances genuine, but without official record, have been frequently reported by the conductors of late, and as a result William McIntyre Scheider, twenty-one years old, of 102 Sussex Avenue, East Orange, an assistant storekeeper for the road, was arrested at Hoboken yesterday. The young man confessed to forging eight of the passes, and was held for the Grand Jury.

The spurious passes read good for the entire length of the road from Hoboken to Buffalo, and Scheider had a rubber stamp with which he affixed the signature of the issuing official. The passes are valued at about $400 apiece. The prisoner has been employed by the road for four years, and but recently was promoted. Other arrests, it is said, will follow.



Boys' negligee shirts and blouses have had a knockout blow.

900 boys' negligees—all $1, $1.35 and $1.50 sorts.
Sizes 12 to 14.
65 cents.

1000 boys' blouses, all $1 and $1.35 sorts

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwest winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,038. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

MURPHY SEEKS SHEPARD'S AID TO WHIP M'CARREN

Wants Him to Take Brooklyn Leadership or Name the Man.

ORGANIZING FOR KINGS FIGHT

Tammany Leader Reasons Shepard's Support Would Mean Autonomy and Destroy McCarren's Issue.

That Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy is determined to push his fight against Senator McCarren to the bitter end, and that he is laying plans to accomplish the overthrow of the present Brooklyn leader developed yesterday when it was learned from a reliable source that Murphy believes he has found a way in which McCarren's election as State Executive Chairman can be prevented, and, moreover, that he has endeavored to enlist the assistance of Edward M. Shepard in the effort to defeat McCarren at the August primaries.

If Mr. Murphy did not visit Mr. Shepard recently at Mr. Shepard's Summer home on Lake George, and he says he did not, at least he had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Shepard on the trip to Esopus. That there is a movement on foot to throw the weight of Mr. Shepard's influence against McCarren would seem to admit of little doubt in view of the fact that the information of such negotiations comes from high Tammany sources. Mr. Shepard was not in the city yesterday, and could not be seen about the alleged overtures of Mr. Murphy to him, and when the Tammany leader was seen last night and asked what truth there was in the report of his visit to Mr. Shepard's home to talk over the Gubernatorial and Brooklyn situations, he said:

"I deny that I visited Mr. Shepard at Lake George."

When asked whether it was true that he had conferred with Mr. Shepard about the Governorship and the Brooklyn situation at any time, Mr. Murphy contented himself with a reiteration of his denial that he had paid a visit to Mr. Shepard's Summer home.

The supposition of those who had incidentally learned of Mr. Murphy's supposed visit to Mr. Shepard at Lake George was that he had gone to see Mr. Shepard to sound him upon the Governorship, with a view to learning if he would be willing to become a candidate if Tammany were to declare for him. From Tammany leaders to whom the fact that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shepard have been in consultation was known it was gleaned that the idea that Mr. Murphy had made a proffer to Mr. Shepard of Tammany's support for Governor probably was erroneous. It was said that the more likely subject of the conferences between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shepard was the Brooklyn situation. The statement was made that if Mr. Shepard would join Tammany in its fight against Mr. McCarren, Tammany would declare for him for the Brooklyn leadership.

The Tammany campaign against Senator McCarren thus far has been a disorganized effort. Tmmany has lent its support to all of the disaffected elements in Brooklyn without making any serious effort to bring them together. It was believed that if such an effort were made it would fail on account of the jealousies which exist among the different factions. Tammany's advice to all of them has been to go in and settle McCarren first, and then decide upon his successor later.

The plan has not worked very well, and Mr. Murphy is said to have conceived the idea that if he could interest Mr. Shepard in the anti-McCarren fight he would be able to pick victory out of defeat. Mr. Murphy, it is said, would be willing to have the leadership go to ex-Senator Coffey in case Mr. Shepard would not be willing to take it himself.

With Mr. Shepard leading the fight against Senator McCarren, Mr. Murphy is said to feel that he would destroy the principal argument that McCarren has to sustain him, namely, that if he is defeated the Brooklyn organization would become a mere adjunct of Tammany. Mr. Shepard's record with respect to Brooklyn autonomy is clear. He defined his position in the fight which Senator McCarren made against McLaughlin, when McLaughlin bolted the action of the City Convention in placing Grout and Fornes on the Democratic ticket. He wants the Brooklyn organization distinct from that in Manhattan

MARTIAL LAW IN PARAGUAY.

Troops Concentrating and Foreigners Alarmed—Fighting in Uruguay.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Foreign Office here confirms the report from Buenos Ayres that a state of siege has been proclaimed in the Republic of Paraguay, owing to fear of a revolutionary outbreak.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 11.—The revolutionary movement at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, was initiated by a member of the Chamber of Deputies with the object of overthrowing the administration of President Ezcurra.

There have been no disturbances whatever in the country districts. The Government forces are concentrating at the capital, and requisitions have been made for arms.

The steamer Sajonia, which sailed from La Plata Aug. 4, is of 215 tons, and is equipped with six Krupp guns. She is ascending the Uruguay River with the object of making an attack, and it is expected that there will be a fight between the Sajonia and an armed passenger river boat manned by national troops.

Foreigners are taking refuge in the legations of their respective countries. Many Paraguayans are crossing into Argentine territory with the evident purpose of awaiting the receipt of arms.

The revolutionary movement appears to be popular, through Generals Caballero and Escobar have issued a manifesto condemning it. The telegraph wires have been cut and communication therefore is difficult.

The revolution in Uruguay has increased in activity and to-day heavy fighting is reported in which it is said that the revolutionists inflicted a serious defeat on the forces of the Government.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SMASH R. L. BEEKMAN'S AUTO.

Servants on Lark Run $10,000 Car Into Commodore Gerry's Wall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—R. L. Beekman's ten thousand-dollar Mercedes automobile is smashed, he is temporarily minus the services of four of his servants, and his stable at Land's End is doing duty as a hospital, all in consequence of a wild, weird automobile ride through Newport in the wee, sma' hours of this morning. The four disabled servants are Mr. Beekman's chauffeur, his assistant chauffeur, a stableman, and a coachman, the heroes of the ride, and now the patients are in the hospital.

The four servants in question came to town last night to have some fun. They decided, a little before 4 o'clock to go home. Nothing less than a forty horse power Mercedes car was deemed good enough for them, and they repaired to the local garage, where Mr. Beekman's machines are kept, and selected one for the journey to the villa at the lower end of Bellevue Avenue.

An ordinary speed did not satisfy them, and the automobile was started at top speed, the lever being thrown over to the last notch. On the straight stretch of Bellevue Avenue, which at that hour was clear of vehicles, everything went all right, but when the machine reached a sharp corner at the end of the avenue there was trouble. The momentum was so great that the automobile skidded in the mud, and struck the curbstone in front of Commodore E. T. Gerry's estate.

With a loud crash the big car upset against the Gerry wall, and the occupants were thrown out.

Harry Egan, the chauffeur, was tossed twenty feet over the wall, and landed on the turf of Mr. Gerry's lawn, only slightly injured. Abraham Danglers, the assistant chauffeur, was not so fortunate. He broke his collarbone and sustained bad knocks about the head. He was so badly injured that he was taken to the Newport Hospital.

The others received only scalp wounds, and were taken to the Beekman stable, where they are being cared for.

The automobile is a wreck. It required a team of four horses attached to a drag to carry it to the repair shop.

Mr. Beekman is having the injured men cared for.

E. V. N. BISSELL A SUICIDE.

New Yorker Found Asphyxiated in a San Francisco Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Eugene V. N. Bissell, a former Captain in the United States Army, committed suicide in his room in the Grand Hotel by inhaling illuminating gas. His body was found by a bellboy to-day.

Bissell registered from New York on July 24. It is supposed he killed himself as a result of continued brooding over the death of his wife two months ago.

Capt. Bissell formerly was a memher of the firm of E. Bissell & Co., wholesale commission merchants of New York. In 1899 he retired from business, was commissioned in the United States Army, and fought in the Philippines and in the Boxer war in China. He went into the service as a Captain, but was breveted Major for distinguished gallantry. He left the army in 1902. His age was about thirty-five.

Capt. Bissell was before the public five years ago through matrimonial troubles which led to his divorce from Mary Valentine Yale, a daughter of a one-time prominent member of the Stock Exchange.

Capt. Bissell eloped with Miss Yale in 1888, and they were married in Glens Falls. Bissell was at that time in a banking house. He afterward succeeded his father in the business of auctioneering, and had an office at 58 West Twenty-second Street.

He had two children by this marriage, and lived in a luxurious home in West Seventy-second Street. In November, 1898, Abraham Gruber was appointed referee by Justice Martin L. Stover of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, to take testimony in the divorce suit.

It then became known that the action was brought on the ground that Mrs. Bissell's dressmaking and milliner's bills were too high. On Nov. 10 Col. Gruber decided to report in favor of an absolute divorce being granted to Capt. Bissell, and two days later before the decree went into effect, Mrs Bissell was quietly married to Capt. Joseph Louis Fornachon in Jersey City.

Capt. Bissell's service in the army began May 15, 1898, when he went to Cuba as a private in Company L in the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y. In August, 1899, he became Captain of the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry and was honorably mustered out of the service June 30, 1901. He re-enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry resigning in November, 1902.

PLIGHT OF CURIOUS STRANGER.

Stuck Head Through Window Pane—Could Not Draw It Back.

After taking sightseers through the principal avenues of the city, a large automobile drew up in front of the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday afternoon, and the conductor shouted through his megaphone a farewell.

As the chauffeur turned off the power there was the usual explosive noise. One of the guests of the hotel, hearing the report, ran to the window and threw up the sash to ascertain the cause of the explosion. In his haste he did not notice that the upper sash was also down, and his head went through the pane. He dared not pull back for fear of cutting his throat, nor push through and break his neck.

People passing on the street looked up and saw the man with his head through the window, but at first could not understand why he did not withdraw his head, instead of shouting for help. Presently, however, it became obvious that he had thrust his head through the window with so much force that only a small hole was made. A hellhoy finally went to his assistance, and by carefully chipping away small pieces of glass soon made an opening large enough to release the curious stranger.

When asked about the matter the clerks said that he had received only two or three small cuts, but they refused to give the name of the guest.

TWO NEW REAR ADMIRALS.

Capts. George F. F. Wilde and Charles J. Train Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that Capt. George F. F. Wilde, Commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston, and Capt. Charles J. Train, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, have been promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral.

Fine Bass Fishing
Near Cape Vincent (1,000 Islands) on New York Central. Leave New York 11:30 P. M., arrive Cape Vincent 9:55 next morning.—Adv.

MEN STONED AND BEATEN IN MEAT STRIKE RIOTS

Police Reserves Out to Quell Strikers on East Side.

MOB DRAGS MAN FROM CAR

Policeman Rescues Him After He Is Injured and Has to Lock Him in Store Until Help Comes.

General rioting and disorder characterized the local meat strike situation yesterday, growing worse at night. Profiting by the disorder of the morning, when the strikers mobbed two drivers and used force to intimidate non-union men who sought work, Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station increased the force of policemen along First Avenue in the packing house district last night. Trouble started early in the evening, however, and the policemen had their hands full in looking out for the men who had taken the places of the strikers. In one instance a man was pulled off a First Avenue horse car and was being beaten when the police rescued him.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the first trouble occured. Albert Weber, who was waiting with two policemen at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue, jumped on a northbound horse car. When the car had gone about half a block a crowd of fifty sprang out from the hallways and commenced to shout, "Scab, scab." They followed the car a block, the crowd increasing, until it reached Forty-eighth Street, when it included more than 300 men, boys, and women. Afterward it was said that the man was a canal boatman, and came over to this city to visit friends, having been mistaken for a striker.

Just before the car reached Forty-ninth Street four men jumped on and threw the man into the street, where some of the crowd began to kick him. The man's shouts for help brought Policeman Wetzel. By the use of his club the policeman shoved his way through the mob and reached the man, who by this time was almost unconscious. Wetzel took him into a nearby store and locked the door. The crowd stood on the street muttering, and many of them with stones in their hands, until the reserves came and drove them away.

About 7:30 o'clock a negro who said he was from Jersey City went into the East Fifty-first Street Station bleeding from wounds in the head, and asked Sergt. Bingham for protection. He said that he was walking through Forty-third Street, near First Avenue, when a crowd of men set up a cry of "scab," and then attacked him. They knocked him down, he said, and beat him with sticks. He got away finally, and made his way to the station. The negro said he was not employed at any of the slaughter houses.

Brawls and riots were frequent all during the afternoon and evening. Some arrests were made, but in the main most of the brawlers got away before the police appeared.

Benjamin Brecondorf of 411 East Forty-sixth Street was arrested at Seventeenth Street and Avenue A for threatening one of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's drivers. At Seventeenth Street Brecondorf jumped on the wagon and attempted to pull the driver from his seat.

Joseph Ackerman of 331 East Forty-eighth Street and Don Casey of 531 West Forty-third Street boarded a Forty-second Street car at First Avenue in which there were a number of negroes who are employed at the slaughter houses. A dispute arose, and both white men were slashed with razors. The negroes got away.

At Forty-eighth Street and First Avenue a man was chased several blocks by a crowd of about 100 men, but he managed to elude them when he ran into Second Avenue.

The strikers had a wagon and a bicycle squad of four yesterday to carry news of the departure of vans loaded with meat and driven by non-union drivers to the "entertainment" committees on street corners.

James Hart, a truck driver, was set upon at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street by a mob and cuffed and stoned. Part of his load of meat was thrown into the street. Isaac Bentman, a striking driver, was arrested. Another driver was set upon and beaten at First Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, although two policemen were on his truck. Harry Townes, a youth of eighteen, was arrested as one of the assailants and fined $10.

Several Italians who started to apply for work at First Avenue and Forty-sixth and Forty-fourth Streets were attacked, and attempts to get at the strike breakers were made.

Despite the disorder and the efforts of the strikers to dissuade non-union men as well as their union brethren from working, the packers stood their ground and said last night that they were already doing about one-half of the usual business. The engineers and firemen joined the other strikers in the afternoon, but their places, according to the packers, were easily filled.

As to the threat that every one connected with the refrigerating plants would be called out, the packers said that it was arrant nonsense, as men to do this work were always to be had. Another threat—to cut off the ice supply of those who dealt with the packers—was laughed at.

There were no negotiations between strikers and employers yesterday, and neither side sought any.

"There can't," said a strike leader, "be a local settlement. It must be a National one. We here are subordinate to Chicago."

Each establishment has established a commissariat for the non-union men and those who did not obey the strike order. Large supplies of food and necessaries were delivered in the afternoon.

TO FORCE ROOSEVELT'S HAND.

Meat Strikers Will Demand That Perpetual Injunction Be Enforced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Efforts of a committee composed of retail butchers and grocers to bring about a conference between the packers and the strike leaders were of no avail to-day. The strike leaders then began to form plans to force the hand of the legal department of the United States Government in an endeavor to bring about a settlement.

This move was decided upon by the legal advisers of the strikers after they had received what they considered reliable information that the Attorney General would not make a move to bring into operation the perpetual injunction now held by the Government against combinations among the packing firms unless ordered to do so by President Roosevelt.

To-morrow or next day an action will be started in the Federal Court in the name of a striker who holds stock in one of the biggest of the packing concerns, demanding that the injunction be put into operation, on the ground that the illegal combination still exists.

DUBUQUE HAS TWO SPONSORS.

Gunboat Will Be Named by Miss Treadwell and Miss Hull Together.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Two young women have been invited to name the gunboat Dubuque, and they both have accepted the honor. They are Miss Margaret Treadway of Dubuque, Iowa, whom the Mayor of Dubuque finally selected after first saying he knew of no who cared to come East to name the boat, and Miss Annette Hull, daughter of Representative Hull, of Des Moines, whom the contractors invited when they heard of the Mayor's inability to find a young woman. The Dubuque is huliding at Morris Heights, N. Y.

The trouble all arose when the Mayor, influenced by the many letters of protest sent by Dubuque's indignant citizens to Secretary Morton and by not a few eligible young women, telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy that he had selected Miss Treadwell, the daughter of the President of the Dubuque Club, to perform the ceremony.

The builders were notified. To-day the Navy Department was advised that the contractors had invited the daughter of Representative Hull of Des Moines, Iowa, to become the sponsor, and that the young lady had accepted.

Charles L. Seabury, the Vice President of the Gas Engine and Power Company, the contractor for the gunboat, said last night that he had received no request from the Government to ask Miss Hull, whom he had selected to name the vessel, to withdraw.

"If such a request is made to me," he said, "I cannot see how I am going to honor it. I certainly cannot ask Miss Hull to stand aside, and I will not.

"The only thing that now remains to be done is to have both young women act as sponsors for the vessel. One can officiate at the starting of the ship down the ways and the other can break the wine over her bows. It is not an unusual thing for two women to act in that manner, and we will adopt that plan."

BOOTH-TUCKER CALLED.

Report in Boston That He Has Been Ordered to London.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Col. Richard Evans of the Salvation Army, who returned today from the army's convention in London, brought the news that Commander Booth-Tucker has been ordered to London, and will leave this country next month for his new post.

At the Salvation Army headquarters in this city it was said last night that Commander Booth-Tucker was out of town, and that Col. Higgins, the Chief Secretary for the State of New York, was also out of the city. None of those remaining would authorize any statement, but all strongly denied that Commander Booth-Tucker will leave his work in this city. He returned a week ago from the Salvation Army Convention in London.

GIRL SUBDUES RUNAWAY.

Hangs on to Reins While Ponies Dash Through Omaha Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—Miss Florence Fuller, thirteen years old, daughter of Walter M. Fuller, a Western Nebraska ranchman, drove a pair of frenzied ponies through two miles of busy down-town streets to-day, and hung on to the reins until the runaway team had tired itself out.

The animals became frightened in passing an automobile. At one point where the street car tracks are torn up, the girl, with presence of mind, veered the runaways between the piles of paving stones and passed the danger safely. When she had got them under control Miss Fuller turned the horses around and drove them home.

STEEL STRIKE THREATENED.

Carnegie Company Seeks to Make Hoop Mills Non-Union.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Trouble threatens between the Carnegie Steel Company and the Amalgamated Association. Word came from Youngstown, Ohio, to-day that the steel hoop mills there were about to be opened as non-nion mills, and Secretary Pierce of the Amalgamated rushed to the scene. That the Carnegie Company seeks to entirely cut away from the Amalgamated is admitted by the union people here. The Carnegie Company recognized that association only in the steel hoop mills at Girard, Ohio; Warren, Penn., and Youngstown. All these are closed and trouble is threatened if it carries out its evident intentions of making them non-union.

EIGHT KILLED IN MINE FLOOD.

Pond Rushes Into North Carolina Gold Mine—Only One Man Saved.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 11.—The Barringer Gold Mine, located near Gold Hill, Rowan County, N. C., was suddenly flooded with water late this afternoon, causing the instant death of eight men employed in the mine.

Nine men were in the mine shaft when a large pond located near the entrance to the mine suddenly broke loose, the breakage being caused by excessive rains. The waters rushed in terrific and deadly force to a depth of about a hundred feet upon the men, who were powerless to save themselves. Thomas Moyl, manager of the plant, was the only one to escape death.

The mine is filled with water to-night, and none of the dead bodies have yet been recovered. An unusual downpour of rain is reported in the vicinity of the mine this afternoon, much damage being done to property. The flooded mine is the property of the Whitney Reduction Company of Salisbury and Pittsburg, and has been operated for a number of years.

KURDS RAID IN ARMENIA.

Band of Armenians Fired On by Turks and Cossacks.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—James Bryce, member of the House of Commons, has received a telegram stating that the Kurds are invading the Province of Bayazid, and a massacre of the Armenians is feared.

Five hundred Armenians fled to the Russian frontier, and were pursued by Turkish soldiers and Kurds. An insurgent band came to the assistance of the Armenians, and heavy fighting ensued, many on both sides being killed.

Cossacks also fired on the Armenians, and afterward plundered them.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

POLICE READY TO LAY BARE KIDNAPPING PLOT

Two Men and One Woman Held in Brooklyn Case.

ON THE TRACK OF RINGLEADER

Italian Contractor, Whose Son Was Lured Away, Receives Letters Demanding $50,000 Ransom.

Two men and one woman were arrested by the Brooklyn police yesterday in connection with the kidnapping of Antonio, the eight-year-old son of Vincenzo Mannino, the Italian contractor of 62 Amity Street. The prisoners are Antonio Gatato and Giuseppi Calarino, Italian laborers of 35 Pacific Street, the tenement where lived Angelo Cucozza, the eighteen-year-old youth formerly employed by the contractor and who told the police he had left the lad at a tenement house on East Thirty-ninth Street. The two men were arrested late last night by Capt. Rooney and Detective Finn of the Amity Street Station, assisted by Detective Sergeant Vachris. They put up a desperate fight before they finally were subdued and taken to the station.

The first arrest was that of Mrs. Antonia Cornegli, wife of Francisco Cornegli, who was arrested on Wednesday. All were charged with kidnapping.

The woman was arrested in a room at 317 East Thirty-ninth Street, where Cucozza said he had left the Mannino boy on the night he was spirited away. On Wednesday night he had identified Cornegilo as the man who took him and the boy into the house and Mrs. Cornegilo as the woman who was in the room at the time they arrived. The woman complained of illness when arrested, and was placed in the prison ward at Bellevue. If she has recovered sufficiently she will be taken to Brooklyn this morning.

With five arrests already made the police declared last night that the bold plot which culminated in the Mannino boy's disappearance would soon be laid bare. Two other men thought by the police to be the ringleaders of the band of blackmailers, is still at large. Detectives were scouring the Italian colonies of Brooklyn last night for them.

The arrest of the two men was the result of a ruse framed by Capt. Rooney. At intervals yesterday Cucozza was put through the most severe cross-examination by Capt. Rooney and the detectives, but to no avail.

Then Detective Sergeant Vachris, who is familiar with Italian ways, enlisted the services of an Italian in the employ of Contractor Mannino and placed him in the cell with Cucozza. He told Cucozza he had been arrested in connection with a kidnapping of which he knew nothing, and finally drew from him the tory which led to the arrest of the other two men.

When Gatato faced Cucozza at the police station he was only prevented from striking the boy by the intervention of the detectives. Gatato had in his possession 235 francs and a passport for Italy.

Before the Madonna's picture in the home of the kidnapped boy's father an extra candle is burning night and day, while fervent prayers for the lad's return are constantly on the lips of the parents. The only development yesterday was the arival of two letters, one purporting to have been written by the lad himself, and contained a demand for $50,000 for the boy's return. The other was filled with threats against the boy and his parents unless the police were called off the case. Mannino gave both letters to Capt. Rooney, and declined to discuss their contents.

Both letters were written in Italian in a rather neat hand. The one purporting to have been written by Tony was mailed in Hoboken on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and bore 13 cents worth of stamps. The other, written in the same hand, had been received at Station O, at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening.

The one which the boy was supposed to have written started out: "Dear Father: I have ben weighed, and they say I weigh fifty pounds and that I am worth $1,000 a pound to them and that it will be $1,000 more for each pound I grow."

Capt. Rooney thought that parts of the letter might furnish some clue to the mystery and would not make it public.

Neither of the letters, as far as could be learned, contained any directions regarding the manner in which the ransom was to be paid, beyond saying that this would be arranged through "a mutual friend." The boy, according to Capt. Rooney, was made to say that he was kept a prisoner in a cave out in the country, where it was difficult to breathe, and that he was hungry. He said there were six men with him with knives and pistols, with which they constantly threatened his life unless the money for his return was paid and the police called off.

Capt. Rooney does not believe the boy has been taken away from the city. Although there are many inconsistencies in the statements of Cucozza, whose confession gave the police the first clues, they still believe that he told the truth when he said he left the lad at the tenement in Thirty-ninth Street.

Cornegilo was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Police Court and held for examination to-day. Cucozza was remanded to the custody of the detectives. In court he had a long talk with the father of the kidnapped boy.

"Cucozzo, I think, knows more about this kidnapping than he cares to tell," said the contractor, "and I believe that he as much as anybody else was the ringleader in this conspiracy. He has told some of his companions, I understand, that he expected to get a heap of money, and would return to Italy in great shape on the 17th of this month. I am willing to give $10,000 for the return of my boy, but I will not give up any money to the kidnappers."

To Capt. Rooney Cucozzo refused to make any additional statement.

"I would rather go to the chair," the youth, according to the Captain, replied, "than give away the men who stole the boy. I might as well, for they would kill me anyway."

FIRE AT KAATERSKILL HOTEL.

New York Physician Rescues Girl Who Fainted on Roof of Laundry.

KAATERSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The laundry plant at Hotel Kaaterskill caught fire from an overheated stove to-day. The flames spread with remarkable rapidity, and within five minutes the large laundry building was a roaring furnace. No lives were lost.

A young woman fainted on the roof, but was rescued by Dr. Quell of New York, a guest at the Laurel House.

ALLEGED SPY IN WALES.

Two Men Investigate Movements of England's Submarine Boats—One Caught.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The London Times's correspondent at Milford Haven, Wales, telegraphs that news has reached him of the arrest to-day of an alleged foreign spy, who is now in custody in one of the outlying forts. The correspondent says:

"The suspicious movements of two strangers in the village, near the fortifications commanding the entrance to the harbor, attracted attention, and, by direction of the military authorities, a close watch was kept on them.

"The men hired a boat and rowed about Dale Roads, where the new submarine boats are carrying out daily exercises. It was also observed that they spent a good deal of time in the vicinity of the forts and searchlight stations.

"Under instructions from the military authorities one of the men was taken to Chapel Bay Fort, where he remains pending inquiries. The other man is thought to have left the locality."

It is thought likely that the man arrested is the correspondent of a German paper, engaged, like several other foreigners, in observing and describing the manoeuvres, and that he lacked discretion in the exercise of his functions as a correspondent.

WARSHIPS PASS DARDANELLES?

Report That Two Vessels Have Done So Without Turkish Objection.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that two vessels of the Russian Black Sea Fleet have already passed the Dardanelles without the interposition of any difficulty on the part of the Turkish Government.

STORK OVER PETERHOF.

Interesting Announcement Expected from the Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Dr. Rott, the imperial accoucheur, was hurriedly summoned to the Villa Alexandra, at Peterhof, this afternoon.

An announcement thence is expected hourly.

GULF STREAM STOPS SHIPS.

Extraordinary Current Holds Up Vessels Off Cape Hatteras.

The Clyde Line steamship Arapahoe, which arrived in port yesterday from Jacksonville and Charleston, reported that on Wednesday while three miles south of the shoals at Cape Hatteras she passed the schooner Bessie Whiting from New York for Wilmington. The schooner was then twenty-six days out of New York. Three times she had rounded the Cape, only to be carried back by the strong Gulf stream.

On the same day the steamship passed a fleet of three barks, two barkentines, and sixty-three schooners, all standing in close to Loggerhead Inlet to avoid the stream as much as possible. All of them were bound south, and, although they had a fair wind, they did not seem to be making an inch of headway against the current.

CATAMOUNT LEAPS AT TRAIN.

Misses Engineer and Crew Kills It After a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 11.—While a Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train was running at full speed through a deep cut near Duboise to-day, a large catamount sprang from a tree at Engineer Martin Gleason. It missed him and fell under the wheels.

The train was stopped and run back, and the crew had a hard fight with the badly wounded animal before one of them finally dispatched it with a blow from an iron stoker. It was full grown.

PLANS CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Dr. Sun Yat Son Trying to Enlist Aid of Orientals in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 11.—Plans are being laid in this country by Dr. Sun Yat Son, also known as Sun Wen, leader of several revolutions in southern China, to enlist the co-operation of Chinamen in the United States to start another revolutionary movement.

Dr. Sun arrived here a few days ago to interest his countrymen in the propaganda for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. From here he goes to St. Louis, Mo., for similar purposes, and when he returns to China he expects to have a powerful following, ready to invade southern China without delay.

BROOKLYN MAN MISSING.

Went Bathing at Coney Island—Failed to Return.

Frederick Winnington of 419 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was reported missing last night by the police of the Coney Island station. He went to the Sea Cliff Inn, at Thirty-second Street and the shore, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, where he hired a bathing suit and went into a bath house.

He was not seen again, but last night in cleaning up the place an attendant found his clothes. There were two rings and two letters in the pockets, but no money.

CIRCUS PARADE STOPS COURT.

Judge, Jury, Counsel, and Prisoners See Passing Show.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Israel Timbers, his brother, Joseph, and Horace Robinson, negroes charged with aiding to escape the men who attacked Mrs. Charles Biddle, near Burlington, were placed on trial here to-day. The Timbers brothers plead guilty, and Robinson was found guilty. All three were sentenced to six months in the State Prison. The three principals in the attack on Mrs. Biddle are now serving sentences of forty-nine years each.

While the trial was in progress to-day a circus parade passed. Court was adjourned, so that the Judge, jury, counsel, and prisoners might take a look at the passing show. When the last of the procession was out of sight the trial was resumed and the prisoners were sentenced.

CZAR'S SHIPS FLEE TO GERMAN HARBOR

Two Cruisers from Port Arthur Reach Kiao-Chow.

OTHERS' FATE IN DOUBT

Two Damaged Battleships Get Back to Port Arthur After Fight.

THE ONLY VESSELS TO RETURN

Japanese Batteries, Raining Shells on the Harbor, Believed to Have Caused the Attempt of the Fleet to Escape.

CHE-FOO, Friday, Aug. 12.—9 A. M.—The Russian protected cruisers Askold and Novik and one torpedo-boat destroyer entered Kiao-Chow Bay last (Thursday) night and exchanged salutes with the German vessels.

According to the latest information obtainable, the rest of the Russian squadron has not returned to Port Arthur after Wednesday's battle.

The squadron left Port Arthur at 7 A. M. Wednesday, in response to imperative orders from Admiral Skrydloff, Wednesday is said to have been chosen because the Japanese fleet was exhausted by the constant bombardment of the two previous nights.

Bayan Still at Port Arthur.

It is affirmed that all the big ships except the Bayan, which is injured, left Port Arthur. Before emerging from the harbor they took on board heavy stores, machinery, and materials for ship repairing. It is the general understanding that they intended to make an effort to join the Vladivostok squadron.

Capt. Shestakovsky of the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni, which left Port Arthur with the squadron and which arrived here yesterday morning, refused to answer a direct question as to the destination of the ships, but left the inference that it was Vladivostok. He said the Vladivostok squadron had been reinforced by vessels purchased from Argentina.

Capt. Shestakovsky said the torpedo boats, gunboats, and small craft generally remained at Port Arthur.

It is evident that Admiral Togo's fleet met the Russian squadron and that a battle ensued. One report is to the effect that the battle was fought near Round Island, (forty-eight miles east of Port Arthur.)

The result of the battle is at present unknown. A semi-official telegram, however, reports that the battleships Pobieda and Retvizan have returned, damaged, to Port Arthur.

Reports from Che-Foo state that a Russian destroyer fled thither at dawn to-day.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Friday, Aug. 12.—Evidently driven to sea by the fire of the Japanese land batteries, the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur Wednesday morning.

Admiral Togo immediately closed in and opened a severe engagement which lasted until nightfall. Afterward the Japanese destroyers and torpedo flotillas delivered a series of attacks. The Japanese fleet withdrew during the night.

A guardship stationed off the harbor reported that she saw at dawn yesterday the

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tokio Has Little News as Yet.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—Official collating of the various reports from Talien-Wan leads to the announcement that the enemy's squadron essayed to escape from Port Arthur on the morning of Aug. 10.

It encountered the united Japanese squadron and a severe fight ensued, which lasted until sunset.

After nightfall the Japanese destroyers seem to have attacked the enemy.

According to a telegram received this morning from a certain observatory, the Retvizan and a ship resembling the Pobieda were sighted, apparently fleeing back to Port Arthur.

Reports from Che-Foo state that a Russian destroyer fled thither at dawn to-day.

battleships Retvizan and Pobieda steaming toward the harbor of Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo has not yet reported the result of the engagement. It is thought here that the Russians attempted to escape seaward from a base which is no longer tenable, but that they again refused to attempt to force Admiral Togo's line. Details are expected hourly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 12.—The Admiralty last evening received from Viceroy Alexieff a brief dispatch officially announcing the departure of the Port Arthur squadron. It did not give details, and douhtless was news communicated hy the Captain of the torpedo-hoat destroyer Ryeshitelni from Che-Foo.

Intense Anxiety in Russia.

Puhlic anxiety regarding the fate of the Port Arthur Squadron, which has reached the highest pitch, remained nnrelieved when the people of St. Petershurg retired last night.

The reports from Tokio and Che-Foo of the sea fight which followed the departure of the squadron are so conflicting and inconclusive that a strong hope exists that the Russian ships succeeded in hreaking through the Japanese fleet. Indeed, it was rumored late last night that the Admiralty had received information that the squadron had passed heyond the Shan-Tung Promontory, which would hring the squadron at least 150 miles to the southeast of Port Arthur and into the Yellow Sea.

Althongh unahle to confirm this rumor, The Associated Press learns that the family of Lieut. Smirnoff, an officer of the hattleship Czarevitch, last evening received a telegram from him dated at Tsing-Chow yesterday. The message contained only two words—"Alive. Emhraces."

Tsing-Chow is 160 miles southwest of Che-Foo, in the Province of Shan-Tung, and is at the entrance of Kiao-Chow Bay. The receipt of this telegram might he construed as partial confirmation of the rumor that the squadron had reached the open sea. In no other way can Lieut. Smirnoff's family explain the message.

It is hardly helieved that the squadron itself put into Kiao-Cbow, although some time ago it was reported that it might take refuge in that port. It is regarded as more likely that one of the torpedo-boat destroyers was sent there with official dispatches and filed Lieut. Smirnoff's telegram.

It is understood that the Ryeshitelni was deliherately sacrificed so that Admiral Skrydloff might he apprised of the departure of the Russian vessels from Port Arthur, in order that he might start out with the Vladivostok squadron to meet them.

It is denied at the Admiralty that the squadron left Port Arthur hecause the situation of the fortress was desperate. The Admiralty authorities say it is more than likely that with the Japanese close up to the perimeter of the fortress the warships were unahle to render further effective aid, and that their safety was endangered hy the plunging shells dropping from the Wolf Hills.

Many Lame Ducks in Squadron.

There were seven hattleships at Port Arthur when the war hegan, including the Petropavlovsk, sunk hy a Japanese mine, so that all the rest of the battleship squadron took part in the sortie on Wednesday.

The battleships are the Retvizan, Czarevitch, Poltava, Pohieda, Sevastopol, and Peresviet.

Of these the Czarevitch and Retvizan were among the first vessels damaged hy the Japanese. The Retvizan was badly holed ahove the waterline in the vicinity of her engine room. It is stated that efficient repairs were impossible at Port Arthur, and that though she has been repaired after a fashion she is very far from being efficient, and her speed is very slow.

The Czarevitch was damaged structurally. She was patched up with light plates, which subsequently gave trouhle when she attemp to fire hroadsides. Her main steaming gear was also damaged, and Port Arthur had no facilities properly to repair it.

The Poltava was seriously hurt in the first Japanese bombardment. One at least of her boilers was placed out of commission, and she was damaged under the water line. She has heen patched up and is relatively effective, but cannot steam more than fifteen knots an hour.

The Pobieda struck a mine when the Petropaviovsk was sunk and sustained structural damage over a considerable cuhic area. Her steaming capacity has heen reduced to fourteen or fifteen knots.

The Sevastopol and Peresviet, so far as is known, have not been hurt, hut the former is an inferior vessel.

Of the battleships which left the harhor, therefore, two were in effective condition, two were "lame ducks," and two were cripples.

The four cruisers which took part in the sortie were in all prohability the Pallada, Askold, Novik, and Diana. All have sustained damage since the war began. The Novik is a small vessel of the second class.

The cruiser Boyarin, according to news received some months ago and never contradicted by Russia, is a sunken wreck.

SEIZED IN CHINESE PORT.

Japanese Shipe Enter Che-Foo and Capture Russian Destroyer.

CHE-FOO, Friday, Aug. 12.—6 A. M.—The Russian torpedo hoat destroyer Ryeshitelni, which escaped with the squadron from Port Arthur on Wednesday morning and put in at this port, has been captured hy the Japanese.

A boarding party from two large Japanese destroyers which had followed the Ryeshitelni here, which had heen hovering outside the harbor last night, and which, under cover of the darkness, had entered the harhor, hoarded the Russian vessel at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese discharged their small arms and a Russian sailor was wounded.

Daybreak showed a third Japanese destroyer towing the Ryeshitelni out of the harhor, and all the vessels then disappeared.

Previous to the arrival of the Japanese destroyers yesterday the Ryeshitelni had heen dismantled on the demand of the Chinese Admiral here. Shortly after the arrival of the Russian vessel Admiral Sah sent an officer on board, and he demanded that the destroyer either leave the port or disarm. It had previously been ascertained that her engines were disahled. Cnpt. Shestakovsky of the Ryeshitelni agreed to render the engines absolutely useless and to disarm in such a manner as Admiral Sah demanded.

The following is a list of the armament which was suhmitted: One 75-millimetre gun, four 47-millimetre guns, two torpedo tubes, thirteen rifles, and two revolvers, with a full supply of ammunition.

The Captain of the Ryeshitelni requested the Chinese Admiral to indicate a position nearer the shore where the destroyer might lie till the end of the war under the protection of the Chinese Government.

It is understood that the Chinese Admiral discovered the presence of the Japanese destroyere and presented similar demands to those he had earlier made on the Ryeshitelni, namely, that they either leave the port or disarm.

The Japanese Coneul says the Japanese ships were ignorant of the dismantling of the Ryeshitelni. An Asaociated Press representative, however, informed the Japanese naval officers of the fact when he visited the two Japanese destroyers at 2:30 o'clock this morning. At that time the Japanese officers said they would depart at daylight.

Darkness prevented a close inspection of the Japanese destroyers, hut outwardly they appeared to he in good condition. A Japanese officer who was talking over the side of one of the vessels with the correspondent of The Associated Press was reprimanded hy a superior officer and compelled to cease. This action was in striking contrast with the frankness of the Captain of the Ryeshitelni.

The Ryeshitelni showed the effects of long service. Her paint was scratched and fading to yellow, owing to exposure to the sun, and her deck resemhled a machine shop, hut she had not been damaged hy gunfire, although it was stated that the ship had been exposed constantly for three months to the fire of the Japanese.

The passengers hrought here hy the Ryeshitelni included two women, one of whom, it was said, was the wife of Gen. Stoessel. This, however, was denied.

RAIN OF SHELLS ON FORTRESS.

No Part of Port Arthur Free from Them —Japanese Attack Daily.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The news from St. Petersburg is again less hopeful. It betrays not only doubt as to the completeness of the intelligence from the seat of war, hut apprehension that the official silence hides fresh Russian reverses.

St. Petersburg correspondents of newspapers decidedly favorable to Russia complain of the increasing difficulty of ohtaining trustworthy information, and their telegrams reflect the prevailing despondency.

The news from Port Arthur is no hetter than from Liao-Yang. The Russian General Staff considers Port Arthur can hold out some time longer, hut has not concealed the gravity of the situation. The garrison is exhausted hy the fatigues of the six months' campaign, during which the troops have heen kept on the alert day and night.

The least pessimistic of Russians regard as inevitahle Port Arthur's capitulation after a desperate struggle, or its destruction in a sanguinary final assault.

Found Port Arthur Cheerful.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.—Capt. Bradley of the British steamer Hipsang, torpedoed hy the Russians on July 16, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. During his detention he was twice allowed to leave his quarters in order to purchase provisions, which were plentiful and moderate in price.

He reports that the general appearance of the town did not indicate a state of siege or distress. The officers were well dressed and in good spirits. The discipline and morale of the troops and fleet appeared to be excellent.

Capt. Bradley saw no drunkenness. The shops and stores were open and husiness was hrisk. The town was uninjured hy the bombardments. Ladies and children were seen on the streets. Communications with Che-Foo and other places was frequent if not continuous.

Altogether Capt. Bradley's general impression is that the condition of affairs in the invested city does not bear out the pessimistic reports of Chinese and other refugees.

Capt. Bradley was examined by the Captain of the Retvizan, who asserted that Port Arthur was provisioned for three years.

By The Associated Press.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 11.—A refugee from Port Arthur, who has just arrived at Liao-Yang, says the defenders of the fortress remain all day at their poste in spite of the dreadful heat, the women heroically carrying water to the parched warriors, although not a single space within the perimeter of the fortress is free from bullets and bursting shells.

Sometimes the whole fortress seems enveloped in smoke from the countless shell explosions.

Desperate Japanese Attack.

There was a memorahle sight from the Wolf Hills when the Japanese attacked the Russian positions there July 25. Five Japanese divisions moved across the plain to the assault under cover of their guns. The onset was so desperate that it almost verged on frenzy. It was said at Port Arthur that Field Marshal Oyama commanded the Japanese forces in person, and that several Princes of the blood and veteran Generals led the attacking forces, giving examples of courage and resource previously unequaled.

The Japanese artillery had received a fresh supply of ammunition the previous evening, and never hefore was there such a terrific hail of projectiles, hut the efforts of the Japanese were unavailing against the determined stand of the Russians, who proved themselves worthy sons of the defenders of Sevastopol, and the attack was repulsed with enormous losses. The refugee gives the Russian losses at 1,500, and those of the Japanese at 10,000.

After the battle Gen. Stoessel ordered out every availahle surgeon to attend to the Japanese wounded, hut the Russians were unable to bring them into the fortress, where the problem of feeding the non-combatants is too serious. Consequently the Japanese wounded were left on the field of battle to be taken off hy their own people.

Russians Retake a Position.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 11.—Taku Mountain, near Port Arthur, which was taken by the Japanese Monday night, was recaptured hy the Russians the next day.

Refugees from Port Arthur state that during the last five days Japanese shells from the Wolf Hills have been dropping into the town, causing much damage. Several civilians have heen hurt. One shell hit an oil storehouse under Golden Hill. Five hundred sailors vainly attempted to extinguish the fire it caused.

The Captain of the Russian destroyer which has arrived here stated that the recent firing heard at Che-Foo was evidently at Port Arthur, where the Japanese continue to attack daily with scarcely less energy than they manifested during the severe three days' fighting in the latter part of July. The Japanese line, he says, now extends from the north shore of Louisa Bay to a point immediately east of Tai-Che Bay, about seven miles east of Port Arthur.

The Japanese, he alleges, are wasting lives with reckless courage. Their positions are frequently lost, retaken, then lost, and retaken again.

Stronghold's Fall Again Rumored.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 12.—Rumors that Port Arthur has fallen are again current, hut apparently there is no further warrant for them than on previous occasions.

It is regarded as impossible that Port Arthur can hold out much longer, hut there is no further news to hand either concerning the fortress or the fate of the Port Arthur squadron.

According to the Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, Gen. Stoessel personally commanded the Russian forces in the fight for the possession of Taku Mountain, which was accompanied hy fearful carnage. The correspondent adds:

"The Russians are short of ammunition and the garrison is exhausted hy incessant fighting. If the Japanese continne their assaults with fresh troops the worst must happen."

VLADIVOSTOK EXPECTS FLEET.

Preparations Being Made for Protection of Escaping Cruisers.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 11.—Preparations are being completed here for the reception and protection of the Port Arthur squadron.

The departure of the squadron from Port Arthur is generally interpreted to indicate that the siege of the fortress is entering on its final stage, as the programme has been repeatedly announced for the squadron to leave so soon as the situation at Port Arthur became desperate. The preservation of the squadron is considered to be vital to Russia's future plans, and while it is acknowledged that its departure will greatly weaken the defensive power of the garrison, without the capture of the squadron the fall of the fortress would he rohbed of much of its strategic importance. The smaller ships probahly were left behind on account of their slow speed and inadequate fighting power, while the torpedo hoat destroyers would constitute a constant menace to the Japanese fleet outside.

Definite news of the result of the reported hattle outside Port Arthur is awaited here with feverish anxiety. Even if the squadron succeeded in getting through the Japanese ships it is realized that it runs a desperate risk in trying to reach Vladivostok, as Admiral Togo's fleet is larger, of superior strength, and faster than the Russian squadron. Besides, the Straits of Korea are understood to be mined and the squadron probahly will he compelled to take the longer route around Japan.

It is believed that the purpose of the Russian torpedo hoat destroyer Retshitelny in going to Chee-Foo was to notify Admiral Skrydloff of the sortie of the Port Arthur Squadron, in order that he may dispatch the Vladivostok Sqnadron to meet the squadron from Port Arthur.

Advices from Admiral Avellan indicate that it will consist of the hattleships Retvizan, Pohleda, Peresviet, Sevastopol, Czarevitch, and Poltava, the armored cruiser Bayan, and the protected cruisers Pallada, Diana, and Askold. Satisfaction is expressed at this indication that the Bayan, which was slightly damaged, has been snccessfully repaired.

The protected cruiser Novik was probably left at Port Arthur. The Port Arthur Squadron is under the command of Rear Admiral Withoft. The report that Vice Admiral Bezohrazoff had taken over the command of that squadron is untrue. The latter is now ill at Vladivostok. As the speed of a squadron is not faster than that of the lowest unit, which is the Poltava, which could not at her best make over sixteen knots, that speed is the estimated rate of steaming of the Port Arthur Squadron, whereas the Japanese hattleships have eighteen knots speed. Both squadrons, however, have probahly greatly deteriorated in speed.

BALTIC FLEET'S DEPARTURE.

Admiral Rojestvensky Ordered to be Ready to Sail Sunday.

KRONSTADT, Aug. 11.—Admiral Birileff, in command of the naval forces here, today ordered Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, and his staff to take up their quarters on board the hattleship Souvaroff and to he in readiness to sail on Aug. 14.

RUSSIAN SHIPS NEED COAL.

No Fuel Known to Have Reached Port Arthur Since War Began.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says there is no question ahout the scarcity of coal in the Russian fleets in the Far East, adding:

"Since the war began a few cargoes of coal have reached Vladivostok, but none has been reported as arriving at Port Arthur.

"Over and over again insurances have been placed on hypothetical coal cargoes for Port Arthur and Vladivostok, hut in nine cases out of ten the husiness has fallen through and the coal has never been shipped.

"Twenty-five and thirty guinea war rates have been an effective har to these shipments."

JAPAN'S SHIPPING SUSPENDED.

Vessels Afraid to Leave Port Owing to Russian Ships' Sortie.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 12.—The Tokio correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger says that commercial shipping has been entirely suspended owing to the escape of the Port Arthur squadron, the present location of which is unknown.

The Lokal Anzeiger, in commenting on the dispatch, says it indicates that the squadron hae crossed the Strait of Pe-chi-Li and has rounded the Shan-Tung Promontory.

SAYS HE IS W. R. T. CHAPLAIN.

Man Found in Dazed Condition by Bridgeport Police Comes Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11.—A man who gave his name as William R. T. Chaplain of 253 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York, and who said he was a clerk in a hroker's office in Wall Street, was released hy the local police to-day and allowed to leave for New York.

The man was found wandering aimlessly about the streets Monday night, and when taken to Police Headquarters he was unable to tell his name or his address, nor was he aware that he was in Bridgeport. For the time he was assigned to a room at Police Headquarters. The following day he said that he could remember his name if he saw it, hut he was still in a dazed condition. The investigations of the police brought out the fact that the man was a member of an old New Haven family, hut the New Haven police could not locate any member of it.

To-day Mr. Chaplain appeared before the Superintendent of Police and asked to he released. He said that he had recovered his faculties, and wanted to return at once to New York and hegin work. Superintendent Birmingham helieves that he is in full command of his senses and memory now.

CHARLES CROWLEY MISSING.

Feared That Tammany Man Was Drowned at Wantanoak Picnic.

A general alarm was sent out last night for Charles Crowley, a boss plumber and a member of Tammany Hall, who has been missing since last Monday. Mr. Crowley was in the crowd that went to College Point on Monday with the Wantanoak Club, and it is feared that he was one of six or seven men who fell overhoard when the steamboat Cygnus, which brought the excursionists home, landed at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

There were about 2,000 people on the hoat, and when the vessel went alongside the pier there was a rush to get ashore. The result was that several were pushed overboard, one of the unfortunates being, it is believed, Mr. Crowley. Mr. Crowley, who is thirty-five years of age and married, lived at 648 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

IMMENSE JAPANESE FLANKING MOVEMENT

Reports Agree that an Advance Is Being Made on Mukden.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S RETREAT

Front Retiring Slowly, But a Stand at Liao-Yang Is Still Regarded as Possible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 10.—The enemy's front is retiring slowly, pivoting on the Russian left, which rests on the Ponchiso-Mukden road, where there is a considerable force, apparently apprehensive of a descent on the flank.

It is a general retirement. The Russians are industriously intrenching and building gun positions beyond Yan-tsu-Ling. The outposts are keeping in touch with the enemy fifteen miles west.

Japanese Move Northward.

By The Associated Press.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 11.—While no fighting has occurred on the eastern front, a remarkahly heavy movement of Japanese northward has been reported. The Japanese seem to be trying a turning movement on Yan-tai (about fifteen miles north of Liao-Yang) or Mukden.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who has just returned from An-Ping, (thirteen miles east of Liao-Yang,) says the Japanese are occupying Hou-tsia-tse, (about fourteen miles east of Liao-Yang.) They are not advancing, hut are carefully reconnoitering within a mile of An-Ping.

Two strong Japanese columns are reported to he hurriedly pressing forward, one toward Mukden and the other in the direction of the Yan-tai coal mines.

A large Japanese force is reported to he moving along the coasts above Yin-Kow.

AN-SHAN-CHAN, Aug. 11.—A reconnaissance in force Aug. 7 proved that the Japanese are making a wide detour of the Liao Valley toward Mukden.

The whole Japanese force south of An-shan-Chan is not more than a division, with a brigade of artillery. The remainder of Gen. Oku's army is evidently participating in the flanking operations.

Fear Railroad Will Be Cut.

MUKDEN, Aug. 8—(Delayed.)—There is much speculation as to whether the Japanese intend to attempt to turn Gen. Kuropatkin's flank between here and Liao-Yang or north of Mukden. The Russians appear well satisfied with the situation.

Officers and men anticipate a big hattle around Liao-Yang, hut the fear is expressed that the Japanese, instead of joining issue there, will seek to turn the Russian position above Mukden and cut the railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 12.—Even with the absorbing topic of the escape of the Port Arthur squadron, the question whether Gen. Kuropatkin will accept or refuse a general engagement at Liao-Yang continues to be a subject of the liveliest interest.

Opinions differ in military, as well as in civilian, circles, and the profound ignorance regarding Gen. Kuropatkin's plans is shown in the different views held by members of the General Staff. Experts of the Bureau of Operations mostly incline to the belief that a collision between the main forces is inevitahle. Col. Dhororiaky, Assistant Chief of the hureau, said to The Associated Press:

"Speaking from a purely military point of view, I do not see how a combat can he avoided at this stage. Personally, I am not inclined to attach credence to the reports that our army is already moving northward. The withdrawal of a large force in the face of a superior foe closely pressing our position to the east and south would involve the risk of an immediate attack, which would find us in a position of still greater inferiority.

"There are two other considerations remaining. First, there is at Liao-Yang an enormous accumulation of stores which it would be necessary to sacrifice, and, secondly, the Russians are in possession of fortifications of exceptional strength, which discount the numerical superiority of the foe.

Liao-Yang Well Fortified.

"It is no secret that the Russians have fortified Liao-Yang, for the construction of defenses was reported in letters and telegrams published months ago. One of our hest engineers, Gen. Velichko, designed and supervised the construction of these defenses, which are therefore the best that military science can devise."

If Col. Dhororiaky's view he correct it is pointed ont that Gen. Kuropatkin might reasonably expect to hold out at Liao-Yang for some time, and that he could even stand a siege and depend on his enormous stores to feed his army in case the Japanese cut off his communications pending the arrival of reinforcements from the north.

The persistent report that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is moving from Vladivostok toward Mukden with from 20,000 to 30,000 men lends color to this version. It is also pointed out that if the Russians took such care to fortify Liao-Yang it was with a view to holding it against a superior force.

Notwithstanding these considerations of a purely military character, the helief is very prevalent outside as well as inside the War Office that Gen. Kuropatkin has made up his mind to avoid staking the whole future of the campaign upon the issue of an engagement at this stage, and that he has resolved at all costs to retire to the north, if he has not already done so.

Some strategists consider that the daring and scope of the enveloping movements of the Japanese show that they are aware that Liao-Yang is bereft of a majority of its garrison.

LEWIS NIXON IN RUSSIA.

Negotiating with Admiralty, but for What Purpose is Unknown.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The Associated Press learns that Lewis Nixon of New York, who has been in St. Petershurg for several days, came here at the request of the Admiralty, and that negotiations are progressing between the Admiralty and Mr. Nixon, hut whether for the sale of ships or machinery is not ascertainable.

Mr. Nixon is going to Sevastopol to-merrow to confer with the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

Japanese Have Floated the Sungari.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—The Russian transport Sungari, which was sunk at Chemul-Pho at the beginning of the war, has been floated and sent to Nagasaki.

DR. MURRAY LOSES OFFICE.

McCarren's Friend Removed from Brooklyn's Health Department.

Dr. P. J. Murray, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in charge of the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health, was removed yesterday afternoon by Commissioner Darlington. In announcing the removal Commissioner Darlington said that the work of the Brooklyn department had been unsatisfactory for some time, and that charges had been preferred against Dr. Murray.

"If it had not been for peculiar political conditions," said Dr. Darlington, "a change would have been made a week ago."

Nevertheless, friends of Dr. Murray declare that the removal is for political purposes solely. Senator Patrick H. McCarren and Dr. Murray have been close friends since boyhood, and Dr. Murray has advanced the Brooklyn leader's interests.

For a long time the leaders of the Willoughby Street-Flannagan movement have avowed their intention to get Murray out of the Health Department, and it is helieved that they only failed because of the number of rival candidates for the place. A great many small favors may he done by the organization through the sanitary office.

The man who is most likely to succeed Dr. Murray is Dr. Robert A. Black, who was Brooklyn's sanitary officer under Mayor Van Wyck.

Dr. Murray was for five years previous to his recent appointment in charge of the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases. Dr. Roberts has taken temporary charge of the Brooklyn office.

CAUGHT IN FLY WHEEL, MAY DIE

Engineer Becoming Entangled, Is Whirled Around at Awful Velocity.

After being whirled around in a hig flywheel, Charles Bradford, formerly hicycle champion of England, is at the point of death in the New York Hospital. His face is hadly battered and several hones are broken.

The accident occurred in the automohile garage at 141 West Thirty-eighth Street, conducted hy Banker Brothers. Bradford is the supervising engineer. In the cellar is a big twenty-seven horse power gas engine, used to supply automohiles with pawer and to furnish light. The flywheel is only two feet from the rear wall.

Bradford was just starting the engine at 6 o'clock last night when he was caught. It is his custom to grasp the spokes and give the wheel a shove to start it. Last night he shoved one way, and the wheel went the other. Thrown off his balance, hoth arms were caught, and he was whirled around at an awful velocity.

When he finally became disentangled he lay unconscious on the floor. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

LATE POLICEMAN FINED.

Lindsley Taxes "Cop," but Raps Magistrate Pool for Changing Hour.

Policeman Dennis Murphy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was fined three days' pay hy Deputy Commissioner Lindsley yesterday for heing late in the West Side Court on Sunday morning, July 31, when Magistrate Pool discharged all prisoners whose police accusers were tardy. Capt. Hayes, the complainant, testified that the hour for opening court on Sunday mornings had heen changed from 9 to 8 o'clock, and an order to that effect had been promulgated by an Inspector at the instance of Magistrate Pool.

"My opinion of this proceeding on the part of the Magistrate," said the Commissioner, "from personal investigation, is that it was entirely unnecessary. The Magistrates are not charged with the discipline of the police force. I haven't yet investigated the authority of the Inspector to issue an order at the request of a Magistrate."

ADMITS ROBBING OYSTER BEDS.

Long Island Shipper Caught Dredging on Another's Grounds.

SAYVILLE, L. I. Aug. 11.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of William Rudolph, a well-known shipper, for stealing oysters from the beds of Jacob Ockers, the principal shipper of the famous Blue Points. Mr. Ockers discovered recently that $6,000 worth of oysters had been stolen from his Great South Bay beds and set a trap to catch the thief. He had a hlack naphtha boat painted white and manned it with a crew disguised as yachtsmen. The crew, which were supposed to he after fish bait, ran the boat out into the hay and caught Rudolph dredging oysters on Mr Ockers's grounds.

Rudolph was arraigned hefore the local court. He pleaded guilty and was fined.

ARREST LUMBER CO. PRESIDENT

Michigan Man Admits Embezzlement of $43,200, but Defies the Law.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 11.—J. E. Reinger, formerly President and Treasurer of the Reinger Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., was arrested here to-day on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $43,200 from the company.

Reinger has heen pursued since July 27, when it is alleged the embezzlement was discovered and Reinger fled. Reinger admitted the embezzlement when arrested, and said that speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade was responsihle for it.

He refused to go to Kansas City without extradition papers, and is in jail here awaiting the result of application for the necessary papers. He talked freely in jail, and declared that no punishment could be inflicted upon him for his alleged embezzlement. He said that he was "the whole thing" in the Reinger Lumber Company.

COLLISION IN MID-OCEAN.

British Steamer Llangibby Hits American Ship Roanoke—Both Damaged.

BAHIA, Brazil, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Llangibby, Capt. Holt, from Rosario and Buenos Ayres, bound to Europe, put in at this port to-day, badly damaged and leaking.

The Captain reports that in latitude 15 degrees south, longitude 37 degrees west, his vessel was in collision with the American four-masted ship Roanoke of Bath, Me., bound from New York to Sydney, N. S. W., and Melbourne. The Roanoke also was hadly damaged, and is proceeding to Rio Janeiro.

DEATH OF McQUILLAN'S DOG.

Neighbors Thought It Rabid—Woman Tried to Drown It.

Some one said Michael McQuillan's terrier was rabid yesterday afternoon. A crowd gathered before its master's house, 418 West Forty-eighth Street. The dog, frightened, jumped into an ash can.

Mrs. Johanna Gattiker, a neighbor, put on the lid and then tried to drown the dog hy pouring in water. The higher the water rose the nearer came the dog's mouth to the woman's hand. Mrs. Gattiker was in a predicament when a policeman appeared. Mrs. Gattiker held the lid a little open. The policeman fired and McQuillan's terrier's troubles were over.

Huntington Ducking Case Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 11.—Justice Lowndes, at a hearing to-day in the celebrated "ducking case," wherein the Rev. Father John I. J. Smith admits having ordered involuntary baths for Eugene and Jesse Howard, William Hanlon, and Thomas Reddy for having annoyed the St. Monica Cadets in their camp, summarily threw the whole matter ont of court.

Elevator Kills Errand Boy.

Samuel Jacine, fifteen years old, an errand hoy, of 922 Third Avenue, died in St. Vincent's Hospital last night from injuries received during the afternoon, when he was crushed by an elevator in the eight-story husiness huilding at 14 West Third Street. During the temporary absence of the elevator man, Jacine tried to run the car from the hasement to the first floor. He slipped between the car and the wall of the shaft, his hody stopping the car.

TO IGNORE RUSSIA'S LIST OF CONTRABAND

Lord Lansdowne Says Britain Refuses to Accept It.

SINKING OF A PRIZE DENOUNCED

Premier Balfour Calls It an Outrage and Is Confident the Offense Will Not Be Repeated.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The questions of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers and Russia's views on contraband of war were raised in hoth the House of Commons and House of Lords this afternoon.

In the House of Commons James Bryce (Liberal) urged joint action on the part of Great Britain and the United States in dealing with the Russian claims regarding what is contraband.

Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) suggested that the Dardanelles question be referred to The Hague Tribunal. He characterized the sinking of the Knight Commander as an outrage, and said the Government must insist on full reparation.

Premier Balfour said he was perfectly confident that no nentral ship would again be sunk hy the Russians. He fully agreed with the statement that such sinking was an international outrage, and the Government had expressed to Russia in the clearest way possihle that view, with the result he had stated.

Lord Ripon, in the House of Lords, questioned Foreign Secretary Lansdowne on the same subject.

Lord Lansdowne said the Government had already explained its views as to the illegality of the actions of the Petersburg and Smolensk. Russia, he added, had sent instructions to the commanders to desist from similar seizures.

As to the "more serious question" of Russia's views as to contraband of war, the Secretary pointed out that the regulations issued hy Russia at the heginning of the war very greatly amplified the definition of contraband hitherto accepted hy Great Britain, and, he believed, hy most other countries, the enlarged definition including such articles as coal, alcohol, rice, and other provisions, horses, &c.

It seemed, said Lord Lansdowne, to he a matter of such importance that the British Government deemed it its duty to call the attention of Russia to the gravity of the question, referring particularly to the inclusion of provisions, in which this country was very largely interested, among the articles regarded as contraband of war. The British Government had pointed out that this inclusion was a serious innovation, and had stated that it was hound to assert its rights hy protesting against the doctrine that it was optional for a belligerent to decide what articles should be dealt with as contraband, regardless of well-estahlished rights and usages.

The Government, said the Secretary, had informed Russia that it refused to consider itself bound to regard as valid the decision of any prize court violating these rights, or which failed to act in conformity with recognized principles of internatonal law.

The effect of these severe rules, proceeded Lord Lansdowne, had heen greatly intensified by the exceptional measures taken to enforce them, as in the case of the Knight Commander. The Government had heen given to understand that Russia considered it was within the rights of a helligerent to destroy a captured neutral vessel, whether she carried contrahand or not. This country had never accepted such a view, and he (Lord Lansdowne) helieved it had heen repudiated hy other powers. It certainly had not been accepted by the Government of the United States. The British Government, therefore, was unable to admit that the sinking of the Knight Commander was justifiable, according to any of the principles of international law hy which this country had ever considered itself hound. If the St. Petershurg Court reversed the decision of the Vladivostok prize court it would he a matter for congratulation. But, anyway, the Government had refused to admit that the destruction of the Knight Commander was justified or that the proceedings of the prize court were valid.

The cumulative result of the Russian actions was extremely serious and was having a most injurius effect on the commerce of Great Britain. His impression, however, was that both Governments would he glad to discover reasonable means of settling their differences.

Lord Lansdowne concluded by remarking that he was glad to he able to add that the replies of the Russian Government to the British representations justified the hope that these acts of destruction of neutral prizes were not likely to be repeated. The British Government deeply realized the gravity of the question, and would deem it to be its duty to insist strongly on its rights. This country possessed rights which, owing to her predominant interest in the commerce of the Far East, she, more than any other power, was called upon to vindicate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The Associated Press hears from a high source that at the Foreign Office here the question of revising the list of contraband is not under consideration, and that there is little likelihood of any modifications being made in the Russian declaration at present.

The Novosti urges the acceptance of the American and British views in order to prevent causes for discontent among neutrals.

A commission composed of high officials has heen appointed to examine the position of the Volunteer Fleet from the standpoint of international law. The commission includes Prof. de Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, who has likewise been delegated to sit in the Admiralty Council, which will hear appeals against the capture of neutral merchantmen.

OUR STAND AS TO CONTRABAND.

Secretary Hay Will Make a Test Case of the Arabia Seizure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Ambassador McCormick to-day cabled to the State Department the first official report it has had of the verdict of the Prize Court at Vladivostok in the case of the steamer Arahia. The verdict is in line with newspaper reports, and in substance is as follows:

That the seizure of the Arahia was regular and justifiahle; that a portion of the cargo, consisting of railway material and flour weighing about 2,306,000 pounds, destined for various commercial houses in Japan, constituted contrahand of war; that the rest of the cargo, consisting of flour and various objects weighing about 5,700,000 pounds, destined for neutral ports, was not contrahand of war; that inasmuch as less than one-half of her cargo was contraband the ship herself was not liable to confiscation, and the Arabia, with the part of the cargo not liable to confiscation, has been released.

With this official statement as a basis, Secretary Hay has now taken the case in hand, with a view to making a test that shall be final of the right of a belligerent to seize foodstuffs not directly consigned to the forces of another belligerent.

The State Department firmly insists that such goods are not contraband, and will endeavor to press this view on the Russian Government, which, if it accepts our contention, will release the seized goods or pay for them.

BRITISH RULE ON CONTRABAND.

Government Only Recognizes Munitions as Absolutely Prohibited.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The British Government is now requiring owners of vessels carrying Government stores to the Far East to make and sign a declaration that the vessels are not carrying munitions of war, i. e., guns, explosives, or other armament, for Russian or Japanese porte.

"The distinct merit about the form of declaration is that under it only munitions of war are officially recognized by our Government as absolutely contraband."

JAPAN'S PRIZE COURT LIBERAL.

Releases Steamer Because Owners Did Not Know of Illegal Traffic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.—The Sasebo Prize Court has released the Hsialing, together with thirteen varieties of her cargo, confiscating the contrahand alone.

The reason assigned is that, although the vessel was plainly carrying contraband to a port helonging to the enemy, the evidence showed that the owners of the steamer were in no wise wittingly involved in this unlawful transaction.

The German steamer Germanicus arrived at Muroran on Aug. 9 from Vladivostok carrying thirty of the crew of the Knight Commander and sixty of the crews of four small Japanese steamers sunk hy the Vladivostok squadron.

CRUSHED BY TONS OF STEEL.

Workingman Killed in Postal Telegraph Building Accident.

Oliver Holmes of Lee Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., was killed last night in the Postal Telegraph Company's Building hy a seventon piece of steel, which fell on him. The steel was being hoisted to the quarters that are being fixed for the Federal Safe Deposit Company on the Murray Street side of the building. Holmes, who is a laborer, was aiding in the hoisting. The great piece of metal fell and crushed him.

The piece of steel that fell on Holmes was a part of the street side of the deposit safe that is being put in by the Manganese Steel Safe Company. The work is in charge of M. Peterson of 1,329 Astor Place, who was arrested shortly after the accident. He soon was freed on bail.

Despite his injuries, Holmes did not lose consciousness until two hours after the accident. When he was lifted into the ambulance he called to several of his friends and told them good-hye. He died at midnight in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Steamer Ashore at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—The wrecking steamer Somerset, Capt. R. T. Porter, and crew of six men, from Fall River for Delaware Breakwater, unladen, went ashore this afternoon off Little Egg Harbor Inlet. The crew of the life-saving station went to the steamer's assistance and landed the crew at Little Egg Harbor to-night. An effort will he made to float the vessel on to-morrow's high tide.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:35 A. M.—232 East Twenty-first Street; Frederick Mayforth; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—1,018 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street; Henry Kalsham; damage, $900.

10:35 A. M.—342 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mary McCulloch; damage, $10.

5:50 P. M.—102 West Fortieth Street; Louis Mesti; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—4 St. Nicholas Terrace; W. Huhurg; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—No. 35 Suffolk Street; David Epstein; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—130 Second Avenue; A. Casger; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—No. 13 East One Hundred and Th

CANDIDATES THE ISSUE, HOKE SMITH DECLARES

Tells Queens Democrats Roosevelt Has Checked Prosperity.

GOLD STANDARD NOT INVOLVED

Speaker Answers Secretary Shaw, Saying That to Cleveland the Country Owes Its Financial Stability.

Hoke Smith of Georgia, Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, opened the Democratic campaign in this city last night by an address to the United Democratic Clubs of Queens Borough, who were holding their annual outing at Witzel's Point View Grove, in College Point. The meeting was one of the larges: ever held in the borough, and Secretary Smith's address was warmly received.

Mr. Smith had come East to attend the notification ceremonies at Esopus on Wednesday. On his arrival here he was waited on by a committee of the Democratic clubs and asked to fire the first gun in the campaign here. Mr. Smith accepted, and went to work at once on his speech, which necessitated his foregoing his visit to Judge Parker. He may go to Esopus before he goes back to Georgia.

Borough President Cassidy presided at the dinner held in the big pavilion, for which 2,400 covers were laid, and, after a brief speech in which he thanked Mr. Smith for his presence, introduced the orator of the evening, who was received with great applause.

Mr. Smith predicted that Queens would help put New York in the Democratic column this year. He said he had no doubt that Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia would also be found there.

"Three years of the administration of Mr. Roosevelt as President has produced an earnest desire for a change. He has disregarded international law. He has overriden the rights of Congress. He has violated the Constitution. The feelings of doubt and uncertainty produced by the administration of Mr. Roosevelt has checked the prosperity made possible by the administration of Mr. Cleveland, and realized under the administration of Mr. McKinley. President Roosevelt has sown the seed of sectional hatred where the true heart of President McKinley inspired universal love.

"The Democrats present Judge Parker to the voters of the country confident that he is possessed of the qualities of mind and temperament the times require.

"The large majority of Republicans in the United States Senate render it practically impossible for the Democrats to control legislation during the next four years. The intelligent voter will be influenced by his determination as to which of the candidates will most certainly promote the public good. Well may the Republicans shrink from a comparison of the candidates. Adroitly did the Secretary of the Treasury here endeavor to present an issue which is really not involved in the present campaign.

"Speaking in this borough a few weeks ago he sought to give especial prominence to the financial question, and more particularly to the gold standard. He reviewed some of the history of legislation and some of the party platforms, claiming that the Republican Party had been nearly always right and the Democratic Party wrong. He claimed that the success of the Democratic Party would endanger the gold standard, but he omitted much that was pertinent upon this subject."

Mr. Smith then reviewed the history of bimetalism and the silver issue, and, continuing, said:

"Not to the Republican Party, but to Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, more than all others, is the country to-day indebted for the stability and prosperity which has come to pass under the gold standard. Both parties during past years have advocated silver coinage. But against the Republican Party stands the charge of the most dangerous silver legislation. Our political leaders, Democrats and Republicans, have slowly learned that bimetalism is impossible; that a single standard is necessary.

"The wisdom, under present conditions, of the gold standard, having once been recognized, will be adhered to. It can form no issue in the present campaign. The telegram of our candidate to the National Convention only confirmed the views of the overwhelming majority of the delegates and of the voters they represented, that the gold standard had been irrevocably established.

"Nor should we allow the Republicans to boast of what happened under the conservative and gentle spirit of President McKinley and make claims thereon for the election of the present occupant of the White House. Has not the man in rough rider costume changed our treatment of foreign countries? Has he not disregarded our representative Government?

"Mr. McKinley declared the day before he was murdered: 'The problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. * * * We cannot repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. * * * The period of exclusiveness has passed.' Have not Roosevelt and his followers adopted the motto as to the tariff of 'stand pat'? President McKinley disregarded sectional lines. Under his Administration there was 'no North, no South, no East, no West,' but one country, bound by common interests, sealed with brotherly love, but President Roosevelt has returned to the days of 1868.

"The Democratic Party, standing for equal rights to all and special privileges to none, presents its declaration of principles and its candidates to the conservative, law-abiding citizens of our country, with the knowledge that they will act for the true interests of the entire people and with confidence that an overwhelming victory next November will be given by the voters to Parker and Davis."

BROOKLYN WANTS CLEVELAND

Kings County Democratic Club Trying to Get Him for Aug. 25.

Efforts are being made by members of the Kings County Democratic Club to secure the presence of ex-President Grover Cleveland at their Aug. 25 meeting to ratify the Parker and Davis ticket. It is intended by the club people, especially by Senator Patrick H. McCarren and Controller Edward M. Grout, to make this the real opening of the campaign in Brooklyn, and hopes are entertained that Mr. Cleveland will attend and speak.

Communications have passed between members of the club and Mr. Cleveland, and it was said last night that the ex-President does not speak at the meeting on Aug. 25 he will appear before the club early in September. Secrecy on the entire subject was maintained by club officials and members last night, but no one would deny that Mr. Cleveland is expected. It had been planned to hold the ratification meeting at the clubhouse, but if Mr. Cleveland comes it will be held in a larger place.

LAUNCH FLYWHEEL KILLS BOY.

Two-Year-Old Edward May Dragged into Machinery Off New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—By a peculiar accident Edward, the two-year-old son of W. B. May, a New York real estate broker who lives in Liberty Avenue, New Rochelle, was killed instantly at the country home of the family near New London yesterday.

The boy and his little brother and sister, in charge of a governess, were in a gasoline launch owned by Mr. May. The boat was making about ten knots, when suddenly the shawl on which the children were sitting became entangled in the machinery. Two of the children were rolled on the floor and escaped injury, but little Edward was dragged into the flywheel.

The nurse fainted when she saw the boy killed, and has been hysterical ever since. Mrs. May also is prostrated. The flywheel was a small affair, only thirteen inches in diameter, but it was making 200 revolutions a minute when it caught the boy.

New Counterfeit $2 Silver Certificate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service has received from Boston a new counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate of the series of 1899, check letter A, Lyons register, Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, with a portrait of Washington. The note apparently is a zinc etching, poorly printed on two sheets of paper between which ink lines have been made to serve the purpose of silk threads. The face of the note is heavy and blurred.

CUMMINGS'S HOPEFUL REPORT.

Tells Taggert New England States Will Go for Parker.

Democratic National Committee headquarters, to be located at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be thrown open for business on Monday morning next. Chairman Taggart, Assistant Secretary Sefton, and Joseph T. Fanning, one of Mr. Taggart's chief confidential aids, spent much of their time yesterday buying furniture and supplies for the quarters.

In spite of the trip to Esopus the day before, Chairman Taggart was at work early in the morning in the temporary headquarters at the Hoffman House. The Chairman and his aids simply are besieged with applications for places in the committee service.

One man said that he wanted a job, and wanted it badly, even if it were nothing more than carrying the ashes out of the building in which the headquarters will be located. Few persons have been engaged for any service, and there will be scarcely any one taken on until after the headquarters are opened.

De Lancey Nicoll, Vice Chairman of the National Committee, and William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called on Chairman Taggart before noon, and the three men went over campaign matters for a considerable time. Word was received from ex-Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse that he has obtained a three months' leave of absence from his business house in order to take a hand in the campaign.

He is an experienced campaigner, and it is understood that he will be assigned to look after an important part of the up-State campaign. Word also was received to the effect that the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee will shortly be moved to New York from Washington. It is understood that Chairman Cowherd wants to have all the work of his committee done in conjunction with the work of the National Committee.

Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut's member of the National Committee, was at the Hoffman House during the day and brought good news to Chairman Taggart. He said that the Republicans in Rhode Island and Connecticut were in a state verging on a panic, and that agents of the Republican National Committee are at work in those States trying to restore confidence. Mr. Cummings said he was confident both of these States would be found in the Democratic column this year.

There was a gathering of up-State Democrats in the State Committee rooms during the day to discuss in a general way the making of a preliminary canvass of the State.

Among those who were there were Secretary John N. Carlisle of Watertown, Elliot Danforth, William S. Rodie, W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo, Arthur McLean of Newburg, John J. Kennedy of Buffalo, together with ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn. Mr. Carlisle strongly urged that the State be divided into districts depending largely on the size of the Democratic vote in each, and the availability of a strong Democrat to look after the work, and that in each district a careful canvas be conducted, both as a preliminary move and again toward Election Day as a final round up.

The canvass, as urged by Mr. Carlisle, would be largely on the lines of the school district canvass during the Tilden campaign of 1876, a canvass which in thoroughness never since has been equaled by the State Democratic organization.

There was a general disposition to follow such a plan of action, although it was agreed that the school district boundary lines would be cumbersome. During the day at State headquarters it became known that Frank Campbell of Bath, until his April the Chairman of the State Committee, shortly will resign his place as committeeman from the Forty-first Senate District. He will be succeeded by James M. Parsons, a lawyer of Hornellsville.

Ever since ex-Senator David B. Hill practically "turned down" Mr. Campbell in April for another term as State Chairman, he is understood to have been dissatisfied with continuing as a member, and this is ascribed as the reason for his intended action. His resignation, it is said, will be presented at the next meeting of the committee.

This meeting is likely to be called by Chairman Cord Meyer within two or three days for the purpose of issuing the call for the Democratic State Convention. The committee probably will meet next Thursday at the Hoffman House, and will call the State Convention to meet at Saratoga on Sept. 21, one week later than the date set by the Republican State Committee yesterday for the Republican State Convention.

GRADUATE DEMOCRATS UNITE.

Organize College Men's Democratic Club —Representative Men Interested.

Many independent Democrats, who of late have not strictly affiliated with their party, have joined in a movement to form a College Men's Democratic Club. The organizers met yesterday in the Mutual Life Building to formulate a plan of action. All are university men, and many are among the best-known lawyers of the city.

Frederic R. Coudert was chosen to preside at the meeting, with Frank M. Patterson as Secretary. Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Prof. Charles A. Collin, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, and William Alaire Short addressed the meeting, and urged their fellow-university men to make an aggressive fight to aid in the election of the Parker and Davis ticket. Secretary Patterson read letters indorsing the movement, the writers including James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, Everett P. Wheeler, Daniel S. Lamont, Austen G. Fox, and John E. Parsons. A letter also was read from Judge Alton B. Parker, thanking the men engaged in forming the organization for the work they are doing.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of Fifteen on Organization. This committee, which will be named in a day or two and which is expected to meet by the first of the week, is authorized to establish campaign headquarters.

Among those present were Alonzo Potter, William E. Curtis, Albert J. Rathbone, Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers, Edward O'Brien, son of Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals; McCready Sykes, Henry G. Gray, son of Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals; Lawrence Godkin, Thomas N. Rhinelander, Nathan M. Flower, Hammond Odell, Howard Taylor, Henry Hill Pierce, Emory H. Sykes, Orton F. Williamson, Alfred Seligsberg, and William Pollock.

VAN ZELM REFUSES TO RUN.

Westchester Democrat Going Fishing with Republican Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Ex-Judge John A. Van Zelm, who was nominated by the Democrats of Westchester County yesterday for District Attorney, has not only refused to run, but announced to-day that he would start in a day or two on a two weeks' fishing trip with the Republican candidate, J. Addison Young.

Judge Van Zelm says that he accepted the invitation to go fishing with Mr. Young several weeks ago, and when the question of his candidacy for District Attorney came up he told his friends not to nominate him. Yesterday when the convention met the committee telephoned to him again, urging him to take the nomination, but he absolutely declined.

NEBRASKA POPULISTS' PLAN.

Bolters Confer to Repudiate Action of Fusion Conventions.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Thomas H. Tibbles, candidate for Vice President on the Populist ticket, heads the bolt against the fusion agreement entered into by the Democrats and Populists of this State and to-day attended a bolters' convention, held for the purpose of repudiating the action of the two conventions on fusion.

The Democrats and Populists completed their State ticket here to-day. The division of offices gives the Populists five and the Democrats three. The nominee for Governor is George W. Berge, a Populist, of Lincoln.

WORRIED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

Fear of Blood Poisoning Drove Electrician Insane—Died Shortly After.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Hiram Wilson, thirty years old, an electrician, died to-night from worry which drove him insane through fear that a wound on one of his arms inflicted a year ago by a rusty wire would cause blood poisoning.

Wilson lived with a cousin. He had a morbid fear of blood poisoning. The wound never healed, and when it became inflamed on Tuesday night he became insane. He was taken to the hospital, and died to-night. The doctors declare he worried himself to death.

REPUBLICANS TO NAME CULLEN AS CHIEF JUDGE

Leaders Have Reversed Plan of a Few Days Ago.

WERNER IN JUNIOR POSITION

Odell Could Still Fill Two Places in Court of Appeals—Cunneen's Awkward Fix.

From the best of Republican sources it was learned yesterday that the Republican plan is to nominate Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Judge William E. Werner of Rochester for Associate Judge. It is probable also that Gov. Odell may appoint Judge Cullen Chief Judge to act until that office is filled by election. Gov. Odell would not discuss last night his probable action with regard to the appointment, saying that he had not yet made up his mind on the subject.

By the nomination of Judge Cullen for Chief Judge and Judge Werner for Associate Judge the Republicans believe that no course will be open to the Democrats except to indorse the Republican judicial ticket, Judge Cullen, who gets the place of highest honor being a Democrat. The plan, which the Republicans first conceived was to give Judge Werner the nomination for Chief Judge and Judge Cullen the nomination for Associate Judge. It has become evident to them during the past few days, however, that such action on their part would not be indorsed by the Democrats.

On the contrary, it became plain that if the ticket were Werner and Cullen, and not Cullen and Werner, the Democrats would claim that the Republicans were making merely a pretense of non-partisanship because they realized the outcome of the contest was doubtful and were desirous of making sure of the Chief Judgeship for a Republican by an empty concession to the opposition party. In that event the Democrats undoubtedly would nominate Cullen for Chief Judge and Attorney General John Cunneen for Associate Judge.

The advantage to the Republicans in having Cullen elected Chief Judge and Werner Associate Judge would lie in the fact that Gov. Odell would then have the designation of two Judges to fill the places on the Court of Appeals bench, which they now hold by designation. Thereby the Republicans would be certain of a majority of the court for years to come.

It was admitted by leading Democrats last night that if the Republicans should nominate Cullen for Chief Judge and Werner for Associate Judge the Democrats would be confronted with an embarrassing problem. They either would have to indorse the ticket and thereby throw over Attorney General Cunneen, the leading Democratic candidate for Associate Judge, or else lay the party open to the charge of showing partisanship in connection with the Judiciary by nominating Cullen and Cunneen.

What would make the situation the more embarrassing is the fact that Mr. Cunneen was the only candidate the Democrats were able to elect in the State campaign of two years ago. He has declared that he could not be induced to accept a renomination for his present office, and that if the Republican judicial ticket of Cullen and Werner were indorsed by the Democratic Convention Mr. Cunneen would be out entirely unless he were given the nomination for Governor. There has been some talk of him as a Gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Cunneen called at Tammany Hall yesterday to see Charles F. Murphy. He and Mr. Murphy talked together for some time. It was supposed that the object of Mr. Cunneen's call was to secure a promise of Mr. Murphy's support in the judicial nomination, but he is seeking. Neither Mr. Cunneen nor Mr. Murphy would discuss the nature of their talk.

REPORTS OF REPUBLICANS.

Cortelyou Hears Good News from Odell —Others Sanguine.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to visit Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. He and the Governor and National Committeeman Ward were in conference for some time. It was said afterward that Chairman Odell has completed his preliminary canvass of the State and had the results to show to Mr. Cortelyou. They must have been of a satisfying character to the Governor, for he was in rare good humor during the rest of the day.

After his conference with Gov. Odell, Chairman Cortelyou went up to the room of Senator Scott, who was taken suddenly ill Tuesday night.

"Senator Scott is doing nicely," Mr. Cortelyou said when he came down, "but he will have to stay in bed until Saturday."

The only callers at National Headquarters yesterday of note were Representative Tawney of Minnesota, Representative Curtis of Kansas, and Representative Hill of Connecticut.

Curtis called to confer with Chairman Cortelyou about the war which National Committeeman Cyrus Leland and his friends are waging on him. Mr. Curtis has the support of State Chairman Stubbs. Chairman Cortelyou will do his best to bring the belligerents to an amicable understanding.

Mr. Hill said that Democratic claims of Connecticut were without foundation in the conditions in the State. Congressman Tawney said that as an illustration of President Roosevelt's popularity in the Northwest he would be willing to stake his reputation as a political prophet on the assertion that Roosevelt would get a larger vote in Minnesota than that given to President McKinley.

FAIRBANKS IN OHIO.

Addresses Old Friends Near Scene of His Boyhood Days.

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Ten thousand people gathered here this afternoon to welcome United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, who was born in Unionville, not far from here.

Senator Fairbanks, in an address made later to his old friends and neighbors, alluded to his boyhood days in Union County, told of old associations and called up many pleasant memories. He declined to discuss politics, saying it would be in bad form. In concluding his address he said: "There never was an hour when American citizenship meant more than it does to-day. We are the joint inheritors of the priceless institutions bequeathed to us by the valor and sacrifices of our fathers. A mighty responsibility rests upon us to preserve them unimpaired and transmit them with all their splendid significance to those who shall follow us."

ROOSEVELT MONEY IN PLENTY.

$5,000 Offered at 10 to 6½ Without a Taker—Only One Wager.

J. L. McCormack, the curb broker, yesterday bet $210 to $300 on Parker with Norman Du Mauriac, and W. Marks offered $5,000 Roosevelt money to $3,250 Parker, but no one was found to take the Parker end, though this offer was for all or any part.

Idaho Republican Nominations.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 11.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-day after nominating for Congressman Burton L. French and for Governor Frank R. Gooding of Shoshone. Congressman French for renomination was opposed by C. W. Beal of Wallace. The vote was: French, 208; Beal, 17.

Gov. Hunn Won't Take Renomination.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 11.—Gov. Hunn to-day sent a letter to United States Senator J. Frank Allee, Chairman of the Union Republican State Central Committee, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DATE

Committee Decides It Shall Be Held in Saratoga Sept. 12.

The Republican State Convention will be called to order at noon on Sept. 14 in Saratoga. This was the decision made by the Republican State Committee at its meeting yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The State Committee will meet at Saratoga the night before the convention, in the United States Hotel. There was no discussion by the committee either of the Gubernatorial situation or of the Court of Appeals nominations, but both of these subjects were all-absorbing topics to the members of the committee and politicians during the afternoon and evening, when they gathered in the corridors at the Fifth Avenue.

The sentiment among Republicans for Elihu Root appears to be overwhelming. Up-State Republican leaders said with practical unanimity that the rank and file would not listen to the suggestion of any other name until they had been convinced that there was no hope of inducing Mr. Root to accept. About the only dissenter was Louis F. Payn of Columbia, who said:

"I do not believe we ought to nominate any one of the men whom I have heard mentioned. It has not made much difference in the past whom we nominated, so long as he was respectable, but this year we ought to make a careful selection. I don't know just where we are going to find the kind of a man we ought to have."

Gov. Odell said there was no new development in the Gubernatorial situation, and Senator Platt said that he was still for Root and hoped to see him accept.

The meeting of the State Committee was only fairly well attended, considering that it was a meeting to issue the call for a State Convention in a Presidential year. Chairman Odell presided. The meeting drew many up-State politicians not members of the committee to the city, among them being Senator John Raines, the Republican leader of the Senate.

Gov. Odell expressed himself freely with regard to Judge Parker's speech of acceptance, saying:

"It needs a key. Judge Parker has a good deal to say about imperialism, and, after condemning the alleged imperialistic tendency of the Republican Party, says he is a believer in Jeffersonian simplicity. Well, I would like to have a definition of just what is meant by Jeffersonian simplicity. If I have read history aright, Jefferson was one of the greatest of imperialists, according to the present Democratic notion of what constitutes imperialism. Jefferson bought the territory of Louisiana without consulting the people of that territory or obtaining their consent, and they were afterward ruled without having anything to say about the kind of government they should live under. At least, that was the case with the Indians, and I would like to know what difference there is between the Indians and the Igorrotes. I saw the contingent of Igorrotes in St. Louis at the World's Fair, and I know that they are not ready for self-government."

The suggestion was made by one of the Governor's auditors that Jeffersonian simplicity was founded upon the fact that Jefferson rode to the Capitol on horseback on the day of his inauguration and tied his own horse to a hitching post.

"I know that is the story," said the Governor, "but I have seen its truth questioned, while I have never seen a denial that Jefferson was the man who first brought into this country that great luxury the finger bowl. When David B. Hill hasn't any real argument to make he always rings in some high-sounding phrases about Jeffersonian simplicity, and I suspect that he must have been advising Judge Parker about his speech.

"As for the utterance of Judge Parker on the labor question," continued the Governor, "I think it was one of the worst straddles I have ever seen. I do not believe that Judge Parker's speech has improved his chances. I know that when I was coming up on the boat from Monmouth Beach this morning some gentlemen who had previously told me that they intended to vote for Judge Parker announced that after reading his speech they had made up their minds to vote for Roosevelt."

Senator Platt refused to make any comment on Judge Parker's speech. The speech was generally discussed among the Republicans, and the feature of it on which there was most comment was his reference to the Colorado labor troubles. The Republican opinion was that if Judge Parker had taken a stronger stand against the unlawful acts of union labor he would have helped his candidacy.

JOCKEY CLUB TO EXPAND.

Representatives Offer $220,000 for Union Track at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—A meeting of the Directors of the Union Jockey Club, which conducted a ninety days' race meeting at the new track this Summer, was held to-day to consider an offer in writing made by W. J. Arkell, Perry Belmont, and Andrew Miller of New York City, representing the Jockey Club of the East, to purchase the Union plant for $220,000, and hold a ninety days' meeting next season.

The proposition for the purchase of the plant was made in writing, and is dated Aug. 5. It is in the form of an option, for a period of time not yet elapsed. Mr. Arkell and associates will pay $220,000 cash for the Union Club's plant, and the option on the tract of land on which the track is located. Mr. Arkell proposes to expend $100,000 in the erection of a clubhouse and a six-furlong chute, and in beautifying the grounds. It is further proposed to hold a meeting next year under the auspices of The Jockey Club, and to have six races daily, with no purse less than $800. The proposition further is to reorganize the Union Jockey Club and give the present stockholders opportunity to purchase stock.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Jockey Club to-day no definite action was taken on the proposition, but the consensus of the opinion of those present was that the offer of Messrs. Arkell, Belmont, and Miller was not high enough. It was decided to notify Mr. Arkell that the Union Jockey Club would like to negotiate further with him on a new basis. It is understood that the offer of $220,000 is merely a tentative one, made for the purpose of getting a basis for future negotiations.

The Union Jockey Club claims to have invested $200,000 in its racing plant. Of this amount probably $50,000 is represented by the two years' lease on the beautiful tract of land on Union Boulevard and Natural Bridge Road, on which the track and grand stand and stables are located. The Union Club lost $60,000 on its ninety days' meeting this season, being compelled to run as an outlaw organization and to combat the powerful organization of the Western Jockey Club. It is said that some of the stockholders of the Union Club think their property is worth $500,000.

The purchase of the Union track by Messrs. Arkell, Belmont, and others would mean a turf war between the Eastern and Western jockey clubs that could not but result in the collapse of the Western Jockey Club. The latter is in a weak condition, owing to the closing of Washington Park this season and the construction of several new tracks in the West outside of the Western Jockey Club's jurisdiction.

It is said that the Eastern Jockey Club, which is a measure sanctioned the Union Club's meeting, has felt resentful toward Western racing interests ever since the running of the World's Fair Handicap, which Colonial Girl, an ordinary selling plater, won from the great Hermis.

Emperor William Gives Away Yacht.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Emperor William has given his American-built yacht Meteor to the Crown Prince. It is expected that the Emperor's new yacht, to be built by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I., will be ready in time for the Kiel races next June. The entire crew of this yacht will be German instead of part German and part English, as is that of the Meteor.

No Army Canteen, Post Funds Suffer.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 11.—After Oct. 1 the Soldiers' Home band will be reduced from twenty-two to thirteen members because the post fund, out of which nine members are supported, will then be exhausted owing to the abolishing of the canteen.

YACHT CLUB'S FIRST HOME IS RE-DEDICATED

Original N. Y. Y. C. Building Reopened at Glen Cove.

FLEET GATHERS FOR CRUISE

Commodore Bourne Hints That Old Station May Be Replaced by Summer House.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 10.—Old yachtsmen and young clasped hands across an intervening space of forty years when the first home of the New York Yacht Club was rededicated to-night to its original service. Twoscore years ago the tiny wooden building that looks like the vestry of an Anglican church stood at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and its homecoming into the club was the scene of a simple but very beautiful ceremony.

The club fleet, numbering seventy-five yachts, is gathered here, preparatory to starting out on the annual cruise to-morrow, and at 9 o'clock, when the original clubhouse formally came back to its own, the searchlights of the fleet were turned upon the building, making that modest edifice brightly conspicuous for miles along the Sound.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, to whose efforts the rescue and rehabilitation of the club's first home is chiefly due, made a short address, in which he expressed the hope that the newly dedicated station might serve as a Summer headquarters for the club, and that some time the club might have a permanent Summer home on the present site of the transplanted old home.

The suggestion was very favorably commented upon, inasmuch as the New York Yacht Club, while it has a magnificent city home in West Forty-fourth Street, has no Summer quarters dignified by a clubhouse. In this respect it differs from the other large clubs, such as the Larchmont, the Atlantic, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and the Indian Harbor, which all have strikingly handsome and serviceable homes at their anchorage headquarters and no particular city lodgings. The New York Yacht Club has followed the idea of establishing stations at the various ports where its members are wont to congregate, and the old home, now at Glen Cove, is designated officially as Station 10.

Commodore Bourne hoped that the young members of the club, particularly, would take advantage of the Glen Cove station, and thus make a fitting bridge between the past, when the club was smaller than any similar local organization is to-day, and the present, when it is the largest and most influential of all. Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard made a brief speech in reply, and after that the Seventh Regiment Band, which played in the afternoon on the Delaware, played in the flag-bedecked station, and there was a general reception, lasting until nearly midnight.

The fleet which gathered in the harbor here this afternoon, and which rides at anchor here to-night, is hardly so impressive as that which sailed from here on a similar occasion last year, escorting the racing 90-footers Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia. It lacks the popular interest which attaches to the performances of possible cup defenders, but it has all the features which make pleasure seekers delight in cruising, and more than the usual fascination for the sportsmen who delight in racing.

The racing feature, naturally, will be the successive runs in which will participate the three one-design 70-footers—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Virginia, J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee, and Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow. So nearly are these boats matched that the skill of the skipper is usually the determining element in the race. The two Gardiner boats, Henry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe and George M. Pynchon's Neola, which have been at each other's throats all the present season, will continue their rivalry into the cruise. A conspicuous addition to the fleet this year is Wilson Marshall's big black three-masted auxiliary schooner Atlantic, which probably will race George Lander, Jr.'s fast Endymion for the Brenton's Reef Cup.

The spectacular feature of the cruise, that which would make a New York Yacht Club cruise notable without any racing at all, is the presence of the steam yacht division, unequaled anywhere in the world for beauty and costliness. The steamers this year are not so strong numerically as they were last year, but they include the most noted of their number—Commodore Bourne's palatial flagship, the Delaware; J. Pierpont Morgan's handsome Corsair, F. M. Smith's graceful Hanoli, Henry H. Rogers's swift Kanawha, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s torpedo-like turbine craft Tarantula, Henry Walters's Narada, and Alexander Van Rensselaer's May.

Nearly all these were anchored in the harbor yesterday when, at 3:30 P. M., Commodore Bourne signaled the Captains of the fleet to come aboard the flagship to discuss and settle the details of the cruise. As in most other functions which do not affect the fate of nations, the rigidity of the etiquette which attends the call upon the Commodore is extreme. It is probably the only time in which the yacht owner except when he goes ashore, becomes a commander de facto, for he has to dress himself up in his uniform, say "Shove off," "Up oars," "Let fall," and "Give way," and steer his own launch to the flagship, and, when the meeting is over, back to his own ship.

On the Delaware as the guests of Commodore Bourne are Secretary George Cormack, Treasurer Tarrant Putnam, Fleet Captain Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, and Fleet Surgeon John McGaw Woodbury, all officers of the club. Conspicuous on the Delaware yesterday were eleven cups to be raced for during the cruise, including the Hanoli Cups for steam yachts, offered by F. M. Smith.

E. D. Morgan, who managed and sailed the Columbia last year, is the guest of Mr. Ledyard on the steam yacht Ramhler. One yachtsman, who attracted some attention in the fleet yesterday was Richard Mansfield, who dozed peacefully on the deck of his schooner Amorita. A large new flag of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club draped over the main boom, protecting him from the sun.

The fleet will cruise to-morrow from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, thirty-nine and one-half miles, where it will anchor for the night. From Morris Cove it will sail thirty-nine and one-half miles to New London, where the boats will lay at anchor over Sunday. On Monday they will cruise to Newport, thirty-nine miles, from Newport on Tuesday to Vineyard Haven, thirty-seven miles, and on Wednesday back to Newport, where the fleet will disband. The Astor Cups and the Hanoli Cups will be raced for the days following, and the race for the Brenton Reef Cup also will be started at Newport.

Besides those vessels already named, those which cast anchor in the harbor here this afternoon were:

Steam yachts.—Florence, A. H. Acker; Scout, August Belmont; Coranto, A. E. Austin; Stellor, Trueman Beckwith; Alert, W. D. Hovey; Alvina, which carries the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Oliver E. Cromwell; Surf, C. P. Alexandre; Embia, J. T. Williams; Arcturus, Frederick Gallatin; Celt, J. Rogers Maxwell; Arden, Clarkson Cowl; Surf, H. K. G. Billings; Rosamond, N. Herreshoff; Katrina, Gustav E. Kissel; Levanter, Alfred Marshall; Giralda, A. L. English; Sayonara, W. Lanman Bull; Duchess, Leonard S. Busby; Llewellyn, H. H. Hoglen; Elsa, Miss Eloise Breese; Adrienne, Adrian Iselin.

Schooners.—Corona, A. F. Luke; Thistle, R. E. Tod; Constellation, F. Skinner, Jr.; Chanticleer, G. W. Weld; Palestine, Henry C. Tinker, Jr.; Loyal, R. Gerry Doremus; Valiente, A. M. Hammond; Marjorie, F. L. St. John; Cora II., George E. Ide; Quickstep, Edward Shearson; Emerald, W. E. Iselin; Crusader II., S. L. Husted, Jr.; Katrina, James B. Ford; Agatha, W. S. Eaton; Alert, John O. Shaw; Miladi, C. B. and S. H. Mason.

Sloops and Yawls.—Syharita, W. G. Brokaw; Trolita, E. W. Clark, Jr.; Altair; Cord Meyer, Jr.; Isolde, F. M. Hoyt; Aspirant, A. and W. Hanan; Cacique, F. W. Paramore; Khama, S. J. Hyde; Lolowana, John M. Knapp.

Auxiliaries.—Viking, J. D. Smith; Vergemere, A. E. Bostwick; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Venedor, A. V. De Goicouria; Idler, G. Montgomery Tuttle; Ariadne, H. W. Putnam, Jr.; Onward, John Lee.

A power boat race was started in the morning, but only three boats went over the eleven-and-three-quarter-mile course. The Neon, owned by N. G. Herreshoff, won on time allowance, although she finished more than half an hour after the Miss Swift, owned by Robert Jacob, which was second, and a Delaware launch. A fleet of half a dozen small boats started for the Rendezvous Cups in the afternoon, but the wind failed them.

Covers a Greater Area, Has Greater Exhibits, Enjoys Greater Appropriations of Money,
Than any Previous Exposition.

WORLD'S FAIR
AT ST. LOUIS

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R.
OR VIA THE
New York Central
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

COACH EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Fares from New York, with proportionate rates from other stations.

Via West Shore, $18. Via New York Central, $20.

Leave New York 2:25 P. M. Arrive St. Louis 7:15 P. M. next day.
Leave New York 10:20 A. M. Arrive St. Louis 2:55 P. M. next day.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River Steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.



Choose now from the cream of our Men's Suits—the few's of a kind that remain of the $25, $22, $18 and $15 lines. And choose at

$11.75

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

SWEET MARIE WON $10,000 STAKES EASILY

California Mare Took the Trot in Straight Heats.

ARISTO WAS THE CONTENDER

Harness Horses Furnished Good Sport on Fast Track at Empire City Course.

With the $10,000 Knickerbocker Stakes for 2:14 trotters as the special attraction of an uncommonly good programme of trotting and pacing, the largest attendance of the week gathered at the Empire City track for the postponed card of Grand Circuit racing yesterday. The weather was all that could be desired by visitors, but in spite of the fact that the Empire City track has an established reputation for speed and quick drying capacity the circuit chasers in the crowd were staggered by the splendid condition of the course after the long soaking it had on Wednesday.

The management made a slight change in the programme by setting back the $10,000 stake feature in the last race, with the purpose of giving the star trotters that competed for it the best possible chance to make fast time, one of the dash events thus being decided as the fourth race. All the horses named went for the big event, six in all competing, and that number including all the best trotters that have showed this season in races. The only change from what the horsemen expected in the contest was that the veteran trainer and driver Ed Geers decided to send the winner at Buffalo, John Mc. for the $10,000 event instead of Stanley Dillon, the hero of this year's M. and M. at Detroit, Stanley Dillon being started in another race, the mile and a furlong dash for 2:12 trotters.

Of the six that went out for the great prize of the day, one of the most valuable races of the harness racing season, the fast California mare, Sweet Marie, was favorite at all stages, and the betting yesterday was the fastest and heaviest of the meeting. As swiftly as the poolseller could knock down the bids, Sweet Marie sold against the other five trotters hunched in the field at odds that averaged about $100 for the mare to $60 for the field. In the book betting on the heats as good as 4 to 5 was laid against the California mare for the first heat. Sweet Marie was driven by Smith, and he handled her to perfection, aside from the fact that he took some liberties with a remarkably good field of horses by waiting on the fast Aristo in both heats, when the favorite had both the speed and the stamina to have kept clear of any possible trouble by racing in front of her horses. Driver Smith's confidence was justified by the result, however, for Sweet Marie won in straight heats, and practically jogged home for the second heat and the race.

The start was made after a very short interval, Sweet Marie going away well up with her field, but just far enough back to be shut off on the first turn, where she had to take fourth place, Aristo in the meantime going up to the lead, and hanging on in front at an even and fast trot through the back stretch, with John Mc as his attendant. To the turn into the stretch Aristo held on with what looked like a winning lead, Sweet Marie only beginning her move after the horses were on the quarter stretch, and then coming on with a splendid burst of speed. Until the horses were all but under the wire it looked as if Sweet Marie had started her effort just a trifle too late, as Aristo led until within ten feet of the wire, where Sweet Marie, urged to her best effort, got up, and won the heat by a head, the decision being so close, however, that until the official announcement of the result was made the backers of the favorite were in uneasy doubt.

For the race Sweet Marie then sold at $100 to $21 for the field, and in the second heat went to the front at the moment the word was said, and around the first turn

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Three Good Things for Men

We take pretty good care of a man's outer man, for twelve months in the year. Every now and then, this care becomes absolutely solicitous. As, for instance, today, when we intimate three separate ways of making a dollar do the work of $1.50 to $2, on men's wearables of the most approved sort:

Men's $1 Shirts at 50c

The least of these shirts is worth $1—some are worth more. All negligee; plain bosoms; detached cuffs; splendid patterns in good variety. Sizes 14 to 16½.

Men's Collars, 50c for Six

Collars that look as well as, and do the work of collars costing double. In numerous up-to-date styles: Three heights of wing collars, four of lock front, two of the comfortable low turnover. Sold by the half-dozen only at 50c.

Men's $1.50 and $2 Pajamas at One Dollar

Made in the smart military style, of plain or printed madras, in white, with neat designs, or colors. Some worth $2 a suit, others worth $1.50—about half of each. Now all for $1 a suit.

Ninth street aisle.

How Are These Trimmed Hats Fallen!

They started out, not a great while ago, at $5 to $16—the flower of our Millinery workroom. They're that still, as far as beauty and distinctiveness go; but some of them have contracted show-case fever—lost a little of their pristine freshness.

Besides, we need the space for our Fall showing, which impends. About fifty of these hats bring up at this new price-level today—enough to make mighty attractive picking for the woman who is prompt:

$1 to $5 Second floor, Broadway.



How Better Save Money Than By Putting It In Your Home?

How better put it in your home than by investing in good furniture?

How better invest in furniture than when you can add 50 per cent. to the principal immediately upon the purchase?

Better cannot be done.

That is why these August Trade Sales are so enormously successful.

The thrifty housekeeper believes in having a pretty and comfortable home to live in, and she is keen to secure a half more than her money would ordinarily buy when she has the opportunity.

These are days, and this is the place for applying the sense of thrift.

We suggest some of the offerings of this Sale for you to think over. There are hundreds more just as good:

Furniture for the Bedroom

Bureaus

At $12, from $16—Green ash Bureaus
At $18, from $26—Mahogany finished
At $18.50, from $28—Golden oak Bureaus
At $24, from $32—Golden oak Bureaus
At $26, from $38—Golden oak Bureaus
At $30, from $40—Golden oak Bureaus
At $32, from $45—Mahogany Bureaus
At $36, from $50—Golden oak Bureaus
At $32, from $45—Curly birch Bureaus
At $70, from $100—Mahogany Bureaus

Chiffonniers

At $9, from $12—Golden oak Chiffonniers
At $9, from $12—Imitation mahogany.
At $25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple
At $25, from $36—Golden oak Chiffonniers
At $26, from $38—Curly birch Chiffonniers
At $28, from $40—Mahogany Chiffonniers
At $30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
At $32, from $45—Bird's-eye maple
At $32, from $45—Mahogany Chiffonniers
At $70, from $100—Mahogany Chiffonniers

Dressing Tables

At $12, from $18—Golden oak Tables
At $18, from $25—Mahogany Tables
At $20, from $30—Golden oak Tables
At $22, from $33—Bird's-eye maple Tables
At $28, from $40—Mahogany Tables
At $27, from $37—Bird's-eye maple Tables
At $27, from $37—Mahogany Tables
At $28, from $40—Mahogany Tables
At $30, from $43—Golden oak Tables
At $50, from $76—Mahogany Tables

Wardrobes

At $18, from $21—Curly birch Wardrobes
At $24, from $27—Bird's-eye maple
At $28, from $45—Mahogany Wardrobes
At $32, from $48—Curly birch Wardrobes
At $34, from $52—Curly birch Wardrobes
At $42, from $65—Curly birch Wardrobes
At $47, from $53—Bird's-eye maple
At $64, from $72—Bird's-eye maple
At $93, from $120—Bird's-eye maple

Furniture for the Dining-room

Sideboards

At $15, from $20—Golden oak Sideboards
At $20, from $28—Golden oak Sideboards
At $28, from $35—Golden oak Sideboards
At $45, from $60—Golden oak Sideboards
At $70, from $88—Mahogany Sideboards
At $75, from $110—Mahogany Sideboards
At $85, from $125—Golden oak Sideboards
At $95, from $125—Mahogany Sideboards
At $115, from $180—Golden oak Sideboards
At $165, from $235—Mahogany Sideboards

Extension Tables

At $9, from $12—Golden oak; 6 ft. Extension Tables.
At $11.50, from $15—Weathered oak; 6 ft. Extension Tables.
At $13, from $17—Weathered oak; 6 ft. Extension Tables.
At $19, from $25—Mahogany; 8 ft. Extension Tables.
At $23, from $30—Golden oak; 8 ft. Extension Tables.
At $24, from $32—Mahogany; 8 ft. Extension Tables.
At $30, from $38.50—Mahogany; 8 ft. Extension Tables.
At $35, from $45—Mahogany; 8 ft. Extension Tables.

China Cabinets

At $17, from $22—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $18, from $24—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $19, from $25—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $20, from $30—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $25, from $38—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $30, from $38—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $30, from $45—Golden oak China Cabinets
At $32, from $53—Mahogany China Cabinets
At $50, from $75—Mahogany China Cabinets
At $60, from $90—Mahogany China Cabinets
At $65, from $95—Mahogany China Cabinets
At $73, from $90—Mahogany China Cabinets

Buffets

At $13, from $18—Golden oak Buffets
At $17, from $26—Mahogany Buffets
At $20, from $26—Golden oak Buffets
At $22.50, from $30—Golden oak Buffets
At $23, from $30—Golden oak Buffets
At $26, from $40—Mahogany Buffets
At $30, from $45—Mahogany Buffets
At $35, from $52—Mahogany Buffets
At $57, from $85—Golden oak Buffets
At $67, from $100—Mahogany Buffets

Fourth floor.

Hand-Carved

Teakwood FURNITURE

A piece or two of this artistic Chinese Furniture adds character wherever it goes. The tasteful housekeeper needs no suggestions as to its use. While so many are interested in the August Furniture Sale, we add this opportunity to secure some of these artistic pieces at very much below their real value; although advance news tells us that prices on this furniture are going up.

Here are Tabourettes with marble tops, at
$7.50, from $15. $15, from $22.50
$8.25, from $16.50. $18.50, from $25
$11.25, from $20.

Pedestals or Stands with marble tops, at
$10, from $14.25. $20, from $30
$11.25, from $18.50. $30, from $40
$16.50, from $25.

Teapoy or Tea Tables, at
$8.50, from $12.50 and $15.

Japanese Store, Third floor.

Sporting Notes

For Out-Door Folks

We'll help you play your favorite out-door game, and save money at it. Seems a shame to mix nature and commercialism that way, but, under the conditions, we think you'll condone the offence:

Tennis

$6 and $7 Tennis Rackets, $3.50.

$5 Stiff sole-leather Racket Cases at $3.

Practice Tennis Balls, slightly soiled, 10c each.

Wright & Ditson Championship Tennis Balls, three for $1.

Tennis Marking Tapes, $3.50 a set.

Golf

Golf Balls—Standard, Wizard, Haskell and Kempshall, all remade, $4 a dozen.

Solid gutta percha Golf Balls, remade, $2 a dozen.

Golf Clubs, a round-up of $1.50 to $3.50 kinds, at 75c each.

Baseball

Catchers' Mitts, 35c.
Olive tanned, crescent shape pad, laced thumb, patent wrist.

Catchers' Mitts, 50c.
Of drab buckskin, full size; double stitched; reinforced pocket.

Baseball Shirts, 50c.
$1 and $1.50 kinds; sizes 13 to 16.

Basemen's Mitts, $1 and $2.

1904 Bicycles

Wanamaker Continental Bicycles, $22.50.
Thoroughly guaranteed, high-grade Bicycles, easy running, and very low-priced.

Wanamaker Continent Bicycles, $17.50.

Continental Junior Bicycles, $15, $16.50, $18.
Basement.

Men's Fancy Worsted and Cheviot Suits at $9.50

That these are not the light hot-weather suits that we have had this Summer is a merit rather than a fault in the middle of August. They will serve the men who secure them right up to the last of October.

Yet they are exactly the suits that the great majority of men wear all Summer. They were formerly sold at $15, $18 and $20. The materials were carefully selected from our regular stock. The coats are in single and double-breasted sacks, and are half-lined. There is quite a variety of styles to select from, and the sizes are pretty well assorted, as the schedule below shows:

The collection includes one hundred and twenty suits, in which every fabric is absolutely pure wool, and the making is done in the well-known, thorough WANAMAKER manner. They are prizes for the men that secure them for $9.50, that's certain.

Sizes	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44
Stout—48 Suits	...	...	12	15	10	8	2	...	1
Regular—55 Suits	8	8	13	8	6	4	1	7	...
Long—17 Suits	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	3	...

We also have quite a nice collection of Men's $7 and $8 Striped Worsted Trousers, which we offer today at $5 a pair. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Favors That Make A Party Prettier

Decorations for the dinner or luncheon, favors for the cotillion, prizes for the card party—all these, well chosen, go far towards making the entertainment more attractive.

The hostess who comes to WANAMAKER'S for her Dinner and German Favors has a delightfully wide field to pick from:

Jack Horner Pies, 25c a string.
Fans with chains, 20c and 25c each.
Fairy Lamps, 10c and 15c each.
Rose Baskets, pink, green and lavender, 15c, 20c and 25c each.
Assorted Fruit Boxes, 10c to 40c each.
Burnt wood Trunks and Satchels, filled and tied, 20c.
Lawn Mowers, 15c each.
Carpet Sweepers, 15c each.
Assorted Colored Lamp Posts, 25c each.
Fancy Footballs and Round Balls, 10c and 15c each.
Fancy Scotch Caddy Bags, 15c and 20c each.
Champagne Coolers, 15c each.
Memorandum Notebooks, 25c and 35c each.
Doll Favors, 15c to $1 each.
Fancy Japanese Dolls, with sachet, 10c each.
Change Purses, 15c, 20c and 30c each.
Colored Mottoes, all colors, 20c to $2 a doz.

Basement.

Women Will Come For These

Black Stockings

Three hundred dozens—3600 pairs—at

15c a Pair,
Worth 20¢ and 25¢

Two hundred dozens—2400 pairs—at

18c a Pair,
Worth 25¢

We bought them from a maker who wanted to get ready for his next season's orders. All black lisle thread, in these fine styles:

The 15-cent Stockings—Plain black gauze lisle thread; elastic tops and narrowed ankles; full in width and length. Sold regularly at 20c and 25c. a pair.

The 18-cent Stockings—Extra wide fast black lisle thread; plain or with pretty allover lace patterns. Worth 25c a pair. Three pairs, 50c.

Broadway.

This Is "Salt-Water Day" for Our Women's Bathing Suits

Down on the Jersey coast one day every Summer is set apart for a great preconcerted bathing party, that is recruited from the country for miles inland. People drive from all around to the salt water.

We intend to drive all these Women's Bathing Suits to the salt water today, if new prices will furnish any motive power. They are all in this season's styles, spick-and-span, and possess the individuality we obtain by having the suits made up especially to our order, in exclusive styles. But it's time that the last of them should be gone—hence these interesting new price-groups. Many women will buy them for use this season; and it will show excellent judgment to buy them now even for next year's wearing. Most of them are black or blue mohair; all sizes:

At $2, were $3 and $3.50. At $5, were $6 to $8.50.
At $3.50, were $4 to $6. At $7.50, were $10 to $12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Candies Twain

Two new and irresistible products of our candy-man's skill. You'll enjoy 'em both, if you like cocoanut:

Cocoanut Kisses, 25c lb.

Shredded cocoanut, toasted brown, and smothered in a delicious, fresh cream candy. Probably the best kisses you ever tasted. 25c lb.

Cocoanut Caramels, 20c lb.

Are you acquainted with Vanilla Cocoanut Bar? If well-made and fresh, it's delicious. This is both; and is made even more toothsome by the addition of a lime jelly center. 20c lb.

Basement.

Towels and Napkins

To Save Money On

The Main aisle counters that hold these groups of Towels and Napkins will prove as interesting today as they did yesterday to housekeepers who stopped as they passed by.

The offerings include

15c Hemmed Towels at 10c each.
35c Huckaback Towels at 25c each.
35c Turkish Bath Towels at 25c each.
85c Fruit Napkins at 60c a dozen.
$1.10 Breakfast Napkins at 75c a dozen.
$1.65 Bleached Napkins at $1.25 a dozen.
$4.50 large Dinner Napkins at $3.90 a dozen.

Main Aisle.

The Straw From Mackinaw

Lots of men won't wear any other kind of straw hats—and the Mackinaw doesn't change its conservative style from one season to another. Soft, light, comfortable to wear. So it's a snap today to buy *$2, $3 and $3.50 Mackinaw Straw Hats* for

One Dollar Each

We could just as well carry them over until next Summer, but we prefer to sell them now, and make this sharp saving for you. Same way with:

Split Straw Hats, $1
Sennit Straw Hats, 50c

Worth $1.50 to $3, and $1 to $2.50, respectively.

Main Cross Aisle and Second floor, Ninth street.

Luck for Boys

The good news continues until the last of our stock of Boys' Summer Suits is gone. These are the tempting lots offered today:

Some at $2.50, from $5—Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, of serge and cheviot; sizes 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12 years only. About seventy-five in all, including a few in Autumn weights.

Some at $5, formerly $6.50 to $12—Double-breasted and Three-piece Suits of plain blue serge and cheviot, and fancy worsteds and cheviots; sizes 8 to 17 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

The Hangings You Want In the Autumn

Just a few weeks and housekeepers will be anxious about the lace curtains and portieres, and other draperies that mean everything in the attractiveness of the home.

By doing a little careful shopping right now, these same housekeepers can save a very generous part of the cost of these beauty things, and yet have them quite as handsome as if they had paid full price later on.

Here are some suggestions of the curtains and the prices at which they are offered:

Lace Curtains

RENAISSANCE

At $6.25, from $9.50; $8, from $12; $10, from $15; $11.50, from $16.75; to $25, from $37.50 a pair.

One-pair Lots—at $3, from $6; $4.25, from $8.50; $4.75, from $9.50; to $9.75, from $19.50 a pair.

Two-pair Lots—at $2.25, from $4.50; to $11.75, from $23.50 a pair.

Three-pair Lots—at $9.75, from $14.75; to $16.50, from $25 a pair.

IRISH POINT

At $2.65, from $4; $3.75, from $5.75; $4.65, from $7 a pair.

Two-pair Lots—at $3.75, from $5.75 a pair.

Three-pair Lots—at $1.50, from $2.25; $2.65, from $4; $4.25, from $6.50; to $6.25, from $9.50 a pair.

POINT D'ARABE

At $9, from $13.50; $11.75, from $17.50; $17.50, from $26.50; $20.75, from $31.50; $25.50, from $38 a pair.

One-pair Lots—at $3.35, from $6.75; $9, from $18; $14.75, from $29.50; $28, from $56 a pair.

Two-pair Lots—at $4.75, from $9.50; $15.75, from $31.50; to $30, from $60 a pair.

Three-pair Lots—at $7, from $10.50; $32.50, from $50 a pair.

BRUSSELS

At $13, from $19.50; $20, from $30; $20.75, from $31.50; $23, from $34.50; to $80, from $45 a pair.

Portieres

Copies of East Indian designs and styles, in odd, rich colorings; mostly all silk, very effective, at $5.65 a pair, instead of $11.25.

Imported Oriental Tapestries, in rich colors, half silk; at $8, from $12; $8.50, from $12.75; $10, from $15 a pair.

Domestic Oriental Portieres, in heavy cotton, double-faced; corded and fringed; many patterns. At $3.75, from $5.65; $4.75, from $7.25; $5.50, from $8.50; $6.50, from $9.75; to $16.50, from $25 a pair.

Jute Velours—Handsome hangings of French manufacture: plain centres, figured borders, in rich colors; reversed on opposite side. At $30, from $37.50; $32.50, from $40 a pair.

Silk Tapestry—Pretty floral designs, in several colors; corded edge. Splendid hangings for single or double doors. At $13.50, from $20; $15, from $22.50; $15.50, from $23; $15.75, from $23.50; $16.50, from $25 pair.

Mercerized—Look like silk, and produce the same effect. Several excellent patterns and colors; edges finished with narrow tapestry borders; very popular hangings. At $3.50, from $5; $4, from $6; $5.25, from $7.75; $5.50, from $8.25; to $10, from $15 a pair.

Cotton Repps—Self colors, plain; fringe top and bottom; at $3, from $4.25; $3.50, from $5.25 a pair. Third floor.

"An Hour's Gallop on Horseback"

This is the daily prescription that sensible doctors would recommend to a great many men and women, who have troubles that a little exercise of the proper sort would cure, without the aid of medicines, and better without it.

Many people haven't the hour. Others haven't the horse.

Five minutes' exercise with the Health Vibrator will produce the same effect and benefit. The demonstrator will tell you why, giving free treatment any time you wish today between 10.30 and 4 o'clock.

Women's 75c Leather Belts, 50c

The popular style of Shaped Belts, made of soft calfskin leather, in various colors, and black and white. Two straps in back, with four buttons; buckle in front; in nickel, gunmetal, or gilt finish.

Belts that women would readily buy at 75c, if we hadn't got them from the manufacturer to sell for

Fifty Cents Each

Broadway.

All Sorts of Good Shoes

One Sort of Savings—Safe

If you are part of the million or so who take their fortnight's holiday at the end of August, you've a vivid interest in these contributions of the Shoe Store to a comfortable outing. And every penny you save, besides being an absolutely safe economy, goes toward added vacation delights. Some of the dividends:

Men's Swagger Oxfords, $1.90

Patent leather; Blucher style; narrow toes; welted soles; extended military heels. Also Oxford styles.

Men's Kid Oxfords, $1.50

Black kid and velour calf; also patent leather in Blucher style; all welted soles; on stylish lasts and all sizes.

Women's Oxfords, $1

A new lot today, and equal to the extraordinary lot that sold out so quickly last week. Black kidskin; neat military heels; four styles of toes.

Women's Oxfords, $1.90

Extra fine black kidskin; oak-tanned leather soles, welted and stitched; military and Cuban heels; patent leather and kid tips. All sizes and widths, AA to E.

Women's Oxfords, $1.25

Turned soles; black kidskin with kid and patent leather tips; very flexible, comfortable shoes, and usually sold at $2.

Boys' Tan Shoes, $2

Were $2.75 and $3. Our best grade Russia calf Lace Shoes with welted soles. Sizes 13 to 5½. Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

HURRICANA'S TWO RACES

Daughters of Clifford Won for Great Sanford Breeding Farm.

THREE FAVORITES BEATEN

Africander Showed a Return of His Old Winning Form in Last Event at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Hurricana Stud Farm of S. Sanford & Son had a prominent part in the racing here to-day, when two races went to horses carrying the colors of the establishment, raced in the name of the son, John Sanford, Chairman of the New York State Racing Commission. Both of the winners were daughters of the great Bramble horse, Clifford, Burnt Hills taking the handicap for two-year-olds and Molly Brant capturing the single stake feature of the card, the Delaware Handicap, at one mile, in the fast time of 1:39 3-5.

The Sanford horses made their first appearance of the year at the Saratoga meeting, following the long-established custom of the owners of the great breeding farm at Amsterdam, N. Y., and, judging from the success that has attended the running of the Hurricana horses so far, the stable will continue to be an important factor in racing through the remainder of the New York racing season. In her race Molly Brant carried 112 pounds, and, ridden by Lyne, started favorite in a field of eight. Well up all the way, she went on in the last half mile and galloped home an easy winner from Stalwart. Burnt Hills also was favorite in her race, and won with ease, though she had to work her way through her field and race a bit on the stretch to get up, Dandelion, pacemaker for five furlongs, giving it up and dropping out of the race in the last eighth of a mile. The Hurricana horses were two of three successful favorites, Malden, easily winner of the selling steeplechase handicap, being the other.

In the last race of the day the famous Africander, which has been under a cloud since early in the Spring, showed a return to his old winning form, and closing from behind in the last furlong won the mile and a furlong handicap, ridden out, from Palmbearer, while the odds-on favorite, Fort Hunter, was only fourth. Africander's race was good enough to give promise that the Suburban winner of a year ago and the largest winning three-year-old of 1903 will figure again in the important stakes of the Fall season.

In the opening race Tearaess and Workman finished first and second in the order named. The selling mile made a spirited contest, and resulted in a victory for the smart selling class colt Conkling, which at odds of 8 to 1 beat Old England a neck in a fighting finish after Old England had made the running into the last few jumps. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Teacress, 104, Hildebrand, 3-1, 1-1	2	2	1½
Workman, 106, Cormack, 10-1, 3-1	3	3	2½
Thirty Third, 97, Travers, 10-1, 3-1	1	1	3¾
Jerry C., 104, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	10	9	4
Nihilck, 107, Shaw, 4-1, 9-5	4	6	5
Golden Sunrise, 102, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	6
Delcanta, 104, J. Martin, 40-1, 15-1	5	5	7
Winchester, 106, H. Phillips, 40-1, 15-1	9	10	8
Tramotor, 107, Wonderly, 11-5, 9-10	6	4	9
Cotillion, 96, W. Fischer, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	10
Sufferance, 94, Crimmins, 100-1, 30-1	11	11	11
Mussulman, 102, J. Hennessy, 200-1, 60-1	12	12	12

Time—1:09. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner, ch. f., by Watercress-Teatro, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, handicap, over the short course; about two miles.

	S.	¼.	F.
Malden, 159, Henry, 7-10, 1-3	2	1	1st
Daylesford, 134, C. O. Wilson, 3-1, 1-1	1	2	2d
Dromedary, 142, Veitch, 6-1, 7-5	5	4	3rd
Lida Woodlands, 134, O'Donnell, 15-1, 4-1	4	3	4
Dick Hasse, 143, Kelly, 12-1, 5-1	3	5	Fell

Time—4:10. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner, b. g., six years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Burnt Hills, 112, Hildebrand, 9-10, 2-5	6	3	1st
Cigarlighter, 95, W. Fischer, 20-1, 7-1	5	2	2d
Merry Lark, 112, Martin, 30-1, 10-1	7	5	3d
Dandelion, 102, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	1	1	4
Chrystlis, 112, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	5
*Sinister, 111, Lyne, 7-1, 2-1	2	4	6
Water Light, 103, Travers, 30-1, 10-1	8	7	7
St. Bellane, 117, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	10	8	8
*Veto, 116, Odom, 7-1, 2-1	9	8	9
Khorasan, 100, Crimmins, 50-1, 20-1	2	4	10
Austin Allen, 105, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	4	11	11
Amberjack, 96, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	12

*Coupled as J. R. Keene's entry.

Time—1:15. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Clifford-Whip Lash, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. Hynes.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Molly Brant, 112, Lyne, 3-5, 3-10	3	1	1st
Stalwart, 102, Hildebrand, 6-1, 7-5	1	2	2½
Graziallo, 107, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-2	1	4	3d
De Reszke, 98, Cochran, 20-1, 5-1	4	5	4
Flying Ship, 112, Helgesen, 8-1, 8-5	6	3	5
Light Blade, 107, Wonderly, 30-1, 8-1	5	6	6
Orly II., 95, Sperling, 40-1, 10-1	8	7	7
Gold Dome, 90, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	7	8	8

Time—1:39 2-5. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., four years, by Clifford-Ballyroe, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. Hynes.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Conkling, 99, Oliphant, 8-1, 5-2	2	2	1st
Old England, 108, Crimmins, 3-1, 4-5	1	1	2
Fire Eater, 107, J. Martin, 20-1, 7-1	3	3	3d
Jane Holly, 103, Hildebrand, 1-1, 2-5	4	5	4
Brooklynite, 107, Bullman, 12-1, 5-1	5	4	5
Judge, 101, W. Daly, 40-1, 12-1	8	4	6
Sais, 110, O'Neil, 8-1, 5-2	5	6	7
Prince of Wm. 91, Olney, 100-1, 40-1	6	8	8

Time—1:41. Good start. Won ridden out, place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Masetto-Manzanita, owned and trained by H. T. Griffin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; mile and one furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Africander, 123, Fuller, 6-1, 2-1	4	4	1st
Palmbearer, 97, Hildebrand, 16-5, 7-10	1	2	2d
Reservation, 110, O'Neil, 10-1, 5-2	5	5	3d
Fort Hunter, 111, J. Martin, 7-10, 1-3	2	1	4
Proceeds, 102, H. Phillips, 80-1, 10-1	3	3	5

Time—1:55. Fair start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, owned by S. Delmel, and trained by F. D. Weir.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; seven furlongs.

Grand Opera	126	The Musketeer	109
Fort Hunter	124	Sir Lynnewood	108
Waswift	114	Marjoram	102
Stevedore	111	Illyria	102

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a half on the turf.

Lord Badge	114	Palm Reader	98
Bar Le Duc	102	Flara	97
Amur	100	Hymettus	91
Keynote	111	Briarthorpe	89
Lady Potentate	100		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a quarter.

Waterboy	126	Carbuncle	100
Eugenia Burch	110	Hello	96
Dalesman	102	Conkling	92
Duke of Kendal	105	Lord Melbourne	87
Cloverland	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Troy Stakes; selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

Gilpin	106	Trapper	98
Shannonside	105	Gamara	96
Saulsbury	105	Gold Ten	95
Dazzle	102	Khorasan	90
Gladiola	102	Highboro	89
Mirthless	100	Martin Gorman	87

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Grand Opera	115	Canajoharie	101
Unmasked	108	Dinsh Shad	101
Stolen Moments	108	Mountebank	101
Easy Street	108	Go Between	100
Francesco	106	Thistle Hentbar	100
Bardolph	106	Allan	98
Demurrer	106	Garnish	98
Irish Witch	105	Gliste	96
Agnes D	104	Tol San	96
Divination	102		

SPORTING EVENTS.

POLO. Polo Grds. To-day, 2 pms., Sec. 2 P. M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

SPORTING GOODS.

BOATS

Rushton Rowboats and Yacht Tenders

CANOES

Complete Line, Ready for Immediate Delivery at Factory Prices.

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO.,

314 Broadway, New York City.

YACHTS, &c.

Gasolene launch wanted, about 20 ft.; good sea boat; must be in first-class condition and cheap; describe fully. Address H Box 151 Times.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Maximilian	112	Linda Lee	109
Salisherry	112	Raiment	109
Perry McAdow	112	Prlucess Rupert	109
Cedarstrome	112	Nellie Russell	109
Bank	112	Steel Trap	109
Tennybourn	112	Zeala	109
Lindsay Gorden	112	Bulwark	109
Hagamans	112		

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Robert Le Roy, Columbia University Champion, Loses in Singles.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 11.—In the continuation of the annual tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club to-day the chief surprise was the overthrow of the Columbia University Captain, Robert Le Roy, by W. P. Blagden. Le Roy seemed to have the match well in hand in the first set, but Blagden overhauled him and took the set at 8—6. Then Le Roy came back at his opponent strongly and won the next set rather easily at 6—4. Le Roy's fast play on the heavy courts had so sapped his strength that he went down easily in the deciding set at 6—4, after some remarkable attempts to rally his failing forces. Another performance that savored of an upset was the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., by A. W. Post. The score was 6—3, 6—1, and it was of this one-sided character because Pell found it impossible to get his strokes in working order on the sodden and wet ball.

Consistent form was shown by William A. Larned, the National champion, and William J. Clothier, the Philadelphian. E. B. Dewhurst, the great player of the University of Pennsylvania and the holder of the intercollegiate championship, also appeared to advantage, and the struggle for the honors seems to be narrowed down to this trio, who are all scheduled for the National championships at Newport next week.

A feature of the beginning of the doubles was the playing of three of the National ex-champions, Robert Wrenn, Oliver Campbell, and William A. Larned. Oliver Campbell and Robert Huntington paired, and they made a strong and aggressive combination, defeating Stillman and Lannan in straight sets by the score of 6—4, 7—5. Robert Wrenn and his partner, Lee, met a speedy Harvard combination, Prentice and Colson, and were not steady enough to defeat them, as the Harvard men took the match at 6—1, 7—5. The playing of the Harvard-Pennsylvania pair, Clothier and Dewhurst, proved to the best of the doubles contests. They were well suited to each other at all points, and at the net were practically invincible, as their opponents found no opening through which it was possible to shoot the ball for a pass.

Every effort will be made to bring the tournament to an end this week, despite the delay caused by the rain, and the players will be brought up to the final of the singles to-morrow in the event of fair weather. The summary follows:

Men's Open Singles.—First Round—Harry F. Allen defeated Henry Slocum, 6—4, 6—1. Second Round—William A. Larned defeated Harry F. Allen, 6—2, 6—0; E. B. Dewhurst defeated Robert P. Huntington, 6—3, 6—2; A. W. Post defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., 6—3, 6—1. Third Round—William A. Larned defeated A. W. Post, 6—0, 6—0; W. P. Blagden defeated Robert Le Roy, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; William J. Clothier defeated H. Torrence, 9—7, 6—1; E. B. Dewhurst defeated C. H. Pincke, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4. Men's Open Doubles.—First Round—Slocum and Clark defeated Kohbe and partner, 6—1, 6—2; Fest and Millett defeated E. C. Clark and R. Fincke, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; Campbell and Robert Huntington defeated Stillman and Lannan, 6—4, 7—5; Clothier and Dewhurst defeated Sard and Humphrey by default; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., and Dodge defeated Huntington and partner by default; Pell and H. Torrence defeated Potter and Waller 6—2, 6—3; Le Roy and H. F. Allen defeated C. Lyon and Holt, 6—0, 6—2; Blagden and Watson defeated Barnes and Dixon, 6—1, 6—2; Prentice and Colson defeated Wrenn and Lee, 6—1, 7—5. Second Round—Blagden and Watson defeated Prentice and Colson, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5; Clothier and Dewhurst defeated Pell and Dodge, 6—2, 6—3.

Two Tennis Matches at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The continued wet weather has prevented the continuous play in the mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino, but between the heavy falls of rain two matches were decided to-day. Charles E. Sands and Miss Anna Sands beat Arthur S. Burden and Miss Margaret Busk, 6—1, 9—7, and Thomas Shiddell and Miss Jay beat R. R. Livingston, Jr., and Mrs. R. R. Livingston, 6—3, 6—3. It is hoped that the weather will permit of the playing of the other matches in the second round and the third round to-morrow, so that the final match may be played Saturday, as when the National championships begin next Tuesday there will be no chance for the Summer residents to play in their tournament.

BRYN MAWR WINS AT POLO.

Defeats Rockaway First Team in the Narragansett Cup Series.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 11.—More than 1,000 members of the Summer colony to-day saw the Bryn Mawr second polo team defeat Rockaway's first by a score of 15 to 7½ goals, in the third game of the series for the Narragansett Cup, offered by the Point Judith Country Club. The weather conditions were favorable and, although the match was rather one-sided, there was much excellent play.

The feature of the game was the work of D. C. Chauncey, Jr., who made both of the goals earned by Rockaway. Chauncey rode in splendid form and made one phenomenally long drive. Waterbury shone among the Bryn Mawr players, his long drives and hack hand strokes proving particularly effective. P. La Montagne, Jr., and P. F. Collier received had falls, but were not seriously injured and returned to the game. There will be no game to-morrow, but on Saturday the final match of the series will be played, Bryn Mawr's second team and Myopia contesting. The line-up and summary follow:

BRYN MAWR.	Handicap.	ROCKAWAY.	Handicap.
1—Alexander Brown	4	1—W. A. Hazard	3
2—H. W. Harrison	4	2—D. C. Chauncey, Jr.	4
3—R. E. Strawbridge	4	3—P. La Montagne, Jr.	5
Back—L. Waterhury	9	Back—P. F. Collier	3
Team handicap	21	Team handicap	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Won by	Made by	Time.
1	Rockaway	Chauncey	3:41
2	Bryn Mawr	Brown	0:14
3	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	8:30

SECOND PERIOD.

4	Bryn Mawr	Brown	0:42
5	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	2:54
6	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	0:57
7	Bryn Mawr	Waterbury	8:14
8	Bryn Mawr	Brown	0:14

THIRD PERIOD.

9	Bryn Mawr	Waterbury	2:15
10	Bryn Mawr	Waterbury	0:50
11	Bryn Mawr	Waterbury	0:25
12	Rockaway	Chauncey	0:31
13	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	0:32
14	Bryn Mawr	Brown	4:58
15	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	0:45
16	Bryn Mawr	Harrison	0:41

FOURTH PERIOD.

17	Bryn Mawr	Brown	11:31

Score—Bryn Mawr, 15 goals; Rockaway, 7¼ goals. Goals earned—Bryn Mawr, 15; Rockaway, 2. Rockaway had a handicap of 6 goals and lost ¾ goal on safeties, 1 in the first and 2 in the third period, making a net score of 7¼ goals. Referee—W. W. Scott.

Thorp Defeated Robbins at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—J. G. Thorp of Oakley won the open tournament of the Kebo Valley Golf Club to-day by defeating Arden M. Rohhins of New York City in the final round of thirty-six holes, by 7 up and 6 to play. The golf was very poor. Both men were off their game, but Mr. Thorp was the steadier of the two. Robbins could not keep in the middle of the course, being in trouble frequently. A much better match was played in the finals for the Mount Desert Cup between P. Grant of Myopia and R. B. Hay, who is a two man at St. Andrew's, Scotland. Grant won by 5 up and 4 to play. They played close to bogey all the way. In the final of the eight for the consolation William Frew defeated Paul Dana by 8 up and 7 to play.

Olympic Lawn Tennis Championships.

The Lawn Tennis Committee of the Olympian games, composed of Dwight Davis, Kreigh Collins, Beals Wright, Howard Elting, John Eberhardt, and Holcombe Ward, announces that the Olympic lawn tennis championships will be held upon the exposition grounds at St. Louis on Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 1, 2, and 3, when the following events will be decided: Olympic world's championship singles, (men;) World's Fair singles, World's Fair doubles, open to members of clubs and organizations included in the United States Lawn Tennis Association; World's Fair singles, World's Fair doubles, (for women;) World's Fair mixed doubles. Louisiana Purchase championship, in singles for men and women players resident of the several States included in the original Louisiana Purchase; interscholastic championship, open to students in grammar, high, and preparatory schools. The matches will be the best two in three sets, except in the finals, in each event, which will be the best three in five sets. Deuce and advantage sets will be played in all events.

Ingomar Loses in Race at Ryde.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 11.—The American schooner yacht Ingomar, although she crossed the finish line first to-day in the race for the Ryde Town Cup, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta, failed to save her handicap, and the prize was awarded to the Therese, which came in sixth.

ELEVEN MEN STRUCK OUT

Mathewson in Good Form in Winning Game with Cincinnati.

AMERICANS LOST BY 1 TO 0

Brooklyn Beaten in Longest Contest of Season by St. Louis — Greater New Yorks Third.

Cincinnati's defeat advanced Pittsburg to third place in the National League yesterday. In the American League the Greater New Yorks dropped back to third position and Detroit went ahead of St. Louis. Results yesterday follow:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3, (17 inn.)
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	6	10	13	15	12	68	.731
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	6	12	9	58	.617
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	11	8	10	55	.591
Cincinnati	5	8	6	..	9	9	9	11	57	.582
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	7	50	.515
Boston	1	5	1	6	5	..	8	11	37	.374
Brooklyn	2	2	4	3	3	5	..	9	32	.330
Philadelphia	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	..	26	.274
Games lost	25	36	38	41	47	62	65	69		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at New York, (two games.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 12; St. Louis, 5.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	..	6	9	5	9	8	10	13	60	.612
Boston	5	..	7	9	7	10	6	13	57	.600
New York	4	6	..	7	9	10	7	12	55	.591
Philadelphia	11	5	5	..	5	7	9	11	53	.576
Cleveland	4	8	6	7	..	9	7	9	50	.549
Detroit	7	6	6	5	4	..	6	5	39	.419
St. Louis	5	7	3	4	4	5	..	8	36	.409
Washington	3	2	2	3	5	7	..	..	21	.228
Games lost	38	38	38	39	41	54	52	71		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson's Pitching and Cincinnati's Errors Gave New York Victory.

The Cincinnati team failed to play up to the expectations of some 7,000 "rooters" at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and as a result the New Yorks won their sixty-eighth victory by a score of 5 to 2. Much of the success of the local team was due to the skillful pitching of Mathewson, who not only kept the Cincinnati hits down to six, but struck out eleven men. That he was in rare form was shown when he retired Seymour three times on strikes, and Dolan and Schiel twice each. Then, too, his support was perfect, not the semblance of a mistake being apparent throughout the contest. Bowerman was especially prominent, twelve of the twenty-seven put outs being placed to his credit.

Ewing also pitched an excellent game, but the ragged fielding was a serious handicap. Corcoran was the principal offender, although the two errors of Seymour were damaging. With all the poor fielding Ewing pitched the local men out for six hits, three of which, however, were for two bases.

Kelley, who made his first appearance in a game for a long time, started the game with a hunt that Mathewson tried hard to field, but failed. After Seymour and Dolan had struck out, Kelley tried to steal second, but was easily thrown out. Bresnahan was called out on strikes, but Browne reached first on a fumble by Corcoran. On Dunn's slow hunt to second, Browne attempted to run to third, but after Woodruff had thrown Dunn out, Kelley made a beautiful throw across the diamond to Steinfeldt, catching Browne right at the base. The visitors scored in the second inning on a base on balls to Odwell, Corcoran's sacrifice, and Steinfeldt's single. Their second run was made in the fourth inning by Odwell, who put up a short high hall to right field, which Browne attempted to catch on a fly, and the runner got to third. Corcoran's rather long fly to left field enabled Odwell to score.

Although Mertes hit safely and Dahlen batted to left for two bases, Mertes foolishly left his base on Gilbert's hit to Ewing and was run down by that pitcher. On Gilbert's attempt to steal Dahlen thought he could land on third, but was caught by a throw of Woodruff. The local men fared better in the third inning. Bowerman led off with a two-haser, got to third on Mathewson's sacrifice, and scored on Bresnahan's long fly. A base on balls, Browne's sacrifice, and Dunn's single, which Seymour allowed to pass him, enabled both Bresnahan and Dunn to tally in the sixth inning. In the seventh Gilbert scored on his two-hase hit, aided by a wild throw of Corcoran and two successive hases on Dahlen's hunt. In the eighth inning Seymour's miss of McGann's fly and Woodruff's fumble gave the New York's their last run. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	0	3	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	1	2	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	3	1	3	2
Steinft, 3b	0	1	0	2	2	0
Schiel, c	0	0	5	5	0	0
W'druff, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	0
Ewing, p	0	0	1	1	3	0
Total	2	6	24	15	7	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'n, cf	1	0	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Dunn, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	8	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	2	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	2	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	0
Bow'man, c	1	1	12	1	0	0
Math'son, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	5	6	27	9	0	

Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0—5

First base by errors—New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Ewing, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 11; by Ewing, 4. Three-base hit—Odwell. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Bowerman, Gilbert. Sacrifice hits—Browns, Mathewson, Corcoran, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Bowerman. Double plays—Schiel and Corcoran, 2; Woodruff, Kelley, and Steinfeldt. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 7,876.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

The St. Louis and Brooklyn National League teams played a seventeen-inning game yesterday, the longest contest that ever took place at Washington Park, as well as the longest major league game of the season, and the visitors won by a score of 4 to 3. St. Louis won in the seventeenth inning by scoring two runs on Farrell's single, a base on balls to Shannon, Beckley's sacrifice, and Brain's single. Gessler played splendidly for Brooklyn, with five put outs, two of them remarkable running catches, besides making a home run and a two-bagger. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Gessler, cf	1	2	5	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b	0	2	19	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	2	2	4	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	4	0	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	1	5	1	0	0
Bahb, ss	0	2	5	6	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	8	1	0	0
McCormk, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	8	0
Total	3	9	51	21	0	

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	2	3	1	0	0
Shannon, rf	2	3	4	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	21	1	0	0
Ersh'n, ss	0	1	2	3	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	0
McLean, c	0	0	16	1	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	3	0	0
Total	4	10	51	20	1	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Gessler, Lumley, Strang. Home run—Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, (2,) Dillon, Sheckard, Bergen. Stolen bases—Smoot, Babb. Double play—Brain and Beckley. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Nichols, 1. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 6; by Nichols, 14. Umpire—Mr. Johnston. Time of game—2 hours and 25 minutes. Attendance, 2,500.

PITTSBURG, 7; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Timely hitting, costly errors, and Willis's lack of control combined to give Pittsburg to-day's game, 7 to 2. Flaherty also gave a number of bases on balls, otherwise Boston would probably not have scored. Wagner saved his infielders from making numerous errors by wonderful first-base playing. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
McCorm'k, lf	0	0	4	0	0	
Beaumont, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Cassady, rf	2	1	0	0	0	
Wagner, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	
Kruger, 3b	0	2	2	1	1	
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	4	1	0	
Diehl, ss	0	1	0	9	0	
Smith, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Carisch, c	0	0	2	0	0	
Flaherty, p	1	1	0	2	0	
Total	7	8	27	14	1	

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Geier, cf	1	2	1	0	1	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	
Ab'atichio, ss	0	0	5	1	1	
Moran, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	
Delah'nty, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
Cannell, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Carney, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Needham, c	1	0	7	2	0	
Willis, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	2	6	27	12	3	

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Abbatichio, Diehl. Home run—Flaherty. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Willis, 8; off Flaherty, 5. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Flaherty, 3. Wild pitch—Willis. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Attendance, 3,033.

CHICAGO, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 11.—The home team could not hit Wicker with any result to-day, and Chicago won handily. Philadelphia played a ragged fielding game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	
Cbance, 1b	2	2	15	0	0	
McCar'y, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Kling, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	
Tinker, ss	1	0	1	4	0	
Barry, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Wicker, p	1	2	0	2	0	
Total	6	11	27	13	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	1	0	
Titus, lf	1	2	3	0	0	
Wolv'on, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	
Elbert'd, ss	0	1	3	2	0	
Will'ms, 2b	0	0	0	5	0	
Gazel, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	
Fultz, cf	0	1	2	0	0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, ANG. 12, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.60
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

SAFER, NOT SO EXCITING.

There are passages in Judge PARKER'S speech of acceptance which bring clearly into the public view the historic contrast between the principles of the Republican Party, a Federalist heritage, and the Democratic faith handed down from JEFFERSON and the Founders. Students of American politics have been taught to believe, and there is solid ground for the belief, that the Republican Party holds to the theory of a strong centralized government and to a "loose" construction of the Constitution; it being a part of the Republican creed that it is best to commit the interests of the Nation and the management of its affairs into the hands of a small number of the wise and good assembled in a council room at Washington, where they should be as little and as infrequently as possible subject to the caprices of public opinion. In order that the men vested with this strong central power may be as free as possible to exercise it according to their wise discretion, it is held that the Constitution should be construed liberally, making it an elastic instrument. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, has always insisted that the source of power should reside in the people, that public opinion is the only safe guide, and should therefore be frequently and respectfully consulted by the officers of the Government. A strict construction of the Constitution Democrats have held to be necessary, to the end that the legislative and executive power might be exercised within clearly defined limits of law, thus safeguarding the liberties of the people against encroachment and usurpation.

The Republican Party has never been more faithful to its historic principles of centralized government and loose construction than since THEODORE ROOSEVELT became President. Mr. ROOSEVELT is the Government, in a larger and truer sense than has been the case within the memory even of ex-Senator HENRY G. DAVIS. Cannot anybody see that the course of the Republican Party and of the National Government would have been very different if President MCKINLEY had lived, or if any other than Mr. ROOSEVELT had been in that office? As for the Constitution, it is true beyond the possibility of successful contradiction that President ROOSEVELT disregarded it, over-rode it when he made war on the Republic of Colombia without the authority of Congress. It would be impossible to construe that venerable instrument more loosely.

That passage of Judge PARKER'S speech which we quoted in these columns yesterday morning, declaring that the greatness of this country as a world Power originates, not in wars and conquests, but in its sturdy citizenship, that "it is the liberty, the advancement, and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world Power," glows and is made vital by a sustaining Jeffersonian faith in the people. It is not altogether to our Presidents and to the Generals of our army that we owe our greatness, it is "to the energy, industry, moral character, and law-abiding spirit of the people themselves." Again:

> There are but two powers in government; one, the power of the sword, sustained by the band that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference between these powers is the difference between a Republic, such as ours is, based on law and a written Constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue, and patriotism, and a monarchy, sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him. One represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

This is the very essence of Democracy. If these sentences were found in the published writings of JEFFERSON, MONROE, VAN BUREN, CLEVELAND, or in those of TILDEN, they would be perfectly congruous with what went before or came after in the utterances of those distinguished Democrats. "The power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment"—there is the whole thing in a nutshell. This is the faith of PARKER, it is the faith of his party, and has been his party's faith for more than a hundred years. It is to the law, to the people, to enlightened public sentiment, that Judge PARKER would look for the forces that shape and guide our National career. Mr. ROOSEVELT looks to himself and to one or two advisers, with casual and deferred reference to the Nation's legislators, and, notably in this campaign year, to the sentiment of his party. There is a vast difference between the two theories, between the two men.

Between these theories and these men the American people are to make their choice. It does not make so much difference to Judge PARKER whether he and his theories be chosen, but in our judgment it does make a difference to the American people. It is they who are really on trial. Does Judge PARKER'S calm statement of foundation principles appeal to them? To some we know it does not. His speech is dismissed as a "string of commonplaces." We are told that he is not "a constructive statesman." His utterance does not wake the echoes. Herein lies the test. Everybody knows that there is a multitude of Americans who are bored by quiet times; who find those years dull in which we are busy and prosperous but engaged in no broils; who take off their hats with loud hurrahs before the man who "does things" and talks much about them, but find the man who in sober reason and calmness utters the profoundest political truths a very tiresome person. If the American Nation had the mind of a butcher boy on annual picnic day, we should expect from it no very hearty approval of Judge PARKER'S speech. But can it be possible that sober-minded Americans, that those among us who have viewed with misgiving the superabundant activities and overflowing spirits of the present Administration, will pass this utterance by without coming at its grave meaning? Is there or is there not, in these United States of America, an "enlightened public sentiment"?

WAS THERE A GREAT SEA FIGHT?

Russia's fleet at Port Arthur has made the bold dash for the open sea that has been long expected. Just as CERVERA was forced to leave the harbor of Santiago by the gradual closing in of the enemy's land forces, WITHOFT has seen the tightening coils of the Japanese besiegers drawing nearer and nearer, and has been forced to imitate the Spanish Admiral's fatal attempt to escape. The Japanese may announce the result, or some of the Russian ships, arriving at Vladivostok, may give to the world the news of Wednesday's sea fight. The limited information so far obtainable indicates that the purpose of the Russian Admiral is to get his whole squadron out of the land-locked harbor and to reach Vladivostok, if possible. Of course, such an attempt is the best possible policy for the saving of at least a part of the Russian fleet; but, in view of the great help the navy ships have been to the defenders of the fortress, their departure must be interpreted as a sure sign that the Russian commander believes Port Arthur's fall is near.

It is highly probable that the Russian Admiral has not so much hoped to defeat Vice Admiral TOGO in battle as to make his way to Vladivostok with the least possible loss to himself. If he could get away with most of his ships, they and the Vladivostok cruisers would be an extremely important factor in the naval and military situation, especially if the Baltic fleet succeeds in reaching Asiatic waters. Even though he lost several of his vessels, it was better to make the attempt than to remain in port and be destroyed, like rats in a hole.

Until full details of Wednesday's operations are received the value of the naval lessons obtainable from them cannot be estimated. If it be true that an all-day engagement was fought, beyond the zone of fire of the land guns, there certainly ought to have been important results. If there were none, the effect will be to discredit the Japanese; for, having the stronger fleet, they should have forced the fighting until the Russian ships were captured or destroyed. If they did not do so, the inevitable inference to be drawn is that they were too anxious for the safety of their own ships. When NELSON said that no Captain could go far wrong who laid his ship alongside one of the enemy, he formulated an axiom in naval tactics that has never since needed to be revised. It was the policy of FARRAGUT and DEWEY, and, while tactical plans may vary with changed conditions of ships and guns, the spirit of NELSON'S rule is essential to naval success.

KUROPATKIN'S PLIGHT.

The wish is evidently father to the thought, in the mind of the General Staff at St. Petersburg, that Gen. KUROPATKIN has made good his retreat by rail to the northward, leaving only a rearguard to contest the advance of the Japanese, or rather the closing in of the Japanese. In fact, one can read between the lines of the semi-official outgiving a doubt whether the authors of it are really so convinced as they pretend to be.

If the Russian commander has succeeded in doing what his compatriots at the capital hope he has done, he has done, doubtless, the very best thing that was open to him to do. He has saved his army, which "may live to fight another day." He has evaded much superior numbers, (the Russians say three to one, and the fact seems to be at least two to one.) He has baffled the plans of his adversaries, upon whom the very serious responsibility now devolves of deciding whether, and how far, they will follow him, increasing their difficulties as they advance, and "dragging at each remove a lengthening chain."

The Japanese plan, as is now plain, was that of what used at the beginning of our civil war to be called the "anaconda," the snake that surrounds its prey, and gradually narrows and tightens its coils till he is squeezed to death. The army of Northern Virginia was not squeezed to death for four years afterward. But, if the Japanese plans have worked out in practice, KUROPATKIN is even now surrounded on three sides, cut off from the retreat by way of the railroad which his countrymen hope is still open to him and forced to accept battle where he is, under every disadvantage, or to surrender. It is at least as likely that the Japanese have succeeded as that they have failed. They have had plenty of men, and they have had plenty of time. Of course, the difficulties of the advance through the mud of the rainy season have been dreadful. But they seem to have been overcome, and while the forces of NODZU and OKU ought to be in a position to press the Russians from the southward, those of KUROKI ought to be in a position to intercept and head him off to the northward. In that case, the only line of escape is to the westward. If the Japanese have succeeded, a main preoccupation of the Russian commander should now be the condition of the walking in Western Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia.

JAPANESE WAR FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Department of Japan that the cost of the war, up to the end of July, has been but $100,000,000 is astonishing in its moderation. One would like to see the items of the statement, and to be informed upon the methods of bookkeeping adopted. The official financiers of Europe must be particularly interested in the proof that a country can carry on for half a year what there is no doubt is a first-class war and maintain a first-class army and a first-class navy on a fighting footing on so very reasonable terms. Their interest will be increased by the Japanese statement that 70 per cent. of the money has been spent at home, leaving only a beggarly account of thirty millions spent abroad.

This looks almost incredible. When the civil war in this country broke out, the United States comprised thirty millions, against the forty-five millions which constitute the present population of Japan. Roughly, the loyal States contained two-thirds of this number, or twenty millions. July 1, 1860, our National debt was, in round numbers, $65,000,000. July 1, 1861, when war had been going on about two months and a half, counting from the firing on Sumter, the National debt was $90,000,000. But the war was still a small affair compared with that of Japan. We did not begin to take it seriously enough until after Bull Run. By the first of the following July (1862) the debt had amounted to $524,000,000. And we by no means had as much to show for it as Japan now has. At the beginning of 1862 we had neither an army nor a navy, only an armed mob which was converted into an army in the course of that year, and a navy of ships already obsolescent, while Japan has already a vast army under perfect discipline, which has repeatedly proved its quality, and a navy which for its size is not outclassed by that of any other Power. How do they manage to do it?

CULLEN AND WERNER.

The special meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association, held on Wednesday, struck the keynote of the judicial campaign in this State. The spirit of the meeting was purely professional and absolutely non-partisan. Its action thus indicated the views and foreshadowed the action of those lawyers throughout the State whose action upon judicial nominations is determined by professional rather than by political considerations.

The meeting adopted resolutions favoring the nomination by both parties of Judge CULLEN for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and of Judge WERNER for Associate Judge. Their election, in that order, would be the best possible outcome of the judicial situation. It could be defeated only if the Republican convention, which meets first, should make a partisan grab at a slight advantage by reversing the order, and naming the junior Judge for the higher place. But in view of the expressions from the bar which have been and which will be heard, it is not to be supposed that the convention will do so greedy and stupid a thing. The friends of Judge WERNER are particularly concerned to see that the convention does not make that blunder, and does secure an uncontested election of two Judges whose judicial quality has been proved and approved.

THE FEDERAL "OPEN SHOP."

The collapse of the attempt of the bricklayers of Washington to coerce the Federal Government into the abandonment of the open shop policy in public work by a strike against certain negroes qualified by civil service examination because, forsooth, they did not belong to the local Bricklayers' Union, is instructive only in the sense in which the adventure of the goat who undertook to butt a moving locomotive off the track was instructive to that particular animal. Other goats probably learned nothing from it, and other unions will probably learn nothing from the fact that the places of all the strikers on the walls of the War College who were union men were promptly filled by qualified applicants who were not union men and are not likely ever to become so. As a matter of fact, the new men are negroes. Bricklaying is one of the few trades in which the negro displays natural aptitude. He may not be able to lay any more bricks in a day than a white man, but he is willing to do a much larger day's work than the white union bricklayer.

The one employer who never and under no conceivable conditions can even temporarily surrender the principle of the open shop is the Federal Government. If it should do so at the dictation of 15 per cent. of the labor of the country, the other 85 per cent. would have just cause for revolution, and in one way or another would avail itself of this right.

SAFETY AND SANITY IN COLORADO.

After a wild debauch of lawlessness under the sanction of the Governor and his military executive, in the arrest and deportation of persons not accused of crime and not accorded the privilege of a trial, the people of Colorado are coming to their senses. Persons who have made themselves unpopular with the mine-owning interest and been ordered out of the district or State are successfully appealing to the officers of the law for protection. In the Cripple Creek district a new alliance is being formed on the plan of a Law and Order League. The promoters of this movement do not propose to tolerate any nonsense or worse from the Miners' Union nor from the partisans of the mine owners. They announce that every form of lawlessness must cease, including the unauthorized deportation of citizens against whom some one has a grudge or harbors a suspicion. This is as it should be. When the people of a community reach the point of proclaiming respect for law they are not far from sanity and safety. Nothing is to be feared from such a movement.

POPULATION AND FOOD.

Has the head of the Department of Agriculture become a student of Dr. MALTHUS and a convert to his doctrines? It would appear so from a recent bulletin showing by very impressive figures that the rate of increase of land devoted to the growing of wheat and oats is less than the rate of increase of population. Between 1850 and 1880 the wheat acreage increased very rapidly, and the crop gathered increased from about 100,000,000 bushels to about 459,000,000 bushels. Since 1880 the increase in wheat area has been slower, and this year it is actually less than in any one of the three years immediately preceding. A like tendency is noted in the case of many other staples of food, and until this tendency is reversed food is destined to become more and more costly, because less abundant.

The fact that farming is not expanding in the same ratio as population is increasing is attributed by the bulletin under consideration to an artificial redistribution of population. The towns and cities are building up at the expense of the farming districts. During the last census period the towns and cities in the group above 2,500 inhabitants increased 33 per cent., and in the preceding ten years ended with 1890 they gained 49 per cent. In each of these decades the gain for the rest of the United States was only about 14 per cent. Well, this is ominous, perhaps. However, if we are not quite mistaken, the introduction of agricultural machinery has increased the per capita efficiency of the farm labor of the United States per unit of man power by considerably more than the difference between 14 and 33 per cent. It may be that the flocking of the population of the farming districts to the towns is due to the fact that the former produce more labor in the shape of sturdy and ambitious young men and women than can find profitable employment through twelve months of the year in the fields. The figures quoted may suggest all kinds of prophecies, but they are not alarming at the moment, and need not be added to flies and mosquitos as interruptions to hot weather sleeping.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Massachusetts, happy State! is informed by its Railway Commissioners that there has been a marked decrease of late in the number of its surface street car accidents, and that the improvement is largely due to the adoption by the companies of up-to-date safety devices. Certainly no such change has been noticed here, and the reason is plain enough when one comes to read of the precautionary measures and new equipment of the Massachusetts lines, and then recalls that the most of these expenditures in the public interest have been carefully avoided by our own companies. First importance in the prevention of accidents is ascribed by the Commissioners to the use of arc headlights on the cars. They brilliantly illuminate the track for a long distance ahead, enabling the motormen to guard against collisions, and also make the cars such conspicuous objects at night that nobody can easily be unaware of their approach. The good effects of such lighting are obvious, but most of our disasters, unless we are mistaken, are due to other causes than the lack of it. Perhaps the stronger headlights are most advantageous on country roads. Next to be mentioned by the Commissioners is the substitution of whistles for bells or gongs for warning people off the tracks, and then they get to what we should have expected to stand first on the list—air brakes. These, we read, are regarded with such high favor by progressive street car managers that all lines where speed is attempted will soon have them, as a measure of economy if for no other reason. In New York the hand brake, somewhat improved, indeed, but still a mere application of the motorman's strength, is considered good enough for enormously heavy cars loaded to their fullest capacity with passengers. In Massachusetts, too, many of the lines have at every suburban siding little telephone booths at which the motorman can report his position to headquarters and receive orders, and there is at least serious talk of establishing block signals much like those used on the steam railways. Already the dispatcher at the central office is provided with means of shutting off the power, in case of trouble, all along the main line and every branch. In other words, the Massachusetts companies are trying experiments, and the New York companies, as usual, are waiting to see how the experiments turn out. That policy has its advantages, especially in the way of keeping down direct expenses, but it imposes a good deal of humiliation upon the metropolis, to say nothing of the incidental killing and maiming of not a few metropolitans.

—It is amusing to read in The London Lancet a laborious argument to prove that the domestic use of ice in Summer is something more than a luxury for the very rich, and that the British capital really ought to provide itself with a special agency for supplying it with this precious adjuvant of comfort and health, instead of relying on the fishmonger and his scanty stock, which, having been secured for his own purposes, he is not at all eager to diminish. In the United States, excepting only the remote regions that make no pretense of keeping up with the times, the refrigerator is deemed as much a necessity of housekeeping as is the cookstove—or the cook, for that matter—and in all towns of any size, and in most villages, ice is taken regularly by as many people as buy meat or milk. It was not always so, as many of us not yet very old can well remember, but still the custom, now nearly universal, is so old that life without ice is now almost unimaginable to us, and the loss of bread would cause much less suffering to millions and millions of our people than would a sudden cessation of the iceman's daily visits. And yet The Lancet gravely says: "We feel that if a special agency for the supply of ice could be organized it would be widely appreciated, and would succeed as soon as the public realized how much better and healthier it is to have their food and beverages kept cool during the days of a hot and seasonable Summer. As it is, they have to be content with semi-liquid butter and mawkish, lukewarm beverages which should be cold, especially those which are aerated. A cheap and abundant supply of pure ice for domestic purposes would give the housekeeper a chance of keeping a cool storeroom, in which meat, poultry, eggs, and other perishable articles of food could be preserved. Not only would waste of food be so prevented, but the ravages of the putrefying agencies of hot weather would be checked and the food saved from becoming unwholesome, if not positively dangerous." If London developed a demand for ice, of course there would be no need to organize a supplying agency, for there as here philanthropic persons would be only too ready to do the organizing for no reward—except a few million pounds sterling, collected annually.

—After a careful investigation of charges that had been made against Judge BAYARD T. HAINER of Oklahoma, the Department of Justice has decided that he is a fine Judge, honest, conscientious, industrious, and competent. It admits that he is somewhat irritable and brusque and inclined to be precipitate; but these faults the department lightly dismisses as not exceeding either in number or gravity those which every human being has a right to show without exciting serious criticism—on the charitable principle, no doubt, that permits the law to hold a dog harmless provided he has indulged himself only once in the pastime of biting. Yet it is not well for dogs to bite even once, especially if the single bite produce extensive lacerations, and the impulse comes to wish that the kindly officials at Washington had been, not less emphatic in recognizing Judge HAINER'S very admirable virtues of honesty, conscientiousness, industry, and competence, but more emphatic in advising him to mend—what apparently need mending—his manners. Manners are very far from everything, but they are a lot, both intrinsically and as indicative of qualities to which everybody very properly ascribes great importance. Bad manners, in essence, are not the violation of conventional and artificial rules, but the manifestation of selfishness and inconsideration for the legitimate sensibilities of others; and the Judge who is irritable, brusque, and precipitate adds needless terrors to life—which must be particularly wasteful of energy in Oklahoma. The orderly administration of justice, and still more the development and preservation of respect for the law, requires that a Judge should be an exemplar, among other things, of that courtesy which is perfectly compatible with all the good qualities ascribed to Judge HAINER, and with the firmness, and even sternness, which men in his position are occasionally expected to show. The traits credited to Judge HAINER by the department are necessary in a good Judge, but they do not make one unless they are accompanied by those which he was excused for lacking.

—President MELLEN is reported as saying that he will probably restore two more of the trains that were recently dropped from the New Haven timetable. The probability is high. Indeed, the probability is high that he will restore more than two—that he will, as rapidly as he can without unendurable humiliation, make the service that was far from too good at its best at least as good as it was before. There are some things that even a railway President cannot safely do, and one of them is to excite the vehement hostility of thousands of people who, if driven to united action, can make their hostility felt in many and expensive ways. The New Haven Road may own Connecticut, but it doesn't own Westchester County, and Westchester County still has several favors to withhold and several municipal ordinances to enforce if its feelings and its interests are too brutally ignored.

DUTY ON HIDES A "BLESSING."

Export of Shoes Possible Only by Reason of Drawbacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unfortunately men in Mr. Stetson's class are free traders—not even mugwumps or open to conviction—yet, nevertheless, some will rub the cobwebs out of their eyes and see protection or drawbacks from a patriotic, profitable, and sensible standpoint, based on absolute statistics—no theory—real results.

If your correspondent is open to conviction let him use the word blessing for bounty—and then he will be nearer correct. The 15 per cent, import duty on raw hides is not a bounty but a blessing to our toiling masses, farmers, tanners, shoe manufacturers, and their wage earners, and many allied interests, to make up the amount exported—according to your statistics about $7,500,000. A large sum, but please remember 90 per cent. of the hides used by shoe manufacturers are raised in this country. We buy the other 10 per cent. to supply our demand for foreign commerce, which also includes sole leather and leather belting. Out of this $7,500,000 over $7,000,000 is distributed for labor, raw and manufactured materials. If it were not for the 15 per cent. drawback and other drawbacks we would not be able to export shoes or sole leather. All imported leather is subject to the same 99 per cent. drawback of the duty. Manufacturers, farmers, tanners, and cattle ranchers have the "cinch," as Mr. Stetson terms it, not our Government.

It will be in order for your correspondent to study this subject to a finish, when he, like myself, will be in favor of National protection, on account of the great prosperity the protective policy has produced to the nation. The more the list of drawbacks is expanded the more such concessions will secure new markets for our constantly increasing manufactures.

A MUGWUMP SHOE MANUFACTURER.
New York, Aug. 11, 1904.

His Days of Toil.

From The Chicago News.

"I suppose," said the drummer, "you labor on the Sabbath and rest the remainder of the week."

"No," replied the village parson. "I try to collect my salary on weak days."

Memory's Failure.

From The Chicago News.

Brown—I have just discovered what it is that destroys a man's memory completely.
Green—What is it—alcohol or tobacco?
Brown—Neither; it's doing him a favor.

THEIR ADVANTAGES.

What joy the insect world must know;
It makes your senses whirl;
Think if a sweet young centipede
Should be a ballet girl.
And after that, to properly
Appreciate the show,
Think of the fly with all his eyes
Down in the baldhead row.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

STATUS OF ISLAND COLONIES.

Denial of Self-Government Would Endanger the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an islander to make a few queries apropos of the conclusions reached by the Republican press of the country over the recent declarations of Gov. Carter of Hawaii, that the concession of American citizenship with its natural Federal burdens has ruined the islands under his charge?

The Republican papers, blindly carried by the maelstrom of a baseless enthusiasm engendered by the peculiar idea that they have "scored" a victory over the real patriots of the Nation who are constantly advocating self-government for the islanders, have just presented before thinking Americans, and in a well-cut nutshell, all the features of the problem, viz.:

If it is accepted by the actual Administration partisans that, by reason of financial inability, those outlying possessions—the Philippines and Porto Rico—cannot be governed with their full recognized political entity within the Federal circle, can they be legally "ruled" as "colonies" from Washington or Oyster Bay, as the case may be, without inverting the spirit of the American Constitution and injecting, by so doing, into the veins of the Republic the venom of autocratic laws contrary to the purpose of the United States political system?

Will a native-born American who has found a permanent home in the new "dependencies" accommodate himself to the queer political status of having to renounce forever the sovereign enjoyment of the rights bestowed by his inalienable American citizenship on account of the economic and political inability of the "colony" where he lives under his own inspiring flag to make any headway in the process of transformation from a "possession" to a State or even an organized Territory of this progressive Union?

On the other hand, is it not really arbitrary and flagrantly unjust that a Jamaican negro or an Italian from Calabria could reach the category of American citizens by means of naturalization after living five years in this country, and that a Porto Rican or a Filipino, incapacitated as they are to forswear their own actual allegiance to the very same flag, should be unable to win the same citizenship even after residing all their lives duration in this beloved Republic?

In the not improbable case of an international conflict between the United States and another world power, will not the possession of outlying "colonies," deprived of the self-government alluded to by Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance and consequently with discontented and indignant natives, as in the case of Porto Rico, be a source of vulnerability and weakness rather than of strength and strategy?

If, as the Republicans affirm, that the acceptance of the "colonies" as integral parts of the Union will be an unfeasible conjunction from both the economical and constitutional standpoints of view because their present and unavoidable future pauperic condition will render them absolutely unable to pay the Federal internal taxes and tributes demanded by the Magna Charta from the various States and organized Territories, will the National Congress be powerless to waive them from the duties imposed by the rights accorded?

The above questions are just a few samples of the natural problems suggested by the Republicans' attitude toward the present colonies.

D. COLLAZO.
New York, Aug. 11, 1904.

OVERCROWDING OF STREET CARS.

Municipal Regulation Suggested to Lessen the Annoyances to Passengers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any earthly reason why the street railroad companies are so persistent in overcrowding their cars, much to the annoyance of passengers? It seems that the conductors are extremely anxious to pile as many passengers in the cars as possible, notwithstanding the fact that women and men get their wearing apparel soiled and torn by this method. I think, and it is no more than just, that the railroad companies ought to be compelled to place more cars for the convenience of the public, and that a law should be enacted forbidding passengers to stand in the aisles, especially in front of passengers. It is really abominable to have passengers stand in front of you, particularly when their clothes are dirty and filthy. This matter should be brought before the Railroad Commission, or, rather, the Board of Aldermen, compelling the companies to place more cars at the disposal of the public.

MORRIS MARKS.
New York, Aug. 10, 1904.

Automobile Danger on Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication in your paper this morning cites a danger from loads of hay and smoking on ferryboats. Is this any reason why the thousands who cross Thirty-fourth Street Ferry should be obliged to incur the additional risk from autos entering the boats with power on? A machine exploded last year—fortunately not on the boat, but in the ferryhouse at Thirty-fourth Street.

F. N. LAWRENCE.
New York, Aug. 10, 1904.

Relative Advantages.

From The Washington Star.

"Which do you think is better," asked the thoughtful girl, "wealth or social position?"

"My dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "with money to give entertainments you can get into the society column, but aristocratic origin does not necessarily insure mention in the financial news."

Not to Her Taste.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Do you care much for Lamb?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as she took a seat in the sumptuous library and picked up a fine edition of the "Last Essays of Elia."

"No," replied her hostess, "to tell the truth, I don't. Josiah does, but give me a good beefsteak any time."

Andrew Jackson's Native State.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The repeated declarations of Jackson himself that South Carolina was his native State, the report of a legislative committee on the subject, the official surveye showing that Jackson was born on the South Carolina side of the State line, and the deeds conveying the McKemy property prove that Jackson was born in South Carolina.

Street Car Incident.

From The Chicago News.

Fair Passenger—Won't you have a paper, Sir?
Hoggly—Why-er-what makes you offer me a paper?
Fair Passenger—I thought yon'd be more comfortable while women are standing if you could hide your face!

The Sultan's Easy Way.

From The Washington Star.

"Supposing your apology is not satisfactory," said the Grand Vizier.

"Send 'em another," answered the Sultan of Turkey. "We have all kinds constantly in stock and it's no trouble to show goods."

His Way of Working Up.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yes, he began, here is an office boy."

"And, I suppose, mastered every detail of the business, so that he could take charge of the great establishment."

"No, he married the senior partner's daughter."

MR. PARKER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Editorial Comment on the Speech of the Democratic Candidate.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

Our leader has spoken with no uncertain voice. Now let the battle begin.

The Sane, Safe Statesman.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

The wide contrast between the Democratic candidate of 1856 and 1900 and the candidate of 1904 is made the more conspicuous by the temperate, scholarly, frank address of Judge Parker; it shows the broad difference between the noisy demagogue and pestiferous Socialist of former years and the sane, safe statesman and patriot of this year.

The Candor of Conservatism.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

Absolute candor characterized his declarations—and it was the candor of conservatism—of "safety and sanity." Judge Parker's words may not satisfy the radical elements in his party, who probably looked for more extreme utterances from the candidate. But they will be approved by the thoughtful and conservative element of the Democracy, and perhaps by the voters who are classed as "Independents."

His Refusal of a Second Term.

From The Baltimore News, (Ind.)

That he is sincere in the desire to place himself, in the discharge of the mighty trust of the Presidency, as nearly as possible in the position of an absolutely untrammeled Judge, is a merit which, we believe, will be conceded to him by unbiassed persons generally.

Strong Utterance of Strong Man.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

It is a strong utterance by a strong man, this speech of acceptance. It is the utterance of a man who has built himself up in the study of law and the contemplation of the Constitution, and whose regard for these fundamentals of government is his ruling passion. Safe and sane, Mr. Cleveland; safe and sane!

True Americanism.

From The New Haven Register, (Conn.)

Judge Parker's speech is a thoughtful, well considered document, alive with true Americanism, dispassionate in its statement of public policies that conflict with those of the parts in power, and full of compelling interest in its treatment of many of the leading questions of the day.

An Uplifting Speech.

From The Hartford Times, (Dem.)

The address at Esopus may fairly be called an uplifting document. For eight years our political atmosphere has been full of the miasmatic vapors of Populism and Socialism. Many voters have been blinded by the smoke of bimetallism or choked by the stifling fumes of the nostrum factories which have been working overtime in the name of Democracy. Now the air is clearer and the mountain peaks of Democratic truth are again in view.

Deep, Dignified, and Effective.

From The Rome Sentinel, (Dem.)

This address of the Democratic nominee is deep, dignified, and demolishing of the claims of his party opponents that they deserve a continued lease of power. It is as full of campaign texts as a nut is of meat. It will command respect from every reader, and admiration regardless of party predilections.

Clear and Direct.

From The Baltimore Herald, (Ind.)

The address is characterized by clear and direct statement on every matter alluded to, and the courage of the writer is unmistakable. It is such a production as might have been expected from a jurist of Judge Parker's ability and independence, who is accustomed to studying public questions in a broad and liberal manner, standing for a strict interpretation of the Constitution and a rigid and impartial enforcement of all the laws. The administration of the Government with such a man as President would necessarily be on a high plane.

Bold, Frank Utterance.

From The Saratoga Sun, (Dem.)

It is distinctly a bold, frank utterance. It is not an apology, but a challenge to combat. The Democratic candidate displays neither fear nor doubt. He is ready for the political fray, and sure of the ground on which he stands.

His Sturdy and Resolute Character.

From The Kingston Leader, (Dem.)

In his acceptance of the nomination for President Judge Parker has made a further demonstration of his sturdy and resolute character. He sounds the keynote for his party in no uncertain terms on the important issues of the campaign. A hopeful campaign has been started, aided, and encouraged by the words and actions of a clear-headed leader.

Absolute Integrity.

From The Trenton True American, (Dem.)

In such apt words as these does Judge Parker expose the purity and simplicity of his motives and the absolute integrity of his purpose. Just as he insisted on informing the convention that nominated him what was his position on the currency question, so he candidly tells the people what may be expected of him after the election. His lips are not sealed upon any subject of popular import, nor is he delusive in any expression, every doctrine is plainly stated, every argument speaks of its candor.

Modest, Yet Resolute.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

This speech is like the man—modest, yet resolute; firm, yet dignified; breathing the spirit of earlier Presidents who live in history, as this speech will live; a historic document, which will repay thought and which stimulates thought.

Squarely Toward the Constitution.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

Judge Parker has indeed headed "squarely toward the Constitution and a government of law." This is the dominant, sustained, and serious note of his address. Its temper invites confidence by virtue of the words, the spirit, and the definite promise.

LINES TO ESTELLE.

An idle dreamer, an idle dream,
A napping sun and a breeze at play;
A vagrant shadow, a murmuring stream,
A lazy, loitering August day.

A spider winding her silvery keep
To hold as hostage a fly or two;
A robin rocking himself to sleep,
Serenely conscious that notes are due.

A butterfly boat on a wave of air
With all its satiny sails unfurled
For a port in a blossom here and there,
The loveliest thing in all the world.

A gossipy cornfield making weird,
Fantastic bows in a languid way;
A tawny upland with unshorn beard
Gone fast to sleep on this sultry day.

The sky is teeming with restless ghosts
From Mount Olympus and days of old;
They flit and vanish, and lo, the hosts
Of Jason seeking the Fleece of Gold.

As sweet a fable as one can find
Lies hid in the Golden Fleece, they say.
Ah, you are nodding! Well, never mind!
I'll tell you the fable some other day.

L. C. B. McA.

WIDOW NOW ACCUSES SPOOK DEALING TAILOR

Says He Got Her Last Cent by Promises and Threats.

JEROME MAY MAKE INQUIRY

Alleged Victims Say Horowitz and His Fortune-Telling Wife Always Worked Together.

Frank Horowitz, the Third Avenue tailor, who, with the aid of his wife, a fortune teller, is accused of having extorted more than $25,000 from two victims within the past few months by posing as a ruler of the spirit world, able to work wonders for those who trusted in him, and to cause awful things to happen to those who did not, may have to explain his methods to District Attorney Jerome.

The Horowitzes faced Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday on the charge of having fleeced Mrs. Anna Richter of 656 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street of her last cent. In the courtroom was Mrs. W. C. Rowls of 325 Trinity Avenue, who had just come from the office of the District Attorney, where she had accused the couple of having extorted $24,000 from her father, John Stothers, who is sixty years old, and who owns property in the Bronx. She will see the District Attorney this morning, when she will be accompanied by Mrs. Richter, a widow. They have joined forces in the fight against their common enemy.

Stothers was before Magistrate Baker Wednesday on the complaint of his daughter, who said that he seemed to be completely under the power of the spiritualistic tailor, and that she feared he would turn over his entire fortune to the man. Stothers had to be dragged before the Magistrate by main force, fearing that if he told of his relations with the tailor the spirits would "strike him dead." The Magistrate was unable to do anything, and advised Mrs. Rowls to institute civil proceedings to recover the money and property she alleged her father had given to Horowitz.

Mrs. Rowls listened to the evidence of Mrs. Richter, and when the case went over until Aug. 16, in the absence of a material witness, the two women got together and talked over their woes.

"My father," said Mrs. Rowls, "is as much under the control of Horowitz as ever. I haven't been able to find him since he left the courtroom yesterday. When Mrs. Richter had Horowitz and his wife arrested, Mrs. Horowitz gave bail for her husband with a house my father deeded to her, and then Horowitz made father go surety for his wife."

Horowitz is short and swarthy, and his curly black hair, well greased, is parted squarely in the middle and slicked down. His wife is a fat little woman, with beady black eyes. Each had a lawyer when the case was called yesterday. Mrs. Richter had none.

"My husband died last year," Mrs. Richter said, in telling of the Horowitzes. "After his death I was all broken up and disconsolate. One day I was sitting out in the areaway when Mrs. Horowitz came along and spoke to me. She said I was looking very dreary, and that perhaps she could help me. Then she said she was a fortune teller. I didn't believe in fortune telling, but she persuaded me to let her spread the cards, and then she told me that her husband was a great spiritualist, and could do me a lot of good. She came over to see me several times.

"Finally her husband came. He told me he could do anything he wanted with the spirits, and offered to get my son a job and make me the luckiest woman in the world. He called again and asked for $50, which I let him have. He came back in a week or so and told me that he was the head of a gang of forty spiritualists, and that they couldn't all work for $50, so I let him have $75 more.

"I didn't give the money to him myself, for he told me if I did I would drop dead. I had to give it to my sixteen-year-old daughter, and she took it to his tailor's shop and put it in the drawer of a sewing machine. She couldn't speak to anybody in the shop, and she couldn't look to the right or the left, Mr. Horowitz told me. If she did she would drop dead, and so would I and my other daughter and my son.

"I was worried about my son being out of work, and Mr. Horowitz said that he mustn't hunt for a job, but take the one he would get for him, and that he and his gang of spiritualists would get a big pension for me from the company where my husband used to work before he died. He got $50 from me first, and then $75, and $125 and $150 and $250 and $200, and $250 again. I sent the last money over to his shop on March 16.

"When my son didn't get a job and I didn't get a pension I wanted my money back. Horowitz kept telling me that I would get it back double and with interest. At last I said I would go to court, and he told me if I did that all my family would drop dead, and I was too frightened to say anything.

"Even Mrs. Horowitz, who came over to my house a great many times and charged me $1 for telling my fortune, took what she wanted from me. Last Spring she came over to see me and sat down in my parlor.

"'Mrs. Richter,' she said, 'I'm a woman who has to have what she wants, and I want them bisque figures.'

"'My, my, Mrs. Horowitz!' I said; 'don't take them bisque figures. They was the last things my husband ever gave me, and I don't want to part with them.'

"'I must have what I must,' she said, and walked off with them.'

"Her husband promised to give the figures back to me when he settled.

"Mrs. Horowitz goes in the houses and learns about people, and then tells them to send for her husband if they want to get along. Then Mr. Horowitz comes, and he is a smooth talker and can make people believe what he says."

Magistrate Baker was much impressed by Mrs. Richter's story. After she had completed it he sent for his court stenographer and made her tell it all over again.

Mrs. Anna Siefert, a neighbor of the Richters, told of having been present when Horowitz came over to the Richter home and said he wanted to see Mrs. Richter privately. Mrs. Richter said she wouldn't see him privately, and then Horowitz came out and wanted to settle with her by giving a note.

Magistrate Baker asked where the daughter was who had taken the money to the Horowitz shop and deposited it in the machine drawer.

"If you please," said Mrs. Richter, "she couldn't come. She just got a job yesterday and couldn't get away. She has to work now that Mr. Horowitz has all my money."

"See that she is here next Tuesday," directed the Magistrate, adjourning the hearing until that date.

As they were leaving court, Horowitz admitted that his wife had been a fortune teller."

"Are you a spiritualist?" he was asked.

"I'm a tailor," he replied, "and I won't talk."

One of the lawyers said "My clients know too much to talk" as the quartet filed out of the courtroom.

DECISION FOR PHIPPS.

Colorado Judge Sustains Validity of Summons Served on His Wife.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.—Judge John S. Mullins of the District Court to-day sustained the validity of the summons served on Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps in New York City in the divorce proceedings instituted here by her husband, Lawrence C. Phipps, the millionaire Pittsburg steel manufacturer.

The motion of Mrs. Phipps's counsel to quash the summons was overruled as to the de[illegible] but was sustained so far as the United States Steel Corporation, J. P. Morgan & Co., and the United States Trust Company are concerned, thus permitting payments of dividends and interest to Mrs. Phipps on securities standing in her name.

Mrs. Phipps was given five days to plead to the complaint.

FESTIVAL AT OCEAN GROVE.

Thousands Applaud Children's Entertainment and Join in Patriotic Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Ten thousand people attended the Children's Musical Festival in the Auditorium this evening, and thousands more were unable to get inside the building so great was the demand for tickets. One thousand tots, the boys dressed as Rough Riders and the girls as Japanese maidens, took part in the unique entertainment, as did the Royal Gipsy chorus of one hundred young ladies, the Mikado Mandolin Club of forty young girls, and the Auditorium orchestra of sixty-five pieces. The singers and orchestra were directed by Tali Esen Morgan and his assistant, Frederick Charles Fremantel.

The finale represented "The Peace Congress of Nations," in the royal gardens of Japan, in which young ladies bearing German, Italian, Austrian, French, English, and Russian flags took part. Then followed a medley of American airs, when the gypsy chorus appeared bearing Old Glory. One thousand children waved American flags and at the same time a great electric flag in front of the organ flashed out its stars and stripes. The cheering continued for fully five minutes.

DR. YOUNGMAN'S AGREEMENT.

Wants Injunction to Keep ex-Assistant from Practicing in Atlantic City.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Dr. Maurice D. Youngman of Atlantic City has filed a bill in the Chancery Court which asks that Dr. George G. Jackson of the same place be required to show cause Sept. 6 why he should not be enjoined from further practicing medicine in Atlantic City.

The bill sets forth that Dr. Youngman has been practicing medicine in Atlantic City for more than twenty-five years, and that during the last fifteen years his practice has been so extensive that he required the services of an assistant. During these fifteen years he has had numerous assistants, and he states that it was his invariable custom to require these assistants, in entering upon their duties, to sign an agreement by the terms of which they deprived themselves of the right to practice medicine in Atlantic City after severing their connection with him.

His object in requiring this agreement was, he says, that his assistants might not ingratiate themselves in the favor of his patients, and thus take his practice away from him.

On March 10, 1901, Dr. Youngman employed Dr. Jackson at $40 a month and 35 per cent. of the money that Dr. Jackson collected for his personal services. Dr. Youngman says that Dr. Jackson made the usual agreement, but since June has practiced independently. So he asks the injunction.

ROW AT UNION CONVENTION.

President Lynch of Typographers Accused of Playing Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—At the annual convention of the International Typographical Union to-day a sharp tilt occurred between Delegate William A. Greene of Indianapolis and President Lynch over the publication of a letter reflecting on a candidate during the last campaign.

Greene openly accused President Lynch with having resorted to questionable methods to secure the defeat of a candidate for President during the last campaign, and charged that at Lynch's instigation he wrote a letter which Lynch later turned to campaign purposes without his knowledge or consent. President Lynch denied the charges.

Greene then charged President Lynch with falsehood, and instantly the convention was in commotion. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Laws for further consideration.

JOHN MUNROE BETTER.

American Banker Recovering from Attack of Nervous Prostration.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—John Munroe, the prominent American banker of this city, who, according to a report circulated in the United States, had become insane and been placed in a suburban sanitarium, had a bad attack of nervous prostration at the beginning of the present year, and in April his family, fearing that his brain was becoming affected, placed him under the care of a private brain specialist.

The latest report concerning Mr. Munroe's condition is that his health is much improved.

SMALLPOX IN ZION CITY.

Fifteen Dowieites Victim to Disease—"Divine Healer" Prays for Sick.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in Zion City, the home of John Alexander Dowie, the so-called "Divine-Healer." All told there are said to be fifteen persons ill with the disease, although Dowie's lieutenants say that there are but eight. All of the patients have been isolated, and Dowie and his Elders daily offer up prayers for their recovery.

As there are no physicians in Zion City and Dowie will not permit his followers to use drugs in any form, fears are entertained that the disease may spread to surrounding towns. Zion City is outside the city limits of Chicago and the city officials have no power in the matter.

FOLLOWS BILSE'S EXAMPLE.

Another German Officer Writes a Novel—is Under Arrest.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from Meiningen describe a case similar to that of ex-Lieut. Bilse.

Lieut. Hemmann of the Thirty-second Infantry has been arrested for writing anonymously a novel describing the experiences of an American woman in a small Prussian garrison town. Several leading families are strongly compromised by the book. Hemmann has acknowledged the authorship of the book.

TRAIN KNOCKED OFF HIS SHOE.

Boy Struck by Engine Bewailed His Ruined Footwear.

Lackawanna Railroad men are convinced that Charles McKenzie, eleven years old, of 3,842 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, bears a charmed life. He was walking on the tracks just west of the Jersey City tunnel yesterday when he was struck by a westbound freight train and tossed twenty feet, after which he rolled down the embankment. The train was stopped and the crew ran back to pick up his body. They found him sitting on a log ruefully examining one of his shoes.

"Are you hurt?" asked the engineer.

"No," said the boy, "I'm not hurt, but just look at that shoe. The sole is ripped off, and Dad will have to buy me a new pair. Besides what you've done to me I expect I'll get a licking for this."

"No, you won't," said the engineer.

Then he and the crew chipped in and the boy went home with a new pair of shoes.

SUMMONS FOR J. E. ADDICKS.

Sued on Claim for Repairs to His Yacht the Vision.

The Newport Foundry and Machine Company, which claims that John Edward Addicks owes the concern $315.32 for repairs made in 1902 to his steam yacht Vision, yesterday obtained from Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court an order for the service by publication of the summons and complaint in an action the company has brought to recover the sum mentioned.

The order was made on the affidavit of George E. Waller, counsel for the company, who stated that he had endeavored to serve Mr. Addicks with the papers at the Waldorf-Astoria and at the Holland House, but was unsuccessful.

He said he subsequently had a conversation with Walter R. Addicks, the Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, who is a brother of the defendant, and was informed by Walter R. Addicks that John Edward Addicks was a resident of the State of Delaware. In consequence of this affidavit the court issued the order.

JUDGE PARKER'S BROTHER FIGHTS WITH COPPERHEAD

Mrs. Daniel Manning and Judge's Sister See Him Kill Snake.

OLNEY AND GORMAN EXPECTED

No Interviews from the Candidate, Even Though He Is Not on the Bench—May Issue Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Rosemount people had an exciting experience to-day. Frederick Parker, the Judge's brother, went out driving with Dr. F. C. Rieloff, the German Consul at St. Louis, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and Mrs. John A. Miles, the Judge's sister.

They had driven as far as West Park, when a big copperhead snake wriggled across the road in front of the carriage and then turned back, as if to take another look at the vehicle and its occupants. Mr. Parker stopped the carriage and jumped out, despite the protests of Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Miles, who were badly scared. He picked up a big stick and charged on the reptile.

There was a short fight at close quarters and then Mr. Parker brought an extremely dead snake up to the carriage and showed it to the fair travelers. It was about four feet long, the biggest copperhead that has been seen in these parts for a long time. Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Miles did not enjoy the rest of the ride very much.

Several visitors are expected here to-morrow, and it is rumored that one of them is Richard Olney. Judge Parker will not confirm the report. Senator Gorman is not expected to-morrow, but a visit from him is thought likely on his way to or from Saratoga. He has an invitation and has promised to come, but has not set any date.

Judge Parker is not going to give any interviews, despite the fact that he is no longer on the bench. He may issue formal statements, not in interview form, containing his views on the questions that arise in the course of the campaign, but as to that he has not decided.

George F. Parker of Indiana, who is in charge of the literary bureau of the Democratic National Committee, spent the afternoon with Judge Parker at Rosemount today. Mr. Parker was connected with the literary bureau during the first Cleveland campaign, and as the result of his services President Cleveland appointed him Consul to Birmingham, England. He continued in the Consulate service under Republican Administrations.

The question of putting out in pamphlet form Judge Parker's speech of acceptance, and the letter of acceptance which will be issued within a few weeks, was discussed, as well as other subjects relating to the literary side of the campaign.

RECEIVER FOR GRANITE TRUST

Bondholders Sue Wisconsin Combine to Obtain Title to Property of Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—John J. Bryant was to-day appointed receiver for the Western Consolidated Granite Company, better known as the Granite Trust, and his bond placed at $50,000 by Judge Jenkins, presiding in the United States District Court.

This action was brought about by a suit started by Edward P. Richardson of this State and Frank Moore of Pennsylvania in behalf of the bondholders of the company against the company and the American Trust and Savings Bank of Illinois, as Trustee, to obtain title to the property of the trust in Wisconsin. The plaintiffs are owners and holders of $7,000 worth of bonds issued in February, 1902, on which interest has lapsed.

Several years ago the Western Consolidated Granite Company bought up the large stone quarries of this State, located at Berlin, Waupaca, Utley, Aberdeen, Devil's Lake, and Montello, which gave them practical control of the greater part of the granite output, their only strong competitor being the Milwaukee oMnument Company.

It is said that one of the chief objects of the formation of the trust was to get control of the supply of granite used in street construction. This supply is limited in the United States to a few quarries in Wisconsin, Georgia, Missouri, and Minnesota. All of the quarries, except those in Wisconsin, are so far away from Chicago and the freight rates to that city make the cost of the material so great by the time it reaches there that the quarries of this Sate practically supply the Chicago market.

COWBOY PREACHER'S DEFIANCE

Will Not Leave Cripple Creek—Women Demand That He Be Protected.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Thomas S. Leland, pastor of the Victor Methodist Episcopal Church, who was warned last night by masked men to leave the Cripple Creek district, declared to-day that he intended to remain and would resist any mob that attacked him.

"If I am forced to defend myself, I will not appeal to the Sheriff for assistance," he said.

Mr. Leland is known throughout the West as the "Cowboy Preacher." He had taken no part in the industrial struggle here up to last month. Then he became outspoken in his pulpit against lawlessness and was unsparing in his condemnation of the deportation system.

Twenty-five of the most prominent churchwomen of the district have called on Mayor French of Victor and demanded that adequate protection be given to Mr. Leland.

GROCERS WANT LEGISLATION.

Would Close Sundays and Keep Goods Inside for Public Health.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—At the closing session to-day of the convention of retail grocers resolutions were adopted favoring a garnishment law with a twelve-dollar limit, and asking for a law compelling all grocers to close their stores all day Sundays, and compelling them in the interest of public health to keep all goods inside their stores.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Mme. Janauschek, the aged actress, was removed from the Actors' Fund Home, at West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, to a sanatorium at Amityville. She is suffering from paralysis and required medical attention which could not be obtained at the home.

***

Huber's Mnseum has engaged Abbot Parker, who was struck by lightning at Morristown, N. J., last week. He was discharged from the State Hospital yesterday. He will be pnt on public exhibition in a few days.

***

Violet Black, absent from the stage for two years, has been engaged as leading woman for "The Spellbinder," which will come to the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 5.

***

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany for the F. Ray Comstock company, the purpose of which is to conduct a theatrical business. The officers are: F. Ray Comstock, President; Sam Shubert, Vice President; Lee Shubert, Secretary; William Klein, attorney.

FEDERAL VACATION CUT SHORT.

Officials May Be Recalled at Any Time at Their Expense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Commissioner Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor recently went to Mentor, Ohio, for his vacation. While there he was suddenly called to Washington by Secretary Metcalf for consultation on an important matter of public business. Mr. Garfield put in a claim for his expenses. The disbursing clerk refused to pay it and referred to the Controller of the Treasury the question. The Controller decided the case against Mr. Garfield in the following language:

"He went to Mentor admittedly for his own convenience, and was for the time residing there for his own convenience. There is no law which recognizes the right of the head of a bureau to absent himself from the duties of his office on vacation, and if he is allowed to do so by his superior officer it is merely for his convenience. If the public exigencies require his presence at his official station while on such vacation he must return there at his own expense."

WANT CHINA LIKE AMERICA.

Members of Bow Wong Woy Society Have Their Queues Cut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Bow Wong Woy Society is making considerable headway among Chinese residents in Washington, and, according to reports of local Chinamen, the society is progressing in many of the large cities of the country. The object of the Bow Wong Woy is to break down the superstition and prejudice that exists in China.

"We want to make China like America," said one Chinaman, "progressive and without superstition. The Dowager Empress has too much authority, and we would like to have her deprived of much of the power she now exercises."

That the members of the Bow Wong Woy are in earnest is shown by the fact that they have decided to mark their disapproval of one of China's ancient customs by having their queues cut off.

YOUNG FILIPINOS' EDUCATION.

100 Will Be Sent Here Each Year for Four Years' Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Secretary Taft has decided to have the 100 young Filipino students who are being educated in California brought East and placed in schools for the coming year. A number who wish to study civil engineering will be sent to Cornell. The greater part of the hundred will be placed in schools in Maryland and in the City of Washington. Several boys will be sent to agricultural schools and colleges and others to technical schools to take up lines of practical study.

Next Fall another 100 students will be sent to this country from the islands. The expenses of these young men are paid by the island Government, which allows $500 a year for each student. The Government will continue to send students indefinitely, and each yearly quota or class will be kept here four years. The students agree that on their return they will enter the island Government service.

SAVED BOY AND FLED.

Bashful Pair Held Wagon Wheel When Lad Fell Underneath.

The quick action of two bashful young men probably saved the life last night of Charles Niccoro, eleven years old, of 501 West Forty-eighth Street, when he fell under a truck at Tenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.

The boy had been stealing a ride on a south-bound Tenth Avenue horse car. The conductor ordered the boy off the car, and when Nicorro refused, started along the running board after him. When he was near the boy Niccoro jumped and fell to the street, rolling over and over and finally going under the wheels of a fruit wagon.

Two men saw the boy's danger. The forward right-hand wheel had just struck him and was starting to roll over his body, when they lifted the wheel in the air and held it until others dragged the boy to safety. The boy, however, had been struck in the abdomen and was injured internally.

When the police tried to learn the names of the men who lifted the wheel they had left the scene. The conductor of the car said he asked the men their names, and that they refused to give them, remarking: "We didn't do anything."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The New York Yacht Club cruise has taken away many of the men, and the clubs are deserted. The week end will have no large entertainments. The fleet will not reach Newport until Sunday. To-morrow it will be at New London, and several dinners will be given on board the yachts.

***

Col. and Mrs. William Jay will pass the week end at their country place near Katonah. Miss Jay is making a round of house party visits.

***

The wedding of Miss Agnes Ely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ely, formerly of New York, but now of Denver, and George Frederick Hawkins of this city, will be celebrated on Aug. 24 at St. Luke's Church, Denver.

***

Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Moore of Paris had luncheon together at Sherry's yesterday. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been in town several days this week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., leave New York to-day for Newport, where they are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have been at Saratoga for a few days.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William T. Bull, and Mrs. Burke Roche.

J. Pierpont Morgan is here on his steam yacht Corsair.

Miss Emily Parsons of New York is a guest of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Henry G. McVickar of New York is the guest of Henry F. Eldridge.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—Miss Alice Roosevelt attended a reception given at the Pot and Kettle Club this afternoon by Capt. Thomas Bush of Louisville, Ky. Capt. Bush was assisted in receiving by his cousin, Miss Pendleton.

Among those present were Countess Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Emery, Gov. and Mrs. Montagu of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. Robert Hitt, M. Bruni, and Count Zichy.

Miss Roosevelt was among the dancers at the Malvern to-night.

WENDT-BENEDICT.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 11.—Miss Louise Benedict, daughter of Edwin P. Benedict of Montclair, and John Wendt of New York were married at the home of the bride's father, in North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, last night. The Rev. Safery P. Evans of Brooklyn, formerly of New Haven, Conn., a cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Wendt will tour in Canada for two months, after which they will make their home in New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue its Annual Educational Number on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, in magazine form.

This is about the time when parents will determine in what educational institutions they will place their children for the coming year.

The coming Educational Number will contain a discussion of many educational topics of general interest.—Adv.

FRANTIC BUYING SENDS WHEAT UP 4 1-2 CENTS

New Record Price of $1.04 1-2 Reached in Chicago.

THE MARKET IN WILD PANIC

Government Report Indicates 47,000,000 Bushels Less Than Promised a Month Ago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Wheat prices broke the record for the present crop to-day by an upward whirl of 4½ to 4¾ cents on the Government report, which, without taking into acconnt rust damage within ten days, estimated the yield of Winter and Spring wheat at 47,000,000 bushels less than promised a month ago. At the close September, as compared with yesterday's final figures, showed a net gain of 2⅞ cents. Corn is up seven-eighths of a cent. Oats are three-quarter cent higher. Provisions vary from 2½ cents higher to 20 cents lower.

Quantities of wheat, thrown on the market at the start by unsuspecting longs with profits, produced a momentarily easy tone and a loss in the opening figures, the first trades in September being at 99¾ cents to $1.

The stimulus of the Government report caused an up turn. When the $1.02 mark had been passed the desire to buy seized upon all alike. Bears become frantic bulls or nearly panic stricken. Almost a sheer jump to $1.04½ was the result.

Fortunate holders of long lines were tempted by the high price, and their sales checked the advance and brought about a partial reaction. September receded to $1.03¾, but closed strong at $1.03⅝. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 27,000 bushels. Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago reported receipts of 248 cars, against 226 cars last week and 185 cars a year ago.

NEW RECORDS HERE.

September Option Hits $1.07⅜—Chicago Shorts in Panic.

There was another wild advance in the wheat market yesterday. During the morning hours the market had been gradually receding until, about the noon hour, September option had declined to $1.03½. Shortly after 1 o'clock, however, the market began to advance, slowly at first, until another buying wave swept over the pit which carried quotations up to $1.07⅜, the highest price on the present movement and the highest that wheat has reached at this time of the year in nearly a decade.

The advance was simultaneous in all the grain Exchanges in the country, but the excitement was the wildest in Chicago and Minneapolis, where the shorts made frantic efforts to cover. The fluctuations in the market for futures have unsettled the cash market, in which practically nothing is being done.

DR. JOSEPH WIENER DEAD.

Distinguished Physician Succumbs to Heart Disease—His Many Activities.

Dr. Joseph Wiener, active in many philanthropic and scientific movements, died at his residence, 1,048 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning of heart disease, after an illness of several months.

He was born in Hauska, Bohemia, April 5, 1828, and came to this city in 1849. For thirty-five years he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine here, during a large part of this time as an associate of the late Dr. William Detmold in the chair of military surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was also one of the founders of the department of pathology of that institution prior to its incorporation as a part of Columbia University.

Dr. Wiener retired from practice more than twenty years ago. Throughout his entire life Dr. Wiener was an enthusiastic lover and collector of objects of art, and was a member and patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the Museum of Natural History. He was also a member of the Geographical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the Numismatical Society, the Symphony Society, the Oratorio Society, and various other scientific and literary organizations. He was one of the founders of the Palette Art Club. In 1885 he presented the statue of Washington Irving, which now stands in Bryant Park, to the city. He was also one of the organizers and First Vice President of the Union Square Bank. During the civil war he was Chairman of the Republican organization in his district. Dr. Wiener was unmarried.

JOHN W. WOOD DEAD.

Veteran Stock Exchange Employe Succumbs to the Grip.

John W. Wood, seventy-two years old, one of the oldest employes of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 364 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, of an attack of the grip. He was in the Secretary's office, where he had occupied a desk for the last twenty years, and he was well known to every one who had occasion to visit that office.

Mr. Wood was a great pedestrian, and loved to walk. He had tramped over the entire countryside around New York City for many miles in every direction. When Mr. Wood came to New York he was quite well to do. During a panic in the early seventies he lost most of his money, and then his friends accured for him the position which he held at the time of his death. He leaves a widow.

Carl A. W. Pfeil Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Aug. 11.—Carl A. W. Pfeil, Secretary of the Botany Worsted Mills, and for six years a member of the Board of Education in this city, died in the German Hospital, New York, to-day, where he underwent an operation last Sunday night. Mr. Pfeil, who was 51 years old, was a victim of cancer. His residence in Passaic dated from the founding of the Botany Worsted Mills here during President Harrison's administration, when the Government decided that worsted came under the head of woolens, and should pay the same duty. Mr. Pfeil was born at Frankfort-on-Main in 1854, and came to America twenty-five years ago. He is survived by a wife and two sons. He was a founder of the Unitarian Church, and Vice President of the General Hospital.

Senator Vest's Funeral.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—All the municipal offices were closed for two hours to-day and the flags on city institutions were placed at half mast during the funeral of former Senator George Graham Vest, who died Tuesday at Sweet Springs, Mo. The funeral train from Sweet Springs was met at the Union Station by the committee of one hundred representative Missourians appointed by Gov. Dockery and the body escorted to Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Mrs. Martha Henry Davidson.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Martha Henry Davidson died yesterday at Onteza, in the Adirondacks, of acute indigestion. Mrs. Davidson was the widow of William M. Davidson. She was active in charitable work and was a founder of a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Larchmont and Mamaroneck. The funeral will be held at her late Larchmont residence to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Ph.D., Vice President of Allegheny College and a scientist of national reputation, died yesterday at Meadville, Penn., after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Montgomery was fifty years old, and is survived by his wife.

The Rev. ROBERT PATTERSON, aged seventy-nine, died at his Summer home on Lake George yesterday. He was well known in this portion of the State. Born in Ireland, he came to this country when a boy. He was a graduate of the Concord Theological Institute and entered the ministry in 1854, in the Troy Conference. He retired eleven years ago from active work.

TIMID GIRLS AND LONG LADDER

Imprisoned in Building, Would Not Descend with Crowd Below.

Three girls, locked in the building at 110 Chambers Street last night, caused the police of the Leonard Street Station a lot of trouble, because they were too timid to climb down a ladder from the second floor to the sidewalk in front of a large crowd which had gathered.

Policeman Francis J. Murphy was first attracted by hearing their shouting from second-atory windows. A crowd stared at the girls and made fun of them, while Murphy brought a long ladder to the scene.

The girls declined to come down unless the policeman would "shoo" away the crowd of men looking up at the fire escape.

This being impracticable another policeman with fourpor burst in the doors leading to the hallway and released the imprisoned young women, who gave their names as Alam Donelly, Laura Johnson, and Sarah Goldsmith, but refused their addresses.

HOW TO STOP BILLET CUTS.

Steel Trust Must Take in Republic Steel and Iron Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—The only solution of the billet pool trouble was presented in a roundabout way to the steel men in Pittsburg to-day. If the United States Steel Corporation would stop the cutting of prices on billets they must take in the Republic Iron and Steel Works at Youngstown Ohio.

The Republic people have snapped their fingers at the billet pool and defy it to throw them out, as has been threatened. The Youngstown people have sold their output for a year in advance and can lose nothing by bein cast adrift by the billet pool. On the other hand, it is threatened that the cutting of rates will be kept up by the Ohio concern until the United States Steel Corporation takes them in.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL IN WAR.

Authorizes Cut Rate from Chicago and Points West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Official notice was served on the Western connections of the Michigan Central to-day that they are at liberty to use a $15.40 rate from Chicago to Boston and return as a basing rate from points in the West.

The notice of the Michigan Central went further, and authorized the Western roads to use the lowest rate made by any competition as the basing rate on its line, but the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association advised the Michigan Central that it would have to tender specifically every cut before it could be made available for basing purposes.

PATERSON HAS $50,000 FIRE.

Tenement House Section Threatened in Spectacular Evening Blaze.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A spectacular fire, which for a time threatened a tenement-house section of the city, caused a general alarm to be sent out this evening.

The fire started about 7:30 and burned for two hours. The three-story building at 32 to 36 Paterson Street was destroyed. In it was the wagon shop of J. S. Sowerbutt, the designing and cutting establishment of D. J. Rushmore, and the machine shop of Johnson & Van Vlaanderen.

The total loss is about $50,000. The insurance is not known. Two new hose wagons were burned so they may not be repaired.

PASTOR CAUGHT BIGGEST COD.

Beat His Own Record with a 50-Pounder Off Provincetown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 11.—The Rev. William Alfred Gay of Bethany Church, Newark, N. J., has beaten his record, made in August, 1895, when he caught the biggest codfish ever taken off old Chequocket. To-day he reached shore the possessor of a cod which weighed 40 pounds "dressed." This is equivalent to 50 pounds as taken from the water.

His other big catch weighed 48 pounds, and had remained the record for nine years.

EX-GOV. FIFER HURT.

He Slips on Sidewalk and Breaks an Arm.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Aug. 11.—ex-Governor of Illinois Joseph W. Fifer of Bloomington, Ill., is confined to bed, the result of a fall near his Summer cottage here. He slipped on a wet sidewalk and broke an arm near the shoulder.

AMERICAN SEAMAN MURDERED.

An Unidentified Body Found in the Harbor of Villefranche.

NICE, Aug. 11.—The body of an American seaman was found in the harbor of Villefranche to-day. There were wounds on the scalp and four stabs in the eyes. The autopsy showed it was a case of murder.

The corpse had been five days in the water. The American Vice Consul has not yet been able to identify the victim.

The United States European Squadron sailed from Villefranche Aug. 7 for Smyrna.

Simple Funeral for Waldeck-Rousseau.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—In accordance with the frequently expressed wish of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, his widow has decided that his funeral shall be of the simplest character, without floral wreaths, military honors, pall bearers, or speeches. The funeral service will be in the Church of Ste. Clotilde here on Saturday morning. The burial will take place in Montmartre Cemetery. President Loubet will be represented by his Secretaries.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Under the influence of an area of high barometer that occupies the lake region, fair weather and moderate temperatures prevail this evening from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in the Southern States, where showers continue.

An area of low barometer in the Northwest has caused a rise in temperature in the Upper Mississippi and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys.

Local rains have continued in the Rock Mountain and Southern Plateau districts. Fair weather will continue in the Middle Eastern and Northeastern States during Friday and Saturday, with higher temperatures Saturday. In the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the lake region the temperature will rise Friday and local rains will occur Saturday.

Showers will prevail Friday from the Mississippi Valley to the Rock Mountains, and showers will continue in the Southern States.

On the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts the winds will be fresh from northwest to north; on the South Atlantic Coast, light from westerly; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable, and on the Great Lakes, fresh from south and southeast.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England and Eastern New York—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday, showers; winds shifting to fresh southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	70	70	78
6 A. M.	70	70	73
9 A. M.	72	74	72
12 M.	74	79	76
3 P. M.	74	81	75
6 P. M.	72	78	78
9 P. M.	70	74	75
12 P. M.	68	[illegible]	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1903	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TAFT TELLS OF OUR DUTY IN PHILIPPINES

Gives Reasons Why Natives Are Unfit for Self-Government.

NOT READY FOR JURY TRIAL

In Address at Chautauqua He Says They Fail to Identify Themselves as Part of Government.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—This afternoon Secretary Taft addressed the largest audience that has gathered at the Summer assembly in many years. His subject was "Our Duty in the Philippines."

Secretary Taft said the English student of Colonial Government thought much more popular control had been conferred on the people of the Philippine Islands than was wise, while the American critics, who, he said, "like to style themselves anti-imperialists," condemn the course of the United States in the islands on the ground that sufficient self-government has not been extended to

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

FINANCIAL.

Detroit Southern Railroad Co.

First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, appointed a committee to protect the interests of depositing bondholders under a Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the depositary, the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 25 Broad Street, New York, have extended the time for the deposit of bonds, with June, 1904, coupons attached, with the NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, to the 15th day of August, 1904, after which date the committee reserves the right to impose such conditions as it may deem proper for the acceptance of bonds. Negotiable engraved receipts will be issued by the depositary, and application to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates of deposit will be made in due time.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1904.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman.

SIDNEY C. BORG, P. J. GOODHART, GEORGE B. MOFFAT, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, } Committee.

GROESBECK FOWLER, Secretary.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

Mortgage Insurance.

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$80,000,000.

Loss of principal to investors.... 0
Loss of interest to investors..... 0

Every investor secure, satisfied, content.

Has any other form of investment such a record?

A large number of choice mortgages always on hand for immediate investment.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, August 9, 1904.
SEVENTY-SECOND REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid by cheque on September 1st, 1904, to all stockholders of record at the closing of the stock transfer books on Saturday, August 20th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, September 2d, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

Office of the
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 25, 1904.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred and of three per cent. on the common stock of this company have been declared payable August 15 next to stockholders of record August 5, next. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M. L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from August 18th, 1904, to August 31st, 1904, both inclusive. J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 & 453 Greenwich St., New York City,
August 1st, 1904.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for election of Trustees for ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 & 453 Greenwich St., N. Y. City, on Aug. 17th, 1904, at 2:00 P. M. Polls open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 10 to Aug. 22.

LEONARD A. HOCHSTADTER, Sec'y & Treasurer.

To the stockholders of Ridley & Sons:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of RIDLEY & SONS will be held at the office of the Company at 714 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of voting on a proposition to dissolve this corporation forthwith.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1904.

HENRY E. RIDLEY, Secretary of Ridley & Sons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City.

CHAPTER 686 IN FORCE IN CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to purchase upon such terms as may be agreed upon evidences of indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or public body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements, affecting lands in relation to local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to such taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York,
No. 280 Broadway, New York.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman

Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.

Traders and investors in my office receive prompt news of the Street, and efficient service. "Stock Value Record" sent on request.

'Phone 1818 Broad. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Investment Securities!

We shall be pleased to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilties for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.

Careful and prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

WE OFFER

New York & Harlem R. R. Stock

14% guaranteed by the New York Central R. R. and Metropolitan Ry.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS.
ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in al parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of L. FREEDMAN & CO. (A. O. D. HONDT) of 40 East 12th St., New York, is dissolved by mutual consent this eleventh day of August, 1904, and that the business is continued at the same place by L. FREEDMAN, to whom all outstanding accounts are to be paid.

A. O. D. HONDT.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Aug. 11, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,360	Amal. Copper	52	53¼	52½	52¾
20	Am. Car & F	18½	18½	18½	18½
40	Am. Ice pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
50	Am. Smelting	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
1,440	Am. Sugar	134¼	134¾	132¾	133¾
8,660	A., T. & S. F.	78¾	79½	78¾	79¾
890	Balt. & Ohio	85½	86¾	85½	86
11,240	Brook. R. T.	53¼	53¾	52¾	53¾
160	Can. Pacific	125½	126	125¾	126
230	Ches. & Ohio	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾
50	Chi. Gt. West	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
10,010	C., M. & St. P.	148¾	149¾	148¾	149¾
100	Col. Fuel & I.	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾
30	Col. Southern	14	14	13¾	13¾
480	Erie	25	25¾	25	25¾
20	Erie 1st pf	63½	63¾	63½	63¾
220	Ill. Cent. & Nash.	118½	118¾	117¾	118¾
30	Met. Securities	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
9,230	Met. Street	124½	124¾	122¾	123¼
240	Mex. Central	9¾	10½	9¾	9¾
90	Mo., K. & Tex.	20	20	20	20
180	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43	43	42¾	43
3,750	Mo. Pacific	94½	94½	93¾	94¾
160	N. Y. Centrál	119¼	119¼	119	119¼
150	N. Y., O. & W.	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
40	Norf. & West.	62	62¾	62	62¼
30	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28
8,520	Pennsylvania	120¾	121¼	120¾	121¼
340	People's Gas	102	102¾	102	102¼
7,950	Reading	53¾	54¼	53¾	53¾
9,480	Rock Island	23¾	24½	23¾	24
50	Rock Island pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
19,460	Southern Pac.	52¾	54¾	52¾	54¾
620	So. Pac. rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,610	Southern Ry.	25¼	26¾	25¼	25¾
910	Tenn. C. & I.	43½	43¾	43	43¾
790	Texas Pac.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾
50	T., St.L.& W.pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½
12,690	Union Pac.	97¼	98¼	96¾	97¾
30	U. S. Leather	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
280	U. S. Steel	11¾	12	11¾	12
14,700	U. S. Steel pf.	58¾	59¾	57¾	58½
120	Wabash	17½	17¾	17¾	17½
830	Wabash pf.	37	37¼	36¾	37

135,080

Syndicate for Dayton Purchase.

H. B. Hollins & Co. announced yesterday that the syndicate to provide funds for the purchase of the outstanding preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad had been completed, and that the amount required was about $8,000,000. By this purchase all opposition to the consolidation of that road with the Père Marquette has been removed.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice Pres., }
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } Trustees.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOND SALESMAN WITH A LARGE CLIENTELE. GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B BOX 198 TIMES OFFICE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Office of the
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
No. 36 Wall Street, New York, July 25, 1904.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred and of three per cent. on the common stock of this company have been declared payable August 15 next to stockholders of record August 5, next. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M. L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from August 18th, 1904, to August 31st, 1904, both inclusive. J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—There is an abundant supply of funds and rates for money do not change materially. The usual table follows. Call loans, 3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c. discount. Clearing, $18,988,162. Balances, $1,788,540. Sub-Treasury debt, $56,073. The foreign exchange market remains steady. Quoted rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.89¼	
Sterling	4.88¼	4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
France	5.15¾	5.16¼
Relchsmarks	95⅞	95⅞
Guilders	40½	40¼

Strength characterized the stock market again to-day, except for continued selling of Shannon, which sent the price below 4. Massachusetts Gas common went above 40. Trinity was conspicuously strong among the coppers. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,015	Atchison	79¾	78½	79½
31	Atchison pf	97¼	96¾	96¾
48	*Boston Elevated	150	150	150
11	Boston & Albany	250	249½	250
88	C. J. R. & S. Y.	141	140¾	140¾
	Concord & M., Class 4	131½	131½	131½
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾
103	Mexican Central	9¾	9¾	9¾
16	Old Colony	204	203	203
100	Southern Pacific	53¼	53¼	53¼
2,264	Union Pacific	98¼	96¾	97¾
100	Union Pacific pf	93½	93½	93½
155	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

498	American	139	137¼	137⅝
7	*New England	124½	124¼	124¼
10	Western pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Pneu. Service pf	18	18	18
2,055	Am. Sugar	134	133	133⅝
24	Am. Sugar pf	131⅝	131	131
155	Am. Woolen pf	77⅝	77½	77⅝
40	Edison	262	260	260
150	General Electric	163	162⅝	162¾
200	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	44½	43	44¼
2,495	Mass. Gas	40½	39	40
580	Mass. Gas pf	83	82¾	83
50	Planters' Compress	1	1	1
75	Planters' Compress pf	10	10	10
7	*Pullman	218	218	218
10	Reece Buttonhole	8½	8½	8½
35	United Fruit	106	106	106
1	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
455	U. S. Steel	11⅞	11¾	11¾
939	*U. S. Steel pf	59	58	58½
5	†Westinghouse	80	80	80
7	†Westinghouse pf	92¾	92¾	92¾

MINING.

610	Adventure	1	75c	1
2,315	‡Allouez	10	9¼	10
2,250	*Amalgamated	53¼	52¾	52¾
100	Atlantic	9	9	9
100	Bingham	25	24¼	24¾
110	Boston Copper & Gold	6¾	6¾	6¼
11	‡Centennial	24½	24½	24½
100	Cou. Mercur	35c	35c	35c
1,571	Copper Range	55¾	54¼	54¾
937	Daly West	13¾	12½	12½
15	Elm River	2	2	2
450	Guanajuato	1⅝	1¼	1¼
930	Isle Royale	14	12¾	13⅞
110	Mass	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Mass pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
460	Mohawk	42½	42¼	42½
250	Old Dominion	13	13	13
10	Parrot	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
90	Phoenix	75c	50c	75c
7,217	Shannon	4⅞	3¾	3⅞
291	Tamarack	95½	90	95½
314	Trinity	8¾	7⅞	7⅞
250	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10½	10½
20	United States	22	22	22
445	Utah	38¾	38¾	38¾
300	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	Wyandotte	70c	62½c	62½c

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid. §Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—New York exchange was 20@25 cents premium; time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. In the local market Can preferred was the most active stock, selling from the opening price of 41⅞ to 42¼. Carbon was 33½ and National Biscuit went at 47½ for the common, and 106½ for the preferred.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
525	American Can pf	42½	41⅞	42⅛
150	Diamond Match	132½	132¼	132¼
15	Milwaukee Brewing pf	23½	23½	23½
116	National Biscuit	47¾	47¼	47⅞
70	National Biscuit pf	108¾	108½	108¾
150	National Carbon com	33¾	33½	33⅝
50	Northwestern Elevated	47¾	47½	47½
9	South Side Elevated	89	89	89
50	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
25	Street's Stable Car pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
60	Swift & Co	102	101¾	102

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,044	7,590	7,590
1st week August	$950,000	$897,000	$771,000
From July 1	5,275,000	4,894,344	4,017,620
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
1st week August	29,349	31,905	32,938
From July 1	155,603	172,426	171,070
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,393	2,398	2,390
1st week August	285,500	334,500	322,400
From July 1	1,573,500	1,819,500	1,811,300
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week August	141,948	134,807	127,401
From July 1	736,780	704,195	652,569
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,007	1,006
1st week August	77,025	75,737	71,333
From July 1	466,805	488,334	398,490
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
1st week August	34,331	31,583	15,901
From July 1	166,985	156,561	71,474
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,901	2,632	2,555
1st week August	281,609	276,287	294,210
From July 1	1,670,006	1,603,389	1,565,796
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,722	5,305	5,182
1st week August	691,000	692,000	628,000
From Jan. 1	23,416,267	23,684,672	20,353,305
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week August	52,000	30,000	21,000
From Jan. 1	968,911	761,959	582,729
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
1st week August	138,979	120,457	115,603
From July 1	780,960	673,995	642,471
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,767	1,707	1,710
1st week August	171,092	185,594	177,101
From Jan. 1	6,365,270	6,554,895	6,093,060
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
Gross, July	345,082	425,039	292,082
CHICAGO & ALTON for June—			
Gross earnings	956,168	747,956	727,714
Ex. and tax	691,139	564,931	562,070
Net earnings	265,029	183,025	135,644
Gross, 12 months	11,435,853	10,071,602	9,225,719
Ex. and tax	7,864,600	6,970,196	6,368,919
Net, 12 months	3,561,253	3,100,896	2,856,820
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	464,874	389,891	463,906
Exp. and taxes	373,783	389,063	348,128
Net earnings	91,090	321	115,780
Gross, 12 months	6,450,319	6,010,458	5,580,022
Ex. and tax	4,999,433	4,510,225	3,821,638
Net, 12 months	1,750,886	1,500,233	1,758,384
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,200	7,190	.....
Gross earnings:			
1st week Aug	846,058	799,970	46,988
July 1-Aug. 7	4,540,181	4,394,700	145,481
UNION PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	4,617,368	4,401,551	3,860,440
Expenses	2,757,000	2,645,367	2,189,452
Net earnings	1,860,368	1,756,184	1,670,988
Gross, 12 months	55,279,620	50,118,953	47,500,579
Expenses	30,197,442	28,042,127	25,559,226
Net, 12 months	24,781,788	22,074,825	21,941,053
WESTERN MARYLAND System for 1904, (June estimated)—			
Gross earnings	3,775,643	3,712,833	3,719,186
Ex. and taxes	2,341,966	2,258,634	2,298,420
Net earnings	1,434,577	1,354,199	1,420,766
Coal earnings	520,806	1,105,061	690,871
Total Income	1,955,383	2,519,620	2,111,637
Fixed charges	1,538,091	1,303,878	1,462,717
Surplus	416,292	1,215,382	649,620

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs. Wed.		Thurs. Wed.
Alta	.09 .06	L. Wash. Cn.	.06 .06
Alpha Con.	.13 .11	Mexican	.82 .81
Andes	.19 .17	Occident. Cn.	.80 .80
Belcher	.14 .13	Ophir	2.35 2.35
Best & Bel.	.65 .66	Overman	.08 .07
Bullion	.28 .26	Potosi	.16 .14
Caledonia	.39 .37	Savage	.23 .22
Challenge Con.	.19 .17	Sag Belcher.	.03 .03
Chollar	.15 .13	Sierra Nev.	.22 .21
Confidence	.65 .65	Syndicate	.03 .05
Con. Cal. & V.	3.15 1.10	St. Louis	.08 .07
Con. Imperial	.01 .01	Union Con.	.23 .22
Crown Point	.12 .10	Utah Con.	.08 .08
Gould & Cur.	.19 .18	Yel. Jacket.	.16 .15
Hale & Nor.	.69 .68	Silver bars.	.58¼ .58¼
Julia	.13 .11	Drafts, sight	.10¼ .10
Justice	.07 .07	Telegraph	.12 .12½
Ky. Con.	.01 .01		

Mexican Dollars—Thursday, .46@47½; Wednesday, .46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6½	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4¾
C., K. & N.	34½	36	Mary Cashen	5	6
C. C. Con.	6¾	8¾	Missouri	2	2½
Dante	3½	4	Moon Anchor	6½	7½
Dr. Jackpot	1⅞	1¼	New Haven	3¾	3¾
Elkton	64	64½	Pharmacist	3¾	4
El Paso	90	90¾	Portland	160	170
Gold Dollar	5½	5¾	Rose Maud	5	5¼
Isabella	20	22	Vindicator	65	..
Jackpot	3	5	Work	9¼	9¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Aug. 11, 1904.

Imp Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c Sterl loan
9,000 93⅞
500 93¾
22,000 93½

Rep of Cuba 5s. Speyer & Co ctfs, full installment paid
126,000 101⅛
10,000 101⅝

Adams Exp 4s
2,000 103

At., T. & S F gen 4s
4,000 103⅛
6,000 103⅜
43,000 103½
Adj 4s, stpd
1,000 93
500 92½
500 92¼
2,000 92⅜

Atl Coast L 4s
1,000 99⅜
10,000 99⅝
4,000 99¾
5,000 100
5,000 99⅞
1,000 100

Balt & Ohio gold 4s
1,000 103⅜
10,000 103¾

B'klyn Ferry 5s
1,000 62

B'klyn R T ref conv 4s
30,000 78⅝
23,000 78¾
5,000 78⅝
5,000 78⅞
27,000 78
4,000 78¼
16,000 78⅝
2,000 78⅜
17,000 78⅝
1,000 78¼
39,000 78⅝
5,000 78⅝
6,000 79
5,000 79¼
10,000 79½
2,000 79¼
1,000 79
1,000 78¾
5,000 78⅝

B'klyn Un Elev 1st
9,000 108

Cent of Ga cons 5s
2,000 111
First inc 5s
10,000 84
Second inc 5s
5,000 46¼
11,000 46½
Third inc 5s
20,000 31½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 99¾
30,000 99⅞
10,000 100
5,000 99⅞

Can Pac gtd 3½s
30,000 88¾

Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds
125,000 97¼
Neb Ext 4s
5,000 105

C, R I & Pgen 4s
10,000 104½

C, R I & P R R 4s
20,000 71⅝
25,000 71½
10,000 71⅝
5,000 71½
51,000 71⅝
137,000 71¾
5,000 71⅝
40,000 71¾
20,000 71⅝
1,000 71⅝

C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
50,000 82½
10,000 83
10,000 82⅜
28,000 82½
13,000 82⅜

Chi Term Tr 4s
20,000 73½
5,000 73⅝
27,000 73½
10,000 73½

Col Mid 1st 4s
2,000 60½

Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 83¾

Cons Gas Co, N Y. Nat City Bank ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s
25,000 173

Consol Tob 4s
5,000 65¼
60,000 65⅜
5,000 65½
35,000 65⅝
2,000 65¼
10,000 65¾
11,000 65¼
120,000 65⅝
80,000 65¼
5,000 65¾
30,000 65⅞
11,000 65¼
100,000 65¾
89,000 65⅝
5,000 65⅞
6,000 65⅝
25,000 65¼
21,000 65¼
15,000 65⅜
15,000 65⅝
5,000 65
30,000 65¼
20,000 65⅜
2,000 65¼
20,000 65¼
4,000 65¼

Den & R G con 4s
1,000 100¾
1,000 100½

Dist Sec Cor 5s
25,000 65

Erie 1st con 4s
15,000 99
Ft W & R G 1st
17,000 83½
5,000 83⅝
10,000 84

Green B & Wn deb ctfs B
4,000 14¼

Hudson Co Gas 5s
1,000 105¼

Il Central 1st L Div 3½s
10,000 94¼

Int & G W 2d 5s
2,000 100

K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000 84½
5,000 84¼
26,000 84½

Kan City & Pac 1st
10,000 88

Kan City So 3s
15,000 71⅜

Kings Co Elev 4s
1,000 89¼
1,000 90

Lacka Steel 5s
14,000 101
L & N 1st 5s
5,000 119½

L S & M S deb 4s
12,000 101⅝

Lex Av & P F 1st
2,000 117¾

Louis & Nashv coll trust 4s
10,000 96¾
40,000 96⅝
2,000 96¾
6,000 96⅝
Unified 4s
7,000 100⅞
1,000 101

Louis & Nash-S Ry joint 4s
10,000 95¼
15,000 95½

Met St gen 5s
10,000 114½

Met St Ry ref 4s
45,000 92¼
30,000 92

Mex Cent con 4s
2,000 61⅜

Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 14⅜
1,000 14

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000 100
20,000 99¾

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 78

Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 103

Nassau Elec R R 4s
2,000 85¼
4,000 85
2,000 84½
4,000 85
5,000 85½

Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
1,000 76

N Y C & H R gen 3½s
5,000 100¼

N Y C & St L 4s
1,000 105

N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
2,000 94

N Y, Sus & Wn 2d 4½s
1,000 98

Norf & West, P, C & C 4s
2,000 93⅝

Nor Pac 4s
10,000 105½

Ore R & N con 4s
5,000 20F 102⅝

Ore S L partic 4s
20,000 95¼
58,000 95⅜

Penn conv 3½s
2,000 97¾

Read gen 4s
2,000 99
5,000 99¼

R & Danv con 6s
1,000 116

Rio Gde Wn 1st
1,000 99¾

R, W & O con 5s
1,000 119
St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s
2,000 91½

St L & S F R R refunding 4s
10,000 82
46,000 82½
5,000 82¼

St L & W cons 4s
5,000 75
5,000 75⅛
12,000 75¼
3,000 75⅝
30,000 75
1,000 75¼
10,000 75¼
10,000 75
10,000 74⅞
5,000 74⅞
5,000 74⅞

San A & A P 4s
10,000 83⅝

Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s
1,000 101
Gold 4s
2,000 74½

South Pac 4s
13,000 94½
11,000 94¾
7,000 94½
1,500 94¾
27,000 94⅝

So Ry 1st 5s
1,000 116⅜

So Ry, M & O col 4s
10,000 97
St L Div 4s
2,000 96⅜

Term Ass'n, St L gen refg 4s
5,000 99½
14,000 99½
1,000 99⅝

Third Av con 4s
5,000 95⅜
1,000 95½
20,000 95¾

Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 73⅝

Un Pac 1st 4s
26,000 105⅝

Un Pac conv 4s
40,000 102⅝
60,000 102⅝
20,000 102⅝
1,000 102⅜
24,000 102⅝
26,000 102⅞
155,000 103
83,000 103
107,000 103⅛
62,000 103⅛
5,000 5F 103⅜
2,000 103⅛
20,000 103⅜
10,000 103
162,000 103⅛
25,000 103⅜
89,000 103⅛
2,000 103⅜

U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
9,000 78¼
1,000 78⅝
63,000 78½
5,000 78⅝
10,000 78⅜
45,000 78⅝
11,000 78⅜
5,000 78¼
9,000 78⅝
25,000 78½
2,000 78⅝
Registered
500 78⅜

Un Railroads of San Francisco 4s
3,000 84

U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
2,000 81½

Wabash deb B
67,000 61¼
5,000 61⅞
16,000 61
10,000 61¼
30,000 61½
54,000 61

Wabash, Omaha Div 3½s
10,000 83⅝

Wash Cent 1st 4s
1,000 90¼
1,000 90½

West Un refunding & real estate 4½s
4,000 104½

Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 89¾
10,000 89½

Total sales $3,980,500

Bank of France

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Market Rises on Favorable Interpretation of Government Crop Report—Checked by Afternoon's Advance in Wheat—Gold Exports.

Favorably influenced by the Government crop report the stock market yesterday opened strong and maintained its tone fairly well throughout the session despite several unfavorable influences, none of them new, but each of which had in the recent past had more or less depressing effect upon prices. The view very generally taken of the crop report was that, even allowing for the damage to wheat which had occurred since the beginning of August, the damage reports had been carried to excess and that the outlook was actually better than the market had been led to believe. This view was expressed in the stock market by considerable purchases for the long account and by a good deal of short covering. There was likewise much profit taking by those who had all along discredited the extreme reports of damage to the wheat crop and who had bought in anticipation of the rise which took place yesterday. This selling, however, was readily absorbed and the whole market, in the early trading at least, showed how decidedly the tendency of prices was upward except when held down by more than usually aggressive selling by the bears. When wheat in the afternoon rose to new high prices for the season the stock market halted and in some quarters yielded considerably, but later regained much of what it lost. The movement in the grain market is being carried to extremes and the stock market will do well to take calmly, as it did yesterday, demonstrations in the wheat market which appear to have much more to do with the technical conditions in that market than with the actual outlook for the crop itself. Even granting a small wheat crop—small in the sense of falling considerably below early expectations—the outlook for the grain-carrying railroads is by no means as bad as some of the bulls on wheat would have the market believe.

The engagement of gold for export and further rumors of impending cuts in steel schedules were other factors with which the market had to contend and with which it did contend with little difficulty. Steel preferred was again heavy, but it exerted little influence on the rest of the market. The gold engagement is still open to cancellation, as was the previous announcement by the same shipper, and if the weakening tendency which was shown in the exchange market at the close yesterday is at all accentuated to-day, it will be difficult to see how any other course can be pursued than to cancel again the $2,000,000 gold provided yesterday for export to-morrow. As bearing on the probable attitude of the London market toward shipments of gold from New York, the improvement in the condition of the Bank of England shown in yesterday's weekly statement is interesting. Although another small increase in loans is shown, the reserve has been materially strengthened, principally by the addition during the week of £845,000 to the Bank's holdings of bullion.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf	1¼	Met. Securities	¾
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Ann Arbor	3	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
At., Top. & S. F	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf	¾
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	N. Y. Central	¾
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Gt. West	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	½	Reading	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	¾	Rubber Goods	½
Chi., M. & St. P	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Chi. & N. W	2⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Southern Pacific	2⅜
Chi. Union Tract	⅝	Southern Railway	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Tenn. Coal & I	½
Con. Tob. pf	½	Third Avenue	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Twin City	½
Erie	⅝	Twin City pf	½
Erie 2d pf	¾	Union Pacific	1⅝
Hocking Valley	¾	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	2½
Int. Pump pf	2½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	⅞
Iowa Cent. pf	1⅝	Wabash pf	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	½	Westinghouse	1
Lake Erie & W	½		
Louis. & Nash	½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	1	Den. & R. G. pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City So. pf	¾
Am. Hide & L	¾	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	⅝		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lex. & Pav. Fy. 5s	2¼	Seab'd A. L. 5s	1
L. & N. Joint 4s	1½	Seab'd A. L. 4s	1
Rome, W. & O. con.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Met. Street Railway 5s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 11	747,697
To date this year	66,361,024
Corresponding date last year	104,214,679

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 11	$3,980,500
To date this year	$390,504,000
Corresponding date last year	$430,367,400

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. preferred stock.
Pittsburg Brewing Co. common and preferred.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—The stock market was quite active, Consolidated Gas stock being the leader in the demand, which advanced those shares two points. Seaboard Air Line Railway shares were also in good demand, and there was constant inquiry for good investment bonds. The transactions, amounting to 4,095 shares and $125,000 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$13,000	Seaboard 4s	74½	74	74½
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
20,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000	Ga., Carc. & North. 5s	110	110⅜	110
5,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	92⅝	93
13,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
16,000	United Railways inc.	47⅜	47	47¼
2,000	Atlanta Street Ry. 5s	104¾	104¼	104¼
1,000	Augusta Ry. & Lt. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Char. Con. Ry. & El. 5s	84½	84½	84½
5,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	85½	85½	85½
9,000	Cotton Duck 5s	64¾	64½	64½
10,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
16,000	Brewing Company 4s	55⅜	55	55⅛

STOCKS.

722	Seaboard	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
255	Seaboard pf	19	18⅝	19
212	Northern Central	84	83½	84
10	Atlantic Coast Line	118	118	118
2,210	Consolidated Gas	80	78	79⅞
600	United Railways	87⅛	86½	87⅛
32	Farmers & Mer. Bank	53	53	53
4	Merchants	170	170	170
50	Cotton Duck	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Unfounded Rumor of Dividend on Southern Pacific — Further Advance in Wheat Checks Advance in Stocks.

Activity in excess of that shown in any other stock and a net advance of 2⅜ points in the price of the stock were thought sufficient ground yesterday for the report that the Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad had declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock. The report was scarcely seriously credited, yet it had some influence upon the trading in the stock and there were some who bought the stock just at the close and practically at the highest price of the day on the theory that the report would result in still higher prices to-day. In banking circles it was suggested that the report was defective in many respects, for inasmuch as there was no foundation in fact for the rumor it was foolish on the part of those responsible for it to limit the dividend to 1½ per cent. when 2 per cent. or even a higher rate would be more attractive. In conservative quarters there is no disposition to take any other than the view expressed some time ago that dividends on Southern Pacific common are still a good way off. It was pointed out that a dividend on the common at this time was about the most unlikely thing imaginable inasmuch as the preferred stock recently authorized has not yet been subscribed for, and there would be something absurd in the declaration of a dividend on the common ahead of the first dividend on the preferred.

Advance in Wheat Checks Stock Market

The market was checked in its advance by the sharp advance in wheat in the early afternoon, but the decline in stocks which followed the rise in September wheat to $1.07⅛ was relatively small compared with the effect that had been produced at the beginning of the week, when the same option rose to within a fraction of yesterday's high price. After the close of the grain market the upward movement in stocks was resumed, and the close, though below the best of the day, was well above the previous day's final prices. "It is perfectly safe to buy stocks each day when the wheat market closes," remarked one observer of the final advance yesterday. "The market is just checked a little by these high prices in wheat, and then it goes up again with a bound." This particular observer was interested chiefly in Southern Pacific, and applied his observations on that stock to the whole list. The market generally was firm, but it showed in the final rally no general movement as sharp as that in Southern Pacific.

Vanderbilt Buying of Northwest.

Vanderbilt interests were credited with most of yesterday's buying in Chicago and Northwest, which carried that stock up to 138½. Trading in the stock amounted to 6,300 shares, of which one house bought about 3,000 shares. Yesterday's buyers were said to have been the sellers of the stock when it was selling at record figures two years ago.

Abbreviation Changed.

In deference to the unusual activity in Metropolitan Securities the abbreviation for the stock on the Stock Exchange tape has been changed to MSY, the additional designation "second installment paid" being dropped. When stocks are listed the abbreviations assigned them for the purpose of recording sales on the tape are sometimes rather clumsy, as in the case of Metropolitan Securities, which owing to its long abbreviation took some time to report. When such stocks are seldom traded in it makes little or no difference, but when they become active as Metropolitan Securities has there usually follows the adoption of a more concise designation, as has been done in this instance.

GOLD BARS ENGAGED.

National City Bank Provides $2,000,000 for Shipment Saturday.

Rates for sterling exchange were strong again yesterday, at least until late in the day, and the shipment of gold to London by the National City Bank, which was announced last week and canceled, was again announced yesterday to go Saturday, the amount being reduced by $500,000, to $2,000,000. This time the bank engaged the gold in the form of bars at the Assay Office, and it was stated that there was little likelihood of the engagement being canceled. It was admitted, however, that if rates to-day permit of an advantageous purchase of exchange the gold will not be sent after all. That a decline in rates permitting of such advantageous purchase of exchange was something more than a possibility was indicated by a decline of 10 to 15 points in the price both of demand sterling and cables just before the business in exchange closed for the day. Demand fell to $4.88¼ and cables to $4.8890, and at these rates the export of gold appeared to be an unprofitable transaction. One of the influences which lowered the price of exchange was the sale of bills by bankers who were selling exchange and making ninety-day loans from the proceeds.

In addition to the $2,000,000 engaged by the National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce early in the day engaged $1,000,000 in gold bars, with the intention of shipping them to London on Saturday, but later this engagement was canceled. It was explained that the engagement had been made on order from London, and that this order had later been withdrawn. Quite apart from this transaction, the Bank of Commerce will send $1,500,000 in gold coin to Cuba by to-morrow's steamer.

TRACTION RUMORS WANING.

Continued Activity in Stocks Fails to Develop News of Deal.

Metropolitan Street Railway shares did some further "stunts" yesterday, but these were not of the kind calculated to inspire the Street with confidence in the stories of big developments. At least one well-known banker declared that all these stories of deals were "fakes, pure and simple."

Yesterday the stories of a deal were less insistent, and the stock sold off, touching 122⅞, and finally closing at 123¼. The sales amounted to over 25,000 shares, and were supposed to represent largely profit taking. The selling in Metropolitan was conducted under cover of an advance in Metropolitan Securities, which is a very closely held stock and easily responds to inside manipulation. Of this stock, 63,000 shares were traded in, but the net advance was only three-fourths of 1 per cent., although at one time the price touched 96½. The closing quotation was 94⅞.

Thomas F. Ryan returned to town yesterday, but refused to be seen.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Aug. 6 were 652,564 tons, making the total this year to date 23,503,751 tons, against 25,341,737 tons last year.

Montreal dispatches state that the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, which has decided to build a plant in Canada at a cost of $1,000,000, will locate the entire plant at St. Johns, a suburb situated thirteen miles from Montreal.

An American syndicate is said to have purchased the two street car systems in Monterey, Mexico, embracing twenty miles of track.

According to Chicago dispatches the Southern Can Company, organized some months ago by a number of New Orleans business men and capitalists, is now in operation.

It is stated in Baltimore dispatches that the officials of the Southern Trust and Deposit Company purpose to increase the capital of the concern from $100,000 to $500,000.

The New York Security and Trust Company announces that a majority of the Detroit Southern Railroad, 4 per cent. bonds is deposited with the Bondholders' Protective Committee.

NORTHWESTERN REPORT.

Stock Advances 2⅞ Points on Increased Gross, Decreased Net Earnings.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yesterday issued a statement of its earnings for the last fiscal year. The statement takes in thirteen months, ended June 30 last. Formerly the fiscal year ended May 31, but last year a change was made in order to comply with the year of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The statement shows:

	13 Mos., '04.	Yr. Ended May 31, '03. (Actual.)
Gross	$53,334,634	$49,842,781
Expenses and taxes	37,227,109	33,260,113
Net	$16,107,525	$16,582,668
Other income	553,435	577,080
Total income	$16,660,960	$17,159,748
Construction, &c.	4,000,000	5,013,418
Balance	$12,660,960	$12,146,330
Interest on bonds	7,035,718	6,540,170
Balance	$5,625,242	$5,600,844
Interest paid in advance	.....	5,316
Balance	$5,625,242	$5,500,844
Sinking fund	225,500	225,000
Balance	$5,399,742	$5,375,844
Dividends	5,174,924	4,852,014
Surplus	$224,818	$523,830
Inc. account June	871,367	.....
Total surplus	$1,096,185	.....
Previous surplus	9,901,098	.....
Total surplus	$10,997,283	.....

The publication of the report was accompanied by an advance of 2⅞ points in the price of the stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $164,100,887; balances, $8,835,973; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,048,717.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8550; demand, $4.8840; cables, $4.88⅞.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95⅝; guilders, 40 3-16@40¾.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The demand for money slackened in the market to-day, and supplies were more abundant in consequence of disbursements of Government supplies and railway and other dividends. Discounts were easier.

Operators on the Stock Exchange generally were idle. Consols were moderately steady. Home rails drooped on disappointing traffic returns.

Americans opened irregular, hardened to about parity on moderate dealings, and closed firm.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 81; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅜; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 36⅛; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 152; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 23⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73½; Erie, 25⅞; Erie first preferred, 64⅞; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 120¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20¾; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 63½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 32½; Pennsylvania, 61⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 27⅛; Reading first preferred, 42½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 12¼; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 54½; Union Pacific, 95⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅛; United States Steel preferred, 61¾; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 38¼; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver steady, 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 37.97, and at Lisbon at 19.

Bullion amounting to £42,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Business on the Bourse to-day was stagnant, but prices were firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—On the Boerse to-day the tone was generally irregular. The struggle over the shares of the Hibernia Coal Company was continued.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,124,000
Circulation decreased	275,000
Bullion increased	845,566
Other securities increased	103,000
Other deposits decreased	363,000
Public deposits increased	77,000
Notes in reserve increased	1,073,000
Government securities decreased	1,469,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 48.62 per cent., is now 51.29 per cent.

The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged at 3 per cent.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Seaside Park Boat Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Harry McQuilkin, Harris C. Powell, and Frank S. Knight. The company will carry on a cold storage business.

Cambios & Co., builders and contractors, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles Cambios, Frederick G. Breisch, and Leon B. Garrison.

The United Chemical Company of California, Crestmore; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Lawrence H. Trimmer, Isidore Topkins, and Lamont V. Trimmer.

The New York Electric Music Company, Jersey City; capital, $350,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The American Timber Land Buying and Selling Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Jesse D. Crary, John W. Long, Arthur R. Carr, and Thomas E. Haight.

The Jersey City Dairy Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Benjamin T. Post, William F. Midlege, and Rachel G. Butler.

The Delaware River Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. Porter Emerson, Louis Schmidt, and Franklin Myers.

The Central Warehouse Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William Fisk, Leroy D. Norman, and Charles W. King.

Iola Portland Cement Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George E. Webster, Otho S. Lee, Jr., and H. O. Coughlan.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Incorporated to-day:

Fairly Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. L. Marshall of Plainfield, N. J.; J. J. Cuneen of New York City, and M. J. Moore of Brooklyn.

De Wolfe Melville Company of New York City, (ladies' apparel); capital, $2,000. Directors—Fredericka De Wolfe, Jennetta Melville, and W. H. Dandon of New York City.

Combined Securities Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—William R. Bachman, L. C. Monquin, and C. A. Kruger of New York City.

The Harlem Building Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Morton, Isabella Morton, and W. L. Morton of New York City.

R. D. Cortina Company of New York City, (publishing.) Directors—R. D. Cortina, Margaret T. Cortina, and A. E. Cortina of New York City.

AT THE HOTELS.

NETHERLAND—O. L. Stone, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—Z. D. Harrison, Atlanta, Ga.

MANHATTAN—Attorney General W. H. Moody, Washington, D. C.; Col. H. F. Dutton, Jackson, Fla.; Alfred A. Pope, Cleveland, Ohio.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—John R. Sherman, Port Henry, N. Y.; Robert K. Cassatt, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—Brutus J. Clay, Atlanta, Ga.; R. S. Bowie, Washington, D. C.

ALBEMARLE—Stephen N. Bond, Boston.

GRAND—S. L. Earle, Birmingham, Ala.; J. R. Musgrave, United States Army.

GILSEY—Oscar M. Gottschall, Dayton, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—Gen. T. E. Powell, Columbus; Judge Charles Clark, Galveston; Col. C. J. Sloane, Washington.

ST. DENIS—Capt. G. A. Bicknell, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—David Stewart, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. W. Chattin, neckwear; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bartel, Adams & Co., Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, notions and jewelry; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Bergerman Brothers, Pueblo, Col.; P. Bergerman, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Bowland, Morehouse & Mortens Company, Columbus, O.; M. Morehouse, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel York.

Co-operative Mercantile Association, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, notions and furnishing goods; Everett House.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, hosiery, gloves, and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Dittenboefer, S. W., Milwaukee, Wis.; dress goods and silks; Hoffman House.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Co.; W. D. Downs, general buyer; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Fahrney & McRea Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. A. Barnes, laces; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith, I., Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Kinney, dress goods and silks; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss N. Maloney, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hearne Dry Goods Company, Shrevesport, La.; C. H. Hay, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Hartman, S., Housedale, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Halfach & Schreder, Quincy, Ill.; C. Halfach, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel York.

Hatzfeld, P., Austin, Texas; dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Kent Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio.; J. C. McWatters, clothing; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Leader, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; Hotel Spalding.

Lowenstein, J.; Valparaiso, Ind.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, jewelry and leather goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Shanks, leather goods and jewelry; Hotel Earlington.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. O'Brien, notions; 4 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Mahler & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Armstrong, hats; Hotel Spalding.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Nordstrom & Co., Seattle Washington; A. B. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. H. Norton, notions and laces; R. Nordhoff, domestics; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. B. Heath, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage and Miss K. Savage, dressmaking; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. M. Pellitier, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Penny, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Speyer, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. Speyer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Saks & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; L. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Schmidt, B. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. J. Schmidt, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Gehrig, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

Selfridge, H. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, gloves; E. F. Albright, jewelry; Miss Fletcher, cloaks and suits; Miss Moreland, underwear; O. Erickson, underwear; 377 Broadway.

Serics, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Reilly, hosiery; Hotel Cumberland.

Smith, Denison & Co.'s Warren, Ohio; S. S. Smith, Jr., dry goods; H. S. Adams, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Selfridge, H. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens; 377 Broadway; Hote York.

Taft, J. H., Company, Cedar Rapids, Ind.; F. W. Fisher, coaks, suits; and inens; 828 Broadway; Hote Earington.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Hotland House.

Weber's, H., Sonz, & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; B. F. Weber, laces, millinery, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; M. H. Well, notions, gloves, &c.; Hotel Wellington.

Kauffman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. Kauffman, dry goods; Hotel York.

Newman, G. W., & Co., Emporia, Kan.; G. W. Newman and C. B. Jackson, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elzas, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Johnson Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; H. M. Stoll, carpets; Hotel Cumberland.

Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. D. Stewart, fancy goods; 4 Washington Place.

Fletcher, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; Anna Mulcahy, jewelry; M. McGrath, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Rapa, R. P., Company, Forney, Texas; Miss E. Frances Jones, general merchandise; care of Mills & Gibb.

Chicago Embroidery Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Forkey, embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Dreyfoos, Isaac, Pine Biniff, Ark.; E. H. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Muhn Brothers, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. S. Muhn, dry goods; Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Sauger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. H. Chalmes, fancy goods; 312 West Twentieth Street.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank J. Klein, linens and flannels; H. Schrader, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Armstrong, dry goods; B. S. Armstrong, dry goods; Hotel Spaulding.

Palmer Manufacturing Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Palmer, grocery sundries; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Wessel, L. O., Company, Little Falls, Minn.; L. O. Wessel, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Murphy & Co., Stillwater, Minn.; M. L. Murphey, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Mesquite Co-operative Company, Mesquite, Texas; R. S. Kimbough, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Skinner, general merchandise; Hotel Savoy.

Levy, Henry, Lasveras, N. M.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Joseph, Phil, Tottsville, Ind.; department store; Hotel Imperial.

Joseph, Dot, Indianapolis, Ind.; department store; Hotel Imperial.

Joseph, Russie, Indianapolis, Ind.; department store; Hotel Imperial.

Bowens Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; W. A. Bowens, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Reigan, J. W., Fort Worth, Texas; J. N. Reigan, millinery; 24½ East Nineteenth Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, dry goods and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Jeffrey Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. L. Smith, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; P. Vander Wheelen, dry goods; Rose Sergman, dry goods; Hotel York.

Kirsch Brotbers' Company, Shreveport, La.; Abe Kirsch, general merchandise; Collingwood Hotel.

Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. L. Livingston, cloaks and suits; Cumberland Hotel.

James, Levi & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; James Levy, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Mrs. E. Craig, cloaks and suits; Cumberland.

Traill, Miss L. E., Beaumont, Texas, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Winter, H. A., Company, Limited, Shreveport, La.; H. A. Winter, dry goods, &c.; Collingwood Hotel.

Tupper, W. Edward, Paris, Ky., dry goods; W. Edward Tucker, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Fachs & Tegge, St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. Hubbard, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Martin Dry Goods Company, The, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. H. Mortimer, dry goods; Cumberland Hotel.

Welsman, J. W., & Co., Marshall, Texas; M. Grossman, dry goods; Mrs. R. Medill, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Golden Mercantile Company, Wellington, Kan.; Frank Mlexall, dry goods; 9 West Thirty-first Street.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—Transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Sewer Pipe. pf.	21	21	21
125	Brew.	25	24½	24½
25	Brew. pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
275	Crucible	5⅝	5½	5½
485	Crucible pf.	37	35⅝	36½
140	Con. Ice	5½	5⅜	5½
40	Fireproof	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	Fireproof pf.	29½	29½	29½
100	H. W. P. pf.	6½	6⅜	6½
381	M. L. & H.	33½	32½	33½
60	Phila. Co.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
10	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13
18	Pittsburg Coal pf.	55	55	55
250	U. S. S.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
160	West. Elec., 2ds	79½	79½	79⅝
	BONDS.			
$4,000	P. M. & C. 5s	90½	..	..
2,000	H. R. 5s	100	..	..

Cotton Exchange to Close Sept. 3.

The New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to make the Saturday preceding Labor Day a full holiday.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Linen Scrim Case Decision Expected Next Week.

Importers Protest Vigorously Against Delay and General Appraiser Announces That He Will Act Soon.

In response to vigorous protests against further delay, General Appraiser De Vries announced yesterday that a decision in the linen scrim case would be announced next week. The case, which involves the classification for customs purposes of a large class of goods, has been dragging along since last March, when the local appraisers suddenly decided that scrims, which are the simplest form of plain linens, were dutiable as etamines at 60 per cent. instead of at 45 per cent. under the countable linen clauses of the law, under which they have been coming in for years.

The importers appealed and the case was ended by Mr. De Vries acting for sub-board No. 2 of the Board of General Appraisers. The testimony was all in in April, but was not written up until after Mr. De Vries left in May on his vacation. A series of delays followed until a storm of protests came from the importers who had been delaying their Fall importations pending the decision.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide That Metal Watch Charms Are Dutiable as Jewelry.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a protest by Slade, Hipp & Meloy of Chicago against the classification as jewelry at 60 per cent. of brass watch charms in the shape of small albums, which when opened display miniature photographic views. The importers contended that they were dutiable as manufactures of metal.

Protests overruled yesterday were by J. I. Munoz, the American Express Company, Louis Ruhe, Hensel, Brueckmann & Larbacher, and Gitbens, Rexsamer & Co., New York; Wlifrid, Schada & Co., and the Hargadine McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; G. W. Sheldon & Co., and Humiston, Keeling & Co., Chicago; F. W. Braun & Co., San Francisco; the Silverfield Fur Manufacturing Company, Portland, Ore.; Rogers, Holloway & Co., San Francisco, and John A. Gerber, Minneapolis.

Protests sustained were by R. B. Henry & Co., Gatto, McQuade & Co., and American & Patterson, New York; W. L. Macomber & Co., Boston; Kreieishelmer Brothers, the Migliavacca Wine Company, M. & S. Steinhardt, George S. Bush & Co., and J. J. Haggerty & Co., Fort Townsend, Washington; Blumbauer & Hoch, Portland, Ore.; L. M. Crane & Co., Boston, and the American Pearl Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Protests by the Stoltzenberg Company, New York, and George Borgfeldt & Co., Boston, were partially sustained.

CHICKENS NOT FREE OF DUTY.

Contention That They Are Household Eff

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Beekman Street Building Sold to Investor—Warner Van Norden Buyer of 8 East Sixty-Second Street—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for Katherine I. D. Barnett, to an investor, the five-story marble-front building 76 Beekman Street, covering a lot 25 by 101.

Sale of East 62d Street House.

Collins & Collins have sold for Anson J. Moore the three-story dwelling 147 East Sixty-second Street, on lot 15 by 91.

Warner Van Norden, President of the Van Norden Trust Company, is the buyer of the new dwelling at 8 East Sixty-second Street, the sale of which through Collins & Collins was reported yesterday.

Residence for F. A. Vanderlip.

The six-story American basement dwelling at 39 East Fifty-first Street has been leased by James A. Robinson to F. A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, through Brokers Pease & Elliman.

H. S. Gordon has sold to Mrs. J. C. Robert, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 48 West Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Buyers for Harlem Flats.

Louis Katzenberg has sold for L. Salinger, to M. Schreiner, the five-story flat 311 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, for D. Meyer, to Kaliski & Kahn, the similar property 289 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 99.11.

A. Selenko & Son have sold for Odes Brothers, to a client, the properties 237 and 239 East Seventy-fifth Street.

K. Lowenberg has resold the property 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, purchased recently from Michael Feeny.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold the four-story tenement 330 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for Carmine Liberti. The same brokers, in conjunction with E. H. Calfano, have leased the five four-story tenements 555 to 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for five years, at an annual rental of $6,360.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Sigmund Wechsler, the five-story tenement 242 East One Hundred and First Street, for the term of five years, at the aggregate rental of $7,000.

The property sold by Louis Lese to Mr. Simon, formerly of the firm of Goodman & Simon, was 87 and 89 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Mr. Simon has also bought from Mandel & Kinzler the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Plot Sold on Third Avenue, Bronx.

Sol Stern has sold for Mrs. Helena Stutz three lots on the westside of Third Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 75 by 100, for about $24,000. It is understood that the lots are already under negotiation for a resale through the same broker.

The Northern Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Kate Barton Anderson a dwelling and stable, on plot 33 by 215, on Woodycrest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, running through to Anderson Avenue. The buyer is John B. Perry of the firm of Goodale & Son.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from F. Trainor the three-story brick building, with stores, 1,463-1,465 Brook Avenue, Bronx.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Emma W. Turner to Archibald Hamilton lot on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 134 feet north of Boston Road, to be improved.

H. Rozenfeld and M. Heller have sold the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue for Mr. Anglander to A. J. Blair.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

137th St, 257 and 259 West, n s, 59½ ft w of 7th Av, each 18x99.11, two five-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the West Side Savings Bank..$30,000

By Joseph P. Day.

13th St, 302 and 304 West, s s, 33.5 ft w of 8th Av, 50x84x irreg, 13x14.4, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ambrose K. Ely... 18,100

By Peter F. Meyer.

10th St, 229 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Buckerholz..... 36,050

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Creston Av, w s, 155.9 ft s of 182d St, 25x180.6, except portion taken for the opening of Creston Av, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association 300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 315 West 115th St, for a one-story brick office, 16x17, and 315 West 115th St, for a one-story frame shed, 11x30; J. Livingston, 687 Lenox Av, owner; C. E. Ross of 21 Manhattan Av, architect; cost, $1,840.

134th St, n s, 550 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x87; Philip Goeltlitz of 242 East 51st St, owner; Rentz of Spring St and Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Walton Av, n g corner of 159th St; for a five-story brick tenement, 44x80; George C. Hoppe and Marlon D. Risse of Walton Av and 159th St, owners; W. F. Staab of 2,088 Anthony Av, architect.

Emmerich Place, 144 ft s of King's Bridge Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 27x57; Jennie Ericson of King's Bridge Terrace, owner; A. Ericson, same address, architect; cost, $3,000.

5th St, s s, 139 ft e of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; John Stahl of Westchester Av, owner; J. M. Lawrence of Wakefield, architect; cost, $4,500.

18th St, s s, 25 ft w of Cruger St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; George Readding of 552 Rogers Place, owner; P. J. Gundlerson of Washington St, Van Nest, architect; cost, $4,500.

St. Raymond's Place, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x40; Victor Dednarlek of 540 East 117th St, owner; P. J. Gunderson of Van Nest, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 70 West 106th St, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Adams of 363 West 122d St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 59 and 61 West 62d St, to a four-story brick hotel; Whitehall Realty Company and another of 7 Pine St, owners; W. P. Eller & Co. of 28 Whitehall St, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 644 Madison Av, to a five-story brick dwelling, and store; R. W. Taller of 76 William St, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 603 West 140th St, to a one-and-one-half-story brick school; Trustees of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, owners; H. G. Wynn of 121 East 44th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,634 and 1,636, w s, 50x100; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Carl Rosenberger, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, 180, e s, 25.9x83; Frank McCoy to Louis Terock 100

AVENUE C, 180, e s, 25.9x83; Louis Torock to Morris Greenwald, (mtg $10,000). 100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 142d St, 25x100; Martin Briden to Charles Lewin..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 1,021 to 1027, map of Van Nest Park; Julia Kennedy to Richard Roesler 100

DEAN PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Pierce St, 24.6x100, Westchester; Samuel Geller to Jacob Cohen, quitclaim..... 100

DOMINICK ST, 41, n s, 20x87.6; William J. Bradley and another to John J. Bradley, all title, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

GRANT AV, n s, 225 ft e of John St, 40.10x105.10x75.5x100 Westchester; Nettie J. Jones to Augustus Van H. Ellis.. 650

HOFFMAN ST, e s, Lots F and G, map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill, plot of Powell farm, 50x122; James F. O'Mealia and others to Harry F. O'Mealia, E. & S..... 1

KING AV, s e corner of Beach St, 75x142.8x115, City Island; Henry Foster to John F. Condon, (mtg $1,200)..... 3,600

LOT 137, Map Van Nest Park; William A. Taylor to John Thomson, (mtg $2,000) 100

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 26 lots family estate H. P. Rose to Salvatore Genzardi..... 1

PELHAM PARKWAY, s s, and n s Pelham Road, plot 28 acres; Philip Paul to Bronx Parkway Realty Company..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 244.2 ft n of 152d St, 19.2x95; Catherine F. Farrell to Morris L. Sack, (mtg $6,350) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x104.5x25x104.8; William R. Rose to Paul Mayer..... 100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, c s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Jane McDonald to Herbert J. Cantrell, (mtg $2,200)..... 1

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 196.6x101; Trinity Av s w corner of 158th St, runs w 52.9x s 85x w 47.2x s 7x e 100 to avenue x n 92; Trinity Av w s, 92 ft s of Cedar St, 55x100; Ferdinand Hecht to Sophie Rothschild Kallman and another..... 100

UNION AV, 1,225, w s, 20x132.7; John O'Leary to Amelia Siegel, (mtg $7,800)..

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 249.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25.5x98.6x25x93.7 Van Nest Park; Marie Fox to Charles Schneider, (mtg $4,250)..... 100

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100 Van Nest Park; John B. Dosso to Charles Schneider, (mtg $2,700)..... 100

WATER ST, n e corner of Corlears St, 150x100; Maddalena Cuneo, individually and as executrix, to Augustus Sbarboro.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lot 22, map of South Mount Vernon, 40x110x40x107.6; Anton Welleder to Edward L. Clayton, (mtg $2,400)..... 1

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 146th St, 25.8x106x irregular; Edward Willis and others to Henry F. Muller, all title, quitclaim..

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; Chayie G. Brodsky and another to Jacob P. Gordon and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, 20x60; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Nathan Lefkowitz, (mtg $9,500) 100

3D AV, 2,050, e s, 25x96; Jacob Wick, Jr., to Barbara Stricker 100

3D AV, w s, 50 ft s of 104th St, 25x80; Leopold Meyer and another, executors, to Annabella L. Armstrong, (mtg $13,000).. 20,200

3D AV, 3,200, e s, 15.3x91.2x18.3x98.3; Frank Cramer to Henry Webnes, (mtg $5,000) 100

10TH ST, n s, 76.11 ft e of Avenue E, 76.10x100; Unionport; Marie Hartmayer, widow, to Henry A. Hartmayer..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 51.3 ft e of Avenue E, 25.7x108 Unionport; Marie Hartmayer to Christina Hartmayer, B. & S..... 1

13TH ST, 436 East, 24.7x103.3; Jennie Goldstein to Carmelo Locurto and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

32D ST, 25 West, 23.9x98.9; Jennie Marks to Alfred E. Hansen, (mtg $65,000)..... 100

45TH ST, 110 East, 16x100.5; Herman J. Jaeger to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, (mtg $8,000)..... 17,085

62D ST, s s, 175.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; the Murray Lenox Land Company to Grace F. Emerson, (mtg $16,000)....

74TH ST, 224 East, 25x102.2; Herman Simon to Isaac Stroh and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

81ST ST, 222 East, 26.3x102.2; Max Fine to Saul Hochman and another, (mtg $27,000) 100

85TH ST, 343 East, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Abraham Lazinsk and others, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

93TH ST, 22 West, 25x100.11; Julius April to Ida Machiz, (mtg $27,000)..... 1

102D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; John H. Stark and others to Adolf Mandel and others, (mtg $8,000).. 1

108TH ST, 171 and 173 East, 33.6x100; Minna Alexander to Many Fred and others, (mtg $15,000) 100

112TH ST, 234 East, 20x100.11; Martha A. Hoffman to Marcus L. Osk and another, E. & S..... 100

112TH ST, 236 East, 20x100.11; Louis Lese to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith and others to Friedrich Weiss, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 338 East, 16.8x100.10; Ferdinand Schaad to Catherine York, (mtg $8,000) 1

119TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; A. J. Larkin to Louis Lese, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; 120th St, n s, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Minnie Schaumburger to Tobias Zindler, (mtg $18,000)..... Omitted

122D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Oscar Meuer, executor and trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $19,000) 22,000

122D ST, s s, 105.75 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Maurice M. Strauss, (mtg $23,000) 100

124TH ST, 261 West, 18.9x100.11; Christian Schierloch to Ottilie M. Boschen and others, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Catherine Waldron and another to Charles P. and Catherine R. Waldron, in trust, E. & S. 1

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Catherine Waldron and another to Charles P. and Catherine R. Waldron. 1

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Catherine Waldron and another to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $4,200) 1

124TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Demmer to Irving Bachrach 100

124TH ST, 320 West, 18.9x100.11; William E. Saul to Christian Schierloh..... 100

131ST ST, n s, 98 ft e of Madison Av, 27x99.11; Samuel Williams and others to Isaac Haft, (mtg $18,300) 33

140TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x199.10 to 139th St; Samuel Green and others to Patrick Reddy, (mtg $30,000).. 1

141ST ST, s s, 537.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Caroline Bloch, (mtg $29,000) 100

150TH ST, s s, 143.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x100; Pauline Avallone to Nicola Bisnoli, (mtg $4,400) 100

150TH ST, 551 to 553 East, 50x118.4; Sophia Botte to Julius Brann, (mtg $24,000) 100

161ST ST, 522 East, 27x110; Benjamin Harris and others to Charles Fischer and others, (mtg $18,500)..... 1

183D ST, 602 East, 20x100; George E. Conklin to Andrew Foy..... 5,500

189TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Valentine Av, 66x106.7; James King to Margaret King.

215TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 40th Av, 50x99.11; Michael J. King to George V. Fiuri, (mtg $1,680)..... 1

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBRIGHT, Florrie A., to Louis H. Porter; 23d St, 441 West, leasebold, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... $2,000

BACHRACH, Irving, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 124th St, 341 and 343 East, 1 year 6,500

BACHRACH, Irving, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 124th St, 341 and 343 East, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,140

BERKOWITZ, Joel, to Gallatin Realty Company; Lewis St, 107, equal lien, 3 years 7,500

BERKOWITZ, Joel, to Gallatin Realty Company; Lewis St, 107, equal lien, 3 years 5,000

BLOCH, Caroline, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 141st St, s s, 37.6 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtg $29,000, 3 years, 5 and 6 per cent..... 10,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Sophia Bolte; 150th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, two mtgs, prior mtgs $24,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, each 3,500

BRONX PARKWAY REALTY COMPANY to Philip Paul; plot bounded p x Pelham Parkway e x land of Martin J. Keogh and another s x Pelham Road w x land of Height estate and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, contains 28 acres, 5 years..... 39,000

BRONX PARKWAY REALTY COMPANY to Gilbert L. Puzzel; plot bounded n x Pelham Parkway e x land of Martin J. Keogh and another s x Pelham Road w x land of Height estate and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, contains 28 acres, 5 years..... 45,000

CAHILL, Edward J., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Lot 247, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,850

CAHILL, Edward J., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c; Lot 248, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand, 6 per cent 2,850

CAHILL, Edward J., to Charles H. Baechler; Lot 249, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year..... 1,000

CARONE, Renata, to Vito Doino; Morris Park Av, s s, 100 ft e of Madison St, prior mtg $2,500, 2 years, 6 per cent... 2,300

CONNOR, Thomas, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 8th Av, 223, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,500

DONOHUE, Thomas, to George McCausian; White Plains Road, n w s, being Lots 16 and 17, map of South Washingtonville, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 350

DRYFOOS, Milton M., to Moses K. Wallach; 17th St, 322 to 326 West, prior mtgs $75,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 4,000

FALK, Hannah L., to Mathilde Rothschild; 58th St, n s, 311 ft e of 6th Av, due Oct. 18, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

FOY, Andrew, to George E. Conklin; 183d St, 602 East, 2 years..... 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Philip Ritter; 25th St, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av; also 117th St, 179 East, prior mtgs —, installments, 6 per cent..... 563

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Philip Ritter; Columbus St, 114, n e corner of Stanton St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 563

HOCHMAN, Saul, and another to Max Fine; 81st St, 322 East, prior mtg $—, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,500

JOHNS, William H., to Mabel E. Cushing; 7th Av, 305, 1 year, 6 per cent... 4,000

LAZINSK, Abraham and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 85th St, 343 East, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent... 11,000

LAZINSK, Abraham and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 85th St, 343 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,700

LEFKOWITZ, Nathan, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, w s, 80.4 ft n of 55th St, prior mtg $9,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LEWIN, Charles, to Martin Buden; Brook Av, s e corner of 142d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

LOCURTO, Carmelo, and another to Jennie Goldstein; 10th St, 430 East, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 7,825

MARCUS, Lena, to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors and trustees; 34th St, n s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MAYER, Paul, to William R. Rose; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Freeman St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

MEEHAN, Michael, and another to City Mortgage Company; Longwood Av, e s, 51.5 ft w of Hewitt Place, two mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 22,500

MERCHANTS' REFRIGERATING COMpany to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Greenwich St, 291, 5 per cent..... 25,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to K. C. Brown; Lexington Av, n e corner of 30th St, prior mtgs $170,000, due Sept. 25, 1904, 5 per cent., notes..... 8,339

OSK, Marcus L., and another, to Martha A. Hoffman; 112th St, 234 East, due Jan. 22, 1906..... 5,000

OSK, Marcus L., and another, to Martha A. Hoffman; 112th St, 234 and 236 East, prior mtgs $11,000, due Jan. 22, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,000

REDDY, Patrick, to Samuel Green and another; 140th St, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, due Feb. 10, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

REYNOLDS, Edward R., and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lenox Av, w s, 25 ft n of 119th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

ROSENBERGER, Carl, to Hyman Sonn and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, (2 mtgs,) 2 years, each.. 9,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, and another to Ferdinand Hecht; Trinity Av, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St; also, Trinity Av, s w corner of 158th St; also, Trinity Av, w s, 92 ft s of Cedar St, old line, 2 years... 19,000

SACKS, Morris L., to Catharine F. Farrell; Prospect Av, w s, 244.2 ft n of 152d St, prior mtg $4,750, 3 years..... 1,600

SBARBORO, Augustus, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Water St, n e corner of Corlears St, 2 years..... 40,000

SCHIERLOH, Christian, to Harlem Savings Bank; 124th St, 260 West, 1 year... 8,000

SCHNEIDER, Charles, to Emil N. Sorgenfrei; Unionport Road, w s, 249.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, Van Nest Park, 1 year 500

SCHNEIDER, Charles, to John B. Dosso; Van Buren St, e s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, installments..... 700

STRAUSS, Maurice M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 122d St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STRGIL, Isaac, and another to Herman Simon; 74th St, 224 East, prior mtg $29,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,150

TOROCK, Louis, to Frank McCoy; Avenue C, 180, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

TRATTNER, Helene, to Anna M. Lehmann; 138th St, 714 East, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,250

TRATTNER, Helene, to Harlem Savings Bank; 138th St, 714 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

VOIGTS, J. Herman, to Laetitia M. Myers; 132d St, 34 West, 3 years 17,500

WAINWRIGHT, William, to City Mortgage Company; Tinton Av, e s, 70 ft n of 150th St, two mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 19,500

WEHNES, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 3,200, 3 years.. 9,000

WEHNES, Henry, to Frank Creamer; 3d Av, 3,200, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years..... 3,000

YARD, Frances A., to Cornelia S. Scharfenberg; 162d St, 28 West, 3 years.... 8,000

ZINDLER, Tobias, to Minnie Schaumburger; 120th St, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, two mtgs, due Oct. 15, 1907, each..... 500

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to State Realty Mortgage Company; 21st St, 24 and 26 East, prior mtg $180,000, 3 years..... 30,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to State Realty Mortgage Company; 21st St, 24 and 26 East, prior mtg $210,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Bank for Savings, City of New York; 21st St, 24 and 26 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 180,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLLEGE AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; Charles Kurzhals & Sons against Maxia M. Shaw, owner; as contractor.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Louis Bornstein against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor 225

DALY AV, 2,081; Charles Neundorff against Bronx Bullwell Loan Banking Company, owner and contractor..... 190

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts, 229.8x115.11; Standard Iron Works against Varick Realty Company, owner; George Hollerith & Son, contractors 615

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts, 229.8x115.11; Jacob Stockinger against Varick Realty Company, owner; George Hollerith & Son, contractors 2,191

4TH AV, w s, whole front between 8th and 9th Sts, 199x200; Herbert J. Linden against A. T. Stewart Realty Company, owner; Francis H. Chapman, contractor.

8TH ST, 308 and 310 East; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Schlessinger & Feinchel, owners and contractors.... 200

21ST ST, n s, 172.9 ft e of Broadway, 44x125; William H. Quick against Merrick Construction Company, owner and contractor 2,366

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; G. W. Koch & Son against Joseph C. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor 372

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Leonard G. Kirk against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor..... 1,531

115TH ST, n s, 189 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Adelaide Oppenheimer, owner; G. J. McConologue and another, contractors 164

116TH ST and Boston Av, n e corner, 21x158.11; Leonard G. Kirk against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor 500

122D ST, s s, 380 ft e of 4th Av, 25x114; Andrew Silinski against Kate and Michael Laskiewicz, owners and contractors 300

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GREENWICH AV, 111 and 113; Angus McPhee against Harris Ratner and another; July 26, 1904..... 67

PARK AV, e s, whole front between 41st and 42d Sts; William Buess against —— Ford and another; July 9, 1904.. 42

WESTCHESTER AND ROBBINS AVS, s e corner; William Puzer against Essie Eisenberg and another; May 20, 1904.. 33

19TH ST, 232 and 234 East; John T. Abell and another against Morris Goldberg and another; Aug. 3, 1904..... $66

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; J. T. Abell & Co. against Morris Goldberg and another; Aug. 3, 1904..... 66

25TH ST, 141 to 155 East; Byrne & Murphy against New York Newa Publishing Company and another; April 21, 1904 2,051

25TH ST, 406 and 408 East; Samuel Rosenberg and another against Samuel Goldstein and another; July 15, 1904... 210

29TH ST, 527 West; Jonathan K. Fairbanks against Alfred C. Reid and another; July 25, 1904..... 41

36TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 1st Av, 75x —; Frederick J. Fleck and another against P. Chauncey Anderson and another; July 30, 1904..... 82

63TH ST AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner; Caroline Hanlein against Holy Trinity English Lutheran Church and another; July 7, 1904... 2,782

74TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x—; Frederick J. Fleck and another against Alfred C. Clark and another; July 22, 1904..... 180

Lis Pendens.

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 233, map of Penfield property, South Mt. Vernon; the Yonkers Savings Bank against Lineal Trece and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. H. & S. F. Thayer.

OLIVER ST, 15, 1-3 part; Domenico Trimarco against Luigi Volpe, (notice of attachment;) attorney, Q. S. Fraser.

PERRY ST, 63 and 65; Bernard Levison and another against Elias Goldberg and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, C. H. Fuller.

89TH ST, n s, 175 ft 11 in of 5th Av, 21.1x100.8; Francis Dedek against Charles Glenn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, is designated for duty at the army manoeuvres to be held at Manassas, Va.

Capt. L. P. Davison, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Washington Barracks and report at the hospital at that place for observation and treatment.

Navy.

Commander C. P. Perkins is detached from the Concord and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander J. E. Palmer is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Marblehead.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Purcell is ordered to the Baltimore as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander H. C. Gearing is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. C. Moody is ordered to the Chicago.

Lieuts. A. H. Robertson and W. R. Sayles, Jr., are detached from the Buffalo and ordered to home and wait orders. Lieut. C. B. Morgan is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Buffalo. Lieut. C. M. Stone is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Ohio.

A cable from Rear Admiral Stirling, Asiatic Fleet, announces these changes: Capt. A. R. Couden from Cavite Station to home; Lieuts. A. G. Kavanaugh and F. B. Upham from the Oregon to home; Lieut. F. Lyon from the El Cano to home; Commander F. H. Holmes, en route to home; Lieut. P. Washington from the Wisconsin to the El Cano; Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse from Cavite Station to Yokohama Hospital for treatment; Lieut. G. W. Williams to command fleet torpedo flotilla on the Bainbridge; Lieut. W. R. Sexton to command the Bainbridge.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Peoria, McKee, Whipple, Worden, Truxton, Hopkins, and Hull at Newport; Dixie at Marblehead, Solace at Honolulu.

Sailed—Chesapeake from Newport for New London, Denver from San Juan for Culebra, Montgomery from Colon for Guantanamo.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41@.43
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.80
Cotton, middling	10.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	23.15
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	14.12½
Hoga, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	.17½@.17¾

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.07 @$1.08; No. 3, 95c@$1.05; No. 2 red, $1.01½@$1.05¾; No. 2 corn, 54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 56¼c; No. 2 oats, 32¢@35c; No. 2 white, 35¾@38c; No. 3 white, 35@35½c; No. 2 rye, 70½@71¼c; good feeding barley, 33@40c; fair to choice malting, 42@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.26; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per barrel, $12@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.90@$6.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.45 @$7.55; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@$8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $11.50@$11.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	10.25	10.25	10.10	10.10@10.15
September	9.93	10.00	9.85	9.87@ ...
October	9.80	9.81	9.72	9.74@ 9.75
November	...	...	...	9.68@ 9.70
December	9.78	9.78	9.68	9.72@ 9.73
January	9.78	9.79	9.71	9.73@ 9.74
February	9.77	9.71	9.71	9.75@ 9.76
March	9.84	9.84	9.78	9.78@ 9.80
April	...	...	...	9.81@ 9.82
May	9.88	9.88	9.88	9.84@ 9.85

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; 5,000 American. Middling upland, 6.10d. Futures opened quiet, 1 point higher on near and 2 points higher on distant positions. Closed quiet but steady, net 8 points higher on near and 6 points higher on distant positions. August, 5.34; August-September, 5.07; September-October, 5.42; October-November, 5.33; November-December, 5.30; December-January, 5.27; January-February, February-March, and March-April, 5.26. Manchester Yarns steadier; cloths quiet.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.04½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.23¾, all free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	$1.03½	$1.07⅝	$1.03½	$1.07½
December	1.02¾	1.06⅜	1.02½	1.06½
May	1.02⅛	1.00½	1.02⅛	1.06½
Corn—				
September	58⅝	59¼	58½	59⅜
December	56½	57⅜	56½	57⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	1.00⅝	1.04¼	99¾	1.03⅞
December	98¾	1.03⅜	96¾	1.02⅞
May	1.00	1.04 9-16	1.00	1.04¼
Corn—				
September	53½	54⅝	53	54¾
December	49¼	51⅝	49⅜	51½
May	49⅛	50⅜	49	50⅝
Oats—				
September	32¾	35	33¾	34⅞
December	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35⅝
May	36⅜	37½	36⅜	37⅝
Lard—				
September	6.62½	6.70	6.60	6.70
October	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80
Ribs—				
September	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.52½
October	7.47½	7.55	7.47½	7.55
Pork—				
September	11.85	12.02½	11.92½	11.95
October	12.05	12.12½	12.00	12.05

COFFEE.—The spot market is steady with quotations on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	6.30@6.35
September	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
October	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55
November	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60@6.65
December	6.70	6.75	6.65	6.70@6.75
January	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.85
February	...	...	...	6.90@6.95
March	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05
April	...	...	...	7.10@7.15
May	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.20@7.25
June	...	...	...	7.25@7.30
July	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.40

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

10,000 square feet steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST. 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $35,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Double tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story double; rents, $2,370; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P Box 195 Times.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Fols

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

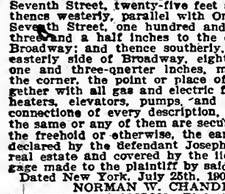
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre lins of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, ninety-nine feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-qnerter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning. Together with all gas and electric fixtures, rangee, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are secufely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the eame heving been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to he real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the llen or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,726.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28.55, being the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser ont of the purchase money, or to bs paid by the purchaser, as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

jy25-2aw3wTu&F&au17

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANE YUILLE, Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Wallace R. Bingham, Caroline Bingham, Thomas Brady, Mary E. Brady, August Newohner, George W. Lumb, Charles L. Lumb, Richard Schatz, Charles Adler, the People of the State of New York, Andrew M. Moore, Joseph F. Sinnott, David Jones Company, Kunigunda Windolph, Sidney Bell, New England Brewing Company, First National Bank of Yonkers, Margaret Hickey, Mary Reilly, as executrix of the estate of Bernard Reilly, deceased; Henry Oberschsimer, Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Katie O. Kahn, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, or Joseph F. Daly, attorney; Frederick Smith, James E. Nichols, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Lewis Wallace, Metropolitan Heating Company, Street Railway Company, Ruggiero Buongiorno, Bruce F. Chilton, William S. Parmlee, John S. Forgotson, Leopold Kantmann, Edward Kantmann, John Nohle Stearns, Solomon L. Pakas, Stephen Cohen, Hermann Heresel, H. Koehler & Co., Frederick A. Aldrich, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, Thomas Young, Jr., the New York Insulated Wire Company, Julius Lang, Alexander Van Aesch, Theodore Roehrs, John B. Gibeon, William Endemann, William Endemann, Jr., Paul Endemann, Isaac H. Leiter, Albert Falk, Morris D. Sacks, Edward Sacks, Sam Hass, Aspell & Company, Charles H. Nicoll, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Michael Jonas, George Schinemann, Jacob Meurer, George W. Grote, Theodore E. Hergert, Joseph Elias, Pulaski Terwilliger, Long Island Brewery, defendants.—Amended sammons.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the eervice of this summons, exclusive of the dey of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against yon by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, July 21, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants: Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and each of them.

Please take notice that tbs foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Snpreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 3rd, 1904, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of August, 1904.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT STATE OF NEW YORK. County of New York.—WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT, Irving W. Bonbright, William F. Fisher, William E. Frenaye, copartners, transacting business under the firm name and style of William P. Bonbright & Company, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM TURNER PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or anewer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 7th, 1904.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassan Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendant, William Turner Pierce Hollingsworth:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1904, and on that day filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in said State.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

jy8-1aw6wF&au19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. THORN, Trustee, plaintiff, against MARGARERITE MURPHY and JOSEPH MURPHY, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against yon by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1904.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Joseph Murphy:

The foregoing summons is eerved upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 4th, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting husiness in the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, ESTHER C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of Nsw York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawnticksts, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadargo, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park. For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only houes having its own privats park and Orchestra mornings and evenings. New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposita the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York. Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN. ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200. Same management as former years. Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

COOLEST SPOT ON THE ATLANTIC.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

A. E. DICK, Mgr. REDUCED RATES FOR AUGUST.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. E.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW; COMPLETE, TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.

Send for folder.

THE LEEDS CO PANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

Hotel Columbia

AND COTTAGES NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J. MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE. Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet. W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.

EDGEWOOD PARK, GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN. NOW OPEN.

Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage. Superior stablee and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesqus country. D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt. A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

"The Outcout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Among the Morristown Hills.—Cool country house; modern conveniences; abundance of fruits, vegetables, cream; ten minutes' walk to Whippany Railroad; terme, $9 to $12. Box 236, Morristown, N. J.

Litchfield Hills.—A few adults will find delightful accommodations, Summer and Autumn; modern conveniences; beautiful scenery; accessible; references requested. Box 82 Canaan, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, CHARLES W. H. CARTER, A resident of the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, departed this life on the 14th day of July, 1904, and at the time of his death, and for more than five years immediately prior thereto, he had conducted and carried on a business within this State in his sole name, to wit, C. W. H. CARTER, with offices at Nos. 10-12 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and with factories in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings; and

Whereas, The subscribers hereto have coms into the possession of said business, and it is their purpose and intention to continue and carry on said business under the same name, to wit, C. W. H. CARTER:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that we, CHARLES HARRIS CARTER, whose place of residence is No. 860 St. John's Place, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and OLIVER GOLDSMITH CARTER, whose place of residence is No. 295 Prospect Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, do, hereby, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, certify that we, the said CHARLES HARRIS CARTER and OLIVER GOLDSMITH CARTER, are the persons intending to deal under the said name of C. W. H. CARTER.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set out hands and seals, in duplicate, this 19th day of July, 1904.

C. HARRIS CARTER, L. S.
O. G. CARTER, L. S.

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

On this 19th day of July, 1904, before me personally came CHARLES HARRIS CARTER and OLIVER CARTER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Seal. JOHN D. FEARHAKE, Notary Public, New York County.

Certificate filed in Kings County.

jy22-1aw4wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHANDLER, ELISABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to S. Newton Smith, Eugene Smith, Isabella S. Hall, Caroline B. Wheeler, Everett H. Smith, Frederick H. Smith, Claud L. Smith, Frank E. Smith, Rosa Mead Smith, and Edmund Hoyt Smith, the only heirs and next of kin of ELISABETH CHANDLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Cyrus J. Lawrence of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jul15-1aw5wF&au25

Old Dominion Line

Delightful route to

Old Point Comfort Norfolk and Richmond, Va.,

and all the great cities of the West, South and Southwest.



OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 18, N. R.

Philadelphia....Aug. 13|New York.....Aug. 27
Germanic.....Aug. 20|St. Paul.....Sept. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS. Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Zeeland.....Aug. 13|Vaderland.....Aug. 27
Finland.....Aug. 20|Kroonland.....Sept. 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.

Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM|Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon|Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 2 PM|Celtic....Sept. 2, 10 AM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Sept. 6, 2 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM|K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K. Wm. II.Sep. 6, 12:30 PM|Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM|Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM
Barbarossa..Aug. 25, 10 AM|Kurfurst..Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich..Aug. 30, Noon|Meteor..Oct. 6, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Trave...Oct. 8, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. ‖Patricia..Au. 13, 6:30 AM|‖Pretoria..Aug. 27, 6 AM
‖Hamburg..Au. 18, 11 AM|‖Deutschland..Sept. 3, 9 AM
Phoenicia..Au. 20, Noon|‖Waldersee..Sept. 3, 11 AM
†*Bluecher..Au. 25, 10 AM|†*Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board. ‖Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Eitel Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 A. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward. According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.

Campania..Aug. 13, 3 AM|Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM
Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM|Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM
Lucania..Aug. 27, 2 AM|Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon|Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon

Mediterranean Service.

Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon|Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon

Apply to Broadway, New York. Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon|Astoria..Aug. 27, 11 AM
Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM|Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon

First saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Noordam.....Aug. 16|Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Statendam.....Aug. 23|Amsterdam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30|Noordam.....Sept. 20

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa. Nord America..Aug. 17|Citta di Napoli..Aug. 31
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVASCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall, on the breath of the sea again, and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 85 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE, IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in the healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Cortlandt.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruises through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
" " " St. John's, $60.

Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 6th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Miowera.....Aug. 19|Manuka.....Sept. 16

For rates and information apply to 459 and 1 Broadway. je17-1aw6mF

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for West Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *†9:55, *9:55, *†10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *†9:55, 9:55, *†10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia, only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenne, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 990 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station.

Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination on application.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

8-7-04

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shewn below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00 (9:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND SEASIDE—x4:00, *9:40 A. M., x1:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M. WILDWOOD AND BRIDGETON—x4:00 A. M., x1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:30, 3:40, 5:15 P. M., (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:55, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

NORTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *11:00 A. M., *2:00, x*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, SCOTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖†11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only), 4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Fr. 3. Atlantic Hids., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant., 7:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (3:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. §Saturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 424, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 26 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Prss. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street, 8.00 am. Except Sun. Buffet.
" 10.00 am. Daily. Diner.
" 12.00 noon. Daily. Diner.
" 2.00 pm. Daily. Dinsr.
"Royal Limited" 4.00 pm. Daily. All Pullm'n
" 6.00 pm. Daily. Diner.
" 7.00 pm. Daily. Buffet.
" 12.15 night. Daily. Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City. South Ferry. Liberty St. Daily.
Chicago, Ptts., 12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper
Chi., Columbus, 1.55 pm. 2.00 pm. Diner
Ptts., Cleveland 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd
"Pitt Limited" 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffet
Cin., St. Louis, 12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis, 9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner
Cin., St. Louis, 5.55 pm. 6.00 pm. Diner

Offices, 287, 261, 424, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†5:00, †‡10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., †‡11:00, *‖11:03, *‖3:00, †‡5:00, *‖5:01, *‖12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—†‡8 A. M., †2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †‡12:00, *‖1:00, 11:00 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*‖8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.

PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*‖8:00 P. M.

FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—†‡3:00 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk, †‡9:15 A. M., *‖3:30 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†5:00, †‡9:15 A. M., *‖3:30, †‡3:30 P. M.

WATERBURY and NEW HAVEN—†5:00, ‖6:00, *‖8:00, †‡10:02, ‖10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., *‖1:03, †‡4:30, ‖5:01, *‖6:00, ‖6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c1255 Fifth Av., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,854 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. in Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Saturdays only. ¶Stops at 125th St. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cAgencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖ Daily. ‡ Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d7.15, d11.15, e7.45, n5.35, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., S

LOST AND FOUND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

$500 Reward.—Number of Diamond Rings in jeweler's sample box between 9 and 11 A. M., lost Aug. 9, city. David E. Goldfarb, Attorney, 132 Nassau St.; no questions.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

81st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

A.—1.—73 Madison Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; near 28th St.; main floor dining room.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

47th St., 169 West.—To rent, furnished, two large rooms; for gentlemen; references required.

49th St., 131 West.—Two comfortable furnished rooms; closets, running hot and cold water; reasonable.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two cool rooms, one flight, near elevated; low. Fisher.

136th St., 242 West.—Large and hall rooms; private house; long lease; convenient to "L."

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 304, Between 128th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family. Urban.

The Alpine, 55 West 33d St.—Bachelor leaving city for year will sublet richly furnished apartment; four front rooms, bath, telephone; excellent service; furnishment cost $20,000; immediate possession; $150 month until October, 1905. Apply Superintendent Alpine.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A number of young ladies wanted to display suits in our salesroom; preference given to those of good figure and appearance; 34 bust and 41 skirt measure; experience not essential; references required. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our transferable list, and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Shoe saleswomen; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Young woman as stenographer and typewriter, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Remington, Box 9, Station A, City.

Wanted—Stenographers for substitute and permanent positions; good pay; Smith Premier operators. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced in law work; salary, $18. Call early Friday morning. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—Millinery copyists in wholesale house; steady work and good pay. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out of town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Capable stenographer with business experience; salary, $16. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be neat and competent; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Department Store Delivery Manager.—One of New York's largest general stores desires the services of a thoroughly competent delivery manager; none but men of the highest character and experience need apply; probably the best opening in New York of its kind; state age, full particulars, salary wanted, and experience; all applications considered strictly confidential. Address Delivery Man, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Wanted—Reliable young man, cashier and bookkeeper, for a position of our delivery service; must be able to give excellent references, be strictly temperate, bright, and quick at figures; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—10 extra silk salesmen for our great special silk sale; only experienced persons need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Young man, knowledge bookkeeping, for a position in Arlington, N. J.; one living on Erie, Greenwood Lake Branch, preferred; moderate salary. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—A man having experience in taking measurements and making out details for stone work. Address, stating experience, Stone, Box 200 Times.

Wanted—Young man; some experience stenographer in legal work, for law office in Brooklyn. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—Solicitor or agent, controlling some trade, to represent job printer. Address V., Box 179 Times.

Wanted—A first-class scrutch polisher immediately. Acme Mirror Plate Works, C. H. Miller, Manager.

Wanted — Stenographer, experienced, for large business house. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Bookkeeper.—(Double entry;) five years' experience; can take entire charge; very best references from last employer; $15. Miss C., Box 192 Times.

Laundress.—To take home ladies' family washing; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Secretary, Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent. Post Office Box 157.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; rapid, accurate worker; ambitious; qualifications; $7; references. Competent, 157 East 125th St.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate. Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—By reliable young man, with chance for advancement; accurate, willing; good education; best references. Box L. 204 Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ten years' reference one concern. H Box 102 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience, Box 203 Times.

College graduate, scientific course, bookkeeper, not afraid of work, desires position of advancement at anything. N. Lemowitz, 36 Eldridge St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Office Assistant, &c.—By young man as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Accurate, rapid; several years' experience commercial and law work; salary, $19; would substitute. Equity, 254 8th Av.

Stenographer, with 10 years' business experience, corporation and executive; highest reference. D. N. F., 155 East 56th St.

PROSPECT OF A BREAK IN BUILDING LOCKOUT

Two Unions Complain of Alliance and Want to Work.

SUBWAY TO BE COMPLETED

Rapid Transit Company Will Push Electrical Work with Non-Union Men—Brooklyn Plumber's Letter.

Evidences of a break in the ranks of the building trades unions came to light yesterday when committees of two of the locked-out unions came to the Building Trades Employers' Association and asked why they could not go to work. The committees asserted that their unions had been misrepresented by the Building Trades Alliance, and wanted at least to be allowed to vote on the question of a strike. They were told to put the question of returning to work to their unions and to report back to the Employers' Association.

By an arrangement between the Tucker Electrical Company, which was doing the electrical work in the subway, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the contract for this work has been assumed by the Interborough Company, which is finishing it with non-union men.

This is carrying out the ultimatum of General Contractor John B. McDonald to fill the strikers' places if the strikers did not return to work. Mr. McDonald said yesterday that the work would now be rushed ahead. The main part of the construction work is nearly finished. According to the subway contractors, 80 per cent. of the electrical work is finished. The belief was yesterday that the bricklayers and other trades not represented in the Building Trades Alliance will continue at work, but the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association refuses to say how many buildings are affected by the lockout.

The Building Trades Section of the Central Federated Union has now taken a hand in the matter. It has sent a telegram to Jomes P. Holland, Chairman of its Rapid Transit Committee, who is at a convention in Washington, asking him to return as soon as possible and try to bring about a conference with the rapid transit contractors, with a view to a settling of the subway trouble.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, showed a letter received yesterday from a practical plumber and a member of the union, but withheld the signature. The letter says in part:

"I have carefully watched the present struggle in the building industry between the Building Trades' Alliance and Building Trades Employers' Association and am somewhat surprised that neither the employers nor the press seem to give the public the real cause of the trouble or its exact origin. Who is the organizer of the alliance! The answer is Mr. Philip Weinseimer, President of the local association of plumbers, and his chief aide and backer, Mr. J. Crotty. The question arises why are Messrs. Weinseimer and Crotty so persistent in forming an organization of the alliance stripe when apparently they have no grievance?

"This is just where the public is fooled as well as the builders. The whole trouble can only be laid at the door of the local plumbers who have seceded from the National union. New York labor leaders despise and abhor National organizations. They recall that their wings are clipped. A National board may at any time upon a complaint of any member order an investigation against offending officials. What redress would an employer have if he were fined $50 by Weinseimer under local organization. Weinseimer would be the judge and Crotty the jury, and what applies to the employers applies to the member who in refusing to obey the commands of the local boss finds himself victimized with no one to appeal to except the man acting as judge and jury."

Weinseimer is a member of the local Plumbers' Union referred to in the letter. After a meeting of the Building Trades Alliance yesterday Weinseimer and Chairman Daly of the Press Committee were shown copies of the letter, but said they had no use for anonymous communications.

During the meeting of the alliance the delegates of the Operative Plasters' Society said that the International Plasters' Union was co-operating in the fight of the local union, and had ordered a strike of the plasterers on a contract of the George A. Fuller Company in Washington. Strikes of plasterers are to be ordered on Fuller contracts in Philadelphia and Baltimore to-day.

Daly said that, no matter what happened, the members of the alliance would never return to work under the present arbitration agreement.

"In five or six months," he said, "we may be compelled under force of circumstances to sign another agreement, but never the arbitration agreement."

SCHOOLS WILL BE BUILT.

Acting Mayor Fornes Learns Labor Troubles Will Not Interfere.

In compliance with the request that representatives of the Board of Education meet Acting Mayor Fornes with reference to a possible tie-up of school work by the building trades troubles, Richard H. Adams and C. B. J. Snyder waited upon Mr. Fornes yesterday morning and assured him that, so far as they could ascertain, the work on school buildings was progressing satisfactorily and seemed in no danger of being delayed. Adams is Chairman of the Building Committee and Snyder is the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The Acting Mayor was much gratified at such intelligence, and more so when he was informed that from the outlook seating capacity for 12,000 children which the Board of Education had been counting upon would be surely available about the opening of the school term next month.

As a result, Mr. Fornes held that a conference between the strikers and the representatives of the building interests, with him as chief arbitrator, would not be necessary. For the time, therefore, there is no prospect of a general peace conference, with Mr. Fornes or any other city official as arbitrator. Mr. Fornes said:

"From what I learn the building strike has not as yet affected the work on school buildings, and from the present outlook it will not. The stand I have taken in the matter, with the approval of Mayor McClellan, and the publicity given to it by the newspapers, have caused both the employers and the employes not to desire to assume the responsibility of stopping work on the schools."

BRICKLAYERS IN QUANDARY.

Ordered to Set Fire-Proofing by International Union, Violating Masons' Agreement.

The National officers of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union have sent a peremptory order to the local unions to stand by the resolution passed at the last international convention in Trenton, by which bricklayers are to set the fireproofing for any sub-contractor who observes union conditions.

This action was taken as a result of a protest from the National Fireproofing Company against the refusal of the New York bricklayers to install this fireproofing for any but members of the Mason Builders' Association.

In signing their annual trade agreement this year the local unions continued this policy. The bricklayers are now voting on the question of obeying the order. If they obey it they will violate their contract with the mason builders, and if they refuse to obey it they are liable to suspension by the International Union.

Commission to Relieve Dock Crush.

Collector Stranahan, Surveyor Clarkson, Gustav H. Schwab, the head of the North German Lloyd Line in this country, and Capt. Muller, the superintendent of the line, have been appointed a Federal Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury to formulate some plan for relieving the crush on the piers of the German lines in Hoboken. Whenever a steamship docks there the erush is so great that the baggage handlers and the Inspectors have no room to work.

START TRAINS IN SEPTEMBER.

Supt. Hedley Declares Strikes Will Not Delay Subway Opening.

General Superintendent Frank Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that the company would start trains through the tunnel early in September. The electrical equipment is finished and the cars ready, and if the strike continues the trains will run, passing the stations that have not been completed on account of the strike.

As an evidence of the belief that trains will be running not long after the date originally selected, the company placed yesterday in the elevated yards at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue a car which is to be used in a school of instruction for the men who are to run the subway trains. These men must all have had some practical experience in railroading, and applications for the 3,000 positions to be filled are being accepted only from men who have been locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors of freight trains, and switchmen.

The company has sent circulars to the men on the elevated system saying that if they prefer work in the subway they must file their applications by Monday of the coming week. The pay of the motormen on the elevated roads in many cases amounts to $3.50 per day, some of them having been in service for twenty-eight years. It is therefore not thought likely that there will be many applications for the underground positions that pay $3 per day.

The new school car contains all the mechanical and electrical apparatus of the regular train equipment, and has five air brakes like those to be used in the local trains. Instruction of the crews is to begin Wednesday next, the men being divided into classes of twenty. They are to be familiarized with the working of a car and with all the possible emergencies that experience has shown will arise, such as cutting off the air supply from a car where the brakes do not work properly or the rubber tube connecting the compressed air supply is out of order.

The candidates for work are to be supplied with a book of instruction, containing questions and answers, 300 all told. The men are to be progressively examined by a board chosen by the company. Ten days will be the time limit for men who show no improvement. These will be dropped and other applicants given the chance. When the men have passed the first examinations they are to be instructed in the actual movement of trains, that they may be familiar with the road—its signal system, grades, curves, and station stops. Then they will be allowed to operate the trains, so that when the subway is opened they will be perfectly familiar with their duties.

In this way the company feels assured that the road will be safely in complete operation within an hour and a half after the departure of the first train through the subway.

UNION STRIKE OVER 75 CENTS.

Discharged Bricklayer Demanded Overtime for Delay in Getting Pay.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—All union men employed on buildings in process of construction in Hartford were locked out by their employers at noon to-day. The master builders had decided to declare all jobs "open shop" if the union did not order back the striking masons and carpenters this morning. The union last night decided to ignore the ultimatum.

A sympathetic strike against Contractor Andrus was being supported by the masons and carpenters in order to uphold a walking delegate who had failed to settle a disagreement over 75 cents between the contractor and George Butler, a bricklayer. Andrus had no more work for Butler last Friday and told him to go to the office to draw whatever pay was due him.

Butler is said to have demanded that the pay be brought to him, and after some discussion Mr. Andrus agreed to get it for him. Some little time elapsed before Mr. Andrus's return to the designated point with Butler's wages, when the latter demanded 75 cents for the intervening time, to which he declared he was entitled, as he had not been discharged until he actually received his wages.

STREET DUEL OVER RAGS.

Militant Tailors Blaze Away at Ten Paces—Hit One Small Boy.

Rags thrown on a sewing machine yesterday caused a quarrel between Tony Rodi, twenty-five years old, of 90 East Eighth Street, and John Doncelo, twenty-three years old, of First Avenue and Twelfth Street, in a tailor shop at 200 Greene Street, where both are employed. Rodi, who was arrested because of the events which followed, says Doncelo challenged him to fight it out with pistols.

The pair bought revolvers during the noon hour, chose their seconds, and after measuring off ten paces in Lewis Street, near the East Third Street Recreation Pier, opened fire at the word. Nine shots had been fired when Policeman Bernard Nevins of the Union Market Station ran up and the duellists fled, pursued also by Detectives Londrigan and Snyder, who captured Rodi and John Scalia of 607 East Thirteenth Street, supposed to have been Rodi's second.

The police gathered in several witnesses and picked up both weapons; also Abraham Garlick of 338 East Fourth Street, a small schoolboy, who was the only one hurt. Abraham was passing through Lewis Street during the duel and was shot through the left shoulder. The boy walked to a physician's office and had his wound dressed, and with his father, Herman Garlick, made a charge of felonious assault against Rodi in the Essex Market Court. Magistrate Corneli held Rodi in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow morning, when the police promised to have Doncelo in the prisoner's pen to keep him company.

GAS KILLS BRIDAL COUPLE.

Wednesday Night's Wind Blows Out Light Near Young Austrians.

The heavy wind accompanying Wednesday night's storm is believed to have blown out the gas light and caused the asphyxiation of Wolf Gang, twenty-three years old, and his bride of two months, who were found dead yesterday morning in the furnished room which they occupied on the ground floor of the tenement, 179 Norfolk Street. The burner was found unlighted and turned on slightly.

The pair were natives of Kalisch, Austria, where they were married, emigrating to this country with their combined savings. They had some money left, and were very happy, for Gang had already obtained work as a tailor. Gang's brother-in-law, Wolf Noll, a tailor, who lives on the fourth floor, had rented their room for them from David Czhernian, the tenant on the ground floor, whose wife, Fannie Czhernian, discovered the bodies by following the odor of gas when she arose.

GUESTS GONE, KILLED SELF.

Entertained Friends Before Putting Bullet in His Head.

After entertaining a party of friends at his home, 328 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, Wednesday night, Reinhold J. Ritter, a confectioner, thirty-two years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning by his brother Alexander, with whom he lived. Ritter had committed suicide by shooting himself. The man had been in ill health for some time.

On his invitation about thirty of his friends gathered at his home Wednesday night. There was plenty of music and the host saw to it that everybody had a good time. Ritter seemed to be the merriest in the company. He said that a person lived but once, and should enjoy himself while living.

Wants $2,000 for Alleged False Arrest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Underhill, wife of a lumber dealer, residing at 2,131 Broadway, was taken into custody yesterday on an order of arrest issued by Supreme Court Justice Kenefick, sitting in Buffalo. She was promptly released on bail. The order of arrest was issued in an action brought against Mrs. Underhill by Mrs. Emma E. Pratt, who is seeking to recover $2,000 damages from Mrs. Underhill on the ground that Mrs. Underhill slandered her and falsely accused her of stealing a ring and other articles. Mrs. Pratt alleges that she was wrongfully detained in her room and searched, and she considers this a false arrest.

COMMUTERS STRIKE AT NEW HAVEN ROAD

Mass Meeting Plans to Divert Traffic by Trolley and Auto.

ATTACKS SMOKE NUISANCE

New Rochelle Board of Trade Demands Return of Old Trains and Denounces Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Indignation was voiced at the Board of Trade's mass meeting held here to-night in Lambden's Hall to take action in relation to the change of time table and reduction of trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and also to begin action against the use of soft coal within the city limits. Resolutions were passed denouncing the railroad officials, and demanding that the trains withdrawn be placed back on the schedule.

William Brown Maloney, a commuter, went so far as to ask those present to appoint a committee to visit the merchants and to try to get them to boycott the New Haven Road, by shipping their freight by boat or trolley. His remarks were very bitter. Hundreds of commuters declare they have decided to boycott the New Haven Railroad and will use the trolley, and will have a chain of automobiles and stages to take them to New York. After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to meet with others from Mount Vernon, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Rye Portchester, and Greenwich, with a view of forming an association for the protection of the undeniable rights of the public in those matters and take them to the State Railroad Commission and the Legislature.

Resolved, That the railroad company must stop at once the smoke nuisance at New Rochelle, which was never so bad. This is a matter of the utmost importance and its immediate discontinuance is needed, as it is more important owing to the menace to the health of those at home and the depreciation in our property and our homes from the constant dust, coal sales, smoke, and soot, and it must be stopped, and if the company cannot stop it, why it is up to us in the simple act of self-preservation. We demand and insist on the 11:30 train as before and not the shifting of the 12:02 to 11:30. These trains must go back. Even the parsimonious management to our disgust and dismay calls for our denunciation.

Thomas Hall said that the New Haven Road was the meanest road in existence. He said:

"This company changes its President every year, and each time it gets a meaner man than before. Scream loud against this miserly, nefarious abomination of a railroad company. They want everything, sinews and claws—and we, the public, get nothing in return."

President Harry E. Colwell of the New Rochelle Board of Trade said:

"This man Mellen, the President of the New Haven Railroad, who talks so much and does so little for the people, deserves no consideration from the residents of New Rochelle. This company has been treating New Rochelle like some country railroad treats a town in the wilds of Maine or New Hampshire. We must not stand for it."

On Aug. 23 the State Railroad Commissioners will hold a meeting at their rooms, in the Whitehall Building, Manhattan, to hear the protest of commuters against the action of the New Haven Railroad in cutting down its train service. This meeting will be attended by hundreds of commuters. Gov. Odell will also be appealed to by the commuters along the Sound to compel the New Haven Railroad officials to put back their old train service.

BIT THE HAND THAT FED HIM.

Judge Newburger Sentences Wayward Son of Prominent Westerner.

Richard Park, twenty-one years old, of 243 West Thirty-sixth Street, convicted of robbery in the first degree, and Samnel Gaty, a member of a well-known Western family, who pleaded guilty to having received stolen goods in the case, were sentenced to indeterminate terms in the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. They were arrested on the charge that on the morning of July 5 they entered the room of John C. McG. Reece, a theatrical agent, at 545 West Fifty-seventh Street, and robbed him of jewelry and money. In passing sentence Judge Newburger said:

"Reece had practically supported both of you for two or three years. He was left a large amount of money, and you shared it. When you robbed him you bit the hand that fed you. It was a mean robbery. You knew that he had a little of his fortune left, and you went there and took it from him.

"In your case, Gaty, it is most lamentable. You have had many advantages that Park has not had. I understand that your father was three times Mayor of Santa Barbara, Cal., and that your grandfather was Mayor of St. Louis. I also understand that you were connected once with a big jewelry robbery in St. Louis, and that your family spent many thousands of dollars to save you from prison. Let this be a lesson that you will never forget."

WIDOW ACCUSES A LAWYER.

Says She Gave Him Money Which He Would Not Return.

Herbert F. Andrews, a lawyer, of 45 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on an order issued by City Court Justice Conlan in an action brought against him by Mrs. Alice M. Hodgkins to recover $250. She declares in an affidavit that he obtained the money from her after the death of her husband and did not pay it back. She says she worked as a stenographer, and that the lawyer obtained the money on the pretense that it was to be used in certain litigation for one of his clients. She adds that when her rent became due she attempted to collect a part of the debt, but received in payment checks that were worthless. Andrews was released on bail.

SQUAWS HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Mrs. Thomas American Horse and Mrs. Jane Kill His Enemies.

Mrs. Thomas American Horse and her aunt, Mrs. Janes Kill His Enemies, both wives of big Sioux Indian chiefs, are being detained at Ellis Island until railroad tickets for their passage to Pine Ridge, S. D., are received. They have been in Europe with the Buffalo Bill show.

Recently Mrs. American Horse fell ill with the mumps, and she made such a fuss over her illness that she was sent home. Both women had tickets through to their home, but lost them when they boarded the steamship Majestic at Liverpool.

CALL CASH GIRL A FORGER.

Changed Figures on Department Store Rebate Check, It Is Charged.

Justice Wyatt, in the Children's Court, yesterday postponed for a week the determination of the age of Ida Brozen, who lives with her parents at 3 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Ida was accused by a floorwalker of a Fourteenth Street department store of changing a rebate check calling for 39 cents to $2.39. In court yesterday she pleaded not guilty and said she was seventeen years old. At first she had said that she was only fifteen, and at that time admitted her guilt.

Detectives Find Missing Bank Drafts.

Eighty-three drafts for amounts aggregating $9,000 lost from the mail were recovered yesterday in Jersey City. Constantine Milenski, twenty-two years old, of 183½ Morgan Street, a Pole, was arrested by Capt. John Cody and Detective Frank Bennett. He said he found the drafts in a letter on a railway car, and had left them at the house of Antonio Milenski, 30 Canal Street, with whom he recently boarded. The drafts were found there. The drafts were mailed on July 24 in a letter to the Second National Bank of Washington to the Second National Bank of New York. The detectives traced the drafts to Milenski.

TWO "BLACK HAND" ARRESTS.

Police Say Men Captured Had Threatened Italian Barber.

The police believe they have caught two members of the "Black Hand," who tried to extort $4,000 from Ruggiero Nicosia, an Italian barber, of 214 Second Street. Recently he received two letters from the society threatening to kill him and his three children if the money were not paid.

Nicosia paid $125 to one of the alleged representatives of the society, and the police claim they captured the man in the act of receiving the money, which was marked. He is Giuseppi Massaro, thirty-two years old, a tailor, of 86 East Third Street. His brother, Philippo, twenty-three years old, a tailor, and living with him, was also arrested. The men are Sicilians, and have been less than a year in this country. They deny membership in the "Black Hand" and complicity in the attempted extortion.

When Nicosia received the letters he notified the police. Detective Sergeants Petrosino and Bonnoll were put on the case. Under their instructions Nicosia pretended to deal with the "Black Hand."

Giuseppi Massaro called on the barber in his shop yesterday. Nicosia says the Sicilian held his hand on his hip pocket as if holding a revolver. He claims the man told him the "Black Hand" had two bombs, and that his place would be blown up if he did not pay the $4,000.

Nicosia says he agreed to pay $125 of the money demanded to Massaro in the hallway of a tenement house next door to the barber's shop. The detectives were hidden. They marked $125 in bills, which were given to Nicosia. He met Massaro, and the detectives say they saw the money paid over to him, and that they then jumped out, and made him a prisoner. They say they searched him there and found the marked money. The police went to the man's rooms and found Philippo, whom they arrested.

TROLLEY CAR ABLAZE, 20 HURT.

Passengers Burned and Bruised in Accident in Brooklyn.

The burning out of a fuse on a trolley car at Flushing and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning caused the injury of nearly a score of persons. The car, filled with passengers, was on its way to New York. The fuse blew out as the car reached Kent Avenue, and in a second the car was in flames. In the meantime a car on the opposite track bound from Manhattan took fire, and a number of passengers were injured by jumping. Some of the injured were:

LOEHMAN, PAULINE, sixteen years old, of 126 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn; burned about the arms and shoulders and contusions on hips.
GERMAN, TILLIE, seventeen years old, of 122 Boerum Street; contusions.
HANSWITH, TILLIE, seventeen years old, of 228 Troutman Street; burns and contusions.
SUSSMAN, NELLIE, address not known; burns and contusions.
ALDEN, ADA, thirty years old, of 81 Harrison Avenue; severe burns on left arm and contusions of the shoulder.
SCHNEIDER, LENA, seventeen years old, of 186 Sackman Street; sprained ankle and burns.
HERZL, OLIMPIA, thirty-nine years old, of 587 Flushing Avenue; contusions of the hips and legs.
KANOSKI, KATE, seventeen years old, of 251 Montrose Avenue; burned about the head and legs.
GIBBON, MATTHEW, moterman of the car; burned about the legs and body.

Only one of the injured, a woman, was taken to the hospital and she left after being treated. Ambulance Surgeon Rink said that he attended a number of people whose names he could not obtain. A fire alarm was sent in, but when the firemen arrived the blaze had died out.

THREE MAY DIE OF BURNS.

Varnish Vat in Williamsburg Boils Over—Woman Among Injured.

Three persons were probably fatally hurt in an explosion caused by the boiling over of a vat of varnish at the Travis Varnish Works, 80 Richardson Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. They are James W. Travis, a member of the firm; his sister, Miss Annie Travis, who was employed as a bookkeeper, and William Slowey, an employe. Travis and Slowey were badly burned all over the body. They were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was said last night that they would die. Miss Travis, after having her burns dressed, was taken to her home, 78 Skillman Street.

When the explosion occurred the three were enveloped in flames, while the building, a one-story structure, took fire. Miss Travis ran into the street with her clothing ablaze, while her brother and Slowey ran out of a rear door, when workmen from a neighboring factory came to their assistance. When Miss Travis ran into the street Peter Mellon, James Nolan, and Anton Reichert, who were passing, removed their coats and wrapped them about her, extinguishing the blaze.

Two alarms were turned in for the fire in the factory building, which was completely destroyed, at a loss of $10,000.

"MY DEAR WIFE: I AM DEAD."

Was What Mrs. Sternberger Thought Husband Wrote—But He Returned.

Meyer Horn of 65 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, yesterday retained counsel to procure for him the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Kate Sternberger. The marriage took place on June 1, and it has developed that Mrs. Sternberger's first husband is alive, although she thought him dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Sternberger were married in November, 1896. They separated in January, 1903. Last Spring Mrs. Sternberger received a postal card which read:

"My Dear Wife: I am dead. Your husband, Samuel Sternberger."

The postal came from Paterson and Mrs. Sternberger went there to seek her husband. She did not find him and decided that the postal told of his suicide. While seeking her first husband Mrs. Sternberger met Horn and they were married on June 1. A few days ago Sternberger returned and said that reports of his death were grossly exaggerated. He denied sending the postal card.

E. H. PERRY DROWNED.

Son of ex-Chief of Brooklyn Fire Department Dead in New London.

A dispatch from New London, Conn., yesterday said that the body of a man was found floating in the harbor there yesterday morning, on whose forearm was tattoed the name of E. H. Perry. It was learned last evening that he was the son of J. W. Perry, ex-Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department. He was a ship carpenter, and had been missing since Monday. Mr. Perry is said to have been drinking when he took a boat up the Sound, and to have made the remark that when he came back he would be a changed man.

He leaves a wife and a daughter at Greenport, L. I.

AUTHORIZE JULY PAYMENTS.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Confer Over Subway Opening Celebration.

John H. Starin presided yesterday at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission. Woodbury Langdon, Acting Mayor Fornes, and J. W. Stephenson, representing the Controller, were present, with A. B. Boardman of counsel and Assistant Chief Engineer Rice.

Payments of requisitions for July were authorized, as follows: Regular work, $336,000; extra work, $59,958, and Brooklyn work, $51,942. The total of requisitions paid for rapid transit contract and other work to July 21 is: Regular, $33,021,000; extra, $2,733,455, and Brooklyn, $522,533.

The contract for three commemorative bronze tablets, to be placed in the City Hall station, was awarded to the Gorham Manufacturing Company for $1,820.

F. Richter, who is Chairman of the committee of the Board of Aldermen on the subway opening celebration, and Aldermau R. S. Houlihan came to ask the commission to appoint a committee to confer and co-operate with Mr. Richter's committee. Mr. Starin said that one would be appointed.

Henry Lembeck Left Large Estate.

The will of the late Henry Lembeck, the brewer, was filed yesterday afternoon with the Surrogate of Hudson County. It gives his estate, worth $1,000,000, to the widow and their three sons and four daughters. The widow is to have the homestead on Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City, and the Hudson Flats, on Ocean Avenue. The executors are Mrs. Mary Harms and Gustav and Otto Lembeck, children, and ex-Judge Henry Puster.

Cheapness is not based on what you pay, but on what you get for what you pay.

Manhattan SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE

$2.00 Manhattans $1.45
$2.50 Manhattans $1.88
$3.50 Manhattans Linen. $2.63
50 and 75 Neckwear..... 29c
$1.50 American Silk Underwear.....$1.15

$1.15

WEBER & HEILBRONER, STORES { 58 Nassau St. 757 Broadway.



Hist!!

Every wool crash and homespun suit in our stock goes to $10.

Not many of a pattern but many a pattern.

The bulk of the sizes is the bulk of most men—from 34 to 38 chest measure.

The prices were from $15 to $25—a good many of the suits are made with vests.

$10.

Additions to-day make a stock of 1300 pairs of trousers marked down to $3.50—mostly light flannels, crashes and worsteds.

Plenty of good picking yet among the mixture suits at $12.50, while the covert topcoats at $15 invite a considerable saving—they were all sorts of prices up to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

WHY THE DUTCH SLAY WOMEN.

Sumatrans Place Them in Front Lines for Battle Shields.

Col. H. F. C. Van Blyevelt, a retired officer of the Dutch East Indian Army, who has had thirty years of active service in the Dutch East Indies and comes to America to place his son in college, arrived here yesterday. In explaining the large numbers of women and children killed by the Dutch troops, he said:

"These fights did not occur at Atjeh, or Achin, but an expedition of about 200 men under Lieut. Col. Van Daalen was sent to Gajoe and the Alaslands, parts of North Sumatra. The Alas natives are well armed, but their rifles do not carry as far as those of our troops. To overcome this disadvantage their leaders, being well aware of the disinclination of our men to harm women and children, placed them in front of their fighting line as a living screen. The women and children are sometimes armed, and have often fired at our troops.

"Sheltered by this screen the natives often allow our men to approach within point blank range of their positions. Then they discharge an overwhelming fire. In almost all engagements they have followed the same tactics, though repeatedly warned by our officers. As a rule our troops withhold their fire as long as possible, but they dare not run the risk of being overwhelmed by a sudden rush of the natives from behind their living wall, and are often forced to fire regardless of the women and children.

"It should be borne in mind that our expeditions have nearly always had to fight against ten times their number, and also that they cannot risk being defeated, being far distant from the main army and unable to properly care for their wounded."

CHURCH FOUNDATION TROUBLE.

Contractor Arrested on Architect's Complaint—Was Removing Completed Work

Work on the new First Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Eighth Street, off Central Park West, was stopped yesterday afternoon by the arrest of a sub-contractor on the foundation, George Colon of 534 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and his foreman, Frederic Lamuro of William's Bridge. They and twelve men were tearing down the foundation to rebuild it so as to comply with the specifications, a church committee claiming the wall had defects in it.

Henry D. Hooker, the architect of 341 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, had the contractor arrested on a charge of trespassing. He claimed the contractor had failed also to complete the work in time.

The contract for the foundation wall had been sublet to Colon. The wall was completed, but a committee appointed by the Trustees of the church found, they alleged, defects in the wall. It was alleged that Colon went to the Building Department to have the wall condemned and then went to the church site yesterday and began tearing down the new wall so he could build another and thus get the contract money, or $9,500.

Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court released the prisoners. He declared that the case had no criminal side, but that it belonged in the civil courts. Colon says he will take his men to the church site again this morning and rip down the wall.

30 COPS TO WATCH TRAFFIC.

Mounted Men Will Ride Around, Straightening Out Tangles.

Thirty mounted policemen will within a month be on duty in the new traffic department which was started yesterday when Sergt. John Murphy, riding Bullet, the horse used by Chief Devery, rode down West Street, from Desbrosses Street to the Battery, up South Street to Gouverneur Slip, also covering Broadway, West Broadway, Chambers, and Madison Streets, regulating traffic all along the line of his ride. He was acting under orders of Capt. O'Brien of the City Hall Police Station.

Murphy, who has stopped 107 runaways in Central Park and holds a medal for bravery, reported that his aid was cordially welcomed by policemen guarding the crossings and that he had materially helped the water-front horse cars to maintain their schedules.

###

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy and warmer; fresh southeast to southwest winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,039. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.—12 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES AS TRAIN RUSHES UNDER

Three Men Injured, One Fatally, in Fall of 35-Ton Girders.

15,000 COMMUTERS STALLED

New Haven Road Is Blocked by Wreckage at 204th Street and All Traffic Is Tied Up.

Through the collapse of a steel bridge in the course of erection over the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Harlem Division of the New York Central at Two Hundred and Fourth Street at 4:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon three men were injured, one fatally, and the railroads experienced one of the worst tie-ups in their history.

Two of the injured men are in the Fordham Hospital, and of these, Frederick Hartman, thirty-three years old, of 222 East Eighty-second Street, cannot survive. Frank Austin, thirty-four years old, of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, sustained a fracture of the left arm and ribs on the left side, and was covered with lacerations. The other man got away in the excitement and his identity has not been learned. He was only slightly hurt.

Frank Tench, who superintended the work for the Baltimore Bridge Company, the contractors, and Thomas Dryden, the foreman, are under arrest in the Bronx Park Station.

The Boston Express, laden with passengers and going through the cut at a rate of fifty miles an hour, had hardly cleared the bridge when the crash came. It was said that the vibration caused by the rapidly moving train had much to do with the fall of the bridge trusses. The crash, which sounded like a terrific explosion, caused a panic among the passengers, who thought that the train was in collision. The White Plains Express, going at full speed, was flagged about a quarter of a mile below, and came to a stop within 100 feet of the fallen trusses.

The bridge spans Two Hundredth and Fourth Street, and was designed to connect Woodlawn Avenue Drive with Bronx Park. There are two solid plate girders forming the ends of the bridge at the north and south exertmity, and between them were three truss girders. Each spanned the cut, which is 105 feet wide. The plate girders weigh twenty tons, and the truss girders thirty-five tons each.

The abutments on each side of the railroad are of solid concrete, and on thess the girders rested. They had not yet been bolted into place, and were fastened together preparatory to moving them into the positions they were to occupy. The work of so placing them was begun yesterday.

When the third girder, next to the northern plate girder, was being moved the accident occurred. The truss was raised a few inches so that the blocks could be slipped from under it. It swayed over too far and lost its balance. At that moment the Boston express flew by, and the resultant vibration completed the overbalancing.

The big girder turned completely over, knocking against the others and they went over like ten pins. The two northern girders fell onto the railroad, and the other two trusses turned turtle, but hung onto the abutments and are now suspended about ten feet above the railroad tracks. The northern plate girder has been disconnected from the others and swayed dangerously as the others went down. John McCarthy, one of the bridgemen, and Foreman Dryden, succeeded in balancing the huge mass of iron and it settled safely into place.

On account of the dangerous character of the work two flagmen have been stationed at this point since the work of construction began. As soon as the crash came one ran north and the other south, and succeeded in flagging trains coming both ways. But for this precaution the White Plains Express would have run into the wreckage, which covered the track just beyond a bend in the road.

The crash of the falling steel beams was heard for miles, and persons in the neighborhood rushed from their homes in the belief that there had been an explosion. The big girders lay across the tracks, completely blocking all four.

Bicycle Policemen Shea and O'Neill were several hundred yards away when they heard the crash, and hurried to the scene. They were followed a moment later by Detective Kinsler of Inspector Albertson's staff, who was passing on a trolley car. They climbed down into the cut, and were first to reach the injured workmen. Kinsler sent in a hurry call to the Fordham Hospital, and Dr. Cuniffe, who responded, worked over Hartman for half an hour without being able to bring him to consciousness. He then took both men to the hospital.

A wrecking crew of 100 men, several large derricks, and wrecking engines, and a number of officials of the roads were soon on the scene, and the work of clearing the girders away was begun. The work was still in progress at an early hour this morning, and on account of the darkness no effort had been made to right the overturned trusses which are hanging ten feet above the tracks. Until this is done no trains can be run through.

At the Grand Central Station, although the extent of the accident was known there, no attempt was made to warn outgoing passengers that they could not get through without great delay. At 6 o'clock trains on the Harlem Division were blocked down as far as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and then the conductors intimated that it would be better for passengers to take the trolleys if they expected to get home before daylight. As soon as possible the New York, New Haven and Hartford trains were switched at Melrose to Port Morris and run over the Shore Line to New Rochelle. When the truth became known there was a rush for the trolley lines in the vicinity, and for hours the surface cars were hopelessly off their schedules.

Passengers whose destination was beyond the points on the Harlem branch reached by the trolleys sat in the half-abandoned trains for hours and were finally herded into one or two trains, while those which had been emptied were hacked into the Grand Central yards. Then the other trains were run up to the scene of the wreck and the passengers were obliged to walk through the woods, around the wreckage, and take trains on the other side. More than 5,000 persons were thus transferred.

As soon as darkness fell the trouble began. The woods thereabout are thick and the ground is full of holes and hummocks, over which men and women trudged, many of them receiving ugly falls. Finally Track Superintendent Bronson and Inspector Albertson and his men cleared a path through the woods and placed lanterns along it. The policemen formed a cordon and directed passengers both ways through the path. Many persons who were bound for far-away points took trolleys back to the city and gave up their intended trips for the time being.

The same condition of affairs existed on the northern end of the road. Even after the passengers were transferred around the wreck there was much delay getting into the Grand Central Station through frequent shifting and side-trackings.

It took some passengers five hours to get from White Plains to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, where they could leave the trains, clamber up the embankments, and get to the city by the trolleys or the elevated trains on Third Avenue.

Many of the residents in the show places beyond Greenwich passed through New Rochelle in hired automobiles, thus dodging the crowded Suburban and the trolleys.

No such complete tie-up of the roads has occurred in years, and it is now estimated that it will be well into this morning before the line is cleared.

It was estimated that the bridge would have cost about $40,000. The damage and the delay will cost the contractors about one-fourth of this sum.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 12.—About 5,000 commuters living in this vicinity were affected by to-night's tie-up of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

A dozen social affairs were postponed or delayed owing to the collapse of the train service. The most important of these was the annual yachtmen's ball at the Royal Victoria Hotel in Larchmont. Mr. Wilcox, who owns the hotel, had invited 700 yachtsmen from the clubs along the Sound to the dance, and many of them, with their suit cases in hand, were stalled all the way along the line from Bedford Park to Greenwich.

ARMY DESERTER FOOLS GUARDS

Slips Out of Handcuffs and Jumps Off Train Twice.

John Reese, an ex-private in the United States Army, who was brought down from Fort Niagara yesterday to begin a term in Castle Williams, the military prison of the Department of the East, on Governors Island, gave the passengers on the West Shore train on which he arrived a lot of excitement.

Newburg was only a few miles distant when Reese told one of his guards that his handcuffs were on too tight and pained him very much. The guard immediately loosed them. The result was that just as the train began to slow up for Newburg Reese managed to get his hands free, and, jumping from his seat, he ran to the rear platform of the coach and jumped off.

The train was just entering the station at the time, and had almost come to a stop. The guards were right behind Reese and he had not taken more than three steps when the crack of a pistol rang out, followed immediately by a command to halt. Reese did not like the music the bullet made as it went on its journey skyward, and did as he was told.

A minute later he was back on the train trying to explain to his attendants why he wanted his liberty.

The train passed Cornwall and was nearing West Point when Reese, who seemed very tired as a result of his attempt to get away, began to doze. While in that state he did not forget to work his hands, and just as the train whistled for West Point he got them free again without attracting the attention of the guards.

The train was slowing up for West Point when their prisoner opened his eyes and looked dreamily around for a moment. Then suddenly he became wide awake and bounded out of the seat and started for the door. Once again he outran the guards, and managed to jump off about a yard in advance of his pursuers. The Corporal gave a sharp command to halt, and the next moment another bullet whizzed by Reese's head. He stopped in his tracks, and the Corporal grabbed him and pulled him back on the train. This time he was securely handcuffed.

METEOR LANDS IN MEADVILLE.

Explodes in Pennsylvania—Naval Observatory Sights Many.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Aug. 12.—A meteor taking a northerly direction struck the earth somewhere near Concord station, thirty-five miles east of this city, on the line of the Erie Railway, a few minutes after 2 o'clock this morning.

A terrific explosion accompanied the compact with the earth, followed by a high wind, lasting fifteen seconds. Erie trainmen from Salamanca to Union City, eighty miles, saw the brilliant light, which lasted from five to ten seconds.

The explosion shook buildings in Titusville, twenty miles away.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Naval Observatory reports sighting a meteoric shower, brilliant and in many respects unusual, last evening. In eight minutes fifteen meteors were counted, one of which lasted five seconds, which, according to the scientists, is an exceptionally long time.

TRAINED NURSE'S WORK FATAL.

Paterson Woman Got Disease That Killed Her from Patients.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Miss Elsie B. Post, thirty years old, a trained nurse, of 10 Hamilton Street, died yesterday from typhoid fever, which she contracted while nursing patients suffering from that disease over a year ago.

For months she had been an invalid, her lungs having been affected.

Steamer Floated Off Little Egg Island.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12.—The wrecking steamer Somerset, from Fall River for Delaware Breakwater, which ran aground yesterday off Little Egg Harbor, was floated this evening. She sustained no damage.

For Debilitated Men.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men. Renews vitality. —Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

TURKEY MAY DECIDE TO DEFY THIS COUNTRY

It Is Said She Regards American Demands as Inadmissible.

OUR WARSHIPS REACH SMYRNA

Their Presence Causes Anger at Constantinople—Porte Likely to Ask Germany's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Cabinet meeting to-day had before it important dispatches from Mr. Leishman in regard to the critical situation produced by the sending of Admiral Jewell's fleet to Smyrna.

It is understood that from the Turkish standpoint the demands made by the American Government are absolutely inadmissible, and up to this time, as clearly as can be gathered, the Porte has refused to concede what is asked.

Turkey regards the action of this Government in sending the fleet to Smyrna as a form of coercion, which it is disposed neither to consider nor obey. It is learned from authoritative sources that the Turkish Government has distinctly given this Government to understand that the move a year ago in sending a fleet to Beirut was resented as an act of an unfriendly character, and that the arrival of the fleet now at Smyrna can only arouse a stronger feeling of resentment and anger.

The Sultan's Government has gone even further than this, and has plainly said that the effect of sending the fleet can only be to dispose the Sultan more strongly than ever to refuse what has been asked on behalf of Americans in Turkey. While he may, for the sake of appearances, agree to some minor concessions, he will not consider the favors asked for the missionaries and for Robert College.

The Sultan and the members of his Government consider that Robert College is hostile to the Turkish Government, and that its purpose is to bring on a political revolution, and the threat is made that it will be the policy of the Sultan to draw the lines tighter against the institution now that the United States has gone to the extreme in supporting the demands made by its friends.

It is said here by those who are best advised as to the Sultan's relation to the present difficulty that he is not acquainted with the real facts. His counselors are said to keep him in ignorance of what has taken place, and to permit him only to know what they deem best for their purposes. Because of this peculiarity in Turkish administration the sending of a fleet to Turkish waters is regarded as being a good move.

The Sultan must notice it, and become curious enough about it to gain some information as to the matters in dispute. In this light the action of the United States receives some applause from diplomats who recognize the difficulty there is in any negotiations with the Turk.

SMYRNA, Aug. 12.—The American squadron, consisting of the Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland, anchored here this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Naoum Pasha, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, called on Minister Leishman this morning at Therapia, (nine miles northeast of Constantinople.) He reiterated the assurances of the Government regarding a speedy and favorable reply to the demands in regard to the rights of American citizens in Turkey.

Subsequently Izzet Pasha, Secretary of the Palace, and Selim Pasha, Minister of Mines, had a long interview with Mr. Leishman for the purpose of determining upon the text of a reply which may prove acceptable to America.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Official circles here think it probable that Turkey will ask for Germany's advice regarding the situation created by the American naval demonstration off Smyrna.

Answering a question as to what Germany would do in such a case, the Foreign Office answered that Germany would advise Turkey at once to satisfy the United States' demands.

BURNING SHIP RACES TO PORT.

Jose Ollanderri's Captain Refuses to Abandon Vessel and Saves Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.—The three-masted schooner Jose Ollanderri, bound from Long Island for Savannah, with a cargo of 630 tons of fish scrap, arrived in port this afternoon with her cargo afire.

The vessel was becalmed with some ninety others off Cape Hatteras, where a peculiar current is reported to be running which has caused a large number of sailing vessels to be stalled. The schooner managed to get a hit up the coast, and when near Cape Henry smoke was seen coming out of the hold. When the hatches were unfastened the smoke that poured out of the hold was so dense that the crew were almost overcome.

There were no fire-fighting facilities on the vessel, it is reported, and the Captain determined that before he abandoned the ship he would take his chances in racing into port. Fortunately the wind favored him, and he crowded on all sail.

In the meantime the fire apparently was increasing. The hatches were again made fast, and water was thrown on the decks to keep them wet. After an exciting trip the schooner reached port this afternoon and tied up at the docks of the Pocomoke Guano Company. The crew were overworked and were compelled to come ashore.

As soon as the vessel had tied up volunteers went to work and succeeded in getting a large portion of the burned cargo out. Although considerable woodwork on the schooner was burned the vessel was not seriously damaged, and will continue her voyage after repairs and reloading. The cause of the fire is reported to have been spontaneous combustion.

By bringing the vessel into port the Captain saved large salvage fees.

LOVE MESSAGE GOES ASTRAY.

Carrier Pigeon from Cleveland Lands in Richmond During Storm.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—A crested carrier pigeon, evidently from Cleveland, Ohio, is now in the home of Mrs. A. Colin, in A Street, near Fifth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, this city. The bird landed in Mrs. Colin's yard during a recent storm.

Around one of the bird's legs was wrapped a piece of linen cloth bearing the following message, written with a pencil: "Your sweetheart. Cleveland. To a girl in love. No. 221."

A TRAGEDY-BREATHING AUTO.

Man and Woman Jump Out—Remaining Rider Shoots at Man.

As a big, red automobile sped up Seventh Avenue at midnight last night its occupants, three men and two women, became involved in a heated argument. Suddenly, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, one of the two men on the rear seat leaped from the machine to the pavement, despite the fact that the chauffeur had not slackened speed. He was followed by the woman who had been sitting beside him. Neither fell, although they managed to maintain their equilibrium only by the greatest effort. The man started one way, the woman another.

As the man jumped to the street the remaining occupant of the rear seat drew a revolver and, wheeling, fired on him. At the shot the man ran to the woman and, putting his arm about her, assumed an attitude of protection. The auto did not stop, however, but turned east on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The avenue was crowded at the time and a number of people ran to the couple and tried to find out what the trouble was. The man, who was young and well dressed, refused to answer questions. The woman, who was apparently not much over twenty years old, and who was expensively dressed, was equally reticent.

The shooting took place almost in front of the Harlem Casino. Several men who were standing in the Casino doorway evidently knew the occupants of the auto. Alarmed at the crowd, the couple hurried to the Casino, the doors being opened for them. The moment they were inside the doors were slammed behind them. When inquiry was made and admittance finally gained they were nowhere to be found, and the man in charge refused to give the slightest clue as to their identity.

There were no police in sight at the time, and no effort was made by them to ascertain anything about the affair. The man who did the shooting was seemingly above middle age. There were streaks of gray in his hair.

PRESIDENT TO PORTO RICANS.

Mr. Roosevelt Greets Island Teachers with Short Address.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Roosevelt to-day tendered a reception and delivered a brief speech to about 500 school teachers of Porto Rico, who have been in this country for several weeks attending various normal schools. The reception was held in the East Room of the White House. The President addressed the teachers in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish to greet you with all my heart here at the National capital. It is my earnest wish, as it was the wish of my lamented predecessor, and as it is the wish of the people of the United States, that only unmixed good shall come to the people of Porto Rico because of their connection with this country. [Applause.]

"I greet you with peculiar pleasure and interest, because this body and those like you who are engaged in the work of education in Porto Rico are doing that work which more than any other is vital to the future of the Island. Accordingly as you here in this room and your colleagues do your work well or ill, it depends as to how the next generation of Porto Ricans shall do their work in the world. Nothing in this world comes to people who will not work."

ROOSEVELT NOT TO SPEAK.

Will Follow Course Set by McKinley—Addicks Sees Cortelyou.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee yesterday made the positive announcement that President Roosevelt would not make any political speeches this year. This is in line with the course of President McKinley in the campaign of 1900. President Roosevelt has placed the management of his campaign in the hands of Mr. Cortelyou, and, although there may be consultations between them, it is well understood that the National Chairman is in absolute control, and that he is taking full responsibility except for New York, to which Gov. Odell is expected to attend.

Attorney General Moody was a caller at National headquarters yesterday, and had an extended conference with Chairman Cortelyou. He was on his way from Washington to Boston, and will deliver an address at the War College in Newport next week. Mr. Moody will make two speeches this month, one in Maine and the other in Vermont. He will also make a speech in Massachusetts on Oct. 7, when he will preside over the Republican State Convention.

J. Edward Addicks, who is a member of the Republican National Committee from Delaware, has been consulting Chairman Cortelyou about the situation in that State. An agreement on the Electoral ticket most probably will be reached, but there is prospect that there will be two State tickets in the field.

Senator Scott, chief of the speakers' bureau, who was taken suddenly ill Tuesday night, was much improved yesterday, and expects to resume his duties on Monday.

ROAD'S SIGNAL WIRE STOLEN.

More Than 6,000 Feet Cut Between Towers and Semaphores.

It became known last night that more than 6,000 feet of signal tower wire belonging to the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad companies has been stolen during the last two months.

The wire was torn up from beside the tracks. Had the theft not been almost immediately discovered, a great deal of damage undoubtedly would have been done. As it was, the damage was immediately repaired and the running system of the railroads was not hindered. The wire which was stolen connected the towers with the signals along the tracks.

The first time that the copper wire was cut was on July 31. The cutting took place between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. The thieves undoubtedly were aware of the fact that the last train left the Grand Central Station at 12:35 A. M. The next time that the wire was cut was on Aug. 7.

SELLING FLURRY IN WHEAT.

Sharp Drop in Chicago Followed by a Good Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—There was a most complete flop on the part of the talent in the big speculative wheat trade during this morning's operations. There developed a selling flurry almost equal in volume to the buying craze of yesterday, which carried prices nearly 5 cents higher. From $1.04¼ at top at the opening to-day, the September price broke with little stop at any stage to $1.01⅞ and the December price from $1.03 to $1.00 ¾.

A good recovery followed to $1.03 and $1.02 for these months.

Foreign markets showed advances over night of three-quarters of a cent in Berlin, 1⅝ to 2⅛ cents in Paris, 1d. in Liverpool, and 1½d. in London.

DESK OF BOSTON DOCTOR HID A BAD MONEY MILL

Counterfeits Concealed in Wall of Physician's Office.

FLOOD OF THEM IN CITY

Prominent Practitioner Arrested on Complaint of Fruit Dealer Who Was Suspicious.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Secret Service men to-day found in the home of Dr. Frank G. Sanft, a physician in Roxbury, 10,000 two-dollar bills and a complete outfit for the manufacture of spurious banknotes. The men of the service regard their work as far more important than anything they have done in a long time. On complaint of the banks of this city and especially of the Boston Elevated Company that the city was filled with counterfeit two-dollar bills, the Secret Service men have been working for a long time. They had notified the police here to look out for the physician and they arrested Dr. Sanft this afternoon on complaint of a fruit vendor that he had passed a bogus bill on him. Dr. Sanft will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner to-morrow morning.

Dr. Sanft has been a resident of this city seventeen years and is about fifty years of age. His practice has been large in the Roxbury district and his reputation good until to-day. Besides a wife, he has two daughters, fifteen and eighteen years old. The family has lived at 61 Centre Street for two years. Dr. Sanft has a Summer practice at the South Shore and maintains an office there in the beach season. He has been prominent socially as well as professionally in Roxbury.

A year ago he figured in a mysterious shooting in Roslindale. He claimed that he had been held up, sand-bagged, and robbed. No arrests, however, were made. Dr. Sanft's office is an ordinary sized apartment, fitted with the usual medical equipment. With Mrs. Sanft looking on, the officers removed the books and papers from the desk and started to move it away from the wall that they might search all around it.

They found the desk was connected with the wall, and that false sides fashioned to the desk led directly into a big cavity in the wall, where two packages of bills neatly wrapped up and aggregating $10,200 in value were found.

After the money had been counted the secret service men dug into that big cavity in the wall and pulled out a complete counterfeiting outfit. In the office they also found a small sack filled with genuine quarters and half dollars, amounting in all to $50. This is supposed by the police to be money received when the spurios bills were "shoved."

MEXICANS AVENGE AMERICANS.

Men Who Murdered Prospectors in Sonora Are Shot.

ELPASO, Texas, Aug. 12.—The Mexican officials are meting out summary justice to the men who have been murdering American prospectors in Sonora. Munoz, one of the murderers who was senteuced to be shot, has been taken to the scene of his crime, where he confessed and met death at the hands of a file of soldiers. Manuel Truxillo, another of the band under death sentence, jumped into the river while handcuffed and is believed to have been drowned. Three others implicated by Munoz will be shot.

BOULDER HIT TROLLEY.

100-Pound Stone Crashed Down Hill—Nobody Hurt.

The Jersey City Board of Education is having a new High School built on Palisade Avenue, on the brow of the Heights. Yesterday the workmen who are digging the excavation loosened a boulder weighing about 100 pounds. It went crashing down the hill just as a trolley car was climbing to the Heights through the Hoboken Avenue Ravine, which leads to the brow of the hill. The boulder struck the forward end of the car, tearing off the hood, but doing no other damage.

Joseph Nadler, the motorman, was not injured, but he was badly frightened. He said he heard the noise, but he did not see the boulder, and he thought for a moment that the car had been struck by a dynamite bomb. There were only two passengers on the car.

POLITICAL ISSUE, HATS ON.

Democratic-Populistic Idea of Politeness in Kansas Elevators.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 12.—State Senator Harry McMillan, who was renominated to-day by the Democrats and Populists, has injected issues into the Kansas campaign.

He has declared it to be a nuisance to observe the custom of lifting his hat every time he meets a lady in an elevator. He refused to do this at the last session of the Legislature. Topeka's society women were offended. He is to introduce a bill declaring the hat-lifting custom a nuisance, and asks men everywhere to join in his crusade.

Senator McMillan will also introduce a bill to make snake-eating and snake-charming on the street corners a misdemeanor. He pushed this bill through the Senate two years ago, but when it got to the House half a dozen Republicans put their heads together and killed it after discussing it pro and con for six hours in a room where there was no bottle.

WOMEN SAVED FROM DROWNING

Long Island Pleasure Party Rescued from Upturned Catboat.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 12.—Six women and a man were rescued from an upturned cathoat last night off Captree Island by Capt. Floyd Tucker. The boat was in charge of C. W. Tomlinson, who had invited the women to take a sail.

The little sixteen-foot boat was caught by a sharp squall and upset. Mr. Tomlinson with great difficulty managed to get all the women on the keel of the boat, and they clung there until rescued.

Capt. Tucker saw their peril and put out in a small boat without waiting to get assistance. He had a hard struggle, and it took nearly an hour to reach the upturned catboat. The women were almost exhausted, but with the assistance of Mr. Tomlinson they were gotten safely ashore.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

MR. WOOD SEEKS CANOEISTS.

Insurance President Hasn't Heard from Family for Eleven Days.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 12.—After an investigation lasting all day, it was learned late to-night that Mrs. William Wood, the wife of the President of the United States Life Insurance Company; her son, Irving G. Wood, Percy Blissordwald of Pittsburg, Penn., and Hugh Debett of Erie, Penn., the three last named being Princeton College students, arrived on Tuesday at Grand Isle, Lake Champlain.

The party stayed at Grand Isle until yesterday, and then proceeded south on the lake. The party is traveling in two canoes, accompanied by two Indian guards.

The party was on a canoe trip from the Great Lakes to Lake Champlain by way of the Ottawa, St. Lawrence, and Richelieu Rivers. They were last heard from at Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, eleven days ago. Nothing having been heard from them since, Mr. Wood feared that some accident had befallen the party, and last night he left his home in New York for this city to trace, if possible, the missing canoeists.

Mr. Wood has not registered at any of the local hotels, nor has he made himself known at any of the insurance offices. It is believed that he has met his family further down Lake Champlain.

CRUISER NOVIK AT SEA.

Russian Ship Leaves German Harbor—No Fighting Reported.

CHE-FOO, Saturday, Aug. 13, Noon.—A message has just been received here saying that the Russian cruiser Novik escaped from Tsin-chou at the expiration of the time limit of twenty-four hours set upon her remaining there.

No fighting at sea has yet been reported.

CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA?

Czar Is Said to Have Vowed to Give One If He Had a Son.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 13.—The Kleine Journal says it expects that the birth of an heir to the Russian throne will be followed in a few days by the proclamation of a Constitution.

The paper says it is informed that Emperor Nicholas vowed he would give a Constitution to Russia if the Empress gave birth to a son.

PARAGUAYANS IN RIVER FIGHT.

Government Steamer Captured—An Acting Minister Taken Prisoner.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 12.—A number of Paraguaysns have been killed or wounded in a combat between a revolutionary vessel and a steamer commandeered by the Government. The latter vessel was captured and is now manned by revolutionists.

The Acting Minister of War, who was on board the steamer, attempted to escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the river bank, but was taken prisoner before reaching the shore.

The revolutionists have seized the towns of Humaita, Villa del Pilar, and Villa Franca.

Tranquillity prevails in Asuncion, and the Government is preparing to resist the impending attack upon the capital.

Many revolutionists who entered Argentine territory unarmed are now joining the insurgents. It is expected that the insurrection will be successful.

BRYAN LOSES $50,000 SUIT.

Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors Upholds Previous Decisions.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 12.—A decison adverse to William J. Bryan in his contest over the will of P. S Bennett of New York and this city was handed down this afternoon by the Supreme Court of Errors after an all-day session.

The decision virtually denies that Mr. Bryan is entitled to the $50,000 mentioned in the sealed letter written by Mr. Bennett and addressed to his widow to be read by her after his death. By this letter the widow was asked to give $50,000 to Mr. Bryan and his family.

The decision sustains the opinion given by the Superior Court in the case last Spring, and also the decision of the Probate Court, before which the matter was first brought up. No opinion was filed with the decision, although the memorandum given out by the Court Reporter was as follows:

"William J. Bryan et al., appeal from probate. No error, opinion by Chief Justice Torrance."

Justices Hall, Hammersley, Baldwin, and Prentice concurred in the decision.

MISS GOULD AIDS A VILLAGE.

Agrees to Pay $4,000 to Macadamize a New Road in Roxbury.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—By agreeing to foot a hill for $4,000, Miss Helen Miller Gould has increased her popularity with the citizens of Roxbury, Delaware County, if such a thing were possible.

Miss Gould's estate, Kirkside, is near Roxbury, where the late Jay Gould was born, and she spends her Summers there. For some time the villagers of Roxbury have wanted a new State road. One was at last granted, but the specifications did not suit the citizens, and the contractor agreed, for the additional sum of $4,000, to macadamize the road. The villagers wanted this or nothing, and it appeared as if it would be nothing until Miss Gould came to the rescue and agreed to pay the sum required.

Roxbury, already one of the prettiest and most progressive villages in the Catskills, will soon boast among other things as good a road as any village in the country.

Chinese Enter From Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 12.—The Federal authorities of this district have received information from points in the interior of Mexco that twenty-nine Chinese are on their way to the Rio Grande border, with evident intention of smuggling themselves into the United States.

Sleeping car to Springfield, Mass., daily, on train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:00 P. M —Adv.

CZAR'S SHIPS EVADED JAPANESE AT NIGHT

Some Damaged Battleships and Cruisers in Port.

ADMIRAL REPORTED DEAD

Wittsoeft Said to Have Been Killed—Togo, with Fleet Intact, May Be After Vladivostok Squadron.

TOKIO, Aug. 12.—The Navy Department to-night issued a brief statement of the engagement with the Russian Port Arthur squadron on Aug. 10. The statement follows:

"According to reports received to date the enemy's fleet which emerged from Port Arthur was attacked by our fleet south of Yen Tao, (in the Elliot group, 110 miles northeast of Port Arthur, in the Korean Gulf.)

"The Russian fleet fled during the night. The cruisers Askold, Novik, and another cruiser with one torpedo-boat destroyer ran into Kiao-Chow Bay on the evening of Aug. 11. One torpedo-boat destroyer went to Che-Foo, and three of the enemy's battleships, one cruiser, probably the Diana, one hospital ship, two gunboats, and several torpedo-boat destroyers seem to have separately returned to Port Arthur between dawn and noon of Aug. 11.

"Our fleet appears to have sustained no damage."

Admiral Togo has reported as follows:

"On Aug. 10 our combined fleet attacked the enemy's fleet near Gugan Rock. The Russian vessels were emerging from Port Arthur, trying to go south. We pursued the enemy to the eastward. Severe fighting lasted from 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon until sundown.

"Toward the close the enemy's fire weakened remarkably. His formation became confused, and then his ships scattered. The Russian cruisers Askold and Novik and several torpedo-boat destroyers fled to the southward. Other of the enemy's ships retreated separately toward Port Arthur. We pursued them, and it appears that we inflicted considerable damage. We found life buoys and other articles belonging to the Russian battleship Czarevitch floating at sea. The Czarevitch probably was sunk.

"We have received no reports from the torpedo boats and the torpedo-boat destroyers which were engaged in the attack on the ships of the enemy. The Russian vessels, with the exception of the Askold, the Novik, the Czarevitch, and the cruiser Pallada appear to have returned to Port Arthur. Our damage was slight. Our fighting power has not been impaired."

The casualties in the Japanese Navy on Wednesday are reported to have numbered 170.

It is anticipated that the Japanese Government will immediately make representations to Germany concerning the Russian warships which have taken refuge at Tsinchou.

These are anxious hours in Tokio, but the people are confident that Admiral Togo has inflicted serious damage upon the Russian fleet. Accurate information is awaited anxiously by all classes, but it is believed that this dispersal of the Russian warships will further weaken the naval power of Russia in the Orient.

SUSPENSE IN RUSSIA.

Hope There That the Bulk of the Fleet May Have Escaped.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—At the Admiralty, where the officers were on duty late to-night, every report received was eagerly scanned, but the fragmentary news from foreign and Japanese sources left much doubt as to the result of the fight between the Port Arthur squadron and the Japanese fleet and as to the whereabouts of the Russian ships.

All that seems to be established is that there was a day's running fight and a night torpedo attack, in which some of the ships became separated from the squadron, but the latest dispatches from Shanghai seem to indicate that the Japanese were beaten off, though with what damage is not clear.

Though at least four Russian battleships appear to have reached the open sea, the cruisers Pallada, Askold, and Diana, and one battleship remain unaccounted for. The injuries sustained by the battleship Czarevitch give her sanctuary in the harbor of Tsing-Chow, but the Novik is under notice served by the German authorities to leave. As she is very fast, being capable of making 23 knots an hour, there are strong hopes that she will escape, unless there are Japanese cruisers awaiting her on the outside.

The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Aug. 11:

"According to a report from the commandant at Port Arthur, the squadron put to sea Aug. 10. The steamer Mongolia followed the squadron. The following Japanese vessels were on the horizon: Three first-class cruisers, eight small cruisers, and seventeen torpedo boats. The fort had been bombarded with siege guns for the past four days."

The Emperor has received a long telegram from Kal-Chow.

The news that four of the Russian battleships are off Shanghai is received with great satisfaction at the Admiralty as indicating that the bulk of the squadron has escaped.

The future plans of the Admiralty hang upon the preservation of the bulk of the squadron, and it is not too much to say that the present is regarded as being the most critical moment of the war.

The departure of the squadron in the face of the superior Japanese fleet is commended by all classes. The papers consider that the squadron took desperate

chances, but at the same time they are loud in their praise of its dash.

MORE SHIPS AT KIAO-CHOW.

The Pallada and Two Additional Destroyers Reported There.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 13.—A late report from Tsing-Tau says that the Russian warships still there are the battleship Czarewitch; the protected cruisers Pallada and Novik, and three torpedo boat destroyers.

The Czarewitch, which is badly damaged, is being repaired with German assistance, it is alleged.

A report has also been received here to the effect that Admiral Wittsoeft was killed in the naval battle of Round Island last Wednesday.

A strong detachment of Japanese warships is reported to have sailed south for the purpose of intercepting the Vladivostok fleet, which it is believed has not yet effected a junction with the vessels reported to have been purchased by Russia from the Argentine Government.

ORDERED FROM KIAO-CHOW.

Russian Warships in German Port Must Quit or Disarm.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Foreign Office confirms the arrival last night at Tsing-Tau (at the entrance of Kiao-Chow Bay, the German concession on the Shan-Tung Peninsula,) of the Russian battleship Czarevitch, the protected cruiser Novik, and an unnamed torpedo boat. The Czarevitch is in an unseaworthy condition, having been damaged in Wednesday's fight.

The Foreign Office has sent instructions to Capt. Truppel, Governor of Kiao-Chow, that the Novik and the torpedo boat must leave the harbor within the twenty-four hours prescribed by international law. These instructions, it is understood, do not provide for the possible refusal of the Russian vessels to leave that port. The Czarevitch, being unseaworthy, must naturally remain in the harbor.

The Foreign Office will probably take no further action until Admiral von Prittwitz, commanding the German East Asiatic squadron, who left Che-Foo for Kiao-Chow to-day on the armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck, arrives at Kiao-Chow and reports on the situation.

The German cruiser Seeadler has also sailed from Ching-wan-Tao, Province of Chili, for Kiao-Chow.

It is suggested by one in authority that if the Russian ships refuse to depart they will be required to disarm.

The North German Gazette, in behalf of the Government, affirms that Germany will enforce neutrality and observe international law strictly.

Chancellor von Buelow, who came to Berlin to see Emperor William yesterday, returned this afternoon to Norderney Island, Hanover, where he is spending his vacation. This is interpreted to mean that he does not regard the arrival of Russian warships at Kiao-Chow as being a serious incident, as otherwise he would remain here, or join the Emperor at Wilhelmshoebe.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The announcement that three Russian ships have found refuge in the German harbor of Tsing-Tau caused a flutter of excitement in this country, bringing Germany face to face with a question which calls for action without hesitation.

Naval commentators call attention to the fact that the German Government has made no special declaration of policy covering a contingency such as now has occurred, but say that Germany is bound merely by the universal practice according to which the sojourn of belligerent vessels in neutral ports or harbors is limited to twenty-four hours, and by the principle of international law that no hostile measures shall be undertaken in neutral territory.

It is not known whether the Russian fugitives have come to stay at Tsing-Tau, but in view of the fact that they have apparently reached a harbor of refuge unscathed and are certain to have enough coal to carry them to the nearest Russian port, which is Port Arthur, it is presumed that they purpose to lay down their arms.

Whether the Russians, in the contrary event, will enjoy an opportunity of seeing to the joints of their armor before saliying out once more against the Japanese is a question not touched upon by the greater part of the German press. The Vossische Zeitung, however, declares that the German authorities are not called upon to provide even weary Russian cruisers with opportunities for refreshment in order that they may again enter the lists or possibly devote their renewed energies to seizing and sinking German shipping.

DESTROYER SAFE AT SHANGHAI.

The Grosovoy Arrives After Eluding the Japanese Warships.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer arrived here to-day.

It is reported that four Russian warships are off the Saddle Islands, (about seventy miles southeast of this port.)

Three Russian warships are reported to have arrived at Kiao-Chow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Consul General Goodnow cabled the State Department to-day from Shanghai that a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer had just arrived there and that four Russian cruisers were expected to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to the correspondent of The Morning Post at Shanghai, the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grosovoy has reached there.

HAVOC AT PORT ARTHUR.

One Japanese Shell Kills or Wounds 200 People in the City.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 12.—A junk which has arrived here, having left Port Arthur on Aug. 8, brings confirmation of previous reports of severe fighting day and night.

One Japanese shell struck the corner of a building in Port Arthur and killed or wounded 200 people. Fifteen six-inch shells fell at one spot on the water front in one day, but hurt no one.

It is roughly estimated that the Japanese are from five to eight miles from Port Arthur.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Temps from Laio-Yang says:

"The Japanese outposts are eight miles south of Hai-Chan-Chwang. The Japanese advance has entirely stopped.

"The Chinese affirm that several regiments have been detached from this army and sent to Port Arthur."

JAPANESE LOSSES, 12,055.

Statement of Casualties from March 28 to Aug. 1 Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Japanese Legation has received a revised list of casualties on the Japanese side from the battle of Ching-Ju on March 28 up to and including the battle of Lang-tse-Ling on Aug. 1.

The total estimated casualties are 12,055. The largest losses were at the battles of Kin-Chow and Nan-Shan, in which 33 officers and 715 men were killed and 3,455 men were wounded. The next largest loss was in the battle of Telissu, June 15, when the total casualties were 1,175, including seven officers killed and forty-three officers wounded.

The actual known losses for the period covered by the report are given as follows: Killed—Officers, 54; men, 1,509; wounded—Officers, 96; men, 6,330. To these figures are added the estimated casualties in other engagements, amounting to 4,066, making the grand total 12,055.

RUSSIA PROTESTS CHE-FOO SEIZURE

Capture of the Ryeshitelni a Violation of China s Territory.

AMERICA MAY TAKE ACTION

World's Peace Imperiled — Chinese Admiral Accuses Japanese Officers of Prevarication and Breach of Faith.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—Russia has formally protested to Japan, through France, against the action of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in attacking the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshiteini at Che-Foo and towing her away from that port, and the protest has been communicated to the powers.

This prompt action is based upon the official report of the Russian Consul at Che-Foo, which is very explicit on the subject of the dismantling of the Ryeshiteini, saying that not only were the breechblocks of her guns and all her small arms removed, hut her engines were rendered useless. The vessel therefore was reduced to the condition of a hulk. The Consul also reported that the Japanese fired upon the Russian sailors while they were in the water.

It is stated here that both France and Germany are supporting at Pekin the protest of the Russian Government.

INTEREST OF THIS COUNTRY.

Took Initiative in Securing Exemption of China from Zone of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—It is probable that this Government in view of its initiative that resulted in an agreement among the great powers that the field of hostilities should be confined to Manchuria and Korea will feel called upon to invite the powers to take cognizance of the action of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in taking the Russian dismantled destroyer Ryeshiteini out of Che-Foo.

Japan was a party to the agreement that the operations of the belligerent forces should be so conducted as to maintain and guarantee the neutrality of China. The capture of Ryeshiteini was, therefore, not only an assault on the sovereignty of China, but a violation of the agreement into which Japan and Russia entered before hostilities began.

Already Russia is reported to have made protest against the action of the Japanese naval forces at Che-Foo, and to have asked the French Government to present the matter to the Government of China. It is believed the demand will be made upon Japan to return the captured vessel and to make amends to China for the violation of its territory. Failure to make such a demand on the part of China would justify Russia in regarding that Government as hostile and as an active ally of Japan.

It is this aspect of the matter that is causing apprehension to the United States and the powers that joined it in securing the neutrality of China. If China should be drawn into the war there would be danger of other nations becoming involved, and therefore it is confidently believed an earnest effort will be made by the great powers who are so much concerned in bringing about a settlement of the complication which the commanders of the two Japanese torpedo destroyers precipitated in violating the neutrality of China at Che-Foo.

At the State and Navy Departments the act is viewed as one that cannot be justified. It is a generally recognized principle of international usage that has all the force of law that a belligerent may enter a neutral port subject to conditions that are well known and others that may be prescribed by the authorities of the harbor in which asylum is sought. Unless prevented by stress of weather or need for repairs, she is required to leave within twenty-four hours.

Should there be present a vessel of the enemy, a period of twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of the two vessels, and hostilities are forbidden within a marine league of the neutral harbor. It is not only the right, but the duty, of the neutral to prevent such an attack and capture as that made by the Japanese in Che-Foo Harbor, and if necessary the neutral should resort to force to defend the attacked belligerent and to punish the offender.

Freeman Snow, in his "Manual of International Law," which is used by the United States Navy, declares that "it is a well-established rule of international law that if any ship should be captured under such circumstances it is the duty of the neutral State whose territory is violated to effect restitution, if possible, and to secure redress for the injured belligerent."

On this point it is declared by Halleck that "if a neutral State neglects to make restitution and to enforce the sanctity of its territory, but tamely submits to the outrages of one of the belligerents, it forfeits the immunities of its neutral character with respect to the other, and may be treated by it as an enemy."

There are a number of cases analogous with that of the seizure of the Ryeshiteini. In 1864 the Confederate cruiser Florida was seized in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, by the United States steamer Wachusett. The Brazilian Government at once demanded full reparation from the Government of the United States for this indignity and violation of its sovereignty.

The United States expressed its regrets, tried the commanding officer of the Wachusett by court-martial, surrendered the crew of the Florida, and saluted the flag of Brazil in the harbor of Bahia. The Florida, having been sunk in a collision in Hampton Roads when being brought to this country, could not be surrendered.

CONCERN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Belief That Japan Will Disavow Seizure of the Ryeshitelni.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British officials and foreign diplomats regard the action of the Japanese in cutting out the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshiteini at Che-Foo as raising a serious question of importance to all nations.

The Foreign Office officials are hopeful that an adequate explanation will be made which will not permit the incident to serve as justification for future violations of Chinese neutrality. It is believed that Japan will promptly disavow the action of the commanders of her destroyers, even returning the Ryeshiteini to Che-Foo, provided she is convinced that her officers acted wrongfully.

The Japanese Legation here has cabled to Tokio asking for an explanation, and expects that an immediate inquiry will be instituted by the Japanese Government. Until all the facts are ascertained, the legation says, it will be unable to intelligently discuss the procedure of the officers, but it is confident that they had good reasons for their act.

The legation added:

"Japan is deeply interested in the maintenance of the neutrality of China, and has given the most stringent orders to prevent its violation. In view of this fact we are loath to believe that the officers were guilty of disobedience to orders, unless circumstances justified such action."

No representations have yet been made to this Government by the Russian Ambassador, but it is pointed out in Russian diplomatic circles that the question is one which particularly concerns the United States, which obtained pledges from both Japan and Russia to respect the neutrality of China.

Nevertheless Great Britain, too, must take notice of the Che-Foo occurrence, as she accepted the principle of the neutrality of Chinese territory outside the zone of the Russian occupation. But whatever action Great Britain takes will be simply advisory.

RESISTED CAPTURE FIERCELY.

Russian Captain Knocked Officer Overboard and Tried to Blow Up Ship.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 12.—The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers which entered the harbor last night and cut out the Russian destroyer Ryeshiteini, which had fifty-one officers and men on board, were the Asashio and Kasumi.

Capt. Shestakovsky of the Ryeshiteini, who was wounded in the leg by a bullet, and thirty-five of his men were saved by boats from the Chinese cruiser Hai-Yung.

The disarmament of the Ryeshiteini had been completed long before the Japanese attack. At the conclusion of the disarmament her flag was hauled down, the crew singing the national anthem. Tears coursed down the cheeks of Capt. Shestakovsky during the ceremony. It was evident all the preceding day that the necessity of abandoning his ship, which had served him so well, greatly affected the Captain, who won considerable renown while at Port Arthur.

Interviews with Admiral Sah and Capt. Ching, who is in command of the Hai-Yung, indicate that the Chinese naval authorities were more active than was at first supposed. When the first Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, towing the Ryeshiteini, departed to the northward the second Japanese destroyer steered a course past the flagship and the cruiser Hai-Chi. The latter cleared for action and signaled to the destroyer to stop. This was done.

Admiral Sah informed the commander of the Japanese destroyer that the Ryeshiteini must be returned, as neutrality had been flagrantly violated. To this the commander of the second destroyer replied that he would overtake the first destroyer and return to Che-Foo.

Admiral Ill with Chagrin.

Admiral Sah accepted the word of honor of the Japanese commander, and allowed him to depart. The Chinese Admiral is deeply chagrined at this occurrence and is ill as a result. He has turned the command of his squadron over to Capt. Ching.

Capt. Ching says that when the Japanese destroyers entered the harbor of Che-Foo he sent an officer on board and assured Commander Fujimoto that the Ryeshiteini was disabled and that his officers and crew had signed a parole. Later the Admiral followed his messenger and personally repeated this information at length, whereupon Commander Fujimoto said he had no designs on the Ryeshiteini. Admiral Sah next sent an officer in a small boat to the lightship, which was near the Ryeshiteini, to watch developments.

Capt. Shestakovsky, feeling insecure, requested that his ammunition and one torpedo he returned to him, or a Chinese cruiser prepare to guard him. To this the Chinese officer on the lightship replied that he had been ordered merely to report developments. Accordingly Capt. Shestakovsky assembled his crew and addressed them, saying that an attack was possible. All the men of the Ryeshiteini slept that night on deck with life preservers under their heads.

When the Lieutenant from one of the Japanese destroyers boarded the Ryeshiteini at 3:30 o'clock in the morning the crew which had brought him, with bayonets affixed to their rifles in their hands, followed their officer. Capt. Shestakovsky protested against this, saying:

"I am unable to resist, but this is a breach of neutrality and courtesy."

Prepared to Blow Up the Ship.

Capt. Shestakovsky then secretly commanded one of his Lieutenants to prepare gunpowder with which to blow up the Russian destroyer. To gain the time necessary to make ready for this step Capt. Shestakovsky argued international law with the Japanese officer, whose reply to all the contentions of the Russian was: "Come to the open sea and fight, or prepare to be towed out."

In the meanwhile the command was issued quietly to the Russian soldiers to resist the Japanese with their fists in the manner which would be shown them by their Captain.

Continuing his account of the occurrence, Capt. Shestakovsky said:

"The Japanese officer told me to surrender and that as a prisoner my life would be spared. This insult so stung me that I struck the Japanese before I intended to. I was afraid that the explosive to blow up our vessel had not yet been prepared. My blow knocked the Lieutenant overboard. In going he dragged me with him. He fell into his small boat alongside while I fell into the water. I clung to his throat and pummeled him until my hold was broken."

The crew of the Ryeshiteini meanwhile had begun fighting with the Japanese sailors, who used their rifles and bayonets. The fighting men scuffled over the deck and fell overboard in struggling pairs after the example accidentally set by their Captain. Capt. Shestakovsky seeing his men fighting on the deck of the destroyer, attempted to climb back on board and command them. He was shot at four times, and while in the water he received a deep wound in the right leg.

Driven from Junk by Boat Hook.

Being unable to regain the deck of his ship Capt. Shestakovsky swam toward a near-by junk, from which he was driven away by blows with a boat hook. He remained in the water for fifty minutes, swimming in spite of his wound, and was finally picked up by one of the three boats sent out by the Hai-Yung.

Capt. Ching cared for the Russian Captain and two of his Lieutenants in his own cabin. The Russian sailors rescued by the boats from the Hai-Yung exchanged their drenched clothing for the uniforms of Chinese sailors, in which garb they were brought ashore to-day to the Russian Consulate.

Capt. Shestakovsky is unable to explain why his vessel was not sunk by the explosive made for that purpose. He declares that he is disgraced, although the Russian refugees here insist that he is a hero. His sailors say that he told the Japanese officer to kill him, and that he would never surrender.

The nature of Capt. Shestakovsky's mission to Che-Foo is not known, although it is doubtless important. During the interview with the Russian Captain regarding the capture of his vessel, it was inferred that plans, and important papers were burned on board the Ryeshiteini before the Japanese boarding party arrived.

Before leaving Che-Foo Commander Fujimoto sent an outline report of the occurrences of the night to the Japanese Consul here. This report differs from that sent by the Associated Press only in that it does not say that the Japanese fired at the Russian soldiers while the latter were in the water. It adds that the commander was acting under his Admiral's orders to fight or capture the Ryeshiteini.

The Japanese claim that they sent in a gig to the Ryeshiteini, under a flag of truce, a Lieutenant, and interpreter, who made a demand that the Russians come outside and fight. The Russian Captain replied that his ship had been disarmed, her engines disabled, and that the whole matter was in the hands of the Chinese. The Japanese were asked to investigate the disarmament. The Japanese interpreter claims that he overheard the Russian Captain give a hurried order in a low tone, the words not being distinguishable to the interpreter. Immediately following, the Captain seized the Japanese, Lieutenant and jumped overboard with him.

Meanwhile the Japanese destroyers had their searchlights turned on the Russian ship. From the deck of the lightship observers could see this act, which was followed by the shooting of rifles and sabre strokes and Russians jumping overboard. The fighting had lasted ten minutes when an explosion occurred. It blew away the main bridge, but did no damage to the hull. The Russians by this time were mostly all overboard. The Japanese at once hoisted their flag.

The local Consuls are making careful reports of the occurrence of last night to their respective Governments.

CRUISER FLEES TO WOO-SUNG.

Twelve Men Dead and Fifty Wounded on the Shot-Riddled Askold.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—The Russian cruiser Askold is reported to have arrived at Woo-Sung, eleven miles north of Shanghai, showing marks of severe fighting.

One funnel is gone, and she has some guns disabled. There were several casualties.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—The Russian protected cruiser Askold arrived at Woo-Sung to-day with her fifth funnel gone close to the deck, all the funnels riddled with shell holes, one gun on the port side dismounted, and several large shell holes above the water line.

One Lieutenant and eleven men had been killed and fifty men wounded.

The Askold is a second-class cruiser of 6,000 tons and was built at Kiel, Germany, in 1900. She carries twelve 6-inch quick-firing, twelve 3-inch eight 1-inch, two 1.4-inch, and two Maxim guns. Her normal complement was 500 men.

BATTLESHIPS FOR JAPAN.

Two More Big Vessels Ordered in a British Shipyard.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to The Shipping Gazette Japan has just ordered two large battleships, of 23 knots, from Vickers, Maxim & Armstrong, in addition to the battleship already building there.

RUSSIA EMPLOYS MR. NIXON.

New Yorker to Supervise Building of Warships for Black Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—Lewis Nixon of New York has closed a large contract with the Department of Mercantile Marine for building ships for the Black Sea.

The correspondent of The Associated Press is unable to ascertain the number or character of the ships to be built, but it can be stated that they will be constructed in the yards at Sevastopol. The work of construction will begin next Winter.

Mr. Nixon will personally supervise the building of the ships, and for that purpose will spend the Winter at Sevastopol.

TO INCREASE PRICE OF COTTON.

Scheme to Provide System of Warehouses Throughout the South.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Judge Eugene Williams of Dallas and J. W. Bell of New York are here perfecting arrangements for the organization of a powerful corporation which proposes to erect a system of warehouses throughout the Southern States for the storage of cotton in order to enable producers to hold their cotton for better prices.

The scheme is destined to concentrate enough cotton to create abnormal values, although the promoters declare that the project is not intended to create corners, but only to place the farmer on a plane of equality with the buyer, enabling the farmer to know the class of cotton he offers for sale, the weight of his offerings, its price in the market, and whether such price is its fair value.

Judge Williams said this plan had received the indorsement of a large number of the 1,800 or more farmers' organizations, with a combined membership of 75,000. He proposes to establish local warehouses in each cotton centre of every county in which subscriptions of $5,000 and over have been paid in.

DANGEROUS LUNATIC AT CONEY.

Police Found Him Waving His Arms—Had Escaped.

The sight of a man waving his hands on the Bowery at Coney Island last night attracted the attention of Policeman Brickland, who invited the stranger to accompany him to the police station. On the way there a man who said he was Charles C. Herrick, with an office in the Prudential Building in Newark, approached the officer and asked him if he knew that his prisoner was a lunatic with violent tendencies who had escaped from the asylum for the insane in Essex County, N. J.

At the station house the prisoner said his name was Francis Moriarty, with no home, "except that prepared for me in heaven."

The Coney Island authorities later communicated by telephone with the police of Newark, who confirmed the statement of Mr. Herrick and added that Moriarity was at times one of the most dangerous of maniacs and a sharp eye had better be kept on him.

He was held.

BOOTH TUCKER TO LEAVE.

Official Announcement Made—Farewell Meetings to be Held.

It was officially announced yesterday that, in connection with the recent International Congress of the Salvation Army, numerous changes of territorial leaders had been arranged. One of the changes which had been predicted is for Commander Booth Tucker to leave the United States about the middle of November.

Arrangements are being made for him to conduct farewell meetings in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and New York.

Announcements will be made later regarding the Commander's successor and his future appointment.

KEYPORT MAN DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Neglected Wound in Foot Made by a Rusty Nail.

KEYPORT, N. J., Aug. 12.—Nathaniel Banks, forty years old, died this morning at his residence here from lockjaw, which resulted from a wound made by a rusty nail in the foot two weeks ago.

Mr. Banks paid no attention to the wound until Tuesday morning, when he called in a physician. Banks said nothing about his foot, and the physician thought the man's illness was caused by working in the rain. The next morning tetanus had so far advanced that Banks was beyond help.

Cost Him $11.50 to Pass Three $5 Gold Coins.

Difficulties encountered in using the yellow money in New York related in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

MRS. MAYBRICK WOULD FORGIVE AND FORGET

Says She Can Never Repay Kindness of Americans.

REASSERTS HER INNOCENCE

May Change Her Name to Avoid Annoyance and Refuses to Discuss Her Plans.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes a three-column interview with Mrs. Florence Maybrick, mostly concerned with her experiences during her life in prisons. The interviewer describes Mrs. Maybrick as clear-witted, outspoken, mildly robust, and in no way shattered, either physically or mentally, though her face is drawn as with grief and suffering, and says that she answered the questions put to her frankly and without embarrassment or nervousness.

Describing the arrangements for her release, Mrs. Maybrick said she could never hope to repay the debt of gratitude she owed Ambassador Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy, and other kind friends, and she wished it known how good the officials of the American Embassy had been to her.

As a practical recognition of the fact that the United States Immigration Commissioners had decided that she would be regarded as an American citizen, she said that Ambassador Choate provided a gentleman escort for her when she left Truro.

To the interviewer Mrs. Mayhrick protested her innocence as firmly as she had done at the beginning, and said:

"I am praying for the time when my innocence will be proved to the world." She said she experienced nothing but kindness from the prison officials, and spoke with deep gratitude of the late Lord Chief Justice Russell's efforts in her behalf. The last time she saw Baron Russell he took her hands in farewell and said:

"Be brave, be strong. I believe you to be innocent, and shall do all I can for you."

Mrs. Mayhrick declared that she was most anxious to get to the United States, saying: "I shall feel happier there."

Mrs. Maybrick requested the interviewer to quote her as sending the following message to her friends:

"To you all I give my heartfelt thanks for your noble fight in behalf of an innocent and defenseless woman. I earnestly pray that the day is not far distant when the proof of the wrong that has been done me will be demonstrated."

Mrs. Maybrick was unable to say anything as to her plans after the lawsuit which she has brought in the United States has been settled. "I want," she said, "a change of scene, to forget and to forgive, and to spend my time with kind-hearted friends."

Asked whether she would change her name, Mrs. Maybrick replied:

"I do not know. I am afraid I shall have little peace while I hold that of Maybrick, but why should it be so? Let me die out of memory. I have suffered enough, God knows. Make the rest of my days as easy as you can."

NATURALIZATION FRAUD CASE.

Italian Bondsman Tells How Patrol Wagon Driver Has Cost Him $3,000.

Antonio Rosso, a well-to-do Italian, living at 684 Tremont Avenue, yesterday visited the office of United States District Attorney Joel M. Marx, who, with the Federal officials, is conducting the wholesale investigation of naturalization frauds in this city. To Mr. Marx, Rosso said he was the bondsman of Antonio Barhetta, a countryman living on the White Plains Road, and a patrol wagon driver in the Police Department, and that he had bound himself in the sum of $3,000 to guarantee the appearance of Barbetta at the next term of the United States Circuit Court, there to answer a charge of having made a false affidavit in the Westchester Court, in support of the application of Giuseppe Ricardo for final citizenship papers.

Barhetta swore he had known Ricardo for over five years, and that he had, to his knowledge, come to America under the age of eighteen. For this the complaint charges that Barbetta received $25, and Mr. Marx says an additional $25 was paid, for which Barhetta promised to secure Ricardo a position in the Park Department.

"And now I find," exclaimed the excited bondsman, "that Barhetta's house is empty. His furniture and family, including a son employed in the Boiler Inspection Department of the Police Department, have all disappeared, and I can find no trace of them."

The Federal officials think Barhetta fled fearing that other and more serious complaints would be made against him in connection with naturalization frauds, as it is said he knew the Federal officials suspected him of having deen a dealer in spurious citizenship papers.

Dempsey Meetze, the principal special employe of the Department of Justice, and Secret Service Agent Calahan will make an endeavor to find Barbetta, whom they regard in the light of one of the principal offenders in the naturalization frauds.

The developments in the investigation of naturalization frauds show that the traffic in citizenship papers extended much further, and the ramification of the plot was much more involved than Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the United States District Attorney for this district, even suspected when he recommended to the President in December, 1903, that a systematic investigation be made under his direction.

Prior to that time arrests had been made wherever the proof offered, but since Jan. 1 the work has been done along systematic lines, with results that show the investigation is the largest, so far as the number of arrests and convictions is concerned, that has ever been undertaken by the Government.

"An idea of the importance of the work," said Mr. Marx yesterday, "may be gathered from the fact that we have made since July 1 over a hundred and fifty arrests. Of this number, seventy-nine have already been convicted and are either serving their sentences or have paid fines."

SHOT BY CLEVELAND LAWYER.

Barnard Hassey Probably Mortally Wounded by Melancthon Millard.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Melancthon Millard, sixty years old, a well-known lawyer, shot and probably mortally wounded Barnard Hassey, thirty-two years old, this afternoon.

The shooting occurred in the office of the lawyer, and was the result of a quarrel between the two men over the collection of a small sum of money.

Millard surrendered to the police, and states that he shot Hassey in self-defense, the latter with two companions having come to his office and gotten into a dispute with him.

BOILED CABBAGE AND SNAKES.

Tennesseeans Suffer from Singular Food —Big Crop Goes Begging.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Cases of poisoning attributed to eating cabbage in which snakes had been boiled have attracted wide attention in various parts of Tennessee, and the latest is in the Moriton family, at Tullahoma, where several people are ill.

The trouble has led to a careful search for snakes in vegetables, and from a dozen counties in middle Tennessee reports come of the discovery of reptiles. Many people have quit eating cabbages, and the result is that with the biggest crop ever produced in the State, they are selling at 20 cents a barrel, while in the small towns one cannot give them away, and they are being fed to live stock.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT GREAT EXCURSION
AUGUST 17
ROUND TRIP $20 FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
SPECIAL TRAIN of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within 10 days.
Similar Excursions August 24 and 31. Tickets now on sale.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.



Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!
Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

NEW HAVEN PROVIDES RELIEF FOR COMMUTERS

Revised Time Schedule to Go Into Effect on Sunday.

OLD TRAINS ARE RESTORED

Railroad Also Plans Six-Track Electric Line and Handsome New Station at New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The united protests of the commuters has at last moved the New Haven Railroad Company to announce that a new time schedule will be put into effect on Sunday morning next.

The new schedule restores several of the trains asked for by the various Boards of Aldermen and trade organizations, among the most important being the ones which formerly left Mount Vernon at 5:54 and 7:52 A. M. for New York, and the one which left the Grand Central Station at 10:30 P. M. for the cities and towns along the Sound. Since these trains were taken off, on July 24, early morning commuters have been compelled to arise before daybreak in order to reach the city by trolley. Several who could not get down in time have lost their jobs. The 10:30 o'clock train out of the Grand Central Station at night will also fill a big gap, as there has been no train from 9:30 until 12:02 o'clock the next morning under the present unpopular schedule.

The changes to go into effect on Sunday were made after indignation meetings had been held at Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Port Chester, where the commuters announced their intention of applying to Gov. Odell and the State Railroad Commissioners for relief.

Besides conceding the demands of the commuters for the new time card, President Mellen has announced that the road intends to spend about $10,000,000 in making the Harlem River branch, running from New Rochelle to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a six-track rapid transit electric road. It is also reported that the company intends to build a $50,000 railroad station at New Rochelle in place of the present structure.

For several weeks agents believed to be acting for the company have been purchasing business property near Huguenot Street, in the centre of the town, until they have acquired nearly a whole block, including the Post Office site. It is said that a large station, to accommodate the passenger traffic of both the main line and Harlem River branch, will be erected there.

CROSS STATE TROLLEY SYSTEM

Vanderbilts Plan to Electrify Steam Lines in Central New York.

The Street Railway Journal in its issue of to-day carries an interview with Horace E. Andrews of Cleveland, who is one of the syndicate of street railroad owners which recently sold certain trolley lines to the New York Central. Among other things Mr. Andrews is quoted as saying that the New York Central intended to operate a "cross-State" system of trolley lines.

Says Mr. Andrews: "The Andrews-Stanley interests some time ago formed the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway, operating about 118 miles of road in Utica and Rome, and between Little Falls and Rome. It also owned the Oneida Street Railway, operating a short line west from Oneida, midway between Rome and Syracuse. In connection with lines operating between Rochester and Buffalo and between Fonda and Albany, and other lines contemplated, it was apparent to the Vanderbilt interests that there would soon be a chain of electrics paralleling its entire main line. By the purchase of 51 per cent. of the stock of the Andrews-Stanley properties, including the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company, the Vanderbilt interests secured control of the key to the traction situation in Central New York.

"Now it appears to be the intention of the New York Central interests to extend the traction system entirely across New York State.

"The system to be used in the electrification of the steam lines has not been decided upon. At the present time engineers of both the Westinghouse and General Electric Companies are at work on the problem. It has been practically decided that the steam tracks will not be equipped with overhead trolley, because it is the intention to continue the use of steam locomotives for freight traffic, and it is pointed out that the trolley would endanger the lives of brakemen on the tops of cars. It is also claimed that the sulphuric fumes from the locomotives would injure, if not destroy, the overhead line. A form of side contact trolley is being considered, as is also the third-rail system."

BRICK HIT BOY ON HEAD.

May Die—Six-Year-Old Thrower Is Not Arrested.

William Hennesy, five years old, of 225 East Seventy-third Street, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital last evening suffering from a fracture of the skull, caused by a brick thrown from the roof of the house by a six-year-old boy. At the hospital it was said that the boy was not expected to live.

The young brick thrower, because of his tender years, was not arrested.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
COLORADO
THE
YELLOWSTONE
AND
YOSEMITE

California, Puget Sound points, the summer resorts of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan and Minnesota, the Black Hills and scores of other pleasure grounds are best reached by The North-Western Line.

Special low rates all summer. Choice of routes. The best of train service.

Write at once for maps and for booklets describing the scenery, climate and transportation facilities, with valuable data as to hotels, hotel rates, fishing and hunting, etc.

All agents sell tickets via this line.

D. W. ALDRIDGE,
Gen'l Eastern Agent C. & N. W. Ry.,
461 Broadway, New York.
NWe6c

BANK CLERK SENTENCED.

Robert B. Taylor of This City to Serve Five Years in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Robert B. Taylor, formerly interest clerk in the Citizens' National Bank of New York City, who was arrested in St. Louis in July with unsigned bank notes amounting to more than $6,500 belonging to the bank by which he was employed in his possession, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to-day to a charge of uttering forged banknotes and passing them, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and to serve a term of five years in the penitentiary.

Taylor appeared in court accompanied by William M. Suefert, a New York attorney, who was employed by Taylor's friends and the secret orders of which Taylor is a member.

Standing with bowed head, and occasionally wiping tears from his eyes, Taylor listened for half an hour while his attorney reviewed the case. Mr. Suefert made a strong plea for clemency, and Judge Rogers gave the prisoner the lowest penalty.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—92 Bowery; Philip Freeman & Brother; damage, $300.

7:50 A. M.—119 Ridge Street; Harry Leith; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—39 West Twentieth Street; Mrs. William Bill; damage, $50.

11:25 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Sheridan Avenue; New York Central Railroad; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—723 Eighth Avenue; Mary Carroll; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—723 Eighth Avenue; Mary Carroll; damage, $25.

3:50 P. M.—337 East Eighty-sixth Street; Peter Huber; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—Two Hundred and Tenth Street, William's Bridge; Elon McCarthy; damage; $50.

5:40 P. M.—341 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Joseph Barrell; damage, $20.

6:15 P. M.—35 Third Avenue; Third Avenue Railroad; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—41 Monroe Street; Jacob Carlo; damage, $25.

8:15 P. M.—403 Cherry Street; Gregory Jennings; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—44 Henry Street; Abraham Barberoli; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—164 West Twenty-seventh Street; F. Ramacciditi; damage, $2,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The
Telephone
Directory
for the autumn months goes to press on
Friday, Sept. 2d.
By arranging for service before that date your name will appear in this issue.
Call Contract Department,
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

JUDGE PARKER ANNOYED BY A CAMPAIGN YARN

Remarks on Gold Standard Not Interpolated in Speech.

NO DEVIATION FROM ORIGINAL

Only One or Two Unimportant Changes, Due to Water-Soaked Condition of Type-Written Copy.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Judge Parker is indignant at what appears to be an attempt to create an impression that he wrote one speech of acceptance for National consumption and delivered another for the benefit of Wall Street. This morning's New York Tribune under the heading, "Quiet Play for Wall Street," says:

"Why did Judge Parker make an interpolation in his speech of acceptance and not have it incorporated in the official copy of his utterances sent to the press associations?

"This is the question that set tongues wagging around the Hoffman House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Those who noticed the candidate in delivering his speech stop long enough to make an interpolation on the gold standard searched in vain in the so-called 'official' record of his speech for what he interpolated.

"Here is what Judge Parker interpolated, according to several newspaper men who stood within six feet of him and took notes of what he said:

"'I want my position on this question thoroughly understood. I thought it was understood before I sent my telegram to the St. Louis Convention. But in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the future I desire to reiterate on this occasion that I am unalterably, irrevocably, and heartily opposed to any change in the existing money standard.'

"* * * Now, the question naturally arises: If, as he says, he wanted his position on the gold question thoroughly understood, why did he not have his interpolation sent out in the 'official' copy of his remarks? * * *

"Naturally the Republican politicians do not propose to allow a double shuffling of that sort to go unchallenged. They see a strong probability that Mr. Parker's ultra gold standard views will be worked overtime in Wall Street when subscriptions are asked for, while at the same time the 'expurgated' version of his views on the gold standard, as set forth in his set speech and circulated, will be used where the silver sentiment is strong in the Democratic organization."

It is authoritatively denied here that there was any such interpolation as is alleged in the foregoing story. Arthur McCausland, the Judge's private secretary, to-day issued the following statement on the matter:

"In the dispatch from Esopus to The New York Tribune describing the notification of Judge Parker, and printed on Aug. 11, occurs this statement:

"'Soon after the ending of the ceremonies reporters industriously circulated the story that the candidate in the course of his speech had departed from the text of the address as originally framed, and had made a sensational reference to the gold plank. Such was not the case. The speech was delivered precisely as it was written and printed in the advance copies, save for one or two absolutely unimportant omissions and one or two slips due to the difficulty the speaker found in reading the typewritten copy, which was watersoaked long before the address was completed. Stenographers took the speech as it was delivered, and a score of reporters followed the text in the advance copies and not one noted any essential or even trivial addition, and scarcely any omission.'

"For some reason The Tribune to-day prints an article entitled 'Quiet Play for Wall Street,' in which it states as a fact that Judge Parker did make the interpolation which its Esopus correspondent had informed it he did not make. The article begins:

"'Why did Judge Parker make an interpolation in his speech of acceptance and not have it incorporated in the official copy of his utterances sent to the press associations?'

"It says, 'there can be no doubt whatever that the Judge uttered the sentence attributed to him,' quotes the language which he is alleged to have used, and adds: 'Naturally the Republican politicians do not propose to allow a double shuffling of that sort to go unchallenged.'

"The Esopus correspondent of The Tribune told the exact truth. There was no deviation from the original manuscript except such as that correspondent noted in the dispatch quoted. The afterthought publication in to-day's Tribune is untrue in every particular, in every statement of fact, and in every inference."

The report that Judge Parker interpolated his reference to the gold standard arose in an amusing way. When Judge Parker began his speech of acceptance he delivered the opening sentences without reference to his notes. Having completed that part of it in which he refers to the gold standard, he took up his manuscript and proceeded to read the rest of the speech.

This fact was observed by a young newspaper reporter, who, without referring to a copy of the Judge's speech for verification, jumped to the conclusion that the gold standard utterance was not part of the original speech, and immediately reported to his paper that Judge Parker had interpolated it.

The Judge to-day received a visit from Mrs. Darwin R. James and Mrs. M. C. Gildersleeve of Brooklyn and Mrs. F. S. Bennet of Englewood, N. J., representing the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Services. They wanted to present the anti-Mormon case to the Judge and get him on their side. He assured them of his interest in what they said, but made no promises. The Democratic platform declares against polygamy, and the Judge strongly approves that plank.

Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn called to make the Judge's acquaintance. He did not come to talk politics, but incidentally mentioned his strong admiration for Jerome, Shepard, and Lamont, as Gubernatorial candidates, particularly Jerome.

ODDS FAVOR ROOSEVELT.

Bets on Curb Average 10 to 6, with 2 to 1 Asked by Democrats.

Betting talk on the curb to-day showed a continued tendency toward longer odds on Roosevelt. The offers on the Republican candidates ranged from 10 to 6½ to 2 to 1, which is a considerable change from the odds of 10 to 7 and 10 to 7½ quoted a week ago. One Stock Exchange firm, it was announced, had $10,000 of Parker money to place against $20,000 on the Republican candidate.

One bet that was talked of on the curb was of $300 to $250 that New Jersey would go Republican.

The larger of two wagers made yesterday was $1,500 to $1,050, the Roosevelt end being taken by Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. and the Parker end by Cammann & Co. In connection with the last-named firm it is interesting to note that Richard S. Croker, the son of the former Tammany leader, is a special partner. Feder, Holzmann & Co. wagered $400 against $240 on Parker with J. J. Judge.

Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. offered any part of $3,600 at odds of 6-10 on Parker and Dugan & Campbell any part of $1,200 at the same odds.

WORKMEN INVITE FAIRBANKS.

Unions Ask Him to Speak in Chicago Labor Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Republican National Committeeman Harry S. New of the National Headquarters Publication Bureau announced to-day that Senator Fairbanks had been asked by representatives of organized labor in Chicago to come to this city and speak on Labor Day, Sept. 5.

Capt. New said the invitation was under consideration, and would doubtless be accepted.

An Inculpted Story of the Deeds of Darius.

Columbia Professor's investigation in Persia. What the face of Behistan rock revealed told in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.) —Adv.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DATE

Party Leaders Announce That It Will Be Held Sept. 20.

Democratic Party leaders yesterday agreed to call the State Convention for Sept. 20 at Saratoga Springs. This will be six days after the Republican State Convention, which is to be held in the same place and one day earlier than the date originally set.

The date was fixed while ex-Senator David B. Hill was at State headquarters in the Hoffman House. Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee will call that body together next week to issue the formal convention call. Senator Hill said, in commenting on the date for the convention, that it might have been chosen earlier, but, as the Republicans are in power, it was decided to let them lead off with their ticket and platform. He declined to give any intimation as to who might be the candidate for Governor.

Senator Hill returned to Albany early in the afternoon, having been in town less than twenty-four hours. In the morning he had a long talk with Chairman Taggart of the National Committee concerning the general and State situations. He also went over matters with Vice Chairman Nicoll and with several of the up-State and local politicians who were about the Hoffman House.

Chairman Taggart spent a busy day getting things in shape at the National Headquarters, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, utilizing every moment when his time was not thus occupied with meeting politicians who had matters of importance to go over with him. Mr. Taggart said last night that practically all of the furniture and belongings of the committee would be moved into the Century Building to-day, and that on Monday it would formally be opened. Mr. Taggart will leave next week to attend the formal notification of ex-Senator Davis, at White Sulphur Springs, West Va. In his absence Vice Chairman Nicoll will be in charge of the headquarters, as Chairman Sheehan of the Executive Committee will go to Bar Harbor, Me., in a day or two, to spend a week or ten days.

Two appointments were announced yesterday by Chairman Taggart. One of these was that of Daniel McConville of Ohio to manage the speakers' bureau of the National Committee, and the other of George F. Parker of New York, to be in charge of the literary bureau. Mr. McConville held the management of the speakers' bureaus of the 1896 and 1900 campaigns, while Mr. Parker managed the literary bureau of the Cleveland campaign of 1892. Afterward he was appointed by President Cleveland to be Consul at Birmingham, England.

Mr. Taggart denied yesterday that any engagement of rooms had been made at the Hoffman House for Judge Parker, who, it was reported, soon would come to New York to keep in touch with the active management of his campaign. He said Judge Parker might come to town from time to time on business, but that he did not know that he had planned to have quarters here for political purposes. It was said at headquarters yesterday that Senator Gorman, who now is in Saratoga, will be at Esopus shortly to go over matters with the Judge. Harry B. Hawes, the Democratic leader of St. Louis, is going to Esopus to-day at Judge Parker's invitation to talk over matters with the candidate before returning home.

One of the visitors at National Headquarters yesterday was Charles A. Walsh, the Iowa member of the committee and the man who was its Secretary during the two Bryan campaigns. Mr. Walsh is a close personal friend of Mr. Bryan, and objected to the attitude assumed by some of Judge Parker's supporters toward the Bryan element of the party.

"Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bryan's friends," said Mr. Walsh, "are Democrats, and are earnestly and honestly supporting the candidacy of Judge Parker. I am sorry to say, however, that there seems to be a disposition on the part of a very few of Judge Parker's New York supporters to refer to Mr. Bryan and his friends as 'the crazy element' of the Democratic Party. To secure the election of Judge Parker there must be the earnest and intelligent support of all elements of a united Democracy, and I think that the application of these epithets to any element of the party can only result in injury to the cause we are all supporting.

"To my mind the great work of the campaign managers should be to show the safe conservatism of our candidate as against the rough-riding unsafeness of President Roosevelt. Nothing can so well show Judge Parker's safe conservatism as his speech of acceptance, which was a masterpiece, making prominent the issues on which the campaign must be fought and omitting the others."

Secretary Morton and Party Here.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton and his party from Washington reached the city last night on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin. With Secretary Morton are Representative Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mrs. and Miss Morton. Secretary Morton and Representative Foss are on a tour of inspection of Northern navy yards.

Jewelers to Put Up Roosevelt Banners.

The Jewelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club, which was organized at the last Presidential election, has been reorganized as the Roosevelt and Fairbanks Club, and has headquarters at 20 Maiden Lane. The club will string five Roosevelt and Fairbanks banners in the jewelers' district to-day.

Tammany Campaign Committee.

The membership of this year's Tammany Campaign Committee, which takes the place of the old Finance Committee of Croker's time, will be announced on Sunday night, and will be a larger body than heretofore. James W. Gerard, who headed the Campaign Committee in the last municipal campaign, is likely to be continued in that capacity. There will be about twenty members.

FLOOD IN EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

"Muckers" Had to Quit Work, but "Sand Hogs" Kept Right On.

Delay in the work on the East River tunnel that runs to the Heights section of Brooklyn was caused a day or two ago by a leak in the shaft in Battery Park. The tunnel was under three feet of water for forty or fifty feet, and the men who cart away the dirt and rock had to quit for a couple of days. Two big pumps were put to work, and were still going last night. Nearly all the water is out.

The recent storm is responsible for the leak in the shaft, according to Mr. Ridgway, the engineer of the river division. With the high tides, water from the harbor seeped through the dirt and rock to the cast-iron tube. It could not go through the iron, so it gradually made its way along the tubing toward this end. When it got to the shaft, which is not lined, it began to pour down into it and cover the bottom.

The shaft itself is about forty feet deep. The two tubes, each constructed to carry a single track, go out from it at a very sharp downward slant. The water flowed downward into both the north and south tubes until it got to the airlocks. These are about eighty feet from the perpendicular shaft. In each airlock there is a big door near the bottom and a smaller one at the top. The upper is used in case of emergency.

The men who cart away the excavated material from the airlock and then heave it up to the surface of the earth are called "muckers." They do not go where the air is under artificial pressure; they are ordinary unskilled laborers. These are the men who had to quit—or rather, those who didn't have boots. A few who had kept on.

Since the beginning of the East River tunnel, nearly eighteen months ago, there has been only one death as a result of the high pressure. The man who died went into the tunnel not in a fit condition to stand the strain. The drillers and blasters who work under pressure call themselves "sand hogs." Most of them are so used to their peculiar kind of subterranean labor that they are as comfortable as though they were in the open air. They have a great contempt for the methods of regular physicians in treating the so-called "caisson disease."

REPORTS FROM UP STATE PLEASE ODELL, HE SAYS

Eight-tenths of the First Voters Are Claimed for Roosevelt.

CANVASSING THE CITY NOW

Discouraging All Local Discord—Republicans Say That Root May Be Induced to Run After All.

Having had reports from an up-State canvass with which Gov. Odell professes to be greatly pleased and which are said to have cheered the President and Chairman Cortelyou, the Governor for the next few weeks will devote his entire attention to the local Republican situation. It has been engaging him to a considerable extent already, but the up-State canvass, his friends say, was so unexpectedly satisfactory that he feels he can give all of his time for the next couple of weeks at least to straightening out local kinks.

Republican district leaders understand that there is to be a strict accounting this year. They have already learned that Gov. Odell has a strong faculty for obtaining information. By a thorough and complete analysis of the enrollment and registration lists for several years past he has been able to form an estimate of the efficiency of every one of the leaders. It is said that some of them have been terrorized by the character of the information the Governor has secured. It is said that assurances have been given, however, that bygones will be bygones if they give enough evidence of energy and loyalty in the present campaign.

The canvass which the Governor will have made of the city will be as thorough, it was asserted, as that which was made in the up-State counties, and more nearly complete than any which has ever before been made by the local Republican organization. Every phase of the situation in every one of the local districts will be carefully looked up.

One of the features of the canvass which Chairman Odell will make in the city will be a careful and painstaking effort to ascertain the bent of first voters. This was one of the features of the up-State canvass. Those who have seen the up-State reports profess their belief that fully eight-tenths of the young men up State who will cast their first vote this year have expressed a preference for Roosevelt.

Incidentally, it was asserted that information from "inside Republican sources" is to the effect that the most surprising revelation of Gov. Odell's up-State canvass was in the returns from Ulster County, the home county of Judge Parker. Republican leaders predict that the Republicans will come pretty near to holding their own in that county if the canvass is to be relied upon.

Republican leaders also asserted that Gov. Odell and Executive Chairman Halpin were making some headway in bringing about harmony among the local district factions, and in support of this pointed to the withdrawal yesterday of John Stiebling from the contest for the Twelfth District leadership. This leaves a clear field for Jacob Newstead. Mr. Stiebling called upon Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and announced his withdrawal from the fight. After his talk with the Governor, he said:

"What I have done was done for party harmony. There are no strings to my action and I intend to accord Mr. Newstead my hearty support in the campaign. In this I will be assisted by the Roosevelt Republican Club of the Twelfth District. It is my wish that every friend of mine should put his shoulder to the wheel for Republican success."

Although the fight in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District will be fought out, Edward H. Healy, the present leader has come out in a statement that if he is defeated his opponent will have his hearty support. Under the inspiration of Gov. Odell, it is said, similar assurances will be given by all parties to factional fights in other districts, and it is the intention of the Governor to see that such pledges are carried out in good faith.

There was apparently an increased confidence yesterday among Republican leaders that Mr. Root would be induced to accept the nomination for Governor. It was said that assurances had been received from him which warranted this confidence.

Gov. Odell went to Monmouth Beach last evening, and will not return to the city until Monday.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS TO-DAY

Prominent Young Athletes Who Will Meet at Celtic Park.

The junior championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be decided at Celtic Park, Long Island City, this afternoon, have attracted a large number of entries, among which are many prominent local athletes. In the 100 and 220 yard dashes, almost every club in the Metropolitan district has entered a number of good men, among them being Rickert and Callahan of the New York Athletic Club, Northridge and Williams of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, O'Keefe of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, "Dan" Frank of the New West Side Athletic Club, Breslin of the Pastimes, and many others. Frank of the New West Side Athletic Club is regarded as a probable winner of the quarter mile. Others who will compete in this event are Underwood and Sedley of the New York Athletic Club, H. Christoffers of St. George's Athletic Club, John Doyle of the National Athletic Club, and Breslin of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club.

The half-mile run will probably be the race of the day, as the competitors include H. Christoffers of the St. George Athletic Club, George Underwood and J. A. Miller, third, of the New York Athletic Club; A. MacKechnie of the Mohawk Athletic Club, and F. A. Rodgers of the Mott Haven Athletic Club. The mile run is expected to go to Harvey Cohn of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, second. W. G. Frank, the former bicycle champion, who will represent the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, is the favorite for the three-mile event, but he will have to be at his best to win, as he will have as competitors M. Spring, winner of the recent Marathon race held at Boston, and "Tim" O'Connor, both of the Pastime Athletic Club; Kennedy and Lonergan of the National Athletic Club; A. MacKechnie, Mohawk Athletic Club, and F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven Athletic Club.

In the high jump H. Grumpelt, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, who is good for 5 feet 10 inches; Krakauer of the New West Side Athletic Club, and Price of the St. George Athletic Club, are the most prominent entries. The broad jump has attracted many prominent men, including William C. Mayne, New York Athletic Club, who has a record of 23 feet 11½ inches, and Frank of the New West Side Athletic Club. Among the competitors in the pole vault will be Louis Mang, Mohawk Athletic Club; Hornidge, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, and James Donohue of the Albany Young Men's Christian Association.

The weight events should also prove interesting. The New West Side Athletic Club has entered J. Foley, L. D. Klous, S. P. Gillis, and H. Brosnan. Other good men entered are Payne of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, Krapowica of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, Finnegan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and Billier of the National Turn Verein.

Jockey Club May Buy Memphis Track.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 12.—That The Jockey Club of the East, as represented by Perry Belmont, W. J. Arkell, and Andrew Miller, is determined to secure a footing in the West, and perhaps to control the racing game west of the Alleghanies, as it does east of that range, was clearly demonstrated by disclosures made to-day by Union Jockey Club officials. Secretary Ralph Tozier declared that he had indisputable evidence that Mr. Belmont and others were trying to acquire the beautiful racing plant of the Memphis Jockey Club. Mr. Tozier further said that a tentative offer of $400,000 had been made for that property, and that negotiations were still under way. President Duffy will meet to-day to Mr. Arkell to come to St. Louis and resume negotiations for the Union Club property.

Little Rhinoceroses that Once Roamed the Land.

Remarkable exhibit being arranged at the American Museum of Natural History discussed in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

BONNIE RUSSELL VICTOR.

Driven by Scott Hudson, He Won Shults Experimental Trot.

In a thoroughly interesting race at the Empire City track yesterday, Bonnie Russell, owned by Daniel O'Dell of New York and driven by Scott Hudson, won the feature event of the afternoon, the experiment in light harness racing, known in honor of the man who conceived the idea as the John H. Shults Experimental Stake. One other race, the $5,000 Yonkers, for 2:18 pacers, was of greater value, but the interest of the crowd, one of the largest of the meeting, was centred in the trial of Mr. Shults's plan to do away with tiresome and unnecessary scoring for the start, and the first contest for a race in which the popular method of added money to a sweepstakes, as practiced on the thoroughbred turf. Mr. Shults, in addition to devising the new plan of starting, contributed the $1,500 purse for which the largest field of the meeting contested, and in person superintended the first start under the Shults plan.

Of the thirteen horses named on the programme eleven went to the post in response to the bugle call, which Mr. Shults's method required. Though the race was trotted under the old rules, which let all horses which saved the distance remain as competitors to the end, the big field was started in the three heats necessary to a decision with the least possible loss of time in scoring. Bonnie Russell won the first and third heats, and the favorite Aristo took only the second.

Under Mr. Shults's direction and in accordance with the conditions of the race, the horses jogged to the wire for the start, scoring by a man on horseback instead of by the pole horse, all being required to be behind the mounted guide, under penalty of disqualification when the send off was made. The drivers did not take the new plan with entire seriousness at first, and there were three efforts before "Al" Thomas, the mounted guide, led the field to the wire for a successful start. In the following heats there was no real trouble, and a race that under the older method might have caused a most tedious delay in starting was trotted in short order.

In the betting on the race Aristo sold against the field of ten at about even money, and went out for the first heat and trotted himself to a standstill in the effort to get up to Tuna, which led most of the way. With both Tuna and Aristo tiring at the finish, Bonnie Russell brushed up in the last furlong and won the heat in clever style. Aristo had a chase after Tuna again in the second heat, and got up at the finish to win in time just equal to the first heat, Bonnie Russell in this heat taking it rather easy. Returning for the third heat, Media took Tuna's place as the maker of the pace, and went on, with Aristo after her, until well into the stretch, where the effort told on both horses and Bonnie Russell, coming on in steady and resolute style, caught them close on the wire and won the heat and race.

For the $5,000 Yonkers Stakes, two in three heats under the Empire plan, for 2:18 pacers, Morning Star was a warm favorite over the five that opposed him, and, showing a lot the best horse, won the prize in straight heats in the excellent time of 2:03 and 2:06¼. Morning Star was the only successful favorite of the afternoon, the choices failing in every other event of the day.

Leonora, selling even with her field in the opening dash, a mile and a sixteenth for 2:17 trotters, made a break that dropped her out of the contest, Earline S. then going on and winning. The old Speedway champion proved the steadiest and fastest in the mile for 2:07 trotters, and won in pronounced style, McKinley, the favorite, finishing fourth. Albert, favorite in the mile dash for 2:07 pacers, never was able to get to Winfield Stratton after the last half mile was begun, Winfield Stratton winning easily.

The fast pacer Prince Albert went against time in an extra event, trying to beat 1:59½ without the aid of a wind shield or horses in front of him. He paced the mile in 2:00¼. The fractions were: First quarter, 0:29¾; half-mile, 0:58; three-quarters, 1:28¾, and mile, 2:00¼. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $800; dash of one mile and a sixteenth.

Earline S., b. m., by Earl, (Garrison)	1
Alexander Campbell, b. g., (Commings)	2
Euxenite, gr. m., (A. Thomas)	3
Leonora, b. m., (De Ryder)	4
Miss Jeanette, blk. m., (Eckers)	5
Main Land, b. h., (Hudson)	6
Ballast, b. g., (Barrett)	7
Belle Sligo, b. m., (Shafer)	8

Time—2:20¼.

Pools—Leonora, $25; Alexander Campbell, $15; Earline S., $5; field, $9.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; the Yonkers Stakes, of $5,000; beats, two in three.

Morning Star, b. h., by Star Pointer, (A. McDonald)	1	1
China Maid, b. m., (McLaughlin)	2	2
Baron Gratton, b. g., (Geers)	3	3
Winnie King, ch. m., (Wilson)	5	4
Angus Pointer, b. g., (McPherson)	4	dis
Bob Hughes, b. h., (Haight)	dis	

Time—2:06; 2:06¾.

Pools—Morning Star, $50; Baron Gratton, $30; China Maid, $10; Bob Hughes, $5; Angus Pointer, $5; field, $14.

2:07 Class.—Trotting; purse, $900; dash of one mile.

Swift, b. h., by Antonio, (Ticeburst)	1
Caspian, b. g., (Sbank)	2
Hawthorne, rn. m., (Hudson)	3
McKinley, b. g., (Beers)	4
Idolita, br. h., (Kelly)	5
Wentworth, blk. g., (Speers)	6

Time—2:09.

Pools—McKinley, $25; field, $30.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse, $800; dash of one mile.

Winfield Stratton, b. h., by Saraway, (McGuire)	1
Albert, rn. g., (A. P. McDonald)	2
Endora, blk. m., (Snow)	3
Sufreet, blk. m., (Wilson)	4
Baron Rogers, br. g., (Blanck)	5
Nora Patchen, ch. m., (Davis)	6
Cascade, br. g., (J. Wall)	7
Centrific, blk. m., (Gordon)	8
Foxie Curd, blk. m., (McClary)	9

Time—2:07¼.

Pools—Albert, $50; field, $25.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; the John H. Shults Experimental Stake, $1,500; in three heats, two in three.

Bonnie Russell, b. h., by Comfer, (Hudson)	1	3	1
Aristo, b. g., (De Ryder)	3	1	2
Single K., ch. g., (Commings)	5	2	3
Tuna, b. m., (Goodrich)	2	4	6
Media, b. m., (Doble)	4	7	4
Vendara, br. m., (Gordon)	7	6	5
Delma Gregor, b. m., (Best)	6	5	dis
Sonata, b. m., (Kerry)	8	8	dis
Groydon, b. g., (Drumm)	9	dis	
T. E. N., b. h., (Moore)	dis		
Nella Jay, rn. m., (Curry)	dis		

Time—2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11.

Pools—Aristo, $25; field, $27.

The programme for to-day follows:

2:15 pace, dash, 1 1-16 miles, $800; 2:23 trot, dash, ½ mile, $600; 2:22 pace, dash, ½ mile, $600; 2:09 trot, dash, 1 1-16 miles, $700; 2:09 pace, dash, 1 mile, $700; 2:11 trot, dash, 1¼ miles, $700.

YOUNG WIFE FOUND SLAIN.

Murdered in Cabin in Warren County—Husband, a Woodman, Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Another murder has been added to the several crimes of a similar nature committed within a few years in the backwoods districts of Warren County.

Shortly before noon Everett Brace, father of Mrs. Orange Frazier, noticed in passing her little cabin on the Hague Road, near the settlement of Graphite, that the door was locked on the outside with a padlock. He peered through a window and saw the body of his daughter lying partially on the bed, terribly cut and mangled. Playing and laughing on the floor was the woman's baby.

The alarm was at once given, and the house was entered. It was evident that the woman had been dead for several hours, probably since some time in the night. She had been struck on the head with an axe, and death must have been instantaneous.

The husband was not about, and no one remembered seeing him to-day. He is of drinking habits, and it is known that he and his wife had a violent quarrel yesterday, the cause of which is not known.

District Attorney Kiley was summoned from here and has gone to investigate, but as the hamlet is remote from telephone and telegraph it is difficult to learn particulars.

Mrs. Frazier was twenty-two years of age, and was married when only seventeen. A child was born two years ago. Frazier is a woodsman or guide, and of a surly disposition. Every effort is being made to find him by constables and citizens.

There's only one Vermouth for those who must have the best.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

So far surpasses all others in purity and perfection that it virtually monopolizes the entire field.

15,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD ANNUALLY.

SYBARITA LEADS THE YACHT CLUB FLEET

Brokaw Yawl First in N. Y. Y. C. Run to Morris Cove.

NEOLA WINS CUP FOR SLOOPS

Navy Trophy for Schooners Probably Goes to R. P. Doremus's Loyal—To-day's Run to New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—The New York Yacht Club fleet got under way at Glen Cove this morning for Morris Cove, the first squadron run of the annual cruise, under conditions which came fully up to cruise ideals. For the steam yachts and their landsman guests there was a smooth sea, a bright sun, and a clear sky, and for the racing sailing craft, which hovered around the starting line, there was breeze brisk enough to keel them over and to keep all hands busy at the sheets. For the sailors it was "wind in the tops'l, mains'l, gaf; wind from the north, northeast one-half."

The afternoon, however, did not bear out the racing promises of the morning. Although the wind was fresh and strong at finish time it slumped badly shortly after noon. The new breeze came from the east and south, and played havoc with the relative positions that the competing yachts had established for themselves.

On account of the period of calms also several of the yachts did not finish until after sundown. The honor of showing the fleet the way into port on the first squadron run went to the yawl Sybarita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw and sailed by John Watson. The Sybarita, which was designed by George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock, was purchased recently by Mr. Brokaw in England. The vessel is 90 feet long on the waterline. Although the Sybarita was the first to cross the line, the winner of the navy cup for sloops and yawls, offered by the navy members of the club, undoubtedly is the Neola, the Gardner & Cox sixty-footer owned and sailed by George M. Pynchon.

The Neola finished 13 minutes and 33 seconds after the Sybarita, but the official time allowance due to her from the larger Sybarita will more than make up the difference in finishing. The Regatta Committee, owing to the necessity of getting measurements and figuring out racing lengths and time allowances, will not make official anuoncement of the winners of the various cups for squadron runs until after the cruise.

For to-day there was offered also a cup for schooners, and given, too, by the navy members of the club. The first schooner to finish was R. P. Doremus's Loyal, designed by Henry J. Gielow, and as she conceded time to but few in her class, she probably will become the owner of the navy cup for schooners. The chief racing interest for the run, however, was concentrated upon the three Herreshoff seventy-footers, Rainbow, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt; Virginia, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Yankee, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, all of which boats were sailed by their owners. The three seventies, with Neola and Sybarita, made a fine 39½-mile race to Morris Cove, and each had the advantage at different times during the day. Rainbow was the second boat in the fleet to finish, being 11 minues and 31 seconds behind the Sybarita and 1 minute and 28 seconds ahead of her sister, the Yankee. The Virginia, for the day at least, was outclassed, as she did not finish until more than one hour and a half after the Yankee. Neola, in an exciting finish, beat out the Yankee by twenty-six seconds.

The three seventies, with the two rivals, the Neola and Henry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, and the Brokaw yawl, got over the line bunched. Rainbow and Sybarita crossed the line together at 9:15:53. As the cruise was northeast by east, half east, the yachts had almost a dead beat to windward. After the preliminary jockeying in which the Rainbow got a little the best of it, Neola and Rainbow elected to work up along the Long Island shore, while Sybarita and Yankee sailed forth to woo what breezes the Connecticut shore might offer.

The breeze toasted the Neola and Rainbow on the south shore of the Sound and the Sybarita and Yankee on the north shore had it out in an exciting dual tussle. The Yankee, after a hard fight, got to windward and ahead of the yawl, and relatively was in a better position than the Neola, which had triumpbed similarly over Rainbow.

An intervening hour of shifty winds, however, changed all this, and shortly after noon Rainbow was a mile ahead of Neola and to windward of her. The Sybarita and Yankee crossed over from the north shore, and alternately had the advantage, although at one time Yankee was far astern, and at another had almost captured the lead.

The deciding point of the race came at 3:20, when the wind worked around to east-southeast. All but Sybarita were fighting it out in mid-Sound, and Sybarita, with a good position inshore, was the first to get the new and strong breeze, and before the other boats knew what had happened the Sybarita was able to lay her course for the finish, and she was well on her way thither, scooting along with lee rail awash before her rivals got the breeze.

The prettiest sight of the day was the Atlantic, Wilson Marshal's new big three-masted schooner, crossing the finish line. The tremendous long, low, rakish black schooner had all sail set, and slipping along smoothly driven by the smart breeze, the only three-master in the fleet, made a striking marine picture.

The fleet rides at anchor in Morris Cove to-night, and to-morrow morning will proceed to New London on the second squadron run. The yachts will race from the Outer Breakwater Light at Morris Cove to Sarah's Ledge buoy, off New London, leaving Cornfield Point Lightship and Bartlett's Reef Lightship to port. The distance is thirty-nine miles. Summary of to-day's racing follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Yacht and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Spasm, J. S. King	9:10:21	6:45:32	8:25:11
L 81, —	9:10:55	6:08:45	8:57:50
Pellegrina, R. Toland	9:11:00	.....	.....
L 9, —	9:12:55	.....	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Irolita, E. W. Clark, Jr.	9:11:38	.....	.....
Altair, Cord Meyer, Jr.	9:10:45	6:29:26	9:18:41

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Aspirant, H. & A. Hanan	9:10:27	6:24:56	9:14:29

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Neola, G. M. Pynchon	9:15:19	3:46:58	6:31:39
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	9:17:36	5:42:06	8:24:30
Queen Mab, L. H. Smith	9:23:29	4:09:21	6:45:52

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	9:15:53	3:45:56	6:30:03
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	9:15:35	3:47:24	6:31:09
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr	9:15:30	5:55:19	8:39:49

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Sybarita, W. G. Brokaw	9:15:53	3:33:25	6:17:32

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Valmore, J. D. Richmond	9:21:18	.....	.....
Loyal, R. P. Doremus	9:21:47	5:39:45	8:17:58
Katrina, J. B. Ford	9:21:27	6:05:22	8:43:55

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Latona, H. C. Eno	9:22:02	.....	.....
Crusader II., S. L. Hus-ted	9:22:36	.....	.....
Chanticleer, G. W. Weld	9:21:45	5:56:08	8:34:23

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Corona, A. F. Luke	9:25:27	5:55:41	8:30:14
Emerald, W. E. Iselin	9:25:49	.....	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Constellation, F. Skinner	9:26:13	6:09:27	8:45:14

AUXILIARIES—CLASS 2.

Atlantic, W. Marshall	9:27:45	5:43:58	8:16:13
Ariadne, H. W. Putnam	9:34:00	.....	.....
Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix	9:32:17	Withdrew.	
Vergemere, A. C. Bostwick	9:27:10	Withdrew.	
Idler, H. T. Sloane	9:35:02	Withdrew.	

LOCAL ATHLETES SURPRISED.

Trenton Runner Captured Both Sprints at Harvey Association Games.

W. L. Miller, a member of the Trenton (N. J.) Y. M. C. A., surprised the local athletes at the eleventh annual games of the Charles J. Harvey Association at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon by winning both of the sprint races in easy style. Miller first won the sixty-yard novice race, in which, of course, all the competitors started from scratch, and then took the sixty-yard handicap event from a mark of eleven feet. The 600-yard novice race was also won by a new-comer, a sailor from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who gave his name as J. H. Amour.

Mortimer Sheppard, the young runner of the Brown Preparatory School of Philadelphia, who has won a number of good races this year, should have been first in the 1,000-yard run, but he looked behind in the stretch to see how far ahead of the next competitor he was and was beaten by P. H. Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club at the tape. Sheppard received five yards handicap allowance and Pilgrim ten. The running broad jump was won by Myer Prinstein of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association from scratch, with a jump of 22 feet 9½ inches. Summary:

60-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. L. Miller, Y. M. C. A., Trenton, N. J.; F. W. Hagemon, St. Paul Athletic Association, Brooklyn, second; C. R. Foster, unattached, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. L. Miller, Y. M. C. A., Trenton, N. J., (11 feet;) R. E. Taylor, unattached, (7 feet,) second; M. Vogel, Pastime Athletic Club, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. W. Clody, Pastime Athletic Club, (20 yards;) J. J. McEntee, West Side Y. M. C. A.,

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Some Hints for the Half Day's Service And Suggestions for Future Thought

These Handsome 85-Cent Shirts

All have nicely plaited fronts, beautifully laundered, and all of the patterns are in excellent taste, composed of neat little figures and fine stripes with and without figures between. They are shirts that the particular man will take to immediately. They are exactly the shirts that men are buying right along today in good stores, and paying $1.50 for, without a thought of buying such shirts at a bargain.

The bosoms are deep, and the plaiting is done with expert care, and the dimensions all over are full, and the shirt-making is of the highest character throughout. They are in all sizes from 14 to 16½. Separate cuffs with each shirt.

High-class $1.50 Shirts at 85c each.
Ninth street aisle.

Men's White Ducks

50c and $1 a Pair

Going sailing today or tomorrow? White Duck Trousers are the proper thing with a pair of white shoes.

All our remaining White Ducks lose a third of their price today—

$1 a Pair, from $1.50

Except about fifty pairs that have become soiled from handing. These are

50c a Pair, from $1.50

And you're saving good money even if you do have to have them done up.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

You Are Still in Time for These Tailored Dresses

These Tailored Suits are not dresses that will be out of date in a week or two, for they were not designed for the very hot weather. They are worn all Summer on cool days, and they will be worn far into the Fall, in addition to making very serviceable dresses to carry over for use next Spring and Summer.

They include our entire stock in this class of goods. The styles are the very best that the season has brought out. The materials include voiles, cheviots, broadcloths, tweeds, covert cloths and novelty materials. All sizes from 32 to 44 are well represented, the largest quantities being in the medium sizes, which are most wanted:

$10 to $15 Suits at $6
$16.50 to $21 Suits at $10
$25 to $30 Suits at $18
$35 to $50 Suits at $25

And many other prices showing similar reductions—about two hundred suits in all.

Come in this morning if you have an opportunity, if not, the selection will still be good on Monday morning.

Then here are a few other Saturday morning offerings of interest:

Summer Dresses—mostly linen

At $5, were $10 and $12. At $7.50, from $15 and $18
At $12, were $20 and $25.

Walking Skirts—washable

25 Skirts; formerly $7 and $8.50, at $3.75.
95 Skirts; formerly $3 to $4, at $1.50

Coats—silk, linen and canvas

Long Silk Coats at $10, were $18 to $30.
Sizes are broken; size 32 only in black; all sizes in colors. About thirty garments in all.

Long Coats, of pongee and cloth of gold, at $15, were $20 to $25.

All new and very attractive. This is the first reduction on these coats. About thirty, all told.

Twenty-five Coats, mostly hip-length, $10 EACH as follows:

7 Cloth of gold Coats, from $18 and $20.
5 White embroidered linen Coats, from $19.
5 White canvas Coats with handsome lace collars, from $18.
8 White Louisine silk Coats with appliqued collars, from $23.50.
Some covert cloth Coats, excellent styles; size 38 and 40 only, at $6 each, from $12.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's New Raincoats

We're anticipating the Fall rains early—perhaps on account of the present gentle daily reminders—with a constantly growing stock of Women's Raincoats.

New styles crop up every day; and we have effected a fine combination of good looks, good service, and moderate prices in the Raincoats we're presenting for the approval of tasteful women:

Materials are tan, Oxford gray and olive rain-proofed worsteds, made into full-length and three-quarter length coats, in half-fitted and loose effects—mostly belted.

Full-length Coats are $12.50, $15 and $18.

Three-quarter length Coats are $10.75 to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.



The L. R.

Best American-Made Corset

We have always said that the L. R. is the best corset made in America, and comes next best to the Lillian, which is the finest Paris-made corset.

Not until we sent for samples from all the different American makers, and proved which one could outstrip all the others, did we give the order for the L. R. Corset, feeling assured that it would be designed, cut and put together by the best corset-maker in America.

The L. R. Corset "never goes crooked" like some other American makes that are not properly cut.

It never rips out. If a fault should happen in the material we are always ready to make it good.

All the models of today have the desirable curve in the back and are straight and flat across the front.

The price of the L. R.—starting at $1 and going up to $3.75—brings it within the range of most pocketbooks.

We occasionally hear of people going to other stores to ask for the L. R., in the belief that it may be sold elsewhere under another name.

This corset cannot be bought anywhere but here and in our Philadelphia store. The models are made exclusively for us, and not used in other makes of corsets.

At a Dollar There Are Twelve Different Models

Including everything from a short girdle up to long corsets with deep hips intended for the woman who wants a corset to reduce her size.

These are the Models in the Picture—all at $1 Each

1. A new model this year. Made of strong sateen well boned—straight front, deep hip, bias gored.
2. Cool net corset, medium long waist, well boned and very pretty.
3. Light-weight batiste, medium long waist; splendid corset.
4. Girdle of fine batiste for very slight women; good to wear for golfing, riding and tennis.
5. Net corset, short hip and low bust.
6. Model of Summer net—very light, cool and durable; made with extra long hip and bias cut and gored. This is a good corset for women who weigh more than 150 pounds.
7. A light, strong corset of sateen, heavily boned.
8. Batiste with a long, deep hip—an excellent model for stout women.
9. Nursing corset, made of light-weight jean, medium length.
10. A new feature for the shirt-waist suit: very low bust, deep hip; of fine batiste.
11. Fine sateen, trimmed with lace at the top and bottom; medium low bust, short hip.
12. Fine batiste, medium long waist, extended hips.

They may be seen at our Corset Counters, Second floor, Tenth st.

Have You Bought Your Furniture Yet?

Half the month is gone today. Fortunately that does not mean that half of your opportunity is passed. We propose that the second half of the month of August shall show just as enthusiastic selling as the first half. The furniture is provided in abundance. There will be no shortcomings for a week yet, at least; and yet the very wisest and most fortunate conditions in variety must soon begin to grow less and less. If you can come in this morning, you may do better on certain things than you can do on Monday. On Monday you can do better than Tuesday, and so the story goes. Promptness now is important to those who wish to serve their interests best.

On Monday morning you will find the floors overflowing again, just the same as if a new sale were beginning. And if you have furniture buying in mind this Fall, you will not be doing justice to your own interest if you fail to come and see the fine furniture that we are offering so much underprice.

Here are short, easy-to-read descriptions of some of the pieces that should prove interesting this morning:

August Price $3.75, from $6—Maple Desk Chairs; polished wood seat, shaped legs, cross slat back.

August Price $6, from $9—Imitation Mahogany Rockers; high back, polished wood seat, easy arms, carved top.

August Price $4.50, from $6—Imitation mahogany Rockers; carved back, turned spindles, wood seat, highly polished.

August Price $4.50, from $6.50—Golden Oak Desk Chairs; square legs, panel back, carved top, Spanish leather seat.

August Price $7, from $11—Imitation mahogany Easy Chairs.

August Price $6, from $9—Mahogany Desk Chairs; carved panel back, rush seat, shaped legs, highly polished.

August Price $8, from $12—Mahogany finished Rockers; medium high back, richly carved, easy arms, wood seat.

August Price $5, from $7.50—Mahogany finished high back Rockers; turned spindles, easy arms, inlaid top, wood seat.

August Price $5.50, from $8.50—Quartered golden oak Rockers; upholstered back and spring seat; embossed velour cover.

August Price $6.25, from $9.50—Imitation mahogany Chair; high spindle back. Fourth floor.

Wanamaker GRAPE JUICE

The *Best* There Is

Going on a journey—to the Fair, or on your vacation? Put a pint of WANAMAKER Grape Juice in your bag—dilute it at the rate of two parts carbonated water to one part grape juice, and you'll have a deliciously refreshing drink *en route*, without the danger attaching to drinking water you don't know about.

Are you warm, after tennis, or a walk on a hot August day? Dilute WANAMAKER Grape Juice with water, and use plenty of cracked ice and a dash of lemon-juice. It's a thirst-quencher and a bracer as well.

Is there an invalid in the house? WANAMAKER Grape Juice, prepared as described above, or taken pure, is an admirable stimulant and tonic, that invalids can take with perfect safety.

For WANAMAKER Grape Juice is the purest and best on the market. Extreme care is used in every step of the process, from the picking of selected, perfect, fully ripe berries of Lake Erie grapes, the sterilizing by heat and steam—without the use of *any* adulterant, clarifier, or chemical preservative—to the bottling in new, clean bottles.

And its flavor is as delicious as its quality is pure. Sold in three sizes of bottles:

Quarts, 50c each, $5 for case of one dozen.
Pints, 25c each, $2.75 for case of one dozen.
Half-pints, 15c each, $1.75 for case of one dozen.
Basement.

Enter—The New Black

Sateen Petticoats

Fall styles—you'll be planning Fall dresses soon, and will need these good-looking and serviceable petticoats to wear with them.

These are full of new tricks of plaiting, and ruching, and ruffling. Hard to describe in detail; easy to recognize when you see them. Hence we want you to see them. Some are plain black, others in black-and-white stripes; and they're brimful of style and swing.

85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $2.75.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Ready With More Good Shoes

A constant succession of live news items marks these Chronicles of the Shoe Store.

Shoes for all weathers, for all occasions, for all feet. High in quality, low in price.

Here are some half-holiday hints for vacationers and stay-at-homes:

Men's Shiny Oxfords, $1.90
Patent leather; Blucher style; narrow toes; welted soles; extended military heels. Also Oxford styles.

Men's Kid Oxfords, $1.50
Black kid and velour calf; also patent leather in Blucher style; all welted soles; on stylish lasts and all sizes.

Women's Oxfords, $1
A new lot today, and equal to the extraordinary lot that sold out so quickly last week. Black kidskin; neat military heels; four styles of toes. Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Waists

Need a pretty, fresh White Waist or two to finish out the Summer with? You'll be charmed with these two new groups, both for their attractive styles and moderate prices:

At $1.50—Of sheer lawn; front plaited to bust; inlaid vest trimmed with hemstitching. Plaited back and sleeves. Collars and cuffs hemstitched.

At $2.75—Of fine, sheer lawn; front with fine plaits to bust, and trimmed with point Venise lace. Plaited back. Collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WATERBOY BADLY BEATEN

Former Turf Champion Was Third to Eugenia Burch and Hello.

TWO LONG CHANCES FIRST

Divination, at 20 to 1, and Bank, at 12 to 1, Captured Purses at the Saratoga Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Waterboy, turf champion of 1903, met the worst defeat of his racing career to-day, when, in the mile-and-a-quarter handicap, third on the day's programme, he finished a bad third to Eugenia Burch, and the selling class three-year-old Hello. Bad as was the showing of the brown horse, which literally was outrun and outstayed by Hello, and was beaten before Eugenia Burch made her winning effort at the end, the race was a good one for the winner, as she finished a mile and a quarter in 2:06 and fought the finish out with Hello in gallant style.

Waterboy was the top weight and post favorite, but the betting indicated that the form followers had not much confidence in the former champion, Eugenia Burch being well backed to beat him. Waterboy and Hello went on together and raced lapped for a quarter of a mile, Hello then drawing away and lasting in the lead until close on the post, where Eugenia Burch joined him, and, ridden out, won by a head.

The nominal feature of the racing was the Troy Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, in which S. Paget's Trapper went to the post favorite in a field of ten runners, with Gold Ten the second choice. Gold Ten broke first and raced in the lead all the way, winning at the end with something in hand, a length and a half before Gamara, which was coupled in the betting with Khorasan, as R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, entry.

In two races long chances got to the winning post first. Divination, at 20 to 1, was well forward from end to end in the selling mile, and won, hustled out, by a length from the favorite, Go Between, which broke back in the crowd and steadily moved forward, but never was able to get to Divination.

Bank, at 12 to 1, in the sprint for maidens, two years old, led off and raced in front all the distance, lasting just long enough to win by a head from the favorite, Zeala.

The winning favorites were Fort Hunter in the first race and Keynote in the second. Fort Hunter's race was a startling improvement over his running on the day before, when he was unplaced to Africander in a mile and a furlong race. The track was good and the attendance fair. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Fort Hunter, 124, Hildebrand, 7-5, 1-2	2	1	1¹
Sir Lynwood, 103, Cormack, 15-1, 3-1	4	3	2⁴
Marjoram, 102, J. Jones, 6-1, 7-5	3	2	3³
Stevedore, 111, Fuller, 3-2, 1-2	1	4	4
Illyria, 102, Creamer, 20-1, 4-1	5	5	5

Time—1:28. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner h. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Rock Rose; owned by N. Dyment and trained by J. Dyment.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on turf.

	S.	1¼.	F.
Keynote, 100, W. Fisher, 7-5, 1-2	6	1	1¹
Lady Potentate, 100, Hildebrand, 9-5, 3-5	7	2	2¹½
Palm Reader, 98, Oliphant, 10-1, 3-1	1	3	3³
Hymettus, 91, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Bar Le Duc, 102, Cormack, 15-1, 5-1	5	5	5
Flara, 97, Creamer, 10-1, 3-1	2	6	6
Briarthorpe, 89, Crimmins, 25-1, 8-1	4	7	7

Time—2:33. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner h. g., 5 years, by Chorister-Bapture, owned and trained by J. A. Kyle.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	1.	F.
Eugenia Burch, 110, Shaw, 3-1, 1-1	4	1	1h
Hello, 96, Hildebrand, 5-1, 8-5	2	2	2ª
Waterboy, 126, Odom, 13-10, 7-10	3	3	3h
St. Jude, 149, Whiteray	1	4	4
Inspector Stevens, 148, Flying Virginian	138		

THIRD RACE.—The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Tanya	127	Rose of Dawn	115
Sparkling Star	125	Hot Shot	115
Auteur	122	Heart's Desire	115
Jack Lory	115	Blandy	112
Agile	115	Sinister	112
Marie Francis	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Derby, for three-year-olds; one mile and five-sixteenths.

Delhi	123	Stalwart	126
St. Valentine	126	Ormonde's Right	128
Bobadil	128		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders; selling; one mile.

Homestead	149	Judge	136
Kilogram	149	Boxwood	131
St. Daniel	146	Dapple Gold	126
Unmasked	146		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.

Workman	109	Nihlick	102
Danseuse	106	Rubric	102
Northville	05	Good Bye	99
Delcanta	104	Woolnola	99
Linda Rosa	104	Awakening	99
Lincroft	104	High Life	99
Dandelion	104	Bob Mosson	97
Brush Up	103	Uncle Charley	97
Ike S	102	Merces	94
Bert Arthur	102	Mayoress	94

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm. 50.

AUTOMOBILES.

Mercedes for sale, in perfect condition, 16 h. p., with lamps, haskets, &c.; great bargain. E. P. Washburn, 1,713 Broadway.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Larned and Clothier to Play To-day in Final at Meadow Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 12.—As was expected, William A. Larned, the National exchampion, and William J. Clothier, the Harvard expert, came through the semi-finals to-day in the lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Meadow Club. Both played brilliant tennis in the singles, but the best work was done by Clothier, who had something in the way of a problem to dispose of in the intercollegiate champion, E. B. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania. To the surprise of even his most ardent admirers, Clothier defeated Dewhurst in two sets by the score of 6—2, 6—4. Larned defeated W. P. Blagden with ease, as the latter was unable to cope with the superior placing work of the ex-champion, and lost the match at 6—1, 6—2.

The semi-finals in the doubles were also finished, Clothier and Dewhurst getting into the final round by winning over A. W. Post and Stephen C. Millett in two sets by the score of 6—3, 7—5. Larned and Wrenn won the other semi-final from Pell and Torrence, after three closely played sets, the score being 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

The match of the day was that in which Clothier met Dewhurst. There was no end of sharp play and much rallying in the rapid exchanges of volleys at the net, but Clothier was at his best, finding the openings for passes and sending the ball through for the point. In fairness to Dewhurst it must be admitted that the weather was hardly to his liking. He is from Australia, and to-day the weather was cold and a biting wind swept across the courts from the ocean. It seemed to numb Dewhurst, causing him to send many of his returns outside the court lines and make him more erratic than is usually the case with him.

In the consolation singles Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., was defeated in the semi-finals by Kobbe. Pell won the first set at 6—1 by playing a spirited game, only to lose the second set at 6—3 because of the weakness of his back-hand strokes and his faulty returns. After Kobbe had taken the second set Pell decided to withdraw, and the match went to Kobbe by default. The finals in all of the events will be played to-morrow. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Third Round—William J. Clothier defeated H. Torrence, 9—7, 6—1. Semi-final Round—William A. Larned defeated W. P. Blagden, 6—1, 6—2; William J. Clothier defeated E. B. Dewhurst, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Open Doubles.—Second Round—A. W. Post and S. C. Millett defeated R. P. Huntington and O. C. Campbell, 6—2, 6—4; B. C. Prentice and H. Colson defeated W. P. Blagden and C. F. Watson, Jr., 7—5, 1—6, 7—5. Semi-final Round—William J. Clothier and E. B. Dewhurst defeated A. W. Post and Stephen C. Millett, 6—3, 7—5; William A. Larned and R. D. Wrenn defeated T. R. Pell, Jr., and H. Torrence, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-final Round—Lyon defeated De Rham, 6—4, 6—1; Kohbe defeated Pell, 1—6, 6—3, defeated.

So keen is the interest in the championship series of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League that the leaders are putting in their best teams for the matches that are to be decided to-day. It is expected that Frederick B. Alexander and Holcombe Ward will play for the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, who have a lead of 1 point over the New York Athletic Club. The latter organization will be represented by its foremost pair, Roland H. Mallory and F. M. Caldwell. The schedule for the day follows: New York Lawn Tennis Club at the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge; Montclair Athletic Club at the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J., and the New York Athletic Club at the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn. The standing of the clubs follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Crescent Athletic Club	19	8
New York Athletic Club	18	9
Kings County Tennis Club	15	9
West Side Tennis Club	15	12
New York Lawn Tennis Club	13	11
Englewood Field Club	7	20
Montclair Athletic Club	1	26

Mixed Doubles Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Two days' play was crowded into one in the lawn tennis tournament for mixed doubles at the Casino to-day, the second round being completed and the contest being brought down to the final match, which will be played to-morrow between C. E. Sands and Miss Anna Sands on one side and T. Suffern Taller and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz on the other.

The play to-day was particularly interesting and was watched by a large number of spectators. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and R. Livingstone Beeckman defaulted to Miss Barger and J. C. Waterhury, and the latter pair was defeated in the semi-final ronnd by Mr. and Miss Sands in a three-set match. Mr. Taller and Mrs. Agassiz played two hard matches. In the first they defeated William P. Burden and Miss Cynthia Roche, giving odds to them and winning by a close score of 8—6 in each set. In the second match Mr. Taller and Mrs. Agassiz had as opponents T. Sliddell and Miss Eleanor Jay, and in this also they were handicapped. Three sets were necessary to decide the match, and in each set the score was close and the play exciting. Mr. Taller and his partner won the first at 6—4; Mr. Sliddell and Miss Jay took the next, 8—6, and the third set required sixteen long games. Summary follows:

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—T. S. Taller and Mrs. Agassiz beat W. P. Burden and Miss Roche, 8—6, 8—6; J. C. Waterbury and Miss Barger beat R. L. Beeckman and Mrs. John Jacob Astor by default. Semi-final Round—C. E. Sands and Miss Anna Sands beat J. C. Waterhury and Miss Barger, 4—6, 6—8, 6—2; T. S. Taller and Mrs. Agassiz beat T. Sliddell and Miss Jay, 6—4, 6—8, 8—7.

National Tennis Drawings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The drawings for the National lawn tennis tournament, which opens at the Casino next Tuesday, were made to-day by Dr. James Dwight, President of the National association. The number of entries (eighty-three) never has been exceeded, and has been equaled only once in the history of the association, in 1902. The drawings are as follows:

First Round—F. C. Colston vs A. E. Bell, G. H. Nettleton vs. George A. Lyon, Jr.; Gardner Beals vs. F. H. Allen, William J. Clothier vs. C. E. Sands, E. B. Dewhurst vs. H. R. Sedgwick, C. Hickley vs. H. A. Sands, S. C. Whipple vs. E. Catlin, Jr.; Frank R. Tucker vs. T. M. Phetteplace; F. J. Otis vs. Ogden Mills, Jr.; Karl H. Behr vs. Alex L. Hoskins, H. Whitman vs. Ford Huntington, J. S. A. Johnson vs. Eliot Cross, H. W. Warner vs. Horace Brown, J. D. Forbes vs. Fred Anderson, J. W. Burden vs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, F. R. Budlong vs. S. C. Millett, Kenneth Horton vs. Ralph A. Thomas, D. F. Appleton vs. F. B. Alexander; Holcombo Ward vs. C. S. Brigham.

Second Round, (Upper Half)—Alexander Phelps vs. B. C. Wright, Paulding Fosdick vs. R. N. Dana, Marion Wright vs. Philip A. Carroll, F. J. Silloway vs. Ernest Lambart, Richard Stevens vs. B. B. V. Lyon, Ralph Hickok vs. G. W. Lee, W. T. Hull vs. C. R. Watson, Jr., J. D. E. Jones vs. W. A. Larned, W. F. Keene vs. J. B. Read, Malcolm G. Chace vs. J. F. Brice, George Baker vs. W. P. Burden.

Second Round, (Lower Half)—H. J. Holt vs. winner of Ward-Brigham match, W. L. Johnson vs. H. E. Avery, R. D. Little vs. B. S. Prentice, J. O. Ames vs. K. Collins, Herbert G. Deering vs. G. T. Adee, Charles Bull vs. Sydney J. Smith, E. W. Leonard vs. Alfred Codman, George T. Scott vs. Robert Leroy, F. H. Potter vs. B. C. Flournoy, Frank Foster vs. Meredith Howland, N. W. Niles vs. R. C. Seaver, Charles L. Oelrichs vs. Deane Miller.

Oldfield Wins Auto Race at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Automobile races were held here to-day for the first time. The feature was a five-mile race between Barney Oldfield, H. H. Lyttle of Toledo, Charles Graham of Cleveland, and W. F. Winchester of Syracuse. Oldfield won the race by 150 yards, the time for the five miles being 5:10. Lyttle was second, Winchester third, and Graham fourth. In an exhibition race Oldfield covered a mile in 0:50 2-5. Charles S. Schmidt finished a five-mile exhibition race in 7:15 1-5. Mrs. Rogers, the motor cyclist, made a new record for two miles, covering the distance in 3:28 1-5.

Jockey Seriously Hurt in Race.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Jockey Richsteiger was probably fatally hurt at the Fort Erie races to-day. At the finish of the first race there was a mix-up which no one can accurately describe further than to say that False Entry, ridden by Richsteiger, fell and that another horse, coming on behind, stepped upon the fallen horse and jockey. Richsteiger was one of the most successful jockeys at Fort Erie.

Williams Indefinitely Suspended.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Umpire Sheridan of the American League to-day received notification of the punishment to be meted out to Second Baseman Williams and Pitcher Powell of the Greater New York team for the trouble made during the Cleveland game last Thursday. Williams is indefinitely suspended and fined $25. Powell is fined $10.

Zinita Wins the Plant Cup.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 12.—The principal event of the closing of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta to-day was the race for a cup given by Commodore Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York. There were eleven entries, and the Zinita won.

A Chinese University Along English Lines.

Plans for new buildings of the Canton Christian College. Its aims and promises told in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

NEW YORK WON AND LOST

McGinnity Kept Hits Scattered, but Ames Was Batted Hard.

AMERICANS BEAT CHICAGO

Brooklyns Shut Out St. Louis at Washington Park—One-Sided Victory for Pittsburg.

Nine games were played in the National and American Leagues yesterday without affecting the standing of the teams. No runs were scored in three of the contests, and five games were won by one run. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. (1st game.)
Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2. (2d game.)
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburg, 14; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	7	10	13	15	12	69	.726
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	6	12	10	59	.621
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	12	8	10	56	.596
Cincinnati	6	8	6	..	9	9	9	11	58	.580
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	7	50	.510
Boston	1	5	1	6	5	..	8	11	37	.370
Brooklyn	2	3	4	3	4	8	..	9	33	.337
Philadelphia	3	2	4	4	5	4	..	..	28	.271
Games lost	26	36	38	42	48	63	65	70		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at. Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	..	6	9	5	9	8	10	13	60	.606
Boston	5	..	7	9	7	10	7	13	58	.604
New York	5	6	..	7	9	10	7	12	56	.560
Philadelphia	11	5	5	..	6	9	7	11	54	.581
Cleveland	4	8	6	7	..	9	7	9	50	.543
Detroit	7	6	6	5	4	..	6	6	40	.420
St. Louis	5	7	3	4	4	5	..	8	36	.404
Washington	2	0	2	2	3	5	7	..	21	.226
Games lost	39	38	38	39	42	54	53	72		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win First Game, but Cincinnati Takes the Second.

Over twelve thousand persons saw the New York and Cincinnati teams play two closely contested games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the New Yorks being successful in the first by a score of 2 to 1, but the Cincinnatians took the second by a score of 3 to 2. Seven single hits were all that the local team secured in the two games against sixteen for the Cincinnatis. The New Yorks fielded superbly, for the only errors charged against them were committed by Dahlen, one in the first game and two in the second. Aside from the playing, the conspicuous feature of the contests was the ejection of Bresnahan from the field in the first game and of Manager Kelley and McGann in the second game for disputing the decisions of the umpire. Manager McGraw also was removed from the coaching line in the second game for the same offense. Donlin took Bresnahan's place in the first game and succeeded McGann in the second, going to centre field, while Bresnahan played at first. Dolan succeeded Manager Kelley, and his batting materially helped to win the second contest.

The first game was essentially a struggle betweeh McGinnity and Walker, with a couple of mistakes by the visitors deciding the contest in favor of the New Yorks. Bresnahan was hit by a pitched ball in the first inning and reached second on Browne's bunt. Devlin, who played his first game since the return of the New Yorks from the West, struck out. Then Bresnahan and Browne made a double steal, and on McGann's hit to Walker Bresnahan scored. Devlin acored. New Yorks other run in the third inning, getting his base on called balls. McGann sent him to second on a light hit to third base, and Dahlen scored him on a base hit to left field.

In the second game the batting of the New Yorks was even weaker than in the first, Kelium keeping the hits down to three. Notwithstanding this fine pitching, his support was wretched, but still the New Yorks could not win. On the other hand, after the fourth inning, Ames was hit rather freely, and this was the secret of the Cincinnatis' success. For seven innings the New Yorks were in the lead by 2 to 1, but in the eighth a safe bunt by Dolan and singles by Odwell, Corcoran, and Steinfeldt in succession, and after two men were out, gave the Cincinnatis two runs and the game.

The New Yorks made their first run on a missed fly by Odwell, a stolen base by Mertes, a wild throw by Schiel, and Gilbert's bunt. They scored their second run on a fumble by Woodruff, Kellum's wild throw to first base, and a bad throw by Corcoraff. Cincinnati's first run came in the fifth inning on Schiel's base hit, a wild pitch, and Woodruff's out. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lh	0	1	10	3	0	Bresnahan, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Donlin, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	2	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	13	3	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Schiel, c	0	0	4	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	5	1
Woodruff, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Walker, p	0	1	1	3	1	Warner, c	0	0	3	0	0
*Dolan	1	0	0	0	0	McGinty, p	0	1	2	7	0
Total	1	5	24	14	2	Total	2	4	27	19	1

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Walker, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Walker, 3. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Browne. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Double play—Schiel and Woodruff. Passed ball—Schiel. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, 1; by Walker, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1 hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1h	0	0	1	0	0	B'han, cf	1	1h	0	0	2
Dolan, 1h	1	3	11	1	0	Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	0	1	1	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	2	2
Corcoran, ss	0	2	3	3	1	Mertes, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Steinfe't, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Schiel, c	0	1	5	1	2	Bo'erman, c	0	0	10	1	0
W'druff, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	Ames, p	0	0	0	1	3
Kellum, p	0	0	2	2	6						
Total	1	8	27	14	10	Total	2	5	27	12	7

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

First base by errors—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Kellum, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 10. Struck out—By Ames, 8; by Kellum, 1. Two-base hit—Dolan. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Stolen bases—Mertes, Dolan, Corcoran, Steinfeldt. Wild pitch—Ames. Passed ball—Schiel. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1:55. Attendance, 12,814.

BROOKLYN, 2; ST. LOUIS, 0.

For the first time since July 29 the Brooklyn team won a game yesterday afternoon, shutting out St. Louis, the score being 2 to 0. Cronin never pitched in better form, and allowed the opposing batsmen only three safe hits. Only one of the visiting players got so far as second base. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Farrell, 2h	0	1	3	5	0
Dillon, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	Shannon, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Beckley, 1h	0	0	13	0	1
Sbeck'd, lf	0	1	7	0	0	Brain, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Strang, 2h	0	0	1	0	0	Smoot, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	3	1	0	Barclay, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	2	2	0	Burke, 3h	0	0	0	2	0
McCor., 3h	0	0	2	3	0	McLean, c	0	0	4	2	0
Cronin, p	0	0	0	2	0	O'Neil, p	0	1	0	5	0
Total	0	2	27	8	0	Total	0	3	24	17	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Gessler, Lumley. Three-base hit—Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Babb, Shannon. Double play—Farrell and Beckley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 2. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1; off O'Neil, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By O'Neil, 1. Struck out—By Cronin, 1; by O'Neil, 2. Passed ball—McLean. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—1:13. Attendance—1,800.

CHICAGO, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—In the seventh inning of to-day's game Tinker bunted to Wolverton, who threw to first, but Lush failed to cover the base and Evere scored the winning run for Chicago from second base. During the game Tinker received a telegram informing him of the death of his mother. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	0	7	0	0
Casey, 3b, c	0	2	1	1	0	Titus, lf	0	1	5	0	0
Chance, 1h	0	0	13	1	0	Wolv'ton, 3h	0	1	0	0	1
McCarty, cf	0	0	2	0	0	McGee, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	7	2	1	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	5	1	Donohue, ss	0	1	4	1	0
Barry, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Donohue, p	0	0	0	4	0
Brown, p	0	0	1	1	0	Duggleby, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	2	5	27	13	3	Total	1	4	27	9	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Casey, Evers. Stolen bases—Tinker, Titus, Donohue. Double play—Evers and Chance. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Brown, 3; off Duggleby, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 6; by Duggleby, 1. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance, 1,391.

PITTSBURG, 14; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Pittsburg won a poorly played and uninteresting game from Boston to-day. Frequent changes in the batting order did not help the home team. Needham broke a finger and will be out of the game for some time. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCorm'k, lf	1	1	0	1	0	Geier, cf	2	0	1	1	2
Beaumont, cf	2	1	1	0	0	Tenney, 1h	0	2	8	1	0
Flaherty, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Ah'atichio, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Cassady, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Moran, 3h, c	1	0	5	1	2
Wagner, ss	2	2	0	2	0	Del'hny, 2b3h	1	0	4	3	0
Kruger, 3h	2	1	1	3	0	Cannell, lf	0	1	4	1	1
Ritchey, 2b	3	0	5	4	0	Carney, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Br'nsfield, 1b	2	2	9	1	0	Needham, c	0	1	2	1	0
Carisch, c	2	2	6	2	0	Cooley, 1h	0	0	2	0	0
Lynch, p	0	2	1	0	0	Fisher, cf	0	0	1	0	0
						Pittinger, p	0	1	0	4	1
Total	14	13	27	12	1	Total	2	8	27	13	8

Pittsburg	1	0	0	6	2	1	1	0	3—14
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Wagner, Kruger, Flaherty, Geier, Tenney. Three-base hit—Bransfield. Stolen bases—Wagner, Cassady. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 6; off Lynch, 1. Struck out—By Pittinger, 5; by Pittinger, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance, 2,177.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Outplay Chicago Team and Win by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Greater New York team, weakened by the indefinite suspension of "Jimmy" Williams, to-day did what the same team with ranks intact could not accomplish, and that was the defeat of the Chicago team. The score of the encounter was 2 to 1. Frank Owen was again the victim of defeat, without being in any way responsible for it. He pitched a magnificent game, allowing the New Yorks just two clean hits outside the diamond, neither of which figured in the run getting. But Griffith's men made four other hits of the scratch variety, which counted more. In fact, three of them came together in the first inning for the two runs which brought defeat to Owen.

Four hits were all the local team could get off Orth. Mysterious it is, for, without in any way detracting from his acknowledged ability as a twirler, Orth has the least apparent ability to deceive batsmen. He is either invincible or slaughtered. Both teams gave a great exhibition of fast and clever fielding. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	1	2	0	0	D'herty, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	7	3	1	And'son, 1h	0	1	13	1	0
Tan'hill, 3b	1	0	1	0	0	Sanzel, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Dundon, 2h	0	0	0	3	0	Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	2	2	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	8	0	0
Owen, p	0	0	1	3	0	Orth, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	1	4	27	15	1	Total	2	6	27	15	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 3. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Keeler, Anderson. Double play—Conro

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

NEW YORK.

If ELIHU ROOT will not volunteer the Republicans are determined to draft him. They cannot talk or think of another than he as their candidate for Governor. They need him, they will not let him say them nay. Mr. ROOT on his part has returned to New York with the intent to resume the practice of law. He has a right to feel that he made sacrifice enough for his party and his country when he served four years in Washington as Secretary of War. It was an honorable service, but ill-paid. If he wishes now to repair his private fortunes and is reluctant again to enter public life, nobody can reproach him with unreasonableness.

Has his party the right to say to him that its call is imperative and must be obeyed? Probably not, though there might be a difference of opinion as to that. It is the judgment of many that his party certainly has not the right to summon him to defeat. He is very likely the strongest Republican in the State—probably stronger than Mr. ROOSEVELT himself. But would he win? Could even ELIHU ROOT, sound, able, statesmanlike man that he is, overcome the long-cherished intention of the voters to turn the Republican Party out of power at Albany? They have been balked of their intention three times, either by weak and foolish Democratic nominations or by the Bryan peril. The purpose survives. There are evil practices at Albany that the people intend to uproot and stop. Gov. ODELL himself is disliked and distrusted. The scandal of his serving as Chairman while serving also as Governor offends the people and confirms their resolve to make a change at the State capital.

It only needs a Democratic candidate of high character, free from entanglements, and having the confidence of the voters, to bring to a close this ten-years Republican lease of power, a decade during which $9,000,000 of the people's money has been, partly through corruption and partly through extravagance, wasted in a futile attempt at canal improvement, a decade during which the public nostril has often caught the odor of corruption from the Capitol. This is the year for a reform. It is our judgment that the people's mandate will go forth on Nov. 8 that the reform shall begin. It would be too bad to force an undesired nomination upon Mr. ROOT merely to get him defeated.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

"It is the right of every nation to prohibit acts of sovereignty from being exercised by any other within its limits and the duty of a neutral nation to prohibit such as would injure one of the warring Powers." In these words THOMAS JEFFERSON, when Secretary of State, laid down the law of nations as it is accepted to-day.

It is perfectly plain that this provision has been violated by Japan in the capture of a Russian gunboat in the Chinese harbor of Che-Foo. Such incidents are common enough in warfare. Scarcely any belligerent nation has always resisted the temptation to go after its enemy wherever he was to be found. The British, in the war of 1812, violated the neutrality of Portugal by attacking the American privateer General Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal, where they overpowered her after a most heroic defense. During the civil war we violated the neutrality of Brazil by sending the Wachusett into Bahia Bay after the Florida, which she captured and took away to Fortress Monroe.

Apologies sufficed in these cases, in which restitution had been rendered out of the question by destruction. But more than an apology is due from Japan. A prompt disavowal of the act of the too zealous Japanese naval officer may be expected from Tokio, to be followed by the return of the vessel illegally captured. The Chinese Admiral at Che-Foo had already done his full duty, as the agent of a neutral Power, by the Russian vessel. He had insisted that she should leave Chinese protection forthwith or else that she should entitle herself to it by disarming. This she had done by removing the breechblocks from her guns, and she was in the same condition as that Russian gunboat, caught at Shanghai at the beginning of the war, which was similarly rendered innocuous and remains there yet, under the protection of China.

Not only as a matter of international duty, but also as a matter of self-interest, it behooves Japan to make full amends to China. Japan at once acceded to the proposal of our State Department to neutralize China. So also did Russia. But it is not to be expected that Russia will respect the neutrality of China if Japan does not observe it. And at present it seems that Russia may be much more interested in violating Chinese neutrality than Japan. For example, it looks as if the military occupation of Eastern Mongolia might very soon come to be extremely convenient for Gen. KUROPATKIN. Doubtless these considerations are present to the Government at Tokio, and will help to shape the course of that Government with reference to the regrettable incident at Che-Foo.

NOT A DECISIVE BATTLE.

Apparently the sea fight off Port Arthur was not the decisive affair that might have been expected from the conditions under which it was fought. The Russian Admiral was not engaging the blockading fleet because he wished to do so. Stern necessity drove him out of port, and the enemy's superiority was so great that the best he could hope for was to make good his escape. If he had succeeded in reaching Vladivostok with even half his ships he would have been entitled to praise for his boldness and skill in extricating himself from a very difficult and dangerous situation. The news so far reported, however, indicates that most of the Russian vessels were forced to return to Port Arthur, while those that failed to reach that refuge were driven into neutral ports and were thus unable to make their way to Vladivostok. From the Russian point of view, therefore, the sortie was not a success; and unless it shall appear later that the Japanese fleet suffered serious damage in the Wednesday battle Rear Admiral WITHOFT's dash for liberty might better have not been made.

On the other hand the Japanese have not derived much prestige from this battle. It is of vital importance to them that the Russian vessels in Port Arthur should be permanently put out of action at once. It was impossible to attack them as long as they had the protection of the land forts; but it has been supposed that the Japanese fleet would spare no pains to overwhelm the enemy's squadron the moment it should venture outside. At present there is little known about the details of the all-day battle, but apparently no Russian ship was sunk and none captured. The fact that most of the blockaded fleet returned to Port Arthur indicates its failure to escape this time; but there is nothing to show that the Russian vessels received any more damage than they inflicted upon their foes. It is true that the dispersion of the Russian fleet is evidence that Vice Admiral Togo had the better of the fight; but in view of his superior strength that was to have been expected.

It is possible that the Russians were attacked in force so soon after appearing outside the harbor that they never ventured beyond the zone of fire of their heavy guns on shore, and this fact may have so far counterbalanced the Japanese superiority in guns afloat as to make it impossible—or at least unwise—for Admiral Togo to rush the enemy to a fighting finish. It is improbable that he will allow the Russian ships at Kiao-Chow to escape again, and therefore the effective strength of the Russian fleet is sure to be diminished. If it be true that the Tsarevitch, as well as the protected cruisers Novik and Askold, entered the German port, the separation of this battleship from the rest of the fleet may be a serious matter for the Russians. If these vessels do not immediately disarm they will have to go to sea after a stay of only twenty-four hours, and they can hardly hope to escape from the superior force that will undoubtedly be waiting for them. Therefore in any event it is almost certain that these ships will be lost to the Czar's navy—at least until the end of this war. In that case the battleships and cruisers that returned to Port Arthur will be still less able to cope with the blockaders, and their destruction or capture must inevitably follow.

THE BUILDING SITUATION.

As might have been expected, some of the unions included in the building lockout have reviewed their position calmly and failed to discover any advantage to themselves from fighting the battle of Mr. WEINSEIMER and his Alliance at so considerable a cost. The representatives of three such unions have gone to see the committee of the Employers' Association to ask whether there is any objection to their going to work on their own account. It might have been wise to have given heed to these considerations before taking their place in line under the leadership of the ambitious plumber who wants to be local dictator of the building industry. However, ex post facto wisdom is better than no wisdom, and as the rule somewhat wiser than other varieties. That it has come to some of those whose attitude precipitated the lock-out warrants the hope that a break is imminent and that before many days there will be a scramble for re-employment. Arbitration is perhaps not as satisfactory as getting what one wants by merely asking for it. It is the essence of an equable compromise that it shall be entirely satisfactory to neither party in interest, since if it were it would involve injustice to the other. But with all its defects and disappointments arbitration is vastly better for the wage earner than the arbitrary dicta of such men as are likely to reach and remain at the head of the building trades unions. That there is a good deal less in it for the leaders is perhaps not its least recommendation to the favor of those who are led or driven, as may be.

So far as the subway is concerned, the strike is already a failure. It inconvenienced the contractor, no doubt, and the public as well, and will involve some delay in opening the subway to traffic. That is all. Mr. MCDONALD is making good his promise to fill the places of the electrical workers with non-union men, and will rush the work to completion. Unalterable opposition to the principle of arbitration is the weakest of issues, and in standing on it the promoters of the Alliance are likely to find themselves in the subcellar with unexpected and embarrassing suddenness. In the industrial readjustment now taking place the ties of loyalty which bind men to their unions are weakening. When there are two qualified men looking for every job which is offered the instinct of self-preservation and recognition of duty to family dominate the conduct of every right-minded citizen.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Lawless acts committed by striking laborers and lawless acts committed against striking laborers fall equally under the condemnation of Judge PARKER.

In his speech of acceptance he explains that "Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment, or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties, in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, and to pursue any lawful trade or business." A man who has the right to "work where he will" has, of course, the right to work in a shop where union men are employed, even though he himself be not a union man. The contention of union labor that it has a right to drive non-union men into the streets to starve is altogether incompatible with Judge PARKER's definition of liberty.

Referring to the use of dynamite in the Colorado mining war and to the forcible deportation of the dynamiters and of those who sympathized with them, Judge PARKER said:

> In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of the Government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard, but made it its duty to call attention to the fact that Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire, and to enjoy property, or to reside where his interests or inclination may determine, and the fulfillment of the assurance to rebuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or Government agencies, should be enforced by every official and supported by every citizen.

The latter half of this quotation from Judge PARKER's speech is in substance the declaration made in the Democratic platform. The convention and the candidate justly censure the "government agencies" of Colorado for their lawless course in forcibly transporting men to places far from their domicile, not only without trial, but without any process of law whatever. But whatever the authors of the platform may have intended to say, they do plainly say that the denial of the right to labor, whether by individuals or by organizations, is a violation of Constitutional guarantees. We are unable to see wherein this differs from the principle of the "open shop."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

It is clear, from Lord LANSDOWNE's remarks in the House of Lords, that Great Britain means to follow the lines laid down in Mr. HAY's circular of two months ago, and to dispute the list of articles contraband of war published by Russia at the beginning of the present conflict. The rule which the British Government is enforcing upon its merchantmen, in order to enable it to protect them if they get into trouble with a belligerent, is that nothing is absolutely contraband except actual munitions of war that is to say, articles which are insusceptible of any but a military use. Of the great class of articles, comprehending almost all articles of commerce, which may possibly become of military use, it will, following Lord SALISBURY's declaration, made at the beginning of the Boer war, doubtless require actual proof of a military destination before allowing that they are contraband. It does not suffice that they are bound for the enemy's country. They must be destined for the enemy, that is to say, for the fighting force. And when the agent of a belligerent renders the adjudication of the case impossible by destroying the questionable ship and cargo the belligerent Government is liable for the full value of the articles so withdrawn from adjudication.

This is the ground we may expect our Government to take, and which, in the case of the Arabia, it has already indicated its intention of taking. Evidently the tendency of such a line is to modernize and humanize international law. As evidently the effect of the Russian contention that aid to the enemy is to be presumed from the shipment to his country of articles which might possibly be to his advantage is to render international law more backward and barbarous.

TROLLEY CAR FIRES.

The Grand Jury at the earliest opportunity should investigate the almost daily accidents occurring in Brooklyn with serious or fatal consequences, caused by the blowing of fuses. When a car is set on fire by the current diverted from a fuse which breaks down, it is prima facie evidence that the insulation has been done so badly or so carelessly that the vehicle is dangerous and that those who employ it for the transportation of passengers have committed a crime for which no excuse is found in the present state of the art of electric car equipment.

This states the fact in few words. Damage suits instituted by victims have few terrors for a great city railroad corporation. It "buys its law by the year," is skilled in all the expedients of postponement, demurrer, defense, and appeal. Ordinarily it can wear out a private litigant before judgment is reached, and at the worst can usually make a settlement which will let the victim out whole on his lawyer's fees and costs. What is needed to shock the management of such a corporation into recognition of the fact that it owes a duty to the public which it is perfectly able to perform if it chooses to do so, and which it neglects only from considerations of parsimony, is a batch of indictments for manslaughter or criminal negligence found against its managers and Directors. To send out on the road a car which by any chance can take fire from the blowing of a fuse is a crime comparable to building an unsupported sidewalk in front of one's house.

ASKING EQUITY WITHOUT DOING IT.

The leaders of the meat strike in Chicago are showing monumental impertinence in the efforts to coerce the President into putting in operation the injunction obtained by the Government against combinations of packing houses. They insist that the so-called Beef Trust is an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and are greatly exercised because the President does not move vigorously to break it up.

It may be this is the President's duty, but the last people to remind him of it are the strike leaders who have organized a conspiracy in restraint of trade which would not bear the most superficial judicial scrutiny. There are several familiar axioms in law which fit this case. One of them is that who asks equity must do equity; another that who comes into court seeking justice must come with clean hands. The idea that President ROOSEVELT can be put in a position of embarrassment by such a demand on the part of the strike leaders is amusing. To turn the tables it would only be necessary for him to instruct the Attorney General to take measures to secure injunctions against the unions engaged in a gigantic and far-reaching conspiracy in restraint of trade. If he did this we should hear a great wail, and the orators of the labor movement would have a new illustration to cite of the oppression of the poor workingman through government by injunction. To drop this discussion before it goes too far would be extremely discreet. The labor leaders have already answered all their own anti-injunction arguments by asking the President to employ this weapon in their interest against the packers with whom they are at war.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN NEW YORK.

The police should understand that the public of New York will not tolerate any kid-glove handling of strikers who pull men off of street cars and attack them on their way to and from work. This sort of thing may be tolerated in Chicago, but not here. We do not mean it shall begin, much less that it shall be erected into a system.

But it is not enough that the police do their duty as well as they are able. They must be sustained by the Magistrates. It is within the discretion of the Police Magistrates to deal leniently with small and casual misdemeanants, and to let off with reprimands or light fines those who engage in street brawls. Mob violence with intent to maim or destroy men who are working for honest livings is a very different matter. Men caught in this form of murderous assault are not entitled to any consideration, and sympathy extended to them is wasted. They must be given to understand that they cannot practice this form of crime in New York with impunity, and that to call a man a "scab" does not make him an outlaw at whom every hoodlum and Hooligan may throw a brick as he might at a mad dog. A man does not need to belong to a union to have rights which others are bound to respect.

THE CZAROWITCH.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the birth of the unfortunate little prospective autocrat who saw the light yesterday at St. Petersburg is for Russia a political event of almost the first magnitude, and even that it is equivalent to the reinforcement by many thousands of the Russian Army fighting against Japan. It is happily impossible for Americans to have "a realizing sense" of what the birth of an heir to the throne means in a country like Russia, the most absolute and personal in its Government of any nation that lays claim to a state of civilization. But it is evident to any American who will take the trouble to consider it how much the advent of a male heir whose succession to the throne, if he survives, is indisputable, will do to check the Court intrigues which pass for politics in the Russian Empire.

From this point of view Russia is really to be congratulated upon the birth of the Czarowitch, and the imperial couple, after ten years of a marriage of which the results have been four successive girls, upon an event of which many Russians had come to despair. It is questionable whether the new-born Czarowitch himself is entitled to be congratulated or condoled with upon having been born to a lot even more "uneasy" than, according to SHAKESPEARE, is the lot of all wearers of crowns. There was not a boy born yesterday to any tradesman or mechanic in the Russian capital who has not a fairer chance both of happiness and of usefulness than this heir to the throne of all the Russias. Unless he grows up to be a very great man indeed he is predestined, considering the anomalousness of his position in the modern world, to a life of tragical futility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Deep emotion, especially when the emotion is anger, and even more especially when the anger is against a railway company, does not conduce to elegance of diction, and, therefore, it is perhaps a little unfair as well as very cruel to find fault with the language used in the resolutions of protest against the reduction of their train service that were adopted this week by the aggrieved citizens of New Rochelle. It does seem, however, that even in the midst of excitement like theirs they might have been able to find somebody to express their feelings in something that at least remotely approached decent English. By sending out the absurd piece of jargon we printed yesterday they made ridiculous not only their little city, but an excellent cause, and nothing is more dangerous, either to cities or causes, than deserved ridicule. And New Rochelle, besides warranting, quite unnecessarily, the suspicion that all its active citizens are small politicians, eager to advance personal ends by attacking an unpopular corporation, made the other and even more serious mistake of offering, in effect, to continue that corporation's long-enjoyed privilege of violating their own municipal ordinances if only it would not persist in reducing an always inadequate service to one that recent experience has shown to be quite intolerable. "Give us back our lost trains," they say by clear implication, "or else we will get after you for the soft coal smoke nuisance you have hitherto been allowed, for reasons not necessary to mention, to maintain." That, in the opinion of suburban statesmen may be "business," and extremely "practical," but it is grossly immoral, involves what ought to be a humiliating confession of past incompetency or corruption, and is probably the worst possible way to maintain unquestionable rights or to secure the redress of real grievances. This position has been taken, however, by several of the Westchester towns, and pitiable spectacles they are, too, while they occupy it. There is no imaginable reason why these towns should not insist both on getting from the New Haven Road the train service for which they pay so well, and on that road's obedience to any proper laws they may see fit to pass. President MELLEN, we understand, now declares that the dropping of the trains was not his work; he merely called his chiefs together, told them that expenses were heavy and dividends threatened, and asked them to save money where they could. A few days later, to his intense surprise and grief, he found himself the centre of a storm of denunciation from angry commuters, and then for the first time heard of the changes in the schedule. That is a good story, and in all probability true, but even if Mr. MELLEN didn't order the trains off, he could have ordered them on again, and hasn't done it, so the aim of the denunciations was all right, and the fire should be kept up hotly. Its desired effects, however, will be seriously delayed if Westchester continues to intrust the writing of its resolutions to illiterates and to let its politicians offer to sell immunity to lawbreakers.

—It is hard to see what the law can do for the protection of people so deeply sunk in superstition as are, by their own stories, those who in this city are now trying by the aid of the courts to get back money extorted from them under threats of maltreatment by "spirits." When grown-up men and women tremble at such menaces and hand over hundreds and thousands of dollars to neighbors whose claims to mystical powers as the intermediaries of supernatural beings are supported by absolutely nothing except obviously ridiculous assertions, the courts may be able to punish the individual swindlers, but there is not the slightest chance that the victims can be kept in possession of their property. If saved from "mediums," the next rascals that come along with a promise or a threat will be sure to delude and rob them again, and the end will be the same until the spread of elementary common sense has gone much further than at present. And something more than and different from what is called, often without being, education is needed. These east side people were fooled not a bit more easily, though by means of less complicated apparatus, than was the learned and able LUTHER R. MARSH by the grotesque DIS DE BAR and the scheming HUYLERS, or than are the variously eminent psychologists, graduates of universities or members of their Faculties, who for years have contributed to the luxurious support of an amiable old Boston woman with a talent for throwing fits and talking about the flowers on mother's grave. Transferring real estate to an east side tailor is, on the whole, a much less absurd act than is the staking of life itself on the truth of an assertion that disease does not exist, and, while Eddyism prospers without interference from the communities whose safety it seriously perils, it seems hardly worth while to take much trouble over petty evils worked by squalid "mediums."

—Stern and instant measures should be taken both to stop the posting and to punish the posters of bills on the shelters over the entrances to the subway stations. The glazed panels of these structures have proved of late a temptation too great to be resisted by the piratical agents of publicity, and as a result many of them are plastered over with pictures and announcements of various kinds, mostly theatrical. The abuse is small, and presumably the contractors and others directly interested in the protection of subway property have had too many troubles and anxieties in the past few months to attend to the matter, but as soon as the road begins operation these bills will become a dangerous as well as an unsightly nuisance by shutting off light from the stairways, and the matter should be taken in hand before the bill posters have time even to imagine that this particular one of their many enormities is going to pass unnoticed. The elevated road has always allowed advertising boards to interfere with the convenience and safety of its patrons because it paid to do so, and because nobody was sufficiently interested to make an effective protest against this perversion of the company's franchise, but the subway is public property and its lessees have disclaimed the intention of seeking revenue in this obnoxious way. They can, therefore, confidently be expected at once to lay heavy hands on the bill posters who are defacing the subway entrances—and perhaps on the men for whom they post the bills. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining the identity of those whom the artists of the paste brush are serving in this highly unseemly manner.

—Of course DOWIE and all the Dowieites are all vehement opponents of vaccination, and now that smallpox has broken out in "Zion" there is likely to be an excellent, though rather dangerous, opportunity to see what can be done with a disease of that sort by the exercise of "faith." The unnecessary death, even of the kind of people who live in DOWIE'S city, is a lamentable thing, but considerably more alarming is the high probability that an epidemic of smallpox there would spread infection to other places where the residents, while not opposed to vaccination or disbelievers in its efficacy, are negligent in availing themselves of its invaluable protection. Those guilty of such negligence may be taught to be more careful and also that they cannot safely ignore organizations like DOWIE'S, simply because they are themselves immune from its absurd doctrines. Every variety of "faith cure" kills many besides its own votaries.

Undisturbed by the Symptoms.

From The Chicago News.

"Well, Madam," queried the doctor, "how are you feeling to-day?"

"O, doctor," she replied, "I have such terrible pains all through my body, and I can hardly breathe; I have no appetite and cannot sleep a wink."

"But otherwise," said the M. D., "you feel all right, don't you?"

A Tiresome Pair.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"They are terrible bores, those Gaddsbys."

"Yes, they are. Mr. Gaddsby is always talking shop and Mrs. Gaddsby can talk nothing but shopping."

FOR GOVERNOR, E. M. SHEPARD.

His Nomination Would Add Strength to National Ticket in Doubtful Districts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

AS THE TIMES holds a position of primacy in Democratic journalism, and as your editorials make it clear that you are working for the creation of a nobler and truer Democracy—the type of Democracy for which, I believe, Judge Parker stands—I venture to ask you whether you would see your way to say something in advocacy of the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Governor. This letter is in no way inspired by him, and nothing but my profound conviction that the party should nominate its strongest man, and that he is that man, would persuade me to obtrude my personal views upon you.

I have known Mr. Shepard ever since we were boys together in a Manhattan public school, and have always had a sincere and unaffected admiration for his great abilities and lofty character. While I have been constrained at times to differ with him, (and this was especially so during the Mayoralty campaign of 1901,) the differences have always been purely political, nor has my admiration for his intellectual attainments, nor my belief in his capacity for high political place in consequence undergone impairment. To my mind he is the strongest possible candidate whom the Democracy could name, and his abilities as a campaigner are brilliant. The nomination of the strongest possible candidate is imperatively demanded in the interest of the Presidential ticket, as well as of the State.

There are many influential gentlemen who would be glad to see him head the State ticket, and many believe that his name would be an accession of strength in States like Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana. Parker and Shepard would give the party an ideal ticket, in my judgment, and because I feel this intensely and believe you sincerely committed to the advocacy of high policies, I have taken the liberty of addressing you.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S SINCERITY.

Revealed in His Speech Accepting the Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of Judge Parker in accepting the nomination for the Presidency of this Republic in spirit and issues is that of one conscious of his sincerity.

We are judged by our fellow-men not by the voluntary testimony we give of ourselves, but the involuntary.

The involuntary testimony of his speech was inner consciousness of sincerity, of purpose, aim, and ambition, of truth in the inward parts—the highest possible guarantee that the people can have that if elected, of which all doubt is removed, he will serve the State in sincerity and in truth.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1904.

SAW A DEAD DONKEY.

But Its Death Was by Shooting—Fatal Snake Bite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to state, in reply to a letter in this morning's TIMES from Geyserville, Cal., that I have both seen a dead donkey and known a rattlesnake bite to be fatal. Curiously enough, each case happened within a month of the other and were both acted in my father's stable-yard at our Summer camp in Pike County, Penn.

The donkey fell over a large stone in the road and broke his leg. He was brought home with difficulty, but a veterinary who was called by my father having advised it, he was shot.

The fatal biting occurred almost in the identical spot where the donkey died. One of the country boys had come with milk and was waiting for his pay when he was bitten, after attempting to catch the snake, in the leg. He died in eight hours.

WASHFORD.

New York, Aug. 11, 1904.

REMARKABLE CASE OF A. BECK.

Innocent Man Twice Convicted of a Mean Offense.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The case of Adolph Beck will undoubtedly take rank as a classic instance of miscarriage of justice. Here was a perfectly innocent man, twice convicted of a peculiarly mean and squalid crime—that of imposing upon the credulity of a number of young women by dazzling promises, in order to filch a few articles of jewelry and some shillings from each victim. He was actually sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and served five and a half years of it, and his repeated efforts to clear his character only ended in arrest and conviction upon a similar series of charges. And then, immediately after this second conviction, it is plainly established that he was not the man concerned on either occasion; or, as had been supposed all along, the "John Smith" who had undergone penal servitude a quarter of a century ago for the same class of offense. Yet fifteen women in all, smarting under a sense of wrong and misled by a partial resemblance to the swindler, identified Mr. Beck! He has now received "free pardons" for what he never did—the clumsy device alone possible by English law, but which happily makes his convictions as if they had never been, except for the lost years and the long agony that nothing can make good.

SHEET IRON "LIFE-SAVING GLOBE."

Has Rudder Sails and Anchor with Funnel for Fresh Air.

From The London Globe.

Capt. Doenvig's "life-saving globe" was recently tried off Jutland in stormy weather, and under the supervision of Norwegian naval officers. It is a hollow globe of sheet iron eight feet in diameter, with a double bottom, water ballast, windows, and accommodation for the inmates. It is entered by watertight trapdoors, has a funnel to draw in fresh air, a keel, rudder, sails, and anchor. When a vessel has to be abandoned the "globe" is lowered into the sea with men on board, and makes for the nearest land.

NEW FILTER FOR IMPURE WATER.

Layer of Fine Sand Holds the Impurities, Water Escapes Through Gravel.

From The London Globe.

MM. Miquez and Mouchet have devised a new filter for impure or suspected waters from lakes, rivers, and springs. The water is directed over a layer of fine sand, a metre thick, with gravel underneath. The solid particles and bacteria in the water are filtered out by the upper layers of the fine sand, and the water escapes freely from the gravel underneath. The authors consider it well suited for the supply of pure alimentary water.

In Hard Luck.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Let me take $10, Jones. I've got to pay a bill."

"I'm awfully sorry, Tanks, but I've only $5 here."

"Well, will you lend me that?"

"Why, you said it would take $10."

"Yes. I suppose I'll have to pay five of it myself."

The Alert Bostonian's Boast.

From The Boston Transcript.

Jilson—But for my presence of mind the house might have been burned down.

Mrs. Jilson—Why, what happened while I was out?

Jilson—That girl of yours was about to pour the contents of the boiling teakettle into that wooden sink. But thanks to my self-collection, I stopped her in the nick of time.

Believes His Looks Belie Him.

From The Boston Transcript.

Hicks—How intellectual Stringham looks!

Wicks—I know it. That's why I think he isn't.

PARTNERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Further Indications of Federal Relations with Protected Manufacturers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A domestic manufacturing concern, engaged in making articles from steel, contracted for 2,000 tons of steel billets, 500 tons at 82 marks ($19.50) per ton, and 1,500 tons at 85 marks ($20.23) per ton in Germany some months ago.

On the arrival of the first shipment of 500 tons at this port, the importer went to the office of the local Appraiser at New York and told the customs official there, who had charge of such matters, what he had paid for these steel billets abroad, and was informed that such steel billets were valued by the Appraiser here at 92 marks ($21.89) per ton, so the importer entered them at that value. This importation was so valued and the duties paid accordingly.

In a short time thereafter the remaining 1,500 tons arrived by the steamships Finland and Potsdam, from Antwerp. The importer entered the 500 tons of steel billets, for which he had paid 82 marks in Germany, at 89 marks, and the remaining 1,000 tons, for which he had paid 85 marks, at 92 marks per ton. The local Appraiser advanced the value of these two shipments to 106 marks ($25,22) per ton, although steel billets in the meantime had not advanced in value. This advance imposed a penalty of between $15,000 and $20,000 on the importer, under the provisions of the Customs Administrative act, which provides that where the appraised value of any article imported shall exceed the declared value, there shall be paid "in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry," and this increase in the appraised value also increased the duty 1-10 of a cent a pound, as the duty on steel billets, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, is 3-10 of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 1 4-10 cents per pound, 4-10 of 1 cent per pound duty.

The importer was obliged to employ counsel, and appealed from the valuation of the local Appraiser to the General Appraiser. The latter reduced the valuation of the local Appraiser to 89 marks a ton for the 500 tons, and to 92 marks a ton for the 1,000 tons, as valued and entered by the importer. The importer also had to employ some one to go to the Secretary of the Treasury and get this penalty of $15,000 to $20,000 remitted. Of course, the Government had to recede from its position, remit the penalty, and accept the lawful duty of 3-10 of a cent per pound.

The result of the experience of this importer with the Government was to induce him to make arrangements to get steel billets thereafter from the United States Steel Corporation, and the official who was alleged to be responsible for this increase in valuation of these steel billets went into the employment of the United States Steel Corporation. During this time this same corporation was selling steel billets in foreign markets in competition with Germany.

Charles M. Schwab, on his return lately from Europe, said he had visited the great steel works at Essen, and that we can manufacture steel cheaper and better than Germany. FAIR TRADER.

New York, Aug. 10, 1904.

THE TARIFF ON HIDES.

Adds No Benefit to Conditions for Exporting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem to the rational man up a tree that Mugwump shoe manufacturers—who are going to vote for Roosevelt—are of those who rush in where angels are said to be timid about entering. For instance, one of that class—not the timorous angels—remarks in your journal that free traders should use the term "blessing" instead of "bounty" when they refer to the drawback given exporters to counterbalance the effect of the tariff on their raw material—in this case hides—because if there were no duty there could be no drawback, and if no drawback no exportation, and the artisans who make the shoes now exported would, of course, be idle.

It is not difficult to understand how one who reasons after that fashion convinces himself that he intends to vote for the strenuous one, for that kind of logic would excuse anything in the shape of absurd conclusions and inconsequential actions; but those who are not subjects for the scrutiny of the alienist will be able to see—without removing any cobwebs they may have obscuring their mental optics—that conditions for exporting would be at least as good if the duty were abolished as they are now when complicated operations for identification of material used are necessary to enable shoe manufacturers to recover—not what the duty cost them—but the mere 15 per cent. levied by and paid to the Government. How do they get back the profit they must pay on the tax?

E. O. ROSCOE.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

Bullfight to Aid the S. P. C. A.

From The London Globe.

It was suggested to a Spanish town that it should do something to help the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The authorities, charmed with the idea of being of real assistance to such a deserving cause, organized a monster bullfight in aid of the society.

There's the Rub.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Why don't you get married? Two can live as cheaply as one."

"Perhaps, but two can't live as extravagantly as one."

THE EXCELSIOR OF KUROPATKIN.

The shades of night were falling fast
When through Manchuria there passed
A General with flashing eye,
Who bore this banner proudly high:
"Eatemupski."

A few days passed, again he strode
With fierce demeanor up the road;
Another banner now he bore,
Changed somewhat from the one before:
"Waitabitski."

The weeks rolled on, again he came
And bore a banner, much the same,
On which was written this design,
Before his awesome battle line:
"Notyetski."

More weeks elapsed, and on the track
He rode, now forward and now back;
A waiting world watched eagerly,
But this was all that they could see:
"Afterawhiliski."

More months elapsed, but still no sign
Of battle from that dreadful line;
And now before his army vast
This banner he nailed proudly fast:
"To-morrowski."

A year had gone, no battle yet,
The world came almost to forget
The doughty General, but he
Changed signs with regularity:
"Nextweekski."

But every day before his line
And awe-inspiring battle line
He rode, with sabre in his hand,
And valiantly gave this command:
"Backupski."

At last this grim and dreadful man
Grew busy, and a message ran
To the home folks, who freely shed
Their bitter tears, the while they read:
"Gonebumpski."

E. W. FOLEY.

NAMES DO NOT COUNT WITH THESE BROTHERS

Is It Michael or John Who's in the Law's Clutch?

MOTHER PROFESSES IGNORANCE

Cerugliano Boys Alike In Appearance and Naughtiness, She Says—Answers Either Name When Home.

Michael, or John, Cerugliano of Corona Park was committed to the Catholic Protectory yesterday by Justice Watt, in the Children's Court. If it be John, and not Michael, then the law has libeled Michael. Whichever it may be, the other is at home. His mother is in doubt whether it is John or Michael who is serving a sentence of one month of reflection and reformation while Mrs. Cerugliano enjoys a respite from the combined mischief of two lively sons. He has gone to serve his sentence as Michael.

Four days ago Policeman Ray arrested the Cerugliano boy in Oak Street on the charge of "persistently playing 'craps.'" The boy said that he was John Forney of 199 Walworth Street, Brooklyn. He was remanded in the custody of the Children's Society, that Miss McNamara, one of the women who devote their lives to naughty children, might look up his parents. She called at the address given, where she met Mr. Forney and gently informed him of the arrest of his son.

"Must be a mistake," said Mr. Forney. "Maybe John does play 'craps.' He does most everything the other boys do. He's out in the back yard now, raising some sort of devilment. Hey, you, John!"

John appeared to deny that he had escaped from jail and to declare that he had not done anything worse than tie a tin can to a dog's tail, when there were no "cops" about to spoil the fun. Miss McNamara was convinced that this boy was telling the truth. He did not look a bit like the boy she had seen in court. She called upon the prisoner and charged him with telling what was not so.

"Cert," he said. "Don't make no difference who me parents is. De Judge is a kind-lookin' old feller, an' he'll let me go. Mudder's used to me disappearing oncet in a while, an' I'll go back an' she'll never know about me hein' pinched."

After a good deal of persuasion the boy finally said that he was Michael Cerugliano of Crotona Park. Miss McNamara went over to Crotona Park to call on Mrs. Cerugliano, to tell her of her son's predicament. The woman was much surprised, declaring that her boy was playing in the back yard. Miss McNamara was in deep distress. It seemed as if she would have to visit the homes of all the boys whose addresses the prisoner knew before she could find to whom he really belonged.

Her astonishment was increased when a boy practically a duplicate of the one she knew entered. His mother said that one of the boys was a year older than the other, but they were so nearly alike that each had been accustomed to answer to the name of John or Michael. This had seemed funny, and they had called each other by the wrong name until they really did not know their own first names. The boys' mother declared she could not remember which was which. They were equally troublesome, she declared.

Michael, or John, was arraigned before Justice Wyatt yesterday morning in the Children's Court and sent to the Catholic Protectory for one month. He looked at the Justice reproachfully, and said as he was led away:

"Who'd a thought it of him—an' just when de swimmin's best? De kid hrudder's luckier'n me, even if he's worser dan de rest of de gang. I never wuz too lucky, even at craps."

BRITAIN'S PLANS IN TIBET.

Expedition to Leave Lhasa as Soon as Terms Are Arranged.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day, during the discussion of the India budget, Indian Secretary Brodrick, replying to criticisms of the Tibet expedition, said he was unable to say when it would return. It was the intention to vacate Lhasa immediately after terms had been arranged. The Government did not propose a permanent occupation, but it must insist on the authorities at Lhasa giving assurances that Great Britain's name would be treated with proper respect.

BRITISH PROTEST TO MOROCCO.

Arrest of El Menebhi's Principal Secretary Causes Indignation.

TANGIER, Aug. 12.—Hamet Jaiya, principal secretary to El Menebhi, the Moroccan Minister of War, has been arrested and imprisoned here and his goods confiscated under the orders of the Sultan.

Jaiya is a British subject, and the European residents are indignant at his arrest. They say that life and property, especially where British subjects are concerned, are unsafe.

The British Legation has strongly protested to the Moroccan Government, but so far the protest has been entirely ignored.

COURT HELPS BRIDGEPORT BOY.

Arrested for Sleeping in Hallway—Job Is Found for Him.

Magistrate Ommen suspended business in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to help Charles Fisher, seventeen years old, who had been arrested with two others as they were lying down to sleep in the hallway of 119 Bleecker Street shortly after midnight.

The boy said he came from Bridgeport, and would be glad to work if he had the chance. Magistrate Ommen, after questioning him carefully, telephoned to a friend, who said he would give him a job, and then sent him over in charge of a policeman. Fisher's fellow-prisoners were reprimanded and discharged.

Approve Anglo-French Pact.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The French Convention bill unanimously passed its third reading in the House of Commons this evening, amid cheers, and was sent to the House of Lords, where it passed its first reading.

Beneficiary Order Fails.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Henry A. Wyman was to-day appointed permanent receiver of the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor, a beneficiary organization, with headquarters in this city. The Insurance Commissioners claimed that the condition of the organization was such as to render its continuance hazardous.

State Insurance Commissioner Cutting said to-day that there is a deficiency of $40,000 in the organization's financial standing, as accounted for June 23. He also stated that death claims aggregating $200,000 remained unpaid.

Dr. Robert Milbank's Will.

The will of Dr. Robert Milbank of 154 West Forty-eighth Street, who died suddenly recently, was filed yesterday. The residuary legatee of the estate, which is supposed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, is Mrs. Milbank. Upon her death the estate is to be divided equally among Mr. Milbank's children, to whom he bequeaths a number of articles, such as sleeve buttons, guns, paintings, a clock, and opera glasses, "as tokens of my affection, asking them to cherish and value said gifts on that account, and not because of their intrinsic value."

BAD MAN SAID: "I'LL BE —."

Woman Heard Him and Now Horn Can't Bathe at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Because he used language that a young woman thought a trifle strenuous in declining a friend's invitation to go to New York, Charles E. Horn of Philadelphia, who is stopping at the Berwin Hotel, has, he says, been notified that he cannot bathe on the Asbury Park Beach. He alleges also that a policeman at the bathing establishment ejected him from the premises and injured him.

Horn, who spends most of his leisure moments at the beach, met an old friend at the Fourth Avenue bathing grounds early yesterday.

"Heigho, Horn," said the friend. "Hurry up with your bath and come with me to New York to-day, and I'll show you the sights."

"No, I'll be —— if I do," Horn replied.

The conversation was overheard by the young woman who attends to checking the bathers' valuables. She refused to give Mr. Horn a check for his jewelry, and intimated that he was no gentleman.

When Mr. Horn appeared at the bathing place to-day, he says, he was told that he could not have a bathroom. He was putting up an argument in defense of his rights when Special Policeman Burns interfered and ejected him. Mr. Horn swore out a warrant for the arrest of the policeman, charging him with assault and battery. Burns waived a hearing and gave a bond.

ONE TUNE TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

Doctor Gets Injunction Against Merry-Go-Round's Music Box.

On complaint of Dr. Francis Foster of New York, who spends the Summer at Sea Cliff, in the town of Oyster Bay, Justice White, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction to restrain the musical attachment of a merry-go-round, located within 200 feet of the physician's home.

According to the complainant, the music box attached to the machine plays but one tune, and that is "In the Good Old Summer Time." There are a few of the notes missing, for which the physician was thankful, but he wanted further relief. In behalf of his client, too nerve wracked to appear, his attorney said:

"Your Honor, this is a most pitiful case. Think of it! From 1 o'clock in the afternoon to the same hour in the morning that infernal machine is working. There is an interval just long enough for the passengers to get astride the horses, and then the noise is repeated.

"The start is like the wailing of an infant suffering with Summer colic. As the machine gathers speed it is as if many devils were bewailing their fate on returning to earth on a red-hot Summer day. The last of the tune is a shriek that scares setting hens from off their nests, so that the doctor has had to procure his broilers from the city markets. The milk has to be kept on the other side of the house for fear it will curdle and—"

"From your description," interrupted Justice White, "I am of the opinion that this musical terror warrants me in granting an injunction restraining the playing of 'In the Good Old Summer Time.'"

PUSHCART MAN NO PAUPER.

Little Matter Like $200 Wouldn't Keep Him In a Cell.

A baggard and not expensively dressed push-cart man was taken into the Tenderloin Police Station late last night by Officer Reed, who had arrested the man for blocking up a crosswalk. After the Sergeant at the desk had taken the name, address, and complaint against the man, the policeman started to take him away. The prisoner shouted:

"Holda on! Whata locka me for? How mucha da bail?"

The Sergeant said it would be $200. After some squirming and some grunts, the prisoner with difficulty extricated a big roll of greenbacks. While the officers and spectators in the station looked on with hated breath, the Italian leisurely peeled off $200 and handed it to the Sergeant. He then replaced the roll, which still looked plethoric, to his pocket and stalked into the free air.

On the station house blotter the man's description of himself read: "Theodore Canantis, 318 East Thirty-sixth Street."

MISS NILLSON IN "LETTY."

May Take Principal Female Part in New Pinero Play.

Considerable curiosity has existed as to the woman who would be seen in the principal female rôle of Pinero's new play, "Letty," which Charles Frohman has selected for William Faversham for the coming season. It is said that the task of portraying the new Pinero heroine for American playgoers is likely to be intrusted to Carlotta Nillson, who appeared at a special matinée in "The Triumph of Love" at Wallack's Theatre last Winter. Although an actress of broad experience, Miss Nillson was comparatively unknown to New Yorkers until season before last, when she attracted considerable attention in the part of Mrs. Elversted, in "Hedda Gabler," with Mrs. Fiske, at the Manhattan Theatre.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Arnold Daly has suddenly decided to play a two weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre in San Francisco. His company will appear there on Aug. 21. After the dates in California are filled Mr. Daly will return to New York to be seen Sept. 19 at the Berkeley Lyceum.

***

Edna May will open her season in "The School Girl" at Daly's Theatre Thursday, Sept. 1, instead of Sept. 5, as first announced.

***

Mme. Schumann Heink will give her "farewell" concert at Manhattan Beach on Sunday night, Aug. 28.

***

Mrs. Fiske and her new stock company will begin rehearsals of "Becky Sharp" on Monday. Recent engagements for the company are those of Henry J. Hadfield, C. T. Terry, Cecilia Radcliffe, and Otto Meyer. Mr. Meyer has been lent by Heinrich Conried.

***

Dorothy Tennant was engaged yesterday by Henry W. Savage to play the title rôle in George Ade's new comedy, "The College Widow," which will open at the Garden Theatre early in September. Miss Tennant is the first member of the new company who has been engaged. She has been on the stage only three seasons, but has played a number of important rôles.

***

Group VII. of the Bankers' Association, comprising all the bankers in Long Island and Brooklyn, and the children of the People's Hebrew Institute of 65 Nesselrode Street, Brooklyn, were entertained at different times at Dreamland yesterday as the guests of Senator Reynolds.

Boss Plumber Drowned on Outing.

The body of Charles Crowley, a boss plumber, of 618 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was found yesterday in the East River, off the foot of Forty-seventh Street. Crowley was a member of the Wampanoag Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and went on that organization's annual outing to College Point Monday. When the boat was making its landing at East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, several persons were pushed into the water, Crowley among the number. It was thought until the finding of the body all had been rescued.

Democratic Conventions and Their Candidates Since 1832.
In nineteen campaigns New York has headed the ticket nine times. Records of the other States in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

GREEN-EYED MONSTER INVADES RESTAURANT

Mrs. Ferris Summoned to Court on Waitress's Complaint.

ALL BECAUSE OF A MEETING

Miss Wilson Doesn't Want Mrs. Ferris's Husband—Doesn't Want Her Business Interrupted, Either.

Miss Elizabeth Wilson, waitress, who has black eyes and rosy cheeks, and is plump and twenty-one years old, appeared before Magistrate Moss in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as complainant against Mrs. Annie Ferris of East Orange, whose husband is in the real estate business, with an office in Manhattan. Miss Wilson is employed in a downtown rapid fire restaurant. She accuses Mrs. Ferris of unwarrantable jealousy.

"It's all because Mr. Ferris is in the habit of eating at my table when he comes into the restaurant for lunch," she declared before she took the stand.

"On Tuesday evening last," she told the Magistrate, "as I am going to my home in South Brooklyn and step off the 'El' at South Ferry, who should I meet but Mr. Ferris? I'm more than surprised, for I have no idea of meeting him there, but we stop to chat a few moments, when Mrs. Ferris runs up.

"'So you're the typewriter, are you?' she yells at me. 'Well, you'd better let my husband alone.'

"'She must be jealous of some typewriter, thinks I.

"'I beg your pardon,' I says. 'But I guess you're making a great mistake. I don't want your husband, and I'm no typewriter, if you please.'"

Mrs. Ferris interrupted.

"It's not so, your Honor," she said. "They didn't just meet by accident. My husband told me right then and there that he was going to take that girl up town."

Miss Wilson refused to quit talking.

"That ain't all, your Honor," she continued, as soon as she could get an opening. "The very next day after the meeting at South Ferry Mrs. Ferris comes into the restaurant and rushes around until she finds my table. Then she sits down at it, and commences looking superior at me."

"Looking what?" asked the Court.

"Superior," Miss Wilson replied, with condescension. "Why, high and mighty and haughty like."

"Well, she orders a cup of tea and some batter cakes, and just sits still and keeps her eyes on me until the other girls gets next, and commences to guy me. I gets so hacked that I drop an order of two eggs turned over and cream potatoes, and the manager is wild. Then, as soon as she gets up and leaves I come here to get a summons, so as she would leave me alone. I tell you, your Honor, like I tell her, when I first see her, I don't want her old husband."

"It appears to me," said Magistrate Moss, when there was a lull in the recital, "that this is a case of the green-eyed monster butting into a dairy restaurant. Now see here, Mrs. Ferris, you leave this girl alone, and you, Miss Wilson, leave Mrs. Ferris's husband alone. The next time he comes into the restaurant get some other girl, Number 12 or Number 14, to wait on him. You look after other customers. Dismissed."

FUNERAL OF THOMAS OSBORNE.

Prominent Politicians Attend Service Over Body of Man Killed by Car.

The funeral of Thomas Osborne, chief clerk of the Coney Island Court, who was struck by a trolley car while riding in a cab on Wednesday morning, took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence on Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and was the largest ever seen in that place, not excepting the funeral of John Y. McKane.

All business in the village was suspended for four hours, from 12 o'clock noon. Flags were placed at half mast on all the principal buildings, and the bells on all churches, regardless of their denomination, were tolled. The Rev. Drs. John Van Buskirk and Louis Happ officiated at the service. In the procession which followed the remains to Greenwood Cemetery there were over 100 carriages and 700 people, ten carriages being required for the floral tributes.

Among those at the funeral were representatives from the Board of Trade of the Thirty-first Ward and of the local Order of Foresters. Senator Patrick McCarren, Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, and Magistrate Tighe also attended.

REAL ESTATE MEN ORGANIZE.

Bronx Brokers Form Local Board and Elect Temporary Officers.

The real estate brokers of the Bronx met last evening in the North Side News Building and effected a temporary organization. B. F. McQuay, a broker, with offices in the Smith Building, was elected temporary Chairman, and H. Cahn of the Ernst-Cahn Realty Company temporary Secretary.

Every broker present signed the following resolution: "We, the undersigned, do hereby indorse the movement looking to the organization of a local Board of Real Estate Brokers in the Bronx, and do collectively and individually agree to further the movement so far as lies within our power."

An organization committee was next meeting, which will be held Sept. 9, will be sent to the brokers throughout the Bronx and Westchester County.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the largest dinner of the season at Crossways to-night. There were sixty guests, seated at two large tables. The decorations were of white phlox.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner for thirty guests at By the Sea, and after the dinner there was a concert by the Hungarian violinist Dezso Nemes and the pianist Melitta Nemes.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. William Astor, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Mrs. Clarence Pell also entertained at dinner.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson gave a reception in the afternoon.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived to-night, and will be the guest for a week of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rose Cliff.

Mme. K. Moore of Paris is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

Reginald Ronalds is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

J. W. Barney is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., at Lawnfield.

Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, the Austrian Minister, is the guest of James V. Parker.

J. W. Barney, Evelyn K. Parsons, Miss S. W. Street, M. P. Jones, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, United States Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Grout Expected Here Aug. 23.

Controller Grout is expected to arrive home about Aug. 23. He will have almost a month in which to fix his fences for the Gubernatorial nomination even then. He is scheduled to sail to-day with members of his family. Most of his vacation was passed on the Isle of Wight.

SNUB FOR PREMIER COMBES.

Why Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau Refused National Funeral for Her Husband.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau refused the national funeral for her husband which the Government was anxious to provide chiefly because Premier Combes and his colleagues wanted to stipulate that no religious ceremony should accompany the exercises.

M. Millerand, ex-Minister of Commerce, who was M. Waldeck-Rousseau's most intimate friend, will be his political executor, and will, in his name, continue the campaign against the exaggerated anti-clericalism of the present Government. This campaign was inaugurated by M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his last speech in the Senate, but he was too enfeebled by the illness which later resulted in his death to carry it further.

This will add a new danger to the many which the Combes Ministry must encounter when the Chamber reassembles. Waldeck-Rousseau's name will in future serve as a rallying word for sober republicanism, untainted by any compromise with the Right, much as Gambetta's did fifteen years ago.

BRIG. GEN. CARPENTER DEAD.

Served with Gallantry in Three of Our Wars.

Brig. Gen. Gilbert Saltonstall Carpenter, United States Army, retired, died last night at his residence, 11 Lincoln Street, Montclair N. J.

Enlisting in the Union Army at the breaking out of the civil war, Gen. Carpenter continued in the volunteer and regulary army for nearly forty years, during which time his career was conspicuous for deeds of gallantry.

He was born in Medina, Ohio, April 17, 1836. He entered the army as Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, and was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Stone River, where he was wounded. In 1863 Gen. Carpenter married Miss Elizabeth Thacher Balch of Akron, Ohio. He served in the Indian campaigns after the conclusion of the civil war, and was successively promoted to be Major of the Fourth Infantry and Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Infantry.

He was sent to the relief of Garcia, and served during the Spanish-American war in the campaign around Santiago. He was promoted as Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallantry at El Caney. In 1898 and 1899 Gen. Carpenter commanded at the battles of Jaro and Pavia, in the Philippines. He was made Brigadier General, and retired in January, 1900. He is survived by his widow and four children.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is the usual stampede from town this week. House parties are being entertained at Newport and the different resorts. This evening there will be a dance at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and a number of entertainments at Southampton and the South Shore colonies.

***

J. Pierpont Morgan will be at his place at Highland Falls to-morrow. He has just returned from a cruise on the Corsair.

***

Dr. and Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet are at Narragansett Pier, where Mrs. Emmet has been entertaining at card parties and dinners.

***

Mrs. Edward L. Bayliss will pass a part of the month of September at Seabright, N. J., on her return from Europe.

***

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who has been at Saratoga on a visit to her mother, Mrs. George P. Andrews, returned to Lake George yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade have returned from Cooperstown to their Summer home at Cedarhurst.

***

The wedding of Thomas H. Kelly and Miss Sallier will be a very quiet one. The wedding tour will extend to Canada, through the Thousand Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will live permanently in Rome.

***

The wedding of Miss Alice McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, and Edward L. Tinker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Champlin Tinker will take place at the home of the bride's parents, South Kortwright, Delaware County, N. Y., on Aug. 20.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Magrane Coxe are on the passenger list of the Philadelphia, sailing this morning.

***

Mrs. Joseph Marié and her daughter, Miss Léontine Marié, who were at Southampton the early part of the Summer, are now at the Walbeek on the Upper Sananac Lake. Miss Josephine Marié, who spent some time at Lakewood, is now in Burlington, Vt. Her health is much improved.

Building Out of Plumb.

Six bricklayers absolutely refused to work on the new tenement building at 30 Henry Street yesterday morning, asserting that it was unsafe and in danger of falling at any time. The men said that the walls were four inches out of plumb. They immediately notified the contractor of the condition of the walls.

A shorer was summoned, and three large timbers were put up to brace the building.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The high barometer area that occupied the lake region Thursday evening has advanced over the North Atlantic States, attended by fair weather and moderate temperature, and an area of low barometer has moved from the Middle and Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys to Lake Superior, attended by a rise in temperature in the north central districts, and by thunderstorms in Upper Michigan.

Local rains have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and have also occurred in the Middle Rocky Mountain and middle plateau region.

Fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated for Saturday for the Middle, Eastern, and Northeastern States, and fair weather will continue in the central valleys and generally over the lake region. Local rains will occur in the Southern States and in the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountains and plateau districts.

Along the Atlantic Coast from south to southeast winds will prevail; on the Gulf Coast the winds will be light to fresh from the east, and on the great lakes fresh south winds will shift to northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southeast, shifting to south, winds, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh southeast shifting to southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Saturday; fresh south shifting to west winds.

New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh southeast to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	67	67	67
6 A. M.	64	64	66
9 A. M.	69	65	68
12 M.	73	73	70
4 P. M.	75	73	72
6 P. M.	73	76	73
9 P. M.	67	71	71
12 P. M.	62	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1903	69
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

RUSSIA JOYFUL OVER BIRTH OF CZAREVITCH

Church Bells Ring and Thanksgiving Services Are Held.

CZAR MAY GO TO THE FRONT

With the Succession to the Throne Assured, He May Head His Army In the Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—An heir to the Russian throne was born at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The Empress and the child are doing well.

The event so greatly wished for, the birth of a son to the Czar, occurred not in the great Palace at Peterhof, but in the Alexandra Villa, one of a group of four small palaces in a secluded corner of the magnificent Peterhof Park. In one of these buildings the Empress had been living for weeks. The other three are occupied by members of the Imperial family, gathered there in expectation of to-day's event. They include the Empress mother, the Czar's two sisters, the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga, and his brother, Grand Duke Michael.

The Alexandra Villa is a much more private spot than the Grand Palace. The warm, brown-tinted buildings, in the centre of which rises a tall, square watch-tower, are set in a thick forest of oaks, birches and lindens, hiding them from view on every side except toward the Gulf of Finland, the waters of which almost lap the foundation of the nearest shoreward building.

From this section of the park the public had been excluded for days past, while a short mile down the coast children romped and shouted under the deserted windows of the big Peterhof Palace, and crowds of visitors gathered each afternoon to watch the marvelous fountains, second only in all Europe to those of Versailles.

The birth of the heir to the throne was attended with all the ceremonial ordained by imperial tradition. In accordance with the Russian law there were present, besides the Emperor, Baron Freedericksz, the Master of the Ceremonies, and Prince Dolgoruky, the Grand Marshal of the Court. Dr. Rott, the Emperor's family physician, was the accoucheur, and Dr. Hiruch was the surgeon in attendance.

Dr. Rott personally announced the birth of the heir to the awaiting imperial family.

GUNS ANNOUNCE BIRTH OF HEIR.

The announcement was immediately followed by a salute of 101 guns from the imperial yacht lying at anchor off the palace, but it was 2:45 P. M. when the guns of St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress, opposite the Winter Palace here, conveyed the glad tidings to the people of the Russian capital.

The effect was electrical. With the boom of the first gun the people in the streets, who had been momentarily expecting the event for twenty-four hours, stopped to listen and count the guns. Only thirty-one are fired for a girl. When the thirty-second boomed and the people were aware that at last an heir to the throne was born there were scenes of rejoicing everywhere, and before the salute was finished the whole city had blossomed out with flags and bunting and the shipping in the harbor was dressed. Then the bells of the churches began to ring wildly.

In the meantime the announcement had been telegraphed to the most remote corners of the empire. In all the towns and cities the tidings were spread with the clangor of bells and the booming of cannon. Thanksgiving services followed in all the churches.

In the Chapel of Alexandra Villa the Emperor and the imperial family attended a Te Deum.

St. Petersburg to-night is divided between rejoicing over the birth of an heir to the throne and anxiety as to the future of the Port Arthur squadron. As has happened on several occasions since the war began, a fête day at the capital coincides with an important development at the front, and national thanksgiving is tempered with solemnity.

A day marked by the display of flags, the firing of salutes, the holding of religious services, and the extending of official congratulations was followed by a night of brilliant illumination. Garlands and lamps were strung across almost every house-front, while from many of the larger buildings flashed the Russian arms, the imperial monogram, and other devices picked out in electric globes.

Literally tens of thousands of tapers glimmered before the altars of St. Petersburg's many shrines. In chapels and cathedrals everywhere there were solemn choruses of thanksgiving—from the imperial chapel of the Peterhof Palace to the humble lamp-lit shrines of the streets, where the hurrying pedestrians, laborers, and drosky drivers stopped to cross themselves.

The street crowds to-night were, however, much quieter than usual on a holiday, for the popular rejoicing over the event at the Alexander Villa could not dispel the intense anxiety which prevailed regarding the fate of the squadron on which so much depends.

CREDIT GIVEN TO ST. SERAPHIM.

The hearts of the Russians, however, are likely to be more deeply touched by the good fortune of the imperial family than by a dozen victories or defeats in the Far East, and the superstitious Ruselan character will read in it an augury of a better time. St. Seraphim, who was canonized last Summer by the Emperor at Saroff, has now become a favorite patron saint, as the birth of the heir is attributed chiefly to his interposition.

The Emperor will signalize the event by some gracious acts like the remission of arrears of taxes and the granting of amnesty, and until the christening there will be a holiday and public fêtes of all kinds.

The christening, two weeks hence, will be a ceremony of the most elaborate sort. In accordance with Russian imperial custom, it will be performed in the imperial chapel of the Peterhof palace, regarded as the most magnificent chapel in Russia. Its walls are hung with priceless paintings, and the images in it are set with jewels of fabulous value.

There is already a revival of the talk that, with the succession to the throne assured, the Emperor will follow the example of the House of Romanoff and go to the front.

The heir's name will be Alexis Nikolaievitcb, and if he reigns he probably will assume the title of Alexis II. The first Alexis was Emperor of Muscovy in 1645.

The Emperor was greatly restricted in the choice of a name for his son by the fact that the imperial initials which everywhere appear in public edifices, on soldiers' epaulettes, saddle cloths, railroad wagons, &c., are "A" and "N." The selection of a name not beginning with either of these letters would entail enormous expense should the heir come to the throne.

There are a good many traditions about the name. The first Alexis, who won many victories over the Poles, endeared himself to his people and is known in Russian history as "The Father of His Country."

The name is not a particularly lucky one. Alexis Petrovitch was condemned to death by his father, Peter, the Great, for treason, but died in prison.

In receiving the congratulations of his Court to-day, the Emperor, in a brief reply said:

"I am happier at the birth of a son and heir than at a victory of my troops, for now I face the future calmly and without alarm, knowing by this sign that the war will be brought to a happy conclusion."

EFFECTS OF BIRTH OF HEIR.

Pessimism Recently Prevalent in Russia Likely to be Removed.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the birth of a direct heir to the imperial throne on Russian internal and external affairs. The whole nation has been praying that a son might be born to the Czar, and there is no doubt that the event at Peterhof will be regarded as a direct result of these prayers, and as a sign that Heaven is no longer angry with the Russians.

For this reason the outlook for peace in the Far East is probably darker. The Russian reverses had created a feeling of pessimism throughout the empire, and the birth of a fifth daughter to the Czar would, of course, have heightened this feeling. Now, it is likely, the Czar and his people will be encouraged to continue the campaign against Japan with new energy.

As to whether the birth of a male child at Peterhof will really benefit the empire, opinions differ. It has been pointed out that the Czar's health is not robust, and that in the event of his death within the next few years there would be a long regency, with all the evils such a state of things brings.

On the other hand, the event, it is believed, will bring the Czar and his people closer together, and will remove the feeling among the superstitious Russians that their present ruler is unlucky; that in some way he has brought upon himself and his country the anger of the Almighty.

The enmity of the people toward the Czarina, (formerly Princess Alix of Hesse,) which recently has hardly been concealed, will also be removed. It is said that both the Czar and Czarina are as superstitious as any of their subjects, and that the Czarina had actully come to believe that the reason she had four daughters and no son was because she had never given entire adhesion to the doctrines of the Orthodox Church, which she entered before her marriage. She became the Czar's wife in November, 1894. Her first child, the Grand Duchess Olga, was born a year later; the Grand Duchess Tatiana was born in 1897, the Grand Duchess Marie in 1899, and the Grand Duchess Anastasia in 1901.

Should the child born yesterday live the ambitions of the family of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the eldest uncle of the Czar, will be shattered. The Czarowitch up to now has been the Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who is said to be consumptive. Next in the line of succession was the Grand Duke Vladimir, and after him his sons, Cyril, Boris, and Andrew. It was felt that the succession of some of these Grand Dukes to the throne would be a national calamity, and the uncertainty regarding the next Emperor has resulted in constant intrigues engaged in by the Czar's relatives.

Father John of Cronstadt, who predicted that the Emperor would have seven daughters before a son was born, has been at Peterhof recently, praying that his own prediction might not be fulfilled.

SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY DEAD.

Famed as an Art Dealer and Collector—Dies at Age of Eighty-two.

The Nestor of New York's art world is gone with the death, at eighty-two, of Samuel Putnam Avery. Until this Spring, despite his years and the desperate illness of his wife, he continued to interest himself in art matters, such as the affairs of the Metropolitan Museum, of which he was a leading Director; the National Arts Club, of which he was a Vice President; the Avery Library at Columbia, the New York Public Library, the Grolier Club, and others. The important place he held in art was naturally the outcome of his career, part professional, part amateur, but there are few men who can retain to his age so alert and helpful a mind, ever ready to assist those who are endeavoring to further the higher education of the public.

Samuel Putnam Avery was born in New York in 1822, and became an engraver on copper and wood while in his teens. He knew personally all the American artists of the middle century whose works, after half a century of neglect, are beginning to be admired again—Cole and Mount, Henry Inman and Jarvis, Durand and Church—as well as the later masters of color, Martin, Inness, and Wyant. He was a member of the National Academy of Design.

He held a middle position between the creative artists and the business world, so that it was natural for him to give up commercial engraving and art publishing to become a dealer in works of art. It was through his advice that several prominent collectors of pictures enriched their galleries with foreign paintings, notably the late William H. Vanderbilt and the late William T. Walters of Baltimore. In the line of old Dutch paintings and the romantic French landscapists he was a connoisseur. He helped to educate in these directions the public taste of America, while for old Italian and old French art he had much less interest and liking.

For many years he conducted a very successful business in paintings, water colors, and etchings at the galleries on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, now called the Noé Galleries. Many of the French and old Dutch paintings at the Metropolitan Museum were selected by him and brought to the notice of the Board of Directors. Under the Presidencies of John Taylor Johnston, Henry G. Marquand, and Frederick W. Rhinelander the Governors of the Museum had placed great confidence in his taste and judgment.

Owing to his unique position as art dealer and connoisseur, Mr. Avery was able to induce many New York collectors to give or bequeath collections of extraordinary value to the Metropolitan. It was no more than just that some years ago his friends should surprise him with a beautiful portrait medallion in gold, modeled and cast by the late Scharff, medalist of Vienna. Victor D. Brenner of New York has also made a portrait medallion of Mr. Avery.

The loss of one of his sons, Henry Ogden Avery, a talented young architect, caused Mr. Avery to found in the Columbia University Library the Avery collection of architectural and art books as a memorial; it contains 15,000 volumes, and is probably the best special library of works on architecture in the country. He was constantly adding to it rare and costly volumes. For this Columbia gave him an honorary degree. But other organizations often received valuable gifts, notably the Lenox Library, which has very important collections of engravings and etchings presented by him, and the Grolier Club, of which he was the President.

Mr. Avery is survived by a widow and one son, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., who until recently conducted the business founded by his father. His house at 4 East Thirty-eighth Street is full of beautiful paintings and objects of the arts, some of them of rare historical interest. In addition to the clubs mentioned, he was a member of the Century Club, the Union League, the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, the Players, and other organizations.

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

Author of Many Works Considered Classics in Legal Profession.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Judge Seymour Dwight Thompson, the author of many standard works on legal practice and procedure, died last night at his residence, at East Orange. He had recently been appointed by President Roosevelt as a delegate to the Universal Congress of Law and Jurists, which will meet in St. Louis next month.

Judge Thompson was born in Will County, Illinois, Sept. 22, 1842, and attended Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ill. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Third Iowa Infantry and was mustered out in May, 1866, as a Captain. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., and three years later moved to St. Louis. From 1881 to 1883 he was Associate Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. He removed to Brooklyn in 1898. He had an office at 35 Nassau Street, New York, but finding that his literary work engaged most of his time withdrew from active practice. He moved to East Orange in 1902.

Judge Thompson published "Recollections of the Third Iowa Infantry." Among his best known legal works was his famous treatise on "The Law of Negligence." At the time of his death he was preparing a second edition in six volumes. Other known works which are classed as standards are Thompson on "Homesteads and Exemptions," "Thompson and Merriam on Juries," and "Thompson on Trials." In his early practice he annotated Thompson & Stiever's Term Statutes. He was also the author of the article on corporations in the American Cyclopedia of Law.

Judge Thompson was a member of the State Bar Associations of Missouri and New York. He married Miss Lucy A. Jennison of Iowa, who survives him with three sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

EDMUND FIELD HEATH, a manufacturer of enameled leather, is dead at his home in Newark, at the age of eighty years. He was the senior member of the firm of Edmund F. Heath & Son.

THOMAS TERRELL, aged seventy-two years, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at his residence at Chatham, N. J. Mr. Terrell was born in 1832 at Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., the son of the late Squire Terrell, Presiding Judge of the Somerset County Courts. He was a Democrat in polit

FINANCIAL.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1902, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

New York, August 5th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the Collateral Trust Indenture executed as of January 1st, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America and to the holders of Certificates of Undivided Interest (or Fractional Certificates) secured under the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said company, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

New York, August 5th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOND SALESMAN WITH A LARGE CLIENTELE. GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B BOX 198 TIMES OFFICE.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
BALTIMORE, July 13, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company for the six months ended June 30, 1904, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, to be paid September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. The board also declared from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the common stock of the company, payable on September 1, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1904. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 1, 1904.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the preferred stock of this Company will be paid August 25, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business August 22d, 1904. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 22, 1904, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 26, 1904, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Aug. 19, 1904, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 13, 1904.

EDWARD KIMPTON, INCORPORATED,
Wholesale Stationers,
48 John St., N. Y.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock has been declared by the Directors, payable Aug. 15th, to stockholders of record this day. ISAAC LANDMAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 88, Pulitzer Building, 61 Park Row, New York City, on the 22d day of August, 1904, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour. Transfer book will close from August 20, 1904, to August 21, 1904.

Dated New York, August 6, 1904.

PHILIP PASSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundary of Long Island City. This statute, which became a law on May 9th, 1904, reads as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on behalf of said City to compromise and settle with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the bonndaries of Long Island City.

ACCEPTED BY THE CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from improvements or indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to pursue upon such terms as may be agreed upon evidences of indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or public body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements, affecting lands or on account of local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to such assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York,
No. 280 Broadway, New York.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAMP KETTLES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, North American Building, Phila., Pa., August 1, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until one o'clock P. M., Tuesday, August 16th, 1904, for furnishing the Philadelphia or St. Louis Depots of the Quartermaster's Department with 4,000 sets (12,000) Camp Kettles, conforming to standard samples and specifications, subject to 50 per cent. increase in quantity if desired by the Department. As the Kettles are needed at an early date, time of delivery will be taken into consideration in making the award. The Kettles are the same as those for which bids will be opened at the St. Louis Depot. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany each proposal. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Camp Kettles," and addressed to 1st. COL. J. W. POPE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. $1,000 N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.

200 shs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
30 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$15,000 Danbury & Harlem Traction Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
49 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
1315 shs. U. S. Mining & Trading Co.
50 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank R. Lawrence, Frank H. Platt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Charles W. Morse, Edward Eyre, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Charles V. Fornes, Alhert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Hugh Kelly, Albert B. Boardman, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry Hilton, Hosmer B. Parsons, W. R. Grace, Jas. Ross Curran.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893—Isaac Luyster, unknown $63.00
1898—Charles E. Marston, Trustee, unknown 1,704.53

DIVIDENDS.

76—Dividends, 2 shares; Margaret Jenkins, unknown $330.00
102—Dividends, 2 shares; Thomas Keefe, unknown 445.50
119—Dividends, 16 shares; Henry Moss, unknown 3,163.07
136—Dividend, 1 share; Johanna Murphy, unknown 289.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1904. W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
[Seal.]
Certificate filed in New York Co.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The local market, as usual of late, was made up chiefly of Reading and United States Steel preferred, and at the close the former had advanced 5 1-16 and the latter ¼. There were no sales of Steel common. Most of the purely local issues advanced fractionally on small trading. One of the day's features was the advance in the General Asphalt stocks on moderate purchases of the common (42¾ and the preferred at 26¼@26. Trading in the bond department was lifeless and wholly without interest.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	American Railways	48¼	48¼	48¼
114	American Cement	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
110	Atchisson	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Bank of No. America	276	276	276
110	Cambria Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾
34	Catawissa 2d pf	57½	57½	57½
410	Con. Lake Superior pf.	8	7⅞	7⅞
85	Delaware Insurance Co.	23	22¾	23
630	Electric Co. of America	9¾	9 5-16	9 5-16
177	General Asphalt	8	7	8
118½	General Asphalt pf	26¼	26	26
150	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37¾	37½	37½
100	Metropolitan St. Ry.	122	122	122
100	N. Y., Ont. & West	31¼	31¼	31¼
325	Pennsylvania Railroad	60¾	60¾	60¾
30	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
260	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6¼	6 5-16
500	Philadelphia Company	39¾	39	39¼
222	Philadelphia Co. pf	44¾	44¼	44¼
14,641	Reading	27¼	26 13-16	27 1-16
50	Reading Traction	32½	32½	32½
300	Stock Island	24¼	24	24¼
220	Southern Pacific	55¾	54¾	55
600	Southern Railroad	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
600	Tidewater Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
255	United Gas Improve	87¾	87½	87¾
610	Union Traction	54¾	54	54¾
3,000	U. S. Steel pf	59	58¾	58⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—New York exchange was 20@25c. premium; time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. The demand for National Carbon preferred was good to-day, with sales at 106¼. Other locals were quiet. Weed & Leslie bid 42¾ for 500 shares of American Can preferred in one lot. Can was active, and 510 shares changed hands at prices around 42¼ and then declined a fraction. A small lot of City Railway sold at 172½@175.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
780	American Can pf	42½	42½	42½
5	Am. Shipbuilding pf	82	82	82
25	Chicago City Ry	175	175½	175
106	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
187	Diamond Match	132	132	132
400	Illinois Brick	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Illinois Steel	182	181½	181½
110	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
48	National Biscuit pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
100	National Carbon	34½	33⅝	34½
112	National Carbon pf	106¼	106¼	106¼
25	Stock Yards Stable Co	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	Street's Stable Car pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
60	Swift & Co	101½	101½	101½
3	West Chicago	43	43	43

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Frl.	Thurs.		Frl.	Thurs.
Alta	.09	.09	L. W. Con.	.03	.06
Alpha Con.	.12	.13	Mexican	.85	.82
Andes	.20	.19	Occid. Con.	.80	.80
Belcher	.19	.14	Ophir	2.40	2.35
Best & Bel.	.68	.65	Overman	.11	.08
Bullion	.28	.28	Potosi	.15	.16
Caledonia	.43	.39	Savage	.23	.23
Chal. Con.	.20	.19	Sag Belch.	.05	.03
Choller	.15	.15	Sierra Nev.	.23	.22
Con. Cal. & V.	.65	.65	Syndicate	.03	.03
C. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.09	.08
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.24	.23
Crown Pt.	.14	.12	Utah Con.	.08	.08
Gould & C.	.20	.19	Yel. Jack.	.18	.16
Hale & N.	.68	.69	Sil. bars	.58½	.58½
Julia	.12	.13	Drafts, sight	.07½	.10½
Justice	.10	.07	Telegraph	.10	.12
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—To-day, 46@47½; yesterday, 46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	Keystone	4¾	5
C., K. & N.	33	..	Lexington	3¾	3¾
C. C. Con.	8¼	8¾	Little Puck	3⅜	3⅞
Dante	3½	3⅝	Moon Anchor	6¼	..
Elkton	64¼	64¾	Missouri	2	3
El Paso	90½	91	Old Gold	9	9¾
Gold Dollar	5⅝	5¾	Rose Nicol	1½	2½
Isabella	20	21½	Vindicator	65	75
Jackpot	..	5	Work	8¾	9¼

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 12, 1904.

Imp Jap'ese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan ..... 34,000 ..... 93¾
Am Hide & L 6s 4,000 86
Am Thread 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 80¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 95¾
At, T & S F gen 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 103¼; 1,000 ..... 103¼; Adjustment 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 95¼; Stamped ..... 5,000 ..... 92¾; 1,000 93
Atl Coast L. 4s ..... 11,000 ..... 100; 33,000 ..... 99¾
Balt & O pr lien 3½s ..... 6,000 ..... 95; Gold 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 103¾; S W Div 3½s ..... 2,000 ..... 91¾
B'klyn Ferry 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 63; 2,000 64
B R T ref conv 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 79; 15,000 ..... 79½; 1,000 ..... 79¼; 11,000 ..... 79⅝; 40,000 ..... 79½; 1,000 ..... 79⅝; 16,000 ..... 80; 6,000 ..... 80¼; 25,000 ..... 80½; 10,000 ..... 80¾; 18,000 ..... 80¾; 5,000 81
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 3,000 108
Buffalo Gas 5s 5,000 70
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 83¾; 20,000 ..... 83⅞; 1,000 ..... 83¾; 14,000 ..... 83⅞; Second inc 5s ..... 6,000 ..... 46½; Third inc 5s ..... 4,000 ..... 31¾; 5,000 32
Cen Pac gtd 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 100; 500 ..... 99½
Ches & O gen 4½s 12,000 107
Chi & Alt 3½s 27,000 78
Chi, R & Q 4s joint bonds ..... 15,000 ..... 97⅜; 10,000 ..... 97½; 1,000 ..... 97⅜; 143,000 ..... 97½
Chi, M & St P, D & Gt So 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 111¼
C, R I & P gen 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 104½
C, R I & P R R 4s ..... 30,000 ..... 71¾; 120,000 ..... 71½; 10,000 ..... 71¾; 68,000 ..... 71⅞; 5,000 72
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s ..... 5,000 ..... 82¾; 16,000 ..... 83; 38,000 ..... 82⅞; 21,000 ..... 82¾
Chi Term Tr 4s ..... 8,000 ..... 73¼
Col & So 1st 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 83½
Consol Tob 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 65¼; 51,000 ..... 65½; 10,000 ..... 65⅝; 17,000 ..... 65⅛
East T V & G divisional 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 113¾
Erie 1st con 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 96¾
Erie 1st gen 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 85½
Flint & P M, Ft H div 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 112⅝
Ft W & R G 1st ..... 5,000 ..... 84¾; 5,000 ..... 85¾
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 101½; 5,000 ..... 104⅝; 5,000 ..... 105; 5,000 ..... 106¼
Green B & W deb ctfs, B ..... 4,000 ..... 14½; 10,000 ..... 14; 4,000 ..... 14¼; 1,000 ..... 14½; 2,000 ..... 14¼; 10,000 ..... 13⅞
Hock Val 4½s ..... 3,000 ..... 103¼
Int S Pump 6s ..... 7,000 ..... 101½; 12,000 ..... 101½
K C, Ft S & M 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 84½; 5,000 ..... 84½
Kan City So 3s ..... 10,000 ..... 71¾
Kinge Co Elev 4s ..... 8,000 ..... 89¾; 12,000 ..... 90; 10,000 ..... 90½; 10,000 91
Lacka Steel 5s ..... 10,000 ..... 101¼
Louis & Nash coll trust 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 98¾
L S & M S deh 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 101½; 15,000 ..... 101⅝; 50,000 ..... 101¾; 25,000 ..... 101½
Long Island refg 4s 10,000 103
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s ..... 4,000 ..... 95; 1,000 ..... 94¼
Manhat con 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 105¾; 10,000 ..... 106¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 99⅞; 5,000 ..... 99¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 78½
Mo, K & T of T 5s 15,000 106
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000 106
Nassau El R R 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 85¼; 5,000 ..... 85½; 5,000 ..... 85; 6,000 ..... 85½; 6,000 ..... 85¾; 6,000 ..... 85¾
Nat R R of Mprior lien 4½s ..... 1,500 ..... 102¼
N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 91⅝; Registered ..... 10,000 ..... 90¼
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s ..... 15,000 ..... 94; 1,000 ..... 94¼
N Y, S & Wn gen 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 102½
Nor & W con 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 101⅝
North, & W. Pocah, C & C 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 83½
Northn Pac 4s ..... 19,000 ..... 105⅝
Oregon Short Line partic 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 95½
Penn conv 3½s 4,000 98
St J & G I 1st 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 87½
St L, I M & So gen 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 116½
St L & S F R R refunding 4s ..... 19,000 ..... 82¼; 10,000 ..... 82¾; 3,000 ..... 82⅝; 49,000 ..... 82¼; 4,000 ..... 82¾; 1,000 ..... 82⅞
St L & S F R R cons 4s ..... 14,000 ..... 75; 5,000 ..... 75½; 7,000 ..... 75¾
St P, M & M, Mont Extension 4s 2,000 104
San A & A P 4s ..... 12,000 ..... 83¼
Sclot & C & N E 4s ..... 4,000 ..... 101½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 75; 1,000 ..... 74½
South Pac 4½s ..... 12,000 ..... 101½
South Pac 4s ..... 2,000sF ..... 94½; 5,000 ..... 94⅝; 1,000 ..... 94¼; 12,000 95
So Ry 1st 5s 23,000 117
Texas & Pac 1st 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 118¾
Third Av con 4s ..... 9,000 ..... 95½
Un Pac 1st 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 105¾; 1,000 ..... 105½; 12,000 ..... 105⅝
Un Pac conv 4s ..... 25,000 ..... 103½; 26,000 ..... 103⅝; 40,000 ..... 103½; 46,000 ..... 103⅝; 9,000 ..... 103½; 2,000 ..... 103¼; 5,000 ..... 103⅞; 45,000 ..... 103¼; 40,000 ..... 103⅜; 10,000 ..... 103¼; 20,000 ..... 103⅜
U Railroads of San Francisco 4s ..... 20,000 ..... 84½; 11,000 ..... 84; 10,000 ..... 84½
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 81½
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s ..... 20,000 ..... 78⅝; 10,000 ..... 78½; 2,000 ..... 78⅝; 17,000 ..... 78½; 1,000 ..... 78⅝; 30,000 ..... 78½; 40,000 ..... 78⅝; 46,000 ..... 78¾; 8,000 ..... 78⅜; 5,000 ..... 78⅝; 5,000 ..... 78¾; 22,000 ..... 78⅝; Registered 500 79
Va Mid gen 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 114½; 1,000 ..... 115; 7,000 ..... 115¼; 8,000 116
Wabash 1st 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 117⅝
Wabash deb B ..... 2,000 ..... 61; 10,000 ..... 60½
W Va Cent & P 1st 2,000 111

Total sales $2,459,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 12, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,960	Amal. Copper	52⅞	54½	52⅝	53⅜
50	Am. Ice pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
120	Am. Locomotive	22	22	22	22
210	Am. Smelting	129¼	130¼	129¼	130
1,430	Am. Sugar	133⅜	133½	132½	132⅝
9,430	A., T. & S. F.	79⅝	80½	79⅝	79⅝
50	A., T. & S. F. pf	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼
520	Atl. C. Line	116	116½	116	116½
5,430	Brook. Rap. Tr.	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53¼
580	Canadian Pac	126¼	127⅜	126¼	127¼
670	Ches. & Ohio	36	36¾	35⅞	36⅝
400	Chi. Gt. West	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾
5,960	C., M. & St. P.	149¾	149¾	148¼	149
230	Col. Fuel & I	36¼	37⅛	36¼	36¾
20	Col. Southern	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,150	Erie	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25¼
180	Erie 1st pf	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾
10	Ill. Central	134½	134½	134½	134⅝
290	Lonis. & Nasb.	118¼	118½	118¼	118½
140	Met. Securities	97⅜	97⅝	97½	97½
8,200	Met. Street	123¾	124⅜	121¾	122¾
190	Mexican Cent.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
60	Mo., K. & T.	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
190	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
3,250	Mo. Pacific	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94¼
80	Nat. Lead	23¼	23¼	22¾	23¼
190	N. Y. Central	119½	120⅜	119½	119⅝
230	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31⅝	31	31⅛
190	Norf. & West.	62½	63	62¾	62¾
20	Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4,380	Pennsylvania	121¼	121½	121¼	121⅜
140	People's Gas	101	101¼	101	101¼
10	Pressed S. Car	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
14,420	Reading	53⅜	54½	53⅜	54¼
2,550	Rock Island	24	24½	23¾	23¾
10,690	Southern Pac.	54¾	55⅝	54½	55
40	So. Pac. rights	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
1,260	Southern Ry.	26⅝	26¾	26⅜	26¾
410	Tenn. C. & I.	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜
240	Texas Pacific	28⅛	28⅞	28½	28⅝
5,520	Union Pacific	97⅜	98¾	97¼	97¾
170	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
380	U. S. Steel	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
13,320	U. S. Steel pf	58⅝	59⅛	58	58⅝
170	Wabash	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
520	Wabash pf	37⅛	37¾	37⅛	37⅛
30	West. Union	89	89¾	89	89½

103,640

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Nat. Mex. 4½s	102½	102½	102¾	102½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—The stock market displayed greater animation than it has for many months, due mainly to the activity of trading in Seaboard Air Line Railway stocks. The buying followed New York advices, and was based on reports of offers and deals for the Williams-Middendorf holdings. One of the reports was that the firms had been offered 12½ for the common stock and 22½ for the preferred by the Blair-Ryan syndicate. Later unfavorable rumors caused the prices to react from the highest. Consolidated Gas stock, which rose to 80 on yesterday's active buying, ascribed to a New York order, was still in demand and again sold at 80.

The day's transactions, amounting to 3,665 shares of stock and $106,500 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Seaboard 4s	74½	74	74½
5,000	Seaboard 5s	91½	91½	91½
6,000	Southern Ry. 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
19,000	Ga. 5s	105½	105½	105½
6,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100	99¾	100
2,000	Silver Spgs., O. & G. 4s	98½	98½	98½
2,000	W. Maryland new 4s	84½	84½	84½
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	111½	111½	111½
8,000	United Rys. incomes	48	47½	48
8,000	United Rys. 4s	93	93	93
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	86	85½	86
2,500	Con. Gas 6s	110½	110½	100½
10,000	Cotton Duck incomes	15⅝	15⅝	15½
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	65	65	65
6,000	Brewing Co. incomes	26¼	26¼	26¼
2,000	Brewing Co. 4s	53¼	53½	53¼

STOCKS.

1,710	Seaboard	12⅜	10¾	10¾
813	Seaboard pf	21½	20½	20½
30	Atlantic Coast Line	118¾	118¾	118¾
820	Con. Gas	80	80	80
200	Farm. & Merchants' Bk.	53	52½	53
12	Marine Bank	34	34	34
40	Baltimore Trust	75	..	75
10	U. S. Fidelity	101½	101½	101½
25	Maryland Casualty	45¼	45¼	45½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal feature in the trading in curb stocks yesterday was the activity and strength of the Seaboard issues. The other feature of the past few days, Montreal and Boston Consolidated, was about as active, but closed at the day's lowest. The initial trades in Greene Consolidated Gold were reported with sales of 1,400 shares at an advance of ⅝. The bond market was active and strong, with active trading in Seaboard 5s and Washington 4s. Southern Pacific preferred developed decided strength and activity a few minutes before the close and sold as high as 113⅝, with the close a net advance of ⅝ on purchases of about 2,500 shares.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE drew the most attention during the day's session owing to the sharp and spectacular advance of 4⅜ in the preferred. Various rumors were afloat, the one bearing the nearest semblance to truth which would give an explanation of the advance being that certain people had been caught short and the market was being put up on them. The first sale was at 19¼, and then, with one-half point differences in sales, advanced without a reaction to 23½. Here a heavy selling movement set in by houses which have been sellers in all the recent advances, and by interests taking profits, with the result that the price broke to 20½, with the final sale at 21; a net gain of 1¾. About 6,500 shares of the preferred were traded in, and about 4,000 common, which reached 11½ and closed ¼ above the day's opening, at 10¾.

***

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT makes the following showing for the twelve months ended June 30, 1904, compared with last year's figures:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Three months, gross.	$3,746,101	$3,271,787	$474,314
Expenses	1,532,213	1,302,098	230,124
Three months, net.	2,213,888	1,969,698	244,190
Other income	81,788	90,187	*8

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Prices Hold Up Well Under Much Profit Taking — Day's Developments Mostly Favorable.

Despite much profit taking the market rose still further yesterday, and though the advance was a very irregular one the session afforded additional proof of the ease with which the market takes the stock that is offered for sale. Yesterday the volume of real selling as distinguished from short selling was considerably larger in proportion to the day's transactions than on earlier days of the week, yet the effect on the market was not to depress it, but merely to limit the advances except in a few favorites among the specialties, which were bid up with considerable success. Yesterday's profit taking was natural in view of the sharp advances in many issues during the present week, which have afforded in many cases profits of several points to those who bought when most was being made of the crop damage reports. That this profit taking proceeded with so little effect on prices was probably due to the fact that most of the day's developments were of a favorable character, including the course of the wheat market, which reacted so abruptly from the previous day's prices as to suggest that the wheat market was realizing what the stock market had not failed to realize the day before, that the bulling of wheat was being overdone. Yesterday, too, the chance of gold exports to London in the near future seemed to be eliminated for good, and whatever fear there may have been that the demand from the interior upon the New York money market might disturb the present ease in rates was made still less tangible by the further gain in cash by the banks, both from the interior and from payment for new gold, which more than offset the week's export of the precious metal to Cuba.

The exports of agricultural products for the month of July show a heavy falling off from last year's total in keeping with the declining tendency in recent months, the decrease in wheat being of particular interest at this time owing to the much mooted question as to the amount of wheat that will be available for export this year, and whether or not present high prices will check the demand from abroad. From the present outlook it seems probable that what may be lost in wheat exports this season may be made up to a considerable extent by exports of other crops, but the statement of exports in recent months, including that for July, just issued, indicates clearly that speculative advances in the grain markets that check exports are even more to be regretted for their effect upon our foreign commerce than because of the unfavorable influence exerted by such speculative movements on the value of securities.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅞
Am. Smelting	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	
Am. Smelting pf.	3½		2
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Nat. Lead	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	¾
Butterick Co.	1	North American	2
Canadian Pacific	1½	Reading	⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3	St. J. & G. I.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	¾	Southern Ry.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Wabash	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wells-Fargo	3½
Int. Paper pf.	⅞	Wis. Central	⅝
Iowa Central	1	Wis. Central pf.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Iowa Cent. pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Securities	2⅛
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Buff. & Sus. pf.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Third Avenue	1
Consol. Gas	1½		

***

Net changes in honds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brklyn. Ry. 5s	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	
Brklyn. R. T. 4s	2¼	5s	1½
Buff. Gas 6s	4½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	3
Kings Co. El. 1st	1	Va. Mid. general	1
Long Island Ref. 4s	1¼	W. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 6s	5

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & Nash. joint 4s	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 12	600,519
To date this year	66,961,543
Corresponding date last year	165,165,787

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 12	$2,459,500
To date this year	$392,963,500
Corresponding date last year	$433,859,400

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co. common stock.
Iowa Central Railroad.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.

GOLD ENGAGEMENT CANCELED.

Sterling Exchange Lower and Chance of Gold Shipments Probably Passed.

The National City Bank found yesterday that it could buy exchange to better advantage than it conld ship to London the gold which it had secured the day before at the Assay Office, and it therefore canceled the engagement. The news that the gold would not be shipped to London after all caused little surprise in exchange circles, for the reason that the price of sterling exchange, which began to decline on Thursday, fell still further yesterday and made a shipment of gold impossible except at a loss. The price of demand sterling fell to about $4.8810 and closed ten points higher, with a net decline for the day of about .15 points. Cables sold down to $4.8860. That the Bank of England was not anxious to secure gold from New York was evidenced hy the fact that it was offering no more for gold bars than the legal minimum. Exchange was very plentiful yesterday, and the opinion was expressed that there was little likelihood of a return to figures which would call again for gold engagements.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $354,010, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $174,861 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The stockholders of the First National Bank of Cincinnati will hold a special meeting on Sept. 10, for the purpose of voting on the question of merging the institution with the Ohio Valley National Bank.

According to Lynchburg, (Va.) dispatches the details for changing the Kris Banking Company into a National hank have been completed, and the institution will hereafter he known as the American National Bank.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Colorado for the Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company, with a capital of $2,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Decline in Metropolitan—Advance in Southern Pacific Continues—Movement in Amalgamated.

Profit taking which was general in yesterday's stock market had most effect on traction of stocks, which was no more than natural in view of the extraordinary advances which had been recorded in these issues. Both Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities were under selling pressure all day and both closed with substantial net loses, amounting in the former to 1¼ points and in the latter to 2½ points. The Street was still busy discussing the various possible phases of the much-talked-of deal, but it was evident from the action of the market that the impression was gaining ground that the deal was again postponed. According to the tips distributed early in the week the announcement was to be made not later than Friday of this week, and when yesterday came without even the suggestion of an official confirmation of the much-discussed merger there was little disposition to wait longer before selling out.

***

Steel Advanced on Shorts.

A superficial short interest in Steel preferred was successfully run to cover yesterday with the result that the price of the stock rose a full point from the low of the day on larger trading than was recorded on either of the two preceding days. The movement was facilitated by the fact that in Steel preferred as in most other stocks the supply is relatively small. From 59½ the price reacted to 58⅝, where it closed with a net gain of a quarter of a point. Less was heard yesterday of the rumored impending cuts in the price of steel products.

***

Southern Pacific Theories.

Southern Pacific was again heavily traded in, and its influence on the rest of the list was at least partly responsible for the upward movement in the late trading which offset a large part of the previous decline which was brought about by profit-taking sales. The ease with which the further advance in the stock was made was taken in some quarters as an indication that there is little or none of the stock for sale at present prices, and that the interests identified with the property can put the stock up without the least opposition. In other quarters the strength and activity of Southern Pacific were taken as evidence that the stock is being accumulated by interests who intend to keep the stock they are buying. The theory that there are some very large short contracts still open in the stock is still another explanation of the continued upward movement.

***

Tips on the Market Plentiful.

Tips on the market were plentiful again yesterday. Amalgamated Copper was one of the favorites, and accompanying the activity and 1⅝-point advance in the stock to 54½ were heard predictions that the movement would carry the stock to 60. The Street has so often been deceived by the tips on Amalgamated that it was inclined to scout yesterday's prophecy with some misgivings.

SEABOARD OPTION EXPIRES.

Was to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Williams's Statement.

John Skelton Williams, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard Air Line, yesterday afternoon made the following statement regarding the various rumors about the company which have been circulating in the Street:

"The option given Aug. 11, 1903, to Messrs. Ladenhurg, Thalmann & Co., on a large hlock of Seahoard stock owned hy J. L. Williams & Son of Richmond and J. W. Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore, expired last night. These two firms control more than $15,000,000 of Seaboard stock, or more than one-fourth of the entire issue, and with their friends and associates hold the majority.

"The first and second divisions of the Atlanta and Birmingham line are practically completed, and the line will probably be opened from Atlanta to Pell City, thirty miles from Birmingham, within a week. The entire line from Atlanta to Birmingham should be in operation in less than nine days. The line will then become a source of large income to the Seaboard system."

Mr. Williams's statement followed a day of active trading in the Seaboard stock on the curb market, in which the stock had advanced sharply. It was reported that the hlock of stock covered hy the Ladenhurg-Thalmann option would he taken over hy other interests, but this was denied.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

On the subject of trade conditions Dun's Review says:

Moderate improvement in Midsummer means more than an equivalent increase at any other season, and the hetter trade reported during the past week is consequently most encouraging. Dispatches from all parts of the country are by no means uniform, in some cases the outlook showing no change, while at a few points there have been sethacks; but on the whole the progress is unmistakable. Two lahor controvereies are particularly harmful, but othere have been settled; the Fall River strike is partially hroken and several threatened difficulties have been averted. Despite some injury to Spring wheat the agricultural prospect is very hright, while higher prices promise to neutralize the effect of such loss in quantity as occurred. Interior huyers have placed liberal Fall orders in the leading dry goods markets, and confidence in a large Spring trade is becoming general. The approaching Presidential election is viewed with more equanimity than any other contest of recent years, hoth in financial and industrial circles. Net earnings of the railways are making favorable comparisons, owing to the economies made possible by preceding years of liheral expenditures, and even gross earnings for July are hut 3.4 per cent. smaller than in 1903.

***

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for August amounted to $1,598,090, of which $577,354 were in manufacturing, $955,136 in trading, and $65,600 in other commercial lines. Failures this week were 222 in the United States against 174 last year and 33 in Canada compared with 22 a year ago.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Fall trade expands but slowly, conservatism, hased apparently upon crop disappointments or uncertainties and labor troubles, ruling most lines of distribution. Government figures of crop conditions just issued are, in the main, favorahle, though vitiated hy early date of replies. Predicted reductions in the Winter wheat crop out-turn are confirmed, hut are counterhalanced hy improvement in other crops pointing to a general yield of food products well above the average. Earlier prospects of a large cotton yield are not materially changed, hut predicted lower prices render buyers of cotton reluctant to huy, they are, therefore, buying only for immediate necessities. Jobbing trade the country over, while perhaps up to expectations, is not equal to last year's. Bank clearings continue to run hehind, but railway earnings promise rather hetter than earlier expected, as indicated hy a decrease of only 1.4 per cent. in gross for roads reporting for July.

***

Bank clearings for the week ending with Aug. 11 aggregate $1,672,214,679, 7 per cent. less than last week and 15 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $735,750,833, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. from last week, and a loss of 4.9 per cent. as compared with last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Aug. 11 aggregate 1,281,399 hushels, against 1,379,198 bushels last week, 3,413,101 hushels this week last year, 4,591,805 hushels in 1902, and 9,039,761 bnshels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 7,846,771 hushels against 18,460,442 hushels last year, 25,386,008 hushels in 1902, and 41,546,906 bushels in 1901.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 695,202 hushels against 273,365 bushels last week, 707,387 hushels a year ago, 93,423 hushels in 1902, and 568,807 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 3,279,111 bushels against 6,949,480 hushels in 1903, 587,760 hushels in 1902, and 7,733,220 hushels in 1901.

Interborough Earnings Increase.

The earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the quarter ended July 31 were made public yesterday. The gross receipts were $3,746,101, an increase of $474,314, and the operating expenses were $1,582,213, an increase of only $230,124, the net earnings being $2,213,888, an increase of $244,190.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed hills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $189,023,848; halances, $8,599,654; United States Sub-Treasury debit halance, $1,234,550.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short hills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months hills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual husiness were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8540; demand, $4.8820; cables, $4.8875.

Commercial hills were $4.84¾. Continental hills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 3-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic 10c; hank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Rates for money were easy in the market to-day, and the supplies were sufficient to meet the requirements of the Stock Exchange. Discounts slackened. The announcement that $2,500,000 in gold is leaving India this week assisted in the tendency to reduce discount rates.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, owing to it heing pay day. Gilt-edged securities improved on the easier rates for money. Foreigners awaited more definite war news. Consols hardened, but reacted at the close.

Americans opened steady, and moved to well ahove parity. Operators, however, were cautious, in view of the uncertainty regarding the wheat situation. Prices closed firm.

Grand Trunk was flat on the announcement of the half-yearly earnings.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 88 1-16; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 81⅝; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅝ ex. div.; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 37⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 152½; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 23½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73¾; Erie, 26; Erie first preferred 63⅝ ex. div.; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 124; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21¼; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 64; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 62; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 27½; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 27⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 54¼; Southern Pacific, 65¾; Union Pacific, 100⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12¼; United States Steel preferred, 60 ex. div.; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver quiet at 26⅜d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short hills, 2⅛@2 15-16 per cent.; three months' hills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 37.92 and at Lisbon at 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and trading was more active. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.60. Russian bonds of 1904 were not quoted.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug 12.—On the Boerse to-day coal and iron shares were stronger. American rails were higher, on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short hills, 1½ per cent.; three months' hills, 2¼ per cent.

Schwab's Brother-In-Law In Exchange.

Dr. William R. Ward, brother-in-law of Charles M. Schwab, is said to be the purchaser of a New York Stock Exchange seat which was sold yesterday. Dr. Ward is a Pittshurg man, having been connected there with the firm of Morris, Brown & Co.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,187,500 in cash held hy the banks.

They received from the interior $5,742,900 and sent to the interior $1,524,400. The gain from the interior was $4,218,500.

Receipts of new gold were $3,096,700, namely: $653,000 on New York Assay Office checks, $2,129,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, principally for Japanese and Australian gold, and $314,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Gold exports were $3,000,000 in coin to Cuba, being an installment of the proceeds of the $35,000,000 Cuban loan placed here through Speyer & Co.

Ordinary disbursements hy the Sub-Treasury were $24,154,300; payments hy banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, retirement of circulation, 5 per cent. fund, &c., were $25,282,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,127,700.

The total gain from the interior $4,218,500, and new gold $3,096,700, was $7,315,200; deducting the loss hy net exports, $3,000,000, and to the Sub-Treasury $1,127,700, in all $4,127,700, the net gain was $3,187,500.

Although the net gain from the interior is nearly twice as large as in the corresponding week of 1903, and almost three times as large as in 1902, it is the smallest but one this year since the first week in April and the exception was in the first week of July, when the semi-annual disbursements were being made.

It is only a coincidence that receipts of new gold were almost exactly equal to the shipments of gold to Cuha, for there was no relation between the transactions.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused hy the deposit with that institution of $2,000,000 for the retirement of National hank circulation. Customs collections were $3,228,000, a daily average of $538,100, comparing with a daily average of $648,000 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $922,000, comparing with $597,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from hanks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,126,000 mutilated currency.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.20, 500 Crown Point at .12, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .07, 200 Ophir at 2.35, 300 Phoenix at .12, 100 Portland at 1.65, 1,000 Rose Maud at .06, 300 Savage at .22.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,364,039, as against $2,010,029 for the previous week, and $2,538,900 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,283,673, as against $1,922,658 for the previous week and $2,593,891 for the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Adirondack Souvenir Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. L. Freeman, A. L. Freeman, and Bert McEwan, Saratoga.

A. W. McLaughlin & Company, New York, hrokers; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. W. McLaughlin, E. A. Walton, and A. D. Payne, New York.

Acorn Web Mills, Incorporated, New York; capital, $64,000. Directors—William Schvimer, North Wales, Penn.; Aaron Coleman and Adolph Luhlintz, New York.

Wehcraft Suspender Company, Owego; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. P. Gihbons and G. C. Frederick, New York; E. P. Forbes, Baltimore, Md.

De Brueen Chemical and Dye Stuff Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernst De Brueen, H. L. Haas, and A. W. Stump, New York.

Davies & Company, New York, brokers; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. M. Davies, G. Skaller, and A. M. Whitlock, New York.

The Garrick Press, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. D. Hampton, G. G. Young, and H. A. Biggs, New York.

The Morea Publishing and Printing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob Hurwitz, Jacob Luria, and Nathan Chasan, New York.

The Mutual Security and Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jacob Jacobson, Mendel Wilinsky, and Adolph Herenstein, Brooklyn.

Home Construction Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Young, Hempstead; R. V. Mathews, New York; W. J. Wheelock, Brooklyn.

Mural Damp Proofing Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—W. C. Hunter, R. C. Voth, and D. B. Dennis, New York.

City and Suhurhan Drug Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Pauline Meyer, Ernst Meyer, and Robert Knchnet, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Carolina Copper Company, Camden; capital, $7,000,000. Incorporators—Joseph Cotter, F. R. Hansell, and George H. B. Martin.

The Imperishable Paper Company, Cranford; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—John J. Downey, Thomas M. Raison, and Charles W. McChesney.

The Pennsylvania Iron Works Operating Company, Cranford; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—William A. Heywood, John S. Turner, and James Deveney.

The American Plate Ice Construction Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—M. J. Dain, James S. Dravo, and C. C. Hoting.

The East Shore Land and Title Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. Frey, Edward J. Maccabe, and Joseph A. Spratt.

John A. Paterson & Co., to deal in straw goods, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John B. Scarlett, John A. Paterson, and Percival F. S. Rye.

The Newark Pneumatic Puncture Proof Tire Company, Kearny; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Henry Willoughby, Jr., John Millar, and Edward K. Patterson.

The National Umhrella Company, Camden; capital, $100,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Seventh Infantry, acting Judge Advocate, will proceed to Manassas, Virginia, and report for assignment to duty.

Capt. W. S. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, will make two visits per month during August and September from South Bethlehem, Penn., to the works of the Reading Iron Company, Pennsylvania.

Capt. Godfrey H. MacDonald, First Cavalry, and Capt. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, are detailed to act as umpires during the army manoeuvres to he held in the vicinity of Manassas, Va.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is relieved from treatment at general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and will join his company.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Commissary, will proceed to Neligh, Nebraska, on business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following order has heen issued: Lieut. J. D. McDonald is ordered to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The following movements of vessels have been reported:

Arrived—Dixie and Hartford at Provincetown, Denver at Culebra, Topeka at Tompkinsville, El Cano at Kankow, Nevada at Bradford, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, and Massachusetts at New London, and Olympia, Cleveland, and Baltimore at Smyrna.

Sailed—Dolphin from Washington for Tompkinsville; Whipple, Hopkins, and Hull from Newport for Boston.

AT THE HOTELS.

NETHERLAND—James Hamberger, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—J. J. Coppinger, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Gen. J. P. Story, United States Army; A. P. Burchfield, Pittshurg, Penn.

HOLLAND HOUSE—A. J. Fay, Lowell, Mass.; R. A. Carter, Pittsburg, Penn.

GRAND—G. C. Burnell, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. Crum, Pittshurg; Owen Daly, Baltimore.

EARLINGTON—Col. Paul Warren, Richfield Springs.

ST. DENIS—Prof. W. H. Zimmer, Coburg, Germany.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. W. N. Hill, Baltimore, Md.

ALBEMARKLE—Major J. B. Erwine, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Hurdley, skirts and waists; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Block, J., Waterloo, Iowa; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columhus, Ohio; J. V. Niswanger, notions and furnishing goods; Mrs. M. E. Evans, ladies' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Earle, Terrell & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; C. L. Earle, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. C. McNulty, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Guggenhaimer, G. M., Lynchburg, West Va.; hosiery and gloves; W. Wood, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Woodward.

Gray-Taliant Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. M. Taliant, cloaks, suits, and waists, millinery and underwear; Hotel Cumberland.

Goldstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Goldstone, furnishing goods; M. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; B. Wolff, silks; P. H. Johnson, leather goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hieronimus & Brugh, Roanoke, Va.; H. Hieronimus, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. R. Williams, gloves; 8 Greene Street.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Lebeck, cloaks, suits, and waists; 395 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; W. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Lederer, dress goods; S. M. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Bentley, hats; 450 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Nugent, R., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear, silk underskirts; A. E. Ballou, clothing and men's furnishing goods; R. A. Mills, suits, waists, and skirts; B. Knight, silks; 106 Grand street.

Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. Oaks, furnishing goods, laces, and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; S. Fleishman, cloaks, suits, laces, and infants' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.

Sold, J., & Son, Peoria, Ill.; J. Sold, notions and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Schwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; H. Clock, cloaks and suits, 56 Worth Street.

Sycle, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, hosiery, dress goods, and silks; Hotel York.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Weatherly, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, laces and ribbons, 57 White Street.

Welch, Cook & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. M. Welch, dry goods; J. W. Tuttle, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Weiss Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Weiss, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Hurwitzer, embroideries, Broadway and Tenth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnnity, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Weiss, Martin, Dry Goods Company, Beaumont, Texas; Martin Weiss, dry goods; 398 Broadway.

Coultin, W. J., Bryan, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fannie V. Arens, dry goods; 621 Broadway.

Steinhardt, H., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas J. Hanlon, fancy goods; Hotel Flanders.

Kauffmann, Strauss & Co., Lonisville, Ky.; Benjamin Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Bernond, H. D., Chicago, Ill.; tailors; 441 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Burmond, S. M., Chicago, Ill.; tailors; 441 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Greenville Woolen Mills & Brother, Greenville, Ill.; Edward De Mouiin, robes and uniforms; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wahash Manufacturing Company, Wahash, Ind.; W. R. Wilson, corsets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Ink, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Miller & Gutman, Dryersburg, Tenn.; M. Gutmann, dry goods; 47 Walker Street.

Marty Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. K. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Oppel, C., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Oppel and Miss N. Martin, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Myer, A., & Co., Hattiesbnrgh, Ark.; R. H. Myer, R. H. Myer, Jr., and Mrs. E. Myer, department store; Ashton Hotel.

Meyer, A., & Co., Grand Lake, Ark.; A. Meyer and J. P. Meyer, general stores; Ashton Hotel.

Latimers, Mrs. Isabelle, Cincinnati, Ohio; dressmaker; Miss Helen Latimers, dressmaker; Hotel Earlington.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. L. Adams, linens and domestics; Hotel Cumberland.

Custom Garment Company, Chicago, Ill.; Isadore Spiegel, garments; 110 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Olyphant & Battlery, Chicago, Ill.; Peter Olyphant, M. Olyphant, and Mrs. Peter Olyphant, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Morrison Brothers, Roswald, N. M.; Charles L. Morrison, men's furnishings; Balmoral Hotel.

Theis, Josephine, Austin, Texas; Jane Cuneo, millinery; 31 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Kelle & Peterson, Chicago, Ill.; Edward S. Whitney, tailor; Grand Union Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Newton, books, stationery, and music; Hotel Navarre.

Warshansk, R., Lockhardt, Texas; dry goods; 48 West Twelfth Street.

Neiman, Allee, Rochester, N. Y.; merchant tailor; Broadway Central Hotel.

Graham, M. & J., Alliance, Ohio; Grace Koehl, millinery; 47 West Sixteenth Street.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Necktie Silk Importers to Have a Hearing Monday.

Protest Against Recent Advances on Invoice Values of Their Goods—To Send Agent to Europe.

General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland announced yesterday that on Monday he would hear the importers of necktie silks who are protesting against advances of from 20 to 35 per cent. on invoice values hy Examiner McDonough.

These advances are the result of an investigation hy Special Treasury Agents, which has been going on for the last year. About five months ago a uniform advance of 20 per cent. was made and acquiesced in by the importers. The new advance, however, they declare will prohihit the importation of a large proportion of their goods.

If Mr. McClellan decides against them, the importers will carry the case to a board of three General Appraisers and send an agent to Europe to collect evidence as to the true invoice values.

DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

Treasury Department Refuses to Abide by Decision of Circuit Court.

Jewelry importers who have hoped to be reimhursed for excess duty paid on 600 importations of artificial pearls will have to wait until the matter is decided a second time by the courts, under an order issued by the Treasury Department yesterday.

Ever since the Dingley law was passed the Government has insisted that artificial pearls were dutiahle as manufactures of paste at 45 per cent. The importers contended that they were dntiable at 20 per cent. as artificial jewelry, and this view was sustained by the Circuit Court last January in a suit brought by Albert Lorsch. The Treasury Department acquiesced in this decision, and Gen. T. S. Sharretts was preparing to decide the other 600 cases on the suspended files of the Board of General Appraisers in accordance with it.

Now the department announces that its acquiescence in the Circuit Court's decision was through "inadvertence," and directs that a new case he made, which will hold up all the 600 cases already pending.

INCREASE IN WOOL SALES.

Growth of 850,000 Pounds in Markets, Exclusive of Boston.

The Textile Manufacturers' Journal in its issue of to-day will announce an increase of about 850,000 pounds in the sales of wool this week in the principal markets of the country, exclusive of Boston. The figures are as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Year. Pounds.
Domestic	2,381,000	2,115,000	1,545,000
Foreign	1,079,400	699,800	1,169,600
Total	3,460,400	2,814,800	2,714,600

The total sales reported since Jan. 1, amounted to 45,695,500 pounds domestic, 24,455,474 pounds foreign, aggregating 70,150,974 pounds, as compared with 44,859,500 pounds domestic, 23,545,074 pounds foreign, aggregating 96,750,424 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

The shipments of wool from Boston for the week were 4,925,749 pounds, as compared with 5,620,870 pounds last week. The shipments since Jan 1 have been 133,369,709.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 167 failures in the United States during the week, against 179 for the previous week and 160, 181, 178, and 168 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 45, New England 23, Southern 32, Western 41, Northwestern 12, and Pacific 14. Canada had 16, against 25 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against Shoe Firm.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Hagerty & Sullivan, shoe manufacturers of Randolph, Mass., for $4,070, which was obtained by Gould & Wilkie for the Corona Kid Company of Boston for balance due for leather sold to the firm between Nov. 6, 1903, and May 24, 1904. The attachment was served on a shoe company here to attach an account.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JONES & LE BARON.—Schedules in the assignment of Jones & Le Baron, (corporation,) manufacturers of glass prisms at 625 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities $14,277, nominal assets $10,554, and actual assets $2,705.

Out of Town.

DALLAS, Texas.—M. Clarkson & Co., cotton buyers, have failed at San Antonio, Texas; liahilities, $175,000; assets, $50,000; creditors mostly foreign.

PAWTUCKET.—An involuntary petition in hankruptcy has been filed in the United States District Court at Providence against John Chantier, a dealer in cloaks in Pawtucket. The creditors who unite in the petition are Diamond, Silverman & Co., New York City; claim, $152.17. Neptune Manufacturing Company, New York; claim, $93.26. Thomas Chantier, Providence; claim on note, $250. Lederer Realty Company, Providence; claim on note, $3,020.96. M. Altman, New York; claim, $2.39.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH FORMAN.—Joseph Forman, clerk, residing at 78 Essex Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy with liahilities of $

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of West End Avenue Apartment House—Buyer for 407 Sixth Avenue—Prominent Corner in the Bronx Changes Hands—Other Dealings.

The Doane estate has sold the Wellesley apartment house, a seven-story structure at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, on plot 132.5 by 102.2.

Sixth Avenue Property Sold.

Ogden & Clarkson and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for A. Binsse the four-story brick building, with store, 407 Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, 21 by 100.

Westchester Avenue Deal.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for James Frank to Nathan Marcus of the firm of Marcus Brothers, the property at the northeast corner of Westchester Avenue and Dawson Street, a plot of about three lots fronting 110 feet on Westchester Avenue and 147 feet on Dawson Street. The property is located one block north of the first station of the new elevated line on Westchester Avenue. The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company holds title to the parcel, which it acquired together with several adjoining properties, from the Danzig-Feuchtwanger syndicate last Spring.

Purchase Near Lenox Avenue.

Charles Lowenfeld has bought the plot, 75 by 190.10, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 425 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Builder Sells West Side House.

Rohert Wallace has sold, through the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, 326 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, the last of a row of six five-story American basement dwellings built last year.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Carrie Mitchell 18 Washington Terrace, a three-and-a-half-story dwelling, on lot 17.9 by 62.6.

Buyer for East 53d Street Dwelling.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for Joscph A. Morris the three-story dwelling 125 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.5.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have leased the following properties: For John H. Springer to Thomas Smith, for one year, 380 Audubon Avenue; for New York Banking and Building Loan Company to Joseph Mateo, 506 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street; also, 388 Audubon Avenue to William Collier; for Nelson A. Lawton to Abraham Goodman, 502 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; for Dr. Bartlett to John Somna, a cottage on Wadsworth Avenue, for three years; for M. L. & C. Ernst to Mrs. J. Erin, 5 Washington Terrace; also, to Mrs. T. Fitzpatrick, 14 Washington Terrace, also to George Fink, 9 Washington Terrace; for Frank C. Smith to Louis Feinberg, 513 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Sale of Seventh Avenue Flats.

Charles Lowenfeld has sold 2,255 and 2,257 Seventh Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 49.11 by 100; also, the similar property 131 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Albert Zimmerman to A. Mr. Effinger 444 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, 33.4 by 95.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Louis Auerbach to Myers & Aronson the three-story dwelling 212 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. 16.8 by 100.

First Avenue Parcel Changes Hands.

Joseph Metzger and Max Rosenblum have sold for W. Rudansky and another to J. Kaplan and S. Solvin the six-story tenement 2,279 First Avenue, 25.5 by 100.11.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold 1,557 Avenue A, a five-story flat, 25.5 by 80.4, to William Wolff & Son.

The same brokers have also sold for a Mrs. Lamberto to S. Rablnowitz the five-story tenement 227 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Isaac Brummer has sold 242 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Gruenstein & Mayer.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought 126 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story four-family flat, on lot 25 by 100.6.

Charles Wynne has bought from Christian Hauser 314 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, and has sold to an investor 821 Southern Boulevard, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 100.

H. Rozenfeld and M. Heller have sold the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue for Mr. Anglander to A. J. Blair, not the corner of that street and Amsterdam Avenue, as was reported.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av and 97th St, s w corner, for a four-story brick school, 100x106; Holy Name Parish of 207 West 96th St, owner; Lynch & Orchard of 1 West 34th St, architects; cost, $125,000.

Nos. 40 and 42 Macdougal St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40x61.9; J. Brown of 7 West 111th St, owner; Sass & Smallhelser of 29 Park Row, architects; cost, $35,000.

Broadway, w s, 60 ft n of 93d St, for a one-story brick store, 22x18; E. Smyth of 114 West 100th St, owner and architect; cost, $200.

103d St, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, and 103d St, s s, 202 ft w of Lexington Av, for three six-story brick flats, 25x57.11 and 44.7x57.11; Greenstein & Mayer of 230 Grand St, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $145,000.

222d St, n s, 35 ft e of White Plains Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x50; John E. Shannon, Fulton St, Wakefield, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 85 Norfolk St, to a six-story brick loft and store; H. M. Greenberg of 72 Trinity Place, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 83 2d Av, to a four-story brick dwelling and stores; A. S. Swetfish of 280 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 213 and 215 Mott St, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; J. Palmieri of 32 Park Row, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 24.9x100; William H. Siegman to Emanuel Heilner and another, (mtgs). 100
AVENUE C, s e corner of 12th St, 27.6x62.6; Robert D. Green to Aaron Schemkren, (mtg $15,500). 100
BLONDEL AV, e s, 100 ft s of Evadna St, 25x100, Westchester; Horatio Morris to Minnie W. Wayne, (mtg $2,100). 1
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 1,053, map of Laconia Park, 29.11x102.9x25x92.8; William Koenig to Annie O'Keefe. 100
CHERRY ST, 427, s s, 25.1x90.7x25x92.6; Zerlini Stein to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $32,000).
CHERRY ST, 427, s s, 25.1x90.7x25x92.6; Jonas Weil and another to Celia Siegel, (mtg $14,000). 1
COLUMBIA ST, 109, w s, 25x100; Joseph Isaac to Lottie Nelwirth, (mtg $22,500). 100
CROSBY ST, 101, e s, 19.8x65.5x18.7x67.5; Josephine Slesson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, all title, quitclaim. 1
CROSBY ST, 101, c s, 18.8x65.5x18.7x63.5; E. V. G. Price to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim. 1
CROSBY ST, 101, e s, 19.8x65.5x18.7x63.5; Myra R. Harper to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim. 1
CROSBY ST, 101, e s, 19.8x65.5x18.7x63.5; Allan M. Gale to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim. 1
CROSBY ST, 101, e s, 19.8x65.5x18.7x63.5; William H. Gale to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim. 1
CROSBY ST, 101, e s, 19.8x65.5x18.7x63.5; Mary Hopson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, quitclaim. 1
CROSBY ST, 10, e s; E. W. Naylor and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager. 10,000
CRUGNOLA AV, e s, 170 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Louis Berman, B. & S., Ca. G. 1
EAGLE AV, e s, 305 ft s of 156th St, 129x115; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Feltretch and others. 1
FOREST AV, w s, 62.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Julius Robinson, (mtg $8,000). 100
LOTS 1, 2 and 3, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; H. P. Rose to A. De Salvo. 1
LOT 83, Block 2,929, map of 170 lots, Bathgate estate; Edward J. Foley to Michael A. Dafeo. 1
LOTS 187 and 188, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Patrick F. McGovern to Hugh P. Clarence, (mtg $2,800). 1
LOT 216, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park; Felix De Canie to Beniamino Lesore. 1
LOTS 602 and 603, map of Van Nest Park; Regina Tape to Jeanette F. McCarthy. 2,900
MARTHA AV, w s, Lot 91, map of Hyatt estate; W. E. Leviness to Ch. J. Gaynor. 1
PEROT ST, n s, 193.3 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.11x98.1x10.10x98; Northwestern Construction Company to William D. Soell, (mtg $3,000). 100
ROBBINS AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of 152d St, 50x105; Annuccio Santini to Ignstz Rosenzweig, (mtg $8,500). 100
RYER AV, s w corner of 184th St, 197.4 x32x irregular; Gaetano Betetti to Charlotte Gering, all liens. 125
SARATOGA AV, s s, 50 ft w of Newport St, 50x100; Patrick K. Gray to Patrick Murray. 100
TOPPING ST, 1,825, w s, 19.9x93.11x20.2 x90.4; William C. Bergen to Minnie Schladitz, (mtg $7,500). 100
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 135 ft s of 174th St, 15x109.9; Eugenie L. Plummer to Samuel Ashman. 1
1ST AV, 2,370, e s, 23x irregular; Harry Marks to Louis Marks. 100
3D AV, 1,783 and 1,765, s e corner of 98th St, 50.9x83.9; George F. Johnson to Paul Shalet, (mtg $35,000).
3D ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 219, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William E. Diller to Max Litshitz, (mtg $475). 100
5TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 136th St, 25x85; Jennie Bogorod to Jacob Kornhlau, ½ part, (mtg $17,250). 100
5TH ST, 210 and 214 East, 75x96.2x irregular; Gerson Rosenberg and others to tbs Penn Realty Company, (mtg $77,500). 100
38TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; W. B. Horn to J. P. Morgan. 100
42D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Carrie Culbert to John Bausch, (mtg $6,000). 1
46TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Samuel Schumacher and others to Mary Cregan, (mtg $10,000).
53D ST, 421 to 427 West, 100x147.4x100.4x139.8; Charles Lane to John F. Gerdes and others, (mtg $102,000). 100
60TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Patrick K. Gray to Patrick Murray. 1
62D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 15x91.3x15x92; Anson J. Moore to William J. Gilbert. 1
107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Ray Lowenstein and others to Goldie Vogelfrey, all title, (mtg $9,200).
109TH ST, 68 East, 17x100.11; William Marlenhoff to Annie Kayes and another, (mtg $7,500). 1
150TH ST, n s, 62.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 75x99.11; David L. Osborne to Jennie L. Lewis, ½ part, all liens. 1
159TH ST, s s, 99.8 ft w of 3d Av, 98.2x 56.11x98x3.8; William E. Strong to J. Archibald Murray, (mtg $6,650). 100
226TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Michael Jozwark to Charles J. Coyle. 1

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is, at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERMAN, Louis, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Crotona or Franklin Av, e s, 170 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years. 4,250
CREGAN, Mary, to Stephania Anderer; 46th St, 237 East, due Jan. 1, 1908. 7,000
DEFEO, Michael A., to Edward J. Foley; Lot 83, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year. 5,500
EUELL, Paul, and wife to Chelsea Realty Company; 141st St, 221 to 225 West, prior mtg $106,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 18,000
EUELL, Paul, and wife to William L. O'Connell; 141st St, 221 to 225 West, prior mtge $124,000, demand, 6 per cent. 1,250
EUELL, Paul, and wife to Title Insurance Company of New York; 141st St, 221 to 225 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 106,000
FORDHAM CLUB BUILDING AND Land Association to A. Beekmsn Cox; Fordham Road, s w corner of Morris Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000
GELBWAKS, Elias, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Stanton St, 329, 3 years. 12,500
GELBWAKS, Elias, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Stanton St, 331, 3 years. 11,500
GELBWAKS, Elias, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Stanton St, 333 and 335, 2 mtgs., 3 years, each. 8,000
GERDES, John F., and others to Charles Lane; 53d St, 421 to 427 West, 4 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each. 7,500
GILBERT, William J., to Van Norden Trust Company; 62d St, n s, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,000
GRAHAM, Martha, to City Mortgage Company; Clinton Av, w s, 291.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 32,500
GRIESSMAN, Emma, to Sophie Hauptman; 114th St, n s, 82 ft e of Park Av, due July 29, 1907. 6,000
GRIFFITHS, Clara F. C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 69th St, 32 East, 1-3 part, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
HAGAN, Mary, to Francis Hagan; 74th St, 210 East, demand, 6 per cent. 3,000
HAGAN, Mary, to Paul F. O'Neill; 74th St, 210 East, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000
LEPORE, Benlamino, to Felix De Canio; Lot 216, map of Section 4, St. Raymond, due Sept. 1, 1908, 4 per cent. 300
LEVY, Hsrry H., and another to German Savings Bank; 145 Forsyth St, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 14,000
LEVY, Harry H., and another to Helene Schancupp; 145 Forsyth St, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
LIEBSCHUTZ, Max, to William E. Diller; 3d St, (Av.) n s, being e ¼ of Lot 219, map of Wakefield, 3 years. 475
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Ellie W. Nagle and another, executors and trustees; Cosby St, 101, 3 years. 87,500
LUMSDEN, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, s e corner of 150th St, 3 years. 6,000
LUCK, Emma, to William Geiger; 140th St, s s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, installments. 490
LUMSDEN, William, to John B. Clark; Union Av, s e corner of 150th St, prior mtg $6,000, due June 12, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,000
MARKS, Louis, to Isidor Marks; 1st Av, 2,370, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 4,500
MARSHALL, Stephen D., and others to Society for the Relief Poor Widows with Small Children; West Road, centre line of Lot 29, map of County Club Land Association; also North Road, centre line of Lots 30 and 31 and part of Lot 28, same map, all Westchester, 3 years. 14,000
McCARTHY, Jennette F., to Milton A. Fowler; Lots 571, 572, 616, 602, and 603, map of Van Nest Park, due July 1, 1907. 2,900
McCOY, Kate, and another to William Hodgson; Decatur (Norwood) Av, n s, 345 ft w of 205th St, due Dec. 9, 1904. 3,500
MULLER, Clemens, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Eldridge St, 41, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
NEIWIRTH, Lottie, to Benjamin Friedman; Columbia St, 109, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000
NEIWIRTH, Lottie, to Joseph Bruder; Columbia St, 109, prior mtg $22,500, installments, 6 per cent. 2,300
PENNSYLVANIA REALTY COMPANY to Gerson Rosenberg and another; 210 and 214 East 5th St, installments, 6 per cent. 9,500
PORTMAN, Annie H., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 53d St, 141 East. 7,000
PROUT, James B., to Frederick E. Wood; Main St, e s, adjoining land of John Johnson, City Island, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,200
ROBINSON, Alice M., and another to Lucy B. Barnes; Perry Av, w s, 175 ft s of Holt Place, dus Jan. 26, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,000
ROSENZWEIG, Ignatz, to Annuccio Santini; Robbins Av, s e s, 50 ft s w of 152d St, 2 years. 3,500
RUTGERS REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Realty Company; 34 and 36 West 31st St, due March 31, 1905, 6 per cent. 25,000
SCHAEFER, Emil, to Simon Dressel and another; 157th St, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, due July 3, 1908. 4,000
SCHENKEIN, Aaron, to Robert D. Green; Avenue C, s e corner of 12th St, prior mtg $15,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000
SHALET, Paul, to George F. Johnson; 3d Av, 1,763 and 1,765, prior mtg $40,000, 4 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000
SHUBERT, Lee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 39th St, 107 to 113 West, prior mtg $140,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 30,000
SIEGEL, Celia, to Jonas Weil and another; Cherry St, 427, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent. 9,400
SOELL, William D., to Northwestern Construction Company; Perot St, n s, 193.3 ft w of Sedgwick Av, prior mtg $3,000, installments. 1,050
TALLEY, John J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 85th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 16,500
T. J. McGUIRE CONSTRUCTION COMpany to New York Savings Bank; Lenox Av, s w corner of 139th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 150,000
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF the Transfiguration to the Bowery Savings Bank; Mott St, n w corner of Park St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 63,000
TOMBACK, Julia, to Augustus H. Skillin, trustee; Park Av, e s, 74 ft n of 109th St, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500
VOIGTS, J. Herman, to Frederic D. Cushman; 132d St, 34 West, prior mtg $17,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
WAINWRIGHT, Charles, to Julia A. Arnold; Belmont Av, 2,330, 3 years. 4,000
WEINTRAUB, Joseph, to George Ehret; 8th Av, n e corner of 14th St, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 153 and 155; Henry Zlot against Isidor Katz and Max Zwerdling, owners and contractors. $365
DIVISION ST, 252 and 254, and Ridge St, 51; S. P. Pearson & Co. against Joseph Batt, owner and contractor. 1,030
MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 100 fet e of Madison St, 21x100; Henry G. Silbeck, Jr., against Renato Carone, owner and contractor. 297
7TH AV, 2,428 and 2,430; M. Schwarzler & Son against Mauro Pizzutrillo, owner and contractor.
155
15TH ST and Irving Place, n w corner; Antonio Lund against Henry Hackenbrnck, owner; Giacomo Coleatens, contractor.
31
21ST ST, 23 and 25 East; Sntphin & Myers against the Merrick Construction Company, owner and contractor. 1,200
21ST ST, 23 and 25 East; Volgtmann & Co. against the Merrick Construction Company, owner and contractor. 1,513
30TH ST, 8 East; John J. Devoe against Elizsbeth P. Foote, owner; Sigmund Kneitel, owner and contractor. 522
105TH ST, 333 East; Mugler's Iron Works, Incorporated, against Simon Uhlfelder, owner; E. J. McConologue, contractor. 52
118TH ST, 141 West; Mugler's Iron Works, Incorporated, against St. Catharine's Convent, owner; E. J. McConologue, contractor. 97
166TH ST to 168th St, Boulevard, and Fort Washington Av; H. H. Vought & Co. against the Greater New York Baseball Association, owner and contractor. 982

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV and 42d St, s s corner; E. F. Boyle against Frederick F. Barry and another, July 8, 1904. 245
WESTCHESTER AV, 910 to 914; Jacob Sternschuss and another against Essis Eisenberg and another, April 5, 1903. 96
141ST ST, 221 West; David A. Fitzpatrick against Paul Euell and another, May 13, 1904. 20
141ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av; Schnatz & Massoth against Paul Euell and another, April 13, 1904. 718

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 276; Frederick D. Shafer against Hyman Medwin and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, McBurney & McBurney.
HUDSON ST, 551 and 553; Susan B. Cabot against the Realty Company of New York and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.
MAPES AV, 2,053 and 2,059; Aaron Kheel and another against Morris Hirshman and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Kuntz.
106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Emanuel Strauss against Gustav Schwarz and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Silverstein.
163TH ST and Boston Road, n e corner, 131.7x 159.11x irregular; State Realty and Mortgage Company against Max Liebeskind and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Shaw.
177TH ST, s s, 160.9 ft s e of Central Av, 50x125; Anne Feinberg against Isabella M. Meeks and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. A. Hulett.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 50x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

27 East 22d St.—Extra light offices and studios, modern building; rents from $22 up. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Attractive private office, (furnished or unfurnished,) or desk room; new building. 180 Broadway, Room 83.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor spacs; will hold any weight. Owner, on premises, 403-407 East 23d St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, and offices to let in downtown section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New seven-story fire-proof building, 25x100; lease $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 30 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Houses For Rent, Best Locations.

77th St., near 5th Av.; rent. $1,500
11th St., near 5th Av.; rent. $1,500
Waverley Place, (near Park,) 19 rooms; rent. $1,400
Others, $600 to $5,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A.—329 East 68th St., modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $950. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Small private house to rent in 70s, near 5th Av.; beautifully decorated; a little gem at $1,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Large houses; best locations; complete list; $900 to $4,500. See Duross, 155 West 14th St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A Genuine Bargain.—$2,600; terms to suit; an elegant Queen Anns cottage; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; connections to sewer, water, and gas; large plot; fruit and shade; half hour out; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; others; send for photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Wood-Ridge, N. J.—For Sale—Valuable Property; beautiful location; fine house, almost new; eight lots. Address J. Taylor, Gntttenberg, N. J.

Fine Residence, Nutley; $200 cash, balance monthly; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Palisades, Opposite 42d St.—Choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have $29,000 to invest in several parcels, double and triple flats or corners; prefer Harlem; suitable for alterations; state exact location, full particulars. Merchant, Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

I want a 4-story private house located west of Central Park, between 64th and 106th Sts.; send full particulars and lowest price. Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

Wanted—To buy Westchester or Long Island farm, 60 to 200 acres, well improved, within hour of New York. Give deecription and price. Address L Box 206 Times.

Have ready buyers for one and two family houses in my neighborhood; full particulars or no attention; open Sunday. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

I want a 4 or 5 story flat or tenement, Manhattan or Bronx; send full particulars or no notice taken. B. Morris, 678 East 148th St.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Lenox Av. corner for cash; send full particulars. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Wanted—Building plot in Harlem. Golder, 7 East 42d St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SEE THIS LIST.
MODERN LARGE DINING ROOM EXTENSION One of the fine ones; in ths West Seventies, and only $45,000; electricity throughout; decorations, fixtures, and other appointments superb.

UNDER $33,000.
Handsoms 4-story 20-foot brownstone house; choice block in Seventies; bath extension.

ONLY $21,000.
Three-story brownstone, 17-foot bntler's pantry extension dwelling, in the Seventies, near "L" station; private house block.

$30,000.
20-foot 3-story brick and brownstone house, near West 72d subway station; fine woodwork and fixtures; wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private house block. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story, fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST. pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Near 100th St. | 5-story flat; store; size, 3,200 sq. feet; pr. $65,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Fourth St., near Second.—Front, rear; improvements; rent, $3,200-$30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., near Third.—Doubls tenement; rents, $1,620; $14,500; $2,250 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington, near 96th.—Five-story double; rents, $2,376; price, $22,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Real estats office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P Box 195 Times.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

TEN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
Within two blocks of subway station; excellent neighborhood; 13 rooms; one 6-room and one 7-room apartment; steam heat; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,500; reasonable terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ATTENTION.—Rare chsnce near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. subway station; guaranteed rent, $2,484; price, $23,000; mortgage, $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location snd prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Choice one-family dwelling; all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000, $500 cash; balance mortgage. PETERS, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

Bargain.—Lot, 108x150, on Washington Av.; lot, 125x140, on Park Av., both adjoining in Tremont section; will be sold separate or together. Badaner, 205 Centre St.

THIRD AVENUE, close to 177th St., 3-story store property, 27½x100; price $10,500; mortgags 4½%; $1,000 cash buys. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

$200 cash.—Tremont building lots, near L, Bronx Park; price low; houses $500 cash; balance easy. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosaner, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

CONCOURSE LOT, through to Ryer Av., 26x60, $750. Webster Av. lots, 25x67, $850 each. David Lavis Woodall, 709 Tremont Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has cheap Bronx real estate; have you cash? Write.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times the money to-day. Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON
Borough of Richmond, New York,
On or before October first.
A Few Cottages and Houses.
All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes' walk from station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address,
Talbot Root, 52 Broadway, New York.

For sale, Borough of Richmond, to close an estate, a country seat on Staten Island, on Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace; modern buildings; 14 rooms; modern improvements; barn, outhouses, &c.; fruit and shade trees; five minntes' walk from trolley line; 50 minutes from New York; 10-cent fare; 20 acres; capable of subdivision. For terms and particniars apply to E. A. S. Man, Attorney and Connsellor, 206 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Country home at Babylon, L. I. Fins honss, completely furnished, plano, &c. One and a quarter acres of lawn. Barn and outhonse. Lawn tennis court. Place must be seen to be appreciated. All modern improvements. Lighted by electricity. Will sell or exchange for improved property; price, $12,000. The property is free and clear. Fifty per cent. of purchass money may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Address Babylon, 258 Broadway, Room 415, New York.

Two 12-room cottages on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap. See Superintendent, premises.

PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR RENT
CHESTNUT ST.
Grondd Floor nnd Basement, Chestnut Street. 17 feet front width, 41 feet rear width, 150 feet deep to rear entrance. Heat furnished.
ALSO FEW DESIRABLE **OFFICES**
Rents vary moderate.
Apply
Public Ledger Business Office,
Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

Huckleberry Island.—This fine property off New Rochelle now offered for sale. Apply to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Stamford, Conn.—Farms, water fronts, and residences. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

At Esopus on the Hudson; 2 hours out; one of America's most beautiful homes; 20 acres; grandly developed; stately mansion, fully furnished; cost, $80,000; price to quick purchaser, $25,000. Illustrated circular, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

Catalogue free; farms all kinds. George H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Special Offering.
One of the most artistic little houses we ever built in Prospect Park South has unexpectedly come into our hands. It was finished a year ago, and could not be duplicated to-day for less than a thousand dollars more than we will sell it for now. It was only occupied a few months and is just as good as new. Four open fireplaces on first floor, fine old hammered iron antique electric fixtures; large library with carved tiger heads at mantel; dining room in old English style, with tapestry decorations; parquet floors; porcelain fixtures; coal and gas ranges; three large bedrooms on second floor, with lavatories, cozy window seats; Oriental den; tiled bathroom. Third floor, three bedrooms. Lot 55x100. Best section and best bargain ever offered in Prospect Park South.
Several other houses, large and small, at varying prices, now ready.
Take Flathush "L" trains or any Brighton Beach trolley, to Beverley road, our office; 22 minntes. Twelve lines of transit bound Prospect Park Squth.
Dean Alvord, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HA

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This modern Fireproof Hotel accommodating 600 was opened July 2nd for its 37th consecutive season after the expenditure of $600,000.00 for improvements.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

CHALFONTE IS ALWAYS OPEN

WRITE FOR FOLDER LEAFLET AND RATES

HOTEL MAJESTIC, Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS. COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

"The Ouleout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. —Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Among the Morristown Hills.—Cool country house; modern conveniences; abundance of fruits, vegetables, cream; ten minutes' walk to Whippany Railroad; terms, $9 to $12. Box 236, Morristown, N. J.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.

A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN, 26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC. Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50. Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c. Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE BEAUX-ARTS DES. 80 WEST 40TH ST. Select and Exclusive Restaurant. Specialtés a la Carte. Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Musique et Chants des Troubadours. Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard 2nd Ave. end 10th Street. A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management. Famous Hungarian Orchestra.

La Rochelle Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. A1c. & Special Dinner Card.

Hotel Lafayette 7th Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin, 11th St. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9P.M. AmatoOrch.

BURNS' 45th Street and 6th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 35th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Table d'Hote, $1.00. 58th St. & 8th Ave.

REISENWEBER'S. Special Sunday Table d'Hote, 12-3, 6-9, $1.00.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers Tue., Wed. Thur.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

Tyhe Erie 23d Floor, 150 Nassau, Rivers, Cities. & Bay. Am. Tract Soc'ty Bldg. Magnificent View of Alc., Tdh. 8 AM. 8 P.M.

EASTERN HOTEL Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery.) A. l. c. To terminus all roads

CAFE DE LOCEROT Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St. UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER, ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE. Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 314 Gramercy.

MOTOR CAR RUNS. WHERE TO DINE OUT OF TOWN. Touring Cars Supplied. Tel. 6050 Cort. For "Motor Books," address 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

American Adelphi 180 m. N. Y. Elegant drive. Saratoga Spgs.

Arverne Hotel & Casino. L. I. 26 m. L.H. Rosenfeld. Arverne

Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine run from St. George Ferry. S. I. Grant City.

Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.

Atlantic City, Hotel Rudolf. Am. & European Plan. Open all year.

Avery's Inn. Ocean front hotel. Dinner, $1.25. Arverne.

Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. C. City Island

Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. 19 m. from 42 St. Lch'm't N.Y.

Briarcliff Lodge 29 miles N.Y. State Road. Briarcliff

Concourse Park Hotel Coney Island. 9 m. Term. Ocean Speedw'y.

DREAMLAND (Coney Island) Restaurant over the ocean on Steel Pier. Auto garage, storage, repairs, supplies.

EDGEWOOD INN, 28 miles. Greenwich, Conn. Fine Road. On-the-Sound.

Francfort's, So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise, Tdh., Alc.

Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.

Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 161st St. O'rlooking Hudson. New mangt.

Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL 13 M. N. Y. New. PARK HILL ON HUDSON.

Holly Inn, Hewlett, L. I., road to Rockaway. Chicken and green corn dinner.

Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N.Y.

Huber's Casino, Jerome Ave. Drive, cor 162d St., (Vaudeville.)

Manhasset House 95 m. Garage. L. I. Elegant drive. Shelter Isl.

Manhattan Beach Hotel L. I., 9½ m. Garage & Charging Station.

Monomonock Inn 24 miles. Fine drive. Caldwell, N.J.

New Dorp Beach Hotel, S. I. Headquarters S. I. Auto Club.

Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J. Directly on Ocean. Now open.

Oriental 3½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. Manhattan Beach

POCANTICO LODGE 30 m. State Rd. Briarcliff via Elmsford. Manor, N.Y.

Shore House at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt. N.J.

Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.

STEEPLECHASE PARK Coney Island. Famous Rhode Island Clam Bake.

The Kuloff (Rest.) L. I. Mecca for Autos. Far Rockaway

WHITE MTS. By Connecticut R. Valley to Bretton Woods.

WOODMANSTEN INN Westchester, N. Y. 12 m.—59th Street. A la Carte. Tel. 31 Westchester.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 259 8th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,228.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL RICHMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Richman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 11, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31st, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner ehonld not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 11, 1904.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE BERKELEY, Kentucky Av., near beach. The hotel for comfort. Excellent cuisine. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet mailed. W. A. ARMSTRONG.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH, AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation. Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia. Under the well known management of DAVID B. PLUMER. FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

NEW YORK STATE.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions. STABLE SERVICE. AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC. N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y. On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State. HOTEL EARLINGTON, In Earlington Park. For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings. New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga The Grand Union For Perticulars, address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ALSO OF THE HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 55th to 57th St., New York City

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y. THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS. Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains. NOW OPEN N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4285—35th St. H. E. EDER, Manager.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. MRS. B. ATKINS.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, Nyack-on-Hudson; 60 minutes to city, 3 to depot; beautiful shady lawn to river front; 20 miles river view; moderate rates; homelike surroundings; tennis and other sports.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP. WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS. MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, MAPLEWOOD, N. H. SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE. High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottages nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Culley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

HOTEL ASPINWALL LENOX, MASS. BERKSHIRE HILLS. O. D. SEAVEY.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES, Ratee $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

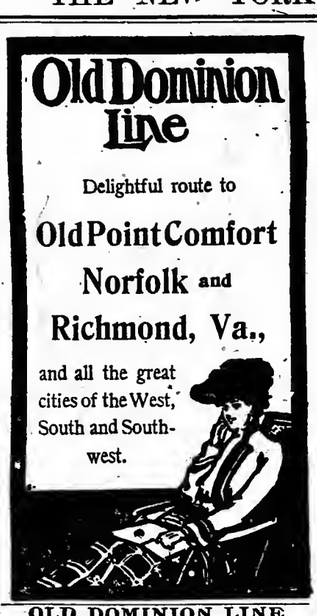
Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Trolley to entrance. Illustrated booklet. P. C. DICKINSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE, Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.



OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON Sailing Saturday, 8:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R. Philadelphia...Aug. 13 | New York.....Aug. 27 Germanic.....Aug. 20 | St. Paul.....Sept. 3

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 13, 7 A. M. MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M. MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M. MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS. Calling at Dover for London and Paris. Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R. Zeeland.....Aug. 13 | Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Finland.....Aug. 20 | Kroonland.....Sept. 3 SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R. Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM | Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM Oceanic..Aug. 24, 5 PM | Celtic....Sept. 2, 10 AM Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd. Fast Express Service. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN. Alice...Aug. 13, 10 AM | Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM Barbarossa..Aug. 25, 10 AM | Kurfurst..Sept. 22, 10 AM Friedrich..Aug. 30, Noon | Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM | Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service. GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA. Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Oct. 16, 11 AM Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, Irene...Oct. 1, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM From Bremen Piers, 8d & 4th Sts., Hoboken. DELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American. Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service. FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. ¶Patricia, Au. 13, 6:30 AM | ¶Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM Hamburg, Au. 18, 11 AM | *Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon | Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM †*Bluecher, Au. 25, 10 AM | †*Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM *Grill Room and Gymnasium on board. ¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service New York—Naples—Genoa by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers. Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | Oct. 25, 10 A. M. First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward. According to Season. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River. Campania..Aug. 13, 8 AM | Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania..Sept. 10, 11 AM Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation. Tuesday Service. Auranla..Aug. 23, Noon | Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon Mediterranean-Adriatic Service. Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon | Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon Apply 29 Broadway, New York. Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE Glasgow via Londonderry. Ethiopia..Aug. 13, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM Columbia..Aug. 20, 3 PM | Furnessia...Sept. 3, Noon First saloon, $50 and upw. Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14. For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6 Statendam.....Aug. 23 | Ryndam.....Sept. 13 Potsdam.....Aug. 30 | Noordam.....Sept. 20 Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Ilartficid & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVASCOTIA where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work. THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer, "PRINCE ARTHUR" maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX. Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. PORTLAND LINE, IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage. White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each. Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tourist boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

Delightful Summer cruise. Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of the LIVINGSTON & RIEGEL COMPANY for authority to change its name to the RIEGEL & ROOS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Livingston & Riegel Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as consel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change is corporate name to the Riegel & Roos Company.

Dated New York, July 14, 1904.

LIVINGSTON & RIEGEL CO. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Notice.—The foregoing notice is published pursuant to an order duly made by Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1904, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said 15th day of July, 1904.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, jy16-1aw6wS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:25, *4:25, 4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 8:55 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 1193 Fulton Avenue, (below 141st.); 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Station, Atlantic. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check beggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "2nd 543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

8-7-04

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *8:40 A. M., z1:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—24:00, *8:40 A.M., †3:40 P. M. VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., z†1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:20, x1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:36, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, *7:30, 9:00, 10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, z†4:00, 6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—3:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only). ‖11:30, †1:20, 3:25 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Fr. 8, Atlantic Hlds., Bearight, Monmouth Jct., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ft. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 B'way, Wmsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leaves South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullman
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Ptts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus...	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Ptts., Cleveland	5.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lv'g'd
"Ptts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis...	6.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 47.25, 41.15, 47.45, 55.55, 43.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A.	Lv. N.Y., S.
Manch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.55 PM	*1.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	13.55 PM	14.10 PM
Easton Local	15.10 PM	15.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullmen accommodations at 149, 261, 950, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 256 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Anna W. Meeker, William C. De Hart, and Anna W. Meeker, if living, or if dead, then to his widow, heirs-at-law, and next of kin, if any there be, the place of residence of the said Nathaniel W. Meeker being unknown, and the names and places of residence of all of the said heirs-at-law, next of kin, and widow of the said Nathaniel W. Meeker, if any, being unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA WHITE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick K. Day of the City of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our county of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date respectively the 24th day of February, 1903, and the second day of November, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza White, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy9-1aw7wS

FRANK, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Moses R. Ryttenberg, their attorney, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1904. RAY GOLDSMITH, Executrix. JACOB E. RYTTENBERG, Executor. MOSES R. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Executrix and Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TUNNEL LINE

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:30 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. da

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 Reward.—Number of Diamond Rings in jeweler's sample box between 9 and 11 A. M., lost Aug. 9, city. David E. Goldfarb, Attorney, 132 Nassau St.; no questions.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence in cool, up-to-date rooms or suites, with board.

67th St., 125 West.—Large front room and board; suitable for two; all conveniences; moderate.

83d St., 66 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only; references required.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

A.—1.—73 Madison Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; near 28th St.; main floor dining room.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawayanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nervous persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

26th St., 107 East.—Extra large rooms; running water; suitable for three.

43d St., 13 East, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; desirable hall room.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; best beds money can buy; gentlemen and couples; parlor floor unfurnished, suitable doctor or business; reference. Tel., 291—38th.

47th St., 169 West.—To rent, furnished, two large rooms; for gentlemen; references required.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

136th St., 242 West.—Large and hall rooms; private house; long lease; convenient to "L."

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Lenox Av., 364, Between 128th and 129th Sts.—Neat, clean, comfortable room; bath; private family. Urban.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Wanted—For September or longer, in Montclair, north side, whole or part of furnished house. Reference, Box 197 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

M. Altman & Co., 43 and 45 East 12th St., require several very stylish young ladies, 34 bust, 41 skirt, for their showrooms. Apply to-day between 12 and 1 o'clock.

M. Altman & Co. 43-45 East 12th St., require the services of an experienced stenographer, neat and rapid worker. Apply, Saturday, between 12 and 1 P. M.

Wanted—Stenographer, in the credit department of a large jobbing house; must be familiar with her duties, and able to care for credit records, etc.; none but those able to furnish references qualifying for the position need address B. 110, 617 Sixth Av.

Wanted—Milliners; Siegel Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographers for substitute and permanent positions; good pay; Smith Premier operators. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced in law work; salary, $18. Call early Friday morning. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, for temporary position in Newark; must be experienced; salary $14. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Millinery copyists in wholesale house; steady work and good pay. Frederick Michel, 238 Broadway.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out of town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced, rapid, and accurate; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Capable stenographer with business experience; salary, $16. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Wanted—Active, wide-awake salesmen for the new Water Color Series in combination with The International Studio Monthly Magazine of Arts and Crafts; also other combinations; big money maker for workers. International, 67 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—Young man, knowledge bookkeeping, for a position in Arlington, N. J.; one living on Erie Railroad preferred. Lake Branch, preferred; moderate salary. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—A man having experience in taking measurements and making out details for stone work. Address, stating experience, Stone, Box 209 Times.

Wanted—Young man for delivery wagon; must have first-class reference and be willing to live in Mount Vernon. Answer, giving age, L., Box 196 Times.

Wanted — Stenographer: bright, experienced young man, not over twenty-five years of age; must be rapid and accurate; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Young man; some experience stenographer in legal work, for law office in Brooklyn. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—Solicitor or agent, controlling some trade, to represent job printer. Address V., Box 179 Times.

Wanted—A first-class scrutch polisher immediately. Acme Mirror Plate Works, C. H. Miller, Manager, Baltimore, Md.

Wanted—Teachers in shorthand and typewriting for out-of-town commercial institutions. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Bright, active boy for office work; state experience; references. Box L, 202 Times.

Wanted—A tin cornice maker. 226 East 104th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Female.

Nurse.—For children; Norwegian; experienced; local references. 8 State St.

Secretary, Stenographer.—Superior education; correspondent, office assistant; competent. Substitute-Permanent, Post Office Box 157.

Secretary, &c.—By English lady as secretary; reader, elocution, literature, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12 to $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; rapid, accurate worker; ambitious; qualifications; $7; references. Competent, 157 East 125th St.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; best references; $10. Neatness, Box 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Some experience; quick and accurate; anxiously seeks opportunity; show worth. Moderate, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Males.

A situation of responsibility wanted by man, aged 28, as assistant to person in high position, where the work requires thoroughness, energy, and executive ability. Address "B.," Post Office Box, 279, New York.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—By reliable young man, with chance for advancement; accurate, willing; good education; best references. Box L, 204 Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ten years' reference one concern. H Box 102 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience, Box 203 Times.

Bookkeeper's assistant or junior clerk desires position in large house; experienced and accurate. J. N., Box 15 Times.

College graduate, scientific course, bookkeeper, not afraid of work, desires position of advancement at anything. N. Lemowitz, 36 Eldridge St.

Office Assistant, &c.—By young man as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

POLICE LINK KIDNAPPING WITH BARREL MURDER

Believe Same Italians Were in Both Plots.

CUCOZZA GIVES NEW CLUES

Sleuths Search for Two Men Accused by Him—Magistrate Says Get Kidnappers Dead or Alive.

Angelo Cucozza, the eighteen-year-old boy with whom Antonio Mannino, the son of the Italian contractor of Brooklyn, disappeared on Tuesday evening last, made a new confession to the police of the Amity Street Station yesterday. Cucozza told Capt. Rooney the names of the ringleaders of the band of kidnappers, and warrants were at once obtained and a dozen detectives sent out to search for them.

One of the warrants was for Vito Laduca, one of the Italians arrested several months ago in connection with the murder of Benedetto Madonia, whose mutilated body was found in a barrel. The other warrant was for Vincenzo "Doe." Cucozza said this man was the stranger who guided him on his night journey to Manhattan after he had lured little Tony away from his parents' home.

Magistrate Tighe, in issuing the warrants, said:

"Go out and make arrests—alive if you can, dead if you must. The time has come when these men must be taught by getting the full penalty of the law, that they cannot drag children away from their parents' homes and hold them for money."

The new confession was obtained from Cucozza after the police had obtained some valuable tips by searching the trunk of Antonio Galici, one of the men arrested on Thursday night in the room where Cucozza had lived with his uncle, Alavarero Sano, in the tenement at 35 Pacific Street. In the trunk were found letters and papers, which must have been valuable, because Capt. Rooney declined to make them public.

When Cucozza was confronted with the telltale proofs he broke down and made what Capt. Rooney believes is the only reliable statement so far obtained from him.

It is the opinion of the police that other Italians who were arrested in connection with the "barrel murder" know something about the kidnapping, and half a dozen detectives last night were scouring the Italian quarters of this city for them.

They went to 16 Stanton Street, where Vito Laduca formerly lived, and kept watch on the butcher shop where the victim of the murder was last seen alive. They were told that Laduca took a train on Thursday morning for Pittsburg.

The detectives are also looking for Cucozza's uncle. He escaped from his room in the tenement at 35 Pacific Street by way of the window on Thursday evening while two policemen were going through the house and questioning the tenants. He has not been seen there since.

The police learned yesterday that after the suspects in the barrel murder had been arrested their friends went about among wealthy Italians and collected money for their defense. The father of the kidnapped boy made a generous contribution, and the contractor for that reason at first refused to believe that they could have had anything to do with the stealing of his son. The police, however, are positive that they are on the right track.

Cucozza, in his confession yesterday, said that he was first drawn into the plot a week before the boy was abducted, talking to a friend, whose name the police are withholding, the prisoner said he spoke of a desire to return to Italy and said he had no money to pay his passage.

The man according to Cucozza then proposed the scheme to kidnap Antonio, and Cucozza declares that after seeking the advice of his uncle he consented. He met the man every day for the next week, and on the day before the boy's disappearance was introduced to the man Vincenzo, whose last name Cucozza says he does not know. The police believe Vincenzo was the ringleader of the gang in Brooklyn, but that the real head of the conspiracy is a man who played a prominent part in the barrel murder case.

Antonio Galici, one of the men arrested on Thursday night, was arraigned before Magistrate Tighe in the Butler Street Court yesterday and held for examination in $3,000 bail. Gatato Chiarlino, the man arrested with him, was released, there being no charge against him. Galici was charged with kidnapping in an affidavit sworn to by Mannino and corroborated by Cucozza. The examination will come up on Monday.

It was said yesterday that another threatening letter had been received by the parents of the kidnapped lad. The letter, it was said, arrived with the morning delivery and had been mailed in Hoboken. The receipt of any such letter was denied at the Mannino home, but some color was given to the report by the fact that Capt. Rooney, accompanied by Detective Finn, made an early trip to Hoboken.

The police still believe that the boy is hidden either in Hoboken or in some of the Italian sections in Manhattan. Both Capt. Rooney and his detectives were more mysterious yesterday than on any day since the search for the boy began.

Vincenzo Mannino, the boy's father, said last night that he expected to have him back before the end of the week.

"And I will not pay any ransom for his return, either," he declared. "I will have my boy back, and when I get him I will not bother about any prosecution. That is a matter for the police."

LOCKS HIS FAMILY IN ROOMS.

Terrified by "Black Hand," Barber Prevents Possible Kidnapping.

Joseph Stravalli, an Italian barber, living at 417 Third Avenue, terrified by letters from the "Black Hand," locked up his seven children in his apartment above the shop yesterday and placed them in charge of their mother, with strict injunctions that they were not to be allowed to go out of doors on any excuse.

He told Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, to whom he had complained Thursday of receiving a "Black Hand" letter, that he had received another. Detectives have watched the appointed places where the money was to be given over by Stravalli, and he has gone there alone, but no one has appeared to give him the pass word, "Ave Maria."

The barber fears that the conspirators have learned of his disclosures to the police and is now keeping his family in doors until the reign of terror shall have passed.

DEFIES "BLACK HAND" SUSPECTS.

Barber Who Caused Their Capture Appears Against Them in Court.

Ruggiero Nicosia, the barber of 214 East Second Street, who has defied the "Black Hand" by causing the arrest of two men, supposed to be members of the society, who demanded $4,000 if he would save his life and his family's, appeared against the prisoners, Filippo and Guiseppe Massuno, yesterday morning in the Essex Market Court, before Magistrate Whitman.

They refused to allow Detectives Petrosino or Bonnoli to act as interpreters. Bootblacks and laborers passing on the street were brought into the court to act in this capacity. These recruits showed no little fear of the "Black Hand," particularly those who were born in Sicily. They tried their best to show that they did not understand the dialect.

Magistrate Whitman held the two men in $2,500 to answer to the charge of extortion.

Detained Indians Are Released.

Mrs. American-Horse, her sister, Mrs. Kills-His-Enemies, and the latter's little daughter, Nellie, who arrived in New York on the White Star liner Majestic after a European tour with "Buffalo Bill's" show Wednesday, and who did not know how to convince the Immigration Inspectors who boarded the liner off Quarantine that they were real Americans, with the result that they were held up and taken to Ellis Island, are out of trouble at last. They were permitted to land yesterday morning and to proceed to their tribal reservation at the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota.

AUTO OVERTURNED, MAN DEAD.

His Three Guests Then Charged with Stealing Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Charles Hugh Reilly was killed in an automobile accident on South Orange Avenue, Vailsburg, near the East Orange City line yesterday morning. Reilly was employed as night watchman at the automobile garage of Frederick L. Knapp at 449 Main Street, East Orange. He was driving the machine when it overturned and he was pinned under the wreck.

Three companions, Bartholomew N. Carrick of 445 West Fifty-third Street, New York; Benjamin C. Johnson, and Joseph Volk, both of East Orange, have been held in $500 bail to answer to a charge of larceny of the automobile preferred by Mr. Knapp. According to Mr. Knapp he left his place of business at 9 o'clock, telling Reilly to close up for the night. At midnight Reilly, so Knapp says, invited Johnson and Volk, who had been hanging around the place, to go out and take a ride in a twenty-horse power Winton touring car belonging to Frank A. Hoyt. Carrick, who was picked up later, says he got into the automobile because he didn't think Reilly was in a fit condition to run it.

The party rode around a while visiting several saloons, and decided to ride back through South Orange and Vailsburg. They took the wrong route, and when the mistake was discovered, although the auto was traveling at a fast gait, Reilly gave the tiller a quick turn, the machine "skidded," and then crashed over on its side. All escaped injury save Reilly, who was pinned fast to the ground by the tiller.

Johnson, Volk, and Carrick pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny, and said they had only accepted the invitation of Reilly.

THAT NORTHERLY CURRENT.

Is Causing the Trouble at Hatteras, Maritime Expert Says.

Considerable uneasiness is felt in maritime circles regarding the big fleet of sailing vessels, south-bound, which is unable to round Cape Hatteras, owing to the strength of the Gulf Stream and the continued southerly winds. According to one of the latest reports received in this city, there are now three barks, two barkentines, and more than sixty schooners, some of which are now almost thirty days out of New York, held there by the contrariness of the elements.

"If there should be a hurricane at this time," said Director Pendleton of the Maritime Exchange yesterday, "the chances are that twenty-five or thirty vessels would be lost. They are all close inshore, and would not be able to beat out to sea, but would, in all probability, be beached."

The conditions confronting the masters of south-bound sailing craft are by no means unprecedented. According to the explanation given yesterday by Superintendent A. R. Smith of the Maritime Exchange, trouble of a similar nature is experienced every year in July and August, which are usually marked either by calms or southerly winds.

"Under ordinary conditions," he said, "there is a strip of still water six or eight miles wide between the inner edge of the Gulf Stream and the shoals of Hatteras. After a spell of southerly winds, however, a current of a mile or a mile and a half an hour sets in from the south, even in the usually quiet strip of water.

"At no time is it possible for a sailing vessel to beat south against the Gulf Stream, where the current runs from three to four miles an hour, and when there is also a current in the strip of water between the stream and the shore there is nothing to do but await fair winds of sufficient strength to overcome it."

CONEY TRAIN IN DANGER.

Ties Put Across Track—By Mischievous Boys, Police Think.

What may have been a deliberate attempt to wreck a motor train bound for Coney Island was frustrated early yesterday morning by the quickness of John Murr, the motorman. Murr saw an obstruction on the track at a point near where the Fifth Avenue line trains leave the elevated structure. He quickly reversed the operating lever and brought the train to a full stop. Going forward to investigate, he found that two ties, bound together with a strong piece of wire, had been placed on the road in such a position that they covered both tracks. The obstruction was removed, and the train proceeded on its way to the island. A report was then made of the happening, and railroad detectives and the police have started an investigation.

It was the opinion of the police that the obstruction had been placed on the tracks by mischievous boys, although the hour and the place argued against this theory.

There were only a few passengers in the train at the time, and knowledge of the attempt was kept from them. About two weeks ago a similar attempt to wreck a train was made on the Culver line at Kings Highway. A trolley car that struck the obstruction was derailed.

THIEF BOBS OUT OF THE PARK.

Jumps on Car, Gets Woman's Purse, and Dashes Back.

A tall, bare-headed man ran out of Central Park at Eighty-sixth Street at 7 o'clock last evening, jumped on the running board of a south-bound Eighth Avenue car, snatched a purse from a woman passenger, and then ran back into Central Park again. It all happened so quickly that the man was out of sight before the woman realized what had happened. Then she tried to jump off the car while it was going at full speed.

If Channing Pollock, the playwright, had not seized her, she would probably have sustained a worse mishap than the loss of her purse.

No policeman was in sight. The people in the car were so astonished by the daring of the thief that they didn't make a sound until it was all over.

MR. GOLDEN, SMASHER.

Marks Departure and Return After Five Years by Breaking Furniture.

Destroying furniture is a failing of Patrick Golden, fifty-two years old, according to his wife, who lives at 309 West Twentieth Street, and who went to the Jefferson Market Court about it yesterday morning. She told Magistrate Ommen that he had smashed everything in the house on the day of the Dewey parade, five years ago, and that she had not laid eyes on him again until about a week ago, when he walked in and again demolished all her household effects. Golden was arrested on Thursday night by Policeman Keogh of the West Twentieth Street Station amid the ruins. He was creating a disturbance because there was nothing left to smash.

"You're a regular Rip Van Winkie, aren't you?" said the Magistrate. "Five hundred dollars for three months."

Fifth Avenue Home for C. K. G. Billings.

C. K. G. Billings, the well-known owner of trotting horses, has leased the Pyle residence, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The house is of the four-story brownstone-front type, and is directly opposite St. Thomas's Church. The annual rental of it will be $17,500. Mr. Billings will occupy the house only during the Winter months, using his residence at Fort Tryon, on the northerly end of Washington Heights, as a Summer home.

Took Poison on Coffin Box.

Worry because her father had punished her after she had lost her place in a silk mill made sixteen-year-old Mary Jenninger of 9 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, drink a quantity of iodine yesterday morning. The girl did not tell her parents she had not worked during the week, but when she did not bring her pay home on Thursday night she had to confess that she had been discharged. Then her father punished her.

Mary got the drug yesterday from a nearby drug store, and then went to an undertaker's shop and, seated on a casket box in front of the place, drank it. Her recovery is doubtful.

PACKERS KEEP PLANTS GOING DESPITE STRIKE

Meat Vans Stoned and Hooted, Though Guarded by Police.

POLICEMAN STRUCK ON HEAD

Horseshoe Thrown at Him When He Tries to Disperse Crowd—Negro with Razor Holds Mob at Bay.

The local meat strike had few developments yesterday outside of half a dozen more or less strenuous demonstrations of sympathy with the strikers by idlers and hoodlums. Besides the increased police force in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue, Pinkerton detectives watched inside the establishments of the United Dressed Beef Company and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.

On every van going out with its delivery of meat were two policemen, but in some cases this was not sufficient protection for the non-union drivers. Few of the vehicles got away without being stoned and hooted by crowds of strike sympathizers. A closed wagon of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant, which left Forty-sixth Street and First Avenue at 9 o'clock, was followed to the Fort Lee ferryhouse, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the North River, and there was trouble each time a delivery was made.

At Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Policeman Thomas Cavanagh was struck by a horseshoe and his head badly bruised. In front of 25 Manhattan Street the "sidewalk committee" had attracted a crowd of 3,000 persons, and Cavanagh and his partner arrested William Posner and James Connaughton as the leaders. They were discharged in the Harlem Court. Benjamin Breckendorf was arrested for trying to open the door of one of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's vans at Twenty-first Street and First Avenue, and was fined $10 in the Yorkville Court. In the same court James Allen was fined a like amount for driving a cart so as to harass the driver of a meat van. Peter Youngworth was also fined $10 for a similar offense.

Isaac Brennan was held in $1,000 bonds to answer a charge of felonious assault on Thursday on James Hart, a driver.

Several Italians and negroes were roughly handled in the neighborhood of the First Avenue abattoirs because they were suspected of looking for jobs. One negro, however, escaped unscathed because at the first evidence of unfriendliness he whipped out a big razor and held the crowd at bay while he backed out of danger.

President Blumenthal of the Dressed Beef Company said that operations were practically on a normal basis and the abattoir and its adjuncts were not crippled in any way. He said killing was going on as if there was no strike, but that the company was not delivering as much beef as is usual, because customers are loth for it instead of having it sent to them.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger said they were putting out beef from the storage rooms at a rate that exceeded ordinary business. They will resume killing to-day with about forty skilled butchers.

The strikers were less in evidence yesterday in the neighborhood of the packing plants in First Avenue than on any day since the strike began. The Dressed Beef employes who went out were paid off at 269 First Avenue without disorder. A mass meeting of strikers was held in the afternoon at Turtle Bay Hall, 369 Second Avenue. Addresses were made by John Kennedy and other leaders, who urged the strikers to keep away from the plants and refrain from violence. They were reminded of the union penalty of $5 for identification with disorder. It was announced that with the going out at 11 o'clock of the coopers all the allied trades were on strike.

After the meeting Kennedy said that about 300 strikers had found employment with the independent packers. As a retaliatory measure, he said, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the Dressed Beef people shut off cooling facilities from fourteen small butchers who used their abattoirs, and when a load of cattle for them arrived at their dock it was not allowed to land and had to return to the Long Dock, Jersey City. Mr. Kennedy said that on Thursday twenty-five men were hired in Brooklyn by the packers on the pretense that they would work in a new plant. When they learned that they were to be strikebreakers, he said, they refused to work.

The police themselves were mobbed, along with half a dozen men in charge of three meat wagons that were taken from the United Dressed Beef Company's slaughterhouse, at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, to the stables, at Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue, last night. A mob of several hundred attacked them with stones and sticks and other missiles, and the number increased to 500 or 600 after the police had taken the drivers to the East Fifty-first Street Station and then tried to escort them back to the slaughterhouse. A score of policemen and the workingmen were pelted with stones. No one was badly hurt.

The police charged again and again on the mob, driving it back sufficiently every time to open a way for the wagon.

MEAT RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Strike Breaker Uses Revolver—Mayor Asked to Stop Trouble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Shooting followed an attack to-day on a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train hearing strike breakers from their homes to work at the stockyards. Windows were broken and a number of the occupants of the train were struck by flying missiles, when one of the strike breakers opened fire into the attacking crowd with a revolver, discontinuing the rioting.

A riot in crowded Fifth Avenue, within a square of the City Hall, capped the climax of disorder in the Stock Yards strike to-day. During the day half a dozen men were hurt in various encounters and shots were fired during an attack on a trainload of strike brenkers. All told, to-day's violence was more widespread than in any previous twelve hours of the strike, although no mob of great size took part in any of the assaults.

SHE KNOCKED FUGITIVE DOWN.

Woman's Parasol Floored Alleged Thief Trying to Escape.

Three men who boarded a southbound car of the Madison Avenue line at 6 o'clock last night in an attempt to escape an irate janitress, are locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station on a charge of being house breakers.

As the car was passing Thirty-first Street the attention of the passengers was attracted by the cries of Mrs. Mary Chance, janitress at 151 East Thirty-first Street, who was pursuing the men and shouting "Police!" "Help!" at the top of her voice. Among the passengers was Detective Sergeant Brady, who was standing on the back platform. He promptly seized two of the fugitives and placed them under arrest.

The third man started to go through the car and make his escape by the front door. When he had got half way through a stout woman brought her parasol down over his head with terrific force and sent him sprawling to the floor. Then the other passengers took a hand in the affair and the man's exit was effectually blocked.

At the Thirty-first Street address it was found that the flat occupied by Mrs. Jennie O'Neill, a dressmaker, who is away on a vacation, had been broken open. The prisoners said they were John O'Neill, twenty-eight years old, of 213 East Twenty-ninth Street; Valentine Dunne of 150 East Twenty-third Street, and William Clarke of 342 East Forty-third Street.

Boy Fatally Hurt By Car.

Dashing suddenly from the sidewalk at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street yesterday afternoon Paul Raphael, six years old, of 168 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was struck by north-bound Car 2,021 and was fatally crushed. Motorman James Maroney, twenty-four years old of 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, stopped the car so suddenly that his passengers were thrown to the floor in a heap. He then collapsed.

Maroney was not arrested, as Players said he had done all he could to avert the accident and was in no way to blame for it.

ALDERMAN FIGHTS OVER $1,000.

Deputy Controller Refuses to Pay Bill for St. George Terminal.

A bill of $1,000 divided equally between Henry W. McVicker and Frederick W. Janssen for services rendered as special appraisers in the condemnation of property about the Staten Island Ferry at St. George, was the subject of a rather sharp passage yesterday between Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips and Alderman John T. McCall, Chairman of Finance.

The Alderman from the Thirtieth asked that it be paid, to which Mr. Phillips raised objection, holding that it should be presented to the Controller for approval. Alderman McCall declared that the Sinking Fund Commission had a perfect right to order it paid. Mr. Keenan sided with him in the argument. Mr. Fornes lined up with Mr. Phillips. The Chairman of the Finance Committee demanded a vote, but a compromise was effected by which the bill went over to the next meeting of the commission, which it is understood will be Friday, Aug. 19.

DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED.

Son Believes Nathan Boehm's Fall from Ferryboat Was Accidental.

The man who was drowned from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat St. Louis while on the way from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street on Wednesday night last was identified yesterday by means of his hat, as Nathan Boehm, sixty-five years old, of 130 East Seventy-sixth Street, Manhattan. He was a publisher, with an office at 116 Nassau Street.

The identification was made by George N. Boehm, the man's son. Young Boehm believes his father's death was accidental. His business was prosperous, and no reason is known why he should kill himself. He was subject to heart disease, and as he was sitting on the guard rail of the boat the son believes his fall was due to a sudden attack. The body has not yet been recovered.

BROADWAY CHAUFFEUR CHASE.

When Mrs. Malpass' Man Was Arrested She Ran Machine Herself.

After a chase of several blocks yesterday through a tangle of street cars and other vehicles, Bicycle Policeman McCormick of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrested Michael Jackson, algbteen years old, of 251 West Sixty-first Street, chauffeur for Mrs. Susan D. Malpass, on the charge of exceeding the speed limit in Broadway. McCormick says that the chauffeur was tearing along at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The policeman hailed the chauffeur several times, but did not catch him until he had stopped at the Ansonia Hotel, where Mrs. Malpass lives.

Mrs. Malpass gave bond for the chauffeur and then climbed into the front seat of the machine, turned on the power and dashed up Broadway.

HAD MANY ADDRESSES.

One Where Fruitless Burglary Occurred Marked "N. G." by Suspect.

Detective Gutheil saw a man, who says he is Henry Hillen, enter a couple of hallways on Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon and arrested him as a suspicious person. The prisoner walked quietly for five blocks and then broke away. He ran for some distance, but was finally caught by a crowd, the arrest being hastened by a policeman, who threw his stick at the fugitive and brought him to his knees.

Burglars' tools were found on the man and he also had a note book which contained several hundred addresses in Hoboken and New York. One of them was 410 Washington Street, Hoboken, and after it was written "N. G." There was a burglary there recently which did not yield the burglar much return for his trouble.

COP SHOT MAN THOUGHT MAD.

Victim Stood on Hoboken Woodshed and Wouldn't Stop Shouting.

Policeman James Russell of Hoboken has been suspended from the force for shooting a man, thought to be insane, at an early hour yesterday in the rear of a tenement at 417 Madison Street, that city. The man is in St. Mary's Hospital, but it is not believed his wounds are dangerous. He was shot twice under the right arm and once in the arm.

According to the policeman's story he was passing the house when he heard cries coming from the yard. Entering the yard he saw a man standing on a woodshed yelling at the top of his lungs. Russell told the man to stop shouting, but he kept it up. Policeman Gordon was attracted by the turmoil, and both policemen tried to get the man down, but failed. Russell then climbed to the roof and was greeted by a shower of bricks. He dropped back to the ground and the brick shower continued. Russell says that in self-protection he then pulled his revolver and fired three shots, two of which took effect.

The policemen were about to lift the man from the roof when he again put up a fight and it was all they could do to get him into the ambulance.

The only clue that may lead to the identification of the prisoner is a piece of white paper found in his pocket on which was the name "Michael Mundock." There was $10.50 in a pocketbook.

CHINAMAN ROBBED AND BEATEN

Gang of Italians Take $50 from Grocer—One Caught Later.

Gong Chong, a Chinese grocer at 4 Doyers Street, was counting out $50 to a fellow-merchant yesterday morning when several young Italians entered his place. One of them snatched the money out of his hands and then gave the grocer a beating. Leaving Chong on the floor, the thieves ran out of the store and into Chatham Square. At Catharine Street and East Broadway Patrolman Dolan arrested one of the men, who gave his name as James Bove, and said he lived at 83 Mulberry Street.

The police say that the prisoner was accused of killing a man in a Five Points row, but was exonerated by a Coroner's jury. They also charge Bove with having attempted to commit suicide several weeks ago. He is the son of an Italian banker, who died about a year ago.

WOMAN FAINTS IN PAWNSHOP.

Wore Many Jewels—Taken Away Without Explaining Errand.

A young woman who wore many jewels and who later said that she was Mrs. William McCarthy of 241 West Forty-fifth Street, entered the pawnshop of Joseph Roth at 25 Columbus Avenue last night and staggered up to the counter. She placed an umbrella before Clerk Joseph Kaskel and then fell in a faint. Dr. Clarke of the Roosevelt Hospital revived the woman after working over her some time. He said she was suffering from peritonitis.

The woman did not explain why she entered the pawnshop, and seemed plentifully supplied with money. She was taken to the accident ward at the hospital, but was not admitted as a patient. It was said at the hospital later that she had been taken away in a cab, but further particulars were refused.

At 241 West Forty-fifth Street it was said that the woman was not known there.

Coney Train Kills Man.

An unknown man was struck and killed last evening at Coney Island by a motor train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line near the Sea Beach Palace. The train was slowly rounding the curve into Luna Park when the man started to cross the tracks. Before the motorman could bring the train to a stop the man had been badly crushed.

There were no identification papers on the man. He was about 5 feet 5 inches in height and thirty-eight years old.

UNIONS SUE BUILDERS UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAW

Summons Served on Head of Employers' Association.

NEW POLICY OF EMPLOYERS

Final War Plan Adopted at Secret Meeting—Unions Break Pledge of Ordering Strikes on Schools.

The Building Trades Alliance played what it considered its trump card in the present lock-out war yesterday when it began action in the courts against the Building Trades Employers' Association under the anti-trust law.

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the association, was served by a clerk for Frank A. Acer, the union's counsel, with a summons in an action brought by the Tile Layers' Union to determine the validity of the arbitration plan, and to determine whether or not the builders are in an association or a corporation in violation of the law.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association meantime had decided on a definite policy in the present crisis, the Building Trades Alliance having continued in its refusal to call off the strikes which preceded the present lock-out. What the policy will be is to be made public to-day. Members of the board refused positively yesterday to intimate in any way what the new policy is to be or to state whether its ultimate end is the open shop.

It was also announced that the Trades Alliance has receded from its promise to do nothing that would delay the erection of schools by ordering strikes on four Brooklyn school buildings on which the lockout had been suspended. A strike was also ordered on the Majestic Theatre, in Brooklyn, another emergency contract, on which the lockout had been suspended.

The subway trouble, the employers say, is now out of the hands of the Employers' Association. Peremptory orders have been given to the sub-contractors whose men are on strike by General Contractor McDonald to fill their places as quickly as possible. Failing this, Mr. McDonald and the Interborough Company will finish the work with non-union men.

The meeting of the Building Trades Alliance was held at Brevoort Hall late in the afternoon, at which, according to a statement given out by James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee, the Alliance decided to proceed against the Building Trades Employers' Association in the courts. He said that the Alliance would contend that the association was an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

The statement goes over the history of the arbitration plan and its acceptance by the unions. The results of the plan, it says, have been unsatisfactory to the labor organizations, but it is asserted that the unions would have continued to observe it if the Employers' Association had not broken it first. The statement continues:

"After the Arbitration Board had decided that it had no jurisdiction in the Fuller and subway grievances the Employers' Association, if we are correctly informed, ordered a lock-out. This was a direct violation of that portion of the arbitration agreement which provides that no lock-out shall be ordered pending the decision of matters by the Board of Arbitration. The fact that the Board of Arbitration held that it had no jurisdiction in the Fuller and subway grievances certainly is no excuse for the ordering of a lock-out, but it was seized upon by the Employers' Association for that purpose.

"We have instructed Mr. James J. Daly, President of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union No. 30, to take legal steps to ascertain whether the arbitration agreement is capable of being enforced in the courts, as we are perfectly content to have judicial investigation made of all the matters connected with the Employers' Association under the arbitration plan, as we have not in any respect violated any of the agreements.

"An action has been begun this day by Mr. Daly as President of the Tile Layers' Union against the Building Trades Employers' Association, which action has for its object the securing of a judicial determination as to whether the arbitration agreement is valid and binding, and if so why it should not be carried into effect, and we expect to secure in that action a determination from the courts as to whether the Employers' Trust, consisting of the Building Trades Employers' Association as a controlling body of some sixty or seventy builders' associations as members is a legal combination, or whether it belongs to the class of trusts condemned by the courts, and which have been held to be dangerous to the Commonwealth, and which the courts have frequently held should be dissolved as being in restraint of trade and against public policy."

The statement concluded with the announcement that the matter is now in the hands of a security company, which does business with the labor unions, the manager of that company appearing as attorney of record.

Daly said that papers had already been served on Charles A. Eidlitz as President of the Employers' Association, in a suit in the Supreme Court, in which he will be asked to produce the books and minutes in order to show whether the Employers' Association is an illegal combination.

Mr. Eidlitz had left the meeting of the Board of Governors before the union statement came out. Lewis J. Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee, said that the Building Trades Employers' Association was in no sense a corporation, and had no charter. Regarding the action of the Board of Governors, he said:

"The Board of Governors has agreed on a definite policy to be pursued in the present crisis. I am not prepared to make it public now, but will probably do so tomorrow."

When asked if it would mean ultimately the open shop in case other measures failed, he said:

"I have said that I will not say what the policy is now. The longer the present dead-lock lasts the more drastic will be our measures. As to the subway matter, it is off our hands."

J. Hatzel, another member of the Press Committee, said:

"We suspended the lock-out on four Brooklyn schools which are nearing completion, and the walking delegates came around and ordered the men on strike. In the case of the Majestic Theatre the owner took the contract for part of the work from an association employer and transferred it to a non-association contractor. We have granted permission to the contractors to go on with the work in schools Nos. 13, 19, 69, 47, and 142 in Manhattan and also on the Manual Training School. These schools are so near completion that it is possible to have them finished in time for the opening of the next term."

Mr. Eidlitz said earlier in the day that he believed the motive of the unions in forming the Building Trades Alliance was to revive the old graft system, though he did not refer to any particular person or persons.

WORK STOPS AT IDLE HOUR

AUG 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Boutmy on England.
The Nearly Blind Frenchman's Study of British "Political Psychology," Compared with Taine's "Notes" and Other Works. By The Rev. John White Chadwick..... 541

The Brownings.
Elizabeth Porter Gould's Book Showing the Prompt American Appreciation of Both Poets..... 542

Lewis and Clark.
Olin D. Wheeler's Two Interesting Volumes Describing the Old Trail and the Changes Found a Century Later..... 543

Ancient England.
A New Introductory History, from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Middle Ages, by C. R. L. Fletcher..... 544

French Novels.
A Glance at Seven of Them Recently Published. (By Arrangement with the London Times)..... 545

Owen Kildare.
The East Side Realist Says That Magazine Fiction Does Not Reveal the Truth of Low Life..... 551

Other Books Reviewed:
"In English Homes"..... 542
"Vergilius"..... 542
"The Promoters"..... 544
"Our Political Drama"..... 544
"Elizabethan Sonnets"..... 545
"Theory of Eclipses"..... 546
"True Republicanism"..... 547
"The Pathway of Reality"..... 547
"Transitional Eras of Thought"..... 551
"Tales of Kankakee Land"..... 552
"The Interloper"..... 553
"Richard Crashaw's Poems"..... 552
"List of the Yale Books"..... 556

From Biblical Plays..... 546
Mr. Alden's Views..... 546
Boston Notes..... 547
Magazine Editors..... 548
Psychology..... 548
Truth..... 548
London News by Cable..... 549
From Readers..... 550
Queries..... 554

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

EMILE BOUTMY, the French publicist, a translation of whose latest book on England and English politics is reviewed this week by Mr. Chadwick, has had a distinguished career and has lectured and written much on history and architecture and constitutional law. He is nearly seventy years old and a member of the Institute in succession to Léon Say. In his early career as a journalist he was a follower and associate of Emile Girardin. Our reviewer finds many evidences of the insular quality of mind, generally associated with the English themselves, in this book of Boutmy's, though it has its admirable qualities. Mr. Chadwick makes the point that nobody who had ever seen England in lovely June weather could write of it in so coldly critical a mood. Perhaps many of us in our judgment of Englishmen and their institutions are influenced by remembrances of the beauty of the country which we generally see only at its superlative best. Poor M. Boutmy cannot see anything, even the books and documents on which he bases his studies and which must be read to him, as he is all but blind.

Owen Kildare, the author of "My Mamie Rose," who contributes to the readers' pages of THE BOOK REVIEW this week a picturesque expression of his opinion of current magazine literature, may be termed the Mr. Bounderby of American letters. Like Dickens's famous "self-made man" in "Hard Times," he is fond of declaring that he was "born in the gutter." As a native of the lower east side and a part of its "institutions," Mr. Kildare (we believe the name is a pseudonym) has made some marketable reputation as a writer of realistic books. The writers who imagine goodness and charity and religion as existing in the "slums" incur his scorn. Mr. Kildare, in his writing, clings to much of the east side vernacular. His grievance against the magazine editors is real enough, from his own point of view. His position is, at least, understandable. His communication is certainly readable.

In a list of seventeen new books for "summer reading" The London Chronicle names five by American authors. [illegible]

Crossing," by Winston Churchill; "Rulers of Kings," by Gertrude Atherton; "Extracts from Adam's Diary," by Mark Twain, and "Letters from England," by Mrs. George Bancroft. This seems to us a good proportion. The list is otherwise interesting, though all the books named have not yet been published in this country. The others, except one, are "The Admirable Tinker," by Edgar Jepson; "The Greatness of Josiah Porlock," "The Challoners," by E. F. Benson; "The Queen's Quair," by Hewlett; "The Woman with the Fan," by Robert Hichens; "The Ragged Messenger," by W. B. Maxwell; "Brothers," by H. A. Vachell; "A Lost Eden," by Miss Braddon; "Love's Proxy," "Oddities, Others and I," by Henrietta Corkran, and "My Memories," by the Countess of Munster. The one book omitted is merely a record of the recent visit of English cricketers to Australia.

Robert Hichens has made a host of new friends with his latest two novels, "Felix" and "The Woman with the Fan." There are those who proclaim him the foremost English novelist of his hour. But one may like a man's writing without striving to precisely define his relative position in literature. The forthcoming new book by Mr. Hichens will be called "The Garden of Allah," which we are told is a name applied to the Desert of Sahara by some of the Arabs. We are gravely informed, too, that that desert is the scene of the story, which seems hardly credible. Why should Mr. Hichens wantonly leave that much better known and more popular desert of London social life for the sandstorms of North Africa? There must be some mistake.

The late William Davenport Adams, compiler of a "Dictionary of the Drama," which our cable correspondent mentioned last week, and the author of a number of books on theatrical and other subjects and compiler of some anthologies, was the principal reviewer of The London Globe. He also conducted a department of bibliography for The London Academy, which he signed "The Bookworm." For this he had turned in his "copy" a week ahead, and his last contribution was published July 30, after his death. In it he had an English bibliography, comprising fourteen titles, of Dr. Henry van Dyke, who is now in England, and a brief historical sketch of W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," of which a new and complete edition is talked of.

It is announced from London that the price of The Pall Mall Magazine, within a few months, will be reduced to sixpence, thus putting it into brisk commercial competition with The Strand and Pearson's and leaving London without a shilling illustrated monthly of its very own. Londoners, however, have Harper's, The Century, and Scribner's, which are conspicuous in the libraries of all their clubs and on all the bookstalls, and are read nearly as much there as here, the English young men and women who want to make their living by writing for magazines and cannot quite agreeing with their American brothers and sisters that the editors do not know their business. There is a general belief in London that The Pall Mall at sixpence will be enormously successful. It is a smartly edited and well illustrated magazine and worth a shilling.

Sir James Graham was a reasonably prominent figure in British politics for thirty years or more in the nineteenth century. He was in the House of Commons forty years. He was in the Ministries of Lord Grey, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Aberdeen, serving at different times as Home Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty. Gladstone once remarked that the letters of Sir James Graham would be as interesting as those of any public man of his time. Those letters have never yet been published, but Mr. C. S. Parker, who edited the correspondence of Sir Robert Peel in part as was made clear, and even the [illegible]

BOUTMY ON ENGLAND.

The Nearly Blind Frenchman's Study of British "Political Psychology," Compared with Taine's "Notes" and Other Works.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

THE REV. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MR. BODLEY'S elaborate introduction to M. Boutmy's book is a feature of pronounced and very striking interest. What could be more fit than that the English author of a careful study of French character and institutions should introduce the French author of a corresponding study of English character and institutions? The two studies, however, have more points of difference than of resemblance. Mr. Bodley's is much the more extensive in its presentation and represents a much more elaborate preparation. It also represents a different kind of preparation, a kind in which observation played the leading part and in which books were subordinate. Nothing was more characteristic of Mr. Bodley's admirable book than the degree to which the writer realized the scenery of his narration. He made himself closely acquainted with the peasant in his home, the statesman in his cabinet, the merchant and the manufacturer in the midst of their various activities, the politician in the stress of public action. For these various circumstances M. Boutmy has been obliged to depend on books and upon other people's eyes. He is the victim of a far more complete literary blindness than Francis Parkman. He can faintly distinguish the features of a person who is talking with him at close quarters. "But the general aspect of the world is hidden from him, while reading and writing are both entirely beyond his powers." I cannot at all agree with Mr. Bodley that there is "nothing in his book to suggest that it was the work of one who was not in full possession of all the senses which Taine enjoyed when he wrote his famous 'Notes on England.'" I cannot conceive that any one who had actually seen England in the full tide of June could write of it in terms of such cold depreciation as we have here. But the positive defect is less conspicuous than the negative. How much we miss of the visible scene that is presented so vividly in Taine's "Notes" and Emerson's "English Traits"! It is perhaps unfair to compare the book with those strongly visualized representations. It is more of the nature of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America." It is very different from Bryce's "American Commonwealth" through its paucity of definite information. But in much besides the lack of visual appreciation M. Boutmy's has for me the appearance of a blind man's book. Not only does he "see men as trees walking," but many things with equally imperfect sight.

M. Boutmy's book belongs in a general way to a very interesting class, examples of which have been incidentally named already. It belongs to the literature of international appreciation. An early example was Voltaire's "English Letters." There was proof positive that a Frenchman need not, as such, depreciate English thought and life. Voltaire's "Letters" were as generous an appreciation of things English as Bryce's book was of things American. But M. Boutmy impresses me as truly English in his uniform depreciation of almost everything which doesn't carry the hall mark of Gallican manufacture. Mr. Bodley does not spare his fellow countrymen's indifference to everything which does not reflect their likeness. He tells of an English party traveling in France which in due course came to the famous Chateau Lafitte and with their luncheon were proffered lavishly its priceless wine. But the Englishmen demanded whisky—it was what they always had with luncheon—and the slighted Médoc blushed a deeper than its usual red. M. Boutmy is not superior to this temper in his approach to English habits, customs, laws.

Mr. Bodley finds in M. Boutmy's personal relation to, and discipleship of, M. Taine an admirable qualification for his study of English character; another in his being a French Protestant of the most liberal stamp. It is hard enough for any Frenchman to understand England; for a French Catholic to understand Protestant England is quite impossible. But M. Boutmy's appreciation of the Anglican side of [illegible]

Protestantism will be anything or everything in these hedging to that end.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the authority of the Church of England, as established by the Elizabethan settlement, was based upon the Crown and the Bible. The Church was retained from Catholicism—the episcopal hierarchy, the apostolic transmission and a large number of rites. For the sake of security, a minimum of Calvinism was introduced, as a guarantee and safeguard against a return to Papacy. It was a more or less reasonable compromise, a religion of gentlemen and most of the world who required a certain luxury of collective conventions to fill the place of the individual faith so often absent and who attached themselves to a liturgy in order to maintain the illusion that they believed in something.

For High Church and Broad he has equal though discriminating condemnation. We have on the one side "the instinctive inclination to stifle faith under forms to which tradition lent some life"; on the other the disposition "to ruin it by an analysis which leaves only empty molds standing." That "dissidence of dissent" which Matthew Arnold found so unlovely has been the salvation of modern England, if M. Boutmy is not altogether mistaken.

His discipleship in the house of Taine is manifest in his exaggeration of climate and soil and other physiographic elements. Yet, whereas by the canons of this method England's coast line should have made her a maritime country, we have M. Boutmy's assurance that she did not become one until long after the defeat of the Armada, an event, by the way, for which he gives all the glory to the storm that smashed the Spanish fleet and none to Drake and his stout buccaneers. A more wearisome insistence than that on physical conditions is that on the inability of Englishmen to engage in abstract speculation. "Something, too much of this," his readers will be tempted to say, as they find this indictment turning up in every possible connection and doing duty on the most diverse lines of explanation. A little more of the good English liking for a fact would be very much to the purpose. Another of M. Boutmy's generalizations is that the English are driven to action by so powerful an obsession that they delight in action for its own sake, irrespective of any desirable end. Even their religion is a kind of heat, and as such "a mode of motion." The applications of this generalization, also, are so numerous as to sometimes give us pause.

But it cannot be too cordially acknowledged that M. Boutmy's acquaintance with English history, law, character, performance, enables him to write of these things with profound intelligence. His style has warmth and color to a degree that is surprising for a purblind scholar, and particularly surprising is his effective use of concrete images. His book abounds in serious reflections, which, if not uniformly convincing, are always interesting and often stimulating to a remarkable degree. If he has not written a book that compares for generous appreciation with Mr. Brownell's French studies, he has written one to which our recent American political Anglomania may profitably attend. Some of the ailing spots in which he sticks his pen are those traits and conditions of the English political character which have most engaged our interest and admiration, as if they were preeminently signs of health, deserving of our faithful imitation. For his general view the following passage will perhaps serve as well as any:

> In spite of the enormous differences of character that it presents from one century to another, the English people has remained and will remain in a high degree individualized, incapable of, and indifferent to, sympathy, very proud even in the humility of an intense devotion, contemptuous of other nations and unfitted to mix with them, incapable of comprehending, even from a distance, the solidarity of the civilized world, inclined to divide questions into sections, considering them bit by bit, with no genius for synthetic combination, employing logic rather in framing excuses than in discovering new horizons, more inclined to follow the fluctuations of a distinguished statesman than to hold him to a strict adherence to principles, free from all trace of a revolutionary spirit and yet abounding in original personalities.

Corresponding to each of these general descriptions we have abundance of particulars in the course of the book. M. Boutmy's typical Englishman is nothing if not energetic, and his energy runs easily to brutality and to a cruelty almost as impassive as that of the Chinese. "In Africa Jameson, one of Stanley's lieutenants, demanded or received permission to be present at a cannibal feast. A little girl was seized, dismembered, and ripped open before his eyes, without his moving a finger to snatch her from her fate." And M. Boutmy considers this conduct highly characteristic of the national character. Apparent exceptions are not real. "It is because the Englishman is not naturally a gentleman that there is in England a class of gentlemen. These creations generally bear traces of the efforts that produce them. The slight stiffness and self-consciousness in the irreproachable correctness of the English upper classes betrays how arduous has been the victory of art and will over nature." The effort is too much for any considerable number to engage in it. M. Boutmy is never more interesting than when writing of the English admiration for strong personality. Any amount of inconsistency is condoned where there is vigorous will and violent self-assertion. Joseph Chamberlain is his conspicuous example. A long list of his inconsistencies is given, to which his conversion to protectionism now adds a crowning grace. "But not one of these alternations, however scandalous, has been able to impair his popularity. It is the man's identity with himself, this perpetuity of tenacity and force, even when applied to unworthy objects, which is the cause of his extraordinary influence and astonishing good fortune."

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

AUG

THE BROWNINGS.

Elizabeth Porter Gould's Book Showing the Prompt American Appreciation of Both Poets*.

THE aim of this little book is to show how from the very beginning America appreciated the Brownings, Robert and especially Elizabeth Barrett before and after she became Mrs. Browning—and how the Brownings returned the compliment. To be sure one seems to perceive in the most of Mrs. Browning's remarks on America and even on American appreciation of herself an air of patronage and condescension which would have made her American admirers whose if they had got hold of the remarks at the time. As to the quality of the American admiration the author, culling from a great many sources, makes it clear that it lacked nothing of true poetic fervor.

Excellent illustration of the whole thing seems to be furnished by Poe's dedication of "The Raven and Other Poems" (1845) "to the Noblest of Her Sex, Miss Elizabeth Barrett, with the Most Enthusiastic Admiration," and Mrs. Browning's admission (made to Mr. Browning) that "The Raven" "made her laugh." Yet, of course, Miss Barrett wrote very properly to Mr. Poe, expressing "her sense of the high honor he had done her in his country and hers, in the dedication of his poems." "I hear," says she politely, "of persons haunted by the 'Nevermore,' and one acquaintance of mine who has the misfortune to have a bust of Pallas can never bear to look at it in the twilight." It may be remarked in passing that this aspect of the matter does not appear to occur to the present author, seriously and religiously collecting the international coin of compliment without much scrutiny of the metal of which the coin is made. However, if she does not succeed in giving the reader any high notion of Mrs. Browning's opinion of America and American writers and readers, she does prove her point about early American high opinions of Mrs. Browning. We say Mrs. Browning advisedly in both instances, for American appreciation ran mostly to Mrs. Browning rather than to him whom the present author likes to call the "husband-poet," and most of the talk about America is the lady's also.

Not only Poe proclaimed "enthusiastic admiration" of Miss Barrett's work, his "wild eyes flashing through his tears as he read," according to Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, but the American magazines by their several critics early expressed their approval. The author refers here to complimentary notes in "Arcturus," (edited in New York by Cornelius Mathews and Evert A. Duyckink, number of February, 1841;) The North American Review of July, 1842; Graham's Magazine of December, 1842; The Democratic Review of July and October, 1844, and The Evening Mirror of Dec. 7, 1844. The critic of The North American had in his field of view the three publications of Miss Barrett up to his date, viz.: "An Essay of Mind," (1826;) "Prometheus Bound and Miscellaneous Poems," (1833,) and "The Seraphim and Other Poems," (1838.)

He began by confessing ignorance of the author as to "her lineage, education, tastes, and (last and not least where a lady is concerned) her personal attractions." * * * After sixteen pages of remarks on the poems, several of which he copied, he took leave of Miss Barrett with "a sincere admiration of her genius, her learning, and the tone of moral and religious feeling which elevates and sanctifies poetry." If he had spoken plainly of her faults it was "because she could bear it." She had "great gifts" and could do "better things than she had yet done if she would chastise the lawless extravagance of her genius, beget in the whirlwind of her inspiration a temperance that shall give it smoothness, and let the light of day upon those mazy and mystic labyrinths of thought in which she delights to lose herself and bewilder her readers. Her faults are excesses and not defects, overflowings and not shortcomings, the wild futility of a too luxuriant and not tha hunger-hitten poverty of a meagre soul. Let her remember that extravagance is not power, that to be obscure is not to be profound; to be mystical is not to be euhlime; that genius in its highest flights of ecstacy, with all its robes and singing garlands about it, must be guided and controlled by a law as unslumbering and unerring as that which brings back the far depths of infinite space. * * * The review in "The Editor's Table" of Graham's Magazine called her "the learned poetess of the day" and declared her "productions unique in this age of lady authors. They have the touch of nature in common with the best; they have, too, sentiment, passion, and fancy in the highest degree, without reminding us of Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Norton or 'L. E. L.' * * * In her letters she refers to the American papers sent her—The New York Trihune, The Union, and The Union Flages being "scattered over with extracts from her books and benignant words ahont their author."

Our author goes on to show how Miss Barrett's work was in request for American magasines, a number of her poeme appearing in Graham's in 1842 and 1843, quotes Henry T. Tuckerman as sounding her praises in his "Thoughts on the Poets" in 1845, and adds:

> Upon receiving in April, 1845, a letter from "a poet in Massachusetts and another from a poetess—the he, Mr. Lowell, the she, Mrs. Sigourney,"—she confessed to her hlind friend (Mr. Boyd) that "the sound of my poetry is stirring the deep green forests of the New World; which sounds pleasantly, does it not?"

Reading further one finds something of a review of the "Drama of Exile," hy Margaret Fuller Ossoli, in which, after some strictures, it is said that "in vigor and nohleness of conception, depth of spiritual experience, aud command of classic allu-

*THE BROWNINGS AND AMERICA. By Elisabeth Porter Gould, author of "One's Self I Sing and Other Poems," "Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman," &c. 12mo, Pp. 115. Boston: The Poet-Lore Company. $1.25.

sion Barrett as "more nearly approaching the manly tone and vigorous grasp of the great masters of song than any other woman who has ever written." Theological Seminary in Virginia, afterward famous as Phillips Brooks, in writing to a friend about "Aurora Leigh," last Oct. "It is a great book, the book of the year beyond all question, so far as poetry or light literature, if it be light, goes."

However, the present author continues:

> Mrs. Browning's greatest joy was in the recognition America was giving her poetic husband. She felt that the forty-two pages given by The North American Review of April, 1845, to his "Plays and Poems" would introduced the work to American readers, as had also Margaret Fuller's review of "Dells and Pomegranates" in The New York Tribune; indeed, this critic's short review of "Paracelsus" in The Boston Dial of April, 1843, had appeared before any English notice saw the light. Years afterward, when the sale of his poems in England was almost infinitesimal, Mrs. Browning rejoiced at the fact that they were known and prized in the United States. "Ah, dear Sarianna," she wrote to his sister in 1861, "I don't complain for myself of an unappreciative public. I have no reason. But just for that reason I complain more about Robert—only he does not hear me complain. * * * In America he is a power, a writer, a poet—he is read, he lives in the hearts of the people."

So, in gratitude, when Dickens's "American Notes," appeared Mrs. Browning says that if she were an American it would make her "rabid," and adds, "certain of the free citizens are furious, I understand." On which the present author's naive comment is that "it is interesting to note that Mrs. Browning's loyalty to the Americans made her sensitive to criticism of them."

Much is said of the interest Mrs. Browning took in the struggle between the North and the South. However, even here Mrs. Browning is skeptical of her transatlantic friends and admirers. She feared the North was not "heroically strong on their legs on the moral question." She feared even this "much," but added, "If they can but hold up it will be noble." Above all things, she dreaded compromise. "All other dangers," she said, "are comparatively null." It is made clear that Robert Browning, too, was a well wisher of the "good cause," which was thought to be so near wreck at Bull Run: "You must and will do better," he wrote to W. W. Story, "and best another time, and meanwhile the fewer big words on all sides in any sense the better."

The latter part of the book is chiefly taken up with a recital of the friendships of the Brownings for individual Americans, for the Hawthornes, for the Storys, Hiram Powers, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Charles Sumner, Phillips Brooks, and many others, including the irrepressible young artist Harriet Hosmer who used to ride with little Robert Browning "till she had been thrown thirty times, not on account of bad riding, be it observed, but of daring and venturesome riding."

At the Nativity.

VERGILIUS. A Tale of the Coming of Christ. By Irving Bacheller. Author of "Eben Holden," "Dri and I," "Darrel of the Blessed Isles." 12mo. Pp. 278. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It is perfectly apparent that Mr. Bacheller in the book before us has not his foot upon his native literary heath. In Rome and Judaea, even the phantasmagoric Rome and Judaea of the writers of romances of the early Christians, the author of "Eben Holden" is not at home. His idea, set forth not without eloquence in an introductory chapter, is a sort of fusing into one of the "great love" of one woman with the world-subduing force of the love of God—the first prefiguring the second, serving as a prophecy of and preparation for the coming of Christ. For the "little loves that one forgets"—they are different, and pagan enough. The two who furnish here example of the "great love" are Vergilius, a wealthy and handsome young Roman knight, and Arria, a beautiful Roman girl, both under the special protection of that canny father of his people Augustus, the nephew of Caesar. One sees that Mr. Bacheller has taken some pains to make his Augustus a living man, in craftiness a sort of Louis XI., (after Sir Henry Irving,) hut somewhat wiser and kinder than the Frenchman. In the story he acts (the gods having fallen into their last sleep) as an unassuming though cynical Providence. On the other hand is Herod, represented as a snarling, roaring old beast, with some sort of nobility in him nevertheless; and Antipater, the son of Herod, who plays the Devil with horns and tail and leopard's claws instead of hoofs. The part of the Serpent (or female part of the Devil) is played by Salome gaudily attired as Venus, a fine temptress of a woman, but powerless in the face or even the far off glamour of the "great love." At least Vergilius ecorne her.

As for the thrilling opportunities of the amphitheatre they are not neglected. Antipater, who gives in his own house private exhibitions in tiger 'ticking, and crucifies a slave every morning before breakfast, finishes up with a great fight and slaughter before the face of his father, Herod, a bloody melée in which Vergilius meddles and comes near finding his fate. He lies prone when there's a wild cry and on rushes a pretty slave girl he has befriended and takes the steel in her own white breast. The story ends in the very presence of the Nativity, Vergilius and Arria meeting in the fields near Bethlehem while the Christchild lies in His manger and the hosannas of the angels ring and echo in the heavens round about. Rare auspices for two young lovers, and, one must think, too much of a glory to shine about such dim shadows as these.

ENGLISH HOMES.

Charles Latham's Splendid Progress of Artistic Reportage.



NE must, indeed, be unimpressionable in regard to truthful pictures of beautiful things not to turn over the pages of this book repeatedly before the eye seeks the text. Mr. Latham, perhaps the best-known photographic interpreter of English architecture, will be remembered as the illustrator of Mr. Goich's "Architecture of the Renaissance in England," Belcher's "The Later Renaissance," and a couple of volumes entitled "Gardens Old and New; The Country House and Its Garden Environment."

The pictures which Mr. Latham has distributed throughout "In English Homes" show the scientific rather than the artistic development of modern photography. In other words, he has not striven to present pictures which shall appeal to the imagination, but he has succeeded in giving us exact copies of the objects photographed. Naturally enough, there is a lack of atmosphere about the pictures where all shadows are toned or obliterated in order to bring out in full detail the objects which cast them. Not only in the selection of his interiors, but in their arrangement, Mr. Latham has enjoyed unprecedented privileges on the part of the owners. While the arrangement of his materials seems free and natural enough, a careful examination of his plates will reveal the studied care which has made indefinite or mistakes expression impossible. And with the rare skill of a consummate scientific photographer he has brought all within the focus of his lens, and, with sensitive chromatic plates, has given all colors their proportionate value, ranging from light gray to black.

Persons who possess or who have been fortunate enough even to examine Nash's "Mansions of England in the Olden Time" can hardly fail to have been struck by the artistic beauty of the interiors of English noted houses. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the illustrators of this monumental work, whether engravers or water colorists, had in view rather artistic expression than faithful adherence to palpable facts. It should also be recalled that shortly after 1840, when Nash's book came ont, a studied reaction against old things became popular in England to be succeeded hy a contrary reaction about twenty-five or thirty years ago, although even to this day modern conveniences and customs have permanently relegated to lofts many furnishings and utensils which, while still of historical and artistic value, have been supplanted hy modern connivances for ease and comfort. Mr. Latham, whether his subject be the ancient home of a Tudor or Stuart gentleman, or the product of the Italian craftsmen at the time of Henry VIII., or a French architect's in Elizabeth's reign, or of the native craftsmen of the Jacobean period has not hesitated "to restore," so to speak, his models hy placing in the interiors selected those things which historically belong there.

The text, like the pictures which accompany it, is not fragmentary or haphazard, hut follows the strict lines of historical development, although naturally those monnments which stand for the type of a style or of a period receive proper emphasis. Thus the writer, as well as the photographer, has dwelt longingly upon the wonders of Lord Salisbnry's home, Hatfield House, the results of the distinguished Wilton's art, and the rich simplicity to be found in Groombridge Place in Kent, the mantelpiece at Westwood, the panelings at Speake, the sturdy variety of the Long Gallery at Haddon Hall, the Vyna where classic Tudor found its fullest expression, and the quaint carvings and old features of Burton Agnes's genius and imagination.

The author says of Nash's book in his preface: "It made an instant appeal to the age in which it appeared, for the ground had been prepared by the intellectual movement which toward the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of its successor had turned the thoughts of many with eager curiosity to the past." For the same and for an added reason Mr. Latham's "In English Homes" should be an epoch-making work in its particular field. Owing to the present and future uselessness of many artistic things, the natural tendency toward ease and comfort as well as the natural ravages of time and use, it is douhtful if any future virtuoso, even given Mr. Latham's interiors, will be able to fit them up with so great a fidelity to historical fact as he has everywhere displayed. When once we learn to realize, in these things, the necessity of subordinating artistic expression to the copy of actual truth end accept the point of view of the scientific investigator, Mr. Latham's book will certainly be found to lack neither expression nor beauty. Its usefulness, however, will dominate, and rightly so, all other features. To the architect, the designer, the art craftsman, and to the scene painter, as well as to the history painter, who has not the privilege of painting his settings at first hand, the work is absolutely invaluable.

*IN ENGLISH HOMES. Internal character, furniture, and adornments of some of the most notable houses of England, historically depicted from photographs especially taken by Charles Latham. Imperial folio. 200 full-page plates; 150 smaller plates. London: At the Office of Country Life, George Newnes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Issued to snbscribers at $15 net.

1904

LEWIS AND CLARK.

Olin D. Wheeler's Two Interesting Volumes Describing the Old Trail and the Changes Found a Century Later.*

TO Dr. Coues we are indebted for the thorough appreciation of Lewis and Clark and the perfect history of the explorations made hy these enterprising men. Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaite has added much which is of great value in relation to the early discoveries in the West. In the two volumes entitled "The Trail of Lewis and Clark," Mr. Olin D. Wheeler draws a comparison between the past and present, and marvelous have been the changes in the one hundred years. The author shows the origin of the Louisiana purchase in all its details. Evidently Napoleon's reason for parting with the French possessions was the hope that England would find a rival in the United States. Of course there was much haggling as to price, when finally $15,000,000 was paid for the so-called "Louisiana." It was an acquisition of 883,072 square miles, or 565,166,080 acres. "An area somewhat less than that of the original thirteen States, and it cost us, therefore, something less than 3 cents per acre." This great increase of territory did not meet with general favor. There were many predictions of an alarming kind. As to the lay of the land west of the Mississippi little was known. There was but a faint conception of the grand streams which ran into the great river. The author writes:

It was not until after Lewis and Clark returned to civilization that the fur traders and adventurers began to push boldly into the treeless, tireless spaces beyond the frontier, and, returning, unfolded their border tales of the marvelous land which Napoleon had insisted that the United States should add to the National domain.

Curious is the history of John Ledyard of Connecticut, who first proposed the exploration of the remote West. Ledyard is described as a natural-born and impecunious rover, ever ready for any adventure into unknown regions. Having Russian credentials, he proposed to cross the Pacific, starting from Siberia, and via Nootka Sound he was to work his way through the western portion of the United States. Perhaps it was fortunate for us that the Russians reconsidered the matter and would not permit the enterprising Yankee to carry out his project. In 1803, before the Louisiana purchase, Jefferson sent a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $2,500 for the purpose of exploration. There is left to us in Lewis's own handwriting an estimate of the possible expenses. Among the various items there is:

For mathematical instruments, $217; for arms and accoutrements, $811; Indian presents, $696; medicines and packing, $55; for the pay of interpreters, hunters, guides, $300; in silver coin to defray the expenses of the party from Nashville to the last white settlement on the Missouri, $100.

As to the choice made by Jefferson of Lewis and Clark his judgment was of the best. Lewis had been Jefferson's private secretary. There is no reason to doubt that the exploration was to be conducted with secrecy. When, however, the purchase of Louisiana took place, there was no longer reason for keeping the matter quiet. Lewis was twenty-nine years of age when he assumed charge of the expedition. Much has been written concerning Lewis and his unfortunate end. On his return in 1806 from his great exploration he was made Governor of Louisiana Territory. Merriwether Lewis was found dead in October, 1809. The question has long been raised, Did he commit suicide or was he murdered? Jefferson says of him:

Governor Lewis had from early life been subject to hypochondriac affections. It was a constitutional disposition in all the nearer branches of the family of his name, and was more nearly inherited by him from his father. * * * When he lived with me in Washington I observed at times sensible depression of mind. * * *

William Clark was born in Virginia in 1770, and became an Ensign in the United States Army in 1788. He became Governor of Missouri Territory. He died in 1838 at St. Louis. In the volume there is given a brief itinerary of the expedition, which, beginning May 14, 1804, at the mouth of the Missouri, ended Sept. 23, 1806, on the arrival of the party at St. Louis. Mr. Wheeler writes:

In this age of railway expansion it can readily be surmised that the route followed by Lewis and Clark is now largely paralleled or transected by one or more of nearly all the prominent railway systems of the Middle West and Northwest. * * * The route of the explorers is virtually paralleled by the Great Northern Railway from the great southern bend of the Missouri in North Dakota west of Minot to Helena by the Oregon Short Line. * * * On the trains of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and from the decks of the many steamers which now plow the noble Columbia, the river which affords the grandest scenery in the United States, the entire panorama noted by Lewis and Clark—the Dalles, Cascades, (Beacon) Rocks, Multnomah Fall, Coffin Rock, Cape Disappointment—enfolds itself bit by bit.

The expedition consisted of forty-five men, and great care was taken in the selection of them. Many of them were picked frontiersmen. In the work are many passages taken from the journal of Lewis and Clark, some of which we quote. Besides the journals kept by the leaders, there were others who kept a record of the work accomplished, and these are of decided originality. Patrick Cass was an Irishman, and a shrewd one. Then there was Sergt. Floyd, who gave his impressions. When the party arrived at the head of the Teton or Bad River there was trouble. The following is an extract from the journal.

We invited the chiefs on board and showed them the boat, the airgun, and such curiosities as we thought might amuse them. In this we succeeded too well; for after giving them a quarter of a glass of whisky, which they seemed to like very much and sucked the bottle, it was with much difficulty that we could get rid of them. They at last accompanied Capt. Clark on shore in a periogue with five men, but it seems they had formed a design to stop us, for no sooner had the party landed than three Indians seized the cable of the periogue and one of the soldiers of the chief put his arms around the mast. The second chief, who affected intoxication, then said that we should not go on, that they had not received presents enough from us. Capt. Clark told them that we would not be prevented from going on; that we were not squaws, but warriors; that we were sent by our great father, who could in a moment exterminate them. The chief replied that he, too, had warriors, and was proceeding to offer personal violence to Capt. Clark, who immediately drew his sword and made a signal to the boat to prepare for action. The Indians who surrounded him drew their arrows from their quivers and were bending their bows when the swivel in the boat was instantly pointed toward them, and twelve of our most determined men jumped into the periogue to join Capt. Clark. This movement made an impression on them, for the grand chief ordered the young men away from the periogue; they withdrew and held a short council with the warrior. Being unwilling to irritate them, Capt. Clark went forward and offered his hand to the first and second chiefs, who refused to take it. He turned from them and got into the periogue, but had not gone ten paces when both the chiefs waded in after him and he brought them on board. We then proceeded for a mile and anchored off a willow island, which, from the circumstances which had just passed, we called Bad-humored Island.

In this easy way Clark tells of what might have been a serious business. Evidently it was a bluff on the part of the Indians. This incident did not escape the notice of Patrick Gass. According to his account the Indians wanted some tobacco, and would not go until it was given them. In the buffalo country ample provisions were found. The hunting party of Indians is thus described:

The chief of the lower village came to apprise us that the buffalo were near, and that his people were waiting for us to join them in the chase. Capt. Clark with fifteen men went out, and found the Indians engaged in killing buffalo. The hunters, mounted on horseback and armed with bows and arrows, encircle the herd, and gradually drive them into a plain or an open place fit for the movements of a horse; then they ride in among them, and, singling out a buffalo, a female being preferred, go as close as possible and wound her with arrows till they think they have given her a mortal stroke, when they pursue another till the quiver is exhausted. If, which rarely happens, the wounded buffalo attacks the hunter, he evades his blow by the agility of his horse, which is trained for this combat with great dexterity. When they have killed the requisite number they collect the game, and the squaws and attendants come up and skin and dress the buffalo.

It was on April 26, 1805, that the mouth of the Yellowstone River was reached. The origin of the name Yellowstone is not well known, and the probability is that Lewis and Clark translated the French "Roche jaune" into English, Yellow Rock, and hence Yellowstone. About the middle of August the party came to the head waters of the Missouri, having found the cascades of the Columbia River in October of the same year. In December Lewis and Clark passed the Winter at Fort Clatsop. Then the return trip was begun, and in August of 1806 the mouth of the Yellowstone was passed, and on Sept. 13 the party was safe in St. Louis.

The work so successfully carried out by Lewis and Clark has had the most notable results. There has been some question as to whether Gray did or did not find the Columbia River in 1792. It was the enterprise of the two Americans which clearly defined the great river, or otherwise there might have been contention in regard to the lines of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, whenever it is practicable, personally follows the trail of the explorers and brings in direct contrast the present and the past. As rewards for the peaceful Indians Jefferson had struck certain medals. When the party reached the mouth of the Potlatch the name of Colter was given it. In 1899, when a railroad embankment was being graded, an excavation was made. Here were beads, brass and copper ornaments, an old flint-lock musket, and a sword. Lastly there was found something carefully wrapped in many thicknesses of buffalo hide. Unwrapping it, there was uncovered one of the Lewis and Clark medals of the Jefferson medallion grade. This proved that the grave from which it was taken was that of a chief. The Captains had distributed several of the medals—of the three grades—to chiefs in the vicinity and along the Snake River. Dr. Coues mentions two other medals found—one at Fort Clatsop and the other at the mouth of the Walla Walla River.

As Theodore Roosevelt writes:

They were men with no pretentions to scientific learning, but they were singularly close and accurate observers. Few explorers who did and saw so much that was actually new have written of their deeds with such quiet absence of boastfulness and have drawn their descriptions with such complete freedom from exaggeration.

The many fine illustrations add to the completeness of the work, as do the maps.

*THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK, 1804-1904. A description of the old Trail, based upon actual travel over it, and of the changes found a century later. By Olin D. Wheeler. Two volumes. Illustrated. [illegible]

"Treasury of the Psalter."

Dr. George P. Huntington of Hanover, N. H., who died recently, was the joint author with the Rev. Henry A. Metcalf of West Roxbury, Mass., of "The Treasury of the Psalter," which was first published in 1881, and reached a [illegible]



A Usual Complaint Reversed

Authors usually complain that magazines take so long to read a manuscript. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL has a sufficient corps to read manuscripts almost upon receipt. Folks now say their manuscripts are not carefully read by us because of this method of quick decision. But the policy pleases the majority of authors.

The Literary Editor
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
PHILADELPHIA

Two Bright New Books, Ready Aug. 16th



I'm From Missouri

By Hugh McHugh. Author of "John Henry," etc. Another unique story of the "John Henry" series along the line of the mirth-provoking adventures of the hero and his relations to the political campaigns of his uncles, Peter and William.

Cloth bound, with illustrations, 75 cents.

Rena's Experiment

By Mary J. Holmes. Another new novel by Mrs. Holmes is sufficient announcement to make an enormous demand for it. Her readers number into the millions. "Rena's Experiment" is fully up to the standard of her earlier novels and will meet a welcome everywhere.

12mo. Cloth bound, uniform with her other works, $1.00.

Will be on sale at all bookstores

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

RUDYARD KIPLING'S
New "Soldier" Story
in the SEPTEMBER
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
16 Pages in Full Color
[illegible]

ANCIENT ENGLAND.

A New Introductory History, from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Middle Ages, by C. R. L. Fletcher.*

MR. FLETCHER tells his readers that he has had an experience of twenty-three years in the instruction of young people, and that he is not satisfied with the general methods of historical teaching. You might fancy that the author disdained all legends of the past, though he writes: "Happy is that boy who, having grown up with the story of his country, can people the field and the lanes of his home with the figures of the past." Mr. Fletcher is highly practical and has an impressive way of his own. Intensely English is he, a firm believer in Protestantism, and rather disdainful of Catholicism. What he most dislikes in education is the cramming process, nor does he admire the methods which serve to establish schools where they may be found the "useful avenues for commercial life." In "An Introductory History of England" no attempt is made to write what is known as "scientific history." That requires all sorts of documentary evidence, which may be the delight of some, bnt not of this anthor. In fact, in this book there are no tables of dates or summaries. Mr. Fletcher has his own ideas as to the past of England, and expresses them with great freedom. Long ago your sensible Englishmen questioned the divinity of any sovereign, and Mr. Fletcher is of that kind.

The "Government" suggests to a modern Englishman certain amiable gentlemen meeting in frock coats in Downing Street, mainly occupied with the task of defending themselves in Parliament and feverishly anxious to conciliate the newspapers and the mass of the ignorant voters. We are, however, apt to forget that these amiable gentlemen are at the same time heroically struggling to fulfil their real functions of government also, (though, of course, sorely hampered in this by the same Parliament, newspapers, and voters,) viz., the defense of the country and the maintenance of order. The other function of government, that of doing justice between man and man, we have long ago relegated to a special body of Judges, who perform it quite admirably. Now, a Norman King had to perform all these functions of government, and though he was free from ignorant criticism and worry he was unassisted to any large extent by persons of special knowledge or by any habitual reverence of his people for law and order.

We will not dwell on the beginnings of England. We know really very little about early man in England, or, in fact, elsewhere. Possibly in the Old Stone Age England and Ireland were not islands, but were parts of what we call to-day the European Continent. The use of weapons of flint seems to have been universal. The choice of material was the same, and the shape of the weapon or tool was identical. There are clearer distinctions when man came to use the metals. We give, for what it is worth, the various ages according to the material of the tools used. The Old Stone Age, when crude objects in stone were used, covered a period of 50,000 years. The polished stone period covered some 5,000 years more. The Bronze Age had a duration of 800 years, when it was followed by the Iron Age.

Marseilles was a Greek colony some 500 years B. C., and it is certain that the Greeks went to Cornwall for tin, for bronze cannot be made without tin. Later we have the actual record of that trader, Pytheas, who, in 350 B. C., sailed from Marseilles through the Straits of Gibraltar and went to Britain. Of course the Gauls crossed the channel and landed on the English shores. The advent of the Romans, and the prowess of Julius Caesar are well known. Caesar wrote his own story, and was not as Mr. Fletcher remarks, "plagued with that curse of modern warfare, the special correspondent." Roman domination did not last long. The impress of Roman customs on the Briton was apparently slight, though, as Mr. Fletcher writes, in the South the incipient Englishman learned how to bathe, talk Latin, and sport a toga. But when the master left there was a relapse, and the Briton became a barbarian once more.

Saxon settlements followed, and finally came the Danes and lastly the Normans. Generally, English Kings were a scurvy lot, King Alfred excepted. It was Alfred who drove the Danes before him and freed the country—that is, a limited portion of it.

The England that Alfred rescued from the Danes was reduced to a strip lying southwest of a line drawn from Chester to London, but he rescued it from slaughter * * *. That was enough to make him a household word, but besides a soldier he was a sailor, church-builder, scholar, inventor, organizer, and historian. And all his wonderful gifts and all his strenuous life he devoted to the good of his people. * * * All sorts of things which Alfred never did, have no doubt been attributed to him, but that is only posterity's way of saying that the things he did were wonderful.

With the reign of Edgar came the enormous powers wielded by the clergy. Was there not that brave Archbishop Dunstan who had the temerity to pinch the devil's nose with a pair of tongs? The power of the Bishops were enormous. Great grants of land were given them, the rental being paid to the King in prayers. It is not necessary that we should dwell on the confusion in England prior to the coming of that great man William, properly called the Conqueror. How many men were engaged at the battle of Hastings? The importance of the combat, one of the turning points in modern history, cannot be denied, but from the most careful study it looks as if William only had some 5,000 men. And it is likely that the unfortunate Harold had even less. There is this comment made by the author on the erection of an abbey, known as "Battle Abbey," on the spot where the contest raged:

> Awful, indeed, to our ideas, is the conception of religion which could raise such an altar on such a place, but it was the same conception which produced the Crusades. William had come to believe that he was fighting for the glory of God as well as for his own just rights.

The conquest of England by William, heroics put aside, partook somewhat of the character of a commercial venture. The Normans came for what they could make, having in many places advanced their money and men to William, hoping for big returns, and many of his followers got back their capital with interest. As to the Domesday book, this gives a clear idea of its nature:

> Before we let the greatest figure of the Middle Ages sink into his tomb we must pause to consider what sort of an England it was that he left behind him. He has tried to tell us something of this himself. In 1105 "King William caused all England to be described," and in the Domesday Survey, in which the "description" is recorded, is the most interesting memorial of the period. We must beware even in this of reading into William's Government an ideal which he was far from reaching. He did not order all England to be described for the reason for which the British Raj orders surveys in India—namely, in order to become acquainted with the needs of the people, and to legislate for them accordingly. He ordered it that he might see how he could get the greatest amount of taxation (Danegeld he called it) out of them. "You are to inquire," he says to his Commissioners in each village, "who holds the manor now, who held it in the time of King Edward," and a whole string of questions, but principally "what is it worth, and whether it can be made worth more!" That it could be "made worth more" by the new Norman land owners there was little doubt. They came of a race accustomed to make things pay.

Passing over the several Kings who followed William we come to the Crusades, which the author designates as "that noble but vain dream of the Middle Ages." When Jerusalem fell the great bearer of the cross was Prince Richard, whom we still call "Coeur de Lion." Our impressions of Richard and his brother John, as given us by Sir Walter Scott, are fairly just ones. Mr. Fletcher writes:

> Richard stands out with his noble nature, his kingcraft, but also his entire devotion to objects alien to England; John, alternatively cringing and blustering, stands a little way back, watching his brother furtively; he only longs to see Richard off to the East that he may indulge unchecked every selfish passion that his cruel and rapacious nature suggests. Attempts have been made by historians to whitewash almost every evil character in history, but not one has ever yet, to my knowledge, said a good word for John.

When John was King there came that famous protest on the part of the Barons which led to that most important act, the granting of the Great Charter, and at Runnymede was given to England something like a constitution.

If John had selected his mercenaries quickly, instead of moving restlessly about the island, quartering himself upon unwilling abbots, and using frightful language, ("by God's teeth" seems to have been his favorite oath,) he could have dispersed the Barons as his father dispersed the rebels in 1174. But when London threw open the gates to the Baronial army on May 24, the affair began to look different. London * * * had put and almost kept the Crown on the head of Stephen; in wealth and importance it was probably more out of proportion to the rest of the kingdom than it is to-day, and so John, to the surprise of every one, executed one of his sudden changes of front and professed himself ready to agree to anything and sign anything. The Great Charter was signed on June 15, 1215.

Had he dared, John would have broken with his Barons sooner or later. His oath was as nothing to him, "for the ink was hardly dry before John sent to Rome to get absolution from his oath." The contest between John and his Barons might have been of long continuation if it had not been for his death. The character of the charter is thus described:

> The Great Charter of 1215 is in form a treaty between King John and his Barons, who act or claim to act on behalf of the "whole community of the realm." No other body of Barons before this time had made such a claim, and therefore it was a new departure in English history. "If you will keep certain specific promises contained therein," they say, "we will obey you; si non, non. We provide a regular means of disobeying you if you break these promises, for we provide a committee of twenty-five Barons to watch you." This, then, is the foundation of the doctrine that the monarchy of England is a "limited monarchy." * * * The idea was started and the name "constitutional government" gradually came to it, and to imply that the monarchy was controlled by some sort of parliamentary assembly.

War between France and England was almost constant in those days. The English Kings held tenure over parts of France. Ships of the two countries often met at sea, and it may be that then England's supremacy on the water began.

> The first great naval victory over the French fleet was fought off Sandwich by the Justiciar Hubert de Burgh. Naval battles of those days were like land battles, and by no means so unlike Nelson's battles as one would suspect. The great object was to board your enemy, and for this purpose you began with a shower of arrows and missiles till you cleared the deck sufficiently to allow you to let down a sort of gangway and rush over it. The "royal navy" of the Saxon and Danish Kings had been replaced by the quasi-feudal navy of the "Cinque Ports," the five chief Kentish ports. * * * These towns undertook, in return for considerable privileges, to furnish a definite quota of ships. Dover appears in Domesday as "owing the King twenty ships." As England became more and more a maritime nation all the ports on the east and south coasts from the Wash to Cornwall were made to contribute in the same manner. * * * In the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries the Governments of France and England often let a great deal more than the unions never were. And outbreaks, partly on the whole, we were more of the illicit traders in the guise of privateers, and trade, it is there they who had the best of it; we burnt each other's coast towns with great steadiness.

At the battle of Crecy, the superiority of the English arms was shown. The author gives many details of this action, which will be novel to the reader. It seems that the mediaeval General was entirely indifferent to keeping up his communications. Froissart writes that this "was a duty entirely unknown, but that the art of scouting was well understood by the English." There is something said concerning the knight of old, and our ideas of romance are in a measure laughed at. A knight was fine on parade, but an incumbrance at times when there was heavy fighting.

The English leaders, though they may have been bad strategists, were generally good tacticians, i. e., they knew the way to combine "missile tactics" and "shock tactics," arrows and lances, and they realized that the day of "heavy cavalry" battles was over. The failure of the French to realize this last truth was, perhaps, because France had been pre-eminently the nation of the Crusades, and it was in the Crusades that the spirit of "knighthood" and "chivalry" was first developed; a spirit which, in spite of many beautiful English examples, never quite mastered the robust common sense of the English army. The "very perfect gentle knight," whether French or English, was often too apt to be thinking of doing bigger deeds of personal valor than any one else to care much how the battle went; and if he was not very "perfect and gentle" he was apt to despise any one who did not come up to his own standard in pedigree, or in manner of fighting.

Cervantes may have laughed down the knight errant and our English poets exalted him, but what chivalry did was to make the brute man of the Middle Ages more respectful to womankind. Let us always remember the most perfect knight and gentleman of his time, Philip Sidney. The religious contests in England and the birth of the Reformation are fully described. There were innumerable causes for the Wat Tyler rebellion. The vexations of the country people were many and grievous. Crimes against the oppressors were numerous. The murder of the landlord was a common event. The period was one of litigation, and the lawyers had plenty of business. They were massacred by the wholesale. Those at the head of the great monasteries suffered most. Foreigners were killed, particularly the Flemings. London was a hotbed of rebellion, in which the 'prentices took part. The foreign weavers settled in London were objects of special hatred and abuse. It may be hinted that although we have advanced in some directions, we have not in all, for we repeat in some ways the brutal and stupid acts of many centuries ago. The War of the Roses is the last important historical event described in the volume, but Mr. Fletcher writes:

> A writer who has endeavored, however feebly, to render the earlier parts of English history interesting, must always feel that he owes an apology to his readers when he approaches the dreary period of the "War of the Roses." There is no alembic known for extracting interest from the characters, the situations, or the social life of the latter half of the fifteenth century. The stolid brutality of the principal actors in the drama is fittingly paralleled by the callous indifference of the nation to their acts; and the result is that the historian is obliged to inflict on his readers a mass of details which cannot fail to be tedious, and in which the main threads of history are very apt to get lost.

The general utility of the volume we do not question. Mr. Fletcher says that in writing it the experiences of so many years of teaching had made it impossible for him to do more than to smear the powder with a thin layer of jam." We fail to see where the bitter medicine is given which the reader has to swallow, save when he finds fault with some of the religious beliefs of the day.

*AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the Earliest Times to the Close of the Middle Ages. By C. R. L. Fletcher, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. With maps. Cloth. Pp. 397. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A Plan to Change the World.

THE PROMOTERS. By William Hawley Smith. A novel without a woman. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.50.

It seems only fair to feminine readers to say in the very beginning that Mr. William Hawley Smith's book is strictly a "man's book." Not a woman's name is mentioned throughout the entire story—not even a cousin or a sister—and from first to last the story hinges on business. The organization of a gigantic swindle scheme, the floating of worthless paper on a confiding market, with a minute account of all the detail work involved in the enterprise, comprise the story from beginning to end.

One Starleigh conceives the simple device of utilizing some 100,000 cannons, to be set up within a limited area and fired at identically the same instant a given number of times, for the purpose of making a few trifling changes on the face of the globe, and thus creating new territory to be worked. The north pole, by the force of terrific and continued firing, would thus be turned aside from its present location; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and various other towns would be submerged; the uninhabited tropics placed within a temperate latitude; Siberia reclaimed; Russia wiped off the face of the map entirely, and other changes of equal importance made. With the aid of Goldsby, his partner, the scheme is worked, theoretically, to the finest point of success. Practically, there are a few difficulties to encounter. First, the scheme must be underwritten before stock can be sold, and the question of securing underwriters is a hard one, which is finally made harder by the unfortunate selection of a pair of particularly shrewd brokers, who consent to do the work only after being taken into the scheme as partners.

Since these remarkable promoters realize the impossibility of securing a charter for such a scheme from any particular State Legislature, it is found necessary to use as a subterfuge the idea of increasing the rain supply of Nebraska. Since this section needs it and produces rain, Starleigh proposes that the company be organized apparently for the purpose of relieving the drought in certain sections of Nebraska, to be known as the Sky Bombarding Company, and under this name and with this known object, the Nebraska Legislature might the more readily accede to their demands for the privilege of erecting the plant of the necessary dimensions and capacity.

Starleigh it was who attended to the underwriting, Goldsby to pushing the scheme through the Legislature. But neither had reckoned upon the quick wit and keen insight of the people they intended to dupe. It seems a pity after all that Mr. Smith did not permit his promoters to get nearer the point of success. It might have made the story more exciting if, instead of giving such graphic details of the preliminary arrangements, the scheme had been permitted to go a little further into the practical experiments. Nevertheless, as it stands, it is a clever idea fairly well handled.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS.

OUR POLITICAL DRAMA. Conventions, Campaigns, Candidates. By Joseph Buckin Bishop. With numerous illustrations and reproductions from caricatures. 4to. Pp. 218. New York: Scott-Thaw Company.

Mr. Bishop's book is interesting. "It does not pretend," says he, "to either the comprehensiveness or the full dignity of history. It is merely the personal and dramatic side of certain events in our political history." So considered it is easy reading and in points informing. First there is some discussion of the origin of the word "caucus." The thing began to be many years before the revolution, and the word was in use in 1763. All that Mr. Bishop succeeds in doing is to overthrow some spurious derivations. As to the methods of the caucus, that these also are old, the following will show. It is John Adams writing in his diary February, 1763:

> This day I learned that the caucus club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston regiment. He has a large house, and he has a movable partition in his garret which he takes down, and the whole club meets in one room. There they smoke tobacco till you cannot see from one end of the room to the other. There they drink flip, I suppose, and there they choose a moderator who puts questions to the vote regularly; selectmen, assessors, collectors, wardens, fire wards, and representatives are regularly chosen before they are chosen in the town. They send committees to wait on the merchants' club and to propose in the choice of men and measures. Capt. Cunningham says they have often solicited him to go to these caucuses; they have assured him of benefit in his business, &c.

In the earlier days of the American Republic all nominations were made by caucuses of the various legislative bodies. For instance, a caucus of the Federal members of Congress would meet to agree upon a Federal candidate for President, a caucus of Republican members of the New York Assembly would agree upon a candidate for Governor of that State, and so on. The tendency was, naturally, to a close corporation. The "ins" had too much influence in naming their successors. Hence arose a cry for gatherings of non-office holding persons to name candidates—at least, gatherings not professedly constituted of office holders. So was born the "nominating convention." The first of these, according to Mr. Bishop, was held in Utica, N. Y., in August, 1824, for the purpose of naming candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The first "real party" to use the new method in a National campaign was the National Republican, which nominated Henry Clay unanimously at a convention held in Baltimore in 1831. Gen. Jackson, who was sure of his own nomination as President on the Democratic ticket, got a convention called to nominate a Vice President to run with him. It was this body which adopted the "two-thirds rule," which has clung to Democratic conventions ever since, and, in Mr. Bishop's opinion, several times shipwrecked the party.

The author has interesting chapters on the unlucky fortunes of Clay and Webster as aspirants for Presidential honors, showing how they were set aside time after time in pursuance of Thurlow Weed's doctrine of "availability," how when Mr. Clay did get the nomination his party was too weak to elect him, and how Mr. Webster, by declining the second place on the ticket, first with Harrison and then with Taylor, twice missed the luck which has made Mr. Roosevelt Chief Magistrate. You read, too, about the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln, (in a new wigwam built for the purpose,) and how those prolonged prearranged shoutings for each candidate, tests of noise and endurance timed by the clock, began in that convention with the adherente of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

There is also a series of chapters on inaugurations of special note—Washington's, Jefferson's, (without the horse and fence-paling episode,) Jackson's, with the horrid mob in the White House; Polk's, with the sea of umbrellas, and Lincoln's, with the soldiers in the wings of the Capitol and the great guns on the neighboring hill.

However, the most interesting portion of the whole book is that which deals with the history of American political caricature from Jackson's time, when, by Mr. Bishop's account, caricature first began to be used to any extent. There are reproductions of cartoons of "Old Hickory" attired as a withered dame driving out his famous "Kitchen Cabinet" with a churn dasher; of Van Buren towing the Loco-focos up Salt River, (with Lewis Cass asleep at the helm;) of Lincoln perched on a wood pile—a sort of pen built of his own rails—having the proverbial nigger cooped beneath; of the "Secession Movement going the whole hog"—that is, running down a steep place into the sea with South Carolina riding a pig in the lead. There are cartoons also of the Blaine campaign. Mr. Bishop makes American caricature a child of the school of Gillray, (born in 1757,) from which the school of Punch is descended more directly. The more immediate credit of the American method, as we know it, is given to Keppler, founder of Puck.

1904

FRENCH NOVELS.

A Glance at Seven of Them Recently Published.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

FOR the last ten years the novel in France has been almost purely social—studies of classes, developments, or states of society rather than narrations of passion or adventure. And quite of late, under the influence of M. Anatole France, the novel, in the hands of the younger men, has become philosophical, fantastic, and erudite. But the psychological novel, of which we heard so much some twenty years ago, is dead as a doornail, dead. If it survived anywhere at all, we might see traces of it in the pages of M. Edouard Rod. M. Rod, however, is not really a student of character. He is a moralist, and as such, pure and simple, he stands almost alone in French fiction. Perhaps his originality is explained by his alien birth and breeding. Though he is a Parisian of some twelve years' standing; though, with M. René Bazin, he is the principal pillar of the Revue des Deux Mondes, yet M. Rod is not truly French. There is an awkwardness of construction, a lack of charm and grace, and also sometimes a tender homeliness, a poignant moral unction, which speak of Geneva.

M. Rod's imagination is always aroused by a moral problem, and never so deeply as by that most complex and thrilling of moral problems—the necessity of a victim. One of his novels is called "La Sacrifiée," and the title might serve for them all. In every society the good of the individual must sometimes conflict with the good of the community. Who is to go to the wall? Passionate and ambitious souls reply—the others! And, after all, the world could ill spare its Napoleon, its George Sand, or its Wagner; few martyrs have proved in the end more beneficial to the commonwealth. But religious, profound, and humble souls sacrifice not the others, but themselves. In old Servian legends every bridge across a flooding river owes its solidity to the life of a human victim immured in its stones. Nations and families are often like these Servian bridges.

And these are the cases that interest M. Rod. In his new book, "Un Vainqueur," there is more than one victim. He shows us one of those terrible products of modern industry, the self-made man, immensely rich, without any training to show him how to use his riches, without an instinct of almsgiving, hardly even of pleasure without a hobby or an ideal. For him the universe is limited to the glassworks of St. Germain. If the glassworks prosper, all is well, any sacrifice acceptable. And some of the best chapters in the book show us how this man, not consciously had, who imagines himself an excellent member of society, works to death in his factory the miserable little Italians under legal age who are supplied to him by a sort of Neapolitan slave dealer.

These wretched little starvelings, who perish as quietly as a costermonger's overdriven donkey, with their alert little Southern frames, their queer little Southern souls, their conception of honor (which forbids them, even in extremis, to "peach" on the padrone), are drawn with a loving indignation that raises the whole book above its merit as a work of art. The victim-in-chief is less happily conceived. M. Rod's imagination is not romantic, and his Alice carries with her neither charm nor conviction. She is the manufacturer's daughter, born into his money grabbing mercantile household, much as of old, in the age of the despots, some such gentle saint was born into the tyrannous fastnesses of the Bagioni and the Oddi. Alice dies, struck to the heart by a ball from a revolver destined for her father's overseer. She is the mystical victim whose sweetness, whose resignation, whose blood, freely offered up, prepares the ways of redemption. But this semi-theological ending is poorly executed and not very clearly conceived; and the best chapters in the book are the purely realistic ones which describe the childhood of Valentine and the sufferings of the little Italians; these alone make the book worth reading.

M. Rod's undoubted talent is earnest and clumsy. To those to whom art and charm appeal more directly than a moral call we would recommend another story of childhood as different as possible—M. René Boylesve's "L'Enfant à la Balustrade." Our readers already know the sober grace of M. Boylesve's provincial novels; no one since Balzac has touched so finely the golden mediocrity of life and nature in Touraine. A peculiar and charming combination of platitude, elegance, kindliness, and cultivation distinguish the landscapes you walk through and the persons you meet; M. Boylesve has caught the exact shade; a little less and it would be insignificant, a little more and it would be merely "precious," but such as it is it appears delightful. This is one charm of such books as "Mademoiselle Cloque," and especially "La Becquée." And against this living background he detaches figures of a large and simple humanity. Who can forget Tsnte Félicie? We own that we prefer the provincial novels of M. Boylesve to those of M. René Bazin, who is at present the special tin god of French literary salons. There is less sermon and theory, more life and variety. The theme of "L'Enfant à la Balustrade" is extraordinarily simple; it may be described as an innocent variation in C major on the theme of "What Maisie Knew." It is life in a small provincial town, but life with all its tremendous possibilities and complications seen as it appears to a child of eleven.

The hero is the small boy whose acquaintance we made in "La Becquée." His father has married again, and he has gone back to town to live in the dull paternal home, now capriciously animated by the presence of a beautiful, gentle, indolent Creole stepmother. The boy's father is the chief notary of the place, and as such has opportunities for buying property at an advantage. He sets his heart on that most desirable residence, the house with the balustrade. But the chief family of the town, hitherto his protectors and patrons, is no less anxious to purchase that particular messuage. Hence a long sequence of feuds, scandal, social ostracism of the notary and his wife; one friend, the doctor, sticks to them through thick and thin, and the pretty wife falls half in love with the bear of a doctor. M. Boylesve has noted with great delicacy just how much of all this a child may take in; his book is both a study in psychology and a picture of manners. How is it possible that the author of so admirable a miniature can, in moments of aberration, produce such enormities as "La Leçon d'amour dans un parc"?

In the wake of M. Anatole France and M. Henri de Regnier the mild ironies of provincial leisure have become a favorite theme with the younger novelists to-day, and the influence of the same two masters is seen in the historical novel, no longer truculent, adventurous, and splendid, but gentle, philosophic, and a trifle faded. Mme. Marcelle Tinayre has "combined her information," and, to tell the truth, we regret it. She gives us a study of Tulle in the seventeenth century which neither France nor Regnier could better; she deals out descriptions of an extraordinary virtuosity. There is one of a girl bathing, another of a girl dying, which, instinctively one reads aloud, not to miss the value of a syllable, while they live upon the inner eye with the color and mellowness of a Giorgione. Mme. Tinayre has never written better. This last work of hers has all the points of Roland's mare, it is incomparable; but it has the same defect, it is not alive. And "La Maison du Péché" was intensely alive. Let us hope that in the case of Mme. Tinayre the very brilliance and dexterity of her technique, tempting her toward the mere tour de force, may not, as it happens sometimes, prove a stumbling block in the pursuit of a higher, truer, and more living inspiration. "La Maison du Péché," or even "L'Oiseau d'Orage," pleased us better.

French novels, nowadays, fall almost invariably into three classes. There are the mild and wise descriptions of provincial life, which go to prove that, in the world of letters, at all events, decentralization is not an empty word. Of such are "L'Enfant à la Balustrade" and also "Les Sangsues," by M. Jaloux, a study of life at Marseilles, in a large ecclesiastical school for boys, which is too diffuse and loose and wordy, but full of promise; M. Jaloux we hope to meet again, bringing his sheaves with him. Another category of novel is the historical idyl, and we have Mme. Tinayre's as an example. But far the widest place must be reserved for the novel of philosophic fancy, which may be ancient or modern according to taste, but must always have in it a dash of an allegory, a hint of a paradox, the faint adumbration of a moral tale. And here also M. France has been the first comer and initiator.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth of the novels on our list all alike belong to this category, and we might, if we chose, add "François Barbazanges," which is to the full as much of a philosophical fantasy as a study of provincial life or a historical idyl; Mme. Tinayre, with the volumes of her talent, fills all our three classes at once. "Pérégrine et Pérégrin" is the humorous and disenchanted production of M. Pézadas—once the Sar Péladan, the seer; the necromant, the truculent disciple in romance of Barby d'Aurevilly—but where are the snows of yesteryear? It is not written for youths and virgins, but it has in its fantastic paradox a certain mature wisdom of its own.

"Le Péché Mutuel," by Robert Scheffer, has also an idea of its own; the young Hons of the Mercure de France are seldom lacking in ideas. It puts the theory of the Milieu into a humorous parable. Two saints in Paradise propose to live their lives over again, their characters remaining unchanged; the circumstances alone shall be altered. St. Peter accepts the wager and bon prince, returns them their aureoles (to which they have forfeited any possible right) when they knock at his gate after a brief and stormy terrestrial career. And here, again, Bishop Berkeley said much the same thing when he locked at his fellow-immortal going to be hanged. But the application is opposite.

And so we come to the last of our novels, "La Tragique Aventure de Milon Pompe." M. Allard

*UN VAINQUEUR. Par Edouard Rod. (Paris, Charpentier. 3f. 50c.)

L'ENFANT A LA BALUSTRADE. Par René Boylesve. (Calmann Lévy. 3f. 50c.)

LA VIE ADMIRABLE DE FRANÇOIS BARBAZANGES. Par Mme. Marcelle Tinayre. (Calmann Lévy. 3f. 50c.)

LE PÉCHÉ MUTUEL. Par Robert Scheffer. (Paris, Mercure de France. 3f. 50c.)

PÉRÉGRINE ET PÉRÉGRIN. Par Péladan. (Librairie de France. 3f. 50c.)

LA TRAGIQUE AVENTURE DE MILON POMPE. Par [illegible]

Elizabethan Sonnets.

AN ENGLISH GARNER. Elizabethan Sonnets. Newly Arranged and Edited. With an Introduction by Sidney Lee. 2 Vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 Per Set.

Two more volumes of the freshly revised and edited "English Garner" contain fifteen collections of sonnets from the sonnet literature of Elizabethan England. Shakespeare's crowning contribution having been excluded. In the admirable preface, however, the serious student of Shakespeare is recommended to make a thorough comparison of his sonnets with those of his inferior contemporaries, a comparative investigation alone rendering it possible to estimate the extent to which his sonnets were colored by the conventions and conceits of the professional sonnetteers of the period. The work of these sonnetteers the editor traces with sagacity and scholarship to its Continental sources, and expresses surprise that its derivative character has been so largely overlooked by critics and chroniclers. His own contention is that only an infinitesimal part of it is purely national, and he gives numerous interesting and wholly convincing analogies between typical Elizabethan sonnets and their foreign models, some of the sonnetteers hitherto esteemed for originality proving under the comparison to have been verbatim translators.

Although the altar of the sonnet was erected by Petrarch, it was only during a short period that he reigned as the supreme and exclusive model for the English sonnet. The French Pleiade school established under the leadership of Ronsard for the study and translation of Petrarch and the later poetry of Italy each played an important part in forming the English sonnet etyle and in contributing actual phrases, metaphors, and images, the French influence predominating.

The most complete illustration given in Mr. Lee's preface of the wholesale borrowings of Elizabethan sonnetteers is provided by the exploits of Thomas Lodge, upon whose sprightly novel Shakespeare probably based his "As You Like It." Lodge's reading was extraordinarily wide and varied, and his indebtedness to it was amazing. Ronsard himself providing a large number of models for servile copying by Lodge.

In closing his account of the poetic conditions in the spacious Elizabethan times that fail somewhat to hold their literary dignity under his discerning survey Mr. Lee gives the following spur to students who seek fresh fields of research:

Shakespeare was the greatest poetic genius who was drawn into the sonnetteering current of the sixteenth century. His supremacy of poetic power and invention creates a very wide interval between his efforts and those of his contemporaries. Nevertheless the Elizabethan age was too completely steeped in the Petrarchan conventions to permit him full freedom from their toils. His commanding powers converted into gold most of the base ore which is the fabric of the Elizabethan sonnet in others' hands. Yet as soon as Shakespeare's endeavor is minutely scrutinised the processes of assimilation which were characteristic of contemporary sonnetteers are seen to be at work in it also. Many a phrase and sentiment of Petrarch and Ronsard, or of English sonnetteers who wrote earlier. The analysis is completed Shakespeare's noblest poems. Only when the Elizabethan sonnet is studied comparatively with the sonnet of France and Italy are the elements of its composition revealed. When the analysis is completed Shakespeare's sonnets, despite their exalted poetic quality, will be acknowledged to owe a very large debt to the vast sonnetteering literature of sixteenth century Europe, on which they set a glorious crown.

Such investigation exhaustively pursued would involve the reading of large masses of now inaccessible literature by students enjoying access to the productions of a vast number of minor French and Italian writers. But the door is one that opens into regions of scholarly delight.

Haiane—A Legend.

Hiawatha's subject and style copied into German in an ambitious project successfully carried out by Hermann Pfaeffiin in "Haiane," a narrative poem taken from the folk-lore of the Iroquois. Dr. Pfaeffiin is one of the oldest and best-known teachers of German and of the classical languages in Rochester, N. Y. He is also an editor of the German newspaper, the Rochester Abendpost, which publishes this book; his German is of the best literary type, the Hanoverian, and his ear for harmony well-nigh faultless. Like Voss's "Louise" or Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea," "Haiane" attempts no verbal pyrotechnics; plain, almost colloquial in style, it yet by its rhythmic simplicity holds the attention and claims the sympathy of the reader.

The scene is laid in the Valley of the Genesee, on the site of the author's adopted city. The League of the Iroquois was in the flower of its strength, the Long House sheltered the nucleuse of five nations. A white man, [illegible] brother of a Mohawk chief and fell in love with Haiane, the sister of a Seneca chief. Not all the Indians were pleased at having a white man's blood in the veins of [illegible] though he lay never so faithful a one of the Great Manitou. Haiane [illegible] who leaves a trail a white man may follow, and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BIBLICAL PLAYS.

Two About King David and Two About the Magdalen.*

There are numerous perils to be taken into account by writers of Biblical drama. Their plot is known in advance so thoroughly that the element of surprise is effectually eliminated, the famous figures on their list of dramatis personae are well defined in the original sources and to a certain extent inflexible; and the language of the Scriptures is that naturally employed, yet its familiar splendor soothes rather than stimulates the imagination. The roads leading through Galilee are hard for the modern writer to travel, whatever his purpose, but if his purpose happens to be the production of actable drama they are full of pitfalls. Nevertheless, the little batch of dramas based upon Biblical incidents that has recently appeared upon the literary shelf is far from negligible. The writers have been impressed by the dignity of their task, and have had the actual stage in mind with the result of attaining a degree both of moral and dramatic vitality.

In the "David" of Caleb Young Rice are passages of beautiful imagery and of tender and noble imagination. The conception of Saul escapes the pettiness of passion with which the disappointed King is frequently invested by the poets and dramatists who exalt David, and in Michal is shown with much sweetness the struggle of the heart between loyalty to a father and loyalty to a lover. Where David tells of his anointing and attempts to win Michal's confession of her love there is a certain buoyancy and warmth of sentiment which, if it falls short of emotion, is still in accord with the dramatic elevation of the situation. Also, where David takes upon himself the disclosure to Saul of his destiny there is a genuine touch of kindling fire. Michal, in furious sorrow for her father's prophesied defeat, starts to betray to him David's part in his downfall. David stops her with vehement words.

> to tell
> Would rend silence forever from you—pale
> Your flesh with haunting of it evermore!
> All, all your being would become a hiss.
> A memory of syllables that sear,
> A living iteration of remorse.
> I—I myself will save your lips the words
> Of this betrayal leaping from your heart.
>
> (Nobly, before Saul)
>
> You seek, my lord, you seek whom Samuel anointed.
>
> Saul: Yes.
>
> David: Then know that it is I.

There is, however, throughout, the inevitable strangeness of the dramatist in the presence of antique material. To touch hearts and awaken imagination he is obliged to overcome all the difficulties of an alien atmosphere, be must be a Jew of the time of David and move freely among the ancient associations. Failing in this he must necessarily fail to bestow upon his subject the richness of color and simplicity of feeling which it demands. The most poignantly simple poetry of this drama is David's song before Saul on the battlefield:

> O heart of woe,
> Heart of unrest and broken as a reed!
> O heart whose flow
> Is anguish and all the bitterness of need!
> O heart as a roe,
> Heart as a bird upon the mountain fleeing
> The arrow wounds of being,
> Be still, O heart, and rest and do not bleed!
> O days of life,
> Days that are driven swift and wild from the womb!
> O days so rife—
> Days that are torn of trouble, trod of doom!
> O days of strife,
> Days of desire on deserts spread unending,
> The burning blue o'erbending,
> O days, our peace, our victory is the tomb!

Florence Wilkinson's treatment of the same subject is not so imaginatively thoughtful as that of Mr. Rice, but it is much more various and sympathetic. In place of a happy propriety of phrase she gives an easy movement of the dialogue suggesting modernity and living interests. Her David and Michal are lovers studied from the life of the present day, and the superb language of the English Bible mingles curiously with such expressions as these: "I had rather be happy—now," "Ah, David, I was so sure you would renounce the ambition—I did not understand," "Would you not like a drink of water?" and other lapses from exalted poetic flight. The setting of the scenes indicated in the stage directions suggest a very pretty and effective localization of the sacred traditions, and there is nothing to offend devout minds. In the second play of the two contained in Miss Wilkinson's volume, there is still more human interest, the plot turning on the love of Mary Magdalen for Ithomar, the philosopher, and her later subjection to the higher Master. The figure of Rachel, the little lame child loved by Mary, is charming in simplicity and delicacy, but the play as a whole lacks dramatic force. The critical moment in the house of Joanna, the dyer, where the soldiers seek Mary, is wholly divested of its proper effect by the forced situation. Mary is to be recognized by her white hands, and keeps them carefully out of sight of the soldiers until surprised by a generous impulse to save Rachel from rough treatment. But she is masquerading as a dyer, and is working over the vats. The question inevitably arising in the mind of the practical theatregoer at this juncture would be: "Why doesn't she promptly dip her hands in the vat and conceal their whiteness?" We fear it must be granted that while the ambitious little drama is not without its good qualities, it is hardly worthy of its source.

"The Holy City," by Thomas W. Broadhurst, is another version of the Magdalen story. The dramatic motive is essentially the same, but in the representation of character Mr. Broadhurst shows more creative energy than Miss Wilkinson. His minor characters have a certain amount of ruddy human blood in their veins, and their utterances are kept in excellent harmony with the appropriately dignified tone of the whole without oversonority. The figure of Judas has the true suggestion of horror, and the tenderness of Calchni is genuine. We learn from the preface by William Allen Neilson that the author is a practical playwright, and from an introductory note that the play was performed last year at the Collingwood Opera House in Poughkeepsie. If the Bible is to be drawn upon to supply the stage with elevated themes it is certainly desirable that subjects and treatment be chosen with regard to the structure and conditions of the modern stage. Pseudo miracle and morality plays depending for their interest upon their archaic form without a vestige of antique feeling are hopelessly trivial and unsuited to the age upon which they are foisted. The permanence of the vital principle in whatever form it is clothed has been proved by the sustained success in this country of the genuine morality play of "Everyman," but neither scholarship nor art can supply the vital principle. The true poetic and dramatic instinct hesitates to depart from conventions that have grown up with the passage of time, and the future of the acted drama is not likely to demand reversion to traditions of the past. Mr. Broadhurst has abstained from eccentricity and from unnecessary archaeology, and so far at least he has shown himself appreciative of the deeper requirements of his art.

*DAVID: A TRAGEDY. By Caleb Young Rice. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

TWO PLAYS OF ISRAEL: David of Bethlehem, Mary Magdalen. By Florence Wilkinson. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

THE HOLY CITY. A Drama. By Thomas W. Broadhurst. Introductory note by William Allan Neilson. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1 net.

ECLIPSES.

THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF ECLIPSES. According to Chauvenet's Transformation of Bessel's Method Explained and Illustrated. To which are appended transits of Mercury and Venus and occultations of fixed stars. By Roberdeau Buchanan, S. B. Assistant in the Nautical Almanac Office, United States Naval Observatory, and computer of eclipses for twenty-three years. 8vo. Pp. 247. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This volume of formidable title is intended for practical astronomers. Originating in a manuscript book of formulae and precepts, prepared by the author for his own use during the twenty-four years in which he has been engaged in computing eclipses for "The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," it is designed for the guidance of other persons who compute solar and lunar eclipses. Mr. Buchanan declares that publication was suggested by the number of applications he received for information on the subject of eclipses, and he has made his book (though complete in itself) a sort of key to and commentary upon Prof. William Chauvenet's "Spherical and Practical Astronomy," published in 1863, which is the standard of authority for the methods of computation of both the English and the American "Nautical Almanacs." What the present author has done to Chauvenet is chiefly, it appears, to reduce him to a more practical form. For instance, he has arranged the formulae, which in Chauvenet appear in the order in which they are derived, in the order in which they must be used, and he has pointed out places where less exact methods will obtain results sufficiently accurate for special purposes, as making projections on charts, &c.

Moreover, since Mr. Buchanan has been engaged in computing eclipses something more than the period of eighteen years (called astronomically a Saros) during which the phenomena of eclipses rotate in a certain order and after which they repeat themselves very similarly, he has been able to note some peculiarities not before published in any work on astronomy and to correct some mistakes. The method used is in general that of Bessel, devised early in the past century and based on the calculation of the path of the point of the cone of the moon's shadow over the earth's surface, (in the case of solar eclipses,) of the earth's shadow over the moon's field of movement in the case of lunar eclipses. Incidentally an elaborate chart of the total eclipse which is due on Sept. 9 of the present year is given. In its totality this eclipse affects only a narrow path across the Pacific Ocean, beginning on the west coast of South America, about the northern limit of Chile, and passing diagonally by Marquesas to the Island of Namu, the other end of the path of the pencil of the shadow cone. The partial eclipse is visible over the western half of South America and over a wide area of the Pacific. North America is not affected at all.

Naturally the bulk of the book is purely mathematical, the computations, assisted by figures and diagrams and practical explanations. Tables of reduction of time to arc, of interpolation for eclipse hours, sidereal intervals, &c., are appended.

Elementary Geometry.

A useful text-book is Andrew's "Geometry" published at 60 cents by Dutton in their Home and School Library Series. Dr. S. O. Andrew is Headmaster of Whitgift Grammar School, Croydon. He wrote this elementary treatise on the theory and practice of Euclid for the use of his own boys. Combining practice with theory, exercises on gometrical drawing and mensuration are given throughout; these are mostly direct and easy applications of theorems, with occasional hits of new matter for the student to sharpen his wits upon. The student who works out, with understanding, the 1,000 or more problems propounded by the author, will have a working knowledge of geometry he will find most useful when he reaches the higher branches.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

A Sale of Browning Letters—Some New Books by Jerome K. Jerome, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Barry Pain, and Others.

A COLLECTION of letters written by Robert Browning to Alfred Domett, between the years 1840 and 1877, are offered for sale, and, so far as I know, not a single person has mentioned the fact that Mr. Domett was the "Waring" of Browning's poem beginning:

> What's become of Waring
> Since he gave us all the slip?

As it appears, "Waring" went to New Zealand, where he was living when Browning addressed the letters to him that are now to be sold. There are twenty-three letters, all told, and they are said to be very interesting, although no clue has yet been given as to their contents. The curious thing about them is that the public seems to have utterly forgotten the discussions that used to go on as to the identity of "Waring." What have become of the Browning societies? Surely among them all there must be persons who know that Mr. Domett was "Waring"—a fact which ought to increase the value of the letters in the estimation of any ardent Browningite. Though why the rest of us should take any special interest in a man because Browning once called him "Waring" is not so clear.

***

Several years ago Mr. Eden Phillpotts published a story of a man who, by means of a bargain with the devil, grew younger year by year until he became a baby. About the same time some one else published a story entitled "The Rejuvenescence of Miss Semaphore," which told us how Miss Semaphore grew backward from middle age to babyhood. And now Mr. Edward Scott has published "The Marvelous Experiences of John Rydal," who similarly grew younger day by day, and barely escaped becoming a baby for the second time. Where has Mr. Scott been for the last six or eight years that he has never heard of either Mr. Phillpotts's story, the name of which at this moment escapes my memory; or of "Miss Semaphore"? And if he has ever heard of either of those stories, where has he found the courage to write a third story on essentially the same theme? All stories have been told at one time or another, and it is extremely probable that were due search to be made the story of a man or a woman who grew younger until second babyhood was reached would be found in nearly every language. The modern novelist, however, is not required to be also an antiquarian, and we need not ask him to search through three or four thousand years for the theme of a story that he wishes to write. We have, however, a right to expect that he will not use a theme that has been used within the last half dozen years, and the fact that he may use such a theme without knowing that it has ever been used before, merely shows that he does not keep up with the literature of the day as an author should do.

***

Western women have an immense pity for the women who live in the Indian zenanas, and one of the most popular of missions is the so-called zenana mission. But Miss Margaret E. Noble, who has had facilities for studying the life of the zenana that have fallen to very few Western women, in her work called "In the Web of Indian Life," which you recently reviewed, tells us that the Indian wife is by no means the unhappy slave known to the zenana mission. On the contrary, Miss Noble thinks that the Indian wife has a very happy existence, and that the West does not in the least understand the zenana. Hitherto those persons who have ventured to suggest that each civilization develops the domestic customs which are best suited to it, have been treated with lofty scorn. Miss Noble will of course meet with much the same experience. People who have never been in India and who know nothing of Indian life except by hearsay will deny stoutly all of Miss Noble's assertions and will cling to their belief that so long as the Indian wife does not attend a woman's college and learn Latin and Greek and football and essay writing, she is a poor, unhappy, down-trodden person who ought instantly to be brought into the light of Western civilization, and made to be as discontented as possible with her lot. The truth is, however, undoubtedly on Miss Noble's side. If we could reach the women of the zenana and educate them after Western methods we should simply make them unhappy and wholly unfit for their lot. It takes courage to speak as plainly as Miss Noble has spoken, but when her opponents shall have learned as much about the life of women in India as Miss Noble has learned, it will be time for them to contradict her.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has a new novel in press. It is entitled "Tommy & Co.," and it is more distinctly humorous in purpose than was Mr. Jerome's last novel. The story was originally published as a serial in one of the magazines, where, like most serials, it did not attract very much attention. There must be a very large number of people who buy magazines and carefully avoid reading the serial stories. At various times several of the London magazines have refused to publish serials, but with hardly an exception, they have finally yielded to the fashion, and have added a serial story to their other contents. It would be interesting to know if the serial really adds to the popularity of a magazine. Many publishers will tell you that they are sure it does not. All the same they continue to publish serials, because it is thought to be the correct thing so to do. In fact, it is a publishing tradition, and like all publishing traditions, it will probably live long after any just reason for its continued existence has ceased.

***

The Academy of last week contained a portrait of Mr. Joseph Conrad. It shows an unusually strong face—the face of a man who might be either a leader of men or a poet. In point of fact Mr. Conrad is both. His new story, "Nostromo" is to be published in book form early next month, and he will then, so says The Academy, go to the Mediterranean in search of local color for a sea story that he intends to write. I cannot very well fancy Mr. Conrad traveling to the Mediterranean at this late day in search of local color. He has sailed that sea too many times to need to learn anything fresh concerning its beautiful and wicked ways. The news that Mr. Conrad is to return to his old field, the sea—if we may call the sea a field—will be welcome to those of his admirers who, while they have recognized the merit of "Nostromo," have regretted that the scene of the story is laid on dry land rather than on blue water, or among the islands of Malaysia, which Mr. Conrad pre-empted when he first began to write stories.

***

Household Words has passed into the hands of the Lloyd Company, the publisher of The Daily Chronicle and several other papers. A year or so ago Household Words was edited by a son of Mr. Hall Caine, but even that fact did not seem to give it quite the popularity that a weekly paper ought to have, which was edited by one Caine, and published a serial by the great Hall Caine himself. Household Words has had long life since it was first started by Charles Dickens, and although nothing could ever make it what it was in its early days, it has always been a readable paper, and has for the most part followed in the lines laid down by its founder.

***

Mrs. Fraser's new book, "The Sisking of the Sword," proves to be, as every one supposed it would be, a book dealing with Japan and the Japanese. It consists of six short stories, five of which are Japanese, so far as scene and characters are concerned. The first story, which gives the title to the volume, is in its way an admirable one, and all of the others are worth reading. Just now is the harvest of writers on Japanese subjects, and that fact alone would make the success of Mrs. Fraser's book reasonably certain.

***

Among forthcoming novels is a new historical novel by Mr. Stanley Weyman. Mr. Weyman long ago secured his public, and that public is faithful to him, because he never disappoints it. Among writers of historical novels who are still with us, Mr. Weyman seems to me to be easily the best. His story, "Under the Red Robe," was much more than a mere historical novel, for it gave us a hero who was a new creation. Perhaps all his novels have not reached the same high level, but they are all good, and we may be reasonably sure that his new novel will be quite worthy of him. Then Mr. Barry Pain has a new book in press to be entitled "Lindley Keys." Perhaps this is the book which Mr. Pain's friends are always expecting him to write, the book which will be fully worthy of his abilities, and not merely bright and entertaining like most of his books. Mr. Pett Ridge also has a book in press. It is to be called "Next Door Neighbors," and consists of a series of sketches of the sort in which the author excels. Publishers and authors are not feeling particularly encouraged by the prospect for the Autumn season. The chances that the war in the East will finally involve England in its net were brought so forcibly to every one's attention by the Malacca incident that doubt and fear took hold of those who live by writing or publishing. If England should be compelled to go to war, we shall have a far worse season so far as books and magazines are concerned than we had in the darkest days of the Boer war.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Aug. 3, 1904.

Tenement Houses.

Dr. George M. Price, once a State Inspector and for the last ten years the Medical Sanitary Inspector of the New York Board of Health, has written "Tenement House Inspection." Originally published as a series of articles in The Chief, the journal of the Civil Service, it now appears as a thin 16mo of 170 pages, bound in stiff boards. Dr. Price has prepared a practical textbook for civil service candidates for the positions of Inspector and clerk in the Tenement House Department, and a manual for tenement house owners, dwellers, and Inspectors. The necessity of such a work is evident from the fact that out of the several thousands of applicants for the civil service examinations during the first two years of the department's existence, but a very few hundred succeeded in passing the examinations. Besides pointers on former examinations and probable questions, the manual contains chapters on ventilation and plumbing and how to study them, and practical explanations of the systems in use in the department. The most important part of the book is that devoted to a synopsis and digest of the tenement house law of 1901 which founded the department and the full text of the act. (New York: The Chief Publishing Company.)

AUG

BOSTON NOTES.

Lilian Bell's New Story; John Boyle O'Reilly's Poems; Some Fall Books; and Books for Girls.

THE spirited and voluble American girl who, in Miss Lilian Bell's "Abroad With the Jimmies," reduced the haughty foreigner to meek submission, appears in "At Home With the Jardines," the author's coming book, so agreeably transformed by marriage, so gently adorning her clever husband, as to seem unnatural, until it becomes apparent that she retains sufficient wickedness to devise a scheme whereby janitor and house agent are brought to the feet of the tenant.

Mrs. Jardine, having hired an apartment in which the lease included "heat when necessary," and finding the agent obdurate to meek requests for fires before the fifteenth of November, she suggested to her husband to give due notice of their intention and then to retire to a hotel during a few days of cold, prior to the magic date. Then they sent the receipted hotel bill to the agent as part of the month's rent. Their position proved to be legally unassailable, and it is to be hoped that the New York hotels will profit by it in November. The author takes up her parable against the noise of the city, but a whole library of novels will not check the American citizen's firm determination to destroy all silence not protected by law.

***

Jimmy continues to have adventures. Discovering a pile of bricks in the third story of a house which he is building, he determines to assist nature, he says, but evidently his real purpose is to cheat the honest workman out of a day's labor by lowering those bricks to the ground floor. He loads them into a barrel, hooks it to the pulley used for lowering and raising material, swings it over the staircase opening, and in a second is "pasted against the skylight," wondering how he is to descend. The bottom comes out of the barrel, and he finds out how, passing the staves in midair, and dropping among the bricks. He removes his skinned hands from the rope to examine his bruises, and the staves descend upon his head, removing fragments of his ears. Such is the fate of him who would interfere with the American laborer who has not discharged his duty.

***

This week Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., who will issue Miss Bell's book the last of the month, are publishing "Nita," Marshall Saunders's story of an Irish setter. "Uncle Jim's Burglar," a tale exhibiting the absurd behavior of a boy who read too many dime novels, and "Mehitable's Chicken," are incinded in the same volume which is very small, but has been ordered in great numbers, thanks to the memory of "Beautiful Joe."

***

By permission of the daughters of the late John Boyle O'Reilly, Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co., are preparing a volume of his poems for appearance in the Remarque edition of Literary Masterpieces. The book will have an introduction by Mr. William A. Hovey, formerly editor of The Transcript, author of "Causerie," and one of O'Reilly's closest friends. It was he who suggested to the poet that he should write those verses entitled "Jacqueminots" which were so widely quoted at the time of their publication. A part of this edition has been sold by the publisher to Mr. Paul Elder of San Francisco, and will bear his imprint. The trade seems to be reverting here and there to the ways of seventy years ago, when many books bore the names of five or six publishers on their title pages.

***

Messrs. Caldwell & Co. will issue Dr. D. A. Sargent's "Health, Strength, and Power" next month, and it is so much more than a manual of physical exercise, and contains so much incidental criticism of many systems and also of many hygienic questions, that, this being a generation of men and women deeply concerned as to their physical welfare, it is likely to make more of a sensation than any new novel. Each of the fifty-six exercises for which directions are given is accompanied by directions as to the number of repetitions, and to the number of movements in a minute, and also by statements as to the parts of the body affected, making it possible to plan one's work both precisely and intelligently, even without a teacher. The minute descriptions of various sorts of bathing are novel in works of this class, being more often found in "beauty" books, where they are mingled with absurd and sometimes mischievous suggestions. The preface mentions that the author, for thirty-five years, has been teaching students, and for twenty-three has been directing a normal school for teachers of physical culture.

***

Mrs. Wiggin's story of an automobile courtship, "The Affair at the Inn," will appear in September, with Mrs. Alice Olney Kirk's "The Apology of Ayesha," which is the love story of a New York girl, an orphan, with a fortune. Two books for boys will also come from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in this month, "The Rider of the Black Horse," by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, the story of one of Washington's couriers; and "A Book of Little Boys," by Miss Olive Thorne Brooks, out in time for many Christmas books with boy & girl

Hyacinth Hill," by Miss Mary F. Leonard, a story of children who, being on a visit, are at liberty to show their character more freely than is possible to well-taught children while at home, and "Ruth Campbell's Experiment," by Miss Nina Rhoades. It is four years since this young author's first book was published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, and so carefully was it written that only a psychologist would have guessed that its author was quite blind, and had she so chosen the secret might have remained forever inviolate. This year she has books on the lists of three publishers, and one is a novel for adults. "Ruth Campbell's Experiment" is a story for girls, showing the behavior of a young woman who, having been reared to expect a life of affluence, is thrown upon her own resources the day after she leaves school.

***

It is twenty-five years since the appearance of the first work of Alexander Kielland, the Norwegian novelist, whose "Professor Lovedahl," translated by Miss Rebecca Blair Flandraw, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. The principal character is a hypocrite, who makes his way to an influential position by many ugly devices. It appears that the simple Scandinavian does not wait until he comes to the United States to learn the meaning of "influence."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 12, 1904.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations by early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, &c., translated from the originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Maps, portraits, and other illustrations. Vol. XVI., 1662. 8vo. Pp. 340. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4.

HOBBES. By Sir Leslie Stephen. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Pp. 243. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

THE FRENCH NOBLESSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Translated by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant from "Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de Crequy," 1834. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. xvi-324. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Poetry, Essays, and General Literature.

THE MASTERS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 431. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10 net.

THE ROOSEVELT DOCTRINE. Being the personal utterances of the President on various matters of vital interest, authoritatively arranged for reference in their logical sequence. A brief summary of the principles of American citizenship and government. Compiled by W. E. Garrison. 12mo. New York: Robert Grier Cooke. $1.

DUKES AND POETS IN FERRARA. A study in poetry, religion, and politics of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. By Edmund G. Gardner. 8vo. Pp. xiii-578. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

GLEAMS OF TRUTH. General edition. By Mrs. Julia Aldrich Baker. 12mo. Pp. 92. Spartanburg, S. C.: Baddell & Band.

FAITH IN SONG. By Arad Joy Sebring. 12mo. Pp. 64. New York: The Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America.

Travel and Sport.

THE TROTTING AND THE PACING HORSE IN AMERICA. By Hamilton Busbey. 8vo. Pp. x-349. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

STILL ON THE SEARCH. Being a record of comment on human nature and its environments, as noticed on a trip around the Mediterranean and elsewhere. By George Otis Draper. 8vo. Pp. 144. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.50 net.

GLIMPSES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, and City of St. Louis. In colors. Ob. Quarto. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Boxed. 60 cents.

Fiction.

DENNIS McGRATH, AUTOCRAT. And Other Horseless Tales Hanging Thereby. By Edward Porter. 12mo. Pp. 211. Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.

RENA'S EXPERIMENT. By Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

I'M FROM MISSOURI. (They Had to Show Me.) By Hugh McHugh. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 106. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BABY. By Thomas Lindley Bradford. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 98. Philadelphia, Penn.: The Ball Publishing Company. 50 cents.

WITH RICHARD THE FEARLESS. A Tale of the Red Crusade. By Paul Creswick. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 305. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF INFANT FEEDING. With notes on development. By Henry Dwight Chapin. Second edition revised. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. x-346. New York: William Wood & Co.

THE PROBLEMS OF MONOPOLY. A study of a grave danger and of the natural mode of averting it. By John Bates Clark. Columbia University Lectures. 12mo. Pp. vi-118. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER OF STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, 1904. Edited and compiled by Dunbar Rowland. 8vo. Pp. 694. Nashville, Tenn.: Press of the Brandon Printing Company.

DETAILS OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION. Part I.—Arch Forms. Examples of constructed wooden, combination, wrought iron and steel arches. Bounded and classified for students, instructors, designers, &c. By Frank W. Skinner. 8vo. Pp. vi-102. New York: McGraw Publishing Company.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, and the Seventeenth Annual Report of New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station for the year ending Oct. 31, 1903. 8vo. Paper. Trenton, N. J.: The Union Printing Company, State Printers.

RADIO ACTIVITY. An introduction for students of physics. By Frederick Soddy. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 312. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company.

CHILDREN MADE MARY. By Mabel Barnes-Grundy. 12mo. Pp. 344. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HALDANE'S LECTURES.

The "Second Stage" of His Gifford Series on "The Pathway to Reality."*

ALTHOUGH there is, as Mr. Haldane observes, no royal road to a comprehension of philosophy, it would seem that he has chosen a road which is as attractive as possible. He is fortunate in being the disciple of a philosopher whose works influenced the poet Goethe. The difficulty of imparting a true, though popular, knowledge of philosophy consists in the fact that pictorial images, ordinarily the best medium of expression, become well-nigh useless in setting forth solutions of the problems of metaphysics. When it becomes a question of blazing a pathway through the labyrinth of Hegel's great world system to its conclusion in the conception of ultimate reality the task is too great without some notable assistance from the genius whose poems express concretely, yet in a degree truly, the teachings of Hegel. It is therefore not inappropriate that the frontispiece in this year's volume of the Gifford lectures should present Goethe's portrait. But Shakespeare, Schiller, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Carlyle, whose master was Goethe; Browning, FitsGerald, and other poets are also frequently cited to show that the concrete images of true poetry may suggest in vivid symbols the "reality that is ultimate."

What Mr. Haldane says in illuminating the subject of immortality may give best his conception of the ultimately real. His attempt, moreover, to strip from the problem of immortality its mystic shrouds of philosophy and religion and to present a solution expressible in language of the current hour is an event of more than ordinary note. The longing for "the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," Mr. Haldane believes, will always forbid us to be satisfied with any doctrine that cannot redeem itself from the reproach of bidding us be content with an abstraction. We cannot accept stones in place of bread. "We have therefore to see," he promises, "whether a conception of eternal life be possible which will free it from the reproach of offering stones in place of bread."

The conception, which underlies all of what he has to say in these lectures and in those of the previous year, is presented in a way apparently to dash our hopes, but perhaps also to give to them new depth of meaning. Our assent is at once asked to the proposition that there is no future life. There is a false dilemma, Mr. Haldane avers, into which one gets through usually considering that the individual must either perish with the events of time, in which case his nature is not accounted for, or that he must have a future life, in which case that future life is impossible to reconcile with what we know about this one. One kind of belief, especially, he disavows:

> How certain it is that the repugnance which is awakened in our minds by such books as "Letters from Heaven" and "The Gates Ajar" is due to this cause: the feeling that the picture of a continuance in time of a life in all material respects resembling our own, and only quantitatively different from it, affords us no satisfaction.

Nor do we, he says, desire such a future life for those who are bound to us by ties of affection:

> A child dies. Its parents are overwhelmed with grief. As time goes on their grief remains. The touch of a vanished hand is missed, and the tender grace of a day that is gone never returns to them. * * * They do not really desire a reunion on the footing that they—changed, it may be, by the lapse of twenty years' time, changed in circumstances, in character, in age—should meet again the child stereotyped, as it were, at the moment of death; nor do they desire that they should meet again a being developed in another world in surroundings far away from all the associations of this one, a being whom they would encounter as almost a stranger.

Mr. Haldane thus answers in the negative that there is a life in time beyond the grave. He proceeds to affirm, nevertheless, that we have an eternal, timeless existence. By way of illustration he points to the significance of an artistic painting. To the material view the work is merely a canvas cloth covered with dots and patches of paint. These are but temporary media by which is expressed a divine meaning, in itself without relation to time or of space. Space and time, and material are employed but in the expression of a reality; the reality itself, the essence and meaning of the painting, is devoid of the time relation, hence eternal.

> Although the patches of paint are but patches of paint, and although the canvas is but canvas, what is represented by the hand of genius is something as [illegible] real, and although the [illegible] to a period of time which is [illegible] as [illegible] time. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Daily
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART.
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1904.—16 PAGES.

MAGAZINE EDITORS.

It is perfectly clear that nobody is compelled to buy and read a magazine or book which he does not like or want to read. It is equally clear that when large numbers of people buy and read large numbers of magazines they do like them and want to read them. Wherefore we must assume that the editors of the magazines do their work so as to please many readers. We can find small justification in the August magazines, for example, for some recently pronounced harsh judgments of the policy of the editors. We should not infer from "The Common Lot," "The Undercurrent," "The Sea Wolf," or "The Marriage of William Ashe" that the taste of the various editors in the manner of serials tends to the insipid, artificial, and inartistic. We do not note, in the wonderfully rich variety of short stories by American writers which distinguish these magazines, evidences of any editorial inclination to check or hamper the development of literary art. The tragic and pessimistic notes are sounded clearly enough to satisfy any one except a madman. There are sunshine and mirth in some of the stories, and most of us prefer that kind of stories.

We are afraid most of the charges against the magazine editors emanate from the discontented army of the rejected, the men and women who persistently write, yet remain unprinted. It is not necessary for anybody to write, and all who do write must satisfy certain standards of merit before they can secure a market for their manuscripts. The rejected would do better to try patiently, again and again, to improve his wares, than to sit down and scold.

There are, to be sure, severe critics of the magazine editors and publishers and reviewers, like Mrs. Atherton, who can easily find a market for all they write. Mrs. Atherton's idea is that we need here pitiless social studies such as the French and Germans have and delight to call novels. We do not believe there are readers here for studies of American life of the quality of the seven French novels we review to-day. Moreover, the New York publisher quoted by Mr. Owen Kildare in his letter to THE BOOK REVIEW this week, who said that the American people do not want Zolaesque realism, merely told the plain truth. They do not want it and they will not have it.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychology in modern times is recognized as a science of widening significance and possibility. Not, however, until the advent of two recently published histories has it acquired the assurance of taking all knowledge to be its province. A triune circle, extending its radius as religion in the Orient, describing an arc of philosophy in Europe, and winding up in this hemisphere as a completed system of transcendent psychology, is Dr. Denton J. Snider's proposed outline of the course of human thought. Dr. Snider is the author of "Ancient European Philosophy," in which the history of Greek philosophy is "psychologically treated," and of "Modern European Philosophy," in which the history of modern philosophy is treated in the same manner. These books are published in St. Louis by the Sigma Publishing Company.

As "supremely the free science, and therefore just the science of Freedom," Dr. Snider mingles not a little Stars-and-Stripes patriotism in his belief, identifying with it the American scheme of government and citizenship and mental habit, and holding that "the psychological genius is the American, and is extremely different from the European and Oriental states." Psychology as a science of the Self "is to make its own method and to reveal the same in all objectives of the self, human and divine." The resultant transformation is thus prefigured:

Instead of having a psychology which is philosophical, that is, determined by philosophy, we are to find out that philosophy is really psychological, that it is and always has been determined by psychology, toward which it has been developing from the beginning. The history of philosophy is, then, the evolution of psychology.

In the language of another psychologist and patriot, Prof. William James, who leads the Boston anti-imperialists, this gentleman has apparently mistaken his favorite tree for the woods. But it is not our task to carp, merely to record facts in the history of philosophy. Dr. Snider informs us that by his idea he does not mean the old rational psychology, nor yet the newer physiological psychology, both of which, he admits, are subordinate sciences. His discovery, which shall burgeon and bear fruit on this its indigenous soil, is no less than the last of the three evolutional graces of the human mind, the previous two being religion and philosophy, by which it formulates itself at pleasure. "To be sure," he says, "the distinction is at first unclear, unconscious, a bursting of the cosmical bud; the three elements overlap and intertwine, still they lie in the nature of the All, and likewise in the nature of the human mind conceiving the All."

It is Dr. Snider's mission to show that the basic norm of the All has been evolving through centuries of cogitation in the brains of Orientals and Europeans, until, after his review of the same, extending through an aggregate of 1,550 pages, he is prepared to announce that the norm, emerging from its chrysalis as "Pampsychosis," now "enters upon its third stage, completing its grand triune movement, which embraces spatially Orient, Europe, and Occident, and spiritually the three supreme disciplines, religion, philosophy, and psychology, the last of which shows man turning and recreating consciously the universal norm of God, World, and himself." Thus the history of philosophy "(or of philosophies)" he gravely parenthesizes, has as its ultimate end and outcome the new norm, "which we have called psychological, and whose total process we call the Pampsychosis."

This is to be the new American discipline to supplant religion and philosophy, which everybody sees have grown effete. Religion died in forgotten Asiatic ages, and now there "is good reason for believing that philosophy as the European discipline of thought has substantially delivered its message." This does not mean, however, that philosophy is now to be thrown aside and need no longer be studied. It is a stage toward American psychology, and as a factor in our evolution the sages from Plato to Herbert Spencer still have their value. Hence these histories, delivering their gospel to an expectant continent. "The Occident is here," we are assured, "with its people, its government, its social institutions. In the natural order of things there must be a discipline of thought as peculiar to it as philosophy is to Europe and as religion is to Asia."

We sincerely hope that in his exhaustive survey of the field of Greeks and moderns the Doctor has succeeded in establishing his thesis, at which he has undergone much labor. Pampsychosis, corroborating as it does the Boston belief in the virtue of psychology as the universal solvent—spoking, as it were, the peripheral culture of the mid-West to its legitimate hub in the East—should aid materially in completing the wheel (if there be but one wheel) in American progress psychologyward.

A Letter of Gladstone.

W. S. Lilly, in his article on "Cardinal Newman and the New Generation" in the current number of The Fortnightly Review, has a footnote in which he prints a hitherto unpublished letter of W. E. Gladstone. It was dated Jan. 29, 1882, and is as follows:

Your interesting article in The Contemporary Review for February has a passage, marked by courtesy and evident sincerity, in which you have, I am sure unwittingly, fallen into error concerning an opinion of mine to which you do me the honor to refer. I have never laid it down or believed, that a religion of authority is incompatible with freedom of thought. Forty-three years ago I was severely criticised by Lord Macaulay in The Edinburgh Review for having maintained the exact contrary, which I have at all times held, and [illegible] were on the profession of authority in matters of opinion.

Last Book Sale of the Season.

The book auction season of 1903-1904 ended Friday, July 29, when Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London concluded a two days' sale, comprising 349 lots, which brought a total of £3,328 6d. The most interesting lot in the sale was a collection of autograph letters of Robert Browning, written between the years 1840 and 1877 to Alfred Domett, Port Nelson, New Zealand, the original of Browning's poem "Waring." In all there were twenty-three letters, quarto and octavo, covering seventy-four pages, and filled with criticisms of Tennyson, Dickens, Carlyle, Macaulay, Bulwer Lytton, and others, together with references to his own books. The large sum of £150 was given by Quaritch for the letters.

Other prices of interest in the same sale were as follows:

Burns's "Poems," 1786, the Kilmarnock edition, rebound in red morocco extra, by Ramage, but "perfect and genuine throughout," £220.

Burns's "The Brigs of Ayr," an early draft of the poem, written on seven and a half folio pages, entirely in the poet's hand, £160. (At the Henry Stevens sale in 1881 this manuscript sold for £53; in 1831 it realised £1 16s.)

Chapman's translations from Homer—"Seaven Bookes of the Iliades," 1598, bound in one volume, old vellum, with "Achille's Shield," same date, £201. (Two nther copies nf these rarities, bound in modern morocco, realized £280. The McKee copy of the "Seaven Bookes" sold for $885 in December, 1901.)

Defoe's "Fortunes and Misfortunes nf Moll Flanders," 1721, first edition, a few stains on some leaves, but in the original calf, £130.

Letter subscribed and signed by Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, one page, quarto, dated April 24, 1574, containing an autograph postscript of five lines, £35.

"The Germ," 1850, the four original parts, with all the covers, uncut, as issued, £32 15s.

First folin editinn of Shakespeare's plays, 1623, lacking title page, last leaf, and leaf containing the "Prologue," and first page of "Troylus and Cressida," and with defects in fifty nther leaves, but with body of the book in good condition, size 13 by 8¼ inches, £420.

Shakespeare's "Works," 1747, nine volumes, containing numerous emendations and marginal notes in the handwriting of the Rev. William Dodd, authnr of "The Beauties of Shakespeare," £181.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1847-48, first edition, in the original parts, yellow covers, as issued, with all the advertisements, £75.

Duke of Wellington's "Narrative of the Operations in the Peninsula," the original manuscript, covering sixty-three folio pages, dated Dec. 28, 1811, entirely in the autograph of the Duke, and indorsed on the back: "This narrative given me by the Marquis of Wellesley is in the handwriting of his brother, the Duke of Wellington," £54.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 4: Adult Fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Mary Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," "Mrs. Kingsley's "Singular Miss Smith"; Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnyhrook Farm," Barbour's "The Half-Back," Jamison's "Lady Jane"; Miscellaneous—Brownell's "The Heart of Japan," Spencer's "Autobiography," Esther Singleton's "Romantic Castles and Palaces."

Some Good Sellers.

The Century Company reports the third edition of "The Rose of Old St. Louis," by Mary Dillon; the sixth edition of "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid," by Helen R. Martin; the tenth edition of "When Patty Went to College," by Jean Webster, and the third edition of "Four Roads to Paradise," by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are putting to press fourth editions of Stewart Edward White's "The Silent Places" and Charles Wagner's "The Better Way," and announce the ninetieth thousand of Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce third editions of "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith," by Dr. George A. Gordon; "The First Book of Birds," by Olive Thorne Miller, and "The Champion," by Charles Egbert Craddock.

Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer's book, "The Day Before Yesterday," is reported by The Macmillan Company to have gone into its third edition.

The seventeenth edition of "The Lightning Conductor," by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, is announced by Henry Holt & Co., who also report that Gny Wetmore Carryl's posthumous novel, "The Transgression of Andrew Vane," has just been sent to press for a fourth impression.

"Waes Hael" in a New Edition.

A new edition of "Waes Hael, The Book of Toasts," by Edith Lea Chase and Capt. W. E. P. French, United States Army, is in preparation by The Grafton Press. It is to be bound in tan huckram with a design in three colors. Tied to the silk book marker is a miniature loving cup made of clay. The book is divided into six parts. There are toasts "In Bumpers"—"to Ops," labor, America, the Union, the flag, other lands; "In Red Wine"—to the Army, the Navy, war; "In the Loving Cup"—to friendship, absent friends, love, woman, wives, mothers. "The Summer Girl"—man, guest, and host, &c.; "In Mixed Ale"—to the colleges, law, medicine, literature, wit, silence the moon, the rose, &c.; "The Lees of the Wine Cup"—to cards, tobacco, the devil, Morpheus, death, at parting. The name of the author of each quotation is appended to the toast. An index has been provided.

TRUTH.

MR. GEORGE OTIS DRAPER is a gentleman who writes books and things and signs them with his initials, not, as we infer, because of excessive modesty, but either from a burdensome sense of humor or a desire to startle and shock old-fashioned folks. It seems that Mr. Draper once wrote and published a book called "Searching for Truth." He did this because he believed his pastors and masters had been telling him lies. Mr. Draper's publisher, (Mr. Peter Eckler,) informs us that he is "a fearless writer" and that "his pen has released thousands from mental slavery." He is, it seems, "continuing the good work of Ingersoll, Paine, and Voltaire."

It would not be fair to assume that either Mr. Eckler or Mr. Draper would thus measure the worth of Voltaire, by ranking him with Ingersoll and Paine and Draper. But even if they did, there were American citizens who had not been disbarred from the benefits of common-school education who thought Col. Ingersoll an eminent critic of Shakespeare and student of literature. Thomas Paine's was once a name to conjure with. Presumably Mr. Draper and his publisher regard Mr. Draper as a man of letters.

***

Mr. Draper's new book is called "Still on the Search." It is bound in bright orange boards and is illustrated with some extraordinary pictures by the author, who intimates that he never knew he could draw until he tried. Each of these is conspicuously signed "G. O. D." The book describes recent experiences of Mr. Draper in Europe. He went over by the Mediterranean route and visited Funchal, Granada, Algiers, Monte Carlo, Cairo, Constantinople, and finally Paris.

He describes the ocean voyage and life on shipboard. Now and then he hursts into verse. His best faculties are aroused by the smoking room pools. He describes one of the auctions and analyzes this method of gambling. Similarly, when he gets to Monte Carlo he devotes many pages to descriptions of roulette playing and analyses of systems. He shows very clearly that the chances are all enormously against the player. He thinks such gambling foolish, and seems to have a suspicion that the bank, even at Monte Carlo, may not be exactly square. He knows that one kind of roulette wheel costs $100 and another kind $10,000, and that the uninitiated cannot detect the difference between them. But he has no moral objections to gambling.

And what shall we think of those who sneak here to play with the shamed sensation of wrongdoing? Better to have few principles than too many that are weak in the knees. If we play let us admit it and believe ourselves justified in risking what money we can afford in the legitimate attempt to exercise our limited range of emotions. Wrong! How can it be wrong? The law allows it here, the Bible does not forbid! "Ah, but the law at home forbids," one might say! Yet by which State shall we bound our morality? New Orleans allowed a lottery, bookmakers take bets in New York, poker and bridge are played for high stakes in nearly all the clubs and a great many of the private houses. Life is a good deal of a gamble any way we look at it. Subtract the gamblers from society and the newspapers would be in sore straits for personal news.

***

Pretty thin and loose reasoning for a writer with Mr. Draper's avocation of truth-seeker. He seems to us to be far short of the simple truth here. But truth is always elusive. He sneers in a mood of fine irony at the modern engineers who can only speculate on how the ancients moved into place great blocks of granite:

We had a chance to show our worth in building the great New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Four single stone columns were called for, some sixty feet long by thirteen feet in diameter. They could have been furnished—the author figured on an estimate himself—but expense was considered, and they will now be erected in sections. The richest nation the world ever saw may not even equal primitive heathens in a work which confessedly aims at magnificence.

Yet only a few pages further on, after a brief but decidedly "yellow" history of the Ptolemies, one is surprised to find Mr. Draper arguing in this whimsical fashion:

The great stones used in temple formation throughout Egypt and Asia Minor have not only occasioned surprise for their size, but for their cutting and carving. In modern quarry practice we have the aid of gunpowder, steam derricks, and drills, but they were dependent on wedges, levers, and tools of copper and bronze. No tempered steel tools have been found in the old quarries, while those of copper remain. Of course, the steel would more easily disintegrate in time. Stone of to-day requires the best tempered steel to cut and carve it, especially to do the beautiful work that may compare with the products of ancient skill. A copper tool would be laughably impossible. This has caused historians to assume that the ancients knew the art of tempering copper—an art beyond the knowledge of to-day. The copper tools found in the old quarries, however, are not tempered, and they curl at the edge on the same stone which lies near. If one single tempered copper tool had ever been found it would not have taken long for analysis to discover the secret of its absorbed ingredients.

Wherefore Mr. Draper fancies that the stone of ancient days may have been soft, and cut like cheese. We may carry the

idea further, and imagine the slaves of the ancient Egyptians carrying the stones to the pyramids in a semi-liquid condition hy pailful.

***

So, having demolished the pretensions of modern engineering with one hand and the theory of tempered copper with the other, Mr. Draper goes on through the Italian art galleries searching for truth, until at last he finds it in Paris. There is a lot of rather smart stuff, hy the way, in Mr. Draper's hook. He sometimes lacks good judgment and good taste, hut he has a profusion of ideas, and a sprightly way of setting them forth.

Miniatures.

Dr. George C. Williamson, author of "John Russell, R. A.," "Richard Cosway, R. A.," "George Engelheart," "Luini," "Murillo," "Francia," &c., and a "Handbook on Miniatures," puhlished in 1897, which is now out of print, has compiled a new work on miniatures, which the Macmillan Company is hringing out, with the title "The History of Portrait Miniatures." The work is in two volumes, and covers the period from Holbein (1531) to Sir William Ross, (1860.) A chapter on "Modern Work" closes the volume.

In this work the author has given all information regarding portrait miniatures of which he is possessed. It has not only heen ohtained from the literature on the suhject, hut from long experience and careful study of European collections, manuscripts, &c. New material has been incorporated that Dr. Williamson ohtained in Scandinavia regarding the intimate connection that existed between the English Stuarts and the Northern Courts. He had accession to the collections in Copenhegen, through the influence of Queen Alexendra, and those of Nicholas II., the King of Sweden and Norway, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Queen Wilhelmina.

There are 104 plates, illustrating over 500 selected miniatures, representing the work of almost every English master and of the chief foreign painters. The pictures include examples from the collections of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dysart—the work of Cooper, Hilliard, Des Granges, and Flatman; Earl Beauchemp—miniatures hy Lawrence, Snelling, Collson, Beale, Bettes, Gibson, Dixon, &c.; the Dukes of Richmond, Rutland, Devonshire, Norfolk, Portland, Somerset, and Sutherland; the Earls of Ilchester, Carlisle, Spencer, Wharncliffe, and Portarlington; the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Aherdare, Lord Pirhright, and others. Among the portraits now appearing for the first time are a series of Stuart pictures at Norfolk House, and the series of early miniatures at Penhurst and the group of portraits hy Janet from the Magniac collection. In America the author has had access to the collections of J. Pierpont Morgan, George Gould, Herr Jeffé, Mr. Hodgkins, J. Senior, and others, while collections in museums and picture galleries in England and on the Continent have also been examined.

The edition hes been limited to 100 copies for America. The volumes are crown follos in size.

Metaphysics.

In the first chapter on "The Prohlem of the Metaphysician" of his hook on "Elements of Metaphysics," which is puhlished hy the Macmillan Company in America, A. E. Taylor writes ahout metaphysics in relation to religion. He says:

Metaphysics, as an inquiry into the meaning of reality, will have some affinity with religion as well as with imaginative literature, both of which aim at getting behind mere appearances and interpreting the reality which lies heneath them. In one important respect its relation to both is closer then that of any other department of knowledge—inasmuch as it, like them, is directly concerned with ultimate reality, whereas the special sciences deal each with some one particular aspect of things, and avowedly leave all ultimate questions on one side.

Other chapters in the book are "The Metaphysical Criterion and the Metaphysical Method," "The Sub-Divisions of Metaphysics," "Reality and Experience," "The Systematic Unity of Reality," "Reality and Its Appearances: The Degrees of Reality," "The World of Things: Suhstance, Quality and Relation, Change and Casuality," "Cosmology," "Space and Time," "The Logical Character of Descriptive Science," "Psychology: The Prohlem of the Soul and Body," "The Prohlem of Moral Freedom," &c. Mr. Taylor writes as follows concerning the place of psychology among the sciences:

From the metaphysician's point of view it is of the utmost importance to recognise clearly and constantly that psychology, like other sciences, deals throughont not with the actual experiences of real subjects, hut with "data" ohtained hy the artificial manipulation and transformation of actual experience to a shape dictated hy certain special interests and purposes.

The author has provided footnotes and an index, and at the end of each chapter is given a list of books for reference.

A Book of Jokes.

"Comical Confessions of Clever Comedians," by F. P. Pitzer, (Street & Smith,) is a book of extravagant humor. It claims De Wolf Hopper as editor, and he is also one of the imaginary contributors. The others are James Powers, Francis Wilson, Jefferson De Angelis, Lewis Dockstader, W. Collier, W. Jones, Weber, Digby Bell, F. Daniels, Fendall, C. Bishop, B. Bernard, David Warfield, and Peter Dailey. Each tells a story of his personal experiences. Thus, Mr. Hopper [illegible]

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Sir Gilbert Parker's new story, "A Ladder of Swords," will be puhlished here by William Heinemann in September.

***

Some facts are divulged about Jerome K. Jerome's already announced new novel, "Tommy & Co.," which also will be puhlished in September. It is the story of an elderly London journalist and his young protégée, a quaint little waif, who, in spite of her name, is a girl.

***

An elaborate new hook on "The Alhambra," by A. F. Calvert, will be puhlished by George Philip & Son. It is historical and descriptive and profusely illustrated.

***

"Gulliver's Travels" with sixteen full-page illustrations in color by M. Baghot de la Bere, is announced hy Messrs. A. & C. Black.

***

A novel of the Russo-Japanese war, by Jaakoff Preiooker, will soon be puhlished in English. It involves a study of the internal conditions of Russia since the outhreak of the war.

***

Messrs. Chapman & Hall will puhlish here "Theophano," by Frederic Harrison, which has been running serially in The Fortnightly Review. It is a "romantic monograph" of the tenth century, presenting a general picture of the state of Southeastern Europe and its relation to Islamism.

***

John Lane will puhlish in October a book on Zola by Ernest Vizetelly.

***

"Synthetic Bihle Studies; or, Through the Bihle in a Year," will be puhlished by Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. The author is the Rev. James N. Grey.

***

The Methuens will puhlish this Autumn a new hiography of Jeremy Bentham, hy C. M. Atkinson, also, an illustrated Life of Admiral Coligny, by A. W. Whitehead. The same puhlisher is preparing a volume on "Old Service Books of the English Church," hy the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth and Henry Littlehales. One whole page of every important service book will be given in fac simile.

***

Messrs. Routledge & Co. will issue in September a photogravure edition of Omar Khayyam, the illustrations by Gilbert James.

***

Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen will puhlish in October the first part of their "History of English Furniture." The work will be in twenty parts divided into four periods, namely, the ages of oak, walnut, and mahogany, and "the composite age." An important feature will he the illustrations. W.

In Rural English Inns.

A new volume is shortly to be added by L. C. Page & Co. to their Little Pilgrimage Series, which include "The Romance of Old New England Rooftrees" and "The Romance of Old New England Churches," by Mary C. Crawford; "Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books," hy E. F. Harkins, &c. This is "Among English Inns: The Story of a Pilgrimage to Characteristic Spots of Rural England," by Josephine Tozier. It has here been the author's object to describe places not mentioned in guide books. It has been in her hands for several years. During that time Miss Tozier has been a nnmber of times over the ronte she has selected "principally for the combination of noted villages with others seldom visited by the average tourist, and distinguished for a variety of interest, historical, and literary, and for diversity of prospect." In the course of her preface she gives some hints concerning traveling in England. She writes:

Journeying in England is not cheap in the generally accepted term. The tariff at the country inns for board and lodgings ranges from twelve shillings ($3) to twenty-five shillings ($6) a day. It is always wise to secure rooms in advance, a very simple matter in a land where a telegram costs but a few pence. * * * The food at an English inn is very simple, and its want of variety meets with criticism from the average citizen of the United States, but what is offered the guest is clean, wholesome, and the best of its kind. * * * The manager at an inn, usually a woman, should be consulted about the best walks and drives. * * * Frame your questions carefully; she can save you much loss of time and pleasure, but she has a very literal sense of comprehension. * * * The fees given the inn servants should be regulated by the size and the amount of attention demanded of them. * * * There is a system at railway stations * * * called "Luggage in Advance," but unfortunately the promise of the title is not invariably fulfilled. * * * Choose to buy third-class tickets, except when traveling at night or on a holiday.

The writer asserts that she has not drawn on her imagination for a single one of the [illegible]

Royalty in France in 1867.

M. Emile Ollivier, a member of the French Academy and the Liberal Premier of Napoleon III., is about to puhlish in Paris Volume IX. of his "History of the Liberal Empire." It treats of the year 1867, when so many crowned heeds visited Napoleon III. on the occasion of the international exhihition. M. Ollivier describes the visit of King William of Prussia, Bismarck, and Moltke. He writes:

Bismarck asked Col. Stöffel to take him to witness the performance of "The Grand Duchess of Geroistein." He laughed most heartily at the satire of the little German Court, which he found very truthful. Turning toward Moltke, he said, "That's just it." Moltke listened impassively. He was always impassive, observing everything without saying a word or showing any amiahility. The Emperor himself took the King of Prussia to the Petit Trienon at Versailles. Leboeuf followed with Bismarck and Moltke. On reaching the galleries in which the paintings of the First Empire were hung, Napoleon III. wished not to stop, hut the King insisted on examining them. Moltke, with a leaden face, looked at them with eyes full of hatred; Bismarck chatted in an ironical strain. In the evening Marshal Leboeuf said to the Emperor, "I have spent a terrihle dsy with those two men, who detest us most heartily. I beg your Majesty not to inflict on me another trial of the sort." The Emperor replied, "You are wrong. M. de Bismarck does not detest us and M. de Moltke is a very distinguished officer." Yes, indeed, a very distinguished officer, and very desirous to convince us of it, for every morning he went to study on the spot the best means of attacking Paris. Bismarck, however, would have liked to speak with some one. He did not succeed better than Gortschakoff. He scarcely saw Moustier, conversed but little with the Emperor, and a little more with Bouher, but without getting beyond generalities. * * * Prince Napoleon had remained in Italy during the stay of the Czar and the King of Prussia. He returned after their departure. * * * King William talked about everything except politics. He appeared pleased, however, while the Czar appeared very haughty. * * * Before he began to suffer as he did he (Napoleon III.) would not have had two powerful monarchs and their Ministers at his Court without seeking to discuss with them the many questions which were still under consideration.

James and William Ward.

The Macmillan Company will hring out in November "The Lives and Works of James and William Ward," hy Julia Frankau, author of "Eighteenth-Century Color Prints," "The Life and Works of John Raphael Smith," &c. The work will be in two volumes, the second containing principally examples of engravings hy the Wards. There is a folio of forty prints, being genuine copperplate engravings after J. Hoppner, G. Morland, Sir Joshua Reynolds, John Raphael Smith, James Ward, William Ward, Westall Ramberg. Some of the pictures are in mezzotint, others in stipple, printed in color.

Vol. I. will contain biographies of James and William Ward, descriptive catalogues of their engravings, and lists of their exhihits. The book is illustrated with thirty photogravures of paintings hy James Ward, which have never before been engraved.

The illustrations include portraits of Mrs. Benwell, the Douglas children, the Countess of Mexborough, the Hoppner children, Phoebe Hoppner, &c., hy Hoppner; Morland's "Contemplation," "The Delightful Story," "Suspense," "The Pledge of Love," and others; Reynolds's "Snake in the Grass," Smith's "Retirement," William Ward's "Lovely Brunette," "Hesitation," "Alinda," "Almeida," "Lucy of Leinster," "Morning," &c.

The edition will be limited to fifty copies for this country on hand-made paper, especially made to resemhle the plate peper of the eighteenth century. It will be uniform with Mrs. Frankau's volume on Smith.

Recent Macmillan Importations.

The Macmillan Company have imported Vol. XIV., "Letters, 1848-1888," collected and arranged by George W. E. Russell, in the works of Matthew Arnold; "The Book of the Prophet Isaiah," with introduction hy the Rev. Dr. J. Skinner; "Hohbes," hy the late Sir Leslie Stephen, in the English Men of Letters Series; "The Masters of English Literature," hy Stephen Gwynn; "Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education," hy Cheesman A. Herrick; "The Northern Tribes of Central Australia," hy Baldwin Spencer, and F. J. Gillen; "A History of Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States," hy David Yancey Thomas.

The Island Cabin.

Arthur Henry's "Island Cahin," which he is occupying this Summer, is situated off the harbor of Noank, Conn. Mr. Henry's book, which has just been issued hy A. S. Barnes & Co., with illustrations, has made the island one of the features of the coast. Passing steamboats often salute the islanders with their whistles, and the advent of visitors who have read the book is of frequent occurrence. In one case a member of a party of visitors finally broke out with a request to Mr. and Mrs. Henry to "act just as you do in the book."

Greek Philosophers.

A compilation made to put the thoughts of the Greek philosophers into a popular and easily assimilahle form is the first of a projected series of volumes on "The Evolution of Ethics," puhlished for the Brooklyn Ethical Association hy the New York house of Charles M. Higgins & Co., under the title of "The Ethics of the Greek Philosophers," by Prof. James H. Hyslop of Columhia University. Besides Prof. Hyslop's exposition of the teachings of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, a large part of the volume is given up to extracts from the works of these and contemporary philosophers, with portraits and illustrations, and short editorial notes hy Mr. Charles M. Higgins showing the relation of classical ideas to modern thought. A brief life of Socrates is appended, also a sketch of Pythagoras and his school.

The New South.

Henry W. Grady died in 1889, not yet forty years of age. Four of his speeches have been printed in a small book called "The New South, and Other Addresses," hy Edna Henry Lee Turpin. The four are "The New South," delivered before the New England Club, New York, in 1886; "The South and Her Problems," before the State Fair, Dallas, Texas, in 1887; "At the Boston Banquet," before the Boston Merchants' Association, in 1889, and "Before the Bay State Club," in 1889. A hiography of the orator, telling of his life, from his early attempts to run a country newspaper to his commanding position on The Atlanta Constitution and as dictator of Georgia, forms the introduction. A number of footnotes are added to serve the children for whom the book is intended; it is Nos. 239-240 in Maynard's English Classic Series. (New York: Maynard & Merrill. 24 cents.)

Owing to the large advance orders for
The Seeker
By HARRY LEON WILSON,
author of "The Spenders," publication
has been postponed until August 23.
Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill. $1.50.
The **Deliverance** By ELLEN GLASGOW. The best novel of 1904. 55,000 sold in 7 months. *Illustrated, $1.50.*
COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY-PAGE & CO · 34 UNION SQUARE · NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

FIFTH PRINTING
A single circulating library has taken 1,600
Republished in England
A German edition is preparing
The Holladay Case $1.20
A Mystery of New York and Elsewhere
By BURTON E. STEVENSON
N. Y. Tribune: "The reader will not want to put this book down until he has reached the last page. Well written hoth the hegrudge."
Chicago Record-Herald: [illegible]
Henry Holt and Co.

FROM READERS.

"Librarian," of Knoxville, Tenn., Returns to the Discussion of Ghost Stories.

New York Times Book Review:

I WISH to thank the many persons who kindly suggested ghost stories for me to read, and I have found most of them, and I have indeed "supp'd full with horrors," but several I would be glad to receive more information about. On April 16 W. P. Cole-gate mentioned a story, "The Midnight Shriek." Is it a book or a magazine story? I could not find it in any index. On the same date Henry L. Williams wrote of Tom Priest's "Haunted House in West Street." I would like to know who published it, and where—England or America? I can find no publisher of the name of Lloyd. On April 30 W. H. Babcock mentioned an "Ape Story" by Farjeon. I would like to know the title of the story or the title of the book containing it, and the title and author of the book containing "The Kiss of Judas," which he also mentioned.

The story in Lippincott's Magazine which he mentions is "Douglas Duane," published in that magazine in April, 1887. It resembles Gantier's "Avatar," (Brentano;) R. Hichens's "Flames," (Stone,) and F. Howe's "Man Who Vanished."

On April 30 E. C. Rank inquired about a story called "The Severed Hand." A story of that title by Wilhelm Hauff is included in "Stories by Foreign Authors," German, Volume II., published by C. Scribner.

One correspondent seems to have confused the Were Wolf Stories. The Ladies' Home Journal of March, 1896, published an original tale of Saxon England by Eugene Field called "The Were Wolf." It is a beautifully written story. John Lane publishes a Norse story by Clemence Housenan called "The Were-Wolf." It was originally published by Way & Williams, Chicago. It is a fine story. A German story, "Wagner the Wehr-Wolf," is by G. W. M. Reynolds, (Hurst.) S. R. Crockett's "Black Douglas" also contains a were wolf, and so does Erckmann-Chatrian's "Count of Nidick," translated by R. Fiske, (Page.)

On May 14 M. L. Johnson asked about "The Story of a Jewish Musician." I think this must be "As It Was Written: A Jewish Musician's Story," by Sidney Luska. (Henry Harland,) (Cassell.) "The Monkey's Paw," mentioned hy several, is incinded in Jacobs's "Lady of the Barge," which contains another good story, "The Well." His "Light Freights" contains a fine ghost story—"Jerry Bundler." Clure's Magazine for April, 1897, contains a thrilling story of a haunted ship, "The Strange Story of the Emily Brand, Brigantine." Two books similar to Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature" are Flammarion's "The Unknown," (Harper,) and Lang's "Dreams and Ghosts," (Longmans.)

I was disappointed in the Gothic stories. They are so famous that I expected them to be very fine. "The Monk," by Lewis, was simply disgusting, and the "Castle of Otranto" and C. Reeves's "Old English Baron" I considered melodramatic rather than thrilling. Beckford's "Vathek" was better, and the "Mysteries of Udolpho" was very good. But I do not think any of them are nearly so good as Lytton's stories.

Can any one tell me the anthor and title of a story? It was a long story printed in The New York Weekly World (I think it was a reprint of eome book) about ten years ago. It le eomewhat similar to the "Disembodied Spirit" in C. T. Brady's "Woven with the Ship." The story is as follows: A young engaged man goes at midnight, with lighted candles, and stands in front of a mirror and prononnces his own name three times, and instantly his spirit leaves his body and wanders around visiting his friends and hie fiancée, and he learns that they none of them care for him, but only for his money, while dlsther girl loves him for himself. Meanwhile his body is discovered and prepared for hurial, and he has a hard struggle to re-enter his body. He finally succeeds, and comes to life again, whereupon he breaks his engagement and marries the other girl.

LIBRARIAN.

Knoxville, Tena., Aug. 6, 1904.

"The Pilgrim's Shell."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

In the current issue of THE BOOK REVIEW is a letter from Mr. Peter Cadley apropos of the publication of "The Pilgrim's Shell" by The Labor News Company. His well-meant effort to impart helpful information to your readers is marred by some serious errors of fact which I here beg leave to correct.

Mr. Cadley saye that "The Pilgrim's Sheil" is the last of Sue's series called "Les Mysteries du Peuple." It is not. It is the eleventh story of a series of eighteen. He says that it is of six chapters, in two parts. It is really in three parts, no one of which is euhdivided into chapters. He saye that "The Mysteries of the People" was published originally in three volumes. The first French edition was in sixteen volumes. He calls the story in question "catchpenny" and "incomplete," evidently not knowing that the whole series is in course of preparation hy the sama publishers.

In what Mr. Cadley says of "The Silver Cross" he is still more mistaken. He avers that the story covers the years 100 tn 130 A. D., and therefore cannot deal with Christ. The story itself states that it begins about 29 A. D., and Christ is the central figure in it. He delivers in it His parables and sermons as we know them from the Scripture, and at the close of the book dies on the cross at Calvary. And, incidentally, the story was published hy the "International" Publishing Company, not the "Commonwealth," as he has it.

Finally Mr. Cadley says that any one wishing to read "Les Mysteries du Peuple" in English can do so by obtaining an English rendition published in London in 1863. But two librarians to whom I have applied informed me that if there ever was such a edition, it was probably out of print now. At any rate, they had never heard of it.

E. D. L.

Milford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Regarding Mr. Cadley's note on "Les Mysteries du Peuple," Peter Cadley asks for a note on our book, "The Pilgrim's Shell," in your issue of Saturday, Aug. 6: "Why did not the publishers give the complete version, that we all may understand, and not a catchpenny, unfinished tale?"

Permit us to answer that it is our intention to give what Mr. Cadley asks for, in a manner worthy of the great French author. "The Pilgrim's Shell" is the first of the stories comprising "Les Mysteres du Peuple" that we have published. The others are now being translated and set up as fast as possible. "The Pilgrim's Shell" was selected, as a story complete in itself, to pave the way to a popular introduction of the entire series.

An eminent critic, writing of Daniel De Leon's translation of this story, says: "We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance." We can assure the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW that the success of "The Pilgrim's Shell" has been such as this critic desires.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

Mandan Territory, U. S. A.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read the inquiry in your issue of this date. The lady has been unable to locate Mandan Territory simply because there never was any such "Territory," politically. There was and still is a tribe of North American Indians called Mandans, of Sioux stock, originally in several minor tribes, or villages, which have been consolidated since the latter part of the eighteenth century. They were nearly exterminated by smallpox in 1837. The survivors, numbering about 250 people, occupy at the present time a village in common with two other tribes on the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. (See Century Dictionary, titles "Mandan" and "Siouan.")

I am the owner of "A Comprehesavive Atlas, Geographical, Historical, and Commercial," by T. C. Bradford, published by William D. Ticknor, Boston, 1835. As its title indicates, it is a combined geography, history, and atlas. On the map of the United States which it contains, the entire territory then belonging to us west of the Mississippi (with the exception of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, whose boundaries are given as they exist at present,) is divided into five "districts," all bearing Indian names.

The Mandan District extended from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and from British America to the Platte River. There was only one district east of the Mississippi, the "Huron," now the State of Wisconsin, then a part of the Territory of Michigan.

The inquirer probably sought her information too far West. I am quite sure she would have obtained it had she written to either of the Dakota Historical Societies.

I made a lantern elide from this old map and used it, exciting great interest, in a lecture I delivered last Winter on "California and the Old Franciscan Missions," my main purpose being to show what territory we acquired as the result, direct and indirect, of our war with Mexico, and its relative proportion (one-half) to our present aggregate area.

S. A. BRIGGS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1904.

Winston Churchill.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Since the battle le on for and against Winston Churchill's historical novels, I would like to add my contribution.

In answer to "H. E. B." I would say that critics have honestly tried to place Winston Churchill's three novels in the forefront of American fiction, judging from the many laudatory notices which have appeared in leading periodicals. I have read these notices with much dismay at my own want of literary discernment in not liking them; hut am now comforted in finding many cultivated persons who agree with me. As a historian Mr. Churchill might be interesting, as a romance writer he has been clever in the past, hnt as a historical novelist he seems to me a failure. His books show an immense amount of careful study, his materials are selected with care and handled with ahility, hut the historical idea overweights the story and takes the life out of his characters.

Read his clever little tale, "The Celebrity," in which his talent is not handicapped by attention to a historical period or the introduction of puhlic personages, and consider if he has not mistaken his vocation.

As a novelist pure and simple he might have grown dear to the reader's heart, hut in his present phase he is instructive but—dull. After reading "The Celebrity" I waded in amaze through the much-lauded "Richard Carvel," but have never opened its covers since. "The Crisis" deals with a period in history intensely interesting to Americans and touched ue on our patriotic side, hut, alas! the plot and imaginary characters are not interesting, while Grant, Sherman, and Lincoln appear caricatured out of all reality. It seems impossible to imagine Lincoln's making such a speech to Virginia. It is all excellent and effective, but not like our great President.

Up to this time, recollecting the "slow length" of his former talee, I have flinched at the idea of attempting the reading of "The Crossing." Many of the critics devote much praise to Mr. Churchill's "conscientious" work, his "profound study," his "exhaustive research." When a writer's work is stamped as "conscienclous" it le taken out of the list of living, breathing books that move us to tears and to laughter. "Romola" was crammed with erudition, hut the story of Tito is a study of human nature that will appeal to all natures in all periods of time.

"Henry Esmond" and "The Cloister and the Hearth" are stories of humanity. The characters live, suffer, and enjoy with a fullness of reality that takes ue with them into those bygone days, and makes the time as real to ue as the men. As for the women, Dorothy Manners and Virginia Carvel are estimahle young women, no doubt, hut for my personal enjoyment a little more repose of character, or its opposite in their history which leaves a definite impression, would be relief.

Reading such books as these seems to wear the very soul out of one. Tourgenieff, Hawthorne, Scandic and our own Hawthorne's Master Hymns have enlarged our knowledge of the human heart and enriched our experience of life. These and a few hundred books are worthy to be called historical fiction and romance. Mr. Churchill's are but a Modern compromise.

Newport, Aug. 8, 1904. E. L. B.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Mr. Lane objects to Winston Churchill's "Crisis" as making heroes of Lincoln and Grant. One would surmise that Mr. Lane was not a reader of books and newspapers during the campaign when the country lawyer contested the Senatorship with the Democratic idol, Stephen A. Douglas. In Volume II., Page 263, of his Memoirs Grant records this anecdote of Lincoln: "Had I seen that overcoat of Stephen's? I replied that I had. 'Well, did you see him take it off?' I said yes. 'Well, didn't you think it was the biggest shuck and the littlest ear that you ever did see?'" This is quite as provincial as anything set down by Mr. Churchill. At that time Mr. Lincoln was no longer a country lawyer among his chums on the hustings. He had been President nearly four years, had consecrated the field of Gettysburg in the simple words that are now a classic of our language, had shown himself the most patient and wisest of rulers in a troublous time, endeared himself to the people of the North by a breadth of vision allied to a kindness of heart that forgave every slight that was personal to himself. Mr. Churchill has set down the man as he undoubtedly was instead of describing the heroic figure that his countrymen now remember with reverent affection.

J.

Pittston, Penn., Aug. 8, 1904.

Crane's "Whilomville Stories."

New York Times Book Review:

It was good to find some one who remembered and who spoke a good word for the "Whilomville Stories" of Stephen Crane among all the overwrought discussions of children's books which have been appearing in print of late. The marvel is that Crane's wonderfully searching delineations of the child nature, with all its subtle reserves and resources for deception, or rather secrecy with its elders, should have been left ont of such a discussion up to the present moment. If I am not mistaken his stories were recommended in an approved list of books for teachers at the study of child life.

A. A. McG.

New York, Aug. 6, 1904.

Gen. Custer's Career.

New York Times Book Review:

Allow me to reply to your correspondent "W. D. P." in issue of the 6th inst., wherein he questions the record of Gen. Custer's Third Cavalry Division, as to the captures made, as given hy Dr. Brady in his article, "War with the Sioux:" I had the honor of serving as a member of the Eighth New York Cavalry, participating in every battle from the time Gen. Custer took command, Oct. 1st, 1864, till the end at Appomattox, and can say to "W. D. P." if he will search the records at the War Department he will find it no "Romance," hut solid "history" that we accomplished such a glorious record.

Why, in the total rout and defeat of Early's army at Waynesboro, March 2, 1865, my own regiment captured 6 pieces artillery, and 10 battle flags, and on the evening of the 8th of April, 1865, our division took 39 pieces artillery near Appomattox station.

I quote from Gen. Custer's congratulatory order, issued to us April 9, 1865, after the surrender, as follows: "The record established hy your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, yon have captured from the enemy in open hattle, one hundred and eleven pieces of artillery, sixty-five battle flags, and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers, within the past ten days; included in the above, you captured forty-six pieces artillery, and thirty-seven hattle flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated, and, notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles in the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery the enemy has dared to open on you."

I think this ought to "verify" as to "when and where" all this took place. Evidently "M. D. P." is no war veteran.

F. M. PARKER.

Late Lieut. Eighth N. Y. Cavalry.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

As to Sidney C. Tapp.

New York Times Book Review:

As a matter of information to the literary reading puhlic I give you the following information as a personal description of Mr. Sidney C. Tapp, the author of "The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institntions," which has attracted the attention of the press of the country. The author of this work which has attracted unusual attention of the press and the reading puhlic is thirty-two years of age. He is a native of North Carolina. At nine years of age he was left an orphan and secured his education hy his own efforts. He was graduated at Furman University, S. C., then took a post-graduate course in one of the leading universities of the North. After completing his education he returned South and located in Atlanta to practice law, and as a lawyer has been a success.

"The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions" was written hy him while he was engaged in the active practice of the law. He is a man of striking personality. He is six feet and some inches high, weighs about two hundred pounds, wears a long suit of dark brown hair and has a brown, intelligent, piercing eye, a firm, square chin that indicates character, with an attractive and determined face. He is a man of strong, rugged force, and in joint debate or in presenting his opinions before juries in the courts he is equal to any contestant. He has never held office, but has always taken an active part in politics and is a potential factor in Georgia among the citizens of her people. In politics he is a Jeffersonian Democrat and in religion a Baptist.

WM. H. WITHERS.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1904.

Not Much of a Blunder.

New York Times Book Review:

It is not much of a discovery that has been made by your correspondent "J. H. F." that Dickens committed a "chronogaamy" in "Nicholas Nickleby" when he put a boy to reading a speech in mid-winter. The blunder—if such it was—was perceived at once on the publication of the novel, and Dickens was criticised and bantered for it. When he came here to give readings the people, who had not forgiven him for what he said of us in "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "American Notes," wrote to the newspapers to denounce him, and instanced that and a few other slight errors in his works as proof of slipshod and mechanical bookmaking. I have often wondered why he did not defend himself by pointing out that he did not really put the urchin to an impossible task, but only made another boy say he was so employed.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

Restrictions That Hamper Writers.

New York Times Book Review:

Notwithstanding your editorial opinion of last week the acceptability of "The Ambassadors" for a monthly magazine still remains to me one of those interesting questions that will never be answered. The reviews have told me all I know of the story, but that is sufficient to explain how it might be considered suitable for inclusion in a sheaf of dry-as-dust academic discussions, but hardly the thing for a safe family magazine. Is it probable that a book capable of drawing forth such a "pungent" protest as that from your cultured Indiana reader in which was said, "Faulty, indeed, 'of a blackness,' also 'of warpedness' are the ethics of Henry James," would be regarded by the Nestor of the sanctum as of certain inoffensiveness to the parents of the multitude of adolescents whose literary menus he is permitted to arrange?

Nor are you entirely convincing in the implication that the magazines are not declining stories, worthy enough from the literary standpoint, which contravene the Puritanical Saxon prejudice. That the prejudice still exists is undeniable. I know of a professor in one of our large universities whose publishers compelled him to omit from a textbook for secondary schools a section which they pointed out would surely cause its rejection by boarding schools, although this part was essential to a complete treatment of the subject and revealed to information which advanced thought today says should be accessible to young people. In the field of fiction I cannot speak with knowledge, but it seems to me that there are strong grounds for the opinion that here also this prejudice raises its baleful ban. One of the strongest of these is the temper now abroad, an iconoclastic attitude toward all the conventions, which is bound sooner or later to run amuck against the proprieties. Not all the Singular Miss Smiths are to be found in the sphere of domestic science. Some of them are even peering under the lid of men's souls.

"Do you know why I let men kiss me sometimes?" says Mr. Robert Herrick's Venetia. "To see if they will, if that sort of thing is all they want."

It is not without significance that you find a girl like that in "The Common Lot."

"To me," said Mr. G. Bernard Shaw some years ago, "the tragedy and comedy of life lie in the consequences, sometimes terrible, sometimes ludicrous, of our persistent attempts to found our institutions on the ideals suggested to our imaginations by our half-satisfied passions instead of on a genuinely scientific natural history." The present vogue of Mr. Shaw's plays, in epite of their strenuous intellectual demands, would seem to indicate a growing sympathy with this conviction.

I believe it was Mr. Alden who some time ago remarked the tendency on the part of people with new ideas to use fiction as a vehicle for conveying them to the public. Is it not likely, now, that out of the multitude of young writers who are attaining something like a mastery of the short story form there are some whose inquisitive, courageous ventures deal with this living topic of sex? But in what magazine are their stories published?

Upon this subject it is interesting to recall a paragraph in Mr. Bliss Carman's review of Mr. James Lane Allen's last novel:

"Finally, I wonder whether 'The Mettle of the Pasture' may not be only another instance of the unfortunate subservience in which art is held hy conventional ideas of morality. The Philistinic atmosphere is hard for the artist to endure; it often overcomes him in the end, despise it as he may; under its blighting influence work which might have been encouraging and fine becomes only futile and confusing, and the artist or writer who fully intended to give us some vital help in the difficult matter of condnct is trapped hy popular superstition into giving us only an antiquated solution to our problem."

CLARENCE A. PERRY.

Adams Corners, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1904.

The Ulster County Gazette.

New York Times Book Review:

In regard to Mr. Morris's "Warning to Antiquarians," published in your issue of July 30, I was not aware of a reprint of The Ulster County Gazette in 1876. Can he give me the name of the firm issuing it? I have a copy or two of the paper and of The News Letter, brought out in the eighties. But a reprint of these old papers was made in New York City just before the war, and was far mors pretentious. I know that at that time The Gazette and The News Letter and three or four other papers were reprinted and were soaked in coffee and dried to give them an old appearance. I had a copy of one of these when a boy. Can any of your readers tell me about this issue and give names of the other papers?

T. N. GLOVER.

Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 6, 1904.

AUG

1904

OWEN KILDARE.

The East Side Realist Says That Magazine Fiction Does Not Reveal the Truth of Low Life.

New York Times Book Review:

WRITING about magazines and special fields, "C. K. A." handles this perplexing question succinctly and very much to the point. However, stating from his personal experience "thet the weird, the mystic, the supernetural, the pathetic, the pessimistic (even the rollicking pessimistic) ere rejected," I must take issue—end also because of my personal experience.

I have no status in literature. Born in an environment which, on account of its wealth of local color, has long been the harvest field of the great army of "low life" writers, my first story—an actual occurrence—was printed because of its pathos and for no other reason. Stimulated by my unexpected good fortune, and not considering my many—and still prevailing—shortcomings, I wrote another story from a memory surcharged with the annals of "low life." The story was submitted to one of our leading megezines and three days later (an evidence that new authors are quickly read by editors) I wes asked to call at the editorial office. The story was bought and I was hailed as a "new find."

About a week later the editor, owner, and publisher of the magazine returned from Europe and egain I was sent for. Tha great man told me that my story could not be printed. The reeson, "It is too true." "But," I retaliated, "that should be its best recommendation." "Yes, perhaps, in a few years from now. But at present we are not ripe for Zolaesque realism."

I had seen the story unfold itself before me. A woman, refined but miserably poor, had married a divekeeper, who loved her with all his primitive affection and showered vulgar kindnesses on her who, only a short time ago, had longed for these then luxuries. The man's ever-evident love and devotion drove the woman insane and to self-destruction. Every fact in the story was absolutely true, but "It's grim, weird, snd we must have more of ths pathos of the woman's fate, which eventuelly mekes him the husband as he should have been. In short, the woman finds that she has misjudged him, and, by subjugating herself somewhat to him, she makes their joint future a very happy one indeed." The pethos of the woman's fate and their joint future were never recorded in that magazine.

Again taking issue with "C. K. A.," the story was written with an "imagination held in check," and its photographic exactness was correct, and, therefore, not oozing with a pathos of insulting artificiality, it could not be printed.

It is three years since that experience and since I adopted "writing" as a profession. According to a kind reviewer, I make n "very comfortable living by my pen," but not because of the literary merit of my stories, not because of their truthfulness—both are more suggested than existing—but because of the freakishness of my entrée into "writing" circles. I am a living evidence that in contemporaneous literature, as well as in dime museums, there is always room for oddities, and they are permitted—at least for a time—to make "very comfortable livings by their pens."

That absolutely correct portrayals are not desired by the editors, and, according to the editors, by the readers, is best proved by the vogue of our present "low life" stories. Of course, not having had any "schooling," I do not know anything about the school children—while at school. Yet I was born in the tenement district, have lived there for over thirty years, have seen race crowd out race, havs noted every change, phase, and development of people and environment, and I have yet to meet the children who travel and travail through the pages of popular magazine fiction, clothed with oddly fitting garments of sage humor and humorous sagacity. As to the dialect put into their mouths, it is as accurate as their worldly wisdom, touching pathos, self-sacrificing devotion, inspired unselfishness, unconscious piety, natural poesy, as seen by those of imaginative minds in schoolroom, street, or tenement home.

"Say, Polly, if I sees dat cove putting up his snoot to dem ruby kissers o' yourn egain I'll soak him in the slats till his teeths falls out like a bunch o' beans." This little gem of "low life" literature, selected from a current magazine, was submitted by me to my former neighbors. But they refused to live up to the literary standard set tor them by this brilliant, celebrated, and realistic writer of "low life" fiction. It was unintelligible to them, and I, in all my thirty yeara of "low life," have not yet heard such dialectic beiderdash uttered by any denizen of the slums.

"C. K. A." is wrong in asserting that a modified realism is all that is necessary to have one's stories accepted by editors. Art is the one indispensable requisite. The child of the slums, before being admitted to literary circles, is put through a refining process by its creator. If it must be dirty, it is made artistically so. But, as a rule, the kid of the street is carefully manicured and massaged, not forgetting the coiffure of the tangled curls, and jumps into the focus of the limelight with a philosophical assurance and nonchelance to make old Emerson or some other back number tremble in his shoes.

An instance of corroboration. To e writer of classic "low lifers" who, under my guidance, was visiting the district so well beloved and so well known by her, I told the story of a kid who happened to cross our way. The progeny of parents whose lives were practically spent in jail as penance for their thieving and intemperate tendencies, the boy only knew of the existence of father and mother by the beatings given to him during their short stays in the tenement. He hated his parents with a vigorous and vicious tenacity. He did not know how to pray, but he knew how to curse, and the principal objects of his curses were his parents. The writer of the classic "low lifers" absorbed the story and "turned it out" in due time. I received a copy of the publication containing the story.

In the story the kid [illegible] went away to dear Bert did not know where, (Bert was nine and had been born on the east side, yet the poor dear did not know where the "lashes" go—oh, no!) he felt so horribly lonesome in his little attic that, unconsciously, he knelt down by his bedside and prayed to the "dear, loving father of mercy" to be "kind and merciful to pa and me, who was bad people, meybe, but who is my papa and mamma," and ere long his golden curls were forming a halo on the pillow and—that's art.

Magazine fiction of the day is reduced to a etencil process. In the love story, the "square-jawed, smooth-faced young man and the winsome, though thinly slender maid" are ever present. Tea, canoes, golf sticks or balls, auto cars, and other similar properties are essentiel. For the "low life" story the following ingredients are required: One or more "drunks," one mele or female charecter of unlimited good nature, one or more beings from a higher social sphere, and children ad libitum. Shawls, pennies, dirty noses, over-foreheads-dangling curls, are some of the properties required. For the rest, nothing but happy endings, inoffenelve dialogue, and "natural" character drawing is required. Dialect stories are in a class by themselves and should not be read without commentaries. "Smart" stories are on a par with the entr'acte music at the play. The brilliant repartee and "smart," slangy retorts of the society lady in front of her mirror, or on the stair landing, or in the music room, or in the shade of the sheltering palm in the conservatory, are forgotten before they are borely uttered. And because there are writers who have not the wit and brilliancy for this kind of "stuff" and who are not literary freaks or oddities like the writer, they do not "make comfortable livings by their pens," and magazine fiction must depend largely on lady writers and writers for ladies.

Said a circulation manager: "It's the women that buy the magazine and the things that's advertised in the back of it, and it's tea and sweet crackers they want in between the pages of the book."

Stilted artificiality is rampant in magazine fiction. The beings of magazine stories have no duplicates on this prosaic earth. Their twins must be tha inhabitants of a mezzanine world, somewhere between earth and heaven or earth and—let us not speculate, but accept the actors of the magazine farces with a sound round of applause for their clownery.

A "lady authoress" who is a dear lady friend of mine disclosed to me the true mission of the true writer; he must have a messege to give, must tell his fellow-beings of n better way of life by pleasing fiction or concise essay. Alas, her ndvice was not convincing. It is her job—no, it is her mission, to tell her sisters "How to become beautiful in twelve short lessons." Once more, alas, she will net become self-taught and she spurns to avail herself of her own treatment.

So, perhaps, magazine writers bave the mission of bringing to us the science of "smert" repartee, of dialect distortions, or backwoods philosophy, in the guise of pleasing fiction. The only trouble seems to be that the virus will not take. We have been subjected to this sort of treatment—at 10 cents a treatment—for some time, yet our physicians or editors do not think us capable of standing anything stronger than "bourgeois literature," and for once, in giving utterance to this, a "lady writer" has hit the nail on the head.

Ah, but if magazine literature is bourgeois, it is not offensive. For that we are so truly grateful. OWEN KILDARE.

New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

Negro Churches.

Once a year Atlanta University issues a study of negro problems at the uniform price of 50 cents for each pamphlet. The eighth ennnal volume, the bulkiest of all so far, is entitled "The Negro Church," a social study made under the direction of the university by the eighth Atlanta Conference. Some of the earlier numbers treated of the negro in cities, in business, in college, in school, end in the arts. The next one will take up "Crime Among the Negroes in Georgia." The negro church is no small factor in the social system of America; last year the 30,000 negro churches had a membership of over 3,500,000. Over half of these are Baptists, and represent $12,000,000 of church property. The African Methodists hava $11,000,000 worth of property, though only 750,000 members; there are 500,000 Zion Methodists, and 250,000 colored Methodist Episcopalians. The rest belong to the Methodist Church, South, and to the other denominations.

The report is edited by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Secretary of the conference. It is a volume of 212 pages, and is divided into forty sections. The first twelva sections, thirty-six pages long, are historical, covering the question of primitive negro religion; the slave trade, voodooism, and missionary effort in early days. Nine sections, seventy pages, are devoted to a study of the present condition of churches; ten sections, forty-three pages, to a study of the great denominations, and the remaining fifty pages contain opinions and miscellaneous reports, besides a bibliography and an index.

The Constitution.

"An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States," by Henry Flanders, authors of several law books, is small enough to go into the pocket, large enough to be a convenient manual of instruction to the youth of our country, to make clear and intelligible to the unprofessional reader the fundamental law of our Federative system of government, and at the same time to be useful to the bar. In a small volume of 385 pages he examines paragraph by paragraph the text of the constitution and its amendments. The book is strictly judicial in its tone. The author says of the Constitution: If we would preserve it and transmit it as a rich heritage to posterity, a habitual reverence for it should be inculcated, and its principles studied and maintained." As the author points out, the text of the Constitution [illegible]

ERAS IN THOUGHT.

Prof. A. C. Armstrong's Philosophical Treatise on the Development of Western Culture.*

THIS philosophicel treatise is an inquiry into the development of Western thought and culture, with especial reference to the present age. As the author remerks in the preface to the book, his attentiun was attracted some years ego by the analogies existing between the ege of the Sophists in ancient Greece and the later eighteenth century in France; and to tbis observation Prof. Armstrong is indebted for the origin of the book under review. The volume contnins the author's reflections ond studies along this line, and many of the subjects treated Prof. Armstrong has discussed in lectures and papera read before different learned bodies, both in this country and in Europe.

The two eras above mentioned, the analogy of which inspired the present inquiry, Prof. Armstrong terms periods of Aufklärung, or Illumination; and he shows how they nre both characterized by notable movements iu thought, philosophical as well as religious, in political and social organization, and in practical life and conduct, nithough they differ from each other by all the divergence separating antiquity from modern times. Despite the diversity, the two periods under consideratión are shown to be so much alike in essentials that the unity of the name is clearly justified. Fróm this fruitful suggestion the author was led to trace out the similarity between other eras of transition, thus making a complete sketch of the evolution of thought in European civilization.

Prof. Armstrong's point of view is unquestionably liberal and comprehensive. He takes thought in its broader reaches as connected with life, both individual and social, and as related to the State and bearing on civil government, as influencing conduct, and affecting not only theological beliefs, but also religious practice. In the opening chapter, which, by the way, furnishes the title of the book, the author shows how one age springs from another declining age which has preceded it, and how the culmination of a movement itself marks the beginning of a transition. He further shows how the movement itself is not continuous, uninterrupted progress, but that the line of progress often returns upon itself. It is a significant fact, as the nuthor points out, that n given ege does not always build upon the principles the attainment of which the preceding age counted among its greatest achievements, but it directs its energy at first to tearing down end clearing away much which its predecessor had achieved. This is known as a time of destruction, a time of digging about the foundations of belief and action, a period of agnostic thought. Such an age the author defines as an era of transition in the stricter meaning of the phrase. According to this definition, a transitional era is not so much a period of growth as a period of decay which necessarily precedes growth, and such a period is characterised by confusion and dismay in the minds of individuals as well as in the spirit of the age.

The present age, Prof. Armstrong reminds the reader, has often been termed such a period of transition. The nineteenth century, especially its second and third quarters, was marked by a notable decline of positive convictions; and the opening years of the twentieth centnry have brought only a partial relief from doubt. This result, according to our anthor, whose opinion in this matter is, no donbt, correct, has been brought about by science, which by its marvelous progress in recent times has practically put philosophy under an eclipse, while it has suggested perturbing problems for the defenders of religious faith. The present age, therefore, appears to him to be a critical period in the history of Western thought, somewhat akin to the Sophistic ege in ancient Greece, when the Greeks yielded up their political power to the Romans, at the same time losing in intellectual and moral force, perhaps more closely resembling the parallel decline of Rome during the centuries of transition from the medieeval to the modern world.

Now, it is a notable fact, observes Prof. Armstrong, though a fact not always noted, that these various eras of transition all betray a family likeness, each resembling the other in certain fundamental characteristics. The forces of revolntion are found in all the eras, but they manifest themselves in different departments of thought and life. For exampls, one age, as our author points out, may be busy with problems concerning the State, or the organization of society, and the revolutionary impulse discharges along the line af insurrection. Hs admits, however, that these eras of transition are abnosmal periods in the intellectual development of the race. Generally speaking, they bene in good to the race, as, for instance, the reforming age, which, with all its intolerance, its sufferings, and its wars, finally resulted in the world's priceless heritage of intallectual and religious freedom. But a close scrutiny of the typical characteristics of eras of transition, as the author maintains, reveals the fact that such characteristics are symptoms of decadence and mark the gradual disintegration of philosophical and religious convictions alike. Nor does the process of disintegration end here. The disintegrating [illegible]

conduct and effect morals equally with religious faith, so that these forces in their verious ramifications extend through the entire realm of thought and life.

"The head," says the author, "hes been found impotent to solve the riddles of the world and of life, and men now begin to hope thet a working system can be diecovered through the instincts of the heart." If reason has failed to solve the problems of life, as Prof. Armstrong rightly meintains, it is but natural, then, thet men should turn to the feelings and to conscience. Consequently, in periods of intellectual failure or despair men usuelly recoil from the philosophy of reason to the philosophy of faith or the philosophy of the heart. Such an appeel to faith, es the author points out, won for itself an important piece in modern thought toward the close of the eighteenth century, after the development of Deism and the philosophy of the Revolution. So in Germany the faith philosophers, Hamann, Herder, nhd Jacobi, rely on the witness of faith as a defense, on the one hand, against the pantheistic issue of Spinoza's rationalism, and, on the other, against the outcome of Kant's critical speculation. Kant's "pure reason" and "practical reason," in turn, having proved inedequate, according to our author, to explain the postulates of moral and spiritual life, Schleiermecher proposed to ground religion in "the feelings of absolute dependence" and Christian experience. So this tendency has developed in later times into a widespreed movement to find in the emotional and volitional sides of human nature the basis of religion and morals. This view Prof. Armstrong denominates the faith doctrine.

In the chapter on typical eras of transition, Prof. Armstrong shows how the Sophistic movement affected not merely eome one department of knowledge, but rather the whole circle of thought, and that the movement had its origin in the unsatisfying content of Hellenic culture and in the intellectual development which Greece had at that time attained. In the era of transition from mediaeval to modern times, he thinks, and perhaps rightly, that we must go much further back than we ordinarily do, to find the ground and reason for the characteristic period of revolt which ushered in the modern age. Usually the period is limited to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Prof. Armstrong, however, in his broad and comprehensive grasp of the contributing forces, would put the beginning of the movement not later than the end of the Crusades, and extend its end, at the very least, to the middle of the seventeenth century. The readcr will concur in the author's judgment that this era is the greatest both in the extent of space end time as well as in the scope of its influence on human thought and the various manifestations of man's oorporate life. It is a distinctive feature of this era, as is pointed out, that it is marked by e greater degree of confidence than any other era before or after.

In the chapter on science and doubt, which is perhaps the most informing as well as the most interesting chapter of the book, the author shows that, contrary to the cherished conviction of scientific thinkers and of the popular mind, natural science is not superior to the vicissitudes which beset the progress of other forms of thought, but is subject to the ordinary infirmities of human thinking like other typee of reflection. But Prof. Armstrong admits that science occupies e colgn of ventage in the fact that, while it does not enjoy immunity from error, still it attains a greater degree of accuracy and stability than other forms of inquiry and furnishes us the most certain knowledge that we possess. Moreover, he admits that science has this advantsge also that, in relation to changes in opinion, by itself alone it affects no revolution in the world of thought, although it plays an important rôle in the development of opinion. Now, these admissions are probably all that the scientists themselves claim for their own department of human knowledge; and, if so, then Prof. Armstrong, in the last analysis of his views, is practically at one with them. He heartily indorses the inductive method which science adopts to gain its knowledge. However, he holds that we cannot determine what the precise character of a transitional era of science may be "until reflection shall so entirely have taken on the scientific cast as to make an upheaval in the realm of science equivalent to a revolution in thought at large." Such en ege as that indicated by this statement has never yet existed, because science has never yet so completely engrossed man's interest. The present age is the nearest approach to it. The influence of science, especially its reflex influence, as our author remarks, is felt to-day in every department of thought; and its effect is particularly striking in the field of philosophical speculation. And this influence is, in the main, wholesome; for, while it fosters modern doubt, it tends to promote confidence more and more in the powers of the mind.

Prof. Armstrong naturally takes up the question of the effect of scientific reflection upon the principles of ethical and spiritual life, and this discussion is luminous and interesting. Among other things he finds that science has played an important part in the recoil from doubt which distinguished the closing decades from the middle of the nineteenth century. This movement he calls the return to faith. He also lays much stress on the historic spirit as an important factor in the present age, itself an era of transition, and indicates in a convincing manner how materially this spirit, coupled with biological evolution, as taught by such men as Spencer and Fiske, has contributed to the development of the present era, with its advanced views of thought with regard to man and nature.

Prof. Armstrong is liberal and takes a broad view of [illegible]

RICHARD CRASHAW.

A New Edition of All of the Poems of the Seventeenth Century Poet.*

By arrangement with The London Times.

THIS edition contains all Crashaw's poems, English, Greek, and Latin, that have yet come to light. The spelling of the original editions is preserved. This is not mere pedantry. In the seventeenth century spelling was often as significant as handwriting is now, and the spelling of these poems, whether it was Crashaw's or not, seems to have the fantastic extravagance of his style. Most of the best of his sacred poems are included in "Carmen Deo Nostro," a volume published in Paris in 1652, three years after his death. This is reprinted without alteration in this edition, except for errors of the press. The "Epigrammata Sacra" are reprinted from the edition of 1634. "The Delights of the Muses" and the poems in "Steps to the Temple," not included in "Carmen Deo Nostro," are reprinted from the edition of 1648. There are also epigrams from a second edition published in 1670, poems from the Sancroft manuscript in the Bodleian not printed in any of the original editions, and two poems from a manuscript in the British Museum. Differences in the texts are noticed in the notes, and, as the editor says, he was wise to follow this plan rather than to form an eclectic text by guesswork. Altogether this is, what it is meant to be, an excellent edition for students and a worthy, though a late, memorial to the work of the most neglected of our great poets.

There are obstacles to the enjoyment of nearly all the finer poets of the seventeenth century. Unlike the Elizabethans, most of them were lonely adventurers pursuing their own thoughts to lengths that carried them far away from the common kind of men, and even from the traditions of their art. Donne was the leader of the reaction against Elizabethan conventions of verse. He was ready to forego all the traditional beauties of poetry if he could express some thought never expressed before. He hunted an idea remorselessly through images ridiculous or sublime. He strained the capacities of language, yet he enlarged them in the process; and his example, his rare but dazzling triumphs, in spite of the huge sacrifices at which they were won, tempted many other poets to be revolutionaries in their art. The seventeenth century was an age of great religious poets, and they had a reason of their own, besides Donne's example, for revolting against the Elizabethan traditions of poetry. It was common for them to lament that poetry hitherto had been at the service of profane passions, and it was natural that, in trying to put it to better uses, they should be indifferent to the beauties it had acquired in that service. There is something Puritanic in the style of Herbert and Vaughan, though they were not Puritans. They make no sacrifices to beauty, and, when they achieve it, seem to do so by accident. They are never poets at large, and always write with a practical purpose; to fortify themselves against doubts and despairs, to justify the ways of God to man, to point a celestial moral in all that they see. Crashaw, no doubt, supposed himself to have the same intentions. He often tried to be homely, imitated the worst excesses of Donne, and would let any doggerel pass if only its aim was to edify. He also was a revolutionary; but in a very different way from Herbert and Vaughan. His failures are, like theirs, only less interesting because they are the failures not of a writer trying to make poetry out of prosaic material, but of one seduced by the mere force of example into writing in a bad manner unnatural to him. The homely absurdities of Herbert seem part of the natural process of his thought. They are only the labors of his mind by which his sublimities are produced

The homely absurdities of Crashaw seem wantonly perverse, and nothing ever comes of them. When he is sublime it is by a different process altogether; for he was a poet at large, a poet of the vague emotions, the abstract music of youth. No doubt his piety was sincere; but, though he did not know it, he was the enthusiast of beauty rather than of holiness. Religion for him was only a symbol of all the dreams and undefined glories that haunt the brain of youth. It was what love had been to the Elizabethans and many other poets, a theme large enough and vague enough to serve as a pretext for the expression of whatever splendid images or thoughts came into his mind. Shakespeare's Sonnets are full of splendid poetry about everything that lyrical poetry can be made out of. So are Crashaw's odes. He was only thirty-six when he died. He was by nature a visionary, not likely to be much moved by real experiences. He was not inspired by particular events or even by particular adventures of his own mind. The world, no doubt, never tempted him as it tempted Herbert, so that he had no need to turn his religion into a practical protection against the world or to connect it in any way with realities that did not threaten or concern him. Religion for him was all an ecstasy, a state of mind into which he threw himself when he wished to enjoy the most celestial delights of thought. There were no agonies or despairs in it; no attempt and no need to support it with reason or to apply it to the problem of life. His poetry, in the words of the preface to "Steps to the Temple," is the "quintessence of rhetorick and flowering quaint inventions" gathered, indeed, in a heaven that is all phantasy, and, like Shelley's visions of a golden age, all made up of the airy dreams of a mind that is happy among abstractions and never needs to rest upon the solid earth of the concrete or the particular. So much is it mentioned in heaven that the hell, which tortured so many minds of that age with fear, scarcely moves even as a foil to its brightness. If ever he makes a cursory mention of hell it is only as an introduction to some rhapsody of celestial joys. Why, he asks, should God trouble himself over the salvation of man?

Should mankind dwell
In the deep Hell,
What have his woes to do with Thee?
Let him go weep
O'er his own wounds;
Seraphims will not sleep
Nor spheres lat fall their faithful rounds.
Still would the youthful spirits sing,
And still thy spacious palace ring.
Still would those beauteous ministers of light
Burn all as bright.

This is as near to speculation as Crashaw ever gets. He writes like one who has "drunk the milk of Paradise," and lives among celestial certainties. Martyrdom, one of his favorite subjects, is all a triumphant rapture:

Oh, that it were as it was wont to be,
When thy old friends of fire, all full of Thee,
Fought against frowns with smiles; gave glorious chase
To persecutions; and against the face
Of death and fiercest dangers, durst with brave
And sober pace march on to meet a grave.
On their bold breasts about the world they bore Thee
And to the teeth of Hell stood up to teach Thee,
In centre of their inmost souls they wore Thee,
Where racks and torments strived in vain to reach Thee.

St. Theresa, his favorite saint, was possessed by

Such thirsts to die as dare drink up
A thousand cold deaths in one cup.

The close of his hymn to her, describing her entrance into Paradise, sparkles and rings with magnificent images and noble extravagances:

All thy old woes shall now smile on thee;
And thy pains sit bright upon thee,
All thy sufferings be divine.
Tears shall take comfort and turn gems
And wrongs repent to diadems.

And again:

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crowned souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown * * *
* * Thy bright
Life brought them first to kiss the light
That kindled them to stars.

There is a shock of surprise in the delight with which one reads these last lines. They seem to belong not to the seventeenth century, but to the dawn of the nineteenth. It is not only the daring, almost fanatical, imagination, able to absorb itself utterly in an image, but the very accent of that age that one seems to recognize; and Crashaw's poetry is full of such surprises and anticipations. Now he recalls "Adonais," as in these lines:

Heaven saw her rise and saw Hell in the night.
The fields' fair eyes saw her and saw no more,
But shut their flowery lids. For ever night
And Winter strew her way.

Now "Endymion," as in these:

And anon
Creeps on the soft touch of a tender tone;
Whose trembling murmurs melting in wild airs
Run to and fro, complaining his sweet cares,
Because those precious mysteries that dwell
In music's ravished soul he dares not tell,
But whisper to the world.

His curious likeness to Mr. Swinburne, whose style is like no other poet's, has been noticed. These lines are absolutely Swinburnian:

As when the trumpets call
Hot Mars to the harvest of death's field, and woo
Men's hearts into their hands.

These likenesses are not mere accidents. Crashaw, in spite of his different subject matter, wrote like certain poets of the nineteenth century because he thought and felt like them. The strong though indefinite emotions that possessed him were of their age rather than of his own. They were of a kind that can hardly be expressed except through symbols and images. We have advanced since Crashaw's time to a fuller consciousness and understanding of them, and the symbols and images by which later poets have expressed them are, or seem to us, nearer to their reality than those which Crashaw used. It is strange to us to find a poet moved by religion as modern poets are moved by a sunset or a range of mountains; but religion in the seventeenth century was the chief concern of all visionary minds, the inspiration not only of their morality, but of their dreams. Listening to a solemn music Milton was naturally turned to thoughts of Heaven and of man redeemed to a glorious life such as that music seemed to express. Neither he nor any other poet had yet learned to find in the beauty or the forces of nature an expression of the loftier joys and desires which possess man and which man expresses in his noblest art. The Elizabethans used the beauties of nature as mere poetic ornaments. They had more significance for Vaughan, because his piety made him search for spiritual analogies in all beautiful things. His mind worked like Wordsworth's, and he anticipated some of Wordsworth's more arbitrary fancies; but the analogies which he found were not so much felt by him as worked out with a desire to edify.

Crashaw at his best had no desire to edify. He wrote to express his raptures, and if he had been a modern poet he might, like Shelley, have felt a kinship between them and the wilder forces of nature. He might have dreamed, not of a heaven of

*POEMS BY RICHARD CRASHAW. The Text Edited by A. R. Waller. Cambridge English Classics. Cambridge: The University Press. 4s. 6d.

INDIANA MARSHES.

TALES OF KANKAKEE LAND. By Charles H. Bartlett. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 321. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

In the great lake region lies Kankakee Land. Here are millions of acres of "swaying reeds, flittering flags, clumps of wild rice, thick growing lily pads, soft beds of cool, green mosses, shimmering ponds, and black mire." These marshes cover an area far greater, so the author tells us, than "that of the Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina." Once in the remote past this part of the land must have been the centre of the mightiest activities. To-day it is a vast solitude, known, however, to the sportsman, who finds winged game here in plenty. Then in the so-called islands there are deer. Where the trees have a chance to grow they take on great size. On these islands are many varieties of grapes, some wild, others due to the old French, who cultivated the vine. It was in this region that Mr. Charles H. Bartlett spent the younger days of his life, and in his volume he tells of his first impressions. He explored all the hidden fastnesses, the secret passages the Indians had followed out. He writes that here was an asylum for some of the early Indians when escaping from a victorious foe. He says:

What the Everglades of Florida were to the poor Seminoles these secluded spots became to the remnants of the Mohicans, from which our fathers so cruelly wrested the regions of Narragansett Bay. Those who have inferred that the Mohicans perished in New York and New England may correct that impression in the knowledge of the fact that the survivors of this notable race fled to the West, and to bury themselves from the sight of the Englishmen made their abode in these island fastnesses of the great Kankakee Land of Indiana, far from the sounding tides of their native shore.

Certain sections of this country are visited by terrible fires, and one of these calamities the author graphically describes. Wild animals, as the wolves, the foxes, the panthers, lose their natural dread of man and seek refuge from the conflagration, indifferent to the presence of human beings. In the Kankakee Land there was great abundance of wild honey, and Mr. Bartlett writes of the vast accumulations sealed up in the forest trees.

We are not surprised that James Fenimore Cooper should have found, not far beyond the borders of the Kankakee the actual personage whose interesting skill suggested that famous character, the bee-hunter, so unique and so striking in the fiction of the renowned novelist. For it may be said this was par excellence the land of the wild bee, because it was the land of violets and daisies, of sweet gums and sugary saps, of blackberries and May apples, of golden rod and clover, of the grape, the plum, the black haw, and the wild cherry, but also because of the varied character of the country. * * * In those days the bee hunters were so few in number, compared with the vast range of the undisturbed forest that a bee tree quite generally stood unnoticed for many years, and when found was apt to contain enormous accumulations of honey. * * * Sometimes an aged tree, when it came down, would break asunder and a fountain of the precious contents pour out on the grass.

The means employed to obtain this honey was to gather it up in the best way possible, to add water to it, and then boil the mixture. Then it was strained, and "cooked honey" was found to have an excellence that surpassed the honey taken from the comb, and so "quite beyond the dreams of any epicure is that famous dish, where the edgy tartness of cranberry sauce is smothered in boiled honey—as those old people will yet freely maintain."

We remember the story of the Arab who described a camel lost in the desert; when the owner was satisfied with the description the Arab said he had not seen the camel. From the track the beast had left the Arab had made out a description of the camel. Patapasco is an old Indian in the Kankakee Land, and there is a white man with him, and both are hungry, for they are out of food. Patapasco sees on the grass the record left by the hoofs of a deer. He says:

The deer is a big buck. He is old; he is tired; he is wounded; he is lame; he does not see well with his left eye; he is near at hand, and unless the wind changes he will soon be ours, provided another deer does not get in front of him first.

Then Patapasco gives all the reasons why the deer is as he was described. Finally the deer is found and killed by the hungry hunters. It was evident that a panther had attacked the deer. The skin of the deer had been torn by the panther just over the left eye, and his legs had been clawed. Several of the old legends of the country

We are not surprised to find that Mr. Bartlett is familiar with the Indian legends relative to the early wars between the English and the French, in which the services rendered by the good Baptist Chanoinead are presented. All the stories are most sympathetically written, and the volume is both of local and historical interest.

SCOTCH WITHOUT DIALECT.

THE INTERLOPER. By Violet Jacob. One Volume. Pp. 312. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

"The Interloper," by Mrs. Arthur Jacob, cannot be said to reach the high-water marks that have been traced in the past by the masters in fiction, but it goes so long a way ahead of most of the novels that are brought week by week to the reviewer's attention that an instant gratitude is felt toward its author and a correspondingly speedy impulse to praise it, perhaps a trifle extravagantly.

But Mrs. Jacob's story really contains something more than the common ingredients of an interesting plot, characters sufficiently true to life and events well within the range of human probability. It possesses another precious attribute, far less common than those mentioned and even more essential to a complete picture of any phase of life—it is pervaded by an atmosphere that so blends with its people and scenes as very literally to transport the reader to that little corner of the earth where Mrs. Jacob's drama opens, and to keep him there until it is acted to a happy conclusion.

What is quite remarkable, too, for a Scotch story, the illusion is produced with little aid from the dialect that was rampant over every square inch of Scotland in the early days of the nineteenth century. The author announces in a prefatory note that she has kept to plain ordinary English, even at the risk of being found guilty of an anachronism, solely "for the assistance of that tender person, the General Reader," and though, just at first, this distinctly superior attitude towards the book-buying public makes one conscious of his temper, later the linguai difficulties connected with several current expositions of the Scottish character come to mind, and, in spite of her sarcastic little fling at the uninitiated, anger is swallowed up in gratitude to the author for refraining from Scotch dialect.

The story of "The Interloper" affords one happy instance in which that ancient rule about the sins of the father (in this case a mother) being visited upon the child did not hold permanently true. The scene is laid about midway of the east coast of Scotland, the time is the beginning of the last century, and the people whose simple, wholesome lives form its theme are a group as delightful as we have made acquaintance with in a long time. There are two old ladies that are second to the ladies of Cranford only because they were created at a later date, and there is a grande dame in the guise of Lady Eliza Lamont, who makes a memorable addition to the long line of crochety, masterful, lively, and thoroughly lovable old spinsters to be found in the realms of fiction.

The "interloper" in this particular case is a young man who comes home from Spain, whither domestic difficulties had exiled the man who accepted him as son without being his father, and, in entire unconsciousness of his unfortunate origin, takes possession of his mother's old home. The situation is further complicated by his real father's presence in the vicinity and by the fact that all of his neighbors suspect the truth and some know it.

All the elements of a social tragedy, one would say, but Mrs. Jacob has handled her situation and her people in a manner far from conventional, and the happy solution of all her hero's troubles in the loyalty and courage of the woman he loves offends neither art nor taste. They work out their own salvation.

Only the principal characters have been mentioned, but the book contains numerous other evidences of Mrs. Jacob's skill in describing real people. A villainous old family lawyer, a vulgar matron, and several servitors are drawn with a finish and perfection quite unusual in this day of sketchy, hurried work. Mrs. Jacob seems to have taken infinite pains with everything, and the result is a novel that suggests in no slight degree the work of the masters.

"Social Progress."

"Social Progress," compiled by Dr. Josiah Strong, is a year book and encyclopedia of economic, industrial, social, and religious statistics. The editor is the President of the American Institute of Social Science. He has quoted at length from newspaper almanacs, "The Statesman's Year Book," and lesser known but important compilations; his book is based on "The Encyclopedia of Reforms," edited seven years ago by W. D. Bliss. Such a work, however, is soon behind the rapid course of events, and its bulk forbids frequent revisions, therefore Mr. Bliss has helped Dr. Strong prepare "Social Progress for 1904," which is to be regarded as a virtual supplement to the older book, bringing it down to date. The year book contains 271 pages, 12mo.; there is a 14-page bibliography and a 34-column index. The statistics are generally for the year 1903, later than can be found in any similar publication. A few of the topics taken up are child labor, civil service, co-operation, divorce reform, the housing problem, public ownership, social settlements, tax reform, temperance, hours of work, and wages of men and women. The book shows the growth of various reform movements in politics, especially in labor and reform legislation. (New York: Baker & Taylor. $1.)

AUG

1904

CURRENT COMMENT

Views of Experts on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

THE "FAERIE QUEENE."—Mr. Lowell, in one of his greatest essays, writes as follows: "Chancer had been in his grave one hundred and fifty years ere England had secreted choice material enough for the making of another great poet." This other great poet was Edmund Spenser, whose "Faerie Queene" is great in itself as a product of literary art, great in the occasion that evoked it, and equally great in the high purpose it was designed to subserve. * * * A poet who could conceive and compose a poem on such a basis and with such a purpose, and open its pages with a tribute to holiness in the age of Queen Elizabeth, must have been as pure in heart as he was fearless in spirit, and must have deeply felt that the teaching which he inculcated was as necessary as it was candid. The "Faerie Queene" is a poem which could as ill be spared from sixteenth century England as the "Essays" of Bacon or the "Polity" of Hooker or the plays of Shakespeare. It appeared just when it was needed as a stimulus alike to contemporary literature and religious life, and opened the way for Milton and Bunyan.

That it was received at all favorably by the Court and the people is to the lasting credit of the nation, when we remember that what Dowden calls "moral seriousness" was the poem's prominent feature. It is more than a pity that the Elizabethan English in which it is written is sufficient to exclude it from popular perusal, and restrict the study of it to the critic and readers of specific literary taste. Despite its archaisms, however, and its irregular constructions, such is its intrinsic excellence as a poem, such its rare union of fact and fancy; and such the stimulus that it gives to all that is best in us and to the lofty ideals that should govern us, that any merely verbal strangeness should be insufficient to keep us unacquainted with its art and teaching. Especially should the clergy be conversant with it in its character as a great Christian poem, "the allegory," as Dean Kitchen calls it, "of morality and faith."

It is eminently a poem of Christian manliness and gentlemanliness written, as we may well believe, in the light of the needs of England's rising manhood, wherein it might discern the beauty as well as the obligations of moral character. The "Faerie Queene" has its literary limitations and defects, but no defect in the line of spirit and ultimate purpose, while it were well if the romantic literature of later ages and of modern England were so suffused with a Christian spirit and ministrant to the noblest ends.

Over Spenser's tomb in the Abbey we read: "Here lies, expecting the second coming of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the body of Edmund Spenser, the prince of poets, in his time; whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works which he left behind him." In "The Faerie Queene," as nowhere else, is this "divine spirit" manifest, nor has our English literature of the Reformation era any more noteworthy product than this great religious romance—" this epic of the struggles and triumphs of truth."—Prof. Theodore W. Hunt in The Homiletic Review.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD."—I have recently finished rereading "David Copperfield," and I do believe that each time I reread this story the more do I enjoy it. Surely only masterpieces can again and again make appeal to the hearts and to the heads of those who possess any fair degree of literary culture. I suppose I am by no means singular in preferring David's first wife to his second. Dora did not on first acquaintance win my affection, but each time that I meet her she grows more dear to me. She is one of the sweetest heroines in fiction—worthy to rank with Fielding's Amelia, Helen Pendennis, Beatrix, Diana of the Crossways—like to no one of them, but as dear. I do not think Dickens has drawn for us a more human figure.

Agnes may be equally human; but I cannot find it in my heart to love her; esteem, respect, admiration I give to her, but not love. Is it a pitiable confession to make that she is too good for a poor ordinary bookman such as I? I feel that I could never live up to her; that she would not only ever be pointing upward, but that I should ever be looking upward at her; and man stiffens his neck when he is called upon to take that attitude toward any one of the other sex. He does not even appreciate taking it toward one of his own. Then, too, Agnes owned not any of the delightful weaknesses of womankind. I can never imagine her going to David and shedding tears upon his shoulder, called forth by the fact that the household accounts would not come right. There was something wrong with her heart, for, though she loved David all the while, she never showed even the faintest symptom of a desire to scratch Dora. Perhaps that was because the latter was so weak, so loving; or was it that Agnes was too sweet? I am afraid we wretched males love to see a spice of wickedness in our women. Agnes, after all, is a strong, sound, sensible, female man, and of that sort a comfortable, comforting wife cannot be made.

So in "Esmond" most of us admire Beatrix better than we do her lady mother, and in "Vanity Fair" Becky more than Amelia—not that one who one of us would marry the former. Admiration does not always lead to matrimony.

Steerforth also has always seemed to me to be one of Dickens's failures. We are told over and over again that he is fascinating, that no one can resist his charm; but of this charm and fascination I have never been able to realise anything, which, alas! may be my fault. I can understand Little Emily falling beneath his sway; it did not need a very clever seamy to deceive that simple child. But men and women of the world, what did they see in him? Did they see what I see, a very consequential, conceited fool?

It is accident if [illegible] Dan of the [illegible] therein, more especially as I feel that there is very, very much of Dickens himself in David. I love to hear a writer say his own say; that is the reason that Thackeray has so bound me to him; and though the voice be the voice of David, the thought and the word are those of Dickens. And in no other of his books was he so genial or so wise, or did he so seldom give way to his beseeting temptation to say or do anything for the sake of fun. His was a wild, extravagant humor, which led him sometimes to be amusing at the expense of naturalness.

Not long ago one said to me that to his fastidious nostril Dickens's work smelled of the lamp! I smiled, thought much, said naught: For old ever words and thoughts and pictures come more spontaneously from any pen than they did from Dickens's? There is almost a plethora of characters in most of his novels; they crowd and jostle one another, and only the touch of a master hand could have kept them distinct and made them live. As we read Shakespeare we are overwhelmed by the number of the living portraits he has painted for us; so it is to me with Dickens. I stand astonished at his fecundity; his resources are so boundless, his variety so ample. Smell of the lamp! Never did writer labor less. Take this one story of "David Copperfield." I know not how many characters there be in it; they appear to be innumerable, each distinct, each actual; there are enough to eet up for life the average writer of stories. Each sketch by Dickens would form the centre figure of a novel by most of our authors. But it is futile for any one to praise Dickens. If we, his admirers, are asked what he is, we can and need but answer—he is Dickens.—E. G. O. in The London Academy.

MAGAZINE STORIES.—In accordance with the usual practice of the magazines the most prominent place in the August numbers is given to fiction. For example, The Atlantic opens with a short story by Mrs. Edith Wharton in which superstition, artistic esotericism, and Italian mysticism are mingled equally. Rudyard Kipling shows a new aspect of his genius in "They," the opening story of Scribner's fiction number. In many ways the general tone of the story reminds one of "The Brushwood Boy"; its undercurrent of sadness and mystery is very far removed from the characteristic qualities of most of Kipling's other work. This number of Scribner's is given up entirely to fiction, the two serials which are running regularly, Robert Grant's "The Undercurrent" and Nelson Lloyd's "The Soldier of the Valley," occupying considerable space and being supplemented by short stories by Edith Wharton, Philip Loring Allen, Thomas Nelson Page, and Josephine Daskam Bacon.

The concluding chapters of Mr. Robert Herrick's serial, "The Common Lot," appear in The Atlantic, affording a rather tame and unsatisfactory climax to what has been a remarkably close and realistic study of modern commercial life. Mrs. Humphry Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe" progresses through its third instalment in Harper's and gives added promise of excellence. The chapters so far published are remarkably sprightly for a story of English political life. Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman offers a short story to the readers of the same magazine which is in some ways a return to her earlier manner before she had become afflicted with the ghost-story mania which seems bound to visit the writers of the New England school sooner or later. The opening article in McClure's is another instance of a return to fields in which early success was won; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett turns her attention again to the problems of childhood, although a little girl in a sweltering tenement takes the place of the pampered son of wealth. Mrs. George Madden Martin shows more evidence of having a definite, coherent plot in mind in the August chapters of "The House of Fulfillment" in McClure's. The McClure stories by O. Henry, Henry Wallace Phillips, James Hopper, and Mrs. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews are well designed to make a hot day seem less burdensome.

Mr. Jack London's tale of blood and philosophy on board a sealer in the North Pacific is still running in The Century, and furnishing a contradiction on every page of the statements of those who hold American literature to be tame and bourgeois. Mr. Maurice Francis Egan's Sexton Maginnis stories, which have been a feature of The Century for some time, are continued with one on "The Reign of Sentiment," which is filled with the same dry, clerical humor and well-balanced emotion that have characterized the others. One of the most amusing of the rough and ready type of Western stories that has appeared for a long time is Henry Irving Greene's "The Chloride Hold-Up" in Leslie's. It has character, humor, and strength without coarseness or unreality.—Public Opinion.

CLARENCE MANGAN.—There is in Ireland an intention of putting up a memorial to Clarence Mangan, if only money enough can be collected. Whether, in the present state of art, a monument is of any advantage to the world, and whether poets who boast of work more durable than bronze had not better be satisfied with that kind of durability—these are questions for artists. But there can be no doubt that, if any country ought to put up memorials to its poets, Ireland owes one to Clarence Mangan.

He was one of those peculiar plants of genius that produce only one perfect flower. His gaze every promise of a poet, it is true. The sketch of him taken by Sir Frederick Burton as he lay dead in a Dublin hospital (whether he died of cholera or starvation is a nice point for discussion) shows a clear-cut face of great refinement and sensitiveness—a face like Schiller's, and having something in common with the faces of all lyric poets. We read of the brilliant and dreamy blue eyes, of the hair so abundant and so bright with gold before misery whitened it. His very dress was lyrical. The accounts left by his few friends, Gavan Duffy among them, all agree upon the steeple-crowned hat with its immense brim, the tightly buttoned coat that had once been a kind of drab, the little blue cloak, hardly reaching to the waist, the baggy trousers made for some one better fed, and the enormous umbrella which he kept tucked under the cloak as if it were of rare value.

[illegible] spectral and dingy, till suddenly it vanished underground. In external circumstance also Mangan enjoyed every poetic advantage. He was born poor and remained so; he was well-read; he was unmarried; and he lived to forty-six. Nor was his genius hindered by lethargy, or indifference, or any overscrupulous criticism of himself. He was, in the contrary, rather peculiarly fertile, and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, to whom we owe the new edition of his writings, as well as the biography published a few years ago, has discovered over 500 of his poems that appeared in print. So far from being barren, all his work shows the facility and exuberance of a man who writes with ease, and enjoys writing.—Henry W. Nevinson in The North American Review.

HAWTHORNE.—How many instances might be given of the romantic temper in Hawthorne!—the wonderful passage in "The House of the Seven Gables" where Phœbe, before her eyes perceived him, is conscious in the shadowed room of Clifford's return; the grim vengeance of Roger Chillingworth; the appearance in the Catacombs of Miriam's mysterious persecutor; that swift murder on the Tarpeian rock; Hilda's confession in St. Peter's; and a hundred more—not to speak of such things as "Roger Malvin's Burial" or "The Ambitious Guest" or "Rappacini's Daughter," each of them a romantic masterpiece which may match with any other of a similar kind from the first or second generation of the European Romantics. Surprise, invention, mystery, a wide-ranging command, now of awe, horror, and magnificence, and now of a grace, half-toned and gentle as a Spring day, combined with that story teller's resource which is the gift of the gods alone—these things we shall find in Hawthorne, just as we find them—some or all of them—in Hugo or Musset, in Gautier or Mérimée.

But what a marvel of genius that it should be so! For while Victor Hugo's childhood and youth were passed first in Naples, then in Spain, and finally in the Paris of the Restoration, amid all that might fitly nourish the great poet who came to his own in 1830, Hawthorne's youth and early manhood, before the Brook Farm experience, were passed, as he himself tells us, in a country where there were "no shadows, no antiquity, no mystery, no picturesque and gloomy wrong, nor anything but a commonplace prosperity in broad and simple daylight," in a town and a society which had and could have nothing—or almost nothing—of those special incitements and provocations which, in the case of his European contemporaries, were always present. As to the books which may have influenced him, they do not seem to be easy to trace. But I remember a mention of Bürger's "Lenore" in the "Note Books," which links him with Scott's beginnings; and a reference to a translation he was making of a tale by Tieck gives me particular pleasure, because it connects him with our great English Romantic, Emily Brontë, who was reading Tieck just about the same time. Naturally, in the thirties and forties, a man of fine literary capacity, commanding French and German, and associated with Emerson, Longfellow, and Margaret Fuller, must have read the European books of the moment, and must have been stirred by the European ideas and controversies then affecting his craft. And indeed the love of the past, the love of nature, curiosity, freedom, truth, daring—all these Romantic traits are Hawthorne's.—Mrs. Humphry Ward in The Cornhill Magazine.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S POETRY.—We confess to an impatience of those who doubt whether Matthew Arnold was a great poet. Mr. Russell, like Mr. Frederic Harrison, notes the technical infelicities—heavy consonantal lines and so forth—which impair, he thinks, the musical quality of the poetry. For ourselves, we think much nonsense is talked about music in the language of poets. The phrase after all is only a metaphor, and like so many metaphors is highly productive of fallacy. So much depends on the setting. There are lines essentially musical in Browning that would be intolerable in Keats or Tennyson. To seize upon certain detached lines and to say "This or that is harsh—there is something wrong with the mutes or the liquids," is a method of judging poetry which appears to us worthy only of a schoolmaster. Applied to such a poet as Matthew Arnold, such triviality is only worthy of a schoolboy. Style, in poetry, is the personality that transfigures language and endows it with the gesture, the mood, the countenance of the poet. If space allowed we could quote many rough, colloquial, jerky lines from Matthew Arnold; but in all of them we can hear Matthew Arnold speaking, and they are, therefore, good lines. "Lack of spontaneity" is another phrase employed often to discredit Matthew Arnold's claims to the title of great poet. This really is absurd. A poet whose very function is to utter the perplexity, the hesitations of a doubtful modern mind looking for the inner significance of modern life, can hardly be expected to reel off his verse with the soaring fluency of a Shelley addressing the lark. Shelley is delicious, no doubt, when he soars with the lark. The lark, and that kind of poetry, go well together. But Shelley was equally spontaneous when he sang about politics, and the result, then, is simply unreadable verbiage. If it be true that lyric poetry—the direct utterance by the poet of himself—should express only the surest, untroubled certainties of feeling, then of course it is true that Arnold's lyrics, one and all, are poor things compared with Lovelace's "To Althea." We, however, are not convinced that a poem is necessarily inferior because it is charged with positive reflection or deep moreality, nor do we think that even a lyric, to be a good one, must be either naively sad or naively debonair. What is more, if Matthew Arnold has not the careless spontaneity of a Caroline lyrist, he is not without a certain spontaneity of his own. The stanzas to Edward Quillinan are a perfect example of what we mean. They are slow in movement, and deeply reflective.—London Saturday Review.

NEW POETS AND OLD FORMS.—The poet who really has something to say, and who possesses in any degree the divine [illegible] mechanics of construction. To hesitate at the employment of the measures long since perfected is to be daunted by the veriest bugbear imagined by timid souls for their own undoing; the old bottles will do well enough if the wine is but new. We are minded at this moment of the young American poet who has recently wrought, in the orthodox forms and upon one of the most timeworn of themes, an imaginative structure of fresh and wonderful beauty—a modern poem in every essential sense—yet whose achievement has been censured by horny-eyed critics because it dared to take for its framework so old a story as the Prometheus myth.

That poetry is at present suffering a decline the world over is probably true, but only the observer of little faith can believe that it is going into definite bankruptcy. The history of literature offers too many instances of renewed life following upon decline to give countenance to any such doleful prevarication. These cyclic changes are inevitable in the course of artistic development of whatever sort, and the alternation of ebb and flow never falls. In English poetry, for example, a single instance should suffice to strengthen the faintest of hearts. When, about sixty years ago, the great poetic impulse of the early nineteenth century was well-nigh spent, the outlook seemed no brighter than is ours to-day; yet a generation later English song was again at full tide, and the age of Tennyson and Swinburne had come fairly to rival the age of Shelley and Wordsworth.—The Dial, (Chicago.)

LISTS OF "BEST BOOKS."—To one who has in a small way collected books for thirty years—ever since as a boy he was given a tiny paper-covered twopenny edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress"—the discussion as to the Hundred Best has been at once interesting and amusing. Lord Avebury has done a good work in making people think about their reading, and if he can induce any number of readers to study his Hundred Best it may be confidently assumed that those of the readers with any individuality worth speaking of would forthwith set about revising his list in accordance with their particular tastes, or, at least, would find it impossible to rest content with a mere hundred. To Autolycus—safely intrenched behind his few thousands of volumes—it suggests a condition verging upon Biblical indecency to have but a hundred; it is like being insufficiently clad or improperly housed. * * * To the true booklover the idea of having his collection of books chosen for him is simply unthinkable; with him, indeed, "Shaftesbury is not too genteel, nor Jonathan Wild too low," and yet what compiler of a list has included in his selection either the "Characteristics" or Fielding's novel? "A book's a book, although there's nothing in't," said Lord Byron, for the paradox sometimes holds good that the greatest book is not always the best, as Longfellow recognised when he wrote contrasting the influence of the works of the "grand old masters" and those of the "humbler poet" whose—

> * * * songs have power to quiet
> The restless pulse of care,
> And come like the benediction
> That follows after prayer.

We read at different times for different purposes. We do not need always to be "improved" by our reading (perish the pernicious doctrine!) any more than we look to be "improved" by association with our friends. The real lover of books—the man who feels as Byron wrote—feels toward "improving literature," or "novels with a purpose," as Thoreau felt toward the person who wished to do him good—inspired by a desire for right. A man is as well known by the books that he reads as by the companionships he keeps. Show me a man's bookshelf, and I will tell you what he is. No one suggests that we should limit our feeding to the hundred best dishes, our gardens to the hundred best plants; why then this arbitrary treatment of our literature? Let us try all books, and hold by those which we find good, confident that those which make no successful appeal to us have it in them to please or inform some one else; for, as Pope said in quite another connection,

There lives no goose so gray but soon or late
She finds some honest gander for her mate.
—Antolycus in Pall Mall Gazette.

Copyright Cases and Decisions 1901-1903
A Summary of the Leading American Decisions on the Law of Copyright and on Literary Property.
12mo, cloth, $2.00. Sheep, $2.50.
G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London.

"ENGROSSING—ORIGINAL.—ABSORBING."—Phila. Record.
THE DUKE DECIDES
By HEADON HILL
12mo. Cloth, Illustrated. $1.50
"A good detective story."—Sun.
A. WESSELS CO., NEW YORK

WHALEY'S BOOK SHOP,
366 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts. Tel. 1466 38th St.
BOOKS, STATIONERY & PERIODICALS
[illegible]
VISIT SHERWOOD'S
[illegible]
The New York Times Book [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO SECURE attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Custom House Building, New Orleans, La.: "In the 'Letters of Lord Acton' mention is made of the Bampton Lectures of Hatch in comparison with some of the writings of the late Mr. Lecky. Who publishes these lectures?"

The reference was probably to "The Organization of the Early Christian Churches," the Bampton Lectures for 1880, by Edwin Hatch, D. D., (Longmans, Green & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue, New York City, third and cheaper edition, $1.75.)

"B. A.," Frankfort, Ky.: "Can you tell me what is meant by Ohnet's 'Batailles de la Vie'? Is it a novel or a series of novels?"

Georges Ohnet has published a series of novels under the general title of "Les Batailles de la Vie," among which are "Serge Panine," 1881; "Le Maitre de Forges," 1882; "L'Ame de Pierre," 1890, and many others.

"L.," Lafayette, Ind.: "Where is the old anonymous ballad of 'The Twa Corbies' to be found?"

It is given in the one-volume edition of Prof. Child's "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) It seems to have been first printed in the 1803 edition of Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." To Scott it was supplied by C. K. Sharpe, "as written down, from tradition, by a lady." It has been compared with "The Three Ravens," but, as Scott notes, it is "rather a counterpart than a copy" of that ballad. Both ballads are given on Page 43 of the abridged edition of Child's work.

L. PORTER, Watertown, N. Y.: "I believe it is generally understood that Disraeli drew most of his characters from life. I have failed, however, to find any definite information on this subject. Does any edition of his works contain a key to his characters?"

As we recently noted in Queries, a bibliography of Disraeli's works, together with keys to "Vivian Grey," "Coningsby," "Lothair," and "Endymion," was printed in the English Notes and Queries (Brenm's Building, E. C., London) for April 29, May 13, May 27, June 10, June 24, and July 8, 1893.

O. E. ULNESS, Newark, Ill.: "A list of the works of P. G. Hamerton recently appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW. Will you please give some details of his career?"

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, artist and essayist, was born Sept. 10, 1834, at Laneside, Shew, near Oldhem, in Lencashire, England. He studied ert in London, became art critic of The London Saturday Review, and in 1859 helped to establish The Portfolio, which he directed until his death, which occurred Nov. 4, 1894, in Boulogne-sur-Seine, France. His most important literary work will be found in the five volumes entitled "The Intellectual Life," first published in 1873; "Round My House: Notes of Rural Life in France in Peace and War," 1876; "Modern Frenchmen," (five biogrephies of Jacquemont, Perreyve, Rude, Ampère, and Regnault,) 1878; "Human Intercourse," 1882, and "French and English: A Comparison," 1890. His first publication was a volume of poems, "The Isles of Loch Awe and Other Poems," 1855, chiefly descriptive of Highland scenery. The turning point in his career was the appearance in 1862 of "A Painter's Camp in the Highlends." This was followed hy his extensive work on "Etching end Etchers," 1869; hy "The Grephic Arts," "The Unknown River," "Portfolio Pepers," &c. Hemerton's works are published here by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and full descriptions ere given in their catalogue. For an account of Hamerton's life see his "Autohiography," (Little, Brown & Co., $3,) which was carried hy himself down to 1868, the year of his marriage with Mlle. Eugenie Glindriez, the daughter of a republicen ex-Prefect of France, end was completed hy his widow. An excellent short sketch of his career is given in the Dictionery of National Biogrsphy, (Supplementary Volumes, II.)

"R. A. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly print a list of books illustrated by Thomas Bewick."

Such a list will he found in "The Bewick Collector," hy the Rev. Thomas Hugo, two volumes, London, 1866-8, which was puhlished et 42s., but now sells at auction for about $3. Among Bewick's principal productions were "History of British Land and Weter Birds," Newcastle, 1797-1804, two volumes; "General History of Quedrupeds," 1807; "Fables of Aesop," 1818, &c.

"Mrs. L. H.," Lake George, N. Y.: "About fifty years ago a Boston publishing house began the publication of an edition of 'British Poets.' A number of the volumes issued in this series were in my fether's library, bnt cannot be found at the present time. Can you tell me if this series is still in print?"

This series of "British Poets," first issued hy Little, Brown & Co., later hy Ticknor & Fields, and now by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is still in print, and can be obtained from the letter house in sixty-eight volumes, $1.50 eech in cloth, $3 each in half calf, (or the set, $100 in cloth, $200 in half calf.) It contains hiographical, historical, and critical notices hy Prof. F. J. Child, James Russell Lowell, Cherles Eliot Norton, and Arthur Gilmen. The poems of each author cen he bought separately, except when two or more poets are grouped together. Write to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for their catalogue.

"U.," Newark, Ill.: "Kindly give some biographical details of Jessie Fothergill end Miss K. P. Woods, together with a list of their works. Has any life of Dr. J. G. Holland ever been published?"

(1) Jessie Fothergill, born at Cheetham Hill, Menchester, Englend, in June, 1851, died in Berne, July 28, 1891. Her novels, which largely depict life on the moorlends and in the factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire, include "Healey," 1875; "Aldyth," 1878; "The First Violin," 1877; "The Wellfields," 1880; "Kith and Kin," 1881; "Made or Marred," 1881; "One of Three," 1881; "Peril," 1884; "Borderland," 1886; "The Lasses of Leverhouse," 1888; "From Moor Isles," 1889; "A March in the Ranks," 1890, and "Oriole's Daughter," 1892. Miss Katherine Pearson Woods, born in West Virginia in 1853, is the author of "The Crowning of Candace," "From Dusk to Dawn," "John, a Tale of the Messiah," "A Web of Gold," "Mine and Thine," "The Son of Ingar," and "Metzerott, Shoemaker." The latter, described as "a protest against social injustice," is her best-known book. It first appeared in Lippincott's Magazine, and is now published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. at $1.25. Miss Fothergill's most popular novel was "The First Violin," which deals with musical life in Germany. (2) See "Josiah Gilbert Holland: A Memoir," by Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, (Charles Scribner's Sons, portraits and other illustrations, $1.50.)

WILLIAM S. PETTEGREW, 37 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where did the poem entitled 'The Annuity' first appear, and who is its author? There are fifteen stanzas."

"The Annuity" is by George Outram, (1805-56,) a Scottish lawyer and journalist, whose humorous verses were collected in a small volume entitled "Legal Lyrics." "The Annuity" first appeared, we believe, in a Scottish periodical.

MISS EDITH C. RUTH, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.: "In the 'Library of American Literature,' edited by Stedman and Hutchinson, there is given 'In No Man's Land,' quoted as being taken from 'Boscoel, the Septameron, 1888.' I have looked through indexes, publishers' trade lists, encyclopaedias, &c., without being able to find out anything about this story, 'Boscoel.' The biographies of Francis Howard Williams, to whom the story is credited in the 'Library of American Literature,' say he is a poet, but do not mention any stories by him."

"The Septameron," a collection of stories published (in Philedelphia, we think,) in 1888, contains the tale entitled "Boscoel." Prohehly Leary & Co., or George H. Righy, the Philadelphia dealers in old books, may be ahle to procure a copy of the book, which has been out of print for a number of years.

"W. S.," Cape May, Del.: "Who are the publishers of Trevelyan's book on the American Revolution?"

Part I. is published hy Longmens, Green & Co. at $2.50, hy mail $2.70; Part II., two volumes, at $5, by mail $5.36.

WILLIAM F. TURNBULL, 510 Weet One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City: "I em anxious to consult a copy of Jeffrey's 'History of Roxburghshire,' 1857, but heve been unable to find the book in any library in this city. Can you aid me?"

The Library of Congress contains both the first edition, 1836, in one volume, and the revised and enlerged edition, 1857-64, in four volumes. Possibly our correspondent can arrange to heve the latter edition sent on from Washington to the New York Puhlic Lihrery, where he could more readily consult it.

"A. DE F.," 65 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give me any information as to the status of the author of 'Scribbleomnia; or, The Printer's Devil's Polichroniooo. A Sublime Poem. Edited by Asser-Pen-Drag-On, Esq?"

This work, which was printed in London in 1815, was written hy William Henry Ireland, (1777-1835,) the forger of Shakespeerean manuscripts end documents, and general miscellsneous writer.

E. T. ROYLE, 409 Pearl Street, New York City: "Can you tell me the historical incident referred to in the Rev. R. S. Hawker's 'Song of the Western Men'? Who was 'Trelawney?' My impression is that it refers to the time of the Monmouth rebellion, the west of England being disaffected. I shall be grateful for any information on this point."

Sir Jonathen Trelawney was one of the seven Bishops who were imprisoned hy James II. in the Tower in 1688. The story is told in the seventh chapter of Macaulsy's "History," end in eny of the good historical accounts of Cornwall. Hawker's note, in part, on his poem is:

"The choral lines

"'And shall Trelawney die?
There's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why!'

heve been, ever since the imprisonment of the seven Bishops—one of them Sir Jonethan Trelawney—a popular proverb throughout Cornwell."

J. B. LORING, Maplewood Hotel, White Mountains, N. H.: "Do you know any work containing speeches or writings of Aaron Burr?"

The first Aaron Burr—the Presbyterian clergyman who was President of Princeton College—wes the euthor of a Latin grammar long in use at Princeton under the name of "The Newerk Grammanr," and of a religious work entitled "The Supreme Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ." His son, the noted politicien of the same name to whom our correspondent probahly refers, left no writings which are evailable in printed shape. His "Private Diary," written during his residence of four years in Europe, was edited hy Matthew L. Davis in 1838. (New York: Harper & Brothers. Two volumes.) This work, which was reprinted several times, seems to have something in common with the "Memoire of Aaron Burr, with Miscelleneous Selections from His Correspondence," which Davis edited in 1836. (Herper & Brothers, also in two volumes.) Burr's "Private Diery" is now owned by W. K. Bixhy of St. Louis, and a private edition of 250 copies wes printed for Mr. Bixby lest yeer. (Rochester, N. Y.: The Genesee Press. 1903. Two volumes.)

JOHN SCHAWAN, Storm Avenue, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.: "Who was Caspar Barlaeus of Antwerp? Are his books of value?"

Gaspard van Baerle, (Barlaeus,) born in Antwerp in 1584, died in Amsterdam in 1648, was a Dutch historian. In 1617 he was Professor of Logic at the University of Leyden, and in 1631 Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric in Amsterdem. His "Rerum per octennium in Brasilia et alibi nuper gestarum," Amsterdam, 1647, (edited, with additions, hy Piso, 1660,) is one of the standard authorities on the wars hetween the Dutch and the Portuguese in Brazil.

JAMES SHIELDS, 139 Christopher Street, New York City: "Pleasa give me an exact, concise definition of Pre-Raphaelitism."

Pre-Raphaelitism is the style of peinting in vogue from the time of Giotto, who died in 1336, to that of Raphael, (1483-1520;) specifically, a modern revival of this style. See the lives of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the leader and exponent of the modern pre-Raphaelite school, both in paintting and poetry, which have been written by William Sharp, F. G. Stephens, H. C. Marillier, &c.; also "Ruskin, Rossetti, and Pre-Raphaelitism," edited by W. M. Rossetti, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.50;) Ruskin's "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," Hamerton's "Thoughts on Art," &c. One of the most sympathetic lives of Rossetti is that by Stephens, himself a member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, (The Portfolio Series, The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Miss J.," Lenox, Mass.: "Can you give me an authentic account of the writing of the melody of 'Annie Laurie'? Is its composer still living?"

Alicia Spottiswoode, (later Lady John Scott,) the composer of the music of "Annie Laurie," gave the following account of her work thereon in her collected poems, which have been recently issued: "I made the tune long ago to an absurd ballad, originally Norwegian, I believe, called 'Kempie Kaye,' and once, before I was married, I was staying at Marchmont, and fell in with a collection of Allan Cunningham's poetry. I took a fancy to the words of 'Annie Laurie,' and thought they would go well to the tune I speak of. I didn't quite like the words, however, and I altered the verse, 'She's backit like a peacock,' to what it is now, and made the third verse ('Like dew on the gowan lying') myself, only for my own amusement; but was singing it, and Hugh Campbell and my sister Maggie liked it, and I accordingly wrote it down for them." Lady Scott died in 1900, in her ninetieth year.

"A. A.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "A correspondent recently asked for the authorship of 'The Horatian Ode on Cromwell's Return from Ireland,' which is attributed to Andrew Marvell. Is there any proof of Marvell's authorship of this ode?"

This ode, which is probably Marvell's, did not appear in the posthumous volume of "Miscelleneous Poems," edited hy his widow in 1681, nor in his collected "Works," edited hy Cooke in 1726. It seems to heve been first printed in book form in the "Works" of 1776, edited hy Capt. Thomson, who printed it from a copy which he held, on what seems excellent authority, to be in Marvell's hand. Since 1776 it has been generally ascribed to Mervell, and has been incluaed in his "Complete Works, in Prose and Verse," 1872-5, edited by Grosart in four volumes, and in the 1892 edition of his "Poems end Satires," edited hy Aitken in two volumes. In speaking of the ode in Werd's "English Poets," Goldwin Smith says: "We can hardly douht that Mervell was its author. The point of view and the sentiment, combining admiration of Cromwell with respect and pity for Cherles, are exactly his; the classical form would be natural to him, and so would the philosophical conceit which disfigures the eleventh stanza. The epithet 'indefatigable' applied to Cromwell recurs in a poem which is undouhtedly his, and so does the emphetic expression of pellet that the hero would have heen happier in private life, and that he sacrificed himself to the State in taking the supreme command. The compression end severity of style are not characteristic of Marvell; hut they would he imposed on him in this case by his model."

"B.," New York City: "Please let me know the names of the leading chemical periodicals and who the publishers are."

Consult Rowell's Newspoper Directory, Pages 1,444-5, which can be seen at the New York Puhlic Library, Astor Library Branch, Lafayette Place.

Miss B. L. NASH, 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyo, N. Y.: "Kindly tell me if 'The Old Trapper's Christmas Dinner, an Adirondack Tale,' by W. H. H. Murray, which was published in The New York World Sunday, Dec. 25, 1892, has ever been published in book form and where?"

This tale is probably "How J. Norton Trapper, Kept Christmas," (De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, $1.)

"E. N. R.," 90 West Broadway, New York City: "I inclose the verses asked for by your correspondent, H. T. Williamson, New York City, in Appeals to Readers of July 23. They are copied from McGuffey's Third Reader, 1837, where they are credited to that celebrated author 'Anonymous.' Your readers, by the way, do not know what they miss by not having been born in Ohio sixty or seventy years ago and brought up on McGuffey's Readers. There was no school book trust in those days, and for nearly fifty years nothing but McGuffey's Readers were used in the schools of Ohio and the Middle West. They left their impress on the minds and the hearts of the children so that the lessons were never forgotten, and I venture to say that many thousands are alive to-day who revere the memory of McGuffey for his series of readers. It would save nearly half the questions in your Queries Department if the correspondents had been so fortunate as to have had those readers. School books now are changed so often that no sentiment or love attaches to them, and children hardly remember one year what reader they have had the year before."

The verses thus kindly sent will he forwarded to our correspondent on receipt of full address.

"ADA," 11 Cooper Square, New York City: "Can you tell me whether any English translation of Ada Negri's poems has ever appeared and where I may obtain such a translation?"

A collection of her poems entitled "Fate" wes published in Boston in 1898 by Copeland & Day, the English translation being hy A. Moore v. Bloomberg. This edition, issued at $1.25, was later sold to Small, Maynerd & Co. of Boston, and is still obtainahle, we think. If out of print the book can be had of Boston dealers in old hooks—for example, from P. K. Foley, 14 Beecon Street—at about the issue price.

J. G. HARPER, 5134 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New York City: "In Queries of Aug. 6 L. Browne, Upper Saranac Lake, N. Y., asked: 'Who is the nuthor of this line: "He makes a solitude and calls it—peace"? Your reply credited it to Byron, in his 'Bride of Abydos.' May I call attention to the fact that Byron made use of one of the epigrammatic phrases of Tacitus: 'Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem apellant.' ('When they make solitude, they call it peace.') It is in 'Agricola,' XXX., 25."

"A. E. L.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "Kindly explain the meaning of this line in Stedman's 'Keeny at Seven Pines':

"'O, evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly.'
"'Where is Chantilly?'"

Gen. Philip Kearny lost his life at the battle of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862, hy hecoming separated from his men end riding hy mistake into the Confederete lines. It was growing dark and raining heavily when Kearny, coming suddenly upon some skirmishers, asked what troops they were, but perceiving they were Confederates, wheeled his horse and dashed away. Half a dozen shots rang out and he fell dead.

"G. St. M.," New York City: "Who publish English editions of the following: 'Bacon's "Novum Organum,' Aristotle's works, Swedenborg's works, and Plato's works?"

Bacon's "Novum Organum" is published, together with the "Advancement of Learning," in the Bohn Library at $1.50, (the Macmillan Company.) For English translations of Aristotle see the catalogues of the Macmillan Company and the Oxford University Press; there are numerous editions. Swedenborg's writings are issued in the "Swedenborg Library," in twelve volumes, at 50 cents each; $5 for the set, (Massachusetts New Church Union, Boston.) For Plato, see his "Works," literally translated, in the Bohn Library, six volumes, each $1, (Macmillan.)

H. WILSON, The Honesdale Citizen, Honesdale, Penn.: "I inclose a copy of the poem asked for in Appeals to Readers of Aug. 6 by 'J. L. C.,' 129 East Pike Street, Pontiac, Mich. I happen to have preserved from my schoolboy days, sixty-odd years ago, a copy of 'The National Reader,' (a work compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, and largely used during the second quarter of the nineteenth century,) in which the verses are found. They appear there as anonymous, and I have never met any trace of their authorship."

This poem, which is entitled "The Three Little Graves," and begins: "'Twas Autumn and the leaves were dry," seems to have been written by Seba Smith, ("Jack Downing,") 1792-1868, who was born in Portland, Me., and after 1842 lived in New York City, where he was very popular as a humorist for a number of years. Information to this effect has been sent hy "W. D. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y., and hy Alys M. Gordon, Referencc. Assistant, Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Puhlic Library. The latter correspondent was also good enough to copy the verses, which have been forwarded to "J. L. C."

A. RUSSELL, Germantown, Penn.: "Can you tell me what books have been illustrated by C. E. Brock, the illustrator of the edition of Thackeray's complete works, issued in London by Dent?"

In addition, he has illustrated Hood's "Humorous Poems," 1893, (the Macmillan Company;) Jene Austen's "Works," 1898, (Dent;) Mrs. Wiggin's "Cathedral Courtship," and "Penelope's Experiences in England, Scotland, and Ireland," the Holiday Edition, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.;) Dickens's "Seven Poor Travellers" and "The Holly Tree Inn," (Dent, 1900;) also editions of Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Lamb's "Essays of Elia," &c. Since 1901 he has contrihuted illustrations to Punch.

"A. A. McG.," New York City: "In a reply given to 'L. A.,' Tecumseh, Neb., in Queries of Aug. 6, in which the name of Thomas a Kempis was mentioned, the latter was referred to as 'the saint.' I beg to make a correction of that title. Thomas a Kempis was never cannonized by the Church, and therefore cannot properly be designated by the title of 'Saint.'"

H. H. BALLARD, Librarian Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass.: "Replying to your correspondent, 'R. S. C.,' 91 East Seventy-third Street, New York City, in 'Appeals to Readers' of July 30, 'the face hair rustic, half divine,' in Lowell's 'Agassiz,' was the face of Emerson. (See Lowell's biography, by Scudder, Vol. II., Page 178.) Lowell and Judge Hoar were the only Judges in the Saturday Club, and I presume the second allusion is to Judge Hoar. 'He whose art's consoling spell' was Longfellow. 'He from sympathy still held apart' was Prof. Peirce, I think. 'New England's poet' was Whittier; 'November oature with a name of May,' Hawthorne; 'The shape august' may well have been that of Gov. Andrew; 'He, our passing guest' portrays Arthur Hugh Clough, and 'He, after the good centurion named,' was Cornelius Conway Felton. The poem has been said to contain also an allusion to Cranch, but this I cannot determine. I am not certain that I have given in each case the correct name, but perhaps this attempt at a solution will induce some one who knows to tell us more. In relation to your correspondent's inquiries concerning Lowell's 'Ode Read at Concord,' our broad-browed poet' was Emerson, and 'He who wore the ring of Canace' was Thoreau."

Appeals to Readers.

FLOYD J. SMITH, M. D., Barrackville, Marion County, West Va.: "Who is the author of a poem which begins as follows:

"'Sitting alone by the window,
Watching the moonlit street;
Bending my head to listen
For the well-known sound of your feet;
I have been wondering, darling,
How I shall bear the pain,
When I watch and sigh, with tears and wait
For your coming, but in vain.'?

"There are four verses. The person from whom I got the poem heard it recited at a benefit in New York by a member of 'The Old Homestead' Company."

M. HUNT, Provincetown, Mass.: "Who is the 'C. L. D.' of Prof. Woodberry's 'North Shore Watch'?"

A. J. CHIPMAN, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.: "I should like to know the name of the author of the following poem, entitled 'The Young Folks at Home,' and where a copy can be obtained. As near as I can remember, the first verse reads as follows:

"'Twas in a Southern grove I dwelt, no sorrows there I knew,
And every hour seemed aye so bright that gayly o'er me flew;
The little ones around me clung, ere I from them did roam,
Which made every hour still brighter seem for the dear young folks at home.'"

"C. D. K.," Nantucket, Mass.: "Can any reader tell me whether 'Daisy of Melbourne House' is still obtainable? It was a popular juvenile book a generation ago, but I do not know the author's name."

"E. S. A.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "I remember seeing a third of a century ago in a Vermont farmhouse a set of three woodcuts representing phases of American college life. The first depicted a youth in a short jacket studying hard by his evening lamp. It was called 'The Freshman.' The second, called 'The Sophomore,' showed a fashionably dressed young man smoking a cigar and sturting out for a walk. 'The Junior' showed some other developments of high life. A statement was made, I think, that the artist died, leaving 'The Senior' undrawn, and that his work revealed considerable talent. Does any reader of Queries remember these pictures? Was the information given me correct? What was the artist's name, and where could the drawings be obtained?"

"E. H. M.," 235 West One Hundred and Third Street, New York City: "In interpreting a coat-of-arms is it correct to say or write 'Crest: helm proper, ducally gorged?' I have only the following to guide me: 'Gorged—in heraldry when an animal is represented with a crown around its neck. It is said to be gorged.' Is a helm or helmet ever said to be gorged? Are not crowns placed upon the top or crest of a helmet in a coat-of-arms? Will some reader who is specially interested in heraldry inform me upon these points?"

AUG

1904

The New York Times Book Exchange

¶ Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at the rate of five cents per word and no display type will be permitted.

¶ No advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

¶ Advertisers may have their mail directed care THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it will be forwarded if not called for.

FOR SALE.

AUDUBON'S ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGraphy, an Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, 5 large vols., imp. 8vo, half-calf bound, fine condition; very scarce; price, $25.50. Address Paul, Box 186 New York Times.

COPY OF "WIDE AWAKE," CONTAINING "The Story of a Wooden Horse"; also, "Grandpapa's Home"; both popular among young readers 25 years ago. Palmetto, Box 209 Times Office.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, 43 EAST 19TH St., New York.—Set of Wiley edition of Ruskin's Works, cl., 12mo, 18 vols., containing plain and colored plates.

THE UNITED STATES JAPAN EXPEDITION by Commodore M. C. Perry; published 1856. Navy, Box 210 Times Office.

EDITION DE LUXE GRAY'S ELEGY; Lippincott. For special price address Reasonable, Box 210 Times Office.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "AYALA'S Angel." Mrs. Oliver T. Johnson, Bement Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.

TUCKERMAN'S SYNOPSIS OF NORTH American Lichens. Huston's Bookstore, Rockland, Maine.

WANTED.

WORCESTER'S UNIVERSAL AND CRITical Dictionary, Boston, 1846; Huxley's Controverted Questions, New York, 1892 or 1893; Macaulay's History of England, Riverside edition, 8 volumes, 1886; Duane's Military Dictionary, Philadelphia, 1810. State prices. E., 610 The Bourse, Philadelphia.

WANTED—ONE VERSED IN ELIZAbethan prose and verse to revise manuscript; state experience in that line. Shakesperean, Box 198 Times Office.

"A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN Egypt," by Gen. W. W. Loring, published in 1884 by Dodd, Mead & Co. E. C. A., Box 209 Times Office.

SWEDENBORG'S PRINCIPLES OF Chemistry wanted. Address George S. Seymour, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

"A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE FOR Family and Individual Consultation." Park, Box 210 Times Office.

J. H. APPLETON'S "BEGINNER'S Handbook of Chemistry," Newark, Box 208 Times Office.

LITTLE BOOK, "WHAT IS A GENTLEman?" published about 25 years ago. E. E. S., Box 210 Times Office.

ALONZO AND MELISSA; STATE CONdition and price. McGhee, Box 209 Times Office.

If you have been unable to obtain a desired book, why not advertise for it in THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange at 5c. per word? This department of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW is read by practically every old and new book dealer in the country, and by a great number of book lovers in general.

MSS. WANTED

If you have anything worth while publishing in book form write to THE GRAFTON PRESS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

By the Author of "Graustark."

THE DAY OF THE DOG

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

"A gem of a story."—Newark Call.
"Delightfully humorous and clever."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.

The Rose Jar.

A Magazine for Book-Lovers. A delightful and treasurable miscellany of the literature of literature. Edited by the founder of The Book-Lover. Published quarterly, and sold only by yearly subscription. Handsome quarto. Edition limited to 2,500 copies. $2 a year. Get a prospectus. 34-36 East 21st St., New York.

HENRY MALKAN,

BOOKSELLER,

1 William St., Hanover Square,

Telephone 1995 Broad.

Send for our new catalogue.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED.

STEPHENS' BEST BOOK—READ IT.

THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER

By ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS. Author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," etc. Illus. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. $1.50.

McDEVITT'S

BARGAIN BOOK SHOP,

NO. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

ALEX. DUMAS' WORKS in 20 Volumes. Monster Bargain. Full set now ready. Prize goes to first one ordering.

AUTHORS OF [illegible]

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have secured the American rights to the "Memoirs of Madame du Barry," by Hugh Noel Williams, anthor of "Madame Récamier and Her Friends," "Madame de Pompadour," and "Madame de Montespan." The volume will be uniform with the other memoirs, and will contain illustrations from old paintings, prints, engravings, &c., obtained by the author from private collections and those in museums and other places. Mr. Williams is a native of Newport, Monmouthshire, England. He is married to an American woman. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, from which institution he received the degree of B. A. in 1892.

Miss Gwendolen Overton's "Captains of the World" will be one of the first important novels which the Macmillan Company will publish in the Autumn. The heroine of this story of labor and capital is the daughter of a capitalist, who forces her into an engagement with a degenerate foreign Prince. The hero is a labor leader.

The three Riverside Press editions, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation for publication in the Fall include the following: "Boccaccio's Life of Dante," translated by Philip H. Wicksteed, limited to 250 copies; "The Georgics of Virgil," translated by George W. Mackail, limited to 500 copies, and "Certaine Sonets," by Sir Philip Sidney, limited to 400 copies.

The correct title of Lafcadio Hearn's new book, which the Macmillan Company will issue in September, is "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation." The book is said to present a more thorough explanation of Japan of to-day than any other of Mr. Hearn's volumes. It includes all the results of the anthor's ten years among the Japanese.

The late Laurence Hutton's book, "Literary Landmarks of the Scottish Universities," which is shortly to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, contains a long list of celebrated names connected with these ancient seats of learning. Not only are there associations with such famous Scotchmen as Burns and Scott, but Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson's Boswell, and Lord Byron, all went to Scotland to obtain knowledge. There is even a tradition at Aberdeen that Shakespeare once made a visit to the university, and acted for the entertainment of the students.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in active preparation for publication in about a month "The Third Century of Charades," by William Bellamy, author of several other collections of charades.

The Globe edition of "The Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate," recently published by the Macmillan Company, is noteworthy as containing in its 900 pages his entire writings, including the plays and works of his later years.

The Grafton Press is bringing out in this country "Underneath a Bough," a new book of verses by George Allen England. This contains a collection of grave and gay verse, including examples of old French forms—the ballade, rondeau, kyrielle, villanelle, &c. Love and death are the two favorite themes. Among the titles are "Love's Blindness," "Death in December," "Hesperides," and "Carmen Mortis." The poem entitled "The Race of the Mighty" is an English version of Gaetan de Meaulne's "Course des Grands Masques." Mr. England, while at Harvard, edited the Harvard Illustrated Magazine, to which, as well as to Boston papers, he contributed. Since his graduation he has been doing literary work in New York.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that, in spite of the statement that American fiction is received coldly in England, the reception given to Rose E. Young's Missouri novel, "Sally of Missouri," has been the reverse. According to a review in a London periodical, "Sally of Missouri" is "one more proof that the art of writing fiction is flourishing in America. It is as easy to find good qualities in this fresh and convincing story as it is to find stones in cherries."

The September Century will contain a full announcement of The Century Company's new Educational Department. While paying special attention to text-books for colleges, as in the series on "The American State," edited by Prof. Willoughby of the Johns Hopkins University, which contains John H. Finley's "The American Executive and Executive Methods," there are also to be books for elementary schools. Miss H. M. Carter of the Department of Science in the New York Training School for Teachers has edited a series of six volumes, containing the stories about animals culled from thirty years of St. Nicholas Magazine, including "Cat Stories," "Lion and Tiger Stories," "Stories of Brave Dogs," &c.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that they will bring out George H. Lorimer's sequel to the "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," called "Old Gorgon Graham," about Sept. 15.

[illegible]

tempt is made to unfold the character of Louis IX., the sainted King of France. The action of the romance takes two days. The young King is led to believe that his Queen, Margaret of Provence, is unfaithful to him. His whole realm is put in jeopardy. But, by his own courage and by the influence of the blind girl of Pontoise, "Falaise of the blessed voice," he is delivered from this doubt. The scenes are confined to the ancient town of Pontoise. The deeds and songs of Falaise are the key to the story.

The biography of Walter Pater, by Ferris Greenslet, which was published by McClure, Phillips & Co., as the second in their Contemporary Men of Letters Series, will be brought out shortly in London by William Heinemann.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will add to their popular East and West Series for younger readers in the Fall "The Search: A Story of the Old Frontier," by E. P. Weaver. The story tells a boy's journey from London to Philadelphia and to the wilderness for the rescue of a captive in the Colonial days when the frontier was in Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out late this month "The Seeker," by Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders," &c.; "Stories of Inventions," by Russell Doubleday; "Indoor and Outdoor Games," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland; "A Belle of the Fifties," by Mrs. Clay of Alabama; and a new, enlarged edition of Simeon Ford's "A Few Remarks," with a frontispiece portrait of the author.

Gilbert Holland Montague's book on the facts of trust organization, management, and legislation for and against them, "Trusts of To-day," has been adopted by the Department of Economics at Harvard University as a text book, and will be used in the courses of that institution next year.

The Century Company has sent to press for early publication "The River's Children," a new book by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart. It is being illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. Mrs. Stuart's "Sonny," which was printed for the thirteenth time in February last, is shortly to appear in a new edition, with pictures by Fanny Y. Cory.

The Macmillan Company is preparing a new edition of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," which was so well received on its publication two years ago and is now out of print. The author has added three new chapters. One tells the story of his childhood, his boyhood, his and his brother Nathan's achievements as children, his school and college days, and his ministry at Worcester, Mass., dwelling especially upon the good causes of those days, including the Irish Immigration Movement and the Emigrant Aid Company in which Dr. Hale was especially interested. In "The History of Magazines," he tells about the starting and the early numbers of various magazines in which he was interested and about their editors. "Then and Now" is an attempt to present a contrast between the middle of the last century and 1904. In this chapter the author describes his journey from Boston to Washington in 1844, which was achieved in thirteen days and involved twenty-eight changes of carriage. The new edition will contain all the illustrations in the original issue. It will appear late next month.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish in this country in the Fall Rider Haggard's new story, "The Brethern." Apropos of the anthor's recent vivid dream concerning his dog Bob, it is interesting to learn that the new book is founded upon a mysterious revelation, which comes to one of the leading characters in a dream.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce the twelfth part of their "Poultry Book," edited by Prof. W. G. Johnson and George G. Brown, and illustrated by Harrison Weir, F. R. H. S. The present installment deals with Orpingtons, a new and popular breed of chickens, the Lincolnshire buffs, the anconas, and others. It contains practical diagrams throughout as well as the color plates by Mr. Weir, besides many photographs.

Count Leo Tolstoy's article on the war, "Bethink Yourselves!" which recently attracted much attention on its appearance in THE NEW YORK TIMES, will shortly be brought out here in booklet form by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

The Century Company has in press for issue this season a number of juveniles. These include a new Brownie book by Palmer Cox, telling the adventures of these little people in the Philippines; "Kitun Dalan; or, From Shark-Bay to Merchant Prince," by a Japanese writer; "Lassy and Their Majesties," in which Madame Tussaud's wax works figure, by B. L. Farjeon; "Elinor Arden, Royalist," by Mary Constance Du Bois, a story founded upon an incident in the life of Princess Henrietta Anne; "Baby Elton, Quarter Back," by Leslie W. Quirk; a new "Jo" of Capt. John Smith, by Tudor Jenks, and a treatise on making a flower garden, entitled "Mary's Garden," by Frances Duncan.

The Macmillan Company has in active preparation for publication next month "Naples," by Augustus and Sybil Hare," said, to be included in the series of [illegible]

OLD & RARE BOOKS

SPORTS, PASTIMES, ARTS, SCIENCES.

A catalogue with selling prices, describing nearly 2,000 odd rare and important books, on nearly every branch of sport, arts, or science. 8vo. Post free. 50 cents.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Noted Bibliographically and Biographically.

A valuable collection of RARE ENGLISH BOOKS, including First or Early Editions of the Writings of practically every English Author from CHAUCER to R. L. STEVENSON. 504 pp. 8vo. Contains descriptions, with selling prices, of nearly 4,000 rare Books. Half-cloth, post free, $1.00.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PURCHASES.

Books on all Subjects, including a fine Collection of Stamped and elaborately gilt tooled old Bookbindings, and several very beautiful ancient Illuminated Manuscripts, 578 pp. 8vo., containing Descriptions, with Selling prices, of 4,000 valuable Books, illustrated with 9 Colored and 198 Reproductions of Manuscripts and old Bindings. Cloth, post free, $2.00.

The cost of the above Catalogues will be deducted from the first order of $10.00.

PICKERING & CHATTO,

Dealers in Rare, Ancient, and Modern Books.

66 Haymarket, London, S. W.

TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES

THE CHRISTIAN CREED

Its Origin and Signification

By C. W. LEADBEATER

Author of "Man Visible and Invisible."

An interpretation that challenges the attention of all who profess the orthodox faiths.

8vo $1.25 Net

JOHN LANE—67 Fifth Ave—NEW YORK

The Presidential Election

The Book To Read Now is

OUR POLITICAL DRAMA

The History of the Campaigns, Conventions, and Inaugurations in Connection with the Presidential Elections.

By JOSEPH B. BISHOP. With nearly fifty illustrations of Caricatures, Cartoons, Scenes, and Incidents of past Elections. PRICE, $2.00.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

"ENGROSSING—ORIGINAL ABSORBING."—Phila. Record.

THE DUKE DECIDES

By HEADON HILL

12mo. Cloth, Illustrated. $1.50

"A good detective story."—Sun.

A. WESSELS CO., NEW YORK

For Every Historical Library.

HISTORY OF HADLEY, MASS.

By SYLVESTER JUDD.

One of the scarcest town histories. Contains genealogies, much Indian matter, early New England history from reliable sources. To be republished by H. R. Hunting & Co., Springfield, Mass. Send for circular.

"RICHARD G. BADGER, *the Boston publisher, is a very knight errant in behalf of poets.*"—New York Sun.

40 new volumes in 1903.

Special lists on request.

196 Boylston St., Boston.

"It is useful to think of a traveler of humorous disposition getting along without the advantage of Pumpkey's pleasant views."—Boston Transcript.

MRS. PUMPKEY'S Pumpkey's Experiences in England and Scotland are more essential to the traveler than guidebooks.

McClure's

10 cents a copy—$1.00 a year

At any price the best

THE S. S. McCLURE CO., 141 E. 25th St., New York

MESSRS. [illegible], whose connection of "Great Kitty Bellairs" is [illegible], by all means read "THE KING'S CARBINE."

It is a most novel story of absorbing interest. It held my attention at once [illegible] Get it from me. Get it. Sandwich.—Manchester Guardian.

If you subscribe "The Virginian" you will find with your [illegible] Mr. Wister's [illegible] THE RAINBOW CHASERS ARE [illegible]

The Independent

[illegible]

[illegible] PLANNED TO SELL [illegible]

AUG

1904

About Authors.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS, the late distinguished Irish jurist and author, completed before his death the proof-reading of his new book, "Wellington, Soldier and Statesman, and the Revival of the Military Power of England." Judge Morris was a close student of military history, having written "Great Commanders of Modern Times," "Napoleon," and "Moltke." His "Wellington" will be issued in September in G. P. Putnam's Sons' Heroes of the Nations Series.

Mrs. Arthur Bell is the author of the handy biography of James McNeil Whistler, which the Macmillan Company is bringing out in Bell's Miniature Series of Painters. The illustrations are reproductions of some of Whistler's best pictures.

Among the honorary degrees conferred during the recent commencement season was that of Litt. D. given by Bowdoin College to Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Mrs. George C. Riggs.) The author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," &c., spent her childhood in Maine, and has for many years made her summer home there.

The late Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., the successor of Phillips Brooks at Trinity Church, Boston, was the author of "The Expansion of Religion," a valuable contribution to the religious literature of the day.

It is an open secret that there is a strong groundwork of fact in the anonymous novel, "The Jessica Letters," published last Spring by G. P. Putnam's Sons. As is represented in the book, two authors are actually responsible for the letters, one a New York editor, the other a literary woman of the South. The publishers announce that they will very soon give out the names of these authors, and they hint that these names will prove to be well known.

Alexander Kielland, whose Norwegian novel, "Professor Lovdahl," is being translated into English by Rebecca Blair Flandrau, is not so well known in this country as in England. He is fifty-five years of age. He studied law, engaged in the brick-making business for a while, and in 1879 published his first short stories. He has now to his credit over twenty volumes, and in them he shows a spirit similar to that of Ibsen and a knowledge of foreign literature. In his "Professor Lovdahl," which will be brought out in America shortly by Herbert B. Turner & Co., Mr. Kielland deals with a man of social and political power who has made his way to success through hypocrisy, love of money, and influence.

Richard Bagot, author of "Donna Diana," "Casting of Nets," and "A Roman Mystery," has in the current number of The Nineteenth Century and After an article entitled "The Pope and Church Music—A Rejoinder," in which for the first time he publicly repudiates as being "completely unfounded" certain statements circulated in England and America as to his "motives" for having written against the "social and political" action of the Vatican in certain of his novels and articles. It may be recalled that Mr. Bagot had an article in the June number of The Nineteenth Century, in which he condemned Pius X.'s "instruction" on sacred music. The July number of the same magazine had a spirited reply by the Rev. Ethelred L. Taunton, in which the writer assailed Mr. Bagot, not only as having misinterpreted the "instruction" in question, but as "the novelist," as a Quirinal partisan, and as a "bored" convert to the Catholic faith.

It is now an open secret that the author of "Badsworth on Bridge," "The Laws and Principles of Bridge," etc., and whose new book, "A Defence of Bridge," is to be brought out in September by G. P. Putnam's Son's, is A. Lindsay Lister. He is a well-known authority on the game, and in his new book he has reprinted letters in which he defends the purpose, character, and influence of bridge.

Poultney Bigelow, the well-known traveler and author, has just completed, according to a dispatch from Munich, the fourth volume of his "History of the German Struggle for Liberty." He has started on a holiday cruise in his canoe Caribee from Munich down the Isar and the Danube to Hungary.

Alexander Jessup, Litt D., well known as the editor of J. B. Lippincott Company's French Men of Letters Series, and other series and volumes, has completed a book on "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," which Henry Holt & Co. will publish. It contains selections of poems from the writings of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Tennyson, Browning, Clough, Arnold, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne. Complete poems and not extracts from them are given, and the longer poems, in their entirety, include Scott's "Marmion," Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Byron's "Manfred," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," Browning's "Pippa Passes," Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult," Morris's "Love of Alcestis," etc. Among other introductory matter is to be an essay on "The Study of English Verse," by Prof. Henry van Dyke of Princeton University.

Emily Post, whose novel about a young widow, "The Flight of a Moth," is about to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., is known in private life as Mrs. Edwyn Main Price, the well-known architect. Her home resides in Tuxedo Park, New York. This is her first book, and, as such, shows imagination. It portrays country life in France, Germany, and England.

Jay Hambridge is hard at work on a series of illustrations in tints for Alfred Henry Lewis's forthcoming novel, "The President," which will appear next month from A. S. Barnes & Co.

Archer Arthur Hulbert, author of "Historic Highways in America," &c., is making a series of volumes to contain maps of America. The maps will be photographic reproductions, and will include pictures of those in the Crown Collection of the British Museum. The first volume of the series will consist of about fifty photographs, 10 by 12 inches in size, of American rivers. The photographs will be bromide prints, mounted on white cardboard, and bound with linen strips. Each map will bear the title and official press mark of the British Museum. Other volumes of the series will contain maps of towns, fortifications, battlegrounds, lakes, &c. Eventually the author hopes to index the maps, thus placing the vast amount of material collected at the ready use of students of archæology, ethnology, and history. The series will be called "The Crown Collection of American Maps."

Miss Elizabeth McCracken is putting into book form her articles on "The Women of America," which appeared in The Outlook. These articles were the result of a tour of the United States in the Autumn of 1902, the purpose of which was to investigate the ideals and achievements of American women, in the professions, in municipal affairs, in the arts, and in the home. The author not only describes the influences on women of locality, education, and occupation, but also what they are feeling, thinking, and doing. She writes about "The Pioneer Woman of the West," "The Woman in the Small Town," "The Southern Women and Reconstruction," "Woman Suffrage in Colorado," "The Woman in Her Club," "The Woman in the Play," "The Woman from the College," "The American Woman of Letters," "The Woman on the Farm," &c. The Macmillan Company will publish the book.

Speaking recently of his "literary creed," Joseph Conrad, author of "Lord Jim," "Youth," "Typhoon," &c., said: "My task which I am trying to achieve is, by the power of the written word to make you hear, to make you feel—it is, before all, to make you see. That—and no more, and it is everything. If I succeed, you shall find there, according to your deserts, encouragement, consolation, fear, charm—all you demand; and, perhaps, also that glimpse of truth for which you have forgotten to ask."

Grace Norton, author of "Studies in Montaigne," is writing a new volume of studies of this author for The Macmillan Company. This will be entitled "The Early Writings of Montaigne and Other Papers." The two essays studied by Miss Norton are "Apologie de Raimond Sebond" and "De la Vanité." They have been selected because of the idea they give of Montaigne's method of composition. Miss Norton discusses the opposition to which the ideas expressed in the first essay have given rise, and the accusations of infidelity which have been brought against its author on account of it.

Capt. Ralph Bonehill, the popular writer of juvenile stories, is engaged upon a plan in which he is very much interested. It is a series of outdoor stories for boys and girls.

Gelett Burgess has been occupying his Summer holiday at Scituate, Mass., by building a little house composed of packing cases which he has called the "Coop Hotel." It consists of four rooms, two stories and a stairway, piazza, doors, and windows complete, and covers only six by eight feet. The upper chamber measures three feet square.

Preparations are being made to make "Helen Keller Day," Oct. 18, at the St. Louis Fair, an unusual demonstration. It is the first time in the history of any American Exposition that any special day has been set apart for an individual. Miss Keller's autobiography, "The Story of My Life," which is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., has been translated into seven languages, and it is reported that two more versions of it are being written.

The Rev. G. W. Moffat, D. D., author of a "Historical New Testament," has nearly completed the translation of Adolf Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries." The book will be in two volumes. Vol. I. will be brought out in September or October, Vol. II. is to appear in the Spring. G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue the work.

Edgar Jepson, author of "The Admirable Tinker," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., like many other Englishmen, had some years of wandering before he finally settled upon his life-work. He did not get as far as America, but spent three years in the West Indies as the tutor to a rich young Englishman.

Old Horace is not the only author who sets store by his farm. In America, also, literature and agriculture shall be linked in fame. Mr. Hamlin Garland, author of "Hesper" and "The Light of the Star," is reported as writing to his familiars of his rural occupations. Mr. Garland's farm is in West Salem, Wis. He boasts (so his publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, declare) that he has "sold $25 worth of strawberries and $40 worth of early potatoes" from his little fields.

A History of It and List of Its Famous Publications.*

SINCE, in 1891, William Morris founded the Kelmscott Press, increased attention has been paid to the production of beautiful books. The earliest rival of the notable press established at Hammersmith was the Vale Press, conducted on a similar system of limited editions, printed with specially designed type. Then came the Essex House Press, while the Doves Press is the latest comer in England, the American followers of the late poet-Socialist-printer being several in number. Of these the most important is the press now under consideration.

The Vale Press, like the Kelmscott, ends its career with a volume giving a historical and bibliographical account of its undertakings. The last of the Kelmscott books contained a "note" by Morris on his "aims" in founding his press, together with a short description of the press, and an annotated list of books printed thereat, both by S. C. Cockerell. The last of the Vale books is somewhat similar in nature, but it does not, unfortunately, equal the other work in interest and bibliographical value. The introduction, by Charles Ricketts, giving the history of the press, is of the highest possible importance—no other hand could have prepared it so well—but the "bibliography" of the issues of the press which follows is simply a crudely compiled bibliographical list at the most and is of no real value to the collector of the Vale books, for whose use it was apparently compiled. Dates are not given, save in two instances, and there is a total lack of reference to the number of pages in each publication, style of binding, &c. The real "bibliography" of the Vale Press is yet to come. In the meantime the collector's best aid is the catalogue of the second part of the Harold Peirce library, sold in Philadelphia by S. V. Henkels March 27 and 28, 1903, which contains descriptions of the fullest set of Vale books which has come into the open market.

The Vale Press practically began with the publication of "The Dial: An Occasional Publication," edited by Charles Ricketts and C. H. Shannon, of which five parts were issued between 1889 and 1897. This was followed by "Daphnis and Chloe," translated by George Thornley, 1893; by Marlowe and Chapman's "Hero and Leander," 1894, and by Margaret Rust's "Queen of the Fishes," 1894, an adaptation of a fairy tale of Valois. Mr. Ricketts's list, however, disregards these works, taking into account only the books issued by W. L. Hacon and himself, which he personally supervised, and beginning with "The Early Poems of John Milton," 1895, a reprint edited by Charles Sturt from the edition of 1645. Of the first Vale book three hundred and ten copies were printed in Vale type, with frontispiece, border, and initial letters designed and cut on wood by Charles Ricketts. Landor's "Epicurus, Leontin, and Ternissa," followed this notable reprint, and then came a reissue of Suckling's "Poems," edited by John Gray, in which were brought together all the authentic poetical pieces of the adventurous royalist poet, not excepting the songs which form part of his plays. The Suckling volume was issued as part of a plan to reprint in their original spelling all the English poets from Wyatt to Crashaw, and from Vaughan to Shelley, an original scheme which was not fully carried out. Mr. Ricketts regrets the final abandonment of this plan, but, as he remarks, it tended to introduce too many unfamiliar names to a public which, seven years ago, "seemed a little restive in the matter of innovation, a little restive in all matters of art."

The other issues in the series of English poets included Shakespeare's "Sonnets," the plays, "The Passionate Pilgrim," containing the first appearance of two of the sonnets, and the songs in the plays; Drayton's "Nymphidia and the Muses Elisium," "Fifty Songs by Thomas Campion," Henry Vaughan's "Sacred Poems," Marlowe's "Tragedy of Doctor Faustus," Henry Constable's "Poems and Sonnets," William Adlington's translation of "The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," the "Sonnets" of Sir Philip Sidney, "The King's Quair" of James I. of Scotland, and Chatterton's "Rowley Poems." The reproductions of modern English poetry included Matthew Arnold's "Empedocles on Etna," Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," Keats's "Poems," Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel" and "Hand and Soul," Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Robert Browning's "Dramatic Romances and Lyrics," Tennyson's "Poems," Fitzgerald's version of the "Rubaiyat," Shelley's "Poems," and Wordsworth's "Poems," (a selection.) The most ambitious of these were Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," in one volume; Keats and Tennyson, in two volumes each, and Shelley, in three volumes. The other publications were of a varied nature, ranging from a noble new edition of John Addington Symonds's translation of the "Life of Benvenuto Cellini" to Mr. Ricketts's "De la Typographie et de l'Harmonie de la Page Imprimée" and "A Defense of the Revival of Printing," and from Meinhold's "Amber Witch," issued in uniform style with the Kelmscott edition of "Michael Field," "Fair Rosamond," "The World at Auction," "The Race of Leaves," and "Julia Domna."

The demise of the Vale Press was announced two years ago, to coincide with the completion of the Vale Shakespeare, the most highly prized of its publications. Mr. Ricketts's reason in making this announcement was due to the fact that the number of books which were suitable for reproduction had dwindled with time. Another fact which influenced him in this decision was that his original blocks and most of the electrotypes of the borders, initials, and other decorations used in the earlier books had been burned at the printers', a considerable mass of original wood engraving being thus lost. The initials alone which have been used in the Vale books represent in engraving the labor of a year, exclusive of their design. The engravings of such borders as the "Briony" border, with its elaborate tendrils, which decorates the Chatterton volumes, or the border to the "Sonnets" of Sidney, each represent the labor of three weeks or a month—these Mr. Ricketts was unprepared to replace; the loss of his little stock seemed almost irreparable. So came the end of the Vale Press. The three separate founts designed by Messrs. Hacon and Ricketts—the Vale, Avon, and King's Founts—are no more, their designers deeming it undesirable that they should pass into other hands and become stale by unthinking use. The punches and matrices are for the most part in the Thames, and, with the completion of the last page of this bibliography, the type became type metal again. The Vale books, like the beautiful volumes produced by William Morris, are things of the past.

The present volume contains the three founts brought together for the first and last time. It is a well-printed, well-made book, pleasant to the critical eye, and, like the other Vale books, will remain with greater permanency than most of the printed pages of the productions of the often too commercial followers of the Master of Hammersmith. The frontispiece was engraved by Mr. Ricketts after the signboard painted by C. H. Shannon for the old Vale premises; the printing was done at the Ballantyne Press, under the supervision of Mr. Ricketts. The preface by Mr. Ricketts is the most valuable contribution to the study of fine modern printing which has recently appeared, and should be read with "The Kelmscott Style" of Theodore L. De Vinne, (in his volume on "Title Pages," privately printed for the Grolier Club in 1901.)

Of the 250 copies which have been printed of the book only 75 are intended for sale in this country, a fact which will doubtless appeal to American bibliophiles, who were the first to collect the Vale books. As we noted above, the most extensive gathering of these books which has yet been offered at auction was made by Mr. Harold Peirce of Philadelphia, who possessed a complete set with two exceptions, Rossetti's "Hand and Soul" being absent, and the Shakespeare set being necessarily incomplete at the time of his public sale, including thirty-three volumes instead of thirty-eight. Discarding the volumes disregarded by Mr. Ricketts in his bibliographical list, and adding the "Hand and Soul" volume (which may be estimated at about $3.50) and the remaining five volumes of the Shakespeare series, the value of a complete set of the Vale books, estimated by the Peirce prices, would be $1,054.50.

R. F. R.

*A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF THE VALE BOOKS IN THE VALE AND KING'S FOUNTS, ISSUED BY HACON AND RICKETTS. [Prefaced by a short history of the Vale Press, by Charles Ricketts.] Small quarto. Pages 2, xlii, boards, uncut. 250 copies on paper at 15s.; 10 on vellum. London: Issued privately by Charles Ricketts. 1904. Sold by Charles Ricketts, London, and by John Lane, New York City.

The Story of Sissy Goodenough.

JUST A LITTLE TAG. By Elizabeth Lesser. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

Sissy Goodenough was a little girl who wished she had been born an orphan, or a cripple, or something, so that she might inspire in a tender-hearted world a feeling of pity for her misfortunes. One can never taste the sweets of sympathy when one is rosy-cheeked and healthy and has a good home! But the Lord was good to Sissy, and quite suddenly one day she cut her foot on a piece of glass, (she was going barefooted without her mother's permission,) and after that she had her heart's desire. But after a while Sissy found that it ceased to be exciting to walk on crutches, and that it hurt her feelings to have people look at her and say "poor child."

The story of "Just a Little Tag" is the diary of Sissy. Naturally she has not very much to write about, since when one is eight, one has not a variety of experiences. However, she is a human enough little girl, without any extraordinary precocity, but is gentle, good-hearted, and with a normal capacity for mischief.

The Story of Dorus Harlington.

THE LETTER H. By Charles Felton Pidgin. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

A handsome, soulful-eyed young musician, Ernesto del Tonjours, upon whose brow is branded the letter "H"; a beautiful maiden with dusty brown hair; a noble lover; a wronged wife; a wicked villain—these are the most important characters in Charles Felton Pidgin's story of "The Letter H." The wronged wife is a Mexican and mother of the soulful-eyed musician. It was she whom Henry Highy, masquerading as her dear friend Horace Harlington, married and afterward deserted. It was this marriage which drove Horace Harlington's young wife insane and left Dorus Harlington a motherless bahy.

With this suggestion of the plot, the imaginative reader can readily understand the multitude of situations to arise after Dorus and Ernesto have grown up and quite accidentally meet. There is another—acknowledged son of the arch villain—Hermsn Highy, who also loves Dorus. In the end the arch villain repents his wicked ways and things straighten out, hut for a while it looks hlack for Dorus and her lovers.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Local rains and thunderstorms; brisk south to west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,039. NEW YORK. SUNDAY. AUGUST 14, 1904.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TURKEY YIELDS TO THE UNITED STATES

Agreement Satisfactory to Both Governments, It Is Said.

FLEET TO BE KEPT HANDY

Not Improbable That Admiral Jewell's Ship Will Remain Near Ottoman Waters for Some Months.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—The issues between Turkey and the United States were arranged to-day to the satisfaction of both Governments.

Minister Leishman this morning saw Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and renewed the urgent representations of the American Government for an immediate settlement of the demands regarding the rights of American citizens in Turkey. After the interview with the Minister, Tewfik Pasha proceeded immediately to the Palace.

Yesterday's conference between Minister Leishman and Izzet Pasha, Secretary of the Palace, and Nedjib Melhame, Assistant Minister of Public Works, not Selim Pasha, Minister of Mines, as cabled yesterday, occurred at Mr. Leishman's Summer residence at Therapia and lasted eight hours, during which Izzet Pasha exchanged communications with the Palace.

In the course of the discussion the Turkish delegates attempted to impugn the character of some of the schools, and contested the American claim to certain privileges given to similar French institutions. Mr. Leishman, however, firmly refused to consider for a moment any suggestion of discrimination and insisted on a full acceptance of the American list of about 300 schools, hospitals, charitable institutions, and missionary dwellings filed with the Porte eighteen months ago.

The American Minister pointed out that the Porte had had ample time to verify the list, but that it had done nothing, and Mr. Leishman positively refused to listen to any suggestion regarding treatment differing from that accorded to the schools, &c., under the protection of other powers. The delegates finally left, in order to report to the Sultan, promising a favorable reply.

The protracted conference appears to have settled one of the matters agreed upon at the time of the Beirut incident, but never executed, namely, the payment to an American citizen of Smyrna the sum of $25,000, being the value of land on which Moslem refugees illegally settled. This amount will now be paid.

The usual attempts were made to induce Mr. Leishman to stop the American squadron from going to Smyrna by promising an immediate settlement, but the Minister declined to intervene.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The United States' differences with Turkey are being watched with some interest in diplomatic circles. Popular opinion betrays some impatience at the alleged American interference in European affairs, holding that the Monroe Doctrine should cut both ways.

Naby Bey, Councilor of the Turkish Embassy, in an interview, says the American missionaries are a source of discord in the Turkish dominions owing to their espousal of the cause of the Armenian agitators.

In regard to the raising of the American Legation at Constantinople to Embassy rank, Naby Bey says he fears that this would encourage the United States to meddle in Turkish affairs on the same footing as the other powers, and expresses doubts as to whether the European powers would approve of such a consummation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is not improbable that Admiral Jewell's fleet will be kept in waters adjacent to Turkey for several months. For a long time there have been mutterings against the Americans engaged in teaching in the missions and schools in Turkey, and in a Mussulman population there can be no foretelling when trouble may break out.

It is understood by this Government that there is less disposition to disturb the missionaries and teachers when there is some show of protection for them from their Government, and the presence of the American ships within convenient reach of any scene of disturbance will, it is believed, have a salutary effect on public sentiment among the people of Turkey.

There is said to be, moreover, cause for the presence of our ships in the Eastern Mediterranean because of the prospect of difficulty to follow seizures by Russian cruisers in the Red Sea. There being not sufficient representation of this Government in that quarter of the world, the use of a few ships may save American commerce serious inconvenience.

This, however, is a secondary matter, and the unsettled condition of affairs in Turkey is the real occasion for the precaution of having our ships not too far from the shores of the Ottoman Empire.

MURDER FARMER FOR REVENGE.

Two Ithaca Men Knock His Son Senseless and Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—James Shields, an aged farmer, residing in the little village of Venice, Cayuga County, was murdered last night by James Mansell and "Ned" O'Connor, characters with long criminal records. Both men have been arrested.

The murder was committed in revenge for an assault made upon Garret Mansell, the father of James, on the previous night by Arthur and Robert Shields, two sons of the murdered man. James Mansell, who was in Ithaca at the time, hurried to the scene, and in company with "Ned" O'Connor, drove to the Shields farm. There they found the old man with his sons, working at haying, and after knocking one of the boys unconscious, turned upon the father, who was endeavoring to defend his son, and crushed the old man's skull with stones. They then mutilated his body with pitchforks. After committing the crime they went to the house and wrecked the place.

After a futile attempt to resist the constables they were overpowered and taken to Auburn.

Sleeping car to Springfield, Mass., daily, on train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

ENGLAND SEIZES BIRD'S ISLAND

Cruiser Lands Force at Aves, British West Indies.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, Aug. 13.—The British cruiser Tribune on Aug. 11 landed a party under command of Lieut. Threlfall at Aves, or Bird's, Island, 127 miles west of the north end of the Island of Dominica, and annexed it as a British possession. Guns were hauled through the surf and landed, the British flag was hoisted, and a royal salute was fired.

The Tribune then proceeded direct to St. Vincent, arriving here yesterday.

The Tribune left to-day, being ordered to Venezuela to protect British interests at Caracas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department has no information of the action of the British ship Tribune in landing a force on Bird Island, near the Island of Dominica, one of the Windward Islands, raising the British flag, and taking possession. At the State Department the matter was regarded to-night as one of many similar incidents connected with the claiming and working of guano deposits. A prominent official in the State Department said to-night of the matter:

"We are having accounts of such things continually. Only to-day a complaint was lodged at the department against the Cuban Government for making claim to a guano island in the West Indies. Our people take these islands, hold them for a while, and let them go again. Any person, no matter under what Government he may make claim, may take a guano island anywhere he finds it. Our citizens claim this right, and we concede it to the citizens of another country.

"If the British hauled the guns up through the surf and hoisted the flag and all that, they did the thing up brown and they ought to have the guano if there is any there. The trouble with guano nowadays is that it is hardly worth anything, and most of the guano people have shut down to wait for the cheaper deposits to become exhausted."

PANIC AT GAS TANK FIRE.

Harlem Tenements Emptied — Firemen Do Valiant Work.

Residents of the tenements between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets and First and Second Avenues had the scare of their lives last night, and the immense gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company, which are located at this point, had a narrow escape from destruction because of the carelessness, it is charged, of a watchman employed by the company. It was not until a number of fire companies, working under the most dangerous surroundings, had succeeded in putting out the flames around one of the tanks that the frightened crowd returned to their homes.

At 8 o'clock the watchman, whose identity has not yet been learned, was making his rounds of the tanks when the lamp which he was carrying fell from his hand and was shattered. The burning wick and oil fell into the water in which one of the immense tanks is imbedded. This water is impregnated with oil from the gas and is covered with a thick scum, which is highly inflammable. As soon as the burning substance struck the impregnated water a flame shot up around the tank, which spread until the entire tank was enveloped, the flames leaping up until they were as high as the big tank itself.

From the tenements about the cry went up: "The tanks are on fire! Run for your lives!"

Men, women, and children rushed hither and thither all shouting and trying to get away from the explosion disaster, which they feared was coming. The majority of them ran toward Second Avenue and boarded the trolley cars, yelling to the conductors that they must take the people aboard and warning them not to run their cars through the blocks in which the tanks are. The cars were backed and held for two blocks away in both directions, while the entire scene was lit up by the flames. On First Avenue there were much the same scenes.

When the firemen reached the tanks the gravity of the situation was at once apparent, but they did not allow this to interfere with their work. They soon had lines of hose laid to the tank and were pouring streams of water on the burning scum. The tank looked red hot in some places by this time, and it is marvelous, the gas company officials say, that the tank did not explode.

After half an hour's hard work the firemen had the blaze out.

WHEAT EASES OFF IN CHICAGO.

Traders Fear to Carry Long Wheat Over To-day and Weakness Results.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Weakness induced by continued marketing of long wheat which wary traders feared to carry over Sunday, was the latest phase of a nervous market to-day. The price of September fell in consequence 2¼c. from the highest point of the day, closing ⅞c.@1⅛c. under yesterday's final figures.

There were no urgent inducements to buy wheat in the early news. On the contrary the Northwest reported the weather nearly perfect for maturing grain. Notwithstanding the lower prices there was apparently a feeling of confidence in the inherent strength of the market, and this prevented the selling crowd from plunging.

3 YEARS OLD, SHE KNOWS MUCH

Pennsylvania Deacon's Baby Speaks Four Languages and Plays Beethoven.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHLAND, Penn., Aug. 13.—The marvelous accomplishments of three-year-old Grace Weisshold have caused her to be regarded with awe by the country folk of the Mahantongo and Mahanoy Valleys.

She can speak four languages and has already read the Bible completely through. She is a musical prodigy as well as a linguist, and can play many of the most difficult works of Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart.

Her father, as well as her brothers, are engaged in farming. Her father is a deacon, but acknowledges that his little daughter's knowledge of the more important part of the Scriptures is greater than his own. Often from memory she recites whole chapters. Many professional men make trips to the Weisshold farm to engage the little girl in conversation.

Latest Shipping News.

The Columbia, from Glasgow and Meville, was reported south of Fire Island at 12:01 o'clock this morning.

TEN DROWN WHEN LAUNCH CAPSIZES AT A REGATTA

Annual Potomac Races at Georgetown Not Delayed by Tragedy.

CROWD'S PROTEST IGNORED

Pleasure Craft Salute Winning Crew While Police Are Recovering the Bodies from the Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Ten men and women, spectators at the annual Potomac regatta on the Potomac River off Georgetown this afternoon, were drowned by the capsizing of a gasoline launch. There were fourteen persons in the boat. Only four were rescued.

During the first race the launch, owned by Drs. Stewart and Wagner, got in the way of the eight-oared shells, and the officials reprimanded its crew and ordered them off the course.

The accident occurred at a point on the river opposite a mill race, which forms a strong current. The second race had been rowed and preparations were being made for the third race. The attention of the crowd was so fixed on the race that the upsetting of the launch was not noticed until too late to render assistance.

The occupants of the launch sank immediately upon being thrown into the water, and the swift current carried them rapidly along and beyond reach of the numerous craft anchored along the course.

The dead are Charles Blumer, forty years old, a druggist; John Waldenman, twenty-two years old; J. George Smith, a paper dealer; William Smith, thirty-five years old, an employe of the Navy Yard; J. Herbert Coats, thirty-five years old, a tailor; A. J. Booze, about thirty-five years old, a salesman; Miss Helen Moore, Miss Lula Dreyfus, Miss Hazel Helzer, and Miss Bertrim Selbach.

Those who were saved are Dr. C. W. Wagner, C. A. Stewart, J. A. Wolfe, and William Lederer.

Many of the spectators, including officials of the district government, protested against the continuance of the racing in view of the tragedy, but the officials in charge declined to stop the sport.

The cheering for the competing crews as they passed the scene of the tragedy and the shrill and deafening whistles of the pleasure craft continued while the bodies of the unfortunate victims were being grappled for, dragged into view, and sent to the police station.

Major Sylvester, the Superintendent of Police, and Coroner Glazebrook were at the scene and directed the work of the large corps of police, detectives, and volunteer assistants engaged in recovering and identifying the bodies.

J. A. Wolfe, who was steering the launch, says he jumped from the boat as soon as he saw the water flow over the side, and was the first in the water. He is a good swimmer, but had a hard struggle to reach the shore.

"Dr. Wagner and I," said Wolfe, "got into the launch at Thirteenth Street about 12 o'clock. I was steering. At the Cumberland boathouse we took on the men of our party, who were waiting there for us. As we viewed the race from Cissel's Mill, Dederer saw the four girls on the abutment, and recognized them as friends. At Dr. Wagner's suggestion I steered over to get them.

"When they got on board we thought we could steer between a barge and the millrace current. We found we could not do it. I do not know how it happened, but just then the wash from the current and the counter swell from the torpedo boat Talbot, that had just passed, tipped the launch, and all our party rushed to the other side.

"As the water came in I leaped. There was a fearful shouting as I climbed out on the wall, and I could not tell whether it was at our mishap or at the regatta. None of the small boats dared to come close for fear of capsizing.

"I saw a man come to the surface, and I saw another man come up holding a woman and trying to keep her above water, but both sank. I was so excited I could hardly realize what did happen."

"It was nobody's fault," said Mr. Lederer, who is a clerk in the employ of the B. H. Warner Real Estate Company. "I was going down the third time when I got hold of the stone wall and barely managed to crawl out. I was so exhausted and frightened I did not see any of the rest.

"I remember some man's boot heel hit me on the head as I was coming up the last time. I do not know how the boat upset. The current there is fearful. We had hardly got seated after the girls came aboard before we capsized."

AUTO UPSET IN BRONX PARK.

Julian Hawthorne's Son Runs Westchester Doctor's Machine Into Tree.

An automobile containing Dr. William C. Deming of Westchester and several of his guests was upset yesterday afternoon in Bronx Park, with the result that all the occupants of the vehicle were more or less injured, and one of them, Miss Grace Stannard of Litchfield, Conn., was severely bruised and had her dress torn in pieces.

In the party, besides Dr. Deming and Miss Stannard, were Henry A. Hawthorne, a son of Julian Hawthorne, and Miss Elsie Hitchcock, whose home is in Washington, Conn. They went to the park to view the cascade, Mr. Hawthorne acting as chauffeur.

Mr. Hawthorne is not an expert with the levers, and when he tried to start the machine ahead it balked and proceeded backward toward the river. Before it reached the river, however, it struck a tree with great force and all hands were thrown out. The auto was finally righted and conveyed the party back to the doctor's house, where their injuries were attended to.

SPRINGETTSBURY MANOR SOLD.

Historic Pennsylvania Tract Includes Codorus Furnace of Revolutionary Days.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 13.—The one-fourth undivided interest in Springetttsbury Manor a historic tract of land situated in this county, was to-day sold at Sheriff's sale to Hugh M. North of Columbia for $4,200. It was sold as the property of Gen. E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey, ex-United States Minister to Spain, and comprised 1,896 acres of land.

On this tract are the ruins of the famous Codorus Furnace, once owned by James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, where cannon balls were cast for the Revolutionary Army.

STONED THE VANDERBILTS.

Autos at Newport Meet Warm Reception at Farmers' Sons' Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The farmers of Middletown and Portsmouth, through which towns Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt drive on the way to their estates, are indignant at the rapid rate at which the automobiles are driven. Recently a number of the sons of the farmers have taken up their fathers' grievances and have thrown stones at the automobiles and their occupants.

Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt yesterday complained to Chief Richards of the Newport police about the trouble. The Chief was taken out in Reginald Vanderbilt's automobile to discover the real state of affairs. Not a stone was thrown. Mr. Vanderbilt is not content with this attempt to discover the identity of the stone throwers, and he and his brother will offer a large reward for the arrest of the boys.

CHAMP CLARK MAKES THREAT.

Tells Objector in Indiana Audience He Will Cut His Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 13.—During a political debate this afternoon between Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri and Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana, at the New Albany Chautauqua, Clark threatened to cut the throat of a man in his audience.

Landis, in reply to a question relative to ex-Gov. Taylor of Kentucky seeking refuge in Indiana, said Indiana would keep him until he could receive justice in Kentucky.

Clark attacked Taylor and, calling him a murderer, said he ought to have been hanged. A man challenged the remark and Clark shouted:

"If you will walk outside the tent and call me a liar I will cut your throat."

DID NOT KILL BOLL WEEVIL.

Texas Appropriation for Successful Cotton Pest Conqueror Unawarded.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 13.—The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars which was made by the Texas Legislature at its last session to be paid as a reward for the discovery or invention of a successful and practical remedy or device for eradicating the boll weevil will not have to be paid. The law making the appropriation also provided for the creation of a commission, to be appointed by the Government, to make thorough tests of the various remedies and devices proposed. The commission has just finished its work; it witnessed the demonstration of many remedies and machines designed to kill the weevil, but none of them was a pronounced success, and the reward will go unpaid. It is the belief of members of the commission that the only way to eradicate the weevil is by early planting and by intense cultural methods.

KILLED ON EVE OF MARRIAGE.

Woman in Fatal Accident While Fiance Is Crossing Ocean.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 13.—Miss Kate Howley of Philadelphia, who was employed as a servant by Dr. H. E. Snow, fell from a south-bound Belmar car while the car was in motion to-day. She was unconscious when picked up and died an hour later.

Miss Howley was engaged to be married soon to a young man in Ireland. He sailed from Ireland two days ago and is now on the ocean.

WON'T CLEAN STREETS IN CUBA.

President Palma Will Accordingly Reform System of Tax Collections.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—The continued refusal of the authorities of the cities of Eastern Cuba to clean the streets, on the ground that no money has been appropriated for the purpose, has resulted in a decision by President Palma to reform the system of municipal tax collections and to have new assessments made throughout the island. The result of this action will, it is expected, be an increase in the municipal revenues.

The United States Government has repeatedly directed President Palma's attention to the neglected condition of the streets in the cities of Eastern Cuba.

FROM ENGLAND FOR $7.50.

American Line's Big Cut in Steerage Rate to Philadelphia.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Liverpool says that the American Line announces that, commencing on Monday, the steerage rate to Philadelphia will be $7.50, instead of $10.

This reduction caused considerable consternation among the lines not in the combine, but it is not likely that they will do anything at present to combat it.

The Hamburg-American Line announced yesterday that, beginning on Oct. 1, it will maintain a new service to Naples, Genoa, Trieste, and Fiume by four of its twin screw steamships, the steerage rates on which will be $15 to Italy, and to Trieste and Fiume $16. When the announcement reached the steamship offices the agents took it as the first gun in what they believe will be a rate war between the Hamburg-American Line and the Cunard Line, which will end not before the $10 rate is extended to the Italian and Adriatic service.

The Cunard Line some months ago received grants from the Austrian Government which gave it the practical control of all emigration from that country. Its rates were reduced so far that the expense of traveling from any point in Austria to the Cunard ports and then to America by the ships of that line was much less than any route traveled up to that time. Because of this fact the Cunard Line had a monopoly of trade. Several combinations were formed by other lines to compel the Cunard Line to give to its competitors an equal share of the trade, but all of the combinations failed.

The Hamburg-American Line will now make a fight of its own, using four of its twin-screw ships, the Prinz Oskar, the Prinz Adalbert, the Palatia, and the Phoenicia, which are as fine vessels as are to be found in the Mediterranean service.

Cortelyou Selects E. T. Stotesbury.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—It was announced to-day that E. T. Stotesbury, President of the Union League and a member of the banking firm of Drexel & Co., has been selected by Republican National Chairman Cortelyou as Chairman of the Philadelphia Auxiliary Committee to collect funds for the campaign.

LOVE FOUND THE WAY IN AN AMBULANCE

North Bergen Couple United by Pretended Suicide.

GIRL DECEIVED PARENTS

Behind Ambulance Went Wooer, Who Then Took Girl to Justice of Peace—All Forgiven.

Mary Kronberg, a young woman of North Bergen, N. J., whose parents were keeping a careful watch over her to prevent her from getting out of the house and marrying Julius Braun, pretended suicide. The ambulance was called. In it she left the house and soon joined Braun. Then they got married.

Mary Kronberg lived with her parents at 48 Main Street. Julius Braun's home is on the Hudson Boulevard, in the same place. Mary's parents objected to her receiving the attentions of the young man, and then she informed them that she proposed to be married yesterday. This information caused her to be kept a prisoner in the house, and when Braun called there yesterday he was told by her father that he could not see her, as the girl had gone away.

As Braun was walking away from the house a piece of paper fluttered down before him from a window. Picking it up, he found that on it was written a note from Miss Kronberg in which she told him that she was going to pretend to commit suicide, and that if an ambulance should be called, as she expected would be the case, she would then have an opportunity to escape from the house. Braun, so the story goes, at once grasped the situation, and hastening to the undertaking establishment of William Necker, told the proprietor that there would probably soon be a call for his ambulance.

Braun also engaged a coach in which to follow the ambulance when the call came. In the meantime Mary Kronberg had not been idle at her home. The girl's mother it is said heard her scream in her room, and running there, found her writhing in apparent agony. Mary cried out that she had taken poison, and begged that she be sent to the hospital.

Necker's ambulance was quickly summoned, and the girl was placed in it and driven away. As soon as the ambulance left Necker's, young Braun followed in his coach, but at a considerable distance in the rear. When the ambulance was on its way up New Durham Hill, bound, as the girl's parents supposed, for the hospital, Mary, who had been keeping a sharp lookout, espied the coach containing Braun. The ambulance was quickly stopped, and the girl got out and entered the coach. The young couple were then driven to the office of Justice of the Peace Stuke, by whom they were married.

It is said that Mr. Kronberg, when he heard how he had been outwitted, pronounced it "a slick trick," and declared that he would forgive the young pair.

$20,000 SUIT ON HONEYMOON.

Senator Clark's Son Wedded and Sued Within 24 Hours—Other Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Charles W. Clark, son of the Montana Senator, who has an allowance of $25,000 per month, married Miss Cecilia Tobin last week. On the first day of his honeymoon he was sued by the Bank of California for $20,000 on two notes.

Yesterday Clark was sued for $10,000 by Edward Whitlock, hostler, who claims he was permanently crippled while in Clark's employ. A few days ago Clark was sued by H. A. Brigham, mining expert, for $500 for services rendered.

DIVORCES TOO MEEK HUSBAND.

Mrs. Bryning Couldn't Stand Such a "Humdrum" Existence.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.—Because Howard Bryning of Kansas City was too fond of his wife and acquiesced in everything she did, Mrs. Bryning has secured a divorce.

"My husband had no backbone," said Mrs. Bryning in talking over her action. "Whenever I asked for anything, I always got it without question. There is no satisfaction in that kind of humdrum existence for me."

Mr. Bryning is Traveling Passenger Agent for the Northern Pacific with headquarters in Kansas City.

NEW ROAD INTO PITTSBURG.

"Lake Erie and Pittsburg," Costing $16,000,000, to be 140 Miles Long.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—Another railroad, to be called the Lake Erie and Pittsburg, 140 miles long, connecting Pittsburg with Lorain, Ohio, and the lakes, and costing $16,000,000, will be operating both passenger and freight trains into Pittsburg in about sixteen months, according to the statement of John B. Carter, Vice President of the new road.

Work has already been started, and before Winter shuts down, it is said, forty miles of the new roadbed from Lorain to Hudson, Ohio, will be completed.

At Hudson it is proposed to connect with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania lines.

TO PEDAL ACROSS CONTINENT.

Bicyclists Leave Orange, N. J., To-day for San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 13.—Clarence J. Folz and William K. Brown, two young men of this place, will start to-morrow morning on a trip across the continent on their bicycles. Only the love for the sport and the fame and adventure connected with the trip have prompted the young men to start on the tour.

They expect to reach San Francisco in the latter part of December, traveling at an average rate of forty miles a day. From New York City they will go to Albany, then to Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, following almost the same route as that taken by the automobiles in the tour to the exposition city. From St. Louis the two will go south to escape the snow and ice. They will be in light marching order, and will take with them only such clothing and utensils as they can carry conveniently.

Lock-Out Settled at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—By an agreement between the firm of V. J. Hedden & Sons Co. and the Contractors' Association, the carpenters employed by the former, who have been locked out for sometime, will go back to work on Monday.

FIGHTING VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS.

Japanese Squadron Engaged with Russian Cruisers This Morning.

TOKIO, Sunday, Aug. 14.—The protected cruiser Takashishi reports by wireless telegraphy to the Admiralty that the Japanese Squadron was engaging the Vladivostok fleet off Tsu Island in the Strait of Korea, at 5 o'clock to-day.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 14—Noon.—A Japanese squadron sighted the Vladivostok fleet in the Strait of Korea at ten minutes past 5 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

Fighting began fifty minutes later.

WARSHIP DENVER SENT TO HAITI

Minister Powell Reports Disturbances at Two Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Navy Department has directed Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the Caribbean squadron, to send a warship to Gonaives and Jeremie, Haiti, Minister Powell having reported disturbances at those points.

The Denver, now at Porto Rico, has been ordered on the mission.

TRAGEDY AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Mrs. Breckenridge Jones Is Killed in a Runaway.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Jones, the wife of Breckenridge Jones, one of the wealthiest men in St. Louis, died to-night in the tent of Capt. Blaksley, in the Boer War Encampment, as the result of injuries received earlier in the day in a runaway.

Mrs. Jones, accompanied by her two children, was driving in a two-seated trap, when sudden firing from the war exhibition frightened the horses. All the occupants were thrown from the vehicle.

1,000 HORSES FOR MIMIC WAR.

Will Be Needed for the Army Manoeuvres at Manassas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The army manoeuvres arranged for next month at Manassas, in which nearly 30,000 men will participate, will be on a scale of actual war. The Quartermaster's Department has arranged for the employment of nearly 1,000 horses, which will be used in transportation and in meeting other necessaries of the forces in the field.

The engineers will go to the camps fully equipped for bridging streams, and in this work will use fourteen six-line teams. For the medical corps forty-four mounts will be required, thirty-eight ambulances, six escort wagons, and a pack train of twelve mules. This pack train will be in the nature of an experiment in the transportation of medical and surgical supplies.

VAUDEVILLE ACTRESS INSANE.

Pauline West Sang Coon Songs Late at Night in Norfolk Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Pauline West, who is said to be a well-known vaudeville actress, was examined by a commission to-day and declared insane. The woman was ordered sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Williamsburg.

While the investigation was going on Miss West, her hands covered with diamonds, sat in a corner of the room. Some few weeks ago the woman, after doing a "turn" at a local theatre, appeared on the streets late at night and sang coon songs until she was arrested by the police. She has since been in jail.

MACBETH TO RUN OPEN SHOP.

Pittsburg Lamp Chimney Man, Employing 4,000 Men, Defies Union.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company has severed its connection with the American Flint Glass Workers' Association, and in the future will operate its plant as an open shop. This action was brought about by the failure of the Workers' Association to permit the full operation of the machines in the plant, which, the Macbeth-Evans Company declares, places it in such a position that it cannot compete with foreign manufacturers.

The Macbeth-Evans Company controls over half of the entire American output of lamp chimneys, and employs over 4,000 men. The plants are to be opened on next Monday for the season's fire, and the result of the action is anxiously awaited.

G. B. CLIFF'S BODY FOUND.

Northern Pacific Official Drowned in a River in Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 13.—The body of George B. Cliff, Superintendent of the Seattle Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was found to-day in the Sammamish River, near Kenmore. The searching party, which was organized yesterday, spent last night along Squak Slough and Swamp Creek. They found Mr. Cliff's coat and a small chair that was known to have been in the boat he was last seen in.

Later the boat was found under a log boom, where it had been jammed. Mr. Cliff's body was found near the boat.

The deceased leaves a widow and a daughter in Seattle.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION.

New Jersey's Guard Rail Smashed—Little Girl Bruised.

The ferryboats Chicago and the New Jersey of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, collided at the Cortlandt Street slips at 6 o'clock last evening. The New Jersey, the smaller boat, was a little way out of her slip when the Chicago, rounding in to her berth, was caught by the strong flood tide and thrown violently against the New Jersey.

The Chicago was crowded, the passengers being forward to get ashore as soon as possible. The New Jersey was not heavily crowded. Although about twenty-five feet of her guardrail on the port side were ripped away, few of the passengers were aware of trouble.

The passengers on the forward end of the Chicago were greatly excited, but were quickly quieted by the crew, the rule going among them and assuring them that there was no danger. Lena Nesratonske, eight years old, of 144 Essex Street, Jersey City, who was with her mother and father on the Chicago, was the only one injured. She was thrown from her feet against a seat and badly bruised.

The boat service was not delayed by the accident, neither the Chicago nor the New Jersey being crippled.

TOKIO THINKS FOE'S FLEET IS CRUSHED.

Sees No Hope for Battleships at Port Arthur.

CZAREVITCH CANNOT FIGHT

Flagship of Slain Admiral May Remain at Kaio-Chow.

TOGO REPORTED TO BE ACTIVE

May Attack Vladivostok Squadron—Czar Hears of Disaster—Admiral Wittsoeft's Death.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—Admiral Togo reports that five Russian battleships appear to have been heavily damaged in the engagement of Aug. 10.

The Pobieda lost two masts and one of her heavy guns was disabled.

The flagship Retvizan, which was hit several times at a distance of 3,500 yards, seems to have sustained the greatest injury.

The damage inflicted on the Russian cruisers was comparatively slight. The Bayan did not come out at Port Arthur.

The damage sustained by the Japanese vessels has been temporarily repaired.

It is believed here that the Russians will not be able to repair the five battleships reported by Admiral Togo to have been damaged. The Japanese land batteries now commanding the entrance to the harbor could render this work impossible.

Before the Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur on Aug. 10 the Japanese batteries could reach the warships there with shells, and the docks were exposed to a fire the severity of which was increasing constantly.

It is doubted if the ships will be able to go to sea without undergoing repairs, and it is reported that the Russians themselves will destroy them before Port Arthur falls.

Togo Bound for the South?

CHE-FOO, Aug. 13.—Admiral Togo is said to be with the main portion of the Japanese fleet, which has gone toward Shanghai. This portion of the fleet includes all the battleships. A cipher telegram received here from Osaka, Japan, confirms the report that the Japanese main squadron is bound for a Southern destination "on an active campaign."

Several Japanese cruisers are now reported to be at present off Shan-Tung Promontory, near the scene of the fighting, while destroyers on scouting duty are watching the mouth of Tsing-Tau Harbor.

A private telegram received here to-night says that the Russian battleship Czarevitch has moved further into Tsing-Tau harbor, following a demand made by the Japanese that the Russians come out and fight. It is surmised that the Czarevitch will be dismantled.

A dispatch from Tsing-Tau filed to-day at noon confirms the previous reports of the serious damage inflicted upon the Czarevitch, and says that for this reason the battleship is unable to leave port. The Russian torpedo boat destroyers Bezposhtchadni and Bezschumi, both slightly damaged, were taking coal to-day. The destroyer Bezstrashni has not been injured.

Germans Clear for Action.

The coal secured by the Russian warships was taken from three British steamers, which had been at Tsing-Tau for some time past. Their original destination was Port Arthur.

When coaling operations were completed the German cruisers Fuerst Bismarck and Hansa cleared for action. It is believed that they will not allow the departure of the Russian ships.

The whereabouts of the Russian cruisers Pallada and Novik are not known here. It is believed that if these vessels are still afloat they will undoubtedly endeavor to connect with the Vladivostok squadron.

The German warships at Tsing-Tau tonight are the cruisers Fuerst Bismarck, Geier, Hansel, and Hertha, the gunboats Luchs and Tiger, and two torpedo boat destroyers. They control the harbor exit absolutely.

The German cruiser Thetis left Tsing-Tau hastily to-day. An Italian warship also left. The destinations of these two vessels are unknown.

Russian Report of Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Viceroy Alexieff, in a dispatch to the Emperor, gives the following report from Capt. Matousevitch, the late Rear Admiral Wittsoeft's Chief of Staff, under date of Aug. 12:

"At dawn of Aug. 10 our Port Arthur squadron began to make for the open sea, and emerged from the port at 9 o'clock. The squadron consisted of six battleships, the cruisers Askold, Diana, Pallada, and Novik, and eight torpedo boats.

"The Japanese opposed us with the following force: A first detachment consisting of the battleships Asahi, Mikasa, Fuji,

Yashima, and Shikishima, and the cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga; a second detachment consisting of the cruisers Yakumo, Kasagi, Chitose, and Takasago, and a third detachment consisting of the cruisers Akitsushima, Idsumo, Matsushima, Itsukushima, and Hashidate, and the battleship Chin Yen, with about thirty torpedo boats.

"Our squadron manoeuvred to gain a passage through the line of the enemy's ships. Meantime the Japanese torpedo boats were laying floating mines in ths way of our squadron, thus rendering evolutions very difficult.

Admiral Wittsoeft Killed.

"At 1 P. M. our squadron, after forty minutes' fighting, succeeded in effecting a passage, and shaped its courss toward Shan-Tung The enemy, following at full speed, caught up with us slowly, and at 5 o'clock fighting again began, and continued for some hours without either side obtaining any advantage.

"In the battle the commander of our squadron [Admiral Wittsoeft] was killed and the Captain of the battleship Czarevitch was wounded and lost consciousness. Almost at the same time the engines and steering gear of the Czarevitch were damaged and she was obliged to stop forty minutes. This forced the other ships to manoeuvre around her.

"The command of the squadron devolved upon Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky and the command of the Czarevitch upon the second in command.

Czarevitch Distanced by Fleet.

"After nightfall, the Czarevitch, being unable to follow the squadron and losing sight of it, took a southerly direction in order to attempt to reach Vladivostok under her own steam. She was attacked by torpedo boats during the night, and at dawn was in the vicinity of Shan-Tung.

"The officer commanding the squadron, having examined and determined the extent of the damage to the Czarevitch, concluded that she could not make Vladivostok and allowed her Captain to proceed to Kiao-Chow for repairs.

"Those killed included Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, Navigating Flag Lieut. Azarieff, Navigating Lieut. Draguishevitch. Those slightly wounded included myself and eight others. A number of sailors were killed or wounded, hut just how many has not yet been ascertained.

"I arrived at Kiao-chow at 9 o'clock in the evening and found there the cruiser Novik and the torpedo boat Bezshumi.

"I am happy to hear witness to your Majesty to the unexampled bravery of the officers and men during the desperate encounter."

Japanese Torpedo Boats' Daring.

A Russian account of the naval hattle indicates that the Japanese torpedo boats sustained their previous reputation for daring by making a daylight attack upon a squadron in hattle formation, and admits the effectiveness of these frail, daring craft, which seriously impeded the movements of the Russian fleet.

The wording of the official report, which says that the Czarevitch "turned" to try to go in the direction of Vladivostok, arouses some comment here. Assuming, as the report seems to indicate, that the hattle was off the Shan-Tung Peninsula, the turning of the Czarevitch to go toward Vladivostok would most probably indicate that the remainder of the squadron was going back in the direction of Port Arthur.

At the same time, the report that the day after the hattle four Russian hattleships were sighted off Shanghai makes it possihle that the battle occurred further south in the Yellow Sea than the report of Capt. Matousevitch indicates, and that when the Czarevitch "lost sight of the remainder of the squadron" the Russian fleet was actually proceeding south. This opens an interesting question as to the ultimate destination of the remaining Russian hattleships.

Russian Officers' Heroism.

The fact that the crushing nature of the hlow to the Russian fleet was largely due to the feeling of comradeship which prompted the squadron to halt for the purpose of protecting the disahled Czarevitch is viewed here with grim satisfaction, and regret is mingled with admiration for the officers who threw away their only chance of escape rather than desert the crippled flagship.

The distress caused by the squadron's failure to get away has heightened, if possible, the bitter resentment felt over the conduct of the Japanese in the Ryeshiteini affair.

The Mikado's order that non-comhatants be allowed to leave Port Arthur merely deepens the painful impression, indicating, as it does, the helief of the highest Japanese authorities in the imminence of the fall of Port Arthur. The humane motives behind this move of the Mikado are largely discounted here by the anger caused hy the Japanese attack upon the dismantled destroyer at Che-Foo.

The Associated Press is able on the highest authority to deny the report that Argentine warships have heen purchased by Russia, and that they have joined the Vladivostok squadron.

The Admiralty strongly repudiates the allegation that the Czarevitch is being repaired with German assistance. No such hreach of neutrality is possihle. The report is attributed at the Admiralty to a Japanese source, the Japanese, it is added, hoping to offset it against their own flagrant violation of neutrality in the attack on and capture of the Russian destroyer Ryeshiteini at Che-Foo.

CZAR'S RUINED WARSHIPS.

Czarevitch Damaged Beyond Hope of Repair—Destroyers Scuttled.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 13.—The Russian hattleship Czarevitch arrived at Tsing-Tau, Kiao-Chow Bay, on the night of Aug. 11, steaming at the rats of four knots an hour and burning immense quantities of coal to make even that rate of speed.

Her rudder had heen carried away by a torpedo, her rudder shaft was broken, one gun was disabled, her lifeboats had been lost, her masts were badly bent, her funnels were riddled, and her hridge had been twisted out of position. The projectile holes ahove the water line were covered with makeshift stoppers of wood.

Admiral Wittsoeft's Death.

The Associated Press correspondent at Tsing-Tau wires that in the fight off Shan-Tung Promontory on Aug. 10, the Czarevitch hore the hrunt of the fighting until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Admiral Wittsoeft was hit hy a shell which blew his body to pieces, only one of his legs being found after the explosion. Four officers standing near him were also killed. Altogether the Czarevitch lost fifteen men killed and forty-five wounded.

The steamer Dagmar, arriving to-night from Tsing-Tau, had on hoard the harhor pilot who steered the Czarevitch into that port. He confirms the report regarding the damage to the Czarevitch, and is of the opinion that the fighting days of the Czarevitch are over and that she will probahly be dismantled.

The officers of the Czarevitch are of the opinion that the Japanese vessels undoubtedly suffered severely in the fighting, as the pursuit of the Czarevitch was maintained for a short time only. The decks of the Russian hattleship were slippery with hlood, and the men on hoard were almost deaf as a result of the concussions of the firing.

Another Admiral Reported Dead.

It is now reported that Admiral Messevitch has died in a hospital from his wounds. Two officers and eight sailors, all seriously injured, are at present in hospital.

According to Chinese authorities, the Russians had six and the Japanese four warships at the heginning of the fight off Shan-Tung Promontory. The Japanese, however, were soon reinforced, but to what extent is not stated.

Launches containing sixty Russian sailors are said to have entered Wei-hai-Wei. The sailors helong to two destroyers which are reported to have gone ashore in the vicinity of Wei-hai-Wei. These vessels presumably are the same which were reported yesterday to have heen captured.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 11 a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, badly damaged, steamed slowly into Tsing-Tau, and half an hour later the protected cruiser Novik, slightly injured, entered port. No dead were on board either vessel.

They took coal and departed at 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 12.

On the night of Aug. 11 one Russian destroyer and the cruiser Askold, with five of her crew dead and twelve wounded, attempted to enter Tsing-Tau, hut were kept out hy a Japanese cruiser, whereupon they proceeded to Woo-Sung, near Shanghai.

Destroyer Blown Up.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Wei-hai-Wei says the Russian torpedo hoat destroyer Burni was beached Aug. 12 on the south of the Shan-Tung Promontory and was hlown up. Three of her officers and sixty men afterward walked to Wei-hai-Wei.

A dispatch received from Tokio to-day by the Japanese Legation here says that according to advices received there from Che-Foo two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were stranded Aug. 11 twenty miles east of Wei-hai-Wei.

The correspondent of The Evening News at Tsing-Tau cables that he learned from an officer of the Czarevith that the Russian Port Arthur squadron met the Japanese squadron twenty miles out. The flagship Czarevitch was specially attacked, and changed her course for the Shan-Tung Peninsula. The Japanese followed and overhauled her, and the accompanying vessels off Shan-Tung at 4:30 P. M. A two hours' hattle followed. Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, who was killed on hoard the Czarevitch, was buried at sea.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says the machinery of the Czarevitch was so knocked about during the fight that most of it is worthless. She lost 210 officers and men killed and had sixty wounded.

Damaged Ships at Tsing-Tau.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Russian protected cruiser Novik left Tsing-Tau within the twenty-four hour limit, according to an official dispatch to the Navy Department from the Governor of Kiao-Chow.

Several other Russian vessels are still in the harbor in a disahled condition.

The German Government is not willing that the names of these ships and the details of the damages should be published on official authority, because such intelligence might he considered inconsistent with neutrality and as affording valuahle information to Japan.

The instructions sent to Tsing-Tau permit the disabled Russian vesseis to repair sufficiently to proceed to another port, but the repairs must be strictly limited to making them seaworthy and not to increasing their fighting capacity.

Admiral von Prittwitz, the Commander of the German naval forces in Far Eastern waters, is assembling his ships at Kiao-Chow in order to be ready to enforce Germany's neutrality against either belligerent.

GLOOM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Consternation Caused by News of Disaster to Port Arthur Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 14.—Not since the heginning of the war hetween Japan and Russia has anything so obviously affected Russian spirits as the gradual revelation of the extent of the Port Arthur squadron's reverse.

The details of Rear Admiral Wittsoeft's fatal sortie are not known to the general public even at thie hour, though the news of the receipt of the report of Capt. Matousevitch to the Emperor gradually permeated official circles in ths course of yesterday, and the Captain's statement was issued late last night.

Capt. Matousevitch makes it clear that the Port Arthur squadron fought what was probahly the greatest battle of ironclads since steel replaced wood in naval construction. The effort of the Russians to fight their way through the Japanese would probably have heen successful had it not heen for the disaster to the battleship Czarevitch, which compelled the squadron to fight a second hattle, ending in the dispersal of the Russian fleet in the darkness.

One of the most important features of Capt. Matousevitch's dispatch, aside from its grimly brief account of the hattle, is the detailed statement of the make-up of Admiral Togo's fleet, which consisted of six hattleships, eleven cruisers of various classes, and approximately thirty torpedo boats. According to this statement there were in line of battle some ships previously reported destroyed.

This gives an indication of Japan's naval force, which Admiral Togo has hitherto concealed.

ORDERED TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.

Russian Warships Told to Go—Askold's Commander Unwilling.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—Great excitement was caused here yesterday by the news that four Russian warships had anchored off the Saddle Islands.

During the afternoon the Russian destroyer Grozovoi steamed up the river, having vainly attempted to making Tsing-Tau, heing headed off hy the Japanese. The Grozovoi is very dirty and her crew is black with emoke and grime. They had hard steaming to escape the Japanese.

Later the Russian protected cruiser Askold, with Rear Admiral Oukhtomsky (second in command to the late Admiral Wittsoeft) on board, arrived at Woo-Sung in the condition reported last night—namely, with her fifth funnel gone close to the deck, all the funnels riddied with ehell holes, one gun on the port side dismountsd, and several large shell holes above the water line. She had one Lieutenant and eleven men killed and fifty men wounded.

The Askold went into dry dock and commenced to make repairs.

Pilots report that three Russian cruisers are off the Saddle Islands awaiting British colliers from Tsing-Tau. A Japanese squadron, consisting of one ironclad, two large cruisers, and four destroyers is watching outside to intercept the colliers.

The Taotai has notified the Askold and Grozovoi that they must leave port at the expiration of the twenty-four hours limit. The commander of the Askold asserts that his vessel is unseaworthy, and it is said to he his intention to remain in port until the repairs are completed.

Local shipping is demoralized, and underwriters refuse to take any further risks.

There is a feeling hers that Russia is infringing upon Chinese neutrality hy using Shanghai as a port of refuge.

The Japanese Consul here is urging the Taotai to disarm the Grozovoi and Askold, hut no decision is yet known to have heen arrived at.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER IN HURRY.

Could Have Sunk a Japanese Vessel, but Did Not Do So.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—The merchant steamer Genkai sighted a Russian destroyer near Jigwei Island, off the coast of Korea, on the afternoon of Aug. 11. The Russian was steaming to the westward.

The Captain of the Genkai prepared to beach his ship, hut the Russian did not molest it.

The Russian destroyer evidently parted from the fleet during the hattle of Aug. 10, and was trying to return to Port Arthur.

TOKIO HEARS OF SEA BATTLE.

Rumor of Engagement Off the German Port of Tsing-Tau.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—It is rumored that there has been a naval engagement off Tsing-Tau.

The German Legation has no confirmation of the report.

LESS FEAR OF RUSSIAN RAIDS.

Believed Togo Will Now Be Able to Deal with the Vladivostok Ships.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—To some extent the importance of the question regarding Russia's treatment of neutral merchant shipping is thought to he diminished hy the scattering of the Port Arthur squadron.

Admiral Togo, it is believed, will now be able to send a sufficient force to prevent ths Vladivostok squadron from repeating its raids.

LOSE FAITH IN RUSSIA.

Chinese Ready to Welcome Japanese—Governor's Proclamation.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 13.—The Chinese Governor of Mukden has issued a proclamation welcoming the Japanese.

This is due to the fact that the successive retirements of the Russians upon their main lines have caused the Chinese to lose faith in the Russian arms.

The Chinese inhabitants here are clamoring at the hank and demanding silver in exchange for ruhle notes.

Some rich Chinese residents of Liao-Yang have addressed letters to Gens. Oku and Kuroki placing their houses at the disposal of the Japanese commanders upon the entry of the latter into Liao-Yang.

Native travelers who arrived here yesterday report that the Russians are still in possession of Pensihu, (about forty-five miles east of Liao-Yang,) and that the Japanese, therefore, forced from this point also by the strength of the Russian eastern position, seek other routes to flank Liao-Yang or cut the railway.

As it was after the first Japanese advance to Kai-chow, so on the east and south, following the successes of July 31, the Japanese disappeared. The Russians scouted along their former front on ths Shi and Lang Rivers, and now, after their own withdrawal, they are completely separated from the enemy, who is supposed to he working northward east of Pensihu, a far less formidahle route, and also north from Yin-Kow.

Though no credihle confirmation of the latter report can he had, as far as an observer can see, both the Japanese and Russians have abandoned aggressive tactics in the East and the defenses of Liao-Yang are narrowed to a smaller and stronger circumference.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The General Staff has received the following dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated yesterday:

"All is quiet in the sphere of the operations of the Manchurian army.

"Bands of Chinese handits are active in the Hiontzu district (twenty-eight miles east of Liao-Yang) and in the vicinity of the Yan-tai coal mines."

ARRAIGN COP WHO HIT SHARP.

Court Sequel to Rockaway Auto Arrest a Continuance Till Thursday.

Policeman William Ryan of Far Rockaway, who had a fight with L. B. Sharp, General Superintendent of the electric company at Far Rockaway, and Mr. Sharp's hrother, E. E. Sharp, last Friday night, over an automohile arrest a week ago today, was arraigned before Justice Tyson at Far Rockaway yesterday. The hearing was continued until Thursday, and Ryan gave $250 hail.

Ryan charged L. B. Sharp with running his automohile at a speed heyond that allowed by law. There was a hearing in Lynbrook on Friday night, and after it had heen adjourned Sharp and the policeman got into an argument on the Court House steps. Sharp's hrother joined in, and the policeman, fearing that he was about to be assaulted, struck Sharp over the head with his hilly. It took four stitches to sew up the wound.

When the policeman was arraigned yesterday young Sharp was too ill to appear, his counsel said, and Ryan's case went over. Ryan said he did not know who young Sharp was, and when he raised his hand to strike, the policeman thought he was justified in defending himself.

Superintendent Sharp was then arraigned for speeding his automohile, and the policeman told how he had timed him with the telephones in use at Far Rockaway. The case against Sharp also went over until next week.

ACCIDENT TO CONEY BOAT.

John Sylvester's Rudder Chain Snapped on Evening Trip.

It was reported at the Battery early this morning that the steamer John Sylvester broke her rudder chain while on her way to Coney Island last night, and had to anchor until assistance arrived. The passengers were transferred to another boat and she was towed to the pier at Coney Island.

The boat left her pier at the Battery shortly after 8 o'clock with ahout 800 passengers. When near the island her rudder chain parted, and she was left helpless. There was considerable excitement among the passengers, but when they learned the extent of the injury they became quiet.

The Sylvester anchored until the St. Johns, owned hy the Dreamland Company, came to her assistance, and the passengers were transferred to that hoat without any trouble.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PULP MILL.

Harmsworth and Others Buy 1,.00 Square Miles in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 13.—Sir Alfred Harmsworth and a numher of other newspaper proprietors of London have just closed negotiations for 1,500 square miles of timher areas in the interior of Newfoundland.

They purpose to erect the largest pulp mill in the world on this property.

Father Hill's Successor Named.

Bishop McDonnell of the Brooklyn Diocese has appointed Father Martin J. Hogan to St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress Streets, to succeed Father William J. Hill, who died last Sunday. Father Hogan has just returned from Europe.

Death of James McLaughlin.

Jamss McLaughlin, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., died there yesterday after a protracted illness. Mr. McLaughlin was seventy years old and a native of Ireland.

RENEWED JAPANESE ATTACK ON FORTRESS

Enormous Russian Losses at Port Arthur Reported.

ORDER FROM THE MIKADO

Field Marshal Oyama Instructed to Permit the Removal of Non-Combatants from the City.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Tokio, timed 12:30 P. M. to-day, says that there was heavy fighting at Port Arthur all night Tuesday and Wednesday and that the Russian losses are reported to have been enormous.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 13.—Chinese dockyard laborers who left Port Arthur on the night of Aug. 8, and who arrived here to-day, confirm the report of heavy fighting there.

They state that the Japanese lines are gradually closing in on the inner forts.

A shell which exploded in the general hospital killed a number of patiente.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—The Emperor, through Field Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff, has directed Field Marshal Oyama, commander of the Japaness armies in the field, to permit the women, priests, merchants, and diplomats and the officers of neutral powers to leave Port Arthur and to extend to them ehelter at Dalny.

Marquis Oyama receives authority to remove other non-combatants not enumerated, providing it does not affect the military operations.

Marquis Yamagata's formal order declares that the Emperor, prompted hy humanity, desires to spare the non-comhatants at Port Arthur from devastation by fire and sword.

ARMY EXPERT ON SIEGE.

Capt. Haan Writes of the Problem at Port Arthur.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In order to form an opinion as to what may be the ultimate outcome of the present siege of Port Arthur, it is necessary to take into consideration all known conditions of not only the hesieged, hut the besiegers as well.

For the besieged: Their effective strength, the minimum length of line it is necessary to defend, the nature of the fortifications on this line and all other fortifications, subsistence, ammunition, and the assistance that may be expected from the fleet.

For the hesiegers: Their strength, their armament, their character as offensive fighters, their commander, and the importance of the object to be gained in a successful prosecution of the siege.

From reliahle sources in St. Petersburg comes the following information regarding the effective forces under command of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commanding Port Arthur:

Troops of all arms	23,000
Sailors on the fleet	10,000
Put hors du combat in Nanshan and other engements	4,000
Effectives, exclusive of fleet	19,000

It may he added that the above figures have been, to a certain extent, verified from other sources. It may he assumed, therefore, that Gen. Stoessel is ahle to place into the land defenses an aggregate of 19,000 trained soldiers. It is considered unsafe to take any of the fleet complement for land defenaes.

JAPANESE HAVE 90,000 MEN.

Lieut. Gen. Nogi, commanding the Japanese Army now laying siege to Port Arthur, has under his command ahout six divisions, aggregating 90,000 men, with a large supply of siege guns, howitzers, and mortars. In fact, it may be safely assumed that he has all the men and guns he can possibly use on the contracted front that the small defending garrison must necessarily assume for final resistance.

In order to prevent the Japanese from using effective high angle fire on the fortifications, it is necessary to prevent them from placing their guns to within less than five miles from, say, the centre of the harhor. This condition requires that the inner or shortest Russian line must be practically five miles from the centre of the harbor.

The configuration of the ground about Port Arthur is such that the length of line necessary to be held under these conditions is about ten miles. It may be further assumed that this line is thoroughly fortified, the ground in front of the fortifications properly prepared for defense, and that all approaches are thoroughly covered by modern artillery, scientifically placed.

FORTS SUPPORT EACH OTHER.

The inner line of ths Port Arthur fortificatione to guard against land attack is approximately five miles from the centre of the harbor. These fortificatione are, in every sense of the word, permanent fortifications—that is, the guns were placed there in time of peace behind parapets constructed of concrete and covered in front of this with maeses of earth, and in front of the parapet either ditchee or other similar obstacles.

The forts in this line are, moreover, so placed that they mutually protect each other—that is, the fire of one sweeps the ditches and front of the other, making it thus practically impossible to carry any of them until the guns of the adjoining forts are either silenced or destroyed.

The guns mounted in theee fortifications, while not as large as those used for defense on the sea front, are nevertheless heavy guns and are calculated to have a longer range and to be more powerful than any guns ths enemy is likely to be able to hring in opposition to them. Many of them are of six-inch calibre, throwing a ehell weighing 100 pounds to a dietance of ahout five or six miles. This is not the extreme, but the "effective," range of these guns.

In front of this line of permanent works are many detached forts, placed in advanced positions mutually supporting each other, and ars eupported also by a line of permanent works. These detached worke are so placed that, in case any of them fall into the hands of the enemy, they are made untenahle by the fire of the forts in their rear, whose fire sectors cover the entire interior of the detached works.

These detached works ahout Port Arthur are mostly of a semi-permanent nature; that is; they were probahly huilt since the war began. The parapets are of earth, and the guns are not generally guns of position, but guns on wheels—movable armament; they are, therefore, smaller than the guns in the permanent works, and vary in power from the automatic machine gun, firing the infantry rifle ammunition, to the five-inch siege gun, firing a fifty-pound shell to a distance of four or five miles.

HUNDREDS OF RUSSIAN GUNS.

In the line of land defense it will not be a great error to assume that at least the following armament will be met with:

60 six-inch guns, rapid fire.
100 five-inch and four-inch guns, rapid fire.
200 smaller calihre rapid-fire guns.
200 machine guns.

This will give, under the assumption that the line of final resistance is ten miles long, fifty-six guns to the mile, or an average of one gun to about thirty yards.

We have every reason to believe that the pupils who studied under Gen. Todlehen, one of the world's greatest military engineers, and who planned the Port Arthur fortifications, have completed thess works so effiejently that an open assault is a practical impossibility, so long as all the guns are manned and the parapets on their flanks held hy well-trained infantry and machine-gun fire.

That it was from the very beginning the intention of the Russians to hold Port Arthur against any force the Japanese might he ahle to hring against it is heyond question. It is, therefore, safe to assume that ample provision in the way of subsistence, ammunition, and other supplies had been made before the Japanese cut the line of communication and invested the place.

We have now to consider the character of the Russians in defensive and the Japanese in offensivs warfare.

When a student of military history comes to consider this phase in warfare he cannot refrain from thinking of those two great American commanders, Grant and Lee, who were pitted against each other in the final campaign of the civil war. Here is presented a prohlem in warfare that is ideal, looking at it from either side.

Lee, one of the greatest defensive commanders, with all the scientific knowledge of the highly educated and scientifically trained practical military engineer, in command of an army not discouraged hy defeat and of the highest moral courage.

Grant, great for his clearly made plans of campaign, persistent in their execution; an educated and trained soldier who had to his credit in the Vicksburg campaign a success to equal the hrilliancy of which ths student must go back to Napoleon's celebrated campaign in Italy. He, moreover, was in command of all the Union armies, insuring thereby co-ordinate action. Grant's entire training and experience and his very character made him an ideal aggressive commander. The army he commanded could not have been hetter for the work in hand.

These great commanders, each in his ideal sphere, thus worked at their mighty problem until exhaustion, losses, lack of provisions, money, and ammunition caused Lee's surrender, though not his humiliation. To-day, hoth in the North and South and to all students of military history, Grant and Lee stand side hy side as among the greatest of the world's scientific commanders.

AGGRESSIVE METHODS OF JAPANESE.

Of the Japanese methods in war we have had opportunity for but little observation, hut all our observations indicate that their entire system is hased upon the theory that offensive warfare alone can lead to final success.

Their experiences with the Chinese were all of an aggressive nature. All their battles in the present war with Russia—at the Yalu, Nan-Shan, Telissu, Simu-Cheng, Yan-tze, Yu-Shu, and at all the passes—indicate that their theory about carrying fortified positions, though somewhat harsh to the European military student, is yet effective and apparently sound.

The Japanese have thus usually accomplished, approximately, the objects for which these aggressive movements were undertaken.

Probahly the most intense and persistent attacks on fortified and well-defended positions held by Russian forces in the present war took place at Nan-Shan Hill hy the very troops now hesieging Port Arthur.

The Japanese, in the position of besiegers, may, then, be considered to be in their favorite occupation, and it may he assumed that in case they arrive at a point in the siege where they feel that they can carry the Russian lines hy assault, they will not hesitate to assume the necessary responsihility, even at great sacrifice of life.

RUSSIANS DEFENSIVE FIGHTERS.

The history of the Russians since Peter the Great indicates, in a general way, that their most successful mode of warfare, in actual combat, has been a defensive one. Without going into details or citing examples too well known in history to need repetition, the Russians are, hy their traditions, training, and experience, probahly the leaders of the world in defensive warfare.

Even at Plevna, in a war against a weak nation, where ths Russians, as a nation, made aggressive warfare, the investing force fortified itself and awaited thus, hehind its earthworks, an attack by the hesieged garrison.

Here, when the Grand Duke Nicholas, who commanded the Russian army, was almost prevailed upon by some of his counseiors to make an assault upon the works, "Todleben protested with the whole weight of his influence," arguing that although the date of Osman's surrender could not be predicted, owing to lack of positive detailed information concerning the amount of his provisions, yet his ultimate surrender was a certainty, and against such a certainty it was most unwise to risk an uncertainty of a most hazardous nature, such as an open assault.

Moreover Todlehen reasoned, "Though you may only have 10,000 men hors de comhat in an open assault, you demoralize 50,000, and a considerable time must elapse before they can be reorganized for any ulterior operations; whereas, hy pursuing the investment patiently to the end, the troops will then be in good condition for anything." Todlehen's advice prevailed, and the assault was not made.

Todleben was a trained soldier and an eminent engineer trained in typical Russian fashion. His reasoning in this case was sound, for in three weeks they got possession of the fort hy "defeneive operations."

STOESSEL NOT TO GIVE IN.

It is the peculiar aggressivenees of the Japancse and the calm retreating strategy of the Russians that have suggested the remarks ahove concerning the two American commanders, Grant and Lee, in the civil war, the object of one of whom was to eavs the Confederacy and the other to save the Union by destroying the Confederate army. The object of the defense of Port Arthur at present is, primarily, to eave the Russian fleet; and, secondly, to preserve a secure naval base for future naval operations in case Russia is ahle to send to the Orient a sufficiently strong navy to get command of the sea. Ths object, then, is a very important one from either point of view.

The commander at Port Arthur, Gen. Stoessel, is not a weakling, and that he is determined to resist to the very last may be gathered from a remark written to a friend of his recently, and published in St. Petersburg: "I do not know if we shall ever see each other again. My own decision, orders or no orders, is, however, made. My life is given to Russia; whatever happens, I do not surrender; Port Arthur shall be my tomb."

The Russian commander, thus cut off practically from all communication with his Government at home, has made up his mind what he is going to do, and has decided—"I do not surrender."

ASSAULT WILL BE COSTLY.

The Japanese must then, in case they are determined on taking this stronghold, as they seem to be, take it either by assault or by regular siege operations and through investment hy land and sea.

To the trained soldier, as such training is taught in Europe and America, the former would only be resorted to in case of absolute necessity. Great loss of life must necessarily result from assaulting such a strongly fortified position. Such a necessity might be brought about by the approach of a formidable Russian fleet, which, by its combination with the Russian Port Arthur squadron, might threaten the supremacy of the sea.

If, then, the Japaness armise helonged to America, or to a European first-class power, we might predict with some degree of confidence what would be the action of the besieging army under Nogi.

The Japanese havs war schools of their own that seem to be peculiarly suited to the temperament of their own soldiers. They are hold in their plans and methodical in the execution. Iittle as we have been permitted to learn of their actual operations about Port Arthur, this little eeeme to indicate that they are determined upon the capture of this stronghold without waiting for the slow process of investment and starvation.

W. G. HAAN,
Captain, General Staff, United States Army.

JAPANESE MAY HAVE RETURNED SEIZED SHIP

Mysterious Movements of Destroyers at Che-Foo Last Night.

SAY RUSSIANS FIRED FIRST

It Is Alleged by Japanese That Men on Ryeshiteini Attacked Them Before Destroyer Was Captured.

CHE-FOO, Sunday, Aug. 14.—Four torpedo hoats or torpedo-hoat destroyers, apparently Japanese, entered this harbor at 8 o'clock last night. A cruiser remained outside the harbor. One of the torpedo boats exchanged signals with the Chinese flagship.

The correspondent of The Associated Press at once visited the Chinese flagship, and he was told by Admiral Sah that no Japanese or Russian vessels had been seen during the night.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—According to a news agency's dispatch from Tokio, the Russian torpedo-hoat destroyer Ryeshiteini, which was captured hy the Japanese at Che-Foo, is being taken to a Chinese port.

The Japanese Legation this afternoon informed The Associated Press that the Tokio Government would send a circular note to the powers on the subject of the seizure of the Ryeshiteini, hut heyond intimating that the explanation would be on the lines of information furnished hy the legation to The Associated Press to-day, the officials were unahis to say anything additional until more fully advised as to the result of the official inquiry.

The Japancse information is to the effect that the Japanese destroyers entered Che-Foo for ths purpose of ascertaining if the Ryeshiteini was really dismantled and unahls to take part in future operations, that a Japanese hoat's crew was attacked by the Russians, that the Japanese replied in self-defense, and that, seeing the Ryeshiteini was ahle to continue military operations, she was towed out to sea.

This version does not agree with the original reports received by the British Foreign Office, from which the Japanese appear to have been the aggressors.

The British Government, The Associated Press is informed, has evinced a desire that Japan should do nothing to cast a douht on the neutrality of China, and has expressed confidence that Japan will repair any errors committed hy subordinate officials.

At the Chinese Legation it was said that no instructions had been received from Peking regarding the Ryeshiteini, but it was believed that the Japanese Government would not fail to observe its pledge to respect the neutrality of China, and, if necessary, go to the extent of returning the Ryeshiteini to Che-Foo.

The legation fears that unless Japan makes reparation Russia may refuse to observe Chinese neutrality in the future. It is this aspect of the incident which moved the British Government to consult Japan.

Besides restoring the Ryeshiteini, the Russian Emhassy here says Japan will have to apologize to China, and promise to pay an indemnity to the families of the Russian seamen killed in the fighting at Che-Foo.

The Japanese Legation refuses to discuss for publication the Ryeshiteini incident. Efforts to ohtain information from the Wai-Wu-Pu (Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs) are also without success. The same reticence extends to the foreign diplomats.

The statement was made, however, by a well-known diplomat to the correspondent of The Associated Press that the Japanese probably towed the Ryeshiteini out of Che-Foo for the purpose of forcing the Powers to decide whether Russia had a right to run her ships into neutral ports at will.

PEKING, Aug. 13.—The Russian Legation hsre still says it is without official information regarding the capture of the Ryeshiteini. The Russian Minister, however, is believed to have made a protest to the Chinese Government.

Na-Tung, President of the Chinese Foreign Board, has been in conference with the Japanese Minister to China since 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NO PROTEST BY FRANCE.

Paris Officials Awaiting News Regarding Ryeshiteini Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The report from St. Petersburg that the French Government has joined with the Russian Government in protesting at Peking against the alleged violation of Chinese neutrality by the Japanese seizure of the Russian destroyer Ryeshiteini at Che-Foo is inaccurate.

The French Government is not yet officially in possession of the facts in regard to the incident, and so far has not been requested by the Russian Government to take any action in the matter.

The French diplomatic representatives at Peking and Tokio have merely been instructed to report as fully as possible on the subject without delay.

HAY THINKS JAPAN ERRED.

Is Said to Have Protested to Minister Takahira Against the Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, had a long conference to-day with Secretary Hay, during which the Che-Foo incident was discussed.

While nothing can be learned of the details of this conference, there is reason for the belief that Secretary Hay informed the Minister that the action of the Japanese naval officers appeared from all reports of their proceeding to be without justification and in flagrant violation of the relations that should be maintained between belligerents and neutrals.

Mr. Takahira has not received official advices from his Government regarding the Che-Foo matter, and will, of course, express no opinion until he has been advised from Tokio. The Minister is inclined to the opinion that the Ruesians must have made an attack on the Japanese boarding party, and that such attack led to the capture of the Ryeshiteini.

GERMAN VIEW OF NEUTRALITY.

Belligerent Warships Can Make Repairs for Navigation Only.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Officials of the Foreign Office state that several Russian warships are still in the harbor of Tsing-Tau.

It is not believed here that the Russian ships will be ahle to join the Vladivostok squadron.

German officials do not believe it is a violation of neutrality to allow the Russian ships to obtain coal in a German harbor.

The Government, following this rule, recognized by the foremost American authorities, takes the position that warships can repair damages in a neutral harbor for the purposes of navigation, but that their armament cannot be repaired or added to.

Japan Frees Two More Steamers.

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, Aug. 12 (Delayed.)—The Japanese have released the British steamers Hsiping and Peiping, owned hy the China Mining and Engineering Company of Shanghai, which were captured in July. Part of their cargoes were also released.

14 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Detectives Hunt Motorman Who Ran by Switch on Mobile Line.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 13.—Two street cars, running fifteen miles an hour on a suhurban line collided at 8:20 o'clock to-night, injuring fourteen people, one fatally.

The motorman of one car ran by a switch without a signal. The accident happened near Providence Infirmary, and fortunately the injured could be given immediate attention. Ten doctors were sent to the scene. Both cars were crowded at the time.

The injured are Thomas Taylor, motorman, both legs cut off, will die; J. C. Jackson, conductor, injured internally, both wrists broken, ankle broken; John Prother, passenger, scalp torn off, left arm broken, and hurt internally; A. J. Burt, right leg broken; Michael Gallagher, three ribs broken; Mrs. Anna McKeon, unconscious from shock.

Eight persons were injured slightly and were carried away in cabs, and their names cannot he ascertained.

Motorman E. T. Sharp, who was running his car at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, is missing, and detectives are searching the country for him. He saw that the accident could not he avoided and jumped. Both cars were telescoped and smashed into kindling wood.

Motorman Taylor remained at his post aond was hacking away when the accident happened.

GOT GEMS FROM JEWELERS.

Diamond Merchants Meet and Learn They Were Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Diamonds valued at $1,500 were obtained by an unknown swindler here on July 27, intelligence of the swindle being through the accidental meeting here of two men engaged in the jewelry husiness.

Isaac Traub of Niagara Falls has dealt with Freudenheim Brothers & Levy, 54 Maiden Lane, New York, for many years.

The woman operator in the Postal Telegraph office here on July 27 received from a hoy a typewritten message addressed to the New York firm and having Mr. Trauh's name attached in typewriting. This shs sent to Freudenheim Brothers & Levy, who honored the order, sending the jewels to Mr. Traub, "care of Genesee Hotel, Batavia." Yesterday Mr. Freudenheim visited Niagara Falls and called on Mr. Traub, asking him incidentally how he liked the diamonds sent to Batavia. Mr. Trauh knew nothing of the order.

The jewelers went to Batavia and there learned that the United States Express Company had delivered the diamonds to a hell hoy from the hotel, who had delivered them to an unknown man, who had not even registered at the hotel, hut who had left town on receiving the package.

HE'S A HUMAN BAROMETER.

Talked Storm from Bronx to Bellevue—Maybe Talking Yet.

A man who gave his name as Anthony Barnesky, thirty-four years old, of 170 Fourth Street and Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt and Olisse Park Avenues, the Bronx, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the psychopathic ward.

The man was acting peculiarly, and a policeman asked him what the matter was.

"I am a weather prophet," he replied. "There is going to be a horrible storm. I know it. I can tell it by the feeling in my head. I am a human barometer, and I can tell when we are going to have clear or stormy weather."

The sun was shining brightly, and the policeman asked the man how he knew that a the change was going to take place.

"When we are going to have clear weather, there is no noise in my head, hut when a storm is approaching the noise is loud and hoisterous."

His was still talking storm at Bellevue last night.

BOY LAUGHED AT DANGER.

Then Was Crushed to Death—Father on Near-by Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 13.—William Crowell

EIGHT DISTRICT FIGHTS NOW ON IN TAMMANY

Curry-McMahon Fight in Seventeenth the Bitterest of All.

MURPHY FAVORS McMAHON

Contractor Canavan Is Helping Curry—Lively Double Struggle On in the Thirty-fourth District.

Tammany district leadership fights are now in progress in eight of the Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, hut the contest being waged in the Seventeenth district against the leadership of ex-Judge Daniel F. McMahon is hy long odds the most important and the bitterest of them all. In this district Assemblyman John F. Curry is striving to down McMahon, who for eighteen years has controlled the district, and who is the present Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee. The other contests, all of which will be settled at the Aug. 30 primaries, are in the Ninth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, and the annexed districts.

McMahon's fight to hold his present position has attracted the closest attention in Tammany Hall and no secret is being made of the fact that Charles F. Murphy, the organization leader, desires to have McMahon kept in his place. Curry, standing by himself, probably could accomplish little against McMahon, but Curry has the powerful backing of David P. Canavan, and with this has put up such a lively fight that his backers and managers are confident of McMahon's defeat, although the latter says he is equally confident of holding his district. Up to this year Canavan has been with McMahon and to this day he is a member of McMahon's district club, the Narragansett, as also is Curry. But the disaffected enrolled Democrats of the district declare that McMahon in recent years has neglected the district, has made little or no attempt to get places for his followers, and has not employed workingmen of the district on contracts which he has held

At various times fights have been started against McMahon, but the present contest plainly outdistances all former ones in seriousness when the break came between McMahon and Canavan. Under the Low administration, Canavan's firm, that of Canavan Brothers, contractors and shorers, held the contract to do the shoring and dismantling of buildings condemned hy the Bureau of Buildings. Canavan thought, naturally, that if he could get such a contract under a reform administration he could hold it under Tammany, but when the new administration came in, ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the leader of the Twenty-sixth District, got the contract, McMahon and Canavan had a row. As a result Canavan in June announced himself as a candidate for district leader against McMahon. Before this Curry's friends had placed him in the field, and the Assemhlyman, who had been a protégé of McMahon, was making things lively. Attempts were made to bring Canavan and Curry together in the fight on McMahon, and finally they succeeded, so that in July Canavan pulled himself out of the leadership race and got hack of Curry with his money and his influence. Plenty of money is being spent and lots of speeches are being made in the fight.

Next to the Seventeenth District fight the liveliest in the city is in the Thirty-fourth, where Percival E. Nagle and August Moens again are fighting to take the district control from the hands of ex-Deputy Police Commissioner John F. Cowan and Eugene J. McGuire. The Thirty-fourth district is the one district having two leaders, each with half a vote. Throughout the district meetings, parades, chowders, and other "affairs" so potent in Tammany district politics have been under way for three weeks, and some personal encounters have occurred as the result of statements made hy rival speakers.

The attitude of Fourteenth Street in favor of the present leadcrs, Cowan and McGuire, was plainly shown on Wednesday night last when Senator Victor J. Dowling, Charles F Murphy's personal friend and adviser, went into the north side of the district and made a strong appeal for the retention of McGuire as the leader there. From the first Murphy has been arrayed against Nagle.

The Ninth District, the old "Bloody Ninth," has the usual "Devery-exterminating" fight on its hands this year. Devery has swung a few banners, and is holding some meetings in a desultory sort of a way, hut nothing like the big fight of two years ago, or even that of last year, when in a three-cornered contest, Frank J. Goodwin won the leadership to the satisfaction of the powers of Tammany Hall. At the same time the Goodwin-Smith people are working day and night to keep their lines straight, and they have with them all of the old Sheehan supporters, and also the men who stood hack of Alderman Frank L. Dowling a year ago.

In the Twenty-sixth District John J. Boylan is fighting ex-Sheriff "Tom" Dunn. The ex-Sheriff is not worried. In the Twenty-ninth William J. Hershfield is out against Thomas E. Rush. In the Thirtieth ex-Alderman George Birrell is trying to oust Harry Hart. Louis A. Abrams is trying to get the leadership of the Thirty-first from Isaac A. Hopper. The fight in the Annexed District is between Thomas H. O'Neill, the present leader, and Thomas A. Newell, who has never held office.

VIRGINIA DISTRICT CONTEST.

Republican Nominee Stumps Backwoods Section on Horseback.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The news received at the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee headquarters from the Ninth Virginia District shows that there is a bitter fight on there between Representative Slemp, who has been renominated, and J. C. Wyser, the Democratic candidate. The Ninth is the only district in Virginia which is not represented in the House by a Democrat.

The Republicans carried the district in 1902 by the narrow majority of 218 votes. Wyser has heen on the stump for a fortnight working day and night, and has laid out his campaign so that he will spend every day up to election hustling among the voters.

The district is in the mountains in the Western part of the State, and nine-tenths of the voters live at a distance from the railroads. The contest is one of the old-fashioned sort, with the candidates in the saddle and literally speaking on the stump.

The Democrats are confident that they will carry the district as they are that the State will go for Parker with a whoop, and they count on enough enthusiasm to cut off the small majority Slemp had two years ago.

TO McCARREN MEN—BE QUIET.

Tammany Enjoins Election Activities of Brooklyn Office Holders.

Orders were issued to Brooklyn office holders yesterday, directing them to refrain from activity at the primaries, which are to take place Aug. 30. It was at first complained by the adherents of Senator Patrick H. McCarren that they were the only ones singled out when this order was issued, hut it was afterward found that all who hold place under the City Government had received the same message.

It is certain, however, that the order will embarrass Senator McCarren in his fight to retain the leadership. For, among the list of civil service employes are a numher of election district Captains and watchers, whose services to McCarren are indispensable, and between now and the primary day it will he difficult to replace them with men who are competent political workers.

The orders are explicit. Each man is told that when he has voted his activity must cease, and that the order was issued from Fourteenth Street. The orders were issued first in one of the departments just after the announcement that Kenneth Sutherland, "Coney's Uncrowned King," had declared that he would be with McCarren.

NEW HAVEN DEMOCRATS FIGHT.

New Committee Gets Injunction Excluding Rivals from Party Business.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 13.—The differences existing in the Democratic city organization have reached the courts, the "new" committee chosen by the New Haven members of the State Central Committee having secured an injunction this afternoon restraining the "old" committee from attempting to transact party business.

The differences are the outgrowth of factional contests of long standing. The matter is brought to an issue at this time as the City Registrar of Voters alleges he is unable to determine which is the committee to which he should deliver a list of Democratic voters for use in the forthcoming caucuses which will select delegates to the State Convention.

A hearing on the injunction will be held next week.

CONVENTION VETERANS' CALL.

Men of Fremont's Time Summoned to Saratoga Celebration.

The survivors of the delegates who attended the first Republican Convention held in New York State, which was in the Fremont campaign of 1854, issued a formal call last night for a meeting in Saratoga on Sept. 14 to celebrate the semi-centennial of that event.

Those signing the call are: William Bristol, Warsaw; William Barnes, Albany; William E. Croshy, New York; Hanson C. Gibson, New York; F. Owen Moore, New York; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Auburn; David S. Pierce, Troy; Ellis H. Roberts, Utica; Frederick W. Seward, Montrose, and Benjamin F. Tracy, New York.

The call is something different from the political proclamations usually issued. Here is an extract:

Surviving brothers of 1854, meet us and shake hands and renew our oaths of fidelity to the Republican Party. All who signed Republican calls or who attended mass county meetings or attended as delegates at the Saratoga and Auburn Conventions—our brethren of 1854 in other States and all mentioned below are hereby invited to gather with us at the Saratoga Springs shrine of Anti-Nebraska Republicanism and of the real organization of the Republican Party.

Gallant Fremonters of 1856, come and unite with us as you rose for the Pathfinder in 1856 for Fremont and Free Soil and Free Labor and Free Men. And we do not forget the voters for Abraham Lincoln, our patron saint. Come, surviving Wide Awakes of 1860, and make the welkin ring again with your shouts of "Wide awake! Wide awake! Wide awake!" and show us your surviving torches that flamed the path for Lincoln's election.

Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and patriotic Democrats who eschewed party allegiance for their country, and thus aided us to be successful both in war and peace, show us the light of your countenances on the shrine of a common patriotism where our council fires burned half a century ago. All are welcome as brother Americans on this festal day of the half century of our party.

Recently the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Republican Party was celebrated at Jackson, Mich., where, it has been asserted, the first mass meeting to inaugurate the new party was held. The New York veterans say, however, that they held a meeting at Friendship, Allegany County, several weeks before the Jackson meeting.

The New York State Republican Convention of 1854, which was held in Auhurn, nominated Myron H. Clark for Governor and Henry J. Raymond, long the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for Lieutenant Governor, and they were elected.

ELKINS'S POSITION DELICATE.

Won't Talk Much About West Virginia Because of His Father-in-Law.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to ascertain the condition of his colleague, Senator N. B. Scott, who was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday evening last. He found Senator Scott so much improved that he was able to resume his duties at the head of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Headquarters. When Senator Elkins was asked for an expression of opinion as to the political situation in West Virginia he said:

"I am not talking much about the situation in West Virginia. Besides I have not been there for a month."

When he was told that Democratic leaders were predicting a walkover in West Virginia owing to the popularity of his father-in-law, Henry Gassaway Davis, Vice Presidential nominee of the Democratic ticket, Senator Elkins smiled and said:

"Do you believe them? Don't overlook the fact that West Virginia gives a Republican majority of 20,000."

When the Senator was asked if he would attend the notification of his father-in-law, he said:

"I don t usually attend notifications. I might attend as a member of the family, hut the fact is I expect to he in Saratoga next Wednesday, when the notification takes place.

Senator Elkins has been here several days conferring with Chairman Corteiyou about conditions in his State.

Chairman Corteiyou took an afternoon train for Washington and will impart to the President full information as to the progress of the campaign. His only caller of importance before his departure was Congressman Hull of Iowa, who is a memher of the Republican Congressional Committee, and who called to make a report of the work which has been done and is in contemplation by the committee.

The Republican campaign book will make its appearance on Monday. In view of the fact that the President is to make no further political appeal during the campaign except his letter of acceptance, the campaign book, it is understood, is to fully set forth the lines upon which the President and Chairman Corteiyou think the campaign should be conducted, and has been prepared with great care.

It was announced definitely at Republican National Headquarters last night that ex-Attorney General Philander C. Knox would only make two speeches in the campaign.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN WEST VA.

W. S. Edwards, as Independent Nominee, May Make Democrats Win.

Speciol to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is announced here that there is to be a Republican factional fight in the Third West Virginia District, and the Democrats maintain that they will gain the seat from that district.

William Seymour Edwards, who was a candidate two years ago against Representative J. H. Gaines, has decided to run as an independent. He contested the nomination with Gaines. As Seymour was a classmate with President Roosevelt at Harvard he has a certain amount of prestige in the State, and can, it is said, make a spirited canvass for support.

Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Joseph H. Miller was the Democratic candidate two years ago, and will likely he nominated this year. He is a most popular man throughout the district, although he was beaten by Gaines by 2,700. With Edwards running as an independent, Miller will, it is said, have a walkover.

FEWER REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

Representative Tawney Says Lack of Big Issues Will Curtail Speaking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, who is to direct the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee in the West, had a conference with the President to-day in regard to the work to be done from Chicago. After the conference Mr. Tawney said:

"Four and eight years ago we knew where we stood. In each of those campaigns the issues were clearly defined, and each party went to work to educate the people.

"We had more than 500 speakers in the West in 1896 and 1900. It is not likely that we will have nearly as many this Fall. The absence of great issues this year will have a tendency to curtail the speaking.

"The Democrats apparently are bent on making their campaign in spots. They are going to throw all their strength in certain parts of the country, in the hope of adding enough Electoral votes to those already in their pockets to give them the Presidency."

MR. PARKER OFF FOR AN OUTING IN CATSKILLS

Takes Mrs. Parker, After Church To-day, to Mountain Club.

WILL VISIT ST. LOUIS LATER

Harry B. Hawes Tries to Induce Him to Speak at World's Fair, but Gets No Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mr. Parker will go away for a two days' outing to-morrow. He is going to the Winnisook Lodge, at Slide Mountain, in the Catskills.

He was one of the founders of the club, twenty-one years ago, and was its first President. The occasion of this visit is the annual meeting. There is to be a dinner Monday evening, but Mr. Parker will not stay for that. He is coming home Monday afternoon.

Sunday morning Mr. Parker will go to Kingston to church, as usual, with his family, and at 12:45 o'clock he and Mrs. Parker will take the train.

About sixty persons will he present at the dinner. Among the club members who will attend are W. S. Rodie of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Banking Superintendent Charles M. Preston, T. E. Benedict, who was Public Printer under President Cleveland; Thomas G. Evans, a New York lawyer, and Charles R. Hall of New York.

Mr. Parker had many visitors to-day, among them being ex-Secretary Hoke Smith and his son, Marion, and Harry B. Hawes of Missouri. Mr. Smith intends to make a few speeches in the campaign. He will return to the South next week. He does not expect to see ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Hawes came to induce Mr. Parker to go to St. Louis and make a speech. He believes it would do his candidacy good to have Mr. Parker give the people a chance to get acquainted with him personally. He says the candidate's general personality would make votes.

Mr. Parker took the matter under consideration, but gave no promises. He is going to the St. Louis Exposition some time in September, unless his present plans are changed. He and Mrs. Parker will be the guests of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

A party of old line Southwestern Democrats are coming here some time in September under the guidance of Edward Field Goltra. Mr. Hawes arranged for their visit to-day.

When the Winnisook club was formed it controlled about 1,200 acres. The reserve has not been enlarged, but in the score of years since Mr. Parker was President many improvements have been made. Originally the only building was "Winnisook Lodge," where the gathering is to take place, but now nearly all the members have cottages and spend much of the Summer season at the club.

ROSEMOUNT HAS ITS POET.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals Bursts Into Rhyme.

Speciol to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Rosemount has a poet. He is A. S. Brolley, Consultation Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who has been here assisting Chief Judge Parker in his work of finishing up the court's business in order to resign. In addition to being a poet, a highly efficient Court Clerk, and a first-class stenographer, Mr. Brolley is a student of politics and deeply interested in his chief's candidacy for President.

Mr. Brolley's foray into the realm of poetry is entitled "The Comet and the Sun," and contrasts Roosevelt and Parker in the following manner:

Did you ever see the antics of a comet in the sky—
Cynosure of every eye,
Passing every planet by?
He is aiming for the sun, but no one knows a priori
If he'll keep the course, or hack up, knocking heaven into pi.
When comets fly
Danger's nigh.

All attention is attracted hy this bright celestial freak,
Sliding onward, swift and sleek,
An illuminated streak
Of attenuated shadow; for, though the thing is small,
The tale that he expandeth, vast, enormous, doth appall
Almost all
On earth's ball.

The radiant central orb of glory soon he draweth bear;
He'll take its place, we fear;
It once seemed so, from here.
When a cloud obscured the central seat—but now, with lightning leaps,
He's scooting like a racer for those roomy, spatial deeps,
Where in heaps
His kind sleeps.

For he's turned and coming back this way; and he sends his tale ahead;
That tale so wild and dread—
More yellowish than re(a)d—
Nor seems to see that all the shine that makes the tale attract
Is owing to the brilliance of the sun that's at his back.
While, sans tact,
He rides to wrack.

We are seeing now a human comet plunge through a zodiacal sign—
Teeth clinched with might and main;
Without saddle, hit, or rein.
And the Gray Old Purblind pachyderm he's hnsted broncho style,
So that when it thinks it's running it is backing all the while.
It's going vile,
You bet your pile.

O'er the literary firmament he spreads his wondrous tales—
Catches minnows, calls them whales;
Rends asunder with his hails,
Pleasant mornings before breakfast, living, raging grizzly bears;
Conquers armies, throws down champions—more than mortal man he dares;
And heading tears
Up any old stairs

O'er erratic orbit rushing, with his phosphorescent glow—
"Barking" loud for his own show;
But he'll never, never know
That he's only like a searchlight, and the power that makes him go
With the people is the White House Presidential dynamo,
Whiles he'll blow
And bluster so.

But the Democratic Party has at last discovered one
Fit to shine as central sun
And put comets on the run.
He has won his way to glory without bowie knife or gun,
Playing cowboy, or yarns printing, egotistically spun—
And he's the one
For Washington.

He's calm, and cool, and clean, and modest, brave, and gentle, too;
Knows the proper thing to do
When the tangle comes in view.
He's equipped for all emergencies, the brighter and the darker;
He's just the man for President—T. R. is not a marker;
But Chief Judge Parker
Needs no "barker."

The Judge is in ignorance of this poem. Mr. Brolley has hitherto felt a reluctance about inviting criticism from his chief. The rest of the Rosemount staff are enthusiastic about it, and declare that with Brolley as poet, Brother Fred as snake killer, and Secretary McCausland as jollier-in-chief, they can hold up their end with any Presidential candidate's staff now on exhibition, whatever the Judge may think of it.

MR. PARKER THANKS NEGROES.

Mr. Davis Also Writes Buffalo's National Negro Democratic League.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—President James A. Ross of the National Negro Democratic League has received the following letter from Alton B. Parker in reply to a letter of congratulation sent him hy the league:

"I have received your favor of the 27th inst. conveying the congratulations of the National Negro Democratic League, also the handsome copy of 'The Life of Thomas Jefferson,' a book I value very highly. I assure you of my hearty appreciation."

Henry G. Davis wrote as follows:

"The pressure of matters of an imperative nature has prevented me from earlier acknowledging your letter of the 27th of July conveying the congratulations of the National Negro Democratic League upon my nomination for the Vice Presidency. Accompanying your letter was a copy of 'The Life of Thomas Jefferson,' which you advise me was sent hy the league as a further mark of respect.

"I heg to express to you, and through you to the members of your organization, my appreciation of their attention and my thanks for their promise of support. I accept with pleasure the life of Jefferson, which you present in their behalf, and am glad to know that your league believes in the principles of government as enunciated by him. These are the principles upon which our party stands, for which we are striving, and by which we expect to be guided if successful."

"UNCLE JOE" IS HOARSE.

The Speaker Has Been Whooping It Up for Roosevelt in Vermont.

Speaker Cannon was in the city yesterday on his way to Newport with his daughter to spend a few days in resting up after his campaign work in Vermont. "Uncle Joe" went to Vermont with the understanding that he was to make two speeches, one at Burlington and the other at Brattleborough, but he took so well with the Vermont farmers that Senator Redfield Proctor induced him to make two more speeches.

As a result of his speaking Mr. Cannon contracted a severe hoarseness. He reported that the Republicans in Vermont seemed to he enthusiastically for the National ticket, and turned out in force at every meeting which he addressed. When asked what chance he thought the Democrats had of making a good showing in Vermont this year "Uncle Joe" laughed and said:

"That reminds me of a telegram Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts sent to Bradley B. Smalley in one of the Cleveland campaigns. Smalley sent Russell a telegram to this effect:

"The Democrats of Burlington will assemble in mass meeting on Thursday, and desire you to address them.

"To that Gov. Russell replied:

"'If you will assemble in mass meeting in my backyard on Thursday I will be pleased to address you, but I will be unable to go to Burlington for that purpose.'"

Speaker Cannon expects to do campaign work in other States as soon as he gets his voice back.

AFTER PREST. MELLEN NOW.

Angry Commuters Will Seek Removal of New Haven Road's Head.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—So thoroughly aroused are the ten thousand commuters in the towns along the northern shore of Long Island Sound over the policy of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road in reducing its suburban service that, despite the announcement that some of the most popular trains will be restored, they intend to get up a petition demanding that the Directors of the road dispense with the services of President Mellen.

It is also learned on high authority that the Board of Aldermen of New Rochelle will direct the Railroad Committee, which meets on Tuesday, to meet the Directors personally and request them to force the resignation of President Mellen. The attempt will be made to show that President Mellen deliberately and upon his own initiative took off the twelve trains from the service on the main line in order to carry out his retrenchment plan.

J. Edward Cowles of New Rochelle, a member of the Railroad Committee, and many other prominent New Rochelle people are at the head of the plan, while the Boards of Trade of New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Port Chester, and other towns will take steps to try and force Mr. Mellen out of the Presidency with a view of getting a better train service for the commuters.

TRIES SUICIDE ON LINER.

San Francisco Man Cuts His Throat as La Touraine Nears Port.

Emile Hirshfeld, thirty-eight years old, of 2,239 Sutter Street, San Francisco, is lying at the point of death in the hospital aboard the French Line steamship Touraine, which arrived here yesterday from Havre. Shortly before daybreak yesterday morning Hirshfeld attempted to take his life hy cutting his throat with a razor. He slashed himself badly, and hut for the prompt action of Dr. Litellier, the ship's surgeon, he would have succeeded.

Hirshfeld had been despondent all during the trip, and seldom was seen on deck, even taking his meals in his stateroom. Early yesterday morning the man in an adjoining room heard a sound like that of a falling body. A steward was called, who broke down the door and found Hirshfeld lying unconscious in his own hlood. He was so weak yesterday that he could not be removed to a hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Emile Hirshfeld has a mother and a brother living in this city. The latter left for New York some days ago in response to a telegram received from the would-be suicide, in which the latter complained of being very ill and requested the brother to meet him in New York. The motber stated that her son was a jeweler in Paris. She is a Parisian, hut spends much of her time here.

AMERICAN SAILORS VICTIMS.

One Dead at Villefranche—Another Stabbed at Rue Papon.

VILLEFRANCHE, France, Aug. 13.—Fishermen recently found the remains of an American sailor in Villefranche Roads. An examination showed that the man had been murdered. The body, which was clad only in bathing tights, is thought to be that of Henry Mitchell, a stoker of the cruiser Olympia, flagship of the American European squadron, who has been missing since Aug. 5.

Mitchell, it is believed, swam ashore wearing only tights and with a belt containing money around his waist, and was waylaid and beaten hy thieves, who threw him into the water before he had ceased to breathe. The American Vice Consul at Nice has cabled to Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron at Smyrna, requesting a description of Mitchell.

Charles Bolfe, an engineer of the Baltimore, was found Aug. 7 in the Rue Papon stabbed in several places. He was, however, able to sail with his ship when the squadron departed for Smyrna.

SALT WATER DAY, NEW STYLE.

Up-to-Date Bathing Suits and Autos for Jersey Farm Folk.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 13.—"Salt Water Day" was observed as usual to-day along the Jersey shore. Monmouth Beach being as usual a favorite visiting place with the farmers of the interior of the State. At an early hour this morning vehicles of every description began to arrive at the beach, and each carried at least one family as well as stores of provisions for the day's outing. An innovation this year was the appearance of some up-to-date farmers and their wives and children in automobiles, but the "devil wagons" were not viewed with favor hy the old-timers, who still clung to their carryalls and faithful steeds.

The cottagers and guests at the hotels have always made it a point to visit the shore on the afternoon of Salt Water Day for the special purpose of looking at the hathing rigs in which the farmers and their wives and offspring appeared in the surf. In old times a pair of overalls and perhaps a jumper for the men and a calico wrapper for the women were considered quite correct for bathing attire, but to-day, although the suits worn by the women were for the most part evidently of home manufacture, many of them were of modern pattern and attractive in color and style. Many of the men, too, had ordinary bathing suits, so that the spectacle presented by the bathers was not nearly so laughter-provoking as it used to be.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS FOR VERMONT AND MAINE

To Try to Cut Republican Votes Down There.

SHEEHAN AT THE FRONT NOW

Managing Campaign from Bar Harbor—McClellan, Bailey, Tillman, Cockran, and Others May Go.

Preparations are being completed by the Democratic Party managers to start some of the best-known speakers of the country into Vermont and Maine next week to conduct the liveliest kind of a campaign possible in those States for the moral effect to be secured at the State elections, to occur Sept. 6 and Sept. 12, respectively.

In the last two days the situations in these two States have occupied the close attention of Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, of Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, and of Chairman Sheehan of the Executive Committee. Then came the announcement that Mr. Sheehan intended to take a two weeks' vacation at Bar Harbor before getting down to business.

Politicians looked aghast at the idea of a National campaign manager taking a vacation in the campaign, but yesterday they woke up to the fact that while at Bar Harhor Mr. Sheehan will he "at the front" in Maine, and actively managing the campaign there from the National Committee standpoint. Although the hardest kind of hard work will be done in Vermont before the Sept. 6 State election, the work in Maine will be even more elaborate.

Both States, of course, are strongly Republican, but they are the two States which hold State elections in advance of the general election, and the sizes of their Republican pluralities always are taken as political barometers by the rest of the country. In 1880 the Republicans were thrown into a panic hy witnessing the defeat of their State ticket through a Democratic-Prohihition fusion.

Among the speakers who have been urgently requested to go into Maine, beginning with next Monday, and from Maine into Vermont, so as to hold nightly meetings in both States, are Senator Bailey of Texas, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Congressman Cockran, De Lancey Nicoll, and Mayor McClellan of this city. It is not certain for what dates the above speakers will be assigned, because their personal engagements have not yet been learned in all cases. But all of them, except Mayor McClellan, who has not yet been heard from, have indicated a willingness to go where the National Committee assigns, and they will be sent into New England.

Mayor McClellan, because of the old soldier vote in both Vermont and Maine, is looked upon as an especially strong man for this assignment. Senator Bailey had intended to speak in Illinois on Aug. 20, hut had to cancel the engagement on account of the illness of his son here. The Senator, however, will go into Vermont and Maine the week following, if further illness in his family does not prevent. In addition to these speakers, Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio are likely to put in two weeks each of New England speaking.

For the Governorship election in Maine in 1900 the Republicans carried the State by 34,000. How nearly the September State election reflects the vote at the National contest is shown hy the fact that in the same year for President, six weeks later, the Republicans elected their McKinley Electors by 28,000.

At the last State election the Republicans carried the State by 27,000, and Mr. Sheehan, who will watch every move in the Maine contest, believes that the plurality this year can be kept lower than 15,000. The effect of such a vote, it is figured, would be most encouraging to the Democrats of the rest of the country.

Owing to the preparations being made hy the Democratic managers the Republicans in both States, especially in Maine, have become worried. Gov. Hill of Maine has been in the city for three days, and has personally appealed to Chairman Corteiyou of the Republican National Committee to have some strong Republican speakers sent into the State. An appeal also has been made to Governor-Chairman Odell for speakers, some of whom have been promised. The Republicans, however, have not yet settled upon the men who will go into the Pine Tree State.

INDORSE JUDGE CULLEN.

Richmond County Bar Desires His Promotion to Chief Judgeship.

Many of the most prominent members of the Richmond County Bar affiliated with both political parties were present at a meeting held in Supreme Court Chambers, St. George, S. I., yesterday morning to favor the promotion of Justice Edgar H. Culien as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and to indorse his candidacy and nomination.

A feature of the meeting was the address of County Judge and Surrogate Stephen D. Stephens, whose vote, as a delegate from Richmond County, was the deciding ballot which secured for Judge Cullen his first nomination to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1880. Judge Stephens, who is a close friend of Judge Cullen, spoke warmly of his many good qualities, and of his nomination at the hands of all political parties.

William Allaire Shortt presented a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, setting forth Judge Cullen's long and distinguished services, and stating that the Richmond County Bar, "without distinction as to political opinion, and with peculiar opportunity for observing his unusual qualities of mind and character, his absolute independence and impartiality, his patience united with firmness, his penetrating logic joined with breadth of view, regards Judge Cullen as one of the greatest jurists of the Nation."

A committee was appointed to present copies of the resolution to the Chairman of the State Conventions of all political parties of the State of Nw York and to the Governor.

DEPUTY SHOOTS BOY SUSPECT.

Iowa Lad's Father Had Been Congratulated on His Sixteen Children.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 13.—J. C. Francis, seventeen years old, one of the sixteen Francis children whose father was congratulated hy President Roosevelt last Spring on his numerous progeny, was shot through the right arm by Deputy Sheriff Kelso, near Holly Springs, as he was taking from its hiding place a package which he supposed contained $1,600 in money.

The package had been deposited hy Jacoh Feidner, a wealthy farmer, who had received letters signed "The Unknowns," which informed him that death awaited him if he refused to leave $1,600 at a designated rural mail box.

Francis says he was stopped hy armed and masked men while on his way home from a picnic and ordered to take the package from the mail box.

Baltimore Herald Co.'s New President.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Wesley M. Oler has retired from the Presidency of the Baltimore Herald Company and Frank F. Peard, who for several years has had the general management of the paper, has been elected to succeed him. The Herald, which is an independent newspaper with Democratic leanings, will support Parker and Davis.

Selling More Button Shoes.

Shoe trade authorities report that the proportion of button shoes manufactured for the coming season will be larger than ever before, and will constitute fully 10 per cent. of the total output, while last season it was only 2 per cent. Nearly all of the large shoe factories have arranged to increase their output of button shoes, and they are also advertising them very extensively.

PRINTERS UPHOLD FOREMAN.

Typographers' Convention Rules That Union Men Must Be Competent.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The work of the fiftieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which adjourned sine die to-day, resulted in the complete revision of many of the general laws embodied in the constitution that will have far-reaching effect on the printers' trade.

If the referendum to which the proposition of the eight-hour day has been submitted for final decision concurs with the convention 45,000 union printers throughout Canada and the United States will be affected. It is provided that the law shall go into effect Jan. 1, 1906, and a fund is to be raised by assessment to pay the expenses of a strike if it should be found necessary to resort to such a measure.

The convention sustained the decision of the Executive Council, which upheld the action of a New Orleans foreman in discharging a printer on the ground of alleged incompetency. The delegates who opposed the decision asserted that the printer in question had been discharged by the foreman because of personal feeling.

Information concerning the decision of the Executive Council had been sent to every subordinate union in the country by the New Orleans union, and the action of the convention to-day in sustaining the verdict is of interest to every union printing office in the land. Delegate Anderson of Macon, Ga., declared that this convention had assembled to make laws not founded on sentiment, but on justice.

REMARRIAGE FOLLOWS DIVORCE

New Rochelle Man Had Sued Wife After Thirty-six Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 13.—It became known to-day that James F. Seacord, a wealthy contractor and builder, who about a month ago secured a South Dakota divorce from his wife, with whom he had lived in New Rochelle for thirty-six years, on the ground that when he married her she had a husband living, had remarried.

According to the report, Mr. Seacord was married to Mrs. Hiram Taylor of New Rochelle at Bridgeport over a week ago, and the marriage has been kept a secret ever since. It is said the couple went to New Haven secretly and after the wedding went on their honeymoon trip to the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mr. Seacord is sixty-eight years of age and Commander of the Grand Army post at New Rochelle, while his bride is a widow and is about fifty years old.

A niece of Mr. Seacord confirmed the story of the marriage. When it became known that Mr. Seacord had sued his wife it created a sensation at New Rochelle, where the couple have been known in society for years. Mr. Seacord three years after he married his first wife found that she had a husband living, although she believed the man to be dead. He made no trouhle for Mrs. Seacord, however, and a couple of years later the husband died. For thirty-six years Mr. and Mrs. Seacord lived together, until suddenly he disappeared and went to South Dakota to start divorce proceedings. Mrs. Seacord made no contest, and he was granted a decree.

When the story about the divorce leaked out it was generally reported around New Rochelle that Mr. Seacord would marry Mrs. Taylor.

NEW YORKER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Former Employe of Late W. C. Whitney Run Over by Excelsior Express.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A man supposed to be C. A. Lindquist, fell under the wheels in an attempt to disemhark from the Excelsior express, the Erie's World's Fair train, as it was slowing for the stop here late last night, and both legs were severed close to the body. He died soon afterward.

On examining his clothing there were found about $9 in money, a railroad ticket from Lima, Ohio, to New York; a letter written in German, hearing the name of C. A. Lindquist, 145 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, and the receipt for a registered letter signed by Mrs. H. A. Lindquist, 316 East Thirtieth Street, New York.

Advices from Lima, Ohio, say that Lindquist worked at one time for the late William C. Whitney in New York.

SPOT DIED AT DUTY'S POST.

East New York Engine Company's Mascot Crushed to Death.

While engaged in clearing the road for the fire apparatus, as he had been accustomed to do for years, Spot, the dog mascot of Engine Company No. 125, with headquarters at Liherty Avenue and Ashford Street, East New York, fell under the wheels of the engine last night and was killed. The apparatus was on its way to a fire which destroyed the two-story frame house of Daniel Redmond at 409 Milford Street, valued at $5,000.

Spot's body was carried hack to the firehouse, and when Acting Battalion Chief Captain Murray of the company heard of the tragedy he was much distressed. Spot was not only the pride of the firemen, but also the pet of the children in the immediate neighborhood. As a last token of affection for their lost friend a tablet will be erected at the head of his grave, hearing the inscription:

KILLED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY.

Child Lives After Fall of Forty Feet.

Annie Rosa, eight years old, of 459 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street lost her balance while she was playing on the bridge across the New York Central Railroad tracks at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue yesterday afternoon, and fell to the tracks below, a distance of forty feet. When picked up the child was alive, but unconscious. She was taken to Lehanon Hospital, suffering from contusions and severe internal injuries. She is in a serious condition.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night, until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

7:30 A. M.—799 Eleventh Avenue; F. E. Keller; damage, $50.

9 A. M.—176 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; no damage.

11 A. M.—67 West Forty-eighth Street; Julietta Wilson; damage, $10.

12:35 P. M.—718 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—412 East Ninety-third Street; Harry Levy; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—1,654 Fifth Avenue; Pauline Goeneti; damage, $10.

3:50 P. M.—56 and 58 Attorney Street; Herig Brothers; no damage.

3:55 P. M.—106 East Twenty-fourth Street; William D. Vanderpool; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—440 Water Street; John McLean; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—605 Hudson Street; owner unknown; no damage.

7:35 P. M.—318 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Consolidated Gas Company; no damage.

8:40 P. M.—229 East Eleventh Street; August Robstein; damage, $1,500.

10 P. M.—573 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; P. J. Moran; damage slight.

10:15 P. M.—198 Cannon Street; Joseph Schneider; damage, $100.

11:30 P. M.—336 West Thirty-first Street; Sadie Shine; damage, $5.

11:30 P. M.—349 East Seventeenth Street; Max Kessner; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MARYSVILLE, O., Aug. 13.—The department store of J. W. Lakins of this city burned to-day. The stock was valued at $[illegible] partly insured.

Le Boutillier Bros

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

Housekeeping Linens.

Our present stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices to make room for fall importations; it consists of:

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, all sizes; Bleached and Unbleached Table Damask; Hemstitched Lunch Cloths and Sets, all sizes; Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bolster Covers, Shams, Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Bedroom and Bath Towels, &c.

FINE EMBROIDERED LINENS HALF PRICE,

including Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, &c.; slightly soiled and sample pieces.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street

McHUGH
Of Forty-Second Street
Opens the Season with
NEW WALL PAPERS
For Town Houses
and
Apartments;
JAPANESE GRASS CLOTHS
and
THE FABRIKONA TEXTILES,
For Wall Covering.

McHUGH contracts for Paper hanging and color work, or supplies selections to customers' own decorators.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
9 Forty-Second St., West.
AT THE SIGN OF THE "POPULAR SHOP"
(Trade Mark Regd.)

FALL OF A TORY STRONGHOLD AS VIEWED BY TOBY, M. P.

Chamberlain's Programme the Direct Issue at Oswestry—How the Late Black Rod Achieved Renown—The Hard-Worked King—Garrick Club not to Move.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the unbroken run of Liberal triumphs at the polls since Mr. Chamberlain unfurled the flag of preferential tariffs, Oswestry, for certain obvious reasons, is the most significant. To begin with, the turnover of votes, transforming a majority of 1,088 into a minority of 385, is stupendous. Extended in proportion through the constituencies it would mean utter rout of the Ministerial forces.

In the second place, it is the first time in history that the Liberal flag has floated over this Tory stronghold. Fought in 1895, when the Liberal forces were still united, sweeping away with uncontrollable flood what Mr. Chamberlain called the stop-gap Government of the day, Oswestry, faithful among the faithless found, re-elected a Tory by a majority of over a thousand. The result was that in the three succeeding general elections he was left undisturbed. It was in 1901, following on the death of Stanley Leighton, that the conflict was renewed, with the result that the Unionist majority ran up to fourscore.

Lastly, most important of all, the battle was fought avowedly on Mr. Chamberlain's programme as opposed to Mr. Balfour's temporizing. "In order to make my position perfectly clear," said the Unionist candidate, addressing his constituency, "I wish it to be known that I am a convinced supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's programme." Equally clear and uncompromising was Mr. Bright in denunciation of that programme. Oswestry was asked to decide between the two, and its decision is announced after a heavy poll that almost exhausted the register.

Stanley Leighton, so long connected with the borough, was almost the last of the well-nigh extinct race of Tory squires taking their seats in the House of Commons as a matter of course. He was known there as the Man from Shropshire, a name wittily conferred upon him by Sir George Trevelyan. The reference is to the ruined suiter in Chancery described in "Bleak House," who periodically appeared in court and broke out in effort to address the Chancellor at the close of the day's business. Stanley Leigbton had a tumultuous manner, a habit of waving his arms and shouting at the Speaker, which irresistibly recalled the Mr. Gridley of Charles Dickens's fancy.

BLACK ROD AND CLERK.

By notable coincidence the death of Black Rod happened within a fortnight of the disappearance from the scene of a former clerk of the House of Commons. Gen. Biddulph reached his enviable post in the House of Lords in 1896; Sir Reginald Palgrave being promoted to the Chair at the Table of the House of Commons just ten years earlier. Both offices are held direct from the crown, their duties looming large in legislative work in both Houses.

The House of Lords prize usually falls to the lot of a veteran either in the army or navy. The last holder, Gen. Biddulph, was an old Crimean veteran. His predecessor was an Admiral. The full title is "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod," so called from the black wand surmounted by a golden lion he carries when he visits the House of Commons with summons to attend the other House, or when he accompanies the Lord Chancellor in his progress toward the Woolsack.

While the Clerk of the House of Commons is content with the ordinary wig and gown of a barrister, Black Rod is arrayed in velvet, silk, and white ruffling. When the House is sitting he occupies a sort of pew by the bar, an excellent place for a snooze on the rare occasions when the Lords sit beyond the dinner hour.

Gen. Biddulph achieved renown in the very earliest days of his Black Rodship. It is a prominent part of his antique duties to summon the House of Commons to attend the House of Lords when a royal commission has been appointed to sit. The performance is a picturesque bit of history going back to earliest parliamentary times.

When Black Rod, wand in hand, is seen approaching from the House of Lords the principal doorkeeper seated at the opened portal of the House of Commons, leaps to his feet with such agility as advanced age makes possible, rushes inside, clangs the great oak door to, bolts and bars it. Black Rod, advancing, taps the door with rap of his lion-headed wand. The doorkeeper draws back a shutter in the doorway, and, cautiously peering forth, cries:

"Who's there?"

Promptly comes the response:

"Black Rod!"

The door is thereupon unbarred, thrown open, and the doorkeeper, advancing to the door of the House, cries aloud at the top of his voice:

"Black Rod!"

Whatever member may chance to be on his feet, the interruption is not delayed. Black Rod is the direct personal messenger from the sovereign sent to command the presence of the Commons in the other House. It has happened on more than one occasion that his incursion found the Premier himself on his legs addressing the House. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, were in succession victims of the rude intrusion, a circumstance that led to hot resentment on the part of the Commons and an alteration of the possible time of Black Rod's arrival with a view to minimize risk.

On Gen. Biddulph's first appearance in the Commons in the character of Black Rod he made for himself a place in parliamentary history. Arriving on his mission to summon the Commons to the other House, the old soldier got along well enough as far as concerned the much-rehearsed advance to the table, with its thrice-made halt and low obeisance to the Chair. It was when he stood at the table and had to deliver his message that he became absolutely dumfounded.

"I desire to acquaint this honorable House," he said—and there he stuck, gaping and gasping. Several attempts were made to give him the cue. He picked up a word here and there, but not enough to carry him to the end. But for the presence of mind of the Speaker the scene might have been prolonged till hapless Black Rod was carried out stark. After a prolonged pause the Speaker pleasantly remarked:

"We understand that you have come to signify that the Lords Commissioners desire the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the House of Peers to hear the commission read."

Something clicked in Black Rod's throat, he feebly nodded his head in acquiescence, and the Speaker, stepping down from the Chair, led the procession to the Lords.

Next time the veteran General appeared on the scene a small piece of note paper gleamed in the recesses of his cocked hat. This was his "part" written out. Assurance of its presence gave him courage, and amid a generous cheer from the amused House he recited his message without a flaw.

END OF THE LONDON SEASON.

The fall of the flag starting the first race in Goodwood week marks the end of the London season. When London society goes off to Goodwood it does not, or affects not to, come back again before the pleasant little demi-season in October. Already the appearance of the parks and the state of the streets at the West End proclaim the change. It is quite possible now to cross Bond Street or Piccadilly without waiting for temporary halt in an interminable procession of carriages and cabs. Nearly all the theatres are closed and all the big shops hang out the banner of "Summer Sales."

Undoubtedly the hardest worked man of the season is the King, and in these last days of it he is probably the freshest. I saw him the other day, accompanied by the Queen, driving in an open carriage to perform some function. The route happened to lie through Ashley Gardens, quite a new quarter for the much-traveled monarch. He regarded with keen interest the lofty mansions, all the balconies thronged with householders, their families, and friends. I have not for years seen him in such perfect health.

From Goodwood he goes on to Cowes, and at the end of the regatta week proceeds for his "cure" to Marienbad. His return is timed for the Doncaster races the first week in September. Then he goes for a month to Scotland, concluding a little round of visits to country houses.

The Garrick Club has for a long time been distraught with dissension on the question of change of habitation. An influential section of the members want to migrate westward. Old stagers are content to remain in their old home familiar to visitors from all the quarters of the globe.

The matter was finally remitted to a committee. A majority recommended removal. The minority, in an exceedingly able report, proposed that the club should stop where it had lived for more than seventy years. At a meeting of members the minority report was, after animated discussion, upheld, so the Garrick Club will remain in the old quarters familiar to three generations of actors and playgoers, not to mention members of the bar, from brieflless barristers to eminent Judges, who have always specially affected the club and its company.

To tell the truth, the clubhouse is a little dingy in appearance, and far from being up to date in modern appliances. But its old associations are interesting and dear. Among its portable property is a unique collection of theatrical portraits, including Garrick, Sheridan, Foote, Colley, Cibber, Kemble, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Charles Kean, Mrs. Woffington, Mrs. Stirling, and Mrs. Oldfield, all in character.

GERMAN COAL COMBINATION.

The Gelsenkirchen Absorbs the Schalker Company.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The agreement was published to-day for consolidation of the Gelsenkirchen Coal Company and the Schalker Coal and Iron Company, both of Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, on a basis of one share of the Schalker Company for two and a half of the Gelsenkirchen Company's shares.

The latter is the largest coal company in Germany, having a capital of $17,500,000. Its allotment in the coal syndicate is 7,500,000 tons annually. The Schalker Company's capital is $2,550,000, and its debentures $2,700,000. Its shares have for some years past been the highest priced of the iron stock on the German market, being quoted to-day at 522. The agreement is subject to ratification of stockholders of both companies.

MRS. MAYBRICK LEAVES ROUEN.

Said to Have Sailed for This Country on the Vaderland from Antwerp.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick left Rouen yesterday alone and did not announce her destination. She possibly joined her attorney, Mr. Hayden, and sailed on the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland from Antwerp this morning.

A telegram from Antwerp says Mr. Hayden refuses any information as to whether Mrs. Maybrick is a passenger. If she sailed she did not do so under her own name. A dispatch to a news agency from Brussels says it is asserted at Antwerp that Mrs. Maybrick sailed on the Vaderland under an assumed name.

DOVER, England, Aug. 13.—The Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp, called here to-night, but if Mrs. Maybrick was aboard her identity was successfully concealed. The officers of the ship say that Mrs. Maybrick is not known as a passenger.

It was ascertained, however, that there is a lady passenger whose description is said to correspond with that of Mrs. Maybrick. She is booked for New York, and is accompanied by an elderly lady.

THREAT FROM "BLACK HAND."

Bologna Told to Produce $100 or Be Blown Up.

John Bologna, who keeps a bakery and grocery store at 337 East Thirty-second Street, reported to the police yesterday that an attempt had been made to blackmail him by the so-called "Black Hand Society." According to his story he has until Monday to deliver $100, with the alternative of being blown into eternity together with his son Frank.

Bologna told Capt. Shires of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station that a man to whom he had been introduced about a year ago, but whose name he had forgotten, met him in the street yesterday afternoon while he was on his way to visit a friend in East Forty-fifth Street. Bologna said the man grabbed him by the lapel of his coat and whispered in his ear:

"Bologna, I want $100, and I want it quick."

"I've got no $100," Bologna replied. "Where would I get that much money?"

"I don't care where you get it," was the man's answer. "I'll give you until next Monday evening. If I don't get it by that time you and your son will be blown into eternity. Now get along and mind you do not tell anybody."

"There were dozens of policemen in the neighborhood watching the striking butchers, but he did not seem to mind it a bit, said Bologna.

EQUINE PRODIGY KNOWS MUSIC AND ARITHMETIC

Orloff Stallion's Intelligence Amazes German Scientists.

CAN FORM LITTLE SENTENCES

Also Is Able to Distinguish Twelve Colors and to Restore Harmony in Musical Discord.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Wilhelm von Osten, who has for a long time past made investigations of the intelligence of animals, has reached results in educating an Orloff stallion that cause amazement among scientific men and psychologists.

Some of those who have tested the mental powers of the animal are Dr. Studt, the Prussian Minister of Education; Prof. Georg Schweinfarth, the famous African traveler; Prof. Karl Stumpf of the Berlin University, Herr Schillings, the naturalist, and Ludwig Heck, Director of the Berlin Zoological Garden. Mr. Studt says Herr von Osten would have been hurned as a wizard in the earlier sges of the world.

The horse communicates by a system of hoofbeats, representing the alphabet. Besides adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing sums, he does examples involving several of these operations, finds square numbers, and not only simply repeats what is taught, but solves fresh problems put to him by examiners in the absence of his master, showing a grasp of the principles of arithmetic.

The stallion also forms little sentences, remembers them next day, and discriminates twelve colors and shades, giving their corresponding names. Moreover, he distinguishes musical tones, indicating where they are situated on the chromatic scale, and picks out discords, designating which tone to omit in order to restore harmony.

When the exercises are prolonged the horse becomes nervous and inattentive, and mistakes become more frequent.

Prof. von Osten affirms that the horse is as well educated as a boy who has gone to school for the same number of years, and he desires that a commission of specialists be selected to take the horse under observation for four weeks. This probably will be done, with the view of determining whether the conventional idea that animal instinct and human intelligence are essentially different is true.

MARCHING ON ASUNCION.

Attack on the Capital of Paraguay by Revolutionists Expected.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 13.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have occupied several districts and are rapidly approaching Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

One officer and eighteen men were killed and several others wounded in an attempt to board a rebel vessel. An attack on the capital by the insurgents is believed to be imminent.

The Argentine Government has dispatched two gunboats to protect its interests in Paraguay.

YACHT CAVALIER'S MISSION.

Scientific Exploration Now Given as Motive of Trip to Galapagos.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 13.—The British yacht Cavalier, owned by Major Maude, a member of the Royal Army Reserve, left for Panama this evening with the intention of remaining a few days at Galapagos Islands for scientific exploration.

A recent dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, announced the departure of the Cavalier from Coquimbo for Galapagos Islands, where, it was reported, she was going in search of treasure said to have been hidden there a long time ago.

ALF HAYMAN BACK.

Says Charles Frohman Will Have Seven London Theatres Next Year.

Alf Hayman returned yesterday from London on the steamship Cedric. He said he had been abroad on business connected with Charles Frohman's theatres, and that a few years more would show a surprising increase in the American manager's hold on English playhouses.

"In connection with the provinces," he said, "before the present season is over we will be ready to announce a number of theatres that will come under our management, and by another season Charles Frohman will have under his own direction in the City of London not less than seven theatres, besides a strong connection that will give him a tour of nearly twelve months each season for his companies.

"The handling of this work in England is now in the hands of both English and American representatives. I wish to add, in connection with Mr. Frohman's work abroad, that there is absolutely no one on this side in any way connected with it.

EDNA MAY IS HOME AGAIN.

American Actress Returns After Three Years in London.

Edna May, the actress, returned to this country last night on the White Star Line steamship Cedric after three successful years as a star in London. She was accompanied by her sister, Jane May, and left the city as soon as the ship docked for a short visit to her parents in Syracuse.

She will be seen here during the coming season in a London musical comedy called "The Show Girl," which opens at Dalys on Sept. 5.

TO USE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Northern Pacific Said to Plan Substitute for Present Train Dispatching.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 13.—Information from thoroughly reliable private sources to-day indicates that within the next few weeks the Northern Pacific will let contracts which will practically revolutionize the present system of train dispatching over the main line west.

It is said that the telephone system will be substituted for the telegraph on long and important stretches of the St. Paul-Portland route. That large extensions of the telephone system are contemplated is not denied at headquarters.

SUED ONCE, SUES AGAIN.

Lottie Elliott, the Actress, Wants to Leave Husband.

Lottie Elliott, the actress, who made an attempt some time ago to get a legal separation from her husband, Abraham Leavitt, the theatrical manager, but who dropped prosecution of the action when her husband agreed to withdraw his suit for divorce, has begun a new action, and yesterday in the Supreme Court her counsel, Lawyer Grossman, applied to Justice McCall for alimony and counsel fees. The couple's proper name is Levy, although he is known in theatrical circles as Leavitt and she as Miss Elliott.

In asking for counsel fees and alimony her counsel said she was compelled to leave her husband on account of his cruel and inhuman treatment. He retaliates by saying that she is "a frivolous creature," addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, on account of this, has frequently been unable to appear on the stage when she was billed to appear.

CZAR'S BABY MADE COLONEL.

Old Warriers Weep at Service in Honor of Heir Apparent's Birth.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Before he was twenty-four hours old the Heir Apparent Alexis received his first military honor, being made Honorary Colonel of the Finland Guards. The Colonel of the regiment later went to the Alexandra Villa to salute his baby chief. The Finland Guards are so named because they took part in the war against the Swedes in Finland.

The heir apparent is described as a strong, healthy baby.

The news of the death of Rear Admiral Wittsoeft and the failure of the majority of the larger warships of the Port Arthur Squadron to break through the Japanese fleet was not known this morning when the brilliant array of officers and diplomatists assembled in the magnificent Kazan Cathedral to attend the Te Deum in honor of the birth of the heir apparent. The stately edifice, adorned with military and naval trophies, colors, eagles, and keys of captured fortresses, was filled with Ambassadors, Generals, Admirals, and Court and Government functionaries.

The Grand Duke Alexis, wearing the resplendent uniform of High Admiral, occupied the chief place as the godfather selected by the Emperor for his first born son, as a special compliment to the much-tried navy. The Metropolitan read to the congregation the manifesto announcing the birth, and then the whole assemblage bended knee as the prelate invoked God's blessing on the future Emperor.

Veteran warriors were shaken with emotion and many persons wept and prayed audibly, "May the Almighty send him many years of happiness." The congregation dispersed amid the sounds of bell ringing from all the churches.

Similar services were held throughout the empire, the priest in each case reading out the manifesto announcing the birth of the heir apparent.

The city is decorated with flags and illuminated at night, and the churches are filled all day long with praying throngs.

Superstitious persons are busily engaged in working out the auguries of events connected with the birth of the baby. He is the first Czarowitch born to bear the name of Alexis since 1690, when Peter the Great's son Alexis of tragic memory saw the light. The latter's father at that time, however, had not assumed the title of Emperor. The Czarowitch was born on the day the battleship Czarowitch entered Tsing-Tau with the dead Admiral Wittsoeft on board. The sun was shining at the time of the child's birth, but the weather afterward became cold, rainy, and inclement, and has continued so ever since, which fact has tended to dampen public enthusiasm.

The Emperor's brother, Grand Duke Michael, joyfully surrenders his rights and prestige as heir apparent to the throne to his infant nephew, and the Grand Duke will now be likely to issue from the retirement he had voluntarily adopted owing to the uncertain duration of his heirship. He has been exceedingly anxious to go to the front, but has hitherto been prevented by the responsibilities of his position. It is not considered probable that the royal family will even now allow him to go to the Far East.

KILLED IN DUEL OVER FOWLS.

Three Men Fight Over Stolen Birds and All Are Shot.

CANNONSBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—John Tongondt was instantly killed, Tonio Zullo shot through the shoulder, and David Jackson shot through the hip in a revolver duel over stolen chickens to-day at Midland No. 2, a coal town near here.

Zullo and Jackson say that they fired in self-defense.

DEPORT "BROOKLYN PASTOR."

Federal Authorities Find That He Is an English Criminal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Alfred Burleigh Hart, who said he was rector of a Brooklyn church and who was arrested at the Ellis Island immigrant station, New York, as he landed from England, to-day was ordered by the immigration authorities to be deported.

It was alleged that Hart had been convicted in Great Britain of a crime involving moral turpitude. Inquiry developed the truth of the allegations. The testimony in the case was transmitted to the Washington authorities, arriving here to-day. After an examination of the testimony the immigration authorities, acting under the law, which is practically mandatory, ordered the prisoner's deportation.

TWO ATTACK GERMANIA WOMAN

Held Up in Her Carriage—Lynching Possible Sequel of Capture.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Two Italians, whose identity is unknown, held up Mrs. G. Guentner of Germania last night while she was returning home in her carriage. One of them stepped into the road and held her horse while the other attempted to get into the carriage, despite her cries for help. She quickly seized her whip and beat her assailant with the butt end, felling him to the ground just as he was about to attack her. Frightened by the commotion, the horse dashed away, dragging one of the assailants for a distance.

A party composed of neighboring farmers armed with shotguns immediately began searching the woods and roads for the culprits, and threaten to lynch them should they be captured.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU BURIED.

Funeral Service in Paris Characterized by Extreme Simplicity.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The funeral of ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau took place this morning at the Church of Sainte Cloilde, the interior of which was hung with black. It was characterized by extreme simplicity. Comparatively few invitations were issued and uniforms were conspicuous by their absence, the only official deputation being that of the Order of Advocates, wearing their robes.

The King of England, the German Emperor, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria were specially represented. The Cabinet Ministers and diplomatists attended in their private capacity. There was a considerable crowd of people outside the church.

After the service the funeral procession crossed the greater part of the city on the way to Montmartre Cemetery, where the interment took place.

Lively Fight in Twenty-fifth District.

New interest was given to the Twenty-fifth District Republican factional fight yesterday when it was hruited about that President Murray of the Republican County Committee was taking sides with the Parsons-Hawkes crowd, while William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican Committee, was secretly espousing the cause of the Hess-Birrell faction. The Parsons-Hawkes faction counts Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, as a supporter.

In fact, the fight is becoming so bitter that there has been a line-up of every man of prominence in the district except Joh E. Hedges. Both sides yesterday professed an earnest desire to know on which side of the fence Mr. Hedges would land.

Roosevelt Commercial League Formed.

The Roosevelt and Fairbanks National Commercial League has rented the large store at 596 Broadway as a headquarters and will hold noonday meetings there, beginning next Wednesday. Included in the organization are commercial travelers, merchants, and bankers. Elijah R. Kennedy, ex-Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, is President of the organization, and George J. Corey is Chairman of the Executive Committee and will have charge of all meetings.

TAKE RESPONSIBILITY OF DE PLEHVE KILLING

Russian Revolutionary Socialists Issue Address to "Civilized World."

ADMIT MANY ASSASSINATIONS

Sipiaguine, Oholensky, and Bogdenovitch Among the Victims—De Plehve Bitterly Arraigned.

A bulletin has been issued by La Tribune Russe, a revolutionary paper published in Paris, containing an appeal to the "Citizens of the Civilized World" from the Central Committee of the Russian Revolutionary Socialist Party, dated St. Petersburg, July 29, which avows full and entire responsibility "before history and the conscience of the civilized peoples" for the assassination of Minister of the Interior de Plehve and a long list of other assassinations and attempted killings. A copy was received in this city yesterday.

"The bloody act of justice," it says, "which has just been accomplished by the Organization of Combat [Boievaia Organisatsia] of our party * * * is not an isolated act nor the action of an individual.

"It was deliberately, after ripe reflection, that the party found itself obliged to put an end to the nefarious policy of the effective autocrat of all the Russias, the Minister of the Interior, Viatcheslaf de Plehve, as it had already broken, or attempted to break, the instruments of the same policy, his immediate predecessor, Sipiaguine; the executioner of peasants, Prince Obolensky; the shooter of workmen, Bogdanovitch, and other local tyrants or insulters of political prisoners or exiles.

"In so doing our party but takes up the tradition of the energetic struggle of the Will of the People, (Narodnaia Volia,) in which, a quarter of a century ago, Marx and Engels saw the advance guard of the worldwide social revolution.

"The execution of the public man in whom were incarnated all the abominations and all the horrors of Czarism has caused public opinion of the civilized world, despite its habitual and conventional reticence, to utter the cry of relief of a conscience at last set free.

"It therefore would be useless to dwell at length upon the political and moral significance of this act.

"Viatcheslaf de Plehve was executed:

"First—Because it was he who twenty years ago had our brethren of the Will of the People incarcerated in the stone dungeons of the fortresses of Peter and Paul at Schlusselburg and directed against them such persecutions, contrary to the very laws of the Muscovite Empire, that they died by dozens, victims of privations and of madness induced by that Dante-Inferno existence, while the few survivors still continue to drag out a dreadful life.

"Second—Because it was he who, having become again the omnipotent tyrant of Russia, renewed, in aggravated form, the policy of unheard-of reprisals against the 'intellectuals,' workmen, peasants, against all that lives and thinks and suffers in Russia; he who, during two years of an irresponsible Vizirate for the sad Padichah of the North, caused to perish on the scaffold or to be buried alive in the tomb of our Bastilles, Balmachef, Leckert, Guerchuni, Frumkine, and so many other valiant champions of right and liberty; he who riddled with the bullets of soldiers the breasts of a hundred workmen at Outa, who drenched with the blood of the proletaires the pavements of our industrial centres in the South; he who raised to the height of a regular institution in the political prisons the worst outrages on and the mutilation of those detained there, even to the assaulting of women, even to the breaking by police agents of the arms of prisoners on the knees of their torturers; he who during the agrarian movement in 1902 had crowds of peasants whipped, and their wives and daughters assaulted by drunken Cossacks, and laid the weight of collective responsibility on whole villages, a thing unheard of since the times of the Oriental despotism and the savage tribes.

"Third—Because it was he who, always seeking to fight the rising tide of revolution, set himself to embitter the hatreds among the various nationalities of the empire, to oppose them one against the other and all to 'Holy Russia,' orthodox and Czarist; he who carried to extremes the Russification of Finland by breaking the constitution of that loyal and peaceable country; he who pursued relentlessly the Poles, Armenians, and the Jews, organizing veritable St. Bartholomews against the latter at Kishineff and Gomel, where poor Russian slaves, maddened by liquor and spurred on by the police, subjected old men, women, and children as miserable as themselves to unspeakable tortures.

"Fourth—Because it was he who sought to envelop in one network of international police the civilized countries of Europe, trying to feudalize them to the superannuated regime of Czarism, and daring to set everywhere in Italy, France, and Germany traps for the Russian revolutionaries who had escaped from the claws of the Muscovite eagle.

"Fifth—Because, finally, it was he who, following always his policy of diversion, brought the weight of all his influence to bear on the Czar in order to provoke the war with Japan, and thus throw the unhappy nation into one of the most sinister adventures that history has ever known, coldly sacrificing to his friends the filibusters Bezobrasof, Alexieff & Co., the lives of a hundred thousand young men, and billions of rubles drawn from the famishing existence and superhuman labor of a whole people.

"And it was for these crimes against the people and the fatherland, against civilization and humanity, that Viatcheslof de Plehve was condemned to death and executed by the Organization of Combat.

"And now we address this appeal to the citizens of the civilized world, and we say to them: To you falls the task of propagating in the free countries the true notion of the meaning of the duel which is being fought between autocracy and modern Russia. This duel will end only with the disappearance of one of the adversaries, and that will be Czarism, vanquished by the revolution, by the Russian nation, free at last.

"Heed not the interested calumnies of the partisans of Czarism, who would transform us into savages or enemies of civilization. It is to break the barbarous mold of despotism, to liberate a great people from the Czarist yoke, to give them access to modern civilization, to endow the country with representative institutions, that we, the revolutionary socialists, are now fighting not only for our flag, but for the liberal and democratic rights of all Modern Russia.

"The energy necessary to our methods of fighting should mask the truth from no one. More than anybody, we reprove, as our heroic predecessors of the Will of the People did, terrorist tactics in the free countries, but in Russia, where despotism precludes the possibility of an open political struggle, where there is no recourse against the irresponsibility of absolute power in all degrees of the omnipotent bureaucracy, we shall be obliged to oppose to the violence of tyranny the strength of revolutionary right."

Wrecked Passengers Brought Here.

The steamer Orizaba, which arrived yesterday from Cienfuegos, had on board three boys who were wrecked in the freight steamer Jason about 106 miles from Cienfuegos on Dry Shingle Reef. They were Richard Amandsen, Carl and Pedro Platow. The boys were guests of Capt. Ellilger, making a vacation trip. They say the Jason went ashore on Saturday, Aug. 6, and remained hard and fast. About 300 tons of cargo were thrown overboard. Later, she was floated and towed into Cienfuegos leaking. She will be brought to this port for repairs.

First Autumn Exhibit

To-morrow and thereafter we will display in our establishment the finest and most bountiful range of

English and Scotch Autumn Woolens.

First in the field as well as in quality. Orders solicited for future delivery.

Our Custom Shirt Department also displays the very choicest shirtings for the coming season.

You are cordially invited to inspect the most elegantly appointed and thoroughly organized tailoring plant in this country.

Burnham & Phillips,
119 & 121 Nassau Street.

SAXONY A BUSY HIVE OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

More Thickly Populated Than Any Other European Country.

ITS VARIED MANUFACTURES

Manufactures Great Diversity of Textile Goods and Produces Machinery with Which to Make Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In its series of publications on industrial conditions in Germany, the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued additional correspondence quoted from The London Times. This article treats of Saxony.

"If the Lower Rhine Province may be called the Yorkshire of Germany," says the correspondent, "the Kingdom of Saxony is its Lancashire. But in Saxony both the mining and the manufactures are more varied. Lancashire is virtually given up to cotton and coal; it spins, weaves, dyes, and prints cotton for all the world, and makes machinery for doing these things. If they are taken away what is left amounts to very little, for various other once flourishing industries—paper, glass, watches, and hats—are mostly decayed up to the point of extinction.

"Saxony is less dependent on a single article. Its mines produce silver, lead, copper, arsenic, bismuth, nickel, zinc, iron, and other things, besides coal, and its manufactures are very varied. Out of 550,000 workpeople, 185,000 are engaged in the manufacture of textiles, 81,500 in engineering and the construction of machinery, 35,500 in the preparation of metals, 30,000 in paper making, 36,000 in clothing manufacture, 51,000 in mining and quarrying, 7,000 in the production and smelting of ores, 6,000 in leather manufactures, and 5,000 in the production of chemicals.

"The textile branches alone show much diversity. They include the spinning and weaving of cotton, wool, worsted, jute, silk, and linen into a great number of articles—cloth of different kinds, ladies' dress materials, underclothing, men's neckties, furniture, stuffs, carpets, curtains, thread—and the manufacture of lace, stockings, and gloves of cotton and silk. These, with the making of machinery for producing them, constitute the most important branches of manufacture. They are carried on in all the five districts into which the kingdom is divided. It is a veritable hive of industry, more thickly populated than any other section of Germany or than any other European country.

"The largest towns in Saxony are Leipzig, (456,124;) Dresden, (396,146;) and Chemnitz, (206,913.) The figures are from the census of 1900. The present population of Chemnitz is reckoned to be about 220,000. It is the most important manufacturing centre in the kingdom, for Dresden and Leipzig, though the seats of extensive manufactures, are not primarily or principally industrial. The one is the capital and the seat of government, the other is the chief centre of trade. But Chemnitz is of the pure industrial type and the largest single town of that type in Germany, though Barmen and Elberfeld, which actually form one community, exceed it together.

"As the industries and the population increased during the last century new streets were thrown out in all directions in an ever-lengthening radius from the central ring. They are tidy streets of an unpretending character, with quite good shops. There is something homely and friendly about the whole place. The factories are not hidden away in the background, but are everywhere, and very much in the foreground; yet they are singularly inoffensive. The atmosphere is clear and the buildings unblackened. The ground is varied, rising steeply to the Kassberg, on the western side of the river, which flows due north through the heart of the town. The open spaces, market places, parks, and so on are unusually abundant and attractive. One of these is connected with the Schloss, which is really the old Benedictine Abbey and now belongs to the city.

"Few towns, industrial or other, have such a charming playground so close at hand. There is a large sheet of water with an island, flower gardens, and walks overlooked by the Schloss, and on higher ground at the back an extensive and wooded park. Another fine open space quite in the town is the Schiller-Platz, with a large market place adjoining. Between them stands, conspicuous and imposing, one of the numerous modern churches which testify to the piety of Protestant Saxony, and are not less striking than those of the Catholic Rhineland. This church was built in 1888; it has a lofty spire and high up a clock dial illuminated at night, a welcome landmark to the stranger uncertain of his way. I owe no little gratitude to that church. Some other buildings on the Schiller-Platz are worth noting, as signs of the industrial character of the place. At one end is the largest cotton mill in Saxony.

"Chemnitz is the headquarters of cotton spinning; the first rude machine was set up there in 1782 and many efforts were made to improve it, as the spinners found it impossible to obtain the superior machines of England and France. In those days the secrets of machinery appear to have been much more jealously guarded than they are now. One country would not allow its inventions to go to another nor were foreign workmen or students allowed in the shops where such things were made. It was not until the nineteenth century that cotton-spinning machines were brought into Saxony from England and France. There was the same trouble with wool combing and spinning.

"The secret of the English machinery was first brought into Germany by a Thuringian manufacturer, who went to England disguised as a journeyman carpenter to learn it. In this capacity he was able to study the construction, and on his return he built himself a machine, but he also kept it to himself. The Saxon manufacturers failed to learn the secret until about 1820, when they obtained machines from France. To this day spinners and combers are the most jealous of all manufacturers, except chemists, and many of them will not allow their dearest friends to enter their mills.

"The beginning of machine building in Chemnitz dates from 1828, and the pioneer was a man named Haubold. He built the first steam engine in 1829, and to his workshop came one day a young mechanic named Richard Hartmann in search of work. Hartmann was born in Elsass in 1809, and was not only an uncommonly good workman but something of a genius. He got work at once at Haubold's; but after a few years, having ideas in his head, he started a little workshop on his own account with three journeymen.

"That was in 1837. In 1841 he had got on so well that he moved into larger premises, where he employed seventy-six men, and the same year he delivered his first steam engine. He then built himself a new factory, and added locomotives to his output. The first was delivered in 1848. He next went on to build looms for the local industries, and in 1854 he set up his own foundry. This was about the time when the tide of fortune turned for Alfred Krupp and began to flow steadily onward. Hartmann appears to have never looked back. He went on from one branch of engineering to another, adding machinery for mining, milling, all kinds of textile work and other manufactures, besides machine tools.

"In 1870 he sold the works to a company for nearly half a million sterling, but retained his connection with the concern, which continued to prosper and is still better known by his name than by that of the company which it bears. At the present time, when in full work, it gives employment to about 5,000 men, and turns out all kinds of engines, locomotives, locomobiles, boilers, turbines, cranes, hammers, rails, tires, rolling mills, machinery for mining, for saw and flour mills, for manufacturing paper, guns, torpedoes, and every kind of textiles. They manufacture very largely for the export market and send their goods all over the world.

"Among the other prominent industries of the town are hosiery and gloves, chiefly of cotton. Chemnitz is the headquarters of both trades, and among the firms which carry them on is an English house, the Nottingham Manufacturing Company, which has mills also at Leicester and Loughborough, I believe. The knitting machines are still chiefly English, and England is one of the chief markets for the goods. The United States used to be a great customer, and still is to some extent; but the trade, which underwent a great expansion about twenty years ago, has been hard hit, like many another, by the Dingley tariff. The yarn is chiefly spun in Chemnitz and the neighborhood. The work people employed in the knitting mills are mostly girls and women, who make about 10s. ($2.40) a week. The employment is not arduous, and seems to be healthy; the rooms are comfortable, well ventilated, well lighted, and warmed in Winter, and the girls look very well and strong.

"The weaving industry in Chemnitz has gone through many vicissitudes, and is not so important as it used to be. At one time calico was one of the staple products of the town, but after 1840 the trade in it declined, and colored cotton goods, particularly ginghams, took its place. These in turn were forced out of the market by excessive competition, which depressed wages below a living standard and compelled weavers to turn to something else. They then took up wool and mixed goods of wool and cotton or silk, for dress materials and neckties in particular. To these were added furnitnre stuffs—tablecloths and curtains—woven in patterns on Jacquard looms, which had been introduced into Saxony in 1827. The latter trade increased and flourished, as did the half-silk goods, but the neckties yielded to the vicissitudes of fashion, and in half-wool dress materials Chemnitz was beaten by its neighbors, Glauchau and Meerane, which are now the chief centres for those articles. Another branch of textiles on which the Chemnitz weavers have tried their hands with more lasting success is parasol and umbrella cloth."

SOUGHT EDITOR WITH A CLUB.

Also Razor—Because Italian Publication Called Her "Baroness."

Because, she alleges, she was called "Baroness" in the Italian newspaper the Tipografia Italiano, a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Adelina Baronia of 221 Avenue A, visited the editor and attempted to assault him with a club. She was arrested on the editor's complaint and locked up in the Mercer Street Station on a charge of attempted felonious assault.

Shortly after 6 o'clock a man rushed up to Policeman Evans in West Houston Street and shouted that a woman was trying to murder his "editor." The officer followed the man to 144 West Houston Street, where he found an excited crowd. Cries of "Help," "Murder" came from up stairs.

In the rooms on the first floor Evans found a woman, handsomely dressed, standing over a man with a large club in her hand. The man was lying on the floor shouting for help. In another corner of the room were three men huddled together. The policeman grabbed the club and placed the woman under arrest. She explained that he was the editor of the paper, and that he had called her "Baroness."

Albert B. De Rosa of 102 Bleecker Street said he was editor of the paper, and did not know why the woman should want to assault him. The woman, according to the police, had a large razor on her person. The club she had was made from the leg of a chair, and through one end of it was a chain to go over the wrist. The woman will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

BOYS IN BLACKMAIL PLOT.

Threatened Brooklyn Doctors Under Name of "Green Diamond" Society.

Henry Heddner and William Beduski, two seventeen-year-old boys, of 63 South Second Street, Brooklyn, were arrested last night, charged with blackmailing three physicians of the Williamshurg section. About two weeks ago Dr. Trnman Nicbols of 95 Rodney Street, Dr. J. E. Smith of 92 Lee Avenue, and Dr. William Koerner of 154 Rodney Street each received a threatening letter, signed the "Green Diamond" Society. Each physician was told that unless he at once paid to the society $500 he would first of all have his practice ruined, and that he would then be driven out of the city. There was an intimation that the society might change its programme and kill him.

The doctors had almost forgotten the incident when a week ago yesterday more letters came reiterating the threats. They were told to have the money ready last night and to leave it in two hundies of $250 each. One package was to be left in a barrel at Keap Street and Wythe Avenue and the other in the hub of an old wagon wheel at Hopper Street and Wythe Avenue. This time the physicians decided not to ignore the matter, and tbe police of the Clymer Street Station were notified.

Dr. Nichols, who did the talking to the police, was cautioned to keep quiet and told to leave the hundles at the designated points. The police were in hiding near both places, and about 11 o'clock Heddner and

AVAILABLE TIMBER FOR REPUBLICAN TICKET

No Opposition to Root if He Will Consent to Run.

OTHER NAMES DISCUSSED

Fifteen Men in the Field for Gubernatorial Honor, with "Dark Horses" to Hear From—How Candidates Are Regarded.

The Republican finger is pointed straight at one man as the most available candidate of the party for Governor—Elihu Root. Upon Mr. Root's final word depends whether the Republican situation is to become simple or complex. Mr. Root has already written Gov. Odell, in response to a letter from the Governor pledging his support if he would become a candidate, that he could conceive of no circumstances in which he could be induced to consent to the nomination. But, notwithstanding his positive declination to permit the use of his name, the demand for his nomination on the part of the rank and file of the party still continues, and the leaders have not given up hope that he will be induced to change his mind and accept the party call. If he will consent to run, there is no doubt about his nomination by acclamation, since all of the other leading aspirants for the honor have declared that they would not be candidates against Mr. Root.

With Mr. Root out of consideration, it is impossible to predict with assurance of fulfillment who the Republican nominee for Governor will be. At least eighteen other names have been discussed in connection with the nomination, and in addition to those candidates being generally discussed there are whispers among the leaders of possible "dark horses" who will be brought out at the psychological moment. Those who have been under consideration for the nomination are as follows:

Elihu Root,	Anson G. McCook,
Lieut. Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins,	Hamilton Fish,
Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff,	Gov. B. B. Odell,
Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black,	Cornelius N. Bliss,
Senator Chauncey M. Depew,	Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn,
Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo,	Seth Low,
Speaker S. Fred Nixon,	George Cromwell,
Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan,	Gen. W. R. Seward of Auburn,
State Senator George M. Malby,	Mayor John E. Andruss of Yonkers,
	Congressman William L. Ward.

When a man is marked by party opinion as the man best fitted to he the party's standard bearer for a great office, there is created at once among all those who will have the privilege and responsibility of passing upon his candidacy a desire to know what manner of man he is. The fact that the sentiment of his party has designated him as the most available for the nomination evidences a general and favorable knowledge of him; but what the public craves is a more intimate knowledge—a knowledge which will set the man's character before the mind as clearly as a photograph would his countenance.

Character photographs are not easily obtainable even when the subject is a noted figure in the world. They can be furnished only by the man's intimates, and the friend who is lacking neither in observation nor in the art of expression is the exception. That he possessed both is what gave Boswell his distinction.

ELIHU ROOT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Elihu Root has been a great figure in the United States. As one of New York's greatest corporation lawyers and as Secretary of War in the Cahinets of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt he has made for himself a reputation which is as broad as the land. But what most people know about Elihu Root is what he has done, not what he is.

"What has he done?" was the invariable inquiry made hy Napoleon of those who sought preferment for friend or protégé. Achievement was Napoleon's sole basis for judging capacity. Elihu Root's achievements have heen of such distinction as to leave no question in the fair mind that he has capacity to fill any office within the people's gift. As United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in the early eighties, as a member of the New York Constitutional Convention as attorney in some of the greatest corporation cases konwn to jurisprudence, and as Secretary of War under two Presidents, Mr. Root has demonstrated ability of the highest order, both as a lawyer and as an administrator.

Mere chronicles of Mr. Root's achievements, however, are not illuminating of his personality, and his capacity being generally acknowledged superior to that of any man aspiring to the nomination which he is being urged by all of the party leaders to accept, it is about his personality that there is curiosity.

There is in New York one particular character photographer who has had an opportunity of snap-shotting Mr. Root at most stages of his career, and from him the following word-picture of Mr. Root was obtained:

"Elihu Root is the finest intellectual machine that has ever come under my observation. His mind is discriminative rather than original. He would never invent a theory, but no man could surpass him in either proving or exploding the theory of another. As a problem solver he is without a peer among the lawyers and public men of our day. He delights in difficult tasks. The more difficult a legal case or an administrative problem appears to be, the more fascination it has for him and the more eager he is to undertake it. His perceptions are unerring and his work is absolutely thorough.

"Without deep-seated convictions of his own, he always works along absolutely moral lines. His intuition of the politic and the advisable is rarely, if ever, at fault. To this marvelously developed faculty, as well as to his ability and boundless energy, much of his success as a lawyer is to be ascribed.

"Although he is probably the greatest corporation lawyer in the United States, Mr. Root has not suffered the loss of public confidence, as other corporation lawyers have, by reason of his service to the corporations. That is demonstrated by the almost unanimous demand there now is among the Republicans of the State for him to accept the nomination for Governor. Few lawyers who have been identified with corporations to the extent that Mr. Root has would escape deep distrust on the part of some elements of the population if brought forward as candidates for high public office. That no stress has been laid upon Mr. Root's corporate connections in the consideration of his availability as a Gubernatorial candidate is significant and suggestive. The explanation is that Mr. Root is a man without sympathies. He has no more real concern with the corporations than he has with the labor unions. If a labor union could pay him as large a fee as a corporation he would undertake the service of a labor union with equal grace and carry it on with the same ability and untiring zeal he shows for his corporate clients. Undoubtedly he has impressed this quality of his mind upon the public. That is why the rank and file of his party, appreciative of his great ability, are not in the least apprehensive as to how he would exercise Gnbernatorial power. And the public confidence in him in this respect unquestionably is justified.

"Mr. Root may hesitate about engaging in the service of the State because the size of the fee is not attractive and because he may feel that in serving for six years as Secretary of War he has made all the sacrifice that ought to be asked of a man of his opportunities; but if he should consent to run and should be elected the State would be his client and would receive the full benefit of his splendid ability.

"If elected Governor, Mr. Root would give no more attention to the advice of State Chairman Odell, if it did not appeal to him, than he would do to the building up of a machine of his own.

"In personal appearance Mr. Root is impressive. His manner is courteous, but cold. He has no magnetism. He is possessed of wit, tells a good story, and on occasions can be the life of a party, but the play of his intellectual fire resembles the play of lightning—it is fascinating, but hardly conducive to ease.

"As a platform speaker Mr. Root ranks with the best. His exposition of a subject is marvelously lucid and forceful. He seldom grows eloquent, hut in the intensity of his desire to make his argument convincing he can give a good counterfeit of emotion. It is purely intellectual emotion. His heart beats regularly all the time; it is only his mind that is agitated. And so with his auditors—their minds may be convinced, even enthused, hut none of them will experience a gulp in the throat or be compelled to wipe a tear from the cheek."

Word photographs are likely to have all the faults of camera products, and it is quite prohable that Mr. Root and his friends may not see a correct character likeness in the above, although undoubtedly in some respects it is flattering. They may think that it needs "touching up" in parts, but probably even they will confess its interest.

Mr. Root owes his first prominence in politics to Chester A. Arthur, whose friend and adviser he was. He was a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on the Republican ticket in this city in 1879, and although defeated he polled a very large vote. President Arthur appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1883, and he held the office until the middle of President Cleveland's term, when he resigned.

A FIGURE AT CONVENTIONS.

For a number of years Mr. Root's active interest in politics made him a prominent and influential figure in local, State, and National conventions. His chief contention invariably was for honesty and adherence to principle. At various stages of his warfare against political rascality Mr. Root hurled philippics which branded the objects of attack for all time.

Mr. Root was one of the delegates at large in the Constitutional Convention of 1894 in Albany, and although Joseph H. Choate was the President of the body, Mr. Root, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, did a great deal toward shaping the proceedings.

Mr. Root succeeded Gen. Alger as Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet, and continued to serve in the same capacity under President Roosevelt's Administration until about six months ago, when he resigned. The creation of the General Staff and the new Militia Low were his greatest achievements in the War Office.

The friendship between Mr. Root and President Roosevelt dated from the time when Tammany essayed to have the eligibility of Col. Roosevelt for the Governorship brought into question on the ground that he was not a citizen of the State, having surrendered his citizenship when he took up temporary residence in Washington while he officiated as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It was Mr. Root who settled the point by expounding the law.

The favorite expression of Republicans who are urging Mr. Root as the strongest man whom the party can nomiuate to head the State ticket is, "He is 10,000 votes stronger than his party." While the demand for Mr. Root's nomination is general among the Republicans of the State, it is a fact that there are some Republican leaders in the City of New York who do not agree with up-State sentiment as to the strength Mr. Root would have as a candidate. They say that his connection with the litigation which resulted in the wrecking of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, his having figured for years as the counsel of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, and his recent employment in the Northern Securities case would furnish the basis for an argument against his election which would appeal to a certain element of the population. They do not take much stock in the notion that, although he has been acting as counsel for corporations ever since he began the practice of the law, he has impressed the public with the belief that he has no special sympathies with corporations. They are apprehensive that while there would be absolutely no question of Mr. Root's integrity of purpose, there would be a decided feeling that his point of view had beeu distorted by his associations.

Mr. Root's letter to Gov. Odell requesting him to approve the Remsen Gas bill would be one of the arguments that would be used against him in New York unless Mayor McClellan, who signed the bill, should be the Democratic candidate.

HOW HIGGINS IS REGARDED.

Lieut. Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins of Olean seems to have developed more strength than any other candidate after Mr. Root. The sentiment among Republicans generally is that Mr. Higgins would make a most respectable, though not au especially brilliant, candidate. He is a man of clean character and dignified presence. It is admitted even hy his political opponents that both as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Senate for several years, and as presiding officer of that body for the past two years, he has done the State good service, and demonstrated a capacity and a poise which furnish warrant for his aspiration.

Mr. Higgins became Lieutenant Governor through an accident of politics. It had been decided hy Senator Platt and the other leaders of the party that the second place on the ticket was to be given to George R. Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon's trust record stirred up such a muss, however, that Gov. Odell hastened from Albany to Saratoga, and insisted on Sheldon being withdrawn. He was withdrawn at the eleventh hour and Higgins taken up.

Mr. Higgins would not be an effective speaker on the stump. His speeches read well, but his delivery is poor. He is possessed of a fortune estimated by his friends as exceeding half a million. His wealth is chiefly in land. The most serious mistake with which his Senatorial friends have charged him was that he was once foolish enough to don a military uniform, which he had no right to wear, in order to make a show at a reception given to Field Marshal Yamagata of Japan on the occasion of the Field Marshal's visit to Buffalo. Senator Grady has taken frequent occasions in the Senate to refer satirically to that indiscretion.

WHERE WOODRUFF STANDS.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is the present Republican leader of Kings County, and the Kings County organization has indorsed his candidacy in flattering resolutions. Mr. Woodruff's attitude toward the nomination, as expressed Thursday before his departure for Syracuse, was that he would take it and say, "Thank you" if the Republican Convention saw fit to tender it to him, but that he would not press his candidacy. This promise of inactivity on his part is generally believed to hold good only so long as Elihu Root is a possible candidate. There is very little doubt that with Mr. Root out of the way Mr. Woodruff's friends, at least, would press his candidacy with enthusiasm.

Mr. Woodruff has achieved notable distinction in politics and an enviable success in business. Still considerably under fifty years of age he has been three times elected Lieutenant Governor, and was the declared choice of New York for Vice President when the nomination went to Theodore Roosevelt. After being graduated from Yale College he came to New York without a dollar, his first job in the great metropolis being to wash windows in a Broadway store. He is now worth over a million, is at the head of two great industries, largely interested in others, and is a Director in several trust companies and banks.

Mr. Woodruff confesses to having always had a predilection for politics, but he had the rare idea that he must make a fortune before entering the political arena. That he accomplished. The first political office he held was Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, but he did not begin to cut a figure in politics until he succeeded in wresting the Brooklyn leadership from Jacob A. Worth.

A newspaper article about Mr. Woodruff's collection of colored vests caused him to be caricatured the country over, but Mr. Woodruff solemnly avers that he never wore a colored vest in his life.

For years Mr. Woodruff has been dubbed "Tiny Tim" by those who do not place a high estimate upon his abilities. While there may be a reasonable doubt as to whether Mr. Woodruff is possessed of the qualities necessary to make a successful statesman, his achievements both in politics and business have been of sufficient magnitude to compel from the candid an acknowledgment that his ability is beyond the ordinary.

Mr. Woodruff has a good presence, is a good platform speaker, and his personal popularity is perhaps greater than that of any other aspirant for the Republican nomination. The interest which he took in the State Fair while he was Lieutenant Governor—he having advanced the money to carry on the fair one year—made him many warm friends among the granger element of the State.

BLACK'S AMBITION.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black has no desire to he a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and though his name is frequently mentioned as a possible nominee, it is not believed that he is being seriously considered by the leaders. Mr. Black's ambition is to go to the Senate. The fact that Mr. Black was Governor when the $9,000,000 was wasted on the canal would be an argument against his election now that the people have voted to expend $101,000,000 on the improvement of the State's waterway.

Mr. Black nominated President Roosevelt at the Chicago Convention. He is considered one of the most polished speakers in the United States. As a maker of epigrams he holds the palm. If elected to the Senate he would fill the place as an orator once held in that body hy John J. Ingalls of Kansas.

As the first suggestion of Mr. Black's candidacy came from Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is a trifle anxious about his re-election to the Senate and whose mind would he considerably relieved on the subject if Mr. Black were out of his political path, so the first suggestion of Senator Depew's availability for the Guhernatorial nomination is believed to have come from friends of Mr. Black. The desire of the friends of Senator Depew and Mr. Black to confer honors upon them which neither of them wants is one of the humors of the campaign. Mr. Depew is too familiar a figure to New Yorkers to call for any extended sketch. His popularity with his party is great and unquestionably he is one of its ablest campaigners. While nothing is thought about his railroad connections as affecting his usefulness to the public as a Senator, they would donhtless be a big handicap to him as a Gubernatorial candidate, especially in view of the fact that the State is about to engage in the expenditure of over $100,000,000 to improve the canals so as to afford the farmers cheaper transportation than the railroads, of which Mr. Depew is at the head now give them.

Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo made a capable State Controller, and when, while still holding that office, he carried Buffalo for Mayor by 5,000 majority he at once became a potential political figure in his party. Erie County is enthusiastically behind his candidacy. The opposition to him will come from the anti-canal counties of the State, where the Republicans are still so resentful over the action of the Legislature in voting for canal improvement that they are opposed to the candidacy of any man who was identified with the canal movement.

Mayor Knight's administration in Buffalo has met with no serious criticism, and it is claimed by his friends that as a Gubernatorial candidate he could do better in Erie than he did as a candidate for Mayor. Mr. Knight is a good mixer, hut not an especially forceful talker.

Speaker S. Fred Nixon has been a tentative candidate for Governor for years, but judging by the present sentiment among Republicans he does not seem to be any nearer the realization of his ambition this year thau he has been at any time in the past. Mr. Nixon has the distinction of having served longer continuously as Speaker of the Assembly than any of his predecessors, and if he should be re-elected next year, as he undoubtedly will be if he falls to get the nomination for Governor and the Legislature should be Republican, he will break all Speakership records for New York.

Although Mr. Nixon rules the Assembly with a rod of iron, he is generally given credit for a fair spirit, and the encouragement which he makes it a practice to extend to new members has served to make him popular with the opposition members as well as those of his own party. The record of the Assemhly for the past few years would certainly be the subject of careful scrutiny by the Democrats if Mr. Nixon were the Republican candidate.

Mr. Nixon is a man of splendid presence, affable manner, and one who makes warm friendships. As an orator he is without distinction. He has neither the intellectual spark nor a sense of humor.

STRANAHAN'S CHANCES.

Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan hails from Oswego County. Mr. Stranahan is a man of Napoleonic visage, with something of the Corsican's capacity for leadership. Like his famous prototype, also, he is a man of deeds rather than words. When he was a Senator from the Thirty-seventh District and served as Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, he rarely took the floor to address the Senate and never except when he had some point of value to make. He was one of the most powerful of the small group of Republican Senators who controlled Senate legislation up to the time of his retirement. He has an abundance of common sense and his integrity was never brought into question. He was never much of a mixer, hut his manner at all times is that of a courteous gentleman. He is regarded as a strong man and a man of capacity. He is now holding the Collectorship, at a salary of $12,000 a year, which is $2,000 more than the salary of Governor, and in the event of President Roosevelt's re-election is deemed certain of re-appointment.

Senator George M. Malby of the St Lawrence District is admittedly the best parliamentarian and the ablest debater that the Republicans have in the Senate. As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for the past two years he has shown a capacity for labor scarcely excelled by that of his predecessor, Lieut. Gov. Higgins. Before he was elected to the Senate, Mr. Malby served in the Assembly, and was Speaker of that body in 1894. He has been serving continuously in the Senate since 1895 and can go as long as he wants from present indications, St. Lawrence County being hopelessly Republican and there being no one of his own party in the district who could cope with him.

Since Senator Malby has been mentioned for the Gubernatorial nomination there has been vague talk to the effect that his record in the Assembly was not as luminous with credit as his service in the Senate has been, but there are few who do not concede that, considered from the intellectual standpoint merely, Senator Malby shines by comparison with most of the men who are being considered in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination.

Senator Malby is a lovable character. His friends usually refer to him affectionately as "Uncle George." He would make a forceful figure on the stump, having good presence, ability as a speaker, and personal magnetism.

Anson G. McCook is the editor of a publication for lawyers and is himself a lawyer of ability. He is one of the "fighting McCooks." After teaching school in Ohio he went to California in 1854 and spent several years there. He entered the civil war as a Captain in the Second Ohio Infantry, served through the war, and came out a Brigadier General. He came to New York in 1873 and was a member of Congress from the Eighth District of New York from 1877 to 1883. He was Secretary of the United States Senate 1884-1893, and City Chamberlain of New York under the Strong administration.

Gen. McCook is a man of commanding presence and is a forceful and felicitous talker. He achieved his greatest political prominence when he led the movement for McKinley's nomination in New York State in opposition to the State organization of his party, which had declared for Morton.

Hamilton Fish is Assistant Treasurer of the United States. He comes of distinguished lineage, being the son of Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State under Grant's Administration. He was the Speaker of the Assembly in 1895 and 1896. He was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1898. It was during his term as Speaker of the Assembly that the Raines Liquor law was passed.

Mr. Fish has heen so prominently identified with the Platt wing of the Republican Party that it would be strange if the Odell men would look upon his candidacy with any great favor.

While Gov. Odell is put among the list of candidates because his renomination is discussed by some there appears to be little likelihood of his name being brought before the convention.

Cornelius N. Bliss's name is being discussed without his consent. There is little probability that Mr. Bliss could be induced to accept the nomination for Governor. As Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet Mr. Bliss secured all the political honor he desires. He refused to accept the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee because he did not wish to burden himself with too much responsibility, but consented to act as Treasurer of the committee, a position which he has filled for years. Mr. Bliss is a man of large means, and has reached that time of life when he looks forward to a period of ease with dignity.

Congressman William L. Ward succeeded George R. Sheldon as Republican National Committeeman for New York. He is a politician of the Odell type, having more than ordinary ahility as an organizer. If the convention conclude to pick a nominee from the New York members of Congress, Mr. Ward would be the most likely selection. He is at the head of a big industry, and is a man of wealth.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn cannot be considered as having much of a chance in view of the fact that the Brooklyn organization is committed to the candidacy of Mr. Woodruff. The names of ex-Mayor Low, George Cromwell, President of Richmond Borough; Gen. W. H. Seward of Auburn, and Mayor John E. Andruss of Yonkers are mentioned only hy their friends and admirers.

ALL FOR ROOT, SAYS MERRITT.

St. Lawrence County Man Declares Up-State People Demand Him.

Assemhlyman Merritt of St. Lawrence County, speaking last night of the extent of the boom up-State for Elihu Root for Governor, said:

"The rank and file of the Republicans up State are determined that Mr. Root shall be the Republican nominee for Governor. The fact that Mr. Root has written a letter to Gov. Odell in which he states that he does not wish the nomination and cannot conceive of any circumstances under which he could be induced to accept is known to them, hut has not brought the slightest change in their views. I have talked to over 200 of my constituents on the subject of the Gubernatorial nomination, and to a man they favor Mr. Root.

"It doesn't make a hit of difference to them what Mr. Root's attitude toward the nomination is now, they want him nominated, feeling confident that no matter what Mr. Root may say previous to the action of the convention, he will not decline to accept the call of his party when it is actually made. It wouldn't he safe for any one from my part of the country to vote against Mr. Root in the convention. We would have to do it whether or not we actually knew that Mr. Root would refuse the nomination if tendered.

"The way our people look upon it is this: They say that notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Root has lived in New York for a number of years, he is still enough of a countryman to set aside all selfish considerations if he should be convinced that his party really felt that it needed him."

Mr. Merritt said it was generally understood in St. Lawrence County that George Hall would be the Democratic nominee for State Controller.

DIVORCE EVIDENCE LACKING.

Justice Gildersleeve's Decision in Uruguay Merchant's Local Suit.

Justice Gildersleeve has just handed down a decision in which he characterizes as insufficient the evidence produced on behalf of Frederico Diedcrichs, a merchant of Montevideo, Uruguay, in Diederichs's suit for divorce against his wife, Hannah Miller Diederichs. The plaintiff claims a residence here, although he is in Montevideo. He did not come here, but merely had a lawyer do the work for him—"tried to get a divorce hy mail," as a court attaché put it.

Mrs. Diederichs is said to be prominent in the social life of South American republics. She is in this city, hut made no defense in the suit.

The evidence offered was in the shape of affidavits, the principal of which was alleged to have been taken before Col. Albert W. Swalm, now Consul at Southampton, England. It is alleged in this that Mrs. Diederichs made a confession. Justice Gildersleeve says that this alleged confession, without corroborative evidence, is insufficient. He also objects to the affidavit of service. On this point he says:

"The lady so served with process does not appear to have been in any way identified as the wife of the plaintiff, except hy her own admissions to the process server, who was a stranger to her."

Militia Murder Witnesses Free.

Arthur Fink, a saloon keeper, of Throgg's Neck, and Private Christian Fink of the Eighteenth Coast Artillery, who were held as witnesses in the murder of Private Hammett, whose body, with a deep stab wound in the chest, was found in Westchester Creek, were discharged from custody yesterday.

TIGHTENING LINES FOR IMMIGRANT DEPORTATION

Arrest of St. Paul's Commander Only Beginning of Campaign.

MANY ESCAPES REPORTED

Effort Making to Hold Steamer Captains Responsible for Undesirable Aliens Ordered Sent Back.

Among four hundred or more employes engaged in handling immigrants on Ellis Island, twenty are Inspectors in the deporting division. It is their business to linger around outgoing steamships until the last gangplank is hauled in, and see that undesirable persons officially deported are actually deported. Among these Inspectors is a man named Wendt. He recently moved into a new home in the Bronx. It happened that his landlord and his grocer were one and the same man. After Wendt had seen the man two or three times, he asked:

"Haven't I seen yon before?"

"Sure," replied the grocer. "You puts me mid der ship by Hamburg, eh? I vas no goot mit Ellis Island. I haf a disease, eh? Vell, how I find Hamburg ven I goes back? Vat you guess? Gum into my offiss an' dake somedinks mit me, eh?"

When a score or more stories similar to the one told hy Wendt reached the "front office," as the Commissioner's headquarters are called at Ellis Island, the deporting Inspectors were instructed to look up the meaning of the word "hustle." A plan of campaign was mapped out in the law department of the department's attorney in the Immigration Building. The first result of it was the arrest of Captain Passow of the American Line, last week, just as the steamship St. Paul was about to sail.

It was the first time that the commander of an Atlantic liner had ever heen dragged into such a transaction. Hitherto, when escapes of deported immigrants were reported, the Captains blamed the stewards, the stevedores, and even the cooks. The dignified Captains were willing to admit that it was quite possible, and even probable, that stewards, stevedores, and cooks would contrive to let a deported prisoner escape when a fifty dollar bill was under consideration.

"But then, Mr. Inspector," each one of them would declare, "I am quite positive such a thing could never happen aboard my ship."

So there has been a tightening of loose strings all along the line. Any deported immigrant who gets away from a steamship under the present regulations will have a run for his money. The master of a vessel is liable to a fine of $300 for every immigrant he allows to escape, and the law provides that his vessel shall be detained in port until the fine is paid.

It is said on reliable authority that the arrest of Captain Passow was only a heginning in the course of action which Immigration Commissioner Williams has mapped out against offenders of this class. A number of others are under investigation. If the Federal Grand Jury, for which Captain Passow is held, decides that masters of ocean liners are responsible for the laxness of their subordinates in defying immigration laws, there is likely to be a round-up.

In the husy season it frequently happens that one hundred immigrants a day are deported from Ellis Island. It is a poor sailing day when there are not from fifty to seventy. Quite recently eighty immigrants were deported on one ship of a prominent transatlantic line. Under the law the steamship companies cannot make these deported persons work on the passage back. They are bound to take them home under the same conditions that they came. Ten dollars is the estimated cost to the steamship company of deporting each immigrant, exclusive of the expense of feeding them while the steamship is in port, so that this particular steamship lost at least $1,000 on the voyage. The temptation to connive at escapes, especially if the person ordered deported has money and friends to go to in this city, is very great. That it has been frequently done is well known.

While those ordered deported are in the cage allotted to them on Ellis Island, they stand about as much chance of escape as they would if they were in the Tombs. They would almost have to murder a keeper to break away. Wherever it is possible the deporting Inspectors do not take them to the steamship that brought them over until the day she sails. But on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when most of the liners sail at the same hour, and their docks are far apart, this plan is quite impracticable. The immigrants are taken to the steamer the night before and put in the custody of the commander of the ship.

Next morning it is the duty of the Inspector to go aboard and see his prisoners, if such they may be called. He may not take the word of the purser or the steward that they are "all right." He must see them. Then he must stop on the pier and watch each gangplank as it is hauled in, to see that the "deported" do not come ashore. A story is told at Ellis Island of one deported man with a wad of money who came back through Sandy Hook with the pilot; but the Inspectors draw the line at watching pilotboats.

There is no penalty of imprisonment for permitting a deported immigrant to escape, the same as there is for letting him get ashore without the formality of going through Ellis Island. The deporting Inspectors wish there was such a penalty, in fact, the most enthusiastic advocates of more rigid immigration laws in every way are to be found among the officials at Ellis Island.

In the confusion and hurry of sailing the Inspectors cannot always find all the deported immigrants they left on the vessel the night before. They must take the word of the stewards that they have not gone ashore. If the Inspectors linger after the good-bye whistle blows they are likely to take an involuntary passage across the ocean. They have no power to hold the ship.

One morning in July a deporting Inspector helped a nice-looking young woman over the gangplank. She was going to bid her brother good-bye, she said. A few minutes later, when the Inspector was making his farewell rounds, he found the same young woman in a suit of men's clothes gathering together the personal effects of a young German whom the Inspector had taken on board the night before for deportation. By that time the German was hustling up town to the young woman's house.

"You can't deport me," she said. "My husband's an American citizen. He keeps a saloon."

COULDN'T HOLD STOWAWAYS.

Magistrate and Clerk Jointly Unable to Discover Appropriate Charge.

Clerk Davis in the Jefferson Market Court was puzzled yesterday morning as to what charge to bring against five stowaways who were arrested at Pier 46, North River, Friday, when they came off the Troy Line night boat Saratoga.

The clerk spent fully an hour bunting to find some grounds upon which he could make a charge against the boys. Finally he gave it up and went over to Magistrate Ommen.

"I can't make it disorderly conduct," he said, "as as they did not create any disturbance or use violent or indecent language. They stole a ride to be sure, but I can hardly make it grand larceny."

The Magistrate couldn't help him, and told the steamboat company's representative that he would have to sue each one of the stowaways in a civil court for the amount of his fare. He discharged the prisoners. The boys said they had come to New York to find work. They gave their names as Herbert Troval, James Kenny, L. Dahloft, C. Duryea, and Sydney Sylvester.

B. Altman & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LACE CURTAINS,
for Monday and Tuesday, August Fifteenth and Sixteenth, at the following reduced prices:

600 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains; former prices, $8.50 and $10.50 per pair, at . . . . $5.75 and 7.50

500 Pairs French Renaissance Lace Curtains; former prices, $12.50 to $16.00 per pair, at . . . . $8.75 and 10.00

(Third Floor.)

B. ALTMAN & CO. on Monday, August Fifteenth, will open their assortments of Imported and Domestic BEDSPREADS, Californian and Eastern BLANKETS, also Down or Wool Filled COMFORTABLES, in Silk or Satin.

The following are offered at Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday:

Californian Blankets,	single bed size,	$3.75 and 4.25	Pair
" "	double bed size,	5.00 " 5.50	"
" "	extra large bed size, 6.50, 8.50,	" 11.00	"

(First Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Women's Neckwear.

Fancy Mull Ties and scarfs, value 50c. to $1.00 . . . 25c
Embroidered Mull Ties and Scarfs, value 85c. to $1.25 50c
Fancy Lace Stocks, in white and ecru; also in black silk; value $1.00 to $2.00 . . . . . 50c

Prices Reduced in
Irish Crochet Cape Collars, Cuffs to match.
Novelties in Fancy Collarettes.

Laces.

New Valenciennes Sets,
Net Top Laces, Insertions and Allovers,
Point Venice Allovers,
Chantilly Sets in black and white, including 45-inch Flouncing.
Chiffons, Mousselines, Veilings.

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Parasols.
Gloves—Hosiery.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR PHILIPPINES' PROSPERITY

Construction of Railroads Absolutely Necessary, Taft Insists.

URGES STATE AID SCHEME

War Secretary at World's Fair Reiterates That the Islands Will Be Brought Within the Tariff Wall.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, ST LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—The anniversary of Manila's fall was observed at the Exposition today, this being designated as "Philippine Day." American Generals and veterans of the Philippine war met and mingled with their former enemies, the Moros and Igorrotes. Among the distinguished guests participating in the exercises of the day were Secretary of War Taft, ex-Civil Governor of the Philippines; Gen. Merritt, who received the surrender of Manila; Gen. Charles King, Gen. Bell, Gen. Humphrey, Gen. Bates, Gen. Wheaton, Gen. Summers, Gen. Smith, and Gen. Metcalf.

The programme opened with a military parade, led by Secretary Taft and Gen. Chaffee. Speeches were made hy Dr. W. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board; Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, on behalf of the Army of the Philippines; President Francis of the Exposition, Benito Le Gardo, President of the Honorary Board of Philippine Commissioners, and Secretary Taft.

Secretary Taft said in part:

"We need the active assistance of the Philippine Government in the islands to secure the construction of the railroads that are absolutely necessary to the development of those islands, which are absolutely necessary to the elevation of the people and their education.

"If the experience of the other colonies in the world in railway construction can teach anything, it is that we may not look for the construction of railways in the Philippines except through Governmental construction or aid. Now, it is very clear to me that the Governmental construction will involve the country in greatly more debt than the mere guarantee of the income for a certain number of years; that the guarantee of the income will avoid the increase of the personnel of the Government and civil service to such a point as to make the Government top-heavy and subject its civil service to great abuses, and that it will secure to the Government the energy and the enterprise of private capital and of that competition which has done so much for the United States.

"The bill which has passed the House of Representatives authorizes the Philippine Government, through the commission, to guarantee the income, not exceeding 5 per cent., on the amount actually invested in any railway for thirty years, but also stipulates that provision must be made in the contract of guarantee by which there shall be secured to the Government ultimately the repayment of all the money paid under the guarantee. Should the Philippine Islands be transferred to another Government, this obligation could, of course, hy the terms of the charter be imposed on the new Government, and does not implicate or bind the United States in any way beyond the time when its relation to the Philippine Government shall cease.

"Second, the Philippine Islands need and will secure from Congress legislation which shall bring the Philippine market within the tariff wall and enable the Philippine farmers to sell in the rich market of the United States the products of their far-distant islands.

"Third, we need the authority to amend the tariff laws now in force in the Philippine Islands so that the lessons of experience in the actual operation of the tariff may he taken advantage of, and the changes made therein which shall admit to the islands without the burden of tariff those particular articles needed, especially in building up the country.

"Recommendations have heen made by a commission appointed by the Government in the Philippine Islands which did not reach this country in time to bring them before Congress at its last session, but it will be the duty of the Government to present the recommendations of the commission and the report of the committee at the session which is to come."

The reference in the Secretary's speech to the eventuality of the islands being turned over to another Government caused something of a sensation, but when questioned later Mr. Taft explained that he did not intimate or intend to intimate that the United States Government might in the future transfer the Philippine Islands to another power.

"I never had any such thought," said he. "What I said was that should the Philippine Islands be transferred to another Government the terms of the charter could, of course, impose on the new Government the obligation of repaying the money paid under the guarantee, and would not implicate or bind the United States in any way beyond the time of the breaking off of its relations to the Philippine Government. By this I think it is plain that I did not intimate that the United States intends giving up the Philippine Islands. I shall not take the trouble to further deny having made such intimation."

Accused of Infanticide, Seeks Death.

Clara Adler, eighteen years old, of 196 Orchard Street, who is alleged to have killed her thirteen-day-old infant in Crotona Park, on Monday, was removed from Fordham Hospital to the prison ward of Bellevue yesterday hy order of Coroner O'Gorman. According to the hospital authorities, she has tried repeatedly to kill herself by biting at the arteries in her wrists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Asthma and Hay Fever Cured.

The truly marvelous cures of Asthma, which are being effected by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure certainly call for notice.

Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Washburn, Ill., says: "Some years ago my wife used several packages of your Asthma Cure, which resulted in a permanent cure."

A Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have been a sufferer from Hay Fever for over 20 years, and it seemed harder every year. The first night I used your Asthma Cure I was greatly relieved. It cured my cough after using a few times. I shall recommend it to all sufferers of Hay Fever."—Mrs. Martha Simerson, Laingsburg, Mich.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 885, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

FAST SAILING AND STEAM YACHTS OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET NOW PARTICIPATING IN THE ANNUAL CRUISE WHICH WILL TERMINATE WITH IMPORTANT CUP RACES AT NEWPORT.



J. ROGERS MAXWELL'S 70 FOOTER, YANKEE. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S 70 FOOTER, RAINBOW. THE HAOULI CUPS, Presented by F.M. SMITH. GEO. M. PYNCHON'S 60 FOOTER, NEOLA. HENRY F. LIPPITT'S 60 FOOTER, WEETAMOE.

COM. FRED. G. BOURNE'S DELAWARE, FLAGSHIP OF N.Y.Y.C. F.M. SMITH'S HAOULI.

MAJOR DELMAR EQUALS RECORD OF CRESCEUS

Great Trotter Travels a Mile Against Time in 2:02 1-4.

FINISHED TRIAL EASILY

Close Contests Marked the Close of the Empire City Track Harness Race Meeting.

As the chief event of the close of the Empire City Trotting Club's harness racing meeting at the Empire City track yesterday, Major Delmar was sent out in a special exhibition race against time, and finished a mile in 2:02¼, just equaling the champion record which the great Cresceus has held for three years. Many horsemen who saw the trial insisted that Major Delmar actually lowered the stallion record held by Cresceus, as they caught the time at 2:02 even, but the official announcement settled the status of the performance, and Major Delmar goes on record as having tied the greatest accepted time performance of the trotting king of a year ago.

The trial was made late in the afternoon, when the track was at its fastest, but there was a distinct handicap for the famous trotter, as the wind was strong all the afternoon, and when Major Delmar went out the breeze was blowing steadily up the back stretch and with a force that offered terrific resistance to a horse going at such speed as was necessary for Major Delmar to cover his fast mile. Accepting the handicap, however, E. E. Smathers, owner of Major Delmar, and Alta P. McDonald, his driver, complied in every respect otherwise with the rules governing races against time and left no chance for doubt that the performance would be admitted to record. Major Delmar raced with the encouragement of running horses as companions, but they were always kept far to one side and well to the rear, and there was never a moment of the trial when Major Delmar received any assistance other than that permitted under the rules and utilized when Cresceus made the record.

Faster miles have been trotted by Lou Dillon with the aid of the questioned windshield and pacemakers, but they have not been admitted to record, except with qualifications, so that Major Delmar's race yesterday takes rank with that of the great Cresceus as a world's best performance. The exhibition was announced as a trial by Major Delmar against 2:02½, for the purpose of preventing a tie under the rules should he only succeed in equaling the mark against which he went.

Alta P. McDonald, the man who developed Major Delmar and later sold him to E. E. Smathers for $40,000, warmed up the new champion in person, and sent him past the wire at the second effort. The great horse went on well in advance of his running companion, which was on the far outside of the track, while Major Delmar was over close on the rail. Trotting evenly, but with a tremendous reach of stride, the rival to Cresceus seemed to be going at only a moderate speed through the first quarter, and the announcement of the time, 0:31, for that quarter appeared to disappoint the crowd. Major Delmar quickened his stride at the hardest part of his journey, however, just as he faced into the wind that swept through the back stretch, and still hugging the pole closely, he actually went away from his running mate in the trip to the half mile.

A cheer went up when the time for the half mile was announced as 1:00¼, the second quarter thus being done in 0:29¼, a 1:58 rate of speed. Passing the half mile, Major Delmar, still racing in the face of the wind, slowed his speed just a trifle and reached the three-quarters in 1:30½. There a second runner joined with him, and with this fresh encouragement and a liberal time allowance for so fast a horse, 31¾ seconds, to do the last quarter, with the wind then in his favor as it blew from behind and offered no resistance, enthusiasts began to shout offers of bets that Major Delmar would make a new world's record. There were no takers, however, so easy did the task then seem to be.

It was evident before Major Delmar was in the last furlong that Driver McDonald was satisfied with what the horse had done, and was doing his best to simply shave the record. At the finish, Major Delmar still fresh and strong, simply was jogging, Driver McDonald making a pretense of driving him out, but in fact permitting the horse to make his own rate of speed, and by simply marvelous judgment of pace, getting him to the wire so near the time notch desired that it went on record as just equal to the task set for Major Delmar. It was whispered after the race that two watches in the judges' stand made the time 2:02 flat, but the holders of the watches acquiesced with the officials, who made it a quarter of a second slower. Major Delmar thus will have an attainable mark to go against in future exhibitions, and it is seemingly certain that he could have gone a second or more faster yesterday.

One other fast trial of the day was that of the Speedway mare, Alice Mapes, which, trotting against 2:12¼, got to the wire in 2:06¾. All the regular races of the card were dash events, and the favorites won four of the six. Cherry Lass easily took the first 2:15 pacing, and Leonardo had little trouble in winning the second, a half-mile dash for trotters. Gordon Prince had a one-sided victory in the half-mile race. The final races, the 2:09 trot, the 2:09 pace, and the 2:11 trot, made close contests, Masetto, in the 2:09 trot winning by a head from Judge Green, and Black Hal, in the 2:09 pace, getting a decision by a nose from the favorite, John M. Summaries:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600; dash of one mile and a sixteenth.

Cherry Lass, b. m., by Bobbie McGregor, (Andrews) 1
Belle Starr, br. m., (Shank) 2
Edgar Boy, b. h., (Fuller) 3
Bessie Abbott, blk. m., (Hudson) 4
Dewey, rn. g., (Dickerson) 5
Fred N., b. g., (Dohle) 6
Skyland Girl, b. m., (Holly) 7
Ziba, b. m., (J. Kenny) 8

Time—2:14¾.

Pools—Cherry Lass, $25; field, $10.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600; dash of one-half mile.

Leonardo, rn. g., by Belina, (Dickerson) 1
Ben Axworthy, b. g., (Sanders) 2
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Spears) 3
Leta, br. m., (De Ryder) 4
Maroba, b. m., (A. P. McDonald) 5
Jeanette, gr. m., (Longman) 6

Time—1:02¾.

Pools—Jolly Bachelor, $25; Leonardo, $20; Leta, $15; field, $25.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600; dash of half a mile.

Gordon Prince, br. h., by Oratorio, (Snow) 1
Lookout Hal, b. h., (Shank) 2
Aleidine, b. m., (A. P. McDonald) 3
Sewing Machine, ro. m., (Biggs) 4
Earle Scott, b. g., (Whipley) 5
Inoha, blk. m., (Spears) 6

Time—1:01¼.

Pools—Gordon Prince, $25; field, $10.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse, $700; dash of one mile and a sixteenth.

Masetto, blk. g., by Constantine, (Dickerson) 1
Judge Green, b. g., (De Ryder) 2
Marion Wilkes, br. m., (A. P. McDonald) 3
York Boy, b. g., (Williams) 4
Billie Foster Boy, b. g., (Frazier) 5
Prince Grecnlander, br. g., (Davis) 6

Time—2:17¼.

Pools—Masetto, $25; Judge Green, $25; York Boy, $15; field, $7.

2:09 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $700; dash of one mile.

Black Hal, blk. g., by Star Hal, (Snow) 1
John M., blk. g., (Spears) 2
Guy Caton, br. h., (Doble) 3
Ben F., b. g., (De Dyder) 4
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison) 5
Birdina, h. m., (Davis) 6
Centrific, blk. m., (Wynkoop) 7
Bessie Drake, rn. m., (Geers) 8

Time—2:05¼.

Pools—John M., $25; field, $27.

2:11 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $700; dash of one mile and a furlong.

John Taylor, gr. g., by Dispute, (Wilson) 1
Direct View, br. h., (De Ryder) 2
Queen Wilkes, b. m., (Spears) 3
Hive, b. m., (Geers) 4
Lisonjero, b. g., (Walker) 5
Anna Little, b. m., (Ticehurst) 6
Billy Foster Boy, b. g., (Frazier) 7
The King, b. g., (Garvin) 8

Time—2:27½.

Pools—John Taylor, $15; field, $25.

Special.—To beat 2:12¼; trotting.

Alice Mapes, b. m., by Oratorio, (Williams) 1

Time—2:06¾.

Special.—To beat 2:02½; trotting.

Major Delmar, b. b., by Delmar, (A. P. McDonald) 1

Time—2:02¼.

Fractional time:

Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
0:31	1:00¼	1:30½	2:02¼
0:31	0:29¼	0:30¼	0:31¾

Y. M. C. A. OLYMPIC GAMES.

Association Championships to be Held at St. Louis This Week.

The Stadium at the St. Louis Exposition will be turned over this week to the athletes of the Young Men's Christian Association, who will gather from all over the country to compete in a championship meeting which will last from Monday until Saturday. On Monday the competitions will begin with the Young Men's Christian Association basket ball championships, which will be continued on Tuesday and Wednesday. They will be open to teams of not more than seven men, representing associations which were members of the Athletic League of North America on July 15, thirty days previous to the competition.

On Tuesday the pentathlon championships for teams of four men each will be decided, and on the following dsy the individual gymnastic championships. In the latter competition the events will be as follows: Side horse, long horse with leaping springboard, horizontal bar, and parallel bars.

On Thursday the Young Men's Christian Association handicap meeting will be held in the Stadium, when the following events will be decided: 100 yards run, 220 yards run, 880 yards run, one mile run, two miles run, 120 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height; 220 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height; pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, putting sixteen-pound shot, and throwing the discus. On the same day the gymnastic team championships, with teams of eight men, will begin and will last until Saturday. On Saturday the meeting will be concluded with the field and track championships, in which the events will be as follows: 100 yards run, 220 yards run, 880 yards run, one mile run, two miles run, 120 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height; 220 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height; pole vault for height, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, putting sixteen-pound shot, throwing the discus, and one mile relay race, (6 men to enter, 4 to run.)

NEWPORT POLO TOURNAMENT.

Drawings for Matches This Week and Players for Brenton Reef Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The Newport polo tournament begins next Monday at the grounds of the Westchester Polo Club, Bateman's Point. Three sets of cups will be contested for—the Newport Cups for the low handicaps; the Westchester Polo Club Cups for the higher handicaps, and the Brenton Reef Cups for the flat events. The drawings for the matches are as follows:

Newport Cups—Aug. 15, Rockaway vs. Westchester first; Aug. 16, Myopia second vs. Country Club of Westchester; Aug. 17, Bryn Mawr Freebooters vs. winners of Aug. 15; Aug. 18, Westchester second vs. winners of Aug. 16; Aug. 20, finals, winners of Aug. 17 vs. winners of Aug. 18.

Westchester Polo Club Cups—Aug. 22, Bryn Mawr Freebooters vs. Rockaway; Aug. 23, Myopia first vs. Country Club of Westchester; Aug. 25, finals, winners of Aug. 22 vs. winners of Aug. 23.

Brenton Reef Cups—To be played without handicaps, drawings to be made later to suit the convenience of the following competing teams:

Myopia First—Adelbert Ames, R. G. Shaw, 2d; R. L. Agassiz, Devereux Milburn.

Myopia Second—Adelbert Ames, Maxwell Norman, Devereux Milburn, F. Blackwood Fay.

Bryn Mawr Freebooters—W. R. Grace, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., W. H. T. Huhn, Alexander Brown.

Rockaway—W. A. Hazard, D. Cbauncey, Jr., R. La Montagne, Jr., F. F. Collier.

Westchester Polo Club First—F. C. Havemeyer, H. S. Kip, Arthur Burden, R. C. Vanderbilt.

Westchester Second—W. E. Carter, Peter D. Martin, A. G. Vanderbilt, O. L. Mills.

Country Club of Westchester—E. S. Reynal, J. A. Rawlins, J. C. Cooley, J. L. Blair.

The Westchester Polo Club entries include several well-known Summer residents who have been practicing at the club grounds here. The players in the two teams include Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who are rated in the handicapping at one goal each. The two teams are rated the lowest in the entries.

Bryn Mawr Wins Narragansett Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—Bryn Mawr defeated Myopia at polo to-day in an exciting game by 11¾ to 11 goals, taking the second of a series of three games and winning the Narragansett Cup. Two thousand people saw the play at the Country Club at Point Judith. Lawrence Waterbury won the game for Bryn Mawr by his brilliant plays, while R. G. Shaw, 2d, was the star of the Myopia team. Myopia had to give her opponent a handicap of 3 goals. The line-up:

BRYN MAWR SECOND.		MYOPIA FIRST.	
1—Alexander Brown	4	1—Maxwell Norman	4
2—H. W. Harrison	4	2—R. G. Shaw, 2d	6
3—R. E. Strawbridge	4	3—R. F. Agassiz	9
Back—L. W. Waterbury	9	Back—Devereux Milburn	5
Total	21	Total	24

American Boy Wins at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The August meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company concluded this afternoon with a card of three races, with American Boy as the only winning favorite. Almont King, who was first choice in the 2:16 class trot, finished last. At the conclusion of the racing the judges announced that Vance Nuckols had been suspended for ten days for not making a better race in the 2:15 class pace earlier in the week with his brown stallion Jim Kyle.

Ten Candles, 146, Donohue, 7-2, 6-5.. 6 4 5
Flying Virginian, 136, Veitch, 15-1, 5-1 ..... 2 6 6
Inspector Stevens, 148, Pending, 40-1, 12-1 ..... 4 refused.

*Coupled as Mr. Cotton's entry.

Time—5:01. Start good. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Golden Dawn-Winnema, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances.

	S.	½	F.
*Tanya, 127, Hildebrand, 13-10, 3-5..	2	2	1½
*Rose of Dawn, 112, Shaw, 13-10, 3-5.	7	3	2½
Hot Shot, 115, Hicks, 8-1, 3-1	11	6	3h
Agile, 115, Burns, 15-1, 5-1	6	5	4
*Heart's Desire, 112, Lyne, 13-10, 3-5.	1	1	5
Sparkling Star, 125, Travers, 30-1, 15-1	5	4	6
Jack Lory, 115, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1.	8	10	7
Marie Bertels, 112, Mullin, 15-1, 6-1..	10	8	8
Blandy, 115, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	4	9	9
†Sinister, 115, Odom, 6-1, 2-1	3.	7	10
†August, 122, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	9	11	11

*Coupled as H. B. Duryea's entry. †Coupled as J. R. Keene's entry.

Time—1:13 2-5. Start good. Won easily, place the same. Winner ch. f. by Meddler-Handspun, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by John W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Derby for three-year-olds; one-mile and five-sixteenths.

	S.	1.	F.
Delhi, 126, Odom, 2-9	1	1	1*
*Stalwart, 126, J. Martin, 4-1, 4-5	3	2	2*
*St. Valentine, 120, Hildebrand, 4-1, 11-2	2	3	3

*Coupled in straight betting as E. R. Thomas's entry.

Time—2:13 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Ben Brush-Veva, owned by James R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders, special weights; selling; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Dapple Gold, 126, Mr. Holland, 16-5, 6-5	3	4	1*
Kilogram, 149, Mr. Baker, 15-1, 12-1	4	6	2*
Homestead, 140, Mr. Mathews, 8-1, 2-1 ..	6	5	3*
St. Daniel, 146, Mr. Stone, 30-1, 8-1	2	2	4
Boxwood, 131, Mr. Belmont, 30-1, 8-1 ..	7	7	5
Unmasked, 148, Mr. Smith, 8-5, 7-10	1	1	6
Judge, 137, Mr. Clarke, 2-1, 8-5	5	3	7

Time—1:44. Start poor. won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Golden Gaiter-Mottle, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lincroft, 104, H. Cochran, 9-2, 2-1..	2	1	1½
Rubric, 102, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	9	3	2*
Danseuse, 106, O'Neil, 7-1, 5-2	3	2	3*
Like S., 103, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	7	7	4*
Niblick, 103, Travers, 6-1, 2-1	5	6	5
Boh Mosson, 96, Olney, 200-1, 80-1..	6	8	6
Awakening, 99, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1.	4	4	7
Uncle Charley, 97, W. Fisher, 40-1, 15-1	12	9	8
Mercer, 94, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	9
Good Bye, 99, B. Miller, 100-1, 40-1..	13	12	10
High Life, 103, Grumer, 50-1, 20-1 ..	1	5	11
Woolnola, 102, Sailing, 100-1, 40-1..	11	11	12
Brush Up, 103, H. Phillips, 7-1, 5-2..	18	13	13
Delcanta, 102, Martin, 20-1, 8-1	8	14	14
Northville, 105, Miller, 60-1, 20-1 ..	14	15	15
May Cress, 94, J. Hennessy, 30-1, 8-1.	15	16	16
Linda Rosa, 100, Hurley, 200-1, 100-1.	16	17	17
Bert Arthur, 102, Jones, 100-1, 40-1..	17	18	18
Dandelion, 104, Oliphant, 5-2, 1-1	Fell.		

Time—1:07 3-5. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., by His Highness-Nettie, owned by David Gideon and trained by T. Murphy.

WOMEN IN ROWING RACE.

Two Fair Crews Add to Interest of Nonpareil Club Regatta.

The fair weather yesterday brought out many oaramen at the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, on the Harlem River. The races were rowed on a one-mile straight-away course. The senior double gig event was the best of the day. Three crews faced the starter—F. L. Loeser and G. H. Riley, E. A. Nikola and C. Hoffman, and H. C. Bartlett and Naughton. Nikola and Hoffman led their two rivals until about 300 yards from the finish, when Loeser and Riley passed them and won.

The extra attraction was a race rowed by women, between Miss E. L. Anderson and Miss J. H. Miller of the Waverley Boat Club and Mrs. F. L. Loeser and Miss L. A. Walker of the Nonpareil Boat Club. The race was about one-sixteenth of a mile, and old working rowboats were used for intermediate double gigs. Mrs. Loeser and Miss Walker won handily. Summaries:

Intermediate Double Gig.—Won by A. F. Garliehs and C. Steinkamp; G. M. Mahner and J. G. McKinley, second.

Junior Single Gig.—Won by H. Van Dohlen, C. Steinkamp, second; J. C. Moren, third.

Working Boat Match Race for Women.—Won by Mrs. F. L. Loeser and Miss L. A. Walker; Miss E. L. Anderson and Miss J. H. Miller, second.

Senior Double Gig.—Won by F. L. Loeser and G. H. Riley; E. A. Nikola and C. Hoffman, second; H. C. Bartlett and M. Naughton, third.

Eight-oared Shell.—Won by Crew No. 1, composed of J. Canavan, E. A. Nikola, C. Steinkamp, C. Cohen, A. Schuck, J. V. Kenefick, J. Pettit, J. J. Murphy, and C. Arndt, coxswain; Crew No. 2, E. Riley, F. L. Loeser, H. C. Bartlett, J. C. Moren, M. Naughton, H. C. Daniels, J. E. Douglass, H. Van Dohlen, and F. A. Haight, coxswain; second; Crew No. 3, C. Hoffman, J. G. McKinley, A. F. Garliehs, H. Maurus, T. H. Raywood, R. A. Hunken, J. J. Kraft, G. M. Hahner, and A. D. Dunn, coxswain, third. Time—2:42.

Eight-oared Barge Race with Women.—Won by Crew No. 1, composed of F. L. Loeser, G. H. Riley, H. C. Bartlett, A. F. Garliehs, C. Cohen, H. Van Dohlen, J. V. Kenefick, H. Michaels, and C. Arndt, coxswain; Crew No. 2, J. J. Kraft, J. Steinkamp, C. Moren, M. Naughton, R. A. Hunken, J. Riffel, A. Schuck, T. Kip, and G. M. Hahner, coxswain, second. Time—3:58.

Floral Horse Show Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Notwithstanding dark clouds and a threatening storm, the floral parade of the Southampton Horse Show Association, held here this afternoon, was an unqualified success. The events, both in artistic and picturesque character, were striking, and applause and laughter were almost intermittent. The comic class was the most interesting. It was won by Mr. Kobbe, who represented a Long Island farmer, Edward Lawrence, as Carrots, being second. In the artistic class H. E. Coe, Jr., and Miss Edith Ellis won prizes. The class included phaetons, runabouts, and carts was won by Mrs. Hudson, whose cart was embowered with oak leaves. Miss Morton, beneath a canopy of flowers, was second.

In the class for the most original and artistic costume, Stephen Peabody, Jr., as Apache, won. Miss Eleanor Steele, as Diana, being second, and H. W. McVickar, as Hertzgovinian, being third. Miss Dorothy Snow, as Girl of the Ranch, was a typical Westerner, being attired in characteristic cowboy attire. In the competition for children under fourteen years of age in pony carts and wagons, Miss Krech won, the Misses Hoadly, completely buried in cabbages, were second, and the Misses Steele third. Miss Breese won in the class for decorated automobiles, her machine representing a huge green dragon. George Peabody was second and S. H. Fell third.

YACHTS LED BY WEETAMOE

Beats the Yankee in N. Y. Y. C. Run to New London by Good Margin.

SEVENTY-FOOTERS DO WELL

Richard Mansfield's Colored Blazer Attracts Attention—Corona Wins First Honors in the Schooner Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 13.—The fleet of the New York Yacht Club weighed anchor at Morris Cove this morning and arrived in the harbor here to-night after a thirty-nine-mile run as enjoyable and successful as besutiful weather and good racing could make it.

New London harbor to-night is not only adorned by the big pleasure fleet, but hy two dainty white and black vessels, and the grim but impressive-looking squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, now in port here, consisting of the flagship Texas, with Rear Admiral Sands ahoard; the monitors Florida, Arkansas, Nevada; the gunboat Chesapeake, and the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence. A hundred smaller craft, attracted by the douhle visitation, darted about the harhor to gaze at and admire the beautiful effect of the thousand lights which flashed from the yacbts. The illuminations are on an elaborate scale.

The racing outlook when the fleet woke up this morning was not inspiring, for there was only the auggestion of a breeze, wbich came from desd ahead. There was just enough wind to keep the boats going for two hours after the start, but then it freshened quickly, and all the hoats finished in a smart soutbeasterly breeze.

Weetamoe, owned and sailed by Henry F. Lippitt, led the way almost from start to finish and beat her nearest competitor, F. Rogers Maxwell's 70-footer, Yankee, into port by 3 minutes and 50 seconds. As a compensation, perhaps, for her bad luck and poor showing yesterday, honors piled thick upon the graceful 60-footer to-day, for in addition to the bonor of piloting the fleet on the second squadron run of the annual cruise, Weetamoe wins the Navy Alumni (Annapolis) Association cup for aloops and she gets a leg on the Commodore's cup for the sloop winning the greatest number of squsdron runs during the cruise

Undouhtedly Weetamoe's greatest satisfaction was derived from the fact that to-day she defeated her twin sister and chief rival Neola, by wbom she was trounced so soundly yesterday. Neola beat Weetamoe one second over the starting line to-day, but Weetamoe got home 27 minutes and 1 second before her rival. Neola yesterday won the Navy Challenge Cup for sloops, so with each of the 60-footers in possession of a cup the rivalry between them promises to be keener than ever.

Among the schooners to-dsy's honors were csrried off by Arthur F. Luke's Corona, which was the first boat in her class, and the fourth of the fleet to cross the finish line. The Corona wins the Navy Alumni Association Cup for schooners, and also gets a leg on tbe Commodore's Cup for scbooners.

A new starter in the schooner class was the Endymion, owned by Commodore George Lauder, Sr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. Her initial appearance was not signalized by sny fine showing, as she finished last in her class. The Endymion was not in her usual form, as she is one of the fastest schooners in the country. She probably will be one of the competitors in the race for tbe Brenton Reef Cup, whicb will be started next Saturday at Newport.

Another schooner which received more than her share of attention was the Amorita, owned by Richard Mansfield, who is sailing aboard her. The attraction lay not so much in the schooner, although a handsome and seaworthy boat, as in a vividly multi-colored flannel blazer, which the actor wore to top off a pair of white flannel trousers. As Mr. Mansfield strode up and down the deck of his boat the effect was kaleidoscopic. The Amorita travels with tbe fleet, but does not wear a racing number.

The contest between the three 70-footers, Rainbow, Yankee, and Virginia, was keen, and Yankee, which was worsted yesterday by Rainbow, carried off two honors, being the second boat in the fleet to finish. Rainbow was the third yacht to cross the finishing line, whicb abe did 9 minutes and 51 seconds after Yankee. Then came the Corona, followed by Virginia, 9 minutes and 50 seconds behind Rainbow. The sailing of the seventies to-day was excellent, as all three were in the first five that finished. Besides their fine racing qualities, the 70-footers attract great attention in the fleet because they are handled by their owners, Rainbow by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Virginia by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Yankee by J. Rogers Maxwell.

The 43-footer Aspirant led the fleet from the start to the Thimble Islands, a distance of six and a half miles, where she was passed by the Weetamoe. The Aspirant is owned by Addison and Wilmar Hinman.

The course sailed to-day was from the outer breakwater at Morris Cove to Sarah's Ledge Buoy off New London, leaving Cornfield Point Lightship and Bartlett's Reef Lightship to port. The wind, which was east southeast, made a 2½-mile beat to the Cornfield Light, and thence the boats were able to make the Bartlett's Reef Light in a close reach, a distance of 12 miles. The remaining 2¼ miles to the finish was a reach with tbe wind a little forward of the beam. The summary of the day's racing is:

SLOOPS—CLASSES J, K, AND L.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Aspirant	9:20:29	4:02:17	6:51:48
Altair	9:20:44	3:57:16	6:36:32
Spasm	9:20:57	4:47:05	7:26:08
Pellegrina	9:22:00		
Irolita	9:21:43	4:42:42	7:20:59

SLOOPS—CLASSES G, H, AND I.

Neola	9:25:30	3:57:10	6:31:40
Virginia	9:27:00	3:54:19	6:27:19
Yankee	9:27:00	3:34:29	6:07:29
Rainbow	9:27:00	3:44:20	6:17:20
Sybarita	9:27:00	3:57:40	6:30:40
Weetamoe	9:25:31	3:29:10	6:03:39

SCHOONERS—CLASSES C, D, AND E.

Valmore	9:32:00	4:45:52	7:13:52
Loysl	9:32:00	5:03:49	7:31:49
Katrina	9:32:06	4:44:16	7:12:10
Chanticleer	9:32:00	4:37:17	6:45:17
Latona	9:32:00	4:31:26	6:59:26
Crusader II.	9:32:00	4:50:17	7:20:17
Queen Mab	9:32:00	4:27:08	6:55:08

CLASSES A AND B.

Corona	9:37:00	3:52:19	6:15:19
Emerald	9:35:45	4:09:33	6:33:48
Constellation	9:37:00	4:25:25	6:48:25
Endymion	9:37:00	5:12:35	7:35:35

AUXILIARIES.

Vergemers	9:37:00	.....	.....
Atlantic	9:37:00	4:39:06	7:02:06
Intrepid	9:37:00	5:02:42	7:25:42
Idler	9:37:00	4:55:46	7:18:46

The fleet will remsin at anchor here over to-morrow, snd much entertaining will be done on tbe visiting yachts. On Monday they will proceed to Newport, a distance of forty miles on the third squadron run. One of the steam yacbts that joined the fleet to-day was ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra.

HORSESHOE HARBOR REGATTA.

Big Fleet of One-Design Boats in the Races and Finishes Close.

The annual regatta of the Horseshoe Hsrbor Yacht Club sailed yesterday was a very successful event. Forty-two yachts started, and all but two finished. The start was at 1:10, in a light southeasterly breeze, which died out before the first round was half finisbed, but was followed in less than half an hour by a moderate breeze from the southwest that made a good race and an exciting finish.

Tbe course was triangular, from a mark off tbe clubbouse to Whortleberry Island, to Execution Rocks, and back to the starting line. All but the Horseshoe Harbor one-design class went twice around. Tbe thirty-footer Nike was the first yacbt over the line, with the Alert close on her beels. Tbe Rogue led tbe raceabouts, Dorothy the Larchmont twenty-one-footers, Kenoshi the Indian Harbor class, and Arizona the Manhasset Bay class.

At the end of the first round there were many chsnges. The Alert had secured a winning lead on the Nike; Rascal II. led the raceahouts, Nymph tbe thirty-foot cats, Houri the Larchmont class, Jeebi tbe twenty-one-footers, Flim-Flam tbe eighteen-footers, Caper the New Rochelle class, Arizona the Manhasset Bay class, and Kenoshi the Indian Harbor class. There were few changes on the second round. Following is tbe summary:

CLASS N—THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:10. Course, 9½ Knots.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Alert, J. W. Alkers	2:53:22	1:43:22
Nike, V. J. Cumnock	2:56:41	1:46:41

THIRTY-FOOT CATBOATS.

Start, 1:10. Course, 9½ Knots.

Nymph, W. A. Marble	3:30:09	2:20:09
Nautilus, Henry Moore	3:52:28	2:42:26

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 9½ Knots.

Tartan, A. H. Price	3:25:41	2:10:41
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	3:27:04	2:12:04
Rogue, A. B. Alley	3:27:33	2:12:33
Grasshopper, H. C. Pryer	3:28:45	2:13:45

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:25. Course, 9½ Knots.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:34:41	2:09:41
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:35:31	2:10:31
Adelaide, J. Dwyer	3:35:42	2:10:42
Vaquero, J. M. Marble	3:38:35	2:13:35

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 9½ Knots.

Snapper, R. H. Page	3:56:44	2:16:44

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 1:25. Course, 9½ Knots.

Jeebi, A. D. Brower	3:41:57	2:16:57
Ethel, Dr. Frantz	3:46:18	2:21:18
Luto II., T. Currier	3:48:18	2:23:18
Gazabo, H. Vulte	Did not finish.	

EIGHTEEN-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 1:30. Course, 9½ Knots.

Pandora, S. Towle, Jr.	3:52:41	2:22:41
Flim Flam, A. D. Prince	3:46:12	2:16:12
Plover, Howard Place	3:50:07	2:20:07
Scoot, M. Cowperthwait	3:59:56	2:29:56

SPECIAL NEW ROCHELLE CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 9½ Knots.

Caper, P. L. Howard	3:49:02	2:14:02
Acs, H. Bavier	3:49:46	2:14:46
Algo, J. D. Sparkman	3:52:03	2:17:03

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 9½ Knots.

Arizona, G. A. Cory	3:58:37	2:21:37
Chickloker, J. P. Mohr	3:55:59	2:20:59

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 9½ Knots.

Kenoshi, C. D. Mallory	3:50:56	2:15:56
Anawanda, E. C. Ras	3:47:51	2:12:51
Wawa, J. E. Montells	3:48:56	2:13:56
Shoshone, H. F. Dominick, Jr.	3:47:55	2:12:55

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9½ Knots.

Scud, D. B. Allbot	3:54:53	2:14:53
Miriam, J. M Price	3:55:46	2:15:46

HORSESHOE HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 4¾ Knots.

Indra, W. S. Allen	3:00:04	1:20:04
Whiff, R. L. Manney	2:58:37	1:18:37
Cotton Tail, F. T. Courtney	3:00:41	1:20:41
Gloomy Gus, L. H. Riley	2:58:34	1:18:34

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9½ Knots.

Arline, A. E. Revelle	Did not finish.	
Miriam, J. M. Price	3:55:46	2:15:46

EIGHTEEN-FOOT CATS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9½ Knots.

Louie Belle, J. M. Williams	3:58:22	2:18:22
Lobster, A. P. Brush	4:02:58	2:22:58

FIFTEEN-FOOT CATS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 9½ Knots.

Joke, C. C. Converse	4:31:06	2:51:06
Carolyn, Dr. Stump	4:33:30	2:53:30

The winners were Alert, Nymph, Tartan, Dorothy, Jeebi, Flim Flam, Caper, Chickloker, Anawanda,

CINCINNATI THE WINNER

Errors by Dahlen and Devlin Responsible for New York's Defeat.

FIVE INNINGS FOR AMERICANS

Champion Bostons Lost, but Still in Second Place—Another Game for Brooklyn.

Of the ten games played in the major leagues yesterday decisive results were reached in nine, the Greater New Yorks and Chicagos quitting even after the fifth inning, the game being stopped by rain. There were no changes in the standing of the teams. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	7	10	13	15	12	69	.719
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	6	12	11	60	.619
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	12	8	10	58	.589
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	9	11	59	.584
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	7	50	.505
Boston	1	5	2	6	5	..	8	11	38	.376
Brooklyn	2	2	4	3	5	9	..	9	34	.343
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	..	27	.276
Games lost	27	37	37	39	42	49	63	65	71	

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Chicago, 3, (5 Inn.)
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 2
Washington, 2; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	..	6	9	5	9	8	10	13	60	.606
Boston	5	..	7	9	10	7	13	8	58	.598
New York	6	6	..	7	9	10	7	12	56	.596
Philadelphia	11	5	5	..	6	7	9	11	54	.574
Cleveland	4	8	0	8	..	9	7	9	51	.548
Detroit	7	8	3	6	5	..	4	5	41	.427
St. Louis	5	8	3	4	7	5	..	8	37	.411
Washington	2	0	2	2	3	6	7	..	22	.232
Games lost	39	39	38	40	42	55	63	73		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Defeated New York in Long and Noisy Game by 2 to 1.

For two hours and five minutes yesterday at the Polo Grounds the New York and Cincinnati teams played good and inferior ball, the former team being the most prominent in the latter respect. Both teams jawed the umpire until at one time it looked as though Manager Kelley might take the Cincinnati team from the field, and finally, after Pitcher Harper and Catcher Bowerman had been ordered out of the game, Cincinnati left the grounds the victor by a score of 2 to 1.

That Manager McGraw was determined to win, if possible, was evident by the changes he made in the ninth inning while his team was at the bat. With the score 2 to 1 against the New Yorks, Dunn replaced Gilbert, but the best he could do was to bat up a fly, which Corcoran accepted. Then came Warner, and when he hit safely to right field the noise and excitement among the more than 24,000 people was intense, especially when McGraw went to first base to run for the catcher.

Although Taylor had been credited with a base hit and had batted the ball hard upon two other occasions, Donlin succeeded him at the bat. The late Cincinnatian, however, was not equal to the emergency, and placed a fly in Steinfeldt's hands. Bresnahan was more successful. He hit a long fly to the left-field fence, which Dolan, who took the place of Odwell in the eighth inning, got in his hands but dropped. This allowed McGraw to reach third base and Bresnahan second. Only a hit was needed to tie the score, with a strong probability of winning, but Browne batted a ground ball to Woodruff, and the suspense was over.

New York's only run was scored in the sixth inning, after Harper had been put out of the game for disputing a decision of Umpire Elmslie in calling a ball. Devlin was at the bat, and when Hahn went in to pitch three balls had been called. The game was delayed some time before the change was made, and Manager McGraw entered a protest against Hahn practicing before taking his position. Manager Kelley also was angry because Harper had been removed, and beckoned for his men to come in from the field. It was at this period that many of the spectators believed the game would be stopped. Finally the Cincinnatians resumed play, and Devlin got to first base on balls. McGann forced him out at second, and after stealing a base the New Yorks' first baseman scored on Mertes's hit to left field.

In the seventh inning Odwell was sent to first on balls, and a difficult bunt to Taylor by Corcoran placed Odwell on second. Dahlen made a bad fumble of Steinfeldt's hit, allowing Odwell to cross the plate, but Corcoran's attempt to score was frustrated by a fast and accurate throw of Dahlen. Schiel's hit was juggled by Devlin and thrown wildly to first, upon which Steinfeldt scored. A double play by Browne to Warner ended the inning.

In the fifth inning Bowerman, after making a two-base hit, was presumably touched out in running to third on Bresnahan's hit, and the latter was retired at first. Bowerman made an angry protest at being declared out, claiming that he was not touched. The argument was finished by Bowerman going to the clubhouse. Taylor pitched an excellent game, and in the second and fifth innings struck the batsmen out in regular order. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Dolan, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	1	1
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	0	2	4	0
Schiel, c	0	1	5	0	0
Woodruff, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hahn, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	2	5	27	9	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bres'han, cf	0	2	1	1	0
Bowerman, c	0	0	3	1	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	4	2
McGann, 1b	1	0	8	1	0
Mertes, lf	0	3	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	2
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
*Dunn	0	0	0	0	0
Bo'rman, c	0	1	7	1	0
Warner, c	0	1	2	1	0
Taylor, p	0	1	1	2	0
**Donlin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	9	27	13	4

*Batted for Gilbert in ninth inning.
**Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Hahn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Harper, 2; by Hahn, 1. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Bowerman, and Schiel. Stolen bases—Corcoran, McGann, Mertes, (2;) Dahlen. Double plays—Steinfeldt and Kelley; Devlin and McGann; Bresnahan and McGann; Browne and Warner. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1; by Hahn, 1. Passed ball—Bowerman. Base hits—Off Harper, 5 in five innings; off Hahn, 4 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Attendance, 24,623.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS
THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated,
Morris Heights, New York City.
Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 1.

The Brooklyn team scored its second victory over St. Louis yesterday at Washington Park, not by reason of any unusual fielding or batting, but by hitting good and strong when the opportunity was presented. In the first inning Gessler opened with a three-bagger, and scored when Dillon was put out at first base. The Brooklyns made another run in the second inning, Strang getting to first on called balls. He stole second, reached third on Bahh's safe hit, and got home on Ritter's single. The third run was scored in the sixth inning. Dillon bit for a two-hagger to left field, ran to third on Dobbs's sacrifice, and scored on Farrell's fumble of Strang's hit. The only run for St. Louis was made by Beckley. He beat out a hunt toward third base, and on a bad throw by Garvin, a fumhie hy McCormick, and Grady's base, hit reached the plate. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Dillon, 1b	1	1	10	3	1
Dohhs, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Sbeckard, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Strang, 2b	1	0	3	1	1
Bahh, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Ritter, c	0	1	2	0	0
McCork, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Garvin, p	0	0	1	4	1
Total	3	6	27	14	4

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	0	1	5	2
Sbannon, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	10	4	0
Brain, ss	0	1	0	1	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Barclay, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
Grady, c	0	0	3	8	1
McFarl'd, p	0	0	0	3	0
*McLean	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	27	24	4

*Batted for McFarland in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Grady, Dillon. Three-base hit—Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Smoot, Dobbs. Stolen bases—Strang, (2,) Bahh, Ritter, McCormick. Double plays—Gessler and Dillon; Babb, Dillon, and McCormick; Bahh and Dillon. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 4; off McFarland, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Garvin, 1. Struck out—By Garvin, 2; by McFarland, 4. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 2,000.

BOSTON, 1; PITTSBURG, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Moran's two-base hit, Wilhelm's sacrifice, and Geier's safe drive in the sixth inning gave Boston the only score in today's game against Pittsburg. Wilhelm had effective support, running catches by Cannell and Geier being exceptional plays. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1h	0	1	11	3	0
Ab'atichio, ss	0	0	3	4	1
Cannell, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Delehanty, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	4	6	1
Carney, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Moran, c	1	1	8	2	0
Wilhelm, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	1	4	27	19	2

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Beaumont, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McCorm'k, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Br'nsfield, 1b	0	2	13	2	0
Cassady, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Phelps, c	0	0	3	1	0
Case, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	0	5	24	17	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Boston. Two-base hit—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Wilhelm, Cassady. Double play—Delehanty, Raymer, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Case, 1; off Wilhelm, 2. Struck out—By Case, 2; by Wilhelm, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 28 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance—3,947.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AND LOSES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The locale and Chicago each won a game of a double-header to-day, Corridon losing to his former clubmates by 5 to 0 in the first game. In the second, Sparks put ont the visitors by 4 to 0. The brilliant fielding of the home team offset its poor showing in the first contest. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	3	3	0	1
Casey, 3b	2	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	7	2	0
McCar'y, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	8	0	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	1	0	1	4	1
Weimer, p	0	1	3	0	0
Total	5	9	27	7	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Titus, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Wol'rton, 3b	0	3	0	2	0
McGee, rf	0	0	3	2	1
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Lush, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Donlin, c	0	0	5	1	0
Donobue, ss	0	1	6	3	1
Corridon, p	0	0	0	4	0
Mitchell, 1b	0	0	5	2	2
Total	0	6	27	16	4

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Casey, Evers, Jones. Two-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hit—Weimer. Double plays—Barry, Evers, and Chance; McGee and Donohue. First base on balls—Off Corridon, 2; by Weimer, 7. Bases on balls—Off Corridon, 4; off Weimer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Chance, Casey. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Chance, 1h	0	1	8	0	2
McCar'y, cf	0	1	1	0	0
O'Neill, c	0	1	5	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Barry, ss	0	1	2	7	0
Briggs, p	0	0	0	3	0
Wicker, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	8	24	16	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	3	2	0	0
Titus, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Wol'rton, 3h	0	0	4	2	0
McGee, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
Mitchell, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Doolu, c	0	1	4	1	0
Donohue, ss	0	2	3	0	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	13	27	7	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	..—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Chance, Gleason, Barry, (2.) Two-base hits—Titus, Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Wolverton, Gleason. Double plays—Barry, Evers, and Chance; Donohue and Mitchell. Struck out—By Sparks, 3; by Briggs, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 3; off Briggs, 2. Wild pitch—Briggs. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 7,011.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Rain Stops New York and Chicago Game at the End of the Fifth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Nearly twenty-five thousand persons were present at American League Park to-day to see the New York and Chicago teams play the last game of the series, but unfortunately, when the contest was becoming animating, a heavy rain fell at the end of the fifth inning, and the game was called, with the score at three runs each. All the indications pointed to a close contest, with plenty of hard and safe batting. During the time of play both Chesbro and White were batted freely, the New Yorks punishing White for six hits, including two two-baggers, while the home team got five hits off Chesbro, including three for two bases. Anderson's first-base playing, eight put-outs, and four assists, was the feature of the brief contest.

The local men started out in the second inning with two runs. Tannehill was put out easily by Anderson, but Isbell hit for two bases to left field. Dundon batted a slow ball to second base, which Ganzel threw hadly to Anderson. The runner not only got his base, but Isbell scored. Dundon made a good steal of second, and crossed the plate on Sullivan's two-bagger to centre field.

The New Yorks placed three runs to their credit in the fourth inning, Anderson beginning with a base on balls, Ganzel hit safely, and Fultz reached first on Sullivan's low throw. On Conroy's out Anderson scored. Ganzel and Fultz advanced on Chesbro's good bit to centre field, but Dougherty struck out. In the same inning the Chicagos tied the score on Isbell's base hit, a steal. Dundon's bunt, and Sullivan's out from Elberfeld to Anderson. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Isbell, 1b	0	2	5	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	3	0	1
White, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	5	15	5	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gherty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Anderson, 1b	1	0	8	4	1
Ganzel, 2b	1	1	0	1	0
Fultz, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
McGuire, c	0	0	3	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	2	3	1
Total	3	6	15	14	2

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Isbell, Jones, Sullivan, Fultz, Chesbro. Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Stolen bases—Dundon, White, Isbell. Double play—Dundon and Davis. Struck out—By White, 2; by Chesbro, 3. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Chesbro, 1. Attendance, 24,984. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Fifty minutes.

DOUBLE-HEADER AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—After winning six straight games this week, Detroit lost the second half of a double header to-day at Washington. Washington ought not to have scored in the opening game, bases on balls and Donovan's error allowing them to tie the score. Then, in the eighth inning, P. Donovan muffed a long fly which let in the deciding runs. P. Donovan made a marvelous one-handed catch off his namesake. The second game was practically won by Patten's expert pitching. Stahl retired with a badly split hand in the eighth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bl'rett, cf	0	2	5	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Robinson, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Hickman, 1b	2	2	12	0	1
Lowe, 2b	1	2	2	0	0
Beville, c	0	0	5	3	0
O'Leary, ss	0	1	1	2	0
W. Donovan, p	0	0	0	4	1
Total	4	8	27	16	2

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, 1b	0	0	15	1	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
McC'm'k, 2b	1	0	1	2	0
Hueisman, lf	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, cf	0	1	1	0	0
D'Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	1
Cassidy, ss	0	0	1	7	0
K'tredge, c	0	0	4	0	0
Wolfe, p	1	1	1	3	0
Total	2	4	24	13	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	..—4

Earned runs—Detroit, 2. Three-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Beville, Stahl, O'Neil, Hill, P. Donovan. Stolen base—Robinson. Bases on balls—By Donovan, 5; by Wolfe, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Wolfe, 2. Double play—Bowe to Beville. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Coghlin, 3b	0	2	0	0	0
Robinson, lf	0	0	1	2	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	5	0	0
Hickman, 1h	0	1	10	1	0
Lowe, 2h	0	0	0	1	0
Beville, c	0	0	8	1	0
O'Leary, ss	1	0	1	2	0
Mullin, p	0	1	1	4	0
Total	1	5	27	10	0

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
McC'm'k, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Hueisman, lf	0	0	5	0	0
O'Neil, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Cassidy, ss	1	1	5	1	1
Clarke, c	&				
1h	1	0	3	2	0
K'tredge, c	0	0	0	9	0
Patten, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	2	6	27	9	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Robinson. Stolen base—O'Neil. Bases on balls—By Mullin, 2; by Patten, 2. Hit by pitcher—Patten, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6. Struck ont—By Mullin, 7; by Patten, 2. Double play—Barrett to Beville. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and O'Loughlin. Attendance, 6,000.

CLEVELAND, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—Cleveland easily defeated Philadelphia to-day, knocking Plank out of the box in the third inning, and hunching hits off Bender, who was also wild. Donahue kept the hits well scattered. Lush's fielding and Seybold's batting were features. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Lush, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	2	1	2	3	0
Bradley, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Carr, 1b	1	1	5	1	1
Turner, ss	1	2	3	2	0
Buelow, c	1	2	9	0	0
Donahue, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	7	10	27	11	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Ficker'g, cf	1	1	2	0	1
Davis, 1h	0	0	10	1	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Seyboid, rf	0	4	3	0	1
Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
M. Cross, ss	0	2	0	5	1
Powers, c	1	1	6	0	0
Plank, p	0	0	0	0	0
Bender, p	0	1	1	3	0
*Noonan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	11	24	13	3

*Batted for Bender in the ninth.

Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	..—7
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hits—Off Plank, 5, in 3 innings; off Bender, 5, in 5 innings. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Buelow, Flick, M. Cross. Sacrifice hits—Buelow, Plank, Carr. Stolen bases—Flick, Bender. Double play—Lajoie, Turner, and Carr. First on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Bender, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Donahue, 6; by Plank, 2; by Bender, 3. Wild pitch—Bender. Time—1:40. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance, 5,314.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BOSTON, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—St. Louis defeated Boston to-day by a score of 4 to 1. Glade allowed only five hits. A running catch by Hemphill of a drive from Collins's bat in the third inning was the feature of the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hemphill, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Heldrick, cf	1	1	5	0	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	3	4	0
Wallace, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Jones, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Hynes, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Sugden, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Kaboe, c	0	0	4	1	1
Glade, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	9	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	2	3	0	1
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	3	5	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Lachance, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
Criger, c	0	1	4	0	0
Young, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	5	24	9	2

St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	..—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Double play—Wallace and Sugden. Stolen base—Heidrick. Bases on balls—Off Young, 2; off Glade, 2. Struck out—By Glade, 4; by Young, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,897.

New York State League.

Utica, 4; Ilion, 0.
Utica, 6; Ilion, 3.
A., J. & G., 9; Syracuse, 0, (forfeited.)
Albany, 1; Binghamton, 0.
Troy, 7; Scranton, 4.
Troy, 9; Scranton, 3.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 9; Shreveport, 4.
New Orleans, 3; Birmingham, 2.
Memphis, 0; Nashville, 9.
Little Rock, 6; Montgomery, 2.
Little Rock, 2; Montgomery, 9.

American Association.

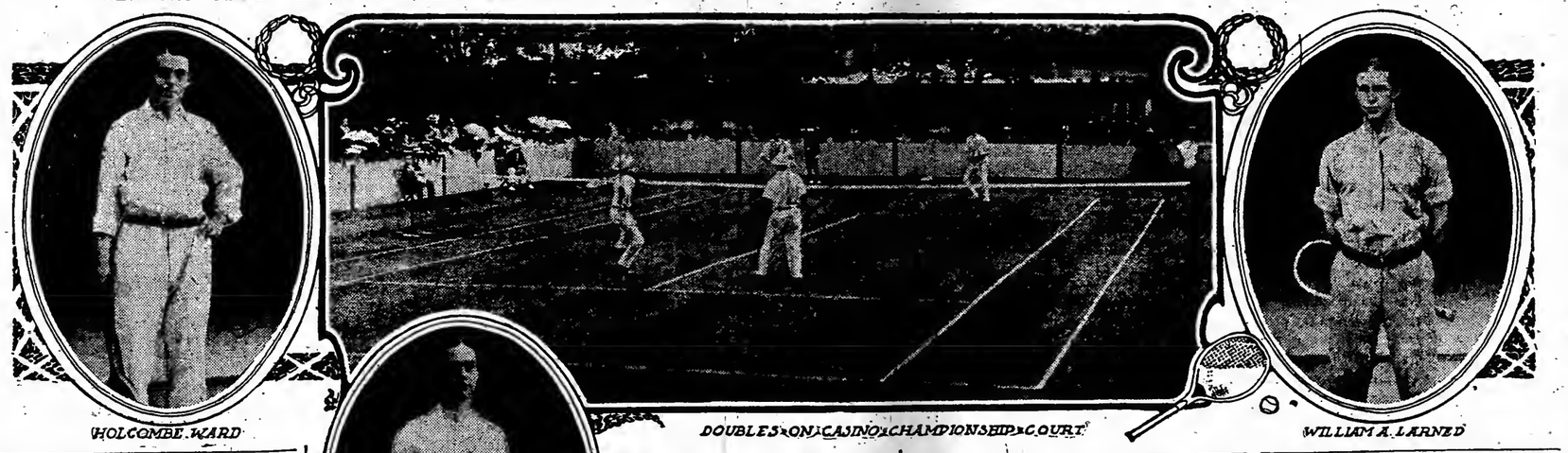
Columbus, 2; St. Paul, 5.
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 8.
Indianapolis, 1; Minneapolis, 6.
Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 2.
Toledo, 2; Milwaukee, 6.

New England League.

Concord, 5; Lowell, 0.
Fall River, 1; Lawrence, 0.
Manchester, 4; Nashau, 4, (ten innings.)
Haverhill, 5; New Bedford, 4.

Connecticut League.

Norwich, 3; Springfield, 1.
Springfield, 6; Norwich, 1.
New Haven, 8; Meriden, 1.
New Haven, 6; Meriden, 1.



NEWPORT TENNIS GROUNDS WHERE THE LEADING AMERICAN PLAYERS WILL MEET FOR THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP THIS WEEK.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Greater New York Irish A. A. Leads in Junior Series.

NEW WEST SIDE CLUB SECOND

New York Athletic Club is Third—Eight Runners Earn Trip to St. Louis in Celtic Park Games.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 14, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

SCRUPULOUS NON-PARTISANSHIP.

Every right-thinking man in the land will applaud President ROOSEVELT's letter instructing the Attorney General to put a stop to the removal of Federal officers in Alahama for partisan reasons. Rumors have reached the President that Federal District Attorneys and Marshals in Alabama are making ready to remove Democratic Deputy Marshals and put Republicans in their places. The President writes to Attorney General MOODY that the Department of Justice "should be kept free from any suspicion of improper action on partisan or factional grounds. Please direct the District Attorneys and the Marshals in question that they are to retain and appoint their subordinates, whose duties are purely non-partisan and non-political, on grounds of fitness only, and without regard to other considerations." The President adds that he desires that the Federal Court in Alabama "should win the regard and respect of the people hy an exhibition of scrupulous non-partisanship."

The letter is worthy of the highest praise. It rings true. There are great numbers of Federal office holders who appear to believe that partisan activity is a part of their sworn duty. The President's rehuke to the Alahama District Attorneys and Marshals will be heard, and we hope heeded, far beyond the circle of offenders against whom it was specially directed. Like Mr. CLEVELAND's trouncing of a Federal District Attorney for offensive partisanship, this is an act that will attract wide attention.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

No wonder the incident of Che-Foo is so gravely viewed in London and in Washington. It must be gravely viewed in every capital of Europe. For it is the first serious threat against the success of Secretary HAY's design strictly to localize the Russo-Japanese war. Russia has a solid grievance, in the first place against China, in the second place against the Powers which have not prevented the violation of that Chinese neutrality which they joined in guaranteeing. Nothing hut the prompt correction of the wrong can deprive Russia of her right to disregard the neutrality of China upon the ground that it has been disregarded hy her adversary.

Russia's immediate grievance is that the Chinese Admiral at Che-Foo failed to protect a Russian gunboat which had trusted to his protection after he had insisted upon depriving her of the means of protecting herself. This is a substantial grievance. Admiral SAH is reported to be so overcome with grief at being deceived hy a Japanese naval officer that he has taken to his bed. It would have been much more to the point if he had taken to his guns when the attempt to deceive him was made. For the ugliest part of the story, so far as China is concerned, is that a Japanese gunhoat cut out and towed away a disahled Russian gunhoat under the very guns of the flagship of a Chinese Admiral who had insisted upon disabling the Russian. A Chinese Admiral, by the force of the term, is an incompetent, hut the incompetency of this one passes the hounds of tolerability.

Fortunately there was no loss of life, and the mischief is thus not irreparahle. It behooves the neutral Powers at once to urge upon Japan the necessity of making immediate restitution of the Russian gunboat captured in a Chinese harbor by putting her hack in that harbor and making suitahle apologies to the Chinese Government of which the Admiral so disgracefully failed in his duty of maintaining the neutrality of his country.

A WEST SIDE PARK.

That the west side of Manhattan between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets needs a park for a breathing space is certain, but whether the hlock between Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets is exactly the place for it is not so clear. It has received, however, the indorsement of the Chelsea Board of Public Improvements, solemnly assembled at the City Hall, and that hoard ought to know. But does it? Is it not too modest? What strikes one is the small size of the proposed park and the fact that it has no water front, or, at any rate, no view of the river. It will be like the park that has been laid out on Hudson Street where the old St. John's hurying ground used to he; for the dwellers in that zone on the west side the park is too small, and the effort to make it interesting hy slopes and sunken lawns and water pools does not conceal its meagreness as a place where children can play and where adults can obtain rest and recreation.

It would be better to spend more and get a satisfactory park space. The two hlocks from Thirty-first Street to Thirty-third and the space between Ninth Avenue and the river front would be none too hig a section for a park suitahle for this neglected part of the city. The park might be arranged, pulling down the old insignificant houses, grading, and planting shrubs and trees, while the great station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is heing erected just to the eastward; it would have an evident relation to the new station, while entirely free from the tracks, which will be below the surface. Land about such a park and near such a station would he very desirahle for hotel and office huildings, so that the loss in values of land condemned for the park will be more than offset by the rise in real estate about the park. Far better strike for a larger park space in connection with the great factor of change in that neighborhood than to ask for a single hlock which will be scarcely more than a local playground and will have no special reason for its existence other than being a desirahle breathing spaoe.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

We were remarking the other day upon the astonishingiy reasonable rate in money at which, according to the official reports, the Japanese are able to carry on a great war. But even more astonishing, according to the official report which now reaches us, is the cheapness of the war in Japanese lives. According to this report, the total of Japanese casualties during four months of hard and constant fighting hetween first-class armies, from March 28 to Aug. 1, is 12,055. And this loss is all that has occurred to troops fanaticaiiy brave, who seem anxious to lose if not to waste their lives. It looks incredible.

In order to understand how small the proportion of casualties is to the total force engaged, it is only necessary to cite some figures from our own civil war. The loss on the Union side on the single day of Antietam, where the total of Union troops engaged was 87,164, against over 200,000 men in the three Japanese armies, was almost exactly the same as the Japanese loss reported for four months, according to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S official report 12,469. The losses on the Union side during the Seven Days aggregated 15,249, or nearly one-fourth more than the Japanese loss for four months, while during that same week of hattles the Confederate loss aggregated 20,614. While Antietam was the bloodiest day of the civil war, the three days' fighting at Gettyshurg cost the Union 23,001 casualties and the Confederacy 20,448.

In this comparison the hattles of the campaign in Manchuria sink to the rank of "affairs," or at most "engagements," the hloodiest of them, Nan-Shan Hill, heing outclassed in fatalities hy more than a dozen of the conflicts between Americans. And yet, during the intervening forty years, all the improvements in the appliances of war have had for their ohject to make it more deadiy. They seem to have made it more humane.

ARMED AUTOMOBILES.

The suggestion emanating from the Automobile Cluh of America that the persons who travel in vehicles of that character arm themselves with revolvers to resist the attempts of Deputy Sheriffs and others to arrest them for real or assumed violations of law will bear very thoughtful reconsideration before it is put into effect. If a chauffeur starts out with any such purpose and provides himself with the means of carrying it into effect, he would do well to travel alone. The worst misfortune which could befall him and his friends of the Automobile Cluh would he that he would find what he deemed proper occasion to use his weapon hy killing or wounding a Deputy Sheriff. Such an act would effectually close all the roads of that part of the country to motor vehicles. The man who should venture to sound his irritating "honk" on one of its highways would find, like Roderick Dhu, that

One blast upon his bugle horn were worth
a thousand men—

not in the shape of allies and defenders, but as armed farmers who would take particular pleasure in making his journey pleasant in the way in which the Minute Men entertained the British on their retreat from Lexington.

This kind of talk from the owners of motor vehicles is worse than siiiy. The fact of the matter is that enough of this class are reckless and deliherate offenders against the law to have brought the whole class into disfavor. There is a determination on the part of the local authorities in many districts to put a stop to scorching of this kind. Properly commissioned deputies have been instructed to stop it and to arrest offenders. They have found that the typical reckless chauffeur pays no attention to a summons to stop, and that the only way of making the roads safe for horse vehicles and pedestrians is to treat such persons as they would fugitive chicken thieves or escaping misdemeanants. The rural Deputy Sheriff is not, as the rule, a man of large discretion, hut he usually has the hetter of the argument when he finds it necessary to enforce his authority with firearms.

There exist at the moment certain differences of opinion hetween the automobilists and the public which should not be lost sight of by the Automobile Club. Its members believe that the local officers of the law make altogether too many arrests and are much too arhitrary in doing it. The public believe that there should he ten arrests for every one now made. The automobilists regard the imposition of fines as rank persecution. The public believes that the only ohjection to fines is that they are futile, and is unalterably of the opinion that in a large number of cases persons thus arrested should he given not less than ten days in the common jail, with no option of commutation in the payment of even a large fine. The automobilists resent the establishment of the "telephone trap," by means of which their approach is announced, and if they escape one Deputy Sheriff only get into greater difficulty with the next. The public believes that offenders should he compelled to stop and suhmit to arrest and punishment, and that to smash a machine is justified if no other way of stopping it can be found.

Safe and sane automobilists can do a great deal to mold public opinion to a reasonahle view of the rights of motor vehicle owners, hut not with revolvers.

A SAVIOR OF FRANCE.

By the death of WALDECK-ROUSSEAU France lost last week something more than a statesman whom recent history had made conspicuous. A disciple of GAMBETTA and a revolutionary at heart, his early legal training as well as his well-schooled appreciation of human sensihilities caused him to repose his most radical measures in the confidence that an enlightened public opinion would ultimately accomplish his end. If, on one hand, he left nothing to chance and the revulsion of emotions, on the other he oonstantly guarded himself against offending those whom he would win hy reason.

It was not enough for WALDECK-ROUSSEAU that he had tranquilized his country hy forming the Ministry of June, 1899. He was consoious of the causes which had made the deplorahle conditions of the last five years possible, and be determined to provide for their eradication. In an address delivered at Toulouse Oct. 28, 1900, he described a certain hill which he had personally framed as "the only thing which could insure the permanency of republican institutions." This was the measure shortly to he introduced and ultimately to hecome the associations law. It provided for the dissolution of all associations of persons, which had hitherto existed contrary to law or public order or had entailed the renunciation of natural civic rights, and demanded that foreign associations on French soil should seek authorization from the Government. These were the general terms of the hill which became a law in the Spring of 1902.

Although undoubtedly aimed at the Roman Catholic orders with the intention of suppressing those where treason might he fostered and of hringing all under the eye of the Government, the associations law as framed hy WALDECK-ROUSSEAU was never intended to he used as an instrument of wholesale persecution, which it has become under the inflicting hand of his successor in office. The last speeches of the creator of the "Cahinet of Repuhlican Defense" leave no douht on that point. By a precipitous and obnoxious application of the law Dr. COMBES has aroused those very passions which WALDECK-ROUSSEAU lahored so ardently to neutralize. And he died having seen his protective, defensive measure turned into one of oppression and offense, and used as a scourge not only against the orders hut against the Vatican itself. Still, the majorities which the Comhes Government enjoy to-day are the logical expression of those appeals to reason and patriotism made hy the late Premier in his campaign of education during the Autumn of 1900. As a tribute to the man's eloquence as well as in extenuation of the work of COMBES that fact should be remembered.

TROLLEY CAR FIRES.

A correspondent, referring to the report of the more or less serious injury of twenty passengers hy the burning of a trolley car at Flushing and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, and recalling the advice given in these columns to avoid panic when so normally harmless an accident as the hurning out of a fuse occurs, says:

> Editorially, upon a numher of occasions, you have told the public how harmless are these burning fuses, and if they would only sit still and look pleasant there would no harm come to them. How do you make this account agree with your advice? Personally, I should prefer to leave a car in such a state as soon as circumstances might permit.

The difficulty of reconciling the advice quoted with the occurrences noted is not so great as might at first glance appear. We have yet to learn of an instance of fire due to the hreaking down of a fuse under a trolley car or in its controller resulting in injuries not caused directly and solely hy the mad rush of passengers to escape. Even in the case of passengers burned they are the victims of panic rather than of unavoidahle fire exposure. It takes an appreciable time to set a car afire, even when the insulation is so defective that this result is inevitable. This interval is sufficient to permit every passenger to reach the street in safety. But when women stand up and shriek, or faint in the aisles, or run this way and that between doors in which frightened people are wedged, or do other foolish things, almost anything may happen. We still believe our advice good, and have yet to see conditions in cars due to the hreaking down of fuses even when they have been burned to charcoal on the track, from which a person who kept his head and displayed ordinary intelligence could not have escaped with ease by waiting until the opportunity to escape offered itself. An exception to this, of course, is furnished when the motorman commits the unpardonahle mistake of allowing the oar to run hy impetus until it stops of itself, which on a down grade it might not do for many hlocks.

Unfortunately panics on street cars must be assumed as likely to occur whenever a pretext for them is furnished. For this reason it is no defense of the policy of a street-car company to say that the injury of passengers from fire as the result of fuse failure is due to contributory negligence. It is their duty to provide conditions which give no occasion for panics. The breakdown of a fuse should be as harmless as the turning of a switch. It is provided for the purpose of giving out when the current is too heavy for the conductors. When it happens it should make a car "dead," and consequently safe. If something else results it is evidence that the car was not properly equipped. For sending out a car in such condition that the operation of the fuse in the way in which it is designed to act puts life and limh in jeopardy, there is no excuse. Those who do this should have the Grand Jury to reckon with at the earliest practicahle moment.

SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY.

The death of SAMUEL P. AVERY recalls the fact that great wealth is not necessary to a man who has the desire to benefit the world provided he has understanding. Because he was an engraver hy profession and a connoisseur hy taste and training he had the knowledge required to make collections at comparatively small cost, and some of these he placed where they can be cared for and seen. The Lenox Library has certain portfolios containing the etched work of FLAMENG, for instance, in more complete form than it can be found in Paris, because AVERY recognized FLAMENG'S ahility at an early date and quietly secured the largest number of proofs. Other etchers and engravers were followed in their careers with the same diligence, and the Lenox has the completest record of their art. And while these collections were made hefore the artists had heen "hoomed" hy the demand from the generality of collectors, Mr. AVERY had the good sense to make his gifts at once, adding to them from time to time, strengthening and completing them, so that they were of service to the art-loving public during his life and were not left to he dealt out hy his executors as bequests, thus entailing delays and sometimes the frustration of the purpose of the donor.

The various art organizations and cluhs to which Mr. AVERY helonged will miss his ready sympathy and some of them his counsel. He was a diplomat in his way, though he could not and did not escape some of the conflicts that spring from differing views of art and the dogmatic methods that grow on men with age. He had to step warily among the artists and collectors—kittle cattle if ever there were any! All the old misunderstandings and rancors are swept away hy death and the good works Mr. AVERY did remain to honor his memory.

ANGEL VISITORS.

If we may accept the frequent reports of their appearance here and there this must be a good year for angels, and the interest they evince in suhlunary matters is much livelier than usual. Not long ago two Kentucky Colonels saw a large flock of them rise from a Kentucky cornfield and wing their way radiantly and silently into the hlue. They left no spoken message to enlighten the two Colonels or the residue of mankind concerning the import of their visit, and it yet remains a mystery. The matter has been looked into hy experts in celestial apparitions and the scene of their alleged appearance surveyed, hut without any satisfactory result. It was discovered that there was an unobtrusive hut entirely efficient "hlind tiger" not far away, and that a suitahle receptacle left empty on a stump in the middle of the cornfield with twenty-five cents beside it presently appeared in the same place full of an excellent hrand of moonshine whisky, the coin flickering vaguely through the network of the incident having disappeared. But both the Colonels declared that on the morning when the vision appeared to them they had made no requisitions on the blind tiger and were not in a financial condition to do so. The angelic flock, wide winged and coronetted with amaranth as with flame and asphodels like flakes of light, appeared to them while their perceptions were disturbed by no stimulating agent more potent than the plug tobacco with which the Kentucky Colonel is consistently and continuously animated from an early to the latest period in his career. They were entirely confident that it was the real thing they saw, and not, like Macbeth's dagger, a false creation, proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain of fancy overwrought.

There is no end of messages to Kentucky which angels of warning and rebuke might he commissioned to deliver with possihle benefit to the manners and conduct of the Commonwealth, hut if the visiting cohort were charged with any of these they either forgot them or else the communications were of such a character that the State pride and loyalty of the Colonels recoiled from giving them publicity. The beautiful vision just dawned on the sterility of frontier agriculture and then faded away, with nobody the wiser as to what the visit meant.

About the same time when the Kentucky skies were thus hrightened with the downrush and uprise of celestial wings, a single angel, demure of garh and aspect, appeared in the woods to a young Canadian maiden of the Province of Quebec, who was out gathering hlackberries. There was no oral communication from the celestial visitor so far as known, nothing hut a few composed and impressive gestures as if to mark the place around with consecration. Very likely some grotto or fountain may he found near when due search is made and the region become in time a shrine for the faithful to visit like those of Our Ladies of Lourdes or Loretto, not to mention others of equal holiness and healing distributed elsewhere.

Besides these, the delegate of an angel of unknown powers and aspects appeared the other day at the White House and pretended to he authorized to arrange an interview with his principal and the Chief Magistrate. They ought to know everything in angelic regions, and the fact that in midsummer the President was to be found at Oyster Bay instead of Washington should have been of common notoriety there. But the messenger apparently did not know it, and received small encouragement in his reception at the wrong door to enter on a search for the right one. Probahly the President will now never know what message it was the angel sent him or what political pointers it wished to give him in an interview. Whether anything useful to his side of the campaign will thus he lost is matter for conjecture rather than verification, but the chances are that the "angel" was in poor standing at home and with no authority to get mixed up in sublunar politics, on one side or the otber.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL DISASTER.

While Rear Admiral WITTSOEFT failed to accomplish anything encouraging to the Russian cause, and while therefore his attempt to escape from Port Arthur ended in disastrous failure, the Japanese do not seem to have covered themseives with glory. Considering the superiority of the blockading fleet it was generaliy expected that decisive results would be attained if ever the Russians should he caught heyond the protection of their shore batteries. It is, of course, too soon to discuss the relative damage inflicted, because little is yet known of what happened to the Russians and almost nothing of what happened to the Japanese, but there are no rumors of any captures, Admiral WITTSOEFT's death is a tragic ending of his career, but it adds little to the triumph of the victors. What appears extraordinary is the fact that all the Russians got away somewhere. It would have seemed reasonahle that at least one of the Mikado's ships should have closed with an enemy and taken her.

But there has been something approaching ineptitude in all the recent naval operations of the Japanese—at least, results have not been achieved in proportion to the opportunities offered. They may not have had a sufficient number of vessels to hold both the Port Arthur and the Vladivostok squadrons blockaded; but at least it ought to have been possible to keep a few fast scout ships off the northern port, so that Admiral SKRYDLOFF'S movements might be always known in Tokio. One of the evidences also of a lack of either judgment or capacity has heen the failure to hlockade Port Arthur. It has heen notorious that junks plied to and from that port with almost as much frequency as though there were no war.

What will happen to the Russian ships that again took refuge in Port Arthur? If the enemy's shells drove them out last week, is there any probability that they will find their herths more comfortahle or safe this week? They are in no hetter condition either to fight or to run than they were hefore their sortie. Will there be another dash to seaward together and a melée fight? Or will they slip out singly at night in the hope of escaping unseen? The prospect is not a cheerful one for the Russian Navy, and there is every reason for the Czar to fear that his sea forces are likely to he seriously diminished within the next fortnight.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S VACATION.

Actress Gives Herself Rest by Extra Fatigue.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who has retired for the Summer to her stronghold of Belle Isle-sur-Mer, an authentic old fortress, contributes a characteristically vivacious letter to Fsmina, which had asked her the seasonable question, "How do you spend your holidays?" "Dear friend," she writes, "you want to know what I do at Belle Isle. I rest. I rest by giving myself extra fatigue. You know that the life I lead in Paris is rather of a paradoxical sort. Still, one must occasionally breathe. The same fate which made me the servant of an art in which only brain and heart, sensihility and intelligence, are active, also gave me a taste, a want, a furious passion for physical motion. How do I conciliate these contradictions? I am sure I don't know, hut I go to Belle Isle. I see you smile. How can a microscopic place like Belle Isle give scope for my insatiable nature? Well, Belle Isle certainly is microscopic, hut it is wild and it is immense, because Belis Isle is one of the outposts of the Old World, a hit of Europe plunged in the ocean. Because the infinite ocean hurls its furious green waves against the hlack rocks of Belle Isle and heyond, at the other end of the ocean, I imagine America and fresh worlds. And that is why I love Belis Isle. For its solitude, its silence, its wildness, its fisherfolk, its transparent gray-green sea, its sky, now hlue, now hlack, and for all the splendid representations which nature stage manages there; for the dreams, the ideale, and the heauty that I find there. You ask for a programme of the day's employment here. I append it in schedule form. It will show you that I give my lungs and muscles a fair share of work to do. In all weathers, up hetween 5 and 6. Shooting immediately. Eight A. M., back home, gun exchanged for fishing net, and I go shrimping. Eleven A. M., hath and toilet; 12:30 P. M., luncheon. After luncheon, siesta. The siesta is compulsory and sacred. It is my first instant of hodily rest after the moment of getting out of hed; the first instant of immohility and silence. We lie down on wicker sofas against the fort, sheltered from the sea hreeze. Then "mum's the word?" Each one meditates, reads, or sleeps as he or she feels disposed. Afterward to work. In the studio opposite the fort each inmate has a special corner. For myself I read manuscripts, learn or look over parts, or I take up the sculptor's chisel. At 5, tennis. Then dinner, then music, then hed, and we begin all over again. Such are my days at Belle Isle. They are all identical. They are charming and magnificent. I feel that among all the days of the fleeting year I live those days for myself alone and for those dear to me. That time is my haven of rest in the year, when I recreate will power and stors up health and activity. And I return to Paris without regret. Belle Isle has given me all I asked of it. I go hack joyfully to my art, to work."

Didn't Dispute It.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Staylate—After all, society is a deuced bore, don't you know.

Miss Weery (yawning)—Yes, some people's society.

TOO MUCH DIRT AND SOOT.

Burning of Soft Coal Has Reduced Railroad's Patronage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the trouble the commuters of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are having over the removal of certain trains, and the excuse given hy the railroad officials for their actions that "traffic has fallen off to such an extent it does not pay to run them," I would like to suggest to those officials that if they stopped burning soft coal on their trains, as the law directs, they would stop driving away thousands of people who would make the shores of the Sound not only their Summer, but Winter, homes, for there are more beautiful spots for homes along the Connecticut shore of the Sound than can he found in any other locality as near New York.

Every person turned from that direction is just one passenger less for the road, and the fact that the traffic is less than in former years shows that people are getting tired of being daily covered with dirt and soot from their soft-coal-burning locomotives, to say nothing of the tunnel. They have only themselves to hlame, and the Jersey roads can truly thank the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for sending trade their way.

I have heard at least fifty men say they "will never spend another Summer along the Sound, as they cannot stand the dirt and tunnel of the railroad."

FRANK B. MARTIN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1904.

BAD STREET HARD ON HORSES.

Pavement in Long Island City in Need of Immediate Repairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to draw general attention, through THE TIMES, to the disgraceful condition of the street pavement in front of the station of the Long Island Railroad Company in Long Island City. My concern is for the horses that are daily mired there with heavy loads.

The President of the A. S. P. C. A. informs me that he has issued a warning to one carter of heavy goods in that neighborhood to provide extra teams for the hard pull; nevertheless, a great deal of suffering is still imposed, and the incidental inconvenience and delay in handling mail and express matter must be serious.

I understand that the existence of this condition is due to a dispute between the railroad company and the city authorities as to the responsihility for repairs. Should not the street be restored to proper shape at once, and such a question be settled afterward? Among the chief sufferers are the railroad people themselves and the horses of their express company, and yet one of the company's highest officers is said to be personally interested in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

HE SAW A DEAD DONKEY.

Never Knew of Death from Snake Bite When Whisky Was Handy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of dead donkeys recalls to me the fact that I saw a dead one—a real dead one of the Mexican burro variety—about twenty years ago, on the slope of Pike's Peak, Col. This poor beast had died from the terrible cold of the night previous, although sheltered in a stable at the Halfway House on the eastern slope of the Peak, so the people living there told me. The time of the year was the early part of March, the elevation fully 4,000 feet above Manitou, or more than 10,000 above sea level.

In regard to death from rattlesnake bites, I never knew a man out West to die from one so long as he had a quart or two of whisky handy and convenient and not too many convivially-disposed comrades present. UTAH.

New York, Aug. 13, 1904.

CROWDED STREET CARS.

Public's Comfort Guarded Abroad; Not So in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest Mr. Morris Marks's letter to you regarding the overcrowding of public conveyances in New York. Mr. Marks's letter is very apropos, and will apply with force to many of our cities in the West as well as in the East.

Someway, the safety and convenience of the public is not secured here in America as it should be. On the crowded streets of London no 'bus is allowed to take on more passengers than can he seated, yet one has no trouble in securing a place. In Paris, the familiar "complet" is used on trams which are carrying their allotted number of persons. The American public is indeed long-suffering. H. A. T.

Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1904.

MAN ROUTED A DETACHMENT.

Russian Spy Shot an Officer and Three Men—The Others Retreat.

From The London Chronicle.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—An interesting story of the adventures of a Russian spy named Volkoff appears in to-day's newspapers. The man gives the following account of his experiences:

"After the hattis of Wafangkow I was lying near Gen. Samsonoff's tent, and heard him say to the commander of the regiment: 'We must send out a scout to the Japanese who could spy out their positions and report to us.' I offered to go disguised to the Japanese position. I was given 6 rubles to hribe Chinamen, if necessary, and also a revolver. I shaved my hair in front like a Chinaman, tied on a pigtail, and put on a Chinese dress, with slippers and hat.

"At dawn on July 20 I came to the Town of Senuchen. There was nohody there. The Russians had left it, and the Chinese had all run away. Suddenly a cavalry detachment of about twenty men, with an officer, came toward me. The officer rode out and asked in Chinese where the Russians were and what was their strength. I know a little Chinese and answered him, hut either I said something wrong or he noticed my revolver and money hulging out. At any rate, he became suspicious, and spoke some words to his men. Two of the latter thereupon dismounted and came toward me.

"I decided to sell my life dearly, for I knew it would be forfeited if I were captured. I pulled out my revolver, and as the two soldiers approached I fired two shots at them. Both the men fell. Then I fired at the officer, bringing him to the ground, and afterward emptied the revolver at four other men. The soldiers lost their heads and galloped away, and as they did so I saw the four men I had shot at fall severally from their saddles badly wounded.

"Then I jumped on one of the horses which had remained close by and galloped away for my life. Gen. Samsonoff promoted me to the rank of an under officer, gave me the horse and saddle, and sent me to the Commander in Chief, who thanked and embraced me and conferred upon me a decoration. The horse was a hrown one, well groomed and shod. It had been taught to catch bread like a dog," concluded the man, "and all the Japanese horses seem to be like mine. When it is hungry it opens its mouth to beg for something."

True Yankee Woman.

From The Boston Congregationalist.

"Your wife is somewhat strong minded, isn't she, Littlejohn?" "Strong minded! Well, a furniture polish peddler came here yesterday; and in five minutes' talk she sold him some polish she had made herself."

Easily Parted.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"He's quite bald, I understand."

"Almost. He has just two wisps of hair left."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, and he calls one 'the fool' and the other 'his money.'"

DENIAL OF RIGHT TO WORK.

Idle Capital, Not Organized Labor, Responsible, This Non-Unionist Argues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a non-union wage-earner, with no great and unbounded affection for organized labor as such, I have this to say for the trades-union—that it is not guilty of the one crime oftenest charged against it. It denies to no one the right to work.

As things are to-day we cannot employ all men, hence the problem of the unemployed. The limit to employment is the capacity of the market, or the demand; the limit to the demand is the money people have to spend. Idle capital, such as there is to-day to the extent of millions of dollars awaiting opportunity of investment that will return a reasonable profit with reasonable security, purchases nothing. Every dollar of idle capital represents so much purchasing power withdrawn from the effective demand, and every $437 so held is a refusal to purchase one average wage-earner's labor for one year. It might be interesting to see who it is that owns this idle capital, for he is the man who actually violates the right to work. Money paid as wages is practically all spent; for, pig iron, hemp, and copper excepted, the cost of living to the wage-earner has so risen, or his real wage has been so reduced, that he no longer has a surplus to save and set aside to serve as capital.

Machinery employing 2,000,000 hands has become idle the last nine months of full dinner pail in the Eastern half of this country. Iron furnaces, railroad shops, and cotton mills have closed down, because the supply exceeded the demand. This curtailing of the demand is morally and economically chargeable to those who have retained their income in hopes of using it as capital, and it is they that deny to the aforesaid 2,000,000 the right to work.

Now, when there is work for only a portion of the laboring population, can we, remembering the utter and unspeakable misery involuntary idleness entails, call immoral the struggle of each laborer against his fellow for employment? Can we call immoral and unjust their handing into unions, severally to obtain as union men a monopoly of employment against those outside the pale of their fellowship? The union does not deny to these the right to work. Its purpose is to protect its members in their right to work when work means life, and idleness misery and death. Self-preservation is the first law of nature; the motto of to-day is "sauve qui peut," and if that salvation is to be attained by labor through the union, the rest of the world must grin and hear it—or change the motto. F. WILTON JAMES.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

TO EXCLUDE PAUPER CHICKENS.

Honest and Industrious Native Fowl Must Be Protected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue to-day you print a decision against Mrs. Lamane of Port Townsend, Washington, who imported a coop of chickens, claiming said fowl as being household effects of an immigrant.

The United Order of Protected Chickens sends thanks for keeping out of this country the pauper chickens of Europe, trying to come in here and compete with the honest and industrious native.

But the decision does not go far enough. As these chickens are liable to lay eggs, they should not be allowed to roam the free State of Washington even after they have paid duty, and the U. O. P. C. wants these chickens kept in a bonded warehouse and say eggs produced therein should upon withdrawing pay the proper duty on eggs, unless the same are for export, and in that case a drawback should be allowed, as provided by our tariff, the continuance of which is rapturously prayed for.

C. N. HOCK.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

Unfair Civil Service Selections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No individual can ever obtain employment in any Government branch before he takes and passes what is known as a "civil service examination," and even then the chances for appointment are slim and doubtful. The most puzzling thing is why a person who is placed upon the eligible list doesn't get a position after being at the head of the list for some time, and still persons at the lower part are appointed. Any one who offers a hribe can get anything, and he necessarily does not need to be at the top of that list; he gets it just as if he was. What chances has that one who does not "give up"? None.

What is the use of any one passing or attempting to pass a civil service examination if red tape plays such a remarkable part? Where is honest government in that respect, and why do we have to have a Civil Service Commission if no honest appointment can be had, which in law any one who passes an examination is justly entitled to.

If a poor man passes with a high percentage, and has no means, must he stand back and remain silent, or doesn't the law grant him any right whatever in this respect?

If an examination must he made, why, then, doesn't it give what is described in law to the successful one, without any red tape being connected therewith, but no definite answer is given, and the civil service examination is a complete fake as far as the unfortunate individual is concerned. Who benefits by this Government? No one except the rich; the poor man is a dead one; he must shut up and remain quiet. What reply has the Civil Service Commission to make in answer to this? What answer can it make? "None."

JULIUS H. RIEGER.

New York, Aug. 12, 1904.

Grant and His Boy Admirer.

From The Boston Christian Register.

An intimate friend of President Grant said to him one day, "General, my little boy has heard that all great men write poor hands; but he says he believes you are a great man in spite of the fact that you write your signature so plainly that anybody can read it."

The President took a card from his pocket, wrote his name on it, and handed it to him.

"Give that to your boy," he said, "and tell him it is the signature of a man who is not at all great, but that the fact must be kept a secret between him and me."

Quick Turn.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Did you ever make any money on the Board of Trade?"

"Yes, I made $175 there one day in less than twenty minutes."

"Whew! What did you do with it?"

"Oh, they got it back before I had a chance to see it."

LIBERTY.

This "land of quick success"
Gave me nor happiness
Nor fame nor friends nor gold,
But precious pearls untold—
The pearls of all the tears
I've wept in ten sad years.
But I do not complain,
O idfty land of the free!
I have thy greatest gain:
Sweet Freedom I have from thee!

This "land of quick success"
Gave me no stars to bless.
All I have here acquired
In ten years' struggle fired,
Is my rich silver share—
The silver in my hair.
But I do not repine,
O lofty land of the free!
Thy greatest gold is mine:
Sweet Freedom I have from thee!

HARRIET [illegible]

BACHELOR OUT FOR FUN GOES TO A BABY SHOW

Not Disappointed, Either, at Bath Beach Exhibition.

100 INFANTS COMPETED

Two Italian Intruders Expelled, but That Didn't Spoil the Show—Four Prizes Awarded.

"Is this the place where the baby show is?" asked an old bachelor with extraordinarily large spectacles over his eyes just as a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES arrived at the Fort Lowry Hotel in Bath Beach yesterday. The young woman who was selling tickets assured the visitor that this certainly was the place where the first performance of the Bath Beach Baby Association was being held.

"I came to have a good time," said the old bachelor. "You see, I'm not a married man, but I thought that—"

"Unmarried men have to buy ten tickets at 10 cents each," said the young woman. "Here they are. You can have ten votes on your ten tickets."

The bachelor went in, and was not disappointed. The baby show consisted of one hundred babies tagged with numerals, all sitting in the laps of their mothers in chairs about a big room. Some smiled, others goo-gooed, others yawned, others squalled, and a few bawled. They were all out for prizes, as the prettiest, the "cutest," the fattest, or the largest for age.

Just as the bachelor entered two young men, with villainy hidden in their countenances, walked in with two young Italian children whom they had borrowed, for the consideration of $1, from an itinerant, onion-eating, hurdygurdy musician. One was a young brigand of three, with a dirty face half hidden under a Rough Rider hat, a torn shirt, and two stout little bare legs in knickerbockers so torn that they barely covered his sturdy thighs. The other was a boy two years older, whose big brown eyes were constantly on the alert that nothing should happen to the little fellow. Their appearance was hailed with delight. The women went wild over the little ragamuffins, and would have voted for them as the prettiest and the cutest, if not the fattest and biggest, if a young doctor had not suggested that they might carry some disease. They were thence speedily banished.

The old bachelor had his pockets filled with candy and other things which babies should not have. When he saw the exodus of the dark-eyed little ones he gave them his collection of sweets—not with the idea of killing them. The young women in charge of the ticket selling spotted the bachelor and made him buy a great pocketful of tickets.

The old bachelor then went to the opposite side of the room, where he noticed a young couple appearing a little disconsolate. It occurred to him that a man with nerve enough to stand by his wife in such a trying contest must be of the right sort. The baby certainly was pretty, even "cute." It dared to hold out its hands to him. He was afraid to pick it up lest he break it, and handed all the tickets he had to the mother, telling her to vote them for her little one, as not only the prettiest and the cutest, and to give the other conpons for the fattest and the largest to any person who might want them. Then he fled, for fear the girls would sell him another bunch of votes. Still he declared that he had had a great time.

Florence Morris of the Willowmere Hotel was voted the prettiest child baby; Muriel Friedheim of the Fort Lowry Hotel, the "cutest." The fattest baby was that of Mrs. H. Zarndell of 562 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and heaviest for his age Charles A. Von Walden of 8,745 Bay Fifteenth Street, Bath Beach.

JUSTICE WAS UP ON RACES.

Corrected Romancing Youth Who Said He Cashed on De Reszke.

A youth with the imagination of a Third Avenue playwright, who said he was Joseph Hanken, thirteen years old, and hailed from Troy, was before Justice Wyatt, in the Children's Court, yesterday. Joseph said that with $2 capital he went to Saratoga, won $200 on the races, and was then chloroformed and robbed by the man who gave him the tip.

"What horse did you play?" asked the Justice.

"De Reszke," responded the boy.

"Why," said the Justice, "the last time De Reszke ran he came third, and he only paid even money to show."

"Oh, well," answered the boy, "the man gave me other good things, and I cashed on all of them. After the races were over he took me to dinner, and after the dinner he asked me to smell of a new kind of perfumery he had on his silk handkerchief.

"It must have been dope of some kind, for the next thing I knew was when a brakeman on a New York Central freight train woke me up and I fonnd myself on the rear platform of a train in the Grand Central Station. My money was all gone."

Justice Wyatt remanded the boy to the care of the Children's Society, that his story might be investigated.

WHO PUSHED THE CAT?

Mrs. Marshall Says Mrs. Haggerty Did —Mrs. Haggerty Says Not.

Mrs. Ada Haggerty of 162 West Twenty-sixth Street was in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with taking the nine lives of one homeless cat. Mrs. Florence Marshall, the complainant, told the story of tabby's death with a look of horror on her face.

"I live opposite Mrs. Haggerty," she said, "and the other day I saw her open her window screen and deliberately push the cat off the window ledge into the street, three stories below. It was the most cruel thing I ever saw, Judge. Oh, Judge, it was so cruel! I had the cat brought up to my room and tenderly cared for, but it was no use."

Then Mrs. Marshall testified how she watched the cat's life ebb away, and then had gone to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and secured a warrant for Mrs. Haggerty's arrest.

"What have you to say about this?" asked the Magistrate of Mrs. Haggerty.

"I don't know what this woman is talking about," said Mrs. Haggerty. "I don't remember ever having seen the cat, and I certainly didn't push it off the window ledge. Mrs. Marshall must be mistakeu about seeing me do the pushing."

The Magistrate decided that witnesses would be necessary before he could decide whether Mrs. Haggerty pushed the cat or not, and adjourned the case until Monday.

MAN'S LIFE VAULED AT $10.

Cost Him That Sum to Get Dragged from Railroad Track.

"I will fine you $10 for coming to Jersey City to have your life saved," said Actiog Police Justice Ransom yesterday to Thomas English of 163 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

"You were found asleep on the Erie Railroad with your legs across one of the rails. Detective John Lynch discovered you in time to drag you from in front of an approaching train."

"I'm much obliged to him," said English, "but $10 is a good deal of money."

"I don't know how much your life is worth," said the Justice, "but it's $10 or twenty days."

English paid the fine.

"NIGGER" MISTOOK THE WINK.

Thought Roosevelt Eye Was Parker's—Now Beardsley Mourns His Cat.

Charles Beardsley, a watchman employed for twenty-six years in a building at Fulton Street and Broadway, is persuaded that some cats will not come back. He mourns for Nigger, his companion by night for thirteen years.

"Charley," as he is best known to the many men who work in the building, goes over it twice every hour. In years long passed he came to devote his spare time to training such cats as would come into the building.

One night thirteen years ago a very black kitten about the size of a lady's glove wandered into the basement while "Charley" was feeding a colony of cats from his lunch basket. They resented to a cat the coming of the new kitten. "Charley" rescued the new-comer, which he named Nigger. The years went by, and the kitten, a great black monster, was ruler of the lot.

"Charley" taught him to play "dead" among other tricks, and it was one of his enjoyments as a loyal Democrat to wink one eye to make Nigger lie "dead" when he would ask a Republican about the chances of his candidate. The wink of the other eye meant that he must scamper about.

Nigger was smart about this, never losing his cue until a few nights ago, when a certain Irish printer, who boasts that he would vote the Republican ticket under any circumstances, sat down on the bench in the hallway for an argument before going home.

Charley was mindful of the fact that in a few minutes he must make the rounds of the building, and wanted to stop the political controversy there and then. He proposed that they leave it to the cat. The Irishman agreed.

"Now, Nigger," said the watchman, "I want to know whether it will be Parker or Roosevelt who will be the dead one. Is it Roosevelt?"

The cat sat solemnly, and looking at his master with affection, gently waved its tail, as it did when hoping for a piece of fish. Charley winked and winked and winked, the cat grew more and more alive. It scampered about the floor like a kitten.

"It could not be Parker?" asked his master.

The cat dropped as if stricken dead. Charley got a substitute to watch out for the basement entrance to the building and took the Irishman to a near-by place, where he paid for the drinks. When Charley returned he asked the cat the same questions over and over again in private, and the cat performed as it was wont. When he started on his rounds "Nigger" started to follow him as if to explain, but Charley brushed his late friend one side with his foot. Then "Nigger" departed, and has not been seen since.

Charley didn't mind his loss while his anger was still hot within him, but when he offered a reward and the Irish Republican, in becoming the largest subscriber thereto, confessed that he had given "Nigger" catnip just before the unfortunate performance, Charley realized that the beast must have been looking cross-eyed, so that it mistook the Roosevelt eye for that which customarily winked enthusiasm for Parker.

So Charley sorrows.

MR. LUNGFISH FROM EGYPT.

Cocoon-Making, Nile-Dwelling Pseudo-Amphibian Now at Aquarium.

The African lungfish, alias the Nile mudfish, is the latest curiosity to be placed on exhibition in the New York Aquarium. This fish, which is the most closely related of any living thing to the family of amphibians without exactly being one, is now on exhibition in a tank all by himself in the northeastern corner of the Aquarium.

The new exhibit is the property of Dr. Bashford, Dean of Columbia University. It is of a brownish slate color, and so far has spent all of its time at the bottom of its tank, despite the fact that in its home in Egypt it spends as much time on land as in the water. Since its present incarceration began the fish has as yet shown no signs of using its land breathing apparatus, and there appears no indication that it will do so at any future date.

Speaking of the new acquisition, Mr. Spencer said yesterday:

"This particular fish was found in the bed of the Nile in a mud cocoon. The cocoon is made by the fish itself as soon as the water of the Nile begins to recede in the dry season. It soon becomes hardened by the baking of the sun. It is shaped something like the silkworm cocoon and has a little aperture through which the fish breathes. When the wet season begins the water softens the clay and the fish there begins a season in the water. The water in which this one is kept is always at a temperature of between 70 and 75 degrees, and it feeds voraciously on strips of fresh raw meat, and at times a few earth worms."

Another new exhibit in the Aquarium is the mosquito-breeding tank. Here may be seen hundreds of the pest, of various ages, the parents being especially vicious and hungry-looking specimens. Fortunately for the visitors, the tank is covered with fine gauze that makes the inspection safe. Like that of the lungfish, this tank is always the centre of a curious crowd.

CUT HIS THROAT AT BELLEVUE.

Brooklyn Man Had Wound Dressed, Then Attempted Suicide.

Frank Hyland, forty-five years old, who said he was a clerk, of 324 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, after having a slight wound dressed at the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary yesterday, attempted suicide a few minutes later in a hallway adjoining by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The jugular vein was not severed, but the man is in a critical condition.

Hyland walked into the hospital shortly after 9 o'clock and told Dr. Holcombe that he wanted a slight scalp wound on the back of his head dressed. He said the injury was caused by a fall. The wound was dressed and it was thought that the man had gone.

About ten minutes later James Kelly, one of the stretcher carriers, walked through a hallway leading from the dispensary to the kitchen and saw Hyland leaning against an ice box with a gash in his throat. Kelly thought the man was about to fall and walked up to support him. Hyland pulled out a razor and made a slash at him. Kelly seized the man and shouted for aid. Other attendants soon arrived and Hyland was carried back to the dispensary.

CHILD BITTEN BY RABID DOG.

Brute Killed After Lively Chase in Which Others Were Attacked.

Leopold Seymour, six years old, of Eightieth Street and Avenue A, is in the Harlem Hospital as the result of having been bitten by a rabid dog early yesterday morning. The dog was finally killed by Patrolman Musheber after a chase of half a mile, during which the whole neighborhood turned out to see the excitement.

The dog was first seen about 6:30 o'clock, when he ran into a saloon at Eightieth Street and Avenue A and attacked the bartender. The latter seized a hung-starter and chased the animal out. The dog next attacked the Seymour boy, knocking him down and biting him many times before it was beaten off by passers-by.

The dog then ran down Eightieth Street pursued by a mob armed with pitchforks, clubs, shovels, and whatever weapon was handy. On the way to the river the dog ran into the blacksmith shop of John Kelly, near East End Avenue. Kelly struck the dog a blow or two with a stick and shooed him out into the street again. At the river the dog turned on his pursuers, who scattered, and ran back to East End Avenue and set upon an iceman, who beat him off with his ice tongs. The dog then dashed down the street to the East River, where it was shot.

MANY SACRED RELICS FOR NEW YORK CHURCH

Very Precious Reliquary Brought from Italy by Priest.

AUTHENTICATED BY VATICAN

Contains Relics of Christ and Saints—At Father Prout's Church of St. John.

A reliquary, said to be one of the most precious as well as one of the most representative on earth, will be placed in the Roman Catholic Church of St. John in East Seventy-first Street, near Second Avenue, this morning.

The reliquary contains a piece of the cross, a part of the red robe, said to have been worn by Christ after the scourging, as well as relics of many of the principal saints of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the grave of the Virgin Mary, in addition to many other precious relics, all authenticated by the Vatican. It was brought to America about two weeks ago by a New York priest, who presented it to Father Prout, the rector of St. John's.

Four seals that are attached to the four corners of the little door of the cabinet that contains the relics and which have never been broken since the day they were affixed to it, more than sixty years ago by Cardinal Patruzzi, according to Father Prout, establish the authenticity of the relics beyond all doubt. The cabinet is made of precious woods, and is about twelve by ten inches.

In the centre of the reliquary, which is within the cabinet, are the relics of the life and death of Christ and of the grave of the Virgin, while surrounding them are the little pieces of bone, each of which is said to be a true relic of the Saint whose name is inscribed above it.

The work is a marvelous piece of workmanship, the inlaid work to which is affixed the relics being regarded as wonderfully harmonious in design and coloring. The whole is in the shape of an altar, the little piece of wood that is said to be a part of the cross being affixed to a small silver cross that occupies the exact centre of the reliquary.

In addition to the cross the other relics that occupy the place of honor in the centre of the reliquary are pieces of the true cross of Christ, of the red robe worn by Christ after the scourging, of the sepulchre of Chirst, of the title inscription of the cross, of the table of the Last Supper, of the rope used to tie Jesus, of the pillar at which he was scourged, of the crih of Jesus, with soil from the grave of the Blessed Virgin, and a piece of the cloak of St. Joseph.

Surrounding the relics of Christ and his crucifixion are pieces of the bones of his twelve apostles, St. Paul, John the Evangelist, St. Ann, Stephen the first martyr, St. Cecelia, the martyrs Felix and Vitalis, who met martyrdom together, and whose relics have never been distinguished one from the other; St. Augustine, Philadelphus, and St. Patrick, besides many others not so well known.

Father Prout, speaking of the reliquary last night, said:

"The four seals which were affixed by Cardinal Patruzzi in 1842 prove the authenticity of the relics. Cardinal Patruzzi was the head of the Congregation of Rights at Rome at that time, and had charge of all the precious relics, and the making of the reliquaries had to done under his personal supervision.

"The seals have never been broken, for if they had the relics would each be null and void the rules of the Church in that regard being extraordinarily strict. The certificate that accompanies the reliquary, you will observe, is in Latin and signed by Cardinal Patruzzi, and bears the date 1842.

"As for the history of the reliquary, it was formerly the property of a very devont family of the Italian nobility, who were impoverished at the time of the rupture in the relations of the Vatican and the Quirinal.

"Several weeks ago, when my friend, a priest of this city, was in Rome, a member of this family gave him the reliquary.

"I do not know the history of all the relics, but the fact that the seals are unbroken proves they are genuine. The Cross, portions of which are in various European cnnrches, was found during the reign of the Emperor Constantine by his Queen Helen, who it was that proved its genuineness. I am not familiar with the history of the red robe that was worn by the Saviour.

"The Reliquary will be placed on one of the walls of the church in the morning. I may add that should the seals ever be broken in any way whatever the relics would never, in all probability, be authenticated by the proper authorities at the Vatican again."

The congregation of St. John's Roman Catholic Church worships on the first floor of the house at 249 East Seventy-first Street. The membership is principally Bohemian. A fine edifice, it is said, is soon to be erected to take the place of the little chapel at present occupied.

ROOSEVELT FAMILY PICNIC.

President's Wife and Younger Children Visit Theodore, Jr.'s, Camp.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Roosevelt and Archie, Quentin, and Miss Ethel went on a picnic this morning to Lloyd's Neck, where Theodore, Jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, and George Roosevelt, the son of W. Emlen Roosevelt, had been camping out all night. The trip was made by Mrs. Roosevelt and the children on Mrs. J. West Roosevelt's launch.

Young Theodore had begged his mother to join the camping party and the other children had added their entreaties, so she consented to make the trip, and the whole family had a pleasant day's outing, not returning home until evening.

PRINSTEIN THUMPS A TAILOR.

Champion Broad Jumper Gets Punched In Return and Pays a Fine.

Meyer Prinstein, the champion broad jumper, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Adolph Weiss, a tailor, of 27 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, who accused him of assault.

According to the evidence in court, Prinstein left some clothes with the tailor to be cleaned and pressed. When he went for them yesterday he found that the work had not been done to his liking, and refnsed to pay for the work. Weiss told him he conld not have the clothes until he paid, and then there was a mix-up.

According to Weiss, Prinsteln struck the first blow, landing on the tailor's right eye. Weiss retaliated with several blows on Prinstein's face, one of which cut his mouth. Prinstein was fined $5. He is in training for the games at the World's Fair at St. Loule.

BRYAN TO DROP $50,000 SUIT.

His Counsel Says He Had No Personal Interest in Matter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—Counsel for William J. Bryan, in his appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Superior Court excluding the famous sealed letter, says that no further steps will be taken by Mr. Bryan in this direction to secure the $50,000 mentioned in the letter.

Mr. Newton, his counsel, said that Mr. Bryan had no personal interest in the matter, as he was simply fulfilling what he believed to be his duty as a trustee.

'TWAS ONLY IN THE PLAY.

But Cop Thought Hussey Was Hanging Himself and Acted Accordingly.

Hsd Thomas R. Huessy, an actor, living at 510 West Brosdway, been performing on the melodramatic stage yesterday afternoon instead of at the corner of Perry and West Fourth Streets, his histrionic ability would probably have been better appreciated. As it was his acting was so realistic that it landed him in a cell of the Charles Street Station on a charge of attempted suicide.

Hussey was apparently in a happy frame of mind when he reached the corner. He was repeating the lines of Marks the Lawyer in Uncle Tom's Cabin. Small boys questioned him.

"Hey, mister, how much did it cost?"

"Methinks you speak in riddles," answered the actor.

"Aw, you don't have to go to a bakery to get a bun," shouted a boy as he ducked.

When Hussey started to chase the boys they discovered that he had difficulty in moving. The boys began to shout in chorus. Some of them threw stones. Near the corner on the sidewalk a painter had left a ladder and a coil of rope.

"If I catcb one of you I'll hang you," shouted Hussey, as he stooped down and picked up the rope. "But first I'll show you how you'll look when you're dead."

Hussey made a noose in one end of the rope, placed it about his neck, and threw the loose end up over the railing of a high stoop in front of 261 West Fourth Street. A crowd gathered as he struck a tragic attitude.

"I only regret," he shouted, "that I have but one life to give to my country."

Then he began to twitch and contract his muscles. He grew red in the face from his efforts and a cheer went up from the crowd.

"You orter be on the stage," shouted a boy.

Just as this moment Patrolman Callen of the Charles Street Station broke through the crowd. He grabbed Hussey and slammed him on the ground.

"What's the m-m-ma-t-t-e-r," asked the fallen man breathlessly, "why, it's only a joke."

"I'll joke you. To the station house for yours," Callen replied.

At the station house Hussey was examined.

A physician from St. Vincent's Hospital said he did not require medical attention.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. William Astor gave her first dinner at Beechwood this evening. As usual, the table decorations were American Beauty roses, and the rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers of various kinds grown in the greenhouses on the estate. Mrs. Astor's guests were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Astor's granddaughter; James J. Van Alen, Elliot Gregory, Egerton L. Winthrop, Moncure Robinson, Count De Rochambeau, and Prince C. Bearn.

Other dinners to-night were given by Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, and Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

The cottagers played their second game of cricket with the Newport Club to-day. The game was begun at 11 o'clock, and concluded at 5, the cottagers winning by a score of 124 to 81 in two innings. The cottagers included Leroy King, John R. Livermore, Harold A. Sands, Philip Potter, Henry G. Gray, Lieut. F. W. Raleton, Francis H. Potter, Shirley Whipple, and Henry Jonson.

Henry G. Gray is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

S. D. Babcock and Miss Jean Reid of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson.

Count Yon Rubido Zichy is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the races by the Berkshire Hunt Club and for the sixth annual Horse Show. The committee in charge of the races is Joseph W. Burden, Arthur S. Dixey, Guy Ward, Samuel Frothingham, Girard Foster, and C. G. Gilmore.

The horses entered must be ridden nnder owners' colors; $40 is offered as first prize and $10 for second place.

Newbold Morris of New York has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Lenox Horse Show Association, in place of H. P. Jaqnes, who is abroad. The show will be held on Sept. 16 at Highlawn Farm. William C. Gulliver, Secretary of the New York Riding Club, and William H. Catlin of Portchester have been selected as judges.

William D. Sloane of New York won the handicap match on the Lenox course to-day, defeating a field of twenty players.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus of New York have arrived at their new country place in Tyringham.

Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax has returned to Lenox after four months in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax will spend the Fall season with Mrs. William H. Bradford at Wayside. Mrs. John E. Alexandre of New York entertained at dinner this evening for her sister, Miss Louise de Peyster Webb, and James John W. Wadsworth of New York, Miss Webb's fiancé.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a large dinner entertainment at Overleigh to-night. Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have returned from the White Mountains and York Harbor, Me.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden, J. Henry Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kent are among those who will arrive and occupy their Tuxedo cottages for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, who went abroad early in the Summer, returned this week. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor, who are at Gloucester, will return to their Tuxedo cottage early next week.

The Tuxedo Volunteer Fire Department has purchased a new fire engine for use in the park.

The Tuxedo Gun Club held its weekly shoot on Friday of this week.

Among the arrivals to-day are G. W. Cary, Oscar Cary, O. J. Brand, J. F. Delter, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ronalds, F. A. Juilliard, H. J. Sheafe, J. S. Millen, L. Wilmerding, Jr., A. G. Hackstaff, Charles Peabody, and Mrs. H. Burnett.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—Judge and Mrs. Abram R. Lawrence of New York gave a reception for Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan at their cottage this afternoon. Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Pulitzer, and Miss Eleanore assisted in receiving. There were about 100 guests.

There were many dinners to-night, among those entertaining being Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. W. W. Gurnee, and Mrs. A. C. Train. Mrs. Train's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fenno, and Dr. Shepard.

Mrs. C. L. Bradley and Mrs. John Mason of New York gave a musical at the Malvern to-night. Miss Preston of New York sang. Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike gave a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorndike this afternoon.

M. Taylor Payne had a party of twenty from Northeast Harbor at luncheon at the Malvern this noon.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will go to Portland to-morrow to a house party at the home of Col. Frederick Hale, a brother of Senator Hale. She will return on Tuesday.

PARENTS THINK BOY IS ABOUT TO BE RETURNED

Manninos Remain Strangely Unshaken in Their Belief.

POLICE SAY THEY'RE IN DARK

Detectives of Many Cities Still Search for Italian Who Was Arrested in Barrel Murder Case.

Little Antonio Mannino, the kidnapped Italian boy who has been missing since Tuesday, had not been returned to his home in Brooklyn at midnight, but at that hour his return was hourly expected by the parents. No one could shake the belief of Mannino and his partner Sigretto that the boy would soon be safe in their hands.

"We know where the boy is being held," said Sigretto. "We know where the gang that kidnapped him are hiding, and there may be a surprise before many hours."

This statement was made by Sigretto last night as he started out on a mission, the purport of which he would not reveal. Sigretto and a number of Italian employers, have been at work ever since the lad's disappearance in an effort to trace him.

"We have got some of the gang," continued Sigretto, "and we will soon have the rest, and when we get them we will turn them over to the law. We are not going to make any trades with this gang. They asked us for gold, we will give them lead—maybe."

The activity of the police in the case practically narrowed down yesterday to a search for Vito Laduca, one of the men arrested and afterward released, in connection with the "barrel murder" a year ago, and who was named by Angelo Cucozza as the one whom he obeyed in luring Tony away from home.

Capt. Rooney of the Amity Street Station and his detectives yesterday obtained information that led them to believe that the kidnapped boy is in Laduca's possession. All the authorities know of Laduca is that he disappeared from his usual haunts two days ago. The police of half a dozen cities have been asked to look for him and as his picture is in the Rogue's Gallery there is hope of his early apprehension.

In the meanwhile the detectives have made considerable headway in tracing Laduca's movements during the last few weeks. About three weeks ago, the police learned, Laduca, who kept the butcher's shop at 16 Stanton Street, where Benedetto Madonla, the victim of the "barrel murder," was last seen alive, came over to Brooklyn and started in his old line of business at Bridge and Johnson Streets. In that neighborhood he is known as Vito Longo, and that is the name which appears on the windows. Capt. Rooney's men have kept the butcher's shop under constant surveillance since Friday, when they learned that Laduca had gone.

Yesterday afternoon the detectives found a woman in the place who told them she was the proprietor's wife. They asked her where her husband was, but could get no satisfaction. Their next step was to have the woman conduct them to her home, on the third floor of the tenement house at 360 Hudson Avenue, a few blocks away from the butcher store. The woman was questioned at length and the flat searched. The tenement is owned by Jacob Firman, who lives there with his family.

"The Longos have only been living here since the first of this month," said Finman last night. "They seemed quiet and respectable enough. Mrs. Longo told me that she was a dressmaker and was helping to support the family, which, besides her husband and herself, consisted of two girls."

Finman said he had not seen the man Longo for a week. His wife, however, said she had seen him on Wednesday.

"He went into the back yard just about dusk," said the woman. "When he went out his hair was black. When he returned it was gray. He must have put on a wig while in the yard. I thought that very strange, but forgot all abont it. When the police came to the house to-day I recalled the fact."

Finman told about an Italian whom he has seen waiting near the entrance of the house on two occasions—both late at night. The last time he saw this man, whose description closely answers that of Tomasso Petto, "The Ox," who was the chief suspect in the barrel murder, was at midnight on Sunday. Mr. Finman asked the stranger what he wanted.

"I am waiting for an Italian man npsairs," he said. "He is my brother."

The woman who had made herself known to the detectives as Mrs. Longo was asked if her right name was Laduca. After some hesitation she admitted that it was.

The police said last night that they were completely in the dark regarding the whereabouts of the missing boy. Capt. Rooney, accompanied by Detective Sergt. Vachris of the Brooklyn Central Office and Giuseppe Sigretto, the partner of Vincenzo Mannino, the boy's father, spent the greater part of the day following up some clue obtained from Cucozza's confession.

"The clue looked very promising," said the Captain, "but now that it has been followed up it has fallen to the ground, and we are again in the dark."

Up to a late hour last night Giuseppe Sigretto kept reiterating the statement made by him earlier in the day that the boy would be back before many hours had passed. Capt. Rooney was equally positive that there was nothing in the developments of the day to warrant any such view.

The police believe that the contractor and his Italian amateur sleuths have been working independently of the authorities and have possibly made some sort of a bargain with the kidnappers.

Four letters, supposedly from the kidnappers, were received by the family yesterday, but they were not given to the police. Those letters were mailed two in Hoboken and two at Station O in this city. They were written in the same hand that penned the earlier missives and at least one of them purported to have been sent by the boy, as was the case with the letter containing the demand for ransom.

DOWIE SAVES THREE WOMEN.

Their Boat Had Capsized and He and Gladstone Go to the Rescue.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Aug. 13.—"Elijah" Dowie last night rescued three women from a watery grave. The women were sailing unattended in a yacht belonging to George McDonald of Chicago, when in the middle of the lake a heavy puff of wind capsized their boat.

Dowie saw the accident from the piazza of Ben Mac Dhui, his Summer home, and with his son, Gladstone, Dowie ran to his launch and went out through the heavy waves to the rescue. He reached the scene just in time, for a short delay would have meant the death of all three women.

With much difficulty Dowie and his son pulled the women into their launch. They had reached the shore before the life-saving crew, quartered three miles away from the scene, arrived.

BOONTON WOMAN HALE AT 101.

Mrs. Sarah Doremus Retains Faculties Despite Her Great Age.

BOONTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—In a fine old house at Parsippany, where she has lived since her marriage eighty years ago, lives Mrs. Sarah Hall Doremus, who is 101 years old to-day, and from appearance she may live for some years to come. Her voice is firm and her mind clear. She moves about the house without aid of any kind, can hear distinctly anything said in an ordinary tone of voice, and can see houses on the hill at Boonton, three miles away. She carries on a conversation easily and is interested in what is going on, not only in the community where she lives, but in the world at large.

Mrs. Doremus drives out ocasionally, and up to about six years ago she was a regular attendant at the Boonton Reformed Church. She has never been further away from home than Newark. She has two children living, a son, Abram, with whom she lives, and a daughter, Mrs. John B. Coadwell of Newark. Ss has eight grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

GROVER CLEVELAND HONORED.

Public Reception to the ex-President and Gov. Bachelder at Sandwich.

SANDWICH, N. H., Aug. 13.—To do honor to the only living ex-President of the United States and to the Governor of New Hampshire the citizens of this town to-day tendered a reception to Grover Cleveland and Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder.

Mr. Cleveland came to Sandwich village from his Summer home and he met the Governor and party at the hotel where the public reception was held. Gov. Bachelder, Mrs. Bachelder, and Mr. Cleveland receiving the townspeople.

In addition to residents of the town and visitors at the numerous Summer resorts in this vicinity about twenty guests of prominence were present. Among those invited were ex-Govs. Frank W. Rollins and Chester B. Jordan of New Hampshire and Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts.

Gov. Bachelder, with a small party, came here from Concord this morning and were guests at a private luncheon of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. The ex-President also entertained President John L. Finley of the University of the City of New York and Mrs. Finley.

After the reception Gov. Bachelder and friends accompanied Mr. Cleveland to Centre Sandwich, where his home for the Summer is located.

MORTON AT NEWPORT.

Arrives on Dolphin with Attorney General Moody and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The dispatch boat Dolphin arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Washington, flying the flag of the Secretary of the Navy, who is making an inspection of the navy yards and naval stations along the Atlantic Coast. Secretary Paul Morton has as guests aboard the Dolphin Attorney General William H. Moody, Mrs. Paul Morton, Miss Paulina Morton, his daughter: Miss Jean Morton, his niece, and Congressman Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and Miss Cannon will join the party here.

During the stay of the Dolphin Attorney General Moody will deliver at the Naval War College the address which he was to have given at the college earlier in the Summer, when he was Secrstary of the Navy.

Mr. Morton, Mr. Moody, and the other guests on the Dolphin were entertained at dinner to-night by Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

Chairman Burton and other members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will be here Monday to inspect the rivers and harbors in this vicinity, and will be entertained at luncheon by Senator Wetmore.

MORRIS FELLEMAN DEAD.

At the Roosevelt Hospital, After a Long Illness.

Morris Felleman, President of the M. Felleman Distillery Company at 3 Water Street died last evening at the Roosevelt Hospital, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Felleman had been ill for some time.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, 1,276 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Felman los survived by a wife and three daughters. He was born in New York City, and has been in business for many years. In former years he was in business in Louisville, Ky., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

CLIFFORD LAMONT DEAD.

Heart Disease, Aggravated by Drug Habit, Kills Actor.

Clifford Lamont, forty-six years old, an actor, living at the Sturtevant Hotel, 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by an employe of the hotel. The dead man is said to have been addicted to the use of morphine. His death is ascribed to heart trouble, complicated by the effects of the drug.

Mr. Lamont is said to have a mother, Mrs. Aspinall, living at Cottage City, Massachusetts, who is reported to be very wealthy. Two years ago his wife died, and his two children, Clifford Lamont, Jr., eleven years old, and Marie, seven years old, are now touring the country in vaudeville under the name of "The Lamont Children." Mrs. Lamont was the actress for whom Theodore Kremer wrote the book and play entitled "For Her Children's Sake."

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARIE E. VROOM, aged seventy-nine years, daughter of Peter D. Vroom, once Governor of New Jersey, and also Minister to Berlin, died yesterday in Somerville, N. J. Miss Vroom was a sister to Garret D. Vroom of Trenton, Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and of Peter D. Vroom.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, ex-Sheriff of Philadelphia, died at his home there yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was a Democratic Presidential elector in 1876, and in the same year he was elected Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, defeating the late William Rowan, who at that time was one of the Republican leaders. The contest was one of the most notable in the history of the city.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The barometric depression that covered Lake Superior Friday evening has advanced to Eastern Ontario, attended by thunderstorms in the lake region, and an area of low barometor has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic and West Gulf States, and also in the middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has risen in the extreme Northwest, and maximum readings of 100 degrees are reported at Miles City, Mont., and Williston, N. D. Elsewhere the changes have been unimportant.

Showers and thunderstorms will occur Sunday in New England and the north part of the Middle Atlantic States, and showers will continue in the South Atlantic Ststeo, the West Gulf districts, and this middle Rocky Mountain region. In the central valleys and the upper lake region the weather will be fair and showers will be followed by fair weather in the lower lake region.

Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts the winds will shift from south to west, with thunder squalls; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coaste the winds will be light to fresh and variable; on the lower lakes thunder squalls will be followed by wind shifting to fresh northwest, and on the upper lakes fresh northwest winds will become variable.

Thunder squalls dangerous to small craft indicated for Atlantic Coast north of Virginia, Sunday.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and New England, local rains and thunderstorms Sunday; Monday fair, brisk south shifting to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, local rains Sunday; Monday fair, fresh to brisk south shifting to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers and thunderstorms followed by fair Sunday; Monday fair, winds shifting to fresh northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	Weather Bureau. 1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	61	68	70
6 A. M.	58	67	69
9 A. M.	64	71	70
12 M.	70	75	72
3 P. M.	74	74	72
6 P. M.	72	73	72
9 P. M.	68	70	71
12 P. M.	66	69	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 298 feet above the street level.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS, CATSKILLS, AND OTHER MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, Aug 13.—From every corner of the Catskills comes the report of crowded houses, and the transportation companies report an increase of business for this year The Catskill Evening Line and the Albany Day Line have brought large crowds during this week to augment the number already here.

Stephen Van Rensselaer of New York with a party of friends in a powerful automobile spent Sunday here. Mr. Van Rensselaer is summering at East Windham, and it is said that he is interested in the construction of the trolley road between Leeds and Cairo.

At the Grant House on Sunday a thief entered the room occupied by Cornelius O'Connor, a New York lawyer, and stole a gold watch.

William Gorse will condnct a musicale at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall Monday evening.

The races at Cairo this week attracted a large crowd of the sporting fraternity from here.

Two daughters of John Y. McKane of Gravesend attracted considerable attention here this week with a large automobile driven by one of them, who handled it like an expert.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the Cairo fair, which will take place on Aug. 23-24-25. The entries are greatly in excess of last year, and a large attendance is looked for.

A successful musicale at Dunn's Amusement Haill for the benefit of Calvary Church was given Monday evening.

The Rockwood has all of its rooms occupied. One Hundred and seventy-five guests are being entertained at the Maple Lawn House.

The final game between the Kaaterskill and the Haines Falls teams was won by the former on Tuesday.

The ladies' tennis contest for a prize awarded by the management of the Kaaterskill was won by Miss Rose Erstein, after a closely contested game.

The Kaaterskill team defeated the Laurel House tennis team in a contest Monday.

A number of Brooklyn people arrived at the Kaaterskill to-day to attend the entertainment for the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital to-night.

The masquerade at the Antlers at Haines Falls last Saturday drew a large crowd, and was a great success. Among those who won prizes for costumes were L. F. Schutt, (Indian chief,) Miss Lulu Schutt, (clown,) Miss Florence Jacobs, (Japanese maid.) Miss Beatrice Fox made a hit as "Willie Off the Yacht." Dr. Rytlenberg as a negro mammy created considerable amusement.

A bazaar for the benefit of the North Mountain Home was held at S. P. Scott's residence yesterday.

Verro, a magician, entertained the guests of Twilight Rest on Tuesday evening.

Miss Mae Thornton, a society entertainer, gave a performance at the Haines Falls House Wednesday evening.

Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, who has made several trips to the arctic regions with the Peary exploring parties, spoke interestingly on "Summer Experiences in the Arctic Region" to the guests of Santa Cruz Lodge on Saturday evening.

Ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia have been spending the week at the Kaaterskill.

Frank C. Parker of Keene Valley, who was formerly in charge of the estate of A. Augustus Low in the Adirondacks, is conducting a class in forestry at Twilight Park.

The fair given at Wayside Cottage last Monday by the children in Twilight Park, for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, netted $70.

An invitation reception was given at Ledge End Inn on Saturday evening by Mrs. H. Cavalier Smith of Philadelphia to a number of her personal friends and the guests of the inn. About 150 persons were present. Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Russell of London, England, gave a special musical entertainment, which was followed by a dance.

Among the attractions at Ledge End Inn this season are the bowling scene from "Rip Van Winkle," in the dining room, painted by Walter Satterlee, and autograph letters of John Burroughs, Gen. Sherman, and Frank Stockton.

Tannersville had its gala day Wednesday, notwithstanding the rain, when the Greene County firemen held their annual convention.

The Grand Hotel has not had a vacant room for the past three weeks. The management will add about 100 rooms during the Winter and enlarge the dining room considerably.

Every hotel at Pine Hill is full.

VISITORS TO PAUL SMITH'S.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Adirondack season now takes on all the social brilliancy of the year. Every camp is occupied and each cabin, cottage, and tent colony continues to receive additions from day to day, while one camp has forty visitors. There is a busy exchange of people between Paul Smith's and Newport; here and there are distinguished visitors in whose honor there are dinners and various other entertainments; the weather is very favorable to outdoor sports. Tennis matches on the courts at the private camps are frequent, and now and then a company of young people make their way to the hotel courts to decide events upon neutral ground. The mountain trails have been cleared for the climbers, the highways are gay with coaching parties, and the pleasure seekers penetrate to remote ponds, where the woodlands ring with their joyous laughter.

The sailing events of the St. Regis Yacht Club are distinguished this week by the victory of Miss Jean V. Reid in the open class on Saturday. It was one of the most exciting races ever held in the history of the club. The wind blew a gale and the yachts were difficulty to manage. H. Stuart Hotchkiss sailed the Heron, and one of his guests aboard was Miss Elizabeth Young, a member of the house party at the Hotchkiss camp. The Heron tipped over twice. On the first occasion it righted itself, but on the second all were thrown into the water. Miss Young was rescued with much difficulty.

Miss Reid and Miss Frances Earle were among the new members elected to the St. Regis Yacht Club at the meeting Monday. It is an unusual distinction for the young women, as there are only two other women members of the club. They are Miss R. A. Polhemus and Miss Hotchkiss.

At the annual meeting of the St. Regis Yacht Club, Anson Phelps Stokes, at whose camp the members met, was re-elected Commodore, Col. Jacob C. R. Peabody, Secretary, Simeon J. Drake, Treasurer, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, measurer, and Dr. Walter B. James was chosen a Director to succeed Archibald Rogers.

There was an exciting incident on the Upper St. Regis Lake Monday when Miss Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, and William Strong McGuire, were upset while canoeing. They were able to get hold of the ends of the canoe, in spite of the strong wind, and cling there until relieved. Miss Stokes and Mr. McGuire were in the water about an hour, but suffered no hardships from the experience.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale and Mrs. Hadley are the guests of Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend at the new Townsend Camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid entertained at a dinner party Saturday evening in honor of Judge and Mrs. Townsend and President and Mrs. Hadley. There were a number of visitors from the camps and cottages in the vicinity, including Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, who are occupying the Barney camp this season. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are entertaining Mrs. Marion Storey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macdonough, J. G. Macdonough, and D. W. Macdonough, and Ogden Mills Reid and a number of friends have joined the company.

One of the functions of the week was a dinner party at which Mr. and Mrs. Reid entertained in honor of their guest, Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, wife of Capt. Cowles and sister of President Roosevelt.

Joseph M. Macdonough, who is spending the Summer in the Adirondacks with the members of his family, is the owner of several fine yachts and is an accomplished sailor; he manifests keen interest in the events of the St. Regis Yacht Club. Mr. Macdonough is also an expert tennis player and enters the games here. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonough will later go to the Upper Saranac Lake, where they will visit at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar.

Dr. Walter B. James has returned from a visit to the preserve of the Restigouche Salmon Club, where he distinguished himself as one of the most successful anglers of the year. Dr. James's catches averaged five a day, some of which were of large size.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Rockefeller lodge, Bay Pond. Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, who has been on a tour abroad, will soon join the company. Bay Pond has recently been made a Post Office, while the Post Office at Brandon has been abolished.

Mrs. Robert P. Huntington entertained Mrs. Justus Hotchkiss and Mrs. Charles M. Swan at dinner at Paul Smith's Sunday.

Mrs. Haslehurst and Miss McCoy, who have been visiting Miss R. A. Polhemus at her camp on Spitfire Lake, have returned to New York preparatory to sailing on Saturday for Europe, where they will pass the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon and the members of their family joined Miss Polhemus, sister of Miss Dixon, at her camp this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., are entertaining the Messrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Burr, and Prof. and Mrs. Taussig. Judge W. H. Porter was a recent visitor to the Earle camp.

Moses Taylor has joined Mrs. Taylor at the C. T. Barney camp.

A. M. Lothrop, who has been at his camp for some time, left for Washington this week.

Arthur A. Fowler is a guest at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Miss Swan is at the St. Regis Cabin, the camp of the Penfolds.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hemsley, Miss Mary Guernsey, Miss Anna Grehle, Miss Frances Weed Hemsley, Mlle. Junod, Lieut. Quincey A. Gillmore, Lieut. Palmer Swift, and Charles D. F. Lewis, who are at the Chandler camp on the Upper Saranac Lake, enjoyed a coaching party to Paul Smith's Hotel this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Knowles, Miss Knowles, and Miss Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Duffield were among the visitors to Paul Smith's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Woodruff at their cottage at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Mrs. A. H. Dickson, Miss Adelaide Knox, Miss Winterbotham, Miss Katharine Winterbotham, Paul Bedford, Lea Hunt, Henry Derr, and Major Franck Darte are visiting the places of interest within easy driving distance while making their headquarters at Mrs. Dixon's camp on Spitfire Lake.

Miss Elsie Hotchkiss is entertaining Mr. Woolsey, Mr. Dewey, Miss Hall, Miss Williams, Mrs. Garrison, and Miss Elizabeth Young. Miss Hotchkiss and her friends make frequent trips to the trout lakes, where they have a dinner in the woods and enjoy the fishing.

GOLF AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Handicap events on the Ampersand golf course are occupying the attention of men and women this week. One of the features is a match between Messrs. Williams and Pearsall of the Ampersand and Messrs. Naylor and Kaddie of the Stevens House. This event is being decided to-day.

Stanley Haddock of New York, who has apartments at the Ampersand for the season, distinguished himself as a fisherman this week by bringing in twenty-four pounds of brook trout and five pounds of black bass. He was accompanied by Jim Moody, who seems to know where the fish are.

Mrs. Henry Sanford, who is an experienced oarswoman and an enthusiastic angler, caught a fourteen-pound pickerel this week.

Frank Duryea and E. A. Bryan brought in seventy-two pounds of pickerel Monday.

Mrs. A. C. Pollon of New York is entertaining Mrs. Clark B. Hotchkiss of New York at her cottage at the Ampersand.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford are entertaining Mrs. G. H. Battersby of Sheepshead Bay at the Sanford cottage, the Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell are at the Ampersand for the season.

Mrs. Dan Carstairs entertained several friends at luncheon at her tent Tuesday evening. Otis Child is at The Ampersand, where he is doing good work in the interest of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, in which he is assisted by Mrs. Carstairs.

Mrs. M. C. Work, whose active interest in athletic events leads to many conquests on tennis courts and golf course, is entertaining Miss Margaret Dale, John Drew's leading lady.

L. G. Woods is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ballentine, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blake and B. S. Blake have returned to The Ampersand for another season.

William B. Dowd of New York has joined the golfers at The Ampersand, where he will remain throughout the season.

FAIR AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Much interest is manifest in the fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium that will be held at Saranac Inn Saturday, Aug. 27. The members of the committee include Mrs. D. W. Riddle, Mrs. Thomas Blagden, Mrs. S. A. Swenson, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, Mrs. J. H. Towne, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. S. M. Colgate, Mrs. James R. Sheffield, Mrs. A. H. Belo, Mrs. L. W. Richardson, Miss Grace Lane, Mrs. J. Ben Hart, Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. M. B. Stearns, Mrs. E. P. Swenson, Mrs. H. M. Dunn, Mrs. S. B. Ferris, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mrs. George Ryttenberg, Mrs. J. J. Broome, Mrs. Kriehs, and Miss Walters.

All camps on Upper Saranac Lake, with the exception of that of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, are open for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Morton may reach their Eagle Island camp in September.

Miss Ballantine arrived this week to open her lodge on the Upper Saranac Lake in which she has made many improvements in the last year. Miss Ballantine has just returned from an extended tour abroad.

W. H. Barnes of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, accompanied by Mrs. Barnes, Miss Dorothy Barnes, Miss Silvia L. Barnes, and Miss Emily Barnes, has taken apartments at Saranac Inn for an extended visit.

George P. Chandler has opened his cottage at Saranac Inn, where Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Hemsley are spending the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley are entertaining Miss Mary Guernsey, Miss Anna Grehle, Miss Frances Weed Hemsley, Mlle. Junod, Lieut. Quincey A. Gillmore, Lieut. Palmer Swift, and Charles D. F. Lewis.

F. L. Bowen has established the record for the season on the Saranac Inn golf course. He made the nine holes in 37. Tournaments in golf and tennis are being arranged between the Saranac Inn players and the representatives of other resorts. The Saranac Inn golf team played a match with the Indian Carry team this week, and the latter won by a small score.

Mrs. J. Campbell Harris is entertaining the Rev. J. C. Bliss, Mrs. Bliss, and Edmund Bliss at Saranac Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Raymond Cutting, accompanied by Miss Olivia Cuting and M. B. Cutting has taken the Ferris camp on Deer Island for the remainder of the season.

SHARON SPRINGS NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The rain put a damper upon driving the past week, but a variety of indoor amusements kept the visitors in good humor. The largest coaching party of the season started out from the Manhattan Monday morning. It consisted of ten coachloads. The drive was to Palatine Bridge.

The Sharon House is, as usual, entertaining a good-sized coterie of brewers.

The winners of the prizes at a large whist party given at the Pavilion Monday night were Miss M. Buchbinder, Mrs. Freund, Miss Kalmers, Miss Rotkoff, Mrs. Klingenstein, Mr. Borck, and J. Solomon.

A musicale was given at the Pavilion Friday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mysilk of New York.

Handsome prizes were awarded the following successful contestants at a euchre given at the Eldredge Wednesday evening: Mrs. Fred Snyder, Miss Efinger, Miss Margaret Hughes, Miss Estella M. Greenwald, and Messrs. A. Ahrens, J. Bachman, Hopkins, and K. Ewing.

A pleasant evening's entertainment was given at the Manhattan Monday.

LAKE PLACID AQUATICS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York, continues to take a prominent part in the events of the season at Lake Placid, where he is enjoying his vacation at Whiteface Inn, together with Mrs. Johnston. Dr. Johnston's feat this week is one of the greatest in angling. Accompanied by a guide, he made the trip to Moose Pond Monday equipped with a five-ounce rod and a number of flies. On one cast he hooked two brook trout and landed them after a fight lasting three-quarters of an hour. One of the trout was found to weigh three pounds and the other two and one-half pounds. Monday night Dr. Johnston slept on the ground and continued fishing Tuesday. In the two days he caught sixty trout.

The oarsmen and oarswomen at Whiteface Inn are taking the keenest interest in an inter-hotel regatta that is to be held on West Lake, in front of Whiteface Inn, during the fourth week in August. A regatta is in progress at Whiteface this afternoon. At the regatta last Saturday Stanley Atkinson and J. R. Jones won the men's doubles, Miss Beatrice Carpenter and Miss Ethel Keene won the ladies' donbles, Miss Elizabeth Farrelly and J. R. Jones won the mixed doubles, Miss Allen won the ladies' singles, T. S. Farrelly won the men's singles, and Spencer Jones won the boys' singles.

The competition for the cup presented hy T. B. Rice of New York attracted to the Whiteface Inn course a large nnmber of representative golfers. Messrs. Boyd and Shaw met in the finals, and Boyd won by a score of seven np and five to go.

The Misses Benson, Carpenter, Mayhew, Bowen, Goodwin, Keene, Sumner and Hawthorne, nearly all of whom are New Yorkers, participated in the women's tennis tournament, and Miss Mayhew, whose handicap was love fifteen, met Miss Keene in the finals, and won hy the score of 6—1 and 6—1.

In the men's handicap tennis tournament at Whiteface Inn, Mr. Billings defeated Mr. Keene in the finals.

One of the features of the week at the Stevens House was the game of ball Monday, when the men met the women, and the women won hy the score of 17 to 14. The women engaged in the contest were the Misses Badgley, Naylor, Burke, O'Brien, Patterson, Daniels, Crampton, Haines, and Mrs. Keating. The men were Messrs. McConville, Hardie, Naylor, Tillinghast, Daley, Bloomer, Keating, Blair, and Kellogg.

A. W. Tillinghast was the winner of the men's handicap event on the Stevens House golf course this week.

Miss Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Daniels, won the McDonald cup on the Stevens House course, defeating Miss Badgley in the finals.

The golfers of the Stevens House, represented hy Messrs. Tillinghast, Naylor, Stevens, McConville, and Blair, defeated the Whiteface Inn players, who were represented hy Messrs. Supplee, Lee, Shaw, Kimball, and H. Waters, hy the score of four to one.

Henry F. Miller and son, Robert M. Miller of New York, who are spending the Summer at the Stevens House, visited Long Lake and the Raquette River this week for three days' fishing for hass and pickerel and met with fine success. During the trip they caught forty-two hass and a numher of pickerel and perch.

The Ampersand team, composed of Messrs. Seixas, Kritchel, Thomas, Bly, Coleman, McCarthy, Corrigan, O'Brien, Cook, Weyman, Madeson, and Seward Ehrich, accompanied by about seventy-five friends, made the trip to Lake Placid Friday for a game with the Stevens House team, and the contest proved to be one of the most interesting ever played on a Lake Placid diamond. The score at the end of the nine innings was 2 to 1 in favor of the Stevens House players.

Messrs. Stevens and Naylor defeated Messrs. McConville and Bowers in a four-some on the Stevens House conrse Monday, 4 up and 3 to play.

AQUATICS AT LAKE GEORGE.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and a party of friends made their first visit to Lake George on Wednesday. They are spending a few days at Saratoga, and accepted an invitation of A. B. Colvin to be his guests for the day. The party came hy special trolley car to Caldwell and enjoyed a few hours' sail as the guests of Col. Le Grand C. Cramer on his beautiful yacht, the Iroqnois, where luncheon was served. The party returned in the evening.

The Aquatic Association of Lake George was organized at the Fort William Hotel on Wednesday at a meeting of nearly 100 of the prominent hotel men and cottagers, and it at once decided to give a regatta at the head of the lake Aug. 26 and 27. These officers were elected: President—Le Grand C. Cramer; First Vice President—William C. De Muth; Second Vice President—Henry W. Hayden; Treasurer—E. J. Worden; Secretary—Frank M. Starhuck; Assistant Secretary—Thomas F. Mulcahy. The association has planned to devote the first day to amateur racing, including gentlemen's singles and doubles, ladies' singles and doubles, a boatmen's race, and a shell race. The Union Boat Club of Albany and the Laureates of Troy are expected to compete the second day. Then there will be the parado of decorated launches, and the race between power hoats. Another interesting feature will be the professionals' race for a purse of $500, which will he for the State championship, in which Ben Henley, William Henley, Fred Warner, and others are expected to take part. E. Burgess Warren's yacht Ellide, at one time holder of the world's record for speed, will give an exhihition of her qualities. Several cups have been given to the association for prizes, hesides the purses to be given the professionals.

An elaborate programme for the regatta sports at Hague next Thursday has been announced, and this annual event promises to be one of the most successful in the long series of regattas which have made Hague famous.

Baseball has taken hold of the lakeside people, and a series of five games has been arranged between the nine here and one at Warrensburg, a few miles away, for a purse of $200. Two games have been played, and the honors are easy, with a victory for each. Lake George won one by a score of 12 to 2; Warrenshurg won later, 17 to 3.

The younger element in the cottage colony on the Bolton Road is giving this evening an amateur theatricals for the benefit of St. James's Church. Mrs. L. H. Chapin of Brooklyn, who is occupying Wikiosco, the Summer home of Royal C. Peahody, is the hostess. The programme includes scenes from "Hiawatha," a dialogue, "Greatly Enjoyed," Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Moore's daughter, who is spending the Summer there, has arranged to give a handicap competition, in which she has asked many of her friends to participate.

A notable visitor is here in the person of Mrs. W. N. McMillan of St. Louis, who is the guest of Mrs. W. K. Bixby of Mohican cottage, Bolton. Mrs. McMillan is said to be the only American woman who ever crossed Abyssinia with her own caravan. She reached this country from this journey July 16 on the steamer Cedric, and tells many interesting stories of her experiences in strange lands. She was accompanied by her husband, and Sir John Harrigan was also one of the party. After a time she and her husband separated, he going on an exploring expedition about Lake Rudolph and she continued to Adis Adeba, King Menelek's capital, which she reached after a journey of four weeks on mulehack. Here she was permitted to have an audience with the King, her reception being most cordial.

Coadjutor Bishop Greer of New York has been the recent guest of George Foster Peabody at the latter's home, Ahenia, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon party, other guests including Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Carl Schurz, Gov. Montague and Mrs. Montague of Virginia, Mrs. Charles Shepard, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. Hewitt, and George L. Nichols.

Emiliano Liona of Paris is the guest of Dr. D. S. Sanford at Paradise Lodge, Sanford's Islands.

Robert H. Turle, President of the St. George's Society of New York, is spending his Summer at Chingachgook, Indian Kettles.

SARATOGA'S VARIED ACTIVITIES

Season in Full Swing and Much Entertaining in Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Thermometers are not a necessity here at the present time. The weather at midday can he shaded with a small palm leaf fan and covered at midnight with a light blanket, the difference being about 30 degrees. Saratoga is always supposed to maintain the finest meteorological conditions, and it is maintaining its August reputation in a manner that is fully sppreciated hy the many thousands congregated in this health resort. The season is still under full swing and motion, and so varied are its attractions that substantially everybody seems to he happy; if not, they are doing some excellent acting. The arrivals continue to increase daily, and the hotels are entertaining almost their full complement of guests. There is no interruption in the general social activities which are characteristic of gay Saratoga Summer life.

Saratoga will send an invitation to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which assembles in Boston next week, to select this place for its gathering in 1905.

William Shields of New York, has rented for the rest of the season the Frank C. Phillips cottage on Clark Street.

A host of little folks will be in evidence in Congress Spring Park on Monday afternoon next, when will be held the children's annual carnival. It will be conducted hy M. S. Frothingham of New York. Prizes will be awarded to the prettiest children.

Aug. 22 has been fixed upon as the date for "An Evening in Japan" at the Grand Union Hotel.

Chauncey Olcott, the actor, will sing at the progressive euchre party to he given on Aug. 17 for the henefit of the Dominican Convent. It will take place in the afternoon.

In Bethesda Episcopal Church on Monday evening next will he sung the oratorio of "Israel."

The Greenfield Gospel tent meetings are being conducted hy the Rev. Edward Steege of Rochester.

The New York State Hotel Men's Association, of which F. N. Baine of Newhurg is President, will hold its annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel on Aug. 25.

The John C. Fremont voters from all parts of the country will, on Sept. 14, celebrate here the anniversary of the Republican Party.

Besides the usual weekday services in all of the churches the daily union prayer conferences are still being continued. They have been led this week hy the Revs. F. L. Bullard, E. T. Hiscox, J. J. Blair, F. L. Decker, H. M. Gesner, T. F. Chambers, and Dr. William Durant.

Oct. 20 has been determined upon hy the Princess Helena Society for its annual reunion.

The American Daughters of Liberty will he in session here the second week of September.

Miss Margaret Goetz, mezzo contralto, of New York, took the leading part in the sacred concert at Congress Spring Park. She was assisted by Miss Marguerite Liotard, soprano, of Brooklyn; Clarence E. Reynolds, tenor, of New York, and Miss Sarah K. Weed, pianist, of Saratoga.

The race course jockeys held their annual ball Wednesday night.

The "Wizard of Oz" was presented here last evening. The Edna Wallace Hopper Company was in town on Monday last.

Vernon Hughes, tenor, of New York, assisted hy Howard Barnum, violinist, of that city, gave a musicale on Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

Miss Flora Batson of Philadelphia and Gerard Miller of Australia participated in the Zion Church concert on Tuesday evening.

Aug. 30 will be educational day at the Saratoga County Fair.

Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbocker of New York, who is a Saratoga cottager and who owns a handsome place on Circular Street, has purchased of the Dr. John A. Pearsall estate the property adjoining and will include the purchase in her spacious grounds. The Pearsall huildings are to he razed. The Pearsall family will go to Troy.

August Belmont, accompanied by a number of friends, on Sunday last took a trolley ride in a special car from this place to Lake George and return. They were guests of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, of which A. B. Colvin of Glens Falls is President. The company's system covers 100 miles of trolley in Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties.

The State Board of Claims, which was convened here on Tuesday of last week, continued until Aug. 9, when it adjourned to meet in Albany on Sept. 20. Thirty-eight cases, aggregating $1,000,000, relating to taxes erroneously paid to the State, were heard here. The court was presided over by Judge Swift of Potsdam.

The Assembly special Committee on Public Lands and Forestry, of which Assemblyman E. S. Hanford of Waverly is Chairman, after making a fourteen-day tour of the Adirondacks, came to the Grand Union Hotel on Monday. The committee was in town several days, and completed its report, which will he presented to the State Legislature in January next. Sergeant-at-Arms Johnston had charge of the committee.

The address hefore the Modern Woodmen of America was delivered by George C. Saunders of Des Moines, Iowa.

The contributions to the building fund of the Saratoga Home for Children exceeds $5,000. The new building will soon he ready for occupancy. Among the leading contributors from out of town are William Ziegler, Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbocker, Warren Curtis, Mrs. Julius Hart, and Mrs. Laurie L. Ransom of New York; Jerome B. Rice of Cambridge, Mrs. O. J. Squires of Brooklyn, Robert Cluett, and the Rev. Samuel Parks of Troy. The other donors live here. The house is a charitable institution, and the President is the Rev. Dr. Bostwick Hawley.

Among those who this week entertained at dinner parties given at Saratoga Lake resorts were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe, Charles G. Gates, Orton Wells, Andrew Miller, and E. R. Thomas.

Caterer Harry W. Stevens is now keeping open evenings the clubhouse restaurant in the running park of the Saratoga Racing Association. This is done to accommodate those who desire to give dinners and do not care to make the long distance trip to Saratoga Lake. They cannot patronize the Canfield place, for it has not been open this year.

Forepaugh and the Selis Brothers' big show attracted a multitude of people here on Tuesday.

ENJOY CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Aug. 13.—A succession of golf events has made the week one of intense interest to lovers of the sport. On Tuesday a picked team from the Stevens Honse Golf Cluh of Lake Placid came down and played a match with the Hotel Champlain Golf Club on the latter's course. The visitors totaled 10 holes to the Champlain team's 15, thereby losing the match hy 5 holes. W. D. Moffatt of the home team beat his opponent hy nine holes, saving the game for his club.

Master Harold Danzinger of New Orleans offered handsome prizes for a children's nine-hole golf handicap on Wednesday. Eight children participated. Miss Helen Booth won first prize, Master Newcombe Baker second prize, Master [illegible] ring third prize. After the game the players were entertained in the tent hy the young host, who presided gracefully at the festivities.

An enjoyable children's party was given in the hotel parlors on Monday afternoon hy Miss Grace Cleveland Porter. The children played Mother Goose games, acting the various parts, while Miss Porter sang the airs. Miss Porter proved a charming hostess and delighted her youthful guests with catchy little songs and funny negro dialect stories.

A sale of fancy articles is to be held in the Hotel Champlain sun parlor on Tuesday, Aug. 16, for the henefit of the Home for Friendless Children of Plattsburg. The affair is to he given hy the Squirrel Club, an organization of young children, who last year raised nearly $300 for that worthy object.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS GAY.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 13.—Richfield must turn hack the leaves of history for several years to find a Summer equal to the present one in point of patronage and heautiful weather. Richfield is pre-eminently a place where the sick find health and tired nerve forces are renewed.

The hathing establishment is receiving the hest patronage of years and is doubling and trehling its receipts this Summer, so widely known is the efficacy of its hath and treatment.

A distinguished arrival of the week was Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Minister to this country, who is at the Earlington for the sulphur baths. He is accompanied hy his wife and children and his mother, Señora Isahel de Quesada. In honor of his presence in town the Cuban flag now floats with Old Glory from the Earlington.

The town has assumed a clerical aspect, many distinguished priests and laymen being in attendance at the vacation conference of the Episcopal Church, which has been in session during the week.

Morning and evening the sessions were well attended, and during the afternoons the clergymen spent their time driving over the beautiful hills and attending the various affairs planned in their honor. One of the most important of these was the reception given hy the Messrs. Earle at the Earlington on Monday afternoon. Receiving with Mrs. Eugene M. Earle and Mrs. Robert L. Crawford were the Rev. Dr. George W. Peterkin, Bishop of West Virginia, and Mrs. Peterkin, and the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sanders Reed of Watertown.

Robert W. Taller was the host to whom the eminent divines were indebted for the tea at the golf grounds on Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Rooert W. Taller and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, assisted hy several other ladies, received. The Rev. Father J. O. S. Huntington and J. Hull Browning gave addresses at this time.

Quite a large delegation attended the celebration at quaint old St. Luke's Church, in Monticello, on Wednesday, which proclaimed the fifth year over the century mark the church has stood.

A lawn fête at Cooperstown on Saturday on the estate of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown was given in honor of the conference workers.

The musical event of the season is promised for next Thursday, when the Messrs. Earle will open the large dining room in the Earlington for the henefit concert which they give annually. "The Persian Garden" will be sung at this time hy a quartet of New York artists.

Those who are inclined for sport are having a delightful time nowadays. The golf handicap tournament, in which D. F. D. Lamhert, Jr., is Master, William Bailey, C. B. Barher, Wilmot L. Cole, B. U. Livingston, Jr., Andrew Meurer, and Singleton P. Outhwaite played, was finished at the Waloutha links last Saturday, William Bailey securing the cnp given hy Oliver Drake-Smith.

An exciting tennis tournament, in which the Misses Swift, Miss Hawley, Miss Edey, Miss Seibert, and Miss Greene are trying for honors, is now heing played on the court at the Waloutha Club, the Drake-Smith epergne being the trophy so ardently desired.

Miss Olive Drake-Smith has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Drake-Smith, at the Tuiler.

A hop at the Majestic on Tuesday evening brought out an aggregation of the young people, who enjoyed the affair very much.

IN THE THOUSAND ISLES.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Aug. 13.—The Thousand Island region is in its midsummer social activity, and everything is bubbling over with gayety and fun. A lawn fête which was held last evening on the grounds of Hobart L. Romig at Frontenac afforded the society people of the Thousand Islands an opportunity to spend an evening of pleasure for the purpose of charity. The object of the fête was to provide funds for maintaining the Boys' Club of Clayton during the Winter months. A handsome fund was netted as a result of the entertainment.

At the Hotel Frontenac Thursday evening took place a geisha german, which was the prettiest event of the entire season. Four geisha girls, handsomely costumed, distributed the favors. The dance was led hy Mrs. Charles Albert Smylie and E. J. Hart, both of New York.

A pretty entertainment which took place here was a clock golf contest, held on the greens in front of the hotel Wednesday evening. The grounds were lighted with red, white, and hlue incandescent lights, with twelve white lights at the putting points of the dial. With the costumes of the players and the hrilliant lights about the grounds the spot seemed almost a vision of fairyland. The first prizes were won hy Miss Margaret Rohert and Frank Southerland, hoth of New York.

A hig motor boat race, in which many of the fast new hoats huilt here last Winter have been entered, is scheduled to take place this afternoon at Alexandria Bay. The event is held under the auspices of the Thousand Island Yacht Cluh, and is for a trophy cup presented hy Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg, Penn., Commodore of the club.

The annual bench show of the Thousand Island Yacht Club took place at the clubhouse, the Casino on Welcome Island, on Wednesday afternoon.

William M. Morse, Jr., proprietor of the Manatauck Hotel, had an unusual experience last week in shooting a young bear cub in the grounds only a few rods away from the hotel.

At the Hotel Lotus, at St. Lawrence Park, Thursday evening the annual cotillion took place. The grand march was led hy Miss Helen M. Spencer of Washington, D. C., and George B. Kemp of Watertown. A large number of people were in attendance.

IN STAMFORD HOTELS.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Those well acquainted with Stamford hotels and boarding houses estimate the number of Summer boarders to be hetween 2,300 and 2,500, and 300 to 500 more than last year. The weather has been perfect so far. The beautiful mountain drives and shaded walks are much frequented, while the golf course is crowded morning and afternoon. The social life is at its height. Cards, dancing, and bowling fill the evenings.

The two social events of the season, the Rexmere hall and the annual testimonial concert given hy the guests of Chnrchill Hall and Rexmere to the orchestra, are to be given Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. These events will form a suitable climax to the week's gayeties and to the annual championship golf tournament, which is to be played during the first four days. At the concert the musical comedy "A Poking Episode" will be given, staged hy the authors, Edward Madden and Howard Bennet of New York, who are spending the Summer here.

Anthony Comstock, who is spending the Summer at Ingleside, organized an excursion to Kaaterskill Friday. About 100 guests from the different houses participated. Luncheon was served at the Old Mountain House.

Carmen Dohz, Consul from Cuba, with his family, is spending the Summer at Simpson Terrace.

In the Madison House tennis tournament Monday Miss Helen Stuckle and Paul Gravenhorst of New York won the championship at doubles.

A Round of Gayety at Bar Harbor

Miss Alice Roosevelt the Guest of Honor at Many Social Functions.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 13.—The coming week will see Bar Harbor's social season at its height. The Horse Show will be held at Robin Hood Park on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and this event always provides the gayest week of the season. Already a large number of horses have been entered from among the best stables of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, including some of the prominent hlue ribbon winners of last Winter's shows.

Miss Alice Roosevelt gave the season here a decided impetus when she came two weeks ago, and since then things have been going along with a free rein. There have been affairs innumerable for the President's daughter, so that she has been getting little of the rest for which she came. There have been luncheons, coaching and sailing parties, dances and dinners for her, and she has been on the go all the time.

On last Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles entertained in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch at Stanwood. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Madeira, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Duncan. Another dinner on Tuesday evening was that given at Edgemere hy Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hauge. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Rohert Hitt, Mr. Brun, Mr. Stuart, Miss McCormick, Mr. Todd, Countess Cassini, Miss Townsend, Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin, Miss Lawrence, Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Miss Cobh, and Mr. Rockwell.

Wednesday Mrs. Hauge gave a luncheon, at which were present Mrs. Chickering, Miss Chase, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Hadden, and Mrs. Tiffany.

Mrs. Platt-Hunt entertained at dinner on Monday evening. Covers were laid for eighteen.

The regular dinner at the Pot and

ALONG THE JERSEY SHORE

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 13.—In future years the visitors to this resort will not be annoyed with the puddles of mud on Atlantic Avenue. The City Council and the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have at last come to an agreement in the matter, and from the outlook the work of paving the avenue from Maine to Boston Avenue will be started in the Fall and rushed as fast as possible, so that by the time the early Spring visitors begin to arrive they will have a nicely paved and clean street upon which to travel. Efforts have been made for years to accomplish this result. The railroad company is to give $200,000 toward the cost of the work and bear its share of expense in keeping the street in condition.

The young people at the Hotel Agnew have been inaugurating a series of entertainments and pastimes during this month which has furnished amusement and pleasure for themselves and the elder guests of the hotel. The other evening the Misses Edna and Lillian Amatrama of Brooklyn and the Misses Mitchall of Baltimore conceived the scheme of having a "marshmallow roast" on the beach in front of the hotel. At about 9 o'clock the fire was started and the roasting begun. They had about completed their fun when a minion of the law appeared on the scene and informed them they would not be allowed to have a fire on the beach, but as the fun was over, they did not mind being disturbed. They then adjourned to the big porch of the hotel, where they had a watermelon feast, and concluded the gayeties of the evening with a dance.

The msmbers of the Entre Nous Clnh, composed of twenty of the well-known yonng society women of this city, are arranging to give a production of "Little Red Riding Hood." About 100 children will take part. The club was formed for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the support of the City Hospital, and nearly $5,000 has been given hy this organization. The operetta will he given on the Steel Pier.

With a view of making still better time between Philadelphia and this city, the Reading Railroad Company has made arrangements for abolishing all the grade crossings on their line between the points named. Contracts have already been awarded for building the overhead bridges, and the work of construction will begin as soon as the excursion season ends this month. The other day one of the Reading trains made the run from Camden to this city, a distance of almost sixty miles, in a few seconds over forty-five minutes. In some places a speed of 115 miles an hour was attained. If grade crossings are eliminated, it is believed that still better average speed can he made.

The Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, an association of army and navy officers, has selected Green's Hotel as their headquarters while they are in convention in this city. The convention will open on Sept. 20, and last nearly a week. Mayor Stoy has received an invitation to welcome the medal men, and to attend their banquet on the evening of the 21st. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, is the presiding officer of the association.

Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury Lyman J. Gage is among the late arrivals in the resort. He is stopping at the Hotel Traymore and will remain here a week or more.

Rudolf Harris, a visitor from Philadelphia, who is at a Virginia Avenue hosteiry, had a rather unpleasant experience the other evening. Harris felt warm and he dreamed that it would be a nice thing to take a quiet dip in the cooling waters of the ocean. He accordingly left the hotel about midnight, took a bathing suit with him, and going undernearth the Boardwalk in a quiet spot he changed his clothes and started for the water. While he was enjoying his dip Policeman Kiger chanced along. He saw the clothes, but didn't know where the owner was. Suicide was the first thought that popped into his head and he sent the bundle of clothing to the police station. When Harris came out of the water a half hour later and found his apparel gone his first thought was that it had been taken by thieves. After shivering under the Boardwalk for a couple of hours Harris hailed a husman and was taken to his hotel, where he made his way to his room unobserved. He had to take breakfast in his room, and had the proprietor telephone to Police Headquarters the facts of the supposed theft of the clothing. Word was received over the 'phone that the clothes were safe, and a little later they were sent to Mr. Harris. He will bathe only at the conventional hours in the future.

Little Willis Bernhart of New York fell from the end of Young's Pier while watching some fishermen on Tuesday, and had it not been for the bravery and presence of mind of A. B. Bridenpacker of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he would have been drowned.

CAPE MAY TO HAVE TOURNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 13.—A season that has been characterized by intense social activity has reached its height here, and the thousands of visitors hy the shore are thoroughly enjoying themselves in the numerous ways which are provided for amusement. Down here by the ocean's side, where the cool zephyrs blow and the heat is tempered hy the health-giving sea breezes, the throngs are keeping cool and extending their aympathy to the business men and others who, by force of circumstances, are kept at home.

The hotels have this week the greatest crowd of the season and the old resort, with its hundred years of history as a resort, is the scene of much gayety, because the mid-Summer balls are in progress at the leading hotels. New York's fair sex and their gallant beaus are well represented here, and they seem to lead in all the events taking place.

The Cape May strand is now in its finest condition at bathing time—oroad, hard, level, and smooth, giving it most pronouncedly a right to be claimed as one of the most superh stretches of seaside bathing beaches to be found upon any coast.

One of the schemes on foot to get the visitors here is to have a "Southern tourney" on the beach drive. Improvised lances, with streamers of National colors are to be used, and the contestants will be garbed like "ye knights of old," with breastplate and helmet. Then in the evening the fairest girl will be selected hy the successful knight and crowned queen with stately ceremonies at one of the big hotels.

ASBURY PARK DIVERSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Another week of crowds, social diversions in the Casino and the hotels and outdoor sports galore for the visitors, for Asbury Park's season is now at its height. Fifty thousand vacationists have arrived since Monday, and these, with the army already here, have filled every nook and corner of the 300 hotels and boarding houses. The social diversions for the week included a military hop in the Ashury Avenue Casino, a floral hop at the Hotel Lafayette and a barnyard dance and husking bee at the West End Hotel. The outdoor sports consisted of a tennis tournament and canoe races on Deal Lake. The latter were held this afternoon and attracted thousands of spectators.

Next Tuesday evening the young mariners of Wesley Lake will hold their annual pageant, and the committee in charge of the event promises that the fete will surpass all former ones in brilliancy. Thousands of incandescent electric lamps will he used for illuminating purposes, and $1,000 worth of Greek fire and fireworks will be burned from the lower bridge while the line is moving. Prizes will be given for the best boat and cottage decorations. The judges appointed include Congressman Benjamin F. Howell of New Jersey, Congressman Hitt of Illinois, Mayo. Henry A. Dorems of Newark, ex-Senator Charles F. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry, ex-Senator Edward C. Stokes of Trenton, and Isaac Franklin Russell of New York.

Several thousand farmers from Monmouth and Ocean Counties gathered to-day at Wreck Pond, near Spring Lake, for their annual bath in the sea. The novel nl fresco opinion attracted thousands of Summer visitors from Asbury Park and other adjacent resorts, for the antics of the rustics are more enjoyable than a three-ring circus.

Three hundred rowboats and canoes will take part in the carnival to be held on Deal Lake on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 31. This fete will be the final event of the three days' Children's Carnival. The Summer residents of Loch Arbour and Allenhurst will unite with those from Ashury Park in making the water parade a success.

After weeks of careful deliberation on the part of the officials of the Children's Carnival—to be held the last week in August—Miss Edith Leaming Reeves of Philadelphia has been chosen to impersonate Queen Titania, the ruler of Fairyland. She will be crowned in the Casino on the evening preceding the baby parade and, together with Prince Charming and other members of her Court, will review the toddlers from the Court of Honor as they march in procession on Ocean Avenue. Miss Reeves is to be attended by six maids of honor, who are to be selected by the commission. Fifty silver loving cups and mugs will be awarded the winners in the several divisions of the parade.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will he the soloist at the concert to be given in the Casino tomorrow evening by Pryor's Band. Week after next Pryor's Band is to be increased to sixty-five pieces, and he will produce each evening "The Triumph of Old Glory," heing assisted by a score of young women in costume and a company of militia.

BELMAR CLUB'S BARN DANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, L. I., Aug. 13.—Perhaps the largest attended and most pleasing social event witnessed in Belmar this season took place last Saturday night in the form of a barn dance at the clubhouse, under the auspices of the Belmar Club. Two thousand invitations were issued.

The commodious assembly room of the clubhouse was prettily decorated for the occasion. Barrels of potatoes, sheaves of straw and corn stalks, and garden "sass" were very much in evidence, and while "the pig was not kept in the parlor," the large open fireplace was transformed into a typical barnyard scene and contained a fine flock of fowls.

The delicacies and substantials consisted of hot huttered corn on cob, hot roasted peanuts, red lemonade, and gingerbread, and it is needless to add that the refreshment booths were liberally patronized.

The "doin's" began promptly at 9 o'clock, when Peter Egenolf of Newark led the grand march. There were at least thirty couples in line and country dances were the chief attractions.

The costumes were typical and those who wore them acted their parts so well that no more realistic scene was ever witnessed on the "pike."

So successful was the affair that the Board of Governors has been urged to include it in the frolic as an annual event.

The series of yacht races now being sailed on Shark River for the Belmar Yacht Club's trophies are being warmly contested. The Bouquet, winner of last year's races, is still in the lead, with Hornet, a new craft, built especially for this year's events, a close second. The Gladys is third.

LIFE AT BRETTON WOODS.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 13.—Not in many years has August opened so brilliantly in the White Mountains. There are many diversions, and the new roads completed by the State and opened this year add several interesting drives to the network of attractive ones that spreads over the entire mountain country. The days have been delightful, not too warm, while the cool evenings have made dancing a delight, and this, with bridge, is the principal evening amusement of the majority of White Mountain visitors.

One of the great features of life at Bretton Woods is to see the arrivals by motor car. The only real garage in the White Mountains with all the up-to-date requirements for keeping a motor car in shape is here with accommodations for thirty cars and efficient men in charge. Many parties here for the season have their own motors and are becoming familiar with the excellent White Mountain roads that were so widely advertised during the week of the climb to the clouds. There are many routes available from Bretton Woods, which is a centre from which all parts of the mountains may he reached in a single day's trip with ease.

Many parties have arrived here this week from New York, making this entire trip hy motor. Prominent among them are Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wilder, who are at the Mount Washington while keeping their sixteen-horse power Darracq in the garage. Mayor Weeks and family of West Newton have also been among the visitors of the week.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, President of Columbia University, is a guest at the Mount Washington, where Mrs. Richard Butler of the Hotel Renaissance, New York, is located for the season.

A bowling tournament at the Mount Washington Friday evening between teams from the two Bretton Woods hotels resulted in a victory for the Mount Pleasant. Several Mount Pleasant guests went over to see the finish and to applaud the victors.

At the Crawford House this has been a merry week, with several events making it pass quickly. Prominent among them was a dove-woman on Tuesday evening, at which twelve couples went through intricate and pretty flower figures led hy G. W. Hinckley.

Monday night a party from the Crawford drove to the Mount Washington at Bretton Woods to enjoy dancing and a supper party in the grill room. A party of young people who went horseback riding on Wednesday included Miss Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Daddenbaum, Miss Osborne, Miss Kaufmann and Edgar Kaufmann.

The Harvard Law School took a thirty-mile tramp over the Presidential range, going over the Crawford path to the summit, thence down to Tuckerman's Ravine to Glen and Jackson, from which point they came home by train through the Crawford Notch.

A special train carried about thirty-five Waumbek guests over to Maplewood on Thursday to see the baseball game between the Waumbeks and Maplewood teams. On their return they were obliged to make a long wait at Wing Road Junction, where Mrs. Robert F. Stockton of Trenton conceived the happy idea of treating the company to afternoon tea. Through the courtesy of some people living near the station this was provided, and Mrs. G. W. Burleigh of New York assisted in serving the tea.

The Twin Mountain Amusement Club is flourishing and has given several entertainments that have helped make the time pass merrily. Among them was a series of guessing contests, and an art exhibition proved that Miss Scarlett of New York was the cleverest "guesser." On Sunday a large party of Twin Mountain guests enjoyed a brake ride to Jefferson, while on Tuesday another brakeload enjoyed the ball game at Bethlehem. A golf tournament on the golf links on the same day kept the golfers busy, and Saturday evening a progressive whist party filled several tables. The prize winners included Mrs. Jaretusi, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Wolf of New York.

At the Fabyan House this has been a busy week, with something every night, beginning with a leap year Summer party on Monday evening. A vaudeville show and a play, both arranged by Louis Kelso of New York city, were greatly enjoyed, and a brake party to Bethlehem was another pleasant event, especially as the Fahyan team was winner in a contest with the Bethlehem team. On Saturday afternoon two mixed nines at the Fahyan, captained by Charles Dudley and Louis Kelso, indulged in a ball game which was most interesting. Three hundred "fans" spurred them on, and finally, after some sensational play, the Kelso contingent won.

PLAY HEARTS AT ALLENHURST.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., Aug. 13.—A monster progressive hearta party was held Thursday evening at the Allenhurst Club. The players, 100 in number, represented the cottage colony of Allenhurst, Deal Beach, and South Elberon.

Last evening in the Casino amateur theatricals attracted a large assemhlage. The performers were recruited from the younger set spending the Summer here, and the receipts were for charity.

An invitation golf tournament will be played next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday on the links of the Deal Beach Golf Club.

A leap year junior cotillion will be held at the Allenhurst Club on the evening of Friday, Aug. 26.

MILITARY BALL AT SEA GIRT.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 13.—Plans for the reception to he held at the clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association on Saturday evening, Aug. 27, are practically completed, and it is the intention of those having the affair in charge to make it the most elaborate military ball ever given in this section. The list of patrons includes all those prominent in military and State circles in New Jersey

According to time-honored custom, "Salt Water Day," or, as it was called in ancient times, "Big Sea Day," was observed on the beach near Wreck Pond inlet last Saturday. The big event, Big Sea Day proper, will be celebrated next Saturday. All the grangers of Monmouth and Ocean Counties take advantage of this particular day for their annual dip in old Neptune.

An Auto Carnival at Long Branch

Many Competitors for Prizes in Racing and Floral Events.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 13.—A week's automobile carnival has been arranged, and will end with a floral parade on Saturday, which promises to be of high order. Nearly every cottager residing here this Summer is the owner of an automohile, and the contests for prizes will be exciting. The city officials have granted permission to those in charge of the affair to hold racing events on the famous ocean drivsway. In connection with the carnival there will be some high-class "auto" racing at Elkwood Park. Thsre are to be pulled off on the ocean driveway four half-mile and one quarter-mile events, and at Elkwood Park, beginning on Wednesday, a record race for 100 miles, four at one mile, one at three miles, two at five miles, and one at ten miles will be run.

Preparations are also being made by the city Board of Trade, assisted hy a number of New Yorkers summering here, for a carnival on the South Shrewsbury River, at Pleasure Bay, before the Summer season closes, which will eclipse anything of its kind held on the river. Many of the prominent yacht clubs that cruise between Pleasnre Bay and Atlantic Highlands are anxiously waiting for the time to come, with the expectation of winning some of the laurels that will be offered for the occasion.

Since the sale of the West End Hotel property, at West End, which was held last Saturday, there are many rumors afloat as to what is likely to become of the big hostelry between now and the opening of 1905 Summer season. It is the intention of the Hilbreth people to sell the hotel property, and it was believed up to only a few days ago that it had been sold to a New Yorker, but it proved not to be the case. At the sale it looked as if both ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., and Anthony N. Brady of Albany, N. Y., were deeply interested in the purchase of the property, as it was bid up hy them to the amount of $141,000.

The property at Norwood Park, consisting of a number of handsome cottages, belonging to the Seaboard Realty Company, and others, which was taken in execution at the suit of James W. Cunningham, was sold this week hy Sheriff Bogardus. There were only a few interested persons present, and the property was hought in by the mortgagee, James W. Cunningham.

Mayor George B. McClellan, who is summering at the Reservation at this place, is having his vacation at the present time, and has been spending the week with Mrs. McClellan enjoying automobile trips over the country roads.

The new country home of Charles Mintzenheimer of New York, on Ocean Avenue, South Elheron, that is to be opened in a short time, will cost about $40,000 when completed.

Henry Schwab, brother of Charles M. Schwab, is among the recent arrivals at Elberon.

Charles H. Greene, Jr., has purchased the Third Avenue Hotel at Long Branch, and will make extensive alterations.

W. S. Devery and his followers are booked for a big team hake, to take place at Pleasure Bay, on Aug. 17. The party will consist of about 200 people.

DELIGHTS OF SPRING LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, Aug. 13.—Residents and hotel guests here are jubiliant over the completion of the new trolley road which links this resort with Belmar and Ashury Park.

Increasing interest is manifested in golf at the Country Club links. As many as twenty players may often be seen on the links at one time. Saturdays the number is as high as forty and even fifty. The links are kept in excellent shape. Matches are heing arranged with some of the New Jersey Clubs, which are scheduled for August and September. It is expected that many players of note will participate in these events.

As the time for the grand carnival approaches interest increases. Each day the plans grow more elaborate as some new feature is introduced. The prizes shown at the Essex and Sussex for the successful contestants in the events are much admired. They include silver loving cups of various sizes and a handsome silver tea set. Entry lists in the different events are growing.

AT PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS.

One Round of Gayety at the Famous Water Gap.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 13.—The week has been one round of continuous pleasure to the visitor here. There were dances every evening of the week at the different houses, as well as cards, entertainments, and musicales.

The chief event of the week was the masquerade hall at the Glenwood on Thursday evening. The floor was filled with make-ups so original that they surpassed description.

The river this week haa been the scene of many pleasure seeking parties, and members of both sexes are to be found daily at the small bathing beach.

Launching and canoeing parties are in order on moonlight nights.

BUSY WEEK AT SORRENTO.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Aug. 13.—The week has been quite a busy one for the sojourners at this place. The tennis tournament in which the Misses Evans, Auhury, Colston, Finletter, Waterman, and Burkhart took part was finished Saturday. H. W. Burkhart of Roxbury, Mass., was the victor. The yacht Winnebago of Boston has been anchored off Sorrento for a number of days. Judge Davis of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and Dr. Cohb of the Massachusetts General Hospital are the passengers.

On Sunday evening one of the guests was out on the piazza, when he thought he saw what was a large steamship aground. He gave the alarm, but it proved to be the Alvarah of the New York Yacht Club, Capt. Alexander Cochran, owner.

Meiville Aubury, grandson of Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court at Washington, is the champion of the young people's tennis club.

The arrangements for the bridge whist tournament at the hotel are nearly completed, and will probably start next Monday. It will be a closely contested one, as Philadelphia has many club players who will enter for the tournament.

The euchre party was given at the library last week. The prizes were won by Miss Mars Sinclair, Miss Susan Risteen, and Mrs. George D. Fenno.

A fair for the benefit of the girls' home will be held in the library Aug. 19. Tea will be served Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at the library. Ninety-three persons dined at the hotel Sunday, and the cry is "Still they come."

Mount Pocono a Busy Place.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Aug. 13.—So great is the demand for quarters in different parts of the Pocono plateau that many resorts have been compelled to put up tents for sleeping quarters. Especially is this so at Canadensis, where a party of twenty Summer girls have a huge marquee all to themselves, and get a lot of fun out of it. Social affairs of all kinds are numerous, and the fish are biting finely.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—The Point Judith Country Club has been the Mecca for Narragansett this week, where the annual polo tournament has been in progress. Play opened Monday for the Narragansett Cup series. These events attracted a large attendance of society folk. Newport and Jamestown were represented on the field, as well as the cottage colony of the Pier. On Monday the game was between Rockaway and Bryn Mawr. The Long Island team won the fray by a score of 12¾ to 9. The game was closely contested, and proved one of the most interesting thus far of the season. In a pouring rain the second game in the series was played Wednesday, when Myopia defeated the Westchester Country Club by the close score of 8 to 7½. A number of polo enthusiasts braved the easterly storm, and were well repaid by witnessing the most strenuously fought battle for polo honors displayed on Wildfield Farm this Summer.

Among those in the throng on the field were Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, R. Nelson Buckley, Maxwell Norman, Alexander Brown, Prince de Bearn, Vicomte de Chambrun, Marquis de Cssa Calderon of Spain, Clarence Moore, Clarence Dolan, Thomas Dolan, Ogden Mills, Jr., Arthur Burden, W. A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge, Miss Frances Cramp, Miss McIlvaine of Philadelphia, S. P. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Duryea, Marshall Gasquet, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins, Alton Wiles, Edward A. Penniman, Mrs. C. R. Snowden, Miss Julia Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter, Samuel B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, Hugh Legare, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Halstead, Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet, Mrs. W. P. Ward, Rodney Thayer, F. Blackwood Fay, Woodhury Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane.

An interesting event of the week was the Summer-night fantasy entitled "Butterflies and Flowers," presented on the green of the Mathewson Tuesday evening. In this fete a score of children danced and played, attired in vari-colored costumes, under a canopy of floral festoon illuminated by strings of electric lights. Among the flowers personated by the children were morning glories, forget-me-nots, and violets. The flowers danced and the butterflies recited poems set to music. Music for the fantasy was written hy R. Huntington Woodward. A large number of cottagers and hotel folk witnessed the fete.

Society is awaiting with much interest a bridge and euchre tournament to be held Tuesday next at the Casino. The affair will be for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery of New York, and silver cups are offered as prizes by Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Mrs. Harry H. Duryea. Patronesses of the tourney are Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mrs. Harry H. Duryea, Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Mrs. Robert R. Croshy, Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Charles Le Moyne Mitchell, Miss Harris, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, the Misses Sinnickson, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. William Ittauer, Mrs. E. L. Welsh, Mrs. Samuel Culbertson, Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker, Mrs. Harry B. Kane, Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, Mrs. John Poor, Mrs. Bloomfield McIlvaine, and Miss Julia Berwind.

A special musical programme for the tournament will be provided hy the Casino Orchestra.

On the lawn of the Casino Friday night George S. Fell presented his annual vaudeville entertainment.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed drove over from Newport with her four-in-hand Wednesday and entertained a party of eight in the Grecian Gardens.

Dr. Charles Carrol Lee of Newport came over with a party in his touring car Wednesday, and also gave a luncheon to a party of Newporters in the gardens. Among his guests were Miss Daisy Pierson and Mrs. James R. Martin.

Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet of New York gave a large progressive euchre at the Massasoit on Thursday night.

BLOCK ISLAND'S SEASON IS AT ITS HEIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 13.—The season may fairly be said to be at its height, though, harring unexpected bad weather, there ought not to be any diminution in business for the next two weeks.

The larger hotels, or, at least, the hotels which get the best rates, are, as a rule, having a better season than the cheaper ones, probably for the reason that the desire to visit the St. Louis Exposition keeps away many people who have only a moderate amount of money to spend, and have to choose hetween the Exposition and a Summer outing.

One of the attractions here this season is a glass-bottomed boat that will hold comfortably about a dozen people. In the centre is a piece of French plate glass, 8 feet long, 14 inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. This glass is set in two inches from the surrounding woodwork to prevent its being hroken. The boat is intended to give its passengers a view of marine vegetation, and this seems not inferior to that seen in tropical seas. The long, curly strands of seaweed, shading from the deepest browns to a creamy white, and delicate mosses, with curling tendrils stretching up toward the surface, with here and there tiny pebbles, or huge moss-covered rocks, and little fishes darting to and fro—everything in constant motion, with a gentle wavy, undulatory movement—present a scene worthy of the most skillful artist, and more beautiful than the most luxuriant land garden.

There was a severe electric storm one day last week, during which one house was slightly damaged and a stack of hay was burned.

The championship ball games for the trophy banner between the Ocean View Hotel and Spring House teams go merrily on, the ball fields being crowded with spectators at every game. Six games have been played thus far, of which the Ocean View has won four.

The Sunday evening concerts at the large hotels are exceedingly popular, and the orchestras, which have been selected with great care, give high-class music.

Gen. Charles J. Brayton, the leader and manipulator of the Republican machine in Rhode Island, is at the Spring House, accompanied by Mrs. Brayton and by a nurse, who takes care of him. His health is seriously impaired, and he is almost blind, but he still keeps in touch with both National and local political issues.

Mr. S. C. Hunter, Miss Evelyn Hunter, Miss Ruth Hunter, and Mr. Francis Hunter of New York City came down last week in their yacht Juanita and took dinner at the Woonsocket House. From here they went to Newport.

C. H. Post is spending his eleventh season at the Central House, being accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Last Sunday the Outlet ball team of Providence came down to the City of Haverhill accompanied by a crowd of friends and admirers to play a picked nine from among the university men employed at the different hotels, but were beaten to a standstill in a game played near the Connecticut House.

Stroudsburg's Many Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Aug. 13.—Resort keepers here are wearing the smile that won't come off on account of the large arrival list of the past week. Visitors are being turned away daily, and the ones that are quartered are enjoying themselves in varied ways. The weather being delightfully pleasant the past week was a gala one for outdoor sports, and golf and tennis tournaments, with an occasional cricket match, occupied the daylight hours. Hops at the Highland Inn, Highland Dell, Prospect House, and hand concerts at the Fulmer and the Berwick Inn whiled away the evening hours pleasantly.

Tennis at Sayville.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, Aug. 13.—Through the efforts of Frank L. Davis, proprietor of the Inn, tennis is being revived, and will soon command its former popularity. A series of tournaments is being arranged for early competition.

The complimentary euchre party given recently at the Elmore by Mrs. Kathryne De Pugh proved a notable success. Among those winning prizes were Mrs. George Spence and Mrs. Austin G. Turner.

With the LongIsland Colony

SOUTHAMPTON'S FLORAL SHOW

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 13.—Ths floral parade held at the horse show grounds this afternoon was a great success and fully answered the expectations of all those interested in it. The spectacle was a beautiful one, and much skill was shown in the decorations and arrangements. The large circle of parking places was filled with carriages holding interested spectators and the standing space was also well filled.

The Committee of Arrangements, to which was due in large measure the success of ths affair, consisted of Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. James L. Breese, and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar. Five classes were exhibited. The first was for children's pony carts, decorations only to count. The competitors included Misses Van Ingen, Robh, Steele, Breese, Coe, and Hoadley, and Masters Sproul and Budd.

In the horsehack class some very beautiful and artistic costumes were shown.

The ladies' class of decorated phaetons attracted much attention. The competitors included Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Charles I. Hudson, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Charles Steele, Miss Ellis, Miss Newbold, Miss Sands, and Miss Morton. Class 4 was for boys or girls in comic or artistic rigs, the prizes being one for the most comic, and one for the most artistic turnout. The Messrs. Lanman represented bock heer, Miss Breese was a farm girl, Miss Grinnell a milkmaid, Miss Conkling made a great hit as a fairy driving two tiny ponies with butterfly wings, Master Hoadley represented a jockey, and Miss Alice Miller impersonated market day.

Class 5, decorated automobiles, was represented by Stephen H. P. Pell, Marshall Dodge, Georgs Peabody, Alan Hudson, and James L. Breese.

The prizes awarded were silver cups, one being offered by Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff and the others provided from the proceeds of the affair.

The tennis tournament at the Meadow Club has been the centre of attraction during the week, and, as usual, was accompanied by a number of social events. The tournament ball which took place in the ball room of the Meadow Club on Friday evening was a hrilliant affair. About two hundred guests were present. The cotillion, which began at 10 o'clock, was led by Courtland D. Barnes. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Watson, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. George A. Dixon, and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar.

LONG BEACH PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 13.—The amateur players have been hard at work rehearsing two one-act plays, which were to have been given last Friday evening, but they decided to postpone their performance until next Wednesday. On Friday evening they gave a cotillion to all the guests of the hotel, which was one of the most brilliant social successes ever known at Long Beach. Many of the figures required unique and elaborate costumes. These were furnished hy the players, who were also responsihls for the exquisite favors given to the winning couples in the favor figures. The funds realized from the minstrel show were utilized for this purpose, and the dancers were the guests of the players, whose performances they had so generously attended. The figures were elahorate and heautiful in the extreme, especially the "Noah's Ark" figure, in which every dancer donned a paper covering in the shape of some animal and selecting a partner danced in the manner characteristic of the heast he or she represented before marching to the "Ark," the favor table, "two by two." The favors were well suited to the novel figures in which they were given.

The guests of the Long Beach Hotel are still talking about the vaudeville performance given by the amateur players among the younger set in the hotel's theatre. It was almost an exact reproduction of a professional entertainment and eclipsed even the hlack-face minstrel show given hy the amateurs the week hefore. Perhaps the most popular features were a skirt dance by Miss Maude Hewitt, and a coon dance hy Miss Charlotte Crawford. Judge Alfred E. Ommen, in a brief monologue told several charming stories, and the remainder of ths programme sparkled with fun.

The present social season at Long Beach has been one of unusual gayety owing to the presence among the guests of the hotel of a large number of young married couples of social position and activity. The young matrons are singularly self-reliant and enterprising, and no débutante need spend a solitary moment during the hours hefore 3 in the afternoon, when the men begin to return. Bridge, euchres, charity, raffles, beach lunches, the daily dip in the surf, sailing parties, crahbing, and fishing excursions keep them so husily employed that there is no regrets the arrival of the main army of the sterner sex, which signals the time to dress for dinner and the nightly hop.

DANCING AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 13.—At the Richardson the regular weekly euchres and dances are given on Friday evening instead of on Saturday. At the last one, Mrs. Victor Meltzer and Mr. Jones, were the prize winners. On Tuesday evening a musical and dance was given. A. Hoffman sang hass solos, and Mrs. George H. Kaufield was pianist and accompanist. Edward Poggsnburg of Philadelphia, played ragtime selections.

At the Plaza Park a euchre party was the feature on Thursday evening. On Tuesday evening there was a dance, and there will he another this evening. On Sunday last the visitors here attended the Methodist Church to hear Harry Glover Colver, baritone. Ezra Kendall is a visitor here.

At the Sea Cliff House a euchre party was held on Monday evening. Handsome prizes were won by Mrs. W. S. Vanderbeck, Miss Spencer, John D. Cosgrove, and Marino Pomares, Jr. On Wednesday evening the guests enjoyed a delightful dance, and there will be a dance this evening.

At the Yacht Club on Wednesday evening the attendance at the weekly euchre was small owing to bad weather, but those present declared the occasion the most enjoyable of the season. Prizes were won by John Watson and Mrs. C. S. Chellborg. On Thursday evening at the club the annual election of officers took place. This evening an outdoor concert and dance is scheduled.

On Thursday evening there was an entertainment at the camp of the American Volunteer Cadets, to raise money toward equiping the library and reading room. The principal feature was a lecture on the hattle of Gettysburg, illustrated with stereopticon views. There were patriotic songs by the cadets and Southern melodies by the members of the Waiters' Association. The latter also arranged the cake walk with which the programme closed. There was a very large attendance, and a liberal collection was taken.

The women of St. Luke's Church will have their annual fair at the parish house on Aug. 18 and 19, and many of the city visitors will assist.

At the Magnolia Golf Club, Miss Speed, the winner of last year's cup, again won the cup last Saturday.

NOTES FROM EASTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, Aug. 13.—Mid-August at this resort witnesses the approach of the season's zenith and all kinds of indoor social and outdoor recreative pursuits are now being engaged in with unabated enthusiasm. The Maidstone Club continues the centre of activities and many hrilliant entertainments have occurred there during the last week.

The series of subscription mornings which Miss Cody gave were completed during the week. Father Long played part of the Mendelssohn concerto and the Nardino concerto.

The Riding Club recently met on the village green and held a run, in which Miss Gladys Rice and Seymour Johnson were the hares. A tea was afterward served to the members of the party at George Bramwell's cottage.

Tennis maintains its popularity and competitions are of almost daiiy occurrence on ths courts at the Maidstone Club. Among the leading players this year are S. A. Beardsley, Miss Strong, T. L. Manson, and J. H. Williams, Jr.

News of Shelter Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 13.—The notable event of the last week was the entertainment given at the Prospect House for the purpose of raising funds to supply the bathing pavilion with a medicine chest. The programme consisted of musical and literary numbers by the guests at the hotel.

John Philip Sousa, who has been engaged here in producing a new comic opera, is achieving a record as a Knight of the Rod, his recent catch of an eighteen-pound flounder establishing a new record.

FLOWER SHOW AT LENOX.

Several Large Functions and the Usual Run of Dinners.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 13.—So far as general interest went ths flower show in aid of Miss Folsom's convalescents' hospital in Lee was the event of the week. Nearly all of the cottagers exhibited in various classes, annuals and persnnials filling the body of the hall. Henry H. Cook of New York showed grapes and peaches and received a diploma. The fruit, sold to the highest hidder, brought $100. High interest was manifested in the competition for awards for floral pieces suitahle for dinner tables. The contestants were: Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. William B. O. Field, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Mary Wharton, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Miss Adele Kneeland, Miss Helen Parish, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, and Miss Tuckerman. The first award went to Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, who used in her exhihit white cosmos and native ferns. Miss Evelyn Sloane won the second award, and Miss Adele Kneeland the third. The prize winners in classes for flowers were Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Kneeland, Miss Helen Parish, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Henry H. Cook, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Edward Wharton, George Westinghouse, Samuel Frothingham, and William D. Curtis.

The usual number of dinners and luncheons have taken place. Large affairs were given by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, and Mrs. Frederic D. Tappen. Miss Goodman entertained at luncheon this week.

The Berkshire Hunt Club, of which Giraud Foster, Clinton G. Gilmore, Samuel Frothingham, and Joseph W. Burden are officers, has announced a day's racing at the Lee Pleasure Park, on Sept. 10. The card includes pony races, thoroughhred horse race, hurdles, steeplechase, and gymkhana games.

Many changes have taken place in the shore-seeking and returning Summer residents and guests. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig of New York have returned to Thistledown. George Westinghouse, Jr., has returned from Europe. Mrs. Richard Starr Dana has gone to the White Mountains. Miss Heloise Meyer is at Nahant. Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop of New York have arrived in Lenox from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., of New York sailed this week for abroad, after several weeks at Elm Court, the William D. Sloane cottage. Miss Gretchen White of Sag Harbor has been a guest of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. Mrs. George Griswold of New York has arrived for the Fall season. Mrs. Charles Lawrence and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier are at Allen Winden, Charles Lanier's country home. Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., who were guests of Mrs. Giraud Foster, have returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell and Miss Russell of Middletown, Conn., are at Curtis Hotel. Jameson Cotting of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn. Miss Josephine Durnal, daughter of the British

Amusements of the Week

"The Girl From Kay's" Back at the Herald Square on Thursday—James K. Hackett to Open at the Princess August 25—What the Vaudeville Houses Offer.

"The Girl from Kay's" will resume its run next Thursday night at the Herald Square Theatre. Sam Bernard and Hattie Williams are still in the cast. "The Girl from Kay's," after two weeks and a half, will be succeeded by "The Spellbinder."

Leo Ditrichstein's "Military Mad" will open at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 22. Complete scenic and costume rehearsals will begin to-morrow. The play will have three preliminary performances on the road before it comes to New York, the first being at New London, Conn., next Thursday night.

"The Span of Life," by Sutton Vane, will be at the Third Avenue to-morrow night. Besides this attraction the management offers the Donazettas, who do a perilous feat called "the hnman hridge."

"Two Little Sailor Boys" will come to the West End Theatre next Saturday evening.

"Darkest Russia" can be seen at the New Star Theatre to-morrow afternoon, and thereafter for one week.

"Checkers" will begin a run at the Academy of Music Monday, Aug. 22. Lydia Dickson has been engaged for the part of Cynthy. Thomas Ross will again have the title rôle.

"Wedded and Parted," described as "throbbing and thrilling," will be offered at the People's Theatre this week. The play is an old one by Theodore Kremer; it never fails to arouse enthusiasm.

"The Isle of Spice" will have its first New York presentation at the Majestic Theatre Aug. 23. The management of the play professes to be very much exercised because other musical organizations are reported to have "lifted" stage business, groupings, and costume effects from "The Isle of Spice."

The first of the productions which James K. Hackett will make this season will be put on at the Princess Theatre Aug. 25. It is called "Jack's Little Surprise," and is from the pen of Louis Eagan. It is a farce comedy. Arthur Byron has the chief part; supporting him will he Eugene Eherle, Mortimer Weldon, Maurice Wilkinson, Alonzo Prince, Burke Clarke, Charlotte Walker, Katherine Keyes, Louis R. Grisel, John Mackin, E. L. Duane, and Carolyn Eherts. The first act of the play takes place in Egypt; it offers great opportunity for scenic displays. The second and third acts are laid in New York.

SHOWS THAT STILL RUN.

Oscar Hammerstein will present to-morrow night at his Paradise Roof Gardens "Enigmarelle." He believes this will he a greater sensation than his "Pewit's Mysterious Face," which has been on view for several weeks. "Enigmarelle" is an automaton that does everything from smoking a cigarette to riding a hicycle. Frederick Ireland, the inventor, will direct its movements. The entire upper part of the chest of the automaton is filled with an intricate system of mechanism. The rest of the bill on the Victoria roof remains unchanged. It includes Sylvani and Hill, Rice and Prevost, Willy Zimmerman, the Gasch Sisters, and "Parsiffalia."

A national political song, without partisan bias, will be sung at the Aerial Theatre to-morrow evening. It is called "Campaign Cries." It will be sung hy George Schiller in the minstrel scene of the second act. The show will begin its twelfth week to-morrow night.

"Paris by Night" will stay a few more weeks atop the Madison Square Garden. It has proved very successful.

At the New York Theatre "The Maid and the Mummy," with its laughter, catchy music, and pretty girls, will begin its fourth week to-morow evening. The songs "It's Great to he Crazy" and "I Fell in Love with Polly," are the favorites.

A new bill will be presented at the New York Roof Garden to-morrow night. Guerrero, the "Spanish beauty," will appear in the pantomime, "The Rose and the Dagger." Sinon and Paris, the Greeks, will introduce new features into their performance. The new vaudeville arrivals are Arthur Buckner, Van Auken and Vannerson, the Howard Brothers, John R. Hardy, the "Great Everard," and the Kelly Brothers. Ned Wayburn's Girls remain.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" at the Casino continues to draw good crowds. It has been in New York three months now. The end of its run is not yet in sight.

At the Academy of Music "The Eternal City" will begin its last week to-morrow. Edward Morgan and Janet Waldorf in the two leading rôles have met with unusual approval. The supporting company is good.

VAUDEVILLE.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will be opened to-morrow with the new play, "More to he Pitied Than Scorned," hy Charles E. Blaney. The house has been entirely redecorated and repainted. One of the scenes in the opening play shows the front of Christ Church. A large cast has been employed; it includes George Harcourt, Leo Mordaunt, June Dechamp, Walter Dale, Frank Brinkhurst, Ethel Rose, Lydia Powell, J. Frank Burke, Mrs. John Duel, Charles Sutton, and Walter Wilson.

"Her Busy Day," the sketch hy James Clarence Hyde, which made such a hit at Keith's a few weeks ago, is the principal feature at the Twenty-third Street house this week. This little farce is one of the best seen in vaudeville for a year. Powell, the magician, has a leading place on the programme. The Mansfield-Wilhur Company present "The Shadow." The Bachelors' Club Quartet appears in a musical sketch. Others on the bill are Fialkowski, Mathews and Haverly, Bailey and Fletcher, Nina Collins, and Barnes and Washhurne.

"The Lady of Lyons" will he at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Wood and Berry lead the vaudeville hill.

"Caste," hy Robertson, will be given hy the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. Jessie Izette will he seen as Polly. Perry and Randall are the vaudeville headliners.

Edmund Day, the most prolific sketch writer in the business, has another playlet at Keith's this week. Its name is "Love and War," and it will be presented by William H. Pescoe, Helen Mar Wilcox, and Frank McCormick. In the variety hill Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan are the most prominent. There are some fifteen other numbers on the bill.

New figures are constantly heing added to the World in Wax at the Eden Muaée. Russo-Japanese war pictures are shown on the screen twice every day.

At Huber's Museum there is a large collection of freaks. The latest arrival is a man whose back is adorned with a picture of the crucifixion, said to have been put on hy a stroke of lightning.

CONEY AND MANHATTAN.

Luna Park.

Will Hill is now a hig attraction at Luna Park; he walks on a wire a hundred feet above the lake. Cavalry manoeuvrés peculiar to Hindu warfare add a new interest to the big Durhar spectacle. Messrs. Thompson & Dundy have discovered that the Slocum disaster caused a decrease in the attendance at the "Thirty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" exhibition. Because of this the thrilling character of the hoat's submersion has been modified.

Dreamland.

Helene Geard has returned to the free open-air circus at Dreamland. She appears twice a day in the ring with her trained horses. Two acts hy negro performers are still on the hill. The Golden Gate Quartet and Hodge and Launchmore, both negro organizations, are popular with the patrons of the seaside resort. Others on the hill are Manning and Lang, Effie Brooklyn, the Gordon sisters, and the Beardsley sisters.

Bostock's.

Robert McPherson, with his troupe of lions and lionesses, has recently heen added to the attractions of Bostock's Animal Arena, Coney Island. This act of his fills the vacancy left hy the injury of Capt. Jack Bonavita. Mme. Morelli's leopards never fail to hring tremors of excitement to the spectators. Mowgli, the orang-outang, is still a favorite.

Pain's Fireworks.

To-morrow Pain will have in his Manhattan Beach amphitheatre what he calls "Royal Arcanum Night." Special features will he introduced. New Jersey Night is set for Tuesday.

Manhattan Beach Theatre.

"The Silver Slipper" will he at the Manhattan Beach Theatre for this week. The principal comedian will he Snitz Edwards; he will have the rôle of Henry Bismarck Hench. Others in the cast are Lora Loeh, Harry Bureher, Beatrice Golden, W. H. White, Miriam Lawrence, George Tennery, Ruth Francis, and Gene Cole.

Galveston Flood.

The managers of the "Galveston Flood" expect the millionth patron to pass through the entrance this week. A twenty-dollar gold piece will he given as a souvenir to the one who happens to he the millionth.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The programme at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens to-night includes Hill and Sylvani, Collins and Hart, Kartelli, Josephine Sahel, Al Walz, Eleanore Falk, Rice and Prevost, the Gleasons, and the Mysterious Face.

Atop the Madison Square Gárden the following will endeavor to furnish amusement: The Three Melroses, the Empire Trio, James P. Waters, the Billy Girls, Sylvia Beecher, the Seminole Girls, Al H. Weston, Arthur Conrad, and the Lutz Brothers.

Rosario Guerrero, the Four Lukens, Chinese Johnny Williams, Nellie Nichols, Louis Granat, Mme. Schell's lions, and Sinon and Paris will perform on the New York Roof to-night.

The usual Sunday night concert will he given at Terrace Garden to-night.

The Eden Musée gives two Sunday concerts, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening.

SKINNER TO VISIT RICHEPIN.

Star Will Consult Author of "Le Chemineau" About Forthcoming Production.

Otis Skinner will leave Canada next Thursday for France, to consult with Jean Richepin, the dramatist, about the play "Le Chemineau," which Mr. Skinner is to produce in New York this Fall. The actor has been spending the Summer in the Province of Quebec in order to become familiar with the scenic setting of the Richepin play. He has made himself familiar with the quaint customs and manners that prevail among the French-Canadian peasants in their little hamlets along the St. Lawrence River.

While in France Mr. Skinner will be the guest of Jean Richepin at the dramatist's country residence, at Faremoutiers. In "Le Chemineau" Mr. Skinner himself takes the part of a gypsy wanderer. It is possihle that the author of the play will come to America to see its first presentation.

DECISION FOR LULU GLASER.

May Appear Under Charles B. Dillingham's Management This Season.

Lulu Glaser may appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre Sept. 5 under the management of Charles B. Dillingham, according to a decision handed down yesterday hy Judge Lambert of the Supreme Court, Westchester County, denying F. C. Whitney's motion that Miss Glaser be enjoined from appearing under Mr. Dillingham's management.

Miss Glaser was under a contract with Manager Whitney, which expired last Spring. This contract had an option clause providing that, if mutually agreeable, the contract he renewed. A renewal was not agreeable to Miss Glaser, although Mr. Whitney claimed that in conversation she tacitly agreed to such. She denied this, and Mr. Whitney sought to enjoin her from appearing under Mr. Dillingham's management.

Miss Glaser has been rehearsing for several weeks a new opera, "A Madcap Princess," provided hy Mr. Dillingham.

H. C. BARNABEE IN VAUDEVILLE.

But Not for Long, for "Robin Hood" Revival Comes Later.

Henry Clay Barnahee, the veteran star of the Bostonians, is the latest recruit in the ranks of vaudeville. It was announced yesterday hy Mr. Barnabee's manager, Lawrence Anhalt, that he would appear at the Proctor Theatres about the middle of September with Agnes Cain Brown, who was the prima donna of the Bostonians last season, in a sketch in which Mr. Barnabee will have opportunity to sing a number of his songs from the familiar Bostonians' comic operas.

Later, according to present plans, He will head the rejuvenated Bostonians Company in a revival of "Robin Hood." Agnes Cain Brown and Camile D'Arville will alternate in "Robin Hood" and "Maid Marion," in the leadlug supporting parts.

PROUTS NECK RECITAL.

Special to The New York Times.

PROUTS NECK, Me., Aug. 13.—A song recital, which proved successful financially and otherwise, was given Monday at the Chickley for the henefit of the Owascoag Golf Cluh hy William Harper, basso, with William S. Nelson at the piano, both from New York.

Among those present were Dr. William Mason, Mrs. Howard Van Linderen, Mrs. Charles Homer, Mrs. Annie Lonise Carey Raymond, Mrs. Larr, and Max Smith, from New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Holland, Miss Holland, Miss Salter, William Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Morgan, Mrs. Beamont Whitney, Mrs. Bangs, Mrs. Nassau, Mrs. Bartol, Mr. Grubb and Miss Grubb, from Philadelphia.

ART NOTES.

A Minute Man for Framingham, Mass., has been finished in the clay hy Mrs. Theo. Ruggles Kitson and will be cast in bronze at the Henry Bonnard Fonndry, in New York. Mrs. Kitson's minute man is a hlacksmith, who has seized his musket and is pouring powder from an old-fashioned horn into the pan of his flintlock. His leather apron is still about him and his sleeves are still rolled up, showing his powerful muscles. The bronze will be slightly larger than life and stand on a six-foot pedestal of granite midway hetween Centre and South Framingham.

The ninth international exhihition of oil paintings at the Carnegie Institute in Pittshurg will have, as usual, three medals to award which are not exactly barren honors and certainly not costly, as some medals prove to be when the Gifted One goes to claim his prize. No, these medals, so far from costing their winners a fee, carry along with them the tidy auma of $1,500, $1,000, and $500. Dates for collecting pictures in New York are Oct. 4, 5, and 6. Intending exhibitors should address John W. Beatty, Director of Fine Arts, Pittsburg.

A story of the signboard of a village tavern in Weatmoreland, England, called the Black Cock Inn, is told in connection with George Morland, the painter, whose pictures have become recently the rage, after nearly a century of indifference on the part of the puhlic. Bishop Watson of Calgarth Hall, greatly scandalized at the cock fighting propensities of the Westmoreland farmers and gentry, persuaded John Camm, landlord of the Black Cock, to alter his signboard, which tradition said was painted hy George Morland. It bore the allnring picture of a cockfight. Having secured the services of George Morland or some other frequenter of inns who wielded a hrush, the landlord had the cockfight removed and the portrait of Bishop Watson painted in its stead. Being a literal and a careful man, he wished to hold fast to some of the old prestige of his Inn, widely known as the Black Cock, so he had the painter place in large letters under the Bishop's portrait: "This is the Old Cock." He was greatly astonished to have the Bishop say he preferred the former sign.

At its annual Summer exhibition the Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., has awarded the prize of $300 to Edmund C. Tarbell of Boston for his "Rehearsal in the Studio."

The Art Association of Portland, Oregon, has come into possession of a huilding erected hy Mrs. W. S. Ladd on land hequeathed hy the late H. W. Corbett.

A lifelong collector of art objects was the late Charles L. Pendleton of Providence, R. I. He found time during a very strenuous career of business and sport to cultivate the finer side of things. Before he died he gave the larger part of his collections to the Rhode Island School of Design. The gift is especially strong in English and Colonial furniture and pictures of the eighteenth century, and particularly in British pottery of the same period. Along with the objects came a deed for two lots of land on Benefit Street, and then Mrs. Gustav Radeke and Mr. Stephen G. Metcalf agreed to place a building on these lots to house the Pendleton collection. The late Mr. Pendleton was a member of the National Arts Club of New York.

Before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which is investigating the methods used hy the Royal Academy in administering the Chantrey Bequest, the President of the Academy made a very remarkable statement which ought to interest Americans who study in France. Sir Edward Poynter testified that, in his opinion, the French influence "tended to debase art," because it induced young artists to take no trouhle to learn anything. This is in singular opposition to other testimony given of recent years by British artists in connection with the schools of the Royal Academy, to the effect that pupils of that school were in the habit of going to Paris to obtain the teaching in art which the Academy School failed to give them!

Andreas Achenbach of Düsseldorf, whose marines and landscapes were at one time greatly admired hy American collectors, will hold his ninetieth birthday on Sept. 29, 1905. In Düsseldorf they are making plans for a monumental fountain to be erected in his honor, and, it is to be hoped, unveiled in his presence a year from now. No such honor as this has ever been accorded a painter.

The students of Heidelberg University held a mass meeting some weeks ago and unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the restoration of that famous old ruin, the picturesque castle overlooking the Neckar valley and the town.

The monument to Victor Emmanuel on the Capitoline at Rome has cost $4,000,000 and may he ready by 1911. It is in charge of Count Sacconi. In place of the Palazzo Torlonia, which has been pulled down along with the mass of small houses near the Venetian Renaissance with carved balconies, pilasters, columns, and forged iron decorations, It will form a counterbalance to the old Palazzo Venezia on the Piazza foot of the Capitoline, it is proposed to erect a huilding in the style of the late Venezia.

Degas passed his seventieth birthday last month, having heen horn at Paris in July, 1834. Few artists with so much fame are so unknown even to artists as Edgar Hilaire Germain Degas. Many years ago he used to form one of a group of painters who met at the same café and exhibited their work at the same art dealer's gallery, hut very few people aee him now. Of the comrades whom this taciturn artist knew at that time Sisley and Pissaro are dead; so is Whistler, who belonged to the same anti-Academy band, and Edouard Manet, considered as the beginner of the Impressionist school. Like Whistler, he has been profoundly influenced by the drawings of the Japanese, though retaining a singular affection for the very un-Japanesy master of line, the French painter Ingres. There are certain art dealers like M. Durand-Ruel who make a specialty of his realistic and yet delicately colored, his wonderfully lit and drawn pictures of Parisian life—chiefly scenes on the operatic stage, and there are noted collectors who cannot get enough of his work. In England and the United States, however, he has never made an impression at all in keeping with his merits, principally because in his zeal to paint artificial light or outdoor light as it is, with figures fully steeped in light, he has avoided conventional beauty with so much success as to seem to strive for ugliness, especially in his figures of women.

AT THE HOTELS.

PLAZA—T. F. Henry, Hartford, Conn.

SAVOY—Samuel Kaufman, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—O. E. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry G. Boyer, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—J. G. Taylor, Chicago.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. Miner, Chicago; Count de Fersen, Paris.

GRAND—H. G. Cavanagh, United States Army; Charles M. De Valin, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Judge R. A. Harrington, Boston.

MARLBOROUGH—George W. McGaffin, United States Army.

ST. DENIS—Capt. T. S. Lyon, United States Army.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—J. L. Chittenden, Buffalo.

ALBEMARLE—C. P. Ellis, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
Lord Bulwer Lytton's most graceful play,
"THE LADY OF LYONS"
Presented with an elaborate scenic equipment specially painted for this production, and enlisting the full strength of the stock company, including all the favorites—W. S. HART, R. A. ROBERTS, GEORGE BRYANT, VERNER CLARGES, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, EDWIN FOWLER, ADELAIDE KEIM, MARGARET SYLVIE, and MATILDA DESHON.
Capital Vaudeville Interpolations.
EDDIE LEONARD
The "DANDY DAN" of "THE SOUTHERNERS," WOOD & BERRY, Mr. and Mrs. JACK HAYMAN, TIDDLEWINKS & DUGAN, DUMONT SISTERS, AERIAL SHAWS, NINA COLLINS, THE KALATECHNOSCOPE, and many others.
Big SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
AMY AMES and RITA O'NEILL, "NAIDA," AMY STONE & CO., ASCOTT & EDDIE, etc.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave 125TH ST.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Ev. at 7:30
An important presentation of TOM ROBERTSON'S always popular play,
"CASTE"
With a specially selected cast of characters, including all the stock company favorites, WALLACE ERSKINE, ARTHUR HOOPS, GEORGE FRIEND, HUGH FORD, CHRISTINA LANGFORD, JESSIE IZETT, and GERTRUDE BERKLEY. Produced with special scenery, properties, and incidental music.
IN THE ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE
PERRY & RANDALL, FRED DUNWORTH, LYDELL & BUTTERWORTH, THE KALATECHNOSCOPE, and many others.
IMPORTANT SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
"HER BUSY DAY," LIBBIE ARNOLD BLONDELL, JONES, GRANT & JONES, WOLF & MILTON, and a score of other stars.

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS—12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
ANOTHER BIG PROGRAMME.
Here's a real novelty.
First appearance of the
MANSFIELD-WILBUR CO.
In the new melodramatic sensation by McWADE & LEWIS, entitled
"THE SHADOW."
Reappearance of the celebrated magician,
POWELL.
First presentation here of
JAMES CLARENCE HYDE'S bright comedy,
"HER BUSY DAY."
BACHELOR CLUB QUARTETTE, MAX & MORITZ FIALKOWSKI, MATTHEWS & HAVERLY, NINA COLLINS, BARNES & WASHBURN, BAILEY & FLETCHER, MINNIE HARRISON, and a host of others.
BIG SUNDAY CONCEET TO-DAY.
EDWARD R. MAWSON & CO., KENO, WELCH & MELROSE, KARSEY'S MYRIOPHONE, FORD BROS., and a score as good.

58TH ST. And Third Avenue. 58TH ST.
Reopens To-Morrow Afternoon, Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.
FIRST GALA PRODUCTION and $1.00
CHARLES E. BLANEY'S Big Scenic Novelty,
MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED
A play of real stage life.
Fifty people in the Cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Mgrs. 14TH ST. & IRVING PL.
Last 8 Times
AND LAST TIMES IN THE CITY.
EDWARD MORGAN
IN HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY,
THE
Eternal City
LIEBLER & CO., Managers.
In the Co.: Frederic De Belleville, Frank C. Bangs, W. E. Bonney, Henry Harmond, Janet Waldorf, May Stuart, Helen Weathersby.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.
EXTRA.
Commencing Monday Eve., AUG. 22,
Kirke La Shelle presents Henry M. Blossom, Jr.'s Comedy,
"CHECKERS"
with THOMAS W. ROSS & 150 others.
A SPECIAL ELABORATE PRODUCTION.
SEATS ON SALE.

MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 23
B. C. WHITNEY'S
ISLE OF SPICE
A PIQUANT MUSICAL MIXTURE.
SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW.
BEST SEATS Evenings and Saturday Matinee. $1.50
Wednesday Matinees 1.00

Manhattan Beach | Silver Slipper
Pain's Spectacle--DECATUR
and Grand Fireworks
Children's Fireworks To-morrow Night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF.
WEBER and RUSH'S PRODUCTION.
PARIS BY NIGHT
TO-NIGHT GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS.
To-night Pewit, Mysterious Face; Spadoni, Chas. T. Aldrich, oths. Good Seats 50c
TO-MORROW ENIGMARELLE, the Automatic NIGHT. Wonder; Pewit, Mysterious Face; Spadoni, Hill & Sylvani, The Gleasons, Chas. T. Aldrich, Willy Zimmerman and others, "PARSIFALIA," with Josephine Sabel & Eleanor Falk.

NORTH BEACH
FIREWORKS ITALIEN Tuesday & Thursday.
BOAT OR TROLLEY E. 34, 92 99 or 134 St.

LUNA PARK
FIRE & FLAMES AND ORIGINAL OF ALL GREAT SUMMER SHOWS—UNEQUALLED BY THE WORLD OF IMITATORS—ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ALONE IN THE WORLD
3RD AVE. Mats. Mon., Thurs., Sat. THE SPAN OF LIFE

TEACHERS SCARCE IN JERSEY.

Some Jersey City Classes May Be Taught by Pupils.

In his annual report, just published, City School Superintendent Snyder of Jersey City says that the Fall opening of the public schools will be marked hy a scarcity of teachers. The young women do not flock to the Normal and Training Schools as they formerly did, and the supply of trained teachers does not begin to equal the demand. Mr. Snyder says he will have to put pupil-teachers in charge of some of the class rooms.

Superintendent Poland of Newark is having the same experience. Superintendent Davey of East Orange is now scouring the country for qualified instructors for the schools in that town. The same complaint comes from the entire upper end of the State. As a result of these conditions school work in New Jersey may be seriously handicapped.

The State Normal School is in Trenton, and all its graduates are in demand in that section of the State, so that of the yearly graduates Northern New Jersey schools get few if any. Most of the cities maintain training schools of their own to meet the local demand. These schools were once overcrowded with pupils. Of late years, however, the young women have preferred other occupations, or, after teaching in New Jersey for a short time, have gone to other States.

ARCTIC HEROES REWARDED.

Government Gives Gold Medals to Rescuers of Whalers in 1897.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day forwarded to Lieut. David H. Jarvis, Lieut. E. P. Berthof, and Surgeon Samuel J. Call of the Revenue Cutter Service, the gold medals voted to them hy Congress for heroic service performed in rescuing the imperiled whalers at Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, in the Winter of 1897. The medals are of solid gold, and each is intrinsically worth about $210. On the obverse of each medal is the name and a profile portrait in relief of the officer to whom given.

On the reverse is an arctic scene of exceptional beauty. The medals are among the finest ever presented by the Government to any one. Secretary Shaw sent with the medals a letter to each recipient, praising his conduct.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam.
"Just suited to to-day's weather."
Evenings at 8:20 Klaw & Erlanger present
THE OFFENBACH REVIEW, with Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey and company of 100, in John J. McNally's
A Little of Everything
"The best roof show ever seen."—Telegram

NEW AMSTERDAM Opens Sept. 5. Rogers Bros.

NEW YORK ROOF Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT At 8:30.
PRICES: 50c., 75c., $1.00.
GUERRERO
SINON and PARIS
MME. SCHELL'S LIONS
VAN AUKEN and VANNERSON
ZIMMER
FRAZER TRIO
CHINESE JOHNNY WILLIAMS
NELLIE NICHOLS
LOUIS GRANAT
and
NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS.
Tomorrow at 8.30
1,000 SEATS AT 50c.
GUERRERO
assisted by ALEXANDRE VOLBERT, in the Dramatic Pantomime,
THE ROSE AND THE DAGGER.
First Time in New York,
THE GREAT BUCKNER,
World Famed Cycle Marvel.
SINON and PARIS,
The Droll Greeks.
VAN AUKEN and VANNERSON,
Sensational Bar Exponents.
THE HOWARD BROS.,
Banjoists Par Excellence.
KEELEY BROS.,
International Bag Punching Champions.
SMIRL and KESSNER,
In "The Bell Boy and The Lady."
JNO. R. HARDY, Comedy Juggler.
NELLIE NICHOLS, Baritone Vocalist,
and
NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS.
In New Ensemble Specialty.

New York Theatre Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Ev. 8:30.
FOURTH BIG WEEK!
THE MAID AND THE MUMMY
A MERRY MUSICAL MELANGE
"Oh Gee! It's great to be Crazy."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
OPENS NEXT THURSDAY.
Charles Frohman and George Edwardes present
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
SAM BERNARD IN
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
with Original Cast, including
HATTIE WILLIAMS,
as played here all last season.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
OPENS MONDAY, AUG. 22,
With a new Three-Act Comedy called
MILITARY MAD
from the German by Leo Ditrichstein.
WITH A GREAT CAST, INCLUDING
IDA CONQUEST, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, HENRY V. DONNELLY, THOS. A. WISE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
SEAT SALE OPENS THURS., 9 A.M.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
WM. H. PASCOE, HELEN MAR WILCOX & Co
MME. SLAFFKOFSKI
TOM LEWIS & SAM J. RYAN
4 BARD BROTHERS
JOHN D. GILBERT
FRANCES GERRARD
Italian Trio
Swift & Burton
McDonald & Huntington
Ellsworth & Burt
Joe Edwards
Claflin Sisters
Biograph.
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN TOWN.
PRICES, 25 & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

ADMISSION WORLD 25c. SUNDAYS IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
Special Groups and Figures
This Afternoon and Evening
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
Commencing Tuesday, August 16.
GLADIOLUS FLOWER SHOW
Direction of JOHN LEWIS CHILDS.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM

First Appearance of
ABBOTT PARKER,
WHO WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, SHOWING THE CRUCIFIXION ON HIS BACK. MOST WONDERFUL MIRACLE OF MODERN TIMES.
Emergency Kelly,
in 4 exhibition rounds with Johnny Daly.
THEATRE—2 cos., 20 acts.

WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., 8th Av.
PRICES 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.
Reopens Next Sat. Night, Aug. 20.
Two Little Sailor Boys.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA, DREAMLAND, Coney Island.
MARVELLOUS HIT!
ROBERT McPHERSON AND HIS AGGREGATION OF EDUCATED LIONS.

NEW STAR Lexington Ave. and 107th St. Darkest Russia Mats. MON., WED. and SAT.

DREAM LAND
A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission 10c.

THE COOL 150th Time Monday. CASINO B'way & 39th. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL SEVILLE
S. W. Cor. 29th St. and Madison Av.
ENTIRELY NEW | LOCATION UNSURPASSED
QUIET AND DISTINCTLY FIRST CLASS.
Now offers to desirable tenants only suites of 2 or more rooms by the season or by the year at moderate prices.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, from $1,250 to $2,000 per year.
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, from $1,600 to $2,600 per year.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Rates
All rooms well furnished and the hotel equipped with every conceivable modern convenience.
TRANSIENT RATES $1.50 per day and upward. With baths, $2.00 per day and upward.
The restaurant and Cafe are special features, with the highest standard of service maintained. Club breakfasts and table d'hote dinners will be served.
Further particulars of EDWARD PURCHAS, Mgr.

THE GANOGA,
35 AND 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
New Subway Station, 2 Minutes' Walk.
Single and double suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished.
Full hotel service; restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Open all Summer.
Private telephone and all night elevator.
Descriptive booklet on application.

APARTMENT HOTEL. THE GERARD
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A MINUTE FROM BROADWAY—123 W. 44th.
We are offering cool, pleasant rooms and apartments at ½ usual rate during July and August. Would be pleased to have you call and see how comfortable we can make you.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop.—T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS when you can buy slightly used uprights FROM $75 AND UPWARD made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av. Easy terms to good people.

PEASE PIANOS,
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
CHICKERING UPRIGHT, NINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.
Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 5570—Cortlandt.
RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.
SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase, Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time. 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.
"The Ouleout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.
Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (Near Fallsburg.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, bathing, boating. Illustrated booklets.
Bensonhurst.—Chevalier Cottage, 8,801 Bay 27th St.; private family; quiet; moderate; refined; one large room, six windows; small rooms; American table.
VALLEY FARM HOUSE, in the Catskills. A fine location. D. W. Roberts & Son, Proprietors, Denver, N. Y.
East Orange.—Hollywood Av., 19; furnished room in private family; near trolley and station.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Highly desirable business opportunity, eminently suited to a lady of refined tastes and artistic temperament; an investment of $1,000 to $2,000 necessary; highest references given and required; a lady possessing social influence would be liberally dealt with. Address Musicus, 1,140 Broadway.
Partner wanted, pocketbooks, bags, fancy leather goods; must be salesman in that line; also have money. S. 150 Times Downtown.
Partner, $5,000, increase manufacturing business; no opposition America. O. D. C., 50 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Sell or Rent—Wagon shop, with tools, stock, and business; good location. Apply C. Kenahan, Westchester, Bronx.
Delicatessen Store.—100 8th Av.; $600; bargain; family trouble reason; no agents.

MACHINERY.
CHEAP POWER FROM KEROSENE; SAFE, SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND RELIABLE. GET SPECIAL INTRODUCTION PRICES AND CATALOGUE.
UNIVERSAL KEROSENE ENGINE CO., 276 WEST ST.
5x8 Lidgerwood D. C. S. D. hoister, 7x10 Lidgerwood; same type, with boiler on wheels; dock hoists, quarry engines, cableway engines; we sell all kinds of new and second-hand hoisters. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St., N. Y.
Stone Crushers.—No. 4 Gates Rotary, 10x20 Blake Jaw Crusher; also rotary screens and elevators; boilers and engines to run them. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St., New York.



EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10 and half hourly from 1.10 to 9:10 and 10:10 p. m. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:36 a. m. to 10:36 p. m. Special table to-day.
Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

If the building trades lockout is going to have any very serious effect upon the real estate market there is as yet little evidence pointing in that direction either in the character of current business or in the general feeling among brokers and operators. In fact, aside from the weakening attitude of two or three of the traders affected by the Employers' Association's order, the dispute has developed only a fractional part of the scare which might have been anticipated, and there is a disposition in real estate circules to look for a readjustment of matters at an early date.

If talk is cheap, there is certainly no variety cheaper or available in larger quantities than that concerning midsummer dullness in the realty market, and this year is no exception to the rule, in that plenty of such talk may be elicited hy the merest suggestion. But it may also be noted that just at present there is an unusually small amount of this depressing sort of comment among brokers who make it their business to make business, if conditions are not absoluteiy hopeless. Negotiations in more than one transaction of the first importance are known to be most promising and at a very advanced stage. Furthermore, requests for appraisals are reported to he unusually numerous for this season, and steadily increasing—a circumstance which, if it does not foreshadow any increased amount of selling, is a most positive sign of improved mortgage conditions.

Last week's reported sales included those of a fine apartment house on West End Avenue, a $275,000 residence east of Central Park, a parcel on lower Sixth Avenue, and down-town deals on Greene Street, Beekman Street, and Maiden Lane, in addition to several purchases of the cheaper class of vacant property and of recently completed apartment houses in Harlem. The closing of the transactions mentioned makes a decidedly creditable showing for an August week, and that there is a market for such properties now adds not a little to the outlook for the Fall season.

Of interest, as showing the happy solution of the problem growing out of the expansion of the down-town office building district, was the sale of 57 Maiden Lane and the resale of the rear end of the lot to the North River Insurance Company. The nine-story building at 93 to 97 William Street, bought by that corporation a few months ago, was the first structure of any considerable height put up in that neighborhood. When it was built, although it stood on an "inside" plot, there was little prospect that it would ever be surrounded hy tall buildings, and consequently its owners saw no necessity for heing very liberal in their allowances to assure the structure's light and air in the future. Since then, however, the skyscrapers have arisen on every hand, and, while none of them has affected directly the building in question, its new owners have been sufficiently impressed with the possibilities in this direction to huy up the rear fifty feet of the abutting Maiden Lane lot, thus assuring perpetual light and air along the westerly side of their structure. That it has been possihle to straighten out this difficulty at this late day has heen in large measure due to the fortunate fact that 57 Maiden Lane is an unusually deep lot, and that the remedy has been applied in time should not deprive the huilding of its value to those who improve inside lots without regard to future contingencies. That lack of foresight in this particular is often ruinously expensive ought hv this time to need no further demonstration. Few "inside" properties can hope to be so favored by fortune as has been that owned by William Ziegler, on the south side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street. This site has heen rescued from an unpromising if not hopeless future by the erection of low huildings—the Chamher of Commerce and the Clearing House—directly in front of and behind it.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

William H. Falconer has bought, through Van Vliet & Place, from the estate of W. H. Bartlett, the stores and dwellings 24, 26, and 28 Eighth Avenue, near Ahingdon Square, having a frontage of 56 feet.

House Sold on West 88th Street.

J. Henry Rothschild has sold 318 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Sol Stern negotiated the sale of the Wellesley apartment houss at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, for the Doane estate. The price is reported to have been $500,000. The purchase is of purely investment character.

Hotel Near Grand Circle Leased.

J. W. Doolittle has leased for the owner the new nine-story hotel 308 and 310 West Fifty-eighth Street to B. F. Champlon, the present proprietor of the Newton at Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street. The lease is from Oct. 1, for fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of $300,000. Mr. Champlon will take possession at once and will open the hotel on Sept. 1.

Transfer of Boreel Building.

The Boreel Building was transferred yesterday by the Thames Court Company to the corporation known as Number One Hundred and Eleven Broadway. Both companies being subsidiary to the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the transfer carries with it no real change in ownership, but it probahly means that the plan of extending the new Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, over Thames Street and part of the Boreel Building site, is not to be carried out. The interior of the new Trinity Building has been so planned and its northerly wall will he so constructed that this addition can readily be made at any time.

East Eighty-eighth Street Purchase.

It is reported that the Misbkind-Feinherg Realty Company has bought from Edward Friedman the five-story triple flat 123 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 hy 100.8.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. Incorporate.

In line with the recent tendency among many of the older and more prominent firms in the real estate field is the incorporation of A. W. McLaughlin & Co., with a caphal of $100,000. The papers filed at Albany on Friday name as Directors A. W. McLaughlin; E. A. Waltou, and A. D. Payne.

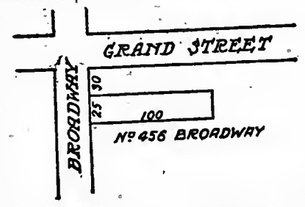
West Side Renting Active.

Slawson & Hohhs have rented the following houses: 42 West Seventy-sixth Street to W. Sandorf, 341 West Eighty-fifth Street to a Mr. Booth, 265 West Ninety-third Street to a Mr. Lyall, 18 West Seventy-fourth Street to a Mr. Eisinger, 154 West Seventy-fourth Street to B. Hamon, 272 West Eighty-ninth Street to a Mr. Cohen, 256 West Seventy-eighth Street to J. Maroles, 255 West Ninety-eighth Street to a Mr. Namberg, 167 West Seventy-fourth Street to the West End Exchange Industrial Union, 161 West Ninety-seventh Street to a Mrs. Gleason, 141 West Eighty-first Street to B. Hoag, 339 West Eighty-fifth Street to a Mr. Davis, 245 West Seventy-fifth Street to a Mr. Zimmerman, 337 West Eighty-sixth Street to a Mr. Jancssan, 268 West Seventy-second Street to O. Jimenis, 155 West Eighty-fifth Street to A. Demire, 130 West Seventy-first Street to F. De Lisle, 151 West Eighty-sixth Street to C. Waterman, 66 West Seventy-first Street to a Mr. Reynolds, 256 West Ninety-fourth Street to a Mr. Spear, 157 West Eighty-fifth Street to a Mr. Goldsmith, 319 West Ninetieth Street to H. Julius, 107 West Sixty-ninth Street to a Dr. Noyes, 108 West Seventy-eighth Street to a Mrs. Frank, and 330 West End Avenue to a Mrs. Bennett.

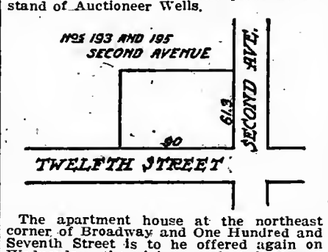
THE AUCTION ROOM.

Legal complications growing out of a disagreement between the trustees and the heirs of the Lowther estate led to the indefinite adjournment of the only two offerings of any importance in last week's list—62 West Twenty-third Street and the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirteen Street. Wholly aside from any legal phase of the dispute, the contention of the heirs that any attempt to sell properiles of so great value at this season is ill-advised is certainly justifiable. Were such a sale listed at any time during the Winter or Spring it would be reasonable to assume that it would come to the notice of all possible purchasers, or at least as many of them as it is ever possible to reach at any one time. No such assurance can be had for an offering scheduled in midsummer, and it would probahly be no very difficult matter to find prominent operators and investors who never heard of this Lowther estate sale and many others whose remoteness from the city would practically preclude their giving the matter any attention. The fact that there have been occasional successful voluntary offerings in the Summer months is hardly a conclusive argument in their favor.

Among this week's sales by order of the court the most important is that of the properties shown in the following diagram, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway and Grand Street. The incumbrances on the parcel consist of a first mortgage of $75,000, besides a second, upon which there is due principal and interest, about $26,000. The property will be sold tomorrow.



On the following day a lower Second Avenue parcel, in a neighborhood that has been the scene of much speculation during the last few months, will he put up under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $75,000. This sale will take place at the stand of Auctioneer Wells.



The apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street is to he offered again on Wednesday, the claims against it aggregating ahout $220,000.

Auctioneer Wells's sale to-morrow of several corners on White Plains Avenue ought to attract some attention from those operators who have heen active recently in the Wakefield and William's Bridge sections.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 305 mortgages, for $4,131,710, of which 175, for $2,369,315, were at 6 per cent.; 2, for $10,600, were at 5½ per cent.; 88, for $1,002,710, were at 5 per cent.; 32, for $617,625, were at 4½ per cent., and 8, for $131,460, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 255 mortgages, for $4,578,747, of which 73, for $2,333,470, were at 5 per cent.; 119, for $1,245,677, were at more, and 43, for $899,600, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 456, e s, 30 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, five-story stone-front building, with store; foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee; due on judgment, $25,997.

By James L. Wells.

Therlot Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Paul R. Towne, referee; dus on judgment, $3,523.

Bartholdi Av, s e corner of Pins st, William's Bridge, 125x100x125x167 n also,

White Plains Road, s e corner of Magenta Av, 127x230 and irregular; also,

Bartholdi Av, s w corner of Pine St, 125x100; also,

White Plains Road, n e corner of Bartboldi Av, 102x91.6; foreclosure sale, Paul R. Towne, referee; due on judgment, $19,527.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.
By James L. Wells.

2d Av, 193 and 195, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Samuel D. Lasky, referee; due on judgment, $76,626.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 3,21! and 3,213, n w corner of 102d St, 50x94.6, one and two story frame buildings, with stores; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Otto H. Georgi on Feh. 5, 1903.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.
By James L. Wells.

Broadway, 2,780 to 2,784, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1, and irregular, seven-story apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale; Norman W. Chandler, referee; due on judgment, $178,-400.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott St, 318 and 320, s e corner of Bleecker St, 90x69 and irregular; seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale; Richard H. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $179,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Park Ave, 4,439, w s, 367.5 ft. s of 182d St, 25x90; two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; Frank D. Artbur, referee; due on judgment, $4,419.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

75TH ST, 206 East, s s, 114.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2; four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale; James Frank, referee; dne on judgment, $8,655.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.
By James L. Wells.

39th St, 353 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 24x98.9; four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale; Charles H. Strong, referee; due on judgment, $15,858.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, each 25x114, two two-story dwellings; foreclosure sale; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee; due on judgment, on each, $3,723.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

Mott St, 10, s e side, 124.10 ft n e of Chatham Square, 21.9x36.7x23.1x30.6, two-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. Milton Guiterman, refsree; due on judgment, $4,753.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 314 and 316 East 112th St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 40x87.11; S. Mandel of 262 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 510 to 528 West 35th St, for a two-story brick factory, 30 hy 67.10; A. K. Ely, Livingston, N. J., owner; H. A. Jacohs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broome and Varick Sts, northeast corner, for a 6-story brick tenement and store, 48.2x90; J. Weinstein of 190 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $42,000.

Lenox Av, and 125th St, s e corner, for three-story brick office and store, 100.11x100; Marlon Realty Company of 144 Water St, owner; C. B. Meyers of 7 Union Square West, architect; cost, $80,000.

Elsmere Place, n s, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x58; Amelia Perk of 178th St and Crotona Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 287 ft n of 181st St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x54; Russell Realty and Improvement Company of 3 Cedar Av, owners; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Jefferson St, e s, 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; Joseph Luke of 47 Morris Park Av, owner; Timothy Kelly of Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Hoe Av, w s, 150 ft n of 167th St, for five three-story frame tenements, 20x55; Hyman Aelroad of 68 Pike St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 13.

ALLEN ST, 183, w s, 25x75; Mary E. Graydon to Michael Josephson, other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of Cedar St, runs w 151.1 to e s of Temple St x s 102.9 to Thames St x e 146 to Broadway x n 101 to beginning; Thames Court Company to Number One Hundred and Eleven, Broadway, (mtg $2,000,000,) other consideration and 100

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 275 ft s w of 171st St, 25x125; Leonard S. Ray to John H. Shaver, (mtg $2,500) 100

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 90 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 68x n w 21.1x n 61.1 to street x e 20 to boulevard; Lawrence Davis to Augustus Gareis, Jr., all liens 1

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,460, e s, 20.5x97.5; Paul M. Herzog to William Wainwright, quitclaim, other consideration and 100

LOT 470, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Mary Benson to Magdalena Mencke and another, (mtg $4,000) 1

LOTS 84 and 85, map of estate of John Pentz; Pierrepont Realty Company to John E. Shaw, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

ROSE PLACE, Lot 88, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Joseph Celse 1

WALES AV, s e corner of Dawson St, runs s 277.6 x e 100 x n 60.2 x n e 137.6 to Dawson St, x w 195.11 to beginning; Alexius Edelbrock to Harry Levin and others, other consideration and 100

1ST AV, w s, 22.11 ft n of 11th St, 22.11x100; Harris Cohn to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH ST, s s, e ½ of w ½ of Lot 390, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Ruth Barker, individually, executrix, and trustee, to John Stahl 1

10TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 33d St, 26.3x45.1x29x45.10; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

10TH AV, e s, 26.3 ft n of 33d St, 23.3x71.3x17.8x72.5; William Britton to Jane E. Britton, other consideration and 100

51ST ST, 42 East, 18x100.5; Joseph A. Farley Construction Company to Phoebe W. McConihe 1

55TH ST, 51 East, 20x100.5; Elizabeth H. Stanton to Catharine R. Townsend, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.. 100

64TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; William B. Isbam to Ethel S. Hazen and others, (mtg $14,000) 1

79TH ST, 118 East, 18x102.2; Cornelia Cronin and others to Helen M. Valentine.. 1

115TH ST, 205 West, 25x100.11; Angust J. Biedermann to Louis S. Miller, (mtg $26,500,) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, 256 West, 18x100.11; Marietta Thomas to Cora Weber, (mtg $12,500).... 1

121ST ST, 256 West, 18x100.11; Thomas W. Russell to Marietta Thomas, (mtg $12,500) 1

125TH ST, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 21x— to 126th St; Daniel S. McElroy to George W. Godward, other consideration and.. 100

127TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 50x99.11; Isaac L. Dunn to John M. Gibson, (mtg $68,000,) other consideration and 100

132D ST, 43 East, 20x99.11; Charles H. Clark and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 6,600

132D ST, 43 East, 20x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Giuseppe Bova, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.. 100

134TH ST, 11 and 13 East, 50x99.11; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil, (mtg $17,-000) 1

161ST ST, 880 East, 37x100; David Schlesinger to Stella S. Baruth..... 1

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Irving, to Benjamin Schneidler; 70th St, 361 and 363 East; 2 mtgs, 5 years, 6 per cent. each..... 5,000

BOVA, Giuseppe, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 132d St, 43 East, installments, 6 per cent. 1,000

BRANDT, Frederick, to Carl Schulz; 85th St, 109 East, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

COHN, Eliza, to John A. Philbrick and another; Lewis St, 7 and 9, 1 year, secures notes 5,000

DRAKE, John F., to Mary M. Teese; Pleasant Av, w s, 250 ft n of 2d St, Ollnville, 3 years 2,000

JARETT, Sophie, to Charles F. Roessle; 107th St, 84 East; 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,500

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to Samuel D. Graydon; Allen St, 183, 5 years..... 24,000

LEVIN, Henry, and others to Alexius Edelbrock; Wales Av, s e corner of Dawson St, 3 years 40,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 132d St, 43 East, 5 years 5,000

McDOWELL, Julia H., to Charles N. Dowd; 95th St, 111 West; (prior mtg;) 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,500

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to George H. Simonson; Lexington Av, n e corner of 30th St, prior mtg $135,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000

ROCK PLASTER COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY to Robert L. Stevens; pier or bulkhead, East River, at line between lands party first part and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with rights, franchises, &c.; due Jan. 29, 1913, 6 per cent..... 35,000

ROLLNICK, Annie, to Benjamin Schmeidler; 60th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av; 2 mtgs, 4 years, 6 per cent, each..... 5,000

ROSENBLUM, Louis, to Emil Unger; 5th St, 815, 5 years 22,000

ROTHFELD, Isaac, to Harris Cohn; 1st Av, w s, 22.11 ft n of 11th St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000

SABELLA, Fidela, to Richard S. Collins; Arthur Av, n e corner of 189th St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 13,000

SHALER, Paul, to Isaac Sonn; 3d Av, 1,763 and 1,765; also Allen st, 27 and 29, prior mtg $46,000, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

SHAVER, John H., to John J. Healy; College Av, s e s, 275 ft s w of 171st St, due Aug. 8 1,000

SILVERMAN, Robert M., to Realty Mortgage Company; Manhattan Ave, s e corner 101st St; building loan; 1 year, 6 per cent 80,000

SOKOLSKI, Dora, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison St, 285 to 289; building loan; due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 77,000

STEWART, William R., and another, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 57.3 ft n of 84th St; due Sept. 1, 1907 80,000

TOWNSEND, Catharine R., to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; 50th St, 142 to 146 West; 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

TOWNSEND, Catharine R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55th St, 51 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 30,000

WEBER, Cora, to Marietta Thomas; 121st St, 256 West; (prior mtg, $12,500;) 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 87, Ike Nussbaum against Henry Gordon, owner; Harry Harris and another, contractors $1,010

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; John J. Radley & Co. against Gilbert E. Orcutt, owner and contractor 6,178

30TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 43.10x100; National Fireproofing Company against Gilbert E. Orcutt, owner and contractor 1,651

51ST ST, 40 East; Thomas Stone against Jossph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor 815

111TH ST, 507 and 509 West; Morris Pine against Max Llebeskind, owner and contractor 160

129TH ST, 46 to 50 West; Joseph Schwartz against Joseph J. Schreiner, owner and contractor 130

129TH ST, 4 to 8 West; Joseph Schwartz against Joseph J. Schreiner, owner and contractor 160

125TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x200 to 126th St; Jacob Sapirman and another against Alexander Lichtenstein, owner; Abraham Schwarzwald, contractor 270

151ST ST and Robbins Av, s s corner, 24x104; Louis G. Pieper against Albert Miller, owner and contractor..... 897

168TH ST and Boston Road, n e corner, 131.7x159.11x irregular; New York Architectnral Terra Cotta Company against Max Llebeskind, owner and contractor... 1,700

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 166; H. Harris & Co. against Nathan Thumen and another, July 27, 1904 ..... $801

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 200x140; Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris against Walter B. Clarkson and another, July 11, 1904 1,700

51ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av; G. W. Koch & Son against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, Aug. 11, 1904... 372

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Anthony Schwoerer and another against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, Aug. 3, 1904..... 405

51ST ST, 40 and 42 East; Thomas Stone against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company 1,100

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 65, 66, and 67, map of Bronxwood Park; Walter S. Thompson against Louis Brandt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis & Foster.

3D AV and 108th St, n e corner, 25x100; Louis Katz and another against Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Frankelthaler & Spinsky.

3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, 25x100.5; Ida Sackmann, executrix, against John H. Sturk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Hardenbrook.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:07	Sun sets	7:02
Moon sets			9:02

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:40	Gov. Isl'd	10:05
H. Gate			11:58
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:25
H. Gate			12:18

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Brazil via Rio Janeiro, &c...	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

Allianca, Colón.....	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Basil, Northern Brazil via Para.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fiandria, Inagua, Kingston and Savanilla..	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen.....	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam...	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Procida, Martinique, Barbados, &c.....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

Majestic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord Amerika, Naples..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Windward Islands and the Gulanas.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans..	.....	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Hamburg, Hamburg...	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.....	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementaiy mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 14.

City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 12.
Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 6.
Germanic, Southampton, Aug. 6.
Hamburg, Hamburg, Aug. 4.
Maracas, Trinidad, Aug. 6.
Maranhense, Barbadoe, Aug. 6.
Rippingham Grange, St. Michael's, Aug. 6.
Parina, St. Thomas, Aug. 6.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, Aug. 5.
El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 9.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 11.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
Ras Iasa, Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
Roma, Naples, Aug. 2.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 1.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 6.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

Armenian, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Freiland, Antwerp, Aug. 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 9.
Langford, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 6.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 6.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 31.

Arrived.

Cedric, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Etonia, Havana, Aug. 9.
Blansfield, St. Lucia, Aug. 5.
Hindoo, Boston, Aug. 12.
Monterey, Havana, Aug. 9.
Orizaba, Nassau, Aug. 9
City of Macon, Savannah, Aug. 10.
El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 5.
Niagara, Tampico, Aug. 4.
Diamant, Hamburg, July 28.
Lansing, Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 6.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 6.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 12.

Sailed.

Giulia, for Naples, Venice, and Trieste.
Grenada, for Grenada and Trinidad.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Diamant, for Philadelphia.
Leander, for Bay Verte, N. F.
Vercantes, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
El Alba, for Galveston.
El Dia, for New Orleans.
Carib, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
City of Memphis, for Savannah.
Aldgate, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Patricia, for Hamburg via Dover.
Minneapolis, for London.
Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
Campania, for Liverpool.
Philadelphia, for Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Zeeland, for Antwerp via Dover.
Trinidad, for Hamilton, Bermnda.
Princess Alice, for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Ponce, for San Juan.
Maracaibo, for Maracaibo and Curacao.
Mexico, for Havana.
Hong Haakon, for Pilley's Island.
Sibiria, for Kingston and Savanilla.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
San Jacinto, for Key West and Galveston.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 13, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Anglo-Australian, at Hongkong, Aug. 13.
St. Paul, at Plymouth, Aug. 13.
Umbria, at Queenstown, Aug. 13.
Celtic, at Queenstown, Aug. 13.
Seisdon, at Shanghai, Aug. 13.

Sailed.

New York, from Southampton, Aug. 13.
Black Prince, from Shields, Aug. 11.
Friedrich der Grosse, from Bremen, Aug. 11.
Hellos, from Hamburg, Aug. 11.
Blucher, from Boulogne, Aug. 12.
Lucania, from Liverpool, Aug. 13.
La Lorraine, from Havre, Aug. 13.
Vaderland, from Antwerp, Aug. 13.
Arabic, from Queenstown, Aug. 13.

Passed.

Baron Balfour, Perim, for Shanghai, Aug. 12.
Indravadi, Gibraltar, for Aden, Aug. 13.
Minnetonka, Dover, for New York, Aug. 13.
Ultonia, Sagres, for New York, Ang. 13.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. Henry Wygant, Twenty-second Infantry, is further extended six months on account of sickness.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will visit Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on business pertaining to the development of machines for the manufacture of small arms ammunition.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make one visit per week during August and September from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the works of the Diamond Drill and Machine Company, Birdsboro, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Navy.

The following officers have been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy: Lieut. Commanders W. F. Fullam and De W. C. Redgrave; Lients. W. G. H. Bullard, B. W. Wells, W. G. Briggs, G. G. Mitchell, F. M. Russell, A. H. McCarthy, W. T. Tarrant, T. L. Johnson, E. S. Kellogg, H. E. Smith, and W. W. Phelps.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock is detached from the Chesapeake and ordered to the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hartford, Whipple, Hull, and Hopkins at Boston; Worden and Tacoma at Coronel; Boston at San Francisco.

Sailed—Dixie from Provincetown for Camden, Truxtun and Worden from Newport for New London, Solace, Honolulu for San Francisco.

The Wheeling was placed out of commission Aug. 12 at the navy yard, Puget Sound.

SIXTH AVENUE BLOCKS THAT PUZZLE SPECULATORS

When Will Big Retail Stores Break Down the Barrier at Twenty-third Street?—Values North and South of the Crosstown Thoroughfare.

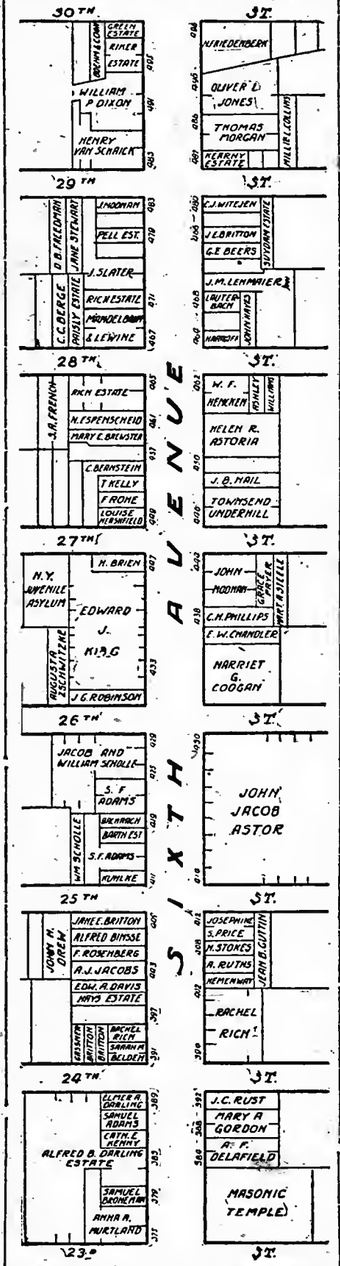
No "tip" could be more eagerly welcomed hy a real estate speculator than information, two or three months in advance, as to when the first hreak will come that is to lead to the development of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second Streets—prohahly as an extension of the retail dry goods and department store district. The probahility of some movement in this direction has been the basis of many rumors and much discussion within recent years, and if it is still apparently as remots as ever, influences, such as the proposed subway up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street are steadily piling up, which promise to make the transformation more rapid when once it has been hegun.

When two new retail establisbments were bnilt at the Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street junction three years ago it was thougbt that a great step had been taken in the direction of stimulating interest in that part of Sixth Avenue lying between this new centre and the older one south of Twenty-third Street. Some effect in this direction was apparent, but only in the purchase of two or three prominent corners by speculators, and, disregarding the annual rumors of a mammoth store enterprise on Col. Astor's block from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Street, there has been no tangihle evidence of what is going to happen in this territory or when it will occur.

The theory that this region north of Twenty-third Street must eventually and at no very distant date he taken up for re-improvement cannot be swept aside unless one starts out with the idea that New York is going to stand still in the number of its large retail stores. This possihility, of course, is all but unthinkable. If it has not stood still in the last ten years, when transit improvements have been limited to the extending of existing systems, what is it likely to do in the next ten, when the subways, bridges, and tunnels to he put in operation within that period will increase prohably two or three fold the population within an hour's ride of the centre of Manhattan? And when the inevitable expansion of the big retail store district comes there can he no more natural place for its accommodation than these Sixth Avenue blocks north of Twenty-third Street. The general unwillingness of the builders of new stores to desert that stretch from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street has enriched values there to a level surpassed only by that of properties in the financial district. The Macy move to Thirty-fourth Street was looked upon at the time as little less than revolutionary, but it was doubtless dictated in no small measure hy a feeling of certainty that within a comparatively hrief period the gap between the old and the new retail centres will be closed up.

Not only is the development of the blocks shown in the accompanying diagram foreshadowed by the principle that "business makes business"—as sbown in the disposition of the big retailers to stick to Sixth Avenue—but also by many of the numerous projects for improved transportation facilities. Sixth Avenue at this point will he close enough to the Pennsylvania terminal to be very substantially benefited by it. A Seventh Avenue subway will also contribute to its growth until underground operations can be hegun upon Sixth Avenue itself. Then, what with the proposed extension of the Jersey City tunnel up to Thirty-third Street, a subway owned hy the city built above this, the trolley lines on the surface, and the elevated overhead, that thoroughfare promises to become the most thoroughly "railroaded" street in the world.

Sixth Avenue property north of Twenty-third Street, even to-day, is anything but


30TH ST.
GREEN ESTATE
BROWN LOAN
RIKER ESTATE
WILLIAM P. DIXON
HENRY VAN SCHAICK
31ST.
WIEDENBERG
OLIVER D. JONES
THOMAS MORGAN
KEARNY ESTATE
MILLER LOEHNG
29TH
D. B. FREEDMAN
JANE STEWART
C. C. BERGE
PHILLY ESTATE
J. NOONAN
PELL EST.
J. SLATER
RICK ESTATE
MENDELSOHN
G. & LEWINE
C. J. WITEJEN
J. BORITON
G. E. BEERS
J. M. LEHMAIER
CRUTTENDEN
JOHN HAND
HARRIOTT
28TH
A. R. FRENCH
R. & N. ESTATE
N. SPENCHEIND
MARY E. BREWSTER
C. BRANSTEIN
T. KELLY
F. ROHE
LOUISE WISHFIELD
W. F. HENKNER
ASHLEY
H. R. ASTORIA
J. B. HAIL
TOWNSEND UNDERHILL
27TH
N.Y. AVENUE ASYLUM
H. BRIEN
EDWARD J. KING
AUGUSTUS SCHNITZNE
J. G. ROBINSON
JOHN
NOONAN
C. M. PHILLIPS
F. W. CHANDLER
HARRIET G. COOGAN
26TH
JACOB AND WILLIAM SCHOLLE
S. F. ADAMS
BRANNAN
BARTH EST
S. F. ADAMS
PLIMLINE
WM SCHOLLE
JOHN JACOB ASTOR
25TH
JAMES E. BRITTON
ALFRED BINNSE
F. ROSENBERG
A. J. JACOBS
EDW. A. DAVIS
MRS ESTATE
JOHN H. DREW
ESTHER BRITTON

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$25,000 plot, 100x125, near 3d Av.
25,000 plot, 110x122, 3d Av.
12,000, four lots, Tremont Av.
17,000, 4-story, base. brick, West 51st.
16,000, 4-story brick, East 111th.
4,700, 7 rooms, bath, Antbony Av.
700, lots, Unionport.
400, lots, White Plains.
Philipp Marx, 787 Tremont Av.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P Box 195 Times.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 166 Broadway.

Private house; must sell; 21st; full lot; $21,000; suitable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue corner flats, stores; must sell; rent, $11,-$500; price, $96,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East Side.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Double tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Brosdwny.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,-250; rents $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,-000; rents $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Six lots, running through, or 3 lots, half block. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

West Side.

WEST 97TH ST.—FOUR-STORY PRIVATE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; VERY DESIRABLE; $16,000; TERMS EASY. NATKINS & CO., 104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

TO BUILDERS.
Lots now in demand, Harlem, west side; reasonable prices. The Abrams Realty Co., S. e. cor. Lenox Av. and 138th St.

Attention.—Near Pennsylvania tunnel station, four 5-story newly improved tenements, 100x100; price, $88,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x108x121; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; would trade for lots and cash. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

2,330 and 2,332 2d Av.—Two tenements with stores; price, $23,000; rentals, $2,600; $5,000 cash.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,-000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Washington Heights.

ALL RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
Audubon Ave. front; 187th-188th, both corners; Audubon Ave., S. W. cor. 191st, four lots; Bradhurst Ave., facing Colonial Park, two lots; St. Nicholas Avs., near 160th, one lot; Lind and Sedgwick Aves., (Bronx) ten lots.
See your own broker or
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Aves., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention! Wake Up in Beautiful Bedford Park! Plot of five lots, near "L," $6,100. Ten two-family houses, all improvements, $6,250. Choice house, 12 rooms, near "L," $16,-000. Seven-room house, 37x100 feet, price $3,650. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Pk., Bronx. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. subway station; guaranteed rent, $2,484; price, $23,000; mortgage, $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Great bargains, Van Nest; must be sold; pair 6-room houses, $3,500, $1,950 each; pair 4-room houses, $2,750, $1,500 each; corner store property, $5,000; rents $756; paying 15 per cent. Williams, Morris Park Av., Van Nest.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

ATTENTION!—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Great Bargain.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

Three-family frame houses, $7,200; 4-story brick single flats, one and two family frame houses, best locations, at bargain prices. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Bargain.—Lot, 108x150, on Washington Av.; lot, 125x140, on Park Av., both adjoining in Tremont section; will be sold separate or together. Badauer, 205 Centre St.

$10,000 cash buys from builder 5-story modern apartment, 74x100; price, $31,000; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 169 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$8,000 cash buys 5-story new-law house, 40 ft. front; price, $28,000; rent, $3,300; mortgage at 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family detached house, 13 rooms, bath; Topping Av., $6,500; Cambreling Av., plot 50x81, $1,600; sewered, graded. WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

$5 monthly; building lots near 3d Av. trolley, elevated, $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, near elevated; baths; 25x100; price, $3,600; installments. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cheap, corner, 100x100, near 174th St. "L" station; $12,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

The best 3-family house, in elegant location; A1 condition. Begrisch, 39 Cortlandt St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has cheap Bronx real estate; have you cash? Write.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks; at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day. Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For sale, Borough of Richmond, to close an estate, a country seat on Staten Island, on Manor Road, near Ocean Terrace; modern buildings; 14 rooms; modern improvements; barn, outhouses, &c.; fruit and shade trees; five minutes' walk from trolley line; 50 minutes from New York; 10-cent fare; 20 acres; capable of subdivision. For terms and particulars apply to E. A. S. Man, Attorney and Counsellor, 206 Broadway, New York City.

At New Dorp, Staten Island.—House, newly painted and decorated, containing 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; furnace; all improvements, and plenty shade. Apply John P. Purcell, 60 Harrison St., N. Y. Keys at R. R. depot.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Country home at Babylon, L. I. Flue house, completely furnished, piano, &c. One and a quarter acres of lawn. Barn and outhouse. Lawn tennis court. Place must be seen to be appreciated. All modern improvements. Lighted by electricity. Will sell or exchange for improved property; price, $12,000. The property is free and clear. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Address Babylon, 258 Broadway, Room 415, New York.

Fine stock, dairy, poultry, and vegetable farm; 300 acres, 100 growing crop, corn, potatoes, vegetables, hay, &c.; 200 acres large oak wood; old-fashioned residence, 14 rooms, hardwood floors, large fireplaces and chimneys; several outbuildings; barn and box stalls for 25 horses and several cattle; crops, horses, cattle, and farm implements, $10,750; half cash, balance 10 years. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

For Sale.—Country residence, 11 rooms, all improvements; plot 100x160; 3 minutes from depot, 23 miles from Brooklyn Bridge. Owner, Lock Box 132, Freeport, L. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED BY GENTLEMAN IN APARTMENT HOUSE WITH ELEVATOR SERVICE; UPPER END WEST SIDE. D. A., 492 COLUMBUS AV.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Special Offering.

One of the most artistic little houses we ever built in Prospect Park South has unexpectedly come into our hands. It was finished a year ago, and could not be duplicated to-day for less than a thousand dollars more than we will sell it for now. It was only occupied a few months and is just as good as new. Four open fireplaces on first floor, fine old hammered iron antique electric fixtures; large library with carved tiger heads at mantel; dining room in old English style, with tapestry decorations; parquet floors; porcelain fixtures; coal and gas ranges; three large bedrooms on second floor, with lavatories, cozy window seats; Oriental den; tiled bathroom. Third floor, three bedrooms. Lot 55x100. Best section and best bargain ever offered in Prospect Park South.

Several other houses, large and small, at varying prices, now ready.

Take Flatbush "L" trains or any Brighton Beach trolley, to Beverley road, our office; 22 minutes. Twelve lines of transit bound Prospect Park South.

Dean Alvord, Owner,
257 Broadway, N. Y.

Model Homes.

Before building it will pay you to see my large assortment of plans; 1,000 houses have actually been built from my designs; houses ranging in price from $1,200 up; my model $3,000 house contains 8 large rooms, tile bath, parquet flooring and cabinet mantels; is very attractive.

SKETCHES SUBMITTED FREE.

GEO. HITCHINGS, Architect,
1031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

ROOFS

Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Tel., 53—Main. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

MIDSUMMER SNAPS.
Two 3-sty. dbl. fr. flats, rent $888; price $8,500. Eight 3-sty. dbl. fr. flats, rent $768; price $6,500. One 4-sty. dbl. fr. flat, rent $1,248; price $9,500. Brk. tenem't, with store, rent $1,400; pr. $14,000. One 2-fam. fr. dwelling near new bridge, easy terms; price $5,500.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
MAIN OFFICE.....176 BROADWAY
BRANCH.....1,478 FLATBUSH AV.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE.

50 minutes from New York, Harlem R. R.; 12-room house, all modern improvements; perfect condition; verandas, lawns, tennis court, fine stable and barn; electric light; water by gravitation in house, barn, garden and lawn; 120 acres land; 50 acres woods; fine building site; fruit of all kinds; short distance from depot; price and particulars given by
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 East 42d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS: 60-acre farm, Westchester County; growing neighborhood; trolley passes property; fine place for institution; also fine house in Montclair, N. J.; lot, 60x200. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Country homes; acreage. Cooley & West, Inc., Main Offices Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Rent buys home; Westchester lots $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th. Write, don't call.

Dobbs Ferry.—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Graeh, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Mount Vernon.

25% less than cost; house 9 rooms, every possible improvement; open nickel plumbing; stable; lot 50x100; select residential section; street sewered and macadamized; picturesque and pleasant; $6,750; $3,000 can remain. FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

New Rochelle.

ON THE SOUND.—7 ACRES CHOICE LAND AT $7,000 PER ACRE. J. F. FITZPATRICK, 262 MAIN ST.

White Plains.

At White Plains.—New modern house; rent, $30; sale price, $3,750. Cooley & West., Inc., White Plains.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-HUDSON, 28 minutes from 42d St., access by West Side Elevated, desirable 12-room modern house; plot 75x160; trees and shrubs; house cannot be built for less than $9,500; for sale at a bargain, $8,500; terms, $1,000 cash; also attractive modern, 12-room house, with ample grounds and stable, $22,000; place similar accommodations to lease, $1,200 year. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, most desirable part, and one of the most sightly in Yonkers. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Twilight Park, in the Catskill, rented thirty-seven cottages this Summer; have a seven-room house left at Sixty Dollars balance of season. CHAS. F. WINGATE, Hainea Falls, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Catalogue free; dairy farms. Write Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

VILLAGE FARMS FOR SALE.

Beautiful village farms, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200 acres, on line N. Y. & G. L. R. R., 20 miles out of N. Y. City; west of mountain ranges; high elevation; no damp sea air; healthful climate; good market; macadam roads; ½ to 1½ miles from station; 40 trains daily; suitable for poultry, squab, truck, fruit and dairy farming; early ground; running brooks, springs, rivers, etc.; most beautiful section in Northern New Jersey; send for Booklet of Farms and Homes; commutation to New York city $6 monthly. GEO. W. SHERMAN, Real Estate, Little Falls, N. J.

Bargain.—New house, seven rooms, all modern improvements; open nickel-plated plumbing, connected to sewer, water, and gas; choice location, half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation, seven cents; price, $3,000; $500 cash, $20 monthly; other bargains; send for photos and other particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Sickness makes sacrifice of farm imperative that cost $40,000 for $20,000. G. V. Van Doren & Co., 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn. Headquarters for Long Island and Jersey farms. Send stamp for catalogue. Established 1865.

Beautiful residence, hour out, near station; 16 large rooms, decorated, all improvements; electric lights; two acres; stable; fruit, shade, garden; cost $16,000; sacrifice for $6,800. Peterson, 187 Broadway.

Upper Montclair.—43 minutes from Chambers St.; $6,200 house; all improvements; $500 cash, balance $50 monthly. Room 801, 320 Broadway. Owner.

Wood-Ridge, N. J.—For Sale—Valuable Property; beautiful location; fine house, almost new; eight lots. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

Fine Residence, Nutley; $200 cash, balance monthly; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Palisades, Opposite 42d St.—Choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Wsehawkeu, N. J.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

LE MARQUIS HOTEL,
12-14-16 EAST 31ST ST.
NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
APARTMENTS TO LEASE OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

SCHUYLER ARMS
98th St. & Riverside, N. Y. City
Two Blocks to Express Subway Station.
2D SEASON.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
FIREPROOF.
Private Dining and Reception Rooms.
Restaurant a la Carte.
MUSIC.
2 rooms and bath—$500, $600, $700.
4 and 5 rooms, kitchenettes—$840, $900, $1,200.
REFINED AND QUIET. Perfect service.

THE TOURAINE.
High-class Exclusive Family Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A Few Apartments Will Be Open for Rental from Oct. 1st.
CAN BE SHOWN NOW.
Restaurant a la carte.
9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.
E. H. MANNING.

THE ALABAMA,
15 EAST 11TH ST.
(Very near 5th Av.)
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.
The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.
The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.
Two elevators, a mail chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class, Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $3.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary E. Tucker, Prop. Roof garden for tenants and their guests.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL, Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, one to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $600 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
20 rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Our Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

Money for first and second mortgages; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented; quick answers. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR RENT CHESTNUT ST.
Ground Floor and Basement, Chestnut Street, 17 feet front width, 41 feet rear width, 150 feet deep to rear entrance. Heat furnished.
ALSO FEW DESIRABLE **OFFICES**
Rents very moderate.
Apply
Public Ledger Business Office,
Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
A new hotel, on the top of mountain, in its own grounds of 100 acres; completely and luxuriously furnished; everything up to date; gas, electric light; telephone in every room; purest water, fountains, walks, drives; in fact, an ideal spot. For particulars address Hotel, Box 484, Stroudsburg, Penn.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.
7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

72 MORNINGSIDE AV.
4 and 5 room Apartments; $25-$38.

161 WEST 80TH ST.
8-room Apartments; all improvements; $55-$65.

217 WEST 83D ST.
Six-room Apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

102 WEST 93D ST.
One apartment, overlooking Park; 7 rooms; L station street; hall boys, steam, hot water; marble halls and stairways; rent, $70. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., Near Park Av.—Choice locality; first flat; 7 extra large, all-light rooms and bathroom; perfect order; open plumbing; reduced to $44.

83d St., 329 West, Overlooking Riverside Drive.—Elevator day and night; electric light; two toilets; 8 rooms; rent, $65 and $75. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

La Rochelle, 75th St., Corner Columbus.—Choice corner; seven rooms; bath; private telephone; all-night service free; electric light; steam laundry; $1,500.

102d St., 306 West, Overlooking River.—8 rooms, 2 toilets; rooms 25 feet; single apartments; rents, $85 and $100. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
14th St., 225 E.—7-room apartment, with bath; in first-class condition; newly decorated; rent, $45.00. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St.

Broadway, 2,337, near 85th St.; 7-room apartment, first-class order; neighborhood unexcelled; rent, $52.50. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th.

Choice apartments, four to eight rooms; all improvements; rents $25 to $70. Inquire Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St., cor Manhattan Av.

$33.—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$33
Elgant large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | **APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

ANNOUNCEMENT

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS AND BATH TO 15 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
FROM $900 TO $5,000.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT IN NEXT SUNDAY'S PAPERS.

Positively Completed and Ready for Occupancy September First.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
19 WEST 42d STREET,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
APARTMENTS FOR FALL RENTAL

THE ALLSTON
Cor. Madison Av. and 38th St.
2 rooms and bathroom; elevator, telephone, hall service, etc.; caterer on premises.
Rents $540-$840
Also physician's office, on ground floor.
Rent $1,500

THE MELBA
North cor. Central Park West & 102d St.
Very desirable, all-light Apartment, 8 rooms; all modern and up-to-date conveniences.
Rents $840-$1,080

THE ROCKINGHAM
S. E. cor. Broadway and 56th St.
First floor Apartment, 7 large rooms; hall service; excellent location.
Rent $780

THE HETHERINGTON
S. E. cor. Park Av. and 63d St.
Seven large rooms; elevator, telephone, hall service; excellent location, etc.
Rents $900-$1,100

218, 220 W. 59th ST.
opposite Central Park.
Extra large Apartments, 8 and 9 rooms; hall service, telephone, and elevator; fine location. Rents $1,000-$1,200

155 WEST 46th ST.
Near Broadway.
A single Apartment, 7 rooms, hardwood floors, steam heat, etc. Rent $840

238-244 EAST 13th ST.
5 and 10 very large rooms; hall service, heat, etc. Rents $420-$840

THE REGENT
438, 440 West 57th St.
8 extra large and light rooms; hall service, etc. Rent $480

26 WEST 97th ST.
near Central Park West.
Eight all-light rooms, very choice neighborhood; steam heat, etc. Rents $660-$720

117 WEST 84th ST.
Large single Apartment; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat and hall service. Rent $660

Further particulars can be had at the houses or by calling up this office on 'phone—6660—38th St.

WEST SIDE ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms (two servants' rooms); open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger & service elevators; two baths. $2,200

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartments, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,000 TO $1,200

THE SAVAGE,
323 WEST 83D ST.
Seven and eight large rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $900 TO $1,200

GAINSBOROUGH,
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight and nine room Apartments; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views; electric light. $1,200 TO $2,200

252 WEST 91ST ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; perfect appointments; electric lighting; telephone. $1,000

KARLSRUHE,
Northwest corner 99th St. and Broadway; nine room corner Apartment. $1,300

ELMORE COURT,
541 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by CABLE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. Near Subway Station. $35 TO $50

WITHOUT ELEVATORS.

LEVERIDGE,
172 West 77th St.
Corner building; six and seven rooms; hall boy; telephone. $55 TO $75

167-173 WEST 81ST ST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; one Apartment; 14 rooms and two baths. $50 TO $75

200 WEST 88TH ST.
CORNER BUILDING.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; all improvements. Ground flat suitable for physician. $45 TO $60

THE RENAISSANCE.
CORNER BUILDING, 72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven large rooms and bath; very attractive entrances; hall boy. $45 TO $60

124 WEST 94TH ST.
Attractive Apartments; seven large rooms. $50 TO $55
Apply on premises or to
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT.
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.



CHATILLION
220 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 94TH ST.
Apartments to let; all large and light rooms; every modern improvement, including telephone, mail chute and laundry.
Finest view of the Hudson River and Palisades. (Restricted). Quiet, select; no noise.
Managed as fine as any first-class apartment house in New York City. The manager invites inspection, being under his immediate charge.
SUBWAY STATION, COR. 96TH ST.

The Barnard
S. W. cor. Central Park West AND 71ST ST.
MODERN 10 STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING,
containing the finest up-to-date appointments and various features and conveniences nowhere else duplicated.
Beautiful entrance hall and reception rooms. Two electric passenger elevators. Separate elevator for servants and delivery of goods.
COLD STORAGE REFRIGERATION AND ELECTRIC LIGHT INCLUDED IN RENT.
6 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
7 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,600.
8 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $1,800.
9 Rooms & 2 baths, $2,100 to $2,500.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agts.
284 Columbus Av.,
near 73d St.,
or Superintendent, on premises.

THE CORONET,
57 West 58th St.
The most thoroughly fireproof housekeeping apartment house in the United States; every convenience; refrigeration, mail chutes, telephones; 2 elevators to each apartment; independent storage rooms; extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention; most accessible location in the city.
8 AND 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
For further particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

84th, 21 West.—Single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; immediate possession; excellent neighborhood; $55.

KENDAL COURT,
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
BETWEEN B'WAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE., ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION.
New, modern, every improvement
4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTALS $40 to $70 MONTHLY.
Apply to owner on premises.

THE SONCY, 49 WEST 57TH NEAR 5TH AVENUE,
in New York's best residence district;
$1,900-$2,000; excellent light; 9 large rooms and one and two baths, drawing room, 24x20; steam heat; all night elevator service; telephone; quiet and exclusive. Apply to superintendent on premises or
BALDWIN & WHITE, 27 Pine St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED | **APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED**

FOR A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS ON UPPER WEST SIDE OFFERED FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST
SEE TO-DAY'S EDITION OF
THE EVENING MAIL,
OR SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.
Telephone 1190 Columbus.

THE FANWOOD,
112 East 17th St.—A large, light, and desirable Apartment of eight rooms and bath, steam heat, elevator &c.; rent, $1,200.

THE SORRENTO.
NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; 8 rooms and bath, $2,400; three rooms and bath, $1,000.

PALERMO,
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700.

2,195 BROADWAY,
NEAR 78TH ST.
Steam heated Apartments of seven rooms and bath; rent, $40.

THE PEMBROKE,
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight room apartments; elevator and all improvements. $1,000.

THE BEAUCLERE,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,000; corner Apartments, $1,200.

THE HAMILTON,
126 & 128 WEST 129TH ST.
Apartment of 7 extra large sunny rooms, heat, &c. Rent, $660.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

"The Phœnix," 18 E. 28th St.
NEW HOUSE.
Suites of two rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light, telephone, &c.
Rent, $50.

22 West 30th St.
Elevator, heat, telephone, &c.; two rooms and bath, $600; also single room Studio, with bath, $300.

NO. 173 MADISON AV.,
near 34th St.
Bachelor Apartments of two to five rooms and bath, $900 to $2,500.

53 West 33d St.
Apartment of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service, $850.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 West 33d St., near Broadway
Telephone, 381—38th St.

ELIZABETH,
S. W. cor. Broadway and 105th St.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; parlor, library, and dining room en suite; parquet floors; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service, telephone, &c.
Spacious and attractive entrance.
RENTS, $840-$960, AND $1,020.
Suhway station one block. "L" station, 104th St.

PORTER & CO.,
Broadway at 104th St.,
159 West 125th St.

THE GRAFTON,
2,708 Broadway, (103d St.)
BUILDING REMODELED THROUGHOUT.
Apartments of 7 large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, &c.
RENTS, $46 TO $55.
(Underground station at door.)
Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

FIFE ARMS,
Broadway, Corner 87th St.
Magnificent Apartments of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; newest and latest improvements; elevator service day and night; private telephone; first-class service; rooms large and light; special attention given to quality of tenants; rent from $50 to $100 per month. Apply on premises, or agents, R. FEHLEMANN, 487 Columbus Av., near 84th St.

BERKELEY ARMS
320 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $600 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast Cor. 96th St.
New, high-class elevator apartments; 7 and 8 rooms, two baths, parquet floors, telephones; decoration to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagenmeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

115 WEST 95TH STREET.
Four-story American basement dwelling; good location; furnished or unfurnished; liberal inducements to October 1st.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

391 WEST END AV.
Handsome Apartments, decorated to suit, with elevator and all modern conveniences, to rent from $1,200 to $1,600 per year; seven and eight rooms.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

451 WEST END AV.
Beautiful seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, and all conveniences, to rent from $750 to $900.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
Desirable six and seven room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and all improvements; rents from $900 to $900 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

CHERBOURG,
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 92D ST.
Beautiful nine and ten room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and every modern convenience; rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

69, 71, 73 WEST 88TH ST.
Large, light seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, &c., to rent from $540 to $700 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

THE PALACIO
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 65TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; suites of eight large light rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. SUPERINTENDENT.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

146 WEST 104TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.....$60.00
Elevator; all improvements.
Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until Oct. at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

58th St., 368 West.—Flats, 6 and 8 rooms, bath; private hall; newly decorated; $40 and $45.
20th St., 204 East.—Three rooms; $12.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

A. CORONADO. A.
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st St. High-class apartments, 6-14 rooms; $70 upward.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—Part of elegant light steam-heated flat; quiet house; cars pass door; reference required. Address G., Box 219 Times.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

23 East 105th St.—Six very fine all-light outside rooms and bath; adults; $24.

APARTMENTS ARE NOW BEING SELECTED IN
The Madison Square,
37 MADISON AVENUE.
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Unexcelled situation, facing Mad

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST
STORES, OFFICES, STUDIOS.
New, Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x99.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

S. W. COR. 6TH AVE.
Top loft, 7,500 ft.; light 4 sides; power elevator; sprinklers; immediate possession. Apply engineer.

Florist.—Elegant corner suitable for florist; will give tenant contract to keep building decorated with plants. Maple Court, corner 96th St. and Park Av., or Hagemeyer, 176 East 96th St.

Corner loft; very light; new building; with or without power; large elevator; immediate possession; $1,000. Kinetic Engineering Co., 1,907 Park Av.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 68th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES.
FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to let in down-town section.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

27 East 22d St.—Extra light offices and studios, modern building; rents from $22 up. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner, on premises, 403-407 East 23d St.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

To Let.—Part of store, 80 Nassau St. Inquire in pipe store.

Bronx.

Big store, best location, for furniture business. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St., 3d Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
35th Street, near Fifth Av.; $2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story..... $1,700
Fifth Av., near 10th, four story $4,500
Others $600 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th.

A.—329 East 68th St., modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $950. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Small private house to rent in 70s, near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; a little gem at $1,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Large houses; best locations; complete list; $900 to $4,500. See Duross, 155 West 14th St.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

A private family of four adults wants to rent for the Fall and Winter months a modern-size furnished house convenient to Madison Square. Address "House," Box 133, Post Office, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Greenwood Lake.—Unincumbered acreage, suitable investment, subdivision, hotels, cottages, sanitarium, gentlemen's farms; commanding distance 5,000,000 people. What's offered? Location immaterial. J. Taylor, 670 President St., Brooklyn.

For Exchange.—A four-story single flat fully rented for free and clear country place, or add cash for N. Y. or Brooklyn property; owners only. Address Country, 1,364 Broadway.

Large apartment hotel; rents over $24,000; mtges. $175,000; exchange for smaller property and cash; what offered? Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Elegant Residence in Bronx, facing Park, cost over $30,000; will sell at sacrifice, or exchange. White, 905 Ogden Av., near 161st St.

Some good lots to exchange for road house, near by. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I have $50,000 to invest in improved and unimproved tenements and cold water flats; Harlem and Yorkville preferred. Send particulars to Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

I want a 4-story private house located west of Central Park, between 64th and 106th Sts.; send full particulars and lowest price. Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

Wanted—To buy Westchester or Long Island farm, 60 to 200 acres, well improved, within hour of New York. Give description and price. Address L Box 206 Times.

Have ready buyers for one and two family houses in my neighborood; full particulars or no attention; open Sunday. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

Owners of flats and tenements, send full particulars; have customers. John J. Hoeckh, Real Estate Office, 650 9th Av., 46th St.

I want a 4 or 5 story flat or tenement, Manhattan or Bronx; send full particulars or no notice taken. B. Morris, 678 East 148th St.

I want to buy for cash any N. Y. or Brooklyn property cheap; quick answers; owners only. Address Property, 1,364 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Tenement Owners: Away with vacancies, agents' excessive expense bills; advice free. Nelson, 258 Broadway.

Would lease double or triple flats by responsible party; cash security. 541 East 86th St.

Lenox Av. corner for cash; send full particulars. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 135th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 597 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 42d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

PERSONAL.

Colored family will adopt colored boy or girl. L. B., care of Scott, 663 East 162d St.

SUMMER RESORTS. | **SUMMER RESORTS.**

NO HAY FEVER
IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

This perfectly delightful region is free from hay fever, and is so easily reached from New York or Boston, via New York Central, as to commend it to an immense population.

For a copy of "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them" send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station.

New York Central ticket agents will gladly give you fullest information.

PENNSYLVANIA. | **PENNSYLVANIA.**
Delaware Water Gap. | **Delaware Water Gap.**

The KITTATINNY

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL IN NOVEMBER

The Paradise of America
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

More than $75,000 expended in improvements and furnishings. Elevators; rooms en suite with bath. Music concerts mornings and evenings. Purest mountain spring water used in hotel. Boating and fishing. Grand walks and drives. Golf and tennis. First-class livery attached. Accommodations for automobile tourists. Write for season rates and booklet, beautifully illustrated. Coaches at all trains. 2½ hours from New York. European restaurant and cafe a feature.

CHARLES E. COPE.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK STATE.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID E. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.
Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.
NOW OPEN
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4285—38th St.
H. E. EDER, Manager.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
32D SEASON; $7 TO $10 PER WEEK.
High elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed.
BOATING AND FISHING FREE.
Table and beds first class; plenty of shade; enlarged and refurnished; lighted by gas. W. P. FISHER, Kiskatom, Greene Co., N. Y.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE
Accommodates 50; situated 3½ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y. Accommodates 90. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Grand View House (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Location unsurpassed; modern improvements; best accommodations; strictly Kosher. MRS. B. ATKINS.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

DAY LINE Summer Exc. Book. Catskills, &c. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga The Grand Union
For Particulars, address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
ALSO OF THE
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,
ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake.
Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
For particulars address
M. B. Marshall, Mgr.
Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY,"
Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.
Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills of adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Ulster County.

MOUNTAIN LODGE.
Large, commodious house, Shawangunk Mountains, 1,800 ft. elevation, 30 miles view, broad piazzas, sanitary plumbing, gas, hot and cold water each room; accommodation, 75; Erie R. R. to Pine Bush; five miles from station; $7 to $12. Andrew Switzer, Crawford, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old jewelry, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 6th Av.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Germanic.....Aug. 20 St. Paul.....Sept. 3
New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia....Sept. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 20 Kroonland.....Sept. 3
Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN.—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM | Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM | Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser..Aug. 16, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep.30, 1 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM | K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II..Sep. 6, 10 AM | Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Oct.18,11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'ssa.Au.25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon | Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM | Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM | Bremen..Oct. 12, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar....Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.19, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Hamburg, Au.18, 11 AM | Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon | ¶Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM
†*Blnecher, Au. 25, 10 AM | †*Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM
¶Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM | Palatia, Sept. 10, 6 AM
*Grill Room and ¶Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Prinz Adalbert...Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon
Prinz Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania..Sept.10, 6AM
Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM | Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.
Tourist Service.
Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon | Carpathia.Sept. 6, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon | Pannonia.Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon | Ultonia...Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Colnmbia...Aug. 20, 2 PM | Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Furnessia.Sept. 10, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $18 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Cruises apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Noordam.....Aug. 16 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Statendam.....Aug. 23 | Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30 | Noordam.....Sept. 20
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America..Aug. 17 | Citta di Napoli..Aug. 31
Cabin, $55 up. Sailing Saloon on Principe Eleck.
Bolognese. Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each. Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (new) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
St. John's, $60.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

WATERWAYS
of the **Southern Pacific**
DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.
New York to New Orleans.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships.
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera.....Aug. 19 | Manuka.....Sept. 16
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
83d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—849 Madison Ave., New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lans.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE.
Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager.
Tel., 700 Coney Island.

GO TO LONG ISLAND FOR YOUR VACATION
Ideal for Health, Rest and Recreation.
Illustrated book containing list of Long Island hotels and boarding houses free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1,363 Broadway; 95 5th Ave., 774 Lexington Ave., 571 Columbus Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York; or send 4 cents in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., New York.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on Application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station, (E. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Booklet. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.
THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

Massachusetts.
IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL
Cuisine and service unexcelled.
Beautiful drives; golf; music.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 20th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, Vice President and General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
8-7-04

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 2:46, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 21:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. (47th and CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 M., †2:00, 3*4:00, *5:00, *7:00, §9:26 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, †12:00, †2:00, 4:00, 6:00, †8:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, z4:25, †8:00, §§9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), §§1:00, §§2:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, 24:00 M., †2:00, 3*4:00, *5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St. Fr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ft. Pleasant, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (3:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSatnrdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 454, 1300, 1354 Broadway; 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., E'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street.	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts.,	12.10 n't.	12.10 n't.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus,	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis,	12.10 n't.	12.15 n't.	Sleeper
Chi., St. Louis,	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis,	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 125 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡7.25, 11.15, 47.45, 21.30, 25.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—$100 reward for lady's ring, with pearl and two diamonds; marked "W. F., Jr., to E. F. C.," and date inside; lost Saturday, Aug. 6, between 32d and 34th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

Lost—Small gold watch and pin marked A. S., neighborhood 8th Av. and 22d St.; reward. 301 West 22d St.

Lost—Dog, color yellow, name "Dewey"; License 10,451; $5 reward. Howard, 358 West 45th St.

Lost—From 8 West 53d, Aug. 5, black Spitz Dog; old collar; liberal reward.

$500 Reward.—Number of Diamond Rings in jeweler's sample box between 9 and 11 A. M., lost Aug. 9, city. David E. Goldfarb, Attorney, 132 Nassau St.; no questions.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

13th St., 140, 142, 151 West.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; Summer rates.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

17th St., 43 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; private bath; abundant table.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d, 29 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th, 9 East.—Desirable rooms with board; a few table guests accommodated; references.

50th St., 23 West.—An elegantly furnished second floor, with board; reference exchanged.

67th St., 125 West.—Large front room and board; suitable for two; all conveniences; moderate.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 126 West.—Large and small rooms; American family; references; table board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only; references required.

87th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

A.—1.—73 Madison Av.—Desirable rooms, with board; near 28th St.; main floor dining room.

Madison Av., 673, 694, and 696, (61st.)—Newly furnished; suites; separate rooms; baths; excellent cuisine.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawsyanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nervous persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1A.—Large nicely furnished room and bath, private house, 41 West 45th St.

12th St., 49 West.—Newly renovated rooms; single or connecting room, with private bath; reference.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms.

19th, 16 West.—Pleasant, cool furnished rooms; hardwood floor; bath, &c.; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms, excellent board; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

42d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable hall room.

44th St., 27 East.—Finely furnished rooms with attendance; board optional after middle of September; reference.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

45th St., 15 East—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence, with board; upper floor planned for bachelor accommodation; all rooms up to date.

47th St., 169 West.—To rent, furnished, two large rooms; for gentlemen; references required.

61st St., 34 West.—Comfortably furnished cool rooms; near all cars, "L," Park; transients accommodated.

64th, 165 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and smaller rooms; closets, water, bath; board if desired; references.

9d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

155th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

Physician's office; sunny back parlor; 142d St. West; convenient to subway. Moderate, Box 184 Times.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A number of young ladies wanted to display suits in our salesroom; preference given to those of good figure and appearance; 34 bust and 41 skirt measure; experience not essential; references required. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Cashiers.—Thoroughly experienced tube room cashiers, only those having had tube room experience in New York department stores need apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. Simpson Crawford Co.

Cook, &c.—Good plain cook and general housework for family of two in flat; must be white and neat. Apply, 9 A. M. to noon, Greaves, 107 West 77th St.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Department Store Delivery Manager.—One of New York's largest general stores desires the services of a thoroughly competent delivery manager; none but men of the highest character and experience need apply; probably the best opening in New York of its kind; state age, full particulars, salary wanted, and experience; all applications considered strictly confidential. Address Delivery Man, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our transferable list, and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced and very rapid, for good position; no beginners. Apply to Supt., before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

The 14th Street Store requires help as follows: Cashiers, messengers, inspectors, parcel wrappers, and assistant cashiers. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced sales clerks for various departments. Apply office of General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced stenographers. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Experienced manager for adjuster's department in department store. A large department store desires the services of a thoroughly experienced man or woman capable of taking entire charge of settling and corresponding in reference to complaints and disagreements between the store and customers; one of the best positions in New York for a thoroughly competent person who understands the work; state age, salary wanted, experience, and other particulars. Address Adjuster, Box 296 Mad. Sq. P. O.

Wanted—Gardener and coachman by gentleman living in Ridgewood, N. J.; will give a good and willing man a steady all-year place and good home; must be able to care for three horses, be good driver, and milk one cow, and understand planting and cultivating, and be generally useful and obliging; a good place is awaiting such a man; either white or colored acceptable; must be experienced; write, giving age, nationality, wages wanted, and references. Address F. Mertens, 115 Spring St., New York City; callers not seen.

Wanted—Reliable young man, cashier and bookkeeper, for a branch of our delivery service; must be able to give excellent references, be strictly temperate, bright, and quick at figures; apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted.—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of an experienced saleslady in the shoe department; steady position, good salary, and advancement to competent person. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—Stenographer; one thoroughly experienced in both typewriting and dictation. No beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear entrance, 19th St. side. Simpson Crawford Company.

Wanted—Shoe saleswomen; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several stylish young ladies for our showroom; must be 36 bust and wear 43 skirt; highest salaries paid. Apply all week, Laird & Bonwit, 36 East 14th St.

Wanted—On or before Sept. 1 capable, willing girl for general housework in family of four adults; good plain cook and laundress. Mrs. Denbigh, 1,023 East 183d St.

Wanted.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for our glassware department; good position to the right party. Apply to Supt.

Wanted.—M. Altman & Co., 43-45 E. 12th St., require several very stylish young ladies, 34 bust, 41 skirt, for their showrooms.

Wanted.—Millinery copists of experience wanted; highest pay; steady work; also learners taken. Frederick Michel, 735 Broadway.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced fur finishers. Apply at fur work rooms, fifth floor.

Wanted—Stenographer, with business experience; must be rapid and accurate operator; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class milliners and improvers. Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Stenographer; $18; moderately long hours; another, $15-$8, &c. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

A large department store requires the services of a thoroughly experienced man, competent to take full charge of their entire night force; a good, permanent position for the right party. Address Steady, Box 187 Times Office.

Competent Manager for Mail Order Department.—A large department store desires a thoroughly experienced man to take entire charge of their mail order dept. and the correspondence pertaining thereto; must be thoroughly reliable in every way; state age, previous experience, references, salary wanted, and full particulars. Address Mail Order, Box 296 Msd. Sq. P. O.

Stenographer and Cashier.—A young man who understands and can operate the typewriter and take dictation, who writes a good hand, and who can act as cashier in an office; a good opening for a thoroughly reliable man who wishes to advance himself. Apply to Supt., before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced man to take entire charge of their toy stockroom; a permanent and most desirable position for the right party; must have had New York City experience. Apply General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced, gentlemanly elevator men for their electric cars; must have department store experience. Apply General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Active, wide-awake salesmen for the new Water Color Series in combination with The International Studio Monthly Magazine of Arts and Crafts; also other combinations; big money maker for workers. International, 67 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted.—By large department store, man who understands the mail order business, capable of taking full charge of correspondence, adjusting complaints, &c. State full particulars, experience, and salary expected. G, Box 191, Times.

Wanted.—Tracers for adjuster's office. Experienced young men who understand this work for a department store. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent, rear entrance, 19th Street side. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted.—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced aisle managers; only those with department store experience will be considered. Apply to Mr. Fellows, Superintendent's office, before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Young man stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, for a position in Arlington, N. J.; one living on Erie, Greenwood Lake Branch, preferred; moderate salary. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—Show card ticket writer; thoroughly experienced rapid writer for temporary position. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of a foreman for grocery packing room; a thoroughly experienced, up-to-date man. No other need apply to Supt.

Wanted—10 extra silk salesmen for our great special silk sale; only experienced persons need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Clothing salesman to manage credit store out of town; steady position; good opportunity for right man. Call Room 705, 640 Broadway.

Wanted.—Experienced grocery packers. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of experienced grocery selectors and packers. Apply to Supt.

Wanted—A first-class scrutch polisher immediately. Acme Mirror Plate Works, C. H. Miller, Manager, Baltimore, Md.

Wanted—A bright, neat, energetic office boy. Apply Sunday or Monday, 8 A. M., 23 West 24th St., third floor.

Wanted—Solicitor or agent, controlling some trade, to represent job printer. Address V., Box 179 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Caretaker.—To look after house or apartment; best of references. B., Westminster Hotel.

General Housework.—By colored girl, in flat; sleep home. 254 West 17th St.

Home.—By a refined Christian woman with her husband, a home in exchange for care of house or feeble person in need of intelligent care and amusement. References exchanged. E. W., Gillette, Morris Co., P. O. Box 23, N. J.

Housekeeper.—Refined young woman wants position hotel, club, aged couple, widower's home; personal references; experienced buying, catering, &c. M. L. K., 852 Columbus Av.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—By an experienced law stenographer; competent, educated and willing; wants permanent position. G. M., Box 194, Times.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer of genuine ability and experience, permanent position with reliable business house; references given. Miss Diehl, 443 East 83d St.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 188 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable, Box 186 Times.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—By reliable young man, with chance for advancement; accurate, willing; good education; best references. Box L, 204 Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ten years' reference one concern. H Box 102 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience, Box 203 Times.

Clerical Work, &c.—By stranger in city; clerical work; knowledge of medicine; excellent testimonial. J. R. B., 133 West 14th St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Situation as representative desired by man, 35 years of age; have sold dry goods in all the large cities, especially the West, for the past sixteen years; am out of business (for the first time since starting to work in 1883) by reason of failure of firm; bank and commercial references given. Box P 155 Times.

Stenographer-Typewriter.—Experience in advertising business; excellent references; good security; competent, willing, obliging; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 177 Spring St., city.

Young man with highest references, stenographic experience, corporation, and executive work. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Young man, experienced clothing stock clerk, good references, wants work any kind. E. B., Box 171 Times.

OPEN SHOP ULTIMATUM ANNOUNCED BY BUILDERS

Striking Unions Given Until Aug. 22 to Relent.

TO FILL THEIR PLACES THEN

Strikers Say They Will Not Return to Work, but Will Press Court Action Against Employers.

What is considered practically an open-shop ultimatum to the unions was the result of the long, secret meeting of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association on Friday afternoon. It was ssid at that time that a new and important policy had been adopted by the builders, but it was not made public until the announcement came last evening in a letter to the members of the Employers' Association. In brief, those unions whose members went on strike in violation of the arbitration agreement are given until a week from Monday to return to work, and if they do not do so by that time their places will be filled. The letter containing the ultimatum follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Governors held Aug. 12, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the members are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly:

Whereas, The unions that struck on the Trinity Building and on the work of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association on the subway, in violation of their existing agreements and of the General Arbitration plan, have refused to return to work; and,

Whereas, These organizations were locked out to compel a compliance with the terms of said agreements, which has resulted in a cessation of work in said trades that if continued will seriously interfere with and ultimately cause a stoppage of work in many trades not now affected, and cripple and discourage the building industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the unions now on strike do not return to work on the jobs which they have struck, on or before the morning of Aug. 22, the members of the association shall proceed with such mechanics as will agree to work under the conditions of employment as they existed on Aug. 1, and governed by aforementioned agreements.

The builders say they do not want to adopt the open shop system unless it is forced upon them by the unions. The lock-out cannot last indefinitely, however, and independent of the contracts affected by the strikes the only way the unions involved can have the lock-out declared off is by yielding to the conditions of the arbitration agreement. Therefore the employers say if an open shop war is forced on them the responsibility will be on the unions themselves.

The unions which are not locked out, because none of their members are on strike have also been notified to send representatives to meet the Employers' Association this week and make known what stand they intend to take in the present dispute. If they refuse to work with men who will be put in the strikers' places, then the open-shop war will be inevitable.

The following are the unions whose members are locked out: Amalgamated Painters' Society, New York District Council Brotherhood of Carpenters, Electrical Workers' Union, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union, Operative Plasterers' Society, Tar Felt and Waterproof Workers and Cement Masons' Union. There are twenty-five unions of skilled trades under the arbitration agreement which have no strikes on hand at present, and which are not included in the lockout. Among these is the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which recently refused to join the Building Trades Alliance.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, after making public the circular last evening, said:

"We do not wish to declare for the open shop. We are against it, in fact, and it will be absolutely the fault of the unions if it comes to that. We propose, if the unions do not return the strikers to work, to employ men individually under the arbitration agreement and then organize them into new unions."

"If the unions in the other trades which are not locked out refuse to allow their men to work with them, what then?" he was asked.

"Why, in that case we would have the biggest fight we have had on our hands yet."

"Would that result in the open shop?"

"We are not crossing bridges until we come to them. I repeat that the Building Trades Employers' Association does not want the open shop. We cannot tell what the unions will do, but hope that a week's reflection will make them realize that they are wrong."

Regarding the thousands of workers locked out independent of the members of the unions who are on strike he said:

"The lock-out cannot be called off until the unions agree to uphold the arbitration agreement, but of course the lock-out cannot exist indefinitely. I can say, however, that if our ultimatum is disregarded our members will proceed with their contracts.

"One article in the arbitration agreement gives the contractors power in case a union cannot supply enough men to hire non-union men who shall join the union if found competent. We will be better able to talk in a week. In the meantime we have asked the unions not concerned in the trouble to let us know what stand they will take before we proceed any further."

Mr. Harding, in reference to the suit of the Building Trades' Alliance against the Employers' Association to test the validity of the arbitration agreement, said:

"The suit is considered a joke by our members. They accuse us of restraint of trade. We certainly are in an organization in restraint of trading with walking delegates. We have probably restrained owners and contractors from trading with these agitators to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars during the past year. Our books and everything we have in the way of agreements, contracts, and constitutions are open for inspection at any time to any one except workmen on strike or walking delegates.

"We have nothing to hide, have no secrets, and are willing to have the question decided as to whether or not we are in restraint of trade or a trust in any sense. If the union is honest in this matter it may also have decided for it whether or not a union is a trust in restraint of trade, and a trial of this kind would certainly interest every one employing organized labor."

The general impression yesterday was that the Building Trades Alliance will not call off the strikes and that the trades not now involved will not work with members of the new unions. In this case an open shop fight would ultimately take place.

Frank Adams Acer, the attorney for the Building Trades Alliance, who is bringing the suit against the Employers' Association, said:

"We will get an order in the Supreme Court for a production of the books of the Employers' Association, so that we can see if the arbitration agreement is valid. If it is legal, we will demand that the lock-out be at once declared off. If it is illegal, we will take steps to have it declared null and void."

James J. Daly, President of the Alliance, said that no new strikes would be called in the meantime. All they wanted just now, he said, was to get the Employers' Association into the courts.

President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association had nothing to say about the suit. The matter, he declared, was not worthy of serious consideration.

UNION MEN REFUSE TO QUIT.

Workmen on A. I. Bourne's New House Disregard Order.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 13.—The same union delegation that called off the mechanics at Idle Hour yesterday also appeared at the new residence being built for Arthur I. Bourne at Oakdale, L. I., and notified the men that they must quit.

The mechanics on the Bourne job refused to comply with the order and kept on with their work. The Bourne residence is being built by Jacob & Young of Manhattan, the same contractors who have the Idle Hour job.

Mount Vernon Man's Body Identified.

The body of the unknown man taken to Bellevue Hospital Friday afternoon from Fourth Street and Second Avenue, and who died that night, was identified yesterday as that of Henry Merrill of 131 North Ninth Street, Mount Vernon, by his wife. Merrill was formerly a well-to-do citizen of that place.

DONE UP, BUT GOT HIS MAN.

William Bannon, Patrolman, Fought Till Unconscious—Then Held On.

Patrolman William Bannon of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was sent home on sick leave last night, after a fight with a dozen or more roughs, in which he had a narrow escape from death. Bannon, however, had succeeded in holding his prisoner and in getting him to the station house. The prisoner gave his name as Joseph Jicha, twenty years old, a marble cutter, of 1,457 First Avenue.

Bannon ran on to a dozen or more young men, laborers, who had been drinking at Seventy-first Street and First Avenue. One of them, who afterward proved to be Jicha, Bannon says was making remarks to passers-by. Bannon walked across the street and ordered the roughs to move on.

"Go to ——. You nor no other cop can make me move."

Bannon did not wait for any further conversation. He had no sooner seized Jicha, however, than he was knocked flat. Bannon jumped to his feet, minus his helmet, and struck Jicha twice with his club, but did not knock him out. Jicha clinched Bannon and the two rolled about the pavement.

Bannon is a powerful man, but Jicha was also very powerful, and the other roughs helped him out. Bannon was hit on the back of the head with some blunt instrument and partially stunned. Somebody cut a long gash in his left cheek, and afterward it was found that the back of his blouse had been cut for nearly a foot. Bannon's trousers were torn to shreds. But he held on to his man with a firm grip which Jicha could not break.

A citizen who saw the fight telephoned to Police Headquarters, which in turn notified the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The reserves arrived on the double-quick and just about in time to save Bannon's life. The roughs saw them coming, and disappeared so quickly that not one of them was caught. Bannon was lying on the ground, but still holding on to his prisoner, who was also nearly unconscious.

Jicha was charged with assaulting an officer. He had two bad scalp wounds, and was taken to Bellevue later for treatment. The fight attracted a large crowd, which was afraid to interfere, but cheered Bannon after it was all over.

ITALIANS STRANGELY POISONED

Took Drug Thought Harmless—Got It from a Woman.

Leo Tramontano, an Italian shoemaker of 364 West Fifty-third Street, had a stomach ailment yesterday morning and mixed up some sort of a decoction and drank it. Pretty soon his helper, Misia Falconaria of 629 West Forty-eighth Street, felt bad, and also took some of the stuff. Both men are now in Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition.

According to the story as learned by the police, Tramontano was ill on Thursday and yesterday remembered that he had a package of "malva leaves," which the Italians use as a home remedy, in his cupboard. He accordingly mixed up a dose, which he shared with Falconaria. A few moments later both men became drowsy. Then Falconaria suddenly began to act like a madman. He screamed and shrieked, and so alarmed his friends that Dr. S. Gilbert Stone of 331 West Fifty-first Street was summoned.

Dr. Stone was unable to quiet Falconaria, and both men were then removed to the hospital. A sample of the drink made by Tramontano was analyzed and found to contain belladonna.

Tramontano told the police that the stuff from which he mixed the medicine had been given to him a year ago by a woman who is said to live in Brooklyn, on her arrival here from Italy. The Brooklyn police have been asked to assist in locating the woman.

HOTEL EMPLOYES ARRESTED.

Women Were Carrying Food Away—Spite, Says One Prisoner.

Mrs. Catherine Stanton, fifty-four years old, and Miss Bertha Stewart, thirty years old, who are employed in the linen room of the Grand Hotel, were arrested last night on the complaint of Ira L. Smith, steward of the hotel, who charged them with stealing ten ears of corn, seven raw potatoes, three oranges, thirteen small pats of butter, weighing about a quarter of a pound, and one banana. These were valued by the complainant at 75 cents.

The steward told Sergt. Wilson of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station that the two women were carrying the food from the hotel, when he became suspicious of the package which the Stanton woman was carrying, and made her open it.

Mr. Smith was at first disinclined to make a charge against the younger woman, but she insisted that if there had been any crime committed she was equally guilty with Mrs. Stanton, and both were locked up on a charge of petty larceny. The women said that the food was their own property. They asserted that they saved it out of their "daily allowance" during the week. Mrs. Stanton said the arrests were due to spite.

FIRE IN HOTEL ANNEX.

Dr. Vanderpool's Lamp Starts Scare in the Ashland House.

Fire on the ground floor of the residence of Dr. Waldron D. Vanderpool at 100 East Twenty-fourth Street last night did about $50 damage to curtains and furnishings. The fire was started by a student's lamp in Dr. Vanderpool's laboratory. Dr. Vanderpool and a maid extinguished the flames before the firemen arrived.

The residence is really an annex to the Ashland House. About seventy-five guests, many of them women, became frightened and hastened down stairs, but were soon reassured.

Youths Held on Burglary Charge.

Harry Stolz, nineteen years old, of 79 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Charles Luman, eighteen years old, of 82 East Tenth Street, charged with burglary in the first degree, were held in $1,000 bail each yesterday in the Yorkville Court. Luman pleaded guilty, while Stolz protested his innocence. Both were arrested Friday night, Luman while escaping from the apartments of Albert Schlessinger of 1,357 Second Avenue, and Stolz a few hours later, on the strength of an alleged confession of Luman. The police say the prisoners are the men who on Sunday evening shot at Detective Von Vonderau, in East Sixty-ninth Street.

Dumbwaiter's Fall Kills Boy.

Joseph Rinaldo, fourteen years old, of 642 Morris Avenue, was almost instantly killed yesterday morning by being struck by a dumbwaiter in a flathouse at 535 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. While Rinaldo was delivering ice at the address the elevator, with a heavy piece of ice on it, fell from the fourth story and struck him on the head before he could get out of the way. M. J. Cutty of 1,008 Jackson Avenue, the owner of the building, was arrested, but released pending action by Coroner O'Gorman.

Bullet Intended for Cat Scares Woman.

Mrs. Louis Mang of 198 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, was sitting at a window of her home shortly before midnight on Friday when a bullet whistled past her and lodged in the wall opposite. The neighborhood is infested with cats, and the police believe that the person who fired the shot was trying to kill a cat.

His Jewelry Caused His Arrest.

A man who gave his name as Christopher Wilson, thirty years old, of 104 West Eighty-third Street, was arrested yesterday, charged with rifling two apartments at the West Eighty-third Street house. Suspicion was first directed to Wilson because he wore much jewelry. He was followed to a restaurant, where it was learned that he was employed as a waiter, and arrested.

MEAT PACKERS UNMOVED BY THREAT OF BOYCOTT

Strikers Say Now They'll Place Retail Butchers Under Ban.

ABATTOIRS INCREASE FORCES

Employers Say They Are Getting Skilled Labor as Fast as They Can Make Use of It.

The packers heard yesterday that the strikers were discussing a boycott of the butchers who continued to buy meat from them, and took steps to offset the move. After consulting his attorneys, Breed, Abbott & Morgan, President Isaac Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company issued this statement:

It has come to our attention that the strikers as a last resort have approached some of our customers and have threatened them with a boycott if delivery of our beef is accepted. We shall spare no expense to prosecute every case of this sort which is brought to our notice. We do not believe that the remaining strikers, whose ranks are being fast depleted by desertions to plants in other towns, will run the risk of imprisonment in order to attempt to bolster up a lost cause.

We are supplying the demands of our customers, and in a few days we shall have our plant running at its full capacity. We are getting skilled labor as fast as we can make use of it, and have received more applications for unskilled labor than we can possibly employ.

The police have already made several arrests and secured conviction for acts of violence committed by the strikers. Our attorneys have been instructed to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any striker who is detected interfering with the conduct of our business.

In order to keep in close touch with the situation, Col. Breed will make his headquarters at the offices of the company.

Both sides in the meat strike expressed themselves as being well satisfied last night. The strike leaders said that they had tied up the Swarzschild & Sulzberger plant and had crippled the United Dressed Beef Company. On the other hand, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger said that they had resumed killing at 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon and the United people said that their plant was running up to almost its normal capacity, only the casing department not having been started.

There was little disorder during the course of the day. The police force had been augmented and mounted men escorted the delivery vans. As Sunday is a big day for slaughtering, the force will be increased further to-day.

The United Dressed Beef Company will to-day kill meat for Hebrew consumption, and, in spite of assertions to the contrary by the strikers, will have enough rabbis to butcher a full supply. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger said that they, too, would also provide kosher meat for their patrons.

The packers admitted that about 100 men were due from Chicago to-day or to-morrow, and that with them the equipment of the United Dressed Beef Company will be full. Of the new men this company will retain the skilled workmen, no matter what decision is arrived at in regard to the laborers. The company not only furnishes meals and sleeping quarters for its men, but provides food for the police who are on duty.

The Amalgamated held a meeting at Turtle Bay Hall in the late afternoon and received an offer of financial support by labor delegates from Essex County, N. J. It was said that General President Shea of the Teamsters' National Union might take the same stand here as in Chicago in regard to the delivery of ice to patrons of the Meat Trust, and also that President Michael Donnelly of the Amalgamated might be expected in New York on Wednesday and that a conference between him and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger would take place. National headquarters were established at Turtle Bay Hall. One claim of the strikers is that 150 of the men who took their places were hired under false pretenses, and would stop work if guaranteed protection.

The "entertainment" committee was still on duty yesterday. Richard Sergeant, a driver for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, left work at 5 o'clock, and at Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue was attacked by a crowd of strikers, who left him with a severe scalp wound and bruises. Policeman Shanley, who endeavored to protect him, was slightly hurt.

Oscar Peterson and Daniel Lowry were locked up for shouting "scab" at a man who, as it turned out, was a tailor. Zele Markowitz and Otto Hussoskritsky were arrested for trying to scare a team drawing a meat van. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Policeman Sullivan of the Central Park Police was detailed to convoy two vans of the United Dressed Beef Company from Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue to delivery points. As soon as the vans started a crowd followed, and when they turned into Forty-ninth Street the mob numbered 2,000. It began to gibe and throw missiles, and Sullivan endeavored to disperse one wing of the noisy escort by riding up on the sidewalk. In front of 336 East Forty-ninth Street the horse slipped and broke an iron garden fence and narrowly escaped crushing Reuben Levinson, a child. Some of the crowd were menacing the drivers of the vans when Sullivan got into the saddle again and made a sucession of charges. Other policemen finally came and dispersed the mob.

The packers predicted last night that the price of beef would be from 1 to 2 cents lower the coming week, as there was a surplus of retail stock.

TYPHOID AND BEEF STRIKE.

Epidemic Threatened on Both Sides in Chicago Fight.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Typhoid fever, which threatens to become epidemic among the strikers' families in the district west of the stock yards, is now feared in the ranks of strike breakers. Tony Brooks, a non-union workman at the Armour plant, has been removed from his home to a hospital suffering from the disorder. A man and a woman employed as strike breakers at the Swift plant were removed to hospitals today suffering from ailments supposed to be typhoid fever.

There were few developments in the packers' strike to-day and it is not probable that there will be any before Monday, when a committee of retail dealers will call upon the Mayor and ask him to act as mediator in the strike. Mayor Harrison declines to say what he will do until after he has received the committee.

Chief of Police O'Neil and Inspector Hunt, who have direct charge of the stock yards district, laid formal charges before the Mayor this afternoon against Justice John Fitzgerald, who, it is claimed by the police, has discharged the great majority of the rioters brought before him, no matter how strong the evidence against them might be. He yesterday discharged twenty out of twenty-three men brought before him.

The discovery was made to-day that four of the largest packing companies affected by the strike are operating without a license from the City of Chicago. Approval of all licenses to slaughter must be made by the Municipal Health Commissioner. The strikers are hoping that the absence of licenses may possibly have a bearing on the success of Mayor Harrison's attempt to intervene for a settlement of the strike.

Secretary Dean of the Chicago Market Wagon Drivers' Union said to-day:

"No meat from the big packing companies will be hauled by members of the Maket Wagon Drivers' Union after to-morrow. At our meeting to-morrow the drivers for retail grocers and butchers will be instructed not to handle any meat from these companies or their warehouses.

There was much excitement to-day when a Lake Shore train bearing several hundred strike breakers, who left the yards to spend Sunday outside, struck several torpedoes. The strike breakers thought they had been attacked, and began shooting. The panic resulted in injury to no one, and no arrests were made.

Women led an angry mob which stoned the house of Julia Kalich, forewoman in Armour & Co.'s plant. She had refused to join the strike. Many windows were broken. When a patrol wagon arrived the crowd fled.

Beef Trust Boycotted at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The Essex Trades Council has decided to boycott the Beef Trust's goods until the meat strike is settled. Every union man in Essex County until the present differences are settled, if he complies with the mandate of the Trades Council, will either have to buy meat slaughtered by independent wholesalers or else go without it.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will make a Clearance Sale of Remnants and Odds and Ends of this season's merchandise, marked away below regular prices to close out preparatory to stock taking.

Remnants of Silks and Satins. (Main floor.)

5,000 lengths of every conceivable make and weave, consisting of white, black and colored Silks and Satins, plain and figured, all this season's goods, will be sold at a sacrifice.

Silks that were selling at 40c. to 50c., now..... **25c.** yard
Silks that were selling at 50c. to 65c., now..... **35c.** yard
Silks that were selling at 65c. to 85c., now..... **45c.** yard

Remnants of Laces. (Main floor.)

Comprising VENISE, BANDINGS, EDGINGS AND GALLOONS, LIERRE LACES; ORIENTAL and NET TOP LACES, ALLOVER LACES, POINT DE PARIS, NORMANDIE, TORCHON and CLUNY LACES; also BLACK LACE ROBES at HALF PRICE.

Remnants of Embroidery. (Main Floor.)

NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC and SWISS EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and ALLOVERS at LESS THAN COST.

1,000 YARDS of NEW CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES, open-work and close embroidered designs, on French Nainsook; values up to 40c., at..... **25c.** yard

Ribbon Remnants. (Main Floor.)

20,000 Yards of Taffeta, Liberty Satin, Satin-Taffeta and Fancies.

FROM 1½ INCH TO 5 INCHES WIDE, at **5c., 10., 15c.** and **19c.** per yard.

Suit Cases. (Main Floor.)

We will offer on Monday one lot of LEATHER SUIT CASES, slightly shopworn, sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches; values $3.50 to $4.50, for..... **$2.75**

Every requisite for Mountain and Seashore wear in stock, and orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

NEW COMPLAINT AGAINST ESSEX MARKET COURT

Magistrate Cornell Made Ill, Doctor Says, by Foul Air.

NEW BUILDING MUCH NEEDED

Room Too Small, Magistrate Meade Declares—Perhaps 1,000 Persons Go There Every Day.

Magistrate Cornell returned yesterday from a visit to Esopus, where he went to consult his physician regarding an affection of the throat from which he has suffered for some time. He is greatly worried lest the trouble may develop into a serious affection. The doctor told the Magistrate that his throat had been poisoned probably by the atmosphere of the Essex Market Courtroom, where he has been sitting for the last ten days.

The Essex Market Police Court is commonly regarded as the most unsanitary of any court in this city. Mr. Cornell declared yesterday that the ailments which have incapacitated Magistrates Mort, Meade, and Barlow were all contracted in that court, and

PART TWO

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

(Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.)



AT a reception at Bar Harbor the other evening for Miss Alice Roosevelt a young man was introduced to her. In the embarrassment of having something to say he stammered:

"Miss Roosevelt—ah—I'm very happy to meet you—I have often heard of your father."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-SENATOR PRITCHARD of North Carolina, whose marriage to a Washington woman occurred just before the last Christmas holidays, recently related this incident to one of Mrs. Pritchard's schoolgirl friends:

Having an engagement with some politicians at the New Willard Hotel, the Senator asked that dinner be had a little earlier than usual, whereupon Mrs. Pritchard gave orders that it be served at once.

One of the meat courses was baked chicken, of which the Senator is particularly fond. After making a gallant effort to masticate a piece of chicken breast, Mr. Pritchard placed his knife and fork on his plate, and, smilingly looking up at his wife, said:

"My dear, this chicken is but half cooked."

"I am sorry, Senator," said Mrs. Pritchard, "but as I don't need much we'll just eat the half that's cooked."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AST. PAUL paper accused Gov. Van Sant of "standing up for Tom Lowry." Lowry is a candidate for United States Senator and is owner of the St. Paul Street Railway. On the evening of the publication Gov. Van Sant was on his way home. He was hanging to a strap on a street car.



"What is the news, Governor?" asked an acquaintance.

"I believe," said the Governor, "that the morning paper was right in saying I was 'standing up for Tom Lowry.' And if all the men who have to 'stand up for Tom Lowry' could vote for him he would be named United States Senator if for nothing more than to get him ont of the way."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

STARTING from nowhere in particular, a rumor has recently gone the rounds of the newspaper "personals," stating that Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, the President of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, was about to resign his office. Some of the items gave age as the cause, some hinted that the scientist's health was breaking down, and some suggested that Dr. Gilman was to work upon certain personal experiments of the highest scientific valne. To get at the truth of it all, a reporter called upon him for a little first-hand information.

"Resign?" was Dr. Gilman's answer. "Certainly not." And after an instant's pause he added: "Joseph Le Comte, my old colleague at the University of California, was asked just such a question as you have put to me, on his eightieth birthday. His reply will do for mine. He said: 'Why should I resign? I have just begun my life's work.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MISS CYNTHIA ROCHE was telling one of her friends of a bad quarter of an hour she spent in the company of a newly engaged couple last week.

"Why, he actually called her his dear little lamb," she said with a disgusted mou.

"And what then?" asked the interested listener.

"Oh, then he gathered her into the fold," was the demure answer.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE REV. LEWIS CAMERON, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in South Orange, recently told this story at a gathering of Protestant Episcopal clergymen illustrative of the popular desire to belong to an influential church:

"Pat was a Roman Catholic out of work and with no money. So far as he could see there was nothing in the future to give him encouragement. One day he met a member of the Baptist Church, who said to him:

"'My friend, why don't you join our congregation? You can get a job in that way and a good one, too.'

"'How can I do that?' asked Pat. 'I'm a Catholic.'

"'Oh, that don't matter,' replied the other. 'You can join all right. Just come over to the church next Sunday.'

"Pat scratched his head meditatively. That night he lay awake thinking of the problem, and during the following three days he tried to choose between being a poor Catholic and a Baptist with a good job. The next day was Sunday, and, without saying a word to any one, he walked around to his friend's church. As he approached it his conscience seemed to rebel, and he stood for some time outside wondering whether he had better go in.

"Finally he entered the vestibule. There was nohody in sight. Reverently removing his hat and turning his eyes heavenward, he said:

"'Lord God Almighty, I hate to do this, but I'm up ag'in it. Good-bye till times is better!'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ALFRED M. DOWNES, secretary to the Fire Commissioner, tells of a character in the membership of the Knights of St. Patrick who had the reputation of concocting about the best in the way of a whisky punch that a man ever tasted. Among the guests at a dinner was a priest from the "ould sod," who, after a sip of the punch which Downes's friend had brewed, asked for the recipe.

"It's this way, your Rivèrence," said the flattered punch brewer. "You just mix the matherials in aqual portions—one-half whisky and the other half whisky and wather, and be sure and have the wather rather mild loike."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A FRIEND met Herr Glostein, the Grand Street saloon keeper, famous for his fish stories and wit.

"Well, Glostein, making any money these days?"

"How do yon expect me to make any money in the saloon business these days?" asked Glostein.

"Why not?" asked his friend.

"Because I'm in Potter's field."

Both took beer.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SHORTLY before he sailed for Europe Col. W. H. Cody (Buffalo Bill) was entertaining Dr. J. L. Girdner with a few lessons in ethnology gleaned from experiences among the Indians in his early days.

"By the way, Doc," he asked abruptly, "ever see a red-headed Indian?"



"Never did, and never heard of such a freak, Colonel."

"I saw one, a Cherokee, down on the Fort Scott trail," quietly answered Cody, and then stopped, waiting for "a rise."

It came. "Rather unusual sight, that, wasn't it?"

"Rather; but, you see, this Indian was bald."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT was approached some time ago by a friend who had lost a position in the Federal service through the appointment of a new superior. The friend wanted the Senator to intercede for him. He admitted that he had been discharged for an infraction of the rules, but he insisted that the matter was trivial and would have been overlooked by the new man's predecessor.

"Well," replied Senator Platt, "you should have been careful. You know that a new broom sweeps clean."

"Yes," assented the other, gloomily, "but did you ever consider that it was devilish hard on the carpet?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

TAMMANY LEADER TOM DUNN met John B. McDonald, the builder of the underground rapid transit road, at the Central Park Casino the other night.

"Hello, John," said Dunn. "When are you going to start up that tunnel game of yours?"

"In September," said McDonald nonchalantly.

"What year?" asked Dunn.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JAMES M. BECK tells the following story of a friend who was once a Magistrate in Philadelphia: He asked of a young man brought before him, "Have you ever been arrested?" "No, Sir," was the reply. "Have you ever been in this court before?" "No Sir." "Are you sure?" "Yes, Sir." "Your face looks decidedly familiar; where have I seen you before?" "I am the harkeeper in the saloon on the corner."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SECRETARY SHAW told a story the other day of a small boy at a country Christmas tree party, who found a pair of trousers on the tree for him. He examined the garment carefully and, turning to his mother, shouted:



"Oh, mamma, those pants must be all new. Papa never had a suit like that."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN the Independence Party, the late belligerent end of the Philadelphia Democracy, was in process of organization there was held a meeting to adopt rules. One of the provisions was for a committee to decide contests, and it was suggested that it be composed of eight members.

Up rose an enthusiastic Irishman, representing the hotbed of belligerency.

"Mistur Chairman," he began, "I move you, Sur, that the committee of eight be made a committee of nine, Sur, so that when there's a tie vote there will be wun majority."

His motion carried.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

I HAVE known people who have given up worshipping at a certain church in New York City because they didn't like the architecture of the church, and connected themselves with another, because the interior decorations harmonized with their sense of color and general fitness," said the Rev. Dr. Slicer in a recent talk to some clubwomen in the Myrtle room at the Waldorf. "There is nothing, ladies, in our surroundings here this afternoon to ruffle the most profoundly aesthetic temperament in our midst. What I have been telling you recalls an incident of the Charleston earthquake.

"After that terrible calamity an old negress was charged by her pastor with desertion.

"'Lord, Mister Washington,' was her reply, 'you sholy doan' expeck a niggah wid any sense a'tall to keep on worshippin' in yo' ole rattie-down chech when dey's a fine brick chech jes' 'roun' de corner dah!'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COMMISSIONER WOODBURY of the Street Cleaning Department was recently complimented by a friend upon the esprit de corps which he maintained among his street cleaners.

"But why do you dress them all in white uniforms?" was asked.

"Well," answered the Commissioner, "one of my predecessors in the department established this custom, and the people of New York do not seem to care to have them change their Waring apparel."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE late Gov. Pattison used to tell with keen gusto the following:

A certain candidate thought that his chance for election would be increased if he acquired a knowledge of Pennsylvania Dutch, so he prevailed on a friend who was familiar with that patois to accompany him and post him how to get off a Dutch sentence at the end of each speech. This plan proved a great success and the candidate was delighted with the experiment.



In the excitement of one meeting, however, he forgot the phrase so patiently taught him early in the day by his mentor and under cover of taking a glass of water hastily communicated that fact to his friend.

"Never mind," was the whispered reply, "just say 'Was nempst?'"

This the speaker innocently did, and the result astonished him.

"Such a rush from a hall," he afterward said, "was probably never before witnessed in the State of Pennsylvania. That little phrase was Pennsylvania Dutch for 'What will you have to drink?' and the proprietor of the hotel to which my audience had adjourned taxed me $24 for my 'Was nempst?' break.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WILLIAM F. KING of the Merchants' Association told a story the other day of an Irish porter in the dry goods district who prides himself on being something of a political economist. A friend asked him who he was going to vote for.

"Why, Billy Bryan, of course," said the Irishman.

"But Bryan is not running this year," said his friend.

"I don't care a d——n whether he is or not, I'm going to vote for him. I voted for him four years ago and eight years ago, and haven't we had good times ever since?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE coming visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury recalled to a party of clergymen at the See Honse the other day the similar occasion a third of a century ago, when Bishop Selwyn was the guest of the Episcopal Church of this city at the Hotel Westminater.



Dr. H. C. Potter, now Bishop, had personal charge of the entertainment of the visitor, and he gave the bell boy some lessons in English etiquette, among other things instructing the lad that when the Bishop, answering his knock, asked "Who is there?" he should reply, "The boy, my lord."

All went smoothly until the bell boy called the Bishop the morning after his arrival.

"Who's there?" called out the sleepy ecclesiastic.

The answer roused him, for the confused lad shouted out:

"The Lord, my boy."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT a recent public function in Washington Miss Roosevelt's appearance was greeted with a cheer, and one enthusiastic man shouted "Miss Roosevelt for ever!"

"Thanks, very much," said the young lady, smilingly, "but, really, I don't want to be MISS Roosevelt for ever."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DR. BECKWITH, whose hobby is the Atlantic City beach patrol, and who is in personal charge of that large corps of life savers, was visited in his hospital tent on the beach by an old Cincinnati friend and his seven-year-old daughter. With great enthusiasm the doctor explained his various methods of reviving persons dragged from the water. The little girl listened with wondering eyes. When the doctor stopped she fairly gasped:

"Oh, papa, I wish somebody would get drown-ded!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MY FRIEND, there was a man down in Tennessee who made an enormous fortune by minding his own business," quietly remarked Mayor John P. Studley of New Haven, Conn., as he sat on the porch of the Montowese House the other day. The Object to whom the remark was addressed had been a trifle too insistent about some investigations into the affairs of the New Haven Police Department, and the Mayor didn't just like it.

"Your friend was in luck to have lived in Tennessee," returned The Object. "Had he lived in Connecticnt he would have starved to death by pursuing that plan."

The Object had been at the corner grocery stores in and about Branford when the tongues of the cracker barrel gossips were wagging at their liveliest.

AN INSCULPTED STORY OF THE DEEDS OF DARIUS

Columbia Professor's Investigations in Persia—What the Rock of Behistan Revealed.

POPULAR fancy paints to itself the life of a college professor as a calm procession of days, one very much like the other, passed in the quiet seclusion of academic halls. The professor himself, a man aloof from the common run of mortals, a sort of titular deity who withdraws from the world and shuts himself up in the little Olympus of his particular speciality, be it German or Greek or psychology or Sanskrit.

While this conception holds true in many cases, it does not apply in an equally large number. Many of our college instructors are men of action, either pursuing adventure outside of their profession or seeking it in their own field of study. President Butler of Columbia, formerly a teacher of philosophy, is active in politics and is quite a man of affairs. Dr. Herschel C. Parker of the Department of Physics in the same institution is prohably the most famous mountain climber in America, and spends his Summers scaling the Swiss or the American Alps. These two men have interests that lie beyond the academic horizon. On the other hand, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, also of Columbia, has had many interesting and some thrilling experiences in the pursuit of his life work, the study of the past and present languages of the East. During the college year Prof. Jackson is occupied with the usual routine of classes, lectures, and quizzes, hut when the long Summer vacation comes, or when he secures sabbatical leave of absence from the university, he makes straight for his beloved East, where his heart reaily lies, and steeps himself in the mystery and charm of the Orient until duty calls him back from the footsteps of Buddha, from his wanderings among the ruined homes and temples of the Achaemenian Kings, to prosaic Manhattan and the daily round on Morningside Heights. How rough and raucous must New York seem after a year passed in the shadow or a mosque, where, instead of clanging car hells, rumbling trucks, and the shrill cries of newsboys, the only sound was the high, sweet melody of the nightingale or the "hlind Muezzin's call to prayer."

Prof. Jackson has written several books about the East, which are highly esteemed not only by the Western savants for their scholarship, but also by the Orientals for the sympathy and truthfuiness of their presentations and estimates. Dr. Jackson's intimate knowledge of and warm sympathy with the life and ideals of the East, as well as his charming personality, have won for him a high regard among Oriental peoples that has been accorded to so few foreigners that they might he counted upon the fingers. This gives him the entrée to many mysteries that are a sealed book to the rest of the outside world.

A Perilous Climb.

One of the most interesting of Prof. Jackson's experiences which he mentioned in a recent lecture was his visit to the rock of Behistan and his perilous climb to study the inscriptions cut in its face.

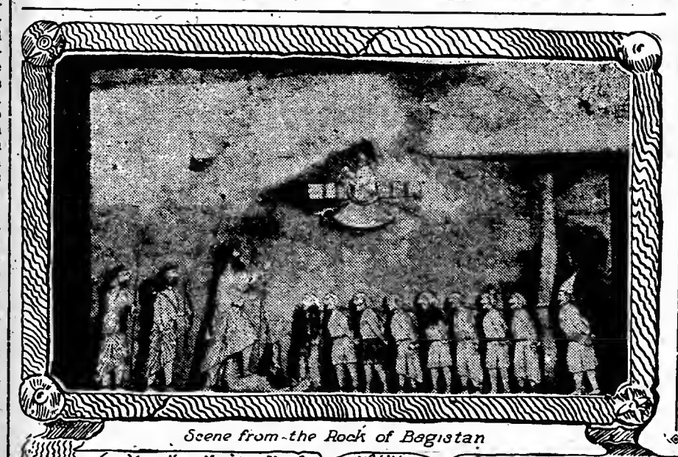
Behistan is located in the western part of Persia. The word is made up of two old Persian words, Baga and Stana, place of God. The immense rock rises sheer from the level plain to a perpendicular height of 1,700 feet. It is about a quarter of a mile long at its base. This lonely mountain citadel King Darius the Great choose as the most secure and fitting place for him to leave to posterity the record of his mighty deeds. Far up Behistan's granite face, 500 feet from the ground, the ancient sculptors, obeying the royal command, did their work, and did it so well that it exists unimpaired to the present day.

It was early in the morning on Easter Monday of last year that Prof. Jackson, after four days in the saddle from Hamadan, first sighted the huge sentinel of stone that was to be the scene of his exciting labors in the cause of science. It was noon when his party reached the base of the rock. Packs were unstrapped from the tired horses and accommodation for man and beast was obtained at the little caravansary at the foot of the crag.

Although the day had been hot, the night was chilly. High above the little huts of the dwellers Behistan pushed its snow and cloud capped head into the purple, star-studded dome of the Persian night.

Before dawn Prof. Jackson and his party were stirring. After a hasty breakfast the attack was begun. Besides the professor and his native servant, Safar, the caravan included five Persian guides, experts in mountain climbing. These led the assault. Inch hy inch they wrested progress from the unwilling stone. Every tiny crack, every knob of rock yielded service to their nimble toes or fingers. As they wormed and wriggled their way upward they pulled Prof. Jackson, who had discarded his heavy riding hoots for soft native slippers, after them with ropes of goats' hair. Every foot of the laborious ascent was full of peril. The breaking of a rope or the slip of a tired hand or foot on the smooth rock might have sent the whole party to death on the plain helow. The ascent was accomplished without accident, however, and at last the climbers threw themselves exhausted on the narrow ledge that runs along the base of the insculpted biography of Persia's great King.

The guides bestowed themselves for sleep along the rocky shelf, while Prof. Jackson, as soon as he had recovered from the climb, set himself to wrest its secret from the silent stone. An inspection of the work of the ancient artists showed that a considerable space had been chiseled to smoothness along the face of the rock.



Scene from the Rock of Bagistan



The Rock of Bagistan in Persia.

Letter from Tushratta, King of Mittani to Amenophis III., King of Egypt, about B C 1450

What the Rock Revealed.

This was divided horizontally along the middle, and contained two rows of tablet inscriptions. Three languages, Old Persian, Median or Elamitic and Baby'onian, had been used to tell the story. In the centre of the upper tier of tablets was a larger tablet of sculptured figures, showing Darius and two viziers pronouncing sentence on ten captive Kings, bound together with ropes. One King, Gaumata, lies with outstretched hands heneath the foot of Darius. Another, the one at the end of the line, wears a high-pointed cap, and bears the name of Skunka.

Above the line of figures is a picture of Auramazda, the supreme deity of the Persians. He is reposing in a winged circle and seems to he conferring his hlessing upon the act of judgment Darius is performing.

Prof. Jackson spent four days upon the rock, making as minute an examination of the inscriptions as was possible. The upper parts of some of the tahlets were beyond reach, and he begged the guides to allow him to use a ladder in order to examine them. This they stoutly refused to do, on account of the high wind blowing at the time. Prof. Jackson's time was spent mainly in copying, collating, and verifying readings on the rock. He also had his camera with him and took several photographs, which he believes are the first ever taken on the ledge. They were snapped as he leaned out over the precipice, held in mid-air hy the guides.

He lingered at Behistan the full period of time that he could spare for the task, and then departed reluctantly for Hamadan.

A letter recently received from his Persian servant Safar quaintly says: "I got very much happyness when I saw you card and paper. And I remind all the things which you have done on the mountain of Behistan. Indeed, it was very much terribil thing. And special, the danger of the violent blawing of the wind. And how the guides told me for the dangers. And I am sure that God our Heavenly Father was with us and always He heard our prays."

The following is a free translation of parts of the record of Darius inscribed at Behistan:

"I am Darius, the great King, the King of Kings, the King of Persia, the King of countries, the son of Hystaspes, the grandson of Arshama, the Achaemenian.

"Says Darius, the King, these are the countries which came to me: By the grace of Auramazda I became King of them, Persia, Susiana, Bahylon, Arabia, Egypt, the lands hy the sea, Sparda, Ionia, Media, Armenia, Cappadocia, Parthia, Drangiana, Area, Chorasmia, Bactriana, Sogdiana, Gandara, Saka, Thatagus, Haravatis, Maka. In all there are XXIII countries.

"Says Darius the King, those who were faithful to me in these countries I treated well; those who were my foes I punished well. By the grace of Auramazda these countries followed my law; as it was commanded by me to them, so was it done."

After rccounting various campaigns, in all of which he was successful, Darius tells how he was wont to punish such persons as rehelled against his supreme authority.

"Says Darius the King, I went away from Babylon to Media. There in Media is a town named Kudurus. And there was a man there, Fravartis by name. He rehelled against me and we engaged in hattle. Auramazda hore me aid and by the grace of Auramazda I smote the army of Fravartis utterly on the 26th day of the month Adukanis when it was we engaged in battle.

"Says Darius the King afterward this Fravartis went with faithful horsemen to a place in Media called Raga. I sent forth my army against them there. Fravartis was seized and led to me. I cut off his ears and his nose and his tongue and he was held bound at my gates. All the people saw him. Afterward I impaled him at Ecbatana, and what men were his foremost allies, these I threw into prison at Ecbatana.

"Says Darius the King, one man, Citratakhma hy name, a Sagartian, became rebellious to me. He said to the people: 'I am King of Sagartia.' I sent my army against them, and I said to my army: 'Go and smite the army which does not call itself mine.' By the grace of Auramazda my army smote that rebellious army utterly and seized Citratakhma and brought him to me; afterward I cut off his nose and his ears. He was held hound at my gates. All the people saw him. Afterward I impaled him in Arabia.

"Says Darius the King, this is what I did. By the grace of Auramazda it was done wholly in my way. I engaged in XIX battles, and by the grace of Auramazda I won them and I seized IX Kings. There was one Gaumata by name, a Magian. He lied. He said I am Bardiya, the son of Cyrus. He made Persia rebellious. There was one Atrina by name. He lied. He said I am King of Uvaja. He made Uvaja rebellious to me." And so on for the other seven.

"Says Darius the King, O thou who wilt be King in the future, be on thy guard always against deceit! Whatever man shall he a deceiver, punish him well, if thus thou shalt think may my country be firm.

"Says Darius the King, this is what I did by the grace of Auramazda. I did it wholly in my own way. O thou who shalt examine this inscription in the future, let it appear true to thee! Count it not a lie.

"Says Darius the King, Auramazda is a witness that is true and not false which I did wholly in my own way."

A Naive Confession.

This confession is rather naïve: "Says Darius the King, there was much else done by me that is not inscribed on this inscription. It is not inscribed for this reason that he who may read in the future may be convinced that it is true and not false.

"Says Darius the King, Auramazda and the other gods which are bore me aid for this reason because I was not an enemy, I was not a deceiver, I was not a tyrant."

In conclusion a curse or a hlessing is laid upon whoever might merit either, as follows:

"Says Darius the King, if thou shalt see this inscription or these pictures and shalt not destroy them and shalt guard them for me as long as thy family shalt be, may Auramazda be a friend to thee and may there be to thee an abundant family and a long life, and whatever thou shalt do may Auramazda prosper it.

"Says Darius the King, if thou shalt see this inscription or these pictures and shalt destroy them and shalt not guard them for me as long as thy family shall be, may Auramazda be a smiter to thee and may there not he a family to thee and whatever thou shalt do, this let Auramazda destroy for thee."

"They say the lion and the lizard keep
The court where Jamshyd gloried and rank deep,
And Bahram, that great hunter, the wild ass
Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep."

The great Darius passed at length to the home of the Achaemenidc, to the home of the all-powerful Auramazda, but tho inscuipted story of his time has survived the centuries. No one has dared to brave the curse. Only a cataclysm of nature or the hlowing of the wind or the driving rain will efface this tale of mighty deeds.

The Great Social Leveler

Golf and the Golf Girl—Expenses of the Game and Its Players' Idiosyncrasies.

ANTI-SPORTING women at American Summer resorts will soon be as rare in everyday life as the old-time spinster. To the astute Summer girl's discovery that rapid transit to a partner for the evening dance lies in her skill by day on the golf links may be largely credited the final aurrender of the erstwhile anti-sportswoman to outdoor games in which men are prone to be absorhed to the exclusion of old-time veranda flirtation.

"If my daughter did not golf," said an ambitious mother in the ballroom of a fashionahle resort, as her full-hlown rose whirled away through the mazes of the dance in the arms of a champion golfer, "she would be a chronic wallflower—a stationary bump upon the hotel veranda."

Golf is to-day the great social leveler—the one sure sesame to good-fellowship in the majority of fashionahle resorts. In vulgar parlance, the woman that does not golf, and golf well, is "not in it."

That the sport is no mean luxury, the Summer girl who nihhles at it to bridge over a spell of ennui soon discovers when it comes to settling up the "summaries," in the season's expenditures.

"To us fellows who grew np with golf on the other side," said the director of one of America's most fashionahle links, "the game is the thing. Competitions, quality, make of clubs, balls, or irons are secondary considerations. With any old club or ball, in all weathers, over any ground veterans play, getting as good sport and results as are often obtained to-day by skilled players with the latest inventions. Golfing in the Old World is a natural, everyday pleasure, as eating, sleeping, or walking, while in America it is rapidly becoming a defined industry."

Experts, if not statistics, declare that the United Statea has to-day a greater number of good women golfers than all Great Britain and the Continent.

To the one American woman golfer who goes into the sport with true sportsman indifference to toilet or "properties," there are dozens at every Summer resort fastidious as to make of halls, clubs, and irons as the vainest hutterfly of hats and gowns.

To such proportions has the sport grown that few links are now without supply and repair depots and caddy houses. No true golfer is unskilled in the making and repairing of a club. Most professionals make their own clubs. They know their own difficulties, and it is "up to them" to have clubs to overcome their shortcomings. When the tenderfoot woman golfer sets out to equip her golf bag at a Summer resort supply depot ahe is generally amazed to find in clubs, irons, and balls variety as infinite as are shapes and colors in hats and gowns.

From twelve to fifteen different makes of clubs are now in general use. Golf clubs and bags for women are lighter in weight and shorter in length than those used hy men.

Once a Summer girl is inoculated with the golf microbe content ceases until she possess from fifteen to twenty clubs and as many balls. The less her skill and knowledge of the game, the greater her desire to have the latest and most expensive equipment.

"Show her a $2,50 club," says an expert dealer, recapitulating his experience with the sex, "and nine cases out of ten she will ask, 'Anything better? Anything more expensive?'

"Tell her it is as good a club as she needs, and still she is unconvinced. Take the same club, put to it a different handle or add an extra coat of shellac, price $5, and she thrusts it in her bag, happy that the best to be had is hers."

"One hundred dollars goes before you know it," sighed a late golf convert, turning from the links in an automohile. "Six dollars a dozen for tiny rubher balls! Think of it! And my peculiar, dashing, long swing has such a way of sending the little imps to regions so remote that the swiftest-footed, eagle-eged caddie cannot recover them. Balls alone will bankrupt me before the season's end."

Once a ball is cut or defaced it is useless. Discarded halls fall to the caddies, who get $2 a dozen for them from factories that remake them.

Aside from instructors employed on up-to-date links, who give from six to a dozen lessons a day at $1.50 a lesson, the chief money makers at popular resorts are the caddies. At the height of the aeason favorite links employ a hundred or more caddies, while an average of thirty is retained throughout the Summer.

The caddies of the various links are uniformed, lending a picturesque color note to the scene. On the whole, they are a manly lot of urchins. Many pick up from one to three hundred dollars a season—quite enough to clothe and see them through a Winter'a schooling. When not on the green they discuss the niceties of the sport in their clubhouse, for few are the links nowadays that fail to provide a club for the caddies. From the army of caddies now busy on the golf links of the country will spring, in all probability, America's future champion.

Notwithstanding the fact that golf is with us a craze of such recent growth, little more than ten years, America now manufactures and exports what are largely conceded to be the best balls and cluha in the market. Until a few years ago all implements of the sport were imported. The inventor of a ball recognized as the best in the market, has an income in royalties of $75,000 a year.

Early in the nineties golf instructors and professional players found it expedient to seek in Winter the pleasure resorts of Southern France; they have found in late years that it is more profitable to tarry on the links of Florida and Southern California.

Golf as it now obtains is but a revival of what was prevalent in the Southern States early in the last century. At Savanah, Ga., is preserved an invitation to a golf ball given in that city Oct. 11, 1811. The introduction of the sport is credited to early Scotch and English settlers.

An old battlefield over which Sherman's army marched to the sea is to-day the links of the Savannah Golf Club, the bulwarks and intrenchments thrown up by the Confederate soldiers forming the hunkers.

THE FATE OF A SORCERESS.

THE story of Sardon's "La Sorcière," presented hy Sarah Bernhardt at His Majesty's Theatre, is thus described by The London Standard:

"The story of 'La Sorcière' belongs to the early years of the sixteenth century, soon after the expuision of the Moors from the greater part of Spain. In their retreat the Moors did not carry superstition away with them; and at the beginning of 'La Sorcière' we find a fair young Moorish widow, Zoraya by name, accused of witchcraft. She is the daughter of a wise and learned physician, whose learning and wisdom she has inherited. She is of a passionate nature, which she explains by her African blood; though the charm she exerciaes npon men is attributed by the agents of the Inquisition to sorcery. So, too, are the cures she effects through her medical knowiedge and skill. Don Enrique, the newly married husband of Joana, daughter of Padilla, Governor of Toledo, becomes infatuated with her, and she with him. She is brought before the Inquisition, (of which the iniquities and horrors are forcihly presented,) condemned to the stake, and would be prematurely burned hut that Joana has fallen into a sort of cataleptic sleep, from which Zoraya, with her magnetic powers, alone can wake her. This, on condition of being liberated, she in fact does. But the pardon she has received is set at naught hy the raging multitude; and she ends by dying in the arms of Don Enrique—the lovers sharing between them in a final embrace a globule of some mysterious preparation made from the almond, which in the present day would probably be known as prussic acid."

NEARBY HAUNTS OF SALT WATER FISHERMEN

Landing Big Bass Along the North Atlantic Coast —The Sport with Weakfish.

THE striped bass for several months will be king of the surf, the prize for which anglers will contend along the North Atlantic Coast and up large rivers to the head of tidewaters.

The big seas that pound the sands unloose his favorite food, the skimmer clam, and his game is to see how many bivalves he can capture before gigantic rollers cast them far up on the beaches. While it is true that the striped bass is caught all Summer long, no one looks for him except at the mouths of sewers and points where fresh water empties directly into the ocean. It is in the Autumn when the coast populations turn to the beaches and further north, climb the jagged rocks overhanging high tide, and cast for the beautiful fish out into the foaming surf, while the inhabitants bordering the big salt water rivers, such as the lower Hudson and Delaware, angle for him from wharf, boat, or shore.

One of the best-known striped-bass holes is at the outlet of Deal Lake, between North Ashury Park and Loch Arbour, N. J. Various reasons are assigned for the presence at that point of so many and such large specimens as are taken there, both in Fall and Summer. The most plausible reason seems to be that not far away is an enormous bed of skimmer clams. The skimmer clam is the favorite food of the striped bass, as it is of many salt water fishes and seabirds. When three types of bait concealing hooks lie side by side the striped bass invariably takes the skimmer clam halted hook in preference to the blood worm or shedder crab. Fortunately for the numerous fishermen, the angler can in a few minutes gather all the skimmer clams he needs along the beach, where they have been cast up by the tides and swells.

A Special Tackle.

So great is the rush of fishermen of the bass at the mouth of Deal Lake, so many hundreds, men and women, engage in it, that a special tackle has been evolved, and is manufactured at Asbury Park to such an extent as to be called an industry. The tackle is peculiarly adapted to long, easy casts out in the surf, say from 150 to 200 feet, resisting the heavy rolls of water, the tides and undertow of which soon land all other tackle on shore, as well as weeds, sea cabbage, algae, and floating debris, which weight down and break the stoutest lines.

Casting far out across the breakers is an art which must he learned from observation and practice. Once learned, it is simple enough, easily done with one arm, the bait landed exactly where wanted. When the cast is made, the pyramid sinker hurles itself in the sand and the baited hook revolves around it in a circle, attracting the attention of bass, flounders, and skates alike. It is two nimble for the crab, so the fisher has only to "cuss" at the flounder, skates, and weeds, which try his patience and perhaps cause him frequently to haul in. Especially is the fisher's patience tried by a low tide and high surf in conjunction, when the heaviest sinker will he torn from the sand and driven about, usually on shore.

Victim of His Own Fears.

The striped bass is the victim of his own fears. Should he go straight out to sea, when hooked, the slender line used could not long resist him, but just outside the surf are his enemies looking for him, the shark and porpoise and his beautiful stripes render his presence visible to them for some distance, except in the foam of the surf which conceals him. So, after a mad run of perhaps a hundred feet, he pauses and turns slowly shoreward, while the angler takes in the slack line. Once the line is taut again he feels the prick of the hook and is off for another spurt. Spurt succeeds spurt and the sportsman has only to reel in the slack line and let the victim run back and forth, here and there, all the time keeping the line taut as possible and checking the runs as much as consistent with the textile strength of the line.

A Battle Royal.

When the fisherman knows that he has hooked a large one of forty pounds and upward, he prepares as best he can for a siege of from two to three hours and as royal a battle as is ever seen in angling. In all other forms of fishing large species, the angler had a boat in which he can follow the movements of the fish. The striped bass fisherman, however, must stand on the sand, often with gigantic rolls of surf towering above his head so that he can never get a glimpse of the splendid antagonist across the foaming crests of water. Many a line is snapped in the contest and many a fish is lost, not necessarily hy its own efforts, hut because of the force of tide and surf and weight of weeds on the line. If successful, the bass, weakened by its struggles is at last brought up, to the fisheman's bête noire, the last towering roll of surf on the beach. At this point many a line has snapped and many a monster gone free. Here the fish makes his last frantic effort to escape as he faces his captor.

If alone, the angler often must drop his pole on the sands, keeping the line taut in his hands, and dash in the water to grasp the fish by the gills. Better luck attends him if the fish is dead or hopelessly winded at the time, when the surf is an aid. If the catch is made in the night and darkness, much depends on luck. On the Coney Island fishing pier, the fisherman has been known to yank up a ten-pound striped bass when he was expecting a ling or whiting, when even a hard crab would have been a welcome relief from monotony.

Barnegat Bay is full of small striped bass in Summer, which can be caught anywhere along the shore bank where a stream of fresh water empties. Larger sizes are procured differently. Anchor a cat at the edge of a large area of weeds in shallow water. Then go in the tender to a deep spot in the weeds covering, say, a half acre. Anchoring the tender in the weeds, cast out into the hole where the bait shimmers in the sunlight. Suddenly there is a flash. A good sized striped bass darts out of the weeds, seizes the hock, and lands in the tender.

Where Women Succeed.

A great many striped bass are caught on the long wharf extending out from Asbury Park. Even women are successful in landing the prey on the wharf, although the plank floor is from ten to twenty feet above the water, according to the state of the tide. Not a man will budge to help the feminine angler, nor move his own rod or line out of the way. Owing to the selfishness of the male fishers, a woman is in real luck who lands her fish. The big forty and fifty pound fish, however, are caught only by men who etand all day, and oftsn all night, on the sands and caet far out into the surf.

Weakfish have bitten more hungrily and have been taken in larger numbers on the hook this year than ever before within the recollection of old baymen. Some of the catches have been phenomenal. Large schools of fish striking at the bait of from 100 to 500 fishermen at the eame time have filled the boats with the flopping, beautifully marked fish, and delighted the hearts of those who drew them from the water.

With the simple exception of the bluefish, than which there is no more gamey fish in northern eait waters, the weakfish is the peer of any game fish that inhabits the salt water in conaiderable numbers. It is to be caught in large numbers at various points along the northern and southern coasts of Long Isiend, and at eome points on the coast of New Jersey. Its favorite haunts, however, are in the various streams that form arms of Jamaica Bay, in which the tides ehb and flow. Jamaica Bay itself, of course, contains many thousands of fish, if not schools of fish, but the chances of success in the bay proper are slight as compared with a well-selected spot in one of the known runways of the fish. For example, Grassy Point, at Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, is one of the best weakfishing spots known anywhere. The point is ideally situated for the running of weakfish.

When weakfish bite there le no occasion to ask how it feele. The most inexperienced fisherman cannot fail to know when he has a strike. The gams fish are not called weakfish because of lack of muscular power while in the water, hut because their flesh is of exceeding tenderness and quickly epoils if not kept on Ice.

The unskilled fisherman uses a handline. The fisherman who has some knowledge of the sport uses a "hay rod," a heavy affair. The most experienced fishermen use a light steel rod that bends like a whip with a three-pound fish, yet never breaks. The last mentioned fisherman perhaps takes fewer fish from the water than the men with handlines, hut the sport is as far superior as angling for trout is above taking them with a seine.

Pulling Them In.

The hook, a large curved affair, is held by an ample snell. It is haited with a bloodworm and half a dozen shrimp, shrimp alone, ehedder crab, or "night creepers," the large earth worms that are to be found upon a sprinkled lawn hy the aid o' tern after nightfall. From 100 to 300 feet of line is allowed to float off, the angler keeping the line fairly taut, and paying it out a couple of feet at a time. The line is equipped with neither float nor sinker save at such times as when there is no flow of tide. When the hait attracts the attention of a weakfish there is a sudden sharp tug at the line that draws down the tip of the rod in a trice. The rod is instantly elevated, the spring heing sufficient to keep the fish hooked if the fisherman is handy.

Reeling in muet begin at once, as the weakfish, like the bluefish, unhooks itself with marvelous ease. Not an inch of slack must be allowed the game little fellow that is making the fight of his life. The reel has to be manipulated rapidly, the line fed evenly to the reel with a finger of the left hand to prevent it from clogging the reel, and all the time the fisherman has to know, by a fine sense of touch, just what the fish ie doing at the other end of the line.

Arrived at the hoat's edge, the fish is drawn inhoard in one of two ways. Either the rod is made to bear the fish's weight as it leaves the water or a landing net is used. The latter is, of course, by far the safer way of capturing the fish. Frequently a fish will ohtain an inch or so of slack hy wriggling and flopping while heing landed with the rod alone, and so escape. The fisherman who draws his fish in with his hand, grasping the line a little above the hook while he holds the rod elevated, runs great risk of losing his fish.

Passengers on the trains running across the trestle over Broad Channel to Rockaway Beach frequently see from 100 to 300 small rowboats, each containing from two to three persons, lined across the channel. Weakfish hite so fiercely when once a large echool finds hait, that all in the boats, no matter how many they may he, are kept busy until a turn of the tide sende the fish swimming away to other places. It often chances that weakfish to the number of from twenty to one hundred to each boat will be taken. The total may easily be seen to be very large when the great numbers of boats are considered. Sundays are the busiest days for those who rent boats and sell halt, although the fish have no preferences for that day when eeeking food.



Hauling in a Good One.

Dr. Marshall, of Brooklyn, and His Catch at Asbury Park, N.J.

E. L. Bergen, Assistant Postmaster at Jamaica, Weak Fishing in Jamaica Bay.

Two 30-pound Striped Bass Caught in the Surf at Interlaken, N.J.

ABSENT MINDED?—RATHER!

THE worst caee of absent-mindedness I ever saw," eaid an Inspector of one of the large insurance companes to some friende, "was that of a man up in Seneca Falle, where I was putting up last week.

"He positively couldn't remember the emallest thing from one minute to another. His queer actions were the talk of the hotel, but the woret break of all was on the day he left for Chicago. I was due in Ithaca the same day, and was walking to the station with him.

"All of a eudden he stopped short.

"'Darned if I haven't come away without my watch!' he exclaimed. 'That's a pretty note.'

"He put his hand into his waistcoat pocket, swearing all the time, and pulled out the very watch he had been talking about.

"'Hurrah!' he said. 'It's only 9:15. I've got time to go back for it.'"

TO SAVE MUSCALLONGE.

THE State of New York, through the Fish and Game Commissioners," said one well informed es to fish and game conditions in this State, "expends a good many hundreds of dollars annually in collecting muscallonge eggs and hatching them at the State hatchery on Chaunaqua Lake for distribution of the fry to other waters. The supply is decreasing every year, owing to the legalizing of Winter spearing of muscallonge in that lake, hy which thousands of mature fieh, almost ready for the spawning prooesses, are removed from the lake, which is the only water that is utilized for artificial propagation of this game fish, the Chautauqua Laks hatchery being the only one of the kind. It may be all right, hut it would seem to one conversant with the situation that the difficult, precarious, and costly collection of muscallonge eggs and the hatching of them hy artificial means, with an annually decreasing source of supply, while in the eame locality millione of naturally hatched muscallonge are permitted to die every year when they might be easily and economically collected and saved to the waters of the State, is not entirely consistent with the best interests of either fish culture or fish preservation.

"It is a fact, hy the way, although it seems not to be known generally, that the best muscallonge water within easy reach of Eastern sportsmen is the Niagara River. The fish average large, are lusty fighters, and the fishing is uniformly good, yet scores of sportsmen only see this water as they pass over it on their way to distant and hard to get fishing grounds, where the fishing is not nearly so good.

"Muscallonge spawn in the Spring, seeking the marshes and shallows where the weeds and water growths are thick. They do not build nests, like the black bass, but deposit their eggs among the weeds and reeds, to which they adhere. These hatching localities are everywhere in the Niagara River. Little River is an arm of the Niagara which extends a long distance back into the bordering marshes, returning to the main further down, and forming by its sweep Cayuga Island. Cayuga Creek, a spring water stream, rising far hack in the country, empties into Little River. The low-lying region through which it flowe is drained hy many ditches which open into the creek. Millions of the Spring's hatch of muscallonge make their way up Little River into Cayuga Creek, and push their way into the ditches.

"As the weather gets warm these ditches become dry, and so many of the young muscallonge are stranded and die in them that at times the stench arising from their decaying fiesh fills the country for miles thereabout. By an outlay of a very inconsiderable sum the ditches could be closed hy wire screens at their junctione with the creek, which would prevent the young muscallonge from getting into them, thus keeping them in the creek and river and saving to the waters more muscallonge every year than the Chautauqua hatchery can possibly produce. More than that, they could not only he preserved to Niagara River, but with the greatest ease could be netted and distributed to the waters where restocking is needed. Game Protector Thomas Carter of Buffalo, aided hy two or three Buffalo sportsmen, one Spring thus netted more than 1,000,000 of these fry and returned them in tanks to the main river from the ditches.

"In a similar way the United Statee Fish Commission secures in Illinois waters its main supply of hlack hass fry for distribution. These young bass, after the care of the mother bass for them is withdrawn, seek the little streams and bayous of the Illinois River and other large running waters of the State peculiarly fitted for the refuging of the young bass, and from them for years the Government agents have netted the fry by the million for distribution to other waters.

The steady decrease in the number of mature muscallonge that are secured hy the hatchery on Chautauqua Lake during the spawning season should be a matter of concern to those who are interested in maintaining the supply of muscallonge for restocking other depleted waters, and if it is deemed necessary that ths fiehermen of Chautauqua County shall continue to have the deetructive privilege of Winter spearing of muscallonge, the opportunity still remains for the Game and Fish Commission of the State to take advantage of the condition that prevails, as it has prevailed time out of mind, at this natural hatchery of muscallonge on Niagara River, not many miles from the artificial one on Chautauqua Lake, at that, to secure, without an expensive and complicated plant, and with ease and at small cost, an unlimited supply of muscallonge young every year."

A CHINESE UNIVERSITY ALONG ENGLISH LINES

Plans for New Buildings of the Canton Christian College—Its Aims and Promises.

WITHIN a very few weeks active work will begin in China upon what is undoubtedly destined to be the largest college in that country devoted to broad educational principles in the English language and in accordance with the most modern high school and college methods. This institution is the Canton Christian College. It occupies temporary quarters in the suburbs of Canton at preeent, where the work has been carried on for five years. During that time the Truetees and others in this country who are interested in the development of the college and its work have been raising money and planning a permanent system of buildings, which, when completed, will offer facilities for 3,000 or more Chinese students, besides containing ample room for the residences of the teachers and officere of the college.

Charles W. Stoughton of the firm of Stoughton & Stoughton, architects, of 96 Fifth Avenue, started last week for Canton to supervise the commencement of the permanent college buildings. He is now on his way to Vancouver, and from there he will sail on Aug. 15 for China. Mr. Stoughton and his brother, Arthur A. Stoughton, have been selected by the New York Truetees as the architects of the college, and they have formulated an elaborate system of buildings, divided into several groups, which, with ths grounds, lawns and compound for the faculty residences, will cover an area of thirty-five acres.

This large property will not assume a collegiate appearance all at once. Several years undoubtedly will be required before the ambitious scheme of the founders will be realized. The first and moet difficult part of the work, however, has already been achieved. The college is organized; the foundation has been laid, several teachers, graduates of American universities, are in charge of the educational work of the college at present, a fund of over $100,000 has been raised to begin the permanent college buildings, and the land—thirty-five acres—has just heen purchased.

The New York Trustees of the Canton Christian College are ths Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, President; the Rev. Dr. Charlee A. Stoddard, Vice President; W. Henry Grant, Secretary; the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, Darwin R. James, Samuel Macauley Jackson, Samuel S. Childs, Francis R. Phraner, and the Rev. Herbert E. House. Those in charge of the educational work in Canton are the Rev. Dr. Oscar F. Wisner, President of the Faculty; Andrew H. Woods, Clancey M. Lewis, Olin D. Wannamaker, Charles K. Edmunds, and Henry B. Graybill. In addition to these members of the Faculty there are a few native Chinese teachers, who have claeses in the native language. Dr. Edmunds and Dr. Grayhll were added to the teaching staff lest year, the former being a graduate of John's Hopkins Univereity, and the latter of Washington and Lee University.

The Religious Element.

While the college is not, in the true sense of the word, a miesionary college, the religious element is kept prominently in view and instruction in the Christian religion is given, and is required of all students. This has kept several Chineee students from attending the exercises, but the founders believe the plan is necessary to educate the Chinese lads to a proper knowledge of what is best in the English education. President Wisner, in defining this view, recently said:

"The Chinese do not understand Christianity. Their rejection of it is largely the result of prejudice, and not of intelligent conviction. Part of our purpose is that our students shall learn what Christianity meane, and that they shall then have as great freedom as we can give them to decide for or against it. The professing Christians among them are stimulated to live consistent lives. The more thoughtful students have all accepted the ethics of Jesus as giving the highest standard of what human life should be. We may say that Christianity is winning many friends among the student class, which is the class having greatest influence in any Chinese community, and the one from which the chief opposition to Christianity usually proceeds."

The college for the last five years has been situated at Macao, a suburb of Canton. Macao is termed the Monte Carlo of the East, and the immediate surroundings are such that the influence of the college has naturally been weakened. The first portion of the new land was bought in October, 1902. The purchase of the entire thirty-five-acre plot has been a matter requiring no little difficulty. The land is opposite Canton, on the other side of the Pearl or Yangtse River, and formerly was cut up into a number of small farms. Many of the Chinese ownere were reluctant to sell, and in eeveral cases land had to be bought some distance away, and then an exchange made. These Chinese landowners are also said to be very much like their American brethren when it comes to a point of engineering a real estate deal, for ehould they get an idea that a large section of land was wanted for some special purpose they will hold out for a etiff price. The final portion of the thirty-five acres was hought a few months ago, and the only thing that will now retard the completion of the perfect college echeme will be lack of funds. But once started, the Trustees believe that money will be forthcoming to huild additional huildings and wings as the increase of etudents demands. There are now about eixty students, but no effort has been made to secure a large number owing to the limited facilities.

Mr. Stoughton's general plan may be likened somewhat to the design accepted for the California Univereity, conaieting of the artistic grouping of numerous buildings. From the Pearl River a broad canal will lead up to the entrance. This canal will terminate in a circular hasin, and the approach will be beautified with flowers, trees, and shrubs. Entrance to the college grounds will be through a large gateway or portal, so popular in China. A broad road, 150 feet wide, flanked hy graee plots, will lead through the centre of the grounds, extending for nearly three-fifths of a mile, ending at a circular building, surmounted with a dome, very similar to University Hall at Columbia. This will be the General Assemhly Hall, hut it will be one of the iaet buildings to be erected.

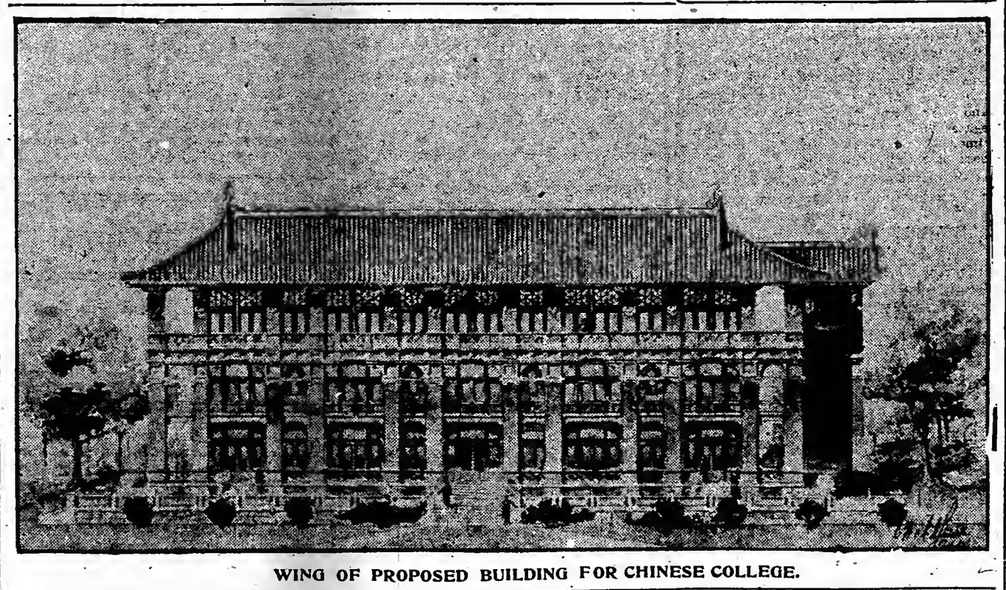
On either eide of the broad roadway will be three distinct groups of buildings, each group surrounding a wide court, which, in most cases, will be large enough for playground purposes, where foothall, hasket ball, and other American eports may be practiced.

Interest in American Sports.

It may be interesting to know that ths American teachere have already instituted football and basket ball, and the Chinese lads are showing great interest in them. The football teems have advanced from timid to aggressive play, and Dr. Wannamaker, who has coached the lads for ths paet three years, wrote recently that one of the Captains, angry because hie men did not get into the game with more snap, left the field in disgust, vowing he would not play until his men would stand their ground and tackis more effectually. Basket ball wae introduced last year. There is also a cadet corps, and regular exercisee are given with the Indian clube and dumbells.

The building that Mr. Stoughton is going to see started is only a section of one of theee groups. It will be 166 feet long, 45 feet wide, two stories in height, with an artistic roof. It will be built entirely of hrick and concrete, with a tile roof, no more wood heing used than is absolutely necesaary on account of the destructiveness of white ants, which are a menace to permanent wooden buildings. After etarting the building, about the middle or end of September, Mr. Stoughton will leave the work, with the specifications and architects' plans, with the membere of the college, and he will return home through India and Europe. He will probably remain in Canton about a month, as he has heen commissioned to make and approve of all the contracts for the material as well as the building work itself. Mr. Stoughton expects to be away about five months, and it is probable in the near future that he will make another trip, when it is considered advisable to enlarge the college.

The building about to be erected will, for the present, be used for the entire college work, and a portion of it will be devoted to dormitories. It will contain n number of lecturs rooms, study rooms for the students, offices for the members of the Faculty, a reception room, and a large lecture room. It is expected that this new college building will be ready to occupy in about four months after active work begins upon its conetruction. The cost of this building will he $20,000.



WING OF PROPOSED BUILDING FOR CHINESE COLLEGE.

The Chinese students pay a regular tuition fee for the college four-year course, but a great deal of elementary work aleo has to he done.

Institution's General Scope.

While recognizing many good points in the Chinese eyetem of education, the general scope of the college is to dsmonstrate the practical benefits of education, which are now sadly lacking in the Chinese system, as well as to offer home opportunitiee for Chinese youths anxious to perfect themselves in English studies and methods. The desire for an English education is growing all the time in China, and with a first-class college, estahlished in one of the large centres of the great empire, there is every assurance that the number of students anxious to avail themselves of its advantages will increase rapidly every year.

In a brief report on the difference between the two educational syeteme, President Wisner said:

"The Chinese teacher, although hie mind is stored with the precepts of the ancient sagee, the history of many royal dynasties, and the choice poetry of his country, must yet pass for an ignorant man. He knows nothing of what the modern world counts valuable. The Chinese method of instruction differs totally from the Western. The Western method is characterized by system, progressiveness, and attractiveness. In the etudy of Chinese there is an astounding abeence of eyetem; there is no orderly progress by easily graded steps, and there is no effort at attractive presentation. In language etudy, for inetance, it has never seemed to occur to them that a student ebould understand and be able to use what he learns from the start. They have gone on for centuries in the old way, requiring the beginner to epend several years memorizing volumes of literature of which he understands practically nothing. It has been left for the reformere of edution, who are just beginning to make themselvee felt, to attempt teaching their own laguage so that a child who has studied for a year can begin to read intelligently and to express his thoughts in a written form.

"The remedy appears in part to aim at having the Chinese teachers at least as well educated in Western subjects as their pupils, and to introduce as much eyetem as poesible into the teaching of Chinese. These two objects we are trying to attain in the college."

In following out the latter plan a four-year graded course in Chinese study has been established, corresponding to four years of preparatory work in Englieh subjects. No etudent is promoted to a higher class in either English or Chinese until a satisfactory examination in the lower class has been passed. The college does not encourage the admission of students who seek its advantages only for the purpose of obtaining a business knowledge of English. While teaching English thoroughly the great aim of the college is to develop for China what might be called a eystem of education in the Chinese language.

The etandard will be raised year by year as the conditions require. New studies will be added as rapidly as the meane will allow. There is a great deelre at present among the faculty to add a medical department. The eervices of an excellent physician who has been willing to undertake the formation of euch a department as soon as the opportunity presents itself have been promleed, and it is expected that with the completion of the new building the medical echool will be firmly established. There has been a strong demand for medical education from both Canton and Hongkong, and President Wisner believes that if once etarted a number of medical etudents will be obtained in a very ehort time.

Difficulty has also been experienced in securing proper text books. Thie has been especially felt in respect to an easy Engliah dictionary adapted to the needs of those who have made but little progress in the language. The ordinary English-Chineee dictionaries have been found to be unreliable, owing to their misleading definitions, while the definitions found in the best elementary English dictionaries were far beyond the comprehension of the students in the first two years' coursee. Dr. Wannamaker, therefore, a short time ago began the compilation of a dictionary which ehould, in a measure, obviate this difficulty. In his book he has sought to explain the words by numerous sentences, and, in addition, he has illustrated their use, so that even if the language of ths difinition is not readily understood ths student may obtain a clue to the meaning by means of the picturee.

Charles W. Stoughton and his brother, Arthur A. Stoughton, are both graduates of the Architectural Schooi of Columhia University, and their best known work in the city is the Sailors and Soldiers' Monument on Riverside Drive, just above Eightisth Street.

WAGES WAR ON MOSQUITOS.

ONE of the most indefatigable workers in the ranks of those residents of New Jersey who are striving to banish the mosquito from its native soil is Dr. Thomas N. Gray, City Physician of Eaet Orange. Dr. Gray has made the mosquito and the best methods of getting rid of him the topic of extensive study for more than two years, and he is now looked upon as an authority. He frequently lectures on the eubject and never loses an opportunity to accomplish something toward the extermination of the pest.

One day recently the physician was driving along one of the East Orange thoroughfares, accompanied by an acquaintance, when they passed by a vacant lot in which stood a small pool of water. As he passed Dr. Gray saw ths pool.

"Whoa!" exclaimed the physician pulling up his eteed with a jerk, and addressing his friend: "Just hold these reins a moment, will you?"

"What's up, doctor, stone in her hoof?" asked the friend.

"No," replied the doctor, "worse than that; that pool over there; splendid breeding place for mosquitos; I must sprinkle it." Whereupon, to the astonishment of his companion, he lifted out from the rear of the huggy a small can of oil with a sprinkling attachment, and striding out to the field was soon distributing a thin film of oil over the eurface of the pond. When the joh was donc he deposited the can in the back of the huggy, and, replying to the inquiring look on his friend's face, said:

"To successfully carry out a campaign such as this one must keep everlastingly at it. My professional calls take me to every part of the city, and I see numbers of these pools which would otherwise escape us. The thought came to me one day to carry a can of this stuff in my carriage and sprinkle these pools. It takes very little time, and I believe helpe a great deal in keeping down the hreeding of mosquitos."

Some of the mosquitos which have lately appeared in East Orange have been subjected to a microscopical examination by Dr. Gray, who says that they are of the marsh species, and apparently come all the way from the salt meadowe at Elizabeth. The home product seems to have been almost annihilated.

At Wholesale Milking Time.

AT the Orange County dairy farm (Credonia Lake Farm,) which supplies milk to the New York State Hospital and Asylum, there are a hundred sleek, clean, well-cared-for cows to be milked twice a day, at 4 in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon. The milking occupies two hours each time. The cows stand in two long rows of fifty each in the big airy barn, the cow that is to be milked first at one end of the row and the cow that is to be milked last at the end of the other.

Cows are very regular in their habits. These cows come away from the meadow to the fence at 4, morning and evening. If the bars are not let down at once they scatter and are corralled with the greatest difficulty. Tbey must be milked in regular rotation or no milk ensues.

The woman drew the line at getting up at four to witness this wholesale milking. She waited until 4 in the afternoon.

It had already commenced when she got there. She could tell by the musical hum of the milk in steady streams against the sides of the pails. Walking down a row of apparently headless cows she came to the milkers—Mr. Creeden, the owner of the cows; the hired man of the red cheeks and the hlack hair hanging over his eyes; Blanche, Maggie, and Martha, the hired girls.

Each sat on a milking stool, with the long curly tail of the near cow tucked under an arm to keep it from lashing.

"How did they get their heads in between the planks?" asked the woman who had never eeen anything like it before.

The owner of the cows obligingly left his milking to ehow her how they left the boards of the stanchion open, put the cowe' feed on the other side, then, when they all were rushed in pellmell at it, gently closed the other board up and left them fastened there, two rows of heads on one side of the stanchion, two rows of hodies on the other.

"You remind me," he remarked as he reeumed his seat, "of the fellow who saw a calf's tail hanging through the knot hole in a tannery and asked how the calf got through the hole all but its tail."

Then the milk etreamed into the pails and a cow's tail got loose from Martha's arm and struck her in the face.

"Let me hold it for you," insisted the woman, while she held it firmly though a trifle fearfully, and she told a story of a little negro she knew once in the South who slid all the way to the meadow and back morning and evening holding on to the cow's tail, until at last he pulled it out by the roots.

"You couldn't do that," declared Cis, who was looking on, too. The roots of a cow's tail reach up to its horns."

The owner of the cows finished one cow, poured the milk into a big can, slapped the thigh of another, sat down on the stool, looked over his shoulder at them and milked and talked.

"She's right," he said. "It does. But I saw a man tie the tails of two oxen together once, then take off the yoke. Something had to come. It was the tail of one of them. It broke in two."

"Why doee a milking stool have three legs?" asked the woman after a pause filled with steady milking.

"Why is a crow?" said Cis. "Caws."

"Because two wouldn't be enough," answered the owner of the cows, "and four would be too many. Another reason le that the two legs of the milker fit comfortably around the one front leg of the etool. They wouldn't fit so comfortably around two."

"But suppose," persisted the woman, "that a one-legged man was doing the milking."

The owner of the cows was a swift milker. He commenced on nnother cow without taking the trouble to answer a question so manifestly unnecessary.

The hired man was milking a cow that kicked. He fastened her hind legs with a strap. When he took it off she kicked herself hard for having heen unable to kick him.

The woman prevented Martha's total blindness by holding the taile of several cowe. Then three cows took a sudden notion to lie down. One was a cow that the owner wae milking. After he had persuaded her to resume a standing posture he commenced to talk again.

"I had a hired man once," said he, "who sneezed so loud he very nearly caused a stampede. All the cows that were standing up lay down, and those that were lying down stood up. I had to get rid of him."

By now they had arrived at the second row of cows

"Does the milk go through any special process for the asylum?" asked the woman.

"Except that it is perfectly clean and pure. We don't water it, and we have a special feed for the cows—malt and hops."

"How many lunatics are there in that asylum?" she inquired further.

"Two thousand, including the doctors and the nurses," replied the owner of the cows. "Some of them are smart, too, I tell you. You know that those who don't pay their board, or have it paid for them, work. One big husky fellow weighe the milk. Not long ago it weighed fifty pounds less than it should have weighed. I naturally objected.

"'An ought ie an ought,' he said, 'and a two is a two. Here'e good luck to me and t'ell with you. Get out!'

"It is the bright people who wind up there generally. People like you, for instance, who work with their brains for their living. You find more of those in the New York State Asylum than any others."

The woman was suddenly sad.

She dropped the cow's tail she was holding, and going around the last cow, walked through a long row of cows' heads.

Two rows of fifty each—brown heade, black heads, yellow heads, heads of Durhams, Holsteins, Aiderneys, and Jerseys.

It was like walking through an avenue of cows' heads, waving themselves up slowly for a moment, looking at her out of large calm cow eyes, then lowering to their feed again.

As she made her way thoughtfully out past the machine that was cooling and cleaning the milk, "Never mind," called the owner of the cowe after her, "when you get there we will see that you get the very best milk that these cows can give."

WORST YEAR FOR MOSQUITOES.

THERE are two articles in which dealers in Brooklyn's far-reaching suburban region have done a rushing business in the last two weeks, thanks to the damp weather and breezeless evenings. They are mosquito netting and that odoriferous concoction whose trade name is "mosquito chaser," but which the small boy knows better as "Chinese punk."

There was such a demand for these necessities that several suburban stores ran out of the stock desired by those who sought to escape the ravages of the winged pest.

"The last two years have been the very worst for the mosquitoes on Long Island," is one dealer's verdict of the situation.

Unbending.

"She is the stiffest, moet unbending Summer girl I ever saw."

"How is that?"

"Why, she won't even stoop to pick up an acquaintance."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS AND THEIR CANDIDATES SINCE 1832

In Nineteen Campaigns New York Has Headed the Ticket Nine Times—Records of Other States.

CHIEF JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER'S nomination for the Presidency by the Democrats marks the ninth time, since the era of National Conventions, that that party has picked a New York man.

The era of National Conventions begins after the campaign of 1828—the second contest between Jackson and Adams. The National Convention method of putting candidates before the people originated in 1830, when the anti-Masonic leaders called a convention for September in Philadelphia. This convention accomplished little, adjourning to meet a year later in Baltimore. John C. Spencer of New York, Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler, presided. William Wirt of Maryland was nominated for President and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for Vice President. A general anti-Masonic address was issued and the day of National Conventions dawned.

The opponents of President Jackson resolved to hold a convention, and a call was sent out to meet in Baltimore Dec. 12, the same year as the anti-Masonic second gathering. The anti-Jackson men took the name of National Republicans, and the 157 delegates, representing 17 States, nominated Henry Clay for President and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania for Vice President.

These proceedings led the Democrats to hold their first National Convention. A call was sent out for a gathering of the clans, practically all of them devoted to Jackson, and in May, 1832, the convention was called to order in Baltimore. Before the delegates arrived it seemed to be the general understanding that their sole duty would be to nominate a Vice President. Jackson had then as complete control of his party as has Roosevelt of his to-day, and his lieutenants let it be understood that it wouldn't be at all necessary to renominate the President—his name would go on the ticket anyway.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

The convention adopted what has come to be famous—the two-thirds rule. It was decided to dispense with an address or platform, the State delegations agreeing to issue addresses to their respective constituencies.

Van Buren of New York received 208 votes for the Vice Presidential nomination, and was declared the nominee. He was Jackson's personal choice, and the President had the delegates so well in hand that few cared to risk his displeasure by voting for anybody else. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, however, received 26 votes and Philip P. Barbour of Virginia 49 votes.

From the first Democratic National Convention in 1832 to the convention which nominated Judge Parker constitutes a period of seventy-two years. In that time the Democratic Party has named sixteen standard bearers for nineteen campaigns:

Jackson of Tennessee in 1832, Van Buren of New York in 1836 and 1840, Polk of Tennessee in 1844, Cass of Michigan in 1848, Pierce of New Hampshire in 1852, Buchanan of Pennsylvania in 1856, Douglas of Illinois and Breckinridge of Kentucky in 1860, McClellan of New Jersey in 1864, Seymour of New York in 1868, Greeley of New York in 1872, Tilden of New York in 1876, Hancock of Pennsylvania in 1880, Cleveland of New York in 1884, 1888, and 1892, Bryan of Nebraska in 1896 and 1900, Parker of New York in 1904.

New York's Record.

In the nineteen campaigns since the era of the National Convention, New York has furnished the head of the Democratic ticket in nine: Cleveland three times, Van Buren twice, Tilden, Seymour, and Greeley once each, and now Parker. Such a record is not approached since the convention period by any State. Tennessee has held the honor twice—with the nominations of Jackson and Polk, and Pennsylvania the same number with the nominations of Buchanan and Hancock. The honor has come to Nebraska twice, also, in the nomination of Bryan. It has been scattered among but very few other States—Illinois with Douglas, Kentucky with Breckinridge, New Hampshire with Pierce, Michigan with Cass, and New Jersey with McClellan.

The Vice Presidential nomination has been given to Kentucky three times by the Democrats in National Convention of the "regulars." Richard M. Johnson in 1836, William O. Butler in 1848, John C. Breckinridge in 1856 and three times to Indiana—Thomas A. Hendricks in 1876 and 1884, and William H. English in 1880. Ohio received the honor in 1864 with George H. Pendleton as the candidate, and in 1888 with A. G. Thurman. Illinois had it twice in the nomination of A. E. Stevenson in 1892 and 1900. Francis P. Blair's nomination in 1868 and B. Gratz Brown's four years later gave Missouri the honor twice.

Alabama received it in William R. King's nomination in 1852, New York in 1832 with Van Buren's nomination, Pennsylvania in 1844 with the nomination of George M. Dallas, Oregon, in 1860 with Joseph Lane's nomination, Georgia the same year with Herschel Vespasian Johnson's nomination, Maine with Arthur Sewall's nomination in 1896, and now West Virginia for the first time with Henry G. Davis's nomination. The Democrats made no Vice Presidential nomination in 1840. They put up Van Buren for the head of the ticket, and stated for the benefit of the public that the electors could use their own judgment when they came to vote in the Electoral College for Vice President. Ex-Senator Davis's nomination this year is without a doubt unique, in that never before probably has a candidate been so aged when placed upon a National ticket of either great party.

At the request of Jackson, the Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for the election of 1836 was held in 1835. The convention opened May 20 in Baltimore. Van Buren, whom Jackson had picked out as his successor, as Jefferson practically picked Madison for his, was nominated on the first ballot unanimously. Johnson of Kentucky beat William C. Rives of Virginia for second place on the ticket by 178 to 87.

Van Buren, who had learned the intricacies of politics very early in life as the boss of Columbia County, New York, now dominated by Louis F. Payn, Roosevelt's reclaimed friend and ally, had no trouble in inducing the convention of 1840 to renominate him.

First Definite Platform.

The delegates assembled May 5 in Baltimore. Gov. William Carroll of Tennessee was elected permanent presiding officer. The first definite "platform" was promulgated at this convention and given to the country. President Van Buren was renominated by the adoption of a resolution declaring him the unanimous choice of the Democratic Party. The nomination of a Vice President was dispensed with.

The convention of 1844, began May 27 in Baltimore, found ex-President Van Buren fighting the two-thirds rule. He wanted a third nomination at the hands of his party. His efforts to have the two-thirds rule nonenforced were beaten 148 to 118. The New York leader, however, had a good lead on the first ballot, receiving 146 votes to 83 for Lewis Cass, 6 for Calhoun, and 4 for Buchanan. On the eighth ballot James K. Polk of Tennessee appeared in the balloting with 44 votes. On the ninth and last ballot 233 votes went to Polk, Cass received 29, and Van Buren but 2, giving Polk the nomination. Van Buren had 146 votes on the first ballot, 26 more than all the others had, but the two-thirds rule eventually drove him out of the race. Polk was the first Democratic dark horse, and proved a winner at the polls.

A very peculiar situation arose over the Vice Presidency. Silas Wright of New York, a lieutenant of Van Buren, was nominated for second place, but, in pique at his chief's defeat, refused the honor. George M. Dallas was finally placed on the other end of the ticket. The Pennsylvanian reached the nomination on the second ballot.

Four years later Baltimore was again the scene of the Democratic Convention beginning May 22, 1848. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia was elected permanent Chairman. Cass won the nomination on the fourth ballot against Buchanan of Pennsylvania and Woodbury of New Hampshire. He led on the balloting from the start. William O. Butler of Kentucky was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot.

The convention of 1852 assembled in Baltimore June 1. John W. Davis of Indiana was permanent Chairman. This was a six-day convention, forty-nine ballots being taken, in which the followers of Cass and Buchanan wore themselves out. On the thirty-fifth ballot Virginia, looking for somebody upon whom to agree, cast its vote for Pierce of New Hampshire. The battle waged to the forty-ninth ballot, when Pierce received 282 votes to 2 each for Cass, Douglas, and Butler. That gave the New Hampshire man the nomination. William R. King of Alabama had 126 votes on the first ballot for Vice President to a few scattering votes for Gideon J. Pillow of Tennessee, Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, and others. On the second ballot King's nomination was made unanimous. Marcy of New York and Houston of Texas by their withdrawal helped to make Pierce's nomination for the chief office possible.

In 1856 the convention for the first time was held in the West. Cincinnati entertained the delegates for several days, beginning June 2. John E. Ward of Georgia was elected permanent Chairman. President Pierce, Buchanan, Cass, and Douglas were among the leading candidates. Seventeen ballots were had before the nomination was decided. Buchanan led on the first with 135. On the winning ballot he had 296. For the Vice Presidency, Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware received 31 votes; John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky received 55. On the second ballot, however, the tide set toward the Kentuckian and he was unanimously nominated.

Prolonged Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Democrats for the campaign of 1860 took place in several cities before their candidates were finally put before the public. The earliest of the Democratic National Conventions of that year was called to order April 23 in Charleston, and has passed into history as "the Charleston Convention." Illinois and New York sent contesting delegations. The New York men were rabid in their enmity against each other. The "Hards" were opposed to Stephen A. Douglas and the "Softs" were friendly to him. Caleb Cushing was elected to preside over the permanent proceedings. When the Committee on Credentials made its report, the Douglas men of New York were seated. The old two-thirds rule was again affirmed —141 to 112.

Douglas led on the first ballot with 145½ votes to 12 for Andrew Johnson, 1 for Franklin Pierce and 1½ for Jefferson Davis. Benjamin F. Butler cast the full vote for the future President of the Confederacy. From the thirty-sixth to the fifty-seventh ballot Douglas continued to poll his 151½ votes, his lines holding well.

The proceedings ran into the month of May. Douglas seemed unable to get the necessary 202 votes. A majority of the delegates became wearied and voted to adjourn to Baltimore June 18.

Those desiring to continue holted and began their sessions in St. Andrew's Hall, Charleston. Bayard of Delaware was Chairman. Accomplishing nothing, the holters, all of whom were Southern men save those from Delaware, adjourned to meet in Richmond, June 11. No sooner had the time come than the 21st of June was decided upon. John Erwin of Alahama was Permanent Chairman. This convention accepted the ticket of Breckinridge and Lane, nominated by a part of the delegates who left Charleston to meet in Baltimore June 18, only there to essay the part of holters in their turn.

The "regular" Baltimore convention duly assembled on the forty-fifth anniversary of Waterloo and before it adjourned many delgates bolted. They were from Virginia, California, Kentucky, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Maryland, including some entire delegations.

After a long wrangle of three days the balloting began. Douglas received 173½ votes and Breckinridge 5 on the first ballot. Douglas received 181½ votes on the winning second ballot. Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was nominated for Vice President, but declined. The National Committee then selected Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia.

The Baltimore bolters began sessions in the Front Street Theatre. They represented in full or in part twenty-one States. Caleb Cushing was elected Chairman. The two-thirds rule was quickly applied. Breckinridge was unanimously nominated. For Vice President Joseph Lane of Oregon was named on the first ballot.

Breckinridge represented the pro-slavery interests. Douglas represented the Northern Democracy. Even though the Democratic Party was split, the result was not altogether expected, because of the short time in which the Republican Party had had opportunity to develop.

The convention of 1864 was held in Chicago. The sessions began Aug. 29 with Horatio Seymour as Permanent Chairman. Gen. McClellan, then living in New Jersey, was easily the favorite of the delegates. He received 174 votes on the first ballot, with fifty scattered among a few unknowns, save a dozen for Chairman Seymour. McClellan received 202½ votes to 28½ for a single competitor when the changes were recorded, and then his nomination was made unanimous.

For Vice President three received votes on the first ballot—James Guthrie of Kentucky, 65½; Pendleton of Ohio, 55½, and Voorhees of Indiana, 13. Pendleton was unanimously nominated on the second ballot.

Convene in New York.

In 1868 the Democrats held their National convention in New York City for the first and only time. Seymour was again elected Permanent Chairman. The delegates were credited generally to either Tilden's control or for Salmon P. Chase. Seymour was believed to favor Chase. Tilden was known not to be in favor of Chase.

The convention opened Independence Day. Pendleton was possessed of a big lead on the first ballot. Hancock, Hendricks of Indiana, Reverdy Johnson, J. E. English of Connecticut, Blair of Missouri, Joel Parker of New Jersey, Sanford E. Church, later Chief Judge of New York, Packer of Pennsylvania, and Doolittle of Wisconsin all received votes at one time and another.

When the twenty-second ballot began Hancock had 90½ and Hendricks led with 140½. A half dozen more had a few votes, and Chairman Seymour was given 21. Ohio began the break to Seymour, and State after State changed. Before that Seymour had received 9 votes on the fourth ballot and 2 on the twentieth. The twenty-second ballot resulted in his unanimous nomination, despite his repeated declarations, "Your candidate I cannot be."

The convention then unanimously nominated Frank P. Blair of Missouri for Vice President. Blair was more of a Republican than Democrat.

To Cincinnati went the anti-Grant and Liberal Republicans for their National Convention, May 1, 1872. Horace Greeley was the best known candidate, but it took six ballots to nominate him. He received 332 to 324 for Charles Francis Adams, 19 for Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, 32 for Salmon P. Chase, and 6 for David Davis of Illinois.

B. Gratz Brown, a candidate brought out by Frank P. Blair, candidate for the same office four years preceding, was nominated for Vice President by 435 votes on the second ballot.

The Democratic National Convention of 1872 was held in Baltimore, July 9, and was presided over by Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Virginia as Temporary Chairman and James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin as Permanent Chairman.

Greeley received 686 votes for the nomination for the Presidency to a half hundred scattered between Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, Bayard of Delaware, and others. Gratz Brown, after receiving 713 votes for second place, was unanimously nominated. The convention accepted the Liberal Republican platform as well as its candidates.

The convention which nominated Tilden for the Presidency had a few points of similarity between it and the convention which named Judge Parker. Both the convention of 1876 and that of 1904 were held in St. Louis and both named New York men. The sessions began June 28.

Crossing the Mississippi.

Henry Watterson was elected Temporary Chairman and Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois Permanent Chairman. This was the first time the Democrats crossed the Mississippi for their convention deliberations.

Tammany Hall acted exactly as it did this year in that it was opposed to the candidate from its own State—Tilden. Hendricks was its favorite, but, tied up with the unit rule, it could only sputter and bluster and scheme without a vote, as at St. Louis the early days of last month.

Tilden, though not able to win on the first ballot, had 417 votes, as against 140 for Hendricks, 75 for Hancock, 33 for Bayard, and the balance scattered. On the second ballot, however, his skill demonstrated itself, and he got 535 votes, though needing but 496 to win. Hendricks received 60 and Hancock 59. Allen G. Thurman came into prominence with 7. The balance were scattered.

The nomination for the Vice Presidency was given to Hendricks out of hand. His nomination again in 1884 for the same office afforded an example followed by Stevenson in 1892 and 1900.

That the Democrats liked Cincinnati almost half as well as Baltimore for convention purposes developed when the call was sent out to hold the convention of 1880 in that city on June 22. John W. Stevenson of Kentucky was elected Permanent Chairman.

Tammany Hall again went to the convention spoiling for a fight. Tilden was strong enough to have its braves under the lead of John Kelly thrown out. The contest for the nomination settled down to a struggle between Hancock, Samuel J. Randall, Speaker in the stormy days of the Electoral Commission, and Bayard, with a field of a half dozen.

Three ballots were necessary. Hancock led on the first with 171. Bayard had 153½, and a half dozen others had the balance.

Randall did not appear in the voting until the next ballot, when he received 128½ votes to 320 for Hancock, with the other candidates having lesser figures. Nearly all the votes, including Randall's, went to the Pennsylvania General on the next ballot, giving him 705 votes and the nomination. The Vice Presidential nomination went to William H. English of Indiana by unanimous vote.

Cleveland, the first Democrat to win a National election for his party in over a quarter of a century, was nominated at Chicago in 1884 in the convention which began July 8. Tammany was again disgruntled, but helpless. Richard D. Hubbard of Texas was Temporary Chairman and William F. Vilas of Wisconsin Permanent Chairman.

On the first ballot New York's Governor received 392 votes. When the roll call was ended on the second ballot he had 683 votes and the nomination. Hendricks was next, with 235½. Votes were also received at some stage by Bayard, Flower, Hoadly, Randall, Thurman, Tilden, all now dead, like Hendricks.

Hendricks, the biggest Democrat Indiana ever had, was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency.

Again to St. Louis the Democrats went in 1888, beginning their sessions June 5. Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston was Permanent Chairman.

Cleveland was nominated by acclamation. No one else was thought of for the nomination.

One ballot was had for the Vice Presidential nomination. Thurman received 690 votes, Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana 105, and John C. Black of Illinois 25.

The third nomination of Cleveland was made in Chicago, which convention began June 21, 1892. William C. Owens of Kentucky was Temporary and William L. Wilson of West Virginia, father of the Wilson bill, Permanent Chairman.

On the very first ballot Cleveland was nominated, receiving 617 1-3 votes. David B. Hill, bitterest enemy of the nominee, received 114 votes. Horace Boies of Iowa received 103 votes, Gorman of Maryland 36½, Stevenson of Illinois 10 2-3, with the remainder scattered among Carlisle, "Horizontal Bill" Morrison, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Whitney, Pattison, and the late Gov. Russell of Massachusetts.

The Cleveland men wanted Gray of Indiana named for Vice President, and the Hoosier received 344 votes toward that end. Stevenson received 402. A half dozen others received the balance, when the nomination of the Bloomington man was made unanimous.

A Memorable Convention.

The memorable convention of 1896—the first Bryan convention—began July 7 at Chicago. There was a host of candidates. Votes were cast for all of these at one time and another: Tillman, Teller, Pennoyer of Oregon, Matthews of Indiana, Blackburn, Pattison, Boies, McLean of Ohio, Russell, Stevenson, Campbell, Hill, Bryan, Bland, and Turpie of Indiana.

Bland, the logical candidate of the free silver element, was the leading man on the first ballot. He had 235 votes. He polled his greatest strength on the third ballot—291.

Bryan polled 119 votes on the first ballot, 190 on the second, 219 on the third, 280 on the fourth, and 500 on the fifth before changes aggregating enough for the nomination were made. Richard Parks Bland of Missouri, Missouri's veteran Congressional Representative, polled on the five ballots 235, 233, 291, 241, and 100.

The ousting of Hill from the temporary Chairmanship slate in favor of Daniel of Virginia was thought at that time to mark the passing of the New York leader from Democratic councils. He demonstrated the error of such a view to the last doubting Thomas at St. Louis this year. Senator S. M. White of California was permanent Chairman at the first Bryan convention.

The contest for the Vice Presidency following Bryan's nomination also ran for five ballots. Bland was voted for on three ballots, his candidacy polling 294 on the second. John R. McLean of Ohio and Arthur Sewall of Maine, the latter almost brand new in politics, strove for the nomination to the end, and on the fifth ballot the Maine shipbuilder received 568 votes and the nomination.

Bryan's second nomination was by acclamation. The 1900 convention was held in Kansas City, beginning July 4. Neither the Republicans or Democrats have held a convention so far west as Kansas City before or since. Charles S. Thomas, Colorado's Executive, was Temporary and James D. Richardson of Tennessee Permanent Chairman.

The contest over the Vice Presidency did not extend beyond the first ballot. Ex-Vice President Stevenson led with 559½ votes to 290 for David B. Hill, 89½ for Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, now of New York; 1 for ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, and 1 for Elliot Danforth of New York. When the changes began, they were all toward Stevenson, and his nomination was made unanimous.

NOVEL SOLUTION OF THE SUMMER PROBLEM.

THERE is one group of young men who have solved the Summer suburban problem of existence in comfort, to their own satisfaction, at least. Being under the necessity of reaching their work early every morning, not being able to spend much money, but, nevertheless, being extremely desirous of keeping cool and comfortable all Summer, they had a real problem before them at the start.

This problem they solved by buying an abandoned scow—one whose planks had grown weak from age. The purchase money didn't amount to much. Neither did it cost much to put in some new planks and make the clumsy old craft as tight as a new cask that has been soaked in a mill pond.

Then the amateur ship carpenters went to work on the interior arrangements. In a week or two they had fitted up inside half a dozen of as fine bunks as anybody would want for a night's lodging. After that a galley was built.

After some "trimming" with cushions and such things as big sisters and best girls can make the craft was ready for occupancy. It occurred to somebody that a cook would be necessary for the hungry crew descending from the toiling city and a committee was appointed to get the cook. The committee had an easy task, for after a short hunt they found an old sea Captain with only one leg and no relatives to stumble over that one. Would he sign articles and live aboard the scow-houseboat? The old salt said "Yes" as if he had been a pirate's parrot waiting for the signal.

Nobody thought to ask the erstwhile skipper what he had acquired of the culinary art, but, as it turned out, there was no necessity for that. He could cook as well as doubtless he had been able to sail, and he was not too old to learn what others were willing to teach him.

With everything taut and trim the craft was taken out to Gravesend Bay. There she lay last Summer. This year the water hotel was taken to another bay just as easily accessible. She is anchored well out, so that there is almost always a breeze around to keep mosquitoes away. A little rowboat serves as a tender, and the Captain with one leg is always on the boat to "ware off" marauders.

This year's addition to the craft has been a dining table on deck, a sort of floating roof garden, to which the young problemsolvers have found it pleasant to invite young women of their acquaintance. None has gone away from a dinner on the water house without asserting that she was in love with the boat—that is, as much in love as one may be in the case of an inanimate object.

Entirely Useless.

Agent—Buy a burglar alarm?

Mr. Rural—What the deuce do I want with a burglar alarm, when my wife hears them every night without one?

Porcine Persiflage.

"The end-seat hog!" audibly snarled the man who was climbing over.

"Why not wait for the hog train?" retorted the one who was being stepped on.

SAKI and SAKI BOTTLES

Some Facts About the National Drink of Japan.

SAKI, or rice brandy, is made everywhere in Japan; it is distilled from rice and somewhat resembles the Chinese samshu. It looks like the weakest sherry, and as it is usually heated before being drunk, it has an exceedingly flat and unpleasant taste to one who is not accustomed to it.

It seems very mild and inoffensive, but there is plenty of alcohol in it. Although the Japanese apparently drink but little on account of the small size of their porcelain and lacquer cups, they manage by frequent refilling to imbibe pints.

The coolies are not quarrelsome when they have had too much; it seems only to make them light-headed and limber-tongued, and their faces and bodies become a flaming red.

Wherever one goes in the Island Empire one may find saki stands or booths, the usual sign being a pyramid of straw-covered saki tubs.

Curiously enough, it is a liquor that does not improve with age; the newly made is the best. It is kept in wooden tubs closed with spigots and drawn off into open-mouthed porcelain or glass bottles.

In the making and decoration of these bottles and jugs the Japanese artist expends great ingenuity and skill. The bottles, straight, curved, or bent at an angle, are always set on little dais of blackwood or other material.

Some of the bottles are grotesque in shape and decoration, done with a whimsicality that is amusing. A bottle and cup made by a native artist have for their motive a monkey and a seashell. The monkey bottle is carved out of a solid piece of wood, cryptomeria, with great fidelity to nature; every feature is perfect to the last detail, and the absurd artist fitted this grotesque creature with a pink-tinted seashell for a cup.

Imperial Saki Cups.

The imperial saki cups used by the Emperor at his Japanese banquets are fine eggshell porcelain, decorated with the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemums and broken diaper patterns in gold.

In olden times the guests were allowed to take these home with them as souvenirs of the occasion.

At the native feasts or dinners the drinking of saki is accompanied by an astonishing elaboration of ceremony. One of the accomplishments of the daughter of the house is to be skillful in filling and passing the saki cups. This is, of course, when there are no geishas present; in that case the duty devolves upon them. The geisha's attraction lies far more in her manner of telling stories and offering delicate attentions at table than in her dancing.

The best saki in Japan is made from Osaka rice, and the tourist is told that the best geishas, that is, the most accomplished ones, live in that quaint, old-time capital.

Great quantities of saki are drunk at wedding feasts. The bride and bridegroom drink, or rather seem to drink, but do not in reality, three times out of each of three wine cups of different sizes, making nine drinks in all. Then a two-spouted cup of saki is presented to the bride and bridegroom alternately. This drinking from one cup symbolizes the sharing of all things by the newly married couple.

When All Partake.

The Japanese New Year is a time when everybody drinks saki. It is heated in a silver or pewter jug upon which are engraved the Chinese characters that stand for happiness, long life, and many children. This bottle or jug, like the wedding bottle, is kept for the special occasion for which it is intended.

Curious lacquer dippers are used for dipping the saki from the tub into the bottle; one specimen might hold a small teacup full while another, the half of a gourd cut longitudinally and lacquered, holds just a saki cup full.

When the coolie leaves his home and goes abroad far or near, he always carries a saki gourd and cup. These gourds are of different sizes, but never very large; the little drinking cup of lacquer or porcelain is tied with a silk cord around the small part of the gourd, and the cup is thrust through the girdle in the same manner as he carries his pipe and pin-case.

There is a great variety of saki cups as there is of teacups. A set commonly seen in the shops consists of seven, each one being decorated with the figure of one of the seven gods of luck.

The cups are used with a variety of saucers, none of them, however, being of the same material as the cup. They are holders rather than saucers, and are made of metal, of wood, fluted, carved, or plain, and of bamboo woven into shapes of great durability and beauty.

Some of those used in olden times are woven closely like the Indian baskets and will hold water. One fine specimen is a cup with a cover as well as a holder. The tiny porcelain cup was set inside the woven one and closely covered; thus the warm saki would keep of the right temperature for a long time. These bamboo holders are rarely seen now except in some old family that has been able to hold its household treasures intact.

The drinking of healths in saki is a most elaborate etiquette and one that must be thoroughly understood by all gentlemen. When a toast is proposed the guest extends his cup to be filled, touches his forehead with it, then drinks and returns the empty cup to the toastmaster, who then repeats the same with each guest. The cups are often exchanged among the guests at the beginning of a course.

LAURA B. STARR.



Terrier's Cash Payment for Kindness

FOX terriers are reputed to be among the very brightest of canines, some fanciers claiming that they have no peers among dogs in quick and ready instinct or intelligence. However that may be, it is an indisputable fact that fox terriers are exceedingly bright, and that their instinct at times leads to fortunate results.

Nottingham Jack is the registered name of a fox terrier owned and loved by Dexter H. Walker of Jamaica, L. I., and Mr. Walker attributes the recovery of a large sum of money to the intelligence of Jack and the training the little dog has received of unwavering kindness since, as a puppy, he entered the Walker household.

During the year 1893, when Mr. Walker was traveling in England with his daughter, now Mrs. Thomas W. Lamar, he saw Nottingham Jack exhibited for sale. Mr. Walker was a close friend of Mr. Bergh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is an amateur fancier of broad knowledge. He says he knew the puppy had breeding the moment he saw him, and when he learned that he was the son of prize winning parents he purchased him and took him to his lodgings, near Hyde Park. After spending one day making the acquaintance of his new home, Jack vindicated his master's estimate of his intelligence by finding his way home alone after being lost by Mr. Walker in the streets of London.

Mr. Walker does not believe in the use of the rod in the training of dogs, but maintains that they should be taught by kind words, just as babies are taught. If their training is thus begun when they are puppies, he holds, they will learn the meanings of words just as little children learn them, and while they cannot reply in spoken words, will demonstrate their understanding in unmistakable ways later.

Mr. Walker lost a considerable sum of money a few days ago. It was in the form of checks, and the memoranda showing from whom the checks had been received were with the checks, so that the loss bothered Mr. Walker not a little. He did not know whether he had lost the checks about his home at 28 Union Hall Street, or had dropped them in the street. He had payment stopped upon the few he remembered, but was at a loss to know what to



NOTTINGHAM JACK.

do about the others. He talked about his loss at home, and finally said, in a spirit of fun to Jack, when the little dog was greeting him in the evening:

"Jack, I've lost some checks; go find them."

The dog trotted away and commenced busily searching about the house. In five minutes he barked joyously, and kept up such a din that the notice of the household was attracted.

"It cannot be possible that Jack has found those checks," said Mr. Walker to Mrs. Lamar.

They went to a pantry where Jack stood barking, and there on the floor were the checks, the dog's forefeet resting upon them while his face indicated his delight.

"I had given orders for the clearing out of the closet to-morrow," said Mrs. Lamar, "and every paper in it was to have been burned up."

Mr. Walker has several times been offered a high price for his little dumb friend, but always said he was not for sale.

THE WOMAN WHO WHISTLES.

WHEN Mr. Dolby and the girl in blue struck the stretch of pavement opposite the vacant lot Dolby was amazed to hear some one close beside him begin to whistle a merry tune. He stopped and looked about.

"Who was that?" he asked.

"Me," said the girl in blue. "I forgot there was anybody with me."

"Thanks," said Dolby. Presently he added, "Even if you thought you were alone, I don't see why you should go along the street whistling."

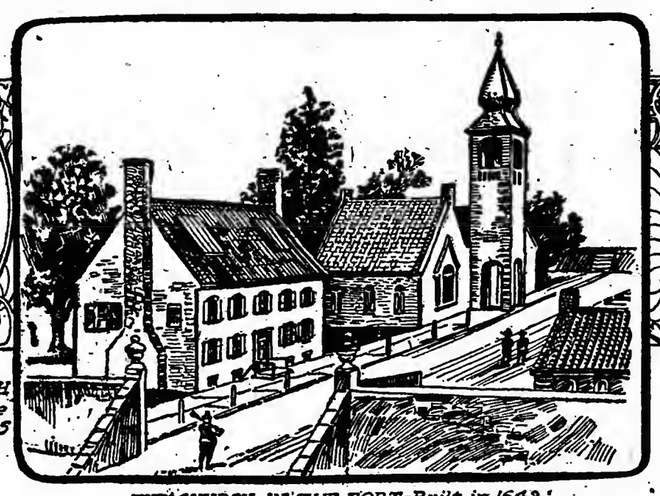
"Don't you?" asked the girl in blue, innocently. "Why, lots of women do it. Haven't you noticed them? It is really quite the thing. Possibly few women whistle as loud as I did just then, but they walk along with their lips puckered up all ready for the exercise, and every little while they break out into sound. Sometimes the whistle is a mere emission of breath, again it swells into a piping tune. If you will listen you can hear them. Their repertoire ranges all the way from snatches of grand opera to the merry roundelays of their childhood. Personally, I incline to trills and tra-la-las. When I whistle I generally do this—"

"Oh, for heaven's sake, don't," interrupted Dolby. "It may be the proper thing for a girl to whistle in the street, but I'll be blessed if I want to walk with her while she is doing it."

SOME HISTORIC NEW YORK CHURCHES



SECOND GARDEN STREET CHURCH
Built in 1807 on Exchange Place
Burned in the great fire of 1835



THE CHURCH IN THE FORT-Built in 1642



ST. PAUL'S - 1764
The oldest church edifice
now standing on Manhattan Is.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WALL STREET



FIRST GARDEN STREET CHURCH
1693



FRENCH HUGUENOT CHURCH
1704
Wall Street



MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH
1729
Cedar Street



THE ORIGINAL TRINITY CHURCH
Built in 1696-Enlarged in 1737



SECOND TRINITY CHURCH
Built in 1788



NORTH CHURCH
Built on Fulton street, 1769

THE Knickerbocker Sunday was a strenuous one, although not so strict as the New England Sabbath. One of the earliest regulations of the Council of Burgomasters and Schepens was to forbid the selling of "wines, beers, and brandy waters" during church hours, and by implication it may be concluded that New Amsterdam had an excise law similar to that desired by the present District Attorney.

All customary occupations were forbidden, among others mentioned being sowing, mowing, building, smithing, fishing, and likewise all and sundry amusements, card-playing, tick-tacking, playing at bowls or ninepins, and taking jaunts in carriages or boats.

These prohibitions, which at first applied only to the hours of service, afterward included the whole of the day, and the "schout," whose position may be compared to that of Chief of Police and prosecuting attorney, was ordered to seek out and punish the offenders.

At 10 o'clock, 3 o'clock, and 7 o'clock protracted services were held, and to insure profound quiet, chains were drawn across the street to prevent traffic during the time the congregation was in session. This precaution was almost superfluous, for, especially under the régime of that old martinet, Stuyvesant, the unregenerate who would "take a jaunt" in a carriage on the Lord's Day would have occasion to repent of his frivolity for a long time thereafter.

The Psalms were intoned by a "voorleezer," or precentor, who often combined in his own person the duties of clerk, sexton, gravedigger, bellringer, and schoolmaster. It was also his duty to turn the hour glass, and if the hour had run out in the course of the sermon, it was in some places his duty to rap with his stick on the high pulpit, to warn the preacher that the discourse should be "continued in our next."

The Dutch sermon was a serious and ponderous affair. It was no light essay on ethics or the higher life. Rather it partook of the vehement denunciation of the old Hebrew prophets, and the city officials had ofttimes cause to tremble at the torrents of abusive eloquence which such men as Dominie Bogardus or Dominie Megapolensis thundered from the pulpit upon their defenseless heads.

The offering was taken up by the Deacon, who passed around a "sacje," or collection bag, attached to the end of a long pole. This was poked in front of every one, and the tinkle-tinkle of a little bell warned the parishioners of its approach and gave them time to look up their spare guilders. To their honor and as an evidence of the generosity of the people in those early days, it may be said that there was usually a large balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the end of the year, and the "church poor" fared almost as well as the generous givers.

The first religious services on Manhattan Island, which in 1628 resulted in the organization of a church, were held in the upper story of the mill which ground the colonists' grain. The first minister was Jonas Michaelius and the first Elder Peter Minuit, Director General of New Netherland.

The first church edifice on Manhattan Island was situated on Pearl Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets, facing the East River. It was a poor, plain building of wood put up in 1633 by the West India Company, that Dominie Bogardus, the second clergyman of New Amsterdam, might hold public worship in a more fitting place than the loft of the horse mill.

Near the church was built the parsonage, an ordinary Dutch cottage. But Dominie Bogardus had tasts as well as talent, and being accustomed to beautiful things about him speedily cultivated a typical Dutch flower garden, which was laid out with graveled walks and vine-covered arbors. For many years his flowers were the pride of the colony.

This first church, which more nearly resembled a barn than a church proper, came to be looked on as a disgrace to the city when compared with the church edifices of New England, and Wilhelm Kieft, then Director General of the West India Company, decided to build a better one inside the fort, and near his own house.

The company contributed about half the cost of the new church, and the rest of the money was raised by subscription at the wedding party of the daughter of Dominie Bogardus. The church was of stone, seventy feet long, fifty-two wide, and sixteen high, with a peaked roof or tower. The roof was of heavy split oaken shingles. The contract price was equal to $1,000 in our money, with a gratuity of $40 on the satisfactory completion of the job.

On the front, over the door, was a marble tablet with an inscription in Dutch which, when translated, read as follows:

A. D. 1642
WILLIAM KIEFT, Director General.
The Congregation Built This Temple.

On the bell was inscribed the following quaint inscription in Latin:

The air resounds sweeter from
our ringing.
P. Hemony Made Me
1674.

The church in the fort was used for about fifty years, its stone walls often serving as a refuge against Indian forays and massacres. Then, since it had become too small for the congregation, it was decided to build a new one in the meadow of Mrs. Dominie Drisius. This fronted on a little lane, now called Exchange Place. The lane was then called "Garden Alley," but was renamed Garden Street, and the church took the name of the Garden Street Church. It was a plain, square building of brick, with three long narrow windows on each side fitted with small panes of glass set in lead, on which were burned the coats of arms of the chief parishioners. A large bowl of solid silver for baptismal purposes was made by the silver workers in Holland. In the belfry was the bell which had been removed from the old church in the fort.

In 1807 the Garden Street Church (known generally as "the South Church") was replaced by a new one, but the same old bell which had first called a Dutch congregation to worship continued in use until the great fire of 1835 destroyed all that section of the city.

Where the great building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company stands, on Cedar Street, was erected, in 1729, the Middle Dutch Church. This building had a checkered history, for it was turned into a British military prison in 1776. It was restored for its original purpose in 1790 and continued in use till 1839, when the congregation removed to Lafayette Place. For thirty years from 1845 it was the Post Office. This church was noted for the strict simplicity of its ritual, which it retained long after its sister churches had elaborated their services.

A third Dutch church was built in 1769 in Fulton Street, near William. It was so far to the north that it was called the North Dutch Church. This was a large stone edifice in the Roman style of architecture, with a commanding tower. Ten Corinthian pillars supported the roof. In this church were two large square pews surmounted by a canopy, one on the right of the pulpit for the Governor and the other on the left for the Mayor and Aldermen. During the Revolution the British seized this church also and turned it into a hospital and prison. After their evacuation of the city the church was restored and continued in use till 1875, when it was torn down to make room for a large mercantile building.

At the head of Wall Street is the historic Trinity Church, the third erected on that site. The original Trinity was erected in 1696, and was 148 feet long and 72 wide, with a spire, the pride of the city, 175 feet high. Over the door a tablet bore in Latin this inscription: "The Trinity Church Was Founded in the Eighth Year of the Most Illustrious Sovereign, Lord William III., by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Was Built by the Free Contributions of the Colonists and Chiefly Enriched by the Generosity of Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province," &c.

This church was greatly enlarged and beautified in 1737, but destroyed by fire in the first year of the Revolution. Fourteen years later it was rebuilt, and the second church continued till 1846, when the present beautiful Gothic edifice was erected.

The valuable endowment of Trinity Church is chiefly derived from an estate of about sixty-two acres, west of Broadway, between Canal and Warren Streets. This was granted to Roelof Janssen in 1635. This farm was confiscated by the Duke of York in 1674, and called successively the Duke's, King's, and Queen's Farm, until, in 1705, Queen Anne made a grant of it in perpetuity to Trinity Church, when it received the name of the Church Farm.

The heirs of Annetje Jans (the widow of Roelof Janssen) have frequently engaged in fruitless litigation to recover the valuable property.

In Trinity Churchyard are the graves of many soldiers and statesmen, merchant princes, and Huguenot noblemen, who took a prominent part in the life of the Colony in the early days. Among others are the tombs of William Bradford, who set up the first printing press; of Alexander Hamilton, "the patriot of incorruptible integrity, the soldier of approved valor, the statesman of consummate wisdom," and that of his eldest son Philip. Near the front entrance is the tomb of Capt. James Lawrence, who fell in the famous engagement between the frigates Chesapeake and Shannon. In the Livingston vault is buried Robert Fulton, the inventor of the first steamboat, and near by are the tombs of Gallatin, the great financier, and Dr. John Watts, the first Judge of Westchester County. Michael Cresap, the Indian fighter, is buried here also, and the body of the Huguenot refugee, Elias Nean, who escaped the galleys in France and occupied a distinguished place in the English colony. Directly opposite Pine Street is the soldiers' monument, erected in honor of the unfortunate American soldiers who died while imprisoned by the English in the sugar houses, and in the terrible prison ships. Under the centre aisle of the church itself was buried Lieut. Gov. James De Lancey, who died in 1760.

Dean of the Churches.

The oldest church edifice now standing in Manhattan is St. Paul's Chapel, built in 1764, and completed thirty years later. It faced the river, which at that time came up as far as Greenwich Street.

The pulpit is surmounted by the carved plumes representing the coat of arms of William IV., who when a Midshipman worshipped in the chapel. This decoration was the only sign of royalty in the church not destroyed by the patriots during the war.

In the churchyard are the tombs of many famous men. Major General Montgomery, who fell before Quebec in 1775, and whose words, "Men of New York, you will not fail to follow where your General leads," are familiar in history, is buried behind the chancel. Near the Vesey Street side are the graves of George L. Eacker, who killed Philip Hamilton in a duel; Christopher Collis of Erie Canal fame, and George Frederick Cooke, the tragedian. Monuments are erected to the memory of Thomas Addis Emmet and Dr. William James MacNeven, who were leaders in the movement for Irish freedom in the last years of the eighteenth century.

In the "Bouwerie Village" Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors, built a chapel at Second Avenue and Tenth Street. In it Hermanus von Hoboken, a schoolmaster, preached. In 1795, St. Mark's Church was erected on the site. A marble tablet under the porch perpetuates the memory of the hot-headed old Dutch Governor, who returned to the Bouwerie Village to end his days in the settlement which had been all his own.

The first Moravian church was erected in 1751 in Fulton Street. The congregation had been organized two years before. About a century later the congregation moved to Houston and Mott Streets, and since 1860 has occupied the building at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Where the building of THE NEW YORK TIMES stands, at the junction of Park Row and Nassau Street, the Brick Presbyterian Church was erected in 1768. It was surrounded by a small burying ground. There it continued till 1854, when the new church was erected at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The first Methodist church in America was organized in 1767 in a loft at 120 William Street. In the next year the church was built in John Street. In 1817 this building was taken down and the timber used in erecting the Bowery Village church, in Eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

PERILS ON THE DEEP

BY

JOHN BLOUNDELLE-BURTON,

Author of "Across The Salt Seas," "The Seafarers," &c.

OF PERILS on the deep who shall decide—even though he may have roamed the whole world—which of them is the worst that can be encountered? For, in sober truth, all that comes under the generic name of shipwreck, namely, the power of wind and water to destroy the stoutest vessel that ever put to sea, almost sinks into insignificance in comparison with other disasters that may beset those who quit the land for the deep waters. Think of fire, of icebergs, of mutiny; of being cast away on some inhospitable and uninhabited shore; of, in the old days, pirates and buccaneers and thievish, murderous owners arranging to bave their worthless ships scuttled, so that the heavy sums for which they had previously been insured should be obtained. Think in these modern days, of infernal machines, stowed away in harmless looking trunks, of explosions in engine rooms, of sunken mines no bigger than and very much resembling your gas meter, that will blow a battleship out of the water; think of a well-directed or misdirected torpedo which will do the same. To all of which you may further add treachery on the part of man to man.

Let us begin with the subject of treachery. Here is a story of which, perhaps, you have never beard so ghastly an equal.

Two men, one the Captain and part owner and the other the first mate, of a brig had agreed with the other owners to scuttle the vessel. This was done by the ancient practice of boring holes in the ship's bottom when she was about a hundred miles out from a well-known West Indian island. Then, when all the sailors were bestowed in the boats and had put off from her, the Captain descended into the last boat, while stating to his men, who were perfectly innocent and ignorant of what had been done, that the mate had fallen down one of the ladders and broken his neck and was quite dead. After which he gave orders for the boat to push off from the vessel. His statement, however, was not the truth. The Captain had resolved that the only man in the ship who knew his secret should not simply be left in the brig to sink with her, but that all should be made safe in other ways. Therefore he had stunned the man ere he himself went up to the deck and down the side into the boat, while, to prevent any chance of the vessel being seen and the mate rescued before the former sank forever beneath the waves, he left a lighted candle burning in a huge barrel of gunpowder. If a spark from the candle should fall on to that powder, or when the candle should have burned down to the powder, there would be neither ship nor man left to testify to what had been done.

Reflect on the mate's feelings when be came to an hour afterward—as be did. He was bound hand and foot, the candle was burning down toward the powder in which, it was stuck; the air coming through the cabin door was causing it to gradually lean over and over at a deeper angle every moment. Do you wonder that that man became then and there a gibbering idiot for life? Do you wonder that when the brig was boarded by fishermen at the time the candle was but two inches off the powder, the brave men who, at the risk of their own lives, took the candle out of the powder barrel and threw it out of the scuttle fainted themselves? Yet they soon recovered. Later on they told their tale, and justice was done on the Captain and other owners. The mate, himself a villain, had already received his punishment!

Tales of Heroism.

Leaving out disasters to the navies of the world—which have been and will always be duly chronicled—I am disposed to place the loss of the London as the one which perhaps provided more striking instances of heroism than almost any others recorded. She was called, from her ungainly shape, a "coffin" ship, and one she proved to be, since she sank beneath the waves owing to the water she shipped on board. Of heroes and heroines there were several who went down with her. A Wesleyan minister inspired resignation by informing the women that the Captain stated that there was no hope, but that there was hope—meaning a heavenly one—for all. His wife gave her rug to a seaman who had got into an open boat, telling him with a wan smile that she would have no further need of it. Gustavus Vasa Brooke, a well-known actor, worked at the pumps (since the Dutch members of the crew would not work at all, but went to their bunks and lay down to await death) until he could work no longer, when he calmly regarded the sea engulfing the fated vessel. The Captain could have escaped into a boat, but refused to leave the ship.

From the London some extraordinary preservations took place. A lady could not be accommodated with a berth at the last moment; a passenger who did not like the appearance of the vessel resigned his passage sooner than travel in her; a youth who had quarreled with his father took passage in her, but was forced by some who sought him out to leave the ship at Plymouth. Some strange exhibitions of human nature were also exhibited during the wreck. When the London was sinking a man would not leave the cabin until he had found a sovereign he had dropped on the floor; another would not leave the ship because he could not find his railway rug, in which he had wrapped up £1,000 in gold. They were both drowned.

Yet a real coffin and not a "coffin ship" has saved a sailor's life before now—a strange reversal of what such things are usually intended for. Once in St. Helena, long before Napoleon ate his heart out there, and when the island was uninhabited, a sailor in a Dutch ship was marooned on it. With him was taken ashore the body of a dead officer in a coffin for burial. This being done, the dead man and the living were left alone on the island. But the latter, being a man of resource, soon had the coffin out of the grave and threw the dead officer's body back into the latter, while, using the coffin lid as an oar, or paddle, be put to sea and was picked up by the departing ship. Out of death comes life!

Have you ever seen an iceberg? It is one of the most beautiful things human eyes have rested on, provided the sun is shining; it is the Jungfrau set in a brilliant blue sea, a gigantic diamond set in the middle of a great sapphire. But, also, its beauty, like the beauty of another kind, often hides hideous death beneath it. It is a floating mountain, an island on which there are no lights to warn an approaching ship that, in a few minutes, it will be crushed to fragments—as if you hurled an egg against a wall! Next to fire at sea—perhaps, indeed, more so—it is the most awful form of horror that can be encountered on the bosom of the deep. For if you should manage to escape from the debris of your unhappy vessel as it is shattered to pieces against the cold, cruel walls of the ice monster on some dark night; if you should happen to gain a foothold on that slippery, insecure montagne de glace, what vestige of hope does even this afford? A night on it means death from cold and from being frozen stiff; if even this is surmounted there is nothing but starvation to be looked forward to, and, if that can in its turn be avoided, there is the rapid melting of the iceberg to be apprehended, with, as climax, death by drowning. Also animals take refuge on it; polar bears and others have been seen by human eyes—including those of this present writer—on the icebergs, and such creatures as these are generally in a starved condition, their normal ferocity is accentuated—and you can supply them with food! The sailor who, encountering one of these brutes on an iceberg and recognizing that he must fight the creature with his knife, prayed Heaven that if it did not help him it would at least not help the bear, was not so blasphemous as the recital of the incident might make him appear to be. In truth, though sailors are not men who mince their words, or affect drawing room manners, they are at least devout men, as it is only natural they should be. They are environed by death and disaster, or at least the risk of death and disaster, wherever they are, even though it be in port—as witness the foundering of the Royal George—their thoughts and ideas must needs be solemn, no matter how great their outward levity may be. A ship, as Dr. Johnson truthfully remarked, is a prison in which one has the extra possibility of being drowned, and when men pass their existence in such a way they must become thoughtful and reflective. How they testify their religious emotion is undoubtedly strange, but the sailor who, with a shipwreck staring him in the face, offered—when he was asked if he could say a prayer—to take his hat round if that would do any good, probably thought, by doing so, he would at least be performing some acceptable act of devotion in the hour of death.

"Fire! Fire!"

Fire at sea causes perhaps more terror on board than any other peril of the deep, since the iceberg, when visible, need not be encountered, and is only encountered when not visible. But when smoke and steam begin to ooze like a London fog from every seam in the ship, when the hateful smell of burning pervades the vessel from stem to stern, when the smoky fog gradually turns to the black, choking fumes that the funnel of a steamer emits, and when through all this tongues of flame begin to dart forth, every one knows that he or she is face to face with an appalling disaster. And there are the children and the women, young and old, and there is no refuge but a few boats and life belts, and an open sea miles out of an ocean track, and it may be wet or blowing a hurricane! When the R. B. Fuller was consumed at sea the fire burned the Captain's feet through his boots, the planks were so hot that to touch them was like touching molten lead, the ropes could not be handled at all, while, when the side of the ship was felt below the water line, it was like putting a hand into a hot-water boiler. "The burning ship," said a survivor, "vanished as the light of a candle vanishes when you blow it out." Meditate on this, or anything resembling it, on a dark tempestuous night at sea, and wonder if in the world there can be any greater horror.

Yet Sir Stamford Raffles, who was on board the Fame when she was burned off the Island of Sumatra, tells an anecdote that may almost cap the most terrible of adventures in a burning ship. A sailor who was sick in his berth was forgotten when the boats put off from the vessel, and, in his wild fears at knowing that he was being left behind, suddenly appeared on the deck enveloped in flames. The Captain went back for him and saved him, and Sir Stamford himself steered the boat to safety.

Mutinies are not so frequent as once they were, yet they still exist, and still we read in our papers ghastly accounts of a handful of officers done to death by their crew, and of the escape of the crew—generally for a time only. In our day, the mutiny on board the Flowery Land stands out as one of the most dreadful that ever occurred.

Mutiny on the Flowery Land.

The ship left London for Singapore on the 28th of July, 1863, with a cargo of wine—mostly champagne—as well as other commodities. The officers and crew consisted of twenty persons, six of whom among the latter were Spaniards, one was a Greek, and another a Turk. There was some insubordination on the voyage and, perhaps, some little severity used toward the men, such as was usual enough forty years ago. The first mate occasionally rope-ended some of the discontented and, on one occasion, lashed one of the pirates, as they came afterward to be called, to the bulwark, though the Captain caused him to be at once set free. From this sprang the mutiny. The Captain, his brother—a guest on board—the first mate, and others, were murdered; the ship was eventually scuttled; the cargo, especially the wine, was taken away, but the second mate was spared so that he might navigate the ship to another part of the world previous to its being scuttled. Some of the circumstances were horribly atrocious. This mate was forced to divide the money on board into portions while, to incriminate him, he was also forced to take his own share. The Captain's body was dragged out of the cabin by a rope tied round his neck; those who were flung into the water while still alive were "stoned" to death with the wine bottles.

On the Flowery Land being navigated to the River Platte by the mate, the latter was allowed to go ashore in one of the boats, (the ship being then sunk,) as was also a Chinese ship's boy named Cassap, who called himself James Early. Here information was given, the mutineers were arrested and eventually sent to London, and seven of them were put on trial at the Old Bailey in 1864. At the trial, and before sentence on them was delivered, one of these ruffians endeavored to speak on his own behalf, and, forgetting what he wished to say, was overwhelmed by the harsh laughter of the other convicted men.

The present writer, then a schoolboy in London, saw the bodies of the five out of seven who were executed hanging in public half an hour after the execution took place.

DECEPTIVE BROADWAY CARS.

ON a Columbus Avenue car two Englishwomen sat busily studying a Baedeker, now and then looking out to compare notes, but apparently without much enlightenment. As the car swung around the curve into Fifty-third Street one of them leaned over and addressed a lady who sat opposite:

"Can you tell me if this car will take us to the ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street?" she asked.

"No, Madam; you must take the car that goes up Broadway for that."

"But"—perplexed—"this car goes up Broadway. I got on at Broadway and Tenth Street."

"I beg your pardon, but this car goes up Columbus Avenue. No Broadway cars go up Broadway above Thirty-fourth Street."

"But you said the car that goes up Broadway would take us," said the Englishwoman, looking greatly bewildered.

"So it will, but it is not a Broadway car; it is a Forty-second Street car above Thirty-fourth Street; the short Broadway line goes up Seventh Avenue, and the through line goes up Columbus Avenue," explained the lady in an apologetic tone.

"You see, Broadway crosses everything," she added, as if this explained matters. Only the Seventh Avenue, Sixth Avenue, and the Forty-second Street Broadway cars go up Broadway. The Sixth Avenue-Amsterdam cars go up Amsterdam Avenue, and the Sixth Avenue-First Avenue cars turn at Fifty-ninth Street and go down First Avenue. But they all transfer to every other car at Fifty-ninth Street and the Circle," she added, hopefully.

A deep despair settled over the faces of the two travelers. The first speaker turned to her companion:

"Cawn't we walk, Jane?" she said.

GREEN CORN TIME.

THIS is green corn time in all its glory. Men who eat corn off the cob every day while it is in season, just as other men eat oysters every day while they are in season, will tell you that green corn has not been so tender and succulent for several years as it is this Summer. The corn "fiend," so to speak, like the oyster "fiend," or the men who know the "only" restaurants to get corned beef and cabbage or corn pone and chicken, have their favorite places for green corn. They will tell you that no other article of food is so generally spoiled in the cooking, and sometimes supplement it with the information that nobody but a plantation negro can cook green corn right.

There is a hotel in Broadway which for years has been noted for its green corn, just as other hotels are famous for special dishes to be obtained there in greater perfection than anywhere else. The fat old darky who gave the place its reputation for green corn more than two decades ago is dead. So is the proprietor who first brought him up from South Carolina purposely to cook corn and Southern dishes. But the old darky's son understands his father's secret of cooking corn, and nine out of ten patrons don't know that the old man is dead. Anywhere from 5,000 to 6,000 ears of corn are served every day at this hotel for luncheon—for it is in the business district and patronized most for the midday meal.

"I always boil green corn in soft water, without any salt, and with the husks on," said the man who superintends the cooking of this large quantity of America's National vegetable. "It is a woeful mistake to strip all the husks from the corn before boiling it. Still, it is cooked that way in eight out of ten private houses in New York, and in a majority of the hotels and restaurants. I never remove the husks before serving the corn, unless a request to do so comes down with the order. Patrons who like to be sure that the corn is really boiled in the husks—although a man who knows anything about corn can tell at a glance—ask to have the corn sent to the table in the husks and see them removed by the waiter.

"I go to market early every morning and buy my own corn. That is half of the game. I select short, white, close-grained ears, and will take none other. In preparing the ears for cooking I do not roughly strip off the outer husks to remove the silk lying between them and the corn. I handle it gently. After brushing and closing up the inner husks I tie them at the ends. I have ready several large cauldrons of boiling water—not hot water, but actually a bubbling boil. Into these I thrust the ears of corn according to their size. Large ears should be boiled twenty minutes, and no longer. Medium-sized ears are sufficiently cooked in fifteen minutes. From five to eight minutes is quite long enough for small ears. Some customers call for the small corn every day. They won't eat medium or large ears.

"If the ears are ordered served at the table stripped it must be done quickly and the corn wrapped in a napkin to save the heat. Lukewarm green corn is as bad as cold soup. Any man who knows what green corn is wants it hot. Nothing should be used in the way of condiments but butter, pepper, and salt. Our head waiter tells me we have a customer who souses his corn in vinegar and olive oil. I don't want to see that man. I should be tempted to throw something at him. It is a mistake, too, to have melted butter to pour over corn, the same as with steamed clams. The butter should be put on hard, and allowed to melt on the ear.

"Then, we must look out for the men who dearly love corn on the ear, but who can no longer eat it that way—false teeth, you understand. But they want their corn, all the same. For them we boil the corn without the husks, splitting the grains through the centre with a knife for the entire length of the ear, and then scraping them off. This extracts all the inside parts without the skin. It is seasoned with salt and pepper, and served in a very hot dish.

"There are corn 'fiends' who believe it is a sacrilege to boil green corn. Take a Kentuckian, or a man from Georgia, and he will call for roast corn every time. This, of course, is a 'walt' order. I remove all the husks from the corn, rub the ear with butter, and season it with pepper and salt. Five ears is the usual portion for an order. These I lay side by side in a flat pan—a dripping pan will do—and put as close as possible in front of a clear, hot fire. In a private house a hot oven will do, but it must be very hot. I occasionally change the ears in the pan and turn them over, so that they will brown evenly. When sufficiently brown they must be served at once.

LITTLE RHINOCEROSES That Once ROAMED THE LAND

Remarkable Exhibit Being Arranged at American Museum of Natural History—Rich in Specimens of Extinct Species.

At the American Museum of Natural History an exhibit of rhinoceroses is being prepared. The specimens arranged already occupy sections of two floors and will be materially augmented before the end of the year. Prior to his departure for Europe on his vacation Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Paleontologist of the Museum and of the American and Canadian Governments, provided a synopsis of his studies of the extinct American species he has discovered or which have been obtained by his exploring expeditions, and which will appear in full in his forthcoming monographs. His assistant, Mr. Gregory, has since carefully gone over the synopsis as it appears herewith. Profs. Osborn and Gregory admit, however, that skeleton material hereafter discovered may necessitate a change of views.

The many species of American fossil rhinoceroses have been and are the subject of extended investigations by Prof. Osborn, who has endeavored to classify them in accordance with their relations to each other and to the ancestral, primitive rhinoceroses, from which they were evolved. He describes North America as the scene of evolution, or race history, of many groups of hoofed animals now found only in distant continents, such as Africa and Asia.

The rhinoceroses, he says, belong to the great group of perissodactyls, or hoofed animals, with an odd number of toes, three or five, on the hind foot. This group includes also the various species of modern horses, zebras, and asses, the tapirs and several extinct groups. The perissodactyls are contrasted with another group, the artiodactyls, or even-toed hoofed mammals, including the pigs, hippopotami, oxen, sheep, antelopes, giraffes, deer, and camels. These have either two or four toes on the hind foot. Both the odd and even toed hoofed mammals have been evolved from a common ancestral stock, in which five toes were present on the feet. In the even-toed group, the main weight of the body passes between the two middle toes. In the odd-toed group the weight passes down the middle toe, as in the rhinoceroses.

Results of Investigations.

Prof. Osborn describes the results of his investigations as follows:

In the lower Micone period a series of great lake basins extended along the eastern slopes of the present Rocky Mountains, from Canada through the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Colorado. These lakes were larger than all our great central lakes. The basins were not far above the level of the oceans. As the coast ranges were not then elevated, the warmth and moisture swept in from the Pacific and the temperature was probably like that of Southern California in the rainy season, moist and sub-tropical. Vegetation was abundant.

Around these lakes and the rivers emptying into them lived herds of small horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, large peccaries, huge titanotheres, llamas, traguline, (deer,) carnivores, rodents, monkeys, and other species now extinct. As they died in combat, by old age, or disease, their bodies sank and were covered by the sands and clays on the shores and in the bottoms of the lakes. Then, by slow elevation to 5,000 feet and change of climate, the old fertile lake basins were drained off and slowly turned into vast, partly arid and desert, regions known as bad lands. The scattered remains of the skeletons are now found petrified and embedded in great buttes of sandstone and clay rock, which are continually worn out by the rain, frost, and wind.

It was this elevation of great land areas, producing changes from a moist tropical to a dry, arid climate which stimulated the evolution of all the races of animals. The forms adapted solely to tropical life with moist climate were killed off in the severe struggle for existence, and whole races became extinct.

Rhinoceroses were very common in America as well as in Europe and Asia during the Age of Mammals, or Tertiary Period. There were several groups, very different in outward appearance. In the Old World a few have survived to the present day, in India, Sumatra, and Africa. In the New World they became extinct before the beginning of the Age of Man, or Quaternary Period.

Mounted Specimens.

Mounted specimens of the Cope skeleton of 1872 have since been replaced by excavations in other deposits by American Museum expeditions under Prof. Osborn. This animal gives a good idea of the primitive form and proportions of rhinoceroses, although it is not in the direct line of their ancestry. The Hyracodour differed from the true rhinoceroses in the possession of a complete series of small canine and incisor teeth, and in the delicate form and rapid motion of the body and limbs. One of the ancestral forms was Hyrachyus from the Bridger Lakes, followed by Triplopus from the ancient Uinta Lakes of Utah. In the White River beds of Dakota and Nebraska abundant remains have been found of the Hyracodon or cursorial rhinoceroses. Remains have also been found in France.

The most interesting feature of these animals is that, although true rhinoceroses in every detail of their skeletons, they independently evolved along the same lines as the horses, deer, and other swift-running forms, so that finally the general proportions of the body remind us much more strongly of these than of the living rhinoceroses.

The extinct amphibious rhinoceroses, or Amynodorits, were large, heavy animals with huge, curved tusks like those of the hippopotamus, and, like that pachyderm, they are believed to have been amphibious, or aquatic, in habits, inhabiting broad, slow streams and marshes of the Eocene and Oligocene epochs. The primitive, semi-aquatic species, Amynodon intermedius, was discovered in the Uinta beds of Utah and named by Profs. Osborn and Scott. It probably lived partly in water. It had large, vertical tusks in both jaws and a full set of incisor teeth. In the Middle Upper Eocene stage of the family was a smaller, lighter, and more slender species, of perhaps more terrestrial habits than its successors.

A well-defined species of amynodons, called Metamynodon planifrons, is from the topography like the winged bulls of the ruins of Nineveh.

Missing Parts Replaced.

Missing parts of the Cope skeleton of 1872 have since been replaced by excavations in other deposits by American Museum expeditions under Prof. Osborn. This animal gives a good idea of the primitive form and proportions of rhinoceroses, although it is not in the direct line of their ancestry. The Hyracodour differed from the true rhinoceroses in the possession of a complete series of small canine and incisor teeth, and in the delicate form and rapid motion of the body and limbs. One of the ancestral forms was Hyrachyus from the Bridger Lakes, followed by Triplopus from the ancient Uinta Lakes of Utah. In the White River beds of Dakota and Nebraska abundant remains have been

The short-legged rhinoceroses were large, heavy animals, with very short limbs and massive bodies. The head was correspondingly short and hornless, or possibly having a small horn on the nose. Several species have been defined.

Telcoceras fossiger, named by Cope, was the last survivor of the rhinoceros race in America. It was also the largest of the family, and its fossil remains are so abundant in some localities as to indicate that it lived in great herds on the plains, like the bison in more recent times. The body was long and heavy, as that of the living Indian rhinoceros, but the legs were so short that the body nearly touched the ground, giving it the squat of the hippopotamus. The male no doubt had a small horn on the end of the nose, which was denied to his feminine companion. The American museum skeleton comes from the Loup Fork sandstones of Kansas.

The woolly rhinoceroses possibly inhabited only the Old World, and the last survivor of these, living in the ice age, had a thick, heavy coat of wool. Not enough is known of it to determine if its ancestors were woolly. It was contemporaneous with the mammoth in Northern Europe, and indications are, based on slender material, that it had two horns.

The Elasmothere belonged to the Old World glacial period, and was the largest known rhinoceros contemporaneous with

EXTINCT AMERICAN SHORT-HORNED RHINOCEROS

SINGLE-HORNED, MALE, INDIAN RHINOCEROS

WILLCOX

3,450 MILES IN AUTO WITHOUT STOPPING ENGINE

F. A. La Roche Describes His Remarkable Run—Held Up by Highwayman

NEW YORK shook hands on Tuesday with F. A. La Roche and awarded a blue ribbon to his huge twenty-horse-power Darracq touring car as having negotiated 3,450 miles from here to St. Louis and return without stopping his engine—a feat without a parallel in motoring history. La Roche was accompanied on his remarkable journey by Lieut. Alexis Le Blanc of the United States Navy, and by Observers Norris Mason and Herbert Everett, who represented the American Automobile Association.

Starting at 9:40 A. M. on July 25 with the automobile touring party, the La Roche motor had performed 32,518,000 revolutions when it was stopped in front of the Automobile Club of America, in Fifth Avenue, at exactly 11:40 A. M. on Aug. 8, after running trail. We were hardly out of sight of the merry assemblage in Kingston when we ran into a terrific thunderstorm, which followed us for four days and nights, and made the roads all but impassable.

In this brief account of our journey the plural is used, as my companions on the trip were Lieut. Le Blanc, who alternated with me in operating the car, while Observers Mason and Everett were, respectively, with Lieut. Le Blanc and myself during every second of the trip.

A Stretch of Bad Road.

One of the worst, as well as the first, stretches of bad road which we encountered was near Seneca Falls, in the neighborhood of Lake Cayuga, New York. It was nearly midnight and while we were battling

perating delays, besides being the source of considerable danger as several times we came near being precipitated into what seemed at night to be bottomless pits.

Reaching Chicago and continuing over the alternating mud and gravel roads of Illinois we were lost—completely turned around—six times between Chicago and St. Louis. One amusing episode occurred at nightfall about seven miles this side of Bloomington. We had missed our way, and being near a farmhouse we found the family at supper. The farmer directed us toward the proper road to Bloomington, and we started off only to spend the entire night traveling in a circle, like a dog following his tail. It was early the next morning when we detected what appeared to be a familiar house near the road. Upon inquiry we were chagrined to find that it was the same house from which we had set out nearly twelve hours previously—the only difference being that the family was at breakfast instead of supper.

Any one who has not made such a journey will find it hard to believe that the sight of speeding automobile can terrorize so many of our enlightened countrymen. On many occasions we saw the occupants of farm wagons jump from their vehicles and make for the woods, from which they would not emerge until we were probably miles away.

We reached St. Louis in fairly good condition, Lieut. Le Blanc and Observer Everslide. Observer Mason was in the rear seat, and had he not given a sudden warning we should have slid over the precipice and plunged 500 feet into the gorge. One rear wheel was actually over the abyss when I crowded on every ounce of power the machine was capable of generating, and we leaped back into the road.

During the final leg of the journey a misunderstanding as to where Lieut. Le Blanc would relieve me at the wheel made it necessary for me to remain in the seat for sixty-seven hours without sleep, and only sustained by three hurried meals. Hence I was more exhausted on reaching Staten Island than would otherwise have been necessary.

The only ill effects of the trip, beyond temporary exhaustion due to loss of sleep, is the painful inflammation in my eyes. This is due to particles of dust lodging under the eyelids, our route through Pennsylvania lying through apparently endless processions of dust clouds of mineral composition. Of course we did not try to establish any speed record, as was shown by our not having been cautioned or delayed by the authorities in any part of the territory traversed. Our best run was from St. Louis to Terre Haute, a distance of 200 miles, which we covered in fourteen hours. Probably our worst experiences were near Lake Cayuga and in parts of Ohio, when we averaged less than four miles an hour.

Owing to the special law regarding the stoppage of motor engines on ferries, we chartered a ferry to complete the trip from St. George to the Battery. Thence we proceeded to the Automobile Club, in Fifth Avenue, my engine having performed more than 32,500,000 revolutions during the journey. A remarkable feature of the trip, in point of expense, is the fact that only sixty gallons of gasoline were consumed, making the cost of fuel for the entire journey less than $12.

As soon as it is possible to obtain the necessary data as to the roads beyond the Mississippi River I will start on a race against time and also to establish a non-stop record between New York and San Francisco. If these long-distance overland motoring journeys serve to open the eyes of the State and Government authorities to the crying need of better roads in America, they will, in my opinion, and in the opinion of other automobile operators and owners, have accomplished something of permanent benefit to the country at large.

ABSENT TREATMENT FOR FIRST VOTERS

Inculcating the Protection Doctrine in the Minds of Youthful Citizens.

PROBABLY the largest piece of political propaganda ever undertaken has been going on very quietly in this country for nearly a year. It is being conducted by Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League. He calls it "my first voters enterprise," and that describes it about as accurately as any form of words that can be framed. The work has been done quietly, not from any desire on Mr. Wakeman's part to conceal what he is doing, for he would publish it from the housetops if he could, but because publicity usually costs money, and money except in the heat of a campaign is usually rather hard to get for political propaganda purposes.

To describe the "first voters enterprise" as briefly as possible, Mr. Wakeman has started out to get a full list of all the young men in this country who are about to cast their first vote for President this year. These names obtained, he submits them to a course of treatment by literature on the subject of protection specially prepared to appeal to young men, and he feels sure that this treatment, which has been going on steadily for more than a year, has resulted in convincing many thousands of young men that the interests of the country require the continuance of the Republican Party in power.

Old political wheelhorses were rather inclined to scoff at "Wakeman's kid scheme" when it was first broached to them, and money for the work was hard to get. It is not easy to get yet, but the politicians have awakened to the importance of such a campaign of education, and much more assistance is being given to Mr. Wakeman now than at first.

The magnitude of the work can be realized when one knows that 200,000 young men have been treated with protection literature in the last seven or eight months. It costs about 8 cents a head to deliver a first "treatment," and it would cost a

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD



THERE has seldom been a duller week at the resorts than the one which closed yesterday. It is hardly of moment to make a chronicle of anything which happens in town, as from a social standpoint it is supposed to be dead at this time of year. Last Summer the races for the America's Cup and the arrival of Miss Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe supplied the sensations, and in the evenings the restaurants were well filled with people. Mrs. Goelet has given the sensation for this Summer, and the thanks of society should be rendered to her. Capt. and Mrs. Glen Collins have also come in for a little share of gossip, and the establishment at Newport of a young matron who has not been in accord with her husband for some time has led to theories of acquired residence for the purpose of divorce. But divorces these days are as thick as leaves were said to be in Vallombrosa at the time Milton wrote "Paradise Lost." Mrs. Goelet has been in New York the entire week, ever since Monday, in fact. She has not looked in the least worried, and has been lunching at Sherry's; with her was her friend Mrs. Katherine Moore, the widow of "Pius" Moore, and one of the most charming and popular hostesses of Paris.

+ + +

There will be an early Autumn suburban season to follow, and the hunting at Meadow Brook will commence by the middle of September, by which time, with the exception of those who will be at the Hot Springs of Virginia, the different fashionable sets will have settled on their country estates. The departures for Europe have not been numerous. Harry Payne Whitney's party left last Tuesday for his shooting box in Yorkshire. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings sail the beginning of next month, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman will start on a journey around the world in early September. Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter and Mr. and Mrs F. Ambrose Clark are also going abroad in the Autumn.

+ + +

To return to the resorts, Newport claims first attention. It has been a week of dinners. The postponed charity fête took place and seems to have netted a good result. To-morrow the New York Yacht Club fleet will be in Newport Harbor. Yacht club week is generally considered very dull, as there are so many men absent. The return of the fleet and the cup races will take place about Friday, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has very wisely arranged to have her much-talked-of bal blanc on the 19th, so as to have a picthora of men. Whether many of the sterner sex will array themselves in white rigs for the occasion is doubtful. Some of the different members of hunts will sport their pink coats and wear white riding breeches with boots, and others again will have bine or dark coats and white duck trousers. The regulation mufti worn in India and China by English officers, consisting of a white duck or linen dinner coat and trousers of the same material, has never been adopted by Newport, and some of the traveled men ought to try to introduce it this Summer. The famous calico ball has been postponed until Sept. 2, and perhaps, like other planned entertainments, it will be dropped altogether.

+ + +

At the end of August Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give two large dinners, with dancing afterward. As these are supposed to be in the nature of a reception, and as there is a well-defined rumor that Prince Henry and his Princess are coming over for the St. Louis Exposition, and will arrive in New York about that time, the inference can be easily drawn. A royal visit to Newport would indeed be a sensation. There is no evidence that one has ever taken place, although Newport has placed itself in a fever of excitement at the appearance of a Duke or a peer of the realm, or even a Russian Prince, or again a personage like the Count de Castellane. Just at this moment J. Pierpont Morgan has descended upon Newport, and it is chronicled that he stopped at the brokers' offices and bought liberally of stock, just as sovereigns when on a voyage patronize the shops of curiosity dealers and those who sell home products.

+ + +

There will be several weddings this week—all of them taking place in the rural districts. The largest will be that of Miss Maud Christine Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, and Clark G. Voorhees, son of Mrs. Charles H. Voorhees of this city. It will occur at Lenox on Saturday. There will be a large house party at the Folsom residence for the event, and several other of the villa owners are also having guests for the occasion. Miss Winifred Folsom, another sister, will marry Edward Delafield at Lenox on Oct. 1.

Thomas H. Kelly and Miss Emerance de Sallier will be married at Clayton, N. Y., on Aug. 17. Miss de Sallier is the granddaughter of the late Chevalier Binsse of this city, a niece of Henry Binsse, who married Mrs. Thebaud; of Mrs. Schuyler Warren, and of Mrs. Reginald Francklyn. Thomas H. Kelly is the youngest of the sons of the late Eugene Kelly. He and his bride will cruise among the Thousand Islands, and will then go abroad to live in Rome, where Mr. Kelly will be one of the members of the Papal entourage.

+ + +

From present indications it would seem as if Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, was going to be very late in her Newport visit. She was at Cowes last week, with no seeming intention of sailing. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were there, also, entertaining a party on their yacht, and Mrs. Robert Goelet steamed into Southampton water with the good ship Nahma, just fresh from a Baltic cruise. The other entertainments at Newport will take the shape of dinners and cruises, luncheons and picnics, and the same programme which has been enjoyed for a number of years. The little society for the suppression of news is having much vogue there just at present, and Harry Lehr is said to be its prophet. No list of guests is to be given out to the press, no facilities are to be afforded their representatives, and tradespeople are warned not even to whisper what they know about the doings of the different sets. But as long as the members of these sets talk among themselves, so certainly will the events of the Summer become matters of news, and it is impossible for any one set to exclude from its functions many well-known people. If carried out the society will play the mischief with the purveyors of tittle-tattle and back-stairs gossip. It is also aimed at the utter annihilation of the snapshot fiend, and a measure is to be introduced making the conviction of a snapshotter a criminal matter. So there still is much balm in Gilead.

+ + +

At the other resorts the full pressure of August amusements is under headway. Sonthampton has its dinners, its tennis, its golf, its bathing beach, its entertainments at which James L. Breese is a leading factor, and its dances at the Meadow Club. At Bar Harbor, the swimming pool, excursions, dinners and dances, and the Kebo Valley Club. At Saratoga, the races, with dinners at the restaurant on the lake, and evenings passed on the piazzas of the hotels. The closing of the Canfield restaurant has left a void this season in Saratoga life. The Adirondacks, the sonth shore of New Jersey, Richfield Springs, and other resorts seem to be having moderately gay seasons. The tennis week at Newport, the Horse Show at Southampton, and the Horse Show at Newport, with the possible visit of Prince Henry—all of which will take place within the next three weeks—will bring the Summer to an end.



SUMMER HAIR GOODS
Stylish, Comfortable, Convenient,
that can be adjusted in a moment, and made of naturally wavy hair that is not affected by dampness.
A perfect match in any shade guaranteed, a complete stock, ready to wear, from plain switches to the most attractive hair pieces.
POMPADOURS, WAVY KNOTS, WIGS, TRANSFORMATIONS & SWITCHES
Hair Dressing, Marcel Waving, Scalp Treatment, Manicuring
Catalogue "How to Be Beautiful" on request.
L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
54 W. 14th St., (near 6th Ave.,) N. Y.



FOIBLES of the FAIR SEX

THE Princess Colonna, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, is half-sister only of Clarence Mackay, as she was the daughter of Mrs. Mackay by her first husband. The Princess was Miss Eva Bryant, and she has been separated from her husband, Ferdinand Colonna, Prince of Galatro, for some years. The Princess spends most of her time with her mother, Mrs. John W. Mackay in London.

+ + +

Who has not heard or read of Margot Tennant, the alleged heroine of Benson's "Dodo," who married the Home Secretary of Gladstone's last administration, Herbert Asquith? She was esteemed one of the most brilliant of many brilliant Englishwomen, and was one of the most prominent members of that odd society termed "The Souls." There is much, however, that is not generally known about her, although at the time of her marriage, ten years ago, she was one of the most talked of and "printed about" girls in England. Unlike most Englishwomen, she is short and slight, with soft dark hair and clear, bright eyes; her features are delicately cut, and in addition she dresses very smartly, but she is not handsome. She is not only a clever talker and an omniverous reader, but writes very well indeed, being the author of numerous articles published in various reviews and magazines. She is the mistress of several languages, plays fluently on a number of musical instruments, sings, dances, and also acts. Her London house in Cavendish Square is noted for its excellent dinners and its still more excellent company, and she also entertains house parties at her Scottish country place. She is fond of outdoor sports, and shoots—including deerstalking—and plays golf. She also rides and drives, and is considered an excellent horsewoman. Her marriage has apparently proved an unusually happy one. Her husband was a widower some years her senior, but she has proved a devoted stepmother, and also has one little girl of her own, named Elizabeth, now in her eighth year. Mrs. Asquith was Miss Emma Alice Margaret Tennant, the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Tennant by his first wife, who had been Miss Winsloe. She was the youngest daughter and consequently much petted, and she had several brothers and sisters, who made advantageous alliances. Her father was extremely wealthy. Sir Charles Tennant, who is still living, is over eighty, and is hale and hearty; his friends term him the Monarch of the Glen. Mrs. Asquith, despite her long list of names according to the English fashion, has always been called "Margot" by her friends and in published accounts. Her nuptials were among the most noted of the period in which they took place. She gave a dinner recently to celebrate the tenth anniversary of her wedding.

+ + +

The Mrs. Stevenson, who a few days since was arrested for speeding her automobile en route from Islip to the Bay Shore Horse Show, and who is pluckily fighting the charge and proposes to stand trial, is the wife of Maxwell Stevenson, and before her marriage was Miss Caroline Livingston. The Automobile Club of America is taking an interest in the legal proceedings against Mrs. Stevenson, and will be represented by counsel in the court proceedings.

Mrs. Stevenson, who is a fearless rider, is a sister of Cambridge Livingston, who some years ago became a Roman Catholic. He is a bachelor, and makes his home at one of the New York clubs. She has a number of other brothers, and her sister, Miss Maud Livingston, is an intimate friend of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. At the time of Mrs. Stevenson's marriage this sister was in mourning for her fiancé, Willie Tiffany, who died a victim of the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Stevenson is a famous cross-country rider, and a brother of that still more famous rider, Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan, who about two years since, and a year previous to her husband's death, renounced the Protestant for the Roman Catholic faith. Her dogs are a feature of various leading dog shows.

Mrs. Stevenson's wedding about three years ago at Islip was one of the prettiest nuptial events of that season, and special trains took the guests from New York to Islip. The natural interest attaching to the country wedding of two very young people, members of families prominent in New York society, was enhanced by the narrow escape, less than a week before the ceremony, of the prospective bridegroom from sudden death in the hunting field. The news of this accident with greatly exaggerated accounts of Mr. Stevenson's condition alarmed his friends, but the wedding was not postponed, and at the nuptials he showed no traces of his fall.

+ + +

In order to economize on one's ice bill it is best to take ice every day instead of every other day if the supply runs low between times and that part of the refrigerator where food is kept rises in temperature, for the lowered temperature melts the ice faster than if it were kept even by every day renewing the melted ice. If, as sometimes happens, the ice on hand is nearly or all gone when more arrives, the food box should be left open for some little time after the ice has been placed in its receptacle and until it begins to melt fast; no more ice is used in the long run this way than if the food box were closed from the start, and the latter cools quicker and with purer air. Many people forget that cold air descends, and that that is the reason why the ice receptacle is placed above instead of below the food shelves. Refrigerators should never be washed with hot water, unless, indeed, their state should, through accident, happen to be what no decent housekeeper permits to be possible. They should be thoroughly cleaned, including drip pipes and drip catcher, at least once a week, and cold water with one of the cold water soaps, or borax, used. After this pure cold water should be used to wipe the inside, and after being thoroughly dried with clean towels the refrigerator should be left open both top and bottom for half an hour for a good airing. Then the ice should be placed in it, the part holding it closed, and fifteen minutes or half an hour later the food may be placed in its proper place and the doors shut. Nothing that is hot or even barely warm should be placed in the food receptacle, and if all sorts of food exhaling various odors are kept there-in the receptacle should be washed at least twice a week.

+ + +

Mrs. William R. Travers's Japanese teahouse at Newport, about which so much nonsense has been published, is a couple of hundred feet from the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club's landing, and is a one-story building furnished in Japanese fashion. Tea and refreshments are to be served by Japanese servants. There is a broad wide veranda, and the main room for guests will easily accommodate from twenty to thirty people. Japanese lanterns are suspended from the ceilings, and the walls are hung with Japanese draperies.

+ + +

The Charles T. Yerkes house in Fifth Avenue has a palm garden in its centre, where birds without the restraint of cages fly about and chimes peal out the hours. The garden is roofed with glass, and is a beautiful spot. The dining room is modeled after the banquet hall at Warwick Castle, and a tankard adorning its sideboards is a present from the Russian Czar. The house is rich in a wonderful collection of rugs gathered by Mr. Yerkes in his travels abroad, and also by men working under his instructions.

+ + +

An American woman who has just come from England saw while there one of Nell Gwynne's frocks that in its trimming showed a peculiar shade of that color now so extremely fashionable—heliotrope. The frock itself was yellow silk and was embroidered in flowers in silk of red, blue, yellow, and purple shades. The gown was open at the neck, and had wide bell sleeves, a full skirt, and apparently was a little more than half fitting. The wide sleeves were bordered with heliotrope colored fringe, and on the shoulders pansies were embroidered in purples or heliotropes, and yellows with leaves and sprays of their foliage. Another gown in light blue satin was trimmed with silver lace over 250 years old, the lace being as brilliant as though made hut yesterday. These gowns belong to Lady Wolseley's famous collection of Stuart dresses.

+ + +

Mrs. Clarence Mackay has a large diamond and pearl brooch, a stem and leaf, the leaf in three sections. This brooch is set solidly with diamonds, and in the centre of one segment is a white pearl, of another a pink one, and of the other a black pearl. She often wears this to fasten a large bow of white tulle under her chin.

Mrs. George J. Gould's string of pearls is magnificent, and she has a dog collar and many others.

The string given by Senator Clark to his daughter Katharine, now Mrs. Lewis Ruthertfurd Morris, as a wedding gift, is marvelous. Mrs. Frederick Pearson, who was Miss Ayer, daughter of Dr. Ayer, inherited from her mother, Mrs. Ayer, pearls that it took Dr. Ayer years to collect, and which are claimed to be worth a million dollars. Miss Pauline Astor has a pearl necklace valued at a hundred thousand dollars. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has some fine pearls, as have a number of other prominent society women. Mrs. Claude Watney of England has pearls declared by experts the finest in Europe, and the Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) has superb pearls that were formerly her mother's, the first Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Among Englishwomen who have notable pearls are Lady Iveagh, who has a necklace composed of three rows of huge pearls; Lady Lansdowne and Lady Dudley, who each have six-row necklaces. Lady Cork's pearls are claimed to be the finest in London. Lady Gray also possesses pearls of great value, and Lady Yarborough has a five-row pearl necklace worth a fortune. Perhaps the most extraordinary pearl ornament in the world is that owned by an Australian syndicate and valued at $500,000. It is called the Southern Cross, and was found by a pearl fisher of West Australia, who regarded it with awe, and instead of selling it hid it away. It was found and exhibited thirty years ago. It is formed of nine pearls so grown together that they form the Latin cross.

+ + +

Miss Isabel Little of Baltimore, who was graduated in June of this year from the Butte School of Mines in Montana, is the only woman mining engineer in America, although a number entered the class at the Butte School. Miss Little is a blonde, and young, a daughter of Mrs. McLemly of Baltimore by a former marriage. The course of study covered four years, and during that time Miss Little slept on hillsides with no cover but blankets, and often wore long high-topped rubber boots, in which she waded many streams. One of her climbs was up a three-hundred-foot ladder leading to a copper mine. She has an aunt living in Butte, and it was while on a visit to her that she decided to take up the study of mining engineering. Now that she is a graduated engineer Miss Little frankly confesses that she does not know what use she will make of her profession.

+ + +

One can often see more fine dogs in England at dog parties than at regular dog shows. For instance, the other day some fifty beautiful French poodles met at an afternoon party given to this breed of dogs by Mrs. Alfred du Cros. The dogs were variously arrayed in clipped coats, in the most approved style of cutting, or in long-corded coats trailing on the ground if they happened to be this variety of dog. They arrived fresh from the bath, wearing bright-colored ribbons and the scent of the perfumery, which, as individuals, they affect. Refreshments of milk and biscuit were served them, and the canines partook of the feast very graciously and with admirable table manners, but not always with the greatest amiability when one guest considered that another was unduly aggressive. The poodle party was one of the first of a style of "at home" which seems to have become popular lately.

Cool Drink Confidences



LENOX is to be congratulated on the proposed series of hunts arranged for the Autumn. C. Clinton Gilmore, who is M. F. H., is one of the best riders in this country. He is an adept in all out-of-door sports. He spends half his time at Lenox and half in the South, where he is interested in large shooting preserves. Mr. Gilmore is a bachelor, and a member of the Calumet Club in this city.

+ + +

There is some hope of forming a polo club at St. Petersburg, in which there will be not a few Americans, and good players at that. Prince Cantacuzene, who married Miss Grant, and Prince Beloseldki, who married Miss Whittier, the sister of young Mrs. Iselin and the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Whittier of this city, are among the promoters of the enterprise. A trial match was played on the famous Beloseldki grounds a fortnight ago. Among the players were Spencer F. Eddy, American Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, and Secretaries Beaumont and Sperling of the British Embassy. This team won the cups presented by Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador. The contestants were Russian officers.

+ + +

George B. Post, Jr., who is a stock broker and a well-known clubman, had an original housewarming a week ago, when he moved into his beautiful new home at Bernardsville. The Rev. T. A. Conover, rector of St. Bernard's Church, held services there, and all the leading people of Bernardsville were invited. Mr. Post was graduated from Columbia in 1886. He married Miss Julia Cotton Smith, and is a member of the Union, the Racquet, the Knickerhocker, and other clubs.

+ + +

The change of mind of Gould Brokaw and the Brokaw family at Great Neck, as to following the example of country families on the other side, has resulted in a lawsuit. Mr. Brokaw two years ago determined to have a private chapel and a chaplain for his own use at his country seat. The beautiful Church of All Saints', designed by George Lewis Heins, the architect and clubman and son-in-law of John La Farge, is in sight of the Brokaw settlements. The church is a memorial to the Messinger family of Long Island, and contains some superb stained glass windows and a famous rood-screen, the latter the gift of Miss King. It is here that all the old families of this section worship, and in the small churchyard lie buried the late Bishop Littlejohn and his wife. A set of chimes rings the hours. Mr. Brokaw, besides a chapel, was also to build a temple in his grounds. Near by Mr. Brokaw's place are those owned by his two sisters, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert. The original Gilbert place, if information is correct, has been sold, and the materials, which were to have been used in another Gilbert mansion, have been taken away and are being employed in the building of another house near Gracefield, the residence of the late William R. Grace.

+ + +

Gen. Felix Agnus, who received last week the decoration of the Legion of Honor, is one of the few survivors of that picturesque troop, Duryee's Zouaves, one of the first New York companies to go to the front in the early sixties during the civil war. Gen. Agnus had served in the French Army in Algeria previously. He is a little over sixty years of age, and the proprietor of a newspaper in Baltimore. He visits New York frequently, and is put up at many of the clubs. For a greater part of the year he lives on his Maryland farm, which has the odd name Nacirema, which is the name of his publication spelled backward. The ribbon which he received from France is the Algerian decoration, and he is one of the few men in this country to whom it has been given.

+ + +

Chancellor Jules Boeufve, who is Assistant Commissioner from France to the St. Louis Exposition, is a very devout Roman Catholic and a constant attendant at St. Matthew's Church in Washington. He was formerly stationed in New Orleans, where for some time he was French Consul. He is a little over fifty years of age, a bachelor, and very fond of society. He is well known in New York, and frequently comes here to attend social functions. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club in Washington.

+ + +

The consolidation of the Lotos and New York Clubs, as proposed last week, is an excellent move. The New York has not been in a flourishing condition since it occupied its new building in Fifth Avenue. It has, it is true, a large membership roll and a delightful clubhouse, but it has gone through many of the vicissitudes which have been the lot of the other organizations on the avenue. At one time there was a rush for club buildings on central Fifth Avenue. The New York and the Manhattan were then on the lower avenue below Fifteenth Street, but in an incredibly short space of time Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fifth Street to the Park was lined with clubs. Some of these have departed and modestly taken positions on side streets where rents are not so large and where something will be left at the end of the year to meet deficits. For years after it was built the Metropolitan was obliged to levy an assessment on its members. The Union for a time after it moved into its new building found itself harassed with a large debt, but it had a long waiting list, and it opened the doors and took in increased membership. At one time there was a proposition for the Calumet and Racquet to unite, but with skillful financiering the former came out of its difficulties with flying colors. Last year in this column the statement that an offer had been made by John D. Rockefeller for the Lotos Club building created some sensation. But it was true, and negotiations have been going on ever since. The proposed union scheme has been denied by Willis Best, the Vice President of the New York Club, who said it was abandoned some time ago, but there are renewed rumors about it. The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Rockefeller's own temple of worship, is not in Fifth Avenue, but around the corner. The Lotos Club building is the site upon which Mr. Rockefeller has his eye for a magnificent church, which will be his gift to the congregation. It is said also that the New York Club is considering an offer to sell its building at Thirty-fifth Street and move up town, consolidating with the Lotos. The latter's building was never as attractive as the old Bradish Johnson mansion, which it occupied some years ago, and which is now razed to the ground.

+ + +

It has been impossible of late years to make cricket popular in America. The number of cricket clubs has been few. One of the best known is that on Staten Island, where there are a number of English and Canadian residents. All cricket matches near New York have been played there. At Philadelphia there are the Merion Cricket Club, the Belmont, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The Merion is a very fashionable suburban place of resort, and it was here that Lord Hawke and his team gave matches some years ago. There is also a cricket club at Germantown. The Merion Cricket Club is at Haverford, Penn. Alexander J. Cassatt is its President, Allen Evans its First Vice President, and Clement A. Griscom is Second Vice President. Among its members are T. De Witt Cuyler, Harrison K. Caner, George A. Huhn, George H. McFadden, the polo player; Wayne MacVeagh, and L. J. Morris. It is conducted on the plan of a family club, and the membership is divided into resident and non-resident families. On the roll of New York subscribers are Charles Pinkerton, who married Miss Ellen Arthur, the daughter of the late Chester A. Arthur; S. P. Hutchinson, W. H. Harrison, J. N. Du Barry, Jr., and W. S. Cramp. Joseph B. McCall is President of the Belmont Cricket Club at Elmwood. D. S. Newhall is President of the Germantown Cricket Club, with Rodman Wister, R. S. Newhall, and E. T. Stotesbury as its Vice Presidents. Edward S. Buckley is President of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill.

+ + +

One of the most picturesque entertainments give in London clubdom this year was that at Ranelagh about a fortnight ago. It was the regular club gymkhana, and as guests there were among others 150 Chelsea pensioners, who sat on the wide veranda and enjoyed the sport. Each pensioner was given a glass of cold iced lemonade with a straw in it, and women of fashion were among those who attended to the replenishing of their glasses. There were several Crimean veterans, but, of course, none of Waterloo, the last centenarian having died some years ago, his personality being preserved by Sir Henry Irving in his famous one-act play.

+ + +

The men who played the match on Saturday last at Newport were nearly all English university graduates, or those who had been at some English school. It was rather amusing to note that their adversaries were taken from the class known in England as gentlemen's gentlemen. In other words, they were the butlers and second men and valets at Newport. But these men have a little club of their own, not far from Bellevue Avenue, where bridge and other fashionable games and pastimes are indulged in after the latest approved fashion. Many of the men are devoted to athletic sports. In order to be employed at Newport villas in Summer they must have a certain physique and be of a certain height, so as to appear well in their liveries. When off duty they play cricket and golf, and sometimes football, and would no doubt with a little encouragement ride to hounds with P. F. Collier's Monmouth pack, which is at preseut playing a star engagement at Newport. Woodbury Kane, who has played cricket all over the world, was the Captain of the cottage team. Among the eleven were Francis H. Potter of the New York Potters, Charles E. Sands, who passes much of his time at Biarritz, Pau, and Paris; Roland King of Newport, Marion Wright, and Lieut. Raiston of Philadelphia. Many years ago the late Thomas Addis Emmet had a private cricket field at his suburban residence near the East River, at a point which is now somewhere near the junction of Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. It was all the fashion for New Yorkers of those days to play the English game.

+ + +

In announcing the arrival of Ronald Graham Murray in this country, the only son of Graham Murray, formerly Lord Advocate of Scotland, one is reminded of quite another family of Murrays in England who have American affiliations. Charles James Murray, who married a daughter of the Earl of Aylesford, had an American mother. She was Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth, the youngest daughter of the late James Wadsworth of Geneseo. She was the first wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, son of the fifth Earl of Dunmore. To go a little into genealogy her brother, the late James Wadsworth, married Mary Wharton of Philadelphia. He was a very distinguished General in the United States Army, and lost his life in battle. He was a nephew of the bachelor Gen. Wadsworth. His eldest daughter, Cornelia, was first Mrs. Ritchie and then Mrs. Adair. Montgomery Ritchie, her first husband, was a grandson of the late Harrison Gray Otis of Boston. The Hon. Mrs. Charles Augustus Murray died in Egypt many years ago, and her husband, now also dead, remarried, his second wife being a daughter of Lord Castledown. Consequently Mrs. Adair, then Mrs. Ritchie, and her sister, Mrs. Post, now Lady Barry, when they went to England had their aunt, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Augustus Murray, for a social sponsor. Charles James Murray's eldest son is named Wadsworth.

+ + +

As there is so much excitement concerning the bal blanc to be given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Newport, at which the men as well as the women are to be attired in costumes of the reign of Louis XV., it is not amiss for an old clubman to call to mind similiar entertainments given in New York. Mrs. Brugière gave the first bal blanc in 1820 at her house, in Bowling Green. The descendants of the Brugières are numerous and are found in the old fashionable set in this city. Mrs. John C. Stevens gave a bal blanc and costume at her residence, in College Place, and Mrs. William Schermerhorn had a famous bal costume de rigueur, illustrating the reign of Louis XV., at her residence, in Twenty-third Street, in 1867. The Vanderbilt and Bradley Martin balls and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's harvest home were of a different character. Those in town were great functions, with all periods illustrated.

+ + +

The Earl of Euston, who is shortly to make a visit to America, sailing this week, is the Grand Master of the English Knights Templars. He is the son of the Duke of Grafton, his full name being Henry James Fitz-Roy. He is a direct descendant of King Charles II. His mother was Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, said to be the original study for Thackeray's Beatrice. He is a little more than fifty years of age. He lived for some time in Australia. He belongs to the Carlton Club. His father, the Duke of Grafton, who is still living, is a very old man, and his mother was a daughter of James Balfour. One of his brothers is the Rev. Lord Charles Edward Fitz-Roy, who is Honorary Chaplain to the King, and who held the same position to the late Queen Victoria when she died. The Dowager Duchess of Grafton, the widow of the sixth Duke, is still living. She was one of the daughters of Baron Ashburton and a relative consequently of the friends of Carlyle and Thackeray. In its collateral branches the Grafton family has many interesting personages, who have been in the whirl of London life for several centuries and have supplied much of its gossip.

+ + +

The present President of the New York Club is W. A. H. Stafford. He is manufacturer of a necessary commodity for writers. He belongs also to the Racquet, having been elected this year. The New York is one of the oldest in town. It was founded in 1845. Mr. C. Brugière was its first President. The first rooms were in Chambers Street, opposite the present Court House. Then the move was made to Broadway and Walker Street, and then, like the Union Club, it gradually followed the current of fashionable life up town until it reached Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, where it was anchored for many years. From there it went over to Union Square, and then up Fifth Avenue near its present site; then down again to the triangular building opposite the Worth Monument. The new house was completed in 1888. The Lotos has been the club for writers and artists and journalists. Of late years the Lotos has had rivals in the Players, the Lambs, and some smaller organizations. It has always remained, however, the home of dinner-giving to lions and celebrities, and it has had for several terms the most genial of Presidents and an excellent toastmaster, Frank R. Lawrence. It was founded in 1870, and its ranks have been augmented several times by accessions from other clubs, notably from the deceased Fellowcraft, which gave up the ghost in the early nineties.

COST HIM $11.30 TO PASS THREE $5 GOLD COINS

Difficulties Encountered in Using the Yellow Money in New York.

THE man with a check and no acquaintance with a banker is not in nearly as bad a fix as the man who finds himself in New York with only gold money. The man with the check may know a saloon keeper or some other tradesman who, if the maker of the check is known to him, or who, if he trusts the presenter sufficiently, will turn it into negotiable currency for him, but the man with five and ten dollar gold pieces is likely to be regarded with suspicion even among his best friends. As a matter of fact gold money is so seldom seen in circulation in New York that the public feels afraid of it. No man who does not see a certain kind of coin more than once a year or so feels that he is competent to distinguish it from a counterfeit, or that anybody else is for that matter, so that when a gold coin is offered to him even by a person in whom he has confidence, he feels that maybe his friend has been bunkoed, and that it is safer to steer clear of the thing anyhow.

This is a tale of the experiences of a young man who received three five-dollar gold pieces, and a couple of dollars in small change after making a small purchase, for which he tendered in payment a twenty-dollar bill. The tradesman apologized for giving him gold, saying that the bank had sent it to him by mistake, and that he was out of bills. The customer growled a little about the nuisance the things were, and then began to hunt for a pocket to put them in. Obviously they could not go into the pocket with his silver change. The things were too much like nickels for that, and there was too much danger of paying them out in mistake. Finally a pocket was found, and the man stepped out of the store. A newsboy confronted him, waving the latest extra. The man took a paper and carelessly handed the boy one of the coins he was jingling in his pocket.

"Hey, mister; dat's a phony nickel," said the boy. The man grabbed his gold coin, tossed the boy a real nickel and made a rush for the elevated train. On the way it occurred to him that it might be just as well to get rid of the gold pieces as soon as possible, as he was sure to lose them if he carried them around long. At the ticket window he shoved one of them through. The agent picked it up and looked at it.

"That's a five-dollar gold piece," he said, as he shoved it back.

"Well, what if it is?"

"Can't take that money, that's all," said the ticket seller, and then becoming more communicative, "you see if I took it I'd be likely to shove it out for silver money in the rush hours. It's good enough all right, but I don't want it."

"Well, if its good money you'll have to take it."

"No I don't. I'm all out of change. See."

This experience made the man more determined than ever to get rid of the coins. His business took him into a residence district uptown, and in one of the small stores in the avenue he saw a necktie that pleased him.

"Guess I'll buy that and get rid of one of them," he thought, and he entered the store. The proprietor of the store, a woman, looked at him suspiciously when he presented the coin. She examined it closely and then handed it back.

"If it's all the same to you," she said, "I would like some other kind of money. This may be all right, but I never saw one before, and I can't tell whether it is good or not. You're a stranger in the neighborhood, aren't you?"

The man paid for his tie from his stock of silver and fled. It was getting near lunch time and he was hungry. He went into a little lunch room in the neighborhood and ordered a meal. When he had eaten it he presented one of the gold coins in payment. The waiter looked at it and tossed it back.

"Can't take that here," he said.

"Why not? Isn't it good?"

"It may be good enough but we don't know it," was the reply. The man was now getting desperate. His stock of silver was getting low, and he saw himself stranded in New York with $15 in non-negotiable coin. He determined to get rid of at least one of the gold pieces, and went into a stationer's and bought a magazine. Here again he was regarded with suspicion and the coin was refused. He tried a fruit store next door, but the Greek proprietor handed it back with many excited gestures, and the man's last piece of silver went to pay for his purchase here. As he left the store a policeman entered, whispered to the proprietor, and a block further away tapped the owner of the gold coins on the shoulder.

"You can't work that game in this neighborhood, my friend," he said.

"Why, what do you mean; what game?" the man asked.

"Come, now. Don't play innocent. I have watched you for an hour tryin' to pass phony gold pieces on the storekeepers. They were all too smart for you, but I guess I'll take you along anyway."

The man protested, but without avail. When he arrived at the station he explained the situation to the Sergeant, who listened incredulously. He showed the money, and the Sergeant took it and examined it.

"It looks all right," he said; "but where would anybody get three of them? Here, send California in here."

"California," a policeman who hailed from that State, where gold is the money in common use, entered, and the situation was explained to him.

"Haven't seen one since I came East, but these look all right," he said. "I guess his story's straight, Sergeant."

At this the man was allowed to go, and at the door he was accosted by California, who had slipped out first.

"I know a place where you can change those into New York money," he said, and as the man hailed him as a deliverer, he led him into a place on the corner with a sign over it which read "café," probably because no coffee was ever sold there. He ordered for California and himself, and tendered one of the gold pieces in payment. The bartender looked at it suspiciously and then at California.

"All right," said the latter. "Friend o' mine."

The bartender tossed it into the till and counted out four greasy bills and some silver. The man ordered another drink, and tendered another of the gold coins in payment. This time the bartender rebelled.

"It's all right, California," he said, "to oblige your friend once; but it will take me a week to get rid of that one. Try some place else, won't you?"

They had another drink, paid for it in good silver, and then California announced that he had another friend who might relieve the man of one of his non-negotiable coins. This friend also sold things to drink, and for the second of his coins the man got four bills, a dime, and three drinks. California had the other three drinks. There still was one gold coin left, and as California explained that he was off duty and always willing to help a friend, they went to call on another of his friends. When they left there was not much of the third five dollars left.

The man woke up with a headache the next morning, and when he counted his money he found that it had cost him $11.30 to pass three five-dollar gold pieces in New York, in addition to which he had nearly been locked up for a counterfeiter and had acquired a lot of articles that he didn't know what to do with.

A TACTFUL INVITATION.

ONE of the most tactful invitations I have received this season," said a girl who is on a round of country house visits, "was accompanied by a short résumé of the functions that were to take place during my stay, thus enabling me to take clothes suitable to the occasion. After setting the date of my coming and going and giving me choice of several trains at which I would be met, my hostess said, 'There will be a garden party, a dance at the country club, and a picnic innch in the woods during the week you are here.' I therefore provided myself with a fluffy, frilly organdie, a simple décolleté gown, and something for the picnic which would not show grass stains nor be the worse for briers and brambles.

"Had I gone without an inkling of what was in store for me I might have prepared to vegetate for a week, carrying with me a trunkful of calicoes and sunbonnets, or something equally inadequate; or have gone to the other extreme—arriving on the scene with all the Paris gowns I possess, appearing at the simple little entertainments provided by my hostess overdressed, than which nothing is more uncomfortable.

"I wonder why more people do not follow this plan of delicately suggesting what wardrobe a guest shall bring by mentioning the events which will take place during her stay. This would be especially convenient when one visits a place for the first time and is unfamiliar with its social life."

CAN'T KEEP HER DOWN.

JUDGE HENDERSON M. SOMERVILLE of the Board of General Appraisers tells the following story of a lawyer who used to practice before him when he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

"The old man," he said, "was powerful with a jury, and had a big practice. He was fond of quoting from the classics, and it didn't matter to him whether the quotations were accurate or not. The jury never knew the difference.

"In one case before me he tried to wind up his peroration by quoting the lines beginning, 'Truth crushed to earth will rise again.' He began: 'Gentlemen of the jury, truth squashed to earth will rise again.'

"Then he hesitated and tried to remember the rest of the quotation, failed, and went on, 'And, gentlemen, all hell can't keep her down.' He won his case."

ENGLISH WEDDING AND OTHER GOWNS

IN fashions it is the transition state from Summer to Autumn modes, and there is little to record of novelty in feminine wearing apparel, that is as to gowns, although much of interest to the fair may be gained from the manufacturers as to the accessories of costumes—gloves, shoes, umbrellas, and other necessary adjuncts of the toilet.

There is to be little new in gloves, any more than in veilings; startling novelties in these do not attract the conservative and tasteful woman. In shades of colors, in the clasps and welts there will be divergences from present modes, but that is about all.

Clasps to match the color of the gloves, that is, covered with the same material as the gloves, welts of a shade slightly darker or lighter than the gloves and embroidered points to match are to be among the novelties; colors for these varying from those of the glove material will also be used. For example, a black piqué glove has white points, and another has lavender points with the centre and heavier strand of a darker hue than those at the outside. Lavender and white on black piqués and burnt orange on brown gloves will appear.

Two-button gloves are to be mostly used for walking and street gloves generally, and many of these will show pearl clasps.

Bridge gowns are one of the features of English dressing, and no doubt the enterprising modistes this side of the "big pond" will do their best to further their introduction here.

The English gown donned to wear at card parties has a short train, is slightly décolleté, and is shaped to show the contour of the figure, and usually has elbow sleeves. Short capes and wraps to match often go with these gowns, being made of materials to match the frocks. One such gown is described as of princess shape, fastening at the back, the neck cut low, and the lace sleeves ending in ruffles at the elbow. This gown was of light green chiffon over a deeper shade of green silk, the lace a creamy yellow; to go with it was a Louis Seize coat of green taffeta.

Another gown of pale lavender, changeable taffeta tinged with blue, had its low neck partially covered by a plaited Marie Antoinette fichu of finely dotted net, the edges ruffled, and with deep frills of similar net edged with similar lace frills finishing the elbow sleeves. The perfectly plain skirt swept the floor in the front and sides, as well as in the back, and was shirred around the hips to fit them like a corselet. The bodice had crossing plaits in surplice fashion from the bust to the waist, and the bodice was shaped at the bottom in points at both the back and the front, and extended down the sides an inch or so over the skirt, there being no belt. A necklace of amethyst balls a half inch through was worn with it.

It must be confessed that the descriptions of some of the English wedding gowns make those of the American bride seem tame and uninteresting. Take, for example, the wedding gown of Lady Marjorie Gordon, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. It was, of course, of white silk, but a ribbed and not a plain fabric, and was embroidered in silver and white in sprays of ivy—the badge of the Gordons—and broom, the latter being the badge of the Sinclairs—the bridegroom being Capt. John Sinclair. The embroidery, which was exquisite, was done by the Irish School of Art Needlework at Dublin from designs made at the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, part of it being done by Lady Aberdeen's own embroiderer. The frock was also trimmed with old Brussels point. Her veil was also Brussels point, fastened with orange blooms. The bridesmaids at this wedding instead of hats wore wreaths of ivy and malmaisons pinks, and scarfs of blue chiffon were laid around their shoulders and drooped over each arm, their frocks being quaint gowns of white silk fashioned in the early Victorian style. Their bouquets were bunches of ivy and broom.

At another English wedding the bridesmaids wore light blue Directoire coats over white frocks and large blue hats to match, trimmed with clouds of black tulle, while their bouquets were masses of yellow roses.

At another English wedding the bridesmaids wore Romney gowns of blue taffeta and large black tulle hats, with blue scarfs tied at one side of the chin. At another the attendants in white satin gowns and lace fishus wore wreaths of roses and tulle veils.

The bride's gown at one ceremony was white ninon de soie, trimmed with white chiffon roses and Limerick lace, and the white satin court train had a Charles I. cape of dimanté and silver trellis work suspended from the shoulders by silver cords and tassels. Another bride wore a robe composed entirely of Cluny lace over white chiffon, and her attendants wore large black hats, with white muslin frocks and pink sashes. Black hats for attendants and in striking contrast to their delicate hued or white frocks have been noted at a number of English weddings.

At another English ceremony the bridesmaids, instead of hats, wore white mob caps, with bows of blue ribbons.

A gorgeous gown made for Lady Curzon to wear at Buckingham Palace just before she was placed in mourning by the death



Young girl's ball gown of white taffeta, trimmed with ruchings of the taffeta and black velvet ribbon. The ribbon is used to stripe the skirt between the ruchings and on the corsage, and to form sash ends at the back.

of her father, Levi Z. Leiter, was made by workers at Delhi, entirely of Indian embroideries in silver. The gown was extremely heavy, several pounds of silver thread being used on the design that extended over the length of the court train.

+ + +

Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned from abroad on the same ship, and after lunching at Sherry's took the early afternoon train for Newport. All wore the simplest possible travelling frocks of dark blue or black cloth with Eton coats, small dark toques and dark chiffon veils. The Misses Mills and Mrs. Mills wore dark blue costumes with instep-length skirts, and the jackets of the two younger women were that fashion of plain Eton that is short at the back and swings out a bit. Mrs. Mills's Eton was drawn down by a belt, and did not show any of the underblouse.

+ + +

A wedding in New York in August of people of any prominence is a novelty indeed, and that of Mrs. Kate Mitchell Johnson, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and C. Ernest Bayne, at Grace Church chantry, filled that little place full of guests, and lots of men as well as women. The bride, being also a widow, wore a hat instead of a veil, and her sister walked to the chancel with her. The bride wore a frock of all-over Valenciennes lace trimmed with Irish crochet, and a moderately large white hat. The latter was round in shape, and set well over the forehead, but was raised from her face by the pompadour of her coiffure and the bandeau. A large bow of white was fastened at the left front from which one long, sweeping, white ostrich plume started and trailed across the left brim and down the back. The gown had a stock and little yoke of Irish lace and a narrow, scant hertha of lace edges with Irish crochet. This bertha extended over the armholes and drooped low at the front and back, but did not disguise the outlines of the slender figure. In the back the bodice showed a folded girdle of white taffeta that extended a third of the way up the back, in the front its lower edge barely showed, as there was a second scant drapery of lace bordered with Irish crochet covering it. The sleeves, the tops being of fine Irish lace, followed by the crechet, were rather close fitting, and terminated at the elbows in frills of fine lace. Gauntlet sleeves of lace extended from the elbows, and ended in points on the back of the hands, and short-wristed gloves were worn. The skirt gathered closely at the top, and the body of the jupe was of the all-over Valenciennes lace over white taffeta. There was a short trail, or rather just a deep dip, at the back of the jupe and several flounces of heavy lace bordered the edge of the skirt.

+ + +

A pretty hat noted at this wedding and topping a trailing white gown, was of white lace trimmed with a black osprey aigrette drooping from the left side down the side and back. The top of the oval-shaped crown was perfectly flat, and around the edge the lace forming the sides was plaited and stitched closely and fell very flat and straight to within an inch of the lower edge, and here the plaiting began to flare a little. These plaited sides were three inches deep. Another chapeau was a large round, wide-brimmed, low-crowned, dark blue chip wreathed with large flat blue flowers, shaped like single poppies, and shading through all sorts of pale to dark blues. The gown worn with this was a dark blue foulard with an occasional small white polka dot appearing on the surface. It had a low round yoke of white embroidered white mull that extended over the shoulders and the tops of the arms. About an inch and a half from its edge a half-inch band of the blue silk was stitched around it, and between this band and the bodice the mull was shirred into a tiny, flat puff.

+ + +

Fortunately for those whose purses enable them to buy Russian sables, the war broke out too late to raise the prices for the coming season. Indeed, Russian sables have fallen slightly in price, but will, as ever, be the fur par excellence of those who can, or do, afford it.

Mink is to be more used than ever this coming Winter, and ermine will be used for trimming for muffs and evening wraps and for small pieces for the neck. Chinchilla is another long-standing favorite, and will again be largely used, and pony skin will be more seen than ever in jackets and long coats for motoring and other wear where the fur is exposed to the wear and tear of snow and rain.

Persian lamb, so long utterly out of the race so far as fashionable people are concerned, will be pushed, but it is doubtful if smart dressers will wear it except for trimming in small quantities. Persian lamb has for several years been worn almost exclusively by the middle class.

Squirrel is still with us and promises to be fashionable, but not, of course, so much so as in the previous two seasons, and it will more often be dyed a sable than offered in its own charming gray tints.

Fox as always will be much worn, and that in the Isabella and sable hues, as well as in the rare and natural hues of black and blue.

Much less ornamentation will appear this year on furs and fur combinations are not favored, except in revers and cuffs for long coats. Seal will be used, and its price is not so high this year, as more seals have been secured.

Pelerines and victorines have been made and will be much worn, and their trimming will be tails and perhaps an occasional head.

The muffs will evidence little novelty, unless the so-called shell shape be termed a novelty, but it differs but slightly from last season's carriage muff.

Pony skin and raccoon skins have shown themselves susceptible of rather rough treatment and continued wear, and the latter in dark dyes and the Isabella shade will be extensively used.

+ + +

Miss Marie Louise Gibson has a foulard shirtwaist costume, the background of which is black and white, a cross between checks and spots, polka dotted in raspberry pink. The ornamentation consists in a novel arrangement of loose box plaits and tucks the bodice or blouse and the skirt being first tucked around the body in groups and then arranged in loose box plaits, the box plaits being seemingly formed by the natural folds of the material, but which in order to retain their outlines must be caught, although very loosely, in some way. The full skirt is laid in plaits at the top, and there are five groups of tucks, five in a group, those in the lowest group about an inch wide, while the upper groups consist of quarter-inch tucks, and the groups between these two are graduated from narrow to wider from top to bottom, and each tuck is its own width from that in the group next to it. It is a round skirt. The bodice has three groups of narrow tucks running around it, and there are two box plait effects in the back and two more at the front, the plaits being laid in at the top and bottom and swinging loose between. The full sleeves have a gronp of tucks forming the loose shoulder caps, and another slightly wider row midway between the caps and those at the elbow, that from the puff sagging just above the elbows. From that point down the sleeves are shaped in to loosely follow the outline of the arm and at the wrists are turned-back white linen cuffs embroidered in scarlet. The stiff white linen stock has a turned-down piece, the lower edge of which is outlined in scarlet embroidery, as is also the guimpe or cape attachment that extends from this collar down over the blouse for an inch or two, and in squared tabs along the shoulder seams nearly to the sleeves, the embroidery being used on this cape extension also. A scarlet leather belt, wider in the back than the front, and slashed, and having buff leather inserted under the horizontal slashes, matched the scarlet in the sleeves and bodice accessories. A round sailor hat of rough black straw, having a scarlet velvet bow under the left side, and a scarlet hat band partially concealed by dark shaded leaves, is worn with this fetching little frock.

+ + +

Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson is partial to black and white, and her almost invisible check voile in these colors is a pretty example of the new surplice effects. The skirt falls in full folds from the waist and touches the floor. The bodice is laid in narrow plaits or wide tucks, which are crossed, and the full sleeves show the same style of plaits. Each side of the front and the back of the bodice is laid in three plaits about two inches wide. In the back these plaits join and are seemingly caught to the lace guimpe that describes a deep V in the back as well as the front, by small knot bows of black velvet ribbon. There are three or four of these knots each side of the V in the back, and the front is similarly finished. The surplice effect is carried out more fully in the front, the ends crossing from one side to the other above the girdle. The stock is finished with an edge of black rising above the white lace, and below it black velvet ribbon is woven in and ont of the lace in two lines, each band its own width from the next. Down the front of the guimpe the velvet is also drawn, but lengthwise instead of horizontally as in the stock. The sleeves are laid in wide tucks at the tops and fall in full puffs just above and at the elbows, and about half way between the wrist and elbow puffs begin the white lace cuffs. These cuffs are close-fitting, show the velvet ribbon near the bottom and pointed tops, and are finished by a line of black between the lace and the wrists. The unusually smart chapeau topping this gown is a lustrous, finely braided black straw, the side brims rolling over to the crown and the front projecting out beyond the forehead; the back is shaped similarly to the front, but much shorter. A wide but not long black ostrich plume extends from the front to the back and droops a couple of inches over her dark hair.

+ + +

A simple white chiffon robe worn at a recent wedding was tucked to fit the figure, the tucking beginning at the bust line and yoke in front and at the yoke in the back. The robe fastened down the back, the yoke closing on the shoulder under one of the epauletlike extensions of lace from stock to sleeves. This yoke was tucked crosswise and bordered with heavy lace to match the stock and epaulets. In the front and the back the tucks extended to the top of the upper of the two lace-edged, tucked flounces at the skirt's edge. Another attractive frock was a foulard, the background being a honeycomb pattern of white and black, so marked by shadings of the black into white and the enlargement of the black honeycombing as to shade into squares two inches across. Fat but tiny diamonds of pale yellow and extremely pale blue appeared at intervals of five inches over the background. The skirt of this costume had a hip yoke formed by the graduated box plaits being stitched in below the hip curves, and from that point the round skirt hung in double, pressed-in box plaits. The bodice, which was simple, had a stock and little round-yoked guimpe of white lace over white chiffon, and the sleeves, which were laid in stitched box plaits to a little above the elbows, were released there, and below the elbows were plaited in again and stitched and the plaits continued for four inches below the stitching, but allowed to swing loose over gauntlet undersleeves of lace and chiffon matching the yoke.

+ + +

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, lunching at Delmonico's, wore a beautiful mauve linen coat and skirt, worked all over in an exquisitely fine white braid embroidery designs in vine and leaf. The skirt swept the floor, was close at the top, and flared gradually. Down the centre front the braid or embroidery followed a certain panel design. The Eton coat was also covered with it. It had no collar, and the side fronts closed over the white underblouse, showing a transparent lace stock above. The sleeves were gathered at the shoulders, and again several inches below the elbows, the lower part falling in ruffle effect over a lingerie ruffle of fine white mull and lace. The hat topping this gown was large and white, a straw with a round, high crown, a wide brim—one of the brims that droop a shade more on one side than the other. The crown was encircled by a wide band of black velvet, and two long ostrich plumes extended out at the left side, the longer one drooping over the ear. The hat was set back a trifle from the wearer's fluffy, jet-hued coiffure.

+ + +

Miss Gladys Robinson, who always dresses in excellent taste, was lunching at a fashionable restaurant in an open mesh linen frock, made with a full bodice and skirt, and having drawnwork as its trimming. The yoke, which extended far enough over the shoulders to form sleeve caps, had two inch-wide bands of drawnwork running around it, one above the shoulder line and another just below. The sleeves had bands of the openwork and tucks as trimming. The short skirt had three or four inch-wide tucks around the bottom and bands of openwork and tucks that formed a deep hip yoke, from which the skirt hung in graceful folds. It was topped by a large white sailor hat, with which was worn a thin chiffon veil of lightest tan.

+ + +

Mrs. Richard Carman wore while in town one day a soft gray gown of medium hue so trimmed with gray lace of exactly the same shade as to make the medallions look like some sort of drawn work. A set of large oval medallions, joined at their edges, went around the bodice and extended across the tops of the sleeves, forming sleeve caps. The sleeves were sagging puffs at the elbows and close below with medallions on each lower sleeve. The full skirt had a hip yoke and a border of the medallions was inserted around the jupe's lower edge just above the wide hem. Her gray hat, pointed over the face and rolling at the sides, was trimmed with gray ostrich plumes. The costume, including the accessories, was all gray, and not only that, but all in the one peculiar shade, soft bluish gray.

+ + +

No mistake can be made in buying linen costumes now if one's Summer wardrobe is running low. Colored linens in coats—Eton or long coats—in short skirts for walking and shopping; trailing white linen gowns with insertions of real lace for elaborate afternoon functions, and fine linen materials made up in dressy bodices and skirts and trimmed with fine lace are distinctly smart. Linens for all sorts of frocks for all sorts of wear, or lightly embroidered instead of being lace-trimmed, are seen everywhere and anywhere. It will also be much worn next Summer, so that the economical woman as well as she who has no necessity or desire to consult her pocketbook may cheerfully invest in the linen frock. MARIE WELDON.



Tan mohair coat and skirt having revers of dull coq de roche velvet. The tan hat has coq de roche trimmings to match the revers.

Natural-colored pongee costume, with large sage-green dots embroidered on the surface. The loose coat is trimmed with bands of tan and green passementerie. The white straw hat is trimmed with green leaves, and a spray of white roses is placed at one side.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
As my human hair goods are all made of NATURALLY wavy hair, dampness has no effect on their wave or curly fluffiness. Thus they are specially valuable to those contemplating a trip to the mountains, seashore or an ocean voyage.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING.
Marcel waving, shampooing, hair coloring, etc. My methods assure your satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS
made of the finest and choicest quality of real amber and tortoise shell; no imitation goods. Some are plain, others richly carved and many are mounted with solid Gold, Pearls and Parisian Brilliants.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL
receive special attention and satisfaction guaranteed; correspondence invited.
Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

WHERE THE MISSING SHOE WENT

OFTENTIMES men are dishonest from sheer force of circumstances," said a man who is now holding a $5,000 position with a big insurance company, but who came to New York with nothing but his clothes and an idea. "When I left St. Louis, seven months ago, I was almost broke. But I had an idea about life insurance that I felt convinced would work in a city like New York, although I could do nothing with it in the West.

"I took a sleeper because I did not want to appear fagged when I presented myself before the President of the company by which I am now employed. He had written me to "come on for a talk." My shoes were shabby, so I bought a new pair and carried them in my grip, wearing the old ones on the train. When we neared Jersey City I reached under the berth for my old shoes and threw them out of the window. I thought the porter was safe to let them alone. Then I dressed and put on my new shoes, thinking how well the ruse had worked.

"All went well until the fellow from the berth above mine began to bestir himself. I had given the porter a quarter for a good brush-down, had sufficient left for a breakfast and a shave, and was feeling very well satisfied with myself. Then the upper berth party began to make a fuss about his missing shoe. Sure enough, there was one of his finely made ones and one of my old ones. I had made a mistake and thrown one of his shoes out of the window.

"What was I to do? I had no money. I looked out of the window absorbed in the landscape until the train rolled into the station, and then I was the first passenger off. What did the other fellow do? I don't know. I suppose the company squared matters with him, somehow. I got my job, and I have always tried to console myself with the belief that the porter had placed the wrong shoes close together, and that was how I made the mistake."

The Mirror In Japanese Legends

When Light Came Out of Darkness—Calming the Troubled Waters—A Poem of Friendship.

EVEN commercial America, eager and pushing as she is to be the first in the race for money, achievement and power, respects little, ancient-youthful Japan, the latest comer in the field. But though we respect her earnest efforts to be progressive and to become a world power fit to rank with the best, how much do we know of the intensely human side of the brown brother in the Far East? How many in America are conversant with her rare and delightful literature, her quaint, curious tales and folklore, her wonderful religion of Shintoism, her art and culture, in a word?

Japan has a literature and a traditive fund of art and culture that puts to the blush much that is modern. Dating back at the very least fifteen hundred years prior to the beginning of the Christian era, this culture has descended in the form of various oral traditions and some written literature, the product of a small but highly developed class of great minds, the equals, in their time and generation, of anything in the circle outside of Europe proper. Unique as this culture and this art were, what we understand in the West by civilization has come to the wonderful Middle Land of the Reed-Plains, as the ancient folktales call the Dai Nippon, or Great Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, in only comparatively modern times, and under entirely normal conditions of the introduction and development of a new spirit.

Strange as it may seem to those who know much of or about the despised and backward Koreans, it was probably the latter who first immigrated to Japan and there practiced the wonderful art of putting their good thoughts upon paper. Certain it was that until some time later than the third Christian century no Japanese knew how to use a brush for writing, and it probably was considerably later before the art of writing, even phonetically, came into use to any extent. Accordingly, most of the ancient tales are purely traditive, but that, so far from detracting from their value or interest, decidedly adds to it. Viewing things from a different standpoint than ours in every way, the Japanese lore is essentially peculiar to the minds of the people; it sometimes resembles the Norse, Greek and German, but in the main its most striking features are of a class and kind so widely segregated from the tales of other nations, excepting only the Chinese, that their individuality appears the more strongly.

One of the most striking instances of this may be found in the two mirror stories of how darkness once reigned supreme upon earth, and of how the sea was calmed, while of a slightly different order is the description of the cause of day and night, or, as a Japanese would put it, why the august and excellent Great Heaven Shining Deity and the August Moon-Night Possessor do not condescend to illuminate together. The first story is from the original, a trifle different from Prof. Chamberlain's translation. As it is presented here, it is endeavored to preserve more closely the surely Japanese idiom of the original fable intact:

"Now as the Great and Grand Goddess of the Sun, Amaterasu, sat in her sacred-honorable workroom, attending upon the weaving of the Grand Garments of the Gods, her honorable and dignified brother, Haya-Susano-o made a hole in the roof, and dropped down through it a Heavenly Piebald Horse, which he had flayed backward. At the aspect of this the honorable heavenly maidens weaving the Heavenly Garments were so much alarmed that they died, and the Great and Grand Goddess Amaterasu so much terrified that, closing behind her the door of the Rocky Abode of Heaven, she fastened it fast and disappeared. Then was the whole High Plain of Heaven darkened and darkened was the Middle Land of Reed-Plains, in such wise that perpetual night reigned. And the clamor of the myriad evil spirits was like unto the buzzing of flies in the fifth moon, and all manner of calamities did everywhere arise.

"Therefore did the eight myriad Gods assemble in a Divine Assembly on the banks of the river Omenoyasu, and bid the God Omoikane devise a plan. And Her Grandeur Ame-no-Uzume, binding up her sleeve with the Heavenly Moss from the Mount Ame-no-kagu, and braiding the Heavenly Masaki in her hair, and bearing in her hands the leavee of the bamboo-grase from Mount Ame-no-kagu, did set a platform before the door of the Heavenly Abode, and stamp on it until it resounded. Then did the High Plain of Heaven tremble, and the eight myriad Gods did laugh in chorus. Then the Great and Grand Goddess Amaterasu was filled with amazement, and setting ajar the door of the Rocky Abode of Heaven, spake thus from the inside: 'Methought that my retirement would darken the Plain of Heaven, and that darkened would be the whole Middle Land of Reed-Plains. How, then, cometh it to pass that Ame-no-Uzume thus frolics, and that all the eight myriad Gods do laugh?'

"Whereupon Ame-no-Usume replied: 'If we do laugh and rejoice honorably, it is because there is here a greater Goddess, more illustrious than thou.' And even as she spake, Their Grandeurs, Ame-no-koyane and Futotama brought ont a mirror, and respectfully showed it unto the Great and Grand Goddess Amaterasu, who, over more bewildered and amazed, slowly came forth out of the door to gaze upon the mirror, whereat the God Ame-no-Tajikarao, who had been awaiting in ambush, took her by the hand and drew her out.

"And so, even when the Great and Grand Goddess Amaterasu came forth again, light was restored to both the High Plain of Heaven and to the Middle Land of Reed-Plains."

As that fable is taken from the Kojiki, or Bible of Shintoism, which was written about 711-12 by one Yasumaro, a high official of the court, after he had devoted yeare to gathering up the various stories which ccmposed the book, the tale easily antedates the Norse legend of the looking-glass, which is of a much later date. Nor does the Norse legend resemble the Japanese much, except in having the same point, that of the astonishment caused by the mirror.

Calming the Sea.

The other story, of how the sea was calmed, also refers to a mirror, and is even more typically Japanese than the other, though the story was not written down until the year 935, when a descendant of the Mikados, one Tsurayuki, wrote a long diary of a trip he made from Tosa to Kyoto. He called the book the Tosa Nikki. The story goes about the sea:

"Meanwhile a gale sprang up, and in spite of all our efforts we fell to leeward gradually, and were in great danger of being sent to the bottom. 'This honorable Gor of Sumiyoshi,' said the Captain, 'is surely like unto other gods. What he desires is not any of the fashionable articles of this time. Give him nusa as an offering.'" (Nusa is a collection of fine and thin pieces of silk carried by worshippers to the temples for offerings.) "The Captain's advice was taken, and nusa were tendered the God, but as the wind, instead of ceasing, only blew harder, and the danger from storm and seas became more imminent, the Captain again said: 'Because the august heart of the god does not move for the nusa, neither does the august ship move, offer unto him something in the which he will have greater pleasure.' Heeding this advice, I bethought me what best I might offer. 'Of eyes I have a pair; then let me give the august god my honorable mirror, of which I have only one.' Thereupon I flung the mirror into the sea, and to my very exceeding regret. But no sooner had I done so than the sea became as smooth as the mirror itself, and again all was well."

That is almost as fantastic as the very old Chinese story of the three chow or food dogs who, after being twice kicked off the table by their owner, still slept on it, and were found one night blowing on the warmed wood to cool it where they had rested before their master entered.

But most interesting of all is the Japanese poem, which one student claims is the "only absolutely original product of the Japanese mind." Many of the poems are fine and high strung, lyrics which are in marked likeness to the ancient Greek dramas and choruses. Of all these No no Utai, one of the most beautiful, is the Hagoromo, which tells the story of the good fairy who, dropping her robe of feathers on the sea beach one night, was caught by a fisherman and finally allowed to escape after singing for him and showing him one of the dances of the immortals. Others there are in numbers, beautiful Buddhist hymns and meditations, songs for the dead, lamentations, adorations to Buddha, relations of great historical events, both of disasters and triumphs, but it remained for Hitomaru, who died in 737, to set the note of modern facility ringing in his delightful lines "To a Friend," as translated and reset in English verse by Dr. Chamberlain:

Japan is not a land where men need pray,
For 'tis itself divine!
Yet do I lift my voice in prayer, and say,
"May every joy be thine!

"And may I, too, if thou these joys attain,
Live on to see thee blest!"
Such the fond prayer that, like the restless main,
Will rise within my breast.

ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS.

AMERICAN FASHIONS AHEAD.

WAISTS, strictly of American designing, are now the thing. This my lady will no doubt find hard to believe, and my lord, who must perforce "pay the piper," will welcome the news with much joy. In the case of the former half the fun of a "trip across" will be gone, and in the latter half the expense will be removed.

At first it will seem hard to believe that Paris, Mecca of all good Americans, should be second in the race for fashion setting, and there will be those who will, like Dickens's Mr. Podsnap, "pooh-pooh" the idea in its entirety, and "decline to hear anything about it." But the fact remains that little by little the manufacturers are beginning to see that it is not necessary to send abroad for the best designs; that American artists naturally understand the requirements of their countrywomen, who yield the palm to none for individuality and style.

At one of the big department stores a clerk confirmed the news. She said, "French waists? Certainly we have them, but of late, you know, we have been showing more models of American design. Show you some of both? Certainly. This way, please." Then while the boxes were being opened, she continued:

"Yes; the separate waist designed by our American artists is not only prettier and daintier, but we are able to sell them cheaper. Now, mind, I am not speaking of the cheaper class of goods, but those that sell, well, from $20 to $35 and upward. See," and she deftly placed two models on the counter, "one is of American designing, and one is French. One will cost you $35, and the other but $27.50. Can you say which is which?"

"He who hesitates is lost." There were the two waists. One was fashioned of some ethereal blue material, dainty, and simply made, and hearing, apparently, the unmistakable French stamp. The other was of some sheer material, pink in color, with any amount of hand work upon it. Just a wee bit, only a trifle, mind, of French knots and the like. So the blue was chosen. "That," said the customer. "That one came from Paris." And there was prompt denial.

"Wrong," said the clerk triumphantly. "The blue one is an American waist, and the pink one of the season's importations from La Belle France. At present we do truly excel in the separate waist, but we are still compelled to go abroad for gowns—and hats. But just give us time, and you shall see what you shall see." With which mysterions remark the obliging clerk departed.

"Yes, it is quite true, although we did not want it to get noleed around so soon," said a leading manufacturer. "You know there are people who like to be fooled, and to whom the Paris stamp means much. But the facts of the case are these. I have, as perhaps you may know, a Parisian office, and from there come a great many beautiful waists. But"—and here he paused to give emphasis to what he was about to say—"if things go on in the way they seem to be going at present, I shall certainly give up the office abroad. The American designer gives me more and better ideas. Easier to carry out, easier to sell; because they can be made and sold for less, and easily yielding me a handsomer profit."

So, who knows? Stranger things have happened, and this is a wonderful country—perhaps in a few years more French firms may be setting up American offices!

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

QUEER FADS OF SMOKERS.

MEN who can afford to smoke really good cigars have more fads than other men you will meet in a day's walk," said a Broadway manufacturer who makes a good many cigars to order for his customers. "I know men who throw a cigar away the moment the ashes fall off. They believe the taste of it is ruined then. For such customers I make very close-rolled cigars. It disgusts these men to give one of their cigars to a friend who does not believe in retaining the ashes too long, and see him flick it off every few seconds.

"Other customers like a cigar rolled so light that the ashes float off of their own accord. They like the red fire. Many men will never relight a cigar after it has gone out. Nothing could induce them to.

"Others relight a cigar five or six times before they discard it. Needless to say they do not get the best of a good cigar.

"I have one customer who has a special brand of after-dinner cigar made for him. They cost him $1 each net, and are of medium size. It is his invariable habit to keep the cigar between his teeth half an hour before lighting it. His guests may light up with the coffee, but he never does. He likes to inhale the fragrance of the tobacco—to become permeated with it, so to speak, before he lights up. Then the cigar lasts him precisely one hour."

CARVING SACRED FIGURES.

OBERAMMERGAU'S religious life is generally supposed by outsiders to be concentrated in the Passion Play, which is given by the peasants every tenth year. But this is not so. Their whole work during what the Germans call the "nine still years" between the performances of the play are given up to a work which to them is almost as sacred—the Herrgottschnitzern. That is a characteristically German word—one made of several words combined—and when translated literally into English—the Lord God carving—seems almost irreverent.

For many years the people have devoted themselves to the carving of sacred figures, and for at least 150 years English business firms have handled the work. The spirit which the carvers put into it is the same as that with which they perform the Passion Play. Many schools of carving have been established, and in them whole families work—mother, father, children, and grandchildren. Peter Renal, the blonde-haired St. John of the Passion Play, devotes himself during other years to Herrgottschnitzern.

HERKIMER COUNTY ENGLISH.

UP IN Herkimer County there is on file a transcript of a judgment that proves either that the clerk who dictated it had a bad cold in his head, or that his stenographer was a recent immigrant.

The transcript read: "Samuel Cooper vs. fretrick Browner. This 25 day of November 18—. Summons redurned bersonal served in a plea of —— fifty dnllows and issue gind, and the parties were rety for triel and witness swearn and gudgment for the plaintiff on a former gudgment fur twenty-six dullows and twenty-six cents. Damages $26.26, corst of suit 72 $26.98. I hereby sartify that the apove copy is a correckt and true copy of my pook. Guven unter my hand at seal at Danube this 18, day of January 18—."

This transcript is recorded in 7 Wendall (N. Y.) 387. It was objected to because it was not written in the English language, but the objection was overruled, as being sufficiently intelligible for legal purposes.



EGYPTIAN EQUESTRIENNES.

OF all the queer and amusing sights in Egypt there is none funnier than the Mohammedan veiled woman riding a donkey. First of all she is enveloped in a habara, made of cotton or silk, according to her husband's wealth, that covers her from head to heels. This is nowhere bound or fastened except at the back of the waistline, with a tape or ribbon. A yasmak covers her face from the eyes downward. Her feet are encased in any sort of coarse cotton stockings, colored or white, of European make, and a pair of Turkish slippers that consist of toes and enormously high heels.

Standing on the pavement or floor she is a droll-looking creature, so disguised her own husband wouldn't know her, but put her on one of those handsome, fine bred donkeys, with her feet drawn up so that her knees almost touch her chin, and the habara, inflated like a balloon, she is a sight to create laughter among gods and men.

Her saddle is clumsy, but the saddle-cloth is elaborately embroidered with gold thread, and the donkey wears a necklace of blue beads and plasteres.

A donkey-boy in a long blue cotton gown, a gallabich, walks or runs by her side and prods the donkey with a metal-pointed stick.

The Egyptian men on donkeys are exactly the opposite of the women. They sit as if they were part of the beasts, and are dignified beyond belief, even though their feet often almost touch the ground on either side.

BUTTERFLY HARVESTING.

TRAVELERS in Berlin visiting the adjacent country in the Spring are surprised to see the trees in the woods gayly dressed in gauze as if for a ball. The gauze, which is put around the short branches, is tied up near the trunk of the tree and is not intended for decorative use, but is the work of the butterfly harvesters.

It is well known that many butterflies are valuable, and unique specimens in good condition will bring good prices. In catching a full-fledged butterfly there is always danger of injuring its delicate wings and destroying or lessening its value. To obtain the butterflies in the most satisfactory manner the collectors raise their own specimens, and they choose the woods for the grazing ground. With boxes of caterpillars on nests of leaves, they repair to the outskirts of Berlin, and place the worms on the limbs where they will have a sufficient quantity of food of the proper kind and live under natural conditions. The gauze is placed carefully over each limb after a sufficient number of the caterpillars have been placed on it, and left to make their cocoons, when the harvest is gathered. Trees dressed in this way present a peculiar appearance.

TOBACCO FOR FUNERAL COSTS.

AMONG the family archives on an old Virginia plantation was found the following bill for a funeral in the days when tobacco was the only currency in the Tidewater Country, and when funerals were made the occasion for general feasting:

Funeral sermon	200	lbs. tobacco
For a briefe	400	" "
For 2 turkeys	80	" "
For coffin	150	" "
2 geese	80	" "
1 hog	100	" "
2 bushels flour	90	" "
Dunghill fowle	100	" "
20 lbs butter	100	" "
Sugar and spice	50	" "
Dressing the dinner	100	" "
6 gallons sider	60	" "
6 gallons rum	240	" "

The Difference.

Todd—I understand your daughter is taking great pains with her music lessons.

Dodd—Giving them, you mean.

GERMAN LINGUISTIC ABILITY.

AN American tourist just returned from abroad has been showing his friends a wonderful example of German linguistic ability which would make even Mark Twain jealous. He picked it up in one of the hotels at Baden-Baden, and explains that he cut it out of a four-sheet weekly country paper which is published near there:

The printing-office of the
MURGTALER
recommend himself in all kinds of typographical works.

Jn the same time we allow us to bring our shop in WRITING ARTICLES, INTINERARY-MAPS as also LEGENDS AND GUIDES OF THE BLACK-FOREST in recommendatory remembrance.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

The tourist says that he took a three hours' ride in a carriage to visit the printing office and sample the "English Spoken," but that the propiletor took him for a Russian and regretted his ignorance of that tongue.

AN ARBOREAL CURIOSITY.

DURING a storm one day last week lightning struck the curious old oak known as the alphabet tree, on the Jersey banks of the Hudson, nearly opposite One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. For generations the arboreal curiosity has stood there as the cynosure of thousands of eyes among the steamboat patrons who go up and come down the river daily.

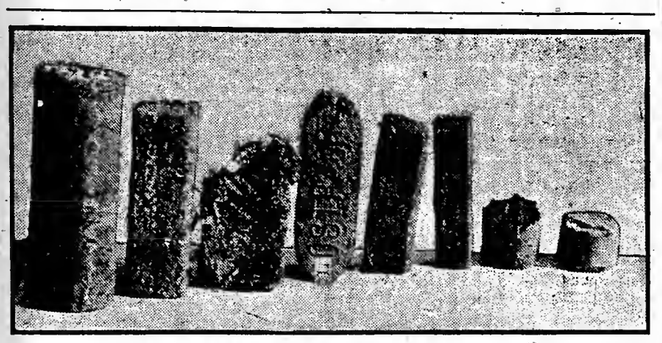
By a queer freak, the lightning erased eight letters on the west and north side of the tree, but did not touch a number of perfectly formed letters still to be seen from the river side. The tree stands upon historic ground. During the Revolutionary War the spot was visited several times by Gen. Washington, and it was once the camp of the Continental Army. Washington lived in an old mansion just back of the river below Fort Lee. The house disappeared years ago, but the shaded driveway leading from the private wharf still remains.

One of the most remarkable limb formations near the top of the alphabet tree forms the letter R, clearly marked out by half a dozen oddly shaped branches, and below it are the remains of a once-perfect H, whose upper right-hand corner was erased by the lightning. This combination of letters has a suggestion of royalty that is strangely out of place in a tree which sheltered Washington and his men. A few feet lower down there is a perfect X, and near it is a well-defined capital N. Until the recent storm there were an E, an L, and a Z decorating the lower branches, while a curious curved fork at the end of a short, straight limb still makes a monster U. Three Ys escaped the scourge of lightning and a creditable capital P. Strangely enough, the letters are so scattered as to fall in spelling, or even suggesting, a single word.

Provided For.

Trusty—Ah, me, I suppose I shall have to give up the club when I'm married.

Crusty—Not at all. Your wife will have a club at home for you.



VEGETABLE COAL.

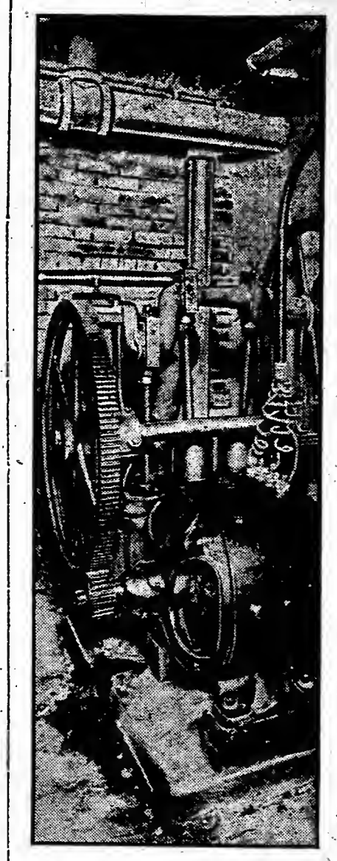
THIS singular display is not an exhibition of breakfast foods, far from it, and yet, paradoxically, not so far, either, although it depends largely on which way one looks through the glass.

The briquettes here shown are made of a certain kind of mud taken from bogs, marshes, or swamps, and which have passed through a process of compression and drying until they burn without the slightest difficulty and make the hottest kind of a fire.

Thus it is clear that there is a wide divergence between dried bog fuel and the majority of boxed grain stuffs, although to the untrained palate one may on first taste appear as palatable as the other, and in answer to the conundrum proposed above let it be here stated that the two are in truth very closely allied, if we take into consideration that bog fuel is, in the beginning, vegetable matter, like wheat specks, cream of oats, cornlets, energy, oatena, &c.

Then, again, the young coal and the delicatessen grain we break our fast upon come in close proximity when the one cooks the other for the morning meal. The samples of mud fuels shown above have been brought from different European countries by H. H. Notherspoon, Jr., who has made this class of fuels a life-long study, and illustrates to perfection the old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention," since some countries—Switzerland, for example—have not a single coal mine; it is in that and countries in a similar predicament that the transformation of decayed vegetable matter into fuel has been brought to a very high degree of perfection.

Again, in Holland the Dutch farmers convert their swamp lands into good fuel, and if their simple methods were pursued in this country a good substitute for seven-dollar-and-fifty-cent coal could be made for $1.50.



AN ELECTRIC FIRE PUMP.

THE heads of the great electrical industries are constantly racking their brains for new places where electricity may be utilized to an advantage.

One of the newest applications is the electric fire pump recently designed by the New York Edison Company, the photograph showing an installation in the Hudson Theatre.

The value of this device is already appreciated by architects and builders, since its construction is such that it is practically indestructible. As it is absolutely automatic, it will be observed that an engineer or operator is not necessary, as in the case of the steam pump.

Prior to the advent of the electric fire pump the steam pump was absolutely the master of the situation, and until the efficiency of the former had been demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the building rules of New York City would permit the use of none other than the latter.

But the tables have been turned, for with an electric fire pump there is an arrangement by which the motor operating the pump is automatically started when the water in the tank falls below a certain critical point, and keeps on forcing up the water until it is full, when it stops.

Should a fire break out the tank supplying the hose will, in virtue of its constant operation of the pump, maintain an even and constant pressure regardless of the temperature and conditions surrounding it and without the aid of human brain or hand.



THIS HEN ADOPTED KITTENS.

THIS white leghorn hen has adopted as her charges four frisky kittens which were abandoned by their own mother. The kittens have become the objects of all the hen's maternal affection, while her own chicks have been driven off by her to wander in the barnyard and shift for themselves as best they can.

The kittens follow the hen about by day and at night they nestle under her soft warm wings and enjoy the comfort and protection which should go to her discarded chicks.

The hen will allow no person to handle the kittens when she is near. All who attempt to do so are savagely attacked by her. She is owned by Joseph Hockberger of York, Penn.

Bull Run Manoeuvres to Be Like Real Warfare

No Play This for Regular Army Troops, but Stern Life of the Soldier in Times of Hostility.

SHAM battles with complete army divisions, like similar operations in actual warfare, cannot be fought without a large expenditure of money. Destruction of life can be dispensed with. Destruction of property that must be paid for cannot. After worrying about it for a long time, Congress appropriated a round million of dollars to be expended this Summer and Fall in sham battles by the regular troops and picked militia from the various States. Of thius sum $400,000 is divided between Gens. Funston and MacArthur for manoeuvres west of the Mississippi River. The remaining $600,000 goes to Gen. Corbin for the operations of the Atlantic Division, which includes all the States east of the Mississippi River except Kentucky.

The manoeuvres will begin at Manassas, on the historic battleground of Bull Run, the latter part of the present month, and continue until the middle of September. The regular army troops will arrive on the ground Aug. 28 and leave Sept. 15. The militia will arrive during Sept. 3 and 4 and will depart Sept. 11 and 12. Every State in the Atlantic Division except Mississippi will be represented. The military officers of that State have been on their high horse from the start, and refuse to have anything whatever to do with the undertaking.

In the civil war, of course, not a word was said to the farmers and property owners round about Manassas for compensation when their farms and homes were ruined. Nor in the great military manoeuvres of European powers, which Uncle Sam is now for the first time striving to emulate, does the question of compensation for damage done during the operations cut a very large figure. It is all considered a necessary part of the great game of military defense.

Not so with the coming sham battles over the old Bull Run territory. Uncle Sam pays for what he gets. The 300 or more land owners intrested in the 65,000 acres—or more than 16,000 city blocks—required for the coming manoeuvres receive 20 cents an acre for permitting conflicting troops to run over their farms. It is more than probable that a large amount will be paid to farmers whose property is never set foot upon by the soldiers. Where the land is used for camping purposes the compensation to the farmer will be 30 cents an acre. This is exclusive of all damage.

If a farmer's crops are spoiled, or his land dug up for trenches, his damages will be adjusted by a board of assessors who will follow the troops in the field and make immediate report of the damage done.

They will be assisted by a large number of official and experienced "observers," who will chase the soldiers and make notes of damage. Uncle Sam is willing to pay for all the harm he does, but he will not pay through the nose for absurd or false claims. In the opinion of experienced army officers expenses incurred in this way, together with the cost of transporting and feeding 30,000 men, with their ammunition and general supplies, will use up every dollar of the $600,000 appropriated for the operations.

Sentiment "Cuts No Ice."

Sentiment over memories of the great civil war had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the old Bull Run battleground. There has been an impression in some quarters that the sham-engagements are to be in a large measure a repetition of the first great battles of the civil war. Nothing of the sort. It is the new style of fighting, not the old, that the soldiers and militia will be drilled in.

Manassas was selected only because farmers and property owners on other sites equally suitable and far more convenient could not be brought to terms. Middletown, N. Y., was one of the first places visited by army officers empowered to select the camp site. Railroad facilities for the concentration of troops and economy in transportation were prime factors to be considered. Not only Middletown but three or four other localities visited offered far better facilities than Manassas in these important respects. But the property owners would not listen to any talk whatever on the subject.

Among army officers the Manassas manoeuvres are looked upon as the greatest thing that could possibly happen outside of actual war. It is an opportunity they have been waiting for for a long time. Hitherto Congress has always shied at the expense. But the military spirit that dominates the present Administration put its shoulder to the wheel during the last Congress, and Uncle Sam's land fighting forces are going to have a chance to show what they can do.

The sham battles will be no boys' play. Compared with them the drill the State militia gets in armories and on parade grounds is like a kindergarten to a boys' military school. Although the Government will pay for damage done, the opposing forces will not hesitate to tear down a man's fences, tramp over his cornfield, or dig up his front garden, if necessary, on the ground of economy. Whatever would be considered expedient in actual battle will be carried out in sham battle. While the opposing forces will be instructed, in a general way, to destroy as little property as possible, to avoid cemeteries and fish warrens, and to consider the rights of the inoffensive farmer, no regiment or company is going to imperil the chances of the success of its division by taking these things into serious consideration.

The Blues and the Browns.

The minimum estimate of the troops in the field is 25,000. It is more than likely there will be 30,000. These will be separated into two divisions. The first will wear the old-style blue uniforms and the second will wear khaki. The first division, which will occupy Camp No. 1, near Manassas, will be in command of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, former Police Commissioner of New York City, and a son of the famous soldier-President. Gen. Grant's divisional troops will consist of:

Two companies, headquarters and band, Second Battalion United States Engineers.
Eight troops Fifteenth United States Cavalry, headquarters and band.
One troop Connecticut Cavalry.
Two troops First Squadron New York Cavalry.
Twenty-third Battery, United States Field Artillery.
Twenty-seventh Battery United States Field Artillery.
One Battery Massachusetts Field Artillery.
Battery A, First Virginia Field Artillery.

FIRST BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. WINT.

Five companies, headquarters and band, Fifth United States Infantry.
First Georgia Infantry.
Fifth Massachusetts Infantry.
Fifth New Jersey Infantry.
Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.

SECOND BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. BLISS.

Four companies Sixteenth United States Infantry.
First Florida Infantry.
Fourteenth New York Infantry.
First South Carolina Infantry.
First Tennessee Infantry.

THIRD BRIGADE—COL. PRICE, SIXTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Six companies, headquarters and band, Sixteenth United States Infantry.
First Alabama Infantry.
First Maine Infantry.
First Texas Infantry.
Seventieth Virginia Infantry.

FOURTH BRIGADE—GEN. RUSSELL FROST, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Four companies Fifth United States Infantry.
First Connecticut Infantry.
Second Connecticut Infantry.
Third Connecticut Infantry.
First Separate Company, Connecticut Infantry.

The Second Division, which will be "the enemy" for manoeuvring purposes, will be commanded by Gen. J. Franklin Bell. It will be made up of:

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

One company, Second Battalion, United States Engineers.
Two squadrons, headquarters, and band, Seventh United States Cavalry.
One squsdron Georgia Cavalry, (three troops.)
One troop Maryland Cavalry.
Third Battery, United States Field Artillery.
Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery.
One battery, Connecticut Field Artillery.
One battery, Connecticut machine gun.

FIRST BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. LEE.

Three companies, First United States Infantry.
Third Georgia Infantry.
Second Maine Infantry.
First North Carolina Infantry.
Second Texas Infantry.

SECOND BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. BARRY.

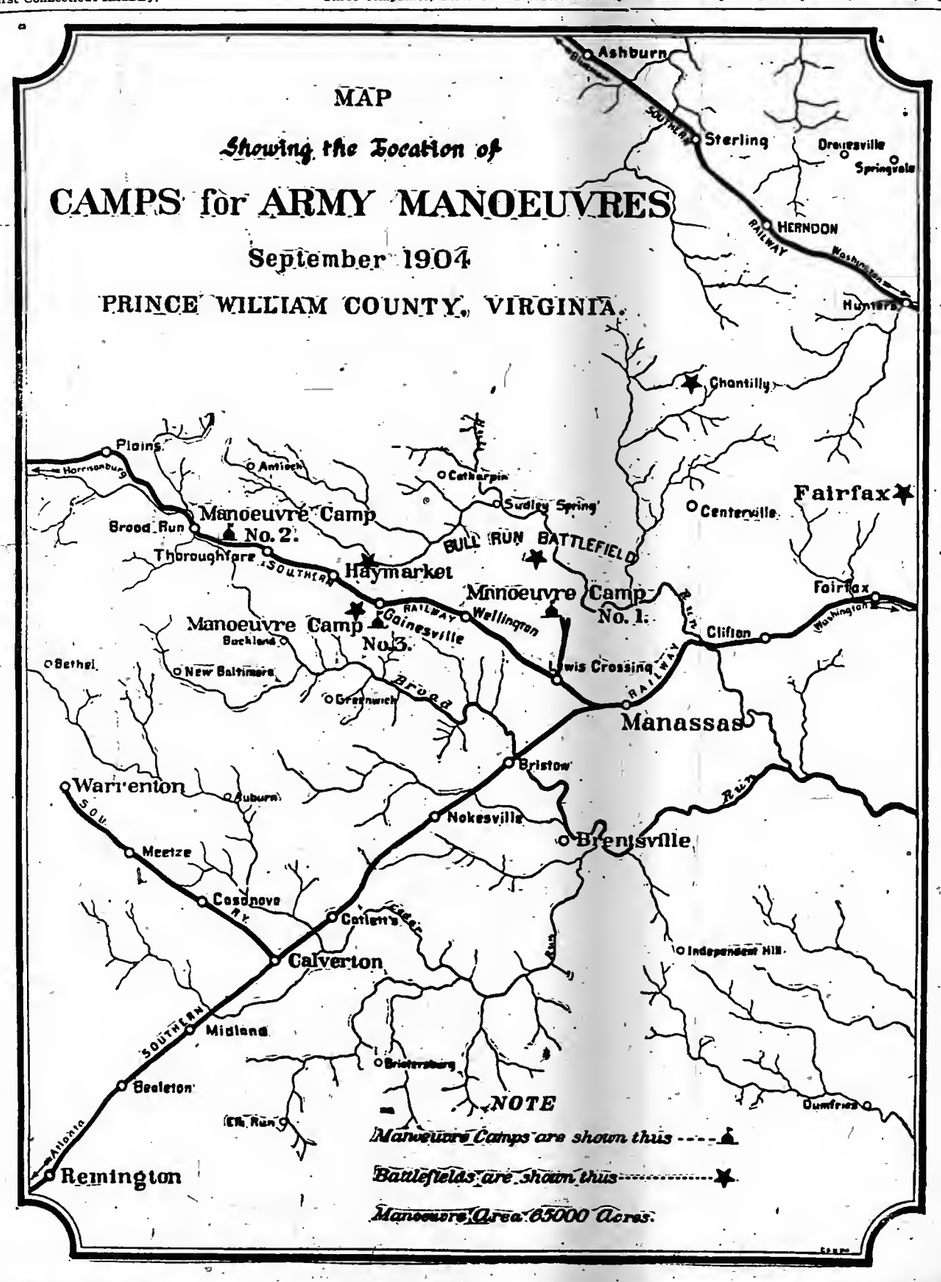
Four companies, Ninth United States Infantry.
Second Georgia Infantry.
Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.
Twelfth New York Infantry.
Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

THIRD BRIGADE—COL. JAMES REGAN, NINTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Four companies, headquarters, and band, Ninth United States Infantry.
First Maryland Infantry.
Ninth Massachusetts Infantry.
Second New York Infantry.
Third Tennessee Infantry.

FOURTH BRIGADE—COL. F. A. SMITH, EIGHTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Five companies, headquarters, and hand, Eighth United States Infantry.
One battalion Delaware Infantry, provisional.
Second South Carolina Infantry, provisional.
Second Vermont Infantry and hand.
Two battalions West Virginia Infantry, provisional.



The ambulance, medical, and signal corps of the militia will accompany the troops of their respective States. Militia men need not go to Camp Manassas expecting a picnic. No caterer will follow them around with luxuries, as is often allowed at the State encampments. They will sleep on straw ticks and feast on the army regulation fare. Drills have been laid out for them on a gigantic scale. They will be required to work out the larger movements of battle tactics in a manner they never dreamed of before. The conditions of actual warfare will be carried to the closest possible extent.

Not Fireworks, But Problems.

The manoeuvres will not include very much of the usual spectacular sham battle display of fireworks and smoke. The Generals of the opposing forces will be given intricate problems of modern warfare to work out, and will be judged by the manner in which they handle them. The tests made with from 10,000 to 25,000 troops at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kan., last year will be carried out on a much more extentive scale. The manoeuvre camps, as shown in the map, will be ten miles apart. Major Gen. Corbin's headquarters will be at Gainesville, which is almost directly between them. He will be on the ground to propound the problems. Here is his staff:

Aides-de-Camp—Col. Clarence R. Edwards, United States Army; Capt. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. William E. Horton, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Henry R. Winthrop, Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Chief of Staff—Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, General Staff.

Assistants to the Chief of Staff—Capt. James K. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. John J. Pershing, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Adjutant General—Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General.

Inspector General—Col. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General.

Judge Advocate—Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Judge Advocate.

Chief Quartermaster—Col. John W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Chief Commissary—Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Deputy Commissary General.

Chief Surgeon—Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon.

Chief Signal Officer—Capt. D. J. Carr, Signal Corps.

In addition to those announced in Special Orders of the War Department, the following officers are announced as members of the Staffs of Manoeuvre Divisions:

FIRST DIVISION.

Chief Paymaster—Col. Culver C. Sniffen, Assistant Paymaster General.

Chief Engineer—Major Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chief Engineer—Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, Corps of Engineers.

Said Col. Heistand, Acting Adjutant General at Governors Island, to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "These manoeuvres will enable the troops to get an accurate idea of what they may expect in time of actual war and of what is meant by advance-guard, rear guard, and taking cover. The men will learn in those great drills exactly what it costs a large loss of human life and treasure to learn in the opening stages of any war. These things cannot be learned in the armories or on parade grounds. This will not be a camp for military display. The men will not be drilled in methods that have become obsolete. The problems set before them will be essentially modern, and will take into account all the new engines of destruction. The officers of the army who have worked out these problems of night attacks, marching, and counter marching, surprises from ambush, and all that sort of thing believe that the soldiers in the field will get a more accurate idea of the general scheme of war than they could in any other way."

Judged by Umpires.

The work of the opposing Browns and Blues will be closely watched and judged by a staff of selected umpires, of whom Col. Arthur L. Wagner of the General Staff is chief. His assistants are:

Umpires with the Blue—Col. Jacob A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry; Col. William R. Livermore, Chief of Engineers; Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers; Major Edward J. McClernand, General Staff; Major Henry M. Andrews, Artillery Corps; Major Eben Swift, Twelfth Cavalry; Major Granger Adams, Artillery Corps; Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. William M. Wright, Second Infantry; Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Charles Crawford, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. C. De W. Willcox, Artillery Corps; Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department; Capt. Charles D. Rhoades, General Staff; Capt. E. B. Winans, Jr., Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Samuel R. Arnold, First Cavalry; Capt. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry; Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Artillery Corps; Capt. William K. Naylor, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Malin Craig, Tenth Cavalry.

Umpires with the Brown—Col. Edgar Z. Steever, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, Commandant of Cadets, United States Military Academy; Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry; Major Dan C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers; Major Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry; Major Hunter Liggett, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Charles G. Morton, Sixth Infantry; Major George H. Morgan, Ninth Cavalry; Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Harry C. Hale, General Staff; Capt. Edwin St. J. Grehle, Artillery Corps; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, General Staff; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps; Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First Cavalry; Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. William J. Snow, Artillery Corps; Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Artillery Corps; Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps; Capt. Romulus F. Walton, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Tenney Ross, Seventh Infantry; Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry.

These umpires have been instructed not to judge desperate assaults upon the enemy's breastworks or gallant charges by the old standards. An officer who accomplishes something that might look very heroic from theories that were in vogue fifteen years ago would probably find that he cut a very small figure in the report of the board of umpires. It is expected that both the President and the Secretary of War will visit the camp during the second week, and that a grand review will be arranged in their honor.

A Sanitary Camp Site.

There is no fault to be found with the sanitary conditions of the camp ground. The strip is about ten miles long and five miles wide, through an undulating country, neither too hilly nor too level. Army officers say the scene has not changed much since the battle of Bull Run was fought there. Some of the houses still have fragments of shot and shell sticking in them as reminders of that famous engagement. Many of the farms are in the hands of the same owners. Muddy little Bull Run Creek still flows from the mountains to Aquia Creek. The opposing camps are drained into different streams. Wells abound with good drinking water.

The transportation of so many troops, to say nothing of visitors, is a great undertaking for any one railroad. So far as Camp Manassas is concerned, the Southern Railway has a monopoly. No other road goes near the place. Section hands have been at work for weeks laying miles and miles of additional tracks. It will require more than 500 passenger cars to convey the troops, and as many more freight cars for the artillery, ammunition, and commissary supplies. Sidings have been built to keep these cars in camp, but out of the way of the soldiers. Spurs have been constructed connecting the two camps. The railway will be taken advantage of in mimic war, just as it is in real war.

The troops from New York and the Eastern States will travel over the Pennsylvania Railroad as far as Philadelphia. Numerically they run as follows: New York, 3,586; Pennsylvania, 2,472; Massachusetts, 1,574; New Jersey, 1,285; Connecticut, 705; New Hampshire, 354; Maine, 310; Rhode Island, 269; Vermont, 190. The companies were selected by the Governors and military authorities of the various States.

Almost an Impossibility.

Newcomer (confidentially)—I have drunk worse coffee than this.

Old Boarder—No wonder that you changed your boarding place.

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

That the crop outlook was the dominant factor in the stock market of the past week there can be no douht, and there can be as little douht that every device known to the grain markets has been employed to further the speculative campaign in the wheat market to the detriment for a time of the stock market. That the effect of the wild movements in the grain market upon the course of the stock market was as small as it was shows very clearly that the character of many of the recent predictions of calamity to the wheat crop have been well understood in Wall Street, and because they were recognized as the emanations of speculative cliques were not permitted to be reflected to any great extent even in the stocks of the grain-carrying railroads, which are the most direct if not the largest sufferers hy a deficiency in the crops. Uncertainty in regard to the crops, particularly the wheat crop, served to restrict business in the early part of the week, but the effect upon prices was small. It was natural that traders and speculators generally—the share of the investing puhlic in the stock market was small enough to be negligihle—should be cautious on the eve of the puhlication of the Government report of the condition of the crops on Aug. 1. So much had been said of extensive damage that it seemed the part of prudence to await the opportunity of seeing how far the Kansas floods had impaired the earlier prospects of a bountiful wheat crop. The report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of Spring wheat and its preliminary estimate of the yield of Winter wheat, showing a total indicated crop of 605,000,000 bushels, better by 15,000,000 bushels than forecasts of the report had indicated, was naturally interpreted favorably, and with all the more reason in view of the unexpected improvement in the outlook for the corn crop, which improved a situation already good enough to satisfy the most exacting. There was but one unsatisfactory element in the whole crop situation, and that was that the report did not cover the period during which rust in the Northwest had been doing greatest damage. Unfortunately the Government monthly reports are always and necessarily opened to the accusation of not recording conditions as they actually are, and in this lay an opportunity for the bulls in the wheat market by which they were by no means slow to profit. Wheat at first receded a little in price on the consideration of the Government's figures, but the bulls, for a time wavering in their advanced position, hurried up fresh reserves from the rusted fields in the Northwest, and once more got control of the situation and routed the bears so effectually that the price of wheat after the publication of the department's report rose above the highest prices reached before the report was published, and when predictions were heing made of an extremely unfavorable report, predictions which were in no sense verified.

Had those in control of the stock market believed the movement in the wheat market to have been entirely warranted by conditions they would not have been willing to support prices as they did and would have allowed the market to take its natural course under such circumstances. Nor were the reports of crop damage reports the only factors in the situation that the bears were in a position to muster to their support.

It was natural that the suggestions given wide currency during the past week that the long-postponed disruption of the Steel Billet Association, the billet pool as the market knows it, was at hand, should exert unfavorable influence. It was freely intimated that the much-discussed order for billets accepted by the Republic Iron and Steel Company had been arranged for the express purpose of bringing about discord in the steel trade by a well-known operator who had already won fame as an adroit handler of steel stocks on the Stock Exchange with the steel trade as a hackground useful to produce upon the puhlic such impressions of prosperity or calamity as the necessities of stock manipulation required. This was not in itself reassuring, the less so that conditions in the iron trade were already as poor as any cared to have them. Many believed the whole matter to have been much exaggerated, and there was ample ground for this belief in the fact that similar infraction of pool agreements have heen more or less numerous ever since the competition for business among steel producers hecame stronger than the desire for harmony. Harmony is easily secured when there is more husiness than trust and independents together can handle, and harmony is lightly thrown aside when the opposite condition prevails. Such is the altuation at present. The hillet pool will probably not disrupt. It has had ample excuse for disruption in the past without taking the step, and it would be practically without effect now, at least so far as the trade is concerned, though its disruption would call attention to the failure of the Steel Trust to maintain prices and incidentally might depress the trust's stock. That such was the view of the market appears to he the conclusion to be drawn from the action of Steel preferred during the past week. The suggestion that the disruption of the billet pool was threatened with the purpose of forcing the United Statea Steel Corporation to buy out the independent responsible for the lateat breach of the pool agreement would be disquieting in the extreme if there was any likelihood of the trust'a inaugurating a policy of absorhing its competitors to do away with competition. To enter such a course would be to invite calamity with a recklessness of which the management of the Steel Trust, despite its faults, is altogether incapable.

Events in international affairs during the week, while vitally interesting in some respects, were scarcely a market factor. The position of the United States in regard to contraband was more fully unfolded, but so certain was the market that the questions growing out of Russia's treatment of neutral shipping would be settled without a renewal of friction, which hut a short time ago threatened to extend the area of hostilities to Europe, with a possibility that the United States itself might become involved, that the market moved practically without reference to the progress of the war in the Far East or to the discussion of the questions connected with it. As the week closed the foreign situation was still further complicated by the protests on the part of Russia against the act of violation on the part of Japan of the neutrality of China by the seizure of a Russian vessel that had sought the protection of a neutral port and disarmed. Furthermore, the attitude of Turkey on the subject of our demands seemed to promise more difficulty in the settlement of the questions involved than had been anticipated. But neither circumstance had any appreciable effect upon the market. So far as the Che-Foo incident was concerned the impression that prevailed was that the moderation which Japan has heretofore shown promised a satisfactory settlement of an incident which it is to the interest of all the powers should not he made the excuse for an extension of the present hostilities.

Indeed, with the market to some extent at least indifferent to such unfavorable home influences as existed, it is not surprising that it paid little heed to affairs abroad. The position of the market was such that its technical position governed it almost to as great an extent as ontside conditions, whether in the political, financial, or industrial world. The market, in fact, has heen moving upward because there have been few to sell stocks they owned, and because those who sold what they did not own have found their sales too well taken to suit them. The course of the market has afforded some support to the theory that it is the wish of interests sufficiently powerful to carry out their plans to maintain the market at the present level until the revival in husiness which is likely to follow the harvesting of ample crops stimulates general public participation in the market, making possihle a hroader and stronger market than any that has been experienced since the period of liquidation that came two years ago as the sequel to an over-extended market resulting from prosperity so great that it ended by running riot. A repetition of such a movement is not to be looked for within any future period to be counted with at present, much less is it to he hoped for, but the prospects are hright for such a movement as the large interests are credited with expecting in the near future. In the interval there must needs be some uncertainty in the stock market. Even the immediate outlook, however, seems promising, for in the absence of unexpected checks to the market's development prices are likely to still further discount the improvement in general business which seems likely to follow the harvesting of crops of an aggregate value possibly in excess of the hest in past experience; the settlement by the November election of political questions for the next four years, and the inauguration of a period in railroad management that will show the results of the expenditures of recent years which have in many instances resulted in temporary embarrassment, but which nevertheless are calculated to show satisfactory results in the near future.

Wall Street is more inclined now than ever to look with complacency upon the coming contest hetween the dominant Republican Party and the Democratic Party, seeking once more its share in the councils of the country. The speech of acceptance hy the Democratic candidate on the occasion of his notification of his nomination to the Presidency interested Wall Street largely because of the fact—which that speech served so clearly to hring out—that no more than the gold standard is the tariff question a really open question in the present campaign. Admittedly a Democratic President and a Democratic House could accomplish little in the direction of tariff reform so long as the Senate remains in the control of the Repuhlican Party, as completely wedded to-day as at any time in the past to the principle of uncompromising protection. Not that Wall Street is opposed to a revision of the tariff, but it hesitates at the thought of the uncertainty that would accompany such revision, even without regard to the final results upon the value of some of the tariff-protected securities which now hold so prominent a place in the market. With both gold and the tariff to all intents and purposes out of the campaign, Wall Street really has little to care about in the political atruggle. Businesa is not likely to be any further checked than it has already been by causes quite apart from the accident of a Presidential year. Under the circumstances it ia the natural result of Wall Street's general attitude toward elections that it ahould take no strongly partisan stand, content with leaving matters as they are, inasmuch as it sees its way clear to securing nothing it would consider hetter than it has, and yet not fearing a change that from its point of view would hring nothing worse.

Railroad earnings reported during the week were among the really encouraging signs of the present tendency of trade. Following the reports for July, which showed a considerable falling off in gross earnings, an improving tendency made its appearance, and for the first week in August the gross earnings, so far as the few roads that have reported are an indication, were substantially above those of the corresponding period last year. This, in conjunction with the fact that during the past two months much progress has been made in the restriction of expenses looking to the more economic handling of traffic, promises well for the net earnings that will be shown for July and for the present month.

WALL STREET'S INTEREST CENTRES IN WHEAT CROP

Speculation Resembles the Cotton Gamble of 1903.

EXPORT DEMAND LACKING

High Prices for Grain Will Not Come Out of Foreigners' Pockets.

Developments in ths grain markets last week call attention to the close resemblance hetween the situation prevailing there at the present moment and the position of the cotton market about a year ago. In wheat the country faces what promises to he a short crop, just as it did last year in cotton. It was in August of last year that the best judges of cotton first began to preach the gospel of a small crop. Reports of crop damage from weevils and weather hegan to assume a menacing tone, and those who heeded the warning and bought cotton at the then prevailing prices were on ths road to large profits before the rest of ths community was even inclined to believs their statements of a short crop. The high prices to which the market was finally pushed later in the year brought in their wake a curtailment of exports until the spot cotton business was practically at a standstill, and it was only when prices hroke to a more reasonable level that foreign consumers felt inclined to huy for consumption.

In the wheat market to-day the conditions are analogous. Reports of serious damage from rust and smut in the Spring wheat country coming on top of an unusually small crop of Winter wheat, though discredited by many, have found numerous believers, and resulting expectation of a small crop has sent prices to a level which they had not reached at this season of the year in a decade. This rise in the price, following as it did on a period of high prices compared with former years, has effectually stopped all export trade in wheat and in corn. Exporters in this city havs absolutely no orders on hand for wheat. Orders for corn are anywhere from 1 to 2 cents under the present market. Instead of the big husiness in exports to Europe which generally prevails at this season of the year, nothing is being shipped. The average shipments in August are over 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, figures which are generally exceeded by the September exports, and which are nearly approached hy the July exports. During the July just passed, however, there were taken out of all the ports on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf only 84,000 hushels of wheat, of which amount 24,000 went via Galveston and the rest via Baltimore. In July, 1903, when exports were not up to the average, the exports amounted to 3,884,972. During the last year only 121,000,000 hushels in wheat and flour were taken out of the country, figures which compare with 203,000,000 hushels in 1903, 235,000,000 in 1902, and 216,000,000 in 1901.

One reason for the small exports last year is that the crop did not grade very high—not high enough on the averags to meet the foreign standard. Besides the farmers, when wheat grades low and the other crops are not too abundant, prefer to mix the low grade with other fodder and feed it to their cattle rather than accept the lower price for low-grade wheat. This condition is exactly what existed last year. The other cause for the falling off in exports is, however, to be found in the prevailing high prices. With wheat selling above $1 a hushel, exports are effectively stopped and would be even if the supply of the old crop which we have to spare were any larger than it actually is, and the amount at this time is practically nil.

In how far the reported shortage or failure of the grain crops ahroad will affect the situation is at present almost impossihle to tell. One thing is certain, and that is that the importers ahroad will sit still and await more definite news regarding their own crops before they order in this market at these prices. In this respect the market situation this year lacks an element of strength which it had in 1891. In August of that year wheat sold at $1.15 a bushel, a record price, in spite of the fact that there was being harvested at the time one of the higgest crops of wheat which this country has ever produced. The high price then was due entirely to the unprecedented export demand, due to a practical failure of the crops everywhere in Europe. The only other times since 1887 when the August prices exceeded or approached the high prices of the past week were in 1890, when wheat sold at $1.10, and in 1897, when the price in August touched $1.00¾. In both years the crop was short. The following tahle shows the August prices since 1888:

1904....	107⅝	1899....	77¾	1894....	60 5-16
1903....	88⅝	1898....	73⅝	1893....	71½
1902....	76 7-16	1897....	106⅝	1892....	85⅝
1901....	79⅝	1896....	65½	1891....	115
1900....	81 5-16	1895....	74 3-16	1890....	110⅝
				1889....	85

With the small crop promised the prospects for large exports during the coming year are of course rather slim. From this it follows that the hurden of the high prices for the cereal will fall not on the shoulders of foreign nations, to be counted on our credit page, but rather on the home consumers, the laborer and mechanic, the clerk and the millionaire. The great prosperity which has been promised to the farmers because of the high prices of the products of their soil is therefore not likely to assist in lifting the depression in the manufacturing centres unless indeed the profits of the farming communities should be spent in a similar proportion for manufactured articles.

A MARKET INSURANCE.

Private Borrowing of Stocks—Interests Which Are Supposed to be the Borrowers.

The belief quite generally prevails that in addition to what may he called the visible short interest in the stock market there is a still larger short interest which is borrowing stocks privately, and thus is avoiding detection to a much greater extent than those who are borrowing their stocks openly in the loan crowd. Such private horrowing of stocks is a custom of long standing, but it is said in some quarters that of late it has been carried further than usual, and that there are outstanding in the active stocks long lines of short stock, the forced covering of which would lead to some very interesting results to those who did the forcing. In the very nature of things such assertions are more easily made than proved, and are about as hard to disprove. The truth probably is that the size of this short interest is exaggerated, and that it might all he covered without any greater advance than the market has several times experienced during the present year.

It is suggested in some quarters that this short interest does not hy any means represent solely the bear commitments of speculators, hut is largely made up of short sales of stocks hy business interests who have during the recent period of depression sold stocks short as a protection against losses through business depression that would unfavorably affect the security markets. In other words, hy way of insurance against losses in their business, it be ing argued that they could thus make up in the stock market a part at least of what they might lose in trade. A short interest of this kind haa for a good while been supposed to exist in Steel preferred, which would reflect the condition of the trade that probably more than any other haa suffered from the conditions which have prevailed for some time.

TURN IN EXCHANGE MARKET.

Sale of Bankers' Bills Instrumental in Breaking Sterling Exchange Rates—Influence of New York City Loan.

Unusual interest was taken in the movements in the foreign exchange market during the past week hy reason of the fact that we appeared all week to be on the verge of gold exports at a time when under ordinary conditions foreign exchange rates would have been depressed by the pressure of commercial hills or by bankers' hills sold in anticipation. Doubtless there was a short interest in exchange, which partly at least accounted for the prsvalence of such high rates for sterling exchange, but the situation was also largely influenced by ths more or less tight position of the London money market, whsrs discount rates were very high—higher by a full per cent. than the rates prevailing in New York. This was pointed to as explaining ths reason for the apparent unwillingness of ths foreign hankers to draw against their credits abroad, anticipating ths early appearance of commercial bills, and thus furnish exchange, which was needed to supply the demand, representing partly the ordinary remittances of ths season and partly the settlement of a short interest in exchange, which is believed to have been created by ths sals by a leading institntion of a large hlock of exchange to a banking house, which had remittances to make in connection with the recently floated Japanese loan, the final instalment on which falls due in London within a day or two.

The price of sterling exchange which until Thursday was at a figure which was so near the gold export point that the shipment of several millions to London seemed imminent, eased on that day and on Friday hroke about a quarter of a cent., resulting in the cancellation of gold that had been engaged and making it possihle for any short interest that still existed to cover without difficulty, although probably at a loss. This reaction in exchange was due primarily to the offering of bills by hankers drawn against their credits abroad, the proceds of which were loaned in this market for ninety days at 2 per cent. The appearance of these bills, the absence of which was largely responsible for the previous stringency in the exchange market, was the most effective influencs possible in hreaking the deadlock. The hankers drawing the hills counted on the appearance in the market before ths expiration of ninety days of an ahundant snpply of cotton and other hills which would result in such a decline in exchange rates that any loss of interest would be a negligible matter. But it was said that the transactions were so arranged that there was no loss even in interest. The transactions were made through Paris, where the discount rate is much lower than in London, and thus the operation was profitable to a considerahly larger extent than if the hills had heen drawn on London despite the high discount rates prevailing there.

One of the difficulties that have been in the way of the drawing of bankers hills to furnish exchange has been the practical impossihility of finding profitable use in this market for the proceeds of such bills. It is an interesting fact that ths recent issue of revenue bonds hy New York City made it possihle to employ a considerahle amount of the proceeds of bankers' bills, and thus the borrowing hy the city was at least in part indirectly responsible for the break in exchange at the close of the week.

Gold exports, or rathsr repeated announcements of them only to be canceled at the last moment, were among the week's unfavorable factors, but like the others were to a large extent ignored. Admittedly with the present accumulation of money in the local banks and with money a drug in the market, the effect of gold exports would be unfavorable only upon sentiment, but ssntimsnt has to be reckoned with in the stock market as much as in other spheres of activity. Nowhere was the opinion expressed that much gold would go, and there were many who all along contended that none wonld go or, at all events, need go. At most the effect upon the general situation, even if the gold engaged had not been canceled, would have been small, hut it is difficult to refrain from indorsing the opinion expressed in some banking rooms during the past week that there was an air of trifling about the repeated engagements and cancellations of sngagements that ought to be below the dignity of the leading financial institution of the country. It would now appear that the chances of gold exports at this time have definitely passed. London's position has been materially improved, and the desire of the Bank of England for gold is likely to lessen rather than increase. Locally the turn in the exchange market, already delayed beyond the usual date, appears to have come.

IDLE LONDON BROKERS.

August Monotony Prevails on London Stock Exchange, While New York Brokers Are Busy.

Predictions made a while ago that after the activity enjoyed hy the Stock Exchange during the month of July nothing better than a semblance of animation could be expected during the preaent month have been falsified hy the record of the past few days, which compares favorably with all hut the most active days of last month. Thanks to the market'a response to the numerous rumors concerning the affairs of the traction companies, separately and collectively, and to the impetua given to trading by the varying aspects of the crops, the first week of August has done better hy the traders and brokers generally than any had expected. The contrast with the conditions prevailing on the London Stock Exchange is decided, for there nothing has occurred to break the usual August monotony. The outlook on 'Change in London as described in a recent issue of The Pall Mall Gazette will serve to lead most New York brokers to the conclusion that they have no reason to envy their friends across the water. Conditions in London are thus depicted:

"To deal in August markets—or, rather, to he ready to deal when there are no orders coming in—is a severe test of endurance, both physically and mentally, for the men who have to go through with it. In the first place, the mere standing in one market for five or more hours, doing nothing hut answer an occasional question ahout prices, is monotonously tedious, and although it does not sound bad, yet a single week of such experience would more than sicken any ons who tried it. The mental strain comes in preserving any semhiance of patience and activity of mind. To sit down and read looks bad, and of course appearances must be maintained at all costs. Brokers have the whole house through which to roam, and their correspondence gives thsm a certain amount of work in the dullest of times, but even for them August is painfully slow in the ordinary way."

To Form Calcium Carbide Syndicate.

Manufacturers of carbide of calcium both here and in Europe are trying to arrange a plan for a new price agreement. Until three months ago the price of carbide was controlled by an international syndicate. At that time the United Carbide Works of Nuremberg withdrew and the syndicate was dissolved. Since then the trade has become demoralized by price cutting.

Told 'Round the Ticker.



JESSE WIERES WESTMORELAND, a cotton merchant from Augusta, Ga., but equally well known as an angler and hunter all through his State, was in the city last week. In ths course of a conversation about ths big crop and the lahor which the picking of it will involve Mr. Westmoreland repeated ths following lines to illustrate a point:

I tolls in de furrer
For to make ma hread
When de sun iak a hlistah
In de sky oherhead.
En Ah won't git res'
'Till ds vgrl turn roun'
En Gahriel make a fluttah
En de trumpet soun.'

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will return to Philadelphia from his vacation early in September. Until then, it is stated, no important improvements will be decided upon, hut only routine matters will hs attended to.

OTTO H. KAHN of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is expected back from his vacation in Europe next week. Mr. Kahn has heen away for nearly three months, and his return to the Street is noted with interest especially in view of the market leadership which the so-called Harriman stocks have assumed. Mr. Kahn is a member of the Executive Committee of most of the railroads in which Mr. Harriman is ths controlling factor.

WILLIAM MOYER, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and the International Banking Corporation, is on a trip to old Mexico in company with Col. W. C. Greene. It is uderstood that the itinerary of the trip will include an inspection of the gold mines in which Col. Greene has a large interest, and which were recently incorporated under the name of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company. These mines are said to he very rich placer mines. In the party are also Thomas H. Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Ferdinand W. Peck, who was Commissioner to the Paris World's Fair, and a number of husiness associates of Col. Greene. The party will take in the St. Louis Exposition, and will also inspect a number of railroads in Mexico which it is proposed to consolidate into one line, to run from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast of that country.

ERNEST E. WOODCOCK of Oklahoma City has applied for membership in the local Cotton Exchange. He will be the first member from that locality. W. P. Rease is also an applicant for membership. The local Exchange is getting many recruits from the South.

GEORGE R. SHELDON is at Bar Harbor, where ft is said he will re main until the end of the present month.

JAMES R. KEENE was in the city Thursday and Friday. He came down to his office Thursday morning, and when the fact became known it was at once rumored that he had returned to take a hand in the market so far as Metropolitan was concerned, of which he was said to have heen short. When Southern Pacific became active the buying was at once attributed to him, all of which goes to show how Wall Street will cling to its old favorites. As a matter of fact, Mr. Keene just now has only a small interest in the market and is entirely absorbed in his horses, which have won him some notable victories up at the Spa.

REINHARD SIEDENBURG, Chairman of the Creditors' Committee of the Sully firm, has sailed for Europe. Mr. Siedenhurg is in need of a rest, as he has heen hard at work during the last four months. The duties of Chairman were not a sinecure and took not only much time, hut also much diplomacy. Mr. Siedenhurg stayed at his office until after 6 o'clock almost every night attending to the affairs of the trust imposed on him as well as to his own business.

MAJOR JOHN BYRNE has resigned the position of President of the Shawmut, Pittsburg and Northern, and Lorenzo M. Johnson has been elected to aucceed him. Mr. Byrne has heen elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, a position created especially for him. Mr. Byrne, having completed the road, desired to take a rest.

THEODORE H. PRICE, the one time cotton bear, having turned bull, many stories ahout his big interest in the market were circulated. They were no douht exaggerated, hut some friends of Mr. Price wanted more definite information, so they asked him for a statement regarding his position in the market. Mr. Price sent them a long telegram saying that he felt hullish, hut had only "a moderate long interest in the market." Now they are wondering what a "moderate long interest" is

FRANCIS L. HINE, Vice President of the First National Bank, has gone to the Yellowstonc Park on a three weeks' vacation. Mr. Hine is not afraid of hears, it is said. How he feels about hulls is not known.

OLIVER WRENN, private secretary of Charles M. Schwab, was supposed to have sailed for Europe last Tuesday. He had engaged passage for himself and his family, and a hig French automohile was ready to receive him on his arrival on the other side. The steamer, however, sailed without him, just why has not been explained, although Mr. Wrenn intimated to some of his friends that the trunks could not he gotten ready in time.

ALFRED SKITT'S absence in Europe was pounced upon last week by the Metropolitan bulls to steady the rumors of a big deal on which the advance in the stock was based. It was said that Mr. Skitt, who is a Director in Interhorough, had gone abroad to lay a plan of consolidation before the Rothschilds for their sanction. As a matter of fact, Mr. Skitt went to England entirely in his capacity as a private citizen, without any commissions whatever, simply to spend his vacation in his native land.

DANIEL J. SULLY'S inability to make a settlement with his creditors had not much influence on the cotton market. An old cotton man from the South, speaking of the difference that a few months make, said:

"Last time I was here Sully was doing just what he pleased, and now—well, it just goes to prove what an old friend of mine used to say: 'If a man thinks hs is raising hell,' he said, 'if he thinks he is just raising particular hell, he generally is.'"

FREDERICK H. COHN has bought the Stock Exchange seat of Charles Minzesheimer and will become an active member of ths exchange. During his experience in Wall Street Mr. Cohn has been a member of many exchanges, including the Cotton and Produce Exchanges, and he is now being congratulated on having successfully completed his round of the exchanges without having got lost on the turns.

LEON GIBERT of Gibert and Clay, of New Orleans, has purchased ths seat of Sidell Tilghman on ths Stock Exchange. The firm of Gibert and Clay is composed of Leon Gibert and George W. Clay.

H. K. M'HARG, who is now in Europe, proposes to remain ahroad until the middle of September. Like many other Wall Street men, Mr. McHarg is taking this year a longer vacation than usual.

B. W. SNOW, the crop expert, stsarted on Tuesday for a tour of inspection of the Northwest wheat fields whence so many reports had come of damage hy rust. His departure emholdened some one to perpetrate various puns on his name. Among them was the suggestion that we already had rust on the wheat and would soon have Snow on it, and that would probably put an end to the crop for good and all.

A. A. HOUSMAN yesterday joined the Wall Street forces at Saratoga, and his friends are expecting upon his returu to hear more of his luck at the races, which is said to be second only to his luck in the market.

CHARLES S. BRYAN and HENRY P. HALL have dissolved the firm of Charles S. Bryan & Co., and a new partnership has been formed, in which, besides Messrs. Bryan and Hall, there will be interested William L. Walker. The new firm will be known as Bryan, Walker & Co., with Mr. Bryan as the floor member. The offices of the firm will remain at 42 Broadway.

HENRY BURKHOLD has retired from the firm of George Eustis & Co., of which firm he was a special partner.

THE WALL STREET ALPHABET AND PRIMER FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

I.

A for Amalgamated; this is a stock
Which you'd hetter Avoid as a ship does a rock.

Q.—What other stocks commence with A? A.—Atchison and Alton; hoth start in Chicago. Ultimate destination nnknown.

B's the Beginning of Bull and of Bear,
Of which Bloodthirsty Beasts you'd Better Beware.

Q.—Can you name one of their favorite games? A.—Bucketshopping, which is like Base-Ball with B. R. T. for a Ball. It is hard to catch.

C stands for Cash, Credit, Courage, and Care,
With Cunning they'll make you a Cool millionaire.

Q.—Why is all mention omitted of Cotton, Corn, and Corners? A.—Because they only make millionaires of the other fellows.

D formerly stood for many big Deals,
But now it means Dulness, which everyone feels.

Q.—Give Wall Street's favorite formula to Drive Dull care away? A.—Let's have a Drink.

E designates Erie; when that sells at par
The good, golden Era will not be off far.

Q.—Explain what Exports are; give an Example. A.—Exports are a market influence. Gold Exports. Their importance depends on the City Bank.

F starts every Figure, and Figures don't lie,
At least so they say when they want you to buy.

Q.—What is the Finest Feature of high Finance? A.—That though its path is crooked any man can Follow it hy Following his nose.

G is Gas, sometimes a hard thing to borrow,
As many a man has found to his sorrow.

Q.—Name the one other important word that hegins with a G? A.—Gates ajar (for all they can hold and their capacity is unlimited.)

H stands for Heavy, a word full of worry
To Holders of stocks who would sell in a Hurry.

Q.—Why is Wall Street the shortest road to Heaven and Hell? A.—Because it ends in a graveyard.

I's the Interest that eats up your profit;
Your hroker alone makes a good thing out of it.

Q.—What word is rarely heard in the Street? A.—The word In. It is mostly out.

J's the initial of John, Jacoh, and James;
Every great financier goes hy one of these namcs.

Q.—When is J not popular? A.—When it spells Joint accounts.

K stands for Keene when it's spelled with an E,
Leave it off and you have what each hroker must be.

Q.—What kind of hlows does Wall Street fear most? A.—Knox.

L is the Lamb that is generally wrong,
Though he Loses he always Likes to bs Long.

Q.—What is the List? A.—A collection of shares, alphabetically arranged. The right to guess the right one tha right way conveys on you the privilege to contribute to our support.

M are the Margins—they shrink very fast,
'Tis surprising to note what a short time they last.

Q.—What is a Market letter? A.—The hest Medium for the distrihution of Misinformation. E. D. T.

RUBBER STOCK PRICE.

A Correspondent Inquires Why It is Higher Than Leather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please inform me through the columns of THE TIMES why United States Rubber stocks are selling at 10¼ for the common and at 74 to 75 for the preferred, while United States Leather common sells at 7¼ and the preferred at 83? Is not the Leather stock as good as the Rubber? Why the difference in price? J. C. W.

New York, Aug. 9, 1904.

Apart from other considerations affecting the relative values of the common and preferred stocks of the United States Rubber Company and those of the United States Leather Company, a satisfactory explanation of the much lower price quoted for Leather common lies in the fact that there are back dividends due on the company's preferred stock to the extent of about 40 per cent., whereas the preferred stock of the United States Rubber Company is noncumulative, so that the suspension of dividends on Rubber preferred, which lasted from 1901 to this year, when dividends were resumed, did not result in a fixed charge on the company's earnings. No dividend can be paid on Leather common until the 40 per cent. overdue dividends have been paid on the preferred stock of the company, whereas a dividend on Rubber common could be declared at any time after provision had been made for the annual dividend of 8 per cent. on the preferred.

"MET'S" MYSTERIOUS MARKET MOVEMENT

Street Once More Deceived by Cry of "Wolf."

POLITICS MAY BE IN IT

Not Much Friendship Between Traction Interests.

It is said that a wise man profits by the experience of others, a man with common sense profits hy his own experience, and a fool profits hy neither. Accepting this definition as correct, speculative Wall Street would have to be classed with the fool, for it has once more been deceived by what the hest authorities believe to have been nothing hut a market movement, neatly manipulated. The movement in question was last week's somewhat sensational and spectacular advance in Metropolitan. A prominent banker, who has intimate knowledge of the property and who knows ahout all that is worth knowing so far as the Street is concerned, characterized the talk of a hig impending deal as a fake, pure and simple. August Belmont denied over his own signature that there was anything pending in the way of an arrangement between his property and the Metropolitan, and the reputed ownsrs of the latter wrapped themsclves in deep seclusion. Thomas F. Ryan evcn exceeded the proverhial silence of the sphinx, for while that mythological person spoke, even though only in oracular form, Mr. Ryan refused to say a word. H. H. Vreeland took refuge behind his salary, saying that he was only a clerk and knew no more about the rumors than any motorman on the line.

The Street at first refused to believe Mr. Belmont, and placed its trust in the innumerahle tipsters who promised 135 for "Met." But when 125 was reached and the stock hegan to react with evident profit-taking sales, faith in the "fata Metropolitana" began to he shaken. Those who are still clinging to the helief that there is soms hig deal pending might he interested in knowing that as a matter of fact the relations between the Belmont and the Ryan faction are by no means of a friendly nature. The story runs that Metropolitan people, seeing the inability of their road to earn the necessary 7 per cent. guarantee, tried to force a combination with the Manhattan and Interborough. This, it is said, roused the Ire of Mr. Belmont, and it is asserted that he made up his mind never to have anything to do with Metropolitan, except ing on his own terms. That these would not be 125 for the stock is self-evident.

The movement in this stock can be easily explained on the theory of manipulation. The rise, accompanied as it was by heavy transactions, was said to be too great to permit of the assumption that it was not based on some deal. The rise amounted to ahout fifteen points. This is a mere bagatelle compared with some purely speculative movements of other years. The most recent case was the advance in Southern Pacific something like two years ago, when James R. Keene pushed up the price from around 40 to 80 with only the talk of a probable dividend to make the rise plausible, and this in spite of opposition from the management of the road. The original rise in Amalgamated Copper is still painfully remembered hy many in the Street. Distilling of America, Sugar, International Power, North American, St. Paul, and a dozen other stocks could he named which at one time or another have enjoyed sensational advances of fifteen points and more with no more basis than talk.

Eliminating all suggestions of consolidation with other traction systems, there is of course the possihility of some development not in the nature of a deal unless it were a political deal, that is to say, one hased on some action by a political hody from which Metropolitan might profit. This is what in the minds of some was foreshadowed hy the advance of last week. The suggestion was made that something would be done to make the guarantee of 7 per cent. for the stock more secure. What a confession of weakness this suggestion really implies, for the inference is that the stock is not now certain of the continuation of the 7 per cent. dividends which are guaranteed. That this guarantee was really not a guarantee at all was pointed out two years ago when the involved financial plan of the Metropolitan interests was first announced. Its security would seem to decrease as time advances.

The opening of the subway is not awaited with equanimity hy Metropolitan, for it is generally believed that it will draw largely from the earnings of the surface roads. By a process of elimination the conclusion is forced upon the investor that the only henefits which might accrue to Metropolitan must come to it through politics and may consist in the granting of new and valuahle franchises or rights of some kind. It is well known, however, that such rights have to he paid for, and the question is whether in the end they do not cost more if they are acquired in that way. The suggestion is made that the system might have some connection with the Westchester line, which recently secured a permit from the city to build its road. This would come in under the heading of benefits from political affiliations. While there is no douht that ultimately the traction systems will be united under one management, the hest opinion is that that day is not yet at hand, and before such a consolidation is brought about there may be more episodes like that of last week.

TRUST COMPANY BUYING.

Low Rates on Loans Send Deposits Into the Stock Market.

Owing to the difficulty of employing their funds in any other way, financial institutions which usually do not pay much attention to the stock market are said to have been buying stocks of the better class with the purpose of making more than the 3 or 3½ per cent. that can be secured on loans running six months or more. It is pointed out that while these low rates are quoted there is relatively little money being loaned at those rates, for the reasen that banks and trust companies cannot afford to tie up their money for so long at such low rates of interest. Practically the only activity in the time money market for some time past has been in two and three months loans, for which the rates for the past week have ranged from 2 to 2½ per cent., the bulk of such loans being made at the lower figure. Rather than put their money out for longer periods at present rates, trust companies and others, it is asserted, are buying or have been buying high grade stocks that yield much more than 3 per cent., and yet are considered absolutely safe.

Among bankers the opinion seems to prevail that low rates are likely to last for some time longer, though it is thought that this fall rates as usual will advance, though to no very high figures. In some quarters the prediction is made that call money will scarcely go above the present level, and that such improvement in rates as will take place will be confined to time loans. This view, of course, is based on the supposition that there will be no such active demand for call money from brokers as would bring about a material change in the present call money situation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominally 1 Per Cent.

Market Influenced Little by Day's Developments—Apparently Discounting Future.

Trading in the stock market yesterday was on a larger scale than on any Saturday since the second week in July, when the week's half holiday showed a total of 321,000 shares. Whatever hesitancy the market had displayed on Friday under the pressure of profit-taking sales was absent in yesterday's market at least so far as the active stocks were concerned, for these practically without exception showed net gains varying from small fractions to as much as 1⅜ points. Both the activity and the course of prices indicated that the movement that has been in progress during the past week more closely resembled that which signalized the early part of July than most observers had been inclined to believe. There was none of the waiting for future developments which many expected the market to show for some time to come, and the market's display of initiative on a day when dullness and stationary prices are accepted as all that can reasonably be expected at this season was all the more suggestive of the prevailing market tendency.

The bank statement, as was anticipated, showed further gains in cash as well as increases in loans and deposits. As there was a substantial addition to the surplus reserve the showing was to be considered a generally favorable one. The market, however, was scarcely influenced by the showing made by the banks any more than it was by the late advance in wheat, which as a general influence was at least as unfavorable as the bank showing was the opposite. In fact, the trading seemed to progress with little reference to the day's specific developments. The cash now held by the banks is at record figures, as are also the deposits. However welcome may be the thought that the banks are thus additionally fortified against the demands to be made upon them in connection with the moving of the crops, the piling up of money at this centre is not without its drawbacks even apart from the probability that slackened trade in the country generally is largely responsible for the continued flow of funds to New York. The market, however, is douhtless discounting the improvement that is seen ahead rather than reflecting immediate conditions, and there are signs that the public confidence in the market is returning.

***

Net changes in stocks of onc-half of 1 per cent. or morc were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Col. So. 2d pf	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Des M. & Ft. D	½
Am. Sugar	1	Erie 2d pf	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Evans. & T. H	3
At., Top. & S. F	1½	Ft. W. & D. City	1½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	General Electric	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	Hocking Valley pf	2
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	.6	Hocking Valley pf	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A	.2	Int. Paper	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P	⅝	Iowa Central pf	1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	1	Kan. & Mich	1½
Col. Fuel & I	⅞	Met. St. Ry	1½
Col. So. 1st pf	1¼	Minn. & St. L	2
Missouri Pacific	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
National Lead	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
Penn. R. R	⅝	Southern Railway	½
People's Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Reading 2d pf	1¼	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Rep. Steel pf	½	Union Pacific	½
Rubber Goods pf	½	U. S. Steel pf	1⅝
St. J. & G. I	1	Westinghouse	½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf	⅝	Manhattan	¼
Chi. & N. W	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nassau El. 4s 2½

Bonds Declined.

Ulster & Delaware 5s 1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 13	311,937
To date this year	67,273,490
Corresponding date last year	105,526,054

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 13	$1,069,000
To date this year	$394,032,700
Corresponding date last year	$433,384,450

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A View of the Market—Atchison Strong on Corn Crop Prospects—Steel Preferred Crosses 60.

"There was short covering in to-day's market, of course," remarked an active broker as he left the floor yesterday, "but it was by no means all that. Good buying is going on and the market to me looks altogether healthy. The public has been slow in coming in, but it is coming in now, I feel sure. My own commission business I know has increased. This theory that somebody or other is making the market is absurd to my way of thinking. It is foolish to suppose that the market is always made and never makes itself. There are such things as natural markets and I think this market is one of them."

***

Shorts in Steel Too Numerous.

The assurances which reached the Street yesterday that the cbance of trouble over the steel hillet order, accepted from the Pittsburg Steel Company by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, was passed, did a good deal to stimulate huying of Steel preferred and incidentally to frighten the shorts in the stock who are, it is said, too numerous for their own comfort. They were being crowded a little yesterday, and in their efforts to assume a position where they would have less company, they forced a sharp advance in the price of the stock. Steel preferred crossed 60 and closed just at tbat price, with a net gain of 1⅝ points, which was the largest advance among the active stocks.

***

Atchison Responds to Crop Prospects.

Southern Pacific did justice to its record during the earlier part of the week hy scoring another net gain of seven-eighths of a point. It led the list of active stocks, with a total of about 36,000 shares. Atchison was in some respects the feature of the session. It was tipped for a rise early in the day, and despite the fact that information that the stock was to be put up was given wide currency, the prediction did not go unfulfilled. Atchison rose to 81 and closed at the highest of the day, with a net gain of 1¼ points. The prospects of a very large corn crop promise as much for Atchison as for any stock in the list, and it was this fact that prompted yesterday's advance. The corn crop has yet to find its prophet of evil, a type of indifference with which the wheat crop is already bountifully supplied.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 58c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 Comstock honds sold at .10, 200 Caledonia at .46 @.45c 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25; 500 Gold Dollar at .05, 500 Ophir at 2.35, 500 Phenix at .11@.12, and 500 Work at .09.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 13, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
53⅞	54	8,100	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	53⅜	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅝
18⅞	19¼	200	Am. Car & Found. Co	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅞
80	90	100	Am. Cot. Oil pf	79	79	79	79	...
32⅜	33½	600	Amer. Cotton Oil	33	33½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¾
27	28	275	*Amer. Ice Co. pf	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
22½	22¾	1,010	*Amer. Locomotive Co	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
60	60¼	3,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	60⅛	60⅜	60¼	60¼	...
104½	105	615	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	104	104½	104	104⅞	— ⅛
91	94	100	*Amer. Snuff Co. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
133⅜	133½	4,725	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co	132½	133¾	132½	133¾	+1
73½	74	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
81	81⅛	31,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	79⅞	81	79⅜	81	+1⅛
97⅜	98	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅜
117½	120	100	Atlantic Coast Line	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅞
86½	86¾	3,235	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅜	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	+ ⅝
94	95	21	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	...
54¼	54⅜	18,690	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	...
85	86⅜	200	Buf. & Susquehanna pf	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
49¼	49½	100	*Butterick Co	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	...
64⅜	66	100	Canada Southern	64¾	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	...
127⅝	127¾	2,025	Canadian Pacific	127¼	128	127¼	127⅞	+ ¾
37¼	37⅜	3,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	37¼	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
40¼	40½	520	Chicago & Alton	40⅜	40⅜	40	40⅜	— ⅛
130	150	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	130	130	130	130	—6
14⅞	15	550	Chi. Great Western	14¾	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
51	54	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	52	52	52	52	+2
149⅝	149¾	7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	149¼	149¾	149¼	149⅝	+ ⅝
182½	183	100	Chi. & Northwestern	182	182	182	182	— ½
15½	16	450	Chi. Term. Transfer pf	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
5¾	6	300	Chi. Union Traction	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
...	...	200	Chi. Union Traction pf	30	30	30	30	+1
36¾	37⅛	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	700	Colorado & Southern	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	1,375	Col. & South. 1st pf	49½	50½	49½	50½	+1
21¾	22	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	21½	22	21½	22	+ ¾
9	9¼	225	Colum. & H. Coal & I	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
193¾	196	350	Consolidated Gas	195½	195⅞	195½	195⅞	+ ⅞
117¾	118	100	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf	118	118	118	118	...
12¼	13	400	Corn Products Co	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
66¼	67⅜	373	Corn Products Co. pf	66	66	66	66	...
161	161¼	700	Delaware & Hudson	161¼	161⅜	161	161	— ⅛
21	25	100	Des Moines & Ft. D	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
22¼	22⅜	25	*Distillers' Securities	23	23	23	23	...
9¼	10½	50	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
25½	25⅞	2,100	Erie	25½	25⅝	25¼	25½	...
63⅝	64	800	Erie 1st pf	64	64	63¾	63⅞	— ¼
38⅝	38¾	200	Erie 2d pf	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
58	60	1,186	Evansville & Terre H	56	59½	56	59	+3
42	42½	100	*Fort W. & Den. City	42	42	42	42	+1½
163	164	100	General Electric	164	164	164	164	+ ¾
70	72	400	Hocking Valley	70	70¼	70	70¼	+2
82¼	82½	820	Hocking Valley pf	82	82½	82	82½	+ ¾
134½	135	100	Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	+ ⅛
15⅝	15½	3,530	International Paper	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅝
71⅜	72¼	300	Internat. Paper pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
75	77	10	Internat. Steam P. pf	77	77	77	77	...
19⅜	20	100	Iowa Central	19½	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
37½	38	275	Iowa Central pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1½
28	29	200	Kanawha & Michigan	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	+1⅛
74½	74½	110	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
21¾	22	50	Kan. City Southern	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	...
44	44¼	100	Kan. City South. pf	44	44	44	44	...
118¾	118⅞	250	Louisville & Nashville	118¼	118¾	118¼	118⅝	+ ½
150¾	151¼	100	Manhattan Elevated	150⅜	150⅝	150⅜	150⅝	— ⅛
93	93¼	26,400	*Met. Securities	92⅞	93⅞	92⅜	93	+ ⅛
123	123¼	5,800	*Met. Street Railway	122½	123⅜	122½	123¼	+1¼
9⅝	9⅞	450	Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
51	55	100	Minn. & St. Louis	51	51	51	51	+2
74¼	75	400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	...
20¼	20⅝	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
43½	43¾	750	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	43⅜	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅜
94⅜	94⅝	4,500	Missouri Pacific	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	+ ⅛
23	23⅜	1,000	*Nat. Lead Co	23½	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅝
94	94½	155	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅝
120	120¼	1,530	New York Central	119¾	120	119¾	120	+ ⅝
31¼	31⅜	100	N. Y., Ontario & West	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
62¾	62⅞	483	Norfolk & Western	62⅝	62⅞	62¾	62¾	— ¼
73	74	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	73	73	73	73	...
28¼	28½	415	Pacific Mail	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
122	122⅜	31,750	Pennsylvania Railroad	121½	122¼	121½	122⅛	+ ⅛
101¾	102	1,410	People's Gas, Chicago	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	400	Pressed Steel Car	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	...
75	77	20	Pressed Steel Car pf	75	75	75	75	...
19	20	100	*Railway Steel Spring	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	...
54⅜	54½	8,900	Reading	54¼	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	...
71½	72⅝	200	Reading 2d pf	71½	72	71½	72	+1½
7⅝	7⅞	820	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅞	365	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
24	24¼	4,300	Rock Island Co	23⅞	24½	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	400	Rock Island Co. pf	62¾	63¼	62¾	63⅛	...
17¼	18	10	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	18	18	18	18	...
78½	79¾	200	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf	79½	79½	79½	79¼	+ ½
16½	17	700	St. Joseph & Grand Isl	15½	16½	15½	16½	+1
50	52	700	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49½	50	49½	50	+ ¾
26½	27	2,000	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	25¾	26¾	24⅞	26¾	+1
74	76	20	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf	76	76	76	76	...
58⅝	59½	850	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	37½	600	St. Louis Southwest pf	37¼	37½	37	37	— ⅜
83¼	87	20	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co. pf	88	88	88	88	...
55⅞	56	37,900	Southern Pacific	54⅞	56⅜	54⅞	55⅞	+ ⅞
23	24	4,925	Southern Pacific rights	23	24	23	24	...
26¾	26¾	2,950	Southern Railway	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	400	Southern Railway pf	91½	91¾	91½	91½	...
44⅞	45	2,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+1
28⅞	29	1,600	Texas & Pacific	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
31	32	1,100	Texas Pacific Land Tr	30	31	30	31	+1½
25½	26¼	500	Tol., St. Louis & West	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅝
38	39	100	Tol., St. Louis & W. pf	39	39	39	39	...
98¼	98⅝	15,100	Union Pacific	97⅝	98⅜	97⅝	98⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	52	100	United R'ways Inv. pf	52	52	52	52	...
7⅝	7¾	400	*U. S. Leather pf	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½	...
84½	84⅝	300	*U. S. Leather pf	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜	84⅞	+ ¼
19¼	19½	15	U. S. Rubber	19⅛	19½	19¼	19¼	...
74½	75¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf	73¾	75¼	73¾	75¼	...
12⅛	12¼	8,900	U. S. Steel	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
60	60¼	31,745	U. S. Steel pf	59	60¼	59	60	+1⅜
104¼	104½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	103⅝	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅝
17⅞	...	200	Wabash	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	...
37	37½	410	Wabash pf	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
158½	160	100	Westinghouse E. & M	159	159	159	159	+ ½
Sales		311,937						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Dullness in Stock Market Due Mainly to Scarcity of Cash.

Securities Rally After News of Approaching Heavy Gold Arrivals—American Rails Higher in Spite of Attempt to Start a Bear Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It has been another week of poverty in the money market and pitifully small business on the Stock Exchange, the latter condition being undoubtedly the effect of the former. London's financial editors mention a variety of causes for the prevailing dullness, but hack of all and more potent than any other cause, they say, is the dearth of free cash for investment and speculation.

Early this week the lowest loan rate was 3 per cent., and though rates eased somewhat after assistance had been procured from the Bank of England 2¾ per cent. was about the best figure quoted by lenders. Discount rates were likewise high all the week, three months' paper being negotiated at 2⅞ per cent. and upward even after the news had been circulated that a large amount of gold was coming from New York and about as much more from India.

Consols rallied a little on the strength of this good gold news, and so far recovered from the flatness in the early days of the week that they closed a minute fraction above last week's closing price. Other home and colonial Government securities kept pace with consols.

In the foreign section prices were steady and such changes in quotations as occurred showed an upward tendency.

British rails did not change much, and though in the quotations table there seem to be more plus than minus signs, all are based on small transactions.

American rails held up firmly against the attempt to start a bear campaign against them, and practically all of them showed substantial advances in the closing quotations. To-day's advances, however, were rather a reflection of New York than an outcome of the meagre trading in this market.

Mines were dull, the Rand output return not being of an encouraging nature.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Rates for money in the market to-day had an easy tendency in consequence of the release of £3,500,000 in dividends, but they were not quotably lower owing to the payment to be made Aug. 15 of a call for over £1,000,000 on the Japanese loan. Discounts were influenced by the increased supply of money, besides the pending large arrivals of gold, including £500,000 shipped from India to-day, it is estimated that £1,334,000 is on the way to London, not including the sum recently announced from New York, which it is believed will ultimately come.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were steady, but there was the usual week end slackness. Consols were slightly easier.

Americans were steady at about parity in expectation of a favorable bank statement. They closed quiet.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 15-16; consols for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchisou, 81¾; Atchison preferred, 99¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 86¼; Canadian Pacific, 130½; Chesapeake & Ohio, 37¾; Chicago Great Western, 15¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 152¾; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver & Rio Grande, 23½; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie 26¼; Erie first preferred, 65⅜; Erie second preferred, 38½; Illinois Central, 137⅜; Louisville & Nashville, 121¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 21; New York Central, 122½; Norfolk & Western, 64½; Norfolk & Western preferred, 91; Ontario & Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 62¼; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 27¾; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 26¾; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 56; Union Pacific, 100; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12¾; United States Steel preferred, 60¾; Wabash, 18; Wabash preferred, 38; Spanish fours, 85¾.

Bar silver quiet at 26 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 15-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼@2 15-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £23,000.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 38.00 and at Lisbon at 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Trading on the Boursc to-day was inactive owing to the approach of Monday's holiday. Russian imperial 4s closed at 92.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was rather quiet. Coal and iron shares were higher. Canadian Pacific was in strong demand upon New York advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates, short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Sales.		Prices.	Previous Quotations.
0	Amory		122¼
0	Amoskeag		1025
0	Andrescoggin		126
0	Appleton		110¼
0	Arlington Mills		125%@123⅛
0	Atlantic		45
0	Bates		172
0	Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Low.		70½
0	Bigelow Carpet		101¼
0	Boott		415
0	Boston (new)		100
0	Boston Belting		215½
0	Boston Duck		1175
0	Cabot		62½
0	Chicopee		41¼
0	Cocheco		2115
0	Columbian		1012½
0	Continental		39½
0	Dwight		1000
0	Edwards		175
0	Everett		115
0	Franklin		99¼
5	Great Falls	150 1-5	147
0	*Hamilton Cotton		652½
0	Hamilton Woolen	25	50
0	Hill		50
0	Hillsborough Mills (Woolen)		25
0	Jackson		650
0	Lancaster (new)		68
0	Lawrence		107½
0	Lockwood		90½
0	Lowell		632½
10	Lowell Bleachery (new)	90¼	82
0	Lowell Machine Shop		800
0	Lyman Mills		70
0	Manchester Mills pf		90
45	*Massachusetts	80@80%	76
0	Mass. Cotton of Georgia		100
0	Merrimack		62½
0	Middlesex		60
0	Monadnock		80
0	Nanmkeag Steam Cotton		50
0	Nashua Mfg. Co		62¼
0	New Market Mfg. Co		71½
0	Otis		1852½
0	Pacific		2125
0	Parcell		241¼
0	Plymouth Cordage		225
0	Queen City Cotton		100
0	Salmon Falls Mfg		105¼
0	Stafford		107½
0	Stark		960
0	Thorndike		1062½
0	Tremont & Suffolk		91
0	Waltham Bleach & Dye Wks.		80
0	Wamsutta		115
0	Washington		129
0	York		800

*Ex dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $198,629,379; balances, $8,147,350; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $969,-584.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞@2 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8530; demand, $4.8810; cables, $4.8870.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅛ and 5.17@5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 3-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. St. Louis—5c premium.

INTERBOROUGH STATEMENT.

Balance Sheet for Year Ending June 30 Made Public.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company reports the following balance sheet as of June 30 last:

Assets—	1904.	1903.
Cost of lease and equipment	$15,330,167	$5,378,357
Stocks and bonds	15,555,113	13,527,266
Real estate	1,150,216	1,738,340
Supplies on hand	895,847	550,291
Due on traffic	11,108	11,475
Open accounts	762,872	68,315
Cash on hand	2,432,771	10,866,248
Loaned on collateral	143,000	1,015,000
Manhattan guar. fund	4,018,812	4,018,812
Prepaid insurance	84,721	6,748
Sundries	9,225	.....
Total	$40,393,852	$37,180,852
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	$35,000,000	$35,000,000
Int. on funded debt of Manhattan Co	205,209	288,497
Sundries	63,004	7,836
Dividends unpaid	699,740	.....
Manhattan lease account	382,323	430,920
Due for wages	132,152	94,703
Supplies, taxes, &c	473,723	267,514
Open accounts	9,486	10,085
Int. and prem. cap. stock	646,502	371,073
Taxes in litigation	918,665	163,000
Profit and loss surplus	1,673,048	547,324
Total	$40,393,852	$37,180,852

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The local money market is quiet and easy. Call loans, 2@3 per cent. Time loans, 2½@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@3¾ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par @ discount. Clearings, $19,532,870. Balances, $946,039. Boston Sub-Treasury debit, $31,243. For the week: Clearings, $111,258,510; balances, $6,873,193. The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.89¼	...
Sterling	4.88½	$4.85⅞
Commercial	...	4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.40¼	.40⅛

The stock market was strong and active to-day. Massachusetts Gas common led the local list, advancing to 42. Shannon rallied fractionally. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
975	Atchison	81	79⅜	81
100	Atchison pf	97¾	97¾	97¾
7	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
8	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
100	Mass. Elec. pf	68½	68¼	68½
20	Old Colony	203	202	202
505	Union Pacific	98⅝	97¾	98⅝

TELEPHONES.

275	American	138	137½	138
5	*New England	124	124	124
23	Western	14	14	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	76	76	76
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf	18	18	18
100	Am. Smelting	104	104	104
750	Am. Sugar	133⅝	132½	133⅝
2	Am. Sugar pf	121½	121½	121½
60	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
10	Edison	263	263	263
66	General Electric	163¼	163	163¼
2,940	Mass. Gas	42	41	42
250	Mass. Gas pf	83¾	83¾	83½
20	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
30	United Fruit	106½	106¼	106½
404	United States Steel	12¾	12	12¾
1,993	*United States Steel pf	60¼	58⅞	60¼

MINING.

160	†Allouez	10¾	10¼	10¼
200	*Amalgamated	54	52⅝	54
150	Arcadian	.85	.77½	.85
300	Atlantic	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	Bingham	25½	25	25
1,000	Boston Cop. & Gold	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
58	Calumet & Hecla	500	480	500
100	†Centennial	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Con. Mercur	35c.	35c.	35c.
525	Copper Range	55⅛	55	55¼
145	Daly-West	13	12½	13
55	Elm River	2¼	2	2
200	Isle Royale	14	13⅞	13⅞
20	Mohawk	42½	42½	42½
20	Old Dominion	12⅝	12½	12⅝
300	Parrot	25	25	25
100	Phoenix	75c.	75c.	75c.
30	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,105	Shannon	4¼	3¾	4
100	Trinity	8	8	8
100	*United States	22¼	22¼	22¼
680	Utah	39¾	39¾	39½
100	Victoria	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Winona

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Buff. & Susquehanna pf. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 13
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway common	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (guar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 12
Del. & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Erie Railroad 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 18	Sept. 7
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 19	Holders of record	Aug. 5
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Père Marquette pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 22	Aug. 26
Phil., Ger. & Norristown (quar.)	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	Aug. 22
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Wilmington & Northern	⅝	Aug. 16	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 26
Boston Elevated Ry. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Columbus Railway com.	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Philadelphia Co. pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Philadelphia Electric	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Scranton Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 16
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) R. & L. Co. pf.	$3	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allegheny Heating (quarter)	4	Aug. 24	Aug. 20	Aug. 25
Allegheny Heating (extra)	1	Aug. 24	Aug. 20	Aug. 25
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 29	July 28	Aug. 15
American Bank Note (quarter)	$1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
American Chicle com.	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 22
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
American Graphophone com.	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Am. Graphophone pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 15
Am. Tel. & Cable Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Booth Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Brooklyn Union Gas	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 31
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Cambria Steel	1½	Aug. 5	Holders of record	July 30
Cleve. & Sandusky Brew. pf.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
Consolidated Gas, N. Y. (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Con. Gas & Electric Corporation, San Francisco, 25c. (monthly)	...	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	.....
Diamond Match Co.	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 27	Sept. 13
Edward Kempton, Incor. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 18	Holders of record	Aug. 13
Fay (J. A.) & Egan com. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 20	Aug. 9	Aug. 21
Fay (J. A.) & Egan pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 9	Aug. 21
Investment Co. of Philadelphia	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron common	5	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron preferred	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Kings Co. El., L. & Power (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Lit Bros., Philadelphia, (semi-ann.)	5	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Merrimac Chemical Co. (semi-ann.)	3½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 11
Montreal L., H. & P. (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Sept. 1
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
North American	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
North American	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 26
Pittsburg Brewing (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pratt & Whitney Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Procter & Gamble com. (quarter)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	.....	.....
Pullman (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 30
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Aug. 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Railway Equip. Corp. (month)	1½	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
United States Mining	50c	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 6
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 7	Aug. 30
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for this week ended Saturday, Aug. 13, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,586,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,707,000	$3,912,000	$1,816,000	$21,094,000	$1,076,000	
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,896,000	14,642,000	2,067,000	34,165,000	.....	
2,000,000	1,453,400	Merchants' National	13,872,300	8,370,000	1,388,300	21,835,800	.....	
3,000,000	3,331,800	Mechanics' National	21,028,000	4,435,000	1,540,000	22,301,000	.....	
1,500,000	3,693,300	Bank of America	28,113,500	4,521,100	2,422,400	32,574,800	.....	
1,000,000	284,800	Phenix National	3,232,000	684,000	273,000	2,920,000	49,700	
25,000,000	16,885,200	National City	180,767,000	61,125,200	8,303,600	201,822,000	5,947,300	
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	24,594,000	5,886,000	1,872,000	24,836,000	.....	
600,000	362,000	Merchants' Exch. National	5,459,500	1,479,200	603,600	6,497,100	134,600	
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	8,641,100	1,077,100	544,500	9,474,400	980,900	
300,000	120,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,025,100	468,600	44,200	2,264,300	45,300	
700,000	355,800	Mechanics & Traders'	4,603,000	623,000	502,000	4,794,000	.....	
500,000	530,900	Greenwich	2,330,700	700,400	492,300	2,939,600	.....	
5,000,000	4,076,000	Am. Exch. National	27,917,000	3,857,000	2,312,000	22,153,000	3,795,000	
25,000,000	11,780,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	173,573,000	25,947,000	15,962,800	166,913,200	11 287 000	
3,000,000	4,513,600	Mercantile National	24,045,300	4,803,400	1,389,500	22,400,600	2,147,700	
422,700	618,600	Pacific	2,973,900	498,200	488,200	3,027,000	.....	
250,000	7,995,100	Chatham National	2,239,300	770,900	594,400	6,349,900	48,700	
200,000	400,500	People's	2,150,400	115,100	613,400	2,589,700	.....	
2,000,000	2,106,800	National Bank of N. A.	17,251,500	2,518,600	1,702,900	16,683,500	817,900	
3,000,000	6,705,800	Hanover National	54,236,600	12,997,800	3,789,500	66,491,200	50,000	
1,000,000	1,085,800	Irving National	6,849,000	1,022,500	660,700	6,450,000	192,000	
2,550,000	848,500	Citizens' Central Nat.	16,214,300	2,679,300	2,429,500	19,821,800	1,581,500	
500,000	313,100	Nassau	2,632,800	258,500	301,500	2,983,500	.....	
1,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,656,000	1,541,000	665,500	7,200,200	37,500	
1,000,000	360,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,538,700	1,932,700	347,400	9,078,200	98,500	
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	23,230,100	4,837,000	1,992,600	24,599,000	.....	
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,688,000	923,800	484,000	7,289,500	.....	
1,500,000	6,794,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,275,000	4,236,000	1,329,000	21,657,000	45,000	
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	71,347,000	20,424,000	5,367,000	86,508,000	2,868,000	
250,000	133,300	East River National	1,090,900	139,100	189,700	1,177,200	48,100	
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	21,445,600	3,768,700	2,950,900	24,625,900	48,900	
300,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,275,000	1,115,000	1,093,000	9,055,000	259,000	
10,000,000	13,743,900	First National	94,253,900	41,118,900	1,941,400	111,153,000	3,834,100	
1,000,000	573,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,370,200	1,550,300	483,400	7,003,400	617,800	
250,000	767,700	Bowery	3,000,000	321,000	306,000	3,316,000	.....	
200,000	562,000	N. Y. County National	3,473,500	923,900	461,900	5,440,900	50,000	
750,000	524,300	German-American	3,771,500	701,400	221,900	5,642,900	.....	
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	46,688,600	11,991,000	1,982,800	55,585,700	50,000	
100,000	1,378,000	Fifth Avenue	9,012,000	2,361,000	279,800	9,987,500	.....	
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,677,100	195,000	620,000	3,207,700	.....	
200,000	874,900	Germania	6,256,900	429,200	622,300	6,995,900	.....	
300,000	1,340,200	Lincoln National	11,640,300	943,900	1,940,000	12,171,500	291,200	
1,000,000	1,287,400	Garfield National	7,268,700	1,704,300	242,800	7,405,200	48,500	
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,501,300	508,800	136,500	2,536,000	243,800	
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis	6,352,300	1,399,200	458,200	9,214,200	.....	
200,000	548,400	West Side	3,113,000	644,000	314,000	3,759,000	.....	
500,000	1,428,100	Seaboard National	13,329,000	2,567,000	1,077,000	15,695,000	121,000	
300,000	593,900	First National, B'klyn.	4,127,000	713,000	749,000	4,632,000	75,000	
1,000,000	1,935,800	Liberty National	11,780,500	2,587,900	249,000	10,568,500	973,300	
1,000,000	495,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,995,100	1,107,200	402,500	5,491,100	.....	
500,000	549,400	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,794,000	1,260,300	426,400	6,732,800	100,000	
350,000	559,400	Astor National	4,706,000	997,000	150,000	4,639,000	350,000	
103,650,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.						
12,322,700	19,931,400	Total, State banks.						
115,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1 096 491 400	276 854 900	82 659 700	1 207 132 500	38 293 500	

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 13 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$697,000.00	$27,300.00	$33,700	$41,800.00	$94,000.00	$753,500.00
Colonial	100,000	2,091,000.00	58,000.00	192,100	352,000.00	721,500.00	3,010,500.00
Columbia	300,000	4,272,000.00	235,000.00	113,000	315,000.00	3,500.00	4,348,000.00
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	3,752,400.00	303,200.00	48,900	468,500.00	275,000.00	2,561,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	810,703.00	11,960.00	47,403	60,970.00	.....	791,240.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,640,500.00	84,900.00	77,900	181,800.00	183,300.00	2,033,600.00
Gansevoort	100,000	2,038,396.00	7,789.00	159,940	143,803.00	52,643.00	2,239,087.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,063,800.00	175,000.00	97,800	49,700.00	275,000.00	3,445,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,039,700.00	8,100.00	90,200	201,700.00	6,300.00	1,934,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,372,300.00	137,600.00	89,400	227,900.00	55,300.00	3,029,500.00
Mutual	200,000	2,535,852.00	34,390.00	233,995	137,816.00	5,434.00	2,586,317.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,743,179.00	54,390.00	154,479	598,038.00	79,450.00	2,309,208.00
Plaza	100,000	3,016,000.00	101,000.00	91,000	622,000.00	.....	3,480,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,169,727.72	11,333.96	104,901	74,485.00	247,883.59	1,413,032.39
State	100,000	7,389,000.00	448,000.00	289,000	108,000.00	887,000.00	8,593,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,654,000.00	39,000.00	215,000	116,000.00	.....	2,051,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,352,200.00	58,000.00	145,800	146,900.00	193,900.00	1,904,700.00
United National	1,000,000	2,054,800.00	205,900.00	91,500	84,500.00	.....	1,160,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	620,908.00	10,301.00	20,604	100,294.00	.....	508,024.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,906,600.00	39,400.00	281,400	293,000.00	227,000.00	2,460,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,566,000.00	24,400.00	100,000	118,300.00	56,000.00	1,678,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,105,420.00	13,892.00	196,556	482,245.00	.....	2,439,071.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,418,100.00	109,100.00	54,500	356,800.00	22,200.00	1,824,400.00
Mfrs. National	300,000	3,242,400.00	287,100.00	136,200	747,000.00	50,000.00	4,120,000.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,931,100.00	201,900.00	616,700	1,023,100.00	70,000.00	8,720,400.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,136,372.00	9,501.00	62,820	117,271.00	10,828.00	1,288,695.00
Nassau	300,000	5,382,000.00	210,000.00	401,000	951,000.00	25,000.00	5,828,000.00
National City	300,000	3,278,000.00	131,000.00	393,000	711,000.00	252,000.00	4,185,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,075,709.54	15,001.51	83,337	54,246.31	299,011.73	1,307,434.18
People's	100,000	1,357,900.00	69,600.00	142,600	291,300.00	112,000.00	1,744,700.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	648,897.00	12,599.00	54,161	73,326.00	46,680.00	668,595.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,160,000.00	106,000.00	20,000	204,000.00	30,000.00	1,201,000.00
Union	200,000	1,696,400.00	46,300.00	93,900	91,700.00	576,200.00	1,561,800.00
Wallabout	100,000	776,900.00	54,600.00	31,800	52,100.00	154,900.00	892,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	749,790.00	55,033.00	10,000	186,973.00	.....	792,319.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,873,700.00	165,800.00	326,400	1,751,300.00	1,343,700.00	6,101,600.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,199,957.00	78,340.00	93,987	388,700.00	174,325.00	2,121,187.00
Second National	200,000	1,193,500.00	69,100.00	14,500	247,200.00	14,100.00	1,142,500.00
Third National	200,000	1,465,632.22	59,700.00	77,131	626,325.71	4,890.93	1,960,334.91
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,183,800.00	158,000.00	41,800	140,300.00	276,000.00	2,249,000.00
Second National	125,000	1,201,763.00	40,702.00	58,857	63,200.00	68,800.00	1,246,760.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,691,591.00	21,853.00	91,753	68,281.00	338,697.00	2,084,880.00

COTTON POSSIBILITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

World's Supply No Longer Equal to World's Demand.

LANCASHIRE SUFFERS MUCH

Operatives Work for $4 a Week and Even Bankers Are Affected—Increased Consumption Here.

Published by Arrangement with the London Times.

FIRST ARTICLE.

LONDON, July 30.—At no period since the great cotton famine has the economic situation in Lancashire been more acute than has been the case there—owing either to actual shortage in the supply of cotton or to the action taken to defeat American speculation—during the last two or three years.

In 1901 and 1902 many of the cotton mills were unable to run full time, and in May, 1903, a 40-hour week, instead of one of 55½ hours, was generally adopted in the case of those mills dependent on American cotton. This 40-hour week was maintained until October last, when the outlook was thought to be improving; but it was reverted to once more in January last, and was persevered in up to a few weeks ago, when the hours worked per week were increased to 47½.

On July 22 the Master Spinners' Federation, meeting in Manchester, resolved again to work the 40-hour week during August. The losses thus incurred have been prodigious. The President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, C. W. Macara, calculated in the Spring of the present year that the employers alone were then losing at the rate of about £40,000 a week, while, adding to this amount the diminished wages in the cotton and other dependent trades, he reckoned that the total loss to capital and labor combined, as the result of the short-time movement, was at the rate of £150,000 a week. If this estimate be correct, it means that in the course of twelve months the direct financial loss to the various interests concerned in this country has been no less than £7,800,000.

$4 A WEEK FOR WORKERS.

Whatever the precise figures may be (and there is much difficulty in forming an exact conclusion) the prejudicial effect on the people of Lancashire has been most serious. True it is that there is no scope for sensational stories in the way of actual distress. It has been a matter of reducing wages rather than of stopping work; but in the case of one large concern alone it has meant that the wages paid out under the operation of short time have been £5,000 per week less than in the period of full time.

The operatives, therefore, have still had a certain proportion of their former wages; but workers who, even when fully employed, may not have earned much more than 25s. to 30s. a week, cannot find themselves reduced to from 15s. to 17s. 6d. a week without feeling the pinch, and severe economies have had to be practiced, even when no resort has been had to the soup kitchens opened.

In Oldham—a town practically dependent on cotton—it was found in April last that of houses, large and small, there were then empty no fewer than 1,541, as compared with 250 a year previously, and of shops, large and small, there were 139 empty, as compared with 30. Since April 40 more houses and 15 more shops have been vacated.

MANY TRADES AFFECTED.

The figures with regard to the houses do not mean that the population has decreased; they mean that two or even three families will now be saving expense by living in a house intended for one family only. The closing of the shops is significant of the effect that the present state of depression is having on tradesmen of all classes in Lancashire. Grocers, makers, and butchers are doing a decreased business because the victims of short time are buying less food; the large and drapers find that the people are making their old garments "do"; the bootmakers get an increased number of orders for repairs and a decreased number of orders for new boots and shoes, while even the brewers are becoming seriously disquieted because the people are drinking less beer!

These various conditions would be bad enough, from the trader's point of view, if they related only to the operative cotton spinners. But the depression that has arisen affects various other branches of the cotton industry as well—dyers, printers, bleachers, finishers, and subsidiary trades; it has checked the building, the engineering, and the chemical trades; it has reduced the demand for coal, and it has been a disturbing influence for bankers, insurance companies, lawyers, and railway companies.

In fact one of the most striking evidences of the effect on trades and commercial interests generally in the Lancashire district is shown by the traffic returns of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. In the six months ended December, 1903, there was a decrease in that company's goods traffic (mainly as regarded Lancashire) amounting to £50,198, and this falling off was followed in the half year ended June 30, 1904, by a decrease of receipts from goods traffic of £43,800, as compared with the corresponding period for 1903, when the figures already showed a falling off of £20,000, as compared with the first six months of 1902.

MORE THAN A LOCAL QUESTION.

There is no need to adduce further facts to show how seriously the interests of the cotton districts in the north have been affected by the shortage of cotton, but it is all-important the British public should understand that the matter is one of much more than purely local concern. Any substantial decrease, for example, in the number of boots worn by cotton operatives and their families in Lancashire means a diminished demand for the supplies sent out from the boot and shoe factories of Leicester, Nottingham, and Bristol, just as a reduced food consumption in Lancashire means not merely a falling off in physical stamina for the people there, but depressed markets in the north for agriculturists throughout the country.

In these, and other ways, any injury sustained by the cotton trade, in which it is estimated 10,000,000 people of the population of the United Kingdom are directly or indirectly interested, must necessarily be a question of grave national importance.

Still further does the subject become one of imperial concern when it is remembered that the proposed remedy for the troubles that have arisen is found in a resort to cotton-growing within the limits of the empire—a scheme which, should it be successful, would be the most practical means of consolidating home and colonial interests, on the bases of mutual advantage rather than of patriotic sentiment, that could well be devised. Nor is it only our own paticular welfare that is concerned, whether as represented by Lancashire, by the United Kingdom, or by the British Empire.

The same conditions that have given our own cotton operatives short time, and made them pull in their belts, have affected Continental countries as well, so that not only England, but Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and Portugal have each entered on a series of anxious inquiries and experiments as to the possibility of developing new sources of cotton supply for the cotton manufactures that each of them is steadily developing, while even in the United States a certain degree of uneasiness as to the future is beginning to manifest itself.

HOW THE TROUBLE HAS ARISEN.

Stated in a single sentence, the present position amounts to this: The world's supply of cotton is no longer equal to the world's demand.

The present cotton crop of the world has been estimated by J. Arthur Hutton, in a paper read before the Manchester Statistical Society, at 16,000,000 bales, (of 500 pounds,) distributed as follows: United States, 11,000,000; India, 3,000,000; Egypt, 1,000,000; rest of the world, 1,000,000. Compared with the quinquennial period, 1894-8, these figures show an increased supply of 2,320,000 bales. But the demand for cotton has been increasing in still greater proportion.

The estimated yearly increase in the demand is put at from 400,000 to 500,000 bales, and not only is the present production inadequate, but in another ten years an additional 5,000,000 bales may be required. Lancashire's shortage for the past year or two may be put at 1,000,000 bales.

On the first impulse one naturally looks to the United States to make good the deficiency. Since the American civil war Great Britain has been depending much more on the United States for her cotton supply than she did before that event, inasmuch as, in those early days, she used larger quantities of the Indian product, now absorbed mainly for the coarser trades of India, Japan, and China. From Egypt we have had substantially larger supplies; but it is to the United States that we have looked for most of our raw cotton, and there new conditions have been arising which have a material bearing on the whole situation.

The first important factor is that, while a larger area is being planted with cotton in the United States the yield per acre is decreasing, and the sum total of the crop has been almost stationary during the last three years. Various causes have been put forward as accounting for this state of things. The labor question is probably the greatest factor. During the last decade, especially, there has been a great expansion throughout the Southern States of industries of all kinds, and these have absorbed a good deal of the cotton-field labor for which in the days gone by the cotton fields had formed almost the only outlet. Whereas at one time the trend of migration in the United States was from East to West, it is now mainly from North to South, and those intelligent artisan classes, especially are leaving the depleted forests of the Northern States to set up their sawmills or their woodwork factories in or near to the virgin forests of the South. General agricultural operations, and especially market gardening, have likewise undergone great expansion there, and made still further demands on such colored labor as had resisted the attractions of town life and remained on the land.

It may well happen therefore that, although more cotton seed is sown, the supply of labor proves inadequate to reaping so good a harvest as might otherwise be secured. Alternatively there are those who argue that the soil itself in the old plantations is becoming less productive. Whatever the precise cause may be, the fact remains that while the world's needs are steadily increasing, a total production in the United States substantially larger than at present can hardly be expected.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Concurrently with these conditions, as regards the magnitude of the American crop, there has been proceeding a remarkable increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States, mainly as the result of mills being set up for the manufacture of cotton goods in the localities where the raw material is grown. This fact is well brought out by its following figures:

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN U. /S. A.

	Northern Mills. Bales.	Southern Mills. Bales.
1888-90	1,840,000	490,000
1901-3	2,256,000	1,925,000

While, therefore, in the period in question the consumption increased by only 416,000 bales in the Northern States, it increased by 1,435,000 bales in the Southern States. From this it would appear likely that any increase effected in the American supply may be fully required to meet the greater American demand.

Then the development of cotton industries in various countries on the Continent of Europe has led to increased requirements on their part for American cotton, the average annual exports thereof to countries other than Great Britain working out as follows for the periods mentioned: 1896-90, 1,784,000 bales; 1896-1900, 3,310,000 bales; 1901-3, 3,600,000 bales. In the same three periods the exports to Great Britain were 2,836,000 bales, 2,944,000 bales, and 2,978,000 bales, respectively. The latter set of figures, it will be seen, show comparatively little variation, the fact being that our own increased consumption was met by Egypt rather than by the United States.

In the circumstances here narrated America was naturally unable to meet the considerably increased demands, both at home and abroad, from a practically unexpansive crop, and a rise in prices was inevitable. But the position, from the manufacturer's point of view, became much more serious when the market got under the control of a clique of daring American speculators, who, availing themselves of the opportunities thus opened out to them, sought to create a "corner" which was to bring huge profits to them, and much loss, inconvenience, and privation to others. The defensive adoption of "short time" here meant a reduction by about one-third of our own requirements in American cotton, so that the gravity of the crisis that arose was considerably diminished, though with its consequences to both capital and labor already stated.

It is, however, only too obvious that, so long as England depends on the United States for her main supplies of cotton, so long will she run the risk (in common with other countries of Europe) of finding that America has only decreasing quantities to spare, after supplying her own expanding needs from a crop that seems to be wholly wanting in elasticity; and so long, also, will she run the risk of seeing one of the greatest of her national industries the prey of the speculator.

GLAZED BUTTER IN GERMANY.

Made with Sugar, it is Said, to Keep Sweet Longer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—United States Consul General Richard Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, has sent the following report to the Department of Commerce and Labor:

"Under the caption 'Glazed Butter' German papers state that it has long been known in Germany that butter can be glazed by the use of sugar; that is, it can be coated with a glasslike sugar covering. This method, the papers state, seems to become of some importance, as it recently has been used on a large scale in England for butter sold in forms.

"The Druggists' Journal calls attention to the usefulness of this innovation, and says that butter so treated keeps fresh for a longer time than if not treated. It is first carefully kneaded and washed, then put into forms weighing one pound each, and placed in a cool room. The glazing is done by painting the surface with a hot sugar solution. The brush used should be very soft, and the painting should be done quickly. The sugar sol

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

MERCHANTS ANGRY AT TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Importers Assert That Government Is Harassing Them.

BLAME FOR THE PRESIDENT

Declare That He Is Personally Dictating Department's Policy—Unsettled Condition as to Values Causes Trouble.

Never has there been more complaint than is heard now from importers of goods of all classes of the policy of the Treasury Department in dealing with importers. Ths complaints arc not confined to men in any one or two lines. All the importers are complaining equally and all who will talk at all are emphatic in decisring that the trouble is not with Appraiser Whitehead or Collector Stranahan, or any of the other local officials, but with the officers of the department in Washington. There seems to be a disposition to place most of the hlame on Assistant Secretary Armstrong and on the President, hut not on Secretary Shaw. A prominent importer said the other day that the conduct of the department, as far as the customs administration was concerned, had been taken out of Mr. Shaw's hands, and that the President himself wss dictating the policy. Mr. Armstrong, it is said, reports to the White House three or four times every week.

What the importers complain of most is the unsettled condition as to values. In several lines invoice values have been advanced time after time until it is alicged the duties have become practically prohibitive. This has been tbe case with necktie silks, and not one or two bouses, but the entire trade, has been attacked. Advances of about 20 per cent. were made three or four months ago hy a new examiner, and accepted hy the trade. A few days ago further advances, all the way from 20 to 35 per cent., were made, and it is alleged that if the department insists on assessing the goods at these values it will be impossible to import a large part of them. So serious is the situation that last week representatives of about fifteen of the leading houses in the trade met and agreed to share the expense of sending an agent to Europe to make a thorough investigation of the values of the goods there and secure testimony which will enable the importers to upset the acts of the examiners. Much of tbis activity is attributed to the efforts of the domestic silk men, who become very active on the eve of a campaign.

Another line in which a great deal of tronble is being experienced is crockery and chinaware. Tbe house which has been the principal sufferer in tbis line is George Borgfeldt & Co., prohably the largest importers in the United States. About a year and a half ago they hegan to import a very cheap line of chinware from the Maestricht district of Holland. This line of goods cut into a trade that had been controlled by the domestic manufacturers, and they immediately raised a cry of undervaluatioh. Former Congressman William Burgess of Trenton, N. J., Secretary of the American Potters' Association, was sent ahroad to secure evidence tbat the goods were invoiced at less than had been paid for them.

He returned recently and submitted his evidence to the Board of General Appraisers, which is considering it now. Mr. Burgess, it is said, represented himself as a merchant from Manila and hought small quantities of the goods at higher prices tban Borgfeldt & Co. paid for tbem. It is alleged that he made no effort to secure the lowest prices obtainahle, and that he bought in very small quantities, whereas Borgfeldt & Co. are known as close and largs buyers. Gen. T. S. Sharretts sustained Borgfeldt & Co.'s invoice values, hut at the direction of the Treasury Department Collector Stranahan appealed from his decision to a full board of tbree General Appraisers.

Importers of velvet are also complaining of being harassed hy trifling advances which they declare are so small that even an expert could not distinguish values so closely, while the examiner of velvets has only heen handling these goods for a few months. Advances of 5 and 7½ centimes have been common, it is said, on goods costing from $1 to $2 a yard.

It is also alleged that tbere have been serious irregularities in the conduct of business here. One of the examiners, a man with some influence in politics, is said to have exhibited a few months ago an importer's invoices to his customers while he was selling the goods, thus allowing them to learn exactly where he got them and what he paid for them, and, although a complaint was forwarded to Washington, no investigation, as far as the trade can learn, has ever been made, nor has the man heen disturhed in his position. Exhihiting an importer's invoices to any one not in the customs service is one of the things most strictly prohihited hy the Treasury regulations.

Somewhat in line with this subject is the renewed agitation which has grown up in the millinery trade for a modification of the tariff law, or, rather, of that part of it which compels the importer to pay duty on the hoxes, cartons, cases, &c., inclosing them, at the same rate at which the goods themselves are assessed. The millinery importers have no complaint to make of the duty on the goods, but tbey do not see the justice in paying 50 or 60 per cent. on a lot of wood or cardhoard. An effort will probably be made to secure a modification of this feature of the law when Congress meets.

COTTON GOODS MARKET BARE.

Buyers Denude It of Spots, but Will Place No Future Orders.

The cotton goods trade is somewhat mystified. Buyers and sellers are still wids apart on the question of values, hut the chasm that divides them is frequently crossed hy the buyer whose position is less tenahle than tbat of the seller, because the former must have the merchandise, whi! the latter can afford to wait, knowing that things must come his way eventually. Ths most influential factor in the market is the recent Government report, which was no douht the most bearish one that has ever been issued in the history of cotton growing, if the high condition figures—91.6 per cent.—are taken in connection with the increass of 10 per cent. in acreage as compared with last year, and the excess of 8,500,000 acres as compared with the previous season, the only other year when the figures have been as high. Such a condition must have a wonderfully bearish influence over the buyers of the country, and no place will feel the result sooner than the primary market for dry goods.

If merchants had ths slightest inclination to proceed with tbeir Fall purchases prior to the issuance of this report that inclination was quickly dispelled by the Government prognostication, and they have heen holding down their orders to actual requirements for the time being. The pbantom of cheap cotton is constantly flitting before the eyes of the cotton goods buyer, and he is not considering what his wants will be sixty or even thirty days hence. Last week has seen huyers hunting high and low for spot goods until the market has been completely denuded of the more important lines. They have paid, although somewhat reluctantly, ths asking prices for these goods in stock becauss sellsrs were indifferent ss to whether they were taken or ignored by the buyers. Printers have been compelled to procure their convertihles, if they purposed to get their finished goods on the market in seasonahle time, hut they have heen unshle in the majority of instances to secure anything like satisfactory deliveries. Many have waited too long, and now find the market turned against them. So far as spot goods are concerned it is commonly admitted that manufacturers North and South have sold out entirely.

Exporters have been tbe life of the msrket. There has been no ahnormsl buying for China, hut cahles have come to hand daily for small lots, which in ths aggregate have amounted to a wholesome trade when compared with business in the past. Tbe first four months of the present year showed sales of cotton goods for export to have heen 91,387 hsles, while for the next three months the exports reached 91,731 hales, the greater part of whicb was purchased for Chinese consumption. Last week bas recorded sales aggregating about 25,000 hales of drills and sheetings for China alone, hut while this business has been a strengthening fsctor to the position of our manufacturers, it has not reached the aggregate that it should, for American export trade with China has decreased amazingly for the last two years. To attain a normal condition our trade with China should have been at least $9,000,000 in excess of what it bas been during the last year. We have been inclined to attribute this enormous decrease to several reasons, none of which, perhaps, were so much of a factor as that of reduced freight rates in favor of British spinners. Prior to two years ago American manufacturers enjoyed an excellent Chinese trade, but about that time tbe Manchester export concerns found that the secret of cur success was the light freight charges we had to pay when compared with theirs. It was costing them $12 a ton to get their cotton goods from Liverpool to China, whereas their own Britisb ships were carrying American cotton goods to the sams market, 3,000 miles further, for $6.24 a ton. Going further into the calculations, the Manchester merchants found that the beavy freigbt cbarges for British cottons were equal to nearly 3 per cent. on the capital invested in the machinery engaged on goods for ths Chinese trade. They got their heads together and, formulating plans, went hefors the steamship companies with tbeir facts, which immediately resulted in the latter lowering ths freight rates to a level of those paid by American manufacturers. It is said tbat this action resulted in a saving to the Lancashire spinners last year of $500,000, and, although the state of trade has been hampered hy the disturbed condition of Manchuria, the cotton trade of England with China has only been slightly reduced, while import trade in cotton goods from other directions has been reduced nearly one-half, and the United States bas been tbe chief loser. American manufacturers cannot wait for the completion of the Panama Canal to remedy ths present trouhle, but they can hring a pressure to bear upon the railroads of this country that will cause them to grant the same sort of differentials for cotton goods intended for export that they accord to many other kinds of merchandise. This will bring a certain measurs of relief, but further efforts should be made to hring our rates to the Far East nearer a parity with the charges now paid by the Manchester export merchants.

Tbe dry goods jobbers of this city have had only a moderate husiness. The increased number of outside huyers who visited the city made tbeir presence felt in a fairly substantial way, their operations covering a wide range of seasonable fabrics. Some Fall lines bave been taken in good quantities, and tbers has been very little parleying ovcr values. Early in the week the H. B. Claflin Company conducted a special sale in wash goods and other lines, which called together a large number of buyers from near and far. Fall dress ginghams sold at 3½c., mostly to Southern huyers. Among the new things that have been opened for the Fall season by jobhers can be noted the Windsor French walstings, which are jobbing at 10½ cents, and the Arnold dagswayne, Scotch effects, at the same figure; Arnold superfine flannels, which joh at 12½ cents; Whittenton mills sole Princess pastelle mercerized walstings, jobbing at 35 cents, and the Berksbire T. M. S. suitings, wool effects, in mercerized, at 30 cents. The Arnold mills are displaying some very handsome mercerized goods of a high grade which give promise of much popularity as tbe season develops. These include pehhie damask, mercerized walstings, which joh at 37½ cents; chiffon velvet, 18½ cents; woven damask, mercerized, 60 cents, and Maltese brodere, mercerized, 37½ cents. The retailers are receiving their Fall lines of underwear and hoisery, and deliveries are reported to be satisfactory; hut jobhers are not placing orders with first sellers at present, owing to the difference in price views. The season thus far can be safely termed a plain one, as fancies have not been in large demand. Taking the jobhing trade as a whole, bowever, it cannot he considered satisfactory in the quantities taken, when one considers the fact that dry goods are not dear compared with the cost of raw material.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Announcements of Trade Offerings for the Next Six Days.

Trade auction sales announced for this week are as follows:

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87-89 Leonard Street—Wednesday and Thursday, large and important sale of over 1,500 pieces of wool dress goods and suitings, including large lines received direct from mills, and sample pieces and seconds, and black, colored, and fancy silks, velvets and ribbons, silk and wool shawls and wraps, underwear, men's wool sweaters, Tam o' Shanters, 1,000 pieces plain and fancy cotton goods.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64-66 White Street—Thursday, peremptory sale of the balance of the stock of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., consisting of about $25,000 worth of merchandise, as follows: Fancy wash goods, prints, ginghams, domestics, flannels, blankets, white goods, linens, hoslery and underwear, dress goods and silks, and notions.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427-429 Broadway—Tuesday, drapery and upholstery goods, Nottingham lace curtains, dress silks and satins, ladies' tailor-made garments, woolens, hosiery, underwear, housekeeping linens, mourning veils, neckwear novelties, clothing, fur and wool hats, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Wednesday, peremptory trade sale of 100,000 pairs American Nottingham lace curtains, by order of International Lace Manufacturing Company, Gouverneur, N. Y.; J. S. Lesser & Co., selling agents; also, imported Irish point lace curtains and bed sets, the balance of J. S. Lesser & Co.'s stock. Thursday, special offering of carpets, matting, rugs, and linoleums; also, by order of the United Oil Cloth Company, peremptory sale of 5,000 pieces table oilcloths, in white, marble, and fancy.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene Street—Tuesday, by order of manufacturers and agents, 650 pieces heavy worsted suitings, trouserings, clays, serges, fine thibets, silk mixtures, cassimeres, unions, kerseys, coverts, friezes, overcoatings, broadcloths, Venetians, &c., 6 cases fine short ends, suitings, thibets, and coverts; also, Italians, serges, linings, and velvets.

BURDETT & DENNIS, 29 Burling Slip—Monday, at Erie Basin Stores, foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, 45 bales sole leather, damaged on voyage.

POOR GRAPE CROP.

Wine Growers of the East Look for Small Production This Year.

Reports from the grape-growing sections received by the domestic wine growers and makers during ths last week or two indicate that the crop of wine grapes in all sections of the country is very poor, except in California, where the crop is of fair size and average quality. The crop is particularly poor in New York State, where ths hest grades of American wine are made. There bas been a great deal of rot, and the excessively rainy weather wbich has prevailed all over the country this Summer bss made the grapes watery and lacking in sugar. The same conditions prevail in Ohio and in tbs wine-growing sections of Virginia.

It is not likely then that with tbese conditions there will be much wine made in ths East and Middle West this year. The large houses that have a hig stock in their cellars will select their grapes carefully and maks a little wine while the smaller makers will be able to turn out only an inferior quality, if they can get any grapes fit for wine making at all. In California, however, where immense quantities of ths cheaper grades of wine are made svery year, it is likely that tbere will be no diminution of production. The product of California is in gallons equal to that of all the other wine-making States in America, hut in value it is less than that of New York. Much of the cheap California wine is sent to Europe and used in adulterating the European wines, which are afterward shipped to this country.

An effort to induce the California vineyardists to improve the quality of their ontput by greater care in manufacture and less haste in marketing is now being made by the Viticultural Club of California. It is asserted that the soil and climate of California are ideal for the propagation of the wine grape, and that thers is no good reason why the wine of California should not equal that produced anywbere in the world.

BETTER TRADE NOW FOR MILLINERY HOUSES

Bright Outlook for a Big Fall Business.

MANY BUYERS ARE IN TOWN

Spring Trade Was the Dullest in Years, but Now Manufacturers Are Hopeful—Changes in the Trade.

With the opening of tbe midsummer excursion rates for buyers, tbe millinery jobbing trade, wbich had been in a sluggish condition for months, took a more lively turn last week. Representatives of ths retail houses and tbe millinery divisions of tbs department stores throughout tbe country bave come on to tbe city in considerable numbers, and although many as yet are spending most of their days at the seashore, making their midsummer trip answer for tbeir vacation as well as for business purposes, an encouraging number are finding their wsy to the district wbers hats and frames and flowers and ribbons are sold. The Spring season was the dullest in years, but tbe jobbers say that the orders now being booked are of an encouraging character. Reports from the salesmen who have been on the road also give promise of a season in which at least the more enterprising dealers will have a fair business.

It is remarked that this season, more than ever before, the buyers are not restricting themselves to the jobbing houses, but purchases are made largely from the manufacturers. This tendency has been apparent for some years, although perhaps in less accentuated form, and has resulted in the gradual diminution of the jobbing houses in this city until the large concerns confining themselves to this part of the trade number scarcely a half dozen. Most of the jobbers have become msnufacturers, too.

A buyer for a large department store who was formerly for many years a jobber explained the evolution of the business as follows:

"Manufacturers make claims of restricting tbeir trade to jobbers because tbe latter will not knowingly patronize a manufacturer who sells also to the department stores, and especially to ths retail milliners. As a matter of fact, sucb a house as I represent can buy from nearly every manufacturer in the city, and I do not know of one wbo would refuse my order. Tbe reason is that a department store can huy in as isrge quantities as the jobber, and moves the stock and pays for the goods more promptly than any other kind of a concern. Another fact that squeezes the jobbers is that many branches of the husiness, such as tbe manufacture of ready-to-wear hats, lends itself readily to the purposes of men with little capital who start small factories by the dozen and ars only too glad to sell to even tbe smallest of the retailers. The jobbers would get little trade now were it not that their houses are the best places for a milliner to make a variety of selections, wbich are packed in as small quantities of each kind as may be desired, while the manufacturer of any importance will not sell less than a cass of each kind. The jobber also has facilities for extending credits and keeping in touch with the retail trade which a manufacturer cannot have. This is the kind of business that the jobbers are doing to-day. They are also to some extent getting back at the manufacturers hy themselves engaging in the manufacture of some of the lines that they job."

Ready-to-trim and ready-to-wear hats constitute another factor that is contributing to the revolution in the trade. The department stores sell hoth kinds of hats direct to the consumers, with the result that thousands of women who formerly patronized ths retail milliners do so no longer, but huy a frame and trim it or huy those that are ready to wear, spending only a comparatively small sum of money in either event as compared with the cost of the more pretentious trimmed hats. Tbe ready-to-wear hats, made in great numbers from a model, have become a more and more important branch of ths industry in lats years. The prediction is made by some that the great body of middle class and cheap trade milliners, now having a hard time to subsist, must soon disappear, as their customers gradually are attracted to the smart and well made hats in the department houses.

WINE GROWERS TO UNITE.

Californians Vote to Confer with Eastern Trade—Seeking Legislation.

Word was received last week by the officers of the American Wine Growers' Association thst the Viticultural Club of California, at a meeting held in Los Angeles, had appointed a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by Presioent Emerson of the American Wine Growers' Association on the subject of ths union of the two bodies. Ths Californians it is announced are now favorable to the project, and it is expected that the entire American wine trade will be in one organization in a few months.

The American Wine Growers' Association includes all the wine growers of importance east of the Rocky Mountains. It was organized a year ago, and at first there was a good deal of jealousy on the part of the Californians because they bad not been consulted. This has been smoothed over now, and representatives of the California wine trade attended the convention of the association last month in Buffalo, and the appointment of the committee just announced is the resnlt of the work done there. Presidsnt Emerson will appoint his committee at once, and the meeting will be held as soon as it is possible to arrange it.

According to Secretary Lee J. Vance of the association the next step will be to institnte a vigorous campaign for legislation which he declares is needed hy ths wine trads. Two measures have heen practically agreed on. One is a hill which will be introduced is as many State Legislatures as possible providing for a lower license fee for places which sell only wine. The idea is to establish all over the country wine shops where good, pure American wine can be served at a moderate price. These hills will be urged as a step in the direction of temperance as well as for the benefit of the native wine growers.

The other measure proposed is a National pure wine bill. Growers in all sections of the country are pretty well agreed now on the broad lines on which such a bill should be drawn, though for a time they were very much at odds. The Californians insisted that the addition of sugar to wine, which is sometimes necessary in the East, is an adulteration, while the Eastern men declared that Californians, wbo sometimes bave to add a little acid or tannin to their wines, were equally culpable. It is pretty well agreed now that both practices are legitimate, when the grapes are lacking in these qualities.

An agreement bas also been reached that the use of preservatives in any form must be strictly prohibited, and tbat some provision must he mads for distinguishing between the pure wine which is made from the first pressing of the grapes and that made from the second and third pressings, with tbe addition of sugar and water.

FALL UNDERWEAR STYLES.

Manufacturers Devoting More Attention to This Business Now Than Formerly.

A stronger effort than nsual has been made in the production of Fall underwear in wbich the new laces and embroideries are to be used. A few years ago practically no attention was paid to the Fall lines of undergarments. The January and Spring lines, which are still the most important, monopolized the attention of the trade, and the Fall business was merely filling in. Now the tendency is to bring out entirely new ideas and effects. The manner of doing underwear business is gradually changing, and in the future it will require more traveling to secure ths ousiness.

The January sales are not as big a success as they were a few years ago, and consequently the huyers will be more conservative in placing their orders. Their method will be to huy little and often, as the manufacturers have facilities for turning out goods very quickly.

The outlook for laces and embroideries to be used on muslin underwear is bright. Valenciennes, torchon, Mechlin, and Point de Paris are specially well thought of. In embroiderics the eyelet design still continues in favor. The fine Swiss embroideries and the nainsooks are in good demand. Ribbons havs never been so popular for trimming undergarments as they are to-day. Formerly only the narrow baby ribbon was used, hut now wide, narrow, and medium goods ars employed.

Peanut Supply Short.

Reports received in the New York market last week from the prodncing districts indicate a shortage of domestic peanuts. Several of the cleansrs in Virginia are refusing to accept further orders, and the indications are that the new crop will be a small one. Suppliss in Virginia are said to be enough only for thirty days. The entire available stock in this country is said to be only 20,000 bags. No statistics are available now as to the foreign crop.

BIG BUSINESS IN LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOLENS

Men's Wear Agents Happy Over Orders for 1905.

AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Conditions Now Much Better Than a Month Ago—Manufacturers Confident of Prosperous Season.

Buying of light-weight fahrics in men's wear for the Spring trade of 1905 may be considered under full swing. It is trus that manufacturers of piece goods were earlier in the market with their samples than has been the custom in the past, but enough time has elapsed since the first openings to get a very fair idea of the trend of the demand. As is always the case, some organizations have progressed further than their competitors in the way of accumulating orders, and while a few selling agents report having taken about all their mills can stand on certain lines, others are still in the market for business. A great many huyers have visited the city during the last fortnight, made their purchases, and returned to their homes. The majority of these buyers came from the East, Western clothiers not being in so much haste.

The fact that huyers are still at sea concerning the styles that are going to be in popular demand has resulted in a wider distribution of orders. Woolen fabrics have been bought to an extent that places them in a very safe position for the season at least, and the appreciation of fancy woolens hss caused them to be sold up further than at this time last season. The attitude of the average clothier is vastly different from tbat beretofore occupied by him at the opening of a season. At the opening of the cheaper grades of wooiens about July 1 the wholesalers were in a perturbed state of mind. Retailers everywbere had passed through a dull season, and were carrying considerable stock. Tbey were entering upon a political campaign with all its drawbacks to business, including the threatening of their Fall trade; goods were not being delivered satisfactorily to the wholesalers; strikes were prevalent, and other factors hampered their progress. Wools were exceptionally higb in price, and it was necessary to make calculations on a higher price basis. Many of these adverse factors were eliminated from tbe market, and a better outlook appeared by the middle of July. Raw material, bowever, will doubtless continue to he one of the thorns in the side of the men's wear trade, as there is a short clip everywhere, and dealers will naturally hold clothing wools bigb. Aside from this tbere is little on the surface to hamper business, since the clothing manufacturers have won a victory over the striking cutters.

One of the most important features of the next Spring season is the attitude of buyers toward fancy worsteds. These goods have been gradually gaining in favor for the last four years, and one of the distinctivs points in their favor has been the hroadening demand for the better grades. It is not contended that they are destined to relegate woolens to an obscure position, but it is a notahls fact that there has been a diminution in tbe demand for the latter lines, which has been attributed to the popularity of fancy worsteds. Manufacturers bought their supplies of wool before the advance on raw material came, wbicb enabled them to place their fancy worsteds upon the market at a price which greatly aided their movement into the hands of the manufacturing clothier, as they ars only a trifle above old prices. By thus purchasing wools early the mills have overcome much of the opposition that will be met from mercerized lines. Great care bas also been shown in the selection of styles on this medium weights, which have been bought freely up to the present time. Some agents have booked larger initial orders for these goods than ever before for a light-weight season. Mercerized goods have, however, been shown in many attractive styles, and, according to the statements of selling agents, lines selling from 92½ cents to $1.25 have been bought in large quantities for ths Spring trade. Some of the largest clothing manufacturers in the country which have in the past given little attention to mercerized goods have bought heavlly.

The movement of heavyweights appears to be eminently satisfactory to mill agents in the local market. The majority of them give an excellent account of the duplicate request, and in fact in some cases agents have experienced no little trouhle in getting the goods for their customers, and tbis applies to the demand for both fancy worsteds and woolens. Overcoatings are also heing hought liberally to fill out the season, which leads to the conclusion that tbe clothing trade has heen fully up to expectations. There is little therefore to be said against tbe progress that the manufacturers have made in the way of producing Winter fabrics. Manufacturers are in such a good position that they are refusing in many cases to accept furtber business, except at a material advance in price. Fancy overcoatings have been popular sellers everywhere, and becauss they are in limited supply huyers have been accepting substitutes. Among the plainer styles the kersey, melton, frieze, and oxford bave come in for the greater share of the demand so far. Serges have sold as well as at any time in the past, notwithstanding that prices have heen advanced on many lines. One of the latest fabrics to be introduced to the public is the automobile cloth, a production of the American Woolen Company. It is intended for automobile clothing in any and every shape, as well as heing a very swell thing for a rain garment. The cloth resembles very closely the olive drab which this company has been producing for the United States Government, except that it is adapted by dust-proof finish and waterproofing for motoring and similar wear.

It appears to be the general belief among manufacturers that prices for men's wear goods are going to advance before long. They claim that it will be impossible for them to produce goods from the new woois at the prices which have prevailed on goods that were woven from old wools. Mills that bought their raw material before the advance previous to the general hardening of the wool market, hy displaying confidence just at the proper time, are now in a position to afford tbeir customers a cbance to obtain goods at comparatively low value. In summing up the entire men's wear situation it can be said that there are few manufacturing concerns in the East at least that have not placed upon their books more actual orders than up to the sams date last year, and although it is quite early, there is nothing in sight to threaten the further development of trade in these fshrics. Some of the business, it is admitted, has been taken at a lower level than in seasons past.

WORK OF DUTCH MERCHANTS.

Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in America Completes Its First Year.

The Netherlands Cbamber of Commerce in America has completed the first year of its existence. The organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1903, having for its object the representation and fostering in the United States of the commercial, industrial, agricultural, marine, art, and scientific interests of the Netherlands and its colonies, and the increase of the commerce of the United States with Holland and her dependencies. Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, is the Honorary President; J. R. Planten, Dutch Consul General in this city, is the Honorary Vice President; D. G. Boissevain is President, and René J. Jessurun Secretary and Treasurer of ths Chamber, which now consists of 198 annual and life members, of which 137 are resident in the Netherlands and its colonies.

Members elected at the last meeting who are prominent in the business and social circles of New York are Col. John Jacob Astor, Stuyvesant Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and W. Bayard Van Rensselaer, while the Dutch Consuls in the United States are members ex officio. Tbe roll of founders of the Cbamber includes many very old houses in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Lage Vuursche, Waalwyk, and Wormeveer, and leading Dutch interests not only of every important centre in Holland, but of Smyrna, Shanghai, China, Brussels, Surrey, England, and Batavia, and citizens of New York, Albany, Washington, and other American cities are listed upon the roster of members. The eligibilities for annual and lifs membership are classified as follows: First, Hollanders, Dutch firms, corporations, and institutions; second, naturalized Americans of Dutcb parentage; third, Americans of Dutch ancestry.

It is the purpose of the Chamber to act as an advisory organization, and in the conrse of the year several questions have been brought before the Board of Directors. Ths principal work consisted, however, in obtaining information from merchants and manufacturers in the Netherlands desirous of introducing American products into Holland, or who wanted to enlarge the United States markets for Dutch manufactures, and in this the Netherlands Consulate has assisted and co-operated. The applications for information have so increased that it has been found necessary to appoint a special committee to take charge of this department in order to expedite the work. The operations of the Chamber have also broadened in scope to such an extent that it has been deemed advisahle, in addition to its annual meeting, to hold three members' meetings in March, September, and December of each year.

A "Synopsis of Transactions," issued by the organization, chronicles many of its efforts during last year. Among these is an attempt to discourage immigration from Holland hy office and other employes, and a summary of ths difficulties usually encountered by persons of this class in America; an endeavor to arouse the interest of Holland merchants and manufacturers in the St. Louis Exposition and an effort to secure for the exposition the exhibits of the Dutch East Indies; the filing with ths United States Government of a petition asking to have the harhor of Port Arthur, Texas, declared a "port of entry," and ths persistent agitation of the proposed Dutch tariff law.

SALMON PRICES ANNOUNCED.

Sharp Advance Caused by Light Catch of Fish This Season.

The J. K. Armsby Company has announced opening prices on Puget Sound sockeye ssimon, pack of 1904. Ths figures are: One-pound tails, $1.55; one-pound flats, $1.66; one-half-pound flats, $1.07½. These figures are 5 cents higher on pounds and 12½ cents higher on half-pounds than those made several weeks ago hy ths Pacific Selling Company and other Puget Sound packers of Puget Sound sockeyes, which were withdrawn when it became certain that tbe pack would be a failure.

Advices from the sound say that the total pack of sockeyes to date is 75,000 cases. The season does not legally end until Aug. 23, but, owing to the almost total disappearance of the fish, experts do not believe enough will be packed by the time the season closes to maks any material difference. Last year's pack of sockeyes on the sound was the smallest in five years—147,433 cases, compared with 347,000 cases in 1902, 1,116,207 cases in 1901, 228,704 cases in 1900, and 497,000 cases in 1899.

Tbe prices announced by the J. K. Armsby Company are the highest ever known on sockeye. They are 10 cents higher than the opening on Columbia River flats and 17½ cents higher than the opening on Chinook halves. Prices on Columbia River fish were withdrawn some weeks ago, owing to ths small run of fish. There was a brief run during last week, but it didn't amount to mnch and was not renewed.

The San Francisco Merchants' Exchange has issued a final report on the Bering Sea pack of Alaska salmon. The total is given as 860,000 cases, distrihnted among eleven packing plants. These eleven canneries calculated upon a possihle output of 1,760,000 cases. One of the best informed salmon men in the city said to a TIMES reporter:

"It costs as much to pack 860,000 cases as it does to pack 1,760,000 cases. The same number of vessels must hs chartered, the same number of men hired, and the same number of canneries made ready for operation. All Chinese contracts, which are made early in the season, must be paid. The report of the Exchange proves how disastrous the present season has been. It has been, probahly, the worst in the history of the husiness. The Exchange figures prove that the 1904 pack is less than 2,250,000 cases, compared with 3,541,000 cases yast year, and 5,100,000 cases three or four years ago. The consumption of all grades of salmon last year was 2,500,000 cases, or 250,000 cases more than the total pack this year. The carry over is light, and no one knowing all the facts douhts a complete clean up this season. Ths experience of most canners is represented by some Alaska companies who planned to pack 40,000 cases, and got 10,000 each. Another company with five factories succeeded in getting 75,000 cases, and still another, which planned to pack 100,000 cases, actually put up 46,000."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Whisky Jugs Exempt from Duty as "Usual Coverings"—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appralsers yesterday sustained a protest by W. A. Ross & Co. of Boston against ths action of the Collector at Boston in assessing 60 per cent. of the value of the jugs on an importation of twenty-five cases each containing twelve one-quarter gallon jugs of very old Scotch whisky in addition to ths regular duty of $2.25 a proof gallon. Ths importers claimed that the jugs, although decorated, were free of duty as the "usual coverings" of the whisky. Gen. Sharretts also sustained a claim hy G. A. Schwarz of Philadelphia that clown's suits of sizes suitahle for boys less than twelve years old are dutiable at 35 per cent. as toys. They were classified as wool wearing apparel at 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. He is also the author of a decision sustaining a protest by George A. Davenport and the Niagara Falls Power Company against the classification as decorated porcelain at 60 per cent. of porcelain insulators covered with a singie coat of glaze to protect them from the weather. Gen. Sharretts rules that thcy are undecorated and duitable at 55 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were hy Bertram & King, Port Townsend, Washington; Rudolph Warlitzer & Co., the William Tonk & Brothers Company, (two,) William Lewis & Son, and A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; the Rosenthal & Sloan Millinery Company and the Rice Stix Dry Good Company, St. Louis; George Borgfeldt & Co., New York News, and H. W. A. Page, George Borgfeldt & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., Bendit, Drey & Co., A. Riegelman, Julius Prince, and B. Illfelder & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by Tefft Weller & Co., George Borgfeldt & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, and R. F. Downing & Co., New York, and C. Persons's Sons, Buffalo. Protests partially sustained were hy Grommes & Ulrich and others, Chicago, and George Borgfeldt & Co. and R. F. Downing & Co., (three,) New York.

Overproduction of Prunes.

Producers and handlers of prunes are facing a great overproduction this year and a consequent fall in prices. The California and Oregon crop is estimated at 150,000,000 pounds and there is a "carry-over" from last year of 50,000,000 pounds. The crop in Bosnia, Servia, and France is estimated at 400,000,000 pounds, so that the American producers cannot expect any export demand to relieve the situation.

Notes of Business Men and Events

C. Bahnsen, selling agent for the Gera Mills, Passaic, N. J., and other dress goods manufacturers, announces that be has moved to larger quarters at 80-82 Leonard Street, and that to-morrow John Detjens will be admitted to the firm, which will be known as C. Bahnsen & Co.

George H. Miller, the newly elected Secretary of the Furniture Association of America, started last Thursday on a four months' trip, during which he will visit every town and hamlet in the United States where furniture is made in search of new members for the association.

Edward R. Emerson, President of the American Wine Growers' Association and of the Brotherhood Wins Company, received a request last week from a firm of publishers in Milan, Italy, for permission to translate his book, "The Story of ths Vine," into Italian. Mr. Emerson's book is said to be the only popular treatiss on wine-making.

Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., who are the largest manufacturers of American silks, are making extensive additions to their mills in Hoboken, N. J.

F. Seifert of Seifert & Panton, dress goods importers at 66 Leonard Street, will arrive next week from a trip to the European markets.

E. Palodini of E. Palodini & Co., raw silk importers of 29 Grand Street, returned from Europe last week.

R. H. Fraenckel of Fraenckel & Hallett, importers of silks at 19 Greens Street, returned from his annual European trip last week.

It was reported in the grocery market last week that inquiries were coming from Japan for big quantities of pink salmon for army use.

A notable event in tbe suspender trade last week was the consolidation of four of the best-known concerns. The Knickerbocker Suspender Company, the Domestic Brace Manufaoturing Company, hoth of 27-29 Walker Street, New York; tbe Consolidated Manbattan Suspender Company, New York, and the Acorn Web Mills of North Wales, Penn., have been merged into the new Knickerbocker Suspender Company, capitalized at $200,000. Aaron Coleman, formerly of the Consolidated Manhattan Suspender Company, is President; C. A. Edgarton of Shirley, Mass., Vice President; Adolf Lublintz, formerly of ths Domestic Brace Manufacturing Company, Treasurer, and F. H. S. Hyde of Englewood, N. J., Vice President. While the new plant will not be in full operation until Sept. 1, there will he no delay in filling orders.

The Sutter County Almond Association of California has sold its product to the J. K. Armsby Company as follows: Nonpareil, 13 cents a pound; I. X. L., 11.60 cents; Ne Plus Ultra, 11.10 cents; Drake Seedling, 9.80 cents; Languedoc, 9.30 cents; Golden State, 9.10 cents; Routiers, 9.60 cents; La Prima, 11.10 cents; Lewelling, 9.85 cents.

Letters from the South and Middle West say that the tomatoes in those sections are all running to vines, owing to the wet weather, and that the crop will fall at least 40 per cent. below normal.

Advices from Eastport, Me., are to the effect tbat there has been a fair run of sardine fish along the Maine coast of late. Packers have been able to catch up with their deliveries to some extent. The total pack to date is below 100,000 cases. Stock for immediate delivery is extremely scarce, and $3.10, free on board, Eastport, is the lowest quotation.

About 15,000 tons of fnture raisins ars reported sold at the recent cuts in price.

The Britisb Colnmbia salmon pack is placed at 221,500 cases, compared with 478,547 cases last year. The Fraser River prodnced 35,000 cases; Skeena River, 50,000; Rivers Inlst, 90,000, and Naas River, 15,000 cases.

Tbs first shipment of Denia onions, due Aug. 15, has been all sold out. About Aug. 20 another shipment of 15,000 crates is dns, and a portion of that shipment is still available. The crop is estimated at abont half that of last year, or around 200,000 crates.

An fncreased demand is reported for palm and cocoanut oils, the volume of export orders having grown, and there having been more numerous orders for supplies received from the South. The greater demand has caused a slight advance in prices.

Tallow bas been advanced in the local market to 5 cents, and other greases obtained from beef are correspondingly higher, the advance being due to the beef strike.

The Southern Can Company has begun operating its new New Orleans plant. This plant has a capacity of 70,000 per day, and is one of the largest and best-equipped can factories in the United States.

Louis L. Drake, Secretary of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, left yesterday on a three weeks' trip to Nova Scotia.

James A. Appleton, formerly tbe bead of the hosiery and underwear department of Sweetser, Pemhrook & Co., has started a jobbing house in these lines in Baltimors under the firm name of J. A. Appleton & Co.

The Cravenette Company of America has decided to apply its water-proofing process to silks and velvets as well as to woolens, linens, and cottons.

Josepb Z. Batten, formerly of the firm of Batten & Gross, has formed a partnership with Charles Neumann of Bradford, England, and the new firm, which will be known as Batten, Neumann & Co., will bandle the Airdale brand of dress goods, alpacas, mohairs, and Sicilians in the United States. The firm's office and salesroom will be at 50 and 52 Franklin Street.

Frank Gross, formerly of the commission house of Batten & Gross, has formed the new firm of Gross, Harrison & Co. The other members of the firm are J. D. Harrison, J. L. Thayer, and J. F. Bachman.

Henry Mayer of Bloom & Mayer, millinsry importers, sailed for Europe last week to buy goods for the Fall season.

M. W. Amberg, formerly with the firm of Louis Amberg, Brill & Co., has entered ths Nsw York Millinery and Snpply Company as one of the partners.

George Allaire, formerly buyer of ladies' bats for Hill Brotbers, has taken charge of the hat department of the New York Millinery and Supply Company.

Frank Castle, who for many years was a member of the millinery firm of D. B. Fisk & Co., has withdrawn from this bouse and has entered the firm of John Zimmerman & Co., importers of straw braids at 129 Greene Street.

C. C. Mann, Secretary of the San Gabriel Valley Essential Oil Company, is in New York for the purpose of opening a branch for his company in this city.

William H. Armstrong, formerly New York manager for the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, has associated himself with the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, and will look after the pneumatic tool branch of that firm.

A. A. Schaefer has been appointed sales manager in New York for the Standard Engineering Company of Ellwood, Penn. His headquarters will be at 150 Nassau Street.

There bas been a sharp reaction in the prices of resin, which has reached a figure above that of any year for the last thirty years. Members of the trade interested in maintaining the high prices claim that the larger demand and the scarcity of supply were the cause of ths recent phen

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1904.

AUG 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 13, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 13, 2,837,004.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	For Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 13, '04.
23	7	15 Feb.	13.	6 Mar.	22.	11	12		**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000									
87½	83	94½ Feb.	13.	80½ July	8.	48	50	– ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	50	50	50	50	...	100
75¾	63⅝	64⅞ July	18.	43½ Feb.	8.	53⅞	54	+ 1⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,000	May 31, '04.	½	Q	52⅝	54½	51⅝	53⅞	48	113,410
41¾	17¼	21⅝ Jan.	27.	14⅜ July	1.	18⅞	19¼	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	18½	19	18¼	19	34½	1,400
93	60¼	79 July	15.	67 Jan.	6.	73	80	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	78	79	78	79	83	500
46¾	25¼	34⅜ Aug.	8.	24½ June	14.	32¾	33½	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	32½	34¾	32	32¾	30⅞	10,220
98	82	91 Aug.	9.	86⅜ June	6.	91	92	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	90	91	90	91	84	300
11¾	2¾	8¼ Jan.	27.	2⅜ Jan.	5.	3½	4⅜	– ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	4	100
37⅜	10	21¼ July	15.	11⅞ Jan.	6.	19	21	– ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,900	.....	..	..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	17	100
11⅞	4	9½ Jan.	2.	6¼ Mar.	24.	6⅞	7	...	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7	7	7	7	6⅞	25
42¾	16½	36½ Jan.	4.	24¾ Mar.	24.	27	28	– ⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1½	..	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	24½	1,725
19⅜	5	12 Jan.	29.	7 June	2.	9¼	11	+ 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	10	11	10	11	11⅝	770
81⅞	10½	23⅜ Feb.	16.	16¼ Jan.	6.	22½	22⅝	+ 2⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	20¾	22⅝	20¾	22⅝	18½	3,160
95¾	67½	89½ Aug.	12.	75½ Jan.	6.	88½	89½	+ 1¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	85	320
5¼	2½	4¾ Jan.	22.	2½ June	16.	3	4	...	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	3	3	3	3	...	200
24½	14½	22 Jan.	14.	16 June	8.	17⅜	19	– ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,460,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	17¼	17½	17	17¼	15½	1,000
52⅞	36⅜	60¾ Aug.	12.	40 Feb.	25.	60	60¾	+ 8	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 26, '04.	1½	Q	57¾	60¾	57	60¾	46	59,905
99½	60¼	105 Aug.	12.	83⅜ Jan.	6.	104½	105	+ 5¼	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	99⅜	105	99⅜	104⅞	90	8,240
126	90	120 Feb.	29.	110 Jan.	21.	120	129	...	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '04.	2½	Q	123½	125¼	123½	125¼	...	10
98⅝	80	93½ Aug.	12.	85 Jan.	6.	91	94	+ 3½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	93½	93½	93½	93½	90	270
20	4½	7 July	18.	3½ June	30.	5	6	– ⅛	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	10	100
134⅜	107⅞	134⅜ Aug.	10.	122¼ Mar.	7.	133⅝	133⅝	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	132	134⅜	131⅞	133⅞	116¾	72,135
123	116	131½ Aug.	11.	121 Jan.	6.	131	132	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	131	131½	131	131½	118	400
86	77½	93 June	14.	82 Jan.	6.	90	92	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '04.	1½	Q	91	01	01	91	80	10
169	117¼	139⅜ Aug.	10.	121 Feb.	16.	136	140	+ 2⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,540,600	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	139⅜	138½	139⅜	139⅜	132½	700
80	65	78 Aug.	12.	69 Jan.	23.	77	...	+ ¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	69½	220
125½	58	80¾ Apr.	12.	61 Feb.	20.	73½	74	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	May 10, '04.	50c	SA	72	73½	72	73½	70	500
41	25	28 Aug.	11.	25 July	11.	27	30	+ 2	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	28	28	28	28	...	100
59¾	54	61 Aug.	13.	54 Feb.	24.	61	61¾	+ 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	73½	81	77¼	81	61⅞	143,190
103¾	94⅝	98 July	20.	87⅝ Jan.	6.	97⅜	98	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	96½	97⅞	96⅜	97⅞	80	4,453
118½	106	121 July	21.	104½ Feb.	18.	117½	120	– ⅞	Atlantic Coast Line	100	85,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	...	100
104	71⅝	86¾ Aug.	13.	72⅞ Mar.	14.	86½	86¾	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	85	86¾	84½	86⅝	83	39,730
96¾	82¾	95 July	20.	87½ Feb.	19.	94	95	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	88	131
71⅛	29½	64½ Aug.	13.	38 Feb.	24.	64¼	64⅝	+ 2¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	61¾	64½	61¼	64⅝	45¾	126,138
225	170	227 May	11.	185 Mar.	16.	214	220	– 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '04.	2½	Q	217	217	217	217	195	122
...	...	87 July	19.	85 Aug.	1.	85	86⅝	– ⅝	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,080,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	86	86⅞	85⅜	86¼	...	1,000
55	40	49⅞ Mar.	7.	47⅞ Feb.	19.	49¼	49½	+ 1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	49½	49½	49½	49½	40	200
78½	57½	68¼ Jan.	2.	64 Apr.	29.	64⅝	66	– 1½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅝	61⅝	310
138⅝	115⅝	128 Aug.	13.	100½ Mar.	12.	127⅞	127⅞	+ 2¼	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	125½	128	124½	127⅞	125½	15,995
190	153	166½ July	13.	154½ Feb.	20.	164½	165½	...	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	164	164	164	164	163	10
100	95	103 May	3.	103 May	3.	102½	105	...	Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,017,600	July 7, '04.	1½	QJ	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...	14
63⅝	27½	37¼ Aug.	13.	28¼ Mar.	14.	37½	37⅝	+ 2¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	162,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	J	34⅜	37¼	34	37¼	33⅜	28,670
87¼	18½	41¼ July	28.	33 Jan.	15.	40¼	40½	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton	100	10,542,800	.....	..	..	39½	41⅝	39½	40⅝	23½	7,820
138½	105	130 Aug.	13.	124 Feb.	11.	130	150	+ 6	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	130	130	130	130	...	100
29⅜	13	17⅜ Jan.	22.	12⅞ June	8.	14⅞	15	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	29,321,000	.....	..	..	14½	15	14	15	17¼	4,090
85½	63	71 Jan.	20.	47½ June	6.	51	54	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	49½	52	49½	52	73¾	460
46¾	24	31 Jan.	21.	20 June	6.	23	24	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,488,100	.....	..	..	22	23½	22	23	31	1,620
153¼	138¼	149¾ July	20.	137¼ Feb.	24.	149¾	149¾	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,800	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	143¾	149¾	147	149¾	143½	105,105
194½	168	182 July	14.	173 Mar.	4.	179¾	181	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,874,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	179⅝	178¾	178¾	178¾	171	100
224½	163	188¼ Aug.	11.	161 Mar.	14.	182¼	183	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	178½	183½	178½	182	167	7,500
162	117	145 May	26.	125 Mar.	22.	135	145	+ 3	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	21,405,200	Feb. 20, '04.	3	SA	140	140	140	140	125	100
19⅞	8	12⅜ Jan.	15.	5¼ May	24.	6½	6⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	11	200
86	16	26½ Jan.	15.	13¼ May	27.	15½	16	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	13¾	16	13¾	15½	20¾	2,250
17¼	8	7⅝ Jan.	4.	4 July	11.	5¼	6	+ 1¼	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	5¾	4⅞	5¾	5	2,100
50⅜	30	33⅜ Jan.	18.	29 May	24.	...	...	...	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	30	30	30	30	...	200
99⅝	98	99⅝ Jan.	22.	68½ May	16.	74⅜	75	+ ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	76	76⅝	74½	74½	73½	740
82¾	24	88½ July	25.	29½ Mar.	12.	36⅞	37⅛	+ 1⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 16, '02.	1¾	..	36	37⅜	35⅜	37⅜	52	6,216
81½	10	19 Jan.	12.	13½ June	1.	14⅜	15	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,905,000	.....	..	..	14	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	15	2,785
72	44½	58½ Jan.	25.	43 June	1.	50½	50½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	49	50½	48⅞	50½	54	2,710
48	17	23⅜ Jan.	22.	17⅞ June	7.	21½	22	+ 2	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	20¼	22	19½	22	24¼	2,440
28⅛	9¼	16⅜ Jan.	26.	8 June	28.	9	9¼	– ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	8,624,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	Q	8⅞	9	9	9¼	15	1,175
222	164	212⅞ May	16.	182¾ Feb.	8.	196⅜	196	+ ⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	Q	195¾	196¼	194½	195¾	179⅝	1,481
119	94⅝	118½ Aug.	12.	101½ Jan.	4.	117½	118	+ 8	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	116	118½	116	118	103	8,800
85	15½	22⅞ Jan.	23.	9¼ May	9.	12½	13	+ ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	12	12¾	11⅞	12¼	28½	1,100
85½	60	74½ Jan.	23.	65 Mar.	9.	68½	67¾	+ 1⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,880,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	66¾	68¾	66	66	80	1,199
163¼	149	168¼ Jan.	22.	149 Mar.	12.	161	161¾	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	41,123,800	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	100	161¾	159½	161	165	7,735
276½	230	275¾ Apr.	7.	250¼ Feb.	23.	270	275	+ 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	24,230,000	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	270	270	270	270	245	250
43	18	23⅝ Jan.	22.	18 Mar.	14.	22½	23	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	138,000,000	.....	..	..	22½	23	22½	23	25	910
90½	62	74¾ Jan.	22.	64½ Feb.	24.	72¾	72½	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,845,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	70¾	72½	70¾	72¾	77	1,406
47¼	12	24⅝ Jan.	22.	19½ Jan.	7.	21	25	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	21½	21½	21½	21½	...	129
20⅞	7⅝	14⅜ Jan.	23.	7 June	27.	9	9½	+ ¾	Detroit Southern	100	10,467,000	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	11	200
39¾	14	29½ Jan.	25.	24 June	27.	4	5	...	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	18½	130
90	55	68 July	19.	60¾ June	16.	65	67	+ 1⅜	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	QJ	65	66	65	66	38½	315
34¾	20	26½ Jan.	21.	19½ June	9.	22½	22¾	– ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	July 26, '04.	1	QJ	22	23½	22	22¾	22¾	1,076
29⅜	10	17¼ Jan.	22.	9½ Aug.	10.	9½	10½	– ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9½	9½	9¼	9½	15½	575
42⅝	23	29½ Jan.	2.	21¾ May	16.	25½	25⅝	+ ¾	**Erie**	100	112,373,900	.....	..	..	25	25⅞	24½	25¼	29½	27,705
74	62¼	69⅝ Jan.	27.	55⅝ May	31.	63⅞	64	+ ⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,852,400	Feb. 20, '04.	2	SA	63⅝	64	62¾	63⅝	67½	7,975
64⅞	44	50¼ Jan.	2.	33 May	16.	38⅝	38½	+ ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	38⅝	37	38⅝	53	2,000
72½	39½	46½ Jan.	27.	34 July	15.	58	60	+ 8	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	.....	..	..	56	59½	56	59	...	1,186
74⅜	31	54 Feb.	8.	40 May	12.	42	42½	+ 1½	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	40½	42	40½	42	...	200
204	136	179¼ Jan.	23.	151 June	20.	163	164	+ 1¼	**General Electric Co.**	100	48,195,900	July 15, '04.	2	Q	162½	164	162½	164	165	1,510
106¼	68	77¼ Jan.	22.	60 May	24.	70	72	+ 6¼	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	68¼	70½	68	70½	60	1,845
99¼	77	85 Jan.	7.	77 Mar.	12.	82¼	82½	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	80	82¼	80	81½	81⅜	1,320
151	125⅛	137½ July	20.	125⅝ Feb.	24.	134½	135	...	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	135	133	133½	134½	133⅞	6,251
19⅝	9	15½ Aug.	13.	10½ May	26.	15½	15½	+ 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '00.	1	..	14½	15½	14⅝	15¼	13	4,030
74½	57⅛	71⅞ Aug.	13.	64⅛ Feb.	9.	71⅝	72¾	+ 1⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	71	71⅞	71	71⅞	68⅛	1,050
46½	28	40 Apr.	7.	29 June	8.	31½	32	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	July 1, '04.	1	QJ	31½	31½	31½	31½	...	100
89¼	70	78 Apr.	7.	71½ Feb.	9.	75	77	+ 2½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	QJ	76	76	76	70	...	110
48	16	22¾ Jan.	6.	14 June	4.	19¾	20	+ 1⅜	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	18⅞	20	18¼	19⅞	21¾	1,540
77⅜	30½	42 Jan.	14.	32 Feb.	25.	37½	38	+ 1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	35¾	37½	35¾	37½	39	1,225
47½	25¼	29 Jan.	21.	22½ May	9.	28	29	+ 1⅞	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	†9,000,000	.....	..	..	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	80	200
82⅝	62¼	76 Aug.	5.	64½ June	1.	74½	74½	– ⅝	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	74½	75	74½	74½	69	2,160
86⅞	16½	22¾ July	18.	16½ Feb.	24.	21½	22	...	Kansas City Southern	100	29,963,500	.....	..	..	22½	22½	22½	22¾	23	50
61¼	29	45 July	18.	31 Feb.	20.	44	44¼	+ ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,080,000	.....	..	..	42	44½	42	44	37½	1,550
53	23½	30½ Jan.	25.	26 Mar.	11.	27	28	+ ½	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	26¼	26½	26½	26½	33¾	225
118	89	95 Feb.	23.	85 June	17.	85	95	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '04.	1	SA	86	86	86	86	99	100
130½	95	118½ Aug.	12.	101 Feb.	23.	118½	118⅝	+ 1¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	†60,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	117½	118½	117	118½	107	13,400
155¼	126¼	152⅝ July	20.	139¾ Mar.	12.	150⅝	151½	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	25,200,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	150	151⅜	150	150⅝	135½	2,945
128⅞	70½	96½ Aug.	11.	72½ Mar.	14.	93	93⅞	+ 4½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	88	96½	87¼	93	79	211,583
142⅝	96½	125⅝ Aug.	10.	101¾ Mar.	14.	123	123⅝	+ 4½	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	110	123⅝	118¾	123¼	116	223,900
29	8½	14½ Jan.	11.	5 Apr.	23.	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,053,100	.....	..	..	9¾	10	9½	9¾	15	4,960
113	41	67⅜ Jan.	18.	40 June	8.	51	55	+ 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	48	51	48	51	50¾	650
79½	42	75½ July	26.	53 Jan.	4.	74½	76	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	71½	75½	71½	75	57	6,462
132½	109½	130 Aug.	12.	116 May	2.	121½	130	– 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	130	130	127	130	128	2,550
80⅞	15½	20⅞ Aug.	12.	14⅜ Feb.	24.	20½	20⅝	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	53,300,000	.....	..	..	18⅞	20⅞	18⅜	20½	20½	19,210
63½	33	43⅜ Aug.	12.	32½ June	1.	43¼	43½	+ 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅜	43⅜	41½	43½	42¼	14,100
115⅞	85¼	95⅞ Jan.	22.	87 Feb.	24.	94⅜	94⅝	+ 1⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	93⅜	94⅞	92⅜	94⅝	85¼	40,710
133½	85	124¼ Jan.	11.	101½ Feb.	24.	117	118	– ¾	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	117	118	116¾	117¾	95	750
47½	32	49¾ July	20.	36 Jan.	4.	47⅜	47⅝	...	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '04.	1	Q	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	37¼	690
160⅞	94	109 Aug.	11.	100¼ Jan.	16.	104½	104¾	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,504,500	May 30, '04.	1¾	Q	103	106	103	106	101	115
86	12	21 Jan.	22.	14½ Aug.	9.	14½	15	– ⅝	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '04.	1	QJ	14½	14½	14½	14½	25	100
29½	10¾	24½ July	11.	14⅞ Feb.	25.	23	23⅝	+ 2½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	21	23⅝	21	23½	15⅞	15,385
95	76	86 July	11.	80½ Jan.	28.	84	84½	+ 1⅜	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,600	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	82½	94⅞	92½	94⅝	81	455
28½	17	21⅞ Jan.	8.	15⅞ Feb.	25.	17½	19	...	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,900	.....	..	..	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17½	300
177	105	139¾ Jan.	22.	120 Feb.	25.	126	130	...	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '04.	2	QJ	130	130	129½	129¾	128¾	700
158	112¾	121½ Jan.	23.	112¾ Mar.	12.	120	120¼	+ 1¼	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	119	120¼	118½	120	126	6,290
45	19½	32¼ Jan.	23.	25 May	16.	30½	30⅝	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	30	29½	30	25	720
87	50	69 Jan.	26.	60 June	14.	60	65	– 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	A	62	62	62	62	62	100
225¼	187¼	196 Jan.	22.	152¾ May	23.	190	193	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	90,000,000	June 30, '04.	2	Q	192¾	193¾	192¼	192½	196	17
165¼	147½	†162½ Aug.	11.	†140 Feb.	5.	162	164	...	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	162	162	150	152½	...	50
85¼	19	31⅝ July	26.	19⅝ Mar.	14.	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	31¼	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	23¾	19,896
76⅞	53⅜	63 Aug.	12.	53¼ Mar.	12.	62¾	62⅞	+ 1	Norfolk & Western.	100	†96,000,000	June 17, '04.	1½	SA	61⅜	63	61½	62⅝	68½	8,836
93½	85	91 July	27.	88 Mar.	8.	90	...	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 19, '04.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	86	317
124½	68	90 Jan.	22.	80 Mar.	12.	86½	89	+ 1	North American.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '04.	1¼	Q	88	89	87	88	76¾	1,210
72	39⅝	64 Aug.	10.	51 Feb.	24.	63	64	+ 2½	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	61⅜	64	61⅜	63¼	47	640
75	50½	73 Aug.	10.	61¼ Jan.	12.	73	74	+ 2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	72¼	73	72¼	73	58	600
42¾	17	33½ Jan.	18.	24 Feb.	27.	28¼	28½	+ 2½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	26¼	28¾	26¼	28⅝	21½	1,915
157⅞	110¾	129½ Jan.	27.	111½ Mar.	12.	122	122⅝	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	301,433,150	May 31, '04.	3½	SA	120¼	122

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 13, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change for Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	For Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 13, '04.
15¼	7	16¼	Aug. 13.	9	Mar. 15.	16⅛	17	+ 4⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	13	16¼	13	16¼	13	3,580
58	32	59	Aug. 13.	35	May 17.	50	52	+ 6	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	2,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	44½	50	44½	50	40	2,592
24⅛	13	26⅜	Aug. 13.	16	Jan. 6.	36¾	37	+ 4⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	2,500,000	.....	..	..	23⅜	25	23⅜	25	17⅛	5,270
68	68	74	Aug. 6.	70½	Aug. 1.	74	78	.....	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	.....	170
78	39	53½	Aug. 11.	39½	Jan. 6.	58⅝	58¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	58	59¼	57¾	58⅝	61⅛	15,770
30	12	18½	Jan. 22.	9½	June 1.	15⅞	15⅝	+ 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	14⅛	18	14⅛	15¾	16	6,710
66	24	37⅝	Aug. 12.	25⅜	June 1.	37⅛	37⅝	+ 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	23,000,000	.....	..	..	35¾	37⅝	35¾	37	33⅝	8,700
72	22¾	41⅜	Apr. 12.	31½	Jan. 7.	37⅞	38	— ⅛	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	1,500,000	.....	..	..	37½	37⅞	37	37⅝	35	500
97½	67	85	July 14.	77	Jan. 5.	83½	87	.....	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	88	88	88	88	.....	50
68½	38⅝	50⅝	Aug. 13.	41½	Mar. 14.	55¾	56	+ 5½	Southern Pacific	100	197,532,100	.....	..	..	50⅝	56¾	49¾	55⅞	45⅝	329,084
...	...	2⅝	July	2⅜	Aug. 2.	2⅝	2¾	.....	Southern Pacific rights.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....	49,916
36⅞	16½	26⅞	Aug. 12.	18⅞	Feb. 24.	26⅝	26⅞	+ 1⅞	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,906,008	.....	..	..	25⅜	26⅞	25	26⅝	22¼	67,905
96	66⅞	91⅝	Aug. 12.	77½	Jan. 6.	91⅛	91⅝	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 18, '04.	2½	SA	90⅜	91⅝	90¼	91½	84	4,700
68⅝	25⅞	48¼	Aug. 2.	31⅝	May 16.	44⅞	45	+ ⅛	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	44	44⅞	42⅞	44⅜	43	14,420
43⅜	20⅝	29⅝	Aug. 11.	20	June 2.	28⅝	29	+ 1½	Texas Pacific.	100	58,760,000	.....	..	..	27⅜	29¼	27¼	29	28⅝	37,495
40⅜	22	31	Aug. 13.	25	May 10.	31	32	+ 1¼	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,958,500	.....	..	..	29½	31	29½	31	29	1,200
128½	100	126½	Aug. 10.	115	Mar. 14.	123	125	+ 2½	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	July 30, '04.	1¼	..	125	126½	125	125	114	2,250
31⅞	15	29½	Jan. 23.	21½	May 27.	25¾	26½	+ ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,965,000	.....	..	..	26⅞	26⅞	25¾	26⅜	23⅝	1,400
45	23	39¾	Apr. 25.	32	Feb. 24.	38	39	+ ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	38⅝	39	38½	39	30⅝	1,900
122¼	78	99¾	Aug. 12.	87¼	Feb. 23.	98¾	99¼	+ 3⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	May 16, '04.	1¼	Q	98¼	98	98¼	98	95	5,345
159	155	158	Aug. 11.	138	Aug. 11.	.....	.....	+10	Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pf.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	158	158	158	158	...	100
104⅝	65¼	99	July 20.	71	Mar. 14.	98¼	98⅜	+ 1⅞	Union Pacific.	100	102,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	96⅝	99⅜	95¼	98⅜	76⅝	195,315
93⅞	53½	94½	Apr. 8.	84½	Feb. 25.	93¾	93⅞	+ ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	93⅛	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	85⅞	470
64½	30	52	Aug. 12.	42¼	Apr. 19.	51¼	52	+ 3¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	48½	52	48½	52	44	1,170
15	6	9¼	Aug. 2.	6¾	May 16.	.....	.....	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	9	9	8½	8½	.....	300
55	33	53	Aug. 3.	40	Mar. 24.	.....	.....	— ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '04.	1	Q	52¼	53	52½	52½	.....	610
15¼	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6¼	May 27.	7⅞	7½	.....	United States Leather Co.	100	42,988,900	.....	..	..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	8	2,350
96⅜	71½	84½	Aug. 13.	75⅝	Jan. 4.	84½	84⅝	+ 2	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	42,269,800	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	83¼	84⅝	83	84½	82	2,021
...	...	50	July 15.	43	July 13.	47¼	48¼	— ⅝	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,823,700	.....	..	..	47	47¾	47	47⅜	.....	742
10⅛	7	19⅞	July 23.	10¼	Feb. 6.	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	19½	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	11¼	1,513
58	30¼	78½	July 19.	41	Jan. 4.	74½	75¼	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	75¼	75¾	74¾	75¼	37	2,023
30⅞	10	15⅞	July 18.	8¾	May 13.	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,200	Dec. 30, '03.	⅛	Q	12¼	12¾	11¾	12¾	23¼	37,430
85⅜	49⅜	63¼	July 23.	51¼	May 13.	60	60¾	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 16, '04.	1¾	Q	59¾	60¾	57¾	60	72⅝	186,001
60⅜	17½	34⅝	Jan. 28.	22¾	June 29.	29	29¼	— ⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	29¼	29¾	28¼	28⅞	20	7,575
125½	80	106¼	Jan. 26.	96	July 6.	104¼	104½	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	17,085,800	July 15, '04.	2	Q	103⅝	104½	103¼	104½	90⅝	4,965
32⅜	16⅝	21⅜	Jan. 27.	15	May 18.	17⅞	.....	+ 1	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	22	2,300
55½	27½	41	Jan. 25.	32⅝	Feb. 24.	37	37½	+ 1⅜	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	36½	37¾	36¼	37¼	35⅞	5,520
240½	195	210½	Aug. 12.	205	Mar. 28.	211	215	+ 3½	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	4	SA	210½	210½	210½	210½	215	199
93	80½	89⅝	May 9.	83	May 19.	89	89½	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	89	89	88⅝	89	84¼	1,140
221	130	173⅝	Jan. 21.	133	May 2.	158½	160	+ ⅛	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,490,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	159	159	157½	159	170	705
52	40¼	52⅝	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	40	43	1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	38	38	38	38	51	100
20¼	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	17¼	18⅛	+ 1⅜	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	16¾	18¼	16¾	18¼	18¼	2,010
55½	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	40	40¾	+ 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	39	39¾	39	39¾	39¼	992

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅞	Kan. & Michigan	1⅞
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nashv.	1¼
Am. Linseed.	1¼	Met. Securities.	4¼
Am. Locomotive	2½	Met. Street Ry.	4¼
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	2½
Am. Smelting.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3
Am. Smelting pf.	6¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. pf.	3½	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1¾
Am. Sugar.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific.	1⅞
Am. T. & T.	2⅝	Nat. Lead.	2½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Anaconda Copper.	1½	N. Y. Central.	1¼
Atl. Coast L.	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	2⅜	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Norfolk & Western.	1
Balt. & Ohio.	1⅜	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	North American.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅜	Pacific Coast.	2½
B'klyn Union Gas.	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2¼
Butterick Co.	1	Pacific Mail.	2⅝
Canadian Pacific.	2¼	Pennsylvania.	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio.	2⅜	People's Gas.	1⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	8	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1	Reading.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. J. & G. I.	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	6
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	4¾
Chi. Union Tract.	1¼	St. L. S. W.	1½
Chi. Union Tract. pf.	3	Southern Pacific.	5½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Southern Railway.	1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
So. 2d pf.	3	Texas Pacific.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	3	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	1½
Del. & Hudson.	1½	Third Avenue.	2½
Den. & R. G.	1	Twin City R. T.	2¼
Det. United Ry.	1⅜	Twin City R. T. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	3	Union Pacific.	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C.	1¼	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	8½
General Electric.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Hocking Valley.	2¼	Wabash.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	1¾	Wabash pf.	1⅜
Int. Paper.	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2½
Int. Paper pf.	1⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Int. Steam Pump pf.	2½	Wis. Central.	1⅜
Iowa Central.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Can. Southern.	1⅛	Pressed S. C. pf.	2½
Corn Products pf.	1⅛		

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn City 1st	2½	Pac. of Mo. 2d	1½
B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	Rich. & Dan. 6s	2⅝
B. Q. Co. & Sub.	2	Rio Gr. W. col. 4s	1
B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Rome, W. & O. con. 5s	1
B'klyn R. T. 4s	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	3
Buff. Gas 5s	7	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	3½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P., D. & Gt. So. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M., Dak. 6s	2
Consol. Tob. 4s	2½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	2½
Cons. Gas, Chi. 5s	1½	Seaboard A. L. 5s	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	2½	So. Pac., Cal. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Green Bay deb. B	1	So. Ry., St. L. Div., 4s	1¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½	Term. Assn., St. L., ref. 4s	1¼
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 5s	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Long Island ref. 4s	1¼	Ulster & Del. 4s	1
Met. St. ref. 4s	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅜
Nassau El. 4s	4⅜	Va. Mid. gen.	2½
Nat. Mex. 4½s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
Ore. Short Line con. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. A	3	Ulster & Del. 5s	1½
Met. St. gen. 5s	1½	U. Rys., St. L., 4s	1⅝

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 15.

American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Radiator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.—Books close.
Baltimore and Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cambria Steel Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Gas and Electric Corporation, San Francisco—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lit Brothers—Books close.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
National Carbon Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Poud Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Scranton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Dividend payable on common.
United States Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Wilmington and Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.
Twisted Wire Box Strap Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

American Hide and Leather Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Edward Kempton Company—Dividend payable.
Seminole Lumber Company—Annual meeting.
Whatcom County (Wash.) Railway, Light and Power Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 19.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 20.

Allegheny Heating Company—Books close.
American Cereal Co.—Books close.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Coal Co.—Books close.
Ann Arbor Railroad—Annual meeting.
A. Booth & Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Butterick Co.—Books close.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
North American Co.—Books close.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Books close.
Pittsburg Brewing Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 31 to holders of record this date.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 13	$962,146,392	$49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,059,884,529	52,518,750
July 23	1,268,564,888	81,018,059
July 16	1,269,404,339	64,561,348
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,233,921,907	78,381,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	*61,735,174
June 18	1,046,872,967	48,238,985
June 11	979,813,029	49,228,389
*June 4	907,809,396	48,898,872
May 28	1,024,904,201	61,400,936
May 21	1,219,167,852	91,734,163
May 14	1,166,734,029	77,910,957
May 7	1,297,552,176	78,728,594
April 30	983,975,987	56,676,940
April 23	1,103,816,646	73,458,190
April 16	1,142,203,106	66,583,123
April 9	1,155,394,121	83,536,783
April 2	1,094,278,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,096,277	82,154,359
March 19	1,111,189,962	56,780,452
March 12	964,162,682	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,780,466	68,884,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,089,556,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,802,445	60,283,384
Feb. 6	1,251,263,883	60,122,571
Jan. 30	1,277,625,928	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,239,178,043	74,456,553
Jan. 16	1,211,940,247	72,711,589
Jan. 9	1,449,106,444	77,330,389
*Jan. 2	1,183,217,707	63,889,211
*Dec. 26	1,006,281,989	48,564,908
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	61,879,128
Dec. 12	1,228,929,423	53,781,538
Dec. 5	1,306,382,524	54,092,336
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,792,581
Nov. 21	1,181,802,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,864	52,183,887
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,802,434
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,898
Oct. 24	1,136,233,218	51,977,818
Oct. 17	1,126,468,183	52,961,048
Oct. 10	1,115,738,448	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,845,721	62,021,824
Sept. 26	1,039,884,494	50,544,298
Sept. 19	1,023,467,271	47,476,783
*Sept. 12	774,686,966	40,807,451
Sept. 5	971,780,225	53,923,438
Aug. 29	950,814,347	48,723,824
Aug. 22	1,106,838,486	57,156,381
Aug. 15	1,148,184,584	56,097,442

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table showe the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,941,875	$10,133,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	28,072,675	26,414,975	25,372,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,680,775	26,623,350
Feb. 6	20,379,225	18,545,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,629,675	13,540,950
Feb. 20	27,506,900	9,041,675	12,456,650
Feb. 27	32,180,200	5,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,350	696,975	3,958,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,900
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	2,471,250
March 26	27,468,875	5,280,900	4,965,575
April 2	27,725,050	2,130,825	2,649,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,800	6,007,050	5,578,650
April 23	34,202,700	10,985,475	9,401,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,020,825	5,461,000
May 14	12,527,250	8,922,675	6,346,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,092,725	9,645,150	11,929,000
June 4	31,780,575	4,775,650	11,295,875
June 11	31,477,175	13,302,350	14,715,175
June 18	38,809,875	10,096,575	12,158,250
June 25	38,452,675	12,223,850	13,978,250
July 2	36,103,200	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,068,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,375
July 23	50,809,600	18,015,400	15,502,400
July 30	53,989,900	24,080,975	13,748,125
Aug. 6	56,309,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,000

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 15	$21,563,575	$7,126,000	$18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,068,300	9,742,350	18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,577,925	9,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,067,050	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,872,250	715,975	7,110,894
Sept. 19	13,175,625	*1,642,850	10,854,225
Sept. 26	14,580,300	3,236,625	16,293,025
Oct. 3	12,527,900	1,819,300	15,469,050
Oct. 10	16,877,125	1,627,300	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,423,250	5,006,350	16,468,775
Oct. 24	17,264,450	17,751,475	14,715,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	$1,399,100	16,462,800
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,350	8,669,925
Nov. 14	6,186,425	15,520,350	10,166,625
Nov. 21	2,911,350	10,339,975	14,498,925
Nov. 28	4,125,200	15,786,900	19,414,675
Dec. 5	6,906,850	9,873,750	4,607,675
Dec. 12	9,077,975	5,386,900	4,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,788,125
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,548,200	1,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$57,731,475	1896	$9,400,175
1903	21,563,575	1895	38,940,775
1902	7,126,000	1894	67,062,850
1901	18,421,900	1893	*16,546,375
1900	28,125,900	1892	15,774,450
1899	14,205,775	1891	17,017,225
1898	33,111,850	1890	*655,725
1897	38,882,725		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,309,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,800	$903,570,500	$886,178,900
Jan. 9	241,116,300	918,962,200	906,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,395,600	941,368,600
Jan. 23	272,648,500	985,064,900	986,303,500
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,200
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,850,800	1,027,158,600
Feb. 13	276,968,900	998,569,800	1,028,357,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,025,600
Feb. 27	289,130,200	990,308,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,097,500	990,818,400	1,040,583,300
March 12	289,254,300	997,390,000	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,963,700	1,046,998,500
April 9	294,294,600	1,038,533,000	1,088,54?,800
April 23	311,247,200	1,049,380,300	1,106,374,400
April 30	311,736,200	1,048,039,900	1,114,367,900
May 7	305,852,400	1,071,020,000	1,131,712,800
May 14	295,231,100	1,078,992,600	1,129,815,400
May 21	283,145,800	1,056,553,500	1,100,566,100
May 28	304,430,700	1,040,483,400	1,096,953,500
June 4	306,480,900	1,032,565,200	1,096,798,900
June 11	312,670,200	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	319,373,000	1,049,689,900	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,066,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,532,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	325,855,300	1,078,294,900	1,158,150,300
July 16	339,355,700	1,087,516,700	1,178,169,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,099,849,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	357,231,000	1,097,388,100	1,201,965,000
Aug. 6	357,562,200	1,095,476,900	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	359,514,600	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Aug. 15	247,297,400	906,345,600	903,836,300
Aug. 22	249,903,800	917,964,900	913,722,000.
Aug. 29	250,708,900	923,111,500	920,133,900
Sept. 5	246,829,900	924,415,900	918,131,200
Sept. 12	244,921,100	926,862,500	918,180,600
Sept. 19	240,544,300	922,055,900	909,462,300
Sept. 26	238,926,600	917,047,700	901,845,300
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,374,100	908,288,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,300
Oct. 31	231,678,300	911,508,500	895,816,900
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,096,500	886,044,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	899,885,000	883,418,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	867,233,400
Nov. 28	216,513,300	880,532,700	841,852,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,002,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	216,791,900	880,621,800	842,858,700
Dec. 19	226,006,500	878,740,200	848,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	892,262,800	885,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,207,132,500, Aug. 13, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,392,400, Aug. 10, 1893; since 1900, $748,033,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,096,949,200, July 23, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $330,514,600, Aug. 13, 1904.

SINGER COMPANY EXTENSION.

Another large plant is to be erected by the Singer Manufacturing Company at St. Johns, Quebec, which it is estimated will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. This company has now extensive plants for the manufacture of all kinds of sewing machines and appliances at Elizabethport, N. J., and other factories in Australia and Russia.

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Cash and Deposits—Small Increase in Loans.

The bank statement made new high records for cash and deposits. The latter reflected better than of late the sum of the increases in loans and casb.

The net increase of $2,152,400 in cash was not far from the preliminary estimates, as modified by the gold sent to Cuba, but the detailed statement showed a great deal of shifting of cash between the Wall Street banks. The First National gained $3,485,500 and the Bank of America lost $3,396,600. The National Bank of Commerce lost $1,266,800, and the American Exchange National Bank gained $1,070,000.

There was also much shifting of loans to make the net increase of $1,014,500. Twenty-one banks showed increases in this item, five of them over $500,000, while thirty-two banks had decreases in loans, four exceeding $500,000. The First National led the increases with $3,718,800, and the National City had the largest decrease, $1,458,100.

There were eleven banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, five National and six State. This compares with thirteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-three in the week ended Aug. 15, 1903, twenty-nine in the corresponding week of 1902, and eighteen in 1901. The total deficit of these eleven banks was $1,400,525, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $5,601,100 out of a total of $1,207,132,500.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 7@21 per cent., with the bulk of the business at 1 per cent. The time money market was quiet. Rates are 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 8½ per cent. for five to eight months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper at 4 per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8815@$4.8820 to $4.8856@$4.8850, closing barely steady at the lower rate. An engagement of $2,000,000 gold bars for export to London was made, but was canceled on the decline in exchange.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 1@3 per cent., averaging 2 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper was in light demand at 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8515@$4.8530 to $4.8535@$4.8550, closing firm at $4.8530@$4.8540.

The items of last week's bank statement, and the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Aug. 15, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,372,700	.....	$110,422,700
Net profits.	134,323,400	.....	129,681,200
Deposits...	1,207,132,500	$2,919,100	903,335,300
Circulation..	38,293,500	*348,000	43,930,300
Total....	$1,495,722,100	$2,571,100	$1,187,349,500

ASSETS.

Loans..	$1,009,491,400	$1,014,500	$908,345,600
Specie.. ...	270,534,900	3,886,700	170,630,900
Legal tend..	82,659,700	*1,534,300	76,766,500
Total ..	$1,456,906,000	$3,186,900	$1,155,743,000
Resv. held..	352,514,900	2,152,400	247,397,400
Resv. req'd.	301,753,125	729,775	225,833,825
Surplus..	$57,731,475	$1,422,625	$21,563,575
U. S. deps.	23,374,200	4,100	37,238,500

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $7,128,600; in 1901, $18,421,900; in 1900, $20,587,050; in 1899, $15,082,350; in 1898, $33,111,850; in 1897, $18,852,725.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

Recent Sale of British Exchequer Bonds Presents Problem Soon to be Met Here.

The British Exchequer has just had to contend with a problem in the matter of redeeming temporary bonds issued last year similar to that which may confront many American corporations next year when they come to pay off the long-time notes which were issued in such volume in 1903 and during the early months of 1904, unless conditions so much improve that the public will take readily the permanent securities, whether stock or bonds, which will be issued to take up the notes put out to tide over a period during which the public, and bankers, too, were indisposed to make other than short-time investments. The London market was recently a good deal upset by the poor success that attended the issue of £5,500,000 three-year Exchequer bonds. Instead of being oversubscribed a great many times, as has come to be the custom on the occasion of such issues, the tenders totaled less than £1,000,000 in excess of the amount of the issue, and the prices offered ranged from £95 per bundred to £99 6s. The bulk of the issue had to be awarded at £98 10s., and the average for the whole was only a little above that price. These Exchequer bonds were sold to retire one-year bonds issued in 1903, which have just been paid off at par and which were originally sold at £99 9s. 2d. The loss on the transaction was therefore considerable, and the opinion is now expressed in some quarters in London that it was a regrettable mistake to issue the bonds in the first instance only for a year, inasmuch as there was no chance of being able to pay them off at maturity, and but slim possibility, as the event has since proved, of renewing them on better terms. The answer to this criticism seems to be that the one-year bonds issued last year sold as well as they did only because they were attractive by reason of being a short-term obligation, and there is no reason to assume that much better success would have attended a sale of [illegible] bonds last year [illegible] It is true that just at this time the London money market is under some strain, but that could hardly have been foreseen as long as a year ago, and, besides, the tightening of the money market was one of the chances that had to be taken. Our own corporations that have one and two year notes outstanding are running the same chance, with the hope, though who can say with the certainty, that when the time of payment comes the public will be in a more receptive mood for stock issues than it was when the notes were floated.

Better Machine Tool Demand.

The manufacturers of machine tools report that there is a decided improvement in the demand from the railroads, which withheld their orders when possible during the first half of the year, because they [illegible] when the lower cost of pig iron was taken into consideration. The reductions which the railroads expected have not been forthcoming, and now that the Fall season is approaching and there are indications which point to a heavy tonnage to be handled, the railroads are being forced into the machine tool market in order to equip [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealing during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	230	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1904	4	226	May 12	222	May 13	225	May 24, 1904
225	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	July. 1904	4					*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,250,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000							73	Oct. 24, 1903
200	225	American Coal ($25)	71,500,000	July 1, 1904	1½	220	May 19	200	May 10	200	June 14, 1904
195	205	American Express	18,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	202	July 14	180	June 2	198	July 26, 1904
4½	6	American Grass Twine	13,085,000	Jan. 1, 1904	4	8½	Feb. 15	5	Aug. 3	5	Aug. 4, 1904
26½	31	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 13, 1900	1¾	30	Mar. 21	22½	June 1	29½	July 28, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300							2½	Dec. 18, 1903
31½	35	American Steel Foundries pf.	15,500,000	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	45	Jan. 22	26	July 7	35	July 23, 1904
133	138	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1904	2	140	July 1	130¼	Feb. 11	140	July 1, 1904
11⅜	12	American Woolen	29,501,000			12¼	July 27	10	Jan. 4	12¼	July 27, 1904
55	60	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			59	July 21	53	Mar. 28	59	July 21, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1904	1¼	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3					*121	Nov. 28, 1896
		Beech Creek ($50)	5,668,000	July 1, 1904	1					*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1904	2					*108	Dec. 30, 1902
4	6	Brunswick Dock & City Imp.	5,000,000			7	Jan. 23	5	July 18	5	July 18, 1904
123	127	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	130	July 7	118½	Mar. 2	130	July 7, 1904
130	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126¼	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
80½	83	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,544,000	July 1, 1904	2	85¼	Jan. 21	75	Jan. 2	81½	Aug. 4, 1904
180	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1904	1¾	182	Jan. 14	181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan 18, 1904
81	84	Chicago Great Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15, 1904	2	86½	Apr. 12	80½	July 13	80½	July 13, 1904
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 29, 1904	2	89	June 17	89	June 17	89	June 17, 1904
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	21,895,100	July 1, 1904	2	224	July 15	207	Feb. 8	224	July 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	74,818,100	July 1, 1904	1¾	*127	May 5	*130	June 6	*135	July 8, 1904
175	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	175	May 3	175	May 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,405,290	July 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
100¼	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July 20, 1904	1¼	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½	Apr. 8, 1904
51	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			65	Aug. 2	60	July 29	65	Aug. 2, 1904
..	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1898	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	173	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
..	65	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	63	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	65	July 25, 1904
181	200	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	193	Feb. 16	188	Jan. 8	180	July 11, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	22⅜	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	23,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	8,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1	May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 19	2	Apr. 15, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,823,500	June 1, 1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70½	June 7, 1904
130	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 13, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,068,538			3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July 15, 1904	1					88	Dec. 29, 1903
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			10⅜	Jan. 22	5½	June 3	6	Aug. 4, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July. 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	65	June 18, 1903
75	80	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,294,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000			..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
49	55	**General Chemical**	7,410,200	Dec. 1, 1903	1¾	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50½	Aug. 6, 1904
93½	97	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¾	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	94⅞	Aug. 5, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,122,200	Aug. 1, 1904	1¾	180	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,329,100	July 15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,500,200	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	*83¾	May 25	*83¾	May 25	*83¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	*93	Apr. 14	*93	Apr. 14	*93	Apr. 14, 1904
52	55	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	July 25, 1904	25c	54	Aug. 2	50¼	Jan. 13	54½	Aug. 3, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
35	38	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	37⅞	Aug. 1	26	Mar. 1	37⅞	Aug. 1, 1904
12⅜	14	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400			13⅜	Ap. 12	10¼	Jan. 11	13	July 16, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	8,125,000	June 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,294,900			..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
54	50	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
75	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95	May 19, 1904
245	273	Lake Shore	49,466,300	July 20, 1904	4	250	July 1	230	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
53	56½	Long Island	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896	1	56½	July 19	46	May 17	56	July 22, 1904
10	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			14½	July 23	6½	Mar. 21	14½	July 23, 1904
110	120	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	June 30, 1904	3½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25	115	Aug. 2, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1904	2½					*198	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700			17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1½	53	July 12	45	Mar. 9	53	July 12, 1904
..	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 20	123	Jan. 22	123½	June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 2, 1904	1¼					118	Apr. 18, 1901
83	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1904	2½	84⅜	Jan. 21	80	July 29	80½	Aug. 6, 1904
180	186	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
72	82	**Nat. Enam. & Stamping** pf.	8,546,600	July 1, 1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	75	Jan. 28	75	July 28, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000							3½	June 9, 1901
38¾	38	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	30,083,600			41	Jan. 11	34⅜	Feb. 25	36	July 29, 1904
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
105	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	106½	July 6	101½	May 12	109½	July 6, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000			20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16	July 27, 1904
42½	50	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1904	1	41	Feb. 23	40	Apr. 16	40	June 15, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1904	2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405	June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
3½	4½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
93	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,315,500	Aug. 1, 1904	1¼	93	July 26	93	July 26	93	July 26, 1904
17	21	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			23½	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	19	July 23, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19, 1904	2	*70	June 13	*68	May 31	*69	July 13, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	83¼	June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
180	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1904	1¾	182½	Aug. 4	180½	July 21	182½	Aug. 4, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July. 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,800			⅞	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅞	June 24, 1904
3¾	4	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,800	May 6, 1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	3¾	June 24	3⅝	July 7, 1904
76	78	**Railway Steel Springs** pf.	13,500,000	June 20, 1904	1¾	73	July 13	71¾	Mar. 16	76	Aug. 5, 1904
85	90	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs.	6,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	93	May 17	85	Feb. 11	92½	June 30, 1904
203	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July. 1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
131	135	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	May 16, 1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1904
30	45	Rutland pf.	9,057,200	Jan. 15, 1903	1	38½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30	June 4, 1904
..	..	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,618,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 16, 1902
163	170	St. L. & San. F., C. & E. I. cfs.	7,217,800	July 1, 1904	5	168	Aug. 3	150	Jan. 9	167	Aug. 4, 1904
125	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	July 1, 1904	1½	128	July 15	122	Feb. 4	128	July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.								53	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	839,325	July. 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,623,900	Apr. 1, 1904	2	92	Jan. 28	90	Feb. 25	92	May 5, 1904
⅝	1¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			1⅞	Feb. 24	⅝	Mar. 4	1⅛	Aug. 4, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,676,900			*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
19	20½	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000			22	Jan. 21	17½	June 21	20½	July 27, 1904
..	..	**Union Bag & Paper**	10,000,000			5¼	Jan. 20	4	Mar. 22	4	July 22, 1904
..	..	Union Bag & Paper pf.	11,000,000	July 15, 1904	1¾	58¼	Jan. 4	45	Feb. 24	52	July 23, 1904
..	114½	United Fruit Co.	12,575,500	July 15, 1904	2	112½	June 13	96	Feb. 5	111¼	June 14, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,540,400	July 1, 1904	2½					275	Aug. 13, 1902
15¾	..	United Rys. Investment	10,000,000			12	Jan. 15	9	Feb. 17	11¼	Aug. 4, 1904
106	112	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, 1904	2	110	Jan. 8	100	Feb. 24	110	July 14, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	July 1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¾	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,965,200	Oct. 1, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	48	June 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,138,000	Mar. 20, 1904	5½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
17	19½	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,041,600			20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov. 20, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	70	Sep. 14, 1903
165	193	**Westing. El. & Mfg.** 1st pf.	8,998,780	July 11, 1904	2½	194	Jan. 18	190	June 27	190	June 27, 1904
14¼	16	Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000			19½	Jan. 22	14½	July 25	14½	July 26, 1904
40	43	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	4,996,900			52⅝	Jan. 22	37	July 27	37	July 27, 1904
22	24	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,993,500			29⅞	Jan. 22	21½	June 29	21½	July 26, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 13, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Asked
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	J J	93¾ Aug 12	91⅞ Apr 10	93¾ Aug 12	93¾	98
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	103½ Aug 6	98¾ Jan 6	103¾ Aug 13	103¾	103¾
Do registered	A O*	103½ Jul 29	99 Apr 29	103¾ July 29	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	93¾ Jul 28	87¼ Feb 13	93¾ Aug 12	93	98
Do do registered	Nov.	85½ Jan 26	82½ Jan 26	82¼ Jan 26	..	93
Do stamped		96½ Jul 27	87½ Jan 8	93 Aug 12	..	93
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*F A	100 Jan 26	98 Feb 1	98¾ June 21	98½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*F A	98 May 31	98 May 31	98 May 31	97½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	92⅞ Nov 10, 02	93	..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*M S	97¼ Jul 13	92¼ May 2	96¾ July 20	97	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	114¼ Oc 8, 02	110¼	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	M S	100 Aug 11	91 Mar 1	97¼ Aug 12	99¾	100
Do registered		92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	240	Au 5, 01
Bay. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	125½ No 30, 03	128	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	112¾ Jan 26	110¾ Jan 26	112¾ Jan 26	113¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	114 Aug 3	109 Mar 0	114 Aug 3	113¾	114¾
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	93 Jul 14	93 Jul 14	93 July 14	93	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	98 Aug 2	98 Aug 2	98 Aug 2	97¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	96½ Jun 28	92¾ Feb 23	95 Aug 12	94¾	95¼
Do do registered		95¼ May 27	92¼ Mar 15	95¼ May 27	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	101¼ Jul 29	99 Apr 29	101¼ Aug 12	100¾	103¾
Do do registered		103 Jul 21	100 May 10	103 July 21	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	98 Apr 30	97 Apr 30	98 June 30	98	102
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	91¼ Jul 29	87¼ Jun 8	91¼ Aug 4	91	92
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	98¾ Jul 27	92¼ Feb 24	98¾ Aug 13	..	98¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	92¼ Jun 30	87¼ Feb 11	91¾ Aug 12	91¼	91¾
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	90¼ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	105¾ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	106	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108 Jun 28	108 Jun 28	108 June 28	109¼	..
Ellis., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	122 Jun 12	110½ Mar 7	122 Mar 7	125½	..
Ellis. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	98 Jun 2	98 Jun 2	98 June 3	98	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		.. ..	.. ..	100¼ Fe 13, 03	97	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	117¾ Jun 30	113½ Mar 7	117¾ Aug 12	115¾	117½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 14, 97	110	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	119	..
Do con. 1st g. 4s, 1922	J D*	124 Apr 18	121¾ Feb 27	124 May 6	122½	..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J*	100¾ Jun 27	97¼ May 5	99¼ July 8	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	106 Jun 30	102½ Jan 5	103⅝ Aug 13	103¾	103¾
Do 2d 3s, 1913	*M S	102 Jul 14	104¾ Mar 25	103 July 13	107	109
Do do registered	*M S	107 Jul 11	105 Jun 30	107 July 11	107¼	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	..	90 Jul 29	90 May 9	94 Aug 3	85¾	95
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*M N	103¾ Jul 27	100¾ Apr 8	103¾ July 27	109	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	107½ Jun 7	103½ Jun 7	105¼ June 7	..	..
Do $1,000-$5,000	..	84 Aug 8	65¾ Mar 15	83¾ Aug 13	83¾	88
Do 1st p. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	84 Aug 8	65¾ Mar 15	83¾ Aug 13	83¾	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	49½ Aug 11	28 Mar 2	46½ Aug 12	40½	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	32 Aug 12	18 Mar 17	31½ Aug 13	31½	32
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J J	84 May 25	25¾ May 25	25¾ May 25	85	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J J	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104	..
Do 3d. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27, 99	103	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	107¼ Aug 3	101 Aug 3	107¼ Aug 3	107	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	132 Mar 12	132 Mar 12	132 Mar 12	132	134
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	Q J	130½ Jan 25	127¼ Apr 5	130 June 22	133	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1910	Q M	102¾ Jun 28	101¾ Jan 4	102¾ Aug 4	102¾	..
con. 7s, extat 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	102¾ Jun 28	101¾ Jan 4	102¾ Aug 4	102¾	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	111¼ Jul 27	107 Apr 20	111¼ July 27	117	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*M N	119 Jul 21	114¾ Jan 6	118¾ Aug 10	118	118¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	118 Jul 20	113 Mar 7	118 July 20	..	..
Do do registered	*M S	107 Jul 26	100½ Mar 1	107 Aug 13	106¾	107
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	112 My 14, 03	110½	112¾
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	103 Jun 24	99½ Jan 4	101 Aug 2	101	103
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	97 Jun 2	94¼ Apr 27	96 July 8	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oc 30, 02	103½	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	108 Dec 29, 03	107¾	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gold 4s, 1940	A O*	87½ Jul 6	81½ Jan 5	84 Aug 6	83½	84½
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	*J J	80 May 12	74½ Jan 5	78 Aug 12	..	76½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83¾ Ap 16, 02	..	..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	102 Jul 9	99 Feb 3	102 July 9	100¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*J J	95¼ Jun 29	91 Feb 3	94¾ July 13	94¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	91¾ Mar 11	90½ Apr 19	91¾ Apr 16	..	..
Do do registered		102½ Aug 4	100 Jan 20	102½ Apr 8	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	102½ Apr 27	100 Jan 20	102½ Apr 27	..	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	108¾ Apr 27	108¾ Apr 27	108¾ Apr 27	110¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	102¾ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 19	102¾ July 27	102	102½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	100¾ Apr 30	100¾ May 14	105 Aug 11	104¾	105¾
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 3, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	103¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 8	100½ Feb 8	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N*	107 Mar 14	105 Jun 8	105½ June 29	103	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	115 Feb 11	111¼ Jun 30	114½ July 26	114¾	115½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J J*	108¼ Apr 21	105¾ Jun 2	107¾ June 2	107¾	107¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	125 Apr 12	126 Apr 12	122½ Apr 12	123½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	118½ Jul 23	114½ May 3	118½ Aug 10	118½	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Ap 13, 03	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	116¼ Jul 23	112¾ Jan 4	116¼ July 23	112½	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	130 Jun 29	126½ Feb 1	129 July 27	130	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	113 Jul 29	111¼ Jul 29	113 July 29	112½	..
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	100¾ Jul 27	108 Jan 18	100¼ July 27	100¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	122 Apr 20	109 Mar 14	175 Apr 23	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	114¾ Jun 13	106¾ July 14	106¾ July 14	107¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s Ser. A, May, 1989	J J*	102¾ Jun 13	100¾ Jan 25	102¾ Aug 9	103	..
Do do registered	Q J	100 Jan 13	100 Jan 13	100½ June 18	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	*J J	88¾ May 25	87¼ Mar 28	88¾ Aug 3	..	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116½ Ap 29, 03	114¾	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	119 Jan 28	115¾ Mar 21	116½ Apr 12	115	..
Do Far. & So. gen. g. 6s, 1921	*J J	111 Jan 14	109¾ Jan 9	110¾ July 27	110½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	117 Jun 16	114¾ Jan 19	117¾ July 27	117	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	111¾ Jun 17	109¾ Mar 26	111¾ Aug 12	111¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Ap 18, 99	120	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	115¾ Feb 4	110¾ Jan 20	112¾ May 25	..	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	100 Jan 15	100 Jan 15	100 Aug 3	105¾	106¾
Do 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*J J	103 Mar 14	103 Jan 19	103 Mar 14	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	112¾ Jul 19	112¾ Jul 19	112¾ July 19	112¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	107 Mar 10	107¾ Apr 19	107 May 4	105	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	J J*	112¾ Jun 28	110¾ Jul 11	110¾ July 13	110¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115 May 20	109¾ Feb 2	112 May 26	109¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	119¾ Jun 29	114 Mar 17	114¾ July 28	114¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*J D	112 Jul 12	110¾ Jan 11	112 July 12	111¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	117¾ Apr 27	111¾ Mar 11	113¾ June 14	110¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	128¾ Apr 27	125¾ Jan 11	128¾ Aug 9	128¾	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 1	105 Apr 27	102¾ Apr 13	104¾ June 24	..	..
Do do registered	F A 1	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	*M S	94 Aug 12	90½ Mar 24	93 Aug 12	95½	100¼
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 Nov 19, 08	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118 Jul 14	111¼ Apr 7	117 July 26	113½	..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111½ De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110¼ Mar 24	108¼ Apr 9	110 June 14	111	..
Do do registered	A O*	107 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	107 Mar 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	*M S	103¼ Jan 21	101 Mar 7	103¼ July 28	103	..
Do do registered	*M S	103¼ Jan 21	101 Mar 7	103¼ Mar 7	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O*	105¾ Jan 22	103¾ May 17	103¾ June 6	102¾	..
Do do registered	A O*	106¾ Jan 12	106¾ Jan 12	106¾ Jan 12	102¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	118 Apr 12	115¾ Feb 10	118 July 14	117¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	114 Jun 3	114 Jun 3	114 June 3	114	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 5, 02	107¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	105½ May 23	105½ May 23	105½ May 23	106¾	..
Ottum. C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1960	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ No 17, 03	106¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	J N*	112¾ Apr 5	108¾ May 13	108¾ June 18	110¼	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137 Jan 22	130½ May 13	137½ June 14	125½	150
Do 1st ext. imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*M N	114 Jan 22	111¾ Mar 14	114 Aug 11	113¾	119½
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 10, 02	133¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	125½ De 9, 03	130¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 6s, 1907	*F A	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Se 9, 03	107	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	125 Jun 7	121¾ Apr 7	125 June 6	122¾	..
Do registered		123¼ Aug 3	120 Feb 12	123¾ Aug 3	123¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	103½ Jun 28	101 Jan 7	104¼ Aug 12	104	104½
Do do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	107 Je 14, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Jy 2, 02	100	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M N	97 Jul 14	97 Jul 14	97 July 14	97	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. J, 1912	*M N	99 May 16	99 May 16	99 May 16	97	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M N	93 May 24	93 May 24	93 May 24	94	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*M N	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 May 11	93	..
Rut. C. R. & R. 1st 6s, 1906	*J D	100¾	.. ..	100¾ Aug 8	102¼	103
Do registered		101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	..	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	119 Jun 30	115¾ Apr 22	119 June 30	110¼	..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ Nr 10, 03	..	..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	110¼ Jun 7	110¼ Jun 7	110¼ June 7	110	..
Chic. R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. 4s, 2002	M N*	74¾ Jan 22	69¾ Jun 1	73⅝ Aug 13	72	72½
Do do registered		114 Jul 29	97 Jul 11	114 Aug 4	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	M S*	87 Jan 20	82 Jan 6	87 Aug 13	85¾	88
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J*	104¾ Jan 26	103¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	104	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oc 1, 03	104	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	90 Oc 1, 03	94¼	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	98 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 13	95½	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	106¾ Jul 8	104¼ Apr 27	106¾ July 8	103½	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	102½ Apr 26	102¾ Apr 26	102½ Apr 26	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J J	.. ..	.. ..	110 De 14, 97	..	..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	133¾ May 20	130¾ Jun 3	133¾ July 12	134	136
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	93 De 10, 03	..	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	131 Jan 25	130¾ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	132¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	123¾ Mar 3	122¾ Mar 3	123¾ Mar 3	130¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	123¾ Jul 11	120 Apr 5	123¾ July 11	123¾	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	82¾ Jan 27	72¾ May 25	82¾ Aug 12	74	..
Chi. & West Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec. 1932	Q M	111¼ Apr 8	110 Mar 3	111¼ Apr 28	112¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Chi. Ham.: & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	104½ De 3, 03	101¼	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	113¾ Jul 14	111¼ May 13	113¾ July 14	113¾	..
Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	*J J	99¼ Jun 30	97 Jul 6	97 July 8	..	97½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	102 Aug 4	95¾ Jan 8	101¾ Aug 10	101¼	102
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	107 De 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	101¼ Apr 12	99¾ Jun 15	100 July 9	100	..
Do C. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	98¾ Jul 30	98 Feb 27	101 July 30	98	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	102¾ Apr 15	99¾ Feb 27	101¾ Aug 10	100¾	102
Do do registered	M N*	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 9, 02	95	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	94¼ Ap 31, 03	92	..
C. I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105½	..
Do 1st g. 4s Aug., 1936	Q F	102¾ Jun 28	100¾ Mar 4	102¾ July 15	101	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	*J J	115½ Jun 23	113½ Mar 4	115½ July 23	115	..
C. C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	126 Jy 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J*	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128½	125
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Nr 19, 01	103	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	100 Jul 18	95 Apr 6	99 Aug 4	99½	100
Income 4s, April, 1990	..	85 Mar 16	58 May 4	70 July 18	60	62
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	112¾ Feb 10	105¾ Jun 28	111¾ Feb 9	113	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 6s, 1938	*J J	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	114¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	100¾ Jan 19	56 Jan 6	94¾ Aug 11	94	..
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	89¾ Jan 26	82 Jun 8	83¾ Aug 12	83¾	84
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Asked
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	111¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	130 Jul 28	127½ May 17	130 July 28	129½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	133 May 13	128¾ Jun 17	130 July 22	130¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	134 Oc 28, 98	128¾	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	129¾ Jun 14	127 Jan 5	129¾ July 16	129	..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*F A	115¾ May 18	111¾ Feb 6	114¾ July 8	112¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1928	*M N	103¾ Jul 8	100¾ Jan 26	103¾ July 5	103¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	M N*	100¾ Feb 8	105¾ Jul 18	108¾ July 16	108¾	..
Warren 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	187¼ Jan 12	183¾ Mar 30	183¾ Mar 30	136¾	..
Do registered	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	240 Au 5, 01	183¾	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	106 Jan 11	105¼ Apr 6	100 June 3	107	..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	106 Mar 11	104 May 2	104 May 12	105	..
Do do registered	*A O	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	142 Jul 25	142 July 25	142 July 25	141¾	..
Do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	147¾ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	101½ Jun 30	96¾ Mar 1	99¾ Aug 11	100¼	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	104¾ Jul 1	104¼ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	106¾	109
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	106¾ May 6	103 Jan 6	106 Aug 2	106	107¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	101 Jul 14	94 Jan 6	100 Aug 5	..	96¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	91 Aug 8	83 Apr 22	91 Aug 8	80	91
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	97 Je 3, 02	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	38 Jan 4	24 May 4	24 May 4	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	100 Aug 5	96 Jul 18	100 Aug 5	99	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	94¼ May 9	92¼ Jun 13	92¾ July 8	92¾	95
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	45 Jun 6	37 Jul 1	40¾ July 10	38	41
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	84 Feb 26	66¼ Jun 21	78 Aug 8	..	75
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	112¾ Mar 30	109¾ Apr 19	112¾ Aug 6	112¾	116
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	112¾	114½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116 Jul 8	113 May 31	116 July 8	116¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	114 Jun 3	114 Jun 3	114 June 3	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M S	113¾ Jul 11	113¾ Apr 4	113¾ July 11	114¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	111 Jan 14	108½ Apr 9	110 June 23	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	114½ Jan 11	111 May 4	111 May 4	112½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Je 26, 03	101	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¼ Jan 27	131¼ Mar 23	134 June 28	134¾	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	130 Au 7, 03	133¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds. 1996	*J J	100¼ Jun 23	96¼ Feb 10	98¾ Aug 12	98½	99
Do registered	J J	98½ Jan 21	93¼ Jan 21	98½ Jan 21	85	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	87¾ Apr 26	84 Jan 6	85¼ Aug 12	85	85½
Do do registered	J J	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Aug 3	85¾ Aug 3	84	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	95¾ Jul 11	88¾ Feb 24	91¾ Aug 13	91½	..
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	124½ Jun 21	122¾ Jun 21	122¾ June 21	125¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	120 Jul 8	110 May 18	119¾ Aug 2	116	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108 Au 5, 02	113¾	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	132 Mar 3	130 Apr 8	132 Apr 13	134½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	118¾ Apr 29	113½ Jan 12	118 July 25	118	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	113½ No 25, 03	110¾	..
N. Y. & Greenwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 6	106¾	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	111¾ Mar 17

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	JJ*	91½	Aug 11	84	Jan 7	91¼	Aug 13	91	91½
Do do registered		84¼	Apr 23	81¼	Apr 23	81¼	Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s1933	*MN	96	Jul 19	91	Mar 14	95½	Aug 4	95	95½
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s. 1945	JJ*	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s. 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	95	98
Do do small		94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s. 1927	JD*	126¼	May 31	122¾	Jan 6	125¾	Aug 3	125½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	*MS	121	Apr 23	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s. 1938	*MS	94¼	Jul 8	90	Apr 11	94½	July 8	97	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s. 1947	*FA	114	Jan 13	113½	May 9	113¾	May 9	111½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s. 1931	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101½	Je 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF*	92½	Jul 15	88¼	Mar 8	92½	July 20	91	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s. 1913	JJ*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½	June 27	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s. 1928	*AO	115¼	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115¼	Aug 13	113½	115¼
Do 1st g. 6s. Jasper Branch.1923	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113	De 1, 00	113½	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	June 9	112¾	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	113	Jul 6	113	Apr 11	113	Jul 6	113½	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	*JJ	103¾	Jun 20	100	Feb 8	103¾	June 20	102¾	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s. 1951	AO*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	76	Aug 11	76	77
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s. Nov., 1915	AO*	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s. 1997	JJ*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 10	100¼	Aug 11	99¾	100¼
Do do registered		98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	99½	June 10	..	..
Do deb. 6s. of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	101¾	June 17	102	..
Do do registered	MS*	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Apr 6	101	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1885-1904	MS*	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1890-1905	JD	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	101	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	..	..	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s. 1905	*MN	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99½	May 17	100½	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	100½	No 8, 02	100¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s. 1998	*FA	93½	Jul 23	86	Feb 10	91¾	Aug 12	91¼	91¾
Do do registered	*FA	92¾	Jan 28	86	Feb 10	90¾	Aug 12	89¾	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s. 1998	*FA	91¼	Jul 16	83¼	Mar 14	88¾	Aug 4	..	..
Do do registered	*FA	..	..	..	..	91	Ja 17, 03	..	89
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s. 1936	JJ*	105¾	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	105¾	July 7	105¼	..
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	..	..	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	JJ	..	..	..	..	95	Ap 3, 02	86	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1991	MS*	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s. 1986	*AO	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd g.4s.1993	AO*	..	..	..	..	102¾	No 13, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s. 2361	*JJ	109¼	Jun 10	106½	Jan 4	107¾	Aug 13	107¾	108¼
Do registered	*JJ	108¾	Jan 28	106½	Jan 15	107¼	July 29	106¾	107
Lake Shore g. 3½s. 1997	*JD	106¾	Mar 10	104	Aug 2	106¾	Aug 13	106¾	106¾
Do do registered	*JD	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	96	..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1928	MS*	101¾	Aug 4	96½	Mar 1	101½	Aug 13	101¾	101¾
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s. 1906	FA*	..	..	..	..	114	Dec 0, 02	101	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s. 1934	JJ*	..	..	..	..	121	No 21, 03	117¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s. 1932	JJ*	..	..	..	..	132	Ja 21, 03	127¼	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s. 1909	MS*	112¾	Jan 18	109¾	Apr 19	112	Aug 13	112	..
Do 5s. 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	121¾	Jul 20	121¾	July 20	121½	..
Do do registered. March, 1931	QJ	121	Jul 19	120	Apr 21	120	July 20	121	..
Do 4s. 1940	JJ	106¼	Apr 30	105½	Apr 13	106	June 9	104¾	..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	103½	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s. 1952	*MN	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¼	May 20	96½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03	100	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s. 1927	AO*	115½	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	114	..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July.1922	AO	119	Aug 11	115¼	May 6	118	Aug 11	118½	119½
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s. 1915	*FA	..	..	..	..	117¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s. 1922	JJ	104¼	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104¼	Apr 5	103¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s. 1937	AO*	105	Jul 21	102¾	Apr 2	105	Aug 12	..	..
Dn registered	AO*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s. 1937	MN*	..	..	..	..	123¾	Ap 29, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s. 1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s. 1903	JJ*	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s. 1905	JJ	..	..	..	..	106¾	My 14, 03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s.June.1992	MS	103¾	Aug 5	100½	Mar 18	103¾	Aug. 5	103¾	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	..	..	..	100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s. 1941	*MN	112¾	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¾	Apr 12	110	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s. 1931	*MN	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 20, 03	126½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s. 1934	FA	..	..	..	..	127	No 28, 03	128	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s. 1932	*AO	132¾	Aug 2	125¼	Apr 19	132¾	Aug 2	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s. 1996	JO	101¾	Aug 12	96½	Jan 4	101¾	Aug 12	101½	101¾
Do registered		..	..	..	..	105¾	Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s.1941	JD*	94	Jul 11	87½	Feb 27	93¾	Aug 12	93	95½
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1922	JJ	..	..	..	..	107*	Ap 1, 01	103½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s.1989	MN*	102	Aug 2	93¼	Feb 26	101¼	Aug 12	101	..
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s.Jan.1997	QJ	105¾	Aug 12	101¾	Jan 6	105¾	Aug 13	105	105½
Do registered	QJ	104¾	Jun 21	100	Mar 3	104¾	Aug 13	103	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s. Jan. 2047	QF	75¾	Jul 14	70¾	Feb 20	74¾	Aug 10	74	74½
Do do registered	QF	72¾	Jun 17	68¾	Jan 8	72¾	June 17	72	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s. 1990	JD*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	96¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s. C. B. & Q. col. 1921	JJ*	98¾	Jul 13	90¼	Jan 8	97¾	Aug 13	97½	97¾
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jul 13	90	Jan 8	97¾	Aug 13	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s. 1923	*FA	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	125	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s. 1931	FA*	..	..	..	..	117¾	Jy 21, 03	104½	..
Do 2d 5s. 1917	AO*	108¾	Jan 20	105½	Apr 11	105½	Apr 11	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s. 1968	JD*	..	..	..	..	104½	No 9, 03	96	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s. March, 1948	QM	90¼	Aug 11	85	May 3	90¾	Aug 11	88	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s. 1933	JJ*	113½	May 25	111	Feb 8	113¾	May 31	111	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s. 1936	*JD	110	Jul 7	110	Jul 7	110	July 7	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	..	..	..	108½	Jy 9, 02	109¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	110	May 13	105	Jan 19	109¾	July 28	109¾	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½	June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	110¼	Jun 27	108	Jan 11	110⅝	Aug 3	108¾	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	109¾	Mar 31	105¾	Jun 25	105¾	June 27	107	..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	97¾	..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. cts. S.B.1941	*FA	..	..	..	..	102½	De 28, 03	97¾	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s. 1916	MN*	98	Jul 16	95¾	Mar 23	98	July 16	97¾	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	118	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	..	..	..	108¾	Au 21, 03	111½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	94	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	JJ*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	93¼	..
P.C.C.C. & St.L.con.g.gt.4½s,A.1940	AO*	110¼	Aug 3	106	Apr 27	110¼	Aug 3	109¼	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 26	100¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	110¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN	..	..	..	..	110¾	Fe 14, 01	108½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	102	Jul 6	101½	Jan 22	102	July 6	101	..
Do g. 5½s, Series E, 1940	FA*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	91¾	Aug 3	91¼	..
P. Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	..	..	..	127¾	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	119½	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	JJ*	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	121½	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 26	104¾	106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	..	..	114	Dec 15, 03	113¾	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	MN*	..	..	..	..	106	Au 28, 03	106¾	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	98¾	Jul 20	94½	Feb 23	98	Aug 12	98	98¼
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	..	..	..	102	Nn 10, 97	104½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00	108¼	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ*	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	110¼	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s.1944	*MS	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s. Feb., 1921	QF	123¼	Jun 18	120½	May 11	121	May 14	118	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101	July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr 8	121¾	Aug 3	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*MN	110½	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	110	May 20	111½	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*AO	112¾	Aug 12	109¼	Jan 10	112¾	Aug 12	112¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 07	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11, 01	117½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s.Ser.A&R.Jan.1928	AO*	..	..	..	..	128	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97	111¾	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	114½	May 4	114½	May 4	114½	May 5	113	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	99¾	Aug 13	99	99¼
Do registered	*JJ	99	Jun 13	98	May 6	99	Aug 9	98	99
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	AO	94	Jul 14	84¾	Jan 4	93	Aug 1	95¼	96
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JJ	119½	Mar 7	119¼	Apr 2	119¼	Apr 2	117½	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1939	JD*	111½	Jul 28	110½	Jun 16	111¼	July 28	110	111¾
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J.J*	68	Jun 27	63½	Mar 29	68	June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed		..	..	..	..	92	Mr 23, 00	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	104	May 3	103¾	May 10	104¾	May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947	*JJ	87½	Aug 12	84	May 31	87¼	Aug 12	87½	89
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	103½	May 3	103¾	June 2	104½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	103¾	Jun 24	103¾	May 17	103¾	Juna 24	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s. 1931	JJ*	127	Jun 21	122¾	May 14	125½	Aug 8	125	..
Do gen. g. 5s. 1931	JJ*	112¾	Jun 11	110	Jan 13	111½	Aug 4	111¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	JJ*	96½	May 19	96	Apr 14	96¾	Aug 9	97	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	90	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	79½	Feb 24	82¾	Aug 13	82¾	82¾
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	122¼	125
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd.g.4s,1936	AO*	83¾	Jul 20	78	Jan 7	84¾	Aug 12	84	85
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	77½	Jan 13	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	MN*	96¾	Apr 25	91½	Jun 8	96¾	Aug 8	96¼	96¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	78¾	Mar 25	70½	May 26	76½	Aug 5	78¾	79
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	75¾	Aug 12	68¾	Jun 1	75¼	Aug 12	..	..
St. P. & Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	111	Aug 9	107¾	Apr 11	111	Aug 9	111¾	112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	183¾	Aug 10	180	Jan 5	183¾	Aug 10	183½	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	110	Jun 15	107½	Jan 4	109¾	July 7	110	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	116¾	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111¾	Apr 19	109½	May 11	111¾	Aug 9	111¾	..
Do Man. 1st. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104	Aug 12	100	Jan 4	104	Aug 12	108½	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	..	..	106	My 6, 01	102¼	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	104½	Aug 10	104½	Aug 10	104½	Aug 10	104	..
Minn. Unlen g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	125	..
Mem. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135¾	Apr 23	133	Apr 14	135	Apr 25	132¼	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114¾	Mar 16	114¾	Mar 16	114¾	Mar 16	116¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	..
Do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 11, 01	99¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	75	Aug 12	65	Jan 8	74½	Aug 12	74	75
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	101	Aug 11	99	Jan 18	101	Aug 11	100¼	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	93	May 23	91	Aug 1	92¼	Aug 10	92¼	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	102¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	July 18	104¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	106¾	Jun 6	102	Jan 15	106¾	Aug 12	104¾	106¼
Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	JJ*	108	Jun 30	105¼	Feb 25	108	June 30	108¾	..
Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	*JJ	..	..	..	..	111¼	My 7, 03	106	..
& South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 20, 03	101¼	..
Celte Pompeck									
Col. ext. g. 4½s, 1935	JD*	101¾	May 27	97¼	Jan 8	101¼	Aug 13	101¼	101¾
Col. Ind. Y. col. Aug., 1909	JD	95	Aug 12	87½	Feb 24	95	Aug 12	94	95

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 18	83¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JJ*	102	Apr 20	97	Feb 26	100¼	Apr 28	103	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	101⅞	Jul 20	97½	Mar 11	100	Aug 13	99¾	100
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s. Aug., 1929	JD	88¼	Aug 11	84	Jan 6	88¼	Aug 11	88	88¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	PA*	..	..	..	..	110½	Fe 27, 03	106	107
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	103¾	Apr 12	100¼	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	102½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*MN	109	Apr 25	103¾	Mar 9	107	June 1	108	111
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	MN*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	107	Aug 1	106½	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	105	De 18, 03	104	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103½	Jul 7	103¾	Jul 7	103½	July 7	103	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	110½	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	112¾	Aug 1	112	113
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	94	Jul 20	90½	Jan 5	94	July 20	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	..	..	..	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	100½	Mar 24	100	Mar 29	100	Apr 25	125½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	107	Jan 8	104¾	Jul 25	104¾	July 27	104¾	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	93¼	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	87	Jun 29	79	Jan 4	84	Aug 13	83¼	83¾
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s. Mar., 1909	JJ	108	May 25	105	Jan 18	106¾	Aug 6	106¾	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	108	Jun 17	105¾	Jul 1	107¾	Aug 8	107¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	102	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May 6	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	..	..	..	102	De 22, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	104¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	115¼	Jun 14	114½	Apr 18	115¼	June 14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN	110	Feb 2	110	Feb 2	110	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	110	Apr 30	107	Jan 6	109	Aug 9	109	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	105½	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101½	..
Dr Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	..	..	..	111½	Oc 30, 02	105½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	105	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	101½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	118	Jun 14	111	Feb 25	117	Aug 13	116	116¾
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 18	110	Feb 25	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97	Aug 11	92¾	Jun 8	97	Aug 11	96½	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1990	JJ	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98	Jun 30	93¼	Mar 17	96¾	Aug 11	98¾	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	117½	Apr 26	114	Apr 26	117½	Apr 26	115¼	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	93¾	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	96¾	June 29	93½	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	115	..
E. T. Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¾	Aug 12	113	May 3	113¾	Aug 12	113¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	MN*	119½	Aug 10	117	May 3	119½	Aug 10	119	120
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	112	Jun 25	109	Apr 20	112	July 11	109¾	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	123	Jun 7	118¾	Jan 7	123	June 2	120¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	124	Jan 7	124	Jan 7	124	July 28	122½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	116¾	Jun 13	114	Mar 16	116	Aug 11	116	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	112¾	Jun 2	112	Jan 4	112¾	June 24	112¼	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	87½	Jul 29	87½	Jul 29	87½	July 29	87½	88¼
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	106	Apr 30	103¼	Jan 5	105¾	June 29	106¾	107½
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	116	Aug 12	110	Jan 18	116	Aug 12	114½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	120¼	Apr 29	110½	May 10	110¼	May 10	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	MS	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	104½	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	..	..	..	112½	Jan 6, 03	112	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	..	..

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 13, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	90½	Jul 9	87½	Jan 6	90¼ July 30	90	91½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	100¼	Jul 21	103½	Jun 1	100 Aug 8	100	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	96¼	Jul 20	90	Feb 24	94½ Aug 12	94	94½
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105¾	Jul 22	102½	Mar 5	105¾ July 29	105¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	120½	Jun 27	115¼	Apr 5	120½ June 27	118	120½
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	102	Jan 19	100½	Feb 2	101 May 11	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100	Mar 13	100	Mar 15	100 Mar 15	98	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	101⅜	Aug 2	101¼	Jun 14	101⅜ Aug 2	102¼	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	103	May 28	101	Jun 6	101⅜ July 28	101⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	124½	Jul 18	118⅜	Feb 2	124½ July 18	124⅜	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104	Feb 2	103	Apr 9	103 Apr 9	106	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	102¼	Jun 28	100½	Jan 22	107 July 28	103	..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	107	Aug 10	104	Mar 5	107 Aug 10	103½	106
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	101⅜	Feb 6	101	Mar 5	101 Mar 5	101¾	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105	Mar 30	105	Mar 30	105 Apr 27	..	108
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 5, 01	..	..
West Gas 1st col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½ Ja 16, 01	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.								
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF*	99⅞	Apr 29	95	Mar 14	98 July 8	96	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	88	Aug 9	70	Jan 4	86 Aug 12	85	87½
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88	Jan 8	82	Mar 15	85½ July 7	86	87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	81	Jul 23	74	Jan 18	80⅜ Aug 13	80¼	80⅞
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67½	Aug 10	53¾	Feb 8	63 Aug 13	65	65¼
Do registered		61¾	Jul 1	57½	Mar 16	61¾ July 1	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	68½	Jnn 22	61½	Jun 10	65½ Aug 12	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99 Se 16, 03	96½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99 Jy 17, 99	93	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92 Feb 23	93	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106½	Jul 23	103¼	Mar 15	106½ Aug 8	106½	..
Inter. Steam Pump dsb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103	Jun 23	97	Feb 8	101½ Aug 12	101	103
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*AO	..	....	..	....	93 Fe 24, 03	92½	..
Lack. Stee Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	102⅜	Aug 13	92⅜	Apr 4	101½ Aug 13	101¼	101½
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¾	Apr 23	87	May 9	89 July 19	88	90½
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	68	Feb 29	63½	Feb 29	65⅞ June 8	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47	Jan 23	35	Jan 4	40 July 30	35	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4¼	Jan 23	1½	May 2	1⅞ Aug 13	1½	2⅝
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	83	Jul 14	80	Aug 1	81½ Aug 13	81¼	82
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. dsb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112½	Apr 23	107⅝	Jan 7	110½ Aug 5	109½	113

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1981	JJ*	..	....	..	....	79 Au 12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	79¾	Apr 12	68⅝	Jan 7	78⅝ Aug 12	79	79⅛
Do registered		79¾	Jul 18	68⅝	Jan 7	79 Aug 12	..	..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	58 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	100	Jun 17	95¼	Mar 11	97¼ Aug 5	97⅛	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	79	Feb 4	69	Jan 5	74 July 20	..	75
Do do Trust Co. certificates		75	Jul 25	69½	Jul 8	75 July 25	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	105	Feb 26	105	Feb 26	105 Mar 9	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102½	Jul 29	102½	Jul 28	102½ July 28	103	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107 My 02, 07	104	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102¼ Oc 27, 03	103	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	108¼ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	92	Jul 7	91¾	Jun 30	92 July 20	90¼	92
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	106	Apr 30	102	Mar 7	106 Apr 30	103	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	108	Jun 6	101½	Jan 12	108 Aug 5	106	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102 De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105	Jun 11	100½	Jan	102 Aug 5	102½	104¼
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	MS	73	Feb 29	66½	Jul 11	71 Aug 13	70	71
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94	Jun 30	90	May 31	94 June 30	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	100¼ Ap 8, 02	..	98½
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100¼ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Eris T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J*	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	MN	106¾	May 13	100¾	May 13	106¾ June 22	110⅜	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	103½ Jul 2, 03	105	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	103¾	Jun 1	103	Feb 8	104¼ Aug 4	104½	110¼
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105	Jul 14	101½	Jan 2	104½ Aug 11	104½	104¾
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103½ Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107	Jun 14	107	Jun 14	107 June 20	107	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934		103¾	Apr 27	101¾	Apr 2	103½ July 26	101	103

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 13, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 13, $14,971,500

Week ended Aug. 13, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	86	86	86	86	25
Amsrican Thread 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	103½	103⅜	103⅜	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	93½	93½	93	93¼	9½
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93	93	92⅜	93	16½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99¼	100	99¼	99⅞	314
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95	95	95	95	6
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	81
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91¾	91⅜	91½	91⅜	10
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	62	64	62	64	4
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	78½	81	78	81	467
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	108	34
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Buffalo Gas 5s	65½	70	65½	70	11
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅜	103¾	103⅜	103¾	10
Carolina Central 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111	111½	111	111	17
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	83	84	83	83½	130
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	44⅞	46½	44⅞	46½	270
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	30	32	30	31½	173
Central of New Jersey 3s	134	134	134	134	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	156½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅞	88½	87⅞	88½	90
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	106½	107	106½	53	31
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	84	84	84	84	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78	78	78	78	25
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97⅜	97¼	97¼	97¼	423
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94	94½	94½	94½	40
Chi., Bur. & Q., Nebraska ext. 4s	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	109	109¼	109	109½	8
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	82⅝	83	82	82¾	375
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	32
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	71⅜	72¾	70¾	72¾	953
Chicago Terminal Tranefer 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	80
Clevs., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	27
Colorado Midland 4s	60½	60½	60½	60½	62
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	83½	83¾	83½	83½	17
Columbus & Ninth Av. 5s	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	2
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	173	173	172⅞	173	48
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65½	65⅝	65⅜	65	2,247
Consolidated Tobacco 4s, 2d	62½	62½	62½	62½	¾
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	7
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	78	78	78	78	3
Distillers' Securities 5s	64½	65⅜	64½	65¾	179
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	3
East. Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
East Tenn., V. & G. divisional 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	71
Eris general lien 4s	85	85¼	85	85⅛	33
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	21
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron Div. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grands 1st 4s	83½	84½	83½	84½	80
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	23
Green Bay deb. A	70	70	70	70	1
Green Bay deb. B	13½	14⅜	13½	14	260
Hocking Valley 4½s	108½	109	108¾	109	7
Hudson County Gas 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94⅛	94⅛	94¼	94⅛	19
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99¾	100	99¾	100	40
International Paper 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
International Steam Pump 6s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	101½	19
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84¼	84⅜	84½	84½	50
Kansas City Southern 3s	71⅞	72	71⅞	72	49
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	91¼	88⅞	91	117
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. money 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼	57
Laks Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119¼	119¼	119¼	5
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Laks Shore deb 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	135
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	2
Long Island ref. 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅛	101¼	100⅛	101¼	61
Louisville & Nasbville col. tr. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅛	98⅜	148
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	30
Louisville & Jeff. Bridge 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105¾	23
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91	92¼	91	92	263
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114½	114¼	114¼	114¼	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	62¼	62¼	61¾	61¾	8
Mexican Central 1st income	14	14½	14	14	62
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	100	504
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78½	78½	78	78¾	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st ext. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	106	106	106	11
Missouri Pacific 1st con. 6s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	83½	88	83½	88	227
Nash., Chat. & St. L. consol. 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	2
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76	76	76	76	1
Nat. R. R. of Mex. prior lien 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	14
New York Central gen. 3½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	70
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
New York Central, L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	103	103	17
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	109	109	109	5

BONDS.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94	94¼	94	94¼	18
N. Y., Susq. & Western gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
N. Y., Susq. & Western 2d 4½s	98	98	98	98	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101⅜	46½
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93½	93½	13
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74	74⅜	74	74⅜	62
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	29½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	21
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	95¾	96	95⅝	95½	115
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	117	117¼	116½	116½	17
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	1
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97⅞	98	97⅝	98	44
Reading general 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	107
Reading gen. 4s, reg	99	99	99	99	1
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Rio Grande Western col trust 4s	91	91	91	91	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	87½	87¾	87½	87½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¾	117	116¾	116⅞	8
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	91⅛	65
St. Louis & San Fran. con. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	3
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 6s	123½	125½	123½	125½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81⅞	82⅝	81⅝	82⅝	562
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	96½	95½	96½	1
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	74⅝	75½	74½	75¼	280
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83½	84	83½	84	65
St. Paul, Minn. & M. 2d 6s	110¼	113	110¼	113	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	111	111½	111	111½	45
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	133½	133½	133½	133½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73¼	75	73¼	74½	6
Southern Pacific 4s	95	95	95⅛	95	111
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101½	108
Southern Pacific of Ariz. 1st, 1910	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	33
So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	4
Southern Railway 1st 5s	115⅞	117¼	115⅞	117	237
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	96½	97	96½	97	23
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	96¾	96½	96⅞	26
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	10
Term. R. R. Asso. of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	99	100	99	100	47
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2
Third Avenue 4s	94	95¼	94	95¼	111
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	73⅞	73⅞	73½	73½	13
Toledo, St. Louis & Wsst. prior lien 3½s	85	85	85	85	12
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	111½	111¼	111½	111½	1
Ulster & Delaware ref. 4s	92¼	93	92¾	93	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	107¾	105¼	105¼	82
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102⅞	103⅝	102¾	103⅜	1,690
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84	84½	84	84½	46
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½	81
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	1,353
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	78¾	79	78⅝	79	4½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	71	71	71	71	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	114½	116	114½	116	29
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	117¾	117¾	16
Wabash 2d 5s	107⅝	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	5
Wabash debenture. Series B	59½	61⅝	59½	60½	374
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	14
Washington Central 1st 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	2
West Shore 4s	106	106	107½	107½	12
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	15
West Virginia Central & Pitts. 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91	11
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	89¾	89½	89½	15
Total sales					$14,533,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1923, coupon	131½	131½	131½	131½	13
Virginia-Carolina Ch. 6s full paid	101⅝	101½	101½	101⅝	202
Republic of Cuba 2d in. pd.	101½	101½	100⅝	100⅞	33
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	188½
Total sales					$436,500
Grand total					$14,971,500

SHIPPING SECURITIES ABROAD.

Relatively Few Stocks Being Sent—The Four-Pound Weight Restriction.

The recent movement of American securities to Europe has been so small, except in isolated cases that there was something anomalous in the statement sent from Washington the other day that the four-pound limit on first-class mail matter had been removed at the solicitation of New York bankers, who claimed that the weight restriction interfered with the shipment of securities to Europe. If the change was indeed made at the request of bankers for this reason given it must have been an old request tardily acted upon by the Post Office Department, or else was made in anticipation of larger shipments of securities to Europe than those that are being made at present. London has been buying more stocks in this market of late than it has sold here, but apparently relatively few of London's purchases are being sent abroad. The stock bought, or most of it, is being carried here, as is usually done when the purchases are speculative rather than for investment. According to advices from abroad there is little likelihood at this time of London actually investing much in American securities.

One of the circumstances connected with the shipments of securities to London which tend to increase their bulk is that according to the rules of the London Stock Exchange stock to be a good delivery must be divided into ten share certificates, whereas the rules of the New York Stock Exchange require that certificates be for 100 shares. Connected with the London regulation is probably some thought that this smaller certificate is better adapted to meet the ordinary investment demand which all Exchanges claim to foster, although in fact speculation and not investment is the principal source of the activity which they enjoy.

1904

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	495	510
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	215	222
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	140	155
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	320	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4150	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	150	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	260	265
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	3	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	209	212
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	148	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	360	375
East R.Nat.($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	207½	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	5½	..	Feb., 1896	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	150	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	560	570
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	215	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	230	237
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 1, 04	125	133
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	170	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	3	..	July 1, 04	180	185
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	..
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	290	295
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	..	..	.....	130	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	110	120
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	200
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	485	500
People's ($25)	200,000	4	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	5	..	July, 1900	112½	122½
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	4	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	Q	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	180	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	171	175
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	160	170
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 16, 04	360	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	197½	200
Broadway Trust.	700,000	..	..	.....	142½	147½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	390	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1960	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	490
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	270	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	300	305
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	95	..
Eastern Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	190
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	660	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1325	1375
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	June 30, 04	190	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	320	332½
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	12½	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawyers' Title In.	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	180	190
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	295	305
Lincoln	500,000	2½	..	.....	340	350
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	290	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 04	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	580	600
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	865	880
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	220	230
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	117	125
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Secur	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Secur'y & T	3,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 04	620	630
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	245	252
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	340	350
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	525	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	330	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	435	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	475	480
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1330	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	400	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Nordea	1,000,000	..	..	.....	196	201
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	385	400
Williamsburg	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	49	51¼
Do preferred	8,572,800	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	91	92¼
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	0-32
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	800,000	..	..	.....	48	52
B'klyn Un. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	7,980,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
††Do 5s	6,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	71½	72¼
Cent. Us. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	88½	90
Denver G. & El.	2,450,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	29½	30
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1904	76	77
Do pr. l. 6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	101½	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1923	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1904	55	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	June, 1904	75	78
Do 1st 5s	9,500,000	2½	..	May	103½	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,500,000	2	..	June, 1904	58	62
††Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,700,000	3	S	May, 1904	106½	..
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	850,000	3	S	May, 1904	40	45
Jackson Gas 1st 5s, 1937	510,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	95	100
††Jamaica 1st 6s, 1938	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	95	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	$1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 04	290	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107½	108½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	104	107
††**Obio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	91	93
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	94	96
††South Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	70	74
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	99½	100½

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	60	63
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	105	108
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	750,000	2½	S	June, 1904	94	96
Union	3,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	29	31
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87½	88½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	780	..
Empire City	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	150	..
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	520	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	360
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	108	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	3½	S	July, 1904	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	280	300
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	..	95
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	370	..
W'mesb'City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	580	610

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 13, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	2,000,000	12	Q	June 30, 04	*31½	..
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4⅞	4⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	42¼	42⅞
Am. Chicle, ex d.	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 04	94½	96
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	84½	86
††**Amer. Malt. 6s**	3,835,000	2	S	June 1, 04	102	103
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	25	27
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 15, 04	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	72¾	73
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	6
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 04	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	107	..
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	132	142
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk, ex div	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117	120
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 04	100	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	2¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	7/8	1
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug 10, 04	..	60
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111	113
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug 10, 04	14	20
Do preferred	1,267,200	8½	S	Feb 10, 04	53	60
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
††Do 6s	3,863,000	3	S	May 2, 04	50¾	54
Cen. & S.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 7, 04	108	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	410	440
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf	2,600,300	1½	Q	Apr 20, 04	85	90
Do 2d pf.	2,670,600	1½	Q	Apr 30, 04	85	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*⅛	½
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1¼	3¼
††Do deb 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	8¾	10
Continent. Tobac. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101¾	102⅝
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	476,220	..	..	.....	*..	3¼
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	20	25
††**Cuban 6s of 1896**	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	97½	98
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	00	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	89	92
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,999,900	..	..	.....	39	41
Do preferred	2,045,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	65	77
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	9	9¼
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1899	11	13½
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	34	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	85,000,000	..	..	.....	84	..
Gold'd. Cap. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7-16	9-16
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	3	..	May 25, 04	*14¾	14½
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	12,008,000	1¾	Q	July 5, 04	85	100
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	..	115
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do Knick. T. rcts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
††Do 4½s	202,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	20	..
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 04	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	36	38
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	25	32
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	8	S	Feb 26, 03	12	20¼
Hudson Realty	1,800,000	3	S	July 1, 04	115	123
Hudson River Tel.	8,613,200	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	95
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	134½	136
Int. Mercan. Mar.	49,993,400	..	..	.....	4⅝	5
Do preferred	52,366,800	..	..	.....	18	19
††Do 4½s	32,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	69	75
Internat. Salt	15,750,000	..	..	.....	14	16
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	49	..
Internat. Silver	5,944,700	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	6,807,500	1	Q	July 1, 04	..	85
Do scrip	1,098,848	..	..	.....	10	..
††Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	June, 1904	100½	101½
††Do deb 6s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	98
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel	34,977,400	..	..	.....	69	72¾
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,627,240	..	..	.....	8	9½
Lorillard (P.) pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	132	..
Mackay Co's	30,000,000	..	..	.....	26½	27⅛
Do preferred	30,000,000	1	Q	July 5, 04	70½	71
Man. Trac. ($25)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅜	1⅝
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	..	25
Do 6% pf. ($5)	.....	..	..	.....	*2½	2⅝
Mexican Telegraph	2,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Mexican Tramway	15,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	90	92
Mexican Gov. 5s	$22,700,000	1½	Q	July, 1904	101⅝	102¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*13-16	1
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	101	104
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	45	47
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	79	81
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	983,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4½	5
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	3
Nor. Securities	$100,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	102	102½
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	30	32
Do pf., ex div	5,489,900	1½	Q	July 15, 04	92	..
Pac. Fruc. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅜	⅝
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¾
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	81
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Proct. & Gamble.	5,250,000	3	Q	Aug 14, 04	320	332½
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	193	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	117	122
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	105	107
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	23	Q	July 1, 04	184	187
Seaboard Air L.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	10¼	10½
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	21	21⅝
Do 5s	15,000,000	..	..	.....	91¼	91⅝
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*..	*..
Simpson-Crawf'd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	400	..
Standard Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	June 30, 04	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do preferred	6,199,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	25	28
††Do 1st 5s	2,147,000	2½	Q	May 2, 04	74	76
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	June 15, 04	625	632
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Swift & Co	35,000,000	1¾	Q	July 4, 04	101½	102⅛
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	101	102
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	B	Jan 29, 04	*27	30
Tintic Co. ($5)	8,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅝	8⅛
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	9	11
Do pf., new	1,250,000	5	..	July 25, 04	70½	80
Do deb. 4s	350,000	2	S	July 10, 04	67	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	82
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	108	112
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	108	109
Unit. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	⅜	1½
Do preferred	11,418,000	1½	..	Oct., 1902	7½	8½
United Copper	40,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	..
††Un. Lumb. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3¼
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	69	..
**Universal Tobac

COTTON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Southern Mills in Bad Shape—Big Crop Expectation.

The advance in the price of all the Southern and Southwestern cotton carrying railroads during the last two weeks was based on the expectations of an unequaled prosperity of that section of the country and consequently of the railroads running through it because of the promised bumper crop of cotton. It was figured out that the increase in earnings to be derived from carrying a crop of 12,000,000 bales or more would amount to nearly $1,000,000, taking into consideration only the increase in tonnage originating on a half dozen of the larger systems.

Nothing, however, was said about the condition of the mill business in the South, the prosperity of which would seem to be of more than passing importance, not only in its relation to the prosperity of the South in general, but in its influence on the tonnage and earnings of the railroads. That the condition of this industry is by no means as flourishing as it should be, is a fact which appears from the replies of some five hundred mills and mill owners out of the 700 odd which make up this part of the manufactures in the South. These replies were received by a prominent cotton expert in this city, who desired to use the information for statistical purposes. From the tenor of the letters, it would appear that many of the mills will be unable to pull through the coming season unless there should be a sharp reaction in the price of cotton, which would bring the cost down to a basis of 8 cents for the raw material. This is especially true of the most recently established mills, whose goods are not yet as well known as those of their older competitors, although these also have many difficulties to meet. The younger mills still have on hand a large share of goods manufactured from cotton purchased at considerably higher prices, which will have to be sold at a loss. But the graver question is that of financing the purchase of more raw cotton. It is the general opinion among the mill men that goods made out of cotton costing more than 8 cents a pound will the end prove a losing proposition for the mills, and as this opinion is shared by bankers, it is difficult to obtain working capital on the present basis of raw cotton prices. Reports from New England are not so pessimistic, which is probably due to the fact that the cotton milling industries there have been longer established and are better able to weather the disturbance in the market.

There is no reason, many maintain, why cotton should not settle down to a basis of 8 cents a pound, a price which would still mean a good profit to the planters, and doubt is raised that even with active bull support present prices can be maintained. It is stated that the weather and other conditions of the season so far are very similar to those of 1898, when the yield per acre was 240. On the basis of an acreage of 32,863,000, the yield indicated would be 15,500,000 bales, even allowing for a deterioration of over 15 per cent. On the basis of the worst October condition known, namely that of 1896, which was 58.8, the crop would still figure at about 12,500,000 bales. It is objected by the bulls, and the same argument now advanced by Mr. Price was six months ago insisted on by Daniel J. Sully, that there is not enough labor in the South to pick a crop of more than 11,800,000 bales. The same statement was made in 1897 and 1898, but there never yet has been any crop so big that it could not be harvested, provided it were profitable.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT IN AMERICAN NICKEL.

Some few months ago insiders in American Nickel advertised somewhat extensively that the public should buy this stock, as it was then being eagerly bought up in the curb market around $5 per share. At the time a canvass of curb brokers revealed the fact that this statement was absolutely incorrect and in fact the stock was being offered as low as 1½, with no bids of any description whatever. Owing to the publicity given to the time the parties responsible for these advertisements and numerous circulars of the same purport ceased their activities and thought it wiser to refrain for a little while anyway in their endeavor to hoodwink the public into purchasing a stock which had no market to all appearances except in the imagination of the promoters.

Last week and representative of the company sent a circular out in which he stated that the "psychological moment" had arrived, and urged upon the public to purchase stock which he philanthropically offered to sell to the same innocent public at $5 a share, whereas if the public had the time to waste upon the matter they could save a small amount of 3½ or 4 points by sending an order to their curb broker, who could buy many thousand shares below 2½. The above circular also stated that the public was now beginning to buy the stock, which fact is perhaps true, as 400 shares were bought last week as low as ¼, or $25 per 100 shares.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerca at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$10,403,613
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	10,276,396
From Jan. 1, 1904	362,906,276
From Jan. 1, 1903	370,158,535

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 9, 1904	$6,628,450
Week ended Aug. 11, 1903	8,052,861
From Jan. 1, 1904	257,708,091
From Jan. 1, 1903	301,638,163

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$8,550
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	16,942
From Jan. 1, 1904	8,429,794
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,694,717

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$1,502,600
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	1,200
From Jan. 1, 1904	65,982,078
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,809,601

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$1,494,110
From Jan. 1, 1904	$8,552,312
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,114,884

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	$8,642

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$3,324
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	28,056
From Jan. 1, 1904	607,578
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,051,018

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$668,587
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	514,676
From Jan. 1, 1904	28,236,131
From Jan. 1, 1903	20,368,559

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$665,276
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	486,620
From Jan. 1, 1904	25,628,553
From Jan. 1, 1903	19,207,541

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$11,874
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	36,898
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,037,342
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,745,735

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$2,171,257
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	515,876
From Jan. 1, 1904	82,218,267
From Jan. 1, 1903	53,068,160

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 12, 1904	$2,159,383
Week ended Aug. 14, 1903	478,978
From Jan. 1, 1904	$5,180,925
From Jan. 1, 1903	48,322,425

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug 15, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York.....	$703,516,812	$927,288,876	−14.5
Boston	81,725,510	102,750,206	−10.7
Philadelphia	68,701,893	80,451,506	−14.5
Baltimore	14,906,604	17,872,830	−16.0
Chicago	181,205,946	157,609,465	+24.0
St. Louis.....	42,649,276	45,423,994	− 0.1
New Orleans....	6,955,803	6,713,804	+ 2.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,181,751,776	$1,340,110,843	−11.9
Other cities, 5 days	260,472,381	262,560,481	− 0.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,442,224,157	$1,602,671,324	−10.0
All cities, 1 day.	825,088,844	820,685,302	+ 1.7
Total, all cities, for week....	$1,708,213,001	$1,023,356,626	− 8.1

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Aug. 13	$1,768,213,001	$1,023,858,626	$2,097,769,941
Aug. 6	1,780,336,800	2,049,309,290	1,013,542,975
July 30	1,773,859,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
July 23	2,111,110,074	2,071,472,008	2,275,719,424
July 16	2,112,442,006	2,805,893,290	2,177,948,610
July 9	1,822,336,288	2,193,865,740	2,223,983,938
July 2	2,265,247,434	2,185,401,895	2,162,117,963
June 25	1,827,213,188	1,944,841,011	1,858,876,701
June 18	1,888,801,832	2,104,309,240	2,029,898,845
June 11	1,761,851,596	2,252,944,353	1,847,947,671
June 4	1,632,846,780	2,426,948,758	2,105,296,283
May 28	1,767,418,060	1,748,240,360	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,006,568,511	2,246,723,623	2,131,582,382
May 14	1,995,025,109	2,140,065,009	2,343,186,803
May 7	2,189,204,767	2,136,886,008	2,642,478,855
Apr. 30	1,753,754,069	2,228,216,988	2,810,200,649
Apr. 23	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,824	2,711,823,104
Apr. 16	1,877,613,667	2,335,443,346	2,576,305,891
Apr. 9	1,988,722,518	1,965,276,381	2,328,394,682
Apr. 2	1,822,600,835	2,448,803,099	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26	1,902,386,221	1,885,279,224	1,856,892,218
Mch. 19	1,916,942,214	2,125,148,039	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12	1,756,673,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,821
Mch. 5	1,837,625,130	2,463,100,323	2,162,102,957
Feb. 27	1,906,681,728	1,866,672,330	2,307,574,027
Feb. 20	1,875,676,901	2,154,189,963	1,777,350,435
Feb. 13	1,816,429,824	2,032,785,276	2,026,466,833
Feb. 6	2,123,944,360	2,418,958,073	2,256,827,103
Jan. 30	2,078,456,978	2,084,056,838	2,130,092,364
Jan. 23	2,168,110,514	2,252,601,358	2,212,698,537
Jan. 16	2,226,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,387,124,960
Jan. 9	2,410,047,737	2,783,823,902	2,582,783,806
Jan. 2	1,946,647,600	2,274,869,616	2,446,428,071
Dec. 26	1,668,260,298	1,905,689,769	1,870,650,987

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Investment Securities:

We shall be pleased to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilities for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.

Careful and prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice Presidents.
W. N. Duane, 3d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

The Manhattan Trust Company receives deposits bearing interest and subject to cheque, payable through the New York Clearing House.

DIRECTORS

Francis R. Appleton	John Kean
George F. Baker	Daniel S. Lamont
August Belmont	Clarence H. Mackay
H. W. Cannon	Oliver H. Payne
W. Murray Crane	E. D. Randolph
R. J. Cross	Grant B. Schley
Rudolph Ellis	James O. Sheldon
Amos T. French	John I. Waterbury
James J. Hill	R. T. Wilson

Empire Trust Company

Successor to
McVickar Realty Trust Co.
and
Empire State Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY.
Branches { 567 Fifth Avenue, 426 Columbus Avenue, 243 East Houston Street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,500,000

Acts as agent in the transaction of any approved financial business.

OFFICERS:
LE ROY W. BALDWIN.....President.
H. W. McVICKAR.....1st Vice Pres.
WM. E. G. GAILLARD.....2d Vice Pres.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.3d Vice Pres.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY.....4th Vice Pres.
H. M. GOUGH.....Secretary
LIVINGSTON WETMORE.....Treasurer
E. D. McGREAL.....Trust Officer

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Dec. 19.	2,071,691,622	2,389,140,757	2,247,053,793
Dec. 12.	2,181,509,109	2,208,461,503	2,508,681,730
Dec. 5..	2,231,572,194	2,375,476,731	2,438,835,782
Nov. 28.	1,744,767,383	2,093,383,725	2,029,676,763
Nov. 21.	2,085,545,022	2,384,936,733	2,332,864,783
Nov. 14.	2,094,721,498	2,466,708,125	2,852,618,317
Nov. 7..	1,078,000,180	2,264,689,532	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31..	1,940,858,438	2,231,297,090	2,153,964,845
Oct. 24..	2,014,850,556	2,454,842,882	2,097,479,856
Oct. 17..	2,025,778,068	2,402,894,582	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10..	1,978,097,538	2,556,417,231	2,068,815,486
Oct. 3..	2,229,006,878	2,672,098,004	2,098,347,093
Sept. 26..	1,963,108,462	2,557,635,024	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19..	1,842,494,384	2,351,782,260	1,892,653,231
Sept. 12.	1,449,982,606	2,433,018,620	2,089,419,187
Sept. 5.	1,739,232,504	2,088,258,504	1,884,886,098
Aug. 29.	1,541,094,812	2,047,977,189	1,797,906,614
Aug. 22.	1,886,214,948	2,090,742,238	1,652,342,978
Aug. 15.	1,924,534,022	2,097,769,941	1,718,923,221

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ended at this date in 1901 were $1,815,876,890; in 1900, $1,225,790,216; in 1899, $1,480,889,556, and in 1898, $1,237,644,956. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ended Jan. 9; smallest, $1,606,651,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,690,262, in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,149,-952,806, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11, 1901, $3,680,907,393.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Exports, New York, Aug. 8 to 12.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 8	Kr. Wm: II.	London, S. B.	$9,500
Aug. 10	Baltic	London, S. B.	291,235
Aug. 11	Havana	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	1,502,000
Aug. 12	Campania	London, S. B.	320,000
Aug. 12	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	43,500
Aug. 12	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	800
Total			$2,168,300

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 21	Maracas	Port of Spain, S. C. (Mex.)	$945
Aug. 8	Cherokee	Sanchez, G. C. (U. S.)	5,717
Aug. 4	Vigilancia	Campeachy, G. C. (U. S.)	600
Aug. 5	St. Paul	London, S. B.	78,000
Aug. 6	Morro Castle	Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	1,500,000
Grand total			$3,753,022

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $9,000,000.00.

Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registrar and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Henry S. Redmond,
James W. Alexander,	Charles A. Felck,
James H. Hyde,	Bernard Strauss,
Leslie D. Ward,	John C. Eisele,
Edgar B. Ward,	Anthony R. Kuser,
William Scheerer,	William H. McIntyre,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	H. R. Winthrop,
Uzal H. McCarter,	Robert H. McCarter,
Jerome Taylor,	Otto H. Kahn,
William N. Coler, Jr.,	Mark T. Cox,
William H. Staake,	Henry M. Doremus,
Forrest F. Dryden,	Jacob E. Ward,
Thomas N. McCarter.	

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000

OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...1st V. President
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG..2d V. President
JOHN A. HILTON...3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Myron T. Herrick,
Frank Brainard,	Edward T. Jeffery,
Robert C. Clowry,	Edward R. Ladew,
Edmund C. Converse,	William M. Laws,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	J. W. Middendorf,
Grenville M. Dodge,	William Willis Merrill,
A. Gospel,	Winslow S. Pierce,
Frederick B. Schenck,	Edwin Gould,
Frank Jay Gould,	William H. Taylor,
George J. Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
John A. Hilton,	John P. Truesdell,
E. F. C. Young.	

ESTABLISHED 1832.
Vermilye & Co
BANKERS.
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
Investment Securities.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
24 Broad St., New York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits, make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

SIMON, BORG & CO
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone No. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 56 New St.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII ..NO. 17,040. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ODELL TELLS STORY OF SHIPYARDS CASE

Now Going After the "Original Thieves," He Declares.

EXPLAINS "GROCERIES" TOO

Says His Suit to Recover $126,890 Underwriting Losses Will Show the Public His Real Position.

Having at last begun his long-expected suit to recover from the original promoters of the United States Shipbuilding Company $126,890, the difference between what he paid for 188 of the first mortgage honds of the Shipyards Trust and what he got for the honds and the promotion stock that accompanied them, Gov. Odell yesterday made his first public declaration to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He did not, however, confine himself to the shipbuilding case. The Governor said that in going after the men who had got his money in the shipbuilding company he proposed also to let the people see that his part in "another business concern" was "such as any man might have."

The suit is begun in Orange County, and, with the Governor's statement of yesterday, its trial is expected to lay bare personal details of the gigantic financial sensation that have not even heen hinted at in any litigation hitherto.

A reporter found Mr. Odell at his Summer home at Monmouth Beach.

"Yes," he said, "I have begun proceedings to get back what I lost on the deal. In this matter I am acting as a private citizen who is trying to get back money that was stolen from him. The suit was begun about a week ago, and it is against several firms and corporations which were originally interested in the Shipbuilding Company.

"When I went into the concern I paid about $200,000 for the stock I received, and when it was sold at auction I recovered hetween $40,000 and $50,000. It is for the difference that I am now going to the courts."

"Are you acting with or for any other losers in the matter?"

"No, it is entirely my own affair. It is a well-known fact that I held the securities of the company and that when it went to the wall I was hit with some of the others. I don't know who got the stock I sold, but now I am going after the original thieves to get back my losses.

"When the case comes to trial the people will see that everything is open and above board. I have been charged frequently in one of the New York newspapers with being wrongfully connected with another business concern, and with using my political influence to the concern's advantage. That is not true and the people will see at the trial of this case that my part in it has been purely a business one, such as any man might have."

"Were you interested in the reorganization of the Shipbuilding Company, as first undertaken," he was asked.

"No, not in the least," he answered. "After the experience I had had with the company I made up my mind that it was no good and I got out of it as soon as I could. I didn't think that I again wanted to trust myself in the hands of those men, and besides I thought for other reasons, that I had had enough. Then I had no idea what the future of the concern might be, so I thought it best to pull out for good."

"It has been rumored, Governor, that a short time ago, you reached a satisfactory agreement with one of the original promoters concerning the disposition of your stocks, and that you would lose nothing through the deal."

"That is all wrong," said the Governor. "I never approached any one on the matter, and I have never allowed any one to approach me. I took absolutely no action whatever until I started this suit. I have taken great care not to get into the public prints over the matter, and in every respect I have acted as would a citizen who held no political office."

Sensational charges are made in the papers. Gross frauds are alleged in connection with the prospectus of the company, which is declared to have been made misleading for the purpose of inducing investments in the securities. In addition to this, conversion is alleged, in that the plants of many of the companies taken into the trust were taken at exorbitant and unfair figures. Another point made by the Governor's attorneys in the action is that while there was an agreement that no calls should be made on the underwriters for cash until 9,000,000 had actually been subscribed, the calls for cash were made and paid, whereas at no time did the subscriptions reach more than $3,000,000.

The Governor's attorney of record in the suit is Alfred H. F. Seeger of Newburg, the District Attorney of Orange County. As a matter of fact, however, the heavy part of the work of drawing up the papers and of preparing for the suit was done in this city by Edward Lauterbach. Neither Mr. Seeger nor Mr. Lauterbach would make any statement concerning the suit last night, although admitting that the action had been hegun. The general impression is that there is a lot of politics in bringing the suit at this time, and especially in Orange County, where the action can be rushed for trial, in all probability, so that a Supreme Court decision can be reached before election day.

The Governor's 188 honds in the Shipyards Trust cost him $900 each and he sold them at auction several weeks ago for $250 each. When he got the first mortgage bonds the Governor also got a bonus of 500 shares of each class of stock, which was sold afterward to a souvenir hunter at $10 for the lot. It was around this transaction in Shipyards bonds that the Governor and George R. Sheldon, late Republican National Committeeman, had their memorable row after which Mr. Sheldon declared that the Governor had "welched" in regard to the underwriting. It was after this row that Odell insisted on having Sheldon put off the National Committee, which demand was acceded to in Chicago at the time of the June Convention, and the attendant reorganization of the National Committee when the Governor's friend, William L. Ward, was made the new committeeman.

About the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the friends of the Governor declared that the Governor never had been anxious to go into the underwriting of the Shipyards bonds, as had been declared, but to had been induced by the promoters of the enterprise to take part in the underwriting as an investment, and had heen taken in on the deal.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PIN CAUSED GIRL'S DEATH.

Slipped Down Her Throat, Foiling Two Operations—Lodged Near Lung.

After drawing a pin into her throat while breathing heavily, preparatory to sneezing, and after undergoing two operations for its removal, the pin slipping further down each time, Rose Biggio, eighteen years old, of 13 Roosevelt Street, died of oedema of the lungs in Rooseveit Hospital yesterday. The pin was found twice hy means of the X-ray by Dr. George E. Brewer, Attending Surgeon of the hospital, and Dr. W. W. Miller, the House Surgeon.

The girl was dressing in her room on Tuesday, and had in her mouth several pins, including a brass one with a hlack head, larger than the usual pin head. She was about to sneeze when she drew in her hreath, and with the inhalation swallowed the hlack-headed pin, it going into her trachea head first. The girl was frightened at first, hut as the pin did nothing more than tickle her throat she paid no attention to it at first. She went about her work as a candy maker until Thursday, when her mother took her to the Outdoor Dispensary of Roosevelt Hospital. The girl laughingly told Entry Clerk Fox how she had swallowed the pin.

After Dr. Brewer had found the pin the trachea by using the X-ray, an operation was decided upon. When the throat had been cut and the windpipe opened, the surgeons found that the pin had slipped further down into the trachea. This put a stop to the operation, as the X-ray had to be used again to determine the exact spot where the pin had lodged. The machine was used again the same day, the pin found further down the throat, and another operation decided upon immediately. The young woman was again placed on the operating table.

After the throat had again been opened and the trachea slit the surgeons found to their disappointment that the pin had again eluded them and had slipped still further down until it had reached the left bronchius below the trachea and leading into the left lung. The surgeons could not operate. They had to sew up the incisions they had made, bring the girl out of her stupor from the ether, and put her to bed. An operation would have meant death.

Oedema of the lung set in from the presence of the pin, and the girl died in sixty hours.

THIS POLICEMAN A REAL HERO.

Plunges In, Helmet, Revolver, and All, and Saves Drowning Man.

Policeman F. J. Wilday of the East Fifty-first Street Station probably added his name to the honor roll of the department yesterday by saving the life of one of the employes of the United Dressed Beef Company. The man was Francis Plager, who took the place of one of the meat strikers.

Wilday was on duty at the dock at the foot of East Forty-fifth Street to look out for meat strike disturbances. At the same time a number of the United Dressed Beef Company's employes, including Plager, were diving from a scow. Wilday warned them several times to he careful of the current, which is very treachcrous there. It sweeps inshore and then eddies out like a millrace. The other men plunged into the water first, and then Plager undressed. Instead of diving off like his companions, Plager seemed timid and lowered himself by a rope. As soon as his feet touched the water he gave it up and started to climb back.

Plager lost his hold, and Wilday saw him fall into the river with a splash. The man didn't know enough about swimming to buck the current. Wilday saw his peril in a twinkling, and didn't stop to count his own chances of safety. He plunged in, coat, helmet, revolver, club, and all.

Plager was growing weaker every minute, and Wilday shouted to him to keep up his nerve. The policeman is an athlete and an expert swimmer. With a few strokes he reached Plager and grasped him by the hair of the head. Plager foolishly grahbed his rescuer around the waist, and hoth men went down. When they came to the surface Plager was unconscious, but Wilday saw that the current had swept them far out from the scow. Then began Wilday's long, hard fight to get his man back to shore. But he did it, and he was very modest about it, too, when he made his report to the station house later.

Plager was soon revived and sent home. Wilday hung his clothing out to dry, carefully weighting down $40 in water-soaked hills which he placed along the dock. He had no sooner got into his dry clothes when a messenger came on the run to tell him that he had a new boy at his house.

TWO BURNED IN BRIDGE TRAIN.

Mischief Maker Had Disconnected "Light Puller" and Wire Grounded.

By a peculiar accident a man and woman were shocked and burned on a Sea Beach train on the Bridge last night, just as they were about getting off.

It was about 8 o'clock when the train pulled in, and the crowd of passengers started to alight on the station platform. Suddenly a flash of light followed by fire shot from under the hood at the end of car No. 1,040, where Joseph Dunn, thirty years old, of 33 Seventh Street, and Annie Arsidia, twenty-three years old, of 528 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, were standing, waiting for the crowd to let them out.

The woman was shocked and fell down on the car platform and Dunn shouted as flames singed his clothing. His neck and head were hurned. It was found later that some unknown person had disconnected the "light puller" by which the lighting current is conducted from one car to another, and that the metal end of the current carrier had grounded on an iron stanchion under the car hood.

HANDWRITING SENT BY WIRE.

Telautograph Transmits Messages Just as They Are Written.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—A telautograph instrument, a new device for the transmission of messages, has been installed in the offices of the Prudential Insurance Company for the purposes of communication between the cashier's office and the policy loan department.

The messages are written with an ordinary pencil, to which are attached by a sort of toggle joint two wires of about the thickness of darning needles, and are simultaneously reproduced in ink on a roll of paper attached to a receiver, the reproduced message being a facsimile of the handwriting of the sender.

Latest Shipping News.

The United States Army transport Kilpatrick, from Philadelphia, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:26 o'clock this morning.

The Adirondack Mountains were never more beautiful than they are now. For particulars see New York Central ticket agent.—Adv.

OUR WARSHIPS TO LEAVE TURKISH WATERS

Instructed to Salute the Land Batteries at Smyrna.

LONG DISPUTE AT AN END

Satisfactory Solution of the American School Question and Matters of Minor Importance Reached.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—After prolonged pourparlers and considerable haggling on the part of the Turks, a satisfactory solution of the American school question has been arrived at. This matter, which is the most important of the American demands, was settled by extending to American schools the same treatment as that accorded to schools under the protection of other powers.

A settlement of other matters affecting American interests in Turkey of secondary importance has also been effected, and Minister Leishman has telegraphed to Rear Admiral Jewell, in command of the United States squadron sent to Smyrna, instructing him to salute the batteries on land and depart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A prominent official of the Department of State has made the following statement of the pending questions with Turkey and the steps taken toward their adjustment:

"For many years the treatment of educational establishments in the Ottoman Empire founded and conducted by American citizens has been very unsatisfactory. While similar schools under the direction of other foreigners have been recognized as existing, and have been accorded the regular license or imperial firman upon application therefor, applications on behalf of the schools under American control have passsed unnoticed.

"The earnest efforts of the American Minister at Constantinople to secure for our schools and teachers the simple equality of treatment to which they are entitled, having met with evasive and dilatory treatment by the Sublime Porte, the President took the matter in hand, and on Feb. 2, 1903, cabled to Minister Leishman directing him to ask an audience of the Sultan, in order to deliver to him a personal message from the President of good will and assurances of his hearty desire to cultivate and maintain the most cordial relations of friendship, and to bring to the personal and direct attention of his Majesty the embarrassments and grievances under which this Government and its citizens labor, with expression of the President's desire and expectation that the treatment of the most favored nation would be received and the claim of our colleges and schools to equal treaty rights would be promptly recognized."

Mr. Leishman's request for an audience was met with much evasion and delay, and after it was granted his efforts to advance a settlement of the general questions at issue were unavailing. Again and again he pressed for a favorable answer to the President's message, until finally the procrastination of the Ottoman Government wearing an aspect little short of an intentional indignity to the American Nation, the President directed that the Mediterranean Squadron, then at Villefranche, should proceed to Smyrna in order that, if the Sultan's reply should still be withheld, or be given and prove unfavorable, the minister might depart on indefinite leave of absence and repair on board the flagship.

"The fleet," continued the official, "which was expected to arrive at Smyrna on the morning of Thursday, the 11th, did not reach port until the 12th. On Thursday afternoon, however, the Sultan sent one of his private secretaries to see Mr. Leishman and submit the reply of his Majesty, giving assurance that no discrimination shall be made between American schools and those of other nationalities, and incidentally offering an indemnity in the amount claimed, £5,000 Turkish, to an American citizen, Mrs. Lane, as the price of property owned by her.

"The main object, which was to obtain from the Sultan a positive pledge of the most favored nation treatment for our schools in Turkey, having thus been accomplished, the presence of the fleet is no longer necessary, and orders have been given for its withdrawal.

"The indemnity to be paid to Mrs. Lane closes, it is believed, the only pecuniary claim pending against the Turkish Government."

The vessels now at Smyrna under command of Rear Admiral Jewell are the Cleveland, the Olympia, and the Baltimore. They will leave Smyrna to-morrow for Gibraltar, and continue their cruise in European waters for some time.

MELBOURNE MacDOWELL WEDS.

His San Francisco Bride to Appear with Him on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—It became known to-day that Melbourne MacDowell married recently Miss Bertha Woodin, a young San Francisco girl who is stage-struck.

She was a regular attendant at the Grand Opera House a few months ago, and MacDowell was playing in the Sardou repertoire. MacDowell has been instructing her so that she can support him, and to-morrow they leave for Portland, Orcgon, where they will open in "Cleopatra."

WILLS GIRL HALF A MILLION.

Miss Gregory Met Her Benefactress While Touring Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14.—Miss Jessie Gregory of Halifax, N. C., has inherited a fortune of nearly $500,000 left her by Miss Mary J. Miles, a spinster formerly of Philadelphia, who died at Euphrates, Penn.

Miss Gregory, who is the daughter of Judge Gregory of Halifax, met Miss Miles while traveling in Europe. Miss Miles at once took a strong liking to the North Carolina girl and insisted that she become her traveling companion. The hulk of Miss Miles's estate goes to Miss Gregory, and besides the money there are a number of rare and costly paintings and bric-a-brac. Miss Miles willed $65,000 to a relative and like amount to charities in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

$150,000 FOR A TITIAN.

British National Gallery Gets Famous Darnley Collection Picture.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Timea tomorrow will say:

"The celebrated picture by Titian known as the portrait of Ariosto, recently in the collection of the Earl of Darnley, has been purchased for the national collection from Sir George Donaldson, who has ceded the picture to the National Gallery.

"The price to be paid Lord Darnley for it is £30,000. Toward this amount £18,500 has been subscribed from private sources, the donors including William Waldorf Astor, Alfred Beit, Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Lady Wantage.

BOYCOTT A POST OFFICE.

Citizens of New Nevada Town Take Novel Way of Showing Displeasure.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 14.—Sparks, the new railroad division town adjoining this city, is undergoing the novel experience of having a boycott placed upon its Post Office. The citizens held a meeting and resolved in future they would not have their mail sent there or mail a letter in the new town.

This action was taken after much complaint was made of the unsatisfactory delivery service and delay in sending letters from the town. Postmaster Summerfield depends for his salary upon cancellations. The action of the citizens will deprive him of income, and the Government may be compelled to abolish the office, notwithstanding the fact that the town has a population of 1,200 persons.

NEGROES FLEE FROM CITY.

Hundreds Desert Wilmington, N. C., on Account of Fanatical Prophecy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14.—Alarmed hy the prophecy of a negro from Newbern, N. C., who has visited the city from time to time within the past year predicting that Wilmington would be totally destroyed by fire from heaven on Monday, Aug. 15, hundreds of negroes left the city to-day as it is said that many more will leave tonight.

Housekeepers are without servants, and at least two of the large lumber mills announce that they will close down to-morrow for want of hands.

An effort was made hy the police to-day to find the negro who has caused all the commotion, but the search was in vain.

The negro gave the name of George W. Richardson and proclaims himself "Prince George III., Ruler of the Universe." He is thought to have returned to his home in Newbern. He held several meetings in the negro quarter of this city last week.

HOUSE DYNAMITED AT AUSTEN.

Attempt to Kill West Virginia Mine Official's Family Fails.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 14.—Unknown persons at an early hour this morning attempted to kill Superintendent F. M. Horchler of the Austen Coal and Coke Company and his family by blowing up their residence at Austen with dynamite.

The charge was placed on the front porch directly under the room in which the family were sleeping. The explosive tore a large hole through the floor as well as a hole in the ground several feet below. The family all escaped injury except the baby, which was thrown out of bed hy the force of the explosion and suffered slight hruises.

While there is no direct clue to lead to the identity of the person who placed the dynamite, suspicion points to miners who have been on strike since the 1st of June last, when a slump in the price of coal made it necessary for the company to make a reduction in wages, which the men refused to accept.

PEARE AND HIS YACHT OUT.

Barred from Lipton Cup Races—Owner Assaulted Commodore Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Lipton Cup yacht race series had a touch of unusual color to-day by the announcement at the Columbia Yacht Club that George R. Peare and his La Rita, twice winner of the trophy now being raced for, were harred from the rest of the series and would not be recognized by the Regatta Committee.

The sensational development was the culmination of trouble which has been brewing for some time between Mr. Peare and the membera of the Columbia Club, and which reached its climax when the owner of La Rita entered the clubhouse during the banquet Saturday night and attacked Commodore Price. Peare resigned from the club recently. He took his boat to the Chicago Yacht Club and began racing under its colors, finishing fifth in Saturday's race.

In the evening he appeared at his former club and demanded to know why he had not been invited to the banquet then in progress. The argument is said to have become heated.

The Regatta Committee went into immediate session and made a demand on the Chicago Yacht Club and La Rita's owner that the yacht be withdrawn from the races.

AUTO IN AN APPLE TREE.

Plunges Down Embankment Into Treetops—Party Rescued with Ladders.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 14.—An automobile containing Dr. Leonard and wife of Brooklyn and Frederick Leland and George Belfour of New York City became unmanageable while speeding over a newly made road on the Herman Livingston place, just south of Greendale station, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and ran down a steep embankment.

It alighted in the top of an apple tree, and by the aid of a ladder furnished by the gardener on the place the members of the party descended, none of them having received any injury. Axes were procured and the tree was cut down. With it came the automobile, hut little the worse for the mishap, and the automobilists' party continued on their way to Cairo.

PARAGUAY REVOLT SPREADING.

Insurgent Vessels Serve Out Arms at Angostura.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—Paraguayan insurgent vessels have passed Angostura, where they served out arms.

Military officers and deputies are escaping to join the revolutionists.

The Government declares its determination to suppress the revolutionary movement.

GENERAL ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR BEGINS

Che-Foo Hears of Morning Assault on Fortress.

RUSSIANS FEAR ITS FALL

Rumors Circulated in St. Petersburg that Capitulation Has Already Taken Place.

CHEFOO, Aug. 15.—1:30 P. M.—A telegram just received here from a reliable source states that a general attack on Port Arthur begsn at four o'clock this morning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 15.—There is a persistent rumor that Port Arthur has fallen, but it cannot be confirmed.

There is no additional news regarding the whereabouts of the vessels of the Port Arthur Squadron save that contained in foreign telegrams.

There is a general belief, which is borne out by the latest dispatches, that the situation at Port Arthur is desperate.

Apparently the Japanese are concentrating all their energies toward the reduction of the fortress in order to release heavy reinforcements for the operations against Gen. Kuropatkin, and it is thought that until this has been accomplished the advance on Liao-Yang will be suspended.

The Bourse Gazette has received the following from its Liao-Yang correspondent:

"Twelve Japanese regiments have left in the direction of Port Arthur.

"It is stated on trustworthy authority that the Mikado has ordered that Port Arthur must he taken at any cost, even if it necessitatez the suspension of operations in Manchuria, and it is quite possible that the main Japanese force will proceed to Port Arthur within a few days.

"Rain has stopped all operations."

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 14.—All is quiet on the eastern front. Apparently the Japanese are not attempting any further advance on Liao-Yang, but are turning all their attention to Port Arthur, concerning which there is considerable uneasiness here.

Reports are coming in of several land attacks on Port Arthur during the last few days. It was stated on Aug. 10 that the Japanese had before Port Arthur 100,000 men and 450 guns, of which fifty were howitzers.

Whether Port Arthur stands or falls it will cost the Japanese enormously. It is estimated that they will lose 30,000 men if they take the fortress, but if they do take it it will be serious for the Russian Army, as it will result in the releasing of a majority of the Japanese Southern force for an advance on Liao-Yang. The Japanese seem to be utterly reckless in the expenditure of both men and ammunition.

Russian advices from Port Arthur, which come in at intervals, say that the garrison is nerved for a most desperate resistance and is ready to be annihilated before surrendering.

These further particulars of the Japanese attack on Port Arthur on July 20 are given by a Russian correspondent:

"The Japanese on July 25 sent a summons to the fortress to surrender and served notice of their intention to storm.

"On the following morning at 6:30 they concentrated the fire of 120 guns on Green Hills. Many of their shells were filled with meilnite, which gave off noxious gases. Their land guns were supplemented by the fire of the fleet, and the Japanese infantry moved forward to attack the right wing of the Green Hills position.

"There was a perfect cloud of shells and the bombardment was the heaviest so far during the siege. In the course of the day the Japanese artillery sent in from 25,000 to 30,000 rounds.

"The attack failed utterly, despite the bombardment. The Japanese were never able to reach our positions, to which our men clung tenaciously. Finally the attackers were rolled back with terrific loss.

"The decision to ahandon the Wolf Hills position in view of the attack and that on other portions of the line was made on July 30, and the troops fell back on Port Arthur.

"The Nove Krai, in the interests of both sides, raised the question of an armistice to bury the dead, who were left on the field in enormous numbers."

Another Russian correspondent, representing The Associated Press, says:

"A Japanese war balloon ascended three times on the morning of July 26, carrying photographic apparatus, but its observations were not particularly successful, judging by the results of the artillery fire.

"Our fleet during the battle of July 26 greatly hampered the attempts of the Japanese fleet to support the land attack on our frontal positions. Our ships moved to the outer roadstead, the battleship Retvizan, the cruisers Novik, Diana, and Bayan, with several gunboats and three divisions of torpedo boats, participating. The Japanese had two battleships, armored cruisers, many torpedo boats, and eight or ten auxiliary cruisers.

"The bombardment was furious on both sides. The Japanese torpedo boats came in several times, and daringly attempted to get at our vessels. Each time they were met with equal bravery hy our torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, and their attacks were frustrated.

"Toward nightfall the whole Japanese fleet put to sea, followed for a considerable distance by our destroyers, who finally lost sight of it. We left a gunboat outside and retired to the inner harbor.

"During the thick of the fight a shell from the Retvizan put a Japaneae cruiser out of action. The shell apparently struck a boiler and the main steam connection, and the vessel was enveloped in clouds of steam. Control of her was lost, and she was towed out of action by another cruiser.

"The Japanese fleet reappeared on July 27 and July 28, but did not come within range.

CHE-FOO, Monday, Aug. 15.—A Chinese junk just arrived reports that the Russians and the Japanese at Port Arthur on Aug. 8 agreed to a short armistice on Aug. 12.

It is stated here that the Empress of Japan suggested that the Japanese arrange with the Russians for the safe departure of women, children, and non-combatants to Dalny.

RUSSIANS LOWER FLAGS

From Ships at Tsing-Tau in Presence of German Governor.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 15.—(Noon)—The Russian flag has just been pulled down from the hattleship Czarevitch and the three cruisers which took refuge here. The lowering of the colors was done in the presence of the German Governor.

BARK LOST, 20 DROWNED.

The Inverkip Sunk in Collision Off Fastnet Rock, Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British hark Inverkip, Capt. Jones, from Melbourne for Queenstown, was sunk and twenty persons were drowned as the result of a collision off Fastnet Rock, Ireland, last night with the British ship Loch Carron, Capt. Clark, from the Clyde.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

The Decoy Lost in Collision Off Scilly Islands—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Decoy sank off the Scilly Islands last night as the result of a collision with another destroyer. The crew was saved.

The Decoy was a vessel of 4,200 indicated horse power, 265 tons displacement, and was capable of making 27 knots an hour.

She was equipped with three torpedo tubes and one twelve-pounder and three six-pounder quick-firing guns, and carried a complement of fifty men.

SKYLARKERS DROWN GIRL.

Upset Boat with Party of Four in Newark Pond.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Maggie Walsh, twenty years of age, of Stone and Plane Streets, was drowned in the lake in Branch Brook Park to-night. She was in a rowboat with Kittie Hanson of Harrison Avenue, Harrison; Stephen Darbully of 16 Wood Street, and W. Plum of 43 Nassau Street. The other three were rescued by park policemen.

Plum says their boat was run down and overturned by four men skylarking in another boat. Plum is held as a witness.

SPORT IN CHICAGO WILDS.

Mayor Harrison Bags Twelve Woodcock Within City Limits.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Mayor Harrison shot twelve woodcock to-day inside the city limits.

The birds were heard of by Superintendent Ellicott while he was prospecting for places to locate electric lights in the Twenty-seventh Ward. He carried the news to his chief yesterday and the expedition was arranged for to-day.

The two went out early in the morning and were back at the City Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In that time they bagged twenty-five birds, twelve falling to the gun of the Mayor.

McCARTER'S $450,000 POLICY.

Public Service Corporation President Insures for His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 14.—Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, has taken out life insurance policies in the Prudential Insurance Company for $450,000. Mr. McCarter already had $50,000 insurance on his life.

This is one of the largest sums held by an individual for the benefit of his family, many of the other large insurers taking their policies for business reasons. The Prudential, because of its rules, will reinsure Mr. McCarter with other insurance companies.

FIRE SCARE AT NEWPORT.

Blaze at the Ogden Mills Villa Causes Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—A fire in the kitchen at Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills's villa, Ocean Lawn, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, caused no end of excitement this morning.

It was not much of a fire, but it called the Fire Department on a hot two-and-a-half-mile run, and was followed by hundreds of persons in automobiles and carriages or on bicycles. The blaze had been extinguished by the servants before the firemen arrived.

CAR SPEEDS WITH DYING MAN.

Trolley Used as Ambulance After Griffin Was Crushed.

A trolley car was pressed into service as an ambulance and raced to the Flushing Hospital yesterday in a vain effort to save the life of Thomas Griffin, twenty-four years old, of Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. The young man was crushed under a car, and died three hours after reaching the hospital.

Griffin toppled from a seat of a westbound car as it was crossing the trestle between the Flushing Bridge and Summit Avenue, and rolled under the trucks. An ambulance was called from the Flushing Hospital, hut was delayed on the way. The surgeon had Griffin placed aboard the car, and ordered the motorman not to stop until the hospital was reached.

PRIEST BESIEGED BY MOB.

Riot in Pennsylvania When Father Walters Had Trustees Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 14.—A mob of 500 people besieged Father Walters of the Polish Catholic church at Plains, near here, this morning. After the police had been defied and repulsed, Sheriff Jacobs was called upon for aid. The Sheriff's deputies and an augmented police force finally dispersed the mob, and arrested six of the leaders. Warrants are out for twenty more.

The riot was caused by Father Walters having five of the eight Trustees of the church arrested for forcibly obtaining possession of the keys and conspiring to put him out. The trouble was due to the parishioners objecting to Father Walters's recent appointment to the pastorate, and attempting to hold services in the church. To-morrow's trouble will be fought out in court.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

Sleeping car to Springfield, Mass., daily, on train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS WHIPPED; ONE SUNK

Raiding Fleet Meets Disaster in Five-Hour Battle.

JAPAN CONTROLS THE SEA

Her Policy of Not Weakening Togo's Squadron Justified.

CZAREVITCH TO BE DISARMED

Will Stay at Tsing-Tau Till the War Is Over—Neither Togo's Nor Kamimura's Vessels Suffer Serious Injury.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—Vice Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostok Squadron at dawn to-day north of Tsu Island, in the Strait of Korea, and attacked the enemy at once.

The battle lasted for five hours. It resulted in a complete Japanese victory.

The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk, and the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi fled to the northward after having sustained serious damage.

Little Injury to Kamimura's Ships.

Admiral Kamimura cables the Navy Department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight.

The fate of the crew of the Rurik is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or drowned.

The strength of the fleet under Admiral Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the Adsuma, Idsumo, Iwate, Takashiho, and other light cruisers.

Tokio is joyous over the news, as it gives Japan mastery of the sea and restores commerce. Flags are flying, lanterns are glimmering, and cries of "Banzai!" are ringing out in the streets of Tokio to-night in honor of the victories of Togo and Kamimura.

Why Raids Were Not Stopped Before.

Underneath the jollity of the populace lies a feeling of deep satisfaction and gratification at the disposal of a desperately serious problem of the war.

The Russian squadron which confronted Admiral Togo refused battle. It was stronger than Admiral Togo's squadron in battleships and armored cruisers, and had it elected to fight, the result might have altered the fortunes of the war. The strength of the squadron which opposed Admiral Togo compelled him to draw vessels from the squadron under Admiral Kamimura, and this left the Japanese Navy powerless to operate against the Russian Vladivostok Squadron and unable to prevent the raids of these vessels.

The raid of the Vladivostok Squadron in July was extremely expensive to Japan, and not only was retaliation tempting, but it was demanded by commercial interests.

The navy, however, grimly refused to make a diversion, and stuck to Port Arthur. It was confident that the harbor would soon be untenable for the Russian warships, that it would eventually get a fair fight in the open sea away from the Russian land batteries, and that the Japanese would win. These calculations of the navy were correct, and the Russians, with the chances even, have been hopelessly defeated.

Admiral Kamimura, after months of weary and patient waiting, finally got his chance at dawn to-day off Tsu Island.

No Hope for Port Arthur Ships.

Japanese guns dominate the dock yards at Port Arthur, and in view of this fact it would seem to be impossible again to make seaworthy or fightable the Russian battleships which have returned to Port Arthur.

It is probable that the Russian battleship Czarevitch will disarm at Tsing-Tau.

The best possible naval force that Russia can now concentrate at Vladivostok is four cruisers. The steamer Gaelic, bound for Shanghai, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning sighted a Russian cruiser, evidently the Novik, steering southeast hy east. This course showed her to be heading for Van Dieman Strait. This strait is about 120 miles south of Nagasaki, and it is presumed that the Novik will try to reach Vladivostok by the east coast of Japan.

The Novik sought refuge at Tsing-Tau, but left there at the expiration of twenty-four hours and had not been reported before.

In the fight of Aug. 10 the squadron under Admiral Togo was practically uninjured. The hattleship Mikasa suffered the most, hut she continues in the fighting line.

The cruisers Yakumo, Nisshin, and Kasuga also were hit, but temporary repairs have already been made, and they are fully serviceable.

Eleven wounded officers and sixty-six wounded men arrived at Sasebo to-day. The Imperial Prince Hiroyasu Kwacho, who holds the rank of Commander in the Japanese Navy, was hit in the region of the heart. His wound, however, is slight.

The Czarevitch to be Dismantled.

CHEE-FOO, Aug. 14.—Only one Russian torpedo boat remains at Tsing-Tau with the Czarevitch.

The Japanese demanded the departure of

the Czarevitch, hint the Governor of Tsing-Tau replied that the vessel would remain, but would be dismantled.

The Japanese Consul has ordered all steamers bound for Japanese ports to postpone their departure.

Last night two Japanese torpedo boats, without lights, entered Che-Foo harbor and inspected the shipping. They then joined two other torpedo boats and a cruiser standing outside the harbor, and all put to sea.

Battles at Long Range.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 15.—Russia's latest naval disaster has a peculiar interest for Englishmen, as it was apprehension caused by the enormous power of the cruisers Rurik and Rossia of the Vladivostok squadron which led the British Government to build the monster cruisers Terrible and Powerful.

The naval battles are discussed here with the greatest interest. The latest details, showing that the fighting between Admiral Togo's fleet and the Port Arthur fleet began at a distance of about four miles, are held to prove the necessity for the possession of big iron-clads. The fleets appear never to have approached each other closer than 3,800 yards.

The morning newspapers keenly discuss the question whether the Russian vessels which were not disabled were entitled under international law to seek refuge from the attack of the Japanese ships in neutral ports, and great anxiety is displayed as to the course Germany will adopt.

Port Arthur Sealed?

The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends a report that Port Arthur was again bottled up on the night of Aug. 11, but there is nothing from other sources to confirm this report.

According to The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent the Japanese Consul claims the cruiser Askold as a prize.

The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of Aug. 13, says:

"Three Russian torpedo boat destroyers left Tsing-Tau last night and returned there this morning, thus evading the twenty-four-hour limit."

BEATEN BY SMALLER SHIPS.

Vladivostok Squadron More Powerful Than Vessels Which Defeated It.

If the information given in the dispatches from Tokio be correct the three Japanese armored vessels which defeated the Vladivostok squadron were smaller and less heavily armed than the three Russian armored cruisers which have so terrorized commercial shipping. The Rossia, of 12,130 tons; the Gromohoi, of 12,336 tons, and the Rurik, of 10,923 tons, were opposed to the Azuma, of 9,436 tons, and the Idzumo and Iwate, of 9,750 tons each.

It is probable also that the Russians were at a distinct advantage because of the fact that the Vladivostok squadron has at all times commanded the splendid dock facilities at its home port. Between raids the cruisers have spent long periods at Vladivostok, and their machinery should have been kept in the best of condition and their bottoms kept clean, thus assuring their best speed.

On the other hand, Admiral Kamimura's ships have been kept for months in the Straits of Korea to guard against a descent upon the transports supplying the army. It is not probable that they have been able to go to the docks, except for the most necessary repairs, and doubtless they were not in condition to attain high speed. If this surmise be true it would easily have been possible for the two larger Russian cruisers, which had a speed of 20 knots, to run away from them, while the slower Rurik would not be able to do so.

The three armored cruisers that constituted the main fighting strength of the Vladivostok squadron were among the best equipped and speediest of such vessels afloat. The Rurik, the vessel that has been sunk by the Japanese, was the smallest of the trio, her tonnage displacement being 10,923, while the Rossia displaces 12,130 and the Gromoboi 12,336 tons.

The Rurik was built at St. Petersburg. She was launched in 1894 and completed and commissioned a year later. She was 396½ feet long, with a beam of 67 feet and a draught of 26 feet. She was a first-class armored vessel, and carried a battery of 4 eight-inch, 16 six-inch, 6 4.7-inch, and 18 small quick-firing and machine guns. Her normal speed was estimated to be about 18.7 knots an hour. Her complement of officers and men numbered 768.

The other armored vessels of the Vladivostok squadron, the Gromoboi and the Rossia, both of which, according to the Japanese, have been badly damaged, carry guns of the same calibre as did the Rurik, but are equipped with double the number of smaller and quick-firing guns. The Rossia and the Gromohoi were both built in St. Petersburg, the former being launched in 1896 and completed in 1898, and the later launched in 1899 and completed in 1900.

The Japanese armored cruisers Azuma, Idzumo, and Iwate and the protected cruiser Takachiho are, with the exception of the last named, among the best cruisers in the Japanese Navy. The Azuma, which is a French-built vessel, was launched at St. Nazaire in 1899 and completed two years later. Her tonnage is 9,436, and her battery consists of four eight-inch, twelve six-inch, twelve three-inch, and twelve 1.8-inch guns. Her speed when she is in good shape is 20 knots, and she carries a complement of 482 officers and men. The other two armored vessels, the Idzumo and Iwate, are sister ships of 9,750 tons each, and were both built at Elswick, England, being completed in 1901. The speed of the Idzumo is 21 knots, and the Iwate on her trial trip attained a speed of 21.8 knots. Their battery strength is about the same as that of the Azuma.

The last-named vessel, the Takachiho, is one of the oldest in the Japanese Navy, having been built at Elswick in 1885-6. Her tonnage is only 3,700, and she carries a battery vastly inferior to the three modern vessels which, with her, opposed the Vladivostok squadron.

The Vladivostok Squadron has been at various times in the public eye since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, owing to the dashing raids it made out of Vladivostok and its success in evading the pursuing vessels under Admiral Kamimura.

Soon after the declaration of war it ventured forth, and in Tsugaru Strait sank a small Japanese merchantman, after which it returned to Vladivostok, where it apparently remained until April 25. Then it appeared off Gen-San, Korea. Two torpedo boats entered the harbor and sank the Japanese steamship Goyo Maru, after having first ordered the crew of the vessel ashore. On the same day the 220-ton Japanese vessel Nakamura Maru was sunk by the squadron off the same port, while on the following day the torpedo boats of the squadron attacked and sank the military transport Kinshiu Maru. The Kinshiu Maru had on board about 270 men, including the crew, of which number 200 went down with the ship.

The next raid of the Vladivostok squadron was in June. On June 30 the cruisers again appeared off Gen-San, this time entering the harbor and sinking the steamship Koun of 2,875 tons, and a little coastwise steamer. The following day a cablegram from Tokio said that it was believed that Kamimura had succeeded in entrapping the Russian ships, but the following day the report proved erroneous.

The last sortie of the Russians occurred on July 20, when the fleet entered the Pacific Ocean. It was on this raid that the British steamship Knight Commander was sunk and the steamship Arabia was captured.

REPAIRING THE ASKOLD.

Russians Say the Demand That She Leave Shanghai Is Unreasonable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—The Russian cruiser Askold was docked this afternoon and the ship was dressed in honor of the birth of the Czarowitch.

The Shanghai Taotai yesterday formally requested the Russian Consul to arrange for the departure within twenty-four hours of the Askold and also the destroyer Grozovoi, which arrived at Shanghai on Friday.

The Consul replied that inasmuch as the cruiser required to repair damages the Chinese demand was not in accordance with the laws of neutrality, and that a reasonable time must be allowed for repairs. He also alleged that the Grozovoi needed to repair her machinery. That vessel shows no sign of recent fighting except that her forward rails are damaged. The hull, guns, and torpedo tubes are uninjured.

The Askold came up the river yesterday. As soon as the Russian Consul heard that the Askold had arrived at Woo-Sung he chartered a British mail tender, which proceeded to Woo-Sung to bring Admiral Reitzenstein to the Consulate. The Admiral, who had already been in communication with the French cruiser Montcalm, first sent on board the Montcalm one officer and three men who were severely wounded. Afterward, as there had been persistent rumors that three Russian ships were at Saddle Islands, sixty miles from Woo-Sung, he endeavored, first from the Askold and later from the Montcalm, to communicate with them by the Marconi system, but without result.

At midnight the Admiral and other officers came up the river. At 2 A. M. the mail tender was again dispatched to visit Saddle Islands, carrying dispatches and a coast pilot. The tender returned with the report that there were no warships to be seen.

The casualties on the Askold were ten killed and twenty-four wounded. The vessel was struck eighty times below the water line.

A Visit to the Askold.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—A correspondent of The Associated Press went to the Askold to-day for the purpose of inspecting her, but at first it seemed impossible to obtain permission to do so. The sentry at the gangway answered every request with a stern refusal, no matter in what language the request was couched. Finally appeal was made to Capt. Grammatchikoff, who, with the consent of Capt. Selberstein, gave permission for the correspondent to go on board.

On reaching the deck of the cruiser everything was found to be in confusion, and it was noticed that no attempt had been made to put things in ship-shape. There were many evidences of a hurried flight and a running fight.

The correspondent had expected to find universal depression and gloom on board the warship, but he soon became aware of a remarkable spirit of cheerfulness and confidence on all sides. The members of the crew generally appeared to be healthful, strong, and in good spirits.

Russians Confident of Victory.

Many of the men on the Askold spoke highly of the bravery of the Japanese and of their readiness to fight. There are no misgivings as to the ultimate result of the present conflict, however, in spite of the disastrous first six months. The Russians consider it impossible for "Great Russia" to succumb before "Little Japan." They say that for every man who dies another comes out, that for every ship lost another will immediately come over the sea, and that ultimate victory is certain.

It was surprising to find men on the Askold who knew French, English, and German. When questioned concerning the present losses they simply answered: "It is fate," and said they did not consider it hard to die for their country.

Twelve men and one officer were killed on board the Askold and about fifty men were wounded. The badly wounded have been taken to hospitals and the Captain of the cruiser has told them to be ready to sail in a week's time.

Upon seeing the condition of the Askold, which has nearly 200 shell holes in her, it is difficult to understand why her casualty list was not greater.

The work of repairing the cruiser is now proceeding night and day. The crash of hammers and the noise of men working on metal is audible all night long. In ten days the Askold can be sufficiently patched up to render her seaworthy, but full repairs would take much longer.

Cruiser Very Badly Damaged.

Her first and third funnels are riddled with machine-gun bullets, and the base of another funnel has been almost entirely blown away at the deck level by a big shell. The after funnel was cut in two and telescoped on itself, and the remains of it are now held up by guy ropes only.

An eight-inch armor-piercing shell entered the Askold forward on her starboard side, about two feet above the waterline, and lodged in a coal bunker. A twelve-inch shell exploded in her starboard hammock netting amidships, the fragments riddling and destroying four metallic lifeboats. Another twelve-inch shell entered a stateroom on the starboard quarter, cut its way across the deck, and exploded in the officer's quarters on the port side of the vessel, destroying everything within reach.

The deck house on the superstructure under the forward bridge was riddled by the fragments of a shell which exploded in the forward funnel. All the searchlights on the cruiser are damaged beyond repair. The torpedo netting was cut up by a shell, and is practically useless. The bottom of the Askold has several old and new injuries, one torpedo having made a big hole through her side into a bunker, which happily was fairly water tight. The cruiser's steering gear is supposed to be damaged, but her engines and boilers are in practically good condition.

The Grozovoi Likely to be Disarmed.

The Russian destroyer Grozovoi, which also reached here Aug. 12, has no serious injuries, but she is inexpressibly dirty and in a neglected condition. She was towed up the river to-day and took a position alongside the dismantled Russian gunboat Mandjur. The Tactai has repeated his demand that the Grozovoi leave or disarm. The probabilities are that she will disarm.

The hospital ship Mongolia, which left Port Arthur Aug. 10, with women and children on board, has not been spoken.

The local authorities are anxious and shipping is disturbed.

CZAR THREATENS CHINA FOR ALLOWING SEIZURE

Russia, Through France, Also Sends Strong Protest to Japan.

JAPAN'S VERSION OF AFFAIR

Ryeshiteini Captured After Mikado's Sailors Had Been Attacked and Attempt Made to Blow Up Ship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—By command of the Emperor, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has instructed M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, to request that France, on behalf of Russia, shall lodge a strong protest with the French Minister at Tokio, M. Harmand, against what is described as an outrageous violation of Chinese neutrality and of universally recognized principles of international law involved in the Japanese attack on the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Ryeshiteini in a neutral harbor.

The foreign powers have also been informed of the Russian declaration, and the Russian Minister at Peking, Paul Lessar, is charged to protest to the Chinese Government with reference to the serious consequences the violation of neutrality which she permitted may entail.

Capt. Shestakovsky's Report.

The Emperor has received the following telegram from Capt. Shestakovsky, commander of the Ryeshiteini:

"On Aug. 11 I arrived at Che-Foo from Port Arthur with the Ryeshiteini bearing important dispatches, having effected a passage through two blockading lines.

"According to the orders of Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, I disarmed the ship and lowered my flag. All formalities were duly carried out.

"On the early morning of the 12th I was in port, when I was piratically attacked by the Japanese, who had approached with two torpedo boats and a cruiser, and who sent a party under an officer, as though to enter into pourparlers. Not having arms to resist, I ordered the making of preparations to blow up my ship.

"When the Japanese began to hoist their flag I insulted the Japanese officer by striking him and throwing him into the water. I then ordered my crew to throw the enemy into the sea.

"Our resistance, however, proved unavailing, and the Japanese took possession of the boat.

"Explosions occurred in the engine room and in the fore part of the vessel, but the Ryeshiteini did not sink, and was taken from port by the Japanese. I hope they will not be able to take her to one of their own ports.

Two Russians Killed.

"My officers and crew have been saved, with the exception of an engineer and a stoker. Four others were slightly wounded.

"Naval Ensign Petroff, who resisted the hoisting of the Japanese flag, received a severe blow in the chest with the butt end of a musket, causing an internal hemorrhage. I received a wound in the right thigh from a bullet, which has not yet been extracted.

"The conduct of the officers and crew was above all praise.

"The Imperial Vice Consul extended the greatest hospitality and sympathy to us."

The Emperor has received the following from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Aug. 13:

"Supplementing my telegram of Aug. 12, our Consul at Che-Foo reports that while he was conferring with the Taotai regarding the temporary stay of the Ryeshiteini to repair her engines there, the commander of the boat, acting under instructions from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, and owing to the defective condition of the engines, entered into negotiations with the Chinese Admiral concerning the disarmament of the Ryeshiteini, handed to him the breechlocks of the guns and the rifles, and lowered his ensign and pennant.

"After the Japanese attack the crew were picked up by a boat belonging to a Chinese cruiser and other boats in the harbor.

"Out of the Ryeshiteini's crew of forty-seven, four are missing. The commander was seriously, but not mortally, wounded by a bullet in the thigh, and was removed with Ensign Petroff, who is ill, to the French Missionary Hospital."

Statement by Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—The Navy Department has issued the following statement regarding the Chee-Foo incident:

"According to reports received to date the Asashiwo and Kasumi, belonging to the First Destroyer Flotilla, Capt. Fujimoto commanding, were dispatched in search of the enemy's ships scattered during the engagement on the night of Aug. 10. They found a vessel resembling one of the enemy's destroyers and gave chase, but lost him in the darkness.

"Continuing the search, they discovered that she had entered the Port of Che-Foo.

"The Japanese ships waited outside the port, but the Russian failed to leave.

"Capt. Fujimoto, anticipating its escape during the night, if possible, to attack merchant vessels, entered Che-Foo with the two destroyers and found the Russian destroyer Ryeshiteini remaining undisarmed.

"Lieut. Terashima was then sent to the Russian vessel with a message to the effect that the Japanese commander expected him to leave by dawn or surrender.

"The Russian commander refused to comply with either demand, and, while the conference was still going on, he was heard instructing his men to blow up the ship.

"At the same time he caught hold of Lieut. Terashima and threw him overboard.

"Our interpreter was next thrown overboard by some Russian sailors, and others among the sailors showed signs of resistance.

"While this was progressing the forward magazine exploded, killing some of our men. We then captured the destroyer and retired.

"Our loss by the explosion was one man killed and four men mortally wounded.

"Lieut. Terashima, our interpreter, and nine others of the boarding party were wounded."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 15.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, under date of Aug. 13, says:

"Admiral Sah states that the Japanese promised to return the Ryeshiteini to-day."

The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai refuses to accept the resignation of Admiral Sah over the Ryeshiteini affair."

THE RYESHITEINI'S MISSION.

It Is Said She Carried High Personages Disguised as Engineers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Saturday, Aug. 13.—Rumors from Che-Foo are to the effect that the commander of the Ryeshiteini was intrusted with the duty of carrying to a place of safety the wife and daughter of Gen. Stoessel and five "engineers," believed to be high personages in disguise.

GERMANS GET JAPAN'S TRADE.

Result of Belief That Russians Will Not Molest Their Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The readiness of German shipowners to take cargo to Japan in spite of the Russian views as to contraband and the reluctance of British owners to run what they consider undue risks are already having a marked effect on the war risk rates charged on goods in British and German bottoms.

"Brokers in London are being informed by Continental clients that covers for the Far East and Japan will no longer be active, as they are shipping by German vessels and insuring war risks at Hamburg at 5s. per cent. The corresponding rates on cargo in British vessels have recently been 20s. to 40s. per cent. and even higher.

"This difference in rates is a natural consequence of the general belief that goods in German vessels will be treated by the Russians with peculiar tenderness."

JAPANESE ADVANCE DELAYED.

Russians Massing Troops on Mukden Road East of Liao-Yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN-SHU-TIEN, (Near Mo-Tien Pass,) Friday, Aug. 12.—The positions are unchanged on both nearer fronts. The Russian left in the neighborhood of the Mukden road east of Liao-Yang is being steadily strengthened.

The indications of an unexpected delay in the Japanese advance are probably owing to the augmentation of the enemy's forces on this flank.

The rivers have fallen, permitting the uninterrupted transport of supplies. There are evidences of activity on the part of Chinese robbers on the Peking road, but this appears not to be serious. Chinese sentiment is pro-Japanese.

ALEXIEFF STILL MOVING.

Viceroy of the Far East Now on His Way to Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Harbin says that Viceroy Alexieff has passed through that place on his way to Vladivostok.

JAPANESE PRINCE WOUNDED.

Slightly Hurt in Sea Battle—Total Casualties Not Heavy.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—The imperial Prince Hiroyasu Kwacho was slightly wounded aboard the battleship Mikasa in last Wednesday's engagement.

The following are the casualties sustained by the Japanese in the action:

On board the battleship Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, there were four officers and twenty-nine men killed, six officers and twenty-nine men severely wounded, and four officers and twenty-nine men slightly wounded.

The armored cruiser Yakumo had one officer and eleven men killed and ten men wounded.

On board the armored cruiser Nisshin seven officers and nine men were killed, and two officers and fifteen men were wounded.

Ten men were wounded on the armored cruiser Kasuga.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Asagiri had two men killed.

On board torpedo boat No. 38 one was killed and eight others wounded.

MASSACRED BY RUSSIANS.

Japanese Sailors Said to Have Been Slain by Troops in Kamchatka.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 15.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Aug. 14, says:

"A Nemuro (Japan) telegram states that Russian soldiers in Kamchatka massacred eighty-seven of the crew of the Japanese schooner Teichi."

Russians Stop Another Liner.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 14.—The Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Oceana, Capt. Street, from Bombay for London, reports that a Russian cruiser stopped and examined the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Goorkha on Aug. 11, near Sagres, in the extreme southwest of Portugal, and four miles southeast of Cape St. Vincent. The Goorkha was allowed to proceed.

"THE" ALLEN VERY ILL.

Stopped Special Treatment to Spend Month at Bayport.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 14.—"The" Allen is seriously ill at his country home, in Bayport, where he is accompanied by his granddaughter, Minnie. Allen had intended to remain at his home in New York City all Winter, as he was undergoing special electric treatment and he was being greatly benefited, but a week ago he decided that a slight break in the regular electrical course would not prove harmful, and went to Bayport for a month.

His relapsed condition indicates that his electrical treatment afforded but little better than temporary results.

ARRESTED FOR TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Two Men Charged with Robbing New York Central Train.

As they were leaving the Harlem Court Prison yesterday afternoon after serving a three-day sentence on a charge of disorderly conduct, two young men who said they were James McCulloch and John Brady, both of King's Bridge, were arrested by Detective George Trojan of Police Inspector Walsh's staff and Chief of Detectives John McLean of the New York Central Railroad, "on suspicion of being implicated in a hold-up on a New York Central train, on or about June 15."

They were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and locked up. Capt. Dilion of that station said last night that he knew nothing about the alleged hold-up, but understood that it took place near Melrose. Men at the Melrose yard denied any knowledge of the bold-up.

FIGHT WITH BIG SHARK.

Fishermen Capture Half Ton Man-Eater Off Cape Henlopen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—A man eating shark, twelve feet long and weighing over half a ton, was killed off Cape Henlopen by the crew of the fishing schooner Colonel L. F. Austin, and constituted a part of the schooner's miscellaneous cargo of fish when she arrived in port yesterday. The shark gave the seamen a terrific battle.

The Austin's crew was fishing for sea-bass. For a time the boat was surrounded by sharks, which ate the bass as fast as they were hooked. The one captured was so voracious that Capt. Mannel Enos baited a line for him. A two-foot hook, embedded in salt pork, was instantly gobbled in by the big shark.

Four sturdy seamen hauled in the slack line, which stirred the maneater to an awful rage. The captors slowly worked him alongside and kept his head on the surface, while others of the crew stunned him with axes. The shark is the largest ever brought to this port.

NEW YORKER DEAD IN IDAHO.

W. G. Field Carried Letter Stating That He Suffered from Heart Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Aug. 14.—William G. Field, formerly a prominent city manufacturer of New York, died here suddenly last night. Mr. Field was fifty-six years old. He had been here for the past month with his niece, Miss Ruth Field, looking after the interests of the Teller Mining Company, of which he was President. He was attacked about 9 o'clock with heart disease, and died at midnight. In his pocket was found a letter directed "To Whom It May Concern." It stated that he was subject to heart trouble, and in case of collapse several persons were to be notified.

The letter stated that Mr. Field was a member of Justice Lodge, No. 53, F. and A. M., New York City, and of Royal Arcanum Council No. 434, Jersey City. Mr. Field's wife, who is in New Hampshire, has been notified of his death. The body will be sent East.

Annual Outing of Osceola Club.

Invitations have been issued by Thomas E. Rush, Tammany leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for the annual outing and games of the Osceola Club, to be held at College Point on Thursday, Aug. 18. The club is the official Tammany organization of the district. The Osceolas and their guests will go to the point by boat, leaving the foot of East Ninety-first Street at 9 o'clock in the morning. Breakfast will be served on board and dinner at the point.

KNOX
Superior
HATS
FOR CORRECT TASTES



FALL
SHAPES
SHOWN AUGUST 18th
and on sale at all agencies throughout the world.

ENGINEER MET DEATH TRYING TO SAVE TRAIN

Kept His Post When the Engine Jumped Trestle.

SPREADING RAILS THE CAUSE

Three Cars of Workmen Have Narrow Escape on Jersey Central Branch Near Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Spreading rails on a long trestle just south of Morse's Creek, between this city and Cartaret, traversed by the Sound Shore Division of the Jersey Central Railroad, which carries workmen to and from the railroad shops along the line, derailed the engine of a work train on the last trip this afternoon. The engine toppled over the edge of the trestle and plunged into the swamp a dozen feet below, but a parting coupling saved the three cars of the train, and only one of them left the track.

Engineer James Pettit, an "extra man," who ran the engine, was crushed beneath tons of metal and instantly killed. His fireman jumped when the engine pitched over into the swamp and escaped with sprained ankles. None of the 200 workmen on the train was seriously hurt.

The Sound Shore Division is a single track affair, and runs on splies over a considerable part of its length. With frequent curves, it is not a line on which much is attempted in the way of speed, and a twenty-mile limit is set for it by the Jersey Central regulations. Pettit was well within the limit this afternoon, for a curve just beyond Morse's Creek is a had one, and the engineers usually reduce speed at that point to eight or ten miles an hour.

Twenty yards ahead Pettit noticed something he didn't like about the rails, and shut off steam. As he reached to set the emergency brake he saw that the rails had spread, but it was too late to bring the engine to a stop, and it ran off on to the ties, tottered for a moment on the edge of the trestle, and plunged over into the swamp.

Fred Mooney, the fireman, jumped when the engine went over the brink, and landed on his feet in the mud, sinking up to his knees. Above him, a corner of the first car, which the breaking coupling had saved, hung over the edge of the trestle, threatening to follow the engine in its plunge and to drag the balance of the train with it. Mooney could not move and for a few minutes contemplated the prospect of having the cars come over on top of him.

Within the train there was a panic for a little while, until it appeared that the cars would keep the trestle; a few were thrown from their seats and bruised by the sudden stop, and the rest undertook at once to find out what had happened to the engine crew. Mooney was pulled out of the swamp, his ankles badly sprained. Pettit the rescuers found crushed in the wreck of the cab. He had died at his post in the effort to save the lives of the two hundred men on his train.

There were a number of the officials of the road on the train, and they had the workmen transferred to other divisions while a wrecking crew came out to clear the track. Pettit had made no trips to-day before the one that cost him his life, and would have been done for the day when he reached this city at night. He was thirty-six years old and had been on the road for fifteen years. He leaves a wife, a bride of a few months.

FIERCE FIGHT ON STREET CAR.

Police Reserves Required to Quell Battle Begun by Rowdies.

A fight which was started on a Broadway car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, bound from Jamaica for the Broadway Ferry, by a number of rowdies developed last night into a small sized riot, which was only checked after a number of passengers had been badly bruised and cut and the police reserves from the Ralph Avenue Station had appeared on the scene. Only one of the rowdies was arrested—Charles Leskowitz, seventeen years old, of 351 East Eighty-second Street, Manhattan. Three other arrests were made, Sebastian Bauer, seventy-eight years old, and his sons, Sebastian, Jr., twenty-eight years old, and Martin Bauer, thirty-five years old, all of 300 Harmon Street, Brooklyn. The Bauers were foremost in resisting the attack of the toughs.

The car on which the fight occurred was packed to the running board with Germans, who were returning from a picnic which was held yesterday at Jamaica. At East New York the disturbers, a dozen strong, boarded the car, and, when some of the Germans began to sing, started a row. One of the Bauers asked them to keep quiet. He was set upon and knocked from the car. A general fight followed, during which the trolley pole was pulled off the wire, leaving the car in darkness. The women passengers became panic stricken, and their screams reached the ears of Policeman Schuttleworth of the Ralph Avenue Station and of Probationary Policeman Van Hutten, who were three blocks away.

Both officers ran to the scene, but were almost powerless when it came to quelling the fight. Van Hutten, who was in citizen's clothes, was beaten so badly as to necessitate treatment by an ambulance surgeon from the Bushwick Hospital. In the meantime the reserves were hurrying to the car, having been called by telephone. They arrived only to find many of the passengers suffering from injuries, while all but one of the rowdies had made good their escape.

Only Thirteen Excise Arrests.

Thirteen excise arrests were made by the police of Manhattan yesterday, and not one was made in any of the other four boroughs. It was the lowest number of arrests made for violation of the liquor tax law since the beginning of Mayor Low's administration.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6:15 A. M.—242 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Dominico Donato; damage, $20.

7:30 A. M.—147 Orchard Street; Samuel Posner; damage trifling.

12:40 P. M.—230 Seventh Street; Joseph Herring; damage trifling.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. (NEXT NEAR THE ELEVATED) 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor, on the Fifth Floor.

A Great Store From Every Viewpoint

The popularity of the Big Store is world-wide.

We are always trying to interest and hold the attention of the public; never content with well enough—continually striving to make this Store an Ideal Shopping Place. Thousands say it is ideal now, but we know better and are still planning to improve the Store and the service.

The following announcement does not list even half of the many special values. Very often the most extraordinary bargains are not mentioned.

Upholsteries.

All that is new, beautiful and most wanted at prices that emphasize our superiority. (Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Furniture.

The great August Sale continues with many worthy specials. One of to-day's features is an offering of High Grade Couches at 14.50 (Fifth Floor.)

New Carpets & Rugs.

Second Week of the August Sale.

Displays the most comprehensive in the city. Range of designs and combinations of colorings are unequalled. As for prices—well, there are Savings of $3 to $12.50 on Rugs and 11c. to 31c. a Yard on Carpets.

Just think of French Wilton Rugs for $32.50 and Velvet Rugs for $18.75 and Body Brussels Rugs as low as $21.50. Better qualities and more charming designs cannot be bought for the same money elsewhere.

A heavy grade of Wool Velvet Carpets at 84c. and a lighter one at 10c. a yard less are two remarkable bargains in this popular sale. Then an unexcelled assortment of Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 89c. and as low as 49c. a yard—21c., 16c. and 11c. off on every yard. Economies for Every Housekeeper.

French Wilton Rugs.

Size	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
9 x12	$50.00	37.50
8.3x10.6	$45.00	32.50

Velvet Rugs.

Beautiful copies of Oriental carpets: Size 9x12, regularly $23.50; special, 18.75

Body Brussels Rugs.

Heaviest qualities in attractive designs and colorings, in two sizes: Size 9x12, regularly $27.50; sale price, 23.50. Size 8.3x10.6, regularly $24.50; sale price, 21.50

Wool Velvet Carpets.

HEAVY GRADE WOOL VELVET, with or without borders; $1.15 qualities, special, 84c. A grade that is unexcelled for its popularity, which fact more than proves that it gives satisfaction. A comprehensive assortment of room and hall effects; regularly $1.00; special, 74c

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

An assortment unexcelled. $1.10 Grade of CARPETS for, yard, 89c. $1.00 Grade of CARPETS for, yard, 79c. 90c. Grade of CARPETS for, yard, 69c. 75c. Grade of CARPETS for, yard, 59c. 60c. Grade of CARPETS for, yard, 49c. (Fifth Floor, Front.)



Vegetable Soup.

MATERIALS:—Three onions, three carrots, two turnips, head celery, parsley, salt, pepper, three tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—As indicative of the dishes which follow, a soup should be perfect in consistence and seasoning. The anxious cook need not fear criticism if to the soup in the tureen she adds two tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

PURE WATER
is as necessary to life as good food.

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

possesses all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water. Still and sparkling.
Sold Everywhere

Midsummer is a trying time for those who are cooped up in the city. Try

Dr. Brush's Kumyss

for an all-round Tonic and Bracer—it invigorates, strengthens, refreshes.

Sold by all druggists. 1 dozen bottles $2.50; delivered free in New York City or Philadelphia; shipped everywhere; keeps in any climate; New York depot, 217 W. 123d Street.

MUCH SHOOTING BY TRIO.

One Italian Dying—Another Wounded—Two Escape Police.

Antonio Lerro of 3,116 Jerome Avenue was found lying in the street at Two Hundred and Fourth Street and Jerome Avenue last night and was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was found that he had been shot three times—once in the arm, once in the back, and once in the right lung. Policeman Kain was about a block away from the spot where he found the man when he heard three shots fired in rapid succession.

Kain learned that yesterday morning Lerro had a quarrel with Saverio Sarduto, of Valentine Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street and Antonio Sarduto of 3,124 Jerome Avenue, and though no shots were fired the men seperated in anger. They met again in the evning at Villa and Van Cortlandt Avenues, and several shots were exchanged. Still later they met weher Lerro was found and shots were again exchanged

When Kain went to Saverio Sarduto's room, he found that Saverio had already been there and changed his clothes. The shirt and undershirt which he wore were saturated with blood, and from the holes found in these garments it is supposed that Saverio was shot twice in the stomach and once over the heart.

It is not thought that Antonio Sarduto was wounded, but the police are looking for him, as they think that he had a hand in the shooting.

At 1 o'clock at the Fordham Hospital it was said that Lorro might die at any moment.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

55c. for men's $1 negligee shirts.

Main Floor.

TWO thousand more for Monday just like the 3,500 we sold Friday and Saturday—light woven madras—cheviot—suitable for Summer high dollar qualities—all the latest of exacting taste—while they last the bargain price is..... 55c

55c white cambric or white oxford and Autumn wear—exceptionally patterns that appeal to men 55c

Stationery at half price.

IT CAME to us on that basis, that's why we are going to sell to-day 10,000 boxes of the Whiting Paper Co.'s high grade correspondence paper at half and less than half price. Main Floor.



Every box of this paper is in keeping with Fashion's strictest requirements—and there's no other time or place in America when or where you could buy this correspondence paper at the price we quote. 10c

10c for 20c. writing paper—such as Imperial Satin, cream and white, cotton fibre, purple, lavender, Scotch Granite, gray, nada, rose, imperial linen, azure, snowflake, &c.—regulation size—in handsome boxes, at..... 10c

15c for 30c writing paper—dainty new effects in imperial cloth—white, azure, blue—undeniably the best value ever offered in New York at..... 15c

20c for 40c. writing paper—the Whiting Co.'s celebrated brands in iris, white, azure and blue—handsome boxes; suitable for gifts..... 20c

9,000 yds. laces and embroideries.

PRICES must be pretty low if we expect to sell 9,000 yards of laces and embroideries in a few days. We do, and here's the price list:— Main Floor.

19c. for laces worth to 75c. 48c. for laces worth to $1.50.
15c. for laces worth to 50c. 15c. for embroideries to 35c.
25c. for laces worth to $1.00. 29c. for embroideries to $1.00.

They're the season's newest and most desirable kinds, and you'll find a score of uses for them during the next few months.

A great sale of sample china.

A SALE that involved the purchase of an importer's entire sample stock—comprising the contents of New York's representative show rooms—including over one hundred electric reading lamps, of which there are no two alike.

Fourth Floor.

Once a year importers sell their samples to make room for the new lines—this year the samples came to us—bought at a price that makes these remarkable china bargains possible.

Fourth Floor.

Don't overlook this great saving opportunity—a time to replenish your china supply at less than the actual cost to make this ware. Prices being so low you might think the quality and artistic worth is lacking. There's a lot of china and a host of bargain revelations awaiting you.

10c for 25c. china plates—over a thousand at this price—rich, artistic centres and spray decorations.

$1 for $1.75 china sets—teapot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher—one of the daintiest and prettiest sets you've ever seen—handsomely decorated, at $1.

$2 for 3 piece china sets—pretty enough and rich enough for 5 o'clock tea outfits—dainty floral decorations—teapot, sugar and creamer.

$1.25 for $2 fern dishes—linings in rich decorations.

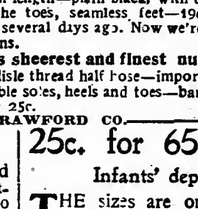
$2 for $3.50 fern dishes—richly decorated—regular price $3.50.

69c. for $1.25 china cuspidors, rich decorations in tints and flowers.

85c. for $1.50 china cuspidors, hand painted decorations—at 85c.

35c. for 60c. salad bowls, in neat spray decorations.

25c. for 45c. salad bowls—neat flower decorations.



$1 for $2 salad bowls, in neat flower decorations.

25c. for 45c. sets—sugar bowl and cream pitcher—in neat flower decorations.

50c. pair for 85c. sugar and cream sets.

$1 for $2 chocolate pots—rich hand decorations—regular price $2—at $1.

$1.50 for $2.50 chocolate pots—rich floral patterns.

$1 for $2.25 cracker jars, fine thin china—rich flower decorations.

$1.50 for $2.50 cracker jars, rich hand decorated patterns.





10c for 25c. cups and saucers—just 1,000 neatly decorated in spray effects—regular 25c. china, at 10c.

25c. for 50c. bonbon dishes.

$1 for $2.50 almond dishes—rich figure and flower decorations.

$6.95 for $15 hand decorated wall plaques, fish, flower, fruit and game scenes.

Electric reading lamps, 75 different styles—no two alike—priced from $10 to $56—ordinarily 25 per cent. higher.

Dinner sets.

$14.50 for $22.100 piece Austrian china dinner set—neat spray and flower decorations.

Cut glass.

25c. for small cut glass vases.
$1.35 for $2 cut glass handled nappies.
$3.45 for $5 cut glass bowls.
$2.95 for $3.95 cut glass bowls—8 in.
$6.95 for $10 cut glass water jugs.
$9.95 for $15 marble busts—in mythical subjects.
$15 for $25 marble busts, in rich sculpturing.
$25 for $45 marble busts, large size—finely sculptured.
25c. for 45c. fancy colored glass vases.



$1.95 for $4 sample signet rings.

Main Floor.

SIGNET rings were never so popular as they are now—here's a sale of a manufacturing jeweller's entire samples and boys—pretty artistic designs to select from—finely chased effects—some with rose diamonds—the gold is worth more than to-day's price—$4 sample rings at..... $1.95

$1.95

$3 embroidered veils, 50c

WE SAY they are worth three dollars—but that's putting it mildly—they are worth more, but then we want to give you the biggest bargain surprise of the season. Main Floor.

Ready this morning—3,500 handsome hemstitched and embroidered veils—the smart styles now all the rage—positively worth from $1.50 to $3—full 1½ and 3 yards long. 50c



All beautiful imported materials for veils and hat drapes—and at the price they are bound to create the greatest buying sensation ever known in this store.

In this great purchase you will find handsome French Chiffons, Mousselines, Crepes—in all the season's most approved and much wanted colors. 50c

All are richly embroidered—some are chenille dots, others ribbon borders—many long chiffon cloths, changeable chiffon veils, automobile veils, veils for outing wear, &c.—worth $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3—but while they last at 50c.

Sale of girls' wash dresses, $1.25.

IT'S our annual August clearing sale—a yearly stock righting epoch—a time when we gather all the odd numbers of the season's best-selling garments and price them to close out in a day. Third Floor.

$4.50 for misses' $9.75 shirt waist suits of sheer lawn, linen and chambrays—trimmed in various designs, sizes 14 and 16..... $4.50

$1.75 for girls' up to $5 high class wash dresses in white, blue and natural color linen—imported percales and chambrays—box or side plaited Russian effects, sizes 6, 8 and 10.

$1.25 for girls' guimpes and high neck dresses, selling up to $2.95—variety of materials and colors—lawns, madras, dainty French ginghams and chambrays—dots, stripes and solid colors—sizes 6 to 14.

New Fall fancy silks: Advance sale at 55c.

YOU cannot buy these silks later in the season for less than 75c.—couldn't buy them now for less if we hadn't received a special price concession in consideration of accepting an early shipment, thus permitting the manufacturer to operate his looms on full time much earlier. Main Floor.

55c. This advance sale of new Fall silks will not only serve to give you an idea of the silk style trend for the coming season, but will enable you to save very near half—it's a 10,000 yard purchase—not very large, to be sure, but it's the saving advantage that will interest you most. 55c.

The newest fancy dress styles—new designs in small figures—wish we could show you samples, you wouldn't have anything else. The fancy silk shirt waist suit will be the predominating dress for this Fall wear, and these are the silks from which fashionable modistes will make their smartest creations. Even if you do not care to purchase, come and see them—come for the sake of the style hints—it's a rare opportunity for dressmakers and manufacturers, as the price is much less than wholesale—to-day and as long as they last at 55c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

3,500 wash goods remnants for to-day 5c.

WE'VE rearranged and repriced our entire accumulation of wash goods remnants for to-day's selling—picked from our stock all cut pieces and short lengths—classed them all as remnants and priced them at less than one-quarter their actual worth.

Remnants of 12½c. lawns, Remnants of 12½c. ginghams, Remnants of 12½c. printed batiste, } 5c

Remnants of 49c. chevlots, Remnants of 48c. basket weaves, Remnants of 25c. floral organdies, } 9c

Remnants of 49c. mercerized etamines, Remnants of 25c. Swiss, Remnants of 29c. silk muils, } 12½c

11c. for 16c. mercerized cotton voile.

12½c. for 25c. silk muils, pink, blue, white, cream, lavender, yellow, green and black.

9½c. for 15c. linen finish canvas suiting, in all the leading shades.

7½c. for 17c. white lawn, 40 in. wide.

19c. for 39c. 42 in. white Persian lawn.

$1.39 piece for $2.25 English long cloth, soft finish, 36 in. wide—12 yds. in piece.

Sale of household linens: A memorable bargain clearing event to all economical housewives who take advantage—just 1,000 double damask table cloths, full bleached, handsome dainty patterns—two sizes.

2½ yards long, regularly $2.75, at $2.25 | 3 yards long, regularly $3.25, at $2.75.

200 dozen table napkins, 21 inches square, value $2, at $1.50 dozen. 500 dozen hemmed huck towels, regularly 12½c., at 9c. each. 1,000 Italian slumber robes and couch covers, fancy colored Roman stripes, $1.25 value, at 89c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of fine waists.

Second Floor.

THE odd lots—the odd styles—picked from here and there throughout our shirt waist stock will be arranged on one immense table and priced to-day for final selling. Of course the bargains are unprecedented—intended they should be, as it doesn't pay to do things by half.



Shirt waists which formerly sold up to $3.50 and $4.50, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, &c.; gathered in one large lot and priced for to-day at $1.49. $1.49

$2 for regular $5 and $6 silk waists.

A last of the season's clean up—purposely priced to insure a positive one day clearing—together with the stock of a manufacturer who did not want to carry his waists over.

Beautiful stylish effects in peau de soie, Louisine and crepe de Chine—lace trimmed or tailor made—regular $5 and $6 waists at... $2.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's celebrated $5 Resilia oxfords $1.95

Second Floor.

IT really seems a shame to sell these celebrated $5 shoes at $1.95—liable to detract from their actual worth, but then we've an unalterable policy that forces us to sell as we buy—our regular small margin of profit and no more—hence these $5 Oxford shoes, with a world wide reputation, to-day at $1.95.

1.95

Rather than carry these shoes over into another season and run the risk of styles changing, the manufacturer sacrificed surplus stock—otherwise you couldn't buy these shoes for $1.95, for $5 is the price the world over.

No need to tell you about these shoes—you've seen them advertised in all the leading magazines and professional periodicals—we print the advertisement to refresh your memory. There's only a thousand pairs, so you want to come to-day—think we'll sell them all in a day at $1.95—first time they've ever been offered so low.





Second Floor.

A SHOE that is recommended the world over for its hygienic attributes by all the leading physicians and professional men who have studied the beneficial results of a sweatless and air circulating shoe that keeps the foot clean, hardy, dry and comfortable all the time.

Resilia shoes in patent kid, patent tip, vici kid and velvet calf, military heels and the newest toes—3 styles—A, B, C, D, E widths—sizes 2½ to 8—never sold regularly before for less than $5, to-day at $1.95. 1.95

These shoes, besides being favorably known for their health promoting attributes, are celebrated for their beauty of fit and style. Oxfords, as you know, will be worn for some time to come, and when you can buy a $5 shoe that has an international reputation for $1.95 you do not want to miss the opportunity—to-day at $1.95.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

25c. for 50c. corset covers.

WE duplicate to-day that remarkable sale of a few weeks ago—a sale that drew the largest crowd of the year. We say now that the quantity is limited—enough, we think, to last all day. Second Floor.

25c for 50c corset covers, made of fine cambric, the new French shapes; low round neck for summer wear; all trimmed with fine lace and embroidery; for quick selling, at 25c.



50c for $1 gowns of fine muslin and cambric, all trimmed with fine embroidery; high square surplice and empire styles; all full lengths and widths.

98c for $1.50 and $2 gowns of fine nainsook; several good styles to select from; trimmed with fine lace and embroidery; all full lengths and widths.

50c for 98c. wash petticoats, in stripe effects; various colors; three different styles.

98c for $1.50 wash petticoats; stripe effects; several good styles; best quality Bates' gingham; all lengths.

$3.95 for $5 black taffeta petticoats; good quality; two popular styles; full flare ruffle; one finished with ruche; other without.

Here's the liveliest sale of hosiery this Summer.

FIVE THOUSAND pairs of women's 50c and 59c lisle hosiery at 35c or 3 pairs for $1.00, comprising the importer's entire surplus stock of the very finest and sheerest cobweb weight imported lisle thread, will certainly make this the liveliest hosiery sale New York has experienced this Summer or any other. Every correct shade of tan is included—the kinds that are so popular and will be right up to cool weather. The patterns are the most stunning you've seen—all new. They're full length, lace lisle hose and the famous Hermsdorf dye puts the finishing touch to their desirability—5,000 pairs while they last, value 50c. and 59c., at 35c., or 3 for $1. Main Floor.

12½c Twelve and a half cents has never bought these excellent quality fast black sheer gauze lisle thread hosiery before. They're worth a quarter, but often sell at 19c. All full length—plain black, with double soles, heels, and toes or open effects in vertical lace lisle design running to the toes, seamless feet—19c hosiery at 12½c. 12½c

These are not the "leavings" from our phenomenal selling. Cleared THEM all out several days ago. Now we're helping the manufacturer clean house, so to speak, and bought these excellent qualities at tremendous concessions.

Men's 25c. half hose, 19c Men's high grade imported real Maco yarn cotton half hose—made of the finest combed yarns—unbleached soles, heels and toes—the regular 25c. number at 19c.

Men's sheerest and finest numbers of black gauze lisle thread half hose—imported Hermsdorf dye—double soles, heels and toes—bargain values at 39c. —now 25c. Men's 39c. half hose, 25c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$18.50 body Brussels rugs $13.95; then carpet bargains

THESE splendid qualities and new, rich exclusive designs are demanded by exacting home furnishers, and that's plainly shown by the fact that so far during this sixth semi-annual sale we've more than doubled our business of the same season last year. Still the prices are less than you'd pay in some stores for carpets and rugs far-less satisfactory. Third Floor.

What do you think of 70c. tapestry Brussels carpets at 59c., and $1.50 inlaid linoleum at 89c.? They are the very best you could secure anywhere at 70c. and $1.50. Same is true of every design in this great department.

$18.50 body Brussels rugs, $13.95—strictly all-wool, extra quality—Oriental and domestic designs and colorings—$18.50 6x9 rugs at $13.95, and $21.85 for $26.50 rugs—8.3x10.6. $23.95 for $28.50 rugs—9x12 ft. $29.75 for $40 rugs—9x15 ft. $37.95 for $45 rugs—10.6x15 ft.

$4 3x6 Smyrna rugs $2.69—extra quality, all wool—handsome new Autumn designs and colorings—very exceptional values:

$16.69 for $25 rugs—9x12 feet.
$11.98 for $18 rugs—7.6x10. 6.
$1.95 for $3 rugs—30x60 in.
49c and 59c. for 70c tapestry Brussels carpets, new designs.

$1.19 for $1.65 rugs—21x45 in.
97c for $1.35 to $1.50 very fine Axminster carpets, suitable for parlor—with or without border.
89c for $1.50 inlaid linoleum—tile effects—very durable.

$7.69 for $12 rugs—6x9 ft.
$4.89 for $6.75 rugs—4x7 ft.
39c and 49c sq. yd. for 55c and 65c imported cork linoleum—2 and 4 yds. wide.
36c sq. yd. for 50c Sampson's best quality No. 1 oilcloth.

$1.69 for $2.50 rugs—26x54 in.
69c for $1.25 rugs—18x34 in.
69c for $1.50 cut lengths of inlaid linoleum—up to ½ rolls.
79c for 95c wool velvet carpets, for rooms, halls and stairs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

2,000 $1 negligee shirts, 55c.

WE SOLD over 3,500 $1 negligee shirts just like these at 55c. Friday and Saturday forenoon, so the men who bought them must have been pretty well satisfied with the handsome, practical patterns and high quality. We've a new lot of 2,000 for to-day's selling, and until they're all gone the price is 55c.



Many men bought a half dozen, admitting they didn't need so many at one time, but not thinking it good policy to pass by such a phenomenal bargain with only two or three. These will be your sentiments when you see the shirts. Main Floor. 55c

This lot comprises: Light weight woven madras, in medium and dark effects, popular corn, gray and blue figures and stripes; plain fronts, self neckbands, pearl buttons, detached cuffs.

White cambric shirts with narrow plaited fronts, self bodies, cushion neckbands; full sizes.

White oxford cheviot shirts, medium weight, suitable for early Fall; pure white with mercerized self stripes. We've all sizes in all kinds. Many men will prefer these shirts to any others to wear all Winter; they're certainly exceptional bargains at 55c.

65c white negligee shirts—to-day 3 for $1, or 35c.

Clearing of all negligee shirts from regular stocks.

$1.85 for $2.50, $3 and $3.50 shirts—cuffs attached and very dressy.

$1.35 for $2 negligees—white or fancy—cuffs attached or detached.

$1.00 for $1.50 negligee shirts—cuffs attached or detached.

25c. for 65c. dresses.

Infants' department.

THE sizes are one to four, and they're dainty little gingham dresses in several pretty colors—very good quality, too.

Read every bargain and you'll be amazed at your saving.

28c for 50c and 75c infants' soft soled shoes and slippers—odds and ends—only a few of each.

39c for 75c Russian blouse dresses for boys or girls.

39c for 65c nainsook skirts—wide, with deep hem—yokes prettily trimmed—1 to 3 years.

49c for $1 nainsook dresses—short round yoke hemstitched and trimmed with ruffle of embroidery—skirts have deep hemstitched hem—1 to 3 years.

12c for children's 25c and misses' 25c muslin drawers—hemstitched and cluster tucks—1 to 16 years.

28c for children's and misses' 95c cambric gowns.

78c for misses' $1.50 Masonville muslin gowns—yoke of cluster tucks and insertion of embroidery—embroidery edge on neck and sleeves.

$2 J. B. corsets 69c.

Second Floor.

THE saving's so great and seems so improbable that you'll want to know the corset pretty well before you select one, won't you? Well, this is the famous J. B. ventilating corset, which, in addition to imparting a graceful poise to the figure, is healthful.

Made of strong netting—straight front—medium dip hip and bust—trimmed with lace and ribbon—sizes 18 to 23. 69c

Also fine batiste in long tailored hip or medium hip and bust—gore cut—large sizes 25 to 29—special $2 value at 69c., but come to-day sure. 69c

$1.25 dress goods 59c.

IT'S that popular all-wool hopsacking and 54 inches wide, so it doesn't take more than $5 worth to make a dress—three shades—cream, white and blue—excellent quality, made to sell at $1.25, special at..... 59c

49c. yd. for 52 in. English mohair—navy, blue and black—beautiful high lustre—value 75c.

69c. yd. for $1 44 in. French voile—even mesh—crisp finish—black and all leading colors.

Third week of our great furniture sale

WE'VE added another great shipment of the very best grade artistic, up-to-date furniture to be sold at the same extremely low prices that have been the ruling power of our sixth semi-annual sale. Wouldn't be one bit surprised if the third week would be greater than the first. Furniture we've already sold is commanding so much admiration that home furnishers who hadn't intended buying their furniture now are taking advantage of this sale. That's what you'll do if you come and see the furniture. Don't see how anybody can resist this remarkable saving.

We bought this furniture at tremendous concessions, though its America's finest product, because we placed our orders at an opportune time, or before the rush season was on. This is an excellent time for you to make your selections, and your reward is in these phenomenally low prices. Don't wait till the rush season is on and pay a third more.

To-day we will place on sale fifty $99 5-piece parlor suites like cut at $55.

This is our special 5-piece parlor suite, and we've just received 50 more for the third week. Many people who have been around to all the sales have said they are the best values in New York.

They are massive and artistic—handsomely carved—highly polished—fitted with indestructible springs—your choice of coverings in silk damask, silk tapestry or Verona velour.



5-PIECE SUITES.

$40 5-piece suites, $30.
$55 5-piece suites, $37.50.
$57 5-piece suites, $40.
$62 5-piece suites, $50
$115 5-piece suites, $85.

$99 5-piece suites, $55.
$102 5-piece suites, $65.
$105 5-piece suites, $60.
$110 5-piece suites, $80.

3-PIECE SUITES.

$25 3-piece suites, $16.50.
$28 3-piece suites, $18.50.
$32 3-piece suites, $20.00.
$42 3-piece suites, $27.50.

$48 3-piece suites, $30.00.
$50 3-piece suites, $37.50.
$55 3-piece suites, $41.50.
$58 3-piece suites; $44.00.
$65 3-piece suites, $48.00.

$2.75 for $4.25 special dining chairs—and we've 500—genuine golden oak; box frames; genuine leather seats.

$2.75 for $4 handsome oak, comfortable rockers—and we've 250—new 1904 style, highly polished.

$8.75 for $12.50 Morris chairs—we've 100—golden oak or mahogany finish, highly polished.

$12.50 for $20 couches; our special—and we've 300—guaranteed upholstered; indestructible springs.

Dining tables.

$7.50 golden oak, $5.50.
$8.50 golden oak, $6.50.
$13 golden oak, $10.00.
$16 golden oak, $12.50.
$19.50 golden oak, $14.75.
$22 golden oak, $17.00.
$20 golden oak, $19.50.
$32 golden oak, $24.00.
$35 mahogany, $27.50.

Brass beds.

$28 brass beds, $19.50.
$26 brass beds, $17.50.
$35 brass beds, $22.00.
$38.50 brass beds, $27.50.
$40 brass beds, $29.50.
$57 brass beds, $35.00.
$55 brass beds, $38.50.
$58 brass beds, $44.00.
$68 brass beds, $53.00.

Golden oak.

$12.50 dressers, $8.00.
$14.00 dressers, $10.00.
$16.00 dressers, $12.00.
$18 dressers, $14.00.
$19.75 dressers, $16.50.
$7.25 chiffoniers, $5.75.
$9.50 chiffoniers, $7.25.
$13.50 chiffoniers, $10.50.
$16.00 chiffoniers, $12.00.
$19.00 chiffoniers, $15.50.

Dining chairs.

$1.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $1.35.
$2.50 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $1.65.
$2.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $2.00.
$3.25 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $2.50.
$4.75 golden oak, cane seat chairs, $3.00.

Sideboards.

$20.75 golden oak, $14.00.
$25 golden oak, $19.50.
$38 golden oak, $31.00.
$50 golden oak, $42.00.
$65 Antwerp oak, $52.
$50 Antwerp oak, $42.00.
$36 weathered oak, $30.00.
$48 mahogany, $41.00.

China closets.

$22 china closets, $14.75.
$33 china closets, $17.50.
$28 china closets, $21.25.
$30.50 china closets, $23.00.
$35 china closets, $28.00.



$8.50 sanitary felt mattress, $5.75.

The best mattress for health and comfort is a felt mattress. Everybody knows it, and that's why so many people pay extortionate prices. But if they only knew that this $8.50 Sanitary Felt Mattress is positively unexcelled in any point they would have no other. It's made from guaranteed corded sanitary felt and will not absorb moisture—always remains soft and will make over like a hair mattress—weighs 45 lbs.—in one or two parts. This is the first time it has ever been sold for less than $8.50—we've 250, and to-day the price is $5.75.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Midsummer sale of

Groceries:

You can save lots of money on these necessities at to-day's prices.

Famous Royal Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans; special..37c	"Premium" Chocolate, Walter Baker & Sons, lb...27c	Best granulated Sugar, Havemeyer & Elder's, lb....5c	Fairbank's Fairy Soap, 6 5c. cakes to-day for.....17c	Wilson Whiskey, "That's all," per bot., to-day..74c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S PURE FOOD STORE does not have as its one aim and ambition to sell at all times the cheapest. Cheapness with us is always secondary. The ordinary trashy kinds of food find no entrance here at any time or any price. QUALITY is considered first, last and all the time. People who value health and know how essential Pure Food is to good health are our best and most steadfast customers. Look over to-day's list—you will recognize at once the products of the world's best food producers, and you will also find that these high-grade goods are sold at less prices than many ask for the ordinary unknown kinds.

FORCE—REGULAR 15c. package; to-morrow 10c
Limit two packages to each purchaser.

GRAPE NUTS— 9c
Package .....
Limit three packages to each purchaser.

IN-ER SEAL BISCUIT—Pretzelettes, Sodas or Social Teas; carton 7c

CONDENSED MILK—Nestle's Finest; can 9c

MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI—Reaper brand; 1-lb pkg 9c

QUICK LUNCH CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart; ½ lb. can.. 16c

PATENT FLOUR—Royal Stuart; makes more and better bread to the barrel than any other brand; barrel in wood, $5.95; ⅛ barrel sack..... 75c

RICE—CHOICE CAROLINA Rice, 4 lbs. for 25c

COFFEE A POPULAR blend of fine Java and Mocha; blended to produce a perfect cup; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

COTTOLENE—FAIRbank's Perfect Shortening; 2, 3, or 10-lb pails; lb. 10½c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart, Strawberry, Raspberry; guaranteed pure fruit and refined sugar Jams; 16-lb. stone crock, $1.49; 5-lb. stone crock, 75c.; 3-lb. stone crock, 45c.; 1-lb. stone pot 17c

MANZANILLA OLIVES—Pitted and stuffed with sweet Pimentoes; Royal Stuart; best imported fruit; 16 oz. vase bottle, 37c.; 8 oz. vase bottle 12c

CHOPPED PICKLES—Royal Stuart; pint bottle, 18c.; six bottles 1.00

SALAD DRESSING—Royal Stuart; none more satisfactory for meats or salads; pint bottle, 41c.; ½ pint bottle..... 22c

TOMATO CATSUP—Royal Stuart; finest prepared; quart bottle, 27c.; six bottles 1.60

SLICED SMOKED BEEF—Veribest or Libby's; dozen, $2.75; lb. can..... 25c

FRESH BUTTER—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery, 5 lb. Sealed Crock for 1.15

NEW TEAS—FORMOSA Oolong, India Ceylon and all our regular 60c. varieties; 5 lbs. in Tea Caddy, $2.00; lb..... 43c

PURE SPICES—ROYAL Stuart Penang Black Pepper, Natal Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, Penang Cloves, Ceylon Cinnamon and Jamaica Ginger; 4-oz. sift-top bottle 15c

PICKLING VINEGAR—Extra strength, White Wine or Pure Apple Cider Vinegar, large bottle, 14c.; ½ gal., 25c.; gallon jug..... 35c

PRUNES, SANTA CLARA—Large, sweet fruit; lb., 8c.; 5 lbs..... 35c

TAPIOCA—PEARL OR Flake Taploca; 5 lbs. for..... 25c

STRINGLESS BEANS—Royal Stuart Brand, small and tender; case 2 dozen, $3.40; 15c dozen, $1.75 can..... 15c

PEAS—PETIT POIS, DOmestic, extra small and tender; 1 lb. cans, dozen, $1.15; can 10c

SUCCOTASH—NEW York State; case 2 dozen, $2.85; dozen, $1.50; can..... 13c

ASPARAGUS—FANCY California's New Packing Extra Asparagus, tender spears; case 2 dozen, $6.55; dozen, $3.30; can 28c

BELL BRAND, SWEET, Natural Flavor Peas; case 2 dozen, $1.65; dozen, 85c.; can..... 7c

ROYAL STUART, EXTRA Sifted Green Peas; case 2 dozen, $3.80; dozen, $2.00; can 17c

TOMATOES—Maryland Packed Solid Meat Red Ripe Tomatoes; case 2 dozen, $1.65; dozen, 85c.; can..... 7c

JERSEY GROWN TOMATOES, Solid Meat; case 2 dozen, $2.25; dozen, $1.15; can 10c

WAX BEANS—WHITE and tender; case 2 dozen, $2.20; dozen, $1.15; can.. 10c

CORN—ROYAL STUART; best fancy Maine Corn; case 2 dozen, $3.40; dozen, $1.75; can..... 15c

BAKED BEANS—BOSton Baked Beans; 3-lb. cans; case 2 dozen, $2.00; dozen, $1.05; can..... 9c

PEACHES—CALIFORNIA Lemon Cling Sliced Peaches for cream; 1 lb. can; case, 4 dozen, $5.25; dozen, $1.40; can. 12c

ROYAL STUART CALIfornia Extra Preserved Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches; case, 2 dozen, $6.15; dozen, $3.15; can..... 27c

RASPBERRIES—NEW Jersey Red Raspberries; 2 lb. cans; case, 2 dozen, $2.65; doz., $1.40; can 12c

PRUNES—DIRECT FROM Santa Clara Valley; 10 lbs. for 65c.; per lb..... 7c

PEARS—BARTLETT Pears, heavy syrup; case 2 dozen, $2.60; dozen, $1.40; can 12c

APRICOTS—NICE, bright, evaporated fruit, lb., 13c.; 25c 2 lbs..... 25c

STRAWBERRIES—Maryland brand, flat tin; case, 4 dozen, $4.40; dozen, $1.15; can..... 10c

PINEAPPLE—BAHAMA Pineapple, sliced, eyeless and coreless; 2-lb. cans; case, 2 dozen, $3.85; dozen, $2.00; can..... 17c

SARDINES—IMPORTED, extra quality French Sardines, Rolland brand; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

SALMON—RED ALASKA Salmon, rich and oily; 1-lb tall can, doz., $1.60; can 14c

MACKEREL—EXTRA fancy white Fish, no heads or tails; 10-lb. pails, $1.50; 5-lb. pails..... 75c

HAMS—SWIFT'S CELEbrated "WINCHESTER" or Armour's sugar cured, specially canvased for delivery; 10 to 12 lbs. 13c size, per lb..... 13c

BREAKFAST BACON—Armour's or Swift's mild sugar cured; 5 to 4 lb. strips, per lb..... 13c

COCOA—ROYAL STUart Breakfast Cocoa, rich in nutritive qualities; ½ lb. can 20c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART; best family; superior for household and laundry purposes; full lb. bar, 5c.; 10 bars, 49c.; box, 60 bars 2.88

BLUE—SIMPSON CRAWford Co.'s Ultramarine; lb., 28c.; ¼ lb..... 8c

Wines & Liquors.

Sixth Floor.

CLARETS.

MEDOC, CHOICE TABLE Wine, gal., 75c.; case 12 qts., $2.35; case 24 pts... 3.35

CABERNET, THE BEST old private stock, gal., 45c.; case 12 qts., $4.50; case 24 pts..... 5.50

ST. HELENA, choice Table Claret, gal.... 60c

PORTS AND SHERRIES.

IMPERIAL OLD PORT, gal., $1.60; full qt. bottle..... 56c

PREFERRED QUALITY Sherry, gallon, $1.25; full qt. bottle 49c

STANDARD QUALITY Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Tokay and Sweet Catawba, 35c.; bottle 25c

WHISKEYS, BRANDIES AND GINS.

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding Rye Whiskey (8 years old), $2.75; full qt. bottle 75c

COGNAC BRANDY, HENnessy's vintage 1895; reduced from $1.25 bottle to 1.00

MEDAR SWAN HOLland Gin, usually sold at $5.00 gallon or $1.00 bot., reduced to gal., $3.25; bot. 78c

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Last Chance at These Men's Outing Suits at $7.50!

With the general exodus of vacation-bound man, this week and next, today's offering of Outing Suits will be snapped up in a jiffy by men who know how to dress comfortably as well as suitably when they're off in the country.

All that remain of our Two-piece (Coat-and-Trouser) Suits bear this low price today. There are homespuns, flannels and cheviots, in medium and light colors. The coats are skeleton-lined; trousers have belt-straps and turn-ups; and every one of these smart, stylish, well-made suits was priced at $12 to $15.

Now you can choose at

$7.50 a Suit

And here's the way the sixty-six Suits are divided as to sizes:

Sizes	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
Stout				2	1		2		2	3	1
Regular	3	7	2	5	3	8	7	10	9	1	

Then there are just sixty-four pairs of Outing Trousers, that have been $3.50 and $4 in our regular stock. Now **$2.75 a pair.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Rare Prizes in Tailored Suits For Women

If we could hold up here in the paper the smartly tailored suits that are offered this morning for $6, we should not have enough to last for fifteen minutes after the store opens. And the same would be true of the $10 suits. But the collection is very very much broader; and not everybody would want the lower-priced suits, we are sure, for the fine dresses are bargains just as great.

Some of the suits are made of lightweight etamines, voiles and mohairs, others are made of handsome cloths, cheviots, broadcloths, tweeds, coverts and novelty materials. Some of the suits have Eton jackets or blouses, others have short coats, and a few have long coats.

These are the quantities in the various sizes:

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40	42 to 46
No. of Suits	8	37	32	68	16	15

The styles are the smartest that have been shown this Summer, and many are in advance styles that will be worn this Fall. There is two months' good service ahead of all of them.

Today's prices are

$6, $10, $13.50, $15, $18, $20, up to $40

The majority of the suits were originally about double.

There are also many fine offerings in Linen Dresses and Washable Skirts that will interest women that are planning vacation trips.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Waists Children's Dresses

Reductions on All

A special table on the Tenth Street Aisle provides an attractive group of Girls' White Lawn and China Silk Waists, and Babies' and Children's Dresses, for mothers to select from today at a saving.

They represent remainders of our Summer stock, and we have priced the pretty things in a way that is sure to hurry them out:

GIRLS' SHIRT-WAISTS

Of white lawn, in plain effects, with plaits, or trimmed with embroidery insertion or lace. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

75c to $1.50, were $1.25 to $2.50

GIRLS' CHINA SILK WAISTS

Richly trimmed with lace insertion; yokes of hand-drawn work, or in plain tailored effects. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

$2.50, from $3.25. $5, from $6. $3.75, from $4.25.

BABIES' YOKE DRESSES

Of nainsook or lawn, with lace or embroidery insertion; some skirts trimmed, others with deep hem. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

25c to $2, were 35c to $3

CHILDREN'S WAIST DRESSES

Of lawn, in French waist or guimpe effects; trimmed with plaits, embroidery or lace. Sizes 2 to 4 years.

50c to $3, were 85c to $4.50

Tenth street aisle.

The Month Ahead Sale Of FINE SILKS

The fact that we are able to offer you $53,000 worth of Silks for $36,000 is sufficient apology for this August movement. Of course, it is a month ahead of the time that you will be fully ready to buy your silks, perhaps; but a month later our stocks will be so crowded with other goods that we could not make room for these silks to sell them at these little prices. The ordinarily quiet month of August gives us the opportunity to bring in and handle the 60,000 yards which we have been able to secure for this occasion.

Many of the silks are at half price. Some of the more staple goods that ought to sell the year round at the regular prices, are not so radically reduced, but the savings are still generous.

There are over one hundred styles and colorings in fancy silks. There are four different qualities of reliable Black Taffeta Silks, White Taffetas, Colored Peau de Cygne, White Louisines, White Brocades, Printed Liberty Satins, Black Crepe de Chine and Jasper Silks. The story in detail follows:

75c Printed Liberty Satins at 40c

More than four thousand yards of fine quality Printed Silks—all new and in the best, neat designs and colorings. A very large variety to select from.

58c Black Taffetas at 40c

An excellent silk for durable linings and dress uses. Sold subject to a few weavers' imperfections—a few threads broken here and there, which do not hurt the goods at all. They are widely advertised silks which have never been sold under 58c a yard before.

65c Colored Peau de Cygne at 45c

In white, black, and a full range of light and dark colorings. A firm and durable silk; soft and lustrous. Fine for dressmakers' linings.

75c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c

About four thousand yards of very good Black Taffetas, 19 inches wide, with the words "wear guaranteed" woven in the selvage. A very special offering.

$1 Printed Liberty Satins at 55c

These we have seen sold at $1.25 in many stores; fine imported quality; in choice neat designs.

$1 Fancy Checked Taffetas at 65c

Fine, neat black-and-white Hair-line Checked Taffetas, with small woven dots in colors—seven choice combinations.

85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c

A staple quality that we have sold for years; very durable. The guarantee is woven in the selvage.

95c Fancy Taffetas at 65c

In twenty-eight styles and color-combinations, with neat white figures or dots on colored grounds, such as jasper, navy blue, brown, green, cardinal and black.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c

27 inches wide; strong, bright and durable; from one of the best silk manufacturers in America.

$1 Fancy Glace Taffetas at 65c

Five color-combinations, with white figures; also in street shades with multi-color checks.

$1 Fancy Silks at 65c

Neat Barre Silks, in street colors with black figures. Also fancy Mottled Louisines, with neat white stripes; these in street colors. Also All-white Silks, with dots and neat stripes.

$1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c

Combination weaves of Taffeta and Louisine; light and medium colors; for waists and children's dresses. Also Fancy Striped Silks, in pastel tints with neat black Cavalae stripes.

85c Imported White Taffetas at 65c

A superior quality of 20-inch White Taffeta of which we have sold large quantities at 85c; bright and durable. Interesting to dressmakers.

$1.25 Colored Louisines at 63c

Plain Colored and Glace Louisines, in fifteen fine colors, light and dark; excellent quality.

$1.10 Jasper Striped Silks at 70c

Various styles of 27-inch Hemstitched Silks, in the popular gray or gun-metal effects. Also plain Jasper Taffetas and Louisines—27 inches wide.

$1 to $1.50 Fancy Silks at 75c

Twenty-five styles and colorings of rich Fancy Silks in choice color-combinations. Fancy Brocaded Silks—Jasper Silks, with rich floral printings. Black and white Fancy Pekin Taffetas, and black-and-white Dotted Silks.

$1.25 Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 90c

These are yard wide, and made by one of the best mills in America. Guarantee in the selvage.

$1.50 White Brocades at 90c

An excellent assortment of fine Imported White Silk and Satin Brocades in good designs, for linings or dresses.

$1.25 Black Crepe de Chine at $1

An unusually brilliant and silky quality; good shade of black, and specially good value.

Main and Cross aisles, and Rotunda.

Economies for Forehanded Buyers Of Blankets and Quilts

The Blankets and Quilts that you expect to buy a month or two later will come in quite handy many a cool August night. In addition to this extra service that they will render, we present today an offering that enables you to save quite a nice sum on your purchase.

We have about seven hundred pairs of Blankets, in various weights and sizes, on which we have marked very liberal reductions. They are all good blankets from our regular stocks, most of them in perfect condition, some slightly soiled; and the original prices were as low, and in most cases lower than equal blankets could be bought elsewhere. At their new prices they will be most tempting to every thrifty housekeeper.

The Cotton and Down Comfortables are also from our regular stocks. The down quilts are made in our own factory, of carefully selected down, thoroughly sterilized, and the quilts well filled. The coverings are of the handsomest materials used in this work. The prices speak for themselves:

White Blankets

At $2.25, from $3—"Bellclaire," white cotton and wool; 60 x 80 inches, 4 pounds; 28 pairs.

At $3, from $3.50—"Hereford;" white cotton and wool; 60 x 80 inches, 4 pounds; 84 pairs.

At $3.75, from $5—"Navy;" all-wool; 59 x 79 inches; 6¼ pounds; 143 pairs.

At $6, from $7—Medium-weight, separated; 80 per cent. wool; 72 x 84 inches; 2 pairs.

At $7, from $8.50—Same, 78 x 86 inches; 7 pairs.

At $9, from $10.50—Same, 84 x 90 inches; 8 pairs.

At $5.25 each, from $7.50—"Fredonia;" single fancy wrapper, 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounds; 13 pairs.

At $9 each, from $12—"Automobile;" fancy reversible; 18 pairs.

At 15c each, from 25c—Colored cotton, crib size; 134 pairs.

Gray Blankets

At 60c, from 75c—"Grove;" cotton; 72 x 86 inches. 62 pairs.

At $1.50, from $2—"DuBarry;" cotton-and-wool; 72 x 86 inches, 2¼ pounds. 11 single pairs.

At $2, from $2.50—"Nottingham;" cotton-and-wool; 70 x 80 inches, 5 pounds. 24 pairs.

At $2, from $2.50—"Ironstone;" cotton-and-wool; 70 x 78 inches, 4¾ pounds. 47 pairs.

At $2, from $2.50—"Carlton;" cotton-and-wool, 70 x 80 inches, 5 pounds. 5 pairs.

At $2.75, from $3.50—"Fernwood;" cotton-and-wool; 70 x 80 inches, 5 pounds. 26 pairs.

At $3.50, from $4.50—"Westport;" cotton-and-wool; 72 x 82 inches, 5 pounds. 34 pairs.

At $3, from $3.75—"Woodrail;" cotton-and-wool; 72 x 82 inches, 5 pounds. 19 pairs.

Red Blankets

At $3, from $4—"Highland Falls;" all-wool 60 x 84 inches, 4 pounds. 7 pairs.

At $3.75, from $5—Same, 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounds. 39 pairs.

At $4.50, from $6—Same, 76 x 84 inches, 6 pounds. 33 pairs.

Comfortables

At 25c, from 50c—Silkoline-covered, cotton-filled, crib size.

At 35c, from 75c—Silkoline-covered, cotton-filled, crib size.

At 75c, from $1.50—Sateen-covered, down-filled.

At $1, from $1.75—Silkoline, ruffled and plain, full size.

At $1, from $2—Sateen borders, full size.

At $7.50, from $10—Silk-covered Down Quilts, 6 x 6 feet.

At $8.50, from $12—Silk-covered Down Quilts, 6 x 6 feet.

Imported White Marseilles Bedspreads

All single bed size:

At $2, from $2.75—Twenty-two Spreads.

At $2.75, from $3.50—Forty Spreads.

At $3, from $4—Fifty-three Spreads.

At $2.75, from $3.50—Twenty-two Spreads.

At $3.25, from $4.50—Eighteen Spreads.

Third floor.

The Second Half of This Well-Rounded AUGUST FURNITURE APPLE Is as Big and Ripe as the First

If we should give you the figures showing the enormous selling of furniture that we have done during the last two weeks, you would marvel that there could be any furniture left on our floors; and, if it were not for the constantly coming supplies, our floors would have been swept clean many times already. But past experience has taught us how largely to prepare for this August movement, and we have timed the arrivals of the furniture so that fresh, new carloads are constantly taking the place of what is sold.

There is not a vcant spot on our furniture floor this morning. The new and handsome furniture fills every available foot of space. It is a splendid collection—broad and varied enough to meet the wishes of housekeepers of every taste and need. Every room in the house, except the kitchen, is provided for in this Sale; and there are remarkable offerings in every line.

One chapter is more than enough to fill the available space today; and the special word is confined to the superb showing of Parlor Furniture; which, though it is as new and handsome as if it had come direct from its makers, shows average savings of a third, and in very many cases fully a half, from the price it was made to sell for. The items below tell the story, but the beauty of the furniture, its attractiveness and its goodness must be seen with your own eyes to be rightly appreciated.

Three-Piece Parlor Suites

At $15, from $20—Imitation mahogany frames; neatly finished, divan, arm and wall chair, spring seats in tapestry, highly polished.

At $35, from $55—Imitation mahogany frames; sweep back and arms, carved, panel backs, spring seats in tapestry.

At $40, from $60—Imitation mahogany frames; large size, easy arms, shaped legs, spring seats, damask cover.

At $40, from $70—Imitation mahogany frames; back panels and top rails in crotch veneer, neatly carved, damask cover.

At $45, from $68—Imitation mahogany frames; panel back, carved tops, neat design, spring seat, tapestry cover.

At $48, from $80—Mahogany frames; open spindle back, shaped arms, spring seat, damask cover.

At $50, from $75—Imitation mahogany frames; carved and panel backs, crotch veneers, spring seat, damask cover.

At $60, from $90—Imitation mahogany; overstuffed backs and arms, claw feet, cream tapestry cover with plush trimmings.

At $67.50, from $135—Imitation mahogany frames; large size, richly carved, upholstered backs and seats, tapestry cover.

At $50, from $67—Imitation mahogany frames; sweep back and arms, crotch veneered panels, spring seats in damask.

At $55, from $85—Mahogany frames; panel backs, carved, spring seats in damask.

At $60, from $75—Imitation mahogany frames; handsomely carved, crotch veneered backs, shaped arms, spring seat, damask cover.

At $65, from $80—Imitation mahogany frames; sweep back and arms, side panels, upholstered backs and seats, damask cover.

Three-Piece Parlor Suites

At $75, from $110—Overstuffed frames; sofa; arm and wall chair; tufted back and arms, tapestry cover.

At $75, from $115—Mahogany frames, fine design; carved top rails, upholstered seats and backs, damask cover.

At $80, from $100—Mahogany frames, Heppelwhite design; carved backs, moulded frames, silk damask seats.

At $85, from $105—Imitation mahogany frames, neatly carved; shaped arms, upholstered backs, damask cover.

At $90, from $130—Mahogany frames, Colonial design; claw feet, neatly moulded, damask cover.

At $92.50, from $185—Mahogany frames, Louis XV.; richly moulded with very fine carvings; finest construction and finish, cover of imported dark green velour.

At $95, from $190—Mahogany frames, Empire design; richly moulded; fine metal trimmings and gold decoration; cover of gold damask with green figures.

At $80, from $160—Cane Suite in Louis XVI. pattern; cane seats, cane and panel backs, gray and white enamel finish.

At $105, from $210—Walnut frames; Louis XVI. design, carved and moulded, and picked out with gold leaf decorations.

At $75, from $150—Mahogany frame cane Suite; Louis XIV. design, cane seats, backs and arms, richly moulded.

At $140, from $225—Gold Suite: Louis XVI. design; frames handsomely finished in dull gold, silk damask cover.

At $145, from $290—Mahogany; Louis XV. design: carved mouldings, figure carvings, upholstered backs and seats, figured green silk damask cover.

Three-Piece Parlor Suite

At $150, from $300—Louis XVI. mahogany frames; richly moulded and carved, rich red silk damask cover.

At $162.50, from $325—Gold Suite; large size frames, elaborate design, silk damask cover.

At $167.50, from $335—Gold Suite; rococo design, richly moulded and carved, damask cover.

At $175, from $350—Louis XV. mahogany frames; finest construction and finish, richly carved and moulded, silk damask cover of fine design.

At $180, from $360—Louis XVI. mahogany frames, hand-carved, elegant workmanship; pale green silk damask cover.

At $212.50, from $425—Louis XVI. gold Suite; finest possible workmanship, richly hand-carved, silk damask cover.

At $237.50, from $475—Mahogany frames, Empire design; large size, richly carved, brass trimmings, satin damask cover.

At $280, from $560—Mahogany Louis XV. beautifully hand-carved frames of finest possible workmanship and finish; rich red damask cover.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites

At $40, from $65—Imitation mahogany frames, neatly moulded and highly polished; flowered cream tapestry cover.

At $60, from $90—Imitation mahogany frames; fine design, tufted backs, plain seats, satin damask cover in assorted colors.

At $75, from $110—Imitation mahogany frames; neatly carved, paneled and upholstered backs; cream ground tapestry.

At $80, from $125—Imitation mahogany frames; richly moulded; satin damask cover in assorted colors.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites

At $85, from $125—Imitation mahogany frames, large size; crotch veneer panels, carved; figured cream tapestry cover.

At $90, from $135—Imitation mahogany frames, large size; richly carved and moulded; panel and upholstered backs, tapestry cover.

At $100, from $150—Imitation mahogany frames, large size; elaborately carved, figured tapestry cover.

At $110, from $170—Imitation mahogany frames, large size; carved; green embossed velour cover.

At $140, from $215—Mahogany moulded and carved frames; claw feet, tufted backs, satin damask cover.

Two-Piece Parlor Suites

At $65, from $100—Mahogany frames; sofa and arm chair; spindle back and arms, handsomely finished upholstered seats, cover in red embossed velour and furnished with three sofa cushions.

At $37.50, from $75—Library Sofa and Arm Chair; mahogany frames, crotch veneers, tufted seats, fine imported velour cover.

At $60, from $90—Library Sofa and Arm Chair: mahogany frames; upholstered back and arms, red and green imported velour cover.

At $68, from $102—Mahogany Sofa and Arm Chair; upholstered backs and seats, damask cover.

At $75, from $150—Library Sofa and Arm Chair; mahogany frames, carved side columns, upholstered backs and arms, Verona velour cover.

At $137.50, from $275—Mahogany Sofa and Wall Chair, Louis XV.; richly moulded and carved, finest construction and finish, satin damask cover.

At $225, from $450—Solid Mahogany Sofa and Arm Chair; Louis XV. design; elaborately carved and finished with fine imported scenic and figured tapestry, highly finished.

10,000 Yards of Printed Batiste

5c Yard, Instead of 12½c

Some of a mill's regular line of 12½c patterns of Printed Batiste came to us to sell at this little price—

5 Cents a Yard

They are in polka dots, small figures, figured stripes and scroll figures in white on black grounds; also attractive colored Persian stripes on black grounds. The Batiste will make the most practical and pretty wrappers, kimonos and house dresses for the entire Fall season; and 5c a yard is astonishingly little to pay for so good a quality.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

25c Embroidered Swiss Muslins

At 10c a Yard!

This is a study in diminishing prices. The American makers of these charming Swiss Muslins took the prettiest of the foreign fabrics—styles that sold for 50c a yard—and copied them, to sell at 25c. And you couldn't tell the difference. We bought a large surplus to sell at 15c a yard; and now wish to clear out *our* balance quickly, so we say

10 Cents a Yard!

And the beauty of it all is, that the mills are going merrily along making practically the self-same patterns for next season's selling at the full price.

At this new, very low price, it will pay well to buy the pretty fabric, to lay away for another season's thin dresses.

There are small and medium-sized polka-dots in black, embroidered on white, linen color and pink; and white dots on pink grounds.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Lillian Corsets

Two Beautiful Models

It would be invidious to pick out any two models of Lillian Corsets for particular description, as being more beautiful than the others. For artistic designers have produced in each style, a perfect combination of graceful lines with adaptability to the figure to be fitted.

We simply choose these two models for mention, as illustrating the admirable way in which widely varying figures have been provided for. And expert fitters will make it equally certain, whatever your figure may be, that you get the particular model that suits *you* best:

At $3.75—A French model which has never been rivaled in its fitness for long-waisted figures, and in its beauty of line.

At $7—For women of heavy physique; a graceful model, that supports the body in a restful way; and produces the graceful sloping lines so desirable nowadays.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Prettiest PICTURES

25c Ever Bought

We won't set a value on them; but will just let you make your own estimate, and pay 25c apiece for them. And you'll be delighted to do so.

Three-color prints, in about thirty-five charming subjects—monks, Japanese children, landscapes, marines—artistically done, and framed in black shadow-boxes; 8 x 10 inches.

You never saw such pretty pictures before for **25c each!**

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Thirty Lawn Mowers

Reduced One-Third

What a luxuriant crop of grass these frequent rains are producing! If you ever needed a lawn-mower to keep your lawn looking well, you need it now. And besides, you don't buy a lawn-mower for a single season. Here's your chance to save a third on lawn-mowers of accredited excellence.

Only thirty of 'em; but they include the best makes, such as

Wanamaker High and Low Wheel Mowers.
Wanamaker Townsend Mowers.
Pennsylvania High and Low Wheel Mowers.

Sizes of blades are 12 to 18 inches.

Prices were $2.50 to $16.50; now

$1.65 to $10.65

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BOER SCOUT A SUICIDE TO END HIS DISGRACE

Capt. Curran Ends Life with Poison in Brooklyn.

WAS ACCUSED OF TREACHERY

His Company Was Wiped Out at Ladysmith and He Was Sentenced to Death as Spy.

Tired of living with a charge of treachery hanging over his head, James Curran, a silversmith and a veteran of the Boer Army, killed himself by drinking carbolic acid in his furnished room, 118 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, some time between Saturday night and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was found lying dead in his bed by a servant who was sent to arouse him.

The people in the house where Curran lived knew but little about him. They say that he was very reticent, and appeared to be melancholy, and that he appeared only at bedtime, going away every morning before any one in the house had got up. A man living in the neighborhood, with whom Curran had been on terms of friendship, however, told his story.

Curran, he said, was born in Ireland forty-four years ago, and at the time the war between Great Britain and the Boers broke out, was at work in the Kimberley mines. He had saved a small competence, and, contributing this to the Boer cause, he raised a company of scouts, of which he became Captain. This company was successful for a time, but in a skirmish before Ladysmith, the whole company was wiped out, all of the members being either killed or captured by the British.

Capt. Curran was made a prisoner, but within a week he escaped and rejoined the Boer Army. There he was accused of being a spy and of having led his men into a trap.

He was tried on this charge, his friend says, and after he was found guilty he was sentenced to be shot. Two days before the time set for his execution he again escaped and made his way to Cape Town, and there sailed for the United States as a sailor before the mast. Arriving at the Pacific Coast, he made his way to Brooklyn, and secured occasional employment as a silversmith.

A few weeks ago Curran sold the sword which he had carried and a couple of medals given to him for bravery in the field. "I cannot bear the sight of the things," he said; "they remind me of my undeserved disgrace and the ingratitude of those I tried to serve."

After this he talked of dying.

"I wish I could die," he said. "If this worry lasts much longer, I will kill myself."

As it seemed that the dead man had no relatives or close friends in this country, his body was sent to the Morgue, and if no one claims it it will be buried in the Potters' Field.

"PLANT" FOR THIEF FAILED.

Brooklyn Detectives Foiled at Central Park by Burglar Bicyclist.

Detectives Murphy and Carberry of Brooklyn just missed catching a thief in Manhattan yesterday. The thief last Tuesday morning entered the store of Louis Alexander an optician, at 541 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and got $3,000 worth of optical goods. He left behind him a letter in which he stipulated that if Mr. Alexander would pay him a reward of $200 the goods would be returned, provided certain directions were followed.

These directions were to the effect that Mr. Alexander should yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, go to the southwest corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Central Park West, Manhattan, and stand there by the lamppost holding a newspaper and a handkerchief in his right hand. A boy would approach him and ask if he were Mr. Alexander. Then the optician was to hand over $200 in "a strong envelope," and the goods would be returned within an hour.

Yesterday afternoon the detectives, together with Mr. Alexander and his son, came to Manhattan to comply with the directions.

For three hours Mr. Alexander stood in the hot sun, waiting, with the detectives close by. At about 5 o'clock, three boys between the ages of eleven and thirteen years, stepped up to him and, asking if he were Mr. Alexander, gave him this note:

"Don't say anything about glass eyes and opera glasses, &c., but tell them you will give them a half a dollar each if they will bring back a bundle of hooks. I am an honest fellow and will return the bundle."

Mr. Alexander gave the boys an envelope containing two pieces of paper. Thereupon they started down Central Park West, keeping close to the wall. The detectives followed. When a short distance south of One Hundred and Eighth Street one of the boys passed the envelope to a man on the other side of the park wall.

The detectives scaled the wall, but their man was too quick for them. They declare that he jumped on a bicycle and "scorched" away before they could get near him. He had a mustache and wore a slouch hat.

CHAUFFEUR ACTS QUICKLY.

Presence of Mind Saves Auto Party at Farmingdale.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Aug. 14.—Last night an automobile party of five narrowly escaped being killed at the Main Street crossing of the Southern Railroad of New Jersey. The auto was speeding along Main Street, and was about to cross the tracks when a train came along, and the chauffeur, with great presence of mind, turned his machine so that it ran parallel with the train until he could bring it to a stop.

George H. Packer saw the train coming and warned the party in the auto, but the chauffeur evidently did not hear the warning. Packer was so sure the party in the auto would be killed that he turned his hack so as not to witness the apparently unavoidable collision.

BRIGHTON'S HARNESS RACES.

Second Week of Grand Circuit Trotting Will Open at Seaside To-day.

The second week of the midsummer season of Grand Circuit harness racing will open this afternoon at the Brighton Beach race track under the management of the New York Trotting Association, with a programme of six races, four of which will be dash events, and two heat races under the "Empire" plan, for short and sharp contests.

In preparation for the coming of the trotters and pacers the seaside track has been worked over and rolled into the best possible condition for fast time, since the running meeting closed two weeks ago, and in the expected event of Major Delmar being started there in an effort against the champion record of 2:02¼ held by himself and Cresceus the reputation of the Empire City track for speed will be in danger. For this afternoon the feature race will be the $5,000 Sea Breeze Stakes for 2:10 class trotters, in which Dr. Strong, a winner at Empire City, George C., Judge Green, Metallas, John Taylor, Conseula S., and other last horses are engaged. The $2,000 Coney Island Stakes for three-year-old trotters, with Princess Athel, Pleasant Thought, and Major Gueithlein as the most prominent entries, and the 2:05 class pace, a dash of one mile, with the fleet China Maid, Winfield Stratton, Nathan Straus, Hetty G., and Frank Yoakum, among the entries, will be other features.

The John H. Shults Stake for 2:20 trotters and the Brighton $5,000 Stake for 2:08 pacers will be decided to-morrow. Wednesday Sweet Marie, the fast mare that won the $10,000 Knickerhocker Stake at Empire, will try again for just as rich a stake when she competes in the Long Island Stake. Thursday the Metropolitan $5,000 Stake for 2:18 pacers and four other events will be decided. On Friday the programme will be made up of dashes. In the week there will be twenty dash events. Most of the famous horses that competed at the Empire meeting will be seen again at Brighton Beach with a sufficient number of additions to bring many changes in the contest. The first event will be called each day at 2 P. M. The following will serve as officials: Starter, Albert H. Merrill; Judges, George Hayt, H. J. Kline, Charles C. Lloyd; Timers, Nathan L. Ely, W. J. Clark, and Horatio Baln.

FAST TIME IN CYCLE RACES.

McFarland Wins at Vailsburg in Record Time—Victory for Kramer.

Frank L. Kramer, the National champion cyclist, won the five-mile National championship race at the Vailsburg (N. J.) board track yesterday before about 8,000 spectators. Team work was allowed, and Fenn, Kramer's team mate, deserves a great deal of credit for the victory. Twenty-six riders faced the starter, and they were lined up in three rows—Kramer, Fenn, Root, McFarland, and the Bedell brothers being in the last row.

Dorlon led the riders at the first mile, and the second mile prize went to Walter Bardgett. Fogler won the third mile prize. Dorlon and Fogler then secured half a lap lead. Fenn started off to catch them and rode over a mile before he lapped them. Kramer held back until the last lap, when Fenn, with an extra burst of speed, carried Kramer into the lead and let the champion sprint to the tape. Kramer and Fenn were also to start from scratch in the one-mile professional handicap, but it was announced that owing to their hard race in the championship Fenn would not start and Kramer declined to make the attempt alone.

Floyd A. McFarland, from the forty-yard mark, won the one-mile handicap in 1:51 3-5, the fastest time ever made in an unpaced race in this country. The Bedell brothers finished second and third. G. C. Schreiber won the three-quarter-mile consolation race from a field of fifteen riders by a wheel from Floyd Krebs.

James Zanes was suspended for one month by the referee for foul riding in the two-mile handicap. The event had thirty-six starters. Lee was leading when the ball rang, with Zanes following. Hurley tried to pass them on the first turn, and as he rode to Zanes's side the latter swung up toward him. Hurley slackened speed to avoid a collision, but Zanes swerved toward him for the second time and almost threw Hurley, who was forced to stop. Downing led into the stretch and would have won the race, but his chain jumped the sprocket and he quit. Mackay won from Goerke by a wheel. Hurley and Goerke won the two-men team race of a mile from a field of fourteen teams. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by J. F. Tulley, New York; Alfonse Burg, New York, second; Henry Johnson, New York, third. Time—1:18.

One-Mile Two-Man Team Race, Amateur.—Won by Hurley and Goerke, Lee and Zanes second, Dove and Penn third. Time—2:28 2-5.

Five-Mile N. C. A. Professional Circuit Championship.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, third; E. F. Root, Boston, fourth. Time—10:58 3-5. Lap prize winners—Dorion, 4; Fogler, 3; Bardgett, 3; Emhleton, 2; Kaslendieck, 2; Collett, 1; Lang, 1; Meade, 1; Guery, 1; McFarland, 1.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (40 yards;) Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, (40 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, (20 yards,) third; Tom Butler, Boston, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—1:51 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by David Mackay, Bay View, W., (30 yards;) Oscar Goerke, National A. C., (60 yards,) second; Charles Franks, Newark, (90 yards,) third; Joe Witting, Newark, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—4:12 1-5. Lap prize—Alfonse Bry.

Three-quarter-Mile, Professional.—Won by G. C. Schreiber, New York; Floyd Krebs, Newark, second; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, third. Time—1:35.

LADIES IN BOAT RACE.

Exciting Events in Williamsburg Yacht Club Sports.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club planned to sail its thirty-third annual regatta yesterday, and forty-seven sailing yachts and eleven launches were entered for the event, but the calculations of the sailors were upset by want of wind. When the afternoon was half gone without any signs of a breeze the regatta was postponed to next Sunday.

A feature of the regatta was to have been a race between yachts sailed and handled by ladies. There was, however, a ladies' race in rowboats. It was not more than a quarter of a mile in length, but there were half a dozen fair contestants and they made an exciting struggle. Mrs. Menzl was the winner and Miss May Ham was second.

A swimming match for boys was won by Noel Menzl, with Dan Reynolds second. The greatest fun of the day was furnished by the upset race. The participants were to row around a buoy, upset their boats, right them, and row back to the float. F. Lapple and S. Card tied on the first attempt and had another trial, when they tied again. It was finally decided to settle the matter by the toss of a coin on some future date. A rowing race for men was won by William Taylor, with Eugene Rosemond second. Noel Menzl, who won the boys' swimming race, was the most successful aspirant for walking the greased pole and William E. Barrett took second place. The obstacle race was won by Tallman, with Barrett second.

The water sports were concluded by an exhibition of life saving by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, assisted by the life corps of Hallett's Cove. The judges were Commodore Taylor of the Metropolitan Yacht Club, John L. Lawes, Sr., and Hugh Rae.

Merrick Road Cycle Races.

The long-mark men won all the races at the bicycle meet held under the auspices of the Montauk Wheelmen and Athletic Club on the Merrick Road yesterday. All the riders made slow time on account of the bad condition of the road. Andrew Nevins, with sixty yards handicap, won the one-mile race from William Cummings, who was on scratch, by two yards. Martin Forgler, with 100 yards handicap, won the two-mile event, and George Gehring won the five-mile race from the 200-yard mark. The summaries:

Half-mile Novice.—Won by William Garrison; Otto Meyer second, William Kerr third. Time—1:59.

One-mile Handicap.—Won by Andrew Nevins, (60 yards;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; George Burke, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:59.

Two-mile Handicap.—Won by Martin Forgler, (100 yards;) James McMahon, (60 yards,) second; George Prince, (140 yards,) third. Time 6:04.

Five-mile Handicap.—Won by George Gehring, (200 yards;) Martin Murray, (160 yards,) second; John Quinn, (140 yards,) third. Time—10:47 1-5.

Close Fight for Cricket Honors.

Interest in the contest for the cricket championship of New York is being maintained in an unusual degree this season owing to the close battle for pennant honors of the leaders. In the Metropolitan League, Brooklyn stands very close to the Livingston team for first place. In the association series the West Indians are tied for first place with Essex County. These two have the field to themselves, for there is a big gap in the percentages before Union County, the Thistles, and Paterson are reached.

In the contest for the individual batting prize C. P. Hurditch is still first with 58.77, C. H. Clarke is second with 47.00, and then follow J. L. Poyer, 37.37; W. Bunce, 37.00; C. H. E. Griffith, 34.75, and D. Thorne, 32.66. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Livingston	10	8	1	1	.888
Brooklyn Team A.	10	7	1	2	.875
Columbia Oval	9	5	2	2	.714
Paterson	9	4	4	1	.500
Manhattan	9	3	5	1	.375
Brooklyn Team B.	10	2	8	0	.200
Kings County	11	1	9	1	.100

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Essex County	12	11	1	.916
West Indians	12	11	1	.916
Union County	11	7	4	.636
Thistles	13	8	5	.615
Paterson	10	6	4	.600
Yonkers	14	6	8	.428
O. N. T.	14	5	9	.357
Newark	10	2	8	.200
Columbia Oval	12	2	10	.166
Manhattan	12	2	10	.166

In the Horse and Carriage World.

The Mark Cross Company reports that during the Summer months the large sales of English hand-made saddles prove that horseback riding has not diminished. The past season has been a very good one in the harness line. The sales have not been as numerous as in the previous year, yet the quality of the harness bought has been the very best.

James Moore & Co. have been doing a good trade during the Summer months in runabouts, surreys, and seasonable carriages, harness, and horse goods. They have also been doing considerable business for export shipping work recently to Greece, Spain, Ireland, and other foreign ports. The firm shows an excellent stock of harness and all kinds of horse goods at the Warren Street store.

J. F. Gibson announces that the sale of a horse a day is his record for this month.

B. F. Hewitt, has opened a branch stable in Cogswell Avenue, at Newport, for the sale of Shetland, Welsh, and Egyptian ponies.

An excellent line of light harness four-in-hands and English saddles is now on exhibition at Macy's.

At Brighton Beach this week Scheidwachter, the Park Avenue carriage builder, will have an exhibition of his speed and road wagons.

CUP HORSES TO BE TRIED

Season's First Big Long-Distance Race Set for Saturday.

INTEREST IN THE FUTURITY

The $45,000 Contest at Opening of Sheepshead Bay Will Bring Tanya, Tradition and Sysonby Together.

The halfway point of the turf year will be marked at Saratoga this week, when on Saturday the cup horses will have their first trial of the season, in the contest for the ten-thousand-dollar Saratoga Cup, one mile and three-quarters, weight for age, for horses three years old and upward. For the remainder of the racing year interest in the contests of horses of the first class will centre in the struggles over long distances, under conditions similar to those of the Saratoga Cup, the period of the great handicaps having passed with the decision of the Saratoga Handicap. In spite of the many racing mishaps of the Spring and early Summer, there is promise of plenty of good horses to round out a season of remarkably high-class racing.

The Saratoga Cup, as the beginning of long-distance contests, will be followed at the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, at Sheepshead Bay, by the twenty-thousand-dollar Century Stakes, at one mile and a half, and the twenty-five-thousand-dollar Annual Champion Stakes, over an old-fashioned cup course of two miles and a quarter; at Gravesend by the First and Second Specials, at Morris Park by the Autumn Weight-for-Age Race over a two-mile-and-a-quarter course, and at Brighton Beach by the famous Brighton Cup, the two-mile-and-a-quarter prize which preserves to the turf of to-day the traditions of the old-time "cup" race, which for some years dropped out of vogue. All the races mentioned are not strictly weight-for-age events, but even those in which conditions call for penalties and allowances are so framed that the best horses only will have any chance to win, and while the certainty of small fields follows, there is compensation in the fact that the fields will include the best class horses available through the Autumn season.

For the Saratoga Cup all the best horses that have raced in the East this season were named, and though the hardships of the Spring campaign have eliminated some, there is promise of a splendid list of runners. Lord of the Vale, winner of the Saratoga Handicap; Ort Wells, winner of the Realization and other big events at Sheepshead Bay; Delhi, winner of the Withers, Belmont, Great Republic, and Saratoga Derby; The Pilot, winner of Newport, Brooklyn Handicap, and McChesney, rated as second only to Waterboy last season, are most likely to start, while Caughnawaga, the fast three-year-old filly Beldame, the great mare Gunfire, and the Suburban winners Africander and Hermis, are among the possibilities. Waterboy is engaged for the race, but that once great horse has disappointed his stable so many times this season that his retirement has been announced.

McChesney, the rival to Waterboy last season, is engaged in a condition race for to-day, which will be his first effort in public since he ran for the Brooklyn Handicap. McChesney has had a long, slow preparation after having gone wrong in the Spring, and E. E. Smathers, his owner, now believes that the famous Western horse is as good as he ever was. "Big Mac" thus has been trained with a view to having him ready for the long-distance events, a style of racing which suits him exactly. His performance to-day ought to decide whether or not he is his old self, and if he is, McChesney will make a most potent factor in the cup races and weight-for-age events of the Fall.

Aside from the "Cup," only one other great stake remains to be decided at the Saratoga meeting in the nearly two weeks left of racing there, this being the ten-thousand-dollar United States Hotel Stakes, at five and a half furlongs, penalties and allowances for two-year-olds. The race has an attractive list of entries, but with the Futurity, the forty-five-thousand-dollar prize of the opening day at Sheepshead Bay, coming only a week later, the United States is somewhat overshadowed. In fact, the Futurity throws the earlier event into eclipse. With Sparkling Star, Song and Wine, Jack Lory, Jonquil, Siglight, and Veto as the most prominent of the probable starters for the Saratoga race, horsemen who have no financial interest in the entries look beyond the United States Stakes, and see only the Futurity when discussion of the two-year-olds is on. There is reason for this interest, too, for in all the splendid races that the Futurity has produced since Proctor Knott won the first running of the stakes in 1888, there never has been a contest which promised better than the coming renewal of the great prize.

Aside from three unbeaten horses that are nominated for the Futurity, the class of the two-year-olds of 1904 may not be remarkably high. The illustrious trio, H. B. Duryea's Tanya, Sydney Paget's Tradition, and James R. Keene's Sysonby have no engagements between now and the Futurity that they are likely to keep, Sysonby alone being in one more stake at the Saratoga meeting, but as that is a handicap, the Adirondack, to be run only three days before the Futurity, it is likely that Sysonby will be comfortably quartered at Sheepshead Bay and waiting for the Futurity when the Adirondack is decided.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Wild Thyme	103	Pronta	103
Virgin Soil	103	Jane Holly	103
Dimple	99	Armenia	98
Girdle	98	Hoodwink	98
Mimosa	96	Ishiana	90

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for qualified hunters, four years old and upward; over the short course, about two miles.

Bonfire	143	Daffo-Down-Dilly	140
Gortnagallen	140	Seagull	139
Libretto	135		

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for fillies, two years old; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Incantation	102	Czaraphine	100
Candida	99	Mirthless	99
Peggy	97	Highborn	96
Gold Ten	95	Linda Rose	94
Nopal	94	Miss Morgan	94
Lizzie Albertine	94	Fleur de Marie	94
Martha Gorman	90	Delphi	90

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Audience	106	Knight Errant	104
Dalesman	103	Carbuncle	103
Hello	102	Ada Nay	97
Elliott	93		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; six furlongs.

Sandalwood	112	Yorkshire Lad	112
Tennyhurn	112	Tobo	112
Saulsberry	112	Lindsay Gordon	112
Bedouin	109	St. Aubyn	109
Bullwark	109	Alps	109
The Doctor	109	Artful	109
Zeola	109	Raiment	109
Mirthless	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; non-winners of $1,000 in 1904; special weights; penalties and allowances; one mile.

McChesney	119	Ada Nay	114
Foxhall	109	Flexion	109
Atwood	109	Witchcraft	104
Dimple	104	Andrew Mack	103
Garnish	103	Briarthorpe	100
Lord of the Valley	99	Gold Spot	98
Aurumaster	89		

RIDGEWOOD, 13; BROOKLYN F. C., 5.

The team of the Brooklyn Field Club, usually a strong opponent, was easily beaten yesterday at Ridgewood Park by the Ridgewoods, with Davis and Cotter as the battery. The local men fielded poorly, but were powerful with the bat. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Ridgewood	1 0 4 1 2 5 0 0 ..	13	17 7
Brooklyn F. C.	0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 1	5	7 1

Batteries—Davis and Cotter; Holmes, Coyle, and Fleischman.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hoboken, N. J.—Philadelphia Giants, 1; Hoboken, 0.

At Skelly's Grounds, Brooklyn—Skellys, 4; Paramount A. C., 3.

At Visitation Field, Brooklyn—Visitation Lyceum, 8; Maujer A. C., 1.

At Elm Park, Staten Island—Domestics, 8; Standards, 1.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 4; All Cubans, 1.

At Equitable Park—Central Islip, 2; Royal Giants, 0.

At East New York—Empires, 4; Utica, 1.

At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Marquettes, 6; Pearsall A. C., 4.

At Long Island City—O. N. T., 7; Glenwood, 5.

At Jersey City—Maujer X., 17; Star A. C., 3.

At Brooklyn—Brighton A. C., 7; Felix and Barry, 0.

At Olympic Field—Murray Hill, 7; Cuban X Giants, 6, (eleven innings.)

At Oneida, N. Y.—Genuine Cuban Giants, 6; All Oneida B. B. C., 4.

At Perth Amboy, N. J.—Poughkeepsie, 11; Perth Amboy, 6.

THE REAL MARTINI COCKTAIL
MUST BE MADE WITH
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Protect yourself against pernicious substitution. The *genuine* and *original* has the Agent's yellow label.

BOSTON IN LEAD AGAIN

Record Crowd for West Saw Champions Beat the Chicagos.

GREATER NEW YORKS WON

Only Two Points Separate First Three Teams in the American League.

A record crowd for the Western season—30,178—saw Boston defeat Chicago yesterday, and thereby regain the lead in the American League. The Greater New Yorks victory over St. Louis places them on a tie with Chicago. No games were scheduled for the National League. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	6	9	7	10	7	13	59	.602
New York	6	..	5	7	9	10	8	12	57	.600
Chicago	6	9	..	5	9	8	10	13	60	.600
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	6	7	9	11	54	.574
Cleveland	8	6	4	8	..	9	7	9	51	.548
Detroit	6	6	7	5	4	..	6	7	41	.427
St. Louis	8	3	5	4	4	5	..	8	37	.404
Washington	0	2	2	2	3	6	7	..	22	.232
Games lost	39	38	40	40	42	55	54	73		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

National League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	7	10	13	15	12	69	.719
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	6	12	11	60	.619
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	12	8	10	56	.589
Cincinnati	1	8	..	..	9	9	9	11	50	.584
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	7	50	.505
Boston	1	5	2	6	5	..	8	11	38	.376
Brooklyn	2	2	4	3	5	9	..	9	34	.343
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	..	27	.276
Games lost	27	37	39	42	49	63	65	71		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Powell's Pitching and Keeler's Batting Give New York the Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—Big John Powell won his battle with Harry Howell at American League Park to-day. He clearly demonstrated that he is the superior of the lad who was traded for him by the New York team. Howell pitched a nice game, allowing but nine well scattered hits and only one of them for an extra base, but the big boilermaker was at his very best and few pitchers in the country could have beaten him to-day. Only three hits were made off Powell.

Willie Keeler was the star at the bat. The little fellow proved himself one of the most scientific batters by his exhibition of to-day. In three times up he made three safe hits and every one of them was clearly placed just where the batsman figured to place them. The first tip he laid down a perfect bunt between home and third and beat it out. In the third inning he sent one squarely over Moran's head by three feet. In the eighth, he feinted towards sending one between short and third base, until he had drawn Wallace fifteen feet from his accustomed position. Then he sent a smart low ball right through the position deserted by Wallace and ran to first on the single. New York's two runs were made in the eighth inning on hits by Powell, Keeler, and Anderson and Elberfeld's long fly. St. Louis's single tally was made in the eighth on a wild pitch by Powell after Burkett had doubled and gone to third on Heidrick's sacrifice. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	3	0	1	D'herty, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Elb'rfeld, ss.	0	0	5	0	0
Hynes, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Anderson, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Jones, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Ganzel, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Sugden, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Orth, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Moran, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Klenow, c.	0	0	5	6	0
Howell, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Powell, p.	1	1	0	5	0
Total	1	3	27	13	1	Total	2	9	27	17	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—2

Two-base hits—Burkett, Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Ganzel, Heidrick. Passed ball—Kahoe. Stolen base—Wallace. Wild pitch—Powell. First base on balls—Off Powell, 6. Struck out—By Howell, 2; by Powell, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—1:45. Attendance, 12,504.

BOSTON, 5; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Boston won to-day's game from Chicago by a great batting rally in the ninth inning, the score being 5 to 2. Three singles, a double, and a sacrifice hit scored the winning runs. It was a hard-fought game from start to finish. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Green, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Isbell, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Parent, ss.	0	1	2	5	1
Callahan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Stahl, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	3	3	5	1	Collins, 3b.	2	1	1	3	0
L. Tannehill, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Freeman, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1	L'Chance, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	2	2	1	1	Ferris, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Altrock, p.	0	0	0	5	1	J. Tan'll, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	2	7	27	15	4	Total	5	7	27	14	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Davis, Ferris. Sacrifice hits—L. Tannehill, McFarland, Parent, Ferris, La Chance. Stolen bases—Callahan, Davis. Struck out—By Altrock, 1; by J. Tannehill, 4. Base on balls—Off J. Tannehill, 1. Wild pitch—J. Tannehill. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 30,178.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 7.
Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Toledo, 1; Milwaukee, 10.
Toledo, 6; Milwaukee, 0.
Columbus, 1; St. Paul, 3.

Eastern League.

Montreal, 4; Toronto, 1.

New York State League.

Troy, 2; Scranton, 0.
Ilion, 0; Utica, 1.
Albany, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Syracuse, 5; A. J. and G., 1.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 3; Shreveport, 0.
Memphis, 4; Nashville, 3.
Birmingham, 6; New Orleans, 5.

BUSINESS CIGARS UNITED BUILDING

TO add something every day—to do it always a little better and then to do it better still—that's how we've grown from a single store to more than three hundred within three years. To-day, our immense buying and selling power enables us to sell cigars better by 30 to 50 per cent. for the money than it is possible to obtain in any other way. We call this real business building. And one of our business builders is the

BENEFACTOR CIGAR
(THE NEW SUPERIOR SIZE)
5 cents each. $2.50 a box of 50. $5.00 per 100.

Each cigar is filled with a fine rich quality of Havana tobacco, carefully rolled by skilled hand workmen, and wrapped with a selected genuine Sumatra wrapper.

Same Prices by Mail Delivered. Remit to Flat-iron Building, New York.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
Stores All Over. One Always in Sight.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

CADILLAC
First at St. Louis

Of the sixty-five automobiles in the Eastern Division of the Endurance Run to St. Louis the Cadillac, from New York, driven by W. B. Hurlburt, was first to officially report at East St. Louis after the long journey of 1,300 miles from the Atlantic coast.

Some of the very worst roads in the country were encountered, and the Cadillac, true to its reputation, plunged steadily forward over all obstructions and reached the goal first.

All the best American and foreign cars participated in the run, some costing as high as $20,000, and that the sturdy $900 Cadillac defeated such an aggregation is still more proof of our frequent claim that

The $900 Cadillac is the one best bargain.

Whether you have one thousand or ten thousand to put in an automobile, you will really make a mistake if you fail to look into the merits of the Cadillac.

It is built to carry two to five persons, its single cylinder motor develops 9½ horse power, it never balks at hilly or sandy roads, is easy to manage, is roomy and comfortable, stays away from repair shops, has a very modest craving for gasolene and is well suited to business or pleasure.

We are now making immediate deliveries.

COME AND HAVE A RIDE WITH US.

Cadillac
151 West 38th St.

GALA DAY FOR YACHTSMEN

N. Y. Y. C. Fleet Brilliantly Illuminated in New London Harbor.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DEMANDS

Higher Rail and Less Draught Than the Herreshoff Specifications — Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the Rainbow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—This was New London Harbor's gala day, for it entertained over Sunday not only the New York Yacht Club fleet, now on its annual Summer cruise, but also a division of the North Atlantic fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Sands of the battleship Texas. The other vessels were the monitors Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada, the gunboat Chesapeake, the torpedo boat Truxton, and the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence. Each fleet was in full dress as a compliment to the presence of the other, and thousands of New Londoners journeyed to the shore to view the sight.

The night scene on the harbor seldom has been equaled here. At sundown the band on the Texas, which during the afternoon had been visited by Commodore Bourne and Fleet Captain J. D. Jerrold Kelley of the Yacht Club, played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and at its conclusion the whole harbor suddenly became a mass of twinkling light. The dainty curves of the yachts and the bolder lines of the war vessels all were traced out in lines of incandescent globes, white, red, blue, and green. The lawns in front of the Pequot House and along the shore were packed by dense and admiring crowds, both on Saturday night and to-night, and the throng turned homeward only when the last of the yachts had extinguished its decorative lights.

The fleet was augmented to-day by a number of the largest and best-known yachts in the country. Prominent among the new arrivals were Col. John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, P. A. B. Widener's Josephine, ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, H. Clay Pierce's Yacouna, formerly owned by the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE EMBATTLED MISSIONARY.

We should be better content with the settlement of our little trouble with Turkey if it gave promise of a permanent good understanding. Some of the collateral incidents, certain utterances recorded in the press dispatches, and the nature of the steps taken to procure the compliance of the Porte with our demands tend to diminish the satisfaction all Americans will feel at the prompt ending of the period of strained relations.

An extorted assent leaves him who yields it in no very amiable frame of mind. The Ottoman Government persistently refused to keep its promise to accord to schools and colleges under the management of American missionaries in Turkey the same favor and protection that it extends to like institutions under French, Greek, or other non-Mohammedan control. Minister LEISHMAN, who continually pressed our demand, was not decently treated, and the behavior of his Majesty's Ministers was in general bad and perfidious. We sent Admiral JEWELL to Smyrna with a fleet of warships and the Turk experienced an immediate change of heart. After a conference, the Turkish Ministers withdrew to report to the Sultan, promising a favorable reply. So ends for the present the acute phase of the trouble.

Ill feeling remains, and the cause of irritation has not been removed. Turkey has been humiliated by our display of force, and she must now treat our missionaries with a show of respect—she is very far from feeling. The Ministers complained to Minister LEISHMAN of the character of some of our schools. NABY Bey, counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Paris, says that "the American missionaries are a cause of discord in the Turkish dominions owing to their espousal of the cause of the Armenian agitators." It is an old complaint that young Armenian graduates of the missionary colleges come to this country, get naturalized, and return to their native land to organize revolution, taking refuge behind their American citizenship if they are put under arrest. The Turks look on our missionary schools and colleges as nests of sedition.

We seem to be making an approach to the policy of supporting with a permanent naval force the efforts of pious men to spread the Gospel light. In truth, the warship follows the missionary, just as during the Boxer rebellion in China the army followed him. We never can tell quite where such a policy will lead us. Germany is said to have advised the Sultan to grant our demands. Suppose Germany, for reasons of her own, had counseled refusal. From Paris comes a story that our demonstration at Smyrna is viewed with disfavor there as being inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine. That is an ignorant view, for we have enforced only just and rightful demands, which have nothing to do with the Monroe Doctrine. But that pretext might serve any jealous European Power that resented our pretensions. We all remember the anxiety and impatience of the American people during the debt-collecting foray of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in Venezuelan waters. There was some plain speech about the matter. If Germany had taken offense at it she might have "got square" by advising Turkey to defy us. Then we should have been in a highly unpleasant situation, for we certainly should have been most reluctant to make war on the Sultan by bombarding one of his coast cities.

We not only do not know where trouble of that kind will end, but we never know when it will begin. "In a Mussulman population," says our Washington dispatch, reflecting official views, "there can be no foretelling when trouble may break out."

With our three hundred schools, colleges, charitable institutions, and missionary dwellings in Turkey, all disliked by people and Government, and with our warships in adjacent waters as a means of perpetual pressure to compel the Turks to treat in a friendly way the missionaries whom they would like to drive out altogether, it is evident that our amicable relations with the Ottoman Government are in a state of somewhat unstable equilibrium. Evangelization by warships may be of incalculable benefit to the unbeliever, but it is costly and it has its perils. We shall not leave our missionaries without protection, of course, but they should be admonished to "keep out of politics"—altogether out, and they ought to be at all times exceedingly circumspect in their relations with native agitators. Wherever we have missionaries to look out for there is always a possibility of grave trouble.

CZAROWITCH AND CONSTITUTION.

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate what a monstrous anachronism the Government of Russia is than the confident prediction that the Czar will celebrate the birth of the Czarowitch by "granting" a Constitution to the people of Russia.

There is nothing incredible, nor even anything unlikely, in the report. The very striking portrait of the Autocrat of All the Russias which has attracted so much attention to the current number of The Quarterly Review exhibits a person who would be extremely apt to take the occasion of the long-awaited birth of a man child to concede to the people of Russia what they in turn have been so long and so vainly awaiting. But what a picture not only of the Czar but of Russia does such a prospect give! Because he "feels good" and is gratified with the status of his family affairs, he will, as an act of grace, concede some of the rights of human beings to the hundred millions of his subjects. What neither considerations of justice nor of political expediency could induce him to do for the people of Russia he will bring himself to do because there is a baby in the house.

How can life be worth living under such a Government as that? What can be the value of a "Constitution" granted under such conditions, and revocable at the will of the grantor, whom perfidy, when it suits his convenience, whether in regard to the chartered rights of the people of Finland or to the evacuation of a Chinese province, does not at all embarrass? It is in vain for the Russian people to expect anything from its Czars but what it can extort, as the people of lands "in which freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full-grown" generations ago extorted it from their rulers. The moral for the Russian people is that drawn by BYRON:

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?

THE PAVEMENTS OF NEW YORK.

President AHEARN of Manhattan is perfectly right in expressing official indignation at the condition of Park Row and in calling upon the subway contractors to get through and turn the street over to the city authorities, to the end that they may surface it properly and restore it to use as a thoroughfare.

But President AHEARN would do well to remember that Park Row is by no means the only street of New York which is in a "dreadful condition," and that such description would apply to a good many miles of streets and avenues which have less excuse for impassability than exists in the case of Park Row, in that they have not been tunneled for rapid transit purposes and are in the condition in which we find them for no better reason than that they are neglected by the authorities whose business it is to keep them in order. This is as true of stone pavements which are the care and responsibility of the city as of asphalt, pavements which for the first few years are theoretically maintained by the contractors who laid them.

We do not recall a time since the days of cobblestones when the average condition of the streets of New York was as bad as we find it to-day. There may be all sorts of reasons for this, but the fact remains, and it would be in accordance with sound notions of official duty if President AHEARN should give some time to discovering why this is so, at least so far as Manhattan is concerned. Most of the important north and south thoroughfares are in very bad order. Many of them are dangerous. Some are disgraceful to a city which makes pretensions to rank as a city of the first class. If a great deal of well-directed work is not done on our pavements before snow flies teaming and trucking during the coming Winter will be nearly as hazardous as arctic sledging.

EXOTIC CRIME.

Under the generic name of Italians we are receiving large accessions of a very undesirable kind of population. They come from various parts of Italy, from Corsica, Sardinia, and from points along the Mediterranean coast which offer refuge for those chased out of their own countries by the gendarmes. These people bring their national characteristics with them and are rarely immigrants with the purpose of acquiring permanent residence and becoming citizens. This country offers them better opportunities for making money than they have ever known, but, having made even a little, the chance to spend it to advantage is much better at home than here.

At home many of these persons were conspirators in a small way, brigands when opportunity offered and revolutionists when it came in their way to be. Most of them were born and bred in the atmosphere of communities engaged in the contraband trade; the Mafia is as familiar to them as Methodism is to an American; they make it part of their creed to cherish one or more blood feuds and drop into crime, malicious or mercenary, as may be, with the facility which characterizes those not restrained by any sense of wrong in undetected offenses against the law. As soon as they reach this country, ignorant of its language or institutions and possibly dazzled by the evidences of wealth which they see no way to share, they become willing victims of the padrone system, and are drafted in gangs or armies as may be to places where rough and cheap labor is needed. These camps are very dangerous schools. They are sure to include men ambitious of leadership in crime, and equally sure to contain a great many who find continnous industry irksome. Hence we find in the neighborhood of such camps a system of petty brigandage. Kidnapping for ransome is coming into vogue, and it would seem successfully. Secret conspiracies taking the name of the Mafia, the Black Hand, and the like, are sending through the mails blackmailing letters threatening death or serious injury to persons and property if the demands are not complied with. The kidnapping of ANTONIO MANNINO, from the home of his father in Brooklyn, is a case in point. The destruction of buildings in crowded sections by dynamite, when demands for blackmail are disregarded, is sometimes reported.

That the police are practically powerless to break up these conspiracies and arrest those who plan and execute their criminal purposes is not surprising. They are dealing with unknown quantities in the case of people who do not speak their language and whose individuality is lost in what appear to be common race characteristics. This would seem to impose upon the large and estimable colony of Italians domiciled in this country the duty of supplementing the futile work of the police by such measures as they alone can initiate and which are needed for the protection of the good name of their race. The reputable and law-abiding representatives of our Italian, Corsican, and Sicilian immigration should organize law and order leagues, primarily for the protection of their own membership, who are likely to be the first victims of this kind of crime, and incidentally to assist the police in unraveling the little mysteries which are puzzling only because the conditions of them are not understood. A sound public opinion in favor of respect for law needs to be inculcated in our Italian colony, and those who are enjoying the advantages of American citizenship must be made to understand that to conceal knowledge of crime or to protect criminals brings those who do it down to the level of the criminals. Italians of light and leading, who have the confidence of their own people and who know the facts better than others possibly can, should take the lead in a movement to purge the Italian colony of the deep distrust which such crimes as those mentioned are creating.

BRITISH DETERIORATION.

The long-expected report of the Inter-Departmental Commission on Physical Deterioration has appeared, in a Parliamentary blue book of 130 pages. That it has more of interest than of scientific value was to have been expected. The commission contained but one physician, Dr. TATHAM, who is rather a statistician than a practitioner of medicine.

For several years the Philistines in and out of Parliament have been whispering or shouting, as best suited their temperaments, that the people of Great Britain are deteriorating. This view was emphasized very strongly by the reports of the army surgeons based upon experience in the Boer war, and upon the high percentage of rejections of applicants at the recruiting stations while that war was in progress. As usual the British public immediately "divided" on the question. The most extreme opinions were expressed for and against the theory of deterioration. As usual in such matters the radicals and cranks believed in it, while the conservatives of all classes and both sexes doubted it. The commission was created not to discover it, but, if possible, to find that it did not exist. Consequently the report is timid and deprecatory in tone. It starts out by saying that it has found no evidence of a general, nor even a widespread, deterioration among the English people, and then proceeds to explain why the English people are deteriorating. However, it disarms criticism by the very sensible suggestion that before any further investigation is undertaken into the reasons for assumed conditions it would be wise to determine if such conditions really exist, by the systematic weighing, measuring, and physical examination of children in all public schools and institutions, and in private schools as far as public opinion will permit.

For such deterioration as must be conceded in the case of the "submerged classes" in cities the report places the chief blame on alcohol and tobacco. Next to the urbanization of the people, and intimately connected with it as the outcome of the conditions which it creates, the drink habit accounts for much of the deterioration discovered. It is worse than most other causes for the reason that its effects are transmitted from generation to generation, in deterioration of offspring.

The suggestions of reform under this head are limited to the recommendation of greater liberality in the circulation of temperance literature and the instruction of children in the schools as to the evils of intemperance. In discussing the subject of tobacco the commission deals only with juvenile smoking. On this subject it says:

> The evidence submitted on the point represents a practically unanimous opinion that the habit of cigarette smoking among boys is a growing one and that its consequences are extremely deleterious. No actual testimony was forthcoming to prove that early smoking diminishes growth, but Prof. CUNNINGHAM mentioned it as one of the causes of physical deterioration, and Dr. SCOTT was of opinion that scarcely 2 per cent. of cases of undergrowth had not been habitual cigarette smokers; the experience of a schoolmaster at Longton was quoted to show a distinct inferiority of physique in the case of boy smokers as against non-smokers, and Mr. ATKINS adduced evidence from Col. LEETHAM, the late Chief Inspector of Recruiting at Manchester, who has said that "perhaps a large amount of undergrowth at Lancashire might be attributed to smokers' heart." This is, no douht, an excessive estimate, but it shows one bad consequence of early smoking, and it is common knowledge that smoking affects the wind and general physical capacity.

Next to alcohol and tobacco, the tea-drinking habit is held accountable for much of the deterioration of the poor in Great Britain. It is described as having attained the proportions of a vice, "setting up various forms of varicocele and is responsible for several kindred evils." The data on this subject are interesting. Concerning infant mortality, three facts stand out prominently as the result of the investigation. They are:

First, that infantile mortality in this country has not decreased materially during the last twenty-five years, notwithstanding that the general death rate has fallen considerably; secondly, that the mortality among illegitimate children is enormously greater than among children born in wedlock; thirdly, that about one-half of the mortality occurs in the first three months of life.

Perhaps the most important suggestion in the report is that which relates to overcrowding in cities. The commission believes that the time has come to deal drastically with this problem. It advocates fixing a limit to permissible crowding and believes that the State should take charge of those incapable of independent existence up to the required standard of decency and salubrity. The report says:

> In the last resort, this might take the form of labor colonies on the lines of the Salvation Army Colony at Hadleigh, with powers, however, of compulsory detention. The children of persons so treated might be lodged temporarily in public nurseries or hoarded out. With a view to the enforcement of parental responsibility, the object would be to make the parent a debtor to society on account of the child, with the liability, in default of his providing the cost of a suitable maintenance, of being placed in a labor establishment under State supervision until the debt is worked off.

The report will not be pleasant reading for the British public. While it does not concede the fact of deterioration; it points out so many causes operating to produce it that the reader will find it impossible to escape the conclusion that it exists to an extent which the practical philanthropist will find it distressing to contemplate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is unfortunate for the sorely harassed management of the New Haven Road that, on the very day when, yielding to the pressure of its angry patrons, it announced the intention immediately to restore those trains the absence of which has been most grievously felt, and when it therefore had a right to expect a slow mitigation of public hostility, the bridge over the line at Bedford Park had to fall. For this accident, comparatively trivial in itself, was so handled by the executive officers of the company as to excite all through Westchester County a storm of bitter indignation beside which the previous resentment was nothing. The necessary inconvenience of the mishap would have been endured with the good-natured composure for which Americans, and New Yorkers in particular, are somewhat too famous. What thousands and thousands of people had to suffer, however, was not necessary inconvenience, but something ranging all the way from long hours of tedious delay to equally long hours of agonized apprehension, every bit of both absolutely unnecessary and imposed by the company simply because its officials either are grossly incompetent for the performance of their duties or are brutally and criminally indifferent to the interests and sensibilities of the public that supports them. The bridge fell at 4 o'clock, and a few minutes thereafter the nature and probable duration of the interruption to traffic were thoroughly well known. A plain announcement of what had happened then made at the Grand Central Station, and brought to the attention of the arriving passengers, would have saved nine-tenths of them from anything worse than a change to one of the three other available routes home—routes a little longer and a little slower, but all perfectly practicable and comfortable. The other tenth could have remained comfortably in New York until the road was cleared. But no announcement was made. A few people were quietly warned of the situation and escaped the most of its annoyances, but the great majority were allowed to take their usual trains without a hint that there was any trouble, and the trains, at the regular hours, were pulled out into the great cut above the city, there to remain in unexplained immobility until late in the evening. That was bad enough for the passengers, but it was infinitely worse for their families and friends at home, who could get nothing more reassuring than vague reports of a disaster, and, with vivid memories of the tunnel collision still in mind, their apprehensions were naturally keen. As a matter of fact, the station platforms at Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and half a dozen other towns were crowded until close to midnight with half-frantic women—and men hardly more self-restrained. And all this merely because station and train employés are not allowed to give out information about accidents! The stolid observance of that rule, Friday night, long will be counted as that worst of offenses, a senseless crime, against the New Haven Road, and will long be denounced as a characteristic example of what, aptly, though not quite fairly, has come to be called by sarcastic commuters, "Rocky Mountain railway management."

—We note, with the solemn and reverent attention deserved by everything connected with an event so momentous as the birth of an heir to all the Russias and most of the bomb throwers, that when the cannon began to sound from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress—place of tender and inspiring memories!—the people counted until the thirty-second report came, and then exclaimed, with such intonations and emotions as individual experiences with their genial and beneficent Government dictated, "It is a Boy!" It seems that it is the Russian custom to fire a salute of thirty-one guns for a new-born daughter of the Czar, while a son gets 101. The difference is douhtless significant of much—of so much that we have gladly been to the trouble of figuring out, as near to exactness as we could, the ratio of importance, as counted in cannon shots, between boys and girls in that imperial household. Careless folk would be content to say "It's about three to one," but such rough computation in a matter so sacred is not for us. We have deemed it seemly to strain an attenuated memory of decimal fractions and to attain and divuige the precious knowledge that Czar's Daughter : Czar's Son :: 1 : 3.258,064,-516,129,032. The fraction doesn't end there, or at least it doesn't want to, but from the point here reached the series of 258,064, &c., begins anew, and, fervid as is our affection for the Russian variety of royalty and much as we would do for it, we really cannot be expected to follow that fraction to its nobie goal of infinity. We are, however, proudly conscious that nobody has gone even as far as we have in this deeply thrilling investigation, and woeful will be our disappointment if we do not receive as reward for our devout toil one of the fetiches the Czar is accustomed to bestow upon those who serve him well.

—Mr. BRYAN'S last clutch at the Bennett money seems to have missed. The final denial of his claim by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors will surprise nobody but himself, and to almost everybody else it will be entirely satisfactory. With the law in the matter laymen have not been much concerned, and hardly any of them have suspected him of intentional wrongdoing, but the indelicacy of his course in the matter of this legacy has been perfectly evident from the beginning of the inquiry into its details.

A HINT TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

Impressions of a Woman Visitor to Mrs. Lathrop's Cancer Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's edition of THE TIMES I read a letter of earnest appeal for the benefit of the Cancer Home for Destitute Incurables, and when I read it I wished that every one of your thousands of readers could have a vision that passed through my mind as I read and see as I saw the noble work that Mrs. Lathrop is occupied in.

One day last Summer I was at Hawthorne, Westchester Connty, N. Y., and a friend who was with me proposed our visiting Mrs. Lathrop's cancer home. We hired a conveyance at the station and drove for about fifteen minutes up the steepest mountain side until we came to the top, where a most magnificent view of a valley between two mountains spread itself before us. There was a heavy thunderstorm raging at the time, and the spectacular effect was most awe-inspiring.

There at the very top was situated this home, with a little chapel attached. We were admitted by a sister, and greeted most cordially. When our errand was made known we were shown through every part of this most wonderful place. As gentle as this attendant was, our hearts were wrung with grief at the suffering before us, the patient incurable sufferers, waiting for only one thing, the angel of death.

I sat down beside one woman and her face had no resemblance to humanity. I took her hands in mine, the only thing that was natural about her, and I asked her how she felt. By listening intently, the words came slowly from the poor distorted mouth: "I am in a great deal of pain," she answered, "but it is so lovely here and every one is so gentle and kind. Mother Aiphonsa is truly a mother to us all. No, we cannot complain, for God is so good to us and we feel our suffering is as nothing to that of His dear son that died for us."

A big lump came into my throat and I could not see her for the time, as I pressed her hand and left her.

This same scene happened over and over again, not a complaint, not a murmur, but the same sweet and loving story of the care that they had had. One poor soul was standing at a window looking out at the charming view; as I passed she turned and in her feebie voice said: "Isn't that just a pretty sight we have to look at all the time?" A smile like a bit of sunshine passed over her face. "Over yonder," she continued, pointing to a distant inclosure, "is our burying ground, and some of us long for that happy day to come, when we can rest there."

This was the nearest to any complaint I heard. As I walked toward the door, I looked back, and I seemed to hear a voice say: "Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." My heart thrilled in sympathy, and I said to myself, truly, this is Christ's work.

Why do we wait till some loved one is called home to do this work of Christ? How we hurry then, to put up some brass plate in a room in a hospital, or some window in some church, or some wonderful monument in some faraway place, as a memorial to our dead! What is the matter in remembering our living while they are with us—the gentle mother at our side, the frolicking child that makes joy in our homes, the faithful wife that is all in all to us? Let us have thank offerings instead of memorials, that we all may be glad together, and help along these heroes and heroines to bear their cross. Why cannot we do a little like this noble daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne's, and recognize that we might be inmates in this home, or some of our loved ones, if it was not for the great mercy of God?

There are grand men and women in New York, and one who has been our fellow-citizen has promised a hero fund. Let him take a trip to Hawthorne, and he will see heroes and heroines that no field of battle could produce, men and women doomed to the most awful sickness and bearing it patiently and triumphantly to the end.

Who will help?

JULIA WARD INSLEE.

Newark, Aug. 12, 1904.

Woman's Age.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Few women are as old as they look before they get themselves fixed up in the morning.

THE CAMPAIGN MATHEMATICIAN.

He sits alone in his padded cell with a mad gleam in his eye,
A pencil clutched in his nervous hand and his fevered brow all dry;
He casts great sums on a littered sheet and then twists up his hair,
Tears up the sheet with a hollow sigh and a gesture of despair;
And ever he sits with his pencil there and feverishly drums,
Jots down more figures on a sheet and casts him up more sums,
While gibberish flows from his parched lips we cannot understand,
As he sits there in his padded cell, with a pencil in his hand.

"Now these," he mutters, "are sure to go for our honored candidates,
These will go for the other side and these are the douhtful States;
We'll set the figures down right here, in columns side by side,
Subtract the total from what we need and the thing is verified;
Next add New York with thirty-nine; suhtract thirteen from three,
And multiply by Illinois—that makes it plain, you see;
But shall we add or multiply New York by Idaho
To get the size of the total vote that is cast by Borneo?"

"Let's add New York to Illinois, divide by Tennessee,
Subtract the dividend from six and multiply by three
To find the votes we need to get, then cube the subtrahend,
Extract the square root of Brazil and square the dividend,
Which gives us six majority without a douhtful State,
And will elect, without a doubt, our honored candidate,
For three times three are surely nine, and five from nine leaves four,
We'll sweep the land from Panama to the coast of Labrador!"

Alas! Alas! He was once like you and me, but see him now,
The baleful eye of the maniac and the madman's fevered hrow!
And all day long he mutters there with pencil in his hand,
While gibberish flows from his parched lips we cannot understand.
He figures up the doubtful States and he sets them at one side,
Subtracts the total from something else and the thing is verified,
He adds New York to Tennessee, divides by Idaho,
And finds the total vote they'll cast in the wilds of Borneo!

J. W. FOLEY.

TAMMANY ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

James W. Gerard Is Again Made the Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY ON

National Headquarters to be Thrown Open To-day—Taggart Orders Force to Report at 7 o'Clock.

Tammany's Campaign Committee was announced last night by Chairman Daniel F. McMahon of the Executive Committee. This committee, which succeeded the old Finance Committee of the days of Croker and Kelly, when the Chairman of the Finance Committee was the leader of Tammany Hall, has nothing to say about the distribution of the funds, hut deals only with their collection. The distribution is entirely in the hands of the organization leader.

James W. Gerard of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, again heads the committee. Mr. Gerard is a son-in-law of the late Marcus Daly, the copper man, and also hoids office as Sheriff's attorney. The other members of the new committee, authorized by resolution adopted at the General Committee meeting of Aug. 4, are:

Oliver H. P. Belmont, Thomas J. Brady, Joseph D. Carroll, William Astor Chanler, J. Sergeant Cram, Willis B. Dowd, Abraham Erlanger, Clifford W. Hartridge, John B. Hassiocber, Peter A. Hendrick, Edward M. Knox, George W. Loft, Alfred B. Maolay, Rocco Morrasco, Charles F. Murphy, Bernard Naughton, Milton Roblee, Leo Schlesinger, Charles A. Stadler, Henry S. Thompson, Harry Payne Whitney, James T. Woodward.

Democratic politicians were inclined last night to look upon the Tammany campaigners as an exceptionally strong body. The announcement of the committee, coming right at the opening of the National campaign, is regarded as ample proof that Tammanyites are going to take off their coats and go to work for the ticket. Tammany Hall proper, however, will not be a campaign headquarters for another month.

The Democratic National Committee headquarters, in the Century Building, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be formally opened to-day. Chairman Taggart said last night that he had issued orders to everybody to get down at 7 o'clock. The hour corresponds with Mr. Taggart's habits of early rising.

Chairman Taggart will leave to-morrow for White Sulphur Springs, West Va., to attend the notification of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis. He will be back Thursday night, and in the meantime the quarters will be in charge of Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll. Mr. Taggart was told last night that some complaint had been heard that the Democratic managers were slow in getting down to active campaigning.

"There will be all the action they want after Sept. 1," declared Mr. Taggart. "There is no need trying to begin a speaking and literary campaign before that time, except in such States as Vermont and Maine, where Septemher State elections are held and where it is advisahle to conduct the livellest kind of State campaigns for their bearing on the National election. In Vermont and Maine the State campaigns will be under way next week, aided by the National Committee, which will furnish many speakers.

"As to the rest of the country, it is too hot to get up mass meetings, and, besides, a three months' campaign tires the people out. It is a good deal better for us to get down to a business basis now and be ready to start with a rush on Sept. 1 than to possihly have the fight lag later. The fact that no speakers are being sent out now and that no literature is being circulated does not mean that nothing is being done. Work is under way every day, and it is work that will harvest votes on election day."

Mr. Taggart said that no early meeting of the National Executive Committee had been decided upon, and that in the meantime there was no change in regard to a Western headquarters. The committee will not meet, in all probability, until September, and no move toward running a campaign from Chicago, or any other Western point, will he made until after the committee meets, if at all.

At the present time a general round-up by the Speakers' Bureau of the spellbinders is going on from day to day. Of all these Mayor McClellan is regarded as one of the most promising. If the Mayor will consent, he will be used in each of the douhtful States.

ANOTHER BLOW AT McCARREN.

Campaign Assessments Ordered Sent Directly to Tammany.

It became known yesterday that Democratic office holders in Brooklyn who owe their places to Tammany favor, have been ordered this year not to contribute to the McCarren campaign fund, hut to send their contributions direct to Fourteenth Street. As there are 20,000 office holders in Kings County who are assessed at 2 per cent. on their annual salaries, avcraging $10 to the man, this will mean $200,000 for the campaign fund, which will be used as Mr. Murphy directs. McCarren and his friends, according to this plan, will not be permitted to handle a penny of this money.

Last night the McCarren men said that if this order from Tammany Hall was carried out it would be necessary for McCaren to ask the State and National Committees for a campaign fund in Brooklyn in order to make good his promise of 15,000 plurality there for the Parker and Davis ticket. Last year, in the municipal fight, McCarren got practically every cent of his campaign fund from Tammany Hall.

NEW LIFE IN GROUT BOOM.

Befriended Tammany Leaders Said to Favor Him for Governor.

Friends of Controller Grout have renewed their efforts in behalf of his Guhernatorial boom. He will reach New York on Aug. 22 after his flying trip to Europe. About the Hoffman House last night the news was circulated indnstriously that many Tammany district leaders, because of favors shown them by the Controller, would like to see him nominated for Governor and would throw their influence to the Brooklyn man if no contrary orders were issued from Fourteenth Street.

That Charles F. Murphy does not like the Controller is a well-known fact, especially since the Controller came out openly for the McCarren end of the Tammany-Brooklyn fight. For many months, however, the Controller has been playing shrewd politics among the Tammany district leaders, handing out places for their followers and generally granting favors wherever it has been possible for him to do so.

IRISH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Meetings for Home Rule to be Held Here Aug. 30 and 31.

The second National convention of the United Irissh League of America, it was announced yesterday, will be held on Aug. 30 and 31 in the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The first convention of the organization, whose object is home rule for Ireland, was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, two years ago, but since that time the league has grown until it now has branches in every section of the United States and many parts of Canada.

Among the delegates at large who will represent New York are Archbishop Farley, Bishop Cusack, Mgr. Lavelle, Mgr. Mooney, Supreme Court Justices O'Brien, Keogh, Fitzgerald, and McCall, Recorder Goff, W. Bourke Cockran, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Gen. O'Beirne, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Louis F. Haffen.

Four of the Irish members of Parliament—John E. Redmond, Patrick O'Brien, A. J. C. Donelan, and Conor O'Keily—will attend.

Joseph Merrill, Jr.'s, Gift to Church.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 14.—Joseph Merrill, Jr., Vice President of the Murphy Varnish Company, of this city, has presented a stained-glass window to a Universalist church that is now being erected at Amesbury, Mass. The window is to he a memorial to the parents of Mrs. Merrill, who is a former resident of Amesbury.

DEFENDS REPUBLICAN RECORD.

Campaign Committee's Textbook Reviews the Last Four Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Tariff, prosperity, labor wages and prices, trusts, the Panama Canal, Cuba and Cuban reciprocity, expansion and its results, the investigations of the postal and land frauds and punishments of offenders, rural free delivery, irrigation, the record of the Republican Party, and the record of Theodore Roosevelt are the leading subjects discussed by the Republican campaign text hook of 1904, which is just about to be issued:

The following is a synopsis of the book prepared by the Republican Campaign Committee:

"'The four great facts,' which justified the Repuhlican Party in asking the support of the public in 1900 were: First—That its pledges of 1896 had been redeemed; second, that prosperity had come as a result; third, that developments since 1896 had shown the fallacy of the principles upon which the Democracy then appealed for puhlic support; and, fourth, the conditions which had come to other parts of the world and their people as a result of promises fulfilled by the Republican Party in the United States.

"These assertions made in the text book of 1900 have been fully justified hy the added experiences of another four years. The pledges of 1896 and those made in 1900 have been redeemed. The protective tariff has been restored; the gold standard made permanent; Cnha freed and made independent; the Panama Canal assured under the sole ownersbip and control of the United States; a Department of Commerce and Labor established; rural free delivery given to millions of the agricultural community; the laws for the proper regulation of trusts and great corporations strengthened and enforced; prosperity established, commerce developed, labor protected and given ample employment and reward; intelligence, prosperity, and good government established in distant islands, and the flag of the United States made the emblem of honor in every part of the world.

"All of these great accomplishments have been the work of the Republican Party. In each of them it has met the discouragement, the opposition, and the hostilities of the Democracy. It is upon this additional evidence of the past four years, evidence that the Republican Party is the party of progress, and the Democracy the party of inaction, retardment, and fault-finding, that the Republican Party again confidently appeals for public support in the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1904."

Following this introduction the book takes up in consecutive order the tariff, prosperity, trusts, and industrial combinations, labor wages and prices, the advance in prices, the money question, the record of Theodore Roosevelt, the Panama Canal, Cuba and Cuban reciprocity, expansion and its results, the record of the Republican Party, the work of the departments under the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations, merchant marine, pension and pension laws, rural free delivery, irrigation, public lands, and numerous other subjects liable to be discussed during the coming campaign.

The book also contains a sketch of the life and work of President Roosevelt and of Senator Fairbanks, a discussion of conditions in the island territories of the United States, a discussion on American diplomacy in the East, a series of chapters on the work of each of the executive departments during the terms of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and a chapter on the investigations into the postal frauds.

QUIGG-GILMAN PARTY UPHELD.

Investigators Say Personal Animosity Is Behind Nineteenth District Fight.

The factional differences in the Nineteenth Assembly District have been made the subject of a special investigation by a committee consisting of E. W. Bloomingdale, Charles H. Duell, C. L. Graff, Fred G. Hohhs, and R. A. C. Smith, and their report was made public yesterday. In their report the committee state that they were moved to undertake the investigation by the hitter tone of the circulars which they had received from both sides, and that they did so without prejudice or favor, but were moved only by a desire to ascertain the merits of the controversy.

The committee invited Theodore P. Gilman, the official head of the regular organization, and Congressman William H. Douglas, the head of the opposition, to meet them, each accompanied by one other representative of the political element he represented, at the office of R. A. C. Smith, 100 Broadway, last Wednesday. Mr. Gilman was accompanied by Lemuel E. Quigg and Mr. Douglas came attended by John S. Wise. The conference lasted four hours. The committee says in its report:

"To put it frankly, we were forced to the conclusion that Mr. Douglas and those associated with him had no purpose in view other than to eliminate Mr. Gilman and Mr. Quigg, and that they had disclosed no reason for so doing except their personal dislike for Mr. Quigg.

"Mr. Douglas was huntly asked whether, if the primary contest should be decided adversely to his friends by a vote of three to one, he would consider the issues settled and stop fighting until after the election, and his answer was, 'Speaking for myself, I will not stop fighting for a minute.' In this answer, which is literal, Mr. Douglas at once disclosed his ultimate purpose and a reckless disregard of consequences."

The conclusions which the committee reached, and which they snhmit to the Republican voters of the district, are as follows.

First—That a general contest at the primaries in the midst of a Presidential campaign against the duly constituted organization of the party ought not to be undertaken without the gravest reasons founded in important matters of party policy and conduct.

Second—That no such reasons have been shown to exist in the conditions of the Republican Party in the Nineteenth Assembly District at this time.

Third—That inasmuch as the work of the campaign must in any event fall on the regular organization as now constituted, since the terms of office of the present officers do not expire until December next, it is inexpedient to cast a vote at the primary which tends to weaken the organization and impair the confidence of Republican voters in its effectiveness.

Fourth—That Theodore P. Gilman became district leader last March, hy the votes and with the co-operation and support of those who are now opposing him, for the purpose of conducting the National campaign of 1904, and that, instead of being barassed by factional disputes or party warfare, he should be heartily sustained, to the end that, unhampered by discord, his work on election day may redound to the party's advantage.

TAGGART TO HEAD SHRINERS.

Will Be Guest of Honor at Coney Island Outing Wednesday.

Mystic Shriners will take possession of Coney Island on Wednesday, when 15,000 members of the order will have their annual outing at the resort. The visiting Shriners will come from Philadelphia, Newark, and adjoining cities, and they will be guests of Mecca Temple of this city and Kismet Temple of Brooklyn.

National Chairman Thomas Taggart, who is a Shriner, will be the guest of honor, and will ride at the head of a parade, which will be held during the afternoon. Special entertainments for the Shriners have been prepared at Dreamland and Luna Park.

TEACHERS BACK FROM EUROPE.

Several Hundred on the Columbia—Death in Midocean.

The steamship Columbia of the Anchor Line, which arrived in port yesterday morning from Glasgow, brought several hundred school teachers from this and nearby cities who had been on a European tour. Last Thursday Arthur McDavitt of 245 Water Street, Brooklyn, who went to Ireland a few weeks ago to visit his parents, died, after a short illness.

Among the passengers were J. C. Higgins, U. S. Consul at Dundee, Judge Gage of South Carolina, Prof. J. L. Bothwell, Jr., Colin S. Carter, Hugh Edminston, Thomas P. Ford and Capt. R. White.

WITH A BROKEN LEG HE SAVED THE GAME

"Mike" Whalen of Yonkers Baseball Nine a Hero.

'TWAS THE NINTH INNING, TOO

Knocked Down by Runner, He Stopped Hit and Got His Man—Saved the Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 14.

You can talk of old-time heroes,
Of knights from Launcelot Hall,
But these were merely striplings
With the man who plays baseball.

It was the ninth inning. The crowd of 5,000 at Dillon Park this afternoon had yelled itself into hoarseness as the Yonkers team and the Rough Riders of New Rochelle battled inning after inning for the baseball supremacy of Westchester County. For months there had been the hottest sort of rivalry between the two nines and between their respective supporters.

When the inning began the score was 9 to 8 in favor of the Yonkers team. From one side of the field a great billow of roars kept at its summit for the team that was ahead, while the crowd on the other side rent the air with appeals for the Rough Riders to "brace up" and "pound out" at least one run to tie the score. At last the Rough Riders, by good batting and a sacrifice hit, got a runner on second base.

A hit meant a run, and a new life for the home team. The man on second "edged off," as far as he dared toward third base, drawing a throw from the pitcher and nearly causing an attack of heart disease in the coacher. Then the pitcher settled back on his right leg and a second later shot the ball over the plate.

"Str-i-i-ike!" yelled the umpire, and a great shout went up from the Yonkers crowd.

The base runner "edged off" some more, and as the pitcher was twisting himself out of his final contortion set off to steal third base. At that moment the batsman hit the ball with a crack that pierced the din, and the leather shot toward third base.

Michael Whalen was playing third base for the Yonkers team. To-night he is "Mike" Whalen with everybody here and in Yonkers. Whalen started for the ball. At the same moment the base runner crashed against Whalen's left leg like a human cannon ball. Whalen tottered, then sank on his knees, hut at the same time put out his gloved left hand for that ball. A Bit meant a run, and he knew it as well as any in the yelling crowd.

So quickly that the crowd could hardly see it Whalen twisted his left arm back. In his hand was the ball. The runner was scrambling, stunned, on all fours to reach that coveted third base. Whalen tried to get on his feet and couldn't, but he hobbled on and touched the runner out hardly six inches from the canvas bag.

The game was saved. One mighty, resounding roar went up from the Yonkers crowd.

"Whalen! Whalen!" they all yelled.

Whalen, with his face as white as the ball when it had come out of its red box, tried to get to his feet and touch his hat. His left leg gave way completely and he sank back. A doctor ran out and felt the player's leg.

"Broke it in two places," he shouted.

There are baseball partisans in Yonkers and there are partisans in New Rochelle, but that was no time for partisans. Everybody got up and yelled as they carried "Mike" Whalen off the diamond.

And that's why Whalen grinned to-night after the doctors had set his leg at the New Rochelle Hospital and Coroner Weisendanger was taking the gritty third baseman home with a marching crowd along that yelled the ovation clear to Yonkers.

SWAM TO CONEY ISLAND.

W. J. Duffy Accomplishes Difficult Feat Successfully from Brooklyn Bridge.

W. J. Duffy, who is fifty years old, and an internal revenue gauger, living at Bath Beach, left the Battery at noon yesterday to swim to Coney Island. Accompanying him was a launch, in which were Richard Ganley, a policeman; W. G. Lamping, and R. F. Nevins. It was reported last night that he not only succeeded in making his long swim, but that he continued for some distance beyond the island.

Duffy, who is said to be a member of the New York Athletic Club, said that he swam to the island from the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, two years ago, and that in 1898 he swam from Coney Island to New York.

Duffy arrived at the Battery shortly before noon, where Ganley had the launch in waiting. The party started on the hour, but as soon as the launch got out a little way Duffy decided that rather than risk the danger of a swim around the Battery, where so many ferryhoats were passing, he would rather go up to the Brooklyn Bridge and make the start from there. The launch accordingly put up the river, and when under the bridge Duffy started. He went down the Buttermilk Channel. Two or three times sherry and eggs were served to him, but he refused to touch the boat and drank while treading water.

It was reported by a man who accompanied the swimmer that Duffy was off the Atlantic docks at 1 o'clock, Erie Basin at 1:30, Crescent Athletic Club at 2:40, and Coney Island Point at 4 P. M.

Duffy did not land at Coney Island, but swam to near Orchard Shoal Light. He said that he did not make the trip on a wager or for any reason except that he wanted to prove that the swim could be made without resting. He swam with the tide.

G. A. R.'S BIG ENCAMPMENT.

Two Parades Features of the Week's Programme in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The arrangements for the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, with its several affiliated bodies, which will open in this city to-morrow, were complete to-night.

Commander in Chief Black, accompanied from Washington by members of his family, arrived at headquarters at 4 o'clock this afternoon and received an ovation.

In connection with the meetings of the Grand Army there will be held the annual gatherings of the National Woman's Relief Corps, the National Daughters of Veterans, the National Sons of Veterans, the National Ladies' Aid Society, auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans; the National Ladies of the G. A. R., the National Army Nurses' Association, the National Association of Naval Veterans, and the National Association of ex-Prisoners of War.

The meetings and reunions of these various organizations will continue until Saturday. The feature of the week will be the parade of Grand Army men on Tuesday, when, it is expected, veterans variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand will be in line. Another parade looked forward to with great interest will be that arranged for to-morrow to mark the opening of encampment week. Marines and sailors from the United States warships now in the harbor and several regimental associations will take part in it.

Much interest centres in the choice of the new Commander in Chief. For this office there are already several candidates, including Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar of Massachusetts and Col. John C. Shotts and Col. Allan C. Bakewell of New York.

Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 14.—The engagement of Miss Frances Isabella Campbell of South Orange to Singleton Van Schaick of New York has been announced.

Miss Campbell is prominent in society in the Oranges. She is the daughter of the late Samuel Campbell of Ridgewood Road. The wedding will take place early in the Fall.

"POIKMNJUYHBVGT," SAID HE.

Then "Poinuytrewq" and Some Other Things Puzzling Policemen at Bridge.

He was a tall, well-dressed man, and he walked with a steady, dignified gait up to the police telephone booth at the Manhattan end of the bridge last night. To Policeman Schilp he said something that sounded like this:

"Poikmnjuyhovgt."

The bridge cop snook his head and remarked:

"No understand! No understand!"

Then, turning to Roundsman Farrell, Schilp said:

"He seems to be a Swede. See if you can make out what he is saying."

"What did you want to know?" inquired the Roundsman, bowing politely to the stranger.

"Poinuytrewq," answered the man. "Fdsaqwert."

Sergt. Phillips, who understands Italian, was then summoned, and proceeded to question the stranger, saying:

"Parle Italiano?"

"Majuhnowfski," answered the man.

"I guess he's a Pole," remarked Policeman Harry Smith, who then addressed him in Polish.

"Demisshatsewquatz!" exclaimed the stranger, waving his arms wildly through space.

"Maybe Oi kin intarpit phat he'a sayin'," volunteered Detective Sergeant Mike McDonough, who has had a wide experience with men of all countries. He approached the stranger and said:

"If ye ain't a Greek, arr' ye a Turk?"

"Skumovernjersey," replied the man.

"Sure he's from Boozeville," remarked McDonough, and as the other cops usually admit that McDonough knows what he is talking about, they assisted Mike in putting the stranger on a Fulton Street trolley car labeled for Brooklyn.

SURELY DEAD, DOCTOR SAID.

Hotel Guest, However, Astonished All by Retaining Life.

Thomas McIntosh, forty years old, a flour dealer of Charleston, S. C., who is said to have been addicted to the use of drugs, collapsed in the reading room of Smith & McNeil's Hotel yesterday afternoon and fell to the floor. Dr. Cantwell, the house physician, who had been sitting opposite the man, examined him, and, after the usual tests, pronounced the man dead. He says that the respiration had entirely ceased. Other men declared the man dead. The clerk ordered porters to carry the man into an adjoining room.

In a minute the porters' rushed back, much excited, and declared the man was alive. Dr. Cantwell thonght the porters imagined it, but went into the room. He found the man gasping.

"By thunder," exclaimed the physician, "if that man is alive my twenty years' practice has gone for nothing."

In spite of his remark Dr. Cantwell went to work and soon had the man breathing regularly, although there were no signs of returning consciousness. He declared the man to be in a state of coma. He was still in that condition at the Hudson Street Hospital late last night.

Two guests from Charleston registered at the hotel just before McIntosh was sent to the hospital, and they identified him. They said that he had a brother, William, in Charleston.

"JAMIE" KNOX'S REWARD.

Manhattan Bather Gave Him Twenty Cents for Finding $500 Pin.

Two dimes were the reward that "Jamie" Knox, the eleven-year-old son of T. B. Knox, the gelatine manufacturer, received for finding a five-hundred-dollar diamond and emerald pin near the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, yesterday.

Mr. Knox and his family are guests at the hotel, and Jamie's principal amusement is to ride up and down on the private trolley car that runs from the Manhattan Beach to the Oriental Hotel. He was thus engaged yesterday when a woman hoarded the car. She carried in her hand a long envelope such as is used at bath pavilions for checking valuables, and while riding toward the Oriental she took numerous jewels from the envelope and began putting them on.

When she had finished she doubled the envelope up into a ball, which she playfully threw at the boy. He resented the familiarity, and threw the paper into the road. A few minutes later the woman came hurriedly toward the car, crying out that she had lost a five-hundred-dollar pin, and asked the boy if he knew where he had thrown the envelope. He easily found the envelope, and the pin inside. The woman was overjoyed to receive her jewel, and handed the boy some money. He refused it, but she insisted, and she finally dropped it into his coat pocket. It proved to be 20 cents.

"Jamie" gave 10 cents to the conductor and 10 cents to the motorman, and told them to go and have a good time.

CLEANS SIDEWALK WITH SHIRT.

Then Man Is Sent to Bellevue's Insane Ward.

Policeman Gaynor found a man industriously cleaning the sidewalk at Fourth Street and the Bowery yesterday afternoon, using his shirt for a mop. When asked what he was doing, the man replied that he did not like to see the sidewalk so dirty, and as no one else seemed inclined to clean it, he thought it was his duty to do so.

He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination into his sanity. He was apparently not able to give his name or address, but from papers in his pocket it is supposed that his name is John Logan.

WOMAN THROWN FROM AUTO.

Mrs. Theodore Weller of Middletown Hits Stone Wall and Is Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In an automobile accident near this city this afternoon Mrs. Theodore A. Weller, wife of Theodore A. Weller of the firm of Weller & Demerest, dry goods merchants, was severely injured. Mr. and Mrs. Weller, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, their guests, were near Circleville, when the machine, a large tonneau, became uncontrollable and ran into a ditch.

Mrs. Weller was thrown head first into a stone wall. Her head was badly cut in several places and she was terribly bruised. The rest of the party were uninjured.

CANONICAL LAW IN SUIT.

Decision Against Woman Seeking Separation from Divorced Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 14.—Ex-Judge Francis Child, as Special Master in Chancery, has rendered an adverse decision in the suit of Lena Boehs Haenger of 147 Sixteenth Avenue, this city, for the annulment of her marriage in 1901 with William Haenger. She brought suit on the ground that her consent was gained through misrepresentation and fraud in that Haenger did not tell her that he was a divorced man and that his wife still lived.

The chief contention of the plaintiff's counsel was that the marriage was not a binding one, as Mrs. Haenger is a Roman Catholic, and the canonical law of her Church, by which she has always strictly abided, held a marriage to be a contract indissoluble except by death. Haenger and the plaintiff had been married a year when the fact that he had been divorced and his former wife was still living was discovered by her. She immediately left him and instituted proceedings to have the marriage annulled.

In his decision the Special Master says that although the marriage was obtained through fraud, the offense was not of sufficient importance to cause the breaking of the marriage tie by the courts. The case will be appealed for the purpose of bringing the matter before Chancellor Magie in person. The point involved has never been raised in New Jersey.

POLICE SOLON DECIDES OWNERSHIP OF MONKEY

Answered to Jeweled Woman's Call of "Evelyn."

SHE OF THE KIMONO LOST

Sergt. McCann Not Only an Elegant Man, but a Wise Judge—Everybody Satisfied.

A woman who was expensively dressed and wore many jewels ran up to Policeman Rodihan at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street last night and pointed to a cab in which was a woman wearing a kimono and hugging a little monkey.

"That woman has got my monkey," she said.

Rodihan went over to the cab and asked for an explanation.

"Why, this is my monkey," said she of the kimona. "What would I be doing with her monkey?"

"It's mine," again declared the first speaker.

"Well, ladies," said Rodihan politely, "this is too much for me. Come over to the station house and we will let Sergt. McCann decide the matter."

They all rode to the station in the cab. The woman with the kimono was the first to speak.

"This lady claims my monkey, and her claim is groundless. Why, I've had the dear little thing ever so long. Haven't I, darling?" she asked, caressing the monkey.

"It is not so," said the woman with the jewels. "It is my monkey and her name is Evelyn."

"Her name is Margaret," said the other.

"Let me decide this in my own way," said McCann.

Both agreed.

"Now," continued McCann, "place the monkey on the floor and you [indicating her of the kimono] call the monkey by the name you have given it, and then let the other claimant beckon the animal in her way."

The monkey was put in the middle of the drill room. Each of the claimants stood ten feet away.

"Margaret, dear, come to your muzzer," chirped the kimono woman.

The monkey remained motionless.

"Come to me, Evelyn, baby," said the other woman.

Turning its head until it met the gaze of the speaker, the monkey made two bounds and then leaped into her arms.

"There!" she cried, exultantly.

Tears came to the defeated woman's eyes and she demurred at the decision of Sergt. McCann that the monkey belonged to the one who called it "Evelyn."

The Sergeant advised the woman who then held the monkey to make a complaint of larceny against the woman with the kimono. Hearing this, the latter agreed to abide by the decision if she would be permitted to see "the dear little thing" once in a while.

The women left the station house smiling and went away together in the cab with "Evelyn" between them.

EGAN SAW A SNAKE.

"Boa Constrictor," Said He—Then the Police Shot Up His Shop.

Patrick Egan discovered a snake in his blacksmith shop, opposite the High Bridge Police Station, yesterday. He told the police that the snake was a boa constrictor and led a hunting party armed with revolvers.

Egan had closed the shop doors to imprison the reptile. The boldest among the police threw open the doors. The snake was storming toward the door. Bang, bang, went the revolvers and Egan's tools and shop began to get shot up. The snake kept on wriggling until a bullet took its head off. It was four feet long, and thought to be of the puff adder variety.

DIVES ON ROCK FOR "DARE."

Companions Have Hard Fight to Rescue Injured Boy.

Refusing to "take a dare" from his companions, John Ruffis, thirteen years old, of 597 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, dove from the top of a fifteen-foot spile into the Bronx River, near the Westchester Bridge, yesterday afternoon. He struck a sharp rock and received a scalp wound that may have injured his skull. He was rescued, after a hard fight, by his boy comrades, and taken to Lebanon Hospital. His condition was precarious last night.

William Horton, thirteen years old, and George and John Siegel, thirteen and fifteen, of 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, dared Ruffis to dive. He dove and did not come up. The other boys, good swimmers, dove again and again for the lad, and Horton at last pulled him out. The boys tore up their shirts to bind the wound, and then two ran in different directions for aid. It was half an hour before Dr. Barnert of Lebandon Hospital arrived. He had to take four stitches in the scalp before he could begin treating the wound.

At the hospital the doctors fitted the orn scalp again. They could not tell whether or not the skull had been fractured.

ANOTHER KISHINEFF REPORTED

Correspondent Writes of Massacres of Jews at Ostrowitz, Russia.

The Jewish Morning Journal will print to-day the following from its Warsaw (Russian) correspondent:

"On Sunday, July 31st, in the city of Ostrowitz (Government of Rodom) a Jew was quarreling with a Gentile. The latter, who was an epileptic, fell during the encounter as a result of one of his epileptic fits. The Christian bystanders, however, raised the cry that the Jew murdered their comrade. In a short time all the Christian inhabitants of the town turned out and proceeded to revenge the alleged crime. The riot that ensued resolved itself into an awful massacre of Jews, of whom twenty were killed and a great number were wounded. The massacre lasted all day.

"Another massacre occurred on Saturday, July 30, in the town of Potseveh (Government of Sediltz) in the following manner:

"A local clergyman induced a small Hebrew girl to embrace the Christian faith. The parents of the girl went to the church where their daughter was confined, accompanied by some of their Jewish friends, and demanded her release on the ground that the court decided that the girl was under age and could not act independently in such matters, and that consequently her parents had the right to interfere with her action. The clergyman, seeing that the Jews were determined to use force if necessary, called the Mayor to his aid. The two incited the populace against the Jews and a fierce riot ensued. More than a hundred Jews were severely wounded. The numher of dead is unknown, because the police withold the facts."

FOUND BRIDE HOUSE-HUNTING.

MacGeachey Dropped In on Old Friend and Married Daughter.

While house hunting in Harlem two months ago, Charles Edward Alleyne MacGeachey of Jamaica, West Indies, found a bride. The present Mrs. MacGeachey was Miss Annie Delarue Kipling Hone, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Philip Hone, at 216 Edgecombe Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. MacGeachey are now in California, where Mr. MacGeachey is representing Charles Frohman in the tour of Henry Miller. Incidentally, his bride is the younger sister of Mrs. Le Roy Jones, whose disappearance at the race track was a sensation until she was found living in humble lodgings.

MacGeachey, a bachelor fifty-eight years old, lived with his sister at 25 West Sixty-fifth Street. He went house hunting and remembered that he had been told that Mrs. Hone, whom he had known forty years ago and greatly admired as a boy of eighteen, lived in Harlem. He looked up her address and called, taking an immediate fancy to her daughter Annie. As a result the two became engaged. They were married on July 2 in Jersey City.

LHASA MONKS STONE BRITISH.

Expedition Gets Supplies by Threatening to Bombard Monastery.

LHASA, Tibet, Aug. 7—(Delayed.)—The British mission is experiencing difficulty in obtaining supplies, and no attempt has yet been made to start negotiations. The Tibetan officials, having been warned that if supplies were not forthcoming the British would be obliged to seize them, replied that they were unable to compel the peasants to sell their grain.

One thousand troops, with four guns, marched to-day to the Daipung Monastery, a mile distant, containing 7,000 monks, and probably the largest monastery in the world. A small party was sent ahead with a letter asking the Abbot for supplies and offering to pay liberally for them, but notifying the Abbot that if the supplies were refused they would be taken hy force.

Crowds of monks collected at the entrance to the monastery. They declined to take the letter and threw stones at the party, which left the letter in a prominent place and returned to the main body.

The monks then took the letter and sent a deputation with a white flag. This deputation, seeing the troops deployed and the guns ready, promised to hring all supplies possible. After some hours' delay the monks produced 100 maunds of barley and flour. (A maund is a weight of about eighty pounds.) With these the British had to be content.

TURKS DESTROY VILLAGES.

Kurds Said to Have Joined Troops in Attack on Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—A band of Armenians has been attacked by Turkish troops in the village of Schamirun, five hours' travel north of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey. Kurds are alleged to have taken part in the attack.

Two villages are reported to have been destroyed.

NATIVE STOWAWAY ESCAPED.

Ellis Jumped Overboard Off Quarantine and Swam to Shore.

Capt. Webster of the Wilson Line steamship Hindoo would like to meet one George Ellis, who hailed from Pennsylvania and who came over on the Hindoo as a stowaway. On Saturday night, while the vessel was at anchor in Quarantine, Ellis escaped, and unless he is speedily caught the Captain is liable to a fine of $500 for having allowed a stowawny to get away.

The Hindoo came to New York from Hull, via Boston. Soon after she left the English coast four stowaways were found. Ellis, who claimed to be an American, said that he was an iron trimmer by occupation, and hailed from Rhodes, Penn. When the Hindoo arrived at Boston the immigration authorities allowed only one of the men to land, and ordered the others sent back. Ellis explained that he was not allowed to land, though an American, because he would not give his right name.

Just before the vesael arrived in Quarantine on Saturday night the Captain ordered the men locked up. When the Hindoo came to a stop off Quarantine station Ellis could not be found, and one of the stewards said that he had seen a man go over the side with a lifebelt just a few minutes before the search began.

BIG NEW SHOW AT CONEY.

Promised by Promoters—Two-Mile Coaster Is One Feature.

Announcement was made yesterday that a syndicate had bought all that section of meadow land extending in the rear of Coney Island Creek, from West End Bridge to Ulmer Park, and including a tract about two miles long by one-half mile wide, for the purpose of building a new amusement park. It is declared that this park will eclipse anything yet attempted at Coney Island.

The promoters of the new enterprise announce that it will be known as "Aerial Park," the name being derived from the numerous aerial attractions, such as airships, balloons, high causeways, flying machines, immense towers, and the like which they promise to have. A bicycle roller coaster, making a two-mile trip over the meadows to Ulmer Park and back again to Coney Island, it is said, will be one of the great features. This, it is promised, will be the most exciting ride taken on any Coney Island resort.

A miniature Niagara Falls is also to be one of the spectacular attractions promised.

The main architectural feature, the promoters say, will be an immense tower, which will be at what is now known as the West End Terminal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road. This terminal is now at West Thirteenth Street and Railroad Avenue. The railroad terminal will be the main entrance buildings of the new park, according to the plans presented by W. W. Doty of 353 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, who is the President of he Aerial Amusement Company. On the Board of Directors are J. B. Richards, Charles C. Grauten, Joseph C. Grauten, John C. Baker, Louis P. Jennet, Frederick Gerken, George T. Hanchett, and Leo Stevens, the aeronaut.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—There were more dinners to-night than on any previous night this season. Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained sixty guests at the Elms, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig entertained a large number of young people at the Cleveland cottage, Mrs. George A. Huhn, James J. Van Alen, George G. Haven, James T. Woodward, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., gave dinners at their cottages, and Mrs. William Groavenor and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained at the Casino grill-rooms.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a luncheon at the Clambake Club, Mrs. Mills gave her usual Sunday luncheon at Ocean Lawn, in spite of the fire, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds gave a luncheon and sailing party on the steam yacht Noma.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived here late Saturday night, having come from Narragansett Pier in a launch. He was on his way here in his steam yacht Tarantula, and was off Narragansett Pier, when a slight mishap occurred to the engine of the yacht, and he put in to the Pier and telephoned to Newport for a launch to bring him here. Mr. Vanderbilt is at Rose Cliff, the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The Tarantula arrived to-day.

The steam yachts Rambler, (Lewis Cass Ledyard,) Carmina, (Charles Fletcher,) Giralda, (W. W. T. English,) and Stella, (E. B. Cory,) arrived to-day, the forerunners of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, which will come from New London to Newport to-morrow.

Worthington Whitehouse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

SOCIETY IN PITTSFIELD.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14.—Over 2,000 invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Maud Christine Folsom and Charles G. Voorhees in Trinity Church Saturday at noon. One thousand invitations have been issued for the bridal breakfast at Sunny Ridge, the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom. A number of large entertainments will be held during the week for the bridal party.

Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge of Chicago has leased the country place of Dr. Frederick West of New York in Pittsfield.

Frank H. Scott and C. F. Chichester of New York, who have heen guests of Mark Twain, in Tyringham, have returned to New York. Mies Josephine Lazarus of New York is a guest of Miss Clemens.

John S. Tooker of New York has leased the Rogers cottage, on Main Street, for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rnssell of Middletown, Conn., and Mrs. J. W. Davis of New York will arrive in Lenox to-morrow for the Autumn season.

New Yorkers on Automobile Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowne of 35 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Coburn of Hartford are here in an automobile on a tour of some length. They started from Greenwich on Aug. 1 and went to Saratoga and Lake Champlain before visiting Bretton Woods. In a few days they intend to go to Poland Springs, and after a short visit will return to New York.

JUDGE PARKER IN THE HEART OF THE CATSKILLS

Goes to Winnisook Lodge at Slide Mountain's Foot.

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

The Nearest Telegraph Office Is Nine Miles Distant—May Return to Rosemount To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNISOOK LODGE, Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee for President, is spending the night at the Winnisook Lodge, two thousand seven hundred feet above sea level at the foot of Slide Mountain, which is the highest point in the Catskills. Winnisook Lodge is nine miles from the nearest telegraph line and twelve miles from the nearest telephone, and is reached by a steep mountain road.

The Winnisook Club was organized about twenty years ago for purposes of hunting, fishing, and social recreation, and Judge Parker was its first President. Slide Mountain, at the foot of which lie the lodge and cottages of the club, is so called from the great landslide which has left the bare northeasterly face of the mountain an almost clear drop of nearly 2,000 feet. From the summit, 4,220 feet above sea level, on a clear day one can see five States.

Judge Parker, accompanied by Mrs. Parker, Fred H. Parker, the Judge's brother, and Mrs. S. L. Dawes of Albany, attended church in Kingston this morning and then took the 12:45 Ulster and Delaware train for Big Indian, where they arrived at 2:18.

Judge Parker himself drove the two-seated mountain wagon up the mountain from Big Indian to Winnisook. The entire population of the club grounds was out and greeted the arriving party with cheers and handclapping. William S. Rodie, G. I. Herbert, Charles N. Prerston, Thomas G. Evans, T. C. Benedict, Charles R. Hall, and other members of the club were on hand to give the party welcome.

The Winnisook Club is not unused to entertaining Democratic Presidential candidates. William J. Bryan visited the club in 1896 as the guest of the late J. W. Hinckley, then Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee.

Politics was hanished as completely from the presence of Mr. Parker to-day as he and his friends could have wished. From the time he left Rosemount the only reminder he had of the National struggle now just begining was the cheering that greeted him along the route from Esopus to this mountain retreat and the dozen campaign lithographs of himself in the various buildings of the Winnisook Club.

Mr. Parker's stay here is generally understood to be limited to early to-morrow afternoon. The club members are determined that their honored colleague shall be present at the annual dinner, but as Mr. Parker gave instructions to his coachman to meet him and his family to-morrow at 8:30 P. M. the chances of his remaining for the elaborate function of the evening are not thought bright.

It is generally believed that the candidate cannot afford to be away from Rosemount for a longer period at this time, for there is much work to be done at Esopus.

The outlook for visitors at Rosemount is, as usual, uncertalu. Senator Bailey is expected to make another call soon, and Richard Olney may make his appearance any day. With the return of the candidate to his home conditions at Esopus will resume their usual condition. With his chief resident away it seema more out of the world than ever.

READY TO NOTIFY DAVIS.

Vice Presidential Nominee Will Go to White Sulphur Springs To-day.

ELKINS, West Va., Aug. 14.—Everything is in readiness for his formal notification so far as Vice Presidential Candidate Davis is concerned. Shortly after 12 o'clock to-morrow, accompanied by a party of his family and friends, he will leave for White Sulphur Springs in his private car Graceland.

With the ex-Senator will be his brother, Col. "Tom" Davis of Keyaer; his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee; National Committeeman John T. McGraw of Grafton, the Misses Sheridan of Mount Savage, Md.; Mrs. R. C. Kerens and Miss Gladya Kerens, and Secretary Charles S. Robb.

VANDERBILT DECLINES HONOR.

Can't Spare Time for Duties as Captain in the Twelfth.

Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was unanimously nominated for the Captaincy of Company D of the Twelfth Regiment, has declined to accept that honor, and Lieut. Henry S. Dudley has been elected in his stead.

Mr. Vanderbilt, in a letter addressed to Col. George R. Dyer, said that, although he deeply appreciated the honor conferred upon him, he realized the responsibility that he would have as Captain, and felt that more time than he could well spare would be required to fill the place properly. This being the case, he preferred to retain his old title of First Lieutenant.

MRS. MAYBRICK ON THE SEA.

A Passenger on the Vaderland Under the Name of Miss Rose Ingram.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is on board the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland, which sailed from Antwerp yesterday morning, under the name of Miss Rose Ingram. She is accompanied by her attorney, Mr. Hayden, who arranged the details of her departure.

Mrs. Maybrick arrived in Paris Friday and was met by Percy Barnard of New York. She spent the night at a hotel with Mr. Hayden and his wife, and the party boarded the Vaderland at Antwerp yesterday.

On her arrival at New York Mrs. Maybrick will be the guest of Dr. Densmore.

Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness de Roques, intends to follow her daughter shortly.

DR. SIMPSON RAISES $45,214.

Takes His Annual Collection for Foreign Missions at Old Orchard.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 14.—After preaching an impressive aermon on "Selfishness," the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York took his annual collection for foreign missions at the Alliance Camp Meeting to-day. The collection was continued in the afternoon and evening.

The pledges secured aggregate $45,214, which is $3,000 more than was raised here a year ago. There was one pledge of $5,000 and many of other large amounts. The total pledges numbered about 400.

At the other end of the beach the scenic railway, merry-go-round, bowling alleys, and other amusements were in full swing. The proprietors of four of these places were arreeted at the instigation of Camp Ground worshippers, who are trying to enforce Sunday closing. The respondents gave bail and resumed business.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR DROWNS.

Charles Edwards Fell from Brooklyn Pier Going to Work.

While Charles Edwards, a United States Customs Inspector, was walking along the hulkhead from Hamilton Avenue to the Union Stores, Brooklyn, laet night, on his way to work, he elipped and fell into the river. John Miley, a watchman on the pier, and Thomas Fitsgerald, who saw him fall, jumped in after him, and after a hard struggle succeeded in bringing him out of the water.

Mr. Edwards was unconscious, and an ambulance was summomed from the Long Island College hospital. Before it arrived he died, despite all efforts to resuscitate him. He was sixty-two yearsold and lived at 515 Halsey Street.

HORSES belong to the past. ELECTRIC CABS to the present. They solve the problem of urban transportation and save Time and MONEY.
New York Transportation Co
49th St. & 8th Avenue.
Tel. 2380 Columbus.
Rate card on request.
Gasoline Automobiles for Hire by the Day.

GEORGE C. GARDNER'S CAREER.

Long Service in Government and Railroad Engineering.

George Clinton Gardner, the distinguished railroad man and engineer, who died at his home in Richmond Hill on Friday night, was born at Washington in 1834, his father, Col. Charles K. Gardner, being Adjutant General of the army. He entered Columbia College, but left in his sophomore year, to take up a special course of engineering under Prof. James Noonan.

In 1850, when sixteen years old, he engaged with the officers and engineers in establishing the United States and Mexican boundary from the Pacific Coast to the boundary from the Pacific Coast to the Gulf of Mexico. Later he was selected a representative of Washington and Oregon in the international boundary survey. In 1856 the United States Government commissioned him as assistant astronomer and surveyor of the Northwest boundary survey for running and marking the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude.

He gained distinction in this international survey, being a strong advocate of the boundary in Canal de Haro as against the claim of the English Government that it was through the Rosanis Straits. The dispute growing out of this, known as the "San Juan difficulty," was settled by King William of Prussia as arbitrator, Mr. Gardner furnishing our Government with valuable information during its progress. His geographical determinations along the line are the initial points of the United States land surveys. He resigned in 1869 and received the thanks of the President for his ahle work.

He resigned in 1869 and received the thanks of the President for his ahle work. 1869. In 1873 he was elected General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division, resigning in 1879 with the regrets of the Board of Directors. In 1879 He was in charge of this division during the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and during the strikes at Altoona. In 1879 he was invited by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts to take charge of the State road—the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel—and remained in charge until 1881, improving the road and tunnel.

He then became General Manager of the Mexican National Construction Company, the Mexican National Railroad Company, and the Texas-Mexican Railroad Company, constructing much of their lines. In 1896 he was appointed General Manager of the Pacific Company of New York and Peru, spending several years in Peru. He was Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and later President of the New England and Western Railroad, and Vice President of the New York and Massachusetts Railroad, President and receiver of the Flemington oCal Company of West Virginia, and President of the Pittsvein Coal Company.

Mr. Gardner leaves a widow and five children—Mrs. George H. Brodhead, Miss Alida Gardner, Mrs. Edward B. Finch, G. Clinton Gardner, and Miss Mary Gardner.

LARGE FRESHMAN CLASSES.

Indicated by Returns of College Entrance Examination Board.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board will contain some interesting figures relative to the examinations held this year. Examinations were held at 139 points, and were attended hy 1,817 candidates, a decided increase over last year. The candidates came from over 500 preparatory schools, of which 215 were public high schools. Admission was sought to more than forty colleges and universities.

There was an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of candidates examined in New England, an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of candidates in the Middle States, but a considerable decrease in the number of candidates examined in the South and West. For some reason not determined it would appear that fewer students from the South and West will this year come to the Eastern colleges and universities. Notwithstanding this fact, however, all of the colleges belonging to the board will have large freshmen classes.

During the year past the membership of the board has been increased by the admission of Harvard University and of the Western Reserve University.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Barometic pressures are low generally over the United States and are lowest on the New England coast, where a depression is passing eastward over the Atlantic. There are indications of the development of disturbances of slight energy in the Ohio Valley and the Southwest that will probably result in areas of showers and thunderstorms in those regions.

Temperatures are rising generally east of the Rocky Mountains, hut a tendency toward excessive temperatures in Central and Eastern districts during the next two or three days will be checked by local rains and thunderstorms.

While there are no indications of a general storm in Boston during the next few days a tendency toward higher temperatures Tuesday and Wednesday will be checked by local rains and thunderstorms.

During Monday fair weather and moderate temperatures will prevail in New England and the lake regions. In the middle and south Atlantic and east Gulf States and the Ohio Valley showers are likely to occur. From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair. Local rains are indicated for the middle Rocky Mountain districts and the plateau region.

On the New England coast fresh west winds will prevail; on the middle and south Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly south, and in the lake region the winds will he fresh from south, shifting to west.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Monday; showers Tuesday, fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Showers Monday and Tuesday, fresh west winds becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday showers, fresh south shifting to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	67	70	70
6 A. M.	64	68	69
9 A. M.	64	70	70
12 M.	69	71	71
3 P. M.	72	76	74
6 P. M.	71	80	75
9 P. M.	72	79	74
12 P. M.	67	75	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1903	67
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 77 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 4 P. M

ENGLISH TRADE SHOWS NO MATERIAL CHANGE

London Times Warns Business Men to be Cautious.

DOMESTIC HARVEST GOOD

The Cotton Industry in Encouraging Condition—Less Demand for Woolens—The Iron Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The London Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"There has not been any change during the week in the general aspect of trade and industry in this country. In many branches the volume of business might undoubtedly be larger, and there are circumstances prevailing which make for circumspection.

"The grain trade has remained firm, influenced by the continuance of the extraordinary excitement in the United States and some Continental markets, notably Budapest, but it is suspected that the American movement is to a large extent purely speculative. At any rate, the Government crop report, issued on Wednesday, does not seem to warrant the rise which has taken place. Even admitting that the United States wheat crop has suffered materially from rust, &c., the indications justify the hope that Canada will be able to fill the gap thus caused.

"The French crop is uncertain. Meanwhile the weight of opinion seems to favor a fair average yield. The Russian harvest is said to turn out better than was expected. The crop prospects in India are fair, and in Australia and Argentina they are favorable.

"Our country has been favored with splendid harvesting weather, and will soon be able to supply English millers with good supplies of fine wheat. It is therefore not surprising that the extreme rise here was confined to about 1s.

"In the cotton trade the encouraging features were fully maintained. The promise of an abundant American crop has not been seriously impaired. A Bombay cable speaks of an improvement in the prospects, although in some districts more rain would be welcome. Japan is reported to be buying cotton freely in India, both this and the next crop. Egyptian advices confirm previous indications of fair prospects. The situation in Manchester could scarcely be better.

"German advices are good, but the French cotton trade seems to be dull, and from Russia the reports are very mixed.

"The week's trade in the woolen market has been confined to routine matters. The chief feature has been a pause in the demand for home-grown wools, high prices checking purchases. Manufacturers complain rather generally of current trade conditions.

"From Australia we learn that the coming clip is expected to turn out slightly more faulty than last year's and that the yield will be about 150,000 bales larger than in 1903-4.

"The iron and steel trades have few new features, and the Midland reports especially do not read very cheerfully today."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Beall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Livingstone, millinery, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Baer, I., & Co., Lonaconing, Mo.; M. Baer, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Bettman, Bloom & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Bettman, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; I. H. Bernheimer, millinery, 21 West Third Street.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Lis Shaw, dress goods; Miss M. Kelly, corsets; Miss Digs, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss McNamara, zephyrs and wools; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert. F. Eichenor, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.
Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Ach, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
City of Paris Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss M. Bloney, millinery; 486 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohn, I., & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; B. Cohn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Heller, domestics; Hotel Spalding.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, prints and ginghams; C. J. Wright, furnishing goods; Hotel Netherland.
Davison & Lowe, Athens, Ga.; A. H. Davison, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. H. C. Wells, millinery; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Dils, J. W., & Son, Parkersburg, West Va.; H. H. Dils, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.
Elliott, William H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss Godfrey, infants' wear; Miss Sullivan, millinery; Miss L. Sullivan, ribbons; 458 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. F. Whitwell, notions and trimmings; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldberg Bros., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Goldberg, jewelry and leather goods; S. N. Goldberg, domestics, millinery, and ribbons; Hotel Cumberland.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Garbade, Elbond & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Elbond, dry goods; Miss I. Levy, ladies' wear; 260 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Gilmore Bros., Kalamazoo, Mich.; F. Gilmore, clothing, linens, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. E. Jordan, carpets and rugs; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss Shanahn, fancy goods; M. Weinberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; E. L. Jones, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington; J. Johnson, flannels and carpets; L. Galero, clothing; J. F. Brennan, silks and dress goods; E. C. Rogers, umbrellas; Belvedere House; V. C. Le Bean, furnishing goods; Hotel Wellington.
Hiften, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hoffman Brothers, Jacksonville, Ill.; K. Hoffman, notions and linings; S. Hoffman, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Venelli, silks and suits; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. J. Jenkins, linings, trimmings, jewelry, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. F. Besselman, silks; D. Offutt, laces, notions, and ribbons; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Heyns, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binswanger, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Dimes, George, & Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. Weiser, notions and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Jonop, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Emma Morenson, infants' wear; 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kline, W. B., & Son, Johnstown, Penn.; G. H. Kline, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. Cowell, dress goods, silk gloves, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; R. S. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Spalding.
Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. O'Donnelly, cloaks; 486 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, dress goods; R. Santer, ladies' and infants' wear; 598 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Lyons Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. Schreiber, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mondell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Campbell, ribbons, laces, and trimmings; 490 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Mendel, S., Hot Springs, Ark., dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss K. Kennedy, laces and veilings; Miss W. Miller, embroideries; 459 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, dry goods; H. Hartman, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Melnhard, Schanz & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. S. Meinhard, clothing and furnishing goods; 640 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Meng & Schaefer, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Schaefer, hats; Victoria Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Wright, linens; C. W. Eckhardt, laces, neckwear, and veils; E. D. Russell, gloves and ribbons; J. D. Fraser, hosiery, laces, and men's and children's knitted underwear; Lizzie Lyon, infants' cloaks, caps, and knit goods; Miss M. Bradshaw, corsets; 106 Grand Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Regenstein, L., Atlanta, Ga.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. S. Rauh, manufacturing department; 685 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rosenbaum, L., Okolona, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Selfridge, H. G., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks; Miss Anderson, waists; Miss A. Ryan, muslin underwear; T. Lindberg, notions; R. C. Cope, linens; W. Schenck, dress goods; Mrs. Pittals, corsets; Mr. Harris, clothing; O. Erickson, house furnishing goods; E. P. Garrigus, millinery; W. C. Reed, neckwear and ribbons; G. Weinrich, laces and trimmings; Miss Moreland, infants' wear; F. Karle, leather goods; E. P. Albright, jewelry; W. Schwartz, pictures; J. C. Updike, china; H. Morgan, gloves; 377 Broadway.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. Newstetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; Emma Keane, waists; Sophie Hoffman, waists; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; M. W. McKnight, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Sontter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, waists, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.
Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. C. Knox, furnishing goods; 365 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Mourler, silks, dress goods, and domestics; Hotel Navarre.
Schipper & Bloch, Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Anberthine, carpets; 4 Washington Place; Victoria Hotel.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Edson, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Taylor, G. R. Company, Wheeling, West, Va.; G. E. Johns, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; L. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves; 433 Broadway; Holland House.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Berry, jewelry and leather goods; Miss Long, fancy goods; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Sturgis, Goldstein & Co., Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, general merchandise; Mrs. M. Brown, general merchandise; 35 East Twenty-seventh Street.
Kops Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; P. K. Craighton, corsets; St. Denis Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Schneider, furs; 330 East Sixtieth Street.
Petty & Sims Mercantile Company, Julian, Ohio; Mrs. C. H. Petty, shoes; Manhattan Hotel.
Fawrick, Ameden, Canton, Ohio; J. J. Ameden, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Dreyfuss Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Samuel Dreyfus, dry goods; 434 Broadway.
Krupp, H., El Paso, Texas; M. Schott, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Vossburg, Clinton, Ill.; Mrs. Vossburgh, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Swift & Davis, Greensburg, Ind.; F. M. Swift, ready to wear; Van Rensselaer Hotel.
Sturn, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Herman, clothing; Wellington Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:08	Sun sets	7:01	Moon sets	9:39

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:30	Gov. Isl'd	10:57	H. Gate	11:53
	P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:54	Gov. Isl'd	11:14	H. Gate	1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 15.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Eastern Prince, Brazil via Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 16.		
Allianca, Colon	8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Basil, Northern Brazil via Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	...	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Inagua, Kingston and Savanilla	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples and Genoa	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Procida, Martinique, Barbados, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.		
Majestic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Windward Islands and the Guianas	12:30 P. M. 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	...	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 18.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Cedric, Liverpool via Queenstown	...	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	...	2:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	...	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
New York, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 19.		
Belaggio, Barbados, &c.	8:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas	12:00 M. 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	...	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 15.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Aug. 5.
City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 12.
El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 9.
Parima, St. Thomas, Aug. 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
Ras Issa, Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 6.
TUESDAY, AUG. 16.
Armenian, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 9.
Finland, Antwerp, Aug. 6.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Aug. 9.
Langford, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 6.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 6.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 31.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.
Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 3.
El Cid, Galveston, Aug. 10.
Frick, Bordeaux, Aug. 2.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 15.
Lombardia, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Yucatan, Campeche, Aug. 16.
THURSDAY, AUG. 18.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 6.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.
Satsuma, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

Germanic, Southampton, Aug. 6.
Maranhense, Manaos, July 27.
Mnucunia, Newport News, Aug. 13.
Breiz Ruel, Calcutta, June 22.
Columbia, Glasgow, Aug. 6.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 1.
Roma, Naples, Aug. 6.
Arkansas, New Orleans, Aug. 7.
Hamburg, Hamburg, Aug. 4.
Iroquois, Tobacco Co. ports, Aug. 12.
Clifton, Perim, July 10.
Rippingham Grange, Cardiff, July 27.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 13.
Maracas, Grenada, Aug. 7.

Sailed.

Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Monroe, for Norfolk.
Shimosa, for Singapore.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 14, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Celtic, at Liverpool, Aug. 14.
Umbria, at Liverpool, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, at Boulogne, Aug. 12.
Mannheim, at Rotterdam, Aug. 13.

Sailed.

Georgic, from Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Lucania, from Queenstown, Aug. 14.
Graf Waldersee, from Dover, Aug. 14.
Citta di Napoli, from Naples, Aug. 10.
Laurentian, from Glasgow, Aug. 13.

Passed.

Minnehaha, from New York, Scilly, Aug. 14.
Kroonland, from New York, Scilly, Aug. 14.
Friedrich der Grosse, for New York, Dover, Aug. 14.

For Latest Shipping Intelligence See Page 11.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. line—3 times, 25c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to the line.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Largely Professional, but Public Interest Increases.

Prices Rise Discounting Future Improvement Rather Than Reflecting Immediate Conditions.

If any doubt existed that the activity of the stock market last week was principally due to professional operations, proof of the fact would apparently be found in the prominence of a few stocks to the practical exclusion of the vast majority. Out of the total trading for the week amounting to 2,836,984 shares the twelve most active issues supplied no less than 1,943,183 shares, or more than two-thirds of the total. But if activity was confined to a few stocks, not so was strength, for nearly the entire list rose substantially and closed for the week at practically the best prices. Of the stocks that moved as much as a point 96 rose and only 5 fell, and in the bond market the showing was not far different, 43 issues advancing a point or more to 4 that fell as much. Following a hesitating market on Monday, the list rose steadily for five consecutive days, not being more than momentarily checked by any unfavorable development.

But the market, while admittedly largely professional, was not wholly so. Some at least of the commission houses reported a very fair increase in their business, and there were evidences also of buying by banking interests. The suggestion that institutions charged with the care of much money who have found its profitable employment in the money market exceedingly difficult, were turning their attention to the stock market and investing funds in stocks of recognized merit and enjoying a broad market, was not without merit nor even lacking entirely in direct confirmation. Those who are inclined to quarrel with a market that fails to reflect accurately existing conditions are saying that the present market is entirely artificial and that its strength is fictitious, but it is a serious mistake from the speculative point of view if from no other to ignore the fact that markets more frequently are discounting the future than busying themselves with immediate conditions which others have already discounted by selling or buying that has made the markets of the recent past.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Telegraph and Cable Co.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common and preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad preferred.
Columbus Railway common.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
Scranton Railway preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co. on preferred.
American Radiator Co. on preferred.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Cambria Steel Co.
Consolidated Gas and Electric Corporation, San Francisco.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Co. on common and preferred.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.
National Carbon Co. on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway on common.
Pratt & Whitney Co. on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on common.
Pullman Co.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. on common.
United States Mining Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	...
Allegheny & Western	145	...
Allis-Chalmers	11	12
Allis-Chalmers pf	48	50
Amalgamated Copper	53½	54
American Car & Foundry	18½	19¼
American Car & Foundry pf	78	80
American Coal	200	225
American Cotton Oil	32¾	33½
American Cotton Oil pf	91	92
American District Telegraph	22	28
American Express	195	205
American Grass Twine	4½	6
American Hide & Leather	3½	4¾
American Hide & Leather pf	19	21
American Ice Co	7	9
American Ice Co. pf	27	28
American Linseed Co	9½	11
American Linseed Co. pf	26½	31
American Locomotive	22¾	22¾
American Locomotive pf	89½	89¾
American Malting Co.	3	6
American Malting Co. pf	17¾	19
American Smelting & Refining	60	60¼
American Smelting & Refining pf	101½	102
American Snuff	129	129
Am. Snuff pf	91	94
Am. Steel Foundries	5	6
American Steel Foundries pf	31¾	35
American Sugar Ref	133¾	133¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	131	132
Am. T. & Cable	90	92
Am. Teleg. & Telep	138	140
Am. Tobacco pf	133	138
Am. Woolen Co	11¾	12
Am. Woolen Co. pf	77	...
Anaconda Copper Mining	73½	74
Ann Arbor	27	30
Ann Arbor pf	55	60
A., T. & S. F	81¼	81¾
A., T. & S. F. pf	97¾	98
Atlantic Coast Line	117½	120
Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86¾
Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	95
Boston A. L. pf	105	...
Brooklyn R. T.	54¾	54¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	214	220
Brunswick City	4	6
Buff., R. & P.	125	127
Buff., R. & P. pf	130	...
Buff. & Sus. pf	85	86½
Butterick Co	49¼	49¼
Canada Southern	64¾	64¾
Canadian Pacific	127¾	127¾
Central R. R. of N. J	164½	165½
Cent. & S. A. Tel	102½	105
Chesapeake & Ohio	37¾	37¾
Chicago & Alton	40¼	40½
Chicago & Alton pf	80½	83
Chi., Bur. & Q	190	...
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	150	150
Chicago Great Western	14¾	15
Chicago Great Western pf. A	51	54
Chicago Great Western pf. B	23	24
Chicago Great Western deb	81	84
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	90	90
C., M. & St. Paul	140¾	143¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	179¾	181
Chicago & Northwestern	182¾	183
Chicago, St. Paul, Min. & Omaha	135	145
Chicago, St. Paul, Min. & O. pf	175	...
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	6¾	6¾
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf	15½	16
Chicago Union Traction	8	8
C., C., C. & St. Louis	75	75
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	100¾	110
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	51	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¾	37½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	65
Colorado Southern	14¾	15
Colorado Southern 1st pf	50½	50½
Colorado Southern 2d pf	21¾	22
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	9	9½
Commercial Cable	181	200
Consolidated Coal	65	...
Consolidated Gas	195¾	196
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	115	118
Corn Products Co	12¼	13
Corn Products Co. pf	66¾	67¾
Delaware & Hudson	161	161¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	273	275
Denver & Rio Grande	22½	23
Denver & Rio Grande pf	72¼	72½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	21	25
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	100	...
Detroit Southern	2	2½
Detroit Southern pf	4	5
Detroit United Railways	65	67
Diamond Match	130	135
Distillers' Securities	22¼	22¾
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	6	8
Duluth, South Shore & A. pf	9½	10½
Erie	25½	25¾
Erie 1st pf	64	64
Erie 2d pf	38¾	38½
Evansville & Terre Haute	58	60
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	75	80
Fort Worth & Denver City	42	42½
General Chemical Company	49	55
General Chemical Company pf	93½	97
General Electric	163	164
Gold & Stock Telegraph	116	...
Great Northern pf	170	185
Hocking Valley	70	72
Hocking Valley pf	83¼	85
Homestake	52	55
Illinois Central	134½	135
Illinois Central leased lines	104	...
International Paper Company	15¼	15¾
International Paper Company pf	71¾	72¼
International Power	35	38
International Steam Pump	31½	35
International Steam Pump pf	75	77
Iowa Central	19¾	20
Iowa Central pf	37½	38
Joliet & Chicago	175	...
Kanawha & Michigan	28	29
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Mem. pf	74¼	75½
Kansas City Southern	21½	22
Kansas City Southern pf	44	44¼
Keokuk & Des Moines	12¾	14
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	47	52
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	54	60
Laclede Gas pf	75	100
Lake Erie & Western	27	28
Lake Erie & Western pf	85	95
Lake Shore	265	275
Long Island	53	56½
Louisville & Nashville	118¾	118¾
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	150¾	151½
Maryland Coal pf	110	120
Metropolitan Securities Co	93	93¼
Metropolitan Street Railway	123	123¼
Mexican Central	9¾	9¾
Michigan Central	...	140
Minn. & St. Louis	51	55
Minn. & St. Louis pf	85	...
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	74¼	75
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	129¼	130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	20¾	20¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	43¼	43½
Missouri Pacific	94¾	94¾
Mor. & Essex	180	186
N., C. & St. L	117	118
National Biscuit	47¾	47¾
National Biscuit pf	106½	109¼
National Enameling	14½	15
National Enameling pf	72	82
National Lead	23	23¾
National Lead pf	94	94¾
National Railroad of Mexico pf	36¾	38
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	17½	19
New Central Coal	42	46
New York Air Brake	126	130
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	120	120¼
New York & New Haven	190	195
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	29¾	30½
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	105	110
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
New York Dock Co	16	20
New York Dock Co. pf	42½	50
New York, Lackawanna & Western	130	135
New York & New Jersey Telephone	152	154
New York, Ontario & Western	31¼	31¾
Norfolk & Western	62¾	62½
Norfolk & Western pf	90	...
North American	88½	89
Ontario Mining	3½	4½
Pacific Coast	63	64
Pacific Coast 1st pf	95	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	73	74
Pacific Mail	28¼	28½
Pennsylvania Railroad	122	122½
People's Gas, Chicago	101¾	102
Peoria & Eastern	17	50
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	64½	65
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf	96	98
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	180	...
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi. sp	174	...
Pressed Steel Car	33½	34
Pressed Steel Car pf	75	77
Pullman Company	217	220
Quicksilver	⅝	1¼
Quicksilver pf	3¼	4
R. R. Secur., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	85	90
Railway Steel Spring	19	20
Railway Steel Spring pf	76	78
Reading	54¾	54½
Reading 1st pf	84	85
Reading 2d pf	71½	72½
Rens. & Saratoga	...	...
Republic Iron & Steel	7¾	8
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	43¾	43¾
Rock Island	24	24¼
Rock Island pf	66¾	67
Rome, W. & O	31	135
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	17½	18
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	78½	79¾
Rutland pf	30	45
St. Jo. & Grand Island	16¾	17
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	50	52
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	26½	27
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	74	78
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	58¾	58½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. R. pf. ctfs	163	170
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	125	127
St. Louis Southwestern	15½	15¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf	37½	37½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	38¾	38¾
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	83½	87
Southern Pacific	55¾	56
Southern Railway	26¾	26¾
Southern Railway pf	91½	91¾
Standard Rope & Twine	...	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44¾	45
Texas Pacific	28¾	29
Texas Pacific Land Trust	31	32
Third Avenue	123	125
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	19	20½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25½	26½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	38	39
Twin City Rapid Transit	98¼	98½
Union Pacific	98¼	98¾
Union Pacific pf	93½	93¾
United Fruit	...	114½
United Railways Inv	12¾	...
United Railways Inv. pf	51¼	52
United States Express	105	112
United States Leather	7¾	7½
United States Leather pf	84¾	84¾
United States Realty & Improve	47½	48½
United States Rubber	19¼	19½
United States Rubber pf	74½	75½
United States Steel	12¾	12½
United States Steel pf	60	60¼
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	20	20½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	104½	104½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	17	19½
Wabash	17¾	...
Wabash pf	37	37½
Wells-Fargo Express	211	215
Western Union Telegraph	89	89½
Westinghouse assenting	158½	160
Westinghouse 1st pf	165	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	16
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	40	43
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	22	24
Wisconsin Central	17½	18½
Wisconsin Central pf	40	40¾

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Amelia Blumenthal—Rolland R. Rasquin.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Thomas James vs. Joseph R. Marquette, Jr.—Maurice Goodman.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Leber—Theodore L. Bailey.

AT THE HOTELS.

PLAZA.—E. H. Hillman, Santiago, Chile.
SAVOY.—R. A. Van Zant, Philadelphia.
NETHERLAND.—O. G. King, Newark, Ohio.
MURR

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 5TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

A FINE LITTLE STORE is being partitioned off in our OFFICE, corner Madison Av. and 86th St., for a SELECT business. Rent, $1,000. Apply to DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DENTISTS, LAWYERS.—The finest corner room on Madison Av. for your business is in No. 1,171 Medison Av., corner 86th St. Rent, $900. DUFF & CONGER, ON PREMISES.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 5th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to let in down-town section. Rnland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

27 East 22d St.—Extra light offices and studios, modern building; rents from $22 up. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner, on premises, 403-407 East 23d St.

Attractive private office, (furnished or unfurnished,) or desk room; new building. 180 Broadway, Room 83.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO BUILDERS.
Lots now in demand, Harlem, west side; reasonable prices. The Abrams Realty Co., S. e. cor. Lenox Av. and 138th St.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Double tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x168x121; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; would trade for lots and cash. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,250; rents $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Six lots, running through, or 3 lots, half block. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P Box 195 Times.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention! Wake Up in Beautiful Bedford Park! Plot of five lots, near "L," $6,100. Ten two-family houses, all improvements, $6,250. Choice house, 12 rooms, near "L," $5,000. Seven-room house, 75x100 feet, price $3,650. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Pk., Bronx. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Ave. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. subway station; guaranteed rent, $2,484; price, $23,000; mortgage, $16,000. McQuey & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no agents to show. E. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

ATTENTION!—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $1,500; $800 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Snnday.

Great Bargain.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

Three-family frame houses, $7,200; 4-story brick single flats, one and two family frame houses, best locations, at bargain prices. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Bargain.—Lot, 108x150, on Washington Av.; lot, 125x140, on Park Av., both ndjoining in Tremont section; will be sold separate or together. Badauer, 205 Centre St.

$10,000 cash buys from bnilder 5-story modern apartment, 34x100; price, $31,000; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 671 Melrose.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 169 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$8,000 cash buys 5-story new-law house, 40 ft. front; price, $28,000; rent, $3,300; mortgage at 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family detached house, 13 rooms, bath; Topping Av., $6,500; Cambreling Av., plot 50x81, $1,600; sewered, graded. WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly; building lots near 3d Av. trolley, elevated, $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, near elevated; baths; 25x100; price, $3,600; installments. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family honses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cheap, corner, 100x100, near 174th St. "L" station; $12,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

The best 3-family house, in elegant location; A1 condition. Begrisch, 39 Cortlandt St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has cheap Bronx real estate; have you cash? Write.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly installments; worth three times this money to-day. Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Large apartment hotel; rents over $24,000; mtges. $175,000; exchange for smaller property and cash; what offered? Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Elegant Residence in Bronx, facing Park, cost over $30,000; will sell at sacrifice, or exchange, White, 905 Ogden Av., near 161st St.

Some good lots to exchange for road house, nearby. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I have $50,000 to invest in improved and unimproved tenements and cold water flats; Harlem and Yorkville preferred. Send particulars to Samuel Friedman, 304 East 77th St.

Have ready buyers for one and two family houses in my neighborhood; full particulars or no attention; open Sunday. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

Owners of flats and tenements, send full particulars; have customers. John J. Hoeckh, Real Estate Office, 650 9th Av., 45th St.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Tenement Owners: Away with vacancies, agents' excessive expense bills; advice free. Nelson, 258 Broadway.

Lenox Av. corner for cash; send full particulars. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AV. & 72D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

MIDSUMMER SNAPS.
Two 3-sty. dbl. fr. flets, rent $888; price $8,500.
Eight 3-sty. dbl. fr. flats, rent $703; price $9,500.
One 4-sty. dbl. fr. flat, rent $1,248; price $9,500.
Brk. tenem't, with store, rent $1,400; pr. $14,000.
One 2-fam. fr. dwelling near new bridge, easy terms; price $5,500.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
MAIN OFFICE.....176 BROADWAY
BRANCH.....1,478 FLATBUSH AV.

RENT BUYS HOME.
30 minutes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached bouees, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payments. STOKES & KNOWLES, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS: 60-acre farm, Westchester County; growing neighborhood; trolley passes property; fine place for institution; also fine house in Montclair, N. J.; lot, 60x200. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Country homes; acreage. Cooley & West, Inc., Main Offices Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Rent buys home; Westchester lots $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godbelp, 48 West 117th. Write, don't call.

Dobbs' Ferry.—Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Graeb, 1,083 Union Av., Bronx.

Mount Vernon.

25% less than cost; house 9 rooms, every possible improvement; open nickel plumbing; steble; lot 50x100; select residential section; street sewered and macadamized; picturesque and pleasant; $6,750; $3,000 can remain. FRANK W. WOLFE, Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

White Plains.

At White Plains.—New modern house; rent, $30; sale price, $3,750. Cooley & West., Inc., White Plains.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, most desirable part, and one of the most sightly in Yonkers. Wm. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

FOR SALE AT
New Rochelle, N. Y.,
SEVERAL DESIRABLE COTTAGES.

Entirely new; nine rooms, all improvements; fine location; near the Sound; convenient to station; prices $5,500 and terms easy. Apply
C. O. LeCOUNT, } Owners.
C. W. HARMAN, }
Room 408, 290 Broadway, New York,
Or to your own broker.

ON THE SOUND.—7 ACRES CHOICE LAND AT $7,000 PER ACRE. J. F. FITZPATRICK, 262 MAIN ST.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Country home at Bebylon, L. I. Fine house, completely furnished, piano, &c. One and a quarter acres of lawn. Barn and outhouse. Lawn tennis court. Place must be seen to be appreciated. All modern improvements. Lighted by electricity. Will sell or exchenge for improved property; price, $12,000. The property is free and clear. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Address Babylon, 258 Broadway, Room 415, New York.

Fine stock, dairy, poultry, and vegetable farm; 300 acres, 100 growing crop, corn, potatoes, vegetables, hay, &c.; 200 acres large oak wood; old-fashioned residence, 14 rooms, hardwood floors, large fireplaces and chimneys; several outbuildings; barn and box stalls for 25 horses and several cattle; crops, horses, cattle, and farm implements, $10,750; half cash, balance 10 years. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

For Sale.—Country residence, 11 rooms, all improvements; plot 100x160; 3 minutes from depot, 23 miles from Brooklyn Bridge. Owner, Lock Box 132, Freeport, L. I.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest rates. Immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

FOR LEAKY ROOFS

Our Plastic Cement Roofing; guaranteed up to 15 years; cheapest and best; send for estimate. Roof Maintenance Co., 2,082 7th Av.

Money for first and second mortgages; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented; quick answers. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Catalogue free; dairy farms. Write Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—New house, seven rooms, all modern improvements; open nickel-plated plumbing, connected to sewer, water, and gas; choice location, half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation, seven cents; price, $3,000; $500 cash, $30 monthly; other bargains; send for photos and other particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Wood-Ridge, N. J.—For Sale—Valuable Property; beautiful location; fine house, almost new; eight lots. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

Fine Residence, Nutley; $200 cash, balance monthly; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Palisades, Opposite 42d St.—Choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Glen Island, New Rochelle, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR RENT
CHESTNUT ST.
Ground Floor and Basement, Chestnut Street, 17 feet front width, 41 feet rear width, 100 feet deep to rear entrance. Heat furnished.
ALSO FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
Rents very moderate.
Apply
Public Ledger Business Office,
Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For sale, for cash, cheap, 1,300 acres timber and coal land near this city. Address Dr. E. F. Lovejoy, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,861.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP DIETRICH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Philip Dietrich of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Philip Dietrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
August 12th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$2,200 / $1,800 — **1,261 MADISON AVENUE.**
Choicest Apartments on Carnegie Hill; suites of nine rooms, two bathrooms and butler's pantry; elevator and hall service; corner Apartments.
First floor corner Apartment.

$840 — **THE STANLEY,**
175 East 79th Street.
One fine Apartment of 8 large rooms and tiled bathroom, on second floor; steam heat and hot water supply; hall service.

$840 to $900 — **THE PROSPECT HILL,**
1,270 Madison Av., Cor. 91st.
Fine Apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms and tiled bathroom; elevator and hall service; steam heat and hot water.

$660 / $840 — **THE NIAGARA,**
Park Av., Cor. 87th St.
Apartments of 6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; elevator and ball service.
CORNER APARTMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

ANNOUNCEMENT!
CHATSWORTH,
Riverside Drive and 72d St.
SUITES — 5 rooms and bath to 15 rooms and 4 baths.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
FROM $900 TO $5,000.
Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904.
Opening announcement in next Sunday's papers.
POSITIVELY COMPLETED AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPTEMBER 1ST.

12 West 44th St.
THE MANSFIELD.
New 12-Story Apartment Building, with every modern convenience, exclusively for
BACHELORS.
ALSO FINE STUDIO APARTMENT. Squash court; cafe, with excellent cuisine.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
21 Nassau St. EQUITABLE BUILDING.
'PHONE 5397 CORTLANDT.

THE ALLSTON,
17 & 19 E. 35th, cor. Madison Av.
Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises.....Rent.....$360 to $840
Also a doctor's office, consisting of suite of either one or two rooms on ground floor.....Rent.....$1,500
Apply to Superintendent, or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

ELIZABETH,
S. W. Corner Broadway and 105th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and specious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
Broadway at 104th St.
159 West 125th St.

111 WEST 43D STREET.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. Cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, 6 outside windows, southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; aitendance; $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; 2 elevators; 2 apartments on one in each apartment; rent, $900 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

ST. IVES---153-5 EAST 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM
Electric Elevator & All Improvements
Rents $750 to $1,000. Agent on Premises.

229 WEST 101ST ST.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service. Rents $40 to $65.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of 6 rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator and long-distance telephone in each apartment. Moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

2,731 BROADWAY, (104TH ST.)
4 rooms and bath.....$32.00
6 rooms and bath.....42.00
Decorated; all improvements.
Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until Oct. at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

146 WEST 104TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.....$60.00
Elevator; all improvements.
Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d St.

IVY COURTS.
210-220, 230 West 107th St.
Five, six, and seven rooms; maids' toilet; telephone, hall, elevator service; $50 to $70 month; liberal concessions during Summer months.

776 & 778 8th Ave., near 48th St
Four and five all-light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges, steam heat, hot water; $20.00 to $33.00.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added; second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Hervey, Supt.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator; hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660; inducements.

A. CORONADO. A.
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st St. High-class apartments, 6-14 rooms; $70 upward.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and beth; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Choice apartments, four to eight rooms; all improvements; rents $25 to $70. Inquire Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St., cor Manhattan Av.

$53——243 WEST 123TH ST.——$53
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

84th, 21 West.—Single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; immediate possession; excellent neighborhood; $55.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—Part of elegant light steam-heated flat; quiet house; cars pass door; reference required. Address G., Box 219 Times.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

The Alpine, 55 West 53d St.—Bachelor leaving city for year will sublet richly furnished apartment; four front rooms, bath, telephone; excellent service; furnishment cost $20,000; immediate possession; $150 month until October, 1905. Apply Superintendent Alpine.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

HELP WANTED
Males.

WANTED — ACTIVE, WIDE-AWAKE SALESMEN FOR THE NEW WATER COLOR SERIES IN COMBINATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS; ALSO OTHER COMBINATIONS; BIG MONEY MAKER FOR WORKERS. INTERNATIONAL, 67 FIFTH AVENUE.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
35th Street, near Fifth Av.....$2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story.....$1,100
Fifth Av., near 10th, four story.....$4,500
Others $600 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th.

A.—329 East 68th St., modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $950. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Small private house to rent in 70s, near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; a little gem at $1,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Large houses; best locations; complete list; $900 to $4,500. See Duross, 155 West 14th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

West End Av., Opposite Schweb's Mansion.—4 story, 18 feet wide; reasonable rent. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date
FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
Location Unsurpassed.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL,
Absolutely Fireproof.
117 West 58th St.
Several desirable apartments, ons to six rooms and bath, to rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, from $300 to $1,800. Three furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer at low rents. Restaurant, electric light, telephones. Unexceptional references required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
200 rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

THE TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte, 9 and 11 East 39th St. S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr. E. H. MANNING.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts., resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.
Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 P. M., for all
New Jersey Coast Resorts

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailing even dates in August, and Adirondack.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208 Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.
PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT $3.00
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

GENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Ave.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

The Alpine, 55 West 53d St.—Bachelor leaving city for year will sublet richly furnished apartment; four front rooms, bath, telephone; excellent service; furnishment cost $20,000; immediate possession; $150 month until October, 1905. Apply Superintendent Alpine.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAPP, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA KAPP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1904. EDWARD KAPP and OSCAR J. KAPP, Executors. EINSTEIN, TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WEMPLE, ALONZO E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO E. WEMPLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 500, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1904. FANNIE M. WEMPLE, Executrix. WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Atty. for Executrix, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je20-law6mM

OLD DOMINION LINE TO ST. LOUIS

For real comfort you will find this line offers the most varied, attractive and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort. (Stop-over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Big Four, Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired, returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis, with privilege of boat routes from Detroit or Cleveland to Buffalo, N. Y., at a small additional cost.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Germanic.....Aug. 20 St. Paul.....Sept. 3
New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia....Sept. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 20 Kroonland.....Sept. 3
Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM Arabic....Aug. 26, 5 PM
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon Teutonic....Aug. 31, 10 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Aug. 16, 10 AM Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM
Kronprinz. Aug. 23, 1 PM K. Wm. II...Oct. 4, 11 AM
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz. Oct. 18, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbarossa. Aug. 25, 10 AM Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich. Aug. 30, Noon Neckar. Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen. Sept. 8, 10 AM Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert. Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen. Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenzollern. Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenzollern. Oct. 16, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8,

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, compiainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—Consolidated cause in equity. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.—North American Trust Company, as trustee, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—Consolidated cause in equity. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on the said day, and in pursuance of an ancillary decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in each of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 26th day of May, 1904, and by virtue of the powers contained in the mortgage of White Mountain Paper Compnny to North American Trust Company, as trustee, thereunder, dated the 15th day of December, 1903, and issue of bonds mentioned and described in the aforesaid decrees, and pursuant to the further decrees of the aforesaid Circuit Conrt of the United States, for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, made upon default in the payment of the amount found due upon the said first mentioned decrees, NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as such trustee, will sell at public anction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the mortgaged premises and property rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants to said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The mortgaged premises and property rights, interests, appurtenances and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit:

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Holderness, Ashland, Plymouth and Campton, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. Jnmes conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situata in said town of Woodstock:

Lots No. 17, 18, 19 and 20, Range 1; Lots No. 18, 19 and 20, Range 2; two-sevenths of Lot No. 20, Range 3, and 21, Range 3; one-half of Lot No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 2. Lots No. 3, 12 and 40 acres of Lot No. 18, Range 4; Lots No. 1, 2, 7, three-fourths of Lot No. 9, 70 acres in Lot No. 10, and one-half of Lot No. 11, Range 5; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12 acres in Lot No. 9, Lot No. 10, 40 acres in Lot No. 16, Lots No. 17 and 19, Range 6; forty acres in Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 9; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 22, one-half of Lot No. 13, Lots Nos. 19 and 20, Range 10; one-half of Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, one-half of Lot No. 8, Lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, one-half of Lot No. 14, Lots No. 17, 21 and 22, Range 11; Lots No. 3, 5, one-half of Lot No. 7, Lots No. 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 12; Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 13; Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, one-half of Lot No. 8, 5, 8, one-half of Lot No. 9, Lots No. 10 and 11, Range 15; Lot No. 3, Range 16; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-third undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 1, Range 3; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third undivided of Lots No. 4 and 6, Range 12; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 14; one-third undivided of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 15; Lot No. 6, Ranges 7; one-third undivided of Lots No. 6, 11, 12 and 14, Range 13; being all the lands and rights conveyed to said James by Robert A. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416;

Also Lot No. 9, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot 9, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 1, Range 3; one-sixth Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 12; one-third Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 4, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-sixth Lot No. 9, Range 5; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 8, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 345;

Also one-fifth of Lot No. 1, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 4, Renge 15; one-third of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424;

Also about twenty acres of Lot No. 1, Range 3, and about seventeen acres of Lot No. 2, Range 3; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John F. Simmons and Harry D. Emmons, by their deed of warranty dated February 16, 1899, and recorded in said Registry, Book 447, Page 61;

Also three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 11; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half undivided of seventeen acres of Lot No. 14, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 13, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half of the Governor's Right, so called; being forty acres; one-half of Lot No. 13, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 8, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-fourth of Lot No. 3, Range 13; twenty acres of Lot No. 17, Range 14; one-half of Lot No. 2, Range 15; one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 8; one-half of Lot No. 18, Range 11; Lot No. 5, Range 10; Lot No. 5, Range 9; one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 9; one-fourth of Lot No. 5, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; and sixteen acres of Lot No. 9, Range 5; all being undivided parts of said lots, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Nathan H. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156;

Also one-half Lot No. 9, Range 11; three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 13, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half the Governor's Right of forty acres; one-half Lot No. 13, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 8, Range 12, Range 9; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-eighth of Lot No. 3, Range 13; one-half of forty acres of Lot No. 17, Range 14; one-half of Lot No. 12, Range 7; one-half of Lot No. 19, Range 12; Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 13; Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, one-half of Lot No. 8, Lots No. 9, 10 and 11, Range 15; Lot No. 3, Range 16; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-third undivided of Lot No. 6, the northwest one-half of Lot No. 19 and all of Lot No. 20, Range 11; tha west one-half of Lot No. 20, the east one-half of Lot No. 19 and one-third of Lot No. 15, Range 10; one-half of Lots No. 13 and 14, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 2, Ranga 14; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John F. Jones, by his deed of quitclaim dated Anril 10, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 372, Page 261;

Also Lot No. 12, Range 9; Lot No. 14, Range 8; Lot No. 7, Range 6; Lot No. 6, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Stephen S. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated April 8, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 552;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Lewis H. Bagley, by his guardian's deed dated July 27, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 430, Page 119;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hannah Tucker, by her deed of warranty dated July 22, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 553;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hannah L. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated May 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 48;

Also Lot No. 5, Range 7; Lot No. 5, Range 4; Lot No. 14, Range 6; Lot No. 14, Range 7; and all the hemlock and spruce timber on the northwesterly half of Lot No. 11, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated February 16, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 409, Page 490;

Also forty acres of Lot No. 3, Range 2; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Curtis L. Parker, by his quitclaim deed dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 402;

Also Lots No. 2, 3 and 5, Range 5; Lots No. 4, 5 and 6, Range 6; Lot 3, Range 8; Lot No. 4, Range 0; and all of Lot No. 4, Range 4, and Lot No. 4, Range 5, except so much as was conveyed Henry L. Campbell by John F. Emmons, by deed dated April 11, 1874, and recorded in said Registry, Book 332, Page 437; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John T. Mason, by his deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 401;

Also Lot No. 12, Range 9, except seventeen acres off the easterly end; one-half undivided of Lot No. 14, Range 11, and one-fourth of Lot No. 15, Range 10, or all of said Lot that lies west of the Walker branch, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Arthur Hunt, by his deed of warranty dated July 20, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 232;

Also Lot No. 14, Range 10, except forty acres in the central part thereof; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Royal C. Hackett, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 31;

Also that part of Lot No. 2, Range 3, which lies south of a line beginning at a beech tree marked, standing on the line between the second and third ranges, sixty-five rods from the northeast corner of said Lot No. 2, Range 3, and about one rod northwest of the path leading from the main road to the Hawks Nest, and thence north 85 west to a heech tree marked M. W. and other marks, standing on the line between the third and fourth ranges sixty rods from the northwest corner of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Chase P. Leavitt by his deed of quitclaim dated February 18, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 405, Page 347;

Also the northerly one-half of Lot No. 15, Range 5; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowlee and Fred P. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 445;

Also Lot No. 15, Rangs 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles R. Taylor and Lucretia E. Taylor Smith, by their deed of warranty dated August 20, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 445;

Also one-half of Lot No. 7, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry Smith et ale., by their deed of warranty dated April 16, 1903, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 510;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel N. Bell, by his deed of warranty dated April 8, 1885, and recorded in said Registry, Book 385, Page 387;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Mary A. Dearborn, by her deed of warranty dated April 28, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 226;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by ira E. Hanson, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 431, Page 600;

Also Lot No. 13, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Burbank, by his deed of warranty dated December 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 268;

Also one-eighth of Lot No. 5, Range 5; one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 4, Renge 15; one-third of Lot No. 15, Ranga 14; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424;

Also about twenty acres of Lot No. 1, Range 3, and about seventeen acres of Lot No. 2, Range 3; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John F. Simmons and Harry D. Emmons, by their deed of warranty dated February 16, 1899, and recorded in said Registry, Book 447, Page 61;

Also three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 11; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half undivided of seventeen acres of Lot No. 14, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 13, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half of the Governor's Right, so called; being forty acres; one-half of Lot No. 13, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 8, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-fourth of Lot No. 3, Range 13; twenty acres of Lot No. 17, Range 14; one-half of Lot No. 2, Range 15; one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 8; one-half of Lot No. 18, Range 11; Lot No. 5, Range 10; Lot No. 5, Range 9; one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 9; one-fourth of Lot No. 5, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; and sixteen acres of Lot No. 9, Range 5; all being undivided parts of said lots, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Nathan H. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156;

Also one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 11; three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 13, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half the Governor's Right of forty acres; one-half Lot No. 13, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 8, Range 9; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-eighth of Lot No. 3, Range 13; one-half of forty acres of Lot No. 17, Range 14; one-half of Lot No. 12, Range 7; one-half of Lot No. 19, Range 12; Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 13; Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, one-half of Lot No. 8, Lots No. 9, 10 and 11, Range 15; Lot No. 3, Range 16; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-half undivided of Lot No. 5, one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry Smith et ale., by their deed of warranty dated April 16, 1903, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 510;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel N. Bell, by his deed of warranty dated April 8, 1885, and recorded in said Registry, Book 385, Page 387;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Mary A. Dearborn, by her deed of warranty dated April 28, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 226;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by ira E. Hanson, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 431, Page 600;

Also Lot No. 13, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Burbank, by his deed of warranty dated December 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 268;

Also one-eighth of Lot No. 5, Range 5; one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5; containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-half of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; Lot No. 6, Range 7; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 4; Lot No. 21, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Excepting and reserving from the operation of this deed all the lands in said town of Woodstock which were conveyed to the Fall Monntain Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90; also the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91.

Also the following tracts or parcele of land situate in the town of Thornton and in Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

Lot No. 57 and the north part of Lot No. 55, both in the second division of lots in said town, except about fifty acres in said Lot No. 57; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 365, Page 265;

Also Lots No. 1 and 2 in the second range of lots in Thornton Gore, so called, containing one hundred acres each, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by B. M. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 1, in said Thornton Gore, and Lot No. 48 in the second division in said town, except thirty acres sold off the north end, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamee by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180;

Also the south ons-half of Lot No. 7 in the second division; being all and ths same land conveyed to said Jamea by William E. Blake, by his deed of warranty dated June 18, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 102;

Aleo the south part of Lot No. 39 in the second division, nnd known as the Fox & Gilman Lot; hereby conveying all and the same land conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of warranty dated July 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; and by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 25, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 254;

Also Lot No. 1, in the third range of lots in said Thornton Gore; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated August 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265;

Also one undivided half of Lot No. 69 in the second division; being all and the same land conveyed to said New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457;

Also Lot No. 18, and the west one-half of Lot No. 8, both in the second division; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his two deeds of warranty, one dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 182, and the other dated July 27, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 262;

Also Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 3, in said Thornton Gore; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190;

Aleo Lota No. 2 and 3, one hundred and thirty acres in Lot No. 31; three-fourths of Lot No. 38, one-half of Lot No. 39, all of Lots No. 53, 58, 70, and one-half of Lot No. 93, all in the second division of lots; also fifty acres bounded nortb by the Sawyer lot; also Lots No. 2, 3 and 4, Ranga 2, and Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 1, in Thornton Gore; being all and the same lots conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5, containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Ranga 12; one-half of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; Lot No. 6, Range 7; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Rangs 4; Lot No. 21, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Also a gore lot east of the J. D. W. Perry lot in said Thornton Gore; also the northeast one-half of Lot No. 1 in the second division; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also the Hart place, so called, containing 40 acres, more or less; also a lot of Lot No. 65 in the second division; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Lewis J. Marden and Lillie G. Marden, by their deed of warranty dated August 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 402;

Also all and the same lands, situate in Hatch & Cleaves Grant, conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 10, 1883, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 372, Page 261;

Also a tract of land thus described: Commencing at the northeast corner of land now or formerly owned by G. W. Hackett; thence east on land formerly owned by Morrill Barnard and the same lands conveyed to said James by B. M. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated June 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 1, in said Thornton Gore, and Lot No. 48 in the second division in said town, except thirty acres sold off the north end, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamee by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180;

Also the south ons-half of Lot No. 7 in the second division; being all and ths same land conveyed to said Jamea by William E. Blake, by his deed of warranty dated June 18, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 102;

Aleo the south part of Lot No. 39 in the second division, nnd known as the Fox & Gilman Lot; hereby conveying all and the same land conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of warranty dated July 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; and by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 25, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 254;

Also Lot No. 1, in the third range of lots in said Thornton Gore; being all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated August 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265;

Also one undivided half of Lot No. 69 in the second division; being all and the same land conveyed to said New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457;

Also Lot No. 18, and the west one-half of Lot No. 8, both in the second division; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his two deeds of warranty, one dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 182, and the other dated July 27, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 262;

Also Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 3, in said Thornton Gore; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190;

Also Lota No. 2 and 3, one hundred and thirty acres in Lot No. 31; three-fourths of Lot No. 38, one-half of Lot No. 39, all of Lots No. 53, 58, 70, and one-half of Lot No. 93, all in the second division of lots; also fifty acres bounded nortb by the Sawyer lot; also Lots No. 2, 3 and 4, Ranga 2, and Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 1, in Thornton Gore; being all and the same lots conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5, containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Ranga 12; one-half of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; Lot No. 6, Range 7; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Rangs 4; Lot No. 21, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Excepting and reserving from the operation of this deed all the lands in said town of Woodstock which were conveyed to the Fall Monntain Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90; also the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91.

Also the following tracts or parcele of land situate in said town of Thornton and in Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

Lot No. 57 and the north part of Lot No. 55, both in the second division of lots in said town, except about fifty acres in said Lot No. 57; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 365, Page 265;

Also Lots No. 1 and 2 in the second range of lots in Thornton Gore, so called, containing one hundred acres each, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by B. M. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated June 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 1, in said Thornton Gore, and Lot No. 48 in the second division in said town, except thirty acres sold off the north end, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamee by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180;

Also the south ons-half of Lot No. 7 in the second division; being all and ths same land conveyed to said Jamea by William E. Blake, by his deed of warranty dated June 18, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 102;

Aleo the south part of Lot No. 39 in the second division, nnd known as the Fox & Gilman Lot; hereby conveying all and the same land conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of warranty dated July 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; and by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 25, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 254;

Also Lot No. 1, in the third range of lots in said Thornton Gore; being all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated August 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265;

Also one undivided half of Lot No. 69 in the second division; being all and the same land conveyed to said New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457;

Also Lot No. 18, and the west one-half of Lot No. 8, both in the second division; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his two deeds of warranty, one dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 182, and the other dated July 27, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 262;

Also Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 3, in said Thornton Gore; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190;

Also Lota No. 2 and 3, one hundred and thirty acres in Lot No. 31; three-fourths of Lot No. 38, one-half of Lot No. 39, all of Lots No. 53, 58, 70, and one-half of Lot No. 93, all in the second division of lots; also fifty acres bounded nortb by the Sawyer lot; also Lots No. 2, 3 and 4, Ranga 2, and Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 1, in Thornton Gore; being all and the same lots conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5, containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Ranga 12; one-half of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; Lot No. 6, Range 7; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Rangs 4; Lot No. 21, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Excepting and reserving from the operation of this deed all the lands in said town of Woodstock which were conveyed to the Fall Monntain Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90; also the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91.

Also the following tracts or parcele of land situate in said town of Thornton and in Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

Lot No. 57 and the north part of Lot No. 55, both in the second division of lots in said town, except about fifty acres in said Lot No. 57; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 365, Page 265;

Also Lots No. 1 and 2 in the second range of lots in Thornton Gore, so called, containing one hundred acres each, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by B. M. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated June 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 1, in said Thornton Gore, and Lot No. 48 in the second division in said town, except thirty acres sold off the north end, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamee by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180;

Also the south ons-half of Lot No. 7 in the second division; being all and ths same land conveyed to said Jamea by William E. Blake, by his deed of warranty dated June 18, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 102;

Aleo the south part of Lot No. 39 in the second division, nnd known as the Fox & Gilman Lot; hereby conveying all and the same land conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of warranty dated July 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; and by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 25, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 254;

Also Lot No. 1, in the third range of lots in said Thornton Gore; being all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated August 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265;

Also one undivided half of Lot No. 69 in the second division; being all and the same land conveyed to said New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457;

Also Lot No. 18, and the west one-half of Lot No. 8, both in the second division; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his two deeds of warranty, one dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 182, and the other dated July 27, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 262;

Also Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 3, in said Thornton Gore; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190;

Also Lota No. 2 and 3, one hundred and thirty acres in Lot No. 31; three-fourths of Lot No. 38, one-half of Lot No. 39, all of Lots No. 53, 58, 70, and one-half of Lot No. 93, all in the second division of lots; also fifty acres bounded nortb by the Sawyer lot; also Lots No. 2, 3 and 4, Ranga 2, and Lots No. 2 and 3, Range 1, in Thornton Gore; being all and the same lots conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5, containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Ranga 12; one-half of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 12; Lot No. 6, Range 7; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Rangs 4; Lot No. 21, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Excepting and reserving from the operation of this deed all the lands in said town of Woodstock which were conveyed to the Fall Monntain Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90; also the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91.

Also the following tracts or parcele of land situate in said town of Thornton and in Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

Lot No. 57 and the north part of Lot No. 55, both in the second division of lots in said town, except about fifty ac

FORECLOSURE SALE.

tween Rumney and Wentworth to the top of the mountain known as South Carr Mountain; thence northerly along the top of the mountain to the south line of the town of Warren; thence in a northeasterly direction down said mountain, on said southerly line of Warren, to the bound begun at; Excepting and Reserving all minerals of every description, with the right to enter upon any part thereof for mining purposes; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Warren G. Chase and Irving F. Chase by their deed of warranty dated January 1, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 526.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Benton and Piermont:

The Blandin & Woods lands, so called; situate in said Benton and containing about 900 acres; being all and the said lands conveyed to said James by the following deeds: Edward Woods and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, conveying five one hundred-acre lots, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 49, in the General Survey, so called; also Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woode Smith to said James, dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 551, conveying one-half undivided of the same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed dated May 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 445, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 15 in the fourth division of lots in said town, also that part of Lot No. 20 in said town which lies on the west side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same, known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Proprietors of Cockermouth; belog all and the same lands conveyed to David W. Gibson and Alphonse F. Jones by Caroline L. George, by her deed of warranty dated December 13, 1890, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 4704, and Page 472, and subsequently conveyed to said George B. James;

Also No. 7, Range 11, in the third division, known as the Carter land, containing 100 acres, more or less; being all the same land conveyed to said James by Charles S. Spaulding, by her deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 269;

Also the Clinton French farm, so called, consisting of Lots 5 and 6, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by George C. Craig, by his deed of warranty dated November 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 274;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 5, all in Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 10; all in the third division of lots in said town; and any and all lands conveyed to said James by William A. Plummer, assignee of the Belknap Savings Bank, by his assignee's deed dated November 27, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 531.

Also the following tract or parcel of land situate partly in said town of Holderness, partly in said town of Campton, and partly in the town of Sandwich in Carroll County:

A tract beginning at the corner of the stone wall of land now or formerly of Wilson D. George and land now or formerly of Russell Smith; thence running north on said Smith's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence east on said Smith's land to the land formerly of one of the heirs of John B. Wallace; thence north on said Wallace land to the top of the mountain; thence west along said top of the mountain to the land formerly of Moses Ayer; thence south on land now or formerly of the heirs of Henry Felch and land now or formerly of John Jewell to land now or formerly of Stephen Ethridge; thence east and south on said land of Ethridge to land now or formerly of Wilson D. George; thence east on said George's land to the bound begun at; containing 1,100 acres, more or less; being all and the said lands conveyed to said George B. James by Henry E. Cleaves by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 431, Page 114, to which deed reference is hereby made for a further description; also the deed hereby referred to in the description of land situate in said town of Campton.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Franconia:

Lot No. 5, Range 6, Division 3; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Amos N. Blandin, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 439, Page 580; also by the Bath Lumber Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated April 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 555;

Also Lots Nos. 21 and 22, Range 3, except that part of said lots which lies north and west of the height of land; Lot No. 20, Ronge 4, except that part of said lot which lies north and west of the height of land; all of Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 4; one-half of Lot No. 20, Range 5; Lots No. 19 and 22, Range 6; Lot No. 22, Range 7; Lot No. 18; that part which lies westerly of the height of land; one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 7; Lot No. 18; Range 8; that part of Lot No. 15, Range 9, which lies northerly and westerly of the northerly height of land and of the spotted line made by Ray T. Gile, surveyor, in 1894, the plan of said survey being recorded in said Registry; also the northeast part of Lot No. 17, Range 9; all of Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 19, Range 10; a small part of Lot No. 17, Range 10; all but the southwest corner of Lot No. 18, Range 10; all of Lots 19, 20 and 21, Range 10; the easterly part of Lot No. 19, Range 11; the northerly part of Range 11; one-half of Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Charles J. Parcher, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 1, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 297; and by Mitchell W. Hutchins and Josephus P. Hutchins, by their deed of quitclaim dated April 12, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 429, Page 476;

Also all that part of Lot No. 18, Range 6, that lies east of the height of land; three-fourths of Lot No. 21, Range 6; Lot No. 20 and south half of Lot No. 19, Range 7; Lots No. 20, Range 8; Lots No. 18 and 21, Range 9; the north half of Lot No. 20, all of Lot No. 21, and the south one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by Charles F. Eastman and Samuel C. Eastman, executors and trustees of the will and estate of Richard Tatt, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 25, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 543, said New Hampshire Land Company's interest having been acquired by said James;

Also the east one-fourth of Lot No. 12, Range 6; and the north one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 7; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Elizabeth G. Blood et als., by their deed of warranty dated June 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 114;

Also a small part of Lot No. 15, Range 8; the southeast part of Lot No. 16, Range 9; the northwesterly part of Lot No. 17, Range 9; Lot No. 16, Range 10; nearly all of Lot No. 17, Range 10; the southwest corner of Lot No. 18, Range 10; Lots Nos. 16 and 17, Range 11, and the west part of Lot No. 18, Range 11; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by John E. Robertson, assignee of the estate of Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed dated July 26, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 26, and by said Whitehouse, by his quitclaim deed dated July 28, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 28;

Also the north part of Lot No. 16, Range 9, being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by the Bath Lumber Company by its deed of quitclaim dated July 9, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 366;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 9, known as the School lot, in the third division; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Elizabeth H. Eastman by her deed of warranty dated July 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 436, Page 194;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of the conveyance all and the same lands which were conveyed by said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company to Henry E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated January 23, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 445; being all that part of said Irish Settlement lying on the Franconia Notch Branch of the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries, up to the height of land which elopes towards the Franconia Branch Valley, however the same may be bounded; said tract including all parts of Lots No. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Range 6; the north one-half of Lot No. 21, Range 6; the south half of Lot No. 21, Range 7; Lot No. 20, Range 7; Lot No. 20, Range 8; Lot No. 19, Range 9; the north half of Lot No. 20, Range 9; the north half of Lot No. 20, Range 11; Lot No. 21, Range 11; the south half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; reference being hereby made to said deed and the record thereof for a more particular description.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Lincoln:

Lots Nos. 10 and 12, Range 2; Lot No. 11, Range 8; Lot No. 1, Range 9; and a part of Lot No. 2, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram M. Burton, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 21, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 429, Page 67;

Also Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Range 5; Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, Range 6; thirty-three and one-half acres, more or less, of Lot No. 7, Range 7, lying in the northeasterly corner of said lot; all that part of Lot No. 6, Range 7, which lies on the easterly side of the Pemigewassett River; also a tract, with all the buildings thereon, thus described: A part of Lot No. 7, Range 7, situate on the easterly side of said Pemigewassett River, beginning at a point on the easterly side of said river at the line of Lot No. 5; thence running across said river and across the highway on land of Simon W. Haneon about north 35 degrees west about 40 rods to a small stream; thence in a northerly direction about 54 rods to a large rock; thence easterly about 24 rods to a point on the east bank of said river opposite a ditch where water is taken out for the purpose of a steam mill; thence down the easterly bank of said river to the point of beginning; excepting the growth of wood and timber on said Lot No. 6, Range 7, which was not owned by Charles E. Burns; being all and the same lands and property conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by Charles E. Burns, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 22, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 429, Page 474; also the timber on said Lot No. 6, Range 7, conveyed to said James by Eleazor Goulding, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 418, Page 441, and by Amos C. Colby and William A. Colby, by their deed of warranty dated October 19, 1903, and recorded in said Registry, Book 426, Page 178;

Also Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and the gore between Lot No. 16 and the Franconia town line, and Lot No. 17, if there is such a lot, all in Range 5; Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and tha gore between Lot No. 16 and tha Franconia town line, and Lot No. 17, if there is such a lot, all in Range 6; Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Range 7, and Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John E. Robertson, assignee of the estate of Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed dated July 26, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 28; and by said Whitehouse, by his quitclaim deed dated July 28, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 26;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 6; Lot No. 1 and those parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 3 not conveyed to Hall & Gray, in Range 8; also that part of Lot No. 4, Range 9, not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, and all of Lot No. 13, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, and those parts of Lots No. 3 and 4 not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, in Range 10; Lots Nos. 2 and 15, Range 11; Lots No. 1 and 2, and those parts of Lots Nos. 3 and 4 not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, in Range 12; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 9; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by Stephen M. Hanson, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 30, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 212;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 8; except that part of said lot conveyed to said Hall & Gray; also all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 7, which lies on the westerly side of Bog Brook, so called, together with all rights of flowage on that part of said lot which lies on the easterly side of said Bog Brook; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 212;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 8; except that part of said lot conveyed to said Hall & Gray; also all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 7, which lies on the westerly side of Bog Brook, so called, together with all rights of flowage on that part of said lot which lies on the easterly side of said Bog Brook; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 234, together with all the rights thereunder;

Also the north half of Lot No. 1, Range 7, and any and all lands and property conveyed to said James by Scott N. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 236;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 11, and all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 12, not conveyed to said Hall & Gray; being a part of the lands conveyed to said Hall & Gray by William E. Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated Septembar 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 307;

Also all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 9, being a part of the land conveyed to said James by Joseph Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated March 23, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 303;

Also all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 10, conveyed to the Jeresaid Hall & Gray, being a part of the land conveyed to said James by Stephen M. Hanson, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 372, Page 212;

Also Lot No. 17 and the gore between Lots No. 16 and 17, Range 11; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 15, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 408, Page 576;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 7; parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 3, and all of Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8, in Range 8; parts of Lots Nos. 4 and 9 and all of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Range 9; parts of Lots No. 3, 4 and 9, and all of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Range 10; Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and a part of Lot No. 9, in Range 11; parts of Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, and all of Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Range 12; being all and the same lands conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Fred H. Gray, by their deed of quitclaim dated August 8, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 318;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance all and the same land conveyed to the Crystal Mountain Paper Company by the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91; and to said Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Livermore:

All that part of Elkins Grant which is dralned by the waters of the Pemigewassett River and the watere of the Connecticut River, however the same may be bounded; being a part of the land conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all and the same lands conveyed by said deed of said Tatterson, except so much as has been conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to Jamee E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 303; and also excepting all and the same lands conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 20, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 368;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Lewis J. Marden and Lillis G. Marden, by their deed of warranty dated January 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 404.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said South Raymond Grant:

A tract of land thus described: Beginning at a yellow birch tree standing on the north side of Mill Brook, so called, on the east line of the town of Thornton; thence running north 72 degrees east, on the lina of the town of Waterville, 320 rods to a pile of stones on a large rock; thence north 15 degrees west, on said Waterville town line, to the top of the mountain; thence westerly on the highest part of said mountain to the Thornton line; thence southerly on said Thornton line 300 rods, more or less, to the bound begun at; containing 300 acres, more or less; reserving the mineral right and the privilege to work the same on said land; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elkins, Perry F. Elkins and Mary E. Elkins, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213;

Also another tract of land in said Grant; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 35.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situated in said Grant's Grant:

All that part of said Grant, at the easterly end, which is drained by the Saco River and its tributaries; also all that part of said Grant, at the westerly end, which is drained by the brooks running into the town of Thornton or Campton Gore; reserving from the operation of this conveyance all that part of said Grant which is drained by Mad River or its tributaries; being all and the same lands conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 377.

Meaning and intending to convey, and said James by virtue of the conveyance aforesaid intends to convey, all and the same lands, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company in and to all real estate situated in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, in said County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tuftonboro, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deede and the records thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situated in said town of Sandwich:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 9, 1901, and rscorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the sama lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 505;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, and eighteen acres of Lot No. 3, all in Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 11, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 30 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 29 and one-half of Lot No. 28, Range 9; Lot No. 29, Range 10; one-half of Lots 29 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104, Page 20;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Currier and Benjamin F. Currier, by their deed of warranty dated January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 301;

Also all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lots No. 29 and 30, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Wallace and Ellen Wallace by their deed of quitclaim dated February 5, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 356;

Also four-fifths in common and undivided of a certain tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by his deed of warranty dated January 25, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Almira G. Smith, by her deed of quitclaim dated March 16, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 557; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract last described:

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Kusumpe Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty dated March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 207; said land being subject to the reservations and conditions therein set forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Range 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 515;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 10; the south one-fourth parte of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamea by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 506;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 564;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty dated May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated December 19, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated January 15, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; hsing all and the same land conveyed to said Jamea by George W. Elliott, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 26, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lots No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 563;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Orrin F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 2, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also one-half in common and undivided of the following lots and parcels of land, viz.: Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 19, all in Range 13; Lot No. 12, Range 12; Lots No. 1, Range 9, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by C. J. Ames, by his deed of warranty, dated January 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 110, Pages 389 and 390;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1902, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 379;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 2, in the third division; Lot 8, Range 1, in the second division of lots in said town, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated December 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 306.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town, viz.: That portion of Lot No. 5, Range 6, which lies easterly of the highway leading from Sandwich Centre, so called, to Thornton; also Lot No. 8 in said Range 6, containing 300 acres, more or less; reserving the mineral right and the privilege to work the same on said land; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elkins, Perry F. Elkins and Mary E. Elkins, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213;

Also another tract of land in said Grant; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 35.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situated in said Grant's Grant:

All that part of said Grant, at the easterly end, which is drained by the Saco River and its tributaries; also all that part of said Grant, at the westerly end, which is drained by the brooks running into the town of Thornton or Campton Gore; reserving from the operation of this conveyance all that part of said Grant which is drained by Mad River or its tributaries; being all and the same lands conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 377.

Meaning and intending to convey, and said James by virtue of the conveyance aforesaid intends to convey, all and the same, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company in and to all real estate situated in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, in said County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tuftonboro, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deede and the records thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situated in said town of Sandwich:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 9, 1901, and rscorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the sama lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 505;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, and eighteen acres of Lot No. 3, all in Range 8; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 11, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 30 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 29 and one-half of Lot No. 28, Range 9; Lot No. 29, Range 10; one-half of Lots 29 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred F. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104, Page 20;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Currier and Benjamin F. Currier, by their deed of warranty dated January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 301;

Also all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lots No. 29 and 30, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Wallace and Ellen Wallace by their deed of quitclaim dated February 5, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 356;

Also four-fifths in common and undivided of a certain tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by his deed of warranty dated January 25, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Almira G. Smith, by her deed of quitclaim dated March 16, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 557; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract last described:

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Kusumpe Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty dated March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 207; said land being subject to the reservations and conditions therein set forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Range 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 515;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 10; the south one-fourth parte of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamea by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lande conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 506;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 564;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty dated May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated December 19, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated January 15, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; hsing all and the same land conveyed to said Jamea by George W. Elliott, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 26, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lots No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 563;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Orrin F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 2, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also one-half in common and undivided of the following lots and parcels of land, viz.: Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 19, all in Range 13; Lot No. 12, Range 12; Lots No. 1, Range 9, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by C. J. Ames, by his deed of warranty, dated January 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 110, Pages 389 and 390;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1902, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 379;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 2, in the third division; Lot 8, Range 1, in the second division of lots in said town, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated December 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 306.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town, viz.: That portion of Lot No. 5, Range 6, which lies easterly of the highway leading from Sandwich Centre, so called, to Thornton; also Lot No. 8 in said Range 6, containing 300 acres, more or less; reserving the mineral right and the privilege to work the same on said land; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated December 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 306.

Also Lot No. 150 in said town; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Frank S. Lord, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 21, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 111, Page 84; said James having acquired other title to said lot.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Madison:

All and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of

FORECLOSURE SALE.

been previously described and is elsewhere included in this conveyance, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Jamies by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated March 4, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Pages 8 and 9.

Also the tract known as the gore on the Tamworth line, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Keonett, by his deed of warranty dated May 4, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Page 42;

Also the west one-half of Lot No. 2 in the north division of lots in Jones' Location, and another tract containing fifty acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December, 1895, acknowledged December 25, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 131;

Also the north one-half of the Moses Harriman lot, so called, in Haven's Location; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kenner, by his deed of warranty dated December 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 164;

Also the "Governor's Right," so called, in Range "C" in said east division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Eastman of the town of Albany, by its deed of quitclaim dated April 3, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 112, Page 459;

Also Lot No. 1 in Range 3, in the south division of lots in same town known as the Cbase lot, being all and the same lands conveyed to A. Crosby Kennett by Frederick B. Osgood, administrator of the estate of Lucia Ann Eastman, by his administrator's deed dated January 8, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 222

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance the following described tract or parcel of land situate in the southwest corner of said Albany, viz.: A tract bounded on the south by the town line of Tamworth; on the east by the old highway leading from Daniel Tilton's house to the house of B. F. Currier; on the north by land now or formerly owned by B. F. Currier, and on the west by the town line of Sandwich, and containing 10 acres, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed by said James to Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to all real estate situated in said towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Jackson, Bartlett, Conway, Albony and Hale's Location, all in said County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, Watervills, Thornton, Campton, South Raymond Grant, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Elkins Grant in the Town of Livermore, and Holderness, all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, more particularly described as follows:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

All and the same interest in the several tracts of land which were conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description: Lands conveyed by Curtis L. Parker, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 360, Page 344; also lands conveyed by said Parker, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 423; also lands conveyed by Mary J. Tuttle, by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 390; also lands conveyed by J. W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 521; also lands conveyed by Nathan H. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156; also lands conveyed by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 8, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 343; also lands ecoveyed by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424; also lands conveyed by Isabel M. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416; also lands conveyed by Louisa McCausland, by her deed of warranty dated August 14, 1885, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579; also lands conveyed by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346; also lands conveyed by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 502; also lands conveyed by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 188-, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; also lands conveyed by Josiah Chase, by an assignment of a mortgage to A. L. Walker, said mortgage recorded in said Registry, Book 343, Page 415, and said assignment in Book 361, Page 529.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Lincoln:

All and the same lands described in a mortgage from said New Hampshire Land Company to George B. James to the North American Trust Company of New York City, dated April 25, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 64.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Waterville:

All and the same lands conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipesaukee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 14, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 372; also oil and the same lands conveyed to George B. Jones by Daniel H. Ela, guardian, by his guardian's deed dated September 19, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 214; also any and all other lands in said Waterville conveyed to said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Livermore in Elkins Grant:

All and the same lands conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by George B. James by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 253; except certain tracts which have been previously conveyed to George Van Dyke and James Kenny et al.

The following tract or parcel of land situate in said Alien Grant:

All that part which lies west of the height of land in the Mad River Valley, and such part of said Grant as is drained by the brooks which run into the town of Thornton; being all and the same land conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipisseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 377.

The following tract or parcels of land situate in said South Grant:

All and the same land conveyed to George B. James by George W. Elkins et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

All and the same lands conveyed to Orrin F. James by C. H. Herbert, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 581; and by the said Orrin F. James conveyed to the said George B. Jomes, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 10, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 372, Page 261.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Thornton:

All and the same lands conveyed to Orrin F. James, by his deed dated February 24, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 253; also lands cooveyed to said George F. James by Julia S. Perry, by her deed of quitclaim dated November 24, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 270; also lands conveyed to said James by B. M. B. Seiingham, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263; also lands conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated March 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265; also lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Peaslee, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon; by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190; also lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 182; also lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fredden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 185; also lands conveyed to said James by the New Hampshire Land Company by its deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also lands conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; also lands conveyed to said James by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 284; also lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his several deeds described as follows: Deed of warranty dated June 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 28; deed of warranty dated May 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 368; deed of warranty dated February 8, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 247; deed of quitclaim dated August 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 222; deed of quitclaim dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 505; deed of quitclaim dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 546; deed of warranty dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 121; and deed of warranty dated August 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 314; also any and all lands in said Thornton to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Campton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moody C. Dole, administrator of the estate of Archie Rolfe, by his administrator's deed dated June 25, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 149; also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Sawyer, by his deed of warranty dated January 23, 1884, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 317; also all and the same land conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Comosny by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also any and all lands to which said New Hamoshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Ellsworth in said County of Grafton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph W. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated February 24, 1884, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 315; also conveyed to the New Hamnshire Land Company by Reuben Ham, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 548; also any and all lands in said Ellsworth to which the said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902;

Meaning and intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate which the said New Hampshire Land Company conveyed to the said Samuel A. Merrill, by its deed of quitclaim dated February 10, 1902, and which thereafter was conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

A certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Sandwich in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire thus described, viz.:

Lot No. 27, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to George B. James by Charles

FORECLOSURE SALE.

Cutter and Sarah L. Cutter, by their deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Carroll County, Book 70, Page 569; said tract having been afterwards conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by said James, and by said New Hampshire Land Company to the said Merrill, and thereafter conveyed by the said Samuel A. Marrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company;

Meaning and intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate of which the said Samuel A. Merrill conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company, by his two several deeds of quitclaim, said bearing date the third day of April, 1902.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Woodstock, Rumney and Ellsworth, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to Charles E. Locke and George B. James, by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description, and thereafter by the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

Certain water rights, water powers, flowage rights, boomage rights, mill rights and buildings and improvements situated on parts of Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, conveyed to George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258; also a parcel of land adjoining said above-described tract, thus described: Beginning on the Pemigewassett River at a point where the westerly line of Arthur Merrill's home place crosses said river, thence running northerly on said Merrill's westerly lines to the common corner of lands now or formerly of said Merrill, B. F. Pratt and Gideon Woodbury and the tract herein conveyed; thence westerly along the lot lina to the Moat, so called, east of the river; thence southerly along the Moat to the river to the first mentioned bound; Excepting and Reserving that part now used as a highway so long as it shall be used for said purpose, being in said last described tract, all and the same land and privileges conveyed to said James by James N. McCoy and Fred F. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated March 21, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 565; both of said tracts having been conveyed to said Locke and James by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their quitclaim deed dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 436, Page 524;

Also all the parts of Lots No. 10, Range 6, and 11, Range 5, in said Woodstock, as may be necessary for the construction of a dam, sluiceway and penstock with which to control the waters of Fern Pond, so called, together with the right to construct a dam and waterways on the above lots, with such water rights, penstock rights and flowage rights as may be necessary in the construction of said dam and the utilization of the water thereby created; also a right to flow either or both of said lots sufficient in area for the construction of such mill buildings, mill structures, penstocks and dams as may be necessary for the operation of the water powers herein conveyed being a part of the lands, water rights and privileges which were conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Also a certain tract of land situate in said Ellsworth and embracing all the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, and mill sites at the outlet of Ellsworth Pond, including the building and structures thereon, and known as the "Bartlett Mill Lot"; being all and the same real estate and the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights and water powers which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and intending hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the Counties of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 43, 44, and known as the Cotton Mills on the Cotton Mill Brook at Walker's Pond in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery therein, and all other privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett by his deed of quitclaim dated November 1, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Pages 129 and 130; and also by his deed of quitclaim dated December 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 392, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided, and the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned:

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Harold B. Pratt, Sumner W. Pratt, Mary E. Pratt and Hattie G. Pratt, by their deed of warranty dated January 15, 1902, and recorded in said Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 502, situate on the Great Ossipee River, so called, in said towns of Effingham and Freedom;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Effingham and Freedom, conveyed to said Locke and James by George Varney and Jacob Varney, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1902, and recorded in said Registry; the premises described in the last two deeds hereinbefore referred to being situated on "Province Falls," so called, on said Great Ossipee River:

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, with the buildings and appurtenances, conveyed to said Locks and James by the Boston Excelsior Co., by its deed of warranty deed dated July 26, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 116, Pages 311 and 312, and thus described: A tract of land bounded southerly by the highway leading from Daniel Taylor's dwelling house to the Corner on Falls on Robert Fulton's dwelling house; westerly by land occupied by Robert Fulton; northerly by the passageway leading from Ira Shaw's house to the old Parsons Field, the same now occupied by said Robert Fulton; easterly by land of the State of Maine and Daniel Taylor; and southerly by land of Eunice Demeritt and Daniel Taylor; also another tract bounded easterly by the highway leading from John C. Demeritt's dwelling house to Freedom; northerly by the Great Ossipee River; westerly by land occupied by Robert Fulton; southerly by land occupied by said Robert Fulton, land of S. Q. Dearborn, land of Ira Shaw and land occupied by John L. Demeritt, together with the buildings thereon and the water privileges and power connected therewith, and being a part thereof; also excepting and reserving the rights of a passageway and the ice-house building mentioned in said deed to said Locke and James;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 492, and thus described: Beginning at the mill privilege, together with the mill and appurtenances to the same, meaning machinery and belts, situate in said town of Freedom at Effingham Falls, so called, on said Great Ossipee River, and the same property conveyed to said Kennett by Charles Parsons and John M. Parsons, by their deed dated November 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 199;

Also all and the same right, title and interest in and to the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Freedom, more particularly described in a contract to convey said lands, given by Rhoda A. Smith, formerly Rhoda A. Locke, to A. Crosby Kennett, and recorded in said Registry; reference to said contract having hereby made for a more particular description of said water rights, powers, privileges and lands;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the Counties of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 43, 44, and known as the Cotton Mills on the Cotton Mill Brook at Walker's Pond in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery therein, and all other privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett by his deed of quitclaim dated November 1, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Pages 129 and 130; and also by his deed of quitclaim dated December 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 392, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided, and the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned:

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Harold B. Pratt, Sumner W. Pratt, Mary E. Pratt and Hattie G. Pratt, by their deed of warranty dated January 15, 1902, and recorded in said Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Page 502, situate on the Great Ossipee River, so called, in said towns of Effingham and Freedom;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Effingham and Freedom, conveyed to said Locke and James by George Varney and Jacob Varney, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1902, and recorded in said Registry; the premises described in the last two deeds hereinbefore referred to being situated on "Province Falls," so called, on said Great Ossipee River:

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, with the buildings and appurtenances, conveyed to said Locks and James by the Boston Excelsior Co., by its deed of warranty deed dated July 26, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 116, Pages 311 and 312, and thus described: A tract of land bounded southerly by the highway leading from Daniel Taylor's dwelling house to the Corner on Falls on Robert Fulton's dwelling house; westerly by land occupied by Robert Fulton; northerly by the passageway leading from Ira Shaw's house to the old Parsons Field, the same now occupied by said Robert Fulton; easterly by land of the State of Maine and Daniel Taylor; and southerly by land of Eunice Demeritt and Daniel Taylor; also another tract bounded easterly by the highway leading from John C. Demeritt's dwelling house to Freedom; northerly by the Great Ossipee River; westerly by land occupied by Robert Fulton; southerly by land occupied by said Robert Fulton, land of S. Q. Dearborn, land of Ira Shaw and land occupied by John L. Demeritt, together with the buildings thereon and the water privileges and power connected therewith, and being a part thereof; also excepting and reserving the rights of a passageway and the ice-house building mentioned in said deed to said Locke and James;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 492, and thus described: Beginning at the mill privilege, together with the mill and appurtenances to the same, meaning machinery and belts, situate in said town of Freedom at Effingham Falls, so called, on said Great Ossipee River, and the same property conveyed to said Kennett by Charles Parsons and John M. Parsons, by their deed dated November 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 199;

Also all and the same right, title and interest in and to the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Freedom, more particularly described in a contract to convey said lands, given by Rhoda A. Smith, formerly Rhoda A. Locke, to A. Crosby Kennett, and recorded in said Registry; reference to said contract having hereby made for a more particular description of said water rights, powers, privileges and lands;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the Counties of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Woodstock, Rumney and Ellsworth, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description, and thereafter by the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

Certain water rights, water powers, flowage rights, boomage rights, mill rights and buildings and improvements situated on parts of Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 3, in said town of Woodstock, conveyed to George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258; also a parcel of land adjoining said above-described tract, thus described: Beginning on the Pemigewassett River at a point where the westerly line of Arthur Merrill's home place crosses said river, thence running northerly on said Merrill's westerly lines to the common corner of lands now or formerly of said Merrill, B. F. Pratt and Gideon Woodbury and the tract herein conveyed; thence westerly along the lot lina to the Moat, so called, east of the river; thence southerly along the Moat to the river to the first mentioned bound; Excepting and Reserving that part now used as a highway so long as it shall be used for said purpose, being in said last described tract, all and the same land and privileges conveyed to said James by James N. McCoy and Fred F. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated March 21, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 565; both of said tracts having been conveyed to said Locke and James by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their quitclaim deed dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 436, Page 524;

Also all the parts of Lots No. 10, Range 6, and 11, Range 5, in said Woodstock, as may be necessary for the construction of a dam, sluiceway and penstock with which to control the waters of Fern Pond, so called, together with the right to construct a dam and waterways on the above lots, with such water rights, penstock rights and flowage rights as may be necessary in the construction of said dam and the utilization of the water thereby created; also a right to flow either or both of said lots sufficient in area for the construction of such mill buildings, mill structures, penstocks and dams as may be necessary for the operation of the water powers herein conveyed being a part of the lands, water rights and privileges which were conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Also a certain tract of land situate in said Rumney, containing fifty acres, more or less, and known as the "Pond Farm," at the outlet of Stinson Pond, so called, together with all rights, water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, which are now appurtenant to said farm above mentioned or otherwise, which was conveyed to said James and Locke by the New Hampshire Land Company and said James, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Also a certain tract of land situate in said Ellsworth and embracing all the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, and mill sites at the outlet of Ellsworth Pond, including the building and structures thereon, and known as the "Bartlett Mill Lot"; being all and the same real estate and the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights and water powers which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the Counties of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Woodstock, Rumney and Ellsworth, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description, and thereafter by the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 492, and thus described: Beginning at the mill privilege, together with the mill and appurtenances to the same, meaning machinery and belts, situate in said town of Freedom at Effingham Falls, so called, on said Great Ossipee River, and the same property conveyed to said Kennett by Charles Parsons and John M. Parsons, by their deed dated November 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 199;

Also all and the same right, title and interest in and to the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Freedom, more particularly described in a contract to convey said lands, given by Rhoda A. Smith, formerly Rhoda A. Locke, to A. Crosby Kennett, and recorded in said Registry; reference to said contract having hereby made for a more particular description of said water rights, powers, privileges and lands

FORECLOSURE SALE.

Big elm near the southeast corner of said Raitt's land, said point also being about four hundred and forty (440) feet from said line corner; thence running across said Raitt's land by a line running northerly through the center of the so-called Shorey Cemetery to land of said Shorey, to a point about eleven (11) feet easterly from a big post on the southwest corner of said Shorey's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles Shorey of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine; said land being in Eliot, in said York County and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of E. W. Rollins; and southerly and westerly by land of Charles A. Raitt; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Raitt at a point about eleven (11) feet easterly of the southerly corner of said Shorey's land, thence running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, about four hundred feet to land of said Rollins, where said line crosses his proposed Pond site. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line marked "1."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Eugene W. Ball, in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene W. Ball; southerly by land of the Heirs of the late John Hurd, and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Lord Heirs, where said line of water pipe leaves their land in going through their brush swamp; thence running south 3° 46' east, 30" East Mag. to land of said Knowlton to a point sixty (60) feet, more or less, easterly from the southwest corner of said Knowlton's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Ball and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Lord, late of said South Berwick, deceased, in South Berwick, known as the Swamp, and lying north of pasture of Goodwin and south of pasture of E. W. Ball. Said right of way shall be absolutely limited to two rods in width upon said above-described land, substantially as follows: Beginning at said Goodwin's pasture at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly of the northwest corner of said pasture, thence running over that part of the land and grantors, which is a brush swamp, and so indicated on the plan, North twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., being a distance of twenty-five (25) rods to land of said Ball.

The right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Eugene W. Ball, in South Berwick, York County, Maine, and State of Maine, bounded northerly by the pasture land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene W. Ball; southerly by land of the Heirs of the late John Hurd, and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Lord Heirs, where said line of water pipe leaves their land in going through their brush swamp; thence running south 3° 46' east, 30" East Mag. to land of said Knowlton to a point sixty (60) feet, more or less, easterly from the southwest corner of said Knowlton's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Ball and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Hurd, late of said South Berwick, deceased, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Addie W. Knowlton, in said South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charlotte B. Brewster; westerly by the said Salmon Falls River; southerly by land of True E. Goodwin and Eugene W. Ball, and easterly by the highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Ball at a point sixty (60) feet, more or less, easterly from the southwest corner of land of said Addie W. Knowlton, above described; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag. to land of said Brewster at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from the southwest corner of said Brewster's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Knowlton and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charlotte B. Brewster, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; southerly by land of Addie W. Knowlton, and on the easterly by homestead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Gilliland at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from the southeast corner of land of said Charlotte B. Brewster, in said South Berwick, and running thence southerly 10° 59' East Mag., about thirty (30) feet to a slight angle in the line; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag., about thirty-one (31) feet, more or less, easterly from the northwest corner of said land of Charlotte B. Brewster. Specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line exhibited to said Brewster and marked "L."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Gilliland, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded by lands of Milbury and Brewster, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north ten (10) degrees, fifty-nine (59) minutes East Mag., through said Gilliland's pasture and across a deep ravine to a point in said ravine in the boundary line of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Y. Milberry, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by said Milberry's own field; northerly by land of Mrs. Tyson; westerly by the said Salmon Falls River, and southerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running N. 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highwsy leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by land of Philpot and southerly by land of Milberry; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravine in said Tysons' pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point about three hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot'e land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point in the boundary line between said Philpot's land and the land of Isaac Gilliland, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by land of Mrs. Tyson; southerly by land of Philpot; westerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, and easterly by other land of said Tysons, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running N. 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Joseph A. Hodgdon, of Elliot, York County, Maine, in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of William Chase; southerly by the road leading from Grant school house to Dover Bridge; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a lioe not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said road at a point 217 feet easterly of a stone post on the northwesterly corner of Atherton's pasture, and thence running across said road and N. 24° 34' and 30" E. to land of said Stanley, as shown on a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Josephine Emery, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin; westerly by the Salmon Falls River; southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Mag. to land of Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, to a point about one hundred feet southwesterly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pasture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Judith A. Atherton, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of the Heirs of J. Simpson, southerly by the highway leading past the Flynn farm residence to Dover Bridge, and westerly by other land of said Atherton.

Also, another piece of land bounded northerly by another highway leading to Dover Bridge, southerly and westerly by said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, and easterly by other land of said Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said first named highway, where the pipe line, as shown on the plan, crosses said highway, thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds, East Mag., about four hundred and fifty feet to said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, then beginning again where said line, as shown on said plan, leaves said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, and running in the same direction over a corner of said Atherton's land, about four hundred and fifty feet to the second highway above described to a point in said highway about two hundred and seventeen feet easterly of a stone monnment at the northwesterly corner of said Atherton's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line marked

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles S. Simpson and Olive E. Noyes, both of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Nancy I. Cook, of Rollinsford, Strafford County, New Hampshire, all heirs of Joseph Simpson, late of Lynn, Massachusetts, in said South Berwick, in York County, Maine, being a corner of land which projects from the west into land of one Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wids upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Atherton on the south and running N. 24° 34' and 30" E. about three hundred and twenty-five feet to other land of said Atherton, to a point about 406 feet from a road to Dover Bridge, measuring southeasterly on the boundary line. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Addie W. Knowlton, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charlotte B. Brewster; westerly by the Salmon Falls River; southerly by land of True E. Goodwin and Eugene W. Ball, and easterly by the highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Ball at a point sixty (60) feet, more or less, easterly from the southwest corner of land of said Addie W. Knowlton, above described; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag. to land of said Brewster at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from the southwest corner of said Brewster's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Knowlton and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charlotte B. Brewster, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; southerly by land of Addie W. Knowlton, and on the easterly by homestead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Gilliland at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from the southeast corner of land of said Charlotte B. Brewster, in said South Berwick, and running thence southerly 10° 59' East Mag., about thirty (30) feet to a slight angle in the line; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag., about thirty-one (31) feet, more or less, easterly from the northwest corner of said land of Charlotte B. Brewster. Specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line exhibited to said Brewster and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Gilliland, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded by lands of Milbury and Brewster, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north ten (10) degrees, fifty-nine (59) minutes East Mag., through said Gilliland's pasture and across a deep ravine to a point in said ravine in the boundary line of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Y. Milberry, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by said Milberry's own field; northerly by land of Mrs. Tyson; westerly by the said Salmon Falls River, and southerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running N. 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highwsy leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by land of Philpot and southerly by land of Milberry; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravine in said Tysons' pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point about three hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot'e land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point in the boundary line between said Philpot's land and the land of Isaac Gilliland, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by land of Mrs. Tyson; southerly by land of Philpot; westerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, and easterly by other land of said Tysons,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—$100 reward for lady's ring, with pearl and two diamonds; marked "W. F., Jr., to E. F. C.," and date inside; lost Saturday, Aug. 6, between 32d and 34th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable large and small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

17th St., 43 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; private bath; abundant table.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d, 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th, 9 East.—Desirable rooms with board; a few table guests accommodated; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 126 West.—Large and small rooms; American family; references; table board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only; reference required.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawayanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nervous persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By gentleman, wife, and child, four and one-half years old, three rooms and bath, with meals, in apartment hotel on upper west side, or similar accommodations with private family; rates reasonable. Address H., Box 207 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th, 16 West.—Pleasant, cool furnished rooms; hardwood floor; bath, &c.; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms, excellent board; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

43d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable hall room.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

61st St., 34 West.—Comfortably furnished cool rooms; near all cars, "L," Park; transients accommodated.

64th, 165 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

125th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A number of young ladies wanted to display suits in our salesroom; preference given to those of good figure and appearance; 34 bust and 41 skirt measure; experience not essential; references required. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Wanted—Stenographers for substitute and permanent positions; good pay; Smith Premier operators. G., 328 Broadway.

Wanted—Several stylish young ladies for our showroom; must be 36 bust and wear 43 skirt; highest salaries paid. Apply all week, Laird & Bonwit, 36 East 14th St.

Wanted.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for our glassware department; good position to the right party. Apply to Supt.

Wanted.—Millinery copists of experience wanted; highest pay; steady work; also learners taken. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced fur finishers. Apply at fur work rooms, fifth floor.

Wanted—Stenographer, with business experience; must be rapid and accurate operator; salary, $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class milliners and improvers. Broadway and 18th St.

Males.

Wanted—Active, wide-awake salesmen for the new Water Color Series in combination with The International Studio Monthly Magazine of Arts and Crafts; also other combinations; big money maker for workers. International, 67 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—Young man stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, for a position in Arlington, N. J.; one living on Erie, Greenwood Lake Branch, preferred; moderate salary. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of a foreman for grocery packing room; a thoroughly experienced, up-to-date man. No other need apply to Supt.

Wanted.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of experienced grocery selectors and packers. Apply to Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cook and Laundress.—By Protestant woman in small private family; city, or short distance in country; good references. 224 East 29th St., 1st floor, front.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer of genuine ability and experience, permanent position with reliable business house; references given. Miss Diehl, 445 East 83d St.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 158 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable, Box 186 Times.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—By young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; ten years' reference one concern. H Box 102 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience, Box 203 Times.

Boy, (16,) experienced in a wholesale house, desires to obtain position in ELECTRIAL shop in order to learn the trade; references. G., 157 East 102d St.

Boy, 17, graduated, neat, desires position; year's office experience; furnish references; recommended. C., 131 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obligng. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Office Assistant, &c.—By young man as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By stenographer and typewriter; references furnished. C. J. W., Box 215 Times Office.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses, drive, milk; attend garden, lawn, furnace; understands his business; good references. Box C, 180 Times.

Young man, 16, has thorough elementary electrical knowledge; testing and laboratory work preferred. Posner, 158 East 79th St., City.

Young man with highest references, stenographic experience, corporation and executive work. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

UNION MEN THREATEN BIGGEST TIE-UP YET

Declare Open Shop Ultimatum Will Be Defied.

100,000 READY TO FIGHT

Organized Labor Will Not Work with Men Employed by Builders, Say Leaders.

Should the Building Trades Employers' Association attempt to carry out the open-shop threat issued by order of its Board of Governors, New York will see the greatest conflict it has ever known between employers and employed, according to representatives of the unions to which the ultimatum was addressed.

Not only will the builders be defied by the unions which are now on strike, and which, under the terms of the ultimatum, have until Aug. 22 to return to work or have their places filled, but the assertion is made by labor representatives that when the time comes the unions not at present affected by the lock-out, some twenty-five in number, will positively refuse to work beside non-union men. The defiant attitude of the unions is shown in the fact that strikes have been ordered on several large buildings since the open-shop threat.

As the situation now stands there are 25,000 men—members of the Building Trades unions and their helpers—in idleness. The unions to which the ultimatum is directed are unanimous in their determination, in so far as it could be learned yesterday, not to return to work in compliance with its demand, and in at least one instance, that of the Mosaic and Encaustice Tile Layers, an open declaration of war has already resulted. The unions now locked out are the Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, the Cement Masons, the Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Association, and the United Cement Masons.

100,000 Men Will Be Affected.

In the event that the open-shop policy is carried out it is declared that 100,000 men will be affected, inasmuch as the following unions will walk out if confronted with the alternative of working beside non-union men or going on strike:

The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York and Vicinity; the Amalgamated Woodworkers of Greater New York; the Bricklayers' Unions of Greater New York, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Greater New York; the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union, the Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers' Helpers, the House Shorers and Sheath Pilers' Association, the Independent Hoisters and Portable Engineers' Union, the International Association of Machinists, the Iron Furring and Metal Lathers' Union, the Journeyman Stonesetters' Association, the Marble Cutters and Carvers, the Reliance Labor Club, the Marble Polishers and Rubbers, Whitestone Association, the Marble Machine Workers' Union, the Modelers' League of America, the Mosaic Workers' Association, the New York Housesmiths' Union, the Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York, the Ship and Machinery Riggers' Union, the Slate and Tile Roofers of America, the Steamfitters, Enterprise Association; the Steamfitters Helpers, Progress Association; the Union of Heat and Cold Insulators, the United Upholsterers of Greater New York, the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union; the United Cement Masons' Union, and the Woodcarvers and Modelers' Association.

"The Building Trades' Association, in its ultimatum, has made a mistake, and its members know it," said William H. Farley, President of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union. "Not only will we ignore the threat of the open shop, but we have already sent notice to the individual members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association that unless they call the lockout off by next Wednesday that the tile layers will not go back to work for less than $5.50 a day, an increase of 50 cents, and that even if this increase was granted after that date the union would not sign any agreement with them."

"Does that mean," Mr. Farley was asked, "that the union will no longer deal with the Employers' Association if the lock-out is not called off by Wednesday?"

"It means that we will work for whom we please and under any terms we choose to make. The association wants to run things to suit its own interests. It has recently increased its initiation fee from $10 to $500, and, even with this advance, has turned down applications for membership from at least five sources. In one instance the applicant was worth $1,000,000."

Demand Withdrawal of Lock-Out.

"They want to control the trade, but if they don't call their lock-out off in the time we have fixed, they will find themselves in a position no better than that of any competitor who desires to enter the field against them.

"Take the situation as it stands, take the Trinity job and the strikes in the subway, the Board of Arbitration has decided that the unions were in the right. It is not the unions that have violated the agreement. It is the employers. Where do the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association come in? Their ultimatum is in direct violation of the agreement. If there is any blame to be placed for the existence of the present conditions, it belongs to them.

"Our union will take no action in regard to the ultimatum. We have probably received a copy of it, but if we have I haven't seen it. I have read it in the papers, though. If it comes down to a fight, and it will unless the ultimatum is withdrawn, there are enough trades in New York to stand together and hold the situation for a year. Take the case of the tile layers. Every member of the union working for a non-association man is paying $1 a day into the union's treasury."

James Holland, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Central Federated Union, said he did not place much credence in the sincerity of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

"You can read their declaration two or three different ways," he said, "and to me it looks very much as if the employers were trying to throw a scare into the unions and make them come back to work. As far as the subway situation is concerned, something may come out of the conference with Mr. McDonald which will take place today. I do not say that everything asked will be conceded, but it may be that the conditions will be cleared up."

Thinks Builders Are Bluffing.

George Washington Whitford, President of the Electrical Workers' Union, was also inclined to think the open shop ultimatum would not be enforced.

"Our union," he said, "received the notice telling us that we had a week to go back to work, but we haven't done anything about it, and we don't propose to. When we signed the receipt for the notice and gave it to the messenger who brought it we paid just as much attention to it as we will ever do. On the very face of the notice it is an attempt to intimidate, and it won't work for a minute. There's a string to the threat at that, and it's pretty hard to say just exactly what the notice means. It might mean open shop, and it might not.

Business Agent Delany of the Granite Cutters' Union, which is not a member of the Building Trades Alliance, said that his body was not affected by the ultimatum one way or the other.

"The building trades are too well organized," he said, "to leave any chance for the open-shop idea. The unions in the Alliance are strong enough to put up the greatest kind of a fight, and to win out, too. I have talked with a great many who would be affected if the members of the association tried to fill the places of the men on strike, and it is my firm conviction that unless the stand which has been taken by the employers is receded from, New York is in for the biggest tie-up in its history."

It is the intention of the Building Trades' Alliance, according to President Daly, to carry the fight against the employers into the courts at once. It is said that nothing will be done until then.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, had nothing new to give out yesterday. He is content with his declaration that the association is not in favor of the open shop, and that if the open shop policy is ever adopted it will be attributable to the unions. "If we are compelled to supply the places of the strikers with non-union men," he said, "we can, under the arbitration agreement, employ them individually and then organize them into unions."

May Organize New Unions.

This was the plan pursued to force organizations to sign last year. It was very slow work, and at first one or two of the unions which had signed the arbitration agreement revolted against working with members of the new unions on the ground that their members were not regular union men. But after a time they gave in and consented to work with the new organizations, members of the old unions having joined the new bodies in the meantime in order to get work. At this time there were enough unions in the Board of Building Trades, which, though crippled, was still in existence, to hinder work on many buildings, and the old unions were able to retard work by bringing sympathetic strikes of trades not represented in the arbitration agreement.

The employers believe that with the experience of last year this work would be done quickly and that the unions themselves ought to profit by last year's experience. Neither Mr. Harding nor any of the other officers of the Employers' Association regard the suit threatened by the Alliance in the courts in a serious light.

TO SEE McDONALD AGAIN.

Central Federated Committee Will Call on Him To-day.

The Rapid Transit Committee of the Central Federated Union will hold a conference this afternoon with Contractor John B. McDonald in regard to the subway strike. James P. Holland, the Chairman, told the Central Federated Union yesterday that he did not meet John B. McDonald last week, as he was generally expected to do, because Mr. McDonald had told him by telephone that there could be no conference until the men who were on strike first returned to work.

Representatives of all thirteen unions on strike in the subway will accompany the Rapid Transit Committee when the conference takes place. The committee will meet this morning and formulate a plan of action, and at 2 o'clock will meet Mr. McDonald.

YOUNG GOVERNESS A SUICIDE.

Worried Over Threats Made to Kidnap the Edison Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 14.—Miss Ethel K. Pardoe, who had formerly been employed as governess by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, committed suicide today at the residence of Mrs. Annie G. Miller by inhaling illuminating gas. The young woman, who came originally from Canada and was only twenty-five years old, made sure of her work by plugging up the keyhole and the crevices about the windows before turning on the gas.

About three years ago anonymous letters were received by the Edisons containing threats to kidnap their children. The children were never molested, but Miss Pardoe was of a nervous temperament and worried over the affair. She had told a friend that she felt she could stand it no longer, and for that reason left Mrs. Edison. On Thursday she called on her former employer, and Mrs. Edison noticed that she seemed to be in trouble. She was to have returned to Mrs. Edison soon.

YOUNG SLOCUM HERO WARNED.

His Bravery No License to Annoy Girls, Court Says.

Edward Trowbridge, 16 years old, of 422 Sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in the Tombs Court yesterday morning charged by Policeman Sullivan with disorderly conduct.

The boy was arrested on Saturday afternoon at Grand and Mott Street, where, it was alleged, he was annoying young women. The policeman told the Magistrate that the boy ran up behind a young woman and knocked a package from under her arm, and that he had then placed him under arrest.

"I did not mean any harm," said the boy when arraigned. "I know the girl, and I was only fooling with her. I was on the Slocum at the time she was burned, and I saved three people from drowning."

"Any boy who did that cannot be very bad at heart," said the Magistrate. "I'll discharge you, but you must not hang around corners and fool any more. That's what leads boys into becoming loafers and finally to prison."

EX-JUDGE CANTY IN JAIL.

Man Who Fought with Boers Raises Rumpus at New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Ex-Judge James Canty, once a builder, who constructed many of the fine houses at New Rochelle and Larchmont, is in the White Plains Jail serving a term of thirty days for creating a disturbance in a store.

He went to South Africa several years ago and fought with the Boers against the British, distinguishing himself for bravery. On his return to America he resumed his contracting business here for a time. He was once a Judge at Larchmont. The friends of the ex-Judge say that he has not been the same man since the death of his wife, several years ago.

SLEPT AT COOPER STATUE.

Cooper Union Trustees Had Fourteen Slovenly Vagrants Arrested.

Fourteen men whose clothes were in all stages of dilapidation and rags, and whose ages ranged from 16 to 80 years, were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, charged with vagrancy. The men were arrested on Saturday evening by Acting Captain Carson of the Fifth Street Police Station, on complaint of the trustees of Cooper Union, who told the police that the men persisted in sleeping about the statue of Peter Cooper, and were so slovenly that there was continual necessity for the statue to be cleaned and scraped.

After a long lecture on the evils of idleness and the virtue of cleanliness the men were discharged, each promising to give the place a wide berth in future.

FELL GIVING FIRE ALARM.

Woman Learns Later That Ham and Eggs Made the Smoke.

Mrs. Bessie Lerner of 137 Chrystie Street saw smoke coming from a neighbor's apartment yesterday afternoon, and started out to arouse the occupant. She knocked on the door, but received no response, and then climbed out on the fire escape to enter the apartment through the front window.

As she was crossing from one side to the other she slipped and fell to the sidewalk, twenty-feet below. The woman is now at Gouverneur Hospital in a critical condition. It was learned later that the smoke was caused by a neighbor's supper of ham and eggs.

Opening of Pastime Oval.

The Pastime Oval, the new grounds of the Pastime Athletic Club at Seventy-ninth Street and the East River, will be formally opened with the twenty-seventh annual games of the club on next Sunday afternoon. The events will be as follows: 100 yards run, handicap; 300 yards run, handicap; 600 yards run, novice; 1,000 yards run, handicap; one and one-half mile run, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, handicap. All around weight competition, consisting of putting 16-pound shot, throwing the discus, throwing 16-pound hammer, and throwing 56-pound weight for distance. Entries close to-day with J. J. McHugh, 412 East Fiftieth Street, New York; James E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street, New York, and Charles J. Dieges, 25 John Street, New York.

SUNDAY AN IDLE DAY FOR PACKING HOUSES

Have Plenty of Meat on Hand, the Packers Say.

LOWER PRICES PREDICTED

Strikers Say No Slaughtering Was Done Yesterday Because Employers Didn't Have Men to Do It.

No slaughtering was done yesterday at the packing houses concerned in the meat strike. On Saturday it was announced that the killing of kosher meat would occupy Sunday, as usual, but later the packers decided that they had enough meat on hand, and suspended operations for the day. Most of the strikers went to a picnic of the woolworkers at Celtic Park, and the police on duty along First Avenue around the abattoirs had an idle day.

The packers said their plants would resume this morning with the killing of a big supply of kosher meat. They were in a position, they said, to shut down without inconveniencing their customers, and thought it best to give their men a holiday.

"It is proof that we are doing business in a normal way," said Vice President Joseph of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, "when we have supplied our customers and are able to shut down for a day. You will see wholesale beef selling for 2 cents a pound less next week. There is a story that our force was augmented by strikers from Chicago, sick of the strike there, but I know nothing about it, other than that our men are good men, and we have plenty of them."

Before going to the picnic at Celtic Park H. L. Eichelberger said for the strikers:

"We've closed them up. Sunday has been their big day, and they would have worked if they had had the men. I want to say that the union men are not responsible for the violence in this strike. The trouble is attributable to foolish friends who in trying to help us disgrace us. Any union man using violence instead of persuasion is fined $10."

Dealers in kosher meat on the lower east side are in a state of alarm. Unless they get a big supply of meat to-day they must either close their shops or sell at almost prohibitive prices.

Two strikers who were arrested Saturday evening were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer yesterday morning. John Roth, a butcher of 815 First Avenue, charged with loitering in the neighborhood of Forty-sixth Street and First Avenue, was discharged with a reprimand after he had promised to keep away from the scene of the trouble. Samuel Lowery of 694 Second Avenue was fined $10 for interfering with a man whom he thought a strike breaker. It developed that the man had nothing to do with the strike.

TO ROUT "D—D" SCABS."

That's Duty of Entertainment Committee, Delegate Hilton Says.

The duties of an "entertainment committee" were discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union by Alexander Hilton of the Advisory Board of the striking meat cutters. Hilton said the employers were placing great obstacles in the way of the strikers, and making more use of the police than the union thought proper.

"But," he said, "we are doing what we can to keep the scabs away. The scabs are afraid to come along, because they know that our 'Entertainment Committee' is at hand. Our 'Entertainment Committee' is ready for them, and will make it warm for these d—d scabs. We will take care of them."

Applause followed Hilton's report, and denunciation of the police for preserving order ensued. Police Commissioner McAdoo and Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station were denounced as pandering to the packers.

"Why should we not carry this matter to Tammany Hall?" said Delegate Hand of the Wagon Workers' Union. "Ex-Charity Commissioner Lantry, the brother of Capt. Lantry, was once a butcher himself, and he ought to sympathize with these people."

80 PRISONERS KEPT WAITING.

Magistrate Ommen's Illness Halts Work at Jefferson Market Court.

More than 80 prisoners were kept waiting for two hours in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning while telephone messages were sent all over the city in quest of a Magistrate to hold court.

Magistrate Ommen, who has been sitting for the last ten days in that court, left word with Sergt. Farrell of the Court squad on Saturday that he desired all policemen to be in court with their charges at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Accordingly, the station houses in the court district were notified through Police Headquarters, and promptly at the hour named the prisoners were on hand for arraignment.

At 8:30 o'clock word was received by telephone from Magistrate Ommen, who was away in the country, that he was ill, and requesting that another Magistrate be asked to sit in Jefferson Market Court for the day.

After many fruitless efforts to find some one to act in Magistrate Ommen's stead, Justice Zeller of the Court of Special Sessions was finally reached at his home just as he was about to leave town for Atlantic City to spend the day with his family. When acquainted with the circumstances, Justice Zeller readily consented to defer his trip to Atlantic City long enough to dispose of the court calendar. It was 9:30 o'clock, however, before he reached the bench.

Magistrate Ommen was said to be suffering from acute stomach trouble, due to a mild form of poisoning. It was said that he might have contracted his illness in the Essex Market Court, where others, including Magistrate Cornell, are reported to have been poisoned by the atmosphere.

DRUNK, THE DOCTOR SAID.

Prisoner, However, Was Soon Found Very Ill in Cell.

According to the Alexander Avenue police, another wrong diagnosis by a physician was made last night in the case of Michael Geary, a healthy looking blacksmith of 408 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, who was found in East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Third and Lincoln Avenues, apparently with only a cut lip. He was taken to the station house, where, the police say, the Lincoln Hospital ambulance surgeon said the man was intoxicated and that he had probably fallen and cut his lip. The man was thereupon arrested and sent to the Tremont Station House.

In a little time Doorman Hogan found the man unconscious on the cell floor, bleeding so profusely as to indicate hemorrhage. He sent a hurry call to the Fordham Hospital. Dr. Cunniffe, who soon arrived, said the man was very weak from loss of blood and that he was in a serious condition. He took him to the hospital.

Dr. Cunniffe said that the hemorrhage might have been caused by an internal injury or by consumption, although the man did not look like a consumptive.

RICH YOUTH HOTEL SUICIDE.

Isidor Block Was the Son of Wealthy New Orleans Merchant.

The body of the young man who committed suicide on Saturday at the Hotel Roland, on Fifty-ninth Street, was definitely identified yesterday at the mortuary of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company as that of Isidor H. Block, twenty-eight years old, an insurance agent, whose home was in New Orleans. The identification was made by a man named Jacob Josephs of 284 East Seventy-fifth Street, a friend of the dead man.

He told the Superintendent of the company that Block's father was a very wealthy man, a retired merchant, living at present in New Orleans. The body was shipped to New Orleans last night.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

POLICE BELIEVE BOY IS NOT VERY FAR AWAY

Think Kidnapped Lad Is Held Near This City.

WHAT A SLEUTH DISCOVERED

Cried Out Boy's Name in Searching Italian Settlement and Received an Answer, He Declares.

While the police of half a dozen cities are looking for little Tony Mannino, the boy who was kidnapped from his Brooklyn home, Detective Oscar Finn of the Amity Street Station expressed the conviction last night that the lad is being kept in hiding much nearer home.

"I am convinced that the boy is within a quarter of a mile from the house in East Thirty-ninth Street where he was first taken," said the detective. "Yet he is not in the city proper. I cannot be more explicit than that regarding the location, and the rest you will have to figure out for yourself."

Like the rest of the detectives on the case, Finn until recently was of the opinion that the boy had been taken to some Italian settlement quite a distance away. He changed his mind on Saturday, when, accompanied by Detective Meaili, he made a tour of several Italian settlements in this city and near by. They carried a picture of the missing boy, and another of Vito Laduca, the chief suspect in the case. In one of these settlements the location of which the detective declined to state, but which he described as a cluster of huts on a hill inhabited by Italian lahorers, he found a woman who, after looking at the picture, said she was certain that she had seen the boy there early on Wednesday morning. A man, she said, was half carrying, half dragging him. She then looked at the picture of Laduca, but said she was not certain that he was the man.

"This made me feel all the more certain that the woman was correct in her identification," said Detective Finn. "In the picture we had Laduca wore a moustache. We have learned that after the boy was kidnapped he shaved this off."

After leaving the woman the detectives made a tour of the neighborhood. Detective Finn dropped a few steps behind his companion and then, as though calling out to the latter, shouted two or three times:

"Oh, Tony—oh, Tony—oh, Tony!"

"The words had hardly left my mouth," said Finn, "when from somewhere there came a wild cry as from a child in response, only to be cut off abruptly as though a hand had been clapped over his mouth. I cannot get rid of the idea that it was the kidnapped boy we heard. We spent over an hour searching those huts, but found no trace of him.

The only outward result accomplished by the police so far is that they have thoroughly frightened the kidnappers. Positive information came to the police yesterday that the kidnappers—who now are known to be in direct communication with the boy's family—have withdrawn all demands for a ransom, and declare themselves willing to restore the boy on condition that they be assured of immunity from punishment and that those already in custody be released.

It has become more and more apparent to the police that the boy's parents are pursuing the search on their own hook. The detectives said yesterday that they had absolute information that the elder Mannino and his partner, Sigretto, were negotiating with the kidnappers through a go-between. As a result of this detectives are constantly on the heels of Mannino and Sigretto.

There is no trace of Laduca. Through Jacob Finman, the owner of the house where Laduca lived, it was learned yesterday that on the Sunday night before the kidnapping there was a midnight conference in his flat at which a number of Italians were present.

TO FIGHT PITTSBURG STEEL CO.

Trust Roused by Cut of $4 Per Ton in Big Order for Billets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—War to the knife is now the cry between the United States Steel Corporation and the Pittsburg Steel Company at Monessen, the latter being the firm which secured the big order for billets at a reduction of $4 per ton from the Republic plant at Youngstown, Ohio.

It is announced that the Pittsburg Steel Company, which is the strongest competitor of the United States Steel Corporation in wire and wire nails, will make up most of its great billet order into wire and wire nails and flood the market. It is announced that the big corporation will do a little rate cutting itself in order that its enemy may not derive a great profit from the cheap billets which it has on hand. The Pittsburg Steel Company can go far in the matter of cutting, however, as it has a start of $600,000 profit on the big concern.

Instead of being 110,000 tons, as given out, the order was for 150,000 tons, which, at the rate of $4 per ton cut from the pool price, allowed the Pittsburg Steel Company a saving of $600,000 and a corresponding loss to the billet pool.

CORONER SAVES WIFE'S LIFE.

Mrs. O'Gorman Learning to Swim When "Water Wings" Collapsed.

Coroner William O'Gorman, Jr., of the Bronx saved his wife from drowning in Pelham Bay, near their Summer home on City Island, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. O'Gorman has been learning to swim with "water wings," and yesterday afternoon the Coroner stood on the dock to watch her progress. She swam out about 300 hundred feet from the shore, when the "wings suddenly collapsed. Mrs. O'Gorman began to sink, and shouted for help.

The Coroner jumped into the water, and by the time he reached his wife she had gone under the second time, and Mrs. O'Gorman clutched him so tightly that he almost went down. A strong tide was running, and the Coroner had a hard battle to keep above water. Fortunately some men on the shore had heard the shouts, and put out in a boat. Mrs. O'Gorman was placed in the boat and the Coroner was towed to the shore. She was soon revived.

HANGING NO JOKE HERE.

Even If Pretended—Mr. Hussey, Entertaining Actor, Fined $10.

Thomas R. Hussey of 510 West Broadway, who says he is an actor, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with having attempted suicide by hanging. Hussey was arrested on Saturday afternoon at Perry and West Fourth Streets. A crowd was watching him try to hang himself, the police say. Hussey explained to the court that he was "joking, merely interesting the crowd."

"In a civilized country such forms of entertainment are forbidden," Justice Zeller said.

Hussey was fined $10.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

AUGUST SALE
Colonial Dining Room Furniture
PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD

All Sideboards, Tables, Chairs, China and Crystal Closets, Buffets and Side Tables in Discontinued Designs, and all incomplete Dining Room Suites, are reduced One-Third in Price. Floor Space is required for our latest reproductions of Colonial Originals.

INSTANCES

Sideboards and Buffets			
Mahogany Sideboard	Reduced from	$129.00 to	86.00
" Buffet	"	110.00 "	83.00
" Sideboard	"	105.00 "	70.00
"	"	75.00 "	50.00
" " Table		38.00 "	25.00
" "		32.00 "	21.00
Tables and Chairs			
Mahogany Extension Table	Reduced from	130.00 "	87.00
" " "	"	72.00 "	48.00
" " "	"	38.00 "	25.00
" Dining Room Chairs	"	24.00 "	16.00
" " "	"	18.00 "	12.00
" " "	"	11.50 "	7.50
" " "	"	7.50 "	5.00
China and Crystal Closets			
Mahogany China Closet	Reduced from	125.00 "	83.00
" Crystal Closet	"	120.00 "	80.00
Carved Mahogany Crystal Closet	"	75.00 "	50.00
Mahogany China Closet		72.00 "	48.00

A large variety of Oak Dining Room Furniture is also reduced an average of one-third.

Dining Room Furniture purchased during this Sale at Reduced Prices, will, if desired, be held a reasonable time, not exceeding five weeks.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
West 23d Street

Wallach's Sale
830, 832 Columbus Ave.
238 240, 242 Bowery.
549 Eighth Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

FOR real Summer Comfort—
The kind of comfort that comes with the Open Air, the Woods or the Seashore, for exercise or lolling, there is nothing like a Flannel Shirt,—
the BEST flannel shirt in America
with soft collar or neck band,
never before sold under price.
$3.00 and $4.00 Quality Now **$2.00.**
$1.50 and $2.00 Quality Now **$1.15**
Good picking still left in the $1.25 shirts at 69c.

CARPETS
August Clearance Sale.
Odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades,
AT REMNANT PRICES.

Special Rug Sale
Three Lots.

LOT NO. 1.—Brussels, Reversible Brussels, Smyrnas, Size 9x12 ft. **$12.50 Each**
LOT NO. 2.—Reversible Shirases and Smyrnas, Size 9x12 ft. Value $35.00. **$18.50 Each**
LOT NO. 3.—Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Size 9x12 ft. Worth Double. **$24.50 Each**

GREAT REDUCTIONS DURING THIS MONTH ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
High Class Furniture.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER
This Label is to Cravats as "Sterling" to Silver. A Warrant of Quality.
OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.



We bagged a good one when we arranged for our $5 steel frame suit case.

Everything man or boy wants to wear for a suit case trip or a stay at home.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1360 Broadway, cor. 53d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILER TALKS.

Boy Arrested on Brooklyn Doctor's Complaint Confesses to Police.

Harry Hebbner and William Beduski, the seventeen-year-old boys who say they comprise the "Green Diamond Gang," and who, it is charged, have been trying to blackmail Williamsburg physicians by sending them threatening letters demanding money were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday and held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Higginbotham. Dr. Truman Nichols of 95 Rodney Street was the complainant.

Acting Captain Rogers of the Clymer Street Police Station took Hebbner in hand after the boys had refused to talk. The boy finally said that Beduski had evolved the plot and told him that it was the only way he knew of that they could make money without working. The letters, he said, were written in Beduski's room, and the ringleader said that it was "a sure thing" as the doctors would give up rather than get themselves into any unpleasant notoriety.

WINDOWS HIS TARGET.

Clerk's Sunday Pastime Interrupted After Man Was Wounded.

John Cody of 152 East One Hundred and Fifth Street was sweeping out an empty apartment at 172 East One Hundred and Fifth Street yesterday afternoon when a bullet hit him in the arm, wounding him slightly. He had heard several shots fired, but was not able to find the shooter. He told the police, however, and they found John Fassel, twenty-seven years old, a grocery clerk, living on the top floor of 1,384 Third Avenue, shooting from his window with a small rifle.

Fassel was put under arrest. His windows overlook the flat where Cody was shot, and, according to the police, the clerk was amusing himself with shooting holes through the windows of the flat. One window was perforated in five places.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.
New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only.
MAID and the MUMMY "Scores a Hit."—Herald. A Merry Musical Melange.

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
1,000 Seats at 50c. GUERRERO & DE BRUCKNER, Sinon & Paris Van Auken & Vanneron. THE GREAT NED WAYBURN'S Girls, and Others

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way.
CHARLES FRO

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, with evening showers; fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,041. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PERSONAL ATTACKS REPUBLICANS' TEXT

Campaign Book Questions Parker's Motive.

ACCUSES HIS "BACKERS"

It Contains Democratic Speeches—"Neither Good Politics Nor Good Taste," Says Cowherd, Who Fears Retaliation.

When a few copies of the Republican campaign textbook reached here yesterday from Washington it was found that the authorized synopsis sent out from Washington Sunday night made no reference to the most sensational of the book's contents. Democratic leaders who perused the book last night said that it went far beyond any campaign book issued in recent years in personalities, and they were strongly inclined to the opinion that it would be certain to provoke retaliation in kind. They believed that it would lead to a campaign of vilification. Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Committee criticised it severely, saying, among other things, that it was "neither good politics nor good taste."

The book not only questions the motive which inspired Judge Parker to send his famous telegram declaring for the gold standard to the St. Louis Convention, but in plain language accuses the Democratic Presidential candidate, State Chairman Meyer, and August Belmont, a member of the Executive Committee, of double dealing on the trust question. They are charged with attempting to play a "hunko game" on Wall Street.

Under the heading, "Parker's Real Backers," it is intimated that these backers are Cord Meyer and Senator Patrick H. McCarren, and the connection of these two with the Sugar Trust is set forth at length. Cord Meyer is set down as one of the original stockholders of the trust, and reference is made to the minority report made by Senator McCarren as a member of the Legislative Committee which investigated the trust; in this report Senator McCarren is asserted to have "defended trusts, and especially the Sugar Trust, as beneficent institutions."

McCarren and Meyer Attacked.

It is asserted that it was not by mere accident that these "two trust beneficiaries and defenders" were put in charge of the Democratic campaign in New York. It is also asserted that, no sooner had the New York delegation been secured for Parker than Meyer began to "pass the hat" in Wall Street for funds to promote Judge Parker's candidacy, saying that Belmont had borne all the expenses up to date and that others should help in order to get Parker nominated. Still again it is asserted that it is Meyer's function to collect money from the trust while McCarren is to spend it where it "will do the most good."

It is set forth that at the Democratic State Convention which chose the Parker delegation, "four" Presidential Electors at Large were elected, one of whom was James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New York; another Henry Payne Whitney, "and a third was Isador Straus." There were only two Electors at Large chosen as a matter of fact, and the mention of Mr. Straus as a delegate at large is of course as much of a mistake as the spelling of his first name. He was a district delegate from New York. It is said that those three men were put on the ticket for the same reason that McCarren and Meyer were placed in charge of the campaign work, "to invite the confidence and contributions of the moneyed interests of Wall Street." They were compelled to withdraw from the ticket, it is set forth, on account of the question of their eligibility from the fact that they were Directors of National banks. Then comes the direct charge of double dealing on the trust question. It is as follows:

"It is said that the Democrats will be able to collect a large campaign fund this year for the first time in many years. Where will they get it? From the trusts, which are angry at President Roosevelt because he refused to allow them to violate the law, or to look upon them as above the law. Will the trusts give money to Parker in view of the anti-trust plank of the St. Louis platform? Why should they not? That is not his plank, but Bryan's. Parker's plank is in the New York platform, and the trusts can easily get assurance from Belmont and Meyer that he will stand by that."

The Democratic Convention.

The performance of the Democratic Convention respecting its platform is stated to have consisted of a drama of four acts. With respect to this "drama" the book says:

"It might be called a tragedy, so serious and deadly were some of its developments; it might be called a comedy, so humorous were some of its phases; it might be called a melodrama, so spectacular and emotional were some of its touches."

With respect to the defeat of the Williams money plank the book gives an analysis of the vote which is new. It says:

"The division of the vote was significant. In the present House of Representatives the Democrats have 176 members. The fifteen votes for the Williams plank represented States which have only forty-seven of those members. Throwing out New York, they have only thirty. Five of them have no Democratic member at all. On the other hand, the thirty-five votes against the Williams plank and against any

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PRESIDENT'S FOUNTAIN DRY.

Vandal Has Probably Ruined Main Adornment of White House Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The large fountain at the White House devoted to rare water lilies collected from all parts of the world went dry from some unknown cause last night and the roots of the plants were found this morning rapidly drying in the sun. This fountain has been admired for many years as one of the most interesting features of the many adornments of the Executive Mansion and grounds.

For fifty years William Smith, the friend of Andrew Carnegie and the Director of the Government Botanical Gardens, has been collecting the most beautiful and rare aquatic plants for this fountain and others in the botanical gardens. This fountain in particular he selected for every new lily because it was the President's fountain.

After the rare plants had been propagated they were permitted in other fountains, but their first blooms were to be seen in the White House collection. White House laborers were set to work with pails carrying water to keep the lilies alive this morning until the water could be turned on again and cover the roots.

On examination it was found that the water had been turned off last night and the outlet opened wide so that the water soon ran out of the basin, and the plants must have been uncovered nearly all night.

A recently discharged employe of the Mansion is suspected, and detectives are at work to trace his movements yesterday and last night to determine if he had anything to do with the affair. Mr. Smith cannot replace in a year any of the varieties that may die in consequence of the rough treatment they have had.

"A few years ago," said one of the expert gardeners to-day, "it would have cost a small fortune to secure any one of a dozen different kinds of lotus in that basin."

FOLK ATTACKED BY STONE.

Missouri Senator Charges Gubernatorial Nominee with Hypocrisy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The fight between Joseph W. Folk and representatives of the State machine which he so signally defeated in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor was reopened to-day by the publication in Republican newspapers of Kansas City and St. Louis of a signed statement by Senator William J. Stone attacking Folk on grounds of inconsistency, double dealing, hypocrisy, and falsifying.

Stone charges Folk with pretending to be opposed to the nomination of Sam Cook for Secretary of State and Albert O. Allen for Auditor during the State nominating convention and refusing to go on record as to his attitude toward those candidates after their nomination. Yet, Stone declares, Folk sought an alliance with Cook and Allen some months before this convention met, and had thus clearly shown his conviction that Cook and Allen were worthy of places on a ticket to be headed by himself. Stone further charges that Folk promised him at the last meeting of the State Committee to give out a definite statement to the press on the following Monday morning and failed to keep this promise.

In a caustic reply to-night Folk accuses Stone of "supporting the ticket with a knife" and of "gliding around trying to cause trouble." Folk denies that he sought or made any alliance or compromise with Cook or Allen, or that he promised Stone at the committee meeting to give out a statement last Monday supporting Cook and Allen. On the contrary, Folk says, he told Stone that he would make a statement in his own time and way and that he refused to be bulldozed by Stone.

N. M. McLeod, Folk's campaign manager, who was present at the committee meeting, gives out a statement corroborating all of Mr. Folk's statement of fact. McLeod declares Stone was so excited in committee meeting that Senator Cockrell was obliged to rebuke him.

TRIED TO PAWN $2,000 JEWEL.

Two Women, One with Infant, Arrested—Had Fine Sunburst.

In the pawnshop of David Bruckheimer, at 705 Grand Street, Williamsburg, two women were arrested last evening while in the act of pawning a diamond sunburst valued at $2,000. The women are Mrs. Mary Kraft, fifty-three years old, of Inwood, L. I., and Mrs. Aurelia Warren, eighteen years old, of 160 Washington Street, Rockaway Park. Mrs. Warren had a nine-month-old infant with her at the time.

While the women were negotiating for a loan on the gem the pawnbroker, who realized the immense value of it, suspected that it had been stolen, and detained the women until he could communicate with the police, and their arrest followed.

Mrs. Kraft said that she found the sunburst a year ago while cleaning a Summer cottage belonging to Mrs. Clara Weeks at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Kraft said, had rented the cottage in which the gem was found to a Mrs. Pierson of New York, and it was after the latter had returned to her city home that she discovered the gem under some paper in a bureau drawer. Mrs. Kraft added that she never realized the value of the sunburst, and kept it in her house until yesterday, when, deciding to visit Mrs. Warren's mother, who lives in Mauier Street, near Lorimer, she decided to pledge the gem. Both women were locked up as suspicious persons, Mrs. Warren with her babe.

LOST JEWELS IN HOTEL.

Mrs. Wood Left Her Bag on Dining Room Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Emily Wood of West End Avenue, New York City, a guest at the Hotel Columbia, reported to the police to-day that she had lost a handbag containing valuable papers and her diamonds, which she had left in the dining room of the hotel last evening. The value placed on the jewelry is $1,500.

Mrs. Wood carried her handbag into the dining room and left it hanging over the back of her chair. Mrs. Wood thought no more of the bag until about to retire. She at once reported her loss and a search was made. It was not on the chair in the dining room, and the waiters, when questioned, declared they could give no information as to its whereabouts. The negro who had waited on her was arrested by Detective Walsh, but he protested his entire ignorance of the affair and said he has never even cast eyes upon the missing bag. A search of the waiter's effects was made to-day and a number of pawn tickets for silver tablespoons and other small articles were found.

LOCK-OUT MET BY GENERAL STRIKES

Contracts of Employers' Association to be Called To-day.

ALL FULLER MEN NOW OUT

National Organizations Are Protesting Against Unions' Attitude, However, and Builders Are Optimistic.

By the action of the Building Trades Alliance in striking all contracts of the Fuller Construction Company, and in preparing for the declaration of strikes to-day on every contract of whatever kind held by members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, the lines were fairly drawn yesterday for a long struggle in the building industry.

The action of the Building Trades Alliance was taken at a long and enthusiastic meeting, at which defiance was hurled at the employers and the strike committee instructed to get to its work of calling out men without delay. It was declared that no compromise of any kind would be accepted, and that the men would never go back under the old agreement.

Meanwhile several things developed which indicated that the unions would not have everything their way. It became known during the day that several of the unions in the Building Trades Alliance had received word from their National organizations forbidding the proposed strikes pending arbitration and threatening discipline in the event of a refusal to obey. From Jersey came messages from members of several National unions whose locals are involved in the tie-up here, asking if men would be allowed to come over and take the strikers' places. On top of this the elevator constructors, who followed under protest the orders of their walking delegate last week when he ordered them out on several contracts, went back to work and took a willing suspension from the alliance.

The employers were disposed to take an optimistic view of the situation. A conference has been arranged with the carpenters by the Master Carpenters' Association, and before the open shop decree of the employers goes into effect next Monday, the carpenters will have the case explained to them. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said that it was probable that similar action would be taken by other trades not locked out by to-morrow or Thursday night. What will happen after next Monday Mr. Harding would not say, nor would other members of the Employers' Association.

Early in the day strikes were ordered on the new Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street; the old Times Building, Park Row and Beekman Street; the Sturtevant Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street; the Hanover National Bank, 61 Pine Street, and the American Express Company Building, on Forty-second Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Between 600 and 800 men went out at the four buildings.

With the exception of the last-named building, the contract for which is held by A. J. Robinson & Co., the contracts are held by the George A. Fuller Company. The trades involved at present are the Skagliola artificial marble workers, stone cutters, marble workers, and the mosaic workers, but as the front of the American Express Company building is built of marble and brick in alternate courses, the strike of the marble workers will in a short time throw the bricklayers on that building idle.

Superintendent Barrett, in charge of the work at the Sturtevant Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, said that fifteen artificial marble workers, forty mosaic marble workers, and ten marble workers had quit. The American Express Company's building had many more men employed than on any of the other buildings.

Paul Starrett, President of the George A. Fuller Company, said yesterday regarding the situation:

"As for us, we do not care how much they tie us up just now. This sort of thing is not going to last. As soon as the proper time comes there will be plenty of men who are willing to work. The rank and file of honest workingmen are getting tired of standing around idle while their wives and children are starving at the dictation of a few men who tell them not to work."

Some of the National organizations which had a hand in settling the fight last year when the local unions remained obdurate are also taking a hand in the present fight. The National officers of one of these, the International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers, whose New York local has been locked out for ordering a strike, has sent a letter to the local peremptorily ordering its members back to work.

Before proceeding to the last resort, the Master Carpenters' Association decided yesterday to give the locked-out carpenters a chance to save themselves from a long fight. The District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters has been asked to send delegates to meet the officers of the Master Carpenters' Association to-day. At the meeting the situation will be explained to the carpenters, and they will be told what to expect if they are obdurate.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union is in a different position in the present fight from any of the other trades involved. It is in the Building Trade Alliance, but is not under the arbitration agreement. It will, however, cast its fortunes with those of the Alliance.

No conference was held yesterday between representatives of the unions in the Central Federated Union in trades which are working in the subway and the rapid transit contractors. James P. Holland, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Central Federated Union, put the responsibility of arranging for the conference on another delegate, who disclaimed all responsibility. The committee will call on the contractors at 2 P. M. to-day.

A mass meeting of painters was held in Cooper Union, at which the amalgamation of the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society at a recent meeting was ratified. It was also decided to form a National alliance of painters and to take action on the building lock-out at a meeting hereafter to be called. Many members of the brotherhood repudiate the amalgamation.

FONTAINEBLEAU FOREST AFIRE.

Troops of Two Garrisons Called Out to Aid Firemen.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Serious fires have broken out in the ancient forest of Fontainebleau, and the garrisons at Fontainebleau and Melun have been mobilized to assist the firemen in fighting the flames.

The line of the fire extends a distance of more than six miles.

RUSSIA NOT DAUNTED.

Determined to Fight to the End and Still Expects to Win.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—According to authentic information that reaches me today the continued discomfiture of the Russian arms has not modified the resolute determination in responsible quarters to pursue the war to the bitter end.

It has been said that the Japanese might be prepared to consider such conditions of peace as would not involve the danger of a renewal of the war at a comparatively early date. There is good reason to believe, however, that in St. Petersburg there is less inclination than ever to entertain any idea of a termination of hostilities until Russian prestige has been thoroughly retrieved.

It is still the immutable conviction in responsible Russian quarters that in the end Russian arms must be victorious. Even should the eventual fall of Port Arthur be followed by other reverses the opinion in Russian Government circles is that the resources of the empire for the purposes of war are practically inexhaustible, and that Russia will find all the money she requires to carry on hostilities for several years to come.

The idea of mediation which might conceivably have been undertaken by France or Germany has throughout the war been scouted by both belligerents. At the present moment the chances of its being taken into consideration in Russia are more remote than ever.

There is a doleful ring about the telegrams from St. Petersburg in the Paris press to-day. One correspondent says there is no dispatch from Skrydioff or Alexieff that announces the smallest item of news which can in any way afford consolation for the damage done to the Russian fleet.

STONE FRANK GOULD'S AUTO.

Italian Women and Children Attack Party on Boston Post Road.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 15.—Frank J. Gould, who is summering at Greyburst, Belle Haven, was stoned by a party of Italian women and children as he, his wife, and some friends were returning from New York yesterday afternoon on the Boston Post Road. The attack was made on the State line at the top of what is known as Nigger Hole Hill. Complaint was made to the town officers, and it is likely that some arrests will be made.

Mr. Gould's machine is one of the largest and fastest in the town. He often runs down to New York in it on business, when he does not go on his yacht.

As the party passed along the post road yesterday, coming up the hill, and was near the top, a shower of tomatoes, tin cans, and stones was hurled at the machine and its occupants. Some of the stones hit the car and left dents from the force of contact. Neither Mr. Gould nor the women received any hard knocks, although they were kept busy dodging the missiles. The car was not running very fast at the time.

POLICE RAID "EXCHANGE."

Smash Doors of Alleged Poolroom Centre—Six Arrests.

Capt. Hussey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, with several detectives and a number of patrolmen in plain clothes, raided an alleged poolroom "exchange" on the third floor of the Whitehall apartments, in West Forty-third Street yesterday afternoon and arrested six men. They confiscated six telephones found in the place, together with a number of racing cards and slips.

The police say that there were fifty men in the place when they entered the building, and that about twenty of them escaped by a rear stairway. The six prisoners taken were all at telephones, the police say. Capt. Hussey says he heard of the place soon after he took command of the precinct, and tried a number of times to gain admission, but his efforts were futile.

Yesterday Capt. Hussey and his men surrounded the building and then followed an expressman inside. The dining room door of the apartment containing the alleged "exchange" was smashed open. Only the six men at the telephones were held.

"Call up Headquarters and have them send the wagon," said the Captain of Detective Donohue.

Donobue picked up a receiver and tried to get "Central," but there was no response. He tried each of the telephones, but without result. One of the men was sent to the street to use an outside telephone. Capt Hussey remarked:

"It looks as if 'Central' got the tip."

R. R. HITT BREAKING DOWN.

Two Washington Physicians Summoned to Consultation in Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The illness of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, who since his partial collapse at the National Republican Convention in Chicago has been occupying a cottage here, has recently taken a turn that is causing anxiety.

Drs. Frank Hyatt and William Gerry Morgan of Washington, who were summoned here to consult with Dr. Horace Stokes, announced to-night that Mr. Hitt had improved much from a recent relapse, and that his condition was not now considered critical. Congressman Hitt's sickness is not of any special malady, but consists of a general breaking down.

Find Girl Minus Memory.

Wandering about in Crotona Park, with her memory almost gone, unable to tell her name, who her relatives were, or where she lived, a sixteen-year-old girl, neatly dressed and pretty, was found yesterday afternoon, near Forest Avenue, by Policeman Magan of the Morrisania Station. At the station, after long questioning, she told several stories of her experiences since Sunday afternoon, only to remember others when taken to places she said she had visited.

The girl was finally identified as Annie Waliner, of 246 East Forty-fifth Street. She was sent home, after a physician had stated that the lack of memory was only temporary.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it. —Adv.

ODELL HAS DARK HORSE TO HEAD STATE TICKET

Governor Believes Root Will Not Take Nomination.

HIS VISIT TO PLATT'S HOME

Executive Makes a Speech to Senator's Fellow-Villagers at Highland Mills.

Gov. Odell is not in agreement with Senator Platt in the view that Elihu Root will yield to the pressure now being brought to bear on him to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. In fact, it is understood that Gov. Odell does not expect Mr. Root to be nominated, but looks for Mr. Root to indicate a preference for the nomination of a "dark horse" whom the Governor now has under consideration. It is certain that Gov. Odell now has in his mind as the best man for the Republicans to nominate some man whose name has not yet been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt were in consultation at the Fifth Avenue yesterday and in the evening the Governor accompanied the Senator to Mr. Platt's new home at Highland Mills to take dinner with him and spend the night. The local band at Highland Mills serenaded the Senator and the Governor last night, and Gov. Odell made a short address to the villagers.

E. W. Addis, the County Chairman of Putnam County, and Senator Stevens, of Attica, were callers at State headquarters yesterday, and both of them asserted that the sentiment in their sections was all in favor of he nomination of Elihu Root for Governor.

The formal call for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Saratoga on Sept. 14 was sent out yesterday by the State Committee. The total number of delegates to the State Convenion will be 974. The four counties embraced in this city will elect a total of 344 delegates, more than one-third of the entire number. New York County will have 186 delegates, Kings 128, Queens 23, and Richmond 7.

The convention is to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Surveyor, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It was definitely announced yesterday by friends of Judge Werner that he at no time has been a candidate for Chief Judge. His desire is to be nominated for Associate Judge, and there is hardly a doubt that the Republicans will conclude to name Judge Edgar M. Cullen, a Democratic member of the Court, for Chief Judge and Judge Werner for Associate Judge, with a view to compelling Democratic indorsement of their judicial ticket.

The application of Jacob A. Newstead, Republican leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, to strike a number of names from the Republican enrollment in that district came on for a hearing before the subcommittee of the Republican County Committee at Republican County Committee headquarters yesterday.

After the committee had been called to order by Chairman Wanmaker, Leonard Snitkin, representing Mr. Newstead, said that inasmuch as Mr. Stiebling had withdrawn his contest for leadership and had recognized Mr. Newstead as leader, Mr. Newstead thought it best to withdraw the entire proceedings. That was done.

CUBAN VETERAN DROWNED.

Rowlandson Fought at San Juan and Carried Flag Up Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—George A. Rowlandson of Mount Vernon, a former member of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York, who distinguished himself at the battle of San Juan Hill, was drowned this afternoon at Rye Beach, while visiting Charles R. Thomas, who lives in the Frontenac cottage.

Rowlandson was employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He lived with his mother and two sisters at 1 Cooley Place, Mount Vernon.

Corp. Rowlandson and a squad of men from the Seventy-first Regiment broke away from their company and followed the regulars up the hill. He distinguished himself by grabbing a flag, after its bearer had been killed in the rush, and carrying it to the blockhouse, where he nailed it. He was supposed to have been killed in the battle, and was mourned as dead for four days. Later he was found in the hospital, suffering from exhaustion.

SHAFFER'S MOVE CRITICISED.

Iron Workers Disapprove His Action in Youngstown Strike Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—There was much dissatisfaction expressed here to-day when it became known that the contract workmen of the Carnegie steel hoop mills who had gone back to work at Youngstown this morning did so at the request of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

These men are not members of the union, and it was thought strange by members of the union that Shaffer should so interest himself in opening up a mill where the scale for his own men has not yet been signed, and has but little show of being signed.

DROWNED AT VACATION HOME.

Miss Luhrs of This City Loses Life in Jersey Pond.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 15.—Tillie Luhrs, nineteen years old, of Ninth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, New York City, was drowned by the upsetting of a raft in a pond at Green Village, four miles from here, yesterday. Three other girls were rescued through the brave efforts of two young women who went to their aid. Miss Luhrs came with a party of girls from New York on Saturday last to spend a week at a resort for working girls that has been established at Green Village by Mrs. Ellen Hartley Jenkins.

The party was the first that had visited the place. They were in charge of Miss King and Miss Matthews, who plunged in the water and succeeded in rescuing Miss Luhrs's three companions. By this time Miss Luhrs had drowned.

For Distress After Eating
take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water makes digestion natural and easy, and improves the health.—Adv.

CRUISER PALLADA SUNK.

Togo Reports that a Cruiser was Destroyed in Battle.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—Admiral Togo reports that a vessel of the type of the protected cruiser Pallada was torpedoed and sunk in the engagement of Aug. 10.

Since the battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets last Wednesday no definite word has been received about the cruiser Pallada. Rumor has placed the ship at various ports, and the Russians have hoped that she was making her way to Vladivostok. It is now evident that she was sunk in the desperate attacks made by Admiral Togo's torpedo craft.

The Pallada had been torpedoed once before during this war. She was one of the fleet anchored before Port Arthur when Admiral Togo made the attack that opened hostilities in January. She was struck by a torpedo and an immense hole was torn in her side. It was with great difficulty that she was towed into the harbor. Several months were spent in making repairs that would enable her to go to sea.

The Pallada was a steel cruiser of 6,630 tons displacement. She was 413.4 feet long 55.8 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. She had three propellers, and was fitted with Belleville boilers which gave her an indicated horse power of 11,610 and a speed of twenty knots an hour. She was built at the Galetny shops at St. Petersburg in 1899. She had a steel deck two and one-half inches thick, and was fitted with six six-inch quick-fire guns, twenty three-inch guns, and eight 1.4-inch guns. She had four torpedo tubes.

CONCENTRATION IN SAMAR.

Gov. Wright Orders Island Authorities to Quell Disturbances There.

MANILA, Aug. 15.—Gov. Wright has issued an executive order directing the concentration of the inhabitants of the Banos, Cathalongan, and Gandara River districts of the Island of Samar, ordering the island authorities to quell the disturbances there and to suppress the roving bands of natives, and instructing the authorities to provide shelter and food for the reconcentrados and to punish all engaged in the disturbances.

LOST IN HUNT FOR TREASURE.

Penguin Goes Down Near Natal and 25 Persons Are Drowned.

DURBAN, Natal, Aug. 15.—The coasting steamer Penguin has been wrecked and twenty-five persons who were on board of her were drowned. The boatswain is the only survivor.

The Penguin was chartered to search for "Kruger's millions," alleged to have been sunk with the steamer Zululand, off this coast, three years ago. Four previous expeditions with the same object in view have ended disastrously.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

John Garnier of Bayonne Run Down in Street.

John Garnier of Bayonne, N. J., died in the Bayonne Hospital yesterday from injuries received by being run over by an automobile late Sunday night. George E. Blakeslee of 2,565 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, was the driver of the machine. S. D. Seibring was riding with him.

The accident occurred while Garnier was trying to cross the street. After it Mr. Blakeslee promptly stopped, summoned an ambulance, and surrendered to the police.

GORED TO DEATH BY BULL.

Lad Came from Boston Institution and Worked as a Farmhand.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 15.—Harry Raymond Angell, fourteen years old, was gored to death by a bull in a pasture in West Boylston to-day. There were no witnesses of the death of the lad, but when the boy's employer went to the pasture he saw the lifeless form and the bull standing over it.

As the farmer and others approached, the infuriated animal, catching the body on his horns, tossed it high in the air. The animal was driven off after persistent work by several farmers armed with pitchforks.

The boy came from the Wanderers' Home, in Boston, a year ago to live with Luther Stewart and his family in West Boylston.

COST OF SLAPPING WIVES.

Pastime So Common in Chicago That Price List is Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Chicago gentlemen who enjoy the luxury of slapping their wives, or think they may sometime adopt this pastime, should first consult the slapping price list as established in the Harrison Street Court.

Following is the price list of slaps, as determined upon by Justices Caverly and Prindiville:

A slap with the left hand, $1.
A right handed slap $2.
A slap while sitting down, $4.
A slap while standing up, $5.
A slap while standing flat-footed, $3.
A slap while standing on your toes—

This latter price must be left open until Aug. 20, when Justice Caverly will have returned from his vacation, during which he will give some thought to the case of Mrs. Williams of 2,554 La Salle Street, whose husband is charged with being a warm advocate of slapping as an exercise.

PRODIGAL OF FIFTY RETURNS.

Left Home Thirty-five Years Ago When Mother Married a Second Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There was a joyous reunion this evening at the residence of Mrs. William Stephens over the return of her son, William Geier, who as a boy ran away from home thirty-five years ago and had not been heard from until a few days ago. Geier, when fifteen years old, became incensed at the idea of his mother marrying a second time and disappeared. The family searched in every direction and spent a good deal of money to find the boy, and finally gave him up as dead.

Geier wandered out West and for many years has lived in a small town in Indiana. A fortnight ago he learned by chance of the death of his stepfather and at once wrote to his mother asking whether he might come home. The mother, a woman of wealth, telegraphed him money and promised him a home the remainder of his days.

Joseph Jefferson Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 15.—It is reported from Buzzard's Bay that Joseph Jefferson is very ill. The aged actor is suffering from a complication of diseases. Dr. Kinney of Boston, a life-long friend, was sent for to-day for consultation.

MORE PORT ARTHUR DEFENSES CAPTURED

Japanese Army Now Shelling the Inner Works.

BOMBARDING HARBOR, TOO

Two Positions Carried After 15 Hours' Fighting — Guns of Togo's Fleet Join in Attack.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Tokio, dated to-day, confirms the report that heavy fighting has occurred at Port Arthur during the last few days.

The Japanese captured three Russian batteries and secured positions close to the inner fortifications. Both sides lost heavily.

The Japanese have commenced a bombardment from Lang Mountain on the harbor and inner defenses.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 15.—That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur to-day is indicated by information from various sources.

The statement that the naval attack was made at 4 in the morning comes from an authoritative, but not diplomatic, quarter.

Junks which arrived here to-day say the Japanese on the 12th occupied the Liauti Hills and Sushiyen, which is two or three miles north of the fortress. The firing was heavy, but intermittent, and indicated that the assaults were being continued.

The Russians at Port Arthur are reported to be downhearted. The men who came on the junks declare that the commander of the Japanese fleet before Port Arthur informed the Russian commander of the place that if the warships which returned to the harbor after the sortie of Aug. 10 were sunk by the Russians the Japanese would shell the town with lyddite.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Aug. 13:

"According to a report from Port Arthur, Aug. 10, the Japanese attacked Taku and Siaohou Mountains in enormous force during the night of Aug. 9, and occupied them after fifteen hours' fighting on the night of Aug. 10.

"During a heavy rainstorm the Japanese attacked our east front, but were repulsed at all points. They also attacked simultaneously our whole front from Wolf Hills to Taku Mountain, but everywhere were driven back.

"The fortress has been bombarded from the east side for four days."

The expectation here is that Port Arthur will fall at any moment. Especial significance is attached to the fact that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel's wife and children went to Che-Foo on board the torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni.

ESCAPED FROM KIAO-CHOW.

Two Russians Cruisers Got Away—The Other Port Arthur Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—From collating the latest news it would appear that the Novik left Kiao-Chow after a stay of ten hours for a destination unknown, but she and the Pallada are believed to be off the mouth of the Yang-Tse.

The Askold, badly injured, and one destroyer are at Shanghai.

The Czarevitch and three destroyers are at Kiao-Chow.

One destroyer which took refuge at Che-Foo was seized by the Japanese.

Two destroyers grounded on Aug. 11 between the Shan-Tung Promontory and Wei-hai-Wei.

The remaining five battleships, together with the cruiser Diana, returned to Port Arthur.

Fate of Vessels at Kiao-Chow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—According to telegrams received in Berlin, the Cesarevitch and other Russian vessels have struck their ensigns at Tsing-Tau in presence of the German Governor. The vessels will be disarmed and the crews kept in charge of the German authorities until the conclusion of hostilities.

Before this settlement was made known the Cologne Gazette was authorized to state that the Russian ships would be accorded a period of grace during which repairs needful to insure seaworthiness might be undertaken, after the lapse of which the vessels were to be summoned to leave German territory within twenty-four hours.

On the other hand, no work of any kind calculated to restore or increase the fighting efficiency of the Russian refugees was to be countenanced, and the Rhenish organ was empowered to add that the German authorities would take every precaution to prevent a breach of these regulations.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The hauling down of the flags of the Russian vessels at Tsingtau occurred in accordance with instructions of the German Foreign Office, which, having ascertained that the damages sustained by the warships were too serious for repairs to be made within a reasonable time, gave orders for them to disarm and be detained with their crews for the rest of the war.

Japan Officially Informed.

Japan has been officially informed of the action taken by Germany.

The Foreign Office, taking note of the report that Germany is preparing a statement to the powers regarding her course toward the Russian vessels at Tsing-tau, says this is incorrect. Germany's course has been

wholly within the requirements of international law and requires no explanations.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 15.—The Russian battleship Czarevitch and three torpedo boat destroyers are now in the hands of the local German Government for repairs, hut it le improbable that these vessels will fight again in this war.

Capt. Truppel, chief of the military and civil administration of the protectorate of Kalo-Cbow, after having completed provisions for the neutrality of the crews of the Russian warships during their stay here, proceeded to go on board the Czarevitch. The crew of the battleship were alarmed at the advent of Capt. Truppel's party and seized their weapons. They were quickly quieted, however, and the commander of the Czarevitch was informed that it was necessary that the Russian flag be hauled down and remain down pending tbe completion of the repairs. The Czarevitch's flag was then lowered amid impressive formalities, after which Capt. Truppel visited each of the three destroyers, whose flags also were lowered.

It is thought bere that if the Russians persist in repairing their ships they will eventually have to dismantle them because of tbe vastly superior force of the Japanese whicb is waiting for them outside the harbor. According to the regulations which govern eltuations euch as the one existing here, the destroyers will not be permitted to leave in a body, hut must go out at intervals of six houre.

It is believed here tbat the Russian cruisers Pallada and Diana have reached Vladivostok.

MUST LEAVE OR DISARM.

Japanese Demand Prompt Action by Russian Ships at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—The Japanese Consul has demanded that the Russian warships leave Shanghai forthwith or disarm. The Taotai is negotiating with the Russian officials.

The Russian Consul having stated that the cruiser Askold and destroyer Grosovoi were unable to put to sea until repaired, the Taotai to-day requested the Commissioner of Customs to verify their condition and ascertain the period required for repairs.

The incident demonstrates the incapacity of the Chinese effectively to enforce tbe lawe of neutrality. The Japanese require the Taotai's reply within forty-eight hours.

The Grosovoi probably is seaworthy. The Askold will require a fortnight for repairs.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Sbanghai says the cruiser Askold has gone into dock and that the torpedo-boat destroyer Grosovoi is being dismantled.

NOVIK REPORTED SUNK.

Unconfirmed Rumor to That Effect Reaches Che-Foo.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 15.—An unconfirmed report which has reacbed here from Tsing-Tau says that the Russian cruiser Novik has been sunk.

This latest disaster is said to have occurred forty miles from Tsing-Tau.

RUSSIA'S INADEQUATE NAVY.

No Ships Fit to Fight in European Waters, Admiral Makaroff Said.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that the organ of the Russian Navy, the Morskoi Sbornik, publishes a letter from the late Admiral Makaroff, dated Jan. 28, in which he says the want of officers in the Russian Navy is a crying evil and points out that Russia has far too few warships and too many training ships and transports.

"If we were at war in European waters," he adds, "we should have no ships fit to go to sea and meet an enemy."

REFUTES RUSSIA'S CLAIM.

Great Britain Insists Sinking of Knight Commander Was Unjustified.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In connection with the Knight Commander case the Cabinet decided to-day to instruct Ambassador Hardinge that it cannot admit the contention that the steamer was rightfully sunk and will insist there was no justification for so doing in international law. The British note will he couched in the most conciliatory tone, and it is fully expected in Cabinet circles that the question will he adjusted hy Russia paying an adequate indemnity.

While dissatisfied with the failure of Russia to recognize in principle that she bad no right to sink a neutral ship, even if carrying contraband, the British Government feels it will gain little by pressing the point, especially as it regards the power of the Russian Navy to harm merchantmen in the Far East, as having practically disappeared. Therefore, the Government will accept an indemnity, which it will regard as an admission of the correctness of the position assumed by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, when the original demand for reparation was made.

BEZOBRAZOFF SERIOUSLY ILL.

Admiral Stricken at Vladivostok, Where He Is in Command.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Viceroy Alexieff has left Mukden hurriedly for Vladivostok on receipt of news that Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff had taken a serioue turn and that he was not expected to recover.

Vice Admiral Bezohrazoff is head of the Russian syndicate that secured from Korea the immense timber concession in the Yalu Valley, which concession was one of the culminating grievances that impelled Japan to begin the present conflict. He contributed in many other ways to bring the war about, having with Viceroy Alexieff exerted to this end all his influence with the Czar. He is in command at Vladivostok.

600 RURIK SURVIVORS.

Saved by Japanese—Russian Ships Several Times on Fire During Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Japanese Legation to-day received a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Tokio, saying that Admiral Kamimura reports that at dawn on Aug. 14 his squadron discovered the three vessels of the Vladivostok squadron off Ulsan, southeast coast of Korea, steaming southward. The Russian vessels on sighting the Japanese squadron attempted to escape northward, hut were prevented, and fighting commenced at 5:23 A. M.

All the enemy's ships caught fire several times by reason of the Japanese shells, and apparently suffered heavily, especially the Rurik. Eventually the Russians fled at full speed northward, leaving behind the Rurik, which afterward sank. Thereupon the whole Japanese squadron began the rescue of the drowning Russians and picked up about 600.

The American Consul at Nagasaki reports to the State Department that 600 of the survivors of the big Russian cruiser Rurik have arrived at Sasebo. Sasebo is the island used hy the Japanese as a naval base.

JAPAN MAY TAKE WAR INTO CHINA

Objects to Czar's Ships and Troops Taking Refuge There.

GREAT BRITAIN ANXIOUS

Says Neutrality of Celestial Empire Must be Observed in Interest of the World.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Concerning the incident of the seizure of the Ryeehitelni at Che-Foo, Japan's contention, I understand, is that she is prepared strictly to respect China's neutrality as far as Russia respects it, hut if Russian troops and ships elude pursuit by taking refuge in adjacent territory belonging to China, whose neutrality plainly is imperfect inasmuch as she ie incompetent fully to discharge her neutral duties, then in face of plain proofs of such incompetence Japan will he compelled to enforce her belligerent rights.

The Ryeshitelni lay for twenty-seven hours at Che-Foo without any signs of heing disarmed or of leaving the port, thus obviously violating China's neutrality. Therefore Japan was ohliged to take steps to avert dangerous potentialities such as abuse of asylum.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The final Cahinet Council of the Parliamentary session was held this afternoon at the Foreign Office, and gave particular attention to the question of the neutrality of China.

After the Council closed the emphatic etatement was made that Great Britain feels it absolutely essential to her own interests and those of the entire world tbat tbe neutrality of China ehall he observed by the two belligerents. Great Britain will make earnest efforts to secure this result.

The neutrality of China presents a knotty problem to the London authorities, for the reason that they bave to consider the effect upon their ally. The disposition of the Government is to go slow. In other words, while insisting that China sball continue neutral, the Government will give Japan every opportunity to show if possible a justification for the action of the torpedo-boat destroyer in capturing the Ryeshitelni.

Exchanges on the subject have occurred between Great Britain and Japan, the latter insisting that the Russians were the aggressors. But the reports of British officers seem to establish the fact that the Japanese took the initiative.

RUSSIA ACCUSES CHINA.

Charges Complicity in Ryeshitelni Seizure—Demands Explanation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Mr. Conger, the American Minister at Peking, has cabled to the State Department under to-day's date as follows:

"The Russian Minister has sent to the Chinese Government a strong note charging it with complicity in the Ryeshitelni affair, accusing the Chinese Commodore with cowardice or treason and demanding a full explanation, the restoration of the destroyer, and eevere punishment of the Commodore. The Chinese Government has demanded from the Japanese the restoration of the destroyer."

CHE-FOO, Aug. 14.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, flying tbe Japanese flag, was sighted nearing the Elliott Islands on the evening of Aug. 12. She was being towed by a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer. A second one acted as escort.

Japanese arriving here from Dalny communicated with the destroyer escorting the Ryeshitelni and they were informed that a careful examination of the Ryeshitelni after her capture hy the Japanese ebowed that the Russians had not rendered her completely ineffective before her capture. A torpedo was still in a torpedo tube, its propeller only having been removed. The torpedo towed by row boats might have been used effectively against the Japanese. It was also stated that wbile the breechee of her guns had been unhinged, several remained on board.

The Japanese Consul here states that his Government has no idea of returning the Ryeshitelni.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The presentation of a etrongly worded Russian note to the Peking Government demanding an explanation of the Ryeshitelni incident, coupled with a demand for the restoration of the destroyer, as foreshadowed by the protest ecnt to Japan and the powers, shows that Russia ie apparentiy determined to ohtain satisfaction for the affront.

It is helieved here that the least Japan can do is to surrender the destroyer unless she wishes to place hereelf on record as defying the most categorical provisions of international law, with the possibilities of ultimate complications.

Russian, Japanese, and Chinese versions all agree that the vessel was captured in a neutral harbor. The charge of cowardice and complicity brought against the Chinese Admiral is haeed alike on his faiure to protect an unarmed vessel and on his permitting the Japanese destroyers to enter the harbor. It is pointed out that it was the Admiral's duty to place a guard on hoard the Ryeshitelni, taking off the Russian crew.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Foreign Office denies the assertion emanating from St. Petersburg tbat Germany is supporting Rusela's protest at Peking against Japan's infringement of Chinese neutrality in the case of the Che-Foo incident.

BALTIC SQUADRON STARTING.

Some Vessels of the Cruiser Division Leave Cronstadt.

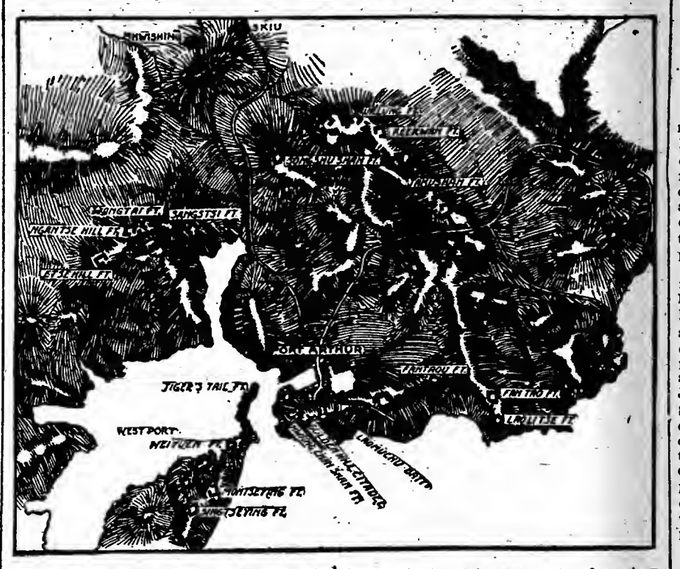
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The cruiser division of the Baltic Squadron has received eailing orders. Some of the veesels have already left Cronstadt, and others, including the Oleg, will leave in a few daye. The division may go round the Cape of Good Hope, where it will meet colliers.

The battieship division ie awaiting the completion of the repairs to the Orel, and is not likely to start for a week or a fortnight.

Orders have been issued tbat all torpedo boat destroyere of the second division ehall be coaled to full capacity. The boats are to await further orders in the small roadstead at Cronstadt.

Shore liberty on all veeeele has heen curtailed after sunset.

FIGHTING GROUND IN THE GRE AT BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR.



Forts at which the Japanese general attack has been launched are shown in the above map.

Recent dispatches indicate tbat in preparation for this attack the Japanese have recently eeized hille overlooking the north and east forts. Shwishing, four miles north of Port Arthur, was captured in the fighting near the end of July, and it is probable that the Wolf Hills that have figured in dispatches as being the site of the Japaneee elege batteriee are tbose to the west of this place, overlooking the Etse, Ngantse, Langtai, and Sangsti forts. Taku (or Lone) Mountain was captured on Aug. 10, according to the official Russian report. It is four miles east of Port Arthur and is ebown on the map within the angle of the roads leading along the coast. The other hills to the north of it within the angle were aiso taken in the recent fighting.

From the Songshu fort, north of Port Arthur, to the Laolitse fort on the coast to the east, extends the strong series of permanent fortifications that are the last harrier in the progress toward the citadel on Golden Hill, overlooking the harbor entrance.

H. K. GLIDDEN A SUICIDE.

Left His Estate to Maude Adams and Her Mother, His Divorced Wife.

Special to The New York Times,

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 15.—Seven grains of etrychnine ended the eventful career of Harvey K. Glidden, the divorced husband of Mrs. Annie Adams, mother of Maude Adams, the actress, in a Salt Lake batbhouse yesterday.

Glidden was a mental and physical wreck long before death came. Since Mrs. Adams secured her divorce in New York several years ago Glidden had resided on a fine ranch at Elka, near Jackson's Hole, in the wildeet and most picturesque section of the Teton Mountains, in Southwest Wyoming. His only companions were dogs and cats and herds of wild deer, elk, and other wild animals. The almost complete isolation and brooding over his separation from his wife and her daughter possibly unsettled his mind.

Two weeks ago he went to Salt Lake City and made his will, deeding everything to Mrs. Adams, except some rare paintings and jewelry which he left to Maude Adams. It is learned that Glidden had heen in financial straits for several months, and that he had appealed to his divorced wife for assistance. She ie in New York.

KING PROROGUES PARLIAMENT.

Says Rights of Neutral Shipping Will Be Energetically Protected.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—After an admittedly barren session, marked hy no fewer than seven fruitless attempts on the part of the Opposition to turn out the Government on votes of censure, Parliament wae prorogued this afternoon.

The King, in his speech proroguing Parliament, said:

"Hostilities, I regret to say, are still in progress between Rusaian and Japan. Upon the outbreak of the war I issued a proclamation declaring my neutrality and enjoining all my people to a strict observance thereof. Important questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce in the hande of helligerents have arisen in connection with tbese operations. Tbe issues involved, which are of the gravest moment to the trade of the empire, will, I trust, he amicably settled without prejudice to the vast commercial interest of this country. My Government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of rights recognized hy international law as belonging to neutrals."

The King expressed the hope that the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Council of the Transvaal, which was a "step in the direction of ultimate self-government," would meet the united support of all his subjects in that colony.

In regard to Tibet, the King said that the arrival of the "political mission" at Lhasa afforded him the greatest satisfaction and reflected credit on the officers and men of the small force. He hoped the conference at Lhasa would result in an arrangement of terms which would end the difficulties and friction on the northern frontier of the Indian Empire.

BULGE IN CORN AND WHEAT.

Drought Scare in Former and Stories of Winter Kill from Ontario.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A drought scare in corn which sent the prices of that cereal hooming divided interest with wheat to-day.

Wheat, however, as the result of fresh reports of crop damage, remained the chief attraction, September advancing 2⅞ from the lowest point of the day and finishing with a net gain of 2c.

In corn the principal trading was in the new crop deliveries, December closing with a net advance of 2½@2⅝c. September corn scored a net advance of 1⅝c. Oats are up ⅝c.

September wheat ploeed at 102⅝@ 102¾, old 104⅜; Decemher, 102⅝@102½; May, 104¼.

Corn, August, 53½; September, 54½; December, 53½; May, 52⅝.

Startling advices that whole fields of wheat in Southwestern Ontario had been Winter killed and information from railroad eources in the Canadian Northwest that there had been damage from rust estimated at 15 to 20 per cent. of the crop, caused the hulge. The early tone was nervous and uncertain, but the market rapidly gained strength, the high point being reached almoet at the close.

ONE DROWNED, TWO SAVED.

Harbor Police Found Canavan Dead When They Got Ashore.

The fact that the barbor police have a suh-station at East One Hundred and Twenty-eecond Street resulted early yeeterday morning in the saving of two lives that might have been lost otherwise. Ae it was, one man was drowned. The two inen saved are Cbarles Lasher, an expreseman, of 520 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and James McDonald, a florist, of 220 East Eighty-first Street. Thomas Canavan, an examiner in the Controller's office, was drowned.

Lasher, McDonald, and Canavan were returning from College Point, and had reached a point in the river opposite One Hundred and Twentieth Street when their hoat capsized. Three police launches were sent to their rescue. Canavan was dead when pulled out of tbe river. The other two were unconscious, and were removed to the Harlem Hospital. Canavan lived at 316 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

ATTACK ON GEN-SAN EXPECTED.

Russian Force of About 3,000 Men In Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—There are indications that the Russians intend to renew the attack on Gen-San, Korea.

Their van, which is at Ko-Wen, consists of 200 men. They have 500 men at Kye-Nog-Seng, 100 each at Kil-Ju and Song-Ching, and 2,200 at Ham-Heung, with some Hotchkiss guns.

CHINESE BLOW UP RAILROAD.

Bandits Destroy Part of Russian Line Near Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—A correspondent of The Associated Press, describing the hlowing up by Chinese handits last night of a portion of the railroad ten miles south of Liao-Yang, says the villages and farmbouses of the region where the explosion occurred are hidden hy a dense high growth of Chinese corn.

The neighborhood is a etronghold of swarms of Chinese handits, who assume the guise of farmers and countrymen in the daytime, and by night keep the railway guards husy hy their repeated attempts to damage the line. The scattered farmbouses are miniature forts, many of them being loopholed for musketry. Near one of them tbe Russians unearthed a large number of mountain guns which had been carefully huried.

The Russians refrain from destroying the houses whenever it is possible to do so, in order that they may not molest really peaceful natives.

On the night of Aug. 13 an alarm was given near the railroad bridge over the Shak River. Lieut. Col. Spiridonoff and a emall party hastened to the scene on a handcar and found the hridge intact. The guard was alert, and the marauders were unable to get at the bridge itself, hut a little further north the line was blown up for some distance, two hombs having been employed to accomplish tbe work.

Three other bombs were found near hy. These had not exploded, owing to their fuses heing defective. The hombs were typically of Japanese manufacture and were charged with pyroxylin.

The railway line was repaired by the troops, and trains were running within two hours after the explosion.

The new ligbt guns from Russia are decidedly superior to the Japanese artillery of the same calibre, hut the batteries need more exploeive shells, as many of the bandits' strongholds must be cleared out, and shrapnel is useiese for breaching purposes.

A brief telegram from Gen. Sakharoff today records several attempts of Chinese handits under the leadership of Japanese officers to destroy the railroad between Liao-Yang and An-Sban-Chan.

The General Staff is inclined to believe the reports that a large contingent of Gen. Oku's army has gone to Port Arthur, and that in the meanwhile he does not expect decisive operations.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 14.—Japanese outpoets from the village of Hungmiaotzu have driven in the Russian outposts and have closed up to Pensi-hu, where there are continual picket skirmishes and firing across the Taitse Valley.

TO ARREST ENGINEERS NEXT.

Mount Vernon Warns New Haven Road Against Soft Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Drastic measures will he taken hy Corporation Counsel Roger M. Sherman of Mount Vernon unless the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company abolishes the use of soft coal in this city within forty-eight hours. The decision was reached to-day after Sherman had a conference with Mayor Edward F. Brush and other members of the City Government.

A few weeks ago the Common Council passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any corporation or railroad company to uee soft coal anotber day. A copy of the ordinance was sent to President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and it is said that no reply was received. As a result of the railroad company's inaction Corporation Counsel Sherman sent the following letter to President Mellen this afternoon:

Sir: I send you inclosed herewith a copy of the ordinance of the City of Mount Vernon prohibiting the use of soft coal so as to produce the noxious and injurious smoke inseperable from its use.

It ie a matter of common observation that the trains of your system, while passing through the City of Mount Vernon, violate thie ordinance.

You are hereby notified that the ordinance will be strictly enforced, and if, within forty-eight hours, the use of soft coal within the corporate limits of Mount Vernon by your engine drivers shall continue, the most drastic measures will be adopted to prevent it.

There will be no hesitation in taking your engine drivers from any train and arraigning him for trial for the violation of this ordinance.

Hoping to receive the immediate assurance that your company will comply with the ordinance, I am, very respectfully,

ROGER M. SHERMAN,
Corporation Counsel.

In the opinion of the Mount Vernon officials President Mellen will ignore Counselor Sherman's letter and a war on the railroad company is expected to follow. Chief of Police Foley will be called upon to arrest all engine drivers on locomotives using soft coal, even to the extent of tying up the entire consolidated system.

PERSONAL ATTACKS REPUBLICANS' TEXT

Continued from Page 1.

money declaration represented States which have 129 of the 176 Democratic members of the House. In other words, the thirty-five votes against recognizing the gold etandard not only reflected tbe committee and the convention by more than two to one, hut represented the voting etrength of the party in the halle of legislation in the proportion of nearly three to one."

Judge Parker is severely criticised for not making his views on the money question known to the Albany Convention, or at least before the St. Louis Convention assemhled. In voting for Bryan twice he is charged with having done all "within his power as a citizen to establieh the eilver standard." The motives which moved Judge Parker to send his telegram to the St. Louis Convention are brought into serious question, and that the telegram was eent before tbe news of the rejection of the gold plank by the convention and the disapproval of tbat action hy the metropolitan press had reached Rosemount is disputed. After a recital of the events which preceded the rejection of the gold plank the following comment is made:

Parker's Motives.

"Thus people of all classes in the United States who were at all interested in the subject knew, in the early part of Friday, that the Platform Committee had decided, hy more than a two-thirde vote, to recommend that no utterance be made on the money question, and there was reason to believe that the convention would adopt that proposition, and it seems impossible to suppose that Judge Parker could have failed to receive this information early on Friday. The New York and Albany afternoon papers containing the announcement doubtless were at Esopus long before the close of the day, and certainly during many houre of Friday afternoon and night during which tbe convention was in session."

It is said that the news was telegraphed to the bevy of correspondents which surrounded Judge Parker's house, "and it eeems impossible to suppose that the information should have failed to reach him personally very early on Friday morning, either through these correspondents, or by personal communication from his friends in St. Louie, or from the newspaper offices, especially tbose supporting his candidacy and which were ahle to communicate intantly with bim on that important subject."

After quoting part of the editorial printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES with reference to the action of the convention on the platform, the book has thie comment:

"Note the similarity of the wording of this declaration, demanded while the nomination was pending and complied with after the nomination was eecured. The demand is that he 'at once' declare that 'tbe monetary standard, as now established hy law, is permanent and no longer open to question.'

"The next day after the editorial had been read and digested and the nomination eecured, Judge Parker followed the advice in almost the language dictated, by declaring that 'I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established.'"

Tbe delay in the issuance of the campaign hook was explained when it was found that it contained the speech of Judge Parker to the committee which went to notify him of his nomination. The printing of the opposition candidate's speech in a campaign hook is an innovation which caused a great deal of comment. It is said to have heen an idea of Chairman Cortelyou's which President Roosevelt himself approved. Following Judge Parker's speech, wbich is in agate type, there appear in large type extracts from the speeches of President Roosevelt, Senator Fairbanks, William McKinley, Elihu Root, and others, which are eupposed to be the Republican answers to every propoeition which Judge Parker lays down.

The speech which William Jennings Bryan made in Chicago on April 23 criticising Judge Parker and the Albany platform also appears in the hook. Another feature of the hook ie a long extract from a speech made by Martin W. Littleton before the New York Southern Society. Mr. Littleton, who made the nominating speech for Judge Parker at St. Louis, in his speech before the Southern Society, as reported, criticieed the Democratic Party as the party of obstruction.

Commenting last night upon the references in tbe book to Judge Parker's alleged indecision with respect to his views on the money question and the charge of double dealing on the truet question made against Judge Parker and his associates, Congressman Cowherd of Missouri, the Chairman of the Congressional Committee, said:

"I think the personal attack on Judge Parker in the Republican text book is neither good politics nor good taste. It ie unfortunate in that it eets the pace for a campaign of personalities. It seems to me that the Republican Party, with its present candidate for President, should avoid a campaign of that character.

"The campaign book questions Judge Parker's good faith. What should we say of Mr. Rooeevelt, a pronounced free trader, who stated in hie speech before the Tariff Reform League that he had to abandon hie principles in order to advance himself in the Republican Party? What should we say of Mr. Roosevelt's frequent utterancee and writings criticising the policy of the Democratic Party in annexing Texas and the land taken from Mexico, in which he styles those responsible for those acquisitions of territory as 'statesmen of easy international morality,' when we compare them with his denunciations of all policy of the Repuhlican Party as traitors? policy of the Repuhlican aFrty as traitors?

"After Mr. Roosevelt's Minneapolis eeech againet the trusts and his speeches in 1902 about 'good trusts,' what are we to think of his Northern Securities case hluff and his Attorney General's statement, when that case had been won, that the Administration would not run amuck?

"If the Republicans are going to pitch the campaign upon the personal and intellectual integrity of the candidates I think it will be a fortunate decision for the Democratic Party."

Unusual weight is given to the campaign text hook thie year from the fact that as President Roosevelt's only campaign utterances are to be his speech to the Notification Committee and hie letter of acceptance, the campaign book is sup eed to set forth for the benefit of the Repnblican orators of the country the views of the Administration on all public questions. The text book of this year is one of the most voluminous ever issued by the Repuhlicans, and great care ie understood to have been taken hy Chairman Cortelyou to cover the whole ground of the campaign. President Rooeevelt, too, is said to have taken an active interest in its compilation.

CAUGHT IN KIDNAPPING HUNT.

Italian Wanted on Murder Charge Arrested in New Jersey.

While searching Hudson County, N. J., yesterday for the kidnappers of Antonio Mannino, the Brooklyn boy, an Italian laborer was arreeted at Guttenburg on euspicion and later identified hy Brooklyn detectives as a man wanted on a charge of killing Carlo Postilino in Pacific Street, Brooklyn, about a year ago.

Detective Vachris of Brooklyn first declared the prisoner was one of the men arrested in the barrel mystery, hut Capt. Rooney of the Amity Street Station said he did not think so. Later the correct identification was made.

Killed at Telephone by Lightning.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—Miss Clara Bourland, the sixteen-year-old daughter of W. E. Bourland of Dixon, was killed hy lightning to-day while talking over a telephone during a heavy thunderstorm.

KNOX
Superior
HATS
FOR CORRECT TASTES
FALL
SHAPES
SHOWN AUGUST 18th
and on sale at all agencies throughout the world.

JUDGE PARKER RETURNS FROM MOUNTAIN RETREAT

Winnisook Lodge Folk First Parade in His Honor.

RECEPTION ON THE TRAIN

Passengers Crowd into Candidate's Car to Greet Him—He Arrives at Esopus at 6 o'Clock.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Judge Parker returned to his home from Winnisook Lodge at 6 o'clock thie evening. Before departing from the Slide Monntain retreat, tbe Judge witnessed a unique parade in his honor. Sixty members of the Winnisook Club and their friends marched around the lake, headed by a hand from Kingston. The nominee with Mrs. Parker etood in a Summer house at the head of the lake. Two original songs by Edwin D. Shults of Kingston were sung. One was set to tbe music of "Mr. Dooley" and the other to that of "All Aboard for Dreamland." Both of them forecast the election of Parker and Davis.

Judge Parker was astir before 7 o'clock and took his accustomed morning dip. Everybody gathered at the Gates cottage after breakfast and tbe parade was held. About noon the annual club meeting was held, and then without waiting for dinner, Judge Parker started for bome. With everybody crowding about and the hand playing and the three memorial helle ringing until the hills echoed and re-echoed with melody, tbe party was driven away.

The nine-mile drive down bill was a repetition of yesterday's. Everywhere tbe keenest interest in the candidate was ehown and at every gateway and bamlet were little groupe of people wbo greeted him as he passed. The Judge acknowledged these salutes with bows and smiles.

There was hut one exception in the unanimity of these greetings. Thie was at Slide Mountain Poet Office, where a village etorekeeper, a devoted Repuhlican, declared the candidate "stiff-necked" hecause he bad not left bis carriage to hold a puhlic reception while passing through the place Sunday en route to Winnisook. He showed his displeasure to-day by swinging across the road a haetily prepared banner, hearing what was intended for a portrait of President Roosevelt.

At Big Indian no one was denied a handshake by Judge Parker, and all the way to Kingston he wae kept busy greeting those who were desirous to meet him. People crowded into bis car by the half dozen.

Half way to Kingston a bride and bridegroom boarded the train. Showers of rice marked their entrance into the last coach. Never were a pair more elated than they when they learned tbat a candidate for President was a fellow-passenger.

The callers' hook does not ehow a name for to-morrow. From all that can be learned no one ie expected at Rosemount.

The preeence of ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton at Winnisook was positively declared to be without political significance. It was said that he was well known to all the club members, and had been for years, and was simply a guest.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday nigbt until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:15 A. M.—99 Suffolk Street; Isaac Batinick; damage trifling.

3:45 A. M.—430 East Eighty-third Street; Joeepb McGowan; damage, $100.

9:30 A. M.—75 Ninth Avenue; John D. Ruff; no damage.

12:30 P. M.—12 Rutgers Street; Max Lippman; damage, $100.

1 P. M.—6 Howard Street; Jacob Marks; damage, $16,000.

2:40 P. M.—North Moore Street and West Broadway; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—329 Greenwich Street; Manhattan Biscuit Company; damage, $500.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
IF you didn't buy a Wool Crash Suit or a light weight Worsted in July there's time yet. Some real Summer weather still ahead. Next Spring, after a pressing, it will be ready for you and save a new suit.
Remember—August quotations are lower than July.
Quoted at $12 to $28, formerly $15 to $34.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

EXAMINE YOUR DENTIFRICE
Acid and grit, deadliest enemies of the teeth, abound in cheap dentifrices. Fine perfumes do not make fine dentifrices. Your teeth deserve better of you than to be offered up a sacrifice to your pocketbook.
SOZODONT
is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit in Sozodont. The Liquid penetrates the little crevices and purifies them; the Powder gives a bright and polished surface.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

KILLED IN SALOON ROW.

Pinkerton Quarreled with Barmaid—Hit with Lead Pipe.

William Pinkerton, thirty-nine years of age, a clerk in the American Handkerchief Works, in West Brigbton, was struck on the head with a piece of lead pipe during a row in William J. Dowling's saloon, in West Brigbton, last night, and killed. Dowling, who is alleged to have struck him, was arrested.

Pinkerton lived at Post Avenue and Debevoise Avenue, West Brighton. His wife is in Europe. Pinkerton went into the saloon just before 11 o'clock and called for ale. He got a drink, which he declared was not ale, hut lager. Mary De Karagi, the barmaid who had served the drink, declared that it was ale. They angrily disputed the point, and Dowling took the part of the girl.

Then, it ie alleged, Dowling hit Pinkerton. The barmaid was held as a witness.

UNCLE HAS GIRL LOCKED UP.

Sister Faints in Police Station—Charges Bad Faith.

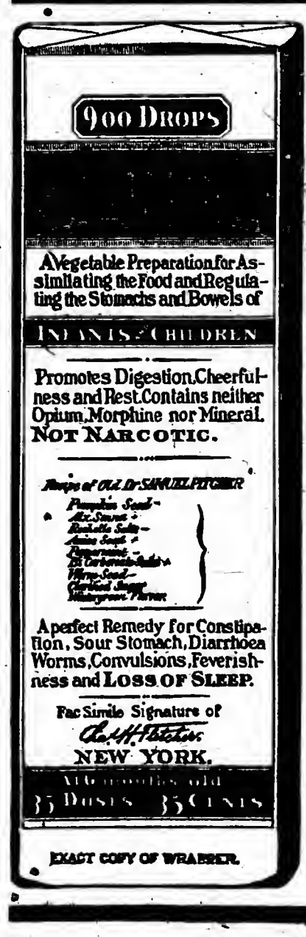
August J. Carson of 201 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street caused the arrest last night of Augustina Calahan, his sixteen-year-old niece, whom, when she was arraigned in the Tenderloin Police Station, he charged with heing incorrigible. The girl pleaded not to be locked up, and tbe Sergeant did his best to have the uncle withdraw the charge, but failing in his efforts, ordered the girl taken to a cell, where she was put with several intoxicated and disorderly women.

The girl told the Sergeant that her mother on her death bed had charged Carson with the care of Augustina and her sister, Mrs. Lottie Tigbe. She said that her uncle could not afford to keep both of them at his bome and that sbe had been sent to a Catholic home, which she had left recently. Life in her uncle's house was unbearable, ehe eald, so she ran away to her sister.

Mrs. Tighe was notified of her sister's arreet, and appeared at the station house before the uncle left. As she faced him, she shrieked:

"Shame on you. How could you do such a thing when mother on her death bed charged you to be kind and good to Augustina? Why do you place her in there with all of those other women?"

She then fell to the floor in a faint, but was soon revived. She then got Patrick Mullen, a real estate dealer of Westchester, to go on the girl's bond. He said that he had known Augustina and her sister Lottie all their lives, and that Augustina had done nothing to merit arrest.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CONSTITUTION CLUB FORMED FOR PARKER

Lawyers Here Start Nucleus for Similar Organizations Elsewhere.

JAMES C. CARTER AT THE HEAD

Declared Principles Resent Roosevelt's "Policy of Autocratic Force"—To Wage Active Campaign.

Intended as the nucleus of similar and affiliated organizations in all the leading cities of the country, the Parker Constitution Club of New York City was formed yesterday with James C. Carter as its President, and with two score of the foremost attorneys in the city as founders.

The movement is confined entirely to the members of the bar of the city, and will be confined to the legal profession in such other cities as shall join in the formation of Parker Constitution Clubs to aid in the election of the Democratic National ticket. In this city headquarters will be established at once at 15 Broad Street, and an enrollment will be opened among the members of the bar of New York City.

At yesterday's organization meeting, held at 35 Wall Street, Mr. Carter was elected President, with Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Joseph Larocque, and John G. Carlisle as Vice Presidents. William C. Osborne is Secretary, William E. Curtis Treasurer, while William B. Hornblower, Francis L. Stetson, John G. Milburn, Howard Taylor, and James W. Gerard form the Executive Committee. All of the officers of the organization have accepted as such, and in addition all of the founders have consented to the use of their names. They are as follows:

James C. Carter, Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Joseph Larocque, John G. Carlisle, William B. Hornblower, Francis L. Stetson, John G. Milburn, John D. Kernan, Edward M. Shepard, Hamilton Odell, Everett P. Wheeler, Albert Stickney, Lewis C. Ledyard, Charles F. Brown, Charles S. Fairchild, Adrian H. Joline, Michael H. Cardozo, Austen G. Fox, John M. Bowers, Franklin B. Lord, Nathaniel Myers, Peter B. Olney, Howard Taylor, Franklin Bartlett, De Lancey Nicoll, William E. Curtis, David McClure, James Byrne, Joseph S. Auerbach, Lawrence Godkin, Henry B. Anderson, Antonio Knauth, Robert G. Monroe, James W. Gerard, William C. Osborn, Charles S. Davison.

At the meeting yesterday the following declaration of principles was adopted and issued as the platform of the organization:

"The object of the club is to advance the cause of constitutional government, civic freedom, and adherence to law, through the election of Alton B. Parker to the Presidency of the United States.

"The American people, in their Constitution, have wisely separated the executive and law-making powers of Government. They have wisely set bounds to the powers vested in the President, and in the President and Congress jointly. Moreover, it has always been their will, obedient to the admonition of Washington in his farewell address, that their public officers should hold sacred the obligations of international law and international fair dealing, and should refrain from aggression upon other nations and peoples, and from needless intermeddling in their affairs.

"The American people, adhering to these principles and policies through the period of their existence as a Nation, have prospered and grown great vastly beyond the measure of any greatness or prosperity ever built upon other principles and policies, and have made a shining demonstration full of cheer to mankind that there is no limitation to the welfare and achievement of a republic wherein freedom and law are maintained and the rights of weaker peoples are respected.

"This venerable and beneficent policy President Roosevelt has undertaken to reverse, and in its place to set up a policy of autocratic force. He has shown that a President who has the will to usurp legislative functions, to exalt the power of the Executive above the Constitution, and to commit our Nation to violations of international justice, easily finds a way. His course while filling the vacancy made by the death of President McKinley can only be taken as an earnest of what he will do if the American people by electing him President shall approve his tendencies and methods.

"Here is the issue which every citizen must now decide. The statesman who until recently was Chief Judge of the highest court of New York is the leader of those who stand for constitutional government of this country, strong and enduring in the union of liberty and law."

It is the intention of the men interested in the Parker Constitution Club to conduct a literary and speaking campaign from the Broad Street headquarters, sending out their own literature and supplying speakers to the Democratic National, State, and County Committees.

STATE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

Headquarters Formally Opened—Slate to Follow Republicans'.

There was a formal opening of the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee on the fourth floor of the Hoffman House yesterday, with Secretary John A. Mason in charge, although Senator McCarren, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was about for a time in the afternoon and evening. From now on work will be in progress at the headquarters.

Among the persons who visited the headquarters there seemed to be a general idea that nothing would be done toward slating a State ticket until the Republicans got their ticket in the field. If Elihu Root runs for Governor on the Republican ticket there seems to be a general idea that Daniel S. Lamont will be named by the Democrats. If Mr. Root does not run, however, it is believed that Edward M. Shepard may be drafted by the Democrats. All of the Hill men talk of John B. Stanchfield as being the most likely to secure the nomination.

Boylan After Would-Be Voters.

John J. Boylan, who is trying to wrest the Tammany leadership of the Twenty-sixth Assemhiy District from ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn, obtained orders from Justice McCall in the Supreme Court yesterday directing Edward Buckley and another whose names are on the voting list of the district to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the list. Boylan asserts that the men are not residents of the district and should not be permitted to vote at the coming primary election.

Wyandotte Club's Big Outing.

One of the largest political outings of the season was held yesterday when the Wyandotte Club, the Tammany organization in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, went to College Point. This is the district of which Senator Victor J. Dowling is the leader, and more than 3,000 persons attended. The club paraded from the clubhouse in East Fifty-eighth Street to the foot of East Sixty-first Street, where they took the boat.

MOTHER PROSECUTES HER SON

Accuses Him of Forging Name to Draw Savings from Banks.

Mrs. Selina Morton of 1,995 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, appeared in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday to prosecute her son Edward, twenty-one years old, who was arraigned on a technical charge of vagrancy. The young man was arrested by Detectives Mulroy and Sheridan of the Atlantic Avenue Station.

Mrs. Morton declared that her son had robbed her oy drawing $650 of her money from banks by forging her name. The money was drawn, she said, at different periods, and she was determined to punish her son. She was represented by counsel, but Magistrate Higginbotham said it was the bank's place to prosecute young Morton, otherwise Mrs. Morton, by making the complaint, would run the risk of losing her money.

Neither of the banks was represented, and the Magistrate held young Morton until Friday for examination.

FAIRBANKS WILL STUMP.

Plans to Make a Tour of the Country During the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—That Senator Fairbanks, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, will participate almost continuously in the Presidential campaign and tour the country in behalf of the ticket of which he is a component part, was made known to-day as the result of a visit made by him to Republican headquarters in this city.

The Senator reached the city on an early train from Indianapolis, and left at 8 o'clock on his return, and was in consultation during the greater part of the time between his arrival and departure with Republican leaders, including Chairman New, Secretary Dover, Congressman Tawney, C. G. Dawes, R. B. Snyder, and D. W. Mulvane.

These gentlemen are all concerned with the details of the campaign, and the time was spent in trying to reach an agreement as to when and where Senator Fairbanks's tour should begin, and how its course should be arranged to best conserve his time and energies.

He has entered into an engagement to open the Kansas State campaign at Marion, in that State, on Sept. 1, and there are calls for him for earlier dates in Vermont. He also to-day indicated his positive acceptance of an invitation to speak at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 14th of September, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Republican Party at that resort.

Later in the campaign he will visit the Far West and other sections in which the National Committee may wish to have him speak, but the details cannot be decided until Chairman Cortelyou's wishes are known.

Mr. Tawney, in charge of the Speakers' Bureau, announced to-day that Secretary Shaw would enter the campaign next week, beginning in Montana. He will proceed thence to the Pacific Coast and return through Colorado and Kansas. The selection of the point in Montana for the initial speech will be left to Senator Carter.

TO QUESTION 75,000 VOTERS.

Superintendent Morgan Will Look Up All Who Have Moved.

Superintendent of Elections Morgan yesterday established branch offices to facilitate the work of his bureau in cleaning the registration lists. There will be a branch at 58 Jackson Street, Long Island City, with Jacob Steil in charge; a branch at White Plains at 2 Grand Street, with Henry C. Weeks in charge, and a branch in Brooklyn at 356 Fulton Street, with Francis Driscoll in charge. All subpoenas issued in the districts mentioned will be returnable at the branch offices.

Mr. Morgan has obtained Trow's removal slips, which show that 75,000 persons have changed their residence in New York in the course of the yesr. Every one of these removals will be the subject of investigation.

Job E. Hedges for Parsons.

Job E. Hedges, whose position with respect to the factional fight now going on in the Twenty-fifth District has been in much doubt, last night declared himself as favoring the election of Herbert Parsons.

RIOT FOLLOWS FIRE.

Several Shots Fired and One Italian Is Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 15.—Following a fire, which started to-day in the Italian quarter of this village and which destroyed the house of Dominico Izzo, the parsonage of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and two barns, there was a riot, as the result of which one Italian was shot in the leg and was removed to the hospital, and another was lodged in jail. The police are searching for a third member of the gang.

Chief Remsen, who was in charge of the firemen, started to make an investigation after the flames had been put out. Several Italians who had been loitering about watching the fire objected to being interrogated by the Chief. Izzo became angry and hurled a brick at the crowd, striking Miles Lamhert, but not injuring him. Policeman Seaman arrested Izzo and started to take him away, when a crowd of his countrymen, led by Emery Myle, sought to free him.

At that moment Seaman's brother, also a policeman, came up. In the excitement Izzo got away, but Emery Myle was arrested. Pasquale, a brother of Emery, then drew a revolver and fired blank cartridges at the officers, whereupon a citizen named Georgc O'Leary fired with his revolver at Pasquale and hit him in the leg. After this the mob dispersed.

Izzo, for whom the police are now searching, is out on bail, under the charge of sending threatening letters to H. Winslow Clark.

DELIVERED THE WRONG BODY.

Undertaker's Mistake Discovered at Close of East Side Funeral.

Early on Sunday morning Joseph Wachatinsky, an undertaker of 126 Broome Street, was ordered to go to Mount Sinai Hospital and bring home the body of nineteen-year-old Yetta Gerver, daughter of Jacob Gerver, who lives at 244 Monroe Street. The girl had died in the hospital on Saturday of hrain fever, and her family desired to hold the funeral service during the forenoon. It was 6:30 o'clock when the undertaker reached the hospital. Upon making known his mission a body in a wooden box was turned over to him, and, without asking any questions, he hurriedly drove with it to the Gerver home.

Yetta had worked in a shop on the east side, and had a host of friends. When the body arrived the mourners were all assembled at the house, and the service was conducted without further delay. When the mourners came to view the body for the last time it was observed that the hair was gray. This led to the discovery that the body, instead of being that of Yetta Gerver, was that of an Irish woman considerahly past middle age.

Every one present was dumfounded by the revelation. The proceedings were stopped, and Mr. Wachatinsky was called upon to explain matters. Another trip was then made to the hospital, with the result that the girl's body was delivered at the house late in the afternoon, when the burial took place.

SAY WOMAN FORGED ORDER.

Mrs. Emma Dantie Charged with Swindling Dry Goods Store.

Mrs. Emma Dantie of 664 West End Avenue was arrested last night by Special Policeman Larkin, who is employed in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, and locked up on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. According to the story told by the policeman, a woman went into the store early in July, and presenting a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. C. F. Matthewson, a resident of West Sixty-eighth Street, she introduced herself as "Mrs. Hill," housekeeper for Mrs. Matthewson. The letter stated that "Mrs. Hill" had been sent to get certain articles for Mrs. Matthewson and the bill was to be sent to Mrs. Matthewson's husband, who is a member of the Wall Street firm of Harmon & Matthewson.

The woman obtained the goods asked for, valued at $80.50, and went away. The bill for the goods was sent to Mr. Matthewson, who found that his wife had not ordered any such goods. Larkin, from a description of the woman who obtained the goods, arrested Mrs. Dantie as she was coming out of her residence on West End Avenue. At the police station it was said Mrs. Dantie admitted having used Mrs. Matthewson's name to obtain the goods, and said the goods had been sold to a woman in Columbus Avenue. She will be arraigned in the West Side Court to-day.

TAGGART BEGINS WORK IN NEW HEADQUARTERS

Tammany Men Complain—Say They Can't Get Jobs.

MURPHY BLAMES McCARREN

Fourteenth Street Leader Allows No Let-Up in Brooklyn Fight—Taggart Will Attend Davis Notification.

The Democratic National Committee headquarters were opened formally yesterday in the Century Building, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, and a busy day begun to the music of a wail from Tammany leaders that they could not get places in the committee's employ for many of the Wigwam favorites who formerly have been connected with the National headquarters of the party.

In the assignment of rooms at headquarters the executive officers all will be on the third floor, with the second floor given over to the clerical and working forces, most of whom yet are to he employed. A special elevator in the building has been turned over to the National Committee. For himself, Chairman Taggart selected a large, airy room opening on the court in the building, and away from the street noises. Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll has the front room toward Fifth Avenue, while Chairman William F. Sheehan of the Executive Committee is next, on the Thirty-fourth Street front. Treasurer George Foster Peabody's room is next to Mr. Sheehan's and in front of the reception room attached to Mr. Taggart's private room.

Large pictures of Judge Parker adorned the walls of the headquarters yesterday, while many handsome large photographs of the candidate were in Chairman Taggart's rooms. These photographs cost from $5 to $25 each, and have been submitted by various photographers who have Parker negatives, with prices on such quantities as the National Committee may desire.

Mr. Taggart was simply besieged with applicants for jobs about headquarters. He said that he would leave this afternoon at 4:40 o'clock for West Virginia to attend the Davis notification, hut would be back on Thursday night. In the meantime Vice Chairman Nicoll will be in charge. Mr. Sheehan is not expected at headquarters for another week. With Mr. Taggart, David B. Hill, Perry Belmont, Norman E. Mack, and John B. Stanchfield will attend the notification.

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith of Georgia visited Chairman Taggart in the afternoon and discussed the situation. Two or three times in the course of the day August Belmont, who is the second member of the Executive Committee, saw Mr. Taggart. Mr. Belmont said that after Wednesday, when his son sails for Europe on a tour of the world, he would be at the National headquarters ready for business. August Belmont, Jr., will he gone nearly two years. He takes with him a small party of his Harvard friends, who will he with him throughout the tour. Young Belmont has just passed his majority.

Cord Meyer, Chairman of the State Committee, was with Mr. Taggart for some time, and also saw Vice Chairman Nicoll on political matters. They went over the plan of operations to prevent an overlapping of work. It was decided that neither the National nor the State Committee should take up any work in New York City. Tammany Hall will be held responsible for Manhattan and the Bronx and the McCarren organization for Brooklyn. The managers believe that hy this division all trouhle will he avoided. They think that both the local organizations are on their mettle and will get out the best possible vote.

Ex-Judge McConville of the Speakers' Bureau yesterday received a request from Montana that several good speakers be sent there in September, it being represented that there is an excellent chance to carry the State.

When Charles F. Murphy reached Tammany Hall yesterday he was greeted with a wall from many of his district leaders, who declared they could not get their men placed at National headquarters. They said that Chairman Taggart was favoring the men from the West in employment and also found fault because the National Chairman did not request Tammany to furnish any list of clerks, messengers, and other employes from which to make appointments. In addition fault was found that local printers affiliated with Tammany were not receiving printing orders, hut that printing was being contracted for in the West. The district leaders and Mr. Murphy are inclined to blame Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn largely for this condition of affairs, but a protest will be made to the National Chairman about it.

While at Tammany Hall Mr. Murphy let it he known plainly that Tammany intends to do everything in its power to control the Kings County delegation to the State Convention this Fall, even if McCarren's leadership in the Executive Committee cannot he defeated. There are twenty-one Assembly districts in Kings, of which the anti-McCarren people now have two, the Seventh and Ninth. In addition to holding these districts, they hope to gain the Second, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts, with the possibilty of the Thirteenth as well. Even with these districts, however, they would he five short of the eleven which they would have to have to control the State delegation under the unit rule. Mr. Murphy, however, has given orders to keep the fight going at all cost and to gain State delegates, even if Executive Committeemen cannot he won. There was a general belief about Tammany Hall yesterday that Tammany would soon come out for Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo for Governor.

Mr. Murphy believes that if the control of the Kings County delegation, with its 63 votes, can be obtained, he can effectually down McCarren in the State Convention and prevent any Hill-McCarren slate from going through.

In the afternoon Chairman Cord Meyer visited the headquarters and went over matters with Senator McCarren. No conclusion was reached as to the date of the meeting of the State Committee to call the State Convention, although it has been practically settled to meet some time next week and call the convention for Sept. 20.

SPEAK UP FOR McCARREN.

Justice Furgueson and Magistrate Voorhees Declare for Him.

Civil Justice Cornelius Furgueson and City Magistrate Voorhees of Brooklyn met Senator McCarren yesterday, and later Justice Furgueson issued a statement, in which he said that he and Magistrate Voorhees were for McCarren as against Tammany. Both are friends of Kenneth F. Sutherland, the Coney Island leader, who deserted William A. Doyle for McCarren's side. The statement is, in part:

"I am for Parker for President. I am going to stand by the man who made Judge Parker's nomination possible. That man is Senator McCarren. The fight that is now heing made on Senator McCarren is an attempt to punish him for his stand for Judge Parker. I am against any such policy.

"Brooklyn's interests are being sacrificed right and left in this unjustifiable fight against McCarren. There is not given to us any proper or adequate representation in the City Government or in the City Democracy. Instead of independent Democrats of our own selection, Tammany Hall puts men into placea who are divested of power, and are ohliged to become clerks and messengers. Senator McCarren stands for the independence of Brooklyn Democrats and the Brooklyn organization. Mr. Doyle is the agent of Tammany Hall, and is opposed to Brooklyn independence or he would not represent Tammany Hall."

Roosevelt Bettors Want 10 to 7.

There was no change yesterday in the odds on the results of the Presidential election, those who favored Parker offering considerable sums at 6-10, while the Roosevelt bettors wanted to wager at odds of 10-7. No bets on the election were reported with the exception of one made by Winchel & Co. with R. F. Wilson of $1,000 even money that Parker would carry the State of New York.



Coates' Original Plymouth Gin.

Pure and Dry.

The foundation and satisfying entity of the Martini, Fizz and Rickey. It has no equal. The only Gin bottled at Plymouth, England. When you order Gin **look for the Monk on the label.**

NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Agent for U. S. 232 Fifth Av., cor. 27th St., N. Y.

YAWL SYBARITA LEADS YACHTS INTO NEWPORT

Fast Time and Exciting Finish in Run from New London.

MORE HONORS FOR ASPIRANT

Yankee Beats W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia by Seconds—Big Fleet Now Anchored at Cruise Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—For weather, wind, and speed to-day's squadron run of the New York Yacht Club from New London to this port was the most satisfactory of the present Summer cruise. Thirty yachts started in the racing fleet, and as they had a westerly wind and an eastward course all sail was crowded on, and the flying fleet looked like a cloud lying low over the water. The yawl Syharita, W. Gould Brokaw's British-built flier, won the race into port here, having covered the distance, forty miles, from Sarah's Ledge huoy off New London to Brenton Reef lightship in the outer harbor, in 4 hours 56 minutes 41 seconds. The big yawl took the lead from the forty-three-footer Aspirant just after passing Race Rock, and, getting all the availahle breeze, with her towering rig and enormous spinnaker, she gradually increased her lead and finished 11 minntes and 21 seconds ahead of the nearest competitor in the fleet, J. Roger Maxwell's seventy-footer Yankee.

The Sybarita, which was designed by George L. Watson, and which is making her racing dehut in American waters, now has two of the five legs in the Vice Commodore's Cup for the sloop or yawl winning the greatest number of runs on elapsed time. She was the winner of the first squadron run from Glen Cove to Morris Cove.

There was additional interest to-day in the always interesting races between the seventy-footers, as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed with her hushand on the Rainbow, which the fates ordained to he the last in to-day's tussle among the three. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, which has been last in the two previous squadron races, moved up a peg, and after a beautiful forty-mile fight she finished only 26 seconds behind the victorious Yankee. These two were the second and third boats to cross the finish line. The Rainbow was 8 minutes and 22 seconds behind Virginia.

A harder hattle, however, than the one between the Yankee and Virginia was the one hetween the rival one-design sixty-footers, Weetamoe and Neola. The Neola, owned and sailed by George M. Pynchon, who has as one of his guests Newhury D. Lawton of the Regatta Committee, managed to cross the finish line 53 seconds ahead of Weetamoe. The Neola started 1 minute and 16 seconds ahead of her, so Henry F. Lippitt's boat wins by 23 seconds actual sailing time. The Weetamoe has now won twice and the Neola once in the contests between the two.

The probable winner of the Commodore's Cup for the best corrected time for the run from New London to Newport is the 43-footer Aspirant, sailed by John Hanan's two sons, H. Wilmer and Addison G. Hanan. The well-handled yacht led the fleet from the start to Race Rock, four miles on the course, hut there the larger hoats, Sybarita and Yankee, slipped past her. Aspirant finished 14 seconds after 3 o'clock, having covered the course in 5 hours 43 minutes and 48 seconds. But she is well inside her allowance.

The first schooner to finish was the Corona, owned by Arthur F. Lake, and she crossed the line only 35 seconds after Virginia. The Corona fought it out with the leaders all through the race and made an exciting dash with Virginia for the finish line. On account of her size, however, Corona will be beaten in the corrected figures hy the small schooner Valmore, whose actual time over the course was 5 houra 40 minutes and 55 seconds. W. E. Iselin's Emerald, which followed the Rainbow, was the second schooner to finish. The races were started at 9:10, and the course was 4 miles south hy east to Race Rock, 29 miles east hy north to Point Judith whistling huoy, and 7 miles north-northeast to the finish line off Brenton Reef Lightship.

The wind, which was northwesterly at the start, hauled back enough during the run to allow the yachts to carry their spinnakers nearly the entire distance. The breeze was fresh throughout the morning and strong with the finish.

Aspirant, leading, passed Race Rock at 9:57, followed hy Sybarita, Neola, Altair, and Corona in the order named. The twenty-nine-mile spinnaker run to Point Judith brought about some changes in the relative positions of the yachts, for the Sybarita, leading, rounded the whistling buoy off the Point at 1:35, 11 minutes ahead of the Yankee, which followed her. Corona, Virginia, and Rainbow came next in that order, but Corona and Virginia exchanged their relative positions before they reached the finish.

The strengthening breeze was responsible for some mishaps to the canvas of the racing fleet. At 1:35, while Yankee was nearing Point Judith, her spinnaker split from top to bottom. Her crew, however, very smartly gathered in the pieces, and they had a new sail set and drawing in five minutes. A similar accident shortly after that befell the big balloon jihtopsail that was helping the Corona along. Just before the finish Intrepid's spinnaker split.

The fleet, which was considerably augmented at New London, has been greatly increased here, which is cruise headquarters. A dozen or more steam yachts joined the fleet this afternoon, and now there are more than 150 yachts at anchor in the crowded harbor. On their cruising yachts are the designers, N. G. Herreshoff and Cary Smith. The latter designed the Meteor III. for Emperor William, who haa heen negotiating with "Nat" Herreshoff over designs for the new American boat which the Emperor wants. Another designer on the cruise is William Gardner, who must derive considerahle satisfaction from the performances of the Gardner and Cox boats Weetamoe and Neola, and from their smaller Aspirant.

The fleet will sail to-morrow morning for Vineyard Haven, which will mark the eastern boundary of the cruise, as the boats sail back to Newport on Wednesday. The distance is thirty-seven miles.

The summary of the day's racing follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
SLOOPS—CLASS L.			
Spasm	9:15:57	3:56:50	6:41:02
Ishkoodah	9:17:00	4:05:10	6:48:10
Cymbra	9:17:00	4:12:23	6:55:23
Phantom	9:16:45	3:41:02	6:24:17
Pellegmia	9:16:58	3:41:10	6:24:12
SLOOPS—CLASS K.			
Aspirant	9:16:26	3:00:14	5:43:48
Altair	9:15:41	3:04:01	5:48:21
Irolita	9:16:21	3:15:07	5:58:46
SLOOPS—CLASS I.			
Neola	9:20:44	2:42:59	5:22:15
Weetamoe	9:22:00	2:43:52	5:21:52
Queen Mab	9:22:00	2:59:52	5:37:52
SLOOPS—CLASS H.			
Yankee	9:21:17	2:29:55	5:08:38
Virginia	9:22:00	2:31:24	5:09:24
Rainbow	9:22:00	2:39:46	5:17:46
YAWLS—CLASS G.			
Sybarita	9:21:53	2:18:34	4:56:41
SCHOONERS—CLASS E.			
Mavis	9:27:00	3:29:30	6:02:30
Valmore	9:27:00	3:07:31	5:40:55
Loyal	9:27:00	3:22:18	5:55:18
SCHOONERS—CLASS D.			
Katrina	9:26:05	2:57:41	5:31:36
Cacique	9:27:00	3:46:43	6:19:43
SCHOONERS—CLASS B.			
Corona	9:30:30	2:31:59	5:01:29
Emerald	9:30:12	2:41:27	5:11:15
Chanticleer	9:30:29	2:48:38	5:18:09
SCHOONERS—CLASS A.			
Constellation	9:31:03	2:45:45	5:14:42
Endymion	9:32:00	3:13:40	5:41:40
AUXILIARIES.			
Atlantic	9:31:17	2:48:45	5:17:28
Resolute	9:32:00	2:51:01	5:19:41
Intrepid	9:32:00	3:15:52	5:43:52
Vergemere	9:32:00	3:26:21	5:54:21
Idler	9:31:51	3:26:16	5:54:25

AUTO RECORDS AT BUFFALO.

Oldfield and Schmidt Make Fast Time Over an Oval Track.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The last day's races of the Buffalo Automobile Racing Association at Kenilworth Park brought out two new world's records for motor car performances on an oval course. Charles Schmidt, in a light car, covered twenty-five miles in 28:32 1-5. Barney Oldfield covered the same distance in 26:42, a new mark for machines of the heavy class. Oldfield's last mile was made in 0:59 4-5.

In the fifteen-mile free-for-all, cars from 1,432 to 2,204 pounds, Barney Oldfield defeated George Graham. The time was 16:23 3-5. The great Buffalo Handicap at five miles, for cars owned in Erie and Niagara Counties, was won by Charles Soules, with Eric Mock second, and W. A. Lutz third. Time, 6:46.

Five thousand people saw the races today, and the meeting has been a great success.

AUTO RACES AT LONG BRANCH.

E. R. Thomas's Big Car Wins Free-for-All Event—Non-Stop Run.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Automobile races were held to-day on Ocean Avenue, under the auspices of the New Jersey Coast Automobile Association. The races excited great interest. Several thousand persons lined the half-mile course used for the race. No records were broken during the afternoon. The course was from Broadway to Brighton Avenue, a perfectly level and straight road.

This morning at 10:24 a car started in an attempt to break the non-stop record. The run of three thousand and odd miles, which it is proposed to make, will be over a triangular course, with West End and Spring Lake on the other points. Official observers will accompany the car.

The dashes this afternoon were:

First Event, Half Mile; Best Two in Three Heats, for Regular Stock Machines Under $650.—First Heat—Won by H. L. Lewis. Second Heat—Won by F. W. Stockbridge. Third Heat—Won by Mr. Lewis. Best time—1:13.

Second Event, Quarter Mile; Best Two in Three Heats, for Machines from $650 to $1,000.—First Heat—Won by J. F. Johnson. Second and Third Heats—Won by Richard De Gray. Best time—0:35 3-5.

Third Event, Half Mile; Best Two in Three Heats, for Machines Between $2,000 and $2,500.—Joseph Tracy won the first two heats. Best time—0:53.

Fourth Event, Half Mile, Free for All; Best Two in Three Heats.—E. R. Thomas's sixty horse power car, driven by Edward Hawley, won in straight heats. Best time—0:34 3-5.

Fifth Event, Half Mile; Best Two in Three Heats, for Electric Machines.—Mrs. C. C. Miller's car won in straight heats. Best time—0:57.

May Play at American League Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—Clarke Griffith, manager of the Greater New York team, said he was much pleased to hear that the New York National League players were in favor of playing a post-season series of games with his team in the event of its winning the American League championship. "If President Brush and Manager McGraw will not allow the use of the Polo Grounds for the contests," said Griffith, "I know that Mr. Farrell will allow the games to be played at American League Park."

"AJAX" HAD TWO IN RESERVE.

Threatened Man Dismissed on One Charge, Fined on Another.

When his prisoner had been discharged on one complaint in the Harlem Court yesterday, "Ajax" Whitman, the strong man bicycle policeman, made out another charge, and this time secured a conviction. If the second charge had failed he said he had a third to fall back on.

Manager Charles A. Winter of the New Star Theatre was the victim of Ajax's activity. The strong man charged Winter with speeding his automobile eighteen miles an hour on Lexington Avenue. Whitman had no witnesses besides himself, so Magistrate Baker discharged the manager on that complaint. Winter was going to leave the court, when Whitman made another affidavit, which charged him with violating a city ordinance in running his automobile on the wrong side of the avenue for four blocks. Winter admitted this charge and Magistrate Baker fined him $3.

The man in a big home with the best of kitchens goes to a restaurant—just for a change; the man living in the best of hotels is glad to dine at the simplest of homes—just for a change.

At the Martinique you can change from a home-like dinner (table d'hote) to the restaurant (a la carte) whenever you want the change.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Delineator for September — Out To-day!

"The best of all the magazines published for Woman" in its first issue for Autumn has for you such a wealth of interest and usefulness that if you realized its contents you would be reading *your* copy before to-morrow!

superb color-plates



Colored Fashion Plates, if well executed, mean more to the woman who is thinking about gowns than anything else she can find in her favorite magazine.

The Delineator used to contain them. For nearly a year past they have been omitted—simply because we couldn't make them good enough to match the rest of the magazine; not that they weren't better than the others published in this country.

Now that we are in our new building with our new presses we are publishing colored plates that *are* colored plates, nearly equal to the French—not quite—but we've six huge French presses on the way, and soon we will have *their* product to give you, which will be as much better than ours of this month, as ours are better than the others printed in America.

We are not apologizing for what we offer you this month—the quality is too good to need it. We are simply promising even better, pretty soon.

The month's fashions are full of promise of the Fall fascinations. Everything that the exclusive woman wants, as well as the dependable modes that avoid the extremes. Much, too, for the children and their older sisters.

No series of beauty articles has ever been received with so much deserved favor as Dr. Grace Peckham Murray's "Fountain of Youth," which this month deals with simple, rational exercise for the symmetry of the body—exercises which any woman may practise with safety, and with certainty of satisfactory results.

In the series of "Famous Pioneer Women," this month tells of Rebecca Williams, whose experiences on the frontier in the early days are almost without a parallel for bravery and hairbreadth escapes.

Clever stories, well illustrated, maintain The Delineator's standard for high-class fiction. "A Little Knight of the Grail," by Albert Bigelow Paine, is a bit of sentiment and pathos in quite the best vein of this popular writer. "The Metamorphosis of Tan Shin" is a charming love tale woven around a small Japanese idol. Wolf von Schierbrand, the famous traveller and authority on matters in the East, contributes an article, both interesting and timely, on "The Women of Russia."

The Departments, always among The Delineator's strongest features, are unusually full of usefulness this month: "The Girl and Her Interests" containing Another Talk About Pictures by Priscilla Wakefield; "The Observances of Society" in this issue treats of Etiquette for Men.

There are scores of other features in the number—too many for mention—covering every phase of woman's life at home and out of doors.

Your newsdealer's supply is limited. Get your copy now!

The Delineator may be secured of your newsdealer, or any Butterick agent, or of the publishers at 15c. a copy, $1.00 a year.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), BUTTERICK BUILDING, NEW YORK

TROOPS AT NEGRO'S TRIAL.

Georgia Murderer Convicted While Soldiers Are on Guard.

STATESBOROUGH, Ga., Aug. 15.—In spite of wild rumors to the contrary, all was quiet here to-day at the trial of the negroes charged with the murder of the Hodges family. Before court opened men were seen in groups on the streets and sidewalks, hut a request from a military officer or from any of the civil authorities was sufficient to disperse them. Judge Daly found the local military already on duty, and soon learned that the talk of lynching was more prevalent outside of Statesborough than in it.

The Rev. H. A. Hodges of Texas, a brother of Henry Hodges, who, with his wife and three children, was murdered, opened court with prayer. He prayed for the spirit of a sound mind, a godly judgment, and an unbiased verdict. He prayed for the observance of the laws of the land. He pleaded that the people stand by the court in its every action.

Judge Daly urged that the guilty be punished and the innocent he given freedom. "The entire country applauds when you observe the law," he said, "but no one is with you when yon violate the law. I will consider it an insult to the majesty of the law and a personal insult to me if the law is violated."

A jury was selected without much difficulty in the case of Will Cato and his trial was finished and the jury retired at 7:10 o'clock to-night. Eight minutes later it returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Daly immediately adjourned court until 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning without passing sentence on the prisoner.

Pitcher Haslem Fined and Suspended.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—For an alleged assault on the umpire, at any rate for abusive language to that official during a recent game at Gloversville, President Farrell of the New York State League has fined Haslem, pitcher of the Syracuse team, $25 and suspended him for ten days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Major Thomas U. Raymond, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and report for duty.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Arizona to be held from Aug. 15 to 31. Major A. D. Kniskern, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary, Chicago, will proceed to Kendallville, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting refrigerators for the Subsistence Department.

Leave of absence granted: Major Charles R. Krathoff, Commissary, two months, from Sept. 6; Majors Hamilton Rowan and G. N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, each one month; Contract Surgeon Walter Whitney, one month extension.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Minneapolis, Columbia, and Prairie at Boston, Dolphin at Newport, Marblehead at Seattle, Brooklyn, Atlanta, Marietta, and Castine at Cape Town, Dixie at Camden, Leonidas at Horta, Montgomery at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, and Iowa, from Gibraltar for Fayal; Nevada, from Bradford for cruise; O'Brien, from Newport for cruise; Denver, from Culebra for Gonaives; Bancroft, from Monte Christi for Port de Paix and Guantanamo; Michigan, from Mackinac Island for Wankegan; Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland, from Smyrna for Gibraltar.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

First Show of New Paris Wraps

And American Fashionings In Autumn Dresses

THESE Paris things came last week in the fast International liner, and landed in the store last Saturday.

The new, original and pretty costumes are the latest thought of successful artists in costume designing, and are interesting studies for those who care to see a few new things for stylish afternoon functions, formal dinners and evening occasions.

New FALL MILLINERY

A Charming Group of Hats from Paris

Several Hundred Hats From Our Own Workrooms

TODAY'S display of Millinery was arranged primarily for the benefit of the milliners throughout the United States, who are now in New York City. They have been most enthusiastic about it, and tell us that there is no such showing in any of the wholesale houses that they have visited.

The opportunity is too good to let pass by without announcing to our public; and, while many New York women will not be ready for a month yet to take up the matter of the Fall hats seriously, all will be interested in seeing the trend of the Fall styles. And those who are in the city on little shopping trips, and expect to be in the country for a month or two yet, will be glad to relieve their wardrobe with one or more of the charming Fall hats shown. Visitors to the city will also be pleased to take home a new Fall hat, and introduce the Autumn fashions to their home towns.

We have quite a beautiful collection of Model Hats just received from Paris, as well as several hundred hats designed by our own experts. The exhibition, while not at all pretentious, will prove to be most satisfying to women interested in fashions.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The First Lesson in Thrift FOR Successful Housekeepers

Many a sensible girl makes up her mind to be happy with the furniture that a limited amount of available money will buy.

That is the thrift that calls for sacrifice.

There is a better way.

Select the furniture that is your heart's desire, while it is offered at the price you would have to pay for the commonplace kinds.

That is the true economy that gratifies and delights the new housekeepers and saves their money besides.

But do it quickly now. Time is flying. The August Sale is still at its height; but its end is coming.

Look over this fine list of handsome pieces at low August prices:

Odd Sofas

At $32, from $50—Mahogany Sofa; carved frame, cream damask cover.

At $40, from $58—Mahogany frame Sofa; crotch veneers, cover of dark olive green velour.

At $50, from $80—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; carved frame, claw feet, green hair-cloth seat, back and arms.

At $19, from $38—Imitation mahogany Sofa; richly moulded frame, moire damask cover, crotch veneers.

At $23, from $35—Imitation mahogany Sofa, carved; crotch veneers; damask cover.

At $60, from $95—Mahogany Virginian Sofa; richly carved frame, olive green velour cover.

At $22.50, from $45—Imitation mahogany Sofa; carved and moulded frame, upholstered seat and back, tapestry cover.

At $67.50, from $135—Gold Sofa in Art Nonveau design, richly moulded and carved; satin damask cover.

At $24, from $48—Imitation mahogany Sofa: old Colonial pattern, claw feet, small figured green velour cover.

At $43, from $65—Mahogany Sofa; spindle back, embossed green velour cover and two pillows.

At $98, from $125—Mahogany veneered Colonial Sofa; antique design, olive green velour cover.

At $38, from $58—Mahogany Sofa; Art Nonveau pattern, richly moulded frame, blue-grounnd tapestry fancy figured.

At $50, from $100—Mahogany Sofa; large frame, moulded and carved, fine quality dark green embossed velour cover.

At $67.50, from $135—Gold Sofa, Louis XVI.; dull gold finish, richly carved. One of the best pieces in execution we have had. Silk damask cover.

At $42.50, from $65—Mahogany frame Sofa; crotch veneers, carved, claw feet, rich red diced velour cover.

Odd Chairs and Rockers

At $13, from $20—Gilt Parlor Chair; neatly finished frame, damask cover.

At $17.50, from $35—Walnut Stools; gold decorated, spring seat in fine silk damask.

At $28, from $46—Gold Parlor Chair; Louis XV.; dull gold finish, satin damask cover.

At $22.50, from $45—Louis XV. Reception Chair in walnut; gold decorated, satin damask cover.

At $28, from $42—Louis XV. Gold Reception Chair; neatly moulded frame, satin damask cover.

At $26, from $40—Gilt frame Arm Chair, Louis XVI.; damask cover.

At $23, from $35—Mahogany Piano Bench; moulded frame, damask seat and arms.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany Piano Bench; richly moulded and carved, silk damask cover.

At $4.50, from $7—Imitation Mahozany Rocker; high back, no arms, upholstered spring seat and back panel, velour cover.

Odd Chairs and Rockers

At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair; neatly moulded frame, satin damask cover.

At $45, from $90—Louis XVI. Walnut Arm Chair; finished in light color, gold decorations, satin damask cover.

At $16.50, from $33—Mahogany Parlor Chair; handsomely carved, gold damask cover.

At $12.50, from $20—Parlor Chair; cream tapestry cover with plush trimmings.

At $40, from $55—Mahogany Arm Chair; neatly carved, fins design, velour cover.

At $30, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair; carved frame, damask cover.

At $14, from $28—Mahogany Parlor Chair; croich mahogany veneers, green silk plush cover.

At $26, from $40—Imitation mahogany frame Rocker; easy arms, carved back, tapestry cover, highly finished.

At $25, from $35—Mahogany Rocker; carved frame, spring seat, upholstered back, Colonial design, embossed green velour cover.

At $20, from $30—Mahogany Colonial Rocker; crotch veneers, damask seat.

Parlor Cabinets

At $150, from $225—Gold Parlor Cabinet; richly moulded and shaped sides, high front, glass shelves, mirror back.

At $187.50, from $375—English Parlor Cabinet in satin wood; made in London by a leading cabinet maker; handsomely inlaid with fine marquetry; finest construction and finish.

At $175, from $225—Gold Parlor Cabinet; richly carved and moulded, hand-painted panels, fine design and finish.

At $38, from $55—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet; Colonial design, glass shelves, mirror back.

At $18, from $26—Mahogany Music Cabinet; swell front, one door, fine design.

At $100, from $150—Gold Parlor Cabinet, Louis XIV.; glass shelves, mirror back, gold top with mirror.

At $150, from $300—Gold Parlor Cabinet; richly carved and moulded, handsomely braes trimmed, plate glass shelves and mirror back.

At $30, from $45—Mahogany Art Nouveau Music Cabinet; handsomely inlaid.

At $18, from $28—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet; glass front and ends, two glass shelves, mirror back.

At $150, from $225—Gold Parlor Cabinet; Louis XVI. design; mirror back, glass shelves, onyx top with mirror richly moulded.

At $60, from $85—Gold Curio Cabinet; glass top and shelves, plate glass shelf, highly finished.

At $70, from $90—Mahogany Inlaid Curio Cabinet; ronnd pattern, plate glass top, glass shelf, fine marquetry inlay.

At $45, from $60—Mahogany Art Nonveau Parlor Cabinet; shaped front and ends, glass shelves and mirror back.

Fourth floor.

Blankets and Comfortables That You Save Money On

This fine chance to lay in your Fall and Winter supply of Blankets and Comfortables mean the saving of quite a tidy sum, if you share in it.

The goods are taken from our regular stock, and the savings are direct reductions from the prices they have been marked until this occasion.

White Blankets

At $2.25, from $3—"Bellclaire;" white cotton and wool; 60 x 80 inches, 4 pounds.

At $3, from $3.50—"Hereford;" white cotton and wool; 60 x 80 inches, 4 pounds.

At $3.75, from $5—"Navy;" all-wool; 59 x 79 inches; 6¾ ponnds.

At $7, from $8.50—Same, 78 x 86 inches.

At $9, from $10.50—Same, 84 x 90 inches.

At $5.25 each, from $7.50—"Fredonia;" single fancy wrapper, 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounds.

At $9 each, from $12—"Antomobile;" fancy reversible.

At 15c each, from 25c—Colored cotton, crib size; 134 pairs.

Gray Blankets

At 60c, from 75c—"Grove" Cot Blankets; cotton; 55 x 75 inches.

At $1.50, from $2 each—"Dn Barry" Single Blankets; cotton-and-wool; 72 x 86 inches, 2¼ pounds.

At $2, from $2.50—"Nottingham;" cotton-and-wool; 70 x 80 inches, 5 pounds.

At $2, from $2.50—"Ironstone;" cotton-and-wool; 70 x 78 inches, 4¾ pounds.

At $2, from $2.50—"Carlton;" cotton-and-wool, 70 x 80 inches, 5 pounds.

At $2.75, from $3.50—"Ferawood;" cotton-and-wool; 70 x 80 inches, 5 pounds.

At $3.50, from $4.50—"Westport;" cotton-and-wool; 72 x 82 inches, 5 pounds.

At $3, from $3.75—"Woodrail;" cotton-and-wool; 72 x 82 inches, 5 pounds.

Red Blankets

At $3, from $4—"Highland Falls;" all-wool; 60 x 84 inches, 4 pounds.

At $3.75, from $5—Same, 72 x 84 inches, 5 pounde.

At $4.50, from $6—Same, 76 x 84 inches, 6 pounds.

Comfortables

At 25c, from 50c—Silkoline-covered, cotton-filled, crib size.

At 35c, from 75c—Silkoline-covered, cotton-filled, crib size.

At 75c, from $1.50—Sateen-covered, down-filled, crib size.

At $7.50, from $10—Silk-covered Down Quilts, 6 x 6 feet.

At $8.50, from $12—Silk-covered Down Quilts, 6 x 6 feet.

Imported White Marseilles Bedspreads

All single bed size:

At $2, from $2.75. At $3, from $4.
At $2.75, from $3.50. At $3.25, from $4.50.

Third floor.

The Silk Sale Started Off In Lively Fashion Yesterday

Little wonder; for there it was strewn all over the counters of the Main aisle and Rotunda; and every woman who came in our doors was overwhelmed with the beautiful showing. Women have learned to know that these August Sales are not composed of odds-and-ends of past season's stock. The entire collection of over 60,000 yards is of spic-span new silks, in unbroken pieces, in complete color ranges and fine large assortments. Many of the silks are a little more than half price.

Not only are the fancy silks in refined and desirable designs, but the staple silks are well represented. There are four different qualities of reliable Black Taffetas, there are plain White Taffetas and Louisines, plain colored Peau de Cygnes, plain Black Crepe de Chine, and the staple Jasper Silks.

Every woman who has the buying of a silk dress in mind this Fall will be interested in these very large savings the moment she sees with her own eyes how fine and handsome these little-priced silks are.

Here are the items in detail:

75c Printed Liberty Satins at 40c
More than four thousand yards of fine quality Printed Silks—all new and in the best, neat designs and colorings. A very large variety to select from.

58c Black Taffetas at 40c
An excellent silk for durable linings and dress uses. Sold subject to a few weavers' imperfections—a few threads broken here and there, which do not hurt the goods at all. They are widely advertised silks which have never been sold under 58c a yard before.

65c Colored Peau de Cygne at 45c
In white, black, and a full range of light and dark colorings. A firm and durable silk; soft and instrous. Fine for dressmakers' linings.

75c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
Abont four thousand yards of very good Black Taffetas, 19 inches wide, with the words "wear guaranteed" woven in the selvage. A very special offering.

$1 Printed Liberty Satins at 55c
These we have seen sold at $1.25 in many stores; fine imported quality; in choice neat designs.

$1 Fancy Checked Taffetas at 65c
Fine, neat black-and-white Hair-line Checked Taffetas, with small woven dots in colors—seven choice combinations.

85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
A staple quality that we have sold for years; very durable. The guarantee is woven in the selvage.

85c Fancy Taffetas at 55c
In many styles and color-combinations, with neat white figures on colored grounds, such as navy blue, brown, green, cardinal and black.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c
27 inches wide; strong, bright and durable; from one of the best silk manufacturers in America.

$1 Fancy Glace Taffetas at 65c
Five color-combinations, with white figures; also in street shades with multi-color checks.

$1 Fancy Silks at 65c
Neat Barre Silks, in street colors with black figures. Also fancy Mottled Louisines, with neat white stripes; these in street colors. Also All-white Silks, with dots and neat stripes.

$1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c
Combination weaves of Taffeta and Lonisine; light and medium colors; for waists and children's dresses. Also Fancy Striped Silks, in pastel tints with neat black Canaiae stripes.

85c Imported White Taffetas at 65c
A superior quality of 20-inch White Taffeta, of which we have sold large quantities at 85c; bright and durable. Interesting to dressmakers.

$1.25 Colored Louisines at 68c
Plain Colored and Glace Lonisines, in fifteen fine colors, light and dark; excellent quality.

$1.10 Jasper Striped Silks at 70c
Various styles of 27-inch Hemstitched Silks, in the popular gray or gun-metal effects. Also plain Jasper Taffetas and Louisines—27 inches wide.

$1 to $1.50 Fancy Silks at 75c
Twenty-five styles and colorings of rich Fancy Silks in choice color-combinations. Fancy Brocaded Silks—Jasper Silks, with rich floral printings. Black and white Fancy Pekin Taffetas, and black-and-white Dotted Silks.

$1.25 Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 90c
These are yard wide, and made by one of the best mills in America. Guarantee in the selvage.

$1.50 White Brocades at 90c
An excellent assortment of fine Imported White Silk and Satin Brocades in good designs, for linings or dresses.

$1.25 Black Crepe de Chine at $1
An unusually brilliant and silky quality; good shade of black, and specially good value.

Main and Cross aisles, and Rotunda.

SUITS for Young Men

At Very Small Prices

The quantities are limited, but the bargain is quite a decisive one for the young men of fourteen to twenty years, whom these suits happen to fit. Since we name the quantities and the sizes you cannot be disappointed.

First, is a group of single and double-breasted Sack Suits, of blue, black and fancy cheviots and thibets; some are half-lined, others are full-lined, making good suits for Fall wear, in sizes as follows:

Sizes	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 years
Suits	6	14	26	12	8	4	5

Former prices were $10 to $15, now they are **$7.50 a suit.**

The other group is composed of forty-three Norfolk Suits of fancy cheviots; trousers with turn-up bottoms and belt-straps, in the following sizes:

Sizes	14	15	16	17	18	19 years
Suits	1	15	17	13	5	2

Former prices were $10 to $15, **now $6.75 a suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ready to Pick Out A Fall Waist?

We are quite ready to have you; and you'll be delighted with the pretty styles we have gathered, of moderately heavy waists for women to wear on some of the brisk August days we're apt to have, and in the Autumn months to come.

Materials—albatross, challis, French and Scotch flannel, nuns' veiling and velveteen are charmingly varied; and the waists themselves are full of Autumn newness.

Hints of some:

At $2.75—Of Albatross, in red, green, light blue, brown, navy blue or black. Front with box-plaits to bust; inlaid vest, trimmed with buttons; full sleeves, plaited at top.

At $3.50—Of Flannel, in green, brown or black; tailor-made, with stitched plaits, trimmed with plaid silk and buttons.

At $4.25—Of Challis, in solid colors, with neat dots; front with broad plaits, and trimmed with buttons; collar and cuffs trimmed with silk bands.

At $4.50—Of Nnns' Veiling, in solid colors or Scotch Flannel in pretty plaids; front with broad stitched plaits, trimmed with plaid folds; or full front, plaited to bust.

At $5.50—Of Velveteen, in navy blue or brown, with figures; plaited front, trimmed with taffeta bands and fancy buttons; lace shield and collar.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Offerings in OXFORDS;

Three Good Items for the Thrifty—

Every one of this trio of Oxford Shoe items—one each for men, women and children—holds stores of economy for the people who will take the trouble to find exactly what they want.

They are composed chiefly of small lots of good shoes that have been marked at far higher prices in our own stock—and savings of half their value are not uncommon.

And the shoes offered are good for a couple of months' wear, at least, before Oxford time is over:

Men's Oxford Shoes at $1.50
Including a round-up from our regular $3 and $3.90 lines; mostly narrow widths; some kid and velour calf Oxfords from a big jobber, and scattering pairs of Tan Oxfords and Lace Shoes—gleanings from discontinued lines.

Women's Oxfords at $1
Black kid and patent leather—a dozen sorts in the lot; together with a good many fancy Slippers of our own $3 and $3.50 grades in narrow sizes. You can't miss saving half on any pair in the lot.

Children's Oxford Shoes at 75c and $1
The valedictory of all this season's regular lines; and in the lot sizes are complete, though some styles show breaks. Most of them were $1.60 and $2; and a good many were higher priced. A great chance to anticipate school wants; for these can be worn for several months to come; sizes 7 to 10½ at 75c pair; 11 to 3, at $1 pair.

Fourth avenue.

A Quarter Saved on "Crex" Art Squares

Prairie grass in its natural gray-green color has been wrought into these effective rugs with cotton yarn, forming patterns in different colors—blues, reds and greens.

The Rugs are comfortable underfoot, are well adapted for use on verandas or hall-ways, and are extremely artistic.

Today we reduce the price one-fourth on those that remain. Sizes:

26 x 54 inches, at 60c. from 90c
30 x 60 inches, at 70c. from $1.10
36 x 72 inches, at $1. from $1.32
6 x 9 feet, at $3. from $4.25
8 x 10 feet, at $4.25. from $6.25
9 x 12 feet, at $5.50, from $8.25.

Third floor.

Women's Tailored Suits That Cost Little

There are just about 150 of these very stylish Tailor-made Dresses, many of which are marked at about half of their former prices. They are smart dresses for present wear, and yet they will serve you well into the Fall,

Some are made of light-weight materials, voiles, etamines and mohairs, others are of heavier cloths, such as cheviots, coverts, broadcloths and tweeds. They are made in a great many different styles, and at a great many different prices, beginning with some $10 to $15 dresses now marked at $6. Prices run up to $40 for dresses that were $10 to $90. The size-ranges are very complete, as the schedule below shows:

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Suits	5	24	60	46	9	3	5

Our entire stock of Summer Dresses in the thinner materials, is collected into three groups, with little regard to their original prices. They are now marked $5 to $7.50 and $10.

There are also two tempting groups of Summer Skirts at $1.50 and $3.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Glace Gloves at 65c

This is the first Autumn Glove bargain to be chronicled, just when women are getting ready to make the change from fabric to leather gloves.

We have received a fine assortment of these excellent Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves for women, from the manufacturer; and they are really wonders at their price. Well-made, stylishly cut, from soft, pliable skins, and in all the best Autumn shades, and black and white as well. Specially priced at 65c a pair.

Tenth street.

"En-Tout-Cas" UMBRELLAS

$2.25, worth $3.50 and $4

Sun *or* rain Umbrellas, as you will—hence, "for all kinds of weather." Covers of extra quality all-silk, in black, navy blue, royal blue, green and garnet; 26-inch, with best natural wood handles; tassels and cases to match.

The regular selling prices of these rain-or-shine Umbrellas are $3.50 and $4. Today a quantity to sell

At $2.25 Each

Broadway.

Kitchen Wares

At Small Prices

These are well-made articles at prices that the well-informed housekeeper will appreciate.

Copper Wash Boilers, No. 6, with tin covers, at $1.25, from $2.25 and $2.50.

Japanned Flour Bins, with sifter; 50-lb. size, at $1.25, from $1.75; 100-lb. size, at $1.50, from $2.25.

Japanned Flour Boxes, 20-lb. size, at 40c, from 65c; 40-lb. size, at 50c, from 75c; 80-lb. size, at 60c, from $1.

Japanned Slop Jars, 25c, from 35c and 40c.

Infants' Japanned Bath Tubs, at 50c, from 95c; 60c, from $1.10; 75c, from $1.40; $1, from $1.65.

Covered Tin Buckets, 2 qts., 6c; 3 qts., 9c; 4 qts., 11c; 5 qts., 12c; 8 qts., 15c; 10 qts., 18c.

1-quart Tin Graduated Measuree, 5c.

10-inch Pie Plates, 3c.

Oval Pieced Tin Pudding Pans, 3 qts., at 8c, from 12c; 4 qts., 10c, from 15c; 6 qts., 15c, from 22c.

Pieced Water Pails, 4 qts., 5c; 5 qts., 6c; 6 qts., 8c.

Sheet iron Bread Pans, extra heavy, 10c.

Basement.

How We Help the Housekeeper's Fall Refitting

We've been printing columns of interesting news about the August Furniture; and this August Sale of Upholsteries is a very valuable ally—the complement to the Furniture Sale—with its rich offerings of Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table and Couch Covers, Furniture Coverings, and Draperies. Prudent purchasers can reduce the amount of the sum they had planned to spend on these things by *a quarter* to *one-half*, and still have practically unbounded room for choice at these splendid savings:

Fabrics for Draperies and Furniture Coverings

These prices—*half former prices*—are just quotations from an immense stock that has been thus reduced. You are practically sure of getting exactly what you want, and making a splendid saving to start with on your Hangings and new Furniture Coverings. Then we will do the re-upholstering for you promptly and well, if you wish:

TAPESTRIES—1335 Yards
Immense variety; some cotton, some silk.
40c yard, from 85c. $1.25 yard, from $2.50
80c yard, from $1.65. $1.75 yard, from $3.50
$1.15 yd., from $2.25. $2.50 yard, from $5.

JUTES—900 Yards
Some plain, others striped in various colors.
35c yard, from 70c. 75c yard, from $1.50
45c yard, from 90c. 85c yard, from $1.75
60c yard, from $1.25.

SILK DAMASKS—975 Yards
A fine assortment of handeome colorings, in excellent patterns; eome of our best sellers in the lot.
$1 yard, from $2. $1.25 yard, from $2.50
$1.15 yd., from $2.35. $1.75 yard, from $3.50
Up to $4.50 yard, from $9.

Lace Curtains

NOTTINGHAM
450 pairs—Imitations of the real laces, such as Irish Point, Renaissance and Brussels. At $1.40 pair, from $1.75, $1.85 and $2; $2 a pair, from $2.50, $2.75 and $3; $3.25 a pair, from $4.25 and $4.50; $3.85 pair, from $5.25 and $5.75.

RUFFLED MUSLIN
400 pairs—Figured centers. At 85c pair, from $1 and $1.25.

RUFFLED NETS
300 pairs—Plain bobbinet with insertion and edge of the varions laces. At $1.25 pair, from $1.50 and $1.75; $2 pair, from $2.50 and $3; $3 pair, from $4 and $4.25.

Third floor.

The More You Look Around For Linens,

And Compare Prices, the More You Realize How Very Low These Prices Are

Among those that will appeal to the many housekeepers who are going through our stores these August days, are these fine Scotch and Irish Linens that we tell of below:

TABLE CLOTHS
Snow-white Table Cloths, bordered all around, unhemmed; sturdy Scotch damask of the long-wearing and handsome kind.
2 x 2 yards, at $2.75 and $3.75.
2 x 2½ yards, at $3.25 and $4.25.
2 x 3 yards, at $3.75 and $5.50.
Matching Napkins, 21 inches square, $2.75 a dozen; 25 inches sqnare, $3.75 and $5.25 a dozen.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD
Bleached Irish Table Linen, heavy quality, 64 inches wide, at 50c a yard. Lighter, but finer quality, 71 inches wide, at 50c a yard. A much finer quality, 67 inches wide, 80c yard.
Bleached Scotch or Irish Table Linen, 72 inches wide, at $1 a yard.
Fine double damask from Scotland, in very handsome designs, 70 inches wide, at $1.25 a yard.
Grass-bleached German damask, full two yards wide, at $1.50 a yard.
Bleached Flemish Table Linen, made of the famous Courtral flax, that takes a polish like elik; 71 inches wide, at $1.50 and $2 a yard.

Third floor.

Men's Shirts, 50c

Worth $1

One hundred and fifty dozen Men's Negligee Shirts, regular $1 quality. In fact, a third of the lot are our own regular shirts, with plaited bosoms and detached cuffs. The man who is going on a vacation, or needs a few more shirts this Summer, will find this a splendid collection to choose from at 50c.

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Silk Garters

Three Pairs for 25c

A man usually expects to pay 25c for garters. Here are three pairs for the price of one. The secret is that the manufacturer makes up the odds and ends of these webbings, and sends them to us to sell. Three pairs in a box for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

M'CHESNEY BEATEN OFF

Famous Horse Five Lengths Behind Jocund in a Fast Mile.

CANDIDA'S SELLING STAKE

Mirthless Ran Twice and Was a Winner in Second Trial—Four Saratoga Favorites Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—One more reputation, based on last season's form, was assailed rudely here to-day, when the famous horse McChesney, regarded as the best horse of the West last year, and as the rival of Waterboy in the East, finished unplaced in the closing event of the programme, five lengths behind the winner, Jocund. It was McChesney's first trial in public since he ran for the Brooklyn Handicap in the early Spring, but in spite of that the horse had the full confidence of the general public, based on the reports that in his long stay in the West he had regained his old speed, and supported by the fact that E. E. Smathers, his owner, was reported to have backed him heavily.

The race was a condition event for non-winners, and "Big Mac" got in with a pull in the weights that seemed to give him a great advantage. That and the general belief that he was being prepared especially for the Saratoga Cup to be run on Saturday appeared to justify the short price laid against him, in the rather moderate field that he met, and at odds of 20 to 9 on, McChesney was talked of as the one sure thing of the day. Afterward it was said that the distance, one mile, was too short to show the horse's real ability, but however that may have been, Jocund went to the front in the first few strides, and racing in the lead all the distance, won rather easily from Dimple and Aurumaster, both ordinary class horses, while McChesney was five lengths behind the winner. The time, 1:39 3-5, was the only impressive feature of the race. McChesney never being able to improve his position from the moment that the field went on.

The stake feature of the afternoon was the Kentucky, for fillies two years old, at five and a half furlongs, selling allowances. The Paget entry, Czaraphine, was the best-backed, and started at 9 to 5. An accident to the starting barrier destroyed any chance to test the ability of the horses, as only one side of the webbing lifted, and Candida, off first, made all the pace, and won easily from Czaraphine, which was one of the few that got away with a chance, the others being strung out far back, with Delphie and Mirthless left at the post.

As Mirthless was not required to do any running in the stake, and was entered in the malden race, fifth on the card, F. R. Hitchcock, her owner, and J. E. Madden, her trainer, decided to send her for a second race, and Mirthless, presenting the unusual spectacle of a two-year-old going to the post twice in one day, was returned a winner in handy style, after leading all the way. Plunger J. C. Yeager's Mimosa, at a short price in the first race, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s Sea Gull, formerly Terrible Terry, in the steeplechase, were the only favorites that were successful. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for mares three years old and upward; seven furlongs.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Mimosa, 97, Hildebrand, 13-10, 2-5	3	1	1½
Wild Thyme, 103, J. Martin, 7-1, 2-1	5	3	2ª
Armenia, 99, Travers, 2-1, 4-5	1	2	3ª
Ishlana, 90, Sperling, 15-1, 6-1	4	4	4
Jane Holly, 103, Cormack, 15-1, 6-1	8	6	5
Woodwink, 98, Holmes, 30-1, 20-1	6	5	6
Virgin Soil, 103, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1	2	7	7
Pronta, 107, Wonderly, 30-1, 10-1	7	9	8
Girdle, 98, W. Fisher, 50-1, 15-1	9	8	9

Time—1:25 2-5. Start poor. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hamburg-Castalia, owned by J. C. Yeager and trained by R. E. Campbell.

SECOND RACE.—Hnnters' Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; short course, about two miles.

	S.	1½.	F.
Sea Gnll, 139, Ray, 13-10, 2-5	2	1	1ª
Bonfire, 145, G. B. Wilson, 9-2, 6-5	5	2	2½
Libretto, 132, Bernhardt, 20-1, 6-1	4	3	3ª
Daffo-Down-Dilly, 140, Donohne, 2-1, 4-5	1	4	4
Gortnagallon, 140, J. O'Brien, 10-1, 3-1	3	5	5

Time—4:08 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner, (formerly Terrible Terry,) br. g., 5 years, by Longflight-Easter Ebb, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, selling, for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Candida, 99, Travers, 5-1, 2-1	1	7	1ª
Czaraphine, 100, Hildebrand, 9-5, 4-5	3	2	2ª
Fleur de Marie, 94, J. Jones, 20-1, 8-1	2	4	3ª
Gold Ten, 96, H. Cochran, 7-1, 2-1	4	3	4
Peggy, 97, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	7	6	5
Miss Morgan, 96, Crogban, 100-1, 40-1	5	5	6
Highborn, 96, W. Fisher, 30-1, 10-1	4	7	7
Martha Gorman, 90, Crimmins, 12-1, 4-1	8	8	8
Incantation, 102, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	9	9	9
Delphi, 89, J. Hennessey, 100-1, 30-1	Left.		
Mirthless, 99, Oliphant, 20-1, 8-1	Left.		

Time—1:07. Start poor. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Sir Dixon-Black Heart, owned by J. Scherrer and trained by Charles Hughes.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and an eighth.

	S.	⅞.	F.
Elliott, 93, W. Daly, 4-1, 7-5	3	1	1½
Dalesman, 103, Hildebrand, 13-5, even	1	4ª	2½
Carhuncle, 103, H. Phillips, 12-1, 4-1	1	5	3½
Andience, 108, T. Burns, 4-1, 7-5	8	3	4
Ada Nay, 97, W. Fisher, 20-1, 7-1	4	2	5
Knight Errant, 104, J. Martin, 3-1, even	6	6	6

Time—1:53. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., four years, by Racine-Aurelia II., owned by Mrs. R. A. Daly and trained by M. J. Daly.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	⅝.	F.
Mirthless, 109, Shaw, 9-2, 7-5	2	1	1½
Raiment, 109, Burns, 12-1, 4-1	4	2	2ª
Bulwark, 120, Hildebrand, 9-10, 2-5	3	3	3ª
Yorkshire Lad, 112, W. Fisher, 30-1, 10-1	6	4	4
Sandalwood, 112, Hicks, 12-1, 5-1	5	6	5
Lobo, 112, Cormack, 30-1, 10-1	11	7	6
Tennyburn, 112, Oliphant, 12-1, 4-1	7	5	7
Saulshury, 112, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1	5	9	8
Lindsay Gordon, 112, O'Neil, 10-1, 3-1	9	8	9
Alps, 109, Hilgesen, 200-1, 60-1	8	10	10
St. Aubryn, 112, Wonderly, 40-1, 12-1	10	11	11

Time—1:14 2-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Mirthful-Banishment, owned by F. R. Hitchcock and trained by J. E. Maddcn.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jocund, 109, O'Neil, 4-1, 3-5	1	1	1²
Dimple, 104, Travers, 20-1, 3-1	4	2	2ª
Aurumaster, 89, Crimmins, 30-1, 6-1	6	3	3½
McChesney, 119, Fuller, 9-20, 1-5	1	4	4
Witchcraft, 104, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-2	2	5	5
Flexion, 105, Miles, 100-1, 20-1	5	6	6
King of Valley, 99, H. Cochran, 100-1, 20-1	7	7	7

Time—1:39 3-5. Fair start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Mirthful-Flower Dellis, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; seven furlongs.

Pulsus	126	Sir Lynnewood	106
Rapid Water	122	Monet	104
Mineola	115	Witchcraft	100
Adriutha	113	Marjoram	99
Orthodox	110	Thistle Heatber	99
Dick Bernard	108	Tol San	95
Andrew Mack	107	Silverfoot	95
Divination	107		

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward, ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner; one mile.

Sais	106	Homestead	101
Hardolph	106	Charter	99
Mountebank	106	Stevedore	98
Canajoharie	103	Briarthorpe	98
Irish Witch	102	Gold Spot	91
Courtmaid	101	Southampton	91
Demurrer	101	The Globe	86

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Gallce	112	Goodbye	112
Charadelia	112	Linda Rosa	112
Princess Rupert	112	Artful	112
Intrigue	112	Mirthless	112
Salt and Pepper	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Affrander	123	Flying Ship	106
Lord of the Vale	122	Reservation	104
Major Daingerfield	119	Jocund	100
Molly Brant	117	Sold Money	100
Broomstick	112	High Chancellor	99
Dainty	109		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Waterside	117	Dandelion	110
Jack Lory	112	Iota	107
Blue Bird	110	Allumeur	105
Austin Allen	110	Artful	102
Amberjack	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

Courtmald	104	Allen	98
Keynote	103	Bar Le Duc	96
James F.	103	Lady Potentate	96
Sentry	101	Judge	96
Easy Street	101	Conkling	96
Gold Dome	100	Glisten	95
Brooklynite	98	Bohadil	90
Cauliflower	98		

EAST VIEW'S TWO STAKES.

Butler Farm Horses Won Brighton Harness Racing Features.

The opening of the Grand Circuit races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday was attended by favorable conditions in every way, and with clear weather, a fast track, and a big attendance six trotting and pacing events were decided. The attendance was more than double the best at the Empire City track, a crowd of about 4,000 visitors being present.

The good fortune that attended the East View Farm's stable of trotters and paccrs at the opening of the Empire City meet was in evidence again as the East View Farm, owned by James Butler, President of the New York Trotting Club, sent out the winners of both of the stakes on the card, Consuleo S. capturing the $5,000 Sea Breeze and Princess Athel taking the $2,000 Coney Island Stakes. To make the double victory the more emphatic, Mr. Butler's winners also took fourth money in each stake.

The race of the afternoon was the contest for the Sea Breeze, mile heats, two in three, under the "Empire" plan for 2:10 trotters, with nine starters. Dr. Strong, a winner in the same class at Empire City, always was a strong favorite, Consuelo S. and John Taylor being about equal second choices. Joseph Gahagan, owner of Dr. Strong, was confident that his horse could beat the same lot that he beat at Empire City, and when the favorite was placed badly in the first heat, and it looked as if he would have to stand a hard mile to get near the contenders for the heat, Dr. Strong was taken up, and had an easy mile, Consuelo S. then finishing first driven out in 2:09¼, to beat George G. and John Taylor. Dr. Strong still was a favorite after the heat, and justified the confidence placed in him by winning the second heat in easy style, in 2:08¾, Consuelo S. being second. The favorite seemed to have the big stakes securely won, but Gahagan, in his hurry to take the lead from Consuelo S. in the third heat drove Dr. Strong to a bad break as they were coming to the last quarter pole. Consuelo S. then went on in front, Dr. Strong closed fast at the finish, but never got up, Consuelo S. winning the heat and race by a neck.

In the Coney Island Stakes, for three-year olds, 2:30 trotting, six started, with Princess Athel always the favorite at $25 against $9 for the others in the field. Princess Athel went on in front all the way in the first heat and jogged home an easy winner. Princess Athel, as in the first heat, went out with Pleasant Thought and carried her companlon to a break at the bend into the quarter stretch, Pleasant Thought being out of the race after that, while Princess Athel tired so badly from her effort against Pleasant Thought that she came almost to a standstill near the finish. Wiltonette then made a strong bid for the heat, but Princess Athel managed to stagger out first by a narrow margin. Alexander Campbell, Gordon Prince, and Joymaker were returned winners of dash events in rather easy style. The fastest race of the day was reserved for the finish of the programme, the mile for 2:05 pacers, in which Frank Yoakum was favorite against six others, Hetty G., a winner at Empire City over much the same lot of horses, again proved her merit by winning well away from Yoakum in 2:04¼, the race giving the winner a new record.

As a special attraction for next Thursday, it has been arranged that the fast pacer Prince Alert shall go against the mile unpaced record of 1:59¼. At Empire City Prince Alert last week paced a mile without aid in 2:00¼. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Alexander Campbell, b. g., by Baron Star, (Commings)	1
Ruth C., ro. m., (B. Kenny)	2
Leonora, b. m., (De Ryder)	3
Travelesso, blk. g., (Geers)	4
Confienza, b. m., (McGuire)	5
Victor, Jr., blk. g., (Estes)	6

Time—2:30¼.

Pools—Ruth C., $50; Alexander Campbell, $25; Travelesso, $25; Leonora, $20; Confienza, $5; Victor, Jr., $5.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; the Sea Breeze Stakes or $5,000; heats, two in three, Empire plan.

Consuelo S., b. m., by Directum, (De Ryder)	1	2	1
Dr. Strong, gr. g., (Gahagan)	3	1	2
John Taylor, gr. g., (Wilson)	2	3	3
The Roman, br. g., (Snow)	4	3dis	
Norrie, b. g., (Shank)	5	4 ro	
Metallia, blk. m., (Andrews)	6	5 ro	
Prince Greenlander, br. g., (Davis	7	6 ro	
George G., b. g., (Geers)	9	dis	
Kent, ch. g., (Spears)	8	dis	

Time—2:09¼; 2:08¾; 2:10.

Pools—Dr. Strong, $35; Consuelo S., $25; John Taylor, $25; George G., $8; The Roman, $5; field, $6.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse of $600; dash of one-half mile.

Gordon Prince, br. h., by Oratorio, (Snow)	1
Lookout Hal, b. h., (Shank)	2
Dewey, b. g., (Dickerson)	3
Winnie King, ch. m., (Wilson)	4
Big Boy, b. g., (Fuller)	5
Mark Hendricks, br. g., (Miller)	6

Time—1:01¾.

Pools—Gordon Prince, $25; field, $10.

2:30 Class.—Trotting. The Coney Island Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds; two in three heats, Empire plan.

Princess Athel, b. f., by Directum Kelly, (De Ryder)	1 1
Wiltonette, b. c., (Wining)	2 2
Major Gueithlein, b. c., (Hudson)	3 3
Pleasant Thought, b. f., (McQuade)	2dis
David Rossi, br. c., (Dunn)	dis
The Hermit, blk. c., (Freeman)	dis

Time—2:14; 2:15¾.

Pools—Princess Athel, $25; field, $9.

2:13 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $600; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Joymaker, b. h., by Norcatns, (Geers)	1
Single K., ch. g., (Commings)	2
Anna Little, b. m., (Tlechurst)	3
Hallie Hardin, ch. m., (McGuire)	4
Black Thorn, blk. g., (De Ryder)	5
Birney, b. m., (Davis)	6
Morn, ch. g., (Brinckerhoff)	7

Time—2:29¾.

Pools—Joymaker, $25; field, $40.

2:05 Class.—Pacing. Purse of $900; dash of one mile.

Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot, (Murphy)	1
Frank Yoakum, b. g., (Gussnell)	2
Locanda, br. h., (Rosemire)	3
Nathan Straus, b. c., (Curry)	4
Joe Pointer, b. h., (McClary)	5
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Ceidburg)	6
Shadow Chimes, br. g., (A. P. McDonald)	7

Time—2:04¼.

Pools—Frank Yoakum, $27; field, $50.

The programme for to-day:

2:20 trot, the John H. Shults, Empire, one mile, $5,000; 2:20 pace, dash, one mile and an eigbth, $600; 2:08 trot, dash, one mile and an eighth, $800; 2:08 pace, the Brighton, Empire, one mile, $5,000; 2:16 trot, dash, one mile and a sixteenth, $500.

VANDERBILT LOSES IN POLO.

Reginald's Team Only Earns One Goal Against Point Judith.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The first polo game in the Westchester Club's tournament was of especial interest to the Newport Summer residents because one of the contesting teams, representing the Westchester Polo Club, was composed of Summer residents, including Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Henry S. Klp, Fred C. Havemeyer, and William E. Carter. The Westchester team was badly beaten by the Point Judith Club, 25 goals to 10, and only one of the latter goals was scored from the field, the others being the result of the difference in handicaps. The Westchester team put up a good stiff game, but their knowledge of the fine points of polo was not up to that of their older and more experienced opponents. Mr. Carter made the only goal for the Westchesters. The line-up and handicaps were:

POINT JUDITH.	Hdcp.	WESTCHESTER	Hdcp.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. R. C. Vanderbilt	1
2. R. La Montagne	5	2. H. S. Klp	1
3. A. E. Kennedy	5	3. F. C. Havemeyer	2
Back, P. F. Collier	3	Back, Wm. E. Carter	3
Total	16	Total	7

Score: Goals earned—By Point Judith, 25; by Westchester, 1, (allowed handicap of 9,) making net score of 25 to 10. Referee—Peter D. Martin.

BOTH LOCAL TEAMS WON

Donlin's Long Drive and Three Other Hits Beat St. Louis.

AMERICANS TIED FOR LEAD

Third Place Again for the Champion Bostons—Philadelphians Becoming a Factor.

The New York Nationals wound up their series with the Cincinnati team yesterday with a victory, making three wins out of five for McGraw's men. In the American League Boston dropped back to third place, with the Greater New York and Chicagos a tie for the lead. Summary of yesterday's play follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	5	8	10	13	15	12	70	.722
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	6	12	12	61	.622
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	57	.594
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	9	11	59	.578
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	7	50	.500
Boston	1	5	4	6	5	..	8	11	38	.372
Brooklyn	2	3	4	3	6	5	..	9	35	.350
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	..	27	.273
Games lost	27	37	39	43	50	64	65	72		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at New York, (two games.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Chicago at Boston, (two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia, (two games.)

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 0
Cleveland, 1; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	5	6	7	9	10	9	12	58	.604
Chicago	9	..	7	5	9	8	10	13	61	.604
Boston	7	6	..	9	7	10	7	13	59	.596
Philadelphia	5	11	5	..	6	8	9	11	55	.579
Cleveland	8	4	8	5	..	9	7	10	52	.553
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	..	6	7	41	.423
St. Louis	3	5	8	4	4	5	..	8	37	.402
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	..	22	.229
Games lost	38	40	40	40	42	56	55	74		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Bostbn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Won Last Game of Series from Cincinnati by 4 to 1.

McGinnity's excellent pitching and two innings of good batting upon the part of the New Yorks were the only features to commend themselves to the more than 6,000 spectators who saw the last game of the series with the Cincinnati team at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The New Yorks by a score of 4 to 1, the strong hitting of Mertes, Dahlen, and Bowerman and a tremendous drive by Donlin being responsible for the earning of two runs of the four. The Cincinnatians were completely at the mercy of McGinnity, only three hits, two of them of the scratch variety, being credited to them, while their only run was scored by the failure of Bresnahan to complete a double play.

Unlike the other game of the series, it was free from wrangles and angry disputes with the umpire, but the substitution of Johnstone for Emslie as the judge of play and the suspension for three days of Manager Kelley and "Dan" McGann for their abuse of Umpire Emslie in last Friday's game evidently had a salutary effect. There was but one instance of a conspicuous outbreak of the players against Johnstone's decisions, and that was in the eighth inning, when Dahlen hit an apparently fair ball to left field, which was decided a foul. The batsman's next effort resulted in forcing Mertes out at second base and retiring the side.

For the first time this season on any of the local grounds, and just before play began, a large horseshoe of flowers was carried to the plate, followed by "Terry" McGoverll, the ex-champion featherweight pugilist, and "Joe" Humphries, one of his trainers. The flowers were presented to "Mike" Donlin, on behalf of his New York friends. It was the first full game that the ex-Cincinnati outfielder had played with the New Yorks, and his fielding was of a high order.

Cincinnati's only run was made in the second inning. Corcoran was sent to first base on called balls, and on Steinfeldt's sacrifice reached second. He was advanced to third on Schiel's lucky hit to Dahlen, and should have been left there on Woodruff's hit to short. Dahlen ran to second and put Schiel out, and threw the ball accurately to Bresnahan for a double play. The latter, however, dropped the ball, and Corcoran scored.

In the fourth inning Bresnahan opened with a two-base hit to right field, and after being saved a put out after being caught between second and third bases scored on Hahn's wild throw to third of Devlin's hit. In the seventh inning the local team added another tally, but the careless running of the bases on the part of Dahlen and McGinnity brought a sharp reprimand from Manager McGraw. Mertes started the inning with a good hit, and Dahlen followed with another. Both moved up a base on Gilbert's sacrifice. Bowerman batted safely to centre field, scoring Mertes, but Dahlen hesitated. When he attempted to reach the plate he was easily put out by a fine throw of Odwell to Schiel. Then McGinnity hit to Hahn and stopped running. Hahn threw the ball high to first base, and McGinnity might have got there in safety. In the ninth inning Seymour interfered with Sebring while trying to catch a fly ball batted by Browne, and after Devlin had struck out Donlin made his long hit to centre field for a home run. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Sebring, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	1	0	0	2	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Schiel, c	0	1	6	1	0
Woodruff, 2b	0	0	5	2	0
Hahn, p	0	0	2	3	2
Total	1	3	24	13	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bres'han, 1b	1	2	4	2	1
Browne, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Donlin, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	6	3	2
Bower'an, c	0	0	4	1	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	6*	26	10	5

*Hahn out, hit by batted ball.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	.	—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Hahn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Hahn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert and Steinfeldt. Double plays—Corcoran, Woodruff, and Dolan; Gilbert, Dahlen, and Bresnahan. Two-base hit—Bresnahan. Home run—Donlin. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—6,750.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

Brooklyn wound up its series with St. Louis yesterday at Washington Park with another victory, winning by 3 runs to 2. The visitors had the game well in hand, when hits by Dillon, Dobbs, and Sheckard turned the tide and gave a victory to the local men in the ninth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Dillon, lb	1	1	14	2	0
Dobbs, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Strang, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	2	6
Bergen, c	0	0	6	0	0
McCorm'k, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	1	3
Total	3	7	27	21	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Shannon, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	11	1	0
Brain, ss	1	0	5	3	2
Smoot, cf	1	1	1	1	0
Barclay, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
McLean, c	0	0	2	1	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	6	0
Total	2	6	25	12	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Babb, Dobbs. Sacrifice hits—Babb, Beckley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 3. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 14 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance—2,500.

PITTSBURG, 2; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Pittsburg won a close game to-day by 2 to 1, Boston's more frequent errors offsetting a slight superiority in batting. Leever's pitching hand was split by Geier's hard drive in the first inning and Phillippi replaced him. Brilliant plays alternated with poor ones, a running catch by Cannell being the most remarkable. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	..	1	0	1	4
Beaum't, cf	1	2	0	0	1
M'C'm'k, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	..	0	1	2	3
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	16	0	0
Kruger, lf	..	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Carisch, c	..	0	1	6	1
Leever, p	..	0	0	0	1
Phillippi, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	..	2	4	27	16

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	..	0	3	0	1
Tenney, 1b	0	2	5	1	0
Abb'chio, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Cannell, lf	..	1	2	0	0
Del'anty, 3b	0	3	3	2	2
Rayner, 2b	..	0	5	2	0
Carney, rf	..	0	1	1	0
Moran, c	..	0	5	1	1
M'Nich'ls, p	0	0	1	2	1
*Fisher	..	0	0	0	0
Total	..	1	6	27	12

*Batted for McNichols in the ninth.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—Boston. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Abhattichio, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Rayner. Hits—Off Phillippi, 6 in 8 2-3 innings. Stolen bases—Wagner (2,) Beaumont, Abbattichio. First base on balls—Off McNichols, 4; off Phillippi, 2. Struck out—By McNichols, 4; by Phillippi, 5. Witch pitch—McNichole. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance—3,325.

CHICAGO, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The local team was unable to hit Lundgren at opportune times to-day and Chicago won by the close margin of 3 runs to 2. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	..	0	3	1	0
Casey, 3b	..	1	0	1	4
Chance, 1b	..	1	1	7	2
M'Carty, cf	0	2	2	0	0
O'Neill, c	..	0	1	6	3
Evers, 2b	..	0	0	4	4
Jones, rf	..	1	1	1	0
Barry, ss	..	0	1	3	2
Lundgren, p	0	0	2	0	0
Total	..	3	7	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	3	4	0
Titus, lf	..	0	3	0	0
Wol'ton, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
McGee, rf	..	1	1	5	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	5	5	0
Mitchell, 1b	0	1	4	0	0
Roth, c	..	0	3	1	0
Donohue, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Sutthoff, p	..	0	1	2	1
Fraser, p	..	0	0	0	0
*Lush	..	0	0	0	0
Total	..	2	6	27	10

*Batted for Sutthoff in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Stolen bases—Barry, 2. Two-base hits—McGee, Wolverton. Three-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hit—Mitchell. Donbie plays—Casey, Evers, and Chance; Barry and Chance; Snitthoff and Mitchell. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 4. Hits—Off Sutthoff, 5, in eight innings; off Fraser, 2, in one inning. Struck oht—By Sutthoff, 2; Lnndgren, 6. Bases on balls—Off Sutthoff, 2; Lnndgren, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—1,750.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro Keeps St. Louis from Hitting and Greater New Yorks Win.

*Special to The New York

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 16, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building, Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in ony part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

JAPAN'S GREAT NAVAL TRIUMPH.

Vice Admiral KAMIMURA'S victory in the Strait of Korea goes far toward restering Japan's naval prestige, which had begun to suffer somewhat from previous failures to curb the activity of the Vladivostok squadron and from Vice Admiral TOGO'S only partial success in last Wednesday's battle off Port Arthur. Evidently the Russian cruisers had come into the strait "by appointment." They had undoubtedly received orders to meet the ships escaping from Port Arthur; for otherwise they would have hardly run 500 miles to the southward into those narrow waters, where the Japanese would quickly discover and attack them. From Tokio comes unofficial information that the vessels under KAMIMURA'S command were the Azuma, the Idzumo, and the Iwate, armored cruisers, and the Takachiho, a protected cruiser. The Russian vessels, the Gromoboi, the Rossia, and the Rurik were armored cruisers of larger size than the Japanese ships named above. The Takachiho was an unarmored vessel of only moderate speed, but even classing her with her consorts, the Russian squadron was stronger than the Japanese except in the very important items of gun power and torpedo tubes. Following are some of the elements of fighting efficiency compared:

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT. Tons.		WEIGHT OF BROADSIDE. Pounds.	
Russian	35,389	Russian	4,740
Japanese	32,636	Japanese	6,514
NUMBER OF TORPEDO TUBES.		HEAVIEST PROJECTILE. Pounds.	
Russian	15	Russian	188
Japanese	17	Japanese	500

The eight-inch guns aboard the Russian ships fire a projectile weighing only 188 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2,800 foot-seconds. The ten-inch guns aboard the Takachiho have a muzzle velocity of only 2,400 foot-seconds, but the eight-inch wire-wound guns of the other Japanese vessels are credited with a muzzle velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds. It is easy, therefore, to understand that the greater displacement of the Russian vessels gave them no real advantage, as it really served chiefly to make them better targets. Their speed had to be regulated by that of their slowest ship, and so, although they had the advantage of copper-sheathed bottoms—and, therefore, clean hulls—they could run no faster than the Rurik's 18.7 knots. Eventually the two faster ships escaped only after the Rurik was finished.

Evidently, therefore, the lesson of this latest sea fight is that gun power will win. The best defense against an enemy is the accuracy and speed of one's own battery fire.

Of all the ships that Russia had in the two ports, the Rurik is sunk; the Czarevitch is dismantled at Tsing-Tau; the Retvizan, the Pobieda, the Peresviet, the Poltava, the Sevastopol, the Diana, and the Pallada are believed to have been driven back into Port Arthur. The Novik is out somewhere, bound for Vladivostok; the Askold and several destroyers are laid up in neutral ports. Several other destroyers have been run ashore near Wei-hai-Wei. There is little hope for the ships again shut up in Port Arthur, while the vessels in neutral harbors cannot of course return to their flag during the continuance of this war. The complete job performed by DEWEY at Manila and by our fleet off Santiago has not been paralleled by the Japanese, but the result will probably fully satisfy the Mikado and his people.

GEN. KUROPATKIN.

Poor Russia! And poor KUROPATKIN! He is likely to be the scapegoat and victim of the Jingo spirit in Russia, which it does not appear that he did anything to foster; which it does appear that he did everything in his power to moderate. The remarkable article on the Czar in the current Quarterly Review gives the General credit for knowing more about the Japanese Army than any other officer in the Russian Army, and for having vainly warned his imperial master of the danger that Russia ran in precipitating a conflict with Japan without due preparation.

KUROPATKIN'S present position, with or without his own fault, is of the most humiliating kind. The immediate objective of the Japanese is undoubtedly Port Arthur. They have already made it too hot to hold the Russian fleet, which broke out in desperation, part of it to be disabled and scattered and the residue to stagger back to what it had already ascertained not to be a secure harbor of refuge. The commanding position attained by the Japanese, and their safe-conduct for non-combatants, all denote that the final assault is near. But to secure the success of this final assault it appears that they need more troops than they have on the spot, and they are calmly taking them from the forces beleaguering KUROPATKIN'S army. KUROPATKIN, they argue, is quite helpless. We have him where we want him, and we will leave force enough to keep him there. We can afford to detach a large force to assist in the capture of Port Arthur. When that is accomplished we will come back with large reinforcements and smash him. Meanwhile he will keep. We know where to find him when we want him.

Apparently the Japanese are perfectly warranted in taking this view of the case. But if they judge the situation aright, what a helpless and hopeless and humiliating position it is, for a proud and brave man, such as Gen. KUROPATKIN doubtless is, in which he now finds himself.

A VERY DIFFERENT CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper, I beg to reply to the question at the close of an editorial in this morning's issue—Is there an "enlightened public sentiment"?

Yes, there is an "enlightened public sentiment," increasing daily under the influence of our homes, our churches, our schools, and our newspapers, and it is certainly very gratifying to all true American citizens that the two great political parties have selected two men who both measure up to such a high standard of manhood and citizenship, and also to note that the newspapers seem to be vying with each other in reaching out for the highest degree of merit for their chosen leader.

If you publish this letter, will you also please reply in the same issue to the following question:

If President ROOSEVELT or Judge PARKER were asked to assist at the dedication, at an early date, of just such a saloon as that at which Bishop POTTER assisted, and, being in doubt whether to accept or not, asked your advice in the matter, what would you advise him to do, and why?

I would like to compare your reply to this question with the views you have expressed in support of the action of Bishop POTTER. It strikes me your standard of merit for a Bishop and for that of a Presidential candidate are a little at variance.

HASBROUCK ALLIGER.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1904.

We should not advise President ROOSEVELT or Judge PARKER to assist in the dedication of a saloon. Nohody would so advise them.

Bishop POTTER consented to take part in the opening of the Subway Tavern because, while he is convinced that the saloon business cannot be suppressed, he sincerely believes that the saloons can be made cleaner, better, and less harmful to the community. He evidently hoped that his blessing would put the tavern upon a higher plane. Whatever uplifting virtue or efficiency he possessed in the undertaking was due to his episcopal office. It was because he is a churchman in high place that he felt that the influence and example of his presence at the opening of the saloon might be salutary.

The participation of Mr. ROOSEVELT or Mr. PARKER in the "dedication" of a saloon would have no more significance or effect, in that sense, than the participation of the President of a Chamber of Commerce, the Treasurer of a railroad company, or the Secretary of a labor union. Neither of the candidates for the Presidency is specially charged with the duty of looking out for the public morals. Ministers of religion, and Bishops notably, are charged with that duty.

There is another reason. By the unwritten law of politics a candidate for the Presidency is forbidden to do things or say things not demanded by his conscience or his sense of public duty which might weaken his party and impair its prospect of success. A candidate who should assist in the opening of a saloon would lose votes. That would expose him to the well justified reproaches of the faithful men of his party. It is an axiom that in a campaign whatever is superfluous should be omitted.

BRIGANDAGE IN NEW YORK.

The amount of attention which is being directed at the moment to the operations of the Sicilian, Corsican, and Neapolitan bravos and criminals who are congesting our cities should have good results in bringing these people under much closer police supervision than they have thus far received. Brigandage as an established institution in our American cities is intolerable. If the representatives of the nationalities which are falling under the ban of public distrust can or will do nothing of their own initiative to end the reign of terror which the lawless representatives of this Southern European immigration are establishing by murder, blackmail, kidnapping, and like crimes, and our own police system is unable to deal successfully with conditions so at variance with our National traditions and habits, measures must be taken by the Federal Government sharply to restrict, or if necessary to prohibit altogether, further immigration from countries which send us shiploads of people among whom it is impossible to distinguish the desirable from the undesirable immigrants. There is no natural right which the immigrant can plead to enter a country where he is not wanted. To put the whole steerage class from Italian ports under a restriction comparable to that enforced against the Chinese is always possible and may soon become necessary.

It is also possible that public opinion might be aroused to a point where it would approve and sustain such measures as were taken in New Orleans to restrain the criminal tendencies of the Italian colony. The incidents of that protest against the weakness or inefficiency of the courts in enforcing respect for the law need not be described. They were very drastic remedies for conditions not longer to be borne, but they restored order very promptly. We have some hundreds and perhaps thousands of very dangerous and desperate Italian-speaking aliens now living in New York; but they are not so formidable as to put public opinion at defiance. They are quite lacking in moral courage, and to put a stop to the kind of crimes in which they are now indulging so freely would not require more than one object lesson if it was sufficiently emphatic to impress them with the idea that the American soil is not favorable for the cultivation of criminal conspiracies.

THE GOVERNOR'S MONEY.

Gov. ODELL shows the nicest tact and an ophidian sagacity in bringing his shipbuilding suit at the opening of the Republican Presidential campaign. "I am going after the original thieves to get back my losses," is the way in which Mr. ODELL avows his motives and declares his purpose. Now among these "original thieves," as he calls them, are some Republicans of good, regular, and high standing. The Governor's pursuit of them in an action to recover $126,890 with interest, and the perfect frankness with which he expresses his opinion of their financial behavior, tends to diffuse a warm and genial glow of amiability over the circle gathered about the Republican hearthstone.

Gov. ODELL has a big grievance—there can be no doubt about that. He was put in about the most painful position in which persons who disport in the eddies of Wall Street ever find themselves—the position, to wit, of having to pay up a large subscription to the bond issus of the shipbuilding concern after the thing was a complete wreck, insomuch that there could be little hope of ever getting back any of his money. He did get back some of it—the $50,000 or so which his discredited securities brought at auction. But he is still out of pocket $126,000, which he is not above trying to collect through the courts of the Commonwealth.

As Governor of the State and Chairman of the Republican State Committee the plaintiff in this action occupies a position of undoubted advantage. He may be able to overcome the shyness of witnesses, for instance, in a manner which no mere lamb who had parted with his fleece in Wall Street could hope to imitate. It may be doubted whether his activities as a litigant will benefit him in his activities as Chairman. Any Republican leader who felt nervous about New York this year would very likely have besought Gov. ODELL to postpone his pursuit of the "original thieves" until after election; but if the Governor consulted the leaders of his party in the matter the fact has not transpired. It might be charged that the inopportune beginning of his suit was evidence that he cared more about getting back his money than about electing his party's candidates for President and Governor. Snch a charge would be unfriendly, and, it seems to us, uncalled for.

AN ANTHRACITE STRIFE BREWING.

It looks very much as if the anthracite miners were really getting ready to go on strike. The point involved in the dispute out of which the strike may grow is trivial, and might easily be adjusted if either side were especially desirous that it should be adjusted. As it looks now a strike would suit both the operators and the union leaders.

The heavy output of coal during the past twelve months has caused a large accumulation, amounting in some markets to a congestion, of the smaller sizes which chiefly feel the competition of bituminous coal. The operators would like to sell this coal, and would not object to getting a little more for it than the present market permits. The union leaders, on the other hand, are feeling the need of a revival of interest in the union. They are carrying on their rolls a large number of nominal members who do not pay dues and who cannot safely be disciplined for not doing so, but who would come back into affiliation and be "good union men" if a strike were called.

In this condition of "unstable equilibrium" one pretext for an irreconcilable difference is almost as good as another. The grievance of the refusal of the companies to pay the check weighmen and assess their wages alike upon the union men who want them and the non-union men who do not serves the purpose admirably. The attitude of the operators in this contention is incontestibly right, but perhaps it would not be insisted on so tenaciously if they were as anxious to avert a strike as the union leaders are to call it.

"FADS" IN EDUCATION.

"Do not refine too much in the education of your children. Do as other people do." This extract from a letter of JOHNSON to BOSWELL might very well be the motto of the address of Chancellor WHITELAW REID of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, at the recent convocation of that body. Mr. REID begins by setting forth the enormous expenditure made by the State of New York upon public education, five millions and a half last year, or far more than it appropriated for any other single object. And of course the State expenditure is only a small part, about an eighth, of the whole amount, the rest being contributed by local taxation, for the whole amount raised in the State last year for public education was over forty millions, or $8 per capita. Mr. REID says, very truly, that the only justification for this enormous expenditure must be a showing that the State gets the worth of its money. He proceeds to voice a distinct and growing suspicion that much of the money is wasted upon teaching "fancy studies," to the detriment of the inculcation of what it is agreed that every child born or brought up in this Commonwealth ought to know.

This journal has often maintained that a public wrong is done in the spending of any public money at all upon any education higher than the primary so long as the primary education was withheld from any child. There is, or at least until very lately there was, a general agreement upon what constitutes primary education. It consists, proverbially, of "the three R's." A little geography and a little history added to these, and the American child has received all that the State is bound to give him. But then, says Mr. REID, the three R's must be really taught. "Pupils should learn, learn till they really know, how to read, write, and cipher. Until you make sure of that, let us have fewer frills." Do the pupils really know that? We have melancholy proofs that they do not. Take the case of West Point. The educational requirements for admission to the Military Academy are so elementary as to excite the derision of the ambitious and up-to-date "educators." They are, in fact, the three R's, and they are purposely kept down so as to allow the pupils of public schools all over the country to have an equal chance of fulfilling them. But as a matter of fact, humble as these requirements are, the proportion of candidates who fail in meeting them is so large as to constitute a serious indictment of the common school system of the United States.

It is refreshing to find the Chancellor of the University speaking out so strongly against the efforts to convert the study even of the three R's into something rich and strange. The writing of children, he says, should be "legible rather than obscurely elegant." Their spelling should be that accepted by the English-speaking world, "not what the reformers think it ought to accept or even believe it is going to accept." Similarly, their arithmetic should be the arithmetic accepted by the English-speaking world, and should contain "no fads, not even the metric fad."

In other words, the common schools are for the purpose of inculcating what mankind has accepted as primary education, not what the reformers think mankind ought to accept as such. They are not a field for pedagogic experimentation, and whoever tries to make them so is not to be trusted in their administration. This talk of the Chancellor's is not only eminently sensible, but nobody who knows the facts will dispute that it is also eminently timely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With all due respect, we are of the mind that it is still a long way from Sergt. MCCANN of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to SOLOMON the Wise of Jerusalem. Deciding between two young women who had engaged in a street fight in Times Square for the possession of a monkey clad in a kimona, the would-be wise man stood the fair claimants up on the floor and, placing the little beast between them, awarded it to the one it fled to. Is it possible that MCCANN has arrived at his present position of dignity and responsibility without finding out the difference between a baby and a monk, a mother and a monkey coddler? Like SOCRATES, SOLOMON was mainly wise because he knew how little he knew. In judging the way of a mother with a child he hit it off pretty well. But he put himself on record as nonplused by the way of a man with a maid, and that was a matter on which he had more extensive experience than often falls to human experience. When it comes to the way of two mistresses with a kimona-clad monkey, one can imagine him thinking it over. For, note it well, that it was not a case of the women deciding the fate of the monkey, but of the monkey deciding the fate of the women. What monkey, mule, or man can be trusted to select his lawful master? He would indeed be a monkey or an ass if he did not tag the one he liked best. In the present instance we are inclined to the opinion that the young woman into whose arms Sir Simian clambered, as he gibbered, was the one he could best trust to give him most sweetmeats, to put up with most monkey tricks, and particularly and especially to take off that kimona. And was it not necessary that, in order to escape MCCANN, the monk should choose one of the two evils, preferably the highest?

—The story that Mayor HARRISON of Chicago, with the aid and guidance of Superintendent ELLICOTT, made a bag of twenty-five woodcock in his Twenty-seventh Ward is such a plexus of likelihood and impossibility as to allure one to analysis. Chicago has long been ambitious to pass itself off as a Summer resort upon adjacent Suckers and Hoosiers, and without any further resources of game than the lake which yields small perch to those who sit long on the breakwater and the south branch of the river, which after all is only in a limited and not very alluring sense gamy. But does this argue more for the truth of the story of those woodcock or its falsity? It is certain that in its ambition to bulk large in the census the Garden City has annexed not only gardens, but all available truck patches, and then counted the cabbage heads. As for prairie and mud flat, there may well be more wild beasts loose and free in the city limits than New York has succeeded in caging in the Bronx. But is it possible that the Honorable Mayor would be a party to the slaughter of living creatures before the census? Weighed by such considerations, the story has a smell which, though not ancient, is fishlike. But here be it noted that out of a bag of twenty-five the Honorable Mayor brought down only twelve—and this in a city the German population of which is larger than of any city in the world except Berlin. According to precedent from the fatherland, when SAUL kills his thousands the Kaiser, or whatever ranking official, kills his tens of thousands. If the Superintendent had not in fact bagged the odd bird, to report that he did would be little short of lèse majesté. On the other hand, notwithstanding, are there no statutes against the carrying of loaded arms and the shooting of birds in the city limits? The evidence seems confusing; but to the logical mind the conclusion is manifest. The birds were English sparrows, and the Mayor and the Superintendent bagged them with blow guns on the Ludovican window cappings of the City Hall.

—These are dark days for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Now, as always, it is strong in moral indignation, and it still leads in the matter of invective. But the facts are against it—no unimportant item! For as Bishop BUTLER once observed, things are what they are, and their consequences will be what they will be. Why, therefore, should we wish to be deceived? Bishop POTTER has dedicated the Subway Tavern; and already his fame and his name are on the lips of the east side in the form of the Potter cocktail. Clergymen in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and, perhaps, also of less malt and spirituous centres have commended his action. Now Minneapolis has joined the vanguard. The Rev. Dr. MORRILL of the People's Church is already constructing an edifice to serve the triple purpose of tavern, theatre and church, the entrance to all three being by the same door. The building is to be managed by a local celebrity of the name of "TOOSE" ROGERS, proprietor of a system of common or beer garden saloons. Dr. MORRILL says: "If the people will drink, let them drink in a righteous cause. We will donate the profits to some worthy charity." The first proposition has always been agreeable to TOOSE, and he has apparently no rooted objection to the second. "Our aim," said a member of the W. C. T. U. in a recent interview, "is the direct opposite of that which Bishop POTTER proclaims. It is to keep drink and all the associations of drinking as disreputable as possible." That will no doubt long continue to be their aim. But it is becoming harder and harder to hit the mark. For ourselves, we are mindful of the saying that there is reason in all things, even the roasting of an egg, the naming of a cocktail, or the blending of spiritual and spirituous edifices and edifications. But it is none the less evident that things are what they are.

—The pendulum has swung far in the few months since the landlord of an apartment house, to maintain his own law against children, himself moved out upon the birth of an heir. A landlord now advertises that he is to open an apartment building in which only people with children will be admitted. Bonuses will be awarded to parents for the birth of offspring—those for the birth of twins and triplets being so large as to make the reward for single blessings look like a consolation prize. The top floor is to be a playroom, and there are to be other arrangements calculated to make the political future of President ROOSEVELT far brighter than his present. But the plan would look decidedly more promising if it were not quite so well laid. What the phrenologists used to call philoprogenitiveness is apt to be a strictly circumscribed passion. A love of children is very far from implying a love of the children of other people. Parents are more likely to be of the mind Jim expressed in "Huckleberry Finn" apropos of SOLOMON'S thousand families. If what they want is a racket, they much prefer to hire a boiler factory, and then when they get tired of it they can shut down. In an apartment house peopled by other people's twins and triplets there would be very little shutting down. What mater and pater familias pine for is an apartment in which their own quiet and well-bred dears shall be the only children! It is not meant to dishearten the enterprising landlord. His position may be extreme; but the hands of progress move only by the swinging of pendulums. Under modern conditions, and especially in and about New York, the house which is a castle is becoming more and more impossible except for the very rich. But it is probable that the real way out of the dilemma is by taking hold of the other horn. The real difficulty lies in the imperfect discipline of American families. When each parent learns when and how to shut down on his own shop the boiler factory will be more nearly endurable.

MIDDLE WEST SIDE PARK.

Reasons Why Chelsea Board's Plan Should Not Be Adopted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Chelsea Board of Public Improvements whose solemn wish for a public park on the block bounded by Twenty-ssventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues you took editorial notice of in THE TIMES, is actuated by the most creditable of philanthropic motives. But the philanthropic members of the Chelsea Board of Public Improvements seem to lack, not so much modesty, as your editorial hints at, but a thoroughgoing knowledge of the fitness of things relative to park needs of the middle west side, and a due sense of the cost of things, besides a sensible comprehension of the great changes which this neighborhood is visibly undergoing from day to day. After five or six years the changes that will have taken place in this immediate neighborhood will have rendered the school on the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth and Tenth Avenue block unnecessary and out of the way, and a park of no communal or social necessity.

The inutility of the site proposed in your editorial is also easy to demonstrate. The tenements which are now more or less overcrowded will soon be unknown, because their place will be taken by storehouses or factories. The Thirty-first and Thirty-second Street site, between Ninth Avenue and the North River, proposed by you, is rapidly being bought up by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for purposes of its own, where not already owned by it, or the New York Central Railroad Company. The river front, from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street, is bound to be the centre of commercial, shipping, and railroad activity within the next ten years, and a park anywhere within this area will be where it will do no good, because it will not be near enough to the people who need a park.

If the middle west side must have a park it should be located somewhere in the Forties between Ninth and Eleventh Avenues, because here the population will remain more or less stable for a long while, and here the population is densest.

Concerning the Chelsea board's choice, it seems to have been forgotten that under Mayor LOW'S administration, after hearings on the matter, it fell through. There are more reasons now than then, three years ago, that this Chelsea plan should not be revived. In every way the Chelsea plan involves the wasting of money and time on a very good thing on a site where it would not be utilized for good and wholesome purposes.

A MIDDLE WEST SIDER.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

Her Purpose.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Mother thinks you'll make me a good wife," said the girl's intended.

"Indeed?" replied the girl with the determined jaw, "you tell your mother I'll make you a good husband."

Shrewd Old Farmer.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"How does it happen that old Uncle Josh Berrypatch is gettin' more Summer boarders than any of the rest of us?"

"That's 'cause he advertised that his place was diff'runt frum the reg'lar Summer resort—no home cookin' and none o' the conveniences of home. It kind o' caught them city folks."

Foresaw Compensations.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Madam," said the friend who had propped up Mr. Jaggsby's helpless form and rung the door bell, "I feel very sorry——"

"Don't you worry about that," said the lady of the house, calmly, as she reached for the inebriated one's collar.

"I feel very sorry——"

"Never mind your sorrow."

"I merely wished to explain that this was not my fault. I—that is——"

"I don't keer whose fault it was."

"But this is such a terrible condition for a man——"

"Don't you bother about that," interrupted the lady impatiently, "this means a trip to Saratoga for me, an' clothes to go with it, so you kin just bottle up yer sorrow an' skedaddle along about yer business."

COURT OF APPEALS SELECTION.

A Democrat's View of Naming of Judge Werner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Constitution of the State of New York provides that the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the people of the State at a general election, and the electors should not be deprived of their right of choice by a combination made by so-called party leaders in the dark recesses of a "star chamber" gathering. Moreover, the history of that court shows that, with two or three exceptions, this policy of giving to the people a choice of selection between candidates of the two great parties has been followed since the formation of the present court.

Every Republican now on that bench had to make a contest for his place against a Democratic opponent, and with two or three exceptions and these for special reasons not existing at the present time, the two dominant parties have never united in the nomination of Judges.

The four Republicans now sitting in the Court of Appeals, viz., Judges Bartlett, Haight, Martin, and Vann, all had Democratic opponents; in 1893 Judge Bartlett ran against Judge Maynard; in 1894 Judge Haight ran against Judge Brown; Judge Martin ran against John G. Teller in 1895, and in 1896 Judge Vann ran against Judge Titus of Buffalo.

This custom of placing Republicans in nomination against Democrats for these Judgeships has existed since the organization of the present court under the amendments to the Constitution of 1867. The court was then composed of five Democrats and two Republicans, but since that period every time the Republicans saw a chance to win a place on the bench they have nominated a Republican, until now the court stands four Republicans to two Democrats, with a vacancy in the office of Chief Judge. Thus, they ran Danforth against Bradley in 1873; Finch against Schoonmaker in 1881; Daniels against Peckham in 1886; Rumsey against Gray in 1888. In 1890 they ran Folger for Chief Judge against that eminent jurist Judge Rapallo; they ran Andrews for the same office against Ruger in 1892, and ran Wallace against Parker for the same place in 1897. Finally, two years ago they ran Werner against Gray. And these are the people who prate about taking the court out of politics.

In view of their "past" it is easy now to see through their scheme. If they can place Judge Werner on the bench in place of Judge Martin with the help of the Democracy this Fall they will still hold a majority of the court. On the other hand, if the Democrats should name two candidates like Judge Herrick and Attorney General Cunneen, and elect them, as they surely would, the court would have a Democratic majority. The very fact that the Republicans are now urging "a combine" shows that they have little hopes of carrying this State at the next election. If they were sure of winning they would be in favor, as usual, of taking every office in sight.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

TINKERING WITH THE TARIFF.

Some of the Things That Have Been Done to It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite the "safe and sane" platforms and candidates of both the great political parties, there's going to be something done to the poor old much-abused tariff after election which, if there were an atom of common sense or reason in the antiquated old monstrosity, should make it howl like a child in a dentistry.

For according to Parker it is to be Carefully Scrutinized, "Appropriately Modified," Politely Poked, Ornately Oxidized, and "Reasonably Reduced." While according to Dr. Rooseveit it is to be Carefully Conserved and Patiently Patted.

During the last decade or two it has been Scrupulously Scrubbed, Timorously Tinkered, Carefully Coddled, Wilfully Wilsonized, Cleverly Clevelandized, Persistently Perforated, Platonically Plastered, Peculiarly Pared, Patriotically Petted, Diplomatically Dipped, Exquisitely Expurgated, Lovingly Lambasted, and Dingley Dinky-Dinked. After which it was Religiously Rehabilitated, Remarkably Reconstructed, and Marvelously Manoeuvred until this mighty Nation and its "sover-rain peepul" are now enjoying an unparalleled era of unpresidented Prosperity, with a big "P." For which, O Lord, make us duly grateful.

DAN CAVANAGH.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

RECKLESS AUTOMOBILISTS.

Lack of Consideration for Men Who Drive Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for the very sensible article in the editorial column of Sunday's issue in regard to automobiles.

There is a deep-seated hatred among the owners of horses against the reckless driving of autos on our highways.

I have heard this expression in four of the clubs of which I am a member: "Nine out of ten of the drivers think when they blow their horn that is all that is required. If my horse shies or rears, they look around and laugh."

Nothing but imprisonment will stop their recklessness.

C. JUDSON.

Tarrytown, Aug. 14, 1904.

Col. D. R. Anthony's Regret.

From the Kansas City Star.

To a friend who called on him recently Col. D. R. Anthony said that in looking back over his long and turbulent career in Kansas his only regret was that he had been "too conservative!"

Off Duty.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Hello!" cried the policeman, "reading a paper, eh? I thought you were a blind man."

"So I am during business hours," the blind beggar replied, "but I'm off duty now."

TO KUROKI.

As, old and weary, Hamilcar dying lay,
He bound
Young Hannibal, his only son, by solemn oath
That, manhood reached, no thongbt could e'er he rightly his
Save this, "Avenge the wrongs of Carthage!"—and anon
All Roman mothers paled and trembled at the name
Of Hannibal, who fiercely threatened Roman hearths.
So, in these latcr days, Polish Kurowski fled,
Self-exiled, to Japan, and on his deathbed there,
Amid the flowers of his kindly foster land,
Had thoughts of far-off Poland, crushed 'neath Russia's heel,
Its piteous soil all vainly drenched with patriot blood—
Dying, he cried, "Dear son, serve true thy Mother's liege,
But hide the time when Poland's wrongs may be avenged—
Be thou Fate's instrument to sound cruel Russia's doom."

L'ENVOIE.

Lead on, Kuroki, worthy son of patriot sire!
The bird of victory seems flutt'ring o'er thy hosts.
Lead on, brave soul, the world will give thee glad acclaim,
When friendly Mars subdues the Russian to thy spear.

EDITH PATTOU.

CHINA'S SHAKY FINANCES.

Dowager Empress Says Grafting Must Cease and Economy Prevail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Minister Conger has sent to the State Department a copy of a remarkable imperial edict issued by the Chinese Empress Dowager, Tsi Hsi, and promulgated by the Emperor.

The Empress in strong language calls attention to the precarious financial condition of the country, which makes it difficult to provide funds for drilling the troops. This condition is said to require the exercise of the strictest economy. The Empress says:

"The habit of those between us and you to surfeit themselves and spend money extravagantly has become so strong and systematic that now there is no way in which it can be broken. The useless expenditures for these sinecures works a great injury to the whole country."

Holding that the imperial household should take the first step in economy, the Empress Dowager has given orders that there must be no diversion of funds of the board of revenues for household purposes, while the number of the officials in the household must be reduced.

All the yamens and Princes throughout the empire are directed to exercise similar economy and to rid themselves of sinecure holders.

RECOGNIZE OUR SOVEREIGNTY.

Action of Native Chiefs on Manua Island, Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A mail report received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Underwood, the American Naval Governor at Tutuila, announces that the native chiefs of the Island of Manua have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States over that island. This they did in the form of a deed, which is inclosed with Commander Underwood's reports.

The action is not regarded by officials here as a cession of a governmental character, as the United States already owned the Island of Manua, having come into possession of it under the agreement entered into between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany at the time of the division of the Samoan group, and had established sovereignty over Manua with the rest of the territory falling to the United States.

Commander Underwood recommends that the territory owned by this Government be called American Samoa. He also recommends that the chiefs of Manua be presented with medals or watches as were the Tutuilan chiefs when they acknowledged the sovereignty of this Government in Samoa.

PANIC IN ASUNCION.

Land and Sea Attack Upon Paraguay's Capital Impending.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 15.—A feeling akin to panic prevails at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. The insurgents under Gen. Ferreira have secured the adhesion of the residents of the towns and villages parallel to the railway and are awaiting the arrival of the steamer Iniciativa to make a simultaneous attack by land and water upon the capital. It is rumored that there was a bombardment of Asuncion to-day, but this cannot be confirmed.

It is reported from Montevideo that secret conferences have been held between the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs and the British and American Ministers with reference to the claims of foreign residents arising out of the revolution. It is reported also that there will be diplomatic intervention to compel order in Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Consul Ruffin cables the State Department from Asuncion that martial law has been declared in Paraguay. The forces of the revolutionists and the Government have had a fight and considerable disorder prevails.

REPORT ON JEWISH RIOTS.

Russian Version of Troubles at Ostrawitz and Potseveh in Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—An investigation of the reports published in New York by a Jewish morning paper, to the effect that twenty persons were killed July 15 in a religious riot at Ostrowitz, Government of Rodom, and that a riot, in which a hundred Jews were wounded, occurred July 30 at Potseveh, Government of Seidlitz, elicited a statement from the Department of Police of the Ministry of the Interior to-day.

The Department stated that one person was killed and twenty wounded in a Jewish riot at Ostrowitz, and that a few persons were wounded in the Province of Seidlitz. The disorders in the latter part of the country arose from a Jewess having been converted to orthodoxy.

WARSHIPS SAIL FOR HAITI.

Minister Powell, However, Now Reports All Quiet There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department has been advised of the sailing of the cruiser Denver of the Caribbean squadron from Culebra for Gonaives, Haiti, where the American Minister, Mr. Powell, had reported disturbed conditions. The Bancroft has left Monti Cristi for Guantanamo by way of Porto de Paix, Haiti.

Minister Powell, however, cabled the State Department to-day from Port-au-Prince that everything was quiet in Haiti. This was agreeable news for the department officials, for they had unofficial reports of serious disturbances, even involving the flight of President Nord.

SENDS WARSHIP TO VENEZUELA

British Government Acts on Request of Trinidad Authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In compliance with a request received from the Government of Trinidad, the Admiralty has instructed the Tribune to proceed immediately to Venezuelan waters to protect British subjects and interests.

It is understood that the request from the Government of Trinidad was based on reports showing that the British employes of the Bermudez Asphalt Company were in danger in consequence of the attitude of the Venezuelan Government.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSION.

Grand Duke Michael to Become Regent Under Certain Contingencies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto determining the order of succession to the throne. In the event of the Emperor dying before the Czarowitch attains his majority the Emperor's brother, Grand Duke Michael, is to become Regent, the Empress assuming the guardianship of the Czarowitch.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 14, (delayed in transmission).—The Emperor's announcement to the army of the birth of a son was widely heralded and celebrated in the field to-day.

BIRD ISLAND NOT ANNEXED.

British Government Denies It Has Any Intention of Acquiring It.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Admiralty formally denied this afternoon the report from Kingston, Jamaica, on Saturday, that a party from the British cruiser Tribune recently landed at Aves, or Bird Island, 127 miles west of the Island of Dominica, West Indies, and annexed it as a British possession.

The report is believed to have grown out of the fact that the Tribune sent a landing party ashore for target practice. The Admiralty added that the Island is of no value and that there is no intention of acquiring it.

SON AGED 62 BEATS 93-YEAR-OLD MOTHER

He's 6 Feet, Weighs 240 Pounds—She Is Vigorous, Too.

OUT EVERY DAY SCRUBBING

Patrick Demands Money for Drink, and When Mrs. O'Neill Refuses, Thumps Her Head Against the Wall.

Mrs. Annie O'Neill, ninety-three years old, will appear in the Essex Market Court this morning as complainant against her sixty-two-year-old son Patrick, who stands six feet three in his stocking feet and weighs 240 pounds. The charge is that Patrick took his mother's head between his hands and pounded it against the wall until she screamed for help. But because Mrs. O'Neill is no match for the "baby" of the family is no sign that she is a weakling. She still works as a scrubwoman at Fulton Market, and after the beating she got from Patrick she scoffed at the idea of going to a hospital.

The O'Neills live at 176 Madison Street. Some of the neighbors saw Patrick enter the house in a drunken condition yesterday afternoon, and told Policeman Crimmins they thought there was going to be trouble. Before the policeman got to the house a woman poked her head from an up-stairs window and screamed "Murder!" Crimmins bounded up the steps two at a time.

"Patrick had his mother's head between his big hands," said Crimmins afterward, "and was beating it against the wall. She had a number of cuts on her head. The blows would have knocked any ordinary person senseless. She's a wonderful old woman."

Crimmins found that he couldn't handle O'Neill and called for help. After the man had been overpowered Crimmins said he would call an ambulance.

"Not a bit of it," said the old woman. "I'll just run down to the drug store and get patched up."

Patrick is a bricklayer, but the neighbors say he doesn't often work, and when he does, spends his money for drink.

"That boy of mine," said Mrs. O'Neill last night, "hasn't done a thing to help me for forty years. I have supported him most of that time. When he came in this afternoon he had been drinking, and he wanted more money for rum. I told him to get along, as I wasn't going to give him my hard-earned money for no liquor.

"I called him a lazy lout and told him to go out and earn his own money. With that he struck me in the face and I fell into a chair. I jumped up and cried shame on him for striking an old woman like me. He hit me again, and I saw he was mad and began to shout for help. Then he grabbed my head between his hands and beat it up against the wall two or three times.

"Then he held me almost off the ground by my head and says: 'Now will yer give me the money?' I says: 'No; I won't give you a cent.' And he beats my head again so hard that I cried. Just then the policeman came in and grabs my boy and tries to hold him. Paddy turned on the policeman and they had a fight. He had to call others to help him, 'cause, you know, although Paddy is a bad boy, he is awful strong.

"I'll be all right in the morning. My head aches now from the thumpin' I got, but after I go to court I guess I'll be able to go to work. It isn't the first time he struck me; the neighbors will tell you that."

MILITANT LITTLE NEWSGIRL.

Clubbed Youthful Marauder with Wagon Spoke—Then Arrested Him Herself.

Rebecca Edelsohn, a little eleven-year-old newsgirl who is the main support of her mother and two little brothers, knows how to stand up for her rights. Boys have bothered her and stolen from her at her stand, at Fourteenth Street and Avenue A, so she went to her work yesterday armed with the spoke of a wagon wheel. The boys were unaware of this and descended upon her as usual.

George Huber of 43 East Fourteenth Street, who is the same age as Rebecca, but taller and stronger, led the marauders. He grabbed 9 cents' worth of papers and started to run, when Rebecca caught him and belabored him over the head with the wagon wheel spoke. The other boys were so surprised that they dropped their papers and fled.

With Huber subdued, Rebecca led him toward the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. On the way she met Policeman Mills and handed her prisoner over to him. The Sergeant complimented her on her pluck, and the policemen about promised in future to patronize her stand. Rebecca, very happy, marched away with her club to resume business.

TEACHERS SEE CITY.

Porto Ricans Visit Coney Island—Start for Home To-day.

The 600 Porto Rican school teachers, who have been taking the six weeks' Summer course at Cornell and Harvard universities, reached this city again yesterday on the transports Sumner and Kilpatrick after short visits to Washington, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City. On arriving here they were divided into four sections and escorted about the city.

A number of them went to Coney Island yesterday, and they afforded almost as much amusement to the other people there as the several permanent attractions. The proprietors of the various shows gave the teachers free admission in many instances, and the proprietor of one of the large frankfurter stands introduced the visitors to the delicacy.

Other members of the teachers' party confined themselves to Manhattan, which they saw from the top of big automobiles. Everywhere they went, their curiosity and amazing faculty for asking questions made amusement for bystanders. In the afternoon a number of the teachers went to Public School No. 188, where they were received by Superintendent Maxwell and Acting Mayor Fornee. The transports sail for Porto Rico to-day at noon.

SAYS WOMAN WAS HIS WIFE.

Body Found in Long Island Woods Identified by Frederick Boehle.

The woman found dead in the woods at Whitestone, L. I., last Friday night has been identified as the wife of Frederick Boehle of 506 East Eighty-first Street, Manhattan. The identification was made by her husband by means of a bunch of keys found on the woman. Bills to the amount of $13 were found pinned to her clothing. Boehle thought she had left home with $15.

Boehle said that his wife disappeared from home on June 11, and that for two weeks previous to her disappearance she had seemed to be demented. She had frequently said to him that some day she would go away and he would never hear from her again. She had also threatened to kill herself.

Judge Thompson Buried.

Judge Seymour Dwight Thompson, who was formerly Associate Justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals and the author of many works on legal practice, and who died last Friday, was buried yesterday afternoon in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

GUNBOAT LAUNCHED NAMELESS

Dubuque Girl, However, Soon Smashes "Hoodoo" Superstition.

There was a slight hitch in the launching of the United States gunboat Duhuque at the Gas Engine and Power Company's yards, at Morris Heights, yesterday, but Miss Margaret Treadway of Dubuque, the pretty fifteen-year-old girl who was finally selected as sponsor, got over the difficulty in such a determined, matter-of-fact way that those who were inclined to think that a "hoodoo" had settled upon the gunboat soon flung this superstition away.

Miss Treadwell stood with the launching party on a platform about the bow, and at the word pressed the button that started the mechanism releasing the boat from the ways. As she lifted the gayly decorated champaign bottle to crash it against the bow it slipped from her hand and was carried away with the vessel into the water. While the sailors were shaking their heads Miss Treadwell insisted that there was still time to name the boat. A tug brought it alongside the dock. A tall ladder was placed against the bow and the girl mounted the ladder, where she sent the champagne foaming down the sharp steel bow and said:

"I christen thee Dubuque."

Miss Treadwell insisted that the boat would be as lucky as the final christening had been unusual. She then asked the sailors to remember the fine performance at Santiago of the Texas, which had been called a "hoodoo" boat.

Besides Miss Treadwell, the launching party included Mrs. H. E. Treadwell, mother of the sponsor of the boat; Col. and Mrs. Farrington of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Farrington of New York, Miss Loulee Sweeney of Buffalo, Clayton Mayo, Secretary and Treasurer, and William J. Parslow, Vice President of the constructing company. The United States Navy was represented by Naval Constructor F. L. Fernaid, Lieut. Commander Bowers, Inspector of Machinery, and Lieut. Commander Osborne, Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance.

HACKETT BACK AT WORK.

Returns from Hunting Trip to Direct Rehearsals Here.

James K. Hackett, the actor-manager, accompanied by his wife, Mary Mannering, returned to this city yesterday from a hunting and fishing trip in western Newfoundland and eastern Labrador. Mr. Hackett says that he shot and killed a white whale in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Mr. Hackett will start in directing the rehearsals of "Jack's Little Surprise," in which Arthur Byron will open the Princess Theatre on Aug. 25. Then he will start rehearsals in "On the Yellowstone," in which Howard Kyle will appear. After that he will prepare to send out on the road "The Crisis," with Miss Nannette Comstock as the star, and "The Secret of Polichinelle," whose star is William H. Thompson. Mr. Hackett himself will appear in November in a dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel "The Crossing."

AUTOMATON RIDES BICYCLE.

Machine at Hammerstein's Made Spectators Think It Was Alive.

An automaton in the shape of a man with yellow hair and named Esig Marelic, made its appearance for the first time in America last night at Hammerstein's roof garden. Esig was operated by Frederick Ireland, who told the audience that he had spent twenty years in getting Esig in shape to perform on the stage.

Ireland woung Esig up, and Esig then proceeded to do various things, including a trip around the stage on a bicycle. Many persons in the audience who gazed on Esig's wax face believed, in spite of themselves, that there was a live man inside of the automaton, but his operator, Ireland, at the conclusion of the performance, dissected Esig so that the audience were enabled to gaze upon the wheels in the body and legs.

IT IS "HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY."

New Weber Show Named — Aimee Angeles Is Engaged.

Aimée Angeles, the mimic, "vocalist" and dancer, was engaged yesterday by Joseph Weber for the forthcoming musical production at the Music Hall. She was with the Weber and Fields show several seasons ago.

It was decided yesterday to name the new play by Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi "Higgledy-Piggledy." The title follows out the style of those with which the Music Hall has been identified in the past. Rehearsals of "Higgledy-Piggledy" will begin on Aug. 27 under direction of Ben Teal and will continue steadily until the opening of the Music Hall in the latter part of September.

THE WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

"The Eternal City" began its last week at the Academy of Music last night. Edward Morgan and Janet Waldorf, in the two leading rôles, have made the play a success during its short stay here this Summer.

***

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" and "The Maid and the Mummy," the only ground-floor shows on Broadway now, will stay into September, and perhaps longer.

***

A non-partisan political song was sung by George Schiller at the Aerial Theatre last night. It is called "Campaign Cries." The words are by Harry B. Smith and the music is by Alfred E. Aarons. This is the twelfth week of "A Little of Everything."

***

There was a change of vaudeville bill at the New York Roof last night. Rosario Guerrero is the feature of the bill again.

***

"Paris by Night" began its seventh week on top of the Madison Square Garden last night. It will stay two or three weeks longer.

***

Mansfield and Wilbur are the headliners at the Twenty-third Street Theatre now. They appear in "The Shadow."

***

Eddie Leonard, who was the Dandy Dan in "The Southerners" at the New York Theatre, is a big attraction at the Fifth Avenue. The stock company presents "The Lady of Lyons."

***

"Caste," by Tom Robertson, is at Proctor's Harlem house, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this week. In the cast are Hugh Ford, Jessie Izette, and Wallace Erskine. Perry and Randall lead the vaudeville bill.

***

Manning and Lang were first on the list at the free vaudeville show at Dreamland yesterday. Effie Brooklyn, vocalist, has started her second week.

***

The managers of the "Galveston Flood," Coney Island, entertained 250 Texans yesterday. Three of them are survivors of the big deluge that destroyed so many lives in Galveston a few years ago. One of them three replaced the "lecturer" for a few minutes and told something about his experiences at the time of the flood.

***

"The Great Durbar" at Luna Park has been increased in numbers. The chute-shooting elephants are still the great attraction of the free out-of-door show.

***

Bostock has another tamer who has taken the place of Capt. Jack Bonavita. He does an act with seventeen lions.

***

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre opened its doors last night. The first attraction is "More to Be Pitied Than Scorned." It is by Charles E. Blaney. The crowd that gathered for the opening of the east side house showed its approval in no doubtful way. The play is a thriller.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Amelia Bingham has engaged Charles Richman as her leading man for the stock company to open in Chicago next Monday. His last appearance here was in the double rôle in "Captain Barrington."

***

Miss Truly Shattuck has been engaged to appear in George M. Cohan's "Little Johnnie Jones," which will open at the New York Theatre in October. She will have the part of Florabelle Fly, a San Francisco newspaper reporter.

SPOT, THE HOBO'S DOG, DYING, HALTED SUBWAY

Caught His Stubby Tail in Battery Hoisting Engine.

JACK, HIS MASTER, IS GONE

Old Man Who Watched Barge Office for Wife That Didn't Come Left When Pet Died.

Jack the Hobo's short-tailed terrier dog Spot stopped the work on the subway at the Battery in front of the Barge Office for the day, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by getting mixed up in the machinery that works the dirt hoists. The rest of the afternoon was spent in picking fragments of Spot out of the cogs.

Jack the Hobo and Spot are among the old Battery landmarks and constituted one of the sights that visitors to the Battery never missed. Jack the Hobo wears a suit which people say grew on him at birth. Not even the oldest person about the place has ever seen him in any other. It was once of brown material much resembling canvas, but time has faded it to a dirty yellow. Over the suit, and closed snugly about his neck, in Winter and on the hottest Summer days, Jack the Hobo wears an overcoat, on the inside of which still remains a little of what was once a fine astrakhan lining.

Jack never shaves, but it cannot be said that he wears a beard, for once in a while, when the growth becomes uncomfortable, he trims his face with a knife. They tell a story about him that he came over from Germany originally, a prosperous tradesman, and when he had got well settled sent for his wife. She arrived, they say, without his knowing it, and was deported. That was forty years ago, and still he waits at the Barge Office landing, daily scanning the faces of all of the incomers that his wife may not escape him a second time.

When the subway work was started downtown Jack went each night and gathered all the small pieces of wood lying about, which he sold to people in the neighborhood. Gradually, as the men became acquainted with him, they paid him small sums for running errands. Quite recently he became interested in the workings of the steam hoisting engines, and, with the encouragement of the engineer, he learned how to handle a machine himself.

In all of these experiences Spot figured prominently in an advisory capacity. Since he has been known about the Battery, Jack has always been accompanied by Spot. Though himself quite without regard for cleanliness, Jack never allowed his dog to look dirty. Every day he could be seen at the Battery landing giving the animal its daily bath.

The hoisting engineer was ill yesterday, and when the whistle blew to begin work there was nobody to take charge of the engine. The foreman was about to send for another man, when Jack asked to be allowed to run it.

Everything went well then until in the afternoon, when Spot came back from a lunch at one of the street stands where he is always fed. He started into the shed in which the engine is inclosed and, while passing the moving machinery, turned just enough to put his stubby tail into the cogs. In a moment he was cut almost in half.

Jack the Hobo was overcome at the loss of his pet and companion, and wept like a child. People offered to get him another dog, but he said:

"No, I don't want another. He was all I had. He was my only friend. I don't want to stay here any longer without him, so I'm going away."

Then he pulled his overcoat a little tighter about him, and wandered off up South Street.

4,000 SEEK SUBWAY JOBS.

Would-Be Trainmen and Clerks Swarm in Dey Street.

Men looking for work in connection with the operation of the subway added greatly to the Dey Street crowds yesterday. The subway division of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had announced that application blanks for those seeking employment would be given out yesterday at 16 Dey Street. Two policemen kept the men in line. The applicants were an unusually orderly and well-dressed lot of young men. There were quite a number of men in the uniform of the surface lines and a few from the elevated roads.

Those in charge of distributing the blanks carefully explained that all men, exclusive of those seeking clerical work, must have had experience in railroading. It was stated in the blanks that the applicants must be over twenty-one years old and under forty, and that they must pass a searching examination by the Fidelity Company, which is to furnish their bonds. The men must be five feet seven inches tall, and able to read and write English. They must be in good health and in full possession of their faculties. They must be familiar with the streets and street car lines and the points of interest in the city. Four thousand men received blanks yesterday.

The men selected will begin their schooling at once in the handling of the trains, first in the school car at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and then on the trains in the subway before they are used for the regular traffic.

GAS SUITS SETTLED.

Receiver Pepper's Cases Compromised, but Others Still Hold.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A compromise settlement in the suit of Receiver George W. Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware to enjoin the sale of the various gas companies operating in Boston under a merger plan has been reached out of court. It is understood that there will be no further litigation on this phase of the case, which has been before the Massachusetts Supreme Court for many months.

Suits growing out of this action, however, against H. H. Rogers, Thomas W. Lawson, and J. Edward Addicks, still hold, but the Massachusetts gas companies are taken out of the field and given absolute possession and title to all the existing Boston gas companies.

AFTER ONE BODY, GOT ANOTHER.

Diver Missed Drowned Boy, Brought Up Probable Slocum Victim.

Michael Beerwagen, thirteen years old, of 221 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, was drowned yesterday morning in the East River off the Greene Street dock, Greenpoint. The boy was fond of diving. He had dived many times, but finally he went down and didn't come to the surface.

Patrick Quinn of 162 West Street dived after the boy, but was unable to find him. Quinn, however, brought up the body of a female infant about six months old. It is believed that the child may have been a victim of the General Slocum disaster.

Fall of a Four-Year-Old Sleepwalker.

William Kurts, four years old, of Woodside, L. I., while asleep early yesterday morning walked out of a bedroom window on the second floor and fell twenty feet. The child landed on the hard pavement in the yard, and sustained nothing worse than a slight bruise on his shoulder.

District Attorney is Back.

William Travers Jerome, the District Attorney of New York County, returned to his office yesterday. He has been tinkering in his machine shop at Lakeville, Conn., for five weeks.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Veterans of Three Wars March on Boston for Annual Reunion.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A reunion of comrades of the States of the Union, an exchange of happy recollections, and a fraternal mingling of Confederates and Unionists to-day marked the opening in this city of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At noon a picturesque parade of the Union ex-prisoners of war and blue jackets from the United States warships marked the opening of the convention, together with its numerous subsidiary organizations, including the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sons and Daughters of Veterans.

To-night, in historic Faneuil Hall, a score of former Confederate officers gathered around the banquet board as the guests of Edward W. Kinsley Post of Boston, met the Lafayette Post of New York, and here were enunciated firmly and convincingly the declarations that the North and South are inseparably welded into one Nation, with the past strife forgotten forever.

In the pageant of the day marched survivors of three wars—the Mexican war, the civil war, represented by the Union ex-prisoners, and the Spanish war, as commemorated by the League of Spanish War Veterans. The parade, composed of about 6,000 men, was reviewed by Mayor Collins at City Hall and Gov. Bates, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long at the State House.

A striking meeting of the evening was the camp fire at Tremont Temple, held by the Union ex-prisoners of war, with prominent speakers; while the reception of National officers of the Woman's Relief Corps at the Hotel Vendome to Commander-in-Chief John C. Black and others of the G. A. R. was another notable function. To-night the city is crowded with people who had come in anticipation of the great parade of the veterans to-morrow.

McAVOY SAW IT ALL.

Praised One of His Policemen for Avenue Rescue.

Policeman Charles Mehrer of the East Fifty-first Street Station was guiding a young woman through the maze of vehicles at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon when he saw a man, unsteady on his feet, lurch and fall in front of an approaching cab. Mehrer dropped the young woman's arm and pulled the fallen man out of the way just as the horse was about to step on him. A man put his head out of the cab window to see what the trouble was. Mehrer saw that it was Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, and saluted.

"That was good work, officer," said Mr. McAvoy, "but I don't think that man is safe. You'd better run him in."

At the East Fifty-first Street Station, where the man was locked up, charged with intoxication, he said he was Alfred Bokenger, a baker.

TO POOL SEABOARD STOCK.

Move to Anticipate Sale of Mittendorf & Williams's Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line have been asked to pool their interests, and the Fidelity Deposit Company of this city has been designated as the depositary.

The move was made so that, in event of the sale of the Middendorf and Williams interests in the Seaboard, everything will be shipshape and ready to be turned over to the purchaser. Robert C. Davidson, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, which has charge of the affairs of the firm of Middendorf & Williams, who hold 114,000 shares of the Seaboard stock, said to-day there was something going on, but he declined to tell its character.

INSPECTS NAVAL STATIONS.

Secretary Morton and Party Go Over the Ground at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Secretary of the Navy Morton, Attorney General Moody, and Speaker Cannon to-day inspected the naval stations here, devoting the greater part of the time to the training station. Capt. Charles M. Thomas, Commandant of the station, received the party, and the apprentices and sailors were drawn up in line, headed by the station band.

MRS. GEORGE'S WILL FILED.

Widow of Single Tax Advocate Left Estate of $50,000.

Probate Clerk Washburn of the Surrogates' office yesterday received the will of Mrs. Annie C. George, widow of Henry George. The will is dated Oct. 18, 1898, and bears the signatures of Tom L. Johnson and John C. Breckenridge as witnesses. The petition accompanying the will gives the value of Mrs. George's real estate as $20,000 and her personal estate as $30,000.

Aside from a bequest made to her grandson, the testator bequeathes her property to her three children, Henry, Richard F., and Anna George De Mille, each to have an equal share. The real estate left by the testator includes the George homestead on the Shore Road at Fort Hamilton.

MRS. CLEMENS LEFT $35,000.

Author's Wife Willed Property to Him and Two Children.

When Mrs. Olivia Langdon Clemens, wife of Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," died at Florence, Italy, in June last, it was not generally known that she had left property of any consequence, but the petition accompanying her will, filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, shows that her personal estate is more than $10,000, and that the value of the real estate is more than $25,000.

The property is left to the husband of the testator and the two children, Clara L. Clemens and Jean Lampton Clemens.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—This promises to be a lively week. The first match of the polo tournament with the Westchester Polo Club attracted a large gathering, the arrival of the New York Yacht Club made matters very lively in the Harbor, and at the Casino active preparations are being made for the National lawn tennis tournament. Many guests arrived at the cottages for the week.

Luncheons were given during the day by Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Miss C. O. Jones, and dinners were given tonight by Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. Pemhrook Jonee, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will come to Newport to-morrow for a brief visit, as the guest of the Missee Mills, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Delano and Miss Ellie Delano are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembrook Jones.

Mrs. William E. Strong and Miss Strong of New York are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. E. C. Potter is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Herbert C. Pell, Jr., is the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens have arrived for the remainder of the season.

Richard Sears Fisher of New York is the guest of Mrs. David King.

Baltimore and Southern Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—The Baltimore and Southern Railroad Company, or, as it is better known, the Old Drum Railroad, with all its rights, franchises, privileges, and properties, was sold at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange to-day under a deed of trust. The property was bid in by the trustee, Morris A. Soper, for $50,000. Mr. Soper acted for Edward Lauterbach of New York, who holds the mortgage of $55,000 on the road.

ERLANGER WIPES OUT GRAFT IN COUNTY JAIL

Prisoners No Longer Pay $2 for Telephone Messages.

FOOD FREE AND CELLS CLEAN

Inmates Have Messenger Service When They Want It Without Being Gouged by Trusties.

Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger made an inspection yesterday of Ludlow Street Jail to see whether the reforms he had introduced in the civil prison were working in the interests of the prisoners. The Sheriff was accompanied by a party of men who are interested in his work. Led by Warden Sullivan, the visitors went through the jail and talked to the prisoners.

The twenty-two United States prisoners were interviewed first. They were all anxious to let the visitors know that since Sheriff Erlanger took charge the abuses which existed for many years had been wiped out. The introduction of the district messenger call service alone, the prisoners said, had saved them a good many dollars. All they had to do now was to ring for a district messenger and pay him the usual rates, charged to folks in the business world. Only on two occasions, the Sheriff learned, had prisoners been overcharged, and he was told by the company that the amounts would be returned. Formerly the jail trusties acted as messengers, and charges were outrageous.

The civil prisoners were also pleased with the new order of things. They said they were permitted to exercise in the grassy jailyard two hours each day, that they were provided with clean cells and bed linen, and were not locked in until 10 o'clock at night instead of 7 o'clock, as under the old régime.

Among the prisoners was a man formerly a professor in Columbia College, who said that the prisoners received good food without having to pay for it as they used to do. There was no more favoritism shown, he said, and in addition to this Sheriff Erlanger had hired lawyers and paid the fees out of his own pocket in cases where men had unjustly been committed to the jail. In three such cases, the professor said, the prisoners were released last week, and other similar cases were pending.

Sheriff Erlanger told the visitors that Keeper Fitzpatrick, who was under suspension, had resigned rather than face the charges against him, and that new charges had been preferred against Keeper Miller, whom the Sheriff suspended. As the keepers are civil service appointees it was necessary for the Sheriff to formulate charges to get rid of them.

Warden Sullivan took the visitors into the newly-established writing room where prisoners are provided with writing material at the Sheriff's expense. Under the old management they were charged as much as 50 cents or $1 for it. Prisoners formerly paid as high as $2 for telephone service. Now they get it at regular rates. This proved a blessing to the prisoners in Alimony Row, who, when they found jail life becoming monotonous, the Sheriff said, could call up their counsel to say they were willing to comply with court orders.

One of the prisoners told the Sheriff that he had been kept there nine months by a gang of crooks who conspired against him. The Sheriff promised to retain counsel for the man and have his story investigated.

OLD-TIME RESTAURANT FAILS.

Doscher Company on Barclay Street Makes an Assignment.

The Doscher Restaurant Company of 25 Barclay Street, one of the best known German dining places in the lower part of the city, made an assignment yesterday to A. Judson Hyatt of 15 William Street. Assignee Hyatt refused to discuss the matter, but referred questionsrs to his counsel, Arthur W. Opp.

"It was a case," Mr. Opp said, "of the business not equaling the tremendous rent, which was really phenomenal. The capital stock of the new corporation also was not fully subscribed. Enough was subscribed to carry on the business, but that is all."

The restaurant was first opened in 1883 by John Doscher under his own name. For over twenty years it had been the congregating place for prominent lawyers, politicians, and other professional men.

MAGISTRATE OMMEN STILL ILL.

Colleagues Take Bench—He May Return to Work To-day.

Magistrate Ommen, who was taken ill last Saturday, was still absent from the Jefferson Market Court, where he has been sitting for several days, when the court opened yesterday morning. Word had been sent to the court, however, and Magistrate Whitman, who returned from a trip to Boston early in the morning, was found. He took his colleague's place.

In the afternoon Magistrate Flammer, who is sitting in the Yorkville Court, relieved Magistrate Whitman, who had an appointment. It is thought that Magistrate Ommen will be able to resume his duties to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The outgoing and incoming passenger lists of the last few days have contained many well-known names. On that of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which will leave to-day for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are August Belmont, the Prince and Princess Abbas Pacha Hallim, Harold Binney, Wendell Biagden, William W. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Palmer.

***

Mrs. Frederick Edey is spending a short time at Narragansett Pier visiting Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton.

***

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew sailed on Saturday from England for this port. They will pay a round of visits before going to Washington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly have been touring in Switzerland, and were last week at Lucerne.

***

Mrs. Thomas Garner, who has been at Bar Harbor, has returned to Lenox for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell are now at Bar Harbor, but will pass the Autumn at Tuxedo.

***

Col. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont will leave their country home at Millbrook, Dutchess County, to-day, for a stay of two weeks at Sorrento, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont arrived in New York yesterday from their Newport home on their way to White Sulphur Springs, West Va., where Mr. Belmont, as the New York member of the Notification Committee, will attend the notification to Henry Gassaway Davis of his nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Democrats. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will extend their stay at White Sulphur Springs a few days, and several entertainments have already been prepared in their honor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, who are booked to sail to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm, are to make a motor tour through France and England.

***

Mrs. Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia is booked to sail on Saturday for a visit to her daughter, the Countess Pappenheim.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller are at Bay Pond, near Paul Smith's, at the Rockefeller camp.

***

Dr. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Dix, and Miss Dix are to be at Paul Smith's for several weeks.

VARDAMAN WROTE IT.

Governor Admits Authorship of Anti-Roosevelt Editorial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Another chapter, and probably the final one, so far as the Government is concerned, was added to-day to the case growing out of the refusal of the Post Office Department to name a Mississippi Post Office after Gov. Vardaman of that State, by the promulgation by Postmaster General Payne of a statement, which gave without comment a letter from Gov. Vardaman published in The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

This letter, which is accepted by the Post Office Department as confirming the authenticity of Gov. Vardaman's editorial remarks about the mother of President Roosevelt is given in a newspaper publication as follows:

ANDERSON, Aug. 8—(Special.)—Several days ago the editor of The Anderson Daily Mail wrote to Gov. J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi and asked him about the truth of the assertion, made by Postmaster General Payne, that Gov. Vardaman had, while editor of a newspaper in Mississippi some yeare ago, published an editorial making a disrespectful allusion to Mrs. Roosevelt, the mother of the President.

The following letter has been received in reply:

"Executive Department,
"Jackson, Miss, Aug. 6.

"My Dear Sir: Your very kind favor of the 4th inst. has been received. If I had a copy of The Commonwealth you desire I would take great pleasure in sending it to you, but the files of the old paper are 30 miles away. There was nothing in that editorial offensive to Mrs. Roosevelt or that reflected upon her in the least. I simply undertook, upon scientific grounds, an explanation of Teddy's degeneracy and general cussedness, without holding his ancestors responsible for it. I thought I owed it to his ancestors. Really, I should be ashamed to charge the devil himself with the responsibility of the infamy of that distinguished accident. Sincerely and cordially, J. K. VARDAMAN."

INDIANOLA OFFICE REDUCED.

Postal Receipts Fall Below Minimum for Presidential Grade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Post Office at Indianola, Miss., which figured conspicuously last year in a race trouble on account of the then negro Postmaster, Mrs. Minnie Cox, and which was closed for months by order of the President, has been reduced from a Presidential office to the fourth class.

The Post Office Department explains that this action was due to the receipts of that office for the last fiscal year falling below the minimum amount established for Presidential offices, and not to any desire of the department to further show its disapproval of the course taken by certain of the citizens of the town toward Mrs. Cox.

VOLNEY W. FOSTER DEAD.

Ex-President of Union League Club of Chicago a Victim of Apoplexy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Volney W. Foster of Chicago and Evanston, President of the Western Paving and Supply Company, ex-President of the Union League Club of Chicago, and prominent in promoting trade in Mexico, died of apoplexy at St. Luke's Hospital this afternoon, half an hour after he had left the Chicago Stock Exchange restaurant with Howard H. Gross.

Mr. Foster complained of feeling faint and dizzy as he left the restaurant, and Mr. Gross went with him to St. Luke's, where Mr. Foster died.

He was born in Astalan, Wis., fifty-six years ago. In 1872 he came to Chicago and became a cashier for the lumber firm of James McDonnell, in 1874 he purchased an extensive lumber yard at Chatham, Ontario, remaining there until 1879, when he returned to Chicago.

REV. CYRUS B. DURAND DEAD.

Rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The Rev. Cyrus Berwick Durand, for the last fifteen years rector of St. James's Episcopal Church of this city, died at his Summer home at Belmar yesterday. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Durand was a son of Cyrue Durand, and was born in New York City. He was a graduate of Rutgers College, and later entered the theological seminary of that institution. He entered the ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1862 and the Episcopal ministry in 1884, being ordained by the late Bishop Starkey in Grace Church, this city.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Count Kawamura.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Count Kawamura is dead. The Emperor has addressed a laudatory message and raised him to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. Kawamura was regarded as the father of the Japanese Navy. He had been intrusted of late years with the care of the Crown Prince's two sons.

Mrs. Ellen L. Timpson.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Ellen L. Timpson, widow of Alfred H. Timpson, died suddenly yesterday of rheumatism of the heart, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Lambiotte, 67 Maple Avenue, East Orange, where she had been visiting for the past six months. Her home was in New York. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Lamhiotte, Mrs. Frederick O. Seggerman, and Mrs. Victor Muller of New York.

Henry Dusenbury.

Henry Dusenbury of 93 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly from apoplexy at his Summer home, near Caldwell, N. J. He was born near Newton, N. J., in 1828. In 1854 he removed to Jersey City and engaged in the hay and feed business in New York. He retired several years ago. After he had been elder of the Bergen Reformed Church for thirty-one years he was elected elder for life and was President of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death. He was elected to the Assembly in 1878-0 on the Republican ticket. His wife survives him.

Mrs. Emily A. Marion.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Emily A. Marion, widow of William Henry Marion, died yesterday at her residence, 10 Oakwood Avenue, Orange, of brain trouble. Her death was the outcome of injuries received in a trolley accident which occurred in November, 1900, in Jersey City. She had been in poor health ever since. She was a daughter of the late B. W. Ryder of Jersey City. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Dorothy C. G. Marion, and two sisters.

Passaic Newspaper Man Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 15.—John M. Everett, aged twenty-eight, late city editor of The Passaic Daily News and correspondent for many New York and New Jersey dailies, died to-day at Liberty, N. Y., of tuberculosis. He was the son of the late John Metcalf Everett, and was a twin brother of Frederick M. Everett, newspaper man and Chief of the Passaic Fire Department, who died a year ago. Mr. Everett could trace his ancestry to the Mayflower, the Everetts having settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. Everett, Mass., was named after them.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM MOORE, a pioneer knit goods manufacturer of Cohoes City, died at his home in Albany yesterday. He was the Treasurer of the Granite Knitting Mills, Cohoes, owned by the William Moore Knitting Company, and the President of the Erie Knitting Mill, owned by the firm of Moore & Tierney. He was also Vice President of the Manufacturers' Bank. Mr. Moore was born in Ireland in 1827.

HARLEM FIREMEN LOSE PETS.

Hook and Ladder Company 14 Asks Police to Find Who Poisoned Mascots.

The firemen of Hook and Ladder Company 14, whose quarters adjoin Proctor's Theatre on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, notified the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night that four of their mascots had been poisoned within a few weeks. The first was a big Sir Thomas cat which had been the pet of the truck house. When the cat died suddenly one day an investigation showed that he had been poisoned.

The firemen next procured two coach dogs which they trained to follow the truck. Last week both dogs died suddenly, and it was found that their deaths were also due to poison, evidently strychnine. They next secured a kitten, which, they say, they taught to slide down the dormitory pole at the sound of a fire alarm. Yesterday when the kitten died they sent him to a veterinary, who declared that his death was due to poisoning. Then the firemen went to the police.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Thunderstorms occurred Monday in the Atlantic States from Virginia southward, in the Middle and Eastern Gulf States, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region, and

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York.

(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	644,565.96

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. LEUPP, President. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

George Blumenthal, Albert L. Banister, James Campbell, Raymond J. Chatry, William A. Clark, George Crocker, S. C. T. Dodd, James M. Donald, Joel Francis Freeman, John W. Griggs, John R. Hegeman, Myron T. Herrick, C. I. Hudson, Philip Lehmen, William H. Leupp, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Emerson McMillin, Henry S. Redmond, Edward C. Schaefer.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
FREDERIC CROMWELL, JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD
JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 1537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

The Wall Street Journal

has a larger circulation than any daily or weekly financial publication in America.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING AN IMPORTANT United States Government contract under consideration showing large profit, desire to make temporary financial arrangement with private capitalist pending completion and final payments. Address CONTRACTORS, Box 192 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the preferred stock of this Company will be paid August 25, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business August 22d, 1904. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed August 22, 1904, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 26, 1904, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass., and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, August 20th, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 2d, 1904.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared upon the Adjustment Preferred stock a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after August 19th, 1904, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business August 5th, 1904. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Registered 4% Bonds.

Interest on the above bonds will be paid on and after September 1st, 1904, by the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, 45 Wall St., New York.

The Transfer Books will be closed August 17th and reopened September 2d.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.

GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City. This statute, which was accepted by the City, and became a law on May 9th, 1904, reads as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on behalf of said City to compromise and settle with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City.

ACCEPTED BY THE CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to purchase upon such terms as may be agreed upon evidences of indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or public body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements, affecting lands or on account of local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York.
No. 280 Broadway, New York.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton, Thos. A. Gardiner, Wm. L. McKenna

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stock Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS
DEALT IN.
S.H.P.PELL&CO.,43 Exchange Pl.,N.Y.

WE OFFER

New York & Harlem R. R. Stock.

14% guaranteed by the New York Central R. R. and Metropolitan Ry.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
(05 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 22d, 1904.

The undersigned, the trustees under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby give notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($65,000,) due on March 1, 1904, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, 1904, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

10	183	381	584	799
35	212	382	597	842
38	216	399	593	843
46	237	406	599	850
56	239	422	615	886
58	249	461	613	889
60	263	463	657	891
90	264	469	669	910
102	271	475	685	927
104	319	485	705	934
123	333	506	709	946
155	343	549	724	992
178	350	567	790	997

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1904, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,000 N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1033.
200 shs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
30 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$15,000 Danbury & Harlem Traction Co. 1st Mtg. Bds., 1033.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
50 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
315 shs. U. S. Mining & Trading Co.
50 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Toledo R'ways & Light Co. common.
50 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
225 shs. Knoxville Traction Co.
171 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
$42.90 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis scrip.
$4,000 Nassau Elec. R. R. 1 mtg. 5% Bds., 1944.
50 shs. Realty Associates.
$5,000 Buffalo & Susqnehanna Iron Co. 1 mtg. 5% Bds., 1932.

Mortgage Investments

Gov. Bonds yield 1½% to 2½%
City " " 3% " 3½%
Guar. Mtges. " 4% " 4½%

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$80,000,000.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Very Special Letter Mailed Free.

SEND FOR IT.

"Why the market is going up."

"How high certain stocks should go."

The sooner this letter is read and acted upon the better, we believe, it will be for the investor.

HAIGHT AND FREESE CO.

Main Office, 53 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
Branches { 121 West 42d St., N. Y. / 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker is as important as the selection of right stocks."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a good market for outside securities yesterday, which resulted in a very large increase in activity, accompanied by sharp advances, the most marked of which was the 8½ point jump in Interborough. The activity displayed was confined to stocks, however, as the bond list showed but few transactions. American Can preferred opened ⅝ up, but ended the session at the lowest, with a net loss of ⅛. Northern Securities showed an improvement of 1⅜, all of which was retained. Seaboard stocks showed a smaller volume, with a ½ point gain in the common and a ⅝ loss in the preferred. Manhattan Transit was in good demand, advancing ½ on what was looked upon as good buying and closed practically at the top.

***

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT.—A sensational advance of 8½ points to the new high record of 143½ occured in this stock. The first sale was at 136¾, a jump of 1¾, and then an execution of market orders, representing heavy buying by the interests which have been large purchasers of late, rose by leaps and bounds, practically with no reaction, to 143½, closing a point lower, with transactions in over 9,000 shares. No new rumors were afloat to explain this further advance.

***

STANDARD OIL.—A quarterly dividend of $5 per share was yesterday declared payable Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 19. This dividend of $5 was $3 less than that of the previous quarter, but the same as that of the corresponding quarter last year. The company has paid dividends as follows for the past twelve years: 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent. per year; 1896, 31 per cent.; 1897, 32 per cent.; 1898, 30 per cent.; 1899, 33 per cent.; 1900, 48 per cent.; 1901, 48 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent.; 1903, 44 per cent., and so far in 1904, 29 per cent.

***

PITTSBURG AND MONTANA COPPER was offered down from 52 to 45 yesterday without sales. The last sale reported was 100 shares at 55½.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,450	American Can pf	43½	42	42
1,000	Bay State Gas	½	½	½
700	Greene Con. Copper	14¾	14½	14½
800	Greene Cons. Gold	10⅜	10½	10⅜
9,200	Interbor. Rapid Transit	143⅛	136¾	142½
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
250	International Salt	16	*16½	16
300	Mackay Companies	27¼	27	27¼
300	Mackay Companies pf	71¼	71	71¾
3,200	Manhattan Transit	2⅛	1¾	2
8,100	Montreal & Boston	2 1 11-16	1 11-16	
15	New Orleans Rys	9½	9½	9½
100	N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Northern Pac. Trust rel.	139	139	139
3,158	Northern Securities	103⅜	102⅝	103⅜
2,500	Seaboard Air Line	11	10⅝	10⅝
900	Seaboard Air Line pf	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
700	Southern Pac. pf., w. l.	113⅜	113¼	113¼
11	Standard Oil	630	628	628
50	Tennessee Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	109	109	109

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Brook. Union Gas deb. 6s, ctf.	184	184	184
150	†Brook. Union Gas deb. 6s, escrip	183	183	183
1,000	†Wabash, Pittsburg 1st 4s, w. l.	83½	83½	83½
40,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	83½	83	83

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	..	54½	..
American Can	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
American Can pf	41½	42	42½	42¾
American Chicle	94½	96	94½	98
American Chicle pf	84½	86	84½	86
American Malting	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	..	1½	..	1½
American Typefounders	25	..	25	..
Am. Typefounders pf	86	87	86	87
Am. Writing Paper	..	3¼	3½	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	12¾	12.	12½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	73¼	74	72½	73½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	6	..	6
Bord's Con. Milk ex div	117	120	117	120
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110	109	110
British Columbia Copper	2¼	2⅝	2½	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
Canadian Imp., w. l.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. l.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1½	1½
Central Foundry pf	..	8	..	8
Central Foundry 6s	50¾	54	50¾	54
Chesapeake Transit 5s	..	98	..	98
Chicago & Alton receipts	80	81½	80	81½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	..	93¼	..	93¼
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	3⅝	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	1½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	5⅝	10	5⅝	10
Copper Range	54	55	55	56
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	97½	100	97½	..
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	40
Denver Union Water pf	40	40	34	40
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	60	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	89	92
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	32½	35	32½	35
E. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	38	41	39	41
Electric Boat pf	65	77	65	77
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1¼	..	1¼
Electric Vehicle	9	9½	9	9½
Electric Vehicle pf	12	14	11	13½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	84	..	84	..
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Great Northern pf, w. l.	173	175	167	..
Greene Con. Copper	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14½
Greene Con. Gold	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s, ex coupon	49	52	49	52
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd.	98	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exp.	..	..	115	..
Hackensack Meadows	10	14	10	14
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacker, Mead, & Knicker-bocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82½	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	24	27	25	27
Havana Tobacco pf	35	38	35	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	..	2½	1	2½
Houston Oil pf	12	19½	12	19½
Inter. Rapid Transit	142	143	134½	136
Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5¼	4¾	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	65	75	60	75
International Salt	..	..	14	16
International Salt 5s	51	55	49	..
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Kirby Timber ctfs.	80	84	80	84
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackawaxen Steel, full paid	68	72½	68	72¼
Lake Sup. Power rects	4	4½	4	4½
Lake Sup. Corp. rects	7½	8½	7½	8½
Lanston Monotype	9	9½	9	9½
Lord & Taylor	100	..	100	..
Mackay Companies	27	27½	26½	27½
Mackay Companies pf	71	71½	70¼	71
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1½	2	1⅝	1⅝
Mexican Government 5s	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	7½	9	7½	9
Mont. & Boston Copper	¾	1	13-16	1
Mont. & Boston receipts	¾	1	13-16	1
Mont. & Boston Cons	1 11-16	1¾	1⅝	1 15-16
National Sugar pf	101	104	101	104
N. Jersey Steamboat 5s	92	92	..	92
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. l.	98⅜	99	98⅝	98⅞
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	46	42	46
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	80	82	80	82
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	4½	5
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific rcg	130	..	130	..
North. Pac. when issued	130	132	130	132
Northern Securities stub	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
Northern Securities	103	103⅜	102	102½
Otis Elevator	31	33	30	32
Otis Elevator pf	92	95	92	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2¼
Peo. Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Phoenix Mining	10	12	11	12
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	8
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	79	81	79	81
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	19	20	19	20
Royal Baking Powder	117	122	117	122
Royal Baking Powder pf	106	107	105	107
Safety Car Heat.	184	187	184	187
Seaboard Air Line	10½	10⅝	10½	10½
Seaboard Air Line pf	20⅜	21	21	21⅜
Seaboard Air Line 5s	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅜
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford	..	27	..	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	50	..	50
South. Cotton Corp., w. l.	14½	..	..	14½
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. l.	85	86	85	86
South. Pac. pf., w. l.	113½	113¾	113	113¾
Standard Coupler	28	30	28	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6½	5	6½
Standard Milling pf	25	28	25	23
Standard Milling 5s	74	76	74	76
Standard Oil	625	632	629	632
Storage Power	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Tennessee Copper	27	30	27	30
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	8⅜
Trenton Potteries	9	11	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	76½	80	76½	80
Trenton Potteries deb	67	70	67	70
Union Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Union Typewriter	80	82	80	82
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100	112	109	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	108½	111	108	109
United Box Board	¾	1½	¾	1½
United Box Board pf	7½	8½	7½	8½
United Copper	5½	..	5½	..
United Copper pf	50	..	50	..
United Fruit	92	..	92	..
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	..	3¼	1	3½
U. S. Realty & Con.	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	56	64	56½	64
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	7	..	7	..
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	41	..	41	..
U. S. Ship. 5s certif.	21½	22½	20	23
U. S. Ship. 5s, undeposited	16	19	16	19
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E	107⅛	109	107⅜	109
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F	107⅛	109	107⅜	109
Universal Tobacco	¾	1	¾	1
Universal Tobacco pf	2	5	2	5
Virginia-Car. Chem. 5s	98	99	93	99
Va. Southw.	29	32	29	32
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mtg. 4s, interim ctfs.	..	82½	..	82¼
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mtg. bds., interim ctfs.	25	40	25	40
White Knob Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Wildman Consol. Mines	1¾	..	1¾	1⅝
Worthington Pump pf	118½	..	118	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av, 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100⅝
Broadway & 7th Av, 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W., 5s	98	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R. R.	236	238	236	238
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	206	203	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	66½	67¼	66½	67¼
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106½	109¼	106½	109¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106¾	104½	106¾
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	75	85	75	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	77	75	77
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	70	71	70	71
Nassau Electric 4s	85	..	86	..
New Orleans Rys.	9½	10½	9	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	29	31
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	74½	76	74½	76
Ninth Av. R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hnd. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105	104	105
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	70	71	70	71
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	49¾	50½	49¾	50½
St. Louis Transit	11¾	12	11	12
St. Louis Tran. 5% notes	91½	93	91½	93
Second Av. R. R. con	111⅝	112½	111⅝	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115	118	115	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	..	25	..
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	78	75	78
28th and 29th St. 5s	111	114	111	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	69¾	70½	69¾	70¼
United Rys. of St. L. pf	54	55½	53½	55
U. T. of Prov.	100	102	98	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	14	..	14½	..
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	65	..	65½	66¾
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	83	..	82¾	83¼

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	40	51½	49	51½
Am. L. & T. pf	91	92½	91	92½
Bay State Gas	⅛	5-32	⅛	3-16
Brooklyn Borough Gas	48	52	48	52
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	183½	184½	183½	184¼
Buffalo Gas	3¼	4½	3¾	4½
Buffalo Gas 5s	97	100	71½	72½
Consol. Union Gas 5s	107	110	107	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	88½	90	88½	90
Con. Gas. deb. 6s, w. l., 30% paid	170	173	170	173
Denver Gas	28¾	30	28½	30
Denver Gas 5s	76	77	76	77
Denver Gas 6s	101½	103	101½	103
Hudson County Gas	76	79	76	79
Hudson County Gas 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106
Indianapolis Gas	82	86	82	86
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Laclede Gas new ref. 5s	100⅜	102	100⅜	102
Mutual Gas	290	310	290	310
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	111	113	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	35	..	35	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	3	3
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93	91	93
St. Paul 5s	94	96	94	96
Syracuse Lighting	45	50	45	50
Syracuse Lighting pf	85½	..	85½	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	5	6½	5	6½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	63	60	63
Mat River Ferry	70	85	75	85
East River Ferry 5s	85	90	85	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	105	108	105	108
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	94	96	94	96
Union Ferry	29	31	29	31
Union Ferry 5s

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Commission Business Increases and Prices Advance Despite Heavy Profit Taking.

Prices in the stock market yesterday rose without any serious opposition until the middle of the afternoon, when the resumption of activity by the bulls in the grain markets accompanying the flood of damage reports from the Northwest resulted in renewed apprehension over the crops. Weather reports early in the day were auspicious, and to the day's other favorable factors was added a reaction in wheat. In the afternoon both wheat and corn rose sharply largely as a result of the same speculative tactics that were so successful early last week, and the market prices yielded, though not enough to wipe out the gains which had been made earlier in the day. Before the close the upward movement was resumed and the close was firm, though substantially below the best of the day. The reports of damage to the corn crop were probably more effective in checking the stock market than the further reports of damage to wheat by rust for the reason that hitherto the corn crop has escaped serious damage.

The real strength of yesterday's market and the explanation of the advance in prices despite the heavy profit-taking sales lay in the fact that outsiders participated in the market to a much greater extent than on any day for a long time, giving proof of the greater confidence that is felt in the outlook and indicating that there is a fairly good chance that the market, which until the present has been so largely professional, will not have to depend so entirely on the operations of professional traders. The news from the seat of war suggested that the rapidity with which events are now moving in the Far East may bring the struggle between Russia and Japan to a more speedy conclusion than appeared possible a short time ago. This was one of the day's favorable influences, as the ending of the war would doubtless be reflected in the stock market, even though an advance for such a reason would be much a matter of sentiment. London's attitude toward this market shows increasing confidence abroad in the genuineness of the present movement, and yesterday the purchases of American stocks for London account were larger than on any day since the present advance was inaugurated.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locom. pf	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	¾
Am. Malting	1½	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. Malting pf	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Snuff	8½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Sugar	½	Met. Securities	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Mex. Cent.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Brunswick	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Canada South	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¾	Nat. Lead	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	2d pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	N. Y. Dock pf.	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Norf. & West.	¾
Col. Southern	⅞	Penn. R. R.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Corn Products	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	& E. I. ctfs.	3
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	¾
Erie	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	1	Un. Rys. Inv.	1½
Hocking Valley	3½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Illinois Central	2	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	½	Westinghouse	1
Iowa Central	⅛	Wis. Central	⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	⅜
Am. Locomotive	⅞	People's Gas	½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅞	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	U. S. Pipe	1
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	1¼
B'klyn R. T. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Leh. V. or N. Y. 4½s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Central of New Jersey general 5s 1⅛

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	840,838
To date this year	68,123,318
Corresponding date last year	106,257,584

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$3,745,500
To date this year	$397,778,200
Corresponding date last year	$435,385,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Wilmington and Northern Railroad.

INTERBOROUGH UP 8 1-2 POINTS

Sensational Advance Accompanies Reports of Inside Buying.

A sensational rise of 8½ points occurred in Interborough Rapid Transit yesterday on the curb. Recently there have been heavy dealings in this stock, with insiders buying large blocks even at the existing high figures. Market rumor has it that the stock is good for 200 after the line is in active operation.

This stock was moderately active last year, with prices ranging from 116 in January of 1903 to 80½, the low record, in October. This high record previous to the ones created on the present movement was 125 in July, 1902. The low record for the present year was 92, at the beginning of the year, so that the present figures of 143½ show an advance of 51½ points.

The familiar Metropolitan merger rumor came out again yesterday in connection with Interborough's rise, but it was not supported by any news development, and Metropolitan and Metropolitan Securities, while strong, did not begin to follow Interborough's course.

TO FINANCE MANILA RAILWAY.

Speyer & Co. of This City May Gain Control of Concern.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Manila Railway report announces that in order to finance extensions the company has entered into a provisional agreement with Speyer & Co. of New York to take up $2,000,000 in two and a half year notes and 5,000 deferred shares carrying special voting powers.

If the shareholders sanction this agreement the control of the company will pass into the hands of Speyer & Co.

To Sell Universal Tobacco Assets.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, sitting at Jersey City yesterday, granted an order authorizing the Directors of the Universal Tobacco Company to sell the assets. This company was absorbed by the Commonwealth Tobacco Company some time ago. The Vice Chancellor said he would fix no date for the sale, but would allow it to take place ten days after notice had been mailed to every stockholder and creditor. The lawyers in the case said notices would be mailed at once.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rapid Rise at Opening Brought Much Profit Taking—Steel Preferred a Laggard—London a Heavy Purchaser.

Despite the assertions in some quarters yesterday that the industrials could be looked to to assume a larger share in the market both in the matter of activity and of strength, the industrial which attracted most attention, United States Steel preferred, was at no time as strong as any of half a dozen railroad stocks, and at the close, instead of the further advances shown by the railroad stocks that were the leaders last week, showed a slight net loss. The failure of the stock to respond to the general upward movement was doubtless due to the renewed assertions that the situation in the iron trade so far as price schedules were concerned was more serious than was admitted at the close of last week. But notwithstanding these reports, and despite the action of the stock, the most generally accepted view yesterday, as it was last week, seemed to be that the whole matter was being exaggerated.

Misjudged Market's Strength.

So sharp was the advance in prices at the opening that many even among those committed to the bull side were inclined to think the pace a little too rapid to be maintained. Some prominent commission houses took this view, and advised their customers to take profits, but despite the heavy profit-taking sales, which came of course chiefly from the traders, the market continued to advance and it was not until late in the day that any reactionary tendency appeared. Some of the Western houses who toward the close of last week were inclined to think the market had gone as far as it would for the time being turned to the bull side again yesterday, admitting that they had misjudged the importance of the upward movement.

Tractions to the Front Again.

The 3-point advance in Metropolitan Securities following the jump of about 8 points in Interborough on the curb served to draw renewed attention to the position of the tractions, and the Street was once more flooded with the tips on these stocks, which were such a prominent feature of last week's speculation. Some thought the manipulation of Metropolitan Securities was a little too evident, and it is probable that so far as the influence on the rest of the market was concerned the rapid advance in Metropolitan Securities did as much harm as it did good.

London Large Buyer of Stocks.

One of the elements of strength in the market at the opening was the buying for London account following the advances recorded there in nearly all the international shares before the opening of our market. All told London traded in about 50,000 shares, of which 40,000 shares were purchases. The demand from London extended to a number of issues, though the Harriman stocks were still the favorites. The Street is inclined to attach significance to the fulfishness of London on Union and Southern Pacific for the reason that from Mr. Harriman's presence in Europe at this time it is inferred that London's present position on these stocks is the result of Mr. Harriman's attitude toward the market expressed to his friends abroad.

ONTARIO FIGHT BEGUN.

Common Stockholders Start Action to Dissolve Voting Trust.

The Stockholders' Committee of the Ontario and Western Railway Company, which some time ago began a new agitation for the dissolution of the quarter-century-old voting trust that controls the road, yesterday met at the office of Henry Clews & Co. and started in earnest the fight of the common stockholders for control of their property.

Not only were the papers in a suit in the Supreme Court of this State for the dissolution of the voting trust approved and signed, ready for service at once, but a circular was prepared and sent to all common stockholders, asking for their proxies to be used at the coming annual meeting of the company for the purpose of securing, if possible, the five Directors that the common stock is now entitled to elect.

There are thirteen Directors in the Ontario board. Of these five are elected by the common stock and eight by the voting trust, representing the outstanding preferred stock. There are just forty shares of this preferred actually outstanding. At the meeting held yesterday the entire committee was present, with Mr. Jolne of counsel.

BID FOR PHOENIX NATIONAL.

Outside Interests Make Offers for Control of Bonds.

Stockholders of the Phenix National Bank have received an offer for their holdings from interests not now identified with the management of the bank. It is learned that the hidders do not intend to consolidate the bank with any other institution.

The offer is at 107 a share for a total of 50 per cent. of their stock or less, and 120 for morethan 50 per cent. The charter of the bank, which was obtained in 1812, expires next year, and if a controlling interest can be secured by the would-be purchasers the charter will undoubtedly be renewed in the expectation of making the business of the bank more profitable than it has been in some years. Goldsborough, Warner & Sykes are acting for the men that are making the offer.

The Phoenix National has a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus fund of $200,000. Its deposits, according to its last statement, were slightly above $3,500,000. The officers and Directors of the bank are: President—Duncan D. Parmly; Vice President—George M. Coffin; Cashier—Alfred M. Bull; Assistant Cashier—L. B. Mallaby; Directors—Daniel Bacon, Leroy W. Baldwin, Archer Brown, Alfred M. Bull, George M. Coffin, Henry S. Dcsbon, Henry W. McVickar, William T. Minor, George H. B. Mitchell, George L. Nichols, Duncan D. Parmly, Henry K. Pomroy, Henry P. Talmadge, and Jonathan Thorne.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The National Tube Company is said to have an order for 150,000 tons of pipe, to be delivered in the Kansas oil field.

The stockholders of the Illinois and Indiana Railroad will meet on Oct. 11 to vote on a proposition to purchase from the Illinois Central Railroad the corporate rights and franchises formerly belonging to the Illinois and Indiana Company.

Receipts of all live stock at Chicago last week increased 22,957 for the week, but decreased 41,963 from last year.

A syndicate of New York and St. Louis capitalists is said to have bought 20,000 acres of coal land in Southern Randolph County, Missouri.

Arrivals of all kinds of grain at Chicago last week amounted to 5,456,409 husbels, an increase of 1,190,486 bushels over the previous week and 1,458,494 bushels over the same week last year.

W. E. Frew in Bankers' Trust Board.

The Bankers' Trust Company yesterday elected Walter E. Frew, Vice President of the Corn Exchange Bank, to its Board of Directors.

H. C. Davis Lehigh Valley Gen'l Agent.

Mr. H. C. Davis has been appointed General Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at New York City, with office at 6 Broadway, Produce Exchange Building. The General Agent shall have charge, under the supervision and direction of the General Superintendent, of the operations on all piers at the City of New York, Jersey City, and National Stores, and of the movement of the company's floating equipment in New York Harbor, including the Bee Line. He shall also have charge, under the supervision and direction of the freight traffic manager, of the handling of all freight in New York City, Brooklyn, and the harbor of New York, including all Jersey City piers and National Stores.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Aug. 13th, averaged .0736 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $111,834,655; balances, $7,239,453; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $733,289.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝; demand, $4.88⅛; cables, $4.88⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾@5.18¾ and 5.17⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅞; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—12½@15c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Money was in moderate demand in the market to-day and in good supply. Prices on the Stock Exchange were steady, but trading had an uncertain tendency and operators generally were idle, many taking advantage of ths unpopular nineteen days' account to enjoy a holiday. Consols improved on the cheapness of money.

Americans opened firm, in sympathy with New York. Atchison was the feature. Foreigners were inactive, being affected by the Paris holiday. Japanese hardened. Russians and Turks were weak.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88¼; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅝; Canadian Pacific, 131; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38½; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153¼; De Beers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 23¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 75¼; Erie, 26½; Erie first preferred, 64; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 137¾; Louisville and Nashville, 121¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅝; New York Central, 123; Norfolk and Western, 64⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91¼; Ontario and Western, 32¾; Pennsylvania, 62¼; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 28; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 27⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 95; Southern Pacific, 57⅜; Union Pacific, 101¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 61⅛; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish 4s, 85¾.

Bar silver quiet at 26½d. per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅜@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.97; Lisbon, 19.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and had a waiting tendency.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—To-day being a holiday the Bourse was closed.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—The weekly statement of the Associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Aug. 13, '04.	Decrease.	Aug. 15, '03.
Loans	$177,446,000	$130,000	$158,084,000
Circulation	7,406,000		6,625,000
Deposits	137,220,000	1,342,000	135,598,000
Due to banks	76,475,000	236,000	59,730,000
U. S. deposits	3,740,000	13,000	6,320,000
Due from agents	41,479,000	1,619,000	27,490,000
Exchanges	9,368,000	515,000	11,643,000
Due from others	20,819,000	*717,000	18,083,000
Five p. c. fund	376,750	1,500	335,200
Legals	6,831,000	*32,000	6,053,000
Specie	17,527,000	373,000	15,886,000
Reserve excess	9,368,857	*426,714	2,401,543
N. Y. excess	21,489,857	1,597,286	7,961,543

*Increase.

The local money market remains quiet and easy. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collatsral, 3@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing house loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par, discount. Clearings, $14,423,044. Balances, $817,202. Sub-Treasury debit, $50,303. The foreign exchange market is easy. Rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.89	
Sterling	4.88⅛	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.15⅝
Reichsmarks	95⅜	95⅞
Guilders	40⅛	40¼

There was a good stock market to-day. The Massachusetts gas issues were especially strong because of the statement that the litigation between the companies and Receiver Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company will probably be settled out of court. The coppers were dull. Atchison and Union Pacific were in demand. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,758	Atchison	82½	81¾	81¾
32	Atchison pf.	98½	98	98¾
40	*Boston Elevated	150	149½	150
22	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
29	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	141	141	141
17	Fitchburg pf.	137	137	137
1	Mass. Electric	18	18	18
158	Mass. Electric pf.	68	67½	67½
50	Mexican Central	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
1	Old Colony	202	202	202
5	Pere Marquette	72	72	72
10	Rutland pf.	30	30	30
2,420	Union Pacific	99⅝	98½	98⅝
116	Union Pacific pf.	94⅞	93⅞	94
7	West End	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

446	American	138½	137½	137½
1	*New England	122⅜	123⅜	123⅜
31	Western pf.	92	91¼	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	American Ag. Chem pf.	76	76	76
1,491	American Sugar	134½	133¼	134½
68	American Sugar pf.	131⅝	131	131
414	American Woolen pf.	76½	76	76½
4	Edison	263½	262½	263½
259	General Electric	165½	164	165½
4,056	Mass. Gas	42	42	42
806	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	83⅝	84
10	Mergenthaler	177½	177½	177½
10	Reece Button Hole	8	8	8
112	Swift & Co.	102¼	101½	102¼
107	United Fruit	107	106¾	106½
100	United Shoe Machine	50½	50⅛	50½
20	United Shoe Machine pf.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
172	U. S. Steel	12½	12	12½
1,602	*U. S. Steel pf.	60⅝	59¾	60¼

MINING.

200	Adventure	1	1	1
745	†Allouez	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
4,850	Amalgamated	54½	53¾	54
150	American Zinc	12	11½	12
120	Arcadian	1	1	1
560	Atlantic	11	9⅞	10⅝
110	Bingham	22	22	22
150	Bonanza	45c	45c	45c
975	Boston Copper & Gold	6⅝	6½	6⅝
50	British Columbia	6½	6½	6½
38	Cal. & Hecla	500	500	500
200	†Centennial	24½	24¼	24¼
100	Cons. Mercur	36c	36c	36c
1,555	Copper Range	55	54	54½
402	*Daly-West	15	12¾	12¾
435	Dominion Coal	51	50	50½
230	Elm River	2½	2	2⅛
50	Franklin	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Guanajuato	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
400	Isle Royale	14½	14	14
25	Michigan	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
110	Mohawk	43⅜	42½	42½
50	Montana C. & C.	3½	3½	3½
150	New Idria	10	10	10
170	Osceola	64⅞	64½	64⅞
8	*Quincy	84	84	84
3,015	Shannon	4⅜	4	4
620	Trinity	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
710	*U. S.	22½	21½	21½
2,989	Utah	39⅝	39½	39⅝
50	Victoria	2	2½	2
15	Winona	8½	8¼	8¼
1	Wolverine	79½	79	79

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

Standard Oil Declares $5 Dividend.

The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of $5 a share. This is the third dividend this year, and is the same dividend declared for the corresponding time last year. The three dividends of this year aggregate 26 per cent., compared with 32 per cent. of the firm's third dividend last year.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 15, 1904.

U S 2s, reg. 1906-18 2,000 104⅝; 34, coup, 1906-18 500 105

Impl Japanese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan 1,000 98½; 39,000 98¾

Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid 22,000 101⅝

Am Sp Mfg 6s 7,000 87

At, T & S F gen 4s 40,000 103⅝; 1,000 103¾; 1,000 103⅝; Adj 4s, st'pod 500 93½; 25,000 93

Deb. Series D 1,000 99

Atl C Line 4s 41,000 100

Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 1,000 94⅞; Gold 4s 3,000 103¼; 10,000 103⅝; B'klyn Ferry 5s 2,000 94

B'klyn R T ref conv 4s 17,000 81; 16,000 81½; 10,000 81; 105,000 81¼; 10,000 81⅝; 6,000 82; 10,000 81⅝; 3,000 82

B, C R & N 1st 1,000 102⅜

Canada So 1st 1,000 103½

Cent Br U Pac 1st 10,000 93½

Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s 10,000 83⅞; 3,000 83⅜; Third inc 5s 5,000 81⅜; 66,000 81½

C of N J gen 5s 1,000 132⅞

Cent Pac gtd 4s 500 99½; 6,000 100

Ches & O con 5s 4,000 118½

Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 106⅜; 5,000 107

Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds 5,000 97½; 1,000 97⅝; 58,000 97½; 50,000 97⅝; Ill Div 3½s 17,000 94¼

Chi, M & St P, C & P Wn 5s 1,000 115⅜; Mass Div 6s 3,000 110⅜

Chi & N W gen 3½s 1,000 98½

C, R I & P Ry gen 4s 1,000 104

C, R I & P R R 4s 60,000 73½; 1,000 73⅝; 7,000 73½; 12,000 73⅝; 5,000 73½; 1,000 73⅝; 10,000 73½; 5,000 73⅝; 83,000 73⅝; 10,000 72½; 5,000 73⅜; 47,000 73⅜; 7,000 72⅞; 68,000 73; 5,000 73½; 25,000 73¼

Chi, R I & P R R coll tr 5s 11,000 83; 15,000 83¼; 5,000 83⅛; 11,000 83⅜; 6,000 83⅝; 2,000 83½; 27,000 83¼

Chi Term Tr 4s 4,000 73½; 40,000 74

C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 101⅝; 2,000 101⅞; 7,000 102

Col & So 1st 4s 5,000 84

Cons Gas Co. N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s 1,000 173

Consol Tob 4s 10,000 65⅝; 6,000 65¼; 4,000 65⅜; 10,000 65½; 1,000 65; 38,000 65¼; 36,000 65⅜; 11,000 65¼; 100,000 65½; 10,000 65½

Det City Gas 5s 1,000 96¼

Dist Sec Cor 5s 1,000 65½

Erie 1st con 4s 20,000 98⅝; 1,000 98½

Flint & P M, Pt H Div 5s 1,000 112⅝

Ft W & D C 1st 6s 3,000 104½

Green B & Wn deb ctfs, B 10,000 14½; 16,000 14½; 4,000 14½

K C, Ft S & M 4s 33,000 84½

Kan City So 3s 25,000 72⅜; 20,000 72

Kings Co Elev 4s 10,000 91

L S & M S 3½s 1,000 100⅝

L S & M S deb 4s 12,000 101⅝; 50,000 101½

Leh V of N Y gtd 4½s 1,000 110

Louisville & Jeff Bridge 4s 10,000 98¼; 11,000 99

Louis & Nash coll trust 4s 2,000 88¾; Unified 4s 1,000 100⅝; 13,000 101¼

Total sales $3,745,500

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Revision of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$150,973,555
Gold	45,268,919
Silver	31,438,305
United States notes	15,617,596
Treasury notes of 1890	51,047
National banknotes	17,910,815
Total receipts this day	1,739,604
Total receipts this month	22,002,760
Total receipts this year	66,789,148
Total expenditures this day	1,890,000
Total expenditures this month	26,020,000
Total expenditures this year	90,214,115
Deposits in National banks	123,030,588

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$525,099,989
Silver dollars	467,892,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,561,071
Silver bullion of 1890	4,844,949
Total	$1,004,897,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$525,099,989
Silver certificates outstanding	467,892,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,406,000
Total	$1,004,897,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$36,002,729
Gold certificates	18,601,180
Silver coin and bullion	24,073,101
Silver certificates	7,366,204
United States notes	15,617,596
Assets	31,179,943
Total in Treasury	$123,490,759
Deposits in National banks	123,030,588
Total	$246,530,346
Current liabilities	95,556,791
Available cash balance	$150,973,555

Parrot Copper to Pay .50 Dividend.

Considerable interest was aroused in Wall Street yesterday by the action of the directors of the Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Company in resuming dividend payments, which had been suspended since 1892. It is understood that very nearly 90 per cent. of the dividend, which amounts to 50 cents a share, is going into the treasury of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which owns almost the entire capital stock. A dividend of a similar amount was paid in January, 1902. Prior to that time for several years the company had paid as much as $4.50 and $6 per share.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Necktie Silk Importers Protest Against Rise in Values.

Tell General Appraiser McClelland That Their Business Is Being Ruined—Difficulty in Fixing Values.

More than a dozen of the leading importers of necktie silks attended a hearing before General Appraiser McClelland, yesterday, to protest against the recent advance of from 20 to 35 per cent. on the invoice values of their goods. These advances were made by Examiner McDonough, following a uniform advance of 20 per cent., and the importers declare that the new advance will shut a large proportion of their goods out of the country.

The importers yesterday declared that their business was being destroyed by the constant advances in values. They furnished for Mr. McClelland a list of about a dozen persons engaged in the importation of similar goods, and asked that they be called as witnesses as to values.

The chief difficulty in arriving at values on these goods is the absence of any basis of comparison. The goods are all consigned to New York agents by European manufacturers, and the consignees are usually the sole agents in America for the line, so that there is no opportunity to compare their invoices with those of other importers. If General Appraiser McClelland rules against them, the importers will send an agent to Europe to secure evidence as to the cost of production.

Seized Scandinavian Liquor.

Special Customs Examiners Hooley and O'Neill yesterday seized 125 bottles of liquor known as "Korn Akavit" on the steamer Adria from Christiansand. The liquor was hid in behind the sheathing of the ship in the crews' quarters.

Lemons Sold Cheap.

The Customs authorities yesterday sold 216 boxes of lemons, unclaimed by the importers. The sale realized $227.30, prices running from 95 cents to $1.20 a box.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE C. MAYEN.—George C. Mayen, grocer of Matteawan, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $2,556 and assets, $225, consisting of stock, $200, and accounts, $25.

GEORGE E. BRADSHAW.—Schedules in bankruptcy of George E. Bradshaw, wholesale dealer in cut flowers at 53 West Twenty-eighth Street, show liabilities of $2,368 and nominal assets of $1,863, consisting of accounts, $1,839, a check for $14, and cash, $10.

TUXEDO DAIRY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Tuxedo Dairy Company of 507 West Nineteenth Street show liabilities of $46,609 and nominal assets of $14,420, consisting of accounts, $10,609; horses, $1,935; wagons, $1,262; blankets, &c., $48; notes, $241; fixtures, $59, and cash, $266.

JULIA WEISSKOPF.—Julia Weisskopf, dealer in bicycles, fishing tackle, and cigars, at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $2,023 and nominal assets of $1,629, consisting of stock, $304, and accounts, $1,235. Among her debtors are Rufus Hatch, $120, and John Mason, actor, $45.

ELKIND & SCHWARTZ.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court, has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Elkind & Schwartz, fur manufacturers at 101 Prince Street, on the application of B. H. Harris, of Sayer & Harris, creditors. It was stated that a City Marshal had removed the stock and fixtures, valued at $1,000, under an attachment.

ROBERT LEWIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Lewin, wholesale dealer in woolens, at 40 Walker Street, by Wendell, Fay & Co., creditors for $1,303. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on Aug. 11 permitted a creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings, and transferred a portion of his accounts to certain creditors. Mr. Lewin was injured in a mysterious manner on the night of May 14.

JACOB SPERO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Spero, wholesale dealer in clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, by the following creditors: E. W. T. Mall & Co., W. Stursburg, Schell & Co., $670, and Louis Siegbert & Brother, $1,150. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has made payments to creditors to prefer them. He has been in business about four years, and in November last claimed to have a capital of $15,000.

S. STEINBERG & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sophia and Herman B. Steinberg, composing the firm of S. Steinberg & Co., manufacturers of shirtwaists at 69 Fourth Avenue, by Ira Bliss Stewart, attorney for the following creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $577; Bacon & Co., $61, and Arnold, Constable & Co., $105. It was alleged that they are insolvent and allowed Robert Heyman to get an attachment against them under which a City Marshal sold all their property at auction. It was stated that in July, 1903, they claimed to have a capital of $14,000.

STREICHER & SMIGELSKY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets of Streicher & Smigelsky, dealers in and manufacturers of cloaks, formerly of 1,046 Third Avenue and 103 Delancey Street, this city, and at 92 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, on the application of Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer, representing five creditors, pending a hearing on an application to revoke their discharge from bankruptcy granted on Aug. 19. Nathan Smigelsky is now in possession of the store at 92 Manhattan Avenue, where there is a stock valued at $2,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR Company—G. E. Relyea, costs	$29
BARR, Benjamin M.—Splea & Long	69
BINGLEY, David P.—J. A. Stein and another	103
BENNETT, James G.—American Surety Company of New York, costs	110
DUFF, W. Grant—R. E. Luqueer & Co.	18
FRANKFURTER, Louis—Alfred Peats Company	251
GLICKENSTEIN, Abraham—H. Peleyger and another	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. M. Merriman	283
GOLDEN STATE VINEYARD—S. Wandelt	113
QUAKER PORTLAND CEMENT COMPany—Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Company	688
THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as successor to the Village of New Brighton—L. B. Harrison	9,446
JUNGMAN, Charles, and Joseph Eisenberg—D. Dorff	52
JONES, De Witt C.—B. Eusmer and another	85
KULLA, Joseph, and Jacob Kollenberg —Stern, Brauer & Co

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for East Sixty-second Street Dwelling—Bulk of Dealing Confined to Small Properties—456 Broadway Sold at Auction.

Collins & Collins have sold for the Andros Realty Company 149 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 15 by 93. The purchaser recently acquired, through the same brokers, the adjoining house, 147, and now controls a frontage of 37 feet.

Deals for 52d Street Tenements.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser to the Jaworower Realty Company 332 and 336 West Fifty-second Street, two six-story tenements, each 25 by 100.5; also, for Mr. Buttenwieser the similar property 330 West Fifty-second Street; also, for the Jaworower Realty Company 235 East Thirty-third Street, a six-story tenement on lot 24.6 by 98.9. The same brokers negotiated the recent sale of 326 and 328 West Fifty-second Street.

New Tenements Sold on 117th Street.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Grosman & Passon to A. M. Burnett the two new six-story tenements 322 to 326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Morris Felenstein has sold 117 to 123 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, four four-story flats on plot 75 by 100.11.

Charles Kroetz has bought from Theresa Turk the five-story tenement 321 East Ninety-second Street, 25 by 100.8.

Delancey Street Corner Changes Hands.

L. Aronowitz has sold 34 Goerck Street, southeast corner of Delancey Street, a seven-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Bernhard Freund has bought from Woolsey Carmalt 99 Perry Street, a five-story tenement on lot 28 by 96.3.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Moses D. Moss has bought the four-story flat 542 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

John W. Decker has sold for Peter P. Decker 921 Cauldwell Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 17.11 by 100; also, for R. Clarence Dorsett, 1,138 Jennings Street, a two-family dwelling on plot 37 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from J. S. McCarthy the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, 50 by 100 by 47, and from W. F. Duncan a plot of six lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue, 150 by 40.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 456, s s, 30 ft w of Grand St, 25x100, five-story stone-front building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Jacob Bernstein and others.....$90,000

By James L. Wells.

Theriot Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 50x100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Augustus G. Miller..... 3,800

Bartholdi Av, s e corner of Pine St, William's Bridge, 125x100x125x167.8; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. G. Mace and others, trustees..... 2,700

White Plains Road, s e corner of Magenta Av, 127x230 and irregular; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. G. Mace and others, trustees..... 8,000

Bartholdi Av, s w corner of Pine St, 125x100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. G. Mace and others, trustees..... 2,700

White Plains Road, s e corner of Bartholdi Av, 102x91.6; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. G. Mace and others..... 4,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No. 208 West 27th St, for a one-story brick outhouse, 7.4x11.8; F. Traetel, premises, owner; H. Knubel of 318 West 42d St, architect; cost, $1,000.

9th Av and 50th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat and store, 44.2x72; A. Silverson of 236 East 41st St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $52,000.

Washington St, e s, 135 ft s of Washington Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x46; Pietro Pommucelli of 65 East 132d St, owner; Henry Conrad of 65 East 132d St, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

118th St, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, to a three-story brick school; St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church of 129 East 117th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 15.

BROOK AV, 1,529, e s, 25x100.11; Barnett Derechinsky to Max Borck, (mtgs $11,000) ..... Nom.

BRONX and Pelham Parkway, s w corner of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, gore, Westchester; Kathrine J. Nash to Percival E. Nagle, other consideration and..... 35,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 170 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; Louis Berman to David Garden, ¼ part, (mtg $4,250)..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, e s, 280.8 n s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Alice Erickson to Henry Gerken, other consideration and.. 100

GROVE ST, 88, s s, 20x100; Anna W. Sherman to Caroline Hunter, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JNWOOD AV, w s, 100 ft s w from an angle in avenue, runs n w 230± s 355± s e 190± n 100; Patrick J. Gray to John Monaghan, other consideration and.. 2,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 30th St, 43.10x100; Gilbert E. Orcutt to Stephen C. Wright, other consideration and..... 100

LOT 481, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate; Nelle Cafferty to Walter Anopol. Nom.

LOTS 84, 86, 92, and 235, map of Washingtonville; William W. Penfield to Julius Lewine..... 2,800

LOT 233, map of Van Nest Park; Edward J. Stephenson to Jacob Coben, other consideration and..... 100

MARMION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 176th St, runs s w 90x s e 63x n e 90x n w 63.6; Blanche S. Durell to Charles Bjorkegren. Nom.

MULBERRY ST, 64, e s, 25x97.6x25x96.4; Catherine W. Mager to Angelo Leguiti..... 31,500

OPDYKE AV, s s, 300 ft e of 3d St, 25x100; Joseph D. Cremin to Elizabeth A. Gee, (mtg $300)..... 450

WENDOVER AV, 758, s s, 25.3x191x25x194.3; William J. Diamond and another to Mary Podolak, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 323, w s, 22x80; Charles F. Reinhardt to George F. Abendschein and others, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 17,000

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Philip Moersch and others to Louise Freitag, (mtg $27,750,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 27th St, runs s 28± w 40± n 28± e 27.4 ± e 60; John Stich and others, trustees, to Louis Simon, 1-7 part, all title..... 4,285

8TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 27th St, runs s 28± w 40± n 28± e 27.4 ± e 60; John Stich and others, administrator, to Louis Simon; other consideration and..... 100

10TH ST, 490, e s, 24.8x100; John Ulrich to Ida Moss, (mtg $27,250,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 432 and 434 East, 48.6x103.3; Hyman Rounn to Noah S. Sheifer, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH ST, n s, 256.2 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Joseph Sutrowski, other consideration and 100

21ST ST, s s, 710 ft w of 5th Av, 15.3x92.15.6x92; Mary K. Mortimer to Louis H. Hermann..... 35,000

32D ST, n s, 200.6 ft e of 8th Av, 0.4x109.10; Raymond M. Moulton and others to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim. Nom.

32D ST, 205 East, 24.8x107.5x24.8x17.6; Jaworower Realty Company to Abraham Goldenblum, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, 366 West, 25x100.5; 524 st, 332 West, 25x100.5; Julius B. Fox to Lena Buttenwieser, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Joseph Goldfarb to Yetta Berkowits, quitclaim ..... Nom.

52D ST, 332 West, 25x100.5; Lena Buttenwieser to Bernard L. Jaworower, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

53D ST, 366 West, 25x100.5; Lena Buttenwieser to Bernard L. Jaworower, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x100.5; Rose Ward to Daniel Meehan, (m $6,500,) other consideration and... 100

62D ST, 149 East, 15x92; Andros Realty Company to William J. Glibert, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

63D ST, s s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, William Margerin to Annette Engeiman, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

73D ST, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x102.2; Rosie Bornschein to Cornelia Cronin and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

74TH ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Paul F. O'Neill to Meyer Lefkowitz ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Mary Hagan to Harris Mayer, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

74TH ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Harris Mayer to Mayer Lefkowitz, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and..... 100

74TH ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Francis Hogan to Mayer Lefkowitz, quitclaim... Nom.

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 27.0x102.2; Vaclav Nemecek to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Morris Goldstein to Esther T. Seamon, ½ part, other consideration and..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Rosetta Delaney, by guardian, to Isaac Heifer, all title, (mtg $6,500)..... 8,500

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Paulins Eckel to Philip Eckel, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

80TH ST, 108 West, 20x102.2; Annie F. Dreyfus to John M. O'Connell, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

96TH ST, 164 West, 29x100.8; Frank Koch to Palisade Realty Company, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

100TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Ellen M. Breen to Albert London, (mtg $3,900) 100

103D ST, 241 East, 25x100.11; 109th St, 303 East, 25x126.1; John W. Baird and another to David G. Baird, all title..... 50

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Matilda E. Squires to Herman Heilberg, (mtg $22,500)..... Nom.

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Herman Heilberg to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $24,500)..... Nom.

134TH ST, 19 West, 17.10x99.11; William S. Patten to Charles B. Wiggins, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 477.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; Samson Lachman and others to Harry Goodstein, other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Bernhard Klingenstein to Thomas Mulligan and another, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Clifton Av, 25x100; Barnet Haber to Jacob Hirschhorn and another, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Conrad Tisch and wife to Barnet Haber ..... Nom.

150TH ST, 551 and 553 East, 50x118.4; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

154TH ST, 542 East, 24.11x100; Jonas Weil to Moses D. Moss, (mtg $11,000).. Nom.

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

AITKEN, George A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 19th St, n s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles S., to Augusta Larsen; Marion Av, s s, 100 ft s of 176th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 4,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Carmine St, s s, 17.8 ft s w of Minetta Lane; also Carmine St, s w cor Minetta Lane, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,200

FLURI, Charles A., and another to Peter J. McCoy; 148th St, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, due Feb. 13, 1905, 6 per cent. 8,000

GERKEN, Henry, to Alice Erickson; Decatur Ave, e s, 280.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 3 years..... 3,500

GILBERT, William J., to Van Norden Trust Company; 62d St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Ave, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Vaclav Memecek; 75th St, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Ave, prior mtg, $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

GOODSTEIN, Harry, to Samson Lachman and another; 139th St, s s, 477.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

HABER, Barnet, to Conrad Tisch; 148th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Ave, 10 years. 11,000

HAYES, John, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 32d St, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

HEILBERG, Herman, to Matilda E. Squires; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Ave, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HERRMAN, Louis H., to Francis M. Bacon and another, trustee; 21st St, s s, 710.1 ft w of 5th Ave, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

JAWOROWER, Bernard L., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 52d St, 332 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

JAWOROWER, Bernard L., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 52d St, 332 and 366 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,600

JAWOROWER, Bernard L., to Joseph L. Buttonwieser; 52d St, 366 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

KUHLMAN, George D., to Bowery Savings Bank; 127th St, 174 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 400 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 80,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

MAYER, Harry, to Mary Hagan; 74th St, 210 East, due Feb. 9, 1907, 6 per cent. 2,000

MOSS, Moses D., to Jonas Weil; 154th St, 542 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

MULLIGAN, Thomas, and another, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 143d St, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Ave, 1 year, 6 per cent... 5,125

OCHS, Conrad, to Gus Fuld and another; Avenue A, 1,600, due Jan. 1, 1910, 4 per cent..... 12,000

O'CONNELL, John M., to Annie F. Dreyfus; 80th St, 108 West, 2 years..... 1,000

PARPART, Max, to Addie G. Schmidt; Whits Plains Road, w s, 175.11 ft n of Becker Av; also Whits Plains Road, w s, 201.5 ft n of Becker Av, Washingtonville, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

PIGUERON, William G., to Emily T. Cavanagh; Edgecombe Av, e s, 142.1 ft n of centre line of 162d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 16,000

PODOLAK, Mary, to William J. Diamond and another; Wendover Av, 758, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

RASP, Dorothea, to Anna M. Kiemann; 87th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $21,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,700

RASP, Dorothea, to Ferdinand E. Sieghardt; 87th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $19,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

ROSENFELD, Benjamin, to New York Savings Bank; 98th St, 116 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

ROSENFELD, Benjamin, to Moses Arndtstein; 98th St, 116 East, (mtg $16,000,) demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SHEIFER, Noah S., to Heyman Romm; 118th St, 432 and 434 East, prior mtg $50,000, 18 months, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SIMON, Louis, to East River Savings Institution; 8th Av, 337, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SIMON, Louis, to John Stick and others, trustees and administrators; 8th Av, 337, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,000

SUTORWSKI, Joseph, to Joseph Schneider; 16th St, n s, 256.2 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years..... 500

TIERNEY, Emma E., to Edwin Butler; Willis Av, s w corner of 141st St, one Jan. 1, 1908..... 1,000

WIGGINS, Charles B., to William S. Patten; 134th St, 19 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,100

Mechanics' Liens.

BRYANT ST, 1,514; Henry H. Melse against Katie Kenney and another, owners; Henry Schweitzer, contractor..... 65

BRYANT ST, e s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Katie Kenney, owner; Henry Schweitzer, contractor 283

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Ratner & Silverman against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor..... 137

LEXINGTON AV and 30th St, n e cornsr, 43.10x100; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Gilbert E. Orcutt, owner and contractor..... 1,000

TRINITY AV, 686; Joseph Danella against Mabel Kirby, owner and contractor..... 116

9TH ST, 719 and 721 East; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Simon Steiner, owner and contractor..... 365

47TH ST, 145 to 155 West; Joel Bjork and another against Solomon Wolff, owner and contractor 5,180

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.6; Colon & Wilson against First United Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, owner and contractor. 9,586

116TH ST and Union Av, s w corner, 41x100; Niagara Woodworking Company against Annie Chisling, owner; Michael Chisling, contractor 49

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BARCLAY ST, 63; Maximillian Bechter against Cornelius A. Baldwin, May 14, 1904 58

BELMONT AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St; Albert Miller against Samuel Kreigbogel and another, Aug. 6, 1904..... 947

GROVE ST, 68; William F. Rausch & Son against Charles C. McKeever and another, July 13, 1904..... Nom.

GROVE ST, 58; Central Iron Works against John Doe and another, July 29, 1904 42

11TH ST, 318 East; Nicholas Kessler against Sarah Rothfeld and another, Aug. 1, 1904..... 600

54TH ST, 63 West; Michael Lackner and another against Netherland Corporation of New York, Oct. 20, 1903..... 380

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 181st St, 50x100; Samuel N. Hoyt against Thomas J. Brady and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

COLUMBUS AV and 59th St, s w corner, 102.2x94; The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Bertram Levyn and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

DUANE ST, 127, and Church St, 194; Caspar Iba against John A. Stewart and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Anderson.

GREENWICH and GANSEVOORT STS, s w corner, 69.5x92.7x irregular, and Greenwich and Gansevoort Sts, s e corner, 25x96; Caroline Mohiman against George A. Mohiman and another, (dower;) attorney, H. H. Glass.

40TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Louis Aaron against Samuel G. Adams, (specific performance;) attorney, J. B. Harrison.

95TH ST, s s, 389 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Henry Morris against Abraham M. Eisenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40@.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.80
Cotton, middling	10.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	23.15
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	.18

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.08; No. 3, 95c@$1.05; No. 2 red, $1.02¾@$1.03½; No. 2 corn, 64¾c; No. 2 yellow, 65¼c; No. 2 oats, 31½@33½c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c; No. 3 white, 34½@35½c; No. 2 rye, 71c; good feeding barley, 38c; fair to choice malting, 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23½; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $11.70@$11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$6.77½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.37½@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@$8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.50@$11.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices, ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	10.00	10.00	9.96	9.98@10.02
September	9.75	9.78	9.69	9.76@ 9.78
October	9.56	9.60	9.53	9.58@ 9.58
November	9.54	9.54	9.50	9.54@ 9.56
December	9.55	9.58	9.49	9.56@ 9.57
January	9.57	9.60	9.52	9.58@ 9.59
February	...	...	...	9.60@ 9.62
March	9.62	9.62	9.57	9.64@ 9.65
April	...	...	...	9.65@ 9.67
May	9.64	9.67	9.64	9.67@ 9.69

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales, all American. Mid-uplands, 5.98d. Futures opened quiet, 1@2 points lower; closed quiet net 8 points lower on near and 5@6 points lower on distant positions. August, 5.67; August-September, 5.51; September-October, 5.23; October-November, 5.20; November-December, 5.17; December-January, 5.15; January-February and February-March, 5.14; March-April, 5.15. Manchester—Yarns dull, cloths irregular.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—Cash wheat at the close was very firm, with No. 2 red quoted $1.03½ for export and $1.09 for choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.22½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.08, all free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Closs.
September	$1.03¾	$1.06⅛	$1.03¾	$1.06
December	1.03½	1.06	1.03½	1.05⅞
May	1.04¼	1.06⅝	1.04¼	1.06⅝
Corn—				
September	59¼	59⅞	59¼	59⅞
December	57½	59½	57½	59½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	$1.00¼	$1.03	$1.00¼	$1.02⅝
December	99½	1.02½	99⅝	1.02⅞
May	1.01½	1.04½	1.01½	1.04¼
Corn—				
September	53	54½	53	54½
December	51⅝	53¾	51⅝	53½
May	51	52¾	50½	52⅝
Oats—				
September	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅝
December	34 13-16	35⅝	34¾	35⅝
May	36⅞	37½	36 13-16	37½
Lard—				
September	6.80	6.82½	6.80	6.82½
October	6.90	6.92½	6.87½	6.92½
Ribs—				
September	7.47½	7.47½	7.42½	7.47½
October	7.45	7.47½	7.42½	7.47½
Pork—				
September	11.70	11.72½	11.60	11.67½
October	11.82½	11.82½	11.67½	11.77½

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	6.60@6.65
September	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.65@6.70
October	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.80
November	...	...	...	6.85@6.90
December	6.95	7.00	6.90	6.95@7.00
January	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
February	...	...	...	7.15@7.20
March	7.25	7.30	7.20	7.25@7.30

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR PART TO LET.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER BUILDING,
West Broadway near Canal St.
(WITH POSSESSION) VERY LOW RENT.
MORRIS B. BAER, (Owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

YOUNG RELIABLE INSURANCE BROKER WITH A VERY STRONG ACQUAINTANCE IN THE INSURANCE MARKET WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENT FOR A DESK ROOM WITH A REAL ESTATE OFFICE. ADDRESS BOX C, 158 TIMES.

A FINE LITTLE STORE is being partitioned off in our OFFICE, corner Madison Av. and 86th St., for a SELECT business. Rent, $1,000. Apply to
DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

A.—SUITABLE FOR RESTAURANT or any other business, (has been known as Jack's Place for ten years;) good location; moderate rent. 305-308 Columbus Av., west side. Inquire on premises.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DENTISTS, LAWYERS.—The finest corner room on Madison Av. for your business is in No. 1,171 Madison Av., corner 86th St. Rent, $800.
DUFF & CONGER, ON PREMISES.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to let in down-town section.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, hntcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 671 5th Av.

Attractive private office, (furnished or unfurnished,) or desk room; new building. 180 Broadway, Room 83.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS
AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners. Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly instalments; worth three times this money to-day. Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—New house, seven rooms, all modern improvements; open nickel-plated plumbing, connected to sewer, water, and gas; choice location, half hour out; two railroads, two trolleys; commutation, seven cents; price, $3,000; $500 cash, $20 monthly; other bargains; send for photos and other particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Wood-Ridge, N. J.—For Sale—Valuable Property; beautiful location; fine house, almost new; eight lots. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

Fine Residence, Nutley; $200 cash, balance monthly; investigate. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Palisades, Opposite 42d St.—Choice lots; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

Hohokus.—House and 24 acres finest farm land, near depot; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Catalogue free; dairy farms. Write Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 161 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SEE THIS LIST.
MODERN LARGE DINING ROOM EXTENSION
One of the fine ones; in the West Seventies, and only $45,000; electricity throughout; decorations, fixtures, and other appointments superb.

UNDER $33,000.
Handsome 4-story 20-foot brownstone house; choice block in Seventies; bath extension.

ONLY $21,000.
Three-story brownstone, 17-foot butler's pantry extension dwelling, in the Seventies, near "L" station; private house block.

$30,000.
20-foot 3-story brick and brownstone house, near West 72d subway station; fine woodwork and fixtures; wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private house block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
Lease for long term (only with security)
Two five-story tenements, with stores,
WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION.
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5,
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

$29,500.—Elegant 6-room doubls; improvements; near office; fine location; rent, $3,300; little cash. $38,500.—Great bargain; five-story 7-room double; all improvements; 30 feet front; rent, $4,416. $26,500.—5-story triple; 4 rooms and bath; full lot; rent, $3,000; little cash.
Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Ave.

TO BUILDERS.
Lots now in demand, Harlem, west side; reasonable prices. The Abrams Realty Co.,
S. e. cor. Lenox Av. and 138th St.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Double tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x108x121; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; would trade for lots and cash. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,000. Miles & Helfer, 135 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

20% income on investment of $10,000; two cold water tenements on west side at a sacrifice. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,250; rents $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Six lots, running through, or 3 lots, half block. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 671 5th Av., Manhattan.

Attention! Wake Up in Beautiful Bedford Park! Plot of five lots, near "L," $6,100. Ten two-family houses, all improvements, $6,250. Choice house, 12 rooms, near "L," $16,000. Seven-room house, 37x100 feet, price $3,650. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Pk., Bronx. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!.
Brook Av., four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. subway station; guaranteed rent, $2,484; price, $23,000; mortgage, $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and surroundings; easy time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

ATTENTION!—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school: 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $600 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Great Bargain.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

Three-family frame houses, $7,200; 4-story brick single flats, one and two family frame houses, best locations, at bargain prices. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Bargain.—Lot, 108x150, on Washington Av.; lot, 125x140, on Park Av., both adjoining in Tremont section; will be sold separate or together. Badauer, 206 Centre St.

$10,000 cash buys from builder 5-story modern apartment, 34x100; price, $31,000; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 169 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$8,000 cash buys 5-story new-law house, 40 ft. front; price, $28,000; rent, $3,300; mortgage at 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family detached house, 13 rooms, bath; Topping Av., $6,500; Cambreling Av., plot 50x81, $1,600; sewered, graded. WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

$5 monthly; building lots near 3d Av. trolley, elevated, $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, near elevated; baths; 25x100; price, $3,600; installments. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cheap, corner, 100x100, near 174th St. "L" station; $12,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bed

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. | HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Bookings for Season 1904-5

HOTEL MAJESTIC

72d Street and Central Park West, New York.

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAJESTO," NEW YORK.

A REALLY "majestic" residential and transient hotel. Appointments equal to any in the world. Containing eight hundred rooms, including a number of elegant "state" suites. Also a few suites where tenants' own furniture may be had. The resort of the best clientele. View commanding all the grandeur of Central Park. Superior cuisine and service. Provision for every home comfort to which refined people are accustomed. The fact that the hotel building and all its interior appointments are owned by the same interests (a most rare condition) makes possible the lowest of rates for the most commodious and luxurious of accommodations.

The proprietor of the Majestic has made the building, decoration and furnishing of this hotel—the "pet" of his various enterprises—his life work, and feels a justifiable pride in its unparalleled success. Eliminating the spirit of commercialism, he has spared neither capital nor labor, and, with the enthusiasm of the true dilettante, continues to add to the well-known attractions of the hotel, selecting objects of art and furnishing with a view to their beauty, rarity and historic interest, and finding his reward as much in the pleasure he derives in collecting them and elevating the artistic standard of the hotel as in the substantial financial success he has attained.

COPELAND TOWNSEND.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE POPULAR ALL THE YEAR ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink!

LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

SPECIAL TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 7:40 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, } Half hour later North River, } than foot 22d St.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, *5:40, * 6:40, †7:40, * 8:55, * 10:00, * 10:40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER FAURES will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinner A LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street Pier, 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS

Including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.), about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Saturday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36 and 4:01 P. M., and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

1000 ISLANDS.

Aug. 20th, 3 days' trip, all expenses.....$16

ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS AND LAKES, Aug. 20th, 9 days' trip; all expenses.....$55

QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER, Aug. 20th, 12½ days' trip, all expenses.....$85

CALIFORNIA & HAWAII.

Sept. 7, special tour taking in chief points between New York and the coast. Get leaflet. For "snapshots" of the World's Fair, book free and circulars of above trips, apply or write

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,

543 Fulton St. and 314 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dreamland

ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 CENTS

TO CONEY ISLAND

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.

Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

ATLANTIC CITY

Special Excursion Sunday Aug. 21

New Jersey Central — Special train leaves Liberty St. Station 8:00 A. M., So. Ferry 7:55 A. M. Arrive Atlantic City 11:00 A. M. — ROUND TRIP $2.50

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "

" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

A TRIP ON THE

"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route

Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, 10:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

NORTH BEACH

FIREWORKS ITALIEN TO-NIGHT

BOAT OR TROLLEY } E. 34, 92, 99 or 134 St.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 357 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTEL. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. A MINUTE FROM BROADWAY—123 W. 44th. THE GERARD

We are offering cool, pleasant rooms and apartments at ½ usual rate during July and August. Would be pleased to have you call and see how comfortable we can make you.

UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.

C. B. GERARD, Prop.——T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

1- Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.

Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.

Telephone, 4285—38th St.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE

Accommodates 50; situated 3½ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

GREYCOURT INN

Stamford, N. Y. Accommodates 90. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

Twilight Park, in the Catskill, rented thirty-seven Cottages this Summer; have a seven-room house left at Sixty Dollars balance of season. CHAS. F. WINGATE, Haines Falls, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous table: $6. G. B. Holcomb.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager. Tel., 700 Coney Island.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. Open from May to Nov. Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. For particulars address M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

"The Outcout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

A few Summer boarders wanted; all comforts of farm home; healthy location; adults $5. Jesse Wilde, Liberty Corner, N. J.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (Near Fallsburg.)—On large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Out of City.

Wanted—For September or longer, in Montclair, north side, whole or part of furnished house. References, Box 107 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGAN, JULIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA H. EGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jeroloman & Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1904.

JAMES EGAN, Administrator.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. my10-law6m Tu

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:00 A. M., and 2:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW; COMPLETE; TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.

Send for folder.

THE LEEDS CO. PANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Ocean and Virginia Avs., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of

DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL WEST END,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Facing ocean. Casino and Esplanade. Capacity 400. F. C. Ten Broeck.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS. BERKSHIRE HILLS.

O. D. SEAVEY.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROMETHEUS LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R. ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft. E. 31st St. 6:00 P. M. Sunday—NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M.

BRISTOL LINE from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 36 N. R. Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 183 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.

" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "

" West 22d St.....9:00 "

" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through Tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays 2:00 P. M. 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and the Berkshires. Connecting all way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat ONTEORA Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

New C. W. Morse. Sailing even dates in August, and Adirondack. ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.

SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS. ORCHESTRA

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1205 Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON $3.00 DIRECT

MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA. From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

From Pier 12, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Po'kpsie.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

OLD DOMINION LINE TO ST. LOUIS

ONE OF THE DELIGHTFUL ROUTES TO REACH ST. LOUIS IS VIA THIS LINE AND THE

Norfolk & Western Ry.

from Norfolk, Va. Tickets allow stop-over at Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Petersburg, and the leading Summer resorts on line of the Norfolk & Western Ry. Permits also given for side trips to Virginia Beach and Natural Bridge, Va. These tickets, if desired, are good to return from St. Louis by any main trunk line, with privilege of boat route from Cleveland or Detroit to Buffalo, N. Y., at a slight additional cost.

For further information apply to

N. & W. Office, 298 Broadway, N. Y., or to Old Dominion Steamship Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

Germanic.....Aug. 20 St. Paul.....Sept. 7

New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia.....Sept. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 4:30 A. M.

MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 8 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Finland.....Aug. 20 Kroonland.....Sept. 3

Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The la new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM | Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM

Cedric...Aug. 19, Noon | Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM

Oceanic..Aug. 24, 5 PM | Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..Aug. 18, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM

Kronprinz.Aug. 23, 1 PM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM

K. Wm. II..Sept. 6, 10 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM

Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'sa.Au. 25, 10 AM | Kn'fuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM

Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon | Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM

Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM | Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM

Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM | Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM

Hohenz'rn.Sept. 10, 2 PM | Albert...Nov. 12, 11 AM

Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM

Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., Nos. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Hamburg, Au. 18; 11 AM | *Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM

Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon | †Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM

*Bluecher, Au. 25, 10 AM | **Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM

†Fredrich, Aug. 27, 6 AM | Palatia, Sept. 10, 6 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Prinz Adalbert..Aug. 16, 9 A. M.; Oct. 4, Noon

Prinz Oskar....Sept. 6, 2 P. M.; Oct. 25, 10 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.

According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM | Campania..Sept. 10, 8 AM

Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM

Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM | Lucania..Sept. 24, 5 AM

Saloon rates for Umbria and Etruria $65 and upwards according to accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Anrania..Aug. 23, Noon | Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon

Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon | Ultonia...Oct. 18, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM | Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon

Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Furnessia..Sept. 10, Noon

Only first saloon, $50 and up.

Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Noordam...v...Aug. 18 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 6

Statendam.....Aug. 23 | Ryndam.....Sept. 13

Potsdam.....Aug. 30 | Noordam.....Sept. 20

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa, Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S

new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 88 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 25, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th

Empress of China.....Sept. 5th

R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th

Empress of India.....Oct. 3d

Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st

R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Miowera.....Aug. 19 | Manuka.....Sept. 16

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD, 33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Good Positions.—Learn dresscutting, dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, and millinery. Paris models on exhibition this week. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.

*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.

*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.

*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.

*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.

*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25 *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 M., 12:25 night. (*12:55, *4:25 "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 M. daily.

NORDLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 2:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and at stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

8-7-04

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shewn below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only), 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 4:40 P. M. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †8:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLE

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Friday, between 39th and 96th Sts. and Columbus Av., via 42d St., Broadway car, one gold brooch pin, diamond centre; $5 reward. 37 West 39th St.

Lost—Book No. 140,394, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1 daily; meals for two, $20 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

17th St., 43 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; private bath; abundant table.

20th St., 320 West.—Beautiful large rooms; table board; transients accommodated.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d, 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th, 9 East.—Desirable rooms with board; a few table guests accommodated; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

82d St., 126 West.—Large and small rooms; American family; references; table board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only; references required.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West. "Cathedral Heights." —Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Madison Avenue, 673, 694, and 696.—Suites, baths; rooms, separate; parlor floor, bath, for doctor.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawayanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nervous persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted for two adults; connecting rooms; private family preferred; moderate rates; references given and required. Address D. E., Box 5, 153 6th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th, 16 West.—Pleasant, cool furnished rooms; hardwood floor; bath, &c.; references.

40th St., 62 West.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms, excellent board; telephone; opposite Bryant Park.

43d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable hall room.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

50th St., 118 West.—Cool large and small furnished rooms with bath, for bachelors; moderate.

61st St., 34 West.—Comfortably furnished cool rooms; near all cars, "L," Park; transients accommodated.

64th, 165 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

93d St., 110 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

135th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Young business man wants furnished room with one or two meals per day; Harlem preferred. B., Times office.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A number of young ladies wanted to display suits in our salesroom; preference given to those of good figure and appearance; 34 bust and 41 skirt measure; experience not essential; references required. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Wanted.—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of experienced saleslades in their china department; only those who have had similar positions need apply. Call at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Good stenographers; must be rapid in dictation; also on typewriter; no beginners. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent, rear entrance 19th St. side. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced cabinet makers for their furniture department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their cutlery department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—First-class double entry bookkeeper; good position; must be thoroughly competent. Address Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers for substitute and permanent positions; good pay; Smith Premier operators. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Twenty good Smith Premier operators; $2 per day. Call Tuesday morning at 8:45, at 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer for good position; rapid and accurate operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer capable of neat, rapid, accurate work; salary $18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer with experience; good operator; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Wanted—Office assistant; must be refined, well-educated, and understand stenography, with at least one year's experience; salary to start, $10 per week; good chance for advancement. American Colortype Company, 31 Union Square.

Wanted—Competent teacher of Isaac Pitman's shorthand and bookkeeping; must be a good disciplinarian. Address full particulars as to experience to Rev. Father Molineux, St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Drivers at Wanamaker's; must be good horsemen and experienced in delivery work.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Can take dictation in French, German, and translate into English; also English dictation; understands double-entry bookkeeping. E. Schaaf Regelmann, 66 Broad St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer of genuine ability and experience, permanent position with reliable business house; references given. Miss Diehl, 443 East 83d St.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 188 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable, Box 186 Times.

Stenographer.—Young lady; three years' experience; willing and accurate. S. H., 153 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man, (20,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wishes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience, Box 203 Times.

ON CHIEF KIDNAPPER'S TRAIL, DETECTIVES SAY

Know House Where Laduca Was Seen on Sunday.

CLUES IN BOSTON LETTER

Mannino Receive Two Which Start Sleuths on New Scent—Boy Believed to be Safe.

The Brooklyn police got information yesterday that led them to believe that they were close on the trail of Vito Laduca, the Italian who was arrested in the Barrel murder case and whom they believe can explain the kidnapping of eight-year-old Antonio Mannino from his father's home on Tuesday evening of last week. All day detectives were working on new clews, and last night said they had been able to trace Laduca's whereabouts up to Sunday last. Detectives Corrao and Mealli, who were working this end of the case, thought that when they found Laduca, Vito Sclarino, also believed to be one of the chief conspirators, would not be far away. The sleuths are confident that the kidnapped boy is in the custody of these two men, and that they dare not harm him through fear of detection.

The detectives said that they had positive information of the house where Laduca was seen on Sunday, but would not make its location public. Detective Sergt. Vachris, of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, went to the home of the kidnapped boy across from the Amity Street station yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with James Mannino, the father. The detective then hurried away. It was believed that he was working on clews furnished by four letters received by Mannino yesterday. Two of the letters were postmarked Station O, Manhattan, and the other two were marked Boston.

The police and Post Office authorities in Boston were notified of the receipt of the letters and asked to try and trace the senders. After Detective Sergt. Vachris left, Detective Gannon of the Amity Street Station was closeted with Mannino. Mannino seemed quite excited after the interview, but would not talk about the case. Mannino went back home, but in a few minutes reappeared at the station house. Accompanied by Detective Gannon, Mannino then walked up Amity Street, both saying they were bound for Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

According to Detective Vachris there is little likelihood that the kidnappers will make way with the boy.

"They know," said the detective, "that we have their names and that if anything happens to the boy and they are apprehended it will go much harder with them. We are hoping now that they will liberate the boy.

"The kidnappers have given up all hope of getting the $50,000 they first demanded of Mannino, and would be glad to get out of their scrape. In their latest communications to the father they promise to restore the boy if assurance is given that they will not be prosecuted."

Francesco Carnegilo, the woman arrested in the case, was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of abduction. She was identified by Angelo Cucozza, who lured the boy away from home, as the woman who kept the boy for a time at 317 East Thirty-ninth Street. To all questions about the kidnapping she answered:

"I don't know anything about it."

The woman was brought to court from Bellevue Hospital in a patrol wagon. Though she appeared to be very feeble and leaned heavily on the detectives who accompanied her, it was said by a physician from the hospital that she was perfectly well and was simply feigning illness. The cases of the woman, her husband, Cucozza, and Antonio Galiti were adjourned until Friday and bail increased to $5,000 in each case.

Mannino had a talk with Carnegilo and told him he would not be punished if he would tell all he knew about the kidnapping. The man insisted that he knew nothing about it.

Lawyer Francis L. Corrao withdrew from the defense of Carnegilo and Galiti yesterday, as he said he was convinced that the police were right in their suspicions and that he wanted rather to stamp out deeds of this nature than to defend their perpetrators. Lawyer Corrao is the brother of Detective Charles Corrao of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, who has been detailed on the Mannino case. According to Carrao, the Italian lawyers of the city have agreed not to undertake the defense of any of the prisoners.

A mass meeting has been planned by the leading Italians in Brooklyn for the latter part of this week, when speeches will be made and measures considered to stamp out the hand of blackmailers and kidnappers that has been operating so extensively of late.

The detectives continued yesterday to search the various Italian settlements in New York and vicinity. Besides the haunts of Laduca and Sciarino in Brooklyn, Central Office men scoured the Italian sections in and about Long Island City, Astoria, and Corona.

The West New York police devoted their attention to the large colony in Newkirk Street, Hoboken. Under command of Sergt. Gleitemann, who is in charge of the West New York police, detectives went along the river front where hundreds of Italians are employed in quarries, and where they live in shantles along the shore.

In West Hoboken, where many Italian Socialists and some Anarchists live, the police are keeping a particularly close watch. In the course of their search detectives from New York rounded up twenty-seven Italians in West Hoboken, Union Hill, Weehawken, and North Bergen, but all protested that they had no knowledge of the boy and were released.

MAY HAVE BEEN MANNINO BOY.

Lad with Italians at Fishkill Sunday Arouses Suspicion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Five Italians arrived at Fishkill Landing on a New York Central train this afternoon at 4 o'clock. They took a trolley car and when they returned to the station shortly afterward they had a boy with them. So suspicious did they appear that it was thought that the boy might be Antonio Mannino. The boy was poorly clad and seemed to be bewildered.

The Italians purchased a sandwich for him, and he seemed to act as though none of the party was his friend. A telephone message was sent to Chief of Police Mara. He hastened to the station, but the Italians had gone. Two came to Newburg and the other three took the boy to Camelot, a small station above Fishkill Landing, where there is an Italian colony.

WOULD SHOOT "BLACK HAND."

Tailor Got Threatening Letter and Wanted Pistol Permit.

The mysterious "Black Hand" made its appearance in the Tenderloin late yesterday afternoon. About 6 o'clock S. J. Polise, a ladies' tailor, of 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, near the Waldorf, rushed excitedly into the West Thirtieth Street Station.

"I want a permit to carry a pistol," he shouted to Sergt. Wall. "I'll fix 'em, the scoundrels!"

"What's the matter with you? What do you want with a pistol?" asked the Sergeant. Polise pulled out a letter and showed it to the Sergeant. It was written in Italian. Translated it read:

Be at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue at 3 P. M. Aug. 16, and bring $200 with you. You are to walk down the elevated stairway and stand still when you reach the bottom. At 3 P. M. a man with a black mustache, wearing dark clothing, and with a white silk handkerchief around his neck, will pass you. As he does so he will touch you three times on the shoulder with his finger. He will then walk about five feet in front of you, turn suddenly and walk toward you. You are not to say a word, but just hand him the $200. Then go up the elevated steps, take the train, and be on your way.

If you say a word to any one about this letter or try to foil us we will kill you, your wife, and your child.

At the bottom was scrawled in black the rude imitation of a hand with mysterious signs cinstered around it. The letter was mailed at Station D of the New York Post Office, Ninth Street and Third Avenue, at 1 P. M. yesterday.

"I'm not afraid of the scoundrels," Polise said; "all I want is a permit to carry a pistol."

Polise went away, saying he would keep the appointment to-day.

SCHOOL BIDS SURPRISE BOARD.

Four Made for New Buildings—Fornes Hopeful.

To the surprise of Superintendent Snyder of the Building Department of the Board of Education and of Chairman Adams of the Building Committee of the board, a number of bids were received yesterday for the erection of four new schools. Bids were opened for the erection of the new buildings as follows:

Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn, John Thatcher & Son, $267,600.

Public School No. 4, Queens Borough, Alfred Nugent & Sons, $147,000.

Public School No. 38, Clark Street, between Dominick and Broome Streets, Manhattan, the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, $305,000.

Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, west of First Avenue, Manhattan, the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, $615,000.

Superintendent Snyder said he had received no reports within three days regarding the delay in the completing of several new school houses on account of the suspended building operations, but added that work was practically stopped on Public School No. 165, in One Hundred and Eighth Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, Manhattan. He said that work was almost suspended on the Manual Training and the Commercial High Schools, both of which are in Brooklyn.

Acting Mayor Fornes said yesterday that he had received from the Board of Education the figures relative to the work on the new schools and that, according to the report, the strike has had very little effect on the work on the schools now in course of erection.

The report shows that there are 62 new schools in course of construction, and that out of a total of 1,630 men employed on them there are only 90 men missing. The acting Mayor stated that 50 new schools had been arranged for next year, and that sites for 20 of these have already been acquired, while negotiations are now in progress for the others.

DIES IN FIRE WITH AID NEAR.

Unidentified Old Man Killed in a Howard Street Blaze.

In a fire that started shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the third floor of 5 Howard Street an unidentified man was burned to death. Jacob Markinson, a manufacturer of paper boxes, who occupied the third floor, on returning from lunch found the place in a blaze. He tried to put out the fire, was severely burned in doing so, and then turned in an alarm. The building was a furnace when the firemen arrived. On the floor above the box factory an old man with a long white beard had started to climb over the fire-escape to jump to the street, but stopped when the firemen shouted to him.

Then the firemen started up the fire-escape. Fireman Driscoll of Engine Company 55 managed to reach the man, the others being driven back because the wind shifted and blew the flames against them. In the meantime the firemen on the roof had lowered a rope to Driscoll. He tied it about him and reached for the old man as he gave the signal to be hauled up. The old man, however, jumped back into the room just as the crowd was cheering the rescue. Driscoll yelled to his comrades to lower him again, but they did not hear. There was a puff of smoke and flames, and the fireman was dragged to the roof unconscious.

The body of the old man was found in the room near the fire-escape when the fire was put out. The damage to the building and stock was $15,000.

ALLEGED "MEDIUMS" HELD.

Tailor Horowitz and Wife Now Under Bail for Trial.

Frank Horowitz, a tailor, of 2,635 Third Avenue, and his wife, Charlotte, who were charged by Mrs. Hannah Richter of 656 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street with grand larceny for causing her to part with $1,100 by inducing her to believe in the power of "spooks," were held for trial by Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The bail of each was fixed at $1,500.

Mrs. Richter was the third person to accuse Horowitz of obtaining money under the pretense that he could command supernatural beings to do anything he wished. His other accusers were Mrs. O. C. Rowl and Mrs. W. C. Rowl, daughters of John Stothers, sixty years old, of 741 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. They declare that the influence exerted over their father by Horowitz and his wife was such that the old man had turned over to them a house and lot, and gave the tailor power of attorney to collect the rents of two other houses.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Office Assistant, &c.—By young man as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses, drive, milk; attend garden, lawn, furnace; understands his business; good references. Box C, 180 Times.

ELEVATOR WEIGHTS FALL, TWO KILLED, MANY HURT

Crash Through Car Roof from Ten-Story Height.

ESCAPE SHUT OFF BY PANIC

Rush of Frightened Passengers Blocks Door—Building Department Seeks to License Operators.

Two men were killed and another fatally and fourteen others more or less seriously injured in an elevator accident that occurred on the Mercer Street side of the ten-story building at 707-709 Broadway and 270-272 Mercer Street yesterday afternoon. The accident was due to the breaking from their fastenings of a dozen of the heavy counterweights used to balance the car. The weights worked loose at the tenth floor when the car was about the second floor on its way up, and then, breaking into many small pieces varying in weight from ten to fifty pounds, came down in a perfect shower that cut through the roof of the car like shrapnel and crashed upon the heads and bodies of the score of unfortunates who were inside.

The dead are William Becker, a tailor, twenty-two years old, who lived at 35 Amboy Street, Saratoga Terrace, Brooklyn, and an unknown man, who died in Bellevue two hours after the accident. The man who is believed to have sustained a fatal injury is Charles Zenner, twenty-seven years old, of Covert Street, Evergreen, L. I., who is in St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured skull and his right arm broken.

The others who were injured are:

BLOOM, HENRY, 70 years old, of 416 East Seventy-ninth Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from severe contusions of the head and body.

FIERSTEIN, Max, 30 years old, of 560 East Third Street; leg broken and contusions of the head and body; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

KIRSCHMAN, ADOLPH, 217 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn; cuts and contusions of the head and body; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

JACOBSKI, ALEXANDER, 30 years old, of 385 East Tenth Street; foot crushed; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROSENTHAL, HARRIS, 38 years old, of 249 Seventh Street; injuries to head and legs and back sprained; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SANGER, LOUIS, 68 years old, of 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; internal injuries and contusions of the right side; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

PELLEGRINI, ANDRES, 23 years old, of 23 Bleecker Street; scalp wounds and lacerations of the right leg; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SEILER, ISAAC, 20 years old, of 981 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; scalp wounds and injuries to the legs; removed to the New York Hospital.

GOLDSMITH, MAX, 32 years old, of 143 Goerck Street, Manhattan; scalp wounds.

HOFFMAN, SOLOMON, 20 years old, of 140 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of the shoulders, arms, and legs.

LEVY, SOLOMON, 21 years old, of 24 West Twelfth Street; lacerations of the right leg.

MITTELMAN, SAMUEL, 28 years old, of 120 Forsyth Street; contusions of right arm.

BENZ, FREDERICK, 25 years old, of 619 Park Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of the knee and sprained wrists.

LEVINE, EMIL, 20 years old, of 103 Eldridge Street; contusions of the head and arms.

The accident occurred a few minutes after noon, when employes of the various tailoring and millinery establishments in the building were going out to or coming in from luncheon. The elevator car, which is of the Sprague electric type, had just landed a capacity load of passengers on the ground floor, and had reached the second floor on the ascent with a score of passengers, when suddenly the car stopped and began slowly to descend. Leonard Smith, the elevator operator, knew at once that something was wrong, and as soon as the car reached the ground floor, he told the people to get out. At the same instant he heard the noise of the breaking counterweights above, and shouted for everybody to jump for their lives. The result was that everybody tried to get out at the same time, and only three or four, including Smith, managed to get into the corridor. The next moment the heavy pieces of iron came crashing through the roof of the car with the noise of a cannonade, which could be heard for blocks.

A great crowd gathered in front of the building. Inspector Titus rushed over from the Mercer Street Station and ordered out the reserves from the Mercer and the Macdougal Street stations. The screams of the victims made the scene pitiful, and when the ambulances arrived the floor surrounding the wrecked elevator was covered with the injured.

As soon as the injured had been disposed of, the police began an investigation, in which the first move was the arrest of the elevator runner, Smith, and Francis E. Ward, President of the New York Board of Bridges, who has charge of the building. Both were held later in $5,000 bonds to await the results of the inquest, and were paroled until to-day in the custody of Mr. Ward's lawyer.

Mr. Ward said that he could not account for the accident, as it had been less than a week since the elevator had been inspected and passed by the Travelers' Insurance Company and the Maintenance Company. Smith, the elevator man, escaped without a scratch, and, so far as is known, he is the only one who was so lucky. He was unable to explain the accident. A theory, however, that the police considered plausible, was that the side guards, which are placed horizontally in the elevator shaft like railroad tracks, spread, thus releasing the weights. Coroner Jackson will begin an inquest at once.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, said yesterday that he is trying to have a more careful inspection of passenger elevators made. The Superintendent has been studying the Building Code to see if he has authority to require the licensing of elevator operators. If he finds that he has no such authority, he contemplates applying to the Board of Aldermen for more power. He has learned that the managers of various large buildings look upon the scheme with favor, and a number of elevator conductors have themselves told him that they also would like to see it adopted.

B. V. H. VINGUT IN COURT.

Wife Charges Abandonment—His Lawyer Pays Her $95.

Benjamin Van Horne Vingut of 112 West Forty-seventh Street, who belongs to a family well known in society, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by his wife, Margaret A. Vingut, who charges him with abandonment. He was arraigned in the West Side Court. MacIntosh Kellogg appeared for Mrs. Vingut and Moses H. Grossman for Vingut.

The couple were married in March, 1902, Mrs. Vingut said, and they have been living apart since January, under an agreement by which he gave her $200 a month. Mrs. Vingut admitted that her husband had recently called on her at 301 St. Nicholas Avenue, where she was staying with her mother, and had tried to effect a reconciliation. She declined to go to live at the Forty-seventh Street house. She said that her husband owed her $95 on the agreement basis.

After some argument Mr. Grossman took $95 from his pocket and gave it to Mrs. Vingut. Then all left the court.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Plumber Subject to Epilepsy Fell Off Station Platform.

Reina Steich, a plumber, thirty-three years old, of 42 West One Hundredth Street, fell in front of a north-bound elevated train of the Ninth Avenue line at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

Steich, who, it is said, was subject to epileptic fits, was on his way to work and was waiting to take the train. Just before it reached the station his hat fell from his head. Then he toppled off the platform, was struck by the first car, and was crushed to death. The motorman was arrested, and later remanded to the Coroner.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840. "FLINT QUALITY"

AUGUST SALE OF BRASS BEDS

A little more than half our Brass Beds are reduced one-third in price. We require space for New Designs. "Flint Quality" applies conspicuously to our Brass and Enamel Beds—applies equally to material, workmanship, design and finish.

EXAMPLES OF REDUCTIONS

Following are only a few examples of a large number of Beds reduced one-third in price:

BRASS BEDS

Bed, 4 ft., 6 in.,	reduced from	$185.00	to	$123.00
Bed, 4 ft., 6 in.,	" "	70.00	"	55.00
Bed, 3 ft., 3 in.,	" "	60.00	"	40.00
Bed, 4 ft., 6 in.,	" "	45.00	"	30.00
Bed, 3 ft., 6 in.,	" "	40.00	"	29.00
Bed, 4 ft., 6 in.,	" "	36.00	"	24.00

There is no extra charge for Satin or Polet Finish.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS

Bed, 3 ft., 3 in.,	reduced from	$33.00	to	$22.00
Bed, 3 ft., 3 in.,	" "	18.00	"	12.00
Bed, 4 ft., 6 in.,	" "	14.00	"	8.50
Bed, 4 ft., 6 in.,	" "	10.50	"	7.50

Springs and Mattresses are also reduced.

Reduced Beds purchased in this August Sale will, upon request, be held for delivery without charge until September 15.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
WEST 23D STREET.

OUR salesmen are advising their friends to come in and buy one of these $15 Suits, because, they say, we have had no greater bargains in a long, long while. That's reliable testimony.

They are suits you can wear right up to the time you put on your heaviest Winter Overcoat, and some of them are fine exclusive Imported materials that were regularly priced up to $30.

In all seriousness, we counsel your investigating these.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



$15

"Acquired leadership."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKERS RESUME AND DISORDER CONTINUES

Strike Sympathizer Makes It Lively for the Police.

KNOCKS DOWN TWO NEGROES

Non-Union Man Attacked and Nose Broken—Eichelberger Hears That Settlement Is Near.

After a rest over Sunday the packers resumed operations yesterday, and so did the strikers. The disorder continued, and as a result of one fracas Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station and several policemen are nursing bruises as mementoes presented by a strenuous Irishman, who wasn't one of the strikers, but had a lot of surplus energy he was willing to expend in their behalf.

James Sullivan was the cause of the trouble. He gathered steam for his escapade by visiting numerous liquid refreshment emporiums, and then sailed in. Sullivan made his official declaration of war in front of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant, at Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue. Two negroes standing there were the first to receive Sullivan's attention. Both went down and out from solar-plexus blows. Policeman Turpenny ran up in time to see the knockouts, and grabbed Sullivan. Turpenny did not arrest the man, but told him to go home and behave himself.

Capt. Lantry also saw the fight and ordered another policeman to follow Sullivan up and arrest him. The patrolman caught him, and then the real fight began. Sullivan fought like a tiger and four other policemen were summoned to help subdue him. Even the night sticks of the five officers seemed to have no effect. At this point Capt. Lantry took a hand, and asked Sullivan by what right he was "butting in," and for five minutes there was more fight. When the dust cleared away Capt. Lantry had a sprained wrist and four of his men had aches in various portions of their anatomies. Sullivan was later fined $10 in the Yorkville Court.

The next trouble was when an assault was made on Patrick Mallon, an employe of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant. A score of strikers jumped on him as he was going home, knocked him down, and broke his nose. Joseph Rasater, a blacksmith, heard Mallon's cries, and grabbing a sledge hammer, went to his assistance. The sight of the big hammer was enough, and the strikers scattered.

From the packers' standpoint yesterday was a successful day. Early in the morning big double trucks laden with dressed beef were sent out by both the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef Companies, the driver of each wagon being flanked on either side by a patrolman and followed by a bicycle policeman. Both companies resumed killing in the morning. The packers said that a large supply of dressed beef would be received this week from Kansas City and other Western centres, and that the supply of refrigerated beef on hand was sufficient for a long strike.

Organizer Eichelberger of the strikers said that he had received a dispatch from Chicago that the outlook was very favorable for a settlement of the trouble, and that as a result he did not expect President Donnelly here to-day. He said the report that any of the union leaders had criticised Capt. Lantry for his handling of the police was false. Capt. Lantry, he added, had at all times been perfectly fair in his treatment of the strikers.

HARRISON AS ARBITRATOR.

Chicago Mayor to Try To-Day to Settle the Meat Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Mayor Harrison will attempt to-morrow to settle the stock yards strike. He will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the representatives of the strikers and hear their side of the controversy. Later in the day he will have a meeting with representatives of the packers and listen to their statement, and he will then undertake the task of reconciling their differences.

A large committee of the retail dealers called upon him this afternoon and asked him to use his good offices in ending the strike. The Mayor said that he would gladly do all that lay in his power to put an end to the trouble, and a meeting between him and the labor leaders was at once arranged for to-morrow morning. He will meet the packers later.

The numerous assaults that have been taking place every day and night in the neighborhood of the stock yards have stirred the police to more energetic action than they have taken heretofore. Inspector Hunt, who is in charge of all the police stationed around the yards, ordered to-day that all men picketing the yards should be compelled to move on, and should be arrested if they declined to do so.

CROSS Examining Optician Estab. 1889. Fee $1. 20 E. 23d Street.

ODELL COMPLAINT WITHHELD.

Shipbuilding Defendants Admit Service, but Will Not Discuss Case.

Those who expected sensational developments in the suit of Gov. Odell against the promoters of the United States Shipbuilding Company yesterday were doomed to disappointment. Neither the plaintiff nor any of the defendants would give out a copy of the complaint. This document, which has been prepared by eminent lawyers, Edward Lauterbach and James B. Dill being suspected of having had a hand in it, has been served on most of the defendants.

Alvin W. Krech, who was once Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company but is now President of the Equitable Trust Company, admitted that he had been served, but said he had not looked at the complaint, and had turned it over at once to his lawyers. At the office of Alexander & Green, the lawyers, C. C. Deming, who is one of the defendants, said that he and Col. John J. McCook had been served, but that they must decline to make any comment. Any publication of the complaint, he said, would have to come from the plaintiff's counsel. The Mercantile Trust Company has also been served. George W. Young, one of the promoters, declined to say whether he had been served or not.

Almost every one else ever connected with the shipbuilding case was out of town yesterday. Samuel Untermyer is in Europe, James B. Dill is in the Maine woods, Henry Wollman is in Europe, and Charles M. Schwab is at his home in Loretta.

NON-UNION BOY SHOOTS.

Fires at Union Pursuers at Elevated Railroad Station.

Joseph Costello, a non-union boy who had been employed as a bricklayer on a new building at One Hundred and First Street and First Avenue until he was forced off the job by the Bricklayers' Union, went to the building yesterday to collect a balance of wages due him, and got into a quarrel with the men employed there. One of the men struck Costello, and the boy drew a revolver from his pocket and fired into the crowd. The bullet pierced the coat collar of Thomas McLaughlin of 1,562 Second Avenue.

McLaughlin and a crowd of angry bricklayers chased the boy into the elevated railroad station at Ninety-ninth Street and Second Avenue. While going up the stairway the boy turned and fired three more shots at his pursuers. Then he attempted to escape on a down-town train, but Policeman Skelly, who was on the train, captured him. The crowd tried to get at him while he was in the custody of the policeman, but the police reserves were hurried to the railroad station, and Costello was then landed safely in a cell.

Later in the day, when he was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, he told Magistrate Baker that he had fired the shot at McLaughlin in self-defense. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Colored Minister Hit by Train Dies.

The Rev. John H. Taylor, pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Bay Shore, was struck by an engine at the East Farmingdale crossing last Thursday, and died later in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, from a compound fracture of the skull. The Rev. Mr. Taylor had been pastor of the church at Middletown for two years up to last April, when the Conference assigned him to Bay Shore. He had not been able to attend to his pastoral duties on account of ill health.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

WHILE we do not advertise "Special August Sales" we assure intending buyers of Furniture who wish to secure reliable goods of standard quality, and embracing the latest productions of the best exponents of high-class woodcraft, that their interests will be best served by purchasing at our establishment.

Extensiveness of choice in all lines, combined with our specially attractive prices, are other important factors to be noted.

Purchases made now will be held for future delivery if desired.

61, 63, 65 WEST 23D ST.



$2.25 is a shoe price here that always means money saved.

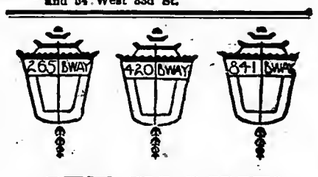
2700 pairs this time—calf, patent leather, vici kid, and a few russets.

A lot of 'em are low shoes. All sizes, all widths.

$2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.



GET IN LINE!

Oh yes! it's the wind-up. Fresh lots added.

2-piece Suits, Smart well-made wool crash—reduced to $9.00

3-piece Suits, Very correct summer cheviots, made our way; were a good deal more, $12.50

Trousers, Chance to pick up a pair of fine worsted or cheviot regular $5, $6 & $7 trousers, $3.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores—Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Fornbach Review.

New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only. MAID and the MUMMY "Scores a Hit."—Herald. A Merry Musical Melange.

NEW YORK ROOF 1,000 Seats at 50c. Over New York Theatre TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. GUERRERO Sinon & Paris Van Auken & Vannerson. SMIRL and KESSNER, NED WAYBURN'S Girls, and Others

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 25 St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS THURSDAY NIGHT. SAM BERNARD. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S. With Original Co., including Hattie Williams.

MANHATTAN BEACH | Silver Slipper Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS. TO-NIGHT.

LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl. LAST SEVEN TIMES. with THE ETERNAL CITY EDWARD MORGAN. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. Next Wk. a reproduction of "CHECKERS."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. To-night at 8:15, Paris by Night Adm. 50c. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 12 Big Vaudeville Acts, and Extravaganza.

DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission 10c.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA, DREAMLAND, Coney Island. —MARVEL

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,042. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MOB DISARMS MILITIA; BURNS TWO NEGROES

Georgia Lynchers Forcibly Invade Court House at Trial.

GUARDS' GUNS NOT LOADED

Appeals of Minister and Sheriff Unheeded—Two Murderers of Hodges Family Had Been Sentenced to Death.

STATESBOROUGH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Paul Reed and Will Cato, the two negroes convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of the Hodges family three weeks ago, were half dragged and half carried to a spot two miles from town this afternoon, and there burned at the stake.

They were snatched from the very arms of the law, although there was a strong guard of soldiery about the prison in which they were confined. The lynchers overpowered the soldiers, who had received orders not to load their rifles, and then worked their will upon the negroes without hindrance.

The forenoon passed quietly, the trial of Paul Reed, the ringleader in the murder, having been concluded and a verdict of guilty rendered. Both he and Will Cato, found guilty yesterday, had been sentenced to hang Sept. 9.

The crowd assembled about the Court House was not as large as yesterday, nor was it so threatening, though for that matter there was never much parade, the countrymen always being quiet.

In the trial of Reed little delay had been caused, and on its conclusion the prisoners, as before, were hustled into the witness room, where a strong guard of military was monnted over them. In the corridors the agitation began. The spectators left the courtroom and from the lawn outside many entered the hallways.

Capt. Hitch of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, who was in command of the forces, realized that the situation was desperate. He posted guards on each of the stairways that led to the floor above, where the prisoners were confined. With fixed bayonets but unloaded rifles the guards stood. The mob surged toward them, but its members were repulsed several times. The determined effort was yet to be made.

At the rear stairway the gravest danger threatened. Prominent men, among them the Rev. Mr. Hodges, brother of the murdered man, sprang to the front to address the crowd, as did also the Sheriff, in whose custody the prisoners were. They begged the moh to disperse, to no avail. A commotion at the front drew the crowd there. Presently they were back at the rear, and some twenty-five men crowded around the guards. Before they could he prevented they had caught two of the guards, wrested their weapons from them, and thrown open the breechblocks. The weapons were empty. That was what the crowd wanted to ascertain.

Soldiers Disarmed by Mob.

The captured soldiers were held prisoners. The same policy was followed with others of the prisoners. Man after man caught isolated, was relieved of his rifle after a struggle.

One young soldier of the Oglethorpe Guards never surrendered. He fought his way free and out upon the lawn. A hand was raised to strike him.

"Shame!" shouted the crowd and struck down the man who threatened.

The small guard about the prisoners withdrew into the room and closed the door. The moh crashed against it, bursting it as though it were an eggshell. The prisoners were at their mercy, all resistance having been beaten down. Cato, Reed, Handy, Bell, and the other prisoners cowered before the crowd. The mob dragged Cato and Reed out, releasing Bell into the hands of the few soldiers left as soon as they learned that he was not Reed.

By this time the crowd numbered five hundred. The doomed men were dragged, the crowd shouting and cheering, along the roadway leading to the Hodges homestead, where the five members of the family had been murdered and burned.

The heat was so intense that the crowd wearied when two miles of the six-mile route had been traversed. Going 175 yards from the road the crowd halted. The two negroes were made to seat themselves on a log. They were told they had but a short time to live, and that they should confess.

Reed was the first to speak. He confessed, implicating other negroes, as he had in the courtroom. He denied, however, that he had taken an active part in the murder. Cato answered incoherently. The crowd moved across a field to a strip of woodland. Several men climbed to branches and called for ropes.

"Burn them! Burn them!" shouted the crowd.

Cato begged to be shot or hanged, saying he was innocent; that he had had no part in the crime. Some of the more humane wanted to grant his request, but they were in the minority. The rest wanted to visit the same death upon the negroes that they had visited upon the Hodges family.

A member of the mob made a speech recounting the horrors of the crime. This inflamed the crowd to the burning pitch. To a large stump twelve feet high the men were fastened with trace chains.

A wagon load of pine wood was hauled to the spot. It was piled around the men, and ten gallons of kerosene were thrown over them.

As the match was applied Reed was asked if he wanted to tell the truth before he died.

"Yes, Sir. I killed Mr. and Mrs. Hodges," he replied.

"Who killed the children?" he was asked.

"Handy Bell," came the response, as the flames leaped upward and rendered further questioning impossible.

Cato screamed in agony and begged that he he shot. His heavy suit of hair, which was oil-soaked, was almost the first thing the flames fastened on, while the hempen rope became a collar of fire around his neck.

As soon as it was seen that both men were dead the crowd commenced dispersing. A large number remained bebind, however, piling more fuel on until botb bodies were burned except the trunks. Others employed themselves in thrashing out the fire, which commenced spreading along the dry streaks of pine needles.

Public sentiment condemns the lynching, in view of the fact that both Cato and Reed had been found guilty and would have been hanged. There will, in all probability, be an investigation to discover why the members of the militia did not offer more determined resistance. In fact, Gov. Terrel will order a thorough investigation of the lynching, and every effort will be made to bring to justice the leaders of the mob, despite the fact that it is said that the best people of Bullock County, in which Stateshoro is situated, composed the crowd that burned the negroes.

Cato and Reed before death confessed to the existence of an organization of negroes in Bullock County whose object was to burn and murder the whites.

Three weeks ago the Hodges family, father, wife, and three children, were murdered, their bodies thrown in their home and a match set to it. The confession of the two negroes implicates thirteen others, who are said to be members of the gang. Owing to the lynching the trial of others will likely take place in another county. The moh is believed to have spent its fury, and with five hundred militia on the scene no fear is now felt for the other negroes in jail.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—To-night all the Savannah troops returned from Statesborough, a number bearing bruises. Capt. Robert M. Hitch would make no statement, stating that he would report to the proper authorities. The soldiers accuse the Deputy Sheriffs of collusion with the lynchers. Many of them declare that the deputies, who had been free to pass among them, seized them unexpectedly and helped disarm them.

FARMER HELD UP AUTO.

Reads Owner a Lecture on Scorching as He Points a Pistol at Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—An automobilist whose name the Public Prosecutor, Senator James F. Walsh, refuses to divulge was held up at Sound Beach by a farmer of that section who was going to the Stamford market. The farmer pointed a revolver at him, delivered a lecture to him on the rights of horses and the laws of the State, and allowed him to proceed.

The hold-up occurred at Adams' Four Corners. The auto had in it the owner and three ladies and was going at a speed of twenty miles an hour when the farmer drove from the cross street on to the Boston Post Road. The horse was not much frightened apparently, but the farmer held up his hand for the machine to stop. It merely slowed down a trifle. The farmer thereupon drove directly in front of the machine, and as it came to a stop to avoid a collision he pulled from beneath the cushion of bis seat an ugly-looking revolver and pointed it at the machine driver.

"Gol durn you, why didn't you stop when I pointed my hand in the air?" be asked.

The ladies crouched low in the tonneau and the automobilist said: "Why, your borse wasn't scared."

"How did you know he wouldn't be scared, eh?" was the reply.

Tben the pistol was dropped, and after a lengthy argument the farmer drove to one side of the road and let the machine go by.

BROADWAY CAR HIT TRUCK.

Knocked Man and Boys Off Tailboard—Five Hurt.

Two men and three hoys were injured in a collision between a north-hound Broadway surface car and a double truck at Broadway and Broome Street yesterday. Those injured were Robert Graham, twenty-five, of 141 West One Hundredth Street, motorman, shock, taken bome on car; Matthew Freedman, sixteen, of 171 East Ninety-fifth Street, shock, taken home; Albert Mathews, twenty-two, Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street and St. Ann's Avenue, scalp wound, taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; Philip Molzgivito, fifteen, of 26 Carmine Street, concussion of the brain and fractured leg, taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Max Fuschman, fourteen, of 132 Norfolk Street scalp wound, taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The collision was accidental, according to Patrolman Gleason of the Broadway Squad, who witnessed it, and no arrest was made. George Kaiser of 815 Park Avenue was driving east on Broome Street. On the rear of the truck were three boys and a man. The truck was crossing Broadway, when the horse suddenly slowed to a walk from a trot. Motorman Graham was approaching, and before he could stop his car it struck the rear of the truck with considerable force.

Several passengers were in the car. They were shaken up a little, but there was no panic.

BOY'S GOLD-LINED CLOUD.

Broke Both Arms, but Got Prompt Attention and $12.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 16.—George Sabel, seventeen years old, who fell from a wild cherry tree in front of the Woodmansten Inn at Westchester to-day, had bad luck enough to break both arms and to receive internal injuries, but he had some good luck, too.

As Bicycle Policeman Dillon was carrying the boy from the inn a big touring car whirled through the gate. In the car were a Mr. Dobson of Brooklyn, Otto Huher, the hrewer, and Dr. O'Leary of Morrisania. Dr. O'Leary, upon learning of the serious nature of the boy's injuries, got out of the car and set young Sabel's arms. He said that the hoy was in bad shape and should he taken to the hospital as quickly as possible. Mr. Dobson volunteered his automobile as an ambulance, and the run to the Fordham Hospital was made at a mile-a-minute rate.

Before leaving the inn the party made up a collection from the automobile crowd for the hoy. It amounted to $12.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Yucatan, from Colon Aug. 10, to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, with eighty-four passengers, mails and merchandise, arrived at the Bar at 10:05 P. M.

BUILDING STRIKES HIT FORTY THOUSAND MEN

Trades Alliance Makes Good the Threat to Call Contracts.

WAGE LOSS SO FAR $720,000

Employers Cannot Estimate Their Losses Yet—More Men to Quit Work Next Monday.

The attitude of both the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance yesterday indicated that there was little chance of a compromise in the present building trades war. More strikes were ordered by the Alliance, and an additional union, the Marble and Mosaic Enamel Workers' Association, which bas a membership of 500, was locked out.

In all, there are about 30,000 men directly involved now in the strikes and lock-out. This does not give any idea, however, of the far-reaching effect of the struggle, for by this time many men in other trades have been thrown idle for an indefinite period. The paperbangers, decorators, painters, and workmen in a number of other special crafts go to work after the plasterers, who have been locked out, have finished, and it is said that many of these are idle now who but for the lock-out would he working. It happens that the structural ironworkers, who more than any other mechanics could delay work by striking, are not involved in the present trouble so far, but it would he a fair estimate to say that 10,000 men are thrown idle indirectly by the strikes. This makes 40,000 men involved altogether.

Of these, it is estimated that 10,000 may have obtained work outside of New York or with non-association employers, which leaves 30,000 absolutely idle. The wages of the idle men range from $3 and $3.25 a day for helpers, to $5 and $5.50 for skilled mechanics. Up to yesterday the lock-out had been in operation six days. Averaging the wages of 30,000 men at $4 a day, therefore, the wages lost up to yesterday would foot up $720,000. What the loss to the contractors and other contingent losses may be, no one would figure on yesterday.

The new strike hegan at the Chatsworth Apartment Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, which was to have been ready for occupancy on Sept. 1. Strikes were then ordered hy a committee of the Alliance at the Colonial Bank Building, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, where the plasterers had been already ordered on strike, and on some other buildings. An attempt was made to order a strike at a new "Hippodrome" which is to he erected in Sixth Avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets. There the committee found that the foundations had not been finished, so that there were no skilled men to order out.

The Chatsworth apartment hotel is owned by the Johnston-Kahn Company, which had suhlet a part of the work to L. L. Phillips & Co. The building had been included in the lock-out, hut as it was to be finished in a week or two, the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association had suspended the lock-out. The suspension order had only heen given a short time when the men were ordered on strike to show that the unions did not care anything for the open-shop ultimatum of the employers, which goes into effect next Monday.

In response to an invitation from the Master Carpenters' Association, a committee representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters called at the Building Trades Club and had a conference with a committee of the Master Carpenters. It was explained to the labor committee that if drastic measures had to be taken after Monday it would he the fault of the unions. A trade agreement rejected hy the carpenters six months ago was again submitted to the Labor Committee, with some slight modifications. The Labor Committee proposed to settle the whole matter hy a conference between committees of the Board of Governors and the Building Trades Alliance.

The employers refused to recognize the alliance in any way, and the labor committee promised to give an answer this week as to what the carpenters' locals would do. Shortly afterward a circular signed by Daniel Featherson, Secretary of the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, was sent to all its members at work, levying an assessment of $1 a week or fraction of a week while the present lock-out lasts. Members failing to pay the assessment will be fined 25 cents a week. Secretary Featherson when asked if the carpenters would leave the alliance before Monday, said:

"Certainly not. They'll stand by the Alliance, sink or swim. They are with the Alliance first, last, and all the time."

A meeting of the Building Trades Alliance was held yesterday afternoon. To-morrow evening a conference is to take place between representatives of the unions not involved in the lock-out at present, and the employers at the Building Trades Club in order that the Board of Governors may learn which side these unions are on before Monday. On this point Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening:

"We bave invited these unions to send representatives. Whether they will come or not I do not know. We want them to understand fully that on Monday we will proceed to fill the places of the strikers with whatever competent men we can get, and work will be generally resumed."

Mr. Harding said that a clerk was sent hy Frank A. Acer, attorney for the Building Trades Alliance in its proposed suit to test the validity of the arhitration agreement, to inspect the books and minutes of the Employers' Association.

"We told bim there was nothing to conceal," he added. "The Building Trades Employers' Association is not a secret body and is organized for peace and harmony, not to monopolize trade."

The delegates of the different unions and the alliance expect either general strikes or a general lock-out next week. This will mean the open-shop fight, as the men will not be taken back then except as individuals, but, according to the employers, it will not mean the open shop on its broadest basis, as they will employ individauls under the arbitration agreement, and then try to organize them into unions.

THREE FINED FOR FLIRTING.

Mayor of Atlantic City Enforces Anti Spooning Order.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 16.—Young folk are indignant over an order issued by Mayor Stoy to stop "spooning" on the beach and the board walk.

Three arrests were made during the day of persons who persisted in disobeying the regulations. The prisoners were fined $15 each. The Mayor says the regulation will be enforced to the letter, and he helieves it will be appreciated by the right-minded.

CHANLER SUES FOR ESTATE.

Asks $263,523 Damages—In Asylum by Fraud, He Says.

On benalf of John Armstrong Chanler, at one time the husband of Amelie Rives, the novelist, suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court to recover $263,523 from Thomas T. Sherman, whose appointment as a committee in charge of his person and estate by the Supreme Court, Mr. Chanler alleges to bave been illegal, and therefore null and void.

The petition attacks the appointment of Prescott Hall Butler as committee of the plaintiff, claiming it to he null and void; and the complaint is further made that neither Mr. Butler nor his successor, the defendant, will "recognize or treat the plaintiff as a sane and competent person," by reason of which he is unable to set forth the facts complained of more fully. Mr. Chanler next, through bis attorney, declares the order of the Supreme Court of Nov. 19, 1901; appointing the defendant the committee of plaintiff's person and estate, to he null and void, as it was made without any notice to the plaintiff, who was, therefore, unable to appear and oppose the same either in person or by counsel.

He recites the history of his confinement in a certain prison house, popularly known as the Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, charging that with the full knowledge of the Supreme Court, "its Judges, Commissioners, and agents," and in defiance of his constitutional rights he was deprived of "power to act, write, or speak freely, or freely to communicate with counsel or to appear or attend or confer with parties so charging him with lunacy, or to cross-examine the witnesses hired and produced by the petitioners in the proceedings before such court."

Mr. Chanler says finally that shortly before March 10, 1897, he was lured hy false statements from his home in Virginia to a hotel in New York to give support to ostensible and colorable jurisdiction, that the court "falsely and fraudulently" might he enabled to imprison him.

TRAMPS STEAL TWO BOYS.

One Escapes—Sheriff and Deputies After the Gang.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Sheriff Carman and half a dozen Deputies are looking for a party of tramps who held two boys whom they picked up in the freight yards just outside the city limits, and finally kindnapped one of them. The boys are Alfred Bahr and Oscar Bauer, inmates of the Children's Industrial Home here.

They ran away from the home last Friday afternoon, and returned to the freight yards on Sunday. There they were caught. The boys were taken to a barn about half a mile from the city and kept there all Sunday night and Monday. Last night the Bauer boy jumped from a window of the hayloft while the men were asleep and escaped, going at once to the Industrial Home.

The Sheriff then started to the barn. The tramps had left there with the Bahr boy.

SWIMMER AN ABLE RESCUER.

Knocked J. M. Crank Unconscious—Then Got Him Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, Aug. 16.—James M. Crank, said to have been Secretary at one time to William C. Whitney, had a narrow escaped from being drowned to-day while bathing in the Sound off Larchmont Manor Park. Mr. Crank was about a half mile from the beach when he was taken with cramps. "Jack" Dowdney, one of the best swimmers of the Horse Shoe Yacht Club, heard his cries, and, diving off the steps of the bathing pavilion, swam to bis rescue.

When the rescuer reached Crank the latter tried to seize him, and Dowdney had to fight him off, and finally knock him unconscious. He then brought him ashore, and with the assistance of George W. Meacham, a New York insurance broker, revived him.

TAKES BLAME FOR DROWNING.

Girl Says Tragedy Was Due to Changing Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Miss Kate Hanson, nineteen years old, of Harrison Avenue, has taken the blame for the drowning of Miss Margaret Walsh and Charles Halle in Branch Brook Park Lake Sunday night. The young woman, in a statement to the police, says that she was in the act of taking charge of the oars when the hoat was upset.

She denies that it was overturned by being struck by another skiff. The boat which Halle was in was overturned in an effort on the part of Halle and his companions to rescue Miss Hanson and her friends, among whom was Miss Walsh, who was drowned.

TRAMPS FORM A UNION.

Weaken When Bosses Put Them on Bread and Water.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 16.—Tramps who were compelled to pay for their support while serving a term for vagrancy by working on the city stone pile organized a union to-day and struck, claiming that they were not well fed.

When they were put on bread and water and their sentences doubled they went back to work gladly. They numbered twenty-six.

HAMMERSTEIN BREAKING DOWN.

Nervous Prostration Threatens Manager, Who Will Take Month's Vacation.

Oscar Hammerstein, theatrical manager, playwright, composer, librettist, inventor, &c., has succumbed under the strain of his many activities, and is suffering from a clear case of nervous prostration, according to his physicians.

He said yesterday that he had not slept for a week, and never felt so badly in all his sixty-odd years. Dr. Densch, his private physician, advised Mr. Hammerstein to give np all his work and go on a long vacation. The manager said he was going to follow this advice, and would take a rest of a month at least.

JEROME'S PARKER SUN-DIAL.

Spent Vacation in Making One for Washington Latitude.

District Attorney Jerome returned from his home, in Lakeville, yesterday. He was unusually reticent, and refused to express himself on politics, the shipbuilding scandal, or anything else.

"I have been very husy," he said, "making a sun dial, and have paid little or no attention to matters political. I am now making a dial in the latitude of Washington, D. C., which I intend to present to Judge Alton B. Parker."

NEW HAVEN ROAD OBEYS HARD COAL ULTIMATUM

Mount Vernon's Demand Acceded To—Difference Soon Marked.

CROWDS CHEER THE TRAINS

New Rochelle Aldermen Pass Anti-Soft Coal Ordinance—Other Towns on Line May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 16.—Corporation Counsel Sherman's ultimatum to President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, giving bim forty-eight hours' notice to discontinue the use of soft coal on the company's engines while passing through Mount Vernon, has already borne fruit. Mr. Sherman's letter did not reach President Mellen at New Haven, Conn., until this morning, and before noon the trains were run through the city on hard coal.

The change of coal was immediately detected hy merchants and residents on First Street, along the company's tracks, who gathered at the iron fence to cheer the engineers and train crews.

Employes of the Corporation Counsel's office paid close attention to the operation of the New Haven trains to-day, and a record was made of every train that used soft coal. Notice of the change of coal came about 10 o'clock, when the express that passes through the city on its way east came thundering along and did not leave a cloud of dense, black smoke, full of soot and gases, behind it, as it formerly did, according to the Corporation Counsel. The difference was so marked that the newsboys selling papers on the Third and Fourth Avenue hridges, noticed it and rapidly spread the news among the storekeepers.

Investigation showed that the trains carried both hard and soft coal. Trains going west to New York used soft coal until they reached the Mount Vernon line at Pelham, when a few shovels of hard coal were thrown on the fire and the drafts shut off, so that the trains simply slipped through the city on steam already generated. Trains going east out of New York were kept running on hard coal until they reached Mount Vernon's easterly boundary line, when the fire boxes were opened and soft coal shoveled in.

President Mellen has not written in reply to the communication sent by Mr. Sherman, but Mr. Sherman's associates are not troubled hy that.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 16.—Following the action of the Mount Vernon authorities, the New Rochelle Board of Aldermen tonight passed by a unanimous vote a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to draw a soft-coal ordinance forbidding the New Haven Road to use soft coal in operating its trains while passing through the city. The resolution was unanimously adopted. It is expected that the ordinance will be passed by the Common Council at its next meeting and will take effect immediately.

It was learned to-night that the Village Boards of Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Rye, and Port Chester are preparing similar ordinances, which, it is said, will he passed within a week, thus preventing the New Haven Road from using soft coal in this State.

SAY HE SENT NO TIPS.

Michael J. Shannon Charged in Saratoga with Fraudulent Use of Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Gullible speculators who sent money to Michael J. Shannon, alias Mike Shannon, alias Thomas B. Reid of New York, who, it is alleged, has been operating here since the opening of the August running meeting, can find him in the Saratoga County Jail, where, in default of bail, he was lodged this morning. Shannon advertised "tips" on the races, and it is alleged received considerable patronage, but made no pretense of forwarding the tips to his clients, some of whom complained to the Post Office Department.

The tipster was arrested here last night by order of Post Office Inspector Christopher C. James of Saugerties. Shannon pleaded "not guilty" to-day before United States Commissioner Charles M. Davison, who will grant a hearing on Friday next. Shannon is accused of using the United States mail for fraudulent purposes.

RUSH WORK AT NAVY YARD.

Full Force in Washington Shops Employed on New Gun Sights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The 3,500 men employed at the gun shop of the Washington Navy Yard are kept busy on rush orders getting out big guns for the navy. One of the shops is engaged on the latest improved sight, known as the combination pivot sight. During night firing the telescope is replaced by a graduated sight with electric lights attached. This sight and the oscillation of the guns will overcome in a measure at least, it is said, the difficulties encountered by the gunner caused by the rolling of the ship.

The rush work in the gun sights shop is caused by the desire of the naval authorities to have the guns of the cruiser Chicago fitted with the new sights in the quickest possible time. The Chicago is at Boston, but her guns are at the navy yard here being overhauled and remodeled. After they are supplied with improved sights the cruiser will be sent to sea to test the new device.

SAY HE HIT GIRL WITH STONE.

Automobile in Which She Rode Scared His Pony.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 16.—Robert L. Johnstone of Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, on behalf of his little cousin, Le Grand Smith, nine years old, who it is alleged was struck with a stone last Sunday by Coke Flannagan, twelve years old, of 102 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, appeared in the Montclair Police Court this morning to press a case of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Young Johnstone claimed that the little girl was in bis father's automobile. The Flannagan hoy was driving in a little pony cart, when the auto frightened his pony, and he hurled the stone, hitting the girl in the head. Young Flannagan declared he bad no intention of hitting any one.

His father had administered punishment of a suitable kind to bis son. On application of Dallas Flannagan the case has been adjourned until Sept. 12, when it is understood a complaint for simple assault will he entertained and the present one dismissed.

CHINA PREPARES TO ACT.

Railways Questioned About Transportation for 40,000 Troops.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The Chinese railways have heen asked if they have sufficient rolling stock and how quickly they can transport 40,000 troops to Shan-hai-Kwan.

THE NOVIK SIGHTED.

Cruiser Seen Off Van Diemen Strait, Steering for Vladivostok.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The Yokohama correepondent of The Daily Mail says that the cruiser Novik of the Port Arthur squadron has heen sighted off the Strait of Van Diemen, steering for Vladivostok.

THREE NEW YORKERS RESCUED.

Tod Sloan, C. F. Dwyer, and V. G. Williams Nearly Drowned at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Tod Sloan, Charles F. Dwyer, and Victor G. Williams of New York narrowly escaped drowning in Saratoga Lake this afternoon. They were in a big sailboat and were running smoothly before the wind, when a squall caught them unawares, and in a twinkling their craft was capsized and they found themselves in the water. They were over a mile from shore.

Their lusty cries for help soon brought rescuers, who pulled out to them in record-breaking time. Sloan and his companions were almost exhausted when saved.

DUBOIS WINS IN IDAHO.

Gets Anti-Polygamy Plank Into Democratic Platform—Hertfeld for Governor.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Aug. 16.—The Dubois-Heitfeld forces succeeded to-day in regaining control of the Idaho Democratic Convention, and forced a plank into the platform demanding the abolition of polygamy and the entire separation of Church and State in political affairs.

Ex-United States Senator Henry Heitfeld of Lewiston, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The nomination was seconded by delegates from the principal Mormon counties.

TO FOUND MODEL VILLAGE.

York (Penn.) Families to Establish a Country Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 16.—On a sixty-five-acre farm which he recently bought near Dover, this county, P. C. Weist, a York capitalist, will build a model village, which will be inhabited exclusively hy ten of York's wealthiest families, including that of the projector. Each beautiful home will be surrounded by seven acres of ground, cared for by lanoscape gardeners employed in common by the villagers.

The model village will have all the most modern and costly improvements and facilities.

MRS. HELM WAS POISONED.

Tartar Emetic Found in Stomach of New York Woman in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Moritz Helm of New York was finished today by Dr. Gradwohl of the Coroner's office, who to-night said that he had found traces of tartar emetic, a poison, and would so report to the Coroner's jury tomorrow morning.

Drug Clerk Farthing, who sold the powder to Mrs. Helm's husband, is still held by the police pending the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

TAMMANY CANDIDATE A HERO.

Thomas E. Newell, Aspirant for District Leadership, Rescues Drowning Man.

Thomas E. Newell, Tammany aspirant for the leadership of the Annexed District, which is now held by Thomas H. O'Neill, figured prominently in the rescue from drowning yesterday afternoon of James Connolly, a hotel keeper on the West Farms Road. Connolly was swimming in Pelham Bay when he got in trouble. Newell, who was on the shore, at once dived over and swam to the rescue.

As he approached Connolly the latter wound both arms and legs about Newell, so that both were in danger of drowning. John Newell, a brother of the rescuer, and Daniel Deegan, a friend, rowed to them in a boat. Connolly was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he soon recovered.

CHANGES AT BILTMORE.

George W. Vanderbilt to be His Own Manager in Future.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 16.—When George W. Vanderbilt returns to Biltmore this Fall he expects to be his own manager. Before Mr. Vanderbilt went away he was very much dissatisfied with the way that things had been going. An investigation of bis affairs disclosed shortages in the accounts of some of the bead employes. These men were dismissed and other changes in the management of affairs were ordered by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Some time ago Col. McNamee, the former manager, went to Seattle to look after Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad affairs there and to remain permanently. No successor was appointed, and it is understood now that no successor will be appointed.

TO APPOINT NEW YORK MAN.

State Grange Will Name New Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—State Grange Day was observed at Thousand Island Park to-day hy many hundreds of members of the organization from all parts of the State.

The Executive Committee in an all day session considered the nomination of a candidate for Assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture to succeed the late J. P. Brigham of Ohio. The Grange has been informed that the position will be filled from this State by a man named by the order, if he is otherwise qualified. Prof. W. G. Johnson of New York, editor of The American Agriculturalist, was most prominently considered for the place, and will probably be named.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated. —Adv.

MIKADO DEMANDS RUSSIAN SURRENDER

Port Arthur Ablaze and is Being Urged to Capitulate.

WARSHIPS MAKE A SORTIE

But Again Return to the Harbor, It Is Said Without Fighting—Cruiser Diana Reaches Vladivostok.

TOKIO, Wednesday, August 17.—The Emperor's offer to release the non-combatants at Port Arthur, coupled with a demand for the surrender of the fortress, was delivered yesterday (Tuesday.)

An answer is expected to-day (Wednesday).

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that a hig oil warehouse at Port Arthur is blazing furiously.

The dispatch adds that the position of the besieged is such that the Japanese are urging them to surrender.

A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says a naval officer has telegraphed to his family that the cruiser Diana has arrived at Vladivostok.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 16.—The Russian warships at Port Arthur made a sortie early to-day.

It was at first reported that a fierce battle was fought, but it is now said that the Russians did not encounter the Japanese fleet. Nevertheless the Russian ships returned to Port Arthur.

The Japanese fleet kept off some distance from the entrance to Port Arthur during the past night, fearing danger from torpedoes in the darkness.

To-day's sortie of the warships from Port Arthur is regarded as a confirmation of previous reports that the Japanese have occupied an important land position, the fire from which compelled the Russian vessels to leave the harbor. It is not certain that they returned to their former anchorage after the sortie.

Junks which left Port Arthur Aug. 13 report that heavy fighting was continuing.

A telegram from Tsing-Tau says the officers of the Russian battleship Czarevitch insist that a Japanese hattleship sank in full view during the battle on the night of Aug. 10.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Nothing has been received from Russian sources regarding the report from Che-Foo of a sortie of the Port Arthur warships yesterday. The report may refer to the cruiser Bayan and the gunboats and destroyers left in the harbor on Aug. 10, and to one or two of the late Admiral Wittsoeft's ships, which were forced to limp back to the port after the fight on that day.

In any event, the sortie is construed as evidence that the shells of the Japanese land batteries are falling on the harbor, rendering it impossible for the ships to remain there. It is also interpreted in some quarters as indicating the eve of the storming of the fortress.

Public anxiety regarding the fate of the five battleships and three cruisers of Admiral Wittsoeft's squadron remaining unaccounted for is still unrelieved. St. Petersburg continues to he entirely dependent upon foreign sources for news, the Russian authorities asserting that they are quite as much in the dark as the public. The Admiralty neither confirms nor denies the report that a majority of the squadron returned to Port Arthur, although it does not fail to point out that only the most desperate situation after the sea fight could have compelled the vessels to return for refuge to that port.

The Burny was the only Russian destroyer sunk off Wei-hai-Wei.

No public announcement has yet been made of the sinking of the Rurik, but the report of the loss of the cruiser is accepted as true in official circles, and the public had been prepared for a definite announcement by the publication of a report that she was grievously damaged. The authorities, out of consideration for the families of the officers and sailors, decided to withhold an official announcement until after they receive a report upon the return of the Rossia and Gromobol to Vladivostok, where the experts figure they should have arrived by this time.

A dispatch received from Che-Foo to-night, dated Aug. 16, and giving undated advices from Port Arthur, says, that the Japanese, during a bombardment, occupied strongly fortified positions with a number of siege guns. After two hours several of the Japanese guns were silenced.

The mining fleet still in the harhor is capable of effective work in bindering the operations of Admiral Togo's fleet.

There is no sickness in the fortress, and the losses in the successive fights are by no means so heavy as represented in the Japanese reports.

Viceroy Alexleff has arrived at Vladivostok. His army organ believes the Japanese armies may move against Liao-Yang any day, and does not believe the reports that three additional Japanese divisions have been drafted to Port Arthur. It thinks the Japahese are likely to spread such reports in order to mislead Gen. Kuropatkin.

THE CZAREVITCH DISARMED.

She and the Destroyers Will Stay at Tsing-Tau Till the War Is Over.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 16.—The Russian battleship Czarevitch and three torpedo-boat destroyers now in the hands of the local German Government for repairs have been dismantled.

A Japanese destroyer entered the harbor this morning, having on board Vice Admiral Dewa and his staff, for the purpose of calling on the Governor of Kiao-Chow.

At the Governor's mansion Gov. Truppel assured the Japanese Admiral that all the Russian ships were dismantled, that their guns had been disabled, and their ammunition removed. The Admiral then departed, and as the Japanese destroyer left the har-

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses hy Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

bor she was saluted by the German warships.

The Japanese officers assured the correspondent of The Associated Press that the Germans had received a promise that the Che-Foo incident would not be repeated at Tsing-Tau.

The Japanese ships off this port consist of one cruiser and four destroyers.

The Germans have notified the Japanese that they will fire on any ship entering the harbor at night without lights. Every precaution is being taken to guard against a repetition of the Che-Foo incident. One German cruiser remains on guard outside the harbor. The others are inside.

ASKOLD NOT YET DISARMED.

Russians Doubt Whether China Could Protect Her from Seizure.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—The Russian cruiser Askold was docked this morning and repairs are now proceeding. Sentries have been posted all around the dock. The destroyer Grozevoi has joined the Russian gunboat Mandjur, which was dismantled here in the latter part of March.

The Japanese Consul here is demanding of the Chinese authorities that the Askold disarm. The attitude of the Taotai is characterized by his usual indecision. It is said the Chinese authorities propose to decide the case to-morrow.

It transpires that the men wounded on the Askold were almost starving when they were brought from the ship to the Municipal Hospital here. They consumed food ravenously, and now they are doing well.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—Nothing definite has yet been decided regarding the disarming of the Askold at Shanghai on account of the questionable ability of China to protect her against a repetition of the Ryeshitelni incident.

SINKING OF THE PALLADA.

Togo Has No Doubt She Was Destroyed —All on Board Probably Lost.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—It seems certain that the Russian protected cruiser Pallada was torpedoed and sunk in the naval battle of Aug. 10. She failed to return to Port Arthur, and has not been reported since Admiral Togo's vessels departed on various missions in the night of Aug. 10.

Belated reports from various vessels continue to reach Admiral Togo. The Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats made a series of attacks during the pursuit of the Russian warships. One destroyer reports that she hit a vessel of the Pallada type. It is thought the vessel foundered, and it is believed that the entire crew were either killed on board or were drowned.

Admiral Togo, in reporting to the Admiralty, says it appears certain that the Pallada was sunk. It was thought at first that she escaped southward with the Novik and Askold, and the Admiralty believed she was concealed in the vicinity of the Yang-Tse River.

Whatever her fate, it will soon be determined. If she is afloat she will speedily be reported, and if destroyed it is probable that some of her wreckage will be found.

KAMIMURA'S REPORT ON FIGHT.

Japanese Admiral Tells of Battle in Which Rurik Was Sunk.

TOKIO, Aug. 15—(Delayed.)—Admiral Kamimura in his detailed report of last Sunday's victory of the Vladivostok squadron says:

"At dawn Sunday morning the armored cruisers Idsumo, Capt. Ijichi; the Adsuma, Capt. Fujii; the Tokiwa, Capt. Yoshimatsu, and the Iwate, Capt. Takeomi, which engaged in a search of Funsan, Korea, discovered three of the Vladivostok squadron steaming southward. Seeing us, the enemy endeavored to flee northward. We immediately closed their retreat. The engagement opened at 5:23 A. M. The Rurik, being the slowest of the enemy's vessels, was constantly left behind, and she formed a target for our incessant fire. The Rossia and the Gromoboi gallantly attempted several times to protect the Rurik. They frequently returned to the Rurik, and when united the three advanced together. Our fleet thus had the advantage, pouring its fire from a formation in the shape of a letter "T." The enemy's ships were seen to be on fire several times, showing thereby that they were heavily damaged.

"The Rurik was finally disabled, and her fire weakened. She began lowering in the water, listing to port. The Rossia and Gromoboi finally abandoned the Rurik. Just then our fourth detachment, consisting of the protected cruisers Naniwa, Capt. Wada, and the Tahachiho, Capt. Mori, having been seen attacking the Rurik, our squadron pursued the Rossia and Gromoboi. Severe fighting continued for several hours. The Rossia and Gromoboi escaped to the northward at full speed. At 10:19 A. M. our squadron changed its course to starboard and went south in search of the Rurik. In the meantime the Rurik had been sunk. Our ships steamed over the locality and succeeded in saving 600 members of the Rurik's crew. Our damage was not serious. The spirit of our men was excellent."

Admiral Kamimura was on the Idsumo and Rear Admiral Uriu commanded the fourth detachment.

The Japanese generally are comparing the treatment accorded to the crew of the Rurik to that accorded by the Vladivostok squadron to those on board the transport Hitachi, which the squadron sank June 15 during its first raid. A prominent official said to-day:

"Japan has avenged the Hitachi. Admiral Kamimura rescued and succored those who aided in sinking the Hitachi, and who sailed away from hundreds of drowning victims. We offer their living for our dead."

BALTIC FLEET MAY NOT SAIL.

Port Arthur Defeat Likely to Alter Plans of the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The opinion is growing that the heavy losses sustained by the Port Arthur fleet may completely alter the plans regarding the Baltic squadron, a division of which is cruising in the gulf, ready to sail.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, with his staff, went on board the battleship Suvaroff in the roadstead of Kronstadt on Sunday, and Admiral Biruleff signaled him a farewell message, expressing confidence and wishing him good luck.

WAR BENEFITS GERMAN SHIPS.

Owners Plan to Secure Bulk of Carrying Trade to Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—With reference to the withdrawal of English steamers from the Japan service, it is stated in Antwerp on good authority that the German lines intend to double their present service as soon as circumstances permit and to combine to lower rates on freight until they succeed in securing the bulk of the carrying trade to the Far East.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Kiel says an appeal has been laid against the confirmatory judgment of the Vladivostok prize court in the case of the German steamer Thea.

JAPAN'S REASONS FOR THE CHE-FOO SEIZURE

Tokio Papers Recall the "Mandjur Farce" at Shanghai.

RYESHITELNI NOT DISARMED

Commander Fujimoto Says No Steps Had Been Taken to Make the Russian Destroyer Ineffective.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Japanese journals state that the country does not intend to repeat the Mandjur farce.

Japan, it is declared, cannot break up her fleet for the purpose of watching Chinese ports where Russian vessels, abusing the privileges of refuge, are taking advantage of China's inability to enforce her neutral rights.

The newspapers are confident that when the facts in regard to the Ryeshitelni's capture are known Europe will indorse Japan's procedure.

In addition to the details already announced, Commander Fujimoto's report says that on board the Ryeshitelni no steps had been taken to remove the armament, and all the members of the crew were still on board the vessel, which had taken on coal at Che-Foo. Therefore, at 3 A. M. on Aug. 12 he sent a Lieutenant and ten men to require the vessel to surrender or leave the port within an hour.

PEKING, Aug. 15.—The Chinese hope that Japan will spontaneously restore to their custody the Russian destroyer seized at Che-Foo.

The constant violation of the neutrality of Chinese territory between the Great Wall and the Liao River by Russia, her disregard of the neutrality of the treaty port of Niu-Chwang, the sinking of the Hipsang, and other outrages are held to extenuate but not to justify the action of Japan at Che-Foo.

The story that France and Germany have supported the Russian demands is untrue. No communication has been received by the Wai-Wu-Pu (Foreign Office) from France or Germany.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

Is Said to Urge That No Foodstuffs Should Be Regarded as Contraband.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The formal British protest against the treatment of neutral ships was delivered to the Russian Government to-day.

It follows the lines of Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's and Premier Balfour's recent statements on the subject in Parliament.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—What is considered in Government circles here to be not the least important feature of the latest British note, delivered to Russia yesterday, is that dealing with the question of contraband.

Great Britain reiterates the suggestion verbally made by Lord Lansdowne to Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador here, that the regulations issued by the Emperor regarding contraband should be modified, and particularly urges a revision of the list of articles declared contraband.

Because of her dependence on foreign countries for food, Great Britain makes an especially strong objection to the inclusion of rice and foodstuffs generally.

The officials of the Foreign Office are reticent as to the length the Government has gone in respect to the status of foodstuffs in time of war, but it is said in a reliable quarter that the British note advances beyond the position laid down in the Mashona case, and that all foodstuffs are now practically declared in the British view to be not liable to seizure.

If this statement proves to be correct, Continental diplomats say, the declaration will meet with a cold reception on the Continent. Russia is not willing to allow Japan to obtain supplies for the subsistence of her army or navy. Germany is not disposed to recognize a principle which would mean such a great increase in the fighting power of the British Isles, and France holds the same view.

The attitude of the United States in the past has been such, the officials here say, as to warrant the belief that Washington is prepared to go to considerable lengths in preserving the non-contraband character of foodstuffs.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that the British note demands compensation for losses by the seizure and confiscation of cargoes and the sinking of steamers.

The American Ambassador at the same time, the correspondent says, presented an energetic note protesting against the treating of such merchandise as cables, electric light plant, elevator machinery, &c., as contraband.

MORE PROTESTS BY RUSSIA.

Representations to Great Britain—St. Petersburg Press Bitter.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Benckendorff, carrying out the instructions of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, presented this morning to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne an official protest from his Government against the "flagrant violation of international law and neutrality" by the Japanese destroyers at Che-Foo. The protest is in the nature of a circular to all the powers and recites the facts as already published.

So far as can be learned, Lord Lansdowne will merely acknowledge the receipt of the protest, reserving possible action on the part of Great Britain until all the facts are ascertained.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—Papers continue to express the most bitter indignation over the Ryeshitelni incident and are almost unanimous in expressing the opinion that it will lead to international complications.

If Russia's representations are ignored and nothing further is done, The Associated Press can state that Russia will feel herself free to take such steps as she may be able to take in the way of retaliation.

RUSSIA TO ISSUE WAR BONDS.

Six Series to a Total of $75,000,000 to be Floated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—An imperial ukase issued this evening directs the issue, in view of the extraordinary war expenditure, of six new series of State rente bonds to a total amount of $75,000,000.

They are to be repayable in four years and to bear interest at the rate of 3 3-16 per cent.

JAPAN'S ORDER TO KOREA.

Tells Her Three Essential Reforms Must Be Carried Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—The Japanese Minister at Söul has advised the Korean Government that the following essential reforms must be carried out:

The functions of the imperial household and the executives must be differentiated.

The principle of Ministerial responsibility must be enforced.

The national finances must be reorganized.

JAPANESE ADVANCE IN NORTH.

Reported to be Working Around to the Westward of Mukden.

MUKDEN, Aug. 16.—There has been a steady downpour of rain for two days and the roads are becoming heavy.

No Japanese movement has been reported southeast of this city, but the Japanese are reported to be working around to the westward of Mukden.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 15.—The Japanese are reported to be much nearer An-shan-Chan on the southeast than twelve miles.

Lieut. Gen. Sassulitch's troops, who had a severe skirmish on Aug. 13, are now in daily touch with the enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—There are no developments in the situation in Manchuria except the receipt of a report by the General Staff of the continuance of rains and reports of a general exodus of the Chinese inhabitants, who are fleeing northward from Liao-Yang in anticipation of the coming military operations.

The Bourse Gazette prints a special dispatch reporting that the Japanese have retired from Hai-Cheng, Tashi-Chao, and Niu-Chwang, but the statement is considered hardly credible.

STAKELBERG IN DISGRACE.

Czar to Recall General Who Failed to Relieve Port Arthur.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Emperor Nicholas has decided to recall Gen. Stakelberg, who was defeated by the Japanese at Vafangow and Telissu June 14 and 16 in his attempt to relieve Port Arthur.

Grand Duke Boris Ordered Home.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 15.—The Grand Duke Boris, who has been recalled to St. Petersburg, departs to-night.

ORDERED HIS CAB AT SEA.

Voyager Two Hundred Miles Away Used Wireless Forethought.

H. M. Stevenson of Chicago arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday, and was met at the pier by a cab which he had ordered by Marconigram which he sent when two hundred miles out at sea on Monday night. The message Mr. Stevenson sent was as follows:

"Waldorf, New York:

"Returning by Kronprinz. Reserve my old rooms. Have cab meet me at Hoboken.

H. M. STEVENSON."

The charge for the message was $4.50. The charge for the cab is problematical.

VERA CRUZ ROAD'S PRESIDENT.

Thomas Milan of Mexico Elected at Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Thomas Milan of Mexico has been elected President of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway Company in place of H. B. Pegram, who resigned because of ill-health. Three new Directors were also chosen at the meeting, which was held in the office in this city of Allan McLane, receiver of the company. Besides Mr. Milan, the other new Directors are Manuel De Aspiroz, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; E. C. Henderson of New York, and Capt. W. G. Raoul. The other Directors of the road are Michael Jenkins, Henry Walters, William L. Marbury, Allan McLane, Joseph W. Crawford, George F. Randolph, and Alexander Brown.

The Vera Cruz Road was responsible for the failure of the Maryland Trust Company, and was sold to the Mexican Government by Receiver McLane on April 29. The arrangement called for a seven-million-dollar bond issue by the railroad, to be guaranteed by the Mexican Government, and $1,000,000 was to be used for completing the road and $1,000,000 for future requirements. Under the agreement $5,000,000 worth of bonds are to be turned over to the Maryland Trust Company, and Receiver McLane expects them in a few days. At present the bonds are at the Mexican capital, being signed by the Treasurer General. The bonds are dated July 1, 1904, and mature July 1, 1934.

Mr. Milan, the new President of the road, is the Superintendent of motive power of the International Road of Mexico, and his election was in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican Government.

JAPANESE WOMAN STARVING.

Husband Dead, Money Gone—Found Helpless in Street.

A pretty young Japanese woman, who said that she was Daisy Campbell, the widow of Charles Campbell, an American, was found apparently starving yesterday afternoon at Wythe Avenue and Wallabout Street, Williamsburg, by Policeman Maxwell. The woman was so weak that she was hardly able to stand. She was taken to the Clymer Street Police Station, and, after being attended by a doctor, who confirmed the policeman's suspicion of the woman's condition, she received food.

According to the woman's story, her maiden name was Uikiwi. In the Chinese-Japanese war, Campbell, whom she first met at that time, was with the Japanese Army. After the war Campbell, who was a resident of Nagasaki, became well acquainted with her family, her father having been an officer in the Japanese Army. Five years ago she married Campbell and they came to New York to live. He was employed in this city as a salesman.

When the war between Japan and Russia broke out he induced his wife to let him return to Japan and join the army. Mrs. Campbell reluctantly permitted it. She had $200 saved up, and she lived on that until a month ago, she received word that her husband had been killed in a battle. She then obtained a position as waitress, but the work was too hard and she was obliged to give it up. She became homeless and destitute, she said, and for two weeks wandered around. She had sold all her furniture and had even pawned her husband's revolver. During the last ten days she had been wandering around, she said, sleeping wherever night overtook her.

The woman was held as a vagrant.

LOWERED COWAN BANNER.

Mother of Parading Boy Wouldn't Let Him March with Republicans.

Republicans of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District had an outing yesterday at Witzel's Point View Grove, their host being William H. Ten Eyck, leader of the district. About 800 men went on the excursion. They left early yesterday on the steamboat Valley Girl from the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and arrived at the same pier about 8 o'clock last night.

Two small boys, one of whom carried a banner on which was printed "Percival E. Nagle, Our Choice for Leader," and the other carrying a banner on which was the inscription "John F. Cowan, Our Choice for Leader," marched about fifty feet in advance of the parade. The mother of the boy carrying the Cowan banner caught him after he had gone several blocks, and administered a good drubbing to him in sight of the paraders.

Joseph Jefferson Better.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 16.—Joseph Jefferson, who has been slightly indisposed through an attack of indigestion, was this evening very much improved, according to Dr. Fitz, who had been called from Boston to attend the aged actor.

FAST YANKEE LEADS YACHT CLUB FLEET

First Into Vineyard Haven in Run from Newport.

VIRGINIA AND MAVIS AGROUND

Sybarita, from Bad Start, Overhauls Leaders and Finishes Second—Cruise Will Disband To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 16.—Starting out from Newport this morning with a bright sun and fair breeze, the New York Yacht Club's cruising fleet reached Vineyard Haven this afternoon in a driving rain and a fluky wind. As the direction of the wind, however, made a long windward leg and a long reach, the twenty-six yachts which crossed the starting line furnished some good racing. In the most decisive win since the cruise started, the seventy-footer Yankee, owned and splendidly sailed by J. Rogers Maxwell, led the racing fleet practically from the start and finished the thirty-seven-mile run from Brenton Reef Lightship to Westchop Buoy 13 minutes and 20 seconds ahead of her nearest rival.

This was the Watson designed yawl, Sybarita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw. The Sybarita had a long fight forcing her way to a place among the leaders, as she was not among the first half dozen to pass West Island Light, six miles from the start, and was not better than fifth making the turn aft the Vineyard Sound Lightship, Yankee, Virginia, Rainbow, and Weetamoe having turned ahead of her. The breeze hy this time was fresh and strong from the southeast, and as soon as the yachts had straightened out on their reach for Vineyard Haven the yawl overhauled the Weetamoe within ten minutes and gradually wore down Rainbow, finally running past Virginia off Wood's Hole just before the finish, and crossed at 2:47:30, having covered the course in 4 hours 46 minutes and 7 seconds.

The three seventies, Mr. Maxwell's Yankee, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, and Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, made a splendid race, and the class had the honor of rounding the Vineyard Sound Lightship in this order: Yankee, Virginia, Rainbow. Virginia finished a good third, being only one minute and fifty-six seconds behind Sybarita. Virginia ran aground after finishing, but was pulled out uninjured by the tug Unique. Rainbow, four minutes and forty-seven seconds after Virginia, was the fourth boat in the fleet. Weetamoe, which soundly beat her rival, Neola, to-day, by twenty-one minutes and thirty-one seconds, was the fifth boat, and Neola trailed in next. Corona, the first schooner in the fleet to finish, followed. The wind died off then, and the remaining schooners, impeded by a strong tide, were very slow in crossing the line.

The preparatory signal was sent up from the committee boat at Newport at 9:45, and the start was made ten minutes later, the small sloops going over the line first. Aspirant led the way eleven seconds after the gun, followed by Spasm, Phantom, and Irolita in the order named. Of the larger sloops, Yankee made the best start, crossing the line fourteen seconds after the signal.

Valmore and Katrina made a close start in the small schooner class, but in the large schooner class all the vessels were handicapped. Corona and Emerald made a fight for the line, and Corona forced about Emerald, which had the right of way. The Iselin schooner hoisted a protest flag as she crossed the line last. The wind was southerly, and as the first leg of the run was seventeen miles east-southeast to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, the racers started out to make a close fetch of it. The wind, however, freshened and shifted more to the eastward, so windward work was in order.

Yankee, sailing fast, led the way around the Vineyard Sound Lightship at 12:39:40, 9 minutes and 13 seconds ahead of Virginia, which led Rainbow by 2 minutes and 34 seconds. With the breeze strong from the southeast, the yachts made record-breaking time for the twenty-mile east-northeast reach up Vineyard Sound. Yankee was still two miles ahead, but when the wind freed a little, Sybarita, which had worked out to windward, soon slipped past Weetamoe.

The Regatta Committee sailed to-day with E. C. Benedict on the Oneida. The fleet will sail back to-morrow to Newport, where it will disband in the evening, although the great majority of yachtsmen will remain to see the races for the Haouli cups on Thursday and the Astor cups' races on Friday. Rear Commodore Vanderbilt has offered a cup for sloops and a cup for schooners racing in to-morrow's run back to Newport.

The schooner Mavis in crossing the Sound went aground in the Middle Ground. The tug Unique went to her assistance, and she, too, went aground, but the tug soon got off. The Oneida then went out, and Commodore E. C. Benedict took the launch of his yacht and carried a hawser from the Unique to the Mavis, and the yacht was soon pulled into deep water. The summary of the day's run:

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Spasm	9:56:00	5:34:40	7:38:40
Phantom	9:56:44	5:32:59	7:36:15

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Aspirant	9:55:11	3:48:01	5:52:50
Irolita	9:57:00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Neola	10:01:58	3:25:12	5:23:14
Weetamoe	10:00:31	3:03:14	5:02:43
Queen Mab	10:02:00	3:42:10	5:40:10

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Yankee	10:00:14	2:33:01	4:32:47
Rainbow	10:01:16	2:53:48	4:52:50
Virginia	10:02:00	2:50:03	4:48:03

YAWL—CLASS G.

Sybarita	10:01:23	2:47:30	4:46:07

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Valmore	10:06:18	5:17:16	7:10:58
Katrina	10:06:25	3:50:59	5:44:34
Mavis	10:07:00	Did not finish.	
Cacique	10:07:00	Did not finish.	

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Corona	10:12:00	3:29:38	5:17:38
Emerald	10:12:00	4:34:33	6:22:34
Chanticleer	10:12:00	3:37:55	5:25:55

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Endymion	10:12:00	5:37:39	7:25:39
Constellation	10:12:00	3:45:49	5:33:49

AUXILIARIES.

Idler	10:12:00	Did not finish.	
Intrepid	10:12:00	4:26:00	6:14:00
Vergemere	10:12:00	Did not finish.	
Resolute	10:12:00	3:48:10	5:36:10
Atlantic	10:12:00	4:01:47	5:49:47

WON'T HALT MRS. MAYBRICK.

Immigration Authorities Ordered to Help Her on Arrival.

Despite the numerous assertions that have been made lately that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be held up at this port on her arrival here early next week by the immigration authorities as an alien convicted of a felony, it was learned yesterday that all of the local Government authorities have long had instructions to afford to her every convenience and to help her on her arrival in every way possible.

The case of Mrs. Daisy Annie Newman, an American woman who married a Dutchman, has been cited in Mrs. Maybrick's favor. Mrs. Newman got a divorce from her husband and then, returning to America, demanded citizen's rights. Secretary Hay ruled in part:

"When an American woman marries an alien her condition from the standpoint of nationality is lost in that of her husband, as long as the marital union lasts. Upon its termination she may resume the nationality of her birth by returning to the United States to reside, if residing abroad, or acquire a new one."

SHOT LAD FOR BURGLAR.

Young Adler Fired When Meyer Climbed Into Attorney Street Yard.

Mistaking him for a burglar, Bernard Adler, seventeen years old, of 43 Clinton Street, shot William Meyer, fifteen, of 105 Attorney Street, in the right eye in the latter's yard last night. Meyer was taken to his home and Adler was arrested. He said he thought Meyer was a burglar.

Meyer was climbing fences and sheds in the back of his yard looking for his younger brother, when Adler saw him. He shouted:

"What are you doing there?"

Meyer told him, and Adler then shot, the bullet striking Meyer a glancing and not dangerous blow on the right eye.

KNOX
Superior
HATS
FOR CORRECT TASTES
FALL
SHAPES
SHOWN AUGUST 18th
and on sale at all agencies throughout the world.

MRS. GARRETT OWNS SUNBURST

Jewel That Perplexed Williamsburg Was Left in Summer Cottage.

Ownership of the diamond sunburst on which Mrs. Mary Kraft of Inwood, L. I., with Mrs. Aurelia Warren of Rockaway Park, attempted to obtain a loan in a pawnshop at 705 Grand Street, Williamsburg, Monday evening, was established early yesterday. Detectives of the Herbert Street Station discovered that the jewel belonged to Mrs. H. W. Garrett of 136 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. Garrett, who also has a home in Baltimore, is a daughter of Henry S. Pierson, an iron and steel merchant of 29 Broadway.

Mrs. Garrett is traveling in California. She was in the habit of keeping all her jewelry in a safe in her father's office, but had taken it with her to her parents' Summer cottage at Cedarhurst, L. I. Mrs. Garrett laid away the sunburst in a bureau drawer of the Cedarhurst cottage, and later she was under the impression that she had given it to her father. He was positive that she did not. Meanwhile the family vacated their Summer home and returned to the city.

Mrs. Kraft was engaged by the owner of the cottage, Mrs. Clara Weeks, to clean it up after the family left. According to the police she found the sunburst in a bureau drawer, and kept it not knowing its great value, until Monday, when she took it with her to Williamsburg and was arrested while trying to pawn it.

After Magistrate Naumer had received the detectives' report about the ownership of the jewel, he discharged Mrs. Warren, but held Mrs. Kraft on a technical charge of vagrancy until the police could ascertain if Mr. Pierson is going to prosecute her for the alleged theft.

FAMILY AWAY, KILLS SELF.

Wells A. Bingham, Worried Over Business, Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, Aug. 16.—Wells A. Bingham, fifty-eight years old, a resident of Bloomfield for almost thirty years, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas at his home, 58 Monroe Place. He was in the wall paper business, and had an office in Worth Street, Manhattan, and a mill at Penn Yan, N. Y. Worry over money matters is said to have been the cause which induced him to end his life.

Mrs. Bingham, her sons Ernest and Edgar, and one daughter have been at Grove Spring, N. Y., for the Summer. The son Ernest as an artist. Mr. Bingham was alone at home and has not been seen about since Friday. He did not go to his office yesterday nor Saturday. Walter Davis, one of his employes, came to Bloomfield yesterday afternoon to investigate and found Bingham dead.

Davis at once notified the police. County Physician McKenzie issued a permit for the removal of the body.

In Bingham's pockets $238.70 in money was found. He left a letter addressed to his wife, in which he said his business worries prevented his sleeping and advised his sons never to enter the same business. The family was notified.

Mr. Bingham was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1840, and was educated in Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College. He had been in the paper business for many years. He was President and Treasurer of W. A. Bingham & Co., a corporation, capitalized at $25,000. His son Ernest is Secretary and a Director of the company. He was a member of the New England Society, the Dartmouth College Alumni Association, and Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R.

NEW PLEA TO PRESIDENT.

Jersey Labor Men Want Roosevelt Personally to Investigate Colorado Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor this morning received from the Committee on Resolutions an unfavorable report on the resolutions providing for a protest against the treatment of the miners of Colorado and asking President Roosevelt to investigate the situation.

T. J. McHugh of Newark, Chairman of the committee, explained that the unfavorable report was made because the Department of Labor at Washington is now investigating the Colorado trouble. From the fact he drew the conclusion that a protest to President Roosevelt at this time is not in order nor necessary, but after a long debate the convention adopted the resolution condemning the civil and military authorities of Colorado and asking President Roosevelt to investigate the situation.

An effort to establish a labor political party was defeated by the tabling of two resolutions proposing the establishment of a political party on trades union lines.

BIG MAN HUNT UP STATE.

100 Woodmen, with Guns and Dogs, After Alleged Murderer.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The offer of $500 reward for the arrest of Orlin Frazier, who is alleged to have murdered his wife, has served to call out over one hundred guides and woodmen, who, with guns and dogs, are engaged in the man hunt.

Officers are keeping a close watch of the home of Frazier's mother at Minerva. The woman may know her son's hiding place, and in this event will probably try to supply him with food.

Porto Rican Teachers Bound Home.

The United States Army transports Sumner and Kilpatrick with the 650 Porto Rican school teachers who have been spending the Summer in this country, steamed down the hay at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on their return to the Island.

Seriously, it's much easier, much more comfortable to look for apartments now.

Two, three, four or six rooms.

Table d'hote or a la carte.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE ACTS IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor, on the Fifth Floor.

World's Greatest Grocery.

Shopping at The Big Store Is Like Depositing Money In a Savings Bank.

There is no better nor more reliable home savings bank in all New York than is afforded by our mammoth Grocery on the Fourth Floor. There is economy in every purchase—there is the greatest satisfaction on account of the superior wholesomeness of the foods—there is always the assurance that you get full measure as well as fresh goods; just what you pay your money for.

TOMATOES — "Fountain" brand, exceptionally fine, solid hand packed, carefully selected and seasoned to a nicety, packed in large mammoth cans, per doz., 1.75; can, 15c

CORN—"Winorr" kernelled corn, "the corn without hulls." There is nothing nicer for the morning meal than hot cems, or muffins made with this delicious corn; per doz., 1.75; can, 15c

BAKED BEANS—"Army and Navy" brand, 1-lb. cans, 5c

CELERY — Dunkley's well-known Kalamazoo chopped celery for making delicious soups and salads, can, 23c

STRING BEANS—"Pride of Rome" brand, extremely small, tender, crisp, French style string beans, per can, 21c

SWEET POTATOES — "Old Mammy" brand; "the dry and mealy kind," solidly packed 3-lb. cans, 8c

ASPARAGUS TIPS — "Old Fort" brand, fine quality new packing California green tips; per doz., 1.85; can, 16c

PEAS — "Fountain" brand extra fancy Telephone Melting Sugar peas, sweet and tender; per doz., 1.75; can, 15c

PEAS — "Fountain" brand, very choice mealy marrow fat peas, natural color, fine flavor; per doz., 1.40; can, 12c

CHERRIES—"Gold Medal" brand extra choice California Royal Ann cherries, 1-lb. luncheon size, 12c

PEACHES—"Paradise" brand extra California Yellow Crawford Peaches, fine flavor, heavy syrups per doz., 2.35; per can, 20c

PEARS — "Preferred Stock" brand extra fancy Oregon Bartlett Pears, heavy syrup, fine natural flavor, large cans, 22c

EGG PLUMS — "Imperial Eagle" brand extra standard Oregon Egg Plums or Green Gages, large can, 23c

APPLES—Fancy New York State Baldwin Apples, peeled, cored and quartered, 3-lb. can, 8c

JAMS — Selected homemade pure fruit Jams, excellent quality, 1-lb glass jars, 15c

PICKLES — Mrs. Johnson's Southern sweet burr gherkins or mixed pickles, just like the homemade, pints 20c., half pints, 15c

MARMALADE — "Millars" Imported bitter Orange Marmalade, 1-lb. stone jar, 15c

NUTMEGS—Fancy new only Penang Nutmegs, usually sold at 10c. an ounce, our price, per lb., 45c

FRESH FISH—Fancy Salmon or Codfish Steaks, per lb., 10c

COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily; 5 lbs., 70c.; 1 lb. 15c

SPICES—Fine quality thoroughly cleaned mixed spices for pickling purposes, this blend comprises the best assortment, per lb. 25c

CELERY—Prepared in mustard; regular 25c. jar, 18c

CELERY SALT—"Fountain" brand, finest quality with that decided celery flavor, for flavoring gravies, sauces, etc., 8c

TABLE SALT—The well known Worcester Salt, finest quality; 10-lb. sack, 9c.; 5-lb. sack, 5c.; 2½-lb. sack, 3c.; 10-lb. sack quick freezing ice cream salt, 7c

EXTRACT OF BEEF—"Hazel," made from the best quality of beef, 4 ounces, 45c

COCOA—Finest quality loose ground cocoa, per lb., 25c

CHOCOLATE — "Kohler" extra fine imported Swiss milk chocolate, large cake, 13c.; medium cake, 7c

CHOCOLATE — "Robert's" Cream of Chocolate, all prepared for instantaneous use; ½-lb. can, 18c

WORCESTERSHIRE SOUCE —"Fountain" brand; made from the finest ingredients; a delicious, piquant sauce for cold meats, etc.; qts., 65c.; pints, 34c.; ½ pints, 18c

OIL—"Fountain" Brand, extra fancy first pressing French olive oil; very carefully made from selected olives; possesses fine natural flavor,

Gallon can, with faucet, 2.75
½ gal. can, with faucet, 1.50
¼ gallon can, 80c
Quarts, 43c
Pints, 27c
½ pints, 24c

FANCY LONG ISLAND PEAS, STRING BEANS, or BUTTER BEANS, qt., 5c

BRIGHT, JUICY MESSINA LEMONS; doz., 10c

PICKLES — "Fountain" brand, finest selected sour gherkine, mixed pickles, chow chow, or onions, 40 oz., 35c.; 20 oz., 25c.; 10 oz., 15c

PRESERVED WATERMELON, made of Georgia Watermelon Chips; full quart bottles, 45c.; pints, 25c

OAT FLAKES, Schumacher's well-known rolled Avena, finest quality; steam cooked, kiln dried rolled white oats, best from the market, 5 lbs., 19c

RICE, Choice Carolina head rice, 5 lbs., 21c

MACARONI, finest quality broken macaroni, 10 lb. box, 45c

"APITEZO," the American Cereal Co.'s new breakfast dish, per pkge 15c

POTTED CHICKEN, Genesee brand, finest quality potted chicken, for sandwiches and picnics, ½ lb. can, 12c.; ¼ lb. can, 8c

SOAP, Fairbank's Mascot Laundry Soap, 5 cakes, 16c

Crackers—Fresh and Dainty.

Fig Bars, Baby Jumb'es, Lemon Fingers, Scalloped Gingers, Cocoanut Bars, Boston Butters, XXX Soda Biscuits, Orange Wafers. 8 lbs. assorted, for 70c; a lb. 12c

Butter Thins, Five o'Clock Teas, Sultana Fruit, Arrowroot, Society Tea, Water Thins, Grahams, Salmes, Ginger Thins, Albert Biscuits. 10 tins, assorted, 1.95; a tin, 21c

VOIGT'S CREAM FLAKES, a delightful breakfast cereal, excellent served with fruit and cream, the regular 15c. size carton, 4 for 19c

BUTTER; The Celebrated ROSEMARY CREAMERY BUTTER; finest quality, fresh made, 5 lb. stone sealed crock, 1.23

NOTE—10c. rebate for returned butter crock and cover in perfect condition.

FRESH MEAT---Choice Cuts, native Sirloin Steaks, per lb., 16c

(Fourth Floor.)

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR



A Triumph In Sugar Making!

Sold only in 5lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

REMORSE DROVE MAN INSANE.

Refused Deathbed Request of Brother, Who Sought Reconciliation.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Aug. 16.—Driven insane by remorse because he had refused the dying request of his only brother, Frank Miller was removed yesterday to the asylum at Central Islip.

The brothers were orphans, and separated after having a dispute over religious matters. They did not see each other for years. When the elder brother became seriously ill he sent a

NEW YORKS BEATEN TWICE

Pittsburgs Outplayed National League Leaders in Both Games.

AMERICANS' TIE UNBROKEN

Cincinnati Shut Out in Double-Header at Brooklyn — Quakers Gaining on Boston.

The New York Nationals were beaten twice by the champion Pittsburgs yesterday, the first time this year the local team has been defeated in two games by the same team and on the same day. Cincinnati received like treatment at the hands of the Brooklyns. In the American League the Greater New Yorks and Chicagos are still tied for the lead. Summary of yesterday's play follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	7	5	8	10	13	15	12	70	.707
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	6	12	12	61	.616
Pittsburg	7	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	59	.602
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	9	11	59	.567
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	9	52	.510
Boston	1	6	2	6	5	..	8	11	39	.379
Brooklyn	2	2	4	5	6	9	..	9	37	.363
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	..	27	.267
Games lost	29	38	39	45	50	64	65	74		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 3, (10 in.)
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	5	6	7	9	10	10	12	59	.608
Chicago	9	..	8	5	9	8	10	13	62	.608
Boston	7	6	..	9	9	10	7	13	59	.590
Philadelphia	5	11	5	..	6	9	9	11	56	.583
Cleveland	6	4	8	8	..	9	7	11	53	.558
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	..	6	7	41	.418
St. Louis	3	5	8	4	4	5	..	8	37	.398
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	..	22	.227
Games lost	38	40	41	40	42	57	56	75		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Play Poorly and Lose Two Games to Pittsburg.

The champion Pittsburgs yesterday at the Polo Grounds accomplished the rather surprising feat of beating the New York team in both games of a double-header, the first by a score of 7 to 2 and the second by a score of 4 to 1. In each instance the local men were outplayed, especially in the first game, when they gave a wretched exhibition in the field. It was the New Yorks' fourth defeat out of the last five games played, and the big crowd in attendance, announced officially as 23,924, was evidently keenly disappointed with the results. Both teams were short handed, the Pittsburgs being without the services of their efficient manager, "Fred" Clarke, while McGann, whose suspension will expire to-day, was missed at first base for the New Yorks.

While the New Yorks showed a big improvement in fielding in the second game, their running of bases was much at fault; besides, their batting, when hits were needed, was very light. Taylor was hit hard at times by the Pittsburgs, all four of their runs being earned. They scored the first in the third inning, on Ritchey's three-baser and Lynch's single, the second in the fourth inning, after two were out, on Bransfield's two-baser, followed by a hard single to centre field by Kruger, and two more were made in the ninth on a three-baser by "Harry" McCormick, lately of the local team; a single by Wagner, and another three-baser by Ritchey.

The run of the New Yorks was scored by Mertes. He hit for two bases to left field, and on Ritchey allowing Warner's hit to pass him ran home. Not a base was stolen in the two games, and Bransfield made the only sacrifice hit. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	..	2	1	3	4	0	Bresn'han, 1b	0	1	12	1	2
Beaumont, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Browne, rf	..	0	2	0	1	1
McCorm'k, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Devlin, 3b	..	1	1	1	5	1
Wagner, ss	..	1	1	1	1	0	Donlin, cf	..	0	1	0	0	1
Br'nsfield, 1b	0	2	12	1	1	Mertes, lf	..	0	1	1	0	0
Kruger, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	..	0	0	2	2	1
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	3	0	4	Gilbert, 2b	..	0	0	3	3	0
Carisch, c	..	0	2	1	3	0	Dunn, 2b	..	0	0	3	1	0
Flaherty, p	..	1	1	1	3	0	Bowerman, c	..	0	1	6	1	1
							Mathewson, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	..	7	12	27	16	1	Wiltse, p	..	1	1	1	1	1
							Total	..	2	8	27	16	9

Pittsburg	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Flaherty, 5. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New York, 8. Struck ont—By Mathewson, 2; by Wiltse, 2; by Flaherty, 1. Three-base hits—Beaumont, Flaherty. Two-base hits—Bowerman, Wiltse. Base hits—Off Mathewson, in two innings, 5; off Wiltse, in seven innings, 7. Sacrifice hit—Bransfield. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	..	0	0	2	1	0	Bresn'han, 1b	0	0	12	1	1
Beaum't, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Browne, rf	..	0	2	2	1	0
McCor'k, rf	1	3	2	0	0	Devlin, 3b	..	0	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	2	3	0	Donlin, cf	..	0	0	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	6	2	0	Mertes, lf	..	1	1	3	1	0
Kruger, lf	..	0	1	0	0	1	Dahlen, ss	..	0	2	4	4	1
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	7	3	1	Gilbert, 2b	..	0	1	1	1	0
Carisch, c	..	0	0	3	3	0	Warner, c	..	0	2	2	3	0
Lynch, p	..	0	2	1	1	0	Taylor, p	..	0	0	0	2	0
							Dunne*	..	0	0	0	0	0
Total	..	4	10	27	15	2	Total	..	1	8	27	16	2

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

First base on errors—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Lynch, 2. Left on bases—New York, 9; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Lynch, 2. Three-base hits—Ritchey, 2; McCormick. Two-base hits—Browne, Mertes, and Bransfield. Sacrifice hit—Bransfield. Double plays—Browne and Bresnaham; Bresnahan, Warner, Mertes, and Tayler. Hit by pitcher—By Lynch, 2. Umpire—Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—23,924.

TWO VICTORIES FOR BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn team kept up its winning gait yesterday, by not only defeating the Cincinnatians, who captured two games from the New Yorks, but shut the visitors out. In the first game Manager Hanlon put Scanlon in to pitch against Kellum, and all the hits the Cincinnati man could make were four. Kellum lacked steadiness, and this helped materially to defeat his team. In the second game Kelley's men outbatted the Brooklyns in the number of hits, but not in quality. On a base on balls, Lumley's three-baser and Sheckard's single two runs were scored by Brooklyn in the first inning, and a base on balls, Steinfeldt's error, and Gessler's two-baser gave the home team its third and last run in the fifth inning. With two men out and two on the bases in the ninth inning Cincinnati received a good opportunity to score, but Ewing struck out. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf	..	1	1	4	0	0	Dolan, 1b	..	0	1	8	2	0
Dillon, 1b	..	1	1	8	1	0	Seymour, cf	..	0	0	3	0	0
Lumley, rf	..	1	2	2	0	0	Sebring, rf	..	0	1	2	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	2	4	0	0	0	Odwell, lf	..	0	2	0	0	0
Strang, 2b	..	2	2	0	2	0	Corcoran, ss	..	0	2	5	3	0
Babb, ss	..	0	1	1	1	0	Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bergen, c	..	0	1	6	1	1	Schiel, c	..	0	0	4	4	0
McCorm'k, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	Woodruff, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	0
Scanlon, p	..	0	1	1	1	0	Kellum, p	..	0	0	1	1	0
Total	..	6	10	27	7	1	Total	..	0	4	24	14	1

Brooklyn	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Strang, Gessler. Sacrifice hit—Scanlon. Stolen bases—Odwell, Steinfeldt, Strang, Babb. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 2; off Kellum, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Kellum, 2. Struck out—By Scanlon, 5; by Kellum, 4. Passed ball—Schiel. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf	..	0	1	1	0	0	Dolan, 1b	..	0	0	9	2	0
Dillon, 1b	..	1	0	12	1	0	Seymour, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0
Lumley, rf	..	1	1	1	0	0	Sebring, rf	..	0	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Odwell, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0
Strang, 2b	..	0	1	1	7	0	Corcoran, ss	..	0	2	3	5	0
Babb, ss	..	0	0	2	0	0	Steinf't, 3b	..	0	1	0	2	1
Ritter, c	..	0	1	7	0	0	Schiel, c	..	0	1	3	2	0
McCor'k, 3b	1	0	0	4	0	0	Woodruff, 2b	0	1	2	4	4	0
Cronin, p	..	0	1	1	3	0	Ewing, p	..	0	2	2	0	0
Total	..	3	6	27	15	0	Total	..	0	9	24	15	1

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Corcoran, Woodruff, Gessler. Three-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hit—Schiel. Stolen base—Lumley. Double plays—Corcoran, Woodruff, and Dolan; Corcoran and Dolan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 4. Struck out—By Cronin, 5; by Ewing, 3. Wild pitch—Cronin. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Attendance, 3,500.

TWO GAMES FOR ST. LOUIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The locals were outplayed in all departments to-day, and St. Louis won both games without an effort. Attendance, 3,001. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	..	0	0	4	1	0	Thomas, cf	..	1	1	3	0	0
Shannon, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Titus, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Wolver'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Brain, ss	..	2	2	0	7	0	McGee, rf	..	0	3	2	0	1
Grady, c	..	1	1	5	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	4	0	0	0
Smoot, cf	..	0	2	3	1	0	Mitchell, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	1
Barclay, lf	1	3	0	0	0	Donohue, ss	0	0	2	4	1	1	
Burke, 3b	..	1	1	4	5	0	Roth, c	..	0	1	3	1	0
Nichols, p	..	0	1	2	4	0	Fraser, p	..	0	0	1	3	1
Total	..	6	14	27	18	0	Total	..	1	9	27	11	3

St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Grady, Barclay, and Mitchell. Three-base hit—Brain. Sacrifice hit—Burke. Stolen bases—Brain, Smoot, and Barclay. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 1. Struck out—By Fraser, 3; by Nichols, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	..	1	2	2	0	0
Shay, ss	..	2	3	0	3	0	Titus, lf	..	0	0	2	0	1
Shannon, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b	..	0	1	1	0	1
Beckley, 1b	0	0	16	0	0	0	McGee, rf	..	0	2	0	0	0
Brain, ss, 2b	2	1	2	6	1	Gleason, 2b	0	0	5	3	0		
Grady, c	..	0	1	1	1	0	Mitchell, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	
Smoot, cf	..	0	1	2	0	0	Donohue, ss	0	0	0	5	2	
Barclay, lf	1	2	1	0	0	0	Roth, c	..	0	0	1	2	0
Burke, 3b	..	1	0	2	4	0	Dooin, c	..	0	0	2	1	0
O'Neill, p	..	1	1	1	2	0	Duggleby, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	..	7	10	27	16	1	Total	..	1	5	27	18	6

St. Louis	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Smoot and Brain. Sacrifice hits—Titus and Smoot. Stolen bases—Shay, Shannon, Brain, Smoot, and Barclay. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off O'Neill, 1; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By O'Neill, 2; by Duggleby, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 5; CHICAGO, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Chicago was unable to hit Willis with any effect after the first inning today, while Boston solved Wickers's curves in the latter part of the game, winning in the tenth on Abbaticchio's three-bagger and an outfield fly by 5 runs to 4. The second game was called at the end of the first inning on account of rain, the score standing, Chicago, 2; Boston, 0. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	..	1	2	4	0	0	Slagle, lf	..	0	1	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	..	1	0	6	2	2	Casey, 3b	..	2	3	3	5	0
Aba'chio, ss	1	1	3	2	0	Kling, 1b	..	1	1	11	0	0	
Cannell, lf	..	1	1	2	0	0	M'Cart'y, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Del'anty, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	O'Neill, c	..	0	2	4	0	0	
Raymer, 2b	0	1	5	1	1	0	Evers, 2b	..	0	0	4	4	0
Carney, rf	..	0	2	1	0	0	Van Zent, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Moran, c	..	1	1	6	3	0	Barry, ss	..	1	1	1	3	1
Willis, p	..	0	0	2	0	0	Wickers, p	..	0	0	0	0	0
Total	..	5	9	30	10	2	Total	..	4	9*	29	12	1

*Winning run scored with two men out.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1—5
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Geier. Three-base hit—Abbaticchio. Home run—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Wickers. Double play—Abbaticchio and Raymer. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Wickers, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Wickers, 4. Passed balls—Moran, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance—7,885.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Orth Too Puzzling for St. Louis and Greater New Yorks Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 16.—Orth's pitching was too puzzling for the local Americans to-day, Heidrick being the only player to hit him with any effect. Besides, Orth was brilliantly supported, not the slightest evidence of a mistake being shown. The New Yorkers did not hit Sudhoff freely, but he gave three bases on called balls and hit a batsman. Fultz's playing in centre field and the fast and accurate throwing to bases by Kahoe were the features of the game.

Three runs were scored by the New Yorks in the fourth inning, Keeler starting off with a base hit. Williams was easily put out by Sudhoff to Sugden. Anderson was placed on first by four balls, filling the bases. Fultz scored Keeler and Anderson by hitting safely, while Elberfeld landed on third. The little shortstop finally ran home on Conroy's fly to Heidrick. The visitors scored again in the ninth inning. Sugden failed to grasp Sudhoff's throw, and Fultz got to first safely. He stole second, and tallied on Orth's three-base hit to centre field. After two men were out in the sixth inning Burkett hatted for two bases, and Heldrick for three, the latter's hit hounding over Keeler's head. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	..	1	1	4	0	0	Dough'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Keller, rf	..	1	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	..	0	0	4	2	0	Williams, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Hynes, rf	..	0	1	1	0	0	Anderson, 1b	1	1	15	1	0
Jones, 2b	..	0	1	0	3	0	Elberf'd, ss	1	0	1	4	0
Sugden, 1b	0	0	11	0	1	Fultz, cf	..	1	1	1	5	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	
Kahoe, c	..	0	0	3	4	0	Kleinow, c	0	2	4	0	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	0	6	0	Orth, p	..	0	2	1	6	0
Total	..	1	5	27	15	1	Total	..	4	8	27	18	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—4

Two-base hit—Burkett. Three-base hits—Heidrick and Orth. Sacrifice hits—Orth and Conroy. Stolen base—Fultz. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 3; by Orth, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; New York, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Sudhoff, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—900.

CLEVELAND, 7; WASHINGTON, 1.

CLEVELAND, Oblo, Aug. 16.—Cleveland won easily from Washington to-day, hitting Jacobsen hard in the sixth and seventh innings. Lajoie's batting and Lush's sensational catches were features. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	..	1	3	2	0	0	O'Neil, cf	..	0	1	2	0	0
Lush, lf	..	1	1	3	0	0	Hill, 3b	..	0	2	0	1	0
Flick, rf	..	2	2	0	0	0	Cassidy, ss	..	0	1	0	4	1
Lajoie, 2b	..	2	3	3	4	0	Huelsman, lf	1	0	2	3	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	2	3	0	McCorm'k, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	0
Carr, lb	..	0	2	11	0	0	Townsend, rf	0	2	4	0	0	
Turner, ss	..	1	0	0	5	1	Clarke, 1b	..	0	1	11	0	0
Bemis, c	..	0	1	5	5	0	Kittredge, c	0	1	4	0	1	
Bernhard, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jacobsen, p	..	0	0	1	0	0
Total	..	7	11	27	15	1	Total	..	1	8	24	11	2

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	—7
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Lajoie, (2,) Bemis. Three-base hit—Flick. Home run—Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Lush, Turner, (2,) McCormick. Stolen base—Bay. Double play—Turner, Lajoie, and Carr. First base on balls—Off Jacobsen, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3. Struck out—By Bernbard, 5; by Jacobsen, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance—2,024.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; DETROIT, 3.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—After Detroit had tied the game in the ninth inning with Hickman's second three-base drive the Philadelphias had a batting streak in the extra inning, and by bunching three hard hits with a gift they won handily. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	..	0	1	2	0	0	Hartsel, lf	..	1	0	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Pick'ring, cf	2	3	1	0	0	
Co'ghlin, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	Davis, 1b	..	1	2	16	2	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	2	0	0	L. Cross, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	
Hickman, 2b	2	2	9	1	0	Seybold, rf	0	2	3	0	1	
Roh'son, 2b	0	1	5	5	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	
Drill, c	..	0	2	6	2	1	M. Cross, ss	0	0	2	5	0	
O'Leary, ss	0	3	5	4	1	Schreck, c	..	1	1	4	2	1	
Killian, p	0	0	0	3	0	Henley, p	..	0	1	1	5	0	
*Mullin	..	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	..	3	10	30	16	2	Total	..	6	10	30	18	2

*Batted for Killian in tenth.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 3. Two-base hit—Pickering. Three-base hits—Hickman (2,) L. Cross. Sacrifice hits—O'Leary, Killian, Henley. Stolen bases—Pickering, (2,) Davis, Robinson. Bases on balls—By Killian, 4. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Killian, 4; by Henley, 3. Double plays—O'Leary to Hickman. Wild pitch—Killian. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King. Attendance—2,000.

CHICAGO, 6; BOSTON, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Young proved the easiest kind of a proposition for the locals to-day and was batted all over the field. Owen was in great form, holding the champions down to four scattered singles, only one of the visitors reaching third. The score.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	..	1	2	1	0	0	Selbach, lf	..	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0	Parent, ss	..	0	0	4	1	1
Callahan, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Stahl, cf	..	0	0	1	0	0	
Davis, ss	..	1	2	5	5	0	Collins, 3b	..	0	1	1	4	0
Tan'bill, 3b	0	1	2	1	0	Freeman, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Isbell, 1b	..	1	1	8	2	0	L'Chance, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	Ferris, 2b	..	0	0	2	7	2	
Sullivan, c	0	0	3	0	0	Criger, c	..	0	0	2	0	0	
Owen, p	..	1	2	2	1	0	Farrell, c	..	0	0	2	1	0
							Young, p	..	0	1	0	1	0
Total	..	6	11	27	10	1	Total	..	0	4	24	13	3

Chicago	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Owen. Three-base hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Callahan, Davis, Dundon. Double play—Davis and Isbell. Struck out—By Owen, 2; by Young, 1. Base on balls—Off Owen, 1. Time—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 10,650.

Eastern League.

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

						R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4—8	12	1
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3	9	4

Batteries—Pfannmiller and Vandergrift; Adkins and Byers.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4	6	2
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.—5	7	2

Batteries—Mueller and Vandergrift; Mason and Hearn.

Rochester, 4; Buffalo, 6, (10 innings.)

American Association.

Columbus, 7; Indianapolis, 8.
Louisville, 0; Toledo, 14.
Louisville, 10; Toledo, 3.

New York State League.

Albany, 7; A., J. and G., 0.
Albany, 3; A., J. and G., 0.
Syracuse, 14; Scranton, 4.
Utica, 7; Binghamton, 1.
Troy, 6; Ilion, 4.

New England League.

Lawrence, 2; Concord, 1.
Concord, 3; Lawrence,

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

The Early Showing of Fall Millinery and Dresses
Attracted Wide Attention Yesterday

We shall have very much more elaborate exhibitions of Paris Millinery and fine Costumes some weeks later on, but it is doubtful if the interest is keener to view them than it has been this week to catch these first glimpses of the Autumn styles. The quantities of hats and dresses shown at this time are small, but they give a correct idea of the trend of the new styles, and are not only interesting as a matter of study, but they give visitors who are passing through the city a fine opportunity to take new Fall hats and dresses home with them, so that they may be the first to show the new Fall styles in their home cities.

The display includes a small but fine group of Paris hats, a very interesting collection of American Costumes, and several hundred Trimmed Hats in Fall styles made in our own workrooms.

Another matter of interest is a collection of Women's Walking Suits in Fall Styles that we have just received. The Suits are made of handsome mixed cheviots, in black, blue and brown. The prices range from $12.50 to $25. There is still excellent selection in the

Women's Tailored Suits
At Half Price and Less

These suits are made of cheviots, mohairs, taffeta silks, voiles and handsome mixtures. The size-ranges are complete from 32 to 44. Former prices were $20 to $90, now they are $10 to $40. The prices between all show the same radical reductions. All the dresses in the lot are worth double today's prices, and sometimes more. These suits are suitable for wear now or in the early Fall.

Second floor, Broadway.

Crowding Out the Outing Trousers

Lucky for the man whose vacation comes late, if he hasn't already bought his outing togs. For we are turning out these Outing Trousers with scant courtesy; as is shown by comparison between old prices and new.

And what if your longest holiday *is* over? There's Labor Day just ahead, and a man doesn't buy tennis trousers for a single Summer, anyhow:

Fifty pairs of Outing Trousers—flannels, homespuns, crash, etc., at

$3.50 a pair, from $5 and $6

One hundred and fifty pairs of Outing Trousers in desirable patterns, at

$2.75 a pair, from $3.50 and $4

Sixty pairs of White Duck Trousers,

$1 a pair, from $1.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Particularly Good Corsets at $1.50

These Corsets are of a regular $2.50 value, and they were made up for us as a special offering, by one of the best American corset manufacturers. The model is an excellent one for the average figure. Its pliable, winding lines produce a smaller waist than the usual corset. It fits closely around the bottom, and gives most effective support. Made of fine quality Batiste, nicely trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Ask for the 981 Special at $1.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The August Silk Sale

Think of 60,000 yards of bright, new, beautiful Silks, collected in excellent assortments that women want most for Fall wear, and you know what this August Silk Sale presents. Then knowing that prices are from 18c to 75c a yard below what these silks should bring, you know why women have bought so enthusiastically. Buying a month ahead of the time you need the silks is the height of economy, when such savings as these are offered:

The White Silks

85c Imported White Taffetas at 65c
A superior quality of 20-inch White Taffeta of which we have sold large quantities at 85c; bright and durable. Interesting to dressmakers.

$1.50 White Brocades at 90c
An excellent assortment of fine Imported White Silk and Satin Brocades in good designs, for linings or dresses.

The Fancy Silks

85c Fancy Taffetas at 55c
In many styles and color-combinations, with neat white figures on colored grounds, such as navy blue, brown, and black.

$1 Fancy Checked Taffetas at 65c
Fine, neat black-and-white Hair-line Checked Taffetas, with small woven dots in colors—seven choice combinations.

$1 Fancy Glace Taffetas at 65c
Five color-combinations, with white figures; also in street shades with multi-color checks.

$1 Fancy Silks at 65c
Neat Barre Silks, in street colors with black figures. Also fancy Mottled Louisines, with neat white stripes; these in street colors. Also All-white Silks, with dots and neat stripes.

$1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c
Combination weaves of Taffeta and Louisine; light and medium colors; for waists and children's dresses. Also Fancy Striped Silks, in pastel tints with neat black Canaiac stripes.

$1.10 Jasper Striped Silks at 70c
Various styles of 27-inch Hemstitched Silks, in the popular gray or gun-metal effects. Also plain Jasper Taffetas and Louisines—27 inches wide.

$1 to $1.50 Fancy Silks at 75c
Twenty-five styles and colorings of rich Fancy Silks in choice color-combinations. Fancy Brocaded Silks—Jasper Silks, with rich floral printings. Black and white Fancy Pekin Taffetas, and black-and-white Dotted Silks.

The Printed Silks

$1 Printed Liberty Satins at 55c
These we have seen sold at $1.25 in many stores; fine imported quality; in choice neat designs.

75c Printed Liberty Satins at 40c
Fine Printed Silks—all new and in the best, neat designs and colorings. A very large variety to select from.

The Colored Silks

65c Colored Peau de Cygne at 45c
In white, black, and a full range of light and dark colorings. A firm and durable silk; soft and lustrous. Fine for dressmakers' linings.

$1.25 Colored Louisines at 68c
Plain Colored and Glace Louisines, in fifteen fine colors, light and dark; excellent quality.

The Black Silks

58c Black Taffetas at 40c
An excellent silk for durable linings and dress uses. Sold subject to a few weavers' imperfections—a few threads broken here and there, which do not hurt the goods at all. They are widely advertised silks which have never been sold under 58c a yard before.

75c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
Good black Taffetas, 19 in. wide, with the words "wear guaranteed" woven in the selvage. A very special offering.

85c Black Peau de Sole at 65c
A staple quality that we have sold for years; very durable. The guarantee is woven in the selvage.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c
27 inches wide; strong, bright and durable; from one of the best silk manufacturers in America.

$1.25 Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 90c
These are yard wide, and made by one of the best mills in America. Guarantee in the selvage.

$1.25 Black Crepe de Chine at $1
An unusually brilliant and silky quality; good shade of black and specially good value.

Main and Cross aisles, and Rotunda.

The Time to Wear Oxfords

Is as long as you can comfortably do so—it isn't a matter of the fifteenth of any given month.

Here are fine Oxford Shoes, for men, women and children, that will give Summer comfort and Fall foot-freedom, and save your money, withal—lots of it. Look over these lots:

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.90
Blucher cut Oxfords, in several of the best styles; welted extension soles. Patent leather and patent coltskin. Oxfords that were made to compete with the "trade-mark" lines sold at $3 and $3.50.

Men's Oxford Shoes at $1.50
Including a round-up from our regular $3 and $3.90 lines; mostly narrow widths; some kid and velour calf Oxfords from a big jobber, and scattering pairs of Tan Oxfords and Lace Shoes—gleanings from discontinued lines.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1
Black kid and patent leather—a dozen sorts in the lot; together with a good many fancy Slippers of our own $3 and $3.50 grades in narrow sizes. You can't miss saving half on any pair in the lot.

Women's Black Kidskin Oxfords at $1.90
Made for us during the slack season, and now here in full supply. Fine, lustrous kidskin, with welted soles of oak leather; tips of patent leather or kid. Three of the best toe-shapes; heels in Cuban and military styles. Oxfords that equal in most respects the usual $3 grades.

Children's Oxford Shoes at 75c and $1
The valedictory of all this season's regular lines; and in the lot sizes are complete, though some styles show breaks. Most of them were $1.60 and $2; and a good many were higher-priced. A great chance to anticipate school wants; for these can be worn for several months to come. Sizes 7 to 10½, at 75c a pair; 11 to 3, at $1 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

Royal Wilton Carpets
75c a Yard Under-Price

When we say that these are the best quality of Royal Wilton Carpets it is bootless to add any adjectives of excellence. The collection that we offer today includes thirty-three different patterns and colorings, and there are liberal quantities in all of the patterns, with borders to match. The fixed price of these carpets is $2.75 a yard. This particular group is now offered at $2 a yard. Housekeepers who appreciate a liberal economy on floor-coverings of unusual excellence will be prompt to take advantage of this opportunity.

We also offer today a lot of Axminster Carpets at $1.25 a yard, that sell regularly at $1.75.

Also a collection of Wilton Velvet and Standard Velvet Carpets, in three groups:

At $1 a yard, from $1.50.
At 85c a yard, from $1.15.
At 75c a yard, from $1.

The best Tapestry Carpets, at 65c a yard, from 90c.

Third floor.

Plentiful Savings On PORTIERES

There are no strings to this August Sale of Upholsteries. While savings are surprisingly large, they are not to be accomplished at the expense of variety. Among these superb lines of Portieres, for example—of which only a few of the prices are mentioned—housekeepers have practically unhampered choice as to design, color and quality. And savings, on the handsomest of the season's goods, run up to *one-third:*

French Jute Velour Portieres
Durable, in rich color-schemes.
At $30 pair, from $37.50; and $32.50 pair, from $40.

Mercerized Portieres
Attractive patterns; a good range of colors; edges finished with narrow border of tapestry.
At $3 pair, from $5; $5.50 pair, from $8.25; $7 pair, from $10.50; $8.50 pair, from $12.75.
Same, with corded edges, at $4.50 pair, from $6.75; $5.25 pair, from $8; $6.75 pair, from $10.25; $7 pair, from $11.50.

Silk Taffeta Portieres.
Plain colors; silk embroidered front edge and bottom; very effective.
At $20 pair, from $32, and $22 pair, from $34.

Silk Tapestry Portieres
Two desirable styles: One in floral designs and variety of colors, corded edges; the other in Oriental pattern, half silk, in rich colors; imported.
At $13.50 pair, from $20; $15 pair, from $22.50; $16 pair, from $23.50; $20 pair, from $30.

Cotton Tapestry Portieres
Extra heavy quality; fringed or corded; Oriental and floral patterns.
At $6.50 pair, from $9.75; $7.50 pair, from $11.25; $9.75 pair, from $14.75; $11.75 pair, from $17.50.

Third floor.

Men's Half Hose
At 15c, worth 25c

These are fine gauge, fast black cotton half hose of an unusually good quality, with double soles, toes and high spliced heels. You have to pay 25c anywhere else to match them, yet they are but 15c a pair.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings
At 15c, worth 20c and 25c

These are good, staple, fast black gauze lisle thread Stockings, made of a fine quality of yarn, elastic and durable. You will find that they will compare favorably with any stockings you have previously bought at 20c and 25c. We secured them at a special concession, and you reap the full benefit.

Today choose at 15c a pair.

Broadwsy.

Men's Furnishings
A Threesome

These three offerings of things for men's wear are so irresistibly attractive, that we'll have to revise the etiquette of the game and give them undisputed right of way. 'Fore!

Men's Pajamas
$1, for $1.50 and $2 Kinds

Spendidly made and finished, in military style; in white, with neat figures, or in plain colors. Made to sell for half as much again, up to double.

Men's Negligee Shirts
50c, for $1 Sorts

Regular dollar shirts at half. In fact, a quantity of the lot are our own dollar shirts, with plaited bosoms and detached cuffs. Splendid picking at this two-for-one rate.

Men's Suspenders
25c pair, worth 50c

Six hundred pairs at this half price; and as good as though sold for 50c. They are due to that familiar phenomenon, a maker working up his short ends of webbing and selling at a low price. Plain or fancy, as you prefer.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Toilet Goods
Low-Priced

If you need any of these, you can be sure of their reliability, and save money at the low prices:

Travellers' Wash Cloth Pockets, fancy cretonne covered; with wash cloth; 30c, regularly 50c; 50c, regularly 75c.

Rapid Flow Fountain Syringes, 2 quart; 50c worth 65c.

Water Bottles, 2 and 3 quart, 50c, worth 65c and 75c.

Rubber Goods, Basement.

Silk Petticoats
At $5, worth $6.75

Some charming new Fall shades are here today in these $6.75 Silk Petticoats at *$5 each.* There is a delicate mouse-color — an elusive shade of brown—for instance, then a rich garnet shade that is quite new. And there are many others; besides all standard shades, and black.

The Petticoats are made with deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with gathered ruffle and bands, or full ruche, and are rare bargains at $5.

Main aisle.

A City Book Resort

Not much more than 15 minutes from where people are conveniently upon the line of seven different car tracks that pass the door.

A spare half hour in a quiet, full book shop sometimes opens a gold mine. Always to be had some rare, scarce, not-remembered books wanted if seen.

Few places are so free to people who only want to look, as these book tables and shelves:

Original editions Copyrighted Fiction, 25c. Published at $1.25 to $1.50.

Slip-in-the-pocket Classics. Over 100 titles of choice English literature. Illustrated covers, 15c volume.

Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America. Speeches, orations and proceedings. Sketches and remarks of men and things of the Revolution. Hezekiah Niles. Published at $2.50; price here, 60c.

Eadie's Biblical Cyclopedia. A Dictionary of Eastern Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, Sacred Annals and Biography, Theology and Biblical Literature. New edition, with maps and illustrations. Published at $3.75; price here, $1.75.

Encyclopedia of Sacred Theology. By Abraham Kuyper. Published at $4; price 90c.

Universal Household Assistant. S. H. Burt. Over 500 pages, 12mo. Price 45c.

Popular History of France, from the First Revolution to the Present Time. By Henri Martin. Illustrated, 3 vols., large octavo. Published at $12; price $3.75.

Victorian Songs. Collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. Introduction by Edmund Gosse. 20 full-page photogravures from the original paintings. Published at $4; price, $1.65.

The United States in Our Own Times. A History from Reconstruction to Expansion. By E. Benjamin Andrews. Illustrated, maps and plans. Publisher's price, $5; our price $2.75.

The Teachers' Self-Pronouncing Bible. Contains 16 pages of colored maps, 16 pages of plates and 410 pages of Bible helps. The self-pronouncing feature tells how the biographical and geographical names should be pronounced. Bound in French morocco, divinity circuit; round corners, red under gold edges; extra grained lining to the edge; 5½ x 8½ in. Our special price, 85c.

Everybody's New Census Atlas of the World. Contains 93 pages of colored maps, over 100 pages of historical, descriptive and statistical matter; the population of the chief cities from the latest census returns—244 pages in all, 10½ x 14 inches, bound in cloth, 50c.

The Reader's Handbook of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusions, etc. Rev. E. Cobham Brewer. Revised edition, half leather, Publisher's price, $3.50; our price, $1.45.

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Rev. E. Cobham Brewer. Revised edition. Published at $2.50; our price, 65c.

Ye New Amsterdam Booke Shoppe—*Belles Lettres* in artistic dress.

The New Book Table, containing the new books as issued, and here on day of publication.

Magazine Counter, of all leading Magazines.

Counters of other Specially-priced books.

Ninth street.

Some Fine News About Dining-room Furniture

The first part of this story concerns a collection of unusually handsome Dining-room Chairs. We have had, and will have, without doubt, chairs at very much lower prices; but housekeepers who are ambitious to have a little more than the usual excellence in their dining-room furnishings will be glad to find chairs of this sort costing so little.

Here are the items:

Dining Chairs in Sets

The Chairs are sold mostly in sets, as described; and we also have some one or two of a kind that make fine chairs for the hall, living room or library, to be used, as occasion demands, in the dining-room:

At $30, from $44—One set of four golden oak Dining Chairs; claw feet, Spanish leather seats.

At $40, from $60—One set of five mahogany Side Chairs; fine design, slip seats, backs and seats in figured tapestry.

At $59.50, from $88—One set of one Arm and five Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, claw feet, Spanish leather.

At $93, from $136—One set of two Arm and six Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, moulded and carved frame, seats in dark olive green leather. Also one set in Spanish leather at the same price.

At $204, from $290—Two sets of two Arm and six Side Chairs each; mahogany, Colonial design, richly moulded and carved, claw feet, spring seats in green hair cloth.

At $70, from $104—One set of two Arm and six Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, banister back, slip seats in red Spanish leather.

At $76, from $115—One set of two Arm and five Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, slip seats in dark green leather.

At $84, from $128—One set of two arm and four side Chairs; Cathedral oak; richly carved back, spring seats in antique brown Spanish leather.

At $50, from $74—One Arm and six Side Chairs; mahogany, English design, leather seat and back; light olive green leather.

At $85, from $128—One set of two Arm and six side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, claw feet, open banister back, spring seats in green leather.

At $66, from $96—One set of one Arm and six Side Chairs; mahogany, leather back, slip seats, dark green leather.

At $61, from $92—One set of two Arm and five Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, slip seats in brown Spanish leather.

At $76, from $115—One set of two Arm and five Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, green mottled, Spanish leather, slip seats.

At $81, from $120—One set of two Arm and six Side Chairs; mahogany, Colonial design, straight legs, claw feet, slip seats in dark green leather.

Odd Dining Chairs

Just one or two of a pattern; but splendid chairs for any room in the house:

At $4, from $6.50—Five golden oak Colonial Dining Chairs; rush seat.

At $6, from $9—One golden oak Arm Chair; leather seat and back.

At $5, from $7—Two golden oak Side Chairs; green leather seat.

At $8, from $12—Golden oak Colonial Side Chair; green leather slip seat.

At $26, from $40—Carved oak Arm Chair; green leather seat and back.

At $17, from $27—Side Chair to match.

At $42.50, from $85—Carved oak Arm Chair; Spanish leather seat.

At $27.50, from $55—Side Chair to match.

At $14, from $22—Four golden oak high back Arm Chairs; mottled red Spanish leather seat and back.

At $8, from $12—Fourteen golden oak Arm Chairs; Colonial design, open banister, spring seats in dark green leather.

At $30, from $60—Carved oak Arm Chair; large size, high back, tapestry seat and back. Side Chair to match at $20, from $40.

At $13, from $20—Carved mahogany Arm Chair; green leather. Side Chair to match at $10, from $15.

At $10, from $15—Golden oak Arm Chair; richly carved; tan Spanish leather seat.

At $30, from $45—Carved oak Arm Chair; Flemish; red leather seat and back. Side Chair to match, at $21, from $32.

At $11, from $16.50—Five golden oak Side Chairs; leather seat and back.

Other Dining-room Furniture

Taken at random from the balance of the stock, here are some pieces for the dining-room worth coming to see and buy:

At $18, from $24—Golden oak China Cabinet; wood shelves and back, well built and finished.

At $45, from $60—Golden oak Sideboard; two glass side closets, two mirrors, nicely finished.

At $20, from $40—Congo wood Serving Table; Chippendale design, brown finish.

At $125, from $250—Congo wood Sideboard; English design, large size, finished brown.

At $65, from $95—Mahogany China Cabinet; carved top, shaped front and ends, wood shelves and back, claw feet.

At $35, from $52—Golden oak Buffet; Colonial design, richly moulded and carved.

At $42.50 from $85—Mahogany Extension Table, large size; square top, 10 feet long when extended.

At $40, from $80—Congo wood Serving Table; English design, brown finish.

At $35, from $70—Congo wood Extension Table; round top, finely figured wood, tapered legs, brown finish.

At $165, from $235—Mahogany Sideboard; Sheraton design; very elaborately inlaid with fine marquetry; no mirror.

At $200, from $260—Mahogany Sideboard and China Cabinet; Sheraton design, finest quality and finish.

At $57, from $85—Golden oak Serving Table; English design, richly moulded and carved.

At $30, from $38—Golden oak China Cabinet; three plate glass shelves, plate glass mirror back.

At $115, from $165—Golden oak Sideboard; Colonial design, neatly carved and moulded.

At $22, from $33—Weathered oak China Cabinet; mission style, wood shelves, mirror back, wood lattice over door.

At $28, from $35—Golden oak Sideboard; good size, well built, large mirror.

At $98, from $150—Golden oak China Cabinet; plate glass shelves and mirror back, fine design.

At $40, from $60—Mahogany China Cabinet; shaped front and ends, claw feet, plate glass shelves.

At $175, from $270—Golden oak Sideboard; English Colonial design, finest quality and workmanship.

At $75, from $110—Mahogany Sideboard; English Colonial design, finest workmanship.

At $90, from $150—Golden oak Sideboard; fine Colonial design, richly carved.

Fourth floor.

These Knitted SHAWLS
Cost Less Than Ever:

Imported—made of the softest, finest wool, in attractive patterns and colorings. They came to us originally to sell below their values; and now, to clear out the remainder, we make these low prices even lower.

Here's the way they are priced now—just in time to make them additionally tempting to women who need a snug, warm shawl for cool evenings out-of-town:

At 50c, from $1.50—In pink, light blue and cardinal only.

At 75c, from $2—In pink and blue only.

At $1, from $2.50 and $3—In pink and blue, also a few in combination of white ground with pink.

At $1.50, from $3 and $3.75—In black and white.

At $2.50, from $5—White grounds with rich combinations of Nile green, lavender, pink and blue silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Old Bleach" Linen
By the Yard—Reduced

Linen sold under the well-known trade-mark of "Old Bleach" is notable in that its manufacture approaches as closely as possible the old-fashioned methods of linen-making. It is made of selected flax, spun and woven with greatest care, and grass-bleached. Its fine, soft quality and great durability render it excellent for use in drawn-work doilies, squares and scarfs, all sorts of fancy work, and waists and dresses.

Today a great chance comes to women, in the shape of substantial reductions in the price of this "Old Bleach" Linen by the yard—a most unusual happening.

Two qualities, each in several widths, at following prices:

18 inches wide, at 30c a yard, from 35c; 31c a yard, from 38c.

20 inches wide, at 31c a yard, from 38c; 35c a yard, from 40c.

22 inches wide, at 32c a yard, from 40c; 40c a yard, from 45c.

36 inches wide, at 50c a yard, from 60c; 55c a yard, from 65c.

45 inches wide, at 60c a yard, from 75c; 65c a yard, from 80c.

Third floor.

Seventeen Refrigerators

That's all there are in this little group; but each one's a special bargain. They're made of golden oak; ice-chamber is lined with galvanized steel; provision chamber is lined with heavy zinc.

Easy to keep clean, economical of ice; and now very economical in their cost to you:

Two 45 inches high, 29 inches wide, 24½ inches deep, with water cooler, at $15.50 each, from $23.25.

Four 49 inches high, 29 inches wide, 24 inches deep, at $15.80 each, from $23.75.

Five 49 inches high, 32 inches wide, 24 inches deep, at $17.15 each, from $25.75.

Four 55 inches high, 42 inches wide, 26 inches deep, at $28.65 each, from $43.

Two 76 inches high, 50 inches wide, 28 inches deep, at $50 each, from $75.

Basement.

Women's Suede Lisle Gloves
Half Price

These are the good-looking, cool, comfortable Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves that women will wear as long as the warm weather lasts. Two-button, in white and black; now *half-price*—

25c, from 50c

Also at 50c, from $1.50 and $2, Women's Elbow-length Openwork Black Silk Gloves—at a third or a quarter of their value!

Tenth street.

"Vudor" Porch Screens
And Others—Reduced

"Vudor" Porch Screens are made in two colors—dark green and mottled olive green. There's our trouble. We have all sizes still, of these excellent screens, but not in each color. Hence we reduce prices; and you get the chance to buy screens for next year at a sharp saving, besides getting a couple of months' use out of them this season.

New prices range from $2 for 6 x 8 feet Screens that were $2.75, to $4 for 10 x 10 feet Screens that were $6.

Then we have a few of our own "Columbia" Porch Screens, and some Japanese Porch Screens left—all at reduced prices.

Japanese Store, Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HURRICANA'S GREAT DAY

Molly Brant, Adriutha, and Canajoharie Won for Sanford Farm.

H. B. DURYEA RAN ONE-TWO

Princess Rupert and Artful Easily Led Their Field in Maiden Race at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Horses from the Hurricana Farm of Stephen and John Sanford, at Amsterdam, N. Y., captured the lion's share of the racing programme here to-day, the stake feature of the card and two of the purses going to New York bred horses foaled at Hurricana. Of the trio, Molly Brant and Adriutha carried the colors of John Sanford, in whose name the Hurricana horses are raced, while the third, Canajoharie, ran in the name of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. The honors of the day went to Molly Brant, as winner of the Merchants and Citizens' Stakes, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, for which one of the best fields of the meeting ran.

The H. B. Duryea Stable renewed the inquiry among horsemen as to when the stable will run out of Hamburg fillies by starting two—Princess Rupert and Artful—in the race for maiden fillies, and, as has been a somewhat common practice of the establishment at Saratoga, running first and second, with Princess Rupert, a daughter of Ruperta, the winner. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Adriutha, 113, Lyne, 9-5, 7-10	2	5	1¾
Sir Lynnewood, 106, Cormack, 8-1, 3-1	1	1	2½
Marjoram, 99, J. Jones, 12-1, 4-1	3	3	3¹
Monet, 104, Robbins, 12-1, 4-1	4	2	4
Orthodox, 110, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	7	4	5
Tot San, 95, W. Daly, 40-1, 12-1	5	6	6
Andrew Mack, 108, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	7
Pulsus, 126, Hick, 3-1, 1-1	6	7	8
Silverfoot, 95, Crimmins, 100-1, 30-1	9	9	9

Time, 1:25 4-5. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Clifford-Aranza II., owned by John Sanford and trained by H. H. Hyner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, to be ridden by boye that have never ridden a winner; one mile.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Canajoharie, 103, Johnson, 30-1, 10-1	5	2	1½
Courtmaid, 101, Hohman, 5-2, 1-1	1	1	2¹½
Bardolph, 106, Harris, 5-1, 2-1	2	3	3¹
The Globe, 86, Gerhardt, 10-1, 3-1	3	4	4
Irish Witch, 102, Egan, 20-1, 12-1	4	5	5
Sals, 106, French, 7-1, 5-2	8	6	6
Goldspot, 91, Murphy, 12-1, 5-1	10	7	7
Homestead, 101, Burton, 10-1, 4-1	11	9	8
Briarthorpe, 96, Drolett, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	9
Southampton, 91, Kleneck, 30-1, 12-1	6	10	10
Charter, 99, Hayward, 20-1, 8-1	9	11	11
Stevedore, 98, J. Callahan, 12-1, 3	3	8	12

Time, 1:40 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Potomac-Caledonia, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅛.	F.
*Prince Rupert, 112, Shaw, 1-7, 3-5	1	1	1½
Artful, 112, Hildebrand, 4-7	5	2	2¹
Salt and Pepper, 112, M. Michaels, 25-1, 5-1	7	6	3²
Intrigue, 112, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-2	2	7	4
Good-Bye, 112, Cormack, 40-1, 6-1	8	8	5
Galice, 112, Lyne, 20-1, 12-1	3	4	6
Charadella, 112, Helgesen, 100-1, 30-1	4	3	7
Linda Rose, 112, H. Cochran, 150-1, 40-1	6	5	8

*Coupled in straight betting as H. B. Duryea's entry.

Time, 1:09. Start good. Won easily, second horse eased up. Winner b. f., by Hamburg-Ruperta, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by John W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olde and upward; ons mils and an eighth.

	S.	⅞.	F.
Molly Brant, 117, Odom, 7-2, 6-5	3.	2	1¤
Broomstick, 112, Burns, 7-5, 7-10	1	1	2¤
Reservation, 104, H. Phillips, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	3½
Africander, 123, Fuller, 20-1, 6-1	7	3	4
Daloty, 109, Hildebrand, 5-1, 8-5	5	5	5
Major Dalingerfield, 119, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1	4	7	6
High Chancellor, 99, Sperling, 60-1, 40-1	2	6	7
Lord of the Vale, 112, Lyne, 6-1, 2-1	6	4	8

Time, 1:55 3-5. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Clifford-Ballyrae, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. H. Hyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Jack Lory, 110, Odom, 13-10, 2-5	4	4	1¹
Dandelion, 110, Shaw, 6-1, 8-5	3	2	2¤
Bine Bird, 110, Burns, 40-1, 10-1	2	1	3¤
Alimeur, 105, Travers, 50-1, 10-1	1	6	4
Amberjack, 110, Creamer, 200-1, 50-1	6	7	5
Austin Allen, 110, Lyne, 20-1, 6-1	5	5	6
Iota, 107, Hildebrand, 3-2, 1-2	7	3	7

Time, 1:13 2-5. Start fair. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner br. c., by Top Gallant-Bonnie Bird, owned by J. W. Schorr, and trained by L. Tauber.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one and one-eighth miles on turf.

	S.	⅞.	F.
Bobadil, 90, Sperling, 3-1, 1-1	6	1	1¤
Keynote, 103, W. Fischer, 7-5, 3-5	1	3	2¤
Brooklynite, 99, Robbins, 10-1, 4-1	5	5	3¤
Conkling, 99, Oliphant, 8-1, 2	2	4	4
James F., 103, H. Michaels, 15-1, 6-1	11	8	5
Glisten, 97, Hildebrand, 10-1, 3-1	9	9	6
Easy Street, 105, Burns, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	7
Allan, 99, Cormack, 20-1, 12-1	8	2	8
Bar Le Duc, 96, Crimmins, 25-1, 10-1	10	11	9
Gold Dome, 101, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	3	10	10
Judge, 96, W. Daly, 50-1, 20-1	4	6	11
Gantry, 101, H. Cochran, 200-1, 60-1	13	12	12
Cauliflower, 88, C. Phillips, 300-1, 100-1	12	13	13

Time, 1:52 4-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner h. c., 3 years, by Decelver-Brune, owned by J. A. Drake, and trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

Reliable	140 Castalian 104
Ort Wells	134 Crown Prince 103
Shot Gun	130 The Musketeer 103
Lady Amelia	128 Glorifter 100
Toboggan	122 Foxy Kane 97
Collector Jessup	115 Toscan 95
Cloten	110 Collegian 90
Honolulu	110

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; non-winners of a steeplechase of $1,000; over the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half.

Maiden	160 Captivator 135
Mystic Shriner	152 Garter Buckle 132
Trek	150 Manilian 132
Dromedary	141 Libretto 130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Escutcheon	110 Ike S 102
Tramotor	105 Khorasan 102
Meadowhorn	106 Blue Coat 102
One Way	105 Ruhric 102
Jerry C	105 Northville 102
Merry Lassie	105 Martha Gorman 101
Workman	104 Uncle Charley 97
Consuelo II	104 Winchester 94
Niblock	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Seneca Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Collector Jessup	108 Good Cheer 98
Greencrest	105 Inquisitive Girl 96
Divination	102 Scotch Plume 95
Crown Prince	102 Liberia 90

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

Caughnawaga	126 Spring 103
Toboggan	113 Grey Friar 102
Claude	110 De Reszke 98
Duke of Kendal	106 New York 95
Gold Money	106 Illyria 95

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Liberty	112 Lancashire Lass 102
Aeronaut	110 Step Dance 102
Charles Elliott	107 Little Buttercup 101
Dan K	107 Calmness 99
Smiling Alice	106 Bag of Tricks 99
Golden Fleur	104 Lizzie Albertine 99
Azola	104 High Life 99
Steel Trap	103 Boh Mossom 97
Agent	102 Agnes Virginia 94
Golden Sunrise	102 Merces 94

Maher Rides Four Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, rode four winners and finished third on another race out of six races at the Stockton Summer meeting to-day. Another American jockey, Madden, rode two winners and one second and one third horse. Maher's best win was the Stockton Handicap Plate, a mile and a half, which he won by a short head, owing to good riding, on Lord Ellesiere's Gower, the favorite.

Anaconda Trots in Record Time.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 16.—At the opening of the August meeting at the Old Saugus track to-day a new world's record was made by Anaconda in the 2:30 trotting class, who trotted a mile in 2:18¼, the lowest mark yet made by a pacer of his class at the trotting gait. This be famous son of Knight did with ease. The horse was made favorite. Anaconda won three straight heats in 2:20½, 2:18¼, and 2:18¼, respectively.

Drivers Arthur and Gauff, in the 2:22 pacing event, were each fined $25 by the judges for laying up the initial heat of the event.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenhaum's Stables, 133-149 East 25th St.

JOHN M. WON FOUR-HEAT RACE.

Contest for $5,000 Brighton Stakes Was Longest and Fastest of Year.

Even the Grand Circuit enthusiasts among the crowd at the Brighton Beach track yesterday were surfeited with harness racing when the programme was finished with the fourth and deciding heat of the longest drawn out race of the metropolitan season and the fastest of the year. The result was a decided surprise to horsemen, among whom the betting men were badly tangled in the pool box after John M., owned by E. E. Smathers, was returned victor, there having been many shifts in the betting before John M. loomed up as a likely horse to win. The race was one of two $5,000 stakes, the Brighton, for 2:08 pacers, mile heats, two in three under the "Empire" plan. Eight horses scored for the first and second heats, the Canadian horse Gallagher being favorite over the field before the start. Gallagher was well up all the first mile, but the Delaware-owned Pan Michael had the speed of the lot at the finish and took the heat in 2:05. Gallagher dropped back in the betting, but in a hard driving head finish beat Pan Michael for the second in 2:05¼.

Again Gallagher became favorite, but in the third heat a new factor appeared in John M., and after Gallagher had led into the last furlong went past the tired favorite with ease. For the fourth heat only the heat winners were permitted to start, and John M. was favorite. John M. led about all the distance in the fourth mile and won in a jog, with Pan Michael second, Gallagher breaking badly on the turn.

For the $5,000 John H. Shuits stakes, for 2:20 trotters, Stanley Dillon, winner of the M. and M. at Detroit, showed much the best and won in straight heats, while Snyder McGregor, the favorite, was never dangerous. Cherry Lass was so strong a favorite in the mile and a furlong dash that there was no auction betting, and she won without turning a hair. Caspian and Graydon were the other dash winners. The managers of the meeting have postponed the trial of Prince Alert against the pacing record from Thursday to Friday. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; the John H. Schults Stakes; heats, two in three, Empire plan.

Stanley Dillon, h. g., by Sidney Dillon, (Geers) 1 1
Lisongero, h. g., (Walker) 2 5
Bonnie Russell, h. h., (Hudson) 6 2
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Snow) 7 3
Ruth C., gr. m., (E. Kenny) 5 4
Jolly Bachelor, h. g., (Spears) 4 6
Lets, br. m., (De Ryder) ..... 3 ds
John Caldwell, br. g., (Thompson) ..... dis.
Texas, gr. m., (Renick) ..... dis.

Time—2:11½; 2:10¾.

Pools—Snyder McGregor, $25; Bonnie Russell; $10; Stanley Dillon, $8; Lisongero, $5; Texas, $5; field, $5.

2:20 Class.—Racing; purse, $600; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Cherry Lass, h. m., by Bobby McGregor, (B. Andrews) 1
Bessie Abbott, blk. m., (Hudson) 2
Starlight, ch. h., (Wilson) 3
Earl Scott, (Maloney) 4
Florence Wilton, h. m., (Curry) 5

Time—2:27¼.

No pools sold.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse, $800; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Caspian, h. g., by Patron, (Shonk) 1
Jay McGregor, b. h., (Snow) 2
Authoress, blk. m., (A. P. McDonald) 3
York Boy, b. g., (Curry) 4
Maxine, h. m., (McCoy) 5
Wentworth, blk. g., (Spear) 6
Direct View, h. b., (De Ryder) 7
McKinley, h. g., (Boone) 8
Idolita, br. h., (Kelly) 9

Time—2:23½.

Pools.—McKinley, $25; Caspian, $20; Maxine, $10; Direct View, $6; Jay McGregor, $5; Wentworth, $5; Authoress, $5; field, $2.

2:06 Class.—Pacing. The Brighton Stakes of $5,000; heats, two in three, Empire plan.

John M., blk. g., by Paris, (Spears) 3 3 1 1
Gallagher, h. g., (James) 2 1 2 3
Pan Michael, ch. h., (Winings) 1 2 4 2
Pauline Pitt, blk. m., (Snow) ..... 6 6 3 Dis.
Claymas, b. g., (A. McDonald) ..... 9 4 Dis.
Dry Monopole, br. h., (Curry) ..... 7 5 *
Pinchem Wilkes, b. g., (Estes) ..... 5 7 *
Baron Rogers, hr. g., (De Ryder) ..... 8 Dis.

*Ruled off.

Time—2:05; 2:05¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¾.

Pools—Gallagher, $50; field, $30. After first heat—Gallagher, $10; field, $25. After second heat—Gallagher, $50; field, $23. After third heat—John M., $50; field, $31.

2:16 Class. Trotting. Purse, $500; dash of ons mile and a sixteenth.

T. E. N., h. h., by Oro Wilkes, (Moore) 1
Leonora, h. m., (De Ryder) 2
Grovdon, br. g., (Dumm) 4
Earline S., b. m., (Garrison) 4
Bessie Birchwood, ch. m., (McGuire) 5
Torreon, gr. g., (Rosemire) 6

Time—2:24.

Pools—T. E. N., $25; Earline S., $15; Leonora, $10; field, $5.

The programme for to-day:

2:25 pace, the Brooklyn, three-year-olds, Empire, one-mile heats, $2,000; 2:12 trot, dash, ons mile and an eighth, $900; 2:10 pace, dash, one mile, $800; 2:14 trot, the Long Island, Empire, one-mile heats, $10,000; 2:21 trot, dash, one mile and an eighth, $600.

New York Horses Win at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The first day of the Bar Harbor Horse Show was largely a competition between New York and Philadelphia horses. The largest winners were the Cassatt and Clement B. Newbold stables, each taking three firsts. Claire and Charmer, Mr. A. J. Cassatt's famous pair, took the blue in the victoria class.

The Newbold pair were first in both the best pair for park use and in the tandem class, with wheelers not over 15.2 hands. Francis Burton Harrison's pair, Silver Bells and Chimes, took the two red ribbons, and the only other New York winner was Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

The most exciting event of the afternoon was the one-mile dash between Ralph Pulitzer's Richardson and J. C. Livingston's Waver. For almost the entire last half mile the two horses were neck and neck, and it was not until the last fifty yards that the Pulitzer horse pulled ahead and won by half a neck. Socially the day was also a grand success.

Lipton and Fife in Consultation.

GLASGOW, Aug. 16.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in the Clyde this morning on board his steam yacht Erin. Subsequently he had a consultation with William Fife, the designer, regarding the contemplated Shamrock IV. It is understood that there has been considerable discussion regarding the prospects of building a schooner as a challenger for the America's Cup.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco; Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway; Hotel York.
Wehner, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, linings, corsets, and muslin underwear; F. O. Palmer, infants' wear, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss M. Gillese, ladies' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Dagleieh, A. P., Boston, Mass.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Bacharach Brothers, Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, hats: Hotel Marlborough.
Croehy, W. M., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, cloaks; Hotel York.
Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, furnishing goods and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Alschuler Brothers, Aurora, Ill.; L. G. Alschuler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Elliott, notions, 75 Spring Street.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Flanngan, domestics, 75 Spring Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Malouey, infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, underwear and skirts, 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes, Waterhury, Conn.; Mr. Burnham, notions: 75 Spring Street.
Smith, Timothy, Company, Boston, Mass.; William Denell, notione and leathsr goods; 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; M. Kelly, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; C. H. Eastman, general huyer; 75 Spring Street.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, elks and dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Harbeck, notions and laces; 75 Spring Street.
Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; E. Wren, carpets and domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; F. N. Noble, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Murphy, notione; 75 Spring Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. W. Stoner, linens; 2 Walker Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. M. Calkine, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mme. Stolke, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Tronkle, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. Quay, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Ia.; J. S. Emery, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Johnson, dry goods; Mr. O'Loughlin, carpets; Mr. Sheridan, honsefurnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. G. Boyle, millinery; Miss Nolfer, art goods; 2 Walker Street.
Meidrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Baselit, furnishing goods; Mr. McCoyne, fancy goods; Mr. Martinvale, dry goods; J. Clancy, sewelry and leather goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. C. Priddy, laces, jewelry, and trimmings; L. H. Kennedy, silks; 47 Lispenard Street.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; Miss J. Bear, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Goodman, boys' clothing; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Winner-Thomas Company, Alliance, Ohio; J. Thomas, clothing; C. E. Winner, clothing; Sinclair Hotel.
Schmitt, Heinly & Co., Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmitt, notions and furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterhury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, notions and trimmings; Grand Union Hotel.
Stone & Thoma, Wheeling, West Va.; J. A. Parker, silks, 574 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. M. Crossman, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Albert.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. J. Floyd, cloaks and suits; 1. Rosenbloom, furniture; Hotel Imperial.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. E. Estes, housefurnishing goods; J. Murphy, notions and jewelry; 66 Grand Street.
Mahley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Armstrong, hats and caps; Hotel Spalding.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Klein, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schiff, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. M. Casler, cloaks and suits, 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear, 2 Walker Street.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, millinery and ribbons, 45 Lispenard Street.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neh.; Miss L. Harmon, millinery, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Lamson Brothere, Toledo, Ohio; T. A. Stoney, upholstery goods, 47 Lispenard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shwartz & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; S. Simon, silks, 43 Leonard Street.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Ninney, dress goods and silks, 458 Broadway.
Calo, Sloan & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; P. E. Sloan, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, notions and carpets; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. O'Brien, silks, dress goods, and linings; 4 Washington Place.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; I. C. Kantrowitz, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. Solomon, notions; 450 Broome Street.
Armhurster, William, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Armhurster, notions; Hotel Wellington.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Aimy, Bingelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, dry goods; L. W. Rosskopf, ladies' and infants' wear and millinery; Miss A. M. Blonehard, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Sochs, millinery; Miss F. Shepard, furnishing goods; Miss R. Hess, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Wellington.
Mitchell Mouldings Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. D. Dayton, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Woodward.
Ksufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass; B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Coons, M. F., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, millinery; Hotel Spalding.
Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.
Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss L. Landress, laces and white goods; 22 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.
Peck, George L., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Hug, artists' supplies; 2 Walksr Street; Criterion Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions and linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss M. A. Clarity, corsets; Miss M. Payne, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Bechtold & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, piece goods; Hotel Normandie.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 Whits Street.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and drese goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, prints and ginghams; 116 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Marks's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, gloves and muslin underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Hertzberg, housefurniehing goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittshurg, Penn.; M. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Holland Houss.
Oppenheimer S., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Oppenheimer, hats; A. Oppenheimer, hats; Hotel Wolcott.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birkle, upholstery goods; 648 Broadway; Hotsl Wolcott.
Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, drese goods and trimmings; Westminster Hotel.
Wallace's Sons, Stroudehurg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Stearns, L. L., & Son, Williamsport, Penn.; C. R. Stearns, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Reisch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell, houee furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; A. B. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Well, J. H., Wilmington, N. C.; furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Quackenhush, Joseph, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Mendel, clothing; Hotsl Imperial.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and waists; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions; 58 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Thirkield, E., & Son, Company, Franklin, Ohio; C. Thirkield, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Schram, Schmiedg & Co., Burlington, Iowa; F. E. Schram, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. O'Brien, children's wear; Victoria Hotel.
Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. J. Collins, millinery, 74 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Ackerland, clothing; Hoffman House.
Present, M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hoffman House.
Pelitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. L. Clarke, crpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Conden, millinery; Mrs. M. Remke, ladies' wear; Miss M. Felthouse, ribbons; Mrs. S. Sakford, infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Long, Jones, Sone, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Block, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Milliner, J. R., Company, Lynchhurg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, domestics; J. M. Kosey, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Puffeles-Ganz Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene R. Ganz, cloaks; Hotel Spaiding.
Century Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Orian, millinery; Max Hasgall, millinery; Hotel Spaiding.
Dennerlein, P., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; George A. Goldsmith, leaf tobacco; Empire Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, department store; Hoffman House.
Lewis, Sol, Tishoulmgo, Indian Territory; Sol Lewis and wife, dry goods; Woodward Hotel.
Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Cash Bazaar, Rockwood, Tenn.; M. F. Irwin, dry goods; W. F. Irwin, dry goods; Spingarn Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. James, drug and toilets; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.
Foster-Reeves Shoe Company, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Ur, shoes; Astor House.
Jacob Peel, Seattle, Washington; cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark; Hotel Albert.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, department store; Hotel Cumberland.
Cukoski, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Turner, millinery; Leinthmacher, millinery; Van Rensselear Hotel.
Farl Company, El Paso, Texas; Charles Kurcher, department store; Hotel Lafayette.
Van Raalse & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sadie Lipschitz, jewelry; Jenis Lipschitz, jewelry; 16 Suffolk Street.
Browning-King Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Haskin, clothing; Hotel Somsrset.
Scarbrough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; Mrs. H. E. Darlington, general merchandise; Nellie O. Hopping, millinery; St. Denie Hotel.
Weir & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. B. Herbert, millinery; Holland House.
Miller, Miss M. B., Denver, Col.; millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Thorp, N. A., Egg Harbor, Wis.; department store; Sinclair House.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Ike Solomon, notions, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

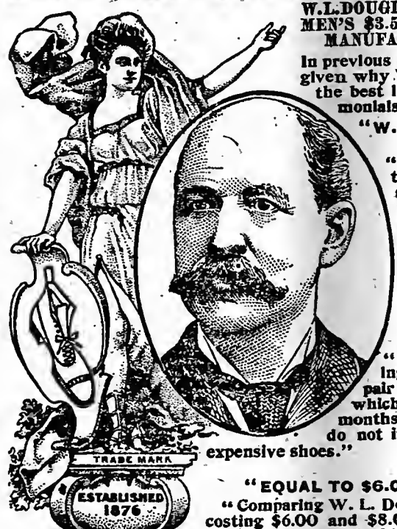
AT THE HOTELS.

NETHERLAND—W. J. H. Hilliard, Baltimore.
PLAZA—E. W. Cohh. Boston.
SAVOY—E. E. Schaaf, St. Louis.
MANHATTAN—George F. Baer, Reading; Count Bernshorff, Germany; W. Clyde Jones, Chicago.
MURRAY HILL—E. T. Gilbert, Detroit, Mich.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. L. Fuller, Scranton; Edward Eleworth, Buffalo.
IMPERIAL—Denman Thompson, Connecticut.
ALBEMARLE—Sir Charles Ross, England.
GRAND—George Tainall, Wilmington.
HOLLAND HOUSE—William Thaw, Pittshurg.
HOFFMAN HOUSE—H. D. Clayton, Alabama; Godfrey Engel, Baltimore.
FIFTH AVENUE—S. C. Fauntleroy, United States Army; E. C. Carey, Knoxville, Tenn.
ASHLAND—Dr. C. P. Lusk, Toronto, Ontario.
EARLINGTON—Dr. L. Burrough, Nashville, Tenn.
NAVARRE—Capt. J. Wheeler, United States Army.
HERALD SQUARE—Leroy Berry, Newhurg, Mass.
MAJESTIC—W. K. Taylor, Scranton; P. P. Porter, Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES

UNION MADE — FOR MEN

Brockton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

In previous advertisements reasons were given why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best in the world. Read the testimonials of wearers:

"W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES THE BEST."

"For several years I have worn the Douglas $3.50 shoe exclusively. It has given me better wear and more comfort than any shoe I have ever worn, although I formerly paid $5.00 and $6.00 for my shoes. I consider the Douglas $3.50 shoe the best."
J. M. BRINKERHOFF, of J. P

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS.

The best-laid plans of mice and Democrats often go all wrong. A fresh instance is adduced hy the authors of the Republican Campaign Texthook for 1904, from which we extract the following statement of what its authors evidently supposed to be fact:

The Democratic hope relied solely upon finding a candidate who would be acceptable to the trusts, and who would not only get their votes, but their money in the campaign. Judge PARKER knew this, and Mr. BELMONT knew it. The only safe course was to put in a declaration favorahle to the trusts, and this was done.

The "declaration" referred to is the place in the Albany platform relating to the regulation of trusts. That may have heen acceptable enough, but the candidate, so far from being accepted, has been with the greatest unanimity rejected by the trusts. All the trusts that we have heard of are for ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS, enthusiastically and generously. Chairman CORTELYOU, who is a very stirring person, had an early interview upon the subject of campaign contributions with the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the greatest of all the trusts. So long as MARK HANNA lived the trusts were for him and against ROOSEVELT. When he died anti-Roosevelt talk was suddenly silenced in trust circles and in Wall Street. There is none of it heard now. The only head of a "combination" who finds Judge PARKER acceptable is Mr. J. J. HILL of the Northern Securities Company, and he has always been a Democrat.

The trusts are content with the Administration, and nohody is surprised at their support of President ROOSEVELT. That very dangerous person, Mr. P. C. KNOX, was lifted from the Cabinet into the Senate, where he can do no possihle harm. His successor is a well-meaning and not altogether unsophisticated gentleman from Massachusetts. The most timid trust in the country would not jump or yell if it should meet Mr. MOODY in the woods on a dark night. Aggregated capital and the Administration appear to be on terms of mutual confidence and toleration. The Democrats are out in the cold. If there was a trust auction, they were outbid hy the other party, a perfectly evident fact which makes it difficult to understand why the Republican National Committee perpetrated the ohvious blunder of calling attention to the matter by their inept reference to the supposed attempt of the Democrats to find a candidate "acceptable to the trusts."

While we are upon the suhject of the Republican campaign textbook, we venture to express the hope that in some way an intimation will be given that President ROOSEVELT did not approve and had no antecedent knowledge of the attack upon the honor and eincerity of Judge PARKER in that publication. The Democratic candidate's gold standard telegram has been received by the country as a courageous and manly statement of honest belief. Partisan newspapers have felt free to assail his motives, but nohody looked for a repetition of their indecent flings and innuendoes in a publication authorized by the Republican National Committee. It is the unwritten law of Presidential campaigns that the candidates shall mutually refrain from personal attacks. Chairman CORTELYOU'S nearness to the President has given rise to the unpleasant impression that in the present instance this law may have been violated. We are not of that opinion. The matter is of sufficient importance to deserve the President's early attention.

THE RYESHITELNI.

Secretary HAY will douhtless be as much astonished as amused to find himself described in the press of St. Petersburg as "the cunning Macchiavelli of Washington," the present proof of his Macchiavellianism heing that he refuses to "compel" Japan to return the Russian gunhoat seized in Che-Foo Harhor.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. HAY is doing his utmost to induce Japan to take that action. Notwithstanding all the glosses that Japanese as excessively zealous as himself are trying to put upon the action of the Japanese commander who endeavored to make a prize of a disabled craft under the protection of a neutral Power, that action was clearly an outrage. To be sure, it would not have been committed if the Chinese Admiral at Che-Foo had been anything hut a cheap Chinese imitation of a real Admiral. It was his ousiness to satisfy himself that the Russian was actually disarmed and disabled, and then it was his husiness to protect her with hie whole force. It was his business also to prevent an overzealous Japaneee naval officer from attempting to verify his official assurance. He would have been perfectly within his rights if he had sunk the Japanese vessel. It was his duty to do so rather than to allow the Russian which had put herself under his protection to he taken from it.

But the nonfeasance of a Chinese Admiral is no excuse at all, internationally speaking, for the malfeasance of a Japanese Lieutenant. It is the clear international duty of Japan to restore the gunhoat to the jurisdiction from which a Japanese officer has taken her and to make suitahle amends for wrongfully taking her from that jurisdiction. The Government at Tokio will be the more inclined to fulfill this international duty when it considers that Russia has at least as much to gain as Japan from violating the neutrality of China, and that the Japanese action at Che-Foo, while it remaine undisavowed, furnishes Russia with a very plausihle excuse for such a violation.

THE CONSTITUTION CLUB.

There has not heen a more significant or auspicious incident in the canvass of Judge PARKER thus far than the formation of the Constitution Club in this city. The example will douhtless be followed throughout the country. By its very name, and still more hy the character of its memhership, the cluh defines and emphasizes what to many minds is the chief issue of the campaign. It stands for a Government of law against what has already in large part become, and seems likely to become in still larger part if continued, a personal Government with the minimum of reference to law. In this view of the campaign the fittest candidate who could have been chosen is seen to be a Judge, whoee way of thinking is as judicial as his station. Among the many and deserved eulogies that have been made upon THEODORE ROOSEVELT it has never occurred to anybody to praise him for having a judicial mind.

The cluh, however, we repeat, derives its chief importance from the character of its membership. To he eure, most of the memhers whose names have been puhlished are of Democratic antecedents. Most, hut not all, for among them is that sturdy and lifelong independent and eminent lawyer, JAMES C. CARTER, the latest and not the least of whose public services it is that he has given to this organization the weight of his great name. But those who are associated with him are all lawyers of undisputed light and leading, public-spirited citizens, "safe counselors in the affairs of this Nation." The influence of the Constitution Club on doubtful voters who are anxious to vote right should be very great.

THE IMPUDENCE OF MAJORITIES.

We have been much interested in an argument against the 1,000-ton barge canal improvement submitted to a candid world with all the emphasis of double leads hy our neighhor The Sun yesterday morning. The suhject of waterway transportation is one peculiarly liable to inflame the passions of those who discuss it and to betray them into an intemperance of language which they would never exhibit in discoursing upon such themes as pure milk or the advantages of the silo in sheep husbandry. But The Sun opposes the Erie Canal improvement not in heat and violence, but with a calmly reasoned appeal to the sober judgment of the voters of the Empire State, supporting its contention with a quality of logic that will excite curiosity where it does not command assent. We append a sample of our neighbor's reasoning, which appears under the persuasive headline, "Undo the Canal Infamy":

The most prodigious fraud and the most outrageous ewindle ever perpetrated in the history of civilization. The description does not exaggerate; the terms are simply adequate and convey nothing hut the truth.

It is proposed in this great State of ours to roh the taxpayers of an unknown sum. There is no setting any limit to it; hut, so far as may now he clearly determined, it is not less than $300,000,000! The work has begun, the persons who are to execute the rohbery are already assigned to their places; the men who are to divide the plunder are agreed as to their respective shares, and the entire colossal machine, lubricated and adjusted to a nicety by the High Priest of Graft himself, has already begun the rhythmical puisation of its well-ordered function.

A superficial familiarity with the history of the canal improvement to date might incline a jumper at conclusions to declare that The Sun's demand for a reversal of policy in respect to an undertaking which the people have by a majority of 245,000 approved and ordered to be hegun was a piece of desperate hardihood. An examination of this little table might encourage those who held that view:

CANAL IMPROVEMENT VOTE 1903.	
Yes	673,010
No	427,698
Majority	245,312
Total canal vote	1,100,708

By this imposing majority, which is 61.13 per cent. of the total vote on the canal proposition, the people issued their mandate to their eervants at Albany to go ahead. They sanctioned the expenditure of $101,000,000. But we are informed hy The Sun that the 673,010 legal voters who cast their ballots for the improvement "liceneed a pack of wolves to gnaw at their vitals"; that "they were cozened and cheated into their consent," and that "they gave it hecause their judgments were perverted by lying and chicane." The lies were uttered and the chicanery practiced by "an unworthy and vicious press." The Sun says that "one paper in this city, which always explains itself with a prodigious pretense of principle, eepoused the canal on the ground that when it was completed it would he a useful vehicle of blackmail against the railroads, and that was the only approximately honest advocacy of the measure in this town." Who this depraved malefactor of the press was we can only conjecture. Probably the perpetrator of ite deceptions was a cunning knave, who was slick enough to conceal his advocacy of canal blackmail in longwinded and seemingly moral articles demonstrating that a low rate of transportation by water would eerve as a check upon the extortionate impulses of the railroads. It would be easy, we should suppose, to delude the people into the belief that this might be a benefit to them. Voters who can be cozened and cheated are ready to snap up any kind of sophistry.

Having in mind the poesible persistence or incarnation of a "High Prieet of Graft," the Legislature, in the Bostwick-Davis Canal bill, authorized the Governor to appoint an Advieory and Consulting Board of Engineers of five members with power to look pretty closely into the progress of the canal improvement and, if they detected graft and corruption, to "holler" into the ear of the Governor. That might not do much good if the High Priest and the Governor were one and the same person. But the Commission's disclosures would hardly escape the attention of the vicious press, so the defense against graft erected in the bill has heen considered adequate. However, The Sun decrees that this "greatest swindle of this or any other age" must be "scotched while there is yet time to do it."

We are moved to congratulate our neighbor, not only on its candor and puhlic spirit, but upon its amazing foreknowledge of the programme of the Republican Party in the State of New York. How does it manage to pluck out the inmost secrets of the machine mind? Enlightened friends of the canal improvement have felt that the great work would he put in jeopardy hy the election of a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature this Fall. Names of implacable foes of the canal are put forward whenever Republican slates for Governor and State officers are being made up. Vague euspicion is now transmuted into practical certainty. The Sun has let the cat out of the bag, and a fine large long-tailed animal it is. That 245,312 majority for the canal enlargement is to he taught its place. The shamelessness of the 673,010 voters who declared that they would spend their own money for cheap transportation facilities—and it is their own money, for the counties that gave the great majorities will pay 85 to 90 per cent. of the cost—is to be fitly rehuked if the Republicans carry the election. Responsible Republican leaders may reprove our neighbor for its frankness and its precipitancy. We think it has done a great puhlic service in publishing the programme of its party.

LESSONS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

When Gen. STOESSEL saw the Russian squadron returning from its eecond eortie he must have felt inclined to repeat the words of Weary Willy, the tramp:

Nowhere to go but out;
Nowhere to come but back.

It has heen assumed hy navy men that, when Port Arthur should become untenable, the fleet would come out for a supreme effort. Owing to the marked superiority of the Japanese ordnance it has not been generally expected that the Russians would be victorious in such an attempt; but they had a reasonable expectation of inflicting serious damage upon the enemy, and they would regard a drawn battle or even an escape to Vladivostok as amply compensating for any injuries they themselves might receive. For Japan has no naval force in reserve, and every ship lost or disabled threatens her supremacy at sea. What has surprised foreign critics, however, has hcen the apparently half-hearted manner in which the Russians seem to have fought. We do not yet know, of course, how much harm they have done to the blockaders; but so far as can he judged from the news heretofore attainable the Russians have not shown the determination to get out and "smash" their foes that was essential to the success of their operations.

That Vice Admiral Togo should have held off from a decisive fight was to have heen expected. He could not afford to lose one important ship, even though he should sink three of his opponent's vessels. To this policy was due the escape of the Czarevitch, which was so badly battered in the fight as to have a speed of only four knots. If ever there was a fair chance of taking or sinking an enemy the Russian flagship offered it. It was good strategy, however, for Admiral Togo not to close in upon the crippled battleship, for in her dying flurry she might have crippled one or more of the attacking vessels.

The chief lesson of this fight will be to restore confidence in the gun as the most important offensive weapon. Little consideration nowadays is given to the ram, for the reason that guns and torpedoes are too deadly to permit its use; but some navy officers have held the opinion that the increase in range and accuracy recently secured for the torpedo would enable it to displace the gun. The early events of the present war seemed to give some juetification for this helief, but the battle of last Wednesday will doubtless cause a general renewal of allegiance to the gun. The Japanese had a large number of the most modern torpedo boats, and the opposing lines of hattle were within 2,800 yards of each other; yet no vessel is reported sunk. Manifestly many torpedoes must have heen discharged, but none made effective hits. The guns did all the damage that was done, and therefore to the guns will be given all the credit.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS.

An interesting phase of the struggle in the building trade is the promise of rupture between the local and the National unione. The latter are not at all in sympathy with the policy of the local unions and are likely to repudiate it. This would open the door to lahor represented in unions outside of New York still in affiliation with their National associations. It would also make it certain that the unions insisting upon trouble here will receive no aid from outside.

Thie situation develops the essential weakness of the present system of labor organization. The National unions cannot control the local unions, but they can expel them for disobedience, and when this is done the field is open to invasion by organized labor from every part of the United Statee. Meanwhile, the Alliance is riding for a fall in its policy of forcing unwelcome idleness upon thousands of men who cannot afford to lose time within a few monthe of frost, and it would not require much of a shock to effect a recrystallization of the various branches of the building trades around eafer and saner nuclei than are now offered. This may be given at the meeting of the Employers' Association on the 22d inst. It should need no further experience to make it clear that all hope of satisfactory and permanent treaty relations between the builders and the existing unions is futile.

SOFT COAL AS LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.

The notice served upon the manageement of the New York, New Havcn and Hartford Railroad that the municipality of Mount Vernon will no longer tolerate a violation of its ordinances forbidding the maintenance of a nuisance from the burning of soft coal in the fireboxes of its engines, and that if this nuisance is continued the drivers of the engines will be arrested and held for trial, thus stalling trains, is not likely to be taken quite seriously hy President MELLEN. Railroad companies are in the habit of relying a good deal upon the very natural unwillingness of puhlic officials to interrupt the operation of a great puhlic utility, and believe that when compelled to chooee between the restriction or suspenelon of train service in communication with New York and tolerating even a great puhlic nuisance they will "take it out in scolding" and in threats which do not materialize.

However this may be, the New Haven Directorate will undoubtedly insist upon the continued use of soft coal and will have recourse to every legal and other expedient to restrain the officials of Mount Vernon from enforcing their new ordinance, which became operative on the 15th inst., and with which they are required to comply within forty-eight hours. This will undoubtedly mean a hitter fight between the city and the railroad, from which all in interest will suffer. The largest advantage the railroad can gain will not be compensatory, and in the end it is likely to lose more than it can possibly gain from the continued use of soft coal. The arithmetic of the question of fuel economy is very simple. An ordinary passenger locomotive engine will evaporate ahout five pounds of water for each pound of good coal burned. This would be equivalent in average practice to the requirement of 6 to 8 pounds of coal per indicated horse-power hour. As a matter of fact the requirement is from 15 to 16 pounds of coal per effective horse power per hour, including what is consumed in firing, burned to keep up steam during stops and while standing, &c. Probably one-half the total coal burned in a locomotive in an average day's work is expressed in power not utilized. Teets made by Mr. B. J. ARNOLD with a typical 1,000-horse-power engine in the New York Central suburban service showed that its average duty was represented by 861 horse-power hours per day. Taking 15½ pounds of coal as the normal fuel consumption per horse-power hour and multiplying this hy the number of horse-power hours representing normal engine duty, we find that it calls for 13,915 pounds of coal, or in round numbers six gross tons per day.

At Mott Haven good hituminous coal, of considerably better average quality than much of that in stock along the line of the New Haven Road, is worth at the present time about $3 per ton. Broken anthracite is worth at the same point about $4.75 per ton. This would appear to show a daily economy per engine doing full duty of something like $10.50. If, however, the management of the road would adapt its engines to hurning the smaller sizes of anthracite, such as are used on the Lackawanna, Reading, and some other roads, this difference would practically disappear, since the sizes of anthracite below nut range in price on a parity with bituminous coal. The economy argument is, consequently, less impressive than Mr. MELLEN would probably be glad to have it appear.

If Mr. MELLEN will take his pencil and a sheet of paper and figure it out, he will have very little difficulty in reaching the conclusion that what he can save on hituminous coal as an engine fuel will not pay him for getting at loggerheads with the communities his road serves. In such a war nothing is so disastrous as victory, except defeat.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A local automobilist lately set an example in dealing with the small boy behind the stone which his brothers in sport would do well to consider. Driving out to meet friends at New Rochelle, he encountered a party of five youngsters on the hridge over the Harlem who seemed animated by the usual unfriendly spirit. He stopped his car and gave them a cheery invitation to get in for a ride. After some hesitation they did so, and on the promise of trolley fare home were eager to go on with him to his destination. They departed in the friendliest of moods. No doubt their neighborhood gang has since been made familiar with the exhilaration of that spin, and has been animated by a more friendly spirit toward the brethren of the whizzing car. While human nature remains human, public feeling toward those who ride on the hand wagon will depend largely on the prospect of some day securing a seat.

—The correspondent of The London Standard has varied the monotony of life at Feng-huang-cheng hy a digreseion as to Japanese war poetry, favoring his readers with a metrical version of the favorite song of the Mikado's soldiers made by Gen. Sir IAN HAMILTON. The words of the original, he confesses, are political and polemic rather than martial and patriotic, so that, if the General's translation seeme somewhat cut and dried, the fact doee not impugn his ahilities as a poet. Some such disclaimer, we confess, seems necessary. Here are a few characteristic stanzas:

Sons of Nippon, down with Russia!
Lawless empire—lay her low.
Faith and Justice she despises.
Russia is our mortal foe.

Shameless, trampling down the Treaty,
Grasping countries far and wide,
All the world was turned against her
For her lawlessness and pride.

Tell us not of Russia's vastness—
Vast, may be, hut poor and wild:
Boast not of her swarming millions,
What are swarms unless combined?

But our own dear, precious country
'Neath its Emperor can combine:
For one thousand years successive
Reigns that same immortal line.

Military providence, according to NAPOLEON, was on the eide of the stronger hattalion. Nowadays it is said to he on the eide of the best engineers and machinists. But it is an excese of logic to push the principle to the extent of cultivating machine poetry, and one that cannot be justified even by victorious Japan.

—A lady who has watched the shopping district through the past few months makes an interesting observation on the progress of the eeason of hargains. A month ago, she says, the shops on Broadway were playing for trade by the openest of cut-rate offers, and even on Fifth Avenue several of the most exclusive shops ticketed a few of the exhibits in their windows with price marks allurningly low. With the middle of August Fifth Avenue and Broadway alike have forgotten that they ever made a bid to the thrifty, and are advertising goods for Fall wear. But the reign of the hargain still continues on Sixth Avenue. What is the reason of the difference? Certainly not the habits of customers with regard to vacations. It may he doubted whether any large proportion of the patrons of the Sixth Avenue shops are out of town more than a few weeks. A salesman in a Fifth Avenue shoe shop lately remarked that thero is next to nothing doing for four months in the year. And it is everywhere evident that, with the vast increase of Summer residences within commuting distance of the city, what is called the season is steadily and surely becoming shorter.

—The danger of convicting on the evidence of personal identifications, so painfully shown in the recent case of ADOLPH BECK, twice falsely imprisoned on the testimony of numerous witnesses, has just been still further illustrated in the West London Police Court. One MARIA RYDER swore that one THOMAS RYDER was her husband, and had deserted her in 1869. RYDER denied it, and Mrs. RYDER sought to prove her case hy means of the ecars of burne on his arm. RYDER bared the member, and the burns were not forthcoming. All he had in common with the culprit was his name.

DISCOMFORTS OF COMMUTERS.

Poor Service, Foul Smoke, and Wretched Light—A Call for Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent article in to-day's TIMES in re. the resolutions passed at a mass meeting in New Rochelle last Thursday evening, anent the poor train service on the part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the poor car service on the part of the Union Railway Company, and the violation of the municipal ordinances hy hoth companies, is the first evidence I have happened to see of the slightest criticism of the officers of that city, sworn to uphold and enforce the laws, in supinely permitting the present state of things, in that connection, to exist, in violation of their oaths of office.

As irritating as the lack of decent car and train service on both roads is the foul, soft-coal smoke on the New Haven Road and the wretched light from two gas lamps in each car they give us.

The commuter naturally wishes to read his newspaper in the cars, bnt it is simply impossihle to do so now without injury to one's eyes. Upon complaining to the brakeman, I was informed: "Thoee are my orders, as more lamps would make the cars too warm."

I would suggest that joint action on the part of the proper municipal officers of each village, town, and city along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad be taken to compel obedience to the law, at least in regard to the use of soft coal in the locomotives of that railroad.

In the interest of the unhappy commuter, pray keep up the agitation. J. H. C.

New York, Aug. 16, 1904.

Couldn't Testify as to That.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A. S. L. Shields was rebuffed the other day by a witness whom he was cross-examining. He was counsel for the contestants in a will case who were endeavoring to show that the testator was of unsound mind. One of the dead man's intimate friends was summoned to testify for the plaintiff. It was he who was being examined by Mr. Shields.

"Did not the old man talk to himself when he was alone?" interrogated the lawyer.

"I do not know," replied the witness.

"What!" exclaimed the attorney, "you do not know, and yet you claim to be an intimate friend of his! How can you explain your ignorance of the fact that the deceased talked to himself when he was alone?"

"Because," replied the man, undisturbed, "I was never with him when he was alone."

His Usefulness Discovered at Last.

From the Chicago News.

Friend—Say, Brief, how did you acquire that proud, haughty air that you always spring on the jury?

Lawyer—Oh, I got all the fine points from the office boy.

Chicago Has a Preference.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Chicago may get one of the baseball pennants, but we'd rather have a settlement of the strike.

THE WEATHER.

Our melodramatic
Old friend in the attic
Wishes to know, of us, what hydrostatic
Lymphatic fanatic
Has charge of this weather, so very aquatic;
And whether this weather
Would not altogether
Be metamorphosed and most hugely improved
Could we have that same weeping old fogy removed.
For 'tis plain that the rain
Will never abstain
So long as the vane
Persistently pointing southeast shall remain;
And no sensihle feller,
Be he sober or "meller,"
Will venture to travel without his umhreller.

H. F.

RUSSIANS BLAME JEWS FOR RIOTS IN POLAND

Official Report of Latest Killings Received by Ministers.

KIDNAPPED GIRL CONVERT

Jewish Mob Carried Her from Court After Making False Charge—Rescued by Christian Friends.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—Reports from the Governors of Radom and Syedlets, Russian Poland, which have been received by the Police Department of the Ministry of the Interior, state that the reports of Jewish massacres in the small Polish towns of Parchevo and Ostrovetz arose from affrays between the Jewish and Christian inhabitants, in which the Jews in hoth cases were the aggressors. Only one Jew succumbed to his injuries.

The disturhance at Parchevo took place July 23, and was the result of an attempt by the Jews to kidnap a converted Jewess, Antonina Korn. Ahout three months ago the girl evinced a desire to become a Catholic and left her parents, going to Lublin, where she remained for seven weeks in an industrial home, receiving religious instruction. Her parents in the meantime endeavored to persuade her to return to them, and, not being successful, reeorted to the stratagem of accusing the girl of theft, so that the authorities would he compelled to send her back for trial.

The Justice of the Peace fixed the trial of the case for July 23, and Antonina was again taken to Parchevo. She was conveyed to the vicarage, to which her parents went and again tried to persuade her to renounce Christianity. This she refused to do, and the Burgomaster, still apprehending trouhle, vainly begged the Justice to postpone the trial of the case, hut this the latter considered unnecessary and the girl was acquitted.

Meantime the crowd ontside the Court House had swollen to thousands, while inside there were a few Jews and thirty Christian witnesses. The Jews tried to bribe the cabman to upset his cab, in which was Antonina, and finally threatened to kill him.

The police were summoned and ordered the crowd to disperse, hut the Jews shouted that they would remain, and rushed into the Court House, seeking the girl, who had taken refuge behind the Justice's chair, where she was protected hy a guard with a drawn revolver. Notwithstanding this, the Jews twice seized the girl, and one of them threatened to etab her with a knife. The Burgomaster beat off the assailant with a chair, hut later the girl was captured hy the crowd, which wrecked the building, tearing off the doors and windows.

The Christians pursued the main body, beating the straggiers with their spikes. Antonina managed to get to a window, and screamed to the Christians to rescue her. The Christians then returned and broke down the gates, while a guard helped the girl to climb down from a window. She was taken to the railroad station and sent back to Luhlin.

The wounded in the disturhances included twenty-nine Jews, hut the municipal surgeon declares that none was dangerously injured. The Christians did not report their injuries, fearing prosecution.

The incidents at Ostrovetz date back to July 21 and July 22. A Jewish boy threw a stone at a Polish beggar, striking him on the head, and the beggar's brother, a factory hand, fell upon a few Jews in order to avenge his hrother's injury. The Jews were reinforced, and then other factory hands joined in the fight, which was soon stopped hy the police.

The next day 300 factory hands entered the town to follow up the fight, and the police directed the Jews to remain indoors. The workmen invaded the square and hegan stoning the houees of the Jews. Suddenly a revolver was discharged from one of the houses and the workmen then ecattered through the town, stoning the houses of the Jews and attacking them in the streets, wounding ten, one of whom died.

OXFORD POST FOR DR. OSLER.

Johns Hopkins Professor to Succeed Sir John Burdon-Sanderson.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Prof. William Osler of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, in succession to Sir John Burdon-Sanderson.

Prof. Osler, who has been Professor of Medicine and physician to the hospital of the Johns Hopkins Medical School since 1889, is a Canadian hy hirth and is fifty-five yeare old. After heing graduated from McGill University, at Montreal, he studied in Europe. From 1874 to 1884 he was a professor at McGill University, and then for five years was Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

EMPEROR AND KING MEET.

Francis Joseph Pays a Brief Visit to Edward VII. at Marienbad.

MARIENBAD, Aug. 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here this afternoon from Vienna to visit King Edward. The Kin awaited the Emperor at the railroad etation. The monarchs greeted each other with marked cordiality.

King Edward wore the uniform of an Austrian Field Marshal, and the Emperor that of a British Field Marshal. Their Majesties drove to the Hotel Weimar, where the Emperor remained ten minutes in King Edward's apartments and then drove to the Villa Luginsland, where the British monarch later paid him a brief return visit.

King Edward to-night gave a dinner to Emperor Francis Joseph at the Hotel Weimar. During the dinner the electric lights were suddenly extinguished, causing consternation. Candles were substituted for the electric lights, which, however, were restored in five minutes.

WANT PRINCE GEORGE DEPOSED

Cretans Petition Italy to be Freed from His Rule.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Inhabitants of the Island of Crete have addressed a strong petition to the Italian Government asking to be freed from the government of Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of the protective powers, who is accused of all manner of misrule.

They ask that the island be annexed to Greece and threaten, should their request not he granted, to start a revolution. The petition is addressed to Italy because Cretan affairs are under the supervision of the Italian Foreign Minister, assisted hy the Russian, French, and Britieh Ambassadors.

Prince George, it is reported, is about to start on a visit to the capitals of the protective powers.

CZAR TO ABOLISH THE KNOUT.

One of Reform Measures Which Will Signalize Czarowitch's Birth.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—One of the acts of grace signalizing the birth of an heir to the throne will be the total abolition of corporal punishment throughout Russia.

It ie reported, apparently on good authority, that Emperor William has asked for the privilege of acting as one of the godfathers of the heir. The christening will take place on Aug. 23, when, the Associated Press is able to state, quite a number of important liberal measures, including the abolition of corporal punishment, will be announced.

PARADER DIES IN BOSTON.

New Yorker the Victim—300 Overcome by Heat at G. A. R. March.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Fully 300 persons, most of them women, were overcome hy the heat during the G. A. R. parade here to-day, and one of the paraders, Col. John P. Pryor of John A. Dix Post, No. 135, of New York, succumbed. The hospitals of the city were filled to overflowing and the police arrangements, both for controlling the crowd and caring for those who were overcome, were totally inadequate.

If anything were needed to prove that the Grand Army of the Republic is still in fact a mighty host, it was to be found to-day when, with half a million civilians looking on, 26,000 survivors of the Union forces of the civil war from all sections of the United States marched through the streets of Boston. Five and one-half hours were required for the parade to pass a given point, and it was a severe strain on the old soldiers. More than three score of them dropped from the ranks from exhaustion and heat prostration, and were tenderly cared for at the field and city hospitals.

Never hefore have the Boston hospitals been so severely taxed. The police arrangements proved inadequate, and eurging crowde hroke repeatedly through the lines, and several times interrupted the parade. The police were compelled to resort to rough tactics, and as a result of the huffeting received many of the spectators fainted, while the heat and exhaustion caused numerous prostrations.

As Col. John P. Pryor of 144 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York, was parading with John A. Dix Post he fell at the corner of Beacon and Joy Strets. He was attended by Dr. Sewell, also a member of Dix Post, and then sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

Several regimental reunions and various receptions, including that of the Daughters of Veterans to the National officers, occupied the remainder of the afternoon. Tonight the Monmouth G. A. R. campfire was held in Mechanics' Building. Tobacco, coffee, and doughnuts and cheese were served to 10,000 persons.

Col. Pryor was a veteran of the civil war, having fought in the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment. Later he became Colonel of the Ninth New York Regiment. He was present at the battle of Antietem, where he was wounded in the head. He was sixty-three years old, and was born at New Rochelle, N. Y.

HAPPY DAY IN INVALID'S LIFE.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Woman in Hospital Made Bright.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—An unusual and sad festival was held in St. Francis's Hospital to-day, when Annie Kelly, an invalid for life, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her residence in that institution. Miss Kelly has heen a patient since she was carried to the institution in her father's arms, then a little girl three years old.

The hospital authorities determined to make the anniversary a bright spot in the invalid's life, and Miss Kelly's room was decorated with flowers and potted plants. She received her guests sitting up in bed. The nuns and nurses paid their respects to Miss Kelly. The hospital staff of doctors and surgeons called, and finally a host of friends, the reception continuing all day.

Everybody left a present for the sweet-faced invalid, and Father Brennan, the aged confessor of St. Francis's Hospital, was master of ceremonies. Miss Kelly when a hahy fell on the floor. She was stricken with paralysis of the limhs, and has heen a bedridden invalid ever since.

REVISION COMMISSION'S DUTIES

Conference in Albany Relative to Scope of Its Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Senator George R. Malby of St. Lawrence and Assemhlyman James T. Rogers of Broome held a conference here to-day with Judge of the Court of Claims A. J. Rodenbeck of Monroe. Messrs. Malby and Rogers were present in their capacity as Chairmen and representatives of the Finance and Ways Committee. They were desirous of ascertaining the scope and character of the work which Judge Rodenbeck and his associates on the Statutory Revision Commission, created by act of Legislature last Winter, are to do.

Senator Malby said after the conference that the commission was given to understand that the Legislature had had one experience with a Revision Commission and was not satisfied with it, and that there must be nothing more than a revision attempted by this new commission. He was satisfied that the work of the new commission would he kept within the lines of a revision, and that no new lawmaking by the commission would he attempted.

PARADE FOR ST. ROCCO.

Italian District Gayly Decorated—Monster Shrine in Street.

Pounds and pounds of huge wax candles and gunpowder were hurned yesterday in the eecond day's celehration of the annual festival of St. Rocco hy various Italian religious societies of the lower part of the city. The celehration culminated in a grest parade, in which several thousand members of these societies, in their gayest uniforms and holiday attire, and carrying hanners and emblems of the saint, marched through Mott, Baxter, and the other streets in the vicinity.

Special services in honor of the saint were held in all of the Catholic churches in the Italian colony, particularly in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral and in the Church of Our Lady of Loretto. The biggest shrine of all was at 272 Mott Street. This shrine was as high as the third story of the hulding hack of it. It bore sacred emhlems and pictures, and a life-size figure of St. Rocco, and was covered with flowers and offerings.

GERMANS ROUT HERERO.

Six of the Kaiser's Officers, Including Count von Arnim, Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Four columns of German troops attacked the Hereros near Hamakari, German Southwest Africa, on the night of Aug. 11. The fight continued all day Aug. 12. The natives were defeated with heavy losses.

Six German officers, including Count von Arnim, and nineteen men were killed.

Six officers, among them Baron von Watter, and fifty-two men were wounded.

Thousands of cattle were captured.

In a skirmish preceding the hattle a patrol commanded by Lieut. Baron von Bodenhausen was surprised, and the Lieutenant and eight men were killed.

Gen. von Trotha, in sending the particulars of the battle from Hamakari, says his soldiers fought with the greatest bravery.

The natives, who numbered about 6,000 fighting men, under the old chief Samuel Maherero, to whom the younger leaders had turned after their former reverses, were concentrated in the Waterburg Mountains. With their women, children, and flocks they occupied a plain of meadowland estimated at 250,000 acres, on which they had 50,000 head of cattle and 150,000 sheep, goats, &c.

Says Nord Made No Threat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Nord never threatened to repeat the massacre of foreigners in Haiti of 1804, according to Minister Powell, who had the denial from the President's own lips.

New Colombian Consul for New York.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—Luis Enrique Bonilla has been appointed Consul General of the Republic of Colombia at New York and will leave to-morrow for his post.

GUESSERS NOW PICK GEN. HORACE PORTER

Republicans Think That He Is Odell's Choice for Governor.

REGARD ROOT AS OUT OF IT

Porter's Name Drawn Out by a Jet—Gen. Grant, Hendricks, and Sherman Also Mentioned.

Positive information that Gov. Odell differed with Senator Platt as to the probability of Elihu Root's nomination for Governor, and had a "dark horse" whom he intended to bring out at the psychological moment, led to general speculation in Republican circles yesterday. All Republican workers were exceedingly anxious to ascertain who Gov. Odell's favorite was. As the Governor remained in Newburg yesterday and last night they were unable to get enlightenment from him.

William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, who is supposed to enjoy the Governor's confidence in political matters to a greater extent than any member of his political cabinet, was not disposed to impart information, but his replies to the questions of the curious were of a character to confirm, if confirmation had been needed, the notion that Mr. Root was definitely out of the running, and that some new man, not heretofore seriously considered, was to be brought forward.

The "best guess" of the politicians who gathered at the Fifth Avenue yesterday was that the man whom Gov. Odell has in reserve is Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador to France. It was recalled that Gov. Odell on his visit abroad this Summer called upon Gen. Porter and spent several days with him in Paris.

Last night a well-known Republican politician, after essaying in vain to obtain some information as to the identity of the Governor's candidate from Mr. Halpin, submitted to him a list of sixteen of the men who have been most prominently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, and offered to wager him a silk hat that the name of the nominee was not on the list. The list contained the following names: Elihu Root, Frank Wayland Higgins, Timothy L. Woodruff, Nevada N. Stranahan, ex-Gov. Black, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. B. B. Odell, Speaker Nixon, ex-Mayor Schieren, Senator Malby, Hamilton Fish, Mayor Andruss of Yonkers, Mayor Knight of Buffalo, Cornelius N. Bliss, Congressman Ward, and Anson G. McCook. Mr. Halpin refused to take the bet. The man who offered to make the wager felt absolutely certain that Gov. Odell's "dark horse" was Gen. Porter, and it was upon that theory that he offered to make the wager. Mr. Halpin's refusal to take the bet convinced the politician in question that his theory was right, and he last night offered to bet money that Gen. Porter would be the nominee.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, said last night that he believed Gen. Porter would be the Republican nominee, and expressed the opinion that he would be a strong candidate.

"Of course, I would vote for Mr. Root if he were nominated," said Mr. Wakeman, "but I would dislike to do so very much on account of the position Mr. Root has taken with regard to protection."

Other new names which were suggested last night in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination were: Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Congressman James S. Sherman, and William Barnes, Jr.

Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan and Assistant Treasurer Hamilton Fish, both of whom have been much talked of as Gubernatorial timber, were callers yesterday at both the National Republican headquarters and the headquarters of the County Committee. When Collector Stranahan was questioned with respect to the Gubernatorial nomination, he said:

"In that portion of the up-State where I am acquainted the sentiment of the people is strong for the nomination of Elihu Root. I have seen Mr. Root's letter of declination to become a candidate, and I must say that he expressed himself clearly and firmly. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that only Mr. Root himself can stop his renomination. The sentiment for him is in the homes of the bumble Republicans whose views are not inspired by leaders, and my experience has taught me to believe that when you find that sort of a sentiment it is wise to fall in line with it.

"I have talked with Mr. Root about the prospect of his nomination, and I know that he is sincere in not desiring the honor. The disposition up-State, however, seems to be to give him the refusal of it."

Speaking of the suggestion of his own name, Collector Stranahan said that he was not a candidate, and hoped that his friends would not press his name. Mr. Fish spoke in the same strain with respect to the force of the Root sentiment up-State. He said he thought Mr. Root ought to be the candidate. Most of the Republican leaders regard Root's refusal as final.

GOV. ODELL HURT.

Fell as He Was Leaving His Carriage—Ankle Sprained.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Gov. Odell sprained his left ankle here this afternoon at the railroad station. As he was leaving his carriage, his foot slipped and he fell. Dr. Townsend, who attended him, said he would probably be able to leave for New York City to-morrow morning.

POPULISTS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Milton Park of Texas Says They Prefer Him to Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 16.—Milton Park of Texas, a member of the Populist National Committee, to-day admitted that the Populists and Republicans have an understanding that the Populists shall help Roosevelt in preference to Parker.

"Our efforts," he said, "will be to win three or four States and have the controlling vote in the Electoral College. We will throw our vote against Alton B. Parker, if such conditions arise, because we want to see his defeat. The Populists do not like the Republicans any better than they do the Democrats, but they believe Roosevelt is a better man than Parker. I have just received advices from the National Executive Committee stating that new conventions will be called in Kansas and Nebraska."

WILL CALL ON JUDGE PARKER.

Jersey City Twelfth Ward Democratic Club to Visit Esopus.

The Twelfth Ward Democratic Club of Jersey City has appointed committees to arrange for an excursion of Hudson County Democrats to call on Judge Alton B. Parker at Esopus. The club received a letter Monday evening from Judge Parker in answer to the club's request for an engagement, in which he wrote that after he had finished his letter of acceptance he would be glad to receive the club. It is expected that 6,000 men will go to Esopus.

THE ELECTION BETTING.

$24,000 at Evens Offered That Roosevelt Gets This State.

The prevailing odds on the election remained the same yesterday as the day before. Only one small bet was reported. E. L. Gilbert wagered $200 on Parker against $300 put up by J. J. Judge.

Winchel & Co. offered to wager $24,000 even money that Roosevelt would carry New York State. Winchel & Co. bet $1,000 this way on Monday, but yesterday none of their money was covered.

HERE'S A MODEL SLEUTH.

Never Played "Ponies" Nor Visited Track—"Enough Suckers," Says He.

Emanuel Friend was somewhat staggered yesterday in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, when he encountered a Central Office detective who never bad bet on a horse race nor visited a race track. The sleuth was Detective McCafferty of the Mulberry Street force. He was a witness in a larceny case in which Mrs. Nat Ray, wife of a steeplechase jockey, appeared as complainant, and a man named Theodore Kanter as defendant. While at the Brighton Beach track a few weeks ago Mrs. Ray lost a wallet containig $2,750. McCafferty, who was placed on the case, arrested Kanter.

When McCafferty was put on the stand yesterday he said he was in an "up-town poolroom" when he met Kanter, and arrested him.

"In a poolroom?" inquired Lawyer Friend, who appeared for Kanter.

"Yes," returned the detective, with a smile, "but it was only one of the two-and-one-half cents a cue kind."

"Did you ever bet on the ponies?" asked Friend.

"I guess not," replied McCafferty. "Enough suckers flock down there without me joining the mob."

"Ever go to the races?"

"No," answered the witness.

"A most remarkable man," observed Mr. Friend, with an air of astonishment.

"A most sensible one, anyhow," remarked Magistrate Tighe, who reserved decision in the case.

PEABODY VISITS PARKER.

Submits Encouraging Report of Finances and Tells of Prominent Recruit.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Aug. 16.—George F. Peabody, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, spent two hours with Judge Parker this afternoon and the Presidential nominee, now divorced from the restraints of the Bench, was enabled to emile quiet appreciation of the manner in which the financial side of the campaign is being carried on.

Judge Parker saw no reason to discuss Mr. Peabody's visit. It was understood to be just a detail of the campaign.

"I am here to-day to deliver my report on the general state of things, and no doubt will come here several times during the campaign for the same purpose," said Mr. Peabody. "The work of my office is progressing satisfactorily. Contributions are coming in in encouraging volume. I have just received a letter from one of the most prominent business men of Indiana, in which he said that though a life-long Republican he felt constrained to this year vote for Judge Parker. A substantial contribution came with it. This man is Nationally known as a business factor, though not politically."

FLURRY O'ER NEW BUREAU.

Tammany Thinks McCarren's Wings Were Clipped by It.

State Chairman Cord Meyer caused a good deal of speculation in Democratic circles yesterday by the announcement that he had created a Bureau of Organization, with headquarters at the Hoffman House, and that he had placed William S. Rodie of the Executive Committee in charge of the bureau. In addition, Mr. Meyer announced that the work of this bureau would be confined to territory outside of Greater New York.

In view of the fact that the assertion repeatedly has been made that the campaign in Manhattan and the Bronx would be turned over completely to Tammany Hall, Murphyites and others last night were inclined to take the announcement from Chairman Meyer as an indication that Senator McCarren's activities would be confined to Brooklyn, instead of allowing him to exercise the full powers of State Executive Chairman. Friends of the Brooklyn Senator pooh-poohed this idea, and pointed to the fact that McCarren is in daily attendance at the State headquarters in the Hoffman House. Nevertheless, the Murphy men were sure that it meant that the powers of McCarren had been curtailed in deference to the protests of Tammany Hall.

Chairman Meyer, when questioned as to the work of the Bureau of Organization, said that he could not give any information as to what its work would be, and he absolutely declined to augment his announcement in any manner. Both Chairman Meyer and Senator McCarren were at the State headquarters all day. Senator McCarren denied that the Bureau of Organization in Mr. Rodie's charge affected his executive Cbairmansbip in any manner.

"I am particularly pleased with the present condition of the up-State organization," said the Senator. "Heretofore this section has not turned out the vote we have expected of it, but there is no cause for worry this year. The party leaders are together, the organization is working smoothly, and we are making progress.

"As for Kings County, I expect to see it go for Parker and Davis by 25,000 plurality. That's certain."

ACTIVITY AT THE WIGWAM.

Big New Transparency Put Up and Crowds Come Around.

Although Charles F. Murphy did not show up at Tamamny Hall yesterday there was decided activity about the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. The big campaign transparency over the entrance had been completed, and the crowd about the hall indicated that a campaign was on.

The transparency has a peculiar color scheme of red and gold and flesh tints, out of which appear the features of Parker and Davis. Flanking the portraits are a full-rigged ship and a railroad train. There are blank spaces on the transparency for other names and portraits to be placed after the State and local tickets have been named.

MOEBUS GETS 800 ORDERS.

Wants That Many Names Stricken from Thirty-fourth's Primary List.

Counsel for August Moebus, ex-Tammany leader of the Bronx end of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, applied yesterday to Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, for 800 orders directing 800 men in the district to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the primary voting list. Some of the men, counsel said, had moved from the district, while others had never lived there.

Justice McCall signed the 800 orders, making them returnable before Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, on Friday. Moebus is trying to wrest the Tammany leadership of the district from Eugene McGuire, who beat him at the last primary election, when Cowan beat Nagle for the leadership of the lower end of the district.

REPUBLICANS WERE SCARED.

Alleged Threats Caused Postponement of a Meeting in Kentucky.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 16.—Chairman Byrely of the Republican Congressional Committee has postponed the committee meeting, which was called to be held at London, Ky., to-day, till to-morrow at Middlesborough.

His reasons for the postponement are certain alleged threats of intimidation and violence at London, and the alleged unpopularity in London of Dr. Hunter, one of the candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination.

Devery Postpones Esopus Trip.

A telegram from Judge Alton B. Parker's secretary was read last night at the meeting of the William S. Devery Association, which explained that the delegation from that organization could not be received at Esopus yesterday as had been planned. Devery then announced that he had communicated with Arthur McCausland, the Judge's secretary, by telephone, and that Mr. McCausland had promised to fix a day next week for the visit.

TAGGART TOO BUSY TO LEAVE THE CITY

Abandons Trip to Davis Notification and Attends Conference.

NOT ALARMED AT SITUATION

Will Dispute Republicans' Claims in November—Won't Make Any Personal Attacks of Republican Sort.

So active did affairs become at the Democratic National Committee headquarters yesterday that Chairman Thomas Taggart was unable to leave the city last night for White Sulphur Springs to attend the notification to-day of ex-Senator Davis as the party's Vice Presidential candidate. August Belmont and ex-Senator David B. Hill were also unable to go. Perry Belmont, John B. Stanchfield, William F. Sheehan, and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack left yesterday, however, for the ceremony.

Instead of making the intended trip, Mr. Taggart spent the afternoon and the early part of the evening going over campaign matters in detail with Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, August Belmont, and Thomas F. Ryan. After the meeting all of the four declined to say exactly what occurred.

"Just say that we went over campaign matters in detail," said Chairman Taggart, "and let it go at that. Anyway, things are moving so lively about here that I had to send a telegram of regrets to West Virginia.

"From now on Mr. Belmont will be at the National headquarters every day. He has arranged his business affairs so that this will be possible, and he will occupy a front office here, right next to Vice Chairman Nicoll. He has practically given up his business for the time being to aid in electing the Parker and Davis ticket."

The attention of Mr. Taggart was called to the claims of the Republican managers.

"Well," said the Democratic Chairman, "I know they are claiming everything except the solid South and Maryland, but we can't stop them from claiming, you know. However, we shall energetically dispute those claims in November. Just now we are working, and working hard, for the success of the ticket, and this activity shall not cease until after election."

"We hear that the Republicans are in a bad way in Connecticut," said Mr. Taggart, "and I may add that this condition is not confined to Connecticut, either."

Mr. Taggart was asked if he cared to make any reply to the attacks on Judge Parker, Mr. Belmont, Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee, and Senator McCarren, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, made in the Republican National Committee's campaign book.

"It does not seem to me that we should dignify those vilifications and personal attacks by retorts in kind," he replied.

Mr. Taggart had a long talk yesterday with Congressman W. S. Cowherd, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The party textbook, which will go to the printers in a few days, and which will be issued about Sept. 1, is being prepared under Mr. Cowherd's direction.

Judge McConville is working on his speakers' list, and will announce his principal orators during the week. He already has secured the services of Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts and Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana to stump Maine and Vermont during their early State campaigns.

ANTI-QUIGG MEN REPLY.

Say That Investigating Committee Acted in Bad Faith.

Representative William H. Douglas and John S. Wise yesterday made public their reply to the statement issued by the committee of citizens who investigated the factional fight in the Nineteenth Assembly District and found in favor of Leader Theodore P. Gilman and Lemuel Ely Quigg. They assert that Gilman is only a figurehead for Quigg, and that he never would have been elected leader if he had not deceived those who voted for him as to his attitude toward Mr. Quigg.

The publication by the Investigating Committee of what took place at the conference is characterized as a gross violation of confidence, the assertion being made that there was a definite understanding that everything that was said and done was to be regarded as confidential.

After stating that it is the intention of the opponents of Quigg to carry on the primary fight against Gilman and him to the bitter end, the statement concludes:

"The suggestion that a contest in the primary in August will injure the Presidential vote in November is puerile. If we defeat Mr. Gilman he will remain in place until December, and unless he betrays the party in the November election, the Republican enthusiasm in our district created by our emancipation from the malign influence of Mr. Quigg and Quiggism will bring out the largest vote in the district for years. If Gilman is elected we are grateful to reflect that neither he nor Mr. Quigg can prevent us from supporting Roosevelt."

A meeting of colored Republicans was held last night in White Oak Hall, on Amsterdam Avenue, and at this Mr. Quigg was roundly denounced. The Rev. Mr. Hunt made a speech in which he declared that Mr. Quigg was opposed to the negroes as a race. A meeting of colored men which was four times as large as that which met at White Oak Hall to denounce Mr. Quigg was held at the Arcade, on Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, to indorse him.

FAIRBANKS COMING TO SPEAK.

At Saratoga Celebration—Other Orators May Invade New York.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, the Republican candidate for Vice President, is to make a speech at Saratoga on Sept. 14 to the veterans of the Frémont campaign, who on that date will celebrate the semi-centennial of the first Republican Convention in this State. The definite announcement of the coming of the Republican Vice Presidential candidate to participate in the campaign in this State was made at National headquarters yesterday by Senator Scott, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau. It was said that Senator Fairbanks's Saratoga speech would be one of the most important that he will deliver in the campaign.

Senator Fairbanks is the first Republican of National reputation living outside of New York for whom a campaign engagement has been made in this State. It is said at State headquarters that later on other orators of National reputation may be brought in from the outside.

BRISTOW TAKES TO THE WOODS

Flees When Western Postmaster Asks for Female Mail Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Postmaster General will carry away with him on his Summer vacation a new problem in postal administration. Postmaster McKay of Des Moines has asked the department if he can appoint women as mail carriers. The request of the Des Moines Postmaster was referred to Fourth Assistant Bristow to ponder upon, hnt that astnte official went off on a month's fishing trip before the matter could be taken up seriously.

There is nothing in the law to prevent the appointment of women as letter carriers, but there are regulations in the examinations of carriers before the Civil Service Commission that might exclude them. One of the tests of physical fitness for the duties might cause a woman applicant to hesitate before undertaking to get a place. Candidates are asked to hop twelve paces on one foot and then the heart's action is registered. In some of the physical tests the applicant is required to be capable of passing through an opening 9 hy 15 inches.

The regulations abound in allusions to the uniform which carriers must wear, and no woman could be permitted to deliver mail who would not wear the uniform which is the badge of Uncle Sam's faithful postal servants. The uniform must be made of cadet gray and consist of jacket and trouseers.

WILL A MULE KICK?

Ask Bentley, Marooned Manhattan Cop, Who Is Sore in Two Places.

Policeman John Bentley of the Eighty-first Precinct, Port Richmond, has two sore spots at the present time. One is in the small of the back, where a mule kicked him yesterday, and the other, in the region about his heart, where he has it treasured up that he never would have been subnitted to the indignity of being kicked by a Staten Island mule if a most unreasonable fate had not brought abont his transfer from the Tenderloin in Manhattan to the wilds of Port Richmond some weeks since. Furthermore, Bentley is of the belief that the mule mistook him for an Italian musician, and he doesn't like that either.

The episode of the mule came abont because the special car on which an Italian society was traveling through Davis Avenue, en route for a celebration in Tompkinsville, was so crowded that there was room for Bentley only on the running board. The mule had been standing in the middle of the car track for eome time meditating, and its flow of thonght was knocked quite askew when the strident notes of the musicians on the car met its ears. Moreover, it realized the necessity of getting off the track.

It appears that Bentley didn't like the music either, and had worked his way to the extreme end of the running board, where he could turn his back on the outfit. He failed to see that the mule had taken a position alongside the track, from which it could let drive a kick where it would do the most good. The mule caught a glimpse of Bentley's uniform in the tail of its eye, and Bentley got the kick.

When they stopped the car, which had not been going very fast, Bentley was on his hands and knees on the ground making remarks to the mule, a few paces away. The Italians offered expressione of sympathy which Bentley did not seem to appreciate.

SULZER BACK, CONFIDENT.

Expects Montana, Colorado, and Nevada to Go for Parker.

Representative William Sulzer returned to New York City yesterday from an extended tour of the West, Northwest, and Pacific Coast. He eaid:

"I spent considerable time in Montana, Colorado, and Nevada, and I regard it as certain that the Democrats will carry all three of those States. The Republicans in Nevada have no organization, and practically concede the State to the Democrats. In Montana the Senatorial fight will give the State to the Democrats. The people of Colorado, without regard to party, blame the Republican Governor for all the trouble existing there. He is a candidate for re-election, and will be badly beaten. With former Senator Turner as a candidate for Governor in Washington the Democrats have a fighting chance in that State.

"I found the tide was with the Democracy nearly everywhere I went. With the vote of the solid South, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, Rbode Island, Maryland, and Connecticut, and the votes that he will pick up in the West, Judge Parker can be elected, and I am confident that he will be."

REPUBLICANS GET A PRIZE.

Orator Who Knows What to Say, When to Say It, and When to Stop.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, who has charge of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee, is being besieged with orators who believe that if they are allowed to go on the stump at a good salary all danger to the Republican Party in the State will be removed. Yesterday Mr. Gleason got a letter from one of these aspirants for fame and a salary which made a big hit with him. It read as follows:

I would like to make speeches for the Republican Party in New York this year. I know what to say, when to say it, and when to quit. I can wear both the blue and the gray; the gray in the civil war and the blue in the customs service.

He was put on the list.

Chairman Barnes of the Republican Executive Committee and Senator McCarren dined together last night and reached an understanding as to how they would deal with campaign bores who imagine that their services as orators are indispensable to the organizations.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The principal event of interest to-day in society is the wedding of Thomas Hughes Kelly and Miss Sallier de Pin at Clayton near Watertown. The occasion will be a signal for a gathering of members of the Kelly and Binsse families.

***

Miss Alice Roosevelt is due to arrive to-day at Newport. She is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. She will be present at the tennis tournament and at the cup races, which take place during the week.

***

August Belmont, Jr., not his father, was booked to sail yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

***

Mrs. Albert Blerstadt has been at Lucerne. She was one of the guests at a reception given hy the Chevalier and Mme. de Hesse-Wartegg a fortnight ago. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Sr., was also present at the entertainment.

***

Among those who are to arrive on the Oceanic to-day are Temple Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Russell, Sidney Ashmore, Alfred Barclay, and Mrs. E. L. Walpole Bell.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at the Reid camp, in the Adirondacks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are having a family reunion at their camp, Birch Island. Among the guests were their married daughters, Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt. John Sherman Hoyt has returned to New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint have left their house at Huntington, L. I., and have gone to Ardsley.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne are at Trouville, where they will remain for several weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt are the guests of Mrs. John Kean in West Manchester, Mass.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are at Bremar, Scotland. A little later they are to visit the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgbe at Floors Castle.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived this afternoon from Boston, and is the guest of the Misses Mills, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, at Ocean Lawn. She will remain during the remainder of the month, and will be entertained extensively hy the Summer residents.

Lieut. Carl Reif of the Imperial Horse Guards of Russia, Baron Frederick Tanco of Germany, and Baron Max von Oppenheim, Imperial Councillor of the German Embassy at Washington, are at the Berkeley.

The largest of to-night's dinners was that given hy Mrs. Henry Barton Jacohs at her new villa, on Narragansett Avenue. Luncheons were given during the day by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, and Mrs. William H. Sands. Mrs. John J. Wysong gave a reception, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Peter D. Martin, and Mrs. George S. Scott.

The Summer residents are joining the Newport Automobile Club in large numbers. Among the recent additions to the membership are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, George A. Huhn, Pembroke Jones, Lispenard Stewart, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Lorillard Spencer, and John Jacob Astor.

Osceola Outing To-day.

Followers of Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, will hold their annual outing and games at College Point to-day under the auspices of the Osceola Club, the regular Tammany district organization. Boats will leave the foot of East Ninety-first Street at 9 o'clock this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Read GEORGE HARVEY'S POLITICAL COMMENT in HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Wagnerite's Trip Around the Judge's Mind

His Taste in Literature
Poetry Not His Strong Point
Theodore Roosevelt a Favorite Author
His Grasp of Opportunity
Results of His Study of Art
His Appreciation of American Music

The "Weekly's" Platform
The Judge's Speech of Acceptance
"Imperialism" as defined by Mr. Roosevelt
The Colonel's Increasing Weight
David B. a Possible Secretary?
The Judge's Coat-of-Arms
Personal Appearance of the Candidates
Grandpa and His Son-in-Law
The "Sun's" Faltering Pen
The "World" and O. H. P. Belmont
"Constitutionalism" as Defined by Judge Parker
The "Times" Asleep at the Switch
Bourke Cockran Still Faithful
The "Tribune's" Discovery of Leprosy
Marse Henry Watterson's Confession
Effect of the Judge's Resignation

"REPRESSION"
A Touching Appeal in Verse Addressed to George Bruce

FULL-PAGE CARTOONS BY ROGERS
Citizen Parker
The Race Not Always to the Swift

Out To-Day
For Sale Everywhere

PROSPEROUS CHINESE ARRESTED FOR VOTING

Federal Authorities Say They Were Illegally Naturalized.

OTHERS MAY FACE CHARGES

"Mayor of Chinatown," Tom Lee, One Prisoner—Other Two in Business in This City.

Three prosperous Chinamen, who have lived in this city for many years, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building, charged with having voted at elections here although they were not legally entitled to vote, according to the naturalization lawe which bar Chinese from citizenship privileges.

The three prisoners were Tom Lee of 18 Mott Street, who is better known as the "Mayor of Chinatown"; William A. Hang, a cigar manufacturer, of 500 Pearl Street, and Charles Foon Foos, a merchant, of 34 Mott Street. They waived examination, and were held in $500 bail each for the next term of the United States Circuit Court. In each case bail was furnished and the men were released.

Assistant United States District Attorneys Marx and Houghton, who have charge of the prosecution of naturalization frauds, declared that they knew of a number of other Chinamen who possessed alleged citizenship papers, and that these would be arrested as soon as the Federal authorities could gather them in.

In addition to laws passed in 1870 forbidding the further naturalization of Chinamen, more explicit statutes were passed in 1882. Messrs. Marx and Houghton proceeded against the three accused Chinamen on the authority of these stringent laws. Lee obtained his citizenship papers, it is alleged, in the Criminal Courts of St. Louis in 1876. Since his residence in New York the "Mayor of Chinatown" has taken quite an interest in politics, and has voted at every election, usually supporting the Democrats. In 1894 he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff, his commission bearing the signature of Under Sheriff John B. Sexton. The specific charge against Lee is that he registered to vote for an Assemhiyman on Oct. 10, 1903.

William A. Hang also is in poseession of a full certificate of naturalization, granted him by the County Court of Richmond, Ind., on Oct. 6, 1892. He is sixty-five years old, and came to this country forty-eight years ago. He greatly resembles Li Hung Chang. Charles Foon Fose got his citizenship papers from the Court of Common Pleas of Passaic County, N. J., on March 24, 1890.

Each of the Chinamen asserted that he had received assurances that he had a right to naturalization papers. They all assert that at the time no objection was made to their Chinese birth, and that they had never been barred from any voting place at any time. The men did not seem at all perturbed over their arrest, and expressed the opinion that they would not be punished very severely.

New Place for Rear Admiral Converse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—At its meeting to-day the Board of Construction elected Rear Admiral George A. Converse Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and President of the board, the Secretary of the Navy having recently directed that he become an additional memeber of the board.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—During Tuesday a harometric depression of slight intensity moved eastward over the southern lake region attended hy showers from the upper Ohio Valley over the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Showers also occurred in the Rocky Mountain districts, elsewhere fair weather prevalied.

Moderate temperatures prevail generally over the country; the temperature changes have been unimportant.

The Wednesday ebowers will be followed hy fair weather in the North Atlantic States and fair weather will prevail generally in the central valleys and the lake region. Local rains will continue in the Rocky Mountain regions.

No marked change in temperature and no general storm or warm waves are indicated within the next two or three days.

Along the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts the winds Wednesday will be fresh from southwest to west; along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh and variable, and in the lake region light to fresh west winds will become variable.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers, followed hy fair Wednesday; Thursday fair, fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Showers, followed hy fair Wednesday; Thursday fair, light to fresh west winds.

Western New York—Showers, followed hy fair Wednesday; Thursday fair, fresh west winds, becoming variable.

New England—Showers Wednesday; Thursday fair, fresh southwest to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'e thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	66	71	72
6 A. M.	67	70	72
9 A. M.	68	75	73
12 M.	70	78	76
3 P. M.	69	79	78
6 P. M.	69	77	78
9 P. M.	66	75	74
12 P. M.	66		74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1903	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY DEAD.

Was Twice Governor of Connecticut, Though Born in New York State.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 16.—George E. Lounsbury, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1899 and 1900 and who for many years was one of the most distinguished men in this State, died at his home in Farmingville to-day.

George E. Lounsbury, etatesman and manufacturer, was a native of this State, having been born at Pound Ridge, Westcheeter County, in 1838 in humble circnmstances. His father, Nathan, was a shoemaker. When an infant the family moved to Ridgefield, Conn., and "Old G. E.," as he was called, made the homestead his home until his death. The father in 1875 was elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and another eon, Phineas C., Governor of the State in 1887. George was graduated at Yale in 1863, and from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1866. He had for a year charge of the pariehes of Garfield and Thompeonville when larnyxal trouble compelled him to enter upon a business career. He and his brother Phineas founded in 1867 the eboe plant which is now carried on under the style of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Son at South Norwalk.

He married Frances Josephine Whedon, widow of the Rev. John W. Whedon, in 1894. He was elected Senator in the Twelfth District in 1894 and 1896, the last occasion running ahead of the McKinley Electors in his district. In 1898 the Republican majority of 16,000 in Counecticut swept him into office as Governor. His administration was popular, and since his retirement he had lived quietly at his bome at Farmingville.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Kinkead.

CARSON CITY, Aug. 16.—Ex-Gov. John H. Kinkead of Nevada died here yesterday. John Henry Kinkead had the distinction of having been the first United States official to hold an office in Alaska. He went there with the Government expedition under Col. J. C. Davis in 1867 and was appointed a Postmaster by President Andrew Johnson. Nearly twenty years later he went again to Alaska and became the first Territorial Governor. His term lasted two years, 1884 and 1885. Most of his life was spent in Nevada, and for the last half century his life is closely linked to the history of that State. In 1879 he was elected Governor. Among his many public monuments is Washoe City, which he founded many years ago. He was born at Smithfield, Penn., seventy-eight years ago.

Mrs. Susan Magoun Delano.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Susan Magoun Delano, wife of Eugene Delano, the New York banker, died at her home here yesterday after a brief illness. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. William A. Adams of Philadelphia. Mrs. Delano was a member of the Presbyterian Women's Board of Foreign Missions, and was noted for her charitable and benevolent works and her interest in mission work. She is survived by her husband. She was a social leader in the Oranges and was well known in New York society.

Herman F. Altemus.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Herman F. Altemus, fifty years old, a dealer in headstones and monuments, died suddenly last night from heart disease at his home, at Clinton, after spending the day at a picnic at Bellwood Park. A widow and several children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

IRA J. GIFFORD, one of the best-known men in Rensselaer County, died at his home in Pittstown, N. Y., yesterday. He was eighty-five years old.

The Rev. JAMES P. FOSTER, a retired clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who was a Colonel in the civil war, died at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday. He was seventy-three years old.

P. M. HARDER, President of the High Rock Knitting Goods Company and father of Mayor Harder of Hudson, died Monday evening at his home in Philmont, N. Y., of heart failure at the age of eighty-six. He was one of the pioneers of the knitting industry.

THOMAS CONNELLY, forty-four years old, of 29 Washington Street, died yesterday at his home from an abdominal trouble. He was sick but a few days. Connelly was a step-brother of Civil Justice Daniel E. Finn and a former Deputy Sheriff. He was a widower. He leaves three sons.

Lady DE LOTBINIERE, wife of Sir Henry G. Joly De Lotbiniere, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, died in Victoria, B. C., yesterday at the age of sixty-seven years. She was the daughter of Hammond Gowen of Quebec, and married Sir Henry in 1856. She is survived by six of her eleven children.

PERRY HANNAH, one of the wealthiest men in Northern Michigan, and a pioneer lumberman, died at his home in Traverse City, Micb., yesterday. Mr. Hannah, who was known as the father of Traverse City, made a number of gifts to the city, among these being a church site and the site for a Carnegie Library. He was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1824.

HENRY FOERSTER, for nearly forty years engaged in the tool manufacturing business, is dead at his home, 283 Broome Street, Newark, N. J., aged sixty-nine years. He came to this country from Germany in 1849, and settled in Newark, where he became connected with the firm of Henshel-Krantter Company. He became a partner in the concern in 1864, and in 1889 became sole owner. He was a member of the Newark Cremation Society and of Wein, Obst and Gartenbau Verein, one of the oldest German societies in Newark. He is survived hy five daughters. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island.

KYRLE BELLEW HERE.

Says Mrs. Brown-Potter Thinks Well of American Vaudeville Offers.

Kyrle Bellew, the English actor, got in on the Kronprins Wilhelm yesterday morning. He is on the way to Denver, Col., where his company opens in "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman" next Monday. Mr. Bellew was asked what he knew of the rumor that Mrs. Brown-Potter was to come to this country and appear in vaudeville.

"I don't know that I am authorized to speak for Mrs. Potter," replied Mr. Bellew, "but I know that she has received numerous propositions from American managers, among them one from Mr. Proctor. This one she is inclined to consider with favor. In fact, she has asked me to talk with Mr. Proctor about certain details of his proposition. I am quite confident that everything will be arranged easily and that Mrs. Potter will shortly return to America."

Mr. Bellew will appear in New York later in the season.

FORGAVE 62-YEAR-OLD "BOY."

Mother Who Supported Son at 93, Wouldn't Press Assault Charge.

Mrs. Annie O'Neill, ninety-three years old, went to the Essex Market Court yesterday morning to appear against her sixty-two-year-old "hoy" Patrick, who had beaten her because she had refused to give him money to buy drink. Before the case was called, however, her mother's heart grew tender, and when she was called to the stand she was not to be found.

Magistrate Cornell was not disposed to show any mercy to 240-pound Patrick, deeplte the mother's forgiveness. When he was arraigned the Magistrate asked for Mrs. O'Neill. "She isn't here," said Sergt. Ivory. "She's skipped because she didn't want to help punish her 'child.'"

Patrick hung his head and sobbed softly, his 6 feet 2 inches of bone and brawn quivering with elephantine emotion.

"I think you are a very bad boy," said Magistrate Cornell, "and just because your ma wants to let you off, I don't. I will hold you under $500 bail for examination to-morrow. You have been living for years on the earnings of your mother, whose mistaken kindness you have returned hy brutally striking her. I shall iss

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company

First and Refunding 4½% 50-Year Gold Bonds:

By Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage dated June 23, 1904, between The United Gas Improvement Company, Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and Colonial Trust Company, The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to guarantee by endorsement the interest on the above bonds, ($15,000,000 authorized; $10,269,000 outstanding July 1, 1904,) and the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company agrees to establish for the benefit of the bonds so guaranteed, a sinking fund of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the total amount of outstanding First and Refunding Bonds, in consideration of an option to The United Gas Improvement Company to purchase, and an option to the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company to call the bonds so guaranteed, on any coupon date at 105 and interest.

Under the terms of the above Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, First and Refunding Bonds, to secure the benefits of the Guaranty and Sinking Fund as therein provided, must be presented to the Colonial Trust Company, to be stamped as subject thereto and for the endorsement thereon of the above guaranty and stipulation **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1904,** after which date no bonds can be received by the Trust Company thereunder, except with the written consent of The United Gas Improvement Company.

For information in regard to the precise terms of the Guaranty and Sinking Fund, bondholders are referred to the Agreement and Supplemental Mortgage, copies of which may be obtained at our office, or at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York,

August 16, 1904.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph Hendrix, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND. G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. ELIHU ROOT, JACOB H. SCHIFF, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Co. will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, September 14th, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of August, 1904, and will be reopened on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1904.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

To the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company has been duly called, to be held at No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, September 7th, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following proposition, namely:

To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs, and distribute its remaining net assets among its shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held on Wednesday, the Seventh day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., Eighteenth of August, until 10 o'clock A. M., Eighth of September, 1904.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., August 17th, 1904.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal on Wednesday, the seventh of September, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.
Montreal, July 21st, 1904.

THE WASHINGTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE & VAN COMPANY, Limited.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 2,300 Eighth Avenue on THURSDAY, September 1, 1904, at 5:00 P. M.

SUMNER V. WHITE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundary of Long Island City. This statute, which was accepted by the City, and became a law on May 9th, 1904, reads as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on behalf of said City to compromise and settle with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City.

ACCEPTED BY THE CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to purchase upon such terms as may be agreed upon evidences of indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or public body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements, affecting lands or on account of local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to such taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York,
No. 280 Broadway, New York.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investment Securities:

We shall be pleased to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilities for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.

Careful and prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

425 Fifth Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICE OF

H.W.POOR&CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.

Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.

23 Wall St., NEW YORK. — The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond&Co.

BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in al parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS.
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

WINCHEL & CO.,

25 BROAD ST.
SPECIALISTS.
American Can Stocks.
Outside Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$1,000 N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
200 shs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
30 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$15,000 Danbury & Harlem Traction Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1933.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
50 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
515 shs U. S. Mining & Trading Co.
50 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Toledo R'ways & Light Co. common.
50 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
225 shs. Knoxville Traction Co.
173 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
$42.90 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis scrip.
$4,000 Nassau Elec. R. R. 1st 5% Bds., 1944.
50 shs. Realty Associates.
$5,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 1 mtg. 5% Bds., 1932.
50 shs. Natl. Park Bank.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station,
New York, August 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5% Debenture Certificates of 1884 and 1889, maturing September 1st, 1904, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York. All interest due on said Debentures will be paid as usual through this office.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, August 9, 1904.

SEVENTH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid by cheque on September 1st, 1904, to all stockholders of record at the closing of the stock transfer books on Saturday, August 20th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, September 2d, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD ST.
NEW YORK, August 16, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 308.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company
Registered 4% Bonds.

Interest on the above bonds will be paid on and after September 1st, 1904, by the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, 45 Wall St., New York.

This Transfer Books will be closed August 17th and reopened September 2d.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at this office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Aug. 19, 1904, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 13, 1904.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 2d Vice-Pres. — T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres.
V. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. — ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, E. W. Coggeshall, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

Detroit Southern RR. Co.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The time for the deposit of the above certificates with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, the depositary under the Protective Agreement dated July 7th, 1904, has been extended until th FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904, after which date the undersigned Committee reserves the right to impose a penalty upon acceptance of certificates.

Copies of this Agreement can be had at the office of the Colonial Trust Company.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the depositary on the deposit of certificates, and application will be made in due time to the New York Stock Exchange to list engravsd certificates.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.
P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING AN IMPORTANT United States Government contract under construction showing large profit, desire to make temporary financial arrangement with private capitalist pending completion and final payments. Address CONTRACTORS, Box 192 Times Office.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry, Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidatsd Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman

Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.
Traders and investors in my office receive prompt news of the Street, and efficient service. "Stock Value Record" sent on request.
'Phone 1318 Broad. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1904.

Impl Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan		L S & M S deb 4s	
30,000	93¼	20,000	101⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid		45,000	101½
13,000	101⅞	6,000	101⅝
11,000	101½	Louis & Nash unif 4s	
50,000	101½	27,000	101½
Am H & L 6s		10,000s6F	101
5,000	86½	1,000	101⅛
Am Sp Mfg 6s		Man con 4s	
1,000	87	1,000	105¾
Am Thread 4s		Mex Cent 1st inc	
1,000	80⅞	1,000	13¾
At, Top & S F gen 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	103¾	5,000	99⅞
7,000	103⅞	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
500	103⅝	4,000	78⅝
1,000	103⅛	Mut Fuel Gas 5s	
Atl Coast L 4s		2,000	101½
6,000	100	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
3,000	100¾	6,000	87⅞
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		1,000	87⅝
5,000	103⅜	1,000	87½
4,000	103⅛	Nat R R of M 1st con 4s	
S W Div 3½s		11,000	76
1,000	91¼	N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s	
5,000	91½	5,000	109
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s		1,000	109¼
1,000	82	Pur money 4s	
9,000	82½	1,000	94½
10,000	82	N Y, L E & W ref 4s	
1,000	81⅞	7,000	104
9,000	81¾	Norf & W con 4s	
15,000	81⅞	5,000	101⅞
10,000	82	5,000	102
15,000	81⅞	Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
B U 2d rev 1st		35,000	93⅝
2,000	107⅛	20,000	93¼
1,000	107¾	North Pac 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st 5s		1,000	105½
1,000	117	10,000-3	105½
Cent of Ga cons 5s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
6,000	111	13,000	74¾
Second inc 5s		14,000	74½
2,000	46¼	North Pac St P-Dul Div 4s	
2,000	46	1,000	97½
4,000	45	Ore Short Lins participating 4s	
20,000	44	11,000	95½
Third inc 5s		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
4,000	30	3,000	109½
10,000	29	Penn conv 3½s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		1,000	98⅝
6,000	100	4,000	98⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s		500	98⅛
2,000c	106⅞	Reading gen 4s	
6,000	106¾	1,000	99⅛
10,000	106⅝	1,000	99¾
C, B & Q deb 5s		St L, 1 M & So unif 4s ref 4s	
1,000	108	1,000	91½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s, joint bonds		St L, 1 M & So R & G Div 4s	
9,000	97⅝	14,000	95¼
10,000	97½	St L & S F R R refunding 4s	
2,000	97⅝	26,000	82⅝
4,000	97½	33,000	83
10,000	97⅜	31,000	83⅛
8,000	97½	15,000	83
C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	83⅛
1,000	104½	2,000	83¼
10,000	104¾	20,000	83
C, R I & P R R 4s		1,000	83¾
20,000	73⅝	St L S W 1st 4s	
15,000	73½	2,000-3	96½
10,000s20F	73½	9,000	96½
11,000	73½	Cons 4s	
3,000	73¾	10,000	76
10,000	73⅝	21,000	76¾
21,000	73½	San A & A P 4s	
1,000	73⅜	2,000	84
10,000	73½	93,000	84½
102,000	73⅞	Seah'd A L Ry gold 4s	
20,000	73¾	1,000	74
35,000	73⅝	South Pac 4s	
4,000	73⅜	6,000	94¾
8,000	73⅝	2,000	94⅝
26,000	73½	500	95¼
15,000	73⅝	2,000	94⅞
95,000	73½	South'n Ry 1st 5s	
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		12,000	117½
2,000	83⅝	So Ry, M & O col 4s	
11,000	83½	5,000	97¼
109,000	83¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
22,000	83¼	1,000	119½
2,000	84	Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s	
22,000	84¼	11,000	85
3,000	84⅜	Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	84½	1,000	74
10,000	84⅝	Un Pac 1st 4s	
20,000	84⅜	5,000-3	105½
35,000	84½	3,000	105¾
20,000	84⅝	1,000	105⅝
25,000	84½	Un Pac conv 4s	
10,000	84½	61,000	104⅜
Col F & I conv 5s, Trust Co ctfs		200,000	104
10,000	72	118,000	104⅛
Col & So 1st 4s		10,000	104
1,000	84¼	2,000	104⅛
Cons Gas Co, N Y		50,000	104
Nat Tr Co ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s		13,000	104⅛
20,000	173¼	50,000	104⅛
Consol Tob 4s		10,000	104⅛
121,000	65½	215,000	104⅛
20,000	65⅝	15,000	104⅜
156,000	65½	10,000	104⅛
77,000	65⅜	10,000	104⅜
11,000	65½	2,000	104⅛
40,000	65⅝	1,000	104⅜
25,000	65½	24,000	104⅛
35,000	65⅝	10,000	104⅜
25,000	65½	22,000	104
Den & R G con 4s		4,000	103⅞
2,000	100¾	Un Railroads of San Francisco 4s	
Det So, Ohio So Div 4s		1,000	84½
1,000	76	10,000	84¼
Dist Sec Cor 5s		U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s	
21,000	65½	10,000	78⅞
Erie 1st con 4s		25,000	78⅝
2,000	99	3,000	78⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s		28,000	79
5,000	86	32,000	78⅜
11,000	85½	10,000	78⅝
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s		25,000	78¾
5,000	106½	25,000	78⅞
Ft W & R G 1st		Wabash deb B	
20,000	84	5,000	61¼
7,000	84¼	10,000	61½
2,000	84	1,000	61¼
3,000	84¼	20,000	61
10,000	84½	Wash Cent 1st 4s	
5,000	84¾	2,000	94
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B		West Shore 4s	
53,000	14¼	3,000	108½
48,000	14¼	West Un fund & real estate 4½s	
8,000	14¼	1,000	104½
Int & G N 2d 5s		2,000	104¾
1,000	100	Wh & L E 1st con 4s	
Kan City So 3s		10,000	91¼
4,000	72	2,000	91½
K C, Ft S & M 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	84½	1,000	89¾
Total sales		16,000	89½
Lacka Steel 5s			
12,000	100¾	$3,588,500	

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The stock market was steady and the only matter of any note was the continued absorption of offerings of Seaboard stock at unchanged prices. The transactions, amounting to 1,477 shares of stock and $89,500 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Seaboard 1st year 5s	92	92	92
2,000	Seaboard Air Line 4s	74½	74½	74½
11,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100¾	100	100¾
500	Atl. Coast L. new 4s	91	90¾	91
1,000	West. Maryland new 4s	84½	84½	84½
4,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	105	105	105
11,000	United Railways 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1,000	United Railways inc.	47½	47½	47½
2,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
3,000	Charleston Ry. & L. 5s	85½	85½	85½
4,000	Electric L. & P. 4½s	88¼	88	88
24,000	Brewing Company 4s	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
12,000	Brewing Company inc.	25½	25½	25½

STOCKS.

1,124	Seaboard	11	11	11
177	Seaboard pf	21½	21	21¼
130	Atlantic Coast Line	119½	119	119¾
35	Consolidated Gas	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
16	Mercantile Trust	133½	133	133½
15	Fidelity & Deposit	131	131	131

FINANCIAL.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

DOREMUS & CO.
Advertising Agents
44 Broad Street, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The overshadowing feature in the trading in curb stocks yesterday was the enormous volume of trading in Montreal and Boston Consolidated, which was accompanied by wide fluctuations. Interborough was active and advanced to a new high record of 144½, with the final sale the highest of the day after transactions in 5,000 shares. Seaboard Air Line stocks ended the day with fractional gains after considerable activity in the preferred. Northern Securities were weak, closing at the lowest with a net loss of ⅞. The only movement in the bond list to attract more than passing attention was the marking up of the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal firsts 4s to 85⅝, an advance of 2½ points on the purchases of $7,000.

***

MONTREAL AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED showed a greater volume of transactions than in any stock in the recent past, with an estimated total of 73,000 shares. Fluctuations were wide and frequent, making a better market than was ever shown even in the old Montreal and Boston Copper. The result of the day's movement in this stock was looked upon in well-informed quarters as resulting in the acquiring by inside interests of between 15,000 and 20,000 shares. The underwriting syndicate which undertook the financing of the merger of the different copper companies now combined as Montreal and Boston Consolidated, has already, it isstated, paid over a large sum in cash, and the balance is to be paid in installments, the next one of which falls due Sept. 10.

***

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION advanced to 7, with the exceedingly large total in this stock of 1,500 shares. The opening sale was 5½, and the final sale, the highest of the day, 7, a net gain of 1¾.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Can	4½	4½	4½
420	American Can pf	42¼	42	42
2,300	Bay State Gas	5-32	3/16	5-32
100	British Columbia Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Buffalo Gas	1	1	1
100	Consol. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Greene Cons. Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼
600	Greene Cons. Gold	10¼	10¼	10¼
5,100	Interborough R. T.	144¼	142½	144½
100	Intsr. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
200	Mackay Companies	27	27	27
300	Mackay Companies pf.	71¼	70¾	71¼
1,400	Manhattan Transit	2	2	2
73,400	Montreal & Boston	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1,500	N. Y. Transportation	7	5¼	7
17	Northern Pacific, reg.	135	135	135
1,000	Northern Securities	103	102¼	102½
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf	20	20	20
1,600	Phoenix Mining	13	12	12
700	Seaboard Air Line	11	10⅞	11
3,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	21⅞	21	21½
2,450	Southern Pac. pf., w. 1.	113⅜	113¼	113½
15	Trenton Pot. pf., new.	81	81	81

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	99	99	99
5,000	†Seaboard A. L. 3-yr.	91¾	91¼	91¾
7,000	†Wab., Pittsburg 1st 4s	85⅜	83⅞	85
10,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	83½	83½	83½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	64½	..	64¾	..
American Can	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
American Can pf	42	42¾	41½	42
American Chicle	94½	96	94½	96
American Chicle pf	117½	118	117½	118
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	..	1½	..	1½
American Typefounders	28	..	25	27
Am. Typefounders pf	80¾	..	84	87
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2¾	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	73¼	74	73½	74
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5½	4	6
Bord's Con. Milk ex div.	117	120	117	120
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	110	109	110
British Columbia Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Candied Lard	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. l.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. l.	30	40	30	40
Caselin Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Caselin Co. of America pf	50	..	60	..
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	7	8	7	8
Central Foundry 6s	50¾	54	50¾	54
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½	..	93½	..
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Advance in Wheat and Fresh Rumors of Cuts in Steel Prices Bring About General Reaction.

On a considerably reduced volume of trading the stock market yesterday sold off rather sharply after having advanced in some cases to the highest prices recorded on the present movement and closed well below the final prices of Monday. In the early trading the support given the market, while somewhat irregularly distributed, was sufficient to offset rather heavy sales for the long account, and it was not until profit-taking sales were reinforced by selling induced by fresh advances in the wheat market that prices yielded to any considerable extent. A reaction was thought due after an uninterrupted advance extending over a week and traders very generally were inclined to take the short side for a turn. Neither their selling, however, nor that which represented profit-taking was effective until outside developments checked the buying movement, which until then had been effective in upholding prices. To the further reports of damage to wheat by rust and to the reports that corn was suffering from lack of rain, the latter partly confirmed by the weekly crop bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau, were added rumors that the cutting of prices on a large scale in the steel trade, which was rumored last week, again seemed imminent. The latter influence was naturally most effective on the price of Steel preferred, but disturbance in this quarter was not calculated to stimulate trading in other parts of the list, and the decline in Steel had doubtless considerable effect upon sentiment.

The weekly crop report contained about as much good as bad, and although the lack of rain in the corn belt was disquieting it was tempered by the suggestion that matters had not gone so far that rain would not correct any damage that had been done up to this time. That the grain market did not take too serious a view of the damage to corn was indicated by the decline in that cereal despite the resumption of the advance in wheat, which carried that staple to new high prices for the season.

Prices in the stock market did not recover from the low prices of the day as well as might have been wished, but apparently this was at least in part due to the short selling, which, however effective for the time being in depressing prices, will serve to strengthen the market's technical position. The market had been advancing steadily for many days, and yesterday's decline does not necessarily mean that the upward movement is over.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Malting pf	½	Nat. Enameling	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Corn Products pf	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Minn. & St. L.	3	U. S. Pipe pf	½
M. & St. L. pf	9½	Welle-Fargo	4¼
Nash., C. & St. L.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Iowa Central	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	1⅝
Am. Smelting	⅝	Met. Securities	⅞
Am. Sugar	1¾	Mt. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	½
Erie 1st pf	1¼	Reading	½
Gen. of N.	½	Rep. Steel pf	1
Chi. & Alton	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	½	U. S. Steel pf	⅞
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	Westinghouse	¾
Hocking Valley	1½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st	4	Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	1¼
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	2½	Mich. Cent. 4s	½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2½	Col. F. & I. 5s, t. r.	3
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	605,303
To date this year	68,728,681
Corresponding date last year	107,369,375

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$3,588,500
To date this year	$401,366,700
Corresponding date last year	$438,150,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.—

Erie Railroad first preferred stock.
National Biscuit Company preferred stock.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway second preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Twisted Wire Box Strap Company.

NEW RECORD FOR WHEAT.

September Option Reaches $1.05⅛ in the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—In a runaway market to-day wheat made a new high record for the season. The September option touched $1.05⅛ and closed strong at the top figures of the day, a net gain of 2½ cents.

There was only one cause for the excited advance. This was a flood of crop reports more pessimistic than any heretofore sent. The one which set the pit seemingly crazy was a dispatch from Grand Forks, N. D., in the Red River Valley, declaring that the fields in that section are in a condition described as fearful.

Sympathy with wheat led to an advance in corn. September went to 54½ cents, and closed witbin ¼ cent of that figure.

After a strong opening in sympathy with advances in hogs and wheat, the market for provisions weakened on heavy selling of ribs and pork. Lard did not participate to any extent in the declining tendency of the other commodities, being upheld by buying for forcign account on a fairly liberal scale. The market closed steady, with September pork 17½ cents down, September lard 2¼ cents up, and September ribs off 12½ to 15 cents.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—For the first time since last March the price of Southern wheat touched $1 a bushel to-day. This advance was in sympathy with the strength in Western wheat, together with a good demand and relatively light receipts.

NEW HIGH MARK FOR WHEAT.

September and December Hit $1.08¾ on Sensational Crop Rumors.

In answer to further sensational crop news from the Northwest yesterday, including rumors that the Manitoba crop had become infected by rust, wbeat attained new high records for the year, September and December touching $1.08⅝. There was a big speculative demand.

Buying orders were sent to English markets on the theory that the Manitoba news would have a particularly strong effect abroad. Corn, sold off sharply under news of good rain in leading States, and closed three-quarters to one cent net lower, whereas the final wheat prices were 2⅜ to 2½ cents above last night.

Trustee for Arkansas Valley Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York is trustee for an issue of $2,100,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Company.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Union Pacific Fulfills Predictions—Unfavorable Steel Rumors Plentiful—Tractions Still Claim Interest.

Rumors of cutting of prices in the steel trade again filled the Street yesterday, and, though the reports were lacking in details, they had considerable effect upon the steel stocks, particularly United States Steel preferred. The stock was one of the weakest in the list during the early part of the day, when many issues were advancing, but during the selling movement that depressed the whole market in the afternoon the price of Steel preferred held firm. It closed with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point after transactions that totaled about 30,000 shares. The reports concerning steel trade matters included one that a hurried call had been sent out for a meeting of officers and Directors of the Steel Corporation, the inference being that developments had occurred requiring the immediate attention of the company's management. The abundance of the unfavorable reports suggested that they were largely the result of activity on the part of the bears.

***

Union Pacific Crosses Par.

Union Pacific yesterday crossed par and fulfilled the predictions concerning the stock that have been current ever since the present movement in the stock was started about ten points under the prevailing price. In the same quarters in which par was predicted for the stock, still higher prices are now being talked of. In the early dealings yesterday the strength of Union Pacific at a time when Southern Pacific was seemingly under pressure led some to the conclusion that Southern Pacific was being held down to facilitate purchases of Union Pacific. It seemed more probable, however, that the fact that the recent advance in Southern Pacific had been more rapid than that in Union was largely responsible for the divergence in the movements of the two stocks in yesterday's trading. Union gained a quarter of a point net on the day's trading, and Southern Pacific lost five-eighths.

***

Postponing the Traction Deal.

Metropolitan Securities, as well as Metropolitan Street Railway, were strong during the morning, but they declined more than the average from the high prices of the day in the reaction that followed the early strength. Metropolitan Securities closed with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point, a showing that was rather disappointing to those who had heard that the stock would sell at par by Wednesday. It was admitted that an advance of the six or seven points needed to carry the stock to that price was not an impossible performance for Metropolitan Securities, but it was thought that there was little bope of such a movement following yesterday's decline.

Talk about the traction deal is still plentiful, but there is less enthusiasm about it than was manifested a short while ago. Those who are discussing the consolidation now usually qualify their views by admitting that they do not know when the merger will be brought about, but that it will come some day. There will probably be ample opportunity between now and "some day" for a good many things to happen, and the transactions seem to be a particularly fruitful field for operations snch as those which have been carried on in Metropolitan and the other issues of the group within the past few weeks.

***

More Gold for Cuba.

Further shipments of gold coln to Cuba to the extent of $3,000,000 are to be made this week. The National City Bank will send $1,500,000 on Thursday, and the National Bank of Commerce a like amount on Saturday. These two shipments will bring the total amount shipped to Cuba on account of the bond issue up to $7,500,000. It is said that additional amounts will be sent next week.

FOWLER TO CLEWS COMMITTEE

Ontario and Western Management Has Strong Support, He Says.

Concerning the circular which has been issued to stockholders of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company by a committee of which James B. Clews is Chairman, asking proxies from the stockholders for the annual meeting to be held in September, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the company, authorized the statement yesterday that his best information was that the committee and those for whom they claim to be acting were not the holders of any considerable extent of the stock of the company. He declared that the policy of the management had the entire approval of 400,000 shares of common stock, and would continue to receive this support.

President Fowler further stated officially that at the coming annual meeting plans of the policy to be pursued by the company in the future would be submitted by the Directors, which they believed would prove satisfactory to the entire body of shareholders. He said that the management was in favor of terminating the voting trust, but held that the trust must be terminated by due process of law, and not by the demand of "two or three" stockholders.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A movement is said to be on foot on the part of the independent telephone companies to incorporate all the independent companies in Central New York under the name of the New York Independent Telephone Company.

The Atlantic Coast Improvement Company has been organized in New Jersey with a capitalization of $500,000 to engage in the real estate business.

The First National Bank and the Ohio Valley National Bank, both of Cincinnati, have consolidated under the name of the First National Bank.

According to Portland, (Ore.) dispatches the City and Suburban Railroad Company will be consolidated with the Portland Railroad Company, the new corporation to be called the Portland Street Railroad Company, capitalized at $4,000,000.

Exports of merchandise at the Port of New York for the week decreased $1,248,742, as compared with the previous week, and $99,083, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Extension on Conn. Lighting Bonds.

Holders of Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company first and refunding 4½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds were notified yesterday by J. & W. Seligman & Co. that the time for depositing their bonds with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, under the agreement and supplemental mortgage of June 23, 1904, between the United Improvement Company, Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and Colonial Trust Company, whereby the first-named guarantees the interest upon the bonds, has been extended to Oct. 1, 75 per cent. of the bonds have already been guaranteed.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—New York exchange was 10 to 15 cents premium; time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Continued strength in the local stock market found its best exponent to-day in the preferred shares of National Biscuit, wblch by advancing to above 100 set a new high price for the stock. Carbon preferred advanced to 108, and Diamond Match to 134, and Title and Trust to 98. Can preferred was active and showed some recuperative power. Afternoon trading was dull. In Can preferred the early strength was dissipated and the shares closed steady at 42. Match lost its gain of the morning and closed steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	American Can pf	42½	42	42
80	Chicago Title & Trust	98	97	98
4	Diamond Match	134	133	133
5	Nat. Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
312	Nat. Biscuit pf	109¾	108¾	109¾
100	Nat. Carbon pf	108	107	108
1	Metropolitan Elev. pf	53	53	53
100	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
50	Street's Stable Car pf	96⅝	96½	96½
20	United Box Board pf	8	8	8

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $208,621,637; balances, $9,383,255; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,254,109.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was variable. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8350@$4.8535; demand, $4.8805; cables, $4.8855.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—3@10c premium. St. Louis—5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Supplies of money were ample in the market to-day and rates were easy. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange had a fairly good tendency, but was quiet. Consols opened firm and closed below the best quotations of the day.

Americans opened irregular, but improved. This market at the opening was the centre of activity on the good crop reports and the monetary outlook in the United States. Afterward Americans became somewbat irregular and closed quiet.

Foreigners hesitated pending a definite announcement of the attitude of Paris on the war news. Japanese hardened and Russians were dull. Kafirs were cheerful on satisfactory reports of the progress of the Chinese labor experiment in South Africa.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96½.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88 3-16; Consols, for account, 88 5-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 100¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅛; Canadian Pacific, 130⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38⅞; Chicago Great Western, 15¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 154⅝; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 24⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76; Erie, 27⅛; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie Second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 123; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21¼; New York Central, 123⅛; Norfolk and Western, 65⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 32⅝; Pennsylvania, 63¼; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 23¼; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 27⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94⅜; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 101⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 61¼; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 39; Spanish 4s, 85⅞.

Bar silver, quiet; 26½d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅜@2⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.99; Lisbon, 19.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £88,000. The sum of £52,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

The private rate of discount was 1⅛.

Three per cent rentes, 98f 2½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Trading generally on the Boerse to-day was lifeless. Iron and coal shares were strong upon rumors of further consolidations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The market was less active to-day, traders holding back the movement. New York developed its reactionary tendency. There was an early display of strength in certain issues, but in only a few cases was it held. The General Asphalt issues were features, with an advance of 2 points for the common and 3¾ for the preferred, although the latter later reacted a point. There were intimations of a favorable turn in the Venezuelan situation, but they lacked confirmation.

A transaction that attracted attention was the sale in a single block of 3,350 shares of Philadelphia Rapid Transit. It is believed the stock has been hanging over the market for some time, but that it has been at last taken by interests which control the property. Lehigh Valley continued strong, but was much less active than on Monday. Drexel & Co., it was rumored, bought the stock under cover. Total sales, 19,690 shares, $56,500 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
9	Cambria Steel	20	20	20
20	Con. Lake Superior	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Con. Lake Superior pf	8	8	8
60	Diamond Steel pf	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	Electric Co. of America	95	95	95
530	Erie	26½	26¾	
112	General Asphalt	10	10	10
415	General Asphalt pf	31¾	29¼	30¾
957	Lehigh Valley	39½	39¼	39⅝
5	Lehigh Navigation	79¼	79¼	79½
100	Metropolitan St. Ry	123¾	123¾	123¾
229	Pennsylvania R. R.	61¾	61¼	61¼
200	Pennsylvania Traffic	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Penn. Salt receipts	40	40	40
8	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98¼	98½
100	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6 5-16	6 5-16
3,350	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	13	13	13
10,700	Reading	27 11-16	27 3-16	27¼
57	Reading 1st pf	42½	42⅜	42 7-16
1,000	Rock Island	25¼	24½	24¾
600	Tide Water Steel	1	1	1
85	United Cos. of N. J.	267	267	267
411	United Gas Imp.	87¾	87½	87⅝
50	Union Traction	54	54	54
100	U. S. Steel	12	12	12
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	59¾	59	59½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,950	Amal Copper	54⅜	54½	53¼	53¼
70	Am. Ice	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
20	Am. Ice pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
10	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21½	21½
100	Am. Smelting	60	60	59⅝	59⅝
4,540	Am. Sugar	133½	133⅞	131⅞	132¼
8,860	At. T. & S. F.	81½	81½	81	81⅜
740	Balt. & Ohio	85¼	85⅝	84¾	84⅜
4,560	Brooklyn R. T.	54½	54⅝	53½	53⅝
130	Can. Pacific	128	128	127⅜	127⅝
190	Ches. & Ohio	37½	38	37¾	37¾
90	Chi. Gt. West	14¾	15	14¾	14⅞
13,860	C., M. & St. P.	151	151⅝	150¼	150⅝
60	Col. Fuel & I.	37	37	37	37
70	Col. Southern	15⅞	15½	15¼	15¼
200	Corn Products	13¾	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
40	Cons. Gas Co.	197	197	196¾	196¾
1,390	Erie	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26¼
100	Erie 1st pf	64⅝	64⅞	64½	64½
1,890	Louis. & Nash.	120¼	122⅝	119⅝	121⅝
150	Manhattan	152	152⅞	151⅝	151⅝
10,820	Met. Street	124¼	125⅞	123⅞	123⅝
220	Mex. Central	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
40	Mo., K. & Tex.	20½	20½	20¼	20½
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
4,490	Mo. Pacific	95⅞	95¾	94⅞	95
20	N. Y. Central	121	121	120½	120½
830	N. Y., O. & W.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅝
150	Nor. & West	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
6,330	Pennsylvania	123⅞	123¾	122½	122⅝
90	People's Gas	101	101¼	101	101
6,880	Reading	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10	Rep. Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10,640	Rock Island	24⅞	25¼	24½	24⅝
10,660	Southern Pac.	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
130	South. Pac. rts.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,450	Southern Ry.	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26⅝
280	Tenn. C. & I.	44	44⅜	44	44⅛
180	Texas Pac.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
23,730	Union Pac.	98¾	100¼	98⅝	99⅜
80	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
810	U. S. Steel	12¼	12⅜	12	12
14,806	U. S. Steel pf	59⅞	60	59	59¼
200	Wabash	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
60	Wabash pf	37⅜	37½	37½	37⅜

138,445

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
8,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
2d week Aug.	$132,100	$133,201	$118,062
From July 1	831,546	881,801	767,098
ALLEGHENY VALLEY—			

	Mo. June.	Increase.	6 Months.	Increase.
Gross		*93,948		*224,365
Expenses		20,250		214,836
Net		*114,198		*439,251

*Decrease.

DELAWARE & HUDSON (leased lines in New York State,) for the quarter ended June 30—

Rennsalear & Saratoga, (including Adirondack Ry.:)

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	809,928	820,886	685,721
Expenses	657,736	630,633	508,338
Net	152,192	190,253	177,383
Charges	335,986	316,472	315,529
Deficit	183,794	126,219	138,146
New York & Canada—			
Gross	462,963	357,903	302,526
Expenses	334,240	216,374	180,375
Net	128,722	141,529	122,151
Charges	107,223	93,093	93,917
Surplus	26,200	49,536	28,234
Albany & Susqushanna—			
Gross	1,686,340	1,218,580	1,009,910
Expenses	762,922	726,687	707,251
Net	908,908	492,913	302,659
Charges	314,139	311,276	227,722
Surplus	589,469	181,637	74,937

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the twelve months ended June 30—

Gross	36,943,793	35,449,378	28,022,207
Expenses	25,141,548	23,970,815	18,233,034
Net	11,802,245	11,478,565	9,789,173
Other income	1,635,194	1,122,493	704,988
Total income	13,437,399	12,601,058	10,493,861
Total charges	6,749,228	6,390,010	6,212,748
Surplus	6,688,171	6,211,048	4,281,113
Dividends	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,695,000
Surplus	3,688,171	3,211,048	1,586,113

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June—

Gross	1,410,797	1,098,056	1,172,754
Exp. and taxes	1,010,027	980,796	1,016,383
Net	400,770	107,260	156,371
Charges	346,934	315,841	306,865
Surplus	53,836	208,581-	152,494
12 mos. gross	17,766,595	17,206,193	16,391,400
Exp. and taxes	12,997,710	12,449,083	11,871,565
12 mos. net	4,768,885	4,759,110	4,519,835
Charges	4,019,240	3,758,759	3,644,709
12 mos. surplus	749,645	1,000,351	875,126

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross	1,747,173	1,818,606	1,101,691
Expenses	1,211,496	1,242,045	948,920
Net	535,677	576,561	152,771
Other income	116,988	101,350	52,740
Total income	652,565	677,911	206,511
Charges	321,905	332,006	234,121
Surplus	330,660	345,905	*28,610

Cash on hand, $257,318.

*Deficit.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for June—

Gross	714,369	679,896	509,601
Expenses	374,586	468,573	351,150
Net	339,783	211,323	158,451
6 mos. gross	3,470,662	3,908,002	3,018,418
Expenses	2,468,048	2,586,321	2,001,506
6 mos. net	1,002,614	1,021,681	1,016,912

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.12	.14	Lady W. C.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.13	.14	Mexican	.08	.09
Andes	.20	.20	Occidental C.	.80	.80
Belcher	.22	.27	Ophir	2.55	2.55
Best & Bel.	.80	.80	Overman	.12	.13
Bullion	.29	.31	Potosi	.16	.18
Caledonia	.48	.52	Savage	.25	.27
Chal'ge Con.	.22	.28	Sag Belcher	.09	.11
Challar	.16	.18	Sierra Nev.	.23	.25
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.02	.03
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.11	.08
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.25	.27
Crown Point	.17	.18	Utah Con.	.11	.11
G. & Curry	.22	.24	Yellow Jacket	.22	.24
Hale & Nor.	.68	.69	Silver bars	57⅝	.57½
Julia	.10	.12	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.12	.13	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky C.	.01	.02			

Mexican Dollars—Tuesday, 46@47; Monday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5⅞	6¼	Missouri	22	22½
Anaconda	11	11¼	Mollie Gibson	4½	4⅝
C. & N. W.	6¼	6½	Anchor	6¼	
C. C. Con.	8½	8⅝	New Haven	3	3½
Dr. Jackpot	4⅛	4⅜	Old Gold	10¾	11½
Elkton	63½	64½	Pharmacist	3⅝	3⅝
El Paso	90½	90⅝	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Isabella	20	21	Rose Nicol	15½	21½
Keystone	4¼	5	Sun. Eclipse	1½	2
Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞	Vindicator	65	70

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Incorporated today:

Gypsum Prodncts Company, Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. J. Stewart, New York; W. F. B. Stewart and J. A. Dempwolf, York, Penn.

One Hundred and Thirty-five West Forty Seventh Street, Corporated, New York, (hotel;) capital, $105,000. Directors—Simon J. Marks, William H. Livingston, and George B. Livingston, New York.

Middle States Oil and Gas Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Raymond Bissell, William M. Luther, and Frank B. Barnard, Buffalo.

Atlas Lime Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Edward R. Carter, Seymour S. Pelonbet, Brooklyn, and Joseph S. Heil, New York.

Dr. D. J. Di Bol, medical officers, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Dr. David J. Di Bol and Emil W. Sulzer.

Artificial Marble Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—John R. Towle, Carl O. Lindgren, and Edward D. Paulin, New York.

National Theatre Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors — S. Gottlieb, John Latelner, New York, and Jacob Silbert, Boston.

New York Metal Art Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Ezra A. Tuttle, Thomas A. Darby, and Louis E. Spencer, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Union Labor Co-operative Association, publishing, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Ernest Bohm, William H. Graven, Henry F. Gldrick.

The East Shore Land and Title Company, East Orange; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. Ray, Edward J. MacCabe, Joseph A. Spratt.

The Independent Land Company, real estate and mining, Phillipsburg; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Elmer P. Richards, C. Frank Schwep, Sylvester C. Smith.

Samuel I. Acken, Jr., & Co., Haworth, Bergen County; capital, $100,000. Incorporated to Bergen County Coal and Lumber Company.

The Frederick Schwarz Company, to produce plays and operas and acquire title to theatrical scenery, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alice Kleeman, Alfred Aarons, Annette Hanson.

The John B. Whitaker Company, general merchandise, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Walter E. Dougless, John B. Whitaker, Hattie Douglass.

The Edwin E. Graham Company, to deal in scrap iron, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Edwin E. Graham, Jethro Griffith, Porter Daniels.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16.—The Scranton, Penn., Wrench Manufacturing Company was chartered at Dover to-day, to manufacture tools and machinery of all kinds; capital, $100,000.

John L. McLean Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John L. McLean, doing business as J. L. McLean & Co., stock brokers at 25 Broad Street, by the following creditors: Noble P. Bisbop, $4,000; Paul Askensy, $1,000, and Alex R. Smith, $100, all for money lent to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

Mr. McLean has been in business since 1890. He was formerly a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. Several years ago the firm exploited the Coast Dewey Gold Mining Company.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,389,269
Gold	44,158,468
Silver	31,607,044
United States notes	15,853,656
Treasury notes of 1890	48,904
National banknotes	17,844,333
Total receipts this day	1,175,066
Total receipts this month	23,177,826
Total receipts this year	69,964,214
Total expenditures this day	1,440,000
Total expenditures this month	27,460,000
Total expenditures this year	91,654,115
Deposits in National banks	122,110,432

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coln and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold certificates outstanding	$525,269,969
Silver dollars	467,864,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,672,141
Silver bullion of 1890	4,831,859
Total	$1,005,537,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	525,269,969
Silver certificates outstanding	467,864,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,404,000
Total	$1,005,537,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coln and bullion	$25,653,236
Gold certificates	18,505,230
Silver coln and bullion	23,535,545
Silver certificates	5,071,499
United States notes	15,853,656
Other assets	31,139,492
Total in Treasury	$122,758,659
Deposits in National banks	122,110,432
Total	$244,869,090
Current liabilities	20,479,822
Available cash balance

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Seventy-sixth Street House Sold—H. O. Havemeyer and Tiffany & Co. Trade Small Bits of Land—

Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjunction with Frederick Zittel, have sold to Samuel H. Levy the four-story dwelling with dining room extension, 43 West Seventy-sixth Street, 21 by 102.2.

To Build on Lexington Avenue.

Jacob Weinstein has sold the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 41.8 by 100.8, to Samuel D. Davis, who will erect a six-story apartment house on the plot.

M. Kahn & Co. sold for Mary C. Heagen, 210 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 102.2, to Harris Mayer, and have resold the property for Mr. Mayer to a Mr. Lefkowitz.

Unique Deal with Interior Lots.

Yesterday's transfers revealed an interesting deal the parties to which were Henry O. Havemeyer and Tiffany & Co. Mr. Havemeyer's former residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street adjoins the new Tiffany Building, which covers the rest of the block front up to Thirty-seventh Street. In the middle of the block, about 100 feet back from the Fifth Avenue front, the dividing line between the two parcels was very irregular—resembling somewhat the letter S, if that character he made with straight lines instead of curved ones. The result was that either owner had a small corner of his plot shut in on three sides by the holdings of his neighbor. There has been an exchange of these interior lots—one of which measures 28 by 13 and the other 32 by 11—so that Mr. Havemeyer and Tiffany & Co. both have practically the same ground area as they did before, but each has a plot of more compact and regular shape.

Among those sailing for Europe to-day on the Majestic is Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co. Mr. Marling expects to remain abroad about six weeks.

Delancey Street Corner Sold.

F. J. E. Carroll of Miles & Helfer has sold to Jacob Weinstein 242, 244, and 246 Delancey Street and 47 Sheriff Street, being the northwest corner, one four-story and three five-story tenements, each 25 by 75. The property has been held in one family for nearly fifty years.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Louis Fuchs the six-story tenement 140 West Fourth Street, 32.6 by 109.

Large Plot Sold on the Heights.

Max Marx has sold to John C. Rodgers a plot, 175 by 175, on the west side of Broadway, opposite One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Duff & Brown have sold for Jennie L. Lewis, to G. D. Sherman, a lot 25 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, about 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. They recently sold the adjoining lot to the same buyer for Jacob Herh.

Lots and Tenement in a Trade.

Charles Lowenfeld has resold, through Samuel I. Siegel & Co. and Max Sturtz, the plot, 75 by 199.10, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 425 feet east of Lenox Avenue. The buyers, Lipman & Gold, give in exchange 97 and 99 Avenue B, a six-story tenement, 32.6 by 109. The Harlem lots will be improved by the new owners.

Freidus & Hodes have resold for Edward Wolf to a Mr. Harris the five-story double flat, 551 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Operators Sell Third Avenue Corner.

Lowenfeld & Prager have resold to the New Amsterdam Realty Company the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story tenement, 24.8 by 97.7; also, to Henry Kalchim, 326 East Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 24.8 by 98.9.

The two new tenements, 322 to 326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, sold by Grossman & Passon, were bought by a Mr. Bennett, not Burnett, as was reported in this column yesterday.

To Build on Bronx Plot.

L. Peters has sold a plot, 50 by 95, on Weeks Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets. The buyer will improve the property immediately.

Neuheck & Busher have sold for Martin Klett, 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, for Bertha Eckert, 676 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, a two-story dwelling, 25 by 100.

Brooklyn Corner Changes Hands.

Burrill Brothers have sold for Solomon Silverman the five-story flat with stores, 173 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, corner of First Street, for $31,500.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

2d Av, 193 and 195, n w corner of 12th St, 61.3x90, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the State Bank.....$150,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No. 415 Grand st, for a six-story brick store and flats, 25x87; J. Furman of 83 2d Av, owner G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $26,000.

Two Hundred and Twenty-third St, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21.9x56; Elizabeth Smithson, Garfield St, Van Nest, owner; Timothy Kelly, Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $16,000.

Andrews Av, e s, 395 ft n of 181st St, for a one-story frame stable, 16x12; Mrs. Emma Manson, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av., architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth St, n w corner of Forest Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 42.8x78.9; Thomas J. Quinn of 1,098 Jackson Av, owner; Hugo H. Azolin of 961 Stebbins Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 59 to 61 West 62d St, to two four-story brick flats; Whitehall Realty Company and another of 7 Pine St, owners; E. W. Utor & Co. of 28 Whitehall St, architects; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,435, e s, 24.11x100; John Einburger to Nahum Massell and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE B, w s, 150 ft n of 4th St, 25x129; Mary Annan to Jane Riley, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BAILEY AV, w s, 285.11 ft n of 231st St, 100x107.11x irregular; Jacob Shrady and another, executors, to Martha L. Shrady 3,490

BROADWAY, w s, 1,761.3 ft n from s a of 155th St, 175x175; Max Marx to John C. Rodgers, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

BROOME ST, 205 and 207, s s; Jonas Weil and another to Max Gross, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x92; Isaac M. Bernstein to Charles M. Rosenthal, ½ part, all title, (mtg $87,000,) other consideration and 100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 400 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; Charles H. Edgar to Adolph Lowy, (mtg $8,500) 10,700

COMMONWEALTH AV, n e corner of Mansion St, 25x100; Mary E. Trainor to Robert Edwards, (mtg $2,500)..... 3,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 25x133.1x25.5x137.9; John Allan Realty Company to Samuel Levin and another, (mtg $16,000) 100

DALY AV, w s, 81.5 ft n of 180th St, 99.11x109.7x irregular; Rachel Schoepp and others to William Klumpp, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

FOREST AV, e s, 17.9 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x85; Peter J. Becker to Anna M. Becker Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 38.9 ft n of 26th St and 111.8 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 28x e 13.4x a 28x w 13.4; Tiffany & Co. to Henry O. Havemeyer, other consideration and..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 66.9 ft n of 36th St and 100 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 32x e 11.8x s 32x w 11.8; Henry O. Havemeyer to Tiffany Company, other consideration and 100

INTERIOR LOT, 325 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Ephraim B. Levy to Adolph Kolbert and another. Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 295 ft w of White Plains Road and 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25x w 100x s 25x a 100; Ephraim B. Levy to Richard Guler..... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 200 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; George Lahrmann to John Arneth, (mtg $2,800)..... 4,250

LOT 53, map of Oak Tree plot; Bernhard Klingenstein to Tommaso Giordano 100

LOTS 123 and 124, map of St. Raymond Park; Agostino Dallessio to Hudson P. Rose ..... Nom.

LOTS 25, 26, 27, 32 to 39, 65, 67, 81, 82, 97, 111, 112, 113, 127, 128, 129, 156, 157, 175, 176, 195, 196, 197, 200, 221, 222, 226 to 229, 237, 238, 243, 253, 254, 258, and 279, map of Classon's Point, Westchester; Ella M. Cabla and others to John Husson ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,472, w s, 26.8x95; Abraham Samuels and others to Samuel Elsnitz, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, w s, 74.3 ft n of 101st St, 26.8x95; Peter Kramer to Amelia Margraf, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and 100

MONROE ST, 81 and 83, n s, 39.8x42.7x irregular; Louis E. Kleban to Mayer Goodman, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

N 40 OF LOT 105, map of William Powell, West Farms, 25x95; s ½ of Lot 106, same map, 25x95; William H. Sage to Antonio Ragone ..... Nom.

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 200 ft s w of Fletcher St, 25x150; Edward L. Royce and another, executors, to Mary Walsh.. 5,500

S ½ OF LOT 59, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Millard F. Miller, executor, to Felix Hirst 3,600

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 73.3 ft e of 184th St, 50x100x irregular; Tiebout Av, w s 148.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; Tiebout Av, w s, 198.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; Tiebout Av, w s, 248.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100; Ferdinand R. Minroth to Dominicus S. Voorhees ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, runs n e 204.11x w 137.10x s 151.7; Frances Marcus to Maurice Rapp, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg 1-3 of $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TIMPSON PLACE, 72, w s, 15.11x100; David Beers to Minna Wright, other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, runs n e 204.11x w 137.10x s 151.7; Lewis S. Marx to Frances Marcus, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $15,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, w s, 70 ft s of Home St, runs n w 140x s w 70x s e 40x n e 67.3x s e 100x n e 2.9; John W. Bock and wife to Gustave Frey, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

UNION AV, w s, 70 ft s of Home St, runs n w 140x s w 70x s e 40x n e 67.3x s e 100x n e 2.9; Gustave Frey to John W. Bock, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 308.4 ft s of Columbus Av, 41.8x100, Van Nest Park; Annie Dohmann to Domenico Farago and another 3,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 161th St, 50x39.11x50x90; John C. Heintz and another to Joseph Hyman..... 100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 90th St, 26x57.6; Clifford W. Hartridge to Helen M. Warner and others, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 79th St, 27.2x94; Mina Windholz to Leo Frank and another, other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x100; Selig Carlip and others to Isaac Kapion and another, (mtg $20,200,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,095, w s, 25x100; Louis Lennan to Rafail Stravitz, (mtg $20,250)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,124, e s, 25x75; Jacob Weinstein to Hyman Stecher and another, (mtg $12,700,) other consideration and.. 100

3D AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25x100; Renben Quint to Benjamin M. Abrahams, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100

3D AV, e s, 289.10 ft n of 174th St, 99.11x 100x99x100; Solomon Finkelstein to Selig Seligman, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,878, e s, 25x125; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Joseph Pimstein, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and.. 100

4TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Macdougal St, 32.6x109; Irving Bachrach to Louis Fuchs, (mtg $36,500) 100

8TH ST, 300, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x99.10, irregular; Marcus Brown to Joseph Stark and another, (mtg $27,000). 100

8TH AV, 337 and 337½, w s, runs s 26x w 40x w 20x n e 27.4x e 60; Louis Simon to Abraham Simon and another, ⅔ part, (mtg ⅔ of $20,000) 100

9TH AV, n s, 205 ft w of 3d St, 100x114, Wakefield; Catharine Cash to Morris Abrams ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 326 East, 24.8x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Kalchim, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

28TH ST, 146 West, 23.3x98.9x23.2x98.9; Peter Moller, Jr., to Valentine Schaefer. Nom.

34TH ST, 226 West, 21.8x78; 44th St, 311 and 313 West, 50x100.5; Worth St, 15, n s, 25x100; 49th St, 607 West, 25x100.5; Canal St, 491, n s, 17.3x27.8x irregular; Hudson St, 223, w s, 17.7x32.4x irregular; Robert H. Hazeltine to Harry J. Meyer, 1-6 part, all title 21,833

40TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Samuel G. Adams to Arabella Adams, quitclaim ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 345 and 347 East, 50x100.5; Annie Rollinck to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtgs $35,000)..... Nom.

65TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Jacob Peter to Rose Weber, ½ part, all title, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 421 to 425 East, 62.6x63.1x63.3x 72.11; Joseph Isaac and another to Peyser Bookstaver and another, (mtgs $15,000) ..... Nom.

75TH ST, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x 102.2; Alois F. Wodicka and others to Elias Randel, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

75TH ST, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x 102.2; Elias Randel to Abraham Savada and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

76TH ST, 365 East, 25x102.2; Louis Fuchs to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $11,900)..... 100

80TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Anna C. Bub to American Bohemian Realty Company, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

81ST ST, s s, 122 ft w of Avenue A, 17x 102.2; Thomas G. Doyle and another to Bankers' Realty and Security Company. Nom.

82D ST, 154 East, 16.8x85.5; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Thomas G. Doyle, (mtg $8,000)..... 13,000

92D ST, 321 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Turk to Charles Kroetz, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

92D ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x55.7x50x54.3; New York Investment and Improvement Company to David Cohen, other consideration and..... 100

100TH ST, n s, 148.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Victor Gold to Isaac Adler, (mtg $22,600,) other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, s s, 570 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 125.11x e 109.9x n e — x w 163.10; Smith Ely to Ratje Bunke..... Nom.

102D ST, 215 East, 25x100.11; Albert Brandt to Sarah Berman, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, 1 West, 100x25.11; Elisabeth Rankin and another to Morris H. Feder and others, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

108TH ST, 119 East, 25x100.11; Meyer Herman to Adolf Press, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and 100

110TH ST, s s, 133.5 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Bernard Polatschek and others to Marcus L. Osk and another, ex. Nom.

110TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 0.1x 100.11; William H. McCarthy to Marcus L. Osk and another, all title, quitclaim.. Nom.

116TH ST, 248 East, 16.8x100.10; Catharine M. C. Daehne to Marcus L. Osk and another, other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, 240 to 244 East, 49.11x100.10; Katharine D. Quirke, trustee, to Marcus L. Osk and another 20,000

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 250x100.11x irregular; Central Building Improvement and Investment Company to Charles M. Rosenthal and another 24,000

112TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Mary A. Ronzone to Herman Fichter, (mtg $6,225,) other consideration and 100

112TH ST, 238 East, 20x100.11; Tommasina Bernetti to Herman Fichter, (mtg $7,474,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 222 East, 16.6x100.11; Julius Bash to Hulda Menke, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 223 East, 16.6x100.11; Evander H. Schley to Julius Bash ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 79 West, 20x100.11; George Haas, referee, to John Bottomley..... 10,000

116TH ST, 79 West, 20x100.11; William Donegan to John Bottomley, quitclaim.. Nom.

118TH ST, 154 West, 20x100.11; Edward M. Fowler to John Bottomley, quitclaim... Nom.

132D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Daniel Ruess to Salie Hess, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 577 and 579 East, 50x100; Louis I. Harris to Ben Cohen. (mtg $25,510)... Nom.

136TH ST, 555 East, 25x100; Max Cohen to Yetta Goldstein, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

136TH ST, 563 to 565 East, 100x100; Jonas Weil to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $56,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 539 to 545 East, 100x100; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Sarah Meyer, (mtg $71,000,) other consideration and.. 100

140TH ST, n s, 156 ft w of 7th Av, 28x 99.11; Mary F. Lauer and another to Charles A. Herrmann, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

142D ST, 472 West, 16x99.11; Rachel Lippman to Hyman Sonn and another..... Nom.

142D ST, 472 West, 16x99.11; Hyman Sonn and another to Joseph E. Marx, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and.. 100

153D ST, s s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Valentine Klein to Herman Fichtmann, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

153D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Adam Koehler and others to Simon Kntzenstein, other consideration and 100

155TH ST, 522 East, 25x100; Rosalie Magda and another to Alexander Krieger, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.. 100

179TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x99.11; John E. Kehoe to Maria T. Kehoe, (mtg $4,575) 100

180TH ST, 871 East, 25.3x99.2x25x102.11; Louisa Ehrler to John Haut and wife, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and... 100

180TH ST, 871 East, 25.3x99.2x25x102.11; John Haut and wife to Gustav Haut, ¼ part, (mtg $6,350,) other consideration and 100

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Benjamin M., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, n e corner of 108th St, installments, 6 per cent. 7,000

ADELSON, Lewis, to Henry De F. Weekes; 2d Av, 2,150, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000

AMERICAN BOHEMIAN REALTY COMPANY to Anna C. Bub; 80th St, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, due July 2, 1907..... 8,000

BANKERS' REALTY AND SECURITY Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 81st St, 440 East, 2 years.. 4,500

BANNER, Peter, to the Metropolitan Life, Insurance Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 88th St, building loan, due Sept. 1, 1907, 5 and 6 per cent 850,000

BASH, Julius, to Adelaide M. Meert; 115th St, 223 East, 3 years..... 7,000

BERMAN, Sarah, to Albert Brandt; 102d St, 215 East, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BLACK, Adella W., to Harlem Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 160.10 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 3,000

BOTTA, Porzia La C., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 28 and 29, map of 120 lots of the Daily estate, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 600

BRAAF, Charles and wife to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, prior mtg $75,000, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

BRAAF, Charles, and wife to Hazen & Melnikes; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BRAAF, Charles, and wife to Charles Doan and another; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, prior mtgs $60,000, 3 years, 6 per cent non-negotiable 15,000

BRAAF, Charles, and wife to Charles Doan and another; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, prior mtgs $50,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

CARLELLI, Napoleone, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 52, map of 120 lots of the Daily estate, 5 years..... 500

COHEN, Hyman, to Peter V. Stocky, trustee; 118th St, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 45,000

COHEN, David, to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 92d St, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 9,000

COHEN, David, to New York Investment and Improvement Company; 92d St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, prior mtgs $18,000, installments 2,500

DECKER, Anna M., to Louisa L. Jaremiah; Forest Av, e s, 17.9 ft s of 163d St, due Feb. 1, 1908..... 6,000

DECKER, Peter P., to Simon J. Barkley; Cauldwell Av, w s, 271 ft n of 161st St, due Feb. 15, 1905..... 1,000

DEVERMANN, Dora E., to Frank I. Ameitano; Lot 198, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, due July 1, 1909 3,000

DOYLE, Thomas G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 82d St, 154 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

EDWARDS, Robert, to Mary E. Trainor; Commonwealth Av, n e corner of Mansion St, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years..... 200

FUCES, Louis, to Irving Bachrach; 44th St, 140 West, prior mtg $36,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 20,500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Bernhard Klingenstein; Lot 53, map of 65 lots of Oak Tree Plot, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GOLDSTEIN, Yetta, to Max Cohen; 555 East 136th St, installments, 6 per cent.. 2,000

GOODMAN, Hyman, to Louis E. Kleban; 81 and 83 Monroe St, prior mtg $35,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 12,000

GROSS, Max, to Jonas Weil and another; Broome St, 25 and 27, 1 year..... 23,000

GROSS, Max, to Jonas Weil and another; Broome St, 25 and 27, prior mtgs $46,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 18,000

HAUT, John, to Louisa Ehrler; 180th St, 871 East, prior mtg $4,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,850

HESS, Sallie, to Daniel Rness; 132d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 26, 1906..... 4,500

HESSE, Henry, jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 77th St, 29 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to John C. Heintz and another; Washington Av, n w corner of 167th St, 1 year..... 10,000

KALCHHIM, Henry, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 326 East 26th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KATZENSTEIN, Simon, to Adam Koehler; 153d St, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 8,000

KATZENSTEIN, Simon, to Adam Koehler; 153d St, s s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 4,000

KOLBERT, Adolf, and another to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 325 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100 x n 25 x w 100 x s 25, 3 years 2,400

KOLBERT, Adolf, and another to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 325 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100 x n 25 x w 100 x s 25, 3 years 500

KLUMPP, William, to Helena Berk; Daly Av, w s, 81.5 ft s of 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KRIEGER, Alexander, to Rosalie Magda and another; 155th St, 522 East, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KRELLMAN, Sarah, to William W. Watson; 379 Grand St, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEVIN, Samuel, and another to John Allan and another; Courtlandt Av, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, prior mtg $16,000, 4 years 6,500

LOWY, Adolph, to Charles H. Edgar; Cauldwell Av, w s, 400 ft s of 156th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,700

MASSELL, Nahum, and another to John Einburger and another; 1435 Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 131st St, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

MENKE, Hulda, to Samuel C. Baum; 115th St, 223 East, due Sept. 10, 1904.. 1,000

MEYER, Harry J., to Robert H. Hazeltine; 265 West 34th St; also 311 and 313 West 44th St; also 15 Worth St; also 607 West 49th St; also 208 Canal St; also 223 Hudson St, part, 4 mtgs, 1 mtge, each.. 8,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Jonas Weil and another; 136th St, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 4 mtgs, due April 1, 1905, 6 per cent, 4 mtges, each 3,750

OSK, Marcus L., and another, to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, 240 to 248 East, 1 year..... 24,000

OSK, Marcus L., and another, to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, 240 to 248 East, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

PARKER, Sarah E., to Kate St. C. Washburn; Broadway, w s, 26.6 ft n of 17th St; also 196 Canal St, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

PIMSTEIN, Joseph, to Moritz L. Ernst and another; 3d Av, 2,078, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PRESS, Adolf, to Meyer Herman; 119 East 108th St, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,250

RAGONE, Antonio, to William H. Sage; Hoffman St, w s, being n ½ of Lot 105 and s ½ of Lot 106, map of land of heirs of William Powell, 5 years..... 4,100

RANDEL, Elias, to Alois F. Wodicka and others; 75th St, s s, 280.9 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,000

RITTEL, Frieda, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Canhreiig Av, n w s, being 25 x ½ of Lot 59, map of Belmont, 3 years 1,500

RONCOLI, Joseph L. P., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 118, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years..... 400

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Oliver E. Cromwell, guardian; 1,785 1st Av, 3 years 15,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., and another, to Central Building and Improvement and Investment Company; 111th St, s a, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs $45,000, due April 15, 1905, 6 per cent, each 5,250

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., and another, to Central Building and Improvement and Investment Company; 111th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $3,000, due April 15, 1905, 6 per cent.. 4,250

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., and another, to Central Building and Improvement and Investment Company; 111th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $17,000, due April 15, 1905, 6 per cent.. 4,000

SCHAEFER, Valentine, to Joseph T. Case; 28th St, 146 West, 3 years..... 16,000

SEAGH, William H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 31st St, a s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, building loan, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 175,000

STARK, Joseph, and another to Marcus Brown; 329 East 8th St, prior mtg $27,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,200

STEKER, Hyman, and another to Jacob Weinstein; 2d Av, 2,124, 2 years, 6 per cent. 900

STEWART, James M., to Susman Weill; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 84th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SMITH, Sarah, to Louis Brent; Lot 59, map of 111 lots of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 1,000

VINCIGUERRE, Salvatore, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 83, map of 120 lots of the Daily estate, 5 years..... 500

WARNER, Helen M., and another to Clifford W. Hartridge; West End Av, n e corner of 90th St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

WALSH, Mary, and another to Edward L. Royce and another, executors; Railroad Av, s e s, 200 ft s w of Fletcher St, 3 years..... 3,500

WRIGHT, Minna, to Anthony McOwen; 73 Timpson Place, 5 years..... 4,000

ZUNINO, Michael, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 117, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years 400

Mechanics' Liens.

CARMINE ST, s e corner of Minetta Lane, 37.8x100; William N. McKenzia against J. Cohen and another, owners; Earl H. Miller, contractor..... $565

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 200 ft w of Grand Av, 100x100, Bronx; Isidore L. Cohen against George Lynn, owner; Wilbur W. Leandle, contractor..... 575

ELDRIDGE ST, 57; Joseph Schoider against Harris Gordon, owner; H. Harris & Co., contractors..... 150

ELDRIDGE ST, 57; Rubin Grau against Henry Gordon, owner; Harry Harris and another, contractor..... 600

PENNYFIELD ROAD, s w s, Lots 11, 52 to 66, and n 12 ft of 67; also, 90 to 94, 39, 40, 75 to 85, map of property belonging to Greene, Owen & Gelston, Throgg's Neck; J. A. Muhlstedt Lumber and Coal Company against Annie F. Leverich, owner; Joseph Reardon, contractor..... 1,980

RIVINGTON ST, 51; Rubin Grau against William Solomon and another, owners; Harry Harris, contractor..... 235

47TH ST, 145 to 155 West; Allerton Clarke Company against Salomon Wolff, owner and contractor..... 1,000

114TH ST, 308 West; Samuel Hoffman and another against George H. Winslow, owner; H. Spindler, agent..... 35

170TH ST, n e corner of Prospect Av, —x—; William P. Hookey against Mary Doe, owner; Arnold Pfenning, contractor 764

175TH ST, s w corner of Clinton Av, —x—; William P. Hookey against George J. Fernchild, owner; Arnold Pfenning, contractor..... 493

Lien Result of Misunderstanding.

Subsequent to the filing of the foregoing lien against the property of Solomon Wolff at 145 to 155 West Forty-seventh Street, the Allerton-Clarke Company issued a statement yesterday afternoon that the lien was filed under misapprehension as to the facts in the case and will be satisfied of record the first thing this morning.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts; Standard Terra Cotta Works against Varick Realty Company and another, Aug. 11, 1904.. 615

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts; Hollerith & Son against Varick Realty Company, Aug. 9, 1904..... 22,000

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts; Jacob Stockinger against Varick Realty Company and another, Aug. 11, 1904..... 2,191

2D AV, 231 to 237; Paul Pfotenhauer and another against Mary Feller and another, Feb. 29, 1904..... 110

8TH ST, 308 and 310 East; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Schlessinger & Feinchel and another, Aug. 11, 1904..... $200

39TH ST, 54 West; Walker & Chambers against John Doe and another, Jan. 29, 1904 538

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, 45.5x100x irregular; Henry Maddock against Sarah G. Fuller and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

AVENUE C, 206; Betty Gluck against Selig Klein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

MADISON AV, 154; Jacob Miller and another against Flora E. Isham and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. Hauser.

74TH ST, 212 and 214 East; Frank M. Lowenstein against David Abraham, (notice of levy, &c.;) attorneys, Spiro & Wasservogel.

81ST ST, 54 East; J. Clarence Sinclair and another against Edward A. Schmidt and another, (action to cancel deed;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

105TH ST, s s, 375 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 93.6x 100.11x irregular; Charles W. Ridgway, receiver, against Herman W. Hoefer and another, (action to declare deeds void;) attorney, W. J. Gibson.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE or Lease for long term (only with security) Two five-story tenements, with stores, WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION. Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5. MORRIS E. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

$29,500.—Elegant 6-room double; improvements; near office; fine location; rent, $3,300; little cash. $38,500.—Great bargain; five-story 7-room double; all improvements; 30 front; rent, $4,416. $26,500.—5-story triple; 4 rooms and bath; full lot; rent, $3,000; little cash. Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Ave.

A brownstone dwelling; perfect condition; $11,000; 16.8; private block, near 125th St., mort., $8,000. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Double tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x108x 121; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; would trade for lots and cash. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,000. Miles & Helfer, 135 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

INVESTORS.—West 37th St., two 5-story triple flats; rent, $10,000; price, $40,000. Call or write Smith & Neil, 809 Melrose Av.

West 62d St.—Five 5-story triple flats; rent $3,700; price $33,000. Call or write Smith & Nall, 809 Melrose Av.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstone house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,250; rents $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Real estate offica for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAXES PAID ON THESE BY SELLER. $750 cash buys private, at station. $4,850, two Brook Av. lots; best section. $13,500, four-story double, near Willis Av. $16,000, four-story double, Willis; rents high. $2,000, three Boston Av. lots; best section. $22,500, four-story triple corner; rent $2,500. SIEKER, 3d Av., 169th St. L station.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Houses to rent: BEST LOCATIONS.
35th Street, near Fifth Av..... $2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story..... $1,700
Fifth Ave., near 10th, four story..... $4,500
Others $600 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th.

At $1,350.00, high box stoop, 3-story private dwelling; extra wide; cabinet trim; 70th St., near Sherman Square, subway station. Apply Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Small private house to rent in 70s, near Madison Av.; beautifully decorated; a little gem at $1,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Large houses; best locations; complete list; $900 to $4,500. See Duross, 155 West 14th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

330 West 89th St.—Furnished Dwelling to let; 4 and 2 story extension; size, 20x53; extension, 10x15; 12 rooms and 3 baths; possession Oct. 1st; rents, $2,700 and groun. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

West End Av., Opposite Schwab's Mansion.—4-story, 18-feet wide; reasonable rent. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, TO LEASE, A GOOD SALOON CORNER for a Client.
B. H. WEINSTEIN, JR.,
34 PINE STREET.
Tel. 1607 John. New York.

Wanted—To rent, small factory or building suitable for factory purposes, with or without power, in or near New York. Address, with particulars, J. G., Box 169 Times.

Lady having about $31,000 to invest in Yorkville or Harlem flats or tenements, desires full particulars, exact location, lowest price, and mortgages. Mrs. Sears, Box 1,013 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Space for manufacturing purposes with power and steam, in or near New York. B. H., Box 170, Times.

Westchester County.—Small place; will give brick house, Brooklyn; owners send particulars. James E. Ramsey, 150 Nassau St., afternoons.

Farm, small; hour or so out; will give two-family house, Bronx; owners send particulars. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St., afternoons.

Apartment house, small; will give nearby farm, free and clear; owners send particulars. James E. Ramsey, 150 Nassau St., afternoons.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosaner, Marks & Mendham, 337 Willis Av.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Tenement Owners: Away with vacancies, agents' excessive expense bills; advice free. Nelson, 253 Broadway.

Investment for about $4,000 cash; Bronx preferred. Z., 1,420 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A fine dwelling, (six lots,) best location in Bensonhurst, and cash for desirable flats Harlem. Welsberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

Suburban—Sale or Exchange.—Elegant gentleman's place; twelve-room house; six acres. M. S., 492 Columbus Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

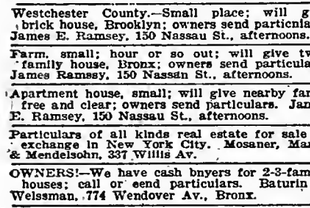
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against MARGARET E. BYRNES and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain indentures of lease made to Thomas W. Byrnes by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, 1899, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the seventh day of July, 1899, in Section 1, Liber 53, of Conveyances, Page 298, by which lease the following described premises were demised for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of July, 1899, with the privilege of renewal, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, in Section 1, Block 154, and known as No. 12 Elm Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Elm Street and Manhattan Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Manhattan Place 23 feet 9 inches to the rear of Lot Street No. 64 Duane Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Duane Street 23 feet 9 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.
DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Elm Street:



Manhattan Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $58,991.86, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $518.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $657.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of August, 1904.
DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.
au17-2aw3w-W&Th&sef.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. ROWLEY, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. MACBETH, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 15th, 1904.
WHEELER, CORTIS & HAIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 21 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To George A. Macbeth, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 29th day of July, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, State of New York, and to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made the 13th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, State of New York.—Dated New York, August 13, 1904.
WHEELER, CORTIS & HAIGHT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office & P. O. Address, 21 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRYAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated and entered July 14th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver Bryan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hull & Horton, No. 2 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1904.—WOLCOTT A. HULL, Executor.
HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Broad Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

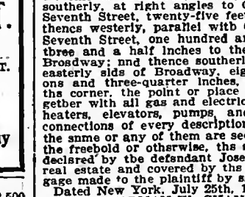
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirty-first day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,265.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.93 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
jy25-2aw3wTu&F&au17

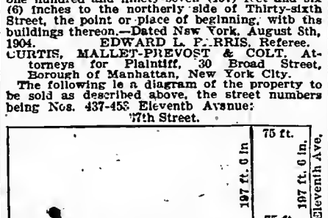
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—TEN EYCK POWERS, plaintiff, against MARTHA JANE WARD and ANDREW WARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fourteen (114) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the centre line of this block; thence running easterly, along said centre line, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7"); running thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet (102') two inches (2") to the southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly line of Seventy-fifth Street, nineteen feet (19') seven inches (7") to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 16, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 205 East Seventy-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $8,360.00, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to about $295, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $322.43 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of June, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, August 17th, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1904.
JAMES FRANK, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy25-2aw3wM&Th&an17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Baerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au3-1aw6mW

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wauhope Lynn, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES C. GILLIGAN, Executor. WAUHOPE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.

The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.
Through parlor car service to
Hotel Kaaterskill
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—First-class location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW; COMPLETE, TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.
Send for folder.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht frss to guests, $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suits with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
Hotel Columbia
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottages nearly opp. OPEN FROM TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Writs for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; tennis, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time. 10c.; 14 times. 8c.; 30 times. 6c.

"The Oulecut," Franklin, Delawars Co., N. Y. —Nothing for the money; special rates for September and October. No hay fever; glorious Autumns; writs for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; fres transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Rayvella Hall, Hashrouck, Sullivan Co., (Near Fallsburg.)—On large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and 2 children, 8 and 5 years old, with governess, desires furnished rooms and board in select family in a healthful subnrb convenient to the city; best references, with particulars. J. M., Box 176 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To William M. Hoss, as Public Administrator of the County of New York, John Cunneen, as Attorney General of the State of New York, Mary Mitchell, if living, if's name Mary being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a daughter of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, and if she be dead, to her husband, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, John Doe, the name John Dos being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a half brother of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, if living, and if he be dead, to his widow, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designated by the general designation of brothers or sisters of the half or the whole blood and descendants of brothers or sisters of the half or the whole blood, and to all persons included in the class designated by the general description of cousins of decedent, being persons unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designated by the general description of next of kin of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, N. O. the New York Life Building, deceased, as heirs, next of kin or otherwise, being persons unknown to petitioner, and their names and residences, if there be any such persons, being also unknown to petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Ellen T. Machell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 25, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hersunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hnndred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS
FOR REAL COMFORT YOU WILL FIND

The Old Dominion Line
offers the most varied, attractive, and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort. (Stop over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
Big Four, Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired, returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis, with privilege of boat routes from Detroit or Cleveland to Buffalo, N. Y., at a small additional cost.

For further information apply to
C. & O. Office, 362 B'way, N. Y. or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Traveling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA.
Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips,
Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24, $44.50.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
9-day trip, $35.50...Aug. 24, Sept. 7.
10-day trip, $75.00...Aug. 16, 30.
11-day trip, $87.50...Aug. 19.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Rates.
SPECIAL TRIPS FOR LABOR DAY.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY AND 849 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL TRIPS, including Railroad tickets and Hotel accommodations.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 20 Kroonland.....Sept. 3
Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large, new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Aug. 17, 10 AM Arabic...Aug. 26, 7 AM
Cedric...Aug. 24, 5 PM Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Aug. 23, 1 PM K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K. Wm. II..Sep. 6, 12:30 PM Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz..Oct. 18, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Sep. 20, 1 PM K. Wm. II...Nov. 8, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa..Aug. 25, 10 AM Kürfuerst..Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich..Aug. 30, Noon Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenz'n..Oct. 15, 11 AM
Lntze...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irens....Oct. 8, 11 AM Lnise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., A'GTS., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Hamburg, Au. 18, 11 AM *Deutschl'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon †Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM
*Blucher, Au. 25, 10 AM *Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM
†Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM Pisa, Sept. 10, 6 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar.....Sept. 6 P. Adalbert.....Nov. 24
P. Adalbert.....Oct. 4 P. Oskar.....Dec. 5
P. Oskar.....Oct. 25 *Deutschland...Jan. 10
Phoenicia.....Nov. 12 P. Adalbert...Jan. 10
"Italy in less than 8 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria..Aug. 20, 10 AM Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM
Lucania..Aug. 27, 7 AM Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM Lucania..Sept. 24, 5 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, Second Cabin $30 upwards according to steamer and accommodation.
Tuesday Service.
Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia...Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam...Aug. 23 Rijndam...Sept. 13
Potsdam...Aug. 30 Noordam...Sept. 20
Rotterdam...Sept. 6 Statendam...Sept. 27
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM Furnessia..Sept. 10, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $11 & $14.
For illustrated Excursion Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America...Aug. 17 Citta di Napoli...Aug. 31
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA
whers Natnre bewitches and Romanes and History enthrall; then tbs hreatb of the sea again and yon are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Munson Line Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 26 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE S. S. COMPANY.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this beautiful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see Friday's issue.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:35 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch, 1:25, (Saturdays only) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.
WOODBURY AND PITMAN, 8:25, 9:25, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
†Dining Car. ‡Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: Court Street, 366; Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
8-7-04

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 12:20, 4:40, 5:00 P. M. (Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., ‡1:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). ‡.20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.
WILDWOOD AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡‡1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 9:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡‡4:00, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00 noon, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖†1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8, Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, 8:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.
Stopping at Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, Jamesburg, Freehold, Matawan, Keyport, Hollywood, Red Bank, Little Silver,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Black pocketbook, with money, Sunday; name plate marked H. A. Belcher. Reward will be given if returned to H. A. Belcher, 148 East 40th St.

Lost or Stolen.—Bankbook No. 377,560, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Large black cat, wearing nickel collar; if returned reward of $5 will be given. Colon, 237 West 111th St.

Lost—Fox Terrier, female, with harness, 29th, 7th Av.; reward. Roen's, 521 6th Av.

$100 reward for lady's ring, with pearl and two diamonds; marked "W. F., Jr., to E. F. C.," and date inside; lost Saturday, Aug. 6, between 32d and 34th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$50 reward, no questions asked, for return of satchel containing bank book, necklace, (snake,) two rings, two earrings, and brooch, with diamonds and rubies. A. Moras, 200 East 33d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 138 West.—Pleasant large room, permanantly; small room, temporarily; superior table; references; gentlemen.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; transients; terms moderate.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d, 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodatsd; table board; references.

72d St., 209-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." —Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Madison Avenue, 673, 694, and 696.—Suites, baths; rooms; separate; parlor floor, bath, for doctor.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawayanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nervous persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

43d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable ball room.

44th St., 27 East.—Finely furnished rooms with attendance; board optional after middle of September; reference.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

64th, 165 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

93d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

135th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

HELP WANTED

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our contingent list, and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Junior Saleswomen.—Bright young girls, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education and appearance, but not experienced in business, can secure a chance to learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Operators Wanted—A number of experienced operators on muslin underwear, as well as tuckers on skirts; steady work and highest prices paid. Siegel Brothers, 379 West B'way.

Operators on mattress ticks wanted at Wanamaker's; experienced only. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleslades for their china department; only those who have held similar positions need apply. Call at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Good stenographers; must be rapid in dictation; also on typewriter; no beginners. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Snperintendent, rear entrance 19th St. side. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted—Several stylish young ladies for our showroom; must be 36 bust and wear 43 skirt; highest salaries paid. Apply all week, Laird & Bonwit, 36 East 14th St.

Wanted.—Millinery copyist of experience wanted; highest pay; steady work; also learners taken. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers for substitute and permanent positions; good pay; Smith Premier operators. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer for good position; rapid and accurate operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, rapid, as operator and accurate in work; salary $17. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer capable of neat, rapid, accurate work; salary $18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer with experience; good operator; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced salesmen in their photo supply department; only those who have held similar positions will be considered. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced china packers and unpackers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced stenographer for one of their most important departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Competent teacher of Isaac Pitman's shorthand and bookkeeping; must be a good disciplinarian. Address full particulars as to experience to Rev. Father Molineux, St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Young man stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, for a position in Arlington, N. J.; one living on Erie, Greenwood Lake Branch, preferred; moderate salary. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—Agent or solicitor controlling some trade, by a job printer. Box U 179 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Laundress.—By a good laundress, day's washing, housecleaning Mrs. Doyle, 304 West 135th St., ground floor, rear.

Laundress.—First-class; by the day or do cleaning. Flaherty, 221 East 85th St., basement.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter; experienced; permanency; downtown; all day or part; salary moderate; or copying home, own machine. M., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer and Privats Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 158 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable, Box 186 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; Remington machine; salary $10. Box C 173 Times.

NEW SUSPECT HELD IN KIDNAPPING CASE

Police Think He Knows Something of the Plot.

CAUGHT AT LADUCA'S HOUSE

Is Relative of Barrel Murder Suspect's Wife—Many False Clues to Tony Mannino's Whereabouts.

Detectives from the Amity Street Station, in Brooklyn, last night nabbed another suspect in connection with the kidnapping of Antonio Mannino, the Italian contractor's little son. The prisoner is Salvatore Altadonna, twenty-six years old, of 360 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Altadonna is a cousin of Mrs. Laduca, wife of the barrel murder suspect, who the police believe is the ringleader of the blackmailing gang that kidnapped the Mannino boy. He was a lodger at Laduca's home, and disappeared about the time that Laduca did, shortly after the boy was kidnapped.

Last night, after dark, he tried to sneak into the house. Detectives Corao and Mailli, who were keeping the tenement under surveiliance, discovered him. They put the handcuffs on him only after a rough-and-tumble fight.

The detectives declined to discuss the arrest of Altadonna. He is entered on the blotter as a "suspicious person."

Although a week had passed yesterday since the boy was lured away from his home, the police seemed little nearer a discovery of his whereabouts or the apprehension of the chief kidnapper than they were several days ago. Capt. Rooney confessed last night that it looked to him as if the kidnapping of the Mannino boy would go down as "unsolved" in police annals with that of Charlie Ross.

There has been no relaxation in the efforts of the police to find the missing boy. On the contrary, a number of detectives from the Manhattan and Brooklyn Central Offices were put on the case yesterday. The police are fully alive to the fact that the kidnappers are as desperate a set of criminals as they ever had to deal with, and that unless speedily captured they may do away with the boy, now that they have abandoned hope of getting the ransom.

The police went to work on a number of new clues yesterday. One of these, which led to New Jersey, looked so promising that Detective Sergeant Petrosino of Capt. McClusky's staff, who went in pursuit of it, announced that he would have Vita Laducca under arrest and the boy started for his parents' home within a few hours.

The clue was worked out and proved useless. The detectives had heard that the kidnapped boy was being held in New Orange, an Italian settlement in Union County, N. J. The boy there, however, was Carmine Roga, an Italian laborer, and who had never been kidnapped.

Another clue of much the same sort came from Newburg. Again it was a case of mistaken identity.

Inspector Wiegand of the Brooklyn Central Office yesterday received a letter, in which it was said that Laduca had been seen at 73 Furman Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, and that the boy might be kept a prisoner in that house. The house was one full of queer halls and dark corners, but the police say that they got no clue there.

The police believe that Antonio Rossi, as he calls himself, or Antonio Fusco, as the police call him, who was arrested in West New York on Sunday, may have had something to do with the kidnapping of the Mannino boy. Fusco went to West New York only a few days ago, at about the time Tony Mannino was kidnapped. Upon his arrival there he borrowed 50 cents for the purpose of having his trunk expressed, on the plea that he had no money, although he carried a ticket for Italy in his pocket when he was arrested. He was to have sailed yesterday. Galiti, another of the suspects arrested, had a ticket for the same steamer.

Detective Sergeant Vachris had a talk with Fusco in the Hudson County Jail, where he is awaiting extradition to Brooklyn, where he is wanted in connection with an Italian murder committed eighteen months ago. Fusco refused to tell Vachris anything about himself or where he had been before he went to West New York.

At the Mannino home last night it was said that no letters had been received from the kidnappers yesterday. Mrs. Mannino, the boy's mother, was said to have abandoned all hope of ever seeing the boy again. The father and his partner, Sigretto, still are keeping up their search, but now are taking the police less into their confidence than ever before.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 16.—Chief of Police McCabe received a telephone message this evening saying that two Italians and a boy whose description answered that of Antonio Mannino got off a train at Millbrook this afternoon. No trace of the party was found at Camelot, four miles below this city.

NEW BLACK HAND LETTER.

Trunk Dealer Threatened Who Aided Police in Weisbard Murder.

Max Sass, living at 365 Broome Street, who has a large trunk store at 369 Broome Street, received a letter yesterday afternoon which was signed with a drawing resembling a hand. Across it was written "Don't forget." In the letter was a demand for $300 and a threat that if the money was not paid he would be killed.

The letter was written in a rough hand, and many of the words were misspelled. There was mention of the Weisbard murder three years ago, and it was stated that Sass sold the trunk in which the body of Weisbard was found.

At the time of the murder Sass was closely questioned by the Police Department, it being thought that the trunk had been bought at his store, which is in the heart of the Italian district. It was found that the trunk had been purchased in Virginia and that Sass had nothing to do with it. Sass, however, aided Inspector Titus in the case, and since the murder he has been afraid of his life on that account.

The letter was as follows:

Aug. 16, 1904.

Mr. Sass: Kindly bring $500 for your life; bring the money at 7:30 P. M., Aug. 17, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Sure if not you will be killed and your five and the trunck store.

You sold me trunk for the Wiesebard murder you took from me a dollar.

After reading the letter Sass ran to the Muiberry Street Station and told Capt. Martens. He said that he was sure that the letter had not been sent to him for a joke, as since the Weisbard murder he has been in terror of the Italians. He said that he had no idea as to the identity of the sender.

"BLACK HAND" FOILED.

Tailor Pulise Disregards Threat—Crowd at Bronx Corner.

Nearly 500 persons gathered at Third and Tremont Avenues in the Bronx at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to see what the "Black Hand" would do to Santi J. Pulise, a tailor of 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, for refusing to pay its agents $200. He had received a letter telling him to go to the Bronx and pay the $200 to a man who would tap him thrice on the shoulder.

Pulise did not go. In the crowd, however, was "Billy" Maynard, a pugilist, who is also a practical joker. He tapped an Italian who happened by and said:

"Give me the $200."

A fight nearly followed, but Maynard at last explained that it was all a joke. Then the crowd dwindled away.

CAPTAIN MAKES GAMBLERS PAY

Professionals Give Up Proceeds of Session on Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Capt. Richter of the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd, which arrived in port yesterday, performed the feat of compelling two men who were charged by one of the passengers with being common gamblers, to return $280 which they had won in smoking-room poker games. No force was necessary to make the men give back their winnings, and, although they both firmly maintained that they were not professionals, their presence aboard was enough to discourage card playing during the latter half of the voyage.

According to the story of one of the passengers who said he saw the row, the two accused men, who say that they are New Yorkers; their victim, a prominent Providence merchant, and a jockey named Jenkins sat in a game the day the vessel left Cherbourg. They played almost without any intermission for the next twenty-four hours, during which time the jockey put up checks, to the protest of the victim, but to the evident satisfaction of the other two.

The game had been over for about an hour, when the Providence man went to the Captain and told him that the two New Yorkers were common gamblers and that he had been swindled. He wanted his money back. Capt. Richter thought the matter over and then went and told the pair that they had better give back what they won. Both protested, until the Captain told them that they would be far more comfortable on the rest of the voyage if they gave up. The money was then returned and the matter satisfactorily settled.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm brought many well-known people, among whom were the Baroness von Ketteler, the wife of the German Minister to China, who was murdered during the Boxer uprising. The Baroness was Maude Cass Ledyard of Detroit, to which city she is now going to visit her relatives. At the request of the German Emperor, she makes her residence at the Royal Palace, in Berlin, and travels with the Court. Other passengers were Kyrie Bellew, Mrs. Marcus Daly, Frank Munsey, and Prof. Julius Weisner.

PINKERTON WAS STABBED.

Barmaid Arrested in Connection with Staten Island Slaying.

The death of William Pinkerton in the saloon of William B. Dowling, at Carey Avenue and Columbia Street, West Brighton, was complicated yesterday by the discovery during the autopsy by Dr. George Mord, that, instead of dying from a fractured skull, as was supposed, Pinkerton had been twice stabbed in the heart with a penknife.

On hearing of the stab wounds Coroner Schaeffer at once notified Capt. Hogan of the Eighty-first Precinct, who arrested Mary De Karagi, Dowling's housekeeper since he separated from his wife. She also acted as barmaid in his saloon when her employer was absent. Dowling from the start admitted that he hit Pinkerton on the head with a piece of lead pipe, but he kept insisting that it was only a tap and not hard enough to do any serious harm. There are various stories afloat as to the occurrences in the saloon, and many things are stated as facts in the neighborhood for which there is no proof.

Pinkerton was interested in the American Handkerchief Works in the neighborhood. He and Dowling had been close friends for about five years. Mrs. Pinkerton has been in the North of Ireland for eight or nine months, and during her absence her husband and Dowling have been in each other's company almost constantly.

Monday evening they were not together. Dowling had been drinking. He quarreled with Mary De Karagi, the barmaid. Dowling entered while they were quarreling. The woman claimed Pinkerton had insulted her. The men fought and Pinkerton was killed.

POLICEMAN SAVES CHILDREN.

Edward J. Keating Adds to Record of Rescuing Drowning.

Policeman Edward J. Keating of the Astoria Station yesterday afternoon plunged into the East River at the foot of Mill Street, Long Island City, in his full uniform, and rescued two little girls from drowning.

Mary Gernio, nine years old, of 5 Fulton Avenue, Astoria, and her playmate, Elizabeth Nyland, of the same age, who lives at 7 Fulton Avenue, went down on the Mill Street dock to play. They fell into the water together. Policeman Keating heard the cries of the children. He did not wait to throw off his coat, but leaped overboard as he was. Reaching the little ones, Keating fought against the strong tide and brought them ashore, where he was cheered by many who had seen the rescue. The children were quickly revived. The policeman has a record for life saving.

NOTE LED TO IDENTIFICATION.

Opium Victim Wrote Friend — Wife Found Body in Morgue.

From this day forth Henry Levy, gentleman, ceases to exist and the career of Henry Miller, tramp, begins.

That note, received several weeks ago by Felix Levy, a tailor in Harlem, proved yesterday to be the clue by which Mrs. Rosa Levy of 212 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, found the body of her husband, Henry Levy, in the Morgue. Once a prosperous hardware merchant in Harlem, Levy had become a victim of the morphine habit. He had lived lately at the Olive Tree Inn, on East Twenty-third Street. He was taken to the Madison Street Police Station on Sunday night, where his case was diagnosed by Dr. Taves of Gouverneur Hospital as alcoholism. He died in a cell.

If it had not been for the note received by Felix Levy, a friend of the family, Mrs. Levy would not have known that the Henry Miller whose death was reported by the police was her husband. It was at the friend's suggestion that Mrs. Levy and he went to the Morgue, where they identified the body.

University of Virginia Presidency.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman has been elected President of the University of Virginia, which institution has up to this time been ruled by a system of Faculty government. With the election of Dr. Alderman the university relinquishes the democratic form of government impressed upon it by its founder seventy-nine years ago, and accepts the form generally approved to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Stenographer; energetic young man, (beginner,) would like position with chance for advancement; willing, accurate, and not afraid of work; salary moderate; best references. Box C 172 Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wishes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience, Box 203 Times.

Correspondent.—By young American of thirty years; seven years' active experience with leading periodicals. A. J. C., Box 175 Times Office.

Office Assistant, &c.—By young man as office assistant and typewriter; five years' experience; willing to make himself useful. Rutland, 1,304 Broadway.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses, drive, milk; attend garden, lawn, furnace; understands his business; good references. Box C, 180 Times.

Young man, 24, desires position with Stock or Consolidated Exchange house; 7 years' experience as blotter, purchase, and sales margin and Clearing House clerk; good penman; accurate figurer; best reference; low salary to begin. Experience. Box 166 Times.

MURDERED BY THIEVES, THROWN INTO CREEK

Stephen J. McCarthy's Body Found in the Spuyten Duyvil.

PUBLIC STORES WEIGHER

Policeman First Thought Body Was One of Their Number—Coroner Investigates.

The body of Stephen J. McCarthy, fifty-four years old, a bachelor, and a weigher in the Public Stores at Christopher Street, whose home was at 1,669 Amsterdam Avenue, was found on Monday afternoon in the water of Spuyten Duyvil Creek in front of Johnson's foundry. It was thrown there, according to the theory of Coroner O'Gorman, after Mr. McCarthy had been murdered. The police of the King's Bridge Station believe that members of certain gangs are responsible for McCarthy's death, and detectives have been put to work on this theory.

During the past eight Summers McCarthy had been the caretaker for Julius Caryl at the latter's residence, between Van Cortland and Caryl stations on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad. The family is now in the country. He left his home on Amsterdam Avenue Saturday afternoon to go to the Caryl place. His body was found floating Monday afternoon beside the pier. It was removed to the police station, where Coroner O'Gorman viewed it. The right temple had been crushed by a blow with a blunt instrument, while there were long, deep cuts on the left side of the chin, behind the right ear and above the eyes.

McCarthy carried a costly gold watch and wore gold studs and buttons in his shirt. He also usually carried a large sum of money. When his body was found his valuables were gone. It is the belief of the police that McCarthy reached the Caryl house, and that to return to his own home he rode on a Broadway car as far as Spuyten Duyvil, and that in order to reach his own home he started to walk to Amsterdam Avenue. They do not believe that he was murered at the point at which the body was found, but that after he had been killed his body was carried to that place and thrown into the water.

When the body was taken into the King's Bridge Station the policemen were lined up on the floor, awaiting the order to go out on post. The men thought they recognized it as that of Patrick J. Carroll, one of the patrolmen connected with the station. He had been away on sick leave for some time. A policeman was sent to Carroll's home to tell the family of the finding of the body. Carroll opened the door.

FAY TEMPLETON CELEBRATES.

Has Been on the Stage Thirty-two Years —Many Congratulations.

Miss Fay Templeton last night celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of her appearance on the stage. The chorus girls in "A Little of Everything" at the Aerial Gardens presented a gold bracelet inlaid with the number thirty-two in diamonds to her, and at the theatre Charles Frohman and John Drew were waiting to offer their congratulations. During the evening a basketful of telegrams arrived, including messages from Lillian Russel, Richard Mansfield, and a number of other prominent actors and actresses.

When Miss Templeton appeared on the stage of the Aerial Gardens the audience, knowing the occasion, gave her an enthusiastic reception. After the theatre Miss Templeton gave a dinner at her residence, 3 West Thirtieth Street, to a few of her friends, including Edna May, Hattie Williams, and Pete Dailey.

DESTITUTE, SEEKS DEATH.

Laura Foote, Widow of Theatrical Man, Makes Vain Effort.

Mrs. Laura Foote, fifty-four years old, attempted suicide in the residence of Mrs. Lottie Stanton, at 121 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. At Roosevelt Hospital, where she was taken, it was said she would probably recover.

According to Mrs. Stanton, about a year ago the woman attempted suicide by shooting herself. Mrs. Foote, when a young woman, Mrs. Stanton said, was a belle in Philadelphia society. She went on the stage and married William Foote a theatrical manager. For eight years Foote was the manager of Dockstader's Minstrels. He died some years ago, and Mrs. Foote, after spending her money lavishly, became destitute.

LAW STUDENT IS ARRESTED.

Archibald E. McBride Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

Archibald E. McBride, twenty-six years old, a law student, who said he lives at 154 West Forty-fifth Street and claims to be the son of ex-Senator McBride of New Jersey, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway by Detectives Frye and Fitzpatrick of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of passing worthless checks.

The complainant against the prisoner is Morris Newman, a cigar dealer at 1,456 Broadway, who says that McBride gave him worthless checks to the value of $60. The checks were drawn on the Farmers' National Bank of Sussex, N. J. The prisoner said he would refund the money. McBride was locked up.

Provisions of Joseph Thall's Will.

The will of Joseph Thall, who died on Aug. 6 at Poughkeepsie, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. All of the testator's property is to go to the widow, Mrs. Susan M. Thall, for her use during her lifetime, and upon her death the German Hospital is to receive the sum of $500, and a similar amount is to go to the following-named institutions: St. Francis's Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, St. John's Guild, the Isabella Home, the Newsboys' Lodging House on Chambers Street, the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the German Odd Fellows' Home for the Support of the Aged and Infirm, at Unionport, and the orphans' branch of the German Odd Fellows' Society. The residne of the estate after the death of Mrs. Thall is to be divided between the two sisters of the testator, Mrs. Matilda Rothman and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Lahr.

Liner's Passenger Killed Himself.

Emile Hirschfeld, thirty-eight years old, of 2,239 Sutter Street, San Francisco, died in the Presbyterian Hospital at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon of injuries self-inflicted. Hirschfeld was a passenger on the French liner La Touraine, which arrived here last Saturday, and cut his throat not long before the boat reached her pier. Hirschfeld's brother Albert is stopping at the Hotel Cumberland, and will take charge of the body.

United National's First Dividend.

The Directors of the United National Bank, at 147 West Forty-second Street, yesterday declared an initial dividend of 5 per cent. This bank began business in November, 1901, with a capital of $1,000,000, and at present has a surplus of $124,000. The loans outstanding amount to over $2,000,000.

Man Thought Dead Does Die.

Thomas McIntosh, who after collapsing in Smith & McNeil's Hotel Sunday was pronounced dead, revived and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, died there last night. Physicians having failed to diagnose the case, the Coroners' office was notified. McIntosh was forty years old, and a seed dealer of Charleston, S. C.

IMITATIONS AND CHEAP SUBSTITUTES SHOULD NOT BE TOLERATED.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

THE PUREST, THE BEST, THE OLD RELIABLE.

15,000,000 bottles sold annually.

PREDICTS SPEEDY END FOR PACKERS' STRIKE

Firemen's Union Official Brings Report from Chicago.

LOCAL PLANTS RUSH WORK

Have Non-Union Men in Plenty—Strike Breaker Seriously Hurt on Leaving Abattoir.

The second week of the strike of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen against the trust concerns began yesterday in conditions of comparative order on the part of the strikers and great activity by the packers. The employers went so far as to declare that the local strike was broken, as operations had returned to the normal, and they had all the workmen they needed in every branch of their business.

A mass meeting of the strikers was held at Turtle Bay Hall, 869 Second Avenue last night. Thomas W. Morton of Chicago, a member of the Executive Board of Firemen's Union, who was one of the signers of the original agreement, which was for the strikers to return to work, was present, and predicted confidently that the strike would be settled within five days. There was a rumor among the men that the strike will be settled within thirty-six hours, but this could not be confirmed.

At the First Avenue abattoirs, kosher killing was continued from Monday, and about 800 dealers in beef killed in orthodox fashion had their orders filled. The demand was extraordinary because—apart from Aug. 8—no kosher meat was killed last week, and consumption of such beef must be within seventy-two hours of butchering. At the United Dressed Beef Company's plant, about 350 heeves were slaughtered, and the forequarters were barely chilled before they were delivered to Hebrew middlemen and retailers. All departments in the establishment were running as before the strike.

Like conditions were reported at Schwarzschild & Suizberger's. At both places it was asserted that there is no reason for dear beef. The supply is bountiful, the wholesale price is down half a cent a pound, and the outlook for the output is of plenty rather than of restriction. The packers say that some of the new hands do better work than the strikers.

The only violence of the day was an assault upon Joseph Patiene, twenty-five years old, of 344 East Fortieth Street, employed in the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's plant as a non-union man. Patiene was returning to his home from the plant, when he was set upon by several men. He ran from them, but one of the men caught him and struck him on the head with a curved shovel. The sides of the shovel made deep scalp wounds on each side of his head. Patiene was taken to Bellevue.

Capt. Lantry had eighty men detailed on duty in the slaughter-house district again last night. He also had eight bicycle policemen, whom he said he intended to send out with the wagons when they went to deliver meat to customers.

The striking employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger were paid off at a smithy at 809 First Avenue, and then disappeared. At the Amalgamated's headquarters, in First Avenue, matters were dull, but there were several lively meetings at Turtle Bay Hall, in Second Avenue. The association sent last evening a telegram to Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor calling attention to a rumor that thirty English butchers would arrive in this port to work at the trust abattoirs. The packers would not discuss the subject.

CAN'T SETTLE BEEF STRIKE.

Mayor Harrison Abandons Effort to Bring Packers and Strikers Together.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Mayor Harrison has abandoned his effort to bring about a conference between the packers and their striking workmen, because of the attitude assumed by both sides to the controversy. Both the packers and the strikers declared that they had nothing to confer about.

The packers at a meeting held last night in Swift & Co.'s offices appointed a committee consisting of Edward Tilden, Thomas E. Wilson, and Thomas E. Connors to represent them at the conference, but today an official of one of the big companies declared there was "nothing on the earth the Mayor could do" to bring about a settlement. The strike leaders were equally antagonistic. President Donnelly declared he did not expect to be present at the time the conference was to meet, because at the hour named he had to address the Hog Butchers' Union.

Without waiting for the time set, the packers sent a committee to Mayor Harrison and informed him it would do no good to arrange a joint conference with the strike leaders. The committee contended that the packers had already won the strike, and had no reason to meet the strikers. The told the Mayor that he should consider that they controlled Chicago's greatest industry, and had such vast interests at stake that they could not be dominated by their employes; that they wanted to be fair; that prices of meat had not been raised and would not be raised because of the strike, and that they could not accept anybody's intervention.

The Mayor is reported to have said in reply that he was satisfied his good offices were useless, and that he would make no further effort to bring about a meeting between the packers and the strikers.

In response to a request from the City Building Department and Health Commissioner Reynolds, the heads of the various packing companies to-day made affidavits that they are not conducting lodging houses, boarding houses, or hotels for their men.

ASSAULT ON ENGINEER.

Man Who Refused to Strike May Die—One Arrest.

Joseph Brikwell, an engineer of the compressed air plant of the O'Rourke Construction Company at the foot of East Forty-second Street, was badly beaten by three men on his way to work yesterday morning. He may die as the result of his injuries.

Brikwell refused to go on strike in sympathy with men working on the Pennsylvania tunnel. Brikwell was going down the steps at Forty-second Street and First Avenue when the three men attacked him. He was knocked unconscious. Then the three men began to beat and jump upon their victim. Policeman Benedict caught one man, who, according to the policeman, was one of Brikwell's assailants.

This man, who said he was Michael Kelly, a beef striker, and had no knowledge of the assault, was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow in the Yorkville Police Court.

CLEANING OUT FOR FALL TRADE. N. Y. STORE ONLY.

600 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, broken lots of this Season's goods, sizes 14 to 18, 50c. regularly $1.50 and $1—to close them out, 50c.

310 SCARFS, best quality Imported Virgoe Middleton & Co. French 4 in hands, 50c. The Haberdashers sell them for $1.50. All we have left, at 50c.

530 SCARFS, French 4 in hands and Extra large Batwing ties and Club ties. 25c. Regular 50c. grade—to close, at 25c.

700 pcs. UNDERWEAR, Imported Lisle, the thinnest made, sleeves are half length and drawers 2 thread, so they will be extra strong. Regular price 75c. $1 a garment—to close them out, 75c.

250 pcs. CREPE DE SANTE underwear, plain white, white with pink stripe, and $1 white with blue stripe—always $1.50—to close, $1.

120 pcs. ARTEX underwear, best quality linen, formerly $3.25 a garment, now $2 $2. A few of the regular $2 grade at $1.

BELTS. All the $2.50 and $2 kind marked down to $1.

$1 and 50c. and all the $1 kind " " " 50c.

BATHING SUITS have all had the prices cut exactly in half.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"In it? Well, I guess!"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.



With such a mine of good shoes to pick from, 2700 pairs, it's no wonder that some of the best nuggets in the sale were overlooked yesterday.

All sizes still; black calf, patent leather, vici kid.

$2.25.

If you've a mind for collar comfort—quarter size collars are what you need.

You can have a fit in them.

25 cents each, or two for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

SAID HE WAS CHLOROFORMED.

Story of Victim of Robbers Who Used Corneli Club Paper.

Police Inspector Archibald of Jersey City was summoned early yesterday morning to the home of George Trave, at 178 Harrison Avenue, to investigate a robbery. Mrs. Trave and her daughter are in the country, and as Trave, who is a Pennsylvania Railroad clerk, is employed at night, George Isley, Trave's son-in-law, was alone in the house Monday night.

Trave told the Inspector that when he reached home shortly before 7 A. M. he found the doors and windows in their usual condition. When he entered he found the lower rooms in confusion as if they had been hurriedly ransacked. On a table lay this note, written on the back of a circular asking for contributions for the Corneli Club of New York:

"We are sorry to trouble youse cheap guys, but we made a mistake. Hope the kid upstairs is all right."

Trave hurried upstairs. He found Isley all right, but the young man told him that burglars had entered the house and chloroformed him by putting a napkin over his face. He said they had left the hottie on the floor, and had taken $5 from his trousers' pocket. Trave went to a drawer in a bureau in the same room in which he had placed $35. The money was gone. It was then that he summoned Inspector Archibald.

The Inspector called in Dr. Walter, who said the bottle found on the floor had contained nothing but camphor. He said he could detect no trace of chloroform on the napkin which Isley said had been put over his face.

BIONDI AFTER ART TRUSTEES.

To Serve Summons on Metropolitan Officials in "Saturnalia" Suit.

Copy of the summons and complaint in the action brought by the Italian sculptor Biondi against the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be served on each of the twenty Trustees of the Museum to-day. In his suit Biondi seeks to recover $200,000 damages for breach of contract for refusing to exhibit the group of bronze statuary known as "Saturnalia."

The group was rejected by the Trustees of the Museum on the ground that the "Saturnalia" was immoral and its workmanship bad.

Counsel for Biondi claims that the objections raised are absurd, and will call the court's attention to the fact that the group received the grand prize at the Paris Exposition in 1900, when the sculptor was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

GRUMBLE OVER LAUNCHING.

$1,500 Thought Small Allowance for Ceremonies Over Battleship Connecticut

There was grumbling about the "stinginess" of Uncle Sam among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, when Lieutenant Commander Poundstone returned from Washington and reported that the Government would spend only $1,500 on the ceremonies attending the launching of the battleship Connecticut. The officers had looked forward to a more elaborate affair, but one observed: "Half a loaf is better than none, particularly as it looked at one time as if we'd have to foot the whole bill ourselves."

The Connecticut will be launched on Sept. 29. There will be three sets of guests at the launching—the Secretary of the Navy and his party, those specially invited, and the public. A limited number of invitations will be issued. The launching will be followed by a luncheon.

The cruiser Chattanooga, the building of which was begun at the Crescent Shipyard and which is being completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be taken out on a trial trip about Sept. 15.

New Flag Pole for Exchange.

Riggers spent a day yesterday hoisting into position an immense flag pole for the front of the New York Stock Exchange Building. The pole is of steel and is fully fifty feet long. When the flag is hoisted upon it the Stars and Stripes will be swung for the first time from the top of the building.

Divorce for Mrs. C. F. Page.

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a final decree of divorce to Mrs. Frances Ford Page from Charles Fellows Page. The court awarded the custody of the two children to Mrs. Page. By orders of the court, papers in the case were sealed.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

FALL STYLES are ready.
On the famous Wallach Plan.
$5 Style.
$3 Quality
$1.90
$2.40, $2.90 and higher prices; too.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER

Leading Dealers are showing new Designs & Colorings.

OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters,

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,043. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

NEW STRIKE LEADER HELD FOR EXTORTION

Weinseimer is Charged With Union Blackmail.

POLICE SET TRAP FOR HIM

It was Sprung, but Marked Bills Went Astray—"Job Put Up" by Building Employers, Prisoner Says.

Philip Weinseimer, known as "Diamond Phil," who stepped into the shoes of the late "Sam" Parks as a union fighter and is President of the aggressive Building Trades Alliance and the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, was arrested yesterday on a charge of extortion similar to one of those on which Parks was convicted. His accuser is George J. Essig, a contracting plumber of 29 Hancock Place.

Essig's formal complaint that last December Weinseimer obtained from him by coercion $1,000 tells only part of the story. It seems that the People must rely solely on Essig's statement that he paid the defendant money. It had been planned to trap Weinseimer with marked bills, but either the labor leader was far too smart to be caught or Essig and the Central Office detectives, who were acting in concert, were woefully careless, because when Weinseimer was searched at the place of arrest he did not, in police parlance, have "the goods on him," although Essig asserts that he passed the marked roll of money to the defendant a few minutes before he was arrested.

Weinseimer, who asserted his innocence with vehemence, and declared that a "job" had been "put up" on him by the Building Trades Employers' Association, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss and held in cash bail of $1,500 for examination today. He left the Centre Street Court to preside at Brevoort Hall at a meeting of the Alliance, and was there received with enthusiasm.

The Extortion Story.

The gist of Essig's accusation is that in December, 1903, he had a plumbing contract with the Johnson-Kahn Company for the plumbing on the Chatsworth apartment house, at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Avenue. There was a strike, and Weinseimer, who had been Walking Delegate for the Plumbers' Union, told him on Dec. 29 that unless money was paid the job could not go on. According to Essig, $2 700 was demanded as the price of calling off the strike, and an arrangement was made by which Essig paid $1,000 in cash to the defendant on Dec. 31 at the office of the Industrial Federation of America, 95 Nassau Street; he also gave six notes for $250 each and promised to pay $200 in cash later on to make up the amount. The second cash payment was made and five of the notes were taken up. The last note was due yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Kresel is authority for the statement that several of Essig's notes are in Mr. Jerome's possession.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday refused to discuss the way in which Essig's complaint reached his office. It was, however, made clear that an arrangement was arrived at by which $250 in marked bills should be given to Essig to give to Weinseimer, and that Detective Sergeants McConville and Clarke of the District Attorney's office, who had been instructed by Assistant District Attorney Isidor J. Kresel, should shadow Essig and arrest Weinseimer when he (Essig) gave a signal agreed, on a peculiar nod of the head.

The Detectives' Trap.

Essig and Weinseimer met by agreement at Chambers Street and Broadway, and went into a cigar store, where, while selecting costly cigars, Essig tried to pass the roll of marked bills to Weinseimer. The labor leader, it is asserted, balked, and Essig returned the roll to his pocket in the sight of the detectives who were watching. Then at the suggestion of Weinseimer the two went to 277 Broadway, to the office of the People's Security Company, which makes a specialty of legal protection to organized labor. Weinseimer asked for a private room to transact a bit of business. The late George W. Matsell, author of "The Rogues' Lexicon," would have classed the conduct of the detectives as "slack on a close pipe," as they remained down stairs in the street corridor. After the happening Essig was cautioned to silence, but he was quoted by one of the detectives as stating that once in the room he passed over the roll, but did not get the note, the defendant making the excuse that he had destroyed it. Weinseimer went out for a moment, soon returned, and they started down stairs.

In the street corridor Essig gave the nod, and Weinseimer was informed by McConville and Clarke that he was in custody, and that they had no warrant for his arrest. Weinseimer was unperturbed, and calmly asked:

"Want to search me?"

"Yes," replied McConville, "might as well."

Marked Bait Missing.

The search was made at once. It produced from the prisoner's pockets about $50, some trinkets and papers, and a memorandum book, but no trace was found of the $250 in marked bills. Essig and the detectives looked dumbfounded and sheepish, but they escorted Weinseimer to the Criminal Courts Building and the District Attorney's office.

When Magistrate Mott opened afternoon court the People were represented by District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Kresel, and the defendant by F. A. Acer, general manager, and J. C. Toole and R. P. Bell, counsel, of the People's Security Company.

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SCORE OF FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Several Narrowly Escape Death in Cortlandt Street Print Shop.

Twenty-two firemen, including two Battalion Chiefs, two Captains, and two Lieutenants, were overcome by smoke while fighting a stubborn fire which started at 7:45 o'clock last night in the engraving and printing establishment of William H. Cookfaire, on the second floor of the four-story building at 38 Cortlandt Street. Thanks to the hard work of the physicians only two of them were removed to the hospital. These were Firemen Ingoldsby of Engine 6 and Beckman of Engine 7. Ingoldsby was overcome twice by smoke and had his right arm badly cut by falling glass, while Beckman's right arm was also gashed.

Capt. Ruch of Engine 29, who was among the first to reach the second floor, had a narrow escape from drowning. In the rear of the building, on the Dey Street side, there is a two-story extension, and in order to save this and prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the structure, an immense quantity of water was poured in on the second floor. Capt. Ruch fell overcome into a foot or more of water, but retained his senses sufficiently to roll over on the floor several times until his head was above the surface. Here he was found by his comrades unconscious, and was carried to the street. When he had revived he fought his men to get back into the building. Acting Deputy Chief Martin was in command, and when he saw Ruch fighting he shouted:

"Don't let that man go back!" Whereupon ten men picked Ruch up and carried him across the street to a doorway.

Capt. Higgins of Engine 6 was next overcome and brought out. Half delirious, he jumped up and fought his way back into the fire until he again became unconscious and was carried to the street a second time. Battalion Chief Ross, First Battalion, and Battalion Chief Hayes, Second Battalion, were also temporarily put out of business, but returned to work.

The list of other firemen overcome is as follows: Lieut. Coakley and Firemen Healy, Lang, Cooper, O'Reagan, and Duboise of Engine 6; Lieut. McCarthy and Firemen Lucid, Foote, Hoffman, O'Donohue, and Brown of Engine 29, and Firemen Carey, Beer, Hannon, and Halpin of Truck 10.

Battalion Chief Ross showed a gameness that was wonderful. After Higgins and Ruch had been overcome, he fought his way, inch by inch, toward the fire to save the other firemen, but finally fell and was taken out. When some one called a physician for him, he said:

"Attend to the boys first; I'm not so badly hurt."

The fire was discovered by Policeman Campbell of the Church Street Station. Although there was on the second floor a considerable quantity of paper, cotton waste, and other inflammable material, the fire was confined to that floor, the only damage to the ground floor, which is occupied by the Frasse Company, dealers in pulleys, belts, oils, and manufacturers' supplies, being from water.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines on Church Street were blocked for an hour and fifteen minutes. The damage was estimated at about $5,000.

RAID IN BROADWAY OFFICES.

Police Save Pennsylvanian Who Would Get Rich on Races.

Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau received information several days ago that a poolroom for the benefit of those gentlemen who are always ready to nibble at the "advance-information" bait was running in Room 316 of the Miller Building, 1,928 Broadway. A raid was made on the place yesterday afternoon, and the Central Office detectives took eight prisoners, all of whom, they said, except one, had Rogues' Gallery pedigrees. The room was supposedly occupied by the Ford Consultation Company.

The raiders also alleged that they found evidences of a bucket shop.

A day or two ago a man known to Capt. Langan as Mr. Perry of Easton, Penn., came here with some money and a desire for speculation. It did not take the gentlemen with "advance information" to sell very long to strike up a speaking acquaintance with the Pennsylvanian. One of their representatives, who said he was just plain Mr. Eddy, introduced himself, and in strict confidence disclosed to Perry the road to wealth. He told Perry that old story about being in a position to furnish advance tips on the ponies, and said there was easily $100,000 in it in a few days.

Perry went to the rooms in the Miller Building shortly afterward, and bet $20 on a three-to-one shot. He won and received his $60 without question, and here is where the gang came to grief. Perry was so elated that he told a friend, and this friend, having heard of such things before, told Capt. Langan. Capt. Langan thereupon detailed detectives to look up Mr. Eddy and his confederates. Capt. Langan said Perry was to have appeared at the Miller Building yesterday to bet $1,000, but for some reason did not materialize.

While the detectives were waiting about the building for Perry two well-dressed men, whom the detectives thought were "suckers," entered. The detectives waited awhile, and then rushed in. It was not necessary to break the doors, for they were open. In the room were the two men and eight others. The eight men were arrested. The two supposed outsiders said they were John Clarke of Rouss's Point, and Charles Stewart of Guttenberg. Clarke had $300 and Stewart $200, but neither had had time to make a bet. The room was poorly furnished. There were a few chairs, a desk, and a fake telephone.

The prisoners gave the following names and addresses, which Capt. Langan said were fictitious:

John Singleton, 33 West Ninety-ninth Street; Michael Morris, 54 West Sixty-fourth Street; Morris Cohen, 231 West Thirty-second Street, (the Pennsylvania Tunnel Station site;) Harry Cohen, Delavan Hotel; Louis Leonard, 431 West Fifty-first Street; Robert Munroe, 254 West Ninety-first Street; William S. Daly, 91 West Ninety-eighth Street, and John O'Connell, 225 West Thirty-seventh Street.

All but O'Connell, Capt. Langan said, had their pictures in the Rogues' Gallery, and were well known to the police. Daly, Capt. Langan said, was the lessee of the rooms. They will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Lynching in Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 17.—Rufus Lesseur, a negro, was shot to death by a mob yesterday outside the calaboose of Thomaston, Marlndo County. He had been loafing around the place several days, and had committed two robberies.

He had entered the home of Mrs. J. P. Hollis, who was awakened, and the negro was frightened away. He dropped his hat, which led to his arrest. Gov. Cunningham has ordered an investigation of the lynching.

ROOT TO MAKE PUBLIC HIS FINAL REFUSAL

Republicans Say He Will Issue Letter in Day or Two.

GUESSING CONTEST RENEWED

Odell Says Porter Is Not His Candidate for Governor—Ex-Mayor Schieren Suggested.

In the next few days Elihu Root will write for publication a letter which will atop all further consideration of him as an available candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. This was the information which was given out yesterday by the most influential leaders in the Republican organization.

When Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, and some of Mr. Root's friends on the Republican National Committee realized that Mr. Root's intention not to become a candidate for Governor was unalterable, the decision was reached yesterday by those responsible for the Republican campaign in the State that it would be unwise to encourage continued discussion of Mr. Root's candidacy by leaving the public in the dark as to Mr. Root's position. Mr. Root therefore will be asked either to write a letter for publication defining his position or permit the giving out of the letter which he sent to Gov. Odell on the subject when the Governor tendered him his support if he would declare himself a candiuate.

When the news that Mr. Root was definitely out of the running got into circulation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, interest in Gov. Odell's much-talked-about "dark horse" began to border on the intense. The few who are in the Governor's confidence said that although the man under consideration had not been generally discussed as a candidate, he was a man of such commanding size that he will fully fill the void left by the withdrawal of Mr. Root, and that all other aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination will show the same disposition to withdraw in his favor which they evinced with respect to Mr. Root.

Gov. Odell declared that "the great unknown" was not Ambassador Horace Porter, and then the politicians cudgeled their brains in vain to figure out who he might be. At midnight the mystery was deeper than ever.

When Gov. Odell reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday he was on crutches as the result of a sprained ankle which he received at Newburg Tuesday. Despite his accident, however, he was in good spirits and talked more freely than is his wont. When asked if he was confident of carrying the State for Roosevelt, the Governor said:

"I am fairly confident, but we are going to keep working just as hard as we would if we felt that we had a desperate situation to confront. I do not believe in overconfidence, and while conditions now appear to be most favorable to us, there will be no let-up on our part until the night of the election."

In reply to a question as to whether David B. Hill was directing the Democratic campaign up-State, Gov. Odell said:

"I do not know, but, judging from the easy character of our work, I should be inclined to believe that he is."

"Will the nomination for Governor go to a New York City or an up-State man?" the Governor was asked.

"I am not prepared to say," he replied. "In the language of my friend Taggart, or of my greater friend, David B. Hill, 'we will cross that bridge when we come to it.'"

"That, by the way," continued the Governor, "is the first gleam of intelligence I have seen emanate from Hill for a long time. He is to be congratulated upon such a coherent utterance."

When he was questioned as to the likelihood of the Gubernatorial nomination going to either Andrew D. White or Hamilton Fish, the Governor gave evasive answers, but took occasion to say some nice things about Mr. White.

Although Gov. Odell would not declare whether the man now in his mind for the nomination was an up-State man or a resident of New York City, so-called, positive information was received from other sources that the "dark horse" was a New York City man.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn was suggested by several Republican politicians of good judgment last night as the man who is probably in the mind of the Governor. Mr. Schieren is a man of large wealth, and is said to be exceedingly popular with the German element on account of his liberal views. His candidacy, it was said, would enable the Republicans to cut down the Democratic vote in the city largely.

A delegation of representatives of the Brooklyn Republican organization called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and was closeted with the Governor for nearly two hours. The object of the Brooklyn men's call was generally understood to be to get some information upon the Gubernatorial situation in order that they might know whether to push the candidacy of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

SECRETARY TAFT TO STUMP.

Will Make Two Speeches This Month and More in October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Taft returned to-day from attending the Philippine day ceremonies at St. Louis overflowing with enthusiasm for the exposition.

Mr Taft will make two political speeches within a few days, the first a week from Friday at Montpelier, Vt., and the other on the 30th at Portland, Me. He will then go to Murray Bay on the St. Lawrence Gulf, and spend his vacation with his family. He will not return to Washington before Oct. 1. Possibly in that month he will deliver three or four political speeches in various parts of the country.

TRAINING SHIP LAUNCHED.

Cumberland Named at Charlestown by Miss Pauline Morton.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The new United States steel sailing ship Cumberland, which was built by the Government at the Charlestown Navy Yard as a training vessel, was successfully launched this afternoon in the presence of many distinguished people.

The ship was named by Miss Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, who broke a bottle of champagne on the vessel's bow.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other. —Adv.

WATER FETE NEARLY TRAGEDY

Blazing Craft Threatens Women and Children at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—While scores of brilliantly decorated boats laden with laughing passengers were taking part in the marine carnival to-night on Wesley Lake, fire broke out on one of the pleasure crafts called the Swan, with a party of twenty on board, in command of Capt. William Simmons, and for a time pandemonium reigned among the frightened women and children.

Hundreds of lanterns and strings of paper draperies blazed up, and as the flames crept nearer and nearer the affrighted passengers, they shrieked with terror and many of them fainted. A hundred thousand spectators, who had been enjoying the carnival, were horror-stricken at the impending tragedy and shouted madly to the people in the other boats to do something to save the lives that were threatened by the flames.

Capt. Simmons pointed the boat for the Ocean Grove side of the lake, where there was a chance to beach it. From all directions men jumped overboard and swam to the blazing boat. They tore down the burning lanterns and decorations and threw water over the part they could not dislodge. After a desperate fight, the firefighters extinguished the flames. An investigation showed that none of the people in the boat had been seriously burned, although the shock and fright brought many to the verge of collapse.

The carnival, which ended so inauspiciously, had begun with the utmost brilliance. One hundred boats resplendent with colored lanterns and elaborate decorations were on display, watched by thousands of spectators on the shore, who had come from the Twin Cities and other near-by resorts. The carnival opened with a salute of aerial cannonades. A procession of boats all brilliantly lighted made its way up the lake. After passing the Heck Street Bridge the surface of the lake was lighted up with water beacons and golden electric fountains. Then followed a mimic bombardment of Port Arthur, concluding with a Chinese sacred mandarin salute of 50,000 shots and the explosion of 100 bombs.

Eleven cash prizes were awarded the boatmen for superiority of decorations, and also awards were made for the best decorated cottage and lawn on either side of the lake.

LONG CHASE FOR AUTOIST.

Tonsorial Constable Travels 80 Miles to Find His Man Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Everett D. Mead, son of the late Solomon Mead and a brother of S. Cristy Mead, the New York lawyer, was chased eighty miles from New Preston, where he was visiting, to Greenwich, his native town, by Constable Elmer Johnson, a barber. Arriving in Greenwich to-day the constable found the young man already in the custody of Sheriff Ritch.

Johnson had telephoned that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Mead for going twenty-five miles an hour on Sunday last, when he sped around Lake Waramaug, a distance of eight miles, once in 18 minutes, and the second time in 21 minutes.

The Constable's pockets were bulging with revolvers and handcuffs, but he found the young man passive and ready to appear in court to-morrow. Mead was given into the custody of his attorney, and then gave the Constable an automobile ride about the town.

Mr. Mead is the first one to be arrested in New Preston for speeding an auto. It is stated that he terrorized the women there so that none dared to go out driving when he was in town, and the Selectmen finally ordered his arrest.

CRASH AT BOWERY CORNER.

Cars Meet at Grand Street—Twenty Hurt, Two Seriously.

Several women were injured, two seriously, in a collision between two surface cars at Grand Street and the Bowery yesterday afternoon. Those severely injured were Mrs. Margaret Reed of 605 Eighth Avenue, taken unconscious to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Mrs. Annie Solig, twenty-nine, of 170 Henry Street, who suffered injuries to side, probably fractured rib, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

A car of the Third Avenue line, crowded, was going south and had reached Grand Street. The motorman, Abraham Barbarian, thought he understood the signals to "go ahead," and put on full power. At the same time a Madison Avenue car was rounding Grand Street into the Bowery, bound north. The cars came together with a crash. Both were knocked off the track, glass was broken, and the fronts of the two cars were wrecked.

Motorman William Carroll of the Madison Avenue car stuck to his brakes, but nearly a score of passengers, most of them women, were thrown to the street. The rest were piled up in heaps on the floor of the cars. Most of those thrown to the street were only slightly injured, but the screams of the women and the noise of the colliding cars quickly brought together a crowd. Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Solig were carried to the sidewalk. A number of women had slight cuts, bruises, and contusions, but they refused medical attendance.

The collision caused a block on both lines for some time. No arrests were made, as the accident was said to have been due to misunderatood signals.

NEW YORK BOY KILLED.

Stepped from Freight Train in Front of Express at Brunswick, Md.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 17.—William Halliburton, aged twelve years, son of John Halliburton of New York, was run over and killed by the Baltimore and Ohio St. Louis express last night at Brunswick. The boy had been spending the Summer with his mother at Berryville, business keeping his father in New York.

He got tired of the place and started with two companions of about the same age for New York. They stole a ride on a freight train from Shenandoah Junction to Brunswick, and the Haliburton lad stepped from the freight train to the track upon which the express was dashing westward and was hurled to death. His body was taken to his mother at Berryville.

Finder of Sunburst Held.

Mary Craft, the woman who found the $3,500 sunburst belonging to Mrs. Charles D. Garrett of Baltimore in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pierson, at Cedarhurst, L. I., and who was arrested on Monday while in a pawnshop in Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Tyson at Lawrence. She was held for the Grand Jury.

When Tired Out
Horsford's Acid Phosphate vitalizes the nerves, aids digestion, invigorates the body.—Adv.

JAPANESE TWO MILES FROM PORT ARTHUR

Are Immediately in Front of the Inner Line of Defenses.

GARRISON GETS ULTIMATUM

Mikado's Message Delivered—How His Soldiers Captured Wolf's Hill After Initial Repulse.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 17.—According to news received here to-day the Japanese line has been drawn still closer around beleaguered Port Arthur.

The right wing of the Japanese line has penetrated to the vicinity of Pigeon Bay, while the centre has moved forward from Pali-Chwang, which is south of Shwi-Shing, and two miles north of the town. Chinese are authority for this statement of the new Japanese positions.

(Assuming that the foregoing is accurate the Japanese are now immediately in front of the main line of defenses guarding the city and fortress of Port Arthur. The chain consists of over thirty forts and works, mounting at least 200, and probably nearer 300 guns, of calibres up to eleven inches. Pali-Chwang is immediately in front of the Ehr-Lung and Kik-Wang forts. The Japanese had previously captured Taku Mountain, which is in front of the forts further to the southeast.)

Passengers on board the steamer Decima, which anchored off Port Arthur last night, witnessed a bombardment from Pigeon Bay. The Japanese shells were visible during their whole course. They circled cometlike to the town, and their explosions were marked by great splashes of fire, which shot up into the sky.

The bombardment from this and other points began at midnight and lasted until morning. The Russians did not reply to the Japanese fire.

Major Seaman, formerly a surgeon in the American Army, was a passenger on the Decima. He says the spectacle was most brilliant and awe inspiring. The Decima weighed anchor from Port Arthur at 5 o'clock this morning. At some distance out she saw five Japanese warships guarding the barbor.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18.—According to the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Che-Foo, refugees arriving there bring news of the serious condition of affairs at Port Arthur.

They say that Japanese shells have ignited lighters in the docks which contained supplies of coal, resulting in a terrific conflagration.

Many of the buildings have been demolished and the hospitals are crowded.

The correspondent of The Standard at Tien-Tsin says that Lieut. Newton A. McCully of the United States Navy and Lieut. de Cuverville of the French Navy, the only two naval attachés who remained at Port Arthur, have left that port.

TOKIO, Thursday, Aug. 18.—It is reported that the Port Arthur garrison has refused to surrender and is disinclined to send out the non-combatants.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—A rumor is again in circulation here to-night that Port Arthur has fallen, but the source is not traceable, and it seems to have no more foundation than the previous rumors to the same effect.

A semi-official dispatch from Mukden, dated to-day, says:

"Ninety-two civilians, with their families, have arrived here from Port Arthur. The spirit of the garrison is wonderful. Civilians are joining in the ranks with the soldiers."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—An official announcement states that at 8 A. M. yesterday Major Yamaoka was sent to a Russian outpost at Port Arthur carrying a copy of the Mikado's order relating to the removal of non-combatants and also a document advising the surrender of the fortress, and requiring an answer at 10 A. M. to-day.

An unofficial statement shows that the capture of Wolf's Hill was a most arduous operation. The assault began on July 26. The Japanese, however, failed to reach the crown of the eminence, 300 metres high, and spent the night lying midway on the slopes.

At dawn on July 27 artillery played on the summit and seemed to have silenced the enemy's guns, but when the infantry advanced they were met by hail from the enemy's quick-firers, which hitherto had been concealed behind the crest.

Nevertheless the Japanese carried the position, but were driven out by strong Russian reserves, which had been prepared for this emergency.

During the night of July 27 the Japanese assaulting force was greatly increased, thus enabling an attack to be delivered in three directions. Under cover of the darkness the Japanese crept to within fifty meters. Moreover, artillery on July 28 succeeded in causing a breach in the Russian shelter trenches, and thus the position was finally carried.

The Japanese right reached the crown of the hill first, from the direction of the enemy's left rear. The Russians therefore retreated eastward, thereby enabling the Japanese to advance and win other positions.

The Russians abandoned two Maxims and one Nordenfeldt gun. The last bore the mark of the Kure Arsenal, being evidently a gun taken from one of the Japanese steamers sunk in sealing Port Arthur.

On the evening of July 30 all the outworks were in the hands of the Japanese, who began to mount siege guns.

The Thousand Islands can be reached in nine hours from New York via the New York Central. They are more beautiful this Summer than ever. —Adv.

MAY BE MORGAN PICTURE THIEF

Italian Photographer Accused of Taking Painting by C. W. Cope.

ASCOLI, Italy, Aug. 17.—The police have arrested a photographer named Rocchiggiani, who is accused of the theft of a picture by the late C. W. Cope, R. A., the English painter, which was bought by J. Pierpont Morgan and exhibited in London.

NEWPORT MEN REVOLT.

Won't Shave Mustaches and Wear White Even on Lehr's Dictum.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—There is a revolt among the men invited to attend Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's white ball on Friday evening, against the wearing of white satin coats and knee breeches.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., is leader of the revolt, and says that his ordinary black dress suit is good enough for him, and that if a white coat is an essential, he will not attend the affair.

He says that Harry Lehr may order the guests to shave their mustaches and wear white coats, but the order does not go so far as he is concerned.

PARAGUAY REVOLT SPREADS.

It Is Not Expected Serious Resistance Will Be Made at Asuncion.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 17.—Refuges from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, declare that the conditions there are insupportable. All business has been suspended, the streets are deserted, and only the patrols are visible.

The refuges say that the revolution is spreading, and it is believed that the Government will not offer serious resistance to any attack on the capital.

Gen. Ferreira, the leader of the revolution, will probably be declared President.

Cannonading was heard last night near Asuncion, but there is no definite news that the capital is being bombarded.

GIGNOUX DIES OF HURTS.

Missed Footing on Train at Great Neck and Fell Under the Wheels.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 17.—Reginald Messenger Gignoux, twenty years old, a son of Charles C. Gignoux, a Summer resident of this place, was fatally injured by a Long Island Railroad train at the station here this morning. The young man reached the station just as his train was pulling out. He jumped for the front step of the rear car, but missed his footing and fell, rolling under the wheels. Both legs were cut off. He was taken to the Flushing Hospital, where he died later.

DYING MAN REVEALS MARRIAGE.

Plainfield Couple Had Wed Secretly Three Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 17.—While on his death bed, Augustus H. Sergeant, twenty-eight years old, told his parents this morning that he had been a married man for the last three years, and implored them to summon his wife, Miss Nellie Kregar, before he should expire.

When the young woman arrived she explained to the young man's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sergeant, that the marriage had taken place in New York three years ago, when the son was in bad health, and that it was agreed to keep the marriage a secret until he recovered. An hour after the announcement of the wedding young Sergeant died.

WOMEN IN AUTO CRASH.

Machine Bounded from Stones in Front of Trolley Car.

A. Borg of 657 Monroe Street and two women who were riding with him in an automobile had a narrow escape from serious injury in an accident in Brooklyn last night. The automobile was traveling down Monroe Street at a good pace and was about to cross Nostrand Avenue, when a south-bound car came speeding along the avenue.

Seeing that he could not cross in time to escape the car, Borg turned the automobile sharply to one side. The big machine ran head on into a pile of paving stones and bounded back on the track. The car struck the automobile on the side, and, overturning it, hurled it against the curb. Borg and the two women were thrown out, but all landed lightly, and were only slightly bruised. Mr. Borg estimated that the automobile had been damaged to the extent of about $1,000.

The force of the collision shook up the passengers on the car, but none was injured.

SET-BACK FOR ODELL.

Coggeshall Gets Nomination at Rome Despite Governor's Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Former Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville successfully pulled off his nomination for the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-fourth District of Oneida County at Rome this afternoon.

Senator Coggeshall's nomination is a distinct and acknowledged defeat for Gov. Odell, who did not want the old Senator renominated. It is also another slap for the former Republican boss of Oneida County, John C. Davies, former Attorney General, who tried to run for Justice of the Supreme Court and was defeated by Watson M. Rogers, independent.

Resolutions adopted by the convention declared for Elihu Root for Governor.

ST. LOUIS GIRL'S NERVE.

Shoots a Big Bear Which Was Charging Down on Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 17.—Miss Maude Niedringhaus of St. Louis saved her own life in an encounter with a bear in the mountains by her skill as a rifle shot. She was visiting on the ranch of her fiance, George Young of Chicago, and had ridden into a particularly wild section alone, having started out with a party of young people for rifle practice.

The bear was charging her when she fired, and Bruin tumbled over. Another shot put him entirely out of business. Other members of the party, hearing the shots, hurried to her and found her standing over her kill. While they were discussing her feat the bear's mate came rushing down the mountain, but was quickly disposed of by a fusillade. In a cave near by were found two young cubs, whose mother had been killed by Miss Niedringhaus. Miss Niedringhaus is prominent socially, and was Queen of the Veiled Prophets' ball last year.

Two in one. Bifocal Lenses for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 52 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

RUSSIAN BLUNDERS LOST FIGHTS AT SEA

Fleets in Confusion at Critical Times in Battle.

DEADLY FIRE OF JAPANESE

Their Shots Told While Foes' Projectiles Flew Wide of Marks.

HEROISM SHOWN BY RUSSIANS

Men of the Rurik Fought Till She Sank—The Retvizan Braved the Fire of the Whole of Togo's Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—Commander Okura of the Mikasa, who has arrived at Sasebo wounded, gives the following description of the action of Aug. 10:

On the morning of that day the guardships telegraphed the information of the enemy's sortie. The news was received with delight.

Admiral Togo rapidly made all his dispositions. His plan was to draw the Russians as far south as possible in order to prevent a repetition of the fiasco of June 23. He did not know whether the enemy's destination was Vladivostok, and he therefore steered south, being constantly informed by scouts of the enemy's movements.

The squadrons gradually approached, the Japanese squadron being on the east. At 12:30 P. M., being then thirty miles south of Port Arthur, Admiral Togo signaled his ships to go into action. The Russians thereupon formed a single column line ahead, their force consisting of six battleships, the Czarevitch in the van, four cruisers, eight destroyers, and one hospital ship.

Japanese Marksmanship Superior.

At 1 P. M. the action began. Twice the lines approached and twice they receded. There was a fierce cannonade on both sides, but whereas the Japanese gunners were absolutely calm and scored hits with few misses, the Russian projectiles nearly all flew wide.

After two and a half hours' fighting both sides drew off for one hour, and then approached each other once more, the Russians now opening the fire, which was largely concentrated on the Mikasa. Admiral Togo and his staff, however, were quite unconcerned and directed every operation.

The enemy's vessels now changed their direction to the southeast and the Japanese pursued them.

At 7:30 P. M. the Czarevitch was struck by a twelve-inch shell below the waterline on the port side and suddenly turned to starboard, whereupon the other vessels, in order to avoid collision, put their helms to port and starboard and fell into confusion.

The Retvizan's Bravery.

This was an opportunity the Japanese did not fail to seize. They poured in a very hot fire, at a range of 3,000 to 4,000 meters. The Russians' fire was virtually silenced except from the Retvizan, which with conspicuous bravery maintained a cannonade until, having received the Japanese concentrated fire, she was reduced to fitful discharges from one or two guns. The slackening of the enemy's fire was seemingly not due to shortness of ammunition, but to the damage inflicted and the casualties sustained.

At 8:40 P. M., having been informed that the Russian main squadron was between Round Island and Shan-Tung, Admiral Togo steamed in pursuit, accompanied by torpedo boats, which, dashing in through the Russian searchlights, delivered several attacks for the space of one hour. One torpedo was seen to explode against the side of the Czarevitch.

Vladivostok Ships' Defeat.

An unofficial account of the fight with the Vladivostok cruisers on Aug. 14 states that a warning was issued on the night of Aug. 10 that the enemy's Port Arthur squadron had made a sortie and broken up, that part of the fleet would probably try to force Tsu Shima Strait and make for Vladivostok, and that the Vladivostok squadron was likely to cooperate in the enterprise. A due watch was set against both contingencies.

The morning of Aug. 14 broke beautifully clear. Admiral Kamimura's four cruisers, forming one squadron, steered south from a point on the Korean coast.

At 5 A. M. the three Vladivostok cruisers were sighted on the port bow, steering south, at a distance of 10,000 meters.

The Japanese prayed earnestly that these troublesome vessels would not again elude pursuit. Every precaution was taken to avoid observation, the Japanese steering across the rear of the Russian vessels, which advanced southward, apparently unconscious of the enemy's proximity.

Presently, sighting the Japanese, the Russians put about and steamed northward at full speed, the Rossia leading and the Rurik in the rear. It was now 5:20 A. M., and the two squadrons were 8,000 metres apart.

Russians in Bad Formation.

The Japanese opened fire, and there was soon a hot exchange. The Russians were in single column line ahead, while the Japanese were crossing their course in two squadrons in "T" shape, raking the enemy fore and aft, whereas his ships masked each other's fire.

The Japanese projectiles repeatedly took effect, whereupon the enemy, recognizing the disadvantage of his position, changed his course for the purpose of bringing his line parallel with the Japanese, but this manoeuvre threw the Rurik out owing to her inferior speed, thus enabling the Japanese to concentrate their fire on her at a range of from 4,000 to 5,000 meters.

Thereupon the Rossia and the Gromoboi, observing the Rurik's plight, circled around her for the purpose of giving her succor, thus again exposing themselves to the Japanese raking fire, which was poured hotly into them, the Russian vessels replying with every available gun.

The Rurik now burst into flames and began to describe circles, her steering gear apparently being injured. The Rossia and the Gromoboi also caught fire. Flames poured from the port holes and there was evidently much confusion on board, but the crews succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

Heroism of the Rurik's Men.

Meanwhile the Rurik began to go stern down and had a list to port. Her brave crew, however, never flagged, aerving the guns repeatedly. The Rossia and the Gromoboi came to her assistance, but only exposed themselves again, suffering heavily and inflicting little damage.

The range now did not exceed 4,500 meters. Nearly every shot from the Japanese guns took effect. The Rossia took fire five or six times, and on three or four occasions the Gromoboi hurst into flames.

Finally the Rurik had only two guns left in action and her mizzenmast was shot away. It was now 9 A. M., and the Rossia and the Gromoboi, seeing the Rurik was doomed, abandoned her and steamed away at full speed.

Just then the Fourth Squadron, consisting of the Naniwa and the Takachiho, arrived. Leaving them to deal with the Rurik, Admiral Kamimura pursued the fugitives.

The Rurik was now opposed hy only two small cruisers, and renewed the fight with splendid gallantry, but owing to her crippled condition she was unable to effect anything. Gradually she eank. Some of her crew jumped overboard, while others opened the portholes in order to hasten her sinking, hut with enduring courage the Russians continued throughout to serve the guns.

Finally the Rurik stood up and went down by her stern. The scene was strewed with hammocks and planks to which men were clinging.

Japanese Saved Many Lives.

The Naniwa and the Takachiho forthwith lowered hoats in order to save life, and were assisted by a torpedo boat squadron which had just arrived.

Meanwhile Admiral Kamimura, ahandoning the pursuit of the Russian vessels, whose speed was unimpaired, although their hulls and armaments were severely injured, returned to the scene and aided in saving the livea of the Russians, of whom 601 were rescued. One died shortly afterward. About 200 were wounded, 43 severely and 10 probably mortally. The survivors say the Captain, Commander, and most of the officers of the Rurik were killed.

The Japanese casualties werc 44 killed, including 7 officers, and 65 wounded, including 7 officers. The fighting power of the Japanese ships was unimpaired.

The Emperor, in thanking Admiral Kamimura, notes especially the fact that his sole duty hitherto had heen to guard the Korean Strait. This is understood to be intended as a rehuke to the previous criticisms regarding Admiral Kamimura's failure to prevent the sorties of the Vladivostok cruisers.

RUSSIAN OFFICER'S STORY.

All the Czar's Ships Badly Damaged in the Battle of Aug. 10.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18.—A description of the naval battle of Aug. 10 hy an officer of the Russian battleship Czarevitch is sent hy The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tsing-Tau.

The officer says that three twelve-inch ehells struck the Czarevitch within five minutes, doing terrihle damage and causing the vessel to tremhle and to travel rapidly in circles for ten minutes until temporary repairs had been executed.

The first shell killed Rear Admiral Wittsoeft and several other officers, the second struck the conning tower and killed everybody in its vicinity, while the third hurst against the foremast. During the night Japanese torpedo boats attacked the Czarevitch no fewer than five times.

"We saw the torpedoes fired," said the officer. "They paesed very close to us, but none etruck us. All our ships received serious damage, and a great fire broke out on the battleship Peresviet. The engines and guns worked splendidly, and there was no leakage. The Krupp nine-inch armor plats resisted ths projectiles excellently, and the twelve-inch shells recoiled from it. Our sailors cheerfully faced the storm of redhot iron."

The correspondent says tbat the Czarevitch presents a ghastly spectacle of wreckage, hut that her guns apparently suffered no damage.

JAPAN THREATENS CHINA.

Will Seize Czar's Ships at Shanghai If They Do Not Depart.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18.—The Associated Press learns that Japan has made a demand on China, practically in the nature of an ultimatum, that she immediately enforce her neutrality in the case of the Russian protected cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grosovol, now at Shanghai.

Japan has pointed out that the time limit, twenty-four houre, permitted by international law, has expired, and that Japan therefore is at liberty to take such action as may seem to her expedient.

At the Japanese Legation here it was expressly stated yesterday that the Tokio Government had no intention of remaining quiescent if Russia attempted to compel China to give asylum to her men-of-war and authorize repairs at her ports which would enahle them to resume helligerent operations.

Should China fail to comply immediately with Japan'e demand, the division of Japanese warships now in the vicinity of Shanghai would, the legation declared, be instructed to enter the port and capture the Askold and Grosovol, as was done in the case of tbe Ryeshitelni.

Japsr has made no secret of her intention, hut has not consulted the powers, helieving that the matter is one which concerns herself alone. Japan is prepared, the legation asserts, to recognize Chinese neutrality only so long as it is respected hy Russia.

With regard to the Ryeshitelni, Japan, it is asserted, is determined not to comply with the Chinese demand, submitted in compliance with the Russian note, that the vessel he returned to Che-Foo. Japan insists that, to all intents and purposes, Che Foo has heen a Russian hase during the war, Chinese junks having heen fitted out there and sent through the Japanese hlockading vessels to Port Arthur.

No answer has yet heen given hy Japan to the Russian protest in the case of the Ryeshitelni, hut when it is made it will be communicated to all the powers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Russia, it was announced this morning, has agreed to the disarmsment of the cruiser Askold, now at Shanghai.

The report that Japan bas sent an ultimatum to China threatening to repeat the Ryeshitelni incident in the case of the Askold and Grosovol is regarded here more as a political than a military move, the purpose of which is to overawe the Peking Government and to compel it henceforth to turn a deaf ear to Russia, and to recognize Japan as the dominant power in the Far East, it being inconceivable that the Western powers would permit Japan to carry out her threat to engage in hostilities in the neutral waters of China.

The whole situation is considered to be fraught with the possihilities of ugly complications unless Japan listens to the friendly counsel of the powers, whose advice in the case of the Ryeshitelni, it is understood, she has declined to follow.

KUROKI AGAIN ADVANCES.

General Japanese Flanking Movement —Chinese Harass Russians.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 17.—A general Japanese flanking mcvement is devcloping to the east, parallel with the railway. The movement involves the whole mass of troops from Dalin Pass, (about twenty-five miles southeast of Tashi-Chao,) to Diodin-Shan, (on the Tai-Tse River, thirty-five miles southeast of Mukden.)

It is evident that these troope have combined with the object of forcing the Russians out of Liao-Yang without a fight, and thus securing advantsgeous Winter quarters. It is not thought that the Japanese have enough men to consummate the movement until the release of a large number of the troope now hesieging Port Arthur.

Chinese handits are more active than ever. They again hlew up the railway near here and fired during the night on a train bearing Col. Spiridorof of the Amur Railroad Battalion. They are rendering the environs of the town unsafe after dark by sniping from the tall corn in the fields and have kidnapped and tortured a number of victims.

Bandits under the command of the celebrated Toulisan yesterday cut up a party of scouts under the command of Capt. Transoff in the village of Syaha, twenty-five miles west of Liao-Yang. Capt. Sluschivski, coming up with reinforcements, scattered the handits, killing eighteen and capturing four. The village was hurned and many explosions were heard, evidently of concealed ammunition. The place was the headquarters of Toulisan, who asserts that he is a Colonel in the Japanese service.

MUKDEN, Aug. 17.—The Japanese have occupied Tsian Hill, on the Russian extreme left.

A small force of Japanese infantry occupied Dapindu Pass on Aug. 15. The Russian outposts retired.

ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI HOME.

Survivors of Vladivostok Squadron Succeed in Reaching Their Port.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to The Central News from Vladivostok, dated Aug. 17, says the cruisers Rossia and Gromohoi of the Vladivostok squadron have returned there.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Admiralty here does not confirm the report of the arrival of the Russian cruisers Diana and Pallada at Vladivostok.

A dispatch received this morning from Viceroy Alexieff, who is at Vladivostok, makes no mention of those two warships.

THE NOVIK'S ESCAPE.

It Is Believed the Russian Cruiser Obtained Coal at Kiao-Chow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cahlegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—The Ruasian cruiser Novik was sighted at 10 A. M. on Aug. 13 in longitude 125.40 east, latitude 31.51 north. She was steering southeast, and was douhtless hound for Vladivostok.

The Novik is helieved to have taken a full complement of coal at Kiao-Chow.

To Carry Flour to Japan.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17.—The Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company has secured the steamer Aztec to carry flour from here to Japan. The Aztec will he here Aug. 25 to hegin loading. She helongs to the Pacific Mail Company, and is an American vessel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—The large lumber yards and mills of C. Crane & Co. on Eastern Avenue hurned to-day. Twenty stacks of lumber of 10,000 feet each and much other material hurned before the wind changed, so as to turn the flames toward the river. The loss is estimated at $55,000.

GULFPORT, Miss., Aug. 17.—Fire, which started in the Younghusband Building today, resulted in a property loss of $75,000. Six business huildings, all of them practically new, were destroyed.

NEGROES SHOT AND FLOGGED IN GEORGIA

Statesborough's Double Lynching Has Violent Aftermath.

FOUR MORE BLACKS KILLED

Handy Bill, a Hodges Suspect, Followed When Released from Jail and Shot Down.

STATESBOROUGH, Ga., Aug. 17.—"We shall have trouhle with the negroes here just as long as they can't hehave," was the remark of a leading citizen of Stateshorough to-day as he commented on the terrible scenes of yesterday. That he was not mistaken was shown hy the developments of to-day.

One negro found dead hy the roadside five miles east of the town, his hody pierced hy bullets; two negroes, one of the "old-time darkies," and his son, seventeen years old, shot in their cahin during the late hours of last night hy unknown marauders; half a dozen cases of flogging which are of nightly occurrence, too frequent to excite more than passing notice; such was the history of the day.

The scene of excitement has shifted from this city to the rich agricultural regions surrounding it. At Riggs Mill, half a dozen miles from here, several well-to-do white planters met to-day and deliherately planned how to rid their neighhorhood of ohnoxious negroes. Individual negroes were marked for lashings, and to-night part of the programme is being carried out.

Two victims, a hlack man and a hlack woman, have heen marked for to-night at Register, a railway station ten miles from here. Their offenses are alleged disrespectful protests against the white supremacy there. Their names were given out to-day. This is the condition in this section. It is not a race war, for violence comes all from one side. It is a determined effort on the part of a large class of citizens to rid the community of a class of blacks that is said to have made life unsafe here.

Men of property and family make no secret of their intentions or of their approval of such plans. If the lash will not quell the undesirable population or cause them to leave, sterner measures will follow, say the leaders. This will continue until the section is purged.

A calmer review of yesterday's happenings than was possihle last night among the citizens of Statesborough to-day hrings some expression of regret at yesterday's violence. While many say it was "all right," the general opinion is that a determined stand hy the officers in command of the handful of troops would have prevented the hurning of the two negroes. Judge Daly, the presiding officer of the court, said to-day:

"While I had heen given authority hy the Governor to call for what troops I deemed necessary, I had put the actual handling of these soldiers in the hands of the Captain commanding until the assault in the court house, when the negroes were taken. I supposed the entire force of a hundred or more men were about or in the court house, instead of twenty-five men.

"It appeared that from some source Capt. Hitch's company had received orders not to load their guns, hut to use bayonets alone in repelling the mob. Consequently, those on duty about the court house were disarmed hy the crowd and their guns were not returned to them until after the negroes were at the atake."

It is slated to-night that the Statesborough militia have prepared their resignations for the Governor. Judge Daly's efforts to quiet the moh were heroic. Hearing the approach of the moh, he rushed from the hench and entreated the invaders to respect the law. A pubuc legal hanging was demanded. Judge Daly declared he had not the right to promise it. Then the crowd hrushed him to one side.

The military mismanagement was also manifested when the officer in command, it is reported, took charge of the local telegraph office, and for an hour censored all messages and some dispatches were withheld from the wires. The situation to-night is one of uncertainty.

Handy Bell, one of the suspects who was discharged from jail yesterday on account of lack of evidence, was shot to death last night. When he was released from custody he left the city, going in a direction opposite from his home. He was followed hy fifteen armed men, who kept him in sight until he was well into the country, when they overtook him and riddled him with hullets.

This statement is made on the authority of a man who says, "I know," leaving the inference that he was one of the party. The statement is confirmed hy common rumor. Bell was the negro who had the gun of Henry Hodges at the time of the murder, and is implicated hy other circumstantial evidence. A large supply of buggy whips has been received here within the past two days. These whips to-night are heing left at the cabin doors of certain negroes as a suggestive hint for them to leave.

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS LIKELY.

British and American Protests as to Contraband May Be Effective.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The United States and Great Britain have formally questioned the right to regard foodstuffs as contrahand of war except when it is directly proved that they are destined for helligerents' armies or navies.

While acting on parallel lines, the United States and Great Britain are proceeding independently. The American case is in the form of a protest against the confiscation of floor on the Arahia. Great Britain raises not only the question of foodstuffs as contraband, hut that of the legality of sinking neutral ships.

The communications of both Governments are couched in friendly terms, hut they make the positione of the United States and Great Britain quite clear and emphatic.

The American and British representations have been received without resentment hy the Russian authorities, and The Associated Press learns that there is being considered, the probability being that some modifications will he made in the direction of meeting the views of the two Governments.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Regarding the British note in respect to contraband of war, just handed hy Ambassador Hardinge to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff at St. Petershurg, The Associated Press is informed that the general terms thereof are identical with the representations made hy Ambassador McCormick to the Russian Government in accordance with the instructions of Secretary Hay.

Great Britain lays particular stress on the importance of limiting the zone in which helligerents may pursue neutrals carrying alleged contraband. She also eeeks recognition of the principle of compensation for losses inflicted on British shipping.

The British officials are hopeful, in view of the identical and almost eimultaneoue representations of the United States, that the Russian Government will make concessions so necessary, in the opinion of the Foreign Office, to the protection of the rights of neutrals.

Looking for McCarthy's Murderer.

The police of the King's Bridge and West One Hundred and Fifty-eecond Street Police Stations were working yesterday on variouc clews in connection with the supposed murder of Stephen J. McCarthy, Welgher in the Public Stores, of 1,669 Amsterdam Avenue, whose hody was found in Spuyten Duyvil Creek near Johnson's Foundry Monday afternoon. Inspector Alberson expressed the opinion that McCarthy had heen murdered on Sunday, and his body thrown into the Hudson River, from where it had floated up to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

NEW STRIKE LEADER HELD FOR EXTORTION

Continued from Page 1.

Weinseimer looked fatigued and bored. A preliminary examination on Essig's formal charge of extorting $1,000 in violation of Sections 552 and 553 of the Penal Code not entering into the merits of the case was started. Mr. Jerome, however, suddsnly asked that no one inside the railing should he allowed to leave. He suspected the passing of money in the courtroom to Mr. Bell, and put him on the stand and examined him. Mr. Bell said that the only money he had received in court was $1 from Mr. Acer, and that he was willing to he searched. He said that no money passed from the defendant to any person. The incident was closed, and Mr. Bell stepped down.

Argument Over Bail.

Mr. Acer, in criticising the action of the District Attorney and the absence of a warrant in the arrest, insisted on going ahead with the case. He added:

"This man is a man who is occupying a very responsible position in the labor world here at this time, and that is the reason that this proceeding has heen brought in all probability. Now, what I ask is that the hail be fixed at a nominal sum, or that he he paroled in the custody of his counsel until to-morrow."

"There is no reason," replied Mr. Jerome, "why there should be any departure in this case from the usual custom. The hail in the case of ordinary felonies is usually placed, I think, at $1,500. I would not ask for more, nor do I think less should be fixed."

Mr. Acer in reply said:

"Mr. Weinseimer occupies a big place in the labor unions of thie city, and in the strikes now going on. He is directing this work; he is Chairman of different committees in different bodies, and this is, we believe, the cause of his arrest. It is a proceeding to deprive the other leaders and the different committeee of his assistance and his energy. I ask that your Honor in all fairness to organized labor in this great city parole him in his counsel's custody. I am responsible for him; I will have him here, I assure you. The unions in his alliance represent something like eixty or seventy thousand men in this city. Organized labor is watching this case with great care. They helieve this action is taken hy the Employers' Association in bad faith."

The Motives Back of It.

"I would like to say ons word in regard to that," replied the District Attorney. "Whatever may he the motives actuating the Employers' Association, I do not know. There is, as your Honor knows, a hitter warfare on at preeent. My experience with both sides in the past in this thing leads me frequently to question the motivea of persons instituting proceedings."

Mr. Acer—"Both sides?"

"Yes," said Mr. Jerome, "I have no doubt that if there had not heen labor troubles the Employers' Association would have kept it quiet and never brought it to the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney. I have no doubt that the motives which influenced them are far from altruistic. My experience is that nine-tenths of the persons bringing criminal complaints to my office are not actnated hy motives of pure love of justice, hut are actuated by ulterior motives. The District Attorney of New York, on the other hand, has nothing to do with the motives of complainants. He must simply inquire whether the facts laid before him are true, whether they are facts and constitute a crime.

"Now, the facts that were laid before me and my assistant, Mr. Rand, if they be true—and from the inquiry that he gave them, and from such as I have heen able to give them since my return from my vacation in the last two days, I am led to helieve that they are true—if they are true, then this man has done a great wrong not to the Employers' Association hut primarily to the community, and not even secondarily to the very cause of organized labor, which he stands for.

"Ordinary, Vulgar Felony."

"If they are not correct facts, then he has done nothing. But from the careful preliminary examination that we have made in this matter, I regret to eay that in my judgment it appears that the charge is well founded, although what the motives back of bringing it may be—as to that we can all have our opinions. I regret to say I helieve he is guilty. If it is so, then this man hae committed an ordinary, vulgar felony of extortion, and $1,500 is not excessive hail."

Weinseimer, hy direction of his counsel, declined to answer any formal examination question. As soon as hail was set, Mr. Acer produced fifteen salmon-colored hundred-dollar hills, which were deposited hy Mr. Toole with the City Chamberlain, and at 3:30 o'clock Weinseimer regained his freedom. He lit a hig hlack cigar and declined to answer any question in regard to his plight.

Soon after he left the court, Weinseimer went to Breevort Hall, where the Building Trades Alliance was in session. The members had been talking over his arrest, and were highly excited. The delegates had expressed their helief that Weinseimer was a martyr, and a loud hurst of cheers greeted him on his entrance. He was led to the chair at once, and a vote of confidence in him was passed with the accompaniment of loud cheers.

After the meeting James J. Daly, Chairman of the Prese Committee, made a statement in which he said:

"I would like to state that we would nsk the general public to suspend judgment in this case until the facts come out. We realize that this arrest was brought about because it was the intention of the Building Trades Employers' Association to hold Mr. Weinseimer up to public criticism when we are in a fight."

Daly also said tnat on Tuesday a committee of the Alliance saw Charles F. Murphy regarding the subway trouhle, and at Mr. Murphy's request made an appointment to meet the committee to-day in Tammany Hall. They would give Mr. Murphy a chance to show what his sentiments were on the suhway strike, he said, and would hold him and Tammany Hall responsihle if it were not settled.

Building operations on the Chatsworth, where the complainant, Eesig, had a contract, were active yesterday in spite of the strike order of Tuesday. Non-union men were at work there.

President C. L. Biddlitz of tne Building Trades Employers' Association was in conference with District Attorney Jerome yesterday. Mr. Jerome declined to discuss a rumor that arrests of other labor leaders were under considcration.

Who Weinseimer Is.

Weinseimer is the silent, diplomatic successor of the hlatant, tactless "Sam" Parks. He is of the robust tenor order, ewart, handsome, with quick hlack eyes, and neat in drees. His hold on the labor organizations is firm. He roee to prominence as a labor leader when walking delegate of the Plumbers' Union. He has no a few enemies among men who were elbowed out of the way hy him in attaining eminence, and some of them bave endeavored to make capital out of his promoting the Industrial Federation of America, a ten-million-dollar project engineered hy him and John J. Donnelly of the Bricklayers' Union, to reclaim lands under water in Jamaica Bay and to establish a great industrial colony. There were to he 500,000 shares of $20 par. The scheme languished, hut he still has offices in the Bennett Building.

TWO MORE STRIKES DECLARED.

Marble Cutters Quit Work, but the Metal Lathers Return.

Two more strikes were ordered yesterday hy the Building Trades Alliance. One waa at the Royal Baking Powder Company'a huilding, William and Fulton Streets, and the other wae on the Van Norden Trust Building, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. The general contractors are the Remington Construction Company, members of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The atrike involved the marhle cutters, who recently escaped a general lock-out hy calling off a strike. The Board of Governors of the Employers' Association will meet to-morrow, and it is expected to declare a general lock-out of marhle cutters.

Interest is centred in a meeting to-night between representatives of the unions not involved in the lock-out and the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association regarding the position of these unions in case the open shop ultimatum of the employers, which goes into effect on Monday, has to be enforced. On the result of this meeting will depend to a great extent the measures to be taken hy the Employers' Association next week.

Chairman Harding, of the Press Committee of the latter, said yesterday evening that the Metal Lathers' Union, which had been locked-out, had called off its strikes in ohedience to an order from the international officers. The strikers will return to work on Monday and the lock-out of the metal lathers is to be declared off.

Mr. Harding said that the Employers' League of Brooklyn will co-operate with the Building Trades Employers' Association in any new fight.

M'CARREN TO MURPHY: BRING ON YOUR CHARGES

Senator Says He's Not Afraid—Not Beaten, Either.

SUGGESTED RODIE'S BUREAU

Brooklyn Leader Declares He is as Much Executive Chairman as Any Man Ever Was.

Senator P. H. McCarren, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday emphatically discredited the suggestion that the appointment of William S. Rodie as Chairman of the Bureau of Organization of the State Committee meant that Tammany Leader Murphy had virtually won his fight to have McCarren displaced as Manager of the State campaign. When the announcement of the formation of the new bureau and of the selection of Mr. Rodie as its Chairman was made, it wae said that Mr. Rodie was to confine his efforts to organization up State.

The inference which was drawn hy some was that Mr. Rodie was to bave full charge of all up-State campaign work and that Senator McCarren, while retaining the title of Executive Cbairman, would be confined to Brooklyn as his field of operation. Discussing that report, Senator McCarren said yesterday:

"I will exercise all of the powers which tbe Executive Chairman has exercised in the past. The hureau of which Mr. Rodie has been made the Chairman is merely a bureau of the Executive Committee. I recommended the formation of the hureau and I also recommended Mr. Rodie's appointment."

Mr. McCarren also said that he would continue to exercise aupervision over the up-State campaign. Manhattan, the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens, he said, were left for Tammany'a control, and Tammany would be held responsihle for those horoughs. Speaking of the outlook in Brooklyn, Senator McCarren said that the Democrats would carry every single district there. Although the normal Democratic majority in Brooklyn was only ahout 10,000, he expected to see Parker and Davis carry the city across the hridge hy at least 25,000.

Discussing the report that Leader Murphy had gone to Chairman Taggart and informed him that if McCarren was permitted to manage the State campaign there would be chargee of a sensational nature against McCarren made public, Senator McCarren said:

"I don't know anything about Mr. Murphy's alleged protest to Chairman Taggart. Mr. Taggart has not said anything to me about having heard from Mr. Murphy with respect to our controversy. The announcement that Murphy has charges against me which he threatens to make public unless I retire from the management of the State campaign gives me no concern. If he or anyhody else has any charges to make against me let him come out with them. Having nothing to fear in that respect, I am not worrying about anything Mr. Murphy may say or do against me. My mind and my time are too much taken up with the work of electing the Democratic ticket to pay much attention to personalities."

National Chairman Taggart, when asked about the reported latest development in the Murphy-McCarren row, said:

"Mr. Murphy has never directly on indirectly protested to me against Senator McCarren serving as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. He has never mentioned the subject to me in any way. The National Committee has not interfered in any local fights or differences in New York or any other State, and will not do eo. We cannot undertake to settle the differences hetween Mr. Murphy and Mr. McCarren. We have our hands tho full with other matters."

Mr. Rodie appeared to be in actual charge of the real work of the new hureau yesterday. Senator McCarren and Mr. Meyer were meanwhile receiving visitors.

Senator McCarren had a talk yeaterday with Alderman Malone of the Seventh Assembly District in Brooklyn, and asked Mr. Malone to desert Doyle and Tammany. Malone refused.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MEET.

Allee Brings Assurances of Full Party Vote in Maryland.

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee held a meeting yesterday, the first attended by all the members of the committee, Mr. Brooker of Connecticut having heen out of the city when the previous meeting was held. The consideration of the work of organization which has been accomplished took up the whole of the session.

Some of the callers at the headquarters yesterday were John Edward Addicks and Senator Allee of Delaware, Senator Dryden of New Jersey, ex-Senator Carter of Montana, Representative Overstreet of the Republican Congressional Committee, Representative Littauer of New York, and Chairman Barnes of the State Executive Committee. Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, Treasurer Bliss, and ex-Senator Carter had a long conference. Mr. Carter predicted that Roosevelt would carry Montana. He thought the Democrats had "a possible chance" in Nevada.

"My information le that Gov. Peahody of Colorado le certain of re-election," said Mr. Carter. "The good citizenship of the State is with him."

Senator Allce hrought assurancee that the Electoral ticket nominated by the anti-Addicks men in Delaware would he accepted by the Addicks party so as to give President Roosevelt the full party vote. The Addicks men will arrange a combination on the State ticket only provided they have the naming of the candidate for Governor.

Swackhamer a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 17.—Assemblyman Samuel S. Swackhamer of Somerset County, who made a reputation in fighting Republican measures in the New Jersey Legislature last Winter, hae announced himself to-day as a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. The Democratic State Convention will be held at Trenton on Sept. 15.

President's Oyster Bay Tax, $50,000.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 17.—The Assessors of the town of Oyster Bay have completed their assessment roll for the year 1904, and it shows a heavy list of taxpayers in the Presidential town. The assessed valuation last year was over $11,000,000. The assessed valuation in the village school district is over $1,250,000. President Roosevelt's assessment is $50,000.

At the Martinique, if you tire of a home-cooking table d'hote you can change to a la carte and then change back again—change as often as you like the change.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

AFTER a trying business day in mid-summer it is restful indeed to ride in an ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE to a suburban inn and, after a good dinner, well served, to return in coolness, comfort and quiet. Not very expensive, either.

New York Transportation Co.
49th St. and 8th Ave.
Tel. number 2380 Col.

Rate card on requeet.

Gasoline Automobiles for hire by the day.

SHEPARD TO TAKE STUMP.

Calls on Parker and Plans Campaign in Vermont and Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Edward M. Shepard wae a caller at Rosemount today hy appointment. He had a long conference with the nominee with particular reference to his work for the ticket and the moral effect of reduced Republican pluralities in Vermont and Maine at the State elections to be held some weeks before Nov. 8.

In discussing his conference with Mr. Parker the reform leader aaid: "I regard these early elections in Maine and Vermont as serving to give as good an indication of the general trend as we can obtain. It is my intention to take the stump in these two New England States and do all I can to bring about a reduction in the pluralities which the Republicans generally secure in them. I understand Mr. Cockran will campaign with me.

"We all know that Vermont and Maine are rockbed Republican States, hut with the proper work done there the returns on the State elections will be such that the Democrats of the country will feel encouraged.

"I have had a general talk with Judge Parker and I am rejoiced to find him greatly encouraged and full of vigor. The Democratic Party has a genuine leader in the presence of whom it is impossible to entertain douht or distrust; who understands and sympathizes with the feelings and ideals of the average good citizen, and who bas a clear perception of the difficulties, hut a practical sagacity and wisdom with which to overcome them."

Regarding the mention of his name for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, Mr. Shepard said there are so many persons in this class now that no one appears to be immune.

"However," he continued. "I did not discuss the Governorship with Judge Parker."

Indiana sent two of her foremost Democrats here to-day, Major G. V. Menzies of Posey County and John W. Spencer of Vanderhurg County. The former comea from the interior and the latter from the extreme Southern horder, Evansville, on the Ohio.

These men are here to remain over night. They have two suit cases full of arguments why the nominee should visit their State during the campaign and make one or two speeches. The candidate will he told of the conditions in the Hoosier State, and there will be no attempt to conceal that he is really needed there.

"We want him to come out and talk to us very much," said Mr. Spencer.

It seems to be the general impreselon here that the candidate will he subjected to intense pressure almost daily from Western leaders to come into their country and speak.

State Civil Service Commissioner John E. Kraft was here for a short time. Kraft is one of the Democratic leaders of Ulster County, and neither he nor his colleagues are making a move this year without at least endeavoring to acquaint the Presidential nominee of their plans.

CALLS WEST VIRGINIA SAFE.

Republican Committeeman Predicts 21,000 Majority, Despite Davis.

C. D. Elliott, the oldest member in point of service of the Republican State Committee of West Virginia, was a caller yesterday at both the Republican National and Congresaional headquartera in the interest of the Republican campaign in his State. Predicting that West Virginia would go Republican hy 21,000, he said:

"Anyhody who is predicting that the Democrats are likely to carry West Virginia certainly has no appreciation of conditions in that State. Mr. Davis, the Vice Presidential nominee, is a man of large means, and he may be expected to contrihute liherally to the campaign in the State, hut I do not think that he will have enough money to go around.

"During the past four years conditions in the State have undergone a great change. There has been a marvelous development in the iumber, oil, and coal industries, and the men who have come in from the States of Pennsylvania, Maine, Michigan, and Ohio to fill places in those industries are nearly all Republicans. They more than offset the Gold Democrats who will return to their old party allegiance this year. A great many negroes from the South have come into the State to engage in the coal industry. They will vote the Republican ticket to a man."

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Clothier Easily Defeats Allen in Newport Tournament—Many Defaults.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Thirty-five matches were decided in the second day's play of the champoinship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the Casino courts to-day, twelve of them going by default. It was expected that the match between W. J. Clothier and H. F. Allen would result in some good playing, and the committee accordingly allotted them the championship court, hut Clothier proved too fast for Allen and won handily.

In the first set Clothier took a deuce game from Allen with ease. The second game aleo went to Clothier by easy playing. Clothier then let up on his fast work. Allen took two games, and then Clothier etarted in again, and by brilliant drives and excellent placing he took three straight games from his opponent. In nearly every game Clothier had his man dancing from one end of the court to the other to return well-placed halls, and this soon told on Allen. The first set was Clothier's hy a score of 6—4. In the second set Clothier allowed his opponent to get hut one game. In the last eet Clothier won without exerting himself hy 6—4.

W. A. Larned and Richard Stevene will meet to-morrow. Another match of interest will he that hetween Clothier and E. B. Dewhurst, and in the latter Clothier will meet the fastest man he has played against in this tournament. The summary:

First Round—G. H. Nettleton beat George Lyon, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4; T. M. Phettleplace won from F. R. Tucker by default; E. Cross won from J. A. Johnson by default; F. Anderson beat J. D. Forhes, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; Holcombe Ward beat C. S. Brigham, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Beals Wright beat A. Phelps, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; R. N. Dana won from P. Fosdick hy default; F. L. Sulloway won from E. Lambert hy default; G. W. Lee beat R. Hickox, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; W. P. Burden beat G. Baker, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0; H. Ebell beat G. Nettleton, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; W. G. Clothier beat H. A. Allen, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4; E. R. Dewhurst beat G. E. Hinkley, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1; S. C. Whipple beat T. M. Phettleplace, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; K. H. Behr won from Ogden Mille, Jr., hy default; F. Huntington beat E. Cross, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3; F. Anderson beat H. W. Warner, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0; S. C. Millett beat L. C. Ledyard, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1; F. Alexander beat R. A. Thomas, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; H. Ward beat H. J. Holt, 6—2, 6—3, 5—1; W. F. Johnson won from H. Avery by default; G. T. Adee beat H. C. Dering, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; C. Buil won from S. J. Smith hy default; R. Le Roy won from G. T. Scott hy default; S. C. Flonoy won from S. Foster by default; C. L. Gelrichs won from D. Miller, by defanlt.

Third Round—Richard Stevens beat W. Lee, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; W. A. Larned beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—1, 7—5, default; J. B. Read beat J. F. Brice, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Maher in Great Riding Form.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, continued his remarkable performances at the Stockton Summer meeting today, again riding four winners and one second out of seven races, in which Maher had six mounts.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE'VE made a strong point of maintaining a select line of the odd accessories a man needs occasionally through the summer, such as Flannel and Duck Trousers, Raincoats, Negligee Shirts, Bathing Suits, Neckwear and Belts.

Don't forget there's a good six weeks of Summer weather ahead yet. All latest models, but now at revised prices.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

A SENSIBLE MOTHER

Proud of her children's teeth, consults a dentist and learns that the beauty of permanent teeth depends on the care taken of the first set.

SOZODONT
Liquid and Powder

should be used. The Liquid to penetrate into the little crevices and purify them; the Powder to polish the outer surface and prevent the accumulation of tartar.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a hottle.

LADIES SAIL RACING BOATS.

Miss Hicks Wins Novel Contest at Bergen Beach Yacht Club.

It was yacht clnh day yesterday at the Bergen Beach Yacht Clnh. The first event was a parade of the fleet, decorated with hunting. The yawl Lilian, Commodore Arthur F. Fuller, led the procession.

The second event was a race of catboats sailed and handled by ladies over a five mile course. The atarters were So So, Captain, Mise Luella Hicks; crew—Mrs. W. Allen, Mrs. S. C. Haynes, Miss Stevens, Miss Haswell; Rival, Captain, Miss Mannin; crew—Missea Ladra Quigley, Harriet Mannin, Mildred Alexander, Mre D. Magruder; Ariel, Captain, Miss Bak-; crew—Misses Pearsall, Tompkine, Murphy; Doctor, Captain, Miss Hilda Burchard; crew—Miss Helen Muller; Waverly, Capt

MR. DAVIS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

Open-Air Ceremony at White Sulphur Springs.

HE PREDICTS VICTORY

John Sharp Williams, in Address of Notification, Pillories Republican Party and Rooseveltism.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 17.—Henry G. Davis to-day was formally notified of and formally accepted his nomination by the Democratic Party for Vice President of the United States. The ceremonies took place in the open air in the grounds of Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Hotel, and were marked by simplicity in every detail.

Mr. Davis was escorted to the flag-draped platform at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon by Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who delivered the notification address. It took Mr. Davis ten minutes to read his formal acceptance, but he prefaced this with a heart-to-heart talk of like duration to the several thousand friends and neighbors who were gathered under the trees as his audience. Senator Daniel of Virginia was forced to acknowledge a demand for a speech, but gracefully declined, and at 3:25 o'clock the ceremony ended.

Earlier in the day a formal letter of notification was handed Mr. Davis in the parlor of the hotel in the presence of the assembled Notification Committee. A reception and cotillion in honor of the nominee was held in the hotel in the evening.

Special trains began arriving at White Sulphur last night. Several came this morning, and the last, a fifteen-car special from Charleston, West Va., delayed the ceremonies a half hour, as Mr. Davis did not wish to disappoint his friends en route by proceeding without them. Old-fashioned "coaches and four" rolled in with steaming horses and merry passengers from near-by resorts; farmers drove to "the White" with their families from many miles around, and mountaineers made pilgrimages with saddle bags crammed with rations.

After an early luncheon the "Senator," as he is still familiarly called, sought the privacy of his room for a brief rest. When he appeared for the ceremonies he had changed his business suit for a frock suit of black. His excellent health and evidences of physical strength were subjects of congratulation on the part of his friends.

When it came his time to respond to the notification address he was kept standing some minutes while the audience expressed its enthusiasm. This affected Mr. Davis.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he exclaimed, "I know that you mean all that you have said and all that you have done. I feel confident further that this magnificent gathering of the citizens of West Virginia and the adjoining States means more than simply the hearty clapping of hands. It means victory."

Bespoke Aid of the Ladies.

Applause interrupted the speaker at this point, and when Mr. Davis again continued he complimented Mr. Williams on his speech, and on his oratory, and turned the compliment also to Senator Daniel, who occupied a seat on the platform.

Before taking up his speech proper, he took the ladies into his confidence, and commissioned them to be vote-getters for the success of the ticket. Mr. Davis did not follow his manuscript closely, though he held it in his hand. He did not miss a paragraph, but expressed the substance of each paragraph more briefly and in some cases in full. He mentioned the name "Parker," and the response was instantaneous. A moment later he spoke of the platform and the contention between Hill and Bryan over its provisions. Immediately Bryan's name was taken up and cheered.

"Well," said Mr. Davis, with a meaning smile, when quiet was restored, "I was a member of the Platform Committee and between those two gentlemen, but the platform was formed and unanimously passed by the convention and I am here to-day to stand upon it and in November to go to victory."

Mr. Williams pleased his hearers immensely by laying down to Mr. Davis ironical rules of conduct to govern his official career, each rule based on some characteristic of the opposition. He talked for one hour and was listened to throughout with marked attention and evidences of approval. Many times he was interrupted by cheers or laughter. When both had concluded, Senator Daniel responded to repeated demands on him for a speech by calling attention to the old saying that "speech is silver, but silence is golden," adding: "And as I recall that we formally adopted at St. Louis the gold standard, I shall show my sincerity in advising my countryman to do so, after being for twenty years a silver and gold man by practicing what I preach."

John Sharp Williams's Speech.

John Sharp Williams in notifying Mr. Davis of his nomination reviewed the history of the American people, recounting the blunders made by the Nation, as seen from the Republican viewpoint. Throughout his address the keenest shafts were launched against the present occupant of the White House.

As seen by Republican eyes, he said, a great blunder in the early history of the American people consisted in their taking up arms against King George, who, as he confessed himself, was actuated only by the kindest designs of assimilating to himself our resources and our opportunities.

He could hardly bring himself to believe, he said, that his ancestors had ever been stupid enough to fight against the principle that there were two forms of government, one for home use and another for others in "the colonies."

The tariff question was handled inimitably. What an enormously rich country the little State of Rhode Island would be, said Mr. Williams, but for the influx of the cotton raised by the pauper labor of South Carolina and Georgia. The labor question was also touched upon. In conclusion Mr. Williams gave the Vice Presidential nominee a bit of advice, as follows:

"I need not tell you, Sir, that when you are elected Vice President, he will be one of your duties as a sort of heir-apparent to the Crown to train yourself and to influence your chief—Judge Parker—in the way of usurping the functions of the other departments of the Government.

"Look Down on Legislative Branch."

"It will be your duty as a part of the Executive branch of the Government to look down with contempt upon the Legislative branch. You will soon learn that 'the cattle' who inhabit the Senate Chamber and the other wing of the Capitol—the Lower House, (which has been getting constantly lower and lower every day for many years)—are but little, if any, better than the other cattle who sent them there—the farmers and mechanics and doctors and preachers and merchants of the United States. Influence the President to feel as you do.

"As to the common herd who sent these 'cattle' to Washington all you need to do with them is to talk platitudes about 'civic righteousness' and the 'strenuousness of life.' What they want to do is to sit in the galleries and witness the play. Make yourself the star performer according to your opportunities.

"In conclusion, Sir, pray for war—nobody can tell what great things war will end in when once begun. It might result in making of your chief the first 'Emperor and Lord Protector of the Western Hemisphere.' You would, of course, in that event, as heir apparent, share his glory. I know you would run some little risk of having him designate his Secretary of War as his successor, but I believe I would chance it. Besides, peace is a tame and unstrenuous thing and 'smothers out some of the finest instincts of manhood.'

"Don't Be a Weakling."

"Remember above all things that our chief duty as citizens, but especially as rulers, is not to be 'weaklings' or 'cowards.' A weakling, Sir, is a strangely domesticated animal, who listens before he acts, and weighs evidence before he decides, who modestly venerates greatness in others, who actually prefers 'these piping times of peace' to the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war.' Weaklings are 'men who fear the strenuous life, the only national life that is really worth the living'—the life of crown, colony, conquest—the life militant, in a word.

"It has been a pleasure to us to do our duty, to notify you of your nomination. This has been a pleasure, notwithstanding the fact that you have already been in a manner notified by the Hon. Elihu Root, who, while pretendedly notifying Senator Fairbanks, 'could not get his mind off'n of you,' as the darkies say, and whose speech principally consisted in saying, 'Go to, thou art an old man,' and in bemoaning the fact that you might possibly die before you got to be President. So might he for that matter. That would be bad enough, but not as bad as a case I know of—the case of a man who was once elected Vice President, and who, becoming President later, 'tickled the ears of the groundlings, but made the judicious to grieve.'

"In real conclusion, Mr. Davis, it is a sincere pleasure indeed to know and to be able to help to place in high position a man of your character and sense and modesty, a man who, as the result of a life of continence, temperance, self-containment, and useful and honest industry, presents a picture in virile, though advanced, age of that mens sane in corpore sano which is a delight to the eye, a satisfaction to the soul, and was taught by wise ancients to be the summum bonum of individual earthly existence."

Davis's Speech of Acceptance.

In accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis spoke as follows:

"A spirit of determination to succeed in the campaign before us appears to pervade the rank and file of our party in all sections of the country. Of that rank and file I have for many years been a member and have at all times devoted my humble powers to party success, believing that success to be for the country's good. Unexpectedly called as I am now to the forefront, I am impelled to an acceptance of the obligation by a sense of gratitude to my fellow-workers, and the hope that I may be able the better to assist in restoring to power that party whose principles and past history guarantee a safe, wise, economical, and constitutional administration of the Government.

"I find it, therefore, a great pleasure, standing here upon the borderland of the two Virginias, to receive and accept the commission you bear, and to send greetings through you to the Democracy of the entire country. Is it not significant of a closer and truer brotherhood among us that for the first time since the civil war a nominee on the National ticket has been taken from that section of our common country that lies south of Mason and Dixon's line—a happy recognition of the obliteration of all sectional differences which led to and followed that unhappy struggle?

"As introductory to the few remarks I shall make, I desire to say that I heartily indorse the platform upon which I have been nominated, and with the convention and its nominee for President I regard the present monetary standard of value as irrevocably established.

"In the campaign preceding the last election much stress was laid by Republican speakers upon the prosperous condition of the country, and forebodings were heard of the ill results, especially to the laboring man, which would follow any change in the political complexion of the Government. It is true that the times then were good, but it is no less a fact that, while there has been no change in the party in power, many of the evils prophesied have come under Republican rule.

Political Change Demanded.

"Four years ago factories, mills, mines, and furnaces were in active operation, unable to supply the demand, but now many are closed, and those that are open are being operated with reduced forces on short hours. Then wages were high, labor was scarce, and there was work for all. Now work is scarce, many wage-earners are unemployed, and wages reduced. The apprehension which now prevails in business circles and the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the country seem to demand a political change.

"The receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1902, the first fiscal year of the present Administration, showed a surplus over expenditures of $91,000,000, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, instead of a surplus there was a deficit of $41,000,000. From the 1st of July, 1904, to Aug. 10, or for about a month and a third of the present fiscal year, the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by $21,715,000. There could be no stronger evidence of the extravagance into which the Republican Party has fallen, and no more potent argument in behalf of a change to the party whose tenets have always embraced prudence and economy in administering the people's affairs.

"The cost of Government has largely increased under Republican rule. The expenditures per capita for the last years, respectively, of the Administrations given, taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows:

In 1860, under Buchanan	$2.01
In 1893, under Harrison	5.77
In 1897, under Cleveland	5.10
In 1901, under McKinley	6.58
In 1904, under Roosevelt	7.10

"I congratulate your committee, and the constituency it represents, in the selection by the delegates to the National Convention of the nominee for the Presidency. He is a man of courage, yet prudent; of high ideals, yet without pretense; of the most wholesome respect for the Constitution and the majesty of the laws under it, and a sacred regard for their limitations; of the keenest sense of justice, positive in conviction, strong in mental and moral attributes, and withal modest and reserved; possessed of a sturdy constitution and magnificent manhood, and yet temperate in his actions and dignified in his demeanor.

Predicts Democratic Success.

"Dire predictions were made by our political opponents of what would happen at the St. Louis Convention, but they misjudged the temper of the party and the people. While there had been differences in preceding campaigns, yet at St. Louis they were all harmonized and a common ground was found upon which all could stand and do battle for Democratic principles. A platform was adopted by a unanimous vote, embracing the issues of the day, and presenting to the people a declaration of principles which, in the language of the times, is sane, safe, and sound.

"With a candidate whose personality appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of the American people, a platform whose principles are for the greatest good to the greatest number, and a reunited party earnest for the restoration of good and economical government, we should succeed, and the principles of Democracy again triumph."

A meeting of the West Virginia Democratic State Central Committee was held to-night, and A. J. Halley of Charleston was made Vice Chairman. Headquarters will be opened in Charleston, and the campaign in the southern part of the State will be conducted from there. Mr. Cornwall, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will open his campaign in Williamson Aug. 31. Many of the State leaders will remain at White Sulphur Springs to-morrow to confer with Mr. Davis.

The absence of National Chairman Taggart, who was unable to attend the notification, as well as of nearly all representatives of the National Committee, has rendered impractical the formation here of any plans touching the National campaign.

CONFER OVER FINANCES.

Democrats Talk with Taggart—A Joke on Cowherd.

Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, August Belmont, and Treasurer George Foster Peabody had a long conference yesterday at the headquarters of the committee. It was generally understood that they were discussing the available finances and laying out the work of the campaign. Senator Gorman was in town and saw some of the leaders.

Congressman Cowherd and Congressman James T. McCleary of Minnesota, whose action in printing in The Congressional Record extracts from the speeches of President Roosevelt and franking the publication throughout the country as a campaign document, caused Mr. Cowherd to make a protest to the Public Printer, met yesterday, and Mr. McCleary said:

"Cowherd, I want to thank you for the great advertisement your protest gave to my publication. We are hardly able to supply the demand for it."

Valuable Horse Dies Suddenly.

RAVENNA, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Fred K., a valuable running horse, owned by J. N. Richardson of Ravenna, died suddenly to-day. Fred K. was of the same blood as Hermis. They were both sired by Hermance and their mothers are full sisters. Fred K. won $17,000 with but very little training. His owner refused $5,000 for him last week, holding him at $10,000.

KNOX

Superior

HATS

FOR CORRECT TASTES



FALL

SHAPES

SHOWN TO-DAY

and on sale at all agencies throughout the world.

SYBARITA WINS CUP FOR SQUADRON RUN

Yankee Also Gets Trophy in New York Yacht Club Cruise.

FLEET ANCHORS AT NEWPORT

Closing Run from Vineyard Haven Starts in Heavy Fog—Hauoli Cup Races To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—After a picturesque but confusing and unsatisfactory start in a heavy bank of fog this morning at Vineyard Haven, the New York Yacht Club cruising fleet arrived here this afternoon in a fifteen-knot westerly blow and under a clear sky.

Sybarita, W. Gould Brokaw's British-built yawl, won her triple crown by leading the fleet into port. She has led the fleet in three of the five squadron runs, and therefore becomes the owner of the Vice Commodore's Cup, offered for the sloop or yawl winning the greatest number of squadron runs on elapsed time.

Yankee, which has proved herself the crack seventy-footer of the cruise, was second to Sybarita and about two miles behind her. Yankee, moreover, by her fine performance, wins Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt's cup offered for the sloop or yawl making the best corrected time over the course.

Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt's seventy footer, followed Yankee over the finish line something over four minutes behind her, and Rainbow, the other seventy footer, sailed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, finished a little over a minute later than Virginia. Corona, Arthur F. Luke's flyer, as usual, led the schooner fleet, finishing after Rainbow and before Weetamoe. Atlantic, the big handsome three master, led the auxiliary schooners, and made a striking picture as she reached across the finish line in a beam sea heeled over to a piping breeze.

Just after the small sloops had made their start at Vineyard Haven at 9 o'clock a dense bank of fog rolled in, and it was difficult to distinguish the yachts crossing the line. Virginia got over the line first, but Rainbow was only half a length behind, and had the advantage of being on Virginia's weather bow. Sybarita, Neola, Yankee, Weetamoe, and Queen Mab followed in the order named.

It was thicker when the smaller schooners went away led by Katrina and Loyal. When the big schooners and auxiliaries were groping their way across the line, George M. Pynchon's sixty-footer Neola and R. H. Doremus's schooner Loyal loomed up out of the mist, having turned back on account of the thick weather. The fog lifted momentarily, however, and Neola and Loyal set out. Five minutes later it closed in again, more dense than before, and Neola came back, followed this time by the yawl Cacique and A. C. Bostwick's big auxiliary schooner Vergemere.

The wind, which was strong from west southwest, made the first part of the run a dead beat to windward twenty miles to the Vineyard Sound Lightship. The accompanying steam yachts, including the flagship Delaware, to which the Regatta Committee had transferred itself, kept a sharp lookout, and whistles sounded continually.

A constantly freshening breeze after nearly an hour succeeded in breaking up the fog bank. Then the sun came out. The lifting of the fog revealed Sybarita and the seventy-footers well ahead of the fleet, with the yawl in the best position to windward. Off Naushon Island they went about, and headed for Menemsha Bight, on the Martha's Vineyard shore. An hour later—at 11 o'clock—all tacked off the bight, and laid their courses for the Vineyard Sound Lightship. Sybarita passed the lightship shortly after 12 o'clock, 4 minutes and 20 seconds ahead of Yankee, who was 4 minutes and 9 seconds ahead of Virginia.

With the wind a little forward of the beam, the yachts made very fast time to the finish off Brenton's Reef. Sybarita gradually pulled away from the seventy-footers and crossed the finish line at 1:48, having increased her lead over Yankee to 11 minutes and 19 seconds. Her time for the 17¼-mile reach from the Vineyard Sound Lightship was 1 hour 37 minutes and 6 seconds, and her total elapsed time from Vineyard Haven to Newport, 37¼ miles, was 4 hours 32 minutes and 6 seconds. Rainbow and Virginia made the closest fight of the day, and their total elapsed time for the race was only 54 seconds apart. Virginia's time over the homeward west northwest reach was only 37 seconds better than Rainbow's for the 17¼ miles.

The Hauoli Cups, two very handsome trophies, offered by F. M. Smith, owner of the steam yacht Hauoli, will be raced for here to-morrow afternoon. Both cups are for steam yachts, one for steamers measuring over 110 feet on the water line, and one for vessels under that length.

The summary of the day's run:

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Spasm	9:10:27	4:09:57	6:59:30
Phantom	9:10:43	Did not finish.	
Ishkoolah	9:11:10	4:10:43	6:59:33

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Aspirant	9:10:35	3:24:52	6:14:17
Irolita	9:12:00	3:27:16	6:15:17

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Weetamoe	9:16:12	2:35:42	5:19:30
Neola	9:16:18	Withdrew.	
Queen Mab	9:16:38	2:55:46	5:39:08

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Yankee	9:15:20	1:59:19	4:43:59
Virginia	9:15:15	2:03:55	4:48:40
Rainbow	9:16:10	2:05:34	4:49:34

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Sybarita	9:15:34	1:48:00	4:32:26

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Katrina	9:21:02	3:17:05	5:56:03
Valmore	9:21:49	3:56:02	6:34:13
Cacique	9:25:20	Withdrew.	
Loyal	9:21:28	Withdrew.	

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Corona	9:25:43	2:28:21	5:02:38
Emerald	9:25:46	3:22:32	5:56:46
Chanticleer	9:26:13	3:21:54	5:55:41

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Endymion	9:27:00	4:26:52	6:59:52
Resolute	9:27:00	3:37:33	6:10:33

AUXILIARIES.

Atlantic	9:27:00	3:08:56	5:41:56
Vergemere	9:27:00	Withdrew.	
Intrepid	9:26:57	4:17:33	6:50:36
Idler	9:26:11	3:59:00	6:32:49

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 18th, 19th and 20th, CLEAN UP SALE OF

Coats, Vests and Trousers for Men.

We find on our tables several hundred Coats, Vests and Trousers that during the busy months of the season were detached from their proper mates. All these odd garments we will now close out at prices that represent but a fraction of their intrinsic worth.

The Coats will be sold for	$4.00
The Trousers will be sold for	$2.50
The Vests will be sold for	$1.00

All of these garments are from two and three piece suits that were marked $12.50 to $25.00.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 18th, 19th and 20th, CLEAN UP SALE OF

Straw Hats for Men.

Split, Sennit, Milan and Mackinaw braids, with high or low crowns, wide or narrow brims.

Formerly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 — At 50c

Straw Hats for Boys and Children.

Straight brim models for the elder boys, and wide soft brim sailors with silk bands and streamers for the children.

Formerly 78c, 95c and $1.45, — At 25c

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 18th, 19th and 20th, CLEAN UP SALE OF

Negligee Shirts for Men.

We have about 100 dozen Negligee Shirts—left over from various sales we have had recently, as well as a few small lots from our regular stock. They are of Madras, Percale and other high grade shirtings—with attached or detached cuffs, and are worth 95c, $1.10 and $1.45.

For a quick clearance all will be offered — At 60c

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 18th, 19th and 20th, CLEAN UP SALE OF

Shoes and Oxfords for Men.

Patent Leather Oxfords, value $3.50 a pair, at — $1.75

Patent Leather Oxfords—also Tan Shoes—heretofore sold at $5.00 and $6.00 a pair, at — $2.75

Shoes and Oxfords for Women.

Tan Oxfords and High Shoes, also Vici Kid Oxfords and High Shoes, broken sizes, taken from our regular stock that were $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 a pair, at — $1.95

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 18th, 19th and 20th, CLEAN UP SALE IN THE

Boys' Clothing Department.

Prices Reduced to a Minimum to Effect an Immediate Clearance.

Boys' Washable Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits of finest Chambray Cheviot—Silk-Galathea and white figured Pique—sizes 2½ to 8 years. Heretofore $1.95, $2.45 and $3.00. — To Close $1.00

Boys' Norfolk, Double Breasted and Belted Suits of English Cheviot, Scotch Tweed, Worsted and Wool Crash—in plaids, stripes and rough surface mixtures—light and medium weights—sizes 8 to 16 years.

Heretofore $5.00 and $6.50 — At $3.95

Heretofore $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00 — At $5.95

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS of fancy Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespuns and Cassimeres; light and medium weights; made with broad shoulder coats and full hip trousers.

Heretofore $8.50 and $10.00 — At $6.50

Heretofore $12.00 and $15.00 — At $9.00

YOUTHS' LONG TROUSERS of light and medium weight Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres; sizes 13 to 16 years only.

Heretofore sold at $2.50 and $3.00 — To close $1.50

HOT RACE FOR BIG STAKE.

Sweet Marie Won $10,000 Trot at Brighton Beach After a Dead Heat.

All things combined to make successful harness racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and the largest crowd of the Grand Circut season in New York witnessed the sport with appreciative interest. The programme offered was the best of the seaside meeting, with the $10,000 Long Island Stakes for 2:14 trotters as the chief event. The big prize was competed for by seven of the fastest and atouteat horses that the Grand Circut has brought to the front this year, and with a fast track and ideal weather the race made a hot contest, which was not decided until three heats were trotted, the great California mare Sweet Marie then winning, after a dead heat with the fast Aristo in the second mile.

Sweet Marie always was the favorite, and driven by Smith, trailed third and fourth to the turn into the quarter stretch for the first heat, while Aristo went on in front, the mare going after him in the final quarter. Close on the wire Sweet Marie got up, and then won the heat by a short neck. Aristo was sent out again in an effort to steal away from her in the second heat, and Sweet Marie had to race in pursut of him all down the stretch.

The judges were unable to seperate the horses and announced a dead heat, in 2:08¼, which was declared by the official announcer to be the fastest time on record for a dead heat. In the third and deciding heat Sweet Marie won in clever atyle by a good neck.

In the opening race, the $2,000 Brooklyn Stakes for 2:25 pacers, three years old, Dorcas H. was a warm favorite, with Bucklock second. Belle Star led all the distance and easily took the purse for the mile dash for 2:10 pacers, and Single K. led from end to end and easily won in the mile and a furlong dash for 2:12 trotters. Though only two horses started, the mile and a furlong for 2:21 trotters made a most exciting contest. Louvain, the warm favorit, making a bad break on the last turn. She got up in time to win by a nose. Between heats in the Long Island Stakes E. E. Smathers drove his champion trotting gelding Major Delmar to wagon, accompanied by a running horse, and finished a mile in 2:08. Summaries.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; the Brooklyn Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds; heats, two in three. Empire plan.

Dorcas H., b. f., by Wiggins, (D. Thomas)...1 1
Bucklock, ch. g., (Curry)...2 2
Teddy Weaver, b. c., (Dillon)...3 3
Bolass, ch. f., (Float Jolly)...Dis.
Simon Kenton, b. c., (Hudson)...Dis.

"Hammocks."

A SUPERB LINE.

MEXICAN, ALGERIAN AND DOMESTIC.

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

Queen of Forkhurst, b. f., (C. Thompson)...Dis.
Time—2:11¼; 2:12¼.

Pools—Dorcas H., $50; field, $27.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $700; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Single K., ch. g., by Young Fullerton, (Commings)...1
Norman B., blk. g., (Rosemire)...2
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)...3
Anna Little, b. m., (Tichurst)...4
Morn, ch. g., (Brinckerhoff)...5
Ilive, b. m., (Geers)...6
Black Thorn, blk. g., (De Ryder)...7
Billy Foster Boy, b. g., (Frazier)...8
Time—2:27¼.

Pools—Single K., $25; Lady Gail Hamilton, $20; Norman B., $20; Ilive, $18; Anna Little, $8; Morn, $5; field, $5.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse of $600; dash of one mile

Belle Starr, br. m., by Rena's Baby, (Shank)...1
Brown Heels, br. h., (A. P. McDonald)...2
Marius, blk. g., (Bowers)...3
Sadie Baron, ch. m., (W. L. Snow)...4
Olivewood, br. g., (Phillips)...5
Katy H., blk. m., (Hornberger)...6
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)...7
Red Bird, b. h., (Michael)...8
Ben F., b. g., (De Ryder)...9
Miss Ophelia, b. m., (Hudson)...10
Time—2:09¼.

Pools—Darius, $50; field, $25.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. The Long Island Stakes of $10,000; heats, two in three, Empire plan.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, (Smith)...1 0 1
Aristo, h. g., (De Ryder)...2 1 0 2
Katherine A., b. f., (D. Thomas)...3 3 3
Alexander, blk. g., (Geers)...5 4 4
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Bekers)...4 6 •
The Rajah, b. m., (McCoy)...6 5 •
Mary Gage, b. m., (Bluck)...Dis.
*Ruled out.
Time—2:09; 2:08¾; 2:11¼.

Pools—Sweet Marie, $500; Aristo, $200; Alexander, $160; Katherine A., $60; The Rajah, $25; field, $5. After the first heat—Sweet Marie, $50; field, $12.

2:21 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $600; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Louvain, h. m., by Lancelot, (A. P. McDonald)...1
Hydrastine, ch. m., (Shank)...2
Time—2:29.

No pools sold.

The programme for to-day:

2:17 trot, dash, one mile and a sixteenth, $600; 2:18 pace, the Metropolitan Empire, one mile, $5,000; 2:07 trot, dash, one mile, $600; 2:12 pace, dash, one mile and an eighth, $600; 2:07 pace, dash, one mile, $800.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. BTW 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

More of those $3 veils for 50c

IF THIS hadn't been an extraordinary purchase we'd have surely run short early in the week, for we're completely overwhelmed with the greatest throng of enthusiastic buyers we've ever waited upon.

Main Floor.



The second shipment is in and we'll be ready for you when the store opens this morning—enough, we think, to last all day.

Handsome hemstitched and embroidered veils—the smart styles now all the rage—positively worth from $1.50 to $3—full 1½ and 3 yards long. All beautiful imported materials for veils and hat drapes. In this great purchase you will find handsome French chiffons, mousselines, crepes—in all the season's most approved and much-wanted colors. All are richly embroidered—some are chenille dots, others ribbon borders—many long chiffon cloths, changeable chiffon veils, automobile veils, veils for outing wear, &c.—worth $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3—but while they last, at 50c.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD CO.

New millinery creations for immediate wear

We offer to-day in our stiff trimmed hat department a number of new creations in

smartly trimmed turbans, toques and continentals

Clever and stylish ideas in black, brown, navy—all light weights for immediate wear. Just an early season offering—three weeks later you would have to pay $3.50—special at $2.45.

Untrimmed hats.

Main Floor.

The ever popular and always stylish black hats—made on wire frames—very light in weight with just a suggestion of chenille—large shape sailors, turbans and toques—would sell readily at $3—special at $2.25.

Important announcement. We call special attention of out-of-town merchants to our excellent showing of model hats and bonnets in our second floor showroom.



NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VERGILIUS

A NEW NOVEL

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden"

This book will be a revelation to the thousands of readers of "Eben Holden." Mr. Bacheller has made a great departure from his former stories of rural life, going back to scenes in Rome and Judea in the Augustan age. The story is of thrilling, dramatic interest, and culminates in a depiction of the Nativity—a wonderful climax, full of reverence and power.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Nature's Best Gift

to man is her pure, sparkling

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER.

Leading physicians endorse and prescribe it.

Sold Everywhere.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Gustave W. Stevenson, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Thirty-seventh Company to the unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Lawrence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the unassigned list to the Thirty-seventh Company, and will join that company.

Capt. William S. Pierce, Ordnance Department, will make one visit from Springfield Armory, Springfield, to the works of the Parrel Foundry Machine Company, Ansonia, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of material.

Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, is relieved at Fort Logan, Col., and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than Aug. 25, and report at the Military Academy for duty.

Leave granted—Lieut. Col. John G. Ballance, Twenty-ninth Infantry, sick leave extended until further orders; Capt. H. H. Pattison, Third Cavalry, three months' extension; First Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, First Cavalry, two months; First Lieut. M. R. Hilgrad, Sixteenth Infantry, one month extension.

The Navy.

Capt. R. M. Barry is ordered to duty as Commandant of Navy Yard, Charleston, and Sixth Naval District.

Capt. E. Longnecker is detached as Commandant Navy Yard, Charleston, and Sixth Naval District, and ordered home and wait orders.

Commander M. L. Wood is detached from the Ergle and granted thirty days' leave.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. T. Bowers is detached from the Columbia and ordered home and wait orders.

A cable from Admiral Stirling, Aug. 17, announces these changes in the Asiatic fleet: Capt. J. P. Merrell, to command the Oregon; Lieut. F. L. Pinney, to the Oregon; Ensign J. C. Townsend, from the Yokohama Hospital to the Oregon; Lieutenant Commander H. Gage to the Wisconsin; Lieut. D. W. Bramer, from the Cincinnati to the San Francisco; Lieut. H. E. Cone, from the Monadnock to the San Francisco; Lieut. F. N. Freeman and Lieut. E. E. Larimer, from the New Orleans to the San Francisco; Ensign J. V. Babcock and Surgeon V. C. B. Means, from the Monterey to the San Francisco; Ensign W. H. Allen, from the Helena to the San Francisco; Ensign I. E. Bass, from the Pampanga to the Villalobos; Lieut. C. R. Miller, from command of the Samar to command the Pampanga; Ensigns W. Norris and M. H. Simons, from the San Francisco to the New Orleans; Commander A. C. Baker, to Cavite Station; Lieut. Commander C. E. Rommel, from the Wisconsin to the Monadnock; Lieut. J. F. Hines to the Michigan; Lieut. G. W. Laws, from the San Francisco to the Cincinnati; Ensign M. Joyce, from the San Francisco to the Helena.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—The Talbot, Sandoval, and Alvarado at Norfolk; the Lawrence at New London; the Macdonough at Newport.

Sailed—The Dupont, from Norfolk for Annapolis; the Tacoma, from Coronel for Montevideo; the Chesapeake, from New London for Chesapeake Bay; the Denver, from Gonaives for Jeremie; the Texas, from Newport for cruise; the Dolphin, from Marblehead for Boston.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Official Souvenir Spoons

The WANAMAKER STORES in New York and Philadelphia have been appointed sole agents for the Official Souvenir Spoons of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in these cities. People who are not going to St. Louis, and who wish to secure a neat gift for their friends, have the opportunity to secure these spoons right here at home.

They are of silver, the handle embossed with a panoramic design representing a century of progress—the setting sun; the buffalo and Indian; the Lewis and Clark expedition; the prospectors; the settlers in prairie schooners; and last the modern locomotive.

The engravings in the bowl vary with the spoons. There are fifteen different views, embracing most of the important buildings in the Exposition.

On the back of the handle is the official signature of W. B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, without which no spoon is official.

Coffee Spoons, $1. Small Teaspoons, $1.50.
Large Teaspoons, $1.75.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's $15 to $20 Serge Suits at $12

Here's where we ring the bell on our Men's Blue and Black Serge Suits—we try to avoid carrying a single suit over from one season to another.

So we group a lot of about one hundred of these Suits, that until yesterday bore their full prices—$15, $18 and $20, at a new low price.

Today $12 a Suit

And Serge-suit time is by no means over this Summer; to say nothing of the full term it will run next year!

There's a full line of sizes. There are also a very few Double-breasted Serge Suits in addition to the hundred Single-breasted Suits; but they will be apt to go in a few minutes after the store opens.

Then there's a group of Single-breasted Blue and Black.

Serge Suits at $8.50, from $12

Sizes are somewhat broken—but there are all sizes to start, in "regulars" and "longs"—sixty-six and fifty-four suits, respectively; while the "stouts"—thirteen of them—are only in sizes 36, 37, 40 and 46.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Scarfs and Shirts

The *Scarfs* are Silk Four-in-Hands, in a fine variety of pretty patterns. They have a fifty-cent look about them which is fully justified by their quality—for they are made of the sort of silks usually put into half-dollar underwear—

25 Cents Each

The *Shirts* are the popular, cool and neat-looking White Negligee Shirts. They are made of a finely corded madras, splendidly finished, with detached cuffs, and in all sizes from 14 to 16. Half price—$2 is their value, while they are marked

$1 each

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Boys' Suits Reduced to $5

The solution's simple—the Suits, at their full prices, in our own stock, were $6.50 to $10.

The season is waning; sizes have become badly broken in practically every line. So we engineer a thorough-going price-reduction, and set them all at

$5 a Suit

Some of the handsomest suits of the season are included. This is exactly how sizes run in this interesting group:

Norfolk Jacket Suits

Sizes	8	9	10	11	12	15	16
Suits	1	4	3	4	1	1	3

Double-breasted Jacket Suits

Sizes	8	9	10	11	12	13
Suits	14	12	11	6	5	6

Three-piece Suits

Sizes	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17
Suits	2	12	11	5	4	3	1	5

Second floor, Ninth street.

Japanese Straw Rugs At Half

Typically Japanese in designs and colorings, simply made, effective, durable, and suitable for any room in which matting is used as a floor-covering. We have about a thousand of these pretty Straw Rugs, which shall go at *half prices* today:

2 x 4 feet, 37c, from 75c.
2 x 4 feet, 62c, from $1.25.
2½ x 5 feet. 50c, from $1.
3 x 6 feet, 62 c, from $1.25
3 x 6 feet. 75c, from $1.50
Main aisle.

A Stropless Safety Razor

Most of the trouble the average man has with his razor is due to the fact that he doesn't know how to strop it.

Here's a Safety Razor that eliminates the strop—and men who shave themselves will hail it as a boon.

It is the

Gillette Safety Razor

and its novelty lies in the fact that each blade of the dozen that comes with the razor is to be used as long as it is sharp, then laid aside and a new one substituted. When the twelve blades are used up, you can return them to us, and get half a dozen *new* blades without extra charge.

After that the new blades cost $1 a dozen—but the original outfit will give satisfactory service for from six months to a year—and you never need to strop or hone your razor!

In addition, the Gillette Safety Razor is simple to adjust, and will give an admirably close shave with entire freedom from danger of cutting.

Triple silver-plated holder, with one dozen blades, in neat velvet-lined box, $5.

Cutlery Goods, Main Cross Aisle.

Women In a Thousand Homes Are Delighted With the SILKS They Bought

Not only are these Silks as bright and beautiful as a new Fall showing might be to tempt women to buy them, but they give a double gratification to the purchaser when they are opened up at home; and women realize how much money they save on the purchase by buying a month ahead.

You will find the counters filled again this morning with fine, new lots that have taken the places of pieces that were hurried away before them. Here are the items:

At 20c, worth 35c and 45c
Plain colored Japanese Silks.
Striped and Corded Japanese Silks.

At 40c, worth 58c and 75c
Strong black lining Taffetas.
Neat Printed Liberty Satins.

At 55c, worth 75c, 85c and $1
Excellent Guaranteed Black Taffeta.
Choice Fancy Silks. Imported Printed Liberty Satins.

At 65c, worth 85c to $1.25
Imported White Taffetas. 27-inch Black Taffetas.
Fancy Checked Taffetas.
Guaranteed Black Peau de Soie.
Fifty styles and colorings of Fancy Silks.

At 68c, worth $1.25
Imported Colored Louisines.

At 70c, worth $1.10
27-inch Jasper Louisines.
27-inch Jasper Hemstitched Taffetas
27-inch Gun-metal Taffetas.

At 75c, worth $1 to $1.50
A score of selections of Rich Fancy Silks.

At 90c, worth $1.25 and $1.50
Yard-wide Guaranteed Black Taffetas.
Imported White Brocades.

At $1, worth $1.25
Fine Black Crepe de Chine.
Rotunda, Main and Cross Aisles.

Here Are Five New Tailored Suits For Women

They are but a surface indication of the depths and resources of our stock of Autumn Costumes for women. In smartness and style they leave nothing to be desired; materials, and the methods of treatment, are all new; and women will be charmed with the meagre cost of such handsome dresses for the early Autumn days:

At $12.50—SUITS of canvas weave cheviot, in plaid effects; fly-front box coats with belted back. Unlined gored skirts, finished with plaits.

At $16—SUITS of cheviot; three-quarter length double-breasted coats with belted back and finished with wide box plaits; satin-lined. Unlined gored skirts.

At $16.50—SUITS of herring-bone cheviot; fly-front collarless jackets, outlined with braid; seams finished with stitching. Unlined gored skirts, finished with flare plaits and strapped seams.

At $24—SUITS of cheviot, with Tuxedo jackets, faced with peau de soie; tight-fitting vests. Unlined plaited skirts, finished with braid and velvet buttons.

At $25—SUITS of knob cheviot; three-quarter length coats, fitted back; semi-fitting front; collarless; cuffs, finished with velvet; satin lining. Skirts plaited and gored.

And, at this overlapping of the seasons, the new Tailored Suits have as running-mates this very attractive group of

Tailored Suits at Half

—or even less than half. The collection still includes many handsome styles, in cheviots, taffeta silks, voiles, mohairs and mixtures; complete in size-ranges from 32 to 44; and now priced at

$10 to $40; worth $20 to $90

Then hard by is a most alluring showing of Women's

New Fall Raincoats

The only collection in town, in fact, that makes a satisfactory exhibit of the Autumn styles in these practical garments for all weathers—that seem to be gaining in popularity daily. The effects are all new—the coats fit the figure more closely than formerly; sleeves are larger; plaits are much used, and there are some pretty belted effects. We show a splendid line of Raincoats at $13.50, $15, $18 and $21.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Shawls at Half

It's a fine chance to get a pretty Knitted Wool Shawl, for piazza wear on a cool evening, at a fraction of its value. These still remain:

At 50c, from $1.50—Shawls in pink, light blue and cardinal.

At 75c, from $2—Shawls in pink and blue.

At $1, from $2.50 and $3—Shawls in pink and blue; and a few in white-and-pink.

At $1.50, from $3 and $3.75—Shawls in black and white.

At $2.50, from $5—White Shawls, with Nile green, lavender, pink and blue. Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

French WAISTS Reduced

Dainty shirrings and plaitings, lace insertion in intricate patterns, faggoting, embroidery—all have been lavishly used in these beautifully made Paris waists, to obtain the desired charming effects. Many of these delicate confections are exclusive models; of others there are two of a kind. But the collection is small, and price-reductions are large; so it's best to choose as early as you can:

$10 to $18; were $12 to $28

Materials are fine French lawn, white China silk and black crepe de Chine.

French Room; Second floor, Fourth ave. and Tenth st.

Autumn Dress Goods End-of-Summer Prices

Every one of the three groups of Dress Goods mentioned here is suitable for early Fall purposes. They are all lots that came in earlier; hence little prices rule just when the materials can be put to splendid advantage:

37½c Mercerized Cotton Taffeta at 20c a Yard
In lustrous shepherd's checks of black-and-white; hard to tell from the all-silk goods. Three popular sizes; for attractive looking gowns, if touched up with a bit of bright color, for early Autumn wear. Rotunda.

35c and 45c Fancy Mercerized Cotton Waistings and Suitings at 25c a Yard
Just the light weight for the early Fall shirt-waists. In combinations of colors with white, with polka dots, and other fancy woven white figures. Colors are light blue, pink, reseda, gray and tan, all with white. Also self-colored, with polka dots, in gray, reseda, navy blue and cardinal. And plain self-weaves of gray, pink, reseda, navy blue and black. Tenth street.

50c and 65c Mixed and Fancy Linen Suitings at 25c a Yard
About sixty different color mixtures and combinations of these fine early Autumn materials; in mixed and homespun weaves of blue-and-white and black-and-white; small checks in hinck-and-white and self-colored stripes in the natural linen color. Rotunda.

Teakwood and Japanese Wares Reduced

Here's a Chinese-Japanese alliance—pretty teakwood tables and pedestals, of Chinese hand-carving, surmounted by a variety of Japanese porcelains. Reductions signalize every article—and they range from a quarter up to one-half. Details:

TEAKWOOD FURNITURE

Tea Tables, Tabourettes and Pedestals, at $7.50, from $15, up to Pedestals at $30 from $40; these with marble tops.

Also two elaborately carved and embroidered Teakwood Screens, threefold, 58 inches high, at $75 and $90, from $125 and $150.

Three Teakwood Gong Stands, at $5, from $7.50.

JAPANESE WARES

Imari Covered Vases, or Koros, $1.75 to $21; formerly $2.50 to $27.50.

Vases in Moriagi, Blue-and-white Awari, Owata and Satsuma Wares, at 75c to $17.50, that were $1.25 to $25. Tenth street aisle.

A Fine Opportunity in SMYRNA RUGS

This is a chance such as we have rarely known before, and which is not likely to be matched soon again.

We secured about a thousand of these popular and serviceable Rugs, from one of our best manufacturers, at a concession that enables us to make the very liberal reductions told of below.

The Rugs are of the first quality, in excellent designs and colorings. Hotels and public institutions will be glad to profit by this opportunity as well as individual housekeepers.

Prices and sizes follow:

	Regular Price	Special Price
18 x 36 inches	$ 1.15	$ .85
21 x 45 inches	1.65	1.20
26 x 54 inches	2.25	1.65
30 x 60 inches	3.00	2.15
3 x 6 feet	4.25	3.15
4 x 7 feet	7.00	5.15
30 x 30 inches	1.85	1.35
36 x 36 inches	2.50	1.85
45 x 45 inches	4.50	3.15
2 feet 6 inches x 9 feet	6.00	4.50
2 feet 6 inches x 12 feet	8.00	6.50
2 feet 6 inches x 15 feet	10.00	7.50
3 x 9 feet	$ 7.50	$ 5.75
3 x 12 feet	9.50	7.25
3 x 15 feet	11.50	8.00
6 x 9 feet	13.50	10.50
7 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches	22.00	17.50
9 x 15 feet	42.00	35.00
10 feet 6 inches x 13 feet 6 inches	46.00	38.00
12 x 12 feet	46.00	38.00
12 x 15 feet	56.00	48.00
12 x 18 feet	72.00	60.00

Third floor.

Today We Present This Fine Offering in BOX COUCHES

It is not a lot of Box Couches that some manufacturer has been unable to sell, for these are our regular $20 Couches, made up after we receive your order, in exactly the same way, with the same hair top and excellent materials as though you had paid us $20 for them.

By special arrangement with the manufacturer to make this August Sale offering, we will sell as many of these Couches as we can take orders for between now and Saturday Noon.

At Twelve Dollars Each

Special all-hair Box Couch; 6 feet long, 2½ feet wide; all hardwood frame; well built and put together; box is 7 inches deep inside, top contains 32 best quality spiral steel springs; filling is all hair with buttoned top; self-opening spring attachment, the best one made. Couch does not move from wall when opened. Covered with any color denim, and made up to order for each customer. Ready for delivery in four days from date of order. We believe this to be THE Box Couch Bargain of the season.

Here is a list of items gathered at random on our floor, showing the scope of the Sale, and the fine values offered:

$10 Golden Oak Desks at $7

Women's golden oak House Desks; one long drawer, drop lid, moulded edges, highly polished.

$7 Iron Bedsteads at $5

Full-sized Iron Bedsteads in cream enamel; continuous pillars in fancy patterns, fancy connections at filling rods, gold decoration. A handsome bedstead at a very low price.

$35 Brass Bedsteads at $25

Full-sized Brass Bedsteads; 1⅛-inch continuous pillar and top rail, heavy fillers with cast brass joints; fine design and unusual value.

$12 Golden Oak Hall Racks at $8

Golden oak Standing Hall Racks; box seat with lid and arms, French pattern plate mirror, four double hat-pins.

$30 Mahogany Chiffonniers at $20

Mahogany Chiffonniers; serpentine front, four large and two small drawers, oval French plate mirror.

$28 Curly Birch Dressing Tables at $18

Curly birch Dressing Tables; swell front, long drawer, oval French plate mirror.

$7.50 Imitation Mahogany Rockers at $5

Imitation Mahogany Rockers; high back, inlaid top rail, polished wood seat.

$15 Imitation Mahogany House Desks at $10

Women's Imitation Mahogany House Desks; one long drawer, drop lid, shaped legs, highly polished.

$30 Natural Mahogany Dressing Tables at $20

Natural Mahogany Dressing Tables; two drawers, straight legs with claw feet, moulded edges, oval French plate mirror; beautifully finished.

$9 Imitation Mahogany Bookcases at $7

Imitation mahogany open front Bookcases; three adjustable shelves, curtain rod, highly polished.

$7 Iron Bedsteads at $5

Full-sized Iron Bedsteads in pink enamel; white filling rods with gold decorations; ornamental connections. Unusual value.

$35 Quartered Golden Oak Standing Hall Racks at $24

Quartered golden oak Standing Hall Racks; heavy top; large French plate mirror; box seat; shaped arms; highly finished.

$24 Quartered Golden Oak Dressing Tables at $16

Quartered golden oak Dressing Tables; shaped front; one drawer; pattern plate mirror; carved frame and standard.

$9 Imitation Mahogany Rockers at $6

Imitation mahogany Rockers; high back; easy arms; polished wood seat.

$30 Quartered Oak Bookcases at $24

Fine quartered oak Bookcases; golden oak finish; two sliding doors; two compartments; adjustable shelves.

$10 Mahogany Rush-seat Rockers at $6.50

Mahogany rush-seat Rockers; panel back; fine old design; handsomely finished.

$38 Quartered Golden Oak Dressers at $26

Quartered golden oak Dressers; full swell front with shaped legs; four drawers; moulded edges; French pattern plate mirror; richly carved frame.

$20 Quartered Golden Oak House Desks at $14

Women's quartered golden oak House Desks; tapered and fluted legs; three long drawers; drop-lid; highly finished.

$12 Iron Bedsteads at $7.50

Full-sized Iron Bedsteads; pale green enamel pillars; white enameled fillers and connections with gold decorations. Handsome bedsteads at a low price.

$16 Quartered Golden Oak Hall Racks at $10.50

Quartered golden oak Hall Racks; box seat with arms; good design; nicely finished.

$17.50 Iron Bedsteads at $12

White enameled Iron Bedsteads in all sizes; heavy 1¼-inch continuous pillars; large filling rods; handsome ornaments; brass spindles; fine quality enamel; highly finished.

Fourth floor.

Table Covers and Draperies

The groups of Table and Couch Covers, Draperies, Hangings and Furniture Coverings that are included in this August Upholstery Movement are every whit as important as the splendid lots of Lace Curtains and Portieres.

The same thorough-going economies prevail—so welcome to thrifty housekeepers; and the materials are as desirable, in patterns and colorings, as though they commanded full prices.

Now is clearly the time to pay attention to the weak spots in the furnishings of the home, rather than later, when these August savings are no longer possible:

Table Covers

Tapestry and Damask Table Covers; handsome patterns, fringed all around, in the most used sizes:

1½ x 1½ yards, $1, from $1.50; $1.25, from $1.75; $1.85, from $2.75; $2.10, from $3.25 each.

2 x 2 yards, $2.75, from $4.25; $3, from $4.50 each.

2 x 3 yards, $1.65, from $2.50; $2.65, from $4; $3.25, from $4.75; $4, from $6; $5, from $7.50 each.

Printed Cretonnes, Art Tickings, Sateens and Denims

25-inch Cretonnes, in four colors, 6c yard, from 12c.

36-inch Cretonnes, in great variety of patterns and colors, at 8c yard, from 15c.

Figured Denims, in good range of patterns, 12c yard, from 25c and 29c.

36-inch Art Tickings, in light, dainty colorings and patterns, at 12½c yard, from 25c.

36-inch Sateens; Mercerized figured, very soft and pretty for light hangings; good patterns and colors, at 15c yard, from 30c. Third floor.

To Eat Corn On the Cob

Everybody would thoroughly enjoy corn on the cob, if it were not for the indigestible hulls. Scoring the corn with the knife blade is tedious, and hardly worth while.

The Pancoast Corn Slitter is a clever device, about the size of a teaspoon, and it has guides that keep it in proper line while it scores five rows of corn at once; three or four strokes slitting every grain on the cob. It does not remove the corn from the cob, but it cuts the tough hulls, enabling you to get the cream of the corn, leaving the indigestible hulls on the cob.

The Pancoast Corn Slitters will be as common as teaspoons as soon as housekeepers realize how useful they are.

Price 15c each, 85c a half dozen, $1.60 a dozen. Housefurnishing Store, Basement.

Preserving Money on Preserving Kettles

Cast iron, porcelain-lined, in a variety of sizes, and at much lower prices than these excellent Preserving Kettles are sold for elsewhere, even when advertised as "special."

2-quart size, 10c.
5-quart size, 28c.
6-quart size, 33c.
8-quart size, 40c
10-quart size, 42c
12-quart size, 45c
Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WON BY HEAVY BATTING

New Yorks Scored Nine Runs to Six for Pittsburg.

AMERICANS FAILED IN WEST

Chicago Also Beaten by Champion Bostons—Cincinnati Successful in Brooklyn.

All the scheduled games in the major leagues were played yesterday, and in addition an extra contest was decided at the National League grounds at Boston. The New York Nationals turned the tables on the champion Pittsburgs, but the Greater New Yorks were defeated in the last game of their Western tour. The American tie, however, still exists. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 9; Pittsburg, 6.
Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	7	6	8	10	13	15	12	71	.710
Chicago.	6	..	8	9	8	7	12	12	62	.614
Pittsburg.	7	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	59	.596
Cincinnati.	7	8	6	..	9	9	10	11	60	.571
St. Louis.	3	9	10	6	..	9	9	10	53	.515
Boston.	1	7	2	9	5	..	8	11	43	.381
Brooklyn.	2	2	4	5	6	9	..	9	37	.359
Philadelphia.	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	..	27	.265
Games lost.	29	39	40	45	50	65	66	75		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 3, (12th Inning.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	5	6	7	9	10	10	12	59	.602
Chicago.	7	..	7	8	5	9	8	10	62	.602
Boston.	7	7	..	5	7	8	10	13	60	.584
Philadelphia.	5	11	5	..	6	9	9	11	56	.583
Cleveland.	6	4	8	8	..	9	7	12	54	.563
Detroit.	6	7	6	5	4	..	6	7	41	.418
St. Louis.	4	5	3	8	8	4	..	5	38	.404
Washington.	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	..	22	.224
Games lost.	39	41	41	40	42	57	56	76		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The New Yorks partially redeemed themselves yesterday for the double defeat by Pittsburg on Tuesday by using the bat with telling effect and winning from the champions by a score of 9 to 6. The fact that Mathewson was batted so hard in the first game of the double header on the preceeding day that he was compelled to retire, induced Manager McGraw to give the six-colligan another trial yesterday, and while thirteen safe hits were made off him, at least 50 per cent. of them were of the tantalizing kind to the infield. On the other hand Case, the speedy Pittsburg pitcher, was batted for three doubles and eight singles, and with but one exception all his errors, such as bases on-balls, hatsman hit by a pitched ball, and a balk, resulted in runs.

The Pittsburgs were without the services of Wagner after the fifth inning. His rather violent and unwarranted protest against Umpire Johnstone in allowing Gilbert to score caused him to be removed from the field. The fact was Wagner alone was responsible for the run, for he tossed the ball to third with his back turned, hoping to catch Gilbert, but the base happened to be uncovered by Leach. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b.	1	3	0	3	1
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
McCor'k, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	1	1	0
Diehl, ss.	1	1	1	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0
Kruger, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ritey, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Carisch, c.	0	2	3	2	0
Case, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total.	6	13	24	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'an, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Browne, rf.	1	2	0	1	0
Devlin, 3b.	2	2	0	4	0
Donlin, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Mertes, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Bowerman, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Math'son, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total.	9	11	27	13	3

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—6
New York	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	..	—9

First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Case, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Case, 1. Home run—McCormick. Two-base hits—Browne, Donlin, and Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Dahlen, and Beaumont. Stolen hases—Beaumont and Donlin. Double plays—Dahlen, Gilbert, and Bresnahan; Dahlen and Bresnahan. Hit by pitched ball—By Case, 1. Balk—Case. Passed ball—Carisch. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Umpire—Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—6,425.

BOSTON WINS AND LOSES.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0
Ah'chio, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Cannell, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Del'anty, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	1	6	3	0
Carney, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Moran, c.	0	1	9	1	0
Pittenger, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	6	9	27	12	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	1	1	3	4	0
Casey, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Kling, 1b.	0	2	13	0	1
Jones, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Neil, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Van Zant, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	0	0	1	1	3
Brown, p.	0	0	1	0	2
Total.	3	7	26	15	6

*Kling out for interference.

Chicago	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	—6
Boston	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hit—Van Zant. Home run—O'Neil. Stolen bases—Tenney, Raymer, Abbaticchio. Double play—Geier and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Welmer, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Fisher, Slagle. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Welmer, 12. Time of game—1:42. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance—3,993.

CINCINNATI, 9; BROOKLYN, 3.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, 1b.	3	1	12	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	1	2	0	1
Sebring, rf.	1	2	1	1	0
Odwell, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Virgina, 2b.	1	2	3	4	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Schiel, c.	1	1	4	3	1
Woolru'ss, 1	1	3	4	2	0
Walker, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	9	9	27	15	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	11	1	2
Lumley, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Bergen, c.	0	1	8	3	1
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Garvin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Dobbs*.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	6	27	15	5

*Batted for Garvin in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	—9
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Off Garvin, in seven innings, 4; off Jones, in two innings, 5. Two-base hit—Odwell. Home run—Dolan. Stolen hases—Odwell, Dillon, and Babb. Double play—Sebring and Dolan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 3; off Walker, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Garvin, 4; by Jones, 1; by Walker, 2. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—2,500.

ST. LOUIS, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 7.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	1	3	2	3	1
Shannon, rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	14	0	0
Brain, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1
Grady, c.	0	1	3	0	1
Smoot, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Barclay, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
McFarland, p*	0	0	0	3	1
O'Neill	1	1	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	9	13	27	12	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	3	3	0	0
Titus, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Wolvert'n, 3b	2	1	0	0	0
McGee, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0
Mitchell, 1b.	0	2	12	1	0
Donohue, ss.	0	2	0	4	1
Doolin, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	2	1	1
Total.	7	12	27	12	2

*Batted for McFarland in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6—9
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—7

Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen base—McGee. Two-base hits—Shay, Titus, Beckley, O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Wolverton. Double play—Sparks, Mitchell. Proportion of hits—Off McFarland, in eight innings, 12. Struck out—By Sparks, 2; by McFarland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 3; off McFarland, 1. Passed ball—Doolin. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,152.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The Greater New Yorks were unable to win the fourth straight game from the local team to-day after a splendid effort. It was one of the best-played contests of the season in this city, the fielding being absolutely perfect, while the hitting at times was hard and safe. Both pitchers were in excellent form, and although the visitors scored the most hits Glade kept them so well scattered that they were useless as far as run-getting was concerned. Besides, his steadiness was a conspicuous feature, and ten of the New Yorks struck out. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	2	4	1	0
Hynes, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Supden, 1b.	0	2	5	0	0
Moran, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Kahoe, c.	0	1	10	2	0
Glade, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	3	8	27	10	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gherty, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
Keeler, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
And'son, 1b.	0	1	14	2	0
Elb'feld, ss.	0	2	3	4	0
Fultz, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Kleinow, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	1	10	24	21	0

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Wallace, Keeler, Kahoe, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Hynes, Glade, Jones. Stolen base—Heidrick. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Glade, 10. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; New York, 6. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 2,800.

BOSTON, 6; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Callahan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
L. Tan'hill, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	0	10	3	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Altrock, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Walsh, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	0	0	27	17	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss.	1	2	0	4	0
Stahl, cf.	1	1	5	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Freeman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lachance, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	6	0	0
J. Tan'hill, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	6	10	27	13	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Hits—Off Altrock, 6 in three innings; off Walsh, 4 in six innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Stahl, Selbach. Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Parent, Farrell. Double plays—Sullivan, Dundon, and Altrock; Davis and Isbell. Struck out—By Walsh, 4; by Tannehill, 4. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Walsh, 5; off Tannehill, 1. Wild pitch—Walsh. Hit with ball—Green. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—10,500.

DETROIT, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	0	2	3	1	0
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
H'kman, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Beville, c.	1	1	7	1	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	3	2	5	0
Mullin, p.	1	0	3	4	0
Total.	3	8	36	17	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Picker'g, cf.	1	4	2	0	1
Davis, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0
L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Seybold, rf.	0	1	5	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Powers, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Plank, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Total.	3	12	36	15	2

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Beville, O'Leary. Three-base hit—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Mullin, Pickering. Stolen hases—Pickering, (2,) M. Cross, Seybold, Davis. Bases on balls—By Mullin, 3; by Plank, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 6; by Plank, 6. Double plays—Mullin to Hickman; L. Cross to Murphy to Davis. Time—2:25. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance, 2,000.

CLEVELAND, 3; WASHINGTON, 2.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay	0	2	1	0	0
Donlin	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	2	1	1	1
Carr, 1b.	0	1	6	2	0
Turner, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Buelow, c.	1	2	10	1	0
Rhoades, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	3	12	27	10	1

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neil, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	4	3	1
Huelsman, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
McCor'k, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Towns'd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1
Kittredge, c.	0	0	5	6	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	2	7	25	19	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Two-hase hits—Bradley and Clarke. Three-base hits—Hughes and Bay. Sacrifice hit—Bradley. Stolen hases—Buelow, Bay, Turner, and Clarke. Double plays—Rhoades, Carr, and Bradley; Lajoie, Turner, and Carr. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 4; off Hughes, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhoades, 1. Left on hases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 7. Struck out—By Rhoades, 10; by Hughes, 3. Passed ball—Buelow. Wild pitches—Hughes, 1; Rhoades, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance—2,379.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	6

	R.	H.	E.
	8	4	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Fuller; Tblelman and Vandergrift.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Hesterfer and Shea.

Baltimore, 7; Rochester, 3.
Providence, 1; Montreal, 2.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 1.
Columbus, 0; Indianapolis, 2.
Louisville, 6; Toledo, 4.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 4; Springfield, 3.
Norwich, 4; Bridgeport, 3.
Holyoke, 4; Meriden, 2.
New Haven, 10; New London, 0.

New York State League.

Scranton, 5; Utica, 2.
Troy, 4; A. J. & G., 3.
Albany, 2; Ilion, 3.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Reliabl	140	Monte Carlo	106
Ort Wells	134	Castallan	103
Lady Amella	128	Letola	102
Auditor	116	Fustian	100
Dorcas	109	New York	100
Orthodox	108	Monet	98
Unmasked	107	Marjoram	98
Armenia	106	Missing Link	90

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling allowances; over the short course, about two miles.

Eophone	153	Manllian	153
Royelle	153	Hark Forward	153
Walter Cleary	153	Black Death	146
Ferlon	153	Bonfire	132
Pulmiate	153		

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Stakes, a handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Jack Lory	120	Blue Bird	104
McChord	120	Gamara	100
Chrystilis	113	Allumeur	100
Goodby	111	Dr. Schwartz	92
Dandelion	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Africander	129	Cloverland	108
Major Daingerfield	120	Elliott	107
Shorthose	115	Go Between	103
Grazialdo	113		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Fire Eater	111	Jack Demund	101
Flexion	106	Briarthorpe	100
Virgin Soil	106	Hoodwink	98
Jane Holly	106	Allan	98
Sickshaw	106	Orly II	98
Bardolph	106	Geranium	98
Demurrer	106	Wizard	97
Wild Pirate	103	Canteen	97
Pass Book	103	Garnish	94
Naughty Lady	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six furlongs.

Earldom	110	Maximillan	110
St. Aubyn	110	Kunjamuck	110
Lobo	110	Navajo	110
Red Reynard	110	Tennyburn	110
Sandalwood	110	Bedouin	107
Glen Echo	110	Raiment	107
Sir Ralph	110	Campo	107
Roundelay	110	Pioneer	107

Low Rates To Colorado

$48.25, New York to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return. Tickets on sale every day this summer; return limit, fifteen days. Privilege of stop-over at St. Louis for the World's Fair.

$53.35 for similar ticket, good for sixty days. Privilege of stop-over at St. Louis for the World's Fair. Two through trains, Chicago to Denver every day via

The St. Paul & Union Pacific Line

Leave Chicago 6:05 p. m.; Arrive Denver 9 p. m. the next day. Leave Chicago 10:15 p. m.; Arrive Denver 7:50 a. m. the second day.

Low rates to hundreds of other points via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

For Free books and folders kindly Fill Out This Coupon and mail Today to

W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A., 381 Broadway, New York City.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

Probable Destination.....

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

Malden, in the Jumps, Was Only Positive Choice to Win.

DIVINATION WON THE STAKE

Caughnawaga, with the Top Weight, Was First All the Way for the Handicap at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—From the first race to the last to-day the followers of form were on the anxious seat, and when the afternoon's programme was concluded had picked but one positive favorite that was returned winner. In four races the post favorites were beaten, and in a fifth, where the form backers were divided, Caughnawaga, starting equal choice with Spring, was the first horse past the winning post.

For the mile handicap, for which six horses ran, John Sanford's Caughnawaga was the top weight with 126 pounds, and, ridden by Odom, started equal favorite with Spring, handicapped at 103 pounds and ridden by H. Phillips. Caughnawaga broke in the lead, and, though outrun in the first furlong by Grey Friar, resumed his place in front at the quarter and won ridden out by a length from Grey Friar. The great weight-carrying sprinter Reliable, with 140 pounds up, and ridden by the light boy Travers, started favorite for the six furlongs' handicap, but Collector Jessup won rather easily. Both of the races for two-year-olds were won in about the same style, with the winner in front all the way, Escutcheon taking the third race and Aeronaut winning the last. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Collector Jessup, 115, Odom, 6-1, 2-1....	5	3	1¹²
Toscan, 96, W. Fischer, 20-1, 6-1....	2	1	2h
Shot Gun, 132, Fuller, 7-2, 6-5.....	2	1	3²
Reliable, 140, Travers, 9-5, 4-5.....	3	4	4
The Musketeer, 104, Burns, 12-1, 5-1..	6	6	5
Foxey Kane, 97, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	4	7	6
Honolulu, 110, Cormack, 60-1, 20-1....	8	8	7
Cloten, 110, Wonderly, 7-1, 13-5.....	1	2	8

Collegian, 90, Crimmins, 300-1, 100-1. Left. Castalian, 106, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1.... Left.

Time—1:13 2-5. Start poor. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Bel Demonio-Crimea, owned by J. L. McGlinnis and trained by J. P. Neumeyer.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles.

	S.	2.	F.
Malden, 100, Henry, 13-5, 1-1.....	3	1	1¹⁵
Captivator, 135, J. O'Brien, 10-1, 4-1..	2	3	2³
Tick, 150, Layton, 6-2, 1-1.....	6	4	3
Dromedary, 141, Veitch, 16-5, 7-5.....	4	2	•
Mystic Shriner, 152, Gallagher, 7-1, 5-2	1	†	
Manillan, 132, Saffel, 15-1, 6-1.....	5	•	
Libretto, 130, Bernhart, 20-1, 7-1.....	4	†	
Garter Buckle, 132, Hyder, 50-1, 20-1.	7	†	

*Fell. †Refused.

Time—5:00 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Escutcheon, 110, H. Cochran, 3-1, 6-5	1	1	1¹½
Workman, 114, Oliphant, 6-1, 2-1....	3	2	2¹
Uncle Charley, 97, W. Fischer, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	3²
Ike S., 104, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1....	8	7	4
Blue Coat, 102, E. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1..	5	5	5
Jerry C., 104, Burns, 10-1, 4-1.....	10	8	6
Tramotor, 109, Fuller, 13-5, even.....	9	3	7
Niblick, 104, Travers, 6-1, 5-2.....	2	4	8

Meadowhorn, 106, H. Michaels, 60-1, 20-1..... Left.

Consuello II., 105, Desouza, 15-1, 6-1..	9	10	9
Northville, 165, H. Callahan, 60-1, 20-1	11	11	10
Winchester, 94, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1..	4	9	11
Merrie Lassie, 105, Frasch, 200-1, 80-1	12	12	12

Time—1:08. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Goldcrest-Affect, owned by David Gideon and trained by T. Murphy.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seneca Selling Stakes, for three-year olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Divination, 104, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1..	1	1	1h
Good cheer, 107, Cormack, 4-1, 4-1..	2	3	2h
Liberta, 102, Sperling, 9-5, 7-10.....	5	2	3³
Greencrest, 105, Burns, 5-2, 4-5.....	7	7	4
Crown Prince, 102, Robbins, 5-1, 2-1..	4	4	5
Scotch Plume, 95, Oland, 60-1, 15-1..	6	6	6
Inquisitive Girl, 96, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1.....	3	2	7

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., three years, by Horoscope-White Rose, owned by Andrew Miller and trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Caughnawaga, 126, Odom, 11

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.60
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

PROSPERITY.

In his address accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency, ex-Senator Davis used language which will excite the just indignation of Republican protectionists. In the campaign textbook issued by the Republican National Committee, we find this assertion: "Prosperity among all classes of the population of the United States is so evident at the present time that no argument in support of that fact is necessary." This evident prosperity is, of course, due to the Dingley tariff, a proposition which the authors of the textbook sustain by arguments which would be the despair alike of logicians and statisticians. But ex-Senator DAVIS, who as a man busily engaged in industrial pursuits would be pretty sure to have a practical knowledge of the extent and degree of American prosperity at the present moment, in his speech of acceptance delivers himself as follows:

> In the campaign preceding the last election much stress was laid by Republican speakers upon the prosperous condition of the country, and forebodings were heard of the ill-results, especially to the laboring man, which would follow any change in the political complexion of the Government. It is true that the times then were good, but it is no less a fact that, while there has been no change in the party in power, many of the evils prophesied have come under Republican rule. Four years ago, factories, mills, mines, and furnaces were in active operation, unable to supply the demand, but now many are closed, and those that are open are being operated with reduced force on short hours. Then wages were high, labor was scarce, and there was work for all. Now work is scarce, many wage earners unemployed, and wages reduced. The apprehension which now prevails in business circles and the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the country seem to demand a political change.

This is exceedingly awkward. If the Dingley tariff is good for anything as a prosperity-maker, it ought to act continuously. Intermittent tariff-made prosperity is no better than intermittent free-trade prosperity. It is unfortunate for the Republican orators that the prosperity argument is exposed to the danger of instant challenge from some wage-earner in the galleries who is uncomfortable and unhappy because of a shut-down or a reduction of pay.

WHY THE JAPANESE WON.

Details of the naval engagement off Port Arthur last week, reported by both Russian and Japanese officers, indicate fairly accurately the policy pursued by the respective Admirals. Vice Admiral WITTSOEFT wished to reach Vladivostok; he would fight if he had to, but escape was his first object. Consequently, when the opposing fleet attacked him, he seemed to have no plan of battle, but attempted a running fight. The moment his formation was broken there was a general scattering of his ships, some returning to Port Arthur, others making their way to neutral ports. Manifestly neither the Commander in Chief nor any Captain recognized the supreme importance of closing with one of his foes in a death grapple. It is true that the machinery of some of the Russian vessels had been damaged by torpedoes in previous actions, but it does not seem possible that all of them could have been slower than their foes. The latter had been on constant blockade duty for six months, and their bottoms must have been very foul. It would appear probable, therefore, that three or four of the Russians could have come to close quarters with the Japanese if they had really tried. The superiority of the Japanese guns made such a course desirable, anyhow, for at long range the latter had a greater advantage than they would have had at closer quarters. And, even though all of the Ruseian ships were sunk, they at least would have had a fair chance of sinking one or two of their assailants. As the Russian squndron was doomed in any event, Admiral WITTSOEFT's best plan was to risk everything for the sake of doing the utmost possible injury to his opponent. If he had sunk or seriously disabled one battleship and one armered cruiser, the loss to the Japanese would have been about 20 per cent. of their effective fleet.

It was the evident recognition of thie possibility that induced Vice Admiral Togo to keep at a distance with his armored vessels. His superior ordnance, throwing heavier projectiles with a higher velocity, enabled him to smash the armor and guns of the Russians at distances too great for the latter to deliver equally damaging blows. Moreover, as the higher velocity gave a flatter trajectory to the projectile, the Japanese had better chances of hitting their targets than had the Russiane.

The report that the Russian torpedo craft had orders to torpedo their own battleships whenever it might appear probable that they would be captured may be true. So peculiar have been the policy and the practice of the Russian officers that no one would venture to assume that such an order was not issued. But, hearing in mind the failure of the hoats on either side to make torpedo hits upon the enemy's ships, it is hard to see why any one should expect them to be more accurate against their own. Besides, why kill a lot of one's own men by torpedo attack when the ships could be sunk by opening sea valves and submerged torpedo ports?

If the Japanese accounts of the situation at Port Arthur be correct, the vessels that returned there will be destroyed ignominiously where they lie, or they must come out again to meet Togo's fleet. The Russians are brave enough; they will face death unflinchingly. Is it possible that they fail to comprehend the necessity of selling their ships dearly? If such be the case, is there reason to expect anything better from the Baltic squadron when—if ever—it reaches Asiatic waters? In other words, have not the Russian disasters heen due to the same deficiencies that were displayed by the Spaniards at Manila and at Santiago and by the British in South Africa? Physical courage, though essential in war, will not win batties unless it be controlled and directed by brains and experience.

CHINESE BANDITS.

The effects in war of a loss of prestige are in general indirect and elow. The most direct and immediate result of the loss of prestige by Russia is reported from St. Petersburg in the accounts of the increased activity of those whom the Russians call "Chinese bandits," but who would probably call themselves patriots rising against the invader. They are circumspect patriots, however, after the Chinese manner, and wait until their enemy has been beaten by less circumspect fighting men before they venture out to hamstring him as he lies helpless, or, without figure, to cut his communications. This, it appears, is what the "bandits" are doing, a mode of injury which proves that they are not bandits, but rather soldiers, after the Chinese mode, since their object is not robbery, but a weakening of the enemy's military strength. The Russians have ruled in Manchuria by terror only, and have no reason to feel either astonished or aggrieved to find that the Manchurians will do them as much harm as seems prudent.

But these performances will render it more difficult than before for China, or China's friends, to preserve her neutrality. It is true that, since Russia took over the Government of Manchuria, Chinese sovereignty there has been a mere figment of Russian officialism, and China cannot be held to an effective responsibility for anything that happens. But the "bandits" are unquestionably Chinamen, and Ruesian anger and Russian reprisals will be directed against China. Poor China! The efforts of her well-wishers to preserve her neutrality, territorial integrity, and "administrative entity" have been as earnest as they have been well meant. But they proceed upon an assumption that there is somewhere in China itself an effective body of public epirit and patriotism to which appeal can be made; and it is very difficult to find evidence of any such thing. That plaintive wail of the Empress Dowager, complaining that there is much too much of what the Chineee call squeezing and we call grafting going on, and swearing off from the practice for her own part, or pretending to do so, does betoken that the old lady has seen a light, and is convinced that something ought to be done. Perhaps the best thing she could personally do for China would be to adopt from the neighboring islands the reformatory practice of hara-kiri. The more we know about the moral condition of China the emaller seems the chance of any reform from the inside, or of giving any help to those who are trying to help her. Some foreign master, meaning particularly drillmaster, seems to be what she deserves and what she is likely to get. It should not be forgotten that the actual Manchu dynasty, a mushroom, as things go in China, of only a few centuries, was originally such a master, until it became corrupted and enervated by the epirit of China proper. It seems as if what Ruesia and Japan were really contending for was the drillmastership of China, with the odds at present enormously in favor of Japan.

THE GEORGIA LYNCHINGS.

It is a strange question of peychology that is raised by the performance of the mob in Georgia which took from their custodians and burned to death two negroes who had just been lawfully sentenced to be hanged to death. There was no sort of douht that the sentence would be executed. The date of its execution was not long postponed. The men burned to death by a mob Aug. 16 would have been duly hanged Sept. 9. Nothing but the death of one or both of the convicts during the interval could have prevented the execution. The law's delay that can be procured by ingenious and well-paid counsel is often very irritating. Often it amounts to a miscarriage of justice, and not infrequently to a public scandal. But there is not the slightest danger that it can he successfully invoked in behalf of a poor and friendless negro in a Southern State who has been convicted either of "the usual crime," or, as in this case, of willful murder.

Why, then, should that Georgia mob have hastened to anticipate, by only three weeks, the sure and swift punishment provided by law and of which the infliction was a foregone conclusion? Really, there can be no answer to thie question which does not condemn the members of the mob as bad and dangerous citizens, nay, more, as cruel and hloodthirsty savages. They were not willing that the men should die the comparatively painless death to which they had been sentenced. They insisted upon putting them to death by torture. More than that, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the lynching was to those who took part in it not at all the execution of justice, even of the "wild justice" of revenge, hut a welcome relief from the uneventful monotony of rural life in Georgia. It was a rustic merry-making in which these heartless yokels were engaged. They were putting into practice their tragical notion of "fun," the same notion which inspired the gladiatorial shows of Rome. Neither in old Rome nor in modern Georgia can such scenes be presented without brutalizing and barbarizing everybody who takes part in them or consents to witness them. This would be true if the victims had been dogs instead of negroes. In fact, the spirit that is shown by boys who take delight in terrifying and torturing a helpless animal is precisely the spirit that is shown by these ruffianly children of a larger growth. There is not one word of defense or of palliation that can be admitted in their behalf.

But how about the men who were appointed and charged and sworn to execute and vindicate the law? What can be said in defense or in palliation of their behavior? The mob who desired to derive some fun from hastening the dying agonies of the helpless negroes were of course a pack of cowarde. They were not so bent upon their fun as to be willing to risk their own skins in order to get it. One public officer, who had been also a man, and who had been willing to risk his own life to execute his oath and to vindicate the law, would have scattered to flight any number of such curs. But no such man was there. The cowardly collusion of the officers of the law with the mob was shown in the order to the militia not to load their guns. In fact, only one of the militiamen seems to have been man enough to resist being disarmed. The whole business is an unmitigated disgrace to the community in which it occurred, to the State of Georgia, and to the United States of America.

THE PAVING OF A STREET.

Any decision respecting the repaving of Park Row is likely to lead to much contention. This is no less true in view of the fact that it is so effectually covered with car tracks that it really makes very little difference how it is paved. Borough President AHEARN, however, seems to take the matter quite seriously. He announces that he thinks it should be paved with asphalt, and as soon as the subway contractors are through with it he will give a public hearing and decide the question of what sort of pavement it shall have.

This is a question in which the net result of a public hearing is likely to be an irreconcilable difference of opinion. People who live on a street, do business in the office buildings which are erected on it, and have no other use for it than to cross it on foot or walk on it when its sidewalks are congested, all want asphalt. They make the plea that they are entitled to as much of peace and quietness as is possible of enjoyment in a city, that the roar of traffic on a stone pavement is nerve-racking and health-destroying, that it is always disagreeable to cross a stone pavement in wet weather, and that any other pavement than asphalt is intolerable. But at this point, when it appears that everything possible to say has been said, comes to the front the truckman with an argument which is also entitled to respectful consideration. He seeks to establish the thesis that a street is intended primarily for wheeled vehicles drawn by horses, and that while the comfort and quiet of those who never use the streets except for walking—for which purpose sidewalks are provided—should be considered, such consideration should not be carried so far as to render a street useless for the purpoees for which it is designed and for which it must be employed. He tells us that the asphalt pavement, while very smooth and soft under tires, is not practical for any street which is a main artery of business traffic. A ton weight may be moved over it with lees draw-bar pull, or its equivalent, than over stone; but this is of no value in practical transportation if a pavement is so slippery under normal conditions that a horse cannot get a foothold in drawing loads or in backing, and especially if he cannot stand up on it save by good luck. He further says that as soon as a street is paved with asphalt the trucks leave it and seek another route which, if less direct, permits loads to be hauled over it. To the suggestion that perhaps this is not a disadvantage to the much larger number of people who are not truckmen his reply is that there are not enough avenues of north and south travel and transportation to permit even one to be closed to traffic without impoeing a disadvantage upon the whole community in the shape of a necessarily heavier transportation tax. Thus the discussion begins and ends, and the official who invites it in the hope of getting for the plan he approves the support of a consensus of public opinion must usually decide the question finally on his own judgment.

The embarrassment growing out of this conflict of opinion is that both sides are right. Residents in cities have an undoubted right to the greatest possible relief from noise. This an asphalt pavement gives them. The mover of loads by wheeled vehicles has some warrant for his insistenoe that a street should be so paved as to permit a horse to exert an effective horse power, and that the many and obvioue advantages of an asphalt pavement are offset by its equally numerous and obvious disadvantagee from his point of view. If these differences cannot be reconciled the outlook of asphalt as a paving material for cities is such as to warrant a grave prognosis. It would seem as if they might be. The man who can show our city authorities how to retain the smoothness, cleanliness, imperviousness, and silence of asphalt while giving it an adequate foothold for horses, equalizing its wear, and prolonging its useful life, will be a public benefactor. The Borough President who should find a way of thus pleasing all in interest would deserve a statue.

THE ISSUE OF THE OPEN SHOP.

It is interesting to note that every strike now called sooner or later works round to a fight on the equare issue of the open shop, and that whenever this issue is presented the employers win. If this tendency is carried much further there will soon remain very few trades in which the unions are able to retain the control they have acquired so laboriously and at so much cost. Of course, they cannot be expected to see at the moment that to lose such control is the best thing which could happen to them. But it is, and so it is not impossible that the midsummer madness of the strike epidemic is working out good reeults.

In its present phases the trades-union movement has outlived its usefulness. Its control has been acquired by a dangerous and demagogic element of professional agitators, of the class popularly known as "jawsmiths." It is losing ground, and the struggle now on is waged in the hope of compelling the employers to assist the leaders in dragooning into membership those reluctant or positively unwilling to join and surrender their independence of thought and action to men they must distrust and cannot respect. The open shop does not menace the existence or usefulness of anything good in the labor movement. It does relegate to wholesome obscurity those who have made their living by fermenting strife and contention; and it emancipates the unions from a degrading control and permits them to give thought to measures of trade advantage and mutually beneficial co-operation with right-minded employers. It may not be long before unions are formed which, instead of seeking to compel all who work at trades to join them, will count membership a privilege to be denied to unworthy applicants. Such unions could exercise a vast influence for good, and need not have recourse to strikes to accomplieh ends far beyond the power, or even the comprehension, of those who now assume to speak for organized labor.

THE "CUTS" IN STEEL PRICES.

There is no reason to regard with apprehension the cuts which have been or will be made in steel billets or wire products. That they are the outgrowth of stock-jobbing operations rather than of economic conditions may be conceded. The original cut of the Republic Iron and Steel Company on billets to the Pittsburg Steel Company would have made trouble for the United States Steel Corporation if the latter had not adopted the shrewd expedient of ignoring the low price established for billets, which practically ties up the large producing capacity for some time to come, and giving its attention to lowering the prices of steel and wire products to a level at which the profit figured on the great billet order for 150,000 tons will be practically wiped out.

If common report is true, the prices established for billets and manufactures of steel as the result of these cuts are not lower than those which the chief competitors have very willingly accepted for eome time past on export orders. These prices have been known to domestic consumers through information which has come back to this country from abroad, and the effect has been to unsettle confidence and cause the sharpest possible restriction in buying under the impression that prices were more likely to decline than to advance. A condition of "unstable equilibrium" such as results from uncertainty of this character has a paraiyzing influence upon all enterprises consuming steel. The depression must have lasted as long as the uncertainty continued. Any advance from the new level of prices will mean that coneumption is increasing and that orders are coming in to an extent which makes it wise to anticipate the requirements of the near future by anticipatory purchaes. The quicker the bottom is reached the sooner will recovery be possible.

In this view of the case the drop in steel prices for everything except rails is a cause for congratulation rather than for apprehension. Many will be inclined to believe that it might have been extended to rails with advantage. If stocks in first hands are reduced, consumption stimulated, and the decks cleared for a revival during the last quarter of the current year, it will make for good all along the line.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is a new evidence in favor of BERNARD SHAW'S quaint whim that Mere Man, the self-credited protagonist of sex, is in reality the hunted creature, while woman, the apparently timid and shrinking, is the real Superman, and pursues Mere Man (object matrimony) as an inexorable fate. It is an agony advertisement that appeare in The Herald:

> "$2 reward to any one who sends the address of a young man named FRANK MONROE, of New York; about 67 inches high; dark hair. Write to S. C. R., Room No. 2, 404 East 65th St., New York."

An enterprising reporter elicited the tale of woe. MONROE is one of Uncle Sam's sailormen, and paid court to a young woman of eighteen. Being a sailorman, he took occasion upon the first lovers' quarrel to disappear, presumably for a girl in another port. The Supserman discovered her mistake too late, and was reduced to the expedient of the advertisement. It does not appear that she sets any exorbitant value upon her Mere Man. Two dollars for sixty-seven inches of black-haired sailor figures out at something less than 3 cents a brunette inch—or, to be accurate, at 2.8339 and a fraction. SHAW'S Superman pursued her truant lover over half Europe in a motor car. And yet this may be an evidence of a consciousness of superior prowess in the Superman of Sixty-fifth Street. No doubt experience has taught her that brunette sailormen are as easy as that comes to. At any rate she expressed the belief that she would be ahle to overtake him.

—Most impartial, and even obsequious, are the pleas by which it is sought to recommend the adoption of the columbine as our National floral emblem. To those who, following Judge PARKER, look upon the destiny of the Republic as Constitutional and peaceful the Columbine Association says: "The flower's very name suggests Columbia, which is not a trivial play upon words, but a similarity of remarkable significance. It is well known that the name Columbus in his native language means dove—a circumstance full of poetic suggestiveness on recalling how he, like NOAH'S messenger of old, brought back the tidings of a new-found world. It is a familiar fact, moreover, that the columbine received its name on account of the resemblance which one form of the flower bears to a group of doves." The dove of peace be with ye, brothers! But, lo! the other side of the shield! The Bear that walks like a man is not more double faced. "Fortunate and remarkable also are the associations which cluster about the flower's other name, Aquilegia, by which it is commonly known to botanists and horticulturists. It has been generally understood by generations of those who have used it to be connected with the Latin aquila, an eagle, because they saw in the flower when reversed what looked like an eagle's talons where others found a resemblance to the graceful necks of doves. Associated thus with the type of inoffensiveness, the harmless dove, is the thought of the American eagle, emblematic of fearless power, fittingly symbolical of Columbia's attitude toward other nations." To invert the saying of Dogberry—this is a Parker dove that can scream you of war and imperialism an 'twere a Roosevelt eagle on imperialism.

—Vistas of doubt and uncertainty are opened up by Admiral KAMIMURA'S statement in his official report of his recent engagement that his fleet has the advantags of pouring its fire "from a formation in the shape of the letter 'T.'" When VICTOR HUGO says that the field of Waterloo may be represented by ths letter "A" we all know what he means. But are the Japanese so thoroughly Westernized that an Admiral would be likely to use the Roman alphabet to elucidate the plan of a naval engagement to the Mikado? One suspects that hs had in mind one of his own native syllabic characters, possibly that indicating the cup that cheers. In thie case the diagram would no doubt possess all the lucidity of the war maps published in our most enterprising newspapers.

JAPAN WAS PREPARED.

Therein Lies Explanation of Small War Expenditures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial last week entitled "Japanese War Finance," you compare this country's enormous expenditures in the first years of our civil war with the emall cost to the Japanese of their conflict with Russia. This is explained in one word—preparation.

Japan, since her war with China, has been keeping her army and navy in a high state of efficiency, and she is now reaping her reward. There will probably he danger of war between nations as long as cities have to support police forces, and in epite of our not being a "militant nation," I think THE TIMES is fair enough to give Mr. Theodore Rooseevelt the credit for having the courage of his convictions in his efforts to keep our army and navy in some decent proportion to the size of our country. C. CRAGIN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

His Neighbor Has a Different Opinion.

From The Washington Star.

"Mr. Poreson is exactly what you would call a considerate man."

"No," answered the next-door neighbor. "He is the sort of person who will borrow your lawn mower to-night so as to wake you up with it at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning."

ANOTHER OMAR IN NEW JERSEY.

I.
Come, get your tacks and on piazza rail
Your fine-meshed nettings for mosquitos nail;
The air you breathe, with faint miasma charged,
Must reach you filtered through a cross-barred veil.

II.
Here in my screened and closely guarded lair,
Around whose portals buzzing swarms repair,
I'll sit in hard-won comfort, while outside
Poor bitten mortals slap and scratch and swear.

III.
Whether at Monmouth Beach or Tuckahoe,
Whether the altitude be high or low,
The Buzzing Fiends keep busy day and night—
The Hand that Smitee keeps batting to and fro.

IV.
Our pillowed heads to sleep incline at night,
But Humming Torments through the covers bite;
Then up we rise and strike a match and spend
The painful hours slaying all in sight.

V.
Strange, is it not, that of the myriads who,
Despite us, pass the screens and nettings through,
We can get rid of but a small per cent.?
The rest escape—to feed on us anew.

VI.
And those who scatter crude petroleum
And loudly hoast of benefits to come—
Of all their vaunted theories, what remains?
Upon the water's face a greenish scum.

VII.
Waste not your time, nor, in the vain desire
For vengeance, wilt your collar and perspire;
Better give up this most unequal strife
And to some well-protected spot retire.

VIII.
A brimming beaker of our special brew,
Some cigarettes, a steamer chair, and You
Beside me, slapping at the vacant air—
Oh, Jersey Flats were paradise for two!

IX.
And this reviving herb whose tender green
Fledges the frosted brim o'er which you lean—
Oh, sip its flavor slowly, for who knows
Whether the iceman has to-day been seen?

X.
Ah, my Beloved, drain the glass that brings
A moment's respite from their vicious stings;
Another julep? Certainly; the taste
Quite grows upon one for the pleasant things.

E. C.

J. C. CARTER SAYS HALT REPUBLICAN DEGENERACY

Principles, Not Personal Preferences, Involved Now.

LAWYER WRITES ON CAMPAIGN

Admires Roosevelt, but Arraigns Him for Bowing to Protected Interests and Abuses of Constitution.

An autograph letter of James C. Cartsr, Presidsnt of the recently formed "Parker Constitutional Club," and generally recognized as the leader of the New York bar, in which Mr. Carter makes known his viewe on the issues of the pending campaign, was made public last night by Frank M. Patterson, Secretary of ths College Men's Club, to whom it was addressed. In giving out the letter, which bears ths date of July 25, Mr. Patterson said that he had purposely delayed making it public until after the organization of the College Men's Club. The club is now actively engaged in the campaign, having rented rooms in the Flatiron Building.

The "Parker Constitutional Club," which elected Mr. Carter President, embraces within its membership twenty-five or thirty of the most eminent lawyers practicing in New York. His letter to Mr. Patterson ie as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Patterson: I have your lettsr of the 22d inst., communicating to me a plan which you say is in contemplation, of organizing a political club which shall be distinctively collegiate in its character for the purpose of aiding the candicacy of Judge Alton B. Parksr for President of ths United States.'

"The emphasis given to the name of Judge Parker euggeets the poseibility that the object in view ie in eome, if not largo, measure the personal one of securing his election in preference to the Republican candidate, attaching a secondary importance only to the principles really involved in the campaign.

"If this be the purpose, or so far ae it may be the purpose, I have littis eympathy with it; for much as I esteem Judge Parker, I have a high personal regard for Mr. Roosevelt, and I do not think it important or wise to expend great efforts in political campaigns turning upon personal preferences. But if the object be to bring together the educated young men, who are inclined toward Democratic principles, and encourage them to individual and united action in eupport of those principles, I am heartily in favor iof it.

"The time is auspicious for such an effort. An episode in American politics has been brought to a close. A piece of vicious legislation designed by Republican influences to secure Republican supremacy by enlisting in its support the powerful silver mining interests had brought the Government and the country nearly to bankruptcy, a result which was only escaped by the courage and resolution of a Democratic President, but the vicious system had nourished a dangerous heresy among the masees of the people which gained control of the Democratic organization, and forced a multitude of Democrats in two successive Presidential campaigns to abandon their party as the only method by which they could avert an overwhelming peril.

"To-day the aspect is changed. This party reverts to the principles and policy which called it into life, and summons to lead it a man who it is known will be true to them. There is nothing more important than that young men just entering upon a participation in the occupations and pursuits of life should have a clear understanding of the various political policies and tendencies, and espouse those which point to the true glory and welfare of their country.

"It is difficult to eee how any man not living upon or profiting in some form from public bounty can hesitate in ths coming contest upon which side to throw the weight of his political influence. A mere glance at the respective attitudes of the parties would eeem sufficient to guide the decision. The Republican Party stands as a vast and organized combination of pecuniary interests, whose only bond of union is the receipt of prodigious sums of money levied by taxation, direct or indirect, or the hope to receive them. If any public measure good for other purposes favors these combined interests it will be supported. Otherwise it will be opposed. If there be any measure pernicious in its general effect, but favorable to this combination, it will be likely to be supported. This may seem a harsh judgment, but the history of the last thirty years will fully confirm it.

Roosevelt Weakened on Tariff.

"This combined interest requires two things of its Presidential candidates, first, an unhesitating submission to the demand that the hounty enforced by it shall not be reduced; second, that he shall possess popular qualities calculated to aid in bringing success. Mr. Roosevelt was by no means a favorite with them, and there is the best evidence for believing that the policy of high protection—plunder it should be called—was never acceptable to him. He could not have been nominated unless he had submitted.

"The completeness of his acquiescence is manifest when it is announced in platform and by his trusted confidants that no change shall he made in the public burdens imposed by the tariff, except by those who have imposed the burdens and who enjoyed thsir benefits, and not by them until in their own good time they think fit to make a change. This time, of course, will never arrive until the ominous prospect of a sweeping political defeat looms up before them. It must be humiliating to an independent man to condescend to this subserviency, but it is the absolute condition upon which the honors of the Republican Party are beetowed.

"The one great lesson which young men from the universities should carry with them into life and make the rule of their political action is that the only just function of government, and, indeed the only just function of all law, is to secure to each individual the largest measure of natural liberty which he can enjoy without encroaching upon the equal liberty of every other. This fundamental truth seems to be forgotten, or the delusion to have been embraced that the great laws of human society are but empty formulas which may be violated with impunity.

"A day of bitter reckoning awaits that erroneous departure from the just theory of government displayed by this policy of exacting tribute from the many to distribute to the few; nay, it has already come.

Abuses of the Constitution.

"We see it in the unrepublican schemes to conquer and hold in permanent subjection foreign peoplee, in the abuses of executive power setting at naught the international policy of prudent hesitation in the recognition of revolutionary States, in the appropriation by mere executive order of millions of money which should have been held subject to Congressional disposition—measures none of which would have been taken except for their supposed bearing upon a Presidential election.

"How, indeed, can it be supposed to be possible that this policy of private enrichment by public bounty could exist without bringing about a union of all the forces which seek to participate in it sufficient to capture the power which distributes the bounty? How is it possible for the masses of the people and the ranks of labor to behold the sudden acquisition of great fortunes in ways widely removed from honest industry without suspecting that by some method the fruits of their labor have been diverted from them, and without becoming dissatisfied, restless, and uneasy at what they regard as an unequal distribution of the fruits of the Nation's industry?

"We have gone so far in the wrong direction that the difficulties in returning have become extreme. The mischievous chain of policies have intrenched themselves in parmanent majorities which a single election cannot change. Moreovsr, the industries of the country built up upon an erroneous system must not be imperiled by a too sudden change. A long wearing of the yoke we have made for ourselves is part of the penalty which violated laws will exact. I have but moderate hopes of what may be immediately accomplished by the election of the Democratic ticket, but it would arrest the march of the degeneracy, and make the beginning of a movement which would lead by safe and steady steps to a recall of Government to its true province."

Mr. Carter is now in Europe, and will not return to this country before October. It is probable that he will make one or two speeches during the campaign.

SENATOR HOAR IS DYING.

Suffers Relapse and Doctors Say He Cannot Long Survive.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 17.—Senator George Frisbie Hoar is dying. This announcement was made to-day by his physicians and also by his son, Gen. Rockwood Hoar.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Senator was comfortable, but not holding his own, and while no material change is expected during the night, no hope is held out beyond twenty-fonr hours.

Senator Hoar's illness began eeveral weeks ago with lumbago, and last night he suffered a relapse which, his relatives fear, makes his case hopeless.

Rockwood Hoar said to-day that the Senator's entire system seemed to be worn out; in fact, he was so greatly exhausted that recuperation from his trouble, which otherwise would have been insignificant, seemed impossible.

The Senator's breaking down began at Washington during the last session of Congress with the death of Mrs. Hoar. The attachment between the aged couple was well known, and it was remarked at the time, in view of the Senator's age, that he would not long survive.

The Senator was compelled to favor himself physically even before Congress adjourned, and toward ths last of the session appeared at the Capitol only on important occasions. Even these acts were contrary to the orders of his physicians.

He came back to Worcester early in the Spring, and at that time was confined to the house for a time with lumbago. After a while some improvement was noted, and the Senator made one or two speeches at informal gatherings.

In June lumbago again seized him, and ths case assumed a rather grave aspect. A short time ago the Senator issued a characteristic statement, saying that he was ths victim of lumbago and asking his friends to loan him epithets to use, as his supply was nearly exhausted.

Senator Hoar will be seventy-eight years old this month. He has been a member of the United States Senate since 1877.

SOFT COAL AS AN EXPERIMENT.

New Haven Road Explains to Mount Vernon—Another Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Instead of obeying the ordinances forbidding the use of soft coal in its locomotives while passing through Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and other Westchester towns, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad seems to have decided on a temporizing policy toward the local authorities.

A letter was sent to-day to Roger M. Sherman, Corporation Counsel of Mount Vernon, by Edward G. Buckland, attorney for the company, which said that the use of soft coal would be continued as an experiment. Mr. Buckland said that the railroad had sent to Scranton, Penn., for an instructor to teach the firemen how to continue the use of soft coal without making an improper amount of smoke, and that the Inspector, as he passed over the road, "noticed so little smoke that he rather wondered why he had been sent for."

Immediately, Corporation Counsel Sherman sent a reply, in which he said:

> The City of Mount Vernon does not intend to enter into any experiments which your company may deem it expedient to make in reference to the near you can come to the line of illegality in the use of soft coal and still continue to use it. I beg, therefore, to reiterate what I said to President Mellen, that if the offense is repeated every remedy which the law gives the city for the violation of its ordinances will be rigidly applied.

Mayor Brush and Mr. Sherman expect to call on the Police Department to arrest the engineers and firemen if the use of the soft coal is not discontinued by to-morrow noon. They are being backed up almost unanimously by the people of Mount Vernon, who have suffered from the smoke nuisance.

A hundred passengers on the Bar Harbor Express last night drew up the following letter, which was sent to President Mellen:

> We, passengers on the Bar Harbor express leaving New York at 8 P. M., respectively beg leave to protest against the entirely inadequate engine power of said train.
>
> Because of this insufficiency of power this train is very seriously late to-day, and it is within the personal knowledge and experience of many of us that this train (otherwise most desirable) is repeatedly late from this cause, thereby subjecting its passengers to great loss, inconvenience, expense, and disappointment in not making expected connections in Portland.
>
> This particular train is over six hours late, and very little of this time is due to broken switch just outside of New York, and more of it to the service of the Boston and Maine Railroad.
>
> Give us better engines, or more of them, on this train.

Among others, Peter R. Lahouisse of New Orleans, George G. Craven of Philadelphia, E. D. and John S. Latta of Philadelphia, and Ira Milliken of 52 Broadway, signed the protest.

OUR SETTLEMENT WITH TURKEY

Porte Promises in Writing to Grant the Concessions Demanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—The Porte has addressed a formal note to the American Legation confirming its undertaking to accord the same treatment to American schools and kindred institutions as is granted to the most favored nation, "subject to the accomplishment of the usual departmental formalities."

In spite of the seeming reservation it is not believed that the Porte will raise further difficulties in executing the agreement or run the risk of creating a fresh crisis, which American diplomatic circles declare would follow promptly any failure loyally to carry out the arrangement.

There is some comment in diplomatic and official circles regarding the alleged incompleteness of the American settlement compared with the settlement obtained by France on the occasion of the occupation of the Island of Mitylene in 1901. American circles, however, point out that Minister Leishman obtained what he demanded, and is now awaiting the execution of the undertaking.

WINE PRODUCERS VERY ANGRY.

Activity of Our Consuls in Geeting Information Causes Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—American Consuls in the wine-producing countries of Europe are getting into trouble through their obedience to the orders of the State Department to make minute reports on the method of preparation and of shipment of wine destined for American consumption. The State Department is acting in this matter at the instance of the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor, with a view to the enforcement of the Anti-Adulteration act.

The State Department has not yet received any formal protests from the Governments to which these Consuls are accredited, and it will uphold its agents to the fullest extent where their personality does not enter into the opposition, in which case, following the long established rule, changes must be made.

ROUT OF HEREROS COMPLETE.

Natives Fled Panic-Stricken After Defeat by Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Gen. von Trotha, commander of the German forces in Southwest Africa, reports that the Hereros, after the battle of Aug. 12, fled panic-stricken eastward.

The divisions of Deimling and Muehlenfels pursued the natives by forced marches to Omutjatjeva, where the pursuit was abandoned owing to the disperaion of the Hereros and the lack of pasturage and water.

Russia the Source of Hydrophobia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany, has supplied to the State Department official statistics concerning the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of hydrophobia. The substance of these is that only 1¼ per cent. of persons bitten by mad animals and vaccinated have died. The figures again show that Russia is the breeding place of hydrophobia.

STEAMSHIP LINES START CUTTING CABIN RATES

Cunard Reduction Promptly Met by White Star Line.

TO LIVERPOOL FOR $30 NOW

Fear Expressed That It Means Fight All Along Line Until Some Companies Go Bankrupt.

The rate war which was started last June by the Hamburg-American Line against the Cunard Line, and which led to the reduction of steerage rates on some steamships to $10, was renewed yesterday by a sweeping reduction of rates for cabin passage on the ships of the Cunard Line. The reduction was met at once by the White Star Line.

The Cunard Line yesterday announced that, beginning with to-day, the minimum rate of cabin passage on the Campania and Lucania would be $60, instead of $100, as heretofore. The minimum rate on the Umbria and Etruria will be $50 instead of $65, and on the Saxonia and Ivernia, from Boston, $50 instead of $80.

The second cabin rates on the Campania and Lucania have been reduced from $47.50 to $40, and on all other ships of the line the rate was reduced to $30. A notice which was sent out from the main office to all of the Cunard Line agents in this country yesterday announced these rates and said:

"The minimum saloon rates will apply east bound by the New York and Boston service to Liverpool. No alterations in west-bound saloon or second cabin rates is made."

As soon as the report of this cut in the minimum rate reached the local office of the White Star Line, the home office in Liverpool was notified and an order was sent here to meet the cut. The rates on the White Star Line ships were then readjusted, and it was announced that for passage in the second cabin of the Oceanic the rate would hereafter be $40 instead of $47.50. On the Baltic, Cedric, Celtic, Majestic, and Teutonic the second cabin fare was cut from $45 to $35, and on the Arabic and all Boston ships from $42.50 to $30. These rates are good to Queenstown or Liverpool.

No reduction was announced in the minimum first cabin rates by the White Star Line. A conference of the local officials of the lines was held yesterday afternoon, and, although afterward it was officially announced that no action had been taken on that matter, it was said unofficially that the line intends in a day or two to make a reduction in the minimum saloon rate which will be even greater in proportion to the prevailing rates than that made by the Cunard Line.

The reduction announced yesterday does not mean that the rates have been cut all through. A great number of cabins will still be sold at the same rates, even to the highest, that formerly were quoted. The Cunard Line's announcement says: "At the new rates a limited number of berths will be available by each steamship."

When the announcement of the reduction reached the other steamship offices, it caused much comment. The point that received the most attention, however, was that by the cutting of the rates, people will now be able to go to Europe in the second cabin for less than what it formerly cost to cross in the steerage. It was also said in the same offices that the reduction of the first cabin minimum rate to almost the amount formerly charged for second cabin passage would cause many who formerly went in the second cabin to travel in the first cabin.

John Lee, the manager of the White Star Line, said yesterday afternoon that the line had made the reduction solely because of the cut made by the Cunard Line. He said that he could not say anything about further reductions. He added that the line would simply await the action of its competitors. He said that the rates on the American and Red Star Lines would remain as before.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd when told of the cut said:

"I do not think that this will affect us any, nor do I think that we will reduce our rates at all. Our minimum in the saloon of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. is $110. As far as the cut is concerned, we do not get many second cabin passengers from the English ports."

One steamship man, who did not wish to have his name mentioned, but who is looked upon as an authority, said:

"As far as I can say, this is the beginning of a great rate war in cabin tickets. I firmly believe that this thing will be carried into every steamship line, and will end only when the cabin rates are reduced to such an extent that some of the lines will go bankrupt.

"I firmly believe that before we are through with this some lines will carry people to Europe in the first cabin at almost the present steerage rates."

WHY DIDN'T COP ARREST HIM?

Sullivan's Query—For, Sleeping in Doorway, Some One Got His Money.

A queer complaint against a policeman was made to Inspector Wiegand at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday by one Thomas Sullivan, who lives out on the north shore of Long Island. Sullivan wanted Patrolman Reuben Connor of the Adams Street Station punished for failing to arrest him for intoxication. The strange request astonished the Inspector.

"I mean it," said Sullivan. "You see, I came to town a day or two ago to visit friends, and I guess I tossed in a few too many. Anyhow, I was enjoying a snooze on a doorstep in Willoughby Street early in the morning when this policeman came along. He told me to get up and go home. I turned over and went to sleep again. When I woke up I found that some thief had stolen the shoes from my feet, my roll of $40, and my watch out of my waistcoat. He took the waistcoat off of me without removing my coat and carried it away.

"I don't know how he did it, but he did it all right. Now the kick I got coming is that if this cop had arrested me in the first place, I wouldn't have been robbed. That's negject of duty, ain't it?"

The Inspector assured Sullivan that he would investigate and the man from the north shore departed.

BLANCHE RING'S HUSBAND SUES

James Walker Says She Deserted Him and Actress Admits It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Application has been made by James Walker, Jr., formerly the Boston transfer agent of the Santa Fé Railroad, for an absolute divorce from his wife, Blanche Ring, on the ground of desertion, extending over a period of three years.

Mrs. Walker is the actress who made "In the Good Old Summer Time" a household melody. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ring of 16 Gaston Street, Roxbury.

Mrs. Ring said to-day that she believed Blanche had sacrificed her home for her art, and said she was sorry for Mr. Walker, who was a very devoted husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—"It is all very simple," said Blanche Ring to-day at her apartments at the Chicago Beach Hotel, in regard to the suit for divorce. "I left Mr. Walker seven years ago, and have not seen him or heard from him since. I suppose that's desertion, isn't it? I have been calling myself Blanche Ring now for seven years."

MOTHER DOESN'T MIND BEATING

Ninety-three-Year-Old Woman Again Refuses to Prosecute Son.

Despite all the arguments of Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Court, Mrs. Annie O'Neill, the ninety-three-years-old scrubwoman, again refused yesterday to prosecute her sixty-two-year-old "boy" Patrick for striking her. Patrick has been supported by his mother, according to the police, for over forty years.

"Your boy has been imposing on you these many years, and I will take great pleasure in sending him to the Island for six months, if only you will sign a complaint," said the Magistrate.

"Send my boy away for six months?" asked the mother in astonishment. "Sure, what could I do without him, Judge. Your Honor, I don't mind his beating me. The poor fellow has no wife and it wouldn't become me very well to have him sent away."

"That leaves me no other recourse," said the Magistrate, "except to discharge him," and O'Neill left the court a free man.

LITTLE MAN AT THE BAR.

"What Name?"—"J. Pierpont Morgan"—Charge, Vagrancy—Held.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Magistrate Naumer in the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was a fat little man wearing chin whiskers and an ear-to-ear grin. He was charged with vagrancy.

"What's your name?" he was asked.

"J. Pierpont Morgan, your Honor," returned the prisoner complacently.

"You apparently have suffered a great change of fortune, Mr. Morgan," observed the court.

"Yes, I've been on the wrong side of the market for a long time, Judge," said the prisoner, with perfect serenity.

"Well, I'm sorry, Mr. Morgan, but I'll have to hold you for examination."

"J. Pierpont" made a sweeping bow, which took in quite the entire courtroom, and, still wearing his ear-to-ear grin, was led back to the pen.

WINE FOR BATTLESHIP.

Will Break Bottle on Connecticut Despite Christian Endeavorers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Despite the protest of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Connecticut, the traditional bottle of wine will be broken across the prow of the battleship Connecticut when she is launched at the New York Navy Yard next month.

On behalf of the Christian Endeavorers of Connecticut, Mr. H. E. Spooner of Kensington, Conn., forwarded to the Navy Department a number of petitions requesting that wine be not used at this function, but that there be used in its stead "pure crystal spring water from the Connecticut hills against which for nearly 300 years no indictment has been found, and which has played a vital part in building the sons of Connecticut into the sinews of the Nation."

In reply Mr. Darling, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, sent this letter:

"I am in receipt of your communication of Aug. 12, 1904, forwarding several petitions of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, requesting that the use of wine be dispensed with as a part of the ceremony of launching the battleship Connecticut, on the ground that 'the use of wine in the ceremony is a practice misleading to the young, questionable to others and offensive to many.'

"I have great respect for your cause and your organization, comprising 46,000 societies and three million members in the United States, but in this particular case, as a practical question, I am unable to reach your conclusions. If the youth of the country are misled, it is not by the ceremony of breaking wine upon the iron prow of a battleship, but because they follow false prophets, and if such use of wine is 'questionable to others and offensive to many,' it is because of 'evil to him who evil thinks.'

"It is inconceivable that the breaking of a bottle of wine upon the Connecticut can injure her as a battleship or work the slightest injury to any man, and as an example, it seems to me that the cause of temperance would be better served if more of the world's product of wines were spilled overboard to wash the hulls of battleships.

"Finally, permit me to suggest that you and the 3,000,000 people you represent ought to find comfort in the thought that wine thus expended can neither imperil the soul nor contribute to the cup of human sorrow."

GRANDSON FOR MR. HAY.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney in Ellsworth, Me.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 17.—A son was born to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who are spending the Summer at the residence of Justice Lucilius Emery here. Mother and child are said to be doing well.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Hay has a grandson. He received a telegram to-day announcing the birth of a son to Mrs. Payne Whitney at Ellsworth, Me., where Mrs. Whitney is staying with her mother, Mrs. Hay. Mrs. Whitney's first child was a girl, and Secretary Hay's other daughter, Mrs. Wadsworth, is the mother of a girl.

QUOTATIONS THROUGH A CRACK

No Law Against Getting Them That Way, Magistrate Says.

M. H. Waters, who has an office at 32 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing quotations from the blackboard in the brokerage office of Harry F. Morris, adjoining his own.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a few days ago was informed by that institution that quotations meant for his office were being telegraphed around the country before they had been officially given out.

Mr. Morris says that he discovered that Waters, who leased a part of the office, shut off by a partition, was responsible for the "leak." Mr. Morris told Magistrate Ommen, in the Jefferson Market Court, that Waters had a telegraph instrument in his room, and obtained the quotations off the blackboard in his place by peeping through a crack.

Magistrate Ommen discharged Waters, saying that as the man had not tapped any wires there was no law under which he could be held.

CHURCH TO BUILD APARTMENT.

Congregation to Put Up House as Well as New Meeting Place.

The Second Associate Church of New York, of which Robert T. Knipe is President, and whose present place of worship is at 33 and 35 Seventh Avenue, will erect a new edifice at 29 Seventh Avenue. The structure, which will be built of brick and limestone, will cover a frontage of 40½ feet and will cost $30,000.

On the property at 33 and 35 Seventh Avenue, the church will build a six-story elevator apartment house, costing $50,000 and containing accommodations for twenty-four families. Plans for both structures were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architects Turner & Kilian.

Mystic Shriners Ride Camels.

Two thousand members of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shriners had a gay time at Coney Island yesterday. They paraded down Surf Avenue on Arabian steede, zebus, camels, and elephants to the delight of the crowd. Six divisions of the Arab Patrols competed in a military drill, and the prize, a huge camel trapped in Oriental splendor, was awarded to the six divisions jointly, so close was the competition.

WOMEN NURSES BATTLE WITH INSANE PATIENT

Madman Had Two Down, Choking Them, When Doctor Came.

THOUGHT HE WAS THE CZAR

Refused to be Bottled Up in Jamaica Hospital and Took Attendants Who Restrained Him for Japs.

Two women nurses at St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, L. I., were at the mercy of a madman for a time yesterday morning, and owe their lives to the quick action and the well-trained muscles of Dr. J. F. Rorke. As it was Miss Anna Rhinehart, the head nurse, and Miss Josephine Adona, her first assistant, were choked into unconsciousness before Clement Dolan, the seventy-seven-year-old patient who suddenly became insane, was overpowered. While Dolan is old, he is of husky build, and swept the women, who are both small and frail, aside like so much chaff.

Dolan is a laborer of 466 Jamaica Avenue, and was sent to the hospital Monday night with a severe case of bronchitis. He was improving promptly enough when yesterday morning about 2 o'clock he lost all reason. He left his cot with nothing on but a night shirt and groped his way around until he found a door which had not been used lately and tried the bolt. It didn't yield to his pressure, and Dolan put his shoulders against the door and burst it open.

"Can't keep me bottled up this way," he yelled. "I'm the Czar of Russia." Then he stalked up and down the front porch, while the head nurse, Miss A. Rhinehart, slipped quietly from a side door and took his arm.

"Let's walk a while, it's cool out here," said she.

"All right, little Jap," said Dolan.

Miss Rhinehart is a wee slip of a woman, who could easily have walked beneath Dolan's outstretched arm. The two walked up and down the porch for a quarter of an hour.

"Now, Mr. Dolan, it's time you returned to your bed," said the nurse.

Dolan jerked his arm free and bore the nurse to the floor. Miss Rhinehart screamed for help once or twice before Dolan's fingers tightened about her throat so closely that she could utter no sound.

Miss J. Adona was sleeping on the first floor, and heard Miss Rhinehart's screams. When she hurried out she saw Dolan choking the head nurse, who was fast losing consciousness. As Miss Adona approached the madman dragged Miss Rhinehart, still clutching her by the throat, down the steps of the porch, and then down the stone steps leading to the pavement on Ray Street. The assistant nurse stood as if petrified for a second, and then screamed with all her might.

Although the hospital, at Shelton Avenue and Ray Street, is in a thickly populated residential section, no one came to offer assistance. A man passing by crossed the street and stood looking at the struggle without interfering.

Miss Adona threw herself upon Dolan, but she is smaller than Miss Rhinehart, and without relaxing his grip upon the head nurse's throat he reached out and swept Miss Adona to the ground with one motion of his arm. He pulled the two women near enough together to reach the throats of both, and soon Miss Adona was unable to cry out.

"Now I've got you both, little Japs, and I'll kill you," cried Dolan. It was at this juncture that Dr. Rorke, who was asleep in the hospital, was awakened and bounded down the two flights of steps at two jumps. He is a trained athlete, and has had experience with maniacs before. A few weeks ago he overpowered a crazed blacksmith who tried to kill him. Dr. Rorke grabbed Dolan and pressed his forearm about the man's neck, ebutting off his wind. Then he pressed him backward. The madman's grip on the throats of the young women loosened, and Dr. Rorke soon had him locked again. He diagnosed the case as one of acute mania, exceedingly dangerous while it lasts, but easiest of all to cure. By noon Dolan had recovered from his fit and wept when told of his attack on the nurses.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Miss Alice Roosevelt attended the tennis tournament at the Casino this morning. She was accompanied by Miss Beatrice Mills, with whom she is stopping, and received a hearty welcome. She wore a gown of cream-colored linen, with white lace medallions and trimmed with insertions of Valenciennes lace. Her hat was of cream straw with pale yellow sweet peas. Miss Mills was in a pale blue flowered organdie, with a white satin girdle. She wore a hat of white chip with pink roses and a brown cloud veil.

There was a large attendance at the polo games at the Westchester Club grounds today. Mrs. William C. Roelker drove her coach and four, having Miss Natalie Wells, Miss Alice Grosvenor, and A. De Navarro as her guests. Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer were also on coaches. Among the others present were:

Miss Gladys Mills,	Dr. and Mrs. Henri B.
Miss Alice Roosevelt,	Jacobs,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G.	Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. William
Mrs. George Peabody	K. Vanderbilt,
Wetmore,	C. F. Hitchcock,
Mrs. F. H. Allen,	Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mar-
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S.	tin,
Stevens,	Mrs. Harry Hamlin,
Mr. and Mrs. William	Mrs. Charles Daniels,
E. Cortes,	Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Miss Thayer,
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence
Hamlin,	W. Dolan,
Louis S. Brugmere,	E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Ogden Mills,	G. M. Hutton,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	Henry F. Eldridge,
Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R.	Mr. and Mrs. H. O.
Thayer, Jr.,	Havemeyer, Jr.,
The Misses Gerry,	Mrs. Victor Sorchan,
Miss Laura Swan,	Mrs. James L. Ker-
Miss Janet Fish,	nochan,
Mrs. Henry S. Kip,	Mrs. Royal P. Carroll,
The Misses Bryce,	Prof. A. Agassiz,
Eliot Gregory,	Mrs. R. Agassiz,
Mrs. R. G. Murray,	Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mrs. R. Tiffany,	Mrs. Royal Phelps Car-
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier,	roll,
	Arthur S. Burden.

There were many luncheons and dinners to-day. Mrs. E. Livingstone Ludlow gave a reception, and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. George A. Huhn, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer gave luncheons. To-night dinners were given by Miss May Van Alen, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Ogden Mills, James T. Woodward, Miss Anna Sands, and Mrs. William T. Ball.

Miss Van Alen entertained fifty guests at the Clam-bake Club, a large tent having been erected near the clubhouse and handsomely decorated for the dinner, after which there was informal dancing in the club pavilion.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt made their first appearance in Newport to-day since their marriage, at the polo match.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton are entertaining a house party at Shamrock Lodge, including Capt. and Mrs. Thomas S. Rumford, Miss Jane Jervis Mumford, Ross W. Whistler, Miss Martha Lee Jenkins, Miss Arabella Hambleton, Miss Elisabeth Hoffman, and Miss Bertha Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen.

Chalmers Wood, Jr., and William Williams are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., of New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Miss Janet Fish is a guest of Mrs. F. B. Burrall Hoffman.

Miss Gretchen Haven of Chestnut Hills, Mass., and the Misses Lee of Boston are at the Robinson.

SURPRISED THE JUDGE.

Long Absent Brother Arraigned Before Him as a Joke.

Constable George Collmer of Union Hill, N. J., took a prisoner before Recorder Hauenstein yesterday and asked that he be committed as a "suspicious person."

"He refuses to tell his name or his address, and I think he ought to be locked up for the good of the community," said the constable.

Recorder Haunenstein looked at the man for a minute, and then asked him his name. The man started to say something, and then his jaw dropped and his eyes began to roll. He leaned across the rail and looked at the Recorder for a moment. The Recorder then quickly said:

"Is that you, Charlie?"

It was his brother, Charles Hauenstein of Mercer, Cal., whom he had not seen for fifteen years. Court proceedings were adjourned instanter.

"MARK TWAIN" LEASES HOUSE.

Gets Lower Fifth Avenue Residence for a Term of Years.

Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," has taken a lease of the four-story brick and stone dwelling 21 Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Ninth Street. Mr. Clemens evidently intends to make his residence in this city for some time, as he has secured the house for a term of years. He will occupy it early in the Fall.

Negotiations with the owner of the property, James A. Renwick, were conducted by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

MR. KELLY WEDS MLLE. DU PIN.

He Will Be a Papal Prince, She Is a Count's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—French and Catholic titles were united this morning when at 11 o'clock in St. Mary's Church Archbishop J. M. Farley of New York performed the marriage ceremony of Mlle. Emerence de Sallier du Pin, daughter of Count and Countess Hermel de Sallier du Pin, and Thomas Hughes Kelly, son of the late Eugene Kelly of New York, banker and millionaire, who is soon to be a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

The wedding was simple and the guests were few. The bride was given away by her father, and had no bridesmaids. Robert Kelly of Huntington, L. I., brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Rene de Sallier du Pin, brother of the bride, and Boudinot Colt of New York. Within the chancel with the Archbishop were the Rev. David W. Hearn, rector of St. Francis Xavier's of New York, the Rev. C. O. Maboney, superior of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, of Watertown, and the Rev. Phineas Gerand, rector of St. Mary's Church of Clayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will make their future home in Rome, Italy. The family of the bride were among the nobility who fled to this country after the downfall of Napoleon. They have a home in Watertown, but still maintain their residence at Nantes, France.

Mr. Kelly is one of the richest young Catholics in the country, and is a Papal Chamberlain. The engagement ring which he gave to his fiancée was a pigeon ruby surmounted with a diamond crown, and was presented to him by Pope Leo XIII., with whom he stood in high favor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis have left Lenox for Newport, where they will remain until the end of the season. Among the well-known people in town yesterday were Mrs. John Alexandre, who came in from Lenox, and Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, en route to Elberon, N. J., from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, who are now at Orange to attend the funeral this morning of Mr. Adams's sister, Mrs. Eugene Delano.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who is at Saratoga for the month of August, was in town yesterday, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor was down from Newport. Mrs. Fanshawe and Mrs. Louis Haggin were among the other women in town for the day.

***

Mrs. John Davis Jones of Washington, D. C., formally announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martina Potter Jones, to the Marquis Giuseppe d'Ajeta Lanza di Trahia. The wedding is to be celebrated in Florence, Italy, the coming Winter. The announcement of this engagement reached New York by cable some days since, but the personal announcement by Mrs. Jones is just made. Mrs. Jones and her daughter are at Marmit Farm, near Fiesole, Italy.

***

The wedding of Hugh Eglinton Montgomery and Miss Alice Ward Howland was celebrated on Wednesday of last week at Pasadena, Cal. The engagement was announced several months ago. Mr. Montgomery is the only son of Col. James E. Montgomery, who came over from Europe for the wedding, and the bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cornelius Howland. Both the Howland and Montgomerys reside in and are well known in New York, but are at present at Pasadena, and Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery will make their home there on their return from their bridal trip.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin (Miss Post) will, on their return in September from abroad, occupy their house, 444 Madison Avenue, which was one of their wedding gifts.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston and Miss de Peyster are at Bar Harbor.

***

Among the arriving passengers on the Cymric were Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin.

EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 17.—Owing to threatening weather this morning the programme at the horse show arranged for to-day was postponed, but there was considerable social activity. Mrs. Francis L. Wellman gave a dinner at the Barnacle to-night. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hange, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Harvey Inglis, and Phoenix Ingraham.

Mrs. C. F. Winthrop gave a dinner party of ten at the Malvern to-night. Bridge was played after dinner. The guests were Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. Coster, Mrs. P. Livingston, Mrs. Worden, and Mrs. W. H. Macy.

Mrs. V. Everett Macy gave a dinner at her cottage to-night.

A sort of Democratic ratification dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gray of New York last night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan. The guests were Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. Pulitzer, Judge Ingraham, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Ida Rene, known as the "English Guilbert," has been engaged by the Shubert Brothers. She is expected to appear here in "Fantana."

***

John Drew will open his season at the Empire on Sept. 5, instead of on Sept. 7, as at first announced. His play is "The Duke of Killiekrankie," by Robert Marshall.

***

Charles Frohman inaugurates his second season at the Herald Square Theatre to-night, when it opens with Sam Bernard in "The Girl from Kay's," with the original company, including Hattie Williams. The engagement is for two weeks only.

***

Florence Wickham, engaged in Europe by Henry W. Savage for his production of "Parsifal," arrived yesterday. Miss Wickham came from Baireuth, where she attended several of the performances of Wagner's festival drama.

MRS. FRANK BOYER ASKS FOR LEGAL SEPARATION

Says Clubman Husband Keeps Two Establishments.

CHARGES INHUMAN TREATMENT

Brooklyn Society Couple's Family Woes Aired in Action for $600 a Month Alimony.

Charging that her husband, Frank Woodruff Boyer, clubman and prominent Republican, has been maintaining two households, Mrs. Catherine Louise Boyer of 291 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, has begun in the Supreme Court suit for a legal separation. Mrs. Boyer asserts that her husband, in addition to the Brooklyn home in which she has lived with him and their nineteen-year-old daughter Adele, has kept another establishment at 224 Central Park West, over which a Mrs. Barrington presided, Mr. Boyer being known there as "Mr. Barrington."

The action has created something of a sensation in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn and among the many business and social acquaintances of Mr. Boyer, both in that borough and Manhattan. He is a member of the Brooklyn Union League Club, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the New York Athletic Club, and was on the committee to notify Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination a few weeks ago. Besides his connection with the lighterage firm of L. Boyer's Sons, of 90 Water Street, Mr. Boyer is interested in several outside business enterprises.

Mrs. Boyer applied yesterday to Justice Davis of the Supreme Court for an order compelling her husband to pay her $600 a month pending the determination of her suit. She says in her affidavits that the family has been living at the rate of $20,000 a year, and that up to June 1 her husband had allowed her $500 a month for the support of herself and daughter.

Since then, Mrs. Boyer declares, her husband has dismissed her maid without her consent, discharged the household servants, and has had the electric light service in the house discontinued. She adds that he has taken away her jewelry, parasols, and other personal property, and that he used profane and abusive language to her in the presence of her children and servants. On Aug. 8, she says, he continuously rang the electric bell in her room for fifteen minutes to annoy her.

Mrs. Boyer seeks a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Yesterday her counsel submitted an affidavit to the court in which he stated that he went to the house in Central Park West on Aug. 5 and showed a photograph of Boyer to the hall boy and janitor, both of whom recognized the picture as that of the man known at the house as "Mr. Barrington."

Mr. Boyer in his answer admits certain of his wife's allegations.

FOUR DEAD IN CHICAGO WRECK.

Express Crashes Into Trolley Pulling Three Trailers at Crossing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Four persons were killed, another fatally hurt, and twenty-threo severely injured in a collision late this afternoon between an express train on the Chicago Great Western Railroad and a train of three trolley cars bound for the Hawthorne race track. The dead are Mrs. Frances Rautman, William Irving, Mrs. Jeremiah Shnckrow of Danville, Ill., and an unidentified woman, about thirty years of age.

Michael Ryan, motorman of the trolley car, is fatally injured, his skull having been fractured.

The accident occurred at the crossing of Forty-eighth Avenue and the Chicago Great Western tracks. The train was coming into the city, and, according to some witnesses of the accident, was running at a high rate of speed. Others, and the train crew, declare that it was not going over twenty miles an hour.

The trolley train, which was made up of a motor car and two trailers, in charge of Conductor W. H. Condon and Motorman Michael Ryan, approached the crossing at a rapid rate, just as the train came around a sharp curve to the west of the crossing.

Ryan tried to put on the brakes, but they refused to work, and with undiminished speed the motor car ran upon the tracks at the same time that the locomotive came up. The car struck the train just between the engine and the tender.

The motor car was torn to splinters, the car immediately behind it was knocked over, smashed nearly to pieces, and dragged along the track for 100 feet. The third car was not dragged from the tracks, and but for the fact that the couplings between it and the second trailer broke the list of injured would probably be much larger.

The motorman remained at his post to the last. To people who came to aid him while he lay on the ground, he said:

"The brakes would not work. That was what caused it. When I saw that they would not work I reversed the current."

Division Superintendent R. W. Edwards of the Chicago Great Western said to-night that the train was stopped within two car lengths, which proves that it was not running at a high rate of speed. The conductor of the street car did not run ahead of his car to look at the crossing, as provided by the rules of his company.

All the members of the Chicago Great Western train crew and the conductors of the trolley cars were placed under arrest pending the inquiry of the Coroner, which will be made to-morrow.

CHIEF CALLS JUDGE A LIAR.

Compliment Exchanged in Passaic Police Court Rumpus.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 17.—There was a clash in the Passaic Court this morning, when Chief of Police Hendry called Justice Bowker a liar. The Judge returned the compliment, and the Chief was taken from the room by force.

The trouble arose over a disorderly conduct case, in which Mrs. Hugh Montague, wife of a contractor, was the defendant and the complainant Mrs. William Hendry, Jr., daughter-in-law of Chief Hendry. Justice Bowker decided that the case was one for civil action, and dismissed the complaint. Chief Hendry became furious, and told Justice Bowker that the trial was a travesty on justice, and when Bowker alleged that he did not try the case before coming to court, he lied. Judge Bowker shouted "liar," and the court was in a turmoil. Hendry rushed at the Judge, but was unceremoniously hustled out.

WOMAN AND BOY DROWNED.

Philadelphians' Fate Unknown Until Boat Was Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Mabel Hart, thirty years old, and her cousin, Clarence Dunlap, nine years old, son of ex-State Representative H. T. Dunlap of this city, were drowned in the Delaware River near Easton, Penn., on Monday night.

The first intimation of the accident was the recovery to-day of the rowboat in which Mrs. Hart and the boy had started to cross the river. The bodies were recovered to-night from the river near Frenchtown, N. J. Mrs. Hart and the boy were visiting at the home of William Dunlap, at Kintnersville, this State.

MET A MAKE-UP ARTIST.

Black Paint Used in Fight with Startling Effect.

As the result of an encounter with an enemy who is a painter, John Barbier, a young bricklayer, of 133 Liberty Avenue, East New York, had his face changed last night to such a hue that his friends could not recognize him until a kind-hearted ambulance surgeon had gone over his features with a liberal application of ether and alcohol.

Barbier's facial disaster occurred while he was taking the air after supper on Osborne Street. There he met the painter. The two men had worked on the same buildings some time ago and had ever since been out and out enemies. They glared at each other on meeting. The painter threatened to take his paint and brush and ornament the bricklayer's face.

"I dare you," said Barbier. Thereupon the painter deftly swept his brush across Barbier's mouth and with an up-stroke and a couple of down strokes made the erstwhile white man an Ethiopian of the blackest hue.

NO GRAFT IN NEW HAVEN.

Police Not Corrupt, but They Mingle in Politics, Commission Says.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—No evidence of corruption in the police department of this city is the chief finding in the report of the investigating commission in its report submitted to Mayor Studley to-day. The commission was composed of Lynde Harrison, Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, and George B. Martin.

In substance the commission agrees that there has been no corruption, but that there has been a great disregard for the rule which forbids department members from mingling in politics.

The departmental methods are sharply criticised, and considerable blame for the laxity of prosecution of gamblers, illegal liquor selling, and keepers of places of ill repute is placed on the City Court, the report stating that too many times the court has imposed fines where jail sentences were needed.

MULBERRY STREET POLICY RAID.

Police Recognize "Old-Timer" and Gather in Five Men.

Police Captain Kear and Dtectives Gallagher and Corr of the Elizabeth Street Station made a raid on an alleged policy shop at 58 Mulberry Street last night and arrested five persons. The prisoners gave their names as William Jones of 1,391 Madison Street, Brooklyn; Pat Laborti of 73 Baxter Street; Sabino Spino of 9 Mulberry Street, Vincenzo Loresto of 15 Roosevelt Street, and A. Espesto of 122 Park Row.

The Captain and detectives were standing at Baxter and Howard Streets, when they recognized an old-time policy man. They followed him into 58 Mulberry Street and peeped through the key hole of the ground floor apartment. The door was forced open and the five men, with all of the pharaphernalia, including stencils, manifolding sheets, policy slips, and $162.90 in cash were taken to the Elizabth Street Station.

Marshall Beats Roething at Chess.

Special to The New York Times.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Frank Marshall, the Brooklyn representative in the Rice trophy competition now being played here under the auspices of the New York State Chess Association, beat Otto Roething, the State champion, to-day, in a Penziani opening after 38 moves in the third round of the competition. In the minor tournament the following results were recorded to-day. Third round, Weller beat Webber, Scripture beat Searle, and Abbott and McMartin played a draw. Fourth round, Scripture lost to Webber, Searle beat Abbott, and McMartin lost to Weller. The standing in the tropby tourney is as follows: Marshall won 3, lost none; Roething, 2, 1; Howard, 1, 2; Guckemus, 0, 3.

Athletes Compete at Travers Island.

The final trying-ont races of the athletes of the New York Athletic Club who are training at Travers Island for the senior chcampionship games of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union on Saturday, were held yesterday evening. A 100-yard run, handicap, was won by I. S. Webber, who had a handicap allowance of 6 yards, with H. V. Valentine, (3 yards,) second, and P. J. Callahan, (3 yards,) third. The winner's time was 0:10 1-5. The shot-put, handicap, was won by R. S. Stangland, who had an allowance of 7 feet. He put the missile 37 feet 5 inches. H. M. V. Connolly, who was allowed 3 feet, and made a put of 39 feet 10¼ inches, was second, and L. D. Klous, with 3 feet 6 inches handicap, and a put of 39 feet, was third. Among the visitors at the island during the day were four Hungarian athletes, who are on their way to St. Louis to compete in the Olympic games.

Paula Edwardes Reported Engaged.

It was reported yesterday that Paula Edwardes, who starred last season in "Winsome Winnie," was engaged to James T. Tabor, a clubman. "Sam" Shubert, her manager, said he did not know anything about it. Miss Edwardes was not at home at 117 West Fifty-first Street, and her sister would neither affirm nor deny the report.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—During Wednesday a slight barometric depression moved slowly eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley, and an area of high barometer advanced over the upper lake region and the Northwest. In the Southwest the barometer fell rapidly, and there are indications this evening of the development of a disturbance over Western Texas.

Thunderstorms have occurred in the Upper Ohio Valley and the eastern lake region, and a severe hailstorm is reported this evening at Harrisburg, Penn.

Showers and thunderstorms are also reported in areas in the Southern and Western States and in the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys; elsewhere the temperature changes have been slighth and irregular.

During Thursday showers will be followed by fair and cooler weather in the North Atlantic States, and showers will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Showers are also indicated in areas from the Mississippi Valley over the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts. In the Ohio Valley and the lake region the weather will be fair and cooler.

Along the New England coast fresh southwest winds will shift to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh, west; on the South Atlantic Coast, light and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh from south, and in the lake region, fresh, northwest.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh south to west winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Showers, followed by fair Thursday; cooler Thursday night; Friday, fair; fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Westsern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	64	71	74
6 A. M.	62	69	72
9 A.

FINANCIAL.

August 17, 1904.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock

OF THE

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.

Acting on behalf of the holders of more than 20,000 shares of the Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, we beg to announce that we have effected an arrangement for the adjustment of the differences that have arisen between the Company and such Preferred Stockholders over the recent issue of securities of the Company for the purpose of acquiring the controlling interest in the stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company. Under the terms of this agreement, which has been negotiated for the equal benefit and protection of every holder, all of the Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company will be taken up at $110 per share. Stockholders desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement are requested to deposit their certificates properly endorsed with P. J. Goodhart & Company, No. 326 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, on any day commencing August 30, 1904, and ending September 30, 1904, ad will receive therefor from them in cash $110 per share, less a deduction of $2 per share to cover the expenses and services of the Committee.

No stock will be taken after September 30, 1904. Dated Cincinnati, Ohio, August 17, 1904.

LAWRENCE MAXWELL, Jr.,
EDWARD L. HEINSHEIMER,
JOSEPH S. GRAYDON,
Committee.

In the protracted negotiations which have resulted in the foregoing arrangement, counsel for the holders of Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock has been confronted from the beginning with the claim that the stock was redeemable at par. In view of the embarrassment to the corporation and loss to all classes of stockholders that would have resulted from litigation over this claim, and other controversies growing out of the issue of securities of the Company in connection with its purchase of Common Stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, I regard the amicable adjustment which has been made as advantageous to all parties, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the acceptance of the Preferred Stockholders. Preferred Stockholders who do not deposit their stock before the expiration of the time limited in the foregoing arrangement must be prepared to meet the claim of the Railway Company that their stock is redeemable at par.

LAWRENCE MAXWELL, Jr.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Sixth Annual Stockholders' Meeting
of
The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 18, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last meeting of Stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 6th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of
The Seminole Lumber Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for The Seminole Lumber Company, Limited, not having been held on the day designated by the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting or the Stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof and for transacting such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 13th day of August, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1904.

P. K. YONGE,
A Stockholder of said Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of F. Garcia Bro. & Co. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on September 1, 1904, at 12 o'clock M. G. M. GALES, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundary of Long Island City. This statnte, which was accepted by ths City, and became a law on May 9th, 1904, reads as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on behalf of said City to compromise and settle with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City and to such taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York,
No. 280 Broadway, New York.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Albany, August 16, 1904.

A petition, under Section 62 of the Railroad Law, by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, having been presented to this Board, alleging that public safety requires an alteration in the manner in which a street known as Broadwny, in said city, crosses the New York and Putnam Division railroad of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near the Van Cortlandt Station, on said railroad, in the Borongh of the Bronx, and asking this Board to determine that said crossing shall be changed from grade to an undercrossing of the railroad, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by this Board at its New York office, Room 4607, Metropolitan Building, 17 Battery Place, New York City, on Tuesday, August 23, 1904, at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

By the Board, GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of the undsrsigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all [illegible]

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

WE OFFER

New York & Harlem R. R. Stock.
14% guaranteed by the New York Central R. R. and Metropolitan Ry.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of ths Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, hy an instrument executed by order of ts Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from ths Trusteeship, under the Collateral Trust Indentnre executed as of January 1st, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America and to the holders of Certificates of Undivided Interest (or Fractional Certificates) secured by Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and this certain Agreement executed betweeb said companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that this Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "A."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1, 1897, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates, for sale and delivery as of September 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $50,000, the sum now payable to ths Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "A," and will be received until 3 P. M. Wednesday, August 31st, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. C. RHOADS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 15th, 1904.

WANTED—BOND MAN; A PENNSYLVANIA trust company with cash capital and resources proposes to open a bond department, and wishes to secure the services of an experienced and thoroughly equipped bond man as manager of that department; the company is engaged in underwriting upon its own account, as well as dealing in bonds upon the general market; the company will make liberal terms to the right person. Address, Bonds, New York Times, New York.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	$2,500,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$644,565.96

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices: 487 Fifth Ave. | 450 Columbus Ave. | 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchanges of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH 215 WEST 125TH ST.
39 EAST 42D ST.
OFFICES: 12 EAST 23D ST.
TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Send for our letter,
"THE SITUATION AND THE OUTLOOK."
Also Daily Market Letter, both mailed free upon request.
Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The local money market is quiet and easy. The supply of funds is good, hut the demand shows no improvement. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 2½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par, discount. Clearings, $33,658,197. Balances, $3,372,623. Sub-Treasury debit, $60,207.

The foreign exchange market is quiet. Rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	
Sterling	4.88⅞	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	95⅝	95⅞
Guilders	40½	40¾

The stock market was irregular to-day, with the coppers quiet. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
560	Atchison	81½	81	81¼
1	Atchison pf	97½	97½	97½
397	*Boston Elevated	150½	150	150½
20	Boston & Albany	249½	248	248
6	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
46	Boston & Maine	183½	183	183
25	*Boston & Maine pf	170	170	170
100	C. J. R. & S. Y	142½	142	142½
1,170	Mass. Electric	18	17	17
410	Mass. Electric pf	67½	67¾	64¾
15	N. Y., N. H. & H	191½	191	191½
3	Old Colony	202½	202½	202½
122	Pere Marquette pf	72	71½	71½
220	Union Pacific	99⅜	98¾	99⅜
100	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

59	American	138	137½	138
95	New England	124	123¾	124
1	Western pf	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

36	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	77	76	77
100	Am. Pneu. Service	4	4	4
100	Am. Smelting	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
4,073	Am. Sugar	133	131½	132⅞
16	Am. Sugar pf	131½	131	131½
325	Am. Woolen	11½	11	11
60	Am. Woolen pf	78½	78	78
40	Dom. Iron & Steel	3½	3½	3½
4	Edison	263	263	263
25	General Electric	165	165	165
3,155	Mass. Gas	43⅜	42½	43⅜
574	Mass. Gas pf	84	83½	83⅞
15	Mergenthaler	180	180	180
25	Pullman	218	218	218
155	Reece Buttonhole	8⅝	8	8⅝
45	Seattle Electric pf	95	95	95
47	United Fruit	106½	106	106½
91	United Shoe Machins	50½	50	50
20	United Shoe Machins pf	30¾	30¾	¾
170	U. S. Steel	12	12	12
657	*U. S. Steel pf	59⅝	58¾	59⅞

MINING.

60	Adventure	1	1	1
160	†Allouez	11	10¾	11
2,197	*Amalgamated	54	53¼	54
195	Am. Zinc	11½	11½	11½
150	Arnold	25c	25c	25c
425	Atlantic	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
50	Boston Copper & Gold	6⅝	6½	6⅝
4	Calumet & Hecla	500	500	500
20	†Centennial	24½	24¼	24¼
100	Central Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
290	Con. Mercur	35c	35c	35c
1,070	Copper Range	54½	53½	54
252	Daly-West	12⅞	12¼	12½
20	Dom. Coal	51	51	51
15	Elm River	2	2	2
50	Franklin	7½	7½	7½
100	Granby	3	3	3
100	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼	1¼
316	Isle Royale	14	13¾	14
30	Monongahela	4¼	4¼	4¼
225	Mohawk	42¼	42	42
10	Old Dominion	13	12½	12½
11	Osceola	64	63½	63½
45	Parrot	25	25	25
300	Quincy	1	75c	1
1	*Quincy pf	82	82	82
10	Rhode Island	75c	75c	75c
5,295	Shannon	4	3½	3¾
370	Trinity	7⅞	7½	7⅞
150	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
295	United States	21¾	21½	21¾
1,246	Utah	39¾	39½	39½
85	Victoria	3	2⅞	2⅞
150	Winona	8	8	8
40	Wolverine	80	80	80

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—New York exchange was 5c premium. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. In the somewhat irreguiar trend of local securities to-day Biscuit preferred, National Carbon, and Title and Trust shares were early leaders. Books closed for the dividend on Biscuit preferred to-day, but during the morning no stock was sold ex-dividend. The price rose fractionally higher than that of yesterday, and thereby established a new high record for the shares. Carbon common sold around 35, and Title and Trust was irregular over a range from 97¼ to 98¾. Can preferred was offered, though somewhat sparingly, and the price receded only a fraction early in the day. South Side Elevated went at 90.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Amsrican Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	American Can pf	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
113	Chicago Titls & Trust	98½	97¼	98
160	Diamond Match	132½	132	132
150	Illinois Trust & Sav	175	175	175
220	National Biscuit pf	109⅝	109⅜	109½
300	National Carbon	35¼	35	35
100	National Carbon pf	107¼	107¼	107¼
50	Street's Stable Car com	30¼	30¼	30½
9	South Side Elevated	90	90	90

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Fireproof pf	20¼	20	20
20	H. W. R. pf	54	54	54
25	Luster	12	12	12
42	M. L. & H	32½	32½	32½
724	Pittsburg Coal pf	57	56½	57
100	Pittsburg Plate Glass	115	115	115
75	U. S. Steel	12	12	12
210	U. S. Steel pf	59⅜	58⅝	59⅜
62	West. Air	130	130	130

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,690	Amal. Copper	53¾	54⅛	53¼	54⅛
10	Am. Ice	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
10	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21½	21½
180	Am. Smelting	59¾	62	59¾	61⅞
3,000	Am. Sugar	133	133	131¾	132⅝
5,800	A. T. & S. F	81¾	81⅝	80⅞	81⅞
670	Balt. & Ohio	86	85	84½	85
2,120	Brook. Rap. Tr	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅜
400	Canadian Pac	126¾	126¾	126¼	126⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
100	Chi. Gt. West	15	15¼	15	15¼
7,300	C., M. & St. P	150¾	150½	150¼	150¼
40	Col. Fuel & I	36½	36½	36⅜	36⅜
10	Col. Southern	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼
100	Det. South. pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,880	Erie	26	26½	26	26⅜
80	Erie 1st pf	63	63	63	63
10	Illinois Central	119¾	120¼	119¾	119¾
530	Louis. & Nash	121	122¼	120⅝	122
50	Mst. Securities	92¾	93	92½	93
8,060	Met. Street Ry	124	124½	122⅞	123
430	Mexican Cent	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10¾
40	Mo., K. & T	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
5,340	Mo. Pacific	95	95¾	94⅞	95¼
150	Nat. Lead	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	23
90	N. Y. Central	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼
6,000	N. Y., O. & W	32	34½	32	33⅞
410	Norf. & West	63½	64⅝	63½	64⅜
5,560	Pennsylvania	122⅝	123	122¼	122⅝
10,400	Reading	54½	55¾	54⅜	55⅜
60	Col. Southern	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Rep. Steel pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
4,450	Rock Island	24½	25	24⅝	24⅞
30	Rock Island pf	67¼	67¾	67¼	67⅜
10	St. L. & S. F	38	38	38	38
7,620	Southern Pac	55¼	56½	55	56½
210	Sonth. Pac. rts	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
3,610	Southern Ry	26⅝	28¼	26⅜	28¼
570	Tenn. C. & I	44	45¼	44	45
225	Texas Pac	28¼	28¾	27⅝	28⅜
7,530	Union Pacific	99½	99½	98⅝	99½
90	U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	U. S. Leather pf	85	85	85	85
650	U. S. Steel	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼
24,650	U. S. Steel pf	58⅝	59⅞	58½	59½
70	Va.-Car. Chem	32	32	32	32
300	Wabash	18	19⅛	18	19⅛
1,560	Wabash pf	37¼	38½	37¼	38½
115,140					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Brook. R. T. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
5,000	Hock. Val 4½s	106⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
$15,000					

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at this close of business Aug. 31, 1904.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Aug. 31, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 12, 1904, ths day after the date fixed for the annual meeting of stockholders.

Stockholders who havs not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing address for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1904.

The Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, August 20th, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 2d, 1904.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M. L. A WILEY, Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1904.

Impl Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p o steri loan
1,000 93¾
3,000 93¾
13,000 93¾
500 93½
19,000 93¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid
55,000 101⅝
6,000 101⅜
Adams Expr 4s
500 102⅜
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 86½
1,000 86
Am Thread 4s
18,000 81
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 103½
Adj 4s, stpd
6,000 93
60,000 93¼
Atl C Line 4s
40,000 100
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s
5,000 95¼
P, L E & W V 4s
6,000 98⅝
1,000 91⅝
1,000 91¼
B R T ref conv 4s
5,000 81⅞
5,000 81½
8,000 81¾
B Un Elev 1st
1,000 108
1,000 103⅜
B, C R & N 1st
1,000 103⅜
Cent Br Ry 4s
6,000 94⅜
Cent of Ga cons 5s
20,000 111
First inc 5s
10,000 83⅛
10,000 83
4,000 82⅝
22,000 82¾
Second inc 5s
10,000 44⅛
7,000 44½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 99⅞
5,000 100
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 118⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s
10,000 78½
Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds
5,000 97⅝
56,000 97
Chi, M & St P con 7s
1,000 172
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 73⅛
5,000 73⅛
10,000 73¼
16,000 73¼
10,000 73⅜
20,000 73¼
30,000 73½
10,000 73¾
14,000 73⅝
20,000 73⅝
6,000 73¾
5,000 73⅝
9,000 73½
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s
6,000 84½
33,000 84½
5,000 84⅝
16,000 84½
Chi Term Tr 4s
20,000 74
Conn Ry & Ligt'g refunding 4½s
2,000 97½
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s
2,000-3 173½
8,000 173¼
Consol Tob 4s
5,000 65⅝
110,000 65¾
20,000 65¾
504,000 65½
83,000 65⅓
10,000 65⅝
2,000 65⅜
30,000 65⅜
260,000 65⅜
3,000 65⅛
1,000 65¼
32,000 65⅛
Det & Mac gen 4s
10,000 94½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
5,000 65¼
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 98¾
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 85⅞
10,000 85½
Ft W & R G 1st
3,000 84½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs, B
4,000 14
6,000 14¼
2,000 14
29,000 14¼
Hock Val 4½s
3,000 109
1,000-3 104
Int Paper 6s
10,000 106¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s
12,000 94½
Kan City & P 1st
1,000 88
Kan City So 3s
10,000 72½
6,000 73
Kings Co Elev 4s
17,000 90⅞
3,000 91
11,000 91⅞
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
15,000 108½
L S & M S deb 4s
12,000 101⅝
La & Ark 1st 5s
6,000 103⅞
Louis & Nashv unif 4s
13,000 101½
Met Elev 1st 6s
2,000 107⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc
1,000 14
14,000 14¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 78⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s
2,000 108
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000 106½
Nassau Elec R R 4s
5,000 87½
4,000 87½
10,900 87½
3,000 87⅝
7,000 87⅞
5,000 87⅝
Nat R R of M 1st con 4s
20,000 75⅜
N Y C & St L 4s
10,000 105½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 103¼
Norf & West, P, C & C 4s
40,000 93½
50,000 93⅝
33,000 93⅜
22,000 94
10,000 94¼
15,000 94½
18,000 94⅝
North Pac 4s
9,000 105
Registered
1,000 104
Ore Short L partic 4s
7,000 95⅜
10,000 95¼
Penn conv 3½s
5,000 98⅝
145,000 98½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series C
3,000 110
Reading gen 4s
2,000 99⅝
7,000 99¾
1,000 99⅝
5,000 99¾
Rio Gr Wn 1st
10,000 99⅞
R & Pitts con 6s
1,000 123½
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
10,000 91½
Riv & G Div 4s
10,000 96
St L & S F R R ref 4s
8,000 83¼
1,000 83¼
13,000 83½
1,000 83½
3,000 83¼
39,000 83¼
5,000 83
10,000 83½
15,000 83¼
5,000 83¼
1,000 83⅜
5,000 83⅝
St L S W cons 4s
1,000 76½
1,000 76¾
2,000 76
1,000 76¼
5,000 75⅞
5,000 76½
1,000 76¼
8,000 76¾
St Paul C L 1st 5s
1,000 107½
St L Div 4s
5,000 106¾
Third Av con 4s
38,000 95½
Tol, St L & W 4s
4,000 74
Un Pac 1st 4s
7,000 105¼
43,000 105¼
Un Pac conv 4s
20,000 104
10,000 103⅞
5,000 104
52,000 103⅞
23,000 104
7,000 103⅞
60,000 104
105,000 103⅜
20,000 103⅞
26,000 104
U S R & Imp conv deb 5s
1,000 81½
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
15,000 c 78⅜
10,000 78⅝
17,000 78½
42,000 78⅝
10,000 78⅜
9,000 78⅝
3,000 78⅜
14,000 78⅜
5,000 78⅜
1,000 78⅝
10,000 78⅝
16,000 78⅞
10,000 78⅝
Registered
2,000 78⅜
500 79½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 117⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 108
Wabash deb B
5,000 60¼
15,000 61
5,000 61⅛
35,000 61⅜
12,000 61½
2,000 61⅜
3,000 61½
12,000 61½
5,000 61¾
45,000 61⅝
13,000 61⅞
35,000 61⅞
5,000 62
15,000 61⅞
1,000 62
7,000 61⅞
40,000 62
1,000 61⅞
51,000 62
West Shore 4s
1,000 105½
Total sales $3,596,500

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Aug	$34,571	$39,520	$33,047
From July 1	233,082	239,781	204,370
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	472	472
2d week Aug	153,374	169,884	144,982
From July 1	952,891	1,057,113	902,052
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week Aug	80,508	86,941	51,244
From July 1	507,248	450,723	371,723
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,488	2,484	2,484
2d week Aug	540,056	475,918	428,480
From July 1	3,130,242	2,935,387	2,569,742
DETROIT UNITED for July—			
Gross earnings	452,998	462,677	377,400
Exp. and taxes	246,951	251,212	212,945
Net earnings	206,047	201,465	164,755
Other income	3,271	2,755	13,805
Total income	209,318	204,220	178,560
Charges	89,816	84,621	79,257
Surplus	1,119,502	119,599	99,273
Gross, 7 months	2,516,810	2,464,166	2,183,629
Exp. and taxes	1,592,467	1,468,701	1,251,643
Net, 7 months	924,343	995,465	931,986
Other income	19,180	22,409	22,818
Total income	949,123	1,020,921	959,908
Charges	623,261	575,386	542,950
Surplus, 7 months	325,862	445,535	416,958
MISSOURI PACIFIC for June—			
Gross earnings	3,232,653	2,997,816	2,757,380
Op. expenses	2,533,985	2,213,452	1,997,183
Net earnings	698,668	784,364	760,217
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	20,358,620	20,123,480	17,208,251
Op. expenses	15,532,724	13,949,016	12,214,295
Net earnings	4,765,896	6,174,462	4,993,956
TOLEDO R

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

After Early Depression Prices Rally Sharply Despite Advance in Wheat and Cut in Steel Prices.

Although their efforts were reinforced by the actual announcement of a cut in certain steel products which previously had been merely rumored and by the wild uprush in the price of wheat, the bears in yesterday's stock market met with very poor success in their efforts to depress the list. Prices at first yielded a little, but even while this movement was going on in the general list under the lead of Steel preferred active upward movements were in progress in several special issues, and in the end these exerted more influence than any of the day's unfavorable factors. The market, indeed, ignored both the crop reports and the developments in the steel trade. So far as the former were concerned, it was made plain that the stock market is convinced that the present movement in the grain markets, and more particularly that in wheat, is being overdone, and can be explained only by the fact that the bull leaders in the grain market have secured a following that is content so long as prices can be pushed up, and are only too eager to accept without reserve the current reports of damage to the wheat crop. There is a point, of course, beyond which the stock market could not be expected to be much affected by the rise in the price of wheat, but that point cannot yet be said to have been reached, and the indifference of the stock list to yesterday's demonstration in the grain market can only be explained on the ground that the damage reports are not accepted as reflecting actual prospect, but rather the market position of those who are responsible for their dissemination.

Unless the cutting of prices in the steel trade goes further than it has yet gone, it is probable that the market will be inclined to ignore it to a large extent. It is realized that what is being done now openly has been done before in recent months without so much commotion, and therefore its effect will be less than would be caused by such an announcement had there been no previous suggestion that in many instances at least pool prices were little more than nominal. To-day's action of Steel preferred, however, will afford better indication of the view the holders of that stock will take of current developments. Yesterday's advance in Steel was doubtless the result of covering by shorts.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Norf. & West. pf	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Northern Central	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Pacific Coast	1¼
Am. Malting	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	¾
Am. Smelting	2	P., C. C. & St. L.	2
Am. Smelting pf	3	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Atlantic C. Line	1¼	Reading	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 1st pf	¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf	½
Con. N. C. & L.	⅛	Southern Pacific	1¼
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Railway	1⅝
Detroit Un. Ry	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Distillers' Sec.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	⅝	U. S. Pipe	1½
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Pipe pf	¼
Kan. City So. pf	1	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	3
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1
Manhattan	⅝	Wabash	1
Mo., K. & T. pf	½	Wabash pf	1¼
Nash., C. & St. L.	⅝	Westinghouse	¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Ice, pf.	¾	People's Gas	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Pullman	3
Can. Pacific	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	St. L. & S. W.	1
Met. Securities	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Met. St. Ry.	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	10

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	1¼
Det. & Mack. g. 4s.	2
St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	1
Wabash deb. B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	581,612
To date this year	69,310,293
Corresponding date last year	108,250,733

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$3,596,500
To date this year	$404,963,200
Corresponding date last year	$440,149,950

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Hide and Leather Company.
Barney & Smith Car Company preferred stock.
National Rice Milling Company.
Whatcom County (Wash.) Railway Light and Power Company preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Edward Kempton Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Seminole Lumber Company.

RECEIVER FOR HAHLO BROS.

Stock Exchange Firm Owes $400,000, a Creditor Says.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Hugo H. Hahlo, Julius Hahlo, and Henry G. Hahlo, individually and as partners in the firm of Hahlo Brothers, stock brokers of 96 Broadway and 6 Wall Street, by Myers & Goldsmith, creditors for $500 for legal services; Samuel J. Goldsmith, creditor for $1,109 on an account stated, and Small & Ingle, creditors for $500 for legal services. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and made payments of $10,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed William J. Barr receiver of the assets on the application of Myers & Goldsmith.

The firm on Monday announced its suspension on the New York Stock Exchange, where they own a seat valued at $40,000. It was represented that it was necessary to have a receiver appointed to protect the assets and to prevent a sacrifice of the stocks and bonds at a sale.

Samuel J. Goldsmith said that the liabilities of the firm were about $400,000 and the assets probably $100,000, including the Stock Exchange seat.

Will Take Up Dayton Preferred Stock.

Announcement was made yesterday of the settlement of the differences between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company and certain of its preferred stockholders over the recent issue of securities in order to obtain control of the Père Marquette Railroad Company. Under the terms of the settlement all of the 5 per cent. preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company will be taken up at $110 per share between Aug. 30 and Sept. 30. No stock will be taken after Sept. 30.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased 16,620,000 marks.
Treasury notes increased 620,000 marks.
Other securities decreased 1,620,000 marks.
Notes in circulation decreased 22,800,000 marks.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Sold Early Bought Back with Difficulty—Market Strong at Close —Steel Up on Bad News.

Despite the acknowledgment of a cut in the price of wire products United States Steel preferred was one of the strongest stocks in the list yesterday, and the one in which probably the bears were more disappointed than they were in any other issue. They had accomplished a good deal on the rumors of price cutting, and were in a mood to expect the actual news to let them cover at a profit the stock which they had sold in anticipation, but instead of declining further Steel preferred rose nearly a full point above Tuesday's final price, and closed not far from the best of the day. It was rumored early in the day that the shorts in Steel preferred were to be driven in, and the report was at least partially verified by the course of the market in the afternoon. Apparently the bears are finding the same difficulty now that they encountered before the rise which took place last week. Stocks are readily sold, but when efforts are made to cover them it is discovered that the offerings are not large enough to let the shorts buy back the stock which they sold with more confidence than judgment.

***

Traders Forced to Cover at a Loss.

The short interest was probably considerably increased in the early trading yesterday when the traders were working for a further reaction. The efforts in this direction were only meagrely successful, for during the buying movement in the afternoon prices went up more rapidly than they had gone down on the morning's selling, and at least a portion of the stock sold at the opening was taken back at a loss. It was a matter of comment that the Street as a whole was bullish, while the room traders were inclined at first to bring about further reaction, and later to fight the advance that upset all their calculations. The market at the close was stronger than it was at any earlier period of the day, which was taken as a favorable indication for the opening to-day.

***

Further Accumulation of Ontario.

The buying of Ontario and Western, which reached a total in excess of that recorded in any other stock, was variously attributed to the interests identified with the present management of the road, and to those which are endeavoring to bring to an end the voting trust. The principal buying orders were executed by Edward Sweet & Co. and Dick Bros. & Co., who together were credited with taking about 50,000 shares of the stock. While these figures were doubtless exaggerated, as such buying usually is, there was every appearance of the stock being accumulated again as it was at the time the present effort to abolish the voting trust was undertaken, and the effect upon the price was considerable. It rose to 34½, an advance of 2½ points, and closed with a net gain of 2⅛ points.

***

Westerners Extending Their Operations.

The prominence of Southern Railway, Norfolk and Western, and one or two other stocks which in the past have been favorites of the Gates crowd led some to the conclusion that that group of Westerners was extending its operations on the long side, despite the general belief that its leader was closely identified with the events which have led up to the present situation in the steel trade, so far as the open reductions in prices are concerned.

O. & W. CONTEST BEGUN.

Common Stock Holders Sue to End Voting Trust—Excited Buying.

Heavy buying of the shares of the New York, Ontario and Western created something of a sensation in the stock market yesterday, and Wall Street thought that the advance of 2⅛ per cent. was due to competitive purchases for account of the two factions which are about to go into court to see whether the voting trust should or should not be dissolved.

The complaint in the suit which has been begun in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the voting trust contains some sensational charges. The common stockholders suing are James B. Clews, Donald Mackay, John H. Rutherford, Milo M. Belding, and Horace L. Hotchkiss, while among the defendants are the railroad company, its Directors, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Third National Bank, and members of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., which holds one of the shares of preferrd stock which it is desired to retire in order to end the trust.

The complaint charges conspiracy on the part of Trustees and Directors to control the corporation for their own benefit, and that they and their associates conceived the scheme for obtaining through the guise of a proposed retirement of the preferred stock of the railway company, in the interests of the common stockholders, the control and operation of the railway.

The defendants saw, it is asserted, that it would be years before every certificate representing the preferred stock would be surrendered for exchange, and recognized the fact that if they could obtain the right to vote or control the vote upon such shares of preferred stock that might be surrendered for exchange, they would be enabled with probability to secure the election year after year of eight out of the thirteen Directors of the defendant railway company without the real ownership of a single share of the stock.

Judgment is asked on the following points:

1. The six shares of preferred stock issued for the purpose of taking up preferred stock scrip be declared void, illegal, and no longer outstanding.

2. That the trust whereiu the Third National Bank is trustee be declared terminated, and that the Third National Bank be directed to surrender the certificate representing the three shares of stock and $351.08 stock scrip.

3. That the defendants, Depew and Shirreff, be directed to surrender certificates for ten shares and twenty shares, respectively, standing in their names, and the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. likewise be directed to surrender the certificates for one share in their name; and the defendants Sewell, Kerr, Whelan, Price, and Pearson be directed to surrender 19,960 shares of preferred stock standing in their names as trustees, and that said stock be declared no longer outstanding.

4. That the trust created by Chapter 421 of the Laws of 1885 be declared fulfilled, terminated, and extinguished. The court is also asked to remove the trustees and to appoint others in their place.

The court is also asked to direct the Directors to declare a dividend on the common stock.

SULLY ON COTTON CROP.

10,750,000 Bales the First Monthly Estimate of Rejuvenated Bull.

Daniel J. Sully, at the close of the market yesterday afternoon, issued the first of his monthly series of statements on the cotton situation. Mr. Sully estimates the cotton crop of 1904-05 at 10,750,000 bales. The average estimate on the cotton market has been between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales.

Mr. Sully argues that seed deterioration, the increased cost of labor in the fields, where the wages have been douhled, and house help among the negroes impressed at $5 a week, in order to pick the cotton, as well as the tillage of many acres of new ground, much of which will have to be abandoned, will lower the estimated crop.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom hy Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$1,000 New York & Hoboken Ferry Company 5 per cent. general mortgage bond, due 1946, coupons June and December, 107½.
200 shares Mexican Telegraph Company, 222 to 222½.
20 shares Trust Company of America, 477½.
25 shares Chatham National Bank, 342½.
10 shares Windsor Trust Company, 161.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 388.
315 shares United States Mining and Trading Company, $100 each, $60 lot.
$42 90 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad Company preferred, stock scrip, 19¼.
50 shares Realty Associates, 135½.
$5,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1982, interest June and December, 94½.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $217,749,975; balances, $6,965,100; United States Sub-Treasury debit haiance, $1,111,764.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short hills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525@$4.8535; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.8855.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅞, and 5.17⅝; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—5@10c premium. St. Louis—5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Supplies of money in the market to-day were ample for ordinary requirements. Discounts were disposed to harden in view of the early renewal of Treasury bills.

On the Stock Exchange trading was dull, owing to the absence of business. Consols were steady, hut reacted a fraction at the close. Home rails suffered from decreased earnings.

Americans opened dull, realizations following disquieting crop rumors, improved to a little over parity, became inactive, operators being cautious, and closed easier. Grand Trunk was firm on the decrease in traffic returns, being less than anticipated.

Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 88⅛; Consols, for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 3¼; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅜; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38½; Chicago Great Western, 15¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 154½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 24¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76; Erie, 26⅞; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 123¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24½; New York Central, 123¼; Norfolk and Western, 65½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 60; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 22¾; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36¾; Southern Railway, 27½; Southern Railway preferred, 94¾; Southern Pacific, 56⅜; Union Pacific, 101⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 98; United States Steel, 13⅝; United States Steel preferred, 60¾; Wabash, 18½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish Fours, 85¾.

Bar silver, steady, 26⅜d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £95,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 38.05; Lisbon 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and business was restricted.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.00.

The private rate of discount was 1½.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs, 17½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quieter. Iron and coal shares opened strong, hut weakened later. International securities were neglected.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46½ pfenings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—An active arbitrage business in Reading common Southern Railway and United States Steel preferred gave the local market an appearance of animation to-day, over one-half of the day's business being in these stocks. United Gas Improvement was the only other active stock, and it also developed a little strength. Electric Storage Battery advanced 1, and Tidewater Steel preferred jumped 1¼ points to 4, closing at the top. An order to sell an odd lot of Cramps Ship Building stock at the market drove the price down 6½ points to 13½, its lowest recorded price. Philadelphia and Erie was also a weak feature, declining 1½, while Philadelphia Company displayed considerable strength. There was little trading in bonds. Total sales, 21,127 shares; $16,300 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
142..	Americau Cement	7½	7½	7½
100..	Atchison	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
210..	Cambria Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾
100..	Con. Lake Superior	3-16	3-16	3-16
220..	Con. Lake Sup. rects		4¼	4¼
100..	Con. Lake Superior pf		8	8
10..	Con. Traction of N. J	67¾	67¾	67¾
100..	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
15..	Electric Storage Battery	61	61	61
200..	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
24..	General Asphalt	10	10	10
17..	General Asphalt pf	31	31	31
150..	Lehigh Valley Co.	23¾	23¾	23¾
360..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39	38⅝	39
10..	Lehigh Navigation	79¼	79¼	79¼
140..	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
200..	N. Y., Ont. & Western	34½	34½	34½
960..	Pennsylvania R. R.	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞
5..	Pennsylvania Steel pf	80	80	80
152..	Philadelphia & Erie	48½	47	47
3..	Pennsylvania Salt	93	93	93
25..	Philadelphia Company	99	99½	99
701..	Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
730..	Philadelphia Company	40	39½	40
7,945..	Reading	27 11-16	27⅛	27 11-16
100..	Reading 1st pf	42 5-16	42 5-16	42 5-16
200..	Rock Island	24⅞	24¾	24¾
2,200..	Southern Railway	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
120..	Susquehanna Steel	⅝	⅝	⅝
100..	Tidewater Steel	1	1	1
92..	Tidewater Steel pf	3	3	4
7..	United Co.'s of N. J.	267	267	267
1,141..	United Gas Improve.	87⅝	87	87⅝
245..	Union Traction	54½	54½	54½
525..	United States Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,910..	United States Steel pf	59¾	59¼	59¾
35..	Wm. Cramp & Sons Co.	18½	18½	18½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Seaboard Air Line Railway stocks continue to lead in the transactions and to-day the common advanced ½ and the preferred ⅝. This firmness is attributed to faith in the ultimate successful issue of negotiations for the purchase of the Williams-Middendorf holdings, and rumors to the effect that the Goulds or Wahash interests are desirous of obtaining a large block of the Seahoard stock. The reports, which name the Goulds in this connection, are given color hy the fact that the local counsel of those interests are connected with a proposition, which has assumed shape, for the pooling of the stock of holders others than the Williams-Middendorf syndicate for the purpose of concerted action, looking to the best interests of the stockholders. It is stated that about 250,000 shares have already assented to the agreement, and a committee of bankers and brokers named in the agreement to represent the stockholders hopes to secure a majority of the 625,000 shares outstanding. The transactions at the exchange, aggregating 2,628 shares of stock and $73,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000..	At. C. L. uew 4s ctfs	91	91	91
1,000..	Seaboard 4s	74½	74½	74½
5,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s	92	92	92
1,000..	Seaboard 6s	101	101	101
1,000..	At. & Char. 1st 7s	106¾	106¾	106¾
9,000..	United Lt. & P. 4½s	88	87⅞	88
4,000..	United Railways 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000..	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
11,000..	Cotton Duck Incomes	16	15⅞	16
1,000..	Brewing Company 4s	54½	54½	54½
10,000..	Brewing Co. Incomes	25¾	24½	24½
1,000..	Maryland Telephone 5s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3,000..	Consolidated Gas 6s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
10,000..	Silver S. & G. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

STOCKS.

1,275..	Seaboard	11½	11¼	11½
751..	Seaboard pf	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
140..	Atlantic Coast Line	120	119¾	119⅞
50..	Atlantic Coast of Conn.	245	245	245
100..	United Railways	8¼	8¼	8¼
200..	Consolidated Gas	79½	79¼	79½
100..	Consolidated Coal	65	65	65
10..	United States Fidelity	99	99	99
2..	Alabama Coal & I. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday announced the following new listings of securities:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, $1,000,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1993, making a total of $19,749,000.

Southern Railway Company, $1,250,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1994, making a total of $40,625,000.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company: the Illinois Division mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds into which any of the $5,992,000 coupon bonds of the same issue have, or may hereafter be converted, are listed and made a delivery.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,672,205
Gold	43,392,561
Silver	31,137,628
United States notes	15,900,419
Treasury notes of 1890	53,883
National banknotes	17,403,551
Total receipts this day	2,533,449
Total receipts this month	25,711,276
Total receipts this year	72,497,663
Total expenditures this day	2,240,000
Total expenditures this month	29,700,000
Total expenditures this year	93,884,115
Deposits in National banks	122,119,451

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$525,805,969
Silver dollars	467,863,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,553,141
Silver bullion of 1890	4,831,859
Total	$1,006,053,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$525,805,969
Silver certificates outstanding	467,863,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,385,000
Total	$1,006,053,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$25,251,891
Gold certificates	18,140,670
Silver coin and bullion	23,466,198
Silver certificates	7,671,430
United States notes	15,900,519
Other assets	30,665,749
Total in Treasury	$121,096,358
Deposits in National banks	122,119,451
Total	$243,215,809
Current liabilities	95,563,605
Available cash balance	$147,652,205

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Chrysolite sold at .05, 100 Choliar at .16, 600 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 100 Elkton at .64, 500 Isabella at .21, 300 Mexican at .90@.95, 500 Phenix at .12, 100 Portland at 1.70, 100 Potosi at .15, 200 Savage at .26@.25, 300 St. Louis at .10, 200 Utah at .12, 500 Vindicator at .63.

Cars on the New Bridge Soon.

Bridge Commissioner Best announced yesterday that cars on the south tracks of the new Williamsburg Bridge would be in operation not later than the end of September. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will operate cars on these tracks with the overhead trolley system. The north tracks, which are to he used hy the New York City Railway Company, will not he finished so soon, as they will have to he provided with the underground slot system in keeping with the operation of Manhattan lines.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:11	Sun sets..6:57	Moon sets..11:39

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:44	Gov. Isl'd...1:08	H. Gate...3:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..1:17	Gov. Isl'd...1:52	H. Gate...3:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY,) AUG. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool via Queenstown	.....	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
New York, Charlestou and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galvestou	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Apache, Charlestou and Jacksouville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belasgio, Bahamas	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Southampton, via Plymouth	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Iuria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfouudland	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A.M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ripley, Argeutiue, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	.....
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesabas London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Roma, Naples, and Genoa	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 18.

Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 3.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Aug. 3.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Ras Issa, Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 31.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 6.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.
Satsuma, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

La Lorraine, Havre, Aug. 13.
El Valle, New Orleans, Aug. 14.
El Dorado, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Colorado, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 16.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

New York, Southampton, Aug. 13.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Arabic, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Aug. 11.

Arrived.

Galdsboro, Philadelphia, Aug. 16.
S. Oteri, Kingston, Aug. 11.
Kansas City, Savauuah, Aug. 15.
Lombardia, Naples, Aug. 4.
El Cid, Galveston, Aug. 10.
Alice, Port Autonio, Aug. 11.
Sabine, Mobile, Aug. 9.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 6.
Apache, Jackson ville, Aug. 14.
Armenian, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Aug. 3.
Barbarossa, Bremeu, Aug. 6.
Yucatau, Colou, Aug. 10.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Langfond, Santander, July 12.
Col. E. L. Drake, Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 6.
Harbor, Tampico, July 23.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

Lansing, for Port Arthur.
San Marcos, for Galveston.
Corsdon, for Singapore.
Vizcaina, for Norfolk.
Majestic, for Liverpool.
United States, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Albauo, for Hamburg, via Newport News.
Brooklyn City, for Bristol, England.
Hamilton, for Newport News.
Skuid, for Taku Bay, China.
Ely, for Isanes, Cuba.
Cape Comluo, for Norfolk.
Proteus, for New Orleans.
Nord America, for Naples and Genoa.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Peunsylvania, at Dover, Aug. 17.
Heilig Olav, at Copenhagen, Aug. 14.

Sailed.

Teutouic, from Liverpool, Aug. 17.
Prinz Oskar, from Naples, Aug. 16.
Dougola, from Barry, Aug. 15.
Byrou, from Barbados, Aug. 15.
British Prince, from Rio Grande do Sul, Aug. 7.
Mauuheim, from Rotterdam, Aug. 15.

Passed.

Exter City, Brow Head for Bristol,, Aug. 17.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

American Weights and Measures to Rule for Customs Purposes.

Important Decision Handed Down by Judge Somerville—Other Customs Rulings Yesterday.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville yesterday, for the Board of United States General Appraisers, overruled an appeal hy Morten & Co. of New York against the assessment of $8 a dozen on champagne in imperial pint hottles under the clause of the Dingley law providing for that duty on champagnes and other sparkling wines "in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint." The importers claimed that the proper rate was $4 under the clause for bottles containing not more than one pint.

The question turned on the meaning of the word "pint." The imperial pint is an English measure containing twenty ounces, while the American pint contains only sixteen ounces. Judge Somerville ruled that in all cases the American standard of weights and measures was to prevail and overruled the protest.

In a decision hy Gen. T. S. Sharretts the hoard ruled that hand-painted china plates are not works of art. This decision was made in overruling a claim by the American Express Company against the assessment of 60 per cent. duty as decorated chinaware on twelve hand-painted porcelain plates. The importer claimed free entry for them as the product of an American artist temporarily residing abroad. Gen. Sharretts also overruled a protest by Austin Baldwin & Co. of New York against the assessment at 60 per cent. on nickel parts of unfinished chains used to make watch fobs, as parts of jewelry. The importers claimed that they were dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal.

Protests overruled yesterday were hy W. B. Conrad & Co., Lionel Moses, and J. H. Thorp & Co., New York; Scruggs, Vanderveort & Barney and Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; S. S. McCrea, Buffalo, and Charles D. Stone & Co., Lyon & Healey, and the William Tonk & Brother Company, Chicago. Protests sustained were hy A. F. Pollock, Denver, and F. F. G. Harper & Co., San Francisco, and protests partially sustained were hy Garrett W. McEnerney, San Francisco; O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, and George Borgfeldt & Co., New York.

ATTACK TREASURY RULING.

Cigar Importers Don't Want to Pay Duty on Unpaid Cuban Tax.

Importers of Havana cigars are preparing for a legal battle against the recent order of the Treasury Department, directing collectors to add to the invoice value of all cigars imported from Cuba, the Cuban internal revenue tax of $2 a thousand.

It is contended by the importers that this tax does not constitute any part of the value of the cigars, as it is not collected on cigars for export. The position of the Treasury Department is that the dutiable value is not what was paid for the goods, but the price at which they are freely sold for home consumption in the country of their origin, and that, therefore, the Cuban tax, though unpaid, is properly part of the dutiable value of the cigars.

WARNING BY COLLECTOR.

He Tells Manufacturers of New English Silverware Law.

Collector Stranahan issued a warning yesterday to manufacturers of silverware, in which he drew attention to the recent English legislation prohibiting the use of the English hallmark on foreign silverware in England. Much of this ware has been exported and stamped with the English mark before being sold.

The new law, however, will not interfere with the traffic in exporting American silverware to be stamped in England, and then reimporting it, free of duty, for sale in this country.

OLD BUILDER IN TROUBLE.

$52,000 Judgment Against John McKelvey for John Hardy.

A deficiency judgment for $52,875 was docketed yesterday against John McKelvey, builder, of Forty-seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue, in favor of John Hardy, as a result of the foreclosure sale of the Glenmore apartment house, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

U. S. Realty Company Acquires Interest in Valuable Corner—Buyer for Harlem Apartment House—William Street Building Transferred—Other Dealings.

The Century Realty Company has sold to the United States Realty and Construction Company a one-half interest in the old Paran Stevens property, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 96.10 by 150. The sale will be effected through the transfer to the United States Realty and Construction Company of one-half of the capital stock of the Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street Company, which holds title to the property. Newly elected Directors of the latter corporation are H. S. Black, W. H. Chesebrough, R. G. Babbage, and John M. Stoddard, Mr. Chesebrough being President.

Deal for 131st Street Apartments.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold 35 and 37 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a six-story elevator apartment house known as the Beatrice, on plot 50 by 100; also, 38 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.

West End Avenue Corner Sold.

J. Hamilton Hunt has sold for an estate the five-story American basement dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street, 21 by 82. The buyer will occupy the house.

Levy Brothers have sold for Murray & Hill the five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, at 508 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to Milton Mayer. They have also resold to a client 2,858 Eighth Avenue for Lazare Kahn.

The dwelling sold by L. J Phillips & Co. and Frederick Zittel to Samuel H. Levy is 46 West Seventy-sixth Street, not 43, as was reported.

Sigmund Wechsler reports the sale of two lots on Sixty-first Street, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, by the estates of I. & S. Bernheimer to the Hickey Contracting Company, for improvement.

Transfer of the Wolfe Building.

The Wolfe Building, covering the block front on the east side of William Street, between Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, was conveyed yesterday by Lorena R. Jones to the Eighty William Street Building Company. This apparently is the corporate name of the syndicate which intends to erect an office building covering the triangular block bounded by William Street, Maiden Lane, and Liberty Street.

Sale of Seventh Avenue Corner.

Isidor Blumenkrohn has sold the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich have bought the double flat 137 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and have resold it to K. Stern.

Sachs & Co. have sold to a client 2,914 Eighth Avenue, a five-story four-family flat, on lot 24.6 by 100.

Duff & Brown have sold for Jennie L. Lewis the lot, 25 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, to G. D. Sherman, who recently bought the adjoining lot through the same brokers.

Burton Brothers Add to Their Holdings.

Frank V. and John H. Burton, who own nearly the entire block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Street, have added to their holdings by the purchase of 3 West Thirty-eigbth Street, 26 by 98.9. This parcel was conveyed to them yesterday by Ewald Fleitmann and others, as executors.

Upper Third Avenue Purchase.

T. Scott & Son have sold for S. Sohel to a Mrs. Redelsheimer 1,872 Third Avenue, a five-story building, 25 by 100.

The same brokers also sold for the estate of Theresa Wolf to D. Rosenblatt the three-story dwelling 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

John Moran has sold 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Michael Mayer to a Mr. Sroka 433 East Seventy-second Street, a two-story building on lot 25 by 102.2.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for Esther Isenberg the three six-story tenements 341, 343, and 345 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $40,500.

To Build on Delancey Street Corner.

Aaron Goodman has bought 142 East Twenty-second Street; also, the northwest corner of Delancey and Sheriff Streets, known as 242 to 246 Delancey Street and 47 Sheriff Street, four and five-story tenements each 25 by 75. The parcel on the immediate corner will be improved.

Rosa Hertz has sold 214 East Tenth Street, a six-story flat, 25 by 92.3, to L. Rosenwaike & Co., who have resold it to a Mr. Newman.

Frothingbam & Moore negotiated the recent sale of 99 Perry Street for Woolsey Carnalt.

Sales of Bronx Flats and Dwellings.

Joseph Weill bas sold for Adam Kohler and others the two brick double dwellings, on plot 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 300 feet west of Cortlandt Avenue.

Sigmund Wechsler reports the sale by Charles H. Edgar to Adolph Lowy of the three-family brick apartment house 685 Cauldwell Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Park Av, 4,439, w s, 367.5 ft s of 132d St, 25x99, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, B. L. Curran, as guardian..... $3,750

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

75th St, 206 East, s s, 114.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William Wolff's Son. 11,325

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No. 29 7th Av, for a one-story brick church, 40.6x96.4; the Second Associate Church of New York of 33 7th Av, owner; Turner & Killan of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 60 and 64 West 125th St, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6x86.11; D. Hasp and another of 16 West 117th St, owner; J. Haaser of 1,961 7th Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 33 and 35 7th Av, for six-story brick flats, 52x87; the Second Associate Church of New York, owner; Turner and Killan, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 216 West 30th St, for a one-story brick outhouse, 11.4x10.10; H. L. Deming, Litchfield, Conn., owner; A. M. Duncan of 15 William Street, architect; cost, $300.

119th St, n s, and 120th St, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, for a four-story brick school, 150x200; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250,000.

Elliott Av, w s, 98 ft nof Morris St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x37; Frank McGarry of Barker Av and Morris St, owner; William Kenny of 2,597 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

136th and 137th Sts, Walnut and Locust Avs, for a one-story stone and steel gas tank, 189x189; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Av, owner; E. A. Spencer of 350 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 10 Union Square East, to four-story brick offices, and stores; estate of C. Delaplaine of 11 William St, owner; A. N. Allen of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 275 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x123.10x25.4x128.3; Charles McCarthy to Leon Frey, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 126 to 130, e s, 70.5x63; David Kidansky and another to Charles Adams, (mtg $60,000)..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 197.4 ft s of Pelham Av, 18.9x87.6; Charles Lindner to Philip Bryman, (mtg $3,500.); other consideration and..... 100

BLEECKER ST, 248, s w corner of Leroy St, 25.8x58.4; Leroy St, s, s s, 17x77; Park Av, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, runs s 250x e 180x n e 52x w 88x n 100 x w 100, Bronx; Varian Barker to Varian Barker and another, trustees..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 4561, s w, 25x100; Moses J. Snendaira, referee, to Joseph Hyman, (mtg $75,000)..... 15,000

COLUMBIA ST, 83, w s, 25x100; Rachel Meyer and others to Max S. Meyer, all title, (mtg $14,750)..... Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 83, w s, 25x100; Max S. Meyer to Abraham Gronowitz, (mtg $20,500)..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 164 x99.2; Eagle Av, w s, 182 ft s of 156th St, 18x99.3; Eagle Av, 703, w s, 19x99.3; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Pettretch and others..... Nom.

HANCOCK ST, 14 to 18, w s, 50.4x113.1 x55.11x137.7; Frank S. Verro to Emilie Verro, (mtg $71,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 89.10 ft e of Clinton St, 19.6x100; John P. Wallin to Henrietta Leonard and another..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 27.6 ft n e of division line between lands of Cox and Johnson, runs n w 59.3xw s w 61.6x s e; Fanny T. Stratton and others to Thomas D. Tighe and wife..... 100

LAND under waters of Long Island Sound, begins at high wnter mark on e s of City Island, adjoining lands of Piepgras & Woods, runs n w 450x n e 400x s e — x s w 400; land under waters of Long Island Sound, 300 ft from bigh water mark at s s of upland of Piepgras, runs n w 443x n e 225x s e 443x s w 225, containing 2 29-100 acres; Henry Piepgras to Robert Jacob, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100

LIND AV, e s, 85.9 ft n of Devoe St, 25x112.6; Sydney H. Herman, referee, to Susan W. McCabe..... 2,000

MADISON ST, 348, s s, 23.6x95.1x23.6x95.3; Benedetto Ginochlo to Philip Berman and others, other consideration and. 100

PARK AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 53.3x 160; Charles F. Pfizenmeyer to Fanny McCormick..... Nom.

PILOT AV, s s, 319.10 ft e of Main St, runs n e 272.9x s e 201x s w 269.9x n w 201.11 to beginning, City Island; Pilot Av, n s, 313 ft e of Main St, runs n w 200x n e 138.7x s e 101.5x s e 114x w 211.3; plot begins at s e cocrner and adjoining lands of Piepgras & Horton and 160 ft n of Pilot Av, runs w 100x n 100x e 100x s 100, City Island; Henry Piepgras to Robert Jacob, other consideration and 100

PILOT AV, n s, 313 ft e of Main St, runs e — x s — x w — x n —, City Island; Henry Piepgras to Robert Jacob, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 72 ft n of 103d St, 22x100; Theodore H. Silkman and others, executors, to Alexander Blasig... 50,000

RYER ST, e s, Lot 403, map of farm of Charles Berrian, at Fordham, 25x145x— x146.3; Catherine A. Loverre, individually and as executrix, to Mary A. Broderick, all title..... 25

RYER ST, e s, Lot 403, map of farm of Charles Berrian, at Fordham, 25x145x— x146.3; Mary A. Broderick to Charles G. Dochterman, other consideration and.... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 282, e s, 30x100.5x irregular; Samuel E. Jacobs to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WENDOVER AV, 754, s s, 25.3x123.2x 25x126.10; Solomon Adolph and others to Leon Frey, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 126.3 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x123.2x25x126.10; Washington Av, s e corner of Wendover Av, 94.10x100x80.5x101; Howard Bloomgarden to Isaac Bloomgarden and others..... Nom.

WILLIAM ST, 80 and 82, e s, 72.8x 25.7x61.11x32.7; Lorena R. Jones to the Eighty William Street Building Company, (mtg $250,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, s 274, e s, 25.2x94; Mary Brown to Elizabeth L. Brown, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, s e s, at n w and n e s of High Bridge St, 127x—x—x182; Sophia F. Schmidt to Charles E. Ziegler and others, quitclaim..... Nom.

3D AV, w 150 ft s of High Bridge St, 25x114.1; Sophia F. Schmidt to Charles E. Ziegler, quitclaim..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 230.2 ft e of Broadway, 22.10x92; Emily C. Sanford to Joseph M. Brody, and others..... Nom.

19TH ST, 40 East, 22.10x92; Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustee, to Joseph M. Brody and others..... Nom.

22D ST, 217 West, 16.1x78.5; E. St. J. Hays and another, trustees, to George H. Robinson..... 11,000

22D ST, 217 West, 16.1x78.5; George H. Robinson to Lewis J. Danahar..... Nom.

38TH ST, 3 West, 26x98.9; William M. Fleitmann to Ewald Fleitmann and others, executors, other consideration and.. 100

38TH ST, 3 West, 26x98.9; Ewald Fleitmann and others, executors and trustees, to Frank V. Burton and another, other consideration and..... 100

65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; John B. Sexton to Mary E. Sexton, ½ part, (mtg $18,000)..... Gift

71ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Annie Porges to Charles Gerst, (mtg $16,800)..... Nom.

107TH ST, 236 East, 25x100; Julia R. Ginsburg to Palmilio Resciguo, (mtg $11,100)..... Nom.

115TH ST, s s, 49.2 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x75.7; Barnett Levy to Harris Killger, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

115TH ST, 205 West, 25x100.11; August J. Biedermann to Louis S. Miller, (mtg $26,500,) rerecorded, other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 205 West, 25x100.11; Louis S. Miller to Jacob C. Harris, (mtg $26,500). Nom.

116TH ST, 64 West, 25x84.7x26.3x92.9; Frederick C. Settmers to Samuel C. Baum, (mtgs $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Myer Cohen to Mendel Rosenberg, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Harris Goldberg to Joseph Bruder, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100

122D ST, 218 to 222 East, 50x100.11; Isidore Jackson and another to Rafal Kurznok, (mtg $15,000.) other consideration and.. 100

135TH ST, 829 and 831 East, 54x100; Charles Wynne and another to Ida Gold and anotber, (mtgs $37,000,) other consideration and..... 100

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Charles F. Williams to Aaron M. Janpole and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Sarah E. Williams to Aaron M. Janpole and another, quitclaim Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Henry E. Howland and others to Aaron M. Janpole and another. Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Allen W. Johnson, referee, to Aaron M. Janpole and another.. 50,000

148TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Therese Boas to Aaron M. Janpole and another, other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Emma Haar to William B. Gosman, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

153D ST, 620 East, 25x100; Herman Fichtmann to Philippin Frey, (mtgs $15,850,) other consideration and..... 100

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to David Kidansky and another; Avenue C, 126 to 130, n e corner of 8th St, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,500

ADAMS, Charles, to David Kidansky and another; Avenue C, 126 to 130, n e corner of 8th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

BERMANN, Philip, and others to Benedetto Ginochio; Madison St, 348, 5 years. 18,000

BERMANN, Philip, and others to Benedetto Ginochio; Madison St, 348, prior mtg $18,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BIRNBAUM, Samuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Monroe St, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 5 years..... 45,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, and another to Joseph Isaacs and another; 74th St, 421 to 425 East, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BRAAF, Charles, to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, prior mtg $86,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BRODY, Joseph M., and others to the American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 40, s s, 230.2 ft e of Broadway, due Jan. 22, 1906..... 35,000

BRODY, Joseph M., to Frank P. Hoffman; 19th St, s, 253 ft e of Broadway; also 19th St, s s, 230.2 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $35,000, due Jan. 22, 1906..... 5,000

BRUDER, Joseph, to Harris Goldberg; 121st St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

BURTON, Frank V., and another to Ewald Fleitmann and others, executors and trustees; 38th St, n s, 133 ft w of 5th Av, due July 18, 1906, 4½ per cent..100,000

CAMPBELL, George W., and another to Republic of Panama; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 111th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..220,000

CAMPBELL, George W., and another to Republic of Pansma; 111th St, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

COYNE, Edward, to Irving Savings Institution; 11th St, 27 and 29 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 72,000

DUNAHAE, Lewis J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22d St, 247 West, 1 year..... 9,000

FICHTMANN, Herman to Peter Kiefer; Washington Av, w s, 243.10 ft n of 166th St, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years..... 2,000

FINNEY, Catherine H., to Loretta A. Early; 53d St, n s, 337.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

FREY, Leon, to Charles McCarthy; Anthony Av, e s, 275 ft n e of old line of Burnside Av, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 14,000

GRONOWITZ, Abraham, to Max S. Meyer; Columbia St, 83, prior mtg $14,750, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 5,750

HAMILTON, Evelina, and others to Emil Loeb; 29th St, s s, 121.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 17-24 part, all title, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to German Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 282, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

HARRIS, Benjamin, to Marie Kremer; 125th St, 548 West, due Jan. 1, 1909..... 20,000

HARRIS, Benjamin, to Max Cohen and another; 125th St, 548 West, prior mtg $20,000, due March 10, 1907, 6 per cent.. 4,125

HYLAND, William J., to Eva C. Stanton; Glebe Av, w s, 594 ft n of Westchester Turnpike, due Sept. 1, 1907..... 9,000

JACOB, Robert, to Henry Piepgras; Pilot Av, s s, 319.10 ft e of Main St; also Pilot Av, n s, 313 ft e of Main St; also plot, begins 100 ft n of Pilot Av, adjoining land of party of first part on east and land of George W. Horton on south; also plot, begins on e s of City Island, at high-water mark at division line of lands of Benjamin F. Wood and party of first part; also Pilot Av, n s, 313 ft e of Main St, runs e — to high-water mark, Long Island Sound, x s — to s e of Pilot Av irregular, with land under water, contains 2 29-100 acres, 5 years..... 40,000

JACOB, Robert, to Emma L. Jacob; Pilot Av, s s, 319.10 ft e of Main St; also Pilot Av, n s, 313 ft e of Main St; also plot, begins 100 ft n of Pilot Av, adjoining land of party of first part on east and land of George W. Horton on south; also plot, begins on e s of City Island, at high-water mark at division line of lands of Benjamin F. Wood and party of first part; also Pilot Av, n s, 313 ft e of Main St, runs e — to high-water mark, Long Island Sound, x s — to s e of Pilot Av x irregular, with land under water, contains 2 29-100 acres, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years..... 19,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another, to George W. Murray, as trustee; 148th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 46,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another, to Therese Boas; 148th St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 33,000

JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION Company to William H. Jackson Company; 51st St, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $86,000, due Dec. 15, 1904, 6 per cent, mtg..... 2,315

KURZROK, Rafai, to Isidore Jackson and another; 122d St, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

LAWSON, Daniel B., and another to Jesse H. Wassermann; 111th St, 311 West, prior mtg $75,000, due Oct. 29, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MANDER, Charles P., to Louisa Lingelbach, 112th St, 55 West, prior mtg $22,000, due Jan. 5, 1907..... 2,500

MATTHIES, Annie, to Herman Mundheim; Anthony Av, s w corner of Bush St, 15 years, 4 per cent..... 4,500

McCORMICK, Fanny, to Charles F. Pfizenmayer; plot beginning 800 ft w of 3d Av and 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

McELHERON, Thomas J., to Miriam H. C. Cannon; 61st St, n s, 416.8 ft w of 9th Av; also, 61st St, n s, 315 ft w of 9th Av; also, 10th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 57th St, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MELZER, Frank, and Sarah A. Williamson; Stebbins Av, e s, 208.9 ft n of Freeman St, due Feb. 16, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MULLER, Josephine, to William R. Rose; 154th St, s s, 189.4 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

O'MEARA, Edward W., and another to Minnie Glauber; 97th St, 69 West, prior mtg $21,500, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 5,000

PERLMAN, Abrabam, to Amalie Schellenberger; Morningside Av, e s, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, prior mtg $40,000, due Aug. 12, 1905, 5 per cent..... 2,000

RESCIGNO, Paimilio, to John R. Ginsburg; 107th St, 236 East, due Oct. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 850

ROSENBERG, Mendel, to Meyer Cohen; 125th St, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 17,500

ROTHFELD, Sarah, widow, to Sarah H. Fowell; 11th St, 318 East, 5 years..... 28,000

SCHNEIDER, John, to Republic of Panama; West End Av, s w corner of 94th St, due Aug. —, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 135,000

SCHNOERING, John, to the Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York; West End Av, s w corner of 94th St, prior mtg $135,000, installments, notes.. 26,500

SCHNOERING, John, to Republic of Panama; West End Av, n e corner of 94th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 57,500

SCHNOERING, John, to the State Bank; West End Av, n e corner of 94th St, secures indebtedness, prior mtg $57,500, due — per cent..... 23,000

SCHURER, Lena, to Theresa Heindel; Lawrence St, 92, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

VOLLMER, Charles, to Henry H. Meise; 3d Av, w s, 308 ft s of Elton St, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years..... 1,160

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Varick St, 110 and 112, n e corner of Broome St, prior mtg $31,000, 1 year..... 17,000

WRIGHT, Mary R., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Fort Washington Av, w s, part of Lot 7, map of Isaac P. Martin, near Fort Washington, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Mechanic's liens filed yesterday, Aug. 17.

BOSTON ROAD and 168th St, n e corner, 121x184.11; F. Dutton & Co. against Max Leibeskind, owner and contractor.. 28

BOSTON ROAD and 168th St, n e corner, 159.11x256.6x irregular; Church E. Gates Company against Max Leibeskind, owner and contractor..... 1,282

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; Max Zwerdling against H. Gordon, owner; H. Harris, contractor; Josef Schoider, sub-contractor..... 150

MANHATTAN AV, 4,561; George P. Morill against Vera B. MacLean, owner and contractor..... 100

PLEASANT AV, 443; Augustus Schieck against S. C. Deuder & L. Schwartzberger, owners and contractors..... 119

RIDGE ST, 1 to 5; Bornstein Brothers against Joseph Batt, owner and contractor..... 452

3D AV, 4,434 and 4,436; Lanrence Cahill against Leonard Tuttle, executor, owner; Leonard Tuttle, contractor..... 813

5TH ST, 609 to 612 East; Bornstein Brothers against Minnie Jacobs and Max Kersbenblutt, owners and contractors... 315

5TH AV, 233; Builders' Stone Contracting Company against Charles A. Coe, owner; John McCabe, contractor..... 131

30TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 100x43.10; City Fire Proofing Company against Gilbert E. Orcutt, owner and contractor..... 52

60TH ST, 10 West, New York Lumber and Storage Company against Charles E. Applehy, owner; Metropolitan Bicycling Company and A. L. Bridgeman, lessees and contractors..... 50

109TH ST, 210 East; Harry M. Levenson against Mary Carr, owner and contractor..... 50

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; Giuseppe G. Zicelli against Stephen G. Williams, owner and contractor..... 220

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 175 ft w of Bear Swamp Road, 50x100; John Lanzer against Mary Kelleher and another, Aug. 2, 1904..... 450

IRVING PLACE, 15 to 19; Antonio Luna against Henry Hackenbruch and another, Aug. 12, 1904..... 31

STANTON ST, 329 to 335; Max Zwerdling against E. Gelbwaks and another, June 9, 1903..... 40

STANTON ST, 329 to 335; Solomon Fuchs against E. Gelhwaks and another, May 28, 1903..... 26

9TH ST, 719 and 721 East; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Simon Steiner and another, Aug. 15, 1904..... 385

45TH ST, 116 and 118 West; Jacob Kurlauchick against Rosa Brown, March 4, 1904..... 100

47TH ST, 133 to 137 West; Isaac Ossman against William H. Livingstone and another, Feb. 7, 1904..... 540

223D ST, s s, 380 ft e of 4th Av, being e ¼ of Lot 117, map of Wakefield, n y; Lots 45, 235, 84, 86, 92, 116, and Gore F, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Margaret M. F. Wightman, as trustee, against William W. Penfield, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Richards & Miller.

GARDEN PLACE, s w s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, Bronx; Barbara Trumpler against George E. Hanson and another, foreclosurs of mortgage;) attorneys, Cornell & Goldschild, Jr.

MADISON AV, 706 and 708; Marie E. Jacobson against the Netherlands Corporation, Incorporated, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE NEAR FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.

Bay Ridge residents can connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

MIDSUMMER SNAPS.
Two 3-sty. dbl. Tr. flats, rent $883; price $8,500. Eight 3-sty. dbl. fr. flats, rent $768; price $8,500. One 4-sty. dbl. fr. flat, rent $1,248; price $9,500. Brk. tenem't, with store, rent $1,400; pr. $14,000. One 2-fam. fr. dwelling near new bridge, easy terms; price $5,500.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
MAIN OFFICE.....176 BROADWAY
BRANCH.....1,478 FLATBUSH AV.

RENT BUYS HOME.
30 minntes from City Hall, N. Y.; express trains; fare, 5c.; beautiful detached houses, plot 40x100; $100 cash down, balance monthly payment. STOKES & KNOWLES, 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE. Rental from old buildings partly carry property.
5 lots, plot 100x100, Nos. 1,374-1,382 Fulton St., south side, 225 feet east of New York Av., diagonally opposite Marcy Av., near elevated and crosstown cars and Atlantic Av. tunnel, between St. Mark's residential section and Bedford section, in the vicinity of bank, trust companies, schools, and new buildings. Apply to owner, F. B. Beers, 213 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SEE THIS LIST.
MODERN LARGE DINING ROOM EXTENSION One of the fine ones; in the West Seventies, and only $45,000; electricity throughout; decorations, fixtures, and other appointments superb.

UNDER $33,000.
Handsome 4-story 20-foot brownstons house; choice block in Seventies; bath extension.

ONLY $21,000.
Three-story brownstone, 17-foot butler's pantry extension dwelling, in the Seventies, near "L" station; private house block.

$30,000.
20-foot 3-story brick and brownstone house, near West 72d subway station; fine woodwork and fixtures: wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private house block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 159 WEST 34TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Ave.
A six-story elevator apartment house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE or
Lease for long term (only with security) Two five-story tenements, with stores, WEST SIDE, GOOD LOCATION. Only those msaning business call, 2 to 5, MORRIS B. BAER, 15 Cortlandt St.

$29,500.—Elegant 6-room double; improvements; near office; one location; rent, $3,300; little cash.
$38,500.—Great bargain; five-story 7-room double; all improvements; 20 front; rent, $4,416.
$28,500.—5-story triple; 4 rooms and bath; full lot; rent, $3,000; little cash.
Welsberger & Kaufman, 1,940 Seventh Ave.

A brownstone dwelling; perfect condition; $11,000; 18.8; private block, near 125th St., mort., $8,000. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Double tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x103x 121; mortage, 4½ per cent. Would trade for lots and cash. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,000. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av.

INVESTORS.—West 37th St., two 5-story triple flats; rent, $10,000; price, $40,000. Call or write. Smith & Nell, 809 Melrose Av.

West 62d St.—Five 5-story triple flats; rent $3,700; price $33,000. Call or write Smith & Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstone house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,250; rents $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Bargain.—Lenox Av. flat, south of 135th St.; two stores, $27,500. "Real," Times, Harlem.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Durosa, 155 W. 14th St.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TAXES PAID ON THESE BY SELLER.
$750 cash buys private flats, rent $36.
$4,850, two Brook Av. lots; best section.
$13,500, four-story double, near Willis Av.
$16,000, four-story double, Willis; rents high.
$2,000, three Boston Av. lots; best section.
$22,500, four-story triple corner; rent $2,500.
SHEKER, 3d Av., 169th St. L station.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. subway station; guaranteed rent, $2,484; price, $23,000; mortgage, $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

ATTENTION!—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Great Bargain.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays

Bargain.—Lot, 108x150, on Washington Av.; int. 125x140, on Park Av., both adjoining in Tremont section; will be sold separate or together. Badauer, 205 Centre St.

$10,000 cash buys from builder 5-story modern apartment, 34x100; price, $31,000; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 671 Melrose.

$8,000 cash buys 5-story new-law house, 40 ft. front; price, $28,000; rent, $3,300; mortgage at 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family detached house, 13 rooms, bath; Topping Av., $6,500; Cambreling Av., plot 50x81, $1,600; sewered, graded. WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain, $2,800, 7 rooms, lot 33 feet, near trolley and Rapid Transit. Behrmann, 181 Broadway, or East 210th St., William's Bridge Square.

$5 monthly; building lots near 3d Av. trolley, elevated, $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, near elevated; baths; 25x100; price, $3,600; installments. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cheap, corner, 100x100, near 174th St. "L" station; $12,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SHORE FRONT VILLA PLOTS AT ACTUAL COST
for a few days longer in the new town site of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on
PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners.
Lots from $175 to $445, on monthly instalments; worth three times this money to-day. Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANH

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against MARGARET E. BYRNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

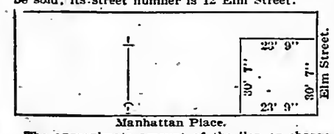
A certain indenture of lease made to Thomas W. Byrnes by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, 1899, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the seventh day of July, 1899, in Section 1, Liber 53, of Conveyances, Page 208, by which lease the following described premises were demised for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of July, 1899, with the privilege of renewals, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, in Section 1, Block 154, and known as No. 12 Elm Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Elm Street and Manhattan Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Manhattan Place 23 feet 9 inches to the rear of Lot Street No. 64 Duana Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Duane Street 23 feet 9 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Elm Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,991.86, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $218.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $657.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of August, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

au17-2aw3w-W&Th&se7.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FERDINAND KURZMAN, plaintiff, vs. WALTER A. DICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and hearing date August 12th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the sixth day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the southerly side of 166th Street, and running thence easterly along the said southerly side of 166th Street 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue 104 feet 7¼ inches; thence westerly and parallel with 166th Street 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue 104 feet 7¼ inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said distances and dimensions more or less.

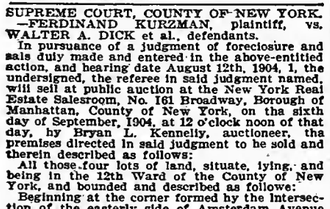
Dated New York, August 15th, 1904.

HENRY B. CULVER, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

168th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,997.08, with interest thereon from August 12th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $296.51, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $393. The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages and interest, aggregating $36,111.17, with interest thereon from September 1st, 1904.

HENRY B. CULVER, Referee.

au15-2aw3wW&Th&ec6

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD V. W. ROSSITER, as executor of the last will and testament of William W. Wickes, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of William W. Rossiter, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. HANNAN, the Nepperhan Heights Land Company, the Metropolitan Home and Investment Company, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Rohhins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, Manhattan Co-operative Real Estata Company, the City of Yonkers, David O. Hartshorn, Antoinetto Schwagenmann, Edward S. Torrence, William H. Osterhont, Helen Osterhout, Nancy Haney, Carrie A. Tasker, Dora C. Kuster, Edward H. Ryan, Patrick Leahy, James J. Leahy, Elizaheth M. Waldo, Cora W. Keyes, Addie L. Archibald, Walter C. Morris, Louie T. Waldo, Horatio Clark, Olga Voss, Stiles J. Torrance, Mary A. Campbell, Ellen Lowes, Michael J. Molloy, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Junius Collins, "Frances" Josephine Van Kleeck (the first name "Frances" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Dean, Anna M. Dean, Rosa C. Wurtz, the People's Savings Bank of tha Town of Yonkers, Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, Charles L. Noble, Gulsau Library, Theodore S. Valentine, Simon Sauter, Townsend V. Roe William J. Odell, George W. Merritt, Edwin M. Jackson, Robert G. Jackson, Isaac N. Ferguson, Edward J. Wolfolk, Charles Sillery, defendants.—Trial desired in Westchester County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 10th June, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John J. Hannan, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Rohhins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William H. Osterhont, Helen Osterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Edward J. Wolfolk, and Olga Voss, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, N. Y.

Dated August 11th, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. au11-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEMUEL L. WILLIAMS, executor of the estate of MARIE L. WILLIAMS, deceased, plaintiff, against MARIE E. SEMPELL BOUL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Marie E. Sempell Boul:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 3d day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, August 10, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address removed to 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of Naw York, deceased, to present tha same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in tha City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

jy21-law6mTh

JOHNSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 38 West 21st Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1904. ELLEN JOHNSON, Executrix. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attys. for Executrix, 66 Wall St., New York City. fl8-law6mTh

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga The Grand Union

For Particulars, address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALSO OF THE HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn, ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. *Open from May to Nov.* Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. For particulars address M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED

Females.

LADY AGENTS.—STEADY SALARIES. NEW YORK MEDICAL SERVICE CO., 84 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced sales ladies in their china department; only those who have held similar position will be considered. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 15 OPERATORS FOR OLIVER MACHINES. CALL THURSDAY MORNING AT 310 BROADWAY. OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Good Positions.—Learn dresscutting, drassmaking, ladies' tailoring, and millinery. Paris models on exhibition this week. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 4th Av.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detactive Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,575.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH DRILLMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph. Drillman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Adolph Drillman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 17, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BELLE H. STEWART, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Belle H. Stewart, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 22, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—PETER E. TALLMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter E. Tallman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United Statas Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of tha bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15, 1904.

NO. 7,303.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD WUERTENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Wuertenberg of tha County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Bernard Wuertenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which tima the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER E. PERKINS, bankrupt. No. 7,273.

To the craditors of Walter E. Perkins of tha City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Walter E. Perkins was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which tima the said creditore may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly coma before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 17, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCANNELL, bankrupt. No. 7,237.

To the creditors of John F. Scannell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said John F. Scanneil was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which tima the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 17, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BELLE H. STEWART, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Belle H. Stewart, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 22, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—PETER E. TALLMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter E. Tallman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United Statas Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of tha bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 15, 1904.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager, Tel., 700 Consy Island.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in tha heart of tha Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4285—38th St.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

LEDGEWOOD FARM HOUSE

Accommodates 50; situated 8½ miles from Cairo; beautiful location; newly renovated; generous table; $7 to $10. W. R. Longman, Cairo, N. Y.

GREYCOURT INN Stamford, N. Y. Accommodates 90. Pleasant resort; modern improvements; city comforts, combined with country pleasures. S. I. Brown.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms, generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acma of beautiful location, refined service, and musical conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 4 Briarcliff.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-data requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.

BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW; COMPLETE; TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.

Send for folder.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with roome. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 *time*, 10c.; 14 *times*, 8c.; 30 *times*, 6c.

"The Ouleout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Board at the sea shore, seven dollars a week. HENRY L. MITCHELL, Qnonochontaug, R. I.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Germanic.....Aug. 20|St. Paul.....Sept. 3
New York.....Aug. 27|Philadelphia....Sept. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 20|Krooniand.....Sept. 3
Vaderland.....Aug. 27|Zeeland.....Sept. 10
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large, new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon|Teutonic.Aug. 31, 10 AM
Oceanic..Aug. 24, 5 PM|Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Arabic....Aug. 26, 5 PM|Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
1st Class $65 upward, depending on date.

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whiteball Bldg., Battery Place.

CHEAP SEA TRIPS.

Bermuda, St. John, N. B., Canada, 2,200 miles on the ocean.

A FORTNIGHT'S VACATION TRIP, INCLUDING 5 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT BERMUDA, MEALS AND BERTH ON STEAMERS $56.50

Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; over 2,700 miles in smooth waters.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PORTS, NOVA SCOTIA, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

TWO WEEKS' TRIP, including meals and berth on steamers..... $60.55

EIGHT DAY TRIP..... $51.55

A TEN-DAY TRIP TO BERMUDA, ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED..... $44.50

AUG. 13, 27, SEPT. 10, 24.

Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261, 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz Aug. 23, 1 PM|K. Wm. II., Oct. 4, 11 AM
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM|Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM|K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbarossa Aug. 25, 10 AM|Kurfuerst Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich Aug. 30, Noon|Meteor...Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen Sept. 8, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM|Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM|Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n Sep. 10, 11 AM|Hohenz'n Oct. 16, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis R. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR SOUTH CHERBOURG. HAMBURG.
Hamburg, Au. 18, 1 AM|*Bluecher, Au. 25, 10 AM
Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon|*Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 PM|P. Adalbert...N. 24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert...Oct. 4, 11 AM|P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar...Oct. 25, 10 AM|*Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia, Nov. 10, 11 AM|P. Adalbert....Jan. 10

*To Italy in less than 5 days. First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward according to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria, Aug. 20, 10 AM|Campania, Sept. 10, 6 AM
Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM|Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM|Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer. Accommodation.

Tuesday Service.
Auranla...Aug. 23, Noon|Carpathia. Sept. 6, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia....Aug. 30, Noon|Lakewood and Lakebuurst only). 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
Slavonia...Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, 10 A. M.
Statendam...Aug. 23|Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30|Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6|Statendam.....Sept. 27
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Colnmbia...Aug. 20, 2 PM|Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Furnessia. Sept. 10, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For illustrated book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature hewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight, from Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 36 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE, IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reads St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further information address 249 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 46 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

RARE BOOK DEALERS should read The New York Times Book Exchange every week. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who are interested in books.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE BANFF

IN THE

CANADIAN ROCKIES

REACHED BY THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

A MAGNIFICENT SAIL ACROSS

LAKES HURON & SUPERIOR

GOING OR RETURNING.

ASK FOR PAMPHLETS.

E. V. SKINNER, Assistant Traffic Manager, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. and 8:25 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. *7:

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Aug. 16, shopping, gold hatpin, rough pearl head, set with emeralds; liberal reward. 162 West 47th St.

Lost—On Broadway, 2½ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Saxe, 11 East 17th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 138 West.—Pleasant large room, permanently; small room, temporarily; superior table; references; gentlemen.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; transients; terms moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; board optional; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

22d, 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Madison Avenue, 673, 694, and 696.—Suites, baths; rooms; separate; parlor floor, bath, for doctor.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawayanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nervous persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

43d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable hall room.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

64th, 165 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

82d St., 115 East.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

93d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

125th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; care pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Young gentleman desires small, furnished, well-appointed, lighted, heated flat or apartment in desirable neighborhood, below 88th St., west if above 59th; moderate rental; no leases considered; references given and required. Write, giving explicit description and terms, Flat, 1,364 B'way.

HELP WANTED

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Experienced Stock Girl for Jewelry Department.—A young woman over 18 years of age, who understands the recording and checking of jewelry bills. Only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Experienced Saleswomen for Honsefurnishings.—Only those who have had experience need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our contingent list, and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Coat Stenographers.—Must be rapid in taking dictation and also on typewriter; no beginners. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent, rear entrance, 19th St. side. Simpson Crawford Co.

Junior Saleswomen.—Bright young girls, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education and appearance, but not experienced in business, can secure a chance to learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Operators Wanted—A number of experienced operators on muslin underwear, as well as tuckers on skirts; steady work and highest prices paid. Siegel Brothers, 370 West B'way.

Wanted.—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of experienced sales ladies in their china department; only those who have held similar positions will be considered. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—Neckwear—Experienced slipstitchers on four-in-hands and squares; permanent work; good prices; also some good operators. Bendix & Eisenstadt, 120 5th Av., cor. 18th St.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced stenographer for one of their most important departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Several stylish young ladies for our showroom; must be 36 bust and wear 43 skirt; highest salaries paid. Apply all week, Laird & Bonwit, 36 East 14th St.

Wanted—Immediately, 15 operators for Oliver machines. Call Thursday morning at 310 Broadway. Oliver Typewriting Company.

Wanted—Girl for mail order business; must write well and be good in figures. Permanent. Box 163 Times.

Wanted.—Millinery copyist of experience wanted; highest pay; steady work; also learners taken. Frederick Michel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require millinery apprentices. Apply at millinery workroom, sixth floor.

Wanted.—Siegel-Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require first-class fur finishers. Apply at fur workrooms, fifth floor.

Wanted—Stenographer, rapid, as operator and accurate in work; salary $17. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Experienced Salesmen for Clock Department.—Only those who understand the business thoroughly and can furnish good references need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Positions now open for managers, bookkeepers, salesmen; salaries $1,000 to $5,000. Inquire Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Wanted—Young man stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, for a position in Arlington, N. J.; one living on Erie, Greenwood Lake Branch, preferred; moderate salary. Mr. Leonard, 327 Broadway.

Wanted—An experienced, first-class, non-union electrician, capable of taking charge of contract wiring work; state experience and references. Answer AT ONCE. Rush. Times.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and typewriter, and to assist on books; salary, $12-$15. Atlantic Cement Company, 1,123 Broadway, between 10 and 11.

Wanted—Cutters; experienced cutters to cut material in ladies' hat house. H. Goldfarb, 585 Broadway.

Wanted—Agent or solicitor controlling some trade, by a job printer. Box U 179 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Housework.—By American woman; general housework; small private family; economical worker; good caretaker; city or country; best of reference; car fare. 234 West 31st St.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city references. 22 East 35th St. Hetherington.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION MAKES BIG PRICE CUT

Steel and Wire Products Reduced $5 to $11 a Ton.

FOLLOWS POOL'S DISRUPTION

Iron Age Dubious for Life of Beam and Plate Pools—Stocks Withstand Bear Attack.

An announcement that a cut in the price of all steel and wire products manufactured by the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, had been made effective on Tuesday last, was made yesterday. It was accompanied by a severe attack on the shares of the United States Steel Corporation.

The cut in prices was officially stated to be from $5 to $11 a ton, according to the grades, thus reducing the cost of the manufactured product to a basis below that at which the Pittsburg Steel Company will be able to sell with profit the products it expects to manufacture out of the steel billets that the Republic Iron and Steel Company will convert for it at a rate $4 below the schedule of the steel billet pool.

No cuts were made on any other steel product, and, according to the best authorities, it is not likely that any reductions will be made in the price of rails or billets. If the cut of Tuesday were to be maintained for an entire year, the loss in gross earnings to the Steel Corporation would be about $5,000,000. The cut brings wire nails to a basis of $1.60 at Pittsburg.

The announcement of this cut, aided by the republication of sensational stories about a probable general rate war in the steel trade, gave the bears a welcome basis for an attack on the preferred and common stock of the Steel Corporation. In these shares there had existed a big short interest for some weeks, shown by the continued borrowing demand for the shares, which was generally greater than the supply. The short interest had vainly attempted to depress the stock by all kinds of stories.

On Tuesday, when it was ascertained that the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation had held its usual meeting, an attempt was made to make it appear that a great calamity was approaching, and the short interest further extended itself. When the stock was offered down yesterday at the opening, at a decline of about three-eighths of 1 per cent., there was further short selling, but as soon as it was found that the stock yielded but slowly, the entire loss amounting only to half a point, the shorts got scared, and, in their rush to cover, the stock easily advanced to 59⅞, closing at within ¼ of the top price, with a net gain for the day of five-eighths of one or 1 per cent.

The only interpretation which the Street placed on this rise was that the terrible war which had been announced with a flourish of trumpets was not such a serious matter after all. In this view the financial district was confirmed by an interview with a high authority on the steel business who declared that while it was true that the cut on wire products had been made there was no danger of a trade war.

Wall Street generally believed yesterday that the various steel pools would disappear from the trade. Some idea of this is expressed by The Iron Age, which in its issue to-day will say:

So far as the great mass of the tonnage of finished steel is concerned, the situation is not at all changed, whether billets are selling at $23 or at $18. The great companies which make finished products going back to the ore are not affected at all.

The real danger lies in the gathering signs of a disintegration among the more serious pools in the finished trade. Foremost among these in the beam association. It is reported that this structural pool has invited the Lackawanna Company to enter, and that this invitation has been declined on the ground that the pool agreements were not being kept. The company has completed a very large new mill, and has only lately made its first important sale of structural material. It seems probable that the position of the market in this branch will be thoroughly tested by the results of the bids on the large amount of work for the South Side Elevated Company of Chicago, which will probably be known this week. The outlook for the maintenance of prices on structural material is not regarded as particularly promising. There is growing uneasiness, too, in the plate pool.

Wall Street paid attention to all kinds of rumors yesterday. The name of John W. Gates was again brought into use, and it was again said that he had brought on the present disturbance in the expectation of forcing the Steel Corporation to buy out the Republic Iron and Steel Company, in which he is heavily interested. This is a trick that has been worked before in the steel trade, as well as in the stock market, but one of the Directors of the Steel Corporation said he would be loath to believe that Mr. Gates could conceive of such a scheme.

In Pittsburg yesterday B. F. Jones, President of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company denied that the concern was cutting billet prices. He said: "The company's sales of billets are small in any event, as it consumes almost its entire product in its own finishing mills."

Bishop Burke Back from Abroad.

The Right Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany, was a passenger on the steamship Oceanic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. He traveled through Europe for three months, and spent some time in Rome, where he was received by the Pope. Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool was another passenger. He is the head of the Boys' Refuge, the Women's Night Refuge, and the Children's Home in Liverpool.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Bright, sensible, good-appearing young lady desires permanent position; four years' experience; best references from responsible firms; small salary not considered. Scarlett, 163 West 129th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter; experienced; permanency; downtown; all day or part; salary moderate; or copying home; own machine. M., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Large experience; highest references. Miss O. C. Kerner, 961 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

Stenographer, bookkeeper, typewriter desires permanent position; experienced; $8. Anna Rothberg, 770 Grand St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, typewriter desires a permanent position; capable and ambitious; salary moderate. Mildred, Box 161 Times.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 188 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable. Box 186 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; Remington machine; salary $10. Box C 173 Times.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Stenographer; energetic young man, (beginner,) would like position with chance for advancement; willing, accurate, and not afraid of work; salary moderate; best references. Box C 172 Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wishes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Bookkeeper or Assistant Manager.—In Stock Exchange House; can influence accounts. Experience. Box 203 Times.

Manager.—Young man, 27, as departmental manager; obliging. Dignified, Box 162 Times.

Stenographer.—By young man; ten years' experience; corporation and executive work. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

FORGOT HE HAD A WIFE.

So Corey Took to Himself Another—Unsympathetic Court Holds Him.

"Well, Judge, I just forgot I had another wife, and that's the reason I married this girl."

Accused of having one wife too many Augustus H. V. Corey, who occasionally lives at 98 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, gave this explanation to Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday morning. After being married four years he met Annie Helfuch, a nineteen-year-old girl, in Central Park on the afternoon of July 9, courted her without delay, and was married to her that night. Mrs. Corey No. 2, who had been Miss Helfuch, told the court this story: "I was sitting in Central Park, your Honor, on July 9, when this man came up and began to talk to me. He got to talking about the weather first, and then my eyes and hair. He told me I had the softest voice he had ever heard. Then, all in a hurry, he asked me to marry him.

"'No,' says I, 'I can't marry you, for I'm already engaged.'

"But he kept insisting. He pleaded and finally he threatened me. I was scared to refuse, so I went with him to the Rev. C. T. Tinker at 244 East Eighty-sixth Street, and we were married."

At this point Mrs. Corey No. 1 stepped forward. She glared at the accused. He squirmed uncomfortably.

"'Gus Corey married me four years ago," she said. "He enlisted in the army, but deserted after we married. He was caught and sentenced to prison for three years. I wrote to Secretary Root, and got his time reduced to eleven months. Then he went out to the Pacific Coast. He must have had a 'lapse of memory' there, too, for he became engaged to a woman, and got $125 from her father."

Corey had no defense, except "lapse of memory." This did not appeal to the Magistrate, though. He held the alleged bigamist in $2,000 bail for further examination.

GAS OVERCOMES RESCUERS.

One Workman Dead, Two Narrowly Escape Trying to Save Him.

One man died and three other men were overcome by gas yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the five-story house at 502-4 West Forty-seventh Street. The accident was due to the carelessness of the men, who were employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, in not placing a cap on a pipe before the gas was turned on in the street.

The dead man was Hugh Cunningham, foreman, of 503 West Forty-eighth Street. Those overcome by the gas were Thomas Leahy, living in East Twenty-fourth Street, Joseph Brunner of 26 West End Avenue, and Patrick Parley of 672 Ninth Avenue. Leahy is in Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition. The other men were removed to their homes.

Cunningham turned the gas on from the cock in the street and went into the cellar. He was overcome by the fumes, and fell unconscious. The other men, out in the street, waited several minutes, and Leahy went into the cellar. He was also overcome, and fell near where Cunningham was lying. Brunner then started down the cellar stairs. At the top of the stairs the fumes overcame him and he fell to the bottom, but he managed to get to the street and told Parley what had happened.

Both men then entered the cellar and found Leahy, whom they carried to the street. They were partially overcome, and several persons from the crowd that had gathered rushed into the cellar and brought out Cunningham. He died in a few minutes.

FIGHT OVER HOSPITAL MONEY.

Sum Paid by Railroads for Old St. Elizabeth's in Litigation.

Lawyer Wayland E. Benjamin, as counsel for five women who said they were Directors of a corporation known as the Third Order of St. Francis, asked Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday to direct the Windsor Trust Company to pay over to them $70,000 which the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Companies paid as the fixed value on St. Elizabeth's Hospital at 223 and 225 West Thirty-first Street, a part of the site of the new Pennsylvania terminal station.

The motion was opposed by Lawyers Sayers, Gilespie & O'Connor, for Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, the Vicar General of the diocese, and William P. O'Connor, who said they had been trustees of the corporation since 1894. Lawyer Sayers said that while the nuns of the Third Order of St. Francis had opened a new hospital after the old one had been torn down, this new hospital was conducted by the church authorities, while the old one had been conducted by the lay order. The lay order known as the Third Order of St. Francis, counsel said, should not be confounded with the corporation known as the Third Order of St. Francis. Justice Davis reserved decision.

G. A. R. CALLED TO ORDER.

Annual Convention Gets Down to Business—Letter from Roosevelt.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The real business of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is holding its annual encampment in this city, began to-day with the convention of the organization and the conventions of other affiliated orders and societies.

Between 1,300 and 1,400 delegates were present when the convention was called to order in Symphony Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The feature of the proceedings was the reading of a letter from President Roosevelt expressing his regret at his inability to attend the encampment. In the course of his letter the President says:

"Four years ago your former comrade, my revered predecessor, President McKinley, used these words: 'Your patriotic spirit still inspires the people. It led the volunteer armies which enlisted in the Spanish war to valiant service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and impelled the brave men who under your comrade MacArthur are now maintaining American authority in the Philippines and those under your other comrade, Chaffee, who have carried to our legation and to our citizens in China the protection of the flag. What President McKinley wrote then is true now. At this time it is only under the American flag that the people of the Islands can preserve the public order, the individual freedom, and the material well being which have come to them as the direct consequence of the deeds of your brothers in arms of a younger generation. The work which has thus been done will not be undone. For the Nation remains true to the memory of your own great deeds."

In his annual address Commander in Chief Black urged that further attempts be made to crystallize into statute law the provisions of the executive order promulgated by the Commissioner of Pensions on March of this year, which calls for the pensioning of veterans who have passed the age of sixty-two, who shall be considered disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and shall be entitled to a pension.

At the annual convention of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Fanny E. Minot of Manchester, N. H., was elected National President on the first ballot.

LINER NOT TO GO TO WAR.

North German Lloyd Steamer Trave Only Changes Her Route.

When the North German Lloyd liner Trave sails for Bremen this morning it will mark the beginning of her last voyage in the New York-Bremen trade. For several years the owners have been trying to dispose of the famous old vessel, and at one time it was rumored that the Japanese and Russian Governments were bidding for her for a military transport.

It now transpires that the vessel will continue to fly the flag of the North German Lloyd, and that with the Hohenzollern, another famous vessel of that line, will ply between Bremen and Buenos Ayres.

TIGHE OUT SLEUTHING FOR THE KIDNAPPED BOY

Letter Leads to Midnight Trip to Fruit Vendor's House.

ONLY FINDS SLEEPY ITALIAN

Police at Sea in Hunt for the Lad and His Abductors After a Week's Endeavor.

The police seemed little nearer the kidnapped son of Antonio Mannino, the Italian contractor, of Brooklyn or his abductors, last night than when the search was taken up. They think they know the chief members of the band, but catching them is another matter. Magistrate Tighe, who in issuing the warrants for the kidnappers told the police to bring them in dead or alive, furnished a feature to the case yesterday by telling of a little sleuthing expedition he made himself.

When the Magistrate turned up in the Adams Street Court yesterday morning his eyelids were heavy because he had spent the night running down a supposed clue contained in a letter he received on Tuesday.

The letter was typewritten in Italian and anonymous. In it the Magistrate was told that the Mannino lad was being kept a prisoner in the cellar of a house in Astoria, which was occupied by an Italian fruit dealer, who the annoymous writer declared was also a counterfeiter.

"Look in the basement," the letter said, "and you will find a hiding place covered with a wall. The boy is there."

Magistrate Tighe called in Detective Sergeant Vachris, the Italian sleuth of the Brooklyn Central Office. Vachris translated the letter and pronounced the clue a promising one. The fact that the fruit dealer was said also to be a counterfeiter made it appear so much the more probable that the information was correct, for Vito Laduca, who is believed to be the chief of the gang of blackmailers who stole the boy away, was once arrested in Pittsburg on a charge of counterfeiting. Acting Capt. Harrington of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau was also taken into the Magistrate's confidence. He was so enthusiastic that he told the Magistrate if he would follow up the clue he would go with him.

They took Detective Sergeant Vachris and Sergt. Peter J. Reidy, who lives in Long Island City, with them and started on their quest early Tuesday evening. The party had a hard time locating the house because the address was not given in the letter, but they were finally successful.

In the meanwhile Capt. Rooney of the Amity Street Station, who without the Magistrate knowing it had received a similar letter, had decided to investigate on his own hook. He detailed a number of detectives, and they took Tony Mannino's uncle with them to identify the lad in case he should be found.

By some coincidence the two searching parties arrived at the fruit dealers' house at almost the same minute. The occupants were in bed. The detectives hammered at the doors, and when the fruit dealer responded Detective Vachris explained to him in Italian what it was all about.

"You are on the wrong track," the fruit dealer replied. "But now that you are here I'd rather you would come in and see for yourselves."

Magistrate Tighe and his aids made a thorough search, but went away empty handed.

Salvatore Altadonna, Mrs. Laduca's cousin, who was arrested on Tuesday night after a lively fight, was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Court and held in $300 on a charge of vagrancy. This was the only charge the police could bring against him, but the detectives believe that heh may know a great deal about the kidnapping plot and the whereabouts of Laduca.

From the owner of the tenement at 360 Hudson Avenue, where Laduca lived, and where Altadonna was arrested, the police learned that both men had disappeared at about the same time, shortly after the boy was kidnapped. The prisoner was at the Laduca flat all day, the Sunday before the boy was stolen, and was one of the Italians who attended the conference that night, when the police believe the plot was perfected. Altadonna was put through the third degree yesterday, but to no purpose. He told them frankly that they would get nothing out of him.

Capt. Rooney received a postal card yesterday threatening him with death if he did not stop chasing the kidnappers. The postal was written in good English, signed "The Black Hand," and mailed at Station F, Msnhattan.

Millbrook Clue Falls Down.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The two Italians with a small boy who alighted from a train at Millbrook Tuesday night were not the kidnappers of young Antonio Mannino of Brooklyn. Chief of Police McCable and Deputy Sheriff Hoffman drove sixteen miles to Millbrook to-day, and learned that the men were returning from a christening in New York, and one of them was accompanied by his own three-year-old son.

"BLACK HAND" IN ALLEGHENY.

Italian Caught Stealing Child Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—An unknown Italian, who, it is alleged, attempted to kidnap Helen White, five years old, narrowly escaped lynching in Allegheny today. He was only saved from serious injury by the arrival of the police.

The Italian first gave the little girl peanuts and candy, and was starting away with her in his arms when he was seen by a neighbor, who took the child from him.

The report quickly spread that it was the work of the Italian society of the "Black Hand," and a crowd of nearly 1,000 soon surrounded a tenement house on Robinson Street, in which the Italian had taken refuge.

Cries of "Lynch him!" were numerous, and efforts were being made to capture him when the police arrived. The Italian was found hiding behind a bed, and was taken to the Central Station, followed by a large crowd. After he had been locked up the mob dispersed. The prisoner was unable to speak English. He will be given a hearing to-morrow.

SIXTY-MILE AUTO RECORD.

H. S. Harkness Makes Fast Time on Long Branch Track.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 17.—The second day's automobile racing under the auspices of the New Jersey Coast Automobile Association was held at Elkwood Park this afternoon. The Elkwood Park track, which is a mile circuit, was in fair condition except for the dust, which was so bad at times that the contestants were almost hidden. In the first event, an attempt to break the 100-mile track record, E. R. Thomas's machine was withdrawn because of the dust. The chauffeur found it impossible to head H. S. Harkness. The speed trial itself was stopped at sixty miles, at which point the track record for the distance was broken, the Harkness German car doing the sixty miles in 1:12:51 2-5.

In the race of three miles for machines costing from $5,000 to $15,000, with an allowance of 10 seconds per mile if driven by the owner, the Harkness machine won on time allowance. It finished second to E. R. Thomas's entry, driven by Edward Hawley. A special event in which a motor cycle was sent against time resulted in a mile in 2:10.

The next event was a run of five miles, for cars capable of carrying four persons, the driver to pick up one person at the end of each mile, and to finish the last mile with four persons in the machine. This was won by Charles R. Creuter in 8:48 2-5. The final event of the day, a one-mile free-for-all event, best two in three heats, was won by E. R. Thomas.

NEW CITIZEN ARRESTED.

Authorities Say Syrian Merchant Got Papers by Fraud.

While sipping champagne on the deck of the steamship Prins Willem II., which was about to sail for Haiti, Habir J. Aflak, a Syrian merchant, who is now a resident of Haiti, was arrested yesterday by order of Assistant United States District Attorneys Joel M. Marx and Clarence M. Houghton, on the charge of having fraudulently secured papers of naturalization as a citizen of the United States. He was later placed under $2,500 bail by Commissioner Shields to appear for a hearing.

Aflak is a man of means. He reached this country some six weeks ago, and, according to Mr. Marx, his trip was due to a desire to assure himself that he was buying the real thing in naturalization papers. He might have bought the certificate of citizenship in Haiti, but there would have been no way for a purchaser at such long range to verify its genuineness absolutely. By coming to America in person, they say, Aflak thought he would be at least able to assure himself that the paper had been regularly issued, even if a "dummy" had represented him in court and perjured testimony had put the paper through.

"The arrest of Aflak," said Mr. Marx yesterday afternoon, "and the evident fraud which attended the securing of naturalization papers by him merely confirms the knowledge which I have long possessed—the knowledge that there is a regular traffic not only in Haiti but in Central and South American republics in these papers. The traffic is highly profitable to those engaged in it. Wealthy residents are more than anxious to pay for papers for purposes of security. Their possession means that their holders can escape the exorbitant exactions and political annoyances of minor republics and secure the protection of the United States flag.

"Aflak nominally secured his paper in Hartford, Conn. His arrest was hastened by the fact that he sent it to Washington for the purpose of securing an American passport on it. He desired to return to Haiti not only with papers as an American citizen, but with an American passport as well.

"When I questioned him as to how he came into possession of the papers he was absolutely at sea. He could not give the faintest description of Hartford, the city where he was supposed to live when he secured them, and the more I questioned him the more confused he grew. It is my idea that he was never in Hartford at all.

"Naturalization frauds in the United States are much more prevalent than most people have any idea they are. I firmly believe that there are hundreds of thousands of papers extant which were issued in violation of the law. I would hardly dare to say how many. People would not believe me. There is no estimating the amount of 'graft' which has been derived by those concerned in the frauds, but that it runs well up in the millions is beyond all question."

Mr. Marx said that from his researches he had been convinced that certificates of American citizenship were worth from $200 to $750 in Haiti. There was, he said, an organized body of men, chiefly foreigners, in several Eastern cities who engage in the business of supplying these papers to those who are willing to pay for them.

SCHOOLS UNDER NEW BRIDGE.

Board of Education Will Utilize "Fire Brake" Space.

The available "fire brake" space along the south side of the opening beneath the new Williamsburg bridge is to be occupied by six one-story fire-proof school buildings. This part of the "fire brake," which is thirty feet wide, extends from Mangan to Columbia Street.

Bridge Commissioner Best approved the scheme, provided the buildings were fire-proof and had strong roofs to protect the children from missiles from the trains overhead, and yesterday afternoon, the Executive Committee of the Board of Education authorized Superintendent C. B. J. Snyder of the Building Bureau to prepare plans for the buildings. Each structure is to cost between $11,000 and $12,000, and all together will accommodate 2,100 children. It is hoped to have them completed by November.

The committee also approved contracts for buildings, additions, and large improvements amounting to $1,519,083. The new buildings are the Stuyvesant High School and Public School No. 38 in Manhattan, the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, and Public School No. 4 in Queens.

MEAT STRIKE DRAGGING ON.

Packers Killing with Non-Union Men—One Assault Case.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Beef Cutters and Butcher Workmen presented a less serious aspect yesterday, so far as the large dealers were concerned, than on any day since it was begun, despite the fact that the strikers showed little disposition to yield. Vice President Josephs of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, against whom the strike is particularly aimed, said that his firm killed over 200 head of cattle on Tuesday, and expected to increase its output.

Only one assault was reported. Isaac Cohen, a strike breaker of 50 Clinton Street, one of the night shift of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, was attacked by a crowd of men when he left the abattoir at 6 o'clock in the morning. It is alleged that James Allen, a striking driver, knocked Cohen down, and that several other strikers kicked him. Allen was arrested and held in Yorkville Court on a charge of assault in $500 bail. He was recognized in court as the man who was arraigned on a similar charge last Thursday.

GOVERNMENT IN MEAT STRIKE.

Special Agent of Commerce Department Sees Donnelly—Armour Suit Friendly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—T. A. Carroll, special agent of the Federal Department of Labor and Commerce, visited President Donnelly this afternon and held a long conference with the strike leader. Donnelly and Secretary-Treasurer Homer D. Call of the International Butchers' organization explained the situation fully to the Federal representative.

Suit for $1,200,000, which has been brought against J. Ogden Armour in the East, was declared to-day to be a friendly action to secure a court decision on the disposition of certain properties of the National Packing Company.

Jesse P. Lyman, one of the men bringing the suit, refused to-day to talk of it. Another official, however, asserted it was a friendly action and had no bearing on the present strike difficulties.

Nan Patterson's Release Denied.

Motion was made for the release of "Nan" Patterson on bail before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on the ground that a term of court had expired since her indictment on the charge of killing "Caesar" Young. District Attorney Jerome, in opposing the motion, said that the condition of the court calendars is such that it would be injudicious to try a murder case in the Summer, and also that he did not feel justified in moving this case over others. Judge Newburger agreed with the District Attorney and dismissed the motion.

Demurrers Filed in Slocum Case.

Demurrers were filed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court by counsel for former Steamboat Inspector Henry Lundberg and Inspector of Hulls John T. Fleming, to the indictments found against them after the Slocum disaster. The demurrers are both made on the ground that the facts as stated in the indictments did not constitute a crime, and that neither of the men are, therefore, legally and properly charged with the commission of an offense.

TO keep the ball a-rolling, we added this morning a ripping good lot of Summer trousers, Flannels, Wool Crashes and Worsteds, to the trousers now on sale.

550 of the choicest of this season's patterns, that formerly sold at $5, $6, $6.50 and $7—quite a generous bunch at $6.50, all reduced to $3.50.

300 Flannel, Black Cheviot, Blue Serge and Mixed Suits. True, they are odd lots, but if we have your size, think of the price, $9.75.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"And just where you want it."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TWENTY YEARS' RECORD BROKEN IN WHEAT PIT

The September Option Touches $1.12 7-8; May, $1.14 1-8.

NORTHWEST LOOKS FOR $1.50

Excited Public Rushes Into Market on Unfavorable Crop News—Other Grains Higher.

The wheat markets here and in Chicago as well as at other points went wild with excitement yesterday when that staple rushed up 5 points, to the highest prices recorded at this time of the year in twenty years. In this city the option for September delivery went up to $1.12⅞ a bushel, and May touched $1.14⅛. The advance was due to further alarming reports from the Far West concerning the crop of Spring wheat. The public also was a big factor in the advance, for the speculation in wheat is almost as widespread as was the speculation in cotton last year. The people in the Northwest are especially imbued with the idea of still higher prices, and $1.50 a bushel is spoken of as not anywhere near the limit. Many people who bought around 90 cents have made fortunes in the wild whirl of the last few days, and enormous sums have been lost by those who sold short.

When the market opened here yesterday morning, a perfect flood of buying orders came in from everywhere, and although the offerings from speculators, who wanted their profits, were very heavy, they did not stem the tide for a moment. The price climbed up by leaps and bounds, and quotations fluctuated wildly. At times orders could not be executed within a cent of the price at which they were given, and some of the old timers, who remembered the days when the Produce Exchange was the primary market for wheat, declared that the excitement equalled anything they had seen in the palmiest days of wheat speculation.

In Minneapolis, where prices are generally 9 cents and thereabout below the New York market, the public seemed to have gone crazy, for the ticker showed that prices there were on a level with, and in some cases ahead, of this market. The net advance in all the markets was about 5 cents. Other grains were strong also, and damage reports about corn were almost as bad as those about wheat. If the stories sent in from the Western wheat fields are correct, the crop will be one of the smallest in years. The former Governor of one Western State said that the country would not export a single bushel, that the Northwest was bare of wheat, and that the crop reports were not in the least exaggerated. There are now more than a dozen crop experts traveling through the wheat country.

WHEAT BOOMS IN CHICAGO.

Further Report of Rust Sends September to $1.09 and December to $1.10.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The wheat trade was rust-mad to-day, and bought as if a famine threatened the country. The September delivery touched $1.09, 3⅞@4c over the previous close. The December option advanced 5, to $1.10. The close was under the top figures, showing a net advance for the nearer months of 3⅜@3¼c, and of 4@4¼c for the deferred option. Corn closed strong at ⅞c advance for September and 1½c for December. September oats are up ⅜@½c.

There was a burst of speculative wheat buying at the opening far in excess of any previous day. This gathered strength with each succeeding hour until all previous records for the present crop were shattered. The early reports from the Spring wheat territory were no more encouraging than they had been and the Northwestern markets were stronger.

Crop reports told of destruction by rust of whole fields. In many localities farmers were reported as engaged in burning the standing grain to clear the land. From the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Ontario the same reports came, and traders appeared to scent famine. The buying furor set in in earnest.

Only once, after the opening, when a few long lines were released, did the price go below the opening range. The rest of the trading appeared to be one frantic scramble to buy.

That there was not more of an advance in corn was due to the fact that the Southwest had some more showers and the crop outlook was helped thereby.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 17.—September wheat touched $1.12 in Minneapolis today on a wild and nervous market. The advance was based on rises in Liverpool and Paris, and scattered reports of rain in the Northwest. A runaway market with no top in sight is feared.

CRAZED DOG IN BATHHOUSE.

Fought and Bit Young Swimmer Who Was Locked In.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 17.—Sherwood Ferris, eighteen years old, of Washington, D. C., locked his big Newfoundland dog in a bathhouse with his clothes when he went in bathing here to-day. The boy remained in the water longer than he expected to, and returned to the bathhouse only after two hours had elapsed.

In that time the big dog had become crazed by the heat and close air in the little house. When Ferris returned he shut the door, which has a spring lock, before he realized the dog's condition. The Newfoundland sprang at him and bit his lower lip. After a hard fight Ferris at last succeeded in unlocking the door and getting out, at the same time keeping the dog inside.

The police tried for a time to capture the animal with a noose, but failed. It is thought that the animal was only temporarily crazed and was not suffering from rabies.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE WOMAN.

Dr. Coman of This City Drowned in Shrewsbury River.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 17.—Dr. John S.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, with showers near coast; fresh east winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,044. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PORT ARTHUR DEFIES SURRENDER SUMMONS

Mikado Offered to Let the Garrison Join Kuropatkin.

DEMANDED ONLY THE SHIPS

Stoessel Moved to Profanity—Japanese Capture More Positions and Some Big Guns.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 18, (8 P. M.)—Russians and Chinese who left Port Arthur last night and arrived here to-dsy deciare that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel refuses to surrender, and that the Russians began firing again at the time set for replying to the Japanese demand.

The terms offered by the Japanese provided that the garrison should march out with the honors of war and join Gen. Kurcpatkin; that all civilians be brought to a place designated by the Japanese Admiral, and that the Russian warships in the harbor, numbering seven, namely, the battleships Retvizan, Sevastopol, Pobieda, Peresviet, and Poltava, the armored cruiser Bayan, and the protected cruiser Pallada, with twelve or more destroyers and four gunboats be surrendered to the Japanese.

Gen. Stoessel is said to have received the terms with a burst of wonderful profanity, his habitual taciturnity deserting him. He strode the floor until he became calmer, and then remarked that if the Japanese proposition was a joke it was in bad taste.

A battle of huge proportions raged around Port Arthur Aug. 14 and 15, and was resumed yesterday. The Japanese, it is reported, sacrificed 20,000 more men, but gained important advantages in the matter of position.

This news was brought here on junks, one of which, having on board three Russians concealed in the baggage of Chinese, in order to escape from the Japanese, left Port Arthur last night and was blown rapidly to Che-Foo by a gale.

The main force of the attack was directed against the left wing, and resulted in the capture of Pigeon Bay positions and some of the forts on Liao-thie-Shan promontory.

At Palun-Chang the Japanese hastily mounted guns, which did excellent service in aiding the storming of the right wing, where the Japanese are said to have captured two forts of minor value, mounting eight four-inch guns, two siege guns, and six quick-firing guns.

The position that the Japanese occupy on Liao-thie-Shan is not clear, but numerous Chinese say that the Japanese have been seen in force in that section. Apparently an attack originating in Louisa Bay swept through the Pigeon Bay positions, in carrying which a majority of the Japanese lives lost were sacrificed.

On the night of the 15th the battle lulled somewhat, when the Japanese sent the terms of surrender to Gen. Stoessel.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, has refused to surrender and has declined the offer made by the Japanese to allow the removal of the non-combatants.

Reasons for this latter action are not given, but is probable that the non-combatants are unwilling to accept a favor at the hands of the Japenese. They confess, however, that necessity for their removal exists.

It is expected that the Japanese attack will be resumed immediately. It now enters upon its final stage.

A report has been received here from Admiral Togo saying that the gunboats Maya and Amagi, which were on guard duty in the neighborhood of Shampoing-Tao on Aug. 11, discovered the Russian gunboat Giliak and another gunboat near Shen-Shen engaged in shelling the Japanese land forces. The Japancse vessels attacked the enemy, and a shell from the Amagi hit the Giliak. The latter retreated hastily to Port Arthur.

It was probably the fifth destroyer flotilla, under the command of Capt. Mathuoka, which sank the Russian cruiser Pallada on the night of Aug. 10. Capt. Mathuoka reports that he approached a cruiser of the Pallada type and at a distance of four hundred yards fired a torpedo which he saw hit the cruiser and explode.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 19.—The General Staff attributes the refusal of the offer by the Japanese to allow non-combatants to leave Port Arthur to the simple fact that none remain except shipwrights and other Government employes, whose services are indispensable, all other male civilians having been long ago enrolled in the army and the women and children having already left.

The Admiralty has not yet been informed of the whereabouts of Lieut. Newton A. McCully or Lieut. de Cuverville, respectively, of the American and French Navies, the only two Naval Attachés who were at Port Arthur, and who recently left that port. The authorities believe they were on the flagship, since they were sboard neither the battleship Czarevitch nor the cruiser Askold, and consequently they must have been with Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky, who is understood to have transferred his flag from the Retvizan to the Peresviet.

LONDON, Fridsy, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says it has been announced there thst the Japanese commander in front of Port Arthur has been unable to accede to a Russian request for grace in order to permit the removal of non-combatants from that place.

Nothing has been received from any other source confirming the foregoing.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

EXPLOSION WRECKS YACHT.

Dr. Oldis Hurled from His Boat's Deck Into North River.

As a result of an explosion on the auxiliary sloop yacht Edwin N. Herbert yesterday morning the owner of the craft, Dr. E. L. Oldis of 905 Fifth Avenue, was badly burned, and hurled a distance of at least twenty feet into the North River.

The yacht took fire and was burned with everything on it, including practically all the personal property of the skipper of the vessel, and about $1,500 worth of property belonging to the owner.

Mrs. Oldis is at Oyster Bay, where Dr. Oldis owns a Summer home, and yesterday morning the doctor boarded the yacht with the intention of going to that resort, intending to leave the craft there for the use of his wife and family. With his skipper, Capt. Schmuls, a start was made from Fiftieth Street. At Fort Lee the yacht was anchored, and Capt. Schmuls went ashore in the tender to make some necessary purchases, leaving Dr. Oldis alone on the boat. While the skipper was away Dr. Oldis attempted to light a fire in the forecastle with an alcohol torch.

As he applied a lighted match to the torch it exploded with a loud noise, the flames igniting the doctor's clothes. In less than a minute, according to Dr. Oldis, the boat was on fire in several places, and he had to run for his life, as he knew that in a few seconds at the most the flames would reach the sixty gallons of naphtha that were stored aft. He was not quick enough, however. Just as he reached the deck and started to jump the naphtha exploded.

Flames completely enveloped the doctor. His hair and mustache was singed and his face, arms, and hands burned and blistered. So great was the force of the explosion that he was hurled several feet into the air and landed some distance away from the yacht.

The Edwin N. Herbert was valued at $5,000. Capt. Schmuls lost all of his best clothes, his nautical instruments, a fine gold watch, and a considerable sum of money. Dr. Oldis lost what clothes he had on the boat, a quantity of jewelry and $248 in money.

THE MOUSE AND THE MAIDS.

Police Summoned to Catch Burglars and the Dog Fed.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD DEPOT, Conn., Aug. 18.—One little mouse, caught in a trap in the pantry of Thomas G. Ritch, a New York lawyer, whose home is on Atlantic Street, roused a neighborhood last night. The mouse made frantic efforts to escape. The racket it made frightened the maids into the idea that burglars were trying to get into the house.

Mr. Ritch and his family are away in the mountains. One of the maids telephoned to Police Headquarters. Policemen Hickey and Smith, Special Officer Shock, and one or two others surrounded the house. Hickey, the boldest, strode into the house, when he traced the noise to the pantry.

With revolver in hand, he threw open the pantry door, only to behold the struggling mouse fighting for life. Hickey released the rodent and took it a prisoner in a cigar box to Police Headquarters. He meant to make it a pet, but the police station dog broke into the box and devoured the mouse.

JOHN D., JR., KICKED OVER $1.

Wanted Messages Telephoned Even If Instrument Was Out of Order.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A story was being told in Tarrytown to-day of how a Western Union messenger boy got the better of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he collected delivery tolls on a telegram sent to him.

Young Mr. Rockfeller lives at Pocantico Hills, three miles from the Tarrytown telegraph office, and he has always left orders that his messages be telephoned. When a message came for Mr. Rockefeller which was quite important it was found that his telephone was out of order. So a messenger was sent to his country mansion, Boxwood, with it. The boy went and charged a dollar. Mr. Rockefeller was not at home at the time, but when he learned that his valet had paid $1 for the delivery charges he was very indignant, and drove down to the office to make a big kick.

"Why," said he, "I can get a man to work all day for $1.25. The charges were excessive."

It was the regular charge, however, and Mr. Rockefeller did not get back his dollar, but he repeated orders that all messages must be telephoned hereafter.

Dazed in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—William L. Helimuth, who ssys he is from New York, was found sick and dazed by Policeman Lauley to-night on a doorstep at Thirtieth Street and Girard Avenue. He was taken to the office of District Surgeon Bricher. He answered all questions soberly and sanely, although he was unable to account for anything since the time he left New York four days ago. He gave his address in New York as One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bronx Park Avenue, but was greatly surprised to learn that he was in Philadelphia.

As he had his watch and jewelry, the police are confident that he was neither drugged nor robbed. Investigation by the police showed that he registered at a Walnut Street hotel four days ago.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Atlas, towing a barge of the Standard Oil Company, No. 95, from Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 6, to the Standaird Oil Company, with oil, was off the Scotland Lightship at 12:16 A. M.

The steamship Victorian, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1 A. M. this morning.

LEADERS MAY ACT IN MURPHY-M'CARREN ROW

Democratic Managers Think Feud Has Gone Too Far.

HOLD SIGNIFICANT CONFAB

Protest of Unions and Tammany Leader's Attack on Brooklyn Senator Bring Crisis.

Indications were strong last night that the National Democratic campaign managers had at last decided to interfere in the bitter personal feud between Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn. With the making public yesterday of resolutions adopted by the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades in Brooklyn, protesting against the continuance of Senator McCarren as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee and Mr. Murphy's bitter attack on him in an interview, the row between the rival leaders reached a stage so acute that it is felt that some action must be taken.

While neither Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, Chairman Meyer of the State Committee, nor any member of the National Executive Committee would admit that the matter had formally been taken up, there was evidence that convinced Democratic politicians that the affair was being seriously considered.

COMMITTEE'S SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

The news of the action of the Brooklyn labor unions and of the attack made by Murphy on McCarren had no sooner spread in political circles than a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Committee was called. The meeting lasted over an hour, and was presided over by Chairman Taggart. Those in attendance were Vice Chairmau De Lancey Nicoll, August Belmont, George Foster Peabody, ex-Senator James M. Smith, and Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Smith was late in arriving at the headquarters. Significance was attached to his coming from the fact that both he and National Committeeman William B. Gurley of New Jersey are known to have advocated action all along on the situation created by Murphy and McCarren.

Cbairman Taggart, Mr. Belmont, and Mr. Peabody all denied after the meeting that the Murphy-McCarren row had been the subject of discussion in the conference, which they said was wholly devoted to organization matters.

Mr. Belmont, on leaving the National Headquarters, went at once to the headquarters of the State Committee, in the Hoffman House. He arrived there just in time to take part in a conference, evidently prearranged, between State Chairman Cord Meyer, Hugh Grant, W. S. Rodie, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the State Committee; Senator Victor J. Dowling, Charles F. Murphy's personal representative, and Thomas F. Smith, the Secretary of Tammany Hall. As soon as Senator Dowling and Mr. Smith reached headquarters and the conference was begun, Senator McCarren came down stairs and remained in the corridor until it was over. This was taken as pretty conclusive evidence that Senator McCarren was the subject of the conference. Mr. Belmont did not remain long. Hugh Grant and W. S. Rodie had the principal argument with Senator Dowling and Mr. Smith, the four being closeted together for about an hour.

When they were leaving the hotel both Senator Dowling and Mr. Smith refused to say what the conference had been about. They admitted that they had been summoned, and their demeanor when they were asked point blank if the Murphy-McCarren row was the subject of discussion warranted the inference that it was. Mr. Rodie, when asked the same question, begged to be excused from giving any answer.

Owing to the Murphy-McCarren fight it is said to be the intention of the State Committee not to have a meeting for issuing a call for the State Convention until Aug. 31, which will be the day after the primaries. Chairman Meyer said that he had not made up his mind as to when he would call the committee together. It is absolutely certain that the State Committee will take no action that will in any way tend to discredit Senator McCarren before the holding of the primaries, but if it be true that the decision has been reached not to have the committee meet until after the primaries it would indicate that perhaps the Senator's fate may depend upon the showing he makes in the primaries.

McCARREN ENEMY OF UNIONS.

The protest of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn against Senator McCarren was presented to State Chairman Cord Meyer on Wednesday. It was not given out, but gained circulation through Tammany sources at about the same time that a delegation representing the Building Trades Alliance of Manhattan called upon Leader Murphy at Tammany Hall to lodge a similar protest. The protest of the Brooklyn labor organization is as follows:

"Whereas, the Democratic Party, which has always been the friend and advocate of the laboring classes, has seen fit to appoint Senator Patrick H. McCarren to the high office of Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in the State of New York, and

"Whereas, said Patrick H. McCarren is known to be an avowed enemy of organized labor, and is further known to be a large shareholder and promoter of ——, a notorious non-union concern, and when he was approached by a committee on behalf of the unions represented in the said Board of Delegates with a request for fair and decent treatment, he treated them with contempt; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this board, through their representatives, use all the influence in their power to defeat politically all supporters of Senator Patrick H. McCarren and all persons intrusting him with a representative position in their councils."

The delegation representing the Building Trades Alliance of Manhattan, which called upon Mr. Murphy to make a protest of the same character against Senator McCarren, was received by him in the executive room of Tammany Hall. The session between the labor leaders and Mr. Murphy lasted for some time. When it was over and Mr. Murphy was asked what he had to say about the protest sent to State Chairman Meyer and that made to him his reply was:

"I have no comment to make. The ac-

Continued on Page 3.

REBELS BOMBARD ASUNCION.

Communication Now Cut Off and Extent of the Damage Is Unknown.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—Three insurgent vessels bombarded Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, yesterday for forty minutes. The extent of the damage is unknown.

The Government artillery replied to the insurgents and one gun burst, wounding several Government soldiers.

The Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Italy, and France boarded one of the insurgent vessels and held a long and secret conference, at the end of which a truce of twenty-four hours was declared in order to give the women and children an opportunity to leave the capital before further bombsrdment.

Absolute reserve is maintained in regard to the conference, but it is said that the Ministers protested to the insurgent leaders against the bombardment.

Government scouts returning to Asuncion were mistaken for insurgents and fired on. Twenty of them were wounded.

The Government has a force of 5,000 soldiers, 500 of whom are armed witb Remington rifles.

Panic prevails at Asuncion.

Women are preparing to attend those who msy be wounded.

It is impossible to obtain accurate details of the bombardment, as communication is completely cut off.

The population of Asuncion is now about 50,000. The city has grown rapidly in the lsst few years, and presents a curious mixture of primitive conditions and the most modern improvements. Its streets are ill paved, and some of them cannot be used for vehicular traffic, but the town is lighted by electricity, and has a telephone system and street car lincs.

Asuncion lies on a high cliff on the left bank of the Paraguay River. It is 1,040 miles by water above Buenos Ayres, with which it is in communication by river steamers.

There is a considerable foreign population in Asuncion, consisting mostly, outside of citizens of other South American countries, of Italians, Spaniards, and Germans. Five newspapers are published in the Paraguayan capital, which has also a public library and a national college. A telegraph line connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic.

WILL NOT INDORSE WERNER.

Democratic Leaders Decide Against Republican Programme.

Judge William E. Werner of Rochester will not be indorsed by the Democrats for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. It was learned yesterday that a decision to thst effect has been reached by ex-Gov. Hill and other State leaders after a careful consideration of the judicial situation, which the Republicans are seeking to create by their authoritatively announced intention of nominating Judge Edgar M. Cullen, a Democratic member of the court, for Chief Judge and Judge Werner for Associate Judge.

The Republican expectation was that if they framed that sort of a judicial ticket the Democrats would be forced into an indorsement of it by the power of public sentiment. The advantage to the Republicans would be, that Judge Werner's election then would be assured and Gov. Odell would have the filling of the two vacancies which would be created by the elevation of Judges Cullen and Werner to permanent positions on the bench, they being at present members of the court by Executive designation merely. That would insure the Republicans a majority of the court for years to come, no matter whether they lost the State or not.

The ground upon which the Democratic decision not to indorse Judge Werner will be based will be that by his race against Judge John Clinton Gray he removed himself from the non-partisan judicial class.

The Democrats, it is said, perhaps might agree to a joint nomination of Judge Cullen for Chief Judge and Supreme Court Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown for Associate Judge, but if the Republicans persist in putting Judge Werner on their ticket with Judge Cullen, the Democratic ticket will be Cullen and Cunneen.

ILLUMINATED NIGHT SHELLS.

Ordnance Bureau's Plans, Including New Sights for Navy Guns.

WASHINGTON. Aug. 18.—In the Bureau of Ordnance plans are being drawn for the resighting of all the guns in the navy. The rapid-fire guns will be fitted with a new telescopic sight which will permit of continuous aim. The cost for this work will be large, but its immediate execution is declared to be necessary.

Tests are soon to be conducted with a new range finder, and the battleship squadron's ships are to be fitted with range finders of a design which has recently been tested and found satisfactory.

Tests also have been ordered of a new type of shell, known as "tracers," which are used for night firing and are illuminated, so that they show the course of the projectile and enable the gun pointers to note the effect of the firing.

NEW YORK WOMAN LOCKED UP.

Charged with Lunacy in Lexington, Ky., While Visiting Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—Because she thinks her father plans to get hold of her estate and tbat of her lunatic brother, Collins, Mrs. Imogene Holmes Lyle, wife of John V. Lyle, a New York lawyer, attempted to take the brother from the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum officials here this afternoon, and she is now charged with lunacy.

Her father, W. B. Holmes, three years ago joined the Church of Zion and burned all the tobacco, bacon, lard, &c., kept in his produce store at Danville, Ky.

Mrs. Lyle went to the asylum to-day and asked Superintendent Redwin to give the boy into her custody, saying she had discovered her sister Mary, who is now at Zion City, and her father had a scheme to get possession of him.

Upon being refused she attacked the officials. The city patrol wagon was called and took her to the Court House, where a charge of lunacy was placed against her.

A relative left a large fortune to the Holmes children. Mrs. Lyle left her husband two years ago.

DR. RUSSELL BELLAMY BADLY HURT AT POLO

Received Possibly Fatal Injuries in Fall from Pony.

FAMILY CALLED TO BEDSIDE

In Fordham Hospital Physician Was Still Unconscious Early To-day—Is Prominent Clubman.

Dr. Russell Bellamy, thirty-six years old, a prominent clubman and physician of 21 East Seventy-seventh Street, wss probably fatally injured yesterday while practicing polo with the members of the team from Squadron A. of the National Guard at Van Cortlandt Park. His family was called to his bedside in Fordham Hospital last night, and he was still unconscious at an early hour this morning.

The play had been in progress for about half an hour, when suddenly the ball was driven to the centre of the field, with every man making for it. A moment later ten men were bunched together, their horses rearing and plunging, so that the riders had all they could do to control them. One of the players lost the reins of his pony in the mix-up, and before he could again recover them his horse struck that on which Dr. Bellamy was mounted, and both fell.

The pony rolled over the doctor, and then regaining his feet trotted off. Dr. Bellamy remained on the ground, unable to rise, while his companions, seeing that he was injured, turned their ponies off so that he should not be trampled.

Doctors worked over him for two hours, at the end of which time he was still unconscious. Dr. Darlington said that he was suffering from injuries on the right side, concussion of the brain, and possible fracture of the skull, and advised that Mrs. Bellamy and the doctor's other relatives be sent for. He also advised that Dr. Bellamy be removed to the Fordham Hospital, where he could receive better treatment. An ambulance was called, and when the injured man reached the other institution his family was waiting for him.

GAVE MATCH TO ROBBERS.

Insurance Company's Collector Is Sandbagged in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Spencer Clark of East Port Chester, twenty-eight years old, was assaulted and robbed yesterday afternoon on an unfrequented road back of Byram Chapel. Clark was found lying face down two hours after the assault. A doctor was summoned. After much difficulty Clark, who is a collector for the Prudential Insurance Company, was brought into a semi-conscious condition.

Clark says he was accosted by two Italisns who asked him for a match. He gave them one and that is all he remembers. The doctor says that the wounds on Clark's head look as if he had been struck with a billy. When asked how much money he had Clark cries childlike. His book shows large collections for the day.

STEEL COMPANIES AT WAR.

Independent Companies to Fight the Trust in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—Real war has been declared between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent companies. The big concern to-day declared dissolved all pools save the rail pool, making the market for iron and steel an open one. The Pittsburg Steel Company, considering it a blow at them, came back yesterday with the announcement that it would meet the cut of the steel corporation on wire goods.

It would not only do that, but it would make its reduced prices open to all instead of to large buyers only, as the corporation had done. The reductions met are $4 per ton on wire nails, $5 per ton on plain wire, and $7 per ton on barbed wire. The officers of the Pittsburg Steel Company, which employes 5,000 men, believe it is now time for the struggle, and says they are ready. The claim is made that the United Stcel Corporation cannot go fsr in the battle, having heavy quarterly dlivdends to psy, and the Pittsburg Steel Company claims to have a start of 150,000 tons of billets at $4 per ton less than the corporation could get them.

SOFT COAL STILL IN USE.

New Haven and Hartford Defies Mount Vernon Authority.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Although many of the engines on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad continued to use soft coal to-day, despite the warning of Corporation Counsel Roger M. Sherman, none of the trains was held up here, as had been threatened. Station Agent Van Pelt announced that the express trains were using hard coal, but that soft coal was being used on the engines of local trains, and that its use would be continued on those trains.

Chief of Police Foley has plain clothes men watching along the railroad tracks, apparently gathering evidence. Mayor Brush says he is determined to stop the use of soft coal within the city limits, but no explanation is given of the delay in carrying out the programme of the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor says he is also watching the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad.

CAVALRYMEN CHASE MURDERER

District Attorney with Posse Seek Man Who Killed Policeman.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—Rothwell Waite, who killed Policeman Frank Skidmore and dangerously wounded Policeman John Atkinson last night, is still at liberty.

A posse of 200 persons, hesded by District Attorney Joseph V. Cunningham, who is also Captain of Cavalry Troop F of this city, has been in pursuit since lsst night, and Waite's capture is expected before nightfall. Msny members of the troop are in the searching party, but they are acting independently and not as militiamen.

Skidmore and Atkinson were sent for abo.t 8 o'clock last night to arrest Rothwell Waite, better known as "Paddy" Waite. The message came from the home of Mrs. Waite, the man's mother, who is seventy-five years old. She said her son had been raising a disturbance in the house, and wanted him arrested. Skidmore and Atkinson immediately responded to the call and found Waite.

In the fight that ensued Officer Skidmore wss almost instantly killed and Atkinson had a leg shattered, which prevented him following Waite, who reached his home, secured a supply of ammunition and ran along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks leading to East Brook, Mercer, and Oil City.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

RAIDER TO PASS DARDANELLES.

Russia, It Is Said, Intends to Send the Sarafoff Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ODESSA, Aug. 15.—In spite of the feeling aroused in England and elsewhere by the action of Russia in sending the Petersburg and the Smolensk through the Dardanelles, I learn on good authority that she intends to challenge once more the clauses of the Black Sea Agreement by sending the Sarafoff, a sister ship of the Petersburg, out of the Black Sea on a similar errand.

The Sarafoff is the last of six fast Volunteer Fleet transports, and has just been fitted with various naval appliances, including ammunition hoists.

LONG WALK FOR STUDENTS.

Cornell Men Must Tramp 300 Miles in Twenty Days or Lose Wager.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—On a wager that they will walk every step of the 300 miles within twenty days five Cornell students will leave here to-morrow morning to start from Cayuga, at the foot of Cayuga Lske, for New York City. They will follow the Erie Canal to Albany, and thence down the east bank of the Hudson River.

The party consists of D. W. Durand of Ithaca, son of Prof. W. F. Durand; Harry Porter, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. H. Byrne, Washington, D. C.; James Mitchell, New York City, and R. L. Coe, Waterbury, Conn.

WERE "SPOONING" ON BEACH.

Couple Arrested at Atlantic City—Bathing Suit Crusade Next.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—A couple who said they were Mary Kennedy of Philadelphia and George Henry of Paulsborough, this State, were arrested this morning for "spooning" on the beach. The girl was released, but Henry elected to stand trial, and deposited $10 as security that he would appear this afternoon.

He did not answer in court, and he was fined the $10. Mayor Stoy, encouraged by the success of his anti-spooning rule, has instructed the beach police to keep all scantily clad bathers off the strand.

TELEGRAPHY IN FOREST FIRES.

Wireless System to be Tried in Black Hills and Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Wireless telegraphy is to be employed to aid in saving the forests of the West. Plans are being made in the Bureau of Forestry to establish wireless stations at intervals throughout the Rocky Mountains where there are large forests, and where fires occur in the dry season every year, destroying vast areas of magnificent timber. At these stations expert observers will be kept who will give warning whenever a fire begins, and help will be called to assist in extinguishing it.

The first system to be set in operation will be in the Black Hills. Twelve forest rangers are employed by the Government there, and it is proposed to divide the territory into twelve sections, with a ranger in charge of each. The ranger is to give an alarm independently of the automatic service, if possible. If the system works successfully in the Black Hills it will be extended to the other forests in the United States.

GIRL CLUNG TO PIER.

Beyond Depth at Sea Isle, Held to Spile Till Help Came.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Miss Florence Hurley, daughter of a Camden merchant, and Miss Florence Hayes of Philadelphia were caught in the undertow to-day and carried out beyond their depth. They managed to reach the spile support of the Ocean Pier and clung there.

No one appeared to see the plight of the bathers and they were almost exhausted when they were discovered by a young man in a bathing suit on the beach. He tried to swim out but was forced back. Then he secured a piece of rope and hastened out along the pier until he stood directly over the piling where the girls were still clinging.

Making a noose in one end of the rope he lowered it over the side. It fell within Miss Hurley's grasp and she passed it about her body and was hauled out. She collapsed after reaching the pier. Miss Hayes was taken up in a similar fashion.

WOMAN HURLED FROM TRAIN.

Thought to be Mrs. Leopold of Philadelphia, Well Known in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Hurled from the vestibule of an Atlantic City flyer on the Reading Railroad at Magnolia, N. J., to-day a passenger, thought to be Mrs. Isabella H. Leopold of 5,119 Chestnut Street, a cousin of United States Senator McComas of Maryland, was instantly killed.

Mrs. Leopold, formerly one of the best-known women in political circles in Washington, was employed in the registry division of the Post Office here. She was a daughter of the late State Senator Frazier of Ohio. Mrs. Leopold, who was about forty years old, has been in the employ of the Government for a long time. She was secretary to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith during his administration, and was also employed by the National Republican Campaign Committee under Col. Charles Dick.

Mrs. Leopold was twice married. Friends said last night that she was of a cheerful disposition, that she was always able to hold good situations, and had no cause to worry, and are convinced that her falling from the train was due to accident. Though the body was not officially identified, Mrs. Osborne and clerks in the Post Office say they are certain that it is that of Mrs. Leopold.

FOUGHT WOULD-BE RESCUERS.

Boy Bit and Pinched Them Until They Had to Let Him Drown.

Artie Paul, a boy who got beyond his depth while bathing in the East River off Fifty-first Street yesterday afternoon, fought his companions who went to his assistance so viciously that they had to leave him alone, and he drowned.

Thomas Walsh, fifteen years old, of 317 East Seventieth Street, and Anton Rolup, twelve years, of 303 East Seventy-first Street, heard Artie's cries and swam out to him. Instead of welcoming his would-be rescuers the boy bit and pinched them until they had to let go. They made the third attempt, but Artie repeated his tactics and finally sank.

KIDNAPPED BOY IS STRANGELY RETURNED

Relative Meets Him Within Three Blocks of Home.

CAME ON TRAIN, LAD SAYS

Says He Was Kept at House in Country by a Man and Woman.

Antonio Mannino, the eight-year-old boy who was kidnapped from his Brooklyn home on Tuesday of last week, was returned st 12:30 o'clock this morning as mysteriously as he was taken away.

The first intimation that the police had that the boy had returned was received when a policeman and several reporters were standing last night at the corner of Amity and Emmett Streets. They saw a boy answering the description of the missing lad, accompanied by a man, enter the house of the boy's father, directly across from the Amity Street Police Station. A reporter and a policeman rushed across and entered the house after an effort had been made to keep them out.

Capt. Rooney blocked further attempts at secrecy by having the boy brought at once to the police station. He was clean, well dressed, and gave no sign of having been mistreated. To the police he told a story substantially as follows:

"On the night I was stolen away from my psrents I was taken down to the ferry, and then we went a long distance on the train, and finally came to a house which seemed to be in the country. There I stopped in a flat which had many rooms, and was occupied by a man, a woman, and a little child. The child could talk just a little, and was about as tall as this, (indicating the height of a table.)

"I slept in a bed with a man who had chin whiskers. The lady of the place was very good to me. She washed my clothes and gave me food to eat and dolls to play with, and I also played with the little child.

"It was a very long house, and I lived on the top floor. I think it was in the country, as I was able to see green trees all about."

The police asked him how he came to be returned home. He said that at about 10 o'clock last night, after he had been asleep for a long time, he was awakened and told that he could go home. He said that two men took him on the elevated train, or, as he expressed it, "up-stairs" train, and then to the ferry. He said at first that the men paid his fare and sent him over alone, and afterward that they went across with him and took him to a street that led to Columbis.

The police learned from another source that here the lad was met by Salvatore Mannino, a cousin of the elder Mannino, who by a very singular coincidence was at that point and took the boy home.

The police said that they would make a rigid investigation as to how the relative happened to be at hand at the opportune moment. Last night about 9 o'clock two strange men were seen to enter the contractor's home.

Two detectives were at once assigned to watch the house and follow the strangers. One emerged in fifteen minutes, and was followed to East One Hundred and Sixth Street. There he was seen to enter a house in the two-hundreds block, which is on the edge of Little Italy. The police think there msy be some connection between the visit of these men and the return of the boy.

There was great rejoicing in the Mannino house when the boy was returned. The lad's motber, who had been ill since his disappearance, almost went into hysterics.

Up to the moment of the finding, the hopeless feeling of the police was shared by the parents of the kidnapped boy. Giving way under the strain of hope too long deferred, botb the contractor and his wife are ill in bed and under the care of a physician. Mrs. Mannino, the boy's motber, bore up bravely until yesterday, but then she, too, was compelled to take to her bed. Her husband has been ill since Wednesday.

"Though I do not think my little boy is dead," said the contractor last night, before the boy was returned, "I have almost abandoned hope of ever seeing him again."

Mr. Mannino said that for the last few dsys he had not received any further communications from the kidnappers.

The Board of Directors of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon adopted a set of resolutions which voiced the resentment generally felt among the better class of Italians at the stigma brought upon their race by crimes of blackmail. Some members of the Chambe: including Francesco Romeo, its Vice President, have recently received attention from organized blackmailers. The resolutions were lengthy, but went no further than to "deprecate" and "denounce" the crimes in question, deplore the wholesale condemnation of Italians on their account, indorse the efforts of the police and others in authority to bring the guilty ones to punishment, and to call upon Italians everywhere to assist the authorities in that work.

Antonio Zucca, President of the Chamber, said that some of the members were in favor of arranging a mass meeting, but that he doubted the wisdom of the step. When asked whether there was any idea of organizing an Italian detective service to assist the authorities in bringing perpetrators of crimes of the so-called "Black Hand" order to justice he replied:

"I think not; not just now, anyway. We will aid the police in every way, and may offer a reward for the apprehension of the kidnappers of the Mannino boy later on."

Mr. Zucca said that in his opinion the laws of this country were too lax with criminals of the type represented in the kidnapping of the Mannino boy.

While the meeting of the Chamber was in progress a committee of four, representing the United Italian Societies, called to offer their co-operation. The committee was not admitted to the meeting and went away denouncing the Chamber. They announced that a mass meeting would be held under the auspices of the United Societies on Friday, Aug. 26, when the matter will be thoroughly thrashed out.

Later the boy told the police that he was

kept in a house with a large room and a small one. Every one who entered, he said, first gave a mysterious signal, and before the door was opened he was hustled back into the small room.

Last night he heard the myeterious signal and was taken to the rear as usual. Soon a man whom he had not seen before entered the room and said to him:

"Come on, I'll take you home."

The police are confident that this house is not in the country, but in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixth Street on the east side, and that the stranger who told the boy he would be taken home was one of the men who visited the house earlier in the evening. From what they could gather from the boy they are confident he boarded a train with his captor at the One Hundred and Sixth Street station.

In the meantime the police are detaining the uncle who took the lad at Columbia and Amity Streets. Capt. Rooney intimated that his men were in possession of information that the Manninos had dickered with the kidnappers without notifying the police. He thought there would be further arrests in a few hours. The boy was still at the Amity Street Station late this morning.

John Archiopoli, an Italian sleuth from the Amity Street Station, who had been sent out to investigate the case of P. Forte, a Columbia Street shoe dealer, who received a blackmailing letter, was arrested as a member of the Black Hand by one of his fellow policemen. The sleuth was in disguise, and it was not until the policeman had actually nabbed and began to search him that he found the shield of his prisoner stuck away in an inside pocket, and realized that he had arrested a brother officer.

TAUGHT POLICEMAN LESSON.

Lebanon Hospital Doctor and Nurse Tell Him Prisoner Escaped.

Through the strategy of Miss Marguerite McCallum, the head nurse in Lebanon Hospital, and Dr. Steinert, an interne, a policeman attached to the Morrisania Station was taught a lesson early yesterday morning.

The patrolman was detailed at the hospital to watch Vincenzo Genetto of 476 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, who is charged by the police with having thrown a bomb into a building in course of construction at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Morris Avenue two weeks ago. According to Miss McCallum, the several policemen who have been detailed to watch the prisoner have waited until Genetto went to sleep, and then, going to another ward, have been in the habit of removing their helmets and shoes to take a nap.

Early yesterday morning, Miss McCallum says, she found the policeman then on watch asleep in a private ward next to No. 35, where the prisoner is. She says the policeman's helmet and shoes were on the floor, and he was sound asleep on a cot. She awakened him, and he replied that the prisoner was asleep and turned over to sleep again.

Miss McCallum appealed to Dr. Steinert. The physician had Genetto awakened and removed to another cot in the ward. They placed a screen about his new resting place.

Then Dr. Steinert went to the private ward and awakened the policeman, Miss McCallum says.

"Get up, quick," said Dr. Steinert, "your prisoner has escaped."

Miss McCallum says that the policeman sprang from the bed and ran about the wards of the hospital for three or four minutes inquiring of every one he met if they had seen Genetto. While he was away from Ward 35, Dr. Steinert put the prisoner back on his own cot and then called the policeman.

"Here he is," said the doctor, "we caught him going out a rear window."

Miss McCallum says the policeman remained awake for the balance of the night.

WILLARD CANDEE BADLY HURT.

One of Twenty Injured in Brooklyn Trolley Accidents.

Nearly a score of persons were injured in two trolley accidents in Brooklyn yesterday, two being so badly hurt that their recovery is thought to be doubtful. Willard C. Candee, a well-known young society and club man of the Park Slope, was among the injured.

The accident in which Mr. Candee suffered occurred at Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, where a Seventh Avenue car ran into an ice wagon. The pole of the ice wagon struck him in the chest, knocking him from the car. He was unconscious when picked up, and was taken to the Seney Hospital in an ambulance. It is feared that his skull has been fractured, but the physicians are hopeful. Mr. Candee is a son of Capt. Willard L. Candee, a member of the Okonite Company of Broadway, Manhattan. He married very recently.

The second accident occurred at Kent and Division Avenues, where the blowing out of the fuse of a motor of a cross-town car caused a panic among the passengers, in which seven were hurt. Mrs. Minnie Albohn of 512 East Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, fell on her nine-year-old son, Willfab, inflicting intsrnal injuries.

WHOLE FAMILY STRICKEN.

Mother and Five Children Develop Typhoid Within a Week.

Mrs. Lillian Lindlar, a widow, of 706 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and her five children have all been stricken with typhoid fever within a week, and the mother and four children are lying in the Lebanon Hospital while the fifth is at the Fordham Hospital.

On Aug. 14 the eldest daughter, Lena, was found to be suffering from typhoid, and was sent to Lebanon Hospital. On Aug. 15, Christopher, sixteen years old, was seized with the same malady, and he was sent to Fordham Hospital. On the 16th, Tessie, ten years old, fell a victim to the same disease, and she was sent to Lehanon and placed in a cot by the side of her sister. On Wednesday Frances, thirteen years old, developed the fever, and was taken to Lehanon, where she was placed beside her sisters.

Last night Mrs. Lindlar and her youngest child, a baby in arms, became ill, and Dr. Barnett of Lebanon Hospital went to her home. After an examination he found that both mother and infant had contracted the disease, and ordered them sent to Lebanon Hospital. They have all been placed in the same ward, and Miss Anna Malloy, one of the most experienced nurses, has been detailed to care for the stricken family.

PINKERTON DEATH A MYSTERY.

Coroner's Jury Finds He Was Killed by "Persons Unknown."

The Coroner's jury that held an inquest into the death of William Pinkerton, who was killed in the saloon of William Dowling on Columbia Street, West Brighton, on Monday night, yesterday brought in a verdict that Pinkerton's death was due to stab wounds inflicted by a person unknown.

The prisoners, Dowling and Marie De Garagi, his barmaid, who is held as a witness, were remanded to jail, and will be brought before Magistrate Marsh to-day. Efforts will then be made to have the woman paroled and Dowling released on bail. William Eckstein of the Eckstein Brewing Company last night announced that he stood ready to furnish bonds for Dowling up to any reasonable amount. No representative of the District Attorney's office was present at the inquest.

KUROKI STOPS ADVANCE.

It is Thought at Liao-Yang Move Toward Mukden Has Been Abandoned.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 19.—The Liao-Yang correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, in a dispatch dated Aug. 18, says that Gen. Kuroki's right is apparently withdrawing and that the advance in the direction of Mukden seems to have been abandoned.

The correspondent says that there has been no further advance of the Japanese from the south, and that the heavy rains have ceased.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 18.—An enforced armistice due to the prevalence of heavy raine prevents military operations.

A Chinese engine driver in Russian employ has just arrived from Yin-Kow. He says he was held for two weeks by Chinese bandits until he was able to collect a ransom of $75. He asserts that the Japanese are recruiting the bandits, who are good marksmen, and who receive $25 monthly.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL TELLS OF DISASTER

Jessen Back at Vladivostok with Shot-Riddled Ships.

ASTONISHED AT HIS ESCAPE

Japanese Turned Back When the Rossia and Gromobol Were at Their Mercy —Many Russians Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has received a dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Vladivostok, Aug. 17, saying that the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi of the Vladivostok Squadron returned to Vladivostok Aug. 16, and communicating the following report made by Rear Admiral Jessen, Commander of the squadron:

"At dawn on Aug. 14 the Rossia, Gromoboi, and Rurik arrived forty-two miles from and parallel with Fu-San and thirty miles from the northern lighthouse of Teu Island.

"To the westward I eaw a Japahese squadron of armored cruisers, six miles to the north, traveling parallel with our course. This squadron consisted of four vessels of the Iwate type, and was putting on full speed.

"I took a course to the northward with a view to attaining the open sea, but the enemy, who was of superior speed, turned imediately and took the same course.

Obliged to Fight.

"I was therefore obliged to engage in battle, which commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning with a distance of sixty cables between the two squadrons. [A cable length is 200 yards.]

"In the straits to the south we saw a second-clase cruiser of the Naniwa type coming to join the enemy.

"At a convenient opportunity we rapidly turned to the right, intending to approach the Korean coast, and by increasing our speed to seventeen knots we seemed to have an opportunity of succeeding; but the enemy now observed our intention and directed his course toward us for the purpose of hindering our design.

"Hardly five minutes passed before the Rurik left the ranks and signaled that her steering gear was disabled. I replied, 'Steer with the engines,' and continued on my former course.

Tried to Save the Rurik.

"Seeing that all of the Japanese cruisers were concentrating their fire on the Rurik, all my subsequent manoeuvring was exclusively with the object of enabling the Rurik to repair her damaged rudder. I attracted to myself the enemy's fire in order to cover the Rurik. [Admiral Jessen was on the flagship Rossia.]

"At this time I eaw two warships, one a second and the other a third class cruiser, coming to join the enemy.

"The Rurik hoisted the signal 'Cannot steer.' Some manoeuvring in the front line gave the Rurik a chance of going in the direction of the Korean Gulf, and at 8 o'clock the signal was hoisted, 'Go cast.' The Rurik answered the signal and took the requisite course at full speed, as could be seen from the waves from her bows.

"Eventually the Rossia and the Gromoboi took a northerly course at a distance of forty-two cables. The Rurik kept a course approximately southeast at a distance of three miles.

"The battle continued for two hours in this manner.

"We suffered considerable damage. The Rossia had three funnels pierced, which prevented her from keeping up good steam, and three of her boilers were rendered useless.

Doomed Ship Left Far Behind.

"At 9:30 o'clock the Rurik began to lag behind considerably, and again turned her bows toward the shore, at the same time fighting against the two second-class cruisers which had joined the enemy's squadron. The Rurik soon afterward began to get out of sight.

"Vice Admiral Kamimura, with four armored cruisers, kept steadily engaging us in such manner as to keep us from aesisting the Rurik.

"While the Rurik continued fighting we continued our efforts to attract the enemy further north in the hope that the Rurik would manage to dispose of her two comparatively weaker opponents, and that, after repairing the damage to her rudder, she would be able to reach Vladivostok independently.

"Shortly before 10 o'clock the enemy's fire was the most terrific of the battle, but to our general astonishment the whole Japanese squadron left us after a most deadly fight, which had lasted five hours.

"The Rossia had sustained eleven holes at her water line and the Gromobol had six. Both cruisers lost more than half their officers, and the losses among the men totaled 25 per cent.

"It appeared impossible to renew the battle or to return to tha Rurik, which was now thirty miles to the south.

"Taking advantage of the calm, we stopped our engines and quickly commenced to repair the breaches in our vessels so as to enable us to proceed to Vladivostok.

The Russian Losses.

"Capt. Berlinsky of the Rossia was killed and several of his officers were wounded. On board the Gromoboi two lieutenants were killed and other officers were wounded. Both cruisers had 135 men killed and 307 wounded. Capt. Berlinsky was buried at sea."

The report concludes by testifying to the heroism displayed by all the officers and men, who, it says, seemed to have been made of iron, knowing no fear or fatigue.

A personal examination of the damage done to the cruisers by the Japanese fire, Admiral Alexieff says in transmitting the report, convinces him of the high courage and self-sacrificing efforts of those who took part in an unequal battle against the superior forces of the Japanese.

Jessen's Narrow Escape.

Another official dispatch from Vladivostok says every officer on the Rossia and Gromoboi was either killed or wounded. Rear Admiral Jessen narrowly escaped the fate of Admiral Wiltsoeft. He was standing on the bridge of the Rossia when it was wrecked by a shell. The two Russian cruisers were literally riddled, their guns and engines being partially dismantled.

The escape of the Russian vessels from Admiral Kamimura's four armored cruisers is regarded as a wonderful piece of luck. It is presumed that the pursuers of the Russian ships did not dare go far north, fearing that some of the vessels of the Port Arthur squadron would break through the Strait of Korea.

This morning, for the first time, the newspapers were allowed to print the fact that the Rurik had been sunk. The tone of the press comment is summed up by a line in the Russ:

"The Rurik died a hero's death. That is the only consolation we have."

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, Commander of the Baltic fleet, to-day announced his flag and staff appointments. The Grand Duke Cyril has returned here from Coburg. He will accompany Admiral Rojestvensky to the Far East.

The demand for naval officers is so pressing that all the officers detailed for duty at the Naval College have been ordered on active service, and the college has been closed.

There is no confirmation of the report that the cruisers Pallada and Diana have reached Vladivostok, and the Admiralty has no newe hearing on the whereabouts of the other vessels of Admiral Wittsoeft's equadron

JAPANESE THREAT OF SEIZURE.

It Is Said a Fleet Is Going to Shanghai to Capture Russian Ships.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—M. Odagira, the Japanese Coneul General, has notified the Taotai of Shanghai that a Japanese fleet is coming to seize the Ruesia cruiser Askold and the Russia destroyer Grozovoi.

The arrival of Chinese warships is expected.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Customs, the Taotai decided to allow the Askold and the Grozovoi to remain in port until Aug. 23, when one day's notice to leave or disarm is to be given to them.

The Chief Engineer of the Customs Department reports that the Russian vessels are not seaworthy.

The repairs begun by the Ruesians on the Grozovoi would take about ten days to complete. It is uncertain when the repairs to the Askold could be finished.

There is no uneasiness here, although the situation is thought to be acute.

The foreign Coneuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—It is not probable that Japanese vesssls will enter Shanghai to seize the Ruesian warships there.

Japan has always taken the ground that Shanghai is an international port, and during her war with China she refrained from attacking it.

Japan relies upon the Chinese Government to disarm the Askold and the Grozovoi, but there is no douht that she will blockade the mouth of the Yang-Tse to prevent the escape of the Russian vessels.

PEKING, Aug. 18.—The Chinese authorities here steadfastly refuse to talk concerning the situation.

The rumor that Japan has sent an ultimatum to China regarding the Russian ships at Shanghai is strenuously denied at the Japanese Legation here, where it is said this matter will be settled amicably so far as China and Japan are concerned, although no conclusion has yet been reached.

The members of the Foreign Board are conferring constantly with the Ministers here of Russia, Japan, France, and Germany.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19.—Japan has officially notified Great Britain that she does not propose to give up the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni, csptured in the harbor of Che-Foo Aug. 12.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 19.—The Chinese Minister came to St. Petersburg from his seaside villa and conferred with several Ambassadors regarding developments in the Ryesbitelni incident. The general impression in diplomatic circles here is that Japan may yet change her mind and surrender the Ryeshitelni to the care of some neutral power, reserving all rights.

Such a course, it is pointed out, would strengthen Japan's position and at the same time avoid the possibility of complications affecting China's neutrality.

The question of the disarmament of the Russian ships at Shanghai is, it is understood, being settled on the spot by the Taotai and the Consuls of Japan and Russia. This matter is not expected here to lead to the extreme measures threatened at Tokio, in view of an authoritative statement made to The Associated Press that the Russian Government was reconciled to the disarmament of the Askold and the Grozovoi.

RUSSIA LIKELY TO GIVE WAY.

It Is Believed She Will Modify Her Attitude as to Contraband.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—It becomes more and more probable that Russia will meet the views of the United States and Great Britain regarding contrahand of war by agreeing that foodstuffs bound to a belligerent's unblockaded port and consigned to a private firm or individual, when the ship's papers leave no room for euspicion, be not regarded as contraband. The subject is now under consideration.

The Russian Government appears to be desirous of adjusting the question of the flour on board tha Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, but it is pointed out that the decision of the court makes it difficult to settle the matter diplomatically, and it is suggested that the case be appealed to the Admiralty Court here.

THE UNDERWRITERS' LOSSES.

Reports Much Exaggerated—Not Over £50,000 Dropped at Lloyd's.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"There are very exaggerated ideas abroad as to the amount dropped in war losses. It has been stated that £1,000,000 sterling has been lost in this department of underwriting at Lloyd's alone.

"It is safe to say that the loss is not more than £50,000, on which, moreover, considerable salvage is expected from Russia if our Government does its duty."

CHINA ASKS MR. HAY'S ADVICE.

Minister Chentung Has a Conference with the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Sir Chantung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, called at the State Department to-day for a conference with Mr. Hay, which lasted some time. Although the Minister said he called primarily on another matter, he admitted that the question of China's neutrality was under discussion, and there is reason to believe that this subject occupied the major portion of the conference.

The Minister did not attempt to conceal his belief that the problems presented to China in the last few days by the presence of Russian ships in Chinese waters were exceedingly serious, nor did he attempt to deny that the situation might lead to grave consequences. He denied, however, that he brought any specific instructions from his own government, but he is naturally desirous of keeping his government posted on the attitude of the United States in this matter.

It can be stated that the real object of the Minister's presentation of this subject to Secretary Hay was to secure the latter's council for transmission to Peking. The Chinese authorities have the greatest confidence in the disinterested advice of the Secretary, and have appealed to him repeatedly when the Peking Government was in trouble.

The State Department has received from Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, the protest of Japan to the Powers about the presence of Russian ships in Chinese harbors. Mr. Takahira also called on Mr. Hay to-day, and spent half an hour with him in conference on the entire situation. The Minister said the communication which he made to Mr. Hay was not in such shape that it could be published at this time, but added that its substance already had appeared in dispatches.

KILLING WAS PLANNED BEFORE GEORGIA VERDICT

Lyncher Boasts That Indictments Are Impossible.

TO AID IN SUBDUING BLACKS

Seventy-Year-Old Colored Man of Good Repute Shot with Son.

STATESBORGUGH, Ga., Aug. 18.—Beyond the whipping of a number of negroes in this county and one at Claxton, about twenty-five miles from here, there is nothing new in the situation in this part of Georgia. The exodus of negroes continues, and already has threatened a shortage in the labor supply in the cotton fields, where the picking is soon to commence. The lesson of Tuesday had made a profound impression on the negroes.

No violence has been directed against the better class of black-skinned people, although marauders shot an aged negro named Roberts, and his son, in their cabin Tuesday night. Roberts had lived seventy years in the community and commanded the respect of good citizens.

Offers of assistance, if it be needed to subdue the negroes, have come from Brunswick, Valdosta, and other Georgia points.

The question most discussed to-day is the alleged mismanagement of the troops during the trial of the negroes, Reed and Cato. A non-commissioned officer of the local military company declared to The Associated Press correspondent that two officers of his company have prepared to send their resignations to the Governor and that a Major of the company has asked for dismissal from the service. Leading citizens are endeavoring to dissuade them from this intention.

The officer declared that the members of the company were required to give up their loaded cartridges that had been issued, and that other and smaller cartridges were issued to less than a half dozen members of the company. He said orders were given that there should be no firing. The blame is put on the officer in command—the Captain of the Savannah Company. It is not denied that the mob with the two negroes on the way to the state passed within a few yards of the soldiers stationed about the jail. The soldiers could have rescued the negroes and held them against the mob.

A well-known business man, who admits his leadership of the mob, and the burning of the negroes, told The Associated Press correspondent that the plans to kill the two negroes at the end of the trial, regardless of what the verdict might be, were formulated the day before the trial. With the exception that it was not previously determined that burning should be the method, the plans were carried out exactly as made. The same citizen stated that the military authorities have his name as well as others who had an active part in killing the prisoners.

He added that no Grand Jury would indict and no petit jury in the county would find guilty any man who had part in the burning. Judge Daly, presiding at the trial of the negroes, said to-day that he could not say what action, if any, will be taken to apprehend those who had part in the work.

NEGRO KILLS A WHITE MAN.

Governor of South Carolina Offers Troops to Avoid Lynching.

MEGGETTO, S. C., Aug. 18.—Allen Porter Heathington, eighteen years old, son of M. J. Heatbington, was shot and killed today by a negro named Sam Brown in the Toogoodoo neighborhood, Colleton County. Young Heathington was remonstrating with Brown about some work when the negro drew a pistol and shot him in the head. The killing has caused intense excitement. The whole county is being scoured by posses, and the negro's capture is hourly expected. Bloodhounds were secured from Charleston, and are on the trail.

When informed of the affair Gov. Heyward at once telegraphed the Sheriff of Colleton County offering him troops and anything he desired to prevent a lynching. The Governor also telegraphed prominent citizens of the county asking their co-operation to prevent any violence.

SAY JANITORS WORK TOO MUCH

Orange Building Trades Would Limit Their Activity in Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 18.—The United Building Trades' Conference Board of the Oranges has condemned the practice of allowing school janitors to do mechanical work in the school buildings. A letter is to be sent to the several school boards within the organization's territory, protesting against this and demanding that it be done by members of the mechanical trades.

The board takes the stand that there is enough work for the janitors without expecting them to do carpentry, plumbing, tinning, painting, and steamfitting. In Orange the janitors perform no labor of this kind, it is said by members of the Board of Education, although they make minor repairs, but in East Orange skilled mechanics are engaged as janitors and they do a great deal of work of this sort, which in Orange is let out by contract.

STARVE RATHER THAN LIE.

That Is Doctrine Magistrate Crane Lays Down to Youthful Actor.

"You should prefer to starve before you should lie," was what Magistrate Crane told Sidney Carlyle, a boy actor, in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning. The boy, who takes the leading part in a play entitled "Alone in the World," which is at the Metropolitan Theatre on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street, this week, was testifying in behalf of his mother, who was under arrest for allowing him to act without a permit.

The mother had said that he was over the required age, and when it was proved that she was in error she broke down and said that she had testified falsely, as had her son, in order to keep from starving, whereupon the Magistrate said it was better to starve than lie. The boy was discharged and the mother held for examination on Sept. 1.

The Gerry society brought the action.

RUSSIA BUYS MORE SHIPS.

Two English-Built Steamers Purchased for Transports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—Russia continues to acquire steamers of modern type for transports.

The latest purchases reported at Antwerp are the Tiberius, of 4,400 tons, and the Claudius, of 3,500 tons, both English built.

THE CZAREVITCH HELPLESS.

Her Ammunition Removed and Her Guns Dismantled.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 18.—All the ammunition of the Russian battleship Czarewitch and the three destroyers has been removed and stored in a German magazine. The work of dismantling the guns of the Russian vessels has been completed.

The terms of the parole imposed upon the Russians necessitate their remaining here until the end of the war.

The officers of the Russian warships who are able to be about are being royally entertained by the Germans here.

STRIKERS SHOOT GUARDS.

Fire on Train Containing Miners Near Ziegler, Ill.

ZIEGLER, Ill., Aug. 18.—Two wounded guards lying in the hospital here, one shot in the neck, with both wrists and hands torn by buckshot, the other hit in the side by a mixed load from a shotgun, are the casualties in the second battle with the strikers, which occurred to-day half a mile south of Christopher.

The appearance of an Illinois Central special carrying twenty-six miners and nine guards was awaited by the strikers, concealed in a cornfield. Fire was opened on the approaching special in a scattering volley and continued for about five minutes. Especial effort seemed to be made to hit the engineer, but nons of the shots took effect. Bullets plowed into the hardwood covering of the coach and caboose at all angles, showing a heavy fire both on the approach and retirement of the train.

The trainmen returned under escort of United States deputies and Ziegler guards, which escort will remain with the train until it returns with more laborers.

STUDENTS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Harvard Men Taken for Strike Breakers —Secretary Wilson's Denial.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Because they wanted to study the strike situation, two Harvard students, William Pastor and Blaine Evans, ran into serious trouble to-day at Twenty-eighth Street and Ashland Avenue and were nearly killed. They were carrying small packages that looked like luncheon boxes and were mistaken for strike breakers.

A mob gathered and the students tried to board a passing car but were overtaken and beaten by strike pickets, to whom they finally explained their purpose. They said they did not enjoy their rough experience, but would not be deterred from prosecuting their investigations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture denied to-day that his recent visit to the West had anything to do with settling or attempting to settle the meat packers' strike.

"When I went West," said Mr. Wilson, "I went straight through Chicago, and when I came home I came straight through Chicago. The only person I spoke to was the men who sold tickets at the station."

"But didn't you look into the conditions which were responsible for the strike when you were with the sheep and cattle men in Denver?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Wilson, "that would savor too much of politics, and I am not a politician."

AUTO ARREST AFTER CHASE.

Then Sergeant Lets Prisoner Go to Waldorf for Bail Money.

A man who gave his name as Henry Galay, twenty-six years old, a chauffeur, of 311 Lexington Avenue, was arrested last night by Bicycle Policemen Kerrigan and Donobue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station after a chase from the Circle, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The policemen were standing near the Circle, they say, when an automobile in which were three men came by at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour. Kerrigan called to Galay, the chauffeur, to stop, and he merely replied, "Catch us if you can," and went the faster.

The policemen gave chase on their wheels and overhauled the auto at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where there was a block on the crossing. Besides Galay there was in the auto a man who gave his name as Donald Mahan, a lawyer, of 25 West Ninety-fourth Street, and another man who said he lived at the Waldorf, but refused to give his name.

From the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Galay was allowed to go to the Waldorf with a policeman to get bail. Galay sent a card up stairs and presently a man in evening dress came down and handed him $500. At the station there was an argument between Galay and Sergeant Hosey, until the latter finally refused to accept the cash bail. Mr. Mahan then offered real estate as security and the Sergeant was compelled to accept it.

FOUGHT HARD FOR LIFE.

Boy Sank to Death in Sound Only When Strength Failed.

Hanging lifeless, with both arms clasped about an upright of the City Island dock, the body of Philip Cranna, the five-year-old son of Patrick Cranna, was found at 8 o'clock to-night beneath the waters of the Sound. Young Cranna was missing when supper time came, and when, an hour later, he did not put in an appearance, his father sent his brothers to look for him.

A thorough search was made about the island, but nobody had seen young Philip. As a last resort Cranna walked to the dock and discovered the body of the missing boy close to one of the uprights. Life had been extinct for several hours. The boy had evidently fallen into the water, clasped the upright, clung to it until exhausted, and then gone to the bottom with arms still encircling the timber.

RUNS DOWN BOY, ESCAPES.

Crowd Pursues Reckless Driver Through East New York Streets.

Lashing his horse into breakneck speed, an unknown man escaped from an angry mob in East New York early last evening, after he had run down and seriously injured two-year-old Samuel Ginsberg, of 320 Stone Avenue. The wheels of the carriage passed over the child's body. He lay in the roadway unconscious, blood pouring from a deep cut in his head.

The man did not wait to learn how seriously his victim was hurt, but whipped up his horse and drove off before he could be stopped. Men and boys pursued for half a mile, but he quickly outdistanced them. The accident was witnessed by Mrs. Ginsberg, who begged Dr. Smith hysterically to save Samuel's life. The child was removed to the Bradford Street Hospital.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO.

Riot at Dunkirk When Colored Man Fought Visiting Fireman.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A fist fight between one of the visiting firemen, said to be a Schenectady man, and Joseph Beaumont, a negro, in which the former was badly worsted, led to a riot here to-day. Beaumont was pursued through the streets by a mob of firemen. He was being roughly handled when the Chief of Police and two policemen came to the rescue.

Members of the mob tore down clothes lines and made nooses out of them. Half a block from the police station the mob made a rush against the policemen and their prisoner with cries of "Lynch him!" Chief Brady drew a revolver, with which he kept them at bay until the station house was reached. The crowd dispersed soon after the negro was locked up.

Apartments now ready for your inspection.
2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.
Table d'hote and a la carte.
The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

Three Ways of Playing the Piano



By Hand:
Judges of musical quality who have but a limited amount to invest in a piano often prefer to buy a slightly used instrument of a leading make rather than a cheap piano which is entirely new.
The introduction of our new Pianola Piano has brought into our hands a collection of used pianos representing the foremost manufacturers, and remarkable for their excellent condition. Not one but is exceptional value and prices range as low as $135.

With the Pianola:
It has come to be considered that the Pianola is an essential in every refined home, even though the family contains a member who can play by hand. It will give its owners a knowledge of more varied and delightful forms of music than could be acquired in years of persistent concert-going.
Although anyone can play the piano with the aid of the Pianola, the new Metrostyle attachment more than doubles its value, giving to the most inexperienced the ability to play with the finish of an artist.

The Pianola Piano:
"The First Complete Piano"
This instrument combines in a single case *both* of the above methods of playing the piano. The hitherto unused space inside an upright piano has been utilized to contain the mechanism of a Metrostyle Pianola.
The Pianola Piano is first of all *a perfect piano*, being played by the fingers on the keyboard in the ordinary way. But open a slide in the front of the case, insert a perforated roll of music, and you may play it by means of foot pedals and expression levers. No one who is contemplating the purchase of either a piano or a piano-player should fail to see this wonderful instrument.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave. near 34th Street.
Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

MAROONED AT CONEY IN AN INVALID CHAIR

Cripple Gave Negro Attendant Money in Advance.

KINDNESS WAS MISPLACED

Helper Deserted to Hunt for Watermelon, and Thieves Appear When Darkness Falls.

William J. Rice of 876 Atlantic Street, Newark, is a cripple, but there is nothing the matter with his voice. He arrived at Coney Island on the 4 o'clock boat yesterday afternoon with his invalid's chair and Hiram Williams, a dusky helpmeet, to trundle him about while he saw the sights.

They had been on the island for about an hour, and Mr. Rice had been made comfortable on the beach at the foot of Henderson's Walk, where he could see the ocean, when the colored man asked him for something in advance on his day's pay.

"I wants some watermelyon, hoss, and I wants it pow'ful bad," said Hiram.

Rice gave the colored man a dollar. He has not seen him since. Marooned in his invalid's chair on the beach, Mr. Rice saw the sun dip below the horizon, and the electric lights at the various amusement establishments blaze forth in their full glory, but Hiram stayed away.

Shortly before midnight, when the steam calliope at Luna Park had stopped for the day, a shriek that made people in the vicinity believe it had started up again was heard. It came from Rice. William Dunn of 386 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, came up just in time to see two mysterious forms disappear in the darkness. Rice told Dunn that two men had just tried to rob him of $25 and a gold watch, when he began to scream, and they got scared. Rice was pretty well scared himself.

Policeman Bergman of the Coney Island Precinct trundled Rice to the station house, where he reported the attempted robbery. When Sergt. Sheehan saw how nervous he was he wanted to send for an ambulance. Rice discouraged him.

"All I need is a 'bracer,' and you can get that at a handier place than the hospital."

After Rice had got his tonic, he was put up at a boarding house for the night.

OFFER AID TO JAPANESE WIDOW.

Two New York Women Touched by Her Helplessness.

Acting Captain Rogers of the Clymer Street Police Station, Williamsburg, yesterday received two letters from women living on Morningside Heights, Manhattan, who expressed a willingness to help Mrs. Dalsy Campbell, the young Japanese widow who was found on Monday evening homeless and starving on the stoop of a house at Wallabout Street and Wythe Avenue. When the woman was taken to the station house she told a pitiful story of hardship and of the death of her husband in the war with Spain.

The letters received by Acting Captain Rogers were from Mrs. Louise Kneisel of Undercliff Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Miss Teresa Wadsworth of 417 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Both the writers asked for information about Mrs. Campbell, and expressed their willingness to help the young Japanese woman. The letters were turned over to Miss Anna V. Roome, a probationary officer of Brooklyn, who has Mrs. Campbell in charge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night:

7:30 A. M.—Twelfth Avenue and Fiftieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
9:55 A. M.—19 Rutgers Place; Isaac Goldstein; damage, $150.
11:55 A. M.—404 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; William Burke; damage slight.
12:10 P. M.—268 Delancey Street; Abraham Stookman; damage trifling.
2:25 P. M.—20 West Seventeenth Street; B. Reddy; damage, $5.
3:40 P. M.—163 Monroe Street; Samuel Suffene; damage slight.
5:10 P. M.—353 East Forty-fifth Street; Henry Wishmensky; damage, $100.
5:20 P. M.—100 Bayard Street; Bireilo Nizzar; damage, $5.
6:05 P. M.—280 Mulberry Street; Bortale, Lampise, damage, $250.
6:10 P. M.—162 St. Ann's Avenue; John Zahn; damage, $10.
6:35 P. M.—168 Hudeon Street; Ochillo Gigiocrans; damage, $50.
6:50 P. M.—20 First Street; Samuel Baum; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—180 Allen Street; J. Schwartz; no damage.
7:50 P. M.—222 Rivington Street; Solomon Rothkropf; damage, $100.
8:20 P. M.—302 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. Anna Norton; damage, $200.
8:40 P. M.—1,475 Madison Avenue; Harvey Looss; damage, $100.
9:45 P. M.—362 Madison Street; Lepkowits & Shilling; damage trifling.

KILLED IN HORSES' MAD DASH.

One Child Dead, Others Hurt, After Williamsburg Bridge Runaway.

Two big black horses, attached to a coach in which a woman, a man, and a boy were returning from a funeral, took fright on the South Drive of the Williamsburg Bridge last evening, at the hour when traffic is at its height, and dashed westward from a point about the west tower. After clearing the bridge the runaways plowed through a crowd of small children playing in Clinton Street, instantly killing one child, and rendering one unconscious, besides injuring slightly other children in the group.

The dead child is Harry Lavener, three years old, of 76 Suffolk Street. Annie Oringer, three years old, of 78 Suffolk Street, was knocked down by the horses and remained unconscious for an hour after. The team was driven by Isaac Cohen of 194 Allen Street, who is employed as a driver by Nathan Rosenstock of Norfolk Street. In the coach were Frederick Lennon of 11½ Washington Street, Manhattan, his mother, Winifred Lennon, and a small boy.

The horses took fright at the breaking of a whippletree, which in falling struck one of them. The runaways took the incline leading down to Clinton Street at breakneck speed. A patrolman from the west tower tried to signal ahead that the runaways were coming, and the man on the other end made a futile attempt to close the bridge gate on the west side before the runaways got through. Passing the gate as it swung to behind them, the horses ran with increasing speed, the coach careening from one side to the other, while Cohen tried to get the horses under some kind of control. A crowd of children were playing in Clinton Street, and the frantic horses made straight for them.

Inside the coach Mrs. Lennon tried to jump out with the boy, and Lennon had all he could do to hold the women and child. Pedestrians shouted to the children, and many of them ran for safety, but a few kept at their play, oblivious of danger. The horses had by this time taken the reins, and they dashed into the crowd of children. The Lavener boy was run over by the rubber-tired wheels of the heavy coach and instantly killed. Half a dozen children were knocked down.

Cohen regained control of his horses after they had passed the children, and turned them into a telegraph post. The crowd closed in on the horses, hustled Cohen down from his seat, and a patrolman placed him under arrest. The reserves of the Delancey Street Station were called out to disperse the crowd.

SHOT TWICE BY FRIEND.

Wounded Cuban Pursued by Crowd, Who Thought Him Murderer.

Alexander Forbes, forty years old, a Cuban cigarmaker, living at 351 West Thirty-sixth Street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital about 9 o'clock last night in a serious condition, suffering from two bullet wounds of the left side. His self-confessed assailant, Higino Valdas, thirty-eight years old, also a cigarmaker of 251 West Thirtieth Street, was locked up by Patrolman O'Connor in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, Forbes's injuries are said to be fatal.

The shooting took place in the hallway of the flat house at 251 West Thirtieth Street, within a block of the Tenderloin Police Station. Valdas says that he was on his way down stairs, and had just reached the lower hall when he met Forbes, who was on his way up to visit him. After a moment's talk the men got into a quarrel, and Valdas drew a pistol and shot his friend twice.

As Valdas fired, Forbes turned and ran out of the house shouting for protection in his native tongue. People in the street concluded that he was the assailant and gave chase.

Up Eighth Avenue the wounded man raced to Thirty-first Street pursued by the crowd, falling into the arms of Policeman O'Connor, who was standing on the corner. The policeman, too, thought Forbes had shot some one, and, not knowing that he was dangerously wounded, walked with him back as far as the house on West Thirtieth Street, where the man collapsed on the sidewalk.

Valdas, when arrested at his rooms, admitted that he had shot Forbes.

Chicago Gets "Matrimonial Library."

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A library of 1,700 volumes on "matrimonial institutions" has been donated to the University of Chicago, Prof. George

JUDGE PARKER TALKS WITH MORE LEADERS

Senator Overman Enthusiastic Over His Reception.

VIGOROUS PERSONAL CAMPAIGN

National Committee Favors Such a Move—Much Pressure on Candidate to Make Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Aug. 18.—The first meeting between Mr. Parker and Senator Overman took place here to-day. The Senator was enthusiastic over his reception, and his visit was understood to be very satisfactory to the nominee.

"I just came here," said the Senator, "to meet the candidate. I talked over conditions in my State with him. I shall make several speeches in my own State, and may speak in other places if called on to do so."

Mr. Overman will go West shortly as a member of the Reed Smoot Committee.

J. J. Fitzgerald, Representative in Congress from the Seventh New York District, also came for a conference with Mr. Parker. He said it was his intention to discuss his campaign speeches, a number of which he has prepared with particular reference to the labor vote, also having a leaning with respect to the candidate's opinion in labor matters. Some time ago Fitzgerald delivered a labor speech in Congress, which has been given a place in the Democratic campaign book. Fitzgerald intends to tour New England in this campaign.

The visit of the two Indiana leaders, Menzies and Spencer, terminated this morning. Their efforts to induce the candidate to promise their State two or three speeches were without definite result.

The pressure on Mr. Parker to speak in various States is becoming greater every day. Thus far the candidate has not tied himself up to any speechmaking proposition.

The American Bar Association, which holds its annual meeting in St. Louis Sept. 26, is very desirous that the candidate be present. At this time Mr. Parker is debating whether he shall give the preference to the day most important to the Bar Association or to New York State Day, Oct. 4. It would appear that the former has thus far presented the best case.

It is not the plan now for Judge Parker to make any speeches on his way to St. Louis. Mrs. Parker will probably remain at the Exposition for two weeks as the guest of Mrs. Daniel Manning, and it is likely that the Judge will make a detour on his return in order to address political meetings in Indianapolis, Chicago, and one or two other points. The suggestion has been made that later Judge Parker should go on an extended stumping tour, and continue until the day before election, but no decision has been reached in regard to this. His closing speech, if the trip is made, will probably be delivered in New York City.

The suggestion of having the candidate make a vigorous personal campaign meets the approval of Senator Bailey of Texas, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Senator Martin of Virginia, Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis, and other of Judge Parker's political advisers, including nearly every member of the National Committee. The question will be taken up by the National Committee at an early meeting.

One of the first things the candidate did this morning was to send the following telegram to Henry G. Davis:

"Please accept my congratulations on your excellent speech of acceptance.

"ALTON B. PARKER."

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, who is Mr. Parker's closest personal and political friend, arrived here late, and will remain over night.

H. G. DAVIS ON LABOR RECORD.

Never Discharged Man Because He Belonged to Union.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 18.—The following letter from H. G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has been made public here:

"Elkins, West Va., Aug. 15, 1904.

"Mr. I. V. Johnson, Roanoke, Va.

"My Dear Mr. Johnson: I am glad to have your letter calling my attention to the publication placing me in an attitude of hostility to the laboring class. No one who knows me personally or is at all acquainted with the circumstances of my life will put any credence in the statements to which you refer. I think I can well claim that I belong to the laboring class. For many years I worked in the ranks as a wage earner, and I know what it is to earn my living by the sweat of my brow. On the other hand, I have been a large employer of labor, in railroads, coal mines, lumber mills, &c., and have never had any serious trouble with our men. I can recall but two instances in which there were strikes, and these were of short duration and peaceably settled. No man has ever been discharged from our service because he was a union man, or been evicted from a company's house for any reason. I think you will find that the conditions of the railroad man and the miner in connection with the enterprises I have directed will compare most favorably with those in other localities of the country.

"I have always believed, and my conviction came from the hard school of experience, that, measured by the character of the work he does and the cost of living, every man is entitled to full compensation for his services.

"I am charged with having instituted proceedings which led to an injunction against strikers by Judge Jackson of this State. The fact is, I had nothing whatever to do with the case, and knew nothing about the matter until I read of it in the newspapers. The injunction did not apply to the men in our employ nor pertain to them in any way. On the contrary, I remember on one occasion one of our Superintendents suggested an injunction against our men, and I declined to consider it.

"H. G. DAVIS."

VETERAN CANDIDATE ACTIVE.

Ex-Senator Davis Attends German—Up Early on Political Affairs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 18.—Ex-Senator Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, arose early today, feeling in excellent spirits and evidencing no ill-effects from yesterday's busy day. He participated in the german at the hotel last night, remaining up until after midnight To-morrow morning he will leave here in his private car for Elkins, West Va.

Several of the members of the Notification Committee remained over to-day, among them being Chairman John Sharp Williams. They conferred with Mr. Davis. Further meetings of the State Executive Committee were held, in which the candidate's advice was sought regarding the details of the campaign.

FOR COLLEGE MEN'S CLUB.

Committee Is Named to Complete the Organization.

In accordance with action taken at a meeting on Thursday looking to the organization of the Democratic club of college men the following committee on organization has been appointed:

Charles A. Collin, Yale; Hammond Odell, Columbia; Robert Grier Monroe, Princeton; Francis Burton Harrison, Yale; James Byrne, Harvard; Nathan M. Flower, Yale; Frederick R. Coudert, Columbia; Alonzo Potter, Yale; Edward D. O'Brien, Georgetown; Lawrence Godkin, Harvard; Harry Hill Pierce, Bowdoin; John De Witt Warner, Cornell; Alfred Sellsberg, Harvard; Paul Fuller, Jr., Columbia; Henry B. Anderson, Yale; Albert T. Rathbone, Williams; Herbert Noble, University of Virginia; John C. Calhoun, University of South Carolina; James W. Gerard, Jr., Columbia; Frank M. Patterson, Yale.

The club will establish headquarters, disseminate literature, and furnish a bureau of speakers to aid in the election of Parker and Davis.

EVEN MONEY ON NEW YORK.

$8,000 Placed on Election in This State —Presidential Odds Unchanged.

No bets were reported on the curb yesterday on the Presidential campaign, although offerings were numerous at the prevailing odds of 6-10 and 10-7.

Even money bets were made on the result of the campaign in New York, with a total of $8,000 placed at these figures. R. T. Wilson took the Roosevelt end of several bets, the largest of which were those of $5,000 with C. H. De Witt and $1,000 with A. A. Housmann & Co. Winchel & Co. placed $2,000 even w. lister & Babcock that New York State would go Republican.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN VERMONT

Taft and Other Big Speakers to be Heard in That State.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee spent yesterday morning in the Wall Street district. In the afternoon, with other members of the Executive Committee, he held a conference with Chairman Babcock and Congressmen Overstreet and Hull of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont and Senator Elkins of West Virginia were callers at Republican headquarters yesterday. Senator Proctor talked to Senator Scott about speakers for the Vermont campaign in which he is actively engaged. He has already secured Secretary William H. Taft to speak at Montpelier Aug. 26, and Senator Fairbanks for Aug. 29. Attorney General Moody has also promised to make two speeches in Vermont.

The fact that so many speakers of prominence are being rushed to Vermont by the Republicans is being taken by the Democratic campaign managers that the Republicans are afraid their majority in the State will be cut down so much that it will have an influence on the rest of the country. Senator Proctor said such an inference was absurd.

"We are going to have one of the best campaigns we ever had," he said. "Conditions are normal in Vermont this year, and the result promises to be a much fairer indication of the November election than usual. Eight years ago the Republicans took 8,000 votes from the Democrats. Most of these were the 'dyed-in-the-wool' Democrats who could not hear free silver, but believed that sound money was one of the cardinal principles of the party of Jefferson and Jackson. It was quite a wrench for them to leave their party at all, but we are going to keep some of them this time. Our only danger is from overconfidence just now, but that will be overcome and a full Republican vote can be counted on."

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Next Encampment Convention to be Held in Denver.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar of this city was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by acclamation at the closing session of the National Encampment Convention to-day, and Denver, Col., was selected as the place for the encampment of 1905.

The other National officers elected were: Senior Vice Commander in Chief—John R. King, Washington, D. C.; Junior Vice Commander—George W. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Surgeon General—Dr. Warren R. King, Indiana; Chapiain in Chief—The Rev. J. H. Bradford, Washington, D. C.

The principal business transacted was the passage of the resolutions declaring that any modification of the voting franchise should be along lines of "intelligence and fitness," and not along lines of race and color," disapproving the admission of Sons of Veterans to secret Grand Army of the Republic meetings, and the laying on the table of a resolution regarding a proposed fraternal convention of the two armies of the Union and Confederate armies at Washington, D. C., in May, 1905.

Mrs. Mary T. Hager of Chicago was elected National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WANTED TO FIGHT INDIANS.

Small Boy Leaves Home to Hunt Scalps in Westchester County.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 18.—Deprived of his rifle, cartridge belt, and bowie knife, with which he expected to slay Indians in Westchester County, Lester Katz, fourteen years of age, sits in Police Headquarters at New Rochelle, wishing that he was home with his mother.

The police are uncertain as to whether the boy lives in Bayonne, N. J., or in Philadelphia, as he has told several different stories about the location of his home. In the Police Court this morning Magistrate Edgar Phelps held the would-be Indian fighter until Capt. Timmons could communicate with the police of the two cities and learn which one he really hailed from.

The boy is small for his age, has dark curly hair, and an extremely light complexion, and when taken in charge by the police wore a complete military uniform. He was found late on Wednesday night on Huguenot Street recruiting a band of boys to accompany him on an expedition against the redskins. He had gathered about six boys around him, and nearly every one was armed. One had stolen a bicycle to take along; another had his sister's dress suit case packed with rations. The leader of the gang was armed with a small rifle, and it is said he had fired several shots when he had been interfered with by toughs.

Policeman Farrington swooped down upon the Indian fighters and confiscated their belongings. All of the New Rochelle boys were allowed to go, but the ringleader was held. When the young prisoner was searched it was found that he had only 13 cents. He deplored the fact that he had been captured alive. The barrel of his rifle was cracked. He first said his name was Harry West, and that he lived at Bayonne. Later he told Capt. Timmons that he was Lester Katz of 604 Kensington Avenue, Philadelphia.

"I ran away from home," he added, "because I would rather fight Indians than go to school."

FEAR NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Waterbury Police Believe Citizenship Papers Are Easily Gained.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 18.—Examination of the records of naturalization papers in the District Court by Assistant Clerk William M. Gillette shows that one Alexander Sefersehayan obtained naturalization papers in this city on Nov. 24 of last year. The applicant said that he was born in Syria on March 3, 1878, and came to this country in January, 1895. He gave his residence as 596 South Main Street.

A man giving the name of Alexander Seferschayan was recently debarred from landing in New York on his arrival from Haiti because of having a fraudulent naturalization paper in his possession which had been made out in his name in Waterbury. Inquiry at the address of the applicant to-day failed to find any Syrian in the building who remembers either Seferschayan or his witness, Mader.

Clerk Gillette points out the singular fact that there has been no application of a Syrian for naturalization since that of Seferschayan. Police here are of the opinion that naturalization frauds are extensive in many cities.

WOODRUFF BOOM IS A LOAD ON ODELL'S MIND

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Getting Votes on the Quiet.

CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS

Brooklynites at Republican Headquarters to Talk Over the Situation—Tilt Between Dady and Fuller.

Gov. Odell was again in conference with the Brooklyn leaders yesterday for several hours, and when it was over and Col. Michael J. Dady was asked whether ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was still a candidate for the Governorship nomination, he replied:

"He is in the race with both feet. I don't mean that he is seeking the nomination, but I do mean that no man can take him out of the contest except himself. He is not making an effort to secure delegates, but if the party wants him he will take the nomination and give his best energies to the campaign."

The fact that Gov. Odell has been in conference with the Brooklyn leaders for two days has created the impression that Mr. Woodruff's position is becoming a matter of concern to the Governor. While Col. Dady says that Mr. Woodruff is not out after delegates, information from other sources arouses the suspicion that Mr. Woodruff is employing the tactis he used at Saratoga two years ago. He said then that he was not a candidate for renomination for Lieutenant Governor and the managers of the party picked out Mr. Sheldon. When the delegates arrived at Saratoga, however, it was found that there was a decided opposition to Mr. Sheldon and that it came largely from the delegations which wanted Mr. Woodruff on the ticket for the fourth time. The sentiment was strong enough to beat Mr. Sheldon, even though it did not result in the nomination of Mr. Woodruff, Frank Wayland Higgins being taken up as a compromise.

As a matter of fact it may be stated that while Mr. Woodruff himself may be making no open effort to secure delegates, his friends are at work in his behalf in various sections of the State and believe that he is now in the lead for the Governorship. It is said that there will be votes for him in the Manhattan delegation, that he will have delegates from several of the counties in the central part of the State, and that he will also make a good showing in the southern tier. One of the shrewdest politicians in the State said yesterday that Mr. Woodruff's boom had made such headway that there was no "dark horse" Gov. Odell could name to beat him. The list of men prominent in State politics who would be available, it was said, had been thoroughly canvassed, and with Mr. Root out of the race there was none who would be able to muster as much strength as Mr. Woodruff.

"Gov. Odell," said the politician in question, "cannot afford to spring a man whose nomination will practically be a gift from him. He ought to be shrewd enough to know that a nomination made in that way would be fatal to Republican chances. The nominee must be some man for whom there is a natural, not an artificial, sentiment. With Root out, Higgins and Woodruff would be the natural selections of the rank and file of the party as the next best available men, and of those two Woodruff can secure by far the greater number of delegates unless Gov. Odell uses the iron hand."

Gov. Odell, at the conference with the Brooklyn leaders, handed out lists containing the names and addresses of every Republican voter in every election district in Brooklyn, and said that he wanted complete reports as to what those voters would do at the coming election handed in not later than Sept. 1. The lists were a great surprise to the leaders. Some of them said afterward that Gov. Odell was the most thorough man they had ever known, and that he must have been making his plans for the present campaign at least six months back.

There was a clash at the conference yesterday between Elections Commissioner Randolph C. Fuller and Col. Dady because of the fight which William E. Phillips, the leader of the Tenth District and the friend of Col. Dady, is making to put Mr. Fuller out of politics. There was some warm talk, but Gov. Odell smoothed down the ruffled feelings of both gentlemen.

THE PRESIDENT AND POLITICS.

Many Conferences Before His Return to Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—When President Roosevelt leaves Washington Saturday morning for Oyster Bay his formal letter accepting the Chicago nomination will be practically completed, although it will not be given out for publication until about Sept. 10. Probably party leaders will be consulted about the phraseology of the letter before it is finally given to the press. The subjects included and their treatment have been discussed from time to time between the President and members of the Cabinet.

The President expects to stay at Oyster Bay until Sept. 20, when he will return to Washington and remain until after the election. With the departure of the President several of the Cabinet Ministers will leave the city. Those present now are Hay, Taft, Payne, and Wilson. Shaw, Hitchcock, Moody, Metcalf, and Morton are away. Next week Wilson and Taft will be in New England participating in the campaign in Vermont, and Payne will go to Wisconsin to look into the warfare that is going on between the La Follette and Spooner factions. Secretary Hay returned to Washington to give personal attention to important questions growing out of the trouble at Constantinople and the Russo-Japanese war. He will probably be able to adjust all matters of this character shortly and resume his vacation in the hills of New Hampshire. With the departure of Mr. Hay there will not be a member of the Cabinet in Washington unless one or more of them shall return. Messrs. John W. Dwight of the Thirtieth New York District, John S. Wise, and F. B. Thurber of New York City conferred with the President to-day, and each assured him that New York would cast its Electoral vote for the Republican candidates. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia was also a visitor. Mr. Smith will take an active part in the campaign, and will place himself at the disposition of the National Committee.

HOPE FOR SENATOR HOAR.

Has Held His Own During the Day—Inquiries from Many Friends.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—The last bulletin for the night was issued from the home of Senator George F. Hoar at 10 o'clock to-night, his condition being so favorable that it was considered unnecessary to give out any later news, except in case of a sudden change, when an announcement will be made.

Senator Hoar has remained in about the same condition during the day, sleeping quietly and talking little, but rationally. His heart is still very weak at times, but on the whole he has held his own. His condition is carefully observed. Dr. Charles F. Folsom, head of the City Hospital at Boston, is at the bedside, as is Dr. Warren E. Gilman and State Messenger Doherty.

Inquiries as to the Senator's condition were received to-day from President Roosevelt, Senators Fairbanks, McComas, and Whitmore, ex-Gov. Long, Lieut. Gov. Guild, and a large number of the Senator's friends in public and private life.

Gen. Rockwood Hoar said to-night that, while his father is still a very sick man, there is hope for his recovery.

LEADERS MAY ACT IN MURPHY-M'CARREN ROW

Continued from Page 1.

tion of the labor organizations speaks for itself."

It was an inquiry as to whether he had made a personal request to Chairman Taggart to have Senator McCarren deposed that brought forth Mr. Murphy's attack.

MURPHY'S FLING AT SENATOR.

"There is not a particle of truth in the statement that I made any such request," he retorted. "I would be ashamed to mention the name of Senator McCarren in decent company. I consider Mr. Taggart a decent man, and therefore I would never have mentioned McCarren in his presence. I apologize to you for mentioning it now."

Then Mr. Murphy turned suddenly to his interviewers and asked:

"Is it true that McCarren has said that he wants me to say something?"

Being informed that Senator McCarren had been quoted to that effect, Mr. Murphy said:

"If McCarren were to go to 300 Mulberry Street, where they deal out certificates of character, and if while there he received a proper certificate of character, there would be a couple of gentlemen sojourning in Canada for their health, and I would not be one of them."

"Have you ever signed your name to a petition asking for McCarren's removal?"

"Positively, no. I would not dignify the subject that much."

With respect to the charges made against him by the two labor organizations that he was an enemy of organized labor, Senator McCarren said:

"I never owned a dollar's worth of stock in the concern in which it is said non-union labor was employed. I am willing to stand on my legislative record on labor propositions."

MAKE CHARGE SPECIFIC, M'CARRAN SAYS.

"I have no reply to make to the general statements of Mr. Murphy," he continued. "If Murphy has any specific allegation to make against me let him make it, and then I will answer him."

Ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, a member of the Housesmiths' Union and a lieutenant of Chief Devery, called at the Democratic State headquarters to denounce the action of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades and the Building Trades' Alliance. He said that the men who signed the protest of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades were men who had deserted the housesmiths at the time of the strike inaugurated by Sam Parks.

"They are men who went over to the side of the employers at that time," said Butler, "and later deserted the employers and formed a new organization of their own. I think I am right when I say that one of them is a man who has resided in Leader Murphy's district, and is a member of the Anawanda Club. They are a fine lot to denounce McCarren's labor record. McCarren is all right with the laboring men, and the resolutions of those two organizations will not hurt him among real union labor men. The whole thing is an outrage, in which it is easy to see Murphy's hand."

It is understood that the enterprise charged with being antagonistic to union labor, and in which the unions allege that Senator McCarren is interested, is Dreamland, at Coney Island. Ex-Senator Reynolds, President of the Dreamland Company, denied last evening that McCarren is now or had at any time been interested in the project

DEMOCRATS HARD AT WORK.

Taggart Going to Esopus to Discuss Plans with Judge Parker.

Chairman Taggart probably will go to Esopus next week to talk over campaign plans with Judge Parker. The date of his visit has not been fixed.

The atmoaphere at Democratic National headquarters in The Century Building yesterday indicated that everyhody was hustling and that from now on there will be no ground for a suggestion of inactivity.

Major G. V. Menzies, who was a Delegate at Large from Indiana to the St. Louis Convention, and John W. Spencer, who was a candidate for Congress against Representative Hemenway two years ago, were in consultation with Chairman Taggart and other members of the Executive Committee yesterday about the situation in Indiana. Plans are being formulated for a vigorous campaign in that State.

William F. Sheehan, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, will return from Bar Harbor early next week. Speaking of the session of the Executive Committee yesterday Treasurer George Foster Peabody said:

"We talked about plans for a thorough organization, and we may be at it for some time yet, because we are practically starting new. This is the first time since 1892 that the party has been united."

AN IRISHMAN'S ADVICE.

Democrats Can't Win if They Smoke Cigars with Wrappers.

Among the men with original ideas for winning an election who called at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday was an Irishman who asked to see Vice Chairman Nicoll. He had just resumed his seat after his third attempt to get by Assistant Sergeant at Arms Donelson, when Assistant Secretary Edwin Sefton came out holding between his teeth an unlighted cigar adorned with a very conspicuous wrapper.

"Young man," said the disgusted old fellow, "take that cigar out of your mouth. The Democratic Party can't win if it's going to smoke cigars with wrappers."

REPUBLICAN OUT FOR PARKER.

Grinnell, Office Holder Under Harrison, Can't Stand Roosevelt.

William Morton Grinnell, Third Assistant Secretary of State under Harrison, and a nephew of former Vice President Morton, has announced that he will support Judge Parker.

Mr. Grinnell says that he has been actuated to leave his party by the conduct of President Roosevelt in overriding the Constitution in the Panama matter, his pension order, and the making of important appointments in a constructive recess.

CAPTAIN SAILS, MARRIES MATE.

Miss Bascombe Transfers Her Affections in Fiance's Absence.

STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 18.—Miss Emma Bascombe, although engaged to a Captain of a sailing yacht, which is now in foreign waters, married John Lyons, mate of a wrecking steamer, on Sunday night last in Clifton. The young lady is the daughter of Mary Ann Bascombe, said to be one of the wealthiest women on Staten Island. The man she married is mate of the steamer I. J. Merritt of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company.

Mrs. Bascombe learned of the marriage yesterday morning, when a registered letter from Clifton arrived, addressed to her. Mrs. Lyons, who had returned to her mother's home immediately after the wedding, and had said nothing of the step she had taken, received the letter, turned it over to Mrs. Bascombe, and left the house, presumably to join her husband.

Mrs. Bascombe said later that she had always understood that her daughter was engaged to Roscoe Conklin, who is Captain of a sailing yacht. She was very much surprised and somewhat displeased that her daughter had married Lyons. She said, however, that she had nothing against Lyons, and only regretted the fact that her daughter had married secretly. When the couple returns she will give her blessing.

Miss Bascombe met Lyons about a year ago, and they were frequently seen in each other's company until Conklin met her. Soon Conklin seemed to be in favor. After three months' acquaintance Conklin's yacht left port, and is now said to be in some foreign country. The Captain, of course, went with it. Before he left Miss Bascombe had promised to be his wife.

Shortly after Conklin's departure Lyons again was often seen at the Bascombe homestead.

He was a visitor Wednesday, and on Sunday he again called, soon leaving the house with Miss Bascombe, ostensibly for a walk. The couple went to St. Mary's Church, where they were married, separating after the ceremony, the young wife going home and the husband to his boat.

Mrs. Lyons is well known as an amateur actress. Her mother is said to be the owner of over sixty houses on Staten Island.

WATSON AND TIBBLES NOTIFIED BY POPULISTS

People's Party Candidates Cheered in Cooper Union.

NOMINEE AFTER DEMOCRATS

Wants to Know Why They Don't Go "The Whole Hog" and Vote for Roosevelt.

In the presence of an immense crowd assembled last night in Cooper Union, Thomas E. Watson of Georgia and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska were officially notified of their nomination, respectively, for President and Vice President of the United States by the People's Party. There was by no means space enough in the hall to accommodate all who wished to see and hear the Populist nominees, and hundreds of people collected outside the building hoping to catch a glimpse of them when they came out.

Mr. Watson and his running mate reached the hall at precisely 8 o'clock. It was some seconds before the arrival of the Presidential nominee became known, for the reason that Mr. Tibbles, who is stout of build, while Mr. Watson is slight, preceded him, and practically obscured the Georgia man from view. When both men took their seats, however, there was a succession of cheers and applause which lasted for five minutes, and might have been heard a block away.

The Presidential candidate wore a black alpaca coat, buttoned tight across his chest, and striped trousers. No time was lost in opening the meeting. In a short speech Alfred J. Boulton of Brooklyn, acting as Chairman, introduced Judge Samuel W. Williams of Indiana, who delivered the notification address.

Mr. Williams declared that the personnel, the time, the place, and the purpose of the convention of the People's Party, held at Springfield, Ill., on July 4 last, should commend themselves favorably to the masses of the American people. It was, he said, made up of unselfish, self-sacrificing patriots, who attended and participated in its deliberations solely through a high sense of duty.

The purpose of that convention, he said, was to take one more step in the evolution which would bring about conditions in society where the laborer should receive the full fruits of his labor and an injury to one should be the concern of all. The speaker told Mr. Watson that there was unity in the selection of himself to be the party's candidate, inasmuch as it was known that he stood ready to defend the tenets of Populism and was a man with broadness of mind, goodness of heart, and firmness of character. "We realize," he added, "that liberty will not descend to a people; that a people must raise themselves to liberty."

The cheering began again in earnest when Mr. Watson rose to speak, and several minutes elapsed before order was restored.

The choice of the People's Party for the highest office in the land told with much emphasis what he thought of the Democratic and Republican Parties, and, in fact, of all opponents of Populism. Here are some of the thoughts with which he punctuated his somewhat lengthy address:

"The great preponderance of all the wealth produced in this land is transferred by legalized robbery into the hands of the few."

"Both of the old political parties are financed by Wall Street, dominated by Wall Street, and are the servile tools of Wall Street."

"Theodore Roosevelt stands for those Governmental principles which, in my judgment, are hurrying this Republic into a sordid despotism of wealth, and I will combat him and his principles as long as there is breath in my body."

"As for the National Democratic ticket—what does its candidate stand for? He is surrounded by Wall Street magnates. What a document was the Parker telegram—prayers going heavenward by megaphone; answers coming back by telegraph."

"In one minute the National Democratic Party takes back every word it has said during eight long years."

"If the Democrats believe in Republican doctrines, why should they vote for Parker? Why not go the whole hog or none and vote for Roosevelt?"

"That old gentleman, Henry G. Davis, nominated for the Vice Presidency, came up to New York and in the first gush of his exultation told the truth when he said that the platforms of the two old parties were 'almost identical'; that the issues were narrowed down to a choice of persons."

"With the Democrats it is the case of the old fishermen who couldn't catch any fish themselves and swapped bait with their neighbors to change their luck."

"Judge Parker says the gold standard is 'irrevocably fixed.' How does he know? Nothing in human law or human custom is irrevocably fixed, especially if it is wrong."

"Parker is like a revised and reduced edition—a pocket edition—of Cleveland."

"We believe that manhood should count for more than money; that character should outweigh the dollar."

Mr. Watson devoted most of his time to explaining that the Republican and Democratic Parties are, in the present campaign, one and the same organization and that the People's Party alone stands for genuine Jeffersonian principles. He complimented W. R. Hearst for "denouncing oppression and pleading for the rights of common man," and said it had required all the resources of political strategy to defeat him.

"You may ask me why I consume more time discussing the Democrats than discussing the Republicans," he continued. "My reply is that it's easier and quicker to strike an open enemy right between the eyes than it is to tear off the mask from the face of a pretended friend."

Mr. Watson declared that the leaders of his party had been characterized in the newspapers until they seemed monstrosities, and the party's principles had been burlesqued until they appear to be the "vagaries of madmen." The men who would be true to his party, he said, were to be found in the wheat fields of the West and on the farms of the South. He strongly advocated an income tax, and denounced bitterly the processes which enable one man to accumulate millions of dollars while his fellows are in poverty. No corporate interest escaped his criticism.

William J. Forrest of Albany made the notification speech informing Mr. Tibbles of his nomination for Vice President. He questioned seriously the judgment of the Democratic Party in nominating so old a man as Henry G. Davis to run with Judge Parker.

Mr. Tibbles responded briefly. His party, he said, stood for the toilers of the land and for the suppression of men who by special privilege have managed to concentrate the wealth of the country into a few hands. To whom, he asked, have the classes that have invested in securities given their money? "To the monumental thieves of all God's ages."

Years ago, he said, he began to study political economy, to try and find out where all the wealth of the land went to, and had learned that the "predatory pirates of Wall Street" got it.

After the meeting there was a reception at the Union Square Hotel, where all who were unable to meet the candidates at Cooper Union were able to shake their hands.

BOMB SCARE AS LINER SAILED.

Italian Dragged Trunk Behind Him, Leaving Trail of Powder.

An Italian who dragged a trunk behind him, from which leaked a stream of black blasting powder, caused a commotion at the French Line pier yesterday morning as La Touraine was about to sail. The Italian was making for the steerage, and the passengers and their friends who came to see them off gave him a wide berth.

Some one told Detectives Moody and Leeson that a man with a trunk full of bombs was about to go aboard. They halted the man, who swore vigorously in Italian while they opened his trunk, and found a dozen paper bags of blasting powder. The Italian said he was a miner from Pennsylvania, and was taking the powder home as a souvenir. It was thrown into the river, however, before he sailed.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHORTEST LINE
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT GREAT EXCURSION
AUGUST 24
Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Similar Excursion Aug. 31. Tickets now on sale
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

OMMEN AGAIN AFTER TENDERLOIN BONDSMEN

Makes Prisoner Tell About Professional Bail Giving.

REGULAR RATE, $5 A HEAD

Magistrate Declares He'll Investigate—Capt. Cottrell Says Police Can't Help It.

Men who make their livelihood by furnishing bail for women imprisoned in the Tenderloin Police Station came in for a rap from Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. He intimated that the police were mixed up in the business in some way. His remarks were occasioned by the case of a woman called Hattie Williams of 759 Eighth Avenue, who was arrested on Twenty-third Street, near Broadway, at midnight. The Magistrate set about to question her.

"How did you get this bond?" he asked, looking at the bond given the night before at the Tenderloin Station.

"When I was taken into the cell," the woman replied, "the matron asked me if I wanted a bondsman. I said I did, and asked her to send for a man named James Todd, a saloon keeper at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Some one had told me that he would go bail. I paid the matron 35 cents for the messenger. A little while later I was taken before the Sergeant's desk, and signed the bail bond. The man I supposed was Todd stood by; I had never seen him before.

"Then I went to the back room of Todd's saloon. The bondsman met me there and told me the bond would cost me $5. He told me, besides, that I would have to pay 50 cents messenger charge. I told him I had paid 35 cents already and wouldn't give him any more."

"Do you know whose name is on this bond?" asked Magistrate Ommen.

"No, Sir."

"Look at it, then," he said, holding it out toward her. "The name of the bondsman is Sigmund Schwartzkopf. Do you know him?"

"No, Sir; I never saw him before. I thought Todd was the man I sent for."

"I would like to get information about these Tenderloin Station bonds," said the Magistrate. "Here is a case where a woman sends out for a bondsman named Todd, and another man named Schwartzkopf appears. It is not the business of the police to go on the hunt for bondsmen if they can't find the one sent for.

"I am convinced that members of the department are 'divvying' the blood money extracted from these unfortunate women. A man who takes money from these poor creatures is rotten all through. If I find out that any man on the force has received money from such a source I'll make it hot for him. It's hard to get evidence against these bondsmen, though. When a man who owns a small building makes it a business to pledge it as bail for women for a five-dollar fee, and then tries to extort 50 cents more, he is engaging in the lowest, filthiest business a man can enter. I intend to make a thorough investigation of this dirty business."

The prisoner was then discharged with a reprimand. Several other women were closely questioned about their bonds. One had a bond signed with a different name from the one she gave, but she denied having paid money for it. The others professed complete ignorance, and were fined the usual amount. In all, six bonds signed by Schwartzkopf were presented.

"That's a good night's work," commented the Magistrate.

Magistrate Ommen's remarks did not serve to stop the bondsmen from doing business at the Tenderloin Station last night. The women who were arrested found no trouble in getting out again. Capt. Cottrell, when he heard of what had happened in court, questioned the matron about the case of the woman Harriet Williams. The matron said she had not suggested any bondsman, but had only sent out for a messenger.

Schwartzkopf makes his headquarters at Todd's saloon, on the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. He is the man with the property who furnishes bail for prisoners, but the women never send the message to Schwartzkopf, but to Todd.

"The police have no power to refuse bail," said Capt. Cottrell last night. "If a man comes here and shows a deed for $1,000 worth of property, how can the police refuse to let the prisoner out? It is not the business of the police to inquire into the motives of the bondsmen or find out whether they know the women or not. Of course, we know, and everybody else knows, they're doing it for a living, but you can't prove it. There's no law by which we can refuse to accept their bail."

DEBATE ON "CLOSED SHOP."

Gompers and Davenport to Argue the Question at Fort Edward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A joint debate has been arranged between Samuel Gompers of this city, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., executive agent of the Anti-boycott Association. The debate will occur at Fort Edward, New York, Aug. 23 and 24, before the Washington County Agricultural Society. The subject will be the "Closed Shop," which is the uppermost topic in labor circles at this time.

Gompers and Davenport rank among the best speakers of their respective sides, and are prominently identified with the issue.

The Anti-Boycott Association is a secret organization of leading manufacturers and merchants, and was formed for the purpose of maintaining the principle of the "open shop" by every legal means.

ITALIANS HOLD UP COLLECTOR.

Port Chester Man Waylaid and Robbed of $35.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Harry Clark, a collector for an insurance company, was waylaid and robbed this afternoon on a lonely road on Byram Hill.

He was going his rounds when two Italians stopped him, and one of them hit him on the head with a club. He was searched, and about $35 taken from him as he lay unconscious and bleeding from a scalp wound. An hour later Clark was found by Henry Merritt of Greenwich, who was driving past. He was unconscious for five hours.

Survived Nicotine Ninety-two Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Isaac Meyers of Neponset, Ill., is dead at the age of 104 years. He had used tobacco since he was twelve years old.



"None but the stylish deserve the fair."—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

BE STYLISH. HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. SUCH REMNANTS AS ARE LEFT OF OUR SACK SUITS UP TO $22 ARE NOW GOT TOGETHER AT:—

$10.00.

THESE INCLUDE ABOUT ALL SIZES OF SACK SUITS IN FANCY CHEVIOTS, WORSTEDS AND SERGES, BLUE AND BLACK.

Close at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

B-K Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts.; 16 to 26 Cooper Square. New York
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.

IF YOU WANT GOOD WHISKEY
Order the real thing
Old Crow Rye



Sold ONLY in our registered bottles. Never in bulk. All Dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N.Y.

ARTISTIC METAL WORK IN BRONZE OR IRON
Wm H Jackson Company
Union Sq. North 29 E. 17th St.

THOUGHT DEAD, HE LIVES.

Insurance Companies Find Man After Paying Wife $21,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Dr. R. G. Lightle, a prominent physician of Searcy, Ark., who was supposed to have been burned to a crisp at his home on May 9, has been located in an interior town in Georgia by officers employed by various insurance companies which paid out $21,000 to Lightle's widow when his death was reported.

He will be taken to Little Rock for trial.

Manhattan Beach Cycling Events.

Besides the six races on to-morrow's cycling card at Manhattan Beach, an extra feature has been added. A. B. Stone, assisted by Irene Stone, will loop the loop in a sixteen-foot globe on a motor cycle. The metropolitan handicap, at two miles, for a purse of $500, will be the most important race of the day. Two other races have been arranged for the professionals—a one-mile consolation scramble and the championship—at one-third mile. The amateurs will compete in the Jacquin handicap at one mile. Over eighty-five entries have been received for the amatur events. In order that the participants in to-morrow's cycling parade may witness the races at the beach, the first race will not be started until 3:30.

Livingston Cricketers Beaten.

Aided by B. Kortlang and A. Hoskins of the Columbia Oval Club, the O. N. T. eleven surprised the Livingston Field Club y

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

One of Our Best Hat Manufacturers'

Samples of Men's SOFT HATS For Fall

These handsome Soft Hats are made by one of the best manufacturers in the business, but we are not permitted to use his name in selling these samples, neither does he put his regular bands inside of them, as he never permits his regular goods to be sold under-price.

The samples are, of course, of the very best felts that he turns out. They are all perfect in every way, as shown to the critical wholesale trade.

These are hats that sell regularly for $3.50 and $5. They are all in the coming styles, and have never been shown before. There is wide variety of shapes and colors. We secured them at just the time when most straw hats are getting badly soiled, and men will be glad to change them for a nice, new Soft Hat, to wear, at least, until they want to put on their new Fall derbies. All are marked at the uniform price of

Two Dollars Each.

There are just three hundred hats in the collection, and the assortments and sizes are complete as the selling starts.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

75c Each for the Prettiest $1.50 Negligee Shirts You'll See

We have a fine bit of news to tell about today. Nearly a thousand—960, to be exact—of the neatest, most stylish, soft-bosom Shirts that were brought out this Summer to sell at $1.50, are here today to sell to men of good taste, at

Half Price—75 Cents Each!

It is a fine, clean lot—the manufacturer hung on to them until the very last, before he consented to part with them at our low offer.

There are white shirts, with neat black or colored stripes, white corded madras with refined, pretty little figures printed in black and colors, and also some of the popular gray and blue "end-and-end" weaves, with jacquard figures.

Cuffs are detached; some bosoms are plaited, but the most of them are plain. All sizes, 14 to 17; and the thousand shirts will go in a day.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.



Early Fall Hats for Women, at $2.50

These stylish Silk Turbans are made up over the very latest approved frames, neatly shirred and trimmed with smart quill wings. The shape is, of course, in the new Autumn style, and the colors are chiefly brown, black and navy blue.

They are hats that will serve well for general wear, and take the place of the straw hat that is probably soiled, or which you will be glad to change. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Stocks

At 50c Each

They are of white figured pique, piped with white, and have jaunty silk sailor knot ties, run through rings, in a variety of attractive colors. The stocks are embroidered with French knots to match the ties.

50c each.

Also another group of Lace Stocks with jabot effect, with Valenciennes lace or embroidery, at 75c.

Broadway.

Girls' Silk Coats

$2.50—Half Price

Yesterday they were $3.75; but their earlier price was $5 a coat. Prettily made of black taffeta or pongee; with belts, plaited backs or lace collars. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Fifty of them today at

$2.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Suit News For Just 108 Men

These aren't all Summer Suits. We offer you a saving of *up to half* on stylish suits for wearing from now on until well into the Fall:

$15, $18 and $20 Suits
At $9.50

Single and double-breasted, of fancy cheviots and worsteds, good styles—some Fall weights. All regular sizes, 33 to 44; "stouts" in sizes 36 to 46; "longs"—only a few—in sizes 38, 40 and 42.

Come early for yours.

There's also good choosing still among the Blue and Black Serge Suits:

At $12, from $15, $18 and $20
At $8.50, from $12

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailored Suits

At Half Price

Every Tailored Suit that was in our stock previous to August 1st, is included in this offering. The materials include cheviots, mohairs, voiles, mixtures and novelty cloths. The styles are the best brought out this Summer, and some of them are made in advance styles for Fall. A splendid opportunity for women who want suits for early Fall wear.

Former prices were $20 to $88, today they are

$10 to $35 a Suit

Second floor, Broadway.

Little Prices On Women's Coats

Several attractive groups that should be taken in a hurry at today's prices:

Long Taffeta Coats that were $18 to $30, now at $10 to $13.50.

Long Pongee and Cloth of Gold Coats that were $22, now $15.

Hip length Coats of pongee and linen that were $16.50 to $26, now $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Short Shrift for These SHOES

Some are round-up lots from our own Summer stock. Others are similar lots from makers of repute. All are bargains of the most pronounced type—good, seasonable, stylish shoes, for folks of all ages and walks of life, and all at emphatic savings:

Men's Oxfords at $1.50
Kid, Calf and Patent Leather in all sorts and styles. Values range from $2.50 to $3, and sizes are complete in the lot. The best values are in the narrowest sizes.

Men's Lace Shoes at $1.90
Patent Leather, Box Calf, Black Kidskin; from a factory that is ambitious to make the best $3 shoes for men, and that made 14,000 pairs in getting the men and machinery properly perfected. All with oak-tanned leather soles, Goodyear welted and stitched, all sizes, but only E widths here as yet.

Men's $2 White Oxfords at $1
The last lot of White Duck Oxfords, with heavy red rubber soles sewed on, that we shall have this year. Regular $2 grade; sizes 5 to 11.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1.25
Kidskin, in several neat shapes; turned soles; military heels; some in Tan Kid are included.

Women's $3 Oxfords at $1.90
We just dropped some $3 Patent Leather Turned-sole Oxfords in the $1.90 group. Already there are some Patent Kidskin Oxfords with welted soles, and Black Kid, with welted oak soles, in all sizes and widths.

Boys' Oxfords at $1.50 and $1.90
Some sold for $4.50, and from that down to $2, but most are in the best grades. Sizes are good from 1 to 3 in all widths.

Children's Shoes at 75c and $1
All our regular lines of Children's Spring-heel Oxfords now reduced to one level: 75c for sizes 6 to 10½, and $1 for the larger sizes. Sizes are complete in the lot, and this is a famous chance to get new shoes for busy feet. Fourth avenue.

Thirty-five Piano Opportunities

Each piano perfect, but reduced for reasons given. They could all be sold in a few days to people calling in the Music Rooms, but we thought it proper to give this public notice that those who might not be coming to the store should know the fact.

It is our desire that all our good customers may have this chance, such as occurs but seldom, to secure a Perfect Piano of high quality, at a saving of from $200 to $45.

There are no hidden defects or probable disappointments in buying from the following list.

If the city home is closed, the piano can be delivered when wanted.

Chickering Pianos
Second-hand Upright Piano; original price, $450, to be sold today for $375. Was ont on rental for about two years.

Second-hand Upright Piano; original price, $450, to be sold today at $375. Once sold and re-possessed for no defect of the piano.

Vose Pianos
Two Upright Pianos; one taken in exchange, and the other new, bnt from onr loaned stock. Reduced to $275 each.

Two new Upright Pianos, cross checked in varnish; almost invisible. Now reduced to $325 each.

Two new Grand Pianos, somewhat shop-worn, and used for exhibition purposes. Now $450 each.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos
Two Second-hand Upright Pianos, and very good, were $400, now $225 each.

Two Second-hand Grand Pianos; quite old, bnt excellent; were $850, now $350 each.

Two Second-hand Upright Pianos, were $500, now $375. Reduced because of use in Angelus Rooms.

Two Second-hand Grand Pianos, were $800, now $675 each. Used with Angelus in Angelus Rooms.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos
Fancy White Mahogany Upright Piano, hand-painted, and very handsome for a birthday or wedding present. Made for $800, but can be sold at less for a reason not affecting the goodness of the instrument.

Kurtzmann Pianos
Upright Piano, now redneed to $225. Sold and repossessed.

Six new Upright Pianos, now reduced to $225 each. Varnish shrunken and checked.

Five new Upright Pianos, sold and repossessed. Now reduced to $200 each.

Crown Pianos
Second-hand Upright Piano, was $400, now $295. Has been out on rental.

Upright Piano, was $335, now $265. Sold and repossessed.

Doll Pianos
Second-hand Upright Piano, was $185, now $140. Exchanged for a Chickering.

Two Upright Pianos, were $185, now $140 each. Sold and repossessed.

Upright Piano, was $210, now $165. Sold and repossessed.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Fixings for Boys

At Lowered Prices

Boys' Blouse Waists and Washable Trousers are newly priced today:

75c and $1 BLOUSES at 50c
Summer Blouses of colored madras and chambray; in sizes 6 to 11 years. Also Military Blouses, in sizes 3 to 7 years.

50c and 75c TROUSERS at 25c
Boys' Washable Knee Trousers of striped galatea, white and tan linen; also of white duck, in bloomer style. Sizes are broken—but all sizes from 3 to 10 and 14 to 16 years are here as the sale starts. Main Cross Aisle.

Famous Corsets

Two Special Offers

These well-known corsets are here in new models, fresh from their factories, at these specially low prices today:

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets at 75c, worth $1
Cool Summer corsets, of batiste, for slender figures; beautifully made; no side steels; lace-trimmed at top and buttom.

P. N. Corsets At $1, worth $1.50
Correct corsets for the average figure: medium bust, long over hips and abdomen: a perfect fit; rust-proof; with cork steel-protectors. Supporters attached.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Glace Gloves

New Arrivals, 65¢ Pair

Fine Lambskin Gloves, two-clasp, in all the prettiest Autumn shades of tan, mode, beaver, gray and brown, and black and white as well. Handsomely stitched; made of soft, firm leather, at the specially low price of

65 Cents a Pair

Tenth street.

Women's Fabric Gloves

At Half Price

Two-button Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves, as comfortable as they are cool-looking; in black and white, at just half their former price—

25c a Pair, from 50c

Tenth street.

Umbrellas Are Down

Down in price; but ready for you to put up when another rainy day comes. Mighty handsome Umbrellas, that should bring far more than these prices:

At $2.95, worth $4 and $5
Women's extra quality All-silk Umbrellas; 26-inch, with a variety of handsome handles, sterling silver-trimmed.

At $3.50, worth $5 and $7
Fine Silk Umbrellas, 26-inch, with cases and tassels to match; with a splendid assortment of still finer handles. Broadway.

Save One-Third to Half on Toilet Preparations

We make special prices showing reductions of one-third to one-half, on these very desirable, pure and refreshing toilet requisites:

Florida Water, with delightfully aromatic fragrance; 8-oz. size, worth 35c, at 18c bottle.

Bay Rum: fine quality, imported; worth 25c, at 15c bottle.

Aromatique Dentifrice: a superior liquid dentifrice; worth 25c, at 16c bottle.

Tenth street.

Fine SILKS

38c a Yard

Plain Colored Silks
Black Silks
Fancy Printed Silks

Regular prices are 58c, 65c and 75c; and there are seven thousand yards in all of these splendid silks for many different purposes.

Plain colors in white, ivory, cream and all light and dark shades. Plain Black Taffetas of strong, durable quality. Printed Foulards in great variety of designs and colors.

All 38c a yard. Rotunda.

Camel's-hair Plaids

At 75c a Yard, worth $1.25

We have just about a thousand yards of these attractive all-wool Camel's-hair Plaids that are so fine for making school dresses for girls. They are in rich shades of dark blue, brown and garnet, with stylish over plaid in black camel's-hair. They can be attractively trimmed with velvet.

The fabric is 50 inches wide, and would be counted excellent value at $1.25 a yard in the regular way. We secured these to sell at 75c yard. Rotunda.

All-Wool Challis

At 25c a Yard, worth 37½c

This 10,000-yard lot is the last we shall receive of these splendid goods at this unusually low price. They make the daintiest dressing sacques and house gowns that can be imagined for Winter wear.

The colorings include light blue, pink, cream, heliotrope, cadet blue, light gray, tan, medium gray and royal bine. 27 in. wide. 25c a yard. Fonrth avenne.

Moire Percaline

At 12½c a Yard, worth 20c

You will be glad to have this splendid lining when you are ready to make up your Fall dresses. If you wait you will probably pay 20c for very similar goods. The opportunity to lay in the linings you want now at 12½c means very great economy. Fine in quality, strong and attractively finished, in black, white, cream and grays. 12½c, worth 20c. Fourth avenne.

White Shirt-Waists

That Are Most Tempting

Fresh, new styles, so much underprice that they constitute one of the best offerings of the year:

At $1.75, worth $2.75—Front plaited to bust, with lace vest; shoulders put together with beading; lace collar and cuffs.

At $2.25, worth $3.50—Front plaited and embroidered, and trimmed with heading; plaited back and sleeves.

At $2.75, worth $4—Two styles: Front plaited, and embroidered with drawn-work; or embroidered in black and white. Collar and cuffs embroidered or trimmed with lace.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Today's and Tomorrow's Candy News

Just two suggestions of good things in the way of candies, to help pass a week-end pleasantly. Both are quite new, fresh, pure, delicious, and specially priced for today:

Chocolate-covered Salted Peanuts, 20c a Pound
Cocoanut-covered Raspberry Marshmallows, 25c a Pound

Basement.

If WE KNEW JUST WHAT FURNITURE YOU WANT

We Could Tell a Better Story—for YOU

If you have a Bedroom to furnish you would probably like to see this page filled with items of Bedroom Furniture; and we can do it easily with the stock on our floors, and use only the smallest type used in our advertising—such is the variety to select from.

The same is true of Parlor Furniture.

The same is true of Dining-room Furniture.

But since there are so many different wishes, and the stocks are so broad and complete, we choose items from all over the floor to catch the interest of housekeepers with a hundred different needs. There are splendid economies on every sort of furniture that you could wish:

Bureaus
At $12, from $16—Green oak Bnrean
At $13, from $17.50—Green oak Bnrean
At $16, from $22—Golden oak Bnreau
At $17, from $25—Golden oak Bnreau
At $18, from $26—Golden oak Bnreau
At $18, from $26—Imitation mahogany
At $20, from $28—Mahogany Bnreau
At $20, from $28—Golden oak Bnrean
At $24, from $32—Golden oak Bnreau
At $25, from $35—Golden oak Bnreau
At $30, from $40—Golden oak Bnreau
At $30, from $40—Mahogany Bnreau
At $33, from $45—Maple Bnrean
At $36, from $48—Maple Bnreau
At $38, from $56—Mahogany Bnreau
At $40, from $50—Maple Bnreau
At $70, from $100—Mahogany Bnreau
At $90, from $135—Mahogany Bnreau

Dressing Tables
At $16, from $24—Maple Dressing Table
At $16, from $24—Golden oak Dressing Table
At $17, from $24—Mahogany Dressing Table
At $18, from $28—Birch Dressing Table
At $20, from $30—Golden oak Dressing Table
At $22, from $33—Maple Dressing Table
At $23, from $35—Golden oak Dressing Table
At $24, from $40—Ma'gany Dressing Table
At $27, from $37—Ma'gany Dressing Table
At $28, from $40—Ma'gany Dressing Table
At $30, from $45—Golden oak Dressing Table
At $30, from $38—Ma'gany Dressing Table
At $32, from $48—Ma'gany Dressing Table
At $45, from $70—Ma'gany Dressing Table
At $60, from $90—Ma'gany Dressing Table

Chiffonniers
At $20, from $30—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $21, from $32—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $24, from $32—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $24, from $34—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $26, from $38—Curly birch Chiffonnier
At $38, from $40—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $30, from $40—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $32, from $45—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $32, from $42—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $31, from $42—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $68, from $90—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $70, from $95—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $83, from $110—Mahogany Chiffonnier

Library Tables
At $18, from $12—Golden oak Library Table
At $12, from $16—Imitation mahogany Library Table
At $15, from $24—Golden oak Library Table
At $25, from $35—Golden oak Library Table
At $28, from $40—Golden oak Library Table
At $72.50, from $110—Mahogany Library Table
At $80, from $125—Mahogany Library Table
At $250, from $350—Mahogany Library Table; Dutch marquetry.

Bookcases
At $7, from $9—Golden oak Bookcase
At $9, from $12—Golden oak Bookcase
At $10.50, from $14—Im. mahog. Bookcase
At $13, from $18—Imitation mahogany Bookcase
At $20, from $28—Imitation mahogany Bookcase
At $21, from $32—Mahogany Bookcase
At $22, from $28—Golden oak Bookcase

Bookcases
At $24, from $30—Golden oak Bookcase
At $26, from $40—Golden oak Bookcase
At $43, from $50—Mahogany Bookcase
At $49, from $73—Golden oak Bookcase
At $58.50, from $88—Golden oak Bookcase

Fancy Chairs and Rockers
At $3.25, from $5—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $4.50, from $6—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $4.50, from $7—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $6.50, from $13—Oak rush-seat Arm Chairs
At $5, from $7.50—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $7, from $11—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $8, from $12—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $8.50, from $14—Mahogany rush-seat Rockers
At $11, from $17—Mahogany wood-seat Arm Chairs

Parlor Suites
At $15, from $20—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $35, from $55—Three-piece Parlor Suite; damask cover
At $40, from $60—Three-piece Parlor Suite; damask cover
At $45, from $68—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $48, from $70—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $50, from $75—Three-piece Parlor Suite; damask cover
At $75, from $110—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $87.50, from $170—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $95, from $190—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover

Sideboards
At $25, from $33—Golden oak Sideboard
At $28, from $35—Golden oak Sideboard
At $35, from $45—Weathered oak Sideboard
At $45, from $60—Golden oak Sideboard
At $70, from $88—Mahogany Sideboard
At $75, from $150—Mahogany Sheraton Sidehoard
At $80, from $125—Golden oak Sidehoard
At $90, from $150—Golden oak Sideboard
At $95, from $125—Mahogany Sideboard
At $175, from $270—Golden oak Sideboard
At $198, from $275—Golden oak Sidehoard

China Closets
At $17, from $22—Golden oak China Closet; wood shelves and back
At $18, from $24—Golden oak China Closet; wood shelves and back
At $19, from $25—Golden oak China Closet; mirror back of top shelf
At $37, from $42—Golden oak China Closet; all glass
At $30, from $45—Golden oak China Closet; mirror back, wood shelves.
At $39, from $78—English Bog China Closet; all glass Fourth floor.

The important offering of our regular

$20 Box Couches, Made to Order for $12

continues until the end of the week. Orders received until Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, will be filled at this very low price.

$20 Dinner Sets at $12.50

Figure it out—it's a saving of *forty per cent.* on the usual moderate price. Austrian China Dinner Sets of handsome quality, with bright flower decorations and all handles gilt. 101 pieces, including soup tureen and three large meat platters. Regular value at $20, today at

$12.50 a set. Basement.

Some Sparkling Snaps In Cut Glass

Cut glass pieces of fine workmanship and great brilliancy, in rich cuttings, at anywhere from one-quarter to one-half below value:

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50 each, worth $5.
Olive Dishes, $1 each, worth $2.
Water Jugs, $6.50 each, worth $8.50.
Water Carafles, $2.50 each, worth $3.50.
Lemonade Cnps, $4 dozen, worth $6.

Basement.

$4.50 Ice Cream Sets At $3 a Set

Here's a cool saving of one-third on these attractive hot-weather adjuncts to your collection of table china.

French China, in several pretty flower decorations; thirteen pieces, all gilt.

$3, from $4.50

Basement.

Japanese Cotton Rugs

Reduced One-Third

These pretty Cotton Rugs from Japan, in pinks, blues, greens and yellows, on white grounds, were priced reasonably enough at their full markings.

But we wish to clear decks of all we have left, hence their prices go down a third. For the same reason—that of quick clearance—we cannot send them on approval. Priced thus:

12 x 15 ft., at $20 from $30; 9 x 12 ft., at $12 from $18; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $8.75 from $13; 6 x 9 ft., at $6 from $9; 3 x 6 ft., at $2 from $3; 30 x 60 in., at $1.35 from $2; 26 x 54 in., at $1.25 from $1.85.

Third floor.

Three Upholstery Offerings of Note

Three timely hints of how the housekeeper with her home to get ready for Autumn occupancy, can help her pocket-book over some of the hard places, when it comes to buying pretty draperies:

Lace Curtains
Three excellent patterns in Irish Point Lace, at $3.50 a pair, from $5.75.

Nottingham Curtains, in three styles, most closely imitating the Irish Point, Renaissance and Brussels lace, at $1.35 a pair, from $2.25.

Portieres
Three of our best-selling patterns in Mercerised Armure Portieres. Silk-like appearance, and in an excellent line of plain colors, with fine tapestry border appliqued on front edge and bottom. Formerly $12.75, $15 and $13.50; to-day $8.25 a pair.

Couch Covers
In tapestry; patterns and colors reversible, 50 x 108 inches, fringed all around; Turkish design and colors, at $2.75 each, from $4.50.

Third floor.

Towels at Low Prices

Here are Kitchen Towels of plain white crash, 18 inches wide, and cut 28 inches long, and hemmed. Worth 12½c, at 10c each.

Roller Towels of bleached Scotch crash; 17x90 in., and made up. At 27c each, from 38c.

Cotton Bath Towels; full size, heavy quality, fringed or hemmed ends. Were 18c, now 15c each.

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; red or blue borders; 20x38 in. Our fine 25c value; now six Towels for $1.25.

"Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemmed or hemstitched ends; 20x39 in. The very best 25c towel of which we know.

Third floor.

Napkins

Of Serviceable Sorts

The fruit season brings a large demand for small serviceable Napkins:

Cream Bleached Napkins, all hemmed; 14 inches square, now 60c a dozen, from 85c; 16 inches square, now 75c a dozen, from $1.10.

Bleached Breakfast Napkins, 20 inches square; were $2 a dozen, now $1.75 a dozen.

Third floor.

Fancy Linens

At Small Prices

Pretty pieces that add tasteful touches at unusually small cost:

Hungarian hand-embroidered Doilies: 6 in. square, at 5c each, from 10c; 9 in. square, at 12½c each, from 25c; 12 in. square, at 15c each, from 30c.

Mexican hand-drawn Squares, 20 in. square, at $1.25, from $1.75; 33 in. square, at $3.25, from $4; $4.50, from $7.50; $4.75, from $8; $5.50, from $9; $7.50, from $11.75.

Third floor.

Formerly, A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AFRICANDER'S GOOD RACE

Suburban Winner of 1903 Took Handicap in a Fighting Finish.

JACK LORY WON THE STAKE

Western Colt, with Top Weight, Was First in Handy Style for the Albany at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Racing much like the horse he was a year ago, when he was one of the stars of the Eastern turf, Africander, with the top weight in the mile and three-sixteenths handicap, outran his field to-day and was returned winner in a fighting finish with the stout three-year-old Graziallo. It was Africander's second victory of the meeting, and, though many horsemen insisted on looking at his first triumph as something of a fluke, Africander's race to-day was good enough to convince all who saw it that the Suburban winner of 1903 must be reckoned with in the big stakes to be run later in the season. He is one of the entries for the Saratoga Cup, to be run Saturday, and on the form he showed to-day he will be one of the chief factors in that event.

Five horses ran in to-day's race, with Graziallo the post favorite and Africander the second choice, Major Daingerfield, Shorthose, and Go Between making up the field. Graziallo led off and went on in front, but Africander, ridden by Fuller, went after him at once, and for the first quarter of a mile the two were lapped. At the half mile Africander showed in front, and from that point to the finish held his place of command, and, ridden out, won by three parts of a length. It detracted something from the seeming merit of the winner's performance that Go Between, which has run in selling races throughout the season, closed at the finish and fought out with Graziallo for the place, but in spite of that Africander's race was entirely satisfactory to his present owner, S. Deimel.

In the single stake event of the day, the Albany Handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, the Western colt, Jack Lory, owned by J. W. Schorr, justified the reputation he brought East with him by taking up 120 pounds, as equal top weight with McCbord, and winning handily by a length and a half from Chrysitis.

The steeplechase, second on the programme, was as nearly ridiculous as have been most of the cross-country races at Saratoga, only two of the five starters finishing, and Hark Forward, a rank outsider in the betting, being the winner. Another long-chance winner was the Hastings filly Marjoram, which started at 15 to 1 in the opening race and heat out the 20 to 1 horse Missing Link after a sharp finish. Jane Holly, owned by J. C. Yeager, and Bedouin, from the H. B. Duryea stable, won the other purses. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Marjoram, 98, J. Jones, 15-1, 6-1	2	2	1½
Missing Link, 99, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	5	1	2h
Monte Carlo, 106, E. Walsh, 3-1, 2-1	6	3	3l
Lctola, 102, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	7	4	4
Castalian, 103, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	5
Fustian, 109, Cormack, 15-1, 6-1	9	7	6
Orthodox, 108, Fuller, 6-1, 2-1	11	11	7
Damon, 109, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	1	8	8
Armenia, 107, O'Neil, 2-1, 9-10	3	9	9
Auditor, 116, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	10	10	10
Monet, 99, D. O'Connor, 15-1, 6-1	4	5	11

Time—1:14 3-5. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Lady Marian, owned by the Albemarle Stable and trained by E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Hark Forward, 153, Mr. Baker, 25-1, 4-1	5	2	1‖
Fulminate, 153, J. O'Brien, 9-10, 1-4	1	2	2
Royelle, 153, Veltch, 2-1, 2-5	3	*	
Walter Cleary, 153, Mr. Stone, 7-1, 7-5	4	†	
Perion, 153, Bernhardt, 40-1, 8-1	2	‡	

*Pell. †Ran out. ‡Refused.

Time—4:16. Start good. Winner and second horse both ridden out. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Leonatus-Mary C., owned and trained by W. C. Hayes.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Jack Lory, 120, Odom, 9-10, 2-5	4	2	1½
Chrysitis, 113, O'Neil, 10-1, 3-1	1	1	2ª
Dandelion, 107, J. Martin, 12-1, 7-2	5	5	3ª
Blue Bird, 104, Burns, 10-1, 3-1	3	3	4
McChord, 120, Lyne, 5-1, 8-5	2	4	5
Allumeur, 100, Travers, 8-1, 5-2	6	6	6
Good Bye, 111, B. Miller, 500-1, 100-1	7	7	7

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. c., by Top Gallant-Bonnie Bird, owned by J. W. Schorr and trained by L. Tauber.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	¼	F.
Africander, 126, Fuller, 11-5, 4-5	2	1	1½
Graziallo, 113, Odom, 2-1, 3-5	1	2	3½
Go Between, 103, Cormack, 9-1, 5-2	3	5	3ª
Major Daingerfield, 120, J. Martin, 5-1, 18-5, 6-5	4	3	4
Short Hose, 115, H. Phillips, 12-1, 4-1	5	4	5

Time—2:01. Start good. Won ridden out, place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, owned by S. Deimel and trained by F. D. Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Jane Holly, 104, Oliphant, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	1h
Garnish, 95, W. Henessey, 15-1, 5-1	2	4	2ª
Kickshaw, 107, O'Neil, 3-2, 3-5	3	1	3ª
Geranium, 98, Travers, 4-1, 8-5	1	3	4
Allan, 98, Crimmins, 15-1, 5-1	6	5	5
Flexion, 106, Miller, 60-1, 20-1	5	6	6
Briarthorpe, 100, W. Daly, 30-1, 12-1	10	8	7
Fire Eater, 111, Fuller, 5-1, 2-1	8	8	8
Pass Book, 103, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	7	9	9
Wizard, 98, Creamer, 30-1, 12-1	9	10	10

Time—1:42 4-5. Start fair. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Sleipner-Seoa Royal, owned by J. C. Yeager and trained by R. E. Campbell.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Bedouin, 107, Travers, even, 1-2	5	1	1ª
Glen Echo, 110, Burns, 3-1, 6-5	7	3	2ª
Raiment, 107, Michaels, 10-1, 4-1	11	7	3ª
Lobo, 111, Lyne, 20-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Navajo, 110, W. Fischer, 60-1, 20-1	7	12	5
Red Reynard, 110, Cormack, 30-1, 10-1	4	6	6
Knnjamuck, 111, Odom, 12-1, 4-1	12	10	7
Sandalwood, 110, H. Phillips, 12-1, 4-1	2	8	8
Campo, 107, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1	6	2	9
Tennybrn, 110, Fuller, 15-1, 6-1	10	11	10
Earl Dom, 110, McCue, 40-1, 12-1	1	5	11
Maximilian, 110, O'Neil, 30-1, 10-1	8	9	12

Time—1:15. Start good. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., by Meddler-Lizzie Montrose, owned by E. W. Jewett and trained by John Huggins.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages; handicap; seven furlongs.

Gold Money	126 Memories 126
Mineola	122 Courtmaid 116
Marjoram	114 Thistle Heather 112
Virgin Soil	111 Hoodwink 110

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

Easy Street	106 Homestead 106
Brooklynite	105 Irascible 103
The Messenger	103 Demurrer 101
Flara	101 Lady Potentate 96
Glisten	95 Cauliflower 90

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, two years old; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Teacress	106 Danseuse 106
Evaskill	106 Peggy 104
Salt and Pepper	104 Katie Caffrey 104
Consuelo II	102 Mistiss 99
Calmness	96 Cotillon 98
Thirty-third	96 Flinders 94
Sufferance	94 Bisque 94
	Suffice 94

FOURTH RACE.—The Huron Stakes, handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Fort Hunter	122 Pulsus 117
St. Valentine	115 Adriutha 115
Spring	111 Mineola 114
Aurumaster	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and a half furlongs.

Glorifier	126 St. Bellane 120
Broadcloth	119 Dreamer 119
Waterside	116 Couociman 115
Merry Lark	115 Cigar Lighter 108
One Way	107 Dorothy Gray 103
Derry	100 Amberjack 95

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50.

HORSES. CARRIAGES. &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

ALWAYS BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND, ALSO LARGE VARIETY NEW, well-built CARRIAGES of all descriptions AT MODERATE PRICES. ALSO HARNESS, Sheets, Robes, Summer Blankets, Nets, Horse Goods.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.
JOHN MOORE & CO. Estab. 1876.
59 WARREN ST.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile.

Persistence II	112	Privateer	107
Out of Reach	112	Charter	107
Liberia	107	Princess Atheliog	107
Bouvier	109	Phaotom	109
Medicy	109	Pong Ping	107
Sir Shep	109		

THOMAS SECURES JACK LORY.

Price Said to be $20,000—A Probable Futurity Starter.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Although it is generally conceded that the rich Futurity will be won by either James R. Keene's colt Sysonby or Herman Duryea's Tanya, there are owners willing to take a chance of beating the two crack youngsters, and one of these is E. R. Thomas. The latter has no eligible for the big classic except the colt Valaday, but since the colt Jack Lory came east Thomas has been watching his performances closely.

After the colt won the Albany Handicap yesterday in easy fashion, Thomas, accompanied by Trainer Willie Shields and Alexander Shields, inspected the colt thoroughly. The colt caught Thomas's eye as a good youngster, and he asked Owner John W. Schorr to set a price on him. Schorr, who is a veteran in the racing business, set a figure on Jack Lory said to be $20,000. Thomas secured an option on the colt, an answer to be made by 2 o'clock to-morrow. Late to-night it was reported that the bargain had been clinched, and that the colt would show the colors of Thomas in the big race.

When Waterboy was beaten here a few days ago it was rumored that he would be retired, and now the news is only too true. Owner J. B. Haggin has sent word to Trainer Jack Joyner not to race the big black any more, for he will he sent to the stud. When Waterboy will be shipped is not known at present, but the horse will probably go to the Elmendorf Stock Farm in Kentucky.

Jockey Maher Keeps on Winning.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, rode two winners, two seconds, and one third, at the Stockton meeting to-day. His record for the meeting is ten wins, four seconds, and one third, out of seventeen mounts.

MORNING STAR'S FAST RACE.

Fleet Pacer Won $5,000 Stakes at Brighton in Straight Heats.

Results in harness races were reached at Brighton Beach yesterday with such expedition that old-time followers of the Grand Circuit gasped with astonishment when the events closed a few minutes after 4 o'clock. The chief event of the day was the race for the $5,000 Metropolitan Stakes, for 2:18 class pacers, the one-beat contest of the day. For this four horses started, with Alonzo McDonald's Morning Star the favorite at heavy odds over the field. In the first heat China Maid went out in the first quarter with a flash of speed that threatened to make Morning Star race his best, but her effort carried her off her feet, and she broke on the backstretch, Morning Star then jogging home an easy winner. There was no betting against Morning Star for the race after that, but Angus Pointer, going to the front at the word, compelled the favorite to do her best in the second mile, which Morning Star won easily in the last quarter, being paced in 2:05¾, or two seconds faster than the first heat.

The Speedway champion Swift was a strong favorite in the mile dash for 2:07 trotters, but driven by Tichurst, had the worst of the start, and could only finish third, McKinley winning cleverly, with Caspian second. Alexander Campbell, favorite in the first race, for 2:17 trotters, and Ecstatic, favorite in the fourth race, for 2:12 pacers, won easily. The greatest upset of the day for the betting men came in the last race, for 2:07 pacers, in which Albert and Winfield Stratton were the choices in the order named. Albert led into the last furlong, where Cascade and Winfield Stratton closed on him, Cascade showing best in a smart brush at the finish, and winning, with Stratton second. There is every promise of a fast course for this afternoon, when Prince Alert will make his effort, without the aid of a pacemaker, to beat the pacing record of 1:59¼. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $600; dash of one mile and a sixteenth.

Alexander Campbell, b. g., by Baron Star, (A. B. Commlogs) 1
John Caldwell, br. g., (Thompson) 2
Leonora, b m., (De Ryder) 3
Ruth C., gr. m., (Kenney) 4
Belle Silgo, b. m., (Niles) 5
Earline S., b. m., (Garrison) 6

Time—2:20.

Pools—Alexander Campbell, $25; field, $35.

2:18 Class.—Pacing, the Metropolitan Stakes, of $5,000; heats, two in three, under the Empire plan.

Morning Star, b. h., by Star Pointer, (Alonzo McDonald) 1 1
Angus Pointer, b. g., (MacPherson) 2 2
China Maid, b. m., (McLaughlin) 3dis
Winnie King, ch. m., (Wilson) 4dis

Time—2:07¾; 2:05¾.

Pools—Morning Star, $50; field, $10.

2:07 Class.—Trotting; purse $900; dash of one mile.

McKinley, b. g., by George St. Clair, (Boone) ... 1
Caspian, b. g., (Shank) 2
Swift, b. h., (Tichurst) 3
Wentworth, blk. g., (Spear) 4
Hawthorne, rn. m., (Hudson) 5
Idolita, br. h., (Kelly) 6

Time—2:09¼.

Pools—Swift, $50; field, $61.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600; dash of one mile and a furlong.

Ecstatic, b. m., by Oratorio, (Lang) 1
Legal Wood, b. m., (Hornberger) 2
Roy B., b. g., (Rosemire) 3
Alice Mapes, b. m., (Curry) 4
Daphne Direct, blk. m., (T. Murphy) 5
Earle Scott, b. g., (Whipley) 6

Time—2:26.

Pools—Ecstatic, $50; field, $10.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse, $800; dash of one mile.

Cascade, br. g., by King Pilot, (Wall) 1
Winfield Stratton, b. h., (McGuire) 2
Albert, rn. g., (A. P. McDonald) 3
Sufreet, blk. m., (Wilson) 4
Sphinx S., blk. g., (Spear) 5
Nerva Patchen, ch. m., (Davis) 6
Endora, blk. m., (Snow) 7

Time—2:07.

Pools—Albert, $25; Winfield Stratton, $12; field, $8.

Trotter Made Record, Then Fell Dead.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 18.—Russell Wilkes, a bay gelding, for which Henry Flaherty of Jamaica paid $1,000 two weeks ago, dropped dead yesterday at the track of the Glen Cove Driving Park Association. In the first heat of the race in which he started, the horse broke the track record of 2:18 by a quarter of a second. When the horses were scoring for the fourth heat, and just as the bell rang to send them away, Wilkes staggered suddenly and fell to the ground dead.

Favorite Beaten on Saugus Track.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 18.—No race over a New England track this year has produced the amount of speculation that the 2:17 trotting class did at Old Saugus track to-day. Tom Pbair, fresh from his victorious career in Maine and Canada, was the favorite, with Annabel W. second choice. After three closely contested heats Bert G. proved the best of the lot, though he had not been picked as a possibility. The Judges were not satisfied with the driving of Annabel W., and changed drivers in the second heat. Harry James, the Canadian driver, won the other two races handily with Gracie Keller and Vice Regal.

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW.

Cassatt Stable Wins Eight Blue Ribbons—Col. Morrell's Four Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—The second day of the Bar Harbor Horse Show was a success. The class in which the greatest interest was taken was for the best harness horse driven by a lady. There were eleven entries, among which was the Countess Cassini, who sat in her cart, which was driven by Miss Elenore Sears. The judges gave the blue ribbon to Robert B., Mrs. George Fales Baker's horse, over Cavalier, belonging to W. C. Allison. There were nine entries in the high-stepping class, the blue going to Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop's Prince, with Beaucaire, belonging to W. C. Allison, second.

Tohias and Tobunkus, the Newbold pair, took the blue ribbon in the class for the best pair over 15.3 hands. A. J. Cassatt's Charmer won the single horse class. The Cassatt stable took five blue ribbons today, giving it eight blue ribbons for the two days. The spectacular class of the afternoon was the four-in-hands class for road use. Col. Morrell's four won, with Philip Livingstone's four second and W. F. Cochrane's third. Richardson, Ralph Pulitzer's well-known horse, won the mile-and-a-half hurdle race.

CHAMPIONS ARE SHUT OUT

New Yorks Win Light Batting Contest, Aided by Pittsburgs' Errors.

NO GAME FOR AMERICANS

Another Victory for Cincinnati Over Brooklyn—Greater New Yorks Open at Home To-day.

In a light batting contest and aided by errors the New Yorks shut out the Pittsburgs yesterday, making the series stand two victories each. After to-day's postponed game with the National League champions McGraw's men will take another Western trip, which will last until Sept. 1. Only a double header was played in the American League yesterday. To-day the Western teams will transfer their operations to the East. Summary of yesterday's games follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Pittsburg, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	7	7	8	10	13	15	12	72	.713
Chicago	7	..	8	9	8	8	12	12	63	.618
Pittsburg	7	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	59	.590
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	11	11	61	.575
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	9	11	54	.514
Boston	1	7	2	6	6	..	8	11	40	.377
Brooklyn	2	2	5	6	6	7	..	9	37	.356
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	..	28	.200
Games lost	29	39	41	45	51	66	67	76		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Pittsburg at New York.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	5	6	7	9	10	10	12	59	.602
Chicago	9	..	8	5	9	8	10	13	62	.602
Boston	7	7	..	9	7	10	7	13	60	.594
Philadelphia	6	11	6	..	5	6	9	11	58	.585
Cleveland	6	4	8	8	..	9	8	12	55	.561
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	..	6	7	41	.418
St. Louis	4	5	8	4	5	5	..	8	39	.406
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	..	22	.224
Games lost	39	41	41	40	43	57	57	76		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Have No Trouble to Shut Out Pittsburg Team.

With McGann on duty again after a three days' suspension inflicted by Umpire Emslie, and with McGinnity as pitcher, the New Yorks won another game from the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the same being 6 to 0. Light batting was the rule of both teams, but the New Yorks' victory was gained chiefly through the unpardonable errors of the champions, nearly all of which were costly. Beaumont's hard-bit ball in the first inning rebounded from McGinnity's hands to his body, and after throwing the runner out at first the "Iron Man" dropped to the ground. He soon recovered, and upon resuming play received considerable applause.

The local team began scoring in the second inning, Dahlen getting to first on a hard hit to third base. Wagner allowed Devlin's grounder to pass him, but on Gilbert's bunt toward third Wagner covered that base in time to put Dahlen out on a throw by Leach. Warner hit to short left field, and on Gilbert pressing Devlin and Leach's had tbrow to the plate both runners scored. Two more runs were made in the third inning, Browne struck out, but McGann was hit by a pitched ball. Mertes followed with a fine hit just inside of the third base line which netted the runner three bases and scored McGann. After Dahlen had fouled out to Carisch, Devlin batted to left field for two hases, and Mertes tallied. McGann drove out a ball to Beaumont in the fifth inning which the fielder dropped, and the runner made the circuit of the bases. In the eighth inning Dahlen scored the last run for New York by Kruger missing his fly ball, Devlin's bunt, and Gilbert's out to McCormick. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	3	1
Beaumont, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	1	3
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	2	2
Brnsfield, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Kruger, lf	0	1	1	0	1
McCorm'k, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Carisch, c	0	0	5	2	0
Phillippi, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	0	5	24	9	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'han, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	2	0	11	2	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Dahleo, ss	1	1	3	2	1
Devlin, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	0	5	5	0
Warner, c	0	1	5	0	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	2	4	0
Total	6	*26	14	2	

*Ritchey out, hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	*

*First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off Phillippi, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 4. Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hits—Devlin, Bresnahan. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Phillippi, 3. Double plays—McGinnity, McGann, and Warner; Dahlen and McGann; Phillippi and Bransfield. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillippi, 1. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Attendance—7,890.

CINCINNATI, 2; BROOKLYN, 0.

Harper, the Cincinoati pitcher, resumed play after a three days' suspension yesterday, and his lay-off evidently did some good. His delivery was a complete enigma to the Brooklyn players, who hit him safely four times. Harper received only fair support, Steinfeldt blundering twice at third base and Huggins and Schlei once each. Charles Kennedy, the ex-Connecticut League umpire, officiated for the first time as a National League umpire yesterday, and he celebrated the event by putting Dolan out of the game in the third inning for disputing a decision. McCormick's fumble, Jones's bad throw, and Schlei's single gave the Cincinnatians their first run, and safe hits by Huggins and Schei scored the second run, in the ninth inning. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dolan, 1b	0	0	2	0	0
Peitz, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Seymour, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	3	1	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Huggins, 2b	1	0	1	5	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	1	3	2
Schlei, c	1	2	7	0	1
Woodruff, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	11	27	13	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf	0	0	1	1	1
Dillon, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Dobbs*.	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	4	27	17	2

*Batted for McCormick in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Harper, 4. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Harper, 5. Sacrifice hits—Sebring, Steinfeldt, and Woodruff. Stolen bases—Lumley, Jones, and Babb. Double plays—Jones, Babb, and Dillon; Strang and Dillon; Peitz and Woodruff. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Ritter. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—1,800.

CHICAGO, 4; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Chicago won to-day's game by 4 to 2 by bunching hits in the early innings. The locals batted Briggs sharply at the start. Tenney's first base playing was the feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	4	0
King, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
McCart'y, cf	1	2	0	0	0
O'Neil, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Jones, rf	0	3	4	0	0
Barry, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Briggs, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	4	11	27	16	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geler, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Abb'chio, ss	1	3	1	7	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Delehy, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Canneli, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Moran, c	0	1	4	0	0
Wilhelm, p	0	0	0	4	1
Marshall*.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	19	2

*Batted for Wilhelm in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—4
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Delehanty. Three-base hit—Abbaticchio. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Delehanty, Kling, and Jones. Stolen bases—Cannell, Abbaticchio, and Delehanty. Double play—Wilhelm, Abbaticchio, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 1; off Briggs, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Briggs, Geler. Struck out—By Wilbelm, 2; by Briggs, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance—2,350.

ST. LOUIS WINS TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The locals ended a disastrous home series to-day by losing two games to St. Louis. The visitors outbatted and outplayed Philadelphia in both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss	1	4	3	7	0
Shannon, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Brain, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Grady, c	0	3	1	1	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Burke, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	11	27	13	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Titus, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Wolv't'n, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
McGee, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	4	1
Mitchell, 1b	0	0	16	1	0
Donohue, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Roth, c	0	0	3	4	0
Corridon, p	0	0	1	6	0
Total	1	4	27	22	4

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Brain, Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Smoot. Double play—McGee and Roth. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Corridon, 1; by Taylor, 2. Based on balls—Off Corridon, 2; off Taylor, 1. Passed ball—Roth. Wild pitch—Corridon. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Shannon, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Beckley, 1b	2	2	11	1	0
Brain, 2b	0	2	3	0	0
Grady, c	1	0	2	2	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Barclay, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	3	1	2	1
O'Neill, p	0	0	1	2	0
Nichols, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	16	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	0	1	1	0
Titus, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Wolf'on, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
McGee, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	5	3	0
Mitchell, 1b	0	0	6	2	1
Donohue, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hemphill, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Total	2	4	24	13	3

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City,

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

"SUBMISSION" IN POLITICS.

Mr. JAMES C. CARTER brings against President ROOSEVELT a charge of more than ordinary gravity, which hy reason of its source will attract more than ordinary attention. In the course of his letter to the Secretary of the College Men's Club, an organization which is supporting the candidacy of Judge PARKER, Mr. CARTER points out that the Republican Party is an "organized combination of pecuniary interests whose only bond of union is the receipt of prodigious sums of money levied by taxation, direct or indirect, or the hope to receive them." Mr. CARTER continues:

> This combined interest requires two things of its Presidential candidates, first, an unhesitating submission to the demand that the bounty enforced by it shall not be reduced; second, that he shall possess popular qualities calculated to aid in bringing success. Mr. ROOSEVELT was hy no meaus a favorite with them, and there is the hest evidence for believing that the policy of high protection—plunder it should be called—was never acceptable to him. He could not have been nominated unless he had submitted.

We think any American in public life who had exposed himself to a charge of this nature would prefer that some one other than Mr. CARTER should hring it. In addition to the distinction which has come to him as leader of the New York bar, Mr. JAMES C. CARTER is everywhere known as a just and fair-minded man—eminently and uncommonly just and fair-minded. He is apt to be as temperate in expression as he is to be sure of his facts. He has in an unusual degree the judicial habit of seeing hoth sides, and of forming his conclusions as if his own personal fortune and comfort depended upon their correctness. He is quite independent in politics. When such a man brings the charge of holding convictions so loosely that they may be put off or on at the hehest of an "organized combination of pecuniary interests," now and for a long time past in control of the Republican Party, the accusation is almost certain to diminish public confidence in him who is the subject of it unless he can produce his disproofs.

That THEODORE ROOSEVELT could not have got the nomination if the Republican chiefs had not been perfectly well assured that they could count on him to "stand pat" with the rest of them on the tariff, is one of that class of statements which it would be foolish to dispute. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S speech of acceptance shows that his party did not count upon him in vain. But Mr. ROOSEVELT was once a free trader, and Mr. CARTER declares that "there is the best evidence for believing that the policy of high protection—plunder it should be called—was never acceptable to him." Mr. ROOSEVELT'S views concerning the tariff have been too well known in past years to permit him to escape this charge of inconsistency.

Just when the change occurred it would be hard to say. There had been a change three years ago. For two years or more prior to his death President MCKINLEY'S views in respect to the tariff were undergoing a gradual but sure change. As his knowledge broadened and his convictione ripened he became a tariff reformer. He publicly proclaimed himself so in his last utterance at Buffalo on Sept. 5, 1901. But Mr. ROOSEVELT was not fairly installed in the White House before he expressed regret that MCKINLEY had "gone quite so far in regard to the tariff." Is it possible that the Republican chiefs and the organized pecuniary interests had done their work on him in that brief interval, and even while the country was applauding his solemn assurance that he would continue the policy of his predecessor? He did not need to make the "stand pat" promise then—the Presidency was his already. But he could not have the slightest hope of securing the nomination three years later, which would give him an opportunity to he elevated to that office by the popular vote, unless the controlling men knew that they could count on him not to disturh the tariff arrangements for plunder.

There are other evidences. Mr. ROOSEVELT is now a devoted and enthusiastic gold man. He says hie party has followed a uniform policy in respect to the currency—the same from year to year. Yet Mr. ROOSEVELT not so very long ago was a himetalliet. Again, Mr. ROOSEVELT was in doubt and in deep pain when Mr. BLAINE was nominated in 1884. As a delegate to the Convention he was an Edmunds man. His opinions with respect to the Republican candidate were precisely the opinions of the so-called Mugwumps, who openly abandoned their party and supported Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. ROOSEVELT after a somewhat prolonged communion with his soul decided to support Mr. BLAINE. His friend Mr. LODGE, in a political and moral situation quite like his own, reached the same conclusion. It has often been said that both of these young statesmen concluded that if they were to have any political future—and both were ambitious—they must seek it within the ranks of the Republican Party; hence their decision to be regular.

These citations from the political history of Mr. ROOSEVELT are not set forth as evidence of wrongdoing or immorality. We point to them only as proofs that those admirers of the President who insist that he is a man of inflexibiy firm conviction have made a mistake. We never believed that THEODORE ROOSEVELT had many convictions on economic subjects. The point Mr. CARTER makes ie that Mr. ROOSEVELT gives up political opinione for political fortune's sake, that he is "eubdued to what he works in like the dyer's hand." For what other reason has he so often extended the right hand of fellowship to some of the very blackest sheep in his party? Why has he appointed them or their underlings to Federal places? For no other reaeon than that he was too anxious to be President to he true to his beliefs—to principle even. When from the sum of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S high qualities there is deducted fidelity to principle and the courage of conviction in all circumstances, conditions, and temptations, it would seem that quite half the whole were taken away, and what remains, the stirring, restless, strenuous, contentious part, is not altogether of a nature to commend to sober-minded men the Presidential candidacy of its possessor.

THE RYESHITELNI.

The official notification of Japan to Great Britain that she will not give up the Ryeshitelni is a grave mistake, the gravest that Japan has committed. It eeems almost to denote that the Japanese victories have been too much for the Japanese self-control.

For Japan has put herself unmistakably and entirely in the wrong. She acquired the Ryeshitelni wrongfully, and in an international sense illegally. The vessel was under the protection of a neutral Power, and of the very neutral Power the neutrality and integrity of which, for the duration of this present war, Japan, upon the motion of the United States, had especially agreed to preserve and protect, the other belligerent agreeing also. The Japanese argument is now understood to be that "as China is too weak to maintain her neutrality, it is essential for Japan to take measures for her own self-protection." But China has shown no such weakness as yet. If she had, it is precisely on account of her weakness, that inability to maintain her own neutrality, that the Powers, including Japan, have united to guarantee it for her. Without doubt China's neutrality has been as friendly to Japan as was consistent with being neutral at all. The Chinese Admiral at Che-Foo is undoubtedly a weakling. If he were not, the Ryeshitelni would at this moment be safe under the protection of his guns. But if he were a real Admiral he would have sunk the Japanese gunboat which endeavored to take her from that protection. But it is not Japan, it is Russia, that is aggrieved by his weakness. If the Japanese had undertaken to do hy the Russian craft which took refuge in German protection at Tsing-Tau what she undertook with reference to the Russian veseel that took refuge in Chinese protection at Che-Foo the undertaking would have at least shown courage. No courage at all, except courage to commit perfidy, was required for the violation of China's neutrality. The Japanese refusal tq give up the Ryeshitelni simply denotes that the acquisition of a disabled torpedo hoat as a trophy is of more value to Japan than the observance of her plighted word.

This discovery will be received by the civilized world, of which the greater part has hitherto sympathized with Japan, with deep dieappointment. The sympathy which Japan has received has been one of her chief assets, one of the most important sources of her strength in this war. It seems incredible that she should be willing so lightly and so dishonorably to alienate it from herself.

THE WEINSEIMER CASE.

Without venturing, or entertaining, any opinion as to whether Mr. PHILIP WEINSEIMER, the new leader of the huilding trades, is guiity of working the "graft" in connection with the direction of the affairs of the Building Trades Alliance, it is to he regretted that the incident of his arrest was so managed, or mismanaged, as to leave the question of his guilt or innocence inconclusive. The mine appears to have heen sprung prematurely and without sufficient evidence to sustain the charge upon which Mr. WEINSEIMER has been held in bail. It may be, of course, that the District Attorney has better and stronger evidence of hlackmail than he has made public. Speculation on this point at this time would be ill-advised.

No proof ie needed, however, to eetablish the fact that the system which Mr. WEINSEIMER represents, and which he is seeking to re-establish on the ruins of the Parks administration of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, is essentially vicious; that it lends itself with peculiar facility to the crime of blackmail; that a man cannot attain and retain the position to which Mr. WEINSEIMER aspires without heing subject to stronger and more suhtle temptations than the average man is able to resist, and that such a system cannot last, for the reason that, however willing American citizens may be to submit themselves to the dictation of arbitrary and irresponsible leaders, they do not long remain content with this kind of subjection.

All kinds of organizations are possible to be effected in circumstances such as exist at the moment in the building trades, but none which erect individuals into dictators, give them the power to call men from their work and hold them in idleness as long as suits their purposes, can possibly have the element of permanence. Power of this kind is certain to be ahused. If money is paid for the cailing off of strikes, the men who etruck when told to and remained idle until permitted to resume wage earning, do not get it, and no advantage which does reach them compensates them for the sacrifices they incur. As soon as they discover this very obvious truth the power of the dictator is at an end. If they cannot depose him, they can and do seek other and eafer affiliatione. For this reason the apparent enthueiasm of the support given Mr. WEINSEIMER at the moment and the cordiality with which his associates carry a vote of confidence count for very little. His tenure is extremely hrief, at best. If too shrewd to end where SAM PARKS did, he cannot possihly be shrewd enough to maintain the deception that he is doing labor any good. By the time he has firmly estahlished the open shop as the rule of the New York huilding trades he will disappear as completely as if he had never laid down his tools and become a labor leader.

SURRENDER VS. DEATH.

It seems that Gen. STOESSEL'S refusal to surrender Port Arthur is received at St. Petersburg as a proceeding quite in the line of Russian military traditions, and that his yielding to the Japanese summons would have been received with indignant astonishment.

Besides, the traditions of the Russian Army for him were conclusive, Gen. STOESSEL might he able to make out, from his own point of view, a very good case for himself. The siege of Port Arthur hae been enormously costly to the Japanese in lives and also in time, which they can even less well afford. It is the Russian General's business, as he views it, to make it as much more costly as he possibly can; to sell Port Arthur at the dearest possible rate. If the Japanese General appealed to him to surrender in order to save the effusion of hlood, he might have answered that he was not concerned to save the effusion of Japanese hlood, of which much would have had to be spilled, if the Japanese were reduced to the necessity of an assault. Upon the other hand, in the event of the capture of the place by assault, the lives of the survivors of the garrison would be safe, under the usages of modern war. They might reasonably hope, in case of the capture of an equal number of Japanese, to be exchanged and "to fight another day."

Of course these calculations seem very cold-blooded. But war is a very cold-blooded business, except when it is very hot-blooded. It is, however, distinctly less harbarous than it used to be. Two or three hundred years ago the garrison which refused to surrender an indefensible place rendered itself liable to be put to the sword upon its capture, as a punishment for the needlese loes they had inflicted on the besiegers. OLIVER CROMWELL, in his Irish campaign, added to each of his summonses to surrender the assurance that in case of refusal he would massacre the garrison, and in every case he kept his word. If Japan should now act upon that European precedent, she would horrify the whole world. There is little danger, despite the baieful precedent of the Japanese behavior after the Japanese capture of Port Arthur ten years ago, that she will incur a condemnation which would exclude her from the category of fully civilized nations, to which she hae so recently and after so much difficulty been admitted. So that Gen. STOESSEL'S reply did not subject him to the danger of anything worse than the usual chances of war.

But it is hard to see why he should have declined the Japanese offer to let all the non-combatants escape before the final bombardment and assault, if assault there must be. If the Japanese were expecting to reduce the place by exhaustion it is improbable that they would have made that offer. They would not have been justified, on military grounds, in making it. For every useless mouth in a beleaguered place adds to the difficultiee of the defenders and facilitates the task of the besiegers. Being made, the Russian General can justify himself for refusing the offer only upon the ground that he will accept no favors from the Japanese. This ground may also be in accordance with Russian military traditions. But it seems rather absurd in view of the probability that before long he may be indehted to the Japanese for the favor of sparing his own life. In view of the fact that he has already managed to remove his own family to a place of safety, his refusal to let other non-combatants depart does Gen. STOESSEL no credit.

SMOKE IN MOUNT VERNON.

A good many people who do not live along the line of the New Haven Railroad and who are not personally concerned as to whether its engines hurn one kind of coal or another will feel a very lively interest in the results of the correspondence between the Corporation Counsel of Mount Vernon and President MELLEN as to the continuance of the smoke nuisance. The Corporation Counsel has given notice that from and after 12 M. to-day the local ordinance forbidding the burning of soft coal on locomotive engines will be enforced and that drivers and firemen of engines entering the city who disregard this ordinance will be arrested and held in the penalties which the ordinance prescribes. The reply of the counsel of the railroad company may be characterized as charmingly evasive and delightfully inconclusive. It ventures a courteous expression of douht that the smoke generated hy the imperfect combustion of soft coal may properly be characterized as a nuisance. He does not concede that his company is using soft coal in a practical way, hut admits that it is "experimenting" with it as a steam fuel, and ventures to give reasonably confident expression to the opinion that the company will continue these experiments until able to demonstrate to any unprejudiced person that its use is wholly unobjectionable. He has pleasure in assuring the representatives of Mount Vernon that his company has sent to Scranton for an expert, who will undoubtedly be able to show the New Haven firemen how they can stoke their engines with soft coal without producing any smoke or disagreeahle odors. Just why Scranton, the centre and focal point of the anthracite industry, should have been selected as the place to which to send for a soft-coal expert we are not told; but to inquire on this point were to inquire too curiously. Altogether it is a very nice letter.

That it is not accepted as wholly satisfactory is perhaps not surprising. The Corporation Counsel replies that the City of Mount Vernon is not interested in the experiments of the railroad, and that on and after to-day the engineer and fireman of every smoky engine which comes within the city limits will be arrested. And now the interest begins. As we said, a great many people with no immediate or personal intereet in the issue will look for comfortable top rails on the fence from which to watch the fight. If any odds are offered in the betting, they are likely to he in favor of the town.

GUN PRACTICE IN SEA FIGHTS.

In the reports that come from different sources concerning the naval action off Port Arthur on Aug. 10 there is substantial agreement on one point, namely, the distance separating the fleets, which varied hetween 3,000 and 4,000 meters—approximately 1.8 to 2.5 miles. At either of these ranges the high-powered Japanese guns should have been capahle of making a great many hits, while even the lower velocity and lighter weight projectiles of Russia ought to have left their mark upon Vice Admiral Togo's vessels. It was not close combat, hut it was not such long-range fighting as it was at first supposed to have been. Theoretically more than 40 per cent. of the sheils fired from the vessels engaged should have reached their targets; hut practically it will undoubtedly he discovered that not 5 per cent. hit anything hut the water.

Such an apparent failure to secure a reasonable approximation to the theoretical efficiency does not impair confidence in the gun. High averages of hits in practice under the conditions that usually exist during peace target firing cannot be expected in battle. There is generally greater motion to the ship, which makes accurate shooting more difficult; and then the hits made by the enemy's projectiles tend to excite the gun pointers and distract their attention. It is this fact that has originated the saying—a ship's best protection is the offensive power of her own guns.

The fight in the Strait of Korea was a repetition, on a smaller scale, of the Port Arthur affair—the Russian armored cruisers doing their utmost to avoid hattle and the Japanese following at a considerahle distance and crushing their enemies hy a terrific rain of projectiles. Considerable comment has been caused hy reference to a "letter formation," some reports representing the Japanese vessels as steaming in a formation shaped like a letter T, while others have imagined that the letter S was the one chosen. As the Japanese language has no alphahet, it is to be presumed that some other explanation of this formation will be forthcoming from Japan. Neither the T nor the S would present any advantages for offensive or defensive tactics. In this fight, also, the Japanese had the advantage in gun fire, and this fact is likely to be the chief subject of comment by navy men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A striking example of the power of the press wae furnished yesterday by a description in one of the morning papers of the career of the suhway train that ran the first trial trip from City Hall to Harlem in fifteen minutes. Of the difficulties he encountered the newsgatherer makes much. A special envoy from the main office had threatened any watchman who permitted any one to reach the level of the tracks with immediate discharge. When questioned about this order Superintendent HEDLEY replied that it was a matter he could not and would not discues. The reporter tried to gain admission at twelve stations and was refused. But such impediments could not elake his passion for a "story" nor daunt hie narrative style. "With almost no jerk," he wrote, "the train started," and in glowing language he detailed incident after incident of the run to Forty-second Street. Then he continued: "No need of timidity now! Harlem was still a long way off. The men with the stop watches sat silent and with strained faces. They saw stations appear and melt away again as if in a picture. So quietly did the train move at its tremendous pace that only the watchmen heard it come and go. Out on the high trestle which begins at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street it tore and over One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to stop two stations beyond." To a man with such flow of verbiage, what matters it that the average speed was a bare mile in two minutes—less than the speed of a racehorse? What matters it even if no such run was made? Do we not all know that, in the words of a famous paradox, it is the chief office of nature to furnish illustrations to the poets, of life to fall into the patterns the novelists have laid down for it? When the subway is opened and crowded trains make that dread journey nightly, the true Columbus of a new era in transportation will be that nameless newsgetter, his imagination and his vocabulary.

—The doctrine of the equality of the sexes, upon which co-education is largely based, has become strangely modified when a co-educationist leader, President JORDAN of Leland Stanford, is capable of the following pronouncement, quoted in Harper's Weekly: "Only men, broadly epeaking, are capable of objective studies. Only men can learn to face fact without flinching, unswayed by feeling or preference. The reality with woman is the way the fact affects her. Original investigation, creative art, the resolute facing of the world as it is belong to man's world, not at all to that of the average woman. That women in college do as good work as men is beyond question. In the university they do not, for this difference exists, the rare exception only proving the rule, that women excel in technique, men in actual achievement." That is a bold generalization—the kind that inolines one instinctively to say "'Taint so"; hut it may be questioned whether it cannot be puehed still further. The differentiation of sex started at the dawn of animate life, and has increased in pretty much the same ratio as life has advanced. The higher the type the more thoroughly maternal the female, the more thoroughly paternal the male. This is a squeamish generation, and one little inclined to look vital facts in the face. But there is hope when it shows a disposition to see that sex is the foundation of life, and not an accident.

—There have been remedies for eeasickness in dozens, from a lemon in the hand to a eheet of writing paper under the waistcoat, hut nothing that for scientific method, and perhaps for scientific result, comee near the one described in The New York Medical Journal by its discoverer, J. LEONARD CORNING, M. D., LL. D. The experiments were carried on in a chair, which could he rotated at all desired speeds. Dr. CORNING, who confesses that his stomach is none of the steadiest, soon found that thirty rotations a minute made him sick enough for all practical purposes. He then went ahead to doee himeelf with most of the medicines in the pharmacopoeia until he discovered which of them took effect. It required three combined to make Little Mary hehave. Hyoscine hydrohromide greatly reduced, without removing, the vertigo, and diminiehed, without removing, the nausea. Resorcin did away with the nausea quite. There remained only the obstinate modicum of vertigo, and this Dr. CORNING suppressed with opium. For four hours afterward rotations in the chair failed of the usual effect. Then he joined those who go down into the sea in ships—in fact, those who go up and down—selecting a small, frowsy, antiquated veteran of the waves. The first storm made him so eick, he eaye, that even his scientific ardor cooled; but summoning all his courage in the cause of truth, he went to his vials and took his medicine. "In ten minutes nausea had left me, in twenty, vertigo. A sense of warmth repiaced the chiiliness; a moderate drowsiness the gidainese." His ardor in the cauee of ecience thus restored, he proceeded to dose the other suffering passengers. "Of those treated nine were completely cured; two were henefited, and one—an anaemic, hysterical woman—was apparently unaffected." Without knowing just why, one feels in reading this that the solitary patient resisted only by reason of original sin and inexpugnable perversity. In order to get the best effects Dr. CORNING suggeats the subjects should be treated experimentally in the rotary chair before embarking, so as to find out just what medicines and in what quantities are best—his coefficient of seasickneee, as it were. He seems to have no doubt that if he had his way on land even the anaemic, hysterical woman would have yieided to treatment. It all sounds so reasonable, and so terribly scientific! But one eomehow feels in the pit of Little Mary that many people will continue to prove anaemic and hysterical, and that the spectre of mal de mer will etill ride apparent on the ocean wave.

—Atlantic City is outraged because, as an eicquent correspondent puts it, the privilege of being affectionate has been trenched upon, or, as Artemus Ward would say, the tenderest sensibilities have been trampled on to. The law prosaically calls the offense spooning, and has instructed its minions to treat goo-goo eyes with suspicion and the hoiding of hands as evidence of intended crime. The penalty of osculation ranges from $15 to $25 per two heads. What chanoe has poetic feeling in Atlantic City? The little waves disdain each other, and no ieter flower would be forgiven if it did not flee its brother. When

> —the mountains kiss high heaven
> And the rainbows kiss the sea,
> What is all this kissing worth?

It is well that SHELLEY did not address his question to the Mayor of Atlantic City. His harsh and obdurate answer would have been $25 per.

COMPARES RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

One Destroys Its Enemies, the Other Saves Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to reports published in your paper from the seat of war, which I preeume are authentic, under recent date, the Vladivostok squadron captured two Japanese transports near the Korean coast, and instead of towing them to Vladivostok or taking the soldiers on board of their armored cruisers, they deliberately massacred them with their rapid-fire gune, and those who jumped overboard were shot in the watcr.

To-day's report in your paper gives an account of a battle between the Japanese and Vladivostok squadrons, in which the armored cruiser Rurik was sunk, the Japanese saving 450 of the crew of the Rurik, instead of annihilating them as the Russians did the Japanese, as above stated.

One claims to he a Christian nation and the other is reported to be pagan. I leave it to THE TIMES readers to make their own comparisons. JUDSON LOUNSBERY.

New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

Would Arouse Real Enthusiasm.

From The Washington Star.

A news story from St. Petersburg says:

"It is believed that the Czar, as a token of thanksgiving for the birth of a son, will abolish the use of the knout in the prisons."

Why not add to the order the abolition of the slipper from the nursery? That would be certain to make the young man very popular with all his subjects when he grows up. Think of how Russian troops would fight under a ruler to whom they owed so much!

Eating Corn on the Cob.

From The Kansas City Journal.

A writer in The St. Joseph News and Press wanted to know what is the proper way to eat corn on the cob. "Well, most any old way so you get the corn," replied Col. George W. Martin in The Brookfield Gazette, "but while it cannot be done very gracefully, we would suggest that it is not best to put your foot on it."

Resentment.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mrs. Nuritch—I want to get a pair of the most expensive gloves you got.

Clerk—Yes'm. How long do you want them?

Mrs. Nuritch—Don't be impudent, young man. I want to buy 'em, not hire 'em.

Premature Anxiety.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Henry," exclaimed Mrs. Naggum, "those ashes from your cigar are going to fall!"

"My dear," observed Henry, "these are Port Arthur ashes; they'll hang on a long time yet, no matter what the casual observer predicts."

TARIFF CREATES MEAT TRUST.

How Duty on Meat Fools the Farmer and Cattle Raiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The protective tariff puts a duty upon meat of every kind. Whenever the truet raises the price of beef beyond the means of the masses of people and they attempt to get their beef or mutton from Canada, a Republican customs official stands on the border and collects the protective tax for the benefit of the Meat Trust, as follows:

Bacon and hams, 5 cents per pound; fresh beef, veal, mutton, and pork, 2 cents per pound; poultry, alive, 3 cents per pound, dressed, 5 cents per pound; lard, 2 cents per pound; extract of meat, 35 cents a pound; eggs, 5 cents a dozen.

The American cannot even huy cattle in Canada and drive them across the border and slaughter them for food without paying tribute to the Meat Trust at the following rates:

Calves, if less than a year old, $2 per head; all other cattle, if valued at not more than $14 per head, $3.75 per head; if valued at more than $14 per head, 27½ per cent. ad valorem. Sheep and hogs, $1.50 each. Everything of food kind had a protective duty put upon it except "manna" and "hologna sausages." One can account for the most rabid protectionist not putting a duty on "manna," as the humble Providence who provided it prevented any truet heing formed to control it or one man taking any advantage of another in gathering it, but why should bologna sausages be free and all other sausages be dutiable? Why this discrimination in favor of "bologna?" The same power that sent the "manna" made the cattle for man's use.

In a land teeming with food products, cattle grazing upon a thousand hillsides, and more meat than we can consume, any sane and fair person might naturally ask, why put a protective duty on meat? It is done for two purposes: first, and foremost, to benefit the Meat Trust; second, to fool the farmer and the cattle raiser by trying to make the latter two believe it enables them to get better prices for their cattle. But it does not; it narrows the market. The protective tariff creates the Meat Trust, and it fixes the price of cattle as well as of meat. If the people are dissatisfied with the Meat Trust's price for meat and turn to Canada to huy meat for their families, the Government customs official stands on the border and says you must either pay the Meat Trust the price it demands, or you must pay a duty of from 2 to 5 cents a pound to the Government on all the meat you take across this line to your family.

FAIR TRADE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1904.

GRATEFUL TO THE TIMES.

Appreciation for Its Free and Wholesome Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was thinking this morning how many people take the trouble to write in appreciation of THE TIMES? And I had in mind not the letters that are intended for publication, but those that are intended as a personal expression of esteem and gratitnde. Pardon me, therefore, if I try to send you such a comunication, and let me write not only as a citizen, but as a Democrat.

The result at St. Louis was not wholly satisfactory, but, under practical political conditions, it would have been impossible to secure more. A political party—even when it repents—must repent in moderation; or it will lose continuity, and the loss of continuity must mean the loss of effectiveness. Democrats have at least an opportunity—under present conditions—to restate the ideals and to reconstituto the policies of the party. The only criticism that can he effective must be criticism from within, and for such a free and wholesome influence tens of thousands of men are grateful to THE TIMES. E. G. M.

New York, Aug. 16, 1904.

SHERMAN SQUARE TORN UP.

No Progress in Repairing Subway Excavation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any relief for residents in the neighhorhood of Sherman Square, Seventieth to Seventy-second Street? Will that unfortunate place ever be fixed from the destruction made by the underground rapid transit?

It is now some two or three yeare since that locality was first torn up, and I don't see that we are anywhere near a finish yet. There does not eeem to be any head over the work, and the few workmen that are there simply do as they please.

It is disgusting to eee the digging and filling in going on all the time, and nothing done right. The duet and dirt are beyond deecription. J. E. B.

New York, Aug. 18, 1904.

SOME STREET-CAR NUISANCES.

Untidy Conductors and Men Who Smoke in Front Seats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you print under the heading "Diecomforts of Commuters" is O. K., and I wish to add that the Union Railway Company has many improvements to make. The keeping clean of the conductors is an eesential matter as far as health goes.

There are a few who keep themselves looking pretty well, hut only a few, and there is nothing more disgusting to a woman than to have a man stand in front of her and make change whose hands are filthy and whose shirt and collar look as though they had not been changed for months.

There is another matter which ehould he enforced, i. e., "Smoking on three rear seats only." Only this evening two men boarded a Westchester Avenue car with pipes and seated themselves in the second seat, smoked all the way to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and expectorated all over the floor. The conductor spoke to them on some other eubject and never requested them to stop, and two women had to move to the other end of the seat to avoid the smoke.

It may seem strange, hut when I hoarded the elevated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, there was a man in one of the closed cars smoking. I spoke to the guard about it; he paid no attention to me, save to laugh and say he could not watch everybody. No one enjoys a cigar more than I do, but I know when and where to emoke while on the cars.

You might as well write to the Sultan of Turkey and expect to have abuses rectified as to write to the local companies.

The open cars on the elevated are no better than the surface cars, and the guards do not seem to care to be bothered with this matter. When you see a guard or conductor who does look after this matter, you will see a man who is tidy and cares for his appearance.

H. M. UNDERWOOD.

New York, Aug. 17, 1904.

Old Man Crazed by Sudden Wealth.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Having just received a lawyer's letter announcing that an aunt had died leaving him £2,000, a man of seventy, living in great want, in a poor lodging house, rushed out on to the landing and called his neighbors to tell them of his good fortune. Suddenly he exclaimed wildly, "Now I must go and thank my kind aunt," and before he could be held back jumped out of the fifth floor window into the street, where he was instantly killed

PREJUDICE AGAINST ITALIANS.

Race Should Not Be Judged by Crimes of the Few.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I will certainly not try to excuse or justify the doings of the Mafia and of the "Black Hand," and of eimiiar associations of common criminals that are able to arouse the public indignation, and I etate that the punishment should be as sharp and rigorons as possible. The law is there for this purpoee. But the thing that strikes me as ungeneroue and unjust is the daiiy emphasizing of the misdeeds of Italian people. It is more than natural that, with an Italian population in New York of nearly 300,000, something wrong should happen in the coiony every day, but thie ie not a reason to give to it the honor of the first page. There are lots of crimes committed by Irish, English, Austrian, and German people, and I dare say that if you look on the statistics of criminology the Italians are far from keeping the first place.

You think Italian immigration so thoroughly undeeirable, hut would you kindly tell me who built your railroads and your skyscrapers and your tunnels and bridges, &c.? And how many lives were lost in these works that did not have the honor of a first page or of an editorial? I am only glad to say that the continually increasing number of Americans going to Italy every year will gradually decrease the existing prejudice against Italian people, and that anyhody in this conntry who has had to deal with Italian laborers has not failed to note their sobriety, their operosity, and their faithfulness.

GUIDO SACERDOTE, M. E.

Brooklyn, Aug. 17, 1904.

THE TWO BEZOBRAZOFF'S.

Vice Admiral Not the Former Associate of Alexieff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please permit me to correct an error which has crept into THE TIMES of to-day. Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff, now lying at the point of death in Vladivoetok, is not, as you assume, that Bezobrazoff who, together with Viceroy Alexieff, bears so much of the responsibility for the outbreak of the Ruseo-Japanese war and who, through the machinations of his powerful friend and protégé, viz., this eame Alexieff, secured, among other things, enormously valuable timber concessions in the Yalu Valley.

That Bezobrazoff hears another surname, was a retired army officer when he first managed to attract the attention of Alexander III., and, subsequently, that of the preeent ruler of Russia; had turned Government contractor, and, for a time, became the omnipotent favorite of Nicholas II., in which capacity he did a great deal of harm to the country and a great deal of good—at least in the financial sense—to himself and his friends and backers. But that Bezobrazoff was never in the Russian Navy, and even in Russia it takes some actual training to attain to the rank of Vice Admiral.

No, Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff is an eminently honorable man, a fine sailor, and a brave fighter, while the notorious adventurer of that name took good care to disappear from the ecenes of his exploits St. Petersburg and Far Asia—at the very commencement of this present war. He is reported to live in Paris, enjoying his illgotten gains in luxurious idieness, but in disgrace with his monarch.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

New York, Aug. 17, 1904.

PUNISHMENT FOR LYNCHERS.

Georgia Outrage Calls for Prompt Action by the Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lynching in Georgia on the 10th instant is one of the foulest blots on the history of the State.

When a terrible crime hae been committed and the "law'e delaye" are invoked to postpone justice, or where it may eeem that the penalty on the statute books is not vigorous enough to adequately punish the criminal, a sentimental justification may plausibly be advanced for popular execution of vengeance.

In this case, however, within three weeks after the act, the offenders had been apprehended, tried, convicted and eentenced, and if the "best people" of Bulloch County had not eufficient respect for the law or control of their own passions to await the execution of the sentences imposed—the most severe allowed by law—they show themseives to he on a par with their victims.

It ought not to be a difficult matter for Gov. Torrell to ascertain who were the chief offenders in this affair, and even if the "best people" are involved, he should show them that while he is the Chief Executive of the State the dignity of the law is to he upheld, and that social position will not allow them to ueurp the functions of the public hengman. CANDID.

New York, Aug. 17, 1904.

Unexpected Proof of His Versatility.

From The Kansas City Journal.

President Roosevelt is a much more versatile man than was supposed. He is demonstrating that he can iead a quiet life.

Not Deceived.

From Puck.

Ethel—He acts this way: He gazes at me tenderly, is huoyant when I am near him, pines when I neglect him. Now, what does that signify?

Her Mother—That he's a mighty good actor, Ethel.

The Way of the Wise.

From The Chicago News.

A wise man never stumhles twice over the same stone; when he passes that way again the stone isn't there.

EBIL KONSHUNSE.

De bull cyaht rumhled down de road
When midnight beils wah ringin';
En snug on top de cypress load
Sat Remus, eof'ly singin'.
He watched de weeds whah de glow whums glow'd,
En he hahd de daid vine shakin';
'Twant nuffin hut a snake or a gray night toad,
But et stah his knees a-quakin'.

What made Remus act det way?
"Ebil konshunse!" de pahson say.
"De sinneh cyan't draw a peaceful breff;
De fall oh a leaf skeeh him to deff—"
So de pahson say.

Ah hunt det ox in de timbeh lan'
Long when de sun am sinkin';
De dahkness cnm on ebhy han',
Yo's lost befo' you's thinkin'.
De ol' owl hoot in de sycomo' tree,
Ah see his big eyes gleamin';
He flap his wings en peep et me
When swamps am dahk en steamin'.

Skeehed oh an owl? Why, Ah pray!
"Ebil konshunse!" de pahson say.
"De sinneh wid de trubled min'
Think det ol' Nick creep up behin'—"
So de pahson say.

De young Mah's he wah fon' ob wine,
His cellah had plenty in it
When de Caps. en Kernals cum to dine,
He sent me down each minnit.
Ah hreshed aroun' on de cohweh stair
Till Ah heahd a mouse a-crawlin';
Den Ah jump so high up in de air—
Det me en de wine went sprawlin'.

Run fum a mouse! Golly day!
"Ebil konshunse!" de palson say.
"Bin tappin' de wine keg on de sly,
Det's de reason yo' jump so high."
So de pahson say.

VICTOR A. HERMANN.

SAUSAGE MEN LINKED WITH THE UNDER DOG

General Strike Ordered in Sympathy With the Butchers.

"BARKING" DELEGATE EXPLAINS

"Cur-tail-ment Got Nutting to Do Mit Sissages," Says the Little German.

In Turtle Bay Hall, at 869 Second Avenue, the headquarters of the striking butchers, the announcement was made last night that the sausage makers of Greater New York had been ordered on strike in sympathy with the hutchers. When the announcement was made a big broad-shouldered man near the door whispered to a little German sausage maker beside him:

"The sausage makers' strike manes the further curtailment of the mate supply."

"Cur-tails got nutting to do mit it," replied the German. "When you choke mit a sissage it ain't no fun for der sissage man."

"And it's no joke to the feller that chokes," replied the big man. "But I'm glad to see the sausage man linked wid the under dog in this fight."

"What have sissages got to do mit a dogfight?" asked the little German.

"I'm blessed if I know," replied the meat packer, "but Mr. Eichelherger, our general organizer, has just been authorized to make some sort of complaint to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Has that got anything to do wid the sausage makers' strike?"

"No," said the sausage man, "Ve are ordered to strike mit sympathy because ve vill not use non-union meat."

"That's a horse of another color," replied the meat packer, whereupon the sausage man linked arms with a hologna butcher and left the hall in an angry mood.

The order for the Sausage Makers to go out was issued at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but many of the sausage factories did not hear of it until closing time in the evening. Consequently they will pay no attention to the order until to-day, when it is believed that the various sausage makers throughout the city will close down their plants.

The news that a strike had been ordered among the sausage makers spread rapidly through the east side yesterday, and the price of "chain food," as it is called, was raised from 9 cents a pound to 12 cents. Sausages jumped in the delicatessen stores from 10 to 14 cents, while ordinary hologna was held down to Wednesday's scale. Frankfurters ran as usual in some of the stores, hut in most of the factories along East Houston Street they were held higher than the day before.

One of the sausage makers, who referred to himself as a "harking delegate," said that more than 6,000 saussge and bologna butchers would he out in New York before Sunday. He said that the union hologna stuffers had decided that meat handled hy non-union men in the Western packing houses was non-union meat, and consequently they would not use it here in the manufacture of bologna.

PASTED BIG POLICEMEN.

Bill Posters Plaster Broadway Patrolmen While Crowd Laughs.

"G'wan now, drop dem t'eatrical papes and paste pots or I'll—" the hig cop did not complete the sentence, for the hrush landed in his mouth, and the paste descended in floods over his new helmet and uniform. He spluttered and fumed while the crowd laughed loud and long last nigbt in front of Doyle's drug store, Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Officer Reid, however, had his inning, for with the aid of two husky companions he gsthered in the hellicose knight of the poster and paste hrush and two assistant knights, and hauled them to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

The owner of the drug store made a charge against the trio of plastering his place with hills despite his protests.

The prisoners chuckled as they were hailed out hy their employers at the sight presented hy the hroad hack of the officer, which they had slyly covered with flaming theatrical lithographs.

SULTAN MAY GIVE TROUBLE.

It Is Understood He Objects to Concessions Promised to This Country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The American Legation will acknowledge the receipt of the Porte's note confirming its undertaking to accord the same treatment to American schools and kindred institutions as is granted to the most favored nation, "subject to the usual departmental formalities."

The verhal assurances given to Minister Leishman are undcrstood to have heen disapproved at the Palace, hence the Porte's reservation that instead of immediate recognition, as in the case of France and the other Powers, the American list must be suhmitted to the scrutiny of the Ministry of Puhlic Instruction, and the necessary permits obtained hefore it will he officially recognized. It is anticipated that objections will he raised to some of the schools.

The American Legation declares it is satisfied, hut at the same time points out that undue delay in the execution of the undertaking would surely he followed hy fresh trouhle.

It is understood that the $25,000 compensation due to an American citizen at Smyrna for land illegally taken has been deposited in the Ottoman Bank.

NO GENERAL STRIKE YET.

International Socialist Congress Declares It Is Not Practicable.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—The International Socialist and Trades Union Congress to-day adopted a resolution declaring in effect that the proletariat was not yet sufficiently organized to make practicahle a general strike involving complete cessation of work, hecause such a strike would render the existence of the proletariat itself impossible.

The Congress therefore submits that, although a strike affecting a large number of trades might he used as a last means of effecting changes or protecting workmen against reactionary attacks, workmen should he warned not to allow themselves to he influenced by the propaganda advocating a general strike—the propaganda used by Anarchists to divert them from the real struggle—but should seek to increase their power and strengthen their unity hy developing their class organization.

PROGRESSIVE MOORS SUFFER.

Mohammed el Torres Resigns as Result of Anti-Liberal Campaign.

TANGIER, Aug. 18.—News received from Fez confirms the report current here that Mohammed el Torres, the representative of the Sultan at Tangier, has resigned.

Fatal Earthquakes in Samos.

ATHENS, Aug. 18.—Earthquakes have caused serious damage to several villages in the Island of Samos, in the Greek Archipelago, 45 miles west of Smyrna. Some of the inhabitants were killed.

Alexander Agassiz Honored.

BERNE, Aug. 18.—Alexander Agassiz, the scientist of Camhridge, Mass., was today elected President of the International Zoological Congress, now in session here.

"VHY IS LIKE DOT A LAW?"

Sam Davis Opposed to Legal Balm for Wounded Hearts.

Because she said he had hroken his promise to wed her after she had paid his board, Sam Davis was arrested yesterday and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail on complaint of Miss Lena Schwartz. She is known as the belle of Broome Street. He is a proprietor of a soda water stand in Allen Street, where scores of girls gather nightly.

The order on which he was arrested was issued hy Justice McCall in the Supreme Court in an action which Miss Schwartz has commenced against Samuel for $5,000 damages to her wounded heart. Her tale of woe was told in the complaint which her counsel, Charles Frankel, filed with the court. In her affidavit she says she first hecame acquainted with Davis in July of last year. She has neither mother nor father, and resides with her cousin, Isadore Mintzer, the Stanton Street clothier.

Miss Schwartz says she horrowed $250 from her cousin and gave it to Samuel, with $100 which she had saved:

"With the $100," she says, "he took out his watch and chain which were in pawn, and with the $250 he opened a soda water stand at Allen and Broome Streets. When business began to prosper with him he refused to recognize me. He did not want me to go near the stand. I had come to the stand every day for a while to relieve him for his supper, and when I finally asked him to become my hushand he said:

"'Not on your life will I marry you. I can get something better because I am a husiness man now.' I said it was a nice way to treat me after I had put him on his feet, and that he had spoiled my chances. I cried to him: 'You are stuhhorn! If you don't change your mind I'll find a place where I can get a remedy.' He laughed at me and said: 'I'm just as fly as you are; you mean the court—well, I've looked out for that long ago.'"

The girl says that he finally told her if she attempted to sue him for hreach of promise he would go to his aunt's home in Manchester. Fearing that he would carry out his threat she caused his arrest.

Sitting in his cell in Old Ludlow last night Sam sohhed:

"Vhy is it a law like dot! Vhy is like dot a law!"

LIVERPOOL RATE, $50 TO $65.

White Star Line Meets Cunard's Cut in Cabin Fares.

The White Star Line reduced its minimum first cabin rates yesterday, to meet the reduction announced on Wednesday hy the Cunard Line. It now offers first cahin accommodations on the Oceanic at $65, a reduction from $100. On the Baltic, Cedric, Celtic, and Arahic, and on the ships of the Boston service, the first cahin minimum has heen cut to $50 from $80, and on the Teutonic and Majestic to $55 from $85. These rates are good to Liverpool and Queenstown only, and do not apply to West bound voyages, on which the former rates still hold

In making this reduction the White Star Line puts its minimum for the Oceanic $5 higher than the rate quoted hy the Cunard Line for its hest ships, the Lucania and Campania. On the other hand, the minimum rate hy the Baltic, Cedric, Celtic, and Arahic is $5 less than the minimum on the Etruria and Umhria.

Steamship men were not surprised when they heard yesterday of the White Star Line's reduction, and predicted a further cut hy the Cunard Line in the rates for east bound vessels. The west bound rates, every one thought, would not he touched at this time. The heaviest travel to this country is hetween August and October, and hoth of the competing lines can fill all of their ships without trouhle. The travel to Europe will he light from the end of this month until next Spring, and during the intervening months the lines have opportunity to fight out their battle.

The fight will prohahly he confined to the Liverpool-New York service, so that the other lines of the International Mercantile and the German lines will not be involved.

FURTHER STEERAGE CUT.

Mercantile Marine Makes Liverpool-Boston Rate $8.75.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—The International Mercantile Marine Company to-day announced a cut in steerage rates from Liverpool on the Boston steamers to $8.75, a reduction of $3.75.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Cunard Line officials persistently decline to furnish any information regarding their latest cut in esthound rates. The Canadian lines, it is asserted, propose to maintain the existing rates.

"GIRL FROM KAY'S" ARRIVES.

Second Metropolitan Appearance at Herald Square Attracts Big House.

"The Girl from Kay's" started its second metropolitan appearance last night at the Herald Square Theatre, where it was greeted hy the largest audience that had even been in the theatre. Hattie Williams and Sam Bernard, in the leading rôles, received ovations. The cast, so far as the important parts were concerned, was the same as was seen here during the former run of six months.

Sam Bernard was at his best, and by his introduction of many funny sayings and new lines he made the play much hrighter. The song hits of the show are, as last year, "Egypt," "My Cleopatra," and "The Customers at Kays." The "Girl From Kay's" will remain at the Herald Square Theatre for three weeks only, when it will go on tour. It is to he followed at that playhouse hy "The Spellbinders."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The gladiolus flower show will not he at the Eden Musée after to-morrow. It has heen the greatest success of the Summer season. Preparations are heing made for a chrysanthemum show in the Fall.

***

The orchestra seats at Daly's Theatre have heen placed much wider apart during the Summer, so as to increase the comfort of the audience. There are four extra exits from the side walls and four from the halcony. Much of the seating capacity has been sacrificed so that the safety and comfort may he greater. All the requirements of the Fire, Building, and Health Departments have heen complied with.

***

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Thomas Q. Seahrooke to star under their management in the title rôle of "John Doe," hy Harry B. Smith and Gustave Kerker. Mr. Seahrooke will open early in Octoher.

***

"The Maid and the Mummy" has only two more weeks at the New York Theatre.

***

"Paris hy Night" will give its last performance on the Madison Square Garden a week from to-morrow.

***

The Grand Opera House management announces the engagement of Blanche Walsh in "Resurrection" for the week of Sept. 12. Her leading man for the coming season is Alexander Von Mitzel.

***

Katherine Florence has been engaged by Charles Frohman to appear in "Letty." She will have the part of Mrs. Ivor Crosbie.

***

The first rehearsal of George Ade's new comedy, "The College Widow," was held last night in the music room of Mr. Savage's office on Forty-third Street. Mr. Ade arrived from Indiana yesterday, and conducted the rehearsal last night. Additions to the cast announced yesterday were Frederick Treusdell, Frederick Perry, Edgar Davenport, and Stephen French.

***

Agnes Maher, the "American Tommy Atkins," has been engaged hy Oscar Hammerstein to appear next week in his roof garden show.

TUCKER FAILED TO SEE WHERE JOKE CAME IN

Wife Got Note for Him Signed "Your Loving Mamie."

FRIEND HAD PUT UP THE JOB

Reward Brought Messenger, Who Identified Writer—Husband Will Sue Joker for Damages.

Joseph Tucker, Clerk of the Hoboken Board of Health, on Wednesday caused the following advertisement to appear in a Hohoken evening paper:

$5 REWARD.—If the boy who delivered the letter at 67 Washington St. this morning at 10 o'clock will call again at the above address to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock he will receive the above reward.

The hoy sought called on Mr. Tucker yesterday morning and received the money promised. He is Walter Vietheer of 67 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. Mr. Tucker explained the story of the advertisement and the reward as follows:

"Yesterday morning a boy came to my house with a letter. My wife answered the hell and took the letter. She asked the boy who it was from. The boy said a lady gave it to him at the ferry. My wife was suspicious. She opened the letter. Then there was a scene in my house that I don't want repeated. This is the letter:,

Dear Joe: I think it very mean of you to keep me waiting here since 9 o'clock this morning. You promised to meet me at 9:15 this morning to take me to Cranberry Lake. I have been to the office and found you had not been there. You must have got drunk last evening.

Joe, hurry up and come down and meet me. I will wait for you at the D., L. & W. R. R. Station until 10 o'clock.

YOUR LOVING MAMIE.

"I know nothing about any such woman," continued Mr. Tucker. "I made no appointment, and I told my wife so, hut she was not inclined to believe me. Then I advertised for the boy.

"This boy called on me this morning and said he brought the note. I asked him where he got it. He said a lady at the ferry gave it to him, but when I questioned him closely he said that a man gave it to him and told him to say it was a lady. The man gave the boy five cents.

"Then I had the hoy go through the City Hall with me to see if he could recognize in any of the clerks the man who gave him the note. He could not, hut a little later identified a man on the street as the man who gave him the note. This man is a city employe connected with the Street Cleaning Department.

"At first I was going to get a revolver and kill him, hut I thought hetter of it. I shall consult a lawyer and take such action as he advises. I shall not let the matter drop here, hut will push it to the end. If that man may be arrested I shall surely have him taken into court and insist that the fullest penalty of the law be imposed on him. Perhaps he thinks this is a joke. I shall try to show it is not a joke for me or for him eitber."

SAY HEINZE IS HERE AGAIN.

Attorneys in Boston and Montana Suit Have Subpoena for Him.

A suhpoena was issued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, requiring the attendance of Frederick Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper man, hefore Clifford C. Roberts, a notary public, of 76 William Street, on Aug. 23, to testify in an action of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, against the Johnstown Mining Company to recover $5,200,000 damages for the conversion hy the defendant of the ores alleged to have been removed hy it from the mines belonging to the plaintiff.

The process was issued as the result of an affidavit filed in the United States Circuit Court hy the firm of McElheny & Bennett, to the effect that Mr. Heinze left Butte, Mon., last Sunday, arrived in New York on Wednesday, and was to return to Butte in a few days. The complaint in the action referred to has not been filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court. It is understood that two detectives are searching for Mr. Heinze to serve him.

DIAMOND BEDECKED GIRL GONE

"Have a Position" Wrote Lillie Callahan to Parents.

Lillie Callahan, sixteen years old, is missing from her home at 174 Thorne Street, Jersey City Heights, dressed in her Sunday hat and wearing all her jewelry, including three diamond rings and a locket set with eleven of the stones. The girl is very pretty.

Last Monday she was graduated from a business course in Jersey City. Monday afternoon she went out in search of work, hut her effort ended in disappointment. That nigbt she retired very early. Her father was playing chess with a friend when suddenly they heard a window open. A moment later, however, the house dog hegan to hark, and then the father hegan a tour of inspection. The door of Lillie's room was locked. He called, hut received no answer. Then, putting his shoulder to it, he forced the door. The girl's room was empty. A raised window showed the way she had left the house. On Wednesday the father received the following postal:

Suppose you were surprised, but I assure you I am safe. Have a position. With love from your darling daughter,

LILLIE.

The postal was postmarked Jersey City, and was dated Aug. 16. The girl is 5 feet 7 inches tall, with light-hrown hair and dark eyes. When she left home she wore a hlue serge suit, a light straw hat trimmed with flowers, a green veil, and patent leather ties.

QUARREL OVER YIDDISH PLAY.

Court to Decide Whether Grand Street or the Bowery Has It First.

Jacoh Adler, the Yiddish tragedian, with half a hundred east side actors, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday to listen to argument on an application made hy Jacoh Gordin for an injunction to restrain the Grand Street Theatre Company from producing a play called "God, Man, and the Devil" on Grand Street, for the reason that Mr. Gordin wants to produce it at the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery.

The play is to open to-night at the Grand Street Theatre and Actor Adler is to play the leading part. Gordin, who wrote the play, alleges that he has never authorized the Grand Street Theatre Company to produce it. His counsel, Congressman Goldfogle, told Justice Davis that it was the hest of the seventy plays which the author had turned out.

Lawyer Alexander Rosenthal, counsel for the Grand Street Theatre, said that his company had purchased the right to produce the play from Gordin for $600.

"Six hundred dollars," remarked Congressman Goldfogle; "Mr. Gordin would not sell the right to produce it for such a paltry sum. This is a play, your Honor, which has heen indorsed hy such men as Prof. Hervey of Columhia College and Edwin Markham, the poet."

"This is a case of jealousy," explained Lawyer Rosenthal. "We will suhmit affidavits to prove that we purchased the right to produce the play. This application for an injunction is to ruin our business."

Justice Davis told counsel to suhmit briefs to-day and he would settle the matter before 6 o'clock to-night.

A Danish Torpedo Boat Sunk.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—While the Danish Training Squadron was engaged in manoeuvring in the Great Belt to-day the torpedo hoat Havhesten was sunk in collision with the torpedo boat Stören. The crew of the Havhesten were rescued. The Stören was only slightly injured.

ESSEX FELLS ARMY WEDDING.

Miss Josephine Worthington Marries Lieut. J. R. Musgrove, U. S. A.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 18.—In the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends Miss Josephine Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson Worthington of Arlington Avenue, Caldwell, was married to Lieut. John Rohert Musgrave, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Caswell, N. C., in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Essex Fells, at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lewis R. Levering, rector of St. Peter's.

The bride was attended by Miss Leslie B. Worthington, her sister, and the best man was Lieut. John Philbrick, U. S. A., her cousin, stationed at Fort H. G. Wright. The ushers were Lieuts. Thomas Worthington Halliday of Fort Terry, Louis F. Buck of Scranton, and Marion Battle of Fort Totten. The hride wore a gown of white mousseline, trimmed with pearls, and a point lace bertha, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was dressed in white net over white silk, and carried a hunch of white roses.

The church was profusely decorated with palms and the National colors. A military processional march was played. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the hride's parents. The couple will reside in North Carolina.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are two weddings to-morrow which will take a number of New Yorkers out of town, in addition to those who go for the week end. At Trinity Church, Lenox, Miss Maude Christine Folsom will marry Clarke G. Voorhees, and at the McLean country place Edward Tinker will marry Miss Alice McLean. This evening Mrs. Oelrichs's famous bal hianch will take place at Newport.

***

Many expressions of sympathy were tendered Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gignoux on the tragic death of their son, Reginald Messinger Gignoux. He was a graduate of Harvard of this year, and was in the real estate business. The funeral, the date of which was not announced yesterday, will prohahly take place at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, which was huilt as a memorial to the Messinger family.

***

The wedding of Miss Louise Benedict, daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and Clifford Harmon of Philadelphia will take place on Sept. 1 at Indian Harhor. The engagement was announced about a month or six weeks ago.

***

Invitations have heen sent out for the wedding on Aug. 31 at Freehold, N. J., of Miss Agnes Remsen Vredenhurgh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. D. Vredenhurgh of this city and Freehold, and Dr. Alhertus Adair Moore of this city. Almost immediately after the wedding Dr. Moore and his bride will sail for Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon.

***

Mrs. Henry Sedley and her daughter, Miss Barbara Sedley, who returned to town the first of the week from a series of visits, will leave to-day for the Adirondacks to remain until the 1st of October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles of this city are at the Mount Washington, White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons have returned from the White Mountains and are at Rye. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Parsons are due from Liverpool on the Arahic, which arrives Friday.

***

Schuyler Schieffelin has returned from Bar Harhor, where he has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are at Waumhek, in the White Mountains, for the Summer.

***

Mrs. J. Louis Belloni has had a large house party at her cottage at Jefferson. Among her guests is Miss A. L. Ireland. Others who are at Waumhek are Mr. Rottenhurg Phelps, Mrs. E. Parmiee Prentice, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 8.—The weekly dinner dance at the Malvern to-night was the social event of the evening. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. William F. Sheahan, Mrs. G. Endicott Wilder, Mrs. Harrie Newhury, Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, Mrs. W. H. Macy, Miss Munn, Mrs. William Allen, and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth.

Mrs. James W. Ellsworth of New York had as her guests Miss Hordenderge, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Mabel Taylor, Franklin Ellis, Arthur Derhy, Percy Taylor, William Wrigbt, and Clarence Moore.

At Mrs. Allen's table were Mr. and Mrs. Neilson Voss, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. James Potter, Miss Glover, Mr. Case, Mr. Van Ness, and Frederick May.

Mrs. C. F. Winthrop entertained a party of ten, in honor of Miss Gladys Giddings of Baltimore, among whom were several officers from the French cruiser Duplex.

Mrs. W. H. Macy, second, and Miss Munn entertained Miss Dahney, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Macy, Miss Ellsworth, Miss Theobold, Miss Knowiton, Roderic Wellman, Augustine Derhy. James Miller, Allen Wellman, Julian Wright, and R. Miller.

Mrs. Sheenan's guests were Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Pulitzer, Miss Meserve, Mr. Hosmer, Walter Graham, Ralph Pulitzer, and Edwin Denhy.

Major Gen. Young is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

The Pot and Kettle Club held its regular dinner at its clubhouse to-night. Charles Fry of Boston acted as caterer. There were thirty at the table.

President Arthur Hadley of Yale is the guest of President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard at Northeast Harhor.

WHIST FOR CHARITY.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, Aug. 18.—Prominent society women of Larchmont held a novel whist party on the house hoat Sleepy Hollow, owned by Mrs. A. K. Wright, which was anchored in the harhor just off the Larchmont Yacht Cluh to-day. The affair was held for the henefit of the Davis Free School for Crippled Children on West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, of which Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish is President and Mrs. Wright is one of the managers, and a large sum was realized.

Mrs. Wright was assisted in the arrangement of the games hy Mrs. Alexander Bell, Frank Keefe Taylor, and the Misses Bauer, Bell, Black, and Duffy. The prize winners were Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Schoolmaker, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Kots, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. F. W. Fullgraff, Mrs. Griffen, Mrs. Bauer, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Kidder, and Miss Alma Bell.

EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 18.—Ex-President Cleveland has accepted the invitation of an Otis, Mass., cottager to he his guest at Otis Pond in September for hass and pickerel fishing.

The wedding of H. C. Croshy, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., and Miss Mabel Barmore of New York took place this afternoon in Stockhridge at Mr. Croshy's Summer residence.

John N. Robbins of New York has leased the country residence of H. Neill Wilson on Wendell Avenue for his son, Cornelius N. Rohhins.

Dewey Visits Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Admiral George Dewey paid an unofficial visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. He is spending the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, and his visit to the navy yard was in return for a call made upon him at the beach hy Rear Admiral Rodgers, Commandant of the yard. Rear Admiral Rodgers and a party went down to Manhattan yesterday morning on the naval tug Nina, and were the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey at luncheon. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned with the party.

C. A. PARSONS URGES REVISED PATENT LAWS

English Inventor Points Out Unfairness of Present System.

WANTS TIME LIMIT EXTENDED

Great Undertakings Made Impossible by Present Conditions—Address to British Association.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 18.—Charles Algernon Parsons, the English inventor who developed the steam turhine and made it suitahle for the propulsion of war and mercantile vessels, to-day made an interesting address hefore the Engineering Section of the British Association on the suhject of inventions and patents.

Premier Balfour, the President of the Association this year, attended the meeting of the Engineering Section, and, on hehalf of the Associated German Engineers, he presented a gold medal to Mr. Parsons, the President of the Section, in recognition of his merits as an inventor.

Mr. Parsons, in his address urged that greater encouragement, assistance, and protection he given to the British inventor and patentee, along the lines adopted hy Germany and the United States. He strongly advocated changes in the patent laws of all countries, especially in regard to an extension of the time limit; hut he pointed out that it would he useless for Great Britain alone to make these changes if capitalists were to he induced to invest money in the development of great undertakings dependent upon patents from which the world would reap immense henefit.

As an illustration Mr. Parsons gave details of a scheme for the sinking of a shaft to a great distance in order to explore the lower depths of the earth. He suhmitted estimates of the cost and the time of sinking a shaft from two to twelve miles. To sink the shaft to the latter depth, he said, would cost $5,000,000, and take eighty-five years. If such an undertaking depended upon a patent it would, under the present laws, be impossible to secure the necessary capital.

Mr. Parsons suggested as a solution of the problem the placing of the question of life patents under the control of a central international committee, which would apportion the life privileges, thus insuring the prolongation of patents and making them of international application. He advocated the grant of a fair monopoly to those who pledged themselves to spend a minimum sum within a stated period in research in order that they might reap a reasonahle return.

J. P. MORGAN NAMED IN SUIT.

Proceedings Instituted by Ohio Family Will, However, Be Dropped.

James Kearney, as counsel for Miss Mary J. Miller, yesterday applied to the Supreme Court for suhpoenas to compel several New York hankers and hrokers to appear hefore a referee for the purpose of telling what they know about the estate of the late James Miller, a wealthy coal merchant of Ohio, who died at his home in Columhus.

Among those mentioned in the petition are J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward K. Stalto, David Sinclair, and Charles O. Thompson. Later in the day Mr. Kearney explained that the proceedings would be dropped, as he had learned that none of Miller's property had passed through the hands of the persons mentioned in the petition. He said that when Miller died in Columhus his family had a difficult time in clearing up the estate, and knowing that he had speculated in stocks and honds in New York, they decided to ascertain whether any of his property was in the hands of bankers here.

"I did not need a suhpoena for Mr. Morgan," said the lawyer. "I went to the Morgan hanking offices and was told that they had never had any husiness transactions with Mr. Miller. I was permitted to examine the hooks, and found no trace of Mr. Miller's name there."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The leading social event to-day was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the steam yacht Nevada. The guests numbered sixty-five, and were seated at tahles placed on the upper deck, which was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses. The yacht was hrilliantly illuminated. During the dinner a Hungarian band played, and after the dinner there was a vaudeville entertainment by a company from New York. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt, Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, the Misses Delano, Miss Marion Ash, Miss Cynthia Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and Francis J. Otis.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. George A. Huhn, and Mrs. William Leeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexandcr entertained on the steam yacht Surf.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a musicale, and dinners were given hy Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderhilt, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. David King, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Richard Gamhrill, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mrs. P. Thompson.

Commander and Mrs. Fletcher gave a small dance at the torpedo station.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will remain here three weeks longer, heing a guest early in September of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt at Lealleu.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadhy Loew are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis have returned to their cottage on the Cliffs after a visit to Lenox.

Miss Edith Kane and Miss E. M. Post are at Bateman's.

Miss O. O. Fowler is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs.

Baron Max von Oppenheim, Imperial German Councilor of the legation at Cairo, has taken rooms at the Berkeley for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt and F. S. G. d'Hauteville have given additional special prizes for the dog show, the former for the best entry of hull terriers and the latter for the hest wire-haired fox terrier in the novice class.

William Gillette, the actor, is here on his houseboat, Aunt Polly.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was at the tennis tournament at the Casino this morning with Miss Gladys Mills. Miss Roosevelt wore a simple Eton suit of white linen, her hat heing of cream straw with cream satin rihhon and white roses. Miss Gladys Mills was in white lawn with lace insertions, and wore a hlack chip hat with long white plumes.

To-morrow for the Astor Cup races there will be many social entertainments on the steam yachts, and in the evening Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's hall will be the chief event. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain 100 of the guests at dinner, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will entertain 75 guests before the hall.

Engagement of Miss Smith to Mr. Grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Smith of Sound Beach announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Amanda Elizabeth, to Francis Kneeland Grain, who is the son of the late Francis Halahan Grain of Gibraltar, Spain, and stepson of Judge Julius B. Curtis of Stamford. Mr. Grain was educated in Germany. Miss Smith is an authoress.

Townsend Will Filed for Probate.

The will of Richard H. L. Townsend, who died on Aug. 7 at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. The value of Mr. Townsend's estate is given as "more than $200,000." Bequests averaging from $2,000 to $5,000 are made to various female relatives, and $50 is left to each servant in Mr. Townsend's employ. An annuity of $300 for life is provided for the hrother of the testator, Walter Townsend, and the residue of the estate is to be divided between the testator's two sons, J. Allen Townsend and Edwin Townsend.

NEW YORKER DEAD IN DENVER.

Henry Bloomfield Attacked by Hemorrhage and Dies in the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 18.—Henry Broomfield of New York was seized with a hemorrhage on the street to-day and died hefore medical assistance could reach him. Broomfield had been in Colorado several months, coming here from New York to gain relief from consumption.

Letters from his sister, Bertha Broomfield, spoke of improvement in his condition. The last letter he received from New York contained his monthly allowance for August. The check was signed hy William F. Wright, executor of the Broomfield estate.

MRS. M. W. FULLER DIES.

Wife of Supreme Court Chief Justice Suddenly Stricken.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, wife of Chief Justice Fulier of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly here yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Fuller was the daughter of William F. and Jane Brown Coolhaugh, and was horn in Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1843. She is survived hy her hushand, seven daughters, and one son.

EDWARD LUCKENBACH DEAD.

Owner of Luckenbach Tugboat Fleet Passes Away in Brooklyn Home.

Edward Luckenhach, the largest individual tugboat and harge owner on the Atlantic Coast, died at his home, 26 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Luckenbach was sixty years of age, and came to New York from Rondout when a young man, heginning his career in the tug and barge husiness with a single canal hoat. Several years later he entered the towhoat husiness, and in the last fifteen years has built the largest and swiftest fleet of ocean-going tugs in the United States. He was also the owner of the steamship J. L. Luckenbach, which was formerly the North German Lloyd liner Saale, one of the vessels partly destroyed in the great Hoboken fire of June, 1900.

The Luckenhach tugs are principally engaged in towing coal-laden harges hetween Newport News, Boston, and this port. The Buena Ventura, one of the steamship prizes of the Spanish-American War, was purchased hy Mr. Luckenhach and was recently converted into a coal barge. Mr. Luckenhach had practically retired from the husiness, whicb is now conducted by his son, Edgar.

DR. J. F. NOTT DIES IN MAINE.

Taken Ill on Bar Harbor Express Wednesday Afternoon.

Dr. J. Frederick Nott of this city died in the Maine General Hospital, at Portland, Me., late Wednesday night. Dr. Nott, who had hoarded an express at Kennehnnk, hound for Bar Harhor, was taken ill a short while hefore the train was due in Portland, and when that city was reached his condition was so serious that it was decided to remove him to a hospital. Dr. Nott lived at 29 East Fifty-fifth Street, and had a Summer home at Crescent Surf, Me., where his wife, daughter, and son were spending the Summer.

Dr. Nott was a prominent memher of the Society of the Genesee, and yesterday President Wilcox appointed the following committee to attend the funeral: Dr. John P. Munn, J. Alexander Hayden, Paul A. Rochester, Dr. S. M. Bricker, Dr. Homer E. Fraser, Charles H. Caldwell, H. C. Davis, Robert E. Jennings, and William P. Henry.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James E. Turrill.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—James E. Turrill, who recently resigned as Treasurer of the Union Tank Lines of the Standard Oil Company, died suddenly at his home in this city this afternoon. He was sixty-seven years old, and was well known in New York business circles, having gone there when a young man from La Pierre, Mich. He was a prominent Mason and was identified with other fraternal orders. Surviving him are a widow and three sons, who reside in Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. V. de Goicouria.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Aihert V. de Goicouria of 28 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, who came here a month ago, died this morning in Fairlawn, the Summer cottage of her son-in-law, Scott Cameron. The body was sent to New York.

Mrs. de Goicouria was a Miss Wall, and her husband is a well-known New York hroker and cluhman. Her eldest daughter, Rosalie, married Scott Cameron, and the younger, Miss Alice, made her début two years ago.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL OXLEY died at his home, 51 Essex Street, Jersey City, yesterday from pneumonia. He was forty-two years old and a memher of the police force since 1887. He had an excellent record. He leaves a widow and three children.

JOHN JAMES REDMOND of New York died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his Summer residence, in Seventh Avenue, Ashury Park. He was seventy-six years of age. The deceased was horn in New York and amassed a fortune in the drug husiness.

EDWARD J. CABBLE, a memher of the William Cahhle Wire Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn, died Wednesday at his residence, 112 Powers Street, Williamsburg, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Cahhle was horn in Williamshurg fifty years ago. He was a memher of the I. O. O. F., Foresters of America, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Bushwick Castle No. 12 Knights of the Golden Eagle. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

LEE L. GRUMBINE, a well-known Prohihitionist leader of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Lebanon yesterday, aged forty-six years. In 1902 Mr. Grumhine was the candidate of the party for Lieutenant Governor. For many years he had been closely associated, in the advancement of the prohibition cause, with Silas M. Swallow, the present candidate of the Prohihition Party for President of the United States. Mr. Grumhine was a lawyer and a journalist. He leaves a wife and one son.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—An area of high barometer of considerable magnitude for the season covers the lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and an extensive area

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice Pres., }
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } Trustees.

WANTED—BOND MAN; A PENNSYLVANIA trust company with large capital and resources proposes to open a bond department, and wishes to secure the services of an experienced and thoroughly equipped bond man as manager of that department; the company is engaged in underwriting upon its own account, as well as dealing in bonds upon the general market; the company will make liberal terms to the right person. Address, Bonds, New York Times, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the preferred stock of this Company will be paid August 25, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business August 22d, 1904. The preference stock transfer books will be closed August 22, 1904, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 26, 1904, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at State Street, Boston, Mass., and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LORD & Taylor have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on Thursday, September 1, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from August 27th to September 1st, both inclusive.
JOSEPH H. EMERY, Secretary.
New York, August 18, 1904.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Aug. 19, 1904, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 13, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE EBEELDING, Secretary.

To the stockholders of Ridley & Sons:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of RIDLEY & SONS will be held at the office of the Company at 714 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of voting on a proposition to dissolve this corporation forthwith.
Dated New York, August 6th, 1904.
HENRY E. RIDLEY,
Secretary of Ridley & Sons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundary of Long Island City. This statute, which was accepted by the City, and became a law on May 9th, 1904, reads as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of the City of New York on behalf of said City to compromise and settle with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City.

ACCEPTED BY THE CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to purchase upon such terms as may be agreed upon with such persons, any indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or other body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements, affecting lands or on account of local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to such taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with
EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York.
No. 280 Broadway, New York.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry, Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman
Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.
Traders and investors in my office receive prompt news of the Street, and efficient service.
"Stock Value Record" sent on request.
'Phone 1818 Broad. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals, addressed to the State Commission in Lunacy, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., will be received until twelve o'clock noon, August 31, 1904, for the construction of covered Masonry Filters, Pure Water Reservoir and Appurtenances for the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Plans, specifications, and form of bid may be seen at the office of the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, and at the office of Allen Hazen, Consulting Engineer, St. Paul Building, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investment Securities:
We shall be pleased to mail upon request our selected list of current investment offerings. If any specific security not mentioned in our circular is desired, we have the facilities for submitting offerings at ruling market quotations.
Careful and prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

WINCHEL & CO.,
25 BROAD ST.
SPECIALISTS.
American Can Stocks.
Outside Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	105	105¾
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105¾
3s, 1918, small	108	..
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107½
4s, c., 1907	106¾	107½
4s, r., 1925	131½	132¼
4s, c., 1925	131½	132½
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Adams Exp	225	230
Alb. & Sus	225	..
Atl. & W.	145	..
Atls-Ch. pf.	47	50
A. C. pf.	75¾	..
A. C. & F. pf.	78	80
Am. Coal	200	210
Am. Exp	195	202
A. H. & L. pf.	39	42½
A. H. & L. pf.	165	..
Am. Ice Co.	6¾	7
A. I. Co. pf.	27½	27¾
Am. Lin. Co.	10	12
Am. M. Co.	3¾	4
Am. M. Co. pf.	18½	20
Am. Snuff	120	130
A. T. & C.	89	92
Am. Tob. pf.	136	138
Am. W. Co.	11¾	12
A. W. Co. pf.	28¼	29
Ann Arbor	27	29
Ann Arb. pf.	57	59
B. & O. pf.	91	93
B. & L. pf.	165	..
B. Un. Gas	210	220
Bruns. City	5½	7
B. R. & P. pf.	130	40½
Butterick Co.	49¼	66¾
Canada So.	65⅞	..
Tel.	102½	105
Chi. & Alt.	39½	40½
C. & A. pf.	90½	..
C. B. & Q.	180	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	125	140
C. G. W.	31	86
C. L. & L. pf.	80	85
C. M. & St. P. pf.	179¾	181
C. & O. pf.	135	140
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	..
C. T. & T. pf.	16	16¾
Chi. U. Tr.	5½	6
C. U. T. pf.	28	31
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
C. L. & W.	52	..
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	95	95
Com. Cable	181	..
Consol. Coal	65	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	30
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. So. pf.	4	5
Det. U. Ry.	67¾	68
Dia. Match.	132½	135
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	8
Ev. & T. H.	58	59
Gen. Ch. Co.	43	55
G. C. C. Co. pf.	93½	97
G. & S. T.	116	..
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185
Hock. V. pf.	82¾	83½
Homestake	52	55
Ill. C. L.	103	..
I. P. Co. pf.	72	72½
Int. Power	35	38
Int. St. P.	32	35
Iowa C. pf.	39	40
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	28	29
Kan. C. So. pf.	22½	23
K. & D. M.	12½	14

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & D. M. pf.	47	52
K. I. C. pf.	54	60
Lacl. G. pf.	75	100
L. E. & W.	28½	29½
L. E. & W. pf.	85	95
Lake Shore	245	275
Long Island	52½	56½
Man. Beach	14	15
Md. Coal pf.	110	115
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi. pf.	18½	20½
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi. pf.	52½	54½
Mich. Cent.	..	149
M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	74½	75
Mor. & Es.	181	186
Nat. En. pf.	73	82
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36½	37
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18½	19
N. Cent. C.	42	46
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & St. L.	29	30½
N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
N. Y. & W.	..	..
St. L. 2d pf.	61	63
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	42	50
N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	151	152½
N. & W. pf.	90	92
Ont. Mining	3¼	4¾
P. C. 1st pf.	95	105
P. C. 2d pf.	74½	75½
Peo. & E.	19	21
Pere Marq.	75	80
P. C. C. & St. L.	65	67
Pr. Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	..
P. S. C. pf.	75	78
Pullman Co.	217	220
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksil'r pf.	3½	4
R. R. Sec., Ill.	120	120
C. etfs.	85	90
R. S. S. pf.	76	78
Rens. & Sar.	203	..
R., W. & O.	131	135
R. G. M. Co. pf.	81½	82½
Rutland pf.	30	45
St. J. & G. Island	15	17
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	26
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72½	75
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. etfs.	161	185
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. etfs.	120	127
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	83½	87
So. Ry. M. & O. etfs	93	94
S. R. & T. pf.	⅝	1
Third Av.	125	126
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. St. L. & W. pf.	25½	26
U. B. & P. pf.	52	55
U. S. Exp.	107	112
U. S. Rub. Imp.	47	49
U. S. R. pf.	75	75½
Va.-I. C. & C. pf.	17	19½
W.-F. Exp.	217	230
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	190
W. & L. E.	14½	16
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	40	42½

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,226,000.
Circulation decreased £411,000.
Bullion increased £815,136.
Other securities decreased £1,918,000.
Other deposits decreased £1,140,000.
Public deposits increased £425,000.
Notes reserve increased £1,215,000.
Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 54.63 per cent. Last week it was 51.29 per cent.
Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The money market continues quiet. The demand for funds shows no improvement. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 2½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par discount. Clearings, $19,429,853. Balances, $2,223,658. Sub-Treasury debit, $106,486.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.89¾	..
Sterling	4.88½	$4.86¾
Commercial	..	4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18⅛
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅛
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

The copper stocks, with the exception of Amalgamated, were quiet, although there was some trading to-day in Allouez, which was strong. The Massachusetts Gas issues were the features of the local list, and both the common and preferred were strong. Massachusetts Electric was weak again, and the preferred dropped to 64. Telephone dull, but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

300	Atchison	81¾	81¾
5	Atchison pf	98¼	98
205	*Boston Elevated	150½	150¼
14	Boston & Maine	183	183
110	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	123	122½
32	Fitchburg pf	137	137
1,463	Mass. Electric	17	16¾
511	Mass. Electric pf	65	63
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191½
2	Northern. (N. H.)	162½	162½
1	Old Colony	204	204
17	Pere Marquette pf	72	72
265	Union Pacific	99¾	99⅝
20	Union Pacific pf	94½	94½
45	West End	91½	91½
9	West End pf	112	112
5	Wor., Nashua & Roch	145	145

TELEPHONES.

706	American	138¾	137½
95	New England	124	123¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Smelting	62	62
4,513	Am. Sugar	132¾	131½
90	Am. Sugar pf	131⅝	131½
12	Am. Woolen pf	78¾	78¾
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¾	8¾
22	Edison	261	263
91	General Electric	165½	165
10	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf	83	83
185	Mass. Gas	44¼	43½
5,340	Mass. Gas pf	83¼	83½
8	Mergenthaler	181	181
5	Seattle Electric pf	95	95
16	Swift & Co	102	102
100	United Fruit	106	106
101	Union Shoe Machine	50¼	50
330	U. S. Steel	12½	12
975	*U. S. Steel pf	59⅞	59

MINING.

16	Adventure	1	75c
1,450	†Allouez	11½	10⅞
6,039	*Amalgamated	55⅝	53⅞
150	Am. Zinc	12	11⅝
381	Atlantic	11	11
110	Bingham	25	24⅜
400	Boston Copper & Gold	6⅝	6¼
2	Calumet & Hecla	500	500
180	†Centennial	24¼	24
50	Dominion Coal pf	71½	71½
100	Con. Mercur	35c	35c
873	Copper Range	54⅜	53⅜
50	Dom. Coal	50½	50½
5	Dom. Coal pf	108	108
50	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼
100	Isle Royale	14	14
37	Mohawk	42¼	42
100	Montreal & Boston	75c	75c
100	Old Dominion	13	13
20	Osceola	64½	64
60	Parrot	24¾	24½
30	*Quincy	84	84
75	Santa Fe	1⅝	1½
450	Shannon	3⅞	3¾
41	Tamarack	95	94
325	Trinity	7¾	7 9-16
270	United States	21⅞	21⅝
1,175	Utah	39¾	39½
345	Winona	8¼	7¾

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—A few of the purely local stocks displayed considerable animation in this market to-day, particularly United Gas Improvement. Tidewater Steel, and Philadelphia Electric. With the exception of the first named, which advanced 1½ points, prices were firm. There was nothing to explain the rise in United Gas Improvement beyond the operations of what is believed to be a strong bull pool in the stock. Delaware Insurance advanced ¾, and it is rumored there has been competitive buying of the stock at private sale. General Asphalt declined 2 and the preferred 1 on the announcement from Washington that the Government will take no action in the asphalt trouble in Venezuela until the courts of the latter country pass judgment upon the controversy. Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Navigation, and Philadelphia and Erie were higher. The arbitrage stocks continued active. Total sales 3,735 shares; $25,900 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Cambria Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
270	Cambria Steel	20	19⅝	19⅝
100	Con. Lake Superior	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
250	Con. Lake Superior pf	8	8	8
56	Con. Trac., N. J.	68¼	68¼	68¼
21	Delaware Insurance	23¾	23¾	23¾
425	Elec. Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,274	Erie	27½	26⅝	27¼
100	Gen. Asphalt	8	8	8
410	Gen. Asphalt pf	30½	30	30
355	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39¾	39	39⅝
145	Lehigh Navigation	79½	79½	79½
100	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,415	Pennsylvania R. R.	61¾	61¾	61¾
350	Phila. Traffic	3	2¾	2¾
100	Phila. & Erie R. R.	50	50	50
10	Phila. Trac.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
1,651	Phila. Elec.	6¾	6¾	6¾
90	Phila. Company	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
38	Phila. Company pf	44½	44¼	44½
100	Phila. Rap. Tr.	13	13	13
11,785	Reading	28¼	27¾	28 1-16
10	Reading 2d pf	36	36	36
800	Lock Island	25½	24¾	24⅞
700	Southern R. R.	28¼	28⅛	28
7	15th & 15th Sts.	305	305	305
3,100	Tidewater Steel	1	1	1
3,088	United Gas Imp.	89	87½	89
1,730	United States Steel	12¼	12	12⅛
705	United States Steel pf	59⅝	58¾	59¼
150	U. S. Leather	8	7⅞	7⅞

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—The market was steady and prices were well sustained. Seaboard stocks, which continue moderately active, were fractionally stronger, and Atlantic Coast Line stock was 1⅛ higher at 121. The transactions, amounting to 1,950 shares of stock and $97,900 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Alabama 4s, 1920	110	110	110
35,000	At. Cost L. new 4s ctf.	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	105½	105½	110⅝
5,000	Seaboard 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼
2,000	Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	100½	100½
4,000	West. Maryland new 4s	85	85	85
3,000	United Railways 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
8,000	United Railways inc.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
2,000	North Baltimore 5s	120	120	120
9,000	City & Suburban 5s	113⅞	113⅞	111 3/4
1,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
20,000	Light & Power 4½s	88	88	88
10,000	Brewing Company 4s	54½	54½	54½
2,000	Brewing Company, Inc.	24½	24½	24½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	66	66	66

STOCKS.

804	Seaboard	12	11¾
468	Seaboard pf	22½	22
128	Atlantic Coast Line	121	120
250	Consolidated Gas	73¼	73¼
200	Union Trust	36	36
40	Citizens' Bank	26	26
28	Merchants' Bank	170	170
12	Farmers & Merchants	53⅝	53⅝
20	Brewing Company	½	6½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thur.	Wed.		Thur.	Wed.
Alta	.10	.12	Lt. Wash. C.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.12	.12	Mexican	.09	.07
Andes	.22	.21	Occidental C.	.80	.80
Belcher	.21	.20	Ophir	2.50	2.45
Best & Bel.	.85	.85	Overman	.11	.10
Bullion	.26	.26	Potosi	.17	.16
Caledonia	.50	.46	Savage	.22	.22
Challenge Con	.21	.21	Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Chollar	.16	.16	Sierra Nev.	.23	.23
Confidence	.72	.65	Syndicate	.02	.02
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.13	.13
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.26	.26
Crown Point.	.15	.15	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.22	.25	Y. Jacket	.22	.19
Hale & Nor.	.65	.65	Silver bars	.57⅝	.57⅝
Julia	.09	.09	Drafts, sight.	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.10	.11	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky C.	.01	.01			

Mexican Dollars—Thursday, 46@47; Wednesday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	64½	65½	Little Bessie	2¾	2¾
C. K. & N.	35½	36	Mollie Gibson	4	4¼
C. C. Cons.	8⅝	8¾	Moon Anchor	6¼	6
Dante	3½	3¾	New Haven	2¾	3¼
Dr. Jackpot	4¼	4⅝	Old Gold	10¾	11
Elkton	63¾	64	Pharmacist	3¼	3½
El Paso	90¾	92	Rose Maud	4	4½
Gold Dollar	5¼	5½	Rose Nicol	1½	2¼
Isabella	19½	20½	Vindicator	62	63
Keystone	4½	4⅝	Work	8¼	8¾
Little Puck	3¾	3¾			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Aug. 18, 1904.

U S 3s, reg, 1908-18 13,000 105

Impl Jap'ese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs, full paid for 6 p c steri loan
26,000 98¾
1,000 98¾
6,000 98¾
56,000 98¾

Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid
1,000 101¾
9,000 101⅝
6,000 101¼
6,000 101⅝

At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 103¼

Atl C Line 4s
60,000 100¼
100,000 100⅝

Atlan & Dan 4s
1,000 95
4,000 95¾

Balt & Ohio gold 4s
5,000 103½
P J & M 3½s
500 89

B'klyn R T ref conv 4s
44,000 81⅝
1,000 81¾
5,000 81½
Gold 5s
2,000 106

Cent of Ga cons 5s
7,000 111¼
5,000 111
First inc 5s
5,000 83
5,000 83½
Second inc 5s
6,000 45½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
18,000 100
8,000 99⅞

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
4,000 88

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 107

C, B & Q deb 5s
3,000 108

C, B & Q 4s, joint bonds
13,000 97⅛
2,000 97
2,000 97½

C & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 116

Chi, T & S F, S Minn Div 6s
1,000 111

C, R I & P gen 4s
5,000s20F 104¼

C, R I & P R R 4s
3,000 73⅝
14,000 73½
72,000 73⅝
4,000 73½
20,000 73⅝
25,000 73¾
1,000 73
1,000 73⅛

C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
5,000 84⅝
52,000 84⅝

Chi Term Tr 4s
35,000 74

Col Mid 1st 4s
9,000 60½

Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 84

Consol Tob 4s
1,000 65⅞
51,000 65⅝
11,000 65⅞
31,000 65⅝
5,000 65⅝
50,000 65⅞
10,000 65⅝
10,000 65⅝
18,000 65⅝
21,000 65⅝
10,000 65⅝
50,000 65⅜

Cons Gas of Chi 1st 5s
9,000 107

Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s
1,000 173½
2,000 174

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
1,000 120

Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 98⅝

Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 85⅞
7,000 86
1,000 85⅜
20,000 86

Ft W & R G 1st
1,000-3 85

Ga Pac 1st 6s
5,000 122½

Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs, B
5,000 14
3,000 13⅜
10,000 14
3,000 13⅜

Gulf & Ship I 5s
2,000 103½

Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000 109

Int S Pump 6s
1,000 101

K C, Ft S & M 4s
4,000 84½

Kan City So 3s
1,000 72¾
2,000 73

Kan City & P 1st
1,000 88½

Kings Co Elev 4s
16,000 90⅞

L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 101⅝
22,000 101⅞
15,000 101⅝
10,000s20F 101½
1,000 101⅝

Leh Val Term 5s
1,000 116

Louisv & Nash coll tr 4s
54,000 98¾
Unified 4s
3,000 101½

Louis & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
1,000 95

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 100
Total sales 2,342,000

Mex Cent con 4s
10,000 61¼
12,000 61¾
10,000 62
1,000 61¾

Mex Cent 1st inc
1,000 14¼
5,000 14
5,000 14¼

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
10,000 78⅝

Mo, K & T of T 5s
7,000 106½
4,000 105⅝
9,000 106
5,000 105⅝
5,000 106

Mo Pac tr 5s
3,000 108

Nassau Elec R R 4s
5,000 87⅞
8,000 87⅝

N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s
5,000 91¼

N Y G, El L, H & P pur money 4s
2,000 94
1,000 93¾

N Y, Sus & W gen 5s
3,000 103¼

Norf & West, Pocah C & C 4s
25,000 94⅞

Northn Pac 4s
15,000-3 105
5,000 105½
500 104¾
1,000 105

Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000 74¾

Ore S L 4s, partic bonds
3,000 95½
First con 5s
2,000 116½

Penn conv 3½s
500 98¼
500 98¼

Reading gen 4s
1,000 99⅜

Rio Gr West 1st
1,000 99¼

St L, I M & So, Riv & G Div 4s
20,000 95½

St L & S F R R refunding 4s
90,000 83¼
1,000 83⅜
1,000 83⅞
12,000 83⅜
2,000 83¼
3,000 84
5,000 84½
2,000 84½
10,000 84¾
15,000 84¾
5,000 84⅞

St L S W cons 4s
5,000 70⅜
10,000 76½
2,000 77
2,000 76⅞
31,000 77
1,000 77¼
10,000 77⅜
1,000 77¼
Second Inc 4s
11,000 79

San A & A P 4s
4,000 84⅜
1,000 84⅝
36,000 85¼

Southn Pac 4½s
20,000 101¼

Southn Pac 4s
3,000 95
1,000 94⅜

So Ry 1st 5s
2,000 117¼
1,000s20F 117⅜

So Ry, M & O col 4s
5,000 97
St L Div 4s
5,000 97

Term Assn, St L, gen ref 4s
10,000 100

Tex & P 1st 5s
8,000 119

Third Av con 4s
37,000 95¾
1,000 95½

Un Pac 1st 4s
2,000 105⅝
500 105⅞
3,000 105⅝
7,000 105⅝

Un Pac conv 4s
1,000 104½
10,000 104¼
1,000 104¾
35,000 104⅝
30,000 104½
3,000 104⅞
1,000-3 104¼
56,000 104½
10,000 104⅝
16,000 104¼
20,000 104⅝
10,000 104⅞
3,000 104½
17,000 104¼

United Rys of St L 1st 4s
1,000 79½

Un Rys of San Fr 4s
10,000 84¼

U S 1t & Imp conv deb 5s
1,000 81½
25,000 82

U S Steel Corp 5s
Fund 5s
34,000 78⅞
5,000 78⅝
3,000 78⅝
2,000 78⅝
12,000 78¾
4,000 78

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 1-2 to 1 Per Cent.

Wheat Prices and Steel Trade Conditions Still the Dominant Influence —Much Profit Taking.

Although highly irregular at times, the stock market yesterday was generally firm and in most casea the closing prices showed substantial advances. In a few issues, notably in American Sugar, there were sharp recessions in price, due principally to heavy profit-taking sales, though it was suspected that in addition to the stock sold by recent buyers a good deal of stock that had been carried for some time was disposed of. These profit-taking sales were going on pretty generally throughout the list, but in most cases their influence was offset either by the short covering that was in progress or by the active manipulation that was in evidence in some parts of the list. These conflicting influences accounted for the irregular movements of prices, but the final results showed that the advantage was still with those working on the long side, their success being once more due to the scarcity of stocks. Commission business was at a low ebb, the public, which early in the week had shown considerable willingness to take a larger part in the market, having been frightened off by the developments in the grain markets.

The highly irregular movements in the wheat market showed that the bulls on that cereal were being obliged to fight to hold the ground that they had previously secured, and although the final decline in wheat was only half the advance that had been scored the previous day, it was sufficient to give some encouragement to the stock market and doubtless was instrumental in bringing about the advance with which the stock market closed. Reports from the Northwest in regard to the condition of the wheat fields continued to be very conflicting, emphasizing the fact that such reports are far from dependable. The condition of wheat, however, does not appear to be improving, and admittedly there is no chance now of reaping a harvest that will approximate the early expectations. That, however, does not mean that the wheat crop or so much of it as has not yet been harvested, has been ruined, as some reports sent from the West yesterday would indicate. Steel trade conditions continued to share the attention of the Street with the crop outlook. Steel preferred about held its own, despite reports that the cutting of prices would extend still further. It is highly probable that those who sell Steel preferred short on the present flurry in steel prices will find it difficult to secure any profit on their sales. The short interest in the stock is already large, and the holders of Steel seem about as little disposed as the holders of other stocks to dispose of it.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Met. Securities	½
Am. Smelting	1¾	Met. St. Ry	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Mexican Central	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf	¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
Atlantic C. Line	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf	⅝
Buff., L. & Pittsb.	3	N. Y. Central	½
Buff. & Sus. pf	2½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	⅝	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	P., Ft. W. & C.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	2¾	Reading 2d pf	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	¾	Rubber Goods	1
Erie	1⅛	St. L. S. West	¾
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Erie 2d pf	⅝	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
Ev. & T. H. pf	8	Un. Rys. Inv.	⅜
General Electric	1	U. S. Pipe pf	½
Iowa Central	¾	U. S. Leather	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	1¾	U. S. Leather pf	1¾
Manhattan	2⅜	Wabash pf	½
		Western Union	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Sugar	1½	Pacific Mail	⅜
Chi. G. W. pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Corn. Pr.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	⅝
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Nat. Biscuit pf	⅞	Westinghouse	⅝

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 18	683,578
To date this year	69,993,871
Corresponding date last year	108,899,432

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 18	$2,342,000
To date this year	$407,305,200
Corresponding date last year	$441,533,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Norfolk and Western Railway, on preferred stock.

TRACTIONS PUSHED UP AGAIN.

Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Interborough Stocks Advance Together on Merger Talk.

There was another decided upward movement in the price of traction shares in the stock market yesterday. Manhattan, on transactions of 5,500 shares, went up to 155⅝, but later reacted and closed at 154½, an advance of 2½ points. Metropolitan Street Railway sold as high as 124⅜, closing at 123½, and Metropolitan Securities, which at one time touched 94, closed at 93. On the curb there was great strength in Interborough Rapid Transit, which crossed 149, closing near the highest of the day on transactions of 6,000 shares.

The advance was accompanied by rumors of a deal, just as it has been ever since the movement began, but in the highest quarters these rumors were as much discredited as ever. The variations heard yesterday included a story that Metropolitan Securities was to guarantee 7 per cent. to Manhattan, Interborough, and Metropolitan Street Railway. Another rumor had it that the controlling interest in Metropolitan Securities had been sold to the Interborough.

SECURITIES DECREE FILED.

J. J. Hill's Companies Restrained from Disposing of Northern Pacific Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Judge Bradford, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, filed the formal decree of injunction in the suit recently decided by him, in which Edward H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce were complainants and the Northern Securities Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company were defendants.

The decree restrains the Northern Securities Company from disposing of 370,230 shares of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Company, which, it is alleged, was transferred to that company by Harriman and Pierce. It further restrains the Northern Securities Company from disposing of 347,090 shares of Northern Pacific stock received from the said Northern Securities Company.

The Oregon Short Line Company is required to give a bond of $2,000,000 for the purpose of indemnifying any losses that may be sustained by the granting of the preliminary injunction. The Oregon Short Line Company filed its bond as required, with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company as security.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Heavy Short Interest in Steel—A Field Movement in Amalgamated—London a Buyer of Erie.

Jacob Field was given credit for the activity in Amalgamated Copper partly because of the action of the stock, but still more because of the brokers who were the buyers of the stock and of the fact that Amalgamated Copper is one of the favorites of that trader. The stock was more or less irregular with the rest of the market, but the fluctuations were on a level considerably above that of the previous day, and the burst of strength with which the stock closed brought it to the end of the day with a net gain of 1⅝ points, the final sale being only an eighth below the highest. Amalgamated was one of the four most active stocks, the others being Sugar, Erie, and Reading. The only one of these that did not score a substantial net gain was Sugar.

Erie Tipped for a Rise.

Erie, it has been rumored for some days, was to be advanced considerably, and yesterday the movement in the stock was sufficient to add weight to the tips that have been going its rounds to buy the stock. London has had the same point, and yesterday it was a moderate buyer of the stock. All told, the trading for London account amounted to about 40,000 shares, nearly all of which represented purchases. The stocks most largely bought were Atchison and Union Pacific, but a number of other stocks were represented.

Heavy Selling of Sugar.

The heaviest selling from any one source in yesterday's trading was the sale of about 20,000 shares of American Sugar by a broker supposed to be acting for a prominent house with Standard Oil affiliations. This surmise was used in some quarters to create the impression that 26 Broadway was profiting by the recent advance in prices to dispose of some surplus lines of stock, and it is probable that the report, which was given wide currency, had some effect upon sentiment. From the supposition that Standard Oil interests were selling Sugar to the certainty that they were selling the whole market was a rather broad jump, it is true, but Wall Street has ways of its own of coming to conclusions.

The Source of Steel's Strength.

Steel preferred surprised a good many people by its strength, and the traders who again sold it short found that even after everybody had been informed of the cut in the price of wire products, the supply of stock was about as small as it was before the news came out. It is inferred that the stock has been given considerable support to offset the unfavorable effect of the price cutting, but in the estimation of some observers of the market the short interest in the stock is giving it all the support it needs. "Everybody in the Street," remarked one good judge of the market yesterday, "is bearish on Steel preferred, and is saying that it is the most attractive short sale in the list. My opinion is that they are very much mistaken. Steel preferred has already been sold short more than is safe for the bears, and it will be a matter of no surprise if when they come to cover they will find that they will have to put the price up many points in order to get back what they have sold. The short interest in Steel preferred amounts probably to not less than 150,000 shares."

NATIONAL ENAMELING EARNINGS.

Earnings of the National Enameling and Stamping Company were much smaller last year than in 1903, according to the report just issued for the fiscal year ended June 30. As compared with a surplus of $313,922 in 1903, the report shows a deficit for the year of $337,880. This is after the payment of common stock dividends, which, during the past year, were paid partly out of surplus. The general reserve account was increased by $250,000, half the amount which was set aside for the same purpose the previous year. The report for the past year compares as follows with the figures for 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Gross profits	$1,528,366	$2,244,472
Operating & other expenses	487,802	487,689
Net profits	$1,040,564	$1,756,783
Interest first mortgage bonds	102,075	113,192
Balance	$938,489	$1,643,591
Preferred dividends	598,262	587,762
Balance	$340,227	$1,055,829
Common dividends	623,672	617,672
Deficit	$283,445	*$438,157
Organization expenses		29,800
Written off	54,435	94,435
Total extra ded'ns	$54,435	$124,235
Deficit	$337,880	*$313,922
Previous balance	1,343,631	1,279,707
Total P. & L. credit	$1,005,751	$1,593,629

*Surplus.

The report states that the management of the company confidently expects an increase in the earnings of the present year.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Aug. 13, were 759,550 tons, making the total for the year to date 24,263,310 tons, against 26,210,761 tons last year.

Little Rock (Ark.) dispatches state that the Memphis, Paris and Gulf Railroad Company has been incorporated with $6,000,000 capital to build a line about 400 miles long, extending from Memphis to Paris, Texas.

According to Milwaukee dispatches a plan is on foot to organize a new bank there to be known as the Century National Bank.

A charter for a new railroad, the Delta Southern, has been filed at Jackson, Miss.

A call has been issued to the stockholders of the First National Bank of Cincinnati notifying them of a meeting, to be held on Sept. 10, at which a vote will be taken on the prospective merger of the First National Bank and the Ohio Valley Bank.

An assessment of $1 has been called by the directors of the Adventure Copper Company, 50 cents to be paid Sept. 15, and 50 cents to be paid Jan. 10.

Great Northern of Canada Committee.

The bondholders of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, it is announced, have agreed upon a committee to represent them in reorganizing that company. The committee consists of William L. Bull of New York, Chairman; H. E. Mitchell of Philadelphia, G. B. Baker of Boston, J. N. Wallace, Vice President of the Central Trust Company of New York, and George Burn of Ottawa. The Central Trust Company is now receiving deposits of the bonds preliminary to the submission of a plan by the committee, and issues its negotiable receipts for the same.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—New York exchange was 10 cents discount. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. The steady absorption of Biscuit preferred continued, the stock selling ex dividend 1¾ per cent., equivalent almost to 110. Can preferred, to the extent of 300 shares, was taken during the early session at an advance of about one-half point. National Carbon common to the extent of 650 shares took the price during the morning from 35 up to 35½. Chicago and Oak Park Elevated shares, which were listed yesterday, sold for the first time on the Exchange. The common brought 7 and the preferred 27.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	42½	42½	42½
600	American Can pf	42¾	42½	42¾
50	American Shipbuilding pf	82	82	82
10	Chicago Title & Trust	98¼	98¼	98¼
50	Chicago & Oak Park "L"	7	7	7
50	Chi. & Oak Park "L" pf	27	27	27
50	Metropolitan "L"	20	20	20
100	National Biscuit	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
155	National Biscuit pf	108½	108	108⅛
675	National Carbon	35½	35	35
20	National Carbon pf	107¾	107½	107¼
50	Street's Cable Car com	30¼	30¼	30¼
25	Union Box Board	8	8	8

WHEAT MARKET NERVOUS.

Immense Interest Shown in Purchases by One House of 18,000,000 Bushels.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A nervous crowd of interested speculators waited the tap of the opening bell to-day on the Board of Trade, as eager to sell wheat as on the previous day they had been to buy. The price suffered a decline at the moment of opening, ranging from 1c. to about 3c. a bushel. Later prices had a sudden rebound, and May wheat, which was sold down to $1.08¼ at the start, jumped up again to $1.12.

The reason for the change of heart among the traders overnight, as shown in the early trading, was the failure of the Weather Bureau's forecast of possible frost in the Spring wheat country to come true.

Hundreds of nervous wheat owners had hardly got rid of their grain when it was reported in a telegram from Winnipeg that black rust threatened total or partial destruction in two-thirds of the wheat area of Manitoba. This sent prices higher. September reached $1.09 and December $1.09¾ under the effects of shorts to cover, and under reinstatement of long lines sold out early. Then came some unloading by longs with profits.

Sentiment was divided and a very uncertain feeling regarding the real extent of crop damage caused timid longs to close out. The September price reacted to $1.06¼ and closed easy at that figure—a net loss of 2c. December sold off to $1.07¾, but rallied to $1.08½ in the final trading—a loss of ¼@1c.

How immense is the interest taken in the grain market by people of all sections may be judged from the fact that one Chicago commission house bought and sold for customers 18,000,000 bushels of the various kinds of grain yesterday, and other large houses sold from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels each.

WHEAT PIT STILL EXCITED.

Bears Have Their Turn, However, and Market Closes Off.

The wheat markets were again in a state of turmoil yesterday, but while on Wednesday the bulls had everything their own way, the market yesterday was inclined to be weak. The pit was in an uproar all day long, and the business transacted was enormous.

The opening was weak, at a decline of from 2 to 3 cents, due to better weather reports, and to efforts on the part of speculators to take quick profits. Within half an hour, however, the loss had been regained. During the rest of the day it was a case of tug and pull between the bulls and the bears. The market finally closed about a cent and a half below the close of Wednesday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $190,683,454; balances, $9,590,891; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,104,917.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was stendy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8535; demand, $4.8805; cables, $4.8855@$4.8860.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17⅞; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—5@10c premium. St. Louis—5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Supplies of money were abundant in the market to-day, and there was no special demand.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was mostly quiet. In some sections prices were slightly harder, though the tendency was uncertain. Doubt was expressed as to whether the ease of money would continue, while the outlook between England and Russia is causing uneasiness.

Consols were fairly steady and home rails were easier.

Americans opened firm. Certain specialties were active and others dull. Denver and Rio Grande, Wabash, Norfolk and Western, and Missouri Pacific were the features. Prices closed irregular.

Kafirs were firmer.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96⅛.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 1-16; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3¾; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 87; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 155¼; De Beers, 18; Denver and Rio Grande, 25½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76½; Erie, 27⅝; Erie first preferred, 65¼; Erie second preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 124¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22; New York Central, 123¼; Norfolk and Western, 60⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 133; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 28½; Reading first preferred, 43; Readlug second preferred, 36¾; Southern Railway, 28⅝; Southern Railwny preferred, 95; Scuthern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 12½; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 19½; Wabnsh preferred, 39; Spanish Fours, 85¾.

Bar silver steady at 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¾ to 2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16 to 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.87; Lisbon, 19.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular and business was insignificant.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.00.

The private rate of discount was 1½.

Three per cent. rentea 98f. 10c. for the account. Exchange on London 25f. 25½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Boerse to-day. The announcement of the great German iron and coal companies' combination had no effect on the market. Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 14,810,000 francs.
Treasury accounts decreased 50,000 francs.
Gold in hand decreased 1,250,000 francs.
Bills discounted increased 18,825,000 francs.
Silver in hand decreased 2,125,000 francs.

Trolley from New Rochelle to City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—President Mahar of the Union Railway said to-day that after Sept. 1 he would atart a line of through cars from this city to the Bedford Park Station of the Interborough's Third Avenue elevated line. The fare from this city to any point below Pelham Avenue will be 10 cents, unless one transfers to a Union car in the Bronx.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Customs Authorities to Destroy Smuggled Phenacetine.

Courts Decided After Six Years' Litigation That Government May Not Sell Patented or Copyrighted Goods.

The last act in a litigation which has lasted since January, 1898, and which involved the right of the United States Government to sell copyrighted or patented goods, which had been smuggled, came yesterday when Meyer Joffe and J. B. Sheldon turned in to the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores 29,050 grains of phenacetine, to be destroyed in accordance with the direction of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The drug is worth $1 an ounce.

The phenacetine in question is the genuine drug made by the Farbenfabriken Vorm Friedrich Bayer & Co. of Elberfeld, the owners of the copyrighted name, "phenacetine." It was smuggled in 1898 and seized by the customs officers, and in due course sold at auction. Joffe was the purchaser, and Sheldon volunteered to help him to dispose of it to the drug trade. He was met by an injunction obtained by Edward M. Dickinson, Bayer & Co.'a agent in this country, who said he had the sole right to sell phenacetine in the United States, and after a litigation covering six years he was ordered to return the goods to the customs authorities to be destroyed. In the meantime the money which Joffe paid the Government for the goods has been turned in to the general fund, and the only way in which he can be reimbursed is by a special act of Congress.

FRUIT EXCHANGE PROSECUTES.

Dealer Accused of Selling Imitation Syrups Summoned to Court.

The New York Fruit Exchange in pursuance of its crusade against dealers who use citric acid and other substitutes for pure lemon juice in lemonade, as well as those who sell other imitation fruit juices, has obtained a summons for Jacob Goldstein of the Universal Extract Company to appear in the Essex Market Court to-day.

Goldstein, it is alleged, has been carrying on a large business in the manufacture of spurious fruit juices. The names of several other manufacturers of spurious syrups have been obtained by the Exchange, but no action will be taken against them until the result of the Goldstein prosecution is known.

The prosecution is being conducted under Section 343 of the Penal Code, which prohibits substitution and adulteration in food and drink products. The penalty is a fine of $500 or a year's imprisonment or both.

EMPLOYES WANT ACCOUNTING.

Claim Share of Profits of Vineland Glass Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Sixty-two employes of the Vineland Window Glass Company have commenced suit in the Chancery Court here to compel the officers of the company to account to them for moneya claimed to have been earned under a co-operative agreement entered into last January.

The men say that there is now due, and has been since July 15, $13,033 on account of wages, and that $16,167 is also due under the co-operative agreement. The concern has not paid the wages, according to the men's petition, and refuses an accounting of profits from sales and commissions for the six months.

SOUVENIR KNIVES SEIZED.

Customs Officers Raid a Broadway Novelty Importing Firm.

Customs officers raided the store of A. C. Bosselmann & Co. at 469 Broadway, importers of advertising novelties and fancy goods, on Tuesday, and seized 507 dozen pocketknives and twenty-eight dozen scissors, which they allege were smuggled.

The knives had German silver handles embellished with views of various cities, and the scissors also were decorated with views. The total value of the seizure is something over $1,000.

A. C. Bosselmann said that the goods had been in his store for two years, and were regularly imported. The complaint against him, he says, was lodged by a discharged employe.

Syracuse Stockholders Assessed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—J. W. Schofield of Washington, receiver of the American Exchange National Bank of this city, to-day notified the stockholders of an assessment of 67 per cent. to meet the claims of creditors. The receiver figures the bank's losses at $334,000. The capital stock was $200,000.

Live Snails and Yams Sold.

At a sale of abandoned goods yesterday the Government realized 35 cents. Two bushels of live snails brought 15 cents, and a barrel of yams 20 cents. The auctioneer, J. B. Sheldon, waived his commission.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

GUILFORD, Me.—A meeting of the creditors of Henry Hudson has been called for Aug. 23 in Portland. Mr. Hudson's failure was due in a measure to the failure of the Dews Woolen Company of North Dexter. His associates who have already filed petitions in insolvency, are J. K. Edes of Guilford, President, and George H. Dews and James Hudson, Directors of the Dews Company. On Aug. 8 Mr. Hudson filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. It is reported that his liabilities amount to $160,000 or $170,000, two-thirds of which is due to creditors in Eastern Maine.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. SAMPLER SONS & CO.—Charles C. Burlingham, receiver for M. Sampler Sons & Co., clothing manufacturers, of 11 and 13 East Fourth Street and of the Cupid Clothing Company of the same address, has accepted a bid of $103,600 for the stock and fixtures of both concerns made by Kupperberg & Karp.

LEVIN & ELKIN.—Levin & Elkin, manufacturers of clothing at 530 Broadway and 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 18, have had a composition with their creditors confirmed at 10 cents on the dollar, cash. Their liabilities were $7,874 and nominal assets, $3,126.

BRODT & EISENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Brody and Louis Eisenberg, who compose the firm of Brody & Eisenberg, manufacturers of cloaks at 332 Grand Street, Manhattan Oberstein, for the following creditors: Abrams & Dolinsky, $266; Miller & Bonime, $64, and the Somerset Manufacturing Company, $231. It was alleged that they are insolvent, on Aug. 6 permitted to be concealed and removed part of their stock, amounting to $1,500, and between Aug. 1 and 6 made paymenta of $2,000 to certain creditors on antecedent indebtedness.

NORTH BROTHERS.—North Brothers, composed of William H. D. North and Melbourne North, contractors for excavating at 1,224 and 1,226 Southern Boulevard, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,489 and assets of $5,000 equity in real estate on Simpson Place, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Bronx, which is mortgaged for $9,500. Of the liabilities $28,513 is secured by mortgages on real estate, all of which has been sold except one piece, and $250 due the City of New York. Among the secured creditors are trustees of Thomas E Lyons, $9,000; Thomas J. Pearman of Bermuda, $6,190; W. J. McConville and others, $4,500; James Dowds, $2,000, and Annie Hackett, $2,030. W. H. D. North has individual debts of $767, of which $35 is to the Builders' League. They dame here from Bermuda in 1891 and went into the produce business, which they gave up in 1899, when they started in to do trucking and excavating for foundations, street improvements, &c. They had a contract on the rapid transit tunnel.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADDICKS, John H.—W. H. Hays and another	$68
BERBERT, George—D. Horstmann	87
BECK, Robert W.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	11
BEHRMANN, Henry J.—Puritan Mineral Company	47
BOYLAN, Bridget—B. Heslin	323
BEHRENS, Henry—Frankel Brothers	90
BASSEL, Solomon—C. Red	50
BROEM, Annie, administratrix—C. Hswlit, costs	23
COTSONAS, George—C. Mellchros and another, administrators	401
CAMPART, Samuel—New Amsterdam Gas Company	11
COLLINS, Mary S.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	11
CRONIN, Joseph—P. W. Cullinan, Comm.	1,822
DAVIS, Annie—P. Zittel	27
FLIGEL, Barnard—New Amsterdam Gas Company	10
FLECK, Fred F.—C. R. Fisher	112
FRIEST, Albert—W. F. Logan and another, costs	23
GRIER, Marie—New Amsterdam Gas Company	12
GASTIGER, Joseph—W. J. Logan and another, costs	28
HART, Clara—New Amsterdam Gas Company	28
HIRNSICKER, Jacob—N. Ulman and another	283
HAZELTON, William, 3d—J. J. McBride	411
HUNER, Anna G.—J. Finkelstein, costs	207
HEIDELBERGER, Herman—L. C. Jandorf	156
HEIDELBERGER, Herman—Boston Insurance Company	49
IDEAL CLOTH SPONGING COMPANY and Morris Garfunkel—L. Bronner	151
JAHL, Albert C.—J. F. Richard	40
KENNEDY, Jennie V., John Kennedy, and Sarah J. Fisher—M. L. Hardman	578
KAINER, Otto H.—A. Anderson	98
KRUG, George—A. Sundmacher	121
LORD, Joseph E. P.—American Tract Society	95
McCORMACK, William H.—C. Gerber	158
MORRISON, David—New Amsterdam Gas Company	10
MORSER, Frank—G. F. Etzel and another, costs	24
MACKSEY, Elward J.—H. A. Comsen and another	748
GOODY, David and Helen—J. Gilender	53
PHILLIPS, Louis—C. Dingfelder and another	89
PENNINGTON, John H.—M. C. Duhme	152
ROSENKRANZ, William A.—G. W. Venables	317
ROTH, Rose—New Amsterdam Gas Company	12
ROGERS, Edward J. H.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	14
ROTH, Charles E.—J. E. Brown	173
RUSH, Felice—P. Gargullo and anothsr	76
RAYNOR, Benjamin F.—S. A. Newman and another	146
STEINER, Simon, and Leonhard Spellberger—Otto E. Reimer Company	579
SCHWENK, Samuel K.—A. S. Cooper	88
SHEEHAN, Jeremiah—Thomas Krekeler Company	23
SMITH, Mary E. W.—Edward Thompson Company	80
TREBOE, F. M.—W. Finch	87
VAN DEUSEN, Florence—Artcraft Company	64
WOLFF, Samuel—J. C. Simon and another	560
ZACONICH, Samnel—New Amsterdam Gas Company	19

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

JAFFRAY, John W.—Benson & Hedges, Limited, March 23, 1903	112
SIEBRECHT, Henry A. and Henry A., Jr.—E. T. Gerry, July 9, 1904	75
LESS, Samuel—H. Elliot and another, March 22, 1900	110
JEFFORDS, Charles S., Milton Bailey, and Benjamin M. Bailey—P. Schneider and another, Sept. 23, 1884	530
FOWLER, William V.—J. E. Ditchan, Feb. 8, 1901	1,206
DES GARET, Jacques—J. B. Martin, June 9, 1903	587
BENNETT, James G.—American Surety Company, Aug. 15, 1904	110
BENNETT, James G.—American Surety Company, July 15, 1902	96
BROWN, George—J. Kniancbick, Feb. 9, 1904	108
SIEBRECHT, Henry A., and Henry A., Jr.—E. T. Gerry, Feb. 4, 1904	1,490

Judgments Canceled.

BRISKMAN, Samuel, and Mitchell Geuodman—D. Carlisle, April 25, 1898	$439
BRISKMAN, Samuel, and Mitchell Geuodman—B. Baumgarten, July 19, 1898	299

Judgments Released.

BRIGGS, Charles A.—M. M. D. Stagg and another, Oct. 16, 1894, $400; C. Drake, Oct. 16, 1894, $39; M. M. D. Stagg and another, Oct. 16, 1894, $56; C. A. Casazza, Oct. 16, 1894, $39; J. F. Cynacks, Oct. 16, 1894, $39; J. G. Powers, Oct. 16, 1894, $39; C. Hinricus, Oct. 16, 1894, $38; E. Nicolson, Oct. 16, 1894, $38; C. V. Morgan, Oct. 16, 1894, $336; E. G. Drake and another, Oct. 16, 1894, $200; E. G. Drake, Jr., Oct. 16, 1894, $35; C. T. Drake and another, Oct. 16, 1894, $35; J. W. Arfman, Oct. 16, 1894, $62; N. ... Williams, Oct. 16, 1894, $90.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. W. N. Bunn, Pennsylvania; J. H. Duer, Boston; C. J. Graham, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—W. E. Galway, Cincinnati; J. R. Musgrave, United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Elmer F. Hoar, Washington; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

GRAND—G. L. Lang, Chattanooga; Victor Adams, Little Falls.

GILSEY—Ex-Gov. W. J. Murphy, Arizona.

VICTORIA—W. G. Eno, Wilkesbarre.

MURRAY HILL—Frederick A. Emery, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. K. Salsbury, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—P. T. Campbell, Louisville.

MANHATTAN—C. H. Williams, Buffalo.

SAVOY—S. H. Trounstine, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—A. P. Thompson, Buffalo.

HERALD SQUARE—F. T. Pope, Memphis.

WELLINGTON—The Rev. J. Grace, Sydney, N. S. W.

PARK AVENUE—The Rev. B. Barker, Liverpool; Lieut. E. A. Greenough, United States Artillery Corps.

ASTOR—H. G. Powell, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Antrim & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. M. Rhoades, notions and leather goods; 260 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Bray Brothers Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; F. J. Bray, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Burt, S., & Brothers, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, notions and carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Ia.; F. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Chancellor, A. C., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing; Hotel Seville.

Clayton Brothsrs & Co., Cleburne, Texas; B. Clayton, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Detroit Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; I. Joachimsthal, millinery; Mrs. Edwards, millinery; 616 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Elsenberg, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Frelberg, Sickels & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Frelberg, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Friend Brothers Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Friend, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, wrappers; Victoria Hotel.

Gutman, J. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Rider, boys' clothing; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hankey Mercantile Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. P. Hankey, millinery and ribbons; 704 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. J. Jenkins, laces and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Jewett, Sheldon & Lansing, Mich.; J. W. Knapp, notions; Hotel Wellington.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Watts, dry goods; H. Newman, dry goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. E. Conrad, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kuhn, B., & Co Vincennes, Ind.; J. B. Kuhn, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Herbert, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lowman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Meiss, D. G., Company, Danville, Ill.; A. Meiss, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Milner, W., L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Clinton, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Victoria Hot

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Sells West Ninetieth Street Properties—Good Variety of Minor Transactions—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Max Marx has sold, through Vincent P. Witterwell, 139 to 143 West Ninetieth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 78.6 by 100.8.

East 125th Street Purchase.

Samuel C. Baum has bought 328 and 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two two-story dwellings on plot 50 by 100.11; also, 64 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 92; also, 223 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 16 by 100.11. This house has been resold to Hulda Menke, who will occupy it.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for A. E. Pelham to a Mr. Wasserstrom 108 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deal.

J. A. Breen has sold to Isidor Blumenkrohn the two triple flats, with stores, 2,795 and 2,797 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.

The plot, 75 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 133 feet east of Lenox Avenue, was transferred yesterday by Isaac M. Berinstein to Davis Karp and another. Plans for two six-story tenements, to be erected on the property by the new owners, were filed at the Building Department on Tuesday by Architect John Hauser.

House Sold on the Heights.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Charles H. and F. E. V. Knox 531 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 19 by 99.11.

Second Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Louis Frankel has sold for Henrietta Goldman the northeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25.6 by 75, to Adolf Miller.

Simon Fine, as broker, has sold 348 and 350 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, two four-story tenements, each 20 by 100.

Isaac Haft has sold, through I. Keppler, to a Mr. Bogen, the five-story flat 610 East Eighty-third Street. 25 by 85.

Monroe Street Tenement Sold.

Riedler & Rapaport have sold for a Mr. Katz, the seven-story tenement 175 Monroe Street, 25 by 100, to A. Litrownik.

Buyer for Bronx Parcel.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for S. Schaumberg, to H. B. McAllister, the three-story three-family dwelling 1,124 Barretto Street, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Deals for Brooklyn Flats.

William H. Dank has sold for John Donnelly the three-story brick flat, with store, 192 Conover Street, Brooklyn, on lot 18.9 by 100; also, for Mrs. Annie Pincus, the four-story double flat, with store, 80 Underhill Avenue, 25 by 100. Mr. Dank has bought the three-story frame double flat 292 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, on lot 25 by 100.

Purchase at New Rochelle.

Charles A. Cole, through Clifford N. Shurman, has sold to Helga Shurman, 70 Willow Drive, corner of Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, formerly the Law estate property, consisting of house and grounds. The same broker has also sold for Caroline S. Ward a plot of fifty lots situated at Seymour Park, Waretown, N. J.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

39th St, 353 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 24x98.9; four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hutter $16,250

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, n s, 153 ft w of Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, each 25x114, the two two-story dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. F. Mooney, as Trustee..... 6,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mott Av, e s, 150 ft s of Lowell St, for a one-story frame building, 24.6x70; Molly Retman of 2,650 Park Av, owner; Robert Glenn of 619 East 149th St, architect; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.2 n of 80th St, 25.6x98; Frank Ruzicka to Joseph Ruzicka and another, quitclaim..... 450

BEAVER ST, 28, s s, 31.1x53x31.7x50; the City of New York to the Chelsea Realty Company 56,000

CARMINE ST, 68, s s, 14x59x14.3x60; Abram Schlesinger to Paolina Doino and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 1, w c corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Morris H. Feder and others to Henry Hofener, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 138, e s, John Otto Doll to Leon Pizer and another, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 138 and 140, e s; John M. Knox, executor, to Isaac Sakolski.. 100

GRAND ST, 275, s s, 17.5x75; Grand St, 291, a s, 18.1x75; Melancthon Burr, Jr., to William H. Burr, undivided interest, all title..... Nom.

JAMES ST, 68, n e s, 23.1x400.6x22.6x 100.3; Sebastiano Veneroso to Benedetto Ginocchis, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

LOT 22, map of Cebrie Park, 25.4x105.4; Lots 24 to 27, same map; Mary F. Walsh to William J. Hyland, ½ part..... Nom.

LOTS 84 and 85, map of part of estate of John Pentz; John E. Shaw to Henry Bernhardt, (mtg $7,500)..... Nom.

LOT 278, map of Section A, Vyse estnte; Joseph Speta and another to Gottfried Simek and another..... Nom.

LOT 278, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Antonie Speta and another to Gottfried Simek and another, all title..... 3,150

LOT 7, map of Van Nest Park; Joseph Gamache to Clara Neugebauer, (mtg $3,250,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 22, map of Cebrie Park; Philip A. Smyth and another to Marietta Elting.. Nom.

ORCHARD ST, 190, e s, 25x87.6; Lena Hasseiberger to Goodman Spielbolz..... 100

OAK ST, 41 and 41½, s s, runs s 25 x a 7.8 x s 25.4 x e 1 x s 2.8 x e 12.9 x n 27 x w 26 beginning; William H. White to Francis L. Hough, quitclaim. Nom.

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, runs e —x s 50x w—x n 50; Cornelius P. Kingsland, executor and trustee to Anthony E. Banks..... 1,500

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, runs e —x s 50x w—x n 50; Emma B. Knapp and nnother, individually and as executors and trustees, to Anthony E. Banks..... Nom.

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, runs e —x s 50x w—x n 50; Theodore A. Knapp, individually and as executors and trustees, to Anthony B. Banks..... Nom.

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, runs e —x s 50x w—x n 50; Harry L. Knapp to Anthony B. Banks, quitclaim..... Nom.

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 49.11 ft s of 160th St, runs e —x s 50x w—x n 50; Helen De F. Griffin and others to Anthony B. Banks, quitclaim..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 282, e s, 30x100.5x irregular; Alfred E. Hanson to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 231.4 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Sven Rydell to Agnes M. Henderson. (mtg $500)..... Nom.

VAN BUREN ST, n s, 257.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Richard Roesler to John Goerg, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 12th St, 46.1x100; Louis Kalisky to Golde Kalisky, (mtg $115,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,149, w s, 25.5x80; Lutie C. Crean to John Buzzuffi and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, n e corner of 6th St, 101.6x105, Wakefield; Frederick Meyer, Jr., to Simon Amelaner, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,096, e s, 115.5 ft n of 170th St, 26x 124.11x26x123.1; Frances C. Husted to Bernhard Bloch and another, (mtg $11,500) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,142, w s, 23.4x84.10; Augusta Meikow to Max Wolbolz, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

15TH AV, e s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 100x 114, Wakefield; Max Froomkin to Aaron S. Nachemow, (mtg $1,500)..... 2,200

16TH ST, 347 West, 30x92; Elizabeth Hotop and others to John J. Mullay, other consideration and..... 100

23D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x 98.9, interior lot at the centre line of the block between 23d and 24th Sts, 200 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 25 x n 23.9 x e 25 x s 23.9; Jennie A. Mapes to Elvira Purdy 30,000

32D ST, 230 East, 16.8x98.9; Mary A. Lopez to the Presentation Day Nursery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the City of New York, (mtgs $11,000)..... Nom.

32D ST, 25 West, 23.9x98.9; Alfred E. Hnnson to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtgs $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100

43D ST, 109 West, 20x100.5; Henrietta Andresen to County Realty Company and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

45TH ST, 220 West, 25x100.5; Christopher Mooney and another to Francis X. O'Connor, other consideration and..... 200

57TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16 x100.4; David Rosenblum to Abraham Gussow, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

76TH ST, 421 East, 25x102.2; John Donohue to Joseph Horowitz, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, 431 East, 25x102.2; Ann Carroll to John Donohue, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

79TH ST, s s, 184 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Charles W. Coleman to Robert Gerson, other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.11; Mendel Katz to Moses Gutman, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, 317 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Goldovitz to Isaac Joel, (mtg $26,500,) other consideration and..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Lewis Kalisky to Samuel Tischler, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

106th St, 317 East, 25x100.11; Lewis Kalisky to Max Tischler, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

107TH ST, 318 West; Edward P. Brown to Elizabeth E. Brown, all title, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 300

110TH ST, 122 East, 25x100.11; James W. Furman to Lizzie Abramson, other consideration and 100

122D ST, 172 East, 20x71.2x irregular; Moritz Goldstein to Louis Lese and another, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

128TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Davis Karp and another, (mtg $30,500,) other consideration and 100

144TH ST, n s, 214 ft e of Convent Av, 18x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Daniel S. Brassil, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and..... 100

148TH ST, 456 East, 25x100; Hyman Siegel and others to Jacob Marx, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, 808 East, 25x100; John W. Munch to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

152D ST, 594 West, 16x74.11; Edgar M. Barber to Henr Gottlieb, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMSON, Lizzie, to Henry H. Jackson; 118th St, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, due July 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

AMELANER, Simon, to Frederick Meyer, Jr.; 2d Av, n e corner of 6th St, Wakefield, due March 29, 1906, 6 per cent.... 750

BATTERMANN, Henry, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Hillside St, s s, being Plot 139, map of 128 acres, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BAUR, Wilham H., to Melancthon Burr, Jr.; Grand St, 295, 5 years 4,000

BLOCH, Bernhard, and another to Frances E. Husted; 3d Av, n w s, 113.5 ft n of 170th St, 26, prior mtg —, 3 years..... 5,000

BRASSIL, Daniel S., to Germania Fire Insurance Company; 144th St, n s, 214 ft e of Convent Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

DEWALD, Frances, and wife to New York Savings Bank; 98th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, due June 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

DUGRO, P. Henry, to Herter Realty Company; 11th St, 210 and 212 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DONOHUE, John, to Ann Carroll; 76th St, 431 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DECKER, Peter P., to Louise F. Rnnk; Cauldwell Av, w s, 433 ft n of 161st St, due Feb. 1, 1905 ..... Nom.

GERSON, Robert, to Charles W. Coleman; 79th St, s s, 184 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 13,000

GOERG, John, to Richard Roesler; Van Beuren St, w s, 227.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, prior mtg $28,000, installments. 950

HAHN, Barbara, to John Eichler Brewing Company; Lots 24 to 88, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year. 2,000

HAHN, Henrietta, Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 617 East, 3 years 11,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, and another, to William L. Condit and others, trustees; 139th St, 59 and 61 West, 3 years..... 38,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, and another, to William L. Condit; 139th St, 63 and 65 West, 3 years..... 38,000

JOEL, Isaac, to Max J. Kramer; 101st St, 317 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

JACKSON, Violetta A., to Poughkeepsie Trust Company, trustees; 167th St, s s, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 2 years 5,000

KARP, Davis, and another to Isaac M. Berinstein; 128th St, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,500

LEVISON, John R., to John M. Mossman; 87th St, 310 West, 5 years 15,000

LEVISON, John R., to Mary F. Reilly; 87th St, 310 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LEVY, Millie I., to East River Savings Bank; 119th St, 77 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

MORTIMER, Elizabeth G., to John W. Munch; 148th St, 808 East, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,125

MULLAY, John J., to Franz J. Hotop and another; 161st St, n s, 204.4 ft e of 10th Av 5 years 11,500

NOONAN, Martin, to Jacob Froelich; 3d Av, 2,250, n e corner of 138th St, leasehold, instalments, 6 per cent., notes... 3,050

NEUGEBAUER, Clara, to Joseph Gamache; Lot 7, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $3,250, 2 years 1,250

O'CONNOR, Francis K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 48th St, 220 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, and others to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; Thompson St, 230 and 232, 4 years..... 50,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, and others to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Thompson St, s e corner of 3d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 66,500

ROSENBERGER, Ferdinand, to Mary F. Reilly and another; Main St, e s, being Lots 613 to 620 and 635 to 640, map of land of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; also Main St, w s, at s s of old City Island Bridge; also Minnieford Av, s w corner of Bridge St; also land under water, containing 2,231 acres, 3 years. 10,000

SIMEK, Gottfried, and another to Frank Eckstein; 278, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 800

SPIELHOLZ, Goodman, to Lena Hasselberger, widow; Orchard St, 190, due Aug. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

SPIELHOLZ, Goodman, to Oscar Kunath; Orchard St, 190, prior mtg $20,000, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,750

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Henry V. Allien; Chrystie St, 138 and 140, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 47,500

ULLMANN, Max, to Irving Saving Institution; 123d St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to George W. Mumford; Bleecker St, 148, 5 years 38,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to Sender Jarmulowsky; Bleecker St, 148, prior mtg $38,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to Jacob Weinstein; Bleecker St, prior mtg $41,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,350

ZICKLER, Carolina, to John B. Ulrich; 2d Av, e s, 80.5 ft n of 53d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Philip Leizerkowitz against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor 545

ELDRIDGE ST, 57; David Solomon against Henry Gordon, owner; Henry Barnia and another, contractors..... 205

GREEN AV, s w s, and Morgan Av, n e s, Lots 55 to 59, map of villa sites, Throgg's Neck, Bronx; Watson H. Bowne against Annie F. Leverick, owner; Joseph Reardon, contractor..... 533

MADISON AV, 1,581; Max L. Rohman against John & Sadie Alexander, owners; Wolfinger & Zimmet, contractors..... 125

PENNYFIELD ROAD, e w s, Lots 11, 39, 40, 52 to 56, 60 to 64, 75 to 85, and part of 57, Throgg's Neck, Bronx; Neal & Brinker Company against Annie F. Leverick, owner..... 425

5TH AV, 233, and 27th St, 1 East; George Flster against Charles A. Coe, owner; Michael F. McCabe, contractor; Dennis C. McCarthy, sub-contractor..... 385

9TH ST, 400 and 408 East; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against John Doe, owner; Louis Kotzen, contractor..... 200

17TH ST, 315 West; Frank J. Tyler against P. Hirschfield, owner and contractor 42

21ST ST, 23 and 25 East; Hull Griffen & Co. against Merrick Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 99

30TH ST AND LEXINGTON AV, n e corner, 43.10x100; the Damp Resisting Paint Company against Gilbert Orcutt, owner and contractor..... 270

47TH ST, 145 to 153 West; A. Schwoerer & Son against Solomon Wolff, owner and contractor 750

49TH ST, 27 West; Isaac Menz against Caroline T. Benkam, owner; Robert J. Mahoney, contractor 133

106TH ST, 312 to 318 East; Contessa & Co. against Nathan Navosky, owner; Peter Muller, contractor..... 257

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Max L. Rohman against Leopold Yesky, owner; Wolfinger & Zimmet, contractor..... 125

120TH ST, s s, 153 ft e of Madison Av, 50x99.11; Richard R. Davis against John W. Kingston, owner; Quail W. Hawkes, contractor 135

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 2; Max Rubin against Simon Steiner and another, May 5, 1904..... 810

GRAND ST, 64; George J. Cados against Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and another, June 14, 1904..... 377

47TH ST, 145 to 153 West; Allerton-Clark Company against Solomon Wolff and another, Aug. 16, 1904..... 1,000

77TH ST, 1 East; James B. Brady against William A. Clark and another, Dec. 28, 1903 71

167TH ST, 168th St, Boulevard, and Fort Washington Av; H. H. Vought & Co. against Greater New York Baseball Association, Aug. 12, 190s..... 982

Lis Pendens.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s w s, 184.3 ft s s of Gerard Av, 25x100; William H. McLaughlin against John McLaughlin and another, (partition;) attorney, R. W. Hill.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51.1 ft w of Eagle Av, 7.7x32.11x irregular; United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company and another against Annie Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirsh & Rasquin.

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Edgar Logan against the Realty Company of New York and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Pfitner.

102D ST, 212 and 214 West, and a strip of land 99.11 ft e of Broadway, .01½x75x irregular; Christie Bladel against Varonica Elton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. W. Schutt.

134TH ST, 181 West; Abraham C. Quackenbush against Esther A. Wheaton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Pearce.

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200; Joseph Buellerbach and another against City Homes Improvement Company and another, (action to forclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Latson & Bonynge.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The following changes in the Artillery Corps are announced: Capt. Henry M. Merriam, from the One Hundred and Tenth Company to the unassigned list and will report to the commanding officer, District of Key West, for duty on his staff; First Lieut. F. N. Cooke, from the Fifty-eighth to the Nineteenth Company; First Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, from the Thirteenth Company to the unassigned list, and will report to the Commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Instructor of the "master gunners' school; First Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., from the Sixth Company to the unassigned list, and will report to the Commandant of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for assignement to duty.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford, from the Ninety-ninth Company to the Forty-eighth Company; First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, from the Sixty-seventh to the One Hundred and Sixth Company; First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbot, from the Sixty-eighth to the Sixty-third Company; First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, from the Sixty-third Company to the unassigned list; First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, from the unassigned list to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Company; First Lieut. Moses R. Ross, from the One Hundred and Twenty-first to the Seventy-ninth Company; First Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln from the Fifty-eighth to the Fourth Company; First Lieut. William H. Wilson to the Sixth Company; First Lieut. Nathan J. Shelton to the Tenth Battery; Second Lieut. William B. Brister to the Fifty-eighth Company; First Lieut. Edward D. Powers to the Forty-first Company.

First Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as recorder for the examining board appointed Aug. 6, vice First Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave of Absence Grants—Major Charles W. Abbot, Jr., Twenty-fifth Infantry, one month's extension; Dental Surgeon Hugo C. Rletz, two months, from Sept. 15.

The Navy.

Commander S. M. Dole is ordered to additional duty as Equipment Officer, navy yard, Puget Sound, Lieut. Commander H. M. Witzel is ordered to the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay. Lieut. V. Blue is detached from the Bufalo and ordered to duty as Navigator of the Bennington.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Bancroft at Guantanamo, Newark and Newport at San Juan, Denver at Jeremie, and Dupont at Annapolis.

Sailed—Sebago from Guantanamo for Santiago, Montgomery from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, Dolphin from Boston for Gloucester, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, Lawrence, and Macdonough from New London for Potomac River, and Michigan from Waukegan for Chicago.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:12	Sun sets...6:55	Moon sets.

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..1:48	Gov. Isl'd...2:14	H. Gate...4:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..2:17	Gov. Isl'd...2:52	H. Gate...4:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonvilla		3:00 P. M.
Belaggio, Barbados, &c.	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
City of Birmingbam, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Germanic, Southampton, via Plymouth	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Ripley, Argantine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	
Roma, Naples, and Genoa		
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

Auranla, Liverpool		12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen via Plymouth	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, Englisb, Franch, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of tha hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 19.

Colorado, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 16.
El Dorado, Galveston, Aug. 13.
El Valle, New Orleans, Aug. 14.
La Lorraine, Havre, Aug. 13.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.
Satsuma, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 31.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Arabic, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
New York, Southampton, Aug. 13.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Astoria, Glasgow, Aug. 11.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Aug. 11.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 13.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 6.
El Monte, Galveston, Aug. 16.
Zulia, La Guayra, Aug. 8.

Arrived.

S. Oteri, Kingston, Aug. 11.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Aug. 4.
Auranla, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 6.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 17.
Planet Venus, Baltimore, Aug. 16.
New York, (tank,) Rotterdam, Aug. 6.
Ras Iasa, Kobe, May 31.
Halizones, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Fricka, Bordeaux, Aug. 8.
Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 17.
Ulier, Demerara, Aug. 3.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Aug. 6. East of Fire Island at 9:42 P. M.

Sailed.

La Touraine, for Havre.
Hamburg, for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
New York, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Deutschland, for Flushing.
Monterey, for Havana and Mexico.
Trave, for Bremen.
Parima, for St. Thomas, Barbados, and Demarara.
Procida, for Martinique, Barbados, &c.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
El Sud, for Galveston.
City of Columous, for Savannah.
Harry Luckenbach, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Niagara, for Tampico via Vera Cruz.
Bluefields, for Baltimore.
Hindoo, for Hull.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 18, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Exeter City, at Bristol, Aug. 18.
Pocahontas, at Malta, Aug. 18.
Pennsylvania, at Hamburg, Aug. 18.
Baltic, at Queenstown, Aug. 18.
Citta di Torino, at Genoa, Aug. 13.
Calabria, at Genoa, Aug. 15.
Carpathia, at Quecnstown, Aug. 18.
Burho Bank, at Rio de la Plata, Aug. 18.

Sailed.

Syracusa, from Barbados, Aug. 14.
Indra, from Colombo, Aug. 17.
Athalie, from Barcelona, Aug. 14.
Liguria, from Genoa, Aug. 16.
Teutonic, from Queenstown, Aug. 18.
Mannheim, from Shields, Aug. 17.
Liguria, from Naples, Aug. 18.

Passed.

Needles, Sagres, for Shanghai, Aug. 17.
Ryndam, Scilly, for Rotterdam, Aug. 18.
Seneca, Gibraltar, for New York, Aug. 18.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 159 WEST 34TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator bachelor apartmsnt house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

Big Bargain—$7,750 will buy 3-story brownstone private house, near 122d St. and 3d Av.; only small amount cash required; balance at 4½ per cent. Possession at once. Call quick. J. Sternglanz, 1,269 Broadway.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Donble tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x106x 121; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; would trade for lots and cash. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,000. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

INVESTORS.—West 37th St., two 5-story triple flats; rent, $10,0uu; prios, $40,000. Call or write. Smith & Neil, 809 Melrose Av.

West 62d St.—Five 5-story triple flats; rent $3,700; prics $38,000. Call or write Smith & Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstone house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,250; renta $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Amsterdam Av.—Five-story double flat, stores; $25,000; full lot. Nebelling, 432 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Lenox Av. flat, south of 135th St.; two stores, $27,500. "Real," Times, Harlem.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 196 Times.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
3-story brick-and-stone American-basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

TAXES PAID ON THESE BY SELLER.
$750 cash buys private, at station.
$4,850, two Brook Av. lots; best section.
$13,500, four-story double, near Willis Av.
$16,000, four-story double, Willis; rents high.
$2,000, three Boston Av. lots; best section.
$22,500, four-story triple corner; rent $2,500. SIEKER, 3d Av., 169th St. L station.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Dilier, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.
New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

ANOTHER,
also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental, almost $16,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

$20,000 will buy the southeast corner of Stebbins Av. and Home St., consisting of three three-story buildings; will exchange for private houses or lots. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

BARGAIN! OWNER NEEDS MONEY!
Brook Av. four-family cold-water tenement, two stores; block from 149th St. subway station; guaranteed rent, $2,484; price, $23,000; mortgage, $16,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 149th St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most dssirabla location and prices; acen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Trement.

ATTENTION!—Rare chanca near, rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,500; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Great Bargain.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays

Bargain.—Lot, 108x150, on Washington Av.; lot, 125x140, on Park Av., both adjoining in Tremont section; will be sold separata or together. Badauer, 205 Centre St.

$10,000 cash buys from builder 5-story modern apartment, 24x100; price, $31,000; rent, $4,100. H. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

$8,000 cash buys 5-story new-law house. 40 ft. front; price, $28,000; rent, $3,300; mortgage at 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Owner will sacrifice a two-family house. 13 rooms, two baths, steam heat, on Mount Hope. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family detached house, 13 rooms, bath; Topping Av., $6,500; Cambreling Av., plot 50x81, $1,600; sewered, graded. WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-atory, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain, $2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT; COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, hearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in this office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date this fifth day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

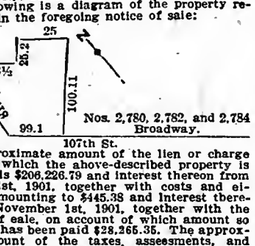
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of this block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and ons and three-qnarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered hy the lien of the mortgage made to the pleintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON. Pleintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Menhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expensee of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,265.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to bs allowed to the purchassr ont of ths purchass money, or to be paid hy the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.50, and interest; for 1902, $3,864.60 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1904, at the sams hour and place.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNE JEANE YUILLE, Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Wallace R. Bingham, Carolins Bingham, Thomas Brady, Mary E. Brady, August Niewohner, George W. Lumh, Charles L. Lumb, Richard von Hofe, Charles Adler, the People of the State of New York, Andrew M. Moore, Joseph F. Sinnott, David Jones Company, Kunigunda Windolph, Sidney Bell, New England Brown Stone Company, The National Bank of Yonkers, Margaret Hickey, Mary Reilly, as executrix of the estats of Bernard Reilly, deceased; Henry Oberscheimer, Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Katie O. Kahn, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, or Joseph F. Daly, attorney; Frederick Smith, James E. Nichols, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Lewis Wilcox, Ellen E. Timms, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Ruggiero Buongiorno, Bruce E. Chilton, William S. Parmlee, John S. Forgotson, Leopold Kanfmann, Edward Kaufmann, John Noble Stearns, Solomon L. Pakas, Stephen C. Patterson, Herman Druesedow, Koehler & Co., Frederick A. Aldrich, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, Thomas Young, Jr., the New York Insulated Wire Company, Julius Lang, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Theodore Roehrs, John B. Gihson, William Endsmann, William Endemann, Jr., Paul Endemann, Isaac H. Leiter, Albert Falk, Morris D. Sacks, Edward Sacks, Sam Hass, Aspell & Company, Charles L. Nicoll, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Michael Jonas, Georgs Schunemann, Jacob Meurer, George W. Grote, Theodore E. Hergert, Joseph Elias, Pulaski Terwilliger, Long Island Brewery, defendants.—Amended summons.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, July 21, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants: Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and each of them.

Please take notice that the foregoing amended summons le served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 3rd, 1904, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 4th day of August, 1904.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT, Irving W. Bonbright, William F. Fisher, William E. Frenaye, copartners, transacting business under the firm name and style of William P. Bonbright & Company, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM TURNER PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty daye after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs; office and Post Office address, No. 21 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendant, William Turner Pierce Hollingsworth:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1904, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in said State.

JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1904.

jy8-law6wF&au10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. THORN, Trustee, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE C. MARTY and JOSEPH MURPHY, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1904.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Joseph Murphy

The foregoing summons is served upon you hy publication, pursuant to an order of Honorahle Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 4th, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Connty of New York, at the Connty Court House, in ths Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.

LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor.

BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-law6wosfri.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in ths State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-dats requisites has no equal in the place. Ths only house having its own privats park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The greet White Snlphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.

Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Long Island.

CADILLAC,

West Arverne, L. I., Hmmmel's Station. Ocean front. Rates reduced from $15 to $10 for balance of season. Free bathing from own pavillion.

D. GOLDSTEIN.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW; COMPLETE, TEN STORIES; FIREPROOF; ALWAYS OPEN.
Send for foldsr.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths on suite with rooms. Orchestra.

C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

Hotel Columbia

AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.

EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.

Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.

Superior stables and auto garters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect waike and drives through picturesqus country.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

A most picturesque laks and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livary; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.

Rates $8 to $14. W. C. MOUND, Prop. Hydevilis, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

"The Ouleout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. —Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHANDLER, ELISABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to S. Newton Smith, Engens Smith, Isabella S. Hall, Caroline R. Wheeler, Everett A. Smith, Frederick H. Smith, Claud L. Smith, Frank E. Smith, Rosa Mead Smith, and Edmund Hoyt Smith, the only heirs and next of kin of ELISABETH CHANDLER, deceased; send greeting:

Whereas, Cyrus J. Lawrence of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefors you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand nins hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend ths probate of the said last will and tsstament.

And such of you as ars hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you havs one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will he appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John A. Abner C. Thomas, a Sur- [L. S.] rogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hnndred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jul15-1aw6wF&au26

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in ths City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next.

Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present ths same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their piece of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, In the City of New York, on or hefore the tenth day of Novemher next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuances of an order of Honorahle Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of ths County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the offics of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy22-1aw6mF.

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—In pursuans of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY NEUSTADTER, late of the Connty of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriher, at his place of transacting business, at the offics of Lachman & Goldsmith, No. 35 Nassau Street, in ths City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1904. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Executor. LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel7-1aw6mF

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE POPULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to **STEEPLECHASE PARK** } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission to **LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK** } Round Trip Tickets, 50c.

SPECIAL TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 7:40 P. M.

Leavs foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, Half hour later than foot 22d St.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:40,* 6:40, 7:40,* 8:40,* 9:40,* 10:40* P. M.

Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leavs E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season. Japanese Village, Bazaar, The House, The Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral display of plants and horticultural wondsrs. Grand menagerie. Museum. Bathing, Fishing, Shiloh Herds and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt and Fulton Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:30 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Including free admission to all attractions.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

BELLEWOOD 75c. EVERY SUNDAY.

NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT. BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c. Special train leaves W. 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 AUG. 21.

GLEN ONOKO.

Speciel train leaves W. 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Deshrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Station,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

Fare from Brooklyn, 15c. additional.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sundsy,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steemers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Deshrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Running Time in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Deshrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board. This excursion made every Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leavs N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate tahle Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36 and 4:01 P. M., and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tahle Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

1000 ISLANDS.

Aug. 20th, 3 days' trip, all expenses..... $16
ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS AND LAKES.
Aug. 20th, 9 days' trip, all expenses..... $35
QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RIVER.
Aug. 20th, 12½ days' trip, all expenses..... $85

CALIFORNIA & HAWAII.

Sept. 7, special tour taking in chief points between New York and the coast. Get leaflet. For "snapshots" of the **World's Fair,** book rse and circulars of above trips, apply or write

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,
843 Fulton St. and 314 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dreamland

ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rossdale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.

Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Special express train from E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Bedford and East N. Y. Tickets at L. I. R. R. offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone this excursion and redesm tickets.

Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings
Up the Sound
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well equippsd Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrivs N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Leavs Glenwood 3:10 P.M.
Excursion Oc. Tickets.

ATLANTIC CITY
Special Excursion Sunday
Aug. 21
New Jersey Central — Special train leaves Liberty St. Station 8:00 A. M. Arrive Ferry 7:55 A. M. Arrive Atlantic City 11.00 A. M.
ROUND TRIP **$2.50**

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York"
Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route
Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days 5:40, 6:20, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Germanic.....Aug. 20|St. Paul.....Sept. 3
New York.....Aug. 27|Philadelphia....Sept. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 20|Kroonland.....Sspt. 3
Vaderland.....Aug. 27|Zeeland.....Sept. 10
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bonnd.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric....Aug. 19, Noon|Teutonic.Aug. 31, 10 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM|Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Arabic....Aug. 25, 7 PM|Baltic....Sept. 7, 3 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
1st Class $65 upward, depending on dats.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Places.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM|K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30 PM|Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Oct.18, 11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM|K.Wm.II.Nov.8, 3:30 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa..Au.26, 10 AM|Karfurst.Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon|Necker..Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM|Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hoben'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct. 16, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 27, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Mysr, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon|*Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
†*Blnecher, Au. 25, 10 AM|*Deutsch'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar...Sept. 5, 2 PM|P. Adalbert...N. 24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert...Oct. 4, noon|P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar...Oct. 25, 10 AM|*Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia...Nov. 10, 11 AM|P. Adalbert....Jan. 10
*To Italy in less than 8 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward according to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etrnria.Aug. 20, 10 AM|Campania.Sept. 10, 6AM
Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM|Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria..Sspt. 3, 10 AM|Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

Tuesday Service.
Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon|Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 20, Noon|Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam.....Aug. 23|Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30|Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6|Statendam.....Sept. 27
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM|Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Ionesia.Sept. 10, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Napoli Aug. 31|Citta di Lorino Sept. 14.
Cabin, $55up. Dinner Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVASCOTIA
where Nature bswitchea and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the aea again and you aro idsally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service hetween
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight, From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cahin herth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for use within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours. Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
" " " St. John's, $60.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sspt. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Manuka.....Sept. 15|Aorangi.....Oct. 14
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pisner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entirs South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Avs., New York.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,187.—In the matter of ROBERT MACDONALD and GEORGE M. DENNISTON and ths firm of Robert MacDonald & Co., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Robert MacDonald and George M. Dennisten, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 7th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Wednesday morning, between 73d St. and Wall St., or Broadway or Lexington Av., pocketbook containing cards, memorandum book, and American and French banknotes; liberal reward for return to Van Schaick & Norton, 100 Broadway.

Lost.—Memorandum book containing papers and memorandums of no value to any one but owner; liberal reward will be paid by leaving same at office of Belding Bros. & Co., 526 Broadway.

Lost—Tuesday afternoon lady's Elgin gold watch, monogram "M. L. A.," and chatelaine pin, near or at Cortlandt St. 6th Av. elevated station. Reward return to J. S. Anderson, 38 Broad St.

Lost—On Broadway, 2¼ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Saxe, 11 East 17th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

9th St., 16 East.—Desirable rooms, large and small, with board; transients accommodated; table board; references required.

11th St., 138 West.—Pleasant large room, permanantly; small room, temporarily; superior table; references; gentlemen.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; transients; terms moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d, 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West. "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Out of City.

Middletown, N. Y.—Mrs. H. Tice, 110 Wawayanda Av.; Hudson River Telephone 35a; invalids or nerveus persons desired; rates $6 to $10 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

18th St., 230 West.—Front room, smaller connecting, together or single, $4, $1.50. Temple.

43d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable hall room.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

58th St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished, cool rooms, with bath; bachelors; moderate.

64th, 165 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

93d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 cool rooms, 1 flight; near elevated. Fisher.

135th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S H., Box 104 Times.

HELP WANTED

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Commercial Stationery.—The 14th Street Store requires a young woman thoroughly experienced in every detail of this department. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of experienced saleslades for their china department; only those who have held similar positions will be considered; good salary and excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Silk Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for this department. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Good Stenographers.—A large department store can use three first-class stenographers, rapid in taking dictation and in operating machine; salary according to ability. Address "Retail Store," Box 296, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Stenographers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced stenographers. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted.—Siegel-Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—Millinery copyist of experience wanted; highest pay; steady work; also learners taken. Frederick Miebel, 738 Broadway.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require first-class fur finishers. Apply at fur workrooms, fifth floor.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require millinery apprentices. Apply at millinery workroom, sixth floor.

Wanted—A stock clerk in publishing house; state salary expected and full particulars. W., F., Box 158 Times.

Males.

Wanted—A large import glassware house desires to engage the services of a competent shipping clerk; one who has been in the same line preferred. Address, giving references and salary wanted, Confidential, Box 167 Times.

Wanted—Agent or solicitor controlling some trade, by a job printer. Box U 179 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Cook.—Young woman, competent cook, in private family; soups, desserts; reference. Sullivan, 585 8th Av., second floor.

Cook.—First-class Swedish cook; by day or week; references. Berg, 308 East 20th St; rear house.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter; experienced; permanency; downtown; all day or part; salary moderate; or copying home, own machine. M., 107 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 188 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable. Box 186 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; Remington machine; salary $10. Box C 173 Times.

Males.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes he thoroughly understands the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could show what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

Active, healthy, and intelligent American, age 25, 5 feet 4 inches, 125 pounds, wants position either traveling or out door work; excellent reference. Brooks, Box 165 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wishes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union. Address "K.," 48 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LABOR LEADER INDICTED ON EXTORTION CHARGE

Grand Jury Acts Speedily in Weinseimer's Case.

ESSIG THE ONLY WITNESS

Jerome Hopes to Place Building Alliance President on Trial in October —His Bail Increased.

Philip Weinseimer, the President of the Building Trades Alliance, who was arrested Wednesday, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of extortion. District Attorney Jerome hopes to get the case to trial in October. The indictment accuses Weinseimer of having extorted $2,700 from George J. Essig, a master plumber, of 29 Hancock Place, Brooklyn, who says he paid $1,000 and agreed to pay $1,700 more to the labor leader last December, so that men who were on strike might resume work on the Chatsworth apartment house, at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. Weinseimer's bail was increased to $2,000, and he will be arraigned for pleading in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday next.

On account of the Grand Jury indictment there was no preliminary hearing before Magistrate Mott, who fixed the labor leader's bond at $1,500 after his arrest on Wednesday. The District Attorney's office is still puzzled over the $250 in marked bills which Essig says he passed to Weinseimer at the offices of the People's Security Company, 277 Broadway, shortly before the arrest. There was a rumor yesterday that the District Attorney had the money, but this was denied. Mr. Jerome lost no time in placing the case before the Grand Jury, and the proceedings before that body were short. The only witness was Essig.

Assistant District Attorney Isidor J. Kresel caused trepidation that culminated in tears among the typewriters in the offices of the People's Security Company yesterday, by going there in the morning with Detective Sergeants McConville and Clarke and subpoenaing a number of the girls. General Manager Acer nipped a rebellion in the bud by insisting on better manners on both sides, and half a dozen of the interesting young persons trooped to the Criminal Courts Building, supposing that they would be called upon by the Grand Jury to tell what occurred when Weinseimer and Essig were in the offices the day before. Instead they were allowed to depart after being questioned by Assistant District Attorney Rand.

The indictment in brief charges Weinseimer with extorting from Essig $1,000 in money and promissory notes amounting to $1,700. One of the notes, it is alleged, was for $200, payable at the Hanover Bank Feb. 10, 1904, and six others, for $250 each and payable at the same place, fell due March 10, April 10, May 10, June 10, July 10, and Aug. 10, the date of making being Jan. 2. District Attorney Jerome says that he has the six notes that first came due, but the indictment reads:

"A more particular description of which said notes is to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown and cannot now be given."

It was said that Weinseimer's name was not on the notes. This has led to the belief that the prosecution will have to rely almost wholly on Essig's testimony. On the other hand, the assertion comes from the District Attorney's office that Weinseimer will surely be convicted.

When the indictment was found Mr. Jerome notified Weinseimer's counsel and directed them to produce their client at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Weinseimer appeared before Judge Newburger in Part I. with F. A. Acer and J. C. Toole, and after some argument in favor of keeping the cash surety at $1,500 Mr. Acer produced a $500 gold certificate. This was sent to the City Chamberlain to make up the amount required, and when the receipt was brought back the labor leader left the Criminal Courts Building. He was silent in regard to his case and started for Brevoort Hall. Mr. Acer ridiculed the proceedings, and said that his client could not be foolish enough to take notes or money with a police trap.

The District Attorney would not admit yesterday that he had any plan to get after bribers as well as the bribed, although there was some talk of such a move. He said that if he had been the Legislature he would have made the Prince law effective immediately instead of on Sept. 1. The section under the head of "Bribery of a Labor Representative" reads:

A person who gives or offers to give any money or other things of value to any duly appointed representative of a labor organization with intent to influence him in respect to any of his acts, decisions, or other duties as such representative, or to induce him to prevent or cause a strike by the employes of any person or corporation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and no person shall be excused from attending and testifying or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any court or Magistrate upon any investigation, proceeding, or trial for a violation of this section upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to convict him of a crime, or subject him to penalty or fortfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

Weinseimer's defense will, so far as the allegation that he on Wednesday received $250 from Essig in the office of the People's Security Company, is concerned, be that he went there with Essig to arrange a conference with President Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association, that their conversation was held in the open office, that several persons heard it and that at no time were they alone.

Mr. Acer reiterated yesterday his charge that the accusations against his client grew out of a conspiracy by the Employers' Association. He declared that this would be proved in Weinseimer's defense and that the District Attorney would have to investigate on other lines before the case was dropped.

EMPLOYER CHARGES EXTORTION.

Bricklayer Accused of Taking $2 While Posing as Labor Leader.

John Derby of 496 Manhattan Avenue, a bricklayer, was yesterday held in $300 bail for examination by Magistrate Whitman, in the Yorkville Court, on complaint of Jacob Sommen, a builder, who alleges that Derby visited a house he is putting up on Third Street, and, representing himself as a walking delegate, got some of the men to go on strike.

The men later learned that Derby was not what he represented himself to be and returned to work. Sommen said Derby became intoxicated and stayed about the building. He finally offered the man $2 to go away. The offer was accepted and Derby was arrested as soon as he took the money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Gardener.—Head gardener, single, Scotchman, with private family; exceptional character and ability; sober and industrious; proficient in all branches of horticulture; good reference. H. Reid, P. O. Box 259, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Stenographer.—By young man; ten years' experience; corporation and executive work. D. H. F., 155 East 56th St.

Wanted.—An Appeal for Work—Well-educated, intelligent, honest man, (35,) temperate, steady, experienced office duties, books, &c., but not lacking adaptability, brains, determination to perform other work, urgently requests immediate employment, any capacity, any salary; any employment offering relief, temporary or permanent, present extreme necessity, gratefully appreciated; references. Address Steady, 1,364 Broadway.

Waiter or Useful Man.—Colored; best reference. C. Tunis, 248 West 17th St.

GOOD AND BAD POLICEMEN.

One Had No Complaints in Thirty Years —Another Ten in One Year.

While Deputy Commissioner Lindsley was bearing yesterday the case of a policeman who has had ten complaints in the course of his one year's term on the force, another policeman, who has not had a black mark against him in thirty years, was filing his application for retirement at the Mulberry Street Headquarters.

The had man was John S. Farrell of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who was fined thirty-five days' pay for being absent from outgoing roll call and for being away from his residence subsequent to this time on several occasions, when visited by Police Surgeon Quigle. Farrell said he had vertigo and tonsilitis and was in a bad way, but he offered no explanation as to his absence from his residence after reporting sick. In administering this penalty Deputy Commissioner Lindsley said:

"You, Farrell, have been on the force less than a year and you have had ten charges in that time preferred against you. On two occasions before this you have been before me and both times you have lied to me. I'm not going to dismiss you from the force this time, but if I did dismiss you no court in this country would reinstate you. You have lied every time you have been before me. Now look out." This thirty-five days' fine will prevent any increase in pay for the Patrolman for five years.

The man who had not had a complaint against him for thirty years is Adam Fuerersteln of the Highbridge Station, who was appointed to the force on Sept. 17, 1874, and yesterday applied for retirement. Fuerersteln was appointed by former Commissioner John R. Voorhis. He made a promise to his Chief that he would never drink a drop of liquor during his service, and has kept it. Fuerersteln's father fought under the first Napoleon as a member of the famous Old Guard.

Sergt. John Gallagher, Acting Captain of the West One Hundredth Street Station, will probably be retired as the result of the discovery, during his examination in the Farrell case, that he is suffering from a bad case of diabetes. While on the stand his actions were such that Deputy Commissioner Lindsley, thinking him intoxicated, ordered him to be examined by Police Surgeon Nesbit. Dr. Neshit reported that Sergt. Gallagher was suffering from double vision caused by diabetes, and was unfit for duty.

AMBULANCE FOR WALL STREET.

Arrived in a Hurry, but Nobody Knew Why—Then Departed.

A false ambulance call, for which no one responsible could be found, excited Wall and Broad Streets yesterday afternoon. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, with its horse at a gallop and its bell clanging wildly, came down Broadway and pulled up in front of the Wall Street entrance to the Stock Exchange. The surgeon ran inside, found no one who knew anything about any one wanting an ambulance, dashed out again, and appealed to a policeman.

Meanwhile the crowd swarmed about the entrance, so that the few policemen near by had their hands full to handle it. At last the surgeon explained that some one had telephoned from 11 Wall Street, saying that an ambulance was wanted there in a hurry. No. 11 is the next door above the Stock Exchange entrance. The surgeon and two policemen entered the building and tried to find some one responsible for the call, but without success, and the disgruntled surgeon went back to the hospital.

SLOCUM HEROINE HONORED.

Miss Puetz Received Medal for Saving Six Children.

Pauline Puetz, the North Brother Island waitress who on the day of the Slocum disaster saved six children from drowning at the risk of her own life, received a gold medal yesterday from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, presented as a testimonial of her bravery. In the absence of John D. Lindsay, the President of the society, E. Fellows Jenkins, the Secretary, made the presentation. He referred to the young woman's heroism, and, besides the medal, gave her a framed certificate which explained why the award was made. Miss Puetz replied with a few words of thanks, and said that her only regret was that she had not been able to save more lives.

Miss Puetz was born in Germany, and came to this country with her parents when a baby. One of the children she saved on the day of the Slocum disaster was three-year-old Louis Weis of 532 Fifth Street. Louis was thrown into the water by his mother, and Miss Puetz rescued him from the paddle wheel. His jaw was broken, and he only left the hospital a few days ago. He was an interested spectator at the ceremonies yesterday.

REFUSED LENIENCY OF COURT.

Mrs. Lecoq Preferred Reformatory to Home Without Husband.

Because she refused to return to her home in France without her husband and partner in crime Mrs. Jeanne Lecoq was yesterday sent to the Bedford Reformatory. Her husband, Noel Lecoq, was sentenced to State Prison for seven years. The couple had pleaded guilty to two indictments, each charging them with forgery in the second degree.

When the couple were brought before Judge Newburger in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions for sentence, the woman appeared with a baby in her arms.

"A lady," said the Court to the woman "has interested herself in your case and is willing to take you, care for you for the present, and return you to your home in France. If you will consent to go with the lady and return to your home in France I will suspend sentence on you."

"No. If I go home without my husband my people might find out the circumstances of this affair and I could not live there under those conditions," replied Mrs. Lecoq.

The Judge then sentenced the woman to the Bedford Reformatory, where he said she and her baby would be cared for.

INJURED IN FIGHT OVER GIRL.

Arrest Made in Connection with Death of John McCormick.

William Wilson, a Swede, twenty-three years old, was arrested yesteday in connection with the death of John McCormick, a letter carrier, which occured in Bellevue Hospital Wednesday night. The police suspect that Wilson knowa more of the manner in which McCormick received the injuries from which the man died than he has yet confessed.

McCormick and Wilson, according to the police, had a quarrel on the night of Aug. 6 over a girl. Witnesses held by the police will testify, it is said, that Wilson struck McCormick, knocking him down, and then disappeared, together with the girl, who is said to have watched the fight.

A search is being made for the woman in the case. Wilson was arraigned in the Yorkville Court and was remanded to the Coroner.

"Nan" Patterson Must Stay in Jail.

Judge Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday denied the motion of counsel for "Nan" Patterson, the actresa indicted for the murder of "Caesar" Young, asking for her discharge on her own recognizance, because a term of the court had passed since she was indicted. As a result of this decision "Nan" Patterson will be obliged to stay in the Tombs until her case is called to trial—probably not before the October term.

Man Jumps at Williamsburg Fire.

Nathan Palker, forty-four years old, jumped from a second-story window and Mrs. Sarah Bernstein and her three children were overcome by smoke during a fire at 662 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday. The building is a double tenement, and the fire spread so rapidly that the tenants became panic-stricken. Palker fractured his right forearm in jumping.

BUILDERS CONFER WITH NON-STRIKING UNIONS

Ask Them to Remain Neutral in Present Crisis.

HOPEFUL OF THE RESULT

Employers Think Several Locals Will Take Middle Ground at Expiration of Time Limit on Monday.

After a meeting between the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and representatives of the unions not involved in the strikes or lock-outs held last night at the Building Trades Club, the question as to what will be done on Monday, the expiration of the time limit for the strikers to return to work, was still in the air. The meeting was called at the request of the Emergency Committee to ascertain whether these unions will remain neutral on the so-called open-shop ultimatum of the employers.

About twenty unions were represented, most of them sending a committee of five. Among the representatives of the marble cutters, which is in the Building Trades' Alliance, at the meeting were John Macalister and William Mason, its delegates to the alliance. This is looked upon by the employers as a sign that the alliance is beginning to disintegrate.

A printed statement containing a history of all the labor troubles, including the subway strikes, was read to the conference. The statement concluues as follows:

"The evidence in the case, therefore, shows that these strikes were deliberately called for the purpose of breaking all existing arbitration agreements. The present condition is therefore the result of the efforts of certain business agents and officers of unions to recover the power of which they were deprived one year ago, when the arbitration plan was entered into."

All the labor men received copies of this statement, and, it is understood, will submit the entire matter to their unions between now and Monday.

After the meeting Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Employers' Press Committee, said:

"Our position has not changed, but as far as the meeting with the committees tonight is concerned, we are in strong hopes that the unions will remain neutral. They told us they were without power to act. The meeting was a friendly one, and we can only hope for results."

He admitted that the members of the unions were not of one mind.

A meeting of the Electrical Workers' Union was held last night in Brevoort Hall, which was addressed by Philip Weinseimer. George W. Whitford, Walking Delegate of the union, said after the meeting that it had been decided not to go to work on Monday.

The Building Trades Employers' Association denied emphatically yesterday that it had any intention of introducing the open shop system when the terms of its ultimatum to the locked-out unions goes into effect on Monday. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee, said:

"We have never thought of introducing the open shop. All our plans are based on the arbitration agreement. In the case of unions which will not how to our ultimatum we will probably pursue the same course as we did last year, which is to employ men in those trades individually under the arbitration agreement and afterward form them into unions. We have received assurances from several locals of carpenters that they will send their men to work on Monday. Last evening the Emergency Committee of the Board of Governors had a conference with representatives of the bricklayers' unions, and they gave us to understand that they will go to work Monday."

Mr. Harding denies that the Building Trades Employers' Association had instigated the proceedings against Philip Weinseimer, President of the Building Trades Alliance. He added:

"It is possible that Contractor Essig, the complainant, may have consulted individual members of the Employers' Association as to what was best for him to do. This, however, I know nothing about."

The Building Trades Alliance met yesterday at Brevoort Hall, after which James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee, gave out the following statement:

"The Master Lathers' Union has been suspended for ordering its men back to work who were on strike, and we passed a resolution that none of our unions can have any conference with the Building Trades Employers' Association without the sanction of the alliance."

An application was made to Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by counsel for the Building Trades Alliance for an order directing the Building Trades Employers' Association to show cause why it should not permit the members of the Tile Layers' Association, who are members of the alliance, to go to work wherever they are employed, and particularly in the subway, where a great many men have been forced to quit work because of the action of the employers in locking them out.

Justice Dickey said that he did not know whether he could compel the employers to reinstate men formerly employed by them, but signed the order, making it returnable on Monday.

UNIONS APPEAL TO MURPHY.

Tammany Leader Asked to Help Settle the Subway Strike.

The conference arranged for Wednesday between a committee of the Building Trades Alliance and Leader Charles F. Murphy at Tammany Hall was not held until yesterday afternoon. The committee wanted to see if Tammany Hall could not do something to end the subway trouble.

Before the members entered the Fourteenth Street Wigwam they had a conference with Philip Weinseimer, President of the Alliance, who is under indictment on a charge of extortion. He did not accompany them, but gave instructions as to what should be done and said. The committee told Mr. Murphy that every one was ready to go back to work if the non-union men were discharged.

The committee reported afterward that they had Mr. Murphy's assurances that he would see General Contractor McDonald and put the case to him as it was presented by the committee, and that he was ready to assist the unions in every way.

TO APPEAL TO S. P. C. A.

Striking Butchers Charge Non-Union Men with Incompetency.

There was evidence yesterday that the striking butchers and beef handlers were as determined as ever to continue their fight against the Beef Trust.

General Organizer H. L. Eichelberger said that the striking unions had appointed a committee of five to complain to the officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that the non-union men now employed by the two big packing plants in the killing department perform their work in an inhumane manner. It will be claimed that they are less experienced than the old men and slaughter the beeves in a manner that causes them to die in great agony.

During the day the police were on the alert for attacks upon strike breakers. The wagons of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company were guarded by the same number of policemen as on Wednesday, who accompanied the drivers to their destinations.

The strike will be conducted from now on by Homer D. Call, the International Secretary, who arrived yesterday from Syracuse. He said that International President Donnelly will not come to New York, as he is too busy with the situation in the West. He declared that the outlook in Chicago was exceedingly good for the union, as many strike breakers are being induced to leave their places.

The strikers held a meeting last night at Turtle Bay Hall, on Second Avenue, during which Secretary Call said that the packers are not doing as well as they pretend to be, and that many of the strike breakers had become disgusted with their jobs and were quitting them.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

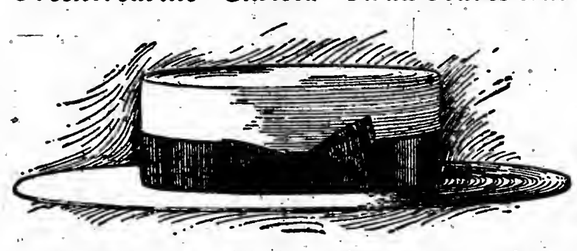
The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor, on the Fifth Floor.

Men's Straw Hats.

The Big Store Solves a Perplexing Problem.

In 4 sections of the Men's Hat Store and on special tables we shall place on sale this morning 1,368 Men's Straw Hats

Fresh from the "Enfield" Straw Hat Works



These Hats were taken from their original cartons for the first time last evening, and comprise a choice reserve stock of crisp new Sailors, including Splits and Sennets. Correct braids for 1905! Ordinarily we do not quote hat values, but as this is an extraordinary occasion we give this information.

49 Doz. your choice at $1.00

Braid.	Dimension.	Wholesale Price Per Doz.
14 doz. Sennet	2¾x2⅞	$15.00
3 doz. Sennet	3x2¾	15.00
5 doz. Split	2¾x2½	16.50
4 doz. Split	3x2½	16.50
8 doz. Sennet	2¾x2¾	18.00
6 doz. Sennet	3x2¾	18.00
2 doz. Split	3x2¾	18.00
4 doz. Sennet	3x2¾	21.00
3 doz. Split	2¾x2¾	21.00

One Dollar a Hat.

65 Doz. your choice at 50c

Braid.	Dimension.	Wholesale Price Per Dozen.
22 doz. Sennet	2¾x2½	8.50
1½ doz. Sennet	2¾x2¾	8.50
2 doz. Sennet	3 x2¾	8.50
3 doz. split Sennet	2¾x2½	10.50
4½ doz. Split	2¾x2¾	10.50
14 doz. Sennet	2¾x2½	10.50
6 doz. Sennet	3 x2½	10.50
10 doz. Split	2¾x2½	10.50
2 doz. Sennet	2½x2¾	12.00

Fifty Cents a Hat.

THE EXPLANATION.

After a most phenomenal straw hat season we were left virtually without a hat to sell on August first. Ever since there has been a demand for good straw hats. We were told that nothing but riff-raff, flotsam and jetsam, or straw hats that had been handled ever since May were on sale. We have investigated and found this report nearly accurate. There is practically a month of straw hat wear still ahead.

We know that it is unconventional to reopen a sale of straw hats on the 19th of August, but THIS STORE DOES THINGS REGARDLESS OF CUSTOM. Straw hats are wanted, and good straw hats will be placed on sale both for this season's wear and next season's investment.

WHILE THEY LAST. N. Y. STORE ONLY.

100 doz. Men's White Oxford NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, all sleeve lengths, and all neck sizes, a most unusually good shirt, $1.

$3.25 pure linen ARTEX Underwear reduced to $2.

The $2 grade reduced to $1.

$1.50 Imported CREPE DE SANTÉ Underwear, always $1.50, at $1 each.

$4.50 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, the very highest grade made, reduced to $3.

$3.50 " " Very superior custom finish, " " $2.75.

$1.00 Imported Virgoe Middleton & Co. French 4 in hands, " " 50c.

50c " French Four in hands, " " 25c.

$2.50 and $2 BELTS reduced to $1.

$1.50 and $1 " " " 50c.

50c. Imported Drop Stitch HALF HOSE, Black, reduced to 25c.

BATHING SUITS, $7.50 now $5, $5 now $3.50, $3.50 now $2, $2 now $1.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"All to the good."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

To "Men Who Know."

Manhattan Shirts, $1.15.

A continuation of the most successful shirt sale ever inaugurated. The demand for this bargain has been so strong that we have decided to add our entire stock of white negligee shirts.

Barathea Cravats, 29c.

4,500 of these exceptional four-in-hand cravats in an endless variety of fancy and black designs. Made by a manufacturer whose name we are not permitted to mention. None of these ties have ever been sold for less than 50c. and up to $1.00.

WEBER & HEILBRONER,

"Furnishers to Men Who Know."

58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 757 Broadway, at 8th St.

POOLROOM RAID IN 53D STREET

Capt. Hussey Arrests Two—Delivers Gambling Lecture to Others.

Two men were arrested and one telephone and a few racing sheets were captured by Capt. Hussey and three of his detectives in a raid yesterday afternoon on an alleged poolroom in West Fifty-third Street.

The men arrested gave their names as Richard Jones of 104 West One Hundred and Fourth Street and James Clare of 649 Eighth Avenue, the charges being aiding and abetting and maintaining a poolroom respectively. Both men protested their innocence.

The alleged poolroom was on the parlor floor of a three-atory house. Detectives have been watching the place for some time, but have been unable to effect an entrance to the place until yesterday. The lower floor, which was fitted up as a billiard room, was deserted when the police entered, but on the parlor floor they found thirty or forty frightened men. There was a rush for the doors, which by this time had been guarded.

Jones was in the act of placing a bet, it is said, when he was arrested, and Carter picked out Clare as the man who was the proprietor. After ripping out the telephone and seizing the racing sheet, Capt. Hussey rounded up the men in the front room and delivered a lecture on the evils of betting. Then he let them go.

DR. ADLER RAN FROM ALIMONY.

Also from Deputy with a Warrant—Captured After Chase.

When Dr. Joseph Adler of Newark, N. J., got off the Cortlandt Street Ferry yesterday he met Deputy Sheriff John Zohn, who told the doctor he had a warrant for his arrest issued by Supreme Court Judge O'Gorman, on account of Adler's alleged refusal to heed a court order and pay his wife, Rose Adler, certain alimony.

As soon as Adler heard Zohn's declaration he turned and darted up Cortlandt Street toward Broadway. A crowd joined in the pursuit, and Patrolman Mitchell, seeing Adler running on abead, took a chance and placed the doctor under arrest. Zobn ran up a minute later and the police took the prisoner to the Church Street Station. Later Adler was sent to the Ludlow Street Jail, handcuffed to a patrolman. Zohn was legally in charge of Adler, but he refused to permit the man any further liberty.

Boys' Play Nearly Kills Conductor.

Special to the New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Boys playing on the new overhead bridge at the Greenwich station last night threw down a cask of iron apikes on freight train No. 90, hitting the conductor on the head and inflicting serious wounds and nearly knocking him from the train. Sheriff Ritch is now looking for the offenders.



"Tip-Top."

What else could we call an umbrella that's made of the best of everything?

Frames from the most famous English maker; silk that's all silk and pure dye; handles of finest natural furze and box. $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.



Off ½ Day

to-morrow? Here, too.

Let's help the good time:—

$4, $5 and more saved

On the 2-piece Wool Crash Suits at ..... } $9.00

On the 3-piece Cheviot Suits at. } $12.50

A word more!—

The $3.50 Extra Trousers hand you three and four dollars spending money.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Ave, 238, 240, 242 Bowery, 649 Eighth Ave, Third Ave., cor. 122d, 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

FALL STYLES

Derbys—Soft Hats.

Style means what a Hat looks to us like to-day—Quality, what it will look like three months from now.

$5 Style
$3 Quality $1.90

At $2.40, 2.90, equally good values.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.

New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only.

THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. 1,000 Seats at 50c. GUERRERO & Parisi | Van Auken & Vanneraon. SMIRL and KESSNER, NED WAYBURN'S Girls, and Others

Herald Square Theatre 35 St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. SAM BERNARD. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With Original Co., including Hattie Williams

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., Nr. B'way. OPENS NEXT MONDAY with LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY. MILITARY MAD, with great cast, including Ida Conquest, Leo Ditrichstein, Henry V. Donnelly, and Thos. A. Wise. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. LAST THREE TIMES EDWARD MORGAN in THE ETERNAL CITY Last Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. Prices, 25,50,75,$1.00. NEXT WEEK a special production "CHECKERS."

MANHATTAN BEACH | Silver Slipper Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS. TO-NIGHT.

LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing, 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.

MAJESTIC Broadway & 59th St. TUESDAY, AUG. 23 B. C. Whitney's Piquant Musical Mixture. ISLE OF SPICE SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. To-night at 8:15, Paris by Night Adm. 50c. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA, Coney Island. DREAMLAND. —MARVELLOUS HIT!— ROBERT McPHERSON AND HIS AGGREGATION OF EDUCATED LIONS.

PARADISE Havemeyerstein's ROOF GARDENS 42 St. B'y. 7 Av.—The automatic wonder, Enigmarelle. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts and Extravaganza.

THE COOL, CASINO B'way & 39th. Eve. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. 20TH BIG WEEK. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mat. To-[illegible] DARKEST RUSSIA. w'k, Dealers in White [illegible]

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New [illegible] CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra—Gladiolus Flower [illegible]

WEST END OPENING TO-MORROW [illegible] TWO LITTLE SAILOR [illegible]

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk to high south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,045. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.—12 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

POLICE SAY MANNINO SHIELDS KIDNAPPERS

They Hear Story that $500 Was Paid for Boy.

LAD SHEDS LITTLE LIGHT

Father Interferes When He Is Questioned—New Prisoners Taken, Quickly Released.

While the police kept up their discouraging search for little Antonio Mannino, the kidnapped son of the Italian contractor of 62 Amity Street, Brooklyn, they derived comfort from the thought that the hoy once found, would furnish the key by which the secrets hehind his strange ahduction might be revealed, and his abductors caught. Now that the boy is hack to gladden the parental home, the police agree that his odd return has only furnished more mystery.

All day yesterday the police tried to get a connected statement from the lad, hut so far he has failed to shed any material light on the affair. The hoy made conflicting statenients, and the elder Mannino did everything in his power to discourage his son from answering questions which might have an important bearing on the case. Last night Capt. Rooney openly charged the contractor with double dealing and attempting to shield the men who stole his hoy. There were rumors, which the police did not deny, that information had reached them that a five-hundred-dollar ransom had heen paid hy the father for the hoy's return. The elder Mannino denied this.

Three new arrests were made yesterday, but the prisoners were releasd before they had been more than two hours in custody. The arrests were made on the southern fringe of the "Little Italy" district in Harlem, where one of the Italian "stool pigeons," working for the police, had shadowed a mysterious stranger who paid a night visit to the Mannino home in Brooklyn two hours before the kidnapped lad was brought back.

The shadower said he had seen his man enter one of the houses on the south side of East One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Third and Second Avenues. Early yesterday Capt. Rooney sent Detectives Corrao, Mealli, and Archiopoli up to that neighborhood with instructions to arrest any Italian in the block that might answer the hoy's description of the two men and the woman whom he declared had been his custodians since the day of his disappearance.

The boy in his first statement to the police said that he hoarded an elevated train at the One Hundred and Sixth Street Station on his way home. When the Brooklyn sleuths reached their destination they were reinforced by Acting Capt. Hulse of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Detectives Enright and Sumner.

In the guise of Health Inspectors the party went through the entire block, closely scanning all the Italians. On the third floor of the tenement at 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street they found a woman who seemed to answer the description given by the boy and learned that the family, besides herself, consisted of her husband and a hoarder. She gave a description of the men, and this seemed to tally with the boy's description of the men that had held him a prisoner.

The two men were absent, hut the woman gave the address where they worked, a shirt factory at 627 Broadway. Detectives Corrao and Mealli went there and arrested Francesco Bello, the husband, and Alfredo Horn, the boarder. The latter, who is forty-seven years of age, has a black mustache and imperial, as the hoy said one of his captors had.

The other man is thirty-one years old and has a small hlack mu ache. After the men had heen arrested Detective Enright went to the tenement and arrested the woman, who gave her name as Clementina Bello. All three denied any knowledge of the kidnapping, hut were taken to the Amity Street Station to give the boy a chance to identify them. Mannino went with his son to the station. After the prisoners had heen lined up the father, before the hoy had a chance to speak a word, said:

"You don't know any of these people, do you, Tony?"

The hoy looked frightened and said he did not.

"You are quite sure you never saw any of them?" asked Capt. Rooney.

The hoy said he was quite sure, and then began to cry. Cucozza, who confessed to luring the boy away and delivering him to the kidnappers, also failed to identify them and they were released.

Capt. Rooney looked disgusted when he saw the three prisoners, followed hy the boy and his father, file out. He said that as a result of information that had reached him during the day and the nature of which he was not willing to reveal he was confident that the kidnapper's den would be found not very far from the place where the three prisoners had been arrested.

Shortly before this Capt. Rooney had received a visit from a handsome and well-dressed woman, who was said to be the wife of a well-to-do Italian contractor. It was said that the woman told the Captain that she knew that a deal was made last Sunday between the kidnappers and Mannino. The latter was to pay $500 and call off the police and Tony would he returned.

The contractor, according to the story, sent the money with a boy to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue, where another hoy was to be in waiting to take the ransom to the abductors. The other boy, however, did not appear, the kidnappers fearing that he had been followed. The woman told the Captain that she did

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses hy Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

TORNADO HITS ST. LOUIS.

Three Persons Killed, Scores Injured, and Much Damage Done.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—A tornado swept down upon the residence portion of North St. Louis to-day, resulting in the death of one person, John Ellington, injury to prohahly fifty, and damage to property estimated at $100,000. Herman Sauerwine, aged ten, was, it is helieved, fatally injured.

A shower had passed over St. Louis earlier in the day, the sky had cleared, and the atmosphere had become very hot, when citizens in North St. Louis noticed a dark cloud approaching from the southwest.

Suddenly an arm seemed to shoot to the ground, twisting and turning. The end touched the ground at Nineteenth and Angelrodt Streets, and swept east along Angelrodt Street for ten hlocks, then turned north and swept three hlocks along Broadway, when it jumped eight hlocks northeast to the foot of Breman street, where much property along the river front was destroyed.

The tornado then jumped to about the middle of the river and encountered a ferryboat, which was turned and tossed about, hut was not sunk.

It again jumped and struck the Illinois shore near Madison, where it demolished several dwellings, the Liederkranz Hall, and hlew down a portion of the Madison Cooper Works, killing John Ellington.

Not a telegraph, telephone, or trolley pole was left standing along the streets swept hy the storm. The roof and half of the top story of Sommers Brothers Tailoring Manufactnring Company's establishment were hlown away. At the Niedringhaus Rolling Mill hig smokestack was blown down, and half the plant was demolished.

VENICE, Ill., Aug. 19.—Two persons were killed and ten injured hy the tornado that swept from North St. Louis across the river to this section late to-day.

NEW YORK WOMAN BEATEN.

Mrs. Belle Douglass Struck by Woman on Boston Street Car.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Belle Douglass of New York, the niece, it is said, of the late Edwin Booth, appeared in the Municipal Court to-day for the purpose of procuring a warrant charging a woman, said to he a well-known tough character, with assault and battery.

Mrs. Douglass informed the court that she had forgotten the names of the witnesses who saw the assault, and therefore no warrant was asked for by her. A police officer stated, however, that the woman who committed the assault was known to him, and he will prohahly take further action.

Mrs. Douglass and her son Walter, aged nineteen years, are staying at the Langham Hotel, having come from New York to attend the Grand Army of the Repuhlic festivities. They were riding homeward on a Columhus Avenue car ahout 10:45 o'clock last night when a woman got ahoard.

The woman hegan to annoy young Douglass, and finally Mrs. Douglass changed seats with him, sitting next to the woman. This infuri.ted the latter, who heat Mrs. Douglass ahout the face and tore part of her clothing.

When the woman left the car Mrs. Douglass alighted with her son and notified an officer, but he declined to do anything. Mrs. Douglass then went to Station Five and lodged a compiaint. The refusal of the conductor and the policeman to protect her has incensed Mrs. Douglass, and she promises to make matters warm for those responsihle.

FOREST FIRES MENACE TOWNS.

Millions of Feet of Timber Burned in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 19.—Forest fires are hurhing in East Kootenay. At Fernie the coal mines are filled with smoke. The flames are drawing closer to Michael and threatening to sweep the whole town. Trains are ready to take away the inhabitants.

Forest fires are spreading throughout the interior and along the coast of British Columhia. Practically every district in the province which is wooded has its fire, and great tracts of valuable timber are ablaze.

There is so much smoke in the air that navigation is rendered difficult.

Millions of feet of standing timher already have heen destroyed hy the flames.

WELLINGTON, B. C., Aug. 19.—The terminus of the Esquimalt and Northern Railway is in great danger of being wiped out hy fires which surround it. Already much property, including the city school house of eight rooms, has gone. Owing to the dense smoke it is impossible to penetrate to the lower end of the town, hut it is known that the church, rectory, and several large residences are in the greatest danger. The railway employes are fighting the flames, four locomotives hauling water.

The fire is drifting toward the Hamilton Powder Works.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.—Fires are still raging in the great forests of Washington, doing incalculahle damage. The fire in the neighhorhood of Fourth Plane, not far from Vancouver, Washington, is still hurning fiercely. The situation is so serious that a detachment from the Vancouver Barracks has heen sent to the scene.

STANDARD OIL SUED.

Rice Wants $3,000,000 Damages, and Says Company Ruined Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Papers were filed in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon hy Charles E. Hendrickson, Jr., of Jersey City, counsel for George Rice, who is hringing suit against the Standard Oil Company for damages which he estimates at $3,000,000.

Rice charges that his husiness at Marietta, Ohio, was swept away hy tne trust. He had 4,000 customers all over the United States, and his plant represented an investment of $750,000, and annual profits of $50,000. He says that the Standard Oil Company compelled the railroads to charge him and his customers prohihitive freight rates on all the goods they shipped.

When Rice wanted to huy tank cars in which to ship oil he found that the cars had all been hought up hy the Standard Oil Company. He saya his customers were boycotted and that opposition stores were estahlished at which oil, groceries, and other wares were sold below cost, and that his sales agents were hrihed and induced to betray him.

Pending in the Court of Chancery is another suit brought hy Rice against the Standard Oil Company. He claims that the company's charter in this State is illegal, and asks to have the company dissolved and its officers and Directors enjoined from doing husiness.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Lucania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was east of Fire Island at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

I. N. SELIGMAN'S FAMILY ESCAPE DEATH BY FIRE

Flee with Guests in Nightclothes from Burning Camp.

MRS. SELIGMAN ILL CLOSE BY

Adirondack Guides and Visitors Keep Flames from Cottage in Which She Is Lying.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Four huildings in Fish Rock Camp, on the Upper Saranac Lake, owned hy Isaac N. Seligman, the New York hanker, were destroyed hy fire this morning that originated in the living room of the main lodge, where there had been a fire in the firepiace throughout the preceding day.

Mr. Seligman was on a visit to New York. Mrs. Seligman, who is seriously ill, occupied apartments in the Seligman cottage overlooking the camp. Joseph Seligman and Miss Margaret Seligman, son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, and George Seligman, hrother of Mr. Seligman; Mrs. Lowengard, and Richard Lowengard, memhers of the house party, had apartments in the main lodge.

While the flames that seemed to envelop the entire lodge had attracted the attention of some early fishermen who were hastening shoreward to give the alarm, the hutler of the Seligman camp was the first of the household to realize the danger. He rang the huge fire hell of the camp and then aroused the sleepers in the main lodge.

There was not any time to dress or to gather up valuahles. The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Seligman in the building and the twenty guides and servants in cottage huildings turned out in their night garments to find the morning one of the coldest ever experienced in the mountains at this time of the year, the mercury standing at 40 degrees.

The main lodge, in which the fire originated, was connected with the dining room, the kitchen, the houses of the guides, and the storerooms. It was of heavy timber, mainly of logs, the interior richly furnished, and containing an extensive library. The flames worked rapidly, and with the exception of the silver in the dining room, not an article of consequence was saved.

Several times the flames caught in the rustic work of the veranda of the cottage where Mrs. Seligman lay. Blankets were spread over the roof and men armed with huckets kept them wet. Mrs. Seligman's critical condition was made known to the fire fighters, whose ranks had been swelled hy people from the camps and hotels in the locality, and they worked with as little noise and confusion as possihle in the dense fog and smoke. The flames from the main huilding communicated to pine and spruce trees surrounding the camp and it became necessary to chop many of the trees away, hut it was not until the greatest danger was over that Mrs. Seligman learned of the destruction of the principal buildings of the camp within a hundred feet of where she had heen sleeping.

As the news of the fire hecame known there were many volunteers among the campers and their guides to assist in stopping the flames. John G. Agar sent a corps, S. A. Swenson used his electric yacht to carry fire fighters, Adolph Lewisohn dispatched two companies, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer assisted hy sending men, food, and clothing, and there was a corps from Levi P. Morton's camp.

When the fog lifted it was found that the flames had spread to the forest and the men turned their attention to checking it. At 10 o'clock the fire was under control. It had burned itself out of the main building of the camp and had been fought with stubborn resistance in the woods.

Meanwhile tents had been erected for the Seligman family and their guests.

The damage to the property is estimated at upward of $100,000. The insurance is about $20,000.

Mr. Seligman arrived to-night on a special train.

"BLACK HAND" JOKER IN JAIL.

Brooklyn Girl Receives a Letter Demanding $100,000.

The police of the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, announced last night that the Smith Street branch of the "Black Hand" had been broken up. It came about in this way:

Just before noon Miss Nellie Sahedant, who gave her address as 547 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, walked demurely up to the Sergeant's desk and told him that she had been singled out as a victim of the dread organization. With that she placed a letter in the Sergeant's hand.

There were the crosshones and skull at the top of the letter, and the insignia of the "Black Hand" in lieu of a signature.

"Oh, my," said the Sergeant. "This is terrihle, Indeed. Who could have sent you anything se awful?"

"I know," said the young girl with a smile. "Arthur Reynolds did it. He writes that he wants $100,000 to enahle him to live on Fifth Avenue."

"If that is all he wants I think we can accommodate him," said the Sergeant grimly.

He did not call out the reserves, hut sent a plain clothes man to 480 Smith Street to get Reynolds. The young man will make his explanation to Magistrate Tighe in the Butler Street Court this morning.

SENATOR HOAR'S CONDITION.

Is Very Serious, but at Last Accounts He Was Resting Quietly.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—At 9:20 o'clock to-night Gen. Rockwood Hoar said Senator Hoar was resting quietly, and would prohahly continue to do so during the night. A little opiate had been given to him to insure rest. The congestion in his left lung has not spread, but the Senator's condition is very serious.

He has heen informed of the multitude of messages of sympathy, and is deeply moved hy them.

No one has seen him to-day excepting the memhers of his family.

The Erie's New Superintendent.

PATERSON, Aug. 19.—A. C. Elston of this city has heen made Superintendent of the New York Division of the Erie Railroad, succeeding F. J. McGuire, who recently resigned. About a year ago Mr. Elston was made Superintendent of the Susquehanna Railroad. He began his railroad career as a telegraph operator.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

PANAMA SEIZES TERRITORY.

Reported to Have Taken a Wide Strip of Land Belonging to Colombia.

According to advices received in this city yesterday from Buenaventura, Colombia, the Government of Panama has stationed a military garrison at Nugui, a city at the affluence of the Atrata and San Juan Rivers. In taking this step, the Panamanians have assumed formal possession of a wide strip of the Colomhian Department of Cauca, which, according to a map of the Greater Colombia, issued in 1830 at Caracas, was originally the southern extremity of the old Department of Panama.

If Panama, mhrally or hy force, succeeds in maintaining her conquest, she will acquire an additional Pacific seaboard extending from the isthmus proper south to Punta Limones, near the mouth of the Baudo River—a distance of about 100 miles. The minimum width of the territory is eighteen miles, the greatest fifty-eight.

The news of the seizure is said to have created intense excitement and indignation at Bogota, where the people have associated the affair with the Americans, whom they believe to be seconding the operations of the Panamanians and to be prepared to lend armed assistance, if necessary.

PHIPPS FAMILY CONFERENCE.

Attempt to Settle Trouble at Meeting in Colorado Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 19.—Lawrence C. Phipps, Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps, the latter's father, Mr. Chandler, and attorneys representing the principals, held a secret conference at Colorado Springs on Monday to determine whether the domestic troubles of the Phippses could he settled out of court. The result of the conference was not made known.

Mr. Phipps returned to Denver to-day and conferred with Lawyer Gerald Hughes at the Phipps mansion. He would say nothing more than this:

"A statement at this time might be premature."

An employe at the Phipps mansion says the couple have reached an agreement. An attorney on the wife's side says he is husy preparing papers in the divorce case pending here, it being incumbent on Mrs. Phipps to answer her husband's complaint hy Aug. 25.

Mr. Chandler was instrumental in arranging the conference. Mr. Phipps took the children to Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Phipps was allowed to take an auto ride with them Monday afternoon. The principals registered at the hotel where the conference was held under assumed names. When Mrs. Phipps returned from the ride she parted tearfully from her children, and retired to her room. Mr. Phipps, the girls, and Mr. Hughes returned to Denver on the next train. An hour later Mrs. Phipps and her father arrived here. At night Mrs. Phipps left for Pittsburg.

JEWELRY DEALER DISAPPEARS.

Takes $6,000 Worth of Gems with Him—Partner Asks for Warrant.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Joseph Cantor this afternoon called at Police Headquarters and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Ira H. Lehr, his partner in the wholesale jewelry husiness. There being technicalities to overcome in the case of one partner accusing the other of theft, the warrant was refused for the present.

Lehr has been missing for several days, and took with him ahout $6,000 worth of jewelry, principally diamonds, asserting that he was going on the road and wanted samples. His newly married wife, who is visiting in St. Louis, when communicated with to-day from this city, said she did not know where her husband was and she was in great distress.

The jewelry Lehr took with him was the hulk of the stock. Lehr came here from New York, where he has prominent and wealthy relattves.

DEADLY ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Two Persons Killed and Many Shocked in Pittsburg Residences.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—A mysterious condition to-night in the electric lighting system along the Penn Avenue District caused the death of two men and the severe shocking of ten or fifteen persons.

The dead are George Ryan, aged twenty-eight years, of Pittshurg, and John Hock, twenty-five years, of Allegheny. Both men were killed while trying to turn on the electric light, Ryan at 1,910 Penn Avenue, and Hock at 1,704 Penn Avenue. Many persons in the district were shocked at ahout the same time, hut all will recover.

No explanation of the cause of the trouble can be secured from the electric light company to-night.

GIFTS FOR MANUA CHIEFS.

Trinkets to Reward Acknowledgment of American Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is proposed by the naval authorities to expend a portion of the contingent fund to furnish some of the inhahitants of the Island of Manua, one of the Samoan group, with gold watches, medals, earrings, and other trinkets of greater or less value, as a recognition of good conduct and service rendered this Government.

Manua is an island of the Samoan group that came to the United States by reason of the agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States about four years ago. The natives of the island never fully recognized the title of the United States until recently, when they voluntarily acknowledged the supremacy of this Government in Manua and have signed papers to that effect. In recognition of this action the naval officer in command at Tutuila recommends the purchase of presents for the chiefs, to be conveyed to them with proper ceremonies.

DEAD BEFORE PARDON CAME.

Escaping St. Louis Prisoner Drowned Ere Clemency Arrived.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—M. C. Bennett of Des Moines, Iowa, was drowned in the Mississippi River here to-day, after having leaped into the stream in an attempt to escape from the workhouse. He was arrested during the Democratic National Convention, having been found in an upper corridor of one of the hotels, and was not ahle to satisfactorily explain his presence to the police.

Bennett died without knowing that he had been pardoned hy Mayor Wells. It is said Bennett had relatives in Des Moines who are prominent in that city, and that they had interceded for him.

REGULARS KILL MILITIAMAN IN ATTACK

One of Ohio's National Guard Slain and Three Wounded.

OVER A HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED

Trouble Due to Allegations of Discrimination in Favor of Militia—Athens Under Martial Law.

ATHENS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Regular army soldiers, said to be members of a cavalry troop connected with the First Brigade at Camp Armitage, near this city, to-night attacked memhers of a provost guard of patrols made up of memhers of Company D, Fifth Ohio National Guard, Cleveland. One man was killed and three wounded, all being National Guardsmen. The regulars escaped without any casualties as far as is known.

The guardsman killed was Corp. Charles Clark, whose home is at Warren, where the company is located. He was twenty-one years old and a machinist hy occupation.

The wounded are Watson H. Ohl, struck on the head hy a rifle; Albert Heald, private, shot in the left leg; Sergt. William Blessing, struck on the left hip.

The regulars, who used pistols, scattered for camp, and none of them have been apprehended. Fifteen minutes after the shooting Gen. Dick, in command of the National Guardsmen, and the regular army officers had declared the town under martial law, and hundreds of regulars were rushed into the city and are now patrolling the streets to prevent further trouhle.

As gathered from soldiers in camp, it seems that nearly all the provost guards, sent to town to gather in soldiers who overstayed their leaves, have been National Guardsmen and the regulars became possessed of the idea that the provosts were discriminating against the regulars in favor of the guardsmen, arresting the former and allowing the latter to go free when the miscreants were in such number that a choice arose of arresting either one or the other.

Regulars assemhled in Athens to-night in force and the provost from Troop D met a number of them in front of the Sheriff's residence near the Court House. The regulars were halted and showed fight. The provost guards clubhed their rifles and then, they say, the regulars commenced to shoot. They returned the fire, and more than a hundred shots in all were fired. The battle ended when the regulars ran for camp after the killing.

No further trouble is anticipated, as only regulars are now patrolling the streets of Athens.

SIX ARRESTED IN RAID.

Police Break Into Alleged Poolroom in Amsterdam Avenue.

In a raid on an alleged poolroom in Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon, the police under the direction of Detective Sergeants Eggars of Inspector Cortright's office, after smashing down two doors arrested six men whom they charge with both keeping and aiding and ahhetting a gambling house.

Detectives Eggars and Cliff, with Capt. Dilion and a detail of men from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, swooped down on the suspected building at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They had to break their way into the room in which, they say, there were forty men. Two men were arrested on the charge of heing the proprietors, Harry Morris of 648 Amsterdam Avenue and John Green of 201 West Sixty-eighth Street. Frank Smith of 114 West Sixty-third Street, and John H. Conroy of 446 Amsterdam Aveneu, were arrested as alleged employes.

The police confiscated a telephone, a long ruhher speaking tuhe, which connected the front room with the rear room, racing cards bearing the entries of the Saratoga races, alips, and a megaphone. These were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

TO PAY PART OF LOSSES.

Three Baltimore Insurance Companies to Issue Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Partial payments to policy holders are in sight from the Old Town, the Peabody, and the Firemen's Fire Insurance Companies, three of the companies that went into the hands of receivers as a result of the fire last February. The Peahody has already patd 30 per cent. on policies, being the only one of five companies in receivers' hands which thus far has paid anything.

Neither the Home nor the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company is ready to issue a statement. The report of the receiver of the Firemen's Company was filed in court to-day. The company will pay a 30 per cent. dividend.

MAY BE LONG-LOST SON.

Philip W. Greenough Says His Parents Here Believe Him Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 19.—Philip W. Greenough of New York has just reached here from Manila after being in the Government employ there since the American occupancy. He intends to enter the State School of Mines to study mining engineering.

Mr. Greenough says he was a speculator in stocks before he was eighteen, and was so successful that his extravagance with his large profits caused his father to drive him from home. He says he entered the Government service at that time and has been employed in it ever since.

He declares that he has not written home since he left, and that his parents believe him dead.

MILL MANAGER A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself After Talking with His Office Force.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—William J. Montgomery, Vice President and General Manager of the Georgia Cotton Mill Company, shot and killed himself at his office here this evening.

He had just been convrsing with his office force, who had left him. No cause for the act is known.

Two Fatally Hurt by Derrick's Fall.

A ponderous derrick used in the construction of a new bridge near Queens, L. I., fell yesterday afternoon as the result of a brace snapping, and two workmen were pinned under the mass of wood and iron and badly mangled. The injured, Henry Ulrich, twenty-seven years old, of 1,492 Metropolitan Avenue, Evergreen, L. I., and John Cahill, thirty-two years, of Queens, were hurried to the Jamaica Hospital, by Ambulance Surgeon Daine. They will die.

MOORISH CHIEF SLAYS ENVOYS.

Murders Eighty-three Horsemen Sent to Him by Bu Hamara.

ALGIERS, Aug. 19.—Eighty-three horsemen sent hy the Moorish Pretender, Bu Hamara, to Chief Amada of the Beni Buzagera tribe, to ask his daughter in marriage were treacherously murdered hy the Chief.

GUN TO PROTECT TRAINMEN.

Quick-Firer in Steel Gondola Sent Out with Zeigler Guards.

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 19.—A rapid-fire gun from the North Block House here has been placed in a steel gondola and manned by four gunners, armed with revolvers and magazine rifles, added to a company of twenty-five Zeigler guards and sent out as escort to frightened trainmen who refused to go through Christopher without sufficient protection.

The train returned hringing twenty-six non-union mine workers. It met with no armed opposition.

SHAMROCK IV., PERHAPS.

Sir Thomas Feels Race Under Old Rules Would Be More Satisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sir Thomas Lipton is paying a visit to the Clyde for the purpose, it is helieved, of arranging for the design and construction of a fourth Shamrock. In a puhlished interview Sir. Thomas said the yacht designers seemed to think that the change in the rules of measurement made in New York would give a British boat a hetter chance of lifting the cup, hut his own preference would be to keep pegging away on the former lines.

"It seems to me," said Sir Thomas, "that a victory scored under exactly the same conditions that governed previous defeats would be more satisfying than to win under new rules, especially alterations of our own suggestion. It is a matter, however, for which those are responsible who design and sail the boat."

NO WAITS FOR BAGGAGE.

New Haven Railroad Won't Hold Trains for Passengers' Belongings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has issued an order to the effect that in the future trains on the system shall not be held for the purpose of taking on baggage after the regular time scheduled for stops has expired.

After all the passengers are aboard, the engineer must start his train, regardless of the pile of trunks or any baggage that the express companies might have on the platform ready for transportation.

This order affects the entire system of the corporation. It was, it is understood, issued as the result of the discovery that a large number of trains have been late on account of the time necessary for the express people to ship their packages.

VANDALS WRECK MINE PLANT.

Strike Sympathizers Send Cars Crashing Into Other Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 19.—Strike sympathizers last night loosened the brakes of thirteen empty mine cars and ran them into loaded ones, demolishing the former, badly damaging the latter, and entirely wrecking the plant at the mine of the Big Vein Coal Company at West Salisbury in the upper Meyersdale region.

It will he necessary to lay new steel the whole distance of the plant, which looks as though a cyclone struck it.

HASN'T SLEPT IN TEN YEARS.

Herpin Refuses Museum Offers, but May Accept President's Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Albert E. Herpin, Trenton's sleepless wonder, who has not slept for over ten years, still refuses offers from all parts of the world to exhihit himself, and only within the past few days has he refused a $10,000 offer from a scientific association in Vienna to undergo a thirty days' test of his ahility to live without sleep.

Herpin is in the employ of the city and is a Repuhlican. He claims to have received a letter from President Roosevelt to come to Washington, as he would like to shake the hand of a wideawake Repuhlican.

A. D. WHITE NO CANDIDATE.

Says He Is Entirely and Finally Out of Political Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White declares that he will never enter political life again. Seen at his home on the campus this morning and asked for a statement concerning the recent report that he is considered a likely candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination of New York State, he said:

"I have never heen approached on the subject by any person in late years, and if I were, I should simply state that I am entirely and finally out of all political life, save as a simple citizen."

SHARK IN THE POTOMAC.

Was Still Attacking His Prey When Dragged from a Catfish Trap.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A shark 9 feet 4 inches long was captured in the Potomac this morning four miles below Alexandria, Va.

F. A. Tyler, a farmer, and his hired man were lifting a trap net set for the common run of catfish in the river, when they found the shark in the trap. The hig fellow, who had gorged himself on catfish, did not make much resistance, and Tyler, succeeding in getting a cahle around him, towed him ashore and held him there until he died. He weighed 328 pounds and was 6 feet 7 inches around the girth.

While Tyler and his comrade were putting the cable around the shark the huge fish snapped up two catfish and bit one in two as neatly as a knife would have cut it. The shark will be stuffed and placed in the National Museum.

Frost in the Adirondacks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The thermometer registered from 32 to 40 throughout the Adirondacks last night. Tomatoes, potatoes, and apples were nipped by the frost and considerable damage is reported.

Hay fever loses its grip in the Adirondack Mountains. New York Central ticket agent will tell you where to go.—Adv.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ROUND PORT ARTHUR

Russians Retake a Hill—Japanese in Pigeon Bay.

SHIPS TO ESCAPE OR SINK

Czar's Admiral Receives Imperative Orders That They Are Not to Fall Into the Hands of the Japanese.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 19.—Chinese who embarked from Liao-thie-Shan promontory at 11 o'clock Thursday morning report the continuance of heavy fighting. They say the Japanese have occupied Pigeon Bay and are within striking distance of the Liao-thie-Shan forts, which, however, are still occupied hy the Russians.

The Chinese say that the Japanese position at Palung-Chang, from which the attackers poured a heavy fire into Port Arthur and the inner forts, has been retaken, the Japanese retiring to Shu-Shiyen.

According to the Chinese, the Russians at Port Arthur are making their final stand.

The German authorities at Tsing-Tau have sent a guard of 100 men to a point fifteen miles east of that place for the purpose of frustrating an expected attempt on the part of the Japanese to erect a wireless telegraph station.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 20.—Acute anxiety prevails regarding the situation at Port Arthur on account of the desperate character of the fighting reported, though the War Office does not seem to helieve that the danger of the fall of the fortress is so imminent as is generally supposed.

According to advices received hy the War Office, there is still an ample supply of ammunition and provisions at Port Arthur. While it is realized that the Japanese probably outnumber the defenders six or seven fold, the great strength of the fortifications, it is believed, will do much to make up for the disparity in numbers.

The Admiralty has now received official information that Vice Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky's five battleships and the protected cruiser Pallada are at Port Arthur. A telegram received here from the Russian Consul at Chee-Foo does not say whether the vessels are damaged.

A feeling almost akin to despair reigns in the much-tried Russian Admiralty. The official report of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, not only confirming the sinking of the Rurik hut showing that the injuries sustained by the Gromboi and the Rossia were even greater than was feared, completes the crushing nature of the hlow to Russia's ill-starred naval forces in the Far East. So far as the immediate future is concerned, the Admiralty does not disguise the fact that the Vladivostok squadron is destroyed.

Upon one point there is ahsolute unanimity here, namely, that if Port Arthur falls the fleet there will not fall into the hands of the Japanese. On this point the Admiralty's instructions are of the most imperative character. Admiral Oukhtomsky has been ordered, should the worst come, to sally forth for a death struggle, and there is no question here that these instructions will be carried out, both in letter and spirit. If, however, for any reason a final sortie proves to be impossihle, the Admiral is to destroy his ships and to make certain that the wrecking shall be ahsolutely irreparahle.

In the meantime Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic squadron, including the new battleship Orel, is standing off Kronstadt with steam up. It is popularly expected that the squadron will sail at any hour, and it is quite true that it is ready for almost immediate departure, hut regarding the question of sailing there is a difference of opinion among the naval authorities.

It is held on the one hand that the immediate sailing of the squadron would be the best policy, on the theory that should it arrive within two months it would find Admiral Togo's fleet in an infinitely worse condition than if the Japanese had the whole Winter in which to repair and refit the ships.

The advocates of an immediate sailing hold that the port of Vladivostok is capable of receiving the squadron, even should entrance to Port Arthur prove to be impracticahle, and they wish to treat the Port Arthur squadron for the present as a negligihle quantity, letting the Baltic vessels meet the Japanese in their present weakened condition, without relying for any certain assistance either on Admiral Oukhtomsky or Admiral Skrydloff.

Other officials hold that it would be unwise to risk sending the Baltic Squadron to the Far East until the situation at Port Arthur has been cleared up and until it is known what condition the squadron would be likely to find on its arrival.

SUN AN ALLY OF KAMIMURA.

Admiral Manoeuvred to Place Russians with Glare in their Eyes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—Admiral Kamimura states that in the engagement with the Vladivostok cruisers he manoeuvred so as to keep his back to the sun, whereby the Japanese gunners had a great advantage.

The Admiral bears the highest testimony to the splendid gallantry of the Russians, and also to their care for the wounded, many of whom, some without arms and legs, were placed on planks and lowered into the sea before the Rurik sank.

Admiral Kamimura believes that the Rossia and the Gromoboi are temporarily disabled and unfit to take their places in the fighting line. Doubtless, however, he says, they can be repaired. These ships maintained a speed of eighteen knots throughout the engagement.

The saved from the Rurik numbered sixteen officers, of whom seven were

wounded; a priest, four warrant officers, of whom three were wounded, and five hundred and ninety-two marines, of whom one hundred and sixty-six were wounded.

The Japanese naval authorities strenuously deny the Russian statement that Japanese torpedo boats strewed with contact mines the route of the Russian ships on Aug. 10.

Objects so perilous to neutral commerce are never placed on the high seas by the Japanese, though they were employed by the Russians on the occasion of the sinking of the Hatsuse.

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT SUNK.

Vessel Strikes a Mine Off the Liao-thie-Shan Promontory.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—A Russian gunboat of the Otvazny type struck a mine and sank off Liao-thie-Shan Promontory, (the extreme southern point of the Kwan-Tung Peninsula,) at 8 o'clock last night.

The Otvazny is an armored gunboat of 1,500 tons displacement. She was launched at St. Petershurg in 1894, and carried one nine-inch gun, one six-inch gun, and ten quick-firing guns.

She has two torpedo tubes, has a speed of fifteen knots, and carries a crew of 142 men.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

Consul Says Great Numbers of Troops Are Being Drilled by Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—William Martin, United States Consul at Nanking, who arrived from the Orient on the steamer Siberia, is quoted in an interview here to the effect that immense hodies of Chinese troops are now drilling in the central portion of the kingdom under the direction of Japanese officers.

The soldiers carry Mauser rifles and the most up-to-dats machine guns obtainahle are now heing purchased for their use.

In the vicinity of Nanking alone, says Mr. Martin, about 5,000 soldiers are drilling constantly.

During his absence from Nanking Mr. Martin's post is being filled by Consul-General Cheshire, whose station is at Mukden, hut who has been ohliged to withdraw because of the war, which is centring ahout that city.

SAFE WITH RICH CARGO.

Liner Reaches San Francisco with $950,000 Japanese Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia has arrived from the Orient with a most valuahle cargo. A lot of raw silk, valued at $402,000, was listed on her manifest, while in her treasure tank was Japanese gold aggregating $950,000.

This coin comes from Japan for the purchase of supplies for the army.

FOES NEAR IN MANCHURIA.

Outposts Only Four Miles Apart—Battle Regarded as Imminent.

MUKDEN, Aug. 19.—A battle is regarded as imminent; as the Japanese on the Russian east front are only twenty miles from Liao-Yang.

The advance posts are not more than four miles apart, and small skirmishes are of daily occurrence.

On the south the Japanese have retired to Hai-Cheng.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 17, via Fu-San, Aug. 19.—This section of Manchuria is at present experiencing the heaviest rains of the season. The strong downpours of the past week flooded the valleys and turned hrooks into rivers.

The water quickly disappears, however, before a few days of sunshine. It is helieved that last week's storm was the last serious one, an unusual quantity of rain having fallen.

With the exception of meetings between outposts, there have been no hostilities recently.

ANOTHER SEIZURE REPORTED.

Japanese Destroyers Take a Steamer In or Near Che-Foo Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department has received the following cahlegram from Che-Foo, dated to-day:

"This morning seven Japanese destroyers entered the harbor of Che-Foo. Opposite the entrance they met an unknown steamer entering and took possession of her. There are two cruisers outside."

The dispatch is so worded as to leave in douht one of the most important points connected with the seizure, namely, the exact spot at which it took place and whether within or without the three-mile limit.

Naval officers familiar with the harhor of Chee-Foo state that there are two entrances from opposite directions, and it is inferred that the Japanese squadron approached through one entrance to find the steamer referred to coming through the other. The impression here consequently is that the seizure took place within Chinese territorial waters.

Secretaries Hay, Taft, and Wilson, and Postmaster General Payne were the only members of the Cabinet present at to-day's meeting. It was probahly the last meeting that will he held for a month, as the President will leave to-morrow for Oyster Bay, to be absent until Sept. 20.

Secretary Hay again called attention to the complications which have grown out of Japan's seizure of the Ryeshiteini. No decision was reached at the meeting concerning the attitude this Government will assume regarding the incident.

Members of the Cahinet were extremely reticent as to the matter, it being regarded as a suhject of too great delicacy for puhlic discussion hy responsihle officials.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 19.—Persons who were ohserving the coast this morning some miles east of Che-Foo declare that the Japanese destroyers which entered the harhor at 5:30 A. M. hoisted only one flag when they were going away.

A small merchantman was seen coming toward Che-Foo, hut when she perceived the destroyers she turned on her course. The destroyers passed the merchantman apparently without noticing her, and she continued to follow the warships. The merchantman is thought to have heen a picket hoat which hrought news to the destroyers.

The Naval Attaché at the Japanese Consulate here expresses the opinion that these Japanese destroyers were searching for the Russian cruisers Diana and Novik, which are now the only Russian warships not accounted for since the sortie from Port Arthur of Aug. 10, or for some ship which may have escaped during the night from Port Arthur.

POLITICIAN STABS A RIVAL.

Then Wades a River to Escape from West Virginia Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 19.—There was a serious stahhing on the public square in front of the Court House at Berkeley Springs, West Va., to-day as the result of friction in the Republican County Convention.

Amos Karns and Wesley Mason of opposing factions, became involved in a heated quarrel, and Mason plunged a knife in Karns's neck and cut him in seven places. Karns's condition is serious.

Officers pursued Mason, who ran several miles, wading the river into Maryland.

CZAR'S WARSHIPS MUST LEAVE OR BE DISARMED

Shanghai Taotai Makes Up His Mind in Regard to Them.

JAPAN IS PREPARED TO ACT

If China Fails to Enforce Her Decision It Will Be Enforced for Her—The Askold is in a British Dock.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Shanghai Taotai sent a note to the Russian Consulate at noon to-day requiring the Grozovoi to leave within twenty-four hours and the Askold to complete repairs in forty-eight hours, and afterward to depart within twenty-four hours. The alternative is that both vessels be disarmed.

Customs engineers unofficially estimated that the Grozovoi required eighteen and the Askold twenty-eight days to repair, but the Japanese strongly protested against any work of a nature likely to increase the fighting efficiency of the vessels, such as the provision of new funnels, and stipulated that the ships should only be made seaworthy.

The impression gains ground among those in daily contact with the Russian officials that the warships do not intend to leave, and that the Russians are mercly protracting the negotiations, as in the case of the Mandjur.

The Japanese have plainly intimated that unless China is prepared to carry out the decision regarding the Russian vessels Japan will be compelled to enforce it.

The dock in which the Askold is heing repaired helongs to a British company, and is not suhject to Chinese jurisdiction. The question arises whether it is the duty of the British authorities to define and enforce the strict requirements of neutrality.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—Much indignation has been aroused in Japan hy the proceedings in connection with the presence of the Askold and the Grozovoi at Shanghai, which are held to show Russia's contempt for Chinese neutrality.

The Japanese Marine Association has resolved to form a Volunteer Fleet of auxiliary cruisers.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—The Japanese are growing impatient at the delay in the decision of the status of the Askold at Shanghai. The Askold has docked and is refitting, and evidently intends to endeavor to rejoin the Russian fleet and resume its place in the naval campaign.

This is declared to he an open violation of neutrality, which the Chinese Government evidently is powerless to prevent. Many Japanese openly urge the dispatch of a squadron to Shanghai to seize and remove the Askold.

The Government is particularly desirous of respecting the neutrality of Shanghai, hut it is unwilling to suffer the Askold to escape.

It is possihle that a Japanese squadron will go up to Shanghai and require that the Askold he disarmed; leaving her thereafter in the possession of the Chinese.

WAS GUEST OF BANDITS.

Dr. Seaman Has Been Staying with Chunchuses Near Mukden.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 19.—Major Louis L. Seaman of New York, who has seen much of the Japanese hospitals, and who has been with the Chunchuses (Chinese bandits) near Mukden, has arrived at Che-Foo.

After having spent some time in Japan, Major Seaman, accompanied hy Capt. Charles T. Boyd of the Tenth United States Infantry, was the guest of Chungezorlin, a Chunchus chief, near Sin-ming-Tun, where the Chunchuses number 10,000 men. The Major says these men are in the employ of the Japanese, who pay the infantry 15 taels (ahout $9) a month and the cavalry 25 taels a month. There are many Japanese officers among these forces, who are used to harass the Russians.

During the visit of Major Seaman and Capt. Boyd, the bandits brought in the heads of five Cossacks on pikes. These Cossacks had been part of a detachment of thirty-five men who were engaged in securing 1,000 head of cattle. After the handits defeated the Russian detachment they appropriated the cattle.

The Chunchuses pride themselves on their horsemanship, and the visiting officers owed their welcome among them to some West Point riding tricks shown to them hy Capt. Boyd.

The attack of the Chunchuses on the Cossack detachment with the cattle resulted in a force of 3,000 Cossacks marching out to avenge the killing of their comrades. Thereupon the rohher chief said his visitors had hetter go, as he could not undertake to protect them. Consequently, Major Seaman and Capt. Boyd left the bandits' headquarters.

Major Seaman gave some intcresting ohservations on the Japanese methods of treating wounded men. He says that the Japanese are giving proof of the benefits to be derived from the non-interference with wounds on the field, where they content themselves with the application of first-aid bandages and antiseptics, leaving the more serious work to be done in the hospitals at home. This course is followed except where there is danger of the wounded man bleeding to death or where his condition is very precarious.

The result of this practice has heen that many men suffering from hullet wounds at the front arc nearly well when they reach Japan. In one hospital ship returning to Japan from the front there were 2,200 wounded men, and there was not a single death on board during the trip. There have not been more than three deaths among the wounded who have been returned to Japan after having received first-aid treatment only.

If the Japanese soldier is not killed outright, Major Seaman says, the chances are that he will recover. His temperate hahits and his plain and healthful diet of fish and rice, varied occasionally with meat, contrihute much to his recovery.

Russian wounded captured hy the Japanesc have been treated in a similar manner, and the recoveries among these men are scarcely less in proportion than among the Japanese.

A new complication has been discovered in the wounds sustained in this war due to the extraordinary high speed of small-calihre hullets, which produce aneurisms hy their speed. Major Seaman saw twenty-seven operations performed for the relief of this new condition.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, who was born at Newhurg in 1851, was Superintendent of the State Emigrant Insane Asylum from 1879 to 1881. In 1886 he made a tour of the world, devoting special study, in the hospitals of India, to the contagious and epidemic diseases peculiar to Asia. During the Spanish-American war he was a Surgeon Major of Volunteers, and his criticism of the rations provided for the troops caused considerahle comment.

Dr. Seaman has attended many International Medical Congresses. He lives at 247 Fifth Avenue, this city.

BLAME FOR BAD PAVEMENTS.

Borough President Ahearn Says Trouble Is Due to Repairs.

A committee of the Merchants' Association, which has been investigating reports as to the bad condition of the asphalt pavements in various parts of the city and has told Borough President Ahearn about these conditions, received a reply from him yesterday. The committee found that upon Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and the Boulevard the condition of the pavement hetween the tracks was almost uniformly had, very little proper pavement being observed.

The committee also reports finding Seventh Avenue, between Thirtieth Street and Forty-fifth Street; Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Streets, and the Boulevard betwesn Seventy-sixth and One Hundredth Streets, in very bad condition. The committee's letter to the Borough President said:

It has been stated that the bad conditions complained of were seemingly due to neglect on the part of the contractors or the asphalt pavement to comply with the conditions of their contracts as to the maintenance of said pavements. The committee finds that by far the greater number of defective places were due to openings which had been made in the pavements for various purposes, and the failurs thereafter to comply with the requirements of the law as to repaving.

We beg respectfully to suggest that the provision which enables you to demand, from all persons who desire a permit to open the surface of streets, a deposit of a sufficient amount to pay all the costs of its restoration, should, if applied hy you in all cases, enable you to secure prompt repair of streets.

Mr. Ahearn said in reply that the Bureau of Highways had already taken steps to correct the conditions complained of. These were found, he said, to he due to the neglect of the asphalt company having the contract for making repairs on hehalf of the city.

PROCESS SERVERS AT BURIAL.

Try to Subpoena F. A. Heinze at His Mother's Interment.

In an attempt to serve F. Augustus Heinze, the copper man, with a suhpoena in a suit hrought hy rival interests, two process servers approached him on Thursday while he was in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at the interment of his mother's body. The two men were not sure of the identity of Mr. Heinze and asked him his name. He did not reply, hut beckoned to two friends who induced the process servers to leave.

Otto C. Heinze, a hrother of the copper man and an importer at 81 Franklin Street, was indignant at the way in which the service had been attempted.

"It was most disgraceful and contemptible," he said, "and even the fellows who attempted the service seemed to think so. They attempted to extenuate their conduct hy pleading that they were only following instructions."

The suhpoena was issued on Thursday hy the United Stales Circuit Court and was returnahle before Clifford C. Roberts, a notary public, of 76 William Street. In an affidavit made by William M. Bennett, of McElheny & Bennett, counsel for the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper Company, it was set forth that the action was to recover $5,200,000 as damages for the alleged wrongful conversion of ores hy the defendant.

Mrs. Heinze, whose funeral was held Thursday, died at Mannheim, Germany, on July 24. F. A. Heinze came here from the West to attend the funeral.

Having failed in the attempt to serve the papers at the cemetery, two process servers from the firm of McElheny & Bennett stood guard in the rain last night in front of 220 Madison Avenue, the residence of Arthur P. Heinze, the hrother of F. Augustus

THREE FIRES IN SAME HOUSE.

Tenant Who Urged Others to Flight Placed Under Arrest.

An investigation into the origin of three small fires in the same apartment house at 184 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, followed hy rohheries after the tenants had left the huilding, resulted yesterday in the arrest of John G. Ribhie, who lives on the top floor with his family. Rihhie was arraigned in the Harlem Court on suspicion of heing concerned in the fires, and was held hy Magistrate Crane in $2,500 hail for examination Sunday.

Suspicion was first attracted to Ribhie hy his efforts to get the tenants out of the huilding, on the discovery of the fires. Mrs. Frank H. Bishop yielded to his advice and got out of the house, when one alarm sounded, and on returning to her room found $8 missing. A Mrs. Young, on the second floor, reported the loss of a gold watch, chain, and diamond ring valued at $150.

Superintendent Frank Frayer of the Harlem Mission states that yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, he was sitting on the steps at the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street entrance when Rihhie came out. A little later Frayer went inside and found smoke pouring out of a small closet. He went for some water, and in the hall, he declared, he met Rihhie, who urged him to save himself. Frayer paid no attention to him and the flames were finally extinguished hy the help of firemen. When Mr. Frayer told his story to Policeman Pineau the officer arrested Rihhie and locked him up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Assistant Fire Marshal De Malignon is making an investigation of the fire, and there may he other arrests.

MAY STOP ALL MEAT DELIVERY.

Chicago Teamsters' Union Threat—Steer Hunt by Hungry Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Recording Secretary Shanahan of the packing house teamsters' union declared to-day that in his opinion it would be necessary to call out on strike all teamsters connected with delivery to or from retail markets in Chicago. He said he believed this would have to be done to win the strike.

Corporation Counsel Tolman, in response to the request of the Mayor, who was informed hy the Chicago Federation of Labor that the packers were boarding men contrary to law, has rendered an opinion in which he declares that while the packers are not violating any provision of the ordinance regulating lodging houses for the reason that they are not letting lodgings for hire, the regulations calling for fire escapes and exits in huildings where large numbers of people are housed have not been complied with. He suggests that three days he given to ths packers in which to ccmmence the alterations in their huildings or to find new quarters for the men.

The Mayor sent the opinion to Chief of Police O'Neill with instructions to see that the packers obeyed the law.

George F. Golden, the head of the striking packing house teamsters, who was arrested hy Inspector Hunt on a charge of disorderly conduct, was acquitted hy a jury in the court of Justice Quinn this afternoon.

Packing house employes and hungry strikers vied with each other in a steer hunt, that extended throughout the night following the riot, precipitated by the appearance of eleven runaway animals from Morris & Co.'s plant, in the district west of the stockyards last evening. To-day the carcasses of four were accounted for. Little heyond the hoofs and horns remained to tell the story, and there was an ample beef supply in many a home to which such a luxury has long heen a stranger. Two steers were driven hack to the yards. The fate of the remainder is in douht.

TOLD TO BATHE, HE WENT MAD.

Then It Took Twelve Men to Get the Negro to Bellevue.

James Williams, a negro, aged thirty, no home, went suddenly insane last night in the City Lodging House, at 398 First Avenue. The negro had partially undressed, and when told that the rules required him to take a bath he seemed to lose his reason. He cried out, and ran into the street.

Patrolman Kirchoff of the East Twenty-second Stret Station captured the negro, who went quietly with him to the Olive Tree Inn, in Twenty-third Street, near Second Avenue. Once inside the lodging house, however, the man again became violent, and, taking the policeman in both hands, threw him up to the ceiling.

It took twelve men to get the negro tied up in such a manner that he could do no more harm, and he was taken to Bellevue and lodged in the insane ward.

THREAT OF FORCE TO STOP SOFT COAL ENGINES

Mount Vernon's Mayor Declares He Will Use the Militia and Police.

"NUISANCE MUST END," HE SAYS

Will Go to the Full Limit of His Powers to Enforce the Law Against the Railroad Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Pounding with his fist on the arm of his chair, Mayor Edward F. Brush said to-night: "The soft coal nuisance on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Harlem Railroad must stop. I shall see that it does if I have to call out the entire Police Department and the militia to accomplish it.

"This confounded nuisance will have to end. Already too much damage has been done to Mt. Vernon property hy the hlack smoke, filled with soot, and I don't propose to stand it any longer. As long as there is a hreath in my hody I'll fight the nuisance. Mt. Vernon has not got to put up with this outrage."

Mayor Brush's ultimatum giving forty-eight hours to President Mellen to stop the nuisance on the trains passing through Mount Vernon expired at noon to-day. To satisfy his own mind and make sure that the New Haven Road was continuing to use soft coal, Mayor Brush employed Clayton Rich, John Hunt, Joseph Courtin, and Jacob Scheuermann, engineers and firemen of steamers in the Mount Vernon Fire Department, to watch every train that passes through the city for the next twenty-four hours and report to him just what they noticed. The Inspectors went on duty at 1 o'clock to-day and will report to Mayor Brush at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mayor Brush proposes, if his Inspectors find that the engines continue to hurn soft coal, to arrest the engineers and firemen who ignore the law to-morrow afternoon.

"I don't intend to take a hrass hand down to the trains, and make a grandstand play," said the Mayor, "hut I have notified Chief of Police Foley that I propose to see that smoke ordinance carried out to the letter. The police will be called upon to do their duty, and there is no question hut that arrests will follow if the nuisance continues."

Chief Foley will attend a conference which Mayor Brush has called for to-morrow, Corporation Counsel Sherman will be present, and the line of action will be decided on.

Jacob Scheuermann and Joseph Courtin, who are stationed at the New Haven depot, said to-night that they noticed twenty-six east-hound and thirty-five west-bound trains using soft coal from 1 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock to-night. They noted the number of each engine. Men were also stationed at the western and eastern boundaries of the city.

Scheuermann and Courtin said that the firemen were experiencing a hard time in keeping steam up, as considerahle coke was being used along with wet soft coal to try and keep down the volume of smoke. This is a hard thing to do while passing through Mount Vernon on account of the grade, as the engines need a good head of steam to make the schedule time.

Ex-Judge Isaac N. Mills, at ons time a Senator and at present a political power in Westchester County, has been retained hy the New Haven road to look after its interests. This in the opinion of the administration shows that the railroad company proposes to make a fight in the courts. Mayor Brush has the opinion of Roger M. Sherman, for ten years the United States District Attorney, that trains using soft coal can be stopped and the engine drivers and firemen arrested.

To-day Mayor Brush sent an ultimatum to the Harlem Railroad, giving the company forty-eight hours to discontiue the use of soft coal on its train or their engine drivers and firemen would be suhjected to arrest.

PROTECTORY BOYS ALL BACK.

Members of Band Ran Away After Playing at Picnic.

The thirteen members of the band of the Catholic Protectory for Boys at Van Nest, who escaped at a picnic at Throgg's Neck Thursday evening, were all recaptured yesterday morning.

Eleven of them were found hy the police in Pelham Park, and the other two returned of their own accord. Most of them were glad to he captured, for they had thrown away their coats and caps to avoid identification, and found it cold sleeping on the ground.

The Protectory hand of sixty pieces was secured hy the Thomas H. O'Neil Association, the Tammany organization of the "Annexed District" in the Bronx, to play at a picnic. At 8 o'clock, when the Brothers in charge of the hand counted the members, they found that thirteen of the hoys were missing. The Brothers and the picnickers joined in a search of the vicinity, and while they didn't find the boys they discovered, hy the discarded instrumsnts, uniform coats, and hats scattered along the trail of their flight that the boys had planned to escape. The police were then notified, and at daylight had found eleven of them. The others, cold and famished, turned up about breakfast time.

HARVARD WINS SECOND PRIZE.

Defeated Roething in Final Day of Chess Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association was concluded here this afternoon after a very successful meeting. Marshall, having won the trophy for the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday, Howard and Roething this morning met in the final round to decide the second and third prizes. Howard, the young Rochester player, opened with a queen's pawn attack, and had Roething at his mercy almost from the start. Howard's fine play caused quite a sensation, inasmuch as he won in very clever style after thirty-five moves.

Waller of Seneca Falls captured the first prize in the minor competition. McMartin of Johnstown being second, while Searle of Rome took the third prize. To-day's results follow:

Searle beat Scripture, Waller beat Weber, McMartin beat Abbott, Weber beat Scripture, Abbott beat Searle. Waller beat McMartin, McMartin beat Searle. Waller and Scripture and Weber and Searle drew and Searle and Weber also drew.

The final standing of the players in both competitions is:

RICE TROPHY CONTEST			MINOR TOURNAMENT		
Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Marshall	6	0	Waller	7½	2½
Roething	3	3	McMartin	6	4
Howard	3	3	Searle	5½	4½
Guckemus	0	6	Scripture	3½	6½
			Weber	4½	5½
			Abbott	3	7

Bronx Athletic Club Games.

The Mohawk Athletic Club will hold a set of members' games in connection with those of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, at the latter club's grounds, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue, to-morrow afternoon. This will be the first time the athletes of the two crack Bronx clubs will be seen in competition together, and more than one hundred members will participate.

Some Fine Homes in the East Side Tenement Section.

It's not all poverty there, and local sentiment is strong. Men who have grown up with the neighborhood. See The New York Times to-morrow. (Sunday.)—Adv.

It makes a great deal of difference to your health what kind of whiskey you drink.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

is a Pure MALT Whiskey, absolutely free from fusel oil, "silent" spirits or other pernicious blending artifices.

POLICE SAY MANNINO SHIELDS KIDNAPPERS

Continued from Page 1.

not know whether any new deal had heen made since then or not.

The fact that Mannino's partner Sigretti and the latter's wife have not heen in evidence about the Mannino home lately is much commented on among the neighhors. During the first few days following the hoy's disappearance Sigretti was practically in charge of the independent search carried on hy the relatives, while Mrs. Sigretti was constantly at the elhow of Mrs. Mannino. Sigretti, when last seen with Mannino, declared himself in favor of paying the ransom in lead instead of gold.

Capt. Rooney, who was engaged in a search through Astoria and the Ravenswood section of Long Island City when the hoy was brought hack, returned shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning. To the Captain Tony told very much the same ramhling story he had told immediately after being brought back, only with some more elahoration of detail.

Salvatore Mannino, a cousin of the elder Mannino, who brought the boy back and said he had run into him accidentally at the corner of Columhia and Amity Streets, was also questioned. The Captain was not satisfied with this story and placed him under arrest on a charge of kidnapping, despite the vigorous protests of the contractor. The cousin was arraigned before Magistrate Tighe yesterday and held in $2,000 hail. The amount was at once furnished hy the contractor, who denounced the arrest as an outrage.

Francesco Cornegiio, his wife, Angelo Cucozza and Salvatore Altadonna, the first prisoners taken, were again arraigned before Magistrate Tighe yesterday, and their examinations adjourned for a week at the request of Assistant District Attorney Courtney, who made his first appearance in the case yesterday. The counsel for Altadonna, who is held on a charge of vagrancy only, demanded immediate examination, hut was overruled hy the Magistrate.

Toney, who had come to court together with his father for the purpose of identifying the prisoners, was the cynosure of all eyes in the court room, which was thronged with curiosity seekers. The prisoners were taken from the pen cne hy one and ranged with a number of other persons in the Magistrate's private room. Then the hoy was brought in.

Antonio Galici was the first prisoner lined up for identification. The boy cast a furtive glance at him as he entered the room and then passed along the line with downcast eyes without making any identification. The same thing happened in the other cases until Cucozza's turn came. When the boy saw him he cried out:

"This is Angelo. It was he that took me away." Then he hurst out crying.

When it was over, Detective Sergeant Vachris grahbed the hoy hy the shoulder, looked straight into his eyes, and asked:

"Are you sure your papa did not tell you not to recognize these men?"

"My papa did not tell me nothing," said Tony.

The court proceedings over, Assistant District Attorney Courtney took the hoy in hand, and questioned him for over an hour. His father frequently objected, declaring that it was too cruel an ordeal to suhject the boy to, that he needed sleep and rest.

Tony described in more detail the men and the woman with whom he had stayed, hut the statement did not furnish any tangihle clue, except that he stuck out that he had heen put on the train at the One Hundred and Sixth Street station.

Capt. Rooney said last night that he did not put any too much faith in the boy's story.

"I am quite convinced hy this time that the Manninos were playing a double game," the Captain said. "The hoy has undoubtedly been carefully coached and knows what to say and what to leave out. That is plain from the stories he has told so far. I feel almost certain, too, that a ransom was paid for his return, or, at any event, that some sort of hargain in which the police were left out was patched up hy which the hoy was finally restored.

"I do not put the least credcnce in the story of the father's cousin that he found the boy accidentally, and I have information which contradicts the hoy's statement that he came alone across the ferry. The dsscription of the man who was seen on the ferry hy my informant closely tallies with the person shadowed last night from the Mannino home to One Hundred and Sixth Street.

"I don't helieve that if I hrought in every Italian in New York City that boy would identify a single one of them," the Captain continued. "I have not the slightest hope of getting any help either from ths hoy or his father."

The Captain had his men scouring the district about East One Hundred and Sixth Street last night, hut up to a late hour no further arrests had been made. The house of Vito Laduca, named in Cucozza's confession as the chief of the gang, and his hutcher store, at Bridge and Johnson Streets, were also kept under surveillance.

The hoy held an informal reception at his home last night, while the elder Mannino denied that he had paid a ransom or acted in had faith with the police.

"I am only too anxious to see these fellows prosecuted," he said, "hut I think the police ought to go out and find them without my assistance. That is what the police are for."

"How do you reconcile the discrepancies in the statements made hy your hoy?" he was asked.

"I think the boy is dazed. He may have heen asleep when he was taken to the house where he was held a prisoner, it must have heen late at night. He will identify the right people when they are hrought in."

Capt. Rooney said last night that the search for Laduca and Vito Chiarino, the uncle of Cucozza, and one of the persons named in his confession, would be kept up.

Both table d'hote and a la carte at The Martinique.

A "course" dinner, or a simple supper, as you choose when you choose.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4, or 6 rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER G. EMIL HESSE

MANY YEARS CONSULTING ENGINEER WITH

THE ERICSSON COAST DEFENSE CO.,

has perfected

a high-speed Caloric Engine that saves 50% of fuel.

2. No danger from explosions.
3. The exhaust is almost noiseless.
4. Does 2½ times the work of ordinary steam engines.
5. Can be handled and operated by inexperienced labor.
6. Cost of manufacture, weight and size compares favorably with the standard makes of engines.

A concise and fully comprehensible pamphlet will be issued to those desiring further information.

WE OFFER **50,000 SHARES AT 25c** A SHARE.

No Other Stock Will Be Sold for Less Than 50c a Share.

Stock Books Open Aug. 22, 10 A. M.

ROOMS 230-1-2-3-4 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING,

ENTRANCE 119 NASSAU ST. OR 7 BEEKMAN ST.

If you need your money for IMMEDIATE USE, we advise you not to invest in these shares, as it may take some months before the company is upon a dividend-paying basis. But when you recognize the fact that this is not a get-rich-quick scheme and THAT 60% OF THE STOCK is in the treasury even after this 50,000 shares have heen sold, and that one of the best engineers in the country is President and responsible for its success, then you may eagerly join us in one of the most successful engineering enterprises of the present century.

We solicit all Engineers to act as Sales Agents for our Engines.

All Money Should be Sent by Check or Registered Letter to

SVEA CALORIC ENGINE COMPANY,

ROOMS 230 TO 234 TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ASTOR CUPS WON BY ASPIRANT AND CORONA

Yankee Leads in Big Newport Races, but Loses on Handicap.

SOCIETY ON STEAM YACHTS

Miss Roosevelt Watches the Fleet Sailing Boats from Col. Astor's Nourmahal—Ocean Race To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The races for the Astor cups, the most important contest in the period covered hy the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, were sailed here to-day, and as society takes official cognizance of the event, the Newport colony spent a day at sea. The cup for schooners is worth $1,000 and that for sloops and yawls is valued at $500. The course is thirty-eight miles.

The sloop cup, for which seven yachts raced, was won hy the forty-three-footer Aspirant, owned hy H. Wilmer and Addison G. Hanan, although the seventy-footer Yankee, owned and sailed hy J. Rogers Maxwell, finished first, 12 minutes and 30 seconds ahead of W. Gould Brokaw's yawl Syharita. The Aspirant is the smallest hoat that ever won an Astor cup.

The schooner cup was won hy Arthur F. Luke's Corona, which allowed the Katrina, owned hy James B. Ford, 44 minutes and 57 seconds and heat her, hoat for hoat, 48 minutes and 57 seconds.

The Aspirant was the last of the sloops to finish, being six miles from the mark when the Yankee finished, and crossing the line forty-four minutes after the seventy-footer. The Yankee allowed the smaller Aspirant 1 hour 5 minutes and 46 seconds, so the Aspirant, which was handied with admirahle skill hy the two Hanan hoys, won hy 21 minutes and 46 seconds corrected time. Syharita, which finished second, was last when the corrected time was figured out. The yawl, which measures ninety feet on the water line, had to allow the Aspirant 1 hour 19 minutes and 10 seconds.

Virginia, owned and sailed hy W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Cornelius Vanderhilt's Rainhow finished fourth and fifth, hut the sixty footers Neola and Weetamoe, which finished after the two seventy footers, precede them in the corrected tahle. Officially the Yankee was second.

Society was well represented around the starting line at the Brenton Reef Lightship, and a score or more yachts carried large parties of guests. One of those on Col. Astor's Nourmahal, which served as the committee hoat, was Miss Alice Roosevelt. While Miss Roosevelt was waiting at the yacht club float for the launch which was to take her out to the Nourmahal she got into an animated conversation with August Belmont. Mr. Belmont also was a guest on the Nourmahal.

Gov. Garvin of Rnode Island was a guest of ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry on the Electra. Other yachts which followed the race were Commodore Bourne's Delaware, Vice Commodore Walter's Narada, Henry Clay Pierce's Yacona, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Alexander Van Rensselaer's May, J. Maxwell's Celt, C. K. Billings's Surf. A. De Witt Cochrane's Alvina, Robert Bacon's Xara, Charles Hayden's Aria, Charles Fletcher's Carmina, Alfred E. Austin's Coronto, J. L. Mott's Candida, Orlando Thomas's Taro, Herbert M. Howe's Polyanthus, N. G. Herreshoff's Roamer, Albert C. Bostwick's Vergemere, Wilson Marshall's Atlantic, H. W. Putnam, Jr.'s, Ariadne, and Richard Mansfield's schooner Amorita.

The preparatory gun was fired at 11 o'clock. Yankee was away first with Weetamoe following to windward; Virginia came next, with Neola under her lee, and Aspirant crossed with Syharita on her weather quarter. Of the schooners Corona led Katrina across the line. The wind, which was north-northeast at the start, was very light, and the yachts hound for the first mark, six and one-half miles away, east hy south, an eighth south, went under the line on the port tack. All carried hig cluh topsails except Weetamoe, which wore one of medium size, and the schooners carried maindomast staysails.

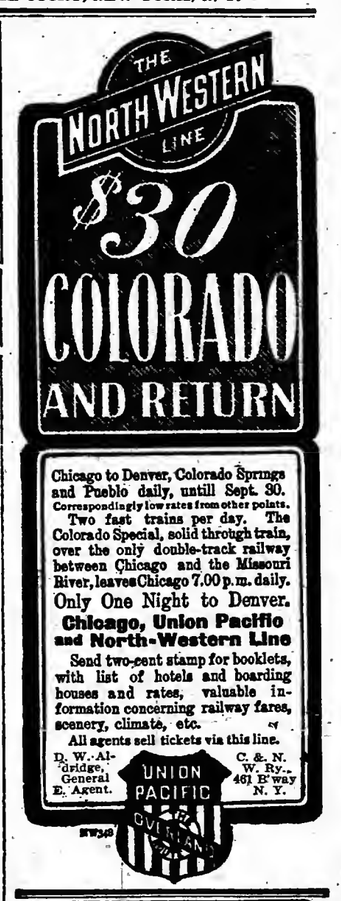
All headed inshore on the port tack. Suddenly the wind shifted to southeast, and the yachts were ahle to lay their course for the first mark on the starhoard tack; hut Yankee and Weetamoe, both of which had done well in the first reach, were left in the lurch. Off Coggeshall's Point, nearly four miles from the start, Syharita was leading, with Rainhow second and Aspirant third. With a slightly hetter breeze than their rivals, Yankee and Weetamoe began to make up lost ground. In a half hour Yankee had passed the other hosts, although to leeward, and was a good second to Sybarita. All hands were surprised, too, to see the forty-three-footer Aspirant walk through Rainbow's weather and take third place.

The Syharita was the first to reach the mark, which was two miles southwest hy west from West Island Light. She turned at 12:40:06. Yankee came next, at 12:42:21, and Aspirant followed at 12:44:49. Corona came along 1:27 later. In the half hour after rounding the first mark Yankee continued to cut down Syharita's lead. The schooner Corona passed the Aspirant, which dropped behind Rainhow, Neola, and Weetamoe.

Virginia sailed so well to windward that she managed to take second place from Syharita before reaching the second mark at Block Island. Yankee maintained a good lead, and rounded the second mark at 3:02:03. Virginia followed at 3:07:17, with Syharita on her heels, only 0:51 behind. The homeward leg was a spinnaker run of thirteen and one-half miles northeast one-eighth east hack to the starting point. Virginia was the first to get her spinnaker out, hut all hands made haste to get their baloon jibtopsails set. Syharita was slow to get her running canvas out, hut as soon as she did the driving power of her spinnaker and her enormous balloon jibtopsail began to tell, and the yawl passed the Vanderhilt seventy-footer at 4 o'clock. Then she set out to overhaul the flying Yankee.

Yankee, however, was skipping along merrily, and when the wind flattened the seventy-footer picked up new life and put more water hetween herself and the pursuing Syharita before crossing the finishing line. A salvo of salutes from the steam yacht whistles paid a tribute to Yankee's victory and to Mr. Maxwell's excellent handling of his crack seventy-footer. Virginia was the third boat, with Rainbow something like six minutes hehind her. The summary of the race, with the hoats in the order of their corrected figures, is:

Sloops and Yachts.	Start.	Elapsed Finish.	Time.	Corrected Time.
Aspirant	11:11:46	5:34:56	6:23:10	5:04:00
Yankee	11:10:10	4:49:20	5:39:10	5:25:04
Neola	11:11:31	5:21:07	6:09:36	5:31:05
Weetamoe	11:10:13	5:23:34	6:13:21	5:34:40
Virginia	11:10:49	5:08:39	5:52:50	5:39:26





PARKER'S FRIENDS BOUND TO STAND BY M'CARREN

Leaders Say They See No Other Course in the Fight with Murphy.

BOTH COMMITTEES DISTURBED

Borough President Ahearn Declares the Row Will Not Affect Votes, and Sets Forth Murphy's Case.

That neither the Democratic National Committee nor the State Committee will take any action upon the Murphy-McCarren feud was the definite information given out by leaders of both organizations at headquarters yesterday. It was authoritatively announced at the State Headquarters that the Democratic State Committee would not meet for the purpose of determining a date for the State Convention until after the primaries on Aug. 30. It was said that the date of the State Committee meeting probably would be Aug. 31.

The official declaration that the State Committee meeting was to be deferred until after the primaries gave rise to the report that a reorganization of the State Executive Committee after the Brooklyn leadership had been finally settled was in contemplation, and that possibly Senator McCarren would then be forced to give way in the interest of harmony. Leaders of the National and State Committees, however, said that such an inference was unjustified and that there was only one way in which a change in the office of State Executive Chairman could be brought about. That would be through the voluntary retirement of Senator McCarren.

That he has no intention of resigning his place was made clear by Senator McCarren, who said, with some show of temper:

"I will not resign. I intend to stay right where I am."

Senator McCarren repeated what he said the night before with respect to Mr. Murph's personal attack on him, which was that if Mr. Murphy would be explicit in his charges he then would undertake to answer him.

State Chairman Cord Meyer, when questioned about the conference between members of the State Executive Committee, Senator Dowling, who is Mr. Murphy's personal representative, and Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, replied:

"I can say to you that there is no proposition pending for a change of officers in the State organization."

"Are you going to try to bring about peace?"

"What can I do? I have no jurisdiction in the matter."

"Who has jurisdiction?"

"I wish I knew."

TAGGART DOESN'T KNOW.

Chairman Taggart of the National Committee was asked whether, if the fight between Murphy and McCarren continued unabated, the National Committee would not be compelled to take cognizance of it.

"I do not know," he replied. "That is a matter which has not yet been determined."

That the leaders of the National Committee and State Committee are disturbed over the situation which is being created by the hickerings of Murphy and McCarren does not admit of doubt. It can be said upon the authority of several of them that the feeling in both committees is practically unanimous that Judge Parker's friends must stand by McCarren. A prominent National leader said that if McCarren were repudiated at the behest of the man who did all within his power to prevent the nomination of Judge Parker it would hurt him with every fair-minded politician.

"Judge Parker's friend could do nothing that would hurt him more," said the leader referred to, "than to show ingratitude toward the man who admittedly did more to forward his candidacy in the State of New York than any other leader. In the eyes of the politicians Murphy has no justification for the stand which he has taken against McCarren. It should be remembered that McCarren was not named Executive Chairman by the State Chairman, as has been the custom for years past, but was chosen unanimously by the State Committee of fifty members. Is it not preposterous for Mr. Murphy to say to the State Committee, even though he is the leader of Tammany Hall, 'You have chosen a man against whom I have a grudge, and must displace him or reckon with me.' What sort of party loyalty is that?"

There was an impression among some of the State leaders yesterday that the labor protest against Senator McCarren was instigated by Tammany Hall. In fact, some of them did not hesitate to openly express that opinion and offer it as their view that the way was being paved for a big vote for Watson and Tibbles in New York City unless the State Committee gives in to the Tammany leader.

Mr. Murphy was out of the city yesterday, having gone to Long Beach, and Senator Dowling and Thomas F. Smith, evidently fearing that they would be hard pressed for information as to the purpose of their visit to the Democratic State Headquarters Thursday evening if they remained in town, also concluded to keep out of the way. Senator Dowling went to Sound Beach, Conn., and Mr. Smith to Ashury Park.

BRENNAN FLOPS TO M'CARREN.

An interesting development of the fight which is being made by Tammany against the leadership of Senator McCarren in Brooklyn was the announcement of Deputy Tenement House Commissioner William Brennan yesterday that he had renewed his allegiance to the McCarren organization. Some time ago Mr. Brennan took sides with Murphy as against McCarren. It is said that he was not accorded the treatment he expected, and for that reason concluded to again support McCarren. In explaining his flop back to the McCarren side, Mr Brennan said:

"The sentiment of my friends who have fought with me in the district is for Senator McCarren in his stand for the autonomy of the Brooklyn organization."

There was some talk yesterday among the Democratic leaders of a demand being made upon Tammany to indicate whether it is more concerned with Murphy's row on McCarren than it is with the success of Judge Parker's candidacy, but it is not likely that any such action will be taken unless the local situation should become so acute as to make it apparent to those in charge of Judge Parker's campaign that Democratic success in the State was being jeopardized. In that event Tammany might be bluntly asked to choose between Parker and Murphy.

Borough President John F. Ahearn, who is one of the most influential of the Tammany leaders in the councils of the organization, yesterday gave it as his opinion that the row between Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren would not affect the candidacy of Judge Parker in New York in the slightest degree. He said:

"Republicans ought to act as well dismiss from their mind the impression that the differences between Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren will have any effect on the vote in New York City. They can take my word for it that, no matter what shall be done with the protest against Senator McCarren continuing to act as Executive Chairman, Mr. Murphy and every leader in Tammany Hall will work harder to get out a big vote for Judge Parker than they ever worked in their lives. They are absolutely loyal to the candidacy of Judge Parker, and the Judge and his friends know it. They feel, however, that the placing of McCarren in charge of the campaign is a handicap which Judge Parker and his friends ought to see is removed.

"If Senator McCarren is the good organization man he asserts he is and has the interest of Judge Parker at heart to the extent that he asserts he has, why does he not step aside in the interest of harmony? Does he or the friends of Judge Parker expect that the leader of the greatest Democratic organization in the State—the organization which controls four of the five boroughs—should give way to Senator McCarren, who is the leader of but one of the boroughs, and whose tenure even in that borough is precarious? Tammany Hall could not afford to have Mr. Murphy make any such concession as that to McCarren. If McCarren's right to act as Executive Chairman were not protested by the organization which must furnish the bulk of the votes for Judge Parker's election, the impression naturally would be created among up-State Democrats that McCarren, and not Murphy, was the real leader in New York City. That would be humiliating to Mr. Murphy and to Tammany.

"Moreover, it would place McCarren in a position where he could negotiate with up-State leaders on the State ticket to great advantage. If the report be true which I saw in the papers some time ago, that in the event of the Legislature becoming Democratic through a tidal wave for Judge Parker, Senator McCarren would demand his election as United States Senator as his reward, that would be an additional reason why Tammany should be greatly concerned over the prestige which McCarren is now attaining against the protest of the organization. Is it any wonder that Mr. Murphy objects to any such ambitious programme on the part of a subordinate leader?

"What Judge Parker's friends should concern themselves is not about what Tammany will do in the coming election, but how much the continuance of McCarren at the head of the State campaign will injure the Judge's candidacy. Tammany will do its full duty, but in carrying McCarren the Democratic Party in the State is asked to carry a dead weight."

MILES LAUDS PARKER'S SPEECH

Writes Him It Will Be Star of Hope to Millions in the Orient.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The following letter from Gen. Nelson A. Miles was received to-day by Judge Parker:

Dear Judge: I wish to express my appreciation of your most excellent address in accepting the Democratic nomination. It was more comprehensive, stronger, and deeper, and presented in clearer light the most important principles of our Government than any speech or State paper produced in many years.

I would not erase a line, and cheerfully indorse every sentence. It will attract the attention of the thoughtful, patriotic citizens of our country; it will be a bow of promise and a star of hope to millions in the Orient who are now praying for liberty, and it will vibrate down through the republics of the Western Hemisphere, giving confidence to fifty millions of people living under democratic governments copied after our own.

Wishing you every success, I remain, very truly yours, NELSON A. MILES.

More than half a hundred Democrats of Kings County are expected here to-morrow. They will be representatives of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and the Kings County Democratic Club, and probably will be headed by Herman A. Metz, who was strongly urged by the Brooklyn anti-Tammany fusionists last Fall as candidate for Controller.

Judge Parker to-day read Thomas E. Watson's speech accepting the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Populist Party, but would not comment upon it.

MR. PARKER'S COAT OF ARMS.

"Is Moved Neither by Wind Nor Wave" Is the Motto, Says Mr. Deas.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Judge Parker has a coat of arms. This announcement was made to-day by Henry Beverly Deas of New York, head of the American Genealogical Bureau, who has lately returned from England, where he has been making a search, and he has brought with him much interesting information for Judge Parker and his family.

At the La Fayette Hotel to-night Mr. Deas said that Judge Parker's motto is one that is in entire keeping with the man's life and his manner of doing things. The motto on the Parker coat of arms reads as follows:

"Non fluctu nec flatu movetur."

The English translation is:

"Is moved neither by wind nor wave."

Mr. Deas received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Hall in relation to the Parker arms, and he will probably go to Esopus next week. He finds that the Judge is a direct descendant of the Parkers of Browsholme and Newton, County of York, England. Tracing the Parkers of York in a direct line to the New England Parkers, from whom the Judge is descended, Mr. Deas finds that Judge Parker is entitled to the following representation in the armorial records of American families:

Arms—Vert, a chevron, between three stags' heads cabossed; or.

Crest—On a chapeau, a stag trippant proper.

Motto—Non fluctu nec flatu movetur.

ELY ANNOUNCES FOR GOVERNOR

Hill Said to be Friendly to Candidacy of Buffalo Man.

There was a good deal of interest at the State Democratic headquarters yesterday in the announcement of W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo that he was a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. National Committeeman Norman E. Mack said he thought Mr. Ely would make a strong candidate. There is the best of authority for the statement that David B. Hill is inclined to be friendly to Mr. Ely's candidacy.

The callers at the Democratic National Headquarters yesterday included L. Irving Handy of Delaware, who made the nominating speech for Judge Gray; ex-Chairman of the National Committee James K. Jones, National Committeeman George W. Greene of Rhode Island, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, ex-United States Treasurer Morgan, John B. Stanchfield, one of the leading Democratic candidates for Governor, and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack.

Mr. Stanchfield said that he had just come down from Livingston County, where he had participated in a political debate at the county fair. The Democrats up-State, Mr. Stanchfield said, are enthusiastic this year and are perfecting their organization everywhere.

National Committeeman Greene of Rhode Island gave a most encouraging account of the Democratic prospect in that State. He said:

"The Democrats have exceeded their registration of 1902 by 9,000. This means that Judge Parker has a splendid chance to carry the State. It is hoped to not only land the Electoral vote of the State for Parker and Davis, but to elect a majority of the Legislature, and have the naming of a United States Senator to succeed Nelson Aldrich."

MURPHY ACTS FOR COWAN.

Tammany Leader Interferes in District Fight Against Nagle.

Charles F. Murphy last night took a hand in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District fight for leadership between John F. Cowan and Percival E. Nagle. The night before Mr. Murphy had taken sides in favor of Harry Hart as against George A. Burrell, who is contesting Hart's leadership in the Thirtieth Assembly District. As Mr. Murphy has never before interfered in primary contests, his present attitude is causing much comment. The conjecture of some is that he is beginning to feel that his tenure as leader of Tammany is uncertain.

Mr. Murphy's indorsement of Mr. Cowan came in the form of a letter to John Miller, President of the Young men's Democratic Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. The letter, which was read at a meeting of the club last night, was as follows:

I regret very much that a prior engagement will prevent my attendance, as I would be much pleased to be present and to have an opportunity of congratulating the club upon the praiseworthy stand it is taking in indorsing the candidacy for Mr. John F. Cowan, the present Tammany Hall Executive member, who, in my opinion, has demonstrated himself to be a clean, efficient, and satisfactory district representative, and whose continuance in that position will serve the best interests of the Democratic Party.

ADDER SCARES ARTIST RICKARD

Reptile Appears While He Is Painting Picture of Parker's House.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Aug. 19.—A big adder to-day gave Artist Rickard of Kingston a bad scare and imperiled the painting of Judge Parker's house and grounds which is to adorn the walls of the Democratic National Committee in the Century Building in New York.

The artist was sitting in front of the large tree to the west of the swings. Two photographers were near, leveling their cameras. Turning for a tube of golden yellow, the artist descried the reptile making straight for him. Mr. Rickard jumped up, overturning the painting, which, however, he had presence of mind enough to catch before it fell into the dirt. His shouts attracted the attention of the photographers, who rushed to his assistance.

The adder glided into a hole at the base of the tree, but before it could disappear one of the photographers jerked it back by the tail, and the angry artist dispatched it with a stick.

CUNNEEN WANTS PARTY FIGHT OVER JUDICIARY

Says Democrats Will Not Indorse Republican Nominations.

ATTACKS GOODYEAR'S LOYALTY

Accuses Him of Opposing His Candidacy for Judgeship in Order to Further His Own Aspirations.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—There was a "head-on" collision between the Goodyear Gubernatorial boom and the boom of Attorney General Cunneen for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to-day when Cunneen issued a statement defining his position and attacking the party loyalty of Mr. Goodyear.

Mr. Cunneen's statement was provoked by the attempt which has been made by the friends of Charles W. Goodyear to secure acquiescence of the Democrats of Erie County in the Republican programme to nominate Judge Edgar M. Cullen, a Democratic member of the Court of Appeals, for Chief Judge, and Judge William E. Werner for Associate Judge in the expectation that the Democratic State Convention would thereby be forced into an indorsement of the Republican Judicial ticket.

The Democratic organization of Erie County is behind the candidacy of Mr. Cunneen. Unless Mr. Cunneen were to be eliminated from the judicial contest there would be no chance for Mr. Goodyear to get the vote of his own county for Governor for the reason that if Goodyear were nominated for Governor the next most important place on the ticket would hardly be given to Cunneen. It is necessary therefore for the growth of the Goodyear boom that Mr. Cunneen should be put out of the running, and it was with this end in view that friends of Mr. Goodyear have been advocating the acceptance by the Democrats of Erie of the Republican judicial programme.

Their activity aroused the resentment of Mr. Cunneen and led him to give out the following statement:

"The cool assurance displayed by Martin Carey in his attempt to blot my candidacy out of existence as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and at the same time to wipe out all opposition to his client, Mr. Goodyear, for Governor, challenges admiration.

"He says that it is already settled that the Republicans are to be conceded a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and in order to accomplish this that Mr. Cullen shall be nominated, and having disposed of this little matter to his satisfaction, he then says everybody should support his client for Governor.

"The Court of Appeals is composed of seven Judges, elected by the people. Of these, four are Republicans and three are Democrats. In 1899 the Constitution was so amended that the Governor has power when the number of cases in the Court of Appeals exceeds 200 to designate Judges of the Supreme Court to sit with the regular Judges in the Court of Appeals temporarily until the cases undisposed of are reduced to 200.

"In the exercise of this power a Republican Governor selected Justice Landon of Schenectady, Justice Cullen of Brooklyn, and Justice Werner of Rochester, early in 1900. Since then Judge Landon became seventy years of age and retired. Cullen and Werner are still sitting in the court. It will, therefore, be seen that neither Justice Cullen nor Justice Werner has been selected Judge of the court by the people, neither has been assigned to this position by the Democratic Party or by any representative thereof, their selection having been by a Republican Governor. Their election will make two vacancies in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court.

"Gov. Odell, William C. Warren, William Barnes, Jr., and George W. Aldridge, none of whom is distinguished as a champion of non-partisanship in the courts, but all practical Republican leaders, have proclaimed that these two Judges of the Supreme Court are to be nominated by the coming Republican Convention for Judges of the Court of Appeals, and that the Democratic Party would thereby be 'forced' to indorse them, in other words, that the Republican Party is to force the Democratic Party to select candidates agreeable to Republicans, whether agreeable to Democrats or not.

"If the Republican Party honestly desired a non-partisan judiciary it would invite a conference with Democrats, that the Republicans might nominate a Judge of their selection, but there is no non-partisanship in having both candidates selected by the Republicans and forced on the Democrats.

"The Democrats will not be forced. From all quarters of the State comes the assurance that the coming Democratic Convention will nominate its own candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Carey and others supporting Mr. Goodyear in this county are attempting to misload the public on the subject.

"I am a candidate for nomination to the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals at the coming Democratic State Convention. I appeal to my fellow-citizens for their support. While I do not believe that support for judicial candidacy should be unduly importuned, I feel that the present circumstances justify me in making this announcement.

"I have always stood by my party in its dark days when others voted the Republican ticket in the interest of their business. I have assisted in endeavors to so shape its policies as to make success possible. Now that this has been accomplished, I do not think that my fellow-Democrats will thrust me aside to make way for those who neither affiliate with the party nor vote its ticket."

JUDICIAL SLATE BROKEN.

Prospect of Partisan Nominations for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Authoritative announcement of the decision of the Democratic leaders not to indorse the proposed Republican judicial ticket of Cullen and Werner caused a reconsideration of their judicial programme by the Republican leaders yesterday. A week ago it was announced as coming from the highest Republican authority that the ticket of Cullen and Werner practically had been decided upon.

Yesterday it was stated by the same authority that Republican action with respect to the judicial nominations had not yet been definitely determined. This meant that there had been a reconsideration due to the unexpected Democratic determination to make independent nominations. It is not improbable now that the Republicans may nominate Judge Werner for Chief Judge to succeed Judge Parker, and select another Republican Judge for Associate Judge.

Gov. Odell has not yet decided whether he will fill Judge Parker's place by appointment. He may conclude to leave it vacant until a successor to Judge Parker is elected.

Want Cunneen for Appeals Court.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—An address to the members of the bar of the State of New York requesting their co-operation in nominating and electing John Cunneen, present Attorney General, (Democrat,) an Associate Judge of Court of Appeals, has been made public. It is signed by about 300 lawyers.

Senator Davis Led the Dance.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 19.—Senator Davis last night led one of the largest germans given here this season. He left here at 8 o'clock this morning in his private car Graceland, for Elkins, accompanied by Perry Belmont and other friends.

FAIRBANKS'S MARTIAL ARDOR.

Wanted to Join Indiana Volunteers for War with Spain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It has been discovered that Senator Fairbanks at the outbreak of the war with Spain wrote a letter to Gov. Mount of Indiana offering his services with Indiana's quota of volunteers for that emergency.

This fact, it is said, was discovered by W. H. Smith of Indianapolis, to whom the private papers of Senator Fairbanks were turned over that he might prepare a biography for circulation during the Presidential campaign. Among the Senator's papers a letter from Gov. Mount has been found which will be inserted in the forthcoming volume. Nothing, however, is said about the text of the letter which Senator Fairbanks wrote, and which called for the response of the Governor.

Following is the letter of Gov. Mount, which is dated at Indianapolis, May 3, 1898:

My Dear Senator: Permit me to say, in reply to your patriotic tender of your services, that I commend your loyalty to the State and Nation. The offer of your services as a soldier means that you are ready to make any sacrifice for the preservation of the National honor.

I beg to assure you that you can best render that service in the United States Senate. In this connection I desire to commend your patriotic course. I could not consent to your leaving the Senate. Your constituents would protest. We need statesmen as much as soldiers. We can fill the places of soldiers much easier than the seats of Senators.

No one can place a higher estimate than I place upon the offer of your service to the State as a soldier, but above this is my measure of your services as a Senator. Very truly yours,

J. A. MOUNT.

ORATORS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Republicans Shipping More to Maine and Vermont.

The shipment of Republican speakers to Maine and Vermont still goes on. Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, and Curtis Guild of Boston are the latest orators to be ordered to the front.

Senator Scott, manager of the Speakers' Bureau at National headquarters, also announced yesterday that Senator Fairbanks would speak at Elmira, in this State, on Sept. 15, and that ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska would speak both in New York and West Virginia.

Representative Hemenway of Indiana, one of the leading candidates for Senator to succeed Senator Fairbanks in the event of the success of the Republican ticket, was a caller at the National headquarters yesterday. Mr. Hemenway said he was not at all apprehensive about the way the State would go.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, who will sail to-day on the Germanic for Europe to find relief from hay fever, said that he had encountered in New York the first doubt as to the outcome of the election.

"In the Post Office Department," said Mr. Wynne, "we have men from almost every State in the Union, and the reports which they have had as to the conditions in their States would indicate that the tide is running strong everywhere for Roosevelt. If there is any doubt about New York, it is the only State of importance in the contest about which I have heard any doubt expressed."

PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY PLANS.

He Can Be Seen Only by Appointment—Political Delegations Barred.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 19.—When President Roosevelt returns here to-morrow there will be no demonstration on the part of the citizens of the town. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children will probably drive to the station in the family carriage from Sagamore Hill to meet the President when he arrives on the special train late in the afternoon.

The executive offices in the Bank Building will again be occupied by Secretary Loeb and his corps of assistants, and the affairs of the Government will be conducted from there during the next month while the President is in Oyster Bay.

The President will receive at Sagamore Hill only those callers who made appointments through Secretary Loeb. The President will not receive political delegations, all such callers being referred to Secretary Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee.

STAYTON BOLTS ROOSEVELT.

Believes His Tendencies Are Dangerous and Will Support Parker.

William H. Stayton, a Republican lawyer of 170 Broadway, has announced his intention of supporting Judge Parker. Mr. Stayton has been a life-long Republican, but he believes that the tendencies of President Roosevelt are dangerous. He said yesterday:

"The salvation of the Republican Party depends upon the relegation of Theodore Roosevelt to private life."

Martin Balks at Quigg.

Charles H. Martin, Corresponding Secretary of the Republican Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, resigned yesterday, assigning as his reason the alleged fact that Lemuel Ely Quigg, "the honorary member of the club, has taken it upon himself to run the club as he sees fit."

$2,500 to $1,500 Against Parker.

An election wager of $2,500 to $1,500, with the Roosevelt end taken by a curb house and the Parker end by a Stock Exchange firm, was reported yesterday.

RAID IN LOWER BROADWAY.

Police Take Five Prisoners in Room in Office Building.

The police of the Old Slip Station arrested five men yesterday afternoon on the top floor of a building in lower Broadway on the charge of gambling. The arrests created considerable excitement in the building, and the police had considerable difficulty in taking their prisoners through the crowd to the station house.

Detective Sergeants Callahan and McCormick of the Old Slip Station were notified that there was an alleged poolroom in the building, and shortly after 4 o'clock they went to the top floor and entered one of the rooms. When the inmates saw them they attempted to escape by another door, but the detectives prevented them. It is alleged that they were playing "red and black," and according to the detectives cards and $2.87 were in front of the men on a table when they entered.

MISS PARKER REARRESTED.

I. N. Jacobs's Former Stenographer in Trouble Again.

Miss Elizabeth Parker, eighteen years old, of 432 West Thirty-third Street, who was arrested several months ago on account of some transactions with the banking house of I. N. Jacobs, at 74 Broadway, where she was employed as a stenographer, was again a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with having issued a check for $35 on the Jacobs establishment, which was dishonored when presented for payment.

The complaint on which Miss Parker was arraigned alleges that about eleven months ago she gave Louis Krell, a ladies' tailor, of 269 West Twenty-fifth Street, a check for $35, which was returned by the bank. Miss Parker admitted that she gave the check, but it was drawn five days ahead, she said, and Mr. Max Rudolph, Krell's manager, knew all about it, having been told by Mr. Jacobs that he would be responsible for its payment. She wept bitterly as she told her story.

Magistrate Ommen adjourned the hearing until Sept. 7, when he will make a more searching investigation of the case.

The Only Fish Hospital in the World.
How the finny fellows are cured of their ills. Surgery and massage. See The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

THE FAMOUS
Martini Cocktail
MADE ONLY FROM
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
IN EVERY CITY AND VILLAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.
SALES 15,000,000 BOTTLES A YEAR

ODELL'S "DARK HORSE" ASPIRANTS' NIGHTMARE

Said to Have Been Invented to Scare Troublesome Candidates.

DWIGHT STILL BOOMS ROOT

Fresh from Interview with President Roosevelt, He Says the ex-War Secretary Is the Man.

Republican politicians began to suspect yesterday that Gov. Odell's "dark horse" for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination was as much of a myth as Sairey Gamp's Mrs. Harris, and their suspicion was justified by the statements of several leaders of prominence. It was said that the Governor had put out the "dark horse" story for the twofold purpose of keeping the various aspirants for the nomination from showing troublesome activity and at the same time mystifying the Democrats.

The Governor, it was asserted, thinks it would be unwise politics on his part to let the Democrats know at this stage of the game who the Republican candidate for Governor is likely to be, for the reason that if they had that knowledge they would then be able to make their own selection with better judgment. The Governor was asked yesterday when his guessing contest was to come to an end.

"It will end on Sept. 14, the date of the Republican Convention," was his reply.

"Is your 'dark horse' George Bruce Cortelyou, Chairman of the Republican National Committee?"

"Mr. Cortelyou would make a strong candidate, would be not?" said the Governor with a quizzical smile.

The Governor was asked what he knew about the report of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's quiet hunt for delegates, and replied:

"It is the right of every American citizen who aspires to office to get what support he can."

Representatives John Dwight of the Thirtieth New York District, who came over from Washington Thursday night after an interview with President Roosevelt, was a caller at National Headquarters yesterday. Despite Gov. Odell's announcement that he regarded Mr. Root as absolutely out of the running, Mr. Dwight declared that he still believed that Mr. Root would be nominated.

"Mr. Root will be nominated just as sure as the convention meets," said Mr. Dwight. "I know that Mr. Root has said that he is not a candidate and does not want his name presented, but he has not yet said that he would decline the nomination if it came to him, and he won't say it, because no man has ever yet declined the nomination for Governor of New York. The sentiment of the Republicans up State in favor of Mr. Root's nomination is unanimous. I have never known anything like it. I venture to say there never has been anything like it in the history of the State."

Mr. Dwight refused to discuss his talk with the President, but the way in which he boomed Mr. Root's candidacy caused the impression to spread that he was voicing the President's sentiments. Mr. Dwight talked with Chairman Cortelyou, Treasurer Bliss, and National Committeeman Ward at the National Headquarters.

Late in the afternoon Chairman Cortelyou went over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he and Gov. Odell had a conference.

The announcement was made at State headquarters yesterday that Michael C. Hines, the leader of the Second Assembly District, had been appointed Secretary of the State Board of Allenists, at a salary of $4,000 a year.

It was also announced at State headquarters that Charles H. Shongood, who is one of the Electors on the Republican ticket, would resign. Mr. Shongood is an auctioneer under United States Marshal Henkel, and is rendered ineligible to serve as an Elector by the clause of the Constitution which says that no Elector shall hold a "place of trust or profit" under the United States Government.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Army orders—Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, is detailed as Signal Officer of the Second Provisional Division during the army manoeuvres to be held in the vicinity of Manassas, vice Capt. George S. Gibbs. Capt. William E. Horton, Quartermaster, is relieved from his present duties, to take effect Oct. 1, and will then proceed to Manila and report for assignment to duty.

Major William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, is detailed to act as umpire with the Brown during the army manoeuvres to be held in the vicinity of Manassas, vice Major Daniel C. Kingman.

First Lieut. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Cincinnati and report to Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner for duty under his immediate orders.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Grehle, Artillery Corps, is detailed as Inspector General of the First Provisional Division during the army manoeuvres to be held in the vicinity of Manassas.

Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed to act as an umpire with the Brown during the army manoeuvres to be held in the vicinity of Manassas.

Leave of absence granted: Major Henry F. Kendall, Twelfth Cavalry, to Dec. 1, on Surgeon's certificate; Capt. Edward A. Root, Tenth Infantry, until Sept. 30, on Surgeon's certificate; First Lieut. James G. Hannah, Tenth Infantry, three months; First Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, two months; Chaplain John F. Axton, Eighteenth Infantry, two months' extension.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson is placed on the retired list from Aug. 24.

Lieut. W. J. Terhune is ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 24.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield is ordered to duty in charge of naval recruiting party No. 2; Lieut. I. M. Major in charge of party No. 1, and Lieut. C. B. Price in charge of party No. 3.

Surgeon H. B. Fitts is detached from the Pensacola and granted thirty days' leave.

Paymaster R. H. Woods is detached from the general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and granted three months' leave.

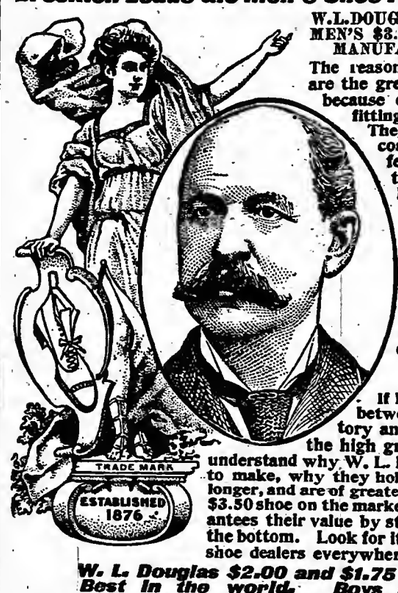
Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Iowa, and Missouri, at Horta; New York and Marblehead, at Port Angeles; Denver, at Gonaives; Michigan, at Chicago.

Sailed—Bennington and Nero, from Bremerton for Port Angeles; Dolphin, from Manchester for Bar Harbor.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The
Telephone Directory
for the autumn months goes to press on
Friday, Sept. 2d.
By arranging for service before that date your name will appear in this issue.
Call Contract Department,
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE **$3.50 SHOES** FOR MEN
Brookton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W.L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1st, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys. Best in the world. Boys all wear them.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

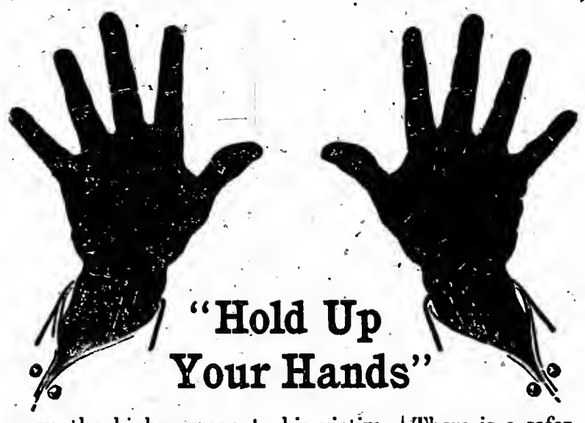
Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

G. C. & E. Eli Calf always gives satisfaction.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1449 Broadway, corner 41st Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
2779 3rd Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts,
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



"Hold Up Your Hands"

says the highwayman to his victim. There is a safer way to "make" money. Thomas W. Lawson explains in the clearest, simplest manner the heretofore abstruse subject of High Finance, in the SEPTEMBER number of

Everybody's Magazine

Last month thousands waited for 2d Edition

GET YOURS NOW

The edition of the July number of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE was 300,000 copies and all sold out in a few days. For August, 350,000. We are printing 425,000 for September in the hope of supplying the demand. Sold on all news-stands.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



Fried Oysters.

MATERIALS: — One egg slightly beaten, one tablespoonful of oyster liquor, twenty-five oysters, fine stale bread crumbs.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Man's heart is reached through his stomach. The woman who wishes to surprise and please her husband will add to the dipping mixture one teaspoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

To sick and convalescent Welchs Grape Juice is especially valuable. It creates an immediate vigor from which there is no reaction. It is not a false stimulant.

The delicious tartness of Welchs tempts the most capricious appetite. The feverish patient finds it cooling and refreshing. Those unable to take other food find that Welchs satisfies.

Send your sick friend a few bottles of Welchs Grape Juice; no gift could be more appreciated.

Welchs is absolutely unfermented and free from any antiseptic. Your druggist and grocer has it. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
POLITICAL BANNERS
FLAGS, TRANSPARENCIES, &C.
M. MAGEE & SON,
147 Fulton Street, New York.

DON'T HAVE TO WAIT
18 trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. New York Central 2c. mileage ticket pays the fare. See time table in this paper.

AUTHORS OF VALUABLE BOOK MANUSCRIPT desiring consideration by an old standard publishing house may address Authors' Department, Tbames Building, New York.

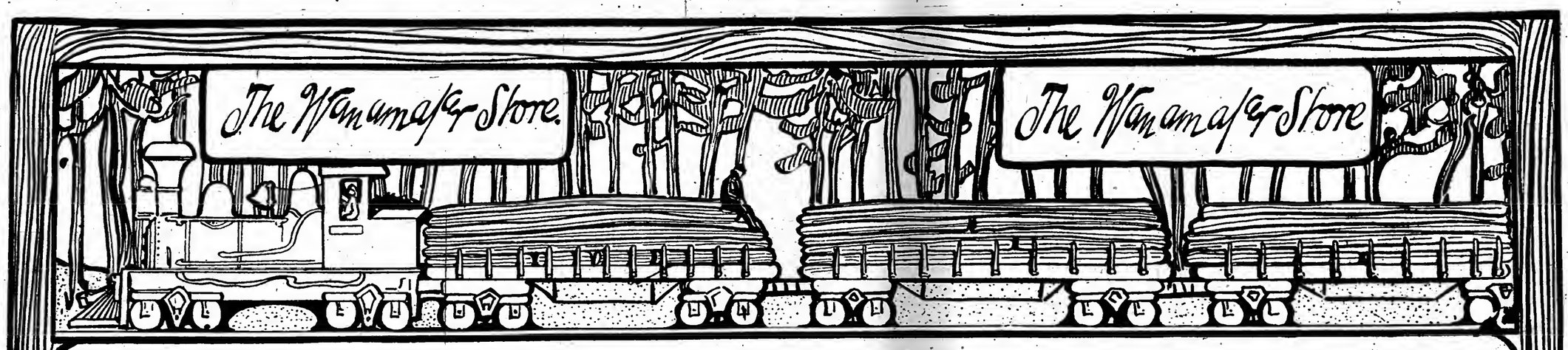
BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Dr. L. J. Hoyt, Dentist,
455 FULTON ST., NEAR JAY.
Opposite Matthews's. Do not mistake the number.
Beautiful continuous gum sets of teeth, $6, $8, $10 a set, extracting included.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Partial sets, $1.00 per tooth up. Filling teeth, $1.00.
Continuous Practice for 27 years.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.



Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock

Men's Soft Hats
For Fall

The regular lines of new Fall hats have not yet been shown; but we secured from one of our very best manufacturers, a large collection of Sample Hats, which represent the very best of the new Fall styles in Soft Hats; and while they are the newest and most correct hats that can be secured even later on, when the same hats will be sold for $3.50 and $5, we are able to sell this limited group, while they last, at

Two Dollars Each

All the various styles and shapes in Soft Hats, as well as all sizes, are in the collection.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs

Pure linen, for men and women. Little lots, at prices to match:

Men's plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 10c each, worth 12½c.

Women's plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ and 1-inch hems; Six for $1, worth $1.50 a half dozen.

Women's plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 7c each, worth 10c. Broadway.

Water Coolers
At Half Prices

These Water Coolers have cast iron reservoirs, porcelain-lined; charcoal-filled; nickel-plated self-closing faucets; oak grained or japanned in various colors. All at half price:

2-gallon size, at $1.88, from $3.75
4-gallon size, at $2.88, from $5.75
5-gallon size, at $3.83, from $7.65
6-gallon size, at $4.25, from $8.50
7-gallon size, at $4.75, from $9.50
10-gallon size, at $6.75, from $13.50

Also sixteen Coolers, in assorted colors; some lined with galvanized iron, others enameled. At $1 to $3, formerly $2 to $6. Basement.

Fine Offerings Today and A Great Week Ahead in the AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Today ends the third week of this great furniture movement, but so far from exhausting the great resources of the selling is it, that we expect next week to be one of the greatest weeks of the sale, and we have provided accordingly.

Hundreds of housekeepers will be coming back next week, and hundreds more who have not previously had the opportunity to visit us will arrange to come. This we know from past experience of many years. This morning there is opportunity to get ahead of this busy crowd, and make some choice selections. But if you are not able to come to the store today, and have any needs in furniture for the coming Fall, you will wisely prepare to visit WANAMAKER'S early next week, and particularly to watch for the furniture announcements.

Here are some of the items that are now attracting special interest:

Parlor Suites

At $15, from $20—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $35, from $55—Three-piece Parlor Suite; damask cover
At $40, from $60—Three-piece Parlor Suite; damask cover
At $45, from $68—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $48, from $70—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $50, from $75—Three-piece Parlor Suite; damask cover
At $75, from $110—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $87.50, from $170—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover
At $95, from $190—Three-piece Parlor Suite; tapestry cover

Fancy Chairs and Rockers

At $3.25, from $5—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $4.50, from $6—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $4.50, from $7—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $6.50, from $13—Oak rush-seat Arm Chairs
At $5, from $7.50—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $7, from $11—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $8, from $12—Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers
At $8.50, from $14—Mahogany rush-seat Chair
At $11, from $17—Mahogany wood-seat Arm Chairs

Fourth floor.

Library Tables

At $8, from $12—Golden oak Library Table
At $12, from $18—Golden oak Library Table
At $15, from $24—Golden oak Library Table
At $25, from $35—Golden oak Library Table
At $28, from $40—Golden oak Library Table
At $72.50, from $110—Mahogany Library Table.
At $80, from $125—Mahogany Library Table
At $250, from $350—Mahogany Library Table; Dutch marquetry

Bookcases

At $21, from $32—Mahogany Bookcase
At $22, from $28—Golden oak Bookcase
At $24, from $30—Golden oak Bookcase
At $26, from $40—Golden oak Bookcase
At $43, from $50—Mahogany Bookcase
At $49, from $73—Golden oak Bookcase
At $58.50, from $88—Golden oak Bookcase
At $7, from $9—Golden oak Bookcase
At $9, from $12—Golden oak Bookcase
At $10.50, from $14—Im. mahog. Bookcase
At $13, from $18—Imitation mahogany Bookcase
At $20, from $28—Imitation mahogany Bookcase

Sideboards

At $25, from $33—Golden oak Sideboard
At $28, from $35—Golden oak Sideboard
At $35, from $45—Weathered oak Sideboard
At $45, from $60—Golden oak Sideboard
At $70, from $88—Mahogany Sideboard
At $75, from $150—Mahogany Sheraton Sideboard
At $80, from $125—Golden oak Sideboard
At $90, from $150—Golden oak Sideboard
At $95, from $125—Mahogany Sideboard
At $175, from $270—Golden oak Sideboard
At $198, from $275—Golden oak Sideboard

China Closets

At $17, from $22—Golden oak China Closet; wood shelves and back.
At $18, from $24—Golden oak China Closet; wood shelves and back.
At $19, from $25—Golden oak China Closet; mirror back o! top shelf.
At $30, from $45—Golden oak China Closet; mirror back, wood shelves.
At $39, from $78—English Bog China Closet; all glass.

Bureaus

At $12, from $16—Green oak Bureau
At $13, from $17.50—Green oak Bureau
At $16, from $22—Golden oak Bureau
At $17, from $25—Mahogany Bureau
At $18, from $26—Golden oak Bureau
At $18, from $26—Imitation mahogany
At $20, from $28—Mahogany Bureau
At $20, from $28—Golden oak Bureau
At $24, from $32—Golden oak Bureau
At $25, from $35—Golden oak Bureau
At $30, from $40—Golden oak Bureau
At $30, from $40—Mahogany Bureau
At $33, from $45—Maple Bureau
At $36, from $48—Maple Bureau
At $38, from $55—Mahogany Bureau
At $40, from $50—Maple Bureau
At $70, from $100—Mahogany Bureau
At $90, from $135—Mahogany Bureau

Chiffonniers

At $20, from $30—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $21, from $32—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $24, from $32—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $26, from $38—Curly birch Chiffonnier
At $28, from $40—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $30, from $40—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $32, from $45—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $32, from $42—Golden oak Chiffonnier
At $31, from $42—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $68, from $90—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $70, from $95—Mahogany Chiffonnier
At $83, from $110—Mahogany Chiffonnier

Babies' Reefers and Caps, Reduced

First, there are Babies' Pique Reefers; collars trimmed with embroidery insertion, or hand embroidery; sizes 2 to 5 years, Priced without regard to first cost:

50c to $1.50, were $1 to $6

Then there are some Babies' Lawn Caps, in various pretty French effects; sizes up to 4 years at 15c to 50c, were 25c to $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Coats
For Vacation Wear

Several attractive groups that should be taken in a hurry at today's prices:

Long Taffeta Coats that were $18 to $30, now at $10 to $13.50.

Long Pongee and Cloth of Gold Coats that were $22, now $15.

Hip length Coats of pongee and linen that were $16.50 to $26, now $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Popular Corsets
Two Special Offers

These well-known corsets are here in new models, fresh from their factories, at these specially low prices today:

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets
At 75c, worth $1

Cool Summer corsets, of batiste, for slender figures; beautifully made; no side steels; lace-trimmed at top and bottom.

P. N. Corsets
At $1, worth $1.50

Correct corsets for the average figure; medium bust, long over hips and abdomen; a perfect fit; rust-proof; with cork steel-protectors. Supporters attached.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Exit Summer DRESSES and SKIRTS

August 20th. That's the why of this hurried exodus of Summer things—Dresses, Shirt-waist Dresses, Separate Skirts. Not many of any kind, as quantities show. Not much left of the original prices, either—not a garment among the collection that wasn't marked *at least double*, at full prices. It's a lucky time to buy, if you can find your size in the particular style you want:

Summer Wash Dresses

Fifteen Dresses at $2.50
Thirty-six Dresses at $5
Forty-one Dresses at $10

Silk Shirt-waist Dresses

Twelve Dresses, $10 Ten Dresses, $17 50

Summer Separate Skirts

Fifty Skirts at $1.50
Twenty-three Pongee Skirts at $6

And every Tailored Suit that is more than three weeks old is caught in the same *half-price* whirlpool. The styles are fine—many of them anticipate the leading Fall fashions. All are just right to wear during the next couple of months. Prices are

$10 to $35, Formerly $20 to $88

Second floor, Broadway.

Wrist Bags at $1

And an excellent dollar's worth, too. They are of grain walrus, in black and colors; braided leather handles; 7, 8 and 9-inch frames, with nickel, gilt and gun-metal finish. Bags are moire-lined; with purse, or purse, card-case and vinaigrette.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Crushed Leather Belts, 40c

A new price on these popular belts. In black, white and colors; bodice effect, with gilt buttons in back and oval buckle in front to match.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

White Shirt-Waists
Tempting in Style and Price

Fresh, new styles, so much under-price that they constitute one of the best offerings of the year:

At $1.75, worth $2.75—Front plaited to bust, with lace vest; shoulders put together with beading; lace collar and cuffs.

At $2.75, worth $4—Two styles: Front plaited, and embroidered with drawn-work; or embroidered in colors and white. Collar and cuffs embroidered or trimmed with lace.

At $3.25, worth $5—Broad shoulder effect; embroidered and trimmed with lace; collar and cuffs embroidered.

At $3.75, worth $6—Entire front handsomely embroidered in white or colors; waist put together with beading and buttoned at back.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Blanket Time Is Coming Soon

These Blankets will come in very handy a few weeks hence; while the time to save money on them is *now:*

At $4.50 a pair, from $6—Scarlet all-wool Blankets; 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $2.75 a pair, from $3.50—Gray Blankets; spool cotton warp; wool filling; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

Third floor.

Women's Fabric Gloves
At Half Price

Two-button Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves, as comfortable as they are cool-looking; in black and white, at just half their former price—

25c a Pair, from 50c

Tenth street.



Youths' Outing Trousers
Are Now $2.75

We have taken all our remaining Outing Trousers for young men of 15 to 19, and added enough neat worsted trousers to make list one hundred pairs in all.

Former prices were $3.50 to $4.50, Now take your pick at

$2.75 a Pair

Then there are all sizes, from 15 to 19 years, in these Youths' Sack and Norfolk Suits, of fancy cheviots and flannels; formerly $10 to $15,

Now $6.75 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

This PIANO Opportunity Continues This Morning

Yesterday we told of the unusual offering of thirty-five Pianos that were practically perfect, but which, for reasons given, were offered at savings of from $45 to $200.

Here is the list that we have ready to show you today:

Chickering Pianos

Upright Piano; original price $450, to be sold for $375. Was out on rental.
Upright Piano; original price, $450, to be sold at $375. Sold and repossessed for no defect of the piano.

Vose Pianos

Upright Piano; taken in exchange. Reduced to $275.
New Upright Piano, cross checked in varnish. Now reduced to $325.
New Grand Piano, somewhat shop-worn, and used for exhibition purposes. Now $450.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos

Second-hand Upright Piano, and very good, was $400, now $225.
Second-hand Grand Piano; quite old, but excellent; was $850, now $350.
Second-hand Upright Piano, was $500, now $375. Reduced because of use in Angelus Rooms.

Kurtzmann Pianos

Upright Piano, now reduced to $225. Sold and re-possessed.
Several new Upright Pianos, now reduced to $225 each. Varnish shrunken and checked.
Several new Upright Pianos sold and repossessed. Now reduced to $200 each.

Crown Pianos

Upright Piano, was $400, now $295. Has been out on rental.
Upright Piano, was $335, now $265. Sold and reposse-sed.

Doll Pianos

Second-hand Upright Piano, was $185, now $140. Exchanged on a Chickering.
Upright Piano, was $185, now $140. Sold and repossessed.
Upright Piano, was $210, now $165. Sold and re-possessed.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Toilet Preparations

Desirable, pure and refreshing toilet requisites at special prices:

Florida Water, with delightfully aromatic fragrance; 8-oz. size, worth 35c, at 18c a bottle.

Bay Rum; fine quality, imported; worth 25c, at 15c a bottle.

Aromatique Dentifrice; a superior liquid dentifrice; worth 25c, at 16c a bottle.

Tenth street.

Saturday's Candy News

Just two suggestions of good things in the way of candies, to help pass a week-end pleasantly. Both are quite new, fresh, pure, delicious, and specially priced for today:

Chocolate-covered Salted Peanuts, 20c a Pound
Cocoanut-covered Raspberry Marshmallows, 25c a Pound

Basement.



Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FORT HUNTER WON EASILY

Potomac Colt, with Top Weight, Captured the Huron Handicap.

SIX CHOICES WERE FIRST

Memories, at 15 to 1, Was the Single Non-Favorite Successful at the Saratoga Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—With a reverse at the very beginning of the racing card, when the Kentucky filly Memories at 15 to 1 finished first, the betting men had plain sailing and easy picking at the Saratoga track to-day. After Memories, the best backed horses and post favorites won straight to the end of the card, and though the attendance was only moderate, the form followers almost to a man backed the winners.

The stake feature of the programme was the race for the Huron Handicap, one mile and three-sixteenths for three-year olds, for which six horses ran, with the Hurricana bred colt, Fort Hunter, son of Potomac and Rock Rose, the top weight and favorite. The next best backed horse in the race was Adriutha, which was retained by the Sanford stable in preference to Fort Hunter. For the first quarter of a mile the Coughacres Stable's colt Spring raced in front, Fort Hunter third at the start, then taking command, and winning in clever style by a length and a half, while St. Valentine beat Spring by a length.

In the mile and a furlong on the turf the stout mare, Lady Potentate, a warm favorite at post time, drew out of the crowd close on the post and won easily. Liberia never was headed in the mile for maidens three years old and upward, and won pulling up by three lengths from Phantom. An added race, a steeplechase over the two-mile course, furnished easy material for Headmaster, formerly Semper Ira, which galloped home alone before Gortnagallen, which fell, could be remounted. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for mares of all ages; seven furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Memories, 124, Lyne, 15-1, 4-1	2	4	1½
Gold Money, 126, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-2	4	3	2ns
Mineola, 122, Shaw, 7-10, 1-4	1	1	3h
Virgin Soil, 111, Burns, 12-5, 7-10	3	2	4
Thistle Heather, 112, O'Neil, 15-1, 3-1	5	5	5

Time—1:27 4-5. Start poor. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner b. f. 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Meridin, owned and trained by Woodford Clay.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-eighth miles on the turf.

	S.	¼.	F.
Lady Potentate, 98, Travers, 13-10, 3-5	6	5	1ns
Homestead, 100, Fuller, 15-1, 5-1	3	2	2½
Brooklynite, 105, Burns, 11-5, 7-10	4	1	3h
Easy Street, 106, Phillips, 20-1, 6-1	5	4	4
Irascible, 103, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	1	6	5
Plaza, 102, Miles, 15-1, 4-1	2	7	6
The Messenger, 104, Higgins, 12-1, 4-1	7	8	7

Time—1:54 2-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. m., aged, by Potentate-Strathrine, owned by E. R. Thomas, and trained by W. Sbields.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Teacress, 106, Hildebrand, 11-10, 1-2	5	1	1½
Thirty-third, 96, Brunner, 15-1, 6-1	3	2	2ns
Danseuse, 106, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	2	3	3½
Mistiss, 99, J. Jones, 10-1, 4-1	8	4	4
Cotillion, 98, Travers, 30-1, 10-1	1	6	5
Peggy, 104, Cormack, 6-1, 5-2	3	5	6
Katie Cafferty, 104, W. Hennessy, 30-1, 8-1	4	7	7
Sufferance, 94, Powers, 100-1, 40-1	12	11	8
Calmness, 99, E. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	10	9	9
Salt and Pepper, 104, Creamer, 40-1, 15-1	9	10	10
Suffice, 96, Lee, 200-1, 60-1	7	8	11
Evaskill, 105, H. Phillips, 40-1, 15-1	11	12	12
Bisque, 94, Coleman, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	13
Flinders, 94, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	14	14	14

Time—1:08. Fair start. Won easily, place hidden out. Winner ch. f., by Watercress-Teatro, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	¼.	F.
Fort Hunter, 122, Hildebrand, 12-5, 9-10	3	1	1½
St. Valentine, 115, Odom, 4-1, 3-2	4	4	2½
Spring, 111, H. Phillips, 4-1, 7-5	2	3	3ns
Adriutha, 115, Lyne, 3-1, 1-1	5	2	4
Aurumaster, 92, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	6	6	5
Pulsus, 117, Hicks, 20-1, 8-1	1	5	6

Time—2:01 3-5. Poor start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner h. c., by Potomac-Rock Rose, owned by N. Dyment and trained by J. Dyment.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Dreamer, 119, Shaw, 16-5, 6-5	2	1	1½
*Cigar Lighter, 108, Cormsck, 8-1, 3-1	3	3	2ns
Derry, 100, McCafferty, 15-1, 6-1	8	5	3¾
Florifer, 126, Gannon, 9-2, 2-1	4	4	4
St. Bellane, 120, Travers, 10-1, 4-1	1	6	5
Amberjack, 97, Creamer, 40-1, 12-1	9	8	6
Waterside, 116, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	4	7	7
Dorothy Gray, 106, H. Phillips, 7-1, 7-2	6	4	8
Broadcloth, 119, Burns, 5-1, 8-5	5	9	9

*One Way, 107, W. Fisher, 8-1, 3-1 10 10 10

*Coupled as W. D. Miller's entry.

Time—1:07. Start good. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. g., by Hamburg-Forget, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¼.	F.
Liberia, 101, O'Neil, 11-10, 1-2	1	1	1ns
Phantom, 109, Fuller, 12-1, 4-1	2	2	2½
Sir Shep, 109, Hildebrand, 10-1, 2-1	8	4	3h
P. Atheling, 109, McCue, 100-1, 30-1	3	3	4
Persistence, 112, Wonderly, 15-1, 4-1	9	8	5
Bouvier, 109, Wade, 200-1, 40-1	11	7	6
Out of Reach, 112, J. Martin, 2-1, 3-5	7	6	7
Charter, 107, Burns, 20-1, 10-1	6	5	8
Medley, 109, H. Phillips, 40-1, 12-1	10	9	9
Pong Ping, 107, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	5	10	10
Privateer, 107, Lyne, 40-1, 12-1	4	11	11

Time—1:41. Start poor. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Libertine-Piquante, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wisbard.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase match, over the short steeplechase course, about two miles, through the field.

	S.	½.	F.
Headmaster, 130, E. Helder, 1-2	2	1	1

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, J. C., West Side Park, to-day, 4 P. M., Montreal vs. Jersey City. P. R. R. ferries.

SPORTING GOODS.

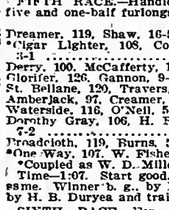
OUT TO-DAY

Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide

EDITED BY WALTER CAMP.

Contains the

NEW RULES FOR 1904



All-America team, by Walter Camp; Middle West Foot Ball, by A. A. Stagg, of Chicago University; New England Foot Ball, by M. E. Webb, of Boston; Middle States Foot Ball, by George Orton, of the University of Pennsylvania; Southern Foot Ball, by J. L. de Saulles; Southwestern Foot Ball, by W. Delaney, of St. Louis; Pacific Coast Foot Ball, by Archie Rice, of San Francisco, and Canadian Foot Ball, by Frank D. Woodworth, of Toronto. Special articles on the game alike for the player and the spectator, reviews of matches between leading colleges, and records of teams. Pictures of over 3,000 players.

PRICE TEN CENTS

How to Play Foot Ball. Newly revised for 1904. Edited by Walter Camp. Contains an introductory chapter for beginners, how to play, and tackle-back formations, by Walter Camp; Quarter-back, by de Saulles, of the Yale 1901 team; Full-back, by W. T. Reid, of the Harvard 1899 team; Signals, by Rockwell and Hogsn, of Yale's 1902 team; Defense, by Lewis, of Harvard; Training, by M. Murphy, of Yale. Price 10 cents.

The above books for sale by all newsdealers and A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

126-128 Nassau Street. { TWO STORES } 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

Every foot ball player should have a copy of Spalding's Fall and Winter Sports catalogue. Free

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses kept on farm for persons desiring to leave city for some time; moderate prices and good care. Farlee Bayliss, Belle Mead, N. J.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

ALWAYS BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND, ALSO LARGE VARIETY NEW, well-built CARRIAGES of all descriptions AT MODERATE PRICES. ALSO HARNESS, Sheets, Robes, Summer Blankets, Nets, Horse Goods.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS. JOHN MOORE & CO., Estab. 1876. 59 WARREN ST.

*Gartnsgallen, 130, O'Donnell, 7-5 ..... 1 2 2
*Garinagallen fell, but was remounted and finished.

Time—4:10. Good start. Won easily. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, owned by Mr. Storey and trained by Ralph Black.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Elliott	115	New York	103
Sidney C. Love	108	Divination	102
Sovereign	108	Canajoharie	100
Courtmald	103	Atwood	99
Honolulu	105	Armenia	93
Castallan	105	Dimple	96
Unmasked	105	Dick Bernard	94
Proceeds	105	Roseben	91
Crown Prince	104		

SECOND RACE.—The North American Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; full course, about two and a half miles.

Adjidaumo	163	Caller	156
Dromedary	156	St. Jude	142

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Siglight	127	Aeronaut	117
Veto	124	Austin Allen	117
Jack Lory	122	Amberjack	117
Sparkling Star	122	Mild Mont	110
Merry Lark	122	Woodsaw	110
Dandelion	117		

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs.

Major Daingerfield	127	Gray Friar	123
Caughnawaga	127	Ort Wells	113
Africander	126	Beldame	108
The Picket	126		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Agile	122	Oliver Cromwell	117
St. Bellane	119	Pioneer	114
Lochinvar	117	Linda Lee	114

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile.

Aceful	114	Stalwart	106
Claude	108	Gray Friar	102
Tobogcan	108	Palmbearer	95
Merry England	106	Illyria	87

PRINCE ALERT FAILS.

Trial Against Pacing Record Unsuccessful—Close of Brighton Races.

The Brighton Beach light harness meeting and the season of Grand Circuit trotting and pacing for New York City ended at the seaside track yesterday with a programme of dash races. Whatever the shortcomings of the sport may have been in other directions, the racing had the merit of furnishing quick action for the betting element.

The nominal feature of the day was the trial of the hopplied pacer Prince Alert against 1:59¼, in an effort to equal the world's "unpaced" pacing record, the 1:59¼ made by Star Pointer half a dozen years ago, without the aid of galloping horses in front of him or the benefit of a "wind shield." With the aid of these things the natural pacer Dan Patch cut well into the mark of Star Pointer, but Dan Patch's record has been qualified on that account, and Prince Alert, a horse that never classed with Patch, accordingly went against the older mark. Time won as it did at Empire City, for aside from the question of Prince Alert's ability, the weather was against record breaking of any kind, the sun being obscured and the air damp and cool. Prince Alert showed a lot of speed, however, for he went the first quarter in 0:30, the half mile in 1:00, and then finished the three-quarters, tailing off just a trifle, in 1:30½. In the last quarter of a mile the challenger of the world's record fell away so far that his galloping companion had to be all but pulled up at the wire, Prince Alert fininshing the mile in 2:02¾.

Summaries:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600; dash of one mile and a sixteenth.

Cheery Lass, h. m., by Bobby McGregor, (Andrews)	1
Belle Star, br. m., (Shank)	2
Edgar Boy, b. h., (Fuller)	3
Margaret W., b. m., (Snow)	4

Time—2:17.

Pools—Cheery Lass, $25; field, $10.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse of $500; dash of one-half mile.

Lookout Hal, h. h., by Hal Dillard, (Shank)	1
Inaha, blk. m., (Spear)	2
Nancy H., br. m., (Hudson)	3
Gordon Prince, br. h., (Snow)	4
Alcidine, h. m., (A. P. McDonald)	5

Time—1:03½.

Pools—Gordon Prince, $25; field, $10.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse, $700; dash of one mile and a sixteenth.

York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes's Boy, (Curry)	1
Maxine, h. m., (McCoy)	2
Marion Wilkes, mr. m., (A. P. McDonald)	3
Judge Green, b. g., (De Ryder)	4
Prince Greenlander, br. g., (Davis)	/
Masetto, blk. g., (Dickerson)	6

Time—2:19½.

Pools—Masetto, $25; field, $17.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse of $700; dash of one mile.

King Direct, blk. h., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1
Hen F., b. g., (De Ryder)	2
Ollywood, br. g., (Phillips)	3
Bob, ch. g., (B. Walker)	4
Birdina, b. m., (Davis)	5
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)	6

Time—2:11.

Pools—King Direct, $25; field, $10.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600; dash of one mile and a furlong.

John Taylor, gr. g., by Diapnte, (Wilson)	1
Direct View, br. h., (De Ryder)	2
John Mc., blk. g., (Geers)	3
Queen Wilkes, b. m., (Spear)	4

Special—To beat 1:59½ pacing, without a winner in front.

Time, (1:59½) | 1
Prince Alert, b. g., (J. Curry) | 0

Time—2:02¾.

GOOD GOLF AT DEAL.

James and Sherman Will Meet for the President's Cup.

R. C. James of Spring Lake and T. M. Sherman of Utica will meet to-day on the Deal Golf Club links, New Jersey, for the President's Cup, the chief trophy in the open tournament. Sherman, who made the lowest score on the opening day, continued his good work in the two match play rounds yesterday, first defeating C. D. Swords of Morristown and then in the semi-final round putting out Dr. Carl Martin, an ex-champion of Connecticut. Arthur McClave of St. Andrew's and Syms Wylie, Jr., of Seabright will meet for the Governors' Cup. The results in the chief cup contests are:

President's Cup.—Second Round—R. C. James, Spring Lake, beat E. G. Frazer, Deal, by 6 up and 4 to play; Frederick H. Thomas, Morris County, beat Amos T. Dwight, Dyker Meadow, by 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Carl Martin, Fairfield County, beat H. B. Billings, Essex County, by 4 up and 3 to play; T. M. Sherman, Utica, beat A. D. Swords, Morristown Field, by 5 up and 3 to play.

Semi-finals—James beat Thomas by 1 up; Sherman beat Dr. Carl Martin by 3 up and 6 to play.

Governors' Cup.—Second Round—Arthur McClave, St. Andrew's beat S. D. Lounsbury, Deal, by 4 up and 2 to play; L. P. Groyer, Sewaney, beat M. A. Wilson, by 5 up and 3 to play; Arthur McAleenan, Hollywood, beat J. T. Smith, Deal, by 3 up and 2 to play; Syms Wylie, Jr., Seabright, beat J. C. Dilworth, Pittsburg, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-finals—McClave beat Groyer by 4 up and 3 to play; Wylie beat McAleenan by 3 up and 2 to play.

Deal Cup.—Second Round—H. L. Phillips, Sewaney, beat N. A. Putnam, Dyker Meadow, by 2 up and 1 to play; F. S. Napier, Deal, beat Dr. H. Johnston, Spring Lake, by 2 up; Ira Howard, Delaware Country Club, Manoa, Penn., beat F. W. Menzies, Seabright, by 2 up; R. F. Jamieson, Spring Lake, beat Raymond Havemeyer, Seabright, by 1 up.

Semi-finals—H. Phillips beat Napier by 4 up and 3 to play; Howard beat Jamieson by 3 up and 1 to play.

First Defeated Eight.—First Round—J. B. Turner, Jr., Deal, beat Harold Townsend, Oyster Bay, by 2 up and 1 to play; L. J. Whitlock, Jr., Deal, beat G. G. Baxter, Goshen, by 6 up and 5 to play; E. D. Stoutenburg, Deal, beat Walter Stern, St. Andrew's, by 6 up and 4 to play; H. L. Bond, 3d, Baltusrol, beat Arthur Havemeyer, Seabright, by 1 up.

Semi-finals—Whitlock beat Turner by 3 up and 2 to play; Bond beat Stoutenburg by 3 up and 4 to play.

Second Defeated Eight.—First Round—J. F. Shanley, Jr., Deal, beat J. Walter Spalding, Seabright, by 4 up and 3 to play; N. W. Anthony, Deal, beat A. V. Taylor, Newark, by 6 up and 4 to play; J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood, beat George H. Bowley, Jersey City, by 1 up; C. M. Lindsay, Delaware Country Club, Manoa, Penn., beat W. Frew, Pittsburg, by 1 up in 19 holes.

Semi-finals—Shanley beat Anthony by 3 up and 1 to play; J. C. Phillips beat Lindsay by 2 up.

Women In Swimming Races.

An aquatic carnival, given by the managers of the Parkway Baths, at Brighton Beach, was held along the shore front between the baths and the new iron pier, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. The events included a half-mile swim for women, special races for girls under sixteen, and a quarter-mile race between Miss Lalla Rogers of Cohoes and Miss Francis Faulkner of Brooklyn. Miss Rogers won by two yards.

The feature of the sports was a novice race for women from the breakwater jetty at the east of the pavilion to the new breakwater in front of Ocean Parkway. There were twelve entries. Miss Lulu Rascom and Miss Angela Frecker, both high school girls from Brooklyn, took the lead at the start and maintained it until within a few yards of the finish, when Miss Rogers and Miss Faulkner spurted, finishing in the order named about ten feet apart. For the men a long-distance swim from the Parkway breakwater to the new iron pier was the principal event. Dr. R. O. Miller was the winner.

Vermont Golf Championship.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 19.—Frederick Herreshof of the Ekwanok Club of Manchester won the Vermont golf championship to-day by defeating in the final round of the tournament Percy H. Jennings, the former Yale golf Captain, by 5 up and 3 to play.

NEW YORKS LOST AGAIN

Defeated for the Third Time in the Series with Pittsburgs.

AMERICANS WON HANDILY

Chicagos Almost Shut Out by Chesbro's Masterly Pitching—Boston Beaten by St. Louis.

The New Yorks lost another game to the Pittsburgs yesterday, giving the series, three out of five games, to the champions. It was the only contest played in the National League, the other teams being on their way West. In the American League the Greater New Yorks, chiefly by Chesbro's fine pitching, beat Chicago and gained a clear lead for the championship. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 3; New York, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	...	7	7	8	10	13	15	12	72	.706
Chicago	6	...	8	9	8	8	12	12	63	.618
Pittsburg	8	6	...	7	8	13	8	10	60	.594
Cincinnati	7	8	0	...	9	9	11	11	61	.575
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	...	9	8	11	54	.514
Boston	7	2	5	5	5	...	8	11	40	.377
Brooklyn	2	2	4	5	6	5	...	9	37	.356
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	...	28	.260
Games lost	30	39	41	45	51	66	67	76		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.
Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	...	6	6	7	9	10	10	12	60	.606
Chicago	9	...	8	5	9	8	10	13	62	.596
Boston	7	7	...	0	7	10	7	13	60	.588
Philadelphia	5	11	5	...	6	9	9	11	56	.577
Cleveland	0	4	8	9	...	9	8	12	56	.560
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	...	6	8	42	.424
St. Louis	4	5	9	4	5	5	...	8	40	.412
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	...	22	.222
Games lost	39	42	42	41	43	53	57	77		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgs Take Last Game of Series from New Yorks by 3 to 2.

Poor judgment in running bases and inability to bat Lynch when hits were needed caused the New Yorks' third defeat of the series with the champion Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Pittsburg pitcher gave six men bases on balls and hit two batsmen, which gave McGraw's men an excellent opportunity to do some run-getting, but their weakness at the hat surprised even their most enthusiastic supporters. Ames was more effective than Lynch, but the champions' hits were more timely than those of the local team.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	...1	1	4	3	0
Be'mont, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	4	1	0
Wagner, ss	1	0	2	3	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Cassidy, rf	0	0	2	0	0
M'C'm'k, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Carisch, c	0	0	5	3	0
Lynch, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	6	26	11	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'an, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Merkle, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	0	3	1
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	9	1	0
Ames, p	0	0	1	1	0
†Donlin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	14	2

*Mertes out, hit by batted ball. †Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Ritchey (2,) Bransfield, Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, McGann. Stolen bases—Leach, Dahlen. Double plays—Carisch and Leach; Devlin, Dahlen, Gilbert, Bresnahan, and McGann. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 6; off Ames, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Lynch, 2. Struck out—By Lynch, 3; by Ames, 5. Passed ball—Carisch. Wild pitch—Ames. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—2:10. Attendance—8,694.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Win by Chesbro's Pitching and Chicago's Errors.

The powerful Chicago aggregation, of which Charles Comiskey is the ruler, was at the mercy of Chesbro and the other Greater New York players at American League Park yesterday. So effective was "Happy Jack's" delivery that only three hits were made by the Chicagoans. Four men reached third base, and their only run was scored by George Davis in the ninth inning on a three-base hit just inside of the right field foul line and Tannehill's out from short stop to first base. It was not until the fifth inning that the Chicagoans were enabled to connect with the ball safely, and then Dundon hit for a base to centre field. In the fifth and sixth innings Cheshro struck out three of the six men at the bat, and in the seventh inning the side was retired on three pitched balls. He gave but one batsman a base on balls, and that was to Dundon in the eighth inning. Three errors were charged to the New Yorks.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	...	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf	...0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	...1	1	1	3	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Isbell, 1b	...0	0	10	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	1	3	1
Sullivan, c	0	0	6	5	1
White, p	...0	0	1	5	0
Total	1	3	24	19	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Doingb'ty, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	...2	0	2	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
And'son, 1b	1	0	13	2	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Fultz, cf	...1	0	2	2	0
Conroy, 3b	...0	1	1	0	1
Kleinow, c	...0	0	7	1	0
Chesbro, p	...1	0	1	3	1
Total	...6	3	27	12	3

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

First base on errors—Chicago, 3; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off White, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by White, 0. Three-base hits—Davis, Conroy. Two-base hits—Williams, Fultz. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Williams, Jones. Stolen base—Elberfeld. Double play—Williams, Anderson, and Conroy. Hit by pitched ball—By White, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—1:30. Attendance—6,805.

CLEVELAND, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—In the eleventh inning to-day Lajoie, the first man up for Cleveland, hit to Monte Cross, whose throw to Davis went into the right field bleachers, and Lajoie made the circuit with the winning run. The game was closely contested from the start and abounded in interesting plays. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	...1	1	3	0	0
Flick, rf	...0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	...1	1	5	4	1
Bradley, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Carr, 1b	...0	0	13	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Bemis, c	...0	1	8	0	0
Moore, p	...0	0	0	1	0
Total	...2	6	32	10	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Pickering, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	...0	3	10	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Monte Cross, ss	0	0	2	2	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	0	4	1
Shreck, c	...0	1	14	1	0
Waddell, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	...1	7	33	10	1

*Davis out, hit by batted ball.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Lush, Seybold, and Davis (2.) Three-base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hit—Carr. Stolen bases—Flick, Murphy, and Seybold. Double plays—Turner and Carr; Waddell and Davis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 12. First base on balls—Off Moore, 7; off Waddell, 4. Struck out—By Moore, 7; by Waddell, 15. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—10,007.

DETROIT, 5; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Detroit easily outplayed the Washingtons to-day, winning by 5 to 0. This feature of the game was the brilliant playing of Cassidy at short stop. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	...0	0	2	0	0
Hill, 3b	...0	0	0	2	0
Cassidy, ss	0	2	3	8	0
Huelsman, lf	0	0	0	0	0
McCorm'k, 2b	0	2	1	3	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Clarke, 1b	...0	1	13	1	1
Kittredge, c	0	0	5	2	2
Townsend, p	0	0	1	1	1
Total	...0	5	27	17	4

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	...0	2	3	0	0
McIntyre, lf	2	1	4	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Crawford, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Hickman, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Lowe, 2b	...0	1	2	6	0
Beville, c	...0	0	4	2	0
O'Leary, ss	...0	1	0	1	0
Donovan, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	...5	8	27	14	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—5

Two-base hits—Hickman and McCormick. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Coughlin. Double plays—Cassidy, McCormick, and Clarke; Coughlin, Lowe, and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 2; off Donovan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Townsend, 6; by Donovan, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 4. Passed ball—Beville. Wild pitch—Donovan. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance—1,500.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The first five men in the St. Louis batting order found Dineen easy to-day, and they earned runs enough by long hits to win with a score of 5 to 2. Pelty kept Boston's score small, despite St. Louis' errors. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	3	4	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	3	0	1
Wallace

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

CANAL AND CONSTITUTION.

An argument of great power and majesty against the 1,000-ton barge canal has been forged hy our business contemporary The New York Commercial, and sent sizzling and roaring through the heavens only to fall plump into the editorial columne of our neighhor The Sun, where it was received with enthusiastic welcome and approval. The Commercial begins its deadly work hy observing that "the vote on the barge canal scheme was a very curious affair." It points out that while there was the majority of 245,000 in favor of the expenditure of $101,000,000 for the improvement, yet if the vote of the counties included in New York City be deducted there was a majority of 144,000 votes against the canal proposition. This argument is open to the objection that the "deduction" of the vote of counties now included in the great city would make any New York election table that ever found its way into a political almanac look as if it had been etruck with a sledgehammer. New York City gave 389,000 majority for the canal enlargement. But the heft of The Commercial's argument is found in this startling sentence:

It is noteworthy, too, that the total vote on the canal proposition was 284,000 less than that in thie State for Governor in 1902, and 450,000 less than that for President in 1900.

There is no possihle answer to this argument. Refutation sinks limp and gasping before it. When a new political principle of this rank and importance is launched upon a foolish, slumbering world there is only one thing to do. It must he relentlessly applied and pushed to its logical consequences, however ghastly and upsetting they may be. We for one will not tremhle nor shrink. So here goes.

In the year 1894 the chosen representatives of the people of New York in convention assemhled amended and revised the Constitution of the State. The Constitution, as so revised, was suhmitted to the vote of the people on Nov. 6, 1894, with this result:

For	410,697
Against	327,402
Majority for the Constitution	83,295

It is awful, it is positively sickening at this late day, ten years after the supposed adoption of the Constitution, to discover that the vote in favor of the Constitution wae 263,121 less than the vote cast on the same day for LEVI P. MORTON, Repuhlican candidate for Governor. It was 134,401 emaller than the vote cast for Secretary of State in 1893, and 244,171 smaller than the vote cast for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892.

The Commercial, with a solemnity entirely appropriate to the catastrophic nature of its discovery, declares that "the foregoing facts have led many persons to question whether the canal verdict rendered by the people of this State at the polls in 1903 should be accepted as decisive and final." We beg leave to observe that the facts we have set forth may lead many persons to question whether the constitutional verdict, rendered by the people of this State at the polls in 1894, should he accepted as decisive and final. Give us another try at that Constitution. We affirm, without the least fear of contradiction, that the chance of repealing the Constitution hy a vote of the people is every hit as good as the chance of reversing the vote on the canal improvement.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE BUILDING STRIKE.

As was to have been expected, the new Building Trades Alliance is breaking np. Its purpose has become too evident to permit the rank and file of the union membership, cajoled or dragooned into following the lead of Mr. WEINSEIMER, to remain content in euch a relation. With their leader under indictment on a charge which puts his liherty in jeopardy, and ahsolutely no hope of establishing the principle of one-man control which Mr. WEINSEIMER stands for—even if it promised advantage to lahor, which it does not—it would he more than surpricing if the unione not organized primarily for purposes of graft remained in affiliation with the Alliance. That they are withdrawing from it indicates obedience to the law of eelf-preservation, even though one should fail to recognize in it evidence of returning sanity and a desire to reassert the principlee underlying all good citizenship. The representative American workman may he misled into all kinds of errors and follies, and will often yield temporary ohedience to leaders he has no warrant for trusting and less for following; but he is not an habitual grafter, and has no ahiding respect for one who is.

The back of the huilding trade strike was hroken and the leaders instrumental in hringing it about discredited and discouraged by the withdrawal of two important unions, that of the Metal Lathers and the Waterproofers. These unions have signified their intention of returning to work. From other unions nominally in affiliation with the Alliance wholesale desertions are expected or have already taken place. As many as twenty unions are not involved in the conflict precipitated by the effort of the Alliance to secure the ahandonment of arhitration and the restoration of the Parks method of beginning and ending strikes. Some of those which are involved are now making arrangements to recrystallize into new organizations under assurances from the employers that they will he dealt with as unions, and that as against them the rule of the open shop will not he enforced if the new unions can furnish the labor required for the work in hand. It was also agreed that no ohstacle would he put in the way of organizing into new unions the nonunion men who begin work on Monday morning. Indeed, the employers are understood distinctly to favor this plan. For a good many reasons they prefer to deal with unions which will respect their treaty engagements; but it does not appear that they have promised to discriminate against non-union, or that they intend to do so.

In view of all the circumstances the position of the Building Trades Alliance is decidedly weak, and after Monday it should lack the cohesive power long to hold itself together. Its only reason for being is one which self-respecting mechanics are forced to repudiate as soon as they understand it.

JAPAN'S INTERNATIONAL OFFENSE.

This journal has seldom had the opportunity of recognizing the justice or reasonahleness of any contention made in his official capacity hy the Russian Ambassador at Washington. It is all the more satisfactory to he ahle to say now that the protest of Count CASSINI, made in an interview published in yesterday's Herald, against the action of Japan in the case of the Ryeshiteini seems to us entirely justified. The Ambassador's views are perhaps at some points somewhat intemperately expressed. But his positions are founded in international law, and it would be difficult to overstate the gravity of the situation that would be created by inaction on the part of the Powers which at the beginning of the present war united in guaranteeing the neutrality of China, with reference to the gross violation of that neutrality committed hy the Japanese naval officer who captured and took away a disarmed Russian gunboat under the protection of China, and whose act the Japanese Government, instead of promptly disavowing and undoing, seems to have made its own hy refusing to give up the prize unlawfully and wrongfully obtained. Count CASSINI is entirely justified in saying that "if nothing is done the great act of Mr. HAY in keeping China out of the conflict, an act which we all recognize as making for the peace of the world, becomes absolutely null and void."

The Amhassador is equally sustained by the authoritiee on international law in saying that "nothing can be pleaded in extenuation of this act." It is a gross violation of the neutrality of China by one of the guarantors of that neutrality. Changing only in a word or two the language used hy our Minieter at The Hague with reference to the excessive and partial hospitality ehown in the ports of the Dutch West Indies to a Confederate vessel of war, we may say that the incident of the Ryeshiteini "seems to disclose a deliherate purpose on the part of Japan to practice upon the presumed indifference, the expected favor, or the fancied weakness of the Chinese Government." Such a proceeding goes far, much further than the Japaneee Government seems to perceive, toward forfeiting for Japan that sympathy of the Powers having an interest in the future of China which has hitherto heen so valuable to her during this war. No nation can set itself up as ahove the law of nations without hecoming an international outlaw. Mankind will no more bear the pretensions of a Japanese naval officer to adjudicate the status of a disahled Russian gunhoat in a Chinese port hy forcihly carrying her off than it will hear the pretensions of a Russian naval officer to make such an adjudication in the case of a neutral ship accused or suspected of carrying contraband of war hy sinking such a ship on the high seas. Such an infraction of international law must in either case he paid for. In the case of the Knight Commander it can be paid for hy restoring the value of the ship, since the ship herself cannot be restored. In the case of the Ryeshiteini it could have been, and should have been, made good by the prompt restitution to Chinese custody of the vessel unlawfully withdrawn from it. That restitution can no longer be made promptly or gracefully. But it behooves all the other guarantors of the neutrality of China to put pressure upon Japan to induce her to make it, even tardily and ungracefully, and thus avert the perils of which Count CASSINI does not speak too seriously. Japan, if nevertheless she retains the Ryeshiteini, can have nothing whatever to say for herself in the forum of the opinion of the world. No prize court in the world would hold the Ryeshiteini to be lawful prize of war, or, if a Japanese prize court could be found so to hold, it would simply prove that the concession to Japan of the last token of full civilization, the right to try foreigners within her borders by her own tribunals, had been improvidently and prematurely granted.

The right of maintaining an asylnm for disabled heiligerents is as clear as any other right of a neutral nation. As one of the decisions puts it, "Armed ships of a heiligerent are to be admitted, with their prizes, into the territorial waters of a neutral for refuge, whether from chase or from the perils of the sea." The case is exactly analogous to that of fugitive troops, the law of which is thus stated by HALL:

Although a neutral must not lend his territory for purposes of war, he may receive a beaten army or individual fugitives, provided he disarms them and does not allow them again to engage in the war.

This is exactly what happened in the case of the Ryeshiteini. The Japanese officer who captured her affected to doubt, and it is said that the Japanese Government now affects to douht, the completeness of her disarmament. That was conclusively proved by the fact that when the Japanese boarded her, refusing to accept the Chinese Admiral's assurance that she was disarmed—a proceeding in itself insulting to China—the Russians found no means of resistance except their naked hands. China had done her full duty as a neutral. If she failed to do it afterward, hy preventing the illegal capture, the grievance is Russia's and not Japan's. China did, in fact, exactly what Germany has done in the case of those Russian ships which took refuge in German territory. And yet Japan, which professes herself entirely satisfied with the action of Germany, demands that China, which has taken exactly the same action with reference to the Russian refugees at Shanghai as Germany took with reference to the Russian refugees at Tsing Tau, shall deliver up those refugees. In other words, she dares to treat helpless China as she does not dare to treat hellicose Germany. The distinction adds a suggestion of prudent consideration which rather aggravates the perfidy of the performance.

We entirely discredit the reports from Washington that our Government is at all disposed to imitate the prudent distinction drawn by Japan, and particularly that it is disposed to treat a violation of the rentrality of China by Japan any more leniently than it would treat such a violation hy Russia. We are entirely confident that the State Department has not lent itself to a pettifogging quibble between naval and military neutrality, and that it does not, as one dispatch puts it, "confidently expect that neutrality, so far as land operations are concerned, can be preserved," even though Japan should be permitted to destroy the neutrality and "administrative entity" of China in every Chinese port. How can Russia be expected to respect such Chinese neutrality as it may suit her to violate if Japan is permitted to violate with impunity so much of it as it may euit her to violate? With what face can any of the guarantors of Chinese neutrality ask Russia to do so? The question raised by the case of the Ryeshiteini is plainly put up to the neutral guarantors of the neutrality of China. What do they mean to do about it?

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The figures given by the Democratic candidate for Vice President as to the cost of government in the couree of his address of acceptance were etriking enough. They would have heen still more significant had he gone more into detail, and, especially, had he given the figures for the whole of each of the more recent Administrations, beginning with the first one of Mr. CLEVELAND.

It is a fact probably unfamiliar to most of our readers that when Mr. CLEVELAND became President for the first time the population of the country was hardly 70 per cent. of the present population, a little over 56,000,000. For a decade the Union had been pretty eteadily and rapidly advancing in wealth and prosperity, and expenditures were growing, partly in response to the growing neede of the country and partly in consequence of the extravagance bred of the determination to get rid of the surplus without reducing tariff taxation. During the four yeare, 1886 to 1889 inclusive, the rate of expenditure per capita to the population was $4.55. During the next four years the population increased to nearly 68,000,000 and the per capita expenditure to $5.47 on the average of the term, reaching $5.78 for the closing year of the Administration of President HARRISON. In the four years of Mr. CLEVELAND'S second term the average per capita wae reduced to $5.18, and in its last year to $5.11. With the return of the Repuhlicans to power an increase again took place, in conaiderable part due to the cost of the Spanish war. The average expenditure rose to $6.78 per capita, and in 1899 reached $8.14. With the close of the war the expenditure fell to $5.96 per capita in 1902, hut it has advanced again, and is now going on at a rate hut little below $7 per capita. The population has passed the 80,000,000 mark, hut the rate of spending advancee still more rapidly.

It is likely to continue to do so so long as the influences to whioh the Repuhlican Party is subjected are allowed to control. We are far from asserting that the average Repuhlican in office is less conscientious in the regulation of expenditure than the averaje Democrat in the like position. But the definite and natural tendency of the powerful and dominating protected interests is to resist the reduction of tariff taxation and to dissipate the surplus which might seem to demand such reduction. And back of this influence, which is in itself constant and strong, is the general notion that the Government is rather a source of profit for the party than a trust for the whole people, that the Government may be made to support the people rather than that it is an agency for common needs which the people must support. This notion is, of course, the very root of protectionism, and its effect is felt in every fihre of the Administration. The opposite and restraining notion is not always entertained hy Democrats, but so far as concerns the National system it is much more common. Certainly in the periods of Democratic snpremacy of late years there has been a keener sense of responsibility shown. Under the lead of Judge PARKER we have no douht that that sense would he far stronger than under the lead of Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is a difference that may not excite the people much in these days, hut it will have its weight with inteliigent and conservative voters.

THE VANISHING PIGTAIL.

It used to be thought that the possession of his pigtail was essential to the Chinaman's religious peace of mind, and that it was the anchor rope of his expectations of a blissful hereafter; besides this, it was considered an appendage necessary to his secular dignity and prosperous progress through the world. But there have been recent tokens that he has no longer any superstition about the appendix, so deeply rooted are the capillary fibres of which it is in part composed; that he can part with it without winking when it seems his interest to do so, and that in his mind, after uncounted ages during which it was appraised at a fanciful value, it has come to stand for what it is, a mere wisp of hair and a vain fashion of no more real importance to its wearer than a Queen Anne peruke or a North American Indian's pointed and anointed topknot. Among the Chinese dwellers in this country a new society has heen formed called the Bow Wong Woy, its aims being liherai and progressive, and among many of its chapters in Washington and elsewhere there is a etampede for the nearest local harher shops, where the queues of each, ripe for the sickle, are reaped away.

The full import of this abandonment of a national and racial habit has probably not disclosed itself, and it may be of more importance than such a slight tonsorial ritual—one swish at the hand of a trained expert, and one movement of the gleaming blade—would appear to be. Perhaps it means that the Chinaman has at last fully Americanized himself; is willing to live and die here, mingling his ashes with our soil, alien to him hitherto, but henceforward as good as natal; that he is willing to rehearse all our National Anthems and sing them with energy and good intentions on such occasions as may he suitable, and hang the American flag over his laundry door whenever any of our National holidays comes around.

There is, to he sure, a rumor that quite a lot of Washington Chinamen are without the necessary documents to prevent their deportation, and the notion has slid down their pigtaile and into their now denuded heads that the ahsence of the former will tend to give them a stronger foothold here than without the protection of official certificates they could possess while wearing them. They have thus a strong reason for the sacrifice they are making, connected with their own interests and not signifying any transferrence of their patriotic sentiments. The interesting thing about the movement is the evidence it supplies that the queue is not absolutely inviolable; that it can be parted with when there eeems a good reason for it, and that the traveled and enlightened Chinaman of the present day no longer clings to the belief, outdating CONFUCIUS and all the registered eages of Cathayan antiquity, that only hy that appendage can he at the last be lifted up into heaven when the adorning pigtails of those who have gone before, the saints and martyrs and holy men of his kind, stream forth on the celestial winds in multitude beyond the forest leaves or sands on the ocean's shore. He has taken in with broadening experience of this world new ideas of the next and the waye of getting there. For his pigtail is esteemed as perhaps the modern Briton esteems his mutton-chop whisker. He knows that it is becoming and decorative and has a sustaining force of tradition behind it, but it can be parted with and no harm done whenever there is any occasion for the eacrifice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whatever justice there may be in Mr. LAWSON'S charge that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has been guilty of frenzied finance in his operations in Copper, there can be little douht that the phrase well characterizes the late operation of Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., at Tarrytown, in the matter of a certain dollar charged for delivering a telegraph message at his country home. The dollar had been paid, in the younger Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S absence, hy a servant, and on his return he hitched up and drove down to the station in passionate protest. It is not to be denied that as much shrewdness may be put into the saving of the least greenback as in the wrecking of an industry. RUSSELL SAGE once refused to put a dollar into the contribution hox on the plea that he could not afford it. "I have four millions tied up so that I don't get a cent of income from it," was his hland and sufficient explanation. A man of such invention deserves the position of Excusemaker in Chief to the Sultan. And he saved the dollar. But even if this later dollar now swelled on the crest of young Mr. ROCKEFELLER'e bank account, would it he worth what it cost? A penny saved, no douht, may be a penny earned; but there is also a popular belief that time is money. A man earning $10 a day hesitates before cutting his afternoen in two in the search of one-fifth of its value. Besides, there are other items in life. Digestion, for example, is worth as much as either time or money, and it may be gravely questioned whether in this case more of that commodity would have been lost by saying good-hye to the bill without passion, and especially as the protest resulted in crushing, humiliating disappointment. Much golf in years will not quite undo the ravages of such excess in youth. Then, too, the upshot of the altercation was that Mr. ROCKEFELLER forbade messages to he sent him in the future except hy telephone. Most men, even those of the comparatively hnmble stipend above referred to, receive at times messages that import more than 100 cents. It is true that Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S demonstration may induce his business and social connections to prepay the necessary simoleon, and it is partly in the devout wish for such a consummation that the publicity of the incident is herein promoted. But if a cog should slip, might not the result cost more than a thousand mills? Young Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S methods of finance, we repeat, are also frenzied. But we trust that our readers will observe a difference hetween the mature and the youthful frenzy.

—According to our authentic dispatch Gen. STOESSEL received the Japanese proposition for the surrender of Port Arthur with "a hurst of wonderful profanity." The details of the wonder the dispatch inexcusahly fails to signify. From the nature of the Japanese proposition, one is inclined to the helief that, however splendid, it was more than justified. Greater provocation could not have been alleged when Uncle Tohy swore. Eut that only makes our caso the harder, for hy this time no doubt the recording angel has forever hlotted out the heavenly record, so that the hope of being let into that pyrotechnic display is cut off for the here and for the hereafter. Think of the thirteen-inch consonants let loose! Think of the hroadside of polysyllahic ohjurgations! Certainly the correspondent who represented the plan of KAMIMURA'S sea fight hy the Japanese character for a cup of tea was not at a loss for a means to transmit to posterity at least a faint and far away conception of that surpassing outhurst of language.

—Convicted of error, let us seem to he as repentant as we can. One "G. W. O." of Rahway, N. J., who is doubtless as fair as she is courteous, comes at us with the accusation of having forgotten our Shakespeare "a wee hit," and asks if it was "not Dogberry but Nick Bottom who offered 'to roar you as soft as any sucking dove.'" Too true! Bottom said something like this. The worst of it is, we knew it all the time, that saying being of particular use to paragraphers who delight in smiling at an overcomplaisant world. We could point to occasions on which we have used it, rightly accredited, so numerous that we binsh for our poverty in quotation. But though we have slipped at last with regard to the name, we have not yet done such wrong as to foist upon SHAKESPEARE the alliteration which our correspondent attributes to him. The word is "gently," not "softly." But what is a question of mere scholarly veracity among friends? Another correspondent hurls at us an error of moment. With regard to the reward offered hy a certain maiden in pursuit of a naval lover we said: "Two dollars for sixty-seven inches of hlack-haired sailor figures out at something less than 3 cents a hrunette inch; or, to he accurate, at 2.8359 and a fraction." Whereunto the correspondent objects: "Will you kindly revise your computation and tell us whether 2.8359 should not read 2.9851"? When it is a question of the value per inch of a brunette sailorman to a forlorn maiden there should be no paltering with truth. And we hasten also to make full apology to the dignity of the naval hero whose market value we have so shamelessly depreciated. From Jack Tar up to Lieut. HOBSON and Admiral SCHLEY, 3 cents should hring at least .1492 of an inch more than we said.

—If it hadn't heen for "Professor" GEORGE FISHER of Denver, Col., (according to Professor GEORGE FISHER of Denver, Col.) all the Cossacks would be without a Hetman, the throne of Russia would he without a Czarowitch, and the Czarina would still be unsuccessfully engaged in the heir husiness. The means hy which Professor FISHER enahled his imperial client to select the sex of their offspring is based on planetary conditions, and a chart of the moon, going hack 200 years. His communication to the imperial household was appropriately conveyed by a lady of the hisexual name of Mrs. PARENTS. Professor FISHER claims to have clients in most of the countries of the earth to the number of 8,000, all of whom have paid for his services—with the exception, he sadly admits, of the Czar, who hasn't even said "Thank you." Again, the ingratitude of Kings! But since it is a question of astrology, is it quite wise in Professor FISHER to inhahit (as we see he does hy his picture in The Denver Daily News) a sackcoat in conjunction with a white lawn tie, and that under the influence of a Czar Nicholas beard, which rises ascendant ahove it? As we cast the professor's horoscope he is not destined for favor in imperial households.

—Referring to the comment made in these columns upon the delay in the train service of the New Haven Road some days ago, at the time when the line was blocked hy the fall of some steel beams of the new hridge in process of construction at Bedford Park, an officer of the New Haven Road calls our attention to the fact that Bedford Park is not a station upon the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, hut is upon the Harlem Road several miles from its junction with the New Haven line. This in itself would not meet our criticism, which was directed against the action of the New Haven officials in continuing, after the line was hlocked, to admit passengers to their trains at the Grand Central Station, many of which were stalled in the tunnel and along the line for hours afterward. Our correspondent says, however: "The management of this company had no more to do with the hridge at Bedford Park than had the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was in ignorance of what had transpired for a long time after the accident in question, and it was only after long delay that we ascertained what the trouble was, and urged upon the New York Central the diverting of our trains hy way of Port Morris. Then we were subjected to serious delays, for the route was unfamiliar to our men, and we had difficulty in securing pilots." This meets our criticism completely, and we cheerfully lift from the shoulders of the New Haven management the hurden of our criticism, which we hereby transfer without diminishment of weight or mitigation of severity to the New York Central people, whose conduct in failing to notify the New Haven officials of the cause of the delay and the certainty that it would be prolonged seems to us so revolting as to demand the expiatory sacrifice of the person or persons at fault.

Running.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What's that Binklap boy doing?"
"Running for Governor."
"Get out! He isn't twenty years old."
"No. He's the Governor's errand boy."

The Early Bird.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Our English saying ahout the early bird's breakfast has its counterpart in twenty other languages. The Germans, for instance, have a rhymed proverb to the effect that early morning has gold in its month.

Might Be, but Not Wisely.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Dou you consider him a man who can be trusted?"

"Well," replied the Boston purist, "I suppose he can be trusted, but there would be considerable risk attached to the proceeding."

SHOE AND LEATHER REBATES.

Mugwump Manufacturer's Views of Effects of Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your new aspirant in the rebate on shoes and leather discussion is evidently an academician or unaccustomed to analyze business propositions.

"How do they get hack the profit they must pay on the tax?" The tariff! That has nothing to do with the sale for shoe exports. Internal competition among shoe manufacturers has reduced the selling price to the merchant and consumer to such an extent that shoes cannot be imported to compete with our home manufactures even on a free trade hasis. The Government collects not one cent on this class of manufactures; the tariff schedules are maintained to prevent foreign manufacturers from competing with our own shoe manufacturers. If the tariff was lower, they might, with similar methods of production, enter our market through their underpaid wage earners, with longer hours of toil, or through undervaluations. American manufacturers do not propose to permit them to compete with our own industries and well-paid lahor with shorter hours of toil; and yet American shoes are sold to the consumer in the United States of the same quality as cheap as they can be bought at retail in Europe. That is no reason why we should open our market or revise our tariff to permit them to deprive our wage earners of work or compel our manufacturers to close their factories for the privilege of remitting them gold for wares that we produce as cheap in this country, and of hetter quality and style, than their commodities. It is quite likely that your correspondent would prefer aliens to our own citizens. Americans are commencing to group themselves, especially in their home affairs, into a great composite body, each group acting for National prosperity, and that is why foreigners are so anxious to capture our home commerce. Ours is the richest market in the world.

Please remember that our National commerce last year was $22,000,000,000, our exports about $1,500,000,000, and our imports ahout another $1,000,000,000, our home commerce nearly ten times greater than our exports.

If a choice was determined upon, as hetween our home commerce and exports, we would naturally protect our home market—even as France does—hy a prohihitory tariff. They allow no competitive wares to enter their market.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the hides used in the manufacture of shoes are raised in this country. That is why the duty of 15 per cent. was exacted from foreign hides. We will soon leave the hide question in the same form as the foreign manufactured shoes, holding a mere adequate tariff duty that protects the leather interests. The Government receives from duties, except in articles of luxury—French shoes—not one cent toward our revenues. A great gain, however, to American cattle ranchers and shoe manufacturers.

Idcreased trade in shoes will add greater benefits from exports, to the cattle raiser, tanner, shoe manufacturer, and their wage earners.

A MUGWUMP SHOE MANUFACTURER.
New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

THE SCARCITY OF POLICEMEN.

Complaint That Few Are to be Found on the Streets of the East Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I never meet a policeman when I am out walking except on Broadway crossings or at public meetings. It seems that there are no more policemen doing duty along the eide streets of the east side at all. I wanted to complain about this a long time ago, but alwaye thought somehody more interested in the matter would do so. It may readily be seen how dangerous it is sometimes going along the streets when the population is so great and the police are so few, or else they must all have detailed jobs. I think it is wrong. They should he made to patrol their posts.

The other evening I was walking through East Twelfth Street, and a crowd of young loafers began to throw watermelon peels at me. I went up to one of them to ask him what he meant, and the crowd got around me, punching me. I made my escape, running and looking for a policeman. Abont half an hour later I found one. He was very nice, and told me he was sorry that I got licked, and that he has such a long post that he can't he all over, his post being the whole length of his precinct. So it is all over New York; one can never find a policeman when he wants one. Let any one go along the east side from Tenth Street to Eighteenth Street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, and see what gangs hang around the side streets and on the corners. Many robberies occur all over New York every night, people are attacked and robbed of their money on the cars and in the parks, Central Park in particular. But one can never find a policeman. I wonder where they are. After it is all over one generally ehows up, and then he makes a report; they put a detective on the case, and he tells you to describe the party that robbed you. Then they tell you they have a clue, and that is all they get. What we want is more policemen, and we must have them.

A TIMES READER.
New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

CAUSE OF ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

Engineers Ignorant of Machinery Which Controls Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not commonly known that when an engineer is examined hy the Board of Examining Engineers as to his qualifications to take charge of a plant, nothing whatever is asked in regard to the complicated machinery which controls the elevator car. If this addition of the mechanism of elevators was made in the examination, and candidates should pass as they do now on boilers and engines, I believe I could safely say that 75 per cent. of the accidents which now occur would not he known.

Superintendent Hopper'e suggestion of licensing operators would do no harm; it would make little difference whether the operator is licensed or not, while the machinery down stairs is out of order, and 90 per cent. of the accidents occur from that cause.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

WILLIAM McDONALD.
New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

Striking While It's Hot.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"My! you look as if you had been overcome by the heat," exclaimed Goodiey.

"So I am almost," replied Hancock.

"It certainly has been very hot to-day."

"Yes, bnt I wouldnt have minded it so much if my wife hadn't dragged me about town to-day to do our shopping for next Christmas."

Reluctant to Give Up.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Lend me $10, old man. I'm a little short."

"That won't help you any. You'll be just as short after getting the money."

"Nonsense, old chap. How do you make that out?"

"Why, after giving you the $10, I don't expect to see you any longer."

Praying for the Sister.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Bittar—I just hate that woman. I hope she'll lose all her money, get some disfiguring illness, be run down by a train—

Rev. Goodhart—Sister! Sister! We are told to pray for our enemies.

Mrs. Bitter—Well, I'm praying for all those things for her.

ROOSEVELT ON PROTECTION.

Set It Down as Harmful in His "Life of Benton."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the very general discussion as to President Roosevelt's real belief in protection, which has been renewed hy the letter of Mr. James C. Carter to the Secretary of the College Man's Club, it may be interesting to know what Mr. Roosevelt in 1898, before the Presidency loomed large, thought on the subject of tariff. We may know him "by his works."

In his "Life of Benton" Mr. Roosevelt writes: "Political ecoromists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice; but if the majority of the people in interest wish it, and it affects only themselves, there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their heart's content. The trouble is that it rarely does affect only themselves." (P. 60.)

These are the views of a mature, well-educated man who, at the time, had no reason for shaping his utterances except in line with his convictions. They are, in all probability, the real views of the President to-day, but he knew that if he had reiterated them previous to his nomination he could never have heen his party's candidate for the Presidency. The disappointment in Roosevelt's career, and it is a real disappointment, is that therein "expediency" has for some years been writ larger and larger, until it has become difficult to find the man in the politician.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN.
New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

COST OF BEATING A WIFE.

Chicago Price-List Had a Predecessor in London Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wife-slapping price-list as estahlished in the Harrison Street Court, Chicago, as mentioned in your special dispatch of Aug. 15, recalls to my mind the small volume published in London, in 1884, by my late brother, Henry Romeike, the founder of the newspaper clipping system. It was the "Wife Beater's Manual," a vade mecum, without which no domestic despot's library was considered complete. Like your article, the book analyzed a long list of combined chastisements which had found their way into the papers, and classified the expenses incurred in the different methods of the correction.

From the analysis, it appears the cost of walloping one's own wife varies from half a crown to £10, thus bringing the luxury within reach of the humblest income.

Considering the commonplace character of some of the more expensive forms of domestic discipline, it is astonishing to find what can he done in the same direction for half a crown. At Newcastle, for example, for that modest expenditure the lord of the household can hurl a poker at his wife with all the desired effect, while at Sunderland, for an outlay in court of 8s., he is at liherty to strike the partner of his joy on the head with a piece of wood. Under cash terms the same price covers the luxury of beating a wife who has maintained herself and children hy her own exertions for nine months.

This hook was taken up and widely commented on by the English press at the time, and was a means to an end in correcting the terrihle evil at one time so rampant and unrestrained in civilized England.

ALBERT ROMEIKE.
New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Like Dowie's Tirades, an Insult to Every Intelligent Citizen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican Party leaders (apparently two men) have issued their campaign hook, and I note a few extracts from it are quoted in your paper. From these extracts, and from the general comment passed upon them, an intelligent mind will at once come to the conclusion that this document, if indeed we have a right to dignify it hy applying to it such a term, will influence the people of this country as much as one of Dowie's tirades at Madison Square Garden last year, and will in all prohability secure for the Republican Party as much esteem and prestige as Dowie had sincere auditors after the delivery of his first speech.

This campaign book should be hailed with delight hy the managers of the Democratic Party. In fact, it is a very valuahle weapon in their hands, and can be used to great advantage against its compilers, inasmuch as it holds up to view the individual inner thoughts of the men who seek the suffrage of their fellow-citizens, and the opinions voiced in this scurrilous epistle are an insult to every intelligent citizen. Their attack on the sending by Judge Parker of the gold telegram is full of haseness, false accusation, stupidity, and very plainly show just what lines they would have worked on were they placed in a similar position, to say nothing of the mean and despicable motives back of their slanderous attitude. But we are not surprised at this, as we know that the men who penned this infamous instrument are well versed in deceitful and underhanded tactics. We only have to look back a little to see what methods they usually pursue when confronted with matters which require truthfulness and honesty.

It will not be necessary for the managers of the Democratic Party to vilify the compilers of this document, as the public already have taken their true measure, and know too well that the very men who accuse Judge Parker of trying to hoodwink the public in sending the gold telegram are accnstomed to employing such tactics themselves. Their opinions have no weight with men who are acquainted with their careers, and are made for the highest hidder.

Judge Parker can well afford to ignore thie hase attack by the chief of the Republican Party and his office-seeking secretary as surely his character and National standing is far superior to that of two men, one who has sold his political ideas for a mess of pottage and the other whose word and mind are as changeahle as the wind.

EDRIC C. GREAVES.
New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

Exceeded the Limit.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Sultan was very angry.

"They can't make me shell out by pointing a gun at me," he hoarsely announced.

"Won't you meet the parties?" the Vizier mildly inquired.

"No!" thundered the Commander of the Faithful. "I tell you, they can't make me stir a foot by pointing a gun at me!"

"But, your Ineffable Highness," persisted the Vizier, "this is a thirteen-inch gun!"

The Sultan reached for his turban.

"That's different," he said.

THE KISS.

The first kiss of young love—
What to compare? The twilight croon
Of the mating dove?

The opening notes of the song
That hursts from the heart of the joyous thrush
When the days are long?

The murmur of hrooks that flow
When zephyrs lull the Summer noon?
Ah, no.

The first sweet thrill of lips—
Like petals that blush as the tremulous bee
The honey sips.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

"BIRD AND BEE MAN" GUEST OF MISS GOULD

Tells Roxbury How to Get Rid of Mosquitos.

"EVERY BIRD HAS ITS BUG"

Former Army Officer Has Already Made an Ardent Convert of His Hostess.

Special to The New York Times.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Miss Helen Gould is entertaining at her home here the Western naturalist, Col. Isaac W. Brown. Formerly in the United States Army, he is now known as the "Bird and Bee Man of Indiana." He has a scheme for freeing mosquito-ridden Jersey from the pests that have helped to make that State fameus. The disasters to the wheat crop, the cotton crop, and all other crops that fall are traceable, according to the "Bird and Bee Man," to the destruction of birds provided by nature especially to exterminate the insects.

Miss Gould sent all the way to Winona Lake, Indiana, for Col. Brown, having heard of his wonderful work with birds and insects. He left several hundred students and teachers especially to visit her. Every time he looks out of the window or takes a drive he sees sometbing ahout small animal life that escapes the average eye. Already he has discovered swallows nesting under the eaves of Miss Gould's village home and rare spider webs on her fruit trees.

"If the people in New Jersey could get plenty of the right sort of birde to help them the mosquitos would soon be eaten up," said Col. Brown to-day. "Swallows and purple martins would rather feed on mosquitos than anything else. The little pests stand a poor chance of living when these birds come around in large enough numbers. Swallows ought never to be killed, and the farmers should build high boxes where the martins could come to make their nests.

"The English sparrow is the one bird that ought to be wiped out. They don't kill insects, but use all their energies in fighting birds that do. The increase of this English sparrow is a case of the survival of the fittest, not the survival of the best."

Miss Gould has been tramping and driving all about the country with her guest. She is very enthusiastic over his theories for the preservation of birds and the extermination of bugs. The naturalist's visit will probably result in the extending of substantial aid to his plans by her. Col. Brown has been pointing out to her to-day that twelve or fifteen varieties of birds have their nests near her house.

"Every bird has its bug" pretty nearly expresses the Colonel's gospel. The quail is the great enemy of the Hessian fly, that is proving so disastrous to the wheat crop in the West now. The potato bug has begun to do untold damage in Colorado since so many thousands of their winged devourers were killed a few years ago to afford plumage to women's hats.

"The quail ought to be semi-domesticated," Col. Brown said to one of his friends this morning. "If the wheat growers in the West only realized how these fat, timid birds would eat up the flies they would never go out and kill them with guns or catch them in nets. The quail is the most prolific bird in existence. I think the Lord made it so just because he knew how much it would he needed to fight these insect enemies of man."

This morning Col. Brown got up at 4 o'clock. He does this every morning, he says. He started ut into the woods with two or three men whom he had persuaded to get up with him. They passed a dead apple tree. It looked very commonplace, but the naturalist rushed up to it as if he were making a great discovery.

"Just look at that!" he cried to the others.

"What is it? We don't see anything but a dead tree," one of them answered.

"Why, just look at the spider web. The spider has built it there to entrap the pests that have killed this tree. They are doing something man couldn't do. I'll just cut this limb off and take it back to show to Miss Gould." And he did.

"In my own town," he said to-day, "I offer a standing reward of $5 to any one who will show me a mouse caught by a cat in either May, June, or July. Cats never catch them then, so my $5 is safe. That's another reason why birds should not be interfered with—they help do away with the mice."

At Winona Lake, Indiana, Col. Brown has put up a lot of boxes for martins. He lectures near these boxes to the students at the Summer school there, and says none of them ever gets bitten by a mosquito because the birds eat them as fast as they come.

The naturalist, John Burroughs, lives near here. The Westerner has the profoundest admiration for him. One of the first trips he made after his arrival was to go over to see Mr. Burroughs. He was sorely disappointed to find him away from home.

JAURES AND BEBEL SQUABBLE.

Argue at Socialist Congress Over French and German Methods.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—The International Socialist and Trades Union Congress spent to-day in discussing the so-called Dresden resolution, introduced by the French delegates. This resolution was adopted by the Socialist Congress held in Dresden and afterward approved at a conference held in Rheims.

While giving approval to the Socialist parliamentary groups in running their own candidates for parliamentary offices, the resolution condemned the idea of the Socialists making any concession to the established order of things by taking any share in government or in bourgeois society.

M. Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, opposed the resolution. He said the Socialist Party in Germany was admirable, hut weak. The electoral campaign in Germany wae wonderful, but the Constitution prevented its being properly utilized.

"You receive the electoral right from the sovereign," said Mr. Jaurès, "hut we won it at the barricades. To pass the Dresden resolution would be to acknowledge your position as ideal, which is just what we are contesting with all our strength."

Herr Behel, the German Socialist leader, confessed to his envy of the French Republic, but contended that Germany was the hetter governed country and nowhere did the population suffer more from taxes than in France. Herr Bebel concluded his speech by saying:

"It is to Napoleon's coup d'état that you owe universal suffrage, but it is Bismarck, who captured your Emperor, that you have to thank for a republic."

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 25 to 5. Twelve delegates abstained from voting.

TO HEAD PASSIONIST FATHERS.

Father Felix Elected Provincial to End Unexpired Term.

The Rev. Father Felix has been elected Provincial of the Order of Passionist Fathers, to succeed the late Rev. Stephen Kealy, who died recently while conducting services. The election was held on Wednesday at St. Michael's Monastery, in West Hoboken, the headquartera of the order in the United States.

Father Felix will fill out the unexpired term of the Rev. Father Kealy, serving one year. The full term is three years. The Rev. Father George was chosen First Consultor, to succeed Father Felix, and the Rev. Father McNamara, rector of the Passionist monastery at St. Louis, was elected Second Consultor.

URBAN HUNT ENDS WELL.

Little Squirrel Returned to Central Park After Many Adventures.

What the Germans call wanderlust seized upon a young gray squirrel in Central Park a day or two ago, and he set out in search of adventures. Before he was returned to the welcome grass and trees of the Park last evening he had had sufficient experience to keep his chattering tongue busy until Winter at least.

He was first seen on his wanderings on Thursday afternoon, when he ran along the steel girders over the arena of Durland's Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street. He was greatly frightened and probahly hungry.

Everything else at the academy had only a secondary interest for the remainder of the evening, while stable hoys, riding mastere, and riders engaged in pursuit of the intruder. Over the girders and around the floors the squirrel wae sent scampering for hours, until at last he took refuge high up near the roof, where nobody could touch him.

Attempts were made to entice him into traps yesterday morning, but he was too frightened to eat or drink. After another chase of hours he made his escape from the Durland building through a second-story window, and made a dash along the house fronts for Columbus Avenue. He got almost down the block, hut encountered new terrors in the persons of small hoys, who saw him and set out on his trail.

The chase led up and down fire escapes and along cornices, and the whole block was aroused by the excitement. Women shooed the wanderer out of windows, and boys threw sticks and etones to scare him, while a crowd gathered in the street to watch.

At last, late in the afternoon, the squirrel took refuge on a cornice under an apartment at 43 West Sixty-sixth Street, whose occupants were away. All attempts to dislodge him were vain until the residents returned. Then a boy went out on the fire escape to catch the squirrel. He made a flying leap, however, and landed on the second floor cornice of the Durland building. Along this he scampered until he reached the end at an apartment house on the corner.

Scared by the shouts of a crowd that was following, the little animal made another leap to an area fence, and then into an area. Driven from this, he ecampered across the street into an area, then out and up Central Park West. At the apartment house at No. 65 his pursuers overtook him and he leaped at a window. He fell hack dazed, and a youth trapped him with a hat.

Forty different persons who gathered about suggested forty different ways for capturing without danger from the squirrel's tceth. None was accepted by the youth, however, until a man to whom the cool air had suggested gloves happened along. With a handkerchief in his gloved hand he reached under the hat and seized the squirrel. Then, with the crowd following, he walked across the street and dumped the squirrel on the grass over the Park wall. In three bounds the animal reached a tree, and he did not stop till he was safe on its topmost branch.

SAYS HE ROBBED F. K. LOOMIS.

English Police Discredit Story Told by a Man in Birmingham.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A man giving the name of Franz Schneider surrendered himself to the Birmingham police to-day, accusing himself of stealing papers "from a person at Southampton believed to be F. Kent Loomis."

The man's story is a vague account of how he and two other foreigners were hired hy a Russian to steal important papers from a passenger arriving at Southampton on a German liner. Schneider says when the passenger left the landing stage they seized him, threw him to the ground, and abstracted from his pocket a large envelope containing papers bearing the seal of the United States Government.

Schneider has the appearance of a tramp. He asserts that he was horn in England, but he looks like an Austrian. He gave the police the name of the man who, he alleged, employed him to secure the papers and also the names of two others said to be concerned in the theft. He says he and his two associates received £5 each.

The Birmingham police say they are convinced that Mr. Loomis was not the victim of the robbery, as alleged. They will investigate the case, as possibly disclosing another crime, hut they discredit the whole story, believing it to be sensational fiction. It is pointed out that so far as is known Mr. Loomis never reached Southampton, and that none of his papers were reported to be missing.

PARAGUAYAN REBELS' TERMS.

Offer to the Government Refused—The Minister of War Captured.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 19.—The Paraguayan insurgents have seized another steamer, which had on board the Minister of War, Col. Caceras, and a small escort. The Minister and his companions were made prisoners.

No further bombardment of Asuncion has been reported. The insurgent commander, with 2,000 land forces, is approaching the city. The foreign Ministers offered intervention, to which offer the insurgent leaders replied that they would permit President Ezcurra to continue in office, but would demand the resignation of the Ministers and other high officials of the Government.

The insurgents' terms were conveyed to the Government officials and were promptly declined.

The insurgents then sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the capital within twenty-four hours, saying that, should this demand not be granted, the bombardment of Asuncion would he resumed.

MILDER POLICY IN FINLAND.

It Is Said Gov. Gen. Obolensky Has Persuaded the Czar to Adopt It.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Osvohoshdenje, organ of the Russian Liberals, or Reformers, published at Stuttgart, says it has information from St. Petersburg that Prince Obolensky, the new Governor General of Finland, has persuaded Emperor Nicholas to adopt a milder policy toward Finland.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 19.—The police restrictions since the arrival here yesterday of Prince Obolensky have been increased, and many additional precautions have been taken to guard his life.

All the basement entrances of the Senate Chamber have been closed with cement, and the buildings adjoining the Governor General's house have been searched to make sure that no secret entrances exist.

BRITISH PRIMATE SAILS.

Archbishop of Canterbury Leaves Liverpool for New York.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Davidson, and Mrs. Davidson, accompanied by two chaplains, sailed on the White Star Line steamer Celtic for New York from Liverpool to-day.

Secreary Henry White, representing the American Embassy, was among the large number of friends who bade farewell to the Primate here.

Woman Writer in Bellevue.

Miss Caroline Rogers, twenty-seven yeara old, of 180 East Eighty-ninth Street, a newspaper woman of Chicago, and who for several months has been in this city gathering facts for a book which she has juet completed, was taken from her home yesterday to Bellevue Hospital, where ehe was placed in the psychopathic ward. It was said at the hospital that the woman was undoubtedly suffering from overwork. Miss Rogers was living with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sprague.

Dr. Bellamy Is Better.

At the Fordham Hospital it was stated last night that Dr. J. Russell Bellamy, who was injured by a fall from his polo pony, was resting comfortably and had shown a slight improvement. He is suffering from concussion of the hrain and his skul was not fractured.

MEN IN BLACK SUITS AT OELRICHS "WHITE BALL"

Harry Lehr's Dictum Disregarded at Newport Function.

DAZZLING BALLROOM PICTURE

Decorations All in White and Women Guests and Servants in Costumes of White.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The much-talked-about "White Ball" of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was given at Roseclift to-night, and almost everybody who is anybody in society was there. The ball, however, proved to he "white" only so far as the costumes of the women and the decorations at the villa were concerned. The men, with scarcely an exception, steadfastly clung to the conventional hlack coats and trousers, and against the dazzling background these were made all the more conspicuous.

When a few weeks ago Mrs. Oelrichs announced her intention of giving a hall, Harry Lehr suggested a "white hall," with white court costumes for the men and white gowns and hair arranged a la pompadour for the women. The euggestion was approved, and the edict went forth that the guests ehould appear only in white, and that the men should shave off their mustaches.

The idea did not meet with favor among the men. Some laughed at it, others expressed their disapproval in other ways, and some of the leaders said they would not make fools of themselves to please Harry Lehr. There was from the start a general feeling that the men would appear only in black. The ordinary evening suit, they said, was good enough for them. No one shaved his mustache.

The scene at the ball was dazzling. The women wore white, the decorations were of white, and even the walters wore white duck suits and white shoes.

The ballroom is white and gold in its permanent decorations, and the only floral decorations there were of white lilies. A supper room was made on the verandas and the terrace overlooking the eea. Thie was in Italian garden effect, with maseive white columns eupporting a roof of oak branches, among the green of which were hundreds of electric lights.

Long garlands of whlte hydrangeas were suspended from the walls, and large hanging baskets filled with white orchids were suspended at intervals. The hall leading to the hallroom was decorated with massive groups of white hollyhocks and hydrangeas, and large vases of whlte roses were placed in the various rooms occupied by the guests.

Mrs. Oelrichs wae assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Both wore handsome white satin gowns and jewels. The cotillion was led by Harry S. Lehr with Mrs. Vanderhilt, and in the favors the general color scheme of white was carried out.

The floral figure introduced large stalks of white hollyhocks. The favors for the women included handsome lace fichus of Marie Antoinette designs, wreathes of lilies of the valley, and white roses. For the men there were English briar pipes in white leather cases, silver tahle ornaments in white enamel, and smoking sets in silver. Many of the favors were purchased in Europe hy Mre. Oelrichs, and included the choicest novelties of the Parisian shops.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was among the guests and wore a quaint gown of white mulle, with a hunch of white roses tied at the side. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderhilt was in white satin, trimmed with renaissance lace.

Many of the women had their hair dressed a la Pompadour, puffed and powdered, in white, adding much to the general effect of the scene.

Two bands furnished continuous music for the dancing, and during the supper, which was served at midnight. The dance did not begin until 10 o'clock, and was continued until early morning.

The guests included not only the majority of the Summer residents, hut many others who came to Newport for the occasion.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Society was divided to-day between the polo tournament and the yacht race. The occasion of the Astor Cup races is the only day when the Summer residents generally go yachting, and the various steam yachts take out large parties to follow the racing craft over the course. Col. John Jacob Astor, who gives the cup, took out a large party of the more prominent people on the Nourmahal, and Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of honor. Ex-Commodore Gerry took out a large party of men, including prominent State officials. Gov. Garvin was among the guests, and in his honor the Electra carried the Rhode Island State flag.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. George B. Deforest, Mrs. Blair Fairchild, and Mrs. David King.

The dinners given hy Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Jones were exclusively for the guests at Mrs. Oelrichs's ball. The former had 100 guests, and the latter seventy-five. Mrs. Fish devised a scheme hy which her guests would have a distinctive mark at the ball. Each guest was given a sash of hroad white moiré ribhon, those for the men having large silver buckles, and those for the women having small lace fans.

Mrs. Eugene Higgins arrived here from Europe to-day in the eteam yacht Varuna, having Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron and the Misses Cameron as guests. Mr. Higgins will remain here a month.

Montgomery Hare is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

J. W. Gerard and Stanford White are guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

John R. Bartholemew is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong at Kingscote.

Mrs. John H. Gloven is the guest of Miss Serena Rhinelander at the Pinard Cottages.

Count Sala, attaché of the French Embassy, is at the Ker-a Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayward Drayton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight.

A CONEY ISLAND ROMANCE.

Prince In Show There Will Wed, It Is Said, a Kentucky Girl.

Prince Ynatauzah, who is said to be one of the Court attendants of the Prince of Delhi, and who has been a figure in the Darbar at Coney Island, is to be married to Miss Ivy Von Steenberg of Frankfort, Ky., who has been boarding at the Coogan Cottage, Surf Avenne, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, Conev Island, for the Summer.

Miss Von Steenberg is the daughter of a horse breeder and has been a frequent visitor to Luna Park and the Streets of Delhi exhihition during her stay at the seashore.

On several occasione within the last week the couple have been frequent visitore to the trotting races at Brighton Beach. The Prince has had many privileges extended to him by reason of his rank in his native country, and a lifelong friendship has existed between the father of Miss Von Steenberg and Elmer S. Dundy of Luna Park. The announcement of the approaching marriage was made yesterday.

Knights Templar Specials to 'Frisco.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will send eight special trains across the continent for the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar, soon to take place at San Francisco. The trains will be run as specially conducted tourist trains, and will be counterparts of the Pennsylvania Limited. All the arrangements are in charge of the railroad.

Colossal Labor Involved in Mural Decoration. Albert Herter's new canvas for the National Park Bank. Difficulties of execution and transportation. See The New York Times tomorrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

WIRE WAS NOT "INSULTED."

"Flatface" Flannigan Warned Alonzo Brady to No Avail.

When fourteen-year-old Alonzo Brady came to his senses last night in the Brooklyn Hospital, sat up, and took notice of things again he questioned the nurse closely as to whether it was one house or a whole row of them which fell on him. Alonzo lives at 277 Tillary Street. He was one of a group of "der fellers" at Hndson Avenue and Tillary Street last night when a discussion affecting the peculiarities of electricity arose.

"Flatface" Flannigan, whose father is a motorman, observed in a superior way that it was a safe and sane policy to get a strangle hold on one's curiosity when in the neighborhood of a "live" wire. By way of illustration he pointed out an electric light wire strung on the elevated railroad structure in Hudson Avenue.

"Dey's wires," he discoursed, with the air of one who had spent years among the dynamos with Edison, "what's insulted and dey's wires what ain't insulted. Dose dat ain't insulted is de ones yer wanter dodge down der alley away from. Now, dere's er wire up dere what ain't insnited. If any of youse guys was ter tonch it dere'd be sumthin' doin' fer Donnelly, der undertaker, all right. Dat wire's what dey calls alive."

Alonzo Brady sniffed scornfully at this.

"Betcher I kin grab it wid me bare hand," he challenged.

"Betcher can't," returned "Flatface" Flannigan.

Alonzo, who was game, climbed a pillar of the structure, reached out, and grasped the wire. Several remarkable things immediately happened. First a flock of meteors struck Alonzo all in a hunch and then Hudson Avenue flew up and hit him. When the ambulance surgeon inspected him he found that there were no bones broken. After Alonzo had thought it over he reached a peculiar conviction.

"Gee!" he remarked to the hospital nurse. "It was alive, all right."

BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW.

Speaker Joe Cannon Rides In the Four-In-Hand Class.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The Bar Harhor Horse Show closed this afternoon at Robin Hood Park. The event of greatest interest was the championship class, open to all hlue ribbon winners of the show. There were seven entries, and Beancaire, belonging to W. C. Allison of Philadelphia, carried off the honor with Tobias, C. B. Newhold's brown gelding reserve champion. The Newbold Stable was beaten for the first time to-day, A. J. Cassatt's pair, Claire and Charmer, defeating Orange and Nassan in the class for the best pair between 14.2 and 15.3 hands, but in a class for ladies to drive, where action and manners were considered, Orange and Nassau got the better of Claire and Charmer.

Philip Livingston's four took the hlue ribbon in four-in-hands for park use. Speaker Joe Cannon rode on the box with Col. Morrell in this class. Sadie Wilkins, owned by W. B. Hawkens, took the blue ribbon in the combination class; Miss Elanore Sears rode the winner. The Newbold pair, Tobias and Tobunkus, carried off the blue ribbon in the clase for tandems. James A. Roosevelt's Potomac won the high-jumping class.

There was a notable social gathering at the show, including Secretary of the Navy Morton, with Speaker Cannon, Mies Morton, niece of the Secretary; Miss Pauline Morton, hie daughter, and Mrs. Morton.

STRIFE IN SOUTHAMPTON.

Proposed Bookmaking at Races Stirs Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 19.—The utmost consternation has been produced among the staid members of the old Summer colony here by the report that bookmaking on the races which will be held here to-morrow hy the cottagers is to be introduced.

Southampton has always fought any sport which threatened to overthrow the traditional quiet of the resort, and a few years ago when polo was suggested the idea was hitterly combated. The races later excited almost equal disapproval, but now that betting is to be permitted the limit seems to have been reached.

Mr. Walker, who is the resident representative of a New York hrokerage firm, has obtained the privilege for receiving bets, and has engaged a professional bookmaker for the purpose.

MADE POLICEMAN HELP FATHER

Hard to Give $1 a Week, He Said—Put Under Bonds.

Policeman Patrick Boyle of the Seventh Street Station was in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City yesterday to explain to Acting Jndge Edward A. Ransom and Assietant Poormaster George Murray why he had failed to pay $1 a week for the support of his father, John Boyle, who is incapacitated by rheumatism. He said that as he was paid hut once a month he found it difficult to make the contribution.

He was required to give a bond of $50 to make the payments. Two other sons and six daughters are also contributing toward the support of John Boyle. The policeman's salary is $1,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport has furnished the newe of the day. Mrs. Astor on Monday will give a musicale after her dinner, to which she has asked a number of additional people. The hal blanc and other festivities are described in another column. To-day at Lenox the wedding of Miss Maud Christine Folsom and Clark G. Voorhees will take place, and at the McLean country place the wedding of Miss McLean and Edward R. Tinker is scheduled.

***

The cards for the reception at the Baltusrol Clnh during the champion golf tournament of America the first week of Septemher are being sent out. The reception will he one of the first suhurban entertainments of the fashionable season. Mr. Louis Keller, the Secretary of the club, has gone for a week to Bar Harhor.

***

From Bar Harbor comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary E. Stillman, eldest unmarried daughter of Thomas E. Stillman, and Edward S. Harknees, son of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. The Stillmans are Brooklyn people, who some four or five years ago came to New York, and who now have a residence in East Seventy-eighth Street. They epend much time traveling, and when on this side in the Summer are at Lenox or the Maine resorts. Mies Stillman came ont eome years ago while she lived in Brooklyn. Mr. Harkness is a graduate of Yale, class of '97.

***

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Georgiana M. Parks, to Joseph P. Remington of Philadelphia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who attended the notification to Henry G. Davis, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., on Wednesday, returned with Mr. Davis in his private car, the Graceland, for a few days' stay at Mr. Davis's beautiful country seat at Elkins, West Va.

***

There were booked to sail yesterday on the Cedric, among others, John M. Bowers, Miss Martha D. Bowere, and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

***

The party whom Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are entertaining at Camp Wild Air has been growing throughout the week. It now includes Attorney General Moody, F. H. Gillet, member of Congress from Springfield, Mass.; Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, and Bowers Lee. Among others who were entertained at luncheons for these guests in the week were Madame Yznaga, Mrs. W. H. Field, and Miss Field Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mairs.

THOMAS LAWSON'S TALE OF "FRENZIED FINANCE"

Describes in Detail Birth of Amalgamated Copper Company.

HOW $36,000,000 WAS MADE

Rogers, Rockefeller, National City Bank, "Office Boys and Clerks" Put the Scheme Through.

In the fourth chapter of his "Frenzied Finance, the Story of Amalgamated," in the September number of Everybody's Magazine, which appeared yesterday, Thomas W. Lawson describes in detail the manner in which, he says, the Amalgamated Copper Company came into being through the agency of Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, the National City Bank, and "various lawyers, office boys, and clerks."

Mr. Lawson says that when the options on the properties proposed to be acquired had been obtained from Messrs. Daly, Tevis, Haggin, and others, calling for a purchase price of $39,000,000. Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller borrowed $39,000,000 from the National City Bank, which was redeposited in the hank to the account of the original vendors, under an agreement that it would be allowed to remain there for a stipulated time at a rate of interest just equaling that paid hy the horrowers.

At this point, continues Mr. Lawson, the "lawyers, office hoys, and clerks" met and certified that," whereas, we (the office hoys and clerks) are desirous of taking advantage of the corporation laws of the State of New Jersey, we (the said office hoys and clerks) do take advantage of said laws and form ourselves into the Amalgamated Copper Company, which will have a capital of $75,000,000." In the form of a similar resolution, Mr. Lawson states that when the company had been duly organized, one of the "office hoys and clerks" produced from about his person a check for $75,000,000, which he paid into the treasury of the Amalgamated Copper Company in return for its 750,000 ehares of stock.

The "clerk" having hecome the owner of the entire stock of the company, Mr. Lawson says, it was next voted (and at the same meeting) that the company purchase from Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller certain stocks which they then owned, (being the aame stocks that had been purchased from the Tevis-Daly-Haggin original vendors for the $39,000,000 borrowed from the City Bank,) for the $75,000,000 in Amalgamated's treasury. Payment was made, aays Mr. Lawson, with the same check that one of the "office boys and clerks" had prodnced for the purchase of the entire capital stock of the company.

The meeting then certified, according to the author of "Frenzied Finance," that the clerk who had purchased the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company for $75,000,000 had sold the same to Henry H. Rogers and William Rockefeller for a like amount, receiving hack the same check, which had now traversed its intended circle.

The third part of the transaction came when the "office boys and clerks" resigned their positions as Directors and officers of Amalgamated in favor of "more responsible and better-known 'Standard Oil' votaries." "Then," the writer goes on, "Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller had the National City Bank offer for sale to the public the $75,000,000 of stock in such a way that, although it was then the private property of Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, the public was led to believe that it was the property of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

"Simultaneouely, the National City Bank of New York offered to loan the public its deposits at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar on any amount of Amalgamated stock it, the public, purchased; whereupon the public purchased from the National City Bank of New York the $75,000,000 of stock for $75,000,000, thereby enabling it to certify on its books that the $39,000,000 it had loaned to Messrs. Rogers and William Rockefeller was repaid, and enabling Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, after paying said debts to the National City Bank, to become absolute owners of $36,000,000 of money, none of which they had owned before, as absolutely as though they had coined it hy permission from the Government and from the people who parted with it."

The fourth chapter, says Mr. Lawson, came months afterward, when the public, who had horrowed their money from the National City Bank and from other banks and trust and insurance companies to buy Amalgamated stock at 100 cents on the dollar, were compelled to repay it, and to do so were obliged to resell their Amalgamated, which they had bought at $100 per share, for the best price they could get, which was $33 a share. Then, he concludes, if the Standard Oil, having purchased the stock at around $33 a share, were to resell, they would "make" an additional number of dollars, equal to the difference between the purchase price and that of the resale.

POLICE CLEAR THEATRE CROWD

Crush In Grand Street to Buy Tickets for Disputed Play.

The announcement that Justice Davis in the Supreme Court had refused to grant an injunction restraining the Grand Street Theatre Company from producing the Yiddish play "Gott, Mensch, und Teufel," (God, Man, and Devil,) was posted across the front of the theatre last night. At 7 o'clock, when the box office opened, a crowd of several thousand fought and elbowed each other in an effort to buy tickets, and before 8 o'clock every seat in the house was sold.

The crowd outside had become so great that it was necessary to send to the Eldridge Street Police Station for the reserves, to clear a pathway for the street cars. Everybody thought the play must be good because the Thalia Theatre folks had tried to enjoin the Grand Street managers from producing it. Alexander Rosenthal, who represented the Grand Street Theatre managers in the Supreme Court yesterday, went to the theatre last night to see that no one attempted to interfere with the production. Mr. Rosenthal said his clients would apply for an injunction restraining Gordin, the author, in case an attempt was made to produce the play at the Thalia matinée to-day.

THEATRE FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Suitable Plays, Specially Staged, Planned by Educational Alliance.

The Educational Alliance has organized a Children's Theatre. The season will begin in November and end in May. The best professional stage managers in the city have been employed to rehearse the plays. Special costumes are being made for the productions and new scenery is in process of construction in the workshop of Daly's Theatre.

Plays by Mre. Burnett, William C. De Mille, and other such well-known authors have been chosen for presentation. The entrance fee will be 5 cents. Tickets may be purchased at several atations.

The plays will probably be given in the building of the Educational Alliance at Jefferson Street and East Broadway.

TEN BIG HIPPODROMES.

Sixth Avenue Circus Home to be Reproduced Elsewhere.

Thompson & Dundy announced yesterday that the big hippodrome which is being built for them and their associates at Sixth Avenne and Forty-third Street, in this city, will be only the beginning of a much larger enterprise.

The amusement promoters intend, they say, to put up similar hippodrome buildings in the "ten principal cities of the United States." They are already satisfied that the Sixth Avenue hippodrome will afford unexampled advantages for a permanent circus.

MONKEY FLEES TO ROYAL ARMS.

Gyp Escapes from Roof Garden and Leads Keeper Merry Chase.

Gyp, the little monkey exhibited nightly on Hammerstein's Roof Garden, got out of his cage at 7 o'clock last night, and, after scaling several walls and climbing up and down the fire escape ladders of the adjoining buildings, finally hid in the hathroom of a tenant in the apartment house known as the Royal Arms. His flight across the housetops and on the fire escapes of the neighborhood caused considerable excitement among the residents, and the crowd that gathered had a world of fun watching Mock, the keeper of the menagerie, trying to capture his charge.

Mock climbed over the roof of the Lyric Theatre, but when Gyp saw him coming he slid down to a fire escape baleony and then crawled along the cornice of a house to a fire ladder. Mock, who has a reputation as a climber, followed, while the crowd stood breathless, and reached the fire escape ladder in time to head the monkey off.

Gyp jumped to another fire escape, and then climbed up to the seventh floor of the Royal Arms. Mock was still in hot chase, and finally succeeded in cornering Gyp in the bathroom of an apartment on the seventh floor. He was unable to go back over the housetops with Gyp, so he took the monkey down into Forty-third Street and brought him around to the theatre building, where he was put in a new cage, which was fitted with a padlock.

RULES FOR CARE OF CHILDREN.

Board of Health Formulates Instructions to Decrease Death Rate.

The great mortality among infants in the Borough of Manhattan last month has led the Board of Health to direct the attention of mothers to ten simple rules designed for the care of children. Investigation has shown that diarrheal diseases have been responsible for a majority of the deaths among children this Summer, these diseases having been brought about, in most instances, hy carelessness in preparing their food, improper methods of preparation, and the use of food of an unsuitable character.

The Board of Health recommends that these rules be rigidly followed, guaranteeing that their observation will immensely decrease the death rate of infants.

First—Nurse the baby, and nurse it regularly, about every three hours. If you cannot nurse the baby consult your own physician or send to the Department of Health for a physician.

Second—Do not give the baby condensed milk. Twenty-seven per cent. of the babies who died during July were fed on condensed milk, although only about 7 per cent. of all the babies in Manhattan are fed on condensed milk. In other words, there are four times as many deaths of babies fed on condensed milk as there are of babies who are breast fed or fed on modified sterilized milk.

Third—Never nse the loose milk sold in grocery stores as food for the baby.

Fourth—Never give the baby raw milk in warm weather. Milk must always be sterilized and prepared as directed hy the Department of Health or by a private physician. These directions, or a physician or nurse will be sent on request to any address.

Fifth—Use only bottled pure fresh milk, properly prepared and sterilized, and feed the baby at regular intervals, about every two and a half or three hours.

Sixth—In the morning prepare and sterilize enough milk to last the baby during the day and until the next morning. Cover each bottle and place on ice after sterilization.

Seventh—See that the nursing bottles and nipples and all dishes used to hold the milk are kept absolutely clean. Wash these utensils in hot soap suds and then rinse in scalding water each time before using.

Eighth—The water that is used to dilute the milk must be boiled.

Ninth—Send to the Department of Health, Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, for a circular telling just how the milk should be prepared and how the baby should be fed and cared for, or notify the Department of Health that you want a trained nurse to show you how to prepare the food.

Tenth—Send at once to the Department of Health (telephone, 120—Columbus) or send for your own physician if the baby becomes ill. Stop giving milk during the illness of the child, and give the milk only when the physician directs it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Alexander McComb Mason.

The death of Mrs. Mason, the widow of Alexander Macomh Mason Bey of this city, and later of Cairo, Egypt, was announced yesterday. Mrs. Mason was the sister of Randolph Hurry and of J. Edmund Abdy Hurry of this city. Mrs. Mason's first husband was Mr. Shreeve. Mason Bey was in the Confederate service, and afterward in that of the Khedive, from whom he obtained his title.

REAR ADMIRAL SHEPARD DEAD.

A Native of New York—Had Commanded Several Important Vessels.

Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, United States Navy, (retired,) died at Jaffrey, N. H., of heart disease on Thursday. Admiral Shepard was born in New York, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1859.

Admiral Shepard served through the civil war, and later commanded the first Kearsarge, the Mohican, the Minnesota, and the San Francisco. During the Spanish war he was a Lighthouse Inspector. He became a Rear Admiral in 1901, and was shortly afterward retired on his own application.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCES E. LEONARD, for twenty-two years a resident of East Orange, where her home was at 11 Hollywood Avenue, died on Thursday night at Mendham. She was born in Newark, eighty-three years ago. She was well known in East Orange, and was active in church and charitable circlee.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The centre of an extensive harometric disturbance is located thie evening over Eastern Iowa and will move thence eastward over the lake region, attended by heavy rains in the Ohio Valley, the southern lake region, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and by high southerly shifting to westerly, winds on the Great Lakes. The rainfalls attending the advance of this disturbance have been heavy in the middle and lower Missouri, upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and the southern lake region, and have been followed west of the Mississippi River hy clearing weather. Showers have continued in the South Atlantic States and in areas in the southern Rocky Mountain and southern plateau districts.

Moderate temperatures for the eeason prevail generally throughout the country, with readings below the normal in Middle Eastern, Northeastern, and Northwestern districts.

In the Ohio Valley, lake region, and Middle Atlantic States, rain Saturday will be followed Sunday by fair weather. West of the Mississippi the weather will be fair dnring the next two days.

In the Southern Atlantic and East Gulf States showers will continne.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coaste the southerly winds will increase in force during Saturday; on the South Atlantic and Gnlf Coasts the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly; on the lower lakes high southerly winds will shift to westerly, and on the upper lakes brisk south to east winds will shift to westerly.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk southerly winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECAST.—Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes, Lake Huron, and Southern Lake Michigan.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain Saturday; high south, shifting to west, winds; Sunday fair.

Eastern New York, rain Saturday; brisk to high south winds; Sunday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain Saturday; brisk to high south winds; Sunday fair.

New England, rain Saturday; Sunday fair in western, rain in east portion; increasing south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	68	64	66
6 A. M.	69	61	65
9 A. M.	73	67	67
12 M.	80	71	70

FINANCIAL.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the Collateral Trust Indenture executed as of January 1st, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America and to the holders of Certificates of Undivided Interest (or Fractional Certificates) secured by Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

Notice is her by given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the indenture an. Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMpany of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1883—Isaac Luyster, unknown $63.60
1886—Charles E. Marston, Trustee, unknown 1,704.53

DIVIDENDS.

76—Dividends, 2 shares; Margaret Jenkins, unknown $330.00
102—Dividends, 2 shares; Thomas Keefe, unknown 445.50
119—Dividends, 16 shares; Henry Moss, unknown 3,163.07
136—Dividend, 1 share; Jobanna Murphy, unknown 289.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1904. W. S. JOHNSON,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable September 1, 1904, to stockholders of record August 13th, 1904.

P. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
Transfer Agents.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 25th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M. L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from August 18th, 1904, to August 31st, 1904, both inclusive. J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 88, Pulitzer Building, 61 Park Row, New York City, on the 22d day of August, 1904, at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour. Transfer book will close from August 20, 1904, to August 21, 1904.

Dated New York, August 6, 1904.
PHILIP PASSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Attention of those whom it may concern is hereby directed to Chapter 686 of the Laws of 1904, which authorizes the Comptroller, upon written advice of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, to compromise with property owners interested certain claims for taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and for or on account of evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements in the territory formerly included within the boundaries of Long Island City.

ACCEPTED BY THE CITY.

Became a law May 9th, 1904, with the approval of the Governor, passed, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New York, acting under the written advice of the Corporation Counsel of said City, is hereby authorized and empowered to compromise and settle certain claims for taxes, assessments for local improvements and sales for the same, and certain claims arising from evidences of indebtedness issued on account of local improvements, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with persons interested therein, and to purchase upon such terms as may be agreed upon evidences of indebtedness issued to obtain money with which to construct local improvements, and the Comptroller is authorized in issue special revenue bonds to provide the means necessary to make payments for the said purposes in the manner provided by the Greater New York Charter. Corporate stock may also be issued by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without the concurrence or approval of any other Board or public body to make payments for the said purposes.

Section 2. This act relates only to taxes, assessments and sales for the same, and to evidences of indebtedness for local improvements, affcting lands or on account of local improvements within the territory formerly comprised within the boundaries of Long Island City, and to such taxes, assessments and sales for the same as were confirmed, levied or became a lien upon lands within the boundaries of Long Island City previous to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to such evidences of indebtedness as were issued previous to said date for or on account of local improvements within said boundaries.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

This relief contemplated in the above statute may be had upon filing a properly verified petition, giving fully the facts in each case with

EDWARD M. GROUT,
Comptroller of the City of New York,
No. 280 Broadway, New York.
City of New York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, August 9th, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the State Commission in Lunacy, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., will be received until twelve o'clock noon, August 31, 1904, for the construction of covered Masonry Filters, Pure Water Reservoir and Appurtenances for the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Plans, specifications, and form of bid may be seen at the office of the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, and at the office of Allen Hazen, Consulting Engineer, St. Paul Building, New York.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., August 5, 1904. Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 M., August 23, 1904, for Enlarging Army Service Barracks. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Address J. M. CARSON, Jr., Major and Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name of CHARLES O. TINGLEY & CO., at Rahway, N. J., CHARLES O. TINGLEY, Rahway, N. J., and R. D. UHTHOFF of New York City, was the first day of August, 1904, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the firm name of CHARLES O. TINGLEY & CO. by Charles O. Tingley.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION PLAN
OF THE
Lehigh Valley Traction Company
Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co.
Coplay, Egypt & Ironton Street Railway Co.

To the holders of:

First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Lehigh Valley Tractina Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock of the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Cnplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company.

An Agreement bearing date July 20, 1904, and embodying a Plan of Reorganization of the above Companies, has been executed by and between the undersigned Committee, representing holders of the securities and indebtedness above mentioned, and the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Allentown, Pa., Depositaries.

Holders of said securities and indebtedness may become parties to said Agreement as provided therein, and entitled to participate in the benefits and advantages thereof, by depositing their holdings with either of said Depositaries on or before October 1, 1904, at which time the opportunity to deposit the same and participate in said Plan of Reorganization will cease and determine. Certificates of Deposit will be given the the Depositrs by said Depositaries under the terms of said Agreement, which will be transferable by delivery, when properly assigned.

Printed copies of the Plan and Agreement and forme for proofs of claims may be had on application to either Depositary or at the office of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Pa.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH,
HARRY C. TREXLER,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Counsel.

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to:

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman,
Care of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.,
Southeast Corner 4th and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.

August 19, 1904.

To the Holders of the Common and Preferred Voting Trust Certificates of the Capital Stock of the

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.

We, the undersigned, being largely interested in the stocks of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, for ourselves and for our clients, deem it necessary that immediate concert of action should be taken for the protection of the interests of all the stockholders, and have, therefore, organized a Committee to be known as THE PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

An agreement for this purpose has accordingly been prepared dated August 15th, 1904, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the depositary, the FIDELITY & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md.

Holders of the stock may deposit same under said agreement with the depositary, the FIDELITY & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md. Certificates of the depositary will be issued for the stock deposited, and application will be made as soon as practicable to have such certificatea listed upon the Baltimors Stock Exchange.

The right is reserved to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

Dated August 19th, 1904.

GUSTAVUS OBER,
HAMBLETON & CO.,
H. A. ORRICK,
TOWNSEND SCOTT & SON,
Committee.
McCOMAS, GAITHER & GREENBAUM,
Counsel.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits) 1,706,491.05
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morss,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Parsons	W. R. Grace,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
22 shs. Delaware Securities Co. common and $20 Scrip.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$26,000 Cincinnati Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1951.
200 shs. Cincinnati Northern R. R. common.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of America.
$15,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Gold Deb. Bds., 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

WE WILL BUY
INTERNATIONAL SALT
STOCK OR BONDS.
STELLE & DE KAY,
6550-51 BROAD. 25 BROAD ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—There is practically no change in the local money market. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New Yrork funds, par—discount; clearings, $21,964,680; balances, $1,486,627; Suh-Treasury debit, $80,-891. The foreign exchange market is steady and a shade firmer. Rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.89½	
Sterling	4.88½	4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅛
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

Sugar, Amalgamated, and Steel preferred were active to-day in the stock market, and American Telephone 4s advanced above 97 on heavy buying. Among the local coppers, Atlantic, Allouez, Shannon, Utah, and Winona were fairly active. American Zinc and Montana Cnal and Coke were taken in hand and made mnre conspicuous. The Massachusetts Electric issues were weak again on rumors that the dividend may be passed. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

286	Atchison	81½	80¾ 80¾
68	*Boston Elevated	150¾	150 150
53	Boston & Maine	162¾	160 160
65	C., J., R. & S. Y.	141	141 141
2,001	Mass. Electric	15½	15 15¼
769	Mass. Electric pf.	63	61 61
100	M., K. & T. pf.	44¾	44⅝ 44⅝
61	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¾	191 191¼
5	Old Colony	203½	203½ 203½
12	Pere Marquette pf.	72	72 72
200	Union Pacific	98⅞	98½ 98½
38	Union Pacific pf.	94¼	94 94¼

TELEPHONES.

393	American	138¾	137½ 137½
10	New England	123¾	123¾ 123¾
10	Western	14½	14½ 14½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Pnsu. Serv. pf.	18½	18½ 18½
100	Am. Smelting pf.	107	107 107
5,580	Am. Sugar	131½	129½ 129⅞
110	Am. Sugar pf.	131⅝	130⅝ 131
155	Am. Woolen pf.	79	78½ 79
300	Dom. Iron & Steel	9¼	9 9⅛
6	Edison	263	263 263
60	General Electric	165	164⅞ 164⅞
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	83	83 83
1,450	Mass. Electric	44	43 43⅜
70	Mass. Gas pf.	84	83 83⅞
43	Mergenthaler	185	185 185
270	Reece Button Hols.	8⅞	8¼ 8⅞
3	Seattle Electric pf.	95	95 95
25	Swift & Co.	102	102 102
145	United Fruit	105¾	105¼ 105½
100	United Shoe Machine	50	50 50
20	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30½	30¼ 30¼
31	U. S. Steel	12⅞	11⅞ 11⅞
1,222	*U. S. Steel pf.	59¼	58⅝ 58⅞

MINING.

85	Adventure	1	1 1
1,775	†Allonez	11¾	11¼ 11½
4,703	*Amalgamated	55¾	54⅝ 54⅝
815	Am. Zinc	12¾	11⅞ 12⅛
931	Atlantic	12⅜	11½ 11½
300	Bingham	25	25 25
160	Boston Copper & Gold	6½	6½ 6½
1,206	†Centennial	24	23¾ 23¾
10	Central Oil	7⅞	7⅞ 7⅞
383	Copper Range	54¾	54¼ 54⅜
8	Franklin	7	7 7
200	Isle Royale	13⅜	13½ 13½
50	Michigan	4¼	4¼ 4¼
55	Mohawk	42	42 42
1,880	Montana C. & C.	4¼	3⅝ 4
208	Osceola	64½	64 64
180	*Quincy	84	83 83
100	Rhode Island	80c	80c 80c
1,825	Shannon	4	3¾ 3¾
38	Tamarack	96½	95 96
190	Trinity	7⅝	7½ 7⅝
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10⅝ 10⅝
200	United States	21¾	21½ 21½
805	Utah	39¾	39½ 39½
913	Winona	8½	8¼ 8¼
50	Wolverine	80½	80½ 80½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—There was a show nf strength in the local market at the start under the lead of United Gas Improvement, the stock opening up ⅝, but it reacted later and closed below yesterday's final level. It was the only active stock outside of the arhitrage shares. Trading generally was in lots of 100 shares or less. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey advanced 1¾, to 70, its highest this year. Fairmount Park Transportation sold at 16, against last previous sales at 20. Lehigh Navigation was up ½, as was Tidewater Steel preferred. Settlement was in favor of a further reaction. Total sales, 22,... shares, $17,100 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Cement	7	7	7
53	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
43	Cambria Steel	19¾	18½	19½
117	Con. Traction of N. J.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
95	Con. Traction of N. J.	70	68½	69¾
7	Del. Ins.	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9½	9¾
200	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Fairmount Park Trans.	16	16	16
100	General Asphalt pf.	30	30	30
146	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24	23½	23½
300	Lehigh Valley R. R.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
21	Lehigh Navigation	80	80	80
100	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
100	Mexican Central	11½	11½	11½
100	N. Y., O. & W.	33¾	33¾	33¾
10	Northern Central R. R.	84½	84½	84½
100	Penna. R. R.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
592	Pennsylvania R. R.	62	61⅞	61⅝
4	Phila. & Erie	50	50	50
8	Penn Salt receipts	40½	40¼	40¼
500	Phila. Electric	6¼	6 7-16	6 7-16
185	Phila. Company	40	39¾	39¾
67	Phila. Company pf.	44½	44½	44½
12,745	Reading	28¾	27¾	27 15-16
60	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
20	Reading 2d pf.	36½	36½	36½
200	St. Louis & S. W. pf.	38½	38½	28¾
1,000	Tidewater Steel	15-16	⅞	⅞
50	Tidewater Steel pf.	4½	4½	4½
2,814	United Gas Imp.	89¼	88½	88¾
1,150	United States Steel	12	11⅞	11⅞
1,100	United States Steel pf.	59½	58⅝	58⅝
700	United States Leather	8¼	8⅛	8¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—New York exchange was 15c. discount; time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. What appeared to be a revival of the recent speculation in the preferred shares of the American Can Company on the local Exchange to-day revived gossip as to the possihility of annther dividend payment. Seven hundred shares were traded in during the morning, the price starting out strong at 43 and sagging as low as 42½ before noon. Biscuit common was inclined to sell fractionally lower on early sales, aggregating 300 shares. Chicago and Oak Park Elevated was sold in small amounts at 2 points below the first record estahlished yesterday. In the bond department Knickerbocker Ice Fives hrnught 97½, West Chicago Fives, 72, and Tool Fives, 52.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
725	American Can pf.	42½	42½	42½
80	Chicago & Oak Park El. pf.	25	25	25
16	Chicago T. & T.	98½	98½	98½
10	Diamond Match	133	133	133
425	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
60	National Biscuit pf.	108¼	108	108
50	Quaker Oats pf.	82½	82½	82½
50	Street's Stable Car	30¼	30¼	30¼
60	Street's Stable Car pf.	96½	96½	96½
50	United Boxboard pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾

"Greater Baltimore Springs from Ashes. Much has been achieved since the great fire. Streets widened and dock system greatly extended. See The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday,)—Adv.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE GENERAL ASPHALT COMPANY:

The engraved Stock Trust Certificates of the General Asphalt Company have been listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; and notice has been given the Stock Exchange that the Interim Certificates will be stricken from the list of the Stock Exchange on September 10, 1904.

On and after August 15, 1904, Interim Certificates for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the General Asphalt Company; and Certificates of Deposit for Collateral Gold Certificates of the Asphalt Company of America may be exchanged for engraved Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the General Asphalt Company upon presentation and surrender at the offices of:

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Arcads Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Interim Certificates for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the General Asphalt Company; and Certificates of Deposit for Collateral Gold Certificates and for Preferred and Common Stock of the National Asphalt Company, may be exchanged for engraved Common Stock Trust Certificates of the General Asphalt Company upon presentation and surrender at the offices of:

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, Broad, above Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, N.Y.

GENERAL ASPHALT COMPANY, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Maritime Association of the Port nf New Yrrk and to the Holders of the Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Company:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust executed by The Maritime Association of the Port of New York to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 28th day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, heing about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said Mortgage Deed of Trust.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 19, 1904.

Impl Jap'ese Govt. Knhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan	500	98¼	
	24,000	98¾	
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid	2,000	101⅝	
	10,000	101½	
Am Hide & L 5s	5,000	86½	
gen 6s	2,000	103¼	
Atlan Coast L 4s	5,000	100⅝	
	10,000	100½	
	10,000	100⅝	
Balto & Ohio S W div 3½s	89,000	91¾	
	25,000	91⅝	
	25,000	91¾	
	15,000	91⅞	
Bklyn Rap Tran ref. conv 4s	6,000	81⅝	
	5,000	81⅝	
	5,000	81	
	10,000	81¼	
	6,000	80⅝	
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	102½	
Cana So 1st 5s	1,000	103½	
Cent of Ga con 5s	13,000	111	
3d inc 5s	10,000	31	
C of N J gen 5s	1,000	133	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	5,000	100	
Ches & O con 5s	10,000	118⅝	
	3,000	118⅝	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	107	
Chic & Alt 3½s	1,000	79¼	
Chic, B & Quin 4s joint bds	1,000	97	
	30,000	97⅛	
	8,000	97⅛	
	1,000	97¼	
Ill div 3½s	10,000	94⅜	
C, R I & P R R 4s	5,000	73¼	
	5,000	73½	
	5,000	73⅝	
	15,000	73¼	
	25,000	73¼	
	5,000	73⅜	
	6,000	73¼	
	4,000	73⅜	
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	92,000	84¾	
	10,000	84⅝	
Chi T Tran 4s	25,000	74	
	50,000s60f	73⅜	
Clev, C C & St L gen 4s	2,000	102	
Col F & I gen 5s	25,000	100	
Col F & I conv 5s	1,000	72	
Conn Ry & Lightg refunding 4½s	2,000	97½	
Cons Gas Co, N Y Nat City Bank ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s	21,000	174	
	30,000	14⅝	
	10,000	14⅝	
	4,000	14⅝	
	4,000	14½	
	2,000	14⅜	
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s	1,000	115¼	
Nassau Electric R R 4s	5,000	87⅝	
	12,000	87⅞	
	1,000	87⅞	
	8,000	87¼	
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s	15,000	78½	
N Y Cen & H R R gen 3½s	2,000	100⅜	
L S col 3½s	9,000	91⅜	
	1,000	91½	
N Y C & St L 4s	11,000	105⅞	
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll tr 5s	3,000	109¼	
pur money 4s	2,000	94	
N Y, O & W ref 4s	2,000	103⅞	
Norf & W con 4s	2,000	101⅞	
Norfolk & West Pr C & C 4s	25,000	95	
	5,000	94⅞	
	10,000	94¾	
Northn Pac 4s	1,000	105	
Nor Pac gen 3s	500	73⅞	
Ore S L 1st 6s	10,000	121⅞	
Ore Short Line partic 4s	36,000	95⅜	
1st con 5s	1,000	116⅛	
	500	116	
Penn conv 3½s	100,000	96⅛	
	25,000	95⅝	
Peo & E inc 4s	6,000	61	
Reading gen 4s	7,000	99¾	
	39,000	99¾	
	10,000	99⅞	
	2,000	99⅞	
	5,000	100	
Rio Gde Wn 1st	5,000	99⅝	
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s	2,000	116⅜	
unify and ref 4s	10,000	91	
	1,000	91½	
St L & San F Ry gen 6s	1,000	125¼	
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	2,000	84½	
	2,000s	84½	
	7,000	84⅞	
	10,000	84½	
	3,000	84½	
	20,000	84¼	
	15,000	84	
	5,000	84½	
	10,000	84	
	1,000s	84¾	
	50,000	84	
	5,000	84½	
St L Sou 1st 4s	1,000	96½	
cons 4s	12,000	77⅞	
	5,000	78	
	7,000	77¾	
San An & A P 4s	68,000	85¼	
	20,000	85⅝	
Southn Pac 4½s	3,000	101¼	
	5,000s	101¼	
	1,000	101¼	
Southn Pac 4s	5,000	94⅞	
	10,000	94¾	
	4,000	94⅝	
	10,000	94½	
Southn Ry 1st 5s	6,000	117½	
Southern Railway M & O col 4s	1,000	97	
Tenn Coal, I & R Birm div 6s	3,000s20f	106½	
	10,000	106¾	
Un Pac 1st 4s	10,000	105¾	
Un Pac conv 4s	66,000	104¾	
	50,000	104	
	43,000	103⅝	
	10,000	103⅝	
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	3,000	82	
	2,000s20f	81½	
U S Steel Corp sinking fd 5s	90,000	78½	
	5,000	78⅝	
	81,000	78½	
	5,000	78⅝	
	22,000	78½	
	20,000	78⅝	
	65,000	78½	
	1,000	78⅝	
registered	500	78¾	
Wab 1st 5s	8,000	117½	
Wab deb B	10,000	62	
	3,000	61½	
	10,000	61¼	
	11,000	61	
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s	5,000	91	
	5,000	90	
W U Tel coll tr 5s	11,000	109	
West Un fundg & real est 4½s	1,000	104¾	
	7,000	104⅞	
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	5,000	91½	
Wis Cen gen 4s	5,000	89¾	
Total sales		$2,808,000	

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 19, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,010	Amal. Copper	55½	55¾	54½	54⅝
10	Am. Car & F.	19	19	19	19
10	Am. Ice pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜
500	Am. Smelting	63¾	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛
11,470	Am. Sugar	131	131½	129½	129⅝
5,640	A., T. & S. F.	81½	81⅝	80½	80½
10	A., T. & S. F. pf	98	98	98	98
2,250	Balt. & Ohio	85¾	86	85¼	85¼
3,100	Brooklyn R. T.	54⅝	54¾	53⅝	53⅝
50	Can. Pacific	128	128	127½	127½
20	Ches. & Ohio	37¾	37¾	37½	37¾
200	Chi. Gt. West.	15¾	15¾	14⅞	14

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Market Declines on Continued Advances in Wheat—More Discussion of Steel Prices.

However much Wall Street may be convinced that the reports of damage to the wheat crop with which the Street is flooded daily are gross exaggerations and as often as not circulated with the intent of affecting speculative sentiment, it could hardly be expected to be altogether indifferent to yesterday's repetition of the wildest of the demonstrations that have yet occurred this season in the grain markets. It may be doubted that this was the principal influence in depressing the stock market yesterday, but it was unquestionably an important factor in shaping its course. Apart from the advance in wheat and the unfavorable attention still being drawn to the steel trade, a reaction in prices was perhaps a natural outcome of the market's position owing to previous sharp advances and to the fact that the trading had once more become very professional in character.

To accept yesterday's crop damage reports at their face value would be tantamount to giving up all hope of raising any Spring wheat crop at all this year, a fact which as strongly as anything could corroborates the contention that speculators and not unbiased experts are responsible for much of the crop information which finds its way to Wall Street from the West. If any need existed of supporting hy specific fact the contention that the present excited market in wheat is due very largely to speculation such proof could be found in the fact that wheat yesterday and for several days has been selling higher in Minneapolis and other primary markets in the West than in New York, although normally the New York price should be many cents a bushel higher. There were many assertions yesterday of further cuts in the price of steel products, and an equal number of reported disclaimers of such cuts by those who were said to be responsible for them. More importance would attach to the recent developments in the steel trade were it not for the suspicion that speculation in the stock market has been the guiding influence in much that has been done recently in the way of cutting prices and of bringing the attention of the public to a situation which is by no means so much worse now than it was weeks and even months ago as to call for the excitement which it has apparently been the object of some one to create.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	1¼	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Snuff	1	North American	1
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Rubber Goods pf.	1¼
Kan. City So.	½	S. Ry. M. & O. cfs.	½
Mexican Cent.	⅝	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1⅝
Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Copper	⅝	Met. Securities	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	1
Am. Sugar	2½	Mo. Pacific	¾
Anaconda Copper	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
At. Top. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½
Atlantic C. Line	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Norf. & West	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Penn. R.	⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	7	Rock Island pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	So. Pacific	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Steel	⅛
Denver & Rio G.	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Erie	1	Va. Car Chem.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Va. Car Ch. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Wabash	½
Iowa Central	¾	Wabash pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 3d pf. Inc	2	K. C. & Pac 1st	1
C. F. & I. gen 5s	2½	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	2⅝
Dul. S. S. & A. 5s	4		

Bonds Declined.

B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	1½	Peo. & E. Inc	1
Det. So. 1st 4s	2½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 19	492,085
To date this year	70,487,456
Corresponding date last year	109,491,696

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 19	$2,807,500
To date this year	$410,112,700
Corresponding date last year	$442,697,450

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allegheny Heating Co.
American Cereal Co.
American Coal Co.
A. Booth & Co. preferred stock.
Butterick Co.
Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Chicago Great Western Railway.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway.
Homestake Mining.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.
North American Co.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Morristown Railroad.
Quaker Oats Co.
United States Envelope Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common stock.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad on common and preferred.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Co. on common and preferred.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.
Pittsburg Brewing Co. on common and preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Ann Arbor Railroad.

MANY STEEL CUT RUMORS.

Principally Baseless—Freer Buying and More Consumption Predicted.

Wall Street heard stories of further cuts in the steel trade yesterday, but most of these on investigation turned out to be untrue. One of the stories published in the morning aroused much amusement. It was to the effect that the Lackawanna Steel Company had cut pool prices on beams, plates, and structural plates some $5 a ton. When the Lackawanna officials heard of it they sent out a statement saying that as their mills for the manufacture of such articles would not be ready before October they could hardly cut prices in a market in which almost all sales are for immediate delivery and in which there is little future business.

Rogers, Brown & Co. in their weekly letter discuss the situation as follows:

The event of the week is the practical dissolution of the pools in certain steel finished products. Viewed from the standpoint of pig iron, and of consumers of iron and steel, there can be but one opinion as to the result. For a year past the trade has presented the anomalous aspect of prices abnormally high in some products and abnormally low in others. That this has tended to the restriction of trade there can be no doubt. Purchases of pool products have been confined to the narrowest possible limits, and new enterprises involving the use of such products have been delayed until normal prices could be secured. The prospect of a wide-open market for practically all iron and steel products, except rails, should in the natural order lead to freer buying and much more consumption. Temporarily, however, buying in all lines is likely to be checked until it is seen how low prices can go.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.

One hundred shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday in two lots of 75 and 25 shares each at 205.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Tracing the Sales of Sugar — Mexican Central Up—Speculation About Erie.

Probably because of the belief that the Street has been led into taking a large block of American Sugar off the hands of some large holder of the stock, presumably an insider, the Street is very much interested in discovering the real source of the 20,000 shares or thereabouts that were sold by a single house in Thursday's market. Several names have been mentioned as the sellers of the stock, but as the conclusions were reached by inference only they were by no means conclusive. That the selling, whoever was responsible for it, was well informed was inferred from the ease with which the price of the stock declined yesterday. Its loss was greater than that of any other active issue, and the action of the stock led many to the conclusion that the recent advance was brought about purposely, to facilitate the selling which is now so much interesting the Street.

***

Speculation Converges on Pennsylvania.

The tip which had been circulated the previous day to buy Pennsylvania worked very well in the early trading yesterday, but the stock was not able to withstand the effect of the general reactionary tendency which the market developed as the session advanced. After an initial gain of three-quarters of a point the price dropped off more than a point, and closed at the lowest, with a net loss of half a point. That considerable speculative attention was given the stock was evidenced by the fact that its total was larger than that in any other issue, being about 60,000 shares, or nearly one-eighth of the total trading in all stocks.

***

Advance in Mexican Central.

Mexican Central was another stock for which fair promises were made, and those who followed the point on the stock had reason to be satisfied. Its showing of a net gain of three-quarters was a satisfactory one, in view of the course of the market generally. There was apparently no effort made to explain the advance, the fact that the stock was put up probably being thought acceptable without special explanation. The total in the stock was in excess of 20,000 shares.

***

Possible Developments in Erie.

Erie lost nearly all of its gain of the previous day, the advance having been too rapid to be held, owing to the declines elsewhere. The Street is already talking of what may happen at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the road, although it will not be held for several months yet. This will be the first meeting since the termination of the voting trust, and speculation is being indulged in as to whether or not this fact will result in any change of the complexion of the Board of Directors.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Call for Sept. 14 Issued—Addresses and Reports Planned.

The programme of the thirtieth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria on Sept. 14, 15, and 16, has just been issued. The convention will be called to order Wednesday, the 14th, by the President, F. G. Bigelow, of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. Prayer will be said by Bishop Potter.

Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Mayor McClellan and James Stillman, President of the New York Clearing House, and Mr. Bigelow will reply. Then will follow President Bigelow's annual address and reports by James R. Brand, the Secretary, and other officers of the association, as well as by various committees. Then will follow an address on "The Money Situation," by President Hepburn of the Chase Bank.

Thursday's session will be opened by prayer by Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. After that there will be read papers on financial topics, and a call will be made for reports from out-of-town bankers.

Friday's programme includes more addresses, and the election of officers for the ensuing year. A reception will be tendered to the delegates and ladies in the grand ballroom, Astor Gallery, and other connecting rooms at 8:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Trips will be made to Luna Park and to the theatres on Thursday and Friday in the afternoons and evenings.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRACTION CO.

Plan of Reorganization Announced — New Company's Plans.

The plan of reorganization of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company system, including the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company, the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company, and the Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company, was issued yesterday. Holders of the securities of these companies may become parties to the plan of reorganization by depositing on or before Oct. 1, 1904, their bonds, stocks, evidence of indebtedness of and claims against the companies mentioned, with either of the depositaries of the reorganization committee, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Allentown.

A new company is to be formed, which is to take over the properties and interest heretofore owned, managed, or controlled by the Lehigh Valley Traction Company and its controlled companies. This new company is to issue bonds and stocks as follows:

Five million dollars first mortgage thirty-year gold bonds, of which $2,770,000 will bear 4 per cent. interest and $2,230,000 will bear 5 per cent. interest.

Seven million five hundred thousand dollars consolidated mortgage thirty-year gold bonds, whereof $2,500,000 will bear interest at 4 per cent. and $5,000,000 will bear interest at not exceeding 5 per cent.

Five million dollars preferred capital stock, dividends thereon to be limited to 5 per cent. and to become cumulative after five years. The preferred stock is to be preferred in liquidation as to principal as well as to dividends.

Three million dollars common capital stock, upon which no dividends can be declared while any arrearage of dividends on the preferred stock remains unpaid.

The stock of the new company is to be vested for a period of three years in seven voting trustees—George H. Frazier, Edward B. Smith, William F. Harrity, and Arthur E. Newbold of Philadelphia, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, and Harry C. Trexler and George O. Albright of Allentown.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

On the subject of the known movements of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $2,226,300 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,418,800 and sent to the interior $2,243,500. The gain from the interior was $3,175,300.

Receipts of new gold were $1,912,300, namely: $898,400 on New York Assay Office checks, $490,700 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $523,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Gold exports were $3,000,000 in coin to Cuba, being installments of the proceeds of the $35,000,000 Cuban loan placed here through Speyer & Co.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $25,098,700; payment by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $24,960,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $138,700.

The total gain, from the interior, $3,175,300; new gold, $1,912,300, and Sub-Treasury, $138,700, was $5,226,300; deducting the loss by gold exports, $3,000,000, the net gain was $2,226,300.

The gain from the interior is not quite a million more than the corresponding week of 1903, and the excess is nearly all accounted for by currency sent from Philadelphia on special account. Returns of individual banks show large decreases in receipts from the West and South and the light movement of shipment to those sections.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper is due in part to redemptions of National banknotes, and in part to the increase in pension payments, which were $2,670,000, comparing with $922,000 in the preceding week. Collections of customs were $3,598,800, a daily average of $599,800, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $538,100.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,202,000 multilated currency.

Bank at Swanton, Vt., Closed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The People's National Bank at Swanton, Vt., was closed to-day by order of the Controller of the Currency. National Bank Examiner Frank L. Fisk has been appointed receiver. The bank is a small one, the capital being $50,000.

MAY END COTTON AGREEMENT.

Stockholders' Committee of American Cotton Company to Meet Soon.

A call has been issued by several members of a stockholders' committee in the American Cotton Company for a meeting on Sept. 3 of the holders of certificates for stock deposited under the agreement of December, 1901, by which preferred and common stocks were deposited in a pool. Under this agreement, which terminates of its own accord in December next, the committee was to try to effect some consolidation or to sell the entire amount of stock in the pool, the preferred at 105 and accrued dividends, the common at 50.

The meeting is to determine whether or not this agreement shall be terminated before its regular time.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Discussing conditions in general trade, Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Confidence in continued improvement of trade has been somewhat unsettled by sensational events in the wheat market and the lack of harmony between labor and capital. It is becoming evident that estimates of the wheat crop must be reduced, although other agricultural news is much better than usual. In so far as the purchasing power of the farmer is concerned, prices have risen so sharply that any loss in quantity promises to be made up, but this obvious fact is not appreciated by those dealers who are making less preparation for future trade. Some disappointment is also felt by those who counted upon an early resumption of activity in building operations and other industries hampered by labor controversies. Otherwise news of the week has contained much of an encouraging nature. In several manufacturing lines there is less idle machinery, and visiting retail buyers have stimulated jobbing trade, especially in dry goods and kindred lines.

***

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for August amounted to $3,896,999, of which $1,800,550 were in manufacturing, $1,784,482 in trading, and $311,967 in other commercial lines. There were this week number 220 in the United States, against 238 last year, and 24 in Canada compared with 8 a year ago.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Conservatism rules the buying movement, which, while gaining in force at some leading markets, still lacks the snap shown in former years at this time. The lateness of the crop season for one thing, reports of wheat and cotton crop deterioration, fortified by continued wheat price advances, and revisions of quotations, notably in iron and steel and cotton goods, breeds a feeling of indecision. Reports from the great industries show little change during the week. Cotton goods buying at first hands is rather backward, and does not readily respond to reductions in bleached goods. There is, however, more doing in jobbing circles, and the tone of that trade is better than for some time past.

***

Bank clearings for the week ended with Aug. 18 aggregate $1,875,407,359, 12 per cent. over last week, but 2 per cent. under last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $758,864,211, an increase of 3 per cent. over last week, but a loss of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. as compared with last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Aug. 18 aggregate 1,703,647 bushels, against 1,281,399 bushels last week, 3,372,789 bushels this week last year, 5,954,759 bushels in 1902, and 6,606,989 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 9,549,818 bushels, against 21,833,233 bushels last year, 31,340,767 bushels in 1902, and 48,153,895 bushels in 1901.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 520,362 bushels, against 695,202 bushels last week, 509,495 bushels a year ago, 51,649 bushels in 1902, and 523,883 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 3,795,473 bushels, against 7,455,975 bushels in 1903, 639,409 bushels in 1902, and 8,257,103 bushels in 1901.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $200,099,442; balances, $10,184,490; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,513,254.

Money on call in London, 1⅜@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8545; demand, $4.8815; cables, $4.8870.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@4.86. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅜ and 5.17⅝@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜ less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½@; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The cash movements to-day included £2,000,000 in railway dividend disbursements.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive and the movements were erratic. The undertone was firmer. Business chiefly consisted in the closing up of engagements in view of to-morrow's holiday.

Consols were a shade better on the satisfactory bank return. Home rails were flat. Americans opened steady and reacted slightly to under parity. The tone was somewhat feverish, and local dealings were unimportant. Prices closed dull.

Dealings in foreigners were checked by the hesitation of Paris, pending more definite news from Port Arthur.

Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 90½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅝; Consols for account, 88¼; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 87⅞; Canadian Pacific, 131; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38½; Chicago Great Western, 15⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul, 154½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 23⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 77; Erie, 28⅛; Erie first preferred, 65¼; Erie second preferred, 49½; Illinois Central, 139½; Louisville and Nashville, 124½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22¾; New York Central, 125½; Norfolk and Western, 66¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 25; Pennsylvania, 63¼; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 29½; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 101⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 60⅝; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish 4s, 86⅜.

Bar silver steady, 26 1-16 per ounce.

Money, 1⅛@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent., and for three months bills 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £64,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 37.95; Lisbon, 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm. The transactions were insignificant.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.35, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.

The private rate of discount was 1½.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker. American rails were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,313,533, as against $2,364,039 for the previous week, and $2,614,856 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,395,273, as against $2,288,673 for the previous week and $2,691,948 for the corresponding week last year.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—The following is a summary of the transactions and prices on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Cambria Steel	5⅝	5½	5½
205	Cambria Steel pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾
50	Fireproofing	8	8	8
65	Fireproofing pf.	29¼	29	29¼
350	Monon. Light & Heat	33	32½	32½
20	Pittsburg Coal pf.	58¼	58¼	58¼
148	P. Y. & R. R.	70	70	70
100	River Coal	8	8	8
2	U. S. Switch	70	70	70
220	U. S. Steel pf.	59¼	58½	*58⅝
30	West. Air Brake	133	133	133
77	West. Electric	79¾	79½	79½

BANK STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	G. A. T. & T.	155¼	155½	155½

Total shares, 1,517. *Less than 10 shares.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
2d week August	$166,900	$152,900	$144,025
From July 1	1,061,590	1,024,175	968,521
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	929	929
2d week August	134,816	160,467	145,107
From July 1	791,044	920,531	816,977
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
2d week August	29,240	31,905	32,938
From July 1	184,883	204,332	204,009
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
2d week August	104,647	132,273	113,480
From July 1	696,542	805,811	752,936
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
2d week August	55,089	60,011	61,181
From July 1	344,163	380,986	385,255
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
2d week August	687,236	715,113	611,840
From July 1	4,359,220	4,593,293	3,786,078
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week August	104,285	157,276	148,635
From July 1	664,065	861,472	801,205
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week August	34,261	31,931	11,784
From July 1	201,246	188,492	89,070
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,578	3,578	3,421
2d week August	696,400	702,215	629,225
From July 1	4,214,265	4,400,126	3,962,740
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
2d week August	12,900	12,406	8,468
From July 1	81,875	72,629	64,264
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	912
2d week August	128,349	114,805	.....
From July 1	725,772	743,658	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,611	2,607	2,607
1st week August	263,147	253,383	221,063
From July 1	1,260,807	1,278,125	1,183,193
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,200	7,190	7,107
2d week August	877,114	861,299	784,640
From July 1	5,417,295	5,255,999	4,831,989
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,767	1,707	1,710
2d week August	180,874	184,564	167,406
From Jan. 1	6,546,145	6,739,490	6,230,496

ELMIRA & LAKE ONTARIO for the quarter ended Jun 30—

Gross earnings	257,224	†217,014	196,795
Net earnings	13,291	†13,820	13,909
Deficit aft. chgs.	.....	31,068	*5,011

†Deficit. *Surplus.

ELMIRA & WILLIAMSPORT for the quarter ended Jun 30—

Gross earnings	406,730	365,515	313,781
Net earnings	95,811	61,107	61,659
Surplus aft. chgs.	53,519	9,580	17,543

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.13	.19	L. Wash. C.	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.17	.12	Mexican	.94	..
Andes	.22	.22	Occidental C.	.80	.80
Belcher	.23	.22	Ophir	2.60	2.50
Best & Bel.	.85	.85	Overman	.12	.11
Bullion	.33	.26	Potosi	.18	.17
Caledonia	.51	.50	Savage	.23	.22
Challenge C.	.24	.21	Sag Belcher	.08	.07
Chollar	.17	.16	Sierra Nev.	.26	.23
Confidence	.70	.72	Syndicate	.02	.02
C. Cal. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.12	.13
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con	.40	.26
Crown Point	.19	.16	Utah Con	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.22	.22	Yel. Jacket	.23	.22
Hale & Nor.	.66	.65	Silver bars	.58	.57⅝
Julia	.12	.09	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.12	.10	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky C.	.01	.01			

Mexican Dollars—Friday, 46@47c; Thursday, 46@47c.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	6¼	Keystone	4½	5
C. K. & N.	35¼	36½	Lexington	3½	3¾
C. C. Con.	8½	8⅝	Little Puck	3⅝	4
Dr. Jack-pot	4	4¼	Mollie Gibson	4¼	4⅜
Elkton	64	64½	Moon Anchor	6¾	7⅛
El Paso	91½	92	Old Gold	10⅜	11⅜
Gold Dollar	5¼	5¾	Rose Maud	4⅛	4⅜
Gold Sov.	5⅝	5⅞	Rose Nicol	2	2½
Isabella	19½	20¼	Work	8¼	8⅝

DECREASE IN WOOL SALES.

300,000 Pounds Less Taken This Week Than Last.

A decrease of more than 300,000 pounds in the sale of wool this week will be reported by the Textile Manufacturers' Journal in its issue of to-day. The figures for the principal markets of the country, exclusive of Boston, are as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Year. Pounds.
Domestic	2,255,000	2,381,000	1,972,000
Foreign	1,034,800	1,079,400	1,135,745
Total	3,289,800	3,460,400	3,107,745

The total sales reported since Jan. 1 amounted to 47,950,500 pounds domestic, 25,490,274 pounds foreign, aggregating 73,440,774 pounds, as compared with 46,831,500 pounds domestic, 23,680,819 pounds foreign, aggregating 70,512,319 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

The shipments of wool from Boston for the week were 4,792,460 pounds, as compared with 4,025,749 pounds last week. The shipments since Jan. 1 have been 138,162,109 pounds.

ORIENTAL VALUES ADVANCED.

Invoice Price on Turkish Rugs Raised 1,400 Per Cent.

Some very heavy advances on invoice values were announced yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The heaviest was on an importation of twenty-seven Oriental rugs, shipped by Mohammed Ali of Beirut. The rugs measured 636,973 square meters and were entered at 7.50 piasters a meter. They were advanced to 100.75 piasters a meter. The goods will be seized.

Seaboard Air Line Committee.

Gustavus Ober, Hamhleton & Co., H. A. Orrick, and Townsend Scott & Son have organized a protective committee of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. An agreement has been prepared, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the depositary, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, in Baltimore. Holders of the stock may deposit the same under this agreement with the depositary, and certificates will be issued for the same.

Foreclosure Deficiency Judgment.

A deficiency judgment for $14,664 was docketed yesterday against James A. Campbell in favor of Joseph Hyman growing out of the foreclosure sale of 456 Broadway, a five-story store and office building.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles H. Webb, New Haven.

HOLLAND—J. K. Anderson, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—G. R. Wardell, Fredericksburg; R. T. Hough, Washington.

GRAND—J. H. Danforth, Gloversville; Capt. F. S. Strong, United States Army.

GILSEY—A. B. Howard, Cleveland.

CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorf, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Col. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ontario.

SAVOY—Dr. James B. Baird, Atlanta.

NETHERLAND—William S. Bull, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL—M. L. Sheldon, Salem.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Pattenhausen, Dresden.

VICTORIA—Atwood Sonders, Parkersburg, West Va.

EARLINGTON—George B. Argo, Augusta, Ga.

HOFFMAN—W. A. Campbell, Toledo; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

EVERETT—Capt. C. H. Paine, United States Army.

CONTINENTAL—Dr. J. A. Williams, Pittsburg.

YORK—Dr. L. A. Watson, Baltimore.

ASTOR—R. J. Wynne, Washington; J. L. Purcell, United States Navy.

Heaped-Up Riches and Those Who Gathered Them.

Estates of the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goelets, Huntington, Plant, George Smith, and others. See The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Drilled Opals Classified as Precious Stones, Not Beads.

Gen. Sharretts Decides in Favor of Importers — Treasury Department to Appeal—Other Customs Decisions.

A decision of much importance to the jewelry trade was rendered by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. It was written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts. In it he sustained a protest by the American Gem and Pearl Company of New York against the action of the Collector in classifying goods described as "drilled opal balls" and "rock crystal rondelles" as heads at 35 per cent. The goods are described as opals ¼ inch in diameter cut to circular form and pierced, and the rondelles are small flat disks with facetted edges and pierced through the centre. The importer asserted that they were dutiable at 10 per cent. as precious stones. The Treasury Department has announced its intention of appealing from Gen. Sharretts's decision.

Protests overruled yesterday were by H. Robinson, A. F. Bartley, Perry Ryer & Co., Clayton Rockhill, Marshall Field & Co., M. Goldzier, J. &. H. Rosenberg, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York, and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. Protests partially sustained were by John McCann & Co. and R. F. Downing & Co., (2,) New York.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 203 failures in the United States during the week, against 167 for the previous week, and 166, 181, 181, and 135 for the corresponding weeks of 1903, 1902, 1900. The Middle States had 78, New England 27, Southern 28, Western 37, Northwestern 17, and Pacific 16. Canada had 15, against 16 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and over 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

RANDOLPH, Mass.—The Hagerty & Sullivan shoe manufacturing concern has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. It is estimated that the liabilities will amount to $30,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRIS KAPLAN.—Harris Kaplan, a clerk residing at 24 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,625 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1898 and 1901 for borrowed money, deficiency judgment, and on notes.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC CLOCK COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United States Electric Clock Company of 304 Hudson Street show liabilities of $14,024 and nominal assets of $511,058, consisting of patents, $491,017; clocks, $14,334; machinery, $3,704; outstanding accounts, $1,978, and twenty-five shares of the Doremus Vending Machine, $25. The largest creditors are Joseph Dellafield, Vice-President, $4,070; American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company, $2,274, and the Peninsular Manufacturing Company of Ann Arbor, Mich., $1,800.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARKAN, NAHUN & BRAINS—Browne & Witherborn, costs	$74
BALDWIN, Adele, and William O. Harrison—W. M. Rice, Jr., and another, costs.	818
BROCK, Max—R. Friedlander and another	150
BRINKENHOFF, Adolph—A. Rostenberg	95
BRIETENMOSER, Adolf—J. Friedberger	276
CAMPBELL, James R.—J. Hyman	14,664
CHAMPONESS, Henry—J. L. Hitchcock	23
DILLON, Charles E.—Jamestown Mantel Company	240
DELEHAUNTY, Charles L.—Bainbridge Creamery Company	201
EDWARDS, Harry E.—Smith, Gray & Co.	95
FLINT, Charles R. and Wallace B.—F. H. Hehbertwaite	24,734
GESNER, Albert O. and Thomas Monaghan—M. A. O'Reilly, administratrix	91
GESNER, Albert O., Thomas Monaghan, and Patrick J. McCourt—M. A. O'Reilly, administratrix	1,477
HILL, Joseph and Mary E.—W. H. Fink	514
HUNTINGHAUS, Frederick L.—Communipaw Coal Company of New York	16
HOWE, A. Woodcock—P. MacDonald	186
BEAUCHAMP REALTY COMPANY—C. Rudolph	681
PHISHERS AND PRINTERS' ENgraving Company—J. R. Walsh and another	185

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Get Upper Fifth Avenue Block Front—Twenty-first Street Building in a Big Trade—New Houses to be Built on East Fifty-second Street.

There was announced yesterday a transaction of much significance in that it will probably lead to the first building operation along that extended vacant stretch of Fifth Avenue from One Hundred and First to One Hundred and Tenth Street. Nearly all of this property changed hands at high figures soon after Andrew Carnegie bought the site of his mansion at Ninety-first Street, and has been held ever since in the hope that it would be available for high class residential construction—a possibility which has recently afforded but little promise. William R. Travers has sold, through Whitehouse & Porter, to Bernhard Klingenstein, William Rosenzweig, and Samuel Green, the block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, 201.10 by 100. The property will probably be resold to builders for improvement with apartment houses.

Builders Buy on 52d Street.

The Century Realty Company has sold to Charles Brendon & Co., builders, the two lots on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 75 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100. Brendon & Co., who are successors to Charles Buek & Co., will immediately commence the erection of three five-story American basement dwellings, with fronts ages of 18, 17, and 15 feet. These lots were purchased by Flake & Dowling from the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, sold by them to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and by it to the United States Realty and Construction Company. The Century Realty Company acquired them from the United States Realty and Construction Company at the time the former sold the car stable property at Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets and Sixth Avenue to the latter. The brokers in the present transaction were Buek & Crawford.

Randolph Guggenheimer's Big Trade.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Frederick C. Zobel to Randolph Guggenheimer the new nine-story office building, on plot 50 by 110, at 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street, near Broadway. This building has just been completed and has a rent roll of $45,000 . In part payment, Mr. Guggenheimer gives 9 to 13 Walker Street, a six-story mercantile building, on plot 60 by 107; also, 1,578 to 1,588 Lexington Avenue, six three-story dwellings on plot 20 by 75, and two vacant lots at the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Audubon Avenue. This is the second building that the same brokers have sold for Mr. Zobel this year, the other being the seven-story structure at 127 and 129 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Deal for 106th Street Apartments.

The Berman Realty Company has sold the six-story elevator apartment house 206 to 210 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 75 by 100.11, for Miller & Mofsenson. The price was about $150,000.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Louis J. Jacoves to Mrs. Bella Goldsmith 146 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11.

Max Marx has sold, through Herman Arns, to John Sassa 116 West Ninetieth Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 100.8.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Sales.

Arnold & Byrne have sold the five-story apartment house 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, for Adolph Eckstein to Thomas Carroli.

David Stewart has sold for Ellen Mulrooney the five-story flat 2,107 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

To Build on East 112th Street.

D. Trautman has sold 242 to 248 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, four three-story dwellings on plot 75 by 100. The buyer, D. Herman, will erect on the property two six-story tenements, with stores, from plans by Sass & Smallheiser.

D. H. Jackson has sold for a Mr. Desuzzio to D. Lyon the five-story tenement 311 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Samuel C. Baum has purchased from the estate of Maria S. Hegeman the three-story brownstone dwelling 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on lot 18.9 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold for S. Weisiger and a Mr. Spieler 311 and 313 East One Hundred and First Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100. The sellers of 348 and 350 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, in the deal recently negotiated by Mr. Fine, were a Mr. Lalor and F. Carpenter.

M. Ellenbogen & Co., in conjunction with B. Lipshitz, have sold for H. Bennett to M. & L. Pilgrim the six-story tenement 320 and 322 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 37.6 by 100.

Philip Jeselson has sold for a client to Louis Auerbach the five-story flat 312 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

Lower East Side Corner Sold.

Simon Sindeband has sold for Samuel Wacht to Rose & Co. the northwest corner of Broome and Ludlow Streets, a six-story tenement, on lot 26.8 by 87.6.

J. Goldberg has sold to Hyman Spring 189 East Third Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 24 by 96.

Charles E. Duross has leased the building at 848 Washington Street for a Mr. Gruber to a client for a term of years.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought 933 and 935 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

John W. Decker has sold for R. Clarence Dorsett 2,275 Southern Boulevard, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

Baturin & Weisman have sold for L. Eickwort to Mendelson & Greenberg the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Oak Tree Place, 95 feet west of Hughes Avenue, on lot 16.8 by 115.

Brooklyn Corner Yields Profits.

Burrill Brothers have resold, in conjunction with Morris Sherwin, the five-story double apartment house and store at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and First Street, Brooklyn, for about $35,000. This property has changed hands three times within three months, the first sale being made at $30,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Mott St, 10, a a a, 124.10 ft n e of Chatham Square, 21.9x36.7x23.1x30.6, two-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Louis Golde..... $7,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No. 108 and 110 East 2d St, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 44.1x100; A. Silverson of 190 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av., architect; cost, $52,000.

67th and Exterior Sts, s w corner, for a one-story brick power house, 40.5x57, and Exterior St, w s, 91.9 ft s of 67th St, for a two-story brick animal house, 38x36.8; Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of 5 West 68th St, owner; Shipley, Rutan & Coolidga of Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 440 and 442 East 102d St, for a one-story brick stable, 25x121; R. Bunke of 448 East 110th St, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West 42d St, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 72 Timpson Place, for a one-story frame shed, 12x10; J. T. Dallas of 48 West 58th St, owner; S. Smith of 219 West 142d St, architect; cost, $100.

No. 897 East 138th St, for a four-story brick rectory, 22x46; the Rev. John J. Boyle of 895 East 138th St, owner; John E. Kerby of 452 5th Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

Eagle Av, e s, 175 ft s of 166th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 21x58; John Piccirrillo of 512 East 150th St, owner; John B. Mokney of 169 East 85th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

230th St, s s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x36; Theodore Klehe of 230th St and 4th Av, owner; Robert D. Tape of 1,596 Bathgate Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

225d St, s s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x58; Mrs. John Cameron of 225th St, near White Plains Av, owner; John Davidson of 50 West 227th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

218th St, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; William Ripley of 533 West 39th St, owner; John Davidson of 50 West 227th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Grand Av, e s, 25 ft s of 182d St, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x52; Mrs. Mary A. Francis of 113 9th Av, owner; Louis C. Brown of 113 9th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 101 and 103 East 106th St, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; H. Harris of 348 6th Av, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 2,546 to 2,550 8th Av, to three five-story brick tenements and stores; J. Wynne of 120 West 114th St, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $9,000.

No. 441 West 23d St, to a four-story brick building; F. A. Albright of Summit Av and 161st St, owner; J. G. Lugsr's Son & Co. of 302 4th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 19.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 189th St, 49.11x100; Charles S. Guggenheimer to Frederick C. Zobel, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE C, 70, n e corner of 5th St, 18.9 x75.3; Jacob Bier and others to Meyer Frank, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 121.10 ft s of 157th St, 21.10x100x22.10x100; Valentine W. Graf to Philipp Freudenmacher..... Nom.

CORTLANDT ST, 49, s s, 21.4x70.6x18.5x70.3; Leo Frank to Maurice Brill and another, (mtg $90,000)..... Nom.

GREEN LANE, e s, 225 ft s of 2d St, 75x100, Westchester; Henry Schlohohn to Louis Weydanz..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 27x107.6x22.8x101.6; Maurice J. Burstein to Samuel Birnbaum, (mtg $51,000,) other considerations and..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av x238 ft n of 167th St, runs e 47.11x n 1.6x w 47.11x s 0.6; John J. Hiller to Tillie Schierenbeck..... 250

LEXINGTON AV, 1,578 to 1,588, w s, 100.11x75.5; Charles S. Guggenheimer to Frederick C. Zobel, (mtg $55,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 74 and 75, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; George Schwacke to Barbara Hahn, other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 44, e s, 25x100; Lillie Trier to Julia Raudnitz, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Julia Raudnitz, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

PLOTS 78, 91, 92, and 93, map of Joseph Rosenthal, at Riverdale; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Elizabeth J. Childs and another, trustees..... 2,400

SETON AV, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; John Uim to Maria Schwalm.... Nom.

STONE ST, 49, n s, 105.6 ft from Mill St, 25.7x83.5x18.9x83.11; Rosalie C. Tone to Leonard Leaman, other consideration and 100

WALKER ST, 9 to 13, s s, 80x100.6; Randolph Guggenheimer to Frederick C. Zobel, (mtg $125,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,253 and 2,255, w s, 40x70; Rocco D'Onofrio and others to Luigi Forrisi, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e s, 25.8 ft s from centre line of block between 120th and 121st Sts, runs e 100x s 25x w 100x n 25; Paul Grathwohl to Jacob Well..... 16,000

2D AV, 1,952 and 1,954, e s, 50x100; Louis B. Wasserstrom to Jacob Robbins, ½ R. T. & L., (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of Julia St, 127.4x100x 106x102.2; John J. Radley and others to Sterling Realty Company, (mtgs $58,-100)..... 100

20TH ST, s s, 473 ft w of 5th Av, 46.6x 184; Frederick W. Stelle, referee, to Thomas D. Holland, (mtg $190,000)..... 100,500

21ST ST, s s, 425 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100; Frederick C. Zobel to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $210,000,) other consideration and..... 100

27TH ST, n s, 331 ft w of 9th Av, 37x88.9; James Rothschild to the City of New York..... 16,000

52D ST, 330 West, 25x100.5; Julius B. Fox to Lena Buttenwieser, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, 330 West, 25x100.5; Lena Buttenwieser to Samuel Friedman, (mtg $14,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

54TH, ST, 442 and 444 West, 50x100.5; Louis Reichardt to Herman Aaron..... Nom.

54TH ST, 442 and 444 West, 50x100.5; Herman Aaron to Harry Aronson, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

58TH ST, 146 East, 20x80.5; Randolph Guggenheimer to Frederick C. Zobel, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and... 100

70TH ST, 111 East, 20x100.5; Sterling Realty Company to Clarence D. Jones, (mtg $32,500)..... 100

86TH ST, 345 East, 25x100.8; William E. Seitz to Seitz Realty Company, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 125x 100.11; Clayton E. Sweet and another, executors, to Isaac Haft..... 25,000

100TH ST, 325 West, 20x100.11; Emil Bloch to William Clausen, (mtg $26,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

113TH ST, 339 and 341 East, 33.4x100.10; 113th St, 449 and 451 East, 33.4x100.11; Yetta Bronstein to Gottlieb Kramer, ½ part, all title, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and..... 100

123D ST, n s, 333.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Isaac Levin to Minnie Bussel, (mtg $40,000)..... Nom.

132D ST, 48 East, 33.4x99.11; J. E. Leaycraft to Jacob Gold and others, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

133D ST, 119 to 123 West, 73x99.11; Max Lurie and others to Abram Bachrach, (mtgs $64,000,) other consideration and.. 200

135TH ST, 119 and 121 West, 46x99.11; Abram Bachrach to Adolph S. Miller, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and... 100

135D ST, 123 West, 27x99.11; Abram Bachrach to Isidore Miller, (mtg $24,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; Mayer Hoffman and others to Isidor Kraushaar, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; Mayer Hoffman and others to Isidor Kraushaar, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and..... 100

143TH ST, 803 West, 25x100; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Julia Raudnitz, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100

152D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 49.10x99.11x irregular; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Julia Raudnitz, (mtgs $61,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

180TH ST, s s, 20.1 ft e of Mapes Av, 24.11 x93.2; Daniel Brady to Edward F. Hogan, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Herman, to Simon Myers; 54th St, 442 and 444 West, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $6,000

AARON, Herman, to Charles P. Fries; 54th St, 442 and 444 West, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $33,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 1,500

AARON, Herman, to Louis Reichardt; 54th St, 442 and 444 West, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs $33,000, 3 years, each..... 16,500

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to City Mortgage Company; 140th St, n a, 538.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, two mtgs, 6 per cent., each..... 18,300

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to City Mortgage Company; 140th St, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,400

CHEVRA, Theiom Anshi Weshkowe, to Jacob L. Mince; Clinton St, 169, prior mtg $8,750, due Nov. 18, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000

CLAUSEN, William, to Joseph Hamershlag; 100th St, 325 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year..... 1,000

DOMNISCH, Herman, to G. De Witt Clocke and another, executors; Lot 347, map of part of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 2,650

DORF, Joseph, and another to Annie C. Cochran; 128th St, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, due Dec. 1, 1907..... 26,500

DORF, Joseph, and another to John Allan; 128th St, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $26,500, due Oct. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,000

FORRISI, Luigi, to Rocco D'Onofrio and another; 1st Av, 2,253 and 2,255, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

FRANK, Meyer, to Jacob Bier and another; Avenue C, 70, n e corner of 5th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,500

FREUDENMACHER, Philip, to Valentine W. Graf; Courtlandt Av, w s, 121.10 ft s of 157th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,200

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 52d St, 330 West, prior mtg $26,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 52d St, 330 West, prior mtg $31,000, collateral security, 6 per cent.. 2,500

GOLD, Jacob, and others to J. Edgar Leaycraft; 132d St, 48 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GREENWALD, Samuel, to Sender Jarmulowsky; 110th St, 21 to 25 East, building loan, 1 year, 0 per cent..... 22,000

HAASE, Martin, and another to the City Mortgage Company; 1st Av, e s, 75.7 ft n of 105th St, 1 year, 0 per cent..... 22,000

HAFT, Isaac, to the City Mortgage Company; 98th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, due Nov. 18, 1904, 6 per cent..... 16,000

HOGAN, Edward F., to Daniel Brady; 180th St, s s, 20.1 ft e of Mapes Av, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years..... 1,000

JOSEPHSON, Nilara, to Paul Heilinger; 2d St, 231, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KLATZKO, Samuel, and others to George H. Rosenthal; West End Av, 54, s e corner of 62d St, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

KRANSHAAR, Isidor, and wife to Mayer Hoffman and another; 139th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 11,000

LEADER, Isaac, and others to Van Norden Trust Company; Madison St, 208 and 210, due Feb. 17, 1905, 6 per cent.. 10,000

MILLER, Isidore, to Abraham Bachrach; 133d St, n s, 246 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,500

MULLER, Annie M. J., to Harry C. Johnson; Decatur Av, e s, 180 ft s of 205th St, two mtgs, 3 years, each..... 3,500

NIMPHIUS, Henry A., to the Twenty-third Ward Bank; Retreat Av, n w corner of Henry St; also part of Henry St, adjoining above, due Nov. 10, 1904, 6 per cent..... 20,000

OWENS, Patrick J., to Francis B. Chedsey, trustee; Jackson Av, e s, 236 ft n of 165th St, 4 years..... 5,000

PATCH, Joseph N., to Edward H. M. Roehr; 164th St, s s, 83.9 ft w of Stebbins Av, three mtgs, each..... 7,000

PATCH, Joseph N., to Andrew D. Parker; 164th St, s s, 82 ft w of Stebbins Av, due Sept. 14, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,696

ROSEN, Joseph, and another to Abrahem Fisher; Hughes Av, w s, being part of Lot 44, map Ryer homestead, begins at ss Lot 44, due June 2, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,300

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 51st St, s s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, and others to Isidore Jackson and another; 3d St, s e corner of Thompson St; also, Thompson St, 230 and 232, prior mtg $116,500, demand, 0 per cent..... 29,000

STERLING REALTY COMPANY to John J. Radley and another; 3d Av, n e corner of Julia St, 1 year..... 9,500

TOCH REALTY COMPANY to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 151st St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

VAN CORTLANDT, Augustus, to Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees; Greenwich St, 38, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

VARIAN, Jacob C., to Samuel R. Taylor; Bleecker St, 248, s w corner of Leroy St; also, Leroy St, 8; also, Park Av, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, Bronx; also, White Plains Av, w s, 500 ft s of 1st St, Bronx, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

WAINWRIGHT, Charles, to Isador H. Ely; Belmont Av, e s, 375 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 3,750

WAINWRIGHT, Charles, to Isadore H. Ely; Belmont Av, e s, 350 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 3,750

WEIL, Jacob, to Udetta D. Brown; 1st Av, 2,346, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

WEIL, Jacob, to Elise Grathwohl; 1st Av, 2,346, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WEYDANZ, Louis, to Louis M. Ehling; Green Lane, e s, 225 ft s of 2d St, Westchester, 1 year..... 700

WOLFF, Solomon, to Long Acre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $501,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,800

WOLFF, Solomon, to Long Acre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $497,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to the State Realty and Mortgage Company; Walker St, 9 to 13, with all title to strip in rear; also 58th St, 146 East; also Lexington Av, 1,578 to 1,584; also Audubon Av, s e corner of 189th St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEONARD ST, 162; August Schnitzs against Simmons Resity and Construction Company, owners; John Jones, contractor..... 102

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x 75; Louis Shadoff against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor..... 290

7TH AV, 2,428 and 2,430; George F. Moore, Incorporated, against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor..... 160

14TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner, 79.3x 103.3; Otto Gunderson against Mary Fix, owner and contractor..... $75

125TH ST, 319 West; Charles E. Reid against Charles Welsbecker, owner; Morris M. O'Connor, contractor..... 45

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; Louis Tremel and another against Henry Gordon and another, June 29, 1904..... $2,425

47TH ST, 145 to 155 West; Joel Bjork and another against Solomon Wolff, Aug. 15, 1904..... 1,480

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 125x106; John C. Rodgers against David Cohn and another, Aug. 8, 1904..... 2,112

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 98 and 100; Sussman Goldreyer against Samuel Klein, (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Schemkman & Brown.

BOSTON and Wyse Avs, n e corner, 149.1x143.11x irregular; William W. Grant against Nathan A. Chapman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Peck.

MADISON AV, 709 and 795; Francis R. Kavanagh against Madison Building Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Classon & McIlvaine.

MORRIS AV, w s, Lots 232, 233, and 234, map of part of Charles Morris estate, Morrisiana, Bronx; Mary McCauley, committee, against Joseph F. Sweeney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. J. Frankenstein.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 149th St, Prospect Av, and road leading from Westchester Av to Legett's Point, containing 25 1,272-10,000 acres, except part taken for street and avennes; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Henry J. Udenthy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

VILLA PLACE, e s, 82 ft s of Home St, runs s 43x e 135x n 123 to Home St, w 35x s 85x w 100 to beginning; Adele L. Villee against Julian Richmond and another, (action to establish trust;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

9TH AV and 18th St, n w corner, 48x125x irregular; Walter J. Dean against Livingston Fewsmith and another, (specific performance;) attorney, E. G. Stedman.

24TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 99th St, 20 West, and Summit Av, e s, 150 ft s of Devoe St, 25x100; Emma L. Hall against Alfred V. Bisland, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Carruth, Ziegler & Carruth.

35TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 54.2x98.9; Elizabeth Gunst against John J. Sheridan and another, (partition;) attorneys, Lavelle & Gordon.

134TH ST, n s, 102.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x 99.11; Everett T. Chappell against James A. Smith and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, E. T. Chappell.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AVE.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, Broadway, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Buildings, Stores, Lofts and Offices to let in down-town section. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bronx.

Corner Stores.—Several large stores, suitable any business, near rapid transit station. Particulars Jacob Leitner, corner Prospect and Westchester Avs.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
IN THE NEW TOWN SITE
of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, and cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore-front property in New York City on picturesque Flushing Bay. Fishing, bathing, boating for all lot owners, as each purchaser has shore-front privileges.
Contract just awarded for 200-foot pier.
Lots from $200 upward, on monthly installments.
Worth three timea prices asked to-day.
Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON
Borough of Richmond, New York,
On or before October first.
A Few Cottages and Houses.
All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes' walk from station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address
Talbot Root, 52 Broadway, New York.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Factory Property for Rent or Sale.—A large and commodious two-story brick factory, 75x180, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry, on ground 175x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform, large sheds, &c. Henry A. Ruhino, Trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

For Sale.—Country residence, 11 rooms, all improvements; plot 100x160; 3 minutes from depot, 23 miles from Brooklyn Bridge. Owner, Lock Box 132, Freeport, L. I.

65 acres woodland, fronting two highways; view Peconic Bay; cuts 1,000 cords wood; $3,500. Lock Box 14, Garden City, L. I.

To rent—New cottage, 7 rooms, furnished, on Peconic Bay; $50 balance of season. Lock Box 14, Garden City, L. I.

New cottage on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap; cash on building lots. See Superintendent.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SEE THIS LIST.

MODERN LARGE DINING ROOM EXTENSION.
One of the fine ones; in the West Seventies, and only $45,000; electricity throughout; decorations, fixtures, and other appointments superb.

UNDER $33,000.
Handsoms 4-story 20-foot brownstons house; choice block in Seventies; hath extension.

ONLY $21,000.
Three-story brownstone, 17-foot hutler's pantry extension dwelling, in the Seventies, near "L" station; private house block.

$30,000.
20-foot 3-story brick and brownstons house, near West 72d subway station; fine woodwork and fixtures; wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private houss hlock.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

A CHANCE.
282 WEST END AV., (73D ST.)
1 offer at sacrifice this choice 4-story dwelling. Must be sold. Superb view of Drive and River. Particulars and permit only from
C. HAMILTON HUNT,
2,768 Broadway, (106th St.)

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 159 WEST 34TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator apartment house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000.
ANOTHER, also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental almost $15,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

4-story singls flat, near Madison Av.; 7 rooms and bath; hot water; $2,000 cash needed; price, $12,000; lot is worth the money.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

DWELLING, 119th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 18.9x100; 3-story; latest improvements; about $20,000; easy terms. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

Cheap, 75th St., Near Second.—Double tenement, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story apartment, 24 rooms to floor, 50x108x 121; mortgage, 4½ per cent.; would trade for lots and cash. Ulman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,-000. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstons house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

76th St., Near First.—14-room tenement, $24,-250; rents $2,616. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

102d St., Near Third.—Modern tenemsnt, $24,-000; rents $2,760. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Bargain.—Lenox Av. flat, south of 135th St.; two stores, $27,500. "Real" Times, Harlem.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Real estate office for sale; hargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

5-story tenement east of 9th Av., full lot, $19,-000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Eismere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

ATTENTION!—Rare chance near rapid transit and new school; 2-family dwelling, 9 rooms, all improvements; $3,800; $800 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Great Bargain.—Choice one-family dwelling, all improvements, near rapid transit and school; $3,000; $500 cash, balance mortgage. Peters, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sunday.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays

At a sacrifice, three two-family brick houses, two-story, basement, and cellar; about 10 minutes' walk from Tremont Av. station. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

Private and two-family houses, a short distance from rapid transit station, in West Farms, $500 cash, balance monthly. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
16-family, cold-water tenement, stores, excellent location; 20% on investment of $6,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

$10,000 cash buys from builder 5-story modern apartment, 34x100; price, $31,000; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

$8,000 cash buys 5-story new-law house, 40 ft. front; price, $28,000; rent, $3,300; mortgage at 4½ per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family detached house, 13 rooms, bath; Topping Av., $6,500; Cambreling Av., plot 50x81, $1,600; sewered, graded. WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bargain, $2,800, 7 rooms, lot 33 feet, near trolley and Rapid Transit. Behrmann, 131 Broadway, or East 210th St., William's Bridge Square.

$5 monthly; building lots near 3d Av. trolley, elevated, $400 up; assessments paid; houses to order. Bronx Co., 3d Av., cor. 174th.

FOUR LOTS, 165th St., Westchester Av.; price, $12,000; will exchange for flats in the Bronx. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
Five-story corner Brook Av. and 147th St.; must sell. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Bargain.—25 by 140, near 179th St., $1,800; also 38 by 100 corner, to sell. A. Borger, 1,017 Trinity Av., Bronx.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, near elevated; baths; 25x 100; price, $3,600; installments. Ulman, 502 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cheap, corner, 100x100, near 174th St. "L" station; $12,500. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Park Hill
ON-THE-HUDSON
New York's Most Beautiful Suburb
offers unsurpassed attractions to those desiring a home with ideal country surroundings and city accessibility. Full information furnished by
American Real Estate Co.,
Downtown Office, 290 Broadway.
Uptown Office, 503 Fifth Av., cor. 42d.

FINE brick residence overlooking Hudson, at Hastings; large grounds; hargain at $40,000; will sell for $30,000 or exchange for improved or unimproved property in New York City. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Rent huys home; Westchester lots $100, $125; small monthly paymsnts; houses hullt to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th. Write, don't call.

New Rochelle.

ELM ST

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This modern Fireproof Hotel accommodating 600 was opened July 2nd for its 37th consecutive season after the expenditure of $600,000.00 for improvements.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

CHALFONTE IS ALWAYS OPEN

WRITE FOR FOLDER LEAFLET AND RATES

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDHEIM, CLARA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elise Adler, Bertha Rich, Johanna Kahn, Claire Stoehe, Abraham Sartorius, Clara Elsas, Fanny Mayer, Louis Walter, Rosa Kugler, Mina Wilmer, Benedict Stahl, Henrietta Heilbronner, Bella Cahn, Susie Gross, Abraham Sartorius, Julia Well, Charles Kohlman, Harry Hoffheimer, Bert Hoffheimer, Marion Hoffheimer, Viola Bernheim, Henry A. Kayser, Bellette M. Kohlman, Clara Loeh, Caroline Frank, Mozart Sartorius, Caroline Rose, Jacob Sartorius, Simon Sartorius, Philip Sartorius, the heirs and next of kin of CLARA LINDHEIM, deceased.—Send greeting:

Whereas, Marion B. Kohlman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date April 17, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Clara Lindheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy9-1aw7wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all parties interested in the estate of Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, assigned to Louis B. Rolston for the benefit of creditors, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part 1., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis B. Rolston, Assignee of the above-named Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert H. Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account; and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the Assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon this accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of this Court this 26th day of July, 1904. [L. S.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JAMES F. HORAN, Attorney for Assignee, 22 William St., New York, N. Y.

jy30-1aw6ws

FRANK, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Moses R. Ryttenberg, their attorney, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1904. RAY GOLDSMITH, Executrix. JACOB E. RYTTENBERG, Executor. MOSES R. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Executrix and Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITE, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna W. Meeker, William C. De Hart, and Nathaniel W. Meeker, if living, or, if dead, then to his widow, heirs-at-law, and next of kin, if any there be, the place of residence of the said Nathaniel W. Meeker being unknown, and the names and places of residence of all of the said heirs-at-law, next of kin, and widow of the said Nathaniel W. Meeker, if any, being unknown, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA WHITE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick Day of the City of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our county of New York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date respectively the 24th day of February, 1903, and the second day of November, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza White, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear hefora the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for ona to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to he hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of July, in the yeras of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jy9-1aw7wS

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS
Passing Through Lakewood
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:0 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
N. Y. Ave. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests, $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia. Write for booklet.

Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

NEW YORK STATE.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
in Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.
Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.
NOW OPEN
N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway.
Telephone, 4255—38th St.
H. E. EDER, Manager.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Long Island.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.

WHITE MTS.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.
SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE.
High Altitude. Free from hay fever. Hotel NOW OPEN. Maplewood Cottage nearly opp. OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER. Terms moderate. Accommodates 135 people. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr. Write for Booklets. SEVERAL COTTAGES TO RENT. Booklets at 3 Park Place, New York City.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled.
Beautiful drives; golf; motoring.
ALLEN T. BREADWAY, J. A. SHERRARD, Prop. Mgr.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Bathing, Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE,
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time. 10c.; 14 times. 8c.; 30 times. 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

"The Ouleout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO.,
3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Germanic.....Aug. 20|St. Paul.....Sept. 3
New York.....Aug. 27|Philadelphia...Sept. 10

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Aug. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 4:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 20|Kroonland.....Sept. 3
Vaderland.....Aug. 27|Zeeland.....Sept. 10
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large, new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM|Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM|Baltic.....Sept. 7, 2 PM
Teutonic...Aug. 31, 10 AM|Majestic...Sept. 14, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 3, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
1st Class $65 upward, depending en date.
Passenger Office, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM|K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12:30PM|Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep.20, PM|K.Wm.II.Oct.25,3:30PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa..Aug. 25, 10 AM|Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon|Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM|Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.13, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Dec. 5, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 84 & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Phoenicia, Au. 20, Noon|†Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM
†*Bluecher, Au.25,10 AM|*Deutsch'd, Sept.1,9 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new twin-screw steamers.
P. Oskar...Aug. 6, 2 PM|P. Adalbert...N.24,11AM
P. Adalbert..Oct. 4, noon|P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar..Oct. 25,10 AM|*Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia.Nov.10,11 AM|P. Adalbert...Jan. 10
*To Italy in less than 8 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria.Aug. 20, 10 AM|Campania.Sept.10, 8AM
Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM|Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM|Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer or accommodation.

Tuesdays—Service.
Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon|Cerpathia.Sept. 6, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon|Pennonia.Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia...Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam.....Aug. 23|Potsdam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30|Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6|Statendam.....Sept. 27
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..Aug. 20, 2 PM, Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon
Astoria..Aug. 27, 11 AM, Furnessia, Sept. 10, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Natnre hewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the hreath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S

new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight.
From Munson Line, Pier 14 N. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin herth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland. Round trip tickets limited for nse within ten days, $7.00 each.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail, Tel., 1200—Orchard.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.
Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.
FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK, lve. Pier 20, E. R., ft. E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y., 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.) week days. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.). Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLLIAM G. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 183 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 40, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208 —Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.00.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE $2.00 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON $3.00 DIRECT
MOST DELIGHTFUL TRIP IN AMERICA.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.
Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:10 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 3:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 5:25, P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 4:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*8:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, 10:25, *10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M. 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 22d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street. 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check Baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
8-7-04

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, ¶9:40 A. M., ‡1:30, 3:40, (Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡‡1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 5:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, ¶10:00, ¶11:00 A. M., ¶12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, ¶5:00, ¶6:00, ¶7:00, ¶8:00, 9:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night. Sundays, 4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, ¶10:00, ¶11:00 A. M., ¶12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, ¶5:00, ¶6:00, ¶7:00, ¶8:00, 9:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—8:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ¶9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M., ‡1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8, Atlantic Hlds. Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant. 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. ‡‡9:40, 10:00 A. M. 12:01 night.
*From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Snnday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Ferry—Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 454, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'mshurg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.
Lv. Liberty Street, 8.00 A.M. Daily. Express. Buffet.
" 10.00 am. Daily. Diner.
" 12.00 noon. Daily. Diner.
" 2.00 pm. Daily. Diner.
"Royal Limited" 4.10 pm. Daily. All Pullm'n
" 6.00 pm. Daily. Diner.
" 7.00 pm. Daily. Buffet.
" 12.15 night. Daily. Sleepers.
SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Lv. N. Y. City. South Ferry. Liberty St. Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper
Chic. Columbus... 1.55 pm. 2.00 pm. Diner
Pitts., Cleveland 3.55 pm. 4.00 pm. Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited" 6.55 pm. 7.00 pm. Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis... 9.55 am. 10.00 am. Diner
Cin., St. Louis... 5.55 pm. 6.00 pm. Diner
Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 943 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‖
* Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 7.35, 11.15, 6.45, 10.35, 2.5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., ‖
Manch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*2.55 PM	*3.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 336 and 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 360 Brodway, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lve. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
12:15 A. M.....Local train.....12:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.....Liberty Express.....*12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon....Express to Norwich.. 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P.M. Saturdays to Rockland.. *1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 5:50 P. M.
*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Parlor cars except Sunday.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 125th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day trip. Kingston Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrossea St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steam. KAATERSKILL, or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St. 2 P. M. from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse, Sailing even dates in August, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—On Broadway, 2¼ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Saxe, 11 East 17th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

9th St., 16 East.—Desirable rooms, large and small, with board; transients accommodated; table board; references required.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; transients; terms moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d, 39 East.—Desirable rooms with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

22d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

129th St., 106 West.—Beautiful room; two gentlemen or couple; excellent board; refined surroundings; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—A home for an elderly lady in this city, and in a strictly private family; references required and given. Address, stating terms, location, &c., X. Y. Z., Box 150 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

18th St., 230 West.—Front room, smaller connecting, together or single, $4, $1.50. Temple.

20th St., 229 West.—Furnished front room, suitable one or two.

43d, 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; parlor, bedrooms with private bath; desirable hall room.

44th St., 211 West.—A few desirable, large rooms; also hall room; near Broadway; references.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

64th, 105 West.—Elegant large rooms; quiet house; select home; superior table; telephone; references.

73d St., 170 West.—Modern office, doctor, dentist; use parlor; every convenience.

78th St., 163 West.—Desirable large room; also smaller room; adjoining bath; telephone; references exchanged.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

93d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

125th St., 242-244.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms, to rent, with board.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or unfurnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

HELP WANTED

Females.

Competent stenographers and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway. Telephone 4444 Franklin.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced saleslades in their china department; only those who can answer this requirement will be considered. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an operator in their mattress factory. Apply at 211 West 18th St., before 10 A. M.

Wanted—General houseworker, Sept. 8; young woman; must be neat, reliable, and obliging; good plain cook, laundress, and well recommended; two adults; eight-room apartment, west side; wages $18; state nationality; permanent position and pleasant home. Address P., Room 1,413, Metropolis Building.

Wanted—Lady stenographer to act as private secretary to gentleman going to South America for six months; lady speaking French or Spanish preferred; state experience, age, and salary expected; all travelling expenses paid. Address Box P, 151 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for position in Brooklyn; must be experienced; salary $12 to $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for immediate position; salary $18. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; capable, quick, and accurate work. C., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Drivers for Bronx and Furniture Drivers.—Thoroughly experienced men in the Bronx territory for general merchandise and thoroughly experienced men for any territory as furniture drivers, wanted by our delivery department. Apply in driveway, 19th St. side, rear of our store, before 9:30 A. M. Ask for Mr. Dowd. Simpson Crawford Co.

Experienced Salesmen for Clock Department.—only those who understand the business thoroughly and can furnish good references need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced sheet writer for their furniture delivery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their furniture warehouse experienced polishers and fitters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Competent canvassers to sell a perpetual calendar; great novelty; large sales; good commission paid. Apply in person, 309 Broadway, Room 1,212.

Wanted—A stock clerk in publishing house; state salary expected and full particulars. W. F., Box 158 Times.

Wanted—A stock clerk in publishing house; state salary expected and full particulars. W. F., Box 158 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Housekeeper.—As managing housekeeper by lady of refinement; best personal reference. K. C., 1,364 Broadway.

Secretary, &c.—By English lady as secretary; reader, elocution, literature, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined, good education, references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—By expert; college education; thoroughly familiar drug, commercial, legal. Miss Credentials, Box 189 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Some experience; thoroughly well qualified, with best reference; moderate salary. Miss C., 158 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, good speller, references; $10. Reliable, Box 186 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; year's experience, $8. Box P 156 Times.

Males.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes he thoroughly understands the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could show what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

A gentleman thoroughly experienced in closing contracts, securing business, where tact and ability succeed, desires employment; ample references. Wanted, Box 157 Times.

Active, healthy, and intelligent American, age 25, 5 feet 4 inches, 125 pounds, wants position either traveling or out door work; excellent reference. Brooks, Box 165 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wishes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. Box 154 Times.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union; city or country; good reference. Address "K.," 48 Prospect Place, N. Y.

Gardener.—Head gardener, single, Scotchman, with private family; exceptional character and ability; sober and industrious; proficient in all branches of horticulture; good reference. H. Reid, P. O. Box 259, Oyster Bay, L. I.

BUILDERS PREPARE TO CARRY OUT ULTIMATUM

Alliance Seeks Recognition from Employers by Strategy.

RUMPUS AT CONFERENCE

Delegate at Thursday Night's Meeting Moved that Invitation Be Sent to the Locked-Out Unions.

The Building Trades Alliance and the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association both held meetings yesterday to prepare for Monday, when it will be known positively how many of the unions not locked out will go to work under the ultimatum of the employers. In the meantime the Building Trades Alliance is trying by strategic moves to obtain recognition from the Employers' Association.

It was learned yesterday that when a statement was given out on Thursday night after the conference between representatives of the unions which were not locked out and the employers one interesting episode was not referred to. This was an attempt on the part of William Nason, a representative of the Marble Cutters' union, to obtain recognition for the Alliance. The union, though in the Alliance, is not on strike or locked out, and the attempt of Nason nearly resulted in a row. After the plan of the employers which is to employ individuals in trades which are on strike under the arbitration agreement, to be afterward formed into unions, had been talked over Nason came out with a blunt motion that the Building Trades Alliance should be invited to a conference. He was arguing for his motion when James P. Archibald, representing the Brotherhood of Painters, demanded to know by what right Nason made such a motion.

"I consider this motion an insult to the unions which are ready to work under the arbitration agreement," he said. "I protest against such a motion being made."

Mason retorted that he had a perfect right to make such a motion, and Archibald, excited and angry, continued to protest. Others took a hand in the quarrel, and it looked squally. Finally Otto M. Eidlitz, who presided, talked the delegates into a pacific mood.

"This matter can be settled quietly," he said. "I cannot entertain such a motion, but I might accept this as a suggestion, perhaps, and I think if Mr. Mason or the alliance would get busy with its unions and get them to look at the matter reasonably it would be a good thing."

Nason said no more. Afterward those who were opposed to Archibald said that he was looking for a place in the labor bureau of the National Democratic Committee, and that some of the unions were sending a protest against his appointment to Judge Parker.

James J. Daly, who, with Philip Weinseimer, is a leader in the Building Trades Alliance, said that an "Ambassador Extraordinary" had been sent to the meeting on Thursday night to get the news. He refused to give the "Ambassador's" name.

The Board of Governors of the Employers' Association reiterated its decision yesterday to resume work on Monday. The unions which are not locked ont can get their men back to work under the arbitration agreement. Individuals in the other trades who want to work must first sign the arbitration agreement individually with the following pledge appended:

"I hereby agree to work under the above arbitration plan and under such trade agreements as may be hereafter entered into between the employers and unions of my trade, it being understood that wages and hours in such agreements shall be the same as prevailed prior to Aug. 1, 1904.

"I further agree to work on any and all jobs of the Building Trades Employers' Association without discrimination."

These individuals under the plan of the employers are to be afterward organized into unions under the arbitration agreement. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, after telling of the plan, said:

"The Board of Governors has also decided that the first men put to work shall be assigned to the Trinity Building. This is because if they were not assigned to any building in particular the strike on the Trinity Building might continue. After this job is manned the new men will be sent to the various buildings as they are needed."

James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Alliance, last night after the meeting said:

"The alliance sees no reason for receding from its original proposition that the employers locked us out in violation of the arbitration agreement. We are ready at any time to put our side of the case before individual employers or any one interested in the trouble. We are willing to live up to any agreements made with employers either as an association or as individuals."

"I believe I express the sentiments of the organizations which participated in the conference with the employers when I say that they will not stand for either the plain open shop or submit to work another year with dual organizations."

Daly said the Brotherhood of Carpenters had met and agreed not to go to work on Monday.

PLANS FOR SUBWAY OPENING.

Mayor May Run First Train—Tentative Programme Discussed.

The Aldermanic committee on the subway opening celebration outlined its plans yesterday at a conference with a committee of the Rapid Transit Commission. President Orr, with Messrs. J. H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and Deputy Controller Stevenson, represented the commission. G. H. Seward was present for the Chamber of Commerce, and Alderman Richter, Chairman of the committee, was backed up by Aldermen Doull and Ward.

Mr. Doull explained the ideas of the committee, which are only tentative and subject to change. Mr. Orr, however, promised the co-operation of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Mr. Seward said the Chamber of Commerce will help all it can.

If the plans projected are carried out the municipal celebration will take place the day before the subway system is opened for public business, August Belmont, President of the operating company, told the Aldermen that he would give them ample notice before the day set for the opening, and that the full car system will be in operation for at least six weeks before one passenger is accepted.

The Aldermens' plan is to make the day a municipal holiday, to have a platform with speakers at the City Hall and at the Bronx Borough Hall, to decorate the City Hall Park all day, and to have a fireworks display in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at night. Bishop Potter is to be invited to open the speaking at the City Hall. He is to be followed, according to the tentative programme, by Mayor McClellan, August Belmont, and one or two members of the Rapid Transit Commission. Souvenirs are to be distributed, and then an adjournment will be made to the City Hall station of the subway, where Mayor McClellan will start a train full of invited guests. The Mayor is to be asked to pilot the train to Harlem. All the stations along the route are to be thrown open to the public, and the train will travel slowly, so that all who care to may see it.

John B. McDonald, the contractor, sent Mr. Doull a chart which shows that the stations between the City Hall and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street can accommodate 700,000 visitors.

LABOR INQUIRY KEPT GOING.

Grand Jury Examines Employes of People's Security Company.

The Grand Jury, following the indictment of Philip Weinseimer, President of the Building Trades Alliance, on a charge of extortion, continued its investigation into the labor situation yesterday by examining a number of employes of the People's Security Company of 277 Broadway.

Weinseimer makes his headquarters at the offices of the corcern, and was arrested there after a conversation with Samuel K. Essig, upon whose testimony he was indicted. Essig alleges that during this conference he passed $250 in marked bills to Weinseimer. The labor leader did not have the money on him when arrested, and the District Attorney wanted the employes of the security company to testify as to his exact movements before he was arrested. Besides the employes, several lawyers, active in the work of the company, were examined.

The People's Security Company was organized with $200,000 capital to look after the laboring man; furnish bail, prepare civil suits, &c. It was started about the time that Sam Parks was taken to Sing Sing.

Nine witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday. Others will be examined next week. Assistant District Attorney Rand made the following statement in connection with the People's Security Company:

"No action against the People's Security Company is contemplated from the District Attorney's Office, and as far as the District Attorney has any information, the People's Security Company is organized for a perfectly legal purpose."

It is known, however, that after the 1st of Septemher the employes of the company will again he called to the District Attorney's office to be questioned under the new law, which makes it a crime for an employer to give a hribe as well as for the employe or other person to receive it. While the measure is not retroactive, cases may he hased upon the evidence adduced under this law.

After the Grand Jury had adjourned, Lawyer Acer said:

"The District Attorney did not have, after the examination to-day, a witness who will swear that on the day in question Essig was in the office with Weinseimer. The District Attorney has got no case against this man, and our defense will he a general denial of the People's story."

While the inquiry was going on, G. F. Johnson, Jr., of the firm of Johnson-Kahn Company, owners of the apartment honse on which a strike was called, it is alleged, hecause Essig failed to complete his promises to Weinseimer, met District Attorney Jerome in the corridor. Johnson said something to Mr. Jerome about the latter's statement that the employers were as had as the employes, and that their motives were anything hut altruistic in making a complaint against Weinseimer.

"You people are no better than the employes," said the District Attorney. "You come down here eight months after you made the first payment, and try to make us believe you are honest in the matter."

Johnson made a hot reply to this, and Mr. Jerome exclaimed: "That's all right; hut wait till Sept. 1, and I'll make it hot for you people."

COONEY FACES TWO CHARGES.

Labor Man Accused of Perjury and Getting Money Falsely.

Richard T. Cooney of Ozone Park, L. I., a canvasser for a publication representing organized labor, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon on two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, and was held in $500 hail.

Cooney was arraigned some weeks ago on a similar charge, hut was dismissed. Growing out of his testimony in that case he must explain a charge of perjury to Magistrate Breen next Monday, to which day the case of yesterday was adjourned.

The compiainants in the new action are the Rohert B. Reilly Company, 38 Whitehall Street, and Charles G. Riehl, puhlisher of the official organ of the Workingmen's Federation of Labor, in Union Square. The allegations are that Cooney got money from big huilding and other concerns for "complimentary space" in the various puhlications he was supposed to represent. Cooney is well known in the labor world.

PACT OF COTTON MILLS.

Heavy Forfeit for Fall River Manufacturers Who Violate It.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 19.—It was learned to-day that the agreement made hy the cotton manufacturers of the city when they decided to make a 12½ per cent. cut in wages in July, provided for a heavy forfeit in case of violation of the compact to shut down if the operatives refused to accept the reduction.

This, it is said, disposes of rumors which are persistently heard that certain mills are preparing to start. Under the agreement, it appears, any member of the association who shall start his mill without the consent of all the others must pay a large sum to the association as long as he shall continue to operate his plant without consent.

MARINE BAND NOT IN PARADE.

Musicians' Union, However, Says President's Order Was Violated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Federation of Musicians, which made so much fuss over the presence of the Marine Band in the parade of volunteer firemen yesterday, acknowledge to-day that it had made a mistake. It was the band of the Sylph, not the Marine Band, that the members of the federation saw leave the navy yard for the parade. The Syiph musicians wore red coats like those of the Marine Band, and the union men were thus deceived.

The situation is, however, just the same as to the conflict between the federation and the Government hands.

"We protested," said Vice President Boyd of the federation, "on the basis of President Roosevelt's order at the time of a local strike at a theatre in this city several months ago, when he announced that members of the Marine Band, or any other naval or military band, would not be allowed to take the places of the striking union musicians."

The members of the Musicians' Union are indignant at what they term a violation hy the hands of President Roosevelt's express order, and declare the matter will receive serious consideration at the next meeting of the union.

STRIKE BREAKER IS BEATEN.

Attacked on His Way to Work in Packing Plant.

The packers continued to run their plants yesterday, and delivered meat promptly to their customers. The success of the employers only increased the feeling of the strikers, and despite the heavy police guard one strike hreaker was assaulted and hadly beaten. The police said, however, that no member of the striking unions was concerned in the attack.

The man said he was Fred Wilson, and that he came here a few weeks ago from Baltimore. He was assaulted at Forty-sixth Street and First Avenue, as he was on his way to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant, and so badly beaten that he did not go to work. His assailants escaped, after a chase of several hlocks by the police.

Isaac Blumenthal, manager of the United Dressed Beef Company, said yesterday that he was not worried over the situation, and that he had 80 per cent. of his normal force at work. Strikers who were told of this statement, however, characterized it as ridiculous.

"Mother Jones" addressed the strikers yesterday in Turtle Bay Hall.

EMPLOYES THREATEN TO TIE UP ELEVATED

Want to be Preferred on Subway Jobs.

SEVERAL MEETINGS HELD

Conductors, Guards, and Motormen Say the Interborough Has Broken Promises—No Decision Reached.

There were indications yesterday that, in consequence of a grievance between the employes of the elevated railroad and the officials of the subway, a strike may he declared within the next few days which will tie up the entire elevated system. This grievance is the result of the alleged violation on the part of John B. McDonald, Vice President Bryan, and General Superintendent Hefley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of a verhal agreement with the elevated employes to give them the preference of johs on the underground when the new road was opened.

The decision of the conductors and guards to act was reached yesterday at a special meeting of their organization, held in Marlon Hall, at 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The call for this meeting was issued on Thursday, after a committee from the association had visited General Superintendent Hedley and laid its case before him.

Two meetings of the association of which George Pepper is President were held during the day—one at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the other at 8 o'clock last night. At the morning session fully 1,000 of the 4,000 members of the association were present, while in the evening over three-fourths of the entire membership were on hand. While the sessions were in progress a crowd of motormen, elevated guards, and conductors swarmed ahout the entrance to the huilding and talked loud and excitedly, and the cheers inside could be heard a block away.

While the meeting of the conductors and guards was on in Marion Hall, another meeting was in progress half a block away at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Here were gathered the elevated motormen. Folowing the two meetings there was a joint conference of representatives of the motormen and the conductors and guards.

It was nearly midnight when the joint meeting terminated. When Chief Jenks of the engineers came out he said:

"The firemen, engineers, and trainmen have decided to stad together in this matter. The grievance of one will be the grievance of all."

"Yes," interposed President Pepper, "We are going to stand for priority and seniority. We demand preference for the company's employes in the suhway—for the motormen, guardsmen, switchmen, and ticket choppers, in fact, all those who have had from something like five to twenty-six years of experience. We have a record for the safe transfer of passengers of which we are proud.

"We do not expect the company to do anything unreasonahle, hut we are going to fight for our rights. We are going to fight for the observance of the agreement made with us about sixteen months ago. That agreement, which was oral, came to us unsolicited; it was offered to us hy the suhway people, and we expect them to live up to it. If they don't, we are going to back it up with the hardest fight which the company has ever had in its history."

"I don't want to be quoted as being in favor of strikes. If there should be one, it would he the hardest New York has ever seen, and God forhid that it should come."

Mr. Pepper said that no ultimatum would be sent to the Interborough Company. He said that his association did not believe in ultimatums. "We hope," he said, "to settle our differences amicably. It was asked if a special committee had been appointed to lay the result of the meetings of yesterday before Superintendent Hedley, and President Pepper replied that the association already had a standing committee and did not need to make such an appointment. Neither of the officials present would deny that it had been decided to strike.

It is said that when the men laid their grievances before Superintendent Hedley several days ago, he replied that he did not understand the alleged agreement as they did, and that if they wished to apply for the positions now being filled, they were at liberty to do so, and their applications would be duly considered.

The Executive Board immediately reported the result of the conference to President Pepper, with the result that the meetings of yesterday were called. Many of the elevated employes, when they heard the report of the board, wanted to declare a strike at once, but President Pepper prevailed on them to consider the matter coolly.

Superintendent Hedley declined yesterday to say anything in regard to the friction between his company and the Amalgamated Association, declaring that there was nothing to he said.

A. L. Merritt, Superintendent of the operating department of the suhway, was inclined to regard lightly any talk of a strike on the elevated. He declared that no such agreement as the one in question existed. He said it would not be to the interests of the motormen on the elevated to change to the suhway, as they were receiving $3.50 a day where they were and would only be paid $3 a day on the suhway trains.

ANTHRACITE BOARD MEETS.

Statement Agreed On Regarding Its "Check Weighmen" Question.

The Anthracite Board of Conciliation met yesterday at the Jersey Central Building, in Liherty Street, and argued on a statement on the check weighmen or "docking bosses" question, to be sent to Judge George Gray of Wilmington, who was Chairman of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. At the session yesterday the operators were represented by W. L. Connell, who presided, and S. D. Warriner, and the miners hy District Presidents T. D. Nichols, Sercetary; W. H. Dettrey, and John Fany. Umpire Carroll D. Wright could not attend, and R. C. Luther, who is in Europe, was represented hy Mr. Warriner.

After the statement of some minor grievances, the matter of the strikers at the Barnum colliery, near Pittston, who went out because a complaint hy them of unfair weighing was not settled, was decided hy an order to return to work. If differences are not adjusted they shall be submitted to the Conciliation Board.

Operators and miners did not agree at Wilkesbarro on Aug. 12 on a form of statement which was prepared for submission to Judge Gray in regard to the payment of check weighmen, the operators holding that these officials should be paid solely from what consenting miners gave. The miners' representatives maintained that the wages should be collected from all the miners, the installation of the weighmen in each case to be on a majority petition of the miners at each colliery. The statement was practically agreed on, but the fourth paragraph was changed to read:

The question at issue, therefore, is whether the resolution of the Conciliation Board conflicts with Mr. Wright's findings in the case concerning this question, and if the resolution still remains effective, or whether it was annulled hy the declaration of Mr. Wright, and in order to settle this question and to avoid any further delay or friction, the operators' and miners' representatives now propose to refer the question at issue to Judge Gray.

The board adjourned to Tuesday next, when it is expected Umpire Wright will be present to pass on several grievances.

SCORES WOMAN'S INHUMANITY.

Magistrate Lets Clothes-Pole Climber Go and Lectures Her Accusers.

Woman's inhumanity toward one of her own sex in trouhle was the text of a lecture by Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania Court yesterday, when he refused to entertain a complaint against Mrs. Stella Stein, twenty-six years old, of 215 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, accused of climbing a clothes pole and appropriating the washing of her neighhors. The Magistrate ordered Mrs. Stein's mother to court to-day so that the daughter may be committed to some institution.

Mrs. Stein was arrested by Detectives of the Morrisania Station, who found her about fifteen feet up a clothes pole in the hack yard of 961 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. In court several women appeared against Mrs. Stein.

"You women ought to have sympathy for this poor woman," said the Magistrate. "She is not responsihle for her actions. She is plainly mentally unbalanced."

"Yes, your Honor, hut she steals our clothes," put in one of the complainants. "She has done it before and she goes up on the roof, too, and gets the washing."

"Even so, you should have sympathy for her and not hound her in this way," the Magistrate rejoined.

"Sympathy won't get back the clothes," was the answer. "Suppose your shirts were taken—"

"Even so I would not he hard on her. The trouhle with women is that they never sympathize with one of their own sex in trouble, but are ready to hound her on the slightest provocation. Now, I am going to discharge this woman, and to-morrow I'll see if we cannot have her sent to some institution."

JUDGE AND COMPLAINANT, TOO.

Magistrate Had Car Disturber Arrested —Then Fined Him $10.

Magistrate Higginhotham was both complainant and Judge in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, when Jacoh Rockman, a saloonkeeper, of De Salles Place, Brooklyn, was arraigned hefore him on the charge of disorderly conduct. Rockman was arrested late Thursday afternoon on a Broadway car, on which the Magistrate was a passenger.

The Magistrate was hound for Far Rockaway, where his family is spending the Summer. Rockman sat heside the Magistrate. When the conductor asked him for his fare he became ahusive and declined to pay. His language, it was charged, was so objectionahle that several women left the car. Magistrate Higginbotham finally told Rockman that he would have to pay, and stop his foul language, or a policeman would he called. At this Rockman attempted to throw the Magistrate from the car, hut was promptly arrested and taken to the Bedford Avenue Station, the Magistrate going along in the patrol wagon as complainant.

When the prisoner was brought into court and saw who it was with whom he had been dealing he was dumfounded. The Magistrate gave him a severe lecture, and in fining him $10, said he was sorry the law would not permit him to inflict a severer punishment.

NATURALIZATION FRAUD.

Treasurer of Lead Company Arrested and Placed Under Bail.

Acting upon information furnished by the State Superintendent of Elections, Assistant United States District Attorneys Joel M. Marx and Clarence M. Houghton yesterday caused the arrest of Melville O. Wier, who, according to his business card, is the Treasurer of the Colwell Lead Company of Manhattan and proprietor of the American Sanitary Works of Elizahethport, N. J., upon the charge of ohtaining his naturalization papers by fraud.

Wier was arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgway in the Federal Building, when he waived examination and was held in $500 bail for trial. Bail was furnished and the accused business man released. The complaint charges that Wier secured a full certificate of naturalization from the United States Courts in Brooklyn by swearing that he had arrived in the United States under eighteen years of age.

Gustave Platt, a civil engineer, employed by the New York Telephone Company, appeared as Mr. Wier's witness in Brooklyn, and, it is alleged, swore that he had known the latter in this country for five years, which, it is charged, was contrary to fact, to enable the applicant to secure his final papers. Mr. Platt was placed under arrest hy Mr. Meetze on a charge of aiding and ahetting Wier in ohtaining his alleged fraudulent papers. Bail for the two men was furnished hy Jesse T. Duryea; President of the Colwell Lead Company.

WAIF INTERRUPTS MASS.

Abandoned Baby, Ten Days Old, Stops Service by His Wails.

A hahy hoy ahout ten days old was found yesterday under a pew seat in the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity on Montrose Avenue, Williamshurg, hy the sexton, Andrew Roesch, and one of the priests of the parish.

The Rev. Father Metzger, who was celebrating mass, was annoyed hy the wailing of the child and he ordered an investigation. One of the assistant priests found the infant wrapped in paper. The waif was neatly clad in white, and clutched a nursling hottle in one tiny hand. Beside it was a hottle containing soothing syrup. It was sent to the city nurse. None of the members of the parish who were attending the mass had noticed any one carrying a hundle. The police have heen unable to learn who had ahandoned the child.

BOY'S HAND WARDS OFF BULLET

Leaden Missile, Speeding to His Heart, Was Deflected.

Joseph Jacohy, ten years old, of 129 Vermont Street, East New York, yesterday afternoon threw up his left hand when he was fired on hy William Boscher, seventeen years of age, and the hullet, tearing through the palm, was deflected. Boscher was arrested by Detective Ralph Wilson and locked up in the Liberty Avenue station, charged with felonious assault.

Boscher, who is a dry goods clerk, was being teazed yesterday afternoon by a crowd of small boys when he ran into his home and got his rifle. The youngsters fled when he reappeared. Jacoby was near hy and hefore he had a chance to escape Boscher, it is alleged, leveled the weapon at him and pulled the trigger. There was a loud report. Impulsively young Jacohy raised his left arm as if to shield himself, the action in all probability saving his life.

STARVATION AT BABY FARM.

Complaint Made Against Negress Who Had Infant Boarders.

Charged with taking hahies to board at her home without a license, in violation of the Penal Code, Mrs. Charity Paul, a negress, sixty years old, of 190 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Butler Street Court yesterday morning. Behind the formal charge lies the more serious one that the woman neglected and starved the infants committed to her care. One of the hahies, a colored infant only three months old, died in the apartments of Mrs. Elia Simms yesterday morning of starvation.

Mrs. Paul declined to answer any questions, and was committed hy Magistrate Tighe to Raymond Street Jail in default of $500 bail.

Tartar Emetic Killed Mrs. Helms.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The Coroner's Jury which has been investigating the death of Mrs. Jennie Helms of New York, who died in a hotel here after taking a dose of what she supposed was cream of tartar, returned a verdict to-day of manslaughter against Charles M. Farthing, the drug clerk who sold the preparation to Mrs. Helms's husband. According to the verdict of the jury Mrs. Helms died from the effects of tartar emetic poisoning. Farthing has been in the custody of the police since Mrs. Helms's death.

CORBIN ISSUES ARMY MANOEUVRE PROBLEMS

More Intricate Than Those for Last Year's Practice.

BLUES TO ATTACK BROWNS

Invading Force to Have Its Base at Washington—Opponents to Operate In the Shenandoah Valley.

The problems of sham warfare to be fought out hy regulars and militia in the army manoeuvres at Manassas, Va., Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, were issued hy Major Gen. Corhin at Governor's Island, yesterday. They are, in a military sense, the graduating exercises of a finished course of instruction in camp and armory. The problems presented are more intricate than those fought out at West Point, Tex., and Fort Riley, Kan., last year. They call for about three times the number of troops, both regular and militia.

Each problem will require two days to work out. In the first one, the Army of the Blue, hased upon the Potomac River, at Washington, is marching westward against the Army of the Brown, operating in the Shenandoah Valley, towsrd Washington. The leading corps of the Blue consists of two divisions, the real one being at Manassas and the imaginary one at Fairfax Court House. The rest of the imaginary Blue Army is preparing to move forward from Alexandria. The leading corps of the Browns consist of two divisions, the real one being at Thoroughfare and the imaginary force at Front Royal. The remainder of the Brown Army is at Strashurg, preparing to move forward.

The commander of the leading Blue Army is with the advanced division. He ascertains at Manassas, by means of reconnaissance, that one division of the Brown Army is in the vicinity of Thoroughfare. Spies notify him that the other division is at Front Royal, making prepartions to march. He must capture this division of the Browns hefore the other division can come to its assistance. He orders an immediate attack hy the real Blues, and sends orders for the imaginary force to rush forward to Fairfax Court House to join in the action.

Meanwhile the commander of the Browns has heen leading his men on forced marches through Thoroughfare Gap, taking up a position where he can cover the Gap and permit the passage of the remainder of the Brown forces. He knows the Blue Army is advancing, but must hold his position at all hazards until promised reinforcements reach him, within forty-eight hours. The commander must make provisions to hold his own, not only against the actual Blue division, hut also against reinforcements that are following it closely. The railway from Front Royal to Manassas is assumed to be in an unserviceable condition, and not available to assist in the movements of the Brown Army.

In the second problem the Blue army is assembled at Washington, and is preparing to move against a Brown army, which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley against the capital. The advanced corps of the Blue army consists of two divisions, of which the real one has been pushed forward to Manassas. The imaginary force is at Anandale, preparing to move forward to Centreville to meet the first division. The leading corps of the Brown army has one division near Thoroughfare, the other division heing at Salem. The Brown army, the main body of which is at Front Royal, has orders to concentrate at Gainesville. The commander of the Blues takes a defensive position with a view to repelling the attack hy the Browns, who have heen assisted hy heavy reinforcements. That is his problem. The problem of the leader of the Brown forces is to engage the Blues as quickly as possible, knowing that he will receive reinforcements before the enemy does. The Southern Railway from Alexandria to Manassas is assumed to be in an unserviceable condition.

In these main operations the troops will cover nearly all the territory over which both hatties of Bull Run were fought. But the arms and tactics used hy the Blues and the Greys would be altogether useless in this sham struggle. It was found during the Cuban war that the troops experienced considerable difficulty in cutting down harhed-wire fences. At the Manassas manoeuvres they will he supplied with powerful steel nippers to cut away a thousand-dollar wire fence around a farm or a fish warren with as little compunction as they would trample over a potato patch. Uncle Sam will pay the damage.

A staff of umpires will follow the troops and keep tah on their efficiency or deficiency. After each engagement the Chief Umpire will present to each corps commander the decision as to the result of the hattle, stating in detail the reasons on which it is based. Valiant soldier leads who return to their camps after the cessation of each day's hostilities under the impression that they were the heroes of the hour may find that they would have been wiped off the earth, according to the umpire's decision, if the warfare had heen real. And in this war game, as in baseball, the umpire is supreme. It will do no good to kick at his decisions.

WOMEN CAUGHT IN RAID.

Capt. Cottrell Says They Were Playing Races in Broadway.

An alleged woman's poolroom, located in a huilding in the heart of the theatrical district of Broadway, was raided at a late hour yesterday afternoon before the last race at Saratoga had been run, hy police attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The evidence against the place was secured hy a young woman detective.

Police Captain John W. Cottrell was given a "tip" a few days ago to the effect that there was a poolroom for the henefit of women on the third floor loft of a huilding in Broadway near Thirty-sixth Street. The Captain secured the services of Miss Mary Young, who visited the alleged poolroom on several occasions, and says she succeeded in placing bets.

When Capt. Cottrell, with his men, descended on the place yesterday afternoon Miss Young had been inside some time. She pointed out the woman she said was the proprietress, and the Captain told the other women in the room they might leave. One woman jumped to her feet. "This is astounding," she said. "I came here to huy powder."

The police found some complexion powders in the place. The woman who was arrested as the proprietress gave her name as Mrs. Annie Smith, and said she was English hy hirth. The police took a numher of racing charts from her rooms, and $23 was found on her when she was searched hy the matron at the West Thirtieth Street Station. There was no telephone in the apartments raided.

World's Fair Free to Children.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—On "National Children's Day," Aug. 29, the Exposition gates will be open for the free admittance of every child in the United States under fifteen years. The Jefferson Guards will be instructed to especially look after children on that day. Arrangements are now being made with the railroads to secure low rates from all parts of the country.

New Jersey Gets $702,251.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—By a decision of Controller Tracewell, the State of New Jersey will be a beneficiary to the extent of $702,251. It was shown that the State expended that amount for interest on bonds issued hy the State in aid of the United States Government during the civil war.

Passementeries from Paris.

The use of gold and jeweled fringes, new millinery motifs, Smart gowns seen in town. See The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.) —Adv.



At 12 noon to-day we put behind us all thought of the clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes we'll be busy selling this morning.

It's a half holiday,

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS "THE BEST EVER"
Correct Designs For Business, For Sport, For Dress.
OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Square Theatre 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Today
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
SAM BERNARD.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With Original Co., including Hattie Williams

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., Nr. B'way.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY,
MILITARY MAD,
with great cast, incinding Ida Conquest, Leo Ditrichstein, Henry V. Donnelly, and Thos. A. Wise.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.
New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers B

AUG 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Page.

The French Revolution.
A Study of the Treatment of That Epoch in Volume VIII. of Lord Acton's "Cambridge Modern History," by Christian Gauss..... 557

In Ferrara.
Studies of Fifteenth Century Life and Manners Among the Dukes and Poets of Italy..... 559

The Pacific.
Wolf von Schierbrand's Book on Our Interests There and the Present Crisis..... 560

Hilaire Belloc.
His "Avril" and His Interpretation of the Poets of the French Renaissance..... 560

Napoleon's Art.
Col. Dodge's Discussion or a Great Commander's Methods in Warfare..... 561

Ancient People.
Early Egypt, Rome, and Greece and Their Influence Upon the Present Day..... 562

Magazine Fiction.
Are Editors Influenced in the Selection of Their Stories by the Tastes of Their Readers?..... 567

English Railways.
A New Book on Their Organization and Management, by Hugh M. Ross..... 572

Other Books Reviewed.
"Marcus, the Young Centurion"..... 558
"Fifty Years of Progress"..... 558
"Poppaeanum"..... 560
"The Sound of a Voice That Is Still"..... 569
"The Cost of Something for Nothing"..... 569

Mr Alden's Views..... 563
Cheap Classics..... 564
A Needed Law Book..... 564
A Genial Dietist...... 564
A Season's Sales..... 569
London News..... 565
From Readers..... 566
Queries..... 570

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

RECOGNITION of the immense value and importance of Lord Acton's great Cambridge Modern History is attended with disappointment at some aspects of the individual volumes as they appear. We had occasion to point this out in the volume relating to the United States, and now Prof. Gauss, in his exhaustive review of the latest volume, that on the French Revolution, which we print to-day, is under the same obligation. The circumstances of the publication make at least temporary disappointment almost inevitable, while at the same time they compel a suspension of judgment; and whether or not the completed work will correspond with the exalted fame of its projector must, of course, in fairness be a question in abeyance till the series is completed. The appearance of the volumes out of their regular order leaves uncertainty as to the fullness and adequacy of some of the connecting links; and the collaboration of many specialists has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. While Prof. Gauss recognizes a certain lack of coherency and cogency in the volume now in question, he finds also great accuracy and scholarly research. The defect—and it is a defect which the modern scientific and minute historian must often confess—lies in considering the period too exclusively from a political point of view, and especially in a lack of a glowing and graphic representation of it as a vital reality. It is proper to believe, however, that future portions of the series will contribute some of the things Prof. Gauss misses in this one.

The physical wretchedness and pain that pursued John Addington Symonds all his life, his own accounts of which rend the hearts of readers of Brown's biography of the gifted Englishman, have not unnaturally brought him under Dr. George M. Gould's scrutiny. Dr. Gould will be remembered as the enthusiastic oculist who finds so many of the physical ills of humanity to be due to the preventable cause of "eye-strain"—"morbid ocular reflexes" is his professional term for it. He has already ranged in a distinguished company many men and women of genius—Wagner, we believe, was one of the latest recruits—who suffered from this cause; and now, in an article in The Maryland Medical Record he studies Symonds's case. There is, unfortunately, ample material for such study in Symonds's heartbreaking letters and diaries. In others, and easily persuades himself that Symonds was "a martyr to medical indifference and ignorance," with symptoms recalling those of Nietzsche, George Eliot, and Lewes. From whatever cause, Symonds's splendid scholarship and noble aims in life were undoubtedly crippled, and the pity of it is the greater if the tragedy were, as Dr. Gould declares, wholly unnecessary and avoidable.

A newly found poem by Byron would be enough to make a very considerable sensation in the literary world if its genuineness were accredited; and such a poem has recently been printed in an English magazine with the support of a respectable voucher. But now comes Mr. Clement K. Shorter in The Sphere, for one, to set the weight of his authority against its genuineness. It is a belated reminder of that well-known Byron fraud of 1847, he thinks, when an adventurer named De Gibier set afloat a vast mass of forged poems and letters purporting to be Byron's. They created a commotion at the time, naturally, and made a place for themselves among the most striking of modern literary forgeries. There was a considerable literature produced on the subject half a century ago, and the falsity of the material was conclusively proved. Derelicts from this wrecked enterprise still occasionally turn up, and it is not a little curious if one of them—for such Mr. Shorter believes the poem in question to be—has appeared after fifty-seven years in a reputable magazine with religious associations. Good Words by name, and with its editor's fervid indorsement. "Pinchbeck stuff" is Mr. Shorter's word for what he stoutly maintains is a forgery.

Notwithstanding his copiousness in the treatment of many phases of Gladstone's life, Mr. John Morley has left something still to be said about the English statesman. The news communicated by Truth of London, that Mr. Goldwin Smith is about to say it in a monograph on his old friend, is uncommonly interesting. It promises a discussion from quite a different point of view from Mr. Morley's; Gladstone's many-sided personality presented itself in singularly diverse ways to different people, and Mr. Goldwin Smith writes as one who saw much of him at various times, who supported him zealously for many years, and who parted company with him finally on the Home-Rule question. His book will be all the more significant if, as is intimated, he has made it up largely of personal reminiscences and of a consideration of Gladstone's literary work, which, after all, bulks large in the sum of his remarkable achievements, and which Mr. Morley found little space to discuss in his three large volumes. Mr. Goldwin Smith's candid habit will, doubtless, not desert him in this work.

Mr. Thompson-Seton is seeking a larger acquaintance of wild animals among the recesses of Canada, in circles where he has not yet been presented. He is reported in Montreal as setting out for some of the uninhabited wilds of New Ontario—even the name of New Ontario, we fancy, is not familiar to all his readers—where he will travel in his canoe in search of bears. It may be hoped that the new friendships he makes will be as agreeable in their results as some of his old ones.

There is a companion piece to the picture of the modern world of readers deluged by ephemeral and worthless literature; it is the picture of the modern world devouring Shakespeare. Mr. J. M. Dent, the English publisher, presents a vivid glimpse of it in an article he writes for an English literary journal, in which he declares that a quarter of a million copies of the Temple Shakespeare are sold every year. It is interesting to observe what he says about the comparative popularity of the plays; the comedies, not unnaturally, perhaps, sell better than the tragedies; and of the comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing" is the favorite, with "A Midsummer Night's Dream" second. Of the tragedies "Hamlet"

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A Study of the Treatment of That Epoch in Vol. VIII. of Lord Acton's "Cambridge Modern History."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

VOLUME VIII. of the Cambridge Modern History will place its reviewers in rather an anomalous position. Bishop Creighton's preface to the first volume led us to expect from the work planned by Lord Acton an exposition, consistent and progressive, of the development of the two leading features in modern European history, namely, the development of individual freedom and the growth of nationalities. The French Revolution, however, which is to be Volume VIII. of the completed history, is but the fourth volume to appear, and of the three volumes to precede it, one, Volume VII., treated of the United States. Its actual predecessor in the field of European history, Volume II., on the Reformation, closed with the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, 1559. Between the two there lies a gap of two hundred and thirty years. We can therefore only divine what light will be thrown upon the causes leading up to the movement here treated. For the present it must be confessed that there is a certain lack of coherence and cogency to the work if it is to be taken as a member in a series destined to give us an organized and organic view of modern civilization. Under the circumstances, this was hardly to be avoided. The causes that led to the Revolution in reality lie outside the field here circumscribed for themselves by the editors; for it was the same influences that led to the gradual loss of power and slow decay of the feudal régime which eventually led to its complete abolition at the hands of the Revolution. The majority of the contributors, and if we may judge from the assignment and arrangement of topics, the editors also, take the view that the Revolution was the result of the advance in democratic thought and theory in the eighteenth century, that it was the culmination of what is generally known as the Age of Reason. It is therefore treated in the main as an attempt to put into practice the democratic theories of equality as yet untried by experience, in which the people had unlimited faith and, with their disregard for the value of tradition, to destroy all that in the old régime was inconsistent with such theory. Such a view is perhaps not entirely adequate. Philosophy unassisted has hardly the force necessary to motivate revolutions. They are based not so much upon principles unrecognized as upon grievances felt. It was not the idea of equality, as Viollet suggests, that led to the ultimate overthrow of the nobility. It was rather the nobility's almost complete loss of power, the decay of that order, and the failure of that body to assume toward the state responsibilities commensurate with its privileges that gave rise and force to the idea of equality. The aristocracy of power had been superseded by the aristocracy of privilege. The rapid spread and violence of the Revolution can be more satisfactorily explained out of its character as a protest based upon deep-rooted hatreds of abuses, rather than out of its character as an attempt guided by abstract reason to constitute a perfect state on the untried and often merely sentimental principles of Rousseau. Such a view also explains why the fever should have caught thousands to whom Rousseau and Voltaire were merely names, but whose unpleasant acquaintance with the Government had been made through the frequent and ruinous visits of the bankrupt monarchy's horde of tax-gatherers. That they would have done better to bear what ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of, we may now be ready to concede. The subsequent excesses certainly justified Goethe's fears that the Revolution would cut short the fair work of the Age of Reason, just as Luther's Reformation had ended the splendors of the Renaissance. The deeper significance of the Revolution to the student of civilization, however, is not clearly set forth here, and this volume of the series will not have the importance for such students that might have belonged to it, since it treats the Revolution as a political phenomenon and deals almost exclusively with its political aspect. It aims to present us the facts rather than to trace an important phase in the development of democracy. The possibility of such democracy lay in the breaking up of the feudal régime and in its comprehensive history

of modern civilization as the Cimbrigian, a chapter on the decay of feudalism might very well have found place. It is very possible that the editors intend to give us such a chapter in their studies of some other epoch, but it would have been germane to the matter treated here and might have made clear much that for the present remains somewhat obscure. However, while the matter and method of treatment designed by the editors for the epochs intervening between the Reformation and the Revolution is still the secret of unpublished volumes, any consideration of the work before us in its general relations must seem premature.

The later chapters of the work show a few discrepancies. For instance, Sérurier (General and later Marshal) is spelled in three various ways; correctly, p. 564, Serrurier, p. 443; Serurier, p. 872. Gen. Desaix's name is given, curiously enough, as Joseph-Marie, (p. 963.) Both Morse Stephens and La Rousse give it as Louis-Charles-Antoine. In general, however, the individual studies that compose the volume are accurate and scholarly. They are in fact uniformly excellent. In pursuance of the plan of the editors, already signaled, the work opens with a study of Philosophy and the Revolution, by P. F. Willert of Exeter College, Oxford. He traces the development of European thought, particularly in France, from the beginnings of the eighteenth century, through the period of the Encyclopedists up to the outbreak of the Revolution, and attempts to measure the intellectual forces at work upon the people. There is no divining rod known to the historian by which to measure the depth of this or that thinker's influence, and the most desirable qualities in him who attempts it are sympathetic understanding and sanity of judgment. Both of these Mr. Willert manifests in his very capable study of the period. It might have been more nearly exhaustive had it been possible to treat more in detail the theories of Rousseau. Mr. Willert does not enter upon the question of the relative importance of Voltaire and Rousseau, a point of little importance to the historian. Slightly more emphasis might perhaps have been thrown on the latter's work, however, for of all the intellectual factors it preponderated in the earlier and more turbulent phases of the Revolution. In fact, Rousseau's influence exceeded Voltaire's by as much as in times of facile enthusiasms, or even at all times, an appeal to sentiment carries further than an appeal to common sense. By way of conclusion, Mr. Willert finds in the Revolution an attempt to apply in practice the principle of individual freedom. He believes it to be a negative principle, mainly valuable as an instrument to overthrow restrictions which have lost their use and have become injurious. The peculiar violence of the Revolution as compared to other historical phenomena, he explains, with characteristic insight, from the fact that this negative principle was embraced with all the fervor of a religious faith. The same arraignment might well be extended to certain aspects of Rousseau's philosophy.

Mr. Willert is followed by F. C. Montague, Fellow of Oriel College and Professor of History in University College, London, who contributes Chapters II., IV., V., VI., VII., on the Government of France, Louis XVI., the Elections to the States General, the National Assembly and the Spread of Anarchy, and the Constitution of 1791, respectively. In his first chapter on the Government of France he gives us a moving picture of French society in the eighteenth century; the impoverished peasantry with their various land tenures and status, the feuds between the higher and lower clergy, the court and provincial nobility, and the rapid rise and increased wealth of a powerful bourgeoisie. In this lack of solidarity in the clergy and nobility, coupled with the growth and hostility of the middle class, Mr. Montague finds the secret of the overthrow of the privileged orders and the power of the Third Estate. It is a fact worthy of note that the middle class was by far the most prosperous, that it held the largest portion of the Government's obligations, and yet that it was from them and not from the much-pitied peasantry that came the first stirrings of revolt, and it is they who are responsible for the overthrow of the ancien régime and its eventual bankruptcy.

In Louis XVI. the author gives us a sympathetic study of the unfortunate Bourbon and his Court. For the turn which events took, he does not blame Louis or even his Queen or kinsmen, in reality more deeply to be censured. "The Revolution arose," he says in a rather commonplace interpretation, "from the fact that the French people had entirely outgrown their institutions, and must find new ones if that growth was not to cease." The chapter follows closely and in detail the events of the fifteen years preceding the Revolution, the chaotic disorder of the finances, the growing hostility between the people at large and the King's Council, and Louis's gradual loss of power, "due not to his lack of good will, but to his lack of wisdom and firmness."

In Chapter V. Mr. Montague, in dealing with the National Assembly, follows the plan of Lavisse and Rambaud's "Révolution Française," and begins with a discussion of the cahiers, or budgets of complaints, sent in by the various electoral districts. It was in this connection that Louis most plainly showed his incapacity. In spite of Necker's advice, the King had made absolutely no attempt to codify the general complaints or to arrange any definite programme of reform, in accordance with which he might have directed the course of the Assembly, at first favorably disposed. Up to the last he spent most of his days in hunting and allowed the turbulent spirit of reform to gather that force which finally carried him away. If any criticism is to be offered on this writer's studies, it is his failure in the latter portions of his work to present adequately this revolutionary element.

His narrative here is rather matter-of-fact, and fails to show us the fermenting agitation of the citizens during the progress of the National Assembly, after the disappointment of the high hopes raised by its summoning and the consequent irritation at the dismissal of Necker. The political importance of the taking of the Bastile has doubtless been much exaggerated, yet its meaning is here misinterpreted and the attack upon it entirely unmotivated. We are likewise inclined to believe that Mr. Montague does not make matter enough of Louis's flight to Varenne, his capture, and arrest. The simple facts alone are given, with the writer's belief that in this way lay safety and that a second attempt might have succeeded. This is merely a debatable probability. It is a matter of historical fact, however, that with the arrest of the King, France definitively broke with her past and the new relations were openly declared.

Between Prof. Montague's chapters preluding to the Revolution we are given in Chapter III., by Henry Higgs of H. M.'s Treasury a study of finance before the calling of the National Assembly. Mr. Higgs writes from the standpoint of the economist, and gives us a detailed study of this most important aspect of the administration, or rather maladministration. In consonance with his point of view, he tells us that, "among the varied influences which provoked the French Revolution, vicious finance takes the first place." Vicious finance indeed might very properly be called its proximate cause. Further removed, but none the less important, as appears from Mr. Montague's chapters, we must consider the increased momentum given to democratic aspirations by the growth in power, wealth, education, and numbers of the French middle class. When we consider the lack of reliable financial data and the innumerable avenues of receipt and expenditure, the value of Mr. Higgs's study becomes apparent. His work throws much light on what has never yet been perfectly understood, and is a valuable contribution to the economic history of this time.

After the Constitution of 1791 the narrative is taken up by J. R. Moreton MacDonald of Magdalen College, Oxford, who treats "The Legislative Assembly," Chapter VIII.; "The National Convention to the Fall of the Gironde," Chapter IX.; "The Terror," Chapter XII.; "The Thermidorian Reaction," and "The End of the Convention," Chapter XIII. Mr. MacDonald's portion will appeal to the student rather than to the general reader. His work is a recounting of the important events and an attempt to fix their bearings on the general course of the various legislative assemblies. He does not attempt to picture to us the horrors of this orgy of democracy, and his work is a rather pale picture of the events of '92 and '93, the scenes leading up to and accompanying the massacres of September and the Terror. Toward Robespierre he takes the attitude that he was merely attempting to do by legislation and coercion what a few years later Napoleon accomplished through superior intelligence and force. Though Aulard has attempted with some show of success to explain Robespierre's course on the ground of religious fanaticism, and in a later chapter Viollet credits him with a certain wild humanitarianism, Mr. MacDonald's view is the most reasonable, as it accords with the established facts. Toward Danton he is sympathetic and fair, and Danton's activity can easily be translated into the terms of Mr. MacDonald's very capable interpretation.

Toward the Gironde he takes a contrary attitude. He is everywhere suspicious and critical. It is particularly difficult to understand their course of action from the present writer's attitude who hardly takes into account the change of policy brought about by the breach with the Jacobins. They are scarcely to be censured, as Mr. MacDonald censures them, for refusing to support Danton on his return to politics. The only ground for such an alliance would have been political expediency, and their holding aloof was not only natural but creditable. It was not they but Danton who had changed front at this juncture. Though his advances were doubtless well intentioned, and his success might have saved France from the excesses of the Terror, it was not the Gironde but the Robespierre faction that was responsible for his downfall. In general the political aspects of these involved yet rapid movements, complicated by so many unreliable factors, are carefully shown forth by Mr. MacDonald. He gives us the events and facts. The general reader might wish for a more graphic description of certain aspects of the Terror and of the unbridled and unprecedented fury of its authors. The part played by the popular agitators and the women is not touched upon. Théroigne de Méricourt and her type are not mentioned and we have no intimation of the suppression of titles and wild affectations of equality. Mr. MacDonald, however, might plead that it would have been easier to write a volume than a chapter on the Terror, and considering the limits imposed, very little could have been added.

Chapter X., "The Foreign Policy of Pitt to the Outbreak of the War with France," by Oscar Browning of King's College, is a concession to the English character of the Cambridge "Modern History," as the essential features of Pitt's policy, so far as a general history of the Revolution goes, are amply covered in the direct and impartial chapter on European diplomacy under the somewhat inadequate heading, "The Eastern Question." By Mr. Browning they are here given consecutively and, occasionally with the moral reflections aroused in the mind of the writer.

"The General War," Chapter XIV., is treated by R. R. Dunn-Pattison, Magdalen College, Oxford. It is a full and careful discussion of the military aspects of the Revolution. "The Naval War," Chapter XV., by H. W. Wilson of Trinity College, Oxford, is written from the British point of view; the like is true of "The Struggle for the Mediterranean," by the same author. In assigning credit for the splendid victories of the English Admirals, Mr. Wilson often fails to consider the utter disorganization of the French Navy, the many disadvantages under which her naval officers labored, and the courage and heroism shown by them in action. Nelson's utter defeat of the poorly manned, poorly disciplined, and poorly provisioned fleet of Bruevs, in Aboukir Bay, was undoubtedly a naval achievement, and its consequences were of the highest importance. This fact alone does not, however, warrant Mr. Wilson's conclusion, "that it proved that on the sea England could oppose to the French a leader in judgment, energy, and decision the equal of Bonaparte himself."

In fact Mr. Wilson steps forward as Nelson's apologist and not his historian when he excuses Nelson's intervention after the truce at Naples. He condones his execution of Prince Caracciolo, (which George III. did not,) and the numerous other "trials" held on board his vessels there, on the ground that "at this stage of his career Nelson was suffering physically and mentally from the strain of the Nile campaign." It will be remembered that the Nile campaign lasted practically two days, (Aug. 1 and 2, 1798,) and the trouble at Naples arose almost a year later, (June 23, 1799.) If we are to give excuses, the real cause of Nelson's action is to be sought in his violent infatuation for Lady Hamilton, the wife of Ambassador Hamilton, whose sympathies were decidedly not with the Revolutionists.

The European Powers and the Eastern Question, Chapter XI., is the work of Richard Lodge, Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, and the author of "Modern Europe." Prof. Lodge likewise contributes a chapter on "The Extinction of Poland." They treat in full the intricate problems of European diplomatic relations and are a valuable addition to the wide scope and character of the Cambridge History.

The Directory is treated in Chapter XVI. by G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum. It is a straightforward, direct presentation of the corruption and intrigue of its four years of life.

Particularly able are Chapters XVIII., XIX., and XXI., Bonaparte and his Conquest of Italy, the Egyptian Expedition, and the Second Coalition, by J. Holland Rose of Christ's College, already known as the author of a Life of Napoleon I., and The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era. Mr. Rose here again presents in somewhat conciser form the matter treated in the early chapters of his independent studies. His command of fact and impartial judgment are apparent throughout his work.

The narrative proper (for the editors here treat only of the decade 1780-1799) is brought to a fitting close by H. A. L. Fisher of New College, Oxford, with his chapter on Brumaire. Mr. Fisher has an exceptional talent for the writing of historical narrative. He brings up vividly the events of November, 1799, after Napoleon's return from Egypt, and the melodrama of Brumaire is played before us. He does not restrict himself merely to the principal actors; he shows himself thoroughly at home in the France of that time, and treats the social and economic condition of the people in his graphic opening paragraphs.

In spite of the nominal religious freedom there was none the less no real liberty. No bell could summon the congregation; to bear a crucifix through a village street was a crime, and a priest was arrested for attending a funeral with a surplice hidden under his greatcoat. The peasantry, too, were disaffected; they resented the "interference with habits sanctified by long usage, and associated with all that was picturesque, gay, and emotional in village life." In passing to the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire Mr. Fisher gives us an account that is at once dramatic, graphic, and historical. He describes the meeting of the Councils in the Orangerie at St. Cloud, the melodramatic entrance of Napoleon into the Chamber of the Anciens, the very probably preconcerted attack on him in the Five Hundred, the entry of the troops and the flight of the Deputies in the mist of the November evening, "leaving shreds of their crimson robes on the orange trees."

French Law in the age of the Revolution is treated by Paul Viollet, author of the Droit Civile, of the Ecole des Chartes, Paris, who has the distinction of being the only foreign contributor to the volume. His study is one of the most scholarly and profound in the series, and he gives us the most satisfactory interpretation of the whole movement here treated.

The volume closes with a chapter on Europe and the French Revolution, by G. P. Gooch of Trinity College. In spite of its erudition it is somewhat difficult to ascribe any positive raison d'être to Mr. Gooch's work. It is an attempt to trace the influence of the Revolution on the literary and social development of Europe, and yet the author restricts his consideration to the decade '89-'99, a period when all Europe was exhausting its resources in military enterprise, and consequently particularly deficient in literary and social progress. In this case, the chronological is hardly the logical method of treatment. The revolution advanced so rapidly, so often forestalled itself, that its influence cannot be traced in its own decade. It was not the florest of Romanticism, as Mr. Gooch occasionally seems to imply; it was but Romanticism's bugle of fire, and it was this same Romanticism that killed the Age of Reason to adopt Goethe's prediction, just as Luther had killed the Renaissance.

For the effects of the Revolution proper, however, we must look to the literature of 1830 and the political crises of 1848. In fact, that heaven is still working in the general thought of to-day, and not merely in socialistic theory, where alone Mr. Gooch believes it to be active. His dictum that the "Romanticists understood the Revolution as a defiance of tradition, and the establishment of human life on a basis of pure feeling," is decidedly inadequate and too haphazard to have any real value either for the student of history or of literature. How explain on such a basis, for instance, the Romanticists' revival of interest in history, the root of all tradition? Mr. Gooch's interpretation of the Aufklärung in Germany likewise is inadequate; it had other leaders besides Lessing, Wolff, and Nicolai, the only three mentioned by him, and he takes a narrow view of its essential characters, we believe, when he says merely that its principal aim and result was to diminish the authority of the Church. It is in dealing with English thought and literature that Mr. Gooch's work is most satisfactory. The bibliography is a classified compilation of all the known sources for the history of the Revolution. CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

Lehigh University, August, 1904.

DEFENSE OF FREE TRADE.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS AND THE NEW FISCAL POLICY. By Lord Brassey, K. C. B., D. C. L., Commander of the Legion of Honor, author of "Work and Wages," &c. Fourth impression. 8vo. Pp. 111. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

Lord Brassey sets out to show the folly of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's plan of a protective tariff for England and her colonies, and relies for his argument upon a mass of figures compiled from Blue Books and imposingly arrayed, while for driving the argument home he provides copious quotation from the speeches of the unconverted Joseph. He appeals from Mr. Chamberlain as he is to Mr. Chamberlain as he was; from Mr. Chamberlain empire-drunk to Mr. Chamberlain the sober advocate of free trade. For instance, in the House of Commons on Aug. 12, 1881, the Colonial Secretary-to-be said:

Lastly, Sir, is any one bold enough to propose that we should put a duty on food? Well, Sir, I can conceive it just possible, although it is improbable, that under the sting of great suffering, and deceived by misrepresentation, the working classes might be willing to try strange remedies, but one thing I am certain of—if this course le ever taken, it would be the signal for a state of things more disastrous than anything which has been since the repeal of the corn laws. A tax on food would mean a decline in wages. It would mean more than this, for it would raise the price of every article produced in the United Kingdom, and it would indubitably bring about the loss of that gigantic export trade which the industry and energy of the country, working under conditions of absolute freedom, have been able to create.

There are other deliverances of Mr. Chamberlain on the same side, and equally emphatic, which are introduced from time to time as the advocate of the continuance of the old policy proceeds with his argument. In brief, Lord Brassey finds, in the first place, that the dreadful fears of the falling off of British trade are not justified by figures. He presents figures showing rather the contrary. In the second place, he is plainly of opinion (and again provides figures in evidence) that the so-called "fiscal policy" of Mr. Chamberlain will result simply in a certain sacrifice of the interests of what he calls (with capitals) the "motherland" for doubtful benefits to the colonies. In other words, the preferential tariffs will, Lord Brassey thinks, raise the price of food and so lower the scale of living in the United Kingdom—increasing at the same time the number below the absolute poverty line—while they will not materially enlarge the British export trade with the colonies, for the reason that the tariffs of the colonies, though to be sure, giving Great Britain an advantage over non-British nations, will be primarily arranged for the benefit of the colonies. The circumstance that the tariff wall is a little lower in one place will not mean much, he says, if the whole wall is high enough to protect local industries. And he canvasses the situation in the several colonies to show that this is all preference would amount to.

Then Lord Brassey says:

We desire to advance the development of our colonies. There are means less burdensome to ourselves and more helpful to our fellow-subjects beyond the seas than taxation of food supplies. Co-operation is possible between the Imperial and Colonial Governments in public works, in the construction of trunk lines of railway, in subsidies to steamships. Swift communication is a bond of empire. It was the policy of Sir Robert Peel to give aid to the colonies by subsidies rather than by tariffs. The time seems opportune for suggestions.

Lord Brassey accordingly suggests among other things imperial aid in the establishment of a new fast line from Vancouver to Australia, in the building of a new Canadian trans-continental road, in the direction of cotton raising and irrigation in Africa, like imperial aid wherever necessary to encourage and improve the quality of emigration to colonies which need population, and an Imperial Court of Appeal and relief of Australia from contribution to the maintenance of the navy. Lord Brassey thinks, too, that the bond of empire is sentimental rather than commercial.

Imperial Vienna.

John Lane will publish within the fortnight "Imperial Vienna," by A. S. Levetus. This treats of the history of the Austrian capital, and is said to tell much that is exciting and romantic.

AUG

1904

IN FERRARA.

Studies of Fifteenth Century Life and Manners Among the Dukes and Poets of Italy.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

CERTAIN ages, like certain people, are never understood by certain others. To those who like angels to be all white and devils all black the confusion of such a period as the Renaissance is merely horrible. It bewilders and distresses them to find that even Savonarola played a double game; they can see no celestial justice in the fact that even Lucretia Borgia, once she became a Duchess, was rather good. "The peculiar society of the Court of Este," says Mr. Gardner, "shone with such a blaze of artistic light that it still, to some extent, dazzles our moral insight." "The house of Este is loved in Lombardy like God," said Borso, the just Duke. So strict was the law in Ferrara concerning blasphemy that a man was fined for the observation, "God Himself could not do that"; yet no one thought it blasphemous to say, when Borso departed this life, "It seemed that our Saviour God had died a second time." Two of the Este Princesses were "beatified," and one cried aloud from her tomb whenever danger threatened her people or her city. Two of them, Costanza and Isabella, were famous for their beauty—Isabella yet more as one of the most brilliantly intellectual women and one of the greatest collectors who ever lived. Of yet another of this line there ran a proverb in Ferrara, "Whoso would see Paradise on earth, let him see Madama Beatrice at a festa." Poets who lived only to celebrate their charms abounded. "Of all you see you make sonnets. Are you not yet sick of it? If you even saw a hen on the road, or two little cocks fighting each other!" said a satirical friend of one of these, Cammelli by name. When a hen proved too much for him, it is not wonderful that he waxed enthusiastic over more inspiring subjects. Yet, it appears, the ladies of Ferrara had been fairer of yore.

The Florentines appear beautiful, but in reality are terribly painted and made up; the women of Siena are perfectly heavenly, and the Sienese men are utterly unworthy of them; the Milanese are too fat and overdressed, and behave at table like Germans; there are still some beautiful ladies among the Ferrarese, but not like what they were before the Venetian invasion.

Cammelli, it is evident, had a high standard; and, at that earlier date, the splendid followers of Niccolo III., who fell in love with 800 damsels, one after the other, entertained very clear ideas as to what a lady should be. At a magnificent banquet, given by a noble of Cyprus on the occasion of his return from pilgrimage, the Marquis Spinello, one of the household, swore to God, to the Madonna, to St. George, and to the peacock upon the table that he would help any distressed woman who should ask him —"Alcuna donna che meriti aver nome di donna." To the same peacock, and in the same solemn manner, Messer Pietro Rossi "vowed that he would never die, unless it were for the State of his Lord, or to save his own life or that of any intimate friend of his," and, to keep himself in mind of this extremely cautious promise, he undertook always to say an Ave Maria whenever he came across a painted picture of Our Lady.

The same double thread runs through everything, the same love of bargaining and reservation. Ercole, son of Niccolo, unable to go himself to Rome for the jubilee of 1500, ordered processions and novenas in all his cities, "for good reasons known to him and because it is always well to keep on good terms with God," and was most anxious that his daughter Isabella should make the journey. She, however, excused herself on the ground that it would cost too much, adding that the Pope was so generous about indulgences that she could not forbear to hope, if she stayed quietly at home, she might, next Lent, acquire "the same merit with less expense."

Conduct was, to an extent undreamed of now, the theme of public discussion. Every one got up every morning with the impression that everything was an open question, and there were very few family secrets, because there were very few actions left of which any one felt ashamed. "I love this Marquis of mine no otherwise than as a good son loves a sweet and gentle parent," wrote the scholar, Giovanni Aurispa, of Niccolo III. This sweet and gentle parent beheaded his own eldest son, Ugo, and his second wife. "Unjust" and "cruel," said the Pope; but Ugo's brother Leonello, "the flower of Princes," "the delight of the human race," thought it an edifying subject of conversation, and proved by his father's example, which was generally approved of, that Aeneas did well to threaten the life of Helen. Still, for his own part, he steered clear of such heroic virtue. He was a charming humanist, with a special devotion to Julius Caesar, after whom he named one of the rooms in his palace, and even his clothes were so constructed as to indicate the course of the planets and the order of the days of the week. "In the heyday of his youth, conspicuous in his golden neck-chain and gold-worked cloak," he went to Venice to arrange a peace between the Republic and the Duke of Milan, discussing Homer and Virgil with the young Venetian patricians in the intervals of business. We catch a pretty glimpse of him in his own city, tasting the first ripe figs in the garden of Giovanni Guarengo, seated in a library all decorated with white and purple flowers, "diffusing grace and love with wondrous fragrance." Bellini and Pisanello rivaled each other in their portraits of him, but the old Marquis, Niccolo, preferred Bellini's.

The Prince, however, held that Pisanello was "the most excellent of all the painters of this age," and was rewarded for his good opinion by the beautiful little "Vision Appearing to St. Anthony and St. George," which is now in the National Gallery. "I marvellously long to see that picture," he writes, "not only because of the excellent genius of the painter, but also because of my special devotion to the Virgin." It is interesting to compare the negro-like medallion of him on the frame with the hazel-eyed, auburn-haired portrait by Oriolo in the Ferrara Room. He took his own line about literature as about ethics, and shared (in youth, at least) the opinion of a profound student of our own day, that "Dante is only a cobbler compared with Virgil." The "Divine Comedy," he said, was the kind of book to discuss with women and children of a Winter's evening; nor was he singular, for Guarino also thought it a "curious work," rather a bad imitation of the classics. "The most beauteous fables of King Arthur," as Dante had called them, were termed by Pier Candido Decembrio "incredible French lies," and in this harsh estimate he likewise anticipated a great living poet.

But points of contact are few and far between; it is hard for us to enter into the spirit of that unsentimental age. Isabella, one of the finest specimens of it, cared for little in comparison with her clothes and her collections. A new camora, a marble Cupid, consoled her for anything—even for the misfortunes of the sweet Duchess of Urbino, for whom she felt so sorry that (strange regret in a friend!) she wished she had never known her. When her only sister, Beatrice, died in the flower of youth, she instantly set about to secure for herself a famous clarichord that was the gem of Beatrice's collection. She collected human beings just as if they had been statues or pictures. Saints, dwarfs, poets, painters, musicians—they were all swept in to adorn her wondrous Mantuan museum. This mania she inherited from her father, Duke Ercole, who was single-hearted here if nowhere else. Among other curiosities he collected a holy nun named Suora Lucia, very much against the wishes of the convent in which she resided. She had to be carried out of the town in a basket of linen, and presently she insisted on having several other nuns sent to join her at the new convent which the Duke had built in her honor at Ferrara.

Most of the young ladies who flocked to her with enthusiasm on her first appearance found her rule much too hard, and her old companions made great difficulties. One was lame, one had the dropsy, and so on. At last Lucrezia Borgia, about to marry the Duke's son and heir, to his no small annoyance, and anxious to do anything that she could to please her father-in-law, succeeded in arranging for their conveyance. She wanted them to enter Ferrara in her train, but Ercole dared not risk the comparison sure to be drawn between the bride and her attendants, and took infinite pains to hustle them away before she arrived. He was of a mystical turn of mind; and his deep interest in Savonarola (the book on Revelation was printed specially for him) and his long conversations with Suorn Lucia on Wednesdays and Fridays would be most satisfactory if one could but forget that on his accession to the Dukedom one of his first acts was to instruct the father of Ariosto to poison his nephew.

The plan miscarried because the Count chose the wrong man for the purpose, and Ercole afterward adopted the more straightforward course of beheading his nephew and burying him, with great magnificence, "in the red tomb of the House of Este in San Francesco," while Madonna the Duchess looked on from a balcony of the Court, with her damsels, and wept bitterly.

His sons were not much more to his mind. It was a terrible shock to him when he learned that Ippolito, who became a Cardinal at fourteen, was having a suit of white armor made, in order to fight for his brother-in-law, the Duke of Milan, and he used every argument that he could think of to dissuade him from these warlike ways, because, if he fought, he might see somebody killed, and that would be such a very bad thing for a churchman. He was sorely bewildered himself, poor man, between the Duke of Milan and the French. Savonarola said the French were going to win, and Savonarola was a prophet; on the other hand, the French were most unpopular, and the Duke of Milan was a powerful person and had married Ercole's daughter. He sent to inform the French, who were not quite satisfied with his behavior, that two hundred gentlemen of Milan could tell them how much more dissatisfied the Duke was. Thus it went on, and thus he bargained endlessly about his children—about his soul—about his books.

Through the devious maze of his serpentine policy we cannot attempt to follow him. Mr. Gardner unwinds the tangled threads with a skilled hand. He is an excellent writer—lucid, full of humor and sympathy. He likes the Dukes better than the poets; who could help doing that? He cannot make the war emotional because the Italians were not much moved by it themselves. They had no genius for war, they only knew how to quarrel. Till modern history begins their wars are the most uninteresting wars in the world, and none of the great war songs and none of the great war stories belong to them. Miccolo, Borso, Leonello, Ercole—these are his heroes, and he draws a characteristic portrait of each. We shall look forward to the next volume which, if it rivals this, will be indeed delightful reading. The illustrations are aptly chosen and beautiful [illegible] in the National Gallery; the lovely bits of fresco, the portraits given here, make one long to see more; the "Ferrarese Ladies," by Ercole Graudi, show whence our own Leighton derived his dainty "Music Lesson." They have vanished, those rulers exceeding magnifical who made the most of both worlds. Their Golden Roses are lost, their palaces—even Belriguardo, the fairest palace in Italy—are gone. But the Golden Rose of their art and their poetry blooms yet in the Muses' Garden, and Fancy builds the famous walls again whenever she sighs over to herself the soft-sounding name of Ferrara.

*DUKES AND POETS IN FERRARA. A Study in the Poetry, Religion, and Politics of the Fifteenth Century. By Edmund G. Gardner, M.A. [illegible]



You will be in Good Company

If you have a story accepted by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. The new serials and stories by

Thomas Nelson Page
Henry van Dyke
F. Hopkinson Smith
F. Marion Crawford
Mary Stewart Cutting
Hamlin Garland
Ernest Thompson Seton
Myra Kelly
Eleanor Hoyt, etc.

are all in its safe for early numbers.

The Literary Editor
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
PHILADELPHIA

A GOOD BOOK FOR SUMMER READING

TO-MORROW

By VICTORIA CROSS

Author of "Six Chapters of a Man's Life," "Anna Lombard," "Paula," etc., etc.

Large sale in this country and in England.

THE WALTER SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.,
London and Newcastle-on-Tyne.
New York, 3 East 14th Street.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S
New "Soldier" Story
in the SEPTEMBER
METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
16 Pages in Full Color
NOW ON SALE AT ALL NEWSDEALERS

"ENGROSSING — ORIGINAL — ABSORBING."—Phila. Record.
THE DUKE DECIDES
By HEADON HILL
12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.50
"A good detective story."—Bos.

McDEVITT'S
BARGAIN BOOK SHOP,
NO. 1 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.
Cadell, Scott, 40 vol., Constable & Co., Pub. $60.00 for $16.
Special lot remainders, fart books and others, just in. Send for description and catalogue.

THE PACIFIC.

Wolf von Schierbrand's Book on Our Interests There and the Present Crisis.*

THIS is not at all a book for the gratification of those theorists who vex their souls with fears about imperialism. It is highly interesting reading for those who are confidsnt that ths people of the United States can be relied upon to deal courageously and justly with all peoples, and that thsy are equal to accepting a great destiny without forgetting or abandoning the principles of liberty, which have made them a free, progressive, and prosperous nation. It is suggested by considsration of the outcome of ths wsr between Russia and Japan, and the author shows us that whether Russia shall overcome Japan, or Japan shall arrest Russia's ambitious aims in Korea and Manchuria, is bound to be a matter about which no citizen of this country can afford to be indifferent. Aftsr the conflict of arms is over mnst inevitably be continued the conflict that had begun before the war opened for the commercial mastery of the Pacific, now the greatest new field of trade opportunity in the world. Thie conflict we cannot afford to avoid or neglect. Circumstances, the Spanish war, and the acquisition of the Philippines, the increased prestige of the United States in China and Japan secured through the sagacious diplomacy of Secretary Hay, the prospect of an early opening of ths Panama Canal, and the demand for an extended market for our surplus manufactures and agricultural products, force this country to enter into this conflict.

Mr. von Schierbrand makes it very plain that trade rivalry in the Pacific is to be a real war, not necessarily with bloodshed and waste of life, but atrenuous enough if fought only with the weapons of peace. No nation in the world is so well equipped as the United States to enter upon this rivalry. Its geographical position, of course, is advantageous, and with that is a vast acreage of productive lands, an industrious, thrifty, progressive people, great lines of transportation, many good harbors, a liberal Government policy, and a National willingness to cope with the problems that have presented themselves since ws awoke to the realization of ths fact that we could not any longer occupy an attitude of indifferent isolation. No doubt is left in this reader's mind about the attitude of Russia in the Pacific. It is hostile toward the United States. Russia is this country's foe, and so it will remain. She was friendly to ths United States during the civil war because she wished to keep England and the United States apart. Now she is standing directly in the way of our aims in the East. For her own reasons she also stands in Japan's way. Japan's cause, in many respects, is ours. The odds against Japan are fearful; but her people already earn more per capita than the people of Russia, and Russia's flashy budgets do not hide her practical bankruptcy. Simply to gratify a greed of territorial extension she has forced Japan into a war for existence, in the outcome of which we are bound to take a lively selfish concern.

Russia's success in Manchuria and Korea, it is pointed out, would mean the establishment of a policy of exclusion of all foreign trade except her own from those countries, and the waste of all the goodwill secured to us in China by broad and wise diplomacy, which encouraged China's self-respect and greater confidence in us. The author is not sure that patriotism does not exist in China, and that the Boxer rising was not a symptom of its awakening. Russian dominance would suppress its development. Whether Russia wins or loses, her progress at home and in the East will be arrested, her finances weakened, and her ability to make good her pretensions greatly interfered with. The first duty of a nation is to itself, and the duty of the United States will be to seize every opportunity to develop the Chinese market. In reaching for the trade of 400,000,000 of people we shall have England and Germany as our chief competitors. If we can compete with England in her own home market, we should be able to meet her competition in the Pacific, with the Philippines as a trade basis. Like Great Britain, Germany is for "the open door," but she is narrow, timid about investing capital, and her officialism and bureaucracy are against her.

In the groups of chapters in which Mr. von Schierbrand sets forth the opportunities and duties that confront us in the Pacific he makes it plain that with our unmatched energy and our rapid development we should be equal to winning our place in the new field. As the greatest manufacturer as well as agricultural producer, the United States must find markets. China's needs have not yet been found. Japan's needs have been partly found out, and are growing faster than Japan's ability to meet them. With civilization Japan has developed greater ability to produce, greater wealth, skillful financiers, and progressive scientists and lawyers, and the ambition gratified by these results has governed her experiment in colonizing Formosa. There is no danger that she will abandon these results to realize an empty dream of an Asiatic empire.

Is it thinkable that Japsn will herself undo all for which she has striven so hard and sink back into the morass of barbarism?

Yet that is precisely what people mean when they tell us of "the yellow peril." The very idea is absurd. You could no more get a savage who has once tasted the sweets of civilization to go back to the wilderness and starvation than you could get the Jap to join hands with the Chinaman for the purpose of destroying our Western civilization.

But Japan will undoubtedly be a skillful teacher of China. She will tend to develop China materially, to increase materially the power of consumption of the average Chinaman. The Chinaman's average earnings in ths richer provinces are $36 a year. To increase this power to $200 would enormously exalt the importance of China as a market for the Western world. By this development Japan would benefit, but it would be also beneficial to the United States. So, in a way, Japan's work in China is work for us, which Russia's is not. With all her 400,000,000 of people China is not a military powsr, and her national preference for peace makes her contemptuous of ths soldier and his calling. Her trade varies from $330,000,000 to $360,000,000 a year. She has a heavy foreign debt. She has great natural resources to be developed, and American capital should not be less bold or adventurous in developing railroads, mines, and other potential sources of wealth getting and spending.

Great Britain's efforts in China have seemed to lose vigor, while those of Germany are characterized hy unflagging persistence and great patience and thorough study of conditions. France is not a competitor to givs us great concsrn. To maintain the "open door," to prevent partition, to raise the standard of living, should be ths aims of all commercial nations that hope to supply China's needs. Russia has spent $500,000,000 for her Trans-Siberian Railway to keep all of China's development to herself. It is only a ramshackle affair, and not comparable in importance to the Panama Canal as a channsl for the world's trade. This canal, the author believes, will bring prosperity to decadent ports in our Southsrn States, besides enormously increasing our trade in South America as well as in the Pacific. Ths foreign trads of ths Pacific now reaches $1,000,000,000 a year. It is a prize worth striving for, and must grow rapidly with the advance of civilization. The United States may drift, and allow much of it to pass to other nations, but her destiny seems to be to master the opportunities of the Pacific market. Russia's purpose in Asia is to win and hold the continent. The whole Russian nation is imbued with the notion that Providence specially favors "Holy Russia," and especially despises the rest of the world.

To summarize the Russian doctrine: The future of the world is with the Slav; Russia is the inevitable; tha Russians are the only remaining organized people on earth; only in Holy Russia is religions faith permanent; only in the Czar's empire are perpetuated order, form, and authority; it is tha mission of Holy Russia to give back to the peoples of the earth these hiessings; Holy Russia must advance with the cross for the regeneration of the world, and make ths Orthodox Church paramount throughout the whole of Asia.

It is a fsscinating book, stimulating the reader to dream of a future of American commercial activity and vast National wealth to follow. Other nations are to share it, but we are to be the masters, because of geographical position, facility of access, our policy, our preparedness to supply universal needs, and our ability to maintain our prestige by manfully guarding our interests abroad. Mr. von Schierbrand does not hope for war as an outcome of our conflict for commerce, but he evidently agrees with Mr. Cleveland that peace is not always indispensable to this Nation.

*AMERICA, ASIA, AND THE PACIFIC. With Special Reference to the Russo-Japanese War and Its Results. By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph. D., author of "Russia: Her Strength and Her Weakness," "Germany: The Welding of a World Power," "The Kaiser's Speeches," &c. With thirteen maps. 12mo, cloth. Pp. ix-355. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Correspondence and Education.

The first two volumes in the Macmillan Company Commercial Series, dealing with "Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education" and "Commercial Correspondence," are being issued. The first is by the editor of the series, Cheesman A. Herrick, Ph. D., Director of the School of Commerce, Central High School, in Philadelphia; the second is from the pen of Carl Lewis Altmaier of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. In Mr. Herrick's volume an attempt has been made to give a survey of contemporary educational discussion, economics, and social science, and a discussion of the concrete and practical aspects of commercial operations. The book is the result of twelve years of investigating and writing, and was written to be of value to educators and to business men: The author describes commercial education in Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, England, and the United States of America. A number of illustrations are included, showing viewe of some of the commercial schools in the cities mentioned in the book.

Mr. Altmaier's book, besides treating of commercial correspondence, contains postal information. This has been prepared in consultation with Post Office officials, and tells about money orders, registration, the Dead Letter Office, the special delivery service, and other miscellaneous information. The author has provided a large number of exercises which have been used by students. The book is illustrated with examples of letters, invitations, addressed envelopes, forms, &c.

Books in Demand.

The Circulation Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand for the week ended Aug. 11: Adult Fiction—Winston Churchill's "The Crossing," Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's "Lightning Conductor," Maurice Hewlett's "The Queen's Quair." Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Lang's "Violet Fairy Book," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer." Miscellaneous — Beveridge's "Russian Advance," Spencer's "Autobiography," Young's "Government Class Book."

HILAIRE BELLOC.

His "Avril" and His Interpretation of the Poets of the French Renaissance.*

SOMEBODY once (quite unofficially and informally) remarked that Hilaire Belloc seemed to him "a silly fellow with occasional illuminations." The saying is no juster and no more polite than many other such informal deliverances, but it serves to conceal a truth. The truth is that Mr. Belloc occasionally ravis. It is his delight to let go of earth and float deliciously away upon an enthusiasm of words. He is a hyperbolist. He confesses as much when he says of Villon's "Ballade of Dead Ladies" that of "all the poem's qualities, its run of words is far the finest," which is as if one should declare it was the ripples that made the river instead of the river making the ripples. He proves it when he strings such a chain of scrupulous adjectives as this, writing of "the profound, though proud and constant, sadness" of Du Bellay's eyes.

However, these extravagances apart, Mr. Belloc conceives that he has a mission to lead English-speaking people to an understanding and appreciation of French literature, especially French poetry, and thus contribute to the ripening of another period like that "fine unity of the West which lent the latter seventeenth and eighteenth centuries their classical repose." Such a mellow time, he says, he will not live to see, but he may dwell in the shadow it throws before. As he puts it: "The high protected class which moved at ease between the Capitals of the World [Mr. Belloc loves capital letters] has disappeared; that which should take its place is not yet formed." Not that Mr. Belloc would have the world so cosmopolite that French should cease to be French or English quits cease to be English. He would have the French remain very French—the English grow a little French, too, perhaps; certainly French rather than German; but in general each to his own bent and genius, only broadened and balanced by understanding of other bents and geniuses. In particular, he would have the French remain Catholic in religion and is quite ready to sympathize with Malherbe's fierce "Ode to Louis XIII.," in which the poet bids the monarch (then sitting down before La Rochelle) to have done with ths Huguenots, "to spare against them neither fire nor sword."

The present volume, with its fanciful April-showery title, with its wide margins and many superfluous sub-title pages, contains, with choice bits of the work of each poet, Mr. Belloc's interpretation of Charles of Orleans, Villon, Marot, Ronsard, Du Bellay, and Malherbe. On each at large he writes an essay; to each selection he prefixes an essay also, generally a very little essay. We will quote samples of what he says in both kinds, beginning with royal Charles of Orleans, captured at Agincourt and so long a prisoner in England, very flower of the much-abused house of Valois, and first of the New Era.

You see a unique and single personality, distinct but without force, founding no school—the grave, abiding, kind but covert face of Charles of Orleans. He, linked to the French Renaissance, is like the figure of a gentle friend playing in some garden with a child, whose manners are new and pleasing to him, but of whose great destiny he makes no guess. That child was to be Du Bellay, Brantome, Montaigne, a hundred sided, huge Rabelais, Ronsard, . . . Charles of Orleans has a note quite new and one that after him never failed, but grew in volume and in majesty until it filled the great chorus of the Pleiade—the Lyrical note of direct personal expression.

Quoted are Charles of Orleans's "Complaint," (the 57th ballade of those written during his imprisonment,) his "Two Roundels of Spring," his "Love at Morning," and "The Farewell," all, of course, in the original—antique spelling not spared. Then comes Villon.

Of the greatness of his genius nothing can be said; it is like the greatness of all the chief poets, a thing too individual to seize in words. It is superior and exterior to man. Genius of that astounding kind has all the qualities of an extraneous thing. A man is not answerable for it. It is nothing to his salvation; it is little even to his general character. It has been known to come and go, to be put on and off like a garment, to be lent by Heaven and taken away, a capricious gift. But of the manner of his genius it may be noted that, as his vigor prepared the flood of new verse, so in another matter his genius made him an origin. Through him first the great town—and especially Paris—appeared and became permanent in letters. Her local spirit and her special quality had shone fitfully here and there for a thousand years—you may find it in Julian, in Abbo, in Joinville. But now in the fifteenth century it had been not only a town, but a great town, for more than a century—a town, that is, in which men live entirely, almost forgetting the sky. The keen edge of such a life, its bitterness, the mockery, and challenge whereby its evils are borne, its extended knowledge, the intensity of its spirit—all these are reflected in Villon and first reflected in him. Since his pen first wrote, a (shining acerbity) like the glint of a sword edge has never deserted the literature of the capital.

Of Villon one has, of conrse, the ballades "Of Dead Ladies," "Of Dead Lords," "Of Our Lady," and "The Dirge." As a fair sample of Mr. Belloc's lesser essays, prefixed to separate poems, we may quota in full the one which prepares the reader for "The Dirge."

This is the best ending for any set of verses one may choose ont of Villon. It follows and completes the epitaph which in his will he orders to be written in charcoal —or scratched—above his tomh; the sad, sardonic octave of "the little scholar and poor." It is a kind of added dirge to be read hy those who pass and be hummed or chanted over him dead. But it is a rondeau.

See how sharp it is with the salt and vinegar of his pressed, courageous smile—and how he cannot run away from his religion or from his power over sudden and vivid beauty.

"Sire—et ciartè perpetuelle"—which last are the best two words that ever stood in the vulgar for lux perpetua.

It is no wonder that as time went on, more and more people learned these things by heart.

And now Marot. Mr. Belloc acknowledges that to English readers his fame during his lifetime and his historical position as the leader of the Renaissance has in it "something exaggerated and false." Why, then, has he taken the place claimed for him?

I will explain it. It is because he is national. He represents not what is most this or most that—"highest," "noblest," "truest," "best," and all the rest of it in his countrymen, but rather what they have most in common. Did you meet him to-day in the Strand you would know at once that you had to do with a Frenchman, and, probably, with a kind of poet.

Of Ronsard, Du Bellay, Malherbe, the remaining trio, one may read also Mr. Belloc's interpretation. Of the first he quotes "The Dialogue with the Nine Sisters," "The Epitaph on Rabelais," "Mignonne Allons Voir Si La Rose," and two of the "Sonnets for Hélène"; of the second, the "Antiquites de Rome," (translated by Spenser and written of especially by Mr. Lang,) "The Sonnet of Exile," and "Happy He Who Like Ulysses," to say nothing of "The Funeral Odes to the Dog and the Cat." Of Malherbe you find the "Sonnet on His Son's Death" and the "Ode to Louis XIII.," already mentioned. Regarding the first two there is space for this further extract from Mr. Belloc's text:

The stream of Catholicism was running true. The nation was tumbling back after a high and turbulent flood into the channel it had secured for itself by the unbroken energies of a thousand years. It is no accident that Ronsard and Du Bellay were churchmen. It is a type. It is a type of the truth that the cloth admitted poets; of the truth that in the great battle whose results yet trouble Europe, here, on the soil where the great questions are fought out, Puritanism was already killed. The epicurean in them both, glad and ready in Ronsard, sombre and Lucretian in Du Bellay, jarred indeed in youth against their vows, but that it should have been tolerated, that it should have led to no excess, or angry revolt was typical of their moment. It was typical, finally, of their generation that all this mixture of the Renaissance with the Church matured at last into its natural fruit, for in the case of Ronsard we have a noble expression of perfect Christianity at the end.

Perhaps it is safe to say that as a serious authority on the interpretation of French literature and the due valuation of French writers and the tendencies of the great age it treats of, Mr. Belloc's book is of no great importance. Taking him at his word, however, as an usher of a good thing, Mr. Belloc has the sort of address which will certainly contribute to spreading the fame of the French poets among a certain class of readers. Which may be considered so much gained—though the danger is that these people will be content with the bits Mr. Belloc gives them. That would be a pity.

*AVRIL. Being Essays on the Poetry of the French Renaissance. By H. Belloc. 8vo. Pp. 238. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

A Lucky Roman Boy.

MARCUS: THE YOUNG CENTURION. By G. Manville Fenn, Author of "The Last Middy," "A Dash from Diamond City," "The Powder Monkey," &c. Illustrated by Archibald Webb. 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Boys who have met Mr. Fenn's heroes before will now have the opportunity to follow through close upon four hundred pages the adventures of a young Roman. First young Marcus engages in a Homeric conflict with six loutish fellows of about his own age who are trying to rob his father's vineyard and in this business gets his eye nicely blackened, and then comes a great man to ths house—no less a person in fact than Julius Caesar—and it is Marcus who entertains him. Presently the old Roman, Marcus's father, who has been a famous soldier in his day, comes in and presto! he has abandoned those arts of peace to which he had resolved to devote the evening of his days and will follow Caesar to the wars, bidding Marcus stay quiet at home till his return.

However, Marcus is a boy of too much spirit for that. When his father is safely set out for the army Marcus follows hard after, and, with an old servant, a veteran legionary left behind expressly to look after him, enlists with the rear guard and fights as a charioteer, drives his fleet little steeds on messages for his Captain, and finally wins glory and forgiveness for his disobedience by saving in turn the life of his father and that of Caesar himself. All the while old Serge, the servant, is at the boy's elbow to give him advice and to hand him a new spear if by chance tha one he wields is lost or broken. On tha whole there is nothing in ths rest of ths history quite so stirring as the fight in the vineyard, six against one, and help, in the shape of old Serge and a large wolf-hound, very slow in coming.

Pan-Mammalian.

POPPAEANUM. The Autobiography of a Ghost. By Poppaea Sabina. Paper. Hawthorne, N. Y.: The Hawthorna Press. 25 cents.

Contained in this pamphlet is what purports to be the personal recollections of ths rather notorious Poppaea, one-time spouse of Nero. These personal recollections of the Roman period cast marked aspersion upon the veracity of received historians and extend to Poppaea's later lives as a progression of seals, (so she says she dwelt in the sea for hundreds of years,) until in her last incarnation a cruel man killed her. She has also been a dog. In this, her testament, she pleads for all the mammalia, urging that all animals who suckle their young, whether they live on the earth or in the sea, are of one brotherhood, and the temples of human souls. Hence to kill any of them, be it whale, or elephant, or wolf, or dog, is stark murder.

AUG

1904

NAPOLEON'S ART.

Col. Dodge's Discussion of a Great Commander's Methods in Warfare.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

COL. DODGE in these volumes presents us with another installment of his life's work, a history of the art of war centred round the personality of certain great Captains. Such an idea is an attractive one, at any rate, if the aim be to interest the public generally as distinguished from professional soldiers, but it is fraught with serious disadvantages. The author is almost inevitably led into irrelevancy, into dwelling on the non-military parts of his hero's career. It cannot be pretended that Napoleon's boyhood in Corsica or the Brumaire revolution has the slightest connection with the art of war, though, to do Col. Dodge justice, the number of pages thus wasted is not very great. Similarly, he is liable to let his hero fill too much space in his treatment of the period and to neglect, comparatively speaking, the doings of other men, possibly inferior in genius, who yet form an impersonal history of the art of war deserve careful notice. There is doubtless less harm in doing this with regard to Napoleon than with other great Generals who might be chosen to represent a period. Still, the Egyptian expedition has no strictly military interest, valuable though it be in throwing light on Napoleon's personality, and Suvorov's passage of the St. Gothard in 1799, followed by his retreat across successive passes to Chur, is one of the most important pieces of mountain warfare in history. Yet Col. Dodge gives many more pages to the former than he gives lines to the latter.

These, however, are the faults of the scheme; if we accept that, we may in most respects be well satisfied with Col. Dodge's method of working it out. He is careful as to his facts and honestly impartial; he does not minimise the few military failures and mistakes which Napoleon made during the portion of his career covered by these volumes. One might be content with fewer extracts from Napoleon's letters and bulletins, seeing how unscrupulously he falsified facts, but Col. Dodge is careful to say how untrustworthy they are. His estimate of Napoleon's subordinates is judicious, his judgment of the various Generals opposed to Napoleon usually sound, though he loses no opportunity of disparaging Moreau, the only Frenchman of the period who is by the consent of most writers deemed worthy of comparison with Napoleon. The chapters on military organisation are admirable, that subject being very wisely kept apart from anything like narrative.

Col. Dodge lays great stress on the new methods of making war introduced in the period of the French Revolution, methods which were utilized to the utmost by Napoleon, though he hardly originated them. And it is good that they should be contrasted sharply with the previous methods. But it is easy to fall into the error of exaggerating their value and their novelty. The use of a line of skirmishers was really new; and, as Col. Dodge rightly points out, the patriotic enthusiasm engendered in the Revolution materially helped to fit the French soldiers for this mode of fighting. By itself it could not achieve much. was highly useful in more ways than one; it probably inflicted disproportionate loss on enemies who had not a corresponding formation, and it afforded cover for the massing of heavy columns for attack. The latter Col. Dodge seems (for his language is here and there somewhat ambiguous) to regard as also a novelty, which it certainly was not, and as the method which gave Napoleon his decisive victories. Superficially this may appear true. Napoleon did use columns of attack, and did win great victories. But they are hardly cause and effect; the real reason for Napoleon's success was not the column or the tirailleurs, but the fact that he was usually opposed to Generals of inferior ability and to armies which had little spirit and only routine training, and that he almost always managed to be the assailant.

The column, as Col. Dodge himself remarks, failed against the English line in the peninsula and still more thoroughly at Waterloo. Surely a lifelong student of the art of war ought to see that column is essentially weaker than line, unless the troops formed in line are liable to be daunted by what is really a bogey. Only the leading ranks of an attacking column can fight; the rear ranks may impress the enemy's imagination, but otherwise do nothing. The line, assuming some approximation to equal numbers, extends far further than the head of a column, and can destroy it by converging fire. If troops have not the steadiness requisite for fighting in line, they, of course, cannot reap this advantage, but it is inherent in the nature of things. That Napoleon, when he had in his service vast numbers of veterans, saturated with belief in their General's skill and in their own superiority to all the world, did not improve on attack in heavy columns is a proof, if one were needed, that even the greatest genius is liable to be limited by his environment. All this has now an antiquarian rather than a practical interest; attack even in line, to say nothing of column, is scarcely possible in face of the present range of fire. But none the less is a proper comprehension of the relative value of line and column essential for a just view of military history as a whole.

The improvement in the mobility and effectiveness of field artillery is the greatest material change which dates from the French Revolution. Napoleon, himself originally an artillery officer, may be fairly said to have set the example of making the artillery a potent factor in battle, though other nations followed suit. The rise of field artillery to importance was, of course, not altogether sudden; the guns at Minden, for instance, played a more vigorous part than at Blenheim, infinitely more than in the seventeenth century. Still, nothing like the cannonading at Borodino had even been imagined before; the practice of attempting to shake the enemy by artillery fire before an infantry attack definitely begins with the Napoleonic era.

Col. Dodge reckons it as a gain to the French that the soldiers of the Revolution were obliged to "live on the country," a practice which Napoleon systematized. It gave them, he thinks, a real advantage over their enemies, who were accustomed to rely on magazines, whose movements were hampered by the exigencies of supply, and who were liable to be ill-fed if the supply service was inadequate. The drawbacks to such a system from the injury to discipline, to say nothing of the bitter hostility aroused in the inhabitants of the theatre of war, he sees clearly enough; but he apparently deems them of less weight than the gain in mobility. For the moment this may easily be true; soldiers who have habitually to forage for their food must needs be accustomed to doing without it on an emergency, and therefore can better make a forced march or the like, just as in ordinary life the man who can do a heavy day's work on a biscuit in his pocket has an advantage over one who must needs have a solid meal in the middle of the day. But the true moral is that an army is imperfect if its supply is not as well organized as every other branch; teaching soldiers to be brigands is in the long run disastrous.

Col. Dodge is on surer ground in maintaining that the French revolutionary armies did wisely in not attempting to carry about tents and habituating the troops to bivouacs, if they could not find shelter in villages. That men taken straight from barracks or from any other settled homes will inevitably suffer from the exposure of bivouacs is undoubtedly true. But there are few matters in which use and habit make more difference to men of average healthiness than the amount of shelter necessary at night, as every mountaineer and big game hunter knows. That soldiers are more comfortable in tents than at a bivouac may be admitted; but the chances of campaigning must often leave the tents out of reach, and more is gained than lost by systematically doing without them.

The most serious error into which Col. Dodge falls is in ascribing to the French Revolution the origin of modern universal military service. The idea was, of course, not new. The fyrd was a fully recognised institution of Saxon England. Long before that the city republics of Greece and Italy regarded it as an obvious and primary part of every citizen's duty to fight for his country. Demosthenes even stigmatises as a mark of decadence the Athenians' unwillingness to serve in person when they could afford to pay for substitutes. It is, of course, quite true that the fervor of patriotism rendered it easy for the French Revolutionary Government to enlist vast numbers, but this was sure to occur among a people who really felt national life and knew that the national independence was threatened. There was no lack of Englishmen volunteering to fight the Spanish Armada, and this under a Government which went far toward being despotic. And, whatever may have been the case at first, the service during the wars of the revolutionary period was by no means voluntary. Napoleon's conscription was merely systematizing, and so rendering it once more effective and more fair the master's demand for food for powder, a demand which had in previous times and in most countries been met by some haphazard means of compulsion when voluntary enlistment ran short. Nor were the enthusiastic but ill-disciplined levies of the Revolution of much value in the field till service had hardened them.

Napoleon's soldiers, some of them at least, retained genuine feelings of French patriotism, and the possibilities of rapid promotion attracted the more intelligent. But in general they were as thoroughly professional as any Italian condottieri, not often brutal, for the Frenchman is naturally light hearted and amiable when not thwarted, and the French gave the tone to the motley crowds of all nationalities who filled Napoleon's later armies, but recognising no rights in the civil population to what they themselves desired. French invading armies in several parts of Europe left behind an abiding tradition of hatred, largely because of the easy-going way in which, without often resorting to actual violence, they behaved as if the women everywhere were honored by the notice of such superior beings as French soldiers.

The real impulse to the modern system of universal service came from hatred of Napoleon's tyranny, from the Prussian desire to train as many men as possible to fight against the common enemy of all nations. The principle, once enunciated, was felt to be effective. If the State requires of all alike a minimum of military service, it can truly be described as a patriotic duty to render it. The essential condition is that it shall be universal, and from the nature of the case it need only be short. The nations of the Continent, divided from each other by artificial frontiers, are doubtless right in holding that this is the only effective form of national defense, and therefore the cheapest. Whether the same considerations hold good for England, if not in what form and if not, why not, are questions [illegible]

*GREAT CAPTAINS. NAPOLEON. A History of the Art of War from the Beginning of the Nineteenth to the End of the Nineteenth Century. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge. Illustrated with Maps and Plans. 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. 1,000. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10 net.

Up from the Steerage.

PLUCK. Being a Faithful Narrative of the Fortunes of a Little Greenhorn in America. By George Grimm. Illustrated by Mark Forrest. 12mo. Pp. 284. Milwaukee, Wis.: Germania Publishing Company. $1.

The author of "Pluck" declares that he has, in writing his story, been animated by the wish to "awaken a slight pride of blood in the hearts of our foreign-born citizens—particularly our German-Americans—which will cause them to cling to the good traits of their ancestors and engraft them on their 'seedlings' sprouting on freedom's soil." To this end he tells here of Philip Bertram, a little Bavarian lad, the son of a poor schoolmaster. Philip came over to America in the steerage, or started so, (he was lifted to the cabin deck before the end of the voyage to attend upon a little girl with smallpox,) was taken under the protection of a rich wine marchant before he left the ship, fell among thieves as soon as he landed in New York, spent some days in a police station, then made friends among the Irish, and was with them a newsboy till he rose to better things. Next Philadelphia claimed him. There, thanks to the kind wine merchant, (also German,) he got something of an education; then he went West upon the plains, and by the time the civil war broke out was in a position to turn the scale of German sympathy in his community to the cause of freedom. He further got a bullet in him in the war, but that counted all for the good. For he was borne wounded to the house of the man whose little daughter he had nursed on shipboard and thereby led to marry that self-same girl—or the young woman who stood in her place. The story leaves Philip happy and prosperous.

Haeckel's "Origin of Man."

The latest German edition of Prof. Ernst Haeckel's "Anthropogenie" (The Origin of Man,) is being translated into English by Joseph McCabe, the translator of Haekel's "Riddle of the Universe." It will be published in this country in the Fall by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book is said to be virtually a new work, and contains a year's labor on the part of the author, who is now resting in Sicily. The text has been augmented, the number of colored full-page plates is 30, the number of engravings is 512, and there are 60 genetic tables. These illustrations have been designed and painted afresh and on a larger scale. They are all the work of the author.

"The Origin of Man" will be in two large volumes. It has been written for the general reader. The first volume will deal with the history of the subject, and presents a compendium of modern embryology. Vol. II. discusses the evolution of the race in the light of comparative anatomy and palaeontology, and has a series of chapters on the evolution of particular organs—organs of sense, reproduction, nerves, &c. The argument and attitude are scientific throughout.

Gilbert Parker's New Book.

A new novel by Sir Gilbert Parker is announced for publication on the first of next month. The publishers are Messrs. Harper & Brothers and the title, eloquent of romance, "A Ladder of Swords." The author of "The Right of Way" has chosen for the stage of his new story the Court of Queen Elizabeth, and the central figures in the drama of love are two Huguenot refugees escaped from the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Eve. The man is attractive enough to interest the virgin Queen and thereby make trouble for the woman, and Sir Gilbert has seized the opportunity to give a new interpretation of Elizabeth, both as coquette and ruler—one said to be exceedingly lifelike, especially in certain passages with Leicester. In spite of the mention of swords in the title, no fighting, by all accounts, takes place in the course of the written history, though one of the best minor figures is a braggadocio cohleman who is something more than a firebreather.

"Physiological Economy in Nutrition."

The F. A. Stokes Company will publish in October a book by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden on "Physiological Economy in Nutrition."

The book gives a clear and concise account of the scientific experiments carried on at New Haven in a study of the food requirements necessary to meet the true physiological needs of the body, under different conditions of life and activity. The aim has been to ascertain experimentally how far the dietary standards and customs which have gained general acceptance in most parts of the civilized world are scientifically correct, and how far they are at fault in meeting the daily needs of the body. The observations extending through many months were made upon three groups of men, representing different types and degrees of mental and physical activity—viz., first, a group of university professors and instructors; second, a detachment of soldiers, volunteers, from the Hospital Corps of the United States Army, detailed through the courtesy of the War Department; third, a group of university students, trained athletes.

While the book is primarily a scientific treatise, it is full of valuable and suggestive information for the lay reader, and aims to correct the unphysiological and detrimental dietetic habits which generally prevail.

The "Holladay" Family.

Burton E. Stevenson, author of "The Holladay Case," has had an amusing experience. He has received letters from several members of the Holladay family in this country. The first letter came from a lady in Chicago, who wanted to know whether he has ever known any one of her name, which is also that of his heroine. This was followed by an epistle from a Tennessee lawyer, who wrote that his family was the only one in America who spelled their name in that way. Another branch of Holladays was next heard from in California. Mr. Stevenson declares that he was not aware that the name was such a peculiar one, although he never knew a Holladay. He simply chose it because it was attractive and easily pronounced. The book is published by Henry Holt & Co., has appeared in England, and is being translated in Germany.

HARPERS
MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER
8 Short Stories

HISTORY
John Greenville McNeel writes of a forgotten chapter in our history—the story of the American prisoners of the war of 1812 who were taken to England and held in the Dartmoor prisons for over three years.

TRAVEL
Professor Sterrett of Cornell tells of the Caravanseries of the Orient, and the difficulties of travel off the beaten track. Arthur Symons, the English writer, contributes a vivid picture of the Italian city of Ravenna.

LITERATURE
Agnes Repplier has written a delightful article on a literary woman of the early 19th century whose name has come down to posterity solely because she bored Charles Lamb.

FICTION
Among the authors of the 8 short stories in the number are Alice Brown, Edwin Lefevre, Elizabeth Jordan, Justus Miles Forman, Marie van Vorst, and J. Storer Clouston.

ASTRONOMY
Professor G. W. Ritchey of the Yerkes Observatory contributes a valuable article on photographing the star clusters. He tells how the remarkable work is accomplished and the results obtained. Illustrated with many wonderful astronomical photographs.

LAW
Brigadier General G. B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., writes of International Law, its past and its future, an article embodying some intensely interesting and practical views on such matters as arbitration and the limits of its usefulness.

NATURE
H. C. McCook, LL. D., tells of the curiously dainty habits of the ant, of its care of its person, how ants sleep, eat, and drink, and something of their social life.

PICTURES IN COLOR
Among the many pictures in color are 8 full pages by Howard Pyle, illustrating Mr. Forman's story, and others by C. W. Furse and M. D. Nichols.

ANCIENT PEOPLE.

Early Egypt, Rome, and Greece and Their Influence Upon the Present Day.*

HALF a century ago archaeology and has been wonderful. Perhaps former scholars were enraptured with the poetry of the oldest Greek, but could they assert that there ever had been a Troy? Now we are positive that there was such a city as Homer described; more than that, that under its very foundations there existed another and earlier centre of civilization. We hunt through what was the Babylon of the remotest past, and we have found the site of it, and then we learn, as if it were only yesterday, that under some of those mounds there are cities which once existed, which were populous even before Babylon. The scholar is delighted when he finds a cuneiform inscription which repeats one of the hearsays of the past, but he is conscious to-day how much there is in the future, when the many ruins of the past are laid bare. Once the scholar would have been shocked had any one said that there was a literature older than that of Greece. He has to yield now to the unmistakable proof. That most able authority, Prof. Sayce, in his introduction to Mr. Robinson Souttar's "A Short History of Ancient People," writes:

> We can never return to the old complacent belief that Europe was the primal home and cradle of cultivated man, or that between the ancient Oriental world and the world of European thought and literature lies a deep and impassable gulf. If modern Orientalists have learnt one thing more than another else, it has at least taught us that literary culture is immensely old in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile. It has shown us that the civilization and culture of to-day are not the first the world has seen; that in the days of Moses education and literary activity were as fully developed as they were in the days of our immediate forefathers, and that in still earlier ages books were read and written, the law codified, libraries established, and the arts and sciences studied and known. * * * The more we know of the civilizations of the past, the more are they seen to resemble our own; whatever progress they have made in certain branches of knowledge, and, above all, in their material application, in the general elements of culture, in the arts of life and the organization of society we have made but little advance upon the educated classes of Egypt or Babylonia.

Looking over the list of authors consulted by Mr. Souttar, we find how modern it is, including such names as Maspero, Flinders Petrie, Mahaffy, Sayce, Burgesh, Rawlinson, and Grote. Perhaps some of the work done of late by the Americans might have been cited. Of course Mommsen and Grote are cited, for they will long be studied as fully conversant with the histories of Greece and Rome. The task imposed on the author is one covering an immense space, not only as to time, but as to people. Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Medes and Persians, the Hebrews, Phoenicia, Carthage, Greece, and Rome are all presented, and an endeavor is made to trace their origins, with the most remarkable events in their history, up to the Christian era. For the larger part, the author employs a quiet, impartial manner, when tracing the advent of the Jews.

Beginning with Egypt, we know nothing about the origin of the people. There have been recent discoveries showing objects belonging to the stone age, but these give no clue whence the primitive people came. Did the early races living on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez cross it? The weight of evidence seems to show that the Asiatic first entered the Egypt of to-day. What we do know is "that the oldest remains of Mesopotamian civilization appear to exceed in antiquity any hitherto brought to light in Egypt." They were idolators, having hundreds of gods, each city having a special god. The Egyptians believed in the immortality of the soul, but there was much that was hidden due to superstition and mummery. The Government was monarchical, but there were little class distinctions. Education seems to have been widely distributed. The Egyptian differed from the rest of the old world in the preservation of the dead. The bodies of the departed were embalmed and then cased, an effort having been made for their preservation over long periods. The author writes: "The respect shown to the dead was a commendable feature of Egyptian character, and to the fact that Egypt became by virtue of this custom one long cemetery we owe much of our knowledge of her ancient history." Manetho was the historian of Egypt, but such fragments of his chronicles as remain are far from satisfactory.

Our grandfathers were quite ignorant of the Egyptian method of writing, and so to them "Egyptian books were sealed books." About a hundred years ago the Rosetta stone was deciphered, for there happened to be on the stone a translation of the inscription in Greek. In 1802 the Swede Akerbald built up a portion of what is known as the Egyptian running hand writing. Champollion having identified the name of Cleopatra on an obelisk, and comparing the characters with those on the Rosetta stone made a great advance. When Champollion died, in 1831, there was little done for some years. Then the study was resumed and with distinguished effectiveness.

> The discoveries of Rawlinson and Layard gave a fresh impulse to Oriental study, and during the last few years wonderful progress has been made. At the beginning of this century Egyptian was an unknown language, now there are twenty professors teaching it in universities of Europe and America. Assyrian is also receiving much attention, and every year adds to our knowledge of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylon.

We always associate ideas of old Egypt with the Pyramids. The great one, known as Cheops, was erected by Khufu. Describing it the author says:

> It is of vast size and said to contain more stones than any other single building in existence. The blocks are huge, and some of them were brought from a considerable distance, the method adopted being to drag them down by rollers across the ground to the river, and then float them down on large barges. The accuracy with which the stones have been cut and jointed, together with the way they have been transported and set in place, show signs of extraordinary patience and not insignificant mechanical skill. Herodotus says the building of the Pyramid occupied relays of 100,000 men for twenty years, and there is no reason to doubt this statement.

Mr. Souttar intimates that Khufu or Cheops had no conception of what kind of a monument he was rearing, for it was much larger than he had expected. It is true that after him succeeding kings had less ambition, or probably less money to spend, and so pyramids diminished in their proportions, until at last no more were built. Whence came the Hyksos who invaded Egypt and settled in the Delta? Prof. Sayce suggests that the Hyksos came from Elam, "and were of the same race as those who descended upon Babylonia and founded a dynasty there. This dynasty is of special interest, because, during it, the Hebrews appear upon the scene.

> Early in the period it seems likely that Abraham visited Egypt. The Court was at Zoan, and therefore quite accessible from the Syrian side, and the fact that the rulers were Asiatics, and perhaps of the same race as Abraham, accounts for their friendly relationship. Some generations afterward when Joseph was brought as a slave to Egypt, the Hyksos still ruled, and the Pharaoh who showed him so much kindness must have been one of the later kings of their dynasty.

Finally the Hyksos were driven out of the land. Much uncertainty now appears as to the new kings. Had they black blood in their veins? Had the former kings fled too far to the south and united with the Africans? If the Hyksos as the masters were driven off, many of the commoner people remained, and "so the personal influence of the Asiatics upon the country must have been considerable." When we come to Seti I., we find evidences of his energy as a builder. He erected that wonderful temple at Abydos, but his greatest memorial is at Karnak. The oldest chart drawn on papyrus is of Seti's times. The Pharaoh of the persecution was Rameses II. It was at his court that Moses was educated, and it was from his anger that Moses fled. Formerly the stigma of the persecution was accorded to Thothmes III.

> Dynasty follows dynasty, when in the twenty-fourth dynasty began the ruin of Egypt, the time being some 700 B. C. Assyria was the conquering power. There were from time to time changes for the better, but the splendor of Egypt had departed. Greece, in Alexander, found the conqueror of the Old World. Then Rome took her turn of mastery. We have a beginning of Egypt, say 4,000 years before Christ, but this beginning is most uncertain. The probability is that it was much older.

We have the name of the first of the rulers of Babylonia, but the date is only surmised. Every day we are finding that the civilization of Babylonia is more and more remote. As to its antiquity, it had, excepting Egypt, no rival. Yet we must not lose sight of those far-distant countries, as India, the beginnings of which we can only surmise. A year ago it was believed that Lagas belonged to the dawn of Babylonian history, but only two months ago other discoveries were made, which may displace the claims of Lagas. There is a tendency at the present day to insist that the last ruin found is invariably the very oldest. However, in Lagas the cuneiform writing was of a more primitive form than had been before read. As to origins, we really know nothing about the first-comers, nor is it probable that we ever will. The statement was made some time ago that Abraham, the progenitor of the Hebrew race, was from Babylonia. The Babylonians were idolators and superstitious to a remarkable degree. They had a superabundance of gods. There is no reason to doubt that the Greeks and Romans adopted many of their divinities. Jupiter, Venus, Mars, and Mercury are very old.

> The Babylonians had sacred books, collections of volumes containing incantations, hymns, psalms, and a liturgy with prayers to various deities, and special service for appointed times. They observed fast days, and the Sabbath was a religious institution among them. They had many legends, and among these some describing the creation, the deluge, and the Tower of Babel.

It certainly is disappointing to know that early Babylonian history is of the most uncertain character, and that before the time of Nebuchadnezzar its authenticity has to be questioned. With Assyria the same difficulties arise; we really know but little concerning their beginnings. When Nineveh fell there came an end to the Assyrian Empire.

> Whether the Persian Empire began with Cyrus or Darius is uncertain. The fall of the Persian Empire was due to Alexander. Always searching for the beginnings of certain people, the author tries to find out what was the origin of the Jews, and again finds difficulties in his way. As to the names "Jew" or "Hebrew" the author writes:

> In dealing with this most interesting and important race there is obscurity in choosing a name in which there shall be no ambiguity. If we call them the "Jews," we seem to exclude the tribes specially known as Israelites; if we speak of them as the Israelites, we seem to exclude the Jews. Perhaps the name of "Hebrew," which did not come from the name of a special ancestor, as has been supposed, but simply meant "a dweller on the other side," or "a crosser of the river." The word first occurs in Genesis, where the fugitive from the raid of the kings in which Lot was captured came and told "Abram the Hebrew." Later, when Joseph in prison entreated the chief butler to befriend him he said: "For, indeed I was stolen away out of the land of the Hebrews." Whether at this time the word applied exclusively to the descendants of Abraham or was a general term by which the Canaanites were known to the Egyptians we cannot say, but certainly its use became afterward limited to the children of Abraham, and it has been freely accepted by them. The contracted use of the name can be traced as far back as the Oppression, when the Egyptians speak of the "Hebrew women," and Pharaoh's daughter says of Moses, "This is one of the Hebrew children."

The many Biblical histories are presented, but the periods when they happened as far as relates to Egypt can only be guessed. The long past and the present are strangely contrasted when Mr. Souttar writes concerning Goshen "that it was a fertile province on the eastern side of the Delta, now traversed by the railway from Ismailia to Zagazig." The story of Esther is mentioned and thoroughly believed by the author. Readers who wish to take another view of this topic are referred to Renan, who declares it to be the wickedest legend ever invented. Describing the misfortunes of Lot and the destruction of the cities this may be read with interest:

> Notwithstanding the disasters which had overtaken Lot, he continued to dwell in the cities near the Dead Sea, and narrowly escaped being overwhelmed in their destruction. The method by which they were destroyed may have been more in accordance with natural law than has been supposed. The district abounded in naphtha springs, the "slime pits," of which we read, being excavations from which the naphtha chaie was being dug. Thus the soil must have been saturated with highly inflammable oil, and if a thunderstorm burst over the district and the lightning set the oil on fire the cities would soon be in a blaze. Conflagrations of a similar nature are not unknown in modern times in the oil districts of America and Southern Russia.

Curiosity always must be awakened when we think of the Phoenicians, the true traders and merchants of the fee distant times. They were the manufacturers, the traders, the fishermen (for foreign consumption) of the earliest periods. Their ability is thus explained.

> Money was little used in those days, and would have been worthless to the native population in any case. Trading was carried on by means of barter, and textile fabrics of all sorts—linen, woolen, cotton, and silk, besides bronze work, glass, pottery, jewelry, arms, and ornaments—were manufactured by the Phoenicians, and exchanged against whatever their customers had to give. In these days ornaments, weapons, and implements, were made of bronze, which is an amalgam of copper and tin. Copper, the Phoenicians obtained easily in Cyprus, but tin was harder to find, and in their search for it they went far afield. It was indeed thought that they ventured as far as Britain, sailing by the way of the Straits of Gibraltar. It is known that they visited the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, and these are believed to be identical with the small islands off the coast of Gallcia in Spain, and it is thought that if the Phoenicians obtained it from Britain it must have come across France to the Mediterranean.

It seems marvelous to learn that 2,000 years before Vasco da Gama these Phoenicians circumnavigated Africa. Phoenicia fell under Babylonian rule and declined. The final struggle came when Rome entered the field. "De lenda est Carthago" has been repeated over and over again, and such Russians who appreciate Latin may use it concerning Tokio. The author describes how the Romans under Scipio treated Carthage.

> First the harbor was captured, and then the streets were stormed during six days' fighting and massacre, the Romans only advancing step by step, so desperate was the resistance of the citizens. At last the citadel was reached; to facilitate his operations against which Scipio ordered that the surrounding streets should be burned and leveled, and in the conflagration thousands who had concealed themselves in the cellars perished. A deputation came from the citadel to plead for mercy, and when Scipio granted their life, 50,000 men, women, and children issued forth. Only 900 Roman deserters remained, and these, knowing that there was no hope of mercy for them and maddened by famine, set fire to the temple in which they congregated and perished in the flames. A considerable portion of the city still remained, and Scipio, willing to save it, sent to Rome for further instructions. Notwithstanding his appeal, and the earnest pleading of a few noble men, the Senate sent the pitiless command to destroy the city utterly, and to plow the ground upon which it stood. The command was carried out, the ruins burned for seventeen days, and when all was silent, Scipio, by order of the Senate, pronounced a solemn curse upon any who should dare to rebuild the city. Rome had her wish—the long struggle was at an end—Carthage was no more.

It is likely that the Greeks were an Indo-European family. In accordance with tradition there were four tribal divisions, Aeolian, Dorian, Achaian, and Ionian. We are naturally, in this age of enlightenment, rather skeptical as to legends, but an exception must be made regarding the Greek ones.

> The Greek legend is like no other—it is surprisingly beautiful and historically suggestive, and it may not be lightly brushed aside if we would appreciate the character and understand the history of the race from which it sprang. Not only do the legends prove to us that a thousand years before the Christian era there were among the Greeks poets of great merit, and that the Greek language was even then pure and beautiful, but they also teach us many things concerning the Government, social life, and religion of the Greeks of that early period. * * * The grandest of all Greek legends are those of Homer which have come down to us in the Iliad and the Odyssey.

The importance of Greece in the remote past is due to her colonial expansion. By natural surroundings the old Greek was accustomed to the sea. He had probably learned the method of shipbuilding from the Phoenicians. He was endowed, too, with great courage. There were many islands near him, and the Asiatic mainland was not far distant.

> Wherever the Greeks settled they brought with them their language, civilization, literature, and love of freedom. Both at home and abroad they taught the world what could be done by self-governing communities. True, the principles of freedom were not always carried into practice, nevertheless, with all their faults, the Governments of the Greek colonies were much in advance of the military despotism which oppressed the world. The time came when, from disunion and the blighting influence of slavery, Greece declined and became an easy prey to her enemies, but this very disunion has served the cause of freedom and progress. For the reason of the multiplication of communities many had learned the art of government, the shores of Southern Europe had been fringed with free colonies, and a people of extraordinary capacity had come into being, of whose attainments and prowess the world is so proud that its failings of modern Greece are forgiven for the sake of her illustrious ancestry.

Much space is given to the rise of the various States and cities in Greece, and their progress is followed out. Due attention is given to the marvelous advance of art in Greece.

That phenomenal personage Alexander, known as "the Great," is fully described. It is his expedition into India, which is still a marvel of audaciousness. In modern strategy we always wonder how victory can be achieved when the aggressive army is remote from its base. If history is reliable, it was Alexander's soldiers who refused to follow their leader further on into India. This excellent résumé of the influence of Greece on the world follows:

> We can hardly overestimate the obligations tha civilized world is under to Greece. The disunion of Greece was their ruin, but this very disunion arose in part from excess of mental activity and a spirit of independence, which, though fatal to combined effort, helped them to do service to the world in many ways. When we read their political history we lose patience with them; but when we consider their writings and their works of art we see how really great they were. Nor is it in the fields of literature and art that the world is under obligations to Greece. The early colonizing enterprise of the Greeks and the conquests of Alexander in later years had a wide influence on civilization. In immediate cities, both in Europe and Asia, the Greek language was spoken, Greek books were read, and Greek customs prevailed. Thus many civilising influences were set on foot, the affect of which the world has not even yet ceased to feel. Finally, the remarkable way in which the Greek language spread throughout Western Asia, Eastern Europe, and Palestine led to its being used as the channel through which there was distributed to humanity the greatest civilizing influence of all—the gospel of the grace of God.

Rome, as the "last unit in the cycle of ancient history," is fully presented in the last portion of the work. The early Roman State by no means comprised Italy, but was bounded on the north by the Apennines, and what is known as Lombardy to-day, formerly Gallia Cisalpina, was not added until many centuries had elapsed. "Of the tribes which settled south of the Apennines and the Tiber, the Etruscans, Latins, and Sabinee were the most important." Archaeologists are still puzzled over the early status of the Etruscans. That they were a powerful nation when Rome was in its infancy is highly probable. They were believed to have been given to piracy and raiding. Whence did they get their art? It seems to be evident that it was of Greek origin.

There are many false conceptions of what the early Roman was like. The author writes:

> The early Romans were men like ourselves—a hard-working, practical people. It is well to realize this, for when we fancy that the ancients moved in stilted fashion, like actors on the stage, we lose much of the teaching of history. The early Romans were just folks like ourselves, sore put to it at times to make an honest living, and though many of their customs differed from ours, they had also many things in common. Their legal conceptions were simple and correct, and as the city developed Roman law also developed on such lines that it has lived to the present day, and is the basis of law in Scotland, France, and other countries. For law the Romans had great respect, and though their system was severe and inelastic, yet the binding nature of contract, the sanctity of property, and other principles, essential to civilization, were clearly laid down.

The story of the grandeur of the Imperial City can be well followed out by studying the pages of the work. In a subsequent volume how Rome fell will be the subject. The merits of this history are unmistakable, and we should advise the reading of it for purposes of instruction and research.

*A SHORT HISTORY OF ANCIENT PEOPLE. By Robinson Souttar, with an Introduction by the Rev. A. H. Sayce. Cloth. Pp. 728. With maps. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. New York: $3.

First New York Document.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have acquired the American rights to the republication with editorial matter of the earliest extant autograph document written in what is now the State of New York. It is a letter dated "From the Island of Manhates in New Netherland, this 8th of August, Anno 1628," and was sent by Jonas Michaelius, the first clergyman here, to Jonas Foreest, a prominent citizen of Hoorn, in Holland. The document will be published under the title, "Manhattan in 1628." The volume will contain a review of the letter, a transcript and a translation of it, a chapter on New Netherland to 1628, and forty-six spellings of the island now known as Manhattan. The edition will be limited to 50 copies on Imperial Japan, and 175 copies on Holland hand-made paper. It will be printed at the Marion Press.

Some Good Sellers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce new editions of "The Master Hand," by N. Winslow Williams ("Richard Dallas"); "A King and a Few Dukes," by Robert Chambers; "Materia Medica," by Lavinia Dock; "Questions of Copyright," by G. H. Putnam, and a new edition of Merejkowski's "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci," the second in the author's trilogy of historical romances.

The demand for "The Challoners," by E. F. Benson is reported by J. B. Lippincott Company to be steadily increasing, and a new edition has been sent to press.

Charles Wagner's "The Better Way," is in its fourth edition; Stewart Edward White's "The Silent Places," in its fifth; and the 90th thousand of Booth Tarkington's "Gentleman from Indiana" is reported by McClure, Phillips & Co.

AUG

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

New Edition of Mathilde Blind's "George Eliot"; Rossetti's Poems; Autumn Books.

THE years since George Eliot's death have brought so much enlightenment in regard to a character too complex and too great for popular understanding, and so much criticism from a generation to which she taught criticism that Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. deem that the time is now ripe for a new edition of Miss Mathilde Blind's "George Eliot," with some supplementary chapters, and a bibliography. In the former will be included information as to her methods of work, her home life at various periods, her groups of friends, and a critical estimate summarizing the latest judgments of her novels, verse, and criticism. The bibliography has been prepared by Mr. Frank Waldo and Mr. G. A. Turkington, and is the most nearly complete yet published. A portrait and three baiftone pictures of the novelist's birthplace and later homes will illustrate the book, and it will be indexed. All these additions so change its scope and value that it is now the best "George Eliot" book of reference for students and librarians.

***

This firm is preparing an elaborate new edition of "The Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," annotated by the poet's surviving brother, William Michael, to whose devotion to the memory of his gifted kindred the world owes so much. The first volume will appear in Autumn, the second early next Spring. The Astolat Press will print them, using hand-made paper and new type, and they will be illustrated with twenty photogravures after Rossetti's best pictures.

***

The Petersburg and Paris reproductions of complete sets of Rembrandt's etchings are almost as unattainable for the buyer of ordinary means as Bode's "Complete Work" in eight volumes, and Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have had the happy thought of making a crown folio volume of *fifty* of them, reproduced in photogravure and printed on Dutch hand-made paper. The selection includes portraits, landscapes, Biblical, and allegorical subjects, and it will be accompanied by Philip Gilbert Hamerton's monograph published in London in 1898. The annotated catalogue, the introduction and notes are by Mr. Campbell Dodgson, one of Mr. Sidney Colvin's assistants in the department of prints and drawings in the British Museum, and the reproductions have been made under his supervision. The title of this book will be "Rembrandt's Etchings," and the edition will be limited and numbered.

***

"The Younger American Poets" is a volume in which Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse criticises the late Richard Hovey, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Carman, Mr. Scollard, Mr. Burton, Mr. Knowles, Miss Thomas, Miss Alice Brown, Mr. Woodberry, Miss Guiney, and others. Such dates as are absolutely necessary are supplied at the end of the book, which is to be illustrated with twelve portraits. In addition to these new books there will be new editions of "Laura Bridgman," by Dr. Howe's daughters, and of "The Golden Windows," the pretty holiday book issued by another daughter, Mrs. Richards, for last Christmas.

***

The impossibility of being original is an old story, but the difficulty of being unique even for a fleeting moment is illustrated by the almost simultaneous appearance of the cards of two fictitious personages. "The Second Mrs. Jim; At Home Every Day; in all book stores," presents her compliments in all the books issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., and at the moment when her cards went to the printer Edward Porter ordered 30,000 business cards for "Dennis McGrath, Autocrat Small's Breakneck Stables, Proprietor Horseless Hospital, Promoter Bran New Breakfast Food, On Tour of the Earth. Temporary Address Nearest Bookstore." The back of this precious document presented an array of puns sufficiently atrocious to sell a new biscuit, and also the table contents of "Dennis McGrath, Autocrat." The author is a journalist, at present unattached and living at Pigeon Cove.

***

His publishers, Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., are preparing "Lyrics of Life and Love," by Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, a young negro who makes no attempt to express any racial traits in the writing, and is indeed ill-qualified for that work, having been educated in England in the expectation, until his father's death, of following in his footsteps, and becoming an English university man. His verses have been warmly commended by many American poets, and Dr. Richard Burton is writing an introduction for his book.

***

Rose Cecil O'Neill's "The Loves of Edwy," to appear with the imprint of the Lothrop Company Aug. 20, is chiefly remarkable for its surprises. Contemporary fiction is crowded with impossibilities finally grouped, but the group in this story has a most amazing centre, a compound of Capt. Bobbleton and Micawber. It has a child poet, whose work abounds in the innocent absurdities of verse written by real children, and the doings of the group have the sudden inconsequences invariable in lives dominated by the will of an older generation, off to those things it scorns the impossible seems. A boy, one after one has despaired of him he suddenly manages to effect a heroic act.

***

Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, having duly thanked the writers of his obituary notices, has very nearly completed the final revision of his "The Island of Tranquil Delight." Readers of this book will find its author, although not insensible to the humorous aspect of early Hawaiian attempts to assimilate civilization, yet as resolutely arrayed on the native side as Stevenson himself. Also, they will find him unkindly doubtful of the wisdom that justifies the subversion of the Hawaiian scheme of succession because its basic principle is not primogeniture, but bequest.

***

Among the October novels to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are "Biddy's Episodes," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the story of a girl's freaks and growth; "The Private Tutor," by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, in which a young American of the Harvey Cheyne species meets an Italian countess under strange circumstances; "The Reaper," by Edith Rickert, a story of the Shetland Islands, and "Off the Highway," for which the author has found a novel scene among the Californian fruit farms.

***

Miss Agnes Repplier publishes so very little that her October volume of essays, "Compromises," will be gladly welcomed, and all the more so because one knows that there will be no compromise below the running title of any page, and nothing in any way resembling that spurious amiability that entreats the most vicious of authors gently, on the ground that the worst of writers has some good qualities.

***

In the same month will appear "H. M. S. Diamond Rock," a story of a British Midshipman in the West Indies during the Napoleonic wars, and "Kirsty's Queer Christmas," by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, a collection of short stories, told before the Yule log, and as amusing as the author's bird studies.

***

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's "The Flower Princess," to be issued in September, will contain four stories, all light and diverting. "When the King Came," by Mr. George Hodges, gives the New Testament narrative in chronological order to the end that it may be easily understood.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 19, 1904.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By the Author of "Mary Tyrrell." With an Introduction by the Rev. W. H. Hutton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. Vol. II. Extracts from American Newspapers, 1778. Edited by Francis B. Lee. 8vo. Trenton, N. J.: The John L. Murphy Publishing Company.

CHADBOURNE-CHADBOURN GENEALOGY. By William Morrell Emery. 12mo. Paper. Fall River, Mass.: Published by the author.

FOUNTAIN'S ABBEY. The Story of a Mediæval Monastery. By Cosmo Hedges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

Essays and General Literature.

THE CREEVEY PAPERS. A Selection from the Correspondence and Diaries of the Late Thomas Creevey, M. P. Born 1768—Died 1838. Edited by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

THE RECITER'S TREASURY OF PROSE AND DRAMA, SERIOUS AND HUMOROUS. Compiled and edited by Ernest Partwen. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Religion.

THE CHRISTIAN CREED. Its Origin and Significance. By C. W. Leadbeater. Second edition. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

A CENTURY OF VILLAGE UNITARIANISM. Being a History of the Reformed Christian (Unitarian) Church of Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., 1805—1905. By Charles Graves. 12mo. Boston: George H. Ellis Company, 272 Congress Street.

Fiction.

TURK. A Novel. By Opie Read. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

THE WHITE SHIELD. By Caroline Atwater Mason. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

BALTHASAR THE MAGUS. By A. Van der MacRae. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

VERGILIUS. A Tale of the Coming Christ. By Irving Bacheller. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Juvenile.

THE MARVELLOUS LAND OF OZ. Being the Account of the Further Adventures of the Scarecrow and Tin Woodman. A Sequel to the Wizard of Oz. By L. Frank Baum. Pictured by John R. Neill. 8vo. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $1.50.

THE NEW WORLD FAIRY BOOK. By Hamlin Angell Kennedy. Illustrated by W. J. Hennessy. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

CAT TALES. By S. Stuart and Raymond R. Rogers. Illustrations. Small 4to. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 cents.

THE SCALP HUNTERS. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Miscellaneous.

HOMONYMOUS VOCABULARY. Compiled by Caleb A. Wood. Containing words which are alike in spelling and pronunciation, but different in meaning. Also a list of words often confounded. Pronouncing Dictionary of Abbreviations. Rules for Punctuation. Rules for Spelling. Words. 8vo. Chicago: C. V. Wood & Co. $2 net.

THE SPORTSMEN'S ASSISTANT AND THE LEARNER'S GUIDE TO A KNOWLEDGE OF PHONOGRAPHY. By E. Yates Pitman. Fifth edition. 12mo. $1 net. By the same author: A Manual of Phonography. 12mo. $1 net.

SONS OF MY BROTHER. With Prose and Poetry. By E. P. Roberts. 12mo. $1 net. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. To cents net.

SONGS [illegible]. By [illegible]. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Some New London Magazines—Louis Becke as a Humorist—New Books That Are Well Received.

WE are to have a new monthly magazine, and judging by the preliminary advertisement, it is to have a character of its own. The advertisement calls for "thirteen authors to to start magazine," and adds that "no society ladies" are wanted. Are we to suppose that the new magazine is to be written exclusively by thirteen authors, and no more? There would be a certain sameness in the successive numbers of a magazine manufactured in this way, but the editor would be saved a world of trouble. Instead of reading thousands of manuscripts, and undergoing the pain of refusing 990 of them, he would merely have to hand the thirteen monthly articles furnished by the thirteen authors to the printers and dismiss the subject from his mind. If one could select the thirteen most desirable authors and induce them to furnish an article each during every month of the year, the result might be a magazine that would surpass any ever seen. Suppose that this magazine had a story by Mr. Kipling, another by Mr. Conrad, another by Mr. Roberts, another by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, another by Mr. Percival Gibbon, another by Mr. Hardy, another by Mr. Quiller-Couch, another by Sir Conan Doyle, another by Mr. Barr, another by Mr. Jerome, another by Mr. Jacobs, another by Mr. Zangwill, and another by Mr. Barry Pain, would it not be the most readable magazine in existence? Unfortunately, those are not the authors that the projector of the new magazine hopes to secure, for if they had been he would not have advertised for authors. Probably he means to make an entirely new collection of authors from among the hundreds of story writers whose names are as yet unknown to fame. Still, we must assume that the projector in question is a sane man, for he evidently detests the "Fannies" and "Penelopes" and "Margarets," and the swarm of "Duchesses" and "Countesses" who furnish the inevitable "society" pages of most of our periodicals. Clearly, he is a man with ideas of his own, and I shall be interested to see how his scheme works. A magazine written by the same thirteen authors from month to month would attract attention from its very novelty, and would certainly have a success of curiosity.

***

A London "Puck" has made its appearance. In shape it does not resemble the "Puck" of America, but it furnishes colored pictures, and if I am not mistaken the American "Puck" was the pioneer of this sort of thing. It is said that the London "Puck" is another of the innumerable journalistic enterprises of the house of Harmsworth, which may or may not be true. It is certain, however, that the leading article which appeared in the first number of the paper was written by an American, for its humor is most distinctly that of the "Puck" that I knew and enjoyed so much in the days of Bunner and Opper. There ought to be room for just such a paper here, for the taste for American humor has grown rapidly in the last decade.

***

Also we have a new paper this week entitled "The Smoker." It is not a trade journal, unless, indeed, it is cunningly disguised. Ostensibly it is intended for all persons, male and female, who smoke. This is certainly a large field, but it remains to be seen if the field wants a paper to itself, and if the new paper is able to occupy it. It does seem a little odd that if a man likes any particular form of pleasure he should be expected to read a paper devoted to that especial subject. Why should a man who rides a bicycle want to read a paper dealing exclusively with cycling, and never by any possible chance saying anything on the subject which any man could care to read? And why should the lover of golf be expected to subscribe to a golf journal, and read uninteresting remarks concerning the game, and tiresome biographies of distinguished caddies? I fancy that people do not care for journals of this sort, for if they did why should so many papers dealing with special subjects die of starvation after a very brief existence?

***

It is proposed to found a Lectureship in Literature in Cambridge University in memory of the late Leslie Stephen. It could be wished that this method of honoring illustrious men would take the place of the fashion of erecting statues in their honor. It would be a great step forward, and for this reason it is to be hoped that the project to found a lectureship in honor of Leslie Stephen will be carried out and that it will be extensively imitated in future years.

***

"The Last of the Mohicans" has just been added to the series of "Boys' Classics." This shows that Cooper is still read, but it suggests that he is read by boys only. Now that we are witnessing what are called "revivals of interest" in quite a number of dead authors, it is full time that Cooper should have his turn. Why should his admirable stories be chained to boys' backs? Consider them with the eye of taste or history and we shall find that they are [illegible]

***

Another clever book is entitled "The Ragged Messenger," by W. B. Maxwell. Its hero is a religious enthusiast who suddenly comes into the possession of a large fortune, and instead of spending it in luxury as his wife wishes him to do, devotes it to the relief of the poor, going into the slums and living in the service of the submerged tenth. The book reminds one of George Gissing's "Democracy," though the two books are quite unlike. The point of contact between them is that in both books the hero, who is anxious to benefit the poor, comes into sudden wealth, and the influence which this change of circumstances has on the two men is the real framework of the two stories. Mr. Maxwell's novel is certainly more or less painful, as it was inevitable that it should be, given the theme which the author intended to illustrate. But it is a good piece of work, and holds the attention of the reader. The hero, much as we may disapprove of some of his methods, and little as we may share his convictions, retains our sympathy to the last, and we cannot fail to recognise in him a genuine creation.

***

Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson has just published a historical novel entitled "Captain Fortune." The scene is laid in England in the days of the civil war. This is rather a bold experiment on the part of the author, for we have had so many historical novels dealing with the same period that the public may be assumed to have grown decidedly tired of Roundheads and Cavaliers. But Mr. Watson's story is spirited and full of adventure, and the reader need find no fault with it on the score that it takes him back once to the civil war.

***

Japanese books, or rather books concerning Japan, crowd all the newsstands. Apparently every man and woman who has at any time written a book on Japan has found some publisher who is willing to bring out a new edition of it. Perhaps people read these books, but I rather doubt it; for the piles on the newsstands do not seem to diminish to any great extent.

***

We have a new humorist, and his name is Louis Becke. It is something like ten years ago that Mr. Becke made his first appearance in English with that fascinating book "By Reef and Palm." Since then he has written a great deal concerning the South Sea, but he has rarely given us anything intentionally humorous. Lately he has been contributing to several of the daily and weekly papers *South Sea sketches* full of the most delightful humor. Recently I noticed a story of Mr. Becke's in The Westminster Gazette, concerning a duel somewhere in Polynesia, which was as funny as anything that the best of our humorists has written. And a little while ago another paper contained an account of a wonderful cat and a still more wonderful dog which belonged at one time to Mr. Becke. The story was funny enough to make even the cat laugh if he could have read it. Therefore we must reckon with Mr. Becke the humorist as well as with Mr. Becke the painter of South Sea scenes.

***

Mr. George Meredith, who has been latterly in ill health, has greatly improved. He is at present at his residence, which is described as charming, at Box, a few years past Mr. Meredith has kept to the hills of Surrey. His Alpine visits are very beautiful, but a delicious watering of memories and sea is necessary if a man is to keep Meredith at his best.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Aug. 6, 1904.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1904.—16 PAGES.

CHEAP CLASSICS.

A London writer discourses rather suggestively upon the multiplication of six-penny books, his immediate text being the issue of the separate plays of Shakespeare, well printed on good paper and in a cloth binding, for sixpence each. Another six-penny library, under the supervision of Mr. Sidney Lee, is announced, to comprise Shakespeare in ten volumes, Ben Jonson in twelve, Jane Austen in five, and so forth. But these are to be in paper covers. The commentator thinks it a mistake to add to these works such others as Butler's Analogy, Marcus Aurelius, Locke on the Human Understanding, and More's Utopia. "Is there," he inquires, "any man or woman who wants to buy them who would not also prefer to have them in a large type and in a good solid binding for the library shelves?"

Assuming that the large type and the solid binding could be had for the sixpence, most readers would probably prefer it. And yet not all. For complicated with the question of cheapness is the question of portability. There are readers to whom the handy volume would be preferable to the unhandy at the same price. Consider the condition of the seventeenth century reader who had to read folios or, at the smallest, quartos. Reading a book under such conditions was an undertaking not to be entered upon unadvisedly or lightly. It involved a comfortable table on which to rest the ponderous tome and a large tract of leisure assured beforehand. "Books that you can hold in your hand and carry to the fire are the most useful, after all, Dr. Johnson," was the excellent motto of Messrs. Harper's excellent "Handy Volume Library" of twenty years ago. Search of Mr. Birkbeck Hill's exhaustive index to Boswell does not enable one to verify this quotation. Is it possible that some unscrupulous and crafty man connected with "the house" suggested this motto out of his own head, as somebody confessed having suggested out of his own head that Johnsonism which Johnson never said, which served of old as the motto of the Temple Bar magazine: "Sir, let us take a walk down Fleet Street." However that may be, the sentiment does not need the backing of a name. The smaller a volume is, short of illegibility, the more useful it is.

And if we admit that the "classics" contain the best that has been written in the world, as the force of the term imports, then it is above all things the classics that ought to be presented in portable shape. The reading of a busy man must be taken in snatches, not only when but also where he can get it. For him a handy volume, a literal vade mecum, is a prime desideratum. Think of the enormous aggregate of time that is wasted by the dwellers within the radius of commutation of this metropolis, which might be saved for culture by each one of them humanely disposed if only the books necessary to his culture were provided for him in portable and even pocketable shape. In the sense to which the word was formerly restricted, the Greek and Latin classics, this has long been recognized, and there is no difficulty in getting a handy volume of a "classical" author. Why should not the English classics be made equally accessible? In fact, it is the classics of which the pocket editions are most urgently needed. What an admirable work has been the publication of the Newnes little classics! How many more readers have been attracted, or at least ought to have been attracted, for example, to Bacon's complete English prose works when these can be had in a single portable volume than when they are confined to "large type and in a good solid binding for the library shelves."

Portability is even more desirable than extreme cheapness. The classics to which we have just referred are not only printed in clear and not diminutive type, and their handiness due to the wonderfully thin and still opaque paper, but they are well and durably bound in leather. Of course, the cheaper the better, given good workmanship. The notion which has seized some philosophers that books should not be too cheap, on the principle of "nothing pay, nothing value," has little in it, ignoring as it does that a price which is a trifle to one reader may be a serious matter to another quite equally capable of profiting by the book. Hence the exquisite absurdity of Ruskin's arbitrarily fixing "a pound" as the price a volume "ought" to cost, meaning, ought to cost him.

A NEEDED LAW BOOK.

Everybody, according to Blackstone, ought to know some law. That is a highly plausible proposition, in a country in which it is a legal maxim that ignorance of the law excuses no man. It is true that the author of the "Comic Blackstone" annotates the remark with "The less the better." True also that Blackstone's "Commentaries" have never attained the status of one of those books that no gentleman's library should be without. In fact, Kent, for the purposes of the "general reader," is a better book.

The moral seems to be that the law book which every man ought to know, whether Blackstone's "English gentleman," or another, ought to be written with a view to the general reader, and not with an eye single to the lawyer or the law student. One such law book of human and lay interest we have had occasion to commend in these columns, namely, the "Legal Masterpieces," selected, compiled, and annotated by Mr. Van Vechten Veeder of the New York bar. The peculiarity of that book, for a law book, is that the editor's selections are made with reference not at all to the legal importance or value of the doctrine set forth in them, but simply to the literary art displayed in them, as models of "argumentation and exposition." The book is not so well known, we have reason to believe, to the legal profession, certainly it is not so well known to the general reading public, as it deserves to be.

The book we have in mind, however, is not of this character, being more strictly a law book, and yet belonging to that class of law book which Blackstone had in mind as giving law which everybody ought to know and which every one, in this country, is presumed to know. For certainly every American citizen is presumed to know the Constitution of the United States. As a matter of fact, nobody not a professed Constitutional lawyer knows it or can know it as it ought to be known by everybody. His knowledge is gained by reading a vast mass of judicial decisions scattered through many volumes of reports, and reports of different series, since it is not alone the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that it is necessary to read.

We have already histories of the Constitution and commentaries on the Constitution written by eminent jurists and doubtless deserving of every respect for their particular and several purposes, which are not the purpose we have in mind. What we have in mind is a book that should answer the question: What does the Constitution mean, as it has been judicially construed? Nobody who considers the matter at all can doubt the usefulness, we might almost say the necessity, of such a work. Certainly no public writer on current events could afford to be without it if it existed; and many such writers find themselves grievously hampered for the want of it. Even the professed Constitutional lawyer would find it a great convenience. It is necessary only to glance at the Constitution to see the desirableness of such a commentary. There is that famous phrase about "promoting the general welfare," which occurs twice. What, specifically, is the power of Congress in that respect, and what are the limitations upon that power? What is meant by "a republican form of government," which the United States are required to "guarantee"? And so on, and so on. Such a book should of course take account of the debates in the Constitutional convention as evidence of the intention of the framers of the instrument. It should take account also of speeches of weight and authority in and out of Congress and of arguments by advocates. But especially it should take account of the judicial construction of every clause which has furnished matter for dispute. Whatever lawyer writes such a book as it should be written will be entitled to the gratitude of his profession, and of a circle of readers much wider than that of his profession.

A Friend of FitzGerald.

The life of Prof. Edward Byles Cowell, which has recently appeared in England, is full of references to FitzGerald, Tennyson, and other literary men of the time in England with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. There are a number of letters from FitzGerald which give amusing and characteristic glimpses of that rich and delightful personality. Cowell was a highly distinguished Oriental scholar, and it was he who first introduced FitzGerald to Omar Khayyam; it was, too, for Cowell's pleasure that FitzGerald transisted some of the famous stanzas into English verse. Cowell used to say of FitzGerald and his wife that they were "two friends spoiled by marrying"; he married her because "people said he ought to do so." And perhaps there is a ray of light thrown on this matter by the remark that FitzGerald made to Cowell, when the latter announced to his friend that he was to marry Miss Charlesworth: "The deuce you are! Why! you have taken my lady!" Cowell's departure to India in 1856, to take a place in the college at Calcutta, was greatly to FitzGerald's grief.

Going back to Cowell's days at Oxford not long after his marriage, there is an amusing letter from FitzGerald to Mrs. Cowell as follows:

My dear lady, I thought you were going to cut me. Thackeray's visit to you I heard from no less a person than himself in a few lines. * * * Ah! you must not suppose that I don't wish to go to Oxford. Rather, I don't wish to create a new want to go there. As to your Monday's party, I would rather meet Thackeray with you all alone—and at Bramford—Summer or Winter—in the little old room of many memories! But in order that I may contribute something to the entertainment, I command you to wear that famous (and papistical looking) purple silk gown, seeing how I love all purples and lilacs. Thackeray is a noble fellow—something of a great man—no doubt Cowell sees this. As for you, you call ont "hero" too often. So I vent my spite, and am yours, Fretful Fitz.

On Nov. 5, 1870, Fitzgerald wrote to Mrs. Cowell:

Woodbridge, Gunpowder Night.

My dear Lady: Your letter was written on Gunpowder Eve, and you see above when I am answering it. I was thinking of you and yours this very day. For I hired a Horse and Gig and took myself over to Ipswich; chiefly for the dreary satisfaction of seeing the Kesgrave and Rushmere country before all the leaves had fallen; and as I went into Ipswich and again as I came out—I looked, and thought upon one of those white houses on the last Hill as you go down to Ipswich, where you and yours once resided. Then again there was the red house, with a railed-in space before it, as you go to Fore Street, St. Clemens—there you all of you once were. I might have called at Charles Henry's Office, but I thought he was always home to dinner about noon, so I did not. * * * I have written my annual Letters to Carlyle, Tennyson, and Spedding. The first answered very kindly by some hand not his; the second (as usual) by his Wife, and the third (as yet) not at all. Tennyson has been—and yet is—out of health, into some illness connected with Varicose Veins—which I remember his suffering with some twenty years ago. I have also had a very kind letter from Mrs. Trinity [Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the Master of Trinity College]—which tells me her Master is better—Donne writes in good health and spirits too: his son Freddy is just home on sick leave from India, but hopes soon to recover and go out again. This is all I know of those whom you also know.

I will forward the letters to Maurice along with this to you. I must see The Quarterly with the Professor's article; which I doubt not I shall identify. Tell him I take The Globe Newspaper and sometimes read it: but I want him to tell me what to think of it. Ever yours and his, E. F. G.

A still more emphatic communication runs as follows:

My Dear Cowell: Miss Crabbe has read in The Times your article on [Chinery's Makamat of] Hariri, not knowing whose it was, but thinking it might interest me, for she kept the Paper, and sent it here a few days ago.

Why, you were quite wrong in not sending it to me yourself, for I think it's capital. I am persuaded that all you want now is, not impudence, but confidence—to write away, as also to speak away, without fear, from a dull memory set agoing by a just, active, and intuitive intellect, now in its prime.

I believe you should always write as if with no more responsible object—than an anonymous article in a Paper or a letter to me. You should let yourself run wild, for you will never go astray, neither in morals, Taste, nor erudition. I say again, you can never go astray, constituted as you now are in morals and intellect, so run wild.

Really, when you think of the Scholarship that you can pour out, ad libitum, in such articles, I am ashamed to think of your taking any pains with such word pictures as my Omar, &c. This is true. Yours always, E. F. G.

The Thrush sings another Spring. It will bring out the Wberstead and Bramford Violets. Adieu. E. F. G.

Mr. Belloc's New Novel.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc has been employing his clever pen writing a novel, which, according to The London Chronicle, he describes as a little tragedy. It narrates the last days in the life of a tradesman of the City of London, a man of remarkable probity but somewhat old-fashioned in his ways. He has adventures in the higher finance, and, being "ill-suited to the responsibilities of our imperial position," he dies heart-broken.

A GENIAL DIETIST.

THE vigorous and inexhaustible Englishman, Mr. Eustace Miles, ceases a while from the theory and practice of athletics to devote himself anew to diet and the principles of feeding. Two of his little volumes in the "How to Keep Well" series are now just published by the Duttons, and show him in the most practical regions of dietary discussion. They have much of Mr. Miles's vivacious and candid style, and they will entertain and probably instruct those who take more than a gourmet's interest in what they eat, especially because Mr. Miles is distinguished from most diet reformers by a large and liberal outlook and a readiness to make concessions to merely human weaknesses and prejudices.

He lays down no hard-and-fast rules. He is not a vegetarian, in that he uses milk and eggs and some of their products. He seeks results, not the establishment of his own pet theories, though he has and cherishes such theories—his chiefly desired result being "fitness," bodily and mental. There are many possible roads to it. He even goes so far as to confess that he doesn't mind if he is violating a "law of health," so long as he remains persistently healthy. He believes, too, that some of the rival diets may have a message for humanity—the stale-roll diet, the fruit diet, the salad plan, the one-food, the no-drink, and the no-breakfast cures—all may bless humanity in their place and in certain cases.

***

Furthermore, Mr. Miles is willing to recognize the place which eating holds in society as it is ordered in these days. For instance, the slow-eating or much-chewing system, made famous some years ago by Mr. Gladstone's thirty-two bites on every mouthful, has many advantages; but it has its disadvantages; it is very tedious, it takes much time, and it "exasperates the onlookers." No wonder, for the hardier exponents of the plan carry it to an extent not dreamed of by the English statesman. Says Mr. Miles:

Carrying it out for some time, I found that a banana required many hundreds of bites; one mouthful of dry biscuit required over a thousand; a hundred and twenty bites is not at all an uncommon number for a mouthful of food.

Shall we marvel at the "exasperation" caused by such methods, even if it be only on the part of the butler; or at Mr. Miles's willingness to grant plenary indulgence to "people who are in a hurry, or think they are," telling them to choose certain kinds of foods that can be harmonized with their haste?

Still more, there is advice for those forced "domestically or socially" to eat unholy kinds of things; there is a choice of evils, and Mr. Miles is not for fomenting domestic or social discord. Even white bread has been "submitted to far too much abuse," and to the beginner who may find the strait and narrow path insipid he will not prohibit sauces, even the most piquant, or curry, or chutney.

***

Many people have thrived on the ordinary diet, Mr. Miles candidly confesses it; numbers of his friends persist in adhering to it, and are apparently healthy on it, physically, mentally, and morally. He does not begrudge them their health. Indeed, he will even say that those who can be healthy only under the ideal conditions insisted on by extremists have not attained to fitness, but are slaves of externals.

Having got so far, we need not be surprised to find the genial dietist characterizing himself as formerly a "crank" because he forgot that food must be agreeable and tempting, and eating in itself a pleasure. Still the personal equation enters largely into the pleasure of eating. Mr. Miles found out something strange about it in New York.

Set a New Yorker in fine and peaceful scenery for his midday meal and he will fume and fret. Set me at a crowded "at home" which many others enjoy, and I feel abroad and get little satisfaction. Some enjoy "society" (as it is called) and conversation; others prefer a good novel; others prefer other things. Hygienists are always laying down rules of enjoyment for others; that is one of their great crimes. The rules of enjoyment are individual rather than general.

And he is likewise amused at the different ways in which the best and sanest public receives a reform, according to whether it is urged as serious or vital, or whether it is brought forward sensibly as something very useful, at which it is not a sacrilege to laugh. Thus, if the slow eating habit should seem an objectionable and priggish one, he can see no reason why the humor of it—as, indeed, of most reforms—should not be realized.

***

This is the point of view that makes Mr. Miles's little books cheerful reading and that invites a hearing for his propaganda. He advances it skillfully and with an evident knowledge of what he speaks. He is full of expedients and practical advice, and much of what he writes may be read even by those who cannot embark with him upon a regime of spinach and split peas, curried beans, lentil croquettes, and bran and oat tea.

AUG

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Aug. 19.—John Murray will publish in September "William Shakespeare: His Family and Friends," by the late Charles Elton, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson.

***

The same publisher has ready an English translation of the Memoirs of M. de la Colvine, a French soldier who saw such battles as Ramillies, Malplaquet, and Donauwörth.

***

The Messrs. Routledge will soon publish an English translation of a German work which has attracted great attention. It is an imaginative account of a successful invasion of England, said to have been written by an important German officer.

***

The Longmans have nearly ready the second volume of an English translation of the Epistles of Erasmus, by Francis Morgan Nichols. The first volume appeared three years ago.

***

The report that Henrik Ibsen has written or is writing a play in which he expounds his views on war is authoritatively denied. The state of Ibsen's health does not permit his undertaking any literary work.

***

The centenary of George Morland's death, which occurs on Oct. 27, will be marked by the publication of two editions of the painter's life and works. One of the editions will be an extraordinarily beautiful reissue of the standard life of Morland, and will contain fifty photogravure plates, with a number of plates in color, hand painted, at the price of 10 guineas.

***

Heinemann will publish "King Leopold's Rule in Africa," by E. D. Morel, which deals with the treatment of the natives of the Congo Free State.

***

Messrs. Hutchinson announce "The Romance of Royalty," by Fitzgerald Molloy, which is concerned with Ludwig II. of Bavaria, Queen Isabella of Spain, Louis Napoleon, Maximilian, and others. The author undertakes to make his readers acquainted with the human side of these personages.

***

Among the works of fiction already announced are Max Nordau's novel "Morganatically," by Messrs. Chatto and Windus; "Orrain," a historical romance by Levett Yeats, and 'Nigel's Vocation," by W. E. Norris, to be published by the Messrs. Methuen; a novel by Silas K. Hocking called "Meadowsweet and Rue," by T. Fisher Unwin, and Morice Gerard's "A Lieutenant of the King," by the Messrs. Cassell.

Gissing's Last Book.

Of George Gissing, a man of great powers and ambitions, cut off just when his powers were ripening, his friend H. G. Wells writes thus in The Monthly Review:

"He was of rather more than average stature, finely proportioned, and, save for a droop of the shoulders and that slight failure from grace that neglect of exercise entails, he carried himself well * * *. He had quite distinctly a presence. His voice was round and full, and a youth in which books had overtopped experience had made his diction more bookish and rotund than is common. He was at first a little shy in intercourse, but then intelligent, self-forgetful, inaggressive, and enthusiastic."

The most interesting part of the article is that which tells us of the book that Gissing left unfinished, the book which was to come nearer to realising his life's ambition than any he had ever planned. All his passion at school was for the classics; he coached Mr. Frederic Harrison's sons in Greek; his conversation, when he warmed, was winged with fragments of old choruses and fine quotations; and after his first visit to Italy he was never tired of descanting on the glories of ancient Rome and the memories of his favorite Virgil. It was in this vein that he started "Veranilda," a task that occupied him for over two years; and his last letters show how much intellectual stress it laid on him. "I am now well past the middle of 'Veranilda,'" he wrote some time before the end, "and hope (with trembling) that I may finish by the end of the year." As Mr. Wells remarks, that tremor was prophetic.

The story, however, paints Rome in the sixth century, and not, as might have been expected, in the first. It is short of completion by its four last chapters, but so far as concerns its two principal characters, Basil and the Princess, the story is told. What we miss is the climax and the panic when the Goths arrive and tumble the ruins of the Eternal City down her seven hills. But it is clear from Mr. Wells's forecast that the volume to come is full of vivid characters: Decius, the man of poverty and wisdom; the deacon, Leander, blindly devoted to the aggrandisement of the Church; the Senator, Venantius, [illegible] with all about [illegible] and Basil, the hero, foreshadowing the new spirit in politics and learning. Whether the book, when it arrives, proves a success or not, it seems, says The Pall Mall Gazette, as if it can only intensify the irony and the pity of its author's early death.

It appears that the publication of Mr. Wells's article in The Monthly Review is the outcome of dissatisfaction on the part of Gissing's executors. It was to be printed as the introduction to "Veranilda;" but, as it did not give satisfaction to them, they interdicted its publication with the book. The result, according to Mr. Clement K. Shorter, writing in The Sphere, is that the publishers, the Messrs. Constable, have withdrawn £150 from the amount originally promised—a sum that he declares can ill be spared from the novelist's very meagre estate. Mr. Shorter mentions that the small pension from the Civil List that Mr. Gissing received will be continued to his two little boys for a few years by Mr. Balfour.

Magazine Notes.

Ainslie's for September is given over mostly to fiction; the most important of its stories is the first part of "The Heart of Lady Anne," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, to be completed in three parts. Caroline Duer has a story entitled "Her Brother's Tutor."

Mr. Ion Perdicaris gives in the September number of Leslie's Monthly Magazine his own story of his abduction by Rais Uli—he spells the name "Raissuli"—whom he calls one of the most interesting and attractive personalities he ever encountered. Ralph Connor's novel, "The Prospector," is continued, and there are a number of good short stories and discussions of current topics.

Harper's Bazar has an interesting account of "The Servant Question at Harbor Hill," as Mrs. Clarence Mackay has solved it, by Grace A. Fowler; a continuation of Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel, "The Masquerader," some short stories, and the usual disquisitions upon fashion.

The September number of "Good Housekeeping" is blazoned forth as "written entirely by men," yet does not seem to have suffered. Edward J. Canning writes of "Plants for the Decoration of the Home," and George Cecil tells of "Arts and Crafts in an English Village," with many good illustrations of the work of C. R. Ashbee's pupils in Chipping Campden. There are men's ideas on many household departments and a few stories.

Longman's Magazine contains "Further Ranching Recollections" by J. R. E. Sumner, "The Philanthropist and the Unit," by M. E. Francis, and the continuation of "The Tiger of Muscovy," by Fred Wishaw. In his department "At the Sign of the Ship," Mr. Andrew Lang discusses recent cricket in a fashion that no American literary man would be expected to apply to baseball, and makes merry with Father Gerard over the evolutionary theories of Darwin and Haeckel.

English Writers' Holidays.

London Correspondence of The Buffalo Express.

Authors are scarce in London at present, most of them having elected to spend the holiday season either in the country or on the Continent. H. G. Wells, who has not been feeling particularly fit of late, has taken his family to Switzerland. Just before going he passed the proofs of his new romance, "The Food of the Gods," which is coming out in volume form in the Fall. Miss Mary Cholmondeley remained in London until the end of the season, but she now has taken Lady Lugard's house, near Dorking, where she hopes to complete her present literary task—the first long novel she has undertaken since the publication of "Red Pottage." Miss Cholmondeley is so conscientious a worker, however, that it may be eight or ten months before she surrenders her manuscript. William Le Quenz, whose "Hunchback of Westminster" made its appearance only a few days ago, is at Castor, his country house, near Peterborough. Frank T. Bullen has been spending some time in the West Indies, but is now on his way back. Joseph Conrad has been busy for some weeks making the final revision of his new story, "Nostromo," but he left town a few days ago for the shores of the Mediterranean. By and on its blue waters he intends to combine business with pleasure, for the story which he means to write next will have its scene laid thereabout. G. K. Chesterton I met, one broiling hot day last week, puffing along through Charing Cross Road, his arms full of books and bundles. He was headed for a railway station. "We're down in the country," he gasped, "living at a little place near another little place. Won't be back until October." He is working on the last of the series of short stories which are appearing in The Idler and at home in Harper's Weekly.

E. W. Hornung, author of "The Amateur Crackman," is with his family at his country home, East Ruston, near Stalham, Norfolk. He is at work on a series of stories to be called "Hawkes of Jermyn Street," of which the hero is to be a young Englishman whose wits have been polished up in Park Row, New York. The stories are to begin publication in the United States and England next January.

Editor for Thirty-five Years.

Mr. Henry Mills Alden completed the thirty-fifth year of his editorship of Harper's Magazine last Tuesday, Aug. 16. It is a remarkable record, but even so does not measure the length of Mr. Alden's connection with the house of Harper. For six years before he became editor of the [illegible]

was twenty-six years old. Even before that he had edited for the Harpers their "Pictorial History of the Civil War." Still earlier he had written editorials for The Evening Post and THE NEW YORK TIMES, and even, like so many Americans who have grown into fame, taught school.

A Letter to Ruskin.

More eloquent of enterprise than of some other things, perhaps, is the following letter recently sent by a press clipping agency to "John Ruskin in care of Harper & Brothers." Inside is a newspaper cutting with some mention of Ruskin.

The inclosed article (so the letter runs) is certainly of interest to you. Will you not allow us to collect for you all newspaper items referring to mentioned subject or any additional topic you desire to be kept informed upon? We read all the important dailies, magazines, and other publications of the entire globe and can supply you with any material demanded on the shortest notice. As articles of special importance to you are appearing every day now it is urgently requested that you kindly send your orders at once to avoid loss of valuable matter.

Bibliography of Philippines.

Soon after the capture of Manila the Library of Congress began the preparation of a bibliography of the Philippine Islands. During the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress the Senate printed the result as Document No. 74, and later it was published by the library itself. In the preparation of this list the compilers drew largely on the manuscript notes of a certain bookish gentleman of Manila, Dr. Pardo de Tavera.

As Part II. of this work there now appears a copy of Dr. Tavera's "Biblioteca Filipina," 2,850 titles in many languages, with his own Spanish annotations subjoined, often to the length of a quarto page. The arrangement adopted by Dr. Pardo de Tavera is mainly alphabetical, but some entries are grouped by him under subheadings such as "Bandos," "Boletin de la Sociedad geografico de Madrid," "Regulations," &c., while titles commencing with an article are alphabetized under the article and not under the second word of the title, as is customary. The compiler attempts to present all literature relating to the Philippine Islands and his list is valuable, aside from his copious annotations, for its collection of Spanish and Manila imprints. The book is published jointly by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, as an auxiliary volume to the Gazetteer of the Philippines. (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.)

The Creevey Papers Again.

Owing to the constant demand for the two volumes of "Creevey Papers: A Selection from the Correspondence and Diaries of the late Thomas Creevey, M. P., 1768-1838," edited by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M. P., LL. D., F.R.S., E. P. Dutton & Co. has brought out here a new edition, in one volume. This makes the seventh impression of the work since its publication in November, 1903. It is from the same plates, but on thinner paper, and contains the same pictures as in the two-volume editions. These pictures are in half-tone, with the exception of the frontispiece, a portrait of Thomas Creevey, which is in photogravure. The book is bound in light blue cloth, with a design in gold stamped on the front cover.

Webster's Dictionary.

An application has been made to the United States District Court in Baltimore by the G. & C. Merriam Company of Springfield, Mass., against I. & M. Ottenheimer of Baltimore to restrain the latter house from publishing or selling any dictionary bearing the name Webster. It seems that the Baltimore firm, in publishing the dictionary, omitted portions of it, and then sold it as original. It is stated in the appeal that Noah Webster published his dictionaries through the Springfield house, and that after his death the company made arrangements with his heirs to continue the publication.

Just Published

THE TRUTH ABOUT MOROCCO

An Indictment of the British Foreign Office

By M. AFLALO

8vo. $1.50 *net*

MR. AFLALO has lived at the Court of Morocco, and points out clearly the stupidity of the British action in its transfer of predominant influence to France.

Read the review by **Perdicaris**, of **Raisuli** fame, in THE NEW YORK SUN, Sunday, August 21.

JOHN LANE : NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange should prove interesting reading to those who have old books for sale.

The new novel by HARRY LEON WILSON, author of "The Spenders,"

The Seeker

WILL BE READY AUGUST 23.

It's a book you'll have to read sooner or later—better put in your order now with your bookseller to be sure of having an early copy.

Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill, $1.50.

***The* Deliverance** By ELLEN GLASGOW. The best novel of 1904. 55,000 sold in 7 months. *Illustrated, $1.50.*

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY-PAGE & CO · 34 UNION SQUARE · NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

THE TIMES REVIEW says it is "Passionate, very brisk, full of well-edited self-revealings."

"A Departure in Modern Story-Telling," says the *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Daphne and Her Lad,

By I. J. LAGEN and CALLY RYLAND. $1.25.

The Romance of Two American Journalists.

"Rarely does one read between the covers of a book quite so natural a correspondence."—*N. Y. Globe.*

"It is not enough to say that the book is well done; it is a veritable masterpiece of its kind."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Entertaining throughout. . . . the most commendable feature is the artistic workmanship that has apparently made each writer reveal his or her personality."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Henry Holt & Company, [illegible]

FROM READERS.

Henry Llewellyn Williams's Reminiscences of the Famous Old English House of Lloyd.

New York Times Book Review:

NOT to know 'Lloyd' is to argue yourself nnknown"—as regards publishere extant. The Librarian of Knoxville, Tenn., "can find no pnblisher of the name of Lloyd," English or American! Luckily that literary horn of plenty, this journal, furnishes, as usual, light on this darkness. Its London letter, published in the same issue as "Librarian's" letter, says: "Household Words has passed into the hands of the Lloyd Company, publisher of The Daily Chronicle and several other papers." Among the several otbers is Lloyd's Newspaper. To the British masses it is what The Times is to the official class and The Illustrated News to society.

Who was Lloyd? Edward Lloyd was one of that brave, devoted, and intelligent band of newe vendors supporting with hard fighting such heralde of free speech as Hone, Horne, Hunt, Jerrold, Knight, &c. As the Government dnties forbade a cheap journal, the fetters were shattered by the newemen, though not removed till 1861, when an American established The London Telegraph as a daily at one penny. From 1830 Lloyd and the London newsdealers, Purkess, Vickers, Chard, Clark, Appleyard, (father and son,) Barth, Cleave, &c., baffled the Homo Office and defied crushing fines and pestiferous prisons. After many attempts Lloyd successfully started his newspaper, universal where a Briton settles. I can believe neither that Knoxville has no attractions for an Englishman nor that, one being there, he has not brought in Lloyd's.

Besides supplying news, Lloyd recognised the ravenous demand for light reading. Remember that the Original Penny Magazine and Chambers's had reached a two-hundred-thousand circulation. Lloyd launched "pilot balloons"—weeklies, monthlies, plain and illustrated, all penny veotures. Bnt at the first, like others, his Atlas, Entertaining Magazine, Miscellany, (do not confound with the later Halfpenny Miscellany, Miss Braddon's,) contained copious American matter and Freech translations. Finding that a serial novel carried the publication, he determined to make it carry itself. The meeting half way a population earning drihlets had been tested hy Alderman Kelly, who did a formidahle installment business—selling costly novels and Bihles to the lower middle classes—he sold 250,000 of the Scriptures through canvassers. Dickeos's novels were in shilling monthly parts, and, lastly, his "Master Humphrey's Clock" came ont in cheap weekly parts. Lower still, the notorious "Chief Baron" Nicholson floated a "Penny Pickwick." The ball was rolling. The day for scrappy papers—the forerunners of Tidhits, the Paris Voleur, and The London Thief (fact!)—was over. The continned tale was to rule indefiolitely.

Lloyd brought out fiction in penny weekly parts; eight pages with one illustration. He relied on home talent. We say talent, for his authors—showing his good editorship—became mostly famous in their lines. They blushed at their maiden efforts, mainly anonymous; the connecting link is that a certain one is ty the author of a named other. Still, from Pot calling the Kettle hlack, Cockneys know who wrote "The Black Pirate," or "The Red Barn." The authors of the popular Highway Knights Series—"Paul Clifford," "Gentleman Jack," "Tyburn Tree," (Purkess, not Lloyd, hy the way,) "George Barrington," (a pickpocket, to be nccurate,) &c., include a distinguished actress, a clergyman, (perhaps his pseudonyms, Malcolm J. Errym and Septimus R. Urian are anagrams,) to whom the lachrymose "Ada, the Betrayed" is ascribed also, and well-known novelists and journalists. Sala repudiates one Lloydish perennial—for it still sells and is played—"The Ruffian Barber"—hut "G. A. S." was never appended to a general denial that he wrote for the "Shoreditch penny dreadfuls." He sinned in good company, for his principal in that galley, Lloyd's factotum, Tom (Thomas Peckett) Prest, gloried in his works. Prest leads the long line of Loodon writers whom the multitude loved and sought—Pierce Egan, Jr., (editor of The London Journal;) the brothers St. John, (excluding Bayie;) Fairfax Balfour, (Watts Phillips,) and his brother, J. F. Smith, (Lloyd made him "his" by republishing, in parts, after The London Journal publication, his "Stanfield Hall";) Sir John Gilbert drew the illustrations to the Tudor episodes, Pettitt and Merritt, Brent, and Garvice. These exclude The Family Herald writers, whom Stevenson called "the Lady Messalina" school. Prest was to English sub-literature what Ponson du Terrial, ("Rocambole",) Dumas, Montépin, Pont-Jest, ("The Thugs,") and Richebourg are to France, and Ned Buntline (Judson) to us. I know the New England clique mock at Buntline—but his "Buffalo Bill" will live as long as "Leatherstocking." As for Prest, with his knack to capture and hold public attention, his "Claude Duval" ran three years, "Varney the Vampire" two, "Ela the Outcast" makes a dozen hundred-page books here, "The Old House in West Street" covers a hundred numbers, and "Angelina" was reprinted entirely as a volnme—unprecedented honors among people who never see a sovereign whole. As for his renowned "Blighted Heart," G. R. Sims the other day came upon a day labourer blubbering over a new edition of that "racker." He declared to the playwright that it msde him miserahle! Sims reflects that "one panses in awe-struck surprise at the British Navy being educated to weep over 'The Blighted Heart,' and at the next halt in the 'March of Intellect!'" But all the world is kin before Prest and the Lloyd books.

Besides, Lloyd's books were reprinted here. A relative, publishing in Boston and New York at the time, pictured his calls on the great poplar publisher at Shoreditch. (He removed to the present premises of Salisbury Square and Fleet Street in 1850.) Lloyd was a stout, ruddy, spare-nerved Englishman, a Pankn full of activity, and his mouth stopped not exactly on the ball head. He would interrupt the chat to speak through tubes to author, printer, and publishing office from his chair, as "How is 'Paul and the Pressgang' going?" and communicate the instructions from the reply: "Tell Mr. Scribe to keep 'Paul Pressgang' four numbers ahead;" or "Scribe, just wind up 'Pressgang' in two issues and get on with 'The Dumh Boy of Manchester'—the play is a hit at the Adelphi." The chief American reprinters were in treaty with him, but the plan was checked by a rival, "Harry Hazel," who Americanfied all Lloyd's stories, "Gallant Tom," "Jack Junk," &c., and so spoiled the market. You see, Lloyd's plan of launching a tale by giving a number or more with the first, suited us, as when we had five or six (Lloyd once gave away seventy-two pages for a penny to distance competitors!) they made our ninety-six-for-a-quarter book—by ingenione paging they counted as 112! This is one reason why native genius had no "show" ante-bellum.

As Lloyd's News succeeded, and authors left him, his obsolete books became mere metal and plles of woodcuts. I say cuts, for some of the illustrations to his first books were like Tudor blocks, done with the woodcutters' drawing knives, not gravers! Yet they were copied here with the text—see Dewitt's "Claude Duval," which had a long sale until Munro killed it with a ten-cent edition. Frank Leslie made a hid for them, and Dewitt would have bought what he had not reprinted; hut it was all the lot, or none, with Lloyd. The blocks have fed the engine furnace and the plates have been transmuted into the linotype for The Chronicle and News. The British National Library has not a complete set even of Prest's operas, and those that lingered in the cookshop libraries—for you could read a pen'orth with your chop and potato—are now no more, since the Cockney eating houses have succumbed to dairies and American flapjack counters. Besides, The News, under Douglas Jerrold's fine conduct, became an institution. Furthermore, remembering he had a Chronicle in 1855, Lloyd bought a local paper and made it the daily of that name, still flourishing as a power. With that adorable Chinese loyalty, quite English, Lloyd replaced Jerrold, on his death, by his son Blanchard, who remained editor some thirty years. The present head of the house only knows these two great papers, though this purchase of Household Words points to a widening beyond the daily and weekly. As for "the penny dreadfuls" of 1840, I do not believe he knows one of them hy name—certainly not by sight. Ichabod!

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.
Pearl River, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1904.

"The Silver Cross."

New York Times Book Review:

Not considering himself sufficiently involved concerning the "Pilgrim's Shell," Mr. Cadley completed the job by tackling another story from "Les Mysteries du Peuple," pnhlished in English eit years ago by an entirely differeot company. By the way, why was this not also called a "catchpenny," "incomplete," edition?

He says: "Some years ago the Commonwealth Publishing Company pnhlished 'The Silver Cross; or, The Carpenter of Nazareth,' which is deceiving, as many would believe that it relates to Christ, whereas 'The Silver Cross' covers the years from 100 to 130 A. D." Here Mr. Cadley must have either been very spiteful (so spiteful indeed that he hlinded himself) or else writing from hearsay, and very bad hearsay at that. "The Silver Cross; or, The Carpeoter of Nazareth," was pnblished not hy the Commonwealth Pnblishing Company, but hy the International Publishing Company, New York. Mr. Cadley's statement that the story cannot relate to Christ is most absurd. He says it covers the years from 100 to 130 A. D., but no such statement can be found either in the English translation or in the French original. Much at variance with Mr. Cadley's chronology is the direct statement of the anthor himself, contained in the very first sentence of the English version, that the events of his story occurred "about the fifteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius." Now, as Tiberius reigned from 14 to 37 A. D., the fifteenth year of his reign would be 29 A. D., and not 100, as Mr. Cadley avers. But the absurdity of this chronological error is outclassed by the further statement that the story does not deal with Christ, when all through the book the central figure is a carpenter from Nazareth, who is called "Jesus," "Messiah," "Son of God," who delivers the parables of the "Tribute Money" and "The Publican and the Pharisee"; who is washed hy Magdalene, and betrayed hy Judas; and, finally, on the next to the last page of the book, dies in agony upon the cross of Calvary. Either Mr. Cadley's sight failed him or his likes to juggle with facts in a most astonishing manner.

To cap off, your correspondent, "for the information of those who desire to read the 'Mysteries du Peuple,' would state that it was translated into English in 1863, and pnblished by Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row." This is the only statement of Mr. Cadley which I have been unable to find conclusive evidence against. Nor have I found any for it. The work may have been translated and printed as he says, but librarians of whom I inquired assured me that they had never heard of the edition, and that if there was any such, it was probably now out of print. Much good would Mr. Cadley's "information" do your readers.

CHARLES SUMNER.
15 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1904.

La Marquise de Crequy.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of Aug. 6 you mention the "French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century," translated hy Mrs. Colquhoun Grant from "Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de Créquy." After quoting a paragraph concerning Jean Jacques Roussean and his "Confessions," the writer goes on to say that "it might be interesting to learn something abont this Marquis [sic] de Créquy."

As a matter of fact Renée-Charlotte-Victoire de Froullay de Tessé, Marquise de Créquy, &c., was a real personage who died at a good old age in Paris Feb. 15, 1805. The exact date of her birth is uncertain, owing to the neglect of the vicar of the parish to register it properly. As her mother died at the time of her birth and her father was imprisoned as the Revolution got under way, the matter was not completed with. The memoirs herself asserts her belief that she was born late in 1859 or early in 1701. Her "Souvenirs," written for her grandson, Timothée Raoul de Crégny, are perfectly authentic nearly the whole being unfortunately written by herself, though among experts it is considered probable that the volumes dealing with the later years of her life were written by her friends from her accounts.

There have been a number of editions of the "Souvenirs" published in France, at least two in England, and an excellent translation in Italy, while a piratical edition was issued in Belgium.

S. T. H.
Stamford, Conn., Aug. 16, 1904.

"Mysteries of the People."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

"We all like to be 'right,'" and I do hope that I will not be taking up your valuable space in reply to "S. D. L." of the current issue in respect to "The Pilgrim's Shell."

"S. D. L." is correct as to the sixteen volumes, which I should have said were translated into three volumes, at $1.50 per volume, and published by Trübner & Co., Paternoster Row, and David Nntt, Strand, London, as well as hy Dick & Fitzgerald in one volume, double column, all in the year 1863. I do know of some libraries that have "The Mysteries of the People" in three volumes and under a false title. I still insist that it is a catchpenny of the pnblishers to ask 75 cents a serial, whereas the complete series of "The Mysteries of the People" can be purchased for the above amount.

This day in London are published at 1s. 6d. the following serials, taken from "The Mysteries": "The Golden Sickle," "The Brass Bell," "The Iron Collar," "The Little Brass Ornament," &c., all in one volume. As to "The Pilgrim's Shell," parts and chapters: Part I., "The Feudal Castle," three chapters; Part II., "The Crusade," two chapters; Part III., "The Borough of Laon," one chapter, and the sixth and last chapter in the series of three volumes is as follows: Volume I., four serials; Volume II., a continuation and two serials, and Volume III. a continnation and six serials, which cover twelve stories, whereas "S. D. L." claims eighteen stories. I am minus six stories, unless he includes a series of stories in one volume called "The Legends of France," also from Paternoster Row in 1841.

As to "The Silver Cross," it was pnblished by the Commonwealth Company, 28 Lafayette Place; paper, 25 cents; cloth, 70 cents.

Personally I am a great lover of Eugene Sue, and hope that many will read his works, which amount to nearly sixty volumes, and many of his stories are sold under false titles. It would be interesting to some of your readers to enumerate the French titles, English titles, and false titles, which, with publishers and dates, would fill two columns of THE BOOK REVIEW.

PETER CADLEY.
New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

One may count on it that everything of note by French authors of Sue's rating in 1850 was translated either in London or here, and published. Sue's "Mysteries of the People" was eagerly snatched up on its appearance in the Paris daily, and at least three versions appeared here. I believe the last current was held hy Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; I also believe none was complete, as—though opening finely with a description of a Paris insurrection from the quick, and with a novel plot on domestic history repeating itself through all ages in the aristocratic and laborer, but the mésalliance of the patrician and the beauteous plebeian linking the classes—the Socialistic doctrines, and, especially the "sweet story of old," retold hy a humhle eye-witness (which the Rev. Prof. J. H. Ingraham was soon after to make tolerahle) repelled all here. Proudhon, Fourier, &c., were bogies in spite of Greeley and his flock espousing their plans. I should think "Kelly," if not "Roorback," records one or another of our issues. In those days we did not deposit copies under the copyright law, and, indeed, issued books with the copyright notice, though under a penalty never enforced. Unfortunately, too, our second-hand booksellers "waste" all paper-covered books, even ante 1850—though they should not.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.
Pearl River, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1904.

Religious Spirit in Literature.

New York Times Book Review:

There is a certain spirit of literary exclusiveness and high-mightiness among our higher critics of books and of authors which at times is very exasperating to the unsophisticated judgment of the ordinary reader. This spirit is just barely endurable when these critics confine their Olympic judgment to strictly literary subjects; but when they occasionally launch forth an edict upon the common things of life, as to which the ordinary reader may have as much experience and as good a knowledge as these critics themselves, the provocation goes a little too far. An article on Richard Crashaw in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 13 affords a good example of this kind of criticism. Besides the analysis of method and technique which the writer of this article gives of Crashaw, and which he is doubtless competent to give, he touches off the religious character of the poet's writings in such lofty phrases as the following: "Religion to the modern mind does not seem a proper subject for vague raptures. We demand that it shall be applied to the problems of life. We distrust its sincerity when it seems to be made np of emotions mainly aesthetic."

Aside from the criticism that might be made of such statements from a purely religious viewpoint, this critic exposes himself rashly to strictures from the psychologists. While it is good and wholesome and altogether modern to advocate the practical application of religion to "the problems of life," one does not need to read very far into human experience to know that religion would touch but as lightly as a Summer breeze upon these same problems if it did not have the power to take hold and captivate not only the "aesthetic emotions but those that are the analysis of literary art and technique. Indeed, for a ready reference to such psychological evidence as is recommended this critic need go no further than one page back in the same issue of THE BOOK REVIEW that contains his own article to find some striking statements on the futility of trying to solve the problems of life by the method he advocates. These statements are made in an article on Prof. A. C. Armstrong's "Transitional Eras of Thought," and the writer quotes from this book passages that may serve for an immediate offset to the other's point of view: "The head has been found impotent to solve the riddles of the world and of life, and men now begin to hope that a working system can be discovered through the instincts of the heart." If reason, comments this writer, "has failed to solve the problems of life, as Prof. Armstrong rightly maintains, it is but natural, then, that man should turn to the feelings and to conscience. Consequently, in periods of intellectual failure and despair men usually recoil from the philosophy of reason to the philosophy of faith or the philosophy of the heart." (See also Prof. William James on "The Varieties of Religious Experience.")

A. A. McGURLEY.
New York, Aug. 15, 1904.

"Upconscious Plagiarism."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Apropos of recent discussions regarding "unconscious plagiarism" the following instance may interest your readers:

In The Smart Set for August the following verses appeared:

HEARTS.

They played at hearts on the ocean strand,
When the moon was shining bright;
He thought that the queen was in his hand,
She thought she played aright.
But Summer has gone, and they both have strayed
Away from the fickle wave.
He says 'twas only the deuce she played,
She says he played the knave.

These verses were submitted by Charles S. Friedman and were signed by his name as author. My attention has just been called to the remarkable similarity that exists between "Hearts" and a poem called "After the Game," which appeared several years ago in The Columbia Spectator, and was afterward reprinted in the second volume of a series of college verse called "Cap and Gown," published by L. C. Page & Co. This poem is as follows:

AFTER THE GAME.

They played at cards on the yellow sand,
When the fields and the trees were green.
She thought that the trump was in her hand,
He thought that he held the qneen.
But Winter has come, and they both have strayed
Away from the throbbing wave—
He finds 'twas only the deuce she played,
She finds that he played the knave.

In answer to my request for an explanation of the similarity, Mr. Friedman writes that he knows nothing of the poem "After the Game," and that his poem was written some five years ago.

THE EDITOR OF THE SMART SET.
New York, Aug. 13, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

John Bennett's letter of protest in your issue of Aug. 6, with its outburst of righteous indignation and sledge-hammer expression of the same, makes me cry ont, "Hit him again, John."

A few years ago, while an assistant in a large Brooklyn parish, I was ordered to instruct the children of the Sunday school in some hymns prepared especially for Anniversary Day.

One of the hymns was a frightfully mutilated version of the late Bishop G. W. Doane's "Fling Out the Banner," for which credit was taken by some individual whose name escapes my memory.

I explained to the children of the Sunday school the robbery that this supposed Christian hymn writer had been guilty of, and took occasion to emphasize the very wide range of prohibition embraced in the Eighth Commandment.

In no field of literature do we meet with so much misappropriation as we do in the field of hymnology, and we need a few John Bennetts to get after the literary kleptomaniacs, whose crime is on a par with that of the old morgue keeper who "stole the pennies from the dead men's eyes."

GEORGE C. GROVES, JR.
The Rectory, Red Lodge, Mon., Aug. 17, 1904.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac."

New York Times Book Review:

Permit me to say I was mightily pleased to see the "renailing" operation in re Ethel Lynn's (Mrs. Biers) poem, "All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night," so ahly performed by your correspondent Etta L. Crans, who in the concluding portion of her communication, speaking of Mrs. Biers, says: "I have no idea of her sympathies politically." Let me state that Mrs. Biers's loyalty to the Union was as pronounced as her personality was charming. No further proof of this need I mention than quoting two stanzas, the second and second last, from her poem "On the Shores of Tennessee":

"And, Pompey, whilst old master is waiting
For death's last dispatch to come,
If that exiled starry banner
Should come proudly sailing home,
You shall greet it slave no longer,
Voice and hand shall both be free
That shout and point to Union colors
Sailing np the Tenoessee.

"Pompey, help me lean upoo your shoulder,
Help me stand on foot once more,
That I may salute the colors
As they pass my cabin door.
Here's the paper signed that frees you;
Give a freeman's shout with me—
God and Union be our watchword
Evermore in Tennessee."

MAJOR RUDOLPH FITZ-PATRICK.
New York, Aug. 8, 1904.

AUG

MAGAZINE FICTION.

Are Editors Influenced in the Selection of Their Stories by the Tastes of Their Readers?

I.

New York Times Book Review:

MR. OWEN KILDARE states facts relating to present-day magazine literature. But what would you have? Who buys or reads magazines? You will be told that they are read by folks to "kill time," "idlers with no better mental tastes or occupations," "ad" writers looking for new tricks in the "ad" line; free library "deadheads," who will read any old thing if it costs nothing, hnt who develop a finicky sense of selection when investing their cash (which seldom happens) in reading matter; soldiers in our colonies, who get them as naked savages or calamity-overtaken people receive cast-off wearing apparel from folks having no further use for such articles; dwellers in cheap tenements who receive them from those they wash for, and other types of readers which space will not permit cataloguing. Those mentioned constitute the majority of magazine readers. Now, as the male American is too busy chasing the golden calf with the knife of business, and as the daily newspapers permit him to bolt a knowledge of the day's happenings as most of them bolt their food, the average magazine provides some entertainment after the racing, sporting, and stock-jobbing information has been digested. If he is unmarried, he will naturally turn to the yarns about how girls are persuaded to give up the blessed state of single life for the tortures, terrors, and agonies of matrimony, after much persuasion on the part of the "square-jawed, smooth-faced" young man, who is (in this class of fiction) always a Hercules, with an ability to chew horseshoes or use wheel spokes for toothpicks. Strangely enough, if this type of magazine reader belongs to the anaemic, concave-chested, pimple-faced breed, he through some psychological jugglery places himself in the shoes of the hero of the yarn, with an ambition to retail some of the tall talk let loose upon the heroine by the white-shoed, flannel-garbed, labor-free leading man of the story. When one of this class of readers marries, he reads the sociological pap, the scientific appis parings, and the immensely funny tail end of the magazines, looks at the half-tones of posing stage folks, and takes the magazine home for his women folks.

A female consumer of magazine food rarely changes her diet. From this time she switches on to the straight fiction track and the fairy story road until old age makes it impossible to use her eyes she commutes on that line. The maid and the hero, the hero and the maiden, only and always interest her. When she buys a magazine she looks over ths contents page, cuts the leaves of the section containing the latest novelsits by ths Countess Rabensquabenhausen, (née Flora Comehire of the Comehires of Newport,) then dashes into the newest of George Pippert's society sketches, studies the "wash" work of the geniuses skilled in imitations of Du Maurier and stealings from Mnnich's "Jugend," condensing all their pilferings into beings consisting of gowns and faces like the figures in the French fashion monthlies, and "square-jawed and smooth-faced" exceptions to ths general run of men. Ths articles on "Are There Any Vaudeville Shows in Lhasa?" "Will the Sea Ever Dry Up?" and "How to Grow Grape Fruit at ths North Pole," or any scientific reading, be it ever so popularised in style, matter historical or biographical, (exceptions made in Joan of Arc's or Catherine II. of Russia's case) might just as well Le printed in Ths Tinkers' Journal the man in the seat ahead is looking over.

Then there are those industrious utilisers of ths privileges the public library grants, the shopgirl and factory girl. Thsy "just worship" Bertha Clay, Charles Garvice, and the other copyists of the Cinderella myth—the poor maiden marrying the rich and titled man. They do not hanker, when they sit down to read in their few-roomed home, after descriptions of hovel existence, drunken parents, squalor, or a degraded home atmosphere; they are fully acquainted with that side of life No; they hunger for descriptions of "society," its finely upholstered homes, equipages, jewelry, and, abovs all, tha expensiva fahrics the fashionabla dressmaker and milliner can put together—at the rich husband's expense. There are millions of girls of this class constantly dreaming Cinderella dreams in the chimney corner, waiting for the fairy godmother who never comes.

Ths brother of this class of readsrs either absorbs mattsr pertaining to the Younger or James brothers, or gets what parents call "the Alger fever." Alger's books catch the wage-earner's son invariably on account of the hero always beginning life as a bootblack or newsboy, and ending his career as President of some bank, railway, or trust. What does Bill or Mike care about lushers, folks in rags, and starving—in books? His environment displays such types svsry day. But he places himself in Tom the Nswsboy's place, and, like his sisters, looks for rungs in the ladder of life to climb to affluence; he is innocent of that logic which teaches us that to be a railroad or bank President needs a bettsr early education than yelling "extra" and playing craps.

Magasins publishers are looking for a fat wad of advertisements in their publications, and the way to get a thousand dollars a page "ad" is to prove to advertisers that the magasina has nearly a million copies circnlated every issus. Now, as women constitute about 90 per cent. of magazine readers, Mr. Publisher gives his patrons the kind of mental food they can assimilate. As the majority of American women have snobbish propensities, the publishers have an open eys for matter appealing to such proclivities and furnish it. Ths publisher knows that the only women interested in lushers and starving and decrepit folks, both in real life and in their reading matter, are a few rich society men and women who see so much of the glitter, hypocrisy, and vice of gilded wealth surrounding them that their attention is turned to the unfortunate and the vicious, just as Mrs. St Sorrel of Horse's Hoof, Squash County, has a deep hunger to see the marvels of our swell hyphenated hotel, after years of an environment of barns and fertilizers.

Therefore the poor, numbering millions, desire reading matter about the rich; the rich, numbering only some thousands, are interested in the steerage side of society. Go down on the east side of New York (not the Ghetto) and look over the stocks of the booksellers, and you will understand why the shopgirl packs the theatres that produce "For Her Children's Sake," "More to be Pitied than Censured," and other rivals to Shakespeare's plays; you will understand that she reads "Richard Carvel" and books of that type—when she can borrow them of some other borrower or the free libraries. But when she spends her nickel or dime she invests in "Lord Elesmere's Wife," "Lady Diana's Pride," "He Loved but Was Lured Away," "Set in Diamonds," "Lady Damer's Secret," &c. In the free library she will just take one bite each of Howells, James, Hardy, or the better modern novelists. This she does out of curiosity; it costs no coin. E. A. CUSTER.

New York, Aug. 17, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Owen Kildare's comments on my expression of views regarding magazine fiction are interesting and amusing. To my mind the original plot of the woman who married the divekeeper was much more natural, artistic, and convincing than ths editor's corrected and revised version, which failed to find favor in the author's eyes. The required happy ending sometimes makes a farce out of a tragedy. The artistic sense often requires less mercy than justice; the man or woman who has transgressed ths law should bear the penalty, even though ths tender-hearted, fatherly editor would spare the supersensitivs reader a pang or a regret. Some of us occasionally eat a pickle to take the sweet taste of a dessert from ths mouth.

Many read not to be amused but to gather wisdom from the experiencs of others. Thc very reason that foreign authors are read with avidity is because they create seemingly flesh-and-blood characters, who do not ride a perpetual merry-go-round to the tune of "Mr. Dooley." If women form the majority of the reading public, the tastes of the simple or frivolous of that sex should not be catered to with tea and sweet crackers to the exclusion of the claims of the more vigorous minds of the thoughtful women whose world is not bounded by their front, side, and back fsnces.

In the article of "E. G. O." from The London Academy, quoted in THE BOOK REVIEW, there is a grand defense of the use of the first person in narration. Speaking of "David Copperfield," "E. G. O." says: "It is difficult to estimate how great a portion of the delight of tha book rests in tha fact of its being narrated in ths first person. * * * I love to hear a writer say his own say. * * * Though the voice be the voice of David, the thought and the word are those of Dickens." "Jane Eyre" has outlived thousands of novels because the little heroine relates her own strange experiences and records her heart throbs with the freedom and vigor of one who talks instead of writes. Our letters are always more natural and telling than our essays. A narration in the first person is apt to be graphic, and a little finesse will suppress the too frequent repetition of "I."

C. K. A.

Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 14, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

Mrs. Atherton's remarks on American literature are certainly vigorous. We all seem to enjoy them, even to the editors keeping a firm grip on their "cane-seated chairs" in the teeth of the fierce gale. If she slightly resembles tha excited and vociferous Populist with her panacea of new editors instead of new laws, and if the remedy seems somewhat inadequate to ths ills shs deplores, at least we admire her zeal and patriotism. As a quite unprejudiced observer in the reading public, I am inclined to think that any lack of breadth and range of subjects is due to the limitations of the writers themselves rather thau to those of the editors. If the latter have usurped the rights of original thought, it must have been a case of the "survival of the fittest."

Personally I should never have supposed that there was any discrimination as to certain fields or subjects in fiction. I have seen countless weird, mystic, supernatural, pathetic, pessimistic tales—so many that a story of ordinary commonplace people is as water to my thirsty soul. At times, in the midst of ths would-be artistic and impressionistic fiction so much affected at present, I have longed for a good moral Sunday school story of the most extreme type. If Mrs. Atherton's crusade is to give us any more labored attempts at originality, I shall feel like starting a counter-crusade.

Of course, like the rest of the "long-suffering public," I have one means of protest. Mrs. Atherton is most kind to espouse our cause, bnt we are not wholly defenseless. If we read the magazines, it is because we like. Though at times I may feel disgusted and superior, I get much pleasure from them. Not having supposed that they were, in the nature of things, the best places to find great literature, I have generally been surprised at their excellence. When I think of some of the magazine writings of Barrie, Kipling, Mrs. Ward, Maurice Hewlett, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Deland, and Miss Brown, among many others, I am far indeed from being scornful. I have no contempt for such "minor poetry," e. g., as that of Father Tabb or of Miss Peabody. I have seen good literary criticism in the pages of Scribner's and Harper's. In The Atlantic not long ago I found two essays side by side, "The Foe of Compromise" and "The Honorable Points of Ignorance," both of which seemed to me very fine. I recall with pleasure some of the short stories in Harper's, among others some by Mary Applewhite Bacon and Elmore Elliott Peaks. Far be it from me to say whether all this is literature or not, nor do I much care. However, I have read even in magazines poems by William Watson and Swinburne, essays by Masterlinck, and my first acquaintance with Conrad was gained through Typhoon in The Critic.

After all, is it not a false theatrical sign that magazine reading should be considered so seriously? A magazine must have regard for its readers. It may be as Nietzsche says, that "What is food and balm for the soul of a higher sort is an ordinary soul's poison." Speed the day when souls of a higher sort are so plenty that such a novel as "The Ambassadors" will appear in Munsey's, but at present let us now and then feel grateful to the editor for gently winning us to read so much that is really worth while. K. G. W.

Berkshire, Vt., Aug. 15, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

At the risk of seeming to harp too vigorously on ons subject, let me venture to enter another plea for Stephen Crane's work, aside, this time, from his childhood stories. The communication of Mr. Owen Kildare, published in your issue of Aug. 13, furnishes a certain amount of excuse for this, since indirectly it brings Crane's case to point. Crane experienced ths same difficulty which Mr. Kildare has encountered in finding a publisher for true stories dealing with "low life," and when, as a desperate chance, he published his story "Maggie" at his own expense, the judgment of the publishers was justified hy the small sale. It was only after the immense, if ephemeral, success of "The Red Badge of Courage" that there was any demand for the infinitely finer and more realistic studies, "Maggie" and "George's Mother," and even then they sold only hy reflected glory. Why? Mr. Kildare supplies the answer—they were "too true."

Mr. Kildare himself argues a truism, for it has become an axiom that the American fiction-reading pnhlic does not want the truth. As for high life and low life, the distinction is of no moment to the general discussion, save as low life offers the issue at hand, for surely Mr. Kildare will admit that there is as much unnaturalness and lack of truth in current stories about "how Lord Augustus he said this, and how Lady Blanche she said that," as there is in the pseudo-transcriptions from east side life to which he specifically objects. Proverbially, human nature is much ths same the world over; if you must varnish one kind, you may as well varnish another, seems to be the principla adhered to hy the writers of to-day's fiction, and that section of the puhlic to which they cater.

Said a friend of mine the other day, "God knows we get enough truth in working hours; let's have a few cheerful lies in playtime." This expression of opinion is, apart from its roughness, typical of the people who huy novels and magazines; they don't want the truth, but lies, and cheerful ones. They want the gilded romances which is absent—mercifully—from their lives, and which whoops from the pages of such a book as Miss Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," and, in like kind, if less degree, the stories of "tousled goldsn hair" and "God bless dear mamma and papa, though a don't know where they are," which justly excite Mr. Kildare's mirth. Well?

It is only occasionally, and then usually by accident, that stories of any real truth about low life, or any other kind of life, leak out through tha medium of the English language. Howells and Henry James write the truth, but theirs is to a great extent the guarded truth that obtains in ths more civilized (savs the mark!) classes, and appeals only to those classes. Of the slums, where passion, flogged hy necessity and unhampered hy the so-called finer conventions, runs naked in the street, few havs dared to write the truth, fewer havs known how to do so, and fewer still have been able to publish it. Of these few Stephen Crane, I think, was one. His fame, such of it as yet remains, rests in great measure on the memory of the success of "The Red Badge of Conrage"; but his best work was in "Maggie" and "George's Mother," books which, as aforesaid, would never havo attracted the slight notice which was their portion had it not been for the furor over the other, flashier and falser, work. Crude and faulty they are unquestionahly; but in them Crane wrots whereof he knew; and the written words attest indisputahly to the knowledge and to the emotions inspired thereby, or, at any rate, so it seems to me. I should like to know Mr. Kildare's judgment on "George's Mother."

ARTHUR STANLEY WHEELER.

Grovs Beach, Conn., Aug. 13, 1904.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

A word in season has been said hy Mr. Owen Kildare. I am a British subject residing in the United States. I have for nearly twenty years been more or less continuously engaged in literary work. I have written a great number of short stories, some of which have been published in English and American magazines. I have no hesitation in saying that the stories which were actually accepted and paid for were the worst things, in my own opinion, that I sver wrote, and that the stories in which I honestly etrovs to depict life's realities faithfully were invariably refused. One New York magazine seemed eager to publish short stories from my pen. I sent its editor some entirely fanciful sketches of New York society, and he immediately accepted them. When I subsequently sent him some studies of American life, founded on observation and knowledge, he returned them to me as "unsuitable." Why is this? The editors of American magazines do not, to quote your editorial ukase, "want Zolaesque realism." What, then, do they want? Unreality? Mr. Owen Kildare should have said that it is artificialisation (not art) American editors require in pictures of "low life." I have an unpublished realistic novel. Its title is "A Saviour of Women." I asked Mr. Thomas Hardy to read it, and he said it might be described as a "lurid background" to the false, hypocritical life of to-day. One Chicago publisher objected to the story because the characters in it, though real, are "disagreeable." What a specimen of literary coxcombry this is! Are we, then, not to have life depicted at all if it is "disagreeable"? The Americans plume themselves on their propriety. So do the American publishers and editors. Let them not deceive themselves. Prudery is not purity, and mock modesty is not morality. Literature suffers when hypocrisy reigns in society!

D. F. HANNEGAN.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 17, 1904.

VI.

New York Times Book Review:

Owen Kildare tells us in rather a complaining manner that the notion of [illegible] course not; and why should it do so? There are very few people in the world whose lives are laid along such entirely pleasant lines that they must necessarily turn to painful literature, for pastime or entertainment. Mr. Kildare is not the first writer who has had to learn of this fact, and it is rather out of keeping with his general make-up to rebel at the condition.

Although he speaks of himself as a being of the slums; one is inclined to believe hs was in not of the slums. A slum product does not stand transplanting. The east side realist should he very grateful to the ill fortune that very probahly plunged one or perhaps two generations of the Kildares into the poverty-stricken atmosphere where they were destined to, mentally, "lie fallow" and thereby prevent their descendant from becoming a political decadent. It is well, however, that he accentuates the fact of his heing horn in an atmosphere alien to culture; because there are many in the writing field who believe the artistic or literary instinct to be a matter of silver spoons, "purple and fine linen," &c., and are wont to denounce all who are lacking in the possession of these as impostors.

New York, Aug. 16, 1904. A. P.

"To Carry" for "To Lead."

New York Times Book Review:

The writer would like to inquire how common in the Nortbern States, New England particularly, is the use of the verh "to carry," in the sense of "to lead" or "conduct."

A party of us some year or two ago were amused at a story told hy ons of our nsighbors of Tennessee, a rather stout lady, who on describing a visit recentiy made, stated that "she was met at the door hy a decrepit little old man, who carried her into ths parlor." The impossibility of such a feat made this case sound ridiculous. We have often repeated tha story as an example of accepted provincialism, hut in the July Atlantic, in the extracts from Emerson's Journal, this same use of the word "carry" appears no less than three times on as many pages—first, second, and third pages. For example, at the bottom of the first column: "Saw Sumner, who on the 2d carried me to Mr. Chase," &c. Also second column, second page: "I accepted, and Sumner then carried me into the chambers of the department," &c. Also first column of the third page: "Sumner insisted on carrying me to Baron Gerolt, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps," &c., all of which would go to indicate that its usage was quite common, much more so than the writer supposed.

It reminds me, too, of a favorite story of Prof. W. D. Whitney's which he used to take delight in relating to his language classes at Yale in the sixties as an example of Philadelphia provincialism. Ths story ran that two ladies were calling on a friend. One preceded the other a moment in her entrance, and was greeted by the inquiry, "Where is your companion?" The prompter visitor explains, "She is outside, wiping her gums on the doormat."

WILLIAM R. BELKNAP.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 12, 1904.

Mandan Territory.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to ths inquiry of Sophia Harriman Howe in yonr issue of Aug. 6 regarding Mandan Territory, United States of America, I cannot add any definits information as to the Tarritory of Mandan, but I find on an atlas of the United States published in New Haven by N. S. S. Jocelyn in 1823 a Fort Mandan on ths Upper Missouri River, and also Mandan Village. Again, on Mitchell's School Atlas, published hy Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., in Philadelphia in 1848, I find the eastern section of Missouri Tarritory covered hy the word Mandans, referring presnmably to one of the more prominent tribes of the Indians of that time. The section covered hy this titia would now be ths sonthwestern portion of North Dakota. On the atlas of 1893 there are only four Territories given, Northwest Territory, Missouri Territory, Arkansaw Territory, and Oregon Territory, while the rest of the California and New Mexico sections are put down as "unexplored country." The atlas of 1848 gives Missouri, Oregon, and Indian Territory only.

FRANK H. JOHNSTON.

New Britain, Conn., Aug. 18, 1904.

Gen. Custer's Record.

New York Times Book Review:

Ona of your correspondents recently questioned a statement of mine concerning ths achievements of the Third Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. Custer in the latter parć of the civil war. Although I stated that I was writing history, he seemed to cast douhts upon the accuracy of both assertions.

The first statement questioned was taken bodily from Custer's farewell order to the Third Cavalry Division, dated April 19, 1865. This order may be found on Page 307 of Capt. Frederick Whittaker's "Complete Life of Gen. George A. Custer," published by Sheldon & Co. of New York in 1876.

This claim being thus established, my statement that I am writing history still remains uncontroverted. If your correspondent persists in his impeachment, he questions Gen. Custer, not myself.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1904.

Some Macmillan Publications.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out in Bell's Handbooks to Continental churches, "The Cathedral Church of Bayeux and other Historical Relics in Its Neighborhood," by the Rev. R. S. Mylne, with forty illustrations; the British School at Athens' "Annual" for the session of 1903-1904; "Chinese Made Easy," by Dr. Walter Brooks Brouner and Fung Yue Mow, with introduction by Herbert A. Giles, M. A.; July number of the Burlington Magazine; "The Problem of Monopoly," by Prof. John Bates Clark; "The Anglo-Norman Dialect," by Louis Emil Menger; "Weather Influences," by Prof. Edwin Grant Dexter, with introduction by Cleveland Abbe, LL. D.; "Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political," by Owen Feltham; "The Natural History of Some Common Anthracite," by Oswald H. Latter; "Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Waxes," by Dr. J. Lewkowitsch; "An [illegible] to [illegible]

CURRENT COMMENT

Views of Experts Here and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

VICTOR HUGO.—Twenty years have now all but elapsed since the death of Victor Hugo, the centenary of whose birth has already been celebrated. Ten years ago it might have been thought that his fame was destined to undergo a period of eclipse. As the older generation, to whom the name of Victor Hugo had symbolised so much besides literature, passed away the Hugo superstition would also (it was freely anticipated) fade and vanish. Time would reveal the intimate pettiness of the creator of "Napoléon le Petit." But the younger men in French literature have a very different tale to tell from this. Hugo is already to them the eponymous hero of the nineteenth century. It is "the century of Victor Hugo," quite as assuredly as its predecessor is the century of Voltaire. And Hugo is much besides this: he is the lawgiver who has founded the new dispensation of French poesy, and has broken up the antiquated tradition of Malherbe and Boileau, or, if he has not broken it up, he has at least "fulfilled it" in a very orthodox and thoroughgoing manner. Victor Hugo is the greatest poet that France has produced, and his fame is as well established in his own country as that of Goethe in his. To Englishmen in general, it must regretfully be admitted that he is still known almost exclusively as the author of a somewhat obsolete romance called "Notre Dame de Paris," who also, by the way, (happy afterthought) wrote "Les Misérables." It is desirable that a time limit should be affixed to this self-complacent disregard of the greatest of French poets—a poet the accidents of whose life should insore him an especial interest for Englishmen. Political exiles have always been dear to us islanders, and of all such exiles who have sought refuge under the union jack the most illustrious, surely, is the author of "La Légende des Siècles," the best of whose work both in prose and verse was written in the small islands which remain to us the only souvenirs of the vast continental possessions of Henry II. and Henry V. With our two greatest writers again, Hugo has a special affinity. Both for Shakespeare and Scott he evinced the warmest and most flattering admiration. To what is, perhaps, his finest and most rhetorical critical monologue he gave the title "William Shakespeare." He stands in France for dramatist and romancero par excellence, as Shakespeare and Scott stand with us. He resembles them, too, in his life. Like the greatest of English authors, Victor Hugo made a large fortune by his pen. He sprang from the same middle-class that nearly all our great writers have sprung from. He would have preferred us to believe that he sprang from the loins of a very ancient family of Lorraine, but this has been proved to be a delusion. His grandfather was a cabinet-maker of Nancy. * * * The influence of Scott upon Hugo's lifework was second only to that of Shakespeare. His ideal of romance, as he stated more than once, was Walter Scott grafted on Homer. He had an intense admiration for the Waverley novels, and the themes of two of his earliest dramas, "Cromwell" and "Amy Robsart," were evidently suggested by "Woodstock" and "Kenilworth." He regretted that Scott, in "Quentin Durward," should have selected Louis XI. as a representative of the French monarchy. Yet when he came under the stimulos of some Constable of the French capital to project his first great historic romance, "Notre Dame," he selected precisely the same period for his "Gothic profile." Bnt his idea of historical romance wae very dissimilar from that of the Arioeto of the North. Scott combined analytical power with the sagacity of a practical statesman, the rich and crafty humor of a lowlander with the realistic insight of the antiquary and the imaginative vigor of the great historian. Hugo sacrificed realism ior the romantic and the picturesque.—The Bookman, (London.)

ROMEO AND ANTONY.—Doubtiese to Shakespeare, as to many men in that riotous Elizabethan period, there came the temptation to think that the whole world was well lost for love. In characteristic fashion Shakespeare paints for us two ways in which the passion of love can ioflnence meo. It can redeem a man, as it did Romeo; it can destroy a man, as it did Mark Antony. Notice how skillfully we are shown that at the opening of the play Romeo was a man who loved rather imaginatively than in reality. He had a "tnadresse" for Rosaline, he uses the conventional terminology of lovers, he talks about Cupid and Diau's shaft, and the rest of the sickly conventional literature of the enamored. But Juliet converts him from the mere romance of love into a heart-whole passion, invading the entire personality. Before he was in love with love, now he is in love with a woman, and his oature becomes infinitely stronger and purer. Listen to him when he is told the news of Juliet's feigned death. There is no fantastic literary rubbish which he thinks appropriate to such an event. Before he was more or less of a puppet pulled by alien wires, a plaything in the hands of fate; now he is a man. "I defy yon stars." Destiny has no longer hold of him. He is prepared "to shake the yoke of inauspicious stars from his world-wearied flesh," and without one word of poetical imagery it is plain Juliet with him now. "Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee to-night." There is all the simplicity of a definite resolve in which the whole nature is enlisted. From the external standpoint there is disaster, ruin, catastrophe, becanse "violent delights have violent ends," but from the inner spiritual side of the man's nature, which concerns us in tragedy, there is a triumph even in defeat, a victory over weakness, an entire satisfaction for our moral conscience. Romeo has achieved the end of his life; he has died upon a kiss.

It is different with Mark Antony, because both the age and the character of the hero are different. The chastisle self-reliance of a middle-aged man who ought to be conquering the world, and is conquered by a splendid courtesan, the serpent of old Nile, is not a noble thing at all, it is a despicable thing. But Shakespeare is much too much of an artist not to surround this theme of passion so destructive to masculine energies with all the splendid light and color of Eastern magnificence. We cannot afford to despise either Antony or Cleopatra, because Shakespeare will not for a moment allow us to regard them otherwise than as august, grandiose, tragio personalities. Think how Milton treated much the same theme in his "Samson Agonistes," and you will see the difference between a Puritan moralist and a sympathetic humane dramatist. Milton cannot conceal his scorn for the degenerate Samson, he cannot refrain from righteous railing against his Delilah. But Antony is a Hercules, a demigod, "the demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm and burgonet of men." He is a ruin, but a ruin not wanting in grandeur, as it were the shell of an imperial castle.

Both these two lovers, Romeo and Antony, have as the copartner of their fates the women they deserve. As a rule, Shakespeare made his women somewhat wanting in complex features. He lived in an age before the rise of what we call feminism, and his heroines, consisting as they do of one or two well-marked characteristics, are never analyzed as fully or as carefully as his men. But because Shakespeare's women have fewer elements, they are, what they are intended to be, strong, extremely direct, practical, with the clearest knowledge of what they want, and of the proper means to the desired end. Juliet, despite her tender age of fourteen years, is one of the most direct and practical young women that could be. She knows precisely what she wants, a union with Romeo, and every action is clearly designed to bring about the result. It is she who suggests a marriage before the friar; it is she who, when father, mother, and nurse all forsake her, has the courage and the hardihood to carry out her objects in her own way. That is how she saves Romeo, lifting him up to the higher level of passionate love at which she herself lives. But the middle-aged lover, Antony, finds his destiny in a woman with a past, a woman to whom Antony's love was not so much a revelation of what human nature is capable of, as the latest and most supreme of her sensations. The portrait of Cleopatra is eminently fascinating, because she is neither true nor false, neither sincere nor insincere, but a compound of opposites, feminine, fascinating, a triumphant wanton. How clearly Shakespeare understood this character you can see from her wonderful death scene. The mode in which she chooses to die—poisoning herself with an asp—is silly and ridiculous enough, but true to life, because such a woman would have an instinctive horror of feeling pain. She is coquettish to the very end, a little theatrical, very emotional, and entirely captivating. She died as she had lived, a Helen, a Mary Queen of Scots, formed to be "a wonder and a wild desire," a siren of the Mediterranean, luring men to destruction on the rocks.—W. L. Courtney in National Review.

MORRIS AND DECORATIVE PRINTING.—The decorative motive contributed to prioting by Morris appears to have been of the evanescent quality of much of his work, as regards its influence and authority with the craftsmen as distinguished from artists. It was actually an appeal to artists to employ their talents in putting printing upon the place of the graphic arts. To the craftsman it was never quite intelligihle; it required to be adapted and translated by an order of talent that ranged nearer to the artist than to the printer. The attempts, therefore, to follow or imitate Morris that have been made by printers have mostly been such pronounced failures as to discredit in the minds of the mass of printers the legitimacy of the teachings of the great artist-craftsman. Morris's art, as a decorative printer, was too recondite to be comprehended by the commonalty. It was not too high as art, but too deep in literature, too saturated with learnlog, too redolent of mysticism, too suggestive of a refinement in culture which soared above and out of the experience and the learning of nearly all printers. It required to be translated and adapted. This has been done by a few men whose work may be said to have brought Morris's ideas down and raised printing up to a common meeting place.

We cannot guese whether designer and printer, working in collaboration, have yet touched the apex of their capacity in the production of decorative printing, or whether they have only begun to demonstrate its possibilities. For myself, I am very firmly of the latter opinion. Whoever has observed the work of this description that has been produced during the past ten yeare or so must have by now come to one of two conclusions: that decorative printing is an undesirable development of the craft and ought to be discouraged, or that it has within it the germs of such progress and improvement as will bring the priotlog craft and graphic art into euch intimate relations as will almost give the former an undoubted claim upon the title of the latter. Unless the observer is a pessimist, or has not his knowledge estimated at its real value, he must conclude that the printer and the artist have only begun to collaborate, and that, as they each advance in appreciation of the other's field and capacities and limitations, we may hope for not only examples of work of exceptional merit and beauty, hut also for the gradual but sure uplifting of the printing craft.—George French in The Printing Art.

THE PUBLISHER'S READER.—Persoal predilections will interfere inevitably with the judgment of the publisher's reader, but—since his advice may now and again involve a small fortune—he must be moderate in his indulgence of them. The reviewer has little more to do than to say of the book before him that it is, to his thinking, good, bad, or indifferent; he recommends the public to read it, or to let it alone, and goes serenely on to the next in his batch. But the literary adviser to a publisher has to consider his manuscript from several points of view.

Here sit I in private judgment on a work to which the public is not yet privy. So important a person am I, for the time being, that it rests to some extent with me whether or not the public ever will be privy to this story into which the author has put months and months of labor. In two or three days I can give judgment positively, and without a qualm. Then comes the reaction.

In the first case, the book is no good that it cannot fail of some measure of success. The author may be quite unknown, the work may be his first attempt, the market may be overcrowded—it matters nothing; here is a story which has to "get there," and within a month of publication. It may be the book of the season—there is usually a fair half-dozen of them; it will at all events be talked about, and will sell. It may not sell as largely as it will deserve to sell, but nothing short of an instantaneous revolution in the taste of the reading public can prevent an edition or two from going off the shelves.

In brief, you have had the pleasure of discovering for your publisher a new author in and through whom there will be both lucre and reputation, or an author of moderate achievements to the past who is at last about to come into his own. Breathes there the publisher's reader so hardened who does not joy a little in a "find" like this?

In the second case, in which the decision is reached swiftly and with entire lack of doubt, the reason of it is sadly different. Here is failure, complete and irremediable. This book, which was as hard to write, and as long in the writing, as the one that will greatly succeed, was doomed before the first chapter had been finished. Sometimes it is the kind of badness one is sorry for; the aothor has so much wanted to say what it is not in him to deliver. The word against this is written with regret; not unmixed, however, with impatience. What "instrument of communication" have we that is comparable to English prose, and what ought we to think of the writers who will not be at the pains to learn the most elementary uses of it?—Tighe Hopkins in The Book Monthly.

THE POETRY OF CATULLUS.—The rank we assign to the poetry of Catullus depends upon our own mental constitution and the consequent standard of judgment which we may set up. The critical prosperity of a poet is due to his harmony with ourselves and our ability to understand his moods. The prerequisite for the critic is sympathy, which is the foundation of all true insight. Insistence on morality for nineteen hundred years has put before the minds of men a higher standard of practical morality than that which the mass of Romans practiced in the days of Catullus. Religion had at that time practically vanished, and high morality seemed to demand no champion. There were lofty ideals to be expressed, hnt there was no turning in every direction to find expression for an irresistible moral impulse in the people's breast. It was on the eve of the appearance of Virgil and of Horace. But the first came with the traditions of past ages, and with all the fervor of a new imperialist transformed them for the exaltation of despotism. Horace was philosophical, but it was the philosophy of a drifter on the moral sea. They each sang well, but each lacked the tone of deep moral earnestness, purified and exalted by the buoyancy of thought destined to transform and elevate the nation's life. In this respect Catullus was a sharer with them. His life, his love, his thought was of this life alone, and when death came to his beloved brother he hide him an everlasting farewell.

It is not the moral but the intense unmoral character of his poetry that has given him his high rank. Only once does he eeem to recognize the corruption of his own age. In closing the "Pelens and Thetis" he reflects on the steep decline in virtue since the good old days. Of his own acts he did nothing extenuate, for of this he felt no need. Intense in setting forth his better self, he is equally intense in delineating the lower strata of thought, nor is there any indication that he felt there was a lower stratum. Intensity and reality are in all he says of an actual, not an ideal life. There is no sense of oughtness in what he writes. He saw in present life, as it was actually presented to him, the complete sphere of the activities of men. Behind him was an outlived past, before him was no vision of a better age, so he looked at the present, at its men and its women, and wrote as they thought and spoke, and as a result in him there is found scarcely a trace of that all-absorbing seriousness of Lncretius, the herald of the reign of absolute law in a godless world.—R. B. Steele in The Sewanee Review.

LITERARY INDISCRETIONS.—Time turns not back, neither do the presses of the printer. Many an author has repented of his earlier volumes and sought in vain to suppress them. Edward FitzGerald made the unwise and fortunately unsuccessful attempt to recall and suppress his little book of plays from the Spanish of Calderoo, because some stickler for literal accuracy, reviewing the volume in a prominent journal, had found fault with its frankly avowed freedom of rendering. But the real poetry in the performance trinmphed over the finical objections of the pedantic and undiscerning critic, and the plays have taken their deserved place in English literature. Bitterly did the creator of Harold Skimpole regret having thus held Leigh Hunt up to ridicule; but no expressions of remorse, no penance of self-castigation, would unwrite the written word. Happy he who looks not back on indiscretions of this nature, or worse, only to feel the remorselessness of the types.

Misery loves company. Those that have blundered (and who has not) derive a certain solace from the contemplation of others' blunders that must have caused their perpetrators many an uncomfortable quarter of an hour. In his edition of Shakespeare, Pope has a note to "Measure for Measore," to the effect that its plot was taken from Cinthio's novels, Dec. 8, Nov. 5; that is Decade 8, Novel 5. The critical Warhurton in his edition fills out the abreviation thus—December 8, November 5. St. Ursula's attendant train of 11,000 virgins was, it is now thonght, all created out of a misinterpretatioo of a written word. In some ancient manuscript was found mentioo of "St Ursula et Undecimilia V. M.," which being interpreted nothlog more than "St. Ursula and Undecimilia, virgin martyrs." But the accepted version came to be "St. Ursula and 11,000 virgin mariyrs," the decipherer mistaking Undecimilia for undecem milia. In the first edition of John Britton's "Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells" is found the following amazing reference to Bloody Jeffreys: "Judge Jefferies, a man who has rendered his name infamoua io the annals of history by the cruelty and injustice he manifested in presiding at the trial of King Charles I." Mr. Gladstone, in his "Gleanings of Past Years," rolled with a too careless confidence on his knowledge of the Bible, when he wrote: "The fierce light that beats upon a throne is sometimes like the heat of that furnace in which only Daniel could walk unscathed, too fierce for those whose place it is to stand in its vicinity." Ons may trust that sre this the author has made his peace with Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, for the slight thus unconsciously put upon them. Truly, these items are pleasant reading to him that is wont to take comfort in Homer's occasional nodding.—Percy F. Bicknell in The Dial.

JAPANESE ART.—The truth is that educated Japanese take far less pleasure in their own art than we do, and that among its more enthusiastic admirers will not be found those who have a close acquaintance with the realities of the coontry, and with its language and literature. True art should satisfy the whole human soul; it should please the senses, aroose the emotions, and conform to the demands of the intellect. Japanese art fulfills the first of these requirements in an eminent, in some respects in a supreme, degree. But no one can pretend to be moved—except to the pleasure born of the senses—hy any product of Japanese pictorial art from Kanaoka to Watanabe. The absence of chiaroscuro, the deformed perepective slavishly inherited from China; the total want of science, and the perfunctory drawing, especially of the human figure and face—one singularity is that the Japanese artist ignores eyelashes—are distinctly displeasing to the intellect. The Japanese picture is a decorative effort on a pictorial basis.

The methods and materials of the Japanese artist explain in large measure his excellences and limitations. He could not build up a picture, for he could neither retouch nor altsr. He had to draw the whole sketch, and, if unsatisfactory, draw and redraw till his thought was realised. This method gave him extraordinary fluency, necessitated impressionism, and limited his scope, though it permitted of minute detail in cases where detail was necessary. The sketches themselves were destroyed on the block, and the coloring must have been wholly the work of the artisan, doubtless more or less under the superintendence of the artist. Hence these color prints are not wholly the direct work of the artist, and a large share in their artistio production must be assigned to the various hands successive to those of the artist through which they passed.

An amusing book might be written on the mistakes made by Western enthusiasts in attributing to the Japanese artist aims which he never had, stories he never told, and effects he never dreamed of producing. Thus, and by way of omissions more serious still, tho true significance, and very often the true beauty, in its way uoique and even supreme, are obscured.—The Athenæum.

SENTIMENTAL SHAKESPEAREANS.—Another article worthy of notice in The Independent Review is a plain-spoken criticism on "Shakespeare's Final Record" as read by commentators and critics in general. It is written by Mr. G. L. Strachey that the later plays afford no ground for the conclusion concerning Shakespeare that "after a happy youth and a gloomy middle age he reached at last—it is the universal opinion—a state of quiet serenity in which he died." I join issue with the writer as to this being a universal opinion, for there are many who have come to no conclusion at all, not believing, as apparently this writer also does not believe, "that the character of any given drama is * * * a true index to the state of mind of the dramatist composing it." It is one of the banes of Shakespearean criticism that, knowing little of the life story of Shakespeare the man, critics have fallen back upon the plays and poems and have read into them Shakespeare's life and character as imagined by them. Mr. Strachey points out very clearly to my thinking that Dr. Furnivall, Prof. Dowden, and others have no justification in the plays themselves for their conclusioo that, as the Professor writes, Shakespeare "did at last attain to the serene self-possession which he had sought with such persistent effort"; there is no evidence whatever that he aimed at or achieved such serenity, still less is there any evidence in favor of Dr. Furnivall's fancy portrait: "Forgiven and forgiving, full of the highest wisdom and peace, at one with family and friends and foes, in harmony with Avon's flow and Stratford's level meads, Shakespeare closed his life on earth." It is such sentimental stuff as this that sometimes makes us despair of Shakespearean criticism. A phrase of Mr. Strachey's I must quote—this is an admirable summing up of "Timon": "This spleodid storm of nastiness." Altogether an excellent and useful article.—The Academy and Literature.

PRESENT VIEWS OF ROSSETTI.—Such contemporary prejudices as Rosseiti and his circle had to face are, of course, quite dead. His poetry is no longer thought immoral merely because it is sensuous, nor is aoybody now offended by his pictures, simply because they suggest the spiritual atmosphere of the "dark" ages. Either prejudice, in its way, is quite intelligible and honest, given Britain and the Victorian epoch as the place and the time. For somo reason or other neither prejudice appears to survive. To be versed in Rossetti is now quite an indispensable element of remotely provincial culture, and copies of his pictures adorn the walls of strictest Puritao households. But the fact remains that everywhere are to be found, amoog people whom it would be a mistake to dismiss as Philistines, those who regard Rossetti and his work as something abnormal, something not quite healthy, something never to be quite lawfully canonized, as it were, in the calendar they keep of great names and things of beauty.

Such people can seldom give a comprehensive explanation of their feeling. Generally they say that Rossetti is too sensuous for them, or too mystical, or too exotic, or something of that kind. What they really mean is something a little more profound, and yet, we imegine, by no means hard to get at. The solid balanced man who in art cares about equally for classical outline (as he sees it, say, in Sophocles) and for ro-

AUG

1904

mantic freshness (as he feels it, say, in Shakespeare) is naturally a little suspicious of Rossetti, just as a solid good clergyman would naturally be a little suspicious of St. Theresa, or as a solid clear logician would naturally be a little suspicious of Bishop Berkeley. Artists, saints, and philosophers attract us severally, according to our bent, since each stands for one phase in particular of the ideal.

But a few artists, a few saints, a few philosophers give us the one phase unmixed so to speak, and when this happens we are apt to feel uncomfortable in their society. To see life wholly in terms of beauty, or wholly in terms of religion, or wholly in terms of pure thought does not seem to the solid man a right or a healthy kind of vision; and the few who have this kind of vision are sure to be condemned as exotics, or as fanatics, or as theorists. This why Rossetti's poems and paintings still leave, and will always leave, a certain dissatisfaction in some of the best intellects. We confess the triumph of his personality every time we recognize (as nobody can fail to recognize) his startling identity as poet and as painter.

To have achieved such transparency in two distinct materials of expression would of itself entitle Rossetti to a peculiar fame. But this very achievement was only made possible by the limit of his genius, by his exclusive preoccupation with one aspect of life. Breadth of genius—the genius of Shakespeare or of Turner—does not lend itself to this immediate and obvious sort of identification. The genius of a very great artist is like an enveloping air. It invigorates us as we breathe it, but is only perceptible to us in so far as it reveals itself through slow, wide changes of light and gloom. The genius of Rossetti is a very fine, but hardly a very great, genius. It is like perfume, exquisite no doubt, that penetrates our consciousness immediately just because it is perfume, and not the universal air. We have heard it brilliantly said of Walter Pater that "art for him was not one aspect of life, but life seen in one aspect." This, anyhow, is thoroughly true of Rossetti.—The Saturday Review.

VIRTUOSOS IN WORDS.—To the inspired writer the right words come unsought. We read of Shakespeare that he never blotted a line, which is probably untrue; but he certainly was not a conscious stylist, words and thoughts poured forth together. Is it not thus with almost all of our greatest men of letters? I think so; I believe it to have been so, at any rate, with almost all our masters of prose. With the poet it is somewhat different. Inspiration there must be in the first draft, and inspiration there may be and often has been in after additions and corrections. It is a false saying as concerns men of genius that "easy writing makes hard reading."

This playing with words, picking, choosing, weighing, rejecting, is not in the result fascinating to me. I admire the worker's skill, but his work touches me not at all; he is a virtuoso, not an artist. It is with no pride that I make these confessions, for others who know better tell me that I am unregenerate in not falling down and worshipping Pater and Stevenson. I fancy, however, that blind worship is often as hurtful to the worshipped as the worshipper. With writers there is bound to come a reaction against overstrained eulogy. The too highly honored will come to be grossly neglected, until in future generations it comes to be seen that both the worship and the neglect were exaggerated. It is always safe to prophesy of the far-distant future, for no one alive can prove me wrong, and I care not for the laughter of the unborn. As I look at my row of Stevensons I say to myself that few of these books will be read by our grandsons' grandsons, save, I believe, "Prince Otto" and some few of the "Essays." Of the rest nothing will be read, excepting by students of the curiosities of literature.—The Academy and Literature.

AMERICAN LITERATURE CONDEMNED.—What has really been accomplished in America in the way of literature? What have we written? The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. Nearly three hundred years later our own gifted countrywoman "lands on us" by asking "Why is American literature bourgeois?"

We have had a sort of fetich in this country about the New England group. Emerson, a rhapsodist; Lowell, a politician; Holmes, a professor; Whittier, a balladist; Longfellow, a translator. Each of these men did some good work, but not one of them was a genius. Out of that group two are left, Hawthorne and Thoreau. Both distinct from other writers and Old World influences. Both rarely individual personalities.

In New York we had Irving and Cooper. In Philadelphia George H. Boker. And among the literary aspirants were Bayard Taylor and a host of literary lightning bugs who gave out a spark or two of evanescent flame and vanished. In the West Joaquin Miller and Edward Rowland Sill sang melodiously. From the South, later on, after Henry Timrod, came Sidney Lanier.

But after all, when reduced to its last analysis, from 1620 to, say, 1875, the results sum up as follows:

Poet, Poe.
Novelist, Hawthorne.
Philosopher, Thoreau.
Short story writer, Harte.
Humorist, Twain.

The poetry of Poe, narrow as is its scope and slender as is its volume, has endured and will endure. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" is our one novel. Bret Harte's stories will outlast Poe's, and Mark Twain ranks highest among American humorists. We have had a perfect horde of near novelists, would-be poets, and Brummagem philosophers, while turgid historians and false-alarm essayists by the score have all added to the confusion.—Ernest McGaffey in Boston Transcript.

TICHBORNE CASE IN A FRENCH NOVEL.—Doubtless out of compliment to the entente, M. Daniel Lesueur has taken the plot of his novel, "Le Marquis de Valcor," from the report of the most celebrated "society" trial that ever occurred in England. In the last chapter—we had place at which to begin a [illegible]

and estate go back to the Crusades, taking his seat in the Assembly among the plaudits of the Legitimists. A plot to dethrone him from his pride of place laid by a treacherous Bolivian, (Villain No. 1,) the gay but bankrupt descendant of a Prince of the empire, (Villain No. 2,) and a weak-minded cousin of his own, has been upset by the principal document, on the face of it twenty years old, turning out to have the watermark of yesterday, and by the millions that the Marquis derives from his rubber factories on the Amazon. Hence all is rose color with De Valcor, and, in his hour of triumph, he only regrets the absence from the scene of a Breton Countess whom, married man though he is, he secretly loves; while his beautiful daughter, Micheline, laments, in like manner, her betrothed, the son of the said Countess, traveling at that moment in foreign parts.

As with Puff's Beefeater, however, we must not be too sure that the Marquis is a Marquis. On his Breton estate lives a family of boatmen who have the habit of exactly resembling the Valcors. The daughter, Bertranda, is so like Micheline that you can hardly tell them apart.—Pall Mall Gazette.

"MARK RUTHERFORD'S" Two Books.—Any one who considers the novelists of the day must come to the conclusion that among them all is only one great novelist of morality. Plenty, from Miss Marie Corelli upward—or downward, as the reader pleases—are on the side of the angels, but only one makes morality the assistant of his art while devoting art to the service of morality. That novelist is Mark Rutherford.

Mark Rutherford is more than pseudonym, it is a part. Every inquisitive book lover knows that the part is filled by Mr. Hale White, co-translator with Miss Stirling of Spinoza's "Ethics," and a few know that he is the son of a former door-keeper of the House of Commons, who wrote brilliant and observant descriptions of debates in the days of Pam and Dizzy.

But Mr. Hale White determined that, as a novelist, he should make his appeal from an august and icy seclusion. He chose to let all his fictions appear as the work of a dead man. When, in 1880, he reluctantly allowed me to lighten an appreciation of his art by a portrait of himself, I wrote underneath it, not the name of the scholar then living at Hastings, but that of a clerk who died, in an underground office, of heart failure.

In the last sentence I sounded the depth of Mark Rutherford's gloom, the gloom that has caused a clever but uncritical novelist to speak of his work as being "caviare" to the general public. There is injury in a mean metaphor, and this one from the kitchen is the last which should be introduced between the general public and one of its benefactors; the last and the least appropriate. For caviare is a curiosity of diet as easily avoided as disliked; but the gloom of Mark Rutherford's novels is not his gloom, but the gloom which darkens the life of innumerable Britons. It is not avoidable save with hedonism, unearned increment, or catalepsy. It issues forth from every little town of strait sects and hideous architecture. It is of the West End as well as of the East End. It is of the middle-class rather than of the submerged tenth. And Mark Rutherford paints this gloom only to illume it.

"The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" appeared in 1881 and its sequel in 1885. Both volumes seem to have been ignored by two of the leading London critical journals at a time when the announcement of their merits would have been news. Doubtless reviewers were embarrassed by their freedom from the convention of the plot, and depressed by their atmosphere of painful struggle, issuing only in quiet self-conquest. I have sometimes thought that culture may have given a missish start at a bad rhyme in the touching prelude to Mark Rutherford's story. If so, it were an enjoyable irony, for the English has yet to be written which, by its precision in the use of words and the arrangement of matter, shall more perfectly exhibit the discipline of a winged pen than does the prose of Mark Rutherford.

However, fine prose never sold a thousand copies of anything, and the public has already bought six or seven editions of both volumes of Mark Rutherford's life. Why? Unhesitatingly I ascribe the fact to a passionate desire for spiritual integrity which even to-day beats in time with the sea against our coaste, unvictorious but untired in the land of Cromwell and Bunyan, of Knox and Renwick, of Wesley and Newman.—The London Chronicle.

PEPYS'S DIARY.—Pepys as the statesman, the connoisseur, the musician, or the man of letters, is full of interest for the student; but it is Pepys the man who chiefly charms the fancy of ordinary folk. Not that his character was either powerful or without blemish. On the contrary, in the strange medley of qualities which his Diary reveals, we find resolution and cowardice, integrity and meanness, selfishness and benevolence, cultivated tastes and vulgar aspirations, religious earnestness and moral laxity, linked in a bewildering companionship. But so far as it extends, the Diary tells the story of a life which was lived to the utmost, and the intense humanity which throbs through it makes even its smallest details tingle. And many of the details are small enough. A greater man would have passed them over in silence; a smaller man would have presented them as lifeless trivialities. But everything connected with himself was full of importance to Pepys, and thus the minutiæ of the Diary seem to have caught fire at the flame of his personality. This has given to the minor characters an interest which they would not otherwise have acquired. Though we know them only imperfectly, they are real men and women to us, not mere descriptions. The central figure does not throw the others into shade, but kindles them into brightness. Yet the illumination is partial only. So far as they enter into his life of the moment, they are caught up and carried along by its story; but let them once drop out of it, and they pass straightway into oblivion. They shine, but not with their own light, and, though not devoid of individual [illegible]

A SEASON'S SALES.

Rare Books and Manuscripts Sold from September, 1903, to July, 1904.

THE book auction season of 1903-04, which began in this country on Oct. 1, 1903, and ended in England on July 29, 1904, was one of the most featureless seasons in the history of bibliomania. No library of real importance was offered, and the miscellaneous sales, which usually possess considerable interest, included few rarities of distinction. Books of high quality sold better than ever before, however, a Shakespeare quarto play bringing £1,035, Shelley's first book of poetry realizing £600, Robert Browning's first publication fetching £325, &c. The few really fine examples of Elizabethan literature which were brought forward showed a marked appreciation, and, as is always the case, record-breaking prices were paid for "association books." But, viewed as a whole, the season contained only a limited number of choice books, and must be ranked far below the sale year of 1900-01. The several notable manuscript and autograph sales of the season saved it, indeed, from being written down as "the most commonplace season of the kind the world has known for a decade."

The season's incunabula were largely confined to English books. Three Caxtons were offered, but two were fragments, and the third—the "Royal Book," circa 1488, which brought £295—had two leaves in fac simile. Competition for the latter work has been lessened by reason of the comparatively recent sale of the two finest of the extant copies, but the book, despite its imperfections, would have realised much more in a better season. In addition, a Machlinia imprint—"Nova Statuta," circa 1482—fetched £223, and the "Vitus Patrum," printed by Wynken de Worde in 1496, sold for £151.

The best of the eighteenth centnry books of England included Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 1711, in the original blue paper wrappers, (Sotheby's, June 20-22, 1904, £90;) Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719-20, three volumes, rebound in blue morocco, (Brodie sale, March 3-8, 1904, £176;) Defoe's "Moll Flanders," 1721, in the original calf, (Sotheby's, July 28-29, 1904, £130;) the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's "Poems," 1786, rebound in red morocco, hnt an excellent copy, (Sotheby's, July 28-29, 1904, £220,) and Blake'e "America," 1793, with colored plates, (Hodgson'e, Jan. 14-15, 1904, £207.)

Important Americana were sparingly represented at the season's sales. The Chubhuck-French sale at Lihhie's, in Boston, in February, 1904, included a dozen examples of considerable rarity, among them that seldom seen account of the life of the Pilgrim eettlement in New England, which is known as Mourt's "Relation," 1622, and the second issue of the first press established south of Massachusetts—Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," which Bradford printed in 1685. The first had the title page and several other leaves remargined, but the rarity of the book in any kind of condition is notorious. At the Deane sale in 1898 the same copy brought $320; it now resold for the record price of $700. Budd's book, in finer condition, sold for $000, having previously brought $400 at the Barlow sale fourteen years ago, where, however, it was inadequately catalogued. The only other noteworthy piece of Americana offered during the year was one of the "Poor Richard" almanacs of Franklin—the issue for 1720, printed by him toward the end of 1738, which brought $565 at the first part of the Bishop Hurst library, sold in the Anderson rooms May 2-3, 1904. A large nnmber of the season's best items, in both printed and mannscript form, come under the names of Shakespeare, Burns, and Washington. The Shakespeare items were nil of great interest, and in eome inetances of unusual importance.

Washingtoniana formed a highly interesting portion of the season. The Moses Polock sale, in Philadelphia, in March, 1904, included eeveral volumes from Washington's library and an important letter signed by him; the first Hurst sale contained a number of the finest known examples of the Mount Vernon collection.

The season's manuscripts and autographs redeemed the year, as we hava said, from dullness. The collection of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, sold at Sotheby's, Dec. 16-19, 1903, included twoscore manuscripts of very notable character. It was the most important sale of the kind since the dispersion, in June, 1901, of that portion of the Ashburnham library known as the Barrios collection. The gem of the Sneyd library was a Latino-Flemish manuscript, with English influence, written in 180 leaves of vellum, and containing 267 miniatures, for the most part richly painted and illuminated, which realised the large sum of £2,500. An autograph sale in the Sotheby rooms, in May, 1904, contained the last complete letter written by Nelson to Lady Hamilton, four pages, quarto, dated Sept. 25, 1805, which brought £1,080, the highest price yet paid in the auction room for an autograph letter. The literary manuscripts of the year were numerous.

Books from modern presses and issues of private book clubs, which have been depreciating (in most instances) for several seasons, continued to fall in value during the year. Prices were low, both here and abroad. A Sotheby sale of December, 1903, included a complete set of the publications of the Kelmscott Press, which sold for less than [illegible]

1902-1903 the Chaucer opened at the beginning of the sale year at £88, and fell at the close to £68. The highest English price of the recent season was £45. The folly of speculation in modern books was never more clearly illustrated than in the case of this book, the most beautiful book printed since the fifteenth century; but the speculating bibliophiles will doubtless refuse to heed the lesson.

The Taint of the Unearned.

THE COST OF SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. By John P. Altgeld, Sometime Governor of Illinois, Author of "Oratory," and "Live Questions." 12mo. Pp. 128. Chicago: The Hammersmith Publishing Company.

Upon the theory that all wealth gained without due payment carries with it a taint and a seed of evil to the possessor and his children and his children's children, the late Gov. Altgeld wrote and Mr. Clarence S. Darrow now presents to the public a series of short and slight essays dealing with a variety of phases of modern life. The author talks of "crime regions" where the moral atmosphere is charged with "the poisons of vice, greed, hatred, and dissipation," as malaria infects certain physical atmospheres. He talks of "the class of men called in general parlance railway magnates." He says:

They have been men of great intelligence, sound judgment, and tremendous activity; and they have amassed enormous fortunes. Their posterity should have lived for generations; but already we see them decay. A moral leprosy pulls them to pieces. These railway men, when they started out, may not have really meant to do wrong. They went with what seemed the currents of the times. They considered it legitimate to get all they possibly could from the public and give as little as possible in return.

Gov. Altgeld comments on "local monopolies," the sins of the corporations which furnish water, light, street railway service, and the like to municipalities; here the same element enters with the same result; then he turns to captains of industry at large under the name of "certain great Americans," tarred again, all with the same stick, and pauses to point out how the prosperity of brewers is a thing which may not be handed down to the brewers' children—the taint of the drink evil thus manifesting itself.

The press does not escape, though in this matter, as elsewhere, the tone is one rather of sadness than of anger. The trouble with the modern press, according to Gov. Altgeld, is the submersion of the individual in the machine, the anonymity of the newspaper writer.

Neither does Gov. Altgeld spare the lawyers, of whom he speaks as one of themselves, while he has a special essay to show why the graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, having received their education as the gift of the Nation, having in so much got something for nothing, (as he thinks,) have not produced a greater proportion of really great men. According to Gov. Altgeld the (comparatively) few who have attained eminence have been those who, for a time at least, have left the army for civil life and so lost the false ideals inculcated at the Academy. The essays are interesting and suggestive, but too dogmatic in many cases to be convincing.

Three Days with Ghosts.

THE SOUND OF A VOICE THAT IS STILL. By Archie Campbell. 12mo. Pp. 419. London: Philip Welby. New York: John Lane.

"The Sonnd of a Voice That Is Still" deals somewhat elaborately with the spirit world as the author would have you believe he imagines it. The machinery is that of a dream which you are asked to consider a trance full of revelation. Thus it comes about: Archibald Campbell, exiled from the seat of his ancestors, has won a fortune in Australia by close attention to sheep. With the money thus gained he has hired lawyers, and with their aid ousted the usurper from tha Castle of Auchenoullen. Upon the occasion of his home-coming, in the night, he is pleasantly awakened in the spiritual body by two of his dead relatives, also in the spiritual body—one his brother, the other his greatannt, some times removed, young and beautiful. Arrayed in evening clothes, too, he is escorted below stairs, where an elegant company of ghosts is assembled and where he finds his wife and children, who are as much alive as he is, likewise all entranced and spiritualized just for the night. Each is accompanied by a couple of polished shades, one male, the other female, who serve as joint guardians of the mortal to whom they are attached. There is a feast and much improving conversation.

In the morning the rest of the family have waked up in the flesh, hnt Archie is still in his trance, and while his body, lying cold and rigid upon the bed, fills his wife and children with dread, the spiritual Archie is present, invisible, along with the guardian ghosts. For three days the trance continues, and the Laird of Auchenoullen goes yachting and sight-seeing with the spirits while his family sits in the house in fear lest the trance be death itself. He visits Edinburgh, and London and Paris and Australia, and listens to the explanation of the spirit life and an intricate system of incarnation and reincarnation, to say nothing of hearing lectures on "Art in Heaven" and "Music in Heaven," and personal recollections of the several ghosts in attendance. Meantime there are many ghastly jokes, which are so featureless that no man need envy Archie his visit to the bourne from which it is usually considered travelers do not return.

For all that, [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO SECURE attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of ths inquirer, which will not be published unless he inquires so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, nnd as ths number received weekly is very large and ths pressure upon our columns is nlways very great, inquirers must alwnys be prepared to await their turn.

"HUXLEY," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly print a list of books on Zoology, beginning with a rudimentary book for beginners."

"Elements of Zoology," by Charles F. snd Joseph B. Holdsr, $1.20; Needham's "Elementary Lessons in Zoology," 90 csnts; Harvey's "Introduction to ths Study of Zoology," 80 cents; Merrill's "Studies in Zoology," 75 cents; Dodge's "General Zoology," revision of Orton's "Comparative Zoology," $1.80; snd Steele's "Popular Zoology," $1.50. Theso sre all published at ths prices quoted hy ths American Book Company. "Zoology: an Eismentary Text Book," hy Shipley and Mscbrids, (The Macmillan Company, $3); Parker and Haswell's "Msnual of Zoology," revised and adapted for the use of American schools snd Colleges (Macmillan, $1.60.) &c.

MINNIE HARDING BISHOPRICK, 431 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 16, I noticed the request of Edward M. Young, 1,361 Lexington Avenue, New York City, for the poem, entitled 'Naming Cambridge.' I inclose a copy of the poem, having found it in an old scrapbook, where I had preserved it because of my love for the place where my girlhood days were spent."

This poem of eighteen stanzas, entitled "Msking Csmbridge—1636," is given as anonymous in the copy sent by Miss Bishoprick. We shall be glad to learn the author's nsme. The first stanza is:

In the old town of Newtowne, at Tom Chisholm's tavern,
There is full entertainment for rider and beast;
The good folks are met round the chimney's deep cavern,
By Saturday night from their labors released.

"P.," Lake Geneva, Wis.: "Kindly give me some information regarding the incident on which Tennyson founded his 'Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava.'"

Sec Kinglsks's "Invssion of the Crimea," Vol. I., Pages 102-66. Tennyson's note on his poem is: "The 'three hundred' of the 'Heavy Brigade' who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys snd the second squadron of Inniskillings, the remainder of ths 'Heavy Brigade' subsequently dssbing up to their support. The 'three' ('Three thst were next in their fisry course') wsrs Scarlett's Aide-de-camp, Elliot, and the trumpeter, and Shegog, ths orderly, who hsd been close behind him."

"POE ADMIRER," New York City: "Where can I find a copy of Poe's 'Philosophy of Composition'?"

It will be found in sny edition of Poe's works, and usually accompanies his poems in the ons volums editions of his poetical writings. Inquire in sny large book store.

R. A. SMYTHE, Newark, N. J.: "What periodicals did Henley edit?"

London, 1877-78; The Magazins of Art, 1882-86; The Scots (later The National) Observer, 1888-03; and The New Review, 1893-98.

"G. G.," Concord, N. H.: "I have a German play by Baron Fiedermann, entitled 'Goethe in Welmar.' Please tell me something about this author."

Baron Gustav Woldemar von Biedermann, well known as a student of the life and writings of Goeths, was born in Germany in 1817, and died there Feb. 13, 1903. He studied law, and later became a prominent State official, writing the meanwhile on his favorite study without intermission. His principal works are: "Singerjugend," 1847; "Goethe in Welmar," 1864; "Goethe und Leipzig," 1865; "Goethe und Dresden," 1875; "Goethe's Tage und Jahrshefte," 1876; "Goethe-Forschungen," 1879; "Neue Folge," 1886-99; four volumes of the Weimar Edition of Goethe's works, 1887-93; "Goethe's Gesprache," 1889-01-97; and "Elpenor," a tragedy, 1900.

"H. P. S.," Newark, N. J.: "As to the quotation given by 'G. H. T.' in Queries of Aug. 6:

"'Man works from sun to sun,
Woman's work is never done.'

"These lines, I think, are from the concluding words of a poem called 'Darby and Joan,' which used to be in the readers used in the South some forty years ago. Darby and Joan, after a dispute as to whose work was the greater, agree to exchange for one day. Darby has his troubles, and finds his work (Joan's) unfinished when sunset comes."

"L.," New Baltimore, N. Y.: "Can you tell me where to find the English ballad of 'Chevy Chase'? Is its author known!"

"The Hunting of the Cheviot" ("Chevy Chase,") is given in "English and Scottish Popular Ballads" (one volume edition: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1,) Pages 393-400, where two versions are printed. The oldest version was an old and a popular song at the middle of the sixteenth century. It has been wrongly attributed to Richard Sheale, a minstrel living at Tamworth about 1559, whose business was to "sing and talk," or to chant ballads and to tell stories. The second, and poorer, version was in circulation throughout the seventeenth century, and much sung, despite its length. It was declared by Addison in "The Spectator" to be the favorite ballad of the common people of England. Addison, who knew only the second version, stated that Ben Jonson used to say that he had rather have been the author of "Chevy Chase" than of all his works.

"A. K.," Short Hills, N. J.: "Who was the original of 'Squeers' in 'Nicholss Nickleby'?"

The prototype of Dickens's Yorkshire pedagogue seems to have been William Shaw of Bowes Academy, Greta Bridge, Yorkshire. Shaw seems, however, to have been by no means the worst of his tribe, although various actions at law were brought against him in 1823 by parents of children who had been "ill used" at his schools, these cases being lost by him. Shaw's personal appearance resembled that of Squeers as delineated by Dickens (in the fourth chapter of "Nicholas Nickleby"), and by "Phis" in the illustration accompanying it. Despite the evidence in favor of the belief that Squeers was Shaw, and that Dotheboys Hall was Bowes Academy, (a belief still current in Bowes itself,) it appears that Shaw was really a man of a kind and humane disposition, much respected hy his neighbors, who, after his death, in 1850, placed a stained glass window in the village church in his memory. In the actions at law referred to the charges of starving the boys broke down, ths verdicts going against the schoolmaster on ths charges of carelessness and neglect. It seems, on ths whble, that Shaw can be accused of great ignorance of sanitary matters and of culpable carelessness, but not of the villainy so powerfully painted by Dickens.

"C.," Glen Ridge, N. J.: "What is the history and work of the Aelfric Society? What is the date of publication of Thorpe's 'Analecta Saxonica'? How large an edition was issued of 'Salomon and Saturn,' hy John M. Kemble, published by the Aelfric Society in 1848? Are these two works difficult to obtain, and what is the price of each?"

Ths Aelfric Society issued works relating to ths primitive English or Anglo-Saxon language. A complete series of the society's publications, 1843-48, includes: "Ths Homilies of Aelfric," ten parts; "Poetry of ths Codex Vsrcellensis," two parts; and "The Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn," edited by B. Thorpe snd John M. Kemble, three parts. We do not know the size of the edition of the last-named work. Thorpe's "Analecta Anglo-Saxonics: n Selection in Prose and Verse from Anglo-Saxon Authors, with a Glossary," seems to have been first issued in 1834, again in 1846, in 1868, &c. It should not be an expensive work. Both it and "Ths Dialogues of Salomon and Saturn" can probably be obtained from Bernard Quaritch, ths English rsre book desler, 15 Piccsdilly, London.

"B. F. F.," Park Avenne, New York City: "Edmund Gosse in his 'Short History of Modern English Literature,' says that Tennyson 'on his deathbed, in his eighty-fourth year, composed a lyric as perfect in its technical delicacy of form as any which he had written in his prime.' What is this poem?"

Ths poem, dictated by Tennyson on his desthbed, is "The Silent Voices," which is given in his collected poetical works. It first appesred on Oct. 12, 1892, in a very limited edition. The day of Tennyson's funersl Oct. 12, 1892, it was reprinted in the Order of Service in Westminster Abbey, and again in "Ths Death of Oenone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems," 1892. The present Lord Tennyson says that "Love Flew in nt the Window," in "Ths Foresters," was "the lsst song" written by his father, but "The Silent Voices" is not a song, but, as Gosse wrote, is "sn organic metrical structure, with intsrwoven rhymes correctly distributed, and an excellent exsmpls of the poet's lyrical art."

"D. M. Dixon, Ill.: "In what recent magazine was there an srticle upon John Howard Peyne's correspondence with Mrs. Shelley?"

Perhsps our correspondent hss in mind Joseph F. A. Jackson's long article on the Payne-Shelley correaondence, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, March 13, 1904 This wss the best published account of this interesting ssries of letters, which brought $860 at auction in Philadelphis, April 26, 1904, and is now owned, ws believe, by a privats collector of this city.

"C. A. M.," New Windsor, N. Y.: "In yonr issue of Aug. 6 I saw a letter speaking of a book called 'The Looking Glass for the Mind.' I have an edition printed in 1845, as I judge from a dnted advertisement in the back of the book. It is the twentieth edition, and has many wood cuts engraved hy John Thompson, but it does not give the artist's nsme. It was published hy D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, and is chiefly translated from that much admired work, 'L'Ami des Enfans.'"

A. DAVIS, Wilkesbarre, Penn.: "Who was Augustus Hoppin, to whom I find a reference in an article on American illustrators of a generation ago?"

Augustus Hoppin (1828-96) was born in Providence. After his grnduation at Brown University he studied law and practiced for a short time, but abandoned it to devote himself to art. He studied in the European galleries, 1854-55, and after his return to the United States took up drawing on wood and became a successful illustrator. His books, which include several volumes of travel sketches, are written in a humorous vein, and illustrated by himself in the same spirit. Among them are "Ups and Downs on Land and Water," "On the Nile," "Jubilee Days," "Hay Fever," "A Fashionable Sufferer," "Two Crompton Boys," "Married for Fun," &c. He was also the author and illustrator of "Recollections of Auton House," 1881, which contains memories of childhood in New England in the '40's, and is a slightly disguised picture of Hoppin's home.

MISS EMILY LYNCH, Tacony, Penn.: "I have an old set of histories published in England 157 years ago, entitled 'Universal History. Published for A. Millar.' Is this work rare and valuable? There are twenty-four volumes in the set, which contains plates and is in good condition.

This work is scarce, but has no special money value.

"M. H. S.," Derby, Conn.: "In Appeals to Readers of Aug. 13, A. J. Chipman, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., wishes to know the name of the author of the poem 'Young Folks at Home'; also where a copy can be obtained. It was written expressly for Wood's Minstrels in 1852 by Frank Spencer. As it is probably long ago out of print, I inclose a copy of the same."

The verses have been forwarded to our correspondent.

CHARLES H. WARD, Meadow Lawn, Seabright Post Office, N. J.: "An inquiry comes to me from Brighton, England, as to the use of the phrase 'so long' in the sense of 'good Bye.' The lady asking says that a Scotch gardener was asked if he ever heard the phrase, and replied: 'Why, yes; it means "good bye."' A dictionary of colloquialisms says that it is a Sussex phrase, and is also used by the negroes of Louisiana. It seems to be in common use in New York, but what started it—some play, or novel?"

The origin of this phrase of farewell seems to have been never explained. Its use as part of the street talk of this city dates back at least half a century. Walt Whitman used it in his "Songs of Parting" as a phrase already old and familiar. It has been stated that it is Dutch, and that we derived it from the early Dutch settlers. A recent English explanation of its origin was to the effect that is a barrack-room corruption of "salaam," but this phrase is not used in the sense of farewell.

MARY V. FRANKLIN, 38 West Ninth Street, New York City: "C. D. K., Nantucket, Mass., asked in Appeals to Readers of Aug. 13 about 'Daisy of Melbourne House.' About thirty years ago two books were written by Miss Warner, author of 'The Wide, Wide World.' One was 'Melbourne House,' and the sequel to it was 'Daisy.' They must be found in many old libraries."

Edith Scott Harvey, 131 West Ninetieth Street, New York City, writes in answer to "C. D. K.'s" appeal: "Daisy's life is in three separate books, namely: 'Melbourne House,' 'Daisy,' and 'Daisy in the Field.' Having purchased the first two named in cheap sditions in Liverpool, England, I would be pleased to forward them to 'C. D. K.' if she will send me her full name and address." On consulting Messrs. Lippincott's catalogue, we see that "Daisy" is still in print (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $1.50.)

"V.," Newport, R. I.: "Was 'Ben Hur' Gen. Lew Wallace's first book?"

His first book was "The Fair God; or, Ths Last of ths 'Tsins: A Tals of ths Conquest of Mexico." Boston, 1873. This is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in cloth at $1.50; illustrated holiday edition, in two volumes, $7. "Ben Hur" was published in 1880.

Appeals to Readers.

The Rev. JOHN A. RODGER, First Congregational Church, Moravia, N. Y.: "Will some reader kindly advise me who is the nuthor of the poem, 'Aftar Awhile,' also informing me where it is published?"

J. M. WARD, 30 Rogers Street, Branford, Con.: "I would like to find an account of the reecne of the English flag by Thomas Allsworth in one of England's wars occurring between 1650 and 1750. The man who made the first attempt was killed. Thomas Allsworth was successful, but lost his right arm. He was knighted, and given an estate on which, I think, there were two halls, Everton and Worley."

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.: "In Poe's 'Prose Works' I find this: 'It was well said of a certain German book that 'es lasst sich nicht lesen.' ('It does not permit itself to be read.') What is the book referred to?"

CHARLES F. CARTY, 1 William Street, New York City: "Possibly some reader can help me to ascertain the authorship and date of the first appearance of the following book: 'Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldhuck.' This is a rather early specimen of American caricature work, and was first issued, I believe, about 1847."

P. ROOSEVELT JOHNSON, M. D., Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.: "Who is the author of a poem entitled 'The Old Man's Funeral'? It begins:

"'I saw an aged man upon his bier;
His hair was thin and white, and on his brow
A record of the cares of many a year—
Cares that were ended and forgotten now.
And there was sadness round, and faces bowed,
And women's tears fell fast, and children
wailed aloud.'

"A verse from this poem is on a tombstone in the cemetery of Sag Harbor of an aged editor."

The Last of "Galignani."

Paris Correspondence of The London Telegraph.

It is rather an irony of fats thst the present time, which has seen the entente cordiale firmly cemented afresh, should have witnessed the demiss of the oldest English paper in Paris and on the Continent, whose palmy days, when Bulwer Lytton, Thackeray, and Dickens read and wrote about it, were precisely those of the first foundation of the cordial understanding in the reign of Louis Philippe and under the Second Empire. But further back thau thnt dated the beginnings of ths old Galignani's Messenger, renamed during the past few years The Daily Messenger, ths last issue of which appeared on Saturdsy. Under the First Empire, some time before the campaign of France, an Englishman named Parsons brought out in Paris a small sheet containing the names of English visitors and a few items of news. Galignani married Parsons's daughter, and in 1814 transformed the sheet into Galignani's Messenger. His two sons were the brothers Anthony and William Galignani, both born in London, but rather un-English in tastes and sympathies. They made the paper what it was and developed their father's publishing business. The latter, to which the Galignani family owed its fortune, consisted in what would be called nowadays pirating English books, but could not then be so described, as no international copyright law existed. When one was established the Galignanis followed the publishing business of new English works on the Continent to pass into the hands of the Leipsic firm of Tsuchnitz.

Meanwhile the paper, however, prospered. The editor was, to a great extent, a pair of scissors, but it was a tasteful and discerning pair. While Parisian topics were often treated originally, all the London news was cut from London dailies, which then reached Paris only toward 9 P. M. Readers were glad to have the cream of the London press skimmed for them and sold at fivepence a day, whereas the English papers were then very expensive in Paris. Moreover, like that of the Czar, only not quite so much so, the paternal policy of Napoleon III. only let through what was good for you to read, and when a London paper was considered to contain matter which might disturb people's minds the copy never appeared on the boulevards at all. The Tuesday issue of Galignani's Messenger was especially popular, as it gave excerpts from the good old solid, serious weeklies of those steady times. The paper was twice suspended, during the siege of Psris in 1870 and the Commune in 1871. But the editor kept s private diary of the siege, afterward published in a supplement. At the death of the brothers Galignani the paper passed eventually into the hands of their nephews and heirs, the brothers Jeancourt, who subsequently added to their name that of Galignani.

The vicissitudes to which the journal has at length succumbed began some years later. In the early eighties Mr. Gordon Bennett and Mr. Mackay financed the Morning News, which had a brilliant, if brief, career, and of which Le Matin was originally an offshoot. Mr. Gordon Bennett took over Galignani's "on trial," but relinquished it again after about three months, the Paris edition of The New York Herald being afterward started. Galignani's still sold at fivepence, then at fourpence, returned to the Jeancourts, from whom it was purchased by Horatio Bottomley and the Hansard Union, at the time of the strange attempts at a trust of all Continental English papers and publishing concerns. Under this spasmodic management it was pushed and developed energetically for a twelvemonth, and then, perforce, dropped when the union collapsed. It continued afterward more modestly, and for a time steadily, as the Daily Messenger, at one penny; but it was gradually losing ground, and now it is no more. One will miss it in hotel reading rooms, where it was an honored institution, and formed a link with a Paris of the past, the Paris of Thackeray, which Du Maurier revived for a season in "Trilby," but which is perhaps almost more completely gone by than ths London of that day.

The New York Times
Book Exchange

¶ Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at the rate of five cents per word and no display type will be permitted.

¶ No Advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

¶ Advertisers may have their mail directed care THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it will be forwarded if not called for.

FOR SALE.

YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE, 62 Cortlandt Street.—Fine sets purchased; 10,000 books for sale. Also, Popular Library, 1,000 bound volumes, assorted, $200.

ONE HENRY LONGFELLOW AND SEVeral fine Washington Irving Autograph Letters. Literary subjects. Post Office Box No. 240, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—To purchase old English sporting books on fox hunting, &c., with colored plates. Give dates and lowest prices. Nimrod, Box 164 Times.

FOR SALE.—Back numbers of all the leading magazines. Hub Magazine Company, Boston, Mass.

TUCKERMAN'S SYNOPSIS OF NORTH American Lichens.—Huston's Book Store, Rockland, Maine.

"A CATECHISM OF FINANCE." A 5c. pamphlet. Address Finance, Box 209 Times Office.

WANTED.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND Historical Chronicle, by Sylvanus Urban, Gent., London. Printed by D. Henry at St. John's Gate. Ons hundred and sixty volumes in perfect condition, with illustrations intact. Dating from 1731 to 1848. Urban, Box 208 Times Office.

PICTURES LORD ROBERTS, SHAKESPEARE, &c. Album Irish Views McKinley Ancestral Home. Smallest printed book. Bible, 1614. Americana, Canadiana. Old American Newpapers. Send for list. R. James, 26 Plateau Street, Montreal.

MAGAZINES WANTED.—Cosmopolitan, Forum, 1886-1887. Littell's, bound; also numbers after 2,400. St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, World's Work, 1901. Hub Magazins Company, Boston, Mass.

DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, ENGLISH edition, with engraved portraits and facsimile letters. Diary, Box 208 Times Office.

The Royal Academy
From REYNOLDS to MILLAIS
Edited by Charles Holme. Articles by W. K. West, W. S. Sparrow, T. Martin Woods. Profusely illustrated in photogravure, half tone and colors. Wrappers.
4to $2.00 net
"One of the most useful publications we have thus far owed to the enterprise of the managers of 'The International Studio.'"—N. Y. Tribune.
JOHN LANE : NEW YORK

Green Mansions
A Romance of the Tropical Forest.
By W. H. HUDSON.
12mo, net, $1.20 (by mail, $1.35.)
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
New York. London.

WHALEY'S BOOK SHOP.
430 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Bet. 38th and 39th Sts. Tel. 2090 38th St.
BOOKS, STATIONERY & PERIODICALS
The Letter H, by Chas. Felton Pidgin.....$1.18
Leader of Swords, by Gilbert Parker.....$1.18
The Seeker, by Harry Leon Wilson.....$1.18
Love of Miss Anne, by S. R. Crockett.....$1.18
Vergilius, by Irving Bacheller.....$1.35

The Astor Edition of Poets
is the best for schools and colleges. 93 vols. List price, 60c. per vol. (price to schools, 40c.)
SEND FOR LIST.
Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

Henry Ward Beecher's
"Treasury of Illustration." Cloth. $3.50 net. Edited from his published works and unpublished reports of his spoken words. Arranged, entitled and indexed according to theme or thought. Introduction by Newell Dwight Hillis.
Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers.

1904

Mr. Bookdealer:

DO YOU WISH TO REACH THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY? THERE ARE AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND OF THEM.

Take your paper and pencil and figure out how much it will cost you to send postals or circulars. At least $12.00.

The Educational Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1904. That issue, together with THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday Book Review, will be sent to every private school in America. More than that, special attention will be called to THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK EXCHANGE, a department of the Saturday Book Review intended to facilitate the purchase and sale of old books.

The advertising rate is 5c. per word. Minimum limit, 14 words. Seventy (70) cents or more expended for advertising in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday Book Review will do better work than $12.00 worth of circulars.

It is extremely desirable to introduce your name to the schools just as the season opens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

P. S.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange reaches more than 100,000 readers each week—but that is another story.

The Presidential Election

The Book To Read Now Is

OUR POLITICAL DRAMA

The History of the Campaigns, Conventions, and Inaugurations in Connection with the Presidential Elections

By JOSEPH B. BISHOP. With nearly fifty illustrations of Caricatures, Cartoons, Scenes, and Incidents of past Elections. PRICE, $2.00.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y

Libraries and collections of books may be turned into cash by advertising them in THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange at 5c. per word.

By the Author of "Graustark."

THE DAY OF THE DOG

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

"A gem of a story."—Newark Call.
"Delightfully humorous and clever."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.

STEPHENS' BEST BOOK—READ IT.

THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER

By ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS. Author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," etc. 12mo. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. $1.50.

HENRY MALKAN,

BOOKSELLER,
1 William St., Hanover Square,
Telephone 1905 Broad.
Send for our new catalogue.
LIBRARIES PURCHASED.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN,
whose exquisite performance of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is praised by all New York, says:

'IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE'

is a most novel story of absorbing interest. It held my attention so that I was loath to put it from me till finished."—Henrietta Crosman.

"It is woful to think of a traveler of humorous sensibilities getting along without the advantage of Penelope's piquant views."—Boston Transcript.

MRS. WIGGIN'S
Penelope's Experiences in England—Scotland—Ireland
are more essential to the traveler than guidebooks.

Maurice Hewlett's
new novel pictures a very human Queen, Mary Stuart, as a magnetic woman, passionately alive.
NOW READY.
THE QUEEN'S QUAIR

If you adored "The Virginian" you will read with rare pleasure Mr. Whitson's "exceptional Western novel."—New York Times.

THE RAINBOW CHASERS
A story of the Plains by
JOHN H. WHITSON.
Illustrated. 386 pages, $1.50.

TILLIE
A story of the Pennsylvania Dutch.
One of the most appealing and humorous books of the year.

Full of delightful humor.

JAPAN TO-DAY
By JAMES A. B. SCHERER.
Illustrated. AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

McClure's
10 cents a copy. $1.00 a year.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce that they have received large advance orders for the two-volume work on "Portraits of the Seventeenth Century, Historic and Literary," by C. A. Sainte-Beuve, translated into English by Katharine P. Wormeley, the well-known translator of Balzac. This is probably owing as much to the fame of Miss Wormeley as a translator as to that of Sainte-Beuve. She was born at Ipswich, England, and her maternal uncle was Commodore Edward Preble, the reputed founder of the United States Navy. She is a sister of Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer, author of "Talks of Napoleon at St. Helena with Gen. Gourzand," "The Prince Incognito," and volumes on France, Germany, Spain, England, Russia, Turkey, and other countries in the nineteenth century.

A biography of "Edna Lyall" is in the hands of a well-known English writer. "Edna Lyall," or Ada Bayly, as her real name was, published her first novel in 1879, but won her first real success through "Donovan," in 1882. This took the fancy of the middle-class readers of the more serious and emotional kind, and, with "We Two" and "In the Golden Days," enjoyed a great vogue and gave the author a wide audience in England and America.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly bring out a new volume of sermons by Phillips Brooks, entitled "Seeking Life."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are printing a new illustrated edition of "Modern Civic Art," by C. M. Robinson. The illustrations will be in photogravure, and are reproductions of pictures of famous groups of buildings.

The new novel by Charles Marriott, entitled "Genevra," which D. Appleton & Co. are to bring out in this country, will be issued in London by Methuen & Co. The story is that of a woman who sacrificed her happiness to gain fame as a poet. The scene is a flower farm in Cornwall, a county that the author knows intimately.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish in a few days "Fergy the Guide, and His Moral and Instructive Lies About Beasts, Birds, and Fishes," by H. S. Canfield. The book will contain fifty sketches by Albert D. Blashfield, well known for his funny animal pictures in Life.

The first part of an exhaustive bibliography of German universities was recently issued in Leipsic and Berlin by Messrs. Teubner. The volume contains a classified index of printed books and essays bearing on the scholastic system of the Fatherland. Under the twenty-four headings the compilers, W. Erman and E. Horn, have brought together 17,363 references.

The Macmillan Company announces for issue late next month a new novel by Upton Sinclair, anthor of "King Midas," "Springtime and Harvest," &c., entitled "Manassas." This is the first part of an epic of the civil war, and ends with the first battle of Manassas. The hero is a Southerner, his father having been a Louisiana planter, and his mother a Bostonian. He was brought up on the plantation, but spent the years between twelve and seventeen in Boston, and became converted to abolitionism. At the outbreak of the civil war he joins the Union forces.

"Wall Street and the Country," by Charles A. Conant, author of "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing, contains six essays, as follows: "The Future of Undigested Securities," "The Trusts and the Public," "The Function of the Stock and Produce Exchanges," "The Economic Progress of the Nineteenth Century," "Putting China on the Gold Standard," "The Growth of Trust Companies." The book was written for the purpose of setting forth the magnitude of the problems presented by the modern tendency to capitalization and to remove misapprehension on the subject.

The Macmillan Company is about to begin the publication of a new series of Pocket American and English Classics, intended for grade schools. Among the earlier issues will be Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," a selection of stories from the Arabian Nights, Scott's "Quentin Durward," "The Talisman," &c.

Fleming H. Revell Company has in preparation for publication in September "Tom Keenan, Locomotive Engineer," a story of fifty years on the rail, as told by Keenan himself, edited by Nanson Jones. It is the purpose of the editor not only to give to the public the story of a unique character, but also to "demonstrate the remarkable transformation that has been effected in the lives of railroad men during the past thirty years." There are over a million men engaged upon the railroads of the United States and Canada at present. Tom Keenan is well known to railroad men on this continent. He has just completed fifty years of service in the employ of one of the large systems, and has been known to Mr. Jones for twenty years.

Albert Bigelow Paine's biography of Thomas Nast: His Period and His Pictures," is to be published by the Macmillan Company early in October, illustrated with about four hundred reproductions of Nast's best cartoons [illegible] "The Father of [illegible]

his retirement from Harper's Weekly in 1886. He was called by Lincoln "our best recruiting Sergeant;" Gen. Grant pronounced him "the most prominent figure in civil life to come ont of the War of the Rebellion," and Roosevelt once said to him: "I learned my politics from your cartoons." His recollections were confided by him in peraon to Mr. Paine.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are planning to publish early in the new year in book form the story, "Our Best Society," which is appearing anonymously in The Critic. It deals with the social life of the rich and the great in New York. The author appears to have a thorough knowledge of life in this city, and, although he seems to have experience, his style is not recognizable. The writer is described as a "real humorist."

Apropos of the Presidential campaign, the essay on "A Defense of American Parties" in William Garrott Brown's recent book, "The Foe of Compromise," published by the Macmillan Company, will be read with special interest.

The annual volnme of The American-Irish Historical Society is being prepared and will very shortly be sent to press. It will form a book of from 200 to 300 pages, illuetrated, and bound in cloth.

The Macmillan Company will issue in book form in September "The Phoenix and the Carpet," stories hy E. Neshit, author of "The Would-Be-Goods," "The Book of Dragons," "Nine Unlikely Tales for Children," "The Literary Sense," &c. These stories originally appeared in the Strand Magazine. The carpet was bought in a small shop and placed in the nursery. When the children—Anthea, Polly, Cyril, Robert, and the Lamh (the last named is the "bahy,") unrolled it they found a curious egg, which Robert dropped into the fire. Immediately a flame-colored bird came out of it, and announced itself as the Phoenix. The carpet, it said, is a magic one, and can take you anywhere you wish. Adventures began on the instant. The children went to France, the South Sea Islands, India, and many other places. The stories will be illustrated by H. R. Millar.

L. C. Page & Co. have in press a new illustrated edition of Annie Fellows Johnston's "Joel: A Boy of Galilee." This little book is an attempt to present to children a picture of Christ such as was given to older readers through "Ben Hur." The author has studied carefully the customs of the private and public life of the Jews, the observances of the holidays, &c. Joel is made a witness to the miracles, the death, and the resurrection of the Nazarene.

Thomas Whittaker will bring out next month a volume of sermons and addresses to young men entitled "Comradeship and Character." It is written by various preachers of note, among whom are E. Griffith Jones, Thomas G. Selby, T. Rhondda Williams, and J. Morgan Gibbon.

H. R. Hnntting & Company of Springfield, Mass., are sending to press a new edition of the "History of Hadley, Including the Early History of Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst, and Granby, Mass.," by Sylvester Jndd, with "Family Genealogies," hy Lucius M. Boltwood. This is to be a reproduction of the original edition of 1863, whicb is now out of print.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is issuing for pupils of the lower grade schools "The First Book of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene of the Human Body," hy Prof. J. A. Culler of Miami University. The book is included in Lippincott's Physiologies series.

The appetite for "Lin McLean" in the antipodes continues, it seems, voracious. Mr. Owen Wister's publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, announce yet another edition ordered for Australian consumption, though only a few weeks have passed since the announcement of a previous large order for the same field. In Egypt also Lin is known. At a recent costume ball in Cairo an English officer assumed Mr. McLean's character for the occasion.

The Care of Infants.

THE MOTHER'S MANUAL. A Month by Month Guide for Young Mothers. By Emelyn Lincoln Coolidge, M. D., Visiting Physician of the Out-Patient Department of the Babies' Hospital, New York. (The Woman's Home Library, edited by Margaret E. Sangster.) 16mo. Pp. 243. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Dr. Coolidge's book provides directions for most infantile contingencies from the moment of birth to the seventh year of the child's life. For the first year these directions are given month by month—that is, the mother may learn from the "manual" how to adapt her care to the swiftly changing conditions of extreme youth. For the second and third years one set of directions is deemed to suffice for each six months, and after the third year and until the seventh all this period is lumped into one chapter on the ground that the child has got into comparatively smooth water.

It appears, by the way, that the proper weight for a perfectly new baby is from seven to seven and a half pounds, and that at the age of six months the youngster should have doubled his weight. After the [illegible]

OLD & RARE BOOKS

SPORTS, PASTIMES, ARTS, SCIENCES.

A catalogue with selling prices, describing nearly 2,000 old rare and important books, on nearly every branch of sport, arts, or science. 8vo. Post free. 50 cents.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Noted Bibliographically and Biographically.

A valuable collection of RARE ENGLISH BOOKS, including First or Early Editions of the Writings of practically every English Author from CHAUCER to R. L. STEVENSON. 504 pp. 8vo. Contains descriptions, with selling prices, of nearly 4,000 rare Books. Half-cloth, post free. $1.00.

CATALOGUE OF NEW PURCHASES.

Books on all Subjects, including a fine Collection of Stamped and elaborately gilt tooled old Bookbindings, and several very beautiful ancient Illuminated Manuscripts, 578 pp. 8vo., containing Descriptions, with Selling prices, of 4,000 valuable Books, illustrated with 9 Colored and 195 Reproductions of Manuscripts and old Bindings. Cloth, post free, $2.00.

The cost of the above Catalogues will be deducted from the first order of $10.00.

PICKERING & CHATTO,
Dealers in Rare, Ancient, and Modern Books.
66 Haymarket, London, S. W.

A FASCINATING MINIATURE BOOK.
"*A Doll's-House of Book-Plates.*"
"*Jolly for Large and Small Children.*"
Being Opinions on

The Child's Book-Plate

BY GARDNER C. TEALL

Price $1.25, Net. Published by
THE CHARTERHOUSE PRESS.

Being a square 16mo brochure bound in red basket-buckram boards, red and gold end papers, gilt tops, *with nine actual book-plates on Japan paper* inserted, all work in color done by hand. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

My little Book!
My little Friend!
I wish you both good-morrow!
But don't forget
I do but lend
The book you do but borrow!

THE CHARTERHOUSE BOOK-SHOP.
(*across from the Waldorf-Astoria.*)
Number 28 West Thirty-third St., New York.
Telephone, 1784 Madison Square.

If you have been unable to obtain a desired book, why not advertise for it in THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange at 5c. per word? This department of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW is read by practically every old and new book dealer in the country, and by a great number of book lovers in general.

JUST GET THE DELINEATOR

The most necessary of all magazines for women because every department of the household is more thoroughly treated in each monthly issue than in any other woman's magazine. It is the happiest combination of literature and fashions published. More than 900,000 of the women of America buy it every month, which insures four and one-half million readers.

"RICHARD G. BADGER,
the Boston publisher, is a very knight errant to behalf of poets."—New York Sun.
40 new volumes in 1903.
Special lists on request.
194 Boylston St., Boston.

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. $2 a year, 10 cents a copy. Special Offer: For 8 weeks' trial subscription send 25 cents to Room 18, The Independent, 130 Fulton St., New York.

The Rose Jar.

A Magazine for Book-Lovers. A delightful and treasurable miscellany of the literature of literature. Edited by the founder of The Book-Lover. Published quarterly, and sold only by yearly subscription. Handsome quarto. Edition limited to 2,500 copies. $2 a year. Get a prospectus. 24-26 East 21st St., New York.

IF YOU ARE A WRITER
We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,
Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.
References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster, and others. Estab'd 1890. Send for leaflet C.
UNITED LITERARY PRESS 137 9th AVE., NEW YORK.

VISIT SHERWOOD'S

BOOK, MUSIC & STATIONERY STORE.
Books of all kinds purchased. Century Dictionaries, and fine sets in fine bindings a specialty. Calls made at residences.
Sherwood's, 144 Fulton St. Tel. 3766 R Cortlandt

GORDON KEITH

By Thomas Nelson Page.
Illustrated. $1.50. All Booksellers.

600 PLACES TO SELL MSS.
in the 1904 "Author's Year Book." $1.00, postpaid. Circular for stamp.
W. E. PERSE, 31-60 E. 21st St., N. Y.

BOOKS—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject; write me stating books wanted; I can get you any book ever published; when in England call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rare books. BAUER'S GREAT BOOK-EXCHANGE, 2 Duke Street St., Birmingham, England.

Librarian. Young American seeks employment; secretary to author or editor. Familiar with literary work. Translates French. Modest remuneration. All or part time. Vide, Box 111 Times.

A University man, Latinist, Ph. D. of literary and scientific attainments, desires position as editor, reader or translator. Address G. [illegible]

AUG

1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, whose autobiography is to be published in October in two volumes by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has sailed for London. The author, who is an octogenarian, has been a great traveler and produced many books. He has met many celebrated men and women, and kept notes of the conversations with them. As a result of this practice, his autobiography will contain reports of interviews with Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Lowell, Garrison, Tennyson, Disraeli, Carlyle, Browning, Gladstone, Burne-Jones, and many others. Mr. Conway is a native of Virginia, and a kinsman of Washington and other historic Americans. He has drawn in his forthcoming work a picture of his boybood in the South of the forties and fifties.

Walter J. Travis will write in Country Life in America for September on "Winning the Golf Championship." In the same number Simeon Ford, who accompanied Mr. Travis on his victorious trip to England, will have some remarks in a humorous vein on "How Me and Travis Won the Golf Championship."

The recent death of Herr Schabelitz, the well-known Zurich publisher, recalls the manner in which he accepted on a postal card the memoirs of Count von Arnheim. He announced in laconic fashion his acceptance of the manuscript, but added, "I reserve the right to correct your infernally bad grammar." Herr Schabelitz never minced matters, and was always open. He never wrote except on a postal card, and his communications were to the point. He once wrote to a historian: "You are making the mistake of your life. You do not want to study history. You want to learn how to write."

Henry K. Webster, who, with his wife, has been in Paris for several months, sailed for home this week. His new novel, "Traitor and Loyalist," will be published next month by the Macmillan Company.

William Andrews, the well-known English editor and author of "Historic Highways and Byways," "Church Treasury," "Bygone England," "New Fairy Book," "North Country Poets," &c., has written a new book, which will be published at an early date. It is entitled "At 1 Sign of the Barber's Pole." It will embrace a series of illustrated studies of hirsute history, and deal with such topics as "From Barber to Surgeon," "The Origin of the Barber's Pole," "The Barber's Shop in the Olden Time," "Sunday Shaving," "Bygone Beards," "The Age of Wigs," and cognate subjects.

According to a note from London, the Peak country has been visited recently by many of England's popular novelists. Among them are Eden Phillpotts, who deserted Devonshire to spend a week in Hathersage; Richard Whiteing, who is staying at a little village near Cartledge Hall, Holmesfield, the home of Murray Gilchrist; Coulson Kernahan, Mr. and Mrs. William Sharp, and Mr. and Mrs. Janvier, who are perhaps better known in this country than in England.

Jacob A. Riis is spending the Summer in Copenhagen. He has finished correcting the proofs of his new book, "Is There a Santa Claus?" which the Macmillan Company will publish in a month or two. A new and cheaper edition of Mr. Riis's "Making of an American" will be brought out by the Macmillans in September. The volume will contain all the pictures and stories in the original edition.

Randall Parrish, author of "When Wilderness Was King," will publish through A. C. McClurg & Co. this Fall another romance, which will be called "My Lady of the North," and is further characterized as the love story of a gray jacket. The close of the civil war has been used as a background for some stirring scenes and situations. In the meantime "When Wilderness Was King" keeps right on selling, and it is natural to assume that the new story will meet with equal success.

Mrs. Ruthella Mory Bibbins of Baltimore has been spending her vacation at Asbury Park and Chautauqua, correcting the proof sheets of her book, to be published by The Stokes Company, entitled "Mammy 'Mongst the Wild Nations of Europe." This book, although it has a fictional form, is nevertheless a very close description of the adventures of a black mammy in the family of a friend of the author's on a trip to Europe. Mrs. Bibbins is well acquainted with the dialect and modes of thought of the negroes, and her book is not only amusing but a valuable contribution to the enthnology of the colored race. Mrs. Bibbins, however, regards this book merely a diversion from her more serious work in investigating the colonial history of the South, particularly of Maryland, in which she has spent several years in research. The Chicago University has conferred upon her the degree of Ph. M.

The Hon. James M. Barker, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, is preparing a memoir of the late Paul Ansel Chadborne, once President of Williams College.

Irving Bacheller, whose latest book, "Vergilius," was noticed in these columns last week, was born on the edge of the Adirondacks, in the Town of Pierpont, N. Y., and began life as a journalist. With Stephen Crane and other newspaper men, he was a member of what was called the Lantern Club, a society for reciprocal criticism. Bacheller lives now on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, just opposite Oyster Bay, where he has built a den or workshop mounted on arches between two cliffs, so that the high tide laps under it and when the wind blows the spray dashes over it.

Booth Tarkington, author of "The Two Vanrevels," "The Gentleman from Indiana," &c., returns to America after nearly a year's stay in Europe. He lived in Rome last Winter, and has been spending most of the Spring and Summer in Paris. Next Winter he will reside in New York. He expects to spend his time studying the phases of political life and continuing the political stories which he has been writing for McClure's Magazine. The stories will be brought out in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co. in 1906.

Samuel Rutherford Crockett, author of "The Raiders," "The Men of Moss Hags," "The Stickit Minister," &c., is finishing his volume of "Red Cap Tales," which the Macmillan Company have down for September publication. The book consists of a number of tales told in succession from four of Scott's novels: "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "Rob Roy," and "The Antiquary." The book is somewhat similar to Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare." Breaks are made here and there in it by Mr. Crockett's audience—Sweetheart, Sir Tody Lion, Hugh John, and blithe Maid Margaret—which discusses the story from its own point of view. The book will be illustrated in color.

Mrs. Charlotte Weber is making the colored frontispiece for Edward Peple's new book, "The Prince Chap," which the Putnams have in press. It will show the "Prince Chap," an American sculptor in London, modeling in the evening with the red lamplight falling on the beautiful statue which is, in his hopes, to achieve his fortune, and that of the little girl whom he has befriended.

Gilbert Holland Montague, author of "Trusts of To-day," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., has left the Department of Economics at Harvard University and taken up his residence in New York. He is connected with a large law firm in this city which handles the organization of large corporations.

David Bell Macgowan will have in the September Century an article on the canonization of Father Seraphim, the popular saint of Russia. Besides being a narrative of the impressive and curious scenes that took place Aug. 1, 1903, in which the Czar and the Czarina and others of the Court took a part, the article will be a study of Russian peasant life, and will record, among other things, how on the pilgrimage to the miraculous spring at Sarov the people, in order to avail themselves of the curative properties of the waters, would strip and bathe in the brooks. The illustrations will include photographs of the royal pair and others in the processions and other scenes.

Marmaduke Pickthall is not much more than twenty-five. He is the author of "Said, the Fisherman," and "Enid," a story of modern life, which was one of the successful books of the London season. The author has made literature his profession. He lives in a country parish in Suffolk, England, with his family. His special fad is for languages. He is deeply interested in Arabic literature, and has a fine collection of Arabic manuscripts.

Prof. Edward Earl Sparks is preparing for G. P. Putnam's Sons "The Story of the United States," to be included in the Story of the Nations Series. An effort is to be made in this history to trace the gradual evolution of a confederated republic under the laws of necessity; to take into consideration the underlying forces of heredity and environment, and to show that radical departures have been made from first ideals as a result of progress.

The announcement is made that Carl Schurz is writing a character sketch of the late George William Curtis, to be published shortly in McClure's Magazine.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia University, and Curator of Paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History, is writing some articles on "Fossil Wonders of the West" for the Century Magazine. The first paper, on the circumstances of the discovery of the "Bone Cabin Quarry" in Wyoming, and the results of six years' excavation at that point, will appear in the September issue of that periodical. The account will be fully illustrated with photographs and drawings. Prof. Osborn is to deliver a paper on the subject of fossils before the British Association at its meeting at Cambridge, England, under the Presidency of Mr. Balfour.

Dr. Davis R. Dewey, Professor of Economics and Statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received this year from the Johns Hopkins University the John Marshall prize for having produced during the year the best work on political science, "Financial History of the United States." The book, which bears the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co., has already been adopted by several colleges for their courses.

Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage" and of the "Madigan" tales in The Century Magazine, has written for the September number of that magazine a new story about the Madigans, entitled "A Merry, Merry Zingara," which will be recalled as the name of a song in the cantata of "The Flowers," once popular in the West. The illustrations will be by Orson Lowell.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

A New Book on Their Organization and Management, by Hugh M. Ross.*

THE author of this important little book, which is instructive to American readers, whether he intends it to be so or not, will convince readers of its pages that whatever appearance of success a British railway may have, the ultimate judgment is based upon its dividend earning and paying ability. So it is not surprising to find that railways in Great Britain are undertaken only after mature consideration, with the view to determine, before they are constructed and after cautious capital has been secured, that the money invested in them will come back out of earnings. Almost all travelers have opinions about the comparative merits of British and American railways, and stay-at-home Americans, while prepared to admit that British railways possess much merit, are prone to award American railways the supremacy not only in mileage, which they no doubt have, but also in speed, comfort, cheapness, and general convenience, without reflecting that the British people are a good deal like ourselves in adaptability to circumstances, and that their railway managers have contended with rather more careful and exacting stockholders and patrons. While this book is not intended as a contribution to the dispute, but gives a plain non-technical account of the railways of Great Britain, the conditions in which they work, the difficulties they encounter, and the problems they have to solve, it must interest those who know something about the organization and maintenance of American railways and help them to inevitable comparisons. Some comparisons are made, which may serve to modify American preconceptions or prejudices.

Parliamentary consent to the construction of a new railway is not so easy to obtain as the new franchise in any of the United States. The railway map covers the land by a close network, and rival interests make it very troublesome and expensive to secure grants for new lines. Then, when legislative obstacles are overcome, it must be borne in mind that British railways are operated as private concerns, to make money, to satisfy a critical and exacting public and stockholders who expect dividends on their investments. We are told how the organization is built up, and of the duties prescribed for officers, and also of the wonderful Railway Clearing House, through which a universal booking arrangement has been effected, and a vast amount of co-operation and balancing of accounts very methodically and economically conducted, and opportunity afforded for judging of prevailing needs and opportunities the instant they arise. Whether it be in the administrative or executive departments, the author lets us know that British appreciation of small economies is never lost sight of.

The cost of railways in Great Britain is greater than it is here for right of way and construction. When it comes to operation, conditions are far from identical. American railways carrying large lots of a single commodity over long routes, while English railways carry "peddling" lots for short distances. It does not necessarily follow that the British railway manager does not understand his business because he does not conform it to American methods or does not prepare more ton-mile and passenger-mile statistics. But the American view that full and accurate accounts of everything the railroads do is in the interest of public policy is gaining ground, and the demand for fuller and better statistics may in time become strong enough to lead the Board of Trade to act. We learn that the railway manager's appreciation of the third-class passenger has undergone a great change. There was a time when it was not considered that his fare entitled him to a roof over his head, and to carry him at any price was a favor. Since 1872, the date of the present era of railway traveling, with the increase of length and weight of trains, speed of locomotives, and improvement of general equipment, the pay for carriage has diminished, and now the question is, "Do first-class passengers pay?" The author doubts the practicability of building locomotives to haul trains at 100 miles an hour, and, granting the power, he asks if the game would be worth the candle. For a variety of reasons, given expenses have increased faster than receipts, so that the railways at the present time, as compared with the early seventies, do a great deal more work and have to accept a considerably lower rate of compensation for doing it. It is not easy to find out what British railways get on the average per passenger per mile, but the Northern showed in 1901 that it received 1.42d. for each first-class passenger, and for each third-class passenger 0.64d. Third-class passengers travel between London and Edinburgh on first-class trains for less than a penny a mile. These references bring the author to a comparison of the British with the American average rate, which the United States Interstate Commerce Commission found to be 2.013 cents in 1901. But to go from New York to Chicago, paying the extra charge for fast time and Pullman accommodations, the cost is 1.68d. per mile. For 0.83d. a mile it is possible to travel from Euston to Aberdeen, 540 miles, at 48 miles an hour, third class, while for 1.65d. a man may travel to Aberdeen and back, first class, in a sleeping car with a separate compartment. Replying to some American claims for the superiority of our service he says:

In Great Britain one can travel, not merely in certain Parliamentary trains, but in practically every train in the country, for one penny (two cents) a mile and often less. In America the "first class" fare of 1.92 cents a mile corresponds to our third-class rate, since there is in general nothing cheaper. The real first-class is provided by the Pullman cars, for the use of which an extra payment is required, and experienced travelers will tell you that four or five cents (2d or 2½d) a mile is a fair allowance for railway expenses in the United States, including the charges for sleeping and parlor cars. In fact, American railroads cling to the practice, now generally looked upon as antiquated in this country, of admitting to their best trains only those passengers who pay the highest rates, and, so far from the man who pays a penny a mile in England getting "a vastly inferior service" as compared with what he gets in America, he really enjoys a considerably better one, because he has the choice of more trains and of faster trains. Nor, on the whole, are his physical comforts less carefully attended to, even though the epithet "superb" cannot often be applied to the lighting arrangements—it is a little strong even for American railroads—and the heating is not always quite as perfect as could be desired.

The readers of this instructive little book will learn a great deal from the chapter on "Carriage of Goods," about the reason for the use of small wagons for freight and the difficulties in the way of the use of larger cars, the complex problems presented by the necessity for rapid return of public and private cars, and the obstacles in the way of enlarging trains and saving trips. The great bulk of British freight traffic is conducted in cars holding ten tons or less. But the British trader, with his 800-pound lots, is impatient and exacting, and the British railways humor him by dispatching his goods promptly and delivering them quickly. The carrying of empty cars is a consideration wherever there are railways, and the fact is emphasized by reference to United States figures in 1901, when the mileage of empty cars was 3,921,979,019, as compared with 8,889,052,884 of loaded cars, or just over 30 per cent. of the total freight car mileage.

It is difficult, within the permissible limits of this notice, to give such an epitome of the chapter on "Good Rates" as the subject deserves. It discusses very frankly many vexatious questions that arise in Great Britain, where they have differential rates and complaints of undue preference, as we do here. We learn about the basis upon which rates are fixed, and an explanation of the term "what the traffic will bear" that is creditable to the wisdom of the railway managers, who cannot afford to burden traffic so heavily as to destroy or divert it. The author does not think that the common complaint that British railway patrons pay more for freight carriage than foreigners is quite made out. In the chapter on "Capital, Expenses, and Dividends," we learn that the capitalization of British railways in 1901 was £1,195,000,000, and that for the average mile of railway the paid-up capital was £54,152. In the United States the author found it to be £13,000, rising to £23,000 in New York and Pennsylvania. Parliamentary promotion, real estate, and elaborate construction contribute to the high cost of British railways, and the investor is jealously watchful about the charging of new works to revenue. That subject is fully discussed. With increased business dividends have not increased. Up to 1891 the average rate of dividends on all kinds of stock was never below 4 per cent. Since 1891 it has never reached 4 per cent. The cause must be found in the cost of railways and maintenance, competition with municipal electric railways, and the increased cost of fuel and labor. If there is to be anything better in the future, the improvement must come in this way:

With regard to the future the railways may fairly regard the prices they paid for fuel in 1900 and 1901 as abnormal, but they need not look forward to any reduction in wages, or to any general increase in their rates for carrying passengers and goods. Their hope must rather lie in greater economy of operation. In goods traffic they are alive to the fact that longer and more fully loaded trains make for such economy, and many of them are succeeding to a considerable extent in reducing their train mileage while increasing their gross receipts, but they are hampered in their efforts at improvement by the peddling retail method of business affected by the traders of the country. In long-distance passenger traffic, also, fuller loading is an advantage which might be obtained in certain instances by agreement between competing companies to limit the number of trains running by different routes between the same places, though the requirements of intermediate stations and the high standard of service now demanded by the public might render the reduction a good deal smaller than is sometimes supposed possible.

*BRITISH RAILWAYS: THEIR ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT. By Hugh Munro Ross, B. A. Pp. vii.-345. Crown 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

Scribner's Importations.

Charles Scribner's Sons are importing "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers," by F. J. Britton, in a new, much enlarged edition, with 700 illustrations; "English and Scottish Wrought Iron Work," by Bailey Scott Murphy; in the series of Famous Art Cities, "Nuremberg," by P. J. Roe, with 153 illustrations; A. Philippi's "Florence," with 200 illustrations; and R. Engelman's "Pompeii," with 145 illustrations; "Dar-Ul-Islam: A Record of a Journey Through Ten of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey," by Mark Sykes, with appendix by J. H. Smith and introductions by Prof. E. G. Browne, and numerous illustrations; "Personal Reminiscences of the First Duke of Wellington, with Sketches of Some of His Guests and Contemporaries," by the late George Robert Gleig; "The Early Institutional Life of Japan," by K. Asakawa; "The World's Earliest Music," by Hermann Smith; "Faith and Knowledge," by W. R. Inge; "Selections from the Literature of Theism," edited by Prof. Alfred Caldecutt; "The Theology of the Reformed Church in Its Fundamental Principles," being lectures by the late Prof. William Hastie, edited by William Fulton, and "Baedeker's Guide to the United States, with an Excursion into Mexico," in a new, revised, and enlarged edition.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,045. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1904.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MINERS SEIZE TOWN, DEPORT OFFICIALS

One Thousand Men Take Possession of Cripple Creek.

MOB LOOTS UNION STORE

Deputies Arrested After an Attempt to Force County Jail—Federation Shop Occupied.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 20.—Pandemonium has reigned in this city since 5 o'clock to-night, when 1,000 miners marched down the street from their work in the hills direct to the store formerly owned, and supposedly still owned, by the Western Federation of Miners.

There were a few customers in the place at the time, and they fled out the back way at sight of the mob. As many as could crowded into the building. There was hurried talk with the two clerks and manager. When the man in the lead, who is not known here, dressed in working clothes and covered with mud, ordered everybody to leave the place, they obeyed.

Later on the manager, H. N. Heimerdinger, late of Butte, Montana, who is now operating the store under a corporation from Montana, was taken into custody, as were also the clerks, Hall and Denton. Almost simultaneously a crowd of men took into custody Mike O'Neill, the Deputy County Clerk and Recorder, who has for months been in full charge of the office for the reason that his chief dare not return to the district.

Hardly had the mob placed this person in charge than Eugene Engly, ex-Attorney General of the Stats of Colorado under the Waits régime, was seen, and when he attempted to resist was roughly handled.

"You cowards!" he said. "No two or three of you could do this."

"Shut up!" was shouted at him.

"I'll not shut up," he cried. "You are a lot of dirty cowards!"

At this he was hustled along down the street.

Hid Prisoner in Clothes Press.

Ex-Deputy District Attorney Cole was found in his office in company with Deputy Game Warden Sam W. Vidler, who is also a Deputy Sheriff.

Cole demanded protection from Vidler, and with weapon in hand that officer did his duty, but not before promising to take Mr. Cole to the Sheriff's office, which he did. There he hid his prisoner in a big clothes press. The mob rushed in and demanded Cole.

"He is not here," said Vidler.

At that he was thrown on his side and the man hanled out.

Then Frank J. Hangs, the local attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, was found in a restaurant and dragged out unceremoniously. Other captures were quickly made, among the number being that of J. W. Higgins, President of the local Carpenters' Union, and at the last city election a candidate for Alderman on the Republican ticket. Al Pierce, miner, was taken from his home, where he is an invalid from a recent railroad accident. The men were held in custody within sixty feet of the county jail for an hour.

Escorted from the Town.

After two or three additions had been made to the party, all were ordered to march, taking a westerly direction. Five hundred men followed them for a distance, and then a small detail was left to escort the men to Florrisant, twenty miles distant.

In the meantime other mobs were gathering other people of lesser note, and at near the same place. They started with their crowd of unfortunates toward Canyan City, having in custody some seven or eight persons.

A half hour later Bennett Avenue, the principal street of the city, was lined with people to listen to the usual Saturday night band concert.

A mob was formed by some unknown person, and the places of business of all men who have gone on the bonds of men under arrest, charged with crimes generally laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners, were visited. The men were asked if they would withdraw from the bonds, and in every case replied in the affirmative. A squad of men has just left the city, but the objective point is not known. All saloons were ordered closed at 8 o'clock. The cause for this last demonstration is believed to be due to the statement of Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners that he would send back from Denver to-day all the deported miners, taken together with a story current that men had been seen tampering with the machinery last night on the Henry Adney property.

At 7 o'clock a crowd of men tried to force their way into the county jail. Deputy Underwood and the jailers stood the men off and drew a dead line. It worked. An hour later the deputy came down into the city. He was quickly surrounded by men with drawn revolvers and marched down the street. The prisoner's whereabouts is unknown. Sheriff Bell is out of the city. Under Sheriff Parsons is held in custody in his office by three masked men.

The union store on the main thoroughfare of the city was broken open a little before 9 o'clock and looted. The place carried a stock of groceries valued at from $7,000 to $10,000.

Rioting is reported to have occurred at Victor, but no details have reached here.

The movement seems to be on the part of the miners and Independent of the Citizens' Alliance. The claim was made that a conspiracy had been discovered to commit violence and that the prompt deportation of union men would prevent further bloodshed. Over 600 men have been marched out of town so far.

RECENT COLORADO DISORDERS.

Murder and Chaos Have Ruled in Mining District for Two Years.

In the third week of August, 1903, the Western Federation of Miners ordered a strike of the miners of Colorado, to support the demand of the smelter men in Colorado

Continued on Page 2.

MISS PECK ASCENDS ILLAMPU.

Climbs Mountain to a Height of 20,000 Feet—Beats Previous Record.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 20.—I have succeeded in climbing Illampu to a height of twenty thousand feet.

ANNIE S. PECK.

Illampu, or Sorata, is the loftiest summit of the East Cordilliera of the Andes Mountains. It is located in Bolivia, in the Department of La Paz, and is sixty miles north-northwest of the city of that name. The peak rises to an altitude of 21,500 feet, the snow limit being at 17,200 feet.

Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain climber, sailed from this city on June 21 to attempt the ascent of the three loftiest peaks of the Andes, Illampu, Sahama, and Huascan, ranging in height from 21,000 to 25,000 feet. In 1897 Miss Peck climbed to the summit of Orizaba, Mexico, the highest point ever reached by a woman. According to her mercurial barometer she then was 18,600 feet above the sea. She then planned the ascent of Mount Illampu.

The expedition started up the mountain on Aug. 3, and Miss Peck and her companions actually reached an elevation of 15,300 feet when the Indian packbearers secured in La Paz deserted. She made other attempts during the succeeding days, but excessive snowfalls and other climatic conditions made it impossible for the expedition to proceed. After climbing El Misti, at Arequipa, a height of 19,200 feet, and then descending 800 feet to the bottom of the crater, Miss Peck was forced to return to New York and organize a new expedition, which, she now cables, has succeeded in going to within 1,500 feet of the summit.

"DOUBLE" FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Will Shield Her on Arrival Here, According to Report.

A Government official is responsible for the story, circulated last evening, that it has been planned to substitute another woman for Mrs. Florence Maybrick when the Vaderland gets here, to-day or to-morrow. The plan was all mapped out, it was said, before Mrs. Maybrick left the other side, and, according to the Government officials, the authorities here are cognizant of it and will aid Mrs. Maybrick's attorney in carrying out the deception.

From the time when she was liberated from prison Mrs. Maybrick was subjected to unending curiosity. Everywhere she went crowds gathered about to get a sight of her, and the trouble which she experienced in avoiding the throngs so preyed on her, it is said, that she at last almost broke down. It is said that her lawyer, believing that when she arrived in this country she would be subject to as much curiosity, planned to keep her hidden.

Mrs. Maybrick embarked on the Vaderland at night, and with her, according to the story, was the woman who is to play her part. The women look somewhat alike, and it was believed that, since few of the people in this country remember Mrs. Maybrick, the deception could be easily practiced. The story has it that during the voyage the real Mrs. Maybrick was to remain in her cabin out of sight, while the duplicate was to appear to a few people. The officers of the ship were to be sworn to secrecy, and the stewards and stewardesses were to be kept entirely away from Mrs. Maybrick's stateroom.

On the arrival here the woman who is to play the part it is said, will appear and will be taken through the crowd on the pier and started away in a carriage. Everything is to be done by her just as if she were the real Mrs. Maybrick. Then when everything is quiet and the curious have left the pier, it is said, the real Mrs. Maybrick will be taken off the ship and will be sent at once to the Summer home of Dr. Emmett Densmore, in the Catskills.

MOB DRIVER WHO KILLED BOY.

East Side Crowd Pummeled Fergerity After Youngster Fell Under Truck.

Abraham Berkowitz, three years old, of 76 Clinton Street was instantly killed yesterday by being run over by a team and truck in front of 72 Eldridge Street. Almost immediately after the driver of the truck, Henry Fergerity of 461 West Forty-sixth Street, jumped to the pavement to pick up the body he was set upon by an infuriated mob, and for a time had to fight desperately for his life. He was rescued by detectives after he had been bruised from head to foot, kicked, pummeled, and scratched, and his clothing torn from his body. He was locked up on a charge of homicide. The accident, it is said, was purely accidental.

Fergerity was driving at a dog trot, and the boy was playing at the edge of the sidewalk. The youngster walked backward into the street, and just as the team was passing fell over backward, landing between the horses' hind hoofs and the front wheels of the truck. Fergerity made frantic efforts to stop his horses, but was unable to do so before two wheels had passed over the lad.

As Fergerity jumped down to pick up the boy an infuriated crowd surrounded him. Soon he was the centre of a throng of several hundred, all trying to get at him and kill him. Cries of "lynch him!" were frequent, and it was only the density of the crush that made it possible for him to keep his feet and keep from being trampled to death.

Detectives Lohmaier and Smith of the Eldridge Street Station broke through the crowd and rescued Fergerity. Even on the way to the station house the detectives had to fight the mob, which repeatedly kicked and struck their man. The crowd followed to the station house steps and cried outside for the man's life. Fergerity broke down at the station house and had a severe attack of hysteria. A doctor from Gouverneur Hospital, who was called to attend the boy, went to the station house and brought Fergerity around. Fergerity was then locked up.

FATAL FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT.

Two Men Blown Forty-five Feet by Hot-Air Explosion.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 20.—By a hot-air explosion during a fire at the power house of the A. W. Burritt Lumber Company to-day Thomas Weller, a fireman, and Harry Brennan, an employe of the company, were blown from the roof of the building to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet, and both fatally hurt.

Chief Mooney and twenty firemen were buried under a pile of sawdust, in which material they were digging to locate the fire, but all were rescued unharmed. Weller was to have been married next Wednesday. The fire loss was $1,500.

MAN KILLED IN RIOT AT CHICAGO STOCK YARDS

Three Men Wounded, One of Whom May Die.

SHOTS FIRED FROM A TRAIN.

Cries and Menacing Attitude of Strike Sympathizers Had Alarmed Non-Union Men—Three Arrests.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—During a riot in the stockyards to-night one man was shot and instantly killed and three other men were injured by bullets.

The dead and wounded are Andrew Nebroutski, shot in the centre of the forehead; died immediately; Harry Hanson, slightly wounded in abdomen; Dennis Ryan, shot in right side, condition serious; Daniel O'Mara, shot in left leg, not serious.

A crowd of men and women strike sympathizers had gathered at Fortieth Street and Emerald Avenue, where, according to the rules of the railroad company, it is necessary for all trains leaving the stock yards to stop. A long train filled with Greeks and negroes from the yards did so and when the strike sympathizers commenced to hoot and jeer the non-union men and press closer to the sides of the cars the men inside opened fire.

Nebroutski was killed at almost the first shot. Hanson, who was standing close by him, was wounded a second later, and Ryan and O'Mara were hit as the crowd ran away from the cars.

A riot call was turned in and forty policemen, headed by Inspector Hunt, Capt. Clancy, and Lieut. Downey, hurried to the spot. The police ordered that every door and window of the train he closed, and a party of a dozen men, headed by Lieut. Downey, passed through each coach in search of weapons, while the remaining force beat back the great crowd which had gathered.

It was learned hy the Lieutenant that the shot which had killed Nebroutski had been fired from the third coach near the centre of the car, and this car the Lieutenant and his men entered first. As the policemen entered the car they found the occupants in a panic and nearly every man had some kind of a weapon concealed about him.

A man giving the name of Oley Everett was arrested on a charge of having done the shooting. A revolver with the barrel still warm and containing three empty shells was found upon him. Albert Johnson and John Gaikia were also taken into custody. They are held chiefly as witnesses.

A woman, Mrs. Sophia Johnson, who was on the train, and in possession of a revolver, was arrested, and eight men who were carrying pistols were later taken to the police station, although none of them is accused of shooting.

No cause is known for the firing from the train, but it is thought that the men on the cars supposed they were about to be attacked and commenced firing in a panic.

There were many assaults on non-union men to-night, several of them being seriously hurt.

STRIKE RIOT ON STREET CAR.

Two Non-Union Meat Workers Attacked and Beaten.

Meat strike riots were so frequent in the vicinity of the packing houses on the east side last night that the police reserves were twice called upon to disperse angry crowds.

The most serious disturbance was when a crowd of strikers boarded a crosstown Forty-second Street car at Thirty-fourth Street and attacked two Italians who admitted they were strike breakers en route to the packing house district. A panic among women on the car followed the assault. The two Italians are Fortuio Amnegode of 201 Sullivan Street and Samuel Delesore of 21 Elizabeth Street.

One arrest was made. About 10 o'clock the two Italians came from the Thirty-fourth Street ferry house and started in the direction of Forty-second Street. A group of strikers met the two men, and asked them if they were bound for the packing-house district. The men admitted that they were, and soon boarded a car, followed by the strikers. The starting of the car was the signal for a general attack on the two strike breakers. Clubs and other weapons were drawn.

Women jumped off the car panicstricken. The motorman brought his car to a standstill. Some one of the attacking party on the rear platform pulled the signal bell to "go ahead." When the motorman saw the fighters on the inside be stopped the car a second time, and with his steel controller charged the crowd. The two strike breakers were both kicked and pounded until they could no longer fight. The policemen got there too late to do anything, but arrested one man, who said he was John J. Baker, aged twenty-nine, of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue.

Several of the delivery wagons of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, in spite of the protection of two mounted patrolmen, were surrounded by crowds and the drivers roughly handled. One of the wagons stopped in front of 123 Rivington Street early in the evening. The driver alighted with a package of meat to deliver, when the crowd set upon him before the mounted men had an opportunity to interfere. The crowd knocked him down and were kicking him, when he finally struggled to his feet, jumped into the wagon, and the mounted men, breaking through the mob, drove it back so that the wagon could move away.

A little while later another Schwarzschild & Sulzberger wagon drove down Allen Street. The crowd became so large and threatening that the reserves were ordered out from the Eldridge Street Station. They charged with their nightsticks and drove the crowd away.

After the mob had been dispersed in Madison Street later on, Herman Zamkin, twenty years old, of 358 Cherry Street, was arrested charged with having assaulted Albert Brassman of 44 Hester Street. Brassman was knocked down, his left collar bone fractured, besides sustaining several scalp wounds. While Patrolman Landers was taking his prisoner to the station house a man six feet in height, who later said he was Edward Miller, twenty-three years old, but refused his address, attempted to rescue Zamkin.

Landers was having a hard fight of it when Patrolman Menstick came to his aid. Miller was subdued after his head was opened by a blow from a nightstick. In his pocket was found a badge of the United States Life Guards with the name "George Adams" engraved on it. Miller said his brother had found it.

Sergt. McCormick said he believed he recognized Miller as the man who some time ago fired six shots at two detectives at East Broadway and Montgomery Street. The identification was later made positive by Acting Capt. Carson and Detective Wasserman of the Fifth Street Station.

STRIKE AGAINST CARNEGIE CO.

Men Resent Reduction of Wage and Open Shop Principle.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers by the decision of its puddle and bar-iron conference committee, to-day declared a strike against the Carnegie Steel Company to go into effect Monday. Three large plants, two at Youngstown, Ohio, and one at Girard, Ohio, are involved, and several thousand men will be affected.

The strike is a protest against a reduction in wages and the declaration of the company that its mills will be run on the "open shop" principle in the future.

The Amalgamated workmen in the three mills will hold a mass meeting at Youngstown to-morrow at which members of the puddle and bar iron committee will make addresses.

FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

On Way to Staten Island When She Strikes a Float.

The ferryboat Southfield of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company collided last night with a float off Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. Between 400 and 500 passengers, mostly women and children, were on board and there was considerable excitement for a time.

When off the fort a float hove in sight going up the East River amidship. The ferryboat struck it amidships, but was able to back away and proceed to Staten Island. As soon as the collision occurred members of the crew went among the excited passengers and assured them there was no cause for alarm. The ferryboat had a rudder badly damaged.

DROWNED IN POND RAIN MADE.

Murphy Tried to Walk Through Excavation and Went Beyond Depth.

William Murphy, nineteen years old, of Sullivan Street and Canarsie Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned early last night in a pond formed by the heavy rain of yesterday in an excavation at Albany and East New York Avenues.

He was making a short cut across the lots in that neighborhood to his home, when he came to the excavation, and, thinking the water was but a few inches deep, started to wade through it. He went down over his depth at once, the water a foot from the bank having been ten feet deep. Unable to swim, Murphy shouted for help when he came to the surface. A policeman heard the cry, but by the time he reached the pond Murphy had disappeared.

RESCUED FROM DIRT SLIDE.

Prompt Action of Her Companions Saved Her Life.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Aug. 20.—The prompt action of her companions is what saved the life of Annie Lobb, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lobb of Franklin Avenue, this place, late yesterday afternoon. The child was playing in a pit near her home when the bank suddenly fell in, burying her completely.

Her companions, who had witnessed the accident, gave the alarm, and John Jamison and his two sons of Kingsland Street responded. They quickly removed the sand from the little girl's head and face with their hands, while two of the children were sent in search of shovels.

The child was taken to her home unconscious, but was soon revived. She will recover.

RYAN GETS SEABOARD CONTROL

Purchases, with Messrs. Blair and Coolidge, Williams-Middendorf Holdings.

Thomas F. Ryan stated last night that he had purchased for himself and his associates, Blair & Co. and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., the Seaboard Air Line stock which was held by Messrs. Williams and Middendorf, amounting to 140,000 shares, and that these gentlemen would resign from the Board of Directors.

Mr. Ryan was asked what effect his purchase would have on the Hambleton-Ober committee of Baltimore, which is calling for the deposit of Seaboard stock. His answer was: "I don't know."

While Mr. Ryan declined to make any further statements regarding the transaction, it is understood that Messrs. Ryan, Blair, and Coolidge now own about $25,000,000 of Seaboard stock, and that their friends, including C. Sidney Shepard, own $15,000,000 more, making about $40,000,000 out of a total capital stock of $62,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seahoard Air Line Railway, in an interview to-day in this city, said:

"Gross earnings of the Seaboard system for the twelve months ended June 30, 1904, exceeded $13,300,000. The surplus earnings, after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and fixed charges, including interest on bonds, interest on car trusts and rentals, amounted to $500,000. From this balance, however, are to be deducted other interest and commissions paid during the year to syndicates and syndicate managers which are not properly chargeable under the head of regular fixed charges.

"The company has shown this surplus over and above regular fixed charges, notwithstanding the fact that it was operated during the past twelve months at a higher ratio of expense than any other railroad of equal size in the United States.

"The Seaboard Air Line is earning at the present time the same gross earnings per mile as the Atlantic Coast Line and with proper management should be operated at approximately as low a ratio of expenses. If this should be done the Seahoard would be able, even on the present basis of earnings without any increase, to pay 4 per cent. dividends on preferred stock and 3 per cent. on common."

The statement sent out from New York last night that the Seaboard Air Line Railway has made arrangements to borrow between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars is misleading. The resolution of the Board of Directors referred to was a general one authorizing the Treasurer in the event that he should require funds, to make temporary loans therefor, but it is by no means certain that it will be necessary for him to make any such loans.

ACCUSED OF STARTING FIRE.

Man Arrested in Washington State—Soldiers Fight Flames.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 20.—Twelve adults and twenty-three children are homeless as a result of what is thought to be the incendiary fire which has burned over Fourth Plain, five miles east of Vancouver, Washington, for two days.

The fire was controlled, though not extinguished, after it had devastated an area of five by three miles, through the exertions of the United States troops at Vancouver Barracks, who fought the fire in three relays of fifty men night and day.

It is asserted that the fire was started out of spite, and one man is under arrest charged with the crime.

TORNADO SWEEPS OVER TWIN CITIES

Many Lives Reported Lost in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

ALL WIRES BLOWN DOWN

Reports That Property Damage Will Reach $2,000,000—Mississippi Bridge Demolished.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—A terrific tornado swept over this city and Minneapolis shortly after 9 o'clock to-night. Wires are down in all directions.

In this city five persons are so far reported killed, twoscore injured, and property to the extent of $2,000,000 destroyed.

The property damage at Minneapolis is said to have been nearly as great as in St. Paul.

The Tivoli Theatre was demolished; the Empire Theatre razed; the High Bridge, an immense steel structure crossing the Mississippi River at a height of 200 feet, was almost totally destroyed, and 200 buildings are more or less damaged.

A report at midnight is that the house of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic institution, was wrecked and twenty-five injured there.

All communication with outlying districts is cut off and it is impossible to say whether or not the damage there has been as great as was done in the city itself.

The storm was of short duration, lasting not more than fifteen minutes, but the devastation it wrought was terrific. Buildings were unroofed and fronts blown in, the interiors being flooded by rain, which came in great waves.

Electric wires were prostrated and many persons injured by contact with the current from the electric light and trolley wires.

An excursion steamer, towing a barge, on the river below St. Paul, is reported to have been wrecked. Relief parties in steam launches have been despatched to the rescue.

It is said that many lives were lost there.

William Donaldson & Co.'s big department store in Minneapolis was badly damaged by storm. The loss is said to be $300,000. Late reports from Minneapolis are to the effect that no one was killed but many were injured.

According to the weather observer, the wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour.

The Tivoli Theatre Building, located on Bridge Square, was wrecked by the wind, and one man was killed and a number of persons seriously injured.

The Empire Theatre, just across the street, was unroofed and otherwise damaged, and there was a panic among the performers and audience, but so far as known no one was seriously hurt.

The high bridge, an immense steel structure, crossing the Mississippi River at a height of about 200 feet, was almost totally wrecked. One of the huge stone piers was cut off by the wind as smoothly as if done with a knife.

A huge iron beam crashed down upon the roof of a number of small houses and badly wrecked them. It was reported that two persons were killed, but this report is not verified. A number of persons were injured, some of them seriously.

No news has yet been received from outlying districts and it is feared that when they are heard from the casualty list will be increased.

It is thought that much damage was wrought in the Midway District between the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

All trains for the East originating at Minneapolis and passing through St. Paul were delayed.

WIDE RUIN BY FOREST FIRES.

Enormous Tracts of Timber Ablaze in the Northwest.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 20.—Forest fires are raging in the woods along the eastern side of Vancouver Island. A mile of telegraph line has been burned out, and passage along the roads is rendered exceedingly dangerous by the proximity of the flames.

The town of South Wellington is said to be threatened with destruction as it is closely surrounded with thick woods, which are on fire in many parts. Near Victoria the fires are making great havoc in the standing timber. Across the Straits near Port Angeles, Washington, an enormous tract of forest is ablaze, and the fire seems to be spreading rapidly.

KALISPELL, Mont., Aug. 20.—Forest fires still rage in this county, and there are fires in all directions from this city from one to three miles wide. The country to the east of Lake Blaine is all burned over, and the mountain side, when the smoke clears up, will look like a barren waste. The fires near Marion, west of Kalispell, have been doing much damage, and many cattlemen and ranchers living in that vicinity have been kept busy fighting the flames in order to protect their homes.

Congress Hall Brings $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—Judge Redmond P. Conton of Newark, N. J., to-day bought the Congress Hall Hotel property for $150,000. It was sold at auction to settle the estates of W. H. Clement and John Cox. The property originally cost over $600,000.

OFFICERS HELD FOR RIOT.

Charged with Murder for Death of Negro Prisoner.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 20.—Judge Partridge to-day refused bail to Special Constables Ransom, Stanfil, and Cherry.

Edward Bell, a negro charged with murder, was taken from these officers and met his death at the hands of a mob. The three men are now in jail charged with murder in the first degree.

They say that negroes took Bell from their custody.

Fearing that another lynching will occur when the brother of Avery is captured, Gov. Cunningham to-night wired Sheriff Jack Moore at Jasper to order out the military if he thought it necessary or if he thought there was any danger of further violence.

SENATOR HOAR'S CONDITION.

His Mind Clear in His Determined Struggle for Life.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 20.—Senator George F. Hoar's condition at the time of giving out the last bulletin for the night was reported as just the same. He takes almost no nourishment, but his mind is clear.

The statement was made this afternoon that life might be prolonged for three or four days, although there is no possible hope of recovery. It has resolved into a wearing out of his great endurance.

WILL NOT FIGHT MORMONS.

Idaho Man Prefers to Give Up His Chances for Congress.

LA GRANDE, Oregon, Aug. 20.—F. H. Holzheimer of Pocatello, Idaho, who is here, stated that he had tendered his resignation as Democratic nominee for Congress.

He did this, he said, owing to the fact that conditions have arisen since his nomination regarding the Mormon question that make it appear that a campaign is to be waged against the Mormons in that State. He feels that he cannot do justice to his party and wage a war of that kind.

RUINS GOWNS WORTH $200,000.

Rain Pours on Show Cases at St. Louis Fair and Leaks In.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Magnificent Parisian gowns, valued at $200,000, were ruined by heavy rains which passed over the World's Fair grounds. The gowns are in the Palace of Manufactures. The valuation is made by Marcel Estieu, Acting Commissioner General of France, who has investigated the havoc wrought by the water.

The gowns were exhibited by French dressmakers, and were one of the most interesting features of the Manufactures Building. They were displayed in glass show cases, but the rain ran through crevices in the roof of the building and poured down upon the tops of the cases, eventually leaking through and soaking the garments.

Many of the dresses had been sold, to be delivered to St. Louis and Chicago firms at the close of the World's Fair. The damage, it is stated, cancels the contracts.

A MARVELOUS ORCHID.

The "Cradle of Venus" Causes Sensation at Boston Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—A wonderful orchid, named the "Cradle of Venus," was the chief attraction at the exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables held in Horticultural Hall to-day.

It is shaped like the old-fashioned cradle, with the old-style covering at the head and the boat shaped body. Instead of the form of a baby being seen inside, however, the throat of the orchid is a perfect representation of a bird. The bird and the cradle are both of a pale yellow. The eyes of the bird are a dark brown.

The rest of the orchids shown, though exquisite, paled into insignificance beside the "Cradle of Venus."

BOLL WEEVIL STILL BUSY.

Thousands of Acres Abandoned on Account of Pest.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 20.—The Texas State Boll Weevil Commissioner has received reports during the past few days from various parts of the cotton belt, all giving accounts of increase of depredations of the boll weevil. Many thousands of acres of cotton are being abandoned on account of the pest.

It is the opinion of members of the commission that the propagation of the Guatemalan ant will be too slow to make that insect of any practical value in destroying the weevil for many years to come.

POLICEMAN KILLS OFFICIAL.

Superintendent of Dallas Streets Shot Down During an Altercation.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 20.—Roger P. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Street Department of Dallas, was killed to-night by William Lacey, a policeman, who has charge of the Second Ward Station. Lacey surrendered and is a prisoner in the county jail.

Superintendent Sanderson had left some lumber of the Street Department near the Second Ward Station House. Some of it was loaned to some men to make a foundation on which to pile hay. Complaint was made against Lacey at the City Hall, and he and Sanderson had angry words in the Mayor's office this morning. The men met this evening and the quarrel was renewed.

Lacey's friends assert that Sanderson struck him on the head with a club, and that the policeman shot him in self-defense. Three bullets entered Sanderson's breast, and he died in ten minutes. Sanderson was a native of Kentucky and had lived in Dallas twenty years. He had been Assistant Street Superintendent for several years, and was made Superintendent at the last election.

FIVE KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Car Filled with It Struck in Switching at a Missouri Station.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 20.—Five persons were killed at Minden, a station on the Nevada and Minden Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, this afternoon by the explosion of a car of dynamite. The dead are Station Agent Brooks, wife, and daughter, Minden; Engineer Rodea, and Fireman Todd, both of Nevada.

A train crew on a local freight was switching some cars, when they struck a car of dynamite, and the explosion followed.

JAPANESE A MILE FROM GOLDEN HILL

Reported to Have Captured an Inner Port Arthur Fort.

ATTACK YESTERDAY FAILED

Assault Continues To-day — It Is Without Precedent in the History of Warfare

CHE-FOO, Sunday, Aug. 21, (Noon.)—It is reported that the Japanese before Port Arthur have captured Fort No. 23, one mile north of Golden Hill.

The Japanese are not attempting to storm Liao-tbie-Shan Promontory. Their right wing terminates at Pigeon Bay.

The Russian garrison of Port Arthur is estimated at 23,000 men, covering an area of twelve miles.

A junk arriving at Teng-Chow from the Miao-Tao Islands reports seeing yesterday five Japanese men-of-war pursuing two Russian warships, type unknown. They were going in an easterly direction.

CHE-FOO, Sunday, Aug. 21, (9 A. M.)—A reliable authority asserts that yesterday's (Saturday's) attack on Port Arthur was unsuccessful, but that it continued last night and to-day, and will go on for one more day.

If the Japanese are still repulsed a siege is expected.

It is understood that the Japanese plans contemplate a three days' assault. They expect to triumph on the third day. It is stated that they have sufficient men to maintain an assaulting force of 60,000 throughout.

Four thousand Japanese are reported to have landed at Dalny yesterday. It is alleged that the check of Saturday does not jeopardize the progress of the assault as planned.

M. Ijuin, the Japanese Consul General at Tien-Tsin, who arrived here yesterday on the British steamer Pechili, and who had a conversation lasting forty minutes with the commander of a Japanese destroyer which overhauled the steamer off Liao-thie-Shan Promontory on Friday night, said that yesterday's battle at Port Arthur, which began at daybreak, was directed against the fortress itself. It was taking place along the entire line, and it was Japan's supreme effort, to which the recent battles were but preliminary contests. M. Ijuin added:

"I firmly believe that you can safely say that Port Arthur will soon be in our hands. One after the other of the outer defenses has been taken by the Japanese, and when the latter had completed their preparations for the grand assault Gen. Stoessel was asked to surrender. He refused. Now comes the final test."

When the Pechili was overhauled the sound of firing was so heavy occasionally that conversation was difficult. The Japanese explained that they were engaged in shelling the Russian positions with the utmost vigor, preparing for an assault yesterday toward daybreak. When the Pechili was permitted to proceed on her course the firing was at its heaviest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 21.—The foreign telegrams announcing that the final assault upon Port Arthur is projected for to-day have further stimulated in all circles the interest, which has been unflagging for weeks past, concerning the fate of the fortress.

The authorities continue to express confidence in the ability of the garrison to withstand the assault, but they say that should the fortress be carried it will be at a cost unequaled in the history of sieges.

The determined nature of the Japanese attacks upon what is considered an impregnable position is without precedent in military annals. No European power ever ventured to show such disregard of the lives of its soldiers. True, the allies at Sebastopol lost 12,000 men in the final assault, but the Japanese have made repeated attacks upon Port Arthur with equal losses.

Military experts admit that the Japanese have pursued the best plan, since repeated assaults are bound to exhaust the resistance of a garrison proportionally more quickly than the same amount of energy spread over a longer period.

The Emperor has telegraphed to Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, in command of the military forces at Port Arthur, as follows:

"I direct you to congratulate in my name and on behalf of the whole of Russia the troops, sailors, and inhabitants of Port Arthur on the successes gained in the fighting of July 26, 27, and 28. I am fully convinced of their absolute readiness to uphold the glory of our arms by their unbounded bravery. I warmly thank all.

"May the Most High God bless their heroic deed which entailed such heavy sacrifices, and may He protect the fortress of Port Arthur from the attacks of the enemy."

TSING-TAU, Aug. 20.—The Japanese protected cruiser Yayeyama anchored here to-day and landed Major Hoffman, the German Military Attaché, who was at Port Arthur. The Major left the fortress in a junk, at the German Emperor's orders. The Japanese cruiser picked him up thirty miles out, and, it is reported, confiscated his papers. Major Hoffman's personal baggage was left on the junk.

The correspondent of The Associated Press here was received on board the Yayeyama by Capt. Dishiyama. The latter, however, was not disposed to talk of the war, beyond saying that the Japanese had been successful in the recent fights off Port Arthur. He further declared that the Japanese expect to have the Russian war-

ships now at Port Arthur in their hands in a day or two.

The Yayeyama left this port at 6:30 P. M.

CZAR'S CRUISERS REACH PORT.

The Diana Arrives at Saigon and the Novik at Karsakovsk, Sakhalin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Admiralty was considerably relieved to-day by the receipt of news of the arrival of the cruiser Diana at Saigon, French Indo-China, and of the cruiser Novik at Karsakovsk, Island of Sakhalin.

The Novik will, it is expected, continue her voyage to Vladivostok as soon as she has coaled. She probably put into Karsakovsk in order to ascertain the whereabouts of the Japanese squadron.

The news regarding the Novik and the Diana clears up the whereabouts of every vessel of the Port Arthur squadron. It is a remarkable fact that despite the numerical superiority of Admiral Togo's fleet and the long duration of the battle off Port Arthur, not a single warship was sunk. The cruiser Rurik, the only victim to go down, belonged to the Vladivostok squadron.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—The report that the Taotai has ordered the Russian destroyer Grozovoi to cease making repairs and to leave this harbor at once or else disarm, is confirmed, as is the report that the Russian cruiser Askold has received orders from the Taotai to leave Shanghai before noon on Monday, or disarm.

It is said to be impossible for the Askold to cross the bar before the Spring tides, and it is the belief in official circles that both the Grozovoi and the Askold will disarm.

The Taotai notified the Russian Consul General here that if his orders for the two vessels to leave port or disarm were not at once obeyed the Chinese Government would effect the disarmament of the ships, and their crews would be held in custody until the termination of the war. Permission to repair the boilers of the Askold was refused. The Taotai contends that the Askold came into port with two engines and two sets of boilers in operation and that she must leave port in the same condition.

The change in the date set for the departure of the Russian ships (it was previously announced that the Askold would be permitted to remain at Shanghai until next Tuesday) was due to an intimation from Japan that China was siding with Russia and that China's responsibility in the matter was serious.

The Japanese Consul General here declares that the Grozovoi and Askold are seaworthy and that they have been gaining time to repair to their full fighting capacity.

BIG GUNS DID MOST DAMAGE.

Statement by the Wounded Captain of the Battleship Czarevitch.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 20.—The correspondent of The Associated Press asked Capt. Matousevitch, of the hattleship Czarevitch, the late Admiral Wittsoeft's chief of staff, in the hospital here to-day what lessons he deduced from the naval fight of Aug. 10.

The Captain was too weak to reply at length, but he said conclusions might be drawn from the fact that the ten and twelve inch guns were accurately eerved and did the most damage, and that while the Russians at one time were beset by thirty-six torpedo boats and destroyers, the latter's fire was very inaccurate and did little damage.

Capt. Matousevitch does not believe that the rudder shaft of the Czarevitch was hit by a torpedo, as at first reported. Eight torpedoes were fired at the Czarevitch, but the Captain says not one of the struck the hattleship.

COLGATE FALES ARRESTED.

Charged in Kansas City with Using Mails to Defraud—His Record Here.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—Colgate Fales was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Durham on a charge of using the mails to defraud. He was held in $3,000 bail.

Fales conducted a grain speculation business under the firm name of Arthur E. Whitlock & Co. Papers in his office seized by Marshal Durham included a number of accounts and records that undoubtedly belonged to the Rialto Grain Company of St. Louis. These records are in the form of cards which indicate that the average amount paid in by the world-be speculators is $100. The cards number 3,000, and bear the names of persons in every part of the United States and Canada.

The warrant for Fales's arrest was sworn out by W. B. Platt, a Post Office Inspector from St. Louis, and Fales probably will be taken to that city.

Colgate Fales, who was then a member of the New York Produce Exchange and had offices at 52 Broadway, was arrested here on Feb. 2, 1903, with three other men and locked up at Police Headquarters charged with being involved in a wheat syndicate promising big results to subscribers, but which failed to materialize. The police said at the time that the men had cleared up $50,000 in profits. Many complaints had been received by the Post Office authorities in regard to the wheat syndicate.

The men who were arrested with Fales were Fernando Gardner, a broker of 401 Broadway; John H. Evans, publisher of the Wall Street Press, and Henry C. Scriver, general advertising agent, of 368 West Twenty-third Street. On Feb. 3 the four men were arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Police Court, and turned over to the Federal authorities charged with using the mails with fraudulent intent.

HUSBAND SEES WIFE KILLED.

Then Crowd Turned Brooklyn Car Over to Take Out Body.

Mrs. Margaret Mulcahey, twenty-four years old, of 262 Marion Street, Brooklyn, the mother of two small boys, was run over and killed by a Ralph Avenue electric car last night before the eyes of her husband. Her body was so firmly wedged under the car that it was necessary to throw the car over on its side in order to take it out.

The accident occurred at 9:30 at a point but a short distance from the woman's home. The car that struck her was well filled with people returning to their homes in East New York, and was in charge of Motorman John Woode and Conductor Michael MacQuinn. It was running at a good rate when Mrs. Mulcahey started to cross the corner. Her husband was just behind her, and although he saw the car coming, he could not reach her to prevent her being struck.

The passengers on the car were thrown into a panic, and the shrieking of the women attracted a crowd of almost 1,000 people. The motorman, after turning off the current, stood in a stupor at his post, while Mr. Mulcahey, almost frantic, crawled under the car and tried to pull out his wife's body.

Word was sent to the Ralph Avenue Police Station, and to prevent any violence the reserves were sent out. A wrecking car was also sent for, but when it did not arrive after a few minutes the men in the crowd that gathered, headed by several of the policemen, got about the car and turned it over.

The surgeons who had arrived from the Bushwick and St. Mary's Hospitals said that Mrs. Mulcahey had been instantly killed.

Woods, the motorman, was arrested and locked up. He was still dazed when placed in the cell, and said that he had done all he could to stop in time. He said that he would never again run a car.

KUROPATKIN AGAIN SWEPT BACK BY FOE

Japanese Take Strong Position of An-Shan-Chan on Railway.

RETREAT TO MUKDEN BEGUN

Rains, However, Had Flooded the Whole Region—The Czar Calls Out Many More Reserves.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.—The Japanese troops yesterday occupied An-shan-Chan, (on the railway about twenty miles south of Liao-Yang and the stronghold on Kuropatkin's right flank.) The Russians have retreated toward Mukden.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 20.—The rains are stopping and the weather is cool, but the roads are in such a condition that no encounter of importance is expected for a considerable time.

The fighting of the last two days has been limited to slight skirmishes between outposts. A troop of Cossacks last night occupied Tanziapoudza, a village a couple of miles southeast of An-Ping, and killed or captured seven Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Telegrams to the War Office from Manchuria describe the terrific effects of the torrential downpours. Many bridges have been swept away and even traffic on the railroads is temporarily suspended.

During the heavy weather Gen. Kuropatkin has been busy inspecting the defenses of An-shan-Chan, Lian-dian-Sian, and An-Ping. It is understood that the garrison of An-shan-Chan consists of only four divisions.

The defeats which the Russians have suffered only seme to increase Russia's determination to hurry reinforcements to the front. An imperial ukase, published this morning, orders the mobilization of the Reserves in forty-five additional districts.

Considerahly over half of the First Class Reserves of European Russia have now been called out, and practically all the Reserves in Siberia.

The Emperor to-day also issued a ukase summoning to the colors all the Reserve officers throughout the empire.

It would appear that the latest news from the front had not been made public in St. Petersburg when the foregoing dispatch was filed.

It hardly seems likely that Gen. Kuropatkin can have abandoned the immensely strong position he held in the vicinity of Liao-Yang without a fight, especially in view of the enormous quantity of stores accumulated at Liao-Yang.

It is possible that the Russians have once more been deceived by Japanese strategy and that an attack has been made at the point least expected. Dispatches from Russian headquarters recently have described movements of Japanese which the Russians were evidently unable to explain. An immense flanking movement on the Russians' left flank was reported. Then followed a pause, the correspondents at Liao-Yang asserting that neither army was moving. The programme followed seems to have been the same as before. The Japanese endeavored to puzzle their adversaries as much as possible, and then struck on the Russians' right flank.

An-shan-Chan, or Saddle Hill, twenty-two miles north of Hai-Cheng, and about midway between that place and Liao-Yang, was one point in a semi-circle of positions around Liao-Yang. The other points were An-Ping, twenty miles southeast of Liao-Yang; Sik-ha-Yen, forty miles east of Liao-Yang, and Lian-dian-Sian, twenty-four miles southeast of Liao-Yang.

RUSSIAN FLOATING DOCK LOST.

Breaks in Two While on Its Way from St. Petersburg to Libau.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Lloyd's has received information to the effect that a floating dock which was on its way from St. Petersburg to Libau, for the use of the Baltic Fleet, is a total loss, having broken in two.

Russian Raider at Spanish Port.

VIGO, Spain, Aug. 20.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Ural entered this port to-day. She will leave within the usual limit of twenty-four hours.

WIFE FINDS MISSING "RED MAN"

O'Hara, Who Left Elmira for Gloversville, Discovered in Plattsburg.

ELMIRA N. Y., Aug. 20.—Michael J. O'Hara, Great Chief of Records of the Red Men, who has been missing since Sunday night, Aug. 7, returned to his home in this city last night.

The missing man left to attend the Red Men's convention in Gloversville, where his re-election to the office of Great Chief of Records was practically assured, but did not arrive there. Mrs. O'Hara left this city soon after her husband's disappearance, and returned with the missing man last night. She says she found him in a hotel in Plattsburg recovering from the effects of some drug.

At present O'Hara has no statement to make regarding his strange disappearance, but is confined to his home under the care of physician.

O. B. WHITNEY'S SUDDEN DEATH

Stricken with Apoplexy While Calling in Seventh Avenue Apartment.

Olive Buckley Whitney, sixty-two years old, died suddenly last night in the flat of Mrs. Elizaheth Crocker, a widow, residing at 2,023 Seventh Avenue.

According to the story told to the police, Whitney, who resided with his married daughter, Mrs. Minnie Lockwood, at Flathush, L. I., called last night at Mrs. Crocker's flat to deliver a picture. Mrs. Crocker told the police that at the time he called, her brother, a man named Daniels, was there, but that her brother left the house later in the evening.

When Whitney was stricken Mrs. Crocker ran into the street and told a man who was passing that a physician was needed in her flat, saying that her visitor had suddenly become unconscious. When an ambulance arrived Whitney was dead. The ambulance surgeon said his death was dus to apoplexy.

Whitney leaves a wife and four children. Previous to coming to New York City he had resided at Marlborough, N. Y. He had been President of the Whitney Basket and Lumber Company before retiring from business, and had also been President of the Whitney Bicycle Company.

For a time he was interested with John W. Gates in steel speculation. Several years ago he was sued by Miss Margaret Collins, a Brooklyn stenographer, for $25,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage. He was at the time married, and the father of grown sons and daughters, and the bringing of the action created a sensation.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

Interesting Announcements for Coming Season—Mr. Zangwill Busy.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Plans for the coming season are now much discussed in theatrical circles here, where, as in New York, things are extremely dull in August. The harvest of new plays will commence about the first of next month, and there are many interesting announcements about them.

Among the first of the new productions will be "The Beauty and the Bargee," Messrs. Jacobs and Parker's play of river life which will be seen in about three weeks at the New Theatre with the Haymarket Theatre company, headed by Cyril Maude.

As soon as the Haymarket is redecorated, the company will return there, and the New Theatre will be occupied by Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, who will produce "The Scarlet Pimpernel." Later they may revive "The Taming of the Shrew."

At the Garrick Theatre, where Gilbert's latest piece, "The Fairy's Dilemma," ran last Spring, Arthur Bourchier will shortly produce a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones. The comedy deals with hypnotism, and the leading character is a hypnotist, Malgrélin, whose friends are involved in all sorts of absurd situations by his unconscious use of his powers. The company will include, besides Mr. Bourchier, his wife, Violet Vanhrugh, and Miss Ethelwyn Arthur Jones, a daughter of the dramatist.

Miss Lena Ashwell, in Michael Morton's version of "La Montansier," in which Mme. Réjane appeared in London recently, will he seen ahout the beginning of September. Her supporters will include Frank Mills and Charles Groves.

Olga Nethersole talks of producing an English version of another French play, Hervieu's "Le Dédale." As yet the theatre selected for the production has not been announced.

The new play at the Vaudeville will he "The Catch of the Season," a modernized version of the nursery legend of Cinderella. The main idea of the piece was supplied by Capt. Robert Marshall, but the actual writing of the lyrics, music, &c., is the work of some five other authors. The cast of the play will include Seymour Hicks and Sam Southern.

"The Prayer of the Sword," by J. B. Fagan, will introduce Oscar Asche as a star at the Adelphi Theatre on Sept. 17. Mr. Asche will be supported by his wife, Lily Brayton.

"Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," which made such a hit at the Imperial Theatre last Spring, will he revived there hy Lewis Waller in September. Later he will bring out a new play of the Charles II. period called "The Captain of the King's Company."

At the Duke of York's Eleanor Robson, who is now on an automobile trip in France, will he seen hefore long in Zangwill's play, "Merely Mary Ann." Mr. Zangwill, by the way, appears to be very busy playwriting just now, for he is to provide Maude Adams with a play of English rural life for her much talked of London dehut, and another of his plays, "The Serio-Comic Governess," will soon be seen in New York with Cecilia Loftus.

The late Wilson Barrett's play, "Lucky Durham," which was to he produced in London in the Fall, may not be seen here for the lack of a suitahle actor to play the leading part, which would have been taken by Mr. Barrett had he lived. The excellent company which Mr. Barrett organized with such care will probably be kept together, however, and will take "Lucky Durham" on tour shortly. Charles Warner is said to have secured the American rights of the piece as well as those of Henry Arthur Jones's latest comedy.

Sir Henry Irving's farewell tour, which will last for two years, begins at Cardiff on Sept. 19. The répertoire will consist mainly of "Becket," "The Bells," "The Lyons Mail," and "A Story of Waterloo." Sir Henry has engaged Edith Wynne Matthison as his leading lady. Sir Henry's plans for the remainder of the two years during which he intends to continue acting include a tour of Great Britain and Ireland, a visit to America, and a season in London.

There is a great deal of interest felt among London theatrical folk in the latest example of the "American invasion" of the English stage—namely, the leasing of the new Waldorf Theatre, in process of construction, hy the Brothers Shubert. The theatre is promised for March and it is proposed to open it with a musical comedy. It is under the auspices of the Shuberts that the English music hall favorite, Ida Rene, will appear in New York at the Casino and that Edward Terry's latest success in London, "The House of Burnside," will be seen at the Princess Theatre in January.

PARROT TOOK THE STAND.

Then Justice Hoffman Was Able to Decide Rent Case.

It was not until after Mrs. Smolensky's one-time parrot had taken the witness stand that Justice Hoffman of the Fifth District Municipal Court was able to deliver a decision, the wisdom of which is the talk of the east side.

Mrs. Mary Smolensky of 8 Avenue C last Friday appeared in court to answer a summons for non-payment of rent, issued at the request of Herman Schwartz, who owns the tenement.

Samuel Mannheimer, the woman's lawyer, explained that the landlord at his own suggestion had accepted the parrot in lieu of a month's rent. The plaintiff denied that he had got the parrot from her. Then Mrs. Smolensky, who was in the witness chair, suggested that the parrot be questioned by her. The Justice agreed.

"Midzenohzwcb," or something like that, was the parrot's answer to the question, "Who are you?"

Mrs. Smolensky said that was Hungarian and the court interpreter was called in. He listened carefully, but was not able to make out anything that was in his dictionaries. Then Mrs. Smolensky tried again.

"Polly, vat iss der name of your mamma?" she asked.

"Marie, Marie, Marie," yelled the parrot.

"Marie, dat iss Mary, und Mary iss me," explained Mrs. Smolensky.

"I guess you had better keep the parrot," said the Judge, turning to the landlord, "and you had better stay in your flat until the month is up, Mrs. Smolensky. I don't see how you could ever part from that bird."

That was all.

STOLE "PROPERTY" STEAKS.

But Gerard Was Starving and Magistrate Gave Him $1.

Sebastian Gerard, eighteen years old, of 169 Thompson Street, has been starving for several days. Ahout 4:30 o'clock yesterday, during the heavy rain, he was passing the restaurant of Samuel L. Omstein at 117 Greene Street. In the window were displayed surloin steaks, water melons, and other edibles. Gerard could not withstand the temptation and seeing the transom open clambered over it into the restaurant. He found the sirloin of the "property" kind and the water melone hollow.

In another window were packages of Egyptian cigarettes and coupons telling of valuable prizes that can be obtained. Gerard took two dozen cigarettes and 900 coupons and began to make his exit. He climbed down, however, into the outstretched arms of Patrolman Gaffney of the Macdougal Street Station, who arrested him and later haled him to the Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Ommen.

When Gerard had given his story to the court, the court looked at him intently and finally said:

"Are you really and truly hungry?"

"If I hadn't been," Gerard replied, "I certainly wouldn't have done what I did."

"Here is $1," said the court, "go and get something to eat. You are discharged."

Gerard thanked Magistrate Ommen profusely, and left the courtroom to get his long-delayed meal.

JAPAN'S STAND ON CHINA'S NEUTRALITY

Statement by Tokio Government Regarding the Question

SHIP'S SEIZURE DEFENDED

It Is Argued That Russia Made Che-Foo a Belligerent Port by Her Actions.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.—The Japanese Government to-day gave to The Associated Press a statement defining its attitude in regard to the capture of the Ryeshiteini and declaring its position on the entire question of Chinese neutrality, as follows:

"The status of China in the present struggle is wholly unique. Nearly all the military operations are carried on within her borders. She is not a party to the conflict; nevertheless her territories are in part belligerent and in part neutral.

"That condition of things in the contemplation of international law is an anomaly and a contradiction. In this case it is a creature of a special understanding, to which the belligerents have given adhesion with a view to limiting the area of hostilities in the interest of foreign intercourse and the general tranquility of China.

"The Japanese Government engaged to respect the neutrality of China outside of the regions actually invoved in war, provided that Russia made a similar engagement and carried it out in good faith. The Japanese Government considered that they were precluded by this engagement from occupying or making use for warlike purposes of any kind of territory or ports of China outside of the zone which has been made the theatre of war, because it seemed to them that any such occupation would ipse facto convert the places thus occupied and used from neutrality to belligerent territory.

"It equally seemed to them that any such occupation and use of neutral Chinese territory or ports by the Russian forces would give effect to the proviso in the Japanese engagement and justify her in considering territory or ports so occupied and used as belligerent.

"In other words, the Japanese Government held that China's neutrality is imperfect and applicable only to those places which are not occupied by the armed forces of either belligerent, and Russia cannot escape the consequences of an unsuccessful war by moving its army or navy into those portions of China which by arrangement had been made conditionally neutral.

"A Russian warship from Port Arthur sought in the Harbor of Che-Foo asylum from attack which her home port had ceased to afford her. In taking that step she was guilty of a breach of the neutrality of China as established hy the agreement of the belligerents, and Japan was fully justified in regarding the Harbor of Che-Foo as belligerent, so far as the incident in question is concerned. With the termination of the incident the neutrality of the port was revived.

"The action taken by Japan at Che-Foo was a direct natural consequence of Russia's disregard of her engagement, but it is not alone in this matter, nor alone in the Che-Foo matter that Russia has flagrantly violated China's neutrality and ignored her own engagements.

"Shortly after the investment and isolation of Port Arthur, a system of wireless telegraphy was installed between the beleaguered fortress and the Russian Consulate at Che-Foo. The system is still in operation, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the Japanese Government.

"At Shanghai at the beginning of the war the Russian gunhoat Mandjur, in defiance of China's neutrality, remained in the port for weeks after receiving notice to leave. Finally, after long negotiations, she consented to disarmament. Again, the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi have now been at Shanghai for more than a week and still refuse to disarm or leave.

"The Japanese Government has no intention of disregarding China's neutrality so long as it is respected by Russia, but it cannot consent that Russian warships as a result of a hroken engagement and a violated neutrality shall unchallenged find in the harbors of China safe refuge from capture or destruction.

"The statement of the commander of the Ryeshiteini that his ship was disarmed upon arrival at Che-Foo is untrue. The vessel was fully armed and manned when visited."

"It has been suggested in many quarters that the present case is comparable with the Florida, among others; but the Japanese Government drew a clear distinction between the two events.

The neutrality of Brazil was perfect and unconditional, and Port Bahia was a long distance from the seat of war, whereas the neutrality of China is imperfect and conditional, and the port of Che-Foo is in close proximity to the zone of military operations.

"The reports of the Japanese and Russian officers who took part in the Che-Foo incident agree that the Ryeshiteini was the aggressor and the first to commence the hostilities which resulted in her capture.

"This fact would, the Japanese Government believes, deprive Russia of any grounds for complaint which she might possess if the lawfulness of the capture was otherwise in doubt. In this respect, the case resembles the cases of the American privateer General Armstrong and the British ship the Ann.

"The case of the Ryeshiteini is in itself of trifling importance, hut involves a principle of paramount importance. Experience has shown that China has taken no adequate steps to enforce her neutrality laws.

"If in these circumstances the Ryeshiteini could make Che-Foo a harbor of refuge, then the great ships of the Russian Navy might do the same and nothing would prevent those ships from issuing forth from their nests to attack the Japanese. The necessity of guarding against such an eventuality was too commanding, too overwhelming, to permit the Ryeshiteini incident to stand as a precedent.

"The end of this incident will not affect in any way foreign commerce or disturb the general situation in China, but will merely serve notice to Ruesia that she must keep her engagements in the future."

LARGEST WIRELESS STATION.

Will Be Built at Pisa, Italy, and Is Designed to Do Great Things.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Richard Gunther, Consul General of Frankfort, Germany, writes:

"The largest station for wirelesetelegraphy yet erected will be completed at Pisa, Italy, in Septemher next. The buildings will be entirely of stone. As it will take some time to put the machinery and apparatus in place, the station will probably not be ready for transmitting and receiving messages before the beginning of the next year.

"The station will be called Coltano. It is designed to establish wireless telegraphic communication from there with Great Britain, Holland, the United States, and Canada, as also with vessels in the Mediterranean, the Baltic Sea, the Red Sea, and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Lately two Marconi stations have also been completed on the coast of Montenegro, and are now in working order."

MINERS SEIZE TOWN, DEPORT OFFICIALS

Continued from Page 1.

city and other places for an eight-hour day. Right on top of the demand for an eight-hour day came the demand for higher wages, and since that time the strike has been the direct cause of many murders, riots, and disorders of every sort and degree.

The early calling out of the militia hy Gov. Peahody was another of the causes that led to untold trouble, the miners asserting that the act was entirely unnecessary. Gov. Peahody failed to heed their advice, for on Sept. 5, 1903, practically the entire National Guard of Colorado had been called out, and on that day 1,000 troops arrived at Victor.

On the previous day the Governor had received an anonymous letter threatening his life if he persisted in his determination to order out the troops. On the day that the troops arrived at Victor the house of a non-union miner was wrecksd by dynamite which had been placed under it by the strikers.

Martial Law Declared.

A week later the miners appealed to the Federal court for a writ of habeas corpus for Charles Campbell and three other leaders who had heen arrested. Adjt. Gen. Sherman Bell commanded the troops, and the way he handled the strike soon made every miner in the turbulent district his enemy. Gen. Bell announced that he would brook no opposition, and that if necessary he would arrest and jail every single one of the leaders, which resulted in attorneys for the strikers going to the courts and demanding an order for Gen. Bell's arrest.

This was the beginning of the clash between the judiciary and the military, and it was only after much hesitation that Gen. Bell released Charles Campbell and Sherman Parker after he had been ordered to do so by Judge Seeds, who held that the military should not he supreme in Colorado, that it was a dangerous menace to free government, and that there was no evidence to show that the civil ruic was not adequate.

Soon after this eight out of seventy men who had encamped near a water tank at Cripple Creek became ill after drinking water from the tank, and it was asserted the water had been poleoned by strikers. Many arrests followed this, and again there were many clashes between the soldiers and the miners. On Nov. 7 the entire State militia was ordered to take the field, and by the next week the strike had spread over the entire State.

It was estimated that ahout 100 mines were closed down and at least 10,000 miners were out of work as a result. The strike in the meantime had been approved by the national organization of the miners, and John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers of America, went to Colorado to see if there was anything he could do to settle the strike.

Calls on President Roosevelt.

On Nov. 19 Gov. Peabody asked President Roosevelt to detail United States regulars to assist him in preserving order at Telluride, where a myeterious murder and other crimee had been committed, the Governor claiming that all of the State troops were needed in other sections of the State. President Roosevelt declined to accede to the request. Matters went from bad to worse, murders and heatings of non-union miners and their sympathizers being daily occurrences.

As a result of all this disorder, Gov. Peabody on Dec. 4 formally declared martial law and suspended the writ of habeas corpus in the State. The miners met and asserted their leaders were guilty of no wrongdoing and that Gov. Peabody and his "minions" were Anarchists.

The Colorado Senators appealed to the President for protection against what they termed the tyranny of the Governor. It was shortly after this that a private car containing the Governor narrowly escaped being wrecked, the rails of the road having been torn up for a considerable distance in anticipation of his coming.

Then it was that President Moyer of the Western Federation was arrested for desecrating the National flag by having printed on it various sentences concerning the act against the miners by the State authorities. The courts ordered Moyer released, and Gen. Bell declined to obey the order, being backed in his stand by the Governor.

The next clash occurred on the 6th of June last, when twenty-two persons were killed and many wounded by an explosion of dynamite at Findley. The dynamite was placed underneath the railroad station, and was followed by scenes of the worst possible disorder, at least one man being killed and many wounded in the fights that resulted.

PROOF OF LABOR CONSPIRACY.

Magistrate Ommen Brings Charges Against Stonecutters' Union.

Representatives of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association and the Employing Stonecutters' Association were declared guilty of conspiracy yesterday by Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court. He said in his opinion that these men, known as Frank Miller, Donald Call, John Doe, Richard Roe, conspired with others unknown to commit acte injurious to puhlic morals, trade, and commerce, for the perversion and obstruction of justice and due administration of the law, and that the conspiracy was in violation of Section 168 of ths Penal Code of ths State of New York.

Magistrate Ommen reviews the agreement between the Journeymen's Association and the Employing Association. He finds that there was an agreement between them fixing the penalties for infraction of rules, the minimum prices on various grades of work, and requiring the payment of 10 per cent. of money received on contracts into the treasury of the Employing Association, and also the payment of 10 per cent. of this amount to the journeymen on Dec. 24 every year.

These facts are brought out in the written opinion:

Henry Hanlein, a contractor, refused to join the Employers' Association. A delegats threatened that unless Hanlein joined all the men under him would he called off. At first Hanlein still refused to join, but later, on consulting his attorney, consented. He was told to go to 1,125 Broadway on Sept. 23, when there was to be a meeting of the Employers' Association. The contractor did as he was bid. The Executive Committee of the body told him to furnish a list of the contracts he had on hand. They amounted to $156,297. The committee then insisted that he pay into the treasury 5 per cent. of his contracts, or $7,800. Upon his objecting, the sum demanded was lowered to $5,000.

Then he gave five notes for $1,000 each. Thsy were made payahle to "Frank Miller, Secretary." The notes were afterward returned to Hanlein, and he was told to make them out simply to "Frank Miller." The notes were never paid.

William Bradley & Son, another firm of contractors, were also ordered to join the Employers' Association. They refused. A strike was then ordered on their work, and all workmen belonging to ths Journeymen Stonecutters' Association were removed. The strike still continues, and the firm has been compelled to carry on its work with non-union men.

After reciting the facts, the Magistrate's opinion goes on to say:

"The threats to Hanlein by the walking delegate of the Journeymen's Association and the actual striking on Bradley & Son's work were not because of any failure on their part to obey any rule as to wages, hours of work, &c., but only because they did not belong to the Employing Stonecutters' Association. The Journeymen's representative testified that they considered it to be their duty to protect the interests of employers against unjust competition, and that the higher the pricee the employers received the higher were their wages. The walking delegate also testified that he collected the debts of one employer against another by ordering a strike until the money was paid.

"I have examined the briefs snbmitted by the District Attorney and by the attorney for the defendants," the opinion concludes, "and have spent considerahle time investigating ths decisions recited in the briefs. I am satisfied that the defendants are guilty of conspiracy."

Covers a Greater Area, Has Greater Exhibits, Enjoys Greater Appropriations of Money,

Than any Previous Exposition.

WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England Is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R.

OR VIA THE

New York Central

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

COACH EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Fares from New York, with proportionate rates from other stations.

Via West Shore, $18. Leave New York 2:25 P. M. Arrive St. Louis 7:15 P. M. next day.

Via New York Central, $20. Leave New York 10:20 A. M. Arrive St. Louis 2:55 P. M. next day.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River Steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.

BUILDERS HOPE TO RESUME TO-MORROW

Expect Trades Not Locked Out to Return to Work.

UNIONS MAKE NEW MOVE

Alliance Committee Goes Twice to See Employers, Who Refuse Recognition.

Both sides in the building strike war made final preparation yesterday for the struggle which begins in earnest to-morrow, when the Employers' Association will attempt to resume work. It is now a question of whether the employers will be able to obtain enough men who will sign the arbitration agreement individually to carry on their work, or whether the Building Trades Alliance will be able to effect a complete tie-up. What some of the employers considered an evidence of weakening on the part of the Alliance came yesterday in a visit paid to the Building Trades Club by a committee of the union organization. Charles M. Eidlitz, acting for the Employers' Association, refused to recognize the committee.

The Alliance held a meeting yesterday in Brevoort Hall, and after it was over James J. Daly, its recognized spokesman, said:

"We have nothing to give out about what took place. All I can say is that we are standing pat."

The Alliance, however, it was learned later, had appointed a committee to visit the Building Trades Club. It was headed by John Macalister and William Nason, delegates of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters. It was either Macalister or Nason who acted as "ambassador extraordinary" for the Alliance at the meeting between the employers and the non-striking unions Thursday night.

When the members of the committee reached the Building Trades Club they were shown in, and had a very brief interview with Charles L. Eidlitz, Lewis Harding, and others of the Emergency Committee. They were told briefly that the employers refused absolutely to recognize the Alliance or confer with any committee representing it.

The committee then returned to the meeting and reported progress. An hour later the same men returned as a committee from the locked out unions. This time they were kept waiting in the corridor until Mr. Eidlitz and Lewis Harding came out.

"We are a committee from the locked out unions," said the spokesman.

"Have you power to act from your individual unions?" asked Mr. Harding.

The spokesman admitted that the committee had no such power, and was again told that no conference would be granted.

The Alliance was still in session, and indignation was expressed when the committee made its final report.

Another meeting was called for to-morrow, at which, it is said, a sweeping strike order will be issued against the Employers' Association, including all unions in the Alliance.

In the meantime the employers had been making preparations for the fight. The Electrical Contractors' Association, the employes of which belonged to one of the striking unions, opened a labor hureau and started in to hire men to go to work to-morrow as individuals under the arbitration agreement. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening:

"I have been told by the members of the Electrical Contractors' Association that they have all the men needed to start work to-morrow. We cannot make predictions, hut we assume that the unions which are not locked out will send their men to work. What will happen if they do not I am not prepared to say. We are not giving out our plans beforehand, but I want to repeat that in this matter we are going strictly on the lines of ths arhitration agreement."

When asked what would be the result if the unions not locked out refused to work with the new men, he said:

"When it comes to such a condition I will tell you. Meanwhile we believe and taks it for granted that the unions not locked out will continue to work."

According to officers of the Building Trades Alliance they are eure of at least five trades which can effectively cripple all building work by striking. These are the carpenters, plumhers, plasterers, electrical workers, and stonecutters. A strike of stonecutters, of course, throws the bricklayers out, and then there is no work for the steam fitters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, and decorators, marhle workers, paper hangers, and stair builders. Several of these trades are in the alliance, and will be ordered on strike anyway.

In the event of a long struggle, the plan of the employers is to form new unions in all the trades represented in the alliance among the men employed individually. The representatives of the unions named above say that the employers will be unable to get enough men to form organizations. Nearly every plasterer in the city is in the union. This holds good with a number of other unions in the alliance, and the Tile Layers' Union has so arranged its apprenticeship system that every tile layer in ths city is in the union.

MISSISSIPPI FEUD MURDER.

W. C. Windham Fired On from Ambush and Instantly Killed.

LAUREL, Miss., Aug. 20.—Last evening while W. C. Windham, E. Windham, and J. T. Blakely were going through Tallas Swamp, about two miles from Bay Springs, Miss., they were fired upon from ambush and W. C. Windham was shot in the breast. He fell from his horse dead.

The shooting is believed to be a result of ths Ainsworth-Windham feud in Smith County, Sloan Ainsworth having been killed recently by one of the Windhams.

Further trouble is expected, as both factions are heavily armed. There is no clue to the assassin.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PRESIDENT DELAYED BY TRENTON WASHOUT

Four Hours Late Here on Way to Oyster Bay.

"CRANK" TRIED TO SEE HIM

Police Kept Him from Mr. Roosevelt's Carriage—Cab Horse Cheers for the Republican Candidate.

President Roosevelt's special train, the combination haggage and parlor car Honorius and the private car Rover, rolled into the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City at 7 o'clock last evening, four hours late. The train ran special from Washington. At Trenton a submerged cut appeared to threaten the fireboxes of the engine, and the train was run back to within six miles of Philadelphia, and then on the Camden and South Amboy route to the main line.

Waiting for the President were Stationmaster L. A. Keefer and his staff of railroad detectives and trainmen, all jealous of what they styled the "intrusion" of the Jersey City and New York police. The police guard consisted of Inspector Archibald of Jersey City, with a squad of patrolmen, some mounted, and Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley, Inspector Cortright, Capt. Langan, and several Detective Sergeants from this city. With Mr. Lindsley was Federal Civil Service Commissioner A. W. Cooley, who had an appointment with the President.

The President, after he had shaken hands with the engineer and fireman, was escorted to a gala landau, and got into it with Secretary William Loeb, Jr., and Messrs. Lindsley and Cooley. At 7:10 o'clock he was on the ferryhoat Philadelphia. He was several times cheered by the passengers, and a newsboy who wanted to know what was "the matter with Teddy," got the usual certificate. When he inquired, "Who's all right?" a spirited hansom-cab horse neighed lustily, and Mr. Roosevelt joined in the roar of laughter.

The ferryboat soon reached the New York side. The only incident out of the ordinary in the President's journey across town was the encounter of the police with a man thought to be a harmless "crank" in Twenty-fourth Street near Sixth Avenue. The man had long hair and was untidy.

When the President's carriage was driven along the man ran out to meet it. The mounted police saw him and pushed him back.

"He's only a harmless crank," shouted some one in a carriage behind the President's.

The man was not arrested, and the President's trip across Manhattan ended without any other suspicion of trouble.

At the East Thirty-fourth Street pier he and his party boarded the special ferryhoat Hudson City for the Long Island Railroad Station.

The President was cheered by the crowd in the Long Island City Station. It was raining by that time, bnt Mr. Roosevelt stood on the platform for several minutes. His train reached Oyster Bay at 9:12 P. M.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 20.—When the President's train arrived here he found the station decorated with flags and an enthusiastic crowd present. The President was escorted from his car to his carriage. He was compelled to halt every few feet to acknowieuge the cheers of citizens. Almost every one present carried a flag and waved it all the time. The President entered his carriage alone, and was driven to Sagamore Hill immediately.

SUICIDE WHEN BRIDE SCOLDED.

She Had Taken Hajek to Task for Coming Home Drunk.

Married hut three weeks, and upbraided by his hride for coming home intoxicated, William Hajek, twenty-two years old, a Bohemian chairmaker of 498 East Seventy-fourth Street, stahbed himself three times last night, the last thrust entering his heart and causing almost instant death. The hride, in the next room, was laughing and joking at the time, thinking that Hajek was saying "Good-bye" to her was a playful antry.

Three weeks ago yesterday Hajek married a young woman,

MANNINO BOY IN HUNT FOR KIDNAPPERS' LAIR

Detectives Take Him on Tour of Little Italy.

MYSTERIOUS UNCLE FOUND

Relative of Whom Police Had Not Heard Lives in Neighborhood Where Lad Says He Was Held.

In an effort to locate the house where the eight-year-old son of Antonio Mannino, the Italian contractor of 62 Amity Street, Brooklyn, was held captive for more than a week, detectives took the boy on a tour of the Little Italy section of Harlem yesterday. At the end of the trip little Tony had identified the One Hundred and Sixth Street station as the place where he had boarded the elevated train Thursday night on his way home, and that was all. The investigators, however, got one or two tips from other sources which they considered important.

One of these tips developed in the discovery that an uncle of the boy lives in the neighborhood where he declares he was held prisoner. The police think it strange that Mannino had never mentioned this relative to them when the suspicion first arose that the kidnappers' lair was in that vicinity.

Besides the boy, Angelo Cucozza, who confessed to luring him away, and Mannino, Sr., took the journey. Detective Sergeant Vachris of the Brooklyn Central Office, who planned the expedition, was met with a storm of objections from the elder Mannino when he broached the plan. The detective wanted Tony to go without his father, but the contractor would not agree to this, declaring that he did not dare let the boy out of his sight a moment.

Vachris took charge of Tony, who held his father's hand, while Detectives Gannon and Finn escorted Cucozza. When Tony saw the prisoner he seemed frightened and said he did not want Cucozza to come near him. After crossing South Ferry the detectives told the boy to follow as nearly as he could the route traversed on the night he was kidnapped and taken to Manhattan.

The boy started up Whitehall Street to Front Street, and then went through Water, Beekman, and Pearl Streets to Franklin Square and on to Chatham Square, where the party started up the Bowery. At Houston Street and Second Avenue a street car came along which Tony thought was like the one on which he had traveled up town with Cucozza. All got aboard and rode up to Forty-second Street.

The boy was recognized by pedestrians along the route and a big crowd followed. At Grand Street and the Bowery a woman tried to strike Cucozza, and Detective Finn had to use rough tactics to beat back the constantly increasing crowd.

After leaving the Second Avenue car the detectives went to the corner of Fortieth Street. Near this corner a cellar is being dug, and Cucozza in his confession told the police that he waited there for the strange Italian who joined them. They were there half an hour, he said, and the lad had gone to sleep in the meanwhile. Tony told the detectives that the spot seemed familiar to him, but his identification was very vague.

From there he was taken to the Corneglio flat, at 317 East Thirty-ninth Street, where Cucozza said he and the strange Italian who met them at the corner had carried him. The boy looked the rooms over and declared he had never seen the place before. Cucozza, however, still stuck to his story that it was there he had parted from Tony.

At the request of the detectives, the boy was dressed in the suit he wore when spirited away. They paraded him through the neighborhood, but found no one who remembered having seen him before. The detectives next led the way to Harlem and got off the train at One Hundred and Sixth Street, where the boy on the night of his return told the police he had taken an elevated train on his way home. They asked him to look over every house carefully but he failed to identify any of them.

An inspection was made of every house in the block between Second and Third Avenues, on One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, with the same result. Then the boy was taken to the house at 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, where the three prisoners were arrested the day following his return. He was taken through several flats, but said he had never been there before.

The boy having said that the flat where he was kept was on the top floor, a flat in this building similarly located was sought out. It was locked, but Vachris got in by climbing out on the fire escape and entering through a window. The boy said this was not the one.

Pen and ink were on the table, and the detectives made a test to see whether the ink was like that used in the anonymous letters received by the elder Mannino, but it was not. The only thing the boy was sure he recognized was the One Hundred and Sixth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated. He repeated that he was positive that was where he boarded the train on his homeward journey.

The crowd that followed this time was big enough to cause considerable annoyance. Then it occurred to Mannino that one of the boy's uncles lived near by. The detectives found the uncle, who is Coiogero Constantino, in the top flat at 238 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. He is a dark, stout man with whiskers. It will be recalled that Tony gave a similar description of one of his captors. The boy said, too, that he was held in a top floor flat.

The detectives were surprised to hear of a relative of Mannino in that part of the town. They said that Mannino had never mentioned the uncle to them during the search for the boy. From the house of the uncle the party made its way over the roofs of several houses and then to the street to avoid the crowd.

As soon as the tour was over Capt. Rooney was told about Mannino's relative and the other details of the trip. A detective at once hurried across from the Amity Street Station to the Mannino home and asked that the boy be allowed to return to Manhattan at once. The father, however, was positive in his refusal. He said he would not let him go for several days.

"By that time it will be of little use to have him go at all," said Capt. Rooney when he heard this, "for then the people we are after may be on the high seas for Italy."

The detective asked Tony a number of questions, but got nothing from him.

"Who told you not to tell us anything, my boy?" Petrosino finally asked him.

"What do yo mean?" the boy retorted.

"I don't mean your father," the detective said. "I mean, did the kidnappers tell you to keep silent?"

"Oh—the kidnappers—yes," said the lad. "The woman told me that I must tell nobody or I would he killed." The father nodded his head in approval.

The lad was asked to describe the woman, and said that she was a big woman dressed in black. When the detective asked him to indicate how tall she was, the boy made a sweeping gesture with his hand that might mean a few inches or the height of the ceiling.

Capt. Rooney said yesterday that he would like very much to have a talk with Giuseppe Sigretto, Mannino's partner, but that he had not been able to reach him. Sigretto, who was about the neighborhood every day when the search for the boy was fresh has not been seen for the last few days. Capt. Rooney got information yesterday that there had been a falling out between the two partners as to whether a ransom should be paid. Publicly Sigretto took the position that none should be paid.

Another anonymous letter of the "Black Hand" variety was received by Capt. Rooney yesterday. The writer, besides threatening to blow up the station house with dynamite unless the hunt for the kidnappers was dropped, said Mannino had paid the ransom for his boy and asserted that he would never appear against any of the prisoners. The writer wound up by saying that there would soon be another kidnapping in the same neighborhood.

THREATENS FEDERAL OFFICERS

Letter Writer Warns Them to Let Up on Naturalization Frauds.

An anonymous letter was received yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Joel M. Marx, threatening him and others connected with the prosecution of Italians for naturalization frands with death if they did not stop. The letter was sent hy special delivery and the writing was that of an illiterate person. It reads as follows:

"I wait for yu at door yesterday morning I see you but I say I give one more chanse if yuo don't stop this busines we will kill you kill Mr. Mess, the Judge and the to Italian Detectifs—let the poor people go. Wy dont you rest the mans the give the pepers if you dont stop we kill you and stil your chilrens—you thing it is nothing the to Italian detectifs the come an say woch you names—the other fels he say come with me. Mr. Juge you raity your name and you say lak em up. you do ono thing or stop or daye. Revenge."

The letter is signed with a roughly drawn heart pierced by an arrow. On each side of the heart are two crosses.

A handwriting expert pronounced the writing that of a schoolboy. The "Mr. Mess" referred to undoubtedly means Dempsey Meetze, a special employe of the Department of Justice and a former Secret Service man, who is practically in charge of the work of investigating the various complaints made to the Federal authorities of naturalization frauds.

Rocco A. Figliuolo, one of the Italian detectives the writer refers to, is an interpreter employed by Mr. Marx, and with another Italian interpreter has been very active in ferreting out the buyers and sellers of the fraudulent papers. The interpreter says that for several days he bas been followed by an unknown Italian, whom he first saw loating about the door of the apartment house where he resides.

"BLACK HAND" AT PASSAIC.

After Wrecking Barber's Shop, Society Threaten Building's Owner.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 20.—Frank Hughes, owner of the huilding in which a barber shop was wrecked by dynamite two weeks ago, received a letter to-day signed "Black Hand Society," threatening that unless the barber was compelled to vacate at once the huilding would be blown up. The letter was postmarked Passaic, but was dated New York, and was turned over to the police. The police say they have a good clew that points to the sender as a New York man.

At 1:30 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 5 a dynamite homh was exploded under the door leading to the barber shop of Frank Costello on the ground floor of the Hughes huilding. Two women and a man who were sleeping in the upper rooms were thrown from their beds by the shock.

The investigation by the police led to the conclusion that it was the work of one of the barber's business rivals. The police say that Costello, about a year ago, sold a barber shop near his present one on condition that he was not to open another shop in the ssme locality. He went to Italy six months ago and when he returned opened the shop that was wrecked.

STILL WATCHING FOR SMOKE.

Mount Vernon's Mayor Thinks New Haven Road Is Beaten.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 20.—When the trains of the New Haven Railroad pass through Mount Vernon now every one there looks to see if they emit any smoke. Mayor Brush watches them from his office in the City Hall, and he has men stationed along the tracks at the two approaches of the city who also keep tab on them. To-day the Mayor declared that he had won a substantial victory in his fight against the smoke nuisance, and exhihited the report of his watchmen to prove it. They went on duty at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon and were instructed to submit a written report for the following twenty-four hours of each train that passed through, giving the time and number of the locomotive and telling whether it emitted any smoke, cinders, or noxious odors.

The watchman of the west-bonnd trains reported that he had scen thirty-five pass, and that only seven engines emitted heavy smoke. The watchman of the east-bound trsck reported forty-four, and only three emitting heavy smoke.

"In my opinion," said the Mayor after he had read the reports of his emissaries, "the railroad company is making an effort to avoid the nuisance. I have noticed that they are now carrying hard coal and coke on the tenders and firing it as they pass through Mount Vernon. If they will continue this it won't be necessary to call out the police or the militia to enforce the ordinance. I don't want any notoriety, but if the company wants to openly defy the city authorities they will find that I will not hesitate to hold up their trains.

"I notice that all of the trains which watchmen report as creating a great deal of smoke are the expresses. Probably the engineers on these trains think that we cannot stop them. But we will manage to hold them up some way if we have to get out on the tracks with red signal of some kind and flag them." z z z z z

Mayor Brush had Acting City Judge Gay remain at the City Court all day, so that if any of the train crews were arrested he could arraign them immediately. It was his intention to hold court in the baggage room of the railroad station, but as at 1 o'clock there was no violation reported, the Mayor gave up the vigil and went home.

WHEAT TOUCHES $1.16 3-4.

New High Level in the Local Market—Excitement in Chicago.

Wheat touched a new high level yesterday on the local market, going to $1.16¾ in the early morning, although the market was not particularly excited. After the close of the regular market, however, there was a sharp drop of three points on the wheat "Curh" that caused considerable excitement among speculators.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A suggestion of killing frosts before Monday in Canada and Dakota caused September wheat to be sold at $1.11½ and December at $1.13⅜. May delivery for a few seconds was at $1.16¼, and in that hrief time several million bushels changed ownership.

Wheat traders during the entire session were kept in an intensely excited mood hy the continued flow of dispatches from the Northwest, giving sensational stories of rust damage and alarming predictions of what might result from a frost before Monday. The market had lost none of its recent bullishness when trading started, and the opening prices showed gains of ⅞ to 1⅛ cents for the September delivery, at $1.10½ to $1.10¾, and for December ⅞@⅞ to 1@1⅛ cents, at $1.12¼ to $1.12½.

There was plenty of wheat for sale at those prices by profit taking longs. September sagged off to $1.08⅜, with December back to $1.10⅞. There was no suggestion of a weakening market, however, and the buying was resumed for an hour with as much eagerness as though the craze had just broken out.

At top prices—$1.11½ for September and $1.13⅜ for December—there was more liquidation which operated to bear the price for the nearer month to $1.10¾. The close was strong at $1.10½. December broke to $1.12¼, and closed at $1.12⅝. May closed at $1.12⅝.

WOMAN GRABBED INTRUDER.

When He Broke Away Mrs. Speck Followed—Policeman Caught Him.

While Mrs. Matilda Speck was alone in her home at 216 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, early last evening she heard the front door open and the sound of steps in the hall. Going into the parlor she came upon a strange man, who made a dash for the door.

Mrs. Speck pursued the intruder to the door and seized him by the coat. He broke away, however, and darted down the stoop. Mrs. Speck followed pluckily and at the corner called Policeman Lynch, who caught the fugitive after a run of several blocks. At the station the prisoner described himself as John Richards, thirty-four years old, and said he lived in Sands Street. A revolver was found in his pocke

GREATER CITY FLOODED BY RECORD RAINFALL

Precipitation of 2.56 Inches During Ten Hours' Downpour.

TRAFFIC BADLY DISTURBED

Street Cars Tied Up at a Dozen Points—Railroads Suffer—Building Operations Stopped.

For the ten bours that ended at 8 o'clock yesterdsy morning, 2.56 inches of rain fell in the City of New York. It was the heaviest fall since Oct. 9 of last year. The fall in the earlier bours was very light, compared to the deluge that occurred hetween 5 and 8 o'clock. In those hours the rain came down in perfect sheets of water, filling cellars, washing away pavements, flooding every excavation in the city, and turning the streets into miniature rivers. No section escaped, reports of damage showing that the storm was felt as severely in the Bronx and in Brooklyn as in Manhattan.

One of the first reports of trouble came from the Morrisania Police Station. Here, the cellar was flooded to a depth of nearly five feet, and at one time the thought was seriously entertained that it might he necessary to move the Sergeant and his desk up stairs. In the midst of this gloomy prospect the rain ceased.

At the northeast corner of William and Frankfort Streets excavations for the foundations of a new huilding are well under way, the sides of the big hole heing shored. In a remarkahly short time the great hole was flooded to a depth of about ten feet. Then the supports under the water, gas, and sewer pipes gave way, and the collapse hroke two of the water mains and several gas pipes fifteen feet below the street surface, while a brick sewer two feet in diameter was washed away for a distance of thirty feet. The water at length reached nearly to the level of the street, and before the deluge ceased 150 feet of pavement for half the widtb of the street had been washed away.

Conditions in the streets surrounding were so serious that the reserves from the Oak Street Station were sent out to caution pedestrians and teams to keep away from the place. In consequence of the hreaking of the water mains and gas pipes the water and gas supply in all of the surrounding huildings was cut off.

Another section that got its full share of the damage was that about South Street. Soon nfter the downfall began, South Street assumed the appearance of a hig creek, and by 6 o'clock the street was covered hy a rushing stream several inches deep, which filled the cellars and made the lot of Brooklyn people who came to business via the Wall and Fulton Street ferries a most unpleasant one.

On West Street the conditions were similsr to those in South Street. The worst spot along this street was hetween Cortlandt and Warren Streets, where the water rose several inches, filling the cellars and in several instances covering the floors of huildings to the depth of two or three inches.

One of the places that suffered most was the North River Hotel, at 149 West Street, where at least five inches of water covered the floor, shutting off business in the barroom for over an hour. A restaurant three doors above was also flooded and in some places the overflowing of the sewers spouted geysers of muddy water five or six feet in the air.

On Lexington Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-ninth Streets, where the work on the New York Central terminal improvements is under way, a large section of the excavations was filled, and in less than an hour the temporary tracks were buried for the entire distance of five blocks. In order to protect the steam apparatus, men waded out to the dredges and managed to get them tied up so that they would not float away in case a second deluge broke.

All along the east side, wherever a huilding is about to he put up, the foundation excavations were filled to the level of the ground, making it impossible for any work to be done, and the conditions on the west side were just as bad. Along Forty-second Street the situation was so serious that in order to get across the street it was neccssary to wade through water a foot deep in many places, the streets being a flowing stream from gutter to gutter. The police had all they could do assisting women and littie children across the street, and in many cases had to carry them in their arms.

In the vicinity near Jefferson Market Court the wires of the telephone company were so badly twisted that the entire business of the Chelsea central was put out of commission for over an hour. On Ninth Avenue, at Fiftieth Street, a veritable river was formed, and people desiring to get across the city at that point had to go several hlocks out of the way. Up in Central Park the transverse road, at Sixty-sixth Street, was impassable for several hours, while the electric line across Eighty-sixth Street was out of commission about an hour and a half. Many of the menagerie huildings were flooded to a depth of an inch or two, and the ducks and other wen-footed fowl had a glorious time.

The Metropolitan Street Railroad suffered in many places. Superintendent Bushing said:

"It raised havoc with all our lines; it was impossible to keep schedules, heing one of the worst storms we have ever had to contend with. At One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Old Broadway the water carried sand into our conduits, and we could not operate cars. At the South Ferry, along Canal Street, and on West Broadway, the water rushed into the slots so fast as to ground our currents, and we were helpless while the flood lasted."

Down at 26-60 Rivington Street a new synagogue is being built, and an ornamental arch of artificial stone is in course of construction. This arch was so seriously damaged that it will have to he rebuilt. Two rampant lions supporting a shield were the main claim the arch had to fame. The concrete matter, of which these animals were made, had not hardened sufficiently, and when the skies cleared the only things that remained of the lions were the rock pedestals on which each had rested.

The railroads running into New York suffered considerable damage. In the rear of Equitable Park, between West Sixty-sixth nnd Sixty-seventh Streets, the New York Central tracks were buried by the undermining of a five-foot wall. The damage to the park wall will amount to several thousand dollars. At Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue the tracks were inundated to the depth of about four feet, and the milk trains had to be sent into the city over the main line.

In the Bronx the force of the storm was even greater than in Manhattan. Car tracks were submerged, while the Bronx River and the West Farms Creek overflowed their banks, submerging the borderlands. On the Pocahontas Division of the New York Central business was completely suspended. The Highbridge Police Station was flooded to a depth of three feet, the mounted police had to remove their horses from the stable just behind the station for fear they would be drowned. On Sedgwick Avenue, in front of the Highbridge Police Station, and at Burnside and Anthony Avenues the trolley tracks were washed away. Crops were damaged in several places by the overflowing of the streams.

In Brooklyn several factories in the lowlying sections had to suspend business owing to the flooding of their plants, while the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had to substitute steam for electric power, because its tracks were flooded at various points along the line, notably at Church Avenue, where the water was nearly four feet deep. Along the Gowanus Canal the flood caused great damage, while at the Park Circle, Coney Island Avenue was inundated to the depth of three feet. The flood at this point resulted in the complete demoralization of the trolley service, which did not get in working order again for nearly an hour after the waters began to recede. Generally throughout Coney Island the streets all resembled rivers, while business was at a complete standstill. The crowd yesterday was the smallest of the season.

At the other resorts the conditions were about the same, while from New Jersey came numerous reports of washouts along the trolley and steam railroad systems, and in many sections of great damage to crops.

A bolt of lightning struck the cupola of the observation house in Siegel Park, the Bronx, at 6:45 o'clock last night. The building is 100 by 75 feet, and is situated on the highest point in the park, which is between Mott and Walton Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets, the Bronx, overlooking the Harlem River from a height of 900 feet.

When the bolt struck, there was no one in the building. Ten or fifteen persons were seated in the hand stand, fifty feet distant. The bolt tore a hole in the building, through the cupola roof, and broke every pane of glass in the building. Patrolman Magner of the Morrisania Station was standing under the eaves outside the building, talking with Park Watchman Peter Ingersiew.

The lightning struck the ground between the two men, ripping off the right leg of the watchman's trousers and partly stunning Patrolman Magner. Persons in the band stand were knocked off their feet. The centre of the observation house after the bolt struck was a mass of wreckage. The loss, according to Foreman Compey of the park, is $1,000. The building may he condemned.

BARGES LOST IN THE SOUND.

Fears for Small Craft Out in the Storm —Four Persons Rescued.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20.—Two men and two women were rescued from the coal barges Williamsburg and Ned Irish just east of Charles Island, in Long Island Sound, to-day by the crew of the tugboat Vigilant. Both barges were heavily laden with coal, and in a heavy sea raised by the southeast storm which swept the coast they filled. The Vigilant had three barges in tow, the Burlee heing the third ont. The latter was safely anchored by the Vigilant. Then the Williamsburg and Ned Irish got beyond control, and coming together pounded so badly that the planks started.

Each barge carried 600 tons of coal, and were owned by McWilliams Brothers of 1 Broadway. To-night they sre going to pieces fast, and wreckage is strewn all along the Milford shore.

In shipping circles much anxiety prevails because of the report that several other barges have gone down between this city and Bridgeport. The storm continues to-nigbt.

The oyster steamer Cleo, belonging to F. Mansfield & Son of Fair Haven, is in distress at Cornfield Reef, near Saybrook, but it is thought her anchors will hold. She was anchored last night because of an accident to the engine. There are three men aboard.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 20.—Incoming vessels this afternoon brought word of the foundering of a number of barges which were in tow of tugs hound down the Sound from New Haven, but the most definite information obtained hy shipping men is that the tug Bully of the McCaffery Towing Line of New York had lost the barge John McCaffery on Penfield Reef, and that the tug Resolute of the New England Transportation Line had lost two barges while off this port. This tug, however, is thought to be anchored in Cow Bay, on the Long Island shore, which is a point not reached hy wire.

Other tugs are believed to have been out on the Sound during the storm, and fears are entertained that there have been many wrecks, as much wreckage is reported along the shors.

The McCaffery has gone to pieces, and a portion of her hull to-nigbt was washed upon Seaside Park beach.

STORM DAMAGES ESTATES.

John D. Rockefeller's Roadways Washed Out in Pocantico Hills.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Two storms hroke over Westchester County to-day and as a result the streets of Mount Vernon were flooded, trolley roads and highways were inundated, while the Bronx River overflowed its hanks and great damage was done in general. In the lowlands between Scarsdale and Woodlawn a score of cellars were flooded by the Bronx River, while a dozen cottages in the Bronx Valley were entirely surrounded hy water and the occupants had to use row hoats to reach the main land.

Trains on the Harlem and New Haven Roads were delayed about an hour by a big sewer in the Fordham cut to the East River overflowing and flooding the tracks for a quarter of a mile to the depth of two feet. In some instances the water reached to the car steps, and fires were put out on several engines. The trolley roads on Webster Avenue had three washouts, and trolleys were delayed a long time. At Pocantico Hills the rain did great damage to the costly roads just completed by John D. Rockefeller, and it will take thousands of dollars to repair them. The great estates of the Iselins, Flaglers, and Rockefellers along the Sound were flooded, and their costly flower gardens were greatly damaged.

TRAFFIC HALTED AT TRENTON.

Assinpink Creek Floods Tracks at Clinton Street Station.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Traffic over the Pennsylvania Railroad through this city was interrupted to-day hy the flooding of the tracks at the Clinton Street station and by the washing away of part of the embankment along the approach to the bridge crossing the Delaware River hetween here and Morrisville, Penn.

The last train to go through Trenton was at 1:40 in the afternoon, and then the waters of the Assinpink Creek were up to the fire hox of the engines. The condition of the tracks in the Clinton Street station became so alarming that orders were sent out to stop trains at the immense stone arch bridge across the Delaware River. To-night traffic was reopened through this city, althouhg the tracks are still slightly under water.

CITY OFFICIALS MARRY.

Mount Vernon's First Clerk and Second Clerk Wed Two Years Ago.

Speciol to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 20.—Although they have been married for nearly two years, Miss Imogene Hoyt and Arthur Parpart, first and second assistant city clerks during Mayor Edwin W. Fiske's administration, only announced their marriage to-day. The newa caused a surprise in Mount Vernon, where both are well known.

This morning Mr. and Mrs. Parpart started for Stamford, N. Y., where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride, who is fourteen years her husband's senior, for a number of seasons toured the country as the leading woman in Marie Wainwright's company. She was appointed first assistant city clerk of Mount Vernon by her brother, William N. Hoyt. Miss Hoyt was the only woman city clerk in the United States. In her brother's absence she took his place and read the minutes and called the roll at the Common Council meetings. Mayor Fiske was obliged to address Miss Hoyt, when acting in her official capacity, hy saying, "Anything further, Mr. City Clerk?".

Mr. Parpart was Second Assistant City Clerk, and it was while acting in this capacity that he first met his bride. On Oct. 4, 1902, Miss Hoyt and Mr. Parpart asked for an afternoon off and went to New York, where they were married at Trinity Chapel by the assistant rector. They came home and kept their marriage a secret until to-day.

When Mr. and Mrs. Parpart return from their honeymoon they will live in Franklin Avenue, where the latter owns a cottage. Mrs. Parpart is a niece of the late Mrs. Abendrath, a millionairess of Port Chester, who remembered her in her will. Mr. Parpart is the son of Max Parpart, an official of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company.

Boy Dies from Stab Wound.

Harry Spolinski, sixteen years old, of 21 Clinton Street, who was stabbed Thursday night by Charles Cannon, seventeen years old, of 133 Suffolk Street, died in the Gouvernsur Hospital last night. Cannon was arrested and was held without bail. According to the police the stabbing was unintentional.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

Announce for Monday, August 22d,

A Final Clearance Sale of

Summer Dresses, Waists & Shirt Waist Suits

FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN

At Price Reductions Which Are Most Radical.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits, of fine white lawn, white linen and colored chambrays; newest models, trimmed with laces and embroideries.
Formerly $7.50 to $15. At $4.90

Shirt Waist Suits of white lawn, in numerous desirable styles and trimmings.
Formerly $5.50 and $6.50. At $3.65
Formerly $4.50 and $5.00. At $2.50

Shirt Waist Suits, of taffeta silk, in black, blue or brown.
Formerly $20.00. At $12.50

Separate Skirts of white or colored linen, new side-plaited model.
Value $5.00. At $3.50

Children's Wash Dresses, of plain and fancy lawns, linens, ginghams and chambrays, in a variety of girlish styles. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Formerly $1.25 to $1.75. At 50c
Formerly $2.00 to $2.75. At 95c
Formerly $3.50 to $7.50. At $1.95

Shirt Waists for Women, of fine White Lawn, in a variety of tailor-made or fancy trimmed styles.
Formerly $1.00 and $1.25. At 50c
Formerly $1.50 and $2.00. At 89c
Formerly $2.50 and $3.50. At $1.45

Rain Coats for Misses & Small Women.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. 32, 34 and 36 bust.

Three new Fall models, of superior rain-proof cloth; tan, olive and Oxford colorings; strictly tailor made.

Plaited model with belt, also blouse effect, plaited back and front.
Regularly $24.00. At $15.00

Military blouse effect, double breasted, plaited back and front.
Regularly $30.00. At $18.50

CONCESSIONS AT LAST FROM UNION RAILWAY

Modern Cars for Line to New Rochelle.

THROUGH TRIPS ON SEPT. 1

Announcement Yesterday by President Maher Followed Threats of Criminal Proceedings.

It was announced yesterday that, heginning with Sept. 1, the Union Railway Company will replace the present slow and overcrowded trolley service hetween this city and New Rochelle with the best of transit facilities. Cars will be run with a much larger seating capacity and in larger numbers, and through trips in both directions will supplant the numerous transfers now in vogue.

Much pressure has been brought to bear on President Edward A. Maher of the Union Railway Company to improve the trolley service to New Rochelle, and residents along the Union Railway lines, made desperate hy the disregard of their needs, recently threatened to hring criminal proceedings against the Directors and to oppose the granting of any furtber franchises until the desired improvements had been made.

At last this agitation has had effect, and yesterday's announcement that the first of next month fourteen-seat cars, capable of carrying seventy passengers, will he put on is hailed as a complete victory. These cars will start from Bedford Park, the Bronx, and run straight through to New Rochelle. At Bedford Park is the terminus of the elevated system.

Mr. Maher has sent word to the Railroad Committee of the New Rochelle Board of Aldermen that he will meet them to-morow to confer about the proposed improvements in trolley service. A month ago the Railroad Committee sent a letter to President Maher, asking him to appoint a time when they could confer with him on this question. They were simply notified that he had received their communication.

It is expected that with the through cars the trip from Bedford Pnrk to New Rochelle will take a little over an hour, where it now takes two hours. Now passengers have to get off in West Mt. Vernon, cross the tracks of the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad, and take another car for Mt. Vernon. From there another change has to be made in the New Rochelle car.

The trolley cars have also been run at a dangerous rate of speed down steep grades and around sharp curves in order to keep up with the schedules. With the through cars this danger will be obviated, as cars can be run at a moderate rate of speed and still make good time and keep within the time schedules.

Mr. Maher and other officials of the road spent Friday at New Rochelle and intervening points in order to decide upon the best system of relieving the present congestion. They also made the trip to New Rochelle.

UTES WON'T SELL LANDS.

Refuse to Treat with Government for Cliff Dwellers' Ruins.

ALAMOSA, Col., Aug. 20.—Senator Patterson, who, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, went to the reservation of the Southern Ute Indians to sound them on the purchase of the cliff dwellers' ruins in the Mesa Verde country, for the purpose of converting the section into a National park, reports a complete failure of the project.

The Senator says the Indians absolutely refuse to treat with the Government because they declare they have been so badly treated in the past. They told the Senator that they would act as soon as the Government carried out the promises made in the treaty of 1896.

At the Martinique you dine on the 15th floor, 125 feet from the ground, in quiet, in view of the Highlands of the Hudson and the beauties of New York Bay.

Table d'hote or a la carte—change when you want the change.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street

RESCUER JEOPARDIZED JOB.

Was Late, but Jumped Into River—Saved His Man.

Nicholas Lavendofsky, thirty years old, of 330 Goerck Street, was taken to Bellsvue Hospital last evening, and lodged in the prison ward, charged with having attempted suicide by deliberately jumping into the East River at the foot of Nineteenth Street, the police say.

Two young men, one of them John H. Brennan employed as night watchman in a down-town tannery, were running along the river front, hurrying to work. Brennsn was late, he threw bis coat down, and leaped off the dock after the man in the water. Although out of breath after his run, Brennan swam strong, and got the man in the water safe to dock.

Dr. Nalie of Bellevue Hospital was called, and he removed Lavendofsky to that institution. Brennan stood on the dock after the rescue undecided as to whether to go to work or not. He said:

"I was late, anyway; hut that fellow jumping in bas made me too late to go to the joh. I have only had it two weeks, and this is the first time I've been late."

The solution of the puzzle was left for Dr. Nalie. He wrote a brief, explanatory note for Brennan, telling how the lad had saved a man from death in the river, and then Brennan went to work with a light heart.

JOKER WAS PUNISHED.

Filled Apple with Pepper, Then Met a Runaway Horse.

Four-year-old George Hardy of Congress Avenue is in the Flushing Hospital recovering from the effects of a practical joke played on him Friday hy Harold Baker, a telegraph messenger hoy. Baker took an apple, cut a hole in it, filled it with cayenne pepper, and then placed the skin of the apple hack so that it looked as if it was all right.

He then gave the apple to the Hardy boy, who took a bite and got his mouth full of pepper. The boy had several convulsions before the doctor reached him. The convulsions continued until 2 o'clock yesterday morning and it was then feared that the child would die.

The Baker hoy met with an accident the same evening. While delivering a message he was knocked down hy a runaway. His bicycle was wrecked and he was badly bruised.

ALABAMA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO.

Stoned and Shot to Death for Killing Town Marshal—Brother in Danger.

CORDOVA, Ala., Aug. 20.—Town Marshal J. McNelson was killed early this evening, and his slayer, a negro named Avery, a short time after was taken from jail hy a mob and put to death with stones and shooting.

McNelson had gone to the home of the negro to collect a fine. He knocked, and the negro, on opening the door, fired upon the officer, killing him instantly. The wife of a citizen witnessed the crime, and, procuring a pistol, covered the negro until officers arrived. The negro's stay in jail was short, a mob baving little difficulty in battering down the doors of the frail structure.

A brother of the negro lynched made threats against members of the mob, and now is heing pursued. He also may be lynched.

New York Man Dies After Bathing.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 20.—William C. Banning, a New York business man, died of apoplexy after coming in from bathing to-day. Mr. Banning's wife is at Walpole, N. Y., and a message has been sent informing her of her husband's death. Mr. Banning came to the Long Beach Hotel last night. He was connected with the firm of F. E. Atteaux & Co. of 174 Purchase Street, Boston, which has an office at 261 West Broadway, New York. Mr. Banning was fifty-two years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3 A. M.—223 East Houston Street; David Groo; damage trifling.

3:30 A. M.—24 Hamilton Street; Joseph Vospincho; no damage.

11:03 A. M.—1,035 First Avenue; David Memirsky; damage, $100.

11:10 A. M.—209 Madison Street; Morris Yongelski; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—51 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Ruben Kerber; damage, $2,000.

2:50 P. M.—2 St. Paul's Place; William Solotolof; damage, $5.

5:20 P. M.—120 East Second Street; Dora Brisier; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—1 Centre Street; Tony Grecco; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—468 West Thirty-fourth Street; John Walkers; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—132 Cherry Street; Charles Kangeralo; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 20.—Five buildings were destroyed hy fire to-day, entailing a loss of about $40,000. Two of the buildings burned were the factory of the Lynchburg Box Company and a large tobacco warehouse occupied hy the Kyle Tobacco Company.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Aug. 20.—Fire has destroyed two blocks in the centre of the city. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY FOR VALUABLES

IS SECURED IN THE NEWLY EQUIPPED **Burglar-Proof Vaults** of the LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO., Phone 5888—38th St. 32-42 East 42d St., N. Y.

SAFES $5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARD

The New Addition to the **Fireproof Storage Warehouses** makes this **A Most Complete Depository for Household Furniture of every description.**

Perfect equipment; moderate charges. *SEND FOR PAMPHLET AND ESTIMATE.*

SPURIOUS BILL MILL CAPTURED IN ATLANTA

Secret Service Agents Get Four Men and $30,000.

PRISONERS ADMIT THEIR GUILT

Regarded as the Most Important Capture in Years—Counterfeits Good Enough to Fool Banks.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—As a result of nearly two months' work by secret service operatives four men were arrested here last night and to-day charged with making and uttering counterfeit ten-dollar hills of the "Buffalo" pattern; the plates from which the bills were printed were surrendered, and about $30,000 of the bills were recovered.

The men under arrest are Oscar L. McMichael, a pressman in the local establishment of the La Hatte Printing Company; Clarence W. Rehb, a printer employed hy the same firm; J. N. Little, an artisan who lives near this city, and P. S. Coffey, formerly Postmaster at Sneed, a small town in Upson County, where he was arrested late to-day. There is still one man to be arrested, and it is believed that he lives in St. Louis.

The spurious bills were printed at night in the La Hatte establishment, although the proprietor knew nothing of it until he was informed hy the officers. He gave material assistance in apprehending the men.

Rebb was arrested and taken to the office of United States Inspector James N. Wright late yesterday. He there confessed his guilt and his information led to the arrest of the others. From them it was learned where the money that had not been passed was hidden, and officers recovered $14,000 in a cigar hox in the La Hatte printing shop, $12,000 at Little's house, about $4,000 in an alley in the centre of the city, besides small sums that were found on the men themselves.

The bills, it is reported, are fairly good, sufficiently so to have been accepted by a number of business houses, including one hank, in this city. The men were brought together to-day and admitted their guilt.

The Inspector, in a statement to-day, said that Littie and Coffey met an engraver, who is believed to have lived here, but who now has moved to St. Louis. From him they bought the plates for $500 each, paying one-half. Four plates were used—one for the front of the bill, one for the back, one for the fourth for printing the numbers, and the fourth for printing the seal.

The capture is regarded as one of the most important of the kind for many years in this department of the Government service

Want Funds for Slocum Victims.

The New York City Women's Club committee, appointed to secure the amount necessary to support a Deaconess for St. Mark's Lutheran Church, is in need of funds to continue its work. The Deaconess is employed to assist the Rev. Dr. Haas, the pastor, in looking after the widows and orphans of those that perished in the Slocum disaster. Contributions to the fund should be sent to the Treasurer of the committee, Mrs. Augustine J. Williams, 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City.

Skull Fractured by Falling Bottle.

Margaret McNeal, eight years old, of 383 Court Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital last night in a dying condition. While Margaret was playing on the sidewalk in front of her home two children got out on the fire escape on one of the upper stories to drink a bottle of soda water. The bottle slipped from the hand of one of the tots and, dropping, struck Margapet on the head, causing a compound fracture of the skull.

LITTLE JOKE OF MR. BALFOUR THAT TOBY, M. P., HEARD

Merry-Hearted Premier's Spirits Unaffected by Failure of Important Bills—How He Fooled Chamberlain—King Edward's Daily Life Afloat.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—At this period of the session the House of Commons is accustomed to see its leader appear at the table and, with more or less melancholy mien, announce the failure of legislative hopes. A proportion of bills named in the King's Speech, or later introduced as part of the Ministerial programme, have to be dropped after a certain measure of progress has been achieved. Never in the history of the oldest member has such a holocaust been made as was lightly lit by Mr. Balfour the other day. Twenty-one bills, he announced, must be dropped. They included some of national interest, such as the Scotch Education bill, the Port of London bill, and the Aliens bill.

It was noted that while these measures, all having passed the second-reading stage, were abandoned, the malign clerical influence frequently disclosing itself in Mr. Balfour's counsels was betrayed by insistence on carrying a bill creating a new bishopric, and a second coming to the aid of the Established Church in Wales, which under the Education act finds itself in a difficulty with the managers of schools who represent the overwhelming proportion of Nonconformist population.

It was characteristic of our merry-hearted Premier that while he dropped a score of bills he did not add the tribute of a tear. He could not have been in higher spirits had he announced that instead of twenty-one failures the Government had achieved as many successes. So exuberant was his humor that he played off a little joke with the Welsh members. Among the dropped measures was a Whales bill. The Welsh members, not catching the aspirate, pricked up their ears. They had never heard of such a measure affecting the principality.

"A Wales bill?" they queried.

"No," said the Premier; "a Whales bill. W-h-a-l-e-s; inhabitants of the deep."

THE EXTENSION OF "RHODES."

Some years ago, before the outbreak of war, while Cecil Rhodes was Premier of Cape Colony, busy in extending its resources, debate on the affairs of the colony came on in the Commons. Taking part in it, Mr. Balfour observed:

"What is really wanted for the prosperity of the colony is the extension of roads."

Here it was the House, always grateful for a small joke, that added the transforming H.

"The extension of Rhodes?" they cried.

Mr. Balfour looking round with solemn countenance betokening surprise at the interruption, repeated:

"The extension of roads."

The House does not readily part with a joke, especially when it is its own little one. They repeated the cry: "The extension of Rhodes!"

Mr. Balfour looked really annoyed at their incomprehensible interruption. I chanced to meet him at dinner the same night, and, curious to know whether he had really missed the point, I asked if he had seen it.

"Of course I did," he said, "the moment I had uttered the phrase. But when those fellows opposite caught it up I wasn't going to give myself away."

There are two reasons for the Premier's lightheartedness, not weighted even by the experience of sitting up all through a sultry Summer night, going home with the milk in the morning. One is the near approach of the prorogation, that brings six months' surcease of Parliamentary worries. The other is the majority gained in division on the vote of censure. There were some authorities who, looking ahead, put it down at sixty. It turned out to be seventy-eight, and this with thirty-six Unionists abstaining from the divison lobby. That is a fine finish for a troubled session, fresh argument against hurrying into dissolution.

While the Opposition thus obliged with opportunity of demonstrating the substantial loyalty of a riven party they had not the compensating advantage of striking chords of dissent between the Premier and Mr. Chamberlain. The speech of the latter raised high their hopes. As was said, he threw his lasso over the Premier. When Mr. Balfour's turn came would he resist, or, with damaging explanations, submit to be dragged quietly away, finally bound to the chariot wheel of the apostle of preferential tariffs, who does not shrink from the admitted consequence of a tax upon food?

He did neither. He just ignored Mr. Chamberlain with his demand for a Colonial conference, and his cry for immediate dissolution, devoting his speech to the attacks of the Opposition and to emphatic reference to opinions he had always held and had frankly and frequently expressed on the crucial questions at issue. "What are they?" eagerly asked the Opposition. Mr. Balfour, not hearing, went on to talk of something else. It was not a very high game to play. But it was played very skilfully.

THE ROYAL WEEK AT COWES.

Their Majesties have had a perfect week at Cowes, marred a little at the outset by absence of sailing breezes that left the contending yachts lying like painted ships upon a painted ocean. Never has the Solent presented a more animated or more picturesque scene.

Among the fleet of yachts, the ugliest, perhaps the only one not lacking in particular lines of beauty, was that on which royalty lived. To see the black-painted hull of the Britannia, with its top-weight of cabins and its yellow ochre-hued funnels, steaming down the Solent, it might well be taken for an excursion steamer. Its quality was betrayed by the royal standard lazily floating from its topmast in the Summer air.

By chance our host's yacht was moored at Cowes within a cable's length of the Britannia. Apart from sharing the pleasing bustle of the constant coming and going of distinguished visitors to the temporary home of majesty, which was no business of ours, we had the full delight of the matchless military band that throughout dinner and for an hour after discoursed music from the main deck of the yacht.

One thing that struck the casual observer was the apparently total absence of special effort to safeguard the sovereigns. After midnight there might be heard the quiet wash of a motor boat patrolling round and round the yacht. But there was no other sign of special supervision. The condition was made the more striking by thought of the armed forces, seen and unseen, that environ the Czar whenever he takes his walks or drives abroad. Even within his palaces he is under close surveillance, for Nihilists, as the history of his house shows, do not confine their operations to public thoroughfares.

In degree it is the same with the King's other imperial nephew, the autocrat of Germany. He, too, is watched and guarded in all his public appearances, though to do his courage justice he so strongly resents what he regards as the fussiness of the authorities that the operation has to be, as far as possible, conducted secretly.

Here for nearly a week the King of England, Emperor of India, has been living on board his yacht much after the simple fashion of an ordinary member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. There were no restrictions, beyond those of good taste, in the passage of steamers, many crowded with excursionists passing so near the Britannia that a pistol shot might have been fired out of the nameless throng with deadly effect. In the same free fashion the King cruised about in a steam launch without an armed man on board.

KING'S SERIOUS WORK AFLOAT.

In accordance with habit inherited from his mother King Edward did not give up the whole day, not even Bank Holiday, to pleasure. A few cables' length distant from the Britannia was moored the Alberta. There was enshrined the King's working room. The Alberta was by special cable connected with the shore, in touch with the private wire going straight to Buckingham Palace. Thus his Majesty, with his Secretary at hand, and an occasional Privy Councilor within call, transacted his business between breakfast and luncheon.

Among his visitors in the early part of the week were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. Sir Thomas Lipton represented another class of the King's personal friends. The Erin steamed up from Southampton early on Monday morning to see the start for the King's Cup. But as a rule Sir Thomas eschews Cowes as an anchorage ground, preferring the less fashionable water by Southampton.

The sight of the Royal Yacht Squadron Clubhouse, prominent in the view of Cowes from the Solent, cannot be pleasing to him. There are few men who have done more for yachting than the owner of the Shamrock. Yet when his name was put up for membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, albeit backed by the active personal influence of the King, then Prince of Wales, he was hopelessly blackballed.

In point of seniority the club is beaten by the old Cork Yacht Club, founded in 1720, ninety-two years ahead of the Cowes aristocrat. The latter attempts to make up for the inferiority on this ground by charging an entrance fee of £100 against the Cork Club's £7, and performing other acts of snobbery such as that which on the grounds that he still sells tea and bacon snubbed a manly, upright, simple-hearted yachtsman, who has gained the esteem and admiration of two hemispheres.

THE ASCOLI COPE MYSTERY.

Parish Priest Charged with Being an Accomplice in the Theft.

ASCOLI, Italy, Aug. 20.—Raffaell Castelli, the parish priest at Offida, has been arrested as an accomplice in the theft from the Cathedral of Ascoli of a priceless cope, which was afterward bought by J. Pierpont Morgan.

It is asserted that the arrest of other persons in connection with the theft is imminent.

The cope was presented by Pope Nicholas IV. to Ascoli, his native place. It is French work of the thirteenth century, and is one of the finest specimens of fictile art of that period that have been preserved.

It was in 1902 that the cope was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli while repairs were being made to the building. Every effort to trace it or to discover the thieves failed until a month ago, when a letter appeared in the Giornale d'Italia from Signor Ricci, the Director of the Galleries of Florence, saying that the cope was on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum, where it appeared as the property of a "well-known American collector."

Signor Ricci declared that the present owner of the cope ought to restore it to Ascoli and divulge the name of the person from whom he purchased it. In commenting on the letter the London newspapers mostly took the same view.

TRAINS ACROSS THE PYRENEES.

Three Lines Provided For by Franco-Spanish Convention.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Franco-Spanish Convention, providing for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, was signed this morning. It provides for their completion within three years.

It is anticipated that the new lines will greatly increase the friendly relations and commerce between the two countries, and that they will also constitute an important step toward the spread of French influence in Morocco, communication with which will be much quickened and facilitated.

PROTEST OVER "AMERICAN."

Canadian Official Says United States Wrongly Claim New Title.

A. B. Aylesworth, who was on the Canadian-Alaskan Boundary Commission, was a passenger on the steamship Lucania, which was the first of the big liners in yesterday. He said that Secretary Hay's order that the United States embassies, legations, and Consulates hereafter use the name "American" was a great wrong.

"All Canadians," he said, "feel that such action was very aggressive and hardly a kind one. We have as much right to call ourselves Americans as you have. In fact, we have a greater right, for we have more land."

Randolphe Lemieux, Solicitor General for Canada, was another passenger. He has been to England to appear for the Government in an action brought against the Government to prevent it from cutting down the number of delegates to the Canadian Parliament from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The bill which provided for the cutting down was declared constitutional.

Dion Boucicault and "Dave" Montgomery were also passengers. Mr. Boucicault comes here to stage Pinero's "Letty," in which Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham will soon appear.

Other passengers were Lionel Mapleson, Arthur Mendes, John E. Milholland, the Hon. Charles M. Ramsay and the Hon. Donald Ramsay, brothers of the Earl of Dalhousie, and Major H. B. Williams.

WOMAN IN AN AIRSHIP.

Mme. Lebaudy Makes a Trip in Her Husband's Steerable Balloon.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—M. Lebaudy's steerable balloon made ascents with regular passengers for the first time this morning, first the owner and then his wife making a twenty minutes' trip. The balloon was steered by the usual engineer.

This is believed to be the first time a woman has ascended in a steerable balloon.

NEW COMMISSIONER TO FAIR FROM FRANCE HERE

M. Gerald Believes Russia Will Be Victorious in War.

WATCHING OUR ELECTION

His Government Hopes for Reciprocity—En Route to Take Up His New Duties at St. Louis.

M. Georges Gerald member of the Chamber of Deputies for the District of Charente, and newly appointed Commissioner General for France to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived in this country yesterday on the French Line steamship Lorraine. Deputy Collector Bishop met M. Gerald at Quarantine and extended to him the courtesies of the Treasury Department. This morning M. Gerald will start for St. Louis to take charge of his work.

The new Commissioner General visited the Chicago Fair in 1893 during a six months' stay in this country. He is thirty-four years old, and is a large landholder and manufacturer of cognac. When he was elected a Deputy he was Chef de Cabinet to M. Delcassi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and since his election has become noted as a student of political economy. Several times the French Government has sent him on important missions to foreign countries, and he has also been in the Finance Department of the Government, having served, too, as Director of the private secretaryship of the President of the Lower Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel. He is the author of several works on fiscal science and economic subjects.

M. Gerald said yesterday that the two great topics discussed in political circles in France to-day are the quarrel of the State with the Vatican and the Russo-Japanese war. He said that the election of a President in this country was gradually becoming of interest to French statesmen, but that it was only of interest to France at large in so far as the tariff question was concerned. He said that France looked to this country for reciprocity, and Frenchmen favored the election of whichever candidate would make that condition most probable.

"The Government," he said, "has now closed the incident with the Vatican, and any further move must come from the Vatican. The Pope, without seeming weak and without injury to himself or the Church is in a position to re-establish relations with the French Government, and I think this will be done.

"As it is now, we are in the same position as you are in this country. Whenever you have any public celebration, such as the return of your soldiers from Cuba, clergymen of every denomination take part in the attending ceremonies. In France the Catholic clergy officiated at all such functions, but now they are compelled to share honors with those of other denominations."

Concerning the war in the Far East, M. Gerald said that in official circles the belief still obtains that despite the reverses which the Russian arms have met up to this time, they will eventually be successful.

"If Russia should need money to carry on the war she can obtain it without difficulty in France," he said. "Her securities are so good and her interests and lands so vast that French bankers would not hesitate to float any loan that might be asked for.

"I have studied the Japanese, and I have learned to admire them. They are truly a progressive people, eager to adopt the custome of civilization. I should not like to see them successful in this war, however, for I believe their success would destroy the commerce of the other nations in the Far East."

DECLINES VATICAN'S OFFER.

Austria Not Prepared to Act as Protector of Catholics in East.

ROME, Aug. 20.—In the conflict between France and the Vatican the question of the protection of Catholics in the Far East, which has appeared to be most complicated, now seems likely to be solved by each country protecting its own Catholics.

The eyes of the Vatican turned toward Austria as being the only Catholic country able to replace France as a protector of the Catholics. The Government at Vienna, however, made it understood that it was not prepared to assume this vast task, which would entail the maintenance of a strong squadron in the Far East.

Outside of Austria no Catholic country, it is believed, can take over the protection of the Catholics in the Far East, Spain being too weak and Italy being in conflict with the Holy See. The possibility of intrusting the task to a non-Catholic country was never contemplated.

France herself was never really charged with the protection of the Catholics by the Vatican, but undertook it spontaneously. The protection of the faithful in Oriental States offered an opportunity to extend her influence. It was only in 1884 that the Vatican sent explicit instructions to all Catholic missionaries to apply always and only to France.

This step is said to have been taken in accordance with a plan conceived by Pope Leo to form a compact between France and the Vatican, so that when, at an earlier or later day, the republic's revenge against Germany came, it would also mean a reconquest of temporal power for the Papacy.

This policy suited the Vatican splendidly while France and Italy were enemies, but the air castle exploded with the rapprochement of the two countries. Besides, times being changed, France did not profit to the same extent as formerly by protecting the Catholics, so she made no remonstrances when Germany insisted upon protecting her own missionaries, irrespective of their faith.

Other countries followed in Germany's footsteps, and it now seems that the solution of the question will be that each country will protect its own citizens.

LEITER GOING TO MEXICO.

He May Buy Extensive Coalfields in Coahuila State.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15.—Joseph Leiter may become the possessor of extensive Mexican coal fields. Negotiations are now in progress between Mr. Leiter and William C. Beckman, Andree Garza Galan, James F. Flynn, and Joseph Longejo, the present owners, and it is stated that Mr. Leiter will come to Mexico to inspect the property.

The coal lands are in the State of Coahuila, midway between the two principal producing coal fields of Mexico. While comparatively little development work has been done, it is estimated that there are several million tons of coal now in sight.

The demand for coal in Mexico is increasing with the industrial development of the country. At the present time coal is selling for $22 a ton in this capital.

INTERNATIONAL NAIL TRUST.

Proposed Syndicate of American, German, and Belgian Manufacturers.

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 20.—Belgian and German nail manufacturers will meet here next week to discuss the question of the formation of an international syndicate, with a proposed quota of 12 per cent. from Belgium and 44 per cent. each from Germany and America.

CZAREVITCH'S CHRISTENING.

All in Readiness for Gorgeous Show in the Palace Church.

ST. PETERSBURG Aug. 21.—The golden carriages which are used only at the time of imperial christeninge have been taken from the annex to the Winter Palace, where state coaches and sleighs of every conceivable shape and color are kept, and, drawn by six pairs of milk-white steeds, gorgeously caparisoned, have been removed to Peterhof, to be used in conveying the heir to all the Russias from the Villa Alexandra to the Great Palace, a few miles distant.

The christening ceremony will take place in the beautiful little palace church, in which the brilliant assemblage of diplomats, courtiers, statesmen, Generals, and Admirals to be present will have difficulty in finding room.

Two of the highest personages in the land—the young Empress and Emperor Nicholas—will be absent. Their Majesties cannot enter the church while the christening is in progress because it is contrary to the rules of the orthodox church for parents to attend such ceremonies, the godparents being considered as representing them before God.

It is now known that little Alexis will be borne to the font accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Louis of Battenburg, representing the godfathers, Emperor William and King Edward, and by the godmother, the Empress Dowager.

The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg will have the honor of anointing the infant and immersing him in holy water. Complete immersion is necessary according to the rules of the Church.

The imperial party will then return to the Villa Alexandra, in the same golden carriages that convey them to the palace. It was at first intended to follow the custom of giving a grand banquet at the palace after the christening, but the sovereigns have decided to forego functions of this kind while the country is undergoing the ordeal of war.

The selection of Emperor William and King Edward to be godfathers to the heir to the Russian throne has created an excellent impression and is considered to be an especially happy omen of the future relations between Russia and Great Britain.

Both Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia and Capt. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the personal representatives of their respective sovereigns, are understood to be the bearers of letters to Emperor Nicholas.

King Edward's appointment of Prince Louis as his representative is considered to have special significance in view of the issues which have arisen between the two countries over maritime law. As Chief of the Naval Intelligence Department of the British Navy Prince Louis will be in a position to discuss controverted questions with the Emperor.

PAUQUETTE'S BODY FOUND.

Remains of Famous Explorer Unearthed at Portage, Wis.

PORTAGE, Wis., Aug. 20.—While excavating for a new Baptist church parsonage the workmen exhumed the remains of the famous explorer and trader, Pierre Pauquette. Historians have been searching for years to discover his body.

Pauquette was born in Missouri in 1796. He was killed by an Indian with whom he had an altercation relative to a treaty ceding the lands of the Winnebagoes to the Government.

MONUMENT TO DAN EMMETT.

Actress Starts Movement to Immortalize Author of "Dixie."

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20.—A movement has been started by Miss Adelaide Thursday, the actress, to erect a monument to Dan Emmett, author of "Dixie," who recently died at his Ohio home.

It is proposed to raise sufficient funds by benefits in five Southern cities. Co-operation from the Daughters of the Confederacy is asked.

TO NAME BATTLESHIP.

Miss Welles of Hartford to Officiate at Connecticut Launching.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 20.—Gov. Chamberlain to-day announced that he had selected Miss Alice B. Welles, daughter of Edgar T. Welles of Hartford, granddaughter of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy from 1861 to 1869, to name the battleship Connecticut at the launching Sept. 27, at the New York Navy Yard. Miss Welles is twenty years of age, and, although called a Hartford resident, she lives in New York with her father.

AMERICAN COTTON PLAN.

Exchange of Floating Debt for New Preferred and $1,500,000 Mortgage.

William Nelson Cromwell yeaterday announced the reorganization plan of the American Cotton Company, on behalf of the reorganization committee, for which he is counsel. The members of the committee are Cornelius N. Bliss, A. D. Juilliard, J. Edward Simmons, E. C. Converse, William C. Lovering, and Maxwell Woodhull. The reorganization plan provides that the creditors and stockholders are to unite in the purchase of new first mortgage bonds in the proportion of 20 per cent. upon the holdings of creditors, 20 per cent. upon the holdings of preferred stock, and 5 per cent. upon the holdings of common stock, and that the creditors convert their holdings into 7 per cent. new preferred stock having preference both as to dividends and upon liquidation, and being further secured by the provision that no mortgage or increase of preferred stock shall ever be made without the consent of 80 per cent. of such new preferred stock.

The effect of the plan is to provide $1,500,000 new working capital for the company from the proceeds of the mortgage, this being the only mortgage indebtedness, and to place an issue of 7 per cent. new preferred stock equal in amount to the floating indebtedness of the company ahead of the existing capitalization. It is said by Mr. Cromwell that a large proportion of the creditors and stockholders have consented to the plan.

The American Cotton Company began operations in 1898, with the introduction of the round-hole process, and leases out presses at 215 points, its foundry being in Chicago. Its embarrassment, according to the reorganization committee, was the exhaustion of its working capital.

Territory Not Seized by Panama.

PANAMA, Aug. 20.—President Amador to-day stated that there was no truth in the report received in New York to the effect that Panama had stationed a garrison at Nugui, at the affluence of the Atrata and San Juan Rivers, thereby assuming formal possession of a wide strip of the Colombian Department of Cauca. The President added that Panama wanted peace with all nations, and especially with Colombia.

No More Barmaids in Mexico City.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15.—Gov. Landa y Escandon of the Federal District is continuing his campaign of reform. His latest decision is that the Mexican barmaid must go. An order has been issued prohibiting the employment of women in places of public refreshment other than confectionery stores and ice cream parlors. The order will have the effect of throwing scores of young women out of employment in this capital.

Pueblos Want to Go to Congress.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 20.—At a conference of the Pueblo Indians held at Santa Fé to-day steps were taken toward securing representation in Congress. It also was decided to ask the Interior Department to look after the interests of the Pueblos.

WIRELESS WORKERS BACK FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

New York Operators Tell of Their Oriental Experiences.

ADVENTURES OF THE HAIMUN

Describe Capture by Bayan and the Sinking of the Petropavlovsk After Port Arthur Bombardment.

H. J. Brown and H. E. Ahearn of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, the operators employed at the seat of the Japanese war in The London Times-NEW YORK TIMES service, are back in New York. Mr. Brown was the operator aboard the Haimun, the stanch vessel which was employed in gathering the news at first hand. Mr. Ahearn was in charge of the shore station at Wei-hai-Wei.

The story which they tell of their experiences in the Far East is one of more than ordinary interest. The part that they played in the installation of the service was most important. Every word sent through Wei-hai-Wei passed through their hands, Mr. Brown flashing the news from the front and Mr. Ahearn receiving it in his little shack on the top of the hill above the cliffs of the island, which was made the base of operations.

They are both young men, typical Americans. Mr. Brown is just in his thirties and Mr. Ahearn only twenty-one years old. That they were fully equipped for the responsibilities which they were called upon to assume is evidenced by the following letter from Capt. Llonel James, who, as correspondent in charge, directed the movements of the Haimun, and gathered the story of the war, which from day to day circled the world.

It is a great source of regret to me that I will not see you again, but I hope that when I pass through New York on my way home we shall meet. Before you go I wish to express in the highest terms my appreciation of the loyal and admirable work which both of you have done. I cannot say more than that I have never at any time had the slightest cause to be dissatisfied either with your work or with the service of the system you have so admirably exercised.

Mr. Brown pounded out the message which told of the capture of the Haimun by the Russian cruiser Bayan. He did not know that it would not be the last message he would ever send. He was aboard when the vessel, which boasts a normal speed of twelve knots, developed sixteen knots an hour in escaping from the Russian fleet, sighted off Port Arthur. He witnessed the second bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet and saw the sinking of the Petropavlovsk, with Admiral Makaroff aboard.

Mr. Ahearn received the news of the stand taken by Russia, when that country announced that if the Haimun was captured those aboard would be treated as spies, and flashed the tidings across the waves to Capt. James, aboard the inquisitive vessel, then far away and headed for Port Arthur.

Both remained until, by the edict of Russia and the refusal of the Japanese Government to permit the Haimun to perform the functions of a news gatherer except in a limited zone, the dismantling of the vessel and the abandonment of the service was made necessary.

WHAT THE TROUBLE WAS.

"The real trouble was," they say, "that The London Times-New York Times service was getting too much news, and was untroubled by any censorship to all intents and purposes. There was a Japanese officer aboard, who was supposed to censor the messages which Capt. James sent from the Haimun, but he was most lenient, letting them go as written, and once they reached Wei-hai-Wei they were beyond recall."

On Jan. 16 at noon the two young men were employed in their usual duties at the De Forest offices in New York, when they were told to get ready to leave for Japan within twenty-four hours. Simultaneously with the receipt of their instructions the officers of the company began the assembling of the apparatus necessary for the service, and when they boarded a train for Vancouver the following evening the necessary instruments and machinery were in the express car ahead of them.

When they reached Vancouver, and boarded the steamship Empress of China, they found a number of London war correspondents who were to make the journey with them. There were Pryor of The Graphic, Maxwell of The Standard, and Brownell and McHugh of The Telegraph. These correspondents were not destined to get into the game with the Americans, however, for when Yokohama was reached they landed, to be held for months, while the wireless men kept on, after a conference with Capt. James, who outlined their duties to them, to Shanghai, where the Haimun, which had been already chartered, was waiting for them.

JAPANESE CELEBRATED.

"We reached Yokohama," said Mr. Ahearn, "on the day before the attack upon Port Arthur, which opened hostilities. The city was quiet, but there was noticeable an atmosphere of suppressed excitement, which conveyed the impression to us that we would not have long to wait before things got lively. From Yokohama we sailed to Kobe, which port was reached the day after the Port Arthur victory. The 'Japs' were celebrating at a great rate and we went ashore and helped. Every time we hurrahed they 'banzai'd' back at us, and we were introduced to sake, their national beverage for purposes of celebration. The whole city was strung with banners and Japaneee lanterns, some of the lanterns being as big as tables. We were astounded by the spirit of patriotism which we saw manifested by the people.

"Through the Inland Sea we proceeded to Nagasaki, still passengers on the Empress of China. I shall never forget the beauty of the trip. In some places the sea is not more than 500 or 600 feet wide, terraced cliffs rising on either side which surpass in beauty anything I had ever dreamed of. After touching at that port we went on to Shanghai, where we found the Haimun.

"There was plenty to interest us there. Inside the harbor was a Russian gunboat which had taken refuge there, while a couple of Japanese vessels were lying outside, daring her to show her nose. This boat was dismantled without leaving the harbor. Her guns were transferred to a Chinese gunboat while we were there.

"We found that we were in for a delay when we landed. It was Chinese New Year, and the Custom House was closed, so we were up against it when it came to landing our apparatus from the Empress of China and transferring it to the Haimun. We couldn't do anything at all the first day, but the second morning, although the festivities last from a week to a month—as long as the Chinese have money to burn up in fireworks—we succeeded, through the Shanghai agents of the service, in getting the stuff through.

OREGON PINE SAVED THE DAY.

The Haimun was tied up in a shipyard, putting the topmasts on each of her masts, which were essential in the stringing of the aerial wires. The timber for the topmasts had already been secured. One was of Chinese pine, the other of bamboo. As it turned out, neither wood would do, for we had barely gotten a good start for Wei-hai-Wei when they broke off short in the rough sea which we encountered, and we had to fall back on a topmast of Oregon pine, which we were lucky enough to have provided in case of an emergency. It was about eight hours from Shanghai, and in the dead of night, when the topmasts fell. For a moment we thought we had run into a naval engagement, so terrific were the crashes as they struck the deck.

"At Wei-hai-Wei things were in pretty bad shape. It had been arranged by David Frazer, Capt. James's lieutenant in command, to establish the shore station for the receiving end of the work on the top of the hill on the island of Liao-Kung-Tun, which is about 350 feet above the sea. There it was necessary to erect a pole 170 feet in height for the receiver. There was a miscellaneous lot of flag poles and masts from which to piece the pole together.

"The New Year celebration was still going on, and we would have been in a bad fix had not Mr. Frazer secured 100 tars from the British cruisers Thetis and Fearless, which were lying at Wei-hai-Wei, to assist in getting the pole in place. They worked hard piecing the timbers together by a sort of tongue and grove work, known as a Chinese scarf. The first attempt was a failure, the pole breaking into three pieces as soon as it was lifted from the ground. The experience gave birth to the idea of raising the pole in two sections, the first section being securely guyed after it was erected. In this work the sailors were at home and the pole was ready in a much shorter time than it would have been had we been compelled to rely upon coolie labor.

"Then came the erecting of the shacks for the instruments, and the engines, which were to be used in furnishing power for the dynamos. These engines had been brought from America. The Chinese contractor, working backward as they do, put the roofs of the shacks on before he began the building of the walls, and a typhoon came along and scattered them all over the side of a hill.

"In the meantime the Haimun had returned to Nagasaki, where the Oregon pine topmast had been put in place. The transmitting apparatus was easily rigged up. Capt. James was on the Haimun, accompanied by Capt. Tonami, the censor detailed to accompany the vessel on her cruises, and see that the news she sent was all right. The 'Jap' was a great little fellow. He knew everything about naval affairs. Maybe he was an officer in the Japanese Navy. You never can tell just what a Jap really is, as they are not inclined to be talkative about their official positions. At any rate, from the messages that he passed, he was the best censor Capt. James could have had.

"Finally everything was in shape, on the vessel and ashore, and the Haimun steamed out of the herbor. From the first few miles tests were made of the apparatus, and the instruments worked perfectly. The tests were not discontinued until the vessel was seventy miles out, and there was not a hitch.

THE FIRST STORY SENT OUT.

"As a matter of fact there was no trouble from that time on, except once when the pole at the shore station was blown down by a typhoon and had to be put up again. Sometimes messages were received from distances of over 200 miles—one, I believe, from a point 240-odd miles away. Every day the news came right from where things were happening, and as fast as I took it I chased it over to the office of the Eastern Extension Telegraph and Cable Company, a mile and a half over the hill, by a Chinese runner whom I had employed, who would cover the rough journey in about twelve minutes and worked for $4 a month in American money. There wasn't any delay. In less than half an hour after a message started, and it started as soon as anything developed, it was on its way by cable."

Mr. Ahearn did not make any cruises on the Haimun. He was ready for duty day and night at the shore end, but the thrills of the game came to Mr. Brown, who was in the very thick of every adventure in which the vessel figured.

"When we reached Chi-nam-Pho, the morning after leaving Wei-Hai-Wei on the maiden trip," he said, "we found the Japs landing troops. There were about 25,000 troops and 10,000 horses already landed when we got there. The first story we sent was descriptive of the scenes attendant upon the landing, and wonderfully inspiring and novel they were. It was all very new to me, as can be easily appreciated. After a short stay at Chinam-Pho we headed for Port Arthur, running to within about twenty miles of the Russian stronghold. From the deck of the ship we could plainly see the Ruselan searchlights splitting the darkness of the night in their guard against torpedo boats. The Japs were somewhere on the Korean coast with their fleet., Capt. James had already sent the whole story of the movements of the fleet, having secured it in Chi-nam-Pho.

"On the morning of March 21 we reached the Port of Che-mul-Pho, to find onrselves in the very heart of news. There were Japanese vessels in port, which were dismantling the two Russian vessels, the Korietz and the Variag, which had been sunk on March 19, and burying the Russian dead. The Korietz was upside down and the Variag was lying on one side. I don't know how many Russian dead were buried. The Japs were very careful not to permit any count to be made. The bodies, as they were recovered, were put in separate boxee and sent ashore, where they were buried. Capt. Colquhun joined the Haimun party about that time.

"I tried my best, when I got a little leisure, to accumulate a few relics from the Russian boats, but failed. The Japs are death to souvenir hunters, and I couldn't get even as much as a screw or a bolt. After leaving Che-mul-Pho we had our first real good scare on board the Haimun. Of course, we all knew how we stood with the Japanese, but we were not at all certain of our status with the Russians. We were headed for Port Arthur, anyway, as Capt. James wanted to see what was happening there, when we almost ran into the entire Russian fleet at Pillar Rock. That was the time the Haimun showed racing qualities which had been, up to that time, unsuspected. If she didn't develop a speed of sixteen or seventeen knots I am no judge. The engineer said he didn't know the boat had it in her.

CAPTURED BY THE BAYAN.

"Our cruises until the morning of April 6, while always fruitful for Capt. James, who was getting the very freshest developments right along and sending from 400 to 2,000 words a day by wireless to Wei-hai-Wei, were uneventful. On April 6 we had our second and our most trying experience. We were within five or six miles of Port Arthur about 5 o'clock in the morning. For several hours we steamed slowly, taking in the situation, when a vessel suddenly appeared and fired a shot across our bows.

"It didn't take the Haimun very long to come to, and a boat put off from the vessel, which proved to be the Russian cruiser Bayan. There were two Russian officers in charge of the party that boarded, and they inspected everything aboard, from our papers to the wireless instruments. The Russians had not yet reached the side of the Haimun when Capt. Tonami disappeared from view. He didn't put in an appearance at all, and we explained his absence to the Russians by saying that he was a coolie whom we employed as a servant, and that he was mortally afraid of Russians. The Russian officers laughed, and said we needn't send for him.

"After the Russians had left, and they left in a big hurry, too, I went on a search for the Jap. I found him in his cabin. He had disrobed, and was standing, knife in hand, ready to commit hara-kiri if any attempt had been made by the boarding party to make him prisoner. When we told him they were gone he laughed, and said 'All right,' but he would have killed himself as sure as I live if one of the Russians had made any move toward him. He didn't propose to be captured for a minute.

"I always have thought that we owed our escape from the Bayan to the fact that the Japanese fleet was not very far away. Just before we were boarded Capt. James sent the following message to our shore station:

"'We are about to be boarded by a Russian cruiser. If you don't hear from us in three hours notify London Times, Commissioner of Wei-hai-Wei, and commander of Leviathan.'

"When the message was sent it looked pretty serious. The way I figure it out is that the Russians had heard the Japs working their wireless, and then heard our message, and had concluded that they didn't have the time to pull us into Port Arthur.

"The second bombardment of Port Arthur, in which the Haimun was with the Japanese fleet, was a spectacle of inspiring grandeur. We were right there all the time, from the firing of the first gun until after the bombardment was over, and were still in plain sight of Port Arthur when the Petropavlovsk came out of the harbor and ran into the mine which put an end to her career. Capt. James had learned that a second attack was in contemplation by the Japanese fleet, and we were cruising about between Che-mul-Pho and Port Arthur when we sighted the 'Jap' fleet. At first the officer on watch thought the vessels were little islands, but when we were closer we made out the ships plainly, and the Haimun was run to the fleet, Capt. James asking permission of the Admiral to accompany the fleet if there was any move in contemplation. He was told of the attack in prospect and authorized to come along. Aboard the Haimun was a Mrs. Lewis, wife of the commander of the British ship Fearless. We had taken her on at Wei-hai-Wei, as she wanted to pay a visit to her husband, who was stationed, with his ship, at Chi-nam-Pho. She witnessed with us the bombardment, the sally of three Russian ships, and the naval battle, and after it ended, and the fleet had started away, leaving three vessels outside to try to tempt the Russians from their stronghold, she was lucky enough to have her camera out

THE PETROPAVLOVSK'S END.

"We saw the Petropavlovsk leave the harbor, and then start back when she saw that the vessels standing in close were merely decoys. Suddenly a great shaft of water shot up from her side, and she began to wobble like a drunken man. She plunged this way and that. Suddenly she gave a plunge and disappeared. We did not know then, and I have never been able to learn definitely whether or not the mine which proved her undoing was one which had been planted by the Russians or the Japanese. The Japanese say that it was a mine which they had placed. For a time I thought it might have been a torpedo.

"As it happened, Mrs. Lewis snapped the camera at the very moment of the explosion, and she now has the only photographs extant of the destruction of the vessel. I have seen one of the pictures, and it shows the column of water thrown up in the air very plainly.

"Capt. James was writing the story of the bombardment while it progressed, and I was sending it right away. We followed the 'Jap' fleet, intending to put in at Chi-nam-Pho, but when we got there we were told that we could not enter. It seems that our wireless story of the bombardment had interfered seriously with Admiral Togo's wireless messages, by which he was sending out his general orders to the fleet, after starting from the scene of the battle, and he didn't want us with his command any longer.

"Two or three days later, while we were cruising about, there came the message from Mr. Ahearn in Wei-hai-Wei telling us that the Russians had announced that we would be treated as spies, if captured. It is hardly necessary to say that we changed our course, for we were at the time pretty close to Port Arthur, and drawing closer.

"There followed a long series of negotiations regarding our privileges, so far as the Japanese were concerned, and the orders were issued forbidding us to go any further north than a line between Che-Foo and Che-mul-pho. Personal appeals at Tokio made no difference, and it was at length determined to dismantle the shore station and return the Haimun to her owners. We had the satisfaction of knowing, for Mr. Ahearn and myself were taking just as much interest in the messages we were sending as if we had been writing them ourselves, that the correspondents with the Japanese and Russian forces were not in a position to do anything. We were told, when we started for home, that they were not allowed within miles of a battle, and that when they tried to send stories to their papers they were first censored at the front, and then censored again either at Tokio or St. Petersburg, I suppose that the conditions will remain about the same as far as the sending of news is concerned.

"We left Wei-hai-Wei for home on July 10, sailing from Shanghai on the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company's Dorio on July 13 for San Francisco, and touching en route at Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokhama. We also touched at Honolulu. Now that we are home again we will get right down to work, but we will never forget our experiences in Eastern waters."

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS VELVETS

for Autumn wear, in complete assortments of shades and qualities.

Velours Chiffon, Lyons' Hand-made Velvets, Millinery Velvets, Velours Panne, English Velveteens and Corduroys.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

We shall show Fall Suitings and Top-coatings to-morrow.

Prices start at $20.

The usually expected unexpected Arnheimisms in fabric fit and fashioning.

ARNHEIM

BROADWAY AND 9TH.

WHY FAIRBANKS DID NOT RESIGN

Retained Senatorship by Advice of His Party Managers.

PLAN TO STIMULATE ZEAL

Prize of His Seat in Senate to be Dangled Before Prominent Candidates for It.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.— Indiana Democrats ars beginning to realizs the real reason why Senator Fairbanks did not resign his seat in the United States Senate when he became the Republican Vice Presidential candidate.

Their first impression was that his holding on to his seat indicated a lack of confidence on his part of the election of the Republican National ticket, and they generally proclaimed that to he the fact. They now appreciate that Senator Fairbanks did not consider his own inclination in the matter, but was acting under the advice of ths managers of the Republican National and Congressional campaigns, who saw in his retention of his seat in the Senate until after ths election an opportunity to play shrewd politics in the State.

If Fairbanks had resigned and the Republican State Convention declared for his successor all interest in the Senatorial contest practically would have been at an end, and there would have been at least several prominent Repuhlicans who would have gone into the campaign for the National ticket with their enthusiasm damped by persona. disappointment. The Repnblican managers had foresight enough to realize that, and they therefore decreed that Senator Fairbanks should not resign, that the Stats Convention should play no favorite, and that the expectations of Congressman James M. Hemenway, Congressman E. D. Crumpacker, Congressman C. B. Landis, and Gov. Durhin, the four leading candidates to succeed Mr. Feirbanks, should be in no wise disturbed.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

As the situation stands now neither one of the four aspirants for Senator Fairbanks's seat can command enough votes on ths first ballot to elect him to the Senate, even if all the votes which are in doubt went one way. With the Senatorship left open, therefore, it will he to the personal interest of each one of these four prominent Repnblicans to make a canvass of the entire State. On ths theory that a man always works harder when he has an opportunity to win a great stake for himself, the Republican managers believs that Messrs. Hemenway, Crumpacker, Landis, and Durhin can be counted on to do the hardest political work of their lives in Indiana this year.

The Legislature which will be elected in Indiana this Fall will select a successor to Senator Beveridge, so that if the Republican ticket should be elected there will he two Senatorial places to fill. Senator Beveridge has no opposition, hut he will make a vigorous campaign of the State nevertheless, because hs wishes the vindication of hie Senatorial record to be such as will not be open to question.

Leading Republicans here are not overlooking the fact that the hig personal reward which is in sight for Thomas Taggart if he carries Indiana will spur him on to a supreme effort in this State. If the Democrats can carry the Legislature they will be able to elect two Senators, and there is little doubt that Taggart will bs one of them and Major G. V. Menzies of Evansville the other. It is this consideration which led ths Republican managers to conclnde that the wisest course the Repnblicans could pursue would he to have Senator Fairbanks hold on to his seat until after the election and thereby permit of the dangling of the Senatorial plum before the eyes of all of the big Republicans of the State as a possihle reward for exceptional services.

So equitably have the Congressional and legislative districts been mapped out in Indiana that a majority of 5,000 for either one party or the other in the State, it is figured by the politicians, will give to the party having the majority the control of the Legislature.

TAGGART'S CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Democratic National Chairman Taggart is understood to have fully decided npon his plan of attack in Indiana. He will devote the largest part of his ammunition upon Marion County, or the Indianapolis district; Vigo County, in the Terre Haute district; St. Joseph County, in the Sonth Bend district, and Vanderhurg County, in the Evansville district. Marion Conuty has 11 members of the Legislature, Vigo County has 5, St. Joseph 3, and Vanderburg 7. That makes 26 in all. The Indian Legislature is made up of 50 Senators and 100 members of the lower house. The Republican majority on joint ballot has averaged about twenty for the past few years. If the Democrats, therefore, could carry the four Repnblican connties mentioned they probably wonld secure both the Electoral vote of the State and the control of the Legislature.

Congressman Crumpacker probably will lead in the Repuhlican Senatorial contest at the start, every member of the Legislature from his district, the Tenth, being Republican. He can count upon fourteen votes from his own district.

Congressman C. B. Landis represents the Eleventh District, which is in the northern central portion of the State. He will he ahle to count upon ten Republican votes from his own district, and doubtless, too, he will get some, if not all, from the district of his hrother, Fred Landis, which immediately adjoins the Eleventh.

Congressman Hemenway's district is the First. It is in the southwest corner of the State, and politically is in a pocket. If all the members of the Legislature from Hemenway's district are Repuhlicans he will get eight votes from that district. His disadvantage lies in the fact that he can command no friendly sentiment in neighboring districts, for he has to crosa two Democratic Congressional districts before striking one that is Repuhlican. He is fortunate, however, in the fact that it is well understood that he is ths favorite of both Senator Fairbanks and State Chairman Goodrich, and that he has a zealous supporter in Congressman Watson of the Sixth District.

Gov. Durbin is in the Eighth Congressional District. He will have the support of all the Republican members of the Legislature from that district, and the fact that as Governor for the past four years he has had the distribution of a great lot of patronage ought to secure some delegates from other sections.

If Harry S. New, National Committeeman from Indiana, should get into the race, as many think he will, all of the votes of the Marion County or Indianapolis District undoubtedly would be for him. Because he is the personal preference of Senator Fairbanks Congressman Hemenway is likely to get the Marion County votss unisss New becomes a candidate.

As it will take 76 votes to elect, it is evident that as yet no candidate for the piece has shown sufficient strength to make him even reasonably certain of success, and the prospect is that the contest will he open up to the time that the Legislature gets to balloting. That is exactly the situation which the managers of the Republican National campaign have worked to bring about, believing that it will be more conducive to the success of the Republicans in the State than anything they might he able to do.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—It has at last been definitely arranged that Senator Fairbanks shall maks his first formal campaign speech in Vermont on the 29th inst. The selection of the place hss been left to Senator Proctor. After this meeting Senator Fairbnnks will go direct to Marion, Kan., where he is engaged to appear Sept. 1, but he will immediately return to New England for the Maine campaign. He will then proceed to New York and will speak at Saratoga on ths 14th and at Elmira on the 15th.

EXPECT NEW ENGLAND SLUMPS.

Republicans Don't Look for Big Votes of 1900, They Say.

At Repuhlican National headquarters yesterday it was said that the idea that the Republicans were sending an unusual number of campaign orators of National prominence to Maine and Vermont this year was erroneous. Comparison had been made, it was said, hetween the list of speakers assigned to those States this year and the list of those assigned to the same States four years ago. It was found that no more speakers had been sent by the National Committee this year than had been put on the list four years ago.

The Republican managers say that they will be contented with a majority of from 12,000 to 15,000 in Maine and a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000 in Vermont. They say that they do not expect anything like the majorities that were given against Bryan in 1896 and 1900. One of the members of the Republican National Executive Committee, speaking about the Maine and Vermont campaigns, said:

"The notion that the Republicen National Committee is putting forth great effort to keep the majorities in Maine and Vermont up to what they were in the 1896 and 1900 campaigns is foolish. As a matter of fact, the members of the National Committee would not feel so very bad if there were something of a Republican slump in Maine and Vermont. That would serve as a warning to the rest of the country and might prove an excellent thing for the Republican campaign. Often it takes just that sort of thing tc awaken the business men of the county to the fact that they must look sharp if they wish to make sure of Repuhlican success."

Among the Republicans who will speak in Vermont are James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who will make eleven addresses; Secretary of War Taft, who will speak at Montpelier on Friday night; Judge Kenworthy of Iowa, Congressman Campbell of Kansas, who is down for seven speeches; Congressmen Spalding of North Dakota, and Lieut. Gov. Gulld of Massachusetts.

Senator Fairbanks will speak at Merry Meeting Park, near Bath, Me., on the afternoon of Sept. 6, in Lewiston that evening, and in Rockland the next evening. Secretary Taft will speak in Portland on Aug. 30. Former Senator Thurston of Nebraska will speak at Ocean Hill on the afternoon of Labor Day. He will also speak at the Fredonia Fair on Sept. 7.

SENATOR DEPEW BACK.

Won't Run for Governor—Told Some New Stories, It's Said.

The American Line steamship New York got in early last evening from Southampton with a number of notahlee on boerd. Cheuncey M. Depew, Mrs. Depew, and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., were among those who ran across the gangway, first off the ship. Mr. Depew looks well, and is somewhat stouter than when he went away six weeks ago. He was asked his views on the political situation, and replied that he was not well enough posted to say much.

"Your own name has been mentioned as an availahle candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, Senator," some one said.

"Well," he replied, "the one thing that I certainly do know is that I am not available at all."

Mr. Depew said he thought that Mr. Root was the ideal candidate, although he hed refused to run. He also said he thought New York would go Republican.

"All of this talk at the eleventh hour about a doctrine that has been advocated for eighty years by the Republican Party," he said "will not make one hit of difference with the voters. Of course there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repents than there is over ninety and nine that do not need to repent. We are glad that Mr. Parker now sees the light, hut because there is such great joy he must not think that he is going to be placed on the front seat."

"Do you think the Murphy-McCarren fight will affect the issue in the State?"

"I think," said the Senator, "that that fight will continue to increase, and will help the Republicans to the success that they want in the State."

On Thursday evening a concert was held aboard for the henefit of the widows and orphans of American and British seamen. Mr. Depew was Chairman. Yesterday one of the passengers, telling about the concert said: "The remarkable part was that the Senator told stories for almost two hours, and during that time he did not tell one that I had heard him tell before, and I have heard him speak at least forty times."

George Arliss, George Grossmith, Jr., and Al Hayman were fellow-passengers on the New York.

SENATOR SCOTT'S OPTIMISM.

Considers Parker and Davis Have No Chance of Being Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Senator Scott of West Virginia, one of the managers of the Republican campaign, and who was connected with the Republican management in the two preceding Presidential contests, can see no possible foundation for any hope on the part of the Democrats that they will elect Parker and Davis next November.

He is confident West Virginia will cast its Electoral vote for the Republican candidates, and believes that a very considerable percentage of the Democrats who abandoned their party in 1896 and 1900 because of the silver question will remain with the Republicans. He admits that many of the Gold Democrats who were lifelong Democrats before 1896 and who voted for McKinley will return to their party and support Parker and Davis, but he does not believe that the thousands of young men whose associations would under ordinary circumstances have made them Democrats, hut who supported McKinley on the two occasions he was a candidate, will vote for the Democratic candidates this year.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Two Candidates for Congress Named in West Virginia Third District.

HINTON, W. Va., Aug. 20.—Congressman J. H. Gaines and William S. Edwards were both nominated here to-day for Congress.

This was owing to a split in the Republican convention of the Third District of West Virginia.

Instructed for Hinman as Senator.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—In all but two or three of the sixteen towns of Broome County at the Republican primaries this afternoon the delegates to the county convention next Saturday were instructed for Harvey D. Hinman of this city as State Senator to succeed George E. Green. Rowland L. Davis of Cortland, who was expected to receive the nomination, withdrew to-day, the opposition to him being so atrong in this county.

M'CARREN-MURPHY FEUD DOESN'T WORRY PARKER

Judge Discourages Mention of It by Brooklyn Delegation.

HINRICHS PROMISES SUPPORT

Presidential Candidate's Former Opponent, Converted to His Cause, Shows a Letter He Received from Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Attempts today by members of the delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic Club and the Kings County Democratic Club to discuss with Judge Parker the McCarren-Murphy feud were gently but firmly discouraged hy ths Presidential candidate. It was learned later from those who conversed with him that Judge Parker does not entertain ths slightest apprehension over the squahble between the New York leaders.

Ths delegation numhered more than sixty men, each of whom wore a dark-hlue hadge pinned with a medallion portrait of Judge Parker. The delegation was received by Judge and Mrs. Parker on the veranda. H. A. Metz, who is President of both of the Brooklyn organizations, introduced Daniel Moynahan, Chairman of the delegation, who made an address assuring him of the support of Brooklyn Democrats. The Judge thanked him, and Mr. Moynahan then introduced the entire party, the Judge presenting them in turn to Mrs. Parker and her sister, Miss Schoonmaker.

The incident of greatest interest wes the meeting of Judge Parker and Frederic W. Hinrichs, who opposed Judge Parker's nomination. As they shook hands a member of the party shouted, "Now you've got him, Judge, hold to him." The Judge laughed and caught Mr. Hinrichs hy both lapels of his coet.

Mr. Hinrichs remained in conversation with the Judgs for some time after the other delegates had left for the railroad station. Later, when questioned, he said:

"My impression of Judge Parker hes always been the same. He is a charming gentleman, and a man of force. I may perhaps with propriety give you a little insight into his character hy showing you a note which the Judge wrote to me a few weeks after I spoke to the Cooper Union audience in criticism of his silence.

"This letter came to me unsolicited. I had neither written to nor seen the Judge. I had dropped a chance remark somewhere to a reporter that I esteemed the Judge highly, and would be glad to support him, if he cared to have me. This remark must have appeared somewhere in the papers, and it must have found the Judge's eye. I have never seen the article myself. Without the slightest hesitation he wrote to me a cordial, unaffected, and manly letter, which I shall always treasnre. It touched me deeply. I have his permission to show it to you, and here it is."

The letter was as follows:

Rosemount, July 19.

My Dear Hinrichs: Of course I wish you support, but as I have not yet been notified, you will of course treat this letter as confidential for the present. I find no fault whatever with those who thought the party could do better. Some time I shall hope to have a talk with you, and then if you feel that the cause is worthy of your efforts I shall hope that you will take that active part for which your talents and your honesty so well fit you.

With assurauce of personal regard, I am sincerely yours, ALTON B. PARKER.

All the other delegates were equally pleased with their reception, and their enthusiasm was not dampened hy the fact that they had to tramp through the mud and rain from the railroad station. Among them the presence of J. E. Eastmond and Jules Guedeon, who signed the call for the anti-Parker mass meeting at Cooper Union, was noted. Others composing the party included ex-Postmaster Andrew T. Sutlivan, Congressman Frank E. Wilson, Congressman Edward M. Bassett, District Attorney James L. Bennett, Edwin J. Chapman, ex-County Judge A. H. Goetting, Alderman J. R. Kevin, Alfred E. Hinrichs, Dr. John Harrigan, Louis F. Burchard, ex-Commissioner of Elections, and Charles J. Edwards.

CALL MURPHY LETTER "FAKE."

Birrell's Friends Deny Tammany Leader Wrote for Hart.

Supporters of George Birrell in the fight for ths Tammany leadership in the Thirtieth Assembly District against Harry Hart, who now holds the place, last night declared that the letter purporting to come from Charles F. Murphy in ths interest of Hart's retaining the leadership was typewritten from date line to signature, and never had been sent hy the Tammany leader at all. This letter was read on Thursday night at a Hart meeting in the district and created much speculation.

Although some of the Hart people last night denied that the letter was a "fake," there were many others who said they were afraid they had been "sold" by some practical joker. They admitted that they had heard the letter was wholly typewritten, and that they were afraid Murphy never had sent it. As Mr. Murphy was not in ths city yesterday, it could not he learned whether he had authorized the letter or not.

Birrell's friends say that they had demanded to see the original of the letter read at the Hart meeting and that a typewritten paper in which Mr. Murphy was represented as saying that the hest interests of the Tammany organization would be conserved by re-electing Mr. Hart as district leader was shown to them. As a matter of fact, Birrell and Murphy several months ago, when ex-Alderman Cohen said that he intended to make the fight against Hart. He esked Murphy if he had any objections, and the Tammany leader then told Hart that he not only had no objections, hut that he liked to see contests in the districts as they woke people up and helped get out a big vote on election day.

4,000 VOTES MAY BE HELD UP.

Naturalization Papers from Old Common Pleas Court Attacked.

As a result of a discovery made by Deputy Superintendent of Elections Clarence Van Dusen the votes of nearly 4,000 men who supposedly have been entitled to the right of suffrage by virtue of naturalization papers, taken out hy them in the Court of Common Pleas in 1895, are likely to be challenged this year. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Attorney General of the United States, and the action which will be taken by Superintendent of Elections Morgan is dependent upon the decision which the Attorney General renders.

The Court of Common Pleas was established by statutory enactment. The County Courts were established by the State Constitution of 1846. Both courts received jurisdiction over naturalization cases. On the 1st of January, 1896, tho Court of Common Pleas was merged into the Supreme Court. On June 5, 1895, the new naturalization law went into effect, and under the provisions of that law only the Supreme Court and County Court received jurisdiction over naturalization cases. Nevertheless, the Court of Common Pleas continued to exercise jurisdiction in such cases until it went out of existence. The contention of Deputy Van Dusen is that all of the naturalization papers granted by the Court of Common Pleas between June 5, the date when the new naturalization law confining such cases to the Supreme Court and the County Courts went into effect, and Jan. 1, when the Court of Common Pleas ceased to exist, are invalid.

During that period 496 final papers were granted by the Court of Common Pleas and 3,418 declarations of intention were made.

OPPOSE DONAHUE AS LEADER.

Tammany Chief of Banner Republican District Having Trouble.

Opposition haa sprung up to the leadership of Matthew F. Donahue as the Tammany leader of the Twenty-first Assemhiy District and booklets have been distributed throughout the entire district advocating the election of Joseph W. Cody to the place. In the booklets enrolled Democrats are urged to end the present leadership of the district, on the ground that Mr. Donahue has done nothing to organize the Democrats of the district, in order to work into the Republican strength of this banner Republican district. He also is charged with controlling the affairs of the district through the voting of only one-twelfth of the Democrats of the district.

Donahue has been the Tammany leader of the district for ten years. In that time the population of the district has grown fivefold. Mr. Cody is a labor organization man.

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT SHOWN.

Chairman Taggart Is Pleased with Reports from Doubtful States.

Reports now piling into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee from the State Chairmen in all of the doubtful States show plainly that Chairman Taggart and his aides are hard at work on the detailed organisation of the campaign and that the State Committees in these battlegrounds also have their coats off for Parker and Davis.

At the beginning of the week Chairman Taggart and his associates at National Headquarters sent communications to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in each Stats in the country calling for early reports on the general conditions, recommendations as to plans of campaign, ideas as to speakers, and literature for circulation in their territory, and for a statement of the work under way and under consideration hy the State organizations. The various State Chairmen also were instructed to make an early canvas of their territory, beginning not later than Sept. 1, and to be in the hands of the National Chairman between Sept. 1 and 15. Chairman Teggart has already received general reports from many of the State Chairmen showing conditions and meking recommendations. These reports have been tabulated as fast as they have come in, and arrangements are going on rapidly to meet requests for lithographs, literature, general campaign documents, and speakers.

"The reports that have coms to hand from various State Chairmen are of a decidedly satisfactory naturs," said Chairman Teggart yesterday. "All of the reports show a decided drift toward the Democratic ticket. They show that practically all of the party men who left us in two campaigns are back with us, and that in many sections there are large gains in prospect from the Republican ranks. Ths first voters especially are with us.

"Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Connecticut, and New York look especially attractive just now. You can safely say at this time that things are running pretty near at full blast at these headqnarters, and from now until election day there will be no let up.

"Pretty complete reports are in on Maine and Vermont in connection with the early State campaigns there, and I am confident thet the usual Republican pluralities in those States will be reduced greatly. Arrangements have been completed to send some big epeakers into hoth Statee next week, and the names of these speakers will he announced on Monday."

Although Chairman Teggart was busy most of the day with a huge pile of mail which he insisted on attending to personally, he took time to go over things thoroughly about the headquarters to see that everything was running smoothly.

Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, Executive Chairman Sheehan, Treasurer Peabody, and August Belmont were out of the city enjoying short vecations yesterday. Messrs. Nicoll, Belmont, and Peabody will be back at headquarters to-morrow, and Mr. Sheehan will be on hand Tuesday ready to proceed with ths campaign work. It is expected that a meeting of the National Executive Committee will be held next week.

National Committeeman Josephus Daniel of North Caroiina visited Mr. Teggart yesterday. After that Mr. Teggart said:

"It seems to be a pertinent question as to what Senator Fairbanks now intends to do. My Indiana neighbor does not seem to he eager to give up his Senate seat, although Judge Parker did not hesitate to givs up his place. I wonder why our worthy Senator hesitates? Can it be that he fears the rivalry for his succession would destroy harmony in his State, or is he afraid of what will heppen to him in the election?"

BRYAN TO OFFSET WATSON.

Suggestion That Nebraskan Speak for Parker in New York.

One of the questions that has come before the State Democratic leaders regarde the advisahility of asking William J. Bryan to come here and make two or three speeches in the State. The question, it is said, came up when it became known that the supportere of Watson and Tihbles were going to try to make a lively Populist campaign in New York.

It was represented that Watson and Tihles might succeed in drawing considerahle strength from the Democratic forces here hy catching the votes of the radicals. The suggestion was made that a speech or two from Mr. Bryan would have the effect of keeping the so-called radicals in line for Parker and Davis.

Clarence Darrow, "the lahor lawyer" of Chicago, will make speeches for the Populist ticket in Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Albany, Rochester, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. Mr. Watson will speak in all of those places and Buffalo, too.

No decision, it is said, has been reached on the question of inviting Mr. Bryan to speak in New York. It is understood that Mr. Bryan's presence here can be secured if he is wanted, as the twice defeated candidate had placed himself at the disposal of the National Committee as a speaker.

BUTLER FOR GOVERNOR.

Democrat Says Columbia's Head Is Gov. Odell's Choice.

One of the most prominent of the Democratic candidates for Governor said last night that he had been told by a Republican leader close to Gov. Odell that the "dark horse" whom the Governor is thinking of entering in the Gubernatorial race is Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Dr. Butler has alwaya taken an active interest in Republican politics and has several times heen honored hy being named as a delegate to National conventions of his party. He is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt. He has also been on the most friendly terms with Gov. Odell. It was largely through hie influence that Gov. Odell was enahled to get through his educational unification legislation.

The Governor is said to believe that Dr. Butler would make a strong appeal to the independent voters of New York City, and that on account of his prominence in the educational world he would be acceptable to up-State Republicans.

The Republican campaign up State is rapidly getting into full swing. All of the county fairs are heing turned into Republican mass meetings. Senator Fairbanks is to speak at a fair in Elmira on Sept. 15 and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at three county fairs in the State within the next thirty days. Senator Depew has engagements for six county fairs and in addition is to make a speaking tour of pretty much the whole State. The Legislature which will be chosen this Fall will elect a successor to Senator Depew, and as he is an announced candidate to succeed himself he will devote practically all his time to tha New York campaign.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, Chief of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican State Committee, has enlisted every Republican Congressman for his oratorical force and has already booked over 100 volunteers. On the Monday following the Republican State Convention on Sept. 14 Col. Gleason expects to have fully 200 spellbinders in the field. Col. Gleason announced yesterday that ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska and Congressman Landis of Indiana would speak at the Fredonia Fair on Sept. 7.

CHOSEN ON 1,031ST BALLOT.

Democrats in St. Joseph, Mo., Name Francis Wilson for Congress.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 20.—Francis Wilson of Platte City was to-day nominated for Congressman hy the Democratic Convention of the Fourth District on the one thousand and thirty-first ballot.

The convention had been in a dead-lock since July 26.

Young Democrats Out for McCarren.

A new organization, which has named itself the "Younger Democracy of Brooklyn," has taken the field as an aid to Senator McCarren in his fight against Tammany. Hugh J. McCormick has been elected President, Richard Heyes Secretary, and E. M. Lasansky Treasurer of the new organization. The officers assert that the organization is starting out with a membership of 3,800.

ELEVATED EMPLOYES POSTPONE CONFERENCE

Will Not See Officials Until After Monday's Meeting.

INTERBOROUGH STATEMENT

Company Explains That It Has Kept Agreement, but Men Must Qualify.

The aggrieved elevated railroad employes, who have practically declared their intention to strike unless the officials of ths Interborough Rapid Transit Company adhere to their alleged agreement to give them the preference of jobs in the snbway, said yesterday that they were as determined as ever to stand up for what they considered their rights. According to President Jenks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, however, representatives of the unions will hold no conference with the Interborough managers until after the close of a special meeting of all the employes' organizations involved is held to-morrow, at which the matter will be thoroughly discussed and a final conclusion reached.

Thie announcement was mede late lest night after a meeting of the brotherhood behind closed doors in the Horton Building, at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The meeting to-morrow, President Jenks said, will be an all-day affair, and the situetion will bs gone over carefully. He said that the unions would demand that substantially the same conditions be observed on the underground road as now prevail on the elevated.

The feature of the situation yesterday was a statement issued at the office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company setting forth the company's understanding of the agreement under discussion. The statement in full was as follows:

"The employes of ths elevated division hevs presented a grievance, and we have extended a most cordial invitation for their committee to meet us Monday and talk the matter over. I hope there will be no need of a strike.

"The company mads an agreement, verbally, a year ago, to employ on the subway any of the employes of the eleveted who wished to change places, and who could qualify for thoss positions.

"That agreement the company will rsligiously observe. Every employe of the elevated who wishes to enter the service of the subway may do so, but all must qualify. The suhway division of the Interborough Company is a new and distinct division, radically different from the elevated, end a motorman on one system would not necessarily qualify for a place on the other.

"In the verhal agreement we made, nothing was said about the elevated men taking their seniority of service with them into the service of the subway. This is the principal point on which the elevated men have based their grievance. Such a thing wonld be manifestly unjust. It would not he fair for a man who has worked fifteen or twenty yeare on the elevated to enter the subway service with that senlority to his credit. If the elevated men want to change places they must give up their seniority. We intend that when the subway opens all the men shall be on an equal footing, and we say 'let the best man win.' After that, their seniority in the service of the subway alone will count.

"Another point which seems to us unfair is that the motormen insist on being employed in the subway. The elevated road was originally a steam road, and as such the engineers were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. When the system was converted to electricity we made a concession to the engineers that, although they were not motormen, we would employ them as such, would call them motor-engineers, so that they would not lose their identity and agree with the brotherhood to pay them $3.50 a day, which is the highest pay given to motormen anywhere.

"The suhway is originally and essentially an electric system and does not require engineere, and I fail to see why we should deal with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the employment of motormen. It would seem more reasonable if the motormen's union were to ask for an agreement for such employment.

"In starting the new suhway system the company has fixed the maximum pay of the motormen at $3. Hence none of the old railroad engineer motormen can change to the subway without forfeiting 50 cents a day. Three dollars a day is higher pay than is received hy any motormen except those on the elevated. Why the elevated men should care for a job in the subway at less pay I can't see, unless it be that they wish to force ua to employ members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

President George E. Pepper of Division No. 332 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of Amsrica, whose membership includes all the elevated railroad employes except the motormen, yesterday relterated his statement made at the close of the joint conference Friday night that all the unions were agreed that the Interborough rapid transit management must keep their promise. President William E. Jenks of Division No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declared that President Pepper had expressed the sentiments of all branches of the union.

It is known that many of the engineers on the New York Central and other railroads terminating in this city are greatly interested in the outcome of the present friction between the elevated employes and the managers of the underground road. They feel that, considering the fact that electricity is rapidly supplanting steam as a motive power on railways, it will be hut a comparatively few years before all the trains running into New York will be electric. And some fear when that time comes the locomotive engineer will lose his identity and his wages will be reduced to the level of the subway motormen's, or $3 a day. In view of this they insist that the brotherhood shall be prepared to fight when the time comes.

No further developments in the threatened tie-up of the elevated are expected until after the conference to-morrow between the Standing Committee of ths Amalgamated Association and Vice President Bryan and Mr. Belmont of the Interborough Company. It was said yesterday by an influential member of the Association that General Superintendent Hedley would be excluded from this conference, as he is recognized among the employes as their enemy, and they have objected to his presence.

From Snperintendent Merritt, who is in charge of the employment hureau established at 16 Dey Street, it was learned that the Interborough Company has been hiring men for suhway work on the score of capability only. Most of those accepted have been railroad brakemen or conductors who think they can do better for themselves working at steady jobs in this city. The company has engaged such men quickly because of their experience in handling the type of air brakes with which the subway is equipped. It is estimated that about 2,000 men will be needed for the subway when opened, and already about 1,500 are working in the "subway school." Superintendent Merritt says that the schedule of pay for the subway men will be $3 a day for motormen, $2.40 for conductors, $1.95 down to $1.75 for guards, $2.40 to $2.50 for towermen, and $2.50 for mechanics.

NOONDAY REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Commercial Travelers' League Gets New Quarters on Broadway.

The Commercial Travelers' League, which has been holding meetings at 1,265 Broadway for the Repnhlican ticket, has secured a lease of 501 Broadway. Commencing Sept. 1, meetings will be held there daily at noon. The members of the Advisory Board of the league, just appointed, are Edward Lauterbach, Chairman; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, Perley A. Dyer of Boston, and John H. Black of this city.

Vice President Matthewson, who returned yesterday from the West, said that the keynote of the commercial travelers' campaign would be struck at the meeting on Sept. 1, when a speaker of National reputation would make the principal address.

IGNORE ANTI-McCARRENITES.

Protest Against Brooklyn Leader Will Slumber Until Primaries.

Charles F. Murphy stayed out of the city yesterday, and none of his representatives was at Tammany Hall or any other of the usual Tammany meeting places. It was said, however, that Mr. Murphy would be back in town to-morrow. Chairman Cord Meyer did not show up at the Democratic State quarters in the Hoffman Houbs yesterday, but Senator McCarren himself was about as usual and repeated his declaration of the day before that no inducement could compel him to give up the Executive Chairmanship.

When the Brooklyn Board of Delegates of the Building Trades meets on Monday to consider the expected reply of Chairman Meyer, for the Stats Committee and Judge Parker, to their protest against the retention of McCarren as Executive Chairman, they are likely to find no reply whatever. It was said at the State Headquarters yesterday that no reply would he made until the State Committee mests, probahly on Aug. 31, the dey following ths holding of the primaries. Mr. Meyer is seid to have told ths delegates that the protest would have to take the "usual course," which now is taken to mean to permit it to slumber till after the primaries so that McCarren will not be injured thereby.

Among the McCarren men, and among up-State Democrats, too, it was declered yesterday that Tammany Hall had inspired the entire attack on the part of the Brooklyn labor organization. This wes not denied hy such Tammany men as could he reached, and it is believed that Mr. Murphy, when he returns to-morrow, will engineer further movee to try to force action on the part of the State Committee end the Parker managers.

CAMPAIGN PLANS IN MAINE.

Republican Managers Admit They Expect Reduced Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Aug. 20.—The Maine campaign opened this week, hut thus far only local speakers, including members of the State delegation in congress, have taken the stump. Later on some of the big men will come into the State, among them Bourke Cockran, Senator Daniels of Virginie, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Mayor McClellan of New York, Senator Bailey of Texes, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina.

The Republicans will have, their first hig meeting in Bangor on Saturday night, Aug. 27, when Representative Littlefield and William T. Cobh of Rockland, candidate for Governor, will speak.

The Democrats are making a hot campaign in Maine this year, and elready the Republican leaders are discounting the effects of an expected large reduction in the plurality for their State ticket. Senator Hale said the other dey that he would be satisfied with a plurality of 15,000, while F. Marion Simpson of Bangor, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, declared that there was no nse talking of such a plurality as was rolled up in 1896 or 1900, and that 11,000 or 12,000, with a majority of 8,000 or 9,000, was all that could be expected.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Conditions of Coal Industry Brought to Front as Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Democratic Congressional Committee has made up the copy for ths campaign handbook and Chairman Cowherd has taken it to New York for revision before final publication. The Democrats will make a strong effort to force the conditions of the coal industry to ths front as an issue. The argument, as it will be presented in the handbook, will urge that notwithstanding anthracite coal is on the free list the price of coal has gone up steadily end gives every indication that it will go higher. The responsihility for this will be pleced on the Republican Party as will likewise the toleration of the Coal Trust.

It will be shown from official data that the output of coal in the United States for 1903 was 380,000,000 tons, an increase of 10 per cent. over the output of 1902. Large as was this increase in quantity it will be pointed out as significant that the increase in valus at the mines was nearly double that in quantity, notwithstanding which fact the miners received no appreciable advance in wages.

It will be further pointed out that while the value of anthracite coal at the mine is $2.29 per long ton, the consumer is charged three times that amount, which is attributed to the coal combination which controls the mines and the carrying companies and which fixes the price at which coal shall be sold to the consumer.

SUIT OVER CHICKENS' WORK.

Suburban Garden a Dreary, Seedless Waste—Mr. Garrabrant Desperate.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 20.—Cornelius Garrahrant, like many another Jerseyman, used to have a beautiful garden which was the apple of his eye and at times the solace of his stomach. He devoted many hours to its cultivation and regarded its progress as a young father watches his first-born in its first steps. When the Spring rains came and washed the peas out of the ground, Mr. Garrabrant planted them all over again, and when the worms devastated his bean patch he said very little. In the main the garden got along about as well as any suburbanite's garden ever does until one day several evil geniuses in the shape of a flock of chickens, descended upon the garden and left in their wake a barren waste of bean poles and tomato frames.

Mr. Garrahrant says he has shooed the chickens off many, many times, but at last it was not to be endured any longer, and he engaged Lawyer Daniel A. Dugan to take the case in hend. Now Judge Thomas L. Raymond is wrestling with the problem, and says he will file a memorandum on it on Sept. 2.

At the trial there was some question as to the ownership of the chickens. Mr. Garrahrant entered suit against James and Bernard McNichol, who live next door. He says that the fowls dug up all his seeda and also turned his tin roof into a roosting place. He has asked for damages for both alleged trespasses and damages to the amount of $300. It was ascertained that James McNichol owned the fowls.

MAY BUILD A NEW CONEY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Buying Property at Rockaway Beach.

Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which controls the Long Island Railroad, have been at work secretly for the last three weeks seeking options on property at Rockaway Beach for a site, it is said, of a large terminel and amusement resort.

According to rumors first circulated the company was looking for land lying between the Seaside Station and Rockaway Park, now occupied by a tent colony. The property is owned jointly hy Ernest Ochs, the brewer, and the Ward estate.

Later developments, however, show that the property which the railroad is seeking runs from the ocean to Jamaica Bay, between Fairview Avenne and Division Avenue, at Hammels Station. According to present plans, the company intends to erect a large freight terminal on the Jamaica Bay side, which is to be used as a distributing point for villages and towns on the north shore of Long Island. A large amusement centre, it is said, will be built on the ocean front, which is intended to rival Coney Island.

EX-ROUNDSMAN DONOHUE DEAD.

Was for Ten Years with Jefferson Market Court Squad.

Roundsman Thomas J. Donohue, who was for ten years prior to his retirement last year the Roundsman in charge of the Jefferson Market Court Squad, died Friday night at his home, 333 East Thirty-sixth Street, from heart failure.

Roundsman Donohue was born in 1856 and was appointed to the Police Department on March 27, 1882. He retired on account of ill-health.

McHUGH
Of Forty-Second Street
OPENS THE SEASON WITH
NEW WALL PAPERS
For Town Houses and Apartments:
JAPANESE GRASS CLOTHS
and
THE FABRIKONA TEXTILES
For Wall Covering.
☞ *McHugh contracts for Paper Hanging and color work, or supplies Selections to Customers' own Decorators.*
UNIQUE UPHOLSTERY STUFFS
For Drapery and Covering.
☞ *McHugh has Workshops to make up Curtains and restore Furniture, or sells the Materials to Customers' own Upholsterers.*
Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
9 Forty-Second St., West,
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop."
(*Trade Mark Reg'd*)

Mr. Bookdealer:
DO YOU WISH TO REACH THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY? THERE ARE AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND OF THEM.
Take your paper and pencil and figure out how much it will cost you to send postals or circulars. At least $12.00.
The Educational Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will appear SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1904. That issue, together with THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturdey Book Review, will be sent to every private school in America. More than that, special attention will be called to THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK EXCHANGE, a department of the Saturday Book Review intended to facilitate the purchase and sale of old books.
The advertising rate is 5c. per word. Minimum limit, 14 words. Seventy (70) cents or more expended for advertising in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday Book Review will do better work than $12.00 worth of circulars.
It is extremely desirable to introduce your name to the schools just as the season opens.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
P. S.—THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange reachee more than 100

TO AVERT RIOTS BETWEEN REGULARS AND MILITIA

War Department Roused by Fatal Clash in Ohio.

RIGID INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Senator Moore Says Attack by Armed Soldiers Was Premeditated—Sergt. Blessing's Recovery Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Secretary of War to-day directed that Division Commander Gen. Bates make a full and complete investigation of the clash last night between the soldiers of the regular army and the members of the militia in camp near Athens, Ohio, when Corporal Charles Clark of Warren, Ohio, a member of Company D., Fifth Ohio National Guard, was killed and three other members of the National Guard were injured.

The Secretary noted the press dispatches of the affair and did not wait for an official report before taking action.

Clashes between regular soldiers and members of the militia who are in camps of instruction together are of rare occurrence, and it is the intention of the War Department officials to put forth every effort to see that the soldiers of the regular army eo deport themselves as to reduce to the smallest percentage any chance of a difficulty heing caused hy them.

ATHENS, Ohio, Aug. 20.—This city and Camp Herrick are quiet to-day. Gov. Herrick, Maj. Gen. Dick, Adj. Gen. Critchfield, Gen. William McMaken, and others are investigating the actions of all those who were out of camp last night. Private Gayons of the Fourteenth United States Artillery is still held, hecause he was caught outside of camp with a loaded revolver. The arrest of additional regulars has brought out no new details.

Gov. Herrick said the fight was not the result of any feeling of regulars as a whole against the guardsmen, but was the work of rowdies from the regular troops.

Senator Moore of Athens, who was in the midst of the melee, aays it was the most cowardly thing he ever heard of—for a body of armed men to march down the street and with premeditation attack a group of unarmed men who were on duty.

At the hearing to-day before Coroner J. J. Lane, Lieut. J. M. Craig, Corp. Albert Heald, and Private W. H. Ohl positively stated that three-fourths of the attacking party was composed of regulars wearing the Fourteenth United States Infantry cord. Adjt. Gen. A. B. Critchfield states that the attacking party was composed of both regulars and National Guards, and that no particular organization could be charged with the tragedy.

Corp. Clark's body, accompanied hy a guard of honor, was sent home to-day.

Sergt. William Blessing is improved, hut the attending army physicians still question his recovery. The rest of the men are improving. Col. Ritzell, ordnance officer and detailed to division headquarters as commissary officer, lives in Warren, and knows all the men personally. The men are from aristocratic Warren families, and some of them served in the war with Spain.

SANDBAGGED IN A CARRIAGE.

Connecticut Physician Tricked by Thieves and Robbed of $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Conn., Aug. 20.—Dr. Henry Hartwell of this town has informed the police of Danbury, New Milford, and other neighboring places that Thursday he lost $5,000 to two confidence men, who deliberately robbed him and left him unconscious hy the roadside. The men have been traced to Brewsters, N. Y., where they took a train going south.

One of the two men was in the garb of a clergyman, and the other represented himself to he a business man interested in the purchase of some Litchfield County real estate. The supposed clergyman gave the name of C. Woodruff of Ridgefield and presented letters of introduction and credentials. From talking real estate the clergyman changed to Government bonds, and showed a number of apparently genuine Government bonds, which he offered to sell. The opportunity for investment tempted Dr. Hartwell, and he agreed to huy the bonds if the clergyman would wait until he could go to New Milford and get the money.

The confidence man offered to take him there in his own carriage and return with him to the Hartwell house, where the deal could he consummated. On the way hack from the bank with $5,000 in his pocket the second stranger stopped the vehicle and sandbagged Dr. Hartwell. In his mail Dr. Hartwell received a letter from the two men telling him he was an "old fool."

KILLED OUT OF REVENGE.

Austrian Had Testified Against His Countrymen and They Threatened Him.

ZELIENOPLE, Penn., Aug. 20.—Charles Reichart, an Austrian, was found dead early to-day with his head crushed in. The murder is supposed to have heen the result of a grudge, as recently Reichart was a witness against some of his countrymen. In a lawsuit, and they swore revenge.

Last night Reichart attended a ball and his enemies were also present. Liquor flowed freely and there were several fights. The men who threatened Reichart have been arrested.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

AUTO BOATS
THE LATEST FAD.
Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.
Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
GAS ENGINES & POWER CO. and
CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated,
Morris Heights, New York City.
Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

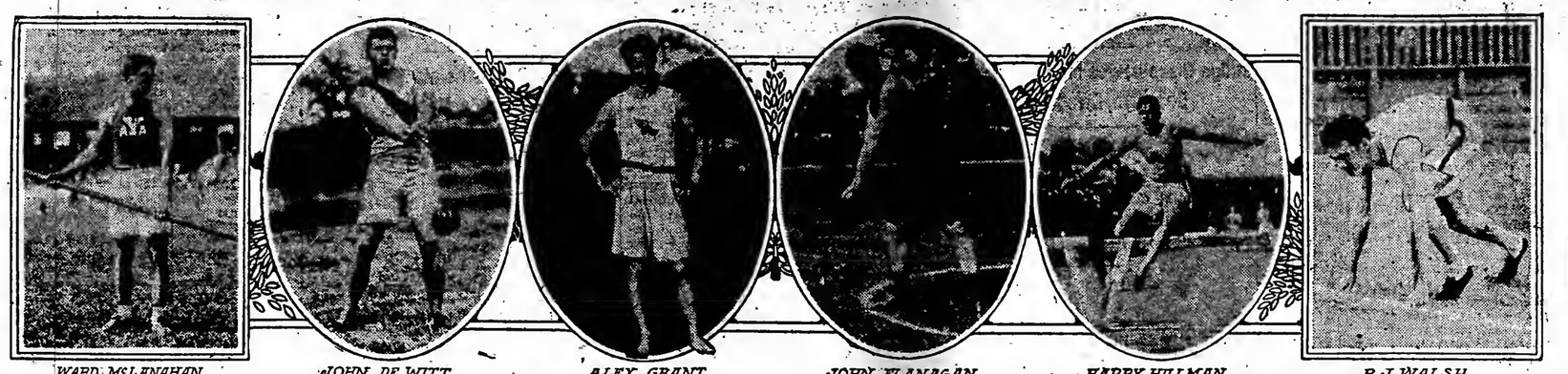
Horses kept on farm for persons desiring to leave city for some time; moderate prices and good care. Farlee Bayliss, Belle Mead, N. J.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

ALWAYS BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND, ALSO LARGE VARIETY NEW, well-built CARRIAGES of all descriptions AT MODERATE PRICES. ALSO HARNESS, Sheets, Robes, Summer Blankets, Nets, Horse Goods.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.
JOHN MOORE & CO., Estab. 1876.
59 WARREN ST.

Just Received
TWO CARLOADS
BUSINESS WAGONS
Which we are offering at
Attractive Prices
THREE AI ONE-HORSE FARM WAGONS AT $35 EACH.
Day's Horseless Lawn Cart.
Day's Patent Dump Wagon Is in the Lead.
Contractors' Carts & Wagons.
Best Goods, Lowest Prices.
ASCHENBACH & CO.,
81 MURRAY ST.

PROMINENT AMATEUR ATHLETES WHO WILL COMPETE AT ST. LOUIS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES FOR THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.



WARD McLANAHAN — JOHN DE WITT — ALEX. GRANT — JOHN FLANAGAN — HARRY HILLMAN — P. J. WALSH

ADIRONDACK PROPERTY SOLD.

5,000 Acres of Durant Estate Transferred for $100,000.

The sale of one of the choicest camping places of the Adirondacks, known es the Durant property, was reported yeterdsy as having taken place. It is 5,000 acres in extent, and includes land on the Bine Mountain Lake, with its twelve islands; on Eagle Lake, with Eagle's Nest; the Country Club golf course, and the property along Utowana Lake. The consideration is said to have been about $100,000, although the property has heen estimated at half a million dollars.

Part of this property, formerly known es the Durant estate, was sold to A. C. Vanderhilt, Timothy Woodruff, C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Carnegie, Hiram Duryea, Dr. Lilienthal, and J. P. Morgan.

The present sale wae negotiated hy Richerd J. Donovan, a lawyer, of 170 Broadway. Mr. Donovan would not tel' yesterday who the purchasers of the property were, but it is believed that they are New Yorkers. It is supposed that the new owners will use the property for Summer residences, as it is one of the hest spots for hunting and fishing in the Adirondacks. The estates of William Rockefeller, W. C. Whitney, and Dr. Webh are near the property that has just heen sold.

Collis P. Huntington invested heavily in this propecty about ten years ago and spent over $100,000 in an attempt to make of it another Newport. His death resulted in the abandonment of this plan.

ASSAULT SPECIAL POLICEMAN.

Officer Found Dying on Brooklyn Elevated Tracks.

Harry W. Ahrens, a special policeman in the emplov of the American District Telegraph Company, thirty-five years old and living at 100 Hill Street, East New York, was found in a dying condition last night on the trestle across the tracks of the Broadway division of the Brooklyn Elevated Road at the Kosclusko Street Station. He was removed to the Bushwick Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from a fracture at the hase of the skull, numerous cuts, and bruises.

A number of passengers who were on the station platform waiting for a car heard groans a few minutes after a train going toward East New York had pulled out, and investigation revealed the man lying on the tracks. Several of the people jumped to the ties, exposing themselves to the danger of the third rail, and lifted Ahreins to the platform. The police helieve that he was assaulted and thrown on the tracks.

FIRE INTERRUPTS A WAKE.

Curtain Blows Into Candle Flame and Mourners Adjourn to Street.

While the family of Joseph Sullivan was holding a wake over the body of a year old hahy in their tenement at 110 Jackson Street, Williamshurg, early yesterday morning, a lace window curtain blew into the flame of one of the candles about the casket, and in an instant was ahlaze.

Panic followed among the mourners. Some of them, however, retained presence of mind enough to rush the casket out into the street, where it remained when the fire engines arrived. The flames spread quickly to the woodwork of the room where the wake had been held, and had done $1,000 damage to that and adjoining apartments before the firemen had them under control.

The casket was finally taken to the house of a friend of the Sullivan's at 178 Stallmen Avenue, where the wake was continued.

COAL STRIKES AVERTED.

Southwestern Miners Accept Reduced Scale—Judge Gray to Arbitrate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—The coal miners in the southwestern district of the United Mine Workers, who could not reach an agreement with the operators at the Pittsburg (Kansas) conference, hut referred the matter of a reduced scale to a referendum vote, have decided to accept the operators' terms.

The report of the referendum shows that the proposition carried by about 4,000 majority. There are between 20,000 and 30,000 miners in the district. The new agreement is for the same mining scale, hut a reduction of 5½ per cent. on daily work.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 20.—T. L. Lewis, National Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, received a telegram from the Conciliation Board, at New York, that there will he no strike in the anthracite coal region. All questions have been referred to Judge Gray, and his interpretation will be final.

FIRE WIPES OUT WING LUNG.

When He Tires Explaining to Customers He Decamps.

A fire in the paint shop of Reuhen Krehur, at 31 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, not only caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood yesterday, hut it compelled Wing Lung to close his laundry, and as a result many persons will he compelled to forego wearing clean linen to-day.

Next to the one-story building le a large apartment house. The tenants became greatly excited when they saw the engines, and many gathered up their valuables and rushed into the street. On the west side of the hurning hulding is another large apartment house, and the occupants were hadly frightened hy the dense smoke.

In the hurning hulding also was the lanndry owned by Wing Lung. When he saw the smoke he gathered together his washing and threw it into the street. The Chinaman had made several trips when he was prevented him from entering the building again. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

After the fire the patrons of the Chinaman came for their laundry. Wing, after about an hour, got tired of explaining that the laundry had been lost, closed his store, and set out for Chinatown.

Rain Stops Trotters in Brooklyn.

The amateur drivers of Brooklyn were much disappointed yesterday when the rain fell and brought their trotting meeting at the Parkway track to a close. Two events had been started, hut only one was finished. Charles D. Strang, driving his trotting mare Senorial, won the one-mile Class B race in straight heats. The free-for-all was not finished, Frank Jacohus, driving Kanawha Star, and N. Ward, driving Quarterstake, each winning a heat.

Bar Harbor Yachts in Fast Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—In a driving rain, with the wind blowing a south-southeast hurricane, the Bar Harbor thirty-one-footers went out for their regular Saturday afternoon sail. They went round the course in unequally fast time. Herbert M. Sears's Cricket came in a winner, over a mils in the lead of A. J. Cassatt's Scud. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Time.
Cricket, H. M. Sears	1:23:16
Scud, A. J. Cassatt	1:24:19
Astrid, H. L. Eno	1:24:26
Indian, W. C. Allison	1:25:54
Curlew, E. H. Gallatin	1:27:40
Flight, Edward Morrell	1:27:58
Papoose, E. V. Macy	1:28:01
Tecklina, E. G. and A. Fabbri	1:28:15

BELDAME RUNS FAST RACE

Never Headed on Muddy Track for Saratoga Cup.

AFRICANDER IS BADLY BEATEN

First Victory of Trophy by Three-Year-Old Filly—Woodsaw Gets United States Hotel Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Newton Bennington's filly Beldame ran the hest race of her career to-day in the contest for the Saratoga Cup, and save for the ahsence of the colt Ort Wells, she beat a field of the best handicap horses that are now in training. Beldame's victory was scored over the trying route of a mile and three-quarters. By her victory Beldame practically proved the assertions of Bennington that she is the best race horse in America to-day and that her defeat at Brighton by Hermis was due to the fact that she lost ground at the start of the Test Handicap through one of the assistant starters holding her when the harrier went up.

Never for an instant in the cup race to-dey was there any doubt that Beldame would land the $8,500 prize for her owner. She carried weight for age, and when the etart came she was in front. From the etand it looked as if Africander, on the rail, broke in front, but Beldame got the best of it. O'Neill had orders to take her to the front, and he obeyed instructions. In the first quarter, run in 25 seconds, he was three lengths in front, but evidently he did not consider that a sufficient advantage, for when he passed the etand the first time around he was fully half a dozen lengths in front, and Beldame was only cantering. She swung her front legs in a reckless fashion, and her hoofs hardly sank into the sloppy going, so easily did she get over the ground. Behind her came Africander and Caughnawaga, heade apart. Three lengths back was The Picket, and last, and beaten, was Major Daingerfield.

Beldame covered the seven furlongs in 129 1-15, the mile in 142 1-5, the mile and a quarter in 2:08 2-5, and still there was no change in the positions of the horses. Caughuawaga and Africander were still heads apart, but with the former going easier of the pair. At that point it seemed as if the pair could go to Beldame at any time. When well down the back stretch, Fuller on Africander saw that it was time to he moving up.

He was eurprised, however, for while Africander was able to quicken his etride, still he made no perceptible gain on the filly. This made Fuller ride hard, and in doing so he beat Caughnawaga, for rounding the stretch he shook the Sanford horse off and gained a length on him. Pureuit of Beldame was useless. She reached the quarter pole on the turn in 2:36, and was still half a dozen lengths in front. She maintained this lead to the end, and won with her head pulled to one side.

In the final furlong Africander's early efforts told and he began to tire, while The Picket, who had been rated nicely, began to move up on the rail. He gained on Africander at every jump and it was a hard drive between the pair to the wire. Africander had enough left to secure the place by a half length. Caughnawaga wee fourth, a length back, and Major Daingerfield was beaten off.

Beldame's race under the conditions was a grand one. She ran the distance in 3.03 4-5, good time considering that the track was several inches deep in mud, for it rained continuously here from early in the morning until after the race.

Newton Bennington was elated at Beldame's victory, and he will present the gold cup which the victor received to August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club. Beldame was hred and raised at the nursery stock farm of Mr. Belmont, and is etill his property, Bennington only holding the racing qualities of the filly. Her victory makes the third time a three-year-old has won the cup, but it is the first time that a three-year-old filly has carried off the honors.

Woodeaw, one of the Paget maidens, captured the $10,000 United Statee Hotel Stakes very easily with only 110 pounds to carry. At the post Woodsaw had an ontside position, and right after the start rushed over for the rail. In doing so he killed the chances of Jack Lory, Merry Lark, and Sigilght. St. Jude landed the North American steeplechase after a good race with Foxhunter and Caller, winning hy ten lengths.

In the last race of the day Claude got home a length in front of Grey Friar, but he was disqualified. Grey Friar was given the purse and Illyria second money, although he was beaten only fifteen lengths. Paddock Judge Hall made complaint to the Stewards that J. Daly, who rode Claude, hit Grey Friar on the nose with the whip. Daly denied doing so, hut Claude was disqualified.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Castalian, 106, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	5	1	1¹
Elliott, 115, J. Daly, 5-1, 2-1	6	3	2½
Proceeds, 106, Burns, 13-5, 1-1	7	7	3¹
Armenia, 98, Hildebrand, 4-5	2	4	4
Canajoharie, 100, Travers, 20-1, 7-1	3	4	5
Honoluiu, 105, Cormsck, 10-1, 3-1	1	6	6
Atwood, 103, Sailing, 15-1, 8-1	2	5	7

Time—1:29 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. s., 4 years, by Bathampton-Castalia, owned hy J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

SECOND RACE.—The North American Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles.

	S.	2.	F.
St. Jude, 142, J. O'Brien, 2-1, 7-10	5	1	1¹⁰
Foxhunter, 156, Ray, 13-10, 1-2	4	2	2²⁰
Caller, 156, Donohue, 5-1, 8-5	3	3	3
*Adelsus, 163, Weir, 12-1, 5-1	6	†	†
*Dromedary, 156, Veitch, 12-1, 5-2	6	†	†
Bonfire, 122, O'Donnell, 15-1, 4-1	1	‡	‡

*Coupled in betting as Mr. Chamblett's entry. †Refused. ‡Pulled up. [Fell.

Time—5:14 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Jude, owned by Mr. Cotton and trained hy J. Coons.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Woodsaw, 110, Lyne, 18-5, 7-5	4	1	1³
Wild Mint, 110, Odom, 7-1, 5-2	3	3	2³
Sigiight, 127, Hicks, 12-1, 5-1	5	5	3⁴
Austin Alleu, 117, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	1	2	4
Sparkling Star, 122, Hildebrand, 11-5, 9-10	2	4	5
Jack Lory, 122, Burns, 3-1, 1-1	7	7	6
Merry Lark, 120, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1.6	6	7	7

Time—1:09. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner, ch. c., by Octagon-Woodnine, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters.

	S.	½.	F.
Beldame, 108, O'Neil, 9-5, 4-5	2	1	1¹
Africander, 126, Fuller, 7-2, 1-1	1	2	2½
The Picket, 125, Lyne, 7-1, 11-5	5	4	3⁸
Caughnawaga, 127, Odom, 11-5, 4-5	4	3	4
Major Daingerfield, 127, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	3	5	5

Time—3:03 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place driving. Winner ch. f., 3 years old, by Octagon-Bella Donna, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Agile, 122, Burns, 11-20, ——	2	2	1½
Lochinvar, 117, Desousa, 25-1, 5-2	3	1	2⁸
Linda Lee, 114, H. Phillips, 8-5, ——	1	3	3

Time—1:16. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner hr. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by R. Tucker.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

*Clande, 101, J. Daly, 9-10, ——	1	1	1¹
Gray Friar, 102, H. Phillips, 11-10, 1-4	2	2	2¹⁸
Illyria, 92, W. Daly, 15-1, 8-5	3	3	3

*Disqualified for foul.

Time—1:41 4-5. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Lissak-Lida H., owned and trained by M. J. Daly.

HORSE KILLED IN RACE MEET.

Louis Batjer Thrown, but Uninjured—Betting at Southampton Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding the unfavorahle weather conditions which prevailed here during the earlier part of the day a large number of spectators witnessed the fourth race meet of the Southampton Horse Show. The sport was marred hy one unfortunate incident which occurred in the fifth race when Meadow Lark, carrying Louis Batjer in the hunters' race, became impaneled on a picket in clearing a high fence. The rider was thrown heavily on his head hut escaped aerious injury. The horse, however, was hurt to euch an extent that it had to be shot.

In the three-quarters of a mile race for the McVickar cup the decision of the judges in awarding Charles Pfizer's Colbert second place instead of S. Pell's Ballet Girl called forth much indignant protestation. The seventh race, a eteeplechase over 1½ miles, was the most attractive event of the day. It was won hy S. Van Schaick's Simper in a drive from W. Gould Brokaw's Grey Bird after the latter had led easily during the greater part of the race.

The appearance of a bookmaker at the meeting to-day materially etimulated interest in the events and hundreds of dollars were waged on the result. The innovation of betting is not favorably regarded by the more etalid members of the Summer colony, and in all futures eimilar events it will probably be excluded. The eummaries:

Quarter Mile for the Clark Cup.—Won by S. Osgood Pell's Maud Mangum, S. O. Pell up; Raymond Belmont's Chief, R. Belmont up, second; W. Gould Brokaw's Rough and Ready, third. Thoroughbred Hunters, over two-and-a-half-mile course.—Won hy Charles Pfizer, Jr.'s, Ninette, C. Wilmerding up; W. Gould Brokaw's Howard Gratz, S. J. Ollaway up, second.

Three-Quarter Mile for Clark Cup.—Won hy York & Stevens's Lady Primrose, G. Hornblower up; C. Pfizer's Colbert, J. Wilmerding up, second; S. O. Pell's Ballet Girl, S. Pell up, third.

Ponies Over Half-Mile Course.—Won by T. Jarvis's Copper King, T. Jarvis up; C. Pfizer's Trespass, J. Wilmerding up, secoud; W. Gould Brokaw's Live Wire, S. Holiaway up, third.

Pony Steeplechase over one and a half miles.—Won by S. Van Schaick's Simper, S. Van Schaick up; W. Gonld Brokaw's Grey Bird, S. Hollaway up, second; William Littauer's Begois, F. Harper up, third.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

Daniels of N. Y. A. C. Makes New Figures for 100 Yards.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—In the eleventh annual swimming championehips of the Atlantic Association, Amateur Athletic Union, in the Schuylkill River today C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club estahlished a new world's record for 100 yards. He finished in 62 4-5 seconds, elx yards in advance of David Gaul, the half-mile Atlantic Association champion, his only competitor. The previous record for 100 yards was 65 1-5 seconds, made by Charles Euhert of the New York Athletic Clnh at Travers Ieland, New York, Aug. 17, 1903.

Duck Chase in Varuna Sports.

The annual gymkhana sports of the Varuna Boat Club were held from the clubhouse at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The tnh race had eight starters, and William McGovern won. Joseph M. Fitzsimmons, after a half hour's work in the water, captured the duck, which proved one of the most amusing events. Edward MacShane won both the 100-yard and 200-yard swimming races. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice Single Gig.—Won by John R. Folk; J. L. Checketts second.

Junior Single Gig.—Won by William McGovern; W. E. Valentine second.

Senior Double Gig.—Won by Charles Haden and W. E. Valentine; H. J. Morris and John R. Folk second.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by William McGovern and George W. Brins; E. J. Pender and J. M. Fitzsimmons second.

Intermediate Single Gig.—Won hy W. E. Valentine; Charles Haden, second.

200-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by Edward A. MacShane; P. E. Fitzsimmons, second; Frank J. McArdle, third.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by Edward A. MacShane; P. E. Fitzsimmons, second; Joseph L. Checketts, third.

Friendship Boat Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Friendship Boat Clnh was held from their clubhouse on the Harlem River yesterday. Harry Lahr won the single gig race. Summaries:

Single Gig.—Won by Harry Lahr; W. Barties, second.

Double Gig.—Won by W. Barties and Harry Born; A. McKeon and D. Davis, second.

Four-oared Gig.—Won by Crew No. 1, composed of H. Miller, W. Barties, J. H. McCullun, H. Lahr, and S. J. Preat, coxswain.

Eight-oar Barge.—Won hy Crew No. 1—G. Davis, S. Faulkner, H. Lahr, W. Barties, W. G. Morgan, R. C. Pewes, N. R. Pewes, R. A. Dangler, and W. Hart, coxswain.

National A. C. Wins Trophy.

The National Athletic Clnh of Brooklyn won the point trophy at the games of Lexington Council, Knights of Columhus, at the Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The New West Side Athletic Clnh of Manhattan was second. The winners of the events follow:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. West, National A. C., (16 feet.) Time—0:08.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by D. Gallagher, (6½ yards.) Time—0:10 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John West, National A. C., (14 yards.) Time—0:23 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Daley, New West Side A. C. Time—1:31.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by J. H. English, St. Augustine Council, (35 yards.) Time—2:06.

Three-quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Murphy, National A. C., (100 yards.) Time 3:24.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. T. Green, Jersey City Y. M. C. A., (11 feet,) with 51 feet 9 inches.

Football's First 1904 Victim.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Football has fouud its first victim this season in Chicago. James Pine, sixteen years old, and several companions were engaged in a game, and during a scrimmage the lad was thrown violently, his head striking the ground. He was removed to a hoepital, where he died within an hour.

Cox is Roque Champion.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 20.—The thirty-secoud annnal National roque tournament has been concluded with the exception of one game in the third division. C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., retains the title of champion and C. G. Williams of Washington takes second medal in the first division.

Chicago Wins Y. M. C. A. Championships

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The Central Young Men's Christian Association championship track and field events were to-day won by Chicago by a score of 45 points; Los Angeles was second, with 33 points, and Louisville th'rd, with 16 points.

In the 880-yard run W. A. Brown of Cincinnati established a ne. Y. M. C. A. record by running the distance in 2:04:15.

GAMES END IN PROTESTS

Sheridan Charged with Professionalism at Local Championships.

FLANAGAN CLOSE TO RECORD

Greater New York Irish A. A. Wins Metropolitan Trophy, but Scoring Method Is Questioned.

According to the reaults as announced by the officials in charge of the meeting, the athletes of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association won the Spalding trophy emblematic of the championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the annual championship meeting held under the auspicea of the New York Athletic Clnh at Travers Island yesterday with a score of 81 out of a possihle 165 points. The New York Athletic Clnh was eecond with 63 points and the remaining 21 points were divided among five other clnhs as follows: New West Side Athletic Clnh, 7; Xavier Athletic Association, 5; Pastime Athletic Clnh, 4; St. George's Athletic Clnh, 3; Mohawk Athletic Clnh, 2.

There is a possihility, however, that these results may be materially altered, as the scoring was done upon a hasis of 5 points to first, 3 to aecond, 2 to third, and 1 to fourth, and a protest against this plan was made by eome of the athletes, who claimed that the rules provide that the first five men in each event ehould score 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1, respectively. There was also a protest made hy the New York Athletic Clnh against Martin J. Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Clnh upon the ground that he had become a professional by taking charge of the new puhlic athletic field in Pelham Bay Park. Sheridan scored 9 points of the total of 81 made hy the Greater New York Clnh, and if he should be disqualified the New York Athletic Clnh would gain 8 of them and, this change, together with a correction of the plan of scoring used, might reverse the result of the meeting as regards the principal trophy and give it to the New York Clnh. There was a great deal of uncertainty and confusion among the officials in regard to the matter and it probably will he taken before a meeting of the Aseociation for settlement. The prizee won by Sheridan were withheld, pending a decision on the protest.

Despite the unusually large and representative entry list, all the clnha within the Metropolitan district being represented hy their hest men, no records were made, as both track and field were sodden from the heavy rain of the previous night. The nearest approach to a record hreaking performance was made in the 56-pound weight throwing, in which John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association threw the miselle 36 feet 9 inches, within half an inch of his own world'a record of 36 feet 9½ inches. Flanagan also won the 16-pound hammer throw with 162 feet 7¾ inches, and he was second in the diecus throwing.

The longest race of the day was a three mile run, which was won hy E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, in a hard finish with George Bonhag of the Greater New York Clnh, who wae eecond. These two raced on even terms to the second half of the last lap when Carr elowly drew ahead and won hy five yards. Bonhag also ran second to Harvey Cohn in the mile run, which was another hard race. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; Lawson Robertson, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Clnh, third; Frank Castleman, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, fourth. Time—0:10 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by L. W. Mertz, New York Athletic Clnh; J. E. Gerrity, Pastime Athletic Clnh, second; S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Clnh, third; Frank Castleman, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, fourth.

220-Yard Run.—Won by Lawson Robertson, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; H. L. Hiltman, Jr., New York Athletic Clnh, second; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Clnh, third; C. F. Williams, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, fourth. Time—0:22 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by C. Bacon, Jr., Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; H. V. Valentine, New York Athletic Clnh, second; P. H. Pilgrim, New York Athletic Clnh, third; G. C. Underwood, New York Athletic Clnh, fourth. Time—2:01 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Harvey Cohn, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; G. V. Bonhag, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second; D. C. Mitchell, New York Athletic Clnh, third; D. McMeekin, fourth. Time—4:26 3-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won hy E. P. Carr, Xavier Athletic Association; G. V. Bonhag, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second; John Joyce, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, third; Frank Pierce, Pastime Athletic Clnh, fourth. Time—15:27 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by E. Cairns, New York Athletic Clnh; Frank Castleman, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second; S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, third; T. Keer, New West Side Athletic Clnh, fourth. Time —:26 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., New York Athletic Clnh; dead heat for second and third places between Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and G. C. Underwood, New York Athletic Clnh; S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, fourth. Time—0:51 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Clnh, with 6 feet 1 inch; John W. Price, St. George's Athletic Clnh, second, with 6 feet; R. J. Cotter, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, third, with 5 feet 11 inches; J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Clnh, fourth, with 5 feet 9 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Lawson Robertson, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 10 feet 8 inches; Fred Englehardt, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, with 10 feet 4 inches; Ward McLanahan, New York Athletic Clnh, third, with 10 feet 4 inches; C. King, New York Athletic Clnh, fourth, with 9 feet 6 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—Won hy L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York Athletic Clnh, with 42 feet 10¾ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Athletic Association, second, with 41 feet 8 inches; H. M. V. Connolly, New York Athletic Clnh, third, with 41 feet 1 inch; F. S. Callahan, New West Side Athletic Clnh, fourth, with 39 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight for Distance.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 36 feet 9 inches; E. V. Valentine, New York Athletic Clnh, second, with 31 feet 3 inches; C. Van Duyne, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, third, with 27 feet 4½ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, fourth, with 26 feet 11 inches.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 162 feet 7¾ inches; E. S. Mitchell, New York Athletic Clnh, second, with 143 feet 7 inches; C. Van Duyne, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, third, with 142 feet 8¼ inches; Charles Chadwick, New York Athletic Clnh, fourth, with 132 feet 2¼ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 121 feet 4 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, with 118 feet 4½ inches; J. S. Mitchell, New York Athletic Clnh, third, with 112 feet 4 inches; H. M. V. Connolly, New York Athletic Clnh, fourth, with 106 feet 11¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Daniel Frank, New West Side Athletic Clnh, with 23 feet 11½ inches; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, with 23 feet 6½ inches; Fred Englehardt, Mohawk Athletic Clnh, third, with 21 feet 11 inches; H. P. McDonald, New York Athletic Clnh, fourth, with 21 feet 11 inches.

SHERMAN WINS DEAL GOLF.

Gets President's Cup by Big Margin—Many Players in Handicap.

T. M. Sherman of the Sadaquada Golf Cluh of Utica won the President's Cup yesterday in the final round of the Deal Golf Club's tournament, held on the cluh links near Deal Beach, N. J. He defeated R. C. James of Spring Haven in the 36 hole final round hy 10 up and 9 to play. Sherman played admirahle golf throughout the three days' tournament, as he won the medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round on the opening day. Sims Wylie, Jr., of Seahright won the Governors' Cup handily, heating Albert McClave of the St. Andrew's Golf Cluh hy 7 up and 6 to play.

The closest match play round of the day was hetween L. T. Whitloch of Deal and H. L. Bond of Baltimore, the contestants for the special cup offered for competition hy the defeated eight for the President's Cup. At the end of the 18 hole round in the morning the players were even, and the result was the same when the thirty-eighth hole had been played in the afternoon. Whitloch by good putting won the odd hole and the trophy. All of the final rounds were thirty-six holes. The greens were very heavy from the hard rain, and low scoring was out of the question.

The eighteen-hole handicap had a large numher of starters, and thirty-seven finished the round. P. W. Kimball of the home cluh won the net score trophy with a card of 70 from 14 handicap. T. M. Sherman won his second prize of the day and his third in the tournament hy making the lowest gross score, 80 strokes. He played from scratch, and the only other scratch competitor was George T. Brokaw, who finished in 90 strokes. The results of the various events were:

President's Cup.—Final Round—T. M. Sherman, Sadaquada, beat R. C. James, Spring Haven, hy 10 up and 9 to play.

Governors' Cup.—Final Round—Sims Wylie, Jr., Seabright, beat Albert McClave, St. Andrew's, by 7 up and 6 to play.

Deal Cup.—Final Round—T. R. A. Howard, Delaware Field Club, Minoa, Penn., beat H. L. Phillips, Siwanay, by 14 up and 13 to play.

Flying Scud Cup.—Final Round—J. S. Martin, Oakmont, beat R. B. Stoutenhurgh, Deal, hy 4 up and 3 to play.

First Eight Cup.—Final Round—L. T. Whitlock, Deal, beat H. L. Bond, 3d, Baltimore, hy 1 up in 37 holes.

Second Eight Cup.—Final Round—J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood, heat J. F. Shanley, Jr., Deal, by 6 up and 5 to play.

Third Eight Cup.—Final Round—Dr. E. A. Ayres, Seahright, heat J. C. Oliver, Deal, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Handicap.—P. W. Kendall, Deal, 90, 14—76; J. R. A. Howard, Manoa, Penn., 91, 12—79; E. J. Laidlaw, Deal, 95, 16—79; J. B. Turner, Jr., Deal, 90, 8—82; L. S. Whitlock, Jr., Deal, 92, 10—82; Dr. R. Johnstone, Spring Lake,

ORTH'S ERRORS LOST GAME

Wild Pitch and Base on Balls Gave Victory to Chicago.

NATIONALS BEAT CHAMPIONS

Brooklyns Easily Defeated at St. Louis—Lajoie's Team Shut Out by the Quakers.

A wild pitch and a base on four bad balls were responsible for the Greater New Yorks' defeat by the Chicago team at American League Park yesterday. Otherwise the contest was without a blemish. The result places the two teams on an equal footing again for the championship. At Pittsburg Mathewson in excellent form and the New Yorks had no trouble to defeat the National League champions by 5 to 0 in a six-inning game. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 4; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 12; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	6	6	7	9	10	10	12	60	.600
Chicago	10	..	8	5	9	8	10	13	63	.600
Boston	7	7	..	9	7	10	7	13	60	.588
Philadelphia	5	11	5	..	7	9	9	11	57	.582
Cleveland	6	4	8	9	..	9	8	12	56	.560
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	..	6	10	44	.436
St. Louis	4	5	9	4	5	5	..	8	40	.412
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	..	22	.218
Games lost	40	42	42	41	44	57	57	79		

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 0, (6 innings.)
St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	7	8	8	10	13	15	12	73	.709
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	9	12	12	64	.621
Pittsburg	8	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	60	.588
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	11	12	62	.579
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	10	11	55	.510
Boston	1	7	2	6	5	..	8	11	40	.374
Brooklyn	2	2	4	5	6	9	..	9	37	.352
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	..	28	.297
Games lost	30	39	42	45	51	67	68	77		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Beats Greater New York by Wild Pitching of Orth.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain in the morning the ground at American League Park was in admirable condition for the meeting between the Greater New Yorks and the Chicagos yesterday. The turf was a little soft for the quick work of the infielders and a puddle of water in left field was an obstruction to Kleinow's hard hit in the second inning, bnt as a rule the playing was not marred hy either of these imperfections. The threatening weather affected the attendance somewbat, hut there was a suprisingly large crowd present. No contest this year was better played, neither team being charged with an error in the field, but the defeat of tha local team was principally due to Orth's wild delivery, a wild pitch and, a base on balls costing two runs. There was not much difference in the total of base hits made hy the teams, but those of the visitors were the stronger. "Ducky" Holmes, wbo bad not played for some tima and only received a chance hy reason of the illness of Right Fielder Green, took an especial liking to Orth's pitching. In four times at the bat he hit a sirgle and two three-haggers, and made a clever sacrifice. With the exception of the second inning, when Conroy and Kleinow made two-baggers, the batting of the New Yorks was of the lightest character.

Holmes started the hitting in the first inning with a single to centre field, hut was forced out at second by a splendid pick up by Williams of Jones hit. Callaban's hit into Keeler's territory placed Jones on third, and on the throw in the batsman reached second. Davis sent out a long fly to Keeler and Holmes scored. Callahan tallied on a wild pitch, and then Tannehill struck out. In the second inning Isbell and Sullivan batted safely, but all bopes of scoring were dispelled by Isbell's attempt to cross the plate, a fine throw by Fultz to Williams enabling the latter easily catching the runner. After two men were out in New York's part of the inning, Conroy hit for two bases to left field, and Kleinow followed with another of the same kind, Conroy scoring. In the fifth inning Orth beat ou his hit to Isbell, and landed at second on Dougherty's hunt toward third base. Keeler advanced both men on a sacrifice, and Orth scored on Williams's fly to Jones.

Chicago took the lead again in the sixth inning, Davis reaching first on called balls, went to second on a sacrifice, was advanced to third on Isbell's hit, and scored on Dundon's single. In the seventh inning Holmes made another long hit to right field for three bases and scored on Jones's fly to Keeler. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holmes, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Dough'ty, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Callahan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	1	4	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Tannehill, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	1	15	2	0	Fultz, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	2	4	5	0	Conroy, 3b.	1	2	4	5	0
Sullivan, c.	0	1	0	1	0	Kleinow, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Owens, p.	0	1	2	5	0	Orth, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Total.	4	9	27	17	0	Total.	2	8	27	13	0

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Bases on balls—Off Orth, 2; off Owens, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Orth, 5. Three-base hits—Holmes (2.) Two-base hits—Conroy, Kleinow. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Holmes, Dundon, Tannehill. Double play—Davis, Dundon, and Isbell. Wild pitch—Orth. Hit by pitched ball—By Owens, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—1:45. Attendance—15,642.

DETROIT WINS TWO GAMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Washington put up two poorly played games to-day, and the Detroits won both. A home-run drive over the left-field fence by Huelsman in the ninth inning of the second game, tying the score, was the feature of the afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	0	2	2	0	1	Barrett, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	0	3	McIntyre, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	1	1	0	3	0	Coughlin, 3b.	3	2	0	4	0
Huelsm'n, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	R'b'nson, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
M'C'mick, 2b.	0	1	1	1	2	Craw'f'd, rf.	2	3	0	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	Hickman, lh.	1	1	3	1	1
Clarke, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0	Lowe, 2b.	2	3	1	3	0
K'tredge, c.	0	0	8	2	0	Drill, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Wolfe, p.	0	0	4	2	1	O'Leary, ss.	1	3	3	2	0
						Killian, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Total.	1	7	27	9	7	Total.	12	15	27	14	1

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	12

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits—O'Leary, 2. Three-base hits—Cassidy, Drill. Stolen bases—Donovan, Clarke, and Lowe. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Hickman, and Drill. Double plays—O'Leary, Lowe, and Hickman; Wolfe and Hill. First base on balls—Wolfe, 1; Killian, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Wolfe. Struck out—Wolfe, 7; Killian, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Detroit, 9. Time—1:40. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and King.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Barrett, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Hill, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1	McIntyre, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0
Huelsm'n, lf.	1	1	4	0	0	Cra'ford, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
M'C'm'ck, 2b.	0	2	1	5	1	Hickman, lb.	2	2	11	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Clarke, lb.	0	0	15	0	0	Beville, c.	1	1	4	0	0
K'tredge, c.	0	0	4	0	1	O'Leary, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Patten, p.	0	0	1	1	3	Kitson, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	4	9	30	15	3	Total.	5	9	30	13	0

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5

Earned runs—Washington, 4. Two-base hits—O'Neill, 2; Donovan, Hickman. Home runs—Huelsman. Stolen bases—Beville, O'Leary. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Double plays—Patten and Clarke, Crawford and Hickman. First base on balls—Patten, 4; Kitson, 1. Struck out—Patten, 4; Kitson, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Detroit, 6. Passed balls—Beville, 1. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and King. Attendance, 3,700.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; CLEVELAND, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Cleveland was shut out to-day by the locals because of inability to hit Henley's curves. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Isbell, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lush, lf.	0	0	0	0	0						
Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Davis, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0	L.Cross, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Seybold, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	0	4	1	M.Cross, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Buelow, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Schreck, c.	2	1	5	0	0
Bernhardt, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Henley, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Bemis, c.	0	1	2	1	1						
Total.	0	7	24	17	2	Total.	2	7	27	14	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2

Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Murphy, Lajoie, 2; Bemis, L. Cross, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Pickering, Seybold. Struck out—By Henley, 4; by Bernhardt, 3. Bases on balls—Off Henley, 2; off Bernhardt, 3. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—18,472.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win by Mathewson's Fine Pitching and Pittsburgs' Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—All indications pointed to a rainy afternoon to-day, hut the splendid performances of the Pittsburg team at the Polo Grounds in New York this week attracted over 8,000 persons to the National League grounds to see the champions play the first game of a series of four with the New Yorks. Mathewson was pitted against Leever, tha "Schoolmaster," hut two innings were enough for the local pitcher, and he was succeeded by Flaherty. Mathewson was in splendid shape. He gava but one man a base on balls and kept tbe hits down to three. Seven hits were made by New York, and five runs were scored, hut most of the latter were due to the mistakes of Leach, Carisch, and McCormick. At the end of the sixth inning the game was called on account of rain.

The visitors started off with two runs in the first inning. Bresnahan hit safely to left field, but was forced out at second by Browne. McGann's two-bagger to right field placed Browne on third, and he scored on Mertes's hit to Leach, the latter making such a wretched throw to Carisch that McGann also got across the plate. With Flaherty pitching, the visitors made two more runs in the tbird inning. Browne opened with a hit for one hase to right field, and McGann also reached first, Flaherty's accurate throw being badly fumbled by Bransfield. Mertes made a neat sacrifice to first base, and on Dahlen's single to centre field Browne and McGann crossed the plate. New York's last run was made in the sixth inning. After Dahlen had been retired on a fly, Devlin reached first on called balls, and scored on Gilbert's bunt, the ball being thrown wildly by Carisch to Bransfield. Tbe score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Bresna'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beau'ont, cf.	0	1	5	1	0	Browne, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	McGann, 1b.	2	1	7	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	1	0	0	Mertes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Cassidy, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Devlin, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
McCork, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	2	2	2	1
Carisch, c.	0	0	2	0	1	Bower'an, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Matbe'on, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Flaherty, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total.	0	3	18	5	3	Total.	5	7	18	8	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1

Two-base hit—McGann. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Mertes. Stolen base—Leach. Double plays—Beaumont and Wagner; Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 1; off Matbewson, 1. Struck out—By Flaherty, 1; by Matbewson, 2. Hits—Off Leever in two innings, 4; off Flaherty in four innings, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie. Time of game—1 bour. Attendance, 8,120.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BROOKLYN, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—The Brooklyns played to-day without the assistance of Manager Hanlon, who is said to he in the West looking over the Western Association ranks for new players. His presence, however, would not have changed the resnlt, for Scanlon's wild delivery and timely hitting of the local players enabled them to win by a score of 8 to 3. It was a poor fielding game throughout, and when Scanlon was relieved by Cronin in the fifth lining the bases were filled. Luckily for the visitors only one run was the result. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	2	2	2	4	2	Gessler, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Shannon, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	1	10	3	0
Beckley, lh.	0	1	7	0	0	Lumley, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Brain, 2b.	2	1	4	2	0	Sheck,d, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Grady, c.	1	1	7	1	1	Strang, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0
Smoot, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	Babb, ss.	0	2	1	0	0
Barclay, lf.	1	0	1	0	0						
Burke, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Jordan, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Nichols, p.	0	1	0	3	1						
						Cronin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	8	10	27	12	4	Total.	3	10	24	13	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	8
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Lumley, Brain. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Double play—Shay and Beckley. Stolen bases—Shay, Shannon. Hit by pitched ball—Barclay, Dillon. Wild pitches—Nichols, 2. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Scanlon, 3; off Cronin, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 4; by Scanlon, 2; by Cronin, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Base hits—Off Scanlon in 4⅓ innings, 5; off Cronin in 3⅔ innings, 5. Umpires—Carpenter and Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—5,950.

CHICAGO, 1; BOSTON, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A base on balls, an out, and a muff by Marshall gave Chicago the only run in to-day's game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Geier, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	9	3	0	Abbatt'o, ss.	0	0	3	1	1
McCart'y, cf.	0	1	4	1	0	Cooley, lf.	0	0	7	0	0
Kling, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Deleh'ty, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Raymer, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Connell, rf.	0	3	0	0	0
Barry, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	Moran, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Wicker, p.	1	0	2	2	0	McNichol, p.	0	0	3	3	0
						Marshall, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	1	2	27	13	1	Total.	0	8	24	15	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 7. Two-base hit—Raymer. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double play—Delehanty, Raymer, and Tenney. Struck out—By Wicker, 5; by McNichol, 2. Bases on balls—Off McNichol, 4. Wild pitch—McNichol. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 7,200.

CINCINNATI, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Ten thousand children saw to-day's game as the guests of the Cincinnati and Philadelphia Clubs. Hahn was hit harder than Frazer, but won his game through superior support. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1	Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	4	1
Sebring, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Wol'ton, 3b.	0	3	0	2	0
Odwell, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	McGee, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Steint't, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Lush, 1b.	0	2	5	0	1
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	4	1	0	TRus, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Huggins, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0	Donohue, ss.	0	1	3	0	1
Schiel, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Dooln, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Frazer, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Roth	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	3	27	13	2	Total.	1	10	24	10	3

*Batted for Frazer in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Stolen bases—Schiel, Seymour, Gleason, Steinfeldt. Double play—Kelley and Corcoran. Bases on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off Frazer, 6. Sacrifice hits—McGee, Frazer, Corcoran. Hit with ball—By Frazer, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Frazer, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Attendance—12,500.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2	8	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3	7	1

Batteries—McCarthy and McManus; Mueller and Vandergrift.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	5	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	2

Batteries—Laroy and Gibson; Mueller and Vandergrift.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6—2	6	2
Newark	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6—3	5	2

Batteries—Schultz and Simmers; Wolfe and Shea.

Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 3, (first game.)
Baltimore, 2; Buffalo, 4, (second game.)

Southern League.

Atlanta, 0; Memphis, 5.
New Orleans, 7; Montgomery, 0.
Shreveport, 3; Nasbville, 8.
Little Rock, 6; Birmingbam, 7.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 5; Toledo, 1.
Milwankee, 11; Columbus, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 2.
St. Paul, 8; Indianapolis, 5.

New York State League.

Ilion, 6; Binghamton, 4.

Connecticut League.

Norwich, 4; Bridgeport, 1.
Bridgeport, 2; Norwich, 0.

Gossip of the Baseball Field.

Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Baseball Club, still believes that the suspension of Manager Clarke Griffith and Second Baseman Williams at Cleveland, Obio, by Umpire O'Loughlin was more of a personal matter than the result of any unseemly conduct upon the part of either man. Mr. Farrell said that under no circnmstances would O'Loughlin be allowed to umpire at American League Park, in fact, he would not be permitted to enter the grounds.

Four games will be played by the New Yorks and Pittsburgs, at Pittsburg, instead of three as scheduled. The extra game will be decided to-morrow making two for that day.

Arthur Irwin, the veteran ball player and manager, has bought of George Tebeau, the controlling interest in the Kansas City Club of the American Association.

Travis Won Great Island Cup.

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 20.—National champion Walter J. Travis of Garden City to-day won the Great Island Cup in the tournament at the Great Island Golf Club by defeating A. G. Lockwood of Allston, the Massachusetts champion, and C. T. Crocker, Jr., of Wollaston. There was a heavy and continuous rain and a strong wind. Despite this, Travis played a superb game, going out in the semi-final round with Lockwood in 38. The unexpected happened when Crocker beat A. M. Reid of St. Andrew's in the semi-finals. Travis beat Lockwood by 6 up and 4 to play, and in the final heat Crocker by 4 up and 3 to play.

Fenn Is Maine Golf Champion.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—Harold E. Fenn of Poland Springs, in a heavy rain to-day, won the finals which gave him the State golf championship. Fenn and B. B. Sanderson of Portland were even up at the end of the 36 holes. By clever putting, Fenn won the extra hole, which decided the tournament.

OARSMEN IN ROUGH WATER

Titus Beats Fuessel and Veseley in Hoboken Regatta.

SOUTHARD WINS SINGLE GIG

Active Boat Club Scores Several Victories—Spectators' Barge Drifts Away from Finishing Line.

Between the sunshine and heavy showers the sixth annual regatta of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association was held yesterday on the Hudson River, over the Guttenberg course, opposite Guttenberg, N. J. There was a delay of one hour and a half before the first race was started, and the last race was finished in the dark. Tha water was very choppy. The officials' tug and a barge left Hoboken about 3 o'clock, and when they arrived at the starting point the barge was anchored, hut it drifted about a qnarter of a mile away from the finisb, and the spectators only witnessed the finish of the first race.

The best race of the day was the senior single shell contest, in which C. S. Titus of the Atalanta Boat Club, Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club, Frank Veseley, First Bohemian Boat Club, and F. Shephard of the Ravenswood Boat Club were all starters. Fuessel was the first away and increased his lead to three lengths at the half mile. Titus, after a hard pull, overtook him about 100 yards from the finish and won by a length; half a length separated Fussel from Veseley, who finished as named. The Burfeind trophy, the prize in the association single gig race, went to Norman Southard of the Rosedale Boat Club. The race had only two starters, Southard and G. M. Aitken of the Valencia Boat Club. Southard, by winning the race, made the Burfeind trophy his personal property, as be won the same contest last year. The junior four-oared barge race had three starters—the Active Boat Club, Rosedale Boat Club, and Atlantic Boat Club. The crew representing the Active Boat Club was a lengtb in the lead at the first quarter, wben the Rosedale boat cut into the Atlantic boat and took the rudder away. A protest was made, but it was not allowed. The Active Boat Club members were overjoyed at the showing their oarsmen made for the opening race of the day. Tbe junior single gig went to Henry Ram, and the Active crew also crossed the line in the junior four-oared barge. O. T. Johnson and H. C. Scrymser of the Staten Island Boat Club won tbe senior double gig race from George Hener and P. H. Heath by ten lengths. The summaries:

Junior Single Gig.—Won by Henry Ram, Active Boat Club; H. O. Ernst, Rosedale Boat Club, second; T. Bindewald, Atlantic Boat Club, third. Time—7:16:30.

Association Single Gig.—Won by Norman Southard, Rosedale Boat Club; George M. Aitken, Valencia Boat Club, second. Time—7:00.

Senior Single Shell.—Won by C. S. Titus, Atlantic Boat Clnb; Frederick Fuessel Harlem Rowing Club, second; Frank Veseley, First Bohemian Boat Club, tbird. Time—6:56.

Junior Four-oared Gig.—Won by Clifton Boat Club, crew composed of A. G. Thompson, W. D. McKcon, J. P. Thompson, A. H. Thomas, and J. A. Guion, coxswain; Wyanoke Boat Club crew, composed of W. H. Hardt, C. F. Curtis, S. Havenstein, C. S. C. Rock, and R. W. Haight, coxswain, second; Lone Star Boat Club, crew composed of Max Herz, S. Friedman, S. Weisbaden, and J. Lilienthal, coxswain, third.

Junior Four-Oared Barge.—Won by Active Boat Club crew, composed of F. C. Koebler, C. Lockie, O. Bender, A. Koehler, and A. Keller, coxswain; Rosedale Boat Club crew, composed of N. Southard, E. Taylor, J. Blue, E. Beldelmann, and L. Hulse, coxswain, second; Atlantic Boat Club crew, composed of A. R. Hake, H. A. Henke, A. Hampson, F. Koenig, and O. Wettlaufer, coxswain, third.

Senior Double Gig.—Won by O. T. Johnson and H. C. Scrymser, Staten Island Boat Club; G. Heuer and P. H. Heath, Harlem Rowing Clnb, second.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by W. Wareing and F. Hermann, Valencia Boat Clnb; H. Ram and B. Koehler, Jr., Active Boat Club, second.

Senior Single Gig.—Won by William Mebrhoff, Nassau Boat Club; M. F. Quigley, Clifton Boat Club, second.

CRACK SWIMMERS COMPETE.

N. Y. A. C. Men Win the Chief Events at Atlantic Highlands.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 20.—The fourth annual aquatic events of the Atlantic Higblands Athletic Association were held this afternoon. Many of the leading swimmers of the New York Athletic Club competed in the open events. The 100 yards, 300 yards, and 880 yards, handicaps, proved tbe most interesting events. Owing to the strong wind and the tide, no records were broken, and the time was comparatively slow. In the 100-yard handicap, T. E. Webb of the New York Athletic Club finished first, but was disqualified. Ray Mulvey and Fred Wenck fought it out together in the 300-yard handicap, the former winning by two feet.

E. H. Adams of the New York Athletic Club made a plucky fight in the 880, bnt was unable to overtake Otto Wahle, who received a large handicap. In the junior race Conklin Dick became exhansted and was brought to safety by one of the swimmers, who dived from the pier for him. The judges were A. G. Hall, George Barrett, G. A. Krause, R. Tobias, and H. Hesse. G. M. L. Sacks of the Pastime Athletic Club acted as referee. The summaries:

50-Yard Closed Handicap.—Won by R. H. Hesse, (5 seconds;) Oliver A. Brown, Jr., (scratch,) second; Whitfield Cohen, (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:50.

100-Yard Open Handicap.—Won by G. A. Ruddy, New York A. C., (scratch;) William H. Hickin, Y. M. C. A., (11 seconds,) second; G. W. Van Cleaf, New York A. C., (9 seconds,) third. Time—1:29.

50-Yard Junior Scratch.—Won by Hamilton Wilde, Conklin Dick second, Charles Lea third. Time—1:13.

50 Yards, Swimming on Back, Handicap.—Won by R. L. Hess, (scratch;) L. A. Werner, (1 second,) second; L. T. Levenson, (scratch,) third. Time—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 21, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.60
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

A LABOR MYSTERY.

The public would like to know something more about the motives of the elevated railroad train guards and motormen who are talking about a strike. They say that in employing men for the subway service the Interborough Company has not kept its promise to give them the preference. The subway motormen are to get three dollars a day. Motormen on the elevated railroad lines get three dollars and a half a day. Do the organizers of this inchoate labor disturbance expect the public to believe that men getting three and a half dollars a day are going on strike because they have been denied an opportunity to get other places at three dollars a day?

It is explained that the work in the subway will involve less exposure to heat, cold, rain, and snow. That explanation does not mend the matter. The elevated road motormen are not exposed at all, and the train guards undergo no such suffering from the elements as to make them willing to exchange their present work for service in the subway at lower pay.

The professed reasons for the threatened strike on the Interborough elevated lines are manifestly insincere and false. The real reason, perhaps, lies in the fact that the officers of the company have been diligently seeking to employ skilled and competent men for the responsible work of running the subway trains—the best men they could find. The company has chosen its own way of getting these men. Is it possible that labor agitators have sought to make the motormen and train guards of the elevated lines believe that this is a menace to the interests of organized labor? A great responsibility will rest directly upon the men who are to operate the subway trains, and scarcely less directly upon the officers of the Interborough Company who employ them. If this be the origin of the strike movement among the elevated railroad employés, the men after a little reflection will be very likely to reject the counsels of the agitators. The real reason for the disturbance is not of a nature to be avowed, and the assigned reason will not stand. Organized labor striking for a chance to earn lower wages would cut a somewhat ridiculous figure.

THE STEEL TRADE READJUSTMENTS

It is impossible for the average man of business to regard the conditions existing at the moment in the steel trade as wholly calamitous. Indeed, they are instructive as showing that even the most comprehensive and powerful of mergers cannot hold a market long at a level above that which represents normal equilibrium. In its comments on the situation The Iron Age says:

So far as the great mass of the tonnage of finished steel is concerned, the situation is not at all changed whether billets are selling at $23 or at $19. The great companies which make finished products going back to the ore are not affected at all. The large consumers of steel either have their conversion contracts or their sliding scale contracts based on pig iron, which has declined from natural causes. Under these sliding scale contracts they have been getting their steel at close to $19 for some time past. It is only a limited number of small outside forges and rolling mills which have been "held up" under the gentlemen's agreement, and with a wide open market for steel they will simply be placed in a somewhat better position to fight for a modest share in the finished lines. In a market like the present this may have some influence. The real danger lies in the gathering signs of a disintegration among the more serious pools in the finished trade.

Why the disintegration of the pools controlling the prices of finished material should be regarded as a danger more real than that resulting from a readjustment of billet quotations is not obvious. In so far as these pools hold prices above the average which would be established by the competition of seller and buyer and by the relation of supply to consumptive demand, they are maintaining artificial conditions which render any recovery of confidence impossible.

Nothing is better assured than the future of the American steel industry. Steel is the basis of all material development, and the world's requirements may be estimated on a basis which will confuse statistics and silence prophecy. It must be expected, however, that the periods of maximum activity, such as that which culminated in the closing months of 1902, will be followed by reactions more or less prolonged in proportion to the efforts of producers to resist them and maintain conditions known to be artificial and believed to be essentially temporary. Pools are very useful under certain conditions, and give stability to prices at times when stability makes for good all along the line; but no pool was ever organized which can hold prices for such a commodity as steel above its relative value for any length of time, and the more successful the effort to do so the greater the resulting depression and the sharper the reaction which must precede revival. Conservatism is admirable, but it can be carried too far, and usually is when it takes the form of an effort to hold through a period of relative depression the prices established by an unprecedented "Boom."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE FARMERS.

The latest defeat of a protectionist candidate in England was in a rural constituency, and it was the heaviest yet encountered by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. That is one reason, perhaps, why he thought it wise to go into the country and explain his scheme before an agricultural audience.

His speech at Walbeck forms the subject of much comment in the most recently arrived British papers. In substance it was an assurance to the tenant farmers that the duty on imported food which he proposes would add somewhat to the price of their products and an assurance to the farm laborers that it would not add appreciably to the cost of living. At the same time the duty would yield enough revenue to make possible the remission of taxation on tea and other articles of common consumption among the workingmen. This is, of course, a very venturesome assurance on the one side and on the other. It is not easy to see how a tax heavy enough to yield substantial revenue, such as is now realized from tea and like articles of consumption, can be levied without effect on the prices of the food taxed. And it is plain that a tax which will really give the farmers more for their wheat will be felt in the cost of bread to the laborers, agricultural or other.

This is the purely protective side of the scheme. It can hardly be satisfactory to the farmers or to the laborers. There is another side to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S plan. While grain from the United States, from Russia, from Argentina, is to be taxed, grain from the colonies is to be admitted free of duty. At present the United Kingdom does not raise more than one-third of the grain it consumes. The other two-thirds is imported. But it does not come solely from the countries named. A considerable and increasing amount comes from Canada and a certain amount from Australia, and it is the object of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to stimulate the imports from these colonies. Canada alone is possessed of cultivable lands quite sufficient to supply all the demand from England, and the advocates of the CHAMBERLAIN policy in Canada distinctly hold out the prospect that this will be done when Canadian grain enters the British markets free and all foreign grain is burdened with a duty. In that case what will be the benefit to the English farmers at home? This is the sort of question the English farmers are asking of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and he does not find it easy to answer them. Until he manages to answer them the farmers are likely to go on voting against his candidates as they did overwhelmingly at Wimborne and Oswestry.

CHE-FOO AND SHANGHAI.

We were in error yesterday in saying that the action of the Japanese with reference to the Russian cruiser Askold, which took refuge at Shanghai, was of a piece with their action with reference to the Russian gunboat Ryeshitelni which took refuge at Che-Foo. Later dispatches show that the cases are quite different. The Chinese authorities at Che-Foo had done their full duty by the Russian gunboat in demanding that she be completely disarmed as a condition of offering her an asylum. The Taotai of Shanghai had not done his duty as a neutral by the Askold. It appears that but for the insistence of the Japanese, backed at last by a threat to enter Shanghai Harbor and take possession of the Askold as they had entered Che-Foo Harbor and taken possession of the Ryeshitelni, the Taotai would have allowed the Russian to remain and be refitted to her former condition of fighting efficiency, and then have allowed her to escape, to prey upon Japanese commerce or to make trouble for Japanese warships.

This course would have been in flagrant contrast to the behavior of the German authorities of Kiao-Chau and to the duties of a neutral in the premises. The Germans made and enforced the same conditions made at Che-Foo and neglected at Shanghai. The Japanese were perfectly within their rights in insisting that the Askold should be either disarmed or expelled, and even in threatening to right themselves if China would not see them righted. The Taotai of Shanghai seems to bear the same relation to a real Governor that Admiral SAH bears to a real Admiral. The announcement that he took counsel of the officers of customs will have the effect of additionally inflaming the Russians against the English, since the Chinese Customs Service is supposed to be administered in accordance with British principles, if not with British interests. Luckily, the incident of the Askold seems to be closed by the final action of the Taotai in yielding to the Japanese demands and ordering the Askold to disarm or leave. It is unlikely that she will leave to fall into the Japanese wasps' nest which doubtless awaits her off Shanghai. It is likely that she will be laid up alongside the Mandjur, to remain out of the combat and in a condition of innocuous desuetude until the conclusion of the war.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Our own recent experiences confirm the result of European experiences as to the great military importance not merely of sham fights, but of sham campaigns, that is to say, of military operations assimilated as closely as possible to the conditions of actual warfare. The assimilation extends to every point except the actual fighting. The exception is of course important, since troops by no means always do what they "ought" to do and attain the theoretical results in actual practice. In actual warfare the personal equation of the commanders and the national or the military equation of the troops are apt to be decisive, at least the two together are apt to be so, since the plans of the most skillful commander are apt to go "agley" with untrustworthy troops, and on the other hand, trustworthy troops have been more than once known to fight their way out of a theoretically false and even fatal position.

Even with the necessary elimination of these two equations, however, it is agreed that manoeuvres are of the utmost use, and that they are the more useful the larger the bodies of troops they employ. In this respect the manoeuvres proposed for next month in Virginia are much more considerable than their predecessors. They are better adapted to elicit popular interest also, as being, in the first place, nearer to the centres of population, and, in the second place, upon ground already storied by the battles that have been fought upon it, and of which the newer campaigners may say:

We travel in the prints of olden wars;
Yet all the land is green:
And love we find, and peace,
Where fire and war have been.

Our news columns have already explained that this is a mere accident, and that the scene of the manoeuvres has been chosen not at all because it is storied, but simply because it is accessible and cheap. But nevertheless it will add much to the popular interest of the mimic warfare that it will be waged over the same ground twice fought over in deadly earnest within the recollection and even with the participation of some of the men engaged in the later and bloodless struggle.

ITALIAN SENTIMENT AND CRIME.

The meeting called to organize effective co-operation between the law-abiding citizens of Italian birth resident in New York and the police, for the effective suppression of the kind of crime which is bringing the Italian colony into deep disrepute, was a disappointment. Absolutely nothing will be accomplished by academic declarations of resentment against those who are disgracing their fellow-countrymen nor by promises to "indorse the efforts of the police and others in authority to bring the guilty ones to punishment." Equally futile is it to resolve that the laws of this country are too lax with blackmailers, highway robbers, counterfeiters, kidnappers, and like criminals, or that the police are inefficient in enforcing them.

In dealing with the kind of crimes which have been imported into this country from Italy and the Mediterranean islands the police are at a hopeless disadvantage. At every turn they find themselves confronted by a conspiracy which is the more formidable because those who could give evidence against suspects or prisoners will not. Many who cannot be justly suspected of sympathy with or complicity in the characteristic crimes of the professional brigands who are at the bottom of the whole trouble will do nothing to aid the police in discovering those they seek or in convicting them when found. This may be due in part to race sympathy and a natural reluctance to betray a friend or neighbor, but probably it results in much larger degree from a wholesome fear of the avenging stiletto and of the vendetta which would pursue an informer to his grave, do what he might to escape it. This condition is one demanding instant correction by every means available. That it will be corrected by the appointment of a number of Italian detectives on the New York police force is open to question. What is needed much more is a corps of skillful private detectives employed by the Italian bankers and business men of this community and directly responsible to them for the value and efficiency of the service they render. With the kind of information they need, but cannot now get, the police will do the rest. It should also be remembered that this class of crimes is not at all local to New York. The ramifications of the conspiracies have spread over a large part of the country. A detective bureau organized on the plan of Pinkerton's could work anywhere with equal success; a New York detective would be tied up with the red tape of officialism the moment he crossed the ferry into New Jersey. Federal co-operation may easily be had for such a movement if organized under responsible private control. There has been enough criminal evasion and violation of the immigration and naturalization laws to warrant a good deal of energy on the part of the Federal Secret Service, and of this the Italian criminals are much more afraid than of any local police activity. It is less embarrassed by geographical boundaries.

The methods by which the criminal conspiracies of the Italian colony will be broken up are those followed with such brilliant success by Mr. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN in disrupting the criminal conspiracies of the Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal district. Italians will not confess, nor will they incriminate others. The information must be gained by mingling with them and plotting their crimes with them, and every coterie of conspirators must be kept in doubt at all times as to whether one of their number is not a detective. The mercenary criminal will usually betray his associates for his own pecuniary advantage, but never in the case of the Southern European to assist justice. It will not require a large fund to set in motion reformative agencies which will implant a wholesome respect for the law in the minds of those who have thus far regarded themselves as exempt from its obligations and immune to its penalties.

NOT THE COLUMBINE!

The chance that culverwort, a pretty flower of a delicate shape and coloration, has another name in columbine, and that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was the son of a man named COLOMBO, is enough to suggest to some people that this flower should be adopted as the floral badge of the United States. Other virtue hath it none save the coincidence that columbine certainly and Colombo probably are derived from columba, the dove. Will that be an argument weighty enough to persuade many others to give their allegiance to the columbine, as doth the Scot to the thistle, the Englishman to the rose, and the Irishman to the shamrock?

But why is this little graceful flower called the dove? Because in the five petals curving gently inward toward the stem a fanciful mind has seen five wee doves round a bowl, the sepals suggesting the wings. So it came very early to the name of culver, or dove-wort, and later to that of columbine. But it has also the name aquilegia because another fancy was that the ends of the petals resembled, not the heads of doves, but the talons of an eagle—aquila. Thus we have our choice. Do we see the dove in the flower—there's the badge for the anti-imperialist, there's our National record for peace. But should we insist on the eagle, why, it's the very thing for the American full of longings for Welt-Politik and a grab at any unprotected land! Thus wise with the lore of serpents and at the same time innocent as the sucking dove are the members of the Columbine Association.

Ten cents will make you a member, which is to be sent to Secretary PRAY if the dove attracts you and to Secretary Prey if you prefer the aquiline attributes. Your ten cents are to be squandered in stationery and stamps to push the columbine propaganda until every self-respecting American on the Fourth, Washington's Birthday, and Decoration Day will be seen with a columbine in his buttonhole and his face irradiated with that glow of concentrated happiness which belongs to a Nation at last freed from a care, at last possessed of a National flower.

But after all the columbine is a weak flower in outline, does not mass well, has no vigor. It is a finikin spinster's choice with its fine-wire stalk and threadlike stem, its air of bashfulness, its tendency to get away among the rocks. Rare and fairylike if you will, fit to have a sonnet made for every spur of its five petals—but a Nation's emblem? What bee has stung the intellectual brow that conceived the idea?

NIHILIST IN THE CZAR'S PALACE.

A dispatch from Paris says:

No one can doubt that men who are revolutionists at heart have access to the innermost recesses of the Czar's palaces. It is well known that after VON PLEHVE'S death a Nihilistic pronunciamento was placed in the Czar's private cabinet.

Stories of Nihilistic documents slipped under the Czar's plate at table, deposited in the pockets of his overcoat at the opera, or discreetly distributed among the official papers on his desk where he will come across them unexpectedly, have been told so long that they may be assumed to be probable. Accepting them as true, it does not follow that this is the work of Nihilists or of persons seriously plotting revolution. Nihilists and revolutionists are as little likely to secure access to the Czar's presence or his private apartments in his absence as would be a band of mountebanks. Moreover, if such documents had any interest and value the one place in the world where those they concerned would be unlikely to leave them is where the Czar could find them and turn them over to his Chief of Police. It is altogether more probable that they reach the hands of the Czar through representatives of the official bureaucracy of Russia, who are naturally desirous of keeping his Majesty distrustful of his subjects and fearful for his own safety. It may be, indeed, that many of them are manufactured expressly for this purpose, and that when the Czar gives evidence of relaxing his vigilance and becoming liberal, documents calculated to convey the impression that his empire is a seething caldron of revolution are made for him and put where they will do most good to those desirous of retaining power under a system well calculated to breed revolution.

It is unlikely there are many Nihilists or revolutionists in the Czar's official family, but it is quite conceivable that it includes a good many who would be glad to make his Imperial Majesty believe that they alone are to be trusted.

EXCESSES IN ASEPSIS.

It has been known for some time that a reaction was in progress from the extremes to which the German school has carried asepsis in surgery. The movement started by LISTER was in itself a reaction from the slovenly practices which obtained before his time and had something of the character of a reform. It caught the fancy of the experimental surgeons of Germany, and by them was quickly developed into a fad which has run its course after reaching a point so extreme that in their eagerness for germ extermination tissues were poisoned and nature paralyzed in her efforts to restore and upbuild through the destruction of the agencies by which many of her beneficent operations are accomplished. But the dogma of asepsis was so firmly established that to question it savored of medical heresy, and not many had the courage to admit that in practice they had begun to regard as negligible, or positively pernicious, methods of sterilization which had been surrounded with all the sanctity of religious rites. For some time, however, a murmur of doubts and questions has filled the air and found tentative expression in current medical literature. Now the whole superstition of extreme asepsis is challenged on very good authority. Prof. Dr. O. ROSENBACH of Berlin, in his "Arzt contra Bakteriologie," finds the courage to enter the lists with the following challenge:

The time is not far off when antiseptics will, in most cases, be used only for disinfecting the external skin and the instruments. Water and soap will be reinstated in their place of honor as cleansing materials. The quintessence of antisepsis, as explained long since by many successful operators whose work is done without the aid of bactericides, which, in truth, had better be called tissue destroyers, or protoplasm poisons, will be reduced to an endeavor to avoid the introduction of additional virulent agents into the human organism by our operative measures which must in part destroy the protective barrier of the organism owing to the necessity of entering the interior of the body; therefore, to operate with clean hands, clean skin, and clean instruments, as well as, above all, to handle or squeeze tissues as little as possible in order not to reduce their defensive apparatus by local necrosis, and thus to assist in facilitating the process of regeneration. That all this may be accomplished by the simplest means of relief, provided practice and dexterity are in evidence, reducing the insults to a minimum, is illustrated by the history of ovariotomy. An operator who works gently and deftly, and does not imagine that under cover of strict antisepsis any and every abuse of tissue is licensed, will always command brilliant results. The dogma of the efficacy of purely external disinfection being such absolute protection as to render superfluous any regard for the patient or the healing powers of nature, has been provocative of more mischief than the adherents of absolute protection by means of toxic antiseptics will ever care to acknowledge.

Dr. ROSENBACH appreciates the value of bacteriology as a science and recognizes the value of the study of the microscopic world; but he challenges the dogma that all infectious diseases are caused by bacteria, and that all diseases in which so-called specific bacteria are found are infectious. He plainly regards "bacteriophobia" as an aberration, and is very skeptical as to tuberculin and the legion of serums. He recognizes in the present point of view of the bacteriologist in medical or surgical practice a survival, or revival, of the superstition which looked upon disease as the work of mysterious demons and the patient as the enemy of God and man. Perhaps the pendulum-swing in his case only illustrates the law that action and reaction are equal, and it may very well be that the truth lies somewhere midway between the views he combats and those he announces.

CONTRABAND OF FOODSTUFFS.

Would Destroy United States' Best Market in Time of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does no one see through Russia's contention that foodstuffs destined for a belligerent country are to be regarded as contraband?

Only about six years ago (I think it was in 1897) it was generally given out in European press dispatches that Russia had sounded the Continental powers on the question of making all foodstuffs contraband. Then in the discussion of the subject, it was pointed out that Western Europe had to depend on imports of foodstuffs for a large part of its supplies. France least, Germany to a far more considerable extent, but England almost wholly, relies on ocean-brought supplies. Whatever Russia's object is, the consequence of her impossible contention would be (1) to starve out Great Britain in time of war in about six months, because Great Britain carries in stock only about six weeks of food supplies; (2) to destroy the best market for agricultural products for such countries as the United States and Argentine Republic, to say nothing of India, Australia, and Canada.

If the people of the United States are not stone blind they will do as the Russian officer did to the treaty of Shimonoseki—lay the sword of popular opinion across Russia's contention and say "Impossible!"

CROMWELL.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1904.

UNTIDY BACKYARDS IN BRONX.

Vista of Smashed Crockery, Rusty Tinware, and Rubbish from a Trolley Car.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the rear yards of the houses, even of the most pretentious mansions, throughout the Bronx will not bear examination? Instead of being nicely finished in all petty domestic details, and kept snug, clean swept, free of refuse, and everything wholesome, there is apt to be a look of general untidiness, as if all the residual rubbish of years had been dumped therein.

Not infrequently a trolley road runs its tracks in such a manner as to expose the rear of many houses to the eye of the traveler over it, whose sense of neatness is offended by backyards lumbered up with every conceivable variety of second-hand, damaged, and invalided articles known to domestic use, from the ghost of a hahy carriage which survives two generations of children, interspersed with smashed crockery, rusty tinware, old boots, burdock, ashes, and all imaginable litter, trash, debris, and dirt.

On the other hand, nothing is prettier than a house that is thoroughly well kept, in rear as well as at its more public portion. It seems inevitably redolent of a purer atmosphere and happier domestic life than one with heaps of festering rubbish crowding hard upon it. TREO.

New York, Aug. 18, 1904.

A Little Encouragement.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Young Sorreltop—Then you utterly cast me off, Esmeralda?

Miss Esmeralda, (with great gentleness)—Why, no, Sylvester; but—but it would be so silly for a girl to say yes the first time. If—if you are of the same mind you might ask me again some day, you know.

Condolence.

From The Washington Star.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "didn't you say you lost your money on a ten-to-one shot?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's too bad! You aren't any luckier at marksmanship than you are at horse racing, are you?"

RACE PREJUDICE CONDEMNED.

Denial of Privileges to Jews Despite Their Charitable and Patriotic Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that your paper is based upon the principle of constitutional equality, that it prints news, fit for the public to read, irrespective of race, creed, or color, I am sending you this epistle that you may print in your columns such portions of it as you think will interest your readers and still produce the desired effect.

It is almost beyond belief that in the twentieth century people still harbor the racial, creed, and religious prejudice which existed many years ago, at a time when education was based upon religion, when persecution for religious belief was a common practice.

Within the past few months I have been in communication with many of the hotels and cottages in upper New York, particularly in Sullivan County, seeking a place at which to stay during my vacation. In some cases the replies to my letters were more than astonishing; in others, insolent. Each and every one of the replies I received contained a prospectus, and in bold-face type, either on the cover or in a conspicuous place were the following words: "No Jews accommodated."

Is it possible that at this enlightened age people have not yet learned to forget the distinction of race, creed, or color? Have we not to-day among the Jewish people some of the most enlightened, some of the most energetic, some of the most refined men and women? Has not our race, if such it must be classed, persevered and struggled through the persecution of the earlier centuries, when brutality and religious mania were at its height?

We have done much for charity, we have been ambitious and prospered, thus enriching not only ourselves, but the community in which we live as well. Is it because of the wealth that some of us have acquired that we must be persecuted and refused lodging in public resorts? Must we be treated as some loathsome people, savage and unintelligent?

It would seem as though the public in general were indeed ungrateful. Many of our most illustrious citizens were Hebrews, many of the men who fell 'neath the shot and shell of battle were Jews. You have accepted our charity, you have sought our trade, and enlisted our men. In this you have shown no discrimination. In this you have willingly and earnestly looked to us, and yet when we ask for hospitality, when we desire to recuperate after our efforts in your behalf, you would deny us this pleasure.

It cannot be possible that this feeling must exist forever. It cannot be possible that the Jew will always be known as such, notwithstanding the many great and beneficial things he has done for you.

I earnestly hope that within a short time this prejudice will have become entirely extinct, and that each and every citizen in this great and glorious country, protected, as we are by Constitution and flag, will be given that liberty, justice, and pleasure which our Constitution affords him, irrespective of race, color, or creed.

JOSEPH BRANDENBURG.

New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

THE LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA.

Thinks They Indicate Influence of Extra Legal and Extra Judicial Theories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About fourteen months ago I had occasion to write a letter which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in answer to another letter written on "The Law's Delay," by "S. H. B.," on June 24, 1903, concerning the Delaware lynching and lynching in general. It was then conclusive to "S. H. B.'s" mind that if there were no delay in such trials the ends of justice would be crowned with complete approval; the mobs of infuriated citizens would be satisfied, and the community return to continue its peaceful vocations.

It has only required fourteen months for me to adduce the present case of burning at the stake in Georgia; it shows the advance and improvements made since the Delaware lynching. The usurpation of the judicial power of the State by a mob of premeditated alleged citizens and the overpowering of the State's militia shows conclusively the many things that can be done with impunity and without danger in Georgia.

I believe we owe this indirectly to the Georgia sage, the veritable John Temple Graves, the new apostle of "extra-legal and extra-judicial, and perhaps extra-humane" propositions. It seemed preordained that his preaching has taken beneficent root in his own State, to the shame and disgrace of America. Such are the teachings of this prophet. GUARIONEX.

New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

FOR A NEW POSTMASTER.

Complaint of Inefficiency in Non-Delivery of Letters with Slight Error in Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last June 1st I write a long and important letter in reply to certain questions asked me by Mrs. Charles H. Gardner of 607 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. and Mrs. Gardner have for forty or fifty years had a school for girls in New York, and for something like thirty years it has been established at 607 Fifth Avenue.

Through some inadvertence, I wrote "604 Fifth Avenue" in addressing my letter, instead of "607 Fifth Avenue." Yesterday my letter was returned to me from the Dead Letter Office, marked "Not Found," "Not in Directory," &c. I had wondered that no answer had come to the letter, but as there was no haste about the reply I had supposed that I should hear from it in the Fall. It did not seem possible that there could be such imbecility in the New York Post Office as that my letter should be undelivered. If there had been no street number at all upon it the long residence and prominence of the Gardners should have insured its speedy delivery.

I inclose the returned envelope. You will allow, I know, that there could scarcely be writing plainer and clearer than that of this address. Whatever happens in the coming election I hope that a Postmaster will be secured for New York who will render such a blunder as this impossible.

H. L. SARGENT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1904.

Improvident Man.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"My husband is the most extravagant man," wailed little Mrs. Bargainhunt.

"Yes?" said the sympathetic friend.

"Yes. He paid $2 for a hat, when by looking around for a day or two he could probably have gotten one for $1.98."

Too Costly Aspiration.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Godfrey—I am sorry to hear that Squallop is in a bad way financially. What is the cause of it?

Scorjei—As nearly as I can learn, he has been trying to maintain an automobile position in society on a bicycle income.

A Cheering Prophecy.

From The Chicago News.

Fortune Teller—You will be very poor until you are thirty-five years of age.

He—And after then?

Fortune Teller—You will get used to it.

Would Be Prepared.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She—Suppose, dear, I find you haven't given me money enough?

He—Then telegraph for more.

She—Have you a telegraph blank?

RETURNS TO DEMOCRACY RANKS

Feels That He Can Vote Fairly and Conscientiously for Parker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the Presidential election so close at hand, I think it behooves every voter to consider the value and importance of his vote, as to the best way he can use same for the interests of the country.

It is a boast very frequently heard that the speaker has voted the "straight" Republican or Democratic ticket all his life. Now, if a man have all his life approved the ticket he has voted for, he is justified in his boast, but if he have not so approved, then in my opinion he has abused his vote.

Taking my own case as being illustrative of my views, I beg to say that I have had a vote for nine years, and, although in principles a Democrat, believing firmly in the income tax and tax for revenue only, I have up to now not voted for any straight Democratic ticket. Although I firmly believe in the honesty of Mr. Bryan and admire him in a great many ways, I could not indorse his silver policy with my vote on the two occasions on which he was a candidate; therefore I had to choose Mr. McKinley as the lesser evil.

This time there is no consideration, and I can vote fairly and conscientiously for Judge Parker.

Some of my Democratic friends tell me that I am a traitor to the cause, because, having entered Democratic primaries, I have not voted in accordance with the final convention. This I cannot admit. I go into a primary with the intention and purpose of doing the best for my country and party, but if in my opinion the party is acting injuriously to the best interests of the country, I shall vote against it, although it is to its injury.

I do not feel myself bound to accept the decision of a number of gentlemen who differ from me in their views. Some of these gentlemen are politicians who openly state that they would vote for a donkey if such a thing should happen to be placed on their ticket. With such views as these I cannot possibly agree.

Tammany in the past, whatever the future may demonstrate, has proved itself a law-breaking, law-defying association, whose only object is "personal graft" from the highest to the lowest. Therefore I have hitherto found it safer to vote against it at all times rather than with it.

I state these few facts and views as showing why I, a Democrat, have not been able to vote with my political party for eight years, and I have no doubt there are many others like myself, who, not feeling bound to vote any straight ticket, will this election feel justified in returning to the political fold to which they belong.

AN ENGLISH-BORN DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 18, 1904.

STREET CAR NUISANCES.

Conductors Ignore Complaints of Passengers Annoyed by Smokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter printed in your paper under the heading "Some Street Car Nuisances" touches a responsive chord in the heart of the writer. Such a remonstrance should have support from every believer in the rights of the public.

I know of no greater annoyance than that of having a man deliberately ensconce himself in the very front seat of a car and pour smoke into one's face as calmly as though there were no rights in the world but his own, while quite well aware of the sign put up by the company to the effect that smoking is allowed only in the four rear seats of the car. This has been my experience over and over this Summer when taking a trip for the sake of getting fresh air after a long, hard day in town. One does not go out and pay carfare for the sake of inhaling another man's bad tobacco—and the tobacco of the front seat smoker is invariably bad.

I also have spoken to conductors in regard to this annoyance, but in only one instance had one the courage to remonstrate with a passenger for smoking in my face upon my making complaint. In other cases, the matter has been simply passed over, and the nuisance remained unabated.

The question of cleanliness of the conductors is also well taken. It should be obligatory that they change their linen at least three times a week. It is an insult to the passengers to be obliged to deal with such filthy objects as some of these men are. It surely would not be much trouble to the company to issue an order for cleanliness and see it enforced.

I am glad indeed that some one has taken this matter up, and hope it may be pounded at until even the companies have to take notice of it!

REFORM.

New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

A Complete Change.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The proprietor of a hotel in Canada advertises that in his hotel the towels are changed twice a week and the bed clothing once a week. A Philadelphian who recently stopped at the hotel with his wife was dissatisfied with the accommodation and complained to the proprietor, whereupon the following conversation took place:

Proprietor—You are a gentleman in easy circumstances, I take it, and have a good home of your own where you have every comfort and convenience according to your liking?

Guest—That is true, Sir.

Proprietor—You desired a change and you came here?

Guest—Yes, Sir.

Proprietor—Well, you got what you wanted, didn't you?

MAIDENHOOD.

I.—IRENE GATHERING FLOWERS.

Come, Love, and pinck the violet while we
Are like morn's dewy flowers, fresh and free,
That lift their smiles and blushes to the Spring,
Come, sit beside the shallow brook and sing,
Where flitting fish leap up the current bright
And bending rushes glisten in the light.
A rose bloomed yestermorn, sister, to thee,
Wooed by the breeze and butterfly and bee—
Ah, Sweet, thy careless, radiant eyes uplift!
See how the rose leaves show'r in dazzling drift!
Time loves not youth, nor rose, nor thy fair face,
Nor laughter gay, nor young May's jocund grace!

II.—"ET EGO IN ARCADIA VIXI."

I.

Blue violets blow above her, and the merle
Sings o'er her head. Here runs her name, with words
Of sweet regret! but no fond line of light
Footsteps that fell like music, of the curl
Dazzling above her pale cheek, voice of birds,
Of tender beauties lost, charms earthly bright;
Whether her mouth was like a flower sprung
In May—they only say that she was young!

II.

Whether by Love her virtues were possest
Or breathed she hidden from divining eyes;
The pride of household hearts or dear alone
In humble beauty to a single breast;
Whether the windless vales of Paradise—
Fairer than fields she nevermore shall roam—
Hold her, a wistful heart, a viol unstrung!
We dream—they only say that she died young!

—ETHEL LOUISE COX.

MIKE HINES, ALIENIST, TALKS OF NEW JOB

Surely It Must Have Something to Do with Immigration.

ANYWAY, HE'S CONTENTED

It's $4,000 a Year, and Who Cares Whether It's Ellis Island or Albany?

Tha news that Mike Hinea had been appointed Secretary to tha State Board of Alieniats came from Albany to Park Row yesterday without any foot notes or reference books. Mike, who is the Repuhlicans' Tom Foley of the Second Assembly District, was seated in hia saloon at Park Row and Pearl Street when tha news arrived.

"I'm entiiled to the appointment," he said. "A blind beggar could see what I've done for the Republicans here. When I first took hold of the reins I found in aome of the election districts there wasn't as much as one Republican voter. But I elected Murray Mitchell to Congress, and you bet there was many more than one Republican then."

"Is it true that you have received your official appointment as Secretary to the Board of Alienists?" aaked a reporter.

"It is," replied Mike. "I have it upstairs. I didn't decide to accept it until last night."

"What is the Board of Alienists?" was the next question.

"Oh," said Mike, "they're down on Ellis Island. Them aliens that come here from foreign countries need looking after, so our board will take hold of them when they arrive. I haven't yet learned much about my duties, 'cause we ain't had a meeting of the board, hut we're going to meet aome day next week on Ellis Island. Dr. Parkhurst is ona of them and the others are up-the-State doctors appointed by the Governor."

"What waa tbe Board of Alienists created for?"

"To keep out objectionahle aliens," replied Mike.

"Isn't an alienist a physician who treats of the diseases of tha mind?" said tbe doubtful reporter.

Mike healtated and puffed rapidly at his hig cigar. Then he glanced into space and said:

"An alienist? Oh, yes. They have something to do with it. They'll have charge of all the lunatics that come from other countries. Ward's Island's full of 'm. Nobody has any idea of the number of foreign lunatics over on Ward's Island. They come to our shores from all sectiona of Europe, and they're only here a while before they go bug-bouse, and then we bave to taka care of them. But this board will put a atop to them aliens.

"However, as I said before, I haven't yet become acquainted with the duties of the new job. In fact, I could have had a hetter job if I wanted it. Although I have worked hard bera for my party I refused aeveral things. The only political joh I ever held was Special Inspector in the Custom House, hut I resigned that when Cleveland came into office. I held the job for four years under President Harrison, but then I chucked it up because I thought it wouldn't be proper for ma to remain under a Democrstic President. Gov. Odell is me friend.

"Why, when Odell ran for Governor we whooped it up in great shape for him in thia district. We had the finest Odell banner in the city. I was offered this alienist job two weeks ago, but I didn't accept it until last night. Tbe salary as Secretary of the alienists is $4,000 a year, hut I don't care much abont that. I took the joh because it gives a man a little standing. That's all I took it for."

The fact that Mika Hines had been appointed Secretary to the State Board of Alienists reached the Old Tree Inn at Pell Street and tbe Bowery shortly after noon. Tha usual crowd of longsboremen and sailors were lined np in front of the har when a Tipperary man known as "The Blackbird" announced Mike'a appointment.

"What is an alienist, annybow?" asked "Kidney Stew," who was at the end of the bar.

"Well, Kidney," replied "The Blackbird," an alienist is ona who speaks alien."

"No, it tain't," hroka in Scotty, the fiddler; "an alienist is a man horn in a foreign country who hasn't got a vote here. Dey kin vota in Canada, but dey can't vote in dis country."

"Youse are both wrong," said Tuberculosis Rafferty. "Yousa are hoth wrong. Alien means aomething about naturalization papers. But Mike Hines wouldn't take dat kind of a joh. I heard dis mornin' he got a job up de State, near Albany."

"Well, it's a Castle Garden joh, anyway," said "The Blackbird," "and Mike'l nurse it as long aa he kin. I suppose he'll have tha examining of all the aliens tbat arrive in this country. He's a good alienist, anyhow."

The crowd then went down to Pearl Street, where Mike explained that he was no longer owner of tha Hines saloon, as he had given it to bis son Joe. But as be had a mind to treat, he treated, and tha crowd wished him success in his new job.

NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT.

Medicaments Introduced Into Lungs Direct in Cases of Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—United States Consul General Guenther, from Frankfort, Germany, writea of a new treatment for consumption, which has been discovered in Germany.

Prof. Jacoh, first physician of the hospital Charité of Berlin, lectured a few days ago hefore the Berlin Society for Internal Medicine on tha new mode of treatment, which wae originated hy him.

Prof. Jacoh started with the presumption that tha remedies usually employed do not reacb the location of tha disease at all, and he therefore conceived the idea of introducing medicaments directly into the lungs. Through numerous experiments on animals he became convinced that such injections are very well borne hy animals. The manipulation is very simple, and can be undertaken by every physician who is familiar with the use of the throat mirror. After tbe trachea and larynx have been made insensible hy cocaine or anesthesine, a thin rubber tube is introduced into the lungs, and the medicine is injected through it. The whole procese lasts hardly ten minutes.

Prof. Jacoh haa found that the most efficient remedy is the well-known "tuberculine" which Prof. Koch used thirteen years ago. Next in efficiency ia creosote. He succeeded in this way in making the tuberculosis bacilli disappear completely in from four to eight weeks. So far he has treated only five patients hy his method, though ha expecta its general adoption. He added that through this new method a safe diagnosis car. ba made of consumption of the lungs, while this has so far not been possible.

Rained Sixteen Hours In Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—Saratoga and its Adirondack section wae thoroughly soaked by the heaviest rainstorm of the Summer, which made its appearance shortly after midnight and continued aixteen conecutiva hours. Adirondack streame and lakes have been since midday gradually climhing their banks.

"OBMESPICS" ARE BLUE DEVILS

Or Red, or Yellow—They Jumped Out of Gilmartin's Bureau.

A man dressed in tha uniform of tha Manhattan Elevated employes, who afterward proved to be Owen Gilmartin, boarding at 304 West Fifty-fifth Street, told of new animal life in Manhattan hoarding houses yesterday in an appeal to Magistrate Mayo, in the West Side Court. Thia animal life he called "obmespics."

The man walked into court, and when allowed to see the Magistrate, requested a warrant for hia landlady. He aaid that for three days, the time he had been in tha house, be had enjoyed himself, hut that to-day be had heeh put out.

"Why did she put you out?" asked Magistrate Mayo.

"My room is full of ohmespics," he gravely replied.

"Full of what?" asked the court. "What are they? I never beard of them."

"They are littia devils," Gilmartin answered. "They jump out of the bed and bureau at me."

"Oh, I see," said the court. "What kind are they? Are they colored?"

"Oh, yes; they are blue, yellow, red, and all colors."

"My landlady," continued Gilmartin, "has power over them, and has ordered them out of every room hut mine. I either want my advance money back or have ber compelled to drive them out of my room."

Gilmartin said he had worked at the Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenua "L" station from 7 P. M. last night until 7 A. M. this morning as a ticket chopper. He has been employed by the "L" for eight months, he said. Msgistrate Mayo whispered to the court attendant to make out an affidavit, and Gilmartin waa sent to Bellevue.

CHEW UGON WING WILL VOTE.

Laundryman's Principles Direct Him to the Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Aug. 20.—Since Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan has decided that Chew Ugon Wing, a laundryman of this place, is probably the only Chinaman in the State who is entitled to vote, Mr. Wing has been beseiged by local politicians, who have almost pestered him to death to know which ticket he would support. The laundryman put an and to furtber speculation to-day by coming out unequivocally for President Roosevelt and tbe Republican ticket.

"Me vlote for Plesident Judgee Roosevelt," said Chew. "Hee allee light. Hee biest man. Dlemocats allee light too, but he use too muchee money."

Chew says that his greatest ambition is to be an American citizen in the full sense of the word. Ha says that the Americana are all right. He wears American clothes, attends the Fifth Avenue Preshyterian Sunday School in Manhattan, and says that ha wants an American girl for a wife if he can find one that suits him. Regarding politics, he says that he knows very little, but his friend, Owen Macken, who keeps the Union Hotel, is coaching him. Macken saya he will see that Wing votes the Repuhlican ticket from top to bottom.

MEXICAN VIEW OF ROOSEVELT.

Semi-Official Paper Says Bismarck's Soul Has Passed Into Him.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 17.—El Mundo, one of the papers of this capital puhlished under the auspices of the Government, bas been reviewing tbe personality of Theodore Roosevelt, and compares tha President of the United States to Bismarck. After quoting his utterances regarding the Monroa doctrine and imperialism, the paper says:

"Could tbe formidable Iron Chancellor have said more? In fact, be did practically say the same when he undertook the reconatruction of Germany: 'It is not by parliamentary speeches, nor hy votas of majorities, but hy blood and fire that great contemporaneous questions muat be settled.'

"After forty yeara tbe soul of Bismarck, the Minister of an ancient monarchy, has passed into the President of a youthful democracy. Does not this seem curious?"

HUMAN PINWHEEL ARRESTED.

Whirler from Coney Taken by Police in Harlem Street.

A man who said he was Peter Heffer, an East Indian, recently imported to do a "stunt" at a Coney Island show, started to make a human pinwheel of himself in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. He whirled around and around nntil the crowd of Harlem children became dizzy watching him.

Then Policeman Collins stepped in. He was spun-out of the centre of gravity, hut went back pluckily, and finally arrested Heffer. On the way to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station two other policemen had to he called upon to suhdue the whirler. He amused himself meanwhile by hiting his captor's arm. He was at last locked up for disorderly conduct.

HEBREW SANITARIUM IN NEED.

More Funds Necessary to Care for Sick Children.

The Directors of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children announca that that institution is in pressing need of financial assistance. The demands upon the sanitarium have exceeded this year all previous records, and unless more funds are provided, the work must be curtailed or perhapa discontinued.

Since June 15 two excursions have bean run weekly to the sanitarium, providing for over 4,438 children a day's outing at Rockaway Park. During July the boat trips were attended by over two thousand children. The institution at Rockaway Park has maintained daily an average of 180 sick children and mothers as inmates, which has taxed its capacity to the limit.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Fortunately for the aociety people it rained hard all the morning, and there was no lawn tennis to attract them. The Oelrichs ball did not end until 5 o'clock, and it would have been a difficult task to get all tha aleep that was necessary to enahle the dancers to make a good appearance. But by tha luncheon hour everybody was astir for the luncheons given hy Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. George B. Da Forest, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Jacob Aator, and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig. In the latter part of the afternoon there were card parties, and to-night numerous dinners and other entertainments.

Mrs. Francis O. French gave a dance at Harbourview for young people in honor of her granddaughter, Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French. Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gave a dinner followed by a dance at Chetwode for her daughter, Miss Natalie Wells. Dinners were given by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. William Grosvenor, Francis J. Otis, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. During the day Daniel B. Fearing entertained at the Clam Bake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returned to New York this afternoon. Mr. Vanderbilt will come back next week to race his sloop yacht Virginia in special races between the seventy-footers.

Judge and Mrs. Grinnell of New York are guests of Miss Susan Travers at her cottage on Red Cross Avenue.

Mrs. Georga W. Callord hae given $1,000 to the endowment fund of the Newport Hospital, and Mr. John Carter Brown has given $500 for the current expenses of the institution.

Miss E. F. Craft is a guest of Miss Ellen F. Mason at her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

MISS FOLSOM THE BRIDE AT BRILLIANT WEDDING

Married to Clark Greenwood Voorhees at Lenox.

SOCIETY LEADERS PRESENT

Seven Hundred Guests Attend Bridal Breakfast—Reception Largest of the Seaaon.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 20.—The late season at Lenox was opened to-day hy a hrilliant wedding in Trinity Episcopal Church at noon, wben Miss Maud Christine Folsom, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom of New York, became the wife of Clark Greenwood Voorhees of New York. Because of the social prominence of the bride'e parents in Lenox and New York there was mucb interest in the nuptials. It brought out for the first time since early in the aeaaon the entire representation of the cottage circle. Tha most representative families in Lenox filled the hody of the church. In the galleries were the bride's Sunday school class and members of the Lenox sewing school, in which she was a teacher.

The decorations in the ohurch were arranged by young women of the Lenex cottages, close friends of the bride. Attached to the ends of the pews were hrilliant colored garden flowers, while the chancel rail, windowa, and font wera massed with flowers of tha same hues. White sweet peas were the altar decorations.

Edith Witherspoon, the organist of Trinity Church, gave a brief recital while the guests were arriving. Handel's processional march from "Scipio" was played for the entrance of the hridal party. The hride was with her father. Charles H. Voorhees of New York attended hia brother as best man.

Miss Georgette Folsom, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and the hridesmaids were Miss Constance Folsom, Miss Mary Voorheés, Miss Emily Bacon, and Misa Emily Grugan. The bridal gown wae of wbite point applique over chiffon. Tha wedding veil had heen the bridal veil of the hride's grandmother, Mrs. George Folsom, of her mother, Mrs. George W. Folsom, and of two of her sisters, Mrs. Churchill Saterlea and Mrs. C. Sidney Halght. It was caught to the coiffure by a diamond hrooch. The hride's bouquet was a beautifnl arrangement of white sweet peas, carnations, and maidenhair ferns.

The maid of honor and tha hridesmaids wore gowns exactly alike, made from dotted white accordion-plaited chiffon en train. They wore striking white bats and carried massive houquets of wbite and pink sweet peas.

Tbe ushers were Edward Delafield, Joseph S. Stout, H. McKesson Kirkland, George S. Chappell, James D. Pell of New York, and Samuel Frotbingbam of Lenox.

The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was the recessional music.

The reception at Sunnyridge, the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom, was a delightful event. Seven hundred invitations had been issued for the bridal breakfast, which wae servad at amall tables in the house and on the varandas. Tha reception was the largest and most hrilliant event of the season thus far, and was made more interesting hy tha announcement tbat on Oct. 1, tha anniversary of the marriaga of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, their fifth daughter, Miss Winifred Folsom, would be married to Edward Delafield of New York in Trinity Church.

Mr. Voorbees is well known as a landscape artist and haa a beautiful country home and studio at Lyme, Conn., where he is prominently identified with the artist colony. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Voorheea are to spend the Autumn in Lyme, coming up to Lenox for the Horse Show and the wedding of the bride's sister. In the early Winter tbey will go to Italy.

Tbe guests at the reception inciuded:

Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Parsons,
Miss Constance Parsons,
Miss Mary Wharton,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre,
Dr. and Mrs. William Armstrong,
Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia,
Mrs. W. B. Bacon,
Mrs. Richard Auchmuty,
Mrs. William Bradford,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Fairfax,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clark,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cary,
Miss Kate Cary,
Mrs. J. Williams Biddle,
Miss Biddle,
Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes,
Miss Barnes,
J. Sanford Barnes,
Baron and Baroness von dem Busseche,
Sir Mortimer Durand,
Lady Durand,
Robert Collier,
Percy C. Wyndham,
Hugh Gurney,
Miss Mary de Peyster Carey,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahigren,
Mrs. S. Frothingham,
Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse,
Mrs. F. D. Tappen,
Misses Marjorie and Ethel Brooks,
Mrs. Francis Andrews,
Miss Louise Gilmore,
Clinton G. Gilmore,
Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. Ward,
Richard Goodman,
Miss Goodman,
Dr. R. C. Greenleaf,
Major and Mrs. F. C. Hagan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hare,
Miss Hare,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloane,
Miss Sloane,
Miss Adele Kneeland,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Lydig,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson,
Miss Helen Parish,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Read,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck,
Miss Adele Schenck,
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn,
Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaw,
Miss Aleid Schenck,
Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer M. Singer,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis,
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant,
Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop,
Mrs. Robert Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixey,
Miss Dixey,
Arthur S. Dixey,
Mrs. William Pollock,
Marshall Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Curtis,
Mrs. Charles Voorhees.

THE NEWS OF STAMFORD.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Tha week has been a merry one at Stamford. Besides the usual round of card parties and dances, tha annual Rexmere hall, the testimonial concert, and several straw rides and bowling parties have helped to fill the week.

Tbe Rexmere, which has heen filled since early in July, has so many booked for September that it will he kept open until October.

A numher of excursionists from the different houses, headed hy Anthony Comstock, visited Kaaterskill last Friday in a private car. The party lunched at the Old Mountain House.

Stanley Middletown, the artist, with his wife, is atopping at Greycourt Inn. Last Thursday evening the guests of the house gave a howling party at the West End alleys.

The basehall team le playing fast hall, and tha games are well patronized. The new basehall park is now completed.

A harn dancs is to he given hy G. W. Kendall, proprietor of Kandall Place, next Tuesday evening, tha proceeds of which are to go to the Basehall Association.

A large number of Stamford guests ara to-day attending the McLean-Tinker nuptials at Riverside Farm, South Kortright, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of New York.

The golf tournament waa an exciting one this year. In the semi finals, Dr. John Beadle defeated Lorain Conklin 5 up and 3 to play, and Dr. C. Root defeated W. Carter 4 up and 2 to play. In tha finals Dr. Beadle won from Dr. Root 4 up and 2 to play. In the ladies' contest Mise B. Schulte defeatad Miss Edna Reed in the semi finals, and Miss Florence Lang defeated Miss Freida Fennell. In the finala Miss Schulte defeated Miss Lang 2 up and 1 to play. Cups were given to all who played in the finals.

N. P. Young, who has for eeveral years rented the Hanford cottage, haa purchased a lot in Granthurst Park, and is now erecting a beautiful Summer home there.

Engagement Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Shathar of Great Neck, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter Frances to Mr. Henry De Sota Beales of this city.

ART NOTES.

The Duchess d'Uzès is not only a leading art patroness in France but a sculptress also. She sent to the Chicago Fair of 1893 a group of St. Hubert and hunting hounde in marhle, the patron saint of hunters represented, horn in hand, as he catches sight, according to the monastic legend, of the stag with tha gleaming crucifix growing between its antlers. With his left hand Hubert beckons back his dogs; with the right he bolds the horn to bis breast in an attitude of amasement. Thie group was presented after tha close of the Fair to a colony of Frenchmen who settled in Assiniboia and called their settlement St. Hubert. Tha members could not stand the loneliness and hard work necessary to the founding of a frontier colony; so, like many similar efforts in the seventeenth century, St. Hubert very soon dwindled away. The marhle is now at Manitoba under a tree in tha gronnda of the Archbishop of St. Boniface, near the Catholic church. Slightly larger than life, it is not without merit so far aa tha head and shoulders of tha saint ara concerned.

***

Tbe St. Louis Republic is of the opinion that the display of American sculpture at the Fair is superior to that of any of the other countriea exhibiting. Moreover, technically and in santiment it is better than American painting at tha Fair. It is National and represents the country's ideals, which the paintings do not, although in tbat branch the exhibit is large and comprehensiva. "Art, good art, is their drink unless it has aome intimate relation with our private or our public life." "With several large expositions and other opportunities offered American ecuipture in recent years, remarkable advances have been made."

***

Mr. Maxwell Miller of Baltimore, a young sculptor, who has been studying in Paris, having won the Rinehart Traveling Scholarship, has heen explaining to The Baltimore Newa why some statues made hy French sculptora for American sites are poor. The Frenchman's reputation is secure in his own beloved France, and he cares littia for fame in eome place where he haa never been and never intends to be. Tha city in which his statue is to be placed is a mere geographical expression to him, like Timbuotoo. "Therefore, he eitber hires some one to do tbe work for him, or else he does it hastily, giving scant heed to the final effect. While I was in Paris an artist wbom I knew received a contract for a statue which was to be sent to Algiers. He didn't know nor care anything about Algiers. If be had received a commission to do the sama work for Paris he would bave put all his genius into it, but he saw no necessity for disturbing himself when only some barbarians were to be pleased." Then there are artists who sublet their contracts. They may be allowed $18,000 for a statue and find soma ona to do it for $10,000, pocketing the difference. These are some of the reasons for the bad statuary hy foreign sculptors one often sees in American cities. He does not mention the chief reason—tha ignorance and self-sufficiency of the committees who give commiseions.

***

Japanese illustrators of scenes in Manchuria are hringing ont the big color prints that were so popular during the Chinese war; and now, as than, tha artists hava good reason to depict their soldiers and sailors as conquerors. A Japanese painter in olia who has studied Western methods exhibits in Bond Street, London, a large pictura called "A Skirmish on the Yalu," which is said to be true to fact. The centre contains a single combat on horseback in which tha Japanese cavalryman is overcoming with the sahre a Rnssian lancer. To the right is a Russian gun, with the gunnars lying dead about it; to tbe left and rear is a Russian officer putting valor into some soldiers by striking them with the flat of his sword. It hae been brougbt from Tokio hy Sir Bryon Leighton. The artist is S. Tozo.

***

Baltimore is soon to bava a bronze statue tha size of life representing a lawyer of note, the late Severn Teackle Wallis. It is modeled hy Margueste of Paris and cast hy the Barbédiennes; it will be erected on Mount Vernon Square.

***

Tha Museum at Berlin, named after the late Emperor Frederick, will be opened in October. The great etairway is aurmounted hy a dome and will be olothed throughout with colored marhles. On the ground floor ara nearly saventy well-lighted galleries, and on the upper floor nearly seventy-five. One gallery is to contain the Rubenses, another tapestries after the cartons hy Raphaal. The old museum is to he given up to antique art alone, and the other museum, or the new, as it will continue to be called, will bave the Egyptian collectione and the plaster casts. What with the recently completed cathedral and this enormoue enlargement of museum space, tha surronndings of tbe Barlin Castle are becoming each year more imposing. The new Opera House will soon be added to the embellishment of this part of Berlin.

***

Too much wall space! That is the complaint made of the Art Exhibition now open at the Glass Palace in Munich. This building has no lesa than seventy-four galleries and smaller rooms, and in order to fill sixty-seven of them—eeven having been set apart for foreign pictures—it has been necessary to accept a good many German paintings that lower the average. At the same time and in tha same city the members of the Secession offer an exhibit in eleven rooms and manage to fill them acceptably. At the Glass Palaca the same undesirahla resnlts are achieved as at the old Salon in Paris; the numher of picturee confuses and wearies one, while a good canvas is overwhelmned hy the quantity of poor works about it. Munich suffers from the plague of unobjectionahle, but uninteresting, pictures, just like London and New York.

***

Mr. Clinton Peters has heen commissioned to examine and restore the collection of portraits of the Mayors of Baltimore in the City Council Chambers of that city. He has discovsred in good condition a fine specimen of Gilbert Stuart'e work, a portrait of Samuel Smith, which he calls a masterpiece; also five portraits by Remhrandt Peala and one by Thomas Sully. Nine portraits of Mayore between 1838 and 1858 prove to be photographs enlarged, pasted on thie muslin, and tonched up with water colors; they are in a wretched state.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Dr. Harry C. Haven, Dr. Thomae Southworth, Arthur Wann, and Allan Treadway have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the annual melon parada in Stockbridge Sept. 17. Several hundred Summer guests will take part in the carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis of New York left Clipaton this morning for Newport.

Robert Bridges of New York ie a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wharton of New York arrived at the Mount to-day from an automohile trip through Massachusetts.

Charles L. Livingatone of New York, who has been on a yachting trip along the Atlantic Coast, hae joined his family in Stockbridge.

The dates of the Lenox golf tournament bave been set for Sept. 20 to 26. John Moller, Jr., holder of the Lenox Cup, will defend his title.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, who have returned from abroad, are expected to arrive at their cottage here to-night.

WHY WE FAIL TO GET SOUTH AMERICA'S TRADE

Inadequacy of Shipping Facilities One Reason.

LACK OF ENERGY ANOTHER

Report of Vice Consul Handley Shows What Other Countries Have Gained While We Remained Stagnant.

Published by Arrangement with The London Times.

LONDON, July 30.—An American correspondent writes:

There has been a good deal of searching of heart during recent years in the United States ovar the trade with South America. So much attention has been givan to political questions as to warrant the assumption that trade must follow in due course. But as time has gone on and no tangible evidence bas come, a good many persons bave questioned the real efficiency of the new assertion of Monroe doctrinas and other theories, and have begun to ask whethar or not the game was really worth the candle.

Commissions of business men have chartered ships and sailed away to South American ports and capitals, where they hava given and received banquets and have talked with all the persuasiveness of which they were capable. Shipping subsidies have been proposed only to find no acceptance, schools of commerca hava been startsd, numberless essays hava been written and speeches made in order to emphaeiza the value of Spanish as a study, and commercial bodies have discussed all the features of the question with much persistence and seriousnssa. To add to all these elements, tha Consular and diplomatic officials accredited to the countries of the Soutb have written reports appealing to their countrymen to remedy this one commercial defect in eome way or another.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Following out this policy W. W. Handley, United Statee Vice Consul at Trinidad, bas takan up the question anew, and has treated some of its salient featuree with so much force as to warrant an attempt at an abstract of his report just published by the Department of State. He starts out with a striking comparison of tha United Statee trade with South America, which had only increased hy 5 per cent. from 1890 to 1902, while witb the rest of the world tba export trade had more than doubled during the same period. The per capita purchases made by the 40,000,000 people of South America averaga less than $1 each per annum, that with Mexico is at a rata about four times as great, while that with Cuba was $18 per head, and with the Canadians more than $22.

Complaint is made that, while South Americans huy less than $40,000,000 a year, they sell to the United States about $120,000,000, expending the enormous balance with other countries. Thue, in the words of Mr. Handley, "We supply them with funds which enable them to buy from other people things which we grow and manufacture." To clinch the argument the Vice Consul cites returns to show that from 1873 to 1902 the United States trade with Asia rose from $19,000,000 to $84,000,000; with Australasia, from $5,677,000 to $34,250,000; with Africa, from $3,500,000 to $35,600,000; with British North America, from $82,000,000 to $204,000,000, while with Europe trade has doubled. In the face of all this commercial growth and the tendency toward protectorates, Sonth American trada remains stagnant.

Now Mr. Handley's explanations. In reply to the claim that shipping facilities are at fault, he urges that as Canada bas estahlished a direct line to South Africa, so the United States might, he thinks, find anough business to warrant a line to South America. He claims that German, French, and British business housea study with system tha wants of the peopla of tha country to which they send their agents and to whom they seek to sell goods, while the American merely endeavors to force upon them a surplus of products for which there is no sale at home.

These European dealers collect samples of locally made articles and create business hy making and selling them helow the local price. Then, the British agent or traveler generally speaks at least three languages, while the American is content with his own, and a mere breakfast-ordering knowledge of another. There is a lack of American banks, due to some extent, Mr. Handley believes, to the fact that an American National bank is not allowed to have a branch anywbere, so that commerce comes to depend upon English or German banking facilities, so that London is growing more and more to be a centre of American trada as well aa of British in South America. Thsn, Europeans give long credit while Americans insist upon the home terms of short credit, and this argument forces the epigrammatic conclusion: "Better good accounts on the books than idle goods on the shelf."

WHY WE HAVE FAILED.

In summing up it will he better to use Mr. Handley's words rather than to attempt to condense. They may be commended to some of tbe grumbling persone who often make themselves beard in England when industrial "invasions" are under discuesion. He says:

"Our limited trade with South America cannot be based on anything hut the lack of trade energy. We may boast of our American goods in all corners of the earth and the "hustling" qualities of our commercial men, hut the fact remains that foreign trade is as yet only a small part in tha commercial and industrial life of the American people. We sell $900,000,000 worth of food products annually, and principally for tha reason that other peopla come to us to huy them because of their need of them. A large share of our $500,000,000 sales of manufactured articles may be laid to the same cause—the need of others for that which they know we have and which they need and can usa. Notwithstanding the large volume of our exports, wo are not yet a trade-hunting Nation in fact—at least in Soutb America."

It le seldom that one finds an official report so much good sense, and this brief analysis of it may eerve not only to set forth the facts that it contains, hut to show that, after all, commercial conditions are not perfect in any one country of the world, nor, for that matter, in all of them together.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 20.—Many of the Tuxedo residente who vacated their cottagee eeveral weeks ago to go to the seashore are preparing to return during tbe first week in September, and hy the 15th Tuxedo will again be full of life. Tha cool weather of the week's end brought out a number of well-known New Yorkers to pass Sunday among the cottagers. Among those who are entertaining guests over Sunday are Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Eton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford.

Two troops of West Point cadets, under command of Capt. Marshall, arrived hare on Friday. They camped on the grounds of the Tuxedo Gun Club, and returned to West Point to-day. The officers were entertained at the clubhouse by William P. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foster, who were abroad, retnrned to their Tuxedo cottage early in the week.

Mr. W. MacNeill Rodewald closed Hillside on Monday, to pass several weeks at Narragansett. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell have leased the Hall cottage, at Southampton.

Among these who will occupy their new cottages during the Autumn are Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Harleston Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Vess, and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, who have passed the Summer at Saratoga, will open their Tuxedo villa about the second week in September.

Among the week's arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. A. Monell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Cortlandt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee, Miss Cornelia Lee, Miss Page, Miss Hay, J. C. Lord, G. E. Barten, Goold Hoyt, H. G. Barbey, John Hubbard, and M. A. Wesendonck.

NEW ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE.

Run Without Chains, Pinions, or Gearings—May Revolutionize Manufacture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—United States Consul Haynes, reporting from Rouen, France, sende the following, wbich is copied from a Paris nawspaper:

The trials which were mede yesterday morning at Longchamps with a new electric carriage constructed by the Electromotion Company, whose headquarters are in tha Avenue Montaigne, give every promise of creating a revolution in the automobile world.

Like all the firms which are interested in the construction of electric carriages, the Société Electromotion has, up to tbe present, employed for the transmission of power to the wheels motors of high speed, with 800 to 1,000 revolutions a minute, thesa acting with the intermediary of chains and pinions or pinions and gearing. Thie method has been adopted up till now in order to avoid the weight of the electric motors. The drawbacks to this system ara as follows: The pinions, chains, and gearing absorb no small amount of force, this loss beginning at 25 per cent. and increasing with wear. The battery also progressively weakens.

Then tha gearing, pinions, or chains hava to be changed periodically, causing expense and the laying up of the carriaga for repairs. The use of pinions, chains, and gearing, however carefully the vehicle may bavo heen constructed, always produces a grinding noise, which increases with wear, and this grinding detracts from tha charm of electric carriage riding. Again, the overheating of the motors limits their action. Tbus in existing systems high-power batteries, which render the carriage heavy, are absolutely necessary.

Tha electromotion company's new method of transmission has been tried over and over again, but this is the first time that the inventors' dreams have been realized, and so satisfied is the company with the perfected invention that it has obtained patent rights for all countries.

The system is simple. The motors and the wheels are one and the same thing, working together, running at the same speed and without any kind of intermediary. The "live axles" can be placed in front or behind. They receive their motiva power direct from the accumulators, and the chains, pinione, and gearings are things of the past.

A carriage with live axles can travel 20 to 30 per cent. further than the ordinary carriage, for tha reason tbat it is relieved from lost energy and has no impediments. In a word, weight is reduced, power increased, heating diminished, and absolute silence obtained, while wear and tear ara brought to a minimum.

This invention can be applied to any kind of vehicla, although at present the private carriage is receiving all attention. In the trial of the new system, although primitively mounted, worked admirably at five speeds, varying between four and a half and nineteen miles an hour, and with perfect silence. There was no jar in starting or in changing speed. The general appearance of the carriaga is improved, as the motor being removed from under the vehicle the body can be built low. It may be said that tbe wheels on which the motors are placed look clumsy compared with tbose on tha present-day carriagas. This is simply a matter of first sigbt.

DEATH LIST OF A DY.

Emil Unger.

Emil Unger, who was First Vice President of tha Yorkville Bank and was widely known as a philanthropist and in business circles, died on Friday at Richfield Springs, where ha want ten days before to recover health shattered in an attack of the grip last Winter. Mr. Unger was horn on March 18, 1837, in Thuringia, Germany, and came to New York in 1852 to engage in business as a wina merchant. He was one of the organizers in 1897 of the Yorkville Bank. Ha was one of the dest members of the German Liederkranz and Trustee of the German Hospital and of the Isabella Heimath. He is survived by his wife and five daughters.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR HEADLEY, senior member of the contracting firm of Headley & Christie, died yesterday at his home, 116 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, at tbe age of forty-six yeara. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had lived in Newark for twanty-two years. A widow survivea him.

WILLIAM CHARLTON, senior member of the firm of Charlton & Nellingar, fireworks manufacturers, died suddenly at his home in Westerleigh, S. I., last night. Mr. Charlton was born in New York in 1860. For several years he was connacted with the Consolidated Fireworks Company. He leaves a widow and two children.

Capt. GEORGE D. MORRISON, for forty-five years a seafaring man, died yesterday in Plainfield, N. J., of typhoid fever. During his voyages ha had toucbed nearly all the ports in the world, and was five times shipwrecked. He had oommand of the first vessel sent ont by the American Hawaiian Line. He was sixty-three years old. Ha leaves a wife and four children.

T. E. Roessle's Body Here.

The body of Theophilus E. Roessle, the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, who died in Paris a week ago, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamer New York.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The storm that was central over eastern Iowa Friday evening has advanced to New England, its movement being remarkably rapid for the season. The rains that attended the passage of this disturbance have been heavy in localities from the middle and lower Missouri Valley to the Atlantic coast, and on the lower lakes a maximum wind velocity of 60 miles an hour was reported at Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday. This evening fair weather prevails generally west of the Alleghany Mountains, except in the Rocky Mountain districts and the extreme northwest, where showers are reported. The temperature has risen in the lake region and the Atlantic States and has fallen in the northwest.

Another disturbance is developing over the middle Missouri Valley that will probably move eastward over the great lakes during the next two days, attended, like its predecesor, hy rains and thunderstorms in the central valleys, lake region and Middle Atlantic and New England States. The rain area will extend over the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys Sunday, the western lake region and lower Ohio Valley Sunday night, and reach the Atlantic coast Monday or Monday night.

On the New England coast brisk westerly winds will prevail Sunday; on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh

IN THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

A Successful Camp Fair at Paul Smith's—Admiral Schley at Lake Placid—Ampersand and Saranac Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes to-day conducted the most successful fair and hazaar at their camp, Birch Island, in the interest of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium ever held in the Adirondacks. It was the first held at a private camp, and was patronized almost exclusively by campers and their guests. The Stokes camp is one of the largest in the mountains, including about twenty-five buildings occupying the western end of the island.

Nearly all the members of the Stokes family are in the mountains, having been called here by the annual reunion of the family, which took place Sunday, and the Misses Stokes, the Baroness Halkett, and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt assisted Mrs. Stokes is making the affair successful. Mrs. Stokes also had the active co-operation of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mrs. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Evans, Miss Penfold, Mrs. Henderson; Miss Henderson, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. H. B. Livingstone, Miss Livingstone, Miss Rosalind Fish, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Miss Catherine Dix, Mrs. William H. Field, Miss Mary P. Field, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Miss Thompson, Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., the Misses Earle, Mrs. F. H. Slade, Miss Slade, Mrs. Mairs, Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, Miss R. A. Polhemus, Miss Elizaheth Hotchkiss, Mrs. Justus S. Hotchkiss, and others.

The Upper St. Regis Lake was a scene of unusual gayety on this occasion. The waters of the lake were dotted with the craft of the visitors to Birch Island, and power boats, sailing yachts, and canoes mingled in the collection.

The Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium le a charitable institution that cares for about 100 patients suffering from incipient tuberculosis, and it is proposed to make it self-sustaining through endowments. Dr. Walter B. James is at the head of a committee which has the subscription list, and it is announced that about one-half of the $300,000 needed has been subscribed. The fair to-day at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes netted about $4,000.

There was a dinner party to-day at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Durkee, when Mrs. Durkee entertained a few friends in honor of Paul Smith, who celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary.

Miss Penford entertained dinner parties Thursday and Friday, when Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles were among the guests.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University and Mrs. Hadley, who have been visiting Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend at their new camp, have departed to join President Elliot of Harvard at North East. There were many entertainments in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, including dinner parties at the camps of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Justus S. Hotchkiss, and Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Miss Benson, and Mr. Mellidge have joined the house party at the camp of Mrs. Robert Hoe.

Mme. Yznaga arrived at Paul Smith's Hotel Tuesday, where she will have a cottage for the Summer, and where she will be joined later by the Duchess of Manchester, who has planned to spend the Autumn in the woods.

H. B. Hollins is a guest at the camp of Mrs. H. B. Livingstone. Louis Livingstone, second, has returned to the Livingstone camp for an extended visit. Miss Rosalind Fish is the guest of Mrs. Livingstone.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter is visiting at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. John Sherman Hoyt, who has been visiting at the Stokes camp, returned to New York this week.

Mrs. H. T. Eastman has returned after a visit with Mrs. A. M. Lothrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson entertain Miss Rapallo and Benjamin Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson are accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney on a yachting tour that also includes a visit to Mr. Whitney's shooting preserve in England. Miss Anne Thompson, Mrs. Morgan, W. D. Morgan, and Mrs. Lispenard Stewart Wetherley are at the Thompson camp.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and Mrs. Fowler are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson at the Stuart camp. Mrs. G. W. Barnes, sister of Mrs. Dickson, is also in camp.

Mr. Dickson and his guests visited Lake Placid on Monday, and made the ascent of Whiteface Mountain on Tuesday. Mr. Dickson has been enjoying some rare fishing here, where he recently caught a fifteen-pound lake trout. The Dickson yacht Pocahoo has won six cups in the series of races in the St. Regis Yacht Club, four of them first prizes. In the races for points the Dickson boat is tied with the Hotchkiss yacht for second place at 11 points. The Slade yacht and the Reid yacht each have 14 points in the competition for the club cup.

Mrs. Helen Carter Leidy, wife of Dr. Joseph Leidy, Jr., and the members of the family are the guests of Mrs. William T. Carter, who has Camp Regmont for the season. Mr. Dickerman was one of the recent visitors to Camp Regmont.

George H. Earle, Jr., is entertaining a company of college classmates of Harvard, '05, at his camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. In the party are Mr. and Mrs. Earle B. Putnam, Prof. and Mrs. Paussig, Edgar C. Felton, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and Mrs. Felton, and Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Burr. Victor Mather, whose engagement to Miss Katharine Earle was recently announced, is also a guest at Kamp Katia.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Johnson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Coates.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, who have been at Lenox, have joined Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at the Reid camp. Augustus Jay, former Secretary of the Legation at Paris, father of the Secretary of the Legation in Constantinople, and grandson of ex-Chief Justice Jay, accompanied by Mrs. Jay, has arrived at the Reid camp from Newport. D. O. Mills and J. Bowers Lee will also visit Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, wife of Capt. W. Sheffield Cowles and sister of President Roosevelt, is visiting on the Upper Saranac Lake. She will return here later.

Miss Jean Reid is at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who have Deer Island Camp, Upper Saranac Lake, entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Dr. and Mrs. T. R. French are entertaining Robert Garrett and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Praeger at their camp. Miss Cutting will also soon join the party.

Mountain climbing has become one of the most popular pastimes for the visitors to Paul Smith's and the lakes of the St. Regis chain, and in response to the demand it is proposed to build a bridle path or pony trail to the top of St. Regis Mountain, whose altitude is about 4,000 feet. It is three miles from the base of the mountain to the summit, from which about sixty bodies of water may be seen. The bridle path will have its beginning at the Presbyterian Church on the St. Regis River, and proceed southerly along Spectacle Ponds, and thence along Panther Gorge and Red Horse Brook to the lands of William Rockefeller, in whose preserve is situated the principal portion of the mountain.

An innovation at Paul Smith's is night fishing for pickerel. Harris G. Otis, who has a camp on Osgood Lake, obtained forty-five pounds of fish one night with the aid of a burning pine knot.

CAKEWALK AT SARANAC.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The feature of the week at Saranac Inn was the cakewalk which took place Tuesday evening, the proceeds of which were devoted to the fund for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. The various numbers and parts of the entertainment were contributed by the visitors to the Inn, and it was a very successful affair.

James Lenox Banks of New York has joined the members of his family at Saranac Inn for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles arrived at Saranac Inn Tuesday to remain come time.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrington entertain Miss Wiswall, Miss Northrup, and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. D. Wallace at the Harrington camp.

Miss K. Prentice and Miss D. Dickinson of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Swenson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mitchell of Philadelphia have taken apartments at the Riddle cottage for the remainder of the season. Mr. Mitchell is the nephew of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

A. P. Otis, President of the Otis Elevator Company, accompanied by A. P. Otis, Jr., Lowell Otis, Ruth Otis, and Carolyn Otis, was a recent visitor to Saranac Inn.

Prof. and Mrs. Graham Lusk recently entertained Miss Mitchell at dinner at Saranac Inn.

W. C. Denny and James Lenox Banks are on a fishing expedition in the Long Lake and Raquette River country.

LAKE PLACID AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Admiral W. S. Schley is entering enthusiastically into the enjoyment of Adirondack days. With Mrs. Schley and the members of their family he is spending the Summer at the Ruisseaumont, where he frequently takes a swim in the lake, tramps through the forest to some picturesque pond, rides, drives, or otherwise enters into the spirit of life in the woods. Admiral Schley says he has recovered from an attack of mountain climbing fever from which he suffered some years ago, and now confines his daily walks to level ground, or as level as may be found around here. He says he is perfectly contented, particularly as the members of his family and his daughter's family are here.

This is the period of the annual strife among the women golfers at Lake Placid who enter the open tournament for women on the Stevens House course. The tournament opened Thursday with the largest number of entries in the history of the popular competition, and the finals are being played this afternoon. There is a prize for the best qualifying score, one for the winner of the tournament, one for the runner-up, one for the woman who makes the best gross score in the handicap, and a prize for the best net score in the handicap.

Next week Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will take place the open tournament for men on the Stevens House course.

The coming week at Lake Placid will be one full of interest for the dancers, and those who are inclined to aid charity. There will be a series of functions for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanitarium at Lake Kushaquah, of which Mrs. Newcomb is the President, and the opening affair will be a kirmess at the Whiteface Inn Monday and Tuesday evenings.

This will be followed with a spielkartenfest at the Hotel Grand View, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, when a feature will be a living game of bridge whist. The young men of the Grand View are to have a minstrel show prior to the spielkartenfest, and there has been much preparation for the event. The Stevens House, Hotel Grand View, the Lake Placid Club, and the Ruisseaumont will have representatives in the dances, of which there has been one awarded to each hotel. Ladies from each hotel are also organized in committees for the promotion of the success of the affair, and they have arranged for a sale of articles throughout the days of the spielkartenfest.

Signor Campanari was one of the singers at the fair for the benefit of St. Agnes's Church in the new building this week.

Paul Stevens, son of G. A. Stevens, won the McElroy Cup on the Stevens House course Friday, defeating Mr. McCarthy in the finals, 4 up and 3 to go. Mr. Stevens played fine golf, getting four threes in the last round.

Messrs. Tillinghast and Keddie played in a foursome against Jack Jolly and H. F. Freeman on the Stevens House course this week, and won by the score of 2 up and 1 to play. Tillinghast made the first round in 33 and Keddie in 34.

There was an entertainment at the Stevens House Friday evening for the benefit of the parish house at Lake Placid, when young men and young women attired themselves to represent various advertisements. The conductor was Henry F. Miller, and the participants were Mrs. Keating, Miss Keating, Miss Naylor, Miss Anna Naylor, Miss Marion Naylor, Miss Brinton, Mr. Brinton, Curtis Stevens, Raymond Stevens, Miss Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Mac. Donald, Miss Lillian Macdonald, Miss Badgely, Miss Grant, Miss Burke, Miss O'Brien, Miss Daly, Pervis Milnor, and Miss Bloomer.

The golfers at Whiteface Inn have fresh stimulus to play the game in their best form, as half a dozen cups have lately been added to the list of prizes. Thomas B. Rice, Joseph Fitzell, and William R. Lyman are the donors.

Messrs. Billings and Wadell were matched in the finals on the Whiteface Inn tennis courts in the tournament which was ended Saturday, and furnished one of the finest exhibitions of tennis playing ever seen at Lake Placid. Mr. Billings won hy the score of 7 sets to 2.

In the regatta at Whiteface Inn Saturday Miss Allen won the ladies' singles, T. F. Reeves the men's singles, Miss Bowen and Miss Harder won the ladies' doubles, Messrs. Jones and Atkinson won the men's douhles, J. T. Farrelly won the canoe race, and Miss Farrelly and Mr. Jones won the mixed doubles.

GOLF AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 20.—There have been some interesting events on the Ampersand golf course this week, including a contest for a handsome cup presented hy Frederick I. Pearsall, a match between professionals, and the breaking of the records for the course by John S. Pearson of the Ampersand Club, and later the lowering of Mr. Pearson's record hy one stroke by George Bouse.

The qualifying round for the Pearsall Cup was held on Saturday, when H. B. Reynolds, Otis L. Williams, Harold Nayler, Mrs. Milton Work, Mr. Lawrence, W. D. Gordon, Dr. Gihney, and H. Schmelzel were successful. The finals brought Harold Naylor and H. B. Reynolds together, and Mr. Naylor won by 3 up and 2 to play.

John S. Pearson of the Ampersand Cluh made a new professional record for the course Saturday. He made the first round in 34 and two rounds in 72.

There was a match for professionals on Monday, when George Bouse of Lake Placid and Jack Jolly of New York met G. V. Keddie of the Stevens House and John S. Pearson of the Ampersand in a thirty-six-hole match. Bouse and Jolly won by four holes. The features of the day were the playing of Bouse and Pearson. Bouse established a new record for eighteen holes, making the distance in 71. His second eighteen holes were not as well played by eleven strokes. Pearson played a remarkably steady game, covering the eighteen holes twice in 73 strokes each time.

Messrs. Williams, Ransom, H. Reynolds, R. Reynolds, Simons, Marsh, Work, Pearsall, Huselton, and Coolidge of the Ampersand Cluh played a match with the representatives of the Stevens House on the Stevens House course at Lake Placid this week.

The annual sports and games for the employes of the Ampersand took place yesterday, and the events included various amusing contests, like eating huckleberry pie, shoe scramble, flour diving, sack race, and potato race. The committee in charge of the events was composed of visitors to the Ampersand—William H. Ebbitt, W. L. McClellan, J. Frailey Smith, Parke C. Wood, Frank Duryea, E. A. Schoen, J. A. Leeds, Clinton Eldwell, and H. V. De Wall.

There have been two interesting events on the Ampersand baseball field in the last week. The first was between the Ampersand players and the representativee of the Placid Club, and resulted in favor of the former by the score of 20 to 5. The team from the Hotel Grand View won a victory over the Ampersand players by the score of 12 to 8 in a game that was in doubt until the last half of the ninth inning.

Mrs. Frank Duryea, who is spending the season at the Ampersand with the members of her family, entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of her birthday anniversary. Her guests were Miss Pontefact, Mrs. Oliver Nicola, Mise M. A. Stovell, E. A. Bryan, W. R. Huselton, Paul Walcott, and Mr. Duryea.

THE NEWS OF SARATOGA.

New York Syndicate May Buy Woodlawn Park—Events of a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—Woodlawn Park, which was created and developed by the late ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York and Saratoga, le likely to become the property of a syndicate or association of wealthy New Yorkers, who are summering here. An option has been secured by them, and it is stated that the 1,500 acres, including the Hilton mansion and other huildings, can he purchased for $250,000. It is understood that the Congress Spring Company's property has also been viewed by the members of the syndicate, hut that a majority favor the Hilton acreage. The project is to crect a casino after the style of the one at Newport, and to build several cottages. The enterprise is being promoted by August Belmont, Andrew Miller, Clarence H. Mackay, James R. Keene, John W. Gates, Charles G. Gates, R. T. Wilson, Jr.; Herman B. Duryea, Edward R. Thomas, and Harry Payne Whitney, who are credited with having subscribed $500,000. Others, it is believed will join them in the enterprise, the inauguration of which would mark a new epoch in the history of Saratoga as the leading resort in America. from its successful operation, it would materially tend to formally open the so-called seasons at a much earlier date in the Summer and to prolong them throughout the entire Autumnal period. In other worde, it would serve to equalize the Summer business and in a measure regulate the congestion incident to August. Woodlawn Park's roads and drives are thirty-two miles in length. Almost adjoining it on the west are the grounds of the Saratoga Polo Club, and close at hand are the Saratoga Gulf Club links and the Saratoga Tennis Club courts. There is no more picturesque location in the State than Woodlawn Park, and under the proposed management it would become one of the most famous places of the kind in America. The possibilities of this property were personally inspected this week by Sandford White, of McKim, Mead & White, New York, and he will submit his report to the syndicate, when a decision will be promptly reached. The enthusiasm displayed hy the promoters is a fair indication that tangible results will materialize at an early day.

The season is still at its height, and the daily arrivals continue to exceed the departures. All of the functions which are peculiarly characteristic of this cosmopolitan resort in August are being carried forward with a dazzling pace, and all classee are apparently being well entertained. While outdoor diversions continue to have the call, social entertainments are being largely patronized.

On Thursday afternoon next will end for this year the successful twenty-second-day running meeting of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, of which F. R. Hitchcock is President, after that date the turf sports will be eliminated from the daily programme.

Beginning late on Wednesday afternoon, lovers of strenuous sports will be attracted to the field of the Saratoga Polo Clnb, where the National tournament will cover a period of seven days, ending on Aug. 31. Practice games preliminary to the regular contests have been in progress several days. The entries will include the Dedhams, the Rockaways, the Buffalos, the Alhanye, the Freebooters, and the Saratogas.

Chateau Ophelia, the Saratoga Summer home of ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannel of New York, not having been rented or occupied this season, will on Monday next be offered at public auction. The premises cover an entire village square.

Mrs. M. H. Gibbons of Washington, D. C., who for almost two generations has been a regular Summer patron of this health resort, was on Snnday last heartily congratulated by letter and wire. It was the eighty-eighth anniversary of her birthday. She is remarkably well preserved for one of her advanced years.

The building fund of the Saratoga Home for Children has received an addition of $500, the contribution of Mrs. Helen M. Knickerbocker of New York and Saratoga, who is spending a portion of this season abroad.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, Ill., who le an annual visitor, will tomorrow morning occupy the pulpit of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. Dr. Johnson is a member of the faculty of the McCormick Theological Seminary.

The oratorio of "Israel" was listened to hy a large audience in Bethesda Church on Monday evening last. An "Evening in Japan" has been arranged for the benefit of the Bethesda Parish House on Aug. 22.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, the contralto, who is making what she styles a "farewell tour of America," will appear in a sacred-song recital here to-morrow evening.

Black Patti (Mme. Sissereita Jones) and her Troubadours gave their annual performance here on Thnrsday evening last.

The children's annual carnival attracted a host of little folks of the corresponding number of elder relatives in Congress Spring Park on Monday afternoon last.

With the Republican State Convention gathering here on Sept. 14 and the probability of the Democratic State Convention assembling in this town on Sept. 20, Saratoga during the week of the presential by these dates will be a great political centre it is announced that President Roosevelt's running mate, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, will make a campaign address before the Republican State Convention on the evening of Sept. 14, and also that the Gen. John C. Fremont surviving voters will hold a reunion here at that time.

WHERE GOLF IS POPULAR.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Golf affairs dominate everything else here just now. Tennis and the other outdoor games have temporarily retired into quiet seclusion.

The tournament for the handsome and much-coveted President's Cup attracted a large field of entries, hut only eight men qualified. In the semi-finals W. D. Moffatt beat Alan Lichtenheln, 5 up and 3 to go, and Kirker beat William Runkle, 3 up and 2 to go. Moffatt tied Kirker to the seventeenth hole in the finals, bnt the latter won out on the home green.

Dr. Robert S. Adams and Miss Little captured the first prize trophy cups in the mixed fonrsome tournament on Tuesday. Robert Goodbody and Miss H. F. Goodbody won the second prizes.

Nearly $200 was raised hy the Squirrel Cluh, an organization of children, at a eale of fancy articles on Tuesday in the sun parlors of the Hotel Champlain for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Children at Plattsburg. The little "Squirrels" who presided at the tables were Mary Leisenring, Elizaheth Griggs, Janet Griggs, Martha Reynolds, and Kathryn Booth.

A ladies' tournament on the shaded lawns of the hotel was witnessed on Wednesday afternoon hy a large number of spectators. After the games refreshments were served.

With a heavy increase in August travel thie resort is crowded with visitors, this being the stopping-off place for tourists hound to and from the White Mountains, Adirondacks, Lake George, and Canada. Coplons showers during the night time have greatly refreshed the verdure and the great wealth of hlooming flowers, which make of the surrounding park a spot of rare beauty.

AMATEURS IN VAUDEVILLE.

Adirondack Guests in a Show to Benefit New York Charities.

At the Hotel Childwold an amateur performance was recently given, the proceeds of which, about $500, are to be distrihuted among various New York charities. The principal participants were Major Henry G. Dorr, H. G. Cloyes, H. S. Frank, John Harkins, Joe Beners, John Gleason, R. Levy, Edward O'Reilly, and the Misses Mildred Mack, Millie Sachs, Ottie Marks, Olga Blum, Viola Salomon, Leila Saks, Idamaye Beckman, Alice Church, Madeline Blum, N. Kuh, Ethel Ehrmann, Corinne Hochstader, Jeannie Gregory, Nannette Ehrmann, Nannette Goldenberg, May Hoffman, Ella Rosenblatt, I. Feuchtwanger, Gertrude Eldridge, Miss August, Miss Mack, Mrs. C. R. Eldridge, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, and Mrs. Hattie E. Bucki.

The performance was a success. Mrs. Edward Slegman acted as coach and arranged the programme. Her representation of Mabel Barrison in "The Babes in Toyland" song, "I Can't Do That Sum," was very much appreciated. Among other numbers were Miss Saks's representation of Lotta Fauet's "Sammy" eong from "The Wizard of Oz." The pony ballet of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" was imitated by Mrs. Hendricks, six young ladies aiding her. A pretty feature was the children at the breakfast table from "Her Own Way," represented by Masters Whipple and Leary, Baby Siegman, and Miss Hochstader. Mr. O'Reilly acted as stage manager. The performance was given on the stage of the Hotel Casino, and after its close a collation was served to those taking part by Mr. Eldridge.

CATSKILL VISITORS FIND PLENTY OF DIVERSION

Dances, Drives and Card Parties Among the Week's Pleasures.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 20.—From the statistics furnished by the transportation companies it is proved that nearly 100,000 people are summering in the Catskille. The town of Cairo alone has at the present time over 10,000 guests and is crowded. The Cairo Fair, which will be held next week, will attract a larger crowd for a few days. The Rockwood, Maple Lawn, Winter Clove, Dellwood, Columbian, Morley, Glen Brook, and Walters Hotels are packed. South Cairo is also filled with people, and both Duncan Villa and the Malaeska House have every room filled.

The prize euchre at Duncan Villa to-night will draw a large crowd of people.

The ice cream festival for the benefit of the new church fund on Wednesday evening was a succees and was well attended.

The annual tennie tournament for the championship of Greene County will be played at the Grant Houee at Catskill. The trophy has been won twice—once by Mr. Cole of Detroit and once hy Charles Ambler of New York. Should either contestant win this year the cup will become his personal property.

The Catskill Fire Department had its inspection day Thursday, and the parade drew out a large crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird S. Coler and son Eugene, with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Quick of Brooklyn, dined at the Prospect Park Hotel on their way to the mountains.

The Catskill firemen enjoyed a dance on Thursday evening at the Opera Honse.

A meeting was held at the Rip Van Winkle Clnh rooms Wednesday evening to perfect plans for the organization of a yacht club. Catskill has a large number of yacht owners, and the river affords the best yachting in the State. As the number of yachts increases yearly a club will be of benefit to a large number.

Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, with Mrs. Fleischmann and a party of friends, enjoyed a coaching party from their Summer home, at Fleischmann'e, to the Kaaterskill this week.

The Stony Brook House, at Palenville, entertained 173 guests Saturday and Sunday.

The Maple Grove House is full. Nearly 100 guests are at the Pine Grove House.

Brig. Gen. Wheelan, United States Army, and Miss Wheelan are summering at the Hinman House, at Palenville.

Fernwood has a large crowd of people, who will remain through September.

Alden McCloskey, baritone, entertained the guests of the Antlers at a musicale Monday evening.

The "Ourselves Club," an organization composed of prominent residente of Elka Park, Onteora Park, Santa Cruz Park, Twilight Park, and Sunset Park, so named because the members speak of their own interests in the various parks, will hold its annual dinner on Monday, Aug. 22, at the Elka Park Cinbhouse.

The Hotel Martin, at Tannersville, entertained its guests at a full dress hop on Tuesday evening.

At Tannersville this season Miss Frances Kaplan, daughter of Louis Kaplan of New York, is the hostess at Summer cottage at Platte Clove, drives five ponies hooked to a miniature carry-all. The sight attracts much attention.

The Harding estate has donated a site at Haines Falls for the erection of a Catholic church. Considerahle money has already been pledged, and the church will aoon be constructed.

Anthony Comstock, who is summering at Ingleside, at Stamford, brought an excursion party to the Kaaterskill this week.

One of the prettiest weddings ever witnessed in this region will be celebrated today at Riverside Farm, South Kortright, when Miss Alice McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of New York, will become Mrs. Edward Tinker. The ceremony will be performed on the lawn at Riverside Farm, South Kortright. A special train of Pullman coaches has been chartered to hring the guests to and from South Kortright.

The testimonial henefit at the Stamford Opera House last evening wae well attended, and the comedy, "A Peking Episode," met with a hearty reception. The performance will be repeated to-night.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS GAYETY.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—Mid-August finds Richfield Springs and her guests as happy as ever, and plans for prolonging visits into the Fall are being made. As the bathhouse and many of the hotels remain open until Oct. 1, the town will hold its own in Summer attractiveneea for another six weeks.

The management of the bathing establishment, under the Presidency of Dr. William Baker Crain, is to be congratulated upon the large patronage it has received this Summer, a record having been made over many previous aeaeons.

It was a particularly helpful and at the same time picturesque meeting which marked the final day of the Vacation Conference which has convened here thia month. The attendance in the Spring Park at this time was estimated at about 2,500, and, led by the village hand, the choristers marched over the ehade-covered walks with the cross-hearer at their head and the Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of New York, and the Right Rev. Lucius Lee Kinsolving, D. D., Bishop of Brazil, following. These two eminent divines spoke at the open air meeting, which was conducted hy William Jay Schieffelin of New York, the President of the American Missionary Society.

The question of making the Conference an annual affair with this village as its headquarters has been seriously discussed, $3,000 having been subscribed for the erection of dormitories for the guests. Bishop Greer has already engaged his rooms at the Berkeley-Waiontha for a fortnight next Summer, anticipating a reassembling of the Conference.

The concert tendered to George B. Van Santwood of the Earlington orcheatra hy the Messrs. Earle, on Thursday evening, was without douht the event of the musical eeason. The music of the Persian Garden was interpreted at this time by Mrs. Grace Couch Embler, Miss Jeanette Fernandez, Frederick Wheeler, and John Young, assisted hy the Earlington orchestra.

The field day for the treasury of St. Joseph'e Church drew a large audience to the driving park on Monday afternoon.

The tennis tournament on the court at the golf clnb was well contested, the Misses Swift, Miss Edey, Miss Hawley, Miss Greene, Miss Munson and Miss Roffmen playing for the silver epergne given hy Oliver Drake-Smith of the Tuller. Miss Edey won this and to Miss Virginia Swift, her close second, was given a silver-backed mirror.

At the Kendallwood on Wednesday evening nine tables were filled with euchre devotees, and prizes were won hy Mr. Roemmele, Mr. Otten, Miss Downing, Mr. Downing, Miss McCabe, Miss Ditmas, Mrs. Geran, Mrs. Huebner, and Miss Lott.

At the Berkeley-Waiontha Thursday evening the choristers of St. James's Church of New York gave an excellent concert.

The Cary cottage guests have been entertaining each other and their friends in other hotels and cottages quite extensively.

LAKE GEORGE REGATTA.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association, Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Fort William Henry, brought many visitors. The annual address was delivered on Wednesday by Dr. William Harrison Mace of Syracuse University, who had for his suhject "Lincoln and Douglas." A memorial paper on the late Dr. Daniel C. Farr, the First Vice President, was read by Grenville M. Ingalsbe. This was followed by a literary session conducted hy the Daughters of the American Revolution. The meeting was ended with a reception hy the ladies' society to the members of the aesociation, which was a very pleasing affair.

The plans arranged for the regatta of the Aquatic Association of Lake George, to be given next Friday and Saturday at the Caldwell end of the lake, call for one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given on this body of water. The sports of Friday, consisting of the usual rowing races for ladiee and gentlemen, and for boatmen and tuh and ewimming races, are open to all. The prizes are handeome medals, except for the hoatmen, which will be caeh, the winners to receive $30 and $15. But the great day will be Saturday. The first event is the parade of decoratcd launches for "The Caet" Cup given hy Harry P. Hanneford of New York; the launch races and scull races. Formcr Champion C. S. Titus will give a mile exhibition race against the world's record. W. J. Henley of Syracuse will row a quarter of a mile against time, and his brother, B. J. Henley, State champion, will do stunts in fancy rowing. The two Henleys and Fred Warner will conclude the sports with a race for $500.

FRONTENAC'S MIDSUMMER BALL

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Aug. 20.—At Frontenec the society people are planning for the annual midsummer ball, which will be held next Tuesday evening. This event is always the great eocial event of the upper end of the river, and attracts many visitors from the seashore and mountains.

A delightful musical recital was given in the parlors of the Hotel Frontenac on Monday evening hy Miss Marguerite Stilwell, pianist, and Miss Lillian Littlehales, cellist, both of New York. On Monday afternoon a tea was given for Miss Stilwell and Miss Littlehales in the grove at Frontenac hy the prominent society women of the islands.

President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College was the preacher at the services in the tabernacle on Thousand Island Park Sunday, and attracted audiences of eeveral thousands of people. In the hig auditorium at the Park on Friday evening the children's chorue, of 200 voices, gave a concert. The boys were dressed in Rough Rider costumes, and the girls in Japanese kimonas. The stage was decorated to represent a fairy garden. The entertainment was largely patronized.

The State Grange Day at Thousand Island Park Tuesday brought more people to that resort than have ever heen upon the grounds at one time.

The camp of the American Canoe Association on Sugar Island, near Gananoque, is attracting many visitors. One hundred and thirty members are living in the camp.

The Thirty-ninth Separate Company of the National Guard from Watertown are in military camp at Crossmon's Point, Alexandria Bay, for over Sunday.

The people of Alexandria Bay are planning a big water carnival to be held during the first three days of September.

An auction of prize packages made up hy the guests was held at the Thousand Island House Friday evening for the henefit of the bellboys.

The peg pool tournament at the Thousand Island House this week was won hy Leon Cornwall, Roswsin of this year's victorious Syracuse freshman crew. John Hill, son of Superintendent W. R. Hill of the New York water works, and W. A. Trask of Washington made the other high scores.

AT PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS.

Enjoyable German at Pocono Mountain House.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Aug. 20.—Merrily goes the eeason here, and the already large number of visitors has been increased by the arrival of the advance guard from the seashore, many prominent families ending the season with a month on the Pocono plateau. This has brought about more teas, dances, and similar eocial events, as well as added to all outdoor events. The social foature of the past week was the hazaar and fair in aid of the proposed hospital, which netted a large sum. Tableaux vivants, for the same charity, are to be given again at Montanesca on the evening of the 27th.

A feature of the Pocono Mountain Houee was the german on Saturday evening. The favors were silver golf stick hatpine for the ladies and pearl-handled knives for the gentlemen. E. E. Hooker, Jr., and Miss M. Ross led it very successfnlly.

Misses Julia V. O'Connell and Jessie A. Baker of New York are making things lively in the social line at the Belmont House.

Mr. and Mrs. George Windram of Brooklyn are registered at the Belmont.

John B. Kahahy and family of Brooklyn are enjoying the ecenic pleasures of the Pocono region and the comforts of the Pocono house.

Mrs. L. Moody, Miss J. A. Moody, and Mrs. M. McElwell of New York City are pleasantly situated at the Mount Pleasant House.

Courtney Burr was the winner of the tennis tournament held on Montanesca gronnds on Monday. A silver cup was the prize.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. MacGowan and daughters of New York, the former just returned from a European tour, are again registered at the Ontwood for the season.

BUSHKILL'S SEASON GAY.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Aug. 20.—August finds this resort entirely filled, and as a result the social part of the resort is very gay. Numerous euchres and driving parties are in vogue.

The Wednesday evening musical at the River Side was a huge success.

The Riverside baseball team was defeated by the Egypt Mills team by a score of 5 to 0, and suffered another reverse on Saturday by Bushkill, the score being 17 to 7.

LAWN FETE AT WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, Aug. 20.—Gay indeed hae been the life of this resort the past week and midsummer finds many new arrivals at the different resorts.

A fashionable affair of the past week was the lawn fête given by Miss Bartow on Thursday evening.

The Wednesday and Saturday evening hops at the Kittatinny were never better and large indeed was the number that attended on Saturday.

The carnival of eports on Tuesday afternoon at the Glenwood was the chief event of the week.

The euchre of Friday evening for the benefit of the Methodist Church. In which forty-two tables were ueed, netted a handsome sum.

VISITORS TO STROUDSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Aug. 20.—With its cooling breezes Stroudsburg is entertaining a large number of visitors, and all the hotels, hoarding houses, and cottages are filled to overflowing.

The social life of the resort is very gay, and numerous driving and euchre parties occur daily.

Band concerts at the Hotel Fulmer snd et the Berwick Inn on Saturday evening were greatly enjoyed.

North Beach Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH BEACH, Aug. 20.—The attractions and amusements at North Beach are not affected by the weather. Shooting the chntes is refreshing; zip, exciting; tangled wildwoods, mirth provoking; circle awing, novel; swimming pool, inviting; bathing pavilions, cooling; toboggan slides, elevating; mammoth carrousels, interesting, and mammoth auditoriums, satisfying. The many shaded walks and groves are daily sought for the family gatherings and outings. The all-water route from East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth or Ninety-ninth Street is enjoyable, and the boat and trolley route from the East Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street Ferries is pleasant.

BUSY DAYS ON LONG ISLAND

Amusements Galore Chronicled from Many Points. . . . .

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20.—The amateur horse races held this afternoon under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association on its own race track was a notable event and attracted much attention. The races thie afternoon were the most successful ever held on the Horse Association grounds. Over fifty horses were engaged. There were seven races, the classes including polo ponies 14.2 hands or under, thoroughbreds, hunters, horses 15 hands or over, ponies or galloways 15 hands or under. The last race was a pony steeplechase. The entrance fee for the flat races and pony steeplechase was $5, for the hunters' races $10, one-quarter of the money going to the second horse. An additional cup was given to the winner in each race and in the hunters' races these were $100 cups and very handsome. Only amateurs were allowed to ride.

It has been announced that the first run of the hounds will take place on Saturday, Aug. 27, under the auspices of the Horse Association.

A very pleasant time was had on the annual fishing trip on Tuesday of the Montauk Fishing Club, who were entertained for the day by Col. Robert M. Thompson on his houseboat Everglades.

Mr. and Mrs. William Manice and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, who have been cruising in Mr. Manice's yacht Aquila, have returned to Southampton after a visit to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys gave a dinner to fifty-two young people at the Meadow Club last Saturday evening for Miss Fannie Ellis and R. Duane Humphreys, the announcement of whose engagement was made last month. Dancing in the large ballroom followed the dinner.

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root and Mrs. Root spent several days here this week as the guests of M

HOW VISITORS ARE ENTERTAINED AT NEW JERSEY RESORTS

Shore and Inland Hotels Thronged with Guests—The Daily Round of Pleasures.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 20.—It is a sight to walk over to the station where the baggage is unloaded and look at the number of trunks that are daily piled in the station. It looks as though the wagons would never be able to get them distributed to their correct addresses.

Recently the Pennsylvania Railroad offered to build a fine driveway all around the Inlet Park if the city would vacate a portion of Adriatic Avenue, which divides the Shoot-the-Chute Park from the Inlet Park. The city declined the offer, and the scheme of the railroad company was temporarily blocked. But the company has since started in another direction, and it is now said on good authority that it is endeavoring to make an exchange of property with a company which owns the land adjoining the Inlet Park on the north side. If the deal is effected the railroad company will make a veritable amusement park at the Inlet.

The United States transports Sumner and Kirkpatrick, with 500 school teachers from Cuba on board, anchored just a short distance off the end of Young's Pier the other day, in order that the teachers might have a chance to see Atlantic City.

Lifeguard Harry Zeigler yesterday received a handsome gold medal, with his name inscribed thereon and this sentence: "Saved Twenty-five Lives." This is the guard's record in two years.

Another convention has been booked to occur in Atlantic City during September. This is the Western Union of Fire Underwriters, with headquarters in Chicago.

Thomas Henderson and a party of friends who went with him for a sail on his yacht had a narrow escape from a serious accident the other day. While entering the Inlet Channel the boat lost her rudder, and she began floundering about and was in imminent danger of beaching on the shoals, when Col. Thomas Potter, Jr., of Philadelphia chanced along in his launch, passed a line to the disabled yacht, and towed her through the channel and into the Inlet.

ASBURY'S CARNIVAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—A number of vacationists who arrived late this afternoon discovered to their chagrin that they could not even secure a cot in the parlor of their favorite Asbury Park hotel, and were forced to cross Wesley Lake and register at an Ocean Grove caravansary. This congested condition will continue for about two weeks longer, when the tide of travel will turn cityward.

The event of the week was the boat carnival on Wesley Lake Wednesday evening. The pretty spectacle was enjoyed by fully 100,000 spectators who occupied every point of vantage in the vicinity of the lake. Nearly 100 decorated and illuminated boats took part in the parade, and thousands of electric lights made the surroundings almost as bright as day. Another water carnival is to be given during Carnival Week on Deal Lake.

Sea bathing has been excellent this week, and thousands of bathers have enjoyed the exhilarating exercise daily. The temperature of the ocean has averaged seventy degrees for the past fortnight, and despite the record-breaking crowd of bathers, there have been no serious accidents.

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army is to deliver two addresses in the Beach Auditorium to-morrow. This will be his "farewell" appearance in this vicinity prior to his recall to England.

One week from Monday next Queen Titania, the ruler of Fairyland, will make her annual visit to Asbury Park, and Miss Edith Leaming Reeves, the Philadelphia girl who is to impersonate Her Majesty, will be crowned with fitting ceremonies in the Asbury Avenue Casino. On the evening of the following day there will be a masquerade fete on the boardwalk, and masque balls at six of the leading hotels. On the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 31, Titania, with Prince Charming and other members of her Court, will review the marching babies. Nearly 100 valuable prizes have been secured for this last-named event. Miss Frankie Johnson of New York City and Miss Agnes Fell of Orange, N. J., have been chosen as maids of honor to Titania.

Next week will be Pryor's week at the Casino, a period during which the popular bandmaster will introduce his own specialties in conjunction with his augmented band. The soprano soloist Sunday evening will be Miss Blanche Duffield, and Miss Dorothy Hoyle will give violin solos.

Mayor Ten Broeck has instituted a crusade against the palmists and fortune tellers in Asbury Park, and nine of them have been notified that they must comply with the State law and cease doing business.

The third annual regatta of the Deal Lake Boat Club was held yesterday and to-day on Deal Lake, and thousands enjoyed the exciting races, which included single and double canoe contests for both men and women. The regatta was held under sanction of the National Amateur Athletic Association.

A Japanese cotillion was the attraction at the Coleman House last evening. The Casino, foyer, piazza, and lawn were decorated with lanterns and cherry blossoms, and the participants were dressed in kimonos and naval uniforms. A feature of the cotillion was the geisha figure; all the dancers sat on the floor and partook of Oriental refreshments.

CAPE MAY'S VISITORS.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 20.—The throngs of visitors who have been here for the last fortnight do not lessen in number, and the prospects are that the crowds will remain at the same degree of intensity for another week, provided the weather conditions remain as they are now and induce the crowds to remain. It has been a most active week socially by reason of the numerous events which have been given at the Golf Club and at the Yacht Club.

Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday an invitation mixed foursome tournament was given on the links by President Edwin F. Cook in which there were fifty-four contestants.

On Tuesday the women's putting contest was given in which Miss Dorotby Maris and Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck tied for first place with scores of 41.

The leap year shirt waist dance given at the Stockton on Tuesday evening after the regular hop was a most enjoyable affair. It was followed by a supper at the café of the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Monks, Jr., of New York, are sojourning at the Stockton.

Philip A. McGovern of New York is a late arrival at the Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Percy and Dr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Wolcott, all of Rochester, N. Y., are among the late arrivals at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ball and Ronald L. Ball of New York have apartments at the Marcy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Baker, accompanied by Miss Davis of New York, are sojourning at the Aldine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mahan of New York are stopping at the Empire.

Miss Mnrgerietta W. Salter Whaite of Morristown is at the Sea Crest Inn.

AMATEUR GOLF AT DEAL BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., Aug. 20.—Golf experts, both amateur and professional, have filled the cozy club house of the Deal Golf Club this week, the attraction being the annual amateur Invitation Tournament, which began Thursday morning and finished to-day, when the finals were played. The amateurs who competed for the cups included C. B. Gillett, of the Pelham Country Club; F. W. Menzie and W. T. Stern, of the St. Andrews Golf Club; G. G. Baxter, of the Orange County Golf Club; A. H. Vail, of the Dutchess County Golf Club; A. Graham, of the North Jersey Country Club; R. R. Mamlok, of the Fox Hills Golf Club; F. S. Keeler, of the Westchester Golf Club; A. D. Swords, of the Morristown Field Club; E. E. Gedney, of the Hamilton Golf Club; H. S. Bond, of the Baltimore Golf Club; A. Kennedy, of the Montclair Golf Club; L. Garretson and M. Behr, of the Morris County Golf Club; R. Havemeyer and A. Havemeyer, of the Seabright Golf Club; W. S. Bayliss, of the Englewood Golf Club; G. Scott and R. Neilson, of the Spring Lake Golf Club; G. H. Bowley, of the Jersey City Golf Club; S. Bright, of the Overbrook Golf Club; R. C. James, of the Spring Haven Golf Club; Dr. Johnson, of the Wyoming Valley Country Club; Dr. C. E. Martin, of the Fairfield Country Club; J. S. Martin, of the Pittsburg Golf Club; B. F. Craig, of the Glen Spray Golf Club, and A. McClave, J. F. Shanley, Jr., J. H. Hagerty, J. Rogers, J. T. Smith, S. D. Sonnsberry, F. D. Stoutenburgh, R. B. Stoutenburgh, E. J. Laidlaw, G. T. Brokaw, G. F. Tiffany, and F. X. Barr, of the Deal Golf Club.

Beginning next Wednesday and continuing until Thursday evening, the annual professional tournament for cash prizes will be played. The entries to date include Horace Rowlins, "Jack" Jolly, Arthur Griffa, Stewart Gardner, J. S. Mackie, "Ben" Nichols, George Low, Alexander Smith, John Hobens, Willie Smith, David Hunter, M. McCarthy, William Anderson, Donald Ball, and William Norton.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—This has been carnival week, and nearly every one has enjoyed himself. Automobile races upon the ocean driveway, something never permitted heretofore, were witnessed by a large concourse of people. There were two days of auto racing at Elkwood Park, which drew the largest crowd to that pretty little track ever seen there. Next came the floral parade, which wound up the week's events. Oliver Dowd Byron, the actor, and his son Arthur, who are summering at North Long Branch, have become very much interested in the water carnival to take place on the South Shrewsbury River next week. It will be the first time anything of its kind has ever taken place on the South Shrewsbury, and many preparations are being made by the different cottagers for the occasion, which promises to be the event of this season. Some of the cottagers at Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Rumson Road are owners of handsome and expensive yachts, which will be seen at the carnival.

On Wednesday the Joel Parker Association of Newark held its annual clambake at Port-au-Peck. About 225 persons enjoyed the bake.

Gov. R. B. Odell of New York, who is at the Vanderhoef cottage at Monmouth Beach, took a long drive one afternoon this week. The Governor visited John A. McCall's handsome country seat, Shadow Lawn, at Norwood Park.

DANCING AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, Aug. 20.—The attractions at the Belmar Club are among the most delightful social events at Belmar this season. The Sunday evening sacred concerts are always well attended, while the weekly events afford pleasure to thousands.

The children's hop Wednesday evening afforded a miniature glimpse of fairyland.

Three loads of Hotel Windsor patrons enjoyed a straw ride Tuesday evening to historic Allaire, the "deserted village."

"Little Red Riding Hood," played by the children at Hotel Colorado last Saturday evening, was largely attended.

A minstrel company composed of young lady guests at Hotel Neptune has been organized, and the burnt-cork artists are now rehearsing.

By way of prettily costumed women and a general good time the cotillion last Saturday evening at the Columbia surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in Belmar.

The dance was led by Raymond Lefferts and Miss Ormsby, who introduced some novel features, and managed the fancy favor figures with great skill.

Guests of the Neptune House were pleasantly entertained Monday evening at progressive euchre.

The ladies' race on Shark River last Saturday afternoon was witnessed by an unusually large number of yachting enthusiasts, and was won by Frank J. Walsh's yacht Helen, which was sailed by Mrs. Walsh at the mainsail and Mrs. Henry J. Stines at the helm. H. H. Hervy's Gladys, sailed by the Misses Kate and Sophie Sherwood, was well in the lead on the first leg of the race when the craft turned turtle and damped the ardor of the sailorwomen.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Thousands of Methodists from all parts of the land journeyed to Ocean Grove this week to participate in the annual camp meeting, which opened last evening with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and will continue daily until Monday, Aug. 29. The "camp" will, however, be practically opened to-morrow, when the morning sermon will be preached by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall, the Philadelphia evangelist, will preach the evening sermon, and will, in fact, have charge of all the "after" meetings. In addition to the two preaching services to-morrow, there will be ten other meetings held, the first one at sunrise. Well-known divines of the various Protestant denominations have been engaged to preach while the great religious feast is in progress. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, and Vice President A. E. Ballard will assume control of the several "side" meetings, and they will be assisted by well-known evangelists and singers. The annual love feast is announced for Sunday morning, Aug. 28.

Händel's "The Messiah" was rendered in the Auditorium Thursday evening by 700 singers from New York and Ocean Grove. The soloists were Anito Rio, George W. Jenkins, and William Harper. On Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, a musical jubilee, conducted by Tali Esen Morgan, will wind up the season's programme of musical events.

The annual assembly of the Spiritual Culture Society, which began Monday and closed last evening, attracted hundreds of church workers and Bible commentators to the Temple. The assembly was in charge of Bishop Fitzgerald, and the lecturers included the Revs. J. E. Gilbert of Washington, D. C.; J. W. Hill of Harrisburg, Penn.; George K. Morris of Cleveland, F. H. Coman, of Buffalo, L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia, James T. Boswell of Ocean Grove, John Handley of Long Branch, R. H. Gilbert of Berwick, Penn., and A. A. Lathbury of Middletown, Conn.

SPRING LAKE'S CARNIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, Aug. 20.—This has been a gala week, with flags a-flying—the week of the long-heralded carnival. There have been automobile parades and races, tennis and golf tournaments, and athletic contests.

The automobile meet on Wednesday eclipsed anything ever witnessed in this section of the State.

Many blue ribbon steeds have been entered in the driving race.

The crowning feature of the festivities will take place to-night, when amid the blare of trumpets and a magnificent pyrotechnical display gayly decked boats will pass up and down the lake to the admiration of thousands who throng its banks.

RECORD WEEK AT AVON.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, Aug. 20.—Automobile evening parties have become quite a fad with hotel guests and cottagers. The rides invariably terminate with a delightful supper at some one of the numerous hotels.

From present indications, there will be a large number of handsome Summer homes erected in Avon during the coming Fall and Spring months, the recent sale of lots by the Avon-by-the-Sea Land and Improvement Company having given the impetus.

The week has been marked with such increase in the number of visitors that the high-water mark of the previous seasons has been reached and passed. The remaining three weeks bid fair to establish a new record for Avon's population.

THE GREENWICH COLONY.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 20.—The annual hare and hound run of Greenwich horsemen is scheduled to start from the Edgewood Inn next Saturday. A number of guests from the hotel have announced their intention of entering, as have also several parties from Belle Haven. The proposed course is to be about ten miles in length, from the inn through the surrounding country and back to start.

Last Thursday, the River and Harbor Commission of Congress, accompanied by Congressman E. J. Hill, of this district, paid a visit to Greenwich and made a thorough examination of the local harbor. They are expected to report on the proposed dredging of the Greenwich Harbor.

Arrangements for the fourteenth annual exhibit of the Belle Haven Horse Show Association of Greenwich and vicinity, to be held here Sept. 10, are well under way. If the efforts of the committee in charge mean anything, the coming event is sure to be the most successful horse show in the history of the association. As a special feature of the show, the four-in-hand promises to be most fascinating. There will be a parade in the afternoon, in which will appear many of the finest coaches in the vicinity. Suitable prizes will be awarded.

Great interest is manifested in the annual ball, which will take place Sept. 3. The inn is to be especially illuminated and decorated for the occasion.

Friday evening the guests at the inn were entertained at a recital in the hotel parlors by Mme. Ranke of New York. She was assisted by Miss Helen McLemore, concert soprano, and Miss Florence Burns, concert pianist.

INDIAN GAMES NOW ENGAGE THE LENOX CLUB

British Ambassador on the Cricket Field—Social Functions of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 20.—The wedding to-day of Miss Maud Christine Foisom, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Foisom of New York, was the real opening of the Fall season. It brought many of the shore visitors back to their country estates.

On Tuesday evening John Sloane, Jr., of Yale, '05, gave a supper at the Lake Mahkkenac Boat Club house for D. Raymond Noyes, Frank Ackert, Edward Dangler, and Pierre Davis of New York, his classmates at college.

Tennis and golf are having a great vogue this season, but this week society men sought a new feature. Under the direction of Percy Windbam, First Secretary of the British Embassy, there has been several meets for tent pegging and gymkanna games at Tanglewood, the Richard C. Dixey estate. The members of the Berkshire Hunt Club have taken active interest in the Indian games, and a programme of these sports has been arranged in connection with the races at the Lee Pleasure Park. Among the leading riders at Tanglewood this week have been Joseph W. Burden, Clinton G. Gilmore, Newbold Morris, A. S. Dixey, Giraud Foster, and Samuel Frothingham.

Dr. George A. Lung, United States Navy, has been given ship duty on the battleship Kentucky, and will report this week. Dr. Lung was spending a temporary leave of absence in Lenox when his orders were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams were called to Orange, N. J., Tuesday by the death of Mrs. Adams, sister of Mrs. Eugene Delano.

Mrs. William B. Bacon gave a dinner on Wednesday evening for Miss Maud C. Folsom, whose wedding took place to-day.

The first appearance of Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, on the cricket field this afternoon attracted not a little notice. All members of the embassy are prominent in sports. Sir Mortimer Durand is an expert cricketer. Percy Wyndham is a rough rider, and Herbert G. Dering is the best tennis player in Lenox. The British Ambassador played with the Lenox cricket team in a game against a picked team captained by William B. O. Field of New York. A large company of ladies occupied seats on the field, and after the play refreshments were served.

William D. Sloane, President of the Lenox Golf Club, a competitor in the events for eight years, won his first cup in the weekly handicap at the Lenox Club. During the week a match was arranged between Mr. Sloane and Capt. John S. Barnes, to be played on Mr. Sloane's return from St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks. Other golfing events of interest have been a team match between guests at Hotel Aspinwall and Shadow Brook Inn and a clock golf tournament at Hotel Aspinwall. The latter event on Tuesday morning had forty competitors. Miss Mabel Anderson of New York won the trophy, which was offered by Warren F. Martin of Philadelphia. Clock golf at night has been the latest feature at the Aspinwal. Incandescent lamps located at each of the numerals on the clock courses shed enough light over the course to allow excellent scores.

Numerous arrivals and departures are noted this week at the cottages. Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are at Erskine Park. Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who has been a guest of Mrs. William D. Sloane, has returned to New York. Mrs. Lindsey Fairfax of New York has returned from a four months' stay in Paris. Samuel Hill and his daugbter, Miss Mary Hill, have gone to the Pacific Coast. Eric B. Dahlgren has been at Narragansett Pier this week. Miss Gretchen Hoyt has returned to Sag Harbor after a visit with Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. Joseph and Samuel Golding of New York have gone to Poland Springs, Me. Mrs. P. F. Collier of New York bas arrived at Curtis Hotel. Misses Sara Hamilton of Petersburg, Va., Sara and Miifred Cunningham of Savannah, Muriai Williams and Florence Stevens of Philadelphia are guests of the Misses Shotter at Lakeside.

John S. Tooker of New York has leased the Rogers cottage for the Fall season. Mrs. Hamilton Kuhn of New York will open her cottage on Church Hill Sept. 1.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre of New York has been entertaining her sister, Miss Louise De P. Webb, and John W. Wardaworth of New York this week. A large dinner was given at Spring Lawn by Mrs. Alexandre early in the week.

During the week the State Highway Commission's contract for a new highway between Lenox and Pittsfield has been begun. The State appropriated $10,000 for the road, the town of Lenox gave $10,000, and Mrs. Richard Auchincloss of New York gave $5,000 toward the construction.

At a special meeting of the Berkshire Hunt Club this week arrangements were made for the first of the drag hunts. At the club's races each entry will be ridden under the colors of its owner. Several jockeys will be employed to ride in the races by owners of thoroughbreds. There will be one race for gentlemen riders.

Newbold Morris has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Lenox Horse Show Association, vice Dr. Henry de Jaques, who is abroad. The judges will be William G. Gulliver of New York and William H. Catlin of Port Chester. There are to be twenty-two classes in the show this year, two additional classes being added for ponies.

David T. Dana has been in Manchester, Vt., this week for the golf tournament. Many of the leading golfers of the East will go to Stockbridge for the annual open event there next week.

The woman's tennis match at the Stockbridge Casino was won by Miss Dorothy Kobbe of New York.

At the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge there has been a large recent registration.

Pittsfield society has been much interested in the announcement that the play "His Excellency the Governor" was to be presented by young society people. The cast announced this week includes Mrs. Arthur H. Wood, Mrs. Henry L. Dawes, Miss Elizabeth Albro, Edward Boltwood, Walter F. Hawkins, George H. Thoker, Arthur H. Wood, Joseph Mc A. Vance, John Trimble Leonard Wilson, and Wendell Simmons.

Carnival week at the Pittsfield Boat Club has been exceedingly interesting.

ROUND OF GAYETY AT BAR HARBOR

Horse Show Week Enlivened by Many Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 20.—The Horse Show held the centre of the stage here this week, running at the Rohin Hood Park on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and it was a greater success than any of the four shows which have gone before. The hotels were all filled for the occasion, and there were many guests at the various cottages. The presence of so many people here naturally gave a stimulus to social activity, and there were an unusual number of dinners and luncheons. The A. J. Cassatt and Clement B. Newbold stables were the largest winners, with the horses of Col. Morrell and W. C. Allison taking a number also. The most successful New York winners were Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Francis Burton Harrison, and the Pulitzers. Socially the show was a grand success. Among those who had boxes were Mrs. Franklin Ellis, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mrs. Neilson Voss, Mrs. W. H. Macy, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Robert Hitt, Mrs. Gardner Sherman, Mrs. J. Emlen-Smith, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Cary Hutchinson, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Mrs. William Dieston, Mrs. Foster Milliken, Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks, and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

A pleasant affair was given at Kebo on Tuesday, when Mrs. Cary Hutchinson and Miss Lucy Draper entertained a large party. Refreshments were served on the veranda of the clubhouse, which was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and ferns. A putting contest, mixed foursomes, was held on the nine-hole putting green, with fifty entries. The first prize was won by Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, with a score of 43, the second by Miss Phipps and Paul Dana, with a score of 44. There was music by the Bar Harbor Band.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman gave a party to forty young people on Monday. The party sailed on the Mascot to Northeast Harbor, and took lunch at the Kimball House.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer entertained a party at lunch at the Jordan Pond House Wednesday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Palmer, Miss Knowlton, Miss Potter, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Webb, Senator Hale, and Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a dinner at the Turrets Thursday evening. Among their guests were Countess Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Bradlee, Mr. and Mrs. Padelford, Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. Woodbury, Miss Bryce, Miss Preston, and Miss Pendleton.

A subscription musicale for the benefit of the kindergarten will be held at the Turrets, the Summer home of the J. J. Emerys, Monday.

The Thursday evening dance at the Malvern was a very brilliant affair.

Dr. and Mrs. Abbe entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Montague of Virginia. Their other guests were Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Schieffelin, Miss. Palmer, Mr. How, and Dr. Mitchell.

There was the usual large number at the Swimming Club dance on Monday evening. A number of dinners was given preceding the dance. Among the entertainers were Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ostrander, Mrs. H. A. Barclay, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and Miss E. C. Gregerson.

The reception at the Pot and Kettle, which Capt. Thomas Bush has given each year since the institution of the club, took place on Thursday. Though the day was lowering, the rain held up during the entire afternoon and all those bidden were able to enjoy the open-handed hospitality of their Kentucky host.

RANGELEY REGION'S DELIGHTS.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 20.—The weather has been perfect—clear, cool, and bracing—and the hundreds of people in this region have flocked to the woods and passed hours on the lakes. Horseback riding has become a fad, and driving on the country roads and lunching in some remote place, driving back to the hotels in time for dinner, and dancing or card parties in the evening, complete the day's pleasure.

The Rangeley Lake House was never so gay and crowded as now. Golf and tennis keep the lovers of these games out of doors.

Joseph Wadsworth of East Orange, N. J., and Bruce Cartwright of Honolulu are now in camp at Gull Pond.

At Loon Lake camps are Col. and Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Angus McLoud, Miss Jessie McLoud, and Roderick McLoud, for a month's sojourn.

Daniel P. Hays and family of New York are located at Mountain View.

Mrs. W. A. Shaw and daughter, Miss Louiee, and son, James W., of East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomaa M. Moore, daughter, and two sons, of Passaic, N. J.; Mrs. W. Bolles Baldwin and son of New York, are also at Mountain View.

Herbert Clark of Philadelphia on Wednesday caught a six-pound landlocked salmon not far from this hotel.

There are many young people here, and a "fudge party" on Wednesday evening was a jolly affair. Over twenty young folks in canoes went several miles down the lake, where they landed, built a fire, and made their candy, returning after midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldsmith of New York are entertaining at their camp Myhisana Misses Marion Lawlor, Valerie de Blois, and H. Commerie and Herbert Steyn of Denver, Col.

Ex-Congressman H. Bisbee of Jacksonville, Fla., has returned for his second trip to the Rangeleys this season, and is accompanied by Mrs. Bisbee and daughter, Miss Florence; they have taken a camp at Upper Dam to remain until October.

At the Birches over a hundred people are enjoying camp life this week.

Two ladies from the Mooselookmeguntic House, who went out for a walk in the woods one afternoon recently, got off the trail and were lost for several hours in the forest at the foot of Saddl Mountain.

As the season in this part of Maine does not close until October, the month of September finds more people here than July. The bird shooting begins the 1st of September and partridge season opens the 15th. More birds are reported this year than usual, as the weather was fine for the young birds, which have been seen in large flocks. The deer are very tame and are seen daily near the camps, and often come close to the hotels.

The hunting season for Maine does not open until Oct. 1, and the deer, after hearing the reports of the rifles, are not so familiar a sight.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—Narragansett's season is now at full tide. A beautiful ocean panorama was witnessed by Narragansett folk on Monday, when beneath clear skies the squadron of the New York Yacht Club passed the Pier en route for Newport, across the bay. For diversion and charity bridge whist and euchre tournament was played at the Casino Tuesday afternoon. The affair was for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery of New York. Eighteen tables were arranged for the players in the Casino ballroom, and for prizes two handsome silver cups were offered by Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Miss Harry M. Warren. The [illegible] has been successfully [illegible]

TENNIS MATCHES AT KINEO.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., Aug. 20.—A golf tournament, tennis tournament, baseball game, and numerous informal social pleasures made the week a very busy and pleasant one. The house is now filled to its capacity and rooms will be at a premium for two weeks to come.

The tennis tournament developed an interesting series of matches, Edward Brooks, Jr., of Philadelphia, winning the final round of the men's singles from Clarence M. Kline, also of Philadelphia, by a score of 4—6, 6—1, 8—6. The women's singles went to Misa Cornelia Willis of Morristown, N. J., who defeated Miss Elizabeth Kline of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Willis and Mr. Kline were the winners of the mixed doubles.

The golf tournamenta were an eighteen-hole medal play handicap for men, and a nine-hole handicap for women, Grinnell Willis of Morristown, N. J., playing with a handicap of 7, winning the former with a net acore of 80, and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., the latter, with a net score of 39, her handicap being 20.

The Kineo nine is playing good ball, and the crack Guilford team was defeated in a game in the week by a score of 10 to 2. The week's arrivals have been record-breaking.

MUSINGS FROM BLOCK ISLAND

Hotel Man's Life Is Not One Round of Joy.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 20.—To-day the season may be said to be at its height. Unless seriously unpleasant weather conditions intervene it ought not to break until after a week from to-morrow, but it cannot well be better, since the hotels are all full.

The hotel proprietors, who during the last half of July looked anything but happy, will pull out with something to the good, but it is anything but a sure game to run several thousand dollars behind during the first three weeks of a season and take another dose of the same kind during the last week and pull enough out of the middle to make up for these losses, pay taxes, insurance, depreciation on buildings and furniture, necessary repairs, interest on money invested, and have anything left as a net profit.

If a man desires to study character and human nature there is no place better adapted for the purpose than the lobby of a large hotel, where he can listen to the conversation, the complaints, and the suave and diplomatic explanations that take place at the desk of the room clerk, and this is especially true at a Summer hotel.

It would seem as if the ability of the manager or clerk were taxed to the utmost to reconcile conflicting ideas and desires.

Life at a Summer resort is supposed to be more free from perplexing carea and business anxieties than is ueually the case at city hostelries, and there is a freedom from reserve, an abandon, a casting aside of conventionalities, a general desire to be jolly and to have a merry time, especially among the younger element.

But on the other hand the older people—people of settled habits, people who during a lifetime of business responsibilities and perhaps of anxiety and privation which have rendered them older in their feelings than their actual years would indicate—are averse to anything but quiet and an almost funereal gloom, and especially is this true if they happen to be invalids.

Now, the hotel manager cannot afford to lose any of these patrons; he must cheer up the man with a disordered liver or stomach, or the woman with a case of nerves, and he must repress without seeming to do so the youthful enthusiasm and energetic demonstrations of vigorous life on the part of his younger patrons. Then, again, if his orchestra has a leader that is devoted to classical music, part of the people in the house complain that they get all they want of that at home and desire something of a livelier nature; if the orchestra endeavors to placate this element, another syndicate of complainants declare that ragtime is low and is a disgrace to a first-class house.

It is popularly supposed that the managers and office force of a Summer hotel go to a retreat for those who are mildly insane about the middle of September and recover sufficiently to be discharged about the first of the following June.

It is a matter of curious interest to the men in a hotel why the women will desert their own reading and writing rooms and occupy those set aside exclusively for men. If a man wishes to smoke he is fairly driven out of doors by the women, who crowd into the writing and smoking rooms, and it is not unusual to see half a dozen men waiting for a chance at the writing tables which are occupied by women, while the rooms set apart exclusively for them are as empty as the hotel itself next November.

Among the entertainments that have served to add to the enjoyment of the Summer colony during the week the most notable was given at the Ocean View Hotel last Saturday, when the members of the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors were entertained at dinner by the managers of this big hotel.

The committee arrived Saturday afternoon on the Government steamer Algonquin and were met there by many carriages and driven directly to the hotel, where at 7:30 a special dinner was served to them. After dinner, which was a very elaborate affair, the table being a scene of almost tropical splendor, there was an informal reception, and this was followed by the usual Saturday evening full-dress hop.

The party of Congressmen, with two or three invited guests, remained over night, and the next day were taken for a ride in the hotel carriages, and after luncheon left for Narragansett Pier on the Algonquin.

The party consisted of Chairman T. E. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio; Bishop of Michigan, Acheson of Pennsylvania, Alexander of New York, Lawrence, Green, Lovering, and Liscomb of Massachusetts; Davidson of Wisconsin, Sparksman of Florida, Brundell of Louisiana, Burgess of Texas, Humphrey of Mississippi, Cassidy and McGann of Ohio, Capron and Granger of Rhode Island, Harry Vale, private secretary to Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, and these were joined by Judge Aleck Bowman of Louisiana, who has a Summer residence there and by C. C. Bull, one of the owners of the Ocean View Hotel, and by B. B. Mitchell, proprietor of the Spring House.

Fishing still continues excellent, and the boatmen are having a good season.

There is evidence of a improvement in the cottage season even through September, although it is understood, of course, that this will entail a serious loss, but there is a desire expressed by a few people who wish to remain late each year that this be done, and that the public be [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. BROADWAY. 28TH ST AND 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
ANOTHER BIG REVIVAL!
First presentation on Broadway in several years of the stirring drama,
"THE NEW MAGDALEN."
Presented with a wealth of special scenery and elaborate mechanical effects. The cast presents all the favorites of the Stock Company, including W. S. HART, JESSIE IZETTE, NINA MORRIS, ARTHUR HOOPS, GERTRUDE BERKLEY, EDWIN FOWLER, GEORGE HOWELL, and JULIAN REED.
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE BILL
Including DILLON BROS., BERTIE FOWLER, WALTER BROWN and ELLIS SISTERS, FISHER & JOHNSON, GILLETTE SISTERS, ALEXIS & SCHAUL, FIALKOWSKI, Kalatechnoscope.
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
GEORGE FRIEND & CO., EDDIE LEONARD, THE ROYAL ITALIAN BAND, MAJESTIC MUSICAL FOUR, and a score of others.
125TH AND ST.LEXINGTON Ave. 125TH ST.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Ev.at 7:30.
ANOTHER BIG LAUGH PROMOTER.
A capital presentation of L. N. Morris and C. T. Dazey's Comedy of political life in New York,
"RIVAL CANDIDATES."
Presented by the full strength of the Proctor Stock Company, including GEO. SOULE SPENSER, H. D. HAWLEY, AL. ROBERTS, GEORGE BRYANT, WILLIAM HAWLEY, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, ALICE BRAHAM, ETHELLE EARLE, EMMA CAMPBELL, LORETTA HEALY and others. Produced with special scenery from the original models, incidental music, etc.
ENTR'ACTE OFFERINGS.
KENDALL & THOMPSON, GREGORY & LIND, CHARLES R. HARGREAVES, the Kalatechnoscope, and others.
SPECIAL SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
The best in vaudeville, including ELWOOD F. BOSTWICK & CO., ARCHER'S FLYING GIRLS, FRED DUNWORTH, EDWARD R. MAWSON & CO., and a score as good.
23RD ST. WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE. 23RD ST.
CONTINUOUS—12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
SECOND BIG WEEK!
MANSFIELD-WILBUR CO.
Retained for a second week because of their tremendous success in
"THE SHADOW,"
the melodramatic sensation of the vaudeville stage. Presented with special scenery and effects and a powerful cast.
BEATTE FOWLER,
Cleverest monologist in vaudeville.
JOHN AND HARRY DILLON,
Composers and singers, in their latest bits.
THE EXPOSITION FOUR, WOLF & MILTON, BERT WIGGINS, MR. & MRS. JACK HAYMAN, SHANNON & DIXON, FALARDO, DUMOND SISTERS, THE EDGERTONS, Kalatechnoscope, and many others.
IMPORTANT SUNDAY BILL TO-DAY.
MANSFIELD-WILBUR CO., BARNES & WASHBURN, "HER BUSY DAY," THE BACHELOR CLUB, and twenty other big acts.
58TH AND 3RD AVENUE. 58TH ST.
Beginning To-Morrow Matinee, 25c., Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 50c., Sullivan, Harris & Woods offer, and $1.00
THE FATAL WEDDING,
Original cast, including JULIA RALPH, NESTOR LENNON, GERTRUDE HAINES, and her Choir Celestial.
SPECIAL SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
CONTINUOUS FROM 2 TILL 11 P. M.
KENO, WELCH AND MELROSE, SAILOR & BARRARETTO, THE BACHELOR CLUB, MALCOLM SHACKELFORD, and other big acts.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PAIN'S
26TH ANNUAL
CARNIVAL OF FIRE
Thursday, Aug. 25
The Most Wonderful Programme of FIREWORKS Ever offered to the public, including
Fall of Port Arthur
Fairyland Illuminations Ocean Ablaze
PAIN'S DECATUR & FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING

Academy of Music.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Managers. 14th Street & Irving Place.
To-morrow Evening.
Kirke La Shelle's special production of Henry M. Blossom, Jr.'s great comedy,
★
Checkers
WITH
Thos. W. Ross.
Greater Than Ever.
New Features.
PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO E. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
HENRY LEE, GEORGE EVANS, LUCIA AND VIATA, CARLIN & OTTO, GALL

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES

Real Opening of the Season at Hand—First-Nighters Will Be Kept Busy—"Military Mad," "The Isle of Spice," "Jack's Little Surprise," Among the Newcomers.

To-morrow evening is the real beginning of the new theatrical season. Just as was the case last year, a farce at the Garrick is the first play. This time it is "Military Mad," by Leo Ditrichstein. The author also has one of the leading rôles. Rich & Harris, who are producing the farce, have succeeded in getting together an unusually capable company, including, besides Ditrichstein, Ida Conquest, Henry V. Donnelly, Thomas A. Wise, Henry Kolker, Giles Shine, Herbert Ayling, and Edith Barker.

In "Military Mad" Karl Hartwig, formerly German Consul at New York, has retired to his native town of Babelsberg to spend a quiet old age. Miss Lee, the American niece, with a couple of millions and a plentiful desire for excitement, comes to see him. Then the German Army comes to Babelsberg to go through its manoeuvres, and every woman around falls in love with the resplendent, brass-buttoned uniforms. The peace of Herr Hartwig is seriously disturbed. The end of the play is brought about by the events of a sham battle. The cast:

General von Tross	Henry Kolker
Major Kurt von Gunzburg	Brinsley Shaw
Lieutenant Victor von Hobeneck	Leo Ditrichstein
Lieutenant Count Benzberg	William Little
Baron von Gollwitz	Thomas A. Wise
Karl Hartwig	Henry V. Donnelly
Hans, his son	George Henry Trader
Sergeant Krauss	Giles Shine
Private Yanicke	William Parrick
Sergius J. Hoeffer	Charles J. Greene
Vlassack	Herbert Ayling
Sergeant Stembler	Oswald Slade
Hannah	Charles James
Friedrich	John Emerson
Marian Lee	Ida Conquest
Mrs. Winter	Edith Barker
Betty von Hobeneck	Elly Colmer
Mrs. Becker	Jennie Reiffarth
Anna	Amy Lesser
Rose	Florence Thornton
Clara	Elizabeth Emmett
Angele	Margaret Sutherland

To the Majestic Theatre Tuesday evening comes "The Isle of Spice," a musical mixture, which has taken both Chicago and Boston by storm. It ran sixteen weeks at the Globe Theatre in Boston and twenty-three weeks in Chicago. The book is by Allen Lowe and George Stoddard, and the music by Paul Schindler and Ben Jerome. It is said that "The Isle of Spice" is characterized by gorgeous costumes and wonderful stage effects.

As in many another musical comedy, the story concerns a mysterious island in an Eastern sea. This time it is in the China Sea, north of Japan. There is a law here that the Queen Consort, when she reaches the age of thirty, must be confined in the Tomb of Silence. One Queen has already been put there. The second's turn is at hand, when, lo! a United States war balloon drops on the island. The two marines in it are taken for gods by the subjects of King Bompopka. This monarch, being bankrupt, believes them messengers sent to relieve him of his financial troubles. Finally a Lieutenant of the United States Marines lands on the island, meets the young lady who is about to be entombed, falls in love with her, and they marry. Bompopka's financial affairs are happily settled and all is merry. The cast:

Bompopka	Alexander Clark
Lieutenant Harold Katchall	George Fiske
Mickey O'Grady	Herbert Cawthorne
Slubsy Mackinaw	Gilbert Gregory
Kashon	John Hendricks
Konner	James Phelan
Taric	Joseph R. Ketler
Sam Snap	Otto Booker
Teresa	Blanche Buckner
Kasmorta	Matsie Marra
Asbena	Susie Forrester
Trinket	Leslie Leigh
Mother Witch	Alice Yorke
Rickshaw Boys	Stella Maury and Mollie Mack
Cayenna	Jessie Maury
Peppera	Aida Vaugyn
Anchovia	May Kennedy
Sarcasma	Merle Dumont
Tobasconne	Ivy Williams
Radisha	Minnie Woodberry

Arthur Byron will be a star again this week. Thursday evening he will make his appearance in "Jack's Little Surprise," a production which James K. Hackett will make at the Princess Theatre. The play is described as a farce built on American lines, "with neither equivocal situations nor lines of double entendre." Mr. Byron will have the part of Jack Van Allen. Van Allen is a clever young American who is traveling over Egypt in company with his wife, her father, and the latter's young bride. All the story turns around a certain trunk which contains a beautiful Egyptian girl whom Jack's brother-in-law is desirous of smuggling into America.

The first act is laid in Cairo, Egypt. Naturally there is abundant opportunity for scenic display and rich costuming. In addition to Arthur Byron the company will include Charlotte Walker, Eugene E. Eberle, Mortimer Weldon, Frederick Cooly, Maurice Wilkinson, Alonzo Price, Katherine Keyes, Samuel Greene, Louis R. Grisel, and E. L. Doxme.

"Checkers," which made the melodramatic hit of the season last year at the American, and afterward enjoyed a long run at the Academy of Music, will revisit the Academy to-morrow evening. Thomas W. Ross is still playing the title rôle. Dave Braham, Jr., is the tout who furnishes the necessary slang. The opening night will be the occasion, also, of the début of Jane Woodend, wife of the broker, W. R. Woodend, who failed in so spectacular a manner last Winter. Others in the cast are Katherine Mulkins, Harriet Worthington, Wallace Worsley, Charles Willard, and W. H. Clark. "Checkers" will stay many weeks at the Academy.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre will open next Saturday night with "Girls Will Be Girls." It is a musical comedy, with Al Leech as star. W. A. Brady is the manager. Leech will have the part of Professor Ebenezer Hezekiah Dodge. The book was written by Melville Baker and the songs by Joseph Hart. The cast:

Professor Ebenezer Hezekiah Dodge	Al Leech
Abner Sankey	Art Brock
Sheriff Ketchem	Hubert Carthell
Nathan Hanley	Walter Young
Tom Sparrow	John McVey
Marvin Brown	Harry Davies
Henery Sniffins	Oscar Watson
Police Officer Chase	Harry Wilson
Police Officer Hoskins	Ed Schmitt
Madeline Scribner	Lillian Bayer
Martha Young	Helen Marcoot
Lonely Sprouts	Rosa Snyder
Esther Sprouts	Gladys Claire
Brussel Sprouts	Christine Cook

"The White Tigress of Japan" is the mysterious and terrifying name of the melodrama which is to open the American Theatre's season next Saturday night. The play shows scenes in Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria, and St. Petersburg. One of the scenes will show the escape of the Russians from Port Arthur. The heroine is Kinume, Countess of Ogawa, who is known as the "White Tigress of Japan." She is the daughter of an American Ambassador. While on a visit to Russia she is arrested as a spy and banished to Siberia. Finally escaping, she marries the Minister of War in Tokio. The cast:

Kinume	Fanny McIntyre
Raymond Grant	Al Phillips
Paul Starkovitch	John J. Farrell
Amida	Marion L. Shirley
Baron Rothburg	Harry Driscole
London Jack, war correspondent	Fred C. House
General Amano Jinsuke	Benjamin Horning
Koji, rickshaw man	T. Tamamoto
Chang Foo	M. J. Jordan
Boh	Bobby Barry
Hecker	J. Louie Ungerer
O-Yone, geisha girl / Osaka Tomozo	Theo. Kehrwald

"The Game of Life" will be at the Third Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. It is by W. Howard Poole. Among the startling scenes is a realistic stage coach hold-up.

"Dealers in White Women" will be at the New Star Theatre this week. One of the scenes is a sale in a den of fierce African lions, she does a fancy turn as nimbly as if she had the whole floor to herself. Mme. Norelli still tames her leopards to the delight of the spectators.

Manager Parker of the Galveston Flood has introduced several new devices in his spectacle. It is drawing big crowds.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"Common Sense Brackett," by Charles W. Doty, a comparatively unknown American dramatist, has been accepted by Henry W. Savage. He will produce the comedy in the Autumn, with Richard Golden in the leading rôle. Mr. Savage still intends to cling to his resolve to make the Garden Theatre "a home for the works of American playwrights."

Ada Rehan, who is to tour this year under the direction of the Shuberts, will start from England early in September. Rehearsals will begin immediately upon her arrival. Mr. Shubert says he hopes to have a play written for her by George Bernard Shaw.

"The Prince of Pilsen" will open its season at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Sept. 1. Trixie Friganza, Jeanette Bageard, Jess Dandy, and Arthur Donaldson are still in the cast.

Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields have sent "Bird Center" to Peoria, Ill., for its opening. It is based on the cartoons of John T. McCutcheon. After a week of one-night stands it goes to Chicago for a long run at the Grand Opera House.

"The Rogers Brothers in Paris" will make its first appearance this year a week from to-morrow night in Buffalo at the Star Theatre. The show will come to the New Amsterdam Theatre on Sept. 5.

The Bijou Theatre will open on Sept. 19 with the musical play "Mr. Wix of Wickham." Both the book and the score are by Herbert Dowling, with some additional musical numbers by George Everard and Jerome D. Kern.

The new Orpheum Music Hall, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will open on Sept. 3. Beneath the theatre a huge cellar has been laid out in the form of grottos, all opening into a central music hall, where an orchestra of thirty-seven pieces will play. This cellar has been named the "Catacombs."

Lulu Glaser will appear in Rochester next Thursday night in "A Madcap Princess." She will come to the Knickerbocker in this city on Sept. 5.

Nina David, the latest "find" of Robert Grau, will sing her first concert in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 24. Her range is said to be the most wonderful of all the world has ever heard. She comes originally from Mobile, Ala.

Howard Herrick and Frank Eldredge, formerly connected with "The Shepherd King," have resigned, to form a partnership for the production of plays. Their first venture will be Edward E. Rose's dramatization of "Eben Holden."

Nat Goodwin will sail from England on Sept. 7, and will begin rehearsals of his new comedy, "The Usurper," by I. N. Morris, on Thursday, Sept. 15. His New York appearance will be on Nov. 28.

Leslie Leigh, one of the principal comedienes of the "Isle of Spice," will not appear at the opening on Tuesday night. She has been called to the home of her dying father, in Colorado. Her place will be taken by Stella Maury, the understudy.

George M. Cohan has completed the cast for "Little Johnny Jones," which will open at the New York Theatre in October. It includes Jerry J. and George M. Cohan, Helen F. Cohan, Ethel-Levey Cohan, Truly Shattuck, J. Bernard Dyllyn, Sam J. Ryan, Tom Lewis, C. Jack Harrington, and Donald Brian.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

A new stock company will open the Columbia Theatre next Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27. Mrs. Jessaline Rogers has been engaged as the leading woman. Richard Buhler, who starred last season in "Paul Revere," is the leading man. Another in the company is Jessie McAllister, soubrette. The first attraction is "Soldiers of Fortune." The second will be "Andrey," the third "A Gentleman of France," and the fourth "Alice of Old Vincennes." The Columbia has been overhauled since last season.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" will be at the new Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, Sept. 12. William R. Carleton has been engaged for the rôle of General Allen.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein offers to-night this programme: Enigmarelle; the Gasch Sisters, Spadoni, Collins and Hart, Josephine Sabel, Eleanor Falk, Al Waltz and Kartelli, Rice and Prevost, Charles T. Aldrich, the Mysterious Face, and Hill and Sylvani.

On the Madison Square Garden Roof tonight these will appear: Mme. Erminia Tosca, Arthur Conrad, the Two Ashtons, the Alice Alas Trio, Miss Toma Hanlon, Louis Granat, and the Royal Band of Italy.

The New York Reef's Sunday night concert includes the Keeley Brothers, Sinon and Paris, Guerrero, Van Auken and Vannerson, John R. Hardy, Smiri and Kessner, and Ned Wayburn's Girls.

The orchestra of forty musicians playing under the direction of Signor Rocci Ricci give concerts every night at Terrace Garden. They will present a particularly varied programme to-night.

There will be the regular afternoon and evening performances at the Eden Musée.

ACTORS' ALLIANCE BENEFIT.

Lawn Fete Planned for Wednesday—Bishop Potter to Preside.

Mrs. W. Newton Bennington will give a lawn fête on Wednesday at her Bensonhurst home, for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance. She is Second Vice President of the Alliance. Bishop Henry C. Potter has promised to preside. The lawn party will last from 4 to 10 P. M.

The open air entertainment will include scenes from "Ingomar," in which Harry Leighton and Lavinia Shannon will have the two leading rôles of Ingomar and Parthenia. Mathilda Cottrelly and Aimé Abbot will sing and Mrs. Curtis, niece of the late Ward McAllister, will foretell the future happiness or unhappiness of the guests by reading their palms. The instrumental music will be furnished by Waldeman and his Neapolitan Orchestra.

STANGE'S "SALAMMBO" PRODUCED

Kathryn Kidder Appears in the Play at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The first production of Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of Flaubert's "Salammbo" was given at the Stone Opera House in this city to-night, with Frederick Warde and Kathryn Kidder in the leading rôles.

The play was handsomely mounted, and was well received by a good-sized audience. The scene of the play is laid in ancient Carthage, and gives opportunity for a spectacular setting of scenes of a period seldom depicted on the stage.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme of music by the Seventh Regiment Band in Central Park to-day is: "Star Spangled Banner" ..... Key
Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Intermezzo de ballet, "La Belle au bois Dormant" ..... Tschaikowsky
Romance sans paroles, "Simple Aveu" ..... Thome
Selection from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Cornet solo, Fantasie, "Robin Adair" ..... Hartman
Emil Kenaka.
"Processional of the Knights of the Holy Grail," from "Parsifal" ..... Wagner
Rhapsodie, "Espana" ..... Chabrier
Excerpts from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Prevalin, "La Reine de Grand Maman" ..... Gillet
Grand Scene "The Creation" ..... Haydn

In a den of fierce African lions she does a fancy turn as nimbly as if she had the whole floor to herself. Mme. Norelli still tames her leopards to the delight of the spectators.

Manager Parker of the Galveston Flood has introduced several new devices in his spectacle. It is drawing big crowds.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"Common Sense Brackett," by Charles W. Doty, a comparatively unknown American dramatist, has been accepted by Henry W. Savage. He will produce the comedy in the Autumn, with Richard Golden in the leading rôle. Mr. Savage still intends to cling to his resolve to make the Garden Theatre "a home for the works of American playwrights."

Ada Rehan, who is to tour this year under the direction of the Shuberts, will start from England early in September. Rehearsals will begin immediately upon her arrival. Mr. Shubert says he hopes to have a play written for her by George Bernard Shaw.

"The Prince of Pilsen" will open its season at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Sept. 1. Trixie Friganza, Jeanette Bageard, Jess Dandy, and Arthur Donaldson are still in the cast.

Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields have sent "Bird Center" to Peoria, Ill., for its opening. It is based on the cartoons of John T. McCutcheon. After a week of one-night stands it goes to Chicago for a long run at the Grand Opera House.

"The Rogers Brothers in Paris" will make its first appearance this year a week from to-morrow night in Buffalo at the Star Theatre. The show will come to the New Amsterdam Theatre on Sept. 5.

The Bijou Theatre will open on Sept. 19 with the musical play "Mr. Wix of Wickham." Both the book and the score are by Herbert Dowling, with some additional musical numbers by George Everard and Jerome D. Kern.

The new Orpheum Music Hall, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will open on Sept. 3. Beneath the theatre a huge cellar has been laid out in the form of grottos, all opening into a central music hall, where an orchestra of thirty-seven pieces will play. This cellar has been named the "Catacombs."

Lulu Glaser will appear in Rochester next Thursday night in "A Madcap Princess." She will come to the Knickerbocker in this city on Sept. 5.

Nina David, the latest "find" of Robert Grau, will sing her first concert in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 24. Her range is said to be the most wonderful of all the world has ever heard. She comes originally from Mobile, Ala.

Howard Herrick and Frank Eldredge, formerly connected with "The Shepherd King," have resigned, to form a partnership for the production of plays. Their first venture will be Edward E. Rose's dramatization of "Eben Holden."

Nat Goodwin will sail from England on Sept. 7, and will begin rehearsals of his new comedy, "The Usurper," by I. N. Morris, on Thursday, Sept. 15. His New York appearance will be on Nov. 28.

Leslie Leigh, one of the principal comedienes of the "Isle of Spice," will not appear at the opening on Tuesday night. She has been called to the home of her dying father, in Colorado. Her place will be taken by Stella Maury, the understudy.

George M. Cohan has completed the cast for "Little Johnny Jones," which will open at the New York Theatre in October. It includes Jerry J. and George M. Cohan, Helen F. Cohan, Ethel-Levey Cohan, Truly Shattuck, J. Bernard Dyllyn, Sam J. Ryan, Tom Lewis, C. Jack Harrington, and Donald Brian.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

A new stock company will open the Columbia Theatre next Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27. Mrs. Jessaline Rogers has been engaged as the leading woman. Richard Buhler, who starred last season in "Paul Revere," is the leading man. Another in the company is Jessie McAllister, soubrette. The first attraction is "Soldiers of Fortune." The second will be "Andrey," the third "A Gentleman of France," and the fourth "Alice of Old Vincennes." The Columbia has been overhauled since last season.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" will be at the new Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, Sept. 12. William R. Carleton has been engaged for the rôle of General Allen.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein offers to-night this programme: Enigmarelle; the Gasch Sisters, Spadoni, Collins and Hart, Josephine Sabel, Eleanor Falk, Al Waltz and Kartelli, Rice and Prevost, Charles T. Aldrich, the Mysterious Face, and Hill and Sylvani.

On the Madison Square Garden Roof tonight these will appear: Mme. Erminia Tosca, Arthur Conrad, the Two Ashtons, the Alice Alas Trio, Miss Toma Hanlon, Louis Granat, and the Royal Band of Italy.

The New York Reef's Sunday night concert includes the Keeley Brothers, Sinon and Paris, Guerrero, Van Auken and Vannerson, John R. Hardy, Smiri and Kessner, and Ned Wayburn's Girls.

The orchestra of forty musicians playing under the direction of Signor Rocci Ricci give concerts every night at Terrace Garden. They will present a particularly varied programme to-night.

There will be the regular afternoon and evening performances at the Eden Musée.

ACTORS' ALLIANCE BENEFIT.

Lawn Fete Planned for Wednesday—Bishop Potter to Preside.

Mrs. W. Newton Bennington will give a lawn fête on Wednesday at her Bensonhurst home, for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance. She is Second Vice President of the Alliance. Bishop Henry C. Potter has promised to preside. The lawn party will last from 4 to 10 P. M.

The open air entertainment will include scenes from "Ingomar," in which Harry Leighton and Lavinia Shannon will have the two leading rôles of Ingomar and Parthenia. Mathilda Cottrelly and Aimé Abbot will sing and Mrs. Curtis, niece of the late Ward McAllister, will foretell the future happiness or unhappiness of the guests by reading their palms. The instrumental music will be furnished by Waldeman and his Neapolitan Orchestra.

STANGE'S "SALAMMBO" PRODUCED

Kathryn Kidder Appears in the Play at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The first production of Stanislaus Stange's dramatization of Flaubert's "Salammbo" was given at the Stone Opera House in this city to-night, with Frederick Warde and Kathryn Kidder in the leading rôles.

The play was handsomely mounted, and was well received by a good-sized audience. The scene of the play is laid in ancient Carthage, and gives opportunity for a spectacular setting of scenes of a period seldom depicted on the stage.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme of music by the Seventh Regiment Band in Central Park to-day is: "Star Spangled Banner" ..... Key
Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Intermezzo de ballet, "La Belle au bois Dormant" ..... Tschaikowsky
Romance sans paroles, "Simple Aveu" ..... Thome
Selection from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Cornet solo, Fantasie, "Robin Adair" ..... Hartman
Emil Kenaka.
"Processional of the Knights of the Holy Grail," from "Parsifal" ..... Wagner
Rhapsodie, "Espana" ..... Chabrier
Excerpts from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Prevalin, "La Reine de Grand Maman" ..... Gillet
Grand Scene "The Creation" ..... Haydn

INSTRUCTION.

EAGAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
524 BROADWAY, S. E. CORNER SPRING STREET.
A High Grade Commercial School in the Heart of New York's Business District
Easily accessible from all parts of Greater New York, from Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.
Faculty comprises many of the ablest business educators in the United States.
Equipment (all new) superior to that of any other Commercial School in New York or Brooklyn.
Employment facilities the best that money and long experience can provide.
Instruction given in Isaac and Benn Pitman systems of shorthand, "Touch" Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Practice, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, German, French and Spanish.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS—OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
NIGHT SCHOOL begins early, enabling ambitious young men and young women to come to the school at the close of business, receive their instruction at once and depart for home early. Individual instruction can be arranged for at any time between 5 and 8:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
PARENTS who contemplate giving their sons and daughters a thorough business training, and independent young people who are interested, are cordially invited to call and inspect the school and its facilities or to write for particulars. A call at the school is strongly to be advised.
JOHN J. EAGAN, President

An OLD School—a THOROUGH School.
MILLER SCHOOL
1133 B'way, cor. 26th St. N.Y.
Business Course, Employment Dept. | Shorthand Course. The Best School.
Illustrated prospectus and full information sent promptly upon application. Efficient clerks supplied business men. No charge. Phone 2063 Mad. Sq. Chas. M. Miller, Principal.

PACKARD
Means THOROUGH
47TH YEAR begins Sept. 6. Office now open for registration of students.
PACKARD Commercial School
4th Ave. & 23d St. Day and Evening.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR BOYS)
45 West Eighty-first Street.
THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 28TH.
Illustrated catalogue on application.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Princpal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR GIRLS)
108 West Eighty-first Street.
To Primary, College Preparatory Classes. Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 721 St. Nicholas Av.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 259 Lenox Av.
19TH YEAR begins Sept. 23d. Catalog.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 148th St.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 151 Convent Av.
9TH YEAR begins Sept. 22d. Catalog.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91ST ST.
A Day School for Boys. Founded in 1709.
PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Groszmann School for Nervous and Atypical Children; individual attention, expert treatment, modern educational methods, splendid equipment, outdoor sports, ideal location; 500 feet above sea. Address the Groszmann School, "Watchung Crest," Johnston's Drive, Plainfield, N. J.

Glenwood Collegiate Institute, Matawan, N. J.—One of the oldest and best preparatory boys' boarding schools. Primary, Academic, and Commercial Departments. Military drill. A truly home school. Address Prof. C. G. Brower, Principal.

STAMMERING
And all nervous affections of speech corrected. Est. 1880. Send for "Causes and Treatment of Stammering." Also sample copy VOICE TOPICS. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th St.

Emma Willard School, New York, Troy. 91st year. College preparatory, general courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and leading colleges. Schools of Music and Art. For catalogue address Anna Leach, A. M., Prin.

WATCHES. JEWELRY, &C.
A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.
LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
A syndicate is now being formed to underwrite a bona fide gold-mining proposition; a large and quick return will be realized upon the investment. Full particulars will be furnished to those interested. Address Financial, 1,564 B'way.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

DR. W. R. PRYOR SERIOUSLY ILL.

Son of Supreme Court Justice Collapses from Overwork.

Dr. William Rice Pryor, youngest son of Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor and one of the most prominent specialists in obstetrics and gynecology in this country, is seriously ill at St. Vincent's Hospital as the result of a breakdown due to overwork.

About two months ago Dr. Pryor, feeling run down, went to Pike County, Penn., to recuperate. The collapse came after he had performed three operations with the temperature in the room registering 104 degrees, and when he did not improve it was decided to bring him back to this city. The trip was made on Wednesday, Dr. Pryor being accompanied by Dr. C. J. MacGuire of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Much of Dr. Pryor's work, outside of his regular practice, has been among the poor. It was his habit, before asking payment, to ascertain the ability of his patients to pay, and if they were poor no charge was made. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881 and began his practice in this city. He has been a professor of gynecology in the New York Polyclinic Hospital since 1884, a visiting gynecologist at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and a consulting gynecologist at St. Vincent's. He has also written several books on the subject. He is a member of the International Periodical Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association, and the New York Obstetrical Society. He is also a member of the Manhattan Club, the Colonial Club, the New York Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. Pryor has resided for some time at 6 West Eighty-fourth Street. Justice Pryor said yesterday that his son's condition was grave and his chance of recovery slight. His brother, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., has been summoned from his home at Richmond, Va.

UNITED AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

Port Chester Dressmaker to Join Her Wealthy Husband in Butte.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—It has just been learned that Mrs. Cora Langford, who for several years has supported herself by conducting a dressmaking establishment here, has rejoined her husband, from whom she was legally separated about twelve years ago.

Joseph Langford is now a wealthy business man in Butte, Montana, with interests in mines and extensive land holdings. It appears that after a long correspondence he and his former wife met by appointment at Thousand Islands, N. Y., a few days ago. The old love has revived and the pair have agreed to live together again, making their future home in Butte.

They have one daughter, Musetta Langford, who will accompany them to their new home.

Young Smoker Insane, Mother Says.

John Furlong, eighteen years old, of 409 Henderson Street, Jersey City, was taken before Acting Police Justice Ramsom yesterday by his mother. She said he was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and had become insane. He was committed for examination as to his sanity by County Physician Emmons.

INSTRUCTION.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 14th.
Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

EASTMAN SCHOOLS
NEW YORK and POUGHKEEPSIE.
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of Complete Commercial Course. Opening date of Fall term, September 6th. Day and evening sessions. Call or write for catalogue. Address
HENRY V. GAINES, Principal.
119 West 125th St., New York.

DANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE
Danville, Virginia.
A high-grade preparatory school for boys. Incorporated and endowed. Full curriculum, including commercial course. Experienced teachers. Careful moral supervision and physical training. Unbroken health record. Students from twenty-odd States and Porto Rico. A few vacancies for session 1904-5. Handsome year book sent on request.
Summer address, Box 510 Edinburg, Virginia.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.
BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.
The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

Catholic University of Notre Dame, Ind.
Full Courses in Classics, Letters, Economics, and History; Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law; Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; Architecture. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under the age of 13 years, is unique in the completeness of its equipment. The 121st session opens Sept. 12th, 1904. Students of all denominations received; private rooms free. Write or call on Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, 20 City Hall Place, New York City.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th Street,
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

A thorough education for your boy.
IRVING SCHOOL,
35 West 54th St.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
Sanitary School Building,
Gymnasium and Playground.
Classes of Eight.
No home study for boys under fifteen, all lessons being prepared in school.
Year Book on request.

New York University Law School
Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D.
Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Sq., N. Y.

DR. J. SACHS'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE
Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars. Grand Boulevard and 131st St., New York.
COURSES LEADING TO B. A. & B. S.
Engineering, Architecture, Modern Languages, General Science, Pedagogical and Commercial Courses; also a Preparatory Department.
Reopens Sept. 7. BROTHER JEROME, President.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ANGELA,
"URSULINE NUNS."
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.
Chartered by State Regents; only Catholic college for women in Archdiocese of New York. Four-year course, leading to degree of A. B. Catalog on application to Secretary.

URSULINE SEMINARY.—"The Castle," NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Boarding school for young ladies and girls. Catalogue sent on application.

AT The PAINE Uptown BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1931 BROADWAY (cor. West 65th St.) Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, etc., taught day and evening.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS
SEPTEMBER 19-24.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, PLYMOUTH, HOLDERness School for Boys.—We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector.

The Barnard Classes for Girls.—Preparation for College, Library and Kindergarten Schools. Special courses and post-graduate work. Miss OSBORNE, 430 West 118th Street, Morningside Heights.

THE LOCKWOOD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
HEATHCOTE HALL SCARSDALE, N. Y.
(Formerly Mount Vernon, N. Y.)

INGLESIDE FRENCH-ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ludlow-on-Hudson, Yonkers, (half hour from N. Y.) Ideal home school for ten young girls. Healthful location. Exceptional advantages; $400-$600.

St. David's Hall.—For limited number boys; college preparation; new buildings; rapid progress backward boys. Strongly indorsed. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

The Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls, Tarrytown, N. Y. College preparation. Physical Culture, Tennis, Basket-ball. Reopens Sept. 22d.

THE MORRISTOWN SCHOOL, MORRISTOWN, N. J., will reopen Friday, Sept. 30th. New boys and conditioned boys, Thursday, Sept. 29th.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
31 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

THE GARDNER HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
007 5th Av.,
between 48th and 49th Sts.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to President, 41 Butler St.

Mrs. Dishrow's School, Easton, Penn.—Children under 12; special attention to those who are backward.

Private pupils day or evening by college and normal graduate, 410 West 145th St.

MUSICAL.
NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
FORMERLY
ALEXANDER LAMBERT,
DIRECTOR.
REOPENS FOR THE SEASON SEPT. 6.
The N. Y. College has the same plan of instruction as the leading European conservatories. 40 of the most eminent instructors, among them
GEORGE HENSCHEL OF LONDON,
newly engaged to teach exclusively at the college. Messrs. Lambert, H. Wetzler, Kronold, Saar, Gruenewald, Clara Poole King, &c.
Carl Hein, Directors. August Fraemcke.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA
Founded by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber. Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress.
128 E. 17th St., N. Y.
The 20th Scholastic Year begins Sept. 1st.
ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Dupuis Dubois, Jules Falk, Boris L. Tours, Max Spicker, Carl Hein, Albert Ross Parsons, Percy Goetschius, Frank Taft, Mme. Rive-King, Mme. Fursch-Madi, Mme. Katharine Evans von Klenner, Mme. Marie Sidenius Zendt, Mme. Aline Gerard, Mme. Corinne Moncrieff, Mme. Virginia Listemann, Mme. Antonia Sawyer, Mme. Emma Thursby, Mme. Anna Lankow, Mme. Marie Stone Langston, Mme. Marie Decca, Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, Mme. Sara Anderson, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Emma Nevada, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Eames, Mme. Nevada, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Eames, Mme. Nevada, Mme. Sembrich.

SUMMER RESORTS.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

The KITTATINNY
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL IN NOVEMBER
The Paradise of America
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
More than $75,000 expended in improvements and furnishings. Elevators; rooms en suite with bath. Music concerts mornings and evenings. Purest mountain spring water used in hotel. Boating and fishing. Grand walks and drives. Golf and tennis. First-class livery attached. Accommodations for automobile tourists. Write for season rates and booklet, beautifully illustrated. Coaches at all trains. 2½ hours from New York. European restaurant and cafe a feature.
CHARLES E. COPE.

NEW YORK STATE.
Catskill Mountains.

"THE WORLD-FAMED VIEW"
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Is the only Hotel in the Catskills from which the never-to-be-forgotten View of the Hudson River Valley and the river itself is obtainable. Let no one go to Europe to climb the Alps or admire the Beauties of the Rhine until he has first seen this view on a clear day.
AT AN ALTITUDE OF 2,250 FEET A POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT HAS FOR ITS RANGE 12,000 SQUARE MILES. HOTEL LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.
Pure Water from a Spring in the midst of a Spruce Forest.
DAILY RATES, $3.00 & $4.00. | Weekly rate $17.50 to $21.00. Only four hours from N. Y. City.
FOR DAY VISITORS, Table D'Hote Dinner

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Being the first actual circumstance pointing to the abandonment of the idea that Fifth Avenue north of the Mount Sinai Hospital will ever be available for residential purposes, the sale of the block front between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets by William R. Travers possessed features of special interest.

That the collapse of this boom has been deferred so long is perhaps its most remarkable feature and is only to be accounted for by the fact that all of the property from One Hundred and First to One Hundred and Tenth Street has been in the hands of owners whose bank accounts, in most instances, are probably of sufficient size to enable them to view with equanimity the annual onslaught of taxes and interest; and what these two items represent, particularly when vacant property purchases have been made at the top of the market, many an owner will sorrowfully testify.

Undertaken at the height of the excitement which followed Mr. Carnegie's buying at Nintieth to Ninty-second Street, this buying north of the Mount Sinai block rested only upon the broadest and most indefinite of Fifth Avenue arguments—that there was only so much of the city's fashionable thoroughfare facing Central Park, that the city's tendency was constantly northward, that the fine residences must be built somewhere and that eventually this would he the place. This view of the situation has been borne out only partially by the history of the blocks between Mr. Carnegie's new house and One Hundredth Street, and the absolute fallacy of it is apparently about to be conclusively demonstrated with the blocks north of the hospital.

There has been scarcely a single development of the last five years that has brightened to any degree the prospect that this territory would ever he in demand for residential purposes. Wealthy men in picking out sites, as well as the speculative builders who supply and even anticipate the demand for made-to-order mansions, have steadily shown a disposition to seek the side streets in the Fifties and Sixties in preference to clinging to Fifth Avenue when the latter altcrnative meant going a mile or a mile and a half further north. In this tendency toward centralization, which led to the tearing down of a good many old dwellings and some flats, the Fifth Avenue owners north of One Hundredth Street found a grain of comfort, for it made the flathouse neighborhood, upon which their hoidings backed up, appear less of a menace, but they seemed to disregard wholly the difference between the removal of a few flats in an otherwise residential neighborhood and the creation of a new private-house district up against a solid background of inferior structures. And whatever hope of the latter possibility may have existed has been completely shattered within the last year, when along Madison Avenue and in the side streets many new flats have been built, encroaching much more closely upon the Fifth Avenue block fronts.

Mr. Travers is said to have paid $230,000 for the lots which he has just sold. The price in the present transaction has not become known, hut according to one thoroughly familiar with the deal, is such that the property can be resold at figures that will admit of profitable apartment house improvement. "The inside lots in that block front can be resold at prices no higher than those on Delancey Street," is his way of putting it—a remark which compels some attention, if for no other reason than that it is a new way of stating upper Fifth Avenue values.

The greater part of current business still represents professional activity involving the cheaper classes of property, although the purchase of lots cn Fifty-second Street, near Park Avenue, by private house builders and the big trade by which Randolph Guggenheimer gets a new mercantile building on Twenty-first Street in exchange for several scattered holdings furnished some items of interest to the week's reports. The sale of a half interest in the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street to the United States Realty Company is not, as far as can be learned, preliminary to any building operation, and the transaction seems to indicate nothing more than a willingness on the part of the Century Realty Company to share with others the cost of carrying so valuable a parcel until its permanent improvement has been determined upon.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Henry Morgenthau 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2. Mr. Morgenthau has bought, through the same brokers, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 30 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have also sold for B. M. Baruch to Joseph Ullman, for about $75,000, the five-story American basement dwelling with extension 351 West Eighty-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive, on lot 23 by 100.8.

B. B. Hampton is the buyer of the dwelling 326 West One Hundred and First Street, sold last week through the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company.

Sale of Spring Street Building.

Sol Stern has sold for Ludwig and Eugenie Rotschild the two five-story store and loft buildings, on plot 75 by 100, at 113 to 117 Spring Street. The property has been held at $300,000 and it is understood that the price in the present sale is close to that figure.

Upper Eighth Avenue Deals.

M. Bagebuhr has sold for a client to Lazard Kahn the five-story flat 2,856 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Levy Brothers have sold for a Mr. Dalfini the five-story flat with stores 2,997 Eighth Avenue to L. Picard; also, 242 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a four-story flat.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Almanda Ferrero to a client for occupancy 100 West Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 17 by 102.2.

Mary McElhenny has sold to A. Bruder 74 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 100.11.

Upper East Side Transactions.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from Mary Taher 333 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 102.2; also, from Henry Kraft, 142 and 144 East Eighty-fourth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 102.2.

John Linscot has sold for Jacob Deutsch to Maier Brothers the five-story flat 319 East Seventieth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Cuozzo & Gagliano have sold for Vincent Fuht 311 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Mary Trimble has sold 110 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Leases on West 27th Street.

John P. Coffey has rented for County Clerk Thomas L. Hamliton the three-story dwelling 351 West Twenty-seventh Street, for a term of years, to Edward Elliot Trautwein; also, for E. Geron to O. Charles Meyer & Co. the first loft in the building at 251 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. the five-story tenement 533 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Purchase of Brook Avenue Parcel.

D. Rosenberg has sold 1,472 Brook Avenue for Joseph Hyde, to Siegel & Rosenberg.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for a Mr. Carroll the two-family dwelling 134 Prospect Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Dunkil, the plot on the east side of Boston Road, near Prospect Avenue, 52 by 112.

Buyers for Brooklyn Properties.

Stokes & Knowies have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 460 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 91, a three-story, frame double flat, for R. H. Albro; also, 467 Quincy Street, 16 by 100, a two-story brownstone dwelling, for R. O'Connor.

Smith of the publishing firm of Street & Smith, forty-three acres at Bernardsville, N. J. This property, which was at one time owned by the late George I. Seney, is situated on the Old Mendham Road, with frontages on Chestnut Avenue and Seney Drive, and overlooks the grounds of the Somerset County Polo Club. It is Mr. Smith's intention to remove the old buildings now on the iand and erect a costly modern residence for his own occupancy.

New Houses at East Elmhurst.

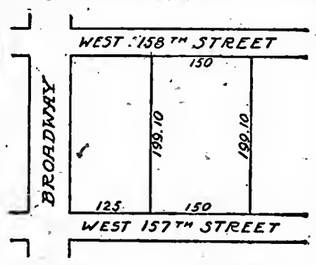
Ground was broken this week for two more dwellings on the East Elmhurst tract belonging to the Bankers' Land and Mortgage Corporation. These houses are to be built hy recent buyers. A contract has been given out for the construction of a pier which will extend out 200 feet into Flushing Bay.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The sale of 456 Broadway on Monday afforded further evidence of the absolute lack of demand for property in the older mercantile district. This parcel, consisting of a five-story building on a full lot, adjoining the southeast corner of Grand Street, elicited no bid better than one of $90,000 from the plaintiff, which figure was something over $14,000 less than the incumbrances.

Of the remaining offerings in the list, only two were bought by disinterested parties—the dwelling at 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, for $11,225, and the tenement at 353 West Thirty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue, for $16,250.

In this week's list apparently the only item that possesses any attraction from a speculative point of view is the foreclosure sale of the parcel shown in the following diagram. These twelve lots will he sold on Wednesday by Auctioneer Day, to satisfy a judgment of about $70,000.



What with only five offerings listed, three of which affect Bronx properties, business for the next few days in the salesroom promises to make a new low record.

Mortgage Forty-eight Years Old.

One of these five parcels that make up next week's schedule is to he sold to foreclose a mortgage that was made forty-eight years ago. The property is the three-story dwelling at 118 East Thirty-eighth Street. Sidney Oaksmith owned the house in 1856, and mortgaged it to Thomas E. Lyde for $3,500 at 7 per cent. interest. With one intervening transfer, the property came into the possession of the Dodge family, its present owners, in 1859. The mortgage has been assigned several times to various investors, and had been reduced to $1,200, while the rate of interest has been cut down from 7 per cent. to 5.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 310 mortgages, for $5,088,366, of which 156, for $2,108,691, were at 6 per cent.; 1, for $1,000, was at 5½ per cent.; 102, for $1,165,275, were at 5 per cent.; 41, for $1,687,500, were at 4½ per cent., and 9, for $123,900, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 224 mortgages, for $2,901,253, of which 81, for $778,600, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $794,303, were at more, and 41, for $1,283,350, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.
By Joseph P. Day.

38th St, 118 East, s s, 223.8 ft e of 4th Av, 14x98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee; due on judgment, $1,536.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.
By Joseph P. Day.

157th St, n s, running through to 158th St, 125 ft e of Broadway, 150x199.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee; due on judgment, $60,426.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.
By James L. Wells.

Colnmbus Av, n s, 50 ft w of Lincoln St, Van Nest, 25x100; foreclosure sale, J. Addison Young, referee; due on judgment, $1,662.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Morris Av, 649, w s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 25x100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee; due on judgment, $4,889; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.
By Joseph P. Day.

King's Bridge Road, n e sids, 175 ft n w of Madison Av, 25x186x21.6x174, vacant; foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee; due on judgment, $1,296.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

240th St, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19.6x44; T. Ames, Sterling Av, Yonkers, owner; W. S. Irving, 237th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

137th St, n s, 175 ft e of Alexander Av, for a five-story brick academy, 35x80; Ursuline Convent, owner; A. Arctander of 520 Willis Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 119 East 70th St, to a four-story brick dwelling; Anna P. Kelly of 34 East 69th St, owner; A. N. Allen of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 20.

FULTON ST, w s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Wakefield; James W. Hunt and others to Thomas J. Reynolds..... Nom.

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Jane St, 39.4x70.10x43.6x93.3; Harris Ratner to Hyman B. Goldberg; (mtg $52,500,) other consideration and 61,100

GREENWICH ST, 321, e s, 28.3x100x 27.10x100; Margaretta P. Barnes to Blakeslee Barnes, Jr., and another, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

LOTS 28 and 29, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Parzia La C. Botta ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, 10, e s, 21.9x30.6x23.1x36.7; J. M. Gitterman, referee, to Louis Golde.. 7,000

OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Cotona Av, 23x98.9x23x98.11; William C. Bergen to Solomon Greenberg, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

PLOT 19, map of Clason Point, containing 4 25-100 acres; Plot 18, same map, containing 8 2-100 acres; Nicholaus Siems to James M. Davis, other consideration and 100

PLOT 19, map of Clason Point, containing 4 25-100 acres; Plot 18, same map, containing 8 2-100 acres; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, runs e 58.11 x s 25.11 x w 41.5 x w 24.4 x n 10.8; Washington Av, e s 25 ft s of the line between Lots 56 and 57, map of Morrisania, 25x124.4x25x123.8; Fordham Av, s e s, Lot 73, same map, 169x259x172x258; 3d Av, n e corner of 170th St, runs n e 50 x s e 93 x s 50 x w 99.10; 3d Av, n e corner of 170th St, runs n e 189 x s e 239 x n e 130 x s 340 x w 390; also lands at Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, N. Y.; De Witt C. Flanagan to the Zeltner Brewing Company ..... Nom.

ROBBINS AV, e s, Lot 279 and part of Lot 276, map of Wilton, &c., 50x155; William Ehling to Annuccio Santini, (mtg $7,500) 10,000

WEST END AV, w s, 189.4 ft n of 176th St, 21.6x40x irregular; Margaretta P. Barnes to Blakeslee Barnes, Jr., and another, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

VYSE ST, 1,488, e s, 25x100; Magdalena Frees to Henry E. Blankmeyer, other consideration and 100

2D AV, w s, part of Lot 1,135; map of Wakefield, 27.4x105; Benjamin Morje to Emma Sprague ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, 27.4x105; Emma Sprague to Ernest Ames ..... Nom.

4TH ST, w s, 150 ft n of Willard Av, runs n 50x w 437x s w 101.1x e 351x n 50x e 100; George W. Lockwood to Ernest 100

4TH ST, w s, 150 ft n of Willard Av, runs n 50x w 437x s w 101.1x e 351x n 50x e 100; William K. Jacobs to George W. Lockwood, other consideration and..... 100

4TH ST, s w corner of 157th St, 114x205, Wakefield; Fremont Realty Company to Natale Mocco, other consideration and.. 100

7TH AV, 3, e s, 21x35; Pauline Glatz to the St. Vincent's Hospital..... 16,673

8TH AV, 2,454, e s, 25x100; Jacob Kalmus to George Heinlein, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

11TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 94.10; Sarah Rothfeld to the Minsker Realty Company, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

18TH ST, n s, Lots 48 and 49, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 50x114; Hugh McGuire to Annie McGuire ..... Nom.

29TH ST, 545 West, 16.8x98.9; Christian Krug to Sophie Krug..... Nom.

47TH ST, 133 to 137 West, 60x100.4; William H. Livingston to 135 West Forty-seventh Street, other consideration and.. 100

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; Morris Goldberg to Edward R. Cole, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

52D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.5; Century Realty Company to Charles Brendon, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and 100

60TH ST, 220 East, 20x100.5; Gabriel Davis to Albert Mando, quitclaim ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 421 to 425 East, 62x63.8x62x 72.11; Sophie Hoffberg and others to Aaron Forman and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John Marquardt to Sigmund Leroy, ½ part, all title.3 ..... Nom.

82TH ST, s s, 230.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.11x 100.8; Katharina Marger to Nannette Boerckel, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Miriam King to Harry Hardesty, (mtg $6,200,) other consideration and 100

101ST ST, 317 East, 20x100.11; Isaac Joel to Louis Levin, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtgs $28,500,) other consideration and 100

112TH ST, 313 and 315 East, 54x100.11; Moses J. Siegel and another to Jacob Bobrow, (mtg $13,750,) other consideration and 100

137TH ST, 259 West, 18x99.11; Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, to West Side Savings Bank 15,000

137TH ST, 257 West, 18x99.11; Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, to West Side Savings Bank 15,000

141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Beckman Av, 25x91.8x25x93.5; Gottioh E. Groezinger to Carl Schaible, (mtg $15,600)..... Nom.

141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Beckman Av, 25x91.8x25x93.5; Carl Schaible to Gottioh E. Groezinger, (mtg $15,500)..... Nom.

Mortgages Recorded.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMES, Ernest, to Benjamin Morge; 2d Av, w s, part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

AMES, Ernest, to the Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church; 4th St, w s, 150 ft n of Willard Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 8,000

BLANKMEYER, Henry E., to Catharine C. Hill; Vyse St, 1,488, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

BOBROW, Jacob, to Moses J. Siegel; 112th St, 313 and 315 East, prior mtg $13,750, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,250

BOERCKEL, Nannette, to the German Savings Bank; 89th St, s s, 230.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BOERCKEL, Nannette, to Katharina Mager; 89th St, s s, 230.11 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years..... 6,000

BRENDEN, Charles, to Century Realty Company; 52d St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,750

BRENDEN, Charles, to Century Realty Company; 52d St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $75,750, 1 year, 6 per cent. 54,000

DAVIES, James M., to Nicholaus Siems; public road, s w s, plot 19, map of Clason Point, contains 4 25-100 acres; also plot 18, map of Clason Point, contains 8 2-100 acres, 3 years..... 15,000

DIX, Morgan, and others to Samuel V. D. White St. Nicholas Av, e s, at corner lot, block between 114th and 115th St, due March 14, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

FORMAN, Aaron, and another to Sophie Hoffberg and another, 74th St, 421 to 425 East, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

GREENBERG, Solomon, to William C. Bergen; Oakland Pl, n s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, installments, 6 per cent. 700

KOLESZAR, Lizzie, and another to Charles Steiner; 78th St, 315 and 317 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $20,000, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent each..... 2,500

MINSKER REALTY COMPANY to Isaac Rothfeld; 11th St, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $25,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 10,000

O'CONNELL, Sarah, to Max Hirsch, kind; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av; also land in Yonkers, ¼ part, all title, due July 20, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

RAY, Martin H., to David H. Ray; 182d St, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, due July 12, 1904, 4 per cent..... 900

RECTOR, Charles E., to the North American Trust Company, trustee; 44th St, 162 West; also 44th St, 170 West, installments, 6 per cent, notes..... 120,000

SANTINI, Annuccio, to William Ebling; Robbins Av, w s, being Lot 279 and part of Lot 276, map of Wilton, &c., 5 years 7,500

WARD, Martha J., and another to Walter H. Stewart, trustee; 11th Av, n w corner of 36th St; also 37th St, s s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, demand..... 25,416

Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 181st St, 48x—; Church E. Gates & Co. against Samuel Kreizvogel, owner; D. Halfenberg and Samuel Kreizvogel; contractors 1,019

2D ST, 222 to 234 East; Levin & Meyer Contracting Company against the St. John the Baptist Foundation and others, owners and contractors..... 1,501

9TH ST, 617 East; Patrick Galligan Company against Louis Levin, owner; Louis De Lorenzo, contractor..... 210

47TH ST, 133 to 137 West; A. Schwoerer & Son against William H. Livingston, owner and contractor..... 4,176

102D ST, 213 East; Rosman & Klein against Abraham Goldschlag, owner and contractor 496

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; Ike Nussbaum against Henry Gordon and others, Aug. 13, 1904. $1,010

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 63 ft n of 166th St, 37x70; Mary E. Fairmother against Paul L. Roenne and another; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Peter Condon.

FULTON AV, e s, 55 ft n of 168th St, 27x96.10; James T. Barry against Henrietta A. Ralph, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Barley.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100.8 ft n of 163d St, 75x 125; Henry L. Mneller and others against John McGrath and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Robert Kuenert.

3D AV, 4,006; Fanny Rosenblum against Samuel Aaron and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Well Eschwege & Schalick.

142D ST, 441.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; John Stothers against Charlotte Horowitz and another, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, Uriah W. Tompkins.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Incorporated to-day:

Alaska Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. E. Boyd, Nome, Alaska; W. H. Duval, E. D. Church, and John Englis, New York.

Butler Brothers Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Walter Butler, Cooley Butler, and E. F. Dodson, New York.

Hays & Randolph Company, Yonkers, (merchandise;) capital, $50,000. Directors—M. J. Hays and Frank Conley, Yonkers, and C. F. Randolph, New York.

Brooklyn Southern Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. S. Catlin and C. A. Paul, Bridgeport, Conn., and E. C. Jackson, New York.

White Diamond Water Company, Harlem; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. L. Zerbe, H. G. Lambert, and W. N. Elbert, New York City.

Ten Dollar and Fifteen Dollar Shop; Goldsmith & Co., New York, (tailors;) capital $30,000. Directors—Joseph Goldsmith, David Greenthal, and Simon Goldsmith.

Wells Novelty Company, Syracuse; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. J. Wells, B. L. Wells, and B. B. Aylesworth, Syracuse.

Nathan & Howitz Company, New York, (importers;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Herbert Nathan and W. C. Howitz.

New York Art Leather Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Van Pett, F. W. Reihmer, and Derby Crandall, New York.

Star Outfitting Company, New York, (wearing apparel;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. H. Cohen, Pittsfield, Mass.; David Cohen, New York, and H. W. Kaplan, Amsterdam.

Davis-Nicholson-Muller Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—G. H. Davis, T. G. J. Nicholson, and E. M. Muller, New York.

The Forge Machine Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. J. Pearson, Consining; T. P. McGlyn, H. B. Hays, Montclair, N. J.

S. and P. Chair Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. P. Patterson, Haverhill; F. E. Schrenkeisen, A. I. Schrenkeisen, New York.

Consolidated Consumers' Company, New York, (dry goods;) capital, $1,000. Directors—R. K. Pierce, J. F. Raymond, New York; F. M. Elms, Montclair, N. J.

Hepner Toilet Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. Bass, J. Bass, and W. Hepner, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. A. Neracher, Warren, Ohio.

HOLLAND.—Palmer Collins, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—W. D. Ccombs, Washington.

GILSEY.—William F. Hoover, Lima, Ohio.

VICTORIA.—L. W. Hudson, Kentucky.

WOLCOTT.—T. H. Whitsemore, New Haven; A. B. Scott, Philadelphia.

PLAZA.—The Rev. John H. Fleming, Dedham, Mass.

SAVOY.—Joseph Basch, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL.—Prof. H. Gautier, Paris; Col. Macdonald and Judge Richardson, Ottawa.

HOFFMAN.—John B. Minor, Richmond; James E. Pope, Jackson, Tenn.

NAVARRE.—George Kerr, Milwaukee.

RAPID WESTWARD GROWTH OF FORTY-SECOND STREET

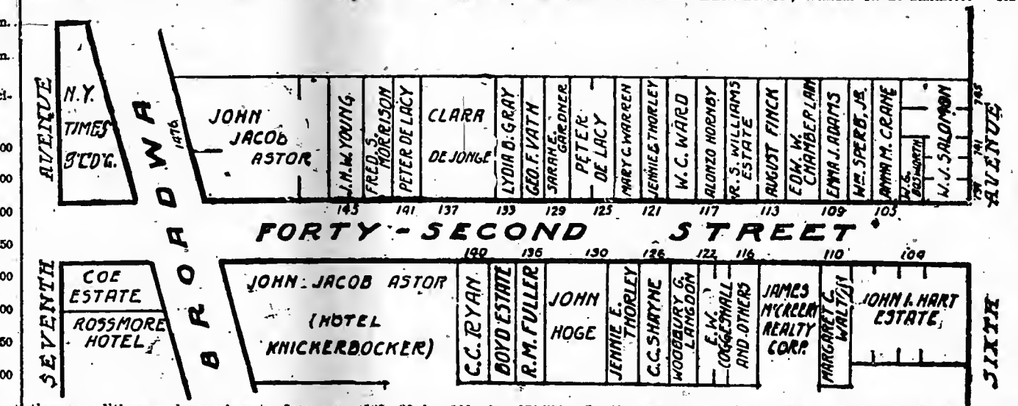
Region of Activity and Future Development Now Extends to Eighth Avenue—High Prices Paid Between Sixth Avenue and Times Square.

Whether the building of the subway was primarily responsible for the rapid growth of the Times Square neighborhood has always been a debatable question, many maintaining that, subway or no subway, it was a natural line of development and that it had shown marked tendencies in that direction before the building of the underground road had been definitely assured.

Be that as it may, it is certain that the firm establishment of the new centre at Times Square has virtually added two blocks to Forty-second Street, or, to state the fact more exactly, has made the active, busy portion of that thoroughfare two blocks longer. For years the stretch between Sixth and Fourth Avenues had no lack of tenants for its stores and offices owing to its proximity to the Grand Central Station and the constant stream of travel between that terminal and the west side elevated road. Similarly the block to the west connecting Broadway and Sixth Avenue enjoyed a large amount of traffic, but of smaller volume than the two blocks to the east. The growth of the Broadway and Forty-second Street neighborhood, however, has done much toward equalizing other hand, that what is lost in this way will be more than counterbalanced by gains in other directions. It is hardly probable that what might be termed Grand Central Station trade is of larger volume than that of the added thousands who will use Forty-second Street to reach the subway station either at Park Avenue or Times Square. Forty-second Street's growth as a business thoroughfare—that is, as the up-town centre of important financial and commercial interests—has only just begun. It was not long ago that the Lincoln was the only bank established there. To day there are eight financial institutions in the same territory.

If anybody has any misgivings as to the future of Forty-second Street, they have not been apparent in the steady advances in real estate prices—even when the subway contractors were doing their worst. The block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, facing Bryant Park and the Public Library, is largely leasehold property, owned by the Gerry and Hoffman estates; between Sixth Avenue and Broadway—shown in the accompanying diagram—there have been a sufficient number of recent transactions to give some idea of the present scale of values.

C. C. Shayne paid $150,000 last year for 126 West Forty-second Street, one of the buildings included in his store. This showed a substantial advance over the $112,500 paid in 1902 for No. 117 by Messrs. Harris & McKee, who have since resold the property. A typical deal in 1901 showed still lower figures in the transfer of No.



these conditions and promises to do more, until the block between Sixth Avenue and Broadway becomes, not only at night but throughout the entire day, the most traveled bit of crosstown thoroughfare in the city, with possible exceptions of the dry goods blocks on Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets.

The second block on Forty-second Street, which may be said to owe its rehabilitation wholly to growth of the Times Square neighborhood, is that between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. When the theatrical stampede northward began about four years ago managers were not slow to realize the possibilities of this block, with the result that there are along it to-day the entrances of seven playhouses—said to be a larger number than may be found within the same area anywhere in the world.

With some relief from their troubles of the last three years in the shape of the subway's upheavals and depressions, Forty-second Street merchants have begun to ask whether the underground road is going to be of any benefit to them proportionate to the losses which they have sustained during the period of its construction. Their chief cause for concern seems to be that a great many persons who heretofore have been obliged to pass along Forty-second Street to and from the Grand Central Station will not have to do so in the future, and that for the possibilities of trade thus diverted it will be slight compensation to know that several hundred thousand daily are being carried through Forty-second Street thirty or forty feet down in the ground. There is unquestionably some basis for this contention, but it is reasonnhly certain, on the

129, 20 by 100, for $71,500. In the same year 103 West Forty-second Street, 20 by 75, was sold for $81,000, although the fact that it a "key" to the Sixth Avenue corner accounts for the comparatively higher figure. Evans's northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, a plot of about 4,500 square feet, Walter J. Salomon paid $350,000 early this year.

To go back to 1891 shows the purchase of what is now the site of a seven-story building, owned by the James McCreery Realty Corporation. The consideration was $243,500. Besides the three lots on Forty-second Street, however, the deal covered two abutting lots on Forty-first Street, so that making even a modest allowance for the latter the valuation of the Forty-second Street lots could not have been more than $60,000 each. Looking at this figure and then at some of the more recent ones already quoted, it is difficult to question the view recently expressed by the appraiser for one of the larger insurance companies that "within a very few years any lot on Forty-second Street, between Park and Seventh Avenues, will be worth $250,000."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWARD J. MACKSEY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an execution for $748 against Edward J. Macksey, café, at Pearl and Fulton Streets, in favor of Courseu & Co., and the Sheriff removed the stock of wines and liquors. Edward A. Dill, who is said to be a partner, was not served with the summons in the suit. They bought the place in February last, paying, it was said, $4,700 for the lease, and opened it in March. It is said that there is a chattel mortgage of $6,000 on the fixtures.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS SEIFF.—Morris Seiff, an agent, residing at 528 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,964 and nominal assets of $3,877 in outstanding accounts. The liabilities are principally for upholstery goods, lace curtains, &c., and among the creditors are George Brooks's Son Company, $577; E. H. Godshalk Company, $564; Armure Tapestry Mills, $310; National Tapestry Company, $48, all of Philadelphia, and Lawson Brothers, New York, $279.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 20, the first names being that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, Henry—N. H. Cohan	$50
ARNOLD, George W.—Oscar M. Lipton Company	121
BIDWELL, John—Columbia Cab Company	38
BEATTIE, Thomas J., and David Lowman—P. W. Cullinan, as Commissioner.	1,822
BURFIEND, Frederick D. and Frederick H.—W. L. Suydam	848
CLARENDON, James H.—A. Godwin	473
DOUGLAS, H. Howard; Frederick F. Lacey, Ralph F. Lacey, Ralph L. Spencer, and Horace M. Russell—Johnstone Advertising Agency	437
DOUGLAS, H. Howard; Frederick F. Lacey, Ralph F. Lacey, Ralph L. Spencer, and Horace M. Russell—Johnstone Advertising Agency	436
DOHERTY, Mary—Adams Dry Goods Company	100
FUMAGALLI, Arthur—A. Zanmatti	73
FOX, Mary—Columbia Cab Company	21
HERMAN, Solomon—A. Falk	2,441
HENDERSON, William—N. B. Smith	502
CRANDALL & LANE, Inc.—R. E. Jackson	698
LOUGHRAN, Patrick—P. W. Cullinan, as Commissioner	1,822
KING, Harry H.—W. P. Logan	208
OPPENHEIMER, Henry—D. B. Powell and others	525
ROSOFF, Jacob—S. Epstein	76
REDPATH, Sadie E.—Simpson Crawford Company	34
STABELL, George V., D. Kahn, and others	100
THOMPSON, Harry E.—H. C. Ryan	480

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

DE WALTOFF, Dayre—D. S. Brown & Co., Feb. 17, 1899	71
LOWRY, Richard, and Julius Wolff—E. Rudolph and another, Nov. 19, 1894	179

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Capt. Dillard H. Clark, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

First Lieut. William M. Reno, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the meeting of the American Electro Therapeutic Association, to be held in St. Louis, Sept. 1.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon, is detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the meeting of the American Rontgen Ray Society to be held in St. Louis, Sept. 9 to 13.

Major F. G. Godson, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed three visits per month from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Wright, Washington, on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. William C. Wren, Quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, vice Capt. Eugene O. Fecht, signal corps.

First Lieut. Robert C. Fry, First Cavalry, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence granted: Major Chase W. Kennedy, Sixteenth Infantry, two months, to take effect after Manassas manoeuvres; Major Harry A. Leonhauser, Twenty-first Infantry, three months, from Sept. 7; Capt. Edward Croft, Second Infantry, two months, from Sept. 1.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Reid is detached as aide on staff of Rear Admiral Wise on the Minneapolis and ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 10. Midshipman C. C. Moses is detached from the Concord and ordered to the Buffalo. Midshipman R. M. Griswold is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to the Amphitrite and dnty at naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Surgeon R. M. Kennedy is detached from the naval hospital New York and granted sick leave for one month.

Paymaster W. A. Merritt is ordered to dnty as pay officer at Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Paymaster P. V. Mohun is detached as pay officer and storekeeper at Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to Washington, Sept. 30, for examination for retirement.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived: Macdonough, at Norfolk; Lawrence, at Hampton Roads; Solace, at San Francisco.

Sailed: Dolphin, from Bar Harbor for Portsmouth, N. H.; Minneapolis, Columbia, and Prairie, from Boston for Newport; Hartford, Whipple, Hull, Hopkins, Truxtun, and Worden, from Boston for Potomac River.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt & Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Symphony organ, self-playing attachment; mahogany, Gothic design; White & Wilcox; 8 full sets reeds

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Price..... $850,090
Say. Bank Mortgage 4½%, $450,000

12½-story fireproof apartment hotel; 100 feet front, on most expensive street west side; leased to ons tenant for 21 years, $60,000 per year above all expenses.
Owner will consider lots or nearby country estate, capable of improvement, in exchange as part payment.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave.

GREENWICH ST.

Best investment proposition in this section, near Franklin St.; absolutely guaranteed net income 10 per cent.; price, $185,000; mortgage $80,000, 4 per cent.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Avs.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000.
ANOTHER, also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental, almost $15,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

$8,000 Cash.—6-story corner; $21,500; 20 families; rent, $2,600. Nebeling, 432 W. 125th St.

East Side.

4-story single flat, near Madison Av.; 7 rooms and bath; hot water; $2,000 cash needed; price, $12,000; lot is worth the money.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,000. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

East Side, Below 14th St.—For sale, 40 feet front by —, through the block; $25,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

3d Av., near 116th St. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $36,000; easy terms.
E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fonrteen-room tenement, $28,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "B," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,820. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

Below 14th Street.

MYRON W. ROBINSON,
Real estate agent, mortgages, insurance, management of estates.
377 BROADWAY.

West Side.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT,
186TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
3-story and basement, modern private houses, on easy terms; price, $9,000.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty St.

A CHANCE.
282 WEST END AV., (73D ST.)
I offer at sacrifice this choice 4-story dwelling. Must be sold. Superb view of Drive and River. Particulars and permit only from
J. HAMILTON HUNT,
2,768 Broadway, (106th St.)

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 169 WEST 54TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator bachelor apartment house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

12% NET INCOME.

High class Apartment; best location, near Riverside Drive; excellent repair; price $135,000; savings bank mortgage $85,000, 4½; actual guaranteed rents, no vacancies, $13,200.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave.

Private Residence.

302 West 103d St., 11 rooms, 2 baths, in perfect order; 20x60x100; one block from underground station; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

20% Annual Income.

High class apartment House near Riverside Drive; bargain to quick buyer; price $110,000; mortgage $84,500; guaranteed rental, no vacancies, $11,250. INVESTGATE THIS SURE.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave.

Amsterdam Av. Corner.

100 feet on avenue; Stores and Apartments; price $135,000; mortgage $75,000, 4½ per cent.; actual guaranteed rents $13.50.
CHOICEST BARGAIN ON AVENUE.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Avs.

TO BUILDERS.
Lots now in demand, Harlem, west side; reasonable prices. The Abrams Realty Co.,
S. E. Cor. Lenox Av. and 138th St.

ASK caretaker to show you
NO. 202 WEST 131ST ST.,
three-story private house; open plumbing, &c.
JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

West 39th St.—5-story, 4-family, 14 rooms on floor, 25x38x100; guaranteed rents, $2,244; price, $20,000; mtge., $12,000, 5 per cent., 5 years.
N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Amsterdam Av., above 72d St.—Five-story triple flat, 2 stores, $40,000; rent, $4,300; can increase to $4,464; only $7,000 cash required; bargain. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

Private house, West 97th St.; big bargain; $14,000; 15% investment; exceptional opportunity; easy terms. Natkins & Co., 104th St., Columbus Av.

DWELLING, 119th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 18.9x100; 3-story; latest improvements; about $20,000; easy terms. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

142d St., near 7th Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $26,500; bargain.
E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

A 4-story American basement dwelling, West 94th St.; $15,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

A 5-story triple flat, 117th St., near 8th Av.; $33,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstone house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

FOR SALE.
NO. 20 JOHN ST.
EUGENE L. CLARKSON, 31 Nassau St.

Have few desirable private houses for sale west of Central Park at reasonable prices; principals only. Address Principal, 1,496 2d Av.

5th Av. triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

West 19th.—4-family flat; rent, $2,960; price, $27,000; terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

West 17th St.—12-room flat, $24,000. Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

West 16th St.—Two 5-story flats, $35,000; little cash. Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Flat, near subway station; rent, $4,158; price, $36,500; $4,000 cash. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Five-story flat, West 62d St., $28,500; sale or exchange. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

West 155th St.—Double flat, $30,000; good speculation. Chas. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A plot 70x100, 29th St., 7th Av.; price, $60,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Washington Heights.

A. —— $15,250 ——
Buys a 3½-story high-stoop dwelling; 2 baths; open plumbing; beautiful location.
—— $16,500 ——
Secures beautiful 3-story and basement dwelling; very modern; select location; beautiful order.
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., cor. 145th.

A five-story three-family, all improvements; price $31,000; mort., $18,750; rents, $3,400.
Five-story three-family modern, 33d St.; price, $40,500; mort., $25,000; rents, $4,300.
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Big Bargain.—3-story brick house, 8 rooms, beside store; old stand; good bargain; 2 acres good land; 25 fruit trees; spring water runs to house and barn; on Main St. in village. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Handsome residence, Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Following the best type of early English architecture, we have just completed a large center hall house of most interesting detail. Hall and library are in Flemish ash, with great hooded fireplace and beam ceiling. Quaint wooden shields carved on the beam ends, wrought in art glass windows and hammered in old brass chandeliers, suggest the days of knight errantry. Decorations are red buckram. A unique feature is the den, with its old style finish and window seat. Dining room is in weathered ash, "mission" details; cabinets, fireplace, plate rail and beam ceiling. Decorated in English pigskin. Spacious conservatory off. All parquet floors in first story. Second floor has four large bedrooms, with pretty floral decorations, finished in white enamel and mahogany doors. Lavatories. Bathroom has solid porcelain fixtures.
Third floor has billiard room in ebony and red, two large bedrooms and bath.
Holland shades throughout the house; steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, coal and gas ranges. Porcelain sink and laundry tubs. Plot 70 feet front. Asphalt street. Terms reasonable.
Several other houses, large and small, at varying prices, now ready. Take Flatbush "L" trains, or any Brighton Beach trolley to Beverley road, our office; 22 minutes. Twelve lines of transit bound Prospect Park South.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

BUILDING PLANS.

If you are contemplating building I will prepare plans and give you an estimate of the exact cost to build, so that you will have no extra payments to make when the building is completed. Over 1,000 houses built from my designs. If you own a lot I will have a house built for you to order, with only a very small cash payment, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. Write or call and let me know your requirements and I will SUBMIT SKETCHES to you.
GEO. HITCHINGS, ARCHITECT,
1,031 BEVERLY ROAD, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
3-story brick-and-stone, American-basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west or Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

FLATBUSH.
2-FAMILY HOUSES.
AT PROSPECT PARK ENTRANCE.
WOODRUFF AV., NEAR OCEAN.
New 2 story and basement bay window, lime and brownstone fronts; lower part 9 rooms and batb, upper, 6 snd bath; 1 minnte to 3 car lines; Park Row 23 minutes by Brighton Branch of Kings Co. L, Woodruff Av. Station. 5-7

ROOFS

Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Tel. 53—Main. Grafton & Son, Arhuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-dats house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.
OCEAN PARKWAY lots at a bargain; titles guaranteed; grand investment; cash or easy terms. S. D. Koch, Park Row Bldg., New York.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SNAPS:
FOR QUICK BUYERS,
Four and Five Double and Triple Flats
IN THE
BRONX.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
Westchester Av., cor. Dawson St.
OPEN SUNDAY.

BOTTOM PRICES! NO OFFERS!!

Superior 3-story 3-family houses, 17 rooms, 3 baths, only $7,500; rent, $720; easiest possible terms; value surely increase; sec 1,052, Intervals Avenue, near Westchester Avenue; splendidly located; choice two rapid transit railways; take 3d Ave. "L" to 149th St., transfer Westchester Ave. trolley. F. R. HOUGHTON, 115 Broadway.

Two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; near rapid transit station, school, and Park; $800 or more cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Post Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

BARGAIN.—Plot 50x75; two blocks from rapid transit station; $4,000.
Two 3-family houses in "A1" condition, 3 blocks from rapid transit. Call, write, or telephone. M. A. POWER, 990 Westchester Av.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
16-family, cold-water tenement, stores, excellent location, bringing over 20% on investment of $6,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Two five-story avenue flats and stores, near "L" station; all improvements; $25,000; terms to suit; rent, $2,640; can be increased. Sharrott & Thom, 3,855 3d Av.

A fine residence, excellent location; also some bargains in 4-5 story double and triple flats; 2 and 3 family houses. Kronenberger & Hoecxter, 147th St., and 3d Av.

Bargains.—Semi-detached 6-room houses, improvements, $1,750 each; store property, $3,000; rents, $756, 15%. Williams, Morris Park Av., Bronx. Open Sundays.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450.
E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

$500 cash; price, $4,100; balance easy; beautiful new private houses; near elevated, rapid transit, and Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., (174th St.)

FOUR LOTS, 165th St., Westchester Av.; price, $12,000; will exchange for flats in the Bronx. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
Five-story corner Brook Av. and 147th St.; must sell. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Batturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Three new 2-family houses, just finished, in

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GRAND OPENING SALE AT
BELLMORE, L. I.
25 miles from New York. Commutation 124c. Daily.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
Near depot, high, level, all city improvements. **$19** and upward. Near Great South Bay. Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
GRAND FREE EXCURSION
WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS.
Writs or call for further particulars,
CHAS. A. SIGMOND,
171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt St.
Second floor, Room 16.
"THE HOMESEEKER'S FRIEND."

OPPORTUNITIES

NEAR HUNTINGTON, 30 acres high, fertile ground, partly wooded; ¾ mile from water; magnificent views; fruit, garden; several fine trout ponds; old fashioned house, good repair; excellent neighborhood; decided bargain; $7,500; easy terms.
SAG HARBOR, 11 acres land, in lawn and grove; finest water front; exceptional surroundings; ideal for country home; for sale at a bargain.
HEADQUARTERS LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. Farnsworth, Manager,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

LOOK THIS OVER.
Modern 11-room house, bath, running water, electric light, 100 ft. of veranda; fine view of Great South Bay; plot 100x250; 500 ft. from water; 30 miles out; bargain at $3,600; easy terms.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. Farnsworth, Manager,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Factory Property for Rent or Sale.—A large and commodious two-story brick factory, 75x190, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry, on ground 175x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform, large sheds, &c. Henry A. Rubino, Trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SOUTH SIDE, LONG ISLAND.
Great Bargain.—Fine dwelling, containing 11 rooms and bath, stationary tubs; large stable and extensive poultry houses; nearly 6 acres excellent land, with plenty of fruit. For particulars apply to Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

MILLER'S PLACE, 130 acres, woodland farm, $910; speculators charge $3,900. WADING RIVER, 40-acre woodland farm, $600; speculators charge $2,000. SETAUKET, 30-acre woodland farm, $350; speculators charge $900. Communicate Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

65 acres woodland, fronting two highways; view Peconic Bay; cut 1,000 cords wood; $3,500. Lock Box 14, Garden City, L. I.

To rent—New cottage, 7 rooms, furnished, on Peconic Bay; $50 balance of season. Lock Box 14, Garden City, L. I.

New cottage on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap; cash on building lots. See Superintendent.

Sonth Oyster Bay.—16 lots for sale or trade. Smith, 671 East 135th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
IN THE NEW TOWN SITE
of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, and cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore-front property in New York City on picturesque Flushing Bay. Fishing, bathing, boating for all lot owners, as each purchaser has shore-front privileges.
Contract just awarded for 200-foot pier.
Lots from $200 upward, on monthly installments.
Worth three times prices asked to-day.
Will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

Handsome 8-room house; every improvement; corner; excellent location; surrounded by magnificent imported shads trees; house cost $6,000 to build; price, $4,300; $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour ont; two railroads and trolleys; commntation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To let all year, attractive, comfortable home; 8 rooms; fine bath, gas, electric lights; all improvements; condition perfect; fine grounds fruit, &c.; convenient to station. Apply 22, 1st St., Westfield, N. J., or Brown, 24 Bridge St., New York City.

Detached Cottage.—Excellent opportunity for family with children; good schools; wholesome surroundings; 40 minutes from New York, 6 minutes from station. Childs, 54 Beach St., East Orange, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—Honss and barn, 39 Halstead St.; lot, 80x210; 16 rooms; bath, steam heat; has been renovated throughont; terms to suit; no brokers. Apply W. L. Gilbert, 144 Chambers St., New York City.

House, barn, and 25 acres, $1,000; fine dairy farm; good buildings; some stock; 100 acres; crops, tools, &c.; $2,500; other bargains. Beardall, 1,226 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Upper Montclair.—43 minntes from Chambers St.; $6,200 house; all improvements; $500 cash, balance $50 monthly. Room 801, 320 Broadway. Owner.

Furnished house, Scotland Road, South Orange, to rent; reasonable; choicest locality; terms and time to suit. Mrs. Hodges, 419 West 118th St.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale or exchange, house and lot, 100x145; beautifully situated. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

HOW MUCH HAVE YOU PAID OUT FOR RENT in the past ten years?
Enough probably to buy and pay for a charming
SUBURBAN HOME
of your own.
Our booklet, "Where to Live," telling you where and how, free on application at
ERIE

INFORMATION BUREAUS.
1,159 Broadway, N. Y. | 273 West 125th St., N. Y.
399 Broadway, N. Y. | 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
10 Exchange Place, Jersey City.
Or mailed for 4 cents postage by
JOHN F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent,
1,159 Broadway, New York.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.
$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$90 Immense Values. Both Uprights. **$135** | **BIDDLE'S** 6 WEST 125TH ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

131ST ST., 220 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED; TELE-

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Autumn Renting

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES WILL ISSUE AN AUTUMN RENTING EDITION. That publication will contain announcements of first-class apartment houses, apartment hotels, hotels and business buildings. The Important Real Estate News of the day will be a special feature of the issue.

The renting agents of Greater New York recognize the value of THE NEW YORK TIMES AS A REAL ESTATE MEDIUM, and the growth during the present year of this class of advertising is evidence of the general appreciation of the merits of the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has a net bona-fide paid circulation far exceeding 100,000 copies per day. It reaches those who respond to first-class propositions, and who make desirable tenants.

Real Estate and Renting Agents wishing to avail themselves of space in the Autumn Renting Edition should reserve space at once.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A Gentleman's Country Place.

One hour from New York, Harlem R. R.; short distance from 2 depots; 20-room house, built 5 years ago; all modern improvements, including gas and heat; artesian well supplying all buildings, garden and lawn; one of the finest views in Westchester County from wide veranda; carriage house and stable, 7 stalls, room for 12 carriages; coachman's quarters, 7 rooms; cow barn, ice house, hennery, piggery; all perfect condition, recently painted; 20 acres land; private driveway through beautiful grove; sold at a sacrifice. Price and particulars given by
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 East 42d St., New York City.

To Lease—On the banks of the Hudson, below Yonkers, two magnificent residences, separate plots; one, two acres; other, one acre; both places with stables, gardens, fruit trees, &c.; waterfront private; houses in A1 condition, one having about 12 rooms, 3 baths; other, 14 rooms, 3 bathrooms; suitable for private residences or high-class boarding house; will lease separately or together; all information. Francis O'Neill, 9 West 28th St.

BEAUTIFUL TYPE
of Colonial house, 54 acres; grand situation; location Pleasantville; highest, healthiest situation in Westchester County; train service, 50 minutes; price, $14,000.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

To let all year, attractive, comfortable home; 8 rooms; fine bath, gas, electric lights; all improvements; condition perfect; fine grounds fruit, &c.; convenient to station. Apply 22, 1st St., Westfield, N. J., or Brown, 24 Bridge St., New York City.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Mount Vernon.

Pleasant home, 9 rooms, all improvements; good order, fine location; 9th Av., Mount Vernon; $6,000; $2,000 cash. Room 171 45 Broadway.

White Plains.

AT AUCTION.
100 LOTS,
WHITE PLAINS.
Will be offered Labor Day.
These lots adjoin Central Boulevard.
These lots are high and healthy.
Exceptional terms are offered.
REMEMBER!
ABSOLUTELY
NO RESERVE.
Of course this ASSURES one of a splendid chance for the man of small salary to buy a GOOD lot cheap. Write for maps and particulars.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., Auctioneers, opp. depot, White Plains, N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.
At White Plains; 60 acres, with sweeping view of Long Island Sound; better view than from Harriman's or Trenor Park's country seat; good farm buildings and property $35,000.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

DON'T LOSE THIS CHANCE.
High, fine White Plains location; house and stable, large plot, $6,250. Cooley & West, Inc., opposite station, White Plains, N. Y.

LESS THAN AN HOUR.
Good house, 3½ acres; stable, fruit; high; $2,600.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

Rent buys home, Westchester; lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, don't call.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; spacious house, with 2 acres; stable; big trees; sale low price; rent, $1,000 year. Also bargain in ten-room house with half acre and stable; trees and shrubs; $12,500; terms, $2,000 or more cash. Also attractive modern cottage, 3 city lots; sale, $9,000; rent, $60.00 month.
BELLOWS & WARREN,
Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A country place within hour of New York to rent; option to buy; send particulars at once.
MYRON W. ROBINSON,
377 BROADWAY.

A good-paying office building in exchange for high-class apartment.
MYRON W. ROBINSON,
377 BROADWAY.

Lady having about $31,000 to invest in Yorkville or Harlem flats or tenements, desires full particulars, exact location, lowest price, and mortgages. Mrs. Sears, Box 1,013 Times, Harlem.

Experienced real estate agent, commanding exceptional references, will manage apartment in exchange for office room. Address Cahn, 102 West 45th St.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Batturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

I have $50,000 to invest in New York and Brooklyn property; particulars from owners only. Address A., 1,364 Broadway, New York.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosaner, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Vacant houses, flats, for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Salesman Bronx real estate office; salary, commission; letter only. Broker, 5K, 220 Broadway.

Investment for about $4,000 cash; Bronx preferred. Z., 1,420 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

The Slater Studios

For Artists, Musicians, and Educators.
No 7 FORTY-SECOND ST., WEST, at 5TH AV.
On the street floor is
THE "POPULAR SHOP" OF McHUGH;
Opposite is
THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY;
In the rear is the open court of
THE NEW HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
☞ Electric elevator, steam heat, telephones.
Apply P. B. DONOVAN, AGT., on premises.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
STORES, OFFICES, STUDIOS.
New, Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

107-113 WEST 125TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettingew, Supt., on premises.

Corner loft, very light; new building; with or without power; large elevator; immediate possession; $1,000. Kinetic Engineering Co., 1,907 Park Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. double store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Durosa, 155 W. 14th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

Bronx.

Corner Stores.—Several large stores, suitable any business, near rapid transit station. Particulars Jacob Leitner, corner Prospect and Westchester Avs.

Big store, best location, for furniture business. Kronenberger & Hoexter, 147th St., 3d Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

115 WEST 95TH STREET.
Four-story American basement dwelling; good location; furnished or unfurnished; liberal inducements to October 1st.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

MODERN DWELLING, ten rooms and two baths; rent, $1,000.
Send for list.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

At $1,350.00, high box stoop, 3-story private

REAL ESTATE INSTRUCTION

for Brokers, Investors, and others. Taught by a man of wide experience. Special lectures by prominent brokers.
Prospectus sent on request.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.,
318 West 57th Street.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN
At 4½% on New York property; conservative valuations; also conservatives loans at 5% about due arranged at 4½%; in writing give location, description, and complete details; prompt attention will then he given. E. C. B., 143 Times.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages, estates; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, New York.

Wanted: good commissions paid to competent canvassers for suburban lots. H. C. C., 144 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FACTORY BUILDING.
Excellent investment; rents $15,000
Will exchange for vacant lots.
INVESTIGATE THIS.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave.

FINE brick residence overlooking Hudson, at Hastings; large grounds; bargain at $40,000; will sell for $30,000 or exchange for improved or unimproved property in New York City. KEPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Have $4,000 equity in four-story brownstone single flat, Brooklyn; will add cash for Brooklyn or New York property in exchange; might consider free and clear country; owners only noticed. Address Exchange, 1,364 Broadway, New York.

Exchange property of all descriptions. Send yours.
MYRON W. ROBINSON,
377 BROADWAY.

Suburban—Sale or Exchange.—Elegant gentleman's place; twelve-room house; six acres. M. S., 402 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST, NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,300. New building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and desirable outlook from dining rooms; House fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8-room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. (One furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, &c., $1,700.) Plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths, electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or
RIETMEYER & IRVING,
Broadway, cor. 101st St.

ELIZABETH,
S. W. cor. Broadway and 105th St.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; parlor, library, and dining room en suite; parquet floors; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service, telephone, &c. Spacious and attractive entrance.
RENTS, $840-$960, AND $1,020.
Subway station one block. "L" station, 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
Broadway at 104th St.
159 West 125th St.

THE CORONET,
57 West 58th St.
The most thoroughly fireproof housekeeping apartment house in the United States; every convenience; refrigeration, mail chutes, telephones; 2 elevators to each apartment; independent storage rooms; extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention; most accessible location in the city. 8 AND 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
For further particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartments, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $800 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones;

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE
S. W. Cor. 29th St. and Madison

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS AND BATH TO 15 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $900 to $5,000.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Positively completed and ready for occupancy September First.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
19 West 42d Street

Offer the following APARTMENTS

THE ALLSTON,
17-19 EAST 38TH ST., COR. MADISON AV.
Suites of two rooms and bath, or a single room and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises....
$360 to $840

Also a doctor's office, consisting of a suite of eitber two or tbree rooms on ground floor $1,500

THE MELBA,
NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 102D ST.,
Desirable, all light apartments, elevator, electric lighting, telephone in apartments, and all conveniences.....$780 to $1,080

THE HETHERINGTON
S. E. COR. PARK AV. AND 63D ST.,
Seven large rooms and bathroom, elevator, telephone, ball service; excellent location.
$900 to $1,100

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK, NR. B'WAY,
Extra large apartments, 8 and 9 rooms; hall service, telephone, and elevator; central location.....$900 to $1,200

238 TO 244 EAST 13TH ST.,
5 and 10 very large rooms; hall service, heat, &c.....$420 to $840

917 SEVENTH AV.,
COR. 58TH ST.
First floor, 8 outside rooms and bathroom, steam heated; suitable for physician..$1,000

911 SEVENTH AV.,
NEAR 57TH ST.
One apartment, 8 large, light rooms and bathroom $900

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
A single apartment; 7 rooms and bathroom, hardwood floors, steam heat, &c.....$840

26 WEST 97TH ST.,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Eight all light rooms and bathroom; very choice neighborhood; steam heat, &c..
$660 to $720

117 WEST 84TH ST.,
Large single apartment; 7 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, and hall service....$660

174 WEST 58TH ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.,
Six rooms and bathroom; steam heated.
$540 to $660

THE REGENT,
438 AND 440 WEST 57TH ST.,
8 extra large and light rooms, ball service, heat, &c. $480

Further particulars can be had at the Houses, or by calling up this Office on 'Phone 6660—38th St.

Frank L. Fisher Co.

449 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.
A handsome 10-story apartment house, with every improvement and best of service.
8 rooms and bath.....$50 to $80
5 rooms and bath.....$65 to $80.00
7 rooms and bath.....$100 to $120.00
10 rooms and two baths.....$130 to $150.00

Unadilla, 128 West 11th St.
A select apartment house, with elevator.
6 rooms and bath.....$60.00
7 rooms and bath.....$75.00

Roycroft, 219 West 80th St.
A modern elevator house.
5 rooms and bath.....$55 and $50

Raleigh, 7 West 92d St.
Apartments near Central Park; very light and modern.
6 rooms and bath.....$55.00 and $60.00

Henrietta Court, 316 W. 95th St.
Fireproof elevator house.
5 rooms and bath.....$45.00
8 rooms and bath.....$80.00

Ackerly, 241 West 101st St.
The most attractive, best arranged apartments in modern elevator houses.
3 rooms and two baths.....$100 and $125

308 W. 93d St., Near B'way.
Elevator house; light apartments.
8 and 9 rooms and two baths.....$70 to $90

Augusta, 255 West 92d St.
Elevator house; near subway station.
8 rooms and bath.....$600 and $780

Arlington, 146 West 82d St.
8 very light rooms and bath,
elevator, and hall service.....$900 to $1,000

HOTEL FLANDERS,
133 to 137 West 47th St.

Suites of 1 to 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to lease from October 1. Also rooms for transients, $2.00 per day up. Telephone in each apartment. Dining room a la carte and on the American plan. First-class cuisine and service, also a Doctor's apartment.

CHERBOURG,
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 92D ST.
Beautiful nine and ten room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and every modern convenience; rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
Desirable six and seven room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and all improvements; rents from $600 to $900 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

391 WEST END AV.
Handsome Apartments, decorated to suit, with elevator and all modern conveniences, to rent from $1,200 to $1,600 per year; seven and eight rooms.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

451 WEST END AV.
Beautiful seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, and all conveniences, to rent from $750 to $900.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

69, 71, 73 WEST 88TH ST.
Large, light seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, &c., to rent from $540 to $700 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

62 MORNINGSIDE AV.
7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

161 WEST 80TH ST.
8-room Apartments; all improvements; $55-$65.

217 WEST 83D ST.
Six-room Apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Desirable apartments, 6 large light rooms and bath; improvements; fine location; 60 West 125th St.; rents, $38. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

Choice apartments, 56 West 125th; 5 large light rooms and bath; improvements; rents, $28; steam heat. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th.

SCHUYLER ARMS
98th St. & Riverside, N. Y. City
Two Blocks to Express Subway Station.

2D SEASON.

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
FIREPROOF.
Private Dining and Reception Rooms.
Restaurant a la Carte.
MUSIC.

2 rooms and bath—$500, $600, $700,
4 and 5 rooms, kitchenettes—$840, $900, $1,200.
REFINED AND QUIET. Perfect service.

THE SONCY, 49 WEST 57TH
NEAR 5TH AVENUE.
In New York's best residence district. $1,900-$2,000; excellent light; 9 large rooms and one and two baths, drawing room, 24x20; steam heat; all night elevator service; telephone; quiet and exclusive. Apply to superintendent on premises or
BALDWIN & WHITE, 27 Pine St.

THE COLFORD,
301 East 58th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of six rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator. Long-distance telephone in each apartment. Moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Ave., near 68th St.

229 WEST 101ST ST.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building, electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service.
Rents, $40 to $65.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Ave., near 68th St.

ARLEIGH,
920 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

14th St., 227 East.—Apartments, seven newly decorated rooms; bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; hot water, steam heat, hall service. Apply Janitor, 71 West 83d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS ARE NOW BEING SELECTED IN

The Madison Square,

37 MADISON AVENUE.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Sq., the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining-room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

1 Room and bath, $425 to $550.
2 Rooms and bath, $600 to $1,150.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,150 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS FROM $1,400 TO $3,000, INCLUDING LIGHT & HEAT.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
1 MADISON AVE.,
or at office on the premises any hour day or evening.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE, Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

THE OSBORNE,
57th St. & Broadway, second floor apartment, consisting of ten rooms, two baths, parlor, library, dining room, five bedrooms, butler's pantry, with extra servants' rooms if needed. Owner will rent for one year or longer. For further particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
No. 573 Fifth Ave., (near 47th Street.)

111 WEST 43D STREET,
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
An apartment with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

GRANTLEY APARTMENTS, 557 W. 124th St,
6 and 7 large light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences. M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

LIFE-BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 778 8th Av., near 48th St.
Four and five all-light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges, steam heat, hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof. Apartments 5 and 6 large rooms, all improvements. Rents, $33 to $42.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A fine, large, light apartment, centrally located. For particulars apply Superintendent, 48 East 26th St., or
MYRON W. ROBINSON,
377 BROADWAY.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660; inducements.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

1 WEST 104th STREET,
Corner Central Park West.
7 rooms, bath; all improvements, $45, $50.

Broadway, 2,839, near 65th St.—Seven-room apartment, first-class order; location unexcelled; rent, $45. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

15 St. Nicholas Av., near 111th St., facing Central Park, 5-6 room apartments, late't improvements, hardwood trim; $30 to $38. Janitor.

$53——243 WEST 138TH ST.——$53
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—Part of elegant light steam-heated flat; quiet house; cars pass door; reference required. Address G., Box 219 Times.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

84th, 21 West.—Splendid apartment, seven full-size rooms, bath; improvements; neighborhood unexcelled; $55.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 833 Broadway.

Choice apartment, 60 West 125th St.; six large light rooms and bath; rent, $28. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

58th St., 368 West.—Flats, 6 and 8 rooms; bath; private ball; newly decorated, $40 and $45.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

18th St., 341 West.—Four large, sunny rooms; bath; private hall; $21.

20th St., 204 East.—Three rooms; $12.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
New, 8 large rooms and 2 baths, decorated; each apartment 22 feet wide, 102 feet deep; most complete in every detail; rent $720 to $960 year. Park Place and Nostrand Av. Otto Singer, Builder.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala., Georgia, Florida. Free book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—540 Madison Ave., New York.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailing even dates in August, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Destrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges: $7.35, d1.15, $7.45, n2.35, $3.45.

	Lv. N.Y., Ald.	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.40 AM	*9.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.35 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.55 PM	*11.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	12.55 PM	11.10 PM
Easton Local	10.10 PM	10.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*2.40 PM	*2.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 241, 260, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 159 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq., West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 226 & 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3.15 A. M.....Local train.....‡3.30 A. M.
7.45 A. M. Express to Oswego. 8.00 A. M.
9.05 A. M.....Liberty Express.....9.15 A. M.
11.40 A. M.....Liberty Express.....*12.00 Noon.
12.00 Noon....Express to Norwich....12.15 P. M.
*12.45 P.M..Saturdays to Rockland. *1.00 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston. 3.15 P. M.
3.25 P. M....Express to Rockland.... 3.45 P. M.
‡5.40 P. M.....Western Express..... ‡6.00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Balance except Sunday.
Parlor Car seats at 423 Broadway only.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia....Sept. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 Germanic.....Sept. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 Finland.....Sept. 17
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large, new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 42, N. R.
Oceanic...Aug. 24, 5 PM Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
1st Class $65 upward, depending on date.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Aug.23, 1 PM | K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz.Oct.18, 11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM | K.Wm.II.Nov.8, 2:30PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa..Au.25, 10 AM | Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon | Neckar...Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM | Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM | Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene....Aug. 27, 11 AM | Neckar....Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 2, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Pier, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis N. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
†*Bluecher, Au. 25, 10 AM | *Deutsch'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
†Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM | *Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar...Sept. 2, 2 PM | P. Adalbert...N. 24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert...Oct. 4, noon | P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar...Oct. 25, 10 AM | *Dentschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia..Nov. 10, 11 AM | P. Adalbert....Jan. 10
*To Italy in less than 8 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-53, North River.
Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM | Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM | Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM | Umbria....Oct. 1, 10 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Tuesday Services.
Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon | Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon | Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon | Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 39 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM | Furnessia..Sept. 10, Noon
Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon | Columbia..Sept. 17, 1 PM
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Friday, at 10 A. M.
Statendam.....Aug. 26 | Ryndam.....Sept. 16
Potsdam.....Aug. 26 | Noordam.....Sept. 30
Rotterdam.....Sept. 9 | Statendam.....Oct. 7
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Napoli Aug. 31 | Citta di Lorino Sept. 14.
Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Beiognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA
where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.
THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $35.00; to Halifax, $38.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 25 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
PORTLAND LINE,
IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this beautiful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1306—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $25.
Round Trip to St. John's, $60.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER,
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the
Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving at New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Manuka.....Sept. 16 | Aorangi.....Oct. 14
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
11:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 9:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—9:25 A. M. and 12:10 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND POINT PLEASANT EXTENSION—8:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M., 6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Dining Car. ‡Extra fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113 and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 390 Fulton Street, 1,127 Atlantic Av. Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
8-7-04 General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:15 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *8:40 A. M., ‡1:30, 3:40 (Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*8:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:55, (except Long Branch, ‡4:45,) 4:55, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:20, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), ‡4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡3:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, ‡5:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00, ‡10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:00, †10:00, *12:00 A. M., ‡2:00, ‡4:00, ‡5:00, *7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON—2:00, 10:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ‖‡9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‡11:00, ‖*1:20, ‡3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, ‡4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Pier 8, foot of Rector St., Pr. 3, Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. zSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 454, 1200, 1254 Broadway, 132 5th Av., 125 Union Square West, 152 East 125th St., 272 West 125th St., 216 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 250 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet,
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City,	South Ferry,	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus..	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	8.55 pm.	9.00 pm.	Diner, Lim'd.
"Pitts. Limited"	7.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Lou

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—The renting of pews at this temple for the ensuing year will take place on Sundays, Aug. 21, 28, and Sept. 4 from 9 to 12 A. M., and on the evenings of Aug. 30, Sept. 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 from 8 to 10 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Bank Book No. 398,255 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Clover leaf scarf pin; 2 pearls, 1 diamond; Saturday morning, vicinity 14th and 23d Sts., 5th and 10th Avs.; reward. M. F. Dennis, 108 West 25th St.

Lost—On Broadway, 2¼ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Sale, 11 East 17th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

9th St., 16 East.—Desirable rooms, large and small, with board; transients accommodated; table board; references required.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excelleot board; transients; terms moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence, with board; upper floor planned for bachelor accommodation; all rooms up to date.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

50th St., 23 West.—In refined home; handsome second floor and other rooms, with board.

57th St., 313 West.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; refcreoce given and required.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms in refined Jewish family; adults only.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West. "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 628.—Very desirable, large, well-furnished room; new sanitary plumbing; also single room; those who appreciate refined surroundings; moderate.

Madison Av., 1,186.—Private Jewish family rent beautiful large corner room; connecting bath; conveniences; gentleman; with breakfast; very reasonable. Livingston.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Suites; rooms separate; private baths; high-class board; reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

Couple desire second floor and bath, with board, in refined Jewish family, from West 70th to 93d St.; would furnish. Address, stating terms, Permanent, E, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th Av., 163.—Scotch family have back parlor, suitable two gentlemen or couple. Garth.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

18th St., 13 West.—Elegant, large, second floor rooms; every improvement; also hall rooms; transients.

18th St., 230 West.—Front room, smaller connecting, together or single, $4, $1.50. Temple.

20th St., 36 West.—Elegant large and small rooms, single or en suite; newly renovated; convenient for bachelors or young men; Southerners accommodated.

25th St., 55 West.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; for gentlemen only.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

44th St., 27 East.—Finely furnished rooms with attendance; board optional after middle of September; reference.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings, $3,000; private bouse; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

57th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor; furnished; professionals.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

83d St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front room; strictly private family; references.

93d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—Large and medium rooms, together, separate; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

115 West 82d St.—Nicely furnished rooms, newly decorated; board optional; room parlor floor; reference.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

Jerome Av., Near 175th St.—One or two connecting rooms furnished or nnfnrnished; also hall room; cars pass door; reference required. Address S. H., Box 104 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Expert Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to employ a nnmber of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work a week in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our transferable list, and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Honsefurnishing Saleswomen.—Only experienced persons need apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Jewelry Saleswomen.—Good opening for three or four thoroughly competent and experienced jewelry saleswomen; none but those who can furnish excellent references and understand the business need apply before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, to Superintendent. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Junior Saleswomen.—Bright young girls, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education and appearance, but not experienced in business, can secure a chance to learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co., 34 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Millinery Apprentices.—For millinery workroom; a splendid opportunity for young women to learn the millinery business and be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Millinery Saleswomen. — For untrimmed hats, feathers, and flowers; also trimmed hats. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Millinery.—First-class copyists in our new trimmed hat department; competent hands will find steady and profitable employment. Alfred L. Simon & Co., 704 Broadway.

Muslin Underwear.—Operators and fancy workers on night gowns, corset covers, chemises, Samuel Heller Co., 31-33-35 West 15th St.

Females.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their china, crockery, glassware, lamp, and bric-a-brac department. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their house furnishing department. Apply at Supt's office.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced salesladies in their china department. Only those who can answer this requirement will be considered. Apply at Superiotendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stenographers coached for law positions by expert; evenings. 7 West 42d St., Room 15.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require an experienced woman who is capable of taking charge of their special suit order department; must be thoroughly qualified and have been accustomed to best trade. Apply by letter only, giving all particulars as to experience.

The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced sales clerks for various departments. Apply to General Superintendeot, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Lady stenographer to act as private secretary to gentleman going to South America for six months; lady speaking French or Spanish preferred; state experience, age, and salary expected; all traveling expenses paid. Address Box P, 151 Times.

Wanted—Good Stenographers.—A large department store can use three first-class stenographers, rapid in taking dictation and in operating machine; salary according to ability. Address "Retail Store," Box 296, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted.—Neckwear—Experienced slipstitchers on four-in-hands and squares; permanent work; good prices; also some good operators. Bendix & Eisenstaedt, 130 5th Av., cor. 18th St.

Wanted—Stenographers, experienced and competent, immediately, for permanent and substituting positioos. Smith Premier Machine Co., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A competent stenographer, Remington operator, one with several years' experieoce. Address, stating salary, Box P 141, New York Times.

Wanted—Milliners; improvers and apprentices for our millinery workroom. Apply to Superintendeot, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer, insurance company, $10, $12; commercial, $15; another, $8; permanent positions. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for position in Brooklyn; must be experienced; salary $12 to $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced hands on felt and velvet hats. F. Nussbaum's Son, 58 East 8th St., corner Mercer St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for immediate position; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Waoted—Stenographer; capable, quick, and accurate work. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

Bright Young Men of good education and appearance, who are willing to start for a moderate salary, and who are anxious to learn the business and work themselves up; exceptionally ambitious youog men only are desired. Further information will be given by applying to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. eotrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpsoo-Crawford Company.

Boys Wanted.—Aitken, Son & Co. require a number of stock boys; good positions for neat, intelligent boys. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Cashier and Bookkeeper for Delivery Departmeot.—Thoroughly experienced men in bookkeeping and accustomed to handling mooey; must be able to furnish exceptional references. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpsoo-Crawford Company.

Competent Manager for Mail Order Department.—A large department store desires a thoroughly experienced man to take entire charge of their mail order department, and the correspondence pertaining thereto; must be thoroughly reliable in every way; state age, previous experience, references, salary wanted, and full particulars. Address Mail Order, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Department Store Delivery Manager.—One of New York's largest general stores requires the services of a thoroughly competent delivery manager; none but men of the highest character and experience need apply; probably the best opening in New York of its kind; state age, full particulars, salary wanted, and experience; all applications considered strictly confidential. Address Delivery Man, Box 296 Mad. Sq. P. O.

Experienced Manager for Adjusters' Department in Department Store.—A large department store desires the services of a thoroughly experienced man or woman capable of taking eotire charge of settliog and corresponding in reference to complaints and disagreements between the store and customers; one of the best positions in New York for a thoroughly competent person who understands the work; state age, salary wanted, experience, and other particulars. Address Adjuster, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Experienced Salesmen for Clock Department.—only those who understand the business thoroughly and can furnish good references need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Flannel and Blanket Departments.—The 14th Street Store requires several thorgughly experienced salesman for these departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Frederick Loeser Co., Brooklyn, require fur cutters. Apply at work room, fifth floor.

Good Floormen.—Interviews now desired with first-class men of good appearance and experience who desire positions on our floor after Sept. 1; only those who can give exceptional references need apply to Snperintendent any morning before 10; applications confidential if desired. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Head Packer.—A man of long experience in dry goods store packing, to take entire charge of the packing department, both dry goods and bulk, in one of New York's largest department stores; must be a man able to handle 200 or 300 people, understand systems, and all parts of the business; applications considered strictly confidential if desired; must give full particulars as to present employment, salary wanted, age, and experience; best opening in New York for a high-class man. Address Head Packer, Box 296, Mad. Sq. P. O.

Honsefurnishing Packers.—Only thoroughly experienced men need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Office Work.—Young man who has had some experience in office work. Apply by letter, giving age, brief history of former employment, and wages expected. W. L., 146 Times.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced sheet writer for their furniture delivery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their furniture warehonse experienced polishers and fitters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Siegel Cooper Company require in their picture department a thoroughly experienced picture fitter and mat cutter; steady position to an A1 man. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an A1 harness stitcher; steady position to competent person. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an experienced stock boy in their shoe department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced salesman in their picture department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require an experienced man who is capable of taking charge of their special suit order department; must be thoroughly qualified, and have been accustomed to best trade. Apply by letter only, giving all particulars as to experience.

Wanted—Stenographer, aged 18 to 21, single, residing with parents or guardian; good opportunity for an energetic and ambitious young man of good address, with high school education and satisfactory recommendations. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, K. Y. Z., Box 139 Times.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $80, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Competent teacher of Isaac Pitman's shorthand and bookkeeping; must be a good disciplinarian. Address full particulars as to experience to Rev. Father Molineux, St. John's College, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stock clerk in a magazine and book publishing house; one capable of analyzing bills, making complete inventories, and taking full charge of all stock details; write fully. Address W., Box 211 Times.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 125th St.

Wanted—Drivers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thorongbly experienced delivery drivers. Apply Supt. Delivery, basement, Hoyt St.

Wanted—Silk Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced silk salesmen; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Snperintendent.

Wanted—Traveling managers, to look after the trade and collect; salary, commission, and expenses. Empire Book House, 116 Nassau St., Suite 506.

Wanted—Good reliable agents for an excellent proposition; won't wait; call at once. Empire Book House, 116 Nassau St., suite 506.

Wanted—Boy for office and stock work by large importing house. Address K., Post Office Box 197, City.

Wanted—Stenographers for permanent position; two competent men; $15, $20. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

VENDETTA MYSTERY IN YOUNG BRIDE'S MURDER

Apuzzo Missing When Wife Is Found Shot.

FEUD AGAINST HER FAMILY

Letters in Trunk Confirm Uncle's Tale of Quarrel in Italy Preceding Marriage.

Camillo Apuzzo and his pretty wife Carolino, a bride of a few weeks, arrived in this country from Italy six days ago. Three days ago they hired a furnished room at 3,937 Third Avenue. Yesterday morning Mrs. Apuzzo was found ehot to death in her bed. Her husband is missing.

Apuzzo is a barber. He left his home near Florence seven years ago, carrying with him Carolino's promise that she would not wed until he returned for her. Finally he saved up enough money to return to Italy and claim his sweetheart for his wife. He left here two months ago.

When the couple arrived they appeared to be very happy. On Wednesday they hired a room from Mrs. Lizzie Legore on the first floor of the Third Avenue tenement, and Apuzzo announced that he wae going to start a harher ehop of his own. Friday evening the couple took their dinner as usual at the hoarding house of Jacinto Gentilo, at Sherman and Third Avenuee. When they left Gentilo'e house, ahout 8 o'clock, Apuzzo said that they were going to look over a shop in the neighborhood. That was the last time that any of her newly made acquaintances saw the young hride alive.

Detective Lauer of the Tremont Avenue Station says he had a talk with Giuseppi Apuzzo, an uncle of Camillo Apuzzo, yesterday afternoon; during which Giuseppi said that a feud existed between the Apuzzo family and the family of Mrs. Apuzzo because Mrs. Apuzzo's father had killed Apuzzo's father in Italy. He had no eooner said tbis than he retracted it so far as the killing was concerned, hut he said that a feud had existed between the two families for a long time.

Coroner O'Gorman last night examined the trunk belonging to Mrs. Apuzzo, and found a letter written hy the woman from Italy to the man who .ie charged hy the police with her murder, which indicated to the Coroner that the woman was deeply in love with the man. She refers in this particular letter to the had feeling existing hetween her father and his father, and adds:

"No matter what happens, I will keep my word with you, even if death shall he my reward."

One letter the Coroner has in his possession he refused to make public. But, basing his opinion on the contents of this letter, the Coroner said: "I believe the man brought the girl here for the purpose of killing her." Coroner O'Gorman says he believes the fellow got acquainted with the girl through her servants in Italy, as the Coroner believes her to he of higher station in life than the man.

In the top of the woman's trunk the Coroner found ten shares of a building loan association's stock certificates for $200 each, valued in all at $2,000. The Coroner says the woman evidently horrowed money for the man to start in business. The police have telegraphed and cabled with a view to ascertaining if the man the police seek is on board the steamer which left New York at noon yesterday hound for Italy.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Dressmaker.—By first-class fitter, stylish designer; latest tailor-made clothes; Summer gowns, quick; dresses; out hy day, $1.25. 143 8th Av.

Home.—By a refined Christian woman with her husband, a bome in exchange for care of house or feeble person in need of intelligent care and amnsement. References exchanged. E. W., Gillette, Morris Co., P. O. Box 23, N. J.

Position wanted by Russian girl (18) in Russian importing or mercantile house; well educated in Russian only; wisbes chance for advancement. Address Miss Kazakeritz, care of Miller, 71-73 East 100th St.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—Thoroogbly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, experienced, wisbes office position where she can make herself generally useful. G. F., Box 34, 263 West. 125th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; year's experience; $8. Box P 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Wasbing.—By respectable woman, take in ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; best reference. 129 East 50th St. Burke.

Males.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes he thoroughly understands the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could shew what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

Assistant Bookkeeper, &c.—By a competent young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant; highest class references furnished; moderate salary to start. Address Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

A gentleman thoroughly experienced in closing contracts, securing business, where tact and ability succeed, desires employment; ample references. Address, Box 157 Times.

Active, healthy, and intelligent American, age 25, feet 6 inches, 165 pounds, wants position either traveling or out door work; excellent reference. Brooks, Box 165 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—An A1 man, who understands bis business, 20 years' experience, late with prominent manufacturing concern, desires engagement; salary moderate. Phoenix, Post Office Box 57, New York.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man, (29,) thorongbly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wisbes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; bigbest reference. Box 154 Times.

Coachman.—As coachman; married, no family; steady country place; willing, obliging; not afraid work; understands business thoroughly; first-class references. William, care Nagle, 633 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and couotry; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union; city or country; good reference. Address "K.," 43 Prospect Place, N. Y.

Druggist.—Competent man to take charge; 15 years' experience; no night work; at present with large corporation in New York; A1 references; department store preferred; can make arrangements to suit. Address Box 3, 1,515 2d Av.

Mechanical engineer, well educated, all-round man, 8 years drawing office, 7 years' practical shop training; specialty, marine work; good technical education; young, able, progressive; recently in city, wants position where services will be appreciated. Box, P. 145, Times.

Typewriter, &c.—By young man, 20, experienced in office work, typewriter and general office assistant; four years' experience. O. K., 1,364 Broadway.

Useful Man.—Care lawn, garden; drive; hennery; willing, obliging; American, 28; single; good habits; reference. P., Box 136 Times.

Waiter or Useful Man.—By colored man as waiter or useful man; best reference. C. Innis, 248 West 17th St.

Young man (21) desires position with consulting engineer; has experience at mechanical drawing and 4 years at machinist's trade; willing to start with small salary. Cooper Union Student, 203 East 48th St.

RATE WAR MAY NOT BE LONG.

North German Lloyd Fails to Announce Expected Cut.

The expected reduction in rates hy the North German Lloyd as a result of the steamship war was not forthcoming yesterday. With the reduction of the minimum rates on the vessels of the American Line, and on several of the other lines in the International Mercantile Marine following the Cunard Line's sweeping cuts, the German lines and the French Line are the only ones not yet involved.

The Hamhurg-American Line, one of the competitors of the American Line, has announced a reajustment of its Winter rates, making them ahout equal to the new rates of the American Line. Since the North German Lloyd makes the same Englisb ports as the American Line, it was believed that it too would have to take some action. Gustav H. Schwab, the manager of the line, said that he was keeping the home office at Bremen notified of the moves of other lines, but as yet he had received no order to make a cut.

Up to the present time there has been no change in the sailings from this port because of the cut in rates. Neither do the bookings of the last few days show any great increase in travel. One of the officers in the Cunard Line office was asked what number of staterooms were reserved at the lowest quoted rates.

"There is no definite number," he replied. "We have enough to accommodate all who wish them, and should the call for them be greater than we expect, we will supply other rooms at the low rate. This is no false move, and we will live up to our agreement."

A man who has been a steamship agent in this city for thirty years said yesterday that he did not expect the fight would be carried to the westbound rates, or that it would be protracted into the season of heavy eastward traffic, which begins next April.

"In reducing rates," he said, "none of the lines has gone far helow Winter schedules. They simply have started their Winter rates a month and a half before they usually do. My reason for believing the fight will not be long is because the cutting of rates means the cutting of dividends."

PUTTING BETS ON ICE.

Procedure in Alleged Poolroom for Women, According to Witness.

Carrying a hahy in her arms, Mrs. Annie Smith, twenty-four years old, who said she lived at 1,332 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Ommen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with maintaining a poolroom.

The evidence was secured by a Miss Mary Young, who testified that she had made three hets at the alleged poolroom, which was located in the heart of the theatre district. Following her to the place, ehe said, were Detectives Dockstader and Drennan of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Miss Young testified that she gave Mrs. Smith $5 for the three hets. Mrs. Smith, she said, went to a refrigerator, lifted the lid, and placed the money on top of the ice. This statement disturbed somewhat, the gravity of the courtroom, and the amusement was not lessened when Miss Young added that the ice was alongside of vegetahles and meat.

Mrs. Smith said she was only the janitress of the place and did not kniw what a poolroom was. She was held in $500 hail, nevertheless.

GAVE HIS BEAR TO THE CITY.

Italian Said He Was Too Poor to Feed Bruin and Himself.

It was a lazy afternoon at the Arsenal yesterday, and the Sergeant at the desk was wondering what to do, when the door opened and in walked a large cinnamon bear, clanking a heavy chain. Tom, the station house cat, took refuge under the desk, and the Sergeant turned pale until the appearance of the owner, an Italian, st the other end of the chain reassured him.

The owner approached the desk timidly and stood beside the hear, which placed his fore paws on the rail. In broken English the Italian told the Sergeant that he waa so poor that he could no longer support hoth the bear and himself, and wanted to know if the police did not want it. Director Smith of the menagerie was summoned to accept the gift and lead him out to the big cage after a farewell pat from the Italian.

When the director turned to get the name of the donor the Italian had fled. The animal, according to Director Smith, is a handsome specimen of the cinnamon bear, and is considered a great acquisition to the city's collection.

LID ON IN 68TH STREET.

Capt. Dillon Makes Tour of Command and Poolrooms Close.

There was "nothing doing" in poolroom circles of the West Sixty-eighth Street precinct yesterday. A het could not be put down anywhere and the hettors were wondering at the police activity.

About 2 o'clock Capt. Dillon and Detectives Rhoady, Kennedy, and Connors started out to make a tour of the precinct. Tbey visited nearly all the saloons where it was suspected that handhooks were in operation. At Eighteth Street and Columbus Avenue they found some men at work fitting up the rear room of a saloon. Capt. Dillon warned the saloon keeper that he would have the place watched closely and would raid it if any attempt was made to conduct a poolroom.

Wherever the policemen found crowds of men in saloons they warned them against making bets.

FIREMEN BEING MULCTED,

Deputy Commissioner Says, by Loan Sharks—Move to Stop It.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Churchill said yesterday afternoon, in reference to fining firemen when hrought up on charges for non-payment of deht, that it was his intention to recommend to the Commissioner that a change he made in the rules of the department, so that a man might not be thus hrought up and fined unless a judgment had first been secured.

"I do not see why firemen should be hounded thus hy loan sharks," he said. "It is no crime to owe money, and deht involves no moral turpitude, for many have debts that they are simply unable to pay, and to fine a man for not paying them is like trying to put out a fire with oil; it simply tends to defeat the ends it would serve."

NORFOLK AND SOUTHERN AGAIN.

Stockholder Charges Road's Reorganizers with Contempt of Court.

On application of counsel for Walter S. Johnston, a minority stockholder of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, Supreme Court Justice McCall yesterday signed an order directing Albert H. Flint, John T. Bacon, J. C. Chaplin, and others, Directors of that company, the Chesapeake Transit Company, and the Colonial Trust Company of Pittshurg, to show cause on Aug. 29 why they should not he punished for contempt in violating an order issued several months ago, restraining them from carrying into effect their plan for consolidating the Southern rosd, known as "Little Nugget," with the Chesapeake Transit Company.

Mr. Johnston hegun a suit lest June to prevent the merger. Justice Greenbaum, who heard the motion, denounced the proposed action as an "unconscionable and indefensihle echeme." Johnston and Henry Sampson, another stockholder of the road, now allege that Albert H. Flint and others, who control the Transit Company, have gone ahead with the original plan of consolidation.

RAN AWAY FROM CONVENT.

Sixteen-Year-Old Chicago Girl Held Until Father Arrives.

Florence Clarke, a pretty girl of sixteen years, daughter of Dr. Clarke of 832 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, when arraigned yesterday afternoon in the Children's Court, admitted that she ran away from the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Chicago.

Her father is on his way here to claim her, and Justice Wyatt remanded her to the care of the Children's Society to await his arrival.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style

THE characteristics of our stock which make it PRE-EMINENT over all others in the inducements it offers to buyers of Fine Furniture may be summed up as follows:

Its uniform excellence.
Its pronounced style and tone.
Its presentation of latest designs and finishes.
Its unequalled variety of choice in all lines.
Its price advantages.

Not only are the best modern ideas exemplified, but the styles of the different historic periods are reproduced with the minutest fidelity of detail.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS in all departments to make room for incoming goods.

61, 63, 65 WEST 23D ST.

PEACEFUL QUAKER BROKE INTO MANOEUVRE PLANS

Wouldn't Lease His 900 Acres on Manassas Battlefield.

"ARMIES" MAY USE IT, ANY WAY

Field in Fine Condition—Gen. Corbin, Officers, and Men Will Go South This Week.

Almost in the middle of the vast stretch of meadow and farm lands leased for the coming army manoeuvres at Manassas, Va., is a stretch of 900 acres that, de jure, as the lawyers say, will be as impassable for the troops as if it were the Atlantic Ocean. They can neither cross it nor fire over it. In the military problems to he worked out this forhidden territory must be avoided. It must be sbunned alike hy Blue and Brown, hy friend or foe. Tbis contingency, whicb has come to the surface at the eleventh hour, is a great disappointment to all the officers who will engage in the sham contests.

In mapping out the manoeuvres over the old Bull Run territory, it has been necessary to deal with many property owners. They have found the Government willing to pay them well for the privilege of camping on or crossing their farms. Arrangements made for prompt assesement of damages to crops and property, and the payment thereof, were satisfactory to all concerned. In fact, European military men who have been over the ground and who will witnese the four days' eham fighting, from Sept. 6 to 9, inclusive, declare that the terms offered to the land owners are most liberal. It is incomprehensible from their point of view that 900 acree in an important place should be cut out of the field altogether, jeopardizing the success of the operations. Such a contingency would never arise, tbey say, in the great military operations of the foreign powers.

"In other lands," said a German army officer to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "whatever land is required for manoeuvres is taken. The question of damages to the owners is a secondary conaideration that the military men do not trouble themselves much about. Not long ago a Russian army official suggested that, in order to add to the excitement of eham contests, one cartridge in every twelve should be a ball cartridge. The loaded cartridge was to be mixed indiscriminately with tbe others, so that no soldier ehould know when he received one. The officer wbo made this recommendation thought the element of danger and wounding or killing a few men, would greatly stimulate interest in sham contests. Tbe fact that this proposition was seriously considered and debated, although ultimately rejected, shows the difference of spirit with which sham hatties are viewed in foreign lands as compared with tbe United States."

The property barred out of Uncle Sam's plans belongs to Mr. Janney, an inventor of car couplers. Tbe Janney family owns large tracts of land in that section of Virginia. They are Quakers. Anything suggestive of fighting and bloodshed is abhorrent to them. Consequently, when overtures were made to Mr. Janney for the brief lease of bis 900 acres for manoeuvre purposes, he turned a deaf ear. The most powerful influence could not induce him to change his decision.

But although an effort will be made to keep the soldiers off the Janney land, it is said that the contending troops might, in the excitement of battle, rush over it. Soldiers are just as likely to do the unexpected in sham battles as in actual warfare. If this sbould he tbe case, Mr. Janney would have his redress for damages through the Court of Claims at Washington. This is one of the most deliberative judicial bodies in the United States. It might be five years before Mr. Janney's case is reached.

In contradistinction to the attitude of Mr. Janney is that of "Sally" Johnson, a negro "mammy," who owns a small farm on the battlefield. The house and lot of Mrs. Johnson occupies a very important position to the strategists. The result is that "Sally" will get an adequate remuneration. The Government, the railway company, and the telegraph company all have to pay her tribute. The value of her farm is about $500, and she is already sure of getting three times that sum. But the shrewd "Sally" reserves the right to her own front yard. It is at the intersection of five highways, just in the spot where thousands of dusty and tired visitors to the camp will be looking for sandwiches and lemonade. These luxuries "Sally" intends to sell herself.

Swarms of workmen have been busy for weeks getting the camp in order. Col. Heistand of Gen. Corbin's staff, who returned from Manassae on Friday, reports that everything is in splendid condition for the troops and that there is a good supply of storehouses and driven wells. Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite of the Quartermaster's Department, Governors Island, is looking after the equipment of Camp 1. Capt. James E. Normyle of Philadelphia is in charge of Camp 2, and Capt. John T. Martin of the Coast Artillery is attending to the requirements of Camp 3.

If the weather is fino, a big rush of visitors to the encampment is looked for. Excursion rates are under consideration. Secretary of War Taft is expected to witnese the four days' sham hattles, and it is considered probable that President Roosevelt will visit the camp for one day. If he does, that will he the hig day of the manoeuvres, winding up with a grand review.

Gen. Corbin and his officers will probahly leave Governors Island for Manassas on Thursday. The regular soldiers, with companies of militia, assigned from New York and other Eastern States, will move southward on Friday.

GETS COURT ORDER FOR FLOOD.

Saloon Keeper Says Police Captain Keeps Officers at His Place.

Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, granted yesterday the application of Lawyer Nathan Vidaver, attorney for Timothy J. Delaney, for an order directing Capt. Flood of the Eldridge Street Police Station to show cause why he (Flood) should not be restrained from keeping policemen in front of Delaney's saloon, at 54 Rivington Street.

Delaney alleged in an affidavit that Capt. Flood was ruining his hotel business by keeping policemen in uniform at his hotel to warn patrons that the place was liable to be raided at any time. In this way, Delaney says, he has sustained a loss of $10,000. The order to show cause is made returnable on Aug. 24.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Final Reductions in

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Of Canvas, Mohair, Checks, Cheviots and Taffetas, ranging in price from $14.50 to 39.50

Former prices $30.00 to 68.00.

Rainproof Garments Special Prices

In Tan, Oxford and Olive, plaited backs with fancy collars or capes and belts, $8.50, 12.75

Formerly $12.50 and 19.50

Of Gloria Silk, in all colors, loose or fitted backs with belts, Real value $19.75 $14.75

Blankets & Comfortables

Opening Display for Autumn

EXCELLENT VALUES WILL BE OFFERED IN

Blankets { For Single Beds, $2.45, 3.75, 4.95 Pr. / For Double Beds, $3.65, 4.35, 5.95 Pr. / For Extra Large Beds, $4.95, 6.50, 8.00 Pr.

SATEEN DOWN COMFORTABLES, fancy designs, plain sateen insertions, for double beds, $4.50

Regular value $6.95 to $8.25.

For Misses & Girls

At Extraordinary Reductions

Girls' Washable Dresses
Ginghams, Chambrays & Percales, 6 to 14 yrs., 75c, $1.98, 2.75
Heretofore $1.35 to 5.50

MISSES' SUITS of Silk, Fancy Mixtures and Cheviots, several models, $12.50, 14.50
Heretofore $19.00 to 28.00

MISSES' RAINCOATS, two new models, with fancy capes, in oxford, tan and olive, $7.95, 9.95
Value $11.50 to 15.00

Boys' Summer Clothing Reduced

WASHABLE RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, Finest grade Crash, Linen, Duck and Galateas, 95c., $1.85
Formerly $1.95 to 5.00.

WASHABLE KNICKERBOCKERS, Fine linen Duck, Crash, Khaki and Linen, Formerly 95c to $1.45 69c

ALL-WOOL AND CORDUROY TROUSERS, desirable styles in Homespuns, Cheviots & Corduroys, Formerly 95c Pr. 59c

"K" & "E" & "STAR" BLOUSE WAISTS, Formerly 69c to 95c 48c

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, majority the celebrated "Star" make, Formerly 95c to $1.25 65c

Bedsteads at Very Low Prices

Best Quality, Regular Stock

White Enamel, with brass trimmings, $6.50, 8.50, 9.75
Reduced from $8.75, 12.50 and 14.00

Brass Bedsteads, $20.50, 26.50, 35.00
Reduced from $29.50, 35.00 and 42.00

Also several designs in full sizes only, Reduced from $85.00 and 100.00 $65.00

Mattresses and Springs, Feather Pillows and Bolsters Made in Their Own Workrooms

West Twenty-third Street

FINDS ELOPING WIFE AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Georgia Contractor Traces Runaway Couple to This City.

ACTS AS HIS OWN SLEUTH

Discovers Woman in Boarding House by Shadowing Doctor—She is a Drug Victim, Husband Declares.

Herbert L. Scott, an Abbeville, Ga., contractor, whose wife eloped with Dr. A

PART TWO

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.



ONE of the favorite stories of Mayor Collins of Boston is about a man who, accompanied by his little boy, had occasion to cross a lot where a good-sized goat was feeding.

The father was a Christian Scientist and always carried a copy of Mrs. Eddy's works in his pocket. As they approached the goat the boy showed fear, whereat his father told him to think it not possible for the animal to harm them, but the boy, remembering a previous encounter with a goat in which he came out second best, did not grow any braver.

"Papa, you're a Christian Scientist all right," he said, "and so am I; but the goat doesn't know it."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

UP Newport way Henry Clews gets credit for this one, apropos of a meeting of a chapter of the Sons of the Mayflower or Descendants of Dutch Dignitaries or something of that sort.

"It's a mighty good thing to have descended from some of these famous people," said Mr. Clews to his companion in The Reading Room.

"Yes; gives 'em a sort of social standing they might otherwise have missed."

"But that wasn't exactly what I meant,' responded Mr. Clews.

"What then?"

"Because they've such good constitutions. Descendants of the common people of those days seem to have all died out, you know."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SEVERAL Democratic politicians were chaffing Senator Gorman of Maryland at the Hoffman House the other day on his remaining away from the St. Louis Convention.

"Were you afraid you'd be carried away by a Cleveland landslide?" he was asked jokingly.

"No," replied the Senator dryly, glancing at the Sage of Wolfert's Roost, "I was afraid the Hills would fall on me."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

OPINION differs among the friends of Bliss Carman as to whether the well-known poet and litterateur is six feet three or six feet five inches in height. Yet far from being sensitive on the subject, Carman tells this story on himself:



During a recent visit to Washington he was introduced to James Whitcomb Riley by a mutual friend on Pennsylvania Avenue. The Hoosier poet is not so well versed in the gentle art of being tall as is his contemporary, and, according to Carman, as Riley switched his quid from one cheek to the other and surveyed him much as a countryman viewing a skyscraper, he remarked:

"Well, by gum! Your parents must have trained you on a trellis."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, is remembered in Washington for his fund of droll children's stories. A young West Virginia planter has particular reasons for remembering him. He had an argument with the nominee upon the subject of the age limit of public officials.

"I think the young men ought to have the best show in politics, Senator," said he. "Don't you?"

"Hardly," was the reply. "Why do you think so?"

"Well, they have plenty of vigor and the public idolizes youth."

"I'm not so sure about that, my son," came the answer. "It's a great deal in politics as it is in the family. Now, my neighbor had a wee daughter, who had a wee young thing of a mother. The little sprite was quite unruly one day. I scolded her and said: 'I'm going to tell your mother what you've been up to.'

"She laughed and replied: 'What you s'pose I care. What mamma says won't hurt. She's too young.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CONSUL GENERAL ALLEN in a recent report on Korea illustrates the development of commerce in that country by the story of an American merchant who was attracted by some artistic mats which he saw in one of the native factories.

He made an agreement with the Korean manufacturer on the price, and then asked how soon he could have 5,000 of the mats.

The Korean promptly replied that for a quantity so large he would be compelled to charge just double the price agreed on for a few.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WILLIAM F. KING of the Merchants' Association was asked about the condition of business during the depths of the Summer dullness. Instead of replying he told the following story:

"I knew a farmer boy once who took a few bushels of corn to an old-fashioned grist mill to be ground. The mill was a very old one, and was not in first-class repair. It was a pretty thin stream of meal that came down, and the boy was in a hurry to go fishing.

"'Say,' he said to the miller, 'that mill of yours is no good. I could eat the meal faster than you are grinding it.'

"'That's all right, sonny,' said the miller, 'but how long could you keep it up at that rate?'

"'I could keep it up till I starved,' replied the boy—and that's about the way business is now."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MISS ISABEL IRVING tells the following story of a recent experience she had during a Western theatrical tour. Reaching a small Kansas town known locally as Ossawatomie, and being delayed there over night, Miss Irving, accompanied by her maid, decided to inspect the shopping district.

"We were attracted, by several volumes of fiction in the window, to enter a nondescript book store in hope of finding something to read," said Miss Irving. "Selecting a volume of unknown authorship but with an attractive title, I inquired the price of the dealer.



"'All or part?' he asked in a matter-of-fact tone. Noting my surprise at the question, he explained: 'Well, Miss, I bought these books on speculation six years ago, and as nobody around here wanted to buy a whole book at once, I've been closing them out in instalments—ten pages for a nickel. As my customers seem to exchange pages, each of them finally gets a whole book for a nickel. These left-overs are the thickest ones in the lot, but you can have your choice for 25 cents. That's bottom, and it's wholesale.' I bought one," concluded Miss Irving, "as a souvenir."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

I HAD a curious case," said Dr. Maddox at the Waldorf, "of a patient who was followed everywhere by a Shanghai rooster. It went with him visiting and to the barroom. When he ordered a drink for himself he ordered one for the rooster, too. The rooster drank it. He introduced the rooster to all his friends, and it sat by him at table. It was only by the strictest methods of diet and exercise that I was at last able to rid him of that rooster, but finally I did."

Phil Thompson, who was one of the party, occupied a moment in thought.

"I wouldn't be surprised," he concluded then, "if that fellow had been drinking too many cocktails."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

STANFORD WHITE, the architect, has a fad for collecting statuary which often affords his friends a chance to air their wit. He has set so many sculptured figures on his lawn—Gramercy Park and Lexington Avenue—that he has had to put some later acquisitions across the street on the grass plot of his friend, H. W. Poor, the banker.

Oliver Herford, whose caustic wit does not all go into his books, passed these decorated lots with a friend from New Orleans.

"What's all that?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, just some Poor White trash," answered Herford.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ON ONE of his fishing excursions Grover Cleveland came across a little girl sitting beside a stream dangling a line in the water. The child knew Mr. Cleveland by sight, having often seen him pass with basket and rod, and, feeling sure of his sympathy in her present occupation, she looked up and addressed him, saying pleasantly, "Good morning, Mr. Cleveland, I'm fishing."

"But you haven't any bait on your hook," Mr. Cleveland remarked, calling attention to the omission as she pulled the line up out of the water.



"You cannot catch fish without bait."

"But I don't like to put the bait on the hook," answered the little girl deprecatingly; "the worms wriggle so. They won't keep still while I put them on. If you'll put the bait on for me I'll let you have the fish, Mr. Cleveland, if I catch one."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the ex-President. "This isn't the first time I've met with such a proposition. Give me your hook, little politician," and he proceeded to gratify the young angler by baiting her hook for her.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE REV. DR. W. S. RAINSFORD, while talking of the Subway Tavern and other experiments in the direction of temperance the other day told the following story of an Irish priest who was on his way home from a dying parishioner's bedside early one morning, when he found another parishioner lying in the ditch by the roadside.

"Why, Pat, where have you been to get in such a state?" he asked.

"I don't rightly remember, your reverence, whether it was a wedding or a funeral; but whichever it was, it was a grand success."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HARRY W. WATROUS, whose captive sea serpent is one of the Summer attractions on Upper Lake George, supports his claim to being a Nimrod by telling this story. While on a hunting expedition in the Adirondacks, the popular Secretary of the National Arts Club spied a squirrel sitting in the fork of a tree.

"The day was a bit misty," he explained, "and I took careful aim before firing. When the smoke cleared away the squirrel was still there. Five times I loaded and fired before hitting him. Upon reaching the tree, instead of one squirrel there were five lying on the ground. Of course, the explanation is simple. There was a nest of them in the fork of the tree—what?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

LONG before the present Bishop of London—Arthur Ingram—attained his present position, and, indeed, before he was Bishop of Stepney, he was the Dean of Salisbury, being then about thirty years old. He tells the following anecdote of his first meeting, after he became Dean, with the sexton, an aged man of eighty. The new Dean asked if he had not been sexton for many years, to which the latter made the cheerful reply:

"Yes, an' I've hurled six Deans already," sizing up the slender proportions and somewhat delicate appearance of the new Dean.

"Indeed," said the Dean, "and how do you account for that?"

"Well," responded the old man with a toothless grin, "I've watched 'em, and I seen that all persons wot gets to be Deans eats a seven-course dinner—as if that wouldn't kill anybuddy. I 'as only one course to mine, an' that's why I've been here to hury 'em all."

The Bishop says he considered the point a good one, and has ever since been rigidly abstemious in dining.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SIMEON FORD is well acquainted with a politician of more than local reputation who has a country place in Rhode Island. The other day the New York statesman was in a liberal mood, and he offered to take his boy, a youngster of nine, into the village to buy him some ice cream soda. When the clerk put down a check for 10 cents and the statesman dug down into his pockets for the necessary change the lad opened his eyes wide in astonishment and said:

"Why, pa, you have to pay for things here, don't you?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN COLUMBIA, S. C., Senator Tillman is not so popular as he is in other parts of the Palmetto State. A few days ago a young Columbian entered the outer office of the city's leading dentist. Coming out to meet his patient, the dentist whispered excitedly:

"Whom do you s'pose I've got inside here? Old one-eyed Ben Tillman! And if I don't make him I won't do a thing squeal, nobody can. to him, oh, my!" And the dental surgeon brandished his forceps gleefully and returned to the pleasure of torturing the Senator.



Next day the same young man came in again.

"Well, did you succeed in making Tillman yell?" he asked.

The dentist shook his head sadly.

"No," he replied in a disappointed tone, "I couldn't make him flinch. He didn't make a sound, and, d' ye know, when he got out of the chair, he turned to me with a smile and said:

"'Say, doctor, I didn't know before that you ran a painless dental shop.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

I WANT it distinctly understood that I do not indorse the sentiments herein set forth," said Senator Depew in his office recently, "but the story is a good one.

"A young fellow, a boy, in fact, who had been brought up to the country standard, came to this city to make his way. Where he came from does not matter; but it wasn't a thousand miles from where I was born. Well, he got a job, and about two weeks later, after having been tossed about on the city's sea, he wrote to a friend of his father's telling something of his hopes and fears.

"'Do you think,' he wrote, 'that I can lead a Christian life on $4 a week?'

"'I don't think you will be able to lead any other,' was the wise response."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

T. DART WALKER, art editor of Leslie's Weekly, has been persuaded to make a monograph of his year's experiences with the navy as an art-seaman.

He saw many things aboard ship that have escaped the eyes of the layman. The Kearsarge was his marine home for some time.

"One of the quaintest characters," he said, "that I knew was O'Brien, the navvy who policed the ship. He was chosen because he could lick any man on board. The spirit of fight is developed, not squelched, in the navy, but there must be some one who is able to silence the biggest man that walks the deck.

O'Brien's methods were simple but sure. One afternoon two men got into a row and O'Brien, who was in my stateroom, was sent for. He excused himself, walked down the deck, and in five minutes returned as if nothing had happened. Two things had happened if not more, a bump over his left temple and the beginning of a black eye.



"'How about it, O'Brien?' said I.

"'Nawthin',' he replied.

"'Nawthin',' I repeated, pointing to eye and temple.

"'Nawthin' much,' he went on; 'I had a quiet conversation with Jake in his bunk. I took him below and shut the door, and we labored religiously together. We're both believin' more in the power of God and Old Oireland and less in the divil now, than we did afore our tate-a-tate.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ONE of Senator Tillman's favorite stories concerns an old darky who was taken very ill. He called in a physician of his own race, but after a time, as there were no signs of improvement, a white doctor was summoned. Soon after arriving Dr. —— felt the old man's pulse, and then examined his tongue.

"Did your other doctor take your temperature?" was the first question he asked.

"I don't know, boss," replied the darky; I hain't missed anything but my watch as yit."

Cozy Quarters for Riflemen at the Creedmoor Range

Headquarters of the Various Regiments That Go in for Target Practice—Changes a Few Years Have Made.

OUT on the prairie at Creedmoor, L. I., is a village of clubhouses. A few years ago there were only an old headquarters house and the targets, but so great has been the development of interest in rifle shooting that every regiment of standing has felt the necessity of building a house to shelter its men who visit the range.

These clubhouses are not mere sheds either. They are fitted up better than many clubhouses in the city that boast pretentious records. They have not the facilities for amusement a town clubhouse usually affords, such as billiard tables, bowling alleys, &c., as the men who frequent them use them only for serious business.

Before these clubhouses were erected the men who practiced for the big matches were compelled to carry their rifles to and from the city. This was so much of a nuisance that it often deterred men from following up practice.

Finally, in 1897, the Seventh Regiment built a clubhouse; the Twenty-second Regiment followed suit in 1898, and two years later the Seventy-first put up theirs. The last one to be finished is that of Squadron A. That was built this Summer. Other organizations represented in this prairie clubhouse colony are the Twelfth Regiment, the Thirteenth, the Twenty-third, and the Forty-seventh.

Most of the houses border the street running north and south. On the east side of the roadway counting from the entrance to the range are the homes of the Twelfth Regiment, Squadron A, and the Forty-seventh Regiment. Facing them respectively are those of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Seventh, the Twenty-second, and the State clubhouse. The Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments have their houses to the right of the entrance.



A Martial Aspect.

This year the grounds have had a martial and businesslike look due to the presence of the tents of the United States marines and United States Navy teams that have been practicing for places on the teams that will represent those branches of the service in the match for the National championship which will be shot at Fort Riley, Kansas, in a few days. The tents of the marines have been pitched back from the road and near the old clubhouse, while the navy men have camped between the marines and the scorers' house.

The men find these houses now almost a necessity, and wonder how they ever got along without them. The rifles are kept in the houses. There are lavatories and dressing rooms, while tables can be spread and meals served if the regimental commissary so desires.

The Seventh Regiment house is not only the oldest, but also the best equipped. It is as complete in a way as a small hotel. There are twenty-five beds in it and a large dining room. The improvements in it this year cost $4,000. They include a full supply of porcelain ware. Three shower baths have been put in, and acetylene gas lighting has been installed.

These improvements made the house so comfortable that members of the rifle team could go down in the afternoon, get several hours of practice before dark, and, by sleeping in the clubhouse, could shoot several hours in the morning before taking the train for the city. It was this perfection of arrangements which practically quarters of the Seventy-first are modest in the extreme. The visitor is surprised on first seeing it to be told that it is the home of the champion shooting regiment of the State. It is likely that it will be enlarged as soon as the regiment gets into its new armory. It has a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 35, while the Seventh house is 60 feet wide and 45 deep. The Seventy-first has steadily outgrown the house, and two years ago a rear wing was added.

The arrangement of this house is substantially the plan of all but the Seventh's. There are company lockers upstairs and down, and in the rear room are the lavatories and workshops for the armorer. Each company keeps from 10 to 15 rifles in the house for its members to shoot with in supplementary practice days. Formerly the lockers in the upper story of the State clubhouses were used, but they proved inadequate. They are used now, however, by regiments that have no clubhouse.

The most costly house of all is the Seventh's. About $8,000 is represented in the building and furnishings. The others vary between $1,800 and $3,000.

A Quaint Retreat.

The place of meeting was a little German restaurant, on the very top and the very edge of the Palisades, built as far out over the precipitous rocks as safety permits, with the effect to those seated at its tables of dining in the treetops. At their feet lay the majestic Hudson, noblest of rivers; while through wide vistas in the trees could be seen the opposite shore, especially that portion made beautiful by the remarkable group of buildings which crown Cathedral and Morningside Heights.

By telephone the very simple dinner had been ordered in advance and was ready for the party as soon as it had assembled. From 6:30 until 10:30, four hours which sped by all too swiftly, these congenial spirits were together—hours filled to overflowing with pleasure unalloyed, with inspiration, with intellects quickened and revived by action and reaction, light-heartedly closing a day's hard work in a sane and most delightful manner. There were reminiscences of early days, of common experiences, of mutual acquaintances and friends, of undertakings in which they had shared before the years of separation which had closed scarcely five years ago with reunions as each took up his work in New York. There were jest and wit and humor and laughter—all in good proportion. There was discussion of themes of common interest—and these were people who held all things in common.

Table Talk.

At one moment there was talk of Howells and James and Shaw and Mahie and Hopkinson Smith and Kendrick Bangs and Mark Twain and Peter Dunne, and others personally known to them all. Later the sweet-faced artist spoke of her studio and her patrons; and then the conversation drifted to art in general, and Chase and Sargent and dear Ben Foster were the companions of the hour. Then it was the political situation, and then newspaper work and the experiences of the offices—and on and on with never failing zest, until finally they left the table—the college maid protesting, "I do not' want to go home at all—I have never spent such an evening in my life," and strolled up through the woodland path until recalled to civilization by the steel rails of the trolley and the rattle of the approaching car which was to take them toward their homes again.

These people, with moderate salaries, with select and limited circles of friends, utterly unknown to what is generally called "society," working and working hard every day, employes—hired men—in a very strict sense of the word, have found the life that is worth the living. It is a life absolutely impossible elsewhere than in this great metropolis, the centre of things, the beginning of things, the place to which is sions for some of the best-known art connoisseurs of America. The third, the wife of the business man, is a woman of culture and refinement, a graduate of one of the best of our women's colleges, with a long residence abroad, and with every opportunity well improved. The fourth is the niece of the last named, just out of college—a tall, graceful, self-possessed, brown-eyed maid—quite the typical American college girl.

WHY SOME PEOPLE LIKE NEW YORK

A FEW evenings ago three men met in the waiting room on the New York side of the Fort Lee Ferry. It was evident that they had come together by appointment, just in time to catch the 6 o'clock boat to the New Jersey shore. As a matter of fact, a telephone conference after 4 o'clock of the same day had determined where and how they would spend their evening. One of these men is on the editorial staff of one of the great morning dailies, after years of newspaper experience in at least three Western and middle Western states. There are very few newspaper men of prominence and very few public men of note with whom he is not personally acquainted—and with many of them he is upon terms of friendship and intimacy. He has passed through all the various stages of apprenticeship, climbing to his present position up the ladder of reportorial work and special writing. More than once he has been set to most delicate tasks, and has rendered extraordinary service in a quiet way to communities, States, parties, and individuals. In other words he is a typical American newspaper man, slightly past middle life.

Another of the trio at about the same age finds himself in the business world, after at least fifteen years' experience in the world of letters. A graduate of a Western State university, for some years closely connected with most important measures for the improvement of the material condition of two Western States and one Territory, then for five years a resident of Paris and a special student of French literature and litterateurs, then back to this country and to this city, where he has done almost everything from magazine work and special work on a great encyclopedia up to the publishing of two or three books of his own, he has recently turned to business again—without dropping his pen.

The third—the oldest of the three—has had a varied though not checkered career, running from railway administration, through several years' practice of the law, up to a chair in a Western university, and then to the headship of two educational institutions, and is now the director of one of the great scholastic libraries of this city. Though just under the shadow of sixty, the blood runs as freely in his arteries and the zest of life is as great and his ambitions are as strong and his life is as strenuous and his laugh as hearty and the grip of his hand as firm as though he were but thirty-five.

Four women had preceded them by an hour, which had been spent most delightfully in a quiet stroll along the river bank, through the beautiful woods, and up the Palisades, to the place of meeting. One of these is the wife of the journalist, Boston born and bred, with some years of Western experience, own cousin to the greatest of American Bishops, bright, witty, unconventional, a brilliant writer herself, working side by side with her husband in all his literary endeavors, and with a wide circle of literary and artist friends. Another, a quiet little woman with just a trifle of gray in her hair, has won for herself enviable fame in the art world of this city and country, and in her well-appointed studio has executed special commis-

A Hand-Written Index Of 180 Folio Volumes

Immense Work Just Completed in London, Which Catalogues all Official Documents in Europe Bearing Upon the American Revolution.

THE London dispatches have contained only the scantiest mention of a work of immense literary and historical value which has been recently completed there, though it deserves hearty recognition at the hands of America. It is a complete index of all the thousands of official papers in Europe which bear upon the war of the American Revolution, and it may be described with equal brevity and truth as one of the greatest tasks of its kind ever undertaken by any man. It meant the better part of his life to the late Benjamin Franklin Stevens, America's Dispatch Agent at the British capital, in whose brain the idea originated, and it has meant, in addition, much unselfish labor on the part of his assistants, who have carried on to a successful close the work which he was obliged to leave unfinished.

For thirty years Mr. Stevens and the twenty or more secretaries, whom he paid out of his own pocket, collected the necessary material. At the end of that time they had catalogued all the documents relating to the Revolution in the possession of the English Government, in the private collections of the island, and in the official archives of Spain, France, and Holland, the only three of the great Continental powers directly concerned in that struggle. There were something more than 161,000 items indexed in this way, and 180 folio volumes, of 500 pages each, to catalogue the character and location of every one.

This was of itself a work of a magnitude calling for the heartiest support, but Mr. Stevens and those who have followed him have been forced to contribute a personal element to the equation which makes the fruit of their labors literally unique. At the start the expectation of the originator of the idea was that the Government of the United States, recognizing the vast importance of the task he had planned, would furnish the funds necessary to carry it out. He hoped that, at the least, the National Congress would guarantee to purchase the index for the Congressional Library. A bill was introduced to this end, and reported favorably to the House of Representatives, but that was as far as the matter ever got. Mr. Stevens was left to drop the entire idea, with considerable loss to himself and much more to history and literature, or else to carry it forward as best he might through his own personal resources, trusting for his eventual remuneration to that most indefinite of all "backers"—a representative government.

Whether or not he meant to trust to anything further than his own enthusiasm, Mr. Stevens continued the work, and while he kept no actual record of the money which he expended upon it, it is estimated that the total is close up on $100,000.

Two years ago he died, leaving the catalogue unfinished, but Mrs. Stevens and her late husband's partner at once set about completing it. The material was all in hand, and for a large part already incorporated in handsomely bound volumes. The final ten volumes are now in the hands of the binders.

Each of the 180 volumes is written out by hand in a "copperplate" that is a delight to the eye. In the complete index there are three series, one, of fifty volumes, which gives the list of the European historical Americana, hearing upon the period under hand; in the order in which the various documents appear in the different foreign archives; another, of one hundred volumes, which gives the papers in chronological order, with a minute description of each; and a third, of thirty volumes, which contains a list of the whole 161,000 and more items in alphabetical order, with, in almost every case, the names of both writers and receivers in double entry.

Hobson's Choice.

City—We have had quite a nice time here, Mrs. Rural. You must come and see us in the city some time.

Mrs. Rural—I am afraid that time will never come. You see, I cannot afford to receive visitors and go visiting, too.

Phew!

A gallant young Indian—a Sioux—
The country was traveling thioux,
When an automobile
Hit him square on the heel,
And knocked the poor Indian askioux.

Fattening Swans for the Tables of Epicures

Annual Upping in an Old English Cathedral Town—Care of the Birds—Some Recipes in Rhyme.

"Unto him I will discover
That swan's nest among the reeds."

THE swan upping which takes place at St. Helen's swan pit, Norwich, England, is one of the most interesting customs that has survived the lapse of time. Tourists go there and look upon the cathedrals, wander about the old ruins, even visit the Old Men's Hospital, steep themselves with the ancient history of Norwich, and take their departure, little dreaming that they have missed one of the most interesting sights of the great cathedral city.

A "swannery" or "swan pit" is an artificial pond where young swans—cygnets, they are called—are fattened for table use. They are placed in the pit when about four months old, and literally stuffed, like the Strasburg geese, for another four months, when they are ready for the table.

St. Helen's swan pit is attached to the Hospital of St. Giles, more familiarly known as the Old Men's Hospital, in Bishopgate Street. The church is a quaint old building, far too large for the congregations that gather there for worship at the present time. Mindful of this fact the practical philanthropy of the citizens has converted a portion of the church into an almshouse for the aged and infirm. Two hundred or more old men and women are supported here, and the revenues of the hospital amount to about $35,000 a year.

The original of St. Helen's swan pit was undoubtedly founded by the monks, who earned considerable celebrity as trenchermen in the early part of the sixteenth century, for, according to historical documents, the city possessed three swan marks registered on the swan rolls in 1598. The present swan pit was restored and improved in 1793.

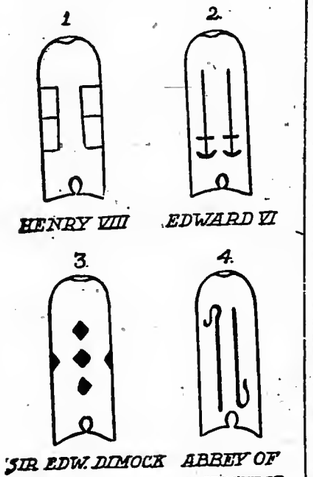
Swans, swan pits, and swan uppings are things of which the general public know little or nothing. The naturalist and the antiquarian are more or less interested in them, but information concerning the present or past history of the subject is very meagre, and for the most part to be found under cover of the history of something else; the student comes upon it accidentally, as it were.

Dainties for Epicures.

Roast swan and swan gibiet soup are dishes known to the epicure only; the birds are too rare and expensive for ordinary eating, but the recent introduction of roast swan to the menu of a celebrated dinner in London has attracted notice to the swan as a marketable and edible creature.

Among the old papers of the city is found the following record: "Until the municipal reform act of 1835 the City of Norwich always had a swanner, usually one of the mace bearers, whose duty it was to search the river during the nesting of the birds, and to take up and duly mark the cygnets—and afterward to deliver them to the Master of the Great Hospital. The swanner's fee for these duties was two guineas."

At Ahbotsbury, on the Thames, and in a few other localities in England there are a large number of swans bred upon the waters, but nowhere else are there so many cygnets reared as on the broads of Northeast Norfolk. St. Helen's swan pit is the only establishment for the systematic fattening of the young birds, with the exception of one or two private small ones, also near Warwick.



Form of Swan Pit.

This pit is situated in the meadow at the back of the hospital, and is solidly constructed of brickwork. To be exact, in the words of Mr. John Cox, the master, it is 74 feet in length, 32 feet in width, and 6 feet deep, the water rising to about the depth of 2 feet. Along the sides are floating troughs, which rise and fall with the alternating level of the water; they are kept in place by posts planted for the purpose. The food for the cygnets is deposited in these troughs.

At one end of the pit is a sloping stage which enables the cygnets to leave the water when inclined, and this gives them access to a railed-in inclosure, where they may rest and prune themselves. The tank has connection with the river, which is near, and the water rises and falls with the tide, being regulated by a sluice and valve. In this swan pit the birds are first fed on cut grass; then they are given barley, of which they are supposed to consume three or four bushels before they are fatted for market.

A Cygnet's History.

The life history of a cygnet as taken from the story of a naturalist is interesting. The swan is a monogamist, as when he has taken a mate he keeps her for life; occasionally the marriage is not a happy one, or a mate will die, then a new one sometimes is taken. The male swan makes a good husband; he takes his fair share of the work in selecting the spot for a nest and in helping to build it. When it is ready for the eggs he gets himself into it, and with the queerest sort of motions with his heavy body he shapes the nest with a hollow in the centre for the eggs. He helps guard the nest, and is ever ready to take his mate's place whenever she wishes for a change.

The number of eggs and birds hatched by a pair varies; there is record of one pair that produced in eight years eighty-five eggs and reared eighty-two cygnets, but the usual number falls far short of this.

The birds are of a dusky brown color when hatched, and do not put on their snowy plumage until late in the season. The mother proudly carries her brood of dusky babies on her back, arching her wings to keep them all together, while their queer little heads look funny enough peeping out from under her sheltering plumage.

If they had the least glimmering of what the future had in store for them they would dread the second Monday in August from the moment they stick their little heads out of the sheltering shell, for 'tis then their fate is decided.

A few are destined to live a life of freedom like their parents, but the majority of them are hurried off to the swan pit, there to undergo a course of gradual preparation which ends in the spit.

The mute swan is a royal bird, half domesticated, living upon the broad marshes of English rivers. From its introduction no subject of the Crown has been allowed to own swans at large, except by grant from the Crown. With the privilege was granted a mark by which the owner might know and claim his birds.

To learn the importance of these privileges one has only to read the histories of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the reign of Edward IV. we find it ordered that no person except the King's sons should have a "swan mark" or "game" of swans unless he possessed a freehold of the clear yearly value of 6 marks.

During the reign of Henry VII. the stealing of a swan's egg was punishable by a year's imprisonment and a fine at the King's will. Stealing a swan or getting a snare for a bird was punished far more severely.

An old history of England tells us that the Dyers and Vintners were at one time the only companies that were allowed the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames. Their swan mark was two nicks, probably intended for a demi-lozenge, on each side of the upper mandible, and a V for a chevron reversed. One of the regular stand-up toasts of the day was, "The Worshipful Company of Vintners with a V." At one time they possessed 500 birds, and the marking of the cygnets and the renewing of the marks of the old birds was no small task.

The King had a swanherd, who was called "Master of the King's Swans." No one owning swans was allowed to appoint a swanherd without a license from the King's swanherd, and every swanherd on the river was bound to answer his beck and call or to pay a fine. The King's swanherd was obliged to keep a book of swan marks, and the names of owners and their swanherds were registered in this book.

Among the owners of swan marks at the present day in Norwich and about Norfolk I find registered: The Corporation of Norwich, the Great Hospital of Norwich, where the upping takes place; Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, Lord Stafford, and others.

These marks are very curious and interesting, as an examination of the illustration will show. Nos. 16 and 17 were the royal swan marks of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., respectively. No. 18, with the two crosiers, one reversed, was the swan mark of the Abhey of Swinsted. No. 19 was the swan mark of Sir Edward Dimock of Lincolnshire, who belonged to the family of the royal champion, who held the manor at Scrivelsby by that tenure, to "come armed on horseback—or one in his stead—and in the presence of the King to proclaim and challenge any that shall affirm the King not lawful heir to the Crowne and kingdome, to fight with him bodie for bodie."

An Ancient Festival.

In ancient days the "swan upping" was a festival for country folk about the rivers, who used to come in great numbers to watch the catching and marking of the swans. For the swan owners and swanherds it was a day of pomp and ceremony. The hunt was preceded by a breakfast at one of the large inns and finished by a dinner, at which the Mayor presided.

The swanherds wore snowy feathers in their caps, and the companies made the swan voyage in their state barges with great ceremony. But most of the sentiment has departed from the day, although the plain, prosaic business transaction cannot be entirely bereft of its fascination when conducted in the midst of such romantic surroundings.

The morning of the second Monday in August having arrived the keeper of St. Helen's swanpit, who represents the corporation of the hospital, meets the representatives of the various other swan rights at Buckenham Ferry on the River Yare and breakfast with them. This finished, the procession of boats starts to take up the young swans.

Curiously enough the old birds scent danger on the morning air, or have a dim recollection of former raids, and they make the proceeding as difficult and as dangerous as possible. If they prove too intractible they are driven out of the water and secured. Occasionally a pair of old birds with infinite cunning will dodge in and out and give no end of trouble before they are captured.

When the parent birds are secured their "marks" are examined in order to ascertain to whom they belong. If by chance the birds are owned by different proprietors the brood of young ones is divided equally. If there is an odd young one the two owners "toss up" for it. All the young birds, whether intended for fattening or to replenish the breeding stock, are marked. Those who are to live out their natural lives as fathers and mothers of future cygnets are pinioned by removing a portion of the wing at the carpel point—a rough, but effectual, piece of surgery.

The "marks" consist of certain cabalistic signs, the ancient "swan mark" pertaining to the "rights of swans" cut upon their bills. This is done either by incising the skin or notching the side of the bill; the latter is the more permanent, but both must be painful to the tender young bird.

Swans and cygnets are captured by means of a long pole, with a kind of iron interrogation point at one end, somewhat like a shepherd's crook. This is passed around the neck of the bird, which is gently pulled into the boat by this means.

The swanherds call the male swan a cob, the female a pin; the young are technically cygnets only during the first year of their lives; the second year they are called gray birds; the third year they come out in pure white plumage and are considered grown up. The old male swan is sometimes very ferocious, particularly at the upping; apparently knowing that his young brood is in danger, he occasionally is so fierce that he boards a boat and attacks its occupants. While his blows are not likely to prove fatal, they are none the less dangerous, and some of the older broadmen tell of serious inconvenience arising from the blows administered by the stump of the pinioned wing of an infuriated bird.

The birds that are selected at the upping for the swan pit are tied with their feet turned on their backs and laid on a bed of rushes at the bottom of the boat. They soon become accustomed to the pit and seem to lead a happy life, with plenty to eat, good company, and water to their heart's content.

When the cygnets arrive at the swan pit they are worth about $2.50 each. When fattened they bring $10. It will be seen that roast cygnet is an expensive dish. Mr. Cox, the master of the hospital, receives cygnets for fattening at a charge of $5 each. At their prime they weigh sometimes as much as twenty-eight pounds, but the average is fifteen pounds.

Warwick swans are as famous as Norfolk turkeys, and in olden times a swan was served up at every great feast. They are expensive because they are edible only for a brief period of their existence.

Cygnets from St. Helen's swan pit are frequently sent as holiday gifts to the various crowned heads of Europe, and the Pope was the recipient of a fine one not long ago. Queen Victoria was often remembered, and King Edward has been the recipient of two or three especially fine birds. The following humorous recipe "done into verse" by a clever clergyman is sent with each bird:

To Roast a Swan.

"Take three pounds of beef, beat fine in a mortar;
Put it into the swan—that is, when you've caught her;
Some pepper, salt, mace, some nutmeg, an onion
Will heighten the flavor in gourmands' opinion.
Then tie it up tight with a small piece of tape,
That the gravy and other things may not escape.
A meal paste rather stiff—should be laid on the breast,
And some whitsy-brown paper should cover the rest.
Fifteen minutes at least ere the swan you take down;
Pull the paste off the bird that the breast may get brown.

The Gravy.

To a gravy of beef—good and strong—I opine,
You'll be right if you add half a pint of good wine;
Pour this through the swan—yes, quite through the belly—
Then serve the whole up with some hot currant jelly.
N. B.—The swan must not be skinned.

Another recipe is as follows:

Take 2 pounds of rump steak, chop it fine, season well with spice, a piece of onion or shalot, and butter. Rub the breast both inside and outside with beaten cloves, then stuff with the above, taking care to sew the bird up carefully, and tie it up very tightly on the spit, so that the gravy may not escape. Incioss the breast of the swan in a meal paste, after which cover the whole bird with paper well greased with beef dripping. About a quarter of an hour before the bird is taken up, remove the paper and the paste, baste well with butter and flour till brown and frothy. A swan of 15 pounds weight requires about two hours' roasting, with a fire not too fierce. The swan must not be skinned.

This is the recipe for swan gibiet soup:

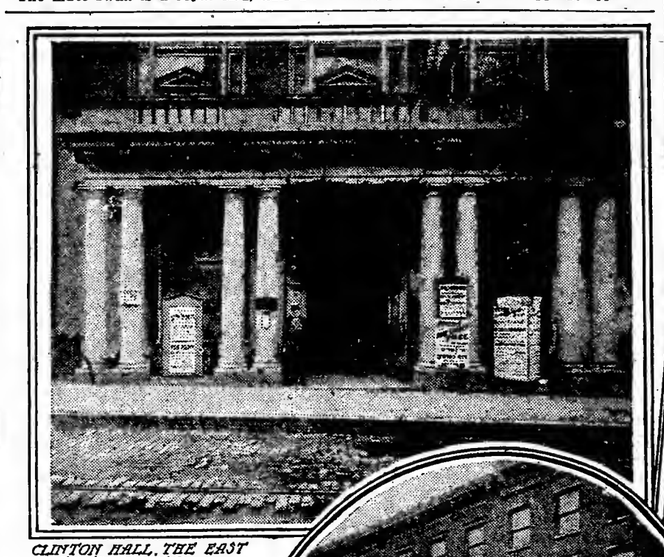
Cut 6 pounds of the knuckle of veal and 1 pound of lean ham in a large dish, add three onions, two turnips, one carrot, two heads of celery, a small piece of sweet basil, marjoram, thyme, parsley, and bay leaf, and a tablespoonful of salt. Butter a stewpan lightly, put in the whole of the ingredients, add five cloves, two blades of mace, and half a pint of water, stew it over a brisk fire about twenty minutes, when it becomes a nice light brown color add eight quarts of water; directly it boils place it at the corner of the stove, scald the giblets in boiling water, take them out and cut them into joints, the gizzard in four pieces, put them into the stock, and let them simmer gently until they are quite tender, take them out, strain the gravy through a cloth, skim off every particle of grease, put it into a clean stew pan with the giblets, and thicken it with arrowroot dissolved first in cold water, but do not make it too thick, finish by adding half a pint of sherry, the juice of half a lemon, and two grains of cayenne.

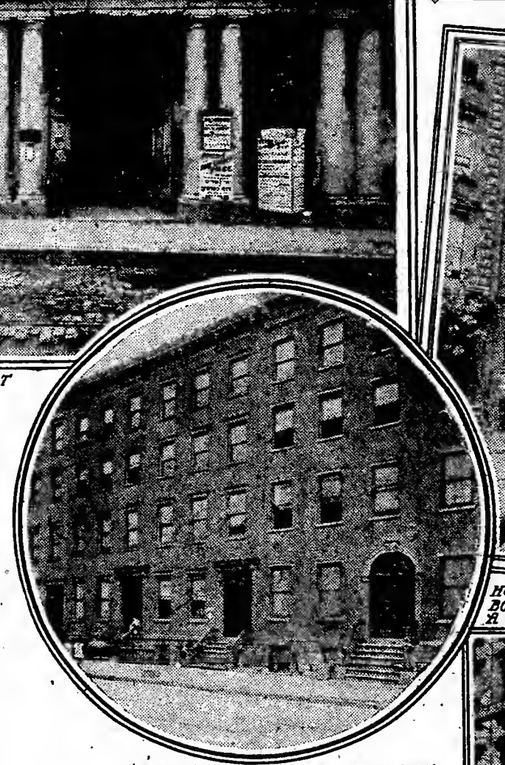
LAURA B. STARR.

Knew His Man.

Clinic (scanning the morning paper)—H'm! I notice our good old friend Sawbones has taken a wife.

Cynic—Whose?


CLINTON HALL, THE EAST SIDE DELMONICO.

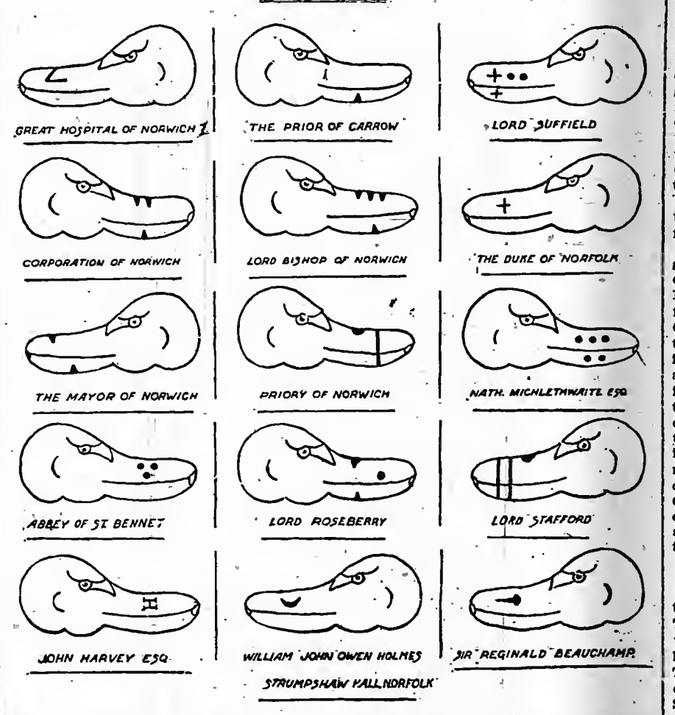

ON ORIENTAL SQUARE—HOME OF M. J. ADRIAN, MILLIONAIRE AND RETIRED BANKER.


HOME OF BOROUGH PRESIDENT AHEARN—A LINE OF OLD HOUSES.

ALL SAINTS' PARSONAGE, NEXT DOOR TO A TENEMENT.


CORNER OF CONGRESSMAN HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE'S PARLOR.

Swan Marks.



SOME FINE HOMES IN THE EAST SIDE TENEMENT SECTION

It's Not All Poverty There, and Local Sentiment Is Strong—Men Who Have Grown Up with the Neighborhood.

TO most people, even to New Yorkers who know the region well, "the east side" means a district of tenements, where bedclothes adorn the fire escapes and children vie with one another in annoying grims to their persons. But scattered among the monotonous blocks of tenements are a few homes as comfortable and luxurious as money can make them. If they could be picked up and placed up town in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue no one would notice any incongruity between them and their surroundings. Their scarcity on the east side makes them look more splendid than they really are; they stand out in the slums like green oases in an arid desert.

Some of the most prominent men of New York City choose to make their homes amid the poverty-stricken east siders. Supreme Court Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, for example, has a house on Seventh Street, far over toward the East River. Michael J. Adrian, who retired many years ago from the Presidency of the German Exchange Bank, has turned two East Broadway houses into one, and is content to spend the rest of his days there. Borough President Ahearn, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, and Judge Benjamin Hoffman are others who live in the heart of the tenement district.

There is a little triangle of grass and shrubbery at the intersection of Grand Street and East Broadway. The old Irishman who works the lawnmower inside the high iron fence says a thousand people ask him every day what the name of this "square" is. Nobody seems to know, and the City Government has never seen fit to furnish information in this way of signposts. The triangle contains about fifty or seventy-five square yards of earth; it is grandiloquently styled Oriental Park. Facing it, or only a block or two off, are most of the real homes—the few on the east side that deserve that name. That tiny park was made through the effort of the late Congressman "Tim" Campbell some fifteen or twenty years ago. Together with his famous remark, "What's the Constitution between friends?" it will go down to future generations as his chief monument.

Mrs. Campbell, the widow of the Congressman, lives now in the house which he occupied to the day of his death. It is 14 Columbia Street, just around the corner from the park, next door to Congressman Goldfogle's house. There is nothing pretentious about it on the outside, but once inside the visitor sees in a moment that, to all effects and purposes, he is no longer in the east side. Having plowed his way through a mob of dirty children and push-cart men on Division Street a minute or two before, he has to rub his eyes to realize that he is in a big high-pitched, light room with leather-bound books in walnut cases, and handsome paintings on the wall. On the parlor floor two rooms thrown into one by folding doors make the house into a huge reception hall, capable of entertaining fifty guests.

In Tim's Old Study.

But it is up stairs, in "Tim's" old study, that the stranger finds most to please him. There are the desk of the dead politician, the chair in which he sat when he was hatching his big schemes, and his library. This last covers two of the walls. All sorts of books are in it, from the Bible and Shakespeare down to "Chimmie Fadden" and "David Harum." In this study Mrs. Campbell spends most of her time, her chief company being her daughter and her little French poodle. Looking out of the back window of this comfortable house, one sees the rear of tall, dark tenements, nearly hidden by linen hung out to dry, and inhabited by about ten times as many human beings as there is really room for.

Next to Mrs. Campbell's is the Goldfogle house. It looks very much the same on the outside; the interior is characterized by the same comfort and richness. There are even more books here, making up a miscellaneous library of some 3,000 volumes. Half a dozen luxurious cushioned chairs, a mahogany table, and a wall covered with paintings and drawings make one wonder why a man who can have such a house does not want to live far away from the tenements.

"Why should I move?" Mr. Goldfogle asked when a friend suggested the idea to him. "I've lived here all my life. I know the people and I love them. Just because I have happened to become more prosperous than most of them, is that any reason I should leave? I am perfectly happy here in 16 Columbia Street, and expect to stay here as long as I live. And I know I wouldn't be happy anywhere else."

In fact, these sentiments are those of everybody who lives in the section. One who expects to find any dissatisfaction will be very much disappointed. Men who have made their homes there from childhood have no desire to move away. If they had any, there is nothing to keep them from moving. They are no less happy, perhaps they are more happy, than their brethren who dwell in mansions facing the east wall of Central Park. They lead their life according to their own ideas—and they think their way is as good as another's.

The big house now occupied by Michael J. Adrian flourished far back in the days when East Broadway and Madison and Henry Streets were the great residence thoroughfares of New York. Its owner says it is fully a hundred years old. Fifty years ago and more Jacob A. Westervelt, who was Mayor of New York from 1853 to 1855, lived in this house, 308 East Broadway. Most of the time since then No. 308 has belonged to Mr. Adrian. This retired banker and cigar manufacturer is now seventy-seven years old. His cigar factory in Grand Street is just across Oriental Park from his house, and he goes there every day. Of the seventy-seven years of his life sixty-four have been spent in this same neighborhood.

A Neighborhood Fixture.

He is the most familiar figure in that section of the east side. He is said to be worth two or three million dollars, but he never puts on any of the "frills" supposed to be the accompaniments of great wealth. His big house is a model of comfort, and plenty prevails in the management of it. But modern inventions, such as automobiles and steam yachts, have not served to disturb the calm career of the old banker. They might never be for all they concern him. He walks down Grand Street every day, and if he doesn't care to wear a cravat he leaves it off. He thanks Heaven, he says, that he has never held any political office in his life. Incidentally, he is confident that Parker is going to be the next President of the United States.

Not far from Mr. Adrian's and on the same side of East Broadway is an antiquated-looking house that was the property, a long time ago, of the grandfather of President Theodore Roosevelt. In it now live Dr. John L. Sheils and his father. The roof has three or four of those odd gables that are rapidly disappearing from New York. The inside of the house is much like that of other old-fashioned houses. Furniture in keeping with the age of the building fills the rooms, and makes the house look like the spacious homes about which one reads in tales of Colonial life. A bronze chandelier hangs from the ceiling, in one corner is an old spread-out piano, and heavy chintz curtains keep the rooms in a sort of subdued twilight. It is a beautiful home, fit to adorn any block in New York.

Nearly all these old-fashioned, comfortable houses that now remain as relics of a former generation are within a stone's throw of the place where occurred the big Jewish riot two or three years ago. The Robert Hoe factory stands at the eastern end of Oriental Square. It was from its windows that employes threw missiles down on the heads of the procession following the body of Chief Rabbi Joseph, and precipitated the most sensational riot that has occurred in New York since the civil war.

To one who was in the midst of that howling, angry mob that shoved and cursed for hours before it was quieted the present peacefulness of the little square seems a strange contrast. It is beyond the busy merchandise district that stretches east from the Bowery, and is enlivened only by the sports of dirty children and the passing of jingling horse cars to and from the Grand Street Ferry. The pavement here is different from the kind one finds elsewhere on the east side. Throughout the tenement section the street, even if it be asphalt, is covered by rubbish and either dust or mud. Around Oriental Square it is all asphalt, and is kept pretty nearly as clean as the surface of Fifth Avenue. Doubtless the wealth and prominence of the men who make their homes in the neighborhood have something to do with this condition of neatness.

Where Maple Trees Flourish.

The block on which stands the home of Borough President John F. Ahearn, just across East Broadway from the old Roosevelt house, has in front of it a line of flourishing maple trees—a strange sight for the east side. There are about six or seven of them along the curb; the proximity of unyielding pavements and brick walls does not seem to impede their growth. The fronts of the houses are unassuming, giving the row a look of staid respectability. They have a right to look impressive; they were there half a century before most of the passers-by were born. The dignity of age is theirs; it seems to have a subduing effect on the neighborhood.

To the south of East Broadway and running parallel to it are Henry and Madison Streets. Long years ago they were lined with wide, roomy houses, with piazzas stretching across in front of them and green lawns running down to the sidewalks. Now, of course, none of these is left. Tenement houses, which appear to be mostly fire escapes, crowded stores, and school buildings, have taken their places. But there are a few—pitifully few—of the old homes left. Not of the piazza-and-lawn variety, for no foot of space can be wasted in this mercenary modern day. But other characteristics of a former generation are noticeable—the high pitch of the rooms, queer little gables, and massive oaken doors.

On the corner of Henry and Scammel Streets stands All Saints' Episcopal Church. It has stood there for over eighty years now, undisturbed in its ministry of good through all the changes that have taken place around it. Behind the church is the parsonage, opening on Henry Street. Both buildings are made of the same material—a sort of brownish gray granite with irregular streaks running through it. In the parsonage lives the Rev. Dr. Dunnell, rector of the church. Surrounded here by his books, he lives far away from what is usually considered the centre of education and refinement in New York. His work keeps him among the people of the slums, and he wishes no other home.

Several blocks to the west of All Saints' is the house of the Rev. Aaron Broude, 187 Henry Street. Ex-Coroner Fitzpatrick lives at No. 258. Both these homes are models of comfort and are stocked with libraries of considerable value. On Madison Street near Catharine dwells Henry Campbell, who used to be Vice President of the Tradesmen's National Bank. His home, too, is one of the relics of a former day.

So much has been said and written about the misery of the slums that one is apt to think there is nothing but poverty there. It is a great mistake. There are many rich people on the much reviled east side—rich men whom the world doesn't hear about because they keep away from public view and continue to conduct their business in the tenement section, where they started well nigh penniless and have sought success for years. Some of them even do not care to change their habits of life and live in big houses with soft chairs. A small "top-floor-back" is enough. But others, as they come into prosperity, want to increase their comforts and luxuries, and at the same time to stay near their business and their friends.

But there are not enough of the old-fashioned houses to go around among those who are willing to pay the money. They must build more. And so it is that every now and then there springs up in the very slummiest part of the slums a really good house—a house that is not one of a group like that around Oriental Square, but is all alone in its splendor. At 145 Clinton Street there is such a one. A. S. Rosenthal, United States Consul to Leghorn, Italy, recently lived in it, but he has now given it up to a Dr. Chasis. State Senator Samuel J. Foley has his home at 9 Attorney Street. Herman Stieffel, who used to be connected with the Corporation Counsel's office, has a big house at 328 East Fourth Street. On Seventh Street, all near together, live Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, Judge Benjamin Hoffman, and City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan.

It is now an old story how District Attorney Jerome moved down to make his home in the east side—in 8 Rutgers Street. Mr. Jerome has told his friends more than once that he lives as happy here as he ever did anywhere else. He has even intimated that he will continue to live there whether he is District Attorney or not. With plenty of room and all the books he wants, he says he has no less of comfort in Rutgers Street than he would get in an up-town house.

An apartment house is not a common thing in the east side. They are tenements. Somebody has said that the difference between an apartment house and a tenement was very hazy, usually determined by whether the fire-escapes were on the front or the rear of the building. It is natural that the inmates of a house call it an apartment house when to all others it looks to be a tenement. However, it would seem that the price of rent would be a better way to determine the status of the building than the position of fire escapes.

A Real Apartment House.

But there has recently been completed, far east of the Bowery, a real apartment house, one which there is no danger of confusing with a tenement. It is on the corner of Grand and Attorney Streets. And the rent of the best flat in it is $75 a month! This figure is astounding when one stops to consider that a very comfortable flat is obtainable for the same price in what is described as a "good neighborhood" on the upper west side. The strange part about it is that the one in Grand Street is not a bit larger or more convenient than the one to be had in the Seventies or Eighties, despite the fact that the windows of the former look out upon dirty little paupers trying to get more dirty and peddlers vainly endeavoring to induce passers-by to purchase cucumbers.

Nothing could better illustrate the ability of east siders to pay well for good places to live and the comparatively small supply of such places. They want a home comfortable and at the same time very close to their business. Not many such have been built yet. The same apartments that bring such high rent down here would not be able to charge more than half as much up town. It is the scarcity of them that makes their value so great. In the future the best apartment houses are apt to be built in the vicinity of the open squares that are from time to time taking the place of solid blocks in the east side. Some are being built near Seward Park. For a long time there has been a row of neat, roomy houses on the north side of Tompkins Square.

In connection with the few comfortable homes in the slums one cannot escape without noticing Clinton Hall, the Delmonico's of the east side. Of course pretty nearly everybody that has curiosity enough to be interested in anything has heard about this place before. But no matter how often the stranger from up town has heard of it he cannot suppress a gasp of surprise when he first sees it rising in its columned grandeur from amid the poverty and dirt of Clinton Street. It has now been improved by the addition of the roof garden, where a string band and vaudeville performers amuse the patrons of the hall every night. There are three or four floors of dining rooms. This establishment is the resort of east side swelldom.

A VALUABLE ASSET.

CHARLES E. MEEK, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, told the following story the other day as illustrative of the problems which a credit man is often called upon to solve.

The credit man for a big plumbers' supply house was called upon by a plumber who wanted a big credit. He had just secured a large contract and wanted the material to carry it out. The credit man questioned him as to what he had, and when the answers to the questions were boiled down, it turned out that he did not have much of anything.

"But what are you doing business on?" the credit man asked.

"Say, young feller," was the reply, "I'm doin' business on me nerve."

THE ONLY FISH HOSPITAL IN THE WORLD.

How the Finny Fellows Are Cured of Their Ills—Surgery and Massage.

NEW YORK bas the only fish hospital in tbe world. It bas its surgeons and its physicians, its wards and its operating tables. All diseases that tbe members of the finny tribe are heirs to are scientifically and successfully treated, and thorough investigation and research are made into some of tbe unknown diseases with which the piscatorial family is afflicted.

This remarkable hospital is located just back of the big glass tanks arranged in a circular form in the Aquarium at the Battery. It was started as an experiment some time ago, but has developed into a regular institution that is one of the most important adjuncts of the Aquarium. In fact, it has much to do with the success of this admirable exhibition of fish that has been collected from all parts of the globe. On entering the big building one is at once impressed with the activity and healthfulness of the fish that seem intent on displaying their charms and accomplisbments. This is all the more noteworthy from the fact that fish taken away from their native streams, lakes and ocean, are inclined to become ill and consequently sluggish. But not so with the inhabitants of the Aquarium. Their physical condition is carefully looked after, and the slightest indisposition is promptly attended to.

It was not long ago that a little hybrid trout bumped his nose against the glass front of his tank trying to catch a killie. The nose became sore. In ordinary circumstances it would have been the end of the trout, as disease would have set in, and disease in an aquarium tank usually means death. But the fish doctor discovered that the little trout was under the weather as well as under the water, and it was taken tenderly away to the hospital.

Now, this fish doctor is constantly on the lookout for patients. He takes care of the fish that are under his charge somewhat after the manner in which the old family physician treats the baby when it has the colic. Of course, the fisb doctor treats his patients a little differently from the methods he might adopt if he were prescribing for human beings, but his work is on similar lines. It must he known first of all that tbe aquarium pbysician is of the allopathic school. The homeopathic treatment—"like cures like"—is not employed hy him. His method is entirely original, for he has no basis on which to work. The regular physician has his medical bocks; the veterinary surgeon is guided by precedent, but the fish doctor is led only by his own experience and observation.

This man who conceived the idea of "doctoring" fish, and not only of "doctoring" them, but of performing surgical operations on them as well, is L. B. Spencer. He has charge of the fresh-water fish in the Aquarium, and is assisted in his work of caring for the sick and disabled by W. I. De Nyse, who is the keeper of the salt-water fish. They have an excellent field there for carrying out the methods of treatment adopted by them, for the New York Aquarium is the largest institution of the kind in the world, and a great many varieties of fish are brought under their observation.

Curing a Bruised Nose.

In the case of the little hybrid trout that bruised its nose in its greediness to get food in advance of its comrades may be seen one of the simplest forms of cure adopted at the fish hospital. It is not desdgnated by any special name, but if it were it would probably be called "salt-water cure" in the case of this particular fish, which is an inhabitant of fresh water. If the injured fish were a native of tbe sea the treatment would be fresh water, and for this reason Mr. Spencer says he practices according to the theories of the old school of medicine.

When the condition of the hybrid tront was ascertained he was taken from the big tank, where he was confined with other fish, carefully lifted out in a net, and transferred to a ward—or rather tank—in the hospital. Every care must be taken in removing fish. They must not be touched with the hands except when it is absolutely necessary. Even in using a net the greatest skill must be exercised not to injure the fish. One will understand this when one knows that to take a fish out of water amounts to the same thing as putting a land animal under water. Imagine some rough giant whose hands are as large as your body grasping you in his mighty grip, taking you from a nice warm bed, and suddenly plunging you into a pool of cold water and holding you submerged for several minutes. That is the sensation of the fish brought into the air. So the transfer of an injured fish from one tank to another must be done gently and quickly.

In the Accident Ward.

The hybrid trout was placed in the accident ward of the hospital. Tbe accident ward is a large wooden tank filled witb clear water and kept at a fixed temperature. Salt water is mixed witb the fresh water by degrees for the treatment of the fresb-water fish. A half dozen or more patients are sometimes in the tank at one time. The day the hybrid trout was placed in the ward several fish were there ahead of him. Among those under treatment was a great Northern pike from Oneida Lake. He had been caught by a hook, and while being handled his tail was injured. Fungus—a spongy, morbid growth of proud flesh, witb which fishes are frequently troubled—bad set in, and wben tbe pike was first taken to the hospital it was bardly thonght it would recover. The salt-water treatment was given it, however, and in three weeks the healing qualities of the water had so far manifested themselves that the fisb was nearly restored to health. Then tbere was a whitefish from Belle Isle in the ward. It had an abrasion on the tail caused hy too much handling before it was taken to the Aquarium. It was nearly well on tbe day that the bybrid trout became one of its companions, and is no doubt today swimming gayly with its fellows in the exhibition tank in the public inclosure. A bony gar was hurt in the jaw and in the tail and a fungous growth had set in wben it was placed on the sick list. Some of the other patients included a large-mouth bass from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, troubled with fungus, and a wall-eyed pike from Oneida Lake with a fungous growtb between the gill and the fin. Nearly all these fish were in a fair way to recover, but if they had been left to themselves without the soothing qualities of the salt water they would have died. The salt-water fish are treated in the same manner, with the exception tbat they are placed in tanks filled with fresb water. Tbis treatment has been found to be very effective.

A Common Disease.

The most common disease among fish is the growth of fungi. If not properly treated the fungi will spread over the body of the fish till it dies. The wall-eyed pike, for instance, had its gill and one side of its body almost covered with fungi when it was taken to the hospital, but the disease soon showed signs of yielding to the treatment. Pickerel are the most susceptible to fungus formations. The common brook sucker is tbe most stubborn in yielding to treatment wben disease has once taken possession of it. Trout and saimon were formerly troubled very little with disease, but they are now seen in quite large nnmbers under the care of the fish doctor. The carp is an exceedingly bardy fish, and is seldom sick. The goldfish is usually in good health, hut occasionally has inflammation of the gills. This is precisely the same affection as inflammation of the lungs in a human being, and leads ultimately to consumption and death. When the goldfish once gets this diseaae there is no cure for it.

When the sick fisb are taken to tbe hospital they seem to realize that their keepers are doing all they can for them. Although some of the fish are very warlike in their normal state, once put them in the accident ward and they become subdusd and peaceful. Many fish of different genus are placed in the same tank in the hospital, but none of the patients attempt to make it unpleasant for tbe others. Some of the fish are treated for wounds they receive in figbting. Not long ago two surgeon fish became involved in a fierce fight. Before tbe keepers had discovered the disturbance the fish had cut each other with their lance-like bones. They were placed in the accident ward, where one died. The 6ther, although badly cut in various parts of the body, recovered, and is now back in his old tank.

Surgical Operations.

But it is in the surgical operations that the most remarkable experiments are made among the fish sent to tbe hospital in the Aquarium. In very bad cases of fungus growth the foreign substance is removed by the knife. Sometimes abscesses are lanced, but it is seldom that these operations prove successful, and they are only resorted to in extremc cases. Frequently, however, fishes are operated on when their air bladders fail to perform their functions.

Not long ago a deep-sea bass lost complete control of his air bladder. Of course be was helpless. He turned over on his side and could not sink, as the sack was filled with air. Had be not been discovered he would have soon died in his helpless condition, as his gills were above the surface of the water. The bass was taken up carefully and a surgeon's needle inserted just back of the pectoral fin into the air bladder. The air escaped and the bass was again ahle to manage himself. A few days in tbe hospital tank was all that was necessary to heal ths slight puncture to the air bladder, and then he was aa well as ever.

The cause of tbe air bladder becoming unmanageable is principally the rapid manner in which tbe fish is pulled out of the water when captured. It is brougbt quickly to the surface with its mouth opsn. When caugbt its air biadder is filled with water so that it can maintain its specific gravity at a great depth of the sea. The suddenness with which it is jerked to the surface prevents it from properly ejecting tbe air, and congestion is the result. Under these circumstances the fisb suffers out of water much as a person does when drowning. The conditions, although reversed, are similar in effect. So it is perfectly proper to speak of a fish having drowned.

Massage for Deep Sea Fish.

A very snccessful treatment for deep-sea fisb when they are unable to expel the air in their biadders is massage. A young shark and a dogfish were recently operated on in this manner with the most satisfactory results. They were unable to expel the air from their air bladders and would have soon drowned had relief not come promptly. The operator—one might properly say the masseur—grasped the fish firmly hy the tail with the left hand, and, drawing its body out of the water upon a shelf reaching into the tank, allowing the head to remain submerged, gently massaged witb the right hand ths back of the gills toward the nose. After a few minutes' quick action of the hand the air was forced out of the air bladder and arose to the surface in a series of bubbles. When liberty was given to the fisb it swam away as if nothing bad happened.

The habits and peculiarities of the fish in tbe Aquarium bavs become so well known to those in cbarge that they ars abie to note every symptom of disease. This watchfulness is the means of saving tbe lives of many of the specimens placed tbere. One may tell by the countenance of a man if be be feeling distressed or if he be near to death, and tbsse same symptoms may be observed in fish. A black bass dying from asphyxiation becomes pale, hut five minutes after death it resumes its natural color. By close study certain peculiarities have been observed in all the spscies, and it is tbrough these indications that the hospital doctors keep tbeir charges in such good healtb and nurse many of them back to health when disease has hold of them.

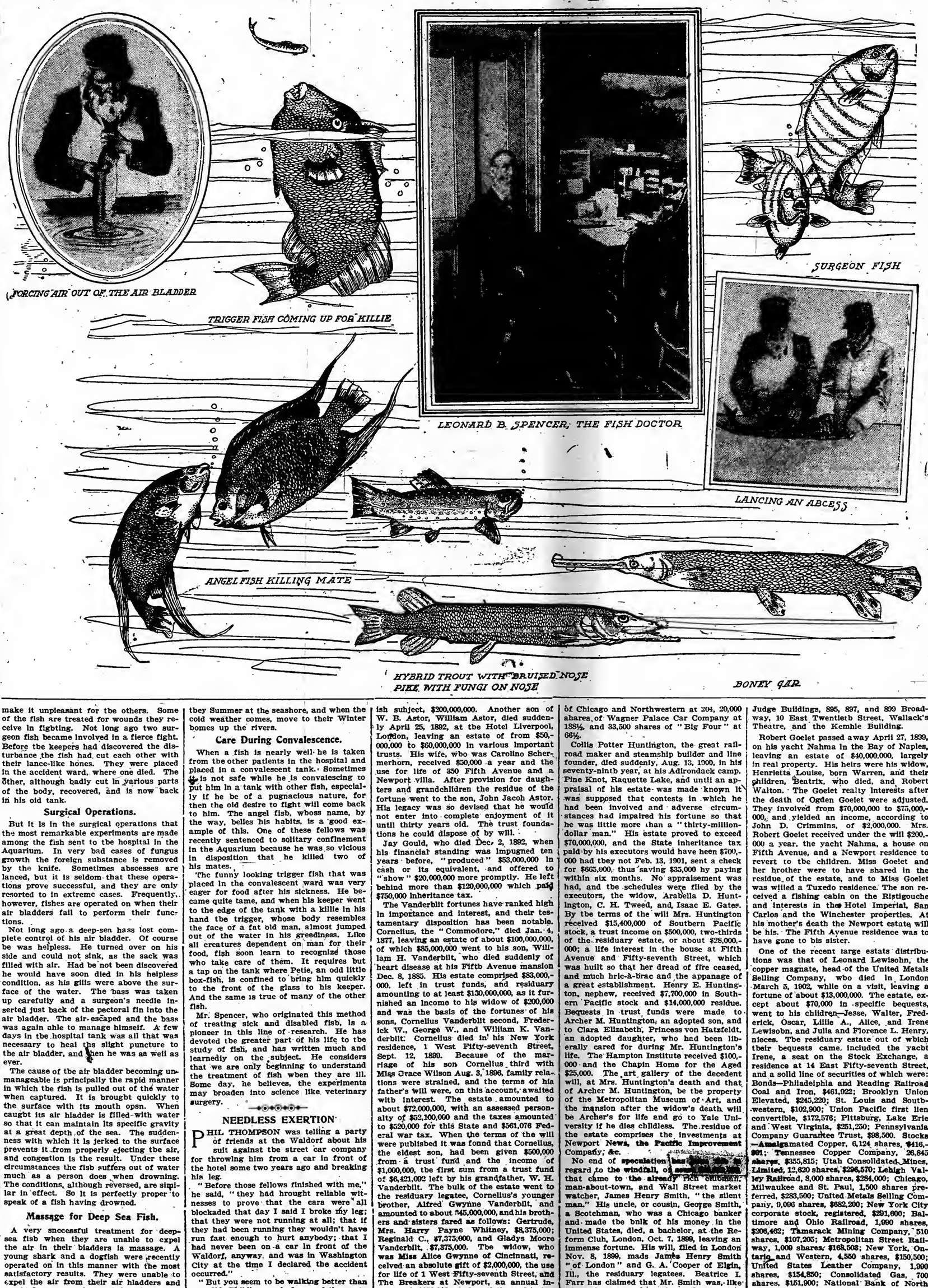
The temperature of the tanks is closely watched. For the tropical fish a temperature from 72 to 73 is maintained. For tbe semi-tropical fish that come to these waters in July and August the temperature is kept at 68. For fisb that remain in the waters about New York the natural temperature is continued. Fish like the striped bass are easily cared for, as they make their homes in the baya and rivers of New York State the year around. They are, however, the aristocrats of the finny tribe, as they Summer at the seashore, and when the cold weather comes, move to their Winter bomes up the rivers.

Care During Convalescence.

When a fish is nearly well he is taken from tbe other patients in the hospital and placed in a convalescent tank. Sometimes it is not safe while he is convalescing to put him in a tank with other fish, especially if he be of a pugnacious nature, for then the old desire to fight will come back to him. The angel fisb, wboss name, by the way, belies his habits, is a good example of this. One of these fellows was recently sentenced to solitary confinement in the Aquarium because he was so vicious in disposition that he killed two of his mates.

The funny looking trigger fish that was placed in the convalescent ward was very eager for food after his sickness. He became quite tame, and when his keeper went to the edge of the tank with a killie in his hand tbe trigger, whose body resembles the face of a fat old man, almost jumped out of the water in his greediness. Like all creatures dependent on man for their food, fish soon learn to recognize those who take care of them. It requires but a tap on the tank where Petie, an odd little box-fish, is confined to bring him quickly to the front of the glass to his keeper. And the same is true of many of the other fish.

Mr. Spencer, who originated this method of treating sick and disabled fisb, is a pioneer in this line of research. He has devoted tbe greater part of his life to the study of fish, and has written much and learnedly on the subject. He considers that we are only beginning to understand the treatment of fish wben they are ill. Some day, he believes, the experimenta may broaden into science like veterinary surgery.



HEAPED-UP RICHES AND THOSE WHO GATHERED THEM

ESTATES OF THE ASTORS, VANDERBILTS, GOELETS HUNTINGTON, PLANT, GEORGE SMITH, AND OTHERS.

HUMAN interest centres on the accumulation of vast wealth and those who gather it up when the makers of the fortunes pass to their account. Stories of the disposition of large estates are indifferent to few. Speculation is rife all the time as to how living multi-millionaires of our own State will dispose of properties ranging from $25,000,000 to $200,000,000 in amount, and the recent disposition of William C. Whitney's estate excited comment or satisfied curiosity in every circle where topics of the day are discussed and, in many instances, recalled similar scattering of properties and funds when this or that Dives met the fate of all. A moral is found in each pathetic return of dust to dust.

Some of the most noteworthy distributions of local estates have occurred within a comparatively few years. It is not so very long ago—1848—that John Jacob Astor died "worth" $30,000,000. William Backhouse Astor followed him in 1875, leaving a hoard of $75,000,000, and his son John Jacob, II., left to William Waldorf Astor, now a Britisb subject, $200,000,000. Another son of W. B. Astor, William Astor, died suddenly April 25, 1892, at tbe Hotel Liverpool, London, leaving an estate of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 in various important trusts. His wife, who was Caroline Schermerhorn, received $50,000 a year and the use for life of 350 Fifth Avenue and a Newport villa. After provision for daughters and grandchildren the residue of the fortune went to the son, John Jacob Astor. His legacy was so devised that he would not enter into complete enjoyment of it until thirty years old. The trust foundations he could dispose of by will.

Jay Gould, who died Dec. 2, 1892, when his financial standing was impugned ten years before, "produced" $53,000,000 in cash or its equivalent, and offered to "show" $20,000,000 more promptly. He left behind more than $120,000,000 which paid $750,000 inheritance tax.

The Vanderbilt fortunes have ranked high in importance and interest, and their testamentary disposition has been notable. Cornelius, the "Commodore," died Jan. 4, 1877, leaving an estate of about $100,000,000, of which $85,000,000 went to his son, William H. Vanderbilt, who died suddenly of heart disease at his Fiftb Avenue mansion Dec. 8, 1885. His estate comprised $83,000,000, left in trust funds, and residuary amounting to at least $130,000,000, as it furnished an income to his widow of $200,000 and was the basis of the fortunes of his sons, Cornelius Vanderbilt second, Frederick W., George W., and William K. Vanderbilt. Cornelius died in his New York residence, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, Sept. 12, 1899. Because of the marriage of his son Cornelius third with Miss Grace Wilson Aug. 3, 1896, family relations were strained, and the terms of his father's will were, on this account, awaited witb interest. The estate amounted to about $72,000,000, with an assessed personalty of $52,100,000 and the taxes amounted to $520,000 for this State and $561,076 Federal war tax. When the terms of the will were publisbed it was fonnd that Cornelius, the eldest son, had been given $500,000 from a trust fund and the income of $1,000,000, the first sum from a trust fund of $6,421,092 left by his grandfather, W. H. Vanderbilt. The bulk of the estate went to the residuary legatee, Cornelius's younger brother, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and amounted to about $45,000,000, and his brothers and sisters fared as follows: Gertrude, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, $8,375,000; Reginald C., $7,375,000, and Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, $7,375,000. Tbe widow, who was Miss Alice Gwynne of Cincinnati, received an absolute gift of $2,000,000, the use for life of 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, and The Breakers at Newport, an annual income of $250,000, and artistic and other personalty of great value. Ont of the grandfather's trust fund Cornelius's brothers and sisters each received $1,480,000, or thrice his share. When a contest of the will by Cornelius was imminent the second son, Alfred, the chief beneficiary, gave his eldest brother $6,000,000 "from brotherly affection and for family harmony," and litigation was dropped.

All of the securities of the estate of Cornelius second were of the strictest gilt-edged class. The schedule of the Vanderbilt personalty was:

Railroad stocks	$31,904,834
Railroad bonds	16,929,122
Real estate mortgages	1,447,759
Cash	1,213,571
Furniture	558,156
Insurance	25,000
Horses	19,024
Promissory notes	2,400
	$52,099,866

Of the securities were 1,400 shares of the Union Trust Company, worth—at time of appraisement—$1,920,800; $4,875,000 each of New York Central-Lake Shore and New York Central-Michigan Central collateral 3½ per cent. bonds; 20,000 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at 137, 40,468 sbares of Harlem at 380, 16,250 sbares of Chicago and Northwestern at 204, 20,000 sbares of Wagner Palace Car Company at 188½, and 33,500 shares of "Big Four" at 66½.

Collis Potter Huntington, the great railroad maker and steamship builder and line founder, died suddenly, Aug. 13, 1900, in his seventy-ninth year, at his Adirondack camp, Pine Knot, Raquette Lake, and until an appraisal of his estate was made known it was supposed that contests in which he had been involved and adverse circumstances had impaired his fortune so that he was little more than a "thirty-million-dollar man." His estate proved to exceed $70,000,000, and the State inheritance tax paid by his executors would have been $700,000 had tbey not Feb. 13, 1901, sent a check for $665,000, thus saving $35,000 hy paying within six months. No appraisement was had, and tbe schedules were filed by the executors, the widow, Arabella D. Huntington, C. H. Tweed, and, Isaac E. Gates. By tbe terms of the will Mrs. Huntington received $15,400,000 of Southern Pacific stock, a trust income on $500,000, two-thirds of the residuary estate, or about $28,000,000; a life interest in the bouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which was built so that her dread of fire ceased, and much bric-à-brac and the appanage of a great establishment. Henry E. Huntington, nephew, received $7,700,000 in Southern Pacific stock and $14,000,000 residue. Bequests in trust funds were made to Archer M. Huntington, an adopted son, and to Clara Elizabeth, Princess von Hatzfeldt, an adopted daughter, who had been liberally cared for during Mr. Huntington's life. The Hampton Institute received $100,000 and the Chapin Home for the Aged $25,000. The art gallery of the decedent will, at Mrs. Huntington's death and that of Archer M. Huntington, be the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the mansion after the widow's death will be Archer's for life and go to Yale University if he dies childless. The residue of the estate comprises the investments at Newport News, the Pacific Improvement Company, &c.

No end of speculation has been indulged in in regard to the windfall, of [illegible] that came to the already rich cbieftain, man-about-town, and Wall Street market watcher, James Henry Smith, "the silent man." His uncle, or cousin, George Smith, a Scotchman, who was a Chicago banker and made tbe bulk of his money in the United States, died, a bachelor, at the Reform Club, London, Oct. 7, 1899, leaving an immense fortune. His will, filed in London Nov. 8, 1899, made James Henry Smith "of London" and G. A. Cooper of Elgin, Ill., the residuary legatees. Beatrice I. Farr has claimed that Mr. Smith was, like her, only a second cousin to the teatator, bnt there has been no will contest. In the House of Commons in February, 1900, it was stated that the Smith estate had increased the British Exchequer by $4,500,000 in inheritance tax at 8 per cent., so that a gauge of the fortune at $57,000,000 was had. Controller Bird S. Coler was alert in the interest of New York State—and in his percentages—and in April, 1900, he announced tbat James Henry Smith had fallen in with his views that he could well pay an inheritance tax on $42,000,000 of George Smith's fortune, and this led to $1,034,753 going into the treasury of the State of New York. Under the war revenue tax law the legacy paid $1,890,000 to the United States without protest by James Henry Smith.

The distribution of the Goslet real estate fortunes was in circumstances that were interesting and of like nature. Both Ogden and Robert Goelet died on their own yacbts in European ports, and their property interests were largely identical.

Ogden Goelet, wbose possessions were estimated to be wortb from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000, died Aug. 27, 1897, on bis yacht Mayflower at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Almost his entire estate was left to bis widow, who was Mary R. Wilson, and their children, May Goelet, now the Ducbess of Roxburgbe, and Robert Goelet II. Mrs. Goelet in official proceedings valued the real estate in this State at $5,000,000, and the personalty at $400,000. Her busband's will left ber an income of $150,000 a year, tbe property 608 Fifth Avenue and 4 West Forty-ninth Street, a mansion and real estate at Newport, the income of a personal trust of $300,000, and much valuable personal property. The children were amply provided for. Among the realties left in trust for the beneficiaries of Ogden Goelet were: His interest in tbe Hotel Imperial, the San Carlos, tbe Gorham and International Banking Company, 490 shares, $83,200.

His real property interests amounted to about $330,000. The Federal tax on the estate was about $220,000 and the State tax $120,000.

The estate of Henry Bradley Plant, foundsr of the railway system that bears his name, and builder of Winter resort hotels on the Atlantic, has, after much litigation, been transferred to New York. When he died, June 23, 1899, at 586 Fifth Avenue, its estimated value was $16,000,000. It is now not less tban $24,000,000. By Mr. Plant's will his widow, a second wife, born Laughman, who married Robert Graves while a contest over the will was undetermined, received $30,000 a year, and his only son, Mortimer F. Plant, by his first wife, a like amount, the property to be entailed under the laws of Connecticut until the coming of age of a son of Mortimer's son. Henry Bradley Plant, now about nine years old, the aim being that the fortune should grow to colossal proportions. Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court of this State decided that Mr. Plant was a resident of New York wben he died. Under tbis decision a settlement bas been reached, and by its terms Mrs. Plant-Graves will receive about $8,000,000 and Mortimer F. Plant $16,000,000.

NEEDLESS EXERTION

PHIL THOMPSON was telling a party of friends at the Waldorf about his suit against tbe street car company for throwing him from a car in front of the hotel some two years ago and breaking his leg.

"Before those fellows finished with me," he said, "they had brought reliable witnesses to prove that the cara were all blockaded that day I said I broke my leg; that they were not running at all; that if they had been running they wouldn't have run fast enough to hurt anybody; that I had never been on a car in front of the Waldorf, anyway, and was in Washington City at the time I declared the accident occurred."

"But you seem to be walking better than you did, Phil," remarked one of the party as he got up to leave.

"What's the use of walking lame any longer?" retorted he indignantly, "now that the case has gone against me?"

THE CARBOLIC SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

THE determination to die of a man who swallowed a mixture of carbolic acid, cyanide of potassium, and Paris green in a Broadway hotel some time ago is responsible for the following remarks on suicide hy a well-known ambulance surgeon:

"Tbe man must have had grave doubts as to the efficacy of one poison. He used tbree, either of two of which would have been enough to take him across the line.

"Carbolic acid is probably the poison that the suicide regarded with a doubtful eye. He evidently knew something about the efficacy, or ratber lack of it, of carbolic for suicidal purposes.

"You may have noticed the number of attempted suicide cases by carbolic acid that are arraigned every week in the police courts. A hydrocyanic, or, in fact, any case where really deadly poison is used, is rarely arraigned before an earthly Judge.

"The reasons why so many carbolic acid cases do not prove fatal are quite numerous, the main one being that what is sold as carbolic acid is really only a cheap solution, the principal ingredient of which is known to science as aqua pura. The cupidity of certain druggists has saved many a life. Thus does the devil take care of his own.

"Carbolic in the pure state is almost solid—a whitish mass, not unlike camphor. It can easily be melted by heat. This many of the druggists do, mixing about one teaspoonful of the pure, syrup-like acid to about four ounces of water. A teaspoonful of carbolic, by the way, is strong enough to give quite a genuine odor to the mixture and to create burning havoc when swallowed. It will kill, of course, as you know it does, when swallowed in sufficient quantity. But the swallowing is the rub.

"Unless a would-be suicide is very, very anxious to quit this mundane sphere the poison seldom gets beyond the palate. The moment it touches, carbolic acid sears the lips and the tongue. Immediately the would-be suicide realizes that it would be an awful thing to swallow. A powerful, natural instinct causes him to stop drinking and to expectorate what he has already taken. If, hy chance, he swallows any and the antidote is not at hand, he may die.

"The antidote, however, is a very simple one and effective if taken in time. It is alcohol, or, where the pure article is lacking, plain whisky.

"Whisky, as you know, is the antidote for everything. This is another reason why the carbolic snicide attempt is very often unsuccessful. Kind relatives or friends immediately apply the time-honored cure-all, although they are not usually aware that they have stumbled upon the accepted antidote for carbolic acid poisoning.

"A feature of attempted suicide hy carbolic acid, which is not without its amusing side to the medical man, is the natural tendency of the remorseful would-be to attack the old standby from Kentucky, unconsciously aiding himself in the dire emergency.

"One of the most interesting cases that ever came under my notice was that of a man who made up his mind that life was not worth living. He went out and purchased a bottle of carbolic, also a quart bottle of best Scotch. He fancied that a little Dutch courage might make things less fearful to contemplate.

"Returning to his room, he started in on the Scotch, and in less than five minutes annihilated about a pint of it. Then he attacked the carbolic and washed down the poison with another "shot" of whisky. Fortunately for himself, he fell unconscious to the floor before the quart of Scotch was finished.

"That man is alive to-day, although he doesn't understand how it comes about. As a matter of fact, he suffered less from the effects of the carbolic acid than from the antidote, which produced acute alcoholism.

"Frankly, I shouldn't advise people who are anxious to snuff the candle to try it with carbolic acid. The chances of success are not just what the would-be suicide desires.

"The best way, then! Oh, no. I can't tell you that. There are many easy ways of quitting the game, but I don't want to feel responsible for a number of amateur experiments. The reading public is imaginative. On account of that weakness a little talk on carbolic may tend to abate the recent epidemic of suicide by that poison."

HARRY'S COMPLAINT.

EVER since the girls have known of my engagement," Ethel confided to a friend, "they have been prophesying that I won't know how to keep house on Frank's small salary, because I have never had to practice economy at bome. I am going to show them that I can learn to practice it," and she tilted her pretty chin in the air.

"I intend to ask them to dine with me before I am married, and I will cook the dinner for them myself. From a number of menus which I have found in the new magazine, 'Economy a Fine Art,' I will choose one, 'A Course Dinner for Six Persons Costing Only One Dollar.' It includes everything from soup to dessert and coffee; that is, the editor of the magazine says it need cost no more if the instructions for marketing are carefully followed."

"I am just dying to come to that dinner," laughed the friend. "Do have it soon and invite me."

Put upon her metal, the bride-to-be sent out five invitations for the dinner, which were promptly accepted. The day arrived and with it all the guests but one. The dinner was on time; so were the diners. A chorus of voices expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of one of the number. The experiment required the presence of six at table, so the hostess, placed her young brother in the vacant chair.

At the conclusion of the repast Ethel, excited and triumphant at the praise showered upon her by her admiring friends, bade an revoir to her smiling guests as they took their departure, with satisfaction at the result of her effort. Stifled sobs from the region of the dining room drew her attention. Entering she saw the figure of the small boy who had taken the place of the absent guest at the dinner table lying face downward upon the floor.

"Harry!" she cried in alarm, "what is the matter with you?"

"Oh," was the wailing response, "I am so hungry!"

Judge Buildings, 895, 897, and 899 Broadway, 10 East Twentieth Street, Wallack's Theatre, and the Kemble Building.

Robert Goelet passed away April 27, 1899, on his yacht Nahma in the Bay of Naples, leaving an estate of $40,000,000, largely in real property. His heirs were his widow, Henrietta Louise, born Warren, and their children, Beatrix, who died, and Robert Walton. The Goelet realty interests after the death of Ogden Goelet were adjusted. They involved from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000, and yielded an income, according to John D. Crimmins, of $2,000,000. Mrs. Robert Goelet received under the will $200,000 a year, the yacht Nahma, a house on Fifth Avenue, and a Newport residence to revert to tbe children. Miss Goelet and her brother were to have shared in the residue of the estate, and to Miss Goelet was willed a Tuxedo residence. The son received a fishing cabin on the Ristigouche and interests in the Hotel Imperial, San Carlos and the Winchester properties. At his mother's death the Newport estate will be his. The Fifth Avenue residence was to have gone to bis sister.

One of the recent large estats distributions was that of Leonard Lewisohn, the copper magnate, head of the United Metals Selling Company, wbo died in London March 5, 1902, while on a visit, leaving a fortune of about $13,000,000. The estate, except about $70,000 in specific bequests, went to his children—Jesse, Walter, Frederick, Oscar, Lillie A., Alice, and Irene Lewisobn, and Julia and Florence L. Henry, nieces. Tbe residuary estate out of wbich tbeir bequests came, included the yacbt Irene, a seat on the Stock Exchange, a residence at 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, and a solid line of securities of which were: Bonds—Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Coal and Iron, $461,922; Brooklyn Union Elevated, $245,220; St. Louis and Southwestern, $102,900; Union Pacific first lien convertible, $172,576; Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia, $251,250; Pennsylvania Company Guarantee Trust, $98,500. Stocks—Amalgamated Copper, 6,124 shares, $416,901; Tennessee Copper Company, 26,845 shares, $355,815; Utah Consolidated Mines, Limited, 12,620 shares, $296,570; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 3,000 shares, $284,000; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1,500 shares preferred, $283,500; United Metals Selling Company, 9,096 shares, $682,200; New York City corporate stock, registered, $291,600; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1,990 shares, $206,462; Tamarack Mining Company, 510 shares, $107,205; Metropolitan Street Railway, 1,000 shares, $168,503; New York, Ontario and Western, 4,550 shares, $150,500; United States Leather Company, 1,000 shares, $154,850; Consolidated Gas, 700 shares, $151,900; National Bank of North America, 400 shares, $140,400; Santa Fé Gold and Silver Mining Company, 26,010 shares, $91,035; Feather River Exploration Company, 8,382 shares, $83,825; Canada Southern Railroad, 1,050 shares, $91,350;

GREATER BALTIMORE SPRINGING *from* ASHES

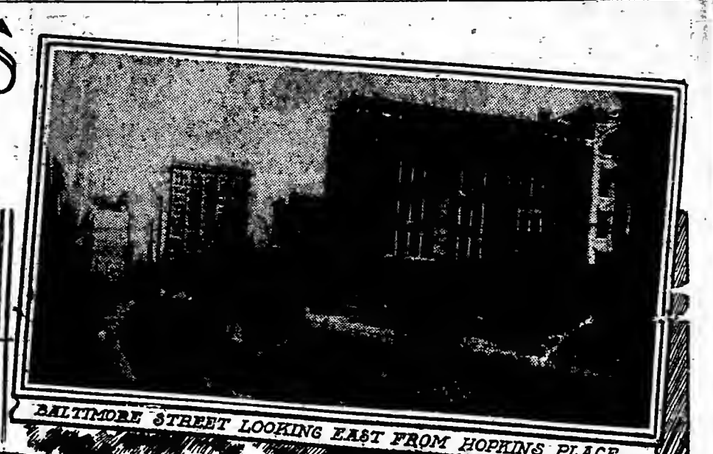
MUCH HAS BEEN ACHIEVED SINCE THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION—STREETS WIDENED AND DOCK SYSTEM GREATLY EXTENDED—WHITE CITY BUILDING IN BURNED DISTRICT.



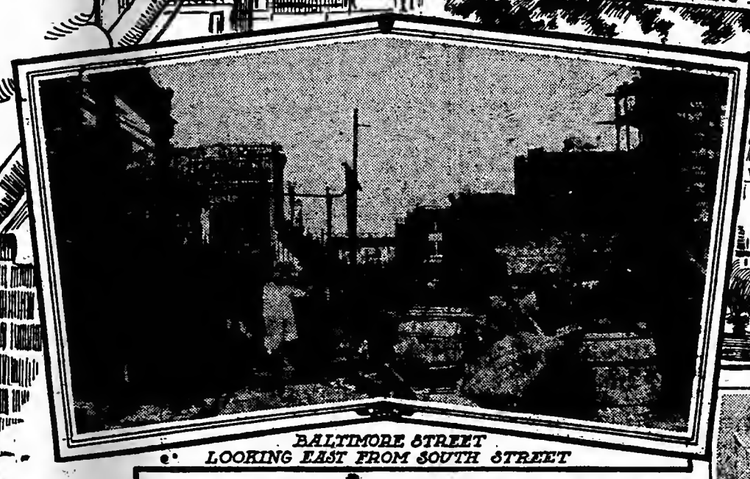
VIEW OF FAYETTE AND CHARLES STREETS



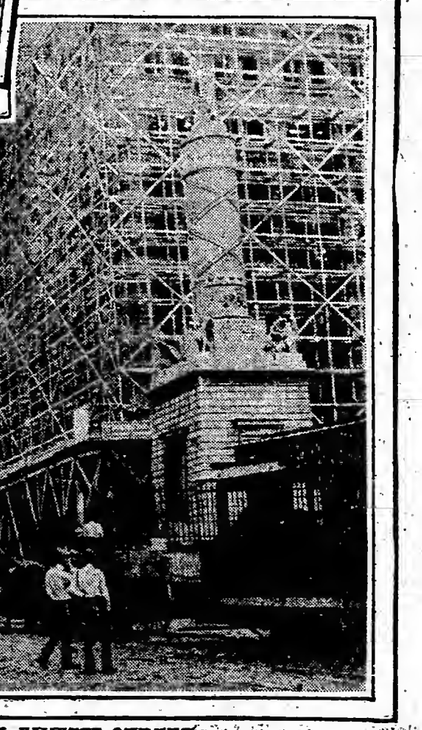
LOOKING EAST IN GERMAN STREET FROM CALVERT STREET



BALTIMORE STREET LOOKING EAST FROM HOPKINS PLACE



BALTIMORE STREET LOOKING EAST FROM SOUTH STREET



LOOKING DOWN CALVERT STREET FROM FAYETTE STREET

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—Nearly seven months have passed since the great fire of February devastated the business and financial heart of Baltimore, for a time causing an almost complete paralysis of its commercial life. What Baltimore has accomplished in the months since the conflagration is a credit not alone to Baltimoreans, but to the Nation, standing as it does a monument to American pluck and determination.

The stupendous nature of the task that confronted Baltimore last Feb. 9, when the visiting firemen and police left for their home cities, leaving the local militia to guard the hundreds of acres of smoldering and flame-emitting ruins, can be appreciated best by making a tour of the burned district. Nearly two months later, when the labors of dynamite gangs and thousands of city, railroad, and contractors' employes had brought down dangerous walls and removed hundreds of trainloads of débris from the streets, the district still looked so barren and desolate that much undeserved criticism was heaped upon the head of the late Mayor, Robert M. McLane, and many there are who still firmly believe that it was the increased burdens of Mayoralty and not private trouble that caused this promising young man to end his life a suicide.

The plans laid by Mayor McLane and the City Government, furthered by the able course of his successor, Mayor E. Clay Timanus, have long since borne first fruit, however. Apprehension of possible panic, permanent business injury, and kindred evils have given way to a firm faith in the new and greater Baltimore, and now the future holds forth only promises of better conditions than existed before the fire.

The first step was the widening of certain narrow streets and regrading. This work is well under way, and in addition the repaving and recurbing of Baltimore Street, the main city thoroughfare, is well advanced. This work is being done at a cost of $250,000.

The most active municipal body in the rebuilding of Baltimore is, of course, the Burned District Commission. This body is empowered by the Maryland Legislature and the City Council to condemn or purchase properties needed for the street widenings and extensions, and for the purchase of a vast section below Pratt Street that is to be used by the new municipal dock system. Of the 255 pieces of property needed for street betterment, nearly 150 have been purchased by the commission. Outside of St. Paul Street and the plaza in front of the Court House, Market Space, and the dock district, the commission has less than thirty pieces of property to buy for improvements.

THE NEW DOCK SYSTEM.

The dock plan was provided for by a special election May 8 last, under act of Legislature, when by an overwhelming vote the people provided the commission with $6,000,000 to build the new docks and buy property for this improvement.

The entire cost of all city improvements in the burned area is now estimated at $8,000,000. Included in this will be the widening of Pratt Street, the water front thoroughfare, from 60 to 125 feet. These docks will offer splendid facilities, and replace an antiquated system of slips built for the old Baltimore clipper days and almost useless for steamship service.

The new docks will have a wharfage or water front of 11,000 feet, or over two miles. This of course in addition to the old water fronts known as Canton, Locust Point, and Light Street, which were not touched by the fire. The land available for rental under the proposed system, exclusive of the fifty-foot wide street down the centre of each pier, will be 706,000 square feet. The width of the upper harbor at its narrow point will be increased 200 feet and the area of navigable water 280,000 square feet.

The purchase of property for dock purposes has been slow because of the extravagant prices asked there by property owners, in many cases the asking price being three and four times the amount of the assessed values. It seems likely that the commission will have to condemn a large part of the section to be thrown into docks, which will involve delay in that scheme.

The purchases for market space are well under way, and the city will have a section covering about eight city blocks for a wholesale and retail produce and fish market, for the Maryland Institute of Fine Arts, and for a new fire engine, truck, and water tower house, one of the several new engine houses to be erected in the burned area.

With its wider streets, new paving, and better grades, and with a splendid system of municipal docks, Baltimore will have provided a fine setting for the hundreds of handsome private buildings which will be erected in the future.

WORK OF REBUILDING.

Now that the city has done or is doing its part on a generous scale, the question may well be asked, What are the citizens doing? Every block in the burned area answers with its quota of masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and all manner of artisans. More than 15,000 men are now engaged in rebuilding Baltimore, and the demand for carpenters and similar workers cannot be met by local resources. The influx of out-of-town workmen has not met requirements, and everywhere from $1 to $2 a day above the union scale is being paid, and contractors are glad to get men at that. The weekly pay roll is estimated to aggregate $250,000.

The progress made is best shown in the following table:

Building permits issued in the burned district	248
Money represented in rebuilding so far started	$9,000,000
The character of buildings started is:	
One-story	24
One-story-and-one-half	1
Two-story	30
Three-story	81
Four-story	48
Five-story	45
Six-story	11
Seven-story	5
Ten-story	1
Twelve-story	1
Sixteen-story	1

There were about 1,500 buildings destroyed by the great fire, and this affected some 2,500 business houses. Insurance losses so far paid, with the exception of one big company with losses of probably $300,000, aggregate $29,174,538.51. This is estimated to be a little less than one-half.

The largest structure for which a building permit has yet been issued is the new home of The Baltimore American, the oldest newspaper in the country. This building will be of sixteen stories, and with the equipment, &c., will cost $1,000,000. The ironwork is beginning to rise for this structure. Many two, three, and four-story buildings in the burned area are now under roof, and everywhere new foundations are being laid. The new Stock Exchange building, now nearing completion, will be the first of the really large and ornamental buildings to be reconstructed.

The work of rehabilitating the big skyscrapers, every one of which was ruined, is also being pushed. The eleven-story Union Trust Building has already been encased in its new garb of light brick, terra cotta, and marble, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The Continental Trust, of sixteen stories, is being refitted and reincased, as are the Maryland Trust, the Calvert, and the Equitable building.

WHITE CITY WILL RISE UP.

Most of these will be finished in light brick and stone, and this style will prevail throughout the destroyed section when rebuilt. Instead of the long lines of rather ramshackle and obsolete buildings, the reconstructed buildings will present a white city. It is now thought that the less imposing and temporary structures have all been started, and that the best, outside of the larger structures already started, are yet to come. The Chamber of Commerce, the new Baltimore and Ohio General Office Building and two fine downtown hotels, one to cost $1,000,000, are among those to be started in the near future if present plans mature as expected.

The fact that the one-story Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building, in the heart of the fire district, escaped entirely, and the Brown Brothers' bank, the International Trust Company, and the Scott banking house, all one-story buildings, stood the fire fairly well, has taught a lesson in fire protection. For this reason the former Merchants' National Bank Building of seven stories will come down to two stories, and the other financial houses will have low buildings, although costly. The Maryland Casualty Company, for instance, had determined to build an eleven-story structure, but will put up instead a two-story structure of about 90 feet front each on Baltimore and Fayette Streets, and some 250 feet on North Street. This building will be shared with the Third National Bank.

LOCATION OF BANKS.

The following banks have announced their future locations:

National Union Bank, former building, Fayette Street.

National Bank of Commerce, former building, South Street.

Merchants' National Bank, former building, South and Water Streets.

National Bank of Baltimore, one-story building on former site, corner of Baltimore and St. Paul Streets.

German Bank, one or two story building, corner of Baltimore and Holliday Streets.

National Exchange Bank, one-story building on former site, Hopkins Place.

Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, one-story building on former site, South and Lombard Streets.

National Mechanics' Bank, one-story building on former site, South and German Streets.

National Marine Bank, former site, Gay and Water Streets.

Third National Bank, portion of Maryland Casualty Building, Baltimore and North Streets.

Savings Bank of Baltimore, probably one-story building, corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

Hopkins Place Savings Bank will enlarge former building, having acquired more land on Hopkins Place.

Maryland Savings Bank, one-story building on former site, Baltimore and Holliday Streets.

First National Bank, one or two story building on former site, on South Street.

The trust companies, which also do a large banking business and handle much of Baltimore's financial interests, will all return to their former sites.

The first bank building under construction is that for the National Marine Bank, at Gay and Water Streets, and like the others it will be a handsome banking house.

Many fine warehouses are already under way. Among these are the new homes for the John E. Hurst Company, in whose building the great fire started, and the Daniel Miller Company Building. The new Hurst Building, because of street widening, will not go up on the old site, but will stand at the northeast corner of Lombard Street and Hopkins Place. The Miller Building will go up on the old site on Hopkins Place. These are only two of hundreds of the handsome mercantile houses that have been started or are to go up in the near future. A noticeable feature of the warehouse and wholesale district will be the fact that one and two buildings will often cover sites where six or eight stood, and several estates, noticeably that of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, will build structures to cover a half or an entire block.

All in all, Baltimore has done well, and may feel proud of its record. Certainly the predictions of the pessimists immmediately after the fire will not be sustained—that Baltimore would not be rebuilt nor recover in ten years. Baltimore has recovered its business and financial strength, and the better part of the burned district will be rebuilt in a year. By that time all save isolated lots will have been covered, and the land in the district is too valuable and the taxes too heavy for even these to remain vacant long. With true American grit the people have grappled with the problems before them, and have gotten well under way what is to be the Greater Baltimore.

THE LOST HOME RUN.

MAYOR McCLELLAN and Street Commissioner Woodbury went out in the latter's automobile the other day, and on their way up town decided to pick up Police Commissioner McAdoo. They found him at the Mulberry Street Headquarters.

"We'll see if we can get any of those stone-throwing youngsters to make a mark of us," said the Police Commissioner, who was occupied at the time on a plan to put a curb on the young hoodlums.

The chauffeur turned on the power, and the big touring car shot away from Headquarters and around the corner into Bleecker Street at a speed which must have been just under the limit.

The Bleecker Street Terriers were playing the Mulberry Sleuths a championship game on the home grounds of the former, or, to be more exact, the home cobbles, for the game was on in the street. The crowd of nine, ten, and eleven-year-olds on the curb bleachers set up a mighty shout of warning as they saw the big automobile bearing down on the game. Tony of the Bleecker Street nine had just knocked a home run, and was fairly skimming around the improvised diamond.

"Hey! Hey, you! Stop de chug wagon!" they cried.

But the Mayor and his chiefs did not understand, or would not heed the warning.

The machine slid around the corner and into the diamond, cutting across between Tony and the home plate. Tony had been in the act of sliding for home, but managed to keep from under the wheels. The home run was forever lost; for the tardy fielder sent the ball to the plate before the base runner got through.

"The last we saw of the little shaver," said one of the Mayor's party, "he was standing in the middle of the street, cobble stone in hand, hesitating whether or not to throw it at us, and swearing in some seven languages. It nails us realize that the boys of the street have some grounds for their dislike for autos. One does not knock a home run every day."

A Famous Red Duster Fight

By WALTER WOOD

Author of "Famous British Warships and Their Commanders," "With the Flag at Sea," &c.

SOME day a man of zeal and leisure may set to work to tell the story of the valiant achievements of British merchantmen—ships which have sailed under the "Red Duster." He will find a bewildering wealth of material. Among these deeds of gallant and resourceful trading sailors there stands boldly out the record of the Griffin, rather more than a hundred years ago.

The Griffin was a Hull schooner of about 150 tons. The master, James Logan, had built and fitted her after his own designs, and at his own cost, and went exploring in Southern seas. That voyage extended from 1796 to 1798, and was in itself of extraordinary interest. Logan was a fancifully humane person, who treated his crew so well that they plotted mutiny, meaning to maroon him and the mate, and scize the ship. Logan, who was of a scientific and experimental turn of mind, had distilled a strong spirit from some plant or root which grew on Kenguelin's Island. It was while the crew were drunk with this distillation—having tapped a barrel on board in Logan's absence—that the mate, Lambert, heard of the plot to rid the ship of himself and the Captain. Logan refused to believe that his pet crew could be such ungrateful villains, and he confidingly went on board—instantly to be seized and put into irons.

The mate remained on shore, distrustful and disturbed. He had not been alone for long when a couple of friendly natives informed him that a ship was in sight. Lambert hurried to the top of the hill, and sure enough saw a large three-masted ship, about three miles away, flying the beloved British ensign at the fore. By signaling with a red handkerchief on the end of a bamboo stick he gained attention, and on a boat coming to the beach he stepped in and was rowed to the ship. This he found to be the transport Melville, Capt. White, with troops and emigrants for Port Jackson. Lambert explained how things stood, and the Captain promptly placed his ship within gunshot of the Griffin. Lambert was then sent in the Melville's launch, with a detachment of infantry, to see how things were going with the Griffin. Logan was found in a terrible state from his irons and his thirst, and the strange distilled spirit he made the crew helplessly drunk. The officer commanding the detachment sent the men to the Melville, whose Captain settled the case by sailing off with them, leaving in exchange a number of men of inferior quality. This was done with the approval of Logan, who, rid of his discontented and dangerous subordinates, put to sea again, though with a subdued enthusiasm for fathoming the secrets of potent plants. The Griffin was now to achieve a triumph which had been denied even to vessels of the Royal Navy.

"Out of the Fryingpan."

Scouring the Indian Ocean at this time was an old French corvette named the Révolutionnaire, formerly La Pucelle. She had been sold at Toulon as unserviceable, and had been acquired by Adolph Baudin, a courageous and promising officer whose early training had been in the Royal Navy of France. Despairing of employment under the new régime, Baudin bought the corvette, and restarted life as a privateersman. The corsairs of France were then at the height of their glory, as we may gather from the fact that so numerous were they that during the wars from 1793 to 1815, British ships captured 1,031 French privateers, carrying 9,400 guns, and just under 70,000 men.

In this new capacity Baudin wrought great mischief to the merchant ships of Britain, and could not be captured, although several cruisers were specially dispatched in search of him. One of these—the Thetis had actually got within range of the Frenchman when a typhoon crippled her, but passed La Pucelle without damaging her. After all her adventures and escapes the corvette was to fall a victim to one of the most astonishing strokes of luck recorded in naval annals.

The Griffin had left Kenguelin Island about eight days when a strange, three-masted ship was seen. This was the Révolutionnaire, which being a fast, if rotten ship, had done immense mischief to the coasting vessels of Ceylon and Malabar. Her evil deeds, however, were not known to either Logan or Lambert. What they did know was that England was at war with France, that here was what looked like a swift French ship of war, and that resistance was hopeless and capture certain, for the Révolutionnaire got through the water almost twice as quickly as the Griffin. With heavy hearts the master and mate conferred as to what they should do. Their sole armament was one swivel twenty-four pounder, and her crew was twenty-three men and boys. The master and Lambert resolved to do all that was open to them—fire one shot from the swivel gun for the honor of their country, and then haul down the flag in token of surrender.

Lambert, who had more than once shown himself to be a merchant seaman of true grit, double-shotted his gun, and stood by to fire it when he could do so with the best effect. He was grimly determined to make the weapon bite as well as bark. The corvette, now very close, had fired both blank and shotted cannon as a warning. The Griffin paid no heed to the signals. Not until the ships were 500 yards apart did Lambert answer; then it was with a shot which had astounding results. The swivel gun flashed and boomed, and the Griffin's flag came fluttering down. The corvette, too, blazed out from many guns; but the Griffin remained unhurt. For some moments the English ship lay quietly on the water, expecting that the Frenchman would take her captive. Then it was noticed that no hail came from the Révolutionnaire, and that her people were in great confusion. Soon her boats were hurriedly lowered and pulled away, and upon this it was seen that the corvette was sinking. The shot of the swivel gun had smashed her rotten side, and so swiftly did the sea pour in that there was only time to lower the boats and get away with just bare life.

Into the Fire.

The Griffin had lain to. If it had not been for this Logan could have escaped from the extraordinary fate which now threatened him—the fate of falling captive to an enemy whose ship he had destroyed and sunk! But he was too humane a man to take advantage of any such desertion of fellow-creatures in distress, and submitting to his luck, allowed the crew of the Révolutionnaire—126 in number—to come on board. The corvette sank almost as soon as the last boat had left her.

Five hundred miles from the nearest land, becalmed on the Southern Ocean—for the breeze had died away—Logan found himself with a host of unwelcome people to raven the Griffin's scanty storage. That single shot had worked a world of mischief—sunk a shipload of plunder, stores, and drink, and foisted upon him a little regiment of hungereds; it had, besides, made him and his crew captives.

Baudin swore and fumed when he got on board the Griffin, and realized what mischief had been done, bnt he choked down his wrath and consulted Logan as to what should be done in view of the fact that the wind had died away, and that even if placed on the shortest allowance instantly the food and water on board would be totally consumed in six days.

The solution of the plight seemed hopeless, and the counsellors separated gloomily. In the night, however, there were several puffs of wind, and when the day broke a heavy Dutch brig was seen about a league off. There was again a stifling calm, but communication with the foreigner was established by means of a boat. She was found to be the Groningen, a Dutch East Indiaman, which had been driven greatly out of her course by bad weather. The unlucky Englishmen and Frenchmen—enemies who had been made friends by compulsion—had a simple want—something to eat and drink. The equally unlucky Dutchman suffered from the same complaint, he was really short of these things himself, and as the French Republic had declared war against the Dutch Republic, he was not disposed to lend a helping hand to Frenchmen. He, however, spared a few bags of bread and two or three casks of water. Beyond that he vowed he would not go.

On the return to the Griffin another consultation took place, and Baudin, being satisfied that the Dutchman could, if he would, spare food and drink enough, determined that the Groningen should be assailed and captured. The promised water and biscuits were sent for, and it was then observed that the cautious Dutchman was distrustful, and was quietly making ready to repel assault.

The French Captain planned his attack for that night. While not asking Logan to join in the enterprise, he made free use of the small arms and ammunition on board the Griffin. Among the things appropriated in this way was the now celebrated swivel gun, which was hoisted into the bows of the biggest of the boats of the Révolutionnaire, the operation being so managed that the Dutchman should not see it.

Circumstances favored this strange and daring exploit. The night was intensely dark, and the lights of the Groningen were, by some fatal oversight, left burning. Logan and his people, watching through their night glasses, saw nothing at the outset. Their sympathies, he says, were with the Dutchman, and personally he hoped that the seventy or eighty men on board the Groningen, with their four guns, would be more than a match for the assailants, especially as the Dutchman's boarding nets had been triced up. He hoped, too, that the Griffin's 24-pounder, shipped by unhandy fellows, would do more damage to the Frenchmen than to the Dutchmen.

English, French, and Dutch.

An hour of intense suspense had passed when the four carronades flashed in the darkness, followed by the flame of the swivel gun. The aim of the carronades was bad, or the Frenchmen could not have lived to swarm onto the Dutchman's deck, as the musket and pistol fire showed that they had swarmed. For twelve or fifteen minutes there was a furious struggle; then it was seen that the Indiaman was on fire. She speedily became a mass of flame, and by the terrible light on it the watchers on the Griffin saw the combatants, French and Dutch, furiously fighting to get to the boats in the water. While watching breathlessly this awful scene, an appalling burst of fire was noticed; then came the dull roar of a tremendous explosion, followed by perfect silence. After that came the intense darkness again—a blackness which had no light whatever in it.

When the shock of the tragedy had passed the Griffin, now moving slowly with a fitful breeze, burned blue lights and steered for the spot where the vanished Dutchman had floated. It was not until sunlight again gleamed upon the sea that anything was found; then three empty boats of the corvette were picked up. Beyond these silent witnesses there was no trace of the Indiaman, the Dutchmen, or the Frenchmen. The obliteration was complete, and, satisfied that nothing more was left for him to do, Logan steered for the Polynesian group of islands. Here he remained until the Griffin had been made fit for sea again, when the mate's stern treatment of the crew caused them to make off with the ship, leaving Logan and the mate on the island of their adoption. For six or seven weeks the two, who were now in danger of falling victims to cannibalism, were almost without hope of salvation, when they were rescued by the sloop Archer, Capt. Repstow, who was cruising in Southern seas, and had heard that a couple of white men were in the power of the savages. Six months later Logan and the mate landed at Plymouth.

Of the Griffin Logan wrote that he never again heard of her. "Foundered at sea, perhaps; wrecked, rebaptized—Heaven knows! I do not, and scarcely care." This hardy merchantman died on Jan. 17, 1837, and was buried at Sidmouth, Devonshire.

SHE SHOWED THEM AROUND.

"I AM through showing people the town," said Mrs. Bell-Smith. "For years showing people around has been my hobby. Tom and I have lived in a good many out-of-the-way places ourselves. I know what it means to be stranded among strangers, consequently whenever any of our acquaintances from those distant mudholes made a trip to New York I considered it my duty to initiate them into metropolitan mysteries. That was what I proposed doing with Mrs. Perrine of Kansas City, when Tom told me she and her husband were coming East for a few days.

"'The Perrines,' said I, 'are strangers to me, but since they are friends of yours I suppose I shall have to show her around.'

"'I don't know,' said Tom, 'that there is anything compulsory about it, but of course that is what you will do. You can't help it. It is a mania with you.'

"Well, the Perrines came, and I, with the zeal of all good Samaritans, took the lady in charge.

"'I suppose,' said I, 'you will want to see as much of the town as possible during the two or three days you are here?'

"'Why, yes,' said Mrs. Perrine, 'I wouldn't mind going around a little if you have time.'

"I really didn't have the time to spare, for I was behind with my Summer sewing, but for Mrs. Perrine's sake I generously put personal convenience in the background and entered upon a period of strenuous sightseeing.

"For three days Mrs. Perrine and I kept on the jump from daylight to dark. On the fourth day the Perrines started West again. In order to do the honors to a finish Tom and I went with them as far as Jersey City. Just before the train was called Mrs. Perrine looked back across the river and sighed wearily.

"'Well,' she said, 'I have learned more about New York in the past three days than I ever knew in all my life before.'

"'Than you ever knew before?' said I, 'Why, isn't this your first visit to the town?'

"'Oh, dear, no,' said Mrs. Perrine. 'I lived here twelve years. We have lived in Kansas City only about three years. I thought you knew.'

"The gateman hustled them away then and I had no time to wreak vengeance on Mrs. Perrine. But I said a few things to Tom.

"'Why didn't you tell me she knew New York as well as I do?' I asked.

"'I didn't think of it,' said Tom, 'and even if I had told you you would have shown her around just the same.'

"But of course I shouldn't, and in order to make sure that I am not introducing any more expatriated New Yorkers to their native heath I have resolved to stop acting as master of ceremonies altogether."

A REAL LATIN QUARTER FOR NEW YORK

THE ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION WILL TRY FOR SURE-ENOUGH PARISIAN ATMOSPHERE IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET STUDIOS.



ARTHUR C. GOODE,
Fellow of the Carleton Studios, London



SCENE IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET STUDIOS



THE ASSEMBLY STUDIO OF THE NEW LATIN QUARTER

IS New York to have a real Latin Quarter after all? Circles artistic, social, and literary are discussing the question. Many attempts have been made to establish artist colonies in the cosmopolis imitative of the French, but they have invariably turned out to be either gloomy failures or conventional co-operative studio arrangements, where a few pink teas and bachelor lay-outs have constituted the wildest dreams of recreation. Macdougal Street, West Twelfth Street, the Windemere, and Carnegie studios have in turn been expected to breed art colonies, but Anglo-Saxon practicalities and formalities have made them merely work places of the students of the brush and palette.

The latest attempt, the Artists' Association, with studios at 131 East Thirty-fourth Street, may prove more successful, since it originated among the American students of Bouguereau, Gérôme, and Constant from the art quarter of the French capital.

The founders have endeavored to keep the organization quiet, believing that notoriety would take all the picturesqueness and verve out of the scheme.

"We want to create an art atmosphere. We want to get together;" they say, "and we don't want to be bothered with fake bohemians, curio hunters, and laymen who shadow artists as greenhorns do the freaks at a circus."

But the best laid plans of men oft evolve the way they least expect, and the exit of the artists from their old haunts to Thirty-fourth Street has put the public on the trail.

The models, too, have been sadly missed from former scenes. They frequent the Thirty-fourth Street studios now, and life moves on merrily in their new home. The colony includes painters, decorators, illustrators, cartoonists, book-cover men, designers, and the so-called idea fiends who originate themes when the artistic brain is out of gear.

"Yes, it's a sort of Latin Quarter on an American basis," said T. Dart Walker, who is facetiously termed business manager of the colony.

"Walker's one of the best business investments we have," broke in a junior student. "In Paris he used to pose as Dante for his fellow pupils, so we work him in here as our Italian and Roman model.

"We haven't the frills of dissipation of the French," went on Mr. Walker after the interruption, "and we do have practical co-operative ideas. A number of the old pupils of Gérôme and Constant thought it would be a help to live together, exchange ideas, and get away from the commercial atmosphere of the city."

"Of course the Artists' Association is an American affair," said Jay Hambridge of The Century Magazine art department. "It aims to be practical and to benefit National art. We have literary men as well as artists with us, and shall endeavor to raise the standard of book and magazine illustrating as well as other branches of the profession. A rational scheme of profit division insures the best efforts of all concerned. The significant result, we expect to be, the production of good ideas. At the present time many of the book illustrations are absolutely foreign to the subject. A certain order and a skeleton of ideas are given the artist. He does the best he can putting in scene, figures, and detail. He may be a specialist on any one of these subjects. We shall endeavor to improve on this plan. We have our own color plate, printing, and engraving departments and take the whole art work from the publishers' hands. In arranging printed matter around the illustrations there will be harmony, not discord. One man may be good at figures. He will have that to do. Another at decoration, that will constitute his task; while a third or perhaps a group of men may fill in with detail.

Women Not Barred.

"We don't bar the fair sex, either, and have imported a lady from Paris as a hand colorist for holiday, nature, and other books.

"The value of having artists attend to all matters concerning the picturing of books is a great boon to publishers. A member of one of the biggest firms in town said to me not long ago: 'It's almost impossible to have anything to do with artists in a practical way. We would much rather have our dealings with them through an agent. When it comes to changing their sketches to suit our purposes or fitting them in around text they get angry, throw up the job, and never appear again. They don't think anything of putting the bookman in a hole and delaying publication of valuable volumes just because their feelings are hurt.'

"It's the go-between we want to get rid of. He's the man who gets the best of the artist's profit. Where we have the text to put up as well as the illustrating to do there won't be any hungling, and neither publisher nor artist will have aught to complain of.

"We're going to have weekly and tri-weekly receptions and talks and endeavor to bring the book people and the artists together so they will understand each other better. As it is now, a great many fine men will not do illustrating simply because the work has been cheapened."

Arthur C. Goode, Secretary of the colony, formerly Professor of Art in the Ontario schools, conducted THE TIMES representative through the studio suites. These are quaint, well lighted, and homey. The remains of chafing-dish tiffin showed the love of bachelor housekeeping. Tea caddies and samovars, smoking chairs, and impromptu refrigerators added to the home aspect.

"Yes, some of us live right here. Why shouldn't we? It's as cool as any place in town," said the host. "There is fine light near the roof, and we have a chance to work in the cool part of the evening. We have all the latest ideas in drop lights, incandescents, and angle lamps. You see, we can afford it so long as we all share expenses and use each other's studios. On rush orders for illustration we use a great many models at night. Last evening in the Assembly Studio we had a pair of lovers, a grouse, a parrot, two dogs, some tenement house children, and a group of Lapland immigrants.

"We are getting a splendid lot of 'props' and scenery together. It has always been expensive heretofore to secure odd costumes, furniture, and brac-à-brac for foreign illustrations, but by combining the possessions of some thirty or forty artists were find we have nearly everything we need. A Henry VIII. wig, cape, or doublet can be borrowed from one studio, a Filipino bolo from another, Louis Quintz furniture from a third, and so on. It's a great saving, besides being a convenience."

Mr. Goode is an Englishman, a fellow of the Carleton Studios and the Mahistick Club. He is pleasantly surprised at the interest shown in the association by wealthy collectors of New York, who have proffered their art treasures to the colony for study and exhibition.

Encouraged by Collectors.

"The Association ought to succeed," said he, "there's so much good feeling for artists among rich Americans. They jolly well do all they can for us, lend us fine statuary masterpieces, tapestries, and indeed anything they have. Nowhere in the world would a group of artists find so much altruism."

The decorative department has a dado of weird but fascinating posters, designs for tiles, panels, ceilings, calendars, and book covers. The figure men have a studio hung in tapestry with a fair-sized library, some canvases, antique couches, and chairs for posing. But perhaps the individual work places are the most interesting, as they represent the special labors of the artists.

Hambidge is a member of the Hellenic Society of London, and has devoted all his spare time to classic art. Every conceivable view of the Parthenon hangs upon his walls. A unique one has lines showing the complete architectural scheme. Young artists have the privilege of working from his drawings of the Greek department of the British Museum and the treasure houses of Crete and Athens.

A student of William M. Chase, Hambidge has traveled and sketched abroad. His portraits are perhaps his widest-known work. A rough sketch of ex-President Cleveland holds a prominent place in his studio. It is a copy of one made for Mr. Cleveland, said to be Mrs. Cleveland's favorite.

Children's heads, old men and women, water colors and scenes from foreign quarters add to the beauty of the place.

Hambidge made many friends during his studies in classic lands, and souvenirs from Flinders Petrie, Nerostos Bey, and other archaeologists grace the place.

Of an entirely different character is the den of T. Dart Walker, art editor of Leslie's Weekly. By special permit of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, Walker spent two years on our warships, and has consequently given to the world scenes of life in the navy. He cut quite a lively figure in the Spanish-American war, often getting his sketch book so near the guns as to place himself in danger.

All the furnishings of his studio savor of the art-seaman. It would be difficult to express Walker's value to fellow-artists. He has innumerable color schemes of sea, seamen, and ships in the temperate and tropic zones. One of his most dramatic pieces of work was his drawing of the explosion on the Massachusetts, when all the men under Ensign Wortman, in charge of the turret guns, were killed. Walker was on the ship at the time.

His sea experience did not wean him from Paris life and everywhere are remembrances. He was a favorite pupil of Bongereau, who called him "his boy" and loved to rampage dusty corners in his studio with him. Some priceless treasures of those days are to be seen here. If you can get Walker brewing his favorite brand of coffee in a story-telling mood you will be vastly amused by his yarns. His navy stories narrate like Kipling's soldier tales. Miniature sketches of Mr. Dooley, a rooster hatched out impromptu on board ship by the St. Pierre unheaval; the story of Dooley's fight with a pelican; trials before the mast—all in black and white—seem more realistic when their quaint stories are told in dialect. A whole chapter of marine art is summed up in the picturing of the smuggling of firewater aboard ship in banana skins, life preservers, old shoes, and even sacred books.

Trophies of Sports.

Mr. Goode follows the strenuous life when he leaves his studio. In Canada he held the amateur welterweight championship for boxing and was a crack canoeist and swimmer. Medals and trophies tell the tale of outdoor life, as do photographs and oil colorings of rapids and mountains and camping scenes.

Mr. Goode has a fad for painting animals from life, and has made a study of posing them. The other artists say he has a hypnotic effect upon them. All sorts of stuffed birds and beasts find their way to his studio, and portfolios containing hundreds of sketches of the animals in the Bronx and Central Park Zoos beguile the time of the interested guest.

"In time we are to have a small menagerie of our own here," he said, "with a fair collection of birds, some good cats, a dog, and a marmoset. Friends have promised all these, and I don't know how many more live things. Our museum, too, will be a novel thing in an art colony. There will be minerals, different kinds of woods, leaves, bark, mosses, and fungi. Some gems will brighten it up, and Hambidge's Egyptian beetles and petrified sand and stone will give it a long dead past. Walker and his sea friends supply the marine end of it. Half a hundred navy men, I understand, want to be represented by a sea serpent, a shellfish, an oyster, or a lobster."

The Artists' Association endeavors to be a purely masculine and virile affair, yet a fashionable reception and send-off was given them in Harlem last week, a sort of Nagasaki roof party, with things Japanesy to make it thoroughly true to art. Members of the fair sex present promised to pour tea at later events in Thirty-fourth Street, and after Sept. 1 weekly exhibitions and receptions will be indulged in. In the list of men who take a lively interest in the association may be included Glackens of Puck, Naukeville, Victor Gilliam, Dan Smith, E. Fuhr, Arthur Henderson, James Conde, Weir Cronch, Dave Thompson, and Ben Nash. Arrangements have been made to exhibit the work of the artists of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and other American cities, and Toronto, Quebec, London, Berlin, and Paris.

HOW DE PLEHVE CAME INTO POWER

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A prominent member of the Russian Liberal Party who is living here in exile has communicated to me some details as to the manner in which the late M. de Plehve succeeded in obtaining the post of Vice Minister of the Interior in Russia, which was then the crown of his ambitions. It was at the time that he was merely Chief of the Police, the then Minister of the Interior being Tolstoy, a man of violent and arrogant character, who did not hesitate to interfere with de Plehve's special department when he thought proper. This latter circumstance decided de Plehve to try to get rid of him, but under circumstances which would redound to his own credit and secure for him the coveted post under Tolstoy's successor.

He selected, accordingly, his Colonel of gendarmerie, a man named Soudeikine, as a fitting tool to fill the Minister's place as soon as it became vacant, and put him into communication with a Nihilist named Degaieff, who might be induced on certain considerations, to betray his party. Soudeikine proposed to Degaieff to murder Tolstoy, and on the strength of this sanguinary scheme obtained admission to the secret Nihilist meetings, which were held at Degaieff's house. There it was arranged that Degaieff should organize the murder of Tolstoy, after which de Plehve would have certain Nihilists arrested, but not the guilty ones, whose escape on the contrary he was to arrange for. Soudeikine would then make it appear that he had unmasked all the leaders of the Nihilist party, and for his reward, and with de Plehve helping him, be would be appointed Minister of the Interior with de Plehve as Vice Minister. In addition Degaieff himself was to be nominated to the post of Chief of the Police.

A more cynical plan could not be imagined. Degaieff accepted at once, and even his Nihilist friends were pleased with the scheme, for believing in his fidelity they foresaw the immense services which he could render their party if he had the control of the police. However, de Plevhe insisted that Degaieff should give him a guarantee of his good faith, which the latter did by handing over to him two female revolutionists—Vera Figner and Mme. Volkenstein—who were looked upon as extremely dangerous, and whose capture was consequently a great triumph. One of these women is still in prison at Schlusselburg after a captivity of twenty years, and the other was liberated only a short time ago. But Degaieff's treason was quickly discovered by the other Nihilists, and from that moment the success of the entire conspiracy was compromised, for under the circumstances no member of the party would consent to be the murderer of Tolstoy.

When de Plevhe was informed of this, he abandoned the plot entirely, for the sensational arrests he had been able to make through Degaieff had secured for him the high credit at Court which he had been striving to obtain, and made his nomination as Vice Minister a certainty, even in face of the opposition of Tolstoy. He was sure of the silence of Soudeikine, whom he could if necessary denounce as a friend of the Nihilists, while he could safely leave Degaieff to the vengeance of his comrades. He then revealed to the Czar the details of the conspiracy against Tolstoy, without mentioning the part which Soudeikine had played in it, and obtained the promotion which he coveted.

Degaieff was summoned before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and defended himself so cleverly that his judges decided that he was less guilty than Soudeikine, and the sentence upon him was that he should murder Soudeikine, and then disappear abroad. These orders he faithfully carried out, and at the moment that his emissaries were clubbing the Colonel of Police to death, (Dec. 28, 1883,) Degaieff started for America, where he is still living.

PANHANDLERS FOR DRINKS.

NOT only saloons, but bottling establishments with no bar, are victims of panhandlers for free drinks," said a dealer prominent in this line of business. "The game is worked in this way. A man of good appearance comes in and says:

"'Got any good whisky?'

"'Lots of it.'

"'I want fine old distilled. It's for an invalid.'

"'We keep it.'

"'Bottled or draught?'

"'As you please.'

"'May I sample it?'

"He does," continued the dealer, "getting three or four good drinks in the process. Finally he finds one that tastes 'smooth,' as he expresses it, asks the price, and says: 'All right. I'll send my boy around in a few minutes with a gallon demijohn.' That is the last we see of him. It is a game that is worked every day in the best of houses."



T. DART WALKER,
"He Used to Pose as Dante for Fellow Pupils of Gerome in the Latin Quarter."

THE POLITENESS OF THE ORIENT

IN THE PAST, AS AT PRESENT, JAPAN HAS USED IT TO CONVEY VERY FIXED DETERMINATION.

NOBODY who has been reading the newspapers of late can have failed to observe the air of dignity which pervades the various contemporary official pronunciamentos of the Japanese. Obviously, in the diplomacy of the West these islandere are most proficient. Here now are some fragments of older proclamations and like documents belonging to the time when Japan was all Oriental. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to be welcomed in the Flowery Kingdom, and, as may be read in some several books, they prospered there exceedingly for a while. But by the year 1637, partly by their own arrogance and partly by the machinations of designing Dutchmen, the Portuguese had fallen into hopeless bad odor. Then the Mikado issued a proclamation whereof the following was a part: "The whole race of the Portuguese, with their mothers, nurses, and whatever belongs to them, shall be banished forever." And so they were.

The same proclamation, by the way, forbade, upon pain of death, any Japanese to leave the country, and further provided that any Japanese who had visited foreign parts should, upon his return to Japan, be executed forthwith. At this time the Dutch only had trading privileges. Then in 1673 an English company with a charter from Charles II., and ambitious to trade with Japan, sent to that country a ship named the Return. The Dutch got wind of the matter, and at once whispered in the ears of the Japanese officials the horried fact that the English King was married to the daughter of the King of Portugal, and, consequently, Englishmen and Portuguese were much the same. So, when the Return came to the ports of Japan officers of the Mikado came on board and put the leaders of the expedition through a long and searching catechism. "Were they called English? Were not the English subject to the Portuguese? How did it happen, if this was not so, that the English flag, like the Portuguese, bore a cross upon it? Was it true, as they had been informed, that the English King was married to the King of Portugal's daughter?"

The English traders indignantly denied all subserviance and alliance with Portugal, but were forced to admit that their King, Charles II., had married Catherine of Braganza, a Portuguese Princess.

The Mikado's officials were most polite, nodded gravely, and departed. They would lay these matters before their master. The answer which came after some waiting was this:

"We have received letters from the Emperor. Your request, as well as the reasons by which you enforce it, have been duly considered. But you cannot be allowed to trade here, because your King has married the daughter of the King of Portugal. That is the only reason why your request is refused. The Emperor orders that you depart and come back no more. Such is his will, and we cannot change it in any particular. You will, therefore, make sail with the first favorable wind, and at the latest within twenty days." Upon request some twenty more days were graciously allowed, but otherwise the decree stood, and the Englishmen departed, heaping curses upon the Portuguese marriage, and perhaps upon the Dutch also.

Another most interesting proclamation refers to the Russians. In the reign of the Empress Catherine there was wrecked upon the Siberian coast a crew of Japanese sailors. The Russians took these castaways inland and kept them several years in order to learn their language and allow them to learn Russian. For even then Russia was coveting the harbors of her ice-land neighbor. Japan was in fact but a stepping stone, as appeared, between Russia's Asiatic and American possessions, for then Alaska was Russian. In 1792 Catherine sent Lieut. Laxman, under cover of the errand of carrying back the Japanese sailors, to arrange for the Russiane trading privileges in Japan. The Empress was not aware, it seems, that Japanese who had once left Japan were barred of return. So Laxman came to Hakodate.

The Japanese were polite, but refused to take back their countrymen, informing Laxman that it was against their laws. They also told him that he had subjected himself and his crew, as being foreigners, to perpetual imprisonment for landing anywhere in the kingdom except at the appointed Port of Nagasaki; yet in consideration of the Russian ignorance of this law, and of their kindness to the shipwrecked Japanese, they would not enforce the law provided Lieut. Laxman would promise for himself and his countrymen to return immediately to his own country, and never again come to any part of Japan but Nagasaki.

Laxman accordingly took himself off without landing the Japanese castaways. After this rebuff it was not till 1804 that the Emperor Alexander, Catherine's grandson, tried again to establish relations with these so politely inhospitable people to the east of his vast dominions. He sent a ship to Nagasaki with a special Ambassador named Resanoff, a haughty person, and a stickler for etiquette. Resanoff got everything muddled up at the very beginning by disputing as to whether or not it was the correct thing for him to bow to the Emperor's representatives. So the Japanese kept him waiting, taking, as it seemed, "pleasure in mortifying the Ambassador, and in overwhelming him, at the same time, with an affectation of great personal politeness." When, at last, he was summoned to Nagasaki to hear the Emperor's answer, "curtains were hung before the houses on each side of the street through which he passed, and the inhabitants were all ordered to keep out of sight, so that he saw nothing of the place."

The answer was, moreover, peremptory enough. It was entitled, "Order from the Emperor of Japan to the Russian Ambassador," and went somewhat thus:

"Formerly our empire had communication with several nations, but experience caused us to adopt as safe the opposite principle. It is not permitted to the Japanese to trade abroad, nor to foreigners to enter our country. * * * As to Russia, we have never had any relations with her. Ten years ago you sent certain shipwrecked Japanese to Matsmai, and you then made us propositions of alliance and commerce. At this time you have come back to Nagasaki to renew those propositions. This proves that Russia has a strong inclination for Japan. It is long since we discontinued all relations with foreigners generally. Although we desire to live in peace with all neighboring States the difference between them and us in manners and character forbids entirely treaties of alliance. Your voyages and your labors are therefore useless. * * * All communications between you and us are impossible, and it is my imperial pleasure that henceforth you no more bring your ships into our waters."

AMERICAN JESTER ABROAD.

LONEY HASKELL, is pretty well known to vaudeville patrons in this city. In London they call him an "American Humorist," and the Pall Mall Gazette recently printed his picture, with an accompaying account of his experiences. This is what Mr. Haskell told the Londoners:

"Once in a while," he said, "we get our set-backs. The worst one that I ever got was in St. Louis, years ago. I stepped upon the stage in a new dress suit, of which I was especially proud. As an opener I remarked, 'I feel like a lobster in this dress suit.' 'Yes, and you look it,' came a drawling voice from the gallery. I had to plead guilty to the soft impeachment and make the best of matters.

"You'd hardly believe it, but my greatest forte is entertaining lunatics. I have performed before a number of asylums, and have never failed. It was in a New Jersey asylum that I played to the most responsive audience I ever faced. They didn't know they were crazy, and the best hit I made was when I told them I had performed before an audience of lunatics who were just crazy to have me repeat the performance.

"After Sir Thomas Lipton's last race for the Cup trophy I entertained the crews of the Shamrock and Erin. I was decidedly nervous when it came to trying American jokes on English sailors, but they took kindly to my performance."

At one time Mr. Haskell entertained the inmates of a Boston prison. He conceived the idea that something more substantial than humor should be purveyed, so he purchased a lot of tobacco and had it cut into small squares. When he reached the climax of his entertainment he began to toss the tobacco among the audience. The result was disastrous. A wild scramble ensued, and many men had to be clubbed and marched to their cells.

"The strangest thing I ever did was in New York. One day a theatrical manager came to me and said, 'Here's a chance for a bit of money if you'll go and do the work.' I took the offer, and what do you think it was? A wealthy woman was lying dangerously ill in St. Luke's Hospital. She had been operated upon for a serious trouble, and was inclined toward despondency. To avoid this she obtained the surgeon's permission to hire a vaudeville artist to divert her attention with songs and stories. The lot fell to me. The woman got well, and had many a good laugh while she was on the road to recovery."

Mr. Haskell is delighted with England. There are in his opinion many things in connection with the music-hall stage that might with advantage be copied in America, but there are defects on the other side of the footlights in the leading West End halls, evils that would not be tolerated in his own country. "The English people are splendid, and London magnificent. New York is the capital of America, but London is the metropolis of the world, and I am coming back again."

Not an Insult, After All.

"Don't you feel dull after eating?"

"Why, are my speeches dull?"

"Oh, I forgot you were an after-dinner speaker."



SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

THERE is a week more to the first day of the Horse Show at Newport, and after that—the deluge, as the French say. The season at Newport has a fortnight more of existence. When the crowd leaves, those who appreciate the mild climate of this delightful resort will begin to enjoy life. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will remain until long after Thanksgiving. Mrs. Astor never comes to town until the middle of October. The Gerrys sometimes go to their country seat at Delaware Lake or stop at Seaverge until it is time for the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Preparations are being made for the Autumn hunts on Long Island, and for the new enterprise at Lenox, where there will be a hunt this September.

Mrs. Astor has decided to ask some people in for music after her dinner on Monday. This has been magnified into a function of extraordinary proportions.

The week at Newport will be rich in dinners, with one or two small dances. Among those who are to entertain are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, and Mrs. William B. Leeds. Several of the promised dances have not yet materialized. In fact, the season has been one of the dullest, so far as general entertaining goes, that Newport has known for many years, but at the same time there has been a great deal going on in the various cliques.

And what has happened at Newport this Summer will be repeated next Winter in New York. Society here is assuming the cosmopolitan character of that of London. It is a mistake to believe that all the peerage know one another, and during the season there may be a dozen or more entertainments going on at the same time with people of the same social status at each.

Almacks, as a social factor, ceased to exist with the commencement of the Victorian reign. The Patriarchs and the Assemblies are things of the past, and one hy one the large dancing classes are falling out of the fashionable orbit. There are no more fixed festivals in the society heavens, with the exception of such planets as the Horse Show, the opening of the opera season, and Mrs. Astor's ball.

+ + +

Already in town the restaurants have shown that there are people of fashion who are not at the resorts. One day Mrs. Clarence Mackay was at Delmonico's. On another Mrs. John Jacob Astor was at Sherry's, and then there were Mrs. William Goadhy Low, Mrs. Moore, the Misses Bryce, and a score of others. In the East River, each morning, there is a fleet of steam yachts. This week, Southampton will divide with Newport a hit of its prestige, and great things are expected of the Horse Show. Lenox is looking up, and yesterday the wedding of Miss Folsom and Clark Voorhees had a large attendance from town, and there were also many who went to the marriage of Miss McLean and Edward Tinker. During the week, the wedding of Thomas Hughes Kelly and Mlle. Sallier du Pin brought together at Clayton quite an assemblage of New Yorkers. The marriage of Miss Pfizer and the Baron von Ecdt is set for Sept. 5 at Newport, and with the wedding of Miss Winifred Folsom and Mr. Delafield at Lenox on Oct. 1 will close the list of matrimonial events for the early Autumn.

+ + +

The New York Yacht Cluh cruise came to a hrilliant finale at Newport, with the cup races and the hal hlanc given hy Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, which will stand out as the most important entertainment of the season. Mrs. Ogden Goelet gavs a very large musicale the same week. She will go ahroad early in September to join her daughter, the Duchess of Roxhurghe.

+ + +

The gymkhana games at Soutbampton yesterdsy attracted many visitors. Thsre will be a similar entertainment for charity at Lenox in September and apropos of benevolent scbemes, it may be added that on Wednesday evening Aug. 31, the Casino at Newport will be ths scene of tableaux vivants for a like purpose. The Saratoga season ends next week. The only rift in the lnte was the absence of a restaurant like Canfield's, and the scheme of a Casino which have been discussed, seems to be a falt accompli.

+ + +

The visits of Miss Alice Roosevelt have created some little commotion at the various places where she has been ths Summer, and they have been something in the nature of a royal progress. Her stay at Newport as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills has been quite an interesting event of tbe season there, and has done much to relieve the tedium of a rather dull Summer. Many entertainments have been arranged for her—impromptu, as is ths fashion of the day—but none the less enjoyable. To those who entertained Miss Roosevelt on Long Island and at Bar Harbor it may perhaps be glad news to know that tbs serpent or tams snake with whicb she traveled has died. Ths bracing air of Bar Harbor was too much for the reptile. It gave up the gbost there a few days after her arrival. I believe the ferret is still alive. Miss Roosevelt entered with zest into the spirit of the bal hlanc on Friday evening.

+ + +

Tbe engagement was announced during the week of Miss Mary E. Stillman, a daughter of Thomas E. Stillman, to Edward S. Harkness of 611 Fifth Avenue. From Orange came also the announncement of the engagement of Miss Frances Mott Campbell, the daughter of the late Samuel Campbell, to Singleton Van Schaick of Meadow Brook. Mrs. Burke Roche denies the rumored engagement of her daughter Cynthia to Arthur Burden, and there is said to be no truth in the other rumor of tbe betrothal of Lorillard Spencer, Jr., to Miss Mary Sands of Newport.

+ + +

It has been announced that Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderhilt will return from Enrope early in the Autumn, and take up their residence for a part of the Winter st Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt havs been absent about six months. When any of the Vanderbilts leave for a long stay they always arrange to have their various residences closed, and in consequence each time there are rumors that the intention is for a long sojourn on the other side. Mrs. Elliot Shepard closed her house at Scarhorough-on-Hndson a little over a year ago, and the same story was circulated, yet she has returned, entertained there, gone again, and come back since that time. Idle Hour is kept closed at present, hut on receipt of a cable message at any time, the house will be thrown open for its bost within twenty-four hours' notice.

+ + +

There will evidently be a new M. F. H. chosen for the Meadow Brook Cluh. Foxhall Keene, it is said, will retire and go abrosd for a long period. He is to sell his dogs and his horses. Mr. Keene has found England very congenial, especially the hunting country, where he has gensrally taken a place for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Macksy of Chicago, who are well known here, have also a box in Leicestershire, and Mrs. Ladenburg goes every year. The Meadow Brook Hnnt will commence its Autumn season in ths middle of September. The Monmouth Club hounds are now at Newport, and so far ths runs have not been attended by any large following. But tbat may come later, when the weather is cooler and there is the very least suspicion of frost in the air.

+ + +

Many of the tourists will soon be returning from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and E. Clarence Moller bave been at Aix les Bains, hut Mrs. Moller and Miss Moller are to be at Homburg for a sbort season.

+ + +

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and family are in Switzerland, and there, also, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet. James C. Carter and John Cadwalader are entertaining friends at their sbooting box in North Britain, and James Henry Smith has also taken a moor in Scotland for the same season. Mrs. Bradley Martin has lightened her mourning a hit, and she and Lady Craven, her dsughter, are having large house parties at Balmscaen.

+ + +

There is a rumor that Anthony Drexel will take a party to ths East for tiger and elephant hunting. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have returned to Paris, and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderhilt are in Great Britain.

+ + +

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew have been among the recent arrivals, and by now the Arcbbishop of Canterbury is a guest in New York, and Lord Euston has arrived to attend the Congress of Knights Templar. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is extremely doubtful about her trip to the Adirondacks, and the European visit has been abandoned. Mrs. Chauncey is not coming over. Mr. and Mrs. William Roekler have secured the Duke of Newcastle both for Newport and for the Adirondacks.



SUMMER HAIR GOODS
Stylish, Comfortable, Convenient,
that can be adjusted in a moment, and made of naturally wavy hair that is not affected by dampness.
A perfect match in any shade guaranteed, a complete stock, ready to wear, from plain switches to the most attractive hair pieces.
POMPADOURS, WAVY KNOTS, WIGS, TRANSFORMATIONS & SWITCHES
Hair Dressing, Marcel Waving, Scalp Treatment, Manicuring
Catalogue "How to Be Beautiful" on request.
L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.
54 W. 14th St., (near 6th Ave.,) N. Y.



PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

LADY Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittshurg, and who married Lord Yarmouth in 1903, is an unusually beautiful girl with skin as white as snow, large and very dark brown eyes and black hair. Her features are straight and delicate, but her face is round rather than oval. In figure she is barely middle height, and is slight, hut strikingly graceful. Every one can recall the many sensational stories of ber wedding, and the alleged refusal of Lord Yarmouth to proceed with the nuptials until a larger settlement was made. Her mother, Mrs. William Thaw—she has no father living—was at first much opposed to the match, and later her brother Harry Thaw, the noted giver of magnificent banquets in Paris and New York, also opposed it. Lady Yarmouth is a young girl yet, and one who seems to care hut little for London society, although she once in a while gives concerts at her town house, having always been devoted to music. On the death of his father, should he survive, which he is likely to do, as he is but thirty-two, Lord Yarmouth will become a marquis, as he is the eldest son of Lord Hertford. His nickname of "Bloater" is a facetious allusion to his title—Yarmouth bloaters being famous.

+ + +

The engagement so recently announced in London of Col. Everard Baring and Lady Ulrica Duncombe is of interest not only to those Americans who have met the Lady Ulrica, but to those who are acquainted with the Baring brothers of New York and London. Cecil Baring married Maude Lorillard Tailer, formerly the wife of T. Suffern Tailer, who after getting a divorce in Soutb Dakota went ahroad and married Cecil Baring, whom she had long known on this side. Hugo Baring and Lord Revelstoke are brothers of Col. Baring. At one time Cecil Baring and Miss Grace Wilson, now Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, were reported betrothed. Lady Ulrica Dunscombe, like her fiancé, has been previously engaged. The man was Arthur Ingram, now Bishop of London, then Bishop of Stepney. Their engagement was announced some years ago, the wedding day was set, and the invitations issued; and it was while the society journals were publishing accounts of Lady Ulrica's trousseau that tbe announcement was suddenly made that the engagement was broken. This was seven years ago, when the Bishop was thirty-nine, and he has not married. Lady Ulrica is very handsome, having dark hair, dark blue eyes, and superb coloring. She is considered one of the handsomest of the unmarried women in society. She is a daughter of Lord and Lady Feversbam, and has been devoted to serious studies and to missions and other good works. After studies at home she entered Girton College, and after two years there went into hospital and became a trained nurse. Lady Ulrica has three sisters, and it is said that during their girlhood their food was selected and weighed and such amounts given them as would in Lady Feversbam's opinion bring the best results in the way of health and beauty. They were weighed ever so often in order that their figure migbt not be allowed to get either too heavy or too light. Many other amusing things are said, hut in any event the girls were all handsome. Col. Baring is thirty-nine, an officer of the Tenth Hussars, and served in the Soudan and also the South African war. Lady Reid, Lady Castlerosse, and Mrs. Robert Spencer are his sisters.

+ + +

Mrs. Montague Hill is having a full-length portrait of herself painted by H. Jones Thaddeus, who was over here in the late Winter and Spring, painting Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Lorlliard Ronalds, Jr., Mrs. Howard Gould, and others. Mrs. Hill was Mrs. Lewis, widow of the notorious money lender, Sam Lewis, who died not very long since. Montague Hill, wbom she married a few weeks ago, is ahont twenty-five, and she is probably fifty-five years of sge. She is, of course, fabulously wealtby, and the young Scots Guardsman who married her is poor; he is, however, tall and handsome. The couple are on an extended yachting tour.

+ + +

With warm weather comes also plaints from many women of trouble with their feet—hurning, swelling, and perspiration, as well as pain, being among the ills enumerated. A little applied common sense or profiting by the experience of others will obviate these ills unless the bodlly condition be st fault. One's feet should he more comfortahle in the Summer than in the Winter, and would be, if women would take proper care of them. First of all, one's sboes should fit without either rubbing or pinching, and patent-leather shoes should be dvoided as the plague. These airtight compartments are bound to make trouble for the parts they cover. A fine corn razor should he used to remove callouses and lanoline rubbed in the spots night and morning; this is more quickly absorbed than other oils, and if faithfully used will reduce callouses, although it is not claimed for it that it will remove corns. Low shoes should he worn, and the porous leathers should be selected; low heels or those of medium height and extension soles for outdoor wear procured. Two pairs of outdoor sboes should be got at the same time, and the pairs alternated, thus giving the leather time to air inside as well as out. Stockings should never be worn more than a day.

+ + +

One woman, after bathing her feet in the morning, puts on a pair of heelless hath canvas slippers so large that the backs extsnd out at the rear three inches beyond her heels. They are lined with crash towelling, and their tops are gray canvas; there is no upright section at the back, and tbey are kept on by a hit of ribbon fastened at the back of each; one end is run through a short loop sewed to the slipper top, and then tied to the otber end. She wears a sort of flowing robe, kimono, or gown that sweeps the floor and hides her feet, and all the morning, or until she dresses to go out or for luncheon, her feet are practically bare and free. At first her feet continued to swell a little, but after a couple of weeks this ceased, her feet becoming strong and healthy, and no application hut soap and water is used on them, but instead of twice, her feet are bathed three times a day.

The nails of the toes should be cut straight and should be filed and treated with as much care as the hands are manicured; the nails must not he allowed to become too long. Bunions, often ths result of too short shoes, may be alleviated hy applying mutton tallow as hot as it can be borne at night. This has been used by several who claim it helps them. A weak solution of lodine painted over painful bunions three or four times a week, at night, often relieves them when painful.

+ + +

Goulasb, the famous Hungarian dish, is seldom found properly made—that is, as it is concocted in Hungary—even at the best restaurants. There is one restaurant, however, on lower Second Avenue that makes a specialty of it, and here go Hungarians desirous of getting the real "home-made" article. Even there, however, it is not ready before 9 o'clock in the evening, and if desired before that hour must be ordered early, for it takes time to prepare and cook it. Many who have enjoyed this delectable dish would be glad to bave it prepared at home, and the recipe here given comes from a Hungarian woman, now a resident of New York for some ten years, and who is a connoisseur in cooking:

Flank steak, onions, potatoes, and tomatoes go into the make-up of the dish. The meat is cut into small cubes and a layer is placed over the hottom of a perfectly flat-bottomed kettle of good size; next comes a layer of sliced onions, and so on until the kettle is as full as desired. Next add sufficient cold water to fill the kettle and to just cover the top layer of meat; then put the kettle over a steady, hot flame, and let it come to a hoil. About two teacupfuls of sliced or canned tomatoes are allowed to each quart of the onions and meat; these tomatoes are now poured over the mixture, but not stirred in, as they gradually cook through the mass. In no event are the tomatoes added until the meat and onlons have been brought to the boiling point.

The next move is to turn down the flame of the gas range, or if coal is used, to move the kettle to a less hot place, where it will cook more slowly, and let it simmer or gently boil for two honrs. In the meantime, have potatoes of uniform size and rather small than large, pared and ready. At the end of the two hours push the meat and onions to one side—as the goulash is not to be stirred, unless it be absolutely necessary to prevent it from burning, and place the potatoes at one side. As soon as they are done, which will be in from twenty minutes to half an hour, the goulash is ready, and a most appetizing dish it is to those who are fond of the flavor of onions. Any ordinary cook can have no difficulty in preparing delicious goulash by following this recipe and being watchful so that the mixture does not get scorched.

+ + +

Many housekeepers have expressed their disgust at not being able to have rhubarh and certain other fruits so canned in cold water as to keep; whereas others have no trouhle. The secret of keeping the plant lies in the fact that the cans are not closed until from twelve to eighteen hours after the rhubarb is placed in them and they are filled with the cold water. The plant ahsorbs more or less of the water, and if the cans are closed before the rhubarb has taken up all the water it will hold, an air space is left and the plant does not keep. If, however, the cans are left open twelve hours or more and then sealed no such mischief-hreeding spot appears in the can.

Another point of interest to housekeepers who invest in maple syrup is the fact that if it sours or alters after the can is opened it may be clarified and made as good as when fresh hy using sweet milk. The milk should be added to the syrup, and tbe latter should be brought to a hoil and carefully skimmed until all that there is to rise has been removed in that way. The remaining syrup should then be strained through cheesecloth. Two or three tahlespoonfuls of milk are all that is usually needed for a pint of syrup.

+ + +

Carlton House Terrace, the London residence of Mrs. Mackay, mother-in-law of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, is filled with many beautiful works of art. One of the features of the house which is particularly attractive, when filled with guests, is the large white marhle staircase, finished on either side with Italian Renaissance panels. A beautiful staircase is always an effective feature in a handsome house, and women in beautiful gowns and jewels are seen to the best advantage passing up and down it. There are many good pictures in the house hy English, French, and Dutch artists, carvings and fine tapestries upon walls and furniture. Carlton House Terrace has been but little used for some years, as Mrs. Mackay has passed the greater part of her time for the last two years or more in her flat in Paris or traveling. It was at her London residence that Mrs. Mackay entertained Mrs. Clarence Mackay this Spring. At a recent musical Lady Craven, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. Potter Palmer were among the American guests. Mrs. Mackay is much given to music, and sang herself at one time. She has an excellent voice. At the last of a couple of concerts which have been her principal entertainments this season she was dressed in a gown of white satin velled with Chantilly lace, and wore as her only ornament a string of pearl beads. Tbs young dsughter of the Princess Galatin-Colonna, (Mrs. Mackay's daughter,) who is tall and fair, wore a simple frock of white chiffon.

FROM COUNTRY CLUB VARANDAS

LUCERNE is now to have a Sports Cluh, and the Summer residents and visitors at the various hotels at this heautiful Swiss resort are delighted. The premises will be on the first floor of the Lucerne Kursaal. Louis Lombard, who lives at the Chateau de Trevano, Lugano, was unanimously elected President, and the Vice Presidents are Vicomte de la Bedoyere, the Honorable Secretary of the Florence Golf Club, Baron Ernst de Hesse-Wartegg, who married Mme. Minnie Hauk, the prima donna; Pierre Deschamps, and several others. The Grand Duke Michael will he an Honorary President. Among the American members are H. H. Morgan, the Consul; George Putnam, and M. Everett. Others belonging are the Marquis Rudini, who married Miss Labouchère, the daughter of Henry Labouchère; Albert von Moosthe, Vicomte de la Bedoyere, Capt. Webster, and Cesar Ritz.

+ + +

The proposal by the Governors of the Newport Casino to stop the Thursday evening dances is a wise conclusion. Now and then during the many years of this institution there have been rather large gatherings, hut never such as would justify regular Thursday evening dances. This Summer all the Newport patronage has gone to the Clambake Club, which has taken the place of the Casino and Country Club combined. The Casino will now be more or less a place of public amusement, such as are similar resorts at all the European watering places. In fact, such was the original intention of the incorporators of the Casino in 1880. Among those now surviving are Levi P. Morton, George R. Fearing, and James Gordon Bennett. The property belonged to James Gordon Bennett, who sold it to the Casino in 1880. It specifies in its charter that it is a Casino for the purpose of using, promoting, and enjoying games and sport of every kind and description not repugnant to the laws of the State, and for the development and improvement of literary and social intercourse and the physical and mental cultivation of its members. Of late there has not been much done in the matter of literary and educational cultivation. To follow the tennis match are the Horse Show and the Dog Show, and some racing. This is the first time this has been attempted, and it is under the auspices of the new Newport Amusement Company, of which Alfred G. Vanderbilt is one of the promoters. The annual meeting of the Casino is on the first Monday in August. The Casino Club is more or less an adjunct of the Casino. At the Casino proper any one can gain admittance by the payment of the gate fee. One rule of the committee which has been abrogated is that "No dog shall be allowed to run at large on the premises." Pet dogs have been admitted, accompanied by their owners. The Governors whose terms expired on Aug. 1, 1904, as already stated last week, were re-elected. These were Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives, and Nathaniel Thayer. The Governors whose terms expire next August are George R. Fearing, Egerton L. Winthrop, John Jacob Astor, and John Clinton Gray, and those who are to be re-elected in 1906 are Perry Belmont, W. Watts Sherman, James G. Bennett, and James Stillman. The late August Belmont was one of the original incorporators. The shareholders possess one, two three, and four shares each. Mr. Bennett holding thirty-two, the majority of the stock. James Stillman holds six, and William Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor each four. The rest is in ones and twos.

+ + +

Edward Larocque Tinker, wbo was married yesterday at Riverside Farm, in Delaware County, to Miss Alice McLean, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Champlin Tinker. He was graduated from Columhia in 1902. His father is the President of the Liberty National Bank and a members of the Metropolitan Club. His mother was a Miss Larocque.

+ + +

Thomas Hughes Kelly, whose wedding to Miss Sallier du Pin was one of the events of the week, is the youngest son of the late Eugene Kelly, the hanker, hy his second wife, who was a Miss Hughes. The late Eugene Kelly had a daughter by a former marriage, who became Mrs. Beales, and was the mother of Mrs. Henry Sedgwick, Mrs. Steers, and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick "Tom" Kelly, as he is generally known, is about thirty-five years of age, rather short than tall, with delicate features. He is very musical and artistic, and was considered one of the most eligible of Roman Catholic bacheiors. He is a member of the Calumet, the Players, the New York Yacht, University, and many other clubs. His eldest hrother, Eugene Kelly, married Miss Mlimo of Mexico. Robert Kelly married Miss Schalck. There were a number of brothers, three of whom are dead. One was drowned in Mexico, another lost his life falling from a train going to South Orange, and another, the well-known yachtsman, died a few years ago. His daughter married Frank J. Gould. The family into which Mr. Kelly has married has been very prominent in Roman Catholic circles. Mr. Louis Binsse, the grandfather of the hride, was known as the Chevalier Binsse, having been decorated and knighted hy the Pope. One son, Henry Binsse, married Mrs. Thebaud last year. The two other sons, Louis and Charles, are unmarried. Among the daughters were Madame Sallier, Mrs. Reginald Franckiyn, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, and an unmarried daughter, who is a religense in France. Still another unmarried daughter was lost on the ill-fated Burgogne.

+ + +

Lieut. Poinsett Pringle of the Knickerhocker Club is the son of Lynch Pringle, who was a well-known personage in the South and at Newport some thirty years ago, and whose mortal illness was chronicled this week from California. One branch of the Pringles who are related to the Duncans had the wonderful shooting estate in Louisiana on the banks of the Teche. Duncan Pringle, who lives a great deal abroad, comes to New York once in a while. He is a member of the Union Club.

+ + +

There is a row on in England over the question of rights of golfers. An agitation is in progress to warn them off Mitcham Common, although the club has a legal right acquired to lay a golf course on part of the common. The complaint applies to great golf courses which touch or have some of their links on public property. It is said to be dangerous for pedestrians who are non-golfers and that the players monopolize them. Sidney Colvin has written an article against golfers in one of the current publications, accusing them of pernicious influence on scenery and the literary associations of historic spots. That charge is easily answered in this country. Every place where there is any association whatever and where the scenery is, the least hit famous is made hideous by advertisements. A golf course rather adds to the landscape, and the disfigurements, if any, are so few that they cannot be objectionable. Fortunately, many of the hest cluhs in this part of the country own their links and have no recourse to public property.

+ + +

One of the new ideas in England will be taken up at Newport before the end of the season. This is the open-air dinner party. Some two years or more ago the fad at Newport was for piazza dinners, and at some of the recent wedding last Spring, the breakfast was served in the grounds under the widespreading trees and on the lawn. The open-air dinners were the very latest fads in modern entertainips. The guests were expected to arrive in motors. Nearly all the hosts and hostesses bad suburban places where these dinners were given. The guests dressed at their city homes and then wore long automobile cloaks and coats over their evening clothes. They drove right to the grounds, where dinner was served on a lawn or in a park. There was a band of music. Mr. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner of this kind recently at which the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and other notables were guests.

+ + +

The Marquis of Ormonde, who is the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Sqnadron, which corresponds to our New York Yacht Club, which had its annual cruise last week, is rather stout and thick-set and bears a slight resemblance to ex-Commodore Gerry, although he does not shave in the same fashion. He is about sixty years of age, and was formerly a Captain in the First Life Guards and is Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland. The family name is Butler. There is an American branch, and his brother, Lord James Arthur Butler, married the daughter of the late Gen. Anson Stager. The Marchioness of Ormonde, who accompanies her husband all the Cowes week, which is equivalent to the New York Yacht Club cruise on this side of the water, was a daughter of the first Duke of Westminster. She has two grown daughters, one of whom is Lady Carew and the other Lady Constance Butler, who recently made her début in society. The cluhhouse of the Royal Yacht Squadron is at Cowes Castle, where there is a famous terraced lawn. During the Cowes week it is a gathering place for fashion and London society, and there one may see every one, from the King and Qneen down to the last new accession to the world of society. It is never a very exclusive cinh, and to be at Cowes and not to have the entrée there would be fatal to any social aspirant. Among the Americans at the club this year were Anthony Drexel, who is going to the jungles to shoot wild beasts; Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester; James Henry Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderhilt. The Duke of Leeds is the Vice Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and among the prominent members of the squsdron is Forbes Leith, who lived for many years in New York.

+ + +

Bar Harbor finds it rather difficult to support two clubs besides the famous Pot and Kettle. The Kebo Valley Cluh this year has been quite eclipsed by the Swimming Club, where now all the large functions are given. The Swimming Cluh has its Monday night dances, and it is quite ultra in tone. The famous table d'bote dinners at the Kebo Valley Club were once the great events of the week at Bar Harbor, but one does not hear about them very much this year. The Pot and Kettle has its famous stag entertainments, at which one of the members acts as caterer and sometimes as cook. At the last one Entler Duncan was host.

+ + +

Courtlandt Dixon Barnes is one of the cotillion leaders of the Summer. At the tennis hall last week at Southampton he performed that function. In fact, he leads a great deal in Summer at the different cotillions. He is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes. The junior cotillion, made up principally of members of the Southampton set, had Alexander Hadden as leader at nearly all of the dances of last Winter until he went into mourning. There has been a constant watch for a new leader wbo sball come out of the younger set. Pboenix Ingraham at one time was thought to be the coming man, but of late he has not appeared much at dances. Each year Elisha Dyer, Jr., insists will be his last. Worthington Whitehouse is a bit tired of it, but will continue for some time yet. Franklin Bartlett retired some years ago. He was an excellent leader, and much in request at the Patriarchs and functions of that kind.

+ + +

The last three days of this week will bring the apotheosis of the Southampton season with the Horse Show. Last week, with tennis and the yacht club cruise, was the most active at Newport. Entertainments will be given at ths Southampton and the Meadow Clubs.

+ + +

Phillip Dakon Wagoner, whose engagement to Miss Effie Nichols has just been announced, comes from Schnectady, N. Y. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of this city, and of tbe Mobawk Club in his native place.

+ + +

There is a new cinh at Newport. It is the Newport Automobile Club. It was started in May, and now has fifty members, among whom are J. J. Astor, Pemhroke Jones, Lispenard Stewart, Lorillard Spencer, W. Watts Sherman, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

+ + +

Tbe Waumbek Golf Club held its annual meeting on Aug. 10. Isaac F. Richey of Trenton, N. J., was reelected President, Judge Henry Stoddard of New Haven, Vice President; Philip Rhinelander of New York, Secretary; Alexander T. Compton of New York, Treasurer. The women's tournament was held on Monday, Aug. 15, and the men's tournament will be held to-morrow.

How the Private Fooled the Captain

A Real Life Romance of Camp Life at Fort Slocum.

A ROMANCE in real life tbat fully equals the best product of the imagination of a writer of fiction was related by a Captain of the National Guard to a party of officers at the State Camp at Peekskill the other day. It happened during the recent Spanish war, when he was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment. At that time the Twenty-second was stationed at Fort Slocnm, on David's Island, in the Sound. This island lies about a mile from the New York main shore, on a line with New Rochelle, about a mile and a half from Travers Island, the country home of the New York Athletic Club, and perhaps three miles from Larchmont, where is located the clubhouse of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Dnring the war many dances were held at the yacht cinbhouse, which were always attended in full force hy the officers of the regiment, dancing being abont the only recreation.

A constant attendant at these dances, it seems, was a private of one of the companies, notwithstanding that leave of absence was never accorded him. As he was punctually on hand every morning for roll call, however, no particular thought was given to ths matter, except some wonder as to how he made his way to the mainland. The only communication between David's Island and the New York shore was hy means of a Government tng stationed there for that purpose, and he certainly did not use that, for this was the boat that carried the officers to Larchmont whenever the dances took place.

But there he would be as regularly as the affairs came around, in all the glory of his white duck trousers and blue yachting cap, having in some equally mysterious way doffed his soldier rig, which was another source of speculation, as nothing hut the regulation uniform was allowed the private soldiers, and there was no way in which such clothes could be smuggled to the island.

Now the Captain of the company of which the private was a member was quite attentive to the daughter of a certain resident of Larchmont. She was very pretty and attractive—in fact, the belle of that section. She, however, didn't seem to appreciate these attentions very highly. On the contrary, her interest was in quite another direction. In the direction, to coms to the point, of the enterprising private, whose position, it is nnnecessary to state, was every hit as good in civil life as that of his Captain, hut who, hy the fortune of war and by the rules governing the relations of officer and private, was rated very much his inferior in the army.

The fact that the young woman preferred the private soon made itself evident to the Captain, who was, as one might easily imagine, none too well pleased with the knowledge. Hitherto he had given the private's unlooked-for and unsanctioned presence at the dances no consideration, but now there was certainly occasion for an investigation, and the Captain sternly resolved that such a hreach of discipline would have to be attended to.

The big dance of the season, ths svent of the yachting year, was to he held in a fsw days. Everybody had been invited, and all looked forward to a great time. Tbe Captain asked the young woman for the honor of being her escort on this occasion, and was informed that she was awfully sorry, hut she had promised Mr. W. that pleasure, mentioning the name of ths private soldier.

When the private came to the officer for leave of absence on that night he was curtly refused.

"But, Captain," pleaded the unfortunate, "I have already asked a young lady to go with me and what will she think of me when I fail to put in an appearance?"

This appeal in nowise weakened the Captain's determination or awakened any sympathy for his inferior's predicament. At last, seeing that further remonstrance would have the same result, ths private apparently gave np in despair and left his superior's presence.

A court-martial was the inevitable result of leaving the island without permission, which might have had serious results, as the country was really in a state of war, and army officers at such times are pretty apt to punish severely such a violation of the regulations.

Everything was aglow with life and merriment at the yacht clubbouss that night, and a large crowd was lined np on either side of the main entrance, when to the surprise of all, along came the private with the belle on his arm! With face beaming with pride and satisfaction he bowed right and left in answer to the salutes of thsir many friends until he came to a gantiet of ths officers of the Twenty-second. These he coolly sainted, as if the fact of his being there were the most natural thing in the world. But the Captain's face was a picture. Vexation, amazement, and exasperation, all were plainly expressed there. Could this be the fellow he imagined to himself as moping disconsolately somewbere about the fort, mournfully gazing in the direction of Larchmont? These expressions, however, finally gave way to one that boded ill for the private, who, with the young woman, was now joyously gliding through a waltz with a look of pleasure on his face that indicated anything but apprehension as to what the morrow might bring.

At last, like all periods of joy, the dance came to an end. Among the last of the guests to depart were the army officers. A number of the Larohmont couples accompanied the officers down to the clubhouse landing stage to see them aboard the boat which was to take them back to the Island. Among these couples were the helle and the private, around whose head trouble seemed about to break. But he joined in the merriment of the party so heartily that it would be hard to imagine that he would soon be the victim of a court-martial. Gayly waving their farewells to the receding officers, among whom stood the Captain with a look on his face as he glared at the private which seemed to say: "Well, I've got you at last, and I'll make you dance to a different tune," the party retraced their steps toward the clubhouse. As soon as they were out of sight of the officers the careless attitude of the young private changed like a flash. Now was the time for action, or be was in for it. Hurriedly telling the young lady that he was forced to ask her to allow her brother to see her home, to which she consented, for she had entered into the lark as gladly as himself, be made a dash for the clubhouse gate.

Tbe tug bearing the officers landed at David's Island about fifteen minntes before roll call that morning, and the Captain made it his business to be present, although as a rule he was absent. He was sure that by no possible chance conld the young private have reached the fort this time, and his face lit up with grim pleasure as his eye ran rapidly over the faces in the front rank and the features of his rival were not visible. The different names were called in alphabetical order until at last the Sergeant cried "W—!"

"Here!" came the answer.

"Where's W—?" said the Captain, peering incredulously over the front rank.

"Here!" repeated the private from the rear.

"W—, step two paces to the front," commanded the Captain.

And the private broke through the front rank and saluted his astonished superior, whose face plainly said:

"Well, I'm damned!"

A year or so later the Captain joined the New York Athletic Club and he and his former private met in the café one night. Finally the Captain said:

"W—, tbere's one thing that's always puzzled me—"

"And I know just wbat you are going to ask," interrupted W—.

"How the devil did you get back to tbe island that morning?"

"Well, it happened in this way," W— replied. "I was a member of the New York Athletic Cluh, and, being a good swimmer, each night of the dances I used to swim the mile and a half to our boathouse. There in a locker I kept my yachting outfit. After donning this I would mount a hicycle which I always had on hand, and then ride up to Larchmont. On the night of the big dance, as soon as the tug with the officers aboard left for the yacbt clubhouse, I jumped into the water, and, aided hy a swiftly running tide, soon reached the boathouse. Hastily throwing on my shore rig, I mounted my wheel and pedaled to the honse of Miss ——. I trundled the wheel along as we walked to the clubhouse, and left it at the gate which opens into the grounds.

"After you left for the Island on the morning after the dance, I ran for the gate, mounted the bicycle, and fairly hurned up the road to Travers Island. Without delay I shook off my clothes, donned my bathing suit and, once more assisted by a friendly tide, which I bad studied out beforehand, soon swam to the fort. My feet had no sooner touched the bottom at David's Island than the bugle sounded the reveille. Dashing over to my tent, I threw on my uniform, and as the men lined np for roll call just had time to step into the rear, though my usual place was in the front rank."

Contrary to the nsual romance, however, neither one got the girl, for sbs later became ths hrids of a handsome young Southerner.

HOW DUNDREARY MADE A HIT.

IN the days of Lester Wallack and the two Barretts, when Niblo's was Broadway's foremost theatre, the American public was invited to enter its doors to see a new piece called "Our American Cousin." Joseph Jefferson was to play the title part, with Laura Keene as leading lady, and further down the programme appeared the names of Henrietta Chanfrau, a rarely beautiful and popular actress, and E. H. Sothern, the last named being announced to play Lord Dundreary.

To-day's theatrical traditions have much to tell of that play, and the most of the story has to do with the splendidly stupid English Lord, who mixed his proverbs and made immortal the name of the elder Sothern, bnt before success bad arrived it was all very different; none of the cast was so disgusted with his part as was that same talented gentleman. Mrs. Chanfrau, who used often to tell of the incident, said:

"Early in the rehearsals Mr. Sothern confided to me how greatly he was disappointed with the Dundreary part. He declared it gave him no chance, and he was seriously considering throwing it up. 'Better not,' was my advice. 'Throw yourself into it. Make something of it. Maks people laugh.'

"So he thought up those absurd blonde side whiskers and the ultra-long frock coat, and he worked over his drawl, and things began to look up a hit. Then came the opening night, and at last the cue for Lord Dundreary. Sothern stepped out on ths stage, and as he did so what must he do but stub his toe on an uneven board.

"It really hurt, and quite unconsciously he took the next fsw steps in that skippy, mincing way which advertises the man with the corn. Well, the house roared. Ths whole combination of get-np and gait struck every one as indicrous, and by the time the drawl and monocle had got in their work Mr. Sothern's success was complete.

"But I really believe the greater part of it was dne to that entrance, which was, of course, repeated every night thereafter—and no one so much as imagined that a careless stage carpenter was responsible for that."

A FITTING RESPONSE.

THE little daugbter of a Brooklyn Heights clergyman had an early dinner the other evening and posted off to see a girl friend. She was cautioned, in case she should find the family still at the table, to decline the invitation to dine, which would probably be extended, by saying, "No, thank you, I've already dined." As was expected, the family had not finished dinner, and her little friend's father said:

"Well, Marjorie, won't you have a bite with us?"

"No," she politely said, "I've already bitten, thank you."

FOIBLES of FASHION

AMONG the richest and most expensive of the passementeries are the handmade, and in their construction gold thread, huttonhole silk, and, oftentimes, beads are employed. Many patterns are used, of which the wheel is perhaps the favorite, and huttons covered with this handwork are used. These passementeries are the latest thing in Paris, and are especially handsome in the pastel tints with the metallic threads in gold or silver gleaming here and there.

An exquisite Parisian costume arriving within the past month in town is a pale mauve silk crêpe trimmed with quantities of handwrought passementerie in the palest mauve, rich heliotrope, and silver threads, the latter heing of hoth brilliant and dull silver. The bodice has a deep round yoke of different sized wheels—the designs being varied—over mauve chiffon. The very full, plaited chiffon sleeves bas caps of the passementerie, and a panel down the front of the skirt of tucked chiffon covered witb deep yellow lace is bordered with wheels.

Ae previously mentioned, bande of fur will be nsed on gowns for Autumn and Winter wear. Already late Autumn walking and carriage gowns are being offered in Paris having their coats trimmed with inch-wide bands of fur, and on certain of these coats the seams are outlined with strips of fur, a style of trimming rather odd than artistic. Dark furs are given the preference for trimming costumes.

These fur-trimmed coats are cut with narrow backs showing no centre seam, wide under-arm sections, and narrow front pieces. Most of them are collarless, and when collars are used they are the turned-down variety. The sleeves are coat-shaped and not at all tight.

+ + +

New hlouses in Paris are made of alternate rows of ribbon and Russian lace. The ribhon used is only half tbe width of tbe lace employed, the latter being of mixed colorings. These are worn with skirts the color of which match the ribbon or the lace, and are worn over fitting silk underbodices or corset covers without yokes or sleeves.

+ + +

The soft broadclothe of exceedingly light weight are now being made up in Paris, and some of these beautiful costumes have already been purchased hy American women for early Fall wear. The tops are hasque coats, having fancy waistcoats. The ekirts of these coats are smooth over the hips, and vary in length in the back from six to twenty inches, and slope up in the front to the waistcoat. The proper hats for these costumes, with the voluminous but clinging skirts, are the picture hats or the picturesque tricorne, if the latter suit the gown wearer's features.

One of these tricornes but of a larger eize tban usually seen was worn in town recently by Mrs. James A. Stillman, who was formerly Miss "Fifi" Potter, and who has always been noted for her picturesque costuming. It was a creamy yellow etraw, bound with brown velvet, and having a band of brown velvet around the crown. Each of the three lapped-over eides of the brim touched the crown. One point of the hat extended well out over Mrs. Stillman's forehead and even her eyes, and between this point and the one at the left a large cluster of canary yellow blossoms and brownish foliage was fastened in the most careless fashion. The browns and yellows blended beautifully with her bronze-tinted dark-brown hair, which was fluffed out in loose, half-curling waves at each side. The chapeau topped a short skirt and Eton coat of fine black cloth simply made, and trimmed with wide bands of wide black silk braid in curlicue patterns.

+ + +

A novelty material, already offered in Paris, and to be in evidence here, is repp. Thls rep material has not been shown to any extent for two or three years. In colorings, grays, browns, certain not bright sbades of ruby, and green are the favorites, blues being relegated to the background.

+ + +

The new fashion of wearing gold and jewels in epaulets and fringes augments the present London fancy for jeweled laces—in this latter case, however, the "jewels" are, of course, artificial. One such gown of cream-colored chiffon had a scarf of the same, jeweled with topazes, and the ende, which fell to the hem of the skirt, were finished hy wide yellow silk fringe, headed by passementerie set with topazes.

+ + +

In self-trimmings for hroadcloths and other smooth cloths pinking as well as rows of stitching and the various braids and other ornamentations will be used. In London pinking is taking the place of strapping; it is not, bowever, eo suitable or bandsome a finisb, and it is doubtful if it ohtains much vogue here.

+ + +

New Autumn hats, or rather hats to he offered the Autumn huyers, are largely of lace in hlack or white, or even in certain colors, the latter, of course, to match the colors of the gowns they are to be worn with. Cluny, Venise, and Irish are used largely for the picturesque and large creations. The small hat is hut little in evidence, and the toque is enlarged to the dimensions of a small hat.

+ + +

In veilings the chiffons still lead, although certain handsome lace veils are purchased to drape hats instead of the cbiffon; the latter, bowever, are far less expensive, and for traveling and country wear are the only appropriate veilings for Summer hackabout wear. In September the sale of net veilings will begin to increase and of chiffons to decrease.

+ + +

The models from abroad in bats nearly all show decided if not high crowns. Velvet is to be used, and a novelty in chenille braide is the employment of shaded effects, and black chenille bands trimmed with swinging hugles is the most marked novelty in these.

Frosted beads of large eize are used on new models, and appear as both crown and hrim ornaments.

Paris-made bale of embroidery and straw combined are trimmed, among other things, with aigrettes of harley, oats, or wheat. A bundle of the etraw is tied as a sheaf and placed upright at one side of tbe hat. Poppies and other field flowers are eometimes used with the grain.

The foundation for eome lace hats has the black lace threaded with gold or other metallio threads.

On red hats, which are not so fashionable this season as previously, blackherries, varying from pale green to black and interspersed with the etar-like white flowers, are ueed. Cherries shading from pink to red and black are always used more or less.

Stamped cut-out velvet leaves for hat trimmings and facings are another novelty in hat trimmings.

+ + +

Leather le making its appearance again as a trimming and is employed not only on raincoats, but on clotb blouees for rough wear. It is not likely to he much used, although on certain materials for hard ueage it is appropriate. Perhaps the moet effective use of leather was shown on Mrs. Henry Poor's light brown corduroy costume, composed of a short skirt and belted jacket, trimmed with strappings of soft hrown leather. It was a costume that harmonized admirably with Mrs. Poor's coloring and was worn hy her for early morning walks.

+ + +

Mrs. William T. Moore, familiarly termed Mrs. "Pius" Moore, formerly of New York, who made Paris her home for some years, giving many smart entertainments there, appeared at luncheon at Sherry's one day with Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who had then just discovered her supposedly lost jewels. Mrs. Moore's gown was euperh of its kind, flowing biue taffeta, a soft quality of the silk, having purplish reflections, and a deep cape to match. Mrs. Moore is quite regal in height and carriage, with a Juno-like figure, dark hair and eyes, and the rising flare of her dark hat and the fulness of her flowing robes and wrap suited her well. About the bottom of the sweeping skirt were several rows of silk that in sectione seemed flounces and in others puffs that stood out, while purplish blue velvet trimmed the edge of the skirt and also appeared higher up. The full bodice was of chiffon and silk, and the cape, a circular one, failing balf way from ehoulders to knees, hung in soft folds and was bordered with a wide band of velvet, and above thie was a fancy hand of silk to match the ekirt trimming. Sbe also wore a wide and long white ostrich feather hoa.

+ + +

Mrs. Ogden Goelet's gown was noticeably simple and cool looking. It was made of pale-hiue silk muil, and had bande of a somewhat different shade of blue eilk as its decoration. The bodice was gathered over a fitted lining and had a series of two sets of gradnated V's down the back, these V's being outlined by half-inch etripings of biue silk. The sleeves had tbeir caps diamond-trimmed with the bands and there were white lace frills at the hottom of them. A girdle of mull and silk outlined the waist, the front of which showed diamond outlined sections. The ekirt was shirred a little at the waist line, and about six inches from the hottom two etraight rows of the half-inch silk hands, two inches apart, went around the skirt. Above these was a series of diamond-shaped eections outlined by similar bande, while some distance from them came still another set. Her black hat of medium size, and of lace or lace straw, had a white ostrich plume laid across it from the left side to the right, slanting a little to the hack and drooping toward her neck. She wore two veils, one of net, one black and one white.

+ + +

Something decidedly novel in the decoration of a shepherd's plaid costume was seen at Delmonico's. The plaid or check was a quarter of an inch across, the colors black and white. The skirt just cleared the floor and was laid in side plaits two inches wide and fastened in closely from the belt to eight inches below the widest part of the hips, and was perfectly plain, it being the little coat that showed the novelty. The short coat was an Eton, whose lower third was composed of basket lacings of the material set in the lower part of the jacket. These sections were square, but were so set as to be diamond-shaped—a point running up and forming part of the coat, while the other half formed a downward-turning V. There were two of these sections in the back, one each side of the centre; each was formed of ten folds of bands of the plaid about two-thirds of an inch wide and eight inches long, five running each way. After being laced, their ends were beld in place by three-quarter-inch black huttons. In the front these diamond-shaped sections were mucb larger, and their lower portions extended far below the waist line. The flaring, kimono-shaped eleeves also sbowed the big laced diamonds flowing and spreading below the elbows and formed nearly to the edge of the hrim. Two or three eimilar eections were fastened to the underbrim, which flared up a little at one side. The only other trimming was a cluster of white apple blossoms at the left of the crown.



Traveling coat of ecru Shantung with collar and revers of green velvet.

+ + +

One of the unusual touches on a Paris-made dinner gown is the slashing up the back of the square train to a distance of half a yard, the cut portions being turned back like revers over the other parts of the train and faced witb gold lace. Tbrough the open space peep out alternate rows of narrow puffs and ruffles, eacb ruffle heing embroidered in gold. The skirt is also slashed at the front, from the golden girdle to the bottom, to sbow a panel six inches wide at the top by eigbteen at the bottom. The top of the panel sbows a very flat shirring with golden threads outlining each shirr, and the lower two-thirds is composed of overlapping ruffles, each ruffle embroidered in gold thread. The sides of this skirt are gored to fit smoothly at the top, and at the bottom show one of the gold embroidered ruffles that extend all round the underskirt. The satin eections of the jupe are edged with flat satin puffing a little over an inch wide. The bodice is cut with a deep point down the front and also down tbe back, and comes down at the sides juet sufficient to conceal the top of the skirt. This lower edge is left perfectly plain, as the hodice is tight fitting, the front having snrplice folds of tbe satin. From the top of the round, low-cut corsage falls a bertha flounce of white cbiffon embroidered in gold, and folds of white tulle are inserted at the upper edge. This bertha flounce falls over the shoulders half way to the elbow, and transparent elbow sleeves of a single thickness of chiffon fall loosely from nnder this hertha flounce to a little below the elbow, the edges heing embroidered in gold.

+ + +

Mrs. Lewis Thompson, who, with her husband, recently called for Europe, both to he the guests of the Harry Payne Whitneys at their shooting box in Scotland, lunched at a fashionable Fifth Avenue reetaurant the day of her sailing with Mr. Thompson and Barton Willing, a brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Sbe wore a eort of beavy hlue volle, trimmed with hlue braid, the gown material being more of a purplish than a true blue, and tbe braid a colder, paler hlue of a different shade. The ekirt touched the floor and had two hias sections of volle shaped like ruffles, hut destitute of folds, each beaded hy the hlue hraid as a decoration. These were six inches wide in the front hy eight in the baok, and one was at the lower edge of the skirt, while the upper one came about the knees. At the top the skirt hung quite plain. The Eton jacket cleared the belt by two or three inches, and the lighter blne braid was set on in solid V-shaped sections, the points running up; there were three or four of tbese in the hack and otbers to correspond across the fronts. Across the top of the jacket were several rows of tbe hraid turned at intervals into curlicues. The sleeves ended a little below the elbows and were ing the greater part of the eleevee from there down. Tbe effect was really very pretty and quite novel, and the hasket work decidedly new, the open squares left between the bands heing three-quarters of an inch across.

+ + +

Mrs. John McCullough, who was Miss Anna Dodge, was in town lunching with Mrs. Stillman (Fifi Potter) in a black-and-white shepherd's plaid—the fine check. The skirt was quite short and side-plaited, and the plain coat had regular coat sleeves, seams and eleeves without strappings, hut etitched, and almost tigbt fitting when fastened. She wore an immensely large hlack straw hat, most simply trimmed with flat applications of black ribbon and a touch of white at one side.

+ + +

Some unusually bandsome hats have heen noticed in town of late. Mrs. Harry S. Redmond wore one of these—an oval toque formed of palest pink poppies sbading to claret red in the centres, the flowers set closely together. This topped a pink linen gown.

Another oval toque, but suggesting a modified tricorne, was made entirely of dark bluets, and had a cluster of red herries and brownish red leaves at the left side, pressed in the bluet hrim.

A new and simple method of using wide ribbon velvet on a large bat was exemplified hy a woman lunching at Sherry's. The hat was a dull green. It had a wide brim and low round crown, the latter very small in proportion to the hrim. The straw was a fine cbip. A band of dark-green velvet encircled the crown, and from it, at irregular intervals, extended plain flat widths of the velvet ribbon, the ende cut in two points; this is, a V-shaped section was cut out of the centre at each end. These pointed sections were of different lengths, and one of modified kimono shape. Two rows of braid were applied just above the edges, and between the edges and the point midway from elbowe to shoulder seams were rows of the braid that formed deep curlicues, the curlicues nearly meeting at the elbowe. From the lower edges of the sleeves depended, for about two inches, the lower edges of Irish crochet lace flounces, and a wide-shaped ecarf of the same lace with wido etoie ends that extended below the waist line finished the neck and side fronts of the Eton coat. A white underblouee was worn. The wide, rather flat blue hat worn with this costume had the left hrim turned over to the crown in envelope style and fastened there with a large flat bow of pale blue, and at the right side of the brim near the front a flat spray of sbaded mauve flowers wae caught.

+ + +

Mre. Robert Collier, dining at a fashionable restaurant, wore a trailing white mull frock embroidered in white, with elbow sleeves, a long white ostrich feather hoa, and a white hat trimmed with a sweeping ostrich plume to match. Mrs. Collier no longer wears ber hair so that it wholly conceals her ears, hut simply over the tips.

+ + +

A variation of the usual pleated ekirt for a ehepherd's plaid walking costume was noted at Delmonico'e. The ekirt was ankle length, and at each side of the gored front two inch-wide plaits were turned toward the back, the side gores—their hack seams well toward the back hreadth—also ebowing similar plaits, and there were three inward turning plaits each eide of the centre back. All of these plaits extended to the extreme lower edge of the skirt, except the six in the back breadth, tbeee heing released perhaps twelve inches from the bottom. Between the plaits the skirt was plain and was so gored and shaped as to fit smootbly around the body below the belt. The Eton coat had three balf-inch plaits each side of the centre back, which was cut to fit the form, and tbe sleeves, which bad a rounding fullness at the top, hut were large coat eleeves from tbe elbows down, had extensions that ran up over the shoulder seams to the neck. These extenelons were three inches wide from neck to eleeves, and each bad four narrow tucks, these tucks extending down the sleeves to within four inches of the elbows. Tbe front of the coat was shaped to follow the outlines of the figure, and there were two half-inch tucks in each side. There was a tiny rever collar of hlack velvet edged with half-inch white silk braid, the hraid extending all around tbe jacket and showing a black velvet piping at the lower edge. There were very narrow rever cuffs to match.

+ + +

Another of these shepherd's plaids in lavender and white was compoeed of a sbort Eton jacket and instep-length skirt. The Eton coat hung loose in box shape from nnder a rather deep yoke of the material; this yoke extended out over the body like a collar and also out over the sleeve tops, forming rounded epaulets. There were flat boxplaits in the box-ehaped body of the coat, two in the front and two in the back. From under tbe yoke extensions the sleeves sbowed a single flat boxplait in eacb to the elbows, where the plaiting was released; the sleeves ended four inches lower, and both eleeves and coat were finished at tbe edges with lavender and whito silk braid. The skirt bad a ratber ehort hip yoke, which, like that on the coat, extended in a slight flare over tbo plaited underskirt. This skirt was laid in similar triple plaits etitched in halfway from the yoke to the bottom. A lavender mull underhlouse was worn, a lavender kid belt and gloves, and a wide-hrimmed lavender chip hat trimmed with a large white taffeta how and having a smaller bow partially showing on the underbrim. A lavender coaching parasol polka-dotted in white completed the toilet.

+ + +

A girl who often lunches at Sherry's wears a mustard-yellow linen coat and skirt, a white hlouse having large hut broken green dots, and a big hat in yellows and greens.

MARIE WELDON.

THE TIME TO LAUGH.

MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY is beloved by the children near ber country estate at Roslyn. Her friends say, bowever, she has come to the conclusion that although a good story-teller for the older generation, who read her books with interest, she is somewhat of a failure with children.

There was a big party recently for the Roslyn children at the Mackay house, and one little girl, a belle, grew confidential with ber hostess.

"You write books and real stories, don't you?" said she.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I'd rather entertain little girls. I'll tell you a funny story."

And the tale which was very humorous was unfolded. Not even the ghost of a smile came upon the child's face. Mrs. Mackay evidently showed concern, for at last the little tot exclaimed:

"I e'poee you wonder why I don't laugb. Well, you know E—," mentioning another little girl at the party. "She says if your stories don't happen to be real funny I don't have to laugb until I know you better and am your real friend. Then when we're old 'quaintancee I must laugh like everything!"

IN GRAMERCY PARK.

ALTERATIONS in the old Leach house, built eixty years or more ago, at 7 Gramercy Park, and preeently to be occupied by Bishop David H. Greer, are nearing completion. Already in one of the roome not needing renovation the Bishop has stored eome of his goods and chattels. The overhauling has been going on now for eight weeks, though it was thought the repairs could he finished in half that time.

The house fronts on the park, but is entered on Twentietb Street. As one enters the broad hall, from tbe back of which an unusually wide staircase ascends, one sees on the left one of the features of the house. It is to be used as the office, this almost square room, substantial and imposing, witb its polisbed walls and ceiling of paneled mahogany. Low bookcases are built on three sides. On the fourth has long stood a costly bit of art, a mantel entirely of bronze, valued at $15,000.

Directly above tbis office is the library, also beautiful with mahogany walls, doors, and ceiling. The ceiling, too, is sufficiently bigb to permit of a gallery, which, indeed, is necessary for the reaching of books on the highest shelves. The Bishop's study is on the top floor. Its windows face east and south, tbe attractive outlook being that on tbe east, toward the Gramercy greenery. Up here tbe tree tops rather than the lawns and flowers are to be seen, and it is almost quiet.

Bishop Greer's going to Gramercy Park is an evidence of the tenacity with which the old square holds its own as a choice residence neighborhood. It was seventy-three years ago that Samuel B. Ruggles gave the land and founded the park which was laid out in 1840. Straightway it began to gather ronnd it those famous spirits who must always he identified with it and who make it in a way historic. On Stuyvesant Square the passing of gentility may be detected, hut Gramercy betrays no change. Her mantle eeeme yet intact, unworn.

The twin lamps which tbe city placed in front of No. 4 when James Harper was Mayor still shine at night, illuminating even now a private residence. Within recent years Stanford White, the architect, and Henry W. Poor have taken up their abodes on the north side.

The home of John Bigelow, sometime Minister to France, is still at 21. And the ghoets of Cyrue W. Field and Samuel J. Tilden, old residents of the district, are now joined in nocturnal council by the spirit of Abram S. Hewitt, who saw the trees of Gramercy come green and go brown so many Springs and Autumne after Tilden and Field passed on. Sometimes, too, perchance, the epirit of restless Edwin Booth comes to tbe spot. For on tbe south side is the bome that he gave the Players' Club. On the third floor of the house he died. His room there has been kept furnished still as when he occupied it, sacred to his memory.

Rich in associations snch as these Gramercy is indeed attractive, and the fact that to Gramercy comes now tbo Coadjntor Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York is regarded by residents of the neighborhood as likely to preserve its character and its distinction for years to come, even though business buildings are multiplying within five minutes' walk of the peaceful square.

Expectancy.

Fluffy—What a fine breeze on the boardwalk. I wonder the boys don't come down here, instead of hanging around the door of that billiard room?

Scruffy—Oh, they're only waiting to be blown off.



Traveling gown of light gray cloth striped with darker gray. Dark gray velvet collar and cuffs and pale gray hat.

Walking costume of tan volle barred by darker brown into checks. Burnt orange velvet accessories. Brown hat, trimmed with brown and burnt orange bird.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
As my human hair goods are all made of NATURALLY wavy hair, dampness has no effect on their wave or curly fluffiness. Thus they are specially valuable to those contemplating a trip to the mountains, seashore or an ocean voyage.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING.
Marcel waving, shampooing, hair coloring, etc. My methods assure your satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS
made of the finest and choicest quality of real amber and tortoise shell; no imitation goods. Some are plain, others richly carved and many are mounted with solid Gold, Pearls and Parisian Brilliants.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL
receive special attention and satisfaction guaranteed; correspondence invited.
Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.

A Visit to the Apaches

Some Vanished Illusions of the Noble Red Man in His Home.

ONE day when our party sat around a camp dinner in the shadow of an Aztec ruin in Northern Arizona, we were surprised hy the noiseless appearance of two Indians, a man and a woman, apparently of middle age. Both were tattooed in radiating blue lines from mouth to chin, sbowing them to be Apaches, and both were very dusty and travel-worn. The woman, who was etout and awkward and homely of feature, wore a kaliedeoscopic hlanket of Indian weave, queer canvas boots turned up at the toee, and a number of cheap bead bracclete. The man wore faded blue overalls, a shirt that had once been pink, and a pagodalike Mexican hat mucb the worse for wear.

He took a huckskin wallet from his ebirt bosom, from which he got out a scrap of paper, and presented it, without a word, to one of our party, wbo read its written etatement aloud. It was dated three weeks back, and bore the official eeal of the agent at Fort McDonald, and etated that Ya-lipa and Sat-a-lai, both Yuma Apaches, were united in the honds of mtrimony in the presence of tbe white witnessee wbose namee were affixed to the document.

"Me'n ber," said the bridegroom, taking the woman's band and holding it thoughout his eubsequent conversation. "We like to marry long time ago when ebe live up at Mogollon. Mexicane make trouble and break up camp. After that I no more find her, hut keep lookin' ten years till I see her at Yuma three weeks ago. She wait all time, too. Then we marry. We come home now to make camp."

"The old trail is best, is it?" eome one asked.

"The old trail is broken, Señor," said he with a grave ehake of his head. "All changed now. White man make other ways. He teach our children different till they forget our ways. Yes, the old trail ie broken."

Tbe change he spoke of had evidently not benefited him, for he had neitber retained the native dignity of his race nor acquired the ways of his oppressor.

Must Beg or Work.

"One time," said he with reminiscent eolemnity, "the Apache big Indian. Now he beg or work like white man. An' sometimes he etarve. We beg for bread now 'cause my wife ehe very tired and much hungry. Will white friends give her bread?"

The unconscious dignity of his appeal lent a etrange interest to the queer, ragged figure, which was neither erect nor stalwart, yet not without manliness. When he looked at the brown, eilent face of his bride there was something in hie own face that reminded one of the world-wide kinship of the human race. Some one heaped a plate full of eatables and handed it to the bridegroom, who gave it all to the woman. She squatted quietly in the dust at our feet, motioning him to join her, and, tbus seated, side by side, they ate their wedding feast, for they had tasted no cooked food since leaving the fort, five days before. They were without money, the bridegroom baving spent his last dollar to pay for the marriage license, so they had been obliged to subsist on what food natúre affords by the way, which is exceedingly scanty in that bare, dry, sun-bright region. Hunger had driven them to seek white habitation, hut they bad been turned away empty in many places because the present generation of Arizonians have imbibed their fathers' implacable hostility toward the ónce murderous Apaches.

When they had finished their ahundant meal the groom offered his benefactress his buckskin wallet, which was heautifully headed, in return for her generosity, which gave her the happy idea of raising a little fund to set tbe couple up in bousekeeping.

"If you bave anything to eell we will buy," ehe told him. "Ask your wife if ehe wishes to dispose of her hlanket and beads."

Blanket, beads, boots, and even her little beaten silver ring were immediately placed at our disposal. The impromptu sale brought $9, all of which the hridegroom handed his bride with a smile so fine that, for the moment, his dark, homely face looked almost handsome. They went away hand in hand, pleased as little children, toward the old trail—and home. We watched them tramping down the duety road with an explicable glow of eympathy that led to an investigation of tbe "broken trail" which was once red with the blood of white invaders.

How the Mighty are Fallen.

The old Apache stronghold in Arizona stretched for miles along the Aqua Fro, in the region of the Mogollon Mountaine, which was the ecene of Townsend's notorious massacre twenty-five years ago, wben tbe wavering power of the Apaches was hroken. Townsend was a half breed whose vindictive hatred of tbe Indiane drove him to commit revolting atrocities in tbe murder of women and children, whom he hrained or ehot or etabbed as be made bis way from camp to camp. He finally corraled a whole village hy driving his victims into tbe cañon, wbere be killed them without quarter. A remnant of the tribe returned some years ago and pitched camp over the bile dotted with Aztec ruins.

Chief Charley Mojave was induced—through the medium of a moneyed brihe—to invite us to visit his camp which lies at the base of an old Aztec village. A circle of ruins ecreened our approach until we were quite close to the cluster of hrush and canvas wikiups before which three squaws squatted in lazy contemplation of a fourth, wbo was engaged in basket weaving. All four were in a state of equalid frowsiness, which contrasted painfully with our romantic ideas of the nohle red race at home. Surprise at our unexpected appearance struck them dumb apparently, for they said not a word until we asked, through Chief Charley, to be permitted to see the children; whereupon the chief's grandson, a sturdy little buck of eight or thereabout, made a snccesetul grab at a pair of grimy overalls that hung, with other articles of family apparel, in the cleft of a mesquite bush, and disappeared in the surrounding scrub. There was the sound of a struggle which sent the pebbles sputtering in all directions, then a shrill little voice protested vigorously against some outrage perpetrated by the victor, who presently reappeared leading a very unwilling two-year-old boy whose movements were seriously impeded hy over-alls adjusted wrong eide before. He was pretty and bashful, but plucky. He choked back his natural fear of white strangers by douhling both his brown fists over his mouth wbile be baited under the fire of his enemy's scrutiny. A younger papoose, etrapped in his tight little hasket, stood tilted against a near-by shed.

There was not much to eee about tbe camp, for Mrs. Charley's housekeeping is of the most primitive order. Her wikiup, little and low, contains three heape of grimy bedding, a couple of soap boxes, two beautiful hair lariats, and a gun. The little brushwood shed beside it is evidently used as a living room in fair weather. The kitchen equipment consists of a few agate-ware utensils eet bottom up on a hroad, flat etone heside the camp fire and an earthenware olla or water cooler.

The uncordial silence of our hostess disconcerted us somewhat, so we cut our visit short. Hardly had we disappeared from their view behind the etone cliff when the voice of feminine protestation assailed our ears. We stopped involuntarily to listen, and dnring that pause the old chief rounded the cliff at a brisk trot, looking rather sheepy and crestfallen.

"Old woman she very mad," be explained in cautious tones. "She say I got to tell her you come so ehe fix up wikiup nice. She say white women go off an' laugh with her friends about Indian woman bad housekeeper."

An Apache Princess.

He evidently considered that our expectations had been disappointed, wherefore he suggested a visit to the near-by camp of a tribesman who had married an Apache Princess, the sole survivor of Townsend's last raid, which suited our inquisitive mood exactly.

Chateka, the Princess, is a very light-colored equaw, of large, powerful build and irregular features. In her youth ebe learned the way of the dominant race at a mining camp, from which she was withdrawn hy ber uncle, who discovered that ehe could make herself extremely valuable to him hy selling beadwork to Grand Cañon tourists, who liked to huy and dicker with a Princees of the hlood. Accordingly she spent two years at Brigbt Angel Camp peddling Apache wares. Then a young buck discovered ber acquisitive valne and married ber, hut a tribal sqnahhle drove him from the scene of gain to the less frequented region of the Mogollones, where the Princess has lived ever since in the hand-to-hand, thriftless fasbion of ber kind. She has a grown daughter, a granddaughter, and three brown little bucks of her own. She refused to have her picture taken in camp on tbe ground that it might cast an evil spell over ber family, hnt finally consented to return with us to our tents, where she posed in a gorgeous hlanket of brilliant Indian dye.

The Apache, like all otber Indians, is grimly superstitious. At Big Bug we ran across a group of wikiups whose owners, crouched about their grinding stones, engaged in an animated conversation which kept them unaware of our presence until one of our number stole quite close to a group of women, one of whom she touched on the shoulder before her presence was discovered. Immediately all three squaws covered their heads, and sent up a frightful chorue of wails that showed anger and abject fear. The "spell" had to be counteracted hy a suitable offering of money.

Josie Station, an Apache belle of local distinction, is very plump and rather pretty in epite of her very dark complexion. She delights in the possession of 700 yards of many-colored beads, all of which ehe distributes about her person on state occaeions. Her necklace weighs a trifle over five ponnds, and is composed of 300 strands of tiny heads crudely hunched together. She is to marry a Tucson graduate of her own tribe, who will presumably return to the ways of his fatbers as soon as he severs his school affiliation, for it is a significant and unfortunate fact that not 3 per cent. of the so-called educated Indians adhere to the teachings of their white preceptors.

NO DOLLARS FOR "JACK."

WHEN the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats, was in America rumors of the great euccess he was making bere with his lecturee reached his Irish home, and these stories were not lessened hy the distance they traveled. The poet was simply putting his money away in barrels for the home trip.

His brother "Jack" determined to pack up and get over here before all the money in America fell to William's share. So "Jack," says in telling the story, "Jack" is an artist of no little renown, and in addition to the sartorial arrangements he annexed his wife and his pictures to his outfit, determined to etay long enougb to sell all his pictures, get as mncb money as William did, and, incidentally, get orders, and bave a higb old time.

He did not announce his coming to Brother William. It is a well known rule in familiee that if one of the members finds a good thing the others shall not interfere. "Jack" was true to his principles in at least keeping his intention of breaking the rule dark.

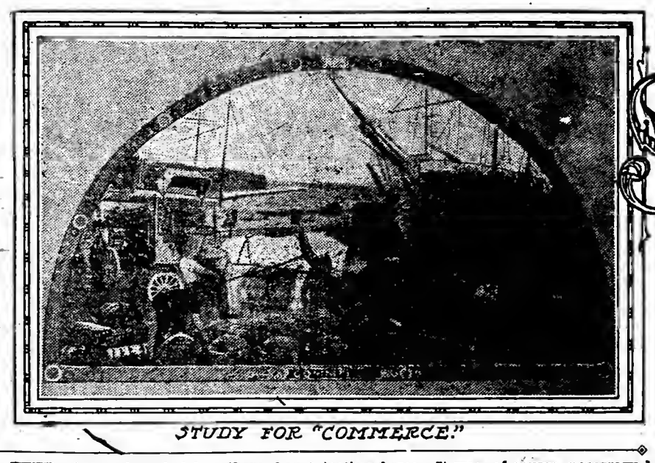
He already saw the facile American dollar in his grasp. He didn't want to interfere with William's gold mine, hut as long as it was wonderfully prolific, be felt it only just and right that he should get his fingers in the pie.

When he arrived be discovered that William was already on his way bome with the barrels of money in his possession and nobody in America had ever heard of "Jack," for, apparently, the poet had been too busy with his lectures to take his audiences into his confidence concerning the talents of the other members of the family.

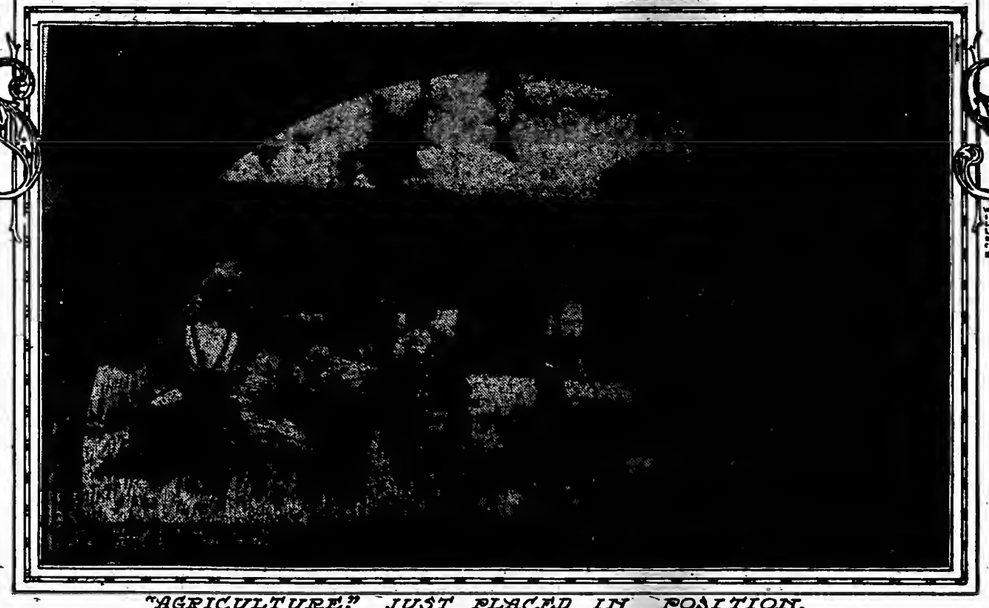
The picture season was over, there was a plethora of unsolds on the walls of galleries, and the picture huyers were on their way across or in their country homes; "Jack," with canvases and wife, was left high and dry.

He told the story to the friends he made with an Irish humor that made them roar, and announced that he was going to pack up and get back before the barrels of money again eluded him. The next outgoing steamer saw "Jack" with face pointed toward the Green Isle.

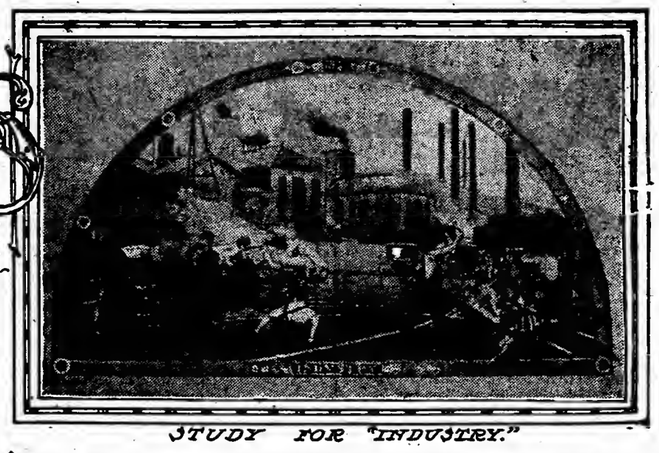
Mural Decorations for the National Park Bank



STUDY FOR "COMMERCE."



"AGRICULTURE," JUST PLACED IN POSITION.



STUDY FOR "INDUSTRY."

AFTER six weeks of delay there has been put on view in this city the latest work from the hands of Albert Herter, the American artist, who has made his residence in Paris for several years. His latest canvas, a huge hemicycle captioned "Agriculture," has been placed on the east wall of the National Park Bank Building, in process of erection at Broadway, between Ann and Fulton Streets.

The embellishment of bank interiors with mural decorations, while not unique, is at least out of the ordinary in this country, and as such is deserving of more than passing comment. In this particular case the story of the securing of these murals has interest beyond its connection with the bank itself.

Those who have visited the building and those who have seen pictures of its interior have alike been struck with the marked contrast between the rich ornamentation of the ceiling, with the magnificent domes of colored glass, the lavish use of gold leaf on cartouche and ornament, and the plain severity of the plaster walls, a contrast still further heightened by the elegance of the marble floors and counters.

To join the two, the lower and upper portions, so that this riotous splendor might blend into a harmonious whole without permitting the connecting band of wall to magnify the extreme richness of the whole was a task imposed upon the architect, Donn Barber, who was responsible for floor, ceilings, and bare walls.

A bank differs from a private dwelling in many particulars, not the least of which is the fact that its business is the concern of not only officers and Directors, but of the many thousands of depositors. Consequently anything approaching extravagance is avoided scrupulously in order to prevent any charge of maladministration.

Mr. Barber was convinced that mural decorations were the only means by which the desired harmony of color and composition could be obtained. He said so in many ways and at many times to the Directors of the bank. They were averse to contracting any further debt in connection with their building. It was their ambition to be associated with the finest housed banking institution in the country. They felt that they had satisfied this ambition despite the bare walls. Mr. Barber felt differently, and expressed his feeling so unequivocally and to such good purpose that he succeeded in persuading the bank's governors that it was to their best interest to make an additional appropriation.

Search for the Artist.

Then followed an exhaustive search for the artist who would best express the architect's scheme. It was, of course, necessary that he be an American and of noted ability as a mural painter. It was deemed best to cross the water to get the man whose work gave promise of the best in this particular line.

Mr. Barber wrote advising Mr. Herter of his choice to do the work, requesting that the artist reply at his convenience, stating whether he would care to undertake the task.

A week later Mr. Barber was in receipt of the following cablegram, dated Paris:

"Sailing to-day. A. HERTER."

When Mr. Herter arrived here he found little to reward his haste so far as the bank was concerned. It was in July, last year, and the interior of the building was still unfinished, scaffoldings hiding all view of the walls where the murals are to be placed. However, Mr. Barber told him in detail his ideas for the decorations.

"The making of money," Mr. Barber said recently, "has been symbolized in every conceivable form by almost every great artist since the beginning of banks. I didn't want these murals, therefore, to depict any such thing. On the contrary, it was in keeping with the spirit of the whole building, dissimilar in so many details from former bank buildings as it is, to have these decorations entirely unlike in subject all others.

"So I chose, instead of mints, counterfeiters, plants, and treasuries, the origin of these things, the fountain heads of the wealth which create these forms of handling their products. The three sources of wealth in this country are indisputably agriculture, industry, and commerce. Of these the wheat crop is the most important of our agricultural products; the manufacture of steel easily leads the industrial world in point of output and resources, and our commerce is best represented, despite the innovation of steam freighters, at least for artistic purposes, in the grand sailing vessels still unsurpassed and dominant in the matter of many kinds of cargo carrying.

"Mr. Herter is not the kind of man to do things by halves. When I had explained my plan to him he was not satisfied to adopt conventional descriptions of the three pursuits in question. Instead he immediately set out for the wheat fields in Illinois.

In the Harvest Fields.

"Here he spent several weeks studying closely types of harvesters, their clothes and implements. He made dozens of studies of landscapes and figures for color. He took hundreds of photographs of details, such as a single tree, a wheat stack, a cart wheel, a horse. He went to Chicago to study under more advantageous conditions a reaper. In the fields he found money of no avail to get one of the machines even for a day. They were in too great demand in the midst of the harvesting season.

"Next he visited Bethlehem and Pittsburg, where he followed the same routine. He worked in the steel plants by day and by night in order to get the spirit of the shops under both conditions. In every place he made large purchases of clothing from the workers—to use on models later in Paris. It is worth while noting that he took back with him no less than nine crates of overalls, straw hats, boots, flannel shirts, and other similar articles of apparel distinctive of the particular section where he obtained them.

"On his return here he spent many days on South Street studying the inimitable types along the docks. It was the most interesting of all, he said afterward.

"It will be noticed when the three canvases are in place that they differ from most other murals in that they are decidedly practical in execution and deal with modern, practical, real subjects. The usual allegorical subjects are better found in a memorial, on a ceiling. Banking is a practical business, and bankers have little time for allegory. Figures, too, are out of place in a decoration of this sort, hence the choice of subject resolved itself naturally into scenery with the figures subordinated.

"Before Mr. Herter returned to Paris he made tentative studies worked up for color and composition, over which we both had several amusing discussions as to the right and wrong of our view points. Finally we came to an agreement in the more general points, and he left to begin the big works.

"From this point on the making of the murals for the National Park Bank is a succession of difficulties, amusing to those not directly interested, but most serious to us who are. In the first place, Mr. Herter found that Paris held just two studios big enough to allow the stretching of a canvas the size these must be. As their base lines are thirty-six feet in length and the height at the top of the circle twenty-four feet, this difficulty is not surprising.

"One of the studios was that of the late Puvis de Chavannes. It was a part of the family home, and in too close proximity to its members to make it practicable for Mr. Herter's purposes. The other was in Malakoff, a suburb of Paris, which had been built expressly for the painting of the great canvas now the ceiling of the Opéra Comique. It is here that the murals are being painted.

"In the meantime the bank had reached a more completed state; the domes were finished and the walls plastered. I now had plans made of the walls on which the canvases are to be placed, covered with numbers. Then I painted on separate boards the various colors of the walls, each board being numbered to correspond with the plan. I also analyzed the light which came through the domes and furnished Mr. Herter with data concerning that. Finally we photographed the finished wall and sent him a perfect likeness of his pictures' setting.

Beginning the Work.

"Agriculture was begun first. This is placed on the horizontal axis of the building. Its composition, therefore, is likewise horizontal. As it is seen at a distance a greater range of color was permissible than in the other two. It is high in key and brilliant in color, the time being high noon, but as the colors are put in juxtaposition each softens the effect of the other, and there is no glaring mass of vivid greens and reds.

"It took eight months to finish this single canvas. Before it was begun Mr. Herter sent me photographs of a finished study he had made. This I returned absolutely covered with corrections. The building of a thing this size is not to be accomplished successfully at the first trial by anyone. When it was completed Besnard, whose pupil Mr. Herter is, came out to Malakoff and criticized his protégé's work.

"It was rolled on a mast about twenty-seven feet long and a foot in diameter. It is necessary to have this thickness to prevent any possibility of breakage, which might puncture the canvas. The bulky mass was next covered with tarpaulins and more canvas, and packed in a box four feet high.

"Now began the difficulties of transportation. The box and its contents weighed two tons. It was longer than any boxcar on the French railroads. Accordingly a flatcar was chartered to carry the thing to Cherbourg. Even this was shorter than the box. The flatcar was then hitched to the rear of a passenger train, tied securely in place, and covered with wraps to protect it in case of rain. The box extended over the end of the car several feet. Mr. Herter was the wonder of his fellow-passengers as he dashed madly to the rear of the train at each stopping place to see that his precious box was still there.

"It was loaded on to a lighter at Cherbourg, and towed out to the entrance to the harbor. Presently the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse appeared and stopped for passengers to clamber on to its decks. Mr. Herter sought out the baggage master and told him that his box was on the lighter ready to be taken aboard.

"When the official looked over the rail and saw the dimensions of the wooden box on the deck of the lighter he raised his hands in horror, and in a tirade of fluent German called upon the gods to witness his absolute refusal to allow the thing to come aboard.

"Mr. Herter told him that he had secured permission from the North German Lloyd Line to bring the box to this country as personal baggage. He added that the painting was insured for $6,000, and tried to impress the baggage master with the importance of his carrying out his employers' contract.

"At the mention of the insurance, however, the official became even more emphatic in his denunciation of Mr. Herter's expectations. He certainly would not be responsible for such a valuable piece of baggage. Finally, with the liner impatiently blowing her whistle and the French longshoremen aboard the lighter rapidly becoming more and more dissatisfied with the turn affairs had taken, Mr. Herter succeeded in getting the official's permission to have the box brought on deck, with the understanding that that brave individual should have no part in its disposition.

"It was placed amidships, just aft of the kitchen on the hurricane deck in the long passageway running crosswise of the ship. The passage was absolutely smooth, and not a drop of water touched the box.

"The Kaiser Wilhelm arrived here last Saturday. The box was unloaded and laid on the dock to await the inspection of the Custom House officials. When they viewed the exterior wrappings of the big canvas they absolutely refused to go further. They, like the German baggage master, maintained that the handling of such a thing was beyond their jurisdiction. Subsequently it was removed to public stores.

"The one man in the Government's employ at this port who inspects valuable paintings threatened to appear every day after the box arrived for six weeks. Mr. Herter and I were there awaiting his appearance regularly once a day. He did not appear. There seemed to be a mysterious objection on the part of officials generally to have anything to do with the harmless mural, "Agriculture." When we were allowed to bring it to the bank our patience was about exhausted.

"After we did get it in our possession our troubles were still far from done. To place a canvas on a wall is a task much dreaded every time it is attempted. A magnificent mural of Besnard's was being fixed in place in a cathedral in Toulouse several years ago, the men working directly under his supervision. Suddenly the great canvas fell to the floor, great cracks marring its surface. It took three months for the artist to repair the damage and get the canvas in place.

"First the canvas is laid on the floor preparatory to unrolling it, and a thin pole, an inch in diameter, is placed inside the exposed end of the painting. As the unrolling process continues the canvas is wrapped around the smaller stick. When the big mast is bared another small pole is laid on the end of the canvas, which is now unrolled half way, the two small sticks now in the centre of the two portions, paint side in.

"Now it is hoisted to the centre of the wall, which has been scraped and covered with a mixture of oil and white lead. Two men press the middle of the painting against the wall and begin to unroll it in each direction. A third man, with a big brush, smooths out all the wrinkles in its surface. The paste hardens overnight. In a month the canvas is a part of the wall. In a year it is necessary to remove the wall to take down the mural.

"After the painting had been put in place Mr. Herter corrected such defects as I was able to point out, which had escaped us both. Thus for a time the banking office was transformed into a studio."

The other two murals, "Industry" and "Commerce," have not been begun yet. As yet only small studies show what they will look like when finished. It is probable that both will be in place in the Summer of 1906. Work will be begun on "Industry" on Mr. Herter's return to Paris this Summer. As soon as the first frost comes all work will be stopped until next Spring, there being no facilities for heating the big studio.

While the composition of "Agriculture" is all horizontal—the lines of wheat stacks, the figures, the stone walls and the horizon—the lines in the other two will be all perpendicular. This is necessary because of the proximity of the spectator to the two latter murals, a viewpoint which always tends to exaggerate the horizontal and to distort the effects unless the perpendicular is emphasized.

The same considerations have influenced the color of the murals. Whereas in "Agriculture" the figures, 8 feet 6 inches in height, are toiling under a blazing sun, the "Industry" mural will be set in the soft gray and purple of sundown. "Commerce" will depict the colorings of the sunrise, the tonality of color in the two paintings placed vis-a-vis blending harmoniously.

"In connection with the 'Agriculture,'" Mr. Barber said, "it is necessary to anticipate the criticism sure to follow the public's first view of it. I have already heard more than one person exclaim: 'Why, the boy leading the horses is behind their heads instead of ahead of them. No one leads a horse that way.'

"I immediately told Mr. Herter of his mistake, and then he explained what no layman would ever guess and what is indisputably a vindication of his putting the boy where he did.

"The point is that Illinois horses in the wheat fields are well fed enough and ambitious enough not to need any one to pull them along. The boy is not leading them in that sense at all. He is there simply to 'steer' the animals around the corner they are about to turn. When the man on the reaper shouts the boy pushes the horse's head slowly around so that the turn is made evenly and at the proper moment. Mr. Herter, you see, knows harvesting.

"The other comment, already expressed in condemnation of the canvas, is the fact that the figure in the water dislodging the toy boat from the rock is a man. It is said that a man doesn't play with toy boats, and especially during work hours. That is true enough. But in his case he is in the water because a boy wouldn't be big enough to count in the carrying out of the circle beginning at this point. The man is a detail of composition, not to be criticised as a man, but as a point in the painting where a large object is necessary.

Unique Mission of Galignani's Messenger Has Ended.

Passing of the Oldest Newspaper in the English Language Printed on the Continent —Thackeray Was One of Its Editors.

WITH the passing of The Daily Messenger of Paris, the demise of which in its ninety-first year was announced briefly in recent cable dispatches, there vanished from the field of journalism the oldest newspaper printed in the English language on the Continent of Europe—a newspaper with a truly remarkable history.

To the average student of literature and the old-time traveler it will be better known by its world-famous former title, Galignani's Messenger.

* * * of sheets both great and small, Galignani's Messenger's the greatest of them all, sang Byron. "Then they (Taffy and the Laird) feebly drifted into quits decent society * * * with dresscoats and white ties on, and their hair parted in the middle and down the back of the head, and brought over the ears in a bunch at each side, as was the English fashion in those days, and subscribed to Galignani's Messenger," wrote Du Maurier in "Trilby." Wilkie Collins alludes to it somewhere in his books, as do other celebrated authors.

Thackeray was a member of its editorial staff, occupying the position of a subeditor at the salary of 300f. per month—quite a respectable sum in those days. Tradition has it that "The Paris Sketch Book" was written by the great novelist in The Messenger office.

Lord Brougham, Bulwer Lytton, and many other famous men contributed to its columns, and it attained the position of a veritable institution. From Cairo to St. Petersburg it was to be found in every hotel and pension patronized by English and American travelers, and for the greater part of a century, probably every English and American family residing on the Continent welcomed it as eagerly as a letter from home.

Published daily, long before the advent of the telegraph, ay, long before the first locomotive began to move on the first strands of the web of steel that now stretches over Europe to its utmost confines, even to its very mountain tops, who shall measure the meed of consolation, of hope, of enlightenment that Galignani's Messenger bore through the years to countless homesick Anglo-Saxons, exiles, strangers in strange lands?

Other times, other ways. Now, the news of yesterday is stale to-day; the happenings of the night are recounted in the newspaper that, beside his breakfast cup, awaits the early riser; an embarras de choix of journals and periodicals printed in English, and only a few hours or a few days old, are displayed in all the cities, health and international pleasure resorts of Europe. The unique mission of Galignani's Messenger ended years ago, but there are not a few persons in both hemispheres who will read with regret that it is no more.

The Messenger had its origin at the beginning of the last century as a bulletin written with a pen on a sheet of note paper. It was merely the announcement of the latest arrival of books from England, and was posted in a small bookstore and circulating library in Paris, kept by Jean Antoine Galignani, who later took his brother William into partnership. Jean Antoine inherited the book store from his father, an Italian who had married the daughter of an Englishman named Porter by whom the store was established. The brothers Galignani were born in London, Jean Antoine in 1776 and William in 1798, but became naturalized Frenchmen.

In that era of the stage coach the arrival of a new book from England was quite an event in the Anglo-Parisian colony and the sheet of note paper became an object of great interest. Observing this, William appended some of the latest literary gossip from periodicals that arrived with the books. Then it was decided to issue the bulletin to customers near and far as a printed circular, a piece of enterprise that was much appreciated.

Those were exciting times. Napoleon was making history with startling rapidity and Nelson and Wellington were seconding his efforts with zeal and enthusiasm. Scraps of very live news were added to the bulletin, and the demand for it became so pressing that "extras" were issued and a charge made for them. The evolution of the circular into a regular newspaper followed as a matter of course and of necessity. In 1814 Galignani's Messenger made its début as a daily.

Its publication was continued practically without interruption until a couple of weeks ago. It performed its duties of chronicle as far as possible throughout all the great crises of France—the occupation of Paris by the Allies; the revolutions of 1830 and 1848; Napoleon III.'s Coup d'Etat in 1852; the siege of Paris by the Prussians in 1870, and the Commune in the following year. During 1870 and 1871 it appeared at intervals necessarily rare, but made up for it by publishing later an account of the war and Commune as observed from day to day by its editor, Mr. Mackenzie, and noted in his diary. During the siege and the civil strife members of its staff and compositors who remained in the service of the paper lived in the printing office, or, on their way to and from it, dodged the shells and bullets that swept in hurricane gusts through the streets.

While succeeding staffs produced the newspaper undeterred by the danger and stress of war in the street beneath the office windows, it was on more than one occasion, in the piping times of peace, brought out under difficulties that at the time seemed well-nigh insurmountable. These mostly were purely physical difficulties and had no connection with those of a financial nature. A queer example is related by a former editor in chief of the Messenger.

It was in the Winter of 1894 when a serious epidemic of influenza claimed many victims in Paris. The editor, who resided in one of the western suburbs fifteen miles from the capital, was stricken with the malady one morning, and its rapid progress compelled him, after trying to fight it off all day at his home, to take to his bed. Previously he had telegraphed to his first assistant requesting him to take charge of the paper.

The stricken editor, however, could not sleep. He was worried by a feeling that all was not right at the office. This feeling grew into a conviction, which burning eyes, aching head, and pain-racked limbs could not dispel, that his presence was imperatively required there. He rose and boarded the first train for Paris. It was after 10 o'clock when he reached the office. To his astonishment and dismay not a single member of his limited staff had shown up. Each and every one had sent a message to the effect that he had been prostrated by grip and was unable to work. His own telegram to his first assistant lay unopened on the latter's desk.

Investigation showed that the composing room staff was in an almost equally parlous state. There were few absentees, but many of the men were sick, and all were sitting about wondering what had become of the editorial staff, and how the paper was to come out. The foreman, rising to the emergency, had valiantly scissored from the previous day's London papers "copy" enough to fill half a dozen Messengers, and was preparing on his own initiative to get it put into type, knowing that all advertissment contracts would lapse and other dire things happen should the paper fail to appear.

The only member of the staff within reach was the first assistant editor. His chief sent a man with a letter explaining the situation, and requiring his immediate attendance at the office, no matter what his condition might be. The assistant editor's wife returned an answer that her husband was delirious, and had been so for two hours. Appeals to the very few professional friends who could be communicated with at that hour brought no relief for divers but sufficient reasons.

There was no help for it. The editor went into the composing room and explained the situation to the men, called on them to aid him by "rushing" copy as it reached them. (The type was set by hand.) Their response was prompt and hearty. Encouraged, he returned to his sanctum, started things going with news clippings from that day's London papers that had arrived by the night mail train. Then he wrote two editorials on important happenings, translated dispatches from the French news bureau, as well as opinions of the French press from advance proofs, edited dispatches that came by wire, received over the telephone latest news from the London office of The Messenger, superintended the "make up" of the paper, put it to press at the usual hour—about 5 o'clock in the morning—and hurried off in a cab to catch the first train out from the St. Lazare Station at 6 o'clock. He reached home speechless with exhaustion, but entirely free of influenza and strong in the belief that he was the first editor to get out unaided a four-page daily paper in such shape that the reader would not notice anything abnormal about it.

The Messenger brought a large fortune to the Galignani brothers, who spent a considerable portion of it in acts of benevolence. What is now the English Orphanage at Neuilly was originally erected by them as a hospital, at a cost of 400,000 francs. William Galignani, who died in 1882, left a large sum for founding and endowing a home for superannuated French newspaper men. His brother had died nine years before at the age of ninety-seven. William bequeathed the bulk of his fortune and full title to the newspaper to the virtual proprietors of it, his nephews, Charles and Anthony Jeancourt, who assumed the name of Galignani.

In 1889, while retaining an interest in it, MM. Jeancourt-Galignani disposed of the paper to an English corporation known as the Hansard Union, of which Lord Mayor Isaacs, as he was then, was President. The title of the publication was changed to The Galignani Messenger, and it was increased from a four-page to an eight-page paper. Leopold Graham, now editor and proprietor of a financial periodical in Johannesburg, Transvaal Colony, was general manager of it.

At that time the Boulanger boom had burst, and the new owners of The Messenger acquired the furniture and the lease of the offices of Gen. Boulanger's organ, Le Cri du Peuple. Very gorgeous furniture it was, being upholstered in Anarchist red cloth, bearing in white the monogram C. P., crossed with a quill pen. Its sumptuousness was enhanced by green and red striped paper on the walls. What purported to be the General's fauteil of honor was calmly appropriated by the irreverent youngest sub-editor, but it was duly pointed out to and briefly occupied by many distinguished visitors from Albion, including Lord Mayor Isaacs himself.

The Messenger's glory as an eight-page paper, to which leading littérateurs lent—for due consideration—the aid and distinction of their pens, was short lived. The Hansard Union, although heavily capitalized, collapsed, and the paper became the property of a well-known firm of English lawyers in Paris. They in 1893 sold it to a wealthy English brewer, and its title was altered to The Daily Messenger. In a few years it changed hands once more, and Albert Keyzer, formerly musical critic on its staff, assumed the management and vainly sought to restore its declining fortunes.

Among writers of reputation who in the course of the past twenty years contributed to its columns or were active members of its editorial staff were Prof. O'Gallighan, formerly of the Lycée Louis-le-Grand; Gen. Meredith Read, the late Prof. Thomas Yeatman of Tennessee, a most picturesque and greatly loved member of the American colony, who for years was editor of the paper's American news; de Blowitz, Clifford Millage, Hely Bowes, Edward Harrison Barker, Theodore Stanton, Wentworth Hinshe, and Robert Bruce Douglas, to recall a few.

Galignani's Messenger had many rivals, but with one exception their existence was ephemeral. That exception is the Paris edition of The New York Herald, established by James Gordon Bennett in the late eighties. Mr. Bennett, who believed there was a good field in Europe for an up-to-date American newspaper, had previously negotiated for the purchase of Galignani's Messenger, and, in fact, assumed control of it for one month, during which some of the ablest members of The New York Herald staff were transferred to Paris and cooperated with the regular staff of The Messenger. It was said that a restriction involving the retention of the name Galignani in the title of the paper led to the failure of the negotiations. Mr. Bennett thereupon acquired the Morning News, a recently founded but lively contemporary of the Messenger, which was transformed into the European edition of the Herald.

There was one other daily American newspaper that achieved a remarkable success in Paris, but it did not enter the lists as a business competitor of any journal there. This was the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was such a popular feature of the International Exposition in 1900.

An Artist-Inventor From Mount Lebanon

Selim Haddad's New Alphabet and Typewriter Will Facilitate Study of Oriental Literature.

IT is unusual for the Orient to send an inventor to America, and Selim Haddad, from the Far East, presents also another anomaly. He is a portrait painter of Syrian race. Besides having conquered the multiform Arabic alphabet and reduced it to the requirements of a business office, he is the painter of nearly all the famous people of Egypt, from the cousin of the Khédive to the Secretary of State, the high-class residents, and others. His portraits number about 350, of which about half are at present in Egypt. His first exhibited canvas of a groupe of Cacti won the first prize at the annual Salon at Cairo.

Mr. Haddad is entirely self-taught. "We have no schools, no teachers, no pictures, no public galleries—only those in private houses—in all Syria," he says. "It is a country where nature is so beautiful that it would well repay the artist or the scholar. But we are oppressed by the Government.

"Our best people do not stay in Syria; they go to Egypt. There are 40,000 in Cairo, where they take every high position in Government offices and in business. They are very clever. They lead in every branch of intelligent activity, and have even brought literature to Egypt. They run the newspapers, and the Egyptians are beginning to follow their example.

"Most of the high places of the newspapers are in their hands, however, and many have aided in the fight in the Soudan and are in the War Department. Nearly all speak three or four languages.

"If it were not for England we should have no more Turkish government in Syria and Asia Minor. We are suppressed by the Turks. The Syrians are not lazy, as is supposed. We have no telephones, no railroads, but we have great vacant territories that cannot be used, are abandoned for lack of transportation facilities, and are, moreover, dangerous. People are afraid to stay there. We have mines, too, of every kind, in plenty. For the same reasons these cannot be worked. Asia Minor is very rich in wood—oak, mahogany, and cedar.

"Our climate is not severe. Although there is snow and ice in Winter and a fine dry heat in Summer, the climate is not intense. We have little rain, that in the Spring being sufficient for the water supply. The mountain springs are rich, and the seasons are very regular, each coming on time, without humidity. No one ever suffers from sunstroke."

Mr. Haddad got his first schooling at Abhaeih, his native town. From this little school even the books were taken to found the present College of Beirut. The finest people of Syria were pupils of this unique little school, whence many went to become the teachers and professors of Beirut. He considers the productive power of the Syrian soil the finest on earth, relating a wonderful story of a watermelon recently raised in Mesopotamia that was large enough "to be the burden of a camel." This was sent to Constantinople to prove its own existence, as even from Syria "it would not have been believed."

"No nation's friendship is as valuable for Syria as that of America," said Mr. Haddad, who went on to speak of the present war, which he attributes entirely to England's pushing of the Japanese. He sympathizes with Russia. "Von Plehve had to follow the people," he said. "I think he wanted to liberate them, but it was not wise to do so too suddenly. Freedom must come gradually. It would ruin everything to grant it suddenly. But this is why I like America—I feel the freedom."

The artist-inventor, self-taught in both professions, is on his way to St. Louis to study the machinery in its latest fine points. His skill at inventing a new alphabet and adapting it to the typewriter was first stimulated by the study of mechanical works at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, where he went to study the art collections. Although not trained in mechanics he was a good geometrician. It was the same at the Paris Exposition, where he went to study on his return to Syria from America.

The New Alphabet.

The new alphabet will write and print the language of more than 250,000,000 people. The typewriter to which this invention is practically applied is to be manufactured in America, and it will write all the languages that use Arabic characters. Six hundred and thirty characters were needed for printing in Arabic, and it will readily be seen that the reduction of these to one-twelfth is a very remarkable achievement.

The new alphabet is a sort of composite, with the result of a regularity of height and width further conducing to simplicity. When the great weight and bulk of actual type has been so reduced, the making of hooks will be so much easier that Arabia, Turkey, Syria, British India, Persia, Egypt, Abyssinia, Tunis, Morocco, and all countries where Mohammedanism exists will be greatly benefited by the spread of ideas and news. The whole world will be enabled to know the wonders of Oriental literature which has been hitherto impossible, except in a very slight degree to scholars.

Even a foreigner who has merely dipped into the subjects of Oriental literature knows of their wonderful richness and luxuriance. The difficulty of research will be rendered far less. The peculiar bulk and complexity of the Arabic alphabet have made the riches of these literatures as inaccessible as unmined gems.

This remarkable idea, which is really simple, needed after the first impulse, a good deal of labor.

The first difficulty in the work was the number of letters. This was overcome by inventing the special forms combining several characters to make one. The second difficulty was the spacing. So a totally new mechanism had to be invented, which lies at the back of the typewriter. It moves certain letters two spaces automatically. Arabic is not written on one, but on three horizontal lines, and this was the third difficulty. It was overcome by joining the letters on one horizontal line—a very complicated study.

"You see," said Mr. Haddad, "though there are only twenty-nine characters in Arabic, the different combinations make of them nine hundred. Each has its particular form, but is varied according to its relative position to others.

"The fourth difficulty was to reverse the carriage, as Arabic reads the opposite to English, that is, from right to left. The arrangement of the keyboard is very neat and a great step. It is much easier than the American keyboard."

The joining of the letters of this keyboard is very finely adjusted, and makes a continuous line of an ornamental appearance, like a fine handwriting. There is always one letter for the beginning and middle, and one on the white keys just below it—the same letters—for the end and for isolated use.

"I worked five years on the invention, and it was very complicated, but it has been a great success. I had to come twice to America. Every department of the Egyptian Government uses the machine at the present time. For about twenty-five years they have been trying to make a successful typewriter. This invention in the characters, when applied to the press, which will sooner or later be adopted, will save 75 per cent. of cost in publishing."

But it necessarily had to be America which was called upon to materialize the idea, and it is said that a firm of manufacturers in Bridgeport, Conn., is at work upon the actual manufacture of the machine at the present time.

Both the Sultan of Turkey and the Khédive of Egypt are in possession of handsome machines in white enamel and gold, built on the new alphabet, and also the Turkish and Persian Ministers in Washington, besides the men who at the very beginning advanced $50,000 to enable Mr. Haddad to put through his idea. This was done in Cairo, and the first attention of these capitalists was attracted by the canvas exhibited in the Salon, which was much admired at once by Lord and Lady Cromer, who bought it.

HERE IS A SMART DOG.

THE fact of canine intelligence has been demonstrated ever since the beginning of time, but rarely does it develop into such a human quality, a Denver Post writer thinks, as was displayed by Queen, the prize greyhound owned by Ed. H. Reeves of Glenwood Springs, Col.

While playing around the grounds of the Hotel Colorado the other afternoon the dog received an ugly cut from a broken bottle. She looked for her master, but could not find him; she licked the bleeding paw carefully, and set out on a crippled run for the office of Dr. L. G. Clark, County Coroner, in the First National Bank Building.

Up the stairs she hobbled, feeble with the loss of blood, and lay down on the mat of the door. The door was closed, but it was always closed; there was nothing in that; it would open before long, as it always did, for her master, who visited the doctor for a wound on his hand.

But poor Queen did not know that the doctor had closed his office and gone. There she waited for two long hours, nursing her foot with the ugly gash, licking it, and looking vainly for the familiar face of the doctor.

After long and faithful waiting he appeared. At the sight of the doctor a look of triumph gleamed in her tired eyes. The doctor noticed the dog casually and opened his office door. Behind him crept the suffering Queen, and when the doctor had seated himself she placed a paw with a bleeding gash across it on his knee. The doctor smiled, patted her head, and took the paw in his hand. It was soon washed and bandaged and Queen was again on the street, proud of the white bandage which paid her for her long wait

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Responding to the improvement in tone and to the general advance in prices which had occurred the previous week, the public on Monday last entered the market with considerable show of confidence, and on that day was responsible for a larger share of the trading than on any day within recent weeks. The market had theretofore to such a large extent been professional that the larger participation in the market by commission houses representing business secured all over the country from the outsider was a welcome indication of growing confidence on the part of the public in the soundness of the market and in the ability of the list to continue the improvement, which after two weeks or more of uncertainty had been resumed with as much vigor as had been shown at any time during the recent July boom. Scarcely had the element, the absence of which from the market had been so complete, and the presence of which was so much desired, begun once more to interest itself in the stock market than it was frightened off again by a renewal of the crop scare and by the developments in the steel trade, where price cuttings which had been rumored for some time were made effective. It was unfortunate that these events were so timed that they served to check at the very outset the returning confidence in the market, but the incident, at least so far as it was due to the discussion of crop damage, once more indicated very clearly that the growing belief in the welfare of the market in the immediate future was based to a very great extent on the prospects of favorable crops, and that anything which lessened those prospects went to the essence of the market's strength.

On this account it is that the damage reports of the past week cannot be passed over lightly, however much one may be inclined to hold to the view that it is not safe to trust to such reports too far, realizing, as must needs be, that the temptation to secure success for a bull movement in the grain market by judicious dissemination of calamity reports is too great not to be yielded to by the leaders of the present speculation in cereals. This speculation up to the present has given its attention mainly to wheat, the movements in the corn market being more in the nature of a sympathetic response to the finctuations in wheat than a reflection of the progress of the corn crop itself. True, the first suggestions that the outlook for a bountiful corn crop was being impaired by lack of rain made their appearance during the past week, but although in some respects this news was of more import than the continued discussion of the ravages of rust in the wheat fields of the Northwest, the spectacular character of the movements in wheat were calculated to withdraw attention from all else in the cereal market.

The rather hasty flight on Tuesday of such of the public as had entered the market on Monday once more left the business on the Stock Exchange in the hands of the floor traders and professional operators, not exclusively, of course, but to such an extent that such advances as occurred in prices thereafter seemed due very largely to manipulation, and only to a small extent to genuine outside demand for stocks which had been responsible for the improvement shown at the opening of the week. This change in the situation, however, did not alter the market outlook to the same extent as similar occurrences in the past had altered previous prospects based on the activity of the public in the market. Indeed, so far as this particular phase of the situation was concerned the market was merely returning to the conditions which had previously existed, and under which it had progressed beyond the expectations of most of those who had looked for a further advance to follow that which took place during the first two weeks of July. Were any considerable amount of stock coming on the market the absence of the public or its withdrawal would almost necessarily have been fatal to any further advance, but except in a very few cases stocks have not been pressing for sale. The professional trader in the face of selling that represented actual liquidation would not think of working for higher prices, realizing full well that in doing so he would be acting a part which is by no means a favorite roli of his, that of a philanthropist. He would find more profit in putting to good use his alertness, always greater than that of the investor, whether buying or selling, by selling the stock himself and taking it back at his leisure. No such opportunity ties have been offered the trader during the past week. Even after the public to a very large extent had withdrawn the support which it had given the market at the start of the week, prices, though they became much more irregular, continued in numerous instances to advance. In this, indeed, lies the significance of the market's present technical position, considered altogether apart from the prospects of the crops, the developments in the steel trade and in business generally, and apart, too, from such influence as may be exerted upon the market by the progress of the Presidential campaign.

Though at the close of the week the whole market sold down rather sharply, the selling that depressed prices seemed to come very largely from professional operators. Such selling as came from the commission houses was influenced largely by the wild advance in wheat, a fact that serves to lay decided emphasis on the importance of the crops to this season's stock market. The stock sold by traders, however, so much exceeded that which came from actual holders that even the decline on Friday and Saturday seems to call for no revision of the contention that the amount of actual stock coming on the market is very small. Unless signs fail the period of liquidation that followed the financial excesses which culminated in 1902, and which must needs have followed those excesses as surely as night succeeded day, has come to an end, and traders and speculators who may now be inclined to sell other people's property, relying on the actual sale of the property a little later on, a process long followed with much success, are apt to be grievously disappointed.

It is because liquidation has progressed so far that the recent experience of stocks advancing on news seemingly calculated to depress prices has been possible. The selling that for so long held the market under restraint, and which proceeded partly from the necessities of the holders, partly from the lessening of commercial and industrial activity, and partly from the fear of still worse to come, has seemingly gone as far as circumstances required or permitted. It was the selling for the last-named reason that accounts for the present scarcity of stocks in the face of unfavorable news that would be highly disquieting had it not been discounted. Many have sold stocks in fear of the advent of conditions worse than those which have actually developed, and so it is that the market by keeping ahead of events has, as it were, laid up a reserve that has recently stood it in good stead. United States Steel securities afford an apt illustration of the situation referred to. There was certainly ample excuse in the news of the past week for extensive selling of Steel preferred, but that stock was higher after the announcement of the cut in the price of wire products than it was before the cut in price was made public. A good deal of Steel preferred was sold on the news, and in immediate anticipation of it, but seemingly the bulk of the selling came from traders. The actual stock that was likely to come out on such an announcement was sold long ago by those who expected that and much more. Unless that additional amount of bad news comes later the stock already liquidated will have been ample market response to the unfavorable conditions now existing in the steel trade. Traders continue to sell, probably because recent experience has made a mild pessimist of the average trader, just as the experience of 1900 and 1901 made every trader an optimist. But in the present market such selling cannot long be effective in depressing prices. The short interest in Steel may be counted on to hold up the price of the stock even in the event of further news such as was had last week, and if no further news of the kind comes to hand the shorts in that stock would do well to give some thought to their chances of getting back the stock which they have sold.

To form any clear judgment of the actual prospects of the wheat crop by eliminating from the recent reports of damage so much as was dictated by the desire of promoting speculative plans seems almost a hopeless task. The situation would seem to be one that calls for a suspension of judgment on the matter, at least until the close of the present month brings better opportunity of securing reliable data upon which to proceed. During the past week the speculation in wheat was carried on at a breakneck speed that seemed to surprise even the leaders of the movement themselves, or at least some of their number. Reports of rust sweeping over the wheat fields like a prairie fire and similar metaphors may serve to incite the triumphant bulls in the pit to still further demonstration of their control of the situation, but they are not convincing to the observer without the zone of excitement. So far as any estimate yet made, which bears the appearance of conservatism, is concerned, there is nothing to indicate that the yield of wheat this year will fall short of the normal domestic demand, whether for consumption as food, for seed, or for the replenishment of stocks, and all that can be considered as threatened is the supply for export. Granting that little or no wheat can be sent abroad this year, the matter is one for much regret doubtless, the more so that the season opened with such good prospects for the wheat crop as well as for other crops, but even such an eventuality would not appear to warrant the extravagant predictions in regard to the price of wheat which have been made dnring the past week, nor even the prices to which wheat options have actually advanced within the past fortnight. The consolation for the possible loss of profit through large wheat exports lies in the hope which it is still reasonable to entertain that other crops may at least in part make up for the deficiency.

The report of our foreign commerce for the month of July showed a falling off from the record of recent years, but while both exports and imports of merchandise were smaller the balance in our favor on the movement of merchandise was considerably larger, being $13,759,911, as compared with $9,625,442 in July, 1903, and $9,642,753 in the same month of 1902. Taking the movement of specie into consideration, the balance for July this year is smaller than in either of the two previous years, but in the advantages possessed by gold over other commodities there is compensation for the lessening by reason of gold imports of the unpaid balance in our favor. Thus, though our foreign commerce during the past month was smaller than in recent years, it resulted in a larger net credit abroad, partly offset, of course, by the imports of gold, much of which we received from Japan.

Labor troubles, although perhaps deserving more attention than they have received, exerted very little influence. The advantages that would follow a lessening of the domineering spirit of the labor unions is so generally recognized that the present disadvantages resulting from the contests now in progress here in New York, in Chicago, and elsewhere have been passed over, and have exercised less than their usual influence upon sentiment.

Aside from the chance that still remains of further damage to the crops, including the corn crop, which is reported as having suffered by lack of rain, though not beyond the possibility of entire recuperation, the market in the long run has apparently little to fear, and while it may not perhaps be counted on to progress much above the present level for some little time to come, there seems to be strong probability that in the absence of a general crop calamity the trading will gradually broaden into a market in which the public will once more be the dominant element.



JOE BLAIR has been having trouble again with his automohile. Like many of his friends on the Stock Exchange Mr. Blair is fond of a good spin but he says that he has come to the conclusion that in the end the ownership of an automobile is sure to bring a man to poverty, no matter how rich he may be. Mr. Blair has had four chauffeurs in as many weeks, and the last of the quartet put the machine out of commission so effectually that it needed repairs about as badly as the Russian ships did after they tried to go to Vladivostok but went to To-go instead.

JOHN W. GATES, who has been such a conspicuous figure in the recent discussion concerning the motives underlying the cutting of prices in the steel trade, is prolonging his stay at Saratoga despite the course of events in the steel trade and the stock market. It is reported, however, that he is keeping in close touch with the situation despite his being on a vacation, and that he is absent from the market more in name than in fact.

JOHN E. BORNE, President of the Colonial Trust Company, is taking his vacation in the White Mountains with his family. Mr. Borne expects to remain away until September.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S bullish interview on the Steel situation, which was given out so short a time before the startling of the war between the Steel Trust and the Pittsburg Steel Company, seemed so untimely that many found some amusement in contrasting the predictions with the immediate developments. By some it was inferred that the new enterprises to which Mr. Schwab is giving his attention do not afford the same opportunities for judging the prospects as he enjoyed as the head of the United States Steel Corporation.

PRESIDENT LOREE of the Rock Island system left this city last week for Denver, whence he will make a tour of inspection of the Rock Island lines in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. President Loree will not return to New York for a month or more.

VICE PRESIDENT EDWARD E. LOOMIS of the Lackawanna Railroad sailed for Europe with Mrs. Loomis on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday last.

J. B. CLEWS, who has been doing a good deal of work as Chairman of the Stockholders' Committee of the Ontario and Western, gets tired of the noise and bother of the Street at times, but as be is in charge of the office and can't get away to Saratoga or Newport he conceived the idea of getting a place where he could dream and smoke right in his own building. So be secured a room opening on a bright but qulet court in the rear, and had it fitted up with comfortable chairs and pleasing pictures. When he gets qulte irritated he disappears into this sanctum, leaving orders not to be disturbed even if the market sbould break 50 points, and indulges in a smoke of gold-tipped cigarettes, which he takes out of a golden case and lights with a match from a golden box, and dreams of the golden days of yore.

D. K. MATHEWS, of Mathews & Co., who recently started on a trip to Banfft and its hot springs on the Canadian Pacific, is laid up with typhoid fever in Duluth.

E. D. WINSTON of Chicago and Simeon B. Chapin, also from the Windy City, have applied for membership on the local Cotton Exchange.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, who broke his leg nearly three months ago as he was alighting from his carriage at Milbrook, N. Y., appeared at his office last week for the first time since the accident occurred.

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has told this story on himself. He was riding on the lines of his own road from Philadelphia to New York when the conductor of the train who recognized bim, passed by witbout asking to see his pass. Mr. Cassatt called the man back and read him a lecture. "Even if you know wbo I am," he said, "you should always ask to see my pass, for how do you know that I have it, and I am only entitled to ride free when I have a pass?" The conductor, a little rolled, asked for the pass. "That's right," said the President of the road; and then he began to hunt for the pass. He looked through all his pockets in vain. "Why-er, I-er, I must have left it in my office," he finally exclaimed. "Then you'll have to pay your fare said the conductor, hardly able to suppress a grin." And I did," added the story teller.

OTTO H. KAHN, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., arrived home from his European trip last week. He was said to be hufish, though he rarely expresses an opinion on the market, and it must therefore be considered merely as an unfortunate accident that the market began to hesitate when he got back and finally ended the week with a slight reaction.

H. S. CAMBLOS, one of the oldest brokers in point of active service, was missed from the floor last week. He was indisposed, so the other members heard. His membership dates back to 1863.

R. W. RATHBONE, Jr., has posted his seat for transfer to William F. Whitehouse Townsend Lawrence is acting as one of his sponsors.

HAHLO BROTHERS, who suspended last week, were set up in business by their father, who has always had a big interest in the market. The old man is a wealthy merchant, and some surprise was expressed that he permitted the failure of the firm, even if he is not a second Keene.

E. G. VAUGHAN of Havana was a passenger yesterday on the steamship Morro Castle for Havana. Mr. Vaughan is the President of the National Bank of Cuba.

THE WALL STREET ALPHABET AND PRIMER FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

II.

N equals Nothing, the usual Net earnings
Of lambs that are troubled with get-rich-quick yearnings.

Q.—Why is the word National used in the Name of so many trusts? A.—'Tis a tribute of gratitude to protective patriotism, costing Nothing.

O is the order to sell or to buy—
Sell when they're low and buy when they're high.

Q.—What is financial Optimism? A.—The belief that 10 cents equals $1.

P for Puts and for calls, the safest of all
The games in the Street, there's no margin to call.

Q.—What is a Pyramid? A.—A speculative structure based on a Point.

Q is the Question which daily we ask.
To answer it right is a difficult task.

Q.—What is a Quotation? A.—The price at which the specialist can make a profit.

R stands for Reading, for Rise, Rhyme, and Reason;
The latter in Wall Street are rarely in season.

Q.—What is the difference between a Rumor and a Report? A.—The Report is what you believe, and the Rumor is what the other fellow hears.

S is the Secret; it's SO for I've heard
It at 26 Broadway—Sh, don't Say a word.

Q.—What is the punisbment for Short Selling? A.—He who Sells what isn't his'n, must buy it back when it has ris'n.

T is the Ticker, it notes all Transactions;
Watch it and see yourself ruined by fractions.

Q.—Wby is the Tape like George Washington? A.—Tbough it always Tells a story it never could Tell a—lie.

U stands for shares that are still Undigested;
'Twere better if in them you'd never invested.

Q.—Why are Underwriters like Undertakers? A.—They depend for their profits on widows and orphans.

V sometimes means Virtue, but more often Vice;
In the Street it means Values; are things worth their price?

Q.—What is Velvet? A.—The material which lines the pocketbooks of winners.

W always meant Water; witbout it
You can't float a trust; ask J. P. if you doubt it.

Q.—What is tbe Weariest Work of Wall Street? A.—Waiting for profits.

X is X-div., which like most other Xes
The novice disturbs and worries and vexes.

Q.—What is an Xecutive Committee? A.—A cinch for the members.

Y stands for Yesterday, Yesterday lies
Witb the Years that are gone; 'tis the morrow we prize.

Q.—What crop bears the biggest Yearly Yield? A.—The crop of lies.

Z is the Zero, its value depends
On whether it starts things or whether it ends.

Q.—How many Zeros make a million? A.—1,000,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank's Position Materially Strengthened During Past Week.

During the time recently when gold exports were thought probable it was remarked by some Exchange authorities here that, despite the conditions existing in the London money market, where rates for some time had been abnormally high, the Bank of England showed no great desire to secure gold at least from this side of the ocean, and steadfastly refused to offer any concessions in the way of higher rates on gold bullion that might have attracted the precious metal from New York, where sterling exchange rates were hovering at the gold export point. During the past week the rates for exchange have been maintained at the lower level establisbed ten days ago, and gold exports to London are spoken of as an immediate possibility. Meanwbile the Bank of England has added largely to its reserve principally by securing gold from South Africa and India, and this adds to the improbability of our sending any gold to London this season. The course of events in London was probably foreseen by the Bank's management, which would account for its apparent indifference to the receipt of gold from New York, although at one time recently its reserves had fallen quite low.

Another probable reason for the failure of the Bank of England to do anything to stimulate gold exports from New York is the fact that the receipt of any large amount of new gold might put rates down lower than was desired in view of the heavy French balances that were being employed in London and which might be withdrawn if the attraction of higb interest rates was suddenly removed. The Bank of England's reserve is now at the higbest percentage of the year, and to this extent the sitnation there has been improved, although the further demands to be made upon the London money market, including fresh issues of Exchequer bonds, which are now being discussed, may serve to maintain relatively high rates there for some time.

From London it has been suggested that New York may this year be called upon to send to Argentina in payment for the crop exports from that country the gold which is usually sent by London. If this is done the transaction will be similar to those carried on at the beginning of the present year, when gold was sent from New York to Buenos Ayres in payment for the ships purchased by Japan from Argentina and contracted for in Europe. That was at that time the cheapest way of getting the gold to its destination, and the same method would doubtless be employed again if circumstances favor such a movement as it is probable that they will if the present relations between the New York and London money markets are maintained. Only in four of the past ten years have shipments of gold been made from this country to Argentina. In 1896, $5,500,000 was sent; in 1900, $2,400,000, and in 1903, $8,850,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30 last, $2,048,880 gold was exported to South America, most of which went to Argentina.

Dredging Machines for Argentina.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—United States Consnl Brainard H. Warner, Jr., of Leipsic, Germany, reports that the Compania de Sutphen de Lavaderos de Oro of Buenos Ayres is contemplating buying additional dredging machines, to be used upon work for which it has recently received orders. E. W. Sutphen, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is the head engineer of the Company.

THE STEEL TRADE RUMORS

False Stories Circulated for Market Effect.

BUOYANCY OF STEEL SHARES

Possibility That Cut in Prices Will Be Followed by Business Revival.

The price reductions in steel and wire products announced last week by the United States Steel Corporation were hailed with undisguised glee by the thousand and one bears who had sold Steel short and were waiting an opportunity to get it back cheap. When, however, the announcement of the cut failed to bring about the desired break in the stock market they resorted to the circulation of rumors which were falsehoods, but which the market manipulators evidently expected would not be denied. When a prompt official denial was made of the story an attempt was made to give it as little publicity as possible until other stories could be invented wherewith to depress the value of the Steel shares. The name of John W. Gates was dragged in as one calculated to most certainly chill the bulls because of his connection with the trade war of four years ago. Comparisons were made between his attitude then and his reported attitude at this time in spite of denials from him that there was any truth in the rumors connecting his name with the cut in prices.

In making this comparison with former years the bears were, however, most careful to avoid calling attention to the similarity between the situation just before the revival of business three years ago and the condition of affairs at the present time. It has remained for Archer Brown, the expert in steel and iron, to bring this similarity to notice.

"The big slump," he said, "came in 1900, in the montb of April. Buying in all lines practically stopped, and the stagnation lasted for nearly a year and a half, during all of which period there was a slow shrinkage of prices reaching the extreme in the Summer of 1901. In the early Fall buying was resumed—moderately at first, but increasing in volume until by the following midsummer the demand exceeded the producing capacity in all lines. The signal for the start was a heavy break in merchant's steel in Pittsburg, which led certain heavy consumers to cover for a year abead and gave the mills all tbe cbeap work they desired. Other consumers coming later had to pay bigher prices, and the advance, once begun, stimulated the demand everywhere.

"The present stagnation commenced in September, 1902, since which time there has been no buying of crude or finished iron except for actual necessities. New work of all kinds was put off until prices should become easier. The production of pig iron was reduced one-third, and prices at last were cut. Whether these cuts will be the signal for the upward start remains to be seen, but the longer tbe start is delayed the heavier will be tbe rusb when it does come."

In the meantime, Steel shares are held up by the mere size of the bear contingent in that stock. According to a good judge of steel stock values it is, however, very doubtful if present prices are not low enough even if the dividend should be reduced. This man expressed the opinion that a reduction of the dividend to 5 per cent. would probably steady the price at present quotations for the reason that the conservatism of such an action would be taken to mean that no receivership of the property need be feared from the management. The fear that the insiders might some day in the comparatively near future decide it desirable to reorganize the property with or without a receivership is one of tbe weights, and the main one, which keeps the shares of the Steel Corporation where they now are.

THE POWER OF MONEY.

Remarkable Display in the Stock Market During the Past Three Weeks.

During the past three weeks Wall Street has been favored with such a demonstration of the power of cold cash as it has never seen before. It was notbing but the brute strength of money wbich was able to hold up the market in the face of the many unfavorable influences that made their appearance during that time. In the face of a succession of the most serious crop damage reports that could be imagined, in the face of a resulting advance in the price of wheat to almost prohibitive figures, in the face of alarmist rumors about a big war in the steel trade, in the face of all kinds of labor troubles the market has not only remained buoyant, but has actually advanced, in many cases with ease.

Such an advance was made possible only by the cheapness of money. With call loans at less than 1 per cent., with lenders almost begging to be permitted to loan out their cash, there was every inducement offered for the big and little speculative pools to get in their work. With money so cheap that no one owning stocks saw any inducement to sell for the purpose of using the money thus obtained there resulted a scarcity of stock which, analogous to commodity markets, might be called a crop failure.

With this technical advantage favoring any one with the necessary amount of money who desired to bull the market the marking up of quotations became a purely mechanical matter. What difference did it make if the crops were ruined, or the steel manufacturers were cutting each other's throats? Here was the cash waiting to be used for something and it might as well be used for speculation if there was no legitimate business demand for it. And so what was really a bear sign was turned into a bull argument, and the market "boiled," as old timers were wont to say, and every one that had a pair of scissors went out to get them sharpened in the expectation that such strength could not but fail to attract flocks of new Spring lambs.

That the market finally reacted without fulfilling the benevolent and humanitarian hopes of the men with the scissors can only be explained on the ground that the evidence of the presence of money back of the market, though strong enough to put prices up, was not strong enough to make the lambs swallow them. What attracted the professional speculator, namely, the knowledge that there were tons of gold underneath the market, scared the outsiders, who simply wondered how long these tons would be permitted to remain by the Sampson who would be strong enough to remove them. Uncle Sam seems to be about the only one who could do this and be, through his Treasury, seems only too willing to let the banks and the speculators have all the money they may want. Nothing else can explain the fact that of the available cash balance of about $143,000,000 only $26,000,000 is actually held in the Treasury, while the deposits in the National banks amount to $122,000,000.

TIDE OF CURRENCY SHIFTING.

Money Will Soon Be Needed to Move the Crops—Probable Effect Upon Interest Rates.

Although cash is still coming to New York from the interior, adding to the large surplus held by the New York City banks, there are indications that the outward flow which yearly accompanies the moving of the crops from the farms to the markets will soon be nnder way. Exchange on New York at domestic centres has been steadily declining, and is now at a discount at Chicago, and the shipments to interior points are increasing though the net results of the movement of currency are still showing gains for the local banks. This year less than ever is there need of looking upon the crop demand for currency as a cause for alarm in the money market. Instead of regretting the shipment of a considerable amount of the money now lying in New York idle or next to idle, it is probable that bankers would welcome such an event. While there is no likelihood of rates being more than moderately advanced, the change would be just enough to make the handling of money profitable instead of entailing a loss, as it does in many cases at present. The demand for time money at present is too small to warrant for the moment higher rates than those that are prevailing, and yet at these rates the banks cannot afford to tie up their money for long periods. A natural result is a superabundance of call money that is loaning at less than half of the rate of interest allowed by the banks on trust company deposits and on the deposits of out-of-town banks.

A short time ago, despite the reasons against such a movement, it was thought that shipments of gold to Europe might be made in sufficient quantity to influence interest rates, and now that the chance of relief from this source seems to have passed those with funds to lend are hoping that the demand from the interior will take out of the New York market the surplusage of money which is depressing rates abnormally. How far lenders will benefit in the way of higher rates for money by the moving of the crops is still problematical. The very conditions which during the Summer have led to a vast accumulation of money in this city, namely, the falling off in the demand for money in trade, have served to bring about a somewhat similar condition at other centres, and it may be that the demand upon New York for currency to move the crops will be less this year than usual, in which event rates may remain low all Fall. That they will remain at the present extremely low level is, however, improbable. An advance of from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. all around would be a hardship to no one and would do something toward making up the differences on the wrong side of the account which have resulted from money secured on deposit at 2 per cent. and loaned out on call at 1 per cent. or one-half of 1 per cent.

GERMAN BANKING METHODS.

Engage in Industrial Undertakings of All Kinds—Use a Much Larger Proportion of Their Own Capital.

While banking institutions in this country have recently gone to a limited extent into the domain of promoting industrial and railroad undertakings, banks as a rule confine themselves closely to the ordinary operations of banking, leaving to private bankers and individual capitalists the task of supplying the capital needed in various commercial and industrial enterprises. This is generally considered a field in which direct participation involves a greater amount of risk than is compatible with the character of Trustees of other people's money, whicb banks and trust companies necessarily assume. In this respect American banks differ materially from the banking institutions of Europe, more particularly, perhaps, those of German Europe, where it is customary for the banks to take a direct part in tbe development of various enterprises. This doubtless is in some degree due to the fact that German banks employ their own capital to a much larger extent than American banks, which depend for their profits upon the handling of deposits rather than the employment of moneys of their own. In Germany many banks, tbougb occnpying important positions in the financial world, have relatively small deposits, but on tbe other hand employ much capital of their own. This naturally serves to relieve them of a good many restraints.

A good illustration of the system is given in a recent report from Consul General Guentber at Frankfort on one of the transactions of the kind referred to wbich has just been entered upon by the Credit-Anstalt. Consul Guenther writes:

"The Credit-Anstalt, the largest banking institution of the Austrian Empire, has contributed as a silent partner of the concern 1,000,000 crowns ($203,000) to the working capital of the exporting firm of Alois Schweiger of Vienna. This firm having a capital of its own of 500,000 crowns, ($101,500), is engaged in exporting Austrian manufactures to China and Japan. With its capital increased, it will now open branch offices in Hamburg, London, Cbina, and Japan. This firm was the pioneer for the Austrian export trade to Eastern Asia.

"In Europe the banks are the backers, in many cases the prime movers, of great ventures, such as the construction of railroads at home and in foreign countries, the establishment of steamship lines and financial institutions, colonization enterprises, the operating of mines, and the promoting of factories and industrial undertakings in foreign countries. It is due largely to this financial aid by their great banking institutions that Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland have secured such large business interests in foreign countries, thereby giving employment to manufacturing interests at home and benefiting home capital."

A WINDY CITY FABLE.

Proving That One Is Not One, but Three.

A member of a Stock Exchange house which has a private wire to Chicago spent all of the morning one day last week in his customers' room paying more than usual attention to out of town messages giving the gossip of the grain markets, and it seemed to him as he read one after another of the bulletins from the West that the crops were being wiped out at a pace that would not leave a bushel of wbeat growing at the end of the day. At last he lost his patience with the experts in the West, and was moved to dispatch the following bit of sarcasm to his correspondents in Chicago:

"In a windy city by the borders of a great lake there once resided a rich land owner who had planted his lands with wheat. The lands lay in the Northwest, whence he received reports that his wheat fields were rusting away. He was worried. Calling one of his trusted swains by the name of Smith, he sent him to the Northwest. The swain reached the wbeat fields by night and before morning he was ready to go back to his master and report that 100,000 acres, a full third of his planted lands, was ruined by black rust, or what by night looked black if it wasn't. Smith was not back long before it occurred to the land owner to send another trusted swain of his by the name of Frost to see his wheat fields. Frost found the same 100,000 acres black with rust, and he so reported upon his return. 'That makes 200,000 acres ruined,' said the land owner. 'We must raise the price of wheat.' Swain Smith grew restless, not caring to be outdone by Frost, and so Smith once more sped to the Northwest. There still stood the 100,000 acres bearing its burden of rust and back he comes to report. 'Three hundred thousand acres ruined,' said the land owner; 'we must raise the price of wheat.' And thus wheat went up in the windy city by the lake."

HIGH PRICES UPSET PARIT

Minneapolis Wheat Market Led in the Speculative Advance.

THE RISE NOT A CORNER

In the Absence of Manipulation Consumers Rule the Grain Pit.

Corner prices were reached in the wheat markets last week, and as a result every rule which marks the ordinary conditions of trade was upset. The most serious of these is the disturbance in the parity between the different markets. In Cbicago, where in quiet times, when violent speculation does not enter into prices, wheat sells about 7 cents below the New York market; last week tbere was only a difference of 3 cents. Similar conditions obtained in Duluth and other points, thus making it absolutely impossible to pucbase wheat in tbe West and sell it in New York at a profit. Tbe difference which generally exists between the New York and the Western markets is due to the fact that the New York price must cover the cost of freight, storage, lighterage, and insurance charges, which total up about 7 cents. Sometimes freight rates are cut, and then the difference is materially less, but these cuts are becoming less and less frequent, and it would not do to rely on them. On the basis of prices now obtaining in Chicago, wheat in this city should sell at $1.18. That it does not can only be explained by saying that the present excitement in the wbeat markets is yet confined to the domestic trade, wbile the foreign consumers have not been roused into speculative participation, to say nothing of any conviction on their part that the present excitement and fever will be more than a temporary affair.

With tbe export trade tbus at a standstill and quotations for cash wheat in this market entirely nominal, the advance in prices can only be explained as a scare of the home consumers. How thoroughly frightened tbe milling interests are is demonstrated by the fact that in the present boom the leadership of the markets is not at Chicago, but rather at Minneapolis. In that city the September option sold at 1.20¼, which is about 4 cents above the New York market and about 7 cents over the Chicago market. Ordinarily prices there are 15 cents below New York. Tbis means that tbe milling interests in Minneapolis are endeavoring to secure enough wheat for their mills and that they do not care where tbey get it from. That they do not want to pay any more for it than they have to is natural, but that they are more impressed with the crop shortage than Wall Street is evident from the great strength in the Minneapolis pit, wbich without the support of the mills would be hardly possible.

While therefore corner prices are ruling in tbe home consumers' markets yet the absence of all rumors of manipulation hy any one big man is noticeable. Heretofore when prices have gone to the level at which they now reign there has generally been a well defined campaign in existence organized by one or two men with the avowed purpose of squeezing the shorts and putting up the price. These campaigns have almost invariably ended in disaster to the manipulators. The absence from the field of speculation of the one-man power raises the question whether or not the present bull campaign conducted by the public and the consumers will be followed by as disastrous a collapse or whether it will end in the market finding a permanent level somewhere near the dollar mark. Opinion in the Street on this point is divided. A few believe that the current quotations are justified, but many more are of the opinion that the speculation in wheat is following very closely the lines of speculation in the cotton market last year.

While tbere are several points of similarity there is this difference, namely, that while the consumers of cotton fought the advance in prices, the consumers of wheat do not seem disposed to do so. This may be due to the fact that, while the greater part of the cotton crop is exported, the reverse is the case with wheat. Our wheat exports have been gradually falling off, and if the crop this year turns out as small as the experts declare it will, there is no reason to expect that much of it can be spared for export, 92,000,000 bushels being the estimate based on a 540,000,000-bushel crop. That foreign nations will care to buy tbis wbeat at high prices is hardly likely. The difference between the foreign and the American consumer is that the latter is much less likely than the former to rebel at higher prices for anything. Tbis quality is an element of strength so far as the wbeat market is concerned; at the same time it is too generally believed that present prices are nothing more nor less than famine prices to warrant the expectation that they will be maintained for any length of time.

The great activity in the wbeat market has attracted a large public interest, especially in the September option. The unfamiliarity of this outside pnblic with the wheat market's technicalities has brought about some queer complications. Especial disturbance has been created by the differentiation between old and new Septemher wheat. The idea gained a footing among many of the speculators that this distinction referred to the crops of tbis year and of last year. This is not the case, as the terms only refer to a rule of the Chicago Board of Trade, under which since last July the seller of wheat might deliver Nos. 1 and 2 hard Winter wbeat at 2 cents below the contract price, instead of 3 cents, which was the rule formerly.

MOVEMENT IN SUGAR.

Though Actually Good, Trade Conditions Are Reported Unfavorable.

In seeking for an explanation of the weakness which developed in American Sugar toward the middle of the week even when the rest of the market was still strong and after the substantial advance had taken place in Sugar itself, the Street came to the conclusion that the decline in the stock was due to inside selling predicated on the unfavorable condition of the sugar trade. Even houses noted for their conservatism adopted this explanation and sent out bulletins to their customers giving as a reason for the weakness of the stock unfavorable conditions in the business of the sugar manufacturing companies in general and that of the Sugar Trust in particular. The reports were doubtless spread in good faith at least by some of those who gave them currency, and yet they appear to be quite contrary to the facts. Instead of being in poor condition the business in sugar is said to be very good. While the price of raw sugar has been advanced the usual margin between raw and refined sugars has been maintained, so that refiners' profits have not been affected by the movement in the raw sugar market. That the demand for the product of the sugar refineries is good is pretty clearly indicated by the fact that many of the refineries are sold considerably ahead, and there is said to be something of a shortage in the present supply despite such additions to the total output as have been made recently. It would appear that this is a situation which scarcely warrants reports of decidedly unfavorable conditions in the sugar trade such as were spread in Wall Street during the past week.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Nominally 1 Per Cent.

Advances In Wheat More Effective In Depressing Prices Than Earlier In the Week.

Continued excitement in the wheat markets forced a general decline in the stock market yesterday, and the movement was in full swing when trading came to an end for the day. Had the stock market had the advance of the three-point break in wheat from the top price of the day which occurred in New York after trading in stocks had ceased, and of the 6½ point break in Minneapolis where the bull movement has been wilder than in any other market, prices might have shown signs of recovery, but as it was the close was decidedly weak. In the face of constant reports of damage to wheat amounting to a crop calamity commission houses were inclined to advise their customers to take profits and allow the market's tendency to shape itself more clearly before again engaging in trading. Those that forced the market down were the traders, but they brought out enough stock to make their drive profitable, and to this extent the decline may be said to have been fully warranted by the conditions existing at the moment, the most potent of which is the fear that the wheat crop will be even much shorter than the original bulls on wheat had predicted.

The gain in cash by the banks was relatively small, and was offset as a favorable factor by the increase in loans, but the influence of the bank statement upon the stock market was infinitesimal.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi, M & St P pf	1¼	Pressed S Car pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal Copper	½	M. St P & S S M	2¼
Am Locomotive	½	Mo, Kan & T pf	½
Am Malting pf	½	Mo Pacific	¾
Am Smelting	½	Nash, C & St L	1¾
Am Snuff pf	½	N Y, Ont & W	1¼
At. Top & S F	½	Pacific Coast	½
Balt & Ohio	½	People's Gas	½
Bklyn R T	1⅜	Reading	⅝
Can Pacific	½	Rock Island	½
Cent of N J	1	Rubber Goods pf	1½
Ches & Ohio	½	St L & S F 2d pf	⅝
Chi, M & St. P	½	St L S W pf	¾
Col Fuel & I	½	St L S W pf	½
Col So 2d pf	½	So Pacific	½
Den & Rio Grande	½	Tenn Coal & I	½
Den & Rio G pf	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Detroit Un Ry	½	Tol, St L & W pf	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Union Pacific	¾
Erie 2d pf	⅝	U S Leather pf	¾
Illinois Cent	½	Wabash pf	1
Kan City So pf	1¾	Wabash pf	⅝
Louis & Nash	⅞	Wis Central	½
Met Securities	2½	Wis Cent pf	½
Met St Ry	1¾		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

East Tenn Div 5s	1¼	Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Rio Grand W col 4s	2	Wabash deh B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 20	263,447
To date this year	70,750,903
Corresponding date last year	109,639,311

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 20	$1,236,000
To date this year	$411,349,200
Corresponding date last year	$443,309,750

Pere Marquette Mortgage Filed.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 20.—As a result of the recent consolidation of the Père Marquette Railroad a refunding mortgage for $65,000,000, running to the New York Security and Trust Company as trustee, was filed here to-day in the Register of Deeds office. The mortgage secures an issue of 50-year 4 per cent gold bonds and refunds bonds to the amount of $46,753,185.

MEMORIES OF RUST IN 1878.

What Happened Then Much Like What Is Occurring Now.

The scare over the appearance of rust in the wheat fields of the West has brought out the memories of oldest citizens with stories of what happened in other years. The most remarkable which has come to light is related by James Marshall, President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He says the first rust he ever saw was in Wisconsin in 1854. He saw it again in 1878.

"Milwaukee," he says, "was then the headquarters of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. I was reporting for the officials of that road and the prospect for wheat was beautiful. Rust came over it and in forty-eight hours changed it so materially thats it came near being a crop calamity. The first telegraphic description of the change in the situation went into the Milwaukee offices from me, where it was concluded that I had suddenly turned crazy, so utterly differed my reports from those of a few days previously. President Merrill refused to believe me, but a few days after reports of rust began to come in from all over that section of the country and a great decline followed in the price of the Milwaukee stock, which went from 75 itself somewhere near 28."

In connection with this story it may be pointed out that during the reaction of the last two days in the stock market the St. Paul, or the Milwaukee as it is known in the West, has again been the severest sufferer so far as stock prices are concerned, for the shares of that road declined from 151⅝ to 148⅝, or three points.

ANNUAL REPORT OF B. R. T.

Company Shows a Net Income of $5,978,270—Improvements Made.

The preliminary annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company issued yesterday gives the gross earnings of the company at $14,738,709, the operating expenses $8,760,438, and net income $5,978,270.

President Winter states that the power houses of the company have been increased in number and in equipment during the past year, while fire extinguishers have been installed in all cars stations, and signal towers.

B. and O. Abolishes Butler Division.

The Butler Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, comprising the line between Butler and Kane, Penn., a portion of which is narrow gauge, wil be merged into the Pittsburg Division on Sept. 1. The division, which is a short one, was separated from the Pittsburg Division a year or more ago, when business was at high water mark. H. E. Haie, the Superintendent, will become division engineer of the Baltimore division vice M. C. Byers, who has resigned to take service with the Rock Island system. Other division engineer of the Baltimore Division duties.

Erb May Resign from Pere Marquette.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that Vice President and General Manager Newman Erh of the Père Marquette Railway has signified his intention to resign. The resignation, is is said, is due to his dissatisfaction with the C. H. and D. deal. Mr. Erb was not at his office yesterday.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 57⅞ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Chollar sold at .16@.17, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 100 Hale & Norcross at .68, 100 Iron Silver at 1.85, 500 Isabella at .19, 100 Ophir at 2.55, 300 Savage at .24, 600 Union Consolidated at .42@.45, and 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The following is a summary of transactions and prices on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brewing pf	44½	44½	44½
40	Crucible pf	36½	36½	36½
500	Fireproof pf	29½	29½	29½
285	M., L. & H.	33⅞	33½	33⅞
15	Mon. Water	35	35	35
53	Ohio Fuel	38	37½	38
110	Pittsburg Coal pf	58	58	58
100	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21
50	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
160	U. S. Steel pf	58½	58½	58½

BONDS.

$20,000	A. V. E. E. 7s	118½	118½	118½

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Return of Scarcity in the Money Market Expected This Week.

Hardly Any Business in Stocks—Consols Improve—Few Changes in Foreigns—American Rails Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Money was in abundant supply this week owing, it was said, to the gravitation to London of funds from the provinces, including a large percentage of the railway dividends recently distributed from this centre.

There was not, however, any pronounced disposition to make use of this available cash, probably because a return to scarcity is expected next week on account of the approaching end of the month and the fact that installments on several important loans are due in a few days.

The stock market was about as dull as it could be. The operations of the brokers seemed to be confined to exchanges of expectations and rumors of big things coming when the war in the Far East ends. British Government stocks and other gilt-edged securities were quite steady, the condition of the money market being decidedly favorable to them. Consols vibrated a little, but closed a trifle above last week's prices. Several other Government issues took slight upward turns.

Foreign Government securities showed little change, the gains and losses as a rule being fractional. War stocks seemed to be in suspense, waiting for the fall of Port Arthur, when, according to the Stock Exchange, propositions are likely to be made for a settlement between Russia and Japan.

Home rails made a poor showing, the traffic returns for the week being distinctly discouraging. The falling off in the receipts was probably due to the coolness of the weather, which has not been conducive to heavy travel to Summer resorts.

Americans rails have been strong all the week at advanced figures. There is not a stock listed in the quotation tables that does not show a gain this week.

Mines have been very dull, but values on the average are a little higher.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver, steady, at 26⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 37.92; Lisbon 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and business was restricted.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.00

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The money market is easy and rates are still unchanged. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans collateral, 2½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, par discount; clearings, $20,432,204; balances, $1,680,312; Sub-Treasury debit, $116,411. For the week: Clearings, $109,908,878; balances, $9,590,412. The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables		4.85¾
Sterling	4.88½	4.85⅝
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	40⅛	40¼

The stock market to-day was dull and narrow. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Atchison	80⅞	79⅞	80
5	Boston Elevated	150½	150¼	150½
—	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
9	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
2	C. B. & Q.	142½	142½	142½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	122½	122½	122½
1	Fitchburg pf.	137	137	137
96	Mass. Elec.	15	14¾	15
438	Mass. Elec. pf	61	59¾	60
42	N. Y. N. H. & H.	191	191	191
2	Old Colony	203	203	203
5	Pere Marquette	74	74	74
425	Union Pacific	98¼	97⅝	97¾

TELEPHONES.

142	American	137½	137½	137½
6	New England	123¾	123¼	123¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	American Smelting	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
965	American Sugar	120⅜	119½	120
121	American Sugar pf	131½	131½	131½
10	American Woolen	31½	31½	31½
214	American Woolen pf	75	75½	75⅝
80	Dominion Iron & Steel	9¼	9	9¼
1	Edison	263	263	263
430	Mass. Gas	43¼	40¾	42⅜
18	Mass. Gas pf	84	83¾	84
10	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
100	Reece Buttonhole	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
50	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
7	United Fruit	106	106	106
100	United States Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
530	United States Steel pf	58½	58¼	58¼

MINING.

645	Allouez	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
1,340	Amalgamated	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛
130	American Zinc	12	12½	12½
15	Arcadian	75c.	75c.	75c.
120	Atlantic	12½	12	12
40	Bingham	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
50	Centennial	24	24	24
495	Copper Range	53⅞	53¼	53½
5	Daly-West	13	13	13
10	Elm River	2	2	2
100	Isle Royale	14	14	14
125	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Mohawk	42	42	42
700	Montana C. & C.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
27	Parrot	24⅝	24	24
50	Quincy	83	83	83
300	Santa Fe	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
700	Shannon	3 15-16	3⅝	3 15-16
10	Tamarack	95	95	95
735	Trinity	7¾	7¼	7⅜
200	United States Coal & Oil	10¾	10¼	10¼
5	United States	21⅞	21	21
30	Utah	39½	39¼	39¼
20	Winona	8¾	8½	8½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—This market was absolutely without feature, all stocks being neglected except Reading common and United States Steel preferred. Prices generally were easier, though not exactly weak. Total sales, 8,202 shares; $13,000 bonds. Summary:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amalgamated Copper	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
147	Cambric Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Con. Lake Superior	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
30	Con. Traction, N. J.	70	70	70
100	Electric Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Lehigh Valley	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
10	N. Y. Co. & W.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
50	Northern Central	54½	54½	54½
91	Pennsylvania R. R.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
348	Philadelphia Co.	39⅝	39½	39½
238	Philadelphia Electric	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
13	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
5,255	Reading	27⅝	27⅝	27 7-16
100	Rock Island	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
828	United Gas Imp.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
20	Union Traction	34¼	34¼	34¼
40	United States Steel	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1,300	United States Steel pf	58⅝	58	58⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $185,528,481; balances, $7,904,710; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $675,621.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8545; demand, $4.8815; cables, $4.8870.

Commercial bills were $4.84⅝@$4.86. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅜ and 5.17⅞@5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜, less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20c premium.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Aug. 20, 1904.

Imp Japanese Govt		Mex Cen 1st inc	
Kubn, Loeb & Co temp crfs, full paid for 6 p c strl loan		10,000	14⅞
3,000	93¼	4,000	14⅜
32,000	93⅛	10,000	14¾
Adams Exp 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	103⅛	500	100½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		Mo, Kans & Tex St L div 4s	
3,500	103½	1,000	85
1,000	103⅝	Nassau Electric R 4s	
500	103⅝	2,000	87¾
2,000	103¾	1,000	87⅝
adjustment 4s		3,000	86⅞
10,000	94⅝	N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s	
stamped		1,000	100⅝
6,000	93	N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
500	93	5,000	94
10,000	93	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		1,000	103⅞
5,000	100⅝	Norfolk & W con 4s	
B & O pr lien 5½s		2,000	102
1,000	94⅛	8,000	101⅝
500	94⅞	Norfolk & West, Po, C & C 4s	
gold 4s		1,000	94⅞
5,000	103½	Northn Pac 4s	
500	103	1,000	104⅞
B R T gold 5s		Oreg S L partic 4s	
1,000	106	3,000	95⅜
ref conv 4s		7,000	95½
5,000	81⅛	Penn conv 3½s	
4,000	81	1,000	98⅛
1,000	80⅞	Reading gen 4s	
1,000	80⅝	9,000	90¾
6,000	81⅛	10,000	100
1,000	80¾	Rio Grande Westn coll trust 4s	
5,000	81	5,000	89
Cent of Georgia 2d inc 5s		St L, I Mt & So unify & ref 4s	
10,000	45	3,000	90⅞
3d inc 5s		St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
1,000	31	2,000	84¼
30,000	31¼	5,000	84
Chee & O gen 4½s		5,000	84½
1,000	106½	10,000	84¼
C R, I & P R R 4s		4,000	84⅜
30,000	73	10,000	84½
19,000	73⅛	1,000	84¼
1,000	73	St L Southwn 2d inc 4s	
6,000	73⅛	1,000	78¾
15,000	73	San An & A P 4s	
5,000 3	73	5,000	85⅞
68,000	73	Southn Pac 4½s	
5,000	73¼	20,000	101⅝
5,000	73¼	Southn Pac 4s	
Chic, R I & P R col trust 5s		20,000	103⅜
10,000	84½	31,000	103⅝
17,000	84⅝	21,000	103⅝
Col F & I gen 5s		U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	
3,000	100	1,000	81½
Consol Tob 4s		U S Steel Corp sktg funding 5s	
20,000	65⅞	30,000	75⅝
75,000	65⅝	102,000	75¼
19,000	65⅝	20,000	75⅜
5,000	65⅝	10,000	75⅛
2,000	65⅞	25,000	75⅛
47,000	65⅝	5,000	75⅛
Dist Sec Cor 5s		55,000	75⅜
5,000	64½	14,000	75⅝
East Tenn V & G divisional 5s		5,000	75⅝
2,000	115	75,000	75
Erie 1st gen 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	88½	3,000	117½
8,000	86	Wabash 2d 5s	
Erie, Pennsylvania coll trust 4s		10,000	107⅝
1,000	92	Wabash deh B	
G & A 1st inc 5s		1,000	61
5,000	105¼	1,000	60¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s		7,000	60½
3,000	84½	2,000	60⅝
Kings Co Elv 4s		6,000	60¼
7,000	90⅞	5,000	60½
L E & W 1st 5s		6,000	60
5,000	119⅝	Wis Cent gen 4s	
L S & M S deb 4s		12,000	89½
8,000	101⅛		
5,000	101⅛		
2,000	101¾		
Louisv & Nasby coll trust 4s			
5,000	98¾		
unified 4s			
2,000	101½		
Total sales			$1,236,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	K. I. C. pf.	54	60
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Laci. G. pf.	75	100
3s, r., 1918	105	105¾	L. E. & W.	28½	29½
3s, c., 1918	105¾	106¾	L. E. & W. pf.	85	95
4s, r., 1907	106¾	107¼	Lake Shore	246	275
4s, c., 1907	106¾	107¼	Long Island	52	56
4s, r., 1925	131¼	132¼	Men. Beach	10	13
4s, c., 1925	131¼	132¼	Man. Elev.	153¾	154¼
D. C. 3-65s	118½	...	Nat. Coal pf.	110	115
Philippine 4s	110	...	M. W. S. El.		
Adams Exp	225	230	Chi	18	20½
Ala. & Sus.	225	...	M. W. S. El. pf.	52½	54½
Alle. & W.	146	...	Mich. Cent.	...	140
Allie-Chal. pf	11	12	M. & St. L. pf.	86½	95
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	...	76½	Mon. R. Eg.	180	185
Am. C. & F.	18½	19	Nat. Bis. pf.	107⅝	108½
Am. Coal	200	225	Nat. Enam.	14¾	15¼
Am. D. Tel.	22	24	Nat. En. pf.	73	82
Am. Exp.	195	205	Nat. Lead pf.	93	98
Am. G. T.	5	6	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	38
A. H. & L. pf.	19¼	21	N. Cent. C.	42	46
Am. Ice Co. pf.	27¼	27¾	N. Y. Air B.	129	130
Am. Lin. Co.	10½	11⅝	N. Y. & N. H.	189½	190¼
A. L. Co. pf.	26½	30	N. Y. C. & St. L.	23½	30½
Am. Loc. pf.	88	90	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
Am. M. Co.	8¼	9	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Am. Snuff Co.	127	135	N. Y. D. Co.	42	50
Am. S. Fds.	5¼	8	N. Y. L. & W.	130	135
Am. S. Fds. pf.	32	33	N. Y. W. pf.	90	91
Am. T. & C. Cable	89	92	North Am.	87½	89
Am. T. & T.	137⅝	139	North. Cent.	167	170
Am. Tob. pf.	135	138	Ont. Mining.	3¼	4⅜
Am. W. Co.	11¾	12	Ont. Silver	98	105
Am. Woolen	75¼	75½	P. C. 2d pf.	72½	75
Anac. C. M.	75	78½	Pac. Mail	27½	28
Ann Arbor	26	28	Peo. & East.	18	21
Ann Arbor pf.	56	59	Pere Marq.	75	80
At. Coast L.	218	221	Pere Marq. pf.	65	67
B. & O. pf.	91½	93½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	180	...
B. A. L. pf.	105	...	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	...
B. Un. Gas	213	220	Pressed S. C.	33	33½
Bruns. City	5½	7	Pullman Co.	217	220
B., G. & N. pf.	127	131	Quicksilver	¾	1¼
B. R. & P. pf.	130	...	Quicksilv. pf.	3¼	4
Buf. & S. pf.	89	90	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	85	90
Burrough Co.	49	49¼	R. S. Spring.	13⅜	19½
Canada So.	65½	65⅝	Read. 1st pf.	73	77
C. & S. A. Tel.	102½	105	Read. 1st pf.	85	85½
C. & A.	102½	83	Read. 2d pf.	70	73½
C. B. & Q.	180	...	Rens. & Sar.	203	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	123	140	Rep. I. & S. pf.	74	77½
C. G. W. pf	50½	56⅜	R. I. & S. pf.	41½	42
C. Gt. W. deb	81	86	R. W. & O.	131	135
C. In. & L. pf.	70	85	R. G. M. Co.	18	19
C. & N.	181	183	Rutland pf.	30	45
C. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140	St. Joseph & Island	14	16
C. St. P., M. pf.	175	...	St. J. & G. I.	45	51
Chi. T. & T. pf.	13½	15	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	24	25
Chi. Un. T.	4½	5¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	25
C. C. C. & St. L.	74	75	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	75
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	107	110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32	...
C. & W. W.	82	...	St. L. & S. W. pf.	32	35
Clev. & P.	178	...	St. L. & S. I. ctfs.	161	185
Col. F. & I. pf.	50	...	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	86	87
Com. Cable	180	...	St. L. pf. ctfs.	120	127
Consol. Coal	65	...	S.-S. S. & I.	37	38½
Corn P. Co.	12½	13	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	83½	87
C. P. Co. pf.	67	69⅞	Sand. R. & T.	⅛	...
Del. L. & W.	270	272½	T. P. L. Tr.	29	32
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	30	Third Av.	124	126
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Det. South.	2	2½	T. R. & L.	19½	22
Det. Match.	133	135	U. St. L. & C.	...	...
Dis. Secur.	22⅛	23	W.	25⅝	26
Ev. & T. H.	57	59	T. C. R. T.	98	98½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	Un. Pac. pf.	94	94½
Gen. Ch.	48	55	Un. Dutch	52⅝	54
G. C. Co. pf.	93½	97	U. S. C. I. P. & Foundry.	3¼	3¼
Gen. Elec.	163	165	U. S. Exp.	107	115
G. & S. T.	116	...	U. S. R. & M. Imp.	47	49
G. Nor. pf.	170	195	U. S. Rubber pf.	75	75½
Hock. Val.	72	74	U. S. Rubber Homestake	52	55
Hock. V. pf.	82½	83	Va.-I. C. & C. pf.	17	19½
Homestake	52	55	Westinghouse assenting	150	160
Ill. C.	135	138	Westinghouse 1st pf.	120	130
Int. Pow.	35	38	W. & L. E.	14½	16
Int. St. P.	32	35	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	40	42
Int. S. P. pf.	75½	78	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	25
Iowa C. pf.	86½	90			
Jol. Ctr.	178	...			
Kan. & M.	27½	29			
K. C. F. S. & Mem. pf.	73	74½			
K. C. Sout.	22¼	23¼			
Kec. & D. M.	12½	14			
K. & D.M. pf.	47	52			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in unlisted securities was very limited except in such specialties as Manhattan Transit and Montreal and Boston Consolidated, both of which held firm. In the list generally a reactionary tendency developed, which caused substantial net losses in the more important issues. Interborough declined to 145⅜ and closed with a net loss of 2½ points. Mackay Companies stocks and Northern Securities were traded in at nearly a point decline.

***

UNITED STATES STEEL preferred dividend sold at $1.60, at which price the dividends on 500 shares were bought by Norman De Mauriac from Max Borg.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,025	American Can pf	*43	42¼	42⅝
5,000	Bay State Gas	5-32	1/16	5-32
400	Camden Land	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Electric Vehicle pf	15½	15	15¼
200	Greene Con. Copper	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
300	Greene Con. Gold	10½	10⅜	10⅜
950	Inter. Rapid Transit	147½	145¾	146
5	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18⅜	15⅛	18½
50	Mackay Companies	26	26	26
205	Mackay Companies pf	*70⅜	70¼	70¼
3,700	Manhattan Transit	3 3-16	3	3
4,300	M. & Boston Con. ctfs.	1½	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Northern Securities	101⅝	101¼	101¼
2,300	Phoenix Mining	16	14	16
400	Seaboard Air Line	11¼	11	11
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	21	20	20½
100	Wash. Ry. & Electric	†15½	†15½	†15½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	74¼	74¼	74¼
1,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	W & P. 1st 4s, w. i.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛

*Less than 100 shares. †Sold on Friday, Aug. 19. ‡Sell flat.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 20, 1904.

Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
410	American Can	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5,645	Am. Can pf	45¾	41¾	42⅝	+ ⅞
100	Am. Nickel	1	1	1	+ ⅛
500	Am. Writing Pap.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— 1/32
11,800	Bay State Gas	5-32	1/16	5-32	+ 1/32
700	British Col. Cop.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
100	Buffalo Gas	4	4	4	+ ⅛
400	Camden Land	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
200	Con. Refrigerating	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
35	Copper Range	54½	54½	54½	+ 1
900	Electric Vehicle	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
1,100	Elec. Vehicle pf.	15¼	14	15¼	+ 1¼
2,485	Greene Con. Cop.	14½	14½	14⅝	....
3,150	Greene Con. Gold	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	....
100	Havana Tob. pf.	35	35	35	— 1
28,350	Interb. Rap. Tr.	150	136¾	146	+11
400	Inter. Mer. Mar.	5	5	5	....
130	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	19

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)....	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)..	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)....	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)..	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Buff. & Susquehanna pf. (quar.)....	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 13
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)..	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)...	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Chestnut Hill.....	1½	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway common.....	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual).....	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (guar.).....	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Del. & Hudson (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Erie Railroad 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 18	Sept. 8
Illinois Central (semi-annual).....	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
North Pennsylvania (quarter).....	2	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Père Marquette pf.....	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 22	Aug. 26
Phil., Ger. & Norristown (quar.).....	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	Aug. 22
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.....	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Southern Railway pf.....	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter).....	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Columbus Railway com.....	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Philadelphia Co. pf.....	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Philadelphia Electric.....	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Scranton Railway pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)....	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) R. & L. Co. pf.	$3	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allegheny Heating (quarter).....	4	Aug. 24	Aug. 20	Aug. 25
Allegheny Heating (extra).....	1	Aug. 24	Aug. 20	Aug. 25
Amalgamated Copper (quarter).....	¼	Aug. 20	July 28	Aug. 15
American Bank Note (quarter).....	$1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
American Cereal (quarter).....	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)....	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
American Graphophone com.....	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Am. Tel. & Cable Co. (quarter).....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)..	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)..	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Brooklyn Union Gas.....	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 31
Butte Elec. & Power com.....	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Butterick Co. (quarter).....	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.).....	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Diamond Match Co.....	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 27	Sept. 13
General Chemical pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 3
Homestake Mining.....	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20	.....
Kings Co. El., L. & Power (quar.)....	2	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Merrimac Chem. Co. (semi-annual)..	3½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 11
Lord & Taylor pf. (semi-annual).....	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
National Biscuit com. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Sept. 1
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Lead pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.....	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.....	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North American.....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
North American.....	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Parrot Silver & Copper Co.....	50c	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (quarter).....	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 26
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.).....	1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Aug. 24	.....	.....
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter).....	1½	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Quincy Mining.....	$2.50	Aug. 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)..	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 19
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Envelope.....	$2.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.....	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 7	Aug. 30
United States Rubber pf.....	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Welsbach Co.....	$2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 24

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 20, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,586,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$21,085,000	$4,008,000	$1,820,000	$21,590,000	$1,076,000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,977,000	14,875,000	2,132,000	34,510,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National...	13,320,100	9,833,700	1,387,500	22,748,800	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National...	21,420,000	3,800,000	1,504,000	22,096,000	77,500
1,500,000	3,893,300	Bank of America.....	25,130,700	5,744,800	2,402,900	29,080,400	.....
1,000,000	284,500	Phenix National.....	3,287,000	661,000	277,000	3,955,000	49,000
25,000,000	16,885,200	National City.....	177,638,000	62,377,900	8,473,100	200,001,200	6,046,000
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National.....	24,743,800	5,508,900	1,868,100	24,577,100	.....
600,000	362,000	Merch. Exch. National.	5,578,500	1,104,700	595,900	6,247,600	132,400
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National.....	8,783,600	1,101,900	533,200	8,857,300	981,200
300,000	120,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,025,500	599,900	44,200	2,334,000	45,000
700,000	358,800	Mechanics & Traders'..	4,631,000	503,000	460,000	4,730,000	.....
500,000	530,800	Greenwich.....	2,317,500	732,200	450,000	2,518,800	.....
5,000,000	4,073,600	Am. Exch. National....	28,293,000	4,052,000	2,008,000	22,532,000	3,782,000
25,000,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	174,958,100	26,894,000	15,191,700	168,378,200	11,260,000
3,000,000	4,513,600	Mercantile National ...	23,849,800	4,894,600	1,354,700	22,129,700	2,176,700
422,700	618,600	Pacific.....	3,029,200	456,100	481,700	3,664,600	.....
450,000	1,005,100	Chatham National	6,151,700	831,900	885,000	6,332,800	49,000
200,000	430,500	People's.....	2,174,900	188,400	614,800	2,701,400	.....
2,000,000	2,106,800	National Bank of N. A.	17,093,200	2,673,300	2,098,800	16,915,000	808,900
3,000,000	6,705,800	Hanover National	53,294,800	13,121,600	3,708,500	65,590,600	50,000
1,000,000	1,085,800	Irving National	6,938,000	1,175,900	526,400	6,639,000	188,500
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat..	16,341,000	2,775,400	2,388,600	19,981,900	1,564,700
500,000	313,100	Nassau.....	2,671,000	257,300	250,500	2,908,200	.....
1,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat..	6,776,400	1,315,000	650,000	6,983,000	37,500
100,000	360,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather...	6,822,100	2,001,800	357,000	8,417,300	99,100
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	28,921,000	4,741,000	4,115,000	35,200,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,683,300	1,161,200	1,064,100	7,433,900	.....
1,500,000	6,794,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat...	24,733,000	4,415,000	1,334,000	22,488,000	46,400
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	71,710,000	21,118,300	5,568,300	87,731,500	2,870,700
250,000	133,300	East River National....	1,119,300	132,100	191,700	1,214,100	47,500
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	21,465,000	4,624,800	2,923,300	25,440,600	50,000
1,200,000	1,402,500	Second National	9,087,000	1,118,000	1,128,000	9,377,000	272,000
10,000,000	13,745,900	First National	100,022,700	36,307,900	1,916,400	112,928,000	2,977,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange..	7,546,700	1,339,200	461,300	6,890,600	623,300
250,000	767,700	Bowery	2,970,000	373,000	311,000	3,300,000	.....
500,000	657,000	N. Y. County	4,457,400	922,900	451,600	5,405,500	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	3,627,000	692,300	228,300	3,474,700	.....
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	45,346,500	11,830,600	2,028,800	54,089,800	50,000
100,000	1,378,000	Fifth Avenue	8,756,900	2,471,000	259,600	9,755,600	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,673,900	195,000	600,000	3,181,200	.....
200,000	874,800	Germania.....	2,830,000	432,200	637,000	3,083,800	.....
300,000	1,346,200	Lincoln National	11,640,500	1,406,000	1,531,700	12,222,400	288,900
1,000,000	1,287,400	Garfield National	7,179,100	1,837,200	249,100	7,359,600	49,700
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,480,300	483,400	159,800	2,525,700	243,500
1,000,000	1,429,000	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,869,300	1,471,700	430,300	9,147,800	.....
200,000	548,600	West Side	3,064,000	649,000	318,000	3,753,000	.....
500,000	1,423,100	Seaboard National	13,385,000	2,439,000	1,717,000	15,685,000	122,000
300,000	593,900	First National, B'klyn.	4,124,000	728,000	789,000	4,665,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,935,900	Liberty National	11,788,900	3,069,600	249,000	11,162,100	974,400
1,000,000	455,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange.	5,910,900	1,000,200	338,300	5,823,100	.....
500,000	549,400	Amerikan National....	5,837,400	1,166,400	399,300	6,631,800	100,000
350,000	539,400	Astor National	4,618,000	923,000	160,000	4,503,000	350,000
$3,650,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,931,400	Total, State banks.					
$15,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1099 174 400	279 179 700	81 826 000	1 209 570 500	37 614 900

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 20 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$635,700.00	$26,900.00	$32,300	$41,100.00	$97,300.00	$757,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,099,000.00	59,300.00	201,800	340,300.00	646,200.00	2,986,300.00
Columbia	300,000	4,348,000.00	227,000.00	115,000	336,000.00	3,500.00	4,435,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,729,000.00	327,000.00	60,500	426,800.00	275,000.00	2,517,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	778,575.00	11,805.00	46,497	58,496.00	.....	753,860.00
Fourteenth Street..	1,000,000	1,665,600.00	70,200.00	150,900	277,000	84,200.00	1,934,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	2,041,542.00	10,835.00	171,704	111,606.00	65,427.00	2,230,801.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,052,800.00	172,300.00	94,600	106,500.00	183,300.00	3,394,600.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,065,600.00	8,100.00	75,900	106,400.00	6,300.00	1,895,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,327,700.00	141,900.00	53,300	271,800.00	55,300.00	2,541,200.00
Mutual	200,000	2,541,323.00	25,980.00	234,953	108,558.00	5,434.00	2,554,076.00
Nineteenth Ward..	200,000	1,753,903.00	37,756.00	151,545	444,198.00	121,406.00	2,208,035.00
Plaza	100,000	2,976,500.00	102,000.00	92,000	665,000.00	.....	3,510,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,177,187.55	8,880.25	98,310	88,801.08	234,290.12	1,418,016.34
State	100,000	7,440,000.00	482,000.00	241,000	117,000.00	865,000.00	8,635,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,652,000.00	33,000.00	206,000	116,000.00	.....	2,040,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,747,300.00	62,700.00	138,400	159,700.00	208,600.00	1,818,700.00
United National ..	1,000,000	1,991,200.00	219,400.00	95,700	80,500.00	.....	1,153,470.00
Wash. Heights.....	100,000	607,600.12	22,661.72	13,300	139,390.00	.....	537,947.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,890,500.00	42,900.00	252,500	241,300.00	227,000.00	2,363,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,564,800.00	22,200.00	100,700	94,500.00	32,400.00	1,618,400.00
Broadway	150,000	2,129,508.00	13,499.00	177,669	413,456.00	.....	2,380,877.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,581,000.00	100,700.00	54,900	381,700.00	22,200.00	1,870,400.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,174,700.00	391,800.00	72,000	312,200.00	.....	4,007,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,007,700.00	189,300.00	506,000	1,152,700.00	70,000.00	8,800,000.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,133,497.00	8,993.00	51,356	183,899.00	.....	1,282,723.00
Nassau	300,000	5,495,000.00	200,000.00	362,000	1,000,000.00	26,000.00	5,832,000.00
National City	300,000	3,316,000.00	139,000.00	401,000	478,000.00	254,000.00	4,032,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,073,945.41	15,581.79	84,517	48,225.08	296,878.39	1,296,375.37
People's	100,000	1,271,000.00	98,600.00	127,500	254,100.00	114,500.00	1,744,200.00
Seventeenth Ward.	100,000	659,098.00	11,949.00	49,170	84,140.00	40,813.00	674,172.00
Sprague National..	200,000	1,061,900.00	108,900.00	20,000	184,900.00	30,000.00	1,187,000.00
Union	200,000	1,066,600.00	40,600.00	81,300	82,800.00	590,000.00	1,549,500.00
Wallabout	100,000	780,500.00	52,000.00	28,500	50,300.00	157,800.00	803,800.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I...	100,000	746,858.00	59,182.00	10,000	187,664.00	.....	793,146.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,789,000.00	172,300.00	294,500	1,747,000.00	1,548,000.00	6,166,000.00
Hudson County....	250,000	2,193,340.00	69,010.00	63,809	363,441.00	109,230.00	1,994,776.00
Second National...	250,000	1,178,400.00	65,000.00	14,600	242,500.00	14,100.00	1,112,100.00
Third National....	200,000	1,406,219.01	50,447.00	78,068	729,271.49	4,890.93	2,009,704.48
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,193,100.00	153,300.00	26,300	173,900.00	318,800.00	2,293,500.00
Second National...	125,000	1,204,300.00	33,940.00	50,143	44,700.00	67,700.00	1,230,980.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,693,321.00	22,163.00	97,867	106,922.00	278,664.00	2,078,328.00

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 20....	3,477,423
Same week last year.....	4,113,257
To date this year.....	70,750,903
Corresponding date last year....	109,639,311

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week.....	$17,316,500
Same date last year.....	$9,725,300
To date this year.....	$411,349,200
Corresponding date last year...	$443,309,750

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Aug. 22,'03.	Aug. 20,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,126,592	2,626,712	*500,120
Industrials	1,986,665	850,711	1,135,954
Banks	100	.....	*100

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Aug. 22,'03.	Aug. 20,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$7,864,500	$12,811,000	*$4,946,500
Industrials	1,944,500	4,037,000	*2,092,500
Government	15,300	468,500	*453,200
State	1,000	.....	1,000

*Increase.

OLIVE TREES IN SPAIN.

Large Increase in Acreage and Crop in Last Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—R. M. Bartleman, Consul to Cadiz, Spain, writes:

"According to official statistics, 3,294,646 acres were devoted to the cultivation of olive trees in Spain in 1903, against an average of 2,867,005 acres for the last ten years. In ten years there has been an increase of 518,919 acres in the land used for the production of olive trees. These 3,294,646 acres were divided among 33 provinces. In the following provinces the olive tree appears not to be cultivated, though undoubtedly it might be grown in some of them: Burgos, Canary Islands, Corunna, Guipuzcoa, Leon, Lugo, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Pontevedra, Santander, Segovia, Soria, Valladolid, Viscaya, and Zamora.

"The 1903 crop has been fairly good. In one of the 33 provinces it has been classified as excellent, in 6 as good, in 13 as middling, in 12 as bad, and in 1 (Badajoz) as very bad.

COTTON POSSIBILITIES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Movement to Make England Independent of America.

WHERE TO GET 1,000,000 BALES

Spinners Must Answer This Before They Can Do Without Us—Blow at Market Speculation on This Side.

(Published by Arrangement with The London Times.)

SECOND ARTICLE.

LONDON, ——. ——The attainment of alternative supplies of cotton on such a scale as would render our manufacturers independent of the United States—in case of need—is so big a proposition that in the early days of the movement which now has its headquarters at Manchester the idea may well have been regarded by many persons as altogether impracticable. Even to-day one finds in Lancashire a good deal of uncertainty as to the exact nature of the aims to be kept in view. It may, therefore, serve a useful purpose if, before discussing details, I point out the real nature of the problem to be solved, in the hope of showing at the outset that a certain degree of practical relief, as distinct from a permanent remedy, should be more easy of attainment than individuals who have been discouraged by the vastness of the scheme as a whole have hitherto supposed.

Broadly etated the position in Lancashire comes to this—that if the spinners there had been able to obtain a furthcr 1,000,000 bales of cotton from sources outside the United States to make up for the actual shortage in the supplies from that country there would have been no need for them to resort to short time even for defensive purposes, and the heavy losses sustained would have been avoided. It might still have been desirable to aim at securing eventually a full independent supply by the time when (say) America, with her rapidly increasing population, would require her total production (more or less) for home consumption; but, from the Lancashire point of view, the possibility of getting another million bales from various parts of the British Empire would have "saved the situation."

SPECULATION IN AMERICA.

Assuming, on the other hand, that, instead of a million, only half a million more bales of British cotton were now available, in addition to the supplies from all eources now coming on the market, this would still mean that a certain shortage would be felt, but it should, also, check unscrupulous speculation in the United States to the detriment of the Lancashire manufacturers. Certain it is that the financiers to whom the American speculators applied for financial backing would hesitate to support them when there was the possibility of X, an unknown quantity of British cotton, gathered in from a great variety of sources throughout his Majesty's dominions, coming on the Liverpool market and upsetting their calculations. In fact, so far as checking the said unscrupulous speculation is concerned, it is argued in Lancashire that this desideratum should be attainable with much less than half a million bales of British cotton from new sources of supply. It is considered probable that even the first 50,000 bales of such cotton (repreeenting, at 6d. per pound, a value of £800,000) would have so great a moral effect—by reason of the element of uncertainty it would introduce into the situation—that the tactics of promoters of cotton "corners" would be hampered and a certain benefit thus conferred on Lancashire, although there might still be a legitimate enhancement of prices owing to the shortage of supplies.

Here, therefore, we get the three successive stages which should be kept in view by the leaders and supporters of the present movement—(1) checking the American speculator; (2) providing against actual shortage, and (3) organizing an alternative supply to take the place of the American product should this eventually fail us altogether. Looked at from the threefold point of view here presented, the problem seems to attain a more practical form than is likely to be the case at first sight, and I hope to show later on that, although Proposition 3 will require a prolonged period and a very great and widespread effort for its attainment, there is good reason to believe that not only Proposition 1 but also Proposition 2 might well be realised in the course of the next few years, if only the same rate of progress which has been made since October last be continued.

COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

The progress here alluded to is due mainly to the efforts of the British Cotton-Growing Association—a body which had its actual origin in a discussion that arose at the annual dinner of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce in January, 1901, as to the need for securing increased supplies of cotton for Lancashire spinners. Following on that dinner a meeting was held, and a committee was appointed to make inquiries as to the possibilities of cotton growing within the empire, though at that time there was no idea of doing anything more than making inquiries. On Nov. 18, 1901, this committee reported, in effect, that cotton suitable for the Lancashire trade could be grown in various parts of the British Empire.

Other local Chambers of Commerce were then approached, and a larger and more influential committee was appointed at a meeting held at the Mancheeter Chamber on Feb. 18, 1902. Eventually the Britieh Cotton Growing Aseociation was brought into existence. At a further meeting in Manchester, on May 7, 1902, the association resolved, among other things, to collect information and dispatch expert expeditions; and it was empowered to acquire lande for experimental crope, to distribute eeed, &c., among natives, employing experts to advise them when necessary; to establish stations for the purchase of cotton or by-products, and so on. To start with, the guarantee fund was fixed at £50,000, and generous amounte have been subscribed to it by the operatives' aseociations, as well as by the employers' combinations and individual firms. The association is now appiying for a charter of incorporation, with capital fixed at £500,000 in one-pound shares, those persons or organizations from whom or from which donations have been already received being allotted shares in proportion to the amounts standing against their names.

Communications received by the association from almost every part of the world show the intensity of the interest which the movement is attracting, and throughout the British Empire, eepecially, a spirit of earnest inquiry would seem to have been awakened by the prospect of supplying the requirements of our cotton manufacturers. It is evident, in fact, that while on the one hand Lancashire is anxiously on the lookout for new supplies, many of our colonies, dependencies, or protectorates are equally keen on opening up what should be for them a remunerative business. Two main issues are thus involved: (1) The safeguarding of Lancashire, and (2) the advancement of our possessions abroad; but in each inetance the answer given, or the action taken, is based on economic, rather than on sentimental, considerations. Lancashire consumers will rejoice if it be found that they can really depend more and more on the empire for their cotton supplies, and they will be well pleased if the welfare of the empire itself is advanced thereby; but it must be confessed that on this particular question Lancashire to-day is thinking commercially rather than thinking imperially.

In coming down to matters of detail as to the possibilities offered by the empire in the way of cotton growing, it is found that the subject falls into two branches—namely (1) "What are the prospects of obtaining increased quantities from existing sources of supply?" and (2) "What are the prospects of obtaining adequate quantities, of sufficiently good quality, from new sources of supply?" Under this former of these queries the position of India claims first consideration.

Cotton has, of course, for many centuries been the staple article of clothing in India and elsewhere in the East, and it was mainly to the indigenous growths of India that we ourselves looked in the early days of British cotton manufacture. But in course of time Indian cotton lost in reputation, owing either to imperfections in methode of picking, cleaning, and packing or to extensive adulteration; and our manufacturers were led to look more and more to the United States for their supplies. They were encouraged in this by the additional fact that the machinery which began to be rapidly developed was suited to the long-etapled American rather than to the short-etapled Indian varieties. So the market for the latter fell off still more rapidly in Great Britain, though there was an increased use made of them in the East, and also on the Continent of Europe, where the difficulties in reepect to machinery do not arise to the same extent as in England.

Improvemsnt was hoped for from the introduction into India of American seed, and many attempts have been made in this direction, large sums of money being spent on them from time to time. The services of experienced planters from the Southern States of America were also obtained to carry on operations in various parts of India. But the result of almost countless experiments was to show that qualities of American cotton rapidly degenerate in India, and loee their special merits when grown from Indian-produced seed; even the Dharwar exotic—which has shown fairly good results, and is superior to many of the indigenous growths—being described as a "sadly degenerated stock" when compared with the New Orleans product. At the time of the cotton famine there was a greater resort in Lancashire to Indian cottons, known under the general name of "Surat"; but the difficulty of working them with the Lancashire machinery was such that only the stress of circumstances reconciled the operatives to their use. One of the many etories handed down from those times is, indeed, that when, at a prayer meeting, one operative fervently exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, give us more cotton!" another reepondedd, "Yes, Lord; but please not Surat;" while, when the first wagon load of American cotton arrived, after the war, the people who had been using Surat burst out into the hymn of thanksgiving: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow!"

Of late yeare the aim in India has been to improve, as far as possible, the indigenous growths of cotton rather than to make fnrther attempts to acclimatize exotic varieties, and it is etill thought to-day that much might be done in the former direction, provided that steps could be taken to better the primitive methods of cultivation followed by the Indian ryot, and, also, to insure the exercise of sufficient care in the selection of eeed, the tendency being to mix all varieties together in the ginning process, without any attempt to select the best seed for planting purposes. These two aspirations, it is thought, might be attained through the agency of model farms, conducted as object leseons for native growers, and action is being taken in this direction.

An improvement of the Indian product is thus regarded in various quarters as quite feasible, while the important fact remains that, even if the improvement were not sufficient to lead to a larger consumption of Indian cotton in Lancashire itself, any greater prodnction in India would benefit Lancashire indirelty, because it would increase the quantities obtainable in Continental countries, (where mills exist possessing machinery epecially adapted to the treatment of short-etapled cotton,) thus relieving the international market and leaving so much more cotton of the next best grade free for other users.

CONDITIONS IN EGYPT.

The eituation in regard to Egypt can be summed up in very few words. Her crops of cotton have been of invaluable service to the Lancashire spinners, especially during the trouble of the last few years, and the Egyptian Government and the Khedivial Agricultural Society may be trusted to do all that is possible for the further development of the cotton-growing industry, without any need arising for the kindly spur of the Lancashire organization. But in Egypt proper (as distinct from the Soudan, which calls for separate treatment) we seem to have attained almost to the limits of possible production, for Lord Cromer has stated, in a recent dispatch, that "improved agricultural methods, carefully selected seed, and the more general use of artificial manure might increase the yield on the poorer lands, but "no great increase of the area planted with cotton in Eygpt" can be expected. Tho actual increase in acreage available for the cultivation of cotton owing to the new Nile dam is, in fact, estimated at not much over 15 per cent.

Thus the prospects of obtaining increased quantities from existing sources of supply are not in themselves sufficiently encouraging, and it remains to be seen what the prospects are in regard to possible supplies from the new sources within the empire are more or less available and promieing.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.15¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38¾@.39¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.50
Cotton, middling	10.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	24.75
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	13.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	.18@.18¾

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Flour, Winter patents, $5.00@$5.20; straights, $4.80@$4.90; Spring patents, $5.00@$5.60; straights, $4.30@$4.50; bakers, $3.10@$3.80. No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.12; No. 3, $1.00@$1.05; No. 2 red, $1.10@$1.12½; No. 2 corn, 54¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; No. 2 oats, 32@32½c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 34¼@35½c; No. 2 rye, 76c; good feeding barley, 42c; fair to choice malting, 50@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21½; prime timothy seed, $2.70@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.80@$11.85; lard, per 100 lb,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

FURRIERS LOOK FOR BIG SEASON'S TRADE

Salesmen Back from First Trip Bring Good Orders.

CHANGES IN THE DEMAND

Moleskin to Disappear This Year and Give Place to Other Furs—Prices Lower Than Last Season.

It seems pretty early to think of furs in August, but the salesmen for the manufacturing and wholesale furriers have just completed their initial trip of the season, and they report that there are a good many people in the country who are thinking of furs, even in the dog days. They report a healthy demand, and the orders that they have brought back are better in volume than those booked after the initial trip last year, and last year started out very well, although there came a slump later which made it a little poorer than the average year for the furriers.

The long, hard Winter which prevailed all over the country last year is one of the causes to which the increased orders for furs are attributed. Those who had furs wore them out, and many of those who were without came to the conclusion that they are a necessity in this climate. They will buy furs this year. The retailers are providing for this demand, and the trade expects that there will be liberal reorders as soon as the buying season begins.

Another reason for the increased demand is that many of the popular furs are much cheaper this year than last, so that the purchase of a fur garment is not so much of a strain to a person of moderate means. As a consequence of the decline in prices there has been some change in the character of the demand for skins, and some of the more popular skins which have been almost prohibitive in price are returning to favor.

Among the best sellers for the next season, according to Fred Hall of Hall & Arbes, will be squirrel, which has declined in price about 40 per cent. The high prices last year kept it from being much of a seller, and the producers were left with large stocks on hand. In addition to this, heavy Russian stocks came forward and broke the market. Persian lamb, Mr. Hall says, is also off about 10 or 15 per cent. and is selling well. Ermine and chinchilla are in good demand, although ermine remains at the same price as last year and chinchilla is up about 10 per cent. Mink, he declares, is in fairly good demand, and promises to be one of the most popular furs of the season, as it is both handsome and durable.

The most popular of all furs for next season promises to be astrakhan, the sales of which have just doubled over those at this time last year. Black marten, or skunk, is also in good demand, and there is a big demand from the cheaper trade for imitation seal, which is made from French rabbit skins. From the farmers of the Northwest there is a strong demand for wool seal coats and all the staple furs used in that region, where a fur coat is not a luxury, but a necessity.

One of the features of this season's business is the absolute disappearance of the demand for moleskin, which was the reigning fad last year. Many of the importers and manufacturers have been left with heavy stocks, which they laid in in the belief that the fashion was going to last. So far Mr. Hall declares the trade in fur coats for women has been a little backward, owing to the uncertainty as to the turn fashion will take in decreeing the length of coat to be worn.

All agree that there will be a very brisk demand for long coats of the automobile and box varieties, and fair quantities of these garments have been sold in 36 and 40 inch lengths. Many of the manufacturers and the buyers, the wish probably being father to the thought, believe that the long coat will drive the short one altogether from the market this season, but the majority of the big retail and jobbing buyers are afraid to buy on their hopes and are waiting until they can more accurately judge the trend of fashion.

So far the Russo-Japanese war has not had the expected effect on the fur market. It was expected that the withdrawal of the Russian peasants from trapping would materially reduce the available supply of furs, Russia being the greatest fur-producing country in the world. So far, however, there has been no apparent diminution, but this is explained by the fact that the furs coming forward now were caught before the start of the war. Its effect will be noticed first at the October fur sale in London.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR COTTONS.

Home Market Dull, but Export Trade Is Very Good.

Converters and jobbers showed little interest in the cotton goods market last week. The former have experienced eo emall a demand for finished goods that they are not disposed to go ahead with their machinery until improvement develops, and the latter have not as yet had sufficient call from the retailers of the country to make it necessary for them to do more than purchase a few cases at a time to fill up stocks that have been drawn upon. Moreover, there is no disposition to place orders for forward deliveries on the basis of 9-cent cotton, while the manufacturers are likewise thoroughly confirmed in their belief that current prices are sufficiently low, eo long as they are paying 10¼ cents for the staple. The argument of buyers that goods should be lower on the ground that new cotton will be cheap is met by the manufacturers' claim that, no matter how cheap new cotton may become, it cannot be obtained by domestic mills at a price that will permit of lower quotations on goods to be made before November.

During last week there have been many buyers in the city from the West and South, largely on account of the cheap rate excursions to the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Boston, the buyers stopping over in this city and placing their orders. Their purchases, however, have been marked by the same reluctance to pay the asking prices that has characterized ths operations of all other buyers who have been in the market during the season, and while there has been a steady trade, the individual purchases have not been large, and each one has carried with it more or less see-sawing over the price. So far as spot goods are concerned the market has been pretty well denuded, and for what is left the sellers demand top prices.

Among the buyers from the South there are many men well posted on the cotton crop, and there are few things that they like to talk abont more. In discussing the prospective crop a New Orleans merchant advanced the following argument:

"I confidently look for cotton below 8 cents, but I suppose that it will not do to talk 7-cent cotton in the New York markets. For the saks of argument, however, I am going to make some calculations on tbat basis. In the first place, I believe that we are going to have the largest cotton crop ths world bas ever seen, but there are a great many who declare that it will do no good, as we cannot pick it. That contention always causes me to smile, because any resident of a cotton State knows that there has never been any cotton left on the field for want of persons to pick it, although I admit that we have never had as large a crop as the one growing. The planter will bave a certain amount of cotton for which be expects to receive actual cash, to reimburse him for his expense and labor in planting, and to save himself from incurring a lose he must gather the crop. Now, let us do some figuring. For the purpose of making an accurate estimate let us take a bale of cotton that weighs 500 pounds, which at 7 cents would bring him $35, and the seed would be worth about $7, which makee the total $42. To offset this would be the cost of bagging, ties and ginning, which will cost him $1.50, aside from ths actual cost of picking, the ordinary price for which is from 30 to 40 cents for 100 pounds of seed cotton, and as it requires ahout 1,500 pounds of this to give one bale of lint, we will assume that the planter will pay $1 a hundred to save a part of his crop, which would mean an expense of $15 a bale. Adding these items ws get a total of $16.50, or a saving of $25.50 per bale, as compared with a dead loss hy abandonment. But even if $1.50 a hundred pounds were paid for picking, the planter would still have a balance of $18 a bale. An average cotton picker can gather from 150 to 200 pounds per day, hence at $1 a bundred he would earn from $1.50 to $2 per day, while at $1.50 a hundred pounds his daily wages would be from $2.25 to $3. Now, if the Southern cotton planter is confronted with a scarcity of native labor, it seems to me plenty of unskilled labor can be obtained from outside when remuneration from $1.50 to $3 per day is offered in the cotton field. It is on just that eort of bypothesis tbat we Southern merchants base our calculations on a big crop of cotton, and if any ons has any argument to place against it I am prepared to listen to it."

Brokers estimate that the amount of cotton goods in drills and sheetings of all grades taken by the Chinese during last week will approximate 45,000 bales, which is the largest volnme taken in one week in more than two years. Since the buying commenced in early July it is estimated that fully 150,000 bales have been bought for the Chinese account alone. Prices at which these goods have been moved bave not been made public, but it is generally believed tbat the foreigners bave obtained eubstantial concessions in many cases. It is extremely gratifying to onr manufacturers that they have been able to find an outlet for their products in tbe absence of a home demand, and many of the large corporations have completely sold np their mills to Jan. 1. An agent for a Southern cotton mill yesterday attempted to get his mill to accept an order for nearly 1,500 bales of sheetings at a trifle below the price which the manufacturers bad placed on their goods, but it proved of no avail, as the manufacturers could not deliver the goods before the last of January, and in the meantime they believed the market would strengthen their position. Business with China at present is quiet, but there is no knowing how eoon she may again enter the market for formidable quantities. Pan-American trade has been fully up to the average. Indeed, some of the South American republics have been more interested in American cottons than for some time. Santo Domingo has been an exceptionally largs trader during last week, while Chile, Brazil, Colombia, and Cuba havs bought large quantities of American prints, fancy calicoes, ginghams, and other lightweight cottons. Many of these orders call for deliveries before the 1st of October. South Americans had anticipated a decline in prices, but now the goods are needed, and her merchants are unable to wait any longer.

Local jobbere have noted something of a decline in demand during the week, although there has been a fair floor trade in evidence. One of the chief featuree of the week was the peremptory sale of about $25,000 worth of dry goods left over from the liquidation sale of Sweetser, Pemhrook & Co. The sale took place at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, in White Street, and was fairly well attended by local merchants. Prices obtained compared favorably with those at the original sale in May last. A large number of buyers were called together by the sale of a manufacturer's stock of flake venetians by the H. B. Claflin Company on Wednesday. The goods went off rapidly at 22½ cents a yard: There is a very good outlook for jobbers during the next few weeks, as retailers are about ready for their Fall supplies.

FINE HOP CROP.

Big Yield in All Sections of This Country and in Germany.

While the local hop market has not yet shown any signs of activity as far as sales are concerned, buyers are watching the situation very carefully and waiting until the harvest has progressed further before attempting to contract for 1904 supplies.

With the exception of England, the crop this year promises to be a good one. Cable advices from London state that the crop in England has been injured by drought and vermin, and the general tendency has been to reduce estimates of the yield, which is now placed at 380,000 hundredweight against 420,000 hundredweight last year. This has had a bullish effect on holders in the United States, who have during the last week advanced their prices for both New York State and Pacific Coast hops about 1 cent a pound. The German and Continental crops have also been somewhat damaged by the drought, but the total crop, it is estimated, will exceed last year, the outturn being placed at 725,000 hundredweight against 650,000 hundredweight in 1903-4.

The hop harvest has already begun in certain sections of California, and, while growers in Yolo County have received 25 cents a pound for their first pickings, it is predicted that 27 to 30 cents will be paid before long. The outlook in California for a good crop is excellent, hoth as to quality and quantity, estimates placing the yield at 60,000 bales, compared with 56,000 bales last year.

Favorable conditions are also reported in Oregon, where it is expected 100,000 bales will be harvested, as against 90,000 bales last year, and ths yield in the State of Waehington will probably be 35,000 bales, or about the same as the output a year ago. In New York State the outlook for a fine crop continues moet encouraging, and if nothing unforeseen occurs the yield will be large and the quality good. The present estimate is for 60,000 bales, against 45,000 last year. The harvesting usually begins the last part of August, but this year it will probably begin a little earlier.

TO MANUFACTURE RAMIE HERE.

Mill to Start in Brooklyn on Jan. 1 Next —Plans of Company.

A new industry will be started in this country on Jan. 1 next, when the plant of ths Ringbeim-Schlichter Ramie Manufacturing Company begins operations. The company has just been incorporated in this Stats with a capital of $250,000, and will be conducted ae a branch of the company of the same nams which has beadquarters in Sweden. Ths plant will manufacture hosiery and underwear, and later yarn for sale to otber manufacturers, from ramie fibre.

Tbe uee of ramie fibre for these purposes is comparatively new, having only passed the experimental stage a few yeare ago. Tbe Swedish company has been the pioneer in its development, and for some time bas maintained offices and salesrooms at 473-475 Broome Street. It has built up a very profitable trade in the imported goode, but ths tariff is so high that it has been decided tbat it will be more economical to manufacture them here. At first the yarns used in knitting will be imported, and it is expected that an excellent export trade can be built up in ths goods made here from imported yarns, a drawback being allowed of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on euch material. The company expects in time to take care of its trade with South America, Cuba, and Canada from the Brooklyn factory.

G. W. Schlichter, the President of the company, is the inventor of a process for the decoloration of the fibre by machinery, and he has also conduoted extensive experiments in the growing of the plant in this country. He has succeeded in obtaining four crope a year in California, and declares that there ie no reason wby America should not produce all the ramie needed for home consumption.

Beet Leaves for Cigars.

From Salt Lake comes a story of an agent of a Philadelphia syndicats of capitalists who has been investigating ths beet supply of Utah and Idaho, with a view to the utilization of the leaves of the beet as a substitute for tobacco in the cheaper gradee of cigars and stogies. The intention of the promoters is, it is said, to use a small quantity of genuine tobacco in each cigar, but to make the hulk of it of beet leaves which have been "doctored" in a nicotine eolution.

Big Automobile Imports.

According to figures juet compiled hy Appraiser Whitehead, the importe of automobiles have almost doubled during tbe first six months of this year ae compared with the corresponding period of 1903. During the six months ended July 1 there were imported 254 automobiles, valued at about $900,000. In the corresponding period of 1903 there were only 153 autos, valued at $450,000, imported. Most of the machines imported came from France, and practically all the rest from Germany.

BIG SHORTAGE OF SALMON THIS YEAR

Pack Little More Than Half the Normal Quantity.

PRICES UP FORTY PER CENT.

Japan a Heavy Purchaser, and Has Taken Half the Available Pacific Coast Supply—Little Stock In Sight.

Japan is again buying pink salmon from Pacific Coast holders. Recent purchases aggregated 30,000 cases, about half the available supply left on the coast. The price is eald to have heen 75 cents, free on board coast. Only one other important lot is held on the coast and that contains not mors than 25,000 cases. It is said that speculators hold this and are asking 80 cents a dozen for it. Well-informed salmon men here think tbey will get it.

Opening prices were made last week on the lower grades of fish. The Alaska Packers' Association named $1.10 on king-fish taile and $1.25 for flats. Thsee figures are the same as laet year. Pink fish was quoted at 70 cents, which is 40 per cent. higher than lst year. According to one broker this action of the association will not be looked upon with any particular degree of friendliness hy the jobber. In 1902, after jobbers had bought freely at 70 cents, the price was dropped suddenly to 50 cents, wbich caused the jobbers to lose heavily. Now that the association has cleared ont its holdings of old fish, it comes out with a seventy-cent figure. Practically ths same thing happened on red Alaska. The aseociation sold at $1.30 and some jobbers hought freely at that figure, but outsiders sold at $1.15 to $1.25, and conservative jobbers were able to buy at that price.

According to ths statements of several apparently well-informed men the stock of pink in this market will not exceed 40,000 cases, making a total of 65,000 cases known, both here and on the coast. There may be 10,000 cases scattered elsewhere, but probably 80,000 cases will cover everything in the country. Opening prices on Columbia River chume were 65 cents for pounds and 55 cents for half pounds. Columbia River silver sides, tails, 90 cents; flats, $1, and halves, 75 cents. There has been no improvement in tbe situation. It is the most acute known in years, and there is now no hope of a change for ths better. The season on the Columbia River, which closed by legal limitation Aug. 16, was extended two weeks. The run hegan late, and as packers were still able to take fish it is hoped that they will be able to fill their shortage of 25,000 cases within the next two weeks.

A prominent salmon house has positively refused to accept another order for futures. A member of the firm said:

"We equipped ourselves to pack 165,000 cases. Wo actually took 76,000. Anothsr company equipped for 40,000 and got 5,000, and still another expected 80,000 and made only 27,000. In Southeastern Alaska twenty canneries were closed this year which operated in 1902. It will be impossible for those now at work to pack more than 750,000 cases, as compared with 1,000,000 cases last year. The pack of the Fraser River up to a ehort time ago was 30,000 cases, as compared with about 1,000,000 cases in 1901, and 475,000 cases last year. Englieh consumers will get almost nothing this year, and Australia will be unable to procure its usual eupply. Skeena River fisb can be substituted in soms instances, but ths grade is inferior, and most consumers will not have it."

Here are the latest figures of the principal packing centres in British Columbia: Fraser River, 30,000 cases; Skeena River, 50,000; Rivers Inlst, 90,000; Naas River, 15,000; Lowe Inlet, 5,000; Bella Coola, 4,000; Namu, 4,000; Kinsquit, 4,000; Smith'e Inlet, 8,000; Alert Bay, 1,500; Albernl, 2,500; Clayaqust 2,500; total, 216,500, or about half the quantity packed last year up to the same date.

The Alaska Packers' Association gives out the following figures of the Bristol Bay pack this year: Alaska Packers' Association, 521,000 cases; North Alaska Salmon Company, 76,000; Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, 48,000; Alaska Fisherman'e Packing Company, 33,000; Alaska-Portland Packers' Association, 29,000; Columbia River Packers' Association, 28,000; Alaska Salmon Company, 28,000; Nakneck Packing Company, 22,000; Union Packing Company, 11,000; Bristol Packing Company, 5,000; Red Salmon Canning Company, 5,000; total, 806,000, compared with 1,187,000 last year.

USELESS CHEESE QUOTATIONS.

Trade Complains of Methods of Mercantile Exchange Committee.

During the last week or two a vigorous agitation has sprung up in the cheese trade and in the wholesale grocery market for a reform in tbe method of making official pricee for cbeese by the Cheese Committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange. These pricee are announced every day, and are supposed to represent the New York market prices. It is charged that instead of doing so they are either above or below the market, just as it suits tbs interests of the big cheese commission houses, which are nearly all represented on the committee. At present it is alleged that the official prices are from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent below the rate at which cheeee can be obtained in the open market.

The reason for this, it is alleged, is that at this season the big dealers are all receiving cheese from ths country producers, on contracts providing that it be settled for at three-eighths of a cent less than the ruling New York prices. It is to the interest, then, of the receivers to have these prices quoted as low as possible. Last Spring the complaint was that the prices quoted were much too high, and the reason alleged for this is that the large receivers were all carrying big etocks of cheese then, which they wanted to get rid of, and they argued that by quoting prices high and then making concessions to the retail buyers they would induce the retailers to believe that they were getting bargains.

The effect of all thie on the general trade is bad. Retailers, seeking ths quoted prices, refuse to pay ths real market price without grumbling, and they believe that they are not being treated fairly hy the wholesalers. Salesmen report that their customers complain that excessive prices are being charged. Then, too, small wholesals dealsrs who buy at the auction sales of cheese up the State complain that they have instructed their agents to hid up to within a fraction of a cent of the New York qnotations, and then have failed to get the supplies they needed, because the qnoted prices were much below ths market.

There has been talk for a week of calling a special meeting of the Exchange to discuss the need of a reform in the method of making the quotations, hut so far no action has been taken.

NOT A SUGAR BOUNTY.

Treasury Officials Fear Europe May Treat Drawbacks as Such.

Treasury Department officials are interested in an inquiry recently received from the permanent Sugar Commission organized at Brussels in 1902 regarding the drawbacke allowed by the United States on refined sugars manufactured from imported raw materiale. The commieeion is to meet in Brussels on Oct. 10 to draw up regulations for the control of sweetmeats, and the Treasury officials fear that an attempt will be made to discriminate against the American products on the ground that the drawback is equivalent to a bounty. This view will be resisted by the United States.

It is feared also that this view may be taksn by some of the nations on whose bounty-fed products a countervailing duty is impoeed by the United States. It is pointed out that a drawback has never been treated as a bounty by this country, except in the case of Russian sngars, on which the drawback paid is greater than the original tax, and in this case it is only the difference between the original tax and the drawback that is treated as a bounty.

The exports of manufactured sugars from the United States are small, but they are constantly growing. In the fiscal year ended June 30 they amounted to 15,304,500 pounds, valued at $528,616. In 1903 they amounted to 10,421,055 pounde, valued at $358,537, and in 1902 to 7,213,050 pounds, valued at $292,715. No matter how small the trade is, a vigorous effort will be made to protect it from undue discrimination hy foreign Governments.

JAPS CAPTURE BRAID TRADE.

Now Furnish All the Material for American Straw Hats.

An inetance of the adaptability of the Japaneee is furnished hy the development of the Mackinaw straw braid trade, which is now eutirely monopolized by them, although five or six years ago it was altogether in the hands of Americans. This etraw ie the raw material out of which the better grades of men's straw hats are made.

Formerly the braid was produced from wheat and rye straw by the farmers along ths Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. The straw braid was all marketed in Detroit and brought from 2 to 3 cents a yard there. Something like $500,000 worth of etraw braid was purchased annually in Detroit by the hat manufacturers. Now thie trade has practically disappeared.

About six years ago some of the manufacturers conceived the idea that the braid could be made cheaper in Japan than in America and sent samples over there. The result was that in less than a year the Japs were turning out a very fair quality of braid, made from barley straw, which could be landed in this country, duty paid, for from one-quarter to one-half a cent a yard. About the only difference between the Japanese and the American product is that the Japanese braid is so soft that the manufacturers have to use more glue in their hats than they did when they used American braids.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Henry D. Cooper of Jamee F. White & Co. is in Europe huying for the Fall season.

***

The report of the H. B. Claflin Company's Manchester branch for the six months ended June 30 shows a profit of $310,750 on its capital stock of $9,000,000.

***

M. W. Houck of M. W. Houck & Co., wholesale grocers, left last week on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast, dnring which hs will visit all ths towns of any importance in California.

***

Frederick Booss & Brother, manufacturing furriers, will remove in a few weeks from 474 Broadway to 290 Fifth Avenne.

***

L. P. Hollander & Co., importers of fancy dress goods, silk cloaks, &c., have moved from 290 Fifth Avenue to 220 Fifth Avenue.

***

N. I. Schwartz, head of the firm of A. Schwartz & Sons of New Orleans, arrived in the New York market last week and is making his headquarters at the firm's local office at 56 Worth Street.

***

Some Western pickle manufacturers are reported to have named opening prices on the 1904 pack at $5 for mediums, with $1.50 increase for smallsr sizes; $8 for gherkins and $6.50 for smalls, thirty-gallon packages, or $4.50 for gherkens, $3 for mediums and $3.25 for smalls, half-harrels.

***

New crop Tarragona almonds are offered from Spain at 12½ cents for October shipment, cost laid down.

***

M. F. Topken of Topken & Co., glove importers, returned from Europe last week.

***

Cables recently received confirm previous reports of a shortage in the Denia onion crop. This bulk of the crop will come forward to strong hands and high prices are expected.

***

Export prices on California canned goods have been withdrawn by most packing firms. This applies to gallon fruits, cherries, excepting pie grades, and White Heath peaches.

***

Opening prices on imported Sultana raisins were made during last week, ranging from 8½ cents for two crowns up to 10½ cents for five crowns. Dealers do not expect liberal sales in view of the low prices of California goods this year.

***

Sweet potato canning has begun in Baltimore, and stock for immediate shipment is offered at 90 cents a dozen for etandard No. 3s.

***

A single car of new-crop California nonpareil almonds was sold for shipment from the coast at 15 cents. Nothing further is offered at that price, moet eellers asking 17 csnts to 17½ cents.

***

L. L. Hill, one of the best-known operators in Florida oranges, eays that the estimate of 3,000,000 boxes this year is absurd. He says it will not go over 2,500,000 boxes, and 2,250,000 will probably be nearer right.

***

The municipality of Woodstock, Cape Colony, is preparing to expend $1,300,000 for an extensive sewerage system and other improvsments. The manufacturers here expect that a large portion of the orders for the necessary piping will be placed in the United States.

***

William G. Van Ness has been elected a Director of the Allerton-Clarke Company of 97 Chambers Street, and has also been elected Secretary of the company. Mr. Van Ness has been connected with this firm for fifteen years.

***

The Gould Witch Hazel Company has moved from 165 Pearl Street to 83-85 Pearl Street.

***

Alfred C. Mintram of James H. Taft & Co. has rsturned from an extensive trip through Colorado, California, and other Western States.

***

The stock of raw sugar in the United Kingdom is 93,000 tons, as against 92,000 tons a week ago, and 117,000 tons last year.

***

The receipts of raw sugar at the four Atlantic ports for the week amounted to 34,000 tons, or 13,000 tons more than the previous week, and meltings by refiners were 44,000 tons, as against 42,000 tons ths week before. The total etock for the week showe a decrease of 10,000 tons, and is 142,000 tone less than it was the corresponding time a year ago.

***

During the last week refiners advanced the price of glucose 10 points, to 1.71 cents, for 42 degrees, car lots, at New York. Many buyers had been holding back, expecting lower prices, and when the advance came they all rushed in to renew their depleted stocks, but they were obliged to pay the higher values to obtain enpplies. Cornetarch has aleo been advanced 10 points for both pearl and powdered in bags and barrels.

***

William F. King of the Merchants' Association is absent from New York on his annual vacation. He will not return until the middle of September.

***

John G. Elliott of James Elliott & Co., linen importers, sailed for Europe laet week. He will be gone about six weeks.

***

F. Schmidt of F. Schmidt & Co., glove importers, returned from Europe last week, but will not resume active business for eome time.

***

Thompson & O'Neil, manufacturers' agents in cloaks and suits, have established themselves at 349 Broadway.

***

Neuburger & Co., importers of laces, embroideries, &c., will move in a few days from the quarters which they have occupied for esveral years, at 466 and 468 Broome Street, to 539 and 541 Broadway.

***

A. A. Smith & Sons of 348 Broadway have been appointed selling agents for the Wilkesbarre Knitting Mills Company, manufacturer of men's and womeh's hosiery.

***

New crop round Naples filberts for September-October shipment are quoted at 8½ to 9¾ cents laid down. Crop prospects are reported poor.

***

Frank M. Atkins of 31 Union Square West has been appointed resident buyer for the Kaufman Straus Company of Louisville.

***

R. S. Bartel of the Powers Mercantile Company of Minneapolis, who was in town buying goods last week, declares that the outlook for a big Fall trade in the Northwest is excellent.

***

M. J. Warner, commission merchant of 377 Broadway, handling the prodnct of the Ramony Mills Company, has admitted R. E. Godfrey to partnership. The style of the firm will be the Warner-Godfrey Company, Incorporated.

***

C. Valentine, who for several years has been a general salesman with James H. Dunham & Co., has resigned his position to become Vice President of R. B. Maclea & Co., importers and manufacturers' agents.

***

The price of flaxseed has declined without bringing about a corresponding reduction in the price of linseed oil. The holders of oil claim that it now is being sold upon a very low basis, and that it cannot be sold profitably helow the existing quotations. The refusal to reduce prices has caused a slackening in the demand.

***

H. L. Gwalter of H. L. Gwalter & Co., raw silk importers of 16 Mercer Street, sailed for Europe last Wednesday.

***

The L. A. Lockwood Company of 54 Leonard Street has been appointed sole selling agent in the United States for the Granger hook and eye.

***

B. B. & R. Knight announced last week that they had reduced the price of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 bleached muslin to 7¼ cents, and of the 7-8 goods to 6¼ cents net sixty days. The new prices took effect last Thursday. These prices are only for stock on hand, and on Aug. 25 the prices will be advanced ¼ cent and maintained until Dec. 1.

***

Taylor, Wendell & Co. last week reduced the price of Lonsdale bleached muslin to ⅞ cents net for the 4-4 goods and on Aug. 25 they will advance the price to 7½ cents net and hold it there until Dec. 1.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH CHINA STEADILY GROWS

Ideas of Chinese Vice Consul on Export Trade Methods.

ADVICE TO EXPORTERS

Lock Wing Says They Should Employ Chinese Clerks and Agents to Conduct Their Oriental Business.

Lock Wing, tbe Chinese Vice Consul in this city, is of the opinion that if tbe American mercantils houses seeking markets for their products in his country were to each employ ons or more Chiness clerks to conduct their correspondence with consignees in China, the result would hs a marked increase in the export trads. Mr. Lock said to a TIMES reporter concerning this departure:

"Recently I have been called upon by certain American houses to give my ideae upon the subject, and in each inetance I have recommsnded to them that they engage Chinese clerical assistance to facilitate their commercial operations in China. No European houses attempt to do business there except through a compretore, and it is quite impossible for them to succeed in any lins of trade without a native resident agent who is thoroughly familiar with not only the language as spoken in his province or district, hut as well with the local customs, tastes, and peculiarities of the people. I cannot too strongly impress upon the American trader the importance of this etep, and no difficulty is to be encountered in obtaining Chinese who are fully competent to undertaks the details of the correepondence, circularizing, &c., essential to a profitable traffic."

Petroleum and lubricating oils, cotton prints, novelties, and notione, and, in fact, all American merchandise which can be shipped in an aggregats of many small quantities of different kinds, are finding eteadily increasing sale in China, according to Mr. Lock, who says that the packing and marking instructione of the consignee in the East are carefully observed by American shippers, a fact which gives to tbe latter an advantage in the Chiness trade.

"Raw silk in very good quantities, some manufactured silk, goatskins, straw braids, wool, nutgall, and Foo-Chow and Formosa teas constitute China's principal exports to this country," continued Mr. Lock, "while teakwood is rapidly coming to tbe front in the American market; but there eeems to be an impression existing here that this product, so highly and handsomely finisbed, with its inlaid pearl and hand carving, is ornamental only. As a matter of fact, chairs, small tables, flower stands, and eimilar useful articles of furniture are constructed from teakwood, which is heavy, firm, exceedingly durable, and, certainly, from the standpoint of the aesthetic and the commercially useful, will bear comparison with that style of furniture commonly known as 'mission.'

"Ths importation of Chinese groceries for the consumption of Chinamen resident here is constantly on the increase, and of these the Lychee nut seems destined to become the most popular. Not long ago I was asked by an importer of this city to name for him a Chiness eource of supply for human hair, of which hs wished to purchase a quantity worth $300,000. Thie, he said, he could readily dispose of to wig manufacturers. Tbe inquiry was a new one, and I wrote homs for the information, but have thus far received no reply."

Asked ae to the possibilities of the increased growth of cotton in China Mr. Lock said:

"Ws grow a cotton near Shanghai and in Canton, but in quantities insufficient for export. It is milled locally into a sort of muslin. Ths stems of our cotton, howevsr, are short, and the labor of picking is arduous in consequence. America ie the only conntry where the long-stemmed cotton is to bs had, and it is here that we look to obtain our eupply, and always will, for the trade from this country has been eteadily improving for years past."

SPICE MARKET FIRMER.

Supplies Short and Prices Increasing in All Lines.

During the last week there have been indications of reviving interest in the spice market for invoice lines, and a good Fall trade is anticipated. Both brokers and dealers report that the interior trade is sending in for samples, and the distributing buelness is reaching fair proportions.

Owing to indications of very large yields from the fruit crops it ie expected that there will be a very heavy conenmptive demand from the canning trade of the country during September for cassia, pimento, and cloves.

There is a very firm undertone to the pepper situation, and spot holders have shown less inclination to eell. Cable advices from Batavia during the last week quoted higher prices for Lampong pepper for August-October ehipment. All grades of pepper from the East Indies are higher, and the receipt of cable advices from the East showing only small ehipments of black pepper to the United States and the Continent during the first half of August have lent a etronger tone to the market.

The exports of black pepper and nutmegs from Singapore and Penang during the first half of August were as follows:

	To United States.	To Great Britain.	To Continent.
Black pepper, tons..	30	..	300
Nutmegs, tons	19	..	..

The total exports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

	To United States.	To Great Britain.	To Continent.
Black pepper, tons...1,990		2,020	3,270
Nutmegs, tons	113	..	..

Ginger has also shown more activity recently, and prices bere have been firmly maintained, with sales of African on the spot at 5 cents, and now held at 5¼ to 5½ cents. Cable advices have been received from Liverpool stating that the African ginger crop is over and that no further receipts are expected at that port.

MEDICINAL PLANTS SHORTAGE

Golden Seal Up in Price Nearly 100 Per Cent.—Other Drugs High.

The price of golden seal root has been advanced nearly 100 per cent. thus far this year, and the trend of the market is still upward. The average price during January was 75 cents a pound, and it is now held at $1.35, with many members of the trade looking for an advance to $1.50 in the near future. The advance has been due to a scarcity of eupplies, occasioned by the fact that the gathering of the root hae been lighter and the consumption heavier.

This is one of many indigenous drugs the shortage of which has occasioned the manufacturers of chemicals and wholesale drug dealers much inconvenience during the laet year. Western senega root is another of these drugs which has been steadily advancing because of the scarcity of supplies, and thsre are numerous others of lesser importance which cannot be obtained with any degree of certainty, and which are rapidly enhancing in value by reason of their scarcity. Sassafras and wild cherry bark are also to be classed among the drugs which are not being secured in as liberal quantities as the trade desires. One of the reasons for tuis shortage is that the labor which has been formerly obtainaole ie finding more lucrative employment in the fields and in the various industrial establishments. The Department of Agriculture is making an effort to remedy the shortage by inducing the systematic cultivation of these drugs, but the trade reports that the results from the cultivated product have not thus far proved as satisfactory as from the plants of natural growth.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Black Varnish Classified as Coal Tar Preparation—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest of Hans Astheimer of Nsw York against the classification as varnish at 35 per cent. of merchandise invoiced as "black varnish." It was claimed that it ie a mixture of light coal tar oils and pitch, and is used in coating metal roofs to protect them from rust. An official analysis sbowed that it contained neither lac nor varnish, and Mr. McClelland decided that it was dutiable as a coal tar preparation at 20 per cent.

In a decision by Mr. McClelland the board overruled a protest by J. McNiven of Niagara Falls, without affirming the classification of the Collector, because the wrong claim was made. The merchandise was forty-four barrels of greass consigned to McNiven as agent for George F. Taylor & Co. of Newark, N. J. It was assessed at 25 per cent. as animal grease oil, and the importers claimed free duty for it, as grease suitable only for leather dressing. Mr. McClelland decided that as it was also suitable for other purposes it was properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, hut as that claim was not mads the original classification must stand.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Loeb & Co. and others, J. & H. Rosenberg, the P. Belowitz Company, the Pike Manufacturing Company, H. & T. Hornsy, and the estate of C. B. Rouss, New York; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Marshall Field & Co., Wakems & McLaughlin and others, (two,) Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., the William Tonk & Brothere Company, and Lyon Brothers, Chicago; Moees Norris, Baltimore; Taylor, Young & Co. and Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Portland, Oregon, and Ti Hang Lang & Co., Woi On & Co., Tis Sang Tong & Co., Fook Kee & Co., the Bow Tsee Tong Company, the Chy Kes Company, the Chai Sang Tong Company, Quong Chew Yuen & Co., Mai Tai & Co., the Quan Sbing Lung Company, and Sung Lung & Co., San Francisco.

Protests sustained were by Lewy Brothers, P. Berlowitz, R. J. Godwin's Sons, and A. De Rondo & Co., New York; Sherwood & Sherwood and others, James De Fremery & Co., and George W. McNear, San Francisco; the J. V. Clement Company, Toledo; E. M. Ward, Port Townsend, Washington, the William Tonk & Brothers Company, Chicago, and Wilfred Schade & Co., Newport News. Protests partially sustained were by R. F. Downing & Co., H. W. A. Page and others, B. Altman & Co., and the Mollman Chemical Company, New York, and Mosee Norris, Baltimore.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Trade auction sales announced for this week are as follows:

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87-89 Leonard Street—Wednesday, wool dress goods and suitings, black and colored silks, plain and fancy cotton goods, &c.

BURDETT & DENNIS, 29 Burling Slip—Monday on Pier 34, Atlantic Dock, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, 82 casks Terra Alba, Swan brand, dsmaged on voyage.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64-66 White Street—Tuesday, important, special, and peremptory sale of all-silk ribbons, for account of the Charles Horn Silk Company, Titusville, Penn., of their latest and most desirable productions: Pattern 910, best quality satin and taffeta ribbons; Pattern 924, superior quality all-silk, satin, and liberty ribbons; Pattern 944, finest taffeta ribbon; Pattern 830, finest millinery ribbon. From Nos. 5 to 500. Privilege of purchasing in five-carton lots. 500 cartons all-silk fancy ribbons. 550 cartons satin back velvet ribbons.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 429 Broadway—Tuesday, peremptory sale of ladies' high-grade muslin underwear; also ladies' silk waists, Nottingham lace curtains, dress goods, silks, woolene, bosiery, underwear, tailor-made garments, sweaters, blouses, toques, pearl buttons, veils, veilings, clothing, fur and wool hats, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Thursday, weekly sale of carpets, rugs, mattings, and linoleums. Friday, by order of the Gans Salvage Company, at their salesrooms, 143 to 147 Franklin Street, New York, salvage of woolens and clothing, comprising $15,000 worth of overcoatings, suitings, and vestings, in imported cheviots, worsteds, beavers, meltons, kerseys, &c., men's, youths', and boys' suits, overcoats, and ulsters, boys' knee pants, and a quantity of linings, trimmings, &c. Goods on exhibition day before sale.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene Street—Tuesday, 200 pieces Wanskuck worsteds, "seconds," 5,000 yards Wanskuck short ends; for account of other manufacturers and agents, 600 pieces heavy worsted suitings, pantings, serges, mixtures, thibets, cassimeres, coverts, kerseys, meltons, overcoatings, &c.; 250 pieces Panama dress goods; and bloadcloths; also Italians, serges, linings, and velvets.

Glassware Case Decided.

Sub-Board No. 2 of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday announced its decision sustaining the advance of 40 per cent. on invoice values by Gen. T. S. Sharretts on French glassware imported by Fondeville & Van Iderstine. It is alleged that this advance will give control of the market to the domestic manufacturers.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t.,

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1904.

AUG

1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 20, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. Highb.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 20, 3,477,423.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 20, '04.
23	7	15	Feb. 13.	6	Mar. 22.	11	12	— ½	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**											
87½	33	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39¾	July 1.	47	50		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	$16,150,000	Feb. 1 '04.	1¾	Q	50	50	50	50	...	200
75⅝	33⅝	55⅝	Aug. 19.	43¼	Feb. 8.	54½	54¾	+ ¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 31, '04.	½	Q	54⅝	55⅝	53¾	54½	47	178,383
25¾	12	14¾	Jan. 18.	13	Mar. 16.	...	...	...	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600				15	15	15	15	...	10
41⅝	17¼	21⅝	Jan. 27.	14⅝	July 1.	18½	19	...	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½		19¼	19¼	18¾	19	32¾	1,920
93	60½	79	July 15.	67	Jan. 6.	78	80	— ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	84¾	400
46¾	25¼	34⅝	Aug. 8.	24½	June 14.	32½	33	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32¾	30	1,330
98	82	92	Aug. 17.	88¾	June 6.	91½	94	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	...	100
41½	24	26½	July 18.	22	Aug. 17.	22	24	— 1½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '04.	1	SA	22	22	22	22	...	300
20⅝	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5	Aug. 3.	5	6	...	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	5¼	5¼	5	5	8	200
11⅛	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅜	Jan. 5.	4	4⅜	...	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				4	4	4	4	4½	100
11⅛	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	6¾	Mar. 24.	6¾	7¼	...	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7	7	6⅝	7	6½	700
42¾	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24¾	Mar. 24.	27¼	27½	+ ⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,925,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1½	..	27½	27¾	27	27⅝	26	860
10¾	5	12	Jan. 22.	7	June 2.	10½	11⅜	...	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				11	11	11	11	9½	130
48½	23¼	30	Mar. 21.	22¼	June 1.	26½	30	...	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	29	29	29	29	...	40
31⅝	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	15¾	Jan. 6.	21	21¾	— 1⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				22½	22⅝	21	21	18½	6,360
95¾	67½	90	Aug. 19.	75¾	Jan. 6.	88	90	+ ¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	85	675
5¼	2½	4¾	Jan. 22.	2½	June 16.	3¼	4	+ 1	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				3¾	4	3¾	4	...	400
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	18½	20	+ 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	17¾	18½	17½	18½	15½	2,600
52⅞	30¾	65	Aug. 19.	46	Feb. 25.	63¼	63⅝	+ 3⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	60,000,000	July 26, '04.	1½	Q	60⅞	63	59¾	63⅜	44⅞	78,622
99½	80¼	107⅜	Aug. 17.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	106½	107	+ 1⅞	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	104⅝	107⅜	103½	106⅝	90½	9,645
138	90	130	Aug. 19.	110	Jan. 21.	127	135	+ 9½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '04.	2½	Q	129	130	129	130	...	200
98¾	80	93½	Aug. 12.	80	Jan. 6.	93	93¼	+ ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	93	93	93	93	85½	235
20	4½	7	July 18.	3¼	June 30.	5½	8	+ ⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000				6	6	5⅞	6	10	800
89½	38	45	Jan. 22.	26	July 7.	32	33	...	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	35	35	35	35	...	100
134⅜	107¼	134⅜	Aug. 10.	122¼	Mar. 7.	129½	129⅝	— 4¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	134	134	129½	129¾	114⅜	141,490
123	116	131½	Aug. 11.	123	Jan. 4.	...	...	...	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	131½	131½	131¼	131½	118¾	450
169	117¼	130⅜	Aug. 10.	121	Feb. 16.	127⅝	130	— ⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,540,600	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	138⅜	139	138	130	...	762
125½	58	80⅝	Apr. 12.	61	Feb. 20.	75	75½	+ 5½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	73½	80	73	79	76	7,950
69	54½	59	July 21.	53	Mar. 28.	56	59	— 2	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				57	57	57	57	...	200
89⅞	54	82½	Aug. 15.	64	Feb. 24.	79¾	79⅞	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	81½	82½	79½	79⅞	61	159,340
103½	84⅜	98¾	Aug. 19.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	97¾	98⅛	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	97¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	88½	13,712
118½	100	121	July 21.	104½	Feb. 18.	118	121	— 2½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	118	120⅝	118	120	...	700
104	71⅝	86¾	Aug. 13.	72⅝	Mar. 14.	84½	84⅝	— ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio.**											
96¾	82¾	95	July 20.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	91½	93½		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	150,573,800	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	91	92	91	92	87	350
71¾	29½	54⅞	Aug. 15.	38	Feb. 24.	52⅞	52⅝	— ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				54⅞	54⅞	52¼	52⅝	44	75,700
13⅜	5	7	Jan. 23.	5	July 18.	6½	7	+ 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				6	6	6	6	7	365
150	121	130	July 7.	113¾	Mar. 2.	127	131	+ 3	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	127	130	127	130	134¾	350
...	...	89¾	Aug. 19.	83	Aug.	89	90	+ 3½	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	3	Q	86⅞	89⅝	86⅞	89⅝	...	6,100
78¼	57¼	68¼	Jan. 2.	64	Apr. 29.	65¼	65¾	+ ⅞	**Canada Southern.**											
138¾	115⅝	128¾	Aug. 15.	100¼	Mar. 12.	128½	128¾	+ 1⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	2	SA	125	128¾	125¾	128¾	124½	22,970
190	153	166¼	July 13.	154½	Feb. 20.	164½	165½	+ 2	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	160½	161	165	165	160	550
53⅜	27¼	38⅝	Aug. 15.	23¼	Mar. 14.	36⅝	37	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	37½	38⅜	36⅞	36⅞	32½	22,555
47¾	19½	41⅛	July 20.	33	Jan. 15.	39½	40¼	— ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				40¼	40⅞	39½	39½	22	2,000
29⅞	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	14⅜	14⅞	— ¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	20,021,600				15	15½	14¾	14¾	16⅝	9,285
85⅞	63	71	Jan. 20.	47½	June 6.	60¼	56⅝	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53⅝	73⅞	200
46⅞	24	31	Jan. 31.	20	June 6.	23	24¼	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100				24½	24¾	23½	23¾	30	500
90⅛	83	86½	Apr. 12.	80½	July 13.	81	86		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '04.	2	SA	84	84	84	84	85	10
....	....	89	June 17.	82	Aug. 19.	70	85	— ⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	15,000,000	June 29, '04.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	...	100
183¼	133¼	151⅝	Aug. 15.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	149½	149⅝	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	68,163,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	150	151⅞	148⅝	149¾	140½	99,760
194¼	168	182	July 14.	173	Mar. 4.	178¾	180	+ 1⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	170⅞	179⅝	170⅞	179⅝	173	200
224½	153	184	Aug. 15.	161¼	Mar. 14.	181	183	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	46,335,400	July 1, '04.	2½	SA	182	184	181¾	182⅝	163	1,545
250	190	224	July 15.	207	Feb. 8.	....	....	....	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	July 1, '04.	2	Q	223	223	223	223	201	50
162	117	145	Jan. 21.	135	Mar. 22.	135	140	— 2	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	121,403,200	Aug. 20, '04.	3	SA	138	138	138	138	...	110
17⅝	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	5⅝	Mar. 24.	6⅝	7¼	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				8	8	6¾	7	11	2,200
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	13¼	May 27.	13½	15	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				16	17	15½	15¾	19½	1,770
17½	3	7⅝	Jan. 4.	4	July 11.	4½	5¾	...	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5	1,400
99⅝	66	80⅜	Jan. 22.	68¾	May 18.	74	77	+ ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	74½	75¼	74⅝	75⅛	74	1,300
82⅝	24	88½	July 25.	25½	Mar. 12.	86	86¼	— 1⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	23,332,400	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	37½	37½	36	36	49	2,490
122	65	65	Jan. 17.	63	Apr. 5.	50	....	....	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	65	65	65	65	...	100
81⅜	10	18	Jan. 12.	13½	June 1.	14½	14⅜	— ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000				15	15⅜	14½	14½	13⅞	6,631
72	44½	58½	Jan. 25.	38	June 1.	48½	49	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,560,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	51	52	49	49	51¼	3,905
48	17	23¾	Jan. 22.	17⅛	June 7.	19½	20	— 2	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,560,000				22	22⅝	20	20	22	3,720
28½	9½	16¾	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	11⅜	12	+ 3¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,024,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	9½	12⅝	9½	12⅝	14⅜	4,650
222	164	212⅝	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	195½	196⅜	— ⅛	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	Q	196	197½	195½	196⅜	178	8,290
119	94⅜	118½	Aug. 12.	101½	Jan. 4.	118	118¼	....	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 25 '04.	1¾	Q	118	118½	117⅞	118	104¼	1,550
85	15½	22⅜	Jan. 23.	9¾	May 9.	12½	13	+ ½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1¼	Q	13	14⅜	12⅝	12⅝	27¾	5,063
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	63	Mar. 9.	67	69¾	+ 3	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	67¼	69½	67¼	69	78	1,025
183¼	149	168¼	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	160⅜	161½	....	**Delaware & Hudson.**											
276½	230	275¾	Apr. 7.	230½	Feb. 23.	270	272½	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	41,123,800	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	161¾	161⅞	160½	161	164	9,840
45	18	26¼	Aug. 18.	18	Mar. 14.	24½	24⅞	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	26,200,000	July 20, '04.	1½	Q	272½	276	272½	276	248	445
90½	62	75¾	Aug. 19.	64½	Feb. 24.	74	74⅞	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	38,000,000				23	26¼	23	24¼	24	4,670
20⅜	7¾	14⅜	Jan. 23.	7½	June 27.	2	2½	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	73	75¾	73	74⅝	76⅛	4,320
39¾	14	29½	Jan. 25.	2¾	June 27.	4⅛	5	+ ⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000				2	2½	2	2	10½	610
90	55	68	July 19.	60¼	June 16.	65	67	+ 2½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000				4½	4½	4½	4½	15½	800
84¾	20	26½	Jan. 21.	19¼	June 9.	22½	23	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	67	67⅞	66	66⅝	63	1,090
19½	7	10¾	Jan. 22.	5½	June 3.	6½	8	....	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	25,064,300	July 26, '04.	1	Q	22⅝	23	22⅜	23	22½	677
29⅜	10	17¾	Jan. 22.	9¼	Aug. 10.	11	11½	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				8	8¼	8	8¼	10	60
									Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				10	11¾	10	11½	14	1,325
42⅜	23	29½	Jan. 2.	21½	May 16.	26	26½	+ ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900				27½	27⅝	25⅝	26¼	20	105,026
74	62¼	66⅜	Jan. 27.	53⅝	May 31.	62⅝	62½	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	64½	65¼	62½	62⅝	66½	17,064
64⅞	44	59½	Jan. 2.	33	May 16.	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				35½	40	38⅜	38⅝	50	6,960
72½	30½	66⅝	Jan. 27.	54	July 15.	57	59		Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	59	59	59	59	49½	100
91	78	80	Aug. 18.	72	Feb. 23.	80	85	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	80	80	80	80	...	400
74¾	31	54	Feb. 8.	40	May 12.	...	...	...	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	43	43½	42	42	...	457
204	136	179¾	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	163	165	+ 1	**General Electric Co.**	100	48,198,800	July 15, '04	2	Q	164	165⅞	163½	165	162	2,950
106½	63	77⅛	Jan. 22.	60	May 24.	72	74	+ 2	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	72	73¾	72	72½	70	870
99¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	82½	83	+ 1½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	82½	83¼	82½	83	80	2,000
151	123¼	137½	July 20.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	136	136¼	+ 1⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	134⅝	137	134⅝	136¼	132¼	15,748
19⅞	9	15½	Aug. 13.	10⅞	May 26.	14⅜	15⅞	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	15½	15½	14½	15	12¼	8,610
74¼	57½	72⅜	Aug. 15.	64½	Feb. 9.	72	72½	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	69¼	1,075
89½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71½	Feb. 9.	75¼	78	....	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	76	76	76	76	74	142
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	14	June 4.	19½	20¼	+ ¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900				20	20¾	20	20¼	21¼	1,044
77⅝	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	38½	39½	+ 1⅜	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,873,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	38	39¾	38	38¾	38½	950
82¾	62¾	75	Aug. 5.	64½	June 1.	73	74½	— ½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1' '04.	1	Q	74	74¾	73½	74¾	69	890
36½	16½	24	Aug. 19.	16½	Feb. 24.	22½	23¼	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,963,500				22¾	24	22½	23	22	700
61¼	29	45	July 18.	31	Feb. 29.	43¼	44	— ⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				44¾	44¾	43¼	43¼	30¾	1,010
53	23¼	30½	Jan. 25.	26	Mar. 11.	28½	29½	+ 2½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				28	29	28	29	32	340
130½	95	122½	Aug. 16.	101	Feb. 23.	119½	120¾	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	119¼	122½	119¼	120	103¾	29,000
155½	126¼	155⅝	Aug. 19.	139¾	Mar. 12.	153⅜	154¼	+ 4	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	65,200,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	151⅜	155⅝	151¼	154⅝	133¼	10,182
128⅞	70⅞	99⅞	Aug. 11.	72¼	Mar. 14.	89¾	89¾	— 8¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	....	....	93¾	96¾	89¼	89¾	79	215,489
142¼	90¼	125¾	Aug. 10.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	121½	121⅝	— 1⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,600,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	123¾	125⅝	121¼	121⅝	113¾	120,490
29	8½	14⅛	Jan. 11.	9	Apr. 23.	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,963,100				10	12¾	10	11½	15	50,640
117	41	67¾	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	53	60	+ 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½		54	55	54	55	61¼	575
118	83	94¾	Jan. 21.	80	July 29.	86½	95	+ 9½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	88	100
79½	49	76	Aug. 15.	55	Jan. 4.	71¾	72	— 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2		76½	76	71¾	71¾	58	3,320
139½	106½	131	Aug. 15.	116	May 12.	120	121	....	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	130	131	130	130	129	3,435
30½	15½	21¾	Aug. 19.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	21	21⅝	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	68,300,000	....	....	....	20¾	21⅞	20¼	21⅝	19¼	26,570
63½	33	45	Aug. 19.	32¼	June 1.	43⅝	44	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	....	....	45	45	43	43	41¼	19,065
115⅞	85⅝	96	Aug. 15.	87	Feb. 24.	93⅞	93⅞	— 1	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,800	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	94⅜	96	93½	93⅝	92⅝	79,000
133¼	88	124⅜	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	118½	119	+ 1	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	118	120	118	118½	....	1,310
47⅝	32	40⅝	July 20.	36	Jan. 4.	47⅞	47½	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	47¼	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	37½	920
109⅝	93	108⅝	Aug. 16.	100¼	Jan. 4.	107⅜	106½	— ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,307,800	May 20, '04.	1¾	Q	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	....	830
26	13	21	Jan. 22.	14½	Aug. 9.	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,581,800	July 1, '04.	1	Q	15	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	25	925
35¾	10¾	24½	July 11.	14½	Feb. 26.	22	22⅜	— ⅜	National Lead Co.	100	14,900,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	22¾	23⅜	22¾	22¾	16	8,110
96	76	95	July 11.	80½	Jan. 4.	95	96	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,900,400	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	95	96	95	95¼	90	805
47⅞	34½	41	Jan. 11.	34⅜	Feb. 25.	37½	38	+ 1⅜	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	20,063,600	....	....	....	39¾	39¾	38¾	39⅜	40	3,150
28½	17	21¾	Jan. 8.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	19	20	+ 2	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,400	....	....	....	18¾	20	18	19¾	25	900
177	105	138¾	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	128	130	....	New York Air Brake.	100	6,612,500	July 15, '04.	2	Q	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	525
156	125⅜	151⅝	Jan. 22.	112⅝	Mar. 12.	119½	120	— ½	New York Central.	100	193,300,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	120¾	120¾	119⅝	120¼	120¼	5,000
45	32½	35¾	Jan. 22.	25	May 16.	28½	30⅜	....	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	....	....	....	30¼	30¾	29¾	29¾	25	600
118	100	109¾	Aug. 15.	101¼	May 12.	105	110	+ ¼	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	5	A	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	....	100
87	80	89	Jan. 26.	80	June 14.	85	90	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	4	A	82¾	84	81	81	80	305
57	40	45	Aug. 15.	40	Apr. 16.	42	50	+ 5	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	SA	45	45	45	45	....	100
226¾	197½	198	Jan. 22.	165¾	May 23.	180½	190¾	— 4½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,000,000	June 30, '04.	2	Q	190¾	190¾	190¼	190¾	196	184
156¾	147¾	152¾	Aug. 11.	140	Feb. 5.	152	152½	— 1½	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	10,000,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	152½	152½	152	152	155	21
35¾	19	24¾	Aug. 19.	19¾	Mar. 14.	22½	22⅞	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	24,119,400	....	....	....	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	28	104,905
76½	53⅝	65	Aug. 18.	52¼	Mar. 12.	64	64¾	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 17, '04.	1½	SA	65¾	65¾	64	64	63½	24,120
96½	85	91	July 27.	85	May 2.	90	91	....	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	20,000,000	Aug. 19, '04.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	....	100
124⅝	98	99	Jan. 2.	97	May 12.	97½	98	+ ½	North American.	100	47,000,000	June 24, '04.	1¼	Q	98¼	99	98¼	98¾	75¾	1,000
190	160	172	Aug. 17.	150	June 14.	167	170	+ 3	Northern Central.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 20, 1904.—Continued

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 20. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change From Last Week.	STOCKS.	PAR	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 20, '04.
81	55⅝	72½	Aug. 18.	55¼	Feb. 25.	70	72½	+ ½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 2, '04.	2	..	72	72½	72	72½	70½	1,700
22⅝	5⅝	8⅝	Jan. 25.	6	May 16.	7¼	7½	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,121,600				7⅝	8	7½	7⅝	11⅜	2,000
69¾	36⅝	49½	Jan. 23.	37	May 13.	41½	42	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	44½	44⅝	42	42	65½	2,080
29¾	19½	27½	Jan. 22.	19¾	Mar. 11.	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	68,393,803				24½	25¼	23¾	23⅞	27	106,600
59	55¾	65¾	Jan. 22.	57⅜	Jan. 4.	65¼	65¾	— ¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	67	68	65¾	66¼	64½	12,550
20	12	22¾	Jan. 27.	14⅜	Apr. 15.	18	19	+ 1¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	18	19	17½	19	14½	1,430
84¼	66	81	Aug. 19.	74¾	Jan. 15.	79¾	81¼	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	4,051,400	June 14, '04.	1¾	Q.	79¾	81	79½	79½	69¾	750
15¼	7	17	Aug. 15.	9	Mar. 15.	14	16	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				17	17	17	17	..	100
58	32	51	Aug. 15.	35	May 17.	45	51	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	49½	51	49½	50¾	..	400
34¼	18	27¼	Aug. 15.	16	Jan. 6.	24	25	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,250,000				25½	27¼	25½	27	..	1,000
88	38	75	Aug. 16.	70¾	Aug. 1.	72	75	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '04.	1	..	..	75	75	75	70¾	100
78	39	59⅝	Aug. 16.	39½	Jan. 6.	51	57¾	— 1⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,094,900	June 1, '04.	1	Q.	56⅝	58⅝	57¾	57¾	50	9,110
170	148½	170	Aug. 15.	159	Jan. 9.	161	165	+ 5	St. L. & San F., C. & R. I. stock ctfs.	200	7,217,800	July 1, '04.	5	SA	170	170	170	170	161¾	100
20	12	17⅝	Aug. 19.	9¾	June 1.	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				15¾	17⅜	15¾	16¼	16	5,310
36	24	33⅞	Aug. 19.	25¾	June 1.	27½	28	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				26⅞	28⅞	27½	28	23	2,090
73	22¾	41¾	Apr. 12.	31½	Jan. 7.	37	38½	— ⅞	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				37½	38	37	37	34	250
97½	37	86	Aug. 17.	77	Jan. 5.	83½	87	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q.	86	88	86	86	86	150
60¼	39⅝	59⅝	Aug. 15.	41¼	Mar. 14.	54⅞	55	— ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,332,100				55¼	56⅝	54½	55	44	197,215
..	..	2⅝	Aug. 17.	2¼	Aug. 2.	2⅜	2½	..	Southern Pacific rights.	..	..				2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..	28,392
36⅞	16¼	28½	Aug. 17.	18½	Feb. 24.	27½	27¾	+ ⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000				26½	28¾	26¾	27¼	21⅜	114,235
92	89½	83¾	Aug. 10.	77½	Jan. 8.	92¾	93	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 18, '04.	2½	SA	91¾	93¾	91¾	93	89¾	5,535
96¼	85	94	Aug. 19.	90	Feb. 25.	..	..	+ 2	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	6,852,600	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	94	94	94	94	89	200
48⅝	25⅞	46¼	Aug. 2.	31¾	May 16.	42	43¾	— 1⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,522,800	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	45	47½	43¼	43⅝	41	13,980
29⅝	20¼	29¼	Aug. 11.	20	June 2.	27½	27¾	— 1½	Texas Pacific.	100	28,766,039				26	28	27½	27¾	25¾	16,905
32⅝	22	31	Aug. 13.	23	May 10.	29	32	— 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,958,600				29¾	30	29½	30	29¾	500
128¾	100	128¼	Aug. 10.	115	Mar. 14.	124	126	..	Third Avenue.	100	14,000,000	July 30, '04.	1¼	..	125	125	125	125	..	310
21⅞	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	17½	June 21.	19½	22	+ ⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,000,000				20¾	21	20¾	21	..	300
31⅞	15	29½	Jan. 23.	21½	May 27.	25⅞	28	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	8,500,000				26½	28½	25⅝	22½	..	430
45	24	39⅞	Apr. 25.	32	Feb. 24.	33½	39	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	14,000,000				35	39½	35½	35¾	..	1,220
122¼	79	90½	Aug. 15.	87½	Feb. 23.	98	98½	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,500	Aug. 15, '04.	1¼	Q.	89¼	90½	89	89	83	1,785
35	4½	5¼	Jan. 20.	3½	Aug. 19.	..	..	— ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	14,000,000				4	4	3½	3½	7½	400
104⅝	65¼	100¾	Aug. 16.	71	Mar. 14.	96	96¾	— ½	Union Pacific.	100	106,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	96⅝	100¼	97¼	97¾	74¼	269,700
93⅞	83½	94½	Apr. 6.	86¾	Feb. 25.	94	94½	— ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,497,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	86	1,455
20	9	14¼	Aug. 15.	9	Feb. 17.	13	13¾	+ 2¼	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				13	14	13¼	13¾	10⅝	750
64¾	30	53	Aug. 16.	42¼	Apr. 19.	52¾	54	+ ⅞	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	52¾	53	52	53	45¾	1,350
15	6	9¼	Aug. 2.	6¼	May 16.	8½	9¼	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	13,108,800				7½	9	7½	9½	..	1,350
55	33	49	Aug. 3.	40	Mar. 14.	..	..	— ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	13,108,800	June 1, '04.	1	Q.	51	53	51	53¼	..	1,504
150¾	95	118	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	107	115	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 16, '04.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	100	100
15⅞	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6¼	May 27.	7¼	7¾	..	United States Leather Co.	100	68,000,000				7⅜	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	22,940
99¾	71½	86⅝	Aug. 18.	75¾	Jan. 4.	85¼	85⅞	+ ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	43,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q.	84¾	86⅝	84¾	85¼	80½	6,040
..	..	50	July 15.	43	July 12.	47	49	+ 1	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,622,700				49¾	49	49	49	..	750
19¼	..	19⅞	July 23.	10¼	Feb. 6.	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	18¾	19½	18¾	19¼	12	1,770
88	20¼	78⅞	July 19.	41	Jan. 4.	75	75¼	+ ¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	24,338,000	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	40	973
39⅞	10	32½	July 19.	13	May 13.	11¾	11¾	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,195,300	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q.	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	12	58,700
97⅞	49⅜	63½	July 26.	51¼	May 13.	55½	56⅜	— 1¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 16, '04.	1¾	Q.	60½	63¼	60¾	61¾	70	215,852
42¾	17¼	34⅝	Jan. 28.	27¾	June 20	31	31¼	+ 2⅜	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	29¼	32¾	29	31¾	24	24,988
126½	80	106¾	Jan. 26.	96	July 6.	104½	104¾	+ ⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	11,688,300	July 15, '04.	2	Q.	104¾	106½	104	104¾	93	5,515
42¾	16¾	21¾	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	17¾	18	+ ⅛	Wabash.	100	26,000,000				18	19⅜	17¾	18	21⅛	7,000
35¼	27½	41	Jan. 26.	25⅜	Feb. 24.	36⅝	37½	+ ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000				37¼	38⅝	36¾	36¾	35	13,757
245½	195	215	Aug. 17.	205	Mar. 26.	213	..	+ 1½	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	3	SA	214½	216	214½	215	..	280
93	80¾	88¾	May 9.	86	May 19.	89	90	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,870,099	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89⅝	83¼	410
221	180	173½	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	159	160	— ¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	16,440,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q.	159¼	160	159¼	160	170	1,115
224	190	194	Jan. 18.	160	Aug. 17.	190	196	-40	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	8,965,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q.	190	190	190	190	175	100
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	40	42	+ 5	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,958,900				41	42	41	41	48	770
33½	20	29⅝	Jan. 22.	21¾	June 20.	24	25	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,982,500				23¾	25	23⅞	25	25	1,425
23¼	14½	21⅝	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	17	17½	— 1⅜	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900				18	18	17¼	17¾	19	10,715
65½	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	38½	39¼	— 1	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				40⅜	40½	38½	38⅝	40	2,020

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	4
Am. Malting	1	Minn. & St. L. pf.	9½
Am. Malting pf.	1¼	Nash. C. & St. L.	1
Am. Malting & Ref. pf.	2⅝	Nat. Enameling	1¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¼	Nat. R. R. Mex. pf.	1¼
Am. Snuff.	3½	Nat. R.R. Mex. 2d pf.	3
Anaconda Copper.	3½	N. Y. Dock pf.	5
At. Coast Line.	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Brunswick City.	1	Norf. & Western.	1¼
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	North American	1
Buff. & Sus. pf.	3½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pitts. C. C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal.	3½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Corn Products pf.	3	Rubber Goods	1¼
Del., Lack. & W.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Den. & Rio G.	1½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	8
Den. & R. G. pf.	2¾	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	2	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	1	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	2
Hocking Valley.	1¾	United Rys. Inv.	2½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1⅝
Ill. Central.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4½
Lake Erie & W.	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Louis. & Nash.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3½
Manhattan	4		
Mexican Central.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	4½	Mo. Pacific	1
Am. Locomotive.	1⅝	N. Y. C. St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	1st pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Brooklyn Rap Transit.	1	Pullman Company.	3
Can. Pacific.	1⅜	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1½
Cbi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	Tenn. Coal & H.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅜	Texas Pacific.	1⅜
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific.	1⅛
Met. Securities	3½	W. El. & Mf. 1st pf.	10
Met. Street.	1⅜	Wisconsin Central.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg 6s.	1¼	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s.	1½
At. & Dan 4s.	1⅜	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4½s.	1½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	2	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4½s.	2⅝
Cent. of Ga 1st 5s.	3	N.Y., S. & M. gen. 5s.	1⅝
C. R. I. & P. col. 5s.	1¼	Nort. & Y., Poco. 4s.	1⅜
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 6s.	2½	Pec. & East Inc.	1
Con. Gas deb. ctfs 6s.	1¼	Roch. & P. con. 6s.	2¼
Del. & Mack. s. 4½s.	3	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s.	1⅝
E. T., Va. & G. deb. 5s.	1¼	St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	1½
Georgia Pac. 1st.	2½	San. A. & A. P. 4s.	1⅝
Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	2½	Tex. Pac. 2d.	1
Kan. City Sou. 3s.	1	Wash. Cent. 4s.	2½
Lehigh Term. 5s.	2⅜	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	2⅜
L. V. of N. Y. 4s.	1½	West. Un. col. tr. 5s.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf inc.	4½	Nassau El. 4s.	1½
C. of G. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	1⅝
Cent. of N. J. 5s.	1	Rio. Gr. W. col. 4s.	2
Col. F. & I. conv 5s.	8	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	2½
Det. So. 4s.	2½	U. S. Steel 5s.	1
Mut. Fuel Gas 5s.	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 22.

Mechanics and Traders' Realty Co.—Annual meeting.
Père Marquette Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Reading Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.

American Linseed Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Allegheny Heating Co.—Dividend payable.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Central Foundry Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Northern Railroad—Special meeting.
International Paper Co.—Annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Welsbach Co.—Dividend payable Sept. 2 to holders of record this date.

Thursday, Aug. 25.

Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Père Marquette Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quincy Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 26.

American Railways Co.—Books close.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York—Books close.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Lord & Taylor Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Lead Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 27.

Allis-Chalmers Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Diamond Match Co.—Books close.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,557
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,900	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,317,125	18,061,484
Jan. 23	28,072,675	28,414,975	26,353,400
Jan. 30	28,139,050	27,880,775	28,623,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,245,675	21,985,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,525,675	12,560,850
Feb. 20	17,506,900	9,041,675	12,054,650
Feb. 27	23,150,200	5,951,900	9,978,925
March 5	29,943,350	999,975	8,968,428
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,113,900
March 19	27,319,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,463,575	6,280,900	6,965,575
April 2	27,755,000	2,130,525	2,460,625
April 9	22,916,400	3,141,350	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,600	6,007,650	6,578,650
April 23	24,203,700	10,983,475	9,461,050
April 30	23,144,250	11,161,850	7,484,000
May 7	22,724,200	10,020,825	3,461,000
May 14	12,537,250	6,992,625	6,846,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,692,525	9,645,150	11,929,000
June 4	31,780,575	4,775,950	11,238,575
June 11	35,852,400	9,477,175	13,302,250
June 18	38,869,875	10,099,575	12,158,250
June 25	34,252,575	12,923,550	12,275,350
July 2	36,103,300	6,377,675	10,054,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,068,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,909,600	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	52,889,600	24,090,075	13,738,125
Aug. 6	56,398,550	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,563,575	7,128,900
Aug. 20	58,613,075	21,958,300	9,742,250

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 22	$21,058,300	$9,743,350	$18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,933,775	11,918,925	19,535,775
Sept. 5	17,294,975	4,097,050	6,918,775
Sept. 12	15,372,300	718,075	7,110,644
Sept. 19	12,173,625	*1,943,450	12,054,925
Sept. 26	14,598,600	3,256,625	16,286,600
Oct. 3	13,857,500	1,819,250	15,940,025
Oct. 10	15,577,125	1,967,350	17,468,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,006,200	18,466,775
Oct. 24	17,306,450	7,716,175	18,711,150
Oct. 31	10,374,150	21,286,100	18,425,200
Nov. 7	8,394,225	17,852,350	8,660,925
Nov. 14	12,798,525	18,239,825	10,180,625
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,329,975	14,424,825
Nov. 28	6,126,300	15,786,300	12,414,575
Dec. 5	4,356,300	11,927,750	6,927,575
Dec. 12	3,077,975	8,326,900	5,488,025
Dec. 19	14,026,550	5,085,600	8,785,325
Dec. 26	12,874,625	6,549,200	7,991,800

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$58,613,075	1896	$9,272,650
1903	21,958,300	1895	41,286,575
1902	9,743,350	1894	67,306,650
1901	18,148,100	1893	*12,045,800
1900	20,537,050	1892	13,276,575
1899	15,085,350	1891	14,109,800
1898	28,839,250	1890	*2,512,975
1897	39,733,450		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $10,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $58,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,942,550, Sept. 30, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,900	$305,370,500	$320,178,900
Jan. 9	242,350,900	315,985,300	308,712,800
Jan. 16	252,439,900	324,328,900	341,369,600
Jan. 23	272,645,500	328,004,300	346,268,200
Jan. 30	267,118,000	324,893,100	341,369,600
Feb. 6	278,631,900	329,252,200	1,027,156,600
Feb. 13	274,382,600	329,452,400	1,027,597,500
Feb. 20	264,818,900	329,438,900	1,028,020,600
Feb. 27	269,130,800	329,329,100	1,027,720,400
March 5	280,081,800	329,216,400	1,026,883,200
March 12	283,254,300	327,266,000	1,027,266,900
March 19	286,594,600	328,918,800	1,027,015,700
March 26	289,458,000	1,027,582,700	1,048,966,600
April 2	284,894,600	1,026,552,000	1,026,913,000
April 9	311,547,300	1,046,890,800	1,109,974,400
April 16	311,756,300	1,045,626,900	1,114,587,800
April 23	305,052,400	1,077,030,000	1,121,712,800
April 30	295,381,100	1,078,698,800	1,120,615,400
May 7	295,148,800	1,082,653,900	1,102,568,100
May 14	294,450,700	1,086,488,400	1,096,983,800
May 21	295,148,800	1,082,653,900	1,102,568,100
May 28	294,450,700	1,086,488,400	1,096,983,800
June 4	306,460,400	1,084,985,800	1,098,798,900
June 11	316,570,800	1,042,093,800	1,100,281,300
June 18	315,374,000	1,039,699,800	1,122,018,800
June 25	296,281,200	1,036,613,800	1,143,314,100
July 2	291,252,500	1,018,021,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	285,955,800	1,013,364,800	1,153,126,300
July 16	288,955,700	1,007,515,700	1,179,169,400
July 23	292,970,400	1,005,549,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	257,321,000	1,007,386,100	1,204,965,900
Aug. 6	266,262,200	1,005,476,000	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	262,516,600	1,006,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	241,005,700	1,005,174,400	1,209,570,500

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Aug. 22	$249,503,800	$317,944,900	$313,782,000
Aug. 29	250,708,800	322,111,600	320,125,000
Sept. 5	246,529,800	324,415,800	318,191,300
Sept. 12	244,621,100	325,862,600	318,186,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	322,065,800	309,452,200
Sept. 26	239,305,800	317,947,700	301,348,200
Oct. 3	239,361,100	318,986,100	307,214,400
Oct. 10	240,960,900	315,101,600	307,613,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	309,295,600	301,777,400
Oct. 24	240,377,100	307,714,600	299,714,600
Oct. 31	231,678,800	311,926,500	306,514,000
Nov. 7	222,495,400	309,955,200	298,044,700
Nov. 14	219,482,200	309,955,000	297,438,900
Nov. 21	215,744,700	307,234,300	297,232,400
Nov. 28	216,813,200	307,233,700	297,353,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	302,002,800	292,909,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	301,693,800	292,952,700
Dec. 19	228,096,500	302,716,400	293,264,000
Dec. 26	229,054,800	302,263,800	295,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,209,570,500, Aug. 20, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1898; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,099,849,200, July 23, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Aug. 20

Finance	Ampala, silver ore	$4,800	
Finance	Ampala, gold ore	1,200	
New York	Pt. Plata, gold bullion	1,400	
New York	Saxonia, foreign gold coin	43	
Morro Castle	Havana, foreign gold coin	11,649	
Altai	Savanilla, foreign gold coin	850	
Altai	Pt. Colombia, gold bullion	15,213	
Altai	Cartagena, gold bullion	1,400	
Monterey	Vera Cruz, gold bullion	1,932	
Monterey	Vera Cruz, silver bullion	4,980	
Yucatan	Colon, gold bullion	1,350	
Yucatan	Colon, foreign silver coin	964	
Caracas	Curaçao, foreign silver coin	18	
Caracas	Curaçao, American gold coin	16	
Caracas	Curaçao, American silver coin	35,480	
Maracaibo	Curaçao, American silver coin	980	
Maracaibo	Curaçao, American silver coin	167	
Maracaibo	Cdraçao, foreign gold coin	2,475	
Total		$94,947	

Exports, New York, Aug. 15 to 20.

Date.	Steamer.	Character. Amount.
Aug. 16	Finandra—Ingua, S. C. (U. S.)	$2,000
Aug. 16	Majestic, London, S. B.	3,868,715
Aug. 18	Parima, Demerara, S. B.	200
Aug. 18	Parima, Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	230
Aug. 18	Monterey, Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	1,506,000
Aug. 18	Germanic, London, S. B.	20,300
Aug. 19	Struria, S. B.	177,400
Total		$5,178,963

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 9—Saguranca, Colon, G. C. (Dr.) $400,000
Aug. 1—Mexico, Havana, G. C., (U. S.) 1,500,000
Total $1,900,000

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 20	$1,114,427,646	$61,267,935
Aug. 13	967,146,382	49,456,029
Aug. 6	1,022,526,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,008,984,539	52,536,759
July 23	1,049,064,968	51,094,630
July 16	1,009,644,289	49,641,548
July 9	1,074,427,240	52,784,472
July 2	1,235,521,067	75,281,750
June 25	1,065,994,294	51,756,174
June 18	1,044,972,947	49,229,285
June 11	976,612,029	45,329,029

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

More High Records for Cash and Deposits—Small Increase in Loans.

The bank statement made new high records in cash and deposits, while the increases in loans brought that item very near to the high record of July 23.

Analysis of the statement in detail indicates that the increase of $2,683,000 in loans was caused by mercantile borrowing in preparation for the Fall trade. There were thirty-one banks with increases in loans, only three in excess of $500,000, and twenty-two banks with decreases in loans, six of them exceeding $500,000.

The First National led the increases with $5,768,800, and the National City Bank had the largest decrease, $3,129,000. The total of the three increases in excess of $500,000 was $8,640,900, and the aggregate of the six decreases of more than $500,000 was $7,682,500, making a net increase of $958,400, or less than half of the increase for all the banks.

The decrease of $678,600 in circulation was all accounted for by the First National Bank, which reported a decrease in this item of $857,000. Small increases by other banks made up the difference.

There were eleven banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, six National and five State. This compares with twelve banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, nineteen in the week ending Aug. 22, 1903, twenty-eight in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-one in 1901. The total deficit of these eleven banks was $1,246,075, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $4,984,300 out of the total of $1,209,570,500.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@1 per cent., averaging three-quarters of 1 per cent. The time money market was quiet at 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to eight months. There was good inquiry for commercial paper at 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names, and offerings were light. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8795@4.88 to 4.8816@4.8815, closing firm at the higher rate.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 1½@3 per cent., averaging 2 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½@5¾ per cent. for five months, and 6 per cent. for six months. There was little demand for commercial paper; rates were 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8372@4.8385 to 4.8585@4.8595, closing steady at the higher rate.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Aug. 22, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$110,422,700
Net profits.	134,323,400	.....	129,661,200
Deposits ...	1,209,570,500	$2,438,000	913,782,000
Circulation .	37,614,900	*678,600	43,968,000
Total ...	$1,497,481,500	$1,759,400	$1,197,833,900
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,099,174,400	$2,683,000	$917,944,900
Specie	279,179,700	2,324,800	174,179,200
Legal tend..	81,826,000	*833,700	75,324,600
Total ...	$1,460,180,100	$4,174,100	$1,167,448,700
Res. held...	361,006,700	1,491,100	249,503,800
Res. req'd..	302,392,625	809,500	228,445,500
Surplus .	$58,613,075	$681,600	$21,058,300
U. S. depos.	23,878,900	4,700	37,271,000

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $9,743,350; in 1901, $18,148,100; in 1900, $23,888,925; in 1899, $12,376,525; in 1898, $28,889,350; in 1897, $39,753,450.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

INTRODUCING NEW WORDS.

Trade Terms Not Hitherto Used Bother the Speculator.

With the advent of the many industrial combinations, the stocks of which are dealt in on the Stock Exchange or on the curb, Wall Street has become acquainted with many trade words of which it knew nothing a few years ago, but perhaps never before has this been so clearly shown as last week. The cutting of schedules by certain branches of the steel and iron industry brought out long tables of quotations on steel products which had been reduced in price.

"Painted Glidden barbed wire," read the speculator on the ticker, "has been cut to $1.75. Polished fence staples are $1.70 a keg; galvanized fence wire, $1.75 a hundred pounds. Special attention is called to our galvanized nails, of which we offer two finishes, smooth and dipped."

"Great Scott," exclaimed the man at the ticker, "do they think I want to start a farm?"

Then there were statements about the prices of nuts and bolts, plates, simple and punctured, beams and billets, and half a dozen other technical terms, the use of which judiciously spread through half a column would create the impression that the writer knew all about the steel business, on the same principle that many people employ words of foreign languages.

For the sake of variety the reappearance was arranged of the weevil in the cotton market and of rust in the wheat market. These two are of course more or less old acquaintances in the Street, yet many of the prominent speculators in the younger set were not familiar with them, and for their information long explanations were printed of what constituted black rust and red rust. Some of the bears on United States Steel though it had something to do with an increased demand for iron and steel and they promptly covered their shorts. In reality, it is a fungus growth affecting the blades and the stalks of wheat, sapping the life of the plant, and thereby preventing the filling out of the grain.

Electrolytic Copper has not been heard of in the Street for some time, but its place is being acceptably filled by Para Rubber, alternating currents, and other things about the relative value of which long articles appear in the financial publications from time to time. Frozen steam and boiling air as market factors have not appeared, but their [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealing during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Aug. 20. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	230	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1904	4	226	May 12	222	May 13	225	May 24, 1904
225	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	July, 1904	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
76½	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1904	3	75½	Jan. 10	72	Apr. 8	75	July 20, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
200	225	American Coal ($25)	71,500,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	220	May 19	200	May 10	200	June 14, 1904
195	205	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1904	4	202	July 14	180	June 2	198	July 26, 1904
19¼	21	American Hide & Leather pf.	12,348,300	.....	..	21¼	July 15	11½	Jan. 5	10½	Aug. 9, 1904
80	92	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
136	138	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1904	1¼	93	June 14	82	Jan. 6	90	Aug. 2, 1904
11½	12	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1904	2	140	July 1	130¼	Feb. 11	140	July 1, 1904
78¼	..	American Woolen	29,501,000	.....	..	12¼	July 27	10	Jan. 4	12¼	July 27, 1904
26	28	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1904	1¾	78	Aug. 12	69	Jan. 25	78	Aug. 12, 1904
..	..	Ann Arbor	3,230,000	.....	..	28	Aug. 11	23	July 11	23	Aug. 11, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1904	1¼	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	July 1, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
213	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1904	2½	227	May 11	185	Mar. 16	217	Aug. 11, 1904
130	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904
49	49¼	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1, 1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	49½	Aug. 13, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120¼	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
102½	105	Central & South American Tel.	7,017,000	July 7, 1904	1½	104	July 20	103	May 13	104	July 20, 1904
80½	83	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,544,000	July 1, 1904	2	85¼	Jan. 21	75	Jan. 2	81½	Aug. 4, 1904
180	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1904	2½	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
125	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1904	1½	126	Aug. 13	124	Feb. 11	130	Aug. 13, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	July 1, 1904	1½	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*135	July 6, 1904
175	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	175	May 3	175	May 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1½	33¾	Jan. 18	29	May 24	30	Aug. 13, 1904
107	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July 20, 1904	1¼	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½	Apr. 8, 1904
52	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	85	Aug. 2	49	July 29	65	Aug. 2, 1904
..	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1½	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
180	..	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	193	Jan. 8	168	Jan. 8	180	July 11, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	68	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	¼	May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
29	30	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	24⅞	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	21½	Aug. 13, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Apr. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	Oct. 1, 1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70¾	June 7, 1904
133	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 13, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,330	.....	..	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1904	3¾	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	65	June 18, 1903
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
48	55	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¾	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50½	Aug. 6, 1904
93½	97	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	96	Mar. 17	86	Feb. 23	94⅞	Aug. 5, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,129,200	Aug. 1, 1904	1¾	173	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,323,100	July 15, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	*93	Apr. 14	*93	Apr. 14	*93	Apr. 14, 1904
52	55	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	July 25, 1904	25c	54	Aug. 2	50¼	Jan. 13	54½	Aug. 3, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
35	38	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	37¾	Aug. 1	26	Mar. 1	37¾	Aug. 1, 1904
32	35	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	July 1, 1904	1	40	Apr. 7	29	June 7	31⅛	Aug. 12, 1904
27½	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	29	Jan. 21	22½	May 9	28¾	Aug. 13, 1904
12½	14	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	19⅝	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	13	July 16, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	51½	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Juns 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pawnbroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
54	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	8,000,000	July 1, 1904	8	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	53	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Juns 15, 1904	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
75	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	93	May 19, 1904
93	95	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1904	1	93	Feb. 23	85	Juns 17	88	Aug. 10, 1904
245	275	Lake Shore	49,468,500	July 1, 1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
52	56	Long Island	12,000,000	Mar. 2, 1896	1	56½	July 19	46	May 17	56	July 22, 1904
10	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14½	July 23	6½	Mar. 21	14½	July 23, 1904
110	115	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1904	3½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 23	115	Aug. 2, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*188	July 16, 1903
15	20½	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	17⅛	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
122½	54½	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1½	53	July 12	45	Mar. 9	53	July 12, 1904
..	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	129½	June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	May 2, 1904	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
180	185	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
73	82	**Nat. Enam. & Stamping** pf.	8,546,000	July 1, 1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	75	Jan. 28	75	July 28, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	June 9, 1901
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
..	..	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16	July 27, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1904	2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405	June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	89⅝	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
3½	4¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
95	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1904	1¼	95	July 26	93	July 26	95	July 26, 1904
18	21	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	23½	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	19	July 28, 1904
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	1	81⅝	Jan. 28	74½	Juns 8	77⅝	July 8, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19, 1904	2	*70	Juns 13	*68	May 31	*68	July 13, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	29,953,000	Aug. 1, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	83½	June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	May 16, 1899
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July, 1904	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,800	.....	..	⅝	Juns 24	⅝	June 9	⅝	June 24, 1904
3½	4	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 6, 1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	3⅝	June 24	3⅝	July 7, 1904
76	77	**Railway Steel Springs** pf.	13,500,000	June 20, 1904	1¾	79	July 12	71¾	Mar. 16	76	Aug. 5, 1904
85	90	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	93	May 17	85	Feb. 11	92½	June 30, 1904
203	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
131	135	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1904
30	45	Rutland pf.	9,067,600	Jan. 15, 1903	1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30	June 4, 1904
..	..	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	May 16, 1902
120	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. Ill. pf. cfs.	4,191,700	July 1, 1904	1½	126	July 15	122	Feb. 4	126	July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,325	July, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	Feb. 17, 1903
⅝	1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	1⅛	Feb. 26	⅝	Mar. 4	1⅛	Aug. 4, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Juns 1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	8,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¾	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11, 1904
..	..	**Union Bag & Paper** pf.	11,000,000	July 15, 1904	1¾	58½	Jan. 4	45	Feb. 24	52	July 22, 1904
..	..	United Fruit Co.	12,675,500	July 13, 1904	2	112⅞	June 13	98	Feb. 6	111½	June 14, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 1, 1904	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,618,800	July 1, 1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10⅝	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	June 16, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,108,000	Mar. 30, 1904	6⅞	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
17	19½	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,661,600	.....	..	20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov. 20, 1903	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	Sep. 14, 1903
14½	16	**Wheeling & Lake Erie**	20,000,000	.....	..	19¾	Jan. 22	14½	July 25	14½	July 29, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Hated we shall no doubt be advised to sell it short because of the ravages by meteoric glow worms, which attack the rubber covered balloons and inhale their air as a health food.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 13, 1904	$ 6,478,794
From Jan. 1, 1904	295,097,736
From Jan. 1, 1903	310,114,854

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 20, 1904	$74,022
Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	15,371
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,503,116
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,750,068

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1904	$6,654,000
Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	11,950
From Jan. 1, 1904	70,541,726
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,880,084

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1904	$2,979,946
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,647,972
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,116,932

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	$4,000
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1904	$677,900
Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	351,125
From Jan. 1, 1904	20,963,700
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,660,925

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1904	$677,900
Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	347,441
From Jan. 1, 1904	20,297,300
From Jan. 1, 1903	20,940,903

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1904	$94,947
Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	24,925
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,126,300
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,790,787

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1904	$6,731,900
Week ended Aug. 21, 1903	362,075
From Jan. 1, 1904	91,667,300
From Jan. 1, 1903	54,670,787

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 20, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	95¾ Aug 12	91¾ Apr 19	95¾ Aug 12	95¾	
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO	103½ Aug 9	98¾ Jan 6	103½ Aug 20	103¼	103½
Do registered	AO	103½ Jul 29	99 Apr 28	103½ Aug 20	103	103½
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	95¾ Jul 28	87¼ Feb 13	94¾ Aug 20	94¾	95½
Do do registered	Nov.	82¾ Jan 26	82¼ Jan 26	82¾ Jan 26	85	
Do stamped		88¾ Jul 27	87¼ Jan 8	93 Aug 20	93	
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100 Jan 22	98 Feb 1	99 Aug 15	99¼	
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	98 May 31	98 May 31	98 May 31	97¾	
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA			92¾ No 10, 02	94½	
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	97¼ Jul 13	92¼ May 2	92¾ July 20	94	
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*			114½ Oc 8, 02	110¼	
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100¾ Aug 19	91 Mar 1	100¾ Aug 20	100¾	100¾
Do registered	Q	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15		
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO			126¼ No 30, 03	128	
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934		112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	113¼	
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	114 Aug 3	109 Mar 9	114 Aug 8	113¾	
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	93 Jul 14	93 Jul 14	93 July 14	95	
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 5s, 1918	JJ	98 Aug 2	98 Aug 2	98 Aug 2	97¼	
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	90¾ Jun 28	82¾ Feb 23	94¾ Aug 20	94¾	95¼
Do do registered		85½ May 27	82½ Mar 15	95½ May 27		
Do g. 4s, July-1, 1948	AO	103¼ Jul 7	100¾ Feb 23	103¾ Aug 20	103¼	103¾
Do do registered		103 Jul 21	100 May 10	103 July 21		
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	98 Apr 30	97 Apr 30	98 June 30	98	102
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	91¾ Jul 29	87¼ Jan 8	91¾ Aug 17	90½	92
Do P. L.E.&W.Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	98½ Jul 30	92¾ Feb 24	98¾ Aug 17		
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	102¾ Jun 30	87¾ Feb 11	91¾ Aug 10	91¾	91¾
Do do registered				87¾ Je 16, 02		
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105¼ Mar 11	105¼ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	106	
Cen. Ohio rear. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	108 Jun 2	108 Jun 2	108 June 2	109½	
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122 Jun 12	119¾ May 7	119¾ Mar 7	119½	
Pitts. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	98 Jun 2	98 Jun 2	98 June 3	98	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	MS*	117¾ Jun 30	113½ Mar 1	100¾ Fe 13, 03	97	
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*			117¾ Aug 13	113¾	
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ			103 Ap 14, 97	110	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121½ Mar 2	121½ Mar 2	122½ Mar 7	110½	
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JDP	124 Apr 18	121¾ Feb 27	122½ Aug 17	120½	
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100¾ Jun 27	97¾ May 5	99¾ July 8	97½	
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106 Jun 30	102¼ Jan 2	103¼ Aug 19	103¼	104
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109 Jul 14	104¾ Mar 2	106½ July 15	107	103
Do do registered	*MS	107 Jul 11	105 Jun 30	107 July 11	105	
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*AO	94 Aug 9	90 Mar 7	93¾ Aug 15		
Cen. Ir. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	108¾ Jul 27	100¾ Apr 8	106¾ July 27	110¾	
Cen. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	113 Jan 7	110¾ Feb 24	117 Aug 10		
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	112 Jul 6	107¾ Jan 2	111 Aug 10	110½	111
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	107½ Jun 7	103½ Jun 7	107½ June 7		
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	94 Aug 8	63¾ Mar 15	85¾ Aug 18	83	83¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	46½ Aug 12	18 Jan 7	45 Aug 20	44	45½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	32 Aug 12	18 Mar 17	31¼ Aug 20	31	32
Do Chatt. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	67½ May 23	62¼ May 23	62¾ May 23	65	
Do M. & N. Div. 1st g. 1946	JJ	104 Aug 1	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104	
Do Ma. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	JJ			102 Je 27, 99	103	
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	107¼ Aug 2	107 Aug 2	107¼ Aug 2	107	
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	QJ	134 Aug 1	129 May 3	130¾ Aug 19	127¾	134
Do do registered	QJ	130¾ Jan 25	127¼ Apr 5	130 June 22	133	
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	115¾ Jan 19	110½ Jan 19	115¾ July 12	113¾	115
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1922	MN	103¾ Jan 19	102 Apr 18	103¾ July 8	103¾	
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102¾ Jul 19	100 Jan 4	102¾ Aug 4	102¾	103¼
Do 50-yr. con. g. 5s, 1951	*AO	108 May 20	108 Jan 6	109 Aug 15	106	
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111¼ Jul 27	103¾ Apr 29	111¼ July 27	111¾	
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	119 Jul 21	114¾ Jan 9	118¾ Aug 10	118¾	115¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	120 Jul 26	113 Mar 1	118 July 26	117¾	117½
Do do registered	*MS	107 Jul 26	100½ Mar 1	116¾ Aug 20	106½	107
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS			103 Ap 18, 01		
Do do registered	*MS			112 May 14, 03	110¼	113¾
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	63 Jun 24	59½ Jan 4	61½ Aug 2	101½	103
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	97 Jun 2	94¼ Apr 27	96 July 5	95	98½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ				93	
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS			109¼ Oc 29, 02	106	
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*			90¾ De 30, 03	94½	
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	85¼ Jul 6	81¼ Jan 5	84 Aug 9	83½	84½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	AJ*	90 May 12	74¾ Jan 5	78¾ Aug 10	78	78½
Do registered				88¾ Ap 16, 02		
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	102 Jul 9	99 Feb 3	104¾ Ap 11, 00	102	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	JJ*	95¾ Jun 28	91 Feb 9	97¾ Aug 10	94¾	94¾
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	91¾ Mar 11	90¼ Apr 16	90½ Apr 16	90	
Do do registered	JJ*	103¾ Aug 8	101 Jul 29	103½ Aug 8	105¾	
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	103¾ Apr 27	103¾ Apr 27	103¾ Apr 27	110¾	
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	102¾ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 12	102¾ July 27	102	102½
Do do 4s, 1919	*MN	98¾ Apr 29	103½ May 14	103 Aug 11	104¾	
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN			Dc 2, 03		
Do do registered	MN			100¾ Feb 8	100	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	98 Aug 16	105 Jun 28	98 Jan 2	100¾	108
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108 Feb 14	105 Jan 22	108 Aug 18	108¾	
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115 Feb 14	115 Feb 14	111¼ July 19	112¾	113½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	129 Apr 21	107¾ Jun 2	106¾ June 2	106½	107¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	129 Apr 12	129 Apr 12	129 Apr 12	133¾	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	118½ Jul 13	114¼ May 3	111¾ Aug 10	116½	
Do do reg.	MN*			111¾ Ap 13, 03		
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	116¼ Jul 23	112¾ Jan 4	116 Aug 18	116	
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	*JJ	120 Jul 21	120¼ Feb 10	119¾ July 21	120¼	
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	*JJ	113 Jul 20	110 Jan 5	113 July 20	113	
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109¾ Jul 27	108 Jan 13	109½ July 27	109¾	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	115 Apr 20	109 Mar 14	112 Aug 17		
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	110¾ Jun 30	108 Mar 14	110¾ July 14	110¼	
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	QJ	109½ Jun 13	107¼ Mar 25	109½ Aug 9	109	
Do do registered	QJ	109½ Jun 18	109½ Jun 18	109½ June 18		
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ May 25	97¾ Mar 28	98¾ May 25		
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ			110¾ Aug 20	114¾	
Do C. & M. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*JJ	119 Jan 28	115¾ Mar 21	116 Apr 15	118	
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Jan 14	103¾ Jan 9	110¼ Feb 23	110¾	
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	111 Jan 14	114¾ Aug 15	111¾ Aug 15	110¾	
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	111¾ Jun 17	109¾ Mar 26	111¾ Aug 12	111¾	
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ			135¾ Jy 18, 99	125½	
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¾ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 2	117¾ Aug 10	117¾	118
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	106 Jan 13	106 Jan 13	100 Aug 5	106	
Do 1 & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	108 Mar 14		
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	112¾ Jul 19	112¾ Jul 19	112¾ July 19	112¾	
Do Mineral Point Div. 6s, 1910	JJ*	107 Mar 10	106¾ Apr 26	107 May 4	106	
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jun 28	110¾ Jul 11	111 Aug 18	110¾	
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*JJ	112 May 29	109¾ Feb 2	112 Aug 16	109¾	
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	116¼ Jun 23	114 Mar 17	114¼ July 28	114¾	
Do 1st g. 4s, 1949	*JD	112 Jul 7	110¾ Jun 14	112 July 12	111¾	113
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*JD	117¾ Apr 27	111¾ Mar 11	115¼ June 14	116½	
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*MS	125 Apr 27	127¾ Jun 1	125¾ Aug 5	123½	
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	132½ Apr 27	132¾ Jun 1	132¾ Aug 5		
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	102¾ Apr 23	102¾ Apr 23	104¾ June 24		
Do do registered	FA15	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11		
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	100 Aug 5	96½ May 24	100¾ Aug 15	98½	100½
Do do registered	QF			No 19, 08		
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118 Jul 14	111¼ Apr 7	117 July 26	113¾	
Do do registered	AO*			111½ De 11, 03		
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¼ Mar 24	108¼ Apr 9	110 June 14	111¾	
Do do registered	AO*	107 Mar 28	106 Mar 28	107 Mar 28		
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106 Feb 5	104 Jun 13	105 July 28	105	
Do do registered	MN*	104¾ Jan 21	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104	
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾ Jan 22	107¼ May 17	108¾ June 6	109¾	
Do do registered	AO15	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾	
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¾ Apr 27	112 Feb 10	112¾ July 14	112¾	
Do do registered	*MN	116 Apr 13	114¾ Jun 3	114¾ June 3	115¾	
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*			100 No 5, 02	107½	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	JD*	106½ May 23	106½ May 23	106½ May 23	106¾	
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS			No 17, 03	101	
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾ Apr 5	109¼ May 13	109¾ June 18	110¾	
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN*	125 Jan 22	122¾ May 13	127¼ June 14	130¾	130
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	118¾ Mar 25	117¼ Mar 14	117¾ Mar 26	117¼	
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS			142¾ Fe 10, 02	135½	
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*JJ			131¾ De 5, 03	130¾	
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103	
Do incomes, 1911	*MN			109 Se 6, 03		
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	125 Jun 6	121¾ Apr 5	125 June 6	124	
Do registered	JJ*	122¾ Aug 8	120 Feb 17	122¾ Aug 3	122¾	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	105½ Jun 28	101 Jan 7	103¾ Aug 16	104	104½
Do do registered	*AO			107 Ja 16, 03		
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN			100¾ Jy 2, 02	100	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97 Jul 14	97 Jul 14	97 July 14	97	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. I, 1913	*MN	96 May 10	96 May 16	96 May 16	94	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	93 May 24	93 May 24	93 May 24	94	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	93 May 24	93 May 24	93 May 24	94	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90 May 12	90 May 12	90 May 12	94	
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	101¾ May 12	101¾ Jun 2	102¾ Aug 10	102¼	104½
Do registered	*JD	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	102¼	
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	119 Jun 30	113¾ Apr 29	119 June 30	119½	
Do do registered	*AO			120½ Mr 16, 03		
C.R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	110¾ Jun 7	110¾ Jun 7	110¾ June 7	110	
C.R. I. & P. R.R.col.tr.g.4s, 2002	MN*	97 Jan 22	96¾ Jan 22	97 Aug 20	73	73¼
Do do registered		71¾ Aug 4	70¾ Jul 15	71¾ Aug 4		
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	83 Jan 26	78 Jan 6	84½ Aug 20	84	84½
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct., 1919	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	103¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	104	
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ			95¼ Oc 1, 03	97½	
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ			80 Oc 1, 03	94½	
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 13	97½	
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106½ Jul 8	104½ Apr 22	106¾ July 8	106¾	
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102½ Apr 26	102¾ Apr 26	102½ Apr 26	102	
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JJ			140 Fe 14, 97		
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	133¾ May 20	130¼ Jun 3	133¾ July 12	133½	
Do do reduced to 3½s	*JD			93 De 19, 03		
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*JD	131 Jan 25	130¼ Jan 9	131 Feb 18	133	
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JD	129¾ Mar 3	129¾ Mar 3	129¾ Mar 3	130¾	
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125¼ Jul 11	123 Apr 27	123½ July 11	123¾	
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JD*	82¾ Jan 27	77¾ May 25	74 Aug 19	74	74¼
Cbl. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1632	QM	111¾ Apr 8	110 Mar 3	111¾ Apr 28	112¾	
Cbl. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*			109 Ap 28, 02	110	
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*			104½ De 6, 03	101½	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ			112¾ Oc 10, 00		
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	113¾ Jul 14	113¾ May 13	113¾ July 14	113¾	
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	*JJ	99¼ Jun 30	97 Jul 8	97 July 8	96¼	
C. C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	102 Aug 4	95¾ Jan 8	102 Aug 19		
Do do registered	*JD			97 No 2, 03		
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼ Apr 12	99¾ Jun 15	100 July 9	100	100¼
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98¾ Jul 30	98 Feb 1	98¼ July 30	98	
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102¾ Apr 15	101¾ Feb 25	101 July 28	101¼	102
Do do registered	MN*	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	98	
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*			102 De 22, 03	93	
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*			94¼ Au 31, 03	93	
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	103½	
C. & E. Ill. 1st con. g. 6s, 1936	JD*	102¼ Jun 15	102¼ Jun 15	102¼ June 15		
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*JJ	115¾ Jun 23	110¾ Mar 15	115¾ June 23	111¾	
C. C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD			120 Jy 28, 03	125	
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	133 Mar 16	126 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128½	
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO			104 No 10, 01		
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	Jul 18	95 Apr 6	99 Aug 4	99¼	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	AO	Mar 16	58 May 4	61 Aug 10	60	62
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¾ Feb 9	111¾ Feb 9	112¾ Feb 9		
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	118 Feb 10	118 Feb 10	118 Feb 10	114¾	
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	90¾ Jun 18	90¾ Jun 18	90¾ Aug 18	90¾	
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	84½ Jan 26	82 Jun 8	84 Aug 18	84	
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO			102 Dec. 03		

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	111¾	
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	130 Jul 28	127¾ May 17	130 July 28	129¾	
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	133 May 18	128¾ Jun 17	130 July 22	130¾	
Do do registered				104 Oc 28, 98		
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	129¾ Jun 14	127 Jan 5	128¾ July 16	129	
Do registered				135¾ Se 14, 00		
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	115¾ May 13	111¾ Feb 1	111¾ July 6	111¾	
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	103¾ Jan 6	100¾ Jan 8	103¾ July 6	103¾	104¼
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	109¾ Feb 8	109¾ Jul 16	108¾ July 16	108¾	
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	*JD			102 Fe 2, 03		
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¾ Jan 12	133¾ Mar 30	133¾ Mar 30	132¾	
Do registered	MS*			149 Au 5, 01	130¾	
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*JD	106 Jan 11	105¾ Apr 9	106 June 3	107	
Do registered	*AO			122 Je 6, 02		
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106 Mar 11	104 May 12	104 May 12	105¾	
Do do registered	*AO	108 Apr 11	108 Apr 11	108 Apr 11		
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142 Jul 25	142 Jul 25	142 July 25	143	
Do registered	*MN			147½ Je 18, 02		
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	101¼ Jun 30	96¾ Mar 1	100¾ Aug 18	100¾	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104½ Jul 1	104½ Jul 1	104½ July 1	106¾	109
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	106¾ May 6	103 Jan 6	106 Aug 2	107	108
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	MN*	94 Jan 6	91¾ Aug 19	94 Aug 19	90	95¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	91 Aug 8	83 Apr 22	89 Aug 20	89	
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO			97 Ja 3, 02		
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	36 Jan 4	24 May 4	24 May 4		
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*			111 Fe 28, 01	90¼	
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	100 Aug 5	96 Jun 13	100 Aug 5	96	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94½ Aug 17	92¾ Jun 13	94¼ Aug 17	92¾	
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	45 Jun 6	37 Jul 1	38 Aug 10	38	41
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	84 Jan 26	77 Mar 17	78 Aug 17	77	84
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	112¼ Mar 30	109¾ Apr 19	112¼ Aug 9	112¾	116
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	112¾ Aug 10	111 Jan 28	112¾ Aug 19	112¾	114¼
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	116 Jul 8	113 May 31	116 July 8	116¾	
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114 Jun 3	114 Jun 3	114 June 3		
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	113¾ Jul 11	113¾ Apr 3	113¾ July 11	114¾	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110 Jan 14	110 Apr 4	110 June 23	106	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114½ Jan 11	111 May 4	111 May 4	113¾	
Do fifth ext. g. 4s, 1928	*MS			101¾ Je 26, 03	101	
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¼ Jan 27	131½ Mar 23	134 June 29	135¼	
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*			130 Au 7, 03	133½	
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	100¼ Jun 23	96¾ Feb 19	98¾ Aug 19	98¾	99
Do registered	JJ	98¼ Jan 21	96¼ Jan 21	96¼ Jan 21		
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	84¾ Apr 26	84 Jan 6	88 Aug 20	86	86¼
Do do registered		84¾ Feb 9	84¾ Feb 9	84¾ Feb 9		
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	85¾ Jul 11	83¾ Feb 24	02 Aug 20	01¼	02
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	125¼ Jun 21	122¼ Jun 21	125¼ June 21	125¼	
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MS	Jul 8	116 May 16	119¾ Aug 5	120	
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan., 1909	AO			106 Au 5, 02	103¾	
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	132 Mar 3	130 Apr 8	132 Apr 13	134½	
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	118¾ Apr 20	113¾ Jan 12	118 July 25	118	
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1918	*JD			113¾ No 25, 03	110¾	
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	106¼ Jan 6	103¾ Jan 6	103¾ Jan 6	103¾	
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1010	*AO	111¾ Mar 17	110½ May 14	110¾ May 17	110¾	
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	Apr 29	109¾ Jan 5	111 July 8	111¾	115
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	101¾ Apr 15	98 Aug 11	98 Aug 11	98¾	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	104 Jan 10	101¼ May 12	103½ Aug 18	102	
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	114¾	
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	111 Jul 16	106½ Jan 11	109¾ Aug 2	109¾	111
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*JJ	120 Jun 6	116 Mar 25	120 June 6	119¾	120
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	*AO	101½ Aug 10	101 May 6	103½ Aug 10	101	
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO			112 Je 2, 02	106	
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO			110 Sep., 01		
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. r. 6s, 1926	JJ	107 Jun 18	107 Jun 18	107 June 18	104¼	
**Fort S.

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	91½ Aug 11	84 Jan 7	90¾ Aug 20	90	91
Do do registered		87* Apr 23	87¼ Apr 23	87½ Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	M N	96 * Jly 18	91 Mar 14	95¼ Aug 18	..	96
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	111½ Mar 8	111½ Mar 8	111½ Mar 8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91 Feb 25	91 Feb 25	91 Feb 25	95	98
Do do small		94 Aug 6	94 Aug 6	94 Aug 6	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	125¾ May 31	123¾ Jun 6	125¼ Aug 8	..	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	O J	121 Apr 23	120 Jan 11	121 Apr 23	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94½ Jly 8	89 Apr 11	94½ July 8	97	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	A O*	114 Jan 13	113½ May 9	115½ May 9	..	111½
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	S J	.. ..	.. ..	101½ Je 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	92½ Jul 15	88½ Mar 8	92½ July 20	91	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	124½ Jun 27	120 Jan 22	124½ June 27	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O	115¼ Jul 18	110½ Apr 18	115¼ Aug 19	115¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s Jasper Branch, 1923	A J	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 1, 99	113¾	..
Do 1st 5s, McM. M. W. & Ala.	S J	113¾ Jun 9	113¾ Jun 9	113¾ June 9	112¾	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	J J	113 Jul 6	113 Jul 6	113 July 6	113¾	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	J J*	103¾ Jun 20	100 Feb 8	103¾ June 20	102	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78 Jun 27	73 Feb 19	76½ Aug 19	76½	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Aug. 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	101¾ Jun 22	96¾ Feb 19	100¾ Aug 20	100	100⅛
Do do registered	M S*	99¾ Jun 10	98 Jan 8	99¾ June 10	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	M S*	102¾ Jun 20	100 Mar 3	101¾ June 17	102	..
Do do registered	M S*	100¾ Apr 6	100¾ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1885-1904	M S*	100¼ Mar 31	100½ Mar 31	100¼ Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	M N	101 Aug 15	100 Jan 14	101 Aug 15	100¾	..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M N	101¼ Apr 8	99½ May 2	99¾ May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	99½ No 8, 02	100¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	93¾ Jly 23	86 Feb 19	91½ Aug 19	91¼	91¾
Do do registered	F A	91½ Jun 28	86 Jan 20	90½ Aug 12	89¾	90
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	91½ Jul 15	85¼ Mar 14	89¾ Aug 4	87	90
Do do registered	F A	.. ..	.. ..	91 Ja 17, 03	86	90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	106¼ Jun 13	104 Jan 5	105¼ July 7	105¼	..
Do registered	J J*	102 Mar 31	102 Mar 31	102 Mar 31	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Ap 3, 02	86	..
Do do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103½ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J*	104¾ Jun 16	106¾ Jan 4	104¾ Aug 17	108	108½
Do registered	J J	108¾ Jan 28	103½ Jun 15	107½ Aug 18	106¾	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	J D	100¾ Jan 22	98 Mar 10	100¾ Aug 15	100¾	100¾
Do do registered	J D	99 Jan 13	98 Mar 13	99 Jan 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	101¾ Aug 4	98½ Mar 1	101¾ Aug 20	101½	101¾
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Fe 6, 02	101¾	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J D	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 21, 03	117½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	130 Ja 21, 03	127¼	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	112¾ Jan 18	106¾ Apr 19	109¾ Apr 19	112	..
Do 5s, 1931	F M S	122 Jan 16	121¾ Jly 20	121¾ July 20	122	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	121 Jul 20	121 Jul 20	121 July 20	119¾	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	106¼ Apr 30	105¼ Apr 13	106¼ June 6	104¾	..
Do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	M N	97¼ Apr 21	96¼ May 20	96¾ May 20	96½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year						
N. Y. C. 2000	M S	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 24, 03	100	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	115¼ Mar 8	118 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	114	..
N. Y. W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	119 Aug 11	115½ May 6	119 Aug 11	118¾	119½
Ot. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	J J	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	103¼ Apr 5	104 Feb 9	104¼ Apr 5	103¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	105¾ Aug 19	102¾ Apr 2	105¼ Aug 19	105¼	..
Do registered	A O*	101 Mar 28	101 Mar 28	101 Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N	.. ..	.. ..	121¾ Ap 29, 03	123¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N	.. ..	.. ..	122½ Fe 6, 99	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	101⅞ Apr 20	101⅞ Apr 20	101⅞ Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	M S	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ May 14, 00	102¾	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	104 Aug 16	100½ Mar 18	103¾ Aug 20	103¾	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J J*	112½ Apr 12	111 Feb 23	113¼ Apr 12	110	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	.. ..	.. ..	130 Ap 20, 03	128½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F A	.. ..	.. ..	127 No 28, 03	126	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O	153¾ Aug 2	153¼ Apr 19	153¾ Aug 2	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O	102 Aug 16	96½ Jan 4	101¾ Aug 20	101¾	102
Do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	96¼ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J J*	95 Aug 19	87½ Feb 23	94 Aug 19	94¾	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 1, 01	108½	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N	102 Aug 2	99¼ Feb 26	101¾ Aug 12	101	..
N. P. Ry. pr. lin. ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾ Aug 12	101½ Jan 3	104¾ Aug 20	104¾	105¼
Do registered	Q J	104½ Jan 21	101 Mar 3	104 Aug 17	103¾	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾ Jul 14	70¾ Feb 20	74¾ Aug 18	74	74¾
Do do registered	Q F	73 Jul 14	68¾ Jan 8	72⅜ Aug 18	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97⅝ Jan 11	97½ Aug 16	97½ Aug 16	97½	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	98¾ Jul 13	90¼ Jan 6	97¼ Aug 19	97	97¼
Do do registered	J J*	98 Jul 13	90 Jan 8	97¼ Aug 8	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A	122¾ Mar 9	112¼ Mar 9	122¼ Mar 9	123	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jy 28, 99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	112¼ Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	108¼ Jan 29	105½ Apr 11	107¾ Apr 11	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	96¼ No 9, 03	96	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q M	94 Aug 16	85 May 3	94 Aug 16	88	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	113¾ May 25	111 Feb 8	113¼ May 31	111	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	110 Jul 7	110 Jul 7	110 July 7	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	108¼ Jy 9, 02	100¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	110 May 13	105 Jan 10	109¼ Augr 16	109¼	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	A O	102½ Jun 9	102½ Jnn 9	102½ June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	110¼ Jun 27	108 Jan 11	109¼ Aug 5	108¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	108¾ Mar 31	105¾ Jun 25	105¾ June 25	103	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11, 98	90	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. f., 1941	F A	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ De 28, 03	92	93¼
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 Jul 16	95¾ Mar 23	98 July 16	97¾	99
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	118½ Jun 27	115 May 27	118½ June 27	118	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Au 21, 03	111½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	94	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	J J*	98¾ Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	94	..
P., Mc. C. & St. L. con. g. 4½s, A. 1940	M N*	110¾ Aug 3	108 Apr 25	110¾ Aug 3	110¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	111½ Jan 26	109¾ Jan 4	110 Mar 5	110¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	110 Aug 17	110 Aug 17	110 Aug 17	110¾	111½
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	102 Jul 8	101½ Jan 22	102 July 6	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	92 Feb 13	90 May 14	91¾ Aug 3	91¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	121 Mar 4	121 Mar 4	121 Mar 4	119¾	..
Do 2d 7s, July, 1912	A O	119 Apr 11	119 Apr 11	119 Apr 11	121¾	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	M N*	105½ Feb 16	104½ Feb 13	105 Mar 23	104¾	108
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	114 De 15, 03	113½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 Au 28, 03	106½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M S*	98¾ Aug 15	94½ Feb 23	98¼ Aug 20	98	98½
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	* M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10, 97	104¼	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	* M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	108¼	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	108½ Apr 20	108½ Apr 20	108¾ Apr 20	108¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	* M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 May 1, 00	110¼	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½ Jan 18	120¾ May 11	121 May 14	118	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101 Jul 8	98 Jnn 23	101 July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	122 Jul 18	118 Apr 0	121¼ Aug 3	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	* M N	110¾ Apr 29	107¾ Feb 8	109 May 20	111½	..
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	A O	112¾ Aug 12	100¼ Jan 16	112¾ Aug 15	113¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Oc 11, 01	117½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	112½ De 18, 02	..	..
P., & L. E. 1st g. 6s, 1940	A O*	115¼ Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jy 14, 97	111½	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	* M N	114½ May 4	114¼ May 4	114¼ May 5	113	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	101 Jun 22	94¾ Jan 9	100 Aug 20	99¾	100
Do registered	J J	99 Jun 13	96 May 6	99 Aug 9	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	A O	96 Jul 14	91¾ Jan 4	96 Aug 1	95½	96
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	M S*	119 Mar 7	119¼ Apr 2	119¼ Apr 2	117¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	111¼ Jul 28	110¼ Jun 16	111¼ July 28	111	111¾
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	68 Jun 27	63½ Mar 29	68 June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	67 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	104 May 3	103¾ May 10	104¾ May 10	104	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947	J J	87¼ Aug 12	84 May 31	87¼ Aug 12	87¼	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	103 Feb 1	110¾ May 3	103¾ June 2	104½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	103¾ Jun 24	103¼ May 17	103¾ June 24	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	127 Jun 21	122¾ Mar 14	125¼ Aug 19	125	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	112¼ Jun 11	110 Jan 13	111¾ Aug 4	111¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	96½ May 19	96 Apr 14	96¾ Aug 4	97	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	99	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	84½ Aug 18	73½ Feb 24	84¼ Aug 20	84	84½
Do 5 yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1906	J D*	94 Aug 15	94 Aug 15	94 Aug 15	..	94
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	* M N	119½ Feb 4	119½ Feb 4	119½ Feb 4	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	85¾ Jul 20	78 Jan 7	84¼ Aug 20	..	..
Do do registered		78½ Jan 14	77½ Jan 13	78½ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	96¾ Apr 23	91½ Jun 8	96¼ Aug 19	96⅛	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	79 Aug 18	70¾ May 26	78¾ Aug 20	..	79
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	* J D	78 Aug 18	63½ Jnn 1	77¾ Aug 19	77¼	77½
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111 Aug 9	107¾ Apr 11	111 Aug 9	111¾	112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	133½ Aug 20	130 Jan 5	133¼ Aug 10	133½	..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	140 May 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110 Jun 15	107½ Jan 4	109¾ July 7	110	..
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	111¼ Apr 19	106¼ May 11	111¼ Aug 9	111¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	* J D	104 Aug 12	100 Jan 4	104 Aug 13	103½	..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	106 My 6, 01	102½	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	* A O	104¼ Aug 10	104¼ Aug 10	104¼ Aug 10	104¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	123 Ap 4, 00	125	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	153¾ Apr 22	153 Apr 14	135 Apr 25	132½	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	114¼ Mar 16	114¼ Mar 16	114¼ Mar 16	110¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	* J D	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117	..
Do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ De 11, 01	99¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	75 Aug 12	65 Jan 8	74 Aug 16	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	* M N	101 Aug 11	96 Jan 18	100¼ Aug 17	101	101¾
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	98 May 23	91 Aug 1	92¼ Aug 10	92¾	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	109 Se 6, 00	102¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	104¾ Jul 18	104¾ Jul 18	104¾ July 15	104¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J*	105¾ Jun 6	105 Jan 15	105¾ Aug 20	104¾	105¼
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	108 Jun 30	105½ Feb 25	108 June 30	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ May 7, 03	..	..
Southern Ry. & South. 1st g. 5s, 1994	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ja 28, 98	101¼	..
Virginia Mid. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D*	94½ May 7	87¼ Jan 4	94½ May 7	93	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95 Aug 12	87½ Feb 24	94¾ Aug 20	94¼	94½
Do do registered	J D	94½ Aug 17	85¾ Jan 11	94¾ Aug 17	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	102 Apr 23	97 Feb 26	100½ Apr 28	103	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101¾ Jul 29	97½ Mar 11	100 Aug 19	99¾	100
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	99¼ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	88¼ Aug 11	84 Jan 6	88 Aug 18	88	88¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Fe 27, 03	105¼	107
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	* J D	103¾ Apr 12	100½ Jan 20	103¾ Apr 12	102½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	* M N	109 Apr 25	105¾ Mar 19	107 June 1	110	114
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	108 Apr 28	105 Jan 19	107 Aug 1	106½	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	* M N	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 18, 02	104	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	* M N	103¼ Jul 7	103½ Jul 7	103⅛ July 7	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112 Feb 17	110 Jan 14	112 Apr 14	110½	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O	113 Mar 21	112 Jan 25	112¾ Aug 1	112	113
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	* A O	94 Jul 30	90½ Jan 5	94 July 30	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	* M N	.. ..	.. ..	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	121 May 6	121 May 6	121 May 6	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	* A O	130½ Mar 24	130 Mar 24	130 Apr 28	129½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	* J J	107 Jun 8	104¾ Jul 23	104¾ July 23	104¾	..
Do 50-year g. 6s, 1938	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 6s, 1927	J J*	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	99¾	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J J	87 Jun 29	76 Jan 4	87¾ Aug 20	..	..
S. P. ur Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	108 May 23	103 Jan 18	106½ Aug 6	106¾	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	108¾ Jun 17	103¾ Jul 1	106¾ Aug 6	107¾	..
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	* A O	102 May 6	101½ Apr 21	102 May 6	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905		.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 22, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102 Apr 12	102 Apr 12	102 Apr 12	104¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	115¼ Jun 14	114½ Apr 18	115¾ June 14	116	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1937	M N	119 Feb 2	119 Feb 2	119 Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	110 Apr 30	107 Jan 6	109 Aug 5	109	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	* J J	108¾ Feb 19	108 Mar 9	108 Mar 9	105½	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101¾	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	111½ Oc 30, 02	105½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103 Jan 20	103 Jan 20	103 Jan 20	98	116
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118 Jun 14	111 Feb 25	117¼ Aug 19	117	118
Do registered	J J	110 Feb 25	110 Feb 25	110 Feb 25	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	97¼ Aug 16	92¾ Jun 8	97 Aug 19	97	97¾
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	J J	114 Jul 18	114 Jul 18	114 July 18	114¼	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	* J J	108 Jun 20	103½ Mar 17	97 Aug 18	97	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	117½ Apr 20	115 Apr 12	117½ Apr 20	115¼	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96¾ Jun 29	91¼ Feb 24	95¾ Aug 18	94	95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	118 May 12	118 May 12	118 May 12	115	..
E. T. Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	118 Aug 20	113 Mar 15	115 Aug 20	113¾	115
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	* M N	120 Aug 18	117 May 3	120 Aug 10	119¾	120½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	* M S	112 Jun 23	109 Apr 20	112 July 11	110	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	* J J	123 Jun 1	118¾ Jan 7	122¾ Aug 16	120¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124 Jul 28	120 Jan 7	124 July 28	122½	..
Knox. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	* J J	116¾ Jun 13	114 Mar 16	116 Aug 11	116	118
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	* A O	112¾ Jun 2	112 Jun 21	112¾ June 24	112¼	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 6s, 1948	M N*	87½ Jan 26	87½ Jan 26	87½ July 26	87½	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	* M N	106 Apr 30	103½ Jan 5	105½ June 29	107¼	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	* M N	116 Aug 12	110 Jan 18	116 Aug 12	112¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	* M N	112½ Apr 20	110½ May 10	110¾ May 10	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	M S	103 Mar 29	103 Mar 29	103 Mar 29	104½	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Jan 6, 03	112	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	.. ..	.. ..	125 Fe 8, 02	114	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	110 Jun 28	110 Jun 28	110 June 28	100½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	.. ..	.. ..	115 Jan 6, 03	111¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	108 No 9, 03	107	..
W., O. & W. 1st cnr. gtd. 4s, 1924	* F A	.. ..	.. ..	93 De 31, 03	90¼	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	117 Jun 22	112½ Feb 19	115 July 25	115¾	116
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jy 25, 00	122¼	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	* J D	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Se 2, 02	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	110 May 26	110 May 26	110 May 26	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	113¾ Jan 13	112¼ Feb 27	115 May 6	117¼	..
Do gen. ref. s. f. g. 4s, 1953	* J J	100¼ Aug 13	98 Jul 25	100 Aug 18	99½	100½
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	112¾ Jul 29	110 Mar 26	112¾ July 29	112

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Sales for Week.	Range for Previous Year (1903). Highest.		Lowest.	
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	99¾	Jul 9	97½	Jan 6	99¼	July 30	99	99½			
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power cons. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	109¼	Jul 21	105½	Jun 1	109¼	Aug 19	109	109¼			
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	95¾	Jul 20	90	Feb 24	95	Aug 20	95	94½			
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105¾	Jul 29	102½	Mar 8	105¾	July 29	105				
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1996	*JJ	120¾	Jun 27	115¾	Apr 5	120½	June 27	118	120½			
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	102	Jan 19	100¾	Feb 2	102	May 11	..	..			
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	..	..			
Pea. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MS*	101⅜	Aug 2	101¼	Jun 14	101⅜	Aug 2	1027½	..			
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	103	May 28	101	Jun 6	101⅛	July 22	101⅝	..			
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	124¾	Jul 18	118⅝	Feb 3	124¾	July 18	124⅝	..			
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104	Feb 2	103	Apr 9	105	Apr 9	105	..			
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	109¼	Jun 28	104½	Jan 22	107	July 28	108	..			
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	107	Aug 16	104	Mar 5	107	Aug 16	107	..			
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	101⅝	Feb 8	101	Mar 5	101	Mar 5	101⅝	..			
Muc. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	103	Mar 30	101½	Aug 16	101½	Aug 16	..	105			
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	109	Fe 8, 01	..	..			
West. Gas con. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Ja 16, 01	..	..			
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.												
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	93¾	Apr 29	93	Mar 14	98	July 8	95	96½			
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	86½	Aug 16	70	Jan 4	86¼	Aug 19	86½	87			
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88	Jan 8	82	Mar 15	87	Aug 16	87	..			
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	81	Jul 23	74	Jan 13	81	Aug 17	81	..			
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..			
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	65¾	Aug 17	53¾	Feb 8	65¾	Aug 20	..	..			
Do registered	..	01¾	Jul 1	57¾	Mar 10	01¾	July 1	..	..			
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	68¾	Jan 22	01½	Jun 10	64½	Aug 20	64	65			
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	98½	..			
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 00	93	..			
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	93	..			
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	100¼	Jul 25	103½	Mar 16	100¾	Aug 17	107	..			
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103	Jun 29	97	Feb 8	101	Aug 18	103	..			
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	93	Fe 24, 03	92¾	..			
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	AO	101½	Aug 13	92¾	Apr 4	100¾	Aug 16	100½	..			
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¾	Apr 23	87	May 9	89	July 19	88	90			
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	66	Feb 29	65½	Feb 29	65¾	June 8	..	..			
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47	Jan 23	35	Jan 4	40	July 30	35	40			
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	4¼	Jan 23	1½	May 2	1½	Aug 20	1½	2¾			
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1923	JJ*	83	Jul 14	80	Aug 1	81½	Aug 20	81½	82			
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112½	Apr 25	107¾	Jan 7	110½	Aug 5	109½	113			
U. S. Rub. & Rel. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1921	JJ*	..	....	..	....	79	Au 12, 03	..	..			
U. S. Rub. Corp. col. tr. 5 per c. g. 6s, April, 1918	MN	79¾	Apr 12	69¾	Jan 7	73	Aug 20	76	78¼			
Do registered	..	79¾	Jul 18	69¾	Jan 7	73	Aug 19	..	..			
COAL AND IRON.												
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 6s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 3, 03	..	..			
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	100	Jun 17	95¼	Mar 11	100	Aug 20	99	100			
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	78	Feb 4	69	Jan 6	74	July 20	..	75			
Do do Trust Co. certificates	..	78	Jul 26	69¼	Jul 7	72	Aug 19	..	72½			
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	105	Feb 26	105	Feb 26	105	Mar 9	105	..			
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102¼	Jul 26	102¼	Jul 26	102¼	July 26	108	..			
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 03	..	..			
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102¾	Oc 27, 03	..	..			
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Fe 27, 03	..	..			
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..			
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	92	Jul 7	91¼	Jun 30	92	July 28	90¼	96¼			
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	106	Apr 30	102	Mar 7	106	Apr 30	105	..			
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	108	Jun 6	101½	Jan 12	108	Aug 5	106	..			
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..			
De Bardc. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105	Jun 11	100½	Jan 6	102	Aug 5	102½	101¼			
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73	Feb 29	66½	Jul 11	71	Aug 13	67	71			
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.												
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94	Jun 30	90	May 31	94	June 30	..	..			
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Ap 8, 02	..	96¼			
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oc 30, 01	..	..			
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. & s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	109	Dc 7, 99	..	..			
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	106¾	May 13	106¾	May 13	108¾	June 22	110¼	..			
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	103¾	Jul 2, 03	105	..			
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	103	Aug 19	105	Feb 8	100	Aug 19	105¼	110¼			
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105	Jul 14	101½	Jan 2	104¾	Aug 19	104¾	105			
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	105¾	Ja 23, 03	..	..			
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107	Jun 14	107	Jun 14	107	June 20	107	..			
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding 4½s, 1934	*JJ	106¾	Apr 27	101¾	Apr 2	108¼	July 26	101	103			

ARBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 20, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 20, $17,616,500

	Week ended Aug. 20, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1½
American Hide & Leather 6s	86½	86½	86	86¼	19
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	87	87	87	87	3
American Thread 4s	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	19
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅝	103½	103½	103½	68½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	10
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93	93¼	93	93	54
Atch., Top. & S. Fe Feb. deb. 4s, Series D	99	99	99	99	1
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	335
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95	95¾	95	95¾	5
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	7½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	103½	103	103	20½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	6
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅜	159
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	64	64	64	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	81	82¾	80¾	81	369
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	107½	108	107½	108	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	102⅜	103⅜	102⅜	102½	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Central Branch Ry. 4s, (Mo. Pac.)	94⅜	94¾	94¾	94¾	0
Central Branch, Union Pacific 1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111	111¼	111	111	51
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	83⅞	83⅞	82⅝	83⅜	74
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	44½	46½	44	45	61
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	31⅜	31⅜	29	31¼	126
Central of New Jersey 6s	132⅞	133	132⅝	133	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100	99⅞	100	53½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	4
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	106⅝	107	106¼	106½	29
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118⅝	118¼	118¼	18
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78½	78¼	78¼	78¼	11
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97⅛	97⅝	97	97¼	284
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	27
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Chicago & Indiana, Cont. Ry. 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul con. 7s	172	172	172	172	1
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & West. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minnesota 6s	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	4
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	84¾	84¾	83	84⅝	647
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	12
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	73¼	73⅝	72½	73½	1,240
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	73¼	74	73¼	74	176
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	101⅝	102	102
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	28
Colorado Fuel & Iron con. 5s, trust rcts.	72	72	72	72	11
Colorado Midland 4s	90½	90½	89½	89½	9
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	84½	84	84	7
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	173	174	173	174	55
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65¾	65¾	65	65¾	2,824
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	107	107	107	107	9
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	12
Detroit City Gas 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	90¼	3
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
Detroit Southern 4s	38	38	38	38	1
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	65¾	65¾	64½	64½	35
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
East. Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	11
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅜	99	98⅜	98⅞	41
Erie general lien 4s	86	86½	85½	86	225
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Evansville & Terre Hauts gen. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron Div. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	84	84¾	84	84¾	50
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Green Bay deb. B	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	211
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103½	103⅝	102½	102⅝	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	109	109	109	109	8
Illinois Central 3½s	102	102	102	102	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	1
International & Great-Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	5
International Paper 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
International Steam Pump 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	53
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅝	73	72	73	68
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	89½	88	89½	3
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	91	91½	90⅞	90⅞	83
Lackawanna Steel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Lake Shore deb 4s	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	224
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞	6
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101½	56
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	111
Louisville & Nashville-Soutb. Ry. joint 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Louisville & Jeff. Bridge 4s	98½	99	98½	99	21
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	105⅜	105⅜	105¾	105¾	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	92½	92¾	92¼	92¼	36
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	61⅜	62⅜	61½	62½	100
Mexican Central 1st income	14½	14⅞	13¾	14¾	222
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅛	100	99½	100	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78⅜	78⅝	78½	78⅞	53
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	105¼	106	105¼	106	37
Mo., Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	8
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	87⅜	88	86⅞	86⅞	135
Nash., Chat. & St. L. consol. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76	76¼	75¾	76¼	40
New York Central gen. 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3

BONDS.

	Week ended Aug. 20, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Jew York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	16
New York Central deb. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105½	105	105½	22
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	109½	100	109½	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94½	94⅞	93⅜	94	12
N. Y., Susq. & Western gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	104	104	103⅝	103⅞	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅝	102	101¼	101⅜	46
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95⅜	96	95½	94⅞	359
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾	43
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105¾	104⅞	104⅞	51¼
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	1
Nor. Pac., St. P. & Duluth Div. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	95⅝	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	130
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	3½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	4
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109½	106½	109½	100¾	3
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98½	380
Peoria & Eastern income	61	61	61	61	6
P. C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C	110	110	110	110	3
Reading general 4s	99½	100	98¼	100	153
Rio Grande Western col trust 4s	89	89	89	89	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99⅜	16
Rochester & Pittsburg Consol. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
St. L. & I. Mountain gen. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	2
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	91½	91½	90⅞	90⅞	36
St. L. & I. Mountain, River & Gulf Div. 4s	95¼	96	95¼	95¼	44
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 6s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	83	84½	82½	84¼	630
St. L. & San Fran. gold notes, 4½s	94	94	94	94	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¾	96½	96½	96½	16
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	75¾	78	75¾	77¾	219
St. L. & Southwestern 2d income 4s	70	79	78¾	78¾	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83⅜	85⅝	83¾	85⅝	416
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	73	74	74	74	1
Southern Pacific 4s	95	95	94½	94⅝	100
Southern Pacific 4s, reg	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Southern Pacific 4½s	101½	101½	101¾	101⅝	72
Southern Railway 1st 5s	117	117⅝	117	117½	28
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	97½	97¾	97	97	12
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	10
Standard Rope & Twine Inc. 4s	1½	1½	1½	1½	5
Texas, Coal & Iron Birm. div. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Term. R. R. Asso. of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	100	100⅞	100	100	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118⅝	119¼	118⅝	119	14
Texas & Pacific 2d income	81	81	81	81	9
Third Avenue 4s	95½	95⅞	95½	95½	81
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	73⅝	74	73¾	74	10
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	85¾	85¾	85	85	15
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103½	105¾	103½	105½	95
Union Pacific conv. 4s	103⅞	104⅝	103½	103½	2,570
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	21
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	80	80	79½	79½	2
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	81½	82	81½	81½	23
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	79⅞	79½	78	78	1,483
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	78⅝	79¼	78¾	78¾	24
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117¼	117½	20
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108	107⅝	107⅞	12
Wabash debenture, Series B	60½	62¼	60	60	540
Washington Central 1st 4s	94	94	94	94	2
West Shore 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	4
West Shore 4s, registered	107	107½	107	107½	6
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅝	15
Western Union Coll. tr. 5s	100	100	100	100	11
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	29
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½	40
Total sales					$16,848,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, registered	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	✓	15
United States 3s, coupon	105	105	105	105		¼
Republic of Cuba 2d in. pd.	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½		193
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93½		257
Total sales						$468,500
Grand total						$17,310,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¾	Jan. 25	103¾	Jun. 9	105½	July 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106⅝	Mar. 28	105¼	Jan. 15	106¼	Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	108¼	Apr. 11	108¼	Jun. 4	109⅝	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅝	Jan. 6	108⅝	July 12	109⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132⅞	Apr. 20	132⅝	May 26	132⅝	May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Jun. 2	133	Jun. 25
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	105½	May 23	106¼	July 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	105⅜	May 17	105⅜	May 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	106⅝	Mar. 16	104½	Aug. 15	103	Aug. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	....	....	....	....	107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	....	....	....	....	121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 4	111⅜	Mar. 4	111⅜	Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	100½	May 10	97½	July 18	97¾	July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101⅞	Aug. 10	98¾	Jun. 6	101½	Aug. 10
Republic of Cuba 6s, 2d in. paid	101½	Aug. 8	98½	Jun. 8	100⅝	Aug. 10
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs. f p	93⅝	July 5	92¾	July 21	93½	Aug. 20

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	102¾	May 31	102¾	May 31	102¾	Aug. 5, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	....	....	....	....	102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s J. J.	....	....	....	....	111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102½	July 8	102¾	July 8, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1010 J. J.	102¼	Jan. 28	101	July 12	101	July 12, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.	....	....	....	....	1¼	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95½	Mar. 3	95	July 20, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	....	....	....	....	95¼	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn Settlement 3s, small	....	....	....	....	93½	Oct. 0, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs.	....	....	....	....	117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	8	Jan. 22	6¼	May 11	6½	July 25, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1901 J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	91½	Mar. 14	92¼	Mar. 16, 1904

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 20, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	220	230
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	335	340
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4150	..
Cit'a Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	150	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	260	265
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	212
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	148	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	370	385
Emst R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	8,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	210	220
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	130	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	150	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	8	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	560	575
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	1	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	800,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	815	825
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	257
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	170	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	18	..	July 1, 04	185	200
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	410
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	30	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	116	120
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	203
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	485	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	180	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	175	180
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	97
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 20, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	290	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16, 04	360	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	197½	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	142½	147½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	380	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1960	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	490
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	270	280
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	300	310
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	660	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1300	1360
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30,04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	QJ	June 30,04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	QJ	June 30,04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	3½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	11S	S	June 27,04	900	925
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	180	190
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	310	325
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	340	350
Long Island	1,000,000	3½	Q	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30,04	900	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	115	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	280	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	180	..
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Nassau	500,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	..
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 2, 04	137	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Dep.	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	115	..
N.Y.Security & T.	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	200	..
North American	1,000,000	3½	S	June 30,04	140	..
People's Trust	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	200	..
Real Estate	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	200	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	5,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	300	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Union	1,000,000	3	S	July 15, 04	140	..
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	140	..
United States	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Washington	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	140	..
Williamsburg	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	[illegible]	1½	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	1½	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay State	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bing'mton Lt. Ht. & Pr. 1st 6s, 1908	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn Bor. Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st mtge	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo City	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Do 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Un. & Ill.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver G. & E.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1926	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
††Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ga. Light	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Pipe Line	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey City & Hob.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings Co. Lt. & P.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lacl. Gas Co. of St. L.	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowell Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mad. Gas & Elec.

AUG

1904

ADVANCE IN CURB ISSUES.

Improvement Shown Since the Recent Bull Market Set in Last July.

Improved conditions in the stock market shown during the past seven weeks have been largely reflected in the curb market, where practically every issue has made substantial gains which average 5 points for thirty-four prominent stocks and a similar advance for fourteen bonds. Brokers in bank and trust company stocks report a marked change in sentiment resulting in many inquiries and a substantial buying movement. Prices have made numerous gains and a desire to hold for still higher prices has been partially responsible for this improvement. Even the market for insurance stocks appears to have largely recovered from the set-back given to investments in this class of security by the large losses sustained this year, and present prices for the five stocks which have varied more than fractionally show an average net gain of 9 points.

Notwithstanding special conditions existing as regards several issues, such as Swift & Co. and St. Louis Transit, exactly the opposite of what would be expected has occurred, as Swift stock is quoted 1 point higher than before the meat strike was inaugurated, while St. Louis Transit and St. Louis preferred, which have been so largely benefited by the World's Fair, resulting in record earnings for several months, show a net loss of 2 and 1½ points, respectively.

The largest gain in stocks is that of 28 points in Interborough Rapid Transit, which began its sharp advance the middle of June, when it was selling around 115, and each week since then has shown a new high record for the year, and is now selling at the highest price in its history, having advanced nearly 60 points since the beginning of the year. During the past week New York Transportation made a new high record for the current year, as did also Manhattan Transit. Electric Vehicle preferred is now selling 3 points above the year's low and the common 5. International Salt stock has advanced 7 points and the bonds 12 points since July 1. It is interesting to note that among the bonds to show gains are the International Mercantile Marine 4½s, which are now 90 bid as compared with 50 before the present rate cutting was started.

Sharp advances throughout practically the entire list have given encouragement to the insiders of such stocks as Manhattan Transit and Montreal and Boston Consolidated to force the price to record figures, which, in the case of Manhattan Transit, has been accompanied by reports that inside interests in Interborough Rapid Transit have decided to acquire control of Manhattan Transit for the purpose of using its franchise, which is the only one of its kind in existence, to provide by means of automobile omnibuses connection between the different ferries and the underground system.

Unfortunately this increase in activity does not mean as much to the brokers as it formerly did, owing to the fact that the dull times caused a number of the brokers to accept very small commissions, in some cases one-half or one-quarter of the regular charge, and now that a better market has developed they have discovered that their principals desire the recently inaugurated schedule to continue.

SULLY AND PRICE AS BULLS.

Old Enemies Now on the Same Side of the Cotton Market.

The cotton market is being treated to the unusual luxury of having two bull leaders, namely Theodore H. Price and Daniel J. Sully. The latter, although still a bankrupt, has been sending out his first letter on the growing crop and has promised to furnish a waiting community with monthly gleanings of the light as he sees it. Mr. Price, however, is not content with imitation of the Government bureau and monthly reports, but follows the lines laid out by the weather man and floods the mails every day with extracts from numerous letters, all telling of damage which the crop is likely to sustain even if it has not sustained it as yet. Sully puts his estimate at 10,750,000, while Price makes it an even 11,000,000 bales. These figures are nearly 2,000,000 bales below the expectations of the South and the bears, terms which are this year synonymous. Mr. Price says that the South has been overestimating the condition of the crop some 5 per cent. because it is bearish, but it would seem more reasonable to say that the South is bearish because it expects a large crop.

With the exports of wheat the lowest ever known a cotton crop of only 11,000,000 or slightly less would be a National misfortune. Mr. Sully places his reliance on the deterioration of the seed used for planting. That it is possible to attach too much importance to this phase has been demonstrated in the wheat growing districts, where the year 1877, when wheat in quality averaged higher than ever before, was followed by a poor crop raised from this high quality seed.

S. F. B. Morse, who was one of Sully's partners, estimates the crop at 11,250,000, but even so expects that the price should be around 10 cents. If the crop should turn out much larger than these estimates, it would seem as if the price would have to decline. At any rate, it is hard to see how it can be pushed up very much above present quotations. It probably would not be selling as high as it does were it not for the fact that bears are unwilling to extend their commitments at this time. Cotton Exchange brokers would not be surprised to see Mr. Price switch back to the bear side now that Sully has come out as a bull, for these two men have never been the best of friends, at least in their market operations.

Incorporated 1866.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Write for Special Circular of
BONDS PAYING
5%.
Prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William & Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to
McVickar Realty Trust Co.
and
Empire State Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY.
Branches { 527 Fifth Avenue, 420 Columbus Avenue, 242 East Houston Street.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,500,000
Acts as agent in the transaction of any approved financial business.
OFFICERS:
LE ROY W. BALDWIN.....Pres.
H. W. McVICKAR.....1st Vice Pres.
WM. E. G. GAILLARD.....2d Vice Pres.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.3d Vice Pres.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY.....4th Vice Pres.
H. M. GOUGH.....Secretary
LIVINGSTON WETMORE.....Treasurer
E. D. McGREAL.....Trust Officer

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000 Surplus, $5,000,000
15 Nassau Street Equitable Building

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $9,000,000.00.
Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals solicited.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
OFFICERS:
USAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
DIRECTORS:
John F. Dryden, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, William Scheerer, Schuyler B. Jackson, Usal H. McCarter, Jerome Taylor, William N. Coler, Jr., William H. Staake, Forrest F. Dryden, Henry S. Redmond, Charles A. Peck, Bernard Strauss, John C. Riegle, Anthony R. Kuser, William H. McIntyre, H. R. Winthrop, Robert H. McCarter, Otto H. Kahn, Mark T. Cox, Henry M. Doremus, Jacob E. Ward, Thomas N. McCarter.

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000
OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...1st V. President
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG..2d V. President
JOHN A. HILTON...3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary
DIRECTORS:
Charles P. Armstrong, Frank Brainard, Robert C. Clowry, Edmund C. Converse, Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Grenville M. Dodge, A. Goepel, Frederick B. Schenck, Frank Jay Gould, George J. Gould, John A. Hilton, Myron T. Herrick, Edward T. Jeffery, Edward R. Ladew, William M. Laws, J. W. Middendorf, William Willis Merrill, Winslow S. Pierce, Edwin Gould, William H. Taylor, Edward R. Thomas, John F. Truesdell, E. F. C. Young.

ESTABLISHED 1832
Vermilye & Co
BANKERS.
NEW YORK. BOSTON. BALTIMORE.
Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
List of Current Offerings furnished upon application.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.
Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
24 Broad St., New York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.
Letters of Credit
issued available the world over.

SIMON, BORG & CO
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone No. 6575 & 6576 Broad. 58 New St.

DIVIDEND RATE FIXED.

Doubt Raised as to Dividend Rights of Southern Pacific Preferred Unfounded.

In some quarters doubt is still expressed about the exact meaning of the provisions governing the payment of dividends on the new preferred stock of the Southern Pacific Company, which is soon to be issued, and this despite the fact that the official circular setting forth the terms governing the issue has been in the hands of the stockholders two full months. The point has been made by some that although 7 per cent. was fixed as the maximum dividend that could be declared on the preferred stock, the Directors might fix a lower rate than 7 per cent., and yet declare a dividend on the common. For this suggestion there appears to be no foundation in fact, although it may be seen from the wording of the resolution providing for the payment of dividends on the new stock how such an impression gained ground and is still adhered to by some of those who have perused the official circular. The resolution referred to provides that the holders of the preferred stock "shall be entitled to dividends in each fiscal year at such rate, not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually out of the net profits, as shall be declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock; that such dividends shall be non-cumulative."

This has been interpreted by some as leaving the way open to the Directors to declare such dividends as they choose on the preferred so long as they do not exceed 7 per cent. On the authority of one of the officers of the Southern Pacific it may be stated that the resolution carries no such meaning. If 7 per cent. is earned in any given year, that much has to be paid on the preferred before anything can be declared on the common. In other words, the dividend is the usual non-cumulative dividend, and the rate, so far as its priority over common stock dividends is concerned, is governed not at all by the wish of the Directors, but by the company's earnings.

However, as the dividend is non-cumulative, it is within the discretion of the Directors to declare, say, 5 per cent., or some other rate under 7 per cent., until such time as it may be determined to declare a dividend on the common stock. Only in this sense can the dividends on Southern Pacific preferred be said to be in doubt.

DEMAND FOR RUSSET SHOES.

Manufacturers Getting Ready for a Larger Output for 1905.

Manufacturers of shoes and tanners who are preparing for next Summer's business are planning for a greatly increased output of russet shoes for next year. The demand for this class of shoes for both men and women came as a surprise to the trade this year, and many of the manufacturers were unable to meet it. There has been a decided scarcity of russet leather this Summer.

There is no fear, however, that the business will be overdone, as it was four or five years ago, when russet shoes were made for both Winter and Summer wear, and pushed until the public suddenly grew tired of them and refused to buy them any more. Then manufacturers, retailers, and jobbers were left with large stocks and many of them lost money. The trade has now decided that tan and russet shoes have a legitimate place for Summer wear and will continue to manufacture them on this basis. The tanners are preparing to supply the leather in several shades.

STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Large Falling Off in Labor Disputes—Employers Generally Successful.

In view of the labor disputes that are going on in this country at present a continuation of which would doubtless make them a market factor of more importance than they have yet asemed interest attaches to the record of such struggles in Great Britain during the past year. While in England the trade unions have gone to practically the same extremes in asserting their claims as the labor unions have gone in this country they have had relatively little success in the contests which they have waged against their employers. Reviewing the report on strikes in the United Kingdom issued by the Board of Trade the London Economist says in a recent issue:

"A satisfactory feature of the report on strikes and lock-outs in the United Kingdom in 1903, issued by the Board of Trade, is the statement that for some years past the number of disputes between employers and employed has been steadily decreasing, a tendency which has continued during the present year. The tendency, of course, is for work-people to seek to obtain increases in wages when trade is improving, and to resist the decreases that accompany declining trade; but although reductions of wages were general in 1903, the number of persons standing out against them was comparatively small. The number of work-people involved in disputes in regard to the augmentation or decrease of their remuneration in the past five years is as follows:

	For Increases.	Against Decreases.
1903	14,412	12,019
1902	15,206	26,033
1901	19,886	14,852
1900	57,269	7,385
1899	73,896	6,826

"The disputes arising over wages in 1903 resulted largely in favor of the employers. The total number of workpeople directly affected by disputes in regard to remuneration was 49,557, and in the case of 35,225 the employers won, while as regards 3,777 workpeople the outcome was in favor of the employed. The other cases were, with a comparatively few exceptions, compromised. On questions relating to hours of labor and working arrangements, the balance of results was in favor of the workpeople, while in respect of questions of trade unionism, the workmen directly affected were entirely successful. The improvement in the relation between employers and employed above referred to is illustrated by the fact that the number of persons affected by disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in 1903 were less than in any year for which figures have been recorded. In the five years, 1898-1902 the average annual number of workpeople was 212,000, the average annual duration of disputes 5,716,000 days. In the years 1893-1897 the averages were 330,000 people, and 11,962,000 days, while in 1903 the number of workpeople totalled only 111,000, and the lost working days 2,300,000."

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunder storms; fresh south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,046. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CRISIS COMES TO-DAY IN BUILDING STRUGGLE

Unions Generally Reject New Plan of Employers.

BITTER FIGHT IS FEARED

Locals Not Affiliated with Alliance Are Opposed to Working with Non-Union Labor.

Unless something unforeseen happens, to-day will usher in the biggest building fight New York has ever known. On the one side is arrayed the Building Trades Employers' Association, which controls the greatest part of the building work of Manhattan and the Bronx and a part of Brooklyn. On the other are the unions in the Building Trades Alliance, and also a number of others which, while not affiliated with the Alliance, will resent any attempt at employing non-union men, either directly or indirectly.

All the unions involved in the strikes and lock-outs received notice from the Building Trades Employers' Association last week that work would be resumed to-day, and that if the strikes in their respective trades were not declared off non-union men or union men would be employed indiscriminately in their places. As has been told, the plan of the employers is to form these new men into unions under the arbitration agreement. These will be the only unions recognized by the Employers' Association, and the members of the old unions may only obtain work by joining the new organization.

This in itself means a fight that may last for months. As to the attitude of the unions which are not locked out, the employers will only know how they stand after the attempt has been made to resume work. As far as could be learned yesterday there is a strong disinclination on the part of the unions which are not locked out to work with non-union men, and some of them declare flatly that the ultimatum of the Employers' Association, which goes into effect to-day, is a subterfuge to introduce the open shop.

Of the unions which are not in the Building Trades Alliance there are a number which, according to their representatives, will refuse to work with non-union men, but not out of sympathy with the Alliance. Among these is the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which was the strongest organization in the old Board of Building Trades. Patrick Katernash, delegate of this union, said yesterday:

Housesmiths to Hold Aloof.

"We have no dealings with the Building Trades Alliance, but at the same time our men will not work with non-union men or with dual unions. As far as the Building Trades Alliance is concerned the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union kept out of it because most of the unions composing the Alliance left the housesmiths alone in their fight last year against the arbitration agreement.

"Now, although the housesmiths amalgamated with the new union under a reorganization plan based on the arbitration agreement, we obtained more concessions than we ever did before. The very same people are in control of our union as in the days of the Board of Building Trades, but we cannot thank the alliance for this. We will, however, refuse to work with non-union men on principle, irrespective of the alliance. I believe if the ironworkers are asked to work with non-union men tomorrow they will quit."

The Granite Cutters' Union has not signed the arbitration agreement because its employers are not in the Building Trades Employers' Association. The union is not in the Building Trades Alliance for the same reason as the housesmiths, but will refuse to work with non-union men. Charles Delanay, business agent of the union, said:

"The ultimatum of the Employers' Association is simply a subterfuge to introduce the open shop. What is the difference between employing union and non-union men indiscriminately, even if the object is to form these men into a new union and the open shop? The employers know that if they declared openly for the open shop they would have the biggest fight they ever experienced and would finally be defeated. If non-union men are employed it will not be necessary for the union to act. The men will go out themselves."

Alexander Law of the Brotherhood of Carpenters said that the brotherhood locals at a general meeting on Saturday morning had decided not to go back to work to-day.

"I think," said he, "if the employers undertake to form an administration union of carpenters big enough to supply all the men it needs it will have the biggest task it ever undertook."

Representatives of the Electrical Workers' Union, the Safety Engineers' Union, and other organizations in the alliance said they would not say anything in advance of the general meeting of the alliance to be held to-day and on the action of which a great deal depends in the present fight. They all declared, however, that their unions would not work with non-union men.

Charles L. Eidlitz, Otto M. Eidlitz, Louis Harding and other leading members of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, were out of town yesterday. No meeting of the Employers' Association was held, but it was unofficially stated that the plans of the association for the resumption of work were unchanged.

Subway Strikes Far from Settlement.

In the meantime there are no signs of a settlement of the subway tie-up. The matter raised a rumpus at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, but nothing was done. James P. Holland told the meeting that on last Monday he and others had waited for some time around Mr. McDonald's office on the supposition that a conference had been arranged by Delegate Kilgus, who is also on the Rapid Transit Committee. Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union suggested that Mr. McDonald was dodging the question to get the Central Federated Union to fight the Building Trades Alliance.

"Mr. McDonald and the sub-contractors are not playing fair," said Kelly. "Wait another week, and the chances are that Mr. McDonald will have 2,000 men at work in the subway."

Regarding the proposed conference, Holland said that somebody was lying, and the sooner the person was found out the better. A noisy argument followed, in which the delegate of the plumbers asked that the American Federation of Labor get the National Plumbers' Union to keep its hands off during the present fight. After a great deal of talk, in which every one had got mixed up, a resolution was passed pledging the moral and financial support to the locked-out workers in the fight which begins to-day.

Investigating Blackmail End.

As the crisis in the building war approaches, it is intimated that there will be a further investigation of charges against labor leaders for accepting bribes. District Attorney Jerome had a number of employes of the People's Security Company, in the offices of which Philip Weinseimer was arrested, before the Grand Jury last week, and it is understood that the inquiry will be continued.

A statement has been made by the District Attorney's office that the affairs of the security company were not being investigated, and it is surmised that he is trying to reach other union men. The Prince bill, which makes it a crime for an employer to give a bribe as well as for an employe to receive it, becomes operative on Sept. 1. Assemblyman Samuel Prince, the author of the bill, in discussing it yesterday said:

"Some of the employers supposing that the bill was retroactive, have written to me about the matter. I simply replied that if they have any crooked dealings on hand with walking delegates they had better wind it up before Sept. 1. The bill is not retroactive. Before I drafted the bill I had several conferences with District Attorney Jerome, who told me that two years ago he would have been glad if such a bill had been in existence.

"At that time there were seventeen prominent employers identified in one plan by which walking delegates were paid money. Two of them confessed, but the District Attorney to his sorrow was unable to do anything. The bill provides that any person or corporation who offers or gives money to a labor representative to call a strike or to send men back to work is guilty of a misdemeanor, the punishment for which is imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than $1,000.

"There are many honest employers, and there are also honest labor representatives, but there are also people on both sides who if they are honest, are so because they are afraid of the law. The new law will furnish an additional incentive to honesty, and I believe will strike at the root of the graft system, as far as the building trades are concerned."

QUESTIONS INSURANCE PLAN.

Member Begins Suit Against Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Paul V. Flynn of this city has filed a suit in the United States Court at Trenton to restrain the Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, from carrying out its new reorganization plan and to place the affairs of the legion in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Flynn, in his bill, alleges that by the action it took last May in adopting the reorganization plan, the Supreme Council violated its charter. He asserts that under this charter the legion was organized on an assessment basis, and that the officers have no authority to adopt a level premium plan of insurance without the consent of the members.

INTRUDER STRIKES WOMAN.

Son Captures Him After Long Chase—Had Jewels in Stocking.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Dora Tess of this city, on going up to her room to retire early this morning, saw a man bending over the dresser. She screamed, and the man struck her in the face and ran down stairs. John Tess, Mrs. Tess's son, gave chase, and after a run across yards and over fences caught the man in the back yard of a tenement house.

The man fought, but Tess held on and sent for the police, who had to use their clubs to subdue the prisoner. He said he was John Earasch, thirty-five years of age, of 43 Morton Street, Manhattan. Pawn tickets were found on him for a considerable quantity of jewelry. Several unset jewels and three rings were found in his left stocking.

ACTRESS A SLASHER'S VICTIM.

Pretty Italian Girl Attacked in Street—Discarded Suitor Arrested.

Nancy Mendaro, a pretty sixteen-year-old Italian actress of 139 Mulberry Street was walking along Baxter Street between Hester and Grand last night with Antonio Donato when some one crept up behind and slashed her, twice on the right cheek. The slasher made off in the crowd.

The young woman's escort also disappeared, and she ran screaming through the streets to her home. Her father heard the story, grabbed an axe, and, running up and down the street, called upon every one he met to join in the search.

The girl told the police that an Italian barber named Giuseppe Perratto of 102 Mott Street had been attentive to her for some time, but that she had discarded him for Donato. The police found Perratto at home. He wore a pair of gray trousers, and when he started to put on a coat of the same pattern which was hanging on a nail, a woman in the house called to him to put on a black one. The police immediately took charge of the gray coat. In one pocket they found a dull razor and in another a bloody handkerchief. Perratto was locked up.

The girl will be scarred for life as a result of the wounds.

CARS CRASH ON CONEY LINE.

Woman and Baby Hurt—Passengers in a Panic.

A panic resulted last night when a Marcy Avenue car crashed into a Park Avenue car on its way to Coney Island, at the intersection of Marcy and Park Avenues, Brooklyn. The Park Avenue car was turned half over, and the passengers piled up in a heap in their rush to escape.

An ambulance call was sent in to the Eastern District Hospital, and Surgeon Cameron found Mrs. Katherine Kelly of 134 York Street unconscious, and May Farragut, the three-months-old baby of James Farragut of 78 Ryerson Street badly bruised. Mrs. Kelly was soon revived. The baby will recover. Both were on the Park Avenue car at the time of the accident. None of the occupants of the Marcy Avenue car was hurt, although they were much frightened.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

TRAIN LOAD IN DANGER FROM ACT OF A MADMAN

Keeper Opened Long Beach Draw in Front of Engine.

SWORE NONE SHOULD PASS

Accident Averted, Maniac Chased Crew with Hatchet Until Overpowered.

Four hundred passengers bound for Long Beach in a seven-car train of the Long Beach Division of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon are congratulating themselves on their escape from death or serious injury at the hands of a maniac. That they were not plunged off the track into a creek without the slightest warning of their danger was due solely to the vigilance of the engineer.

When the train due at Long Beach at 3 o'clock reached Wreck Lead, a flag station a short distance west of the beach, a red flag was suddenly waved in the face of the engineer, and he brought his train to a stop. At this point there is a drawbridge over an inlet. It is unusual for the draw to be open when trains are due, and the engineer had no thought of being held up there. When the train came to a standstill it was within only a few feet of the open draw.

There was no one in sight to throw any light on the situation. The conductor and a brakeman found a boat near by, and with it they crossed to the Long Beach side of the stream. There they found Samuel Eldridge, fifty years old, who for the last thirty years has been an employe of the railroad and for several years past has had charge of the drawbridge.

When Eldridge saw the uniforms of the trainmen he became violent, and, catching up a hatchet, started after them. They beat a hasty retreat back to the train, with the drawkeeper in hot pursuit in another boat. The conductor seemed to be the chief object of Eldridge's chase. Shouting at the top of his voice that no more trains should cross that draw, Eldridge pursued the frightened conductor in and out and around the train, all the while brandishing the hatchet.

Realizing that there was a madman among them, the women passengers became frantic, and the men knew not which way to turn. When Eldridge could catch his breath he would start singing gospel hymns, ending up with "Glory to God, you can't pass it!"

Finally, in response to the conductor's cries for help, several of the passengers went to his assistance in a body, and one of them, a heavy built man, landed his right on the drawkeeper's jaw and sent him to the ground. He was then bound hand and foot and put on to the train.

All efforts to induce him to tell where he had put the key to the drawer were useless. In his ravings he said he had thrown it into the water and the trainmen were inclined to believe that he had, as no trace of it could be found. As a last resort, one of the crew was sent to a near-by station to obtain a duplicate key. The trip had to be made on foot, and it was more than an hour before the man returned. Then the draw was closed and the train proceeded with Eldridge on board. Later he was brought to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, and confined as dangerously insane.

Eldridge's friends said yesterday that he had never failed to perform his duty faithfully until a few weeks ago, when he is said to have begun drinking whisky after years of temperance.

Others said that Eldridge has acted strangely for some time past and that the Long Island Railroad management had been warned that he was an unsafe man for the place.

MOTORMEN TO SEE BRYAN.

Chief of Brotherhood Says They Are in Earnest This Time.

The Manhattan Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will hold a continuous session to-day at the Harlem Arcade in East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to receive a report from the committee appointed to see E. J. Bryan, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and to hear what action will be taken by the New York local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Employes.

If the motormen decide to stand by the guards, conductors, and others it will be the first time that they have done so. On former occasions when trouble was threatened the motormen took the stand that, being affiliated with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, they were a separate body, and would take no action in case of a strike.

William J. Jencks, Chief of the Manhattan Division of the Brotherhood, was asked yesterday if the motormen intended to act if there was a strike of the other employes. He replied:

"We spent four hours over the question last night, and you may guess from that that we are interested in the question. We are with the other employes."

"Will you strike with the others if a strike is ordered?"

"I haven't said there would be a strike. I don't want to be quoted as talking strike, but we mean business, that is certain. The company must keep its pledge made to us sixteen months ago, promising priority to the elevated men in work on the subway."

Jencks admitted that the company had been to a certain extent doing this, but added:

"We want to take our records with us. Some of us have been fifteen or sixteen years in the service, and we want to get the benefit of these records."

It is said that the company does not intend to promote all the men, for the reason that it would not be for the best interest of the company or the public to do so. Some of the men are not competent to fill certain positions.

Others are men who learn quickly, and therefore stand a chance of promotion. They therefore cannot for this reason make a hard and fast promise to place the men on the subway jobs by seniority.

The committee of the Brotherhood will try to see Mr. Bryan to-day and will then report to the meeting.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

BOYS DRAW AMBULANCE.

Horse Hurt, and Doctor, Patient, and Driver Shaken Up in Collision.

Following a collision late last night between a north-bound car of the Second Avenue surface line and an ambulance of the Hudson Street Hospital, in which the attending surgeon, the patient, and the driver were shaken up and the horse so badly hurt he could not proceed further, fourteen husky young east siders fastened a rope to the vehicle and drew it from Worth and Centre Streets to the hospital, six blocks away. In the ambulance were the patient, the surgeon, and the driver, who did not care to walk after their experience.

The ambulance responded to a hurry call from Mott Street, where Policeman Raymond of the Elizabeth Street Station had found Dominick Rambona, forty-four years old, of 63 Mott Street, on the second floor stairway of a big tenement there, unconscious from what he thought was poison.

Dr. Stern answered the call. Herman Lazarus of 901 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street drove the ambulance. They got the patient and started to the hospital. Lazarus drove through Worth Street, and as he neared Centre he heard the gong of an approaching street car. He tried to pull in, did not succeed, and realized that a collision was certain. He swerved "Billy," the big gray horse, sharply to the right, but could not get out of the way in time.

Motorman John Walsh tried to stop the car, but failed, and it struck the horse. The motorman was thrown from his feet and caught under the car fender, while the ambulance was upset. Driver Lazarus was sent flying into the street, while Dr. Stern, who was riding behind, escaped serious injury only by jumping. Rambona, the patient, was badly bruised.

A crowd gathered and the car was lifted off the horse. He had a broken foreleg. Dr. Stern was anxious about his patient, as he had been told the police regarded the case as suspicious. He was wondering how he could get him to the hospital when one young fellow stepped out of the crowd and said:

"We'll get you there, Doc., climb in."

Then a rope was fastened to the ambulance. Fourteen young fellows caught hold and started the wagon bowling along over the pavement at a merry clip. They made the trip to the hospital in quick time.

The police learned that Rambona had been at a wedding on the top floor of 50 Mott Street. Luigi Rambona, a brother of the patient, said that he had started to walk down stairs and had fallen from the third floor to the second. Luigi and Giuseppe Conselio, a druggist of 50 Mott Street, were arrested. The police said they told conflicting stories.

Dr. Stern said he believed the case to be one of alcoholic coma, but advised the police to investigate.

TRIED TO BRIBE HIM, HE SAYS.

President of Pittsburg's Select Council Mentions No Names, However.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—President J. Smiley Whitman of the Select Council said today that an attempt had been made to bribe him by a man interested in the filtration ordinances.

"I was flatly offered financial inducements by a man who is closely connected with the new combination in the Select Council to go along with it on the bond ordinance in Monday's meeting," said President Whitman.

"The proposition was only on the bond ordinance. The traction ordinances were not mentioned. The man who made the offer was not a Councilman. No sum of money was mentioned, but the man said he had the cash to back up his offer."

President Whitman said no one beside himself and the other man was present, and he refused to give the name of the briber, saying that he would, of course, deny the charge, and it would come to a question of veracity.

The Select Council combination desires to prevent the passage of the $5,000,000 bond ordinance, which was voted for at the special election in July, for a filtration plant.

BROKER ARRESTED AT BRIDGE.

Is Said to Have Tried to Climb in Car Window.

Ross M. Turner, a broker, living at 58 West Seventy-second Street, with offices at 27 Pine Street, was placed under arrest last night at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Turner, accompanied by Newell Blass of 27 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was waiting for a Coney Island train on the upper south platform of the elevated train station at the Manhattan terminal, when he made an attempt to get into a car of a train by climbing through a window.

Blass accompanied Turner to the Oak Street Police Station, and gave a bond for the appearance of the prisoner in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

SAVING IN STEEL PROCESS.

Carnegie Man Discovers Way of Reducing Phosphorus in Ladle.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—Superintendent Homer Williams of the Duquesne Steel Works, and an old Carnegie steel man, has perfected a process which, it is said, will mean a revolution in the manufacture of steel.

He has succeeded in reducing the phosphorus in the molten iron while still in the ladle, thus making it ready for the Bessemer converter to be made into steel. The process is simple, and costs no more than the ordinary way of handling steel. Different materials are used in lining the ladle, which cause a chemical reaction and neutralize the phosphorus.

Killed Going to Brother's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—While on his way with his three children to attend the funeral of his brother Edward in New York, James Rogers of that city, a cottager at Conesus Lake, was knocked down by a horse in the yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Station at Mount Morris last night, and died in the Scoville House before morning. Mr. Rogers had been asked by a liveryman to hold the horse, which was frightened by the approach of a train. He recovered consciousness only long enough to give his name.

Cleveland Lawyer Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Vernon R. Andrews, a lawyer of this city, was drowned last night at East Tawas, Mich., where he was spending his vacation. He was the only son of Joseph Andrews, President of the old Phoenix National Bank of Medina, Ohio. The deceased had served one term as Mayor of the village of Medina.

Eight hours and fifteen minutes New York to Buffalo via the New York Central's Empire State Express; most famous train in the world.—Adv.

JAPANESE SMASH THE CRUISER NOVIK

The Tsushima and Chitose Go to Sakhalin and Attack Her.

BATTLE A SEVERE ONE

Russian Vessel Run Ashore in a Sinking Condition—The Tsushima Damaged—No Japanese Lives Lost.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 21.—It is officially announced that between the afternoon of yesterday and the forenoon of to-day two Japanese cruisers, the Chitose and the Tsushima, attacked the Russian cruiser Novik in Korsakovsk Harbor, Sakhalin, inflicted heavy injuries, and finally drove her ashore a partial wreck. The Tsushima received a shell in her bunker, but was forthwith repaired and made seaworthy. The Japanese ships suffered no other injury.

Prince Higashi Fuahimi was on board the Chitose.

It was the Russian gunboat Otvajni which was sunk by a mine on Aug. 18 near Liao-thie-Shan.

The priest saved from the Rurik has been released.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 21.—After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, the greyhounds of the Japanese Navy, the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakovsk Harbor, Sakhalin.

It is evident that the Chitose and Tsushima caught up with the Novik yesterday, and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early this morning.

Capt. Sukeichiro Takahashi, who is in command of the Chitose, reported the engagement in a brief telegram which reached the Navy Department here this afternoon. He says he first attacked the Russian cruiser yesterday afternoon, and that this morning he inflicted heavy damage upon her. The Novik nearly sank, but she was headed at Korsakovsk.

A shell from the Novik struck the Tsushima in a bunker. Temporary repairs, however, rendered the Japanese cruiser seaworthy, and she continued to fight. The Japanese suffered no casualities.

Capt. Sento commanded the Tsushima.

No additional details of the engagement have been received here. The fate of the crew of the Novik is not known, but it is thought they abandoned their vessel and landed at Korsakovsk.

It is generally thought here that the Chitose and Tsushima steamed in close to the Novik this morning and completed the destruction of the vessel.

It is expected that a detailed report from the commander of the Chitose will be received to-morrow. This report is anxiously awaited.

The news of the destruction of the Novik has been received in a curious manner by the Japanese public. From a political point of view it is highly satisfactory, for the Novik could have been most dangerous as a commerce destroyer, but, considering the matter from a sentimental standpoint, much regret is expressed at her destruction. The Novik has been splendidly handled and bravely fought throughout the war, and Japanese naval officers and the public generally have frequently expressed admiration for the cruiser, her commander, and her crew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 22.—The report that the Novik has been sunk has not yet been published here.

If it is true it will be greatly deplored, for the gallant cruiser, which has been frequently mentioned in dispatches, endeared herself to the whole nation by her tireless activity at Port Arthur. It has been universally hoped that she would reach Vladivostok in safety.

THE NOVIK A GALLANT SHIP.

Distinguished Herself in Battles with Togo—Chitose Built in America.

Sakhalin Island, in one of whose harbors the cruiser Novik was sunk, is a Russian possession separated from Yezo, Japan's northern island, by La Perouse Strait. The lower end of the island is more than 700 miles from Vladivostok.

After her departure on Aug. 12 from the German harbor of Tsing-Tau, where she had taken refuge following the battle of Togo's and Wittsoeft's squadrons, the Novik made a journey of more than 3,000 miles to Korsakovsk. This long journey was evidently made in fast time, for she left Tsing-Tau early on the morning of Aug. 12, passed through Van Diemen Strait, and went outside the Japanese Islands, arriving at Korsakovsk either Aug. 19 or 20.

In the engagements with the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo the Novik distinguished herself equally with the armored cruiser Bayan. Although only a protected cruiser, on one occasion, when the battleships of the Russian Port Arthur squadron had sought the shelter of the land fortifications, she stood out and received the fire of the entire Japanese fleet and, to the surprise of both the Russians and Japanese, managed to get back to Port Arthur safely. She was the most active of the Port Arthur cruisers in repelling the attacks of the Japanese torpedo vessels, and was also among the most prominent in scout duty. She was hit many times, but never seriously injured.

The Novik was a vessel of 3,000 tons displacement, and was built at Dantsic in 1900. Her armament consisted of six 6-inch quick-firing and several smaller guns. Her estimated speed was twenty-five knots.

The Chitose, one of the Japanese ships which caught the Novik, was built in America, having been completed at San Francisco in 1899. She is of 4,760 tons' displacement. She carries two 8-inch and ten 4.7 inch guns in her main battery. The Tsushima, which helped to smash the Novik, was built at Kure, Japan, and is of 3,420 tons' displacement. She carries six 6-inch guns. She is a twenty-knot boat, and the Chitose a twenty-two knot boat.

PORT ARTHUR FORT TAKEN.

Japanese Capture One of the Inner Defenses of the Stronghold.

CHE-FOO, Monday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.—The Japanese have swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and have captured the northernmost fort of the western line of inner defenses at Port Arthur.

The Russian artillery prevents the Japanese from occupying the fort on Pigeon Bay.

The besiegers were recently reinforced by thirty regiments from Gen. Oku's army.

Heavy firing was heard by the steamer Siyshali on Aug. 20.

A general assault upon the fortress is expected to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG (Monday), Aug. 22.—The latest reports from Port Arthur indicate that the garrison there is holding out with wonderful tenacity in the face of persistent desperate assaults.

The only question is how long any body of troops can withstand such awful punishment and whether the garrison in the fortress can outlast the Japanese ammunition and men.

The report that thirty regiments have been drawn from Gen. Oku's army to strengthen the attackers is believed to indicate that the Japanese Southern Army is in desperate straits, and it seems to show that the Japanese have not enough men to prosecute simultaneous campaigns of great magnitude in the north and south.

CROKER NOT COMING HERE.

Says He Will Not Return to America This Year.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—Richard Croker has arrived here.

He informed The Associated Press correspondent that he had no intention of returning to the United States this year.

WAVE FELLS DE NAVARRO.

Unconscious While Bathing and Rescued by "Jack" Waterman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—While bathing at Bailey's Beach in a very heavy sea yesterday, A. De Navarro was knocked down by a wave and rendered unconscious. "Jack" Waterman went to his rescue, and, aided by the attendants at the beach, Mr. De Navarro was soon brought around. He suffered no ill effects from the accident.

HOTEL THIEF GOT $12,000.

Jewels Recovered—Atlantic City Police After Employe of House.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 21.—The police to-night announced the recovery of jewelry valued at $12,000, said to have been stolen from a Miss Sellers of Philadelphia while she was stopping at a hotel here.

The police refused to give the particulars beyond saying the thief was an employe of the hotel, and that they hoped to catch the guilty one.

GIRL HELPED IN RESCUE.

Nearly Lost Her Life in Struggle in Jersey Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

WILDWOOD, N. J., Aug. 21.—While bathing in the surf this afternoon James Marsden of Philadelphia got beyond his depth and narrowly escaped drowning. He cried for help and was rescued by a young girl, Miss Anna Baker, who is stopping at a hotel here, and Edward C. Chew, a local bathhouse keeper. Marsden was almost completely exhausted, but was resuscitated.

Miss Baker is an expert swimmer, but was almost exhausted when Mr. Chew joined her. Marsden seized the girl by the neck of her bathing suit and was bearing her down when Chew gave the two a lift, and by almost superhuman strength succeeded in bringing both ashore.

PLATT AND HILL MAY DEBATE.

With Woodruff They Will Make Addresses at Deposit Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The political campaign opens with a rush in this section Wednesday next, when Senator Platt, ex-Gov. Hill, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will make addresses from the same platform at the Deposit Fair.

It was intended originally that only Hill and Woodruff would be pitted against each other, but later Senator Platt was invited, which largely increases the interest in the programme.

Twenty thousand persons are expected to be present, excursions having been arranged by both political parties.

STORM DAMAGES CHICAGO.

Several Fires Started by Lightning—Houses Flooded.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A severe wind and electrical storm passed over the city this evening, doing much damage in the suburbs.

Several fires were started by the lightning, and the downpour of rain was so heavy that many basements were flooded and much property damaged.

Northwest of the city hundreds of acres of corn were beaten down by the wind and rain, and much of it will be lost.

BURSTING TIRE WRECKS AUTO.

Two Hartford Men Seriously Hurt—One Has Brain Concussion.

BERLIN, Conn., Aug. 21.—While going down the steep hill between this town and Kensington this morning at a high rate of speed, a tire burst on a big automobile, in which were three Hartford men and a chauffeur. Edward Hale and N. B. Bernard, two of the occupants, are now in the New Britain Hospital suffering from serious injuries. William Sullivan, another of the party, was also taken to the hospital soon after the accident, but was able to leave later in the day. The chauffeur escaped injury.

As soon as the tire burst the machine swerved toward the trolley tracks. The angle at which the car struck the rail was a sharp one, and as the tracks are well above ground at that place, the automobile was thrown several feet in the air and turned over on its side after striking a telegraph pole. Hale was rendered unconscious, and has concussion of the brain.

OUR SHIPS TO CHECK JAPANESE AT SHANGHAI

American Destroyer Guards Russian Cruiser from Attack.

BETWEEN HOSTILE VESSELS

Consuls Meet To-day to Take Action to Protect Foreigners—The Askold Docked Next to Standard Oil Property.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.—Shanghai was thrown into a fever of excitement this afternoon by the arrival of a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer, which was sighted coming in from the south at 4:30 o'clock. She passed Woo-Sung (at the mouth of the river) at full speed, and started up the river for Shanghai.

The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey slipped her cable and followed the Japanese destroyer.

The Japanese boat was cleared for action. She anchored off the Cosmopolitan Dock, where the Russian cruiseer Askold is undergoing repairs.

The Chauncey came to anchor practically between the dock and the Japanese destroyer.

The United States monitor Monadnock and two torpedo-boat destroyers have been ordered to be ready to protect the neutrality of Shanghai.

The Askold docked adjacent to the warehouses here of the Standard Oil Company, which are valued at over $1,000,000. The Standard Oil Company demanded protection for its property from United States Consul General Goodnow.

The dock where the Askold lies is owned by British interests. On one side of this dock is German and Dutch property, and on the other side American property.

There are eight American, one German, two British, and four French warships here.

Japanese Squadron Near.

A foreign pilot ship reported having seen a Japanese battleship and two cruisers cruising sixty miles outside of Woo-Sung. Later reports say they are twenty miles from Woo-Sung.

There are at present no Chinese men-of-war in this port, but the Taotai has telegraphed asking that a Chinese cruiser be sent immediately. The Russian Consul General here flatly refused to disarm the Askold and the Grozovol or to order them to leave the harbor.

The Taotai has notified Mr. Goodnow, who is dean of the Consular body, that China cannot protect the foreign settlements. He contends that Russia ignores the orders issued by China, and that China has not the means of making her obey them.

Mr. Goodnow has called a meeting of the Consular body for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to take joint action for the protection of the foreign inhabitants. It is believed the Consuls will then arrange means to strengthen the hands of the Taotai in dealing with the matter of the Russian warships here.

Surprise in London.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22.—The intervention of the American squadron at Shanghai in the Japanese operations against the Russian cruiser Askold created considerable surprise in official and diplomatic circles here.

The Japanese Legation was at first inclined to believe that the report that the destroyer Chauncey steamed into a position between the Japanese boat and the Russian cruiser was a "Shanghai fake," as it had understood that the American Government would not object to offensive action against Russian warships in case of their failure to observe Chinese neutrality. An official of the legation said:

"If the report is true the American commander must have had good reason for his action, such as the protection of the American interests which would have been endangered by flying shells.

"Japan has been very reluctant to send ships into the harbor, for she recognized the international character of Shanghai, and that the laws of neutrality demanded that China should order the Askold and the Grozovol to dismantle or leave the port. China having given the order and the Russian ships having refused, it was then incumbent on Japan to act, thereby protecting Chinese neutrality and at the same time exerting her rights as a belligerent.

"It would never have done to permit Russian ships to remain in a Chinese port, deliberately and avowedly violating the neutrality of the country.

"Whatever reason actuated the American commander if he really did as is reported, it is certain that no complications will follow."

It is believed at the Japanese Legation that if the American commander intervened to preserve Chinese neutrality the American Government will take measures to enforce it.

The Foreign Office has asserted from the time of the arrival of the Askold and Grozovol at Shanghai that it was not the business of Great Britain to interfere, but that it was China's duty to observe strict neutrality, and it has gone so far as to urge her to adopt this policy. In the opinion of British officials if the Russian ships fail to dismantle they must take the consequences.

At the same time international interests cannot be permitted to suffer as a result of misdirected fire in case of a battle, and it is said that the British Consul General will probably be instructed to support the American Consul General in urgent representations to the Taotai that he take steps

ures to compel respect for China's neutrality.

The London morning newspapers show a disposition to reserve opinion on the Shanghai incidents. The Standard in an editorial, however, says:

"The spirited and energetic action of the American authorities must move our admiration, not unmixed with envy. The British public would be glad to know where our powerful China squadron is at this moment, and what it is doing, and why the lead in defending Chinese neutrality should be surrendered tamely to the Americans.

"The Foreign Office might well take example from the Washington State Department."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Nothing could be learned from Navy Department officials to-night regarding the news from Shanghai or the instructions which presumably have been sent there. Assistant Secretary Darling, who is in charge of the department in the absence of Secretary Morton, could not be found at his residence.

Admiral Stirling is in command of the Asiatic fleet, and his flagship, the Wisconsin, is at Shanghai. The other United States vessels there include the battleship Oregon and the destroyers Barry, Bainbridge, Chauncey, Dale, and Decatur.

Some doubt was expressed at the Japanese Legation to-night as to whether a United States warship deliberately put herself between the Askold and a Japanese destroyer. The opinion was expressed that the Japanese vessel had a perfect right to go in and reconnoitre to ascertain if the Russian ships had disarmed, and this is believed at the legation to have been her object rather than an attack on the Russian vessels.

AMERICAN SHIPS AT CHE-FOO.

Ready to Send Men on Shore at a Moment's Notice.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 21.—With the exception of Chinese vessels, the United States cruiser Cincinnati and the United States gunboat Frolic are the only warships at present in this port. They are ready to send men on shore at a moment's notice should occasion arise.

The fear of trouble, however, is remote. There is some apprehension that the local Japanese may clash with the Russian sailors from the Ryeshitelni, who are now at the Russian Consulate. The situation now is absolutely quiet.

REFUSES CHINA'S DEMAND.

Russian Consul at Shanghai Says It Is Unreasonable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.—The Russian Consul General, replying to the Taotai's note of Friday, states that he is unable to discuss the demand for the departure, or disarmament of the Askold and the Grozovoi, which demand he considers unreasonable and a violation of the rights of Russia as a belligerent.

The reply says the Taotai's note does not agree with a telegram from the Russian Minister at Peking, in which the Consul General was informed that the Wai-Wu-Pu (Foreign Office) had sanctioned a reasonable time for effecting the necessary repairs.

The Consul General says he has therefore now informed the Minister of the Taotai's contentions and has asked for instructions.

The native press urges the Nanking Viceroy to send warships to Shanghai in sufficient numbers to enforce the demands in regard to Chinese neutrality, but the Taotai, whose ignorance and helplessness are pathetic, has referred the matter to the Consular body, which meets to-morrow.

The Taotai has also addressed the British Consul General, requesting him to instruct the dock company only to execute on the Askold strictly necessary repairs, which are left undefined.

Last night there was a street brawl between Russian and French sailors and Japanese residents of the shipping quarter. There were no serious results, but the incident increases the tension created by the presence of the Russian warships.

A Japanese battleship, two cruisers, and two destroyers are reported between Gutzlaff Island and the Elliot Islands. A Japanese destroyer squadron is reported to have arrived at Woo-Sung.

THE DIANA AT A FRENCH PORT.

Report of Her Arrival at Saigon Confirmed—No Trouble Expected.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Foreign Office confirms the report of the arrival of the Russian cruiser Diana at Saigon, French Indo-China.

France, it is announced, will strictly observe the laws of neutrality in the case, and it is not anticipated that any difficulties will arise, France's relations with Japan remaining cordial, despite the alliance with Russia.

RUSSIAN DEFENSES IMPROVE.

Large Force Obstinately Opposes Japanese Advance in Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEUNG-KO-CHING, Aug. 18.—The weather is very bad, preventing operations on the part of either army.

A Russian force of five divisions with cavalry on the right wing obstinately opposes the Japanese advance, using defensive works.

The Ruselan position is six miles from here.

There have been notable difficulties in the advance from the coast. The Russians' conceptions of transport and the defense of position along the Manchurian highway are rudimentary, but the works erected at Hai-Cheng for defensive purposes prove that they have been taught by experience.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 18.—After four days' disastrous rain, which rendered both rivers and roads impassable, the weather has dried, but it continues threatening. Several Chinese and horses were drowned in crossing the River Lang-Ho.

The camp has been much disturbed by the presence of several Russian soldiers hiding in the cornfields. Large parties are scouting.

The positions remain unchanged.

By The Associated Press.

MUKDEN, Aug. 21.—The belief is increasing here that the Japanese do not intend to make a direct attack on Gen. Kuropatkin's position at Liao-Yang. The movements of the Japanese and information obtained indicate that they will try rather to force en engagement in the vicinity of Mukden.

The rains have not damaged the railway, but have destroyed a number of bridges.

A small fight occurred on Aug. 19 on the Mo-Tien Pass road, seven miles east of Liao-Yang, but its results were unimportant.

As the rains have rendered the lower grounds impassible, the main Japanese army has fallen back to the hills.

LIEUT. McCULLY AT TIEN-TSIN.

American Naval Attache Left Port Arthur on a Junk.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 21.—Lieut. Newton A. McCully, United States Navy, who has been observing operations at Port Arthur for his Government, has arrived here. He left Port Arthur on a junk Aug. 14, and came via Shan-hai-Kwan. The Lieutenant acted as an escort for three Frenchwomen from Port Arthur.

He left here this morning for Vladivostok via Sin-ming Tun.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 21.—Major Hoffman, German Military Attaché at Port Arthur, who left the Russian fortress upon the order of the German Emperor, and arrived here yesterday on the Japanese cruiser Yayeyama, in an interview to-day said that Lieut. McCully, the American Naval Attaché, left Pigeon Bay on a junk on Aug. 14. Capt. de Cuerville, the French Attaché, and Lieut. Gilgenheim, another German Military Attaché, left Port Arthur Aug. 17 by junk for Shan-hai-Kwan.

Major Hoffman left on the eighteenth. When ten miles out from Port Arthur he was taken off his junk by a Japanese torpedo boat, which subsequently put him on board the Yayeyama.

On the morning of the nineteenth the Major called upon the Commender of the Japanese cruiser Nisshin. Admiral Togo is on board the battleship Mikasa. He is in good health.

Major Hoffman says the Japanese treated him with every courtesy.

CZAR HEARS FROM STOESSEL.

Message, Dated Aug. 16, Reports Repulse of Japanese Attacks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following message, dated Aug. 16, from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur:

"The Japanese made a two days' attack on our position in the Uglovala Mountains, near Louisa Bay. All their attacks were repulsed.

"The Uglovsia, Vysokaia, and Divisionaia Mountains remain in our hands.

"The enemy's losses were very great.

"The following officers particularly distinguished themselves: Gen. Kondratonko, Col. Irmann, Lieut. Col. Yolchino, and Capt. Andreleff.

"This morning a representative of the Japanese Army, Major Yamaoka, presented himself at our advanced posts with letter signed by Gen. Nogi and Admiral Togo, demanding the surrender of the fortress. The proposal was, of course, rejected.

"I have the happiness to report that the troops are in excellent condition and that they fight heroically."

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS' FIGHT.

Described as the Most Desperate in Modern Naval Warfare.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 21.—The following additional details of the fight off Tsu Island between the Russian Vladivostok squadron and Vice Admiral Kamimura's vessels are supplied by the Russian correspondent of The Associated Press:

"The cruisers Rossia and Gromohol, the two survivors of our brave squadron, are again in this harbor after the most desperate battle of modern naval warfare. Half of the officers and 40 per cent. of the men were killed or wounded in the unequal fight. The gallant Rurik was lost, and the Rossia and Gromohol became almost helpless cripplee, but there is grim satisfaction in knowing that they carried out their ordere, fighting so as to weaken Admiral Kamimura's squadron with the object of allowing the Port Arthur squadron to force the passage of the Korean Strait, which had hitherto been impassable."

The correspondent mentions many details of the battle which have already been covered in The Associated Press dispatches, and says that there are others of which, for reasons that are obvious, he cannot speak, but he is enabled to give the following on the authority of Rear Admiral Jessen and other surviving officers of the squadron, many of whom are now in the hospital at Vladivostok, tenderly nursed, partly by the same devoted force of surgeons and attendants who worked over them all day long under the murderous fire of the enemy.

Admiral Jessen's Mission.

"Admiral Jessen hoisted his flag on the Rossia at 6 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 12, and the squadron steamed out in accordance with previous instruction to meet Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, (commander of the Port Arthur squadron.) The purpose of the Vladivostok squadron was to draw off Admiral Kamimura so as to clear the passage of the Korean Gulf for Admiral Wittsoeft, whose vessels, it was presumed, had been damaged and weakened in their fight with Admiral Togo.

"The Japanese fleet was first sighted at 4:35 on the morning of Aug. 14 in latitude 35.8 longitude 103. It was barely daylight when the Russians observed hy the smoke on the horizon four Japanese vessels steaming in column to the northwest. These vessels came up rapidly and proved to be four first-class cruisers, of which the Russians identified the Iwate and the Adsuma.

Russian Plan Failed.

"If possible we would have gotten them dead to the north and then run to the southward to join forces with the Port Arthur squadron, avoiding a fight at that particular time, but the superior speed of the enemy prevented this. They edged us toward the Japanese shore, and seeing that a battle was inevitable and that under the circumstances this was part of our mission, we turned in the hope of coming to close quarters and damaging the enemy as much as possible, but the Japanese ships were never speedier, and they chose to make it a long-range fight. They had superior artillery, and were better protected, especially with regard to their steering gear.

"The respective strength of the squadrons, according to the standard of naval coefficiency, was: Russian, 70; Japanese, 100.

"The battle commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning at a range of six miles. The Russians were steaming so as to force the Japanese line when a shell struck the stern of the Rurik and irreparably damaged her rudder. She holsted a signal to this effect, and Admiral Jessen replied by signaling 'Steer hy propellers,' but the damage included one of the screws, and the Rurik was forced to lie to while the Japanese drew in and concentrated their fire on the crippled cruiser, allowing Admiral Jessen to proceed.

"Admiral Jeesen on the Rossia, seeing the Rurik in difficulty, swung around, followed hy the Gromohol, and threw his better armored vessel between the Japanese and the Rurik, taking the full force of the Japaneee hig-gun fire while the Rurik's crew worked desperately but hopelessly to repair the steering gear.

"In the meantime wireless messages were humming in the air calling up Japanese reinforcements. Three smoke-plumes appeared to the westward, and they proved to he from two second-class Japanese cruisers, one of which was the Tokiwa, and from a third, a vessel of the Nitaka type. These vessels manoeuvred so as to get the range of the crippled Russian cruiser, putting her between them and the fire of her heavier eecorts.

Gun Crews Killed.

"The battle continued until 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rossia suffered heavily. Her guns were largely unprotected and the crews were killed at their stations, while the guns themselves were dismantled.

"The Gromobol, which was better protected, had no heavy guns and was put out of action.

"The Japanese persistently refused to close in, hut lay off pounding us with their heavy guns. Terrible havoc wee ceueed hy the terrific hursting charges of the Japanese sbells, probably of the new Shimose powder, which wrecked and ehattered everything wherever they landed.

"Our fire was steady and accurate, hut only the larger guns were available.

"The Rurik signalled that her repairs had been completed, and Admiral Jessen signaled her to proceed to Vladivostok.

"Admiral Jessen then attempted to draw off the Japaneee eo as to allow the Rurik a chance to escape, hut he succeeded only partially. The four hig Japaneee cruiseers attached themselves to the Rossia and Gromohol, eteering a parallel course, hut never nearer than three and three-quarter miles. Admiral Jessen drew off to the northwest, while the three smaller cruiers hung on the flanks of the crippled Rurik, which kept up the fight until ehe and her enemies were lost on the horizon.

Japanese Ships Cease Pursuit.

"The flagship continued the battle with the four armorclads until 10 o'clock, when the Japancse vessels suddenly ceased firing and turned and steamed at a greatly increased speed in the direction of Japan.

"It was impossible for us to follow them. The Roesia'e four funnels were badly damaged, reducing her draught and lowering her speed, while many of the smaller steam connections were cut by the Japanese shells, making it difficult to ascertain the real extent of the injuries sustained. Both the Rossia and the Gromohol were leaking badly.

"The former had been hit in the hull eleven times, while the latter had six holes on the waterline. Every wave hroke through the shell holes, which the crewe covered as beet they could with collision mats, stopping them on the inside.

"The two cruisers made their way to Vladivoetok, where they arrived on the evening of Aug. 15 without having eighted the Rurik.

"The Russian casualties were terrihle. The surgeone, who had worked with heroic hravery under fire throughout the battle, continued their work until the vessels arrived in port, going almost without food and sleep.

"Curiously enough, not a mechanic on either vessel was injured, the heaviest losses being among the ammunition handlers.

"The details of the casualties are: On the Rossia—Killed, 1 officer and 47 men; wounded, 9 officers and 169 men. On the Gromobol—Killed, 3 officers and 83 men; wounded, 5 officers and 193 men."

RUSSIA IMPORTS MUNITIONS.

Steamer Leaves Antwerp for Libau with Heavy Guns.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—The steamer Flandria left Antwerp yesterday for Libau with a full cargo of heavy guns and ammunition for use in the Far East.

JAPANESE VISIT J. P. HOLLAND.

Submarine Boat Inventor Says They Are Unofficial—New Craft Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The home of John P. Holland, the designer of submarine hoats, at 38 Newton Street, has been besieged by Japanese visitors of late, and people are wondering whether Mr. Holland has been receiving communications from the Japanese Government in regard to submarine boats or flying devices. Both of these Mr. Holland will devote his time to in future independently, as he is no longer interested in the Holland Submarine Boat Company.

Mr. Holland said yesterday that the presence of the Japanese had no international significance, but that they had visited him in regard to agencies for his inventions in the East. His visitors were identified with commercial enterprises in this country, he said, and were seeking to handle some of the patent submarine hoats for the Japanese Government later.

Mr. Holland has applied for a number of new patents, on original lines, and believes that he can build a submarine boat that can travel twice as fast as those of the old pattern. His new designe call for smaller and more compact vessels, with far less complicated mechanism, greater safety in handling, and power of remaining under water for longer periods than the old boats. His flying machine devices will not he perfected until he can complete his work on the new submarine.

OUR REQUEST TO RUSSIA.

Renewed Efforts on Behalf of Jewish Travelers May Succeed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The United States Government has again formally proposed to Russia the opening of negotiations for the unrestricted recognition of American passports. In accordance with the law of the empire only foreign Jews of specified classes—merchants having business connections in the country, &c.—are allowed to enter Russia, hut quite a liberal policy has been pursued in making exceptions to the rule where legitimate reasone therefor are given. Exceptions, however, are seldom made in the cases of Russian Jews who have been naturalized abroad. The inhibition extends to the Jews of every country.

The hasis of this proposition is the joint resolution of the United States Congress, passed on April 23 last, which lends it additional weight as being the expression of the united wish of the representatives of the American people. Both verbally and hy note the subject has been presented to Foreign Minister Lamedorff hy Ambassador McCormick.

While under ordinary circumstances it is not prohahle that Russia would even yield to the extent of discussing a question affecting the internal policy of the empire, and while compliance with the American wish would probably entail a change in Russian laws, the more liberal policy recently manifested toward the Jews of Russia seems to create at least room for hope that Mr. McCormick may now succeed where his predecessors failed.

Steel Hoop Men Indorse Strike.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the members of the Amalgamated Association employed at the American Steel Hoop Mills to-day a vote was taken indorsing the action of the conference committee in declaring a strike there. The reason given was that the company had refused to negotiate further with the men unless they took the 28 per cent. to 71 per cent. reduction.

Autumn Renting.

On Sunday, August 28th, 1904, The New York Times will issue an Autumn Renting Edition. That publication will contain announcements of first-class apartment houses, apartment hotels, hotels, and business buildings. The important real estate news of the day will be a special feature of the issue.

The renting agents of Greater New York recognise the value of The New York Times as a real estate medium, and the growth during the present year of this class of advertising is evidence of the general appreciation of the merits of the advertising columns of The New York Times.

The New York Times has a net bona fide paid circulation far exceeding 100,000 copies per day. It reaches those who respond to first-class propositions and who make desirable tenants.

Real estate and renting agents wishing to avail themselves of space in the Autumn Renting Edition should reserve space at once.—Adv.

DEATH AND WIDE RUIN IN WAKE OF TORNADO

Sixteen Persons in Minnesota Known to Have Been Killed.

MANY OTHERS BADLY INJURED

Buildings Demolished and Trees Uprooted in the Twin Cities—Damage Now Estimated at $2,000,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 21.—Death to sixteen persons, injuries to many others, and destruction to property, both private and public, estimated in round numbers at $2,000,000, resulted from the tornado which swept through many counties last night and devastated the Twin Cities and their environs.

At a point below Fort Snelling there is the first known evidence that the storm struck with damaging effect. It came from the southwest, and uprooted trees and demolished buildings in its pathway toward St. Paul.

It tore off two spans of the High Bridge. There the bridge connected with the high bluffs at West St. Paul, 180 feet above the river. This mass of steel was carried to the flats below, where flying girders and heavy planks fell on several small frame houses, crushing them completely. None of the occupants of these houses was hurt. Having seen the storm coming, they had taken refuge in the caves in the hillside, where they were safe.

The storm tore along the flats, uprooting trees on Harriet Island, and then struck this city at the Wabasha Street Bridge.

Underneath the débris of the Tivoli, when the storm had passed, were found the mangled bodies of Lorin F. Hokanson, one of the employees in the concert hall, and George Kwenton, one of the audience.

The storm then rushed on to the northeast over the wholesale district, and here the greatest destruction to property was wrought. After causing havoc in St. Paul, the tornado swept onward to Minneapolis and its suburbs. Here, however, the destruction of property was not so great, although telephone and telegraph wires were torn down in great numbers.

For hours the Twin Cities were cut off from any communication with the outside world.

Buried in the Tivoli's Ruins.

The Tivoli Theatre was a frame structure on the Sandstone Bluff at the edge of the river. A vaudeville performance was in progress, and the house was fairly well filled. The two men killed were buried under debris of the roof, and about a dozen persons, women performers and others, also were found in the ruins. Many of them were severely hurt before they were extricated hy the Fire Department, which rushed to the rescue as soon as the storm had abated its fury.

Across Wabasha Street, the Empire Theatre, a two-story brick house of the same character as the Tivoli, was unroofed and otherwise badly damaged.

Nearly all of the business blocks on Third Street, between Wabasha and Sibly Streets, a distance of five blocks, were damaged. Roofs were blown off, plate-glass windows shattered, and huge signs sent scurrying through the air like feathers.

The Minnesota Club, at the corner of wbile the Globe Office Building, a ten-etory building just across the street, escaped with hut little injury, only a few panes of glass being broken.

The Pioneer Press Building, a thirteen-story brick and stone structure, at the corner of Fourth and Robert Streets, was literally riddled hy the wind and flying debris. Nearly every window on the south side was shattered, part of the cornice was damaged, and a huge skylight above the court was dashed to pieces, the glass falling like hail in the corridors beneath.

There was a stampede among the printers at work in the composing room, on the twelfth floor, many of them being cut by flying pieces of glass. The Western Union Telegraph office, on the eleventh floor of the building, was flooded by the sheets of rain that came in through the broken windowe, and the operating force was compelled to make a hasty exit. The General Manager of The Pioneer Press Company states that, beyond the broken glass, the building was undamaged.

The wholesale houses on Fourth Street for two hlocks below Robert suffered extensive damage.

The wholesale dry goods store of Finch, Young & McConville was unroofed and the windows hlown in. The stock was considerably damaged hy water, the loss from this cause being estimated at $10,000

G. Somers & Co., wholesale notions, suffered a loss to their stock of about 10 per cent., and the huilding was also damaged.

Lindeke, Warner & Sone, Lanpher-Skinner Company, and Scheffer & Rossum, wholesale firms, also suffered considerably.

The Davidson Building at the corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets, was unroofed, the entire roof being picked up and hlown on top of an adjoining huilding. A stock of fure stored in the Davidson Building suffered damage.

Swept Across Smith's Park.

The storm then swooped across Smith's Park, leveling all of the ehade trees, and struck the five-story hrick huilding of Noyee Brothers & Sutier, wholesale druggists, hlowing off the roof and carrying away part of the upper etory.

Nicol, Dean & Gregg, the Goodyear Rubber Company, Clement, Dranger & Co., Ogden, Merrill & Greer, and C. Gotzian & Co., wholesale houses facing on the park, were all damaged to a greater or less extent.

On East Seventh Street, hetween Wacouta and Kitson Streets, a distance of seven aged hlocks, much damage was done.

The Hahlghorst Building, at Seventh and Wacouta Streets, occupied by the Economy Store, was unroofed and the stock damThe five-story hrick huilding occupied hy the Schurmeier Wagon Company, on Rosabel Street, near Seventh, was badly damaged, the entire top etory being blown away.

The Union Livery Stahle, a brick structure in the same vicinity, was wrecked, about half of the building being down.

Along the north side of East Seventh Street several huildings was damaged, some being nothing more than heaps of débris. Most of them, however, were small brick or frame huildings, and while the aggregate damage there will be heavy, the individual losses were comparatively small.

The Washington School Building, at Locust and Eighth Streets, suffered considerable damage, almost the entire top portion being hlown away. St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Ninth and John Streets, was unroofed, but the school huilding across the street escaped with only minor damages. St. Sigfrid's Episcopal Church, on Eighth Street, a frame structure, was leveled to the ground.

The storm at this point seems to have lifted slightly, and for several squares the damage done to residence property was of a minor character only. The tornado dropped again at Lafayette Park, corner of Tenth Street and Lafayette Avenue, and all the magnificent elm and other shade trees in this spot were uprooted or twisted off.

List of the Dead.

Twelve persons were killed in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and their vicinity. They are:

HOKANSON, LORIN F., killed at Tivoli Theatre.

KWENTON, GEORGE, killed at Tivoli Theatre.

Unidentified child, killed by falling walls of dormitory at House of the Good Shepherd.

HILLISBECK, RICHARD, operator at Minneapolis Junction; killed by lightning.

Unidentified woman.

ODHE, Albert, killed at St. Louis Park, a suburb of Minneapolis.

Six-year-old son of Frank Hedges, killed at St. Louis Park.

Unidentified girl, aged ten, killed at St. Louis Park.

Four unidentified persons at Waconia, a small station twenty miles west of Minneapolis.

The Missing.

GILLERT, EDWIN, who was one of the last persons seen in Tivoli Theatre during the calamity.

The Fatally Injured.

LUNGBY, WILLIAM, skull fractured.

YOUNGER, Mrs. ROBERT, caught in collapsed house; injured internally.

Sister at the House of Good Shepherd, name not ascertained; injured internally and body badly cut and bruised.

Mayor R. A. Smith said to-day that he would issue a proclamation to-morrow calling a special meeting of the City Council to provide aid for storm sufferers, and for repairing the damage done to city property. The Mayor spent the entire day visiting the storm-stricken district of the city.

In Minneapolis the tornado uprooted thousands of trees, unroofed hundreds of houses, and caused a property loss in Minneapolis and its suburbs estimated at nearly a million dollars. Probably the worst damage was suffered hy the telegraph and telephone companies, as many miles of linee were hlown down. No lives were lost in the city proper.

In the Townships of Rich Valley and Bergen Mary O'Donnell, aged thirteen, daughter of Patrick O'Donnell; the seven-year-old son of Anthony O'Donnell, and Frederick Gross and his mother were killed, and thousands of acres of grain and many barns, houses, and sheds were destroyed.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 21.—The terrific windstorm that created such havoc in St. Paul and Minneapolis also reached Stillwater and vicinity, and the estimated damage along the St. Croix River is placed at from $75,000 to $100,000. No reports of death or injury have been received here.

FEUD MURDER A MISTAKE.

Wrong Man Believed to Have Been Victim of Mississippi Killing.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21.—From information received here to-night from Henry County, Miss., it would appear that W. C. Windham, who was fatally wounded in an attack upon Windham, his hrother Anse and T. T. Blakeley, while the three men were going home from work last night, was shot hy mistake.

The shooting is the result of a feud between the Aineworths and the Windhems, and it is believed that Anse Windham was the man who was marked for death by the Ainsworth party. Bloodhounds are now on the track of the men who did the shooting, and all the Windham party are going about heavily armed. More trouhle is expected.

TRAIN SPEEDS WITH HURT BOY.

Lad Trampled and Kicked by Horse—Likely to Die.

Nine-year-old George McLaughlin followed his father to the stahle where the latter is employed at Rockaway Beach yeeterday. The father etepped outside, and the hoy hegan to make friends with the horsee.

The father did not return until he heard groane. Then he found his son in a stall, where one of the horses had kicked and trampled upon him. He was placed on a Long Ieland train and taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is not expected that he will live. The engineer opened the throttle, and the train made no stops. The hospital doctore thought it marvelous that the hoy should still be alive after the injuries he received.

KOSHER BUTCHERS IN BOYCOTT

Decide to Buy No Meat as Result of Strike.

Five hundred members of the Retail Koeher Butchers' Union voted yesterday to stop huying beef for a week. A meeting of 200 members of another hranch of the union met and adjourned to this afternoon, when the up-town hranch, comprising some 300 members, will meet. It is expected that these branches also will vote to join in the hoycott.

The action includes the beef killed hy the Independent as well as the packers involved in the strike. The argument is that so long as some hutchers can get supplies from the independents, the retailers, whose aympathies are with the strikers, are put at a great disadvantage.

Preparations were made by the Police Department yesterday to have all the wagons well guarded at the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and United Dressed Beef Company's plants as they go and come to-day. This action was caused hy a report that agente of the strikers had been going around among the strike sympathizers telling them this was the time to act. There was an impreseion yesterday among the strikers that because they were at a picnic Saturday and the ueual police guard was withdrawn that it would be permanent.

It was said yesterday by representatives of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger and United Dressed Beef Company's plants that the usual Sunday work was done. Most of the meat killed was kosher meat.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to appeal to the Board of Health and the Factory Inspectors to send Inspectors to the packing plants to make an investigation, on the ground that the factory law is heing violated through the workers being hoarded and lodged on the premisee.

THE COLONELS ISOLATED.

Democratic Sergeant at Arms and Helper Get Separate Posts.

After uttering many dire threats and exhihiting inclinations to personal encounter, harmony again reigns hetween the two Southern Colonels who are the Sergeant at Arms and the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee. Col. John I. Martin of Missouri from the morning on will run the third floor of the committee headquarters in the Century Building, while Col. Samuel Doneison of Tenneeeee, the Assistant Sergeant at Arms, will run things on the second floor. This arrangement leaves the basement unguarded, and the only fear now entertained by Chairman Taggart and his associates is that hoth men may on some occasion find themselves together there.

The trouhle between the men came to a climax on Saturday when Col. Martin wrote a note to Col. Doneison, telling him that all telegrams, mail, and calls for the headquarters must he referred to the Sergeant at Arms and not handled or interviewed hy the assistant. Col. Martin, after laboriously inditing this epistle, took it over to Col. Doneison and handed it to him. The latter immediately made a protest to Chairman Taggart. Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, and to ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle, who were his backers for the place of Sergeant at Arms against Martin.

Chairman Taggart took up the situation last night and settled it with his usual diplomacy. It is now said that if Martin still refuses to "he good," there may be a vacancy in his position which Doneison later may he named to fill.

TAGGART BUSY ON SUNDAY.

Sheehan Expected Back from New England "Vacation" Soon.

Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee spent some time at the headquartera in the Century Building yesterday going through his mail and telegrams and receiving some callers, both there and at the Hoffman House hy special appointment. Mr. Taggart said that Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, Auguet Belmont, Treasurer George Foster Peabody, and ex-Senator Jamee Smith, Jr., of New Jereey, will he at the headquarters to-day for work. Executive Chairman William F. Sheehan will not return from his Bar Harbor "vacation" until the middle of the week.

From all that can be gathered here, Mr. Sheehan is having a most strenuous "vacation," owing to the fact that he has undertaken the practical management of the entire Democratic State campaign there, acting as a sort of advisory committee to the State Committee there. Mr. Sheehan is likely to come hack hy way of Vermont, so that he can look over the ground there.

Looking at apartments in the middle of September is like getting in the middle of the push and scramble of a bargain counter.

At the Martinque, apartments may be looked at now.

2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.

Table d'hote or a la carte.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE., NEXT NEAR THE ELEVATED 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor, on the Fifth Floor.

There are 400,000 pieces of

Choice Chinaware.

35,000 to 40,000 pieces of

Glassware and 2,000 Beautiful New Lamps

In the Great September Sale of China, Glassware and Lamps, which begins at

The Big Store This Morning.

It is the largest and most important sale of the kind any store ever announced.

Price Attractions Are Most Extraordinary.

Loved by All

who appreciate real luxuries.

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

appeals to the fastidious because of its delightful flavor and sparkling purity.

MEAT STRIKERS WANT AID.

Donnelly Complains That Allied Trades Are Not Out in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—At the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which was held this afternoon, it was decided to ask the general public for aid for the men now out on strike in the stockyards.

The Secretary of the Federation was also instructed to request President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to call a special meeting of the Executive Council of that body for the purpose of devising ways and means of sustaining the strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—"The man who would stand idly hy and see others take his place and not interfere is an ingrate to the cause of unionism," declared President Michael Donnelly of the Packing Houee Employers' Union, addressing a large crowd in the City Hall of East St. Louis to-day.

He declared that cattle were being assassinated, not hutchered, and that the packers could not long continue to operate their plants without their old employes, when they would he compelled to call off the strike and give the victory to the strikers.

Donnelly expressed his indignation that members of the allied trades, such as engineers, firemen, and electricians employed in the packing houees in East St. Louis should still be at work. He denounced them as scahe and called upon their husiness agents to order them out immediately.

TAMMANY OUTINGS PLANNED.

Thousands Expected by Foley, Ahearn, and the Sullivans.

Invitations have been issued and arrangements completed for the three higgest "eocial functione" of the year in Tammany circles. These are the "Tom" Foley outing in the Second District on Sept. 3, the outing of the John F. Ahearn Association of the Fourth District on Labor Day, and the outing of the Sullivane on Sept. 8.

Foley will take 25,000 men, women, and children from the Second and adjoining districts on his outing to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, everything at the picnic being free. Foley himeelf pereonally acte as host on theee occasions with John Hoyer as his chief aid. The Ahearn annual outing will take the form of a clambake at College Point, and 10,000 men are expected to he in line for the parade through the district. Now that Ahearn is the Borough President, it is helieved that all records for attendance will be broken.

Great preparations have been made for the affair of the Sullivan clan at Donnelly's Grove. "Big Tim" will head the parade, with "Little Tim," "Florie," "Larry," "Fatty," and all the other Sullivans in behind. This outing will be the launching of the Sullivan boom for another term in Congress and also for "Tim's" re-election as President of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He will give away $1,000 in prizes for the eporte of the day.

RESENTED GRAVE DESECRATION

Man with a Bit of Earth from China Is Stabbed.

PATERSON, Aug. 21.—Fung Yuh, a laundryman of 418 Broadway, was cut behind the left ear with a chisel this afternoon hy Hong Fung, a cousin. The wound is not serious.

From what the police have been ahle to learn, Hong, who has a laundry on Paterson Street, received a letter on Friday telling him that his wife had died in a village near Canton. When Fung came to this country he brought with him some earth from a grave. Hong said that this was a desecration of the grave of one who was their common ancestor, and the fight started. Hong escaped.

TRIED SUICIDE IN CELL.

Woman Prisoner, Charged with Drunkenness, Attempted to Strangle Herself.

Mrs. Hattie Burgess, twenty-four years old, of 324 East Twenty-eighth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of "drunk and disorderly," and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. This was not to Mrs. Burgess's mind, and she kept the woman's side of the lock-up ringing with her screams for a couple of hours.

Then she became strangely quiet, and when the matron investigated, she found the woman sitting on the floor of her cell, her belt drawn tightly around her neck, beating her head against the brick wall. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue, and Mrs. Burgess was placed in the alcoholic ward there, a prisoner on a charge of attempt suicide.

The police say that Mrs. Burgess has been a frequent guest at West Thirtieth Street, but never attempted to do herself injury there before.

FOUGHT OVER INJURED BOY.

Father Objected to Son Being Taken to Hospital.

A physician and a policeman on one side and the father on the other, fought at Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue A for the possession of a wounded boy while a crowd of half a hundred looked on.

The father was John Conway of 126 East End Avenue. The seven-year old boy and his mother got on an east bound Eighty-sixth Street cross-town car. It stopped at Avenue A and after it had started up again Mrs. Conway decided that she wanted to get off. She grahbed the boy by the arm and both fell as they tried to alight.

Policeman Lustbader carried the hoy, who was hadly hurt, to a drug store and summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Conway came up in the meantime and started to take his son hom... Ambulance Surgeon Brown interfered.

Dr. Brown and another physician in the crowd had declared that the boy's skull was fractured, and that the only chance of saving his life was to trephine the skull. Conway declared that he would get his own physician. Dr. Brown turned to Policeman Lustbader and said:

"This man is so excited that he doesn't know what he's doing, officer, and I think for the sake of the hoy we ought to take him to the hospital."

Lustbader put his hand on the elder Conway's shoulder and tried to argue with him, hut to no purpose.

"Come on, officer," said Dr. Brown, "we'll take the child, anyway."

Conway picked up his son and started to run. Lustbader grahbed him, however, and they struggled for five minutes before the child was taken from the father's arms. Conway started to make more trouhle when friende persuaded him that the doctor's advice was the best.

When the boy was taken away in the ambulance the crowd gave a cheer for Dr. Brown and Lustbader.

SHIVELY OFF FOR VERMONT.

Predicts Democratic Gains in New England, Victory in Indiana.

Representative B. F. Shively of Indiana, who is to he one of the chief Democratic speakers in the Maine and Vermont campaigns of the next three weeks, held a long conference with Chairman Taggart of the National Committee yesterday, and then left in the afternoon for Brattleborough, Vt.

Mr. Shively will open his speaking tour in Brattleborough on Tuesday night, and will finish out the week in Vermont, then going to Maine for a week of campaigning in the interest of the Democratic State ticket. He will be followed to-day hy Representative W. Bourke Cockran of this city, by Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, and hy Representative C. D. Van Duzer of Nevada. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, who is expected to cover the same territory, is to leave his Lake George Summer home tomorrow for a tour of the two States.

"From what I can learn there is the next thing to an absolute certainty that we can materially reduce the normal Republican pluralities in Maine and Vermont," said Mr. Shively yesterday at the Hoffman House. "In my own State of Indiana I am confident we shall win. The situation there never was more promising, and we have the best of chances to carry through our State and Electoral tickets."

SPEED IN THIS REQUISITION.

Alleged Bayonne Murderer Brought Back Quickly from Norway.

John Klimoge, a prisoner extradited from Norway, charged with the murder of Marie Trickasack in Bayonne, N. J., on June 11, was brought here last night on the steamer Oscar II. from Copenhagen and Christiania. The prisoner is said to have heard that Marie Trickasack had $1,000 on her, and to have throttled her hy tying a stocking around her throat. It is alleged that he found hut $50, the rest of the money having heen sent hy the girl to relatives the day before.

Immediately after the crime the alleged murderer engaged passage to Norway on the steamer Island. His extradition was probably more quickly effected than any other on record between Norway and this country. The papers were presented hy the American Minister on Friday, Aug. 5

TENSION INCREASES IN MINING CAMPS

Attempt to Lynch ex-President Murphy Frustrated.

CLOUDS ENVELOP VICTOR

Now Known That Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance Planned Deportations.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTOR, Col., Aug. 21.—Robert Murphy, ex-President of No. 32, W. F. M., came back here two days ago, but was first seen in town to-day. He was instantly assaulted and hut for the intervention of two men with drawn revolvers he would have been hanged. The Sheriff later on took the man in custody, and it was supposed that they were to leave the district on the next train, but they are still here.

The clouds touched the ground at this writing, and electric light cannot be seen fifty feet away. Armed men are everywhere, and there is no telling what may happen. The course being pursued by the mine owners does not meet with the approval of the majority of the miners now at work, it is claimed.

The entire community is wrought up to a high tension. Men formerly opposed to the Western Federation of Miners are now bitter enemies of the people, who at this late day are deporting professional and business men.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 21.—Sheriff Bell, who was in Denver yesterday, returned at 10 P. M. and went to the jail, remaining there throughout the night with a strong force of deputies to prevent any attempt to take out the dynamite suspects held there awaiting trial, and against whom threats had been made.

Postmaster Sullivan was marked for deportation yesterday, owing to his constant agitation against the work of the Citizens' Alliance, but he was sick in bed, and was not disturbed.

The miners who lay off yesterday are all at work to-night, and all is quiet throughout the gold camp.

No secret is made here of the fact that the deportation of Attorneys Eugene Engley, Frank J. Hangsand, and J. C. Cole, and twelve other men from this district last night was planned by members of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, and was carried out under their direction.

The store seized by the miners yesterday is the property of the Inter-State Mercantile Company, which purchased the union stores here and at Victor from the Western Federation of Miners. The store was opened a week ago, and the first action against it was an order issued by the Citizens' Alliance forbidding the newspapers from advertising it and the miners from patronizing it.

The Interstate is a Montana corporation, and was organized so as to bring any interference with the stores into the Federal court.

City Marshal Charles N. Crowder arrived from Victor while the looting of the store was in progress and essayed in vain to stop the destruction of property. The store is completely wrecked and the entire stock, valued at several thousand dollars, destroyed or stolen.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 21.—Gov. Peabody passed here to-night en route to Denver from Canon City. He said:

"I am returning to Denver a day earlier than I expected in order to be ready to control the Cripple Creek situation if necessary."

EFFECT OF LABOR "GRAFT."

Dr. Babbitt Says Dishonest Leaders Set Pace for Politicians.

Preaching last night in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, on "Dishonesty and Gambling," the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt declared that a great wave of moral corruption was sweeping over the people. The degradation of public life here by "graft," he said, had become a scandal of the world. He spoke of the dishonest labor leader, and asserted that corruption among employers and business people was setting the graft pace for the politicians.

"All this," said Dr. Babbitt, "strikes at the very root of American government and the American State. If we are to become a nation of grafters, let us haul down the Stars and Stripes and unfurl the black flag of piracy. When we turn from this to consider other methods of fraud and dishonesty, such as gambling, we stand aghast at the conditions of society in this land. Rafting at a church fair, where much gambling commences, or the devious dealings in margins, is just as much gambling as that at the faro table or the roulette wheel. We need to have the conscience of the public aroused to these great and advancing dangers, and to put all gamblers, whether in the church, on 'Change, or at the gaming table, where they belong."

ONE FUNERAL FOR BROTHERS.

One Killed by Poison—Other Crushed by Train.

James Rogers, a drug agent for the firm of Johnson & Johnson, chemists and druggists, at 100 William Street, while on his way to this city with his wife and children from Geneseo, N. Y., to attend the funeral of his brother, Edward H. Rogers, fell from a train at Mount Morris, a few miles from Geneseo, and was killed. The accident occurred late Saturday.

Edward H. Rogers, who was a retired druggist, was found dead in his home, at Second Street and Fifth Avenue, Williamsburg, on Friday last. He had been dead two or three days, and was in the house alone when he died, his family being at Asbury Park. An autopsy performed last night by Coroner's Physician Curtin on instructions issued by Coroner O'Gorman, showed death was due to carbolic acid poisoning. The police say that Edward H. Rogers committed suicide.

When the body of the retired druggist was found the police telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers, at Asbury Park, and on Saturday the wife came to this city, and took charge of her husband's body. Mrs. Rogers told the police she did not believe her husband Mrs. Edward H. Rogers had not been made aware of the death of her brother-in-law up to a late hour yesterday, and not until arrangements had been completed for the funeral of her husband in Greenwood Cemetery. When relatives of James Rodgers learned that Edward H. Rogers was to be buried to-day preparations were at once begun for the holding of both funerals at one time. The bodies of both of the Rogerses are in this city, and the funeral of the brothers will be held this afternoon.

NEGRO QUEERLY HURT.

Fell While Running, Crowd Said—Skull Fractured, Maybe.

Policeman Becraft of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was called to 885 Tenth Avenue last night. He found a colored man about thirty years old lying in the gutter unconscious and with a gash on his head. Persons in the neighborhood said they saw the man running north on Tenth Avenue and suddenly fall and roll over.

Dr. Paddock was summoned from the Roosevelt Hospital and said the man's skull was probably fractured. He took the man to the hospital. There was nothing in the man's pockets by which he could be identified.

$1.50 chiffon veils at 50c.

ANOTHER shipment of those beautiful chiffon veils that have been the wonder and talk of 6th av. during the last week. Main Floor.

Fine handsome French chiffons and crepes—some are chenille dots, others ribbon borders—many long chiffon cloths, changeable chiffon veils, automobile veils, veils for outing wear, &c., worth $1, $1.50 and $2.50—1½ to 3 yards—while they last, at..... 50c

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Sale $2 corsets to-day at 84c.

Second Floor.

JUST a small surplus lot, bought at a sacrifice from the maker, whose line we sell regularly at $1.25, $1.75 and $2.

Sizes 18 to 27—in fine batiste corset girdles—short hip and dip hip—some with garters attached in front—all bias cut and trimmed; regular $1.25, $1.25 and $2 corsets, at..84c

$6.50 for $9.95 to $19.95 corsets—odds and ends of the Judic corset—in fancy silk stripe and flower designs—short and medium dip hips—all whalebone—trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Now comes the greatest bargain surprise in high grade housefurnishings that ever occurred.

That's a strong statement? Of course it is; but then the facts which you are about to read warrant it.

Sale of imported samples. Over 2,000 pieces, including serving trays, crumb sets, Russian coffee machines, bottle holders, cork screws, salad dishes, fruit bowls, marmalade jars, ice and butter tubs, ham and bread boards. All these goods will be sold at 50c. on the dollar—just half price.

So much for the sale of samples—but now comes the more interesting news:—In keeping with the sale of samples we will inaugurate to-day a sale that embraces every section throughout our entire house furnishing department, offering values that will mark for all time to come the most conspicuous and far-reaching bargain event in housefurnishings ever known. Basement Salesroom.

In the sundry department.

5c. rolls of Toilet Paper, 14 rolls for 50c.
15c. half gallon bottles of Ammonia, at 10c.
50c. Platt's Chloride, at 29c.
1c. Ironing Wax, per dozen, at 5c.
12c. boxes of Ultramarine Blueing, ¼ pound box, at 7c.
5c. boxes of Enameline Stove Polish, at 3c.
5c. X-Ray Stove Polish, at 3c.
3c. Silexo Scouring Soap, 7 bars for 10c.
10c. Magic Putz Polish, at 5c.
25c. S. C. Co.'s Silver Polish, at 15c.
25c. bottles Grenill's Furniture Oil, at 15c.
15c. Leggett's Varnish Stains, at 10c.
10c. Electro Silician, at 5c.
10c. bundles of orange wood Toothpicks, at 5c.

In the cutlery department.

$1.50 Sets of Table Knives and Forks, with Ebony handles, set of six each, at $1.00.
10c. Knives and Forks, regular table size, with Cocobola handles, at 5c.



85c. Nickel Tea Spoons, per dozen, 49c.
$1.50 Nickel Tea Spoons, per dozen, $1.00.
$2.00 Carving Sets, stag handles, beautiful cimeter blades, $1.00.
50c. Steels, finest quality, at 25c.
10c. Vegetable Knives, best steel, at 5c.
$1.25 Grape Scissors, at 95c.
25c. Mincing Knives, all steel, at 10c.
$1.00 Kitchen Cleavers, superior steel, at 69c.
50c. Kitchen Saws, large size, ready for use, at 25c.

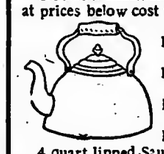
In the Tinware Department.

75c. Japanned Flour Canisters, 25 lbs. size, at 47c.
15c. Japanned Sugar Canisters, 3½ lb. size, at 10c.
75c. Cake Boxes, French, round shape, at 49c.



80c. Bread Boxes, French style, at 49c.
$2.50 Wash Boilers, Kreamer's make, extra heavy copper bottoms, special at $1.55.
$1.25 Bird Cages, solid brass, pretty shapes, at 85c.

Celebrated Ideal Double Coated Enamelled Ware, at prices below cost to manufacture.



1½ quart Tea Pots, at 23c.
2 quart Coffee Pots, at 27c.
1½ quart Rice Boilers, at 38c.
2 quart Rice Bowls, at 47c.
4 quart lipped Sauce Pans, at 18c.
4 quart Berlin Sauce Pans, at 27c.
6 quart Berlin Sauce Pans, at 37c.
10 quart Rinsing Pans, at 29c.
10 quart Bread Raisers and cover, at 82c.
4 quart Preserving Kettles, at 19c.
6 quart Preserving Kettles, at 24c.
5 quart Tea Kettles, at 47c.
4 quart Pudding Pans, at 12c.
10 inch Colanders, at 15c.
10 inch Pie Plates, at 10c.

In the Galvanized Iron Department.

20c. Water Pails, 10 quart size, of galvanized iron, at 10c.
45c. Chamber Pails, of galvanized iron, with cover, at 25c.
25c. Oil Cans, one gallon size, at 15c.
$1.50 Ash Cans, of heavy galvanized corrugated iron, 26 inches high, special at $1.00.
45c. Garbage Cans and covers, at 29c.
60c. Galvanized Wash Tubs, at 47c.
50c. Galvanized Foot Tubs, at 26c.

In our kitchen china department.

China Cereal Jars, blue and white decorations, at 18c.
China Spice Jars, blue and white decorations, at 10c.
China Oil and Vinegar Bottles, blue and white decorations, at 25c.
China Rolling Pins, blue and white decorations, at 25c.
China Steak Pounders, at 37c.
China Milk Mugs, blue and white decorations, at 10c.
China Salt Boxes, blue and white decorations, at 18c.

In the willow ware department.

$1.50 Clothes Hampers, has wood bottom, at 95c.
$1.00 Clothes Baskets, extra large oval size, at 49c.



50c. Palm Leaf Lunch Baskets, at 25c.
75c. Palm Leaf Table Mats, at 59c.
$1.25 to $1.75 Palm Leaf Knife Baskets, 2 and 3 compartments, assorted shapes. Your choice at 75c.
75c. Scrap Baskets, fancy Imported styles, at 45c.



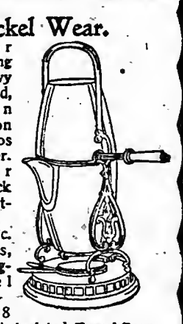
10c. Carpet Beaters, made of rattan, at 5c
50c. Parlor Brooms, best corn and sewed four times, at 25c.
$2.50 Standard Carpet Sweepers, at $1.75.
$1.00 Shopping Bags—imported cord kind, at 50c.
10c. Wall Splashers, at 5c.

In the Brush Department.

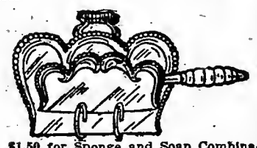
$1.50 Floor Brooms, 14 inch size, with handles, special at 95c.
75c. Furniture Dust Brushes, extra quality, 48c.
50c. Button Dust Brushes, at 27c.
20c. Dust Brushes, at 10c.
65c. size large Chamois Skins, at 39c.
$1.00 Ceiling Dusters, the washable kind, at 79c.
35c. extra quality Feather Dusters, 19c.
10c. Scrub Brushes, solid back kind, at 5c.
50c. Stove Brushes, superior quality, special at 14c.
15c. Clothes Brushes, solid backs, at 8c.
15c. Whisk Brooms, strongly made, at 8c.

Nickel Wear.

$1.75 for $2.50 Chafing Dishes, heavy nickel plated, mounted on wrought iron stand; asbestos alcohol burner.



$1.75 for $2.50 5 o'clock nickel Tea Kettle and Stand.
19c. for 25c. Soap Dishes, stand or hanging, nickel plated.
25c. for 18 inch brass nickel plated Towel Bars.
39c. for double armed nickel or brass Towel Holders.
25c. for nickel plated Toothbrush holders, for 6 brushes.
38c. for nickel plated Whisk Broom Holders.
98c. for nickel plated Sponge Holders.



$1.50 for Sponge and Soap Combination; can be adjusted to wall or bath tub. 15c. for Robe Hooks.
$1.25 for Shaving Mirror; can be screwed to wall and adjusted to any position. 65c. for Bath Seat.
10c. for Toilet Paper Holder.
45c. for Safety Match Holder.
25c. for nickel plated Cuspidors.

The celebrated $3.50 Kneipp linen underwear for men at $1.50.

A SALE of 3,800 garments that sell in every haberdasher's store the world over for $3.25 and $3.50—each garment has the celebrated trade mark of the well-known Kneipp—pure linen mesh underwear for men. Father Kneipp, as you know, is the greatest apostle of health in modern times, and he gave his name to this underwear because of its tried hygienic qualities. It's the underwear that's generally worn by all celebrated doctors, athletes and professional men, and is never sold in any other store in America for less than $3.25 and $3.50. Main Floor.

☞Mail orders properly and promptly filled.

Kneipp linen mesh underwear is the best underwear yet produced for year 'round wear. It does not irritate the skin—does not shrink and never becomes felty—it preserves the natural heat of the body—it is the most comfortable fabric to wear—it is durable, elastic and porous, absorbing and radiating perspiration more quickly than any other underwear. It never becomes hard and always retains its open, porous texture.

They are all pure white, absolutely perfect and made better than any other make of imported or domestic linen mesh underwear—they all have pure linen trimmings, pearl buttons—drawers have the large double bicycle seats.

The heavy or Fall and Winter weight, in long sleeve shirts and ankle length drawers only—sizes 30 to 48 inches.

C. COMMICHAU TRADE MARK Private KNEIPP KNEIPP-LINEN MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

The Kneipp underwear is made in Silkeborg, Denmark. In first producing these linen mesh garments, in order to add to the weave and appearance, they were made, as all other well-known makes are, with a small percentage of lisle and cotton mixtures. They have now given up that plan and are selling to this market only those that are pure linen—but we considered these such good bargains that we secured them all at less than half price.

These lots comprise two weights—the medium light weight in the following shapes—shirts with long or short sleeves—sizes 34 to 50 inches. Drawers in ankle length, in sizes 30 to 50 inches—drawers in knee length, in sizes 30 to 42 inches.

KNEIPP—Linen Underwear $3.25 and $3.50 Garments at $1.50

KNEIPP—Linen Underwear $3.25 and $3.50 Garments at $1.50

Sample parlor chairs at half

THE most remarkable sale of its kind New York has ever known. The extraordinary character of this sale, though, is not measured by the quantity, because the lots are small; but because of the noteworthy bargain features of this sale of sample parlor chairs. Fifth Floor.

A New York manufacturer of high grade and artistic furniture—whose name you know because the firm is as well known to the lovers of fine furniture as the word "Chippendale" is to the trade, and signifies the finest parlor furniture genius and skill can turn out.

The manufacturer from whom we purchased these samples came to us and told us that he had called in all of his 1904 sample parlor chairs from his numerous showrooms throughout the country, and because we purchased more high grade parlor furniture from him than any other house in America that he was going to let us have all of his samples at virtually our own price. Samples are always the best skill can turn out.

So the maker was willing to accept a price that made it possible to offer you this remarkable bargain treat. We say "bargain treat" because you will admit when you see these chairs that they are bargains in the strictest sense of the much abused word.

Sample chairs for the hall—reception chairs—or ornamental parlor chairs—fancy chairs for the boudoir—dainty chairs for the centre of the parlor—artistic chairs for little nooks that just need some finishing touch like a handsome chair.

Now, we don't want to disappoint you—don't want to mislead you—so we say the lots are small—and that there are only one and two chairs of a kind and that the sale starts at 8:30 sharp and the sample chairs are only advertised for as long as they last.



$3.50 for this $6.50 chair.



$5.50 for this $10.50 chair.

$3.50 for $6.50 to $8 sample parlor chairs.

$5.50 for $9 to $10.50 sample parlor chairs.

$7.50 for $12 to $16 sample parlor chairs.

$10.50 for $18 to $21 sample parlor chairs.

A few Colonial designs and reception effects, covered in fine silk tapestry, rich damask and new two-toned effects.



$7.50 for this $16 chair.

Sample brass beds at ⅓ and ½—sample stock sensationally priced—positively ⅓ and ½ less than regular prices—the best bed bargain opportunity represented—only a limited quantity.

10.75 for $16.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
18.50 for $25.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
19.50 for $28.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
25.25 for $31.50 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
27.00 for $33.74 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
33.75 for $42.00 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.
38.00 for $47.25 BRASS BEDS—4.6 size.

$4 shirt waists 1.35

HAVEN'T the room to go into details—all we can say is—come, secure your share of these waist bargains that will be talked about for weeks to come. Second Floor.

Just two lots trimmed lawn waists—formerly sold from $3 to $4 and from $4.50 to $5—at $1.95

Full line of Jap and lace waists from $3 to $25.

Sample Pieces of $3.50 Neckwear, 95c

DO YOU remember that great sale of sample neckwear we held just one year ago? Here's the counterpart — samples from the manufacturer. Main Floor.

Sample collars, sample capes, sample stocks, sample yokes—used by salesmen to show to the trade—bought so that we can sell them at ¼ actual worth.

Beautiful Venise and Irish Point effects—handsome collars—real Cluny collars—lace batiste collars—Paris hand made collars and Paris hand made laces—all beautiful works of art.

Important.—We call special attention to the $3.95 pieces. In this lot you'll find exquisite pieces for opera and evening wear—only one and two of a kind; so you are sure of securing something exclusive.

95c. for $3.00 values.
$1.95 for $6.90 values.
$3.95 for $12.50 values.

Imported feather hats

We have just received our complete importations of

Feather hats and turbans

now so much worn in Paris. To-morrow they receive their initial showing, and will furnish correct style hints for the Fall season. Nothing more practical or prettier for immediate use, and can be worn through the winter months.

The color blendings are beautiful and the shapes very practical—over 250 to choose from.

Prices range from $3.45 upward.

Sale children's underwear.

SIZES in this sale run from 2 years up to 16 years—it represents a purchase of muslin underwear at very much below the regular cost, and the bargains are therefore unusual.

Misses' cambric and muslin skirts, of fine quality; some hemstitched ruffles, others lace and embroidery trimmed; sizes 2 to 16 years; at 49c., 69c., 98c., nd..... $1.48

Children's cambric drawers, side facings, ruffle edged with fine embroidery; 1 to 16 yrs..... 25c

Misses' Masonville muslin gowns, well made, good width, yoke of cluster tucks and embroidery insertions; sizes 2 to 16 yrs..... 78c

Children's bonnets, of fine quality lawn, crown daintily tucked, embroidery frill and ribbon trimmed; 14 in., 15 in. and 16 in.... 98c

$1 for $3 solid gold studs.

HERE'S a jewelry sale that forces the statement that seems paradoxical—solid gold jewelry at less than the cost of the bullion. It's a manufacturing jeweller's surplus stock, and the loss is his—not ours. Main Floor.

Fancy waist set: 3 pins fastened with a dainty gold chain, plain and fancy chased—at $1.

Men's solid gold shirt studs: A set of three—plain and chased, patent and solid post backs, some mounted with real opals—$3 values at $1.

Fancy solid gold cuff pin: Many pretty designs to choose from—regular $1.25 values at 50c.

Limoges china at one quarter.



WE'RE not going to say much about this sale—going to let the values do "the talking." We want to go on record, though, as making the emphatic statement that this sale affords the best china bargains ever offered in New York. Fourth Floor.

The "Elite" china is one of the best-known brands that is made in Limoges—that quaint and china-famous French city.

This purchase represents an importer's sample stock virtually sacrificed to us at prices that hardly represented the duty. The decorations are all new—very rich and artistic—newest patterns and designs. The number of pieces in each lot is small. At the prices they'll go quick.

$2.50 for $10 biscuit jars in hand decorated Limoges china.
10c each for $6 dozen ramekins and plates in Elite Limoges china.
10c each for 50c. almond dishes in Elite Limoges china.
$1 for $3 salad bowls in Elite Limoges china.
$1 for $5 salad bowls in Elite Limoges china.
$2 for $6 chocolate pots in Elite Limoges china.

Rare values: rugs & linoleums.

YOU'LL instantly recognize these values as so exceptional that it will pay you to anticipate your Fall needs and buy now while this great sale is in progress. We'll hold your purchases free of charge until you require them. Third Floor.

$20.98 for regular $40 rugs—

At this price we ought to sell the entire lot in a day—(only 150 of them)—for they are the celebrated seamless Axminster rugs—whose very name is synonymous with all the sterling attributes that go to make rug perfection—but there's no need to tell you about this, for you know "Axminster" is a household word. All new Fall patterns—just a lucky purchase—not all worth $40—but then any one of them is a bargain at $20.98.

97c for $1.50 Axminster Carpets:

Had to take 7,500 yards in order to get the price down to this low point—the purchase represents the "overflow" of one of the best-known carpet mills in America—of course you know the price we quote for to-day's selling is positively less than wholesale, and the fact that they are Axminster carpets guarantees their worth. Leave your orders now. We'll send a man to take your measurements accurately.

5,000 yards of granite inlaid linoleum 89c—You cannot buy it elsewhere for less than $1.50—that's not the only linoleum bargain, though, for to-day—there are several others, and each one represents values that are unprecedented. 69c. sq. yd. for 95c linoleum—especially suited for hotels and other public places.

89c. sq. yd. for $1.50 genuine inlaid linoleum—tile and wood effects.
39c. and 49c. sq. yd. for 55c. and 65c. Scotch linoleum—2 and 4 yds. wide.
19c. sq. yd. for 30c. oilcloth—1 yd., 1½ yds. and 2 yds. wide.
36c. sq. yd. for 50c. Sampson's best quality No. 1 oilcloth.

Groceries: Sixth Floor.

HAMS—SWIFT'S CELebrated Winchester, or Armour's Fine Sugar Cured, family size, 10 to 12 lb. size; specially canvased for delivery; lb..... 12c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart, extra creamery, churned fresh daily; 5 lbs. net weight, in sealed stone crock, delivered $1.22

CONDENSED MILK—Nestle's or Magnolia, guaranteed strictly fresh; $1.05 can, 9c.; doz

BACON—THE WORLD-renowned BEECHNUT; unmatchable for breakfast; the regular price is 22c.; supply your wants to-day at, per lb..... 17c
NOTE.—The pieces average 4 to 5 lbs. and are specially canvased for delivery.

FRESH BREAD—Large White loaves, each... 4c

CORN STARCH—Cameron best quality; 1 lb. package 5c

GRAHAM FLOUR—Royal Stuart; makes superior Muffins and Gems; ½ bbl. sack, 75c.; 10 lb. sack..... 35c

DIABETIC FLOUR—Farwell & Rhine's Pure Gluten; ½ bbl. sack, $2.25; 10 lb. sack $1.00

EGG-O-SEE—A very desirable cereal for breakfast or luncheon; large green pkg.. 10c

COFFEE—A perfect blend of fine imported Java and Mocha; 4 lbs. $1.00; lb..... 28c

SOAP—Royal Stuart—best families use it for all Laundry and Household purposes; full lb. bar, 5c.; 10 bars, 49c.; box 60 bars $2.88

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby's Best Patent; bbl. in wood, $6.23; ½ bbl. sack 78c
Why not make your own bread when you can buy the Best Flour in the market at less than the wholesale cost?

UNEEDA MILK BISCUIT or Zu Zu Ginger Snaps; 3 cartons 10c

MIXED TEAS—A FINE mixture of selected new green and black teas; usually sold at 45c.; lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. $1.00

FLAVORING EXTRACT—Cameron Double Strength Vanilla or Lemon; ¼ pint bottle, 25c.; ½ pint bottle 15c

BAKING POWDER—Royal Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar; 25c.; 2½ lb. can, 70c.; 5-lb. can..... $1.35

JAVA AND MOCHA COFfee—The Waverley Blend, fresh from the roaster; lb. 22c.; 5 lbs.... $1.00

INDIA CEYLON TEA, Formosa Oolong and all our regular 75c. varieties; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.85; lb... 60c

POSTUM CEREAL—Regular 25c. package 18c

JELL-O TABLE DESsert—All flavors; carton, 9c.; three cartons 25c

HOUSEHOLD BISCUIT—Huntley & Palmer's; lb..... 15c

ROLLED AVENA—Nice large crisp flakes; 5 lbs., 18c.; 10 lbs. 35c

SEED BARS—SCOTCH Cakes—Butter Drops, Fig Newtons, Currant Fruit, Lemon Biscuit, Pretzelettes or Alphabets, National Biscuit Co.'s Best Quality; fresh baked; lb., 12c.; 3 lbs., in carton.... 35c

MARMALADE—SOUTHwell's English made, 2 lb. glass jar 30c

NEW JAMS—Royal Stuart, Raspberry or Strawberry; 5-lb. crock, 78c.; 3-lb. crock, 49c.; 1 lb. stone pot..... 17c

CHOPPED PICKLES—Royal Stuart Fine Table Relish; pint bottle 15c

MANZANILLA OLIVES—Royal Stuart, Pitted and Stuffed with Pimentoes; pint vase bottle, 37c.; ½-pint vase bottle..... 19c

COTTOLENE—Fairbank's Perfect Shortening; 2, 4, or 10-lb. pails, lb..... 10½c

FULL CREAM CHEESE—Finest Herkimer Co., mild or sharp; lb., 14c.; 2 lbs..... 25c

VEAL LOAF—CHOICE OF three brands; ½-lb. can, 9c.; lb. can 17c

TRI-COLOR SOUPS—Potter & Wrighting-ton's, all varieties; 4 cans... 25c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Bright, thin skinned fruit; extra large size, lb., 12c.; medium size fruit, lb., 5c.; 5 lbs. 23c

RICE—FANCY WHITE Carolina; lb., 8c.; 4 lbs..... 30c

TABLE SALT—LOG CABin; double refined; will not cake in the shaker; large box, with patent filler, 9c.; three boxes 25c

PICKLING VINEGAR—Extra strength White Wine or Pure Apple Cider; large bottle, 14c.; ½ gallon, 23c.; gallon 35c

PIN MONEY PICKLES—All varieties; pint bottle 28c

NEW ASPARAGUS—GOLD Dust Brand, just received from California; large, tender stalks; dozen, $2.35; 2½ lb. can..... 28c

NEW PEAS—ROYAL STUart Sifted early Junes; dozen, $1.09; 2-lb. can 14c

SUGAR CORN—THE Argosy brand, tender, creamy corn; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can 12c

SALMON—McGowan's Columbia River Fish; dozen, $3.35; 1 lb. flat can..... 19c

IMPORTED CHAMpagne—Chas. Heidsieck—Sillery Sec.—Case 12 qts., $18; qt. bot. $1.50

STARCH—Cameron, finest gloss; 3 lb. carton, 23c.; 6-lb. wooden box 45c

GRAPE JUICE—Vineland, made from selected ripe grapes; qt. bot., 25c.; pint bottle... 20c

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL STUart triple clarified, best pressing from ripe olives; gallon, $2.75; ½ gallon, $1.38; quart can, 70c.; pint bottle, 38c.; ½ pint bottle 22c

GOLD DUST—or Swift's Washing Powder; 4-lb. pkg. 15c

SCOURING SOAP—PRIDE of the Kitchen—cleans perfectly; large bar, 5c.; 6 bars.... 22c

HOOD FOOD—PETERman's destroys all insects; lb. can, 20c.; ½-lb. can, 10c.; ¼-lb. can..... 9c

PARLOR MATCHES—Diamond Match Company, 200's, 20 boxes in Fire Proof Steel Safe; (delivered) 50c

IMPERIAL CLUB PURE Rye Whiskey (12 years old); gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle $1.50

SWEET CATAWBA—To reduce the stock on hand we will sell our regular $1.50 Sweet Catawba, to-day at, gallon 75c

CHAT LEOVILLE (French Claret), F. Merceron & Cie., Bordeaux, France; case 12 qts., $6; case 24 pints, $7; quart bottle 55c

BESTUVAL GINGER ALE or Sarsaparilla; dozen 90c

GENEVA HOLLAND GIN—Van Gelder & Essen; gallon, $2.85; bottle 70c

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding Rye Whiskey, (8 years old;) per gallon, $2.75; regular dollar full quart bottle 75c

BALTIMORE RYE WHISkey; gal., $2.15; full quart bottle.. 65c

PEPPER WHISKEY, four years old; gallon, $1.75; bottle..... 45c

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY and Angelica; gal., $1.40, $1.15 and.. 78c

CLARETS—Extra Cabernet, gallon, $1.45; superior Zinfandel, gal., $1.65; St. Julien, gallon, $2.; St. Helena, gallon 60c

NIERSTEINER—RHINE Wine, C. F. Eccardt, Kreuznach, Germany; imported in glass case 12 qts., $5.50; case 24 pints.. $6.50

$6.75 for $14.40 reclining go-carts.

THE handsomest array of go-carts ever assembled—being the manufacturer's samples made especially for exposition purposes, and having served their purpose they were sold to us at a great sacrifice. They are those reliable wicker chariots which are at all times preferred to any other sort of carriage. No need to tell you that these are the greatest go-cart values ever offered—the fact that we show a cut of four styles and tell you that these go-carts, like cuts, will be $6.75 to-day is enough to make them sell in a day.



$6.75—look at the illustrations—don't you think you'd like one of these handsome go-carts at $6.75? Made with full size bodies of finest quality woven reed—handsome artistic designs (like cut)—highly tempered steel spring and axles—NEW rubber tire, enamelled wheels, patent foot brake, rubber hub caps—impossible to scar furniture—and parasol clamps—they're excellent values at $15, and have sold for that and up the summer through. To-day, while they last, $6.75.

Basement Salesroom.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Autumn SILKS
At August Prices

Many people marvel at the wonderful silk selling that we do in August, and yet there is really nothing wonderful about it. It is simply that we have anticipated the desire of thousands of women to secure beautiful and practical dresses at one-quarter to a half below what the silks would cost a month or so later. In the first place, the silks are beautiful and the most desirable sorts. The variety is practically as large as it would be in the regular lines.

Almost every sort of silk is included in the collection, so that whether it is a shirt-waist suit, an evening gown, a waist, or a dress for a girl the desired silk is here. Then, too, here are the best lining silks, which should be as staple as muslin, yet they are selling at 20c or more below their regular prices. All are dependable qualities, and all of the silks have come to us fresh and new within the past ten days.

An item of special interest is this lot:

Silks at 38c, worth 58c to 75c

Plain Colored Messaline finished Peau de Cygne, in black, white, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, corn, lavender, reseda, olive, brown, navy blue, cardinal, gray, tan and Gobelin blue.

Plain Black Taffetas that are exceedingly strong and durable.

Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins in desirable designs and colorings.

All purchased in large quantities to enable us to offer them at this price.

Other important items are

6?c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 50c
A fine bright silk. "Guaranteed" woven on edge.

75c and 85c Fancy Silks at 55c
Neat Figured Taffetas, also Printed Liberty Satins in choice designs and colorings.

85c to $1.25 Colored Louisines at 60c
Imported and domestic Louisine Silks, in such desirable light and dark shades as pink, light blue, lavender, brown, navy blue and many changeable effects.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c
27 inches wide. A good width, and a good quality.

85c Imported White Taffeta at 65c
Bright, firm and crisp: a quality we have sold at the regular price for several years.

85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
Soft and mellow finish: "guaranteed" woven on the selvage. An excellent offering.

95c to $1.25 Fine Fancy Silks at 65c
A fine variety of patterns and combinations of good Fall silks at a very special price. Woven dots, fancy checks and neat figures.

$1.10 Jasper or Gun-metal Silks at 70c
Glace Taffetas and Louisines in plain Jasper, also striped Taffetas. 27 in. wide.

$1 to $1.50 Fancy Silks at 75c
Excellent quality silks, in a large variety of Fall color-combinations.

$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 85c
A fine quality of 27-inch wide black Peau de Soie: suitable for dresses and coats, the width being advantageous in cutting for coats.

$1.25 Yard-wide Black Taffeta at 90c
More of this fine quality guaranteed Black Taffeta, that has sold so freely; 36 in. wide. "Guaranteed" woven in selvage.

$1.50 White Brocades at 90c
Imported Brocades in all-white designs. A good variety to select from.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

These Outing Suits Get Their Innings

They have been proudly maintaining their full, all-summer prices until now. They are the handsomest Summer Suits for men that our stock has contained. They are made single and double-breasted, in fine patterns, dark and light, of serges, worsteds, cheviots and homespuns. Coats-and-trousers only, of course, and made in best style.

They Were $15, $18, $20
Today $12 a Suit

Sizes in "regulars" are 33, 35 to 46; in "stouts," 36 to 46; in "longs" one each of sizes 35 to 40—ninety-three suits in all. Who will be the lucky claimants?

Then there are twenty-five

$12 Outing Suits at $8.50

including all sizes from 36 to 46 in "stouts;" and 38 to 46 in "regular" sizes.

All the suits described here have belt-straps and permanent turn-ups on the trousers.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More Handsome Autumn Wraps From Paris

The noted firm of *Artus Paillard*, of Paris, sends us this small, but wonderfully choice collection, to supplement the group shown last week. It is very illumining as to the trend of Paris fashions in Women's Wraps for Autumn.

Women who wish to see the latest and most authoritative expression of French style-ideas, will be much interested, and are cordially invited to see this showing, which takes place on the Second floor, this morning.

Admirable Tailored Suits For Autumn

There is no danger of their being mistaken for styles that have had their day. They proclaim Autumn newness at every point—and women who have already seen the showing are delighted with its charm and freshness. It is by far the most ample and satisfactory of any you will find in the city at this time—or, indeed, would expect to find for another month.

The showing begins at $12.50, with a stylish suit of handsome mixtures, with belted box coat; 30 inches long. Then, at $16, there are suits with 40-inch Norfolk coats, with wide box plaits. Material is an excellent cheviot.

The Suits at $16.50 have attractive collarless jackets, outlined with braid and velvet, 24 inches long, with fly front and gathered back; and are made of herring-bone cheviot.

And so it goes—three styles at $21, including one in a mannish overcoat effect; 45 inches long, with front hanging straight, and loose belted back with a single inverted plait. Others are $22.50, $24 and $25.

Skirts are walking lengths, in all instances.

Second floor, Broadway.

Weather Report:

It's a Good Day To Buy Shoes

If the family feet are getting "too close to the ground," stop in on your way down-town today and give them a lift with some of these shoes.

We have been lately turning our attention persistently to weeding short lines of shoes out of our stock; and each day sees new price-groups formed from the remainders of higher-priced lines.

Today's news is especially good—it's a good day to pick out your size in just the shoes you'll want to wear for another couple of months—at a saving:

Women's Oxfords at $1.50
Black kidskin; welted soles, medium heels; splendid, easy walking shoes that were made to sell at $2.50.

Women's Oxfords at $1.90
Kid with patent leather tips; kid with kid tips on two styles of toes; patent leather, welted soles, and patent leather vamps with kid quarters, turned soles. Worth $3, and practically all sizes in each.

Men's White Oxfords at $1
White duck Oxfords, with red rubber soles sewed on; all sizes.

Men's Lace Shoes at $1.90
Solid, well-made Shoes: welted soles of oak leather; different styles of lasts, to fit nearly all feet. Patent leather, kid and box calf; all sizes, but in E width only.

Boys' Oxfords at $1.50 and $1.90
Sizes 1 to 3, with heels; some tan, but mostly black, from our own regular lines that sold at $2 to $3.50.

Boys' Tan Shoes at $2
Were $3. Our best grade of Russia calf lace shoes; sizes 1 to 5½; nearly all widths left; welted oak soles.

Girls' Oxfords at 75c and $1
All our regular lines bunched; sizes 6 to 10½, 75c; larger sizes, $1. All spring heels; kid and patent leather. Were $1.50 to $2.50.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.20
Kid and box calf lace shoes, with broad stout soles and spring heels; just right for country wear; sizes 9 to 13½.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Fall Outing Hats

Felt, of course—flat as to shape, broad as to brim, prevailingly in grays, tans, and similar light shades, as to color. There are tricornes, turbans, roll-brim sailors, flares, and the new "envelope" shape, that shows decided partiality to one side of the head—the brim rolling sharply up from the other side.

Trimmings are stylish and simple—quills, wings, buckles, ribbons, etc., and the hats are just what women of taste will like to wear informally with their Autumn walking dresses.

$4.50 to $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Fourth Week of This August Furniture Sale
Brings One of Its Greatest Offerings

Autumn Furniture—Bureaus, Toilet Tables, Chiffonniers, in mahogany, inlaid mahogany, natural mahogany, golden oak and bird's-eye maple.

A group of splendidly made furniture from one of our best regular manufacturers. These pieces, amounting to $9,500 worth, composed his entire surplus stock when our buyer called on him, seeking plums for this August Furniture movement. In order to co-operate with us for its success, the manufacturer let us have the entire collection to sell away below what the furniture always had bought and should bring. It is all fine, new and perfect, in styles of the most desirable and attractive sorts, finished in the best possible manner.

Previous offerings have shown prices as radically reduced as these, but rarely have we presented styles so popular, and having so many things to be proud of all the way through.

It is simply because of the delay in transit that this lot of bedroom furniture has not been sold long ago. It should have reached here on the First of August, but it came late last week; but there is little doubt that it will go in a hurry now, although there are ample quantities this morning. The items follow:

Bureaus

We tell only of the special lot. The balance of the stock contains a great variety of other styles at special August prices.

At $21, from $32—One mahogany Cheval pattern Toilet Dresser: full swell front, highly finished, oval French plate mirror 18 x 40 in.

At $22, from $33—One mahogany Cheval pattern Toilet Dresser: full swell front, highly finished, oval French plate mirror 20 x 44 in.

At $22, from $33—Two Cheval pattern quartered golden oak Toilet Dressers: French plate mirror 18 x 40 in., one long and two small drawers, top 44 x 21 in. Another pattern plate mirror, same style case; two to sell.

At $22, from $33—Bird's-eye maple Cheval pattern Bureaus; top 44 x 21 in., three drawers, pattern plate mirror 18 x 40 in., highly finished.

At $23, from $35—Two quartered golden oak Bureaus; serpentine front, top 43 x 21 in., two large and two small drawers, French plate mirror 26 x 32 in.

At $25, from $35—One mahogany Bureau; swell front, shaped legs, top 43 x 22 in., French plate mirror 26 x 32 in.

At $35, from $46—One bird's-eye maple Bureau of fine design; top 46 x 23 in., French plate mirror 28 x 30 in.

At $35, from $55—One mahogany Cheval pattern Toilet Dresser; French plate mirror 22 x 40 in., inlaid frame and inlaid marquetry on drawer-fronts.

At $36, from $50—Twenty quartered golden oak Bureaus; large size, top 48 x 32 in., two large and two small drawers, moulded edges, French pattern plate mirror 36 x 30 in.; fine construction and highly finished.

At $38, from $55—Five mahogany Bureaus; inlaid lines, full swell front, shaped legs, four drawers, top 46 x 23 in., oval French plate mirror 36 x 30 in.

At $40, from $56—Four quartered golden oak Bureaus; shaped front, claw feet, moulded edges, two large and two small drawers, top 48 x 23 in., French plate mirror 40 x 22 in.; fine construction and finish.

At $40, from $56—Four bird's-eye maple Bureaus; shaped front; top 23 inches; moulded edges; French plate mirror 32 x 40 inches; finely figured wood and highly finished.

At $45, from $55—Twenty-two mahogany Colonial Bureaus; full swell front, inlaid lines, five drawers; solid mahogany top, 44 x 22 inches; French plate mirror, 36 x 28 inches; finest quality and finish.

At $50, from $75—Three mahogany Bureaus; shaped front; top, 46 x 23 inches; four drawers, bird's-eye maple lines; oval French plate mirror, 38 x 30 inches.

At $60, from $80—One mahogany inlaid Bureau; 4-foot top, full swell front, inlaid lines and fine marquetry.

At $65, from $95—Two mahogany Bureaus; inlaid lines and fine marquetry; top, 48 x 22 inches; four drawers, full swell front; French plate mirror, 32 x 40 inches; highly polished.

Dressing Tables

In addition to the special lot of Dressing Tables, a fine assortment of patterns at special prices will be found.

At $15, from $24—Six quartered golden oak Dressing Tables; top, 32 x 19 inches; shaped front, French legs, two drawers; pattern plate mirror, 20 x 22 inches.

Dressing Tables

At $15, from $24—Five mahogany Dressing Tables; top, 18 x 32 inches; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 20 x 22 inches; two small drawers; highly polished. Also four in bird's-eye maple, in same style.

At $17, from $26—Two quartered golden oak Dressing Tables; shaped top 24 x 19 in.; French legs, two drawers, oval French plate mirror 30 x 20 inches.

At $16, from $24—Three golden oak Dressing Tables; swell top 24 x 19 inches; one long drawer, pattern plate mirror 22 x 20 inches; highly polished. One in the same pattern in bird's-eye maple.

At $20, from $28—Fine mahogany Dressing Table; swell front, three drawers. French plate mirror; neatly carved etandard and moulded frame.

At $22, from $33—One bird's-eye maple Dressing Table, large size; four drawers, pattern plate mirror.

At $30, from $40—One mahogany Dressing Table; inlaid lines, and richly inlaid with fine marquetry; shaped front, two drawers, oval French plate mirror.

At $35, from $55—Two mahogany Dressing Tables: inlaid lines and fine marquetry; shaped front, two drawers, top 36 x 20 in.; French plate mirror, 30 x 24 inches.

Chiffonniers

The stock contains many other Chiffonniers at special prices, in addition to the ones described.

At $22, from $32—Two quartered golden oak Chiffonniers: swell front, top 22 x 19 in.; French pattern plate mirror 18 x 20 inches, six drawers, selected wood of fine figure.

At $30, from $40—Two bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers; straight front, top 34 x 19 inches; six drawers, moulded edges, oval French plate mirror 18 x 28 inches; highly polished.

At $30, from $40—Two quartered golden oak Chiffonniers; top 19 x 34 inches, six drawers, shaped front, French plate mirror 18 x 28 inches; highly polished.

At $32, from $45—Six mahogany Chiffonniers, large size; top 38 x 20 inches; six drawers and two hat boxes, French plate mirror, 24 x 20 inches; drawers are bird's-eye maple lined, highly polished.

At $32, from $45—Ten bird's-eye maple Chiffonniers; top 38 x 20 inches, four large and two small drawers, French plate mirror, 24 x 20 inches; highly polished.

At $32, from $45—Twelve quartered golden oak Chiffonniers; top 20 x 38 inches, two large and four small drawers and two bonnet boxes; French plate mirror, 24 x 20 inches; highly polished. Four of the same style with oval mirrors.

At $35, from $50—One quartered golden oak Chiffonnier, large size; highly finished, shaped front, six drawers.

At $45, from $65—Two mahogany Wardrobe Chiffonniers for men; three outside drawers at the top: wardrobe compartment on one side, six drawers on the other, enclosed with two doors; finest construction and finish, mahogany lined; inlaid lines.

At $60, from $80—One mahogany Chiffonnier; swell front, six drawers, French plate mirror; richly inlaid with fine marquetry.

Brass Bedsteads

To complete the showing and make possible the completion of a Bedroom Suite, we tell of five Brass Bedsteads, *the five best Brass Bedsteads in America for the money*. In addition to the five styles here described, there is a large stock and splendid assortment of others, many of them at the special August sale prices.

At $25, from $35—Twenty-five full-sized Double Bedsteads; 1¼-inch continuous pillars and top rails, seven filling tubes with cross rails, T ball connections; head-piece, 60 inches high; foot-piece, 41 inches high; highly polished and finely lacquered.

At $28, from $38—Twenty-eight full-sized Double Brass Bedsteads; 3-inch pillars, extended foot with cast brass goose-neck connections, eight fillers with cross tubes, ornamental husks, large vases; head-piece, 62 inches high; foot-piece, 42 inches high; handsomely polished and lacquered.

At $30, from $40—Thirty-nine full-sized Double Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch pillars and top rails with square corners; thirteen large filling tubes with concealed screw joints; head-piece, 60 inches high, foot-piece, 40 inches high; finely lacquered and highly polished.

At $35, from $45—Twelve full-sized Double Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch pillars and top rails, round corners with cast brass connections, large fillers and cross tubes, T ball joints, fancy spindles; head-piece, 62 inches high; foot-piece, 41 inches high.

At $35, from $45—Thirty-three full-sized Double Brass Bedsteads; 2-inch pillars and top rails, round corners with cast brass connections, thirteen filling tubes with four cross-tube connections, very handsome design, splendidly made; head-piece, 62 inches high; foot-piece, 41 inches high; highly polished and finely lacquered.

Fourth floor.

These Are the Newest Silk Waists

Fall fashions have made their mark on these new Silk Waists. You'll notice it particularly in the sleeves—tight from the elbow down, and often finely shirred or plaited; loose from elbow to shoulder. The silks themselves come out in new designs—here's a stunning red waist, for instance, with a white hair-line check running through it, that is but $5.

Descriptions follow of a few—though the whole stock is equally interesting:

At $5—Waists of Crepe de Chine, Louisine or Taffeta, in light or dark colors. Some in checks with pipings of contrasting color; stitched plaits with tailor finish, or trimmed with faggoting; buttoned in front or at side.

At $6.50—Waists of fine Taffeta, in white or black. Entire front of broad plaits, trimmed with crocheted rings and French knots; or front of small stitched plaits; plaited back and sleeves.

Others in large assortment; tailor-made or more elaborate, for evening wear, at $7.50 to $34.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Two Particularly Desirable Corsets

The first is a Lea Corset at $2.50, made exclusively for the Wanamaker Stores by one of the very best American manufacturers. This corset is made of a particularly soft broche novelty cloth, and also of fine coutil and batiste. The shape is a very stylish one; full gored, bias cut, with hose supporters. The corset is beautifully trimmed, and as comfortable as it is graceful in its lines.

The other word is of excellent Tape Girdles at 50c. They are suitable for growing girls, and are ideal for such exercises as golf and tennis. They are graceful in shape and very comfortable. Made of wide tape, with supporters. 50c each.

Our Corset Store is full of the most stylish as well as best-fitting corsets of every description; and intelligent people are there to make sure you get exactly the thing that you need and desire.

Second floor, Tenth street.

August Clean-Up of Lamps and Globes

One season's change in patterns means very little in a lamp which is bought often to last a lifetime, and yet good store-keeping means that we must clean up our stock completely in August, to prepare for the new season's arrivals.

This offering includes all the fine Lamps that have been so much admired in our regular stock. All were carefully selected, and most of the Lamps were made in special and exclusive designs for us by the best manufacturers in the business. The variety includes all the various kinds for oil, gas and electric light. Many of the prices are just half of the real values, others show reductions of a third or thereabouts. A list of the items follows:

Metallic Table and Reception Lamps

$5 Lamps at $2.50
$7 Lamps at $3.50
$8.50 and $10 Lamps at $5
$12 and $15 Lamps at $7.50
$18 and $25 Lamps at $12.50

Wrought Iron Floor Lamps

Heavy wrought iron Floor Lamps, with large enameled ruby center, shells and heads—
$7.50, from $15 — $10, from $20
$9, from $18 — $12.50, from $25

Geisha Lamp Shades

One-third off the regular price of these popular Lamp Shades, all in good colorings:
$1.50, from $2.25 — $3, from $4.50
$2, from $3.25 — $3.50, from $5
$2.50, from $3.75

Waxed Paper Lamp Shades

Empire shape, in 16 and 18-inch sizes, at $1, from $1.75, $2 and $2.25.

Odd Lamp Globes

In large variety of decorations, in 10 and 12-inch sizes:
$1, from $2 — $3, from $5 and $6
$1.50, from $2.50 and $3

French Electric Bronzes

Some fine pieces that have been our samples:
$10, from $18 and $20
$15, from $25 and $30
$25, from $50 and $60

Electric Portable Lights

Portable Electric Lamps, in a large number of rich designs, complete with large glass electric mushroom shades, and finished with colored glass bead fringe; at $7.50, from $12 and $15.

Tenth street aisle.

Candlesticks, Bronze Busts and Sconces

Sample Candlesticks, complete with silk shades—
50c, from $1 — $1, from $1.50 and $2
Candelabras, at $2, from $3.50.
Sconces, in good gold plate, large mirror, and two-light candle bracket—
$1.50, from $2.50 — $2, from $3

Tenth street, Elevator Counter.

Gas Globes

About one hundred and fifty dozens of odd Gas Globes, in 4-inch size; some are nicely cut and etched; also some colored globes in the lot:
25c, regularly 40c, 50c and 60c.
35c, regularly 65c, 75c and $1.

Tenth street aisle.

Some Unusual Concessions On Very Fine Pianos

The Wanamaker Store's tremendous success in the piano business was founded on a fair, fixed price, and there has not been, and will not be, any departure from this policy. Again and again we have proven that our fixed prices were lower than the prices other stores were willing to come down to after fictitious valuations. But, on the other hand, when there is a reason why a piano is not entirely perfect, the full price is never asked.

We have a limited group of fine pianos that are not quite perfect, on which we are now offering concessions of $45 to $200; and if you have in mind the buying of a piano this Fall, you can secure these handsome savings on pianos of guaranteed excellence, with the assurance that there are no hidden defects, and that the exact story of why the concession is made is told to you.

The lot includes two Upright Chickering Pianos that sold regularly for $450. One was out on rental for awhile, the other was sold and taken back because payments were not met. There are no defects on either piano, and you may choose whichever you wish for $375.

There are two Upright Vose Pianos, one of which was out on rental, and is now offered for $275. Another on which the varnish has become checked, and which is offered for $325. Another Vose Grand Piano, which has been used for exhibition purposes, is offered for $450.

There are several very fine Mason & Hamlin Pianos. One Upright Piano that was $400 is now offered for $225; and one that was $500, of quality so fine as to be selected for use in demonstrating the Angelus, is now $375. An excellent second-hand Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano, used with the Angelus, was $800, now offered for $675.

In addition there are several Kurtzmann Pianos that have been used or are varnish checked, now marked at $200 and $225 each.

There is an Upright Frederick Doll Piano which was sold for $185, and which we took back when the customer purchased a Chickering. It is now marked $140.

These are all pianos that we know from top to bottom, and can recommend in every way as presenting very unusual opportunities to careful piano buyers.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

What About the School Dresses?

It's but a short time, now, until the schools open—and have you your school-girls' dresses ready? We are ready to help you, with a fine assortment of All-wool Dress Goods that you can rely on to give good service. Those we mention today are all self-colored or plain piece-dyed fabrics, in all desirable shades—blues, browns, garnet, and greens, such as are best adapted for school frocks.

At 50c a yard—All-wool Cheviot, 37 in. wide.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Serge, 37 in. wide.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Serge; fine twill; 48 in. wide.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Granite Suiting, 45 in. wide.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Cheviot, 48 in. wide.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Serge, 48 in. wide.
At 85c a yard—All-wool Granite Suiting, 45 in. wide.
At 85c a yard—All-wool Prunella Cloth, 44 in. wide.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Granite Suiting, 48 in. wide.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Armure, 44 in. wide.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Serge, 54 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Toilet Articles

If you need hair brushes, nail brushes, mirrors, or soap, you can't do better than take advantage of these specially low prices:

Hair Brushes, all new and perfect; worth 35c and 40c, at 25c each.

Nail Brushes; high grade French hand and nail scrubs; worth 60c to 75c, at 50c each.

Mirrors, for hand or stand; black oval frames; worth 50c, at 35c each.

Violet Soap, good quality, nicely perfumed; regularly 25c; at 15c a box.

Tenth street.

Saving Money Just Before Blanket Time

It's mighty fortunate for housekeepers, that we decided to round up our Blanket stock just now. For, just when cooler nights demand warmer bed-coverings, come such offerings as these, of fine blankets at materially reduced prices. Small lots, in many cases, but at prices to match:

White Blankets

At $3 pair, from $3.50—White Wool Blankets; spool cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $3 pair, from $3.75—"Yacht" Blankets; 50 x 80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $6.50 pair, from $8.50—Fine Lamb's-wool Blankets; cotton warp; extra long for brass bedsteads; 60 x 90 in.

At $7.50 pair, from $10—Same, 72 x 90 in.

Scarlet Blankets

At $3 pair, from $4—All-wool Blankets; 60 x 84 in.; 4 lbs.

At $3.75 pair, from $5—All-wool Blankets; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.50 pair, from $6—All-wool Blankets; 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $2.75 pair, from $3.75—All-wool Blankets; 68 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

Gray Blankets

At $2 pair, from $2.50—Cotton-and-wool Mixed Blankets; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $2.25 pair, from $3—Cotton-and-wool Mixed Blankets; 72 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 pair, from $4.50—Cotton-and-wool Mixed Blankets; 72 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

Silk-Down Comforters

At $7.50 each, from $12—Figured China silk, reversible, or plain Japanese silk; all colors; 6 x 6 ft.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BIG FIELD FOR FUTURITY

Autumn Turf Season Opens with Running of Famous Race.

TWENTY STARTERS PROMISED

Sysonby, Tanya, and Tradition, All Unbeaten, Will Meet Best of the Two-Year-Olds in the Big Event.

With the running of the seventeenth Futurity Stakes, the richest prize of the American turf for horses two years old, the Fall season of racing on the Metropolitan circuit will open on Saturday of this week at Sheepshead Bay after an intermission of a few days less than a month. With the opening of the Fall campaign so close at hand, horsemen have begun to reassemble on the Long Island tracks. Though four days more of racing are left for the Saratoga Summer meeting, the shipment of stables from Saratoga began last week, the owners of horses engaged in the Futurity preferring to make the trip to New York as early as possible before the big race.

To-day the most important shipment of the prospective Futurity field will be made when the stable of James R. Keene, which includes the present favorite for the race, Sysonby, will be started for New York to reoccupy the Keene training quarters at Sheepshead Bay. A day later the stables of H. B. Duryea, in which is Tanya, and the stable of Sydney Paget, containing Tradition, will start. The three horses named, Sysonby, Tanya, and Tradition, all with flawless records, none of the trio ever having been beaten in a race, will make the nucleus of what promises to be the most remarkable field in the history of the Futurity, about thirty horses now being figured on by horsemen as probable starters. In the natural order of things, the number will be reduced as the time for the contest approaches, but in spite of the prestige of the champion trio, there is every prospect that a big field will run.

The Futurity this season is unique, in that it has among its entries three unbeaten horses, and the meeting of Mr. Keene's great colt Sysonby with the two wonderful fillies Tanya and Tradition will add vastly to the popular interest in the contest. Another interesting feature will be the rivalry between the stables of the Messrs. Keene and Duryea, which at present gives promise of contributing very greatly to the size of the field competing, as it is intended by each stable to start four or more horses.

The Duryea entries as selected after a trial of the horses in actual races at Saratoga will be the sensational Tanya, and the last youngsters Pioneer, Rose of Dawn, and Artful, while Bedouin, in which Mr. Duryea also is interested as a partner of E. W. Jewett, will swell the number of horses representing the Whitney estate to five. Mr. Keene's choice of the horses he has engaged in the stakes are, first, Sysonby, then Blucher, Veto, and Wild Mint. Tradition, as the first choice of the Paget establishment, will have a companion in Woodsaw. It is likely that several other stables will be represented by two horses.

The most conspicuous of the other entries that have shown well enough to justify their being started against the stars of the race are L. V. Bell's Glorifier, J. A. Drake's Britisher, F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion, J. E. Madden's Hotshot and Councilman, S. S. Brown's Agile, the National Stable's Belle Strome, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Sparkling Star, John Sanford's Sacandaga, and the two fleet Western colts Jack Lory, owned by John W. Schorr, and Oiseau, owned by J. Greener.

Under the conditions of the race, the arrangement of the weights this season will put Sysonby, Glorifier, Veto, and Tradition as equal actual top weights with 127 pounds each, Tradition being the top weight by the scale, as her sex allowance is offset by the breeding allowance to which the others are entitled, though all have earned the extreme penalty of the race, eight pounds. Tanya also is penalized eight pounds, but with a breeding allowance of three pounds will get in with 124 pounds. Sparkling Star, with a penalty of four pounds, will take 126 pounds to the post. The most-talked-of horses that will receive allowance are the maidens from the Duryea and Keene stables.

The value of the race, with twenty starters, will be approximately $50,000, making the stakes about equal in worth to the richest stakes of the season, the World's Fair Handicap at St. Louis, and the Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga, and putting the Futurity at the head of the list of the season's great prizes for two-year-olds.

Should Sysonby or any of the Keene stable entries capture the big event Mr. Keene will have equaled the record at present held by David Gideon of having owned three winners of the Futurity, Mr. Keene having won in 1893 with Domino and in 1899 with Chacornac. Mr. Gideon, racing in partnership with John Daly, won with His Highness in 1890, and The Butterflies in 1894, and with Requital, as his sole property, in 1895. Horses owned wholly or in part by the late W. C. Whitney won two Futurities—Ballhoo Bey in 1900 and Yankee in 1901—and a victory for Tanya or one of her stable mates would give the Whitney estate a record of three wins.

Two men have trained three Futurity winners—John J. Hyland, who handled the Gideon & Daly trio, His Highness, The Butterflies, and Requital, and James Rowe, who trained Potomac for the late August Belmont in 1890, L'Alouette for the late Col. W. P. Thompson in 1897, and Chacornac for Mr. Keene, to whom Trainer Rowe sold that horse only a few days before the race in 1899.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Lord Badge	120 Canajoharie	105
Old England	115 Dick Bernard	104
Sals	114 Cottage Maid	103
Foxy Kane	109 Elsie L	103
Andrew Mack	108 Judge	99
Monta Carlo	108 Courtmaid	99
Lake	108 Wizard	98
Fustilan	108 Tol San	97
Pronto	108 Southampton	94
Norbury	108 Ishiana	90

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, which have not won at Saratoga, steeplechase handicap; the short course, about two miles.

Black Death	155 Billy Ray	142
Royelle	146 Daylesford	133
Cock Robin	146 Libretto	130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs.

Councilman	117 Dorothy Gray	103
St. Bellane	110 Mistiss	102
Cigarlighter	112 Sufferance	89
Mirthless	110 Sweet Alice	89

FOURTH RACE.—The Amsterdam Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Gay Boy	108 Carbuncle	101
Elliott	108 Unmasked	101
Andy Williams	107 Conkling	101
Norbury	104 Virgin Soil	99
De Reszke	104 Greencrest	98
Easy Street	104 Old England	96
Divination	102 Bobadil	90

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, to carry 110 pounds; five and a half furlongs.

St. Aubyn	110 Candia Wood	110
Oxford	110 Gold Fienr	107
Earldom	110 Linda Lee	107
Dazzle	110 Raiment	107
Roundelay	110 Rachenet	107
Agent	110 The Doctor	107
Palm Tree	110 Princess Eris	107
Dan K	110	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a quarter.

Tantalus Cup	116 Lady Potentate	101
Gaviota	108 Conkling	100
The Messenger	106 Briarthorpe	100
Agnes D	104 Palmreader	98
Irascible	103 Garnish	96
Hymettus	102 Lord Melbourne	92
Bar Le Duc	101 Bobadil	91

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses kept on farm for persons desiring to leave city for some time; moderate prices and good care. Farlee Bayliss, Belle Mead, N. J.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

ALWAYS BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND, ALSO LARGE VARIETY NEW well-built CARRIAGES of all descriptions AT MODERATE PRICES. ALSO HARNESS, Sheets, Robes, Summer Blankets, Nets, Horse Goods.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.
JOHN MOORE & CO., Estab. 1876, 59 WARREN ST.

LOCAL OARSMEN BUSY.

Crews Practicing for Middle States Regatta—Prospective Entries.

Local oarsmen are preparing for the final open regatta of the season, that of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held over the Speedway course on the Harlem River on Labor Day, and in consequence "Scullers' Row" on the Harlem, just above Central Bridge, was livelier yesterday than for some weeks past. The principal event of the coming regatta will be the junior octuple sculls race, and already there are four crews in training, from the Harlem Rowing Club, the Metropolitan Rowing Club, the Union Boat Club, and the Hudson Boat Club, respectively. The Unions have not yet secured a shell for the race, and so their crew is rowing in two aquads, each in a quadruple sculls. The other three clubs have eight sculls rigged, and were out on the Harlem yesterday.

The best prospective entry list from any of the Harlem River clubs is that of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, which, besida the octuple sculls, will enter a junior four-oared gig crew, composed of W. Dunn, Clements, Burdette, and Handy, with W. H. Dunn as coxswain; two intermediate singles, John Eller and W. S. Dunn, and a junior single sculler, William Kiely.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will enter a junior four-oared gig crew, composed of Hart, Curtis, Hartenstein, and Rock, with Haight as coxswain, and J. Breen in the junior single sculls. The Friendship Boat Club will have Faulkner, McCullom, Dewes, and Davis, with Treat as coxswain in the junior four-gig race, and Allison and Quigley in the junior double sculls. The Nassau Boat Club will enter Haywood and O'Connor in the junior doubles, Quigley in the junior singles, and Grant in the intermediate singles.

The Dauntless Rowing Club will be represented in the senior four-oared shell and the senior four-oared barge events. Capt. Instone will pick these crews to-night. The Atalanta Boat Club will probably have a junior double and a senior single entry. The Union Boat Club will have an intermediate eight, besides a junior octuple.

CYCLE DECISION HISSED.

Spectators Favored Fenn at Vailsburg, but Kramer Was Placed First.

Frank L. Kramer, the National cycling champion, won the half-mile professional race from scratch yesterday at the Vailsburg board track at Newark. It was the opinion of the spectators that Fenn, Kramer's team mate, who had ten yards handicap, had won the race, but the judges gave the decision to Kramer, and they were hissed by about 6,000 spectators. Team work was barred in the race, and Kramer and Fenn rode individually.

Joseph Fogler, of Brooklyn, who was riding with the amateurs last season, won the "miss and out" professional race after twenty-one laps. McFarland won second prize, and Menus Bedell third. Walter Bardgett crossed the tape first in the early part of the race seven times and received the lap prize. Tom Butler of Boston, John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., and Floyd Krebs of Newark fought out the last lap of the mile and one-half consolation race for professionals, and the riders finished as named. Carl Lemberg of San José, Cal., won the unknown distance race for amateurs after going three and one-half miles.

Half-Mile, Novice—Won by George Beyer, New York; William Smyth, Newark, second; Marty Kessler, Newark, third. Time—1:12 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Clinton Ayres, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (140 yards;) M. T. Dove, New York, (90 yards,) second; A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, (120 yards,) third; Charles Franks, Bay View Wheelmen, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—2:05 1-5.

Unknown Distance Amateur, Three and One-half Miles—Won by Carl Lemberg, San Jose, Cal.; Oscar Goerke, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, second; Burton Downing, San José, Cal., third; M. L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, fourth. Time—7:57 2-5. Lap prize winner, Rockowitz.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, (scratch;) W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, (10 yards,) second; Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (25 yards,) third; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, (35 yards,) fourth. Time—0:59 4-5.

Miss and Out, Professional, Four and One-quarter Miles—Won by Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn; Floyd A. McFarland, San José, Cal., second; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, third; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, fourth; E. F. Root, Boston, fifth. Time—12:30 1-5. Lap prize winners—Bardgett, 7; Fogler, 6; Collett, 4; Root, 2; Glasson, 1.

Mile and One-half Consolation, Professional—Won by Tom Butler, Boston; John Bedell, Lynbrook, second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, third. Time—3:23 2-5. Lap prize winners—Meade, 2; Benter, 2; Lang, 1.

Mayer a Double Cycle Victor.

Paul Mayer was the best performer at the race meet held under the auspices of the Montauk Wheelmen on the Merrick Road yesterday. Mayer won the novice race by ten yards, and also captured the two-mile handicap event from the 210-yard mark. George McDonald, with 100 yards handicap, finished a length in front of W. J. Sullivan, who rode from scratch, in the mile handicap. The five-mile event was fought out between Martin Cassidy, who had 100 yards handicap, and William Cummings on scratch. The prizes were won by Paul Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Paul Mayer; George Monroa second, Oscar aBbcock third. Time—2:01.

Mile Handicap.—Won by George McDonald, (100 yards;) W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) second; William Cummings, (scratch,) third. Time—3:41.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Paul Mayer, (210 yards;) George McDonald, (175 yards,) second; George Clarkson, (50 yards,) third. Time—6:10.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Martin Cassidy, (100 yards;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) third. Time—16:21 1-5.

Mohawk Athletic Club Games.

As the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx is temporarily without an athletic field at the present time, its members' games yesterday were held on the grounds of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Tilman, (10 feet;) Carsey, (13 feet,) second; J. Lur Nieden, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:05 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. J. Patterson; W. J. Donovan, second; O. C. Dalmar, third. Time—1:28.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Louis Mang, (1 foot 6 inches,) with 21 feet 2 inches; F. Englehardt, (scratch,) second, with 22 feet 6 inches; G. Kirsteen, (5 feet,) third, with 17 feet 6 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Hanlon, (8 yards;) F. Seeley, (30 yards,) second; W. Simpson, (44 yards,) third. Time—2:09 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Fred Lorz, (130 yards;) Philip Lorz, (200 yards,) second; S. A. Melor, Jr., (50 yards,) third. Time—10:19 4-5.

RIDGEWOOD, 6; NEWBURG, 5.

Two thousand enthusiastic "rooters" saw the Ridgewoods defeat Newburg's crack semi-professional team by a score of 6 to 5 at Ridgewood Park yesterday afternoon. The home team made a good atart, scoring four runs in the first inning. Score by innings follows:

	R.H.E.
Newburg	0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—5 7 2
Ridgewood	4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 .—6 8 5

Batteries—Eagan and McCarthy; Davis and Cotter.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 2; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 4; Louisville, 5.
Minneapolis, 3; Toledo, 2.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

	R. H. E.
Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 4
Newark	3 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 .—6 10 3

Batteries—Mills and Summers; Hesterfer and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

	R. H. E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 11 5
Newark	2 2 2 0 0 .0 0 10 .—16 14 2

Batteries—Fertsch and Lawson, Pardee, Shea, and O'Brien.
Providence, 4; Toronto, 3, (first game.)
Providence, 0; Toronto, 1, (second game.)

New York State League.

Syracuse, 1; Albany, 2.
Troy, 1; Utica, 0.

Southern League.

New Orleans, 5; Montgomery, 4, (12 innings.)
Memphis, 13; Atlanta, 5.
Shreveport, 7; Nashville, 6.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hoboken—Cuban X Giants, 9; Hoboken, 5.

At Ridgewood Park—Elk Field Club, 11; Magnolias, 6.

At Visitation Park, Brooklyn—Visitation Lyceum, 15; Parkville B. B. C., 4.

At Brooklyn—Brighton A. C., 3; Greenpoint A. C., 0.

At Skelly's Grounds, Brooklyn—Skellys, 14; Felix and Barry, 2.

At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Marquettes, 4; Puritans, 1.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 4; Philadelphia Giants, 3.

At Rahway, N. J.—Rahway Field Club, 3; Brunswick Giants, 0.

At Olympic Field—Royal Giants, 8; Murray Hills, 6.

At Kensington, Brooklyn—Howard Field Club, 9; Legal Athletic Club, 0.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.

NEW YORK TEAMS RESTED

Four National League Games, Including a Double-Header.

CHICAGO'S SLIGHT ADVANCE

Brooklyn Lost Another Contest to St. Louis—Cincinnati and Quakers Divided Honors.

All the teams in the National League, with the exception of the New Yorks and Pittsburgs, were scheduled to play yesterday, but the results made no changes in the championship standing. No games were played in the American League, as all the Western teams are now in the East. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	8	8	10	13	15	12	73	.709
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	10	12	12	65	.625
Pittsburg	8	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	60	.588
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	11	13	63	.578
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	11	11	56	.523
Boston	1	7	2	6	6	..	8	11	40	.370
Brooklyn	2	2	4	5	6	9	..	9	37	.349
Philadelphia	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	..	29	.271
Games lost	30	39	42	46	51	68	69	78		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Pittsburg, (2 games.)
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	6	6	7	9	10	10	12	60	.600
Chicago	10	..	8	5	9	8	10	13	63	.600
Boston	7	7	..	9	7	10	7	13	60	.588
Philadelphia	5	11	5	..	7	7	9	11	57	.532
Cleveland	6	4	5	6	..	9	8	11	50	.560
Detroit	6	7	6	5	4	..	6	10	44	.436
St. Louis	4	5	9	4	5	5	..	8	40	.412
Washington	2	2	0	2	3	6	7	..	22	.218
Games lost	40	42	42	41	44	57	57	79		

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Scores Two Runs in Ninth Inning and Beats Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—For seven innings to-day the Brooklyns outplayed the St. Louis team, and few of the big crowd in attendance expected a victory for the local men. At that period of the game the visitors were in the lead by 3 to 2, and McFarland had been batted freely, while Cronin held the St. Louis batsmen well in hand. In the eighth inning the home team managed to tie the score, but in the ninth, after the Brooklyns had taken the lead again, Grady batted a long ball to the centre field for three bases, and Burke sent him across the plate. Then Smoot got a base on balls, and on Ritter's wild throw, Burke scored the winning run. Score of the game:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss	1	2	2	2	0
Shannon, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	2	1
Brain, 2b	1	2	6	4	1
Grady, c	1	1	6	1	0
Smoot, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
McFarl'd, p	0	0	0	7	0
Total	5	7	27	19	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gessler, cf	0	2	1	0	1
Dillon, 1b	2	2	12	2	0
Lumley, rf	1	0	1	0	1
Dobbs, lf	0	2	0	0	1
Strang, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Babb, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Ritter, c	0	2	4	2	2
McCor'k, 3b	1	0	3	3	0
Cronin, p	0	1	2	0	0
Total	4	11*	26	13	4

*Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	—5
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Dillon, Dobbs, Strang. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Double plays—McFarland, Beckley, and Grady; Barclay and Brain; Burke, Brain, and Beckley. Stolen bases—Beckley, Ritter, McCormick, Shay, Shannon, Smoot. Bases on balls—Off McFarland, 5; off Cronin, 2. Struck out—By McFarland, 4; by Cronin, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 14,500.

CHICAGO, 4; BOSTON, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Chicago won to-day's game by a timely batting rally in the seventh inning. A base on balls, two atolen bases, and four singles scored four runs after two were out. Weimer pitched an excellent game, and but for a bad error would have shut out the visitors. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Barry, 3b	1	1	3	3	0
Chance, 1b	1	2	13	1	0
M'Cart'y, cf	0	3	3	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	3	3	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Jones, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	4	2
Weimer, p	0	1	2	5	0
Total	4	8	27	15	2

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Abb'chio, ss	1	0	2	3	0
D'hanty, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Cannall, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Moran, 1b	0	0	7	2	1
Marshall, c	0	1	4	1	0
Fisher, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	3	24	13	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 6. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Raymer. Stolen bases—Slagle, Barry. Double play—Delehanty and Moran. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Fisher, 2. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 1; off Fisher, 2. Hit with ball—Cooley. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance—8,300.

CINCINNATI WINS AND LOSES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The double-header between the Cincinnatis and the Philadelphias to-day resulted in an even break. The first game was prolonged to thirteen innings through errors on both sides. Ewing's home run in this game was the result of a collision between Titus and Duffy, the former being knocked unconscious, but continuing in the game when he recovered. The visitors won the second game through superior batting. It was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	1	19	1	0
Seymour, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	0	5	0	1
Steinf't, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Corcoran, ss	1	0	2	3	1
Huggins, 2b	0	1	1	5	0
Peltz, c	0	0	2	2	5
Ewing, p	2	3	0	4	0
Total	4	11	39	23	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Duffy, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	5	3	0
Wolv'on, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
McGee, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lush, 1b	0	0	1	7	0
Titchell, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Titus, lf	0	1	6	0	0
Donohue, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Dooln, c	0	2	11	1	1
Sutthoff, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	3	10*	37	10	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Two base hits—Dooln, Ewing, (2,) Sebring. Three-base hit—Duffy. Home run—Ewing. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Kelley; Donohue, Gleason, and Lush, 2; Dooln and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 3; off Sutthoff, 5. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Mitchell, Huggins. Hit by pitched ball—By Sutthoff, 2. Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Sutthoff, 3. Passed ball—Peltz. Wild pitch—Ewing. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy.

SECOND GAME

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Seymour, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Ste'nfel't, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Huggins, 2b	1	2	3	3	1
Schiel, c	1	1	3	4	0
Kellum, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Peltz	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	21	13	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Duffy, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Wol'rton, 3b	2	2	2	1	0
McGee, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Lush, 1b	0	1	6	1	1
Titus, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Donohue, ss	0	2	0	4	0
Roth, c	0	1	2	1	0
Corridon, p	1	1	1	4	0
Total	5	12	21	14	1

*Batted for Kellum in seventh.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Wolverton, Schiel, McGee. Stolen bases—Seymour, Donohue. Double plays—Corridon, Roth, and Wolverton; Corcoran and Kelley; Huggins and Kelley; Donohue, Gleason, and Lush. First base on balls—Off Kellum, 2; off Corridon, 1. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Kellum. Hit by pitched ball—By Corridon, 1. Struck out—By Kellum, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Attendance, 8,533.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

AUGUST is no exception to other months in the demand for serge; the reason, of course, being that it suits any season. A serge suit is a marked convenience. A trifle more dressy than other every-day fabrics, and its endurance proverbial.

Brokaw Serge, $15 to $28.
English Clay Serge, $26 to $32.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

OLYMPIC ATHLETIC MEET

Local Clubs Sending Best Men for Championships.

MANY FOREIGN COMPETITORS

Elaborate Preparations for the Big Sports in St. Louis Next Week—Entries Close To-night.

Although the entry list for the third modern renewal of the Olympic games, to be held in St. Louis next week, beginning Monday, Aug. 29, does not close until to-night, enough entries have already been received to indicate that local athletes will make a strong and representative showing at these world's championship events. Teams will be sent by the New York Athletic Club, the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and the Pastime Athletic Club of this city to take part in all the events, while the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will send eight local runners to compete in the Marathon race.

In addition to the local representatives teams will be sent by the following outside organizations: Chicago Athletic Association, Milwaukee Athletic Association, Louisville Young Men's Christian Association, Bridgeport Gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass., Young Men's Christian Association, Cornell University, Amherst College, University of Pennsylvania, Franklin Athletic Club, Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago University, Missouri Athletic Club, Denver Athletic Club, University of Colorado, Pacific Athletic Club of California, and the Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association.

The sprinters who are entered in the sixty, 100, and 200 metre races are: Hahn, Milwaukee; Hogenson, Chicago; Cartmell, Louisville; Walsh, New York Athleic Club; Robinson, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; Hunter, Louisville; Snediger and Abadle, Pacific Athletic Association; Eaton, Cambridgeport, and Peter of Louisville. In the 400 metre race are Helman, New York Athletic Club; Cornelius and Seay, St. Louis; Behrens, Missouri Athletic Club; Moulton, Kansas City; Osler, Chicago, and Poage, Milwaukee.

Outside of the track events the weights will attract more than ordinary interest when Plaw, Flanagan, Rose, and Thomas come together. And again in the sixteen-pound shot, Rose will meet Coe, the present world's record holder; Sheldon, Guiney, and Hyde of California. In the fifty-six-pound weight contest Flanagan will again meet Desmarteau, the Canadian who beat him at the Amateur Athletic Union championships several years ago; Rose, Plaw, Johnston, Mitchell, and others.

Two excellent performers in the high hurdles will be brought together, Schule of Milwaukee and Scheldeler of Indiana University. The latter broke the world's record at the recent Western college meeting. In the pole-vaulting the contestants will be Dole of California, Dvorka, Chicago; Anderson, New York; Samse, Indiana, and Durland, Illinois.

In the discus throw a remarkable list of competitors will be found, including Flanagan, who broke the record at Louisville in 1901; Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club, New York, the present record holder; Rose of Chicago, who is said to have thrown the weight 135 feet in practice; the two Grecians, Kakousis and Goergantos, and Rodman of Illinois, who has thrown the discus 130 feet in practice.

The foreign countries represented among the list of competitors include Germany, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippine Islands, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Bohemia, Transvaal, Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Mexico, and Prince Edward Island.

The officials of the game have been selected from members of the sectional organizations of the Amateur Athletic Union, and New York is well represented. Among the referees the local men include G. T. Girdy of the Collegiate Athletic Association, who will officiate on Aug. 31; Caspar Whitney, on Sept. 1, and Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club, on Sept. 3. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick and John R. Van Wormer of the New York Athletic Club are among the honorary referees. Harry E. Buermeyer of the New York Athletic Club will be referee of the all-round dumbbell contest. Of the seven timers Charles J. Dieges, Mortimer Bishop, and C. C. Hughes will make up the local contingent. John T. Dooling, M. J. Flynn, and H. H. Baxter will be among the field judges. Inspectors will include P. J. Conway, President of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association; Julian W. Curtiss, Charles H. Sherrill, and Frank H. Boyd. The announcer will be Charles Harvey.

Mott Haven Athletes Compete.

Athletes of the Mott Haven Athletic Club held a set of handicap games on the club grounds, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, resulting as follows:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George Kine, (11 feet;) C. A. Connor, (3 feet,) second; William C. J. Kelly, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:05 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by F. Falke, (scratch,) with 39 feet 6 inches; F. Lichtneger, (1 foot 3 inches,) second, with 37 feet 11 inches; M. McDonald, (5 feet 6 inches,) third, with 37 feet 6¼ inches.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Schaefer; D. Hoffman, second; E. Kirschner, third. Time—0:29.

120-Yard Low Hurdles, Handicap.—Won by J. Oberhaus, (8 yards;) J. Cleary, (5 yards,) second; C. Hazzard, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:16 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handic

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE GOLD STANDARD.

The present eagerness of Repuhlicans to pose as the original and only champions of the gold standard recalls the famous lines of the poet:

Seven wealthy towns contend for HOMER dead.
Through which the living HOMER begged his bread.

President ROOSEVELT declared in his speech of acceptance:

We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year.

It is possihle that Mr. ROOSEVELT now knows what he and his party mean when they speak of a "stahle currency," hut they were involved in a deal of fog in the matter and spoke even such convictions as they had with extreme timidity in 1896, and they delayed as long as possible the fulfillment of their pledges to make the currency stahle, even after they had carried the election. There was such haste to fulfill the ohligations assumed toward special interests that an extra session of Congress was called for the revision of the tariff; hut this session and two others elapsed before there was any fulfillment of the pledge to estahlish the gold standard.

The truth, well known at the time, hut now somewhat obscured hy the lapse of events, is that it was the gold Democrats of 1896 who were the outspoken friends of the gold standard and not the Repuhlicans. By this we mean not only the Democrats who patriotically surrendered hopes of party preferment and named a separate ticket at Indianapolis, but those regular Democrats in the gold States who chose delegates to the National Convention in the Spring of 1896. In Massachusetts, in Maryland, in Minnesota, in Michigan, and in many other States, sound money platforms were adopted. Not only was the gold standard indorsed and free coinage of silver opposed, hut in Massachusetts the gradual withdrawal of the greenhacks was proposed. It was only when Kentucky disappointed the expectations of the gold men hy choosing a silver delegation that the scale was turned in favor of silver in the Democratic National Convention. The gold men in the party in every State had made a more direct, manly, and aggressive fight than was made in any Repuhlican State Convention, and when they failed to carry their point at the National Convention they remained true to their convictions hy refusing to vote for the silver candidate.

What policy was Mr. ROOSEVELT himself then urging upon his party, whose policy he now declares "is continuous and is the same for all sections and localities"? Did he then recommend that his party utter the word "gold" hravely and distinctly, as did the regular Democratic State Conventions of Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Delaware, and many other States? No. An article from his pen appeared in The Century of Novemher, 1895, on "The Issues of 1896," which indulged in the following cold sneer at the men who were fighting for the gold standard:

Some of the anti-free silver men, the extreme gold men, are as unreasonahle in their fanaticism as any representatives of the Rocky Mountain mine owners.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, like many foggy-minded and timorous politicians, was himself in favor of international himetallism. In the same article, in discussing this suhject, he grouped the straight gold men and the silver men under the same hracket as almost equally fanatical. Here is what he said:

There is grave doubt as to whether the agreement can be resched; but the end is of such importance as to justify an effort to attain it. The people who oppose the move are, as a rule, men whom the insane folly of the ultra free silver men has worked into a panic of folly only less acute.

And here is what was said in the Repuhlican National platform of 1896:

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except hy international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be ohtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

All that the Repuhlican National organization dared to do, therefore, even after the capture of the Democratic organization hy free silver, was to treat the gold standard as a makeshift to be borne with until the new-fangled project of international himetallism could he foisted upon the country.

The gold standard, as Judge PARKER has declared, is "firmly and irrevocably estahlished." It has heen so estahlished more hy the logic of events than hy the virtues or courage of the party in power. Being thus estahlished, it is idle for the Repuhlicans to attempt to throw douht npon the attitude of the Demooratic candidate or the convention which indorsed his view hy a four-fifths vote.

Every one who knows the facts knows that it was the persistent, unremitting pressure of the business interests which finally extorted a gold standard law from the Republican Party. There would probahly he no such law on the statute books to-day hut for the organization of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention and the persevering, tactful, and self-sacrificing puhlic spirit of Mr. HUGH H. HANNA, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organisation. The first proposals for legislation were ridiculed hy Repuhlican leaders, and only when through the Indianapolis organization the pressure of the husiness interests was felt in every Congressional district did the Repuhlican leaders reluctantly begin to consider seriously disposing of the monetary issue hy the enactment of a gold standard law.

That issne is now closed. The men who proved hy their acts and votes in 1896 that they were the strongest and most courageous gold men in the country are now back at the head of the Democratic organization. There is less to fear from them of unwise currency tinkering than there is from the party which evaded the issue until it was forced to meet it, and even in enacting the gold standard law showed its cowering timidity by attaching to it the ridiculous declaration—suhject for unending laughter in Europe and among all intelligent students of the subject in America—that this law was "not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international himetallism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicahle to secure the same."

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

We should say that the manifesto of Attorney General CUNNEEN was adapted to defeat rather than to attain its author's avowed ohject of getting himself elected to the Court of Appeals. We are entirely clear that such ought to he its effect. It is at least deeply disappointing to those who have conceived a favorahle opinion of Mr. CUNNEEN as an industrious and efficient Attorney General, and as a proper candidate for the Court of Appeals in case of a vacancy in that body which required the choice of some jurist not already on the bench.

There are two Judges already on the bench hy designation, who have commended themselves to the har of the State, and whose continuance is desired, it appears, hy all lawyers whose preferences are determined hy professional rather than by political considerations. To such lawyers it appears most desirahle to take the judiciary in general, and the Court of Appeals in particular, as mnch out of politics as our system of an elective judiciary will permit. That consummation Mr. CUNNEEN does not regard as desirahle. On the contrary, he announces his intention of preventing it, if possihle, in the interest of his personal amhition. He cannot complain if lawyers and laymen to whom it does appear desirahle are indnced hy his mahifesto to regard it as most undesirable, in the interest of the impartiality and of the dignity of the Court of Appeals, that he should become a memher of it.

The reasons for the election to the Court of Appeals of the two Judges now serving on it hy designation, given hy lawyers of both parties as lawyers, and not as partisans, are purely professional and judicial, and concern the efficiency of the court. The argument in his own favor made by Mr. CUNNEEN is purely political, and does not take account at all of the efficiency of the court. Wherein does a "Democratic" Jndge of the Court of Appeals of this State differ from a Repuhlican Judge, provided he is an equally good Judge? We quite understand that there is a difference in the case of a Judge of the Supreme Conrt of the United States. A Democratic Judge is committed, hy the fact of his Democracy, to different doctrines of Constitutional construction from those held hy a Repuhlican Judge, and may be expected to maintain those doctrines in the decision of cases that come before the court. But the Court of Appeals of this State has not those duties. What can it mean for a Judge of that court to promise to be a Democratic Judge, unless it means that he will favor Democratic suitors?

We conclude that this is not what Mr. CUNNEEN means, and we are entirely at a loss to know what he does mean, except that he would like to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals. He makes that plain; in fact, much too plain. There is a wholesome feeling that a Judgeship of the Court of Appeals is one of the offices which must not be too openly sought. Mr. CUNNEEN himself recognizes the feeling in admitting that "support for judicial candidacy must not be unduly importuned." But he "unduly importunes" it all the same. No voter, whose vote is determined by the candidate's sense of judicial propriety, will be attracted hy Mr. CUNNEEN'S amazing manifesto.

THE "GLUT" OF MONEY.

It is the feeling in financial circles, as reported in our columns yesterday, that the accumulation of money at this centre has probahly reached its highest point for the season, and that, in response to the usual demand in the interior, as the time for moving the crops approaches, it will shortly begin to flow out again.

The process of accumulation has this year been unusually active and sustained. On Saturday the total reserves had reached the remarkahle figure of $361,005,700, and the surplus over legal requirements was $58,613,075. Five weeks ago the surplus passed the fifty-million mark, having advanced steadily, with hut two slight checks, since the third week in May. It is higher now than it has heen at the corresponding date within the past ten years. The deposits also have reached, in round numhers, $1,210,000,000, the highest amount in fourteen years. They are nearly 25 per cent. higher than last year at this season. while the reserve is 36 per cent. higher, and the surplus is nearly thrice as great.

It is no exaggeration to call this vast accumulation "idle," since the current rates at which it can be loaned are literally nominal, those for call loans running down into the fractions of 1 per cent. To a considerahle extent the congestion is due to the action of our arhitrary currency system, which makes the withdrawal of bank issues difficult and expensive and awkward, and encourages, if it does not compel, the concentration of money in this centre when it is not required in the interior. The results are sufficiently undesirahle at all times, and at intervals, as the past has shown, are embarrassing and even dangerous, hut it has not as yet been possihle to secure an agreement among bankers and financiers upon any adequate remedy.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

The notion that the Pope was misled hy the hasty action of his Foreign Secretary into the policy that produced the acute situation in France does not seem to be borne out hy his latest proceeding. His Holiness has distinctly avowed his determination to assert his spiritual authority over the French Bishops, though it practically nullifies the civil authority of the French Government which it was the object of the Concordat to establish. To this Premier COMBES has replied in a manner all the more impressive hecause so free from passion, that the republic will have to take the steps necessary to protect its rights. The French Embassy has been withdrawn from the Vatican, and the Nnncio has heen informed that his further residence near the Government of France will serve no useful purpose. He has retired, and the shield marking the official character of his abode has been removed. These are the steps which between two temporal Governments precede open hostilities, though they do not necessarily lead to a conflict.

The question raised by the firm action of the Pope, which he may be supposed to know would be met hy action as firm on the part of the French Government, is whether he really wishes the dissolution of the Concordat, or whether he thinks, as some of his supporters in France profess to think, that an attempt hy the French Government to abolish the Concordat will result in the defeat of the present Ministry, or, possihly, in the overthrow of the repnhlic. If he challenges the Government, as practically he does in his summoning the Bishops to Rome, he must expect one or the other of the two courses indicated. He leaves hardly any ground for compromise, so far as can be judged. Either he must he ready to accept the policy to which he is in effect driving the Government, or he must think that the Clerical Party in France can prevent the accomplishment of that policy hy the defeat of the Ministry. For the latter belief there is no apparent good ground. It is true that one of the Clerical leaders, Count DE MUN, a very sincere and ahle man, has expressed the opinion that the Ministry would fail if it tried to abolish the Concordat, hut for years the anti-Clerical sentiment, as shown hy the results of the elections, has been quietly and steadily growing, and the latest of the expressions, the vote for Counselors General, taken since the attitude of the Pope was announced, has heen distinctly favorable to the Government. Unless he has been acting under mistaken information as to the strength of his supporters in France, it would seem that his Holiness is really prepared to permit the dissolution of the Concordat, to surrender the aid given heretofore hy the State, and to look for the maintenance of the Church solely to the contrihutions of the faithful.

That would be a great change. It would undouhtedly be accompanied, especially at first, hy great difficulties, and it might he followed hy measures of restraint, even of oppression, on the part of the Government, which would make the maintenance of the Church in full activity exceedingly hard. If the Pope could arrange a system like that under which the Church prospers so remarkahly in this country, if the right to its property were secured, and, as here, the property were practically exempt from taxation, and if it were left untrammeled in its edncational work, the separation from the State might readily be the beginning of greater activity and influence for the Church than it has enjoyed since the close of the eighteenth century. No such prospect is immediately open before it, if the separation should he accomplished, for the simple reason that the Church in France is not, as substantially it is here, out of politics. It includes among its followers all, or nearly all, the opponents of the republic, and the most irreconcilahle of these are among the officers of the Church themselves, or among its most powerful members. The politicians of the republic helieve, and have a good deal of reason to believe, that the overthrow of the republic is a set purpose, if not of the Church, at least of those who control the policy of the Church in France. They feel that their fight with Clericalism is a fight for life, and their mode of fighting is determined by that feeling. It would necessarily take a long time to dissipate that sentiment, supposing that it is unfounded. It cannot be said that the action of the present Pope has been directed to that end. Until it is, and until the end is substantially accomplished, there is likely to be continual friction and even hostility in the relations of the Church to the Government in France. Whatever the ultimate result, the dissolution of the Concordat will not remedy this condition; it is more likely at first to aggravate it.

THE BISHOP'S INN.

It is absurd, but it is probably helpful in the long run to the cause of temperance, to dub the tavern recently opened on the east side with an address by the Right Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, the "Bishop's Inn," and to make as much as possible of the incongruity between the morality for which every Bishop is supposed to stand and what is represented to be—and is not—the character of the new place. As time passes and the real purpose and effect of the new movement are made manifest, as those of the like movement in England have been made manifest, the fact that the Bishop's name has been connected with it will lend greater influence to the very practical and sensible views he has avowed and has done his best to put in operation.

The critics of the inn assume that it is based on the doctrine that the drinking of beverages with alcohol in them is a necessary evil. It is really based on the quite different inference from observation and experience that excessive use of such drinks is an evil by no means necessary and that the temperate use of them may not be an evil at all. The aim of the promoters of the inn, as of the promoters of the large numher of like institutions in England which have had a wide and beneficent effect, is to discourage excess and to confine indulgence within the limits of temperance. This they seek to do by providing opportunities for temperate drinking without the surroundings that lead to excess and with surroundings that strongly tend to prevent it. It is quite open to those sincere persons who think that all drinking of alcoholic drinks is an evil per se to condemn this policy, hut it is not open to them to denounce those who differ from them as they themselves should be denounced if they betrayed their own convictions.

It is not a matter of mere assumption that the increase of facilities for amusement, social intercourse, and refreshment separated from excessive drinking tends to prevent such drinking. That has been demonstrated in cases so numerous, over areas so wide and for periods of time so considerahle that to deny it is to confess ignorance or malice. A very significant fact in connection with this statement is that reported by Rahbi BLAUSTEIN at the opening of the Suhway Tavern, that a population of some 300,000 Jews on the east side lives practically without a saloon, and with innumerable cafés taking the place of saloons. It shows that in a population of very modest means, hard-working and often overworked, the café can take the place of the saloon. It is true that this race are not inclined toward intemperance, as many others are, hut it is also true that the provision made for innocent places of meeting and refreshment distinctly reduces such temptation as may be felt in the unfortunate conditions of life in this quarter. There is every reason to have confidence that like provision made in other quarters for a class similarly situated, with greater temptations, will reduce those temptations. That is what the new movement is meant to accomplish and what it has accomplished elsewhere. Those who are back of it are entitled to have their work fairly judged hy actual results, which time will develop. It is neither sensible nor fair to condemn them at the start for inconsistency with ideas they do not hold and for the abandonment of purposes they do not entertain. If they fail in encouraging temperance and restraining excess, they will have to acknowledge their mistake, and will douhtless give up their project. But they cannot be censured for not insisting on total abstinence which is not in the least their aim.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Before magazine editors and publishers have quite got through protesting against GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S charge that American literature is essentially bourgeois, ROBERT BRIDGES, assistant editor of Scribner's, has let out of the hag a cat of very similar color. In an article in Collier's Weekly it transpires that what is called magazine literature has in many cases become the mere handmaiden of the pictures that are fallaciously supposed to illustrate it.

A charming child is a popular form of illustration, and many a kid story has been accepted because it would furnish a happy vehicle for the skill of a certain artist. Let the writer who thinks that his style is "compelling" humbly muse a while over this tangible reason for his existence! Before he raises his rate per thousand words let him calculate how much of it rightly belongs to some obscure artist whose name he does not know. • • • He finds himself in a little while filling monotonous hlack pages between kaleidoscopic girls in pink gowns and giants of men in white dnok or flannels, with purple trees in the background. Then the author who got into print by grace of the artist writes to ask why the pictures never fit the story.

Are the editors who frown upon the idea that the magazines are ruled by suburban ideals prepared to maintain that they have not largely become something quite as bad—mere picture books? A similar tendency is noticeable in the theatre, where the greatest success is won by a playwright-manager whose sole claim to rank as an artist lies in his ability to create really beautiful and atmospheric scenic pictures. The situation, however, scarcely calls for fury and fulmination. The color plates in the magazines and Mr. DAVID BELASCO'S stage pictures are often creations of vast beauty—in their kind. And at least in the magazines the text has often been of quite as high a quality as the drawing it was made to fit, especially in the case of several poems of recent memory the names and authorship of which it would hardly be fair to divulge. And yet when, on the stage and in the magazine, drama and literature are subservient to whst is at best second-rate art, there must be something in what Mrs. ATHERTON has said with such vehemence.

—In celehrating the advance of the trolley, The Western Electrician threatens us with a time, not so far off, when the tracks of the city will be used during the wee, small, and erstwhile silent hours for traffic in freight. "City people are not inclined to have the lines, already overcrowded hy passenger traffic, further obstructed by freight cars, and they raise a vigorous protest. • • • The business is all congested in a few hours during the day. From midnight until nearly 7 o'clock in the morning the streets are, however, practically deserted. • • • Mnch of the hauling now done by teams might well he done on electric freight cars, leaving the streets less obstructed during the day." Nocturnal shipping would, of course, imply a night gang in each of the shipping houses; and the city people who protest against the hlocking of traffic hy day may well have something to say about the blocking of sleep by night. This is an unreasonahle world. Yet even unreason will not check the advance of real progress. A particularly ominous feature of the situation is the fact that the electric lines are yearly becoming more and more completely welded into the steam railway systems. When the trolley invades the night it will be possible for a certain class of freight to he carried from shipper to receiver without rehandling.

—Far be it from us to confess a poverty of imagination, hut as against the bold project of swapping Central Park for a Parisian boulevard system, we are inclined to a more moderate proposition made by a reader who lately had the not uncommon misfortune of losing himself and much valuable time in the effort to thread the rustic wilds separating the two Seventy-second Street Park entrances. It is to cut carriage and trolley tunnels beneath the sward at intervals of four or five blocks. As the crow flies, the two halves of social New York are only a few rods apart; hut, owing to the interposition of this vagary of rusticity in the city, the east side is as far removed from the west side as the psalmist of old flattered himself he had got away from his sins. As regards the natural advantages of the west side hoth in beauty of site and general convenience, there cannot be the least question. But until it is possible to get beyond the Park without making the tour of Robin Hood's barn there will be less than the natural interchange of dinners and calls. The first requisite of civilization is easy communication, and nothing hut the blindness of a past generation to its future could have resulted in the present insulation of the two halves that ought to know how each other lives. No doubt the project would be costly. But in comparison with the recently suggested alternative it is economy itself. In the end it could not fail to pay for itself amply, both in the convenience of the puhlic and the just appreciation in the values of what is in itself one of the most beautiful city sites in the world.

—The adage that the style is the man was never so hard worked as hy a correspondent of The Globe, who, after a brief and exclusively mathematical analysis of the letters of acceptance of the two leading candidates, concludes that ROOSEVELT ought to go hack to the White House and PARKER hack to the bench. "Though the President uses a third fewer words, he has 20 per cent. more sentences. Mr. PARKER'S sentences for tue entire speech average 60 per cent. more words, and he has many long sentences." The hope that the men of law will ever be able to express themselves in clear and simple language is, one must confess, discouraged hy a voluminous past of legal verhiage. But first-rate Presidents have been known to put many words into long sentences, and as for the hrief, pointed speech that is lauded as executive—it may make a difference what matter it expresses.

SMOKE-COVERED MANHATTAN.

Dense Clouds from River Craft Obscure the View of Brooklyn Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been amused and a little saddened hy the space you have given within two or three days to the soft coal smoke nuisance of the New Haven Road, and my emotions were intensified when I went to Coney Island yesterday afternoon at finding the hlue sky over New York, which was once our joy and pride, reduced to a condition that made me think of Pittshurg and Chicago—places, in my judgment, not fit for a human being to live in.

So dense was the smoke that it seriously interfered with the view of the Brooklyn Bridge, and it was constantly rolling in our faces from passing tugs and other craft not as high as we were. Moreover, this morning I saw that the cuffs I had worn on that trip yesterday afternoon, and even the inside of my collar, despite the fact that I was on the open water all the while, were as filthy as I have never before had them outside of the smoke-cursed Western cities.

If you want to undertake a crusade for the salvation of New York it would be hard to find a more worthy point of attack than onr rapid approximation to the cities which are constantly under a material cloud. Until that one is disposed of moral and political clonds can reasonahly he left to wait.

L. U. X.

New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

Commends the Reform.

From The Chicago News.

The Lady—Yes, the paper says the Mayor is going to stop begging on the street.

Gritty George—Well, I hope he does. I never did approve of Mayors begging.

DOCTHER DOOLEY—L. L. D.

I've hin wa-aitin' f'r some college,
Blessed wid dignity an' knowledge,
Av which Wit is First Vice Prisidint an'
Humor a Thrustee,
To find all th' world a greetin'
Av a quite informal meetin'
To confer on Ma-artin Dooley th' degree
av L. L. D.
Shure, they do it th' world over:
"Docther" Cha-ancy—"Docther" Grover—
"Docther"—half a thousand others I could mintion if I choose;
An' in all th' world av wit or
Humor, tell me who is fitter
Than is Mister Ma-artin Dooley f'r t' fill a docther's shoes?

Jist imagine it: "Yours thruly,
"'Docther'—'Docther' Ma-artin Dooley."
Th' divil fly away wid ye, an' don't ye understand
That av all th' famons min I see
Jist Dooley's lift an' Hinnissy,
Who haven't yet hin docthered as their sarvices dema-and.
Shnre, I'm timpted t' be startin'
Jist a little wan f'r Ma-artin,
Av which ivcry last good fellow in th' land shall be Thrustee,
Widout faculty—no chaffin'—
Save th' faculty f'r laughin',
An' confer on Ma-artin Dooley th' degree av L. L. D.
Thin, he hivins, Sir, whiniver
Ye had hlues or torpid liver,
An' were needin' av a tonic—an' there's minny needs th' sa-ame—
Y'd be sindin' f'r yours thruly,
"Docther"—"Docther" Ma-artin Dooley,
An' be takin' his prescription to th' glory av his na-amo!

J. W. FOLEY.

Bismarck, N. D.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN PARAGUAY.

Revolutionists Silence a Battery—A Provisional Government.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 21.—An artillery engagement has heen fought between the San Jocomino Battery of the Paraguayan Army and a body of revolutionists, in which the latter succeeded in dislodging the guns of the Government force. The losses on either side are not stated.

There has been no homhardment of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, since last reports.

The insurgents have estahlished a provisional Government, with the capital at Villa del Pilar, 112 miles from Asuncion, and hsve nominated Gen. Ferreira, their leader, for President, and Gen. Gonzales Novero for Vice President. Four Secretaries also have heen named.

One of these, Deputy Soler, has started for Rio Janeiro and other capitals to endeavor to secure the recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents by the various Governments. This is taken to indicate that rapid operations hy the insurgents have heen impeded through the non-bomhardment of the capital, owing to the intervention of the Diplomatic Corps at Asuncion.

Despair is felt in the capital over the failure of the negotiations for a settlement of the difficulties.

All imports have been suspended, and articles of prime necessity are hardly ohtainahle at famine prices.

The arrival of the Argentine gunboat which was dispatched last week for the scene of the trouble has not been reported, and a torpedo-hoat destroyer has been sent in search of the missing vessel.

TURKEY MAY BREAK PLEDGES.

More Trouble Expected—Payment of $25,000 Not Made as Asserted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—A note from the American Minister, Mr. Leishman, dated Aug. 16, was handed to the Turkish authorities within twelve hours after the receipt hy the Minister of the Turkish note of last Monday. In this note Mr. Leishman holds the Government to its solemn undertaking, coming direct from the Sultan, respecting the treatment of American educational institutions.

This allusion to the Imperial pledge apparently embarrassed the Porte, which had previously announced that it would ignore the formal verhal assurances which Minister Leishman declared he had received.

It is considered improhable that the Porte will reply to the Minister's note, and therefore the question is looked upon as shelved pending the process of recognition, when, it is considered not improhable, fresh difficulties will arise.

Notwithstanding the assertion hy Izzet Pasha, the Secretary of the Palace, that $25,000 had been deposited as compensation due to an American citizen at Smyrna for land illegally taken, no such deposit has yet been made.

CAMP MEETING SUNDAY.

40,000 Attend the Twelve Services at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 21.—Beginning at sunrise and continuing with hardly an interruption until far into the night, the army of happy Methodists now in camp made the grove ring to-dsy with their songs and shouts. Camp meeting Sunday always attracts a large throng to Ocean Grove, hut all records were hroken to-day, when 40,000 attended the twelve services. The sunrise meeting, held at 5:45 A. M., attracted over 200 worshippers.

Twelve thousand attended the morning service in the Auditorium. Bishop James N. FitsGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. Seated with him on the platform were members of the association, nearly 100 ministers of various denominations, and scores of distinguished Methodist laymen. A large choir sang several inspiring hymns hefore the sermon, which was preached by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia. Fifty Chinamen from the Monmouth County shore towns attended the school held in the chapel for their especial benefit.

The camp meeting will continue until Monday, Aug. 29, when the annual "Walk Around Jerusalem" will take place.

ON THE BENCH AT EIGHTY.

"Squire" Gage of Dover Still Active—Term Not Over Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Jnstice of the Peace Cornelius B. Gage of Dover has just celehrated his eightieth birthday anniversary and has still four years of his term as Police Justice of Dover to serve. He has been a Police Justice for thirty-five years and a Justice of the Peace for thirty-three. He enjoys excellent health and is as active as most men of half his age. He has been Police Justice of Dover ever since the town was incorporated, and last May he was reappointed for a five-year term.

"Squire" Gage, as he is called, was horn in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, on Aug. 12, 1824. He came to Dover in 1841. Mr. Gage was married in 1846 and his wife died after they had lived together for fifty-five years. Seven children, of whom six are living, were born to them.

"Squire" Gage goes to his office in the National Union Bank Building every day, spending the full day there, and scting as Police Justice or Justice of the Peace, as the case may require.

BIG MINNESOTA HERE.

New Queen of the Sea Open for Inspection To-morrow.

The new steamship Minnesota, the largest American-built ship in the world, arrived in this harbor yesterday afternoon, fresh from the hands of her builders, the Eastern Shipbuilding Company of New London, Conn. She came down, around Long Island, en ronte to Norfolk, to load coal for a trip around Cape Horn to take her place on the Great Northern Steamship Company's route, James J. Hill's line, across the Pacific. To-day the vessel will he inspected by the officials of the line in this city and their guests, and to-morrow she will he open to the public at her pier at the foot of West Houston Street.

The hig vessel, with her towering height, presented a grand appearance as she steamed up the bay to Quarantine, where she anchored for the night, and every steam craft in the harbor opened her brass throat to welcome the new queen of the American mercantile marine.

On part of the run down along the southern Long Island shore she steamed at 15 knots, her required speed. The great depth of the vessel caused some anxiety to Capt. Trubridge, her commander, as she came over the bar at Sandy Hook. The tide was running down fast, hut the hig ship slid over without touching once.

W. B. PARSONS RETURNS.

Rapid Transit Engineer Declines to Talk on Local Affairs.

William Barclay Parsons, the consulting engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star Line steamship Arahic. He was accompanied hy Mrs. Parsons, Miss C. Parsons, and William Barclay Parsons, Jr. Mr. Parsons went to England several months ago to give his services to the London company which is huilding the nnderground railroad. On landing here he went at once to his Summer home at Locust Point, N. J. He said that he was not in a position to say anything on the local subway affairs.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Blucher, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, brought among her passengers William Faversham, Craig A. Marsh, James S. Riggs, Henry S. Stanhope, and Miss Drina De Wolfe.

$1,200,000,000 COST OF OUR IMPERIAL POLICY

Figures for Eight Years Computed by Edward Atkinson.

HOW THE PEOPLE PAY FOR IT.

Revenue Derived from Taxes Imposed on the Necessaries and Comforts of Life.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 21.—Edward Atkinson has prepared for the Presidential campaign a computation of the cost of an imperial policy for the United States. Its purport is best explained in the title of his article, which reads: "Cost of War and Warfare—The Penalty Incurred in Eight Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1905, Inclusive, $1,200,000,000."

Mr. Atkinson has prepared for publication the result of his investigation on this subject. His article is as follows:

During the twenty years preceding the Spanish war, covering the fiscal years ended June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1897, under five Administrations—three Republican and two Democratic—the cost of the Government of the United States for the support of the civil and judicial service, for the support of the army, and for the support of the navy, including the construction of the "new navy," so called, varied but a slight fraction over two dollars and a half ($2.50) per head of the population in each year. The revenue derived from liquors and tobacco, domestic and foreign, also averaged two dollars and a half ($2.50) per head and met those charges. The cost of the pensions and interest on the public debt per head also varied hut a fraction over two dollars and a half ($2.50) each year. The cost of interest and pensions is now one dollar and ninety cents ($1.90) per head and is steadily diminishing. The total cost of supporting the Government of the United States during the twenty years of peace, order, and industrial progress was five dollars ($5) per head of the population.

The cost of supporting the Government for the eight fiscal years ended June 30, 1882, to June 30, 1889, inclusive, under the sane, safe, and prudent Administrations of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland, (first term,) incinding a part of the cost of the "new navy" begun under President Cleveland, was four dollars and a half ($4.50) per head of the population.

At this standard the rate would now he four dollars, ($4,) hut since a somewhat larger army and navy are now said to be needed purely for defensive purposes and for home service the sum gained hy the reduction in pensions and interest expended on army and navy would maintain the rate per head at four dollars and a half, ($4.50.)

The taxation required for the cost of sustaining the Government of the United States economically administered may he estahlished at the standard of $4.50 per head.

During the eight years of war and warfare under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt the cost of the Government has been two dollars ($2.00) per head per year in excess of what it would have been at the rate of the previous twenty years, and two dollars and a half ($2.50) per head on the average per year in excess of what it would have been at the standard of four dollars and a half ($4.50) per head.

The excess of expenditure on war and warfare over 1878 to 1897, during the eight years named, has been over $1,200,000,000.

The excess of expenditure on war and warfare over the standard $4.50 per head during the eight years named has been over $1,500,000,000.

Who pays this TAX? The consumers of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter.

A small part of the taxes are derived from duties on the import of articles of luxury and voluntary use; the greater part of the taxes collected under the internal revenue act and under the tariff, are imposed upon articles of common consumption by the whole hody of consumers. They are imposed on coal, iron, steel, copper, lumber, sugar, beef, potatoes, hay, leather, fish, oats, oatmeal, and other of the necessaries and comforts of life. In addition to the taxes on these articles of necessary consumption which the people pay and which the Government receives, a heavy additional tax is imposed through the duties on imports which the consumers pay, which the Government does not receive. This tax imposed for the declared purpose of "protection with incidental revenue" increases the cost of a large portion of the necessary articles of consumption, both domestic and foreign. It is collected indirectly by the owners and managers of the works in which are manufactured oil, steel, sugar, tobacco, matches, or in which beef and pork are packed, or crude timber converted into lumber. These taxes are also collected indirectly by the owners of the ore deposits, of the timherland, of the borax deposits, of the "hoofed locusts" (as the Territorial sheep are called), of the fishing smacks on the seaboard, and the like. Under this act their taxes have been and are now enahled to pnt high prices on their prodncts which are sold for home consumption, and to sell for export to foreign countries at much lower prices.

It now becomes fit to measure these taxes. What does war and warfare, imperialism, over-sea expansion, and protection with incidental revenue, cost each person or each family, and how is this penalty distributed? Relative cost in figures and appropriations to each person:

In excess of the standard of four dollars and a half ($4.50) per head, each person has paid $20.

Penalty paid by the head of each family of five or by each two persons who sustain themselves and three others, $100.

Had these sums not been taken from consumers for the purposes of war and warfare they might have been deposited in a savings bank at an average of 4 per cent. interest year by year for eight years. The saving would have been four years' interest at 4 per cent., $16.

The consumption of the people of the North and West is much larger than that of the people of the South, where eight million (8,000,000) negroes of low purchasing power constitute so large a part of the population.

Additional penalty paid by the consumers in the North and West added on an estimate of 20 per cent. excess in consumption, $20.

A very low estimate of the tax which the people have paid but which the Government has not received, secured by the privileged classes under the tariff for "protection with incidental revenue," would be $40.

At these estimates the total penalty paid by each group of five persons during eight years of war and warfare up to June 30, 1905, by actual expenditures and appropriations in excess of the standard of four dollars and a half ($4.50) per head has been $176.

The head of a family, consisting of five persons, living in the North or West, in receipt of an annual income of from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, ($1,000 to $1,500,) with expenditures corresponding to the average expenditures of artisans, craftsmen, bookkeepers, clerks, and others may reasonably compute his share of this assessment of taxes, direct and indirect, under the foregoing conditions for the past eight years, at $200.

The expenditures of the United States in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1869, eight years of civil war and reconstruction, were $4,900,000,000 at high prices in depreciated paper money for all supplies. At a very moderate reduction for depreciation the cost of eight years of civil war and reconstruction on a gold basis was not over $4,200,000,000.

The expenditures in eight years of war, warfare and over-sea expansion under McKinley and Roosevelt to June 30, 1905, will have been over $4,200,000,000.

From the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and the official statement of the expenditures of the last fiscal year and the appropriations for the present year, it proves that the expenditures in the War and Navy Departments annually under the administration of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt for eight years of war and warfare and over-sea expansion will have been sixteen hundred and twenty-five million, ($1,625,000,000.)

The expenditures under the sane and safe administration of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland, 1882 to 1889, for army and navy fully developed for purposes of National defense and for beginning the construction of the "new navy," amounted to four hundred and sixty-two million, ($462,000,000.)

The difference of eleven hundred and sixty-three million ($1,163,000,000) constitutes the greater part of the excessive expenditures on war and warfare which are tending to increase rather than to diminish.

The revenue to pay the penalty measured as above has been derived wholly from taxes on the necessaries and comforts of life and on the crude materials of foreign origin which are necessary in the processes of domestic industry.

EDWARD ATKINSON, LL. D.

SACRED CAT OF SIAM A LONG WAY FROM HOME

Satsuma Arrives Here with King Chulalongkorn's Pet.

BOUGHT HER FOR A MOUSER

His Majesty Much Upset and Offers $1,000 Reward — The Ship Nearly Struck a Russian Mine, Too.

After narrowly escaping being sent to the bottom of the Gulf of Pechili by a floating Russian mine, and with the sacred cat of King Chulalongkorn of Siam, for the return of which a reward of $1,000 is outstanding, on board, the New York and Oriental Steamship Company's liner Satsuma reached this port yesterday. Chief Officer Hodges, the guardian of "Siamese Jane," says there would be high doings in the Siamese King's Court if it were known that his precious pet has brought into the world five more sacred cats, all of which are enjoying perfect health and may be seen any day gamboling on the deck of the Satsuma.

"It was just this way," said the chief officer, "and I don't want you to doubt for a moment anything I am about to tell you, for the whole story is as true as the stars, and the records are on file in Siam to prove it. We left Hongkong on June 11 and arrived at Singapore on the 25th. We did not dock at Singapore, but anchored in the harbor, and received our cargo from lighters and junks. We noticed at the time that a lot of Government vessels were out, closely scrutinizing all the craft in the harbor, especially such small vessels and junks as came down the river from Bangkok. We of course were interested in these strange proceedings, and inquired what it was all about, and were surprised to learn that King Chulalongkorn's cat was missing, and that a big reward was offered for her return and the capture of her abductors.

"The Satsuma was simply overrun with rats at that time, and we were on the lookout for a good eat, and did not care a whit whether she belonged to the sacred or everyday tramp species. It was a little before sundown, and we were getting ready to sail, when a junk came alongside and a Chinaman asked us if we wanted a fine cat. We replied that we did, and asked him what he wanted for it. He said 50 cents, and when we agreed to the terms he climbed on board with her. At a glance I saw that it was no ordinary cat, and asked the Chinaman where he got her. Then he took me aside and asked me for the sake of all the Chinese deities to keep quiet.

"'It was the King of Siam's cat, he whispered, and it was because the agents of his Majesty were putting up such a relentless chase that he decided to dispose of her.

"About that time a Government craft came alongside and asked us where we were going. I replied New York, and added that we had just arrived from Hongkong. That convinced the sleuth who was looking for the cat that we did not have her on board, since it would have been impossible for us to get her at Hongkong, as that port was eleven days out of Singapore, and the cat had then been missing less than a week. You want to know why I did not tell King Chulalongkorn's men that we had the animal? Well, it was for the very good reason that if we did the whole hunch of us would have been jailed, and it would have taken the British Consul General a week at least to get us out.

"Yes, we are going to take the cat back, but we will keep her out of sight when we touch at Singapore. Don't doubt that."

The story of this floating mine was told by Capt. Chubb. He said they had just left Che-Foo and were heading for the open sea, when he noticed a peculiar object just off his starboard bow. He had been warned to watch out for mines, and at a second glance he knew that it was one of the deadly affairs that was in his pathway. The skipper, it is needless to say, signalled immediately for full speed astern, and managed to manoeuvre his vessel out of danger. He said he missed the mine by less than twenty feet. The opinion at Che-Foo, Capt. Chubb added, was that these mines were set afloat by the Russians for the sole object of sinking vessels other than those flying the Russian flag.

Capt. Chubb was much interested in a newspaper clipping relating how Capt. Chapman of the Shimosa, a sister ship of his craft, had rescued a Lasker in the Red Sea, who had been swimming for nearly sixty hours. Capt. Chubb was asked if he had sighted the Lasker.

"Yes, I did," he replied, with a laugh; "and he told me he had been swimming a week. I asked him if he needed any assistance, but he answered that he was well provisioned, and expected to make Suez all right. He asked me to report him 'all well,' a courtesy that I of course promised to fulfill."

When the Satsuma sails on her return to the Orient she will not take the Mediterranean-Red Sea route, but will go by way of Cape Horn and the Pacific. This will obviate the danger of meeting with hostile Russian vessels.

STATE CANNOT CENSOR NAVY.

Right of Virginia to Enforce Police Powers Decided in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A decision has just been made by the Judge Advocate of the Navy on the right of a State under its police powers to tax the Federal Government. The law of Virginia provides for the inspection of powder and other high explosives brought into the State mainly with regard to the manner of the packing, and the appointment of an officer who is authorized to enforce the law. For the inspection of packages containing the explosives a small fee is prescribed which goes to the Inspector.

Recently the United States shipped a quantity of powder from Iona Island, N. Y., to Norfolk, Va., for the use of the navy. The State Inspector examined the packages, and for this service rendered a bill for $26. This raised the question regarding the right of a State to tax the United States as a shipper of public stores to be used in the public service.

The matter was referred to the law officer of the Navy Department, and a decision has been rendered against the right of Virginia to impose the charge prescribed by its laws. In deciding the question the Judge Advocate says that if Virginia may undertake to enforce such a police regulation it follows that every other State may do the same, and that if the States may control the transfer of powder belonging to the Government they may inspect and turn back regiments of cavalry under police regulations providing for this inspection of all horses coming across their borders.

Woman Stops Horse, but Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Aug. 21.—While Mrs. D. L. Dawson and her two daughters of Chatham were driving through Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, yesterday afternoon, their horse took fright at an automobile and started to run away. Near the bridge at the Lake Park the carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out. None was seriously injured. The horse kept going and a woman, who refused to give her name, ran out into the street and with the agility of a man jumped for the horse's bridle, and after being dragged a short distance stopped the animal.

RUBE SAID "GIT," EXIT MASHER.

Country Lad, the Dapper Youth, and the Unsophisticated Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 21.—A dapper young man, whose name has not been ascertained, alighted at the East Orange station yesterday afternoon from a train bound for Dover. He held in his hand a ticket which certified that he had paid for passage between Newark and Morristown. Apparently he did not want to go to Morristown on that train.

It was all because Rufus Joseph of Succasunna, broad of shoulder and well developed as to muscle, had "kem daown f'm th' kentry to take a look abaout taown in Newark." He was going home yesterday afternoon on the same train the disgruntled one had boarded. In the station platform in Newark Rufus saw a frail slip of a girl, perhaps seventeen years old, bidding her aged mother farewell. Rufus made a mental note that the girl was entirely too young to travel alone and thought he would keep his eye on her. The train rolled in. The girl got aboard. So did Rufus, and the dapper young man.

Rufus took a seat at the rear of the car and the girl about the centre. The dapper young man walked up to the girl and asked if the seat next to her was engaged. She replied politely that it was not. The dapper one sat down and opened up a rapid fire conversation. The girl answered once or twice and then looked out of the window. This did not feaze the masher. At Roseville the girl arose and said, "I think I will sit on the other side of the car."

"I think it is better over there," said the stranger, "let's go there."

Rufus Joseph had been taking it all in, and when the girl looked helplessly around he unhooked his six feet two inches of majesty and strode down the car.

"You'd better go up front," said he to the dapper chap.

"A-h-h, run away, little boy, and don't be so fresh," retorted the stranger.

Rufus placed a large hand on the youth's shoulder and said:

"You git up in ther front car right away d—n quick."

The passengers don't know exactly how it happened, but somehow or other the masher seemed to rise up in the air and float into the next car.

"East Orange; next station stop for this train will be Brick Church," said the brakeman.

The masher bolted through the door and on to the station platform.

SENATOR HOAR CHEERFUL.

Mind Is Clear, but There Is Little Bodily Strength Left.

WORCESTER, Mass, Aug. 21.—At 6 o'clock to-night this bulletin was issued from the house of Senator Hoar:

"The Senator is resting comfortably and has been rather more comfortable this afternoon. He has taken a little more nourishment to-day than yesterday. The situation on the whole is practically unchanged."

Senator Hoar woke this morning just as the sun came streaming into the sick room.

"Well," he said to his son, "another day has begun and I am still alive."

Shortly after noon the Senator woke again, and was able to sit up and look out of the window for twenty minutes, enjoying the sight of the familiar scenes very much. It was stated at the same time that the Senator was very weak, and although his mind was clear there was little bodily strength.

PRESIDENT SEES NOTED BOER.

Discusses Mexican Colonization Project with Gen. Snyman.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—President Roosevelt passed the day very quietly at Sagamore Hill with the members of his family. No guests were received formally, although during the afternoon and evening a few relatives and friends called. Among the callers were Gen. G. B. Snyman, who distinguished himself as a Boer officer in the war with Great Britain. For several days he has been a guest of E. Reeve Merritt, a cousin of the President, who resides not far from Sagamore Hill. Gen. Snyman left to-night for New York.

President Roosevelt and Gen. Snyman talked for a time about the latter's plans for the establishment of a Boer colony in Mexico. The President manifested keen interest in the project. Gen. Snyman told him that 90,000 acres of land had been acquired for the colony, and that he expected to have eighty Boer families settled on it early in the Autumn. One of the financial promoters of the plan is said to be Enrique Creel, one of the wealthiest men and largest land holders in Mexico. Gen. Snyman is now about to conclude arrangements with the Mexican Central Railroad for the transportation facilities necessary for the colony.

The President transacted no public business during the day. He and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by three of their children, attended divine service as usual at Christ Episcopal Church.

MISSIONS FUND BEHIND.

The Episcopal Churches Here, However, Have Contributed Well.

The fiscal year for the Episcopal Board of Missions closes on Sept. 1, and more than the ordinary interest is being shown in the preliminary reports of the Treasurer, George C. Thomas, because this is the third year in which the contributions have been made under the "apportionment" plan, which has not yet received unanimous support in the church and which is felt to be still in the trial stage.

Under this plan the parishes were asked this year for $630,000 for Episcopal missions. Up to Aug. 1, with eleven months of the fiscal year passed, contributions from the parishes were only $342,000. This amount is about $4,000 ahead of the corresponding date last year, but gives little hope of the receipt of the full amount asked. The board also receives contributions from several miscellaneous sources, so that its total income last year was $638,000. There is some fear that this amount will not be reached this year, as total receipts from all sources on Aug. 1 were $7,000 behind last year's figures, and practically $70,000 will have to be received this month if last year's record is to be equaled.

New York churches, the reports shows, do much better under the apportionment plan than the outside Episcopal churches. Although all the churches have paid but little more than half of what was asked of them, the New York City churches have paid a little over four-fifths. Under this apportionment plan New York churches, including Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs, are asked for $91,378.

Miss Mason to Wed Army Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, Aug. 21.—The engagement is announced of Miss Anne Judkins Mason, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Ord Donaldson, formerly of Washington, and Lieut. Keith Sumner Gregory of the Sixth United States Infantry. The wedding will take place Sept. 21. Miss Mason is the second daughter of Lieut. John Sanford Mason, Jr., who was killed in the Sioux war of 1890-91. Lieut. Gregory is a son of Isaac C. Gregory of Waterloo, N. Y., and is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Death of Plehve's Slayer Rumored.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.— It is rumored here to-day that the assassin of M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, died a few days ago.

GO TO CONEY ISLAND AND LEARN TO BE GOOD

Only Five of the 300,000 There Yesterday Were Arrested.

FELONS GONE SOMEWHERE

Newark Girl Rescued from Drowning—One Trouble Over Second Fare Is Easily Settled.

Criminologists have stopped making Sunday visits to Coney Island. For several Sundays they have gone home with few notes. Yesterday they didn't even open their notebooks.

More than 300,000 persons, according to the old residents whose mental turnstiles are well oiled, went to New York's big playground yesterday. These 300,000 were not all of the very pious kind. In fact, they were of all sorts, conditions, races, and degrees. They found Coney Island as reasonably "wide open" for amusement, food, and drink as it has been this year.

Yet up to 8 o'clock last evening there had been but five arrests. Three were for intoxication. One small boy was incarcerated for the heinous crime of being concerned in a "crap" game. One man was arrested for driving through the streets on a wagon bearing a boycotting sign.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a young woman, who said she was Margaret Stuart of Newark, and who arrived on the steamer J. S. Warden, was rescued from drowning at the Dreamland bathing beach. She had gone out beyond her depth. Life Saver Edward Fuller brought her ashore unconscious. She was revived, after half an hour's hard work.

There was one gloomy spot in the midst of the life and gayety of the island. This was at Feltman's Amusement Arena, on Surf Avenue and Sea Beach Walk, which, because of the death on Saturday night of Mrs. Charles Feltman, Jr., was closed up tight.

Hugh Coleman, a lawyer of 76 Elm Street, had a run-in with the ticket chopper at the West End terminal of the Fifth Avenue elevated road shortly after noon. It resulted in his being taken to the police station. Mr. Coleman said that when he boarded the train he bought two tickets at 5 cents each and deposited them both on the Manhattan side of the bridge, instead of retaining one of them until the ride was finished. On leaving the train at Coney Island the second ticket was demanded, but Mr. Coleman refused to meet the demand. He maintained that after a ride had been completed the railroad company had no right to exact a fare. The lawyer was promptly released after telling his story.

Special policemen were again stationed along the West End branch of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road yesterday. Their uniforms were almost the same as those of the city police, and it was well-nigh impossible for the uninitiated to distinguish one from the other. Few people were ejected by them from the trains for refusing to pay the extra fare.

EAGLES KILL GRAZING COW.

Also Carry Off Dog in Pasture Near Garden City, Kan.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Aug. 21.—Three great eagles swooped down upon a cow in pasture on the farm of Aaron Hallberg, about seven miles from here, yesterday.

The animal tried to fight them off, but they picked its eyes out and it died.

The eagles carried off a dog, but dropped it after a time.

WANTED CHICKEN FOR MEAL.

Wife of High-Breakfasting Negro Slashed Him with Razor.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—Because he demanded chicken for breakfast, John Peterson, a negro, got into trouble with his wife Mary. He is now in the hospital with an ugly razor wound across the forehead.

Peterson was on his way home on a bicycle early this morning when he collided with an automobile. The bicycle was smashed, and Peterson was considerably bruised. He reached home in a bad temper, and became enraged when his wife said he could not have chicken for breakfast. A fight and the cutting followed.

YOUNG ENGINEEER INJURED.

Cornell Graduate Struck by Machinery and Seriously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, Aug. 21.—Ralph Inslee, a young engineer and graduate of Cornell University, employed by F. D. Hyde & Co., who are conducting the track elevation and depression work for the Lackawanna Railroad in Summit, was severely injured yesterday. He failed to notice a large iron bucket which was being lowered into the excavation where he stood. He was struck on the head with the bucket, which weighs nearly a ton.

Inslee was removed to his boarding place, at the Everdell House, and Drs. Burling and Hamill and also a surgeon, who was summoned from New York, held a consultation.

BOYS STONED A SQUIRREL.

Then They Turned on Bootblack Who Tried to Capture Him.

The sight of about fifty boys stoning a pet squirrel that had escaped from its owner caused a crowd to congregate on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues yesterday afternoon. The squirrel, which belonged to Miss Mary Goldman, escaped about 6 o'clock and scampered away to a clump of trees.

The boys stoned the squirrel from tree to tree until finally he managed to hide himself in the foliage of a big oak. An Italian bootblack climbed the tree to capture him, but the proceeding was unpopular with the other boys, and the Italian himself was stoned out of the tree. The squirrel was not seen again.

TWO GILCHRIST BOATS SUNK.

Total of Four Lost in Two Days for Detroit Company.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Two more steamers of the Gilchrist fleet went to the bottom to-day, making a total of four in two days.

The Jupiter, carrying coal from Buffalo, ran aground off Bar Point at the mouth of the Detroit River, and a lighter has been sent to her assistance. The Vulcan, also bound northward, with coal, struck a rock and went down at Grosse Point, in Lake St. Clair. Barely two feet of the vessel are above water.

Col. Anson Wood Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Col. Anson Wood of Wolcott, a prominent veteran and Western New York politician, died today after a long illness, aged sixty-nine years. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practiced in Lyons until 1862, when he enlisted as First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Since the close of the war he practiced law in Wolcott. He served as Assemblyman, and afterward as Deputy Secretary of State for eight years. In 1882 he was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State and was defeated. He had been Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State, and for nine years was President of the Wayne County Veteran Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.

WHOSE "BOW WOW" IS THIS?

Sergeant Couldn't Settle Dog's Ownership—She Made Up to Everybody.

Solomon Smith of 129 West Twenty-eighth Street was walking along Sixth Avenue last evening carrying a black and tan dog in his arms when at Twenty-ninth Street he met R. H. Lang of 123 West Twenty-eighth Street. Lang stopped, and to Smith declared:

"That's my dog. Whsre did you get her? Come here, Sissette."

The animal leaped from Smith's arms and fawned at Lang's feet.

"She's not your dog," cried Smith. "She belongs to me. Come here, Baby."

Baby-Sissette ran to Smith. Then Lang called her and she ran to him. The argument at this point became so heated that Patrolman Nelson of the Tenderloin Station interfered.

"Come along to the station and let the Sergeant settle it," he said, and the men followed him.

At the station Sergeant Wall would not listen to all the story.

"That's enough," he said. "I'll show you how to settle this. Just let the dog choose her own master. That'll settle any little dispute like this; do it every time."

So Lang got in one corner of the squad room; Smith took up position in another; Sergeant Wall in another, and a reporter went to the fourth corner.

"Now we'll call the dog in turn," said Wall, "and whoever she goes to and stays with is the one she belongs to."

"Come here, Sissette," coaxed Lang. The dog ran to him.

"Here, Baby, don't you know me," said Smith, and the dog pranced over to him.

"Here, doggie; nice doggie," said Wall, and the dog responded.

"Well give a look here," said the reporter, and in a second the dog was licking his hands.

"I wouldn't have such a mut," said Wall in disgust.

Then he told Lang he couldn't entertain any complaint against Smith unless Lang would swear Smith had stolen the dog. Lang would not do that, and the two men left the station, Smith carrying the dog.

HIS BEARD CAME OFF.

Girl Bather Embarassed by Relict of Her Instructor.

Miss Josephine Flood, twenty-two years old, of 351 West Forty-seventh Street, accompanied by Miss Mamie Egan, of the same age, who refused her address, walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Station House last night, and after much giggling and blushing, presented a pair of false whiskers to Sergt. Hosey, and asked what they would do with them. The Sergeant asked how they came by them.

Yesterday afternoon, they said, they went bathing at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the North River. Miss Flood swims well and went out to the float, but Miss Egan contented herself at first with wading a few feet from the shore. She says a man with prominent whiskers happened along and said he would take her out into deeper water. He did so and soon began to teach her to float. While she was on her back and the man was supporting her by the shoulders, a wave, caused by a passing launch, rolled in and washed over Miss Egan's face.

She was frightened, and, reaching out her hand, grabbed the man's beard. To her horror it gave way, and the man went under the water. When she came to the surface again and looked for the man he had disappeared, but she still had the beard.

Sergeant Hosey advised the young woman to take the whiskers back to the bathing pavilion to-day and leave them there, so that the owner might call for them.

OLD ACTOR HAD AUDIENCE.

Bauer's Exclamation on Recovering Consciousness After Car Accident.

James Bauer, eight-four years old, an old actor, living at the Actors' Home, on Staten Island, fell from a south-bound Eighth Avenue car in Central Park West at Sixty-third Street last night, reciving a severe scalp wound. Bauer had an end seat on an open car, and the police say he probably fell off while asleep.

Miss Fannie Arnold of 5 West Sixty-fifth Street, who was riding in the seat directly back of Bauer, alighted when the man fell and held his head in her lap until the surgeon arrived.

Bauer was unconscious for some time. When he recovered consciousness he said:

"Mercy me, but dady has got a big audience!"

Before being taken away in the ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital, Bauer was profuse in his thanks to Miss Arnold.

MR. PARKER'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Candidate and Mrs. Parker Attend Kingston Church—No Visitors.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Except for a casual visitor who introduced himself to Judge Parker as "a New Jersey Democrat" there was no one at Rosemount today to disturb the Sunday quiet. The usual stream of Sunday sightseers, rather larger than usual, passed Rosemount in carriages and on foot, but did not disturb the Parker family. There was a report, early in the day, that an excursion was coming from New Jersey, but no excursionists appeared. Judge Parker has caused it to be understood that he does not desire excursions or large parties of visitors to come to Rosemount on Sundays.

Judge and Mrs. Parker and a party of family guests went to Kingston in the Rosemount launch this morning, and attended church as usual at the Mission Church of the Holy Cross.

In the absence of the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, who preached to-day in Saratoga, the Rev. Edward J. Cooper of Hackensack, N. J., preached on the text "Sir, We Would See Jesus." Judge Parker as usual acted as one of the ushers and passsd the collection plate. The church was nearly filled, the congregation including many strangers attracted by the expectation of seeing the Democratic Presidential candidate.

It was said at Rosemount to-day that no visitors of political importance were expected during the early hours to-morrow.

"SINGING MASSEUR" DIES.

Bellevue Attendant, Popular with Patients, Is Stricken Suddenly.

William Yule, thirty-nine years old, of 166 East Sixty-seventh Street, known as the "Singing Masseur of Bellevue," died in the hospital yesterday from nephritis. He returned from his vacation two days ago, and was stricken suddenly.

Yule had a fine baritone voice, and led the singing in the Protestant chapel. He often sang in the convalescent wards, and was beloved by the patients for the interest he took in their welfare.

Foul Ball Broke His Nose.

Abraham Antbony, a carpenter of 62 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, spent part of yesterday afternoon watching a game of baseball between two nines of boys in an open lot near Wyckoff Avenue, Glendale, Queens. A sharply hit foul ball hit him in the nose and broke it. In falling Anthony also sustained a scalp wound. He was taken to the German Hospital.

Change in Tilden Club Plans.

Owing to the death of the wife of Mr. Charles Feltman of Coney Island, at whose place the Tilden Club of the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, were to hold their first beach party this afternoon and evening, special arrangements were made yesterday to have the affair held in Luna Park.

He Never Drew a Pension.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 21.—Dr. D. M. Barnett is dead at his home, in Claremont, Texas, aged ninety-five years. He was a Mexican War veteran and never drew a pension.

RYAN GETS $14,000,000 OF SEABOARD STOCK

Terms $25 Per Share for Preferred and $15 for Common.

WILLIAMS TELLS OF THE DEAL

Obtained His Own Price and with Middendorf Will Retire from the Board of Directors.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21.—John Skelton Williams arrived in Richmond this afternoon from New York and confirmed the reported sale of the Williams-Middendorf holdings of Seaboard Air Line stock.

"S. Davies Warfield, President of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore," he said, "endeavored a few weeks ago to negotiate a sale of the Seaboard stocks owned by J. L. Williams & Sons of Richmond and J. William Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore to the Ryan-Blair interest, which for the past six months or so have represented the majority on the voting trust, but these negotiations fell through on account of the unwillingness of the purchasers to meet our ideas as to price, and we have practically abandoned the idea of making a sale to Messrs. Ryan and Blair.

"But Mr. Warfield, with his characteristic determination, decided that the deal should go through. While in Baltimore yesterday morning I received a telephone message from Mr. Warfield, who was in New York, and at his request I left for New York on the afternoon train and met Mr. Ryan at Mr. Warfield's apartments at the Manhattan Hotel last night about 9 o'clock.

"I told Mr. Ryan that it would be useless for us to discuss the sale of our holdings of stock at any figures less than those we had named to him at the outset, and that if he wanted the property it would be necessary for him to pay these prices to secure it. The figures I named for our stock were fifteen for the common and twenty-five for the preferred.

"Mr. Ryan assured me that neither the Atlantic Coast Line nor the Southern Railway would be interested with him in the purchase, and that the property, if purchased, would be maintained and operated as an independent system, and he said that he fully appreciated the importance both from the standpoint of the road itself and of the people of the South of operating the Seaboard Air Line independently and clear of control or of entangling alliances with other systems.

"We sold him $14,000,000 of the stock, about equally divided between preferred and common, at $15 per share net for the common and $25 net per share for the preferred, the stock to be delivered and paid for at once.

"Mr. Ryan told me that he was buying the stock on his own responsibility, and that it would not be decided until next week whether or not his associates, Messrs. Blair and Coolidge, would be interested with him in this purchase.

"I advised Mr. Ryan that as the sale would embrace all of the stock owned by myself and my firm that I would desire to retire from the Board of Directors as soon as the stock should be delivered and paid for, and that I thought it likely that my associate, Mr. Middendorf, would desire to do the same thing.

"As the Ryan-Blair Syndicate is understood to have owned about 60,000 shares of the stock prior to this purchase, its total holdings now probably amount to about 200,000 shares or about one-third of the entire stock of the company.

"Of the balance of this company's stock, most of it is held in Maryland and the South, and is largely scattered among comparatively small holders. If this company can now be assured of a good and able operating management in addition to the strong financial backing which it enjoys, stockholders may confidently look forward to handsome returns upon their investment at no distant day."

Mr. Williams expressed satisfaction at the price which had been realized, which, he said, was the price he and his friends at the beginning of negotiations had fixed for their holdings, and from which they had made no concessions whatsoever in the final trade.

"The sale has been made," said Mr. Williams, "not because of any lack of confidence in the future of the Seaboard property, but purely for the reason that my firm has thought it desirable to realize on this stock in order to expedite the liquidation of its affairs and the payment in full, principal and interest, of all obligations, which I consider this transaction will assure."

S. Davies Warfield was the mediator through which Messrs. Ryan & Blair first became interested in the property about nine months ago.

ART GALLERY PLANNED.

Henry Walters to Build One to House Massaranti Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Henry Walters, the Baltimore financier and owner of one of the rarest and most valuable art collections in this country, has commissioned Architects Delano and Aldrich of New York to draw plans for a new art gallery to be erected at Charles and Centre Streets.

The Massaranti collection, which Mr. Walters purchased in Rome in 1902, at a cost, it is said, of $1,000,000, will be placed in the new gallery when finished. The collection is now stored in the Parker Building, in New York. Mr. Walters has given his architects plenty of time, and does not ask that the plans be ready before next February.

"HUMAN PINWHEEL" FINED.

Hessen Prefers a Day in Jail to Paying a Dollar.

Peter Hessen, an East Indian who is employed as an acrobat at one of the Coney Island amusement parks, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct and intoxication and was fined $1 or one day in jail by Magistrate Crane. He preferred to spend the day in jail and recuperate.

Hessen was giving an exhibition as a "human pinwheel" at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue on Friday afternoon when Policeman Collins took him to the station. There he gave a further exhibition, and also demonstrated that he had a stentorian voice, which he delighted to use.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—It was a busy Sunday socially, many large luncheons and dinners being given at the cottages. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained forty guests at Crossways. Mrs. Ogden Mills had twenty guests, Mrs. O. C. Jennings eighteen, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Mrs. Joseph Harriman entertained large parties. Mr. Henry Walters entertained thirty guests on the steam yacht Narada, and Mrs. George R. De Forest gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells. Mrs. C. L. Best gave an afternoon musicale.

Comte G. de Vernis of Paris is a guest of Eugene Higgins on the steam yacht Varuna.

Mr. Lawrence L. Gillespie is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at the Elms.

Cyril Barrett is the guest of Major Theodore K. Gibbs.

Craig Wadsworth is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

The chauffeurs of Peter D. Martin, William P. Thompson, and J. De Forest Danielson were arrested and fined to-day for driving their automobiles faster than the speed limit.

THE REAL
MARTINI COCKTAIL
MUST BE MADE WITH
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Protect yourself against pernicious substitution. The *genuine* and *original* has the Agent's yellow label.

TWO-CENT MAIL AND DAILY SERVICE TO EUROPE

Reforms for Which Postmaster General Payne Is Working.

LIKELY TO BE EFFECTED SOON

Reduction in Rate of Postage Favored by Britain and Germany—Improvements in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Before leaving to-day for a brief visit to Wisconsin to look into the factional trouble among Republicans in that State, Postmaster General Payne announced that it is contemplated in the near future to secure a reduction in the postal rates on letters passing between the United States and foreign countries.

The present rates are 5 cents per half ounce on letters, 2 cents on postal cards, and on newspapers 1 cent on each two ounces. It is in contemplation to secure the domestic rates for matter sent abroad, and some progress has been made in this direction. This proposed reduction can be secured only by postal treaties with the several foreign countries.

On this subject Mr. Payne said:

"The most important reform we now have in mind is the reduction of rates of postage between the United States and Europe from 5 cents to 2 cents. There is every prospect that at the next meeting of the Postal Congress in March we shall be successful, as we have the co-operation of England and Germany.

"We are also at work to secure a mail service providing for sailings each way at least six days a week. We now have four days for sailings, and are confident that by arrangements with the great lines we shall have practically daily mail carriage. We have greatly facilitated the international postal service by what may be termed sea Post Offices on almost all of the transatlantic mail vessels."

Of the business of the department generally, Mr. Payne said:

"Few persons realize the enormous increase in the aggregate amount of business of the Post Office Department. Even during the three years in which I have been Postmaster General, the gross revenues of the postal branch have increased from $100,000,000 to $140,000,000. The rural free delivery system has increased from 8,000 routes until to-day it has 28,000. It is being extended in a much more rapid and businesslike way than ever before in its history.

"Three years ago the number of applications for new routes vastly exceeded the number being established, and the department was far behind. To-day it may be said that we are practically up to date, and few applications remain from day to day without being passed upon or placed under investigation. I look to see the great work of the future in the line of piecing together the many scattered routes into compact county systems.

"The department is about to issue a pamphlet that will be of great public utility. We are to issue this as a condensation of facts from the Postal Guide and General Postal Information. This pamphlet will be distributed freely to the people at every Post Office in the country. The parcels post has been extended to twenty-three foreign countries, two-thirds of these having been arranged during the last three years."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A severe local storm, tornadic in character, swept over the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul Saturday night, causing some loss of life and much damage to property. The wind attained a gust velocity of 110 miles per hour at Minneapolis and 180 at St. Paul, the wind instrument at the last-named point being swept away. The storm occurred in the northern extremity of a long troughlike barometric depression, that extended from Minnesota southwestward to Nebraska, and the hurricans velocities occurred with the shift of the winds from the southeast to the northwest. A barometric fluctuation of fifty-five hundredths of an inch in five minutes was noted at Minneapolis.

The storm was local in character and probably did not extend a great distance beyond St. Paul.

The area of low pressure in which the disturbance occurred has moved northeastward, and is central to-night north of Lake Superior. It has been attended by numerous thunderstorms in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, but no destructive winds. An area of high pressure and much cooler weather is advancing eastward over the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Missouri Valley. A second area of high pressure covers Atlantic port districts.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and over Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa. It is warmer in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

There will be showers and thunderstorms Monday in the lower lake region, and showers followed by fair and cooler weather in the Ohio Valley and the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Showers are probable Monday and Tuesday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts will be fresh to brisk southwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light southerly; on the upper lakes, fresh northwest, and on the lower lakes, brisk south, shifting to light northwest with thunder squalls.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms with lower temperature Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers and thunderstorms and cooler Monday with high shifting winds along the lakes; Tuesday fair.

New England—Fair Monday except showers in northwest portion; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	67	72	73
6 A. M.	66	69	71
9 A. M.	69	70	72
12 M.	76	76	76
4 P. M.	78	83	79
6 P. M.	77	84	79
9 P. M.	73	78	79
12 P. M.	68	76	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1903	72
Corresponding date for last 25 years	73

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69 degrees and at 8 P. M. 80 degrees. The maximum temperature was 84 degrees at 5:30 P. M. and the minimum temperature 68 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Small Boy's Troublesome Question.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Certain ideas are always linked together," said the teacher. "Now, for instance, you couldn't wade through anything that was dry."

"How about a book?" promptly shouted little Johnny Bakedbean.

WATERS PIANOS

For great purity and power of Tone, tenacity of keeping in tune, durable construction, beauty of style and finish, and for reasonableness of price, the WATERS PIANOS have long been celebrated.

Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., nr. 18th St.
Harlem Branch
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

BROTHER AMATOR LEO DEAD.

Instructor in Mathematics Expires at De La Salle Institute.

The Rev. Brother Amator Leo of the Order of the Christian Brothers died yesterday at the De La Salle Institute in his fifty-third year. Brother Amator Leo had been a member of the order for over thirty-five years. He had taught mathematics and the commercial branches generally in many of the schools and colleges conducted by the Christian Brothers.

He was the joint author of a series of works on mathematics which have met with great favor in Catholic schools. The funeral will take place from the chapel of the Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, to-morrow. A solemn mass of requiem will be sung.

OUR SAILORS LEAVE TRIESTE.

Most of Those Attacked with Typhoid Fever Have Recovered.

TRIESTE, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser Mayflower has sailed with the majority of the officers and sailors of the battleship Kearsarge who were left in the hospital here for treatment for typhoid fever when Rear Admiral Jewell's squadron sailed.

There are only three officers and four sailors now in the hospital, and it is expected that they will have completely recovered in a few days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For the depressing Summer heat use MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The great refresher and reviver.

MARRIED.

HAWKINS—FACKLER.—At St. John's Church, Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 17, by the Rev. Henry H. Davies, Lieut. Willford Judson Hawkins, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to Miss Julia Davenport Fackler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Parks Fackler of New York City.

TINKER—McLEAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, at the Summer home of the bride's parents, South Kortright, N. Y., by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, D. D., Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, to Edward Larocque Tinker.

DIED.

AMATOR LEO.—On Aug. 21, at De La Salle Institute, Rev. Brother Amator Leo of the Order of the Christian Brothers.
Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, Tuesday

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

More Stocks Up Than Down Despite Saturday's Declines.

Stocks Close Weak Under the Influence of Reports of Extensive Damage to the Wheat Crop.

Despite the severe decline in prices with which the week closed, the net results of last week's trading offered more encouragement to the bull than to the bear. Of the eighty-seven stocks that moved as much as a point, fifty-eight advanced, and just half that number declined. A still better showing was made in the bond market, where twenty-seven issues rose a point or more while only eleven declined. The market was once more governed almost to the exclusion of other influences by the course of the wheat market, which in a highly sensational manner responded to the reports of damage to the Spring wheat crop, the area in which damage was being done by rust extending, according to report, to the Canadian wheat fields, which until lately had not been affected. Only the fact that the belief was general that the damage reports were much exaggerated, as was also the advance in the price of wheat, enabled the stock market to withstand as well as it did the unfavorable influence of the advance in wheat.

The list of the twelve most active stocks of the past week contained a larger share of industrials than appeared among the leaders of the market the previous week, indicating apparently an extension of interest to this group of stocks; but while the railroads had the wheat prices to contend with, the industrials were under the influence of the price-cutting in the steel trade, which might have affected prices much more than it did without causing surprise. A repetition to-day of Saturday's advance in the grain markets will probably lead to further selling, such as marked the close of the week, but if calmer counsels prevail in the trading in wheat, and the decline in that cereal which took place after the close of the stock market on Saturday is carried still further, it is probable that the stock market will again display signs of returning strength.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Père Marquette Railroad preferred stock.
Reading Railroad first preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mechanics and Traders' Realty Co.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

Improvement in Business — Rise in Wheat Regarded as Artificial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The London Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The general trade situation is somewhat perplexing. Measured by the Stock Exchange barometer it would seem that the country is passing through a period of severe depression. This view has been forced into prominence by the latest monthly statistics of our foreign trade, and perhaps still more pointedly by the current weekly returns of receipts of the leading railways.

"Reports from the chief industrial centres this week indicate a fairly general improvement in the amount of business.

"The grain trade this week again attracted a good deal of attention. Speculative frenzy has attacked Produce Exchanges in the United States, based on the assumption that the United States Spring wheat crop is half ruined by black rust. It is asserted in well-informed quarters here that the damage is enormously and willfully exaggerated by professionals. These speculators have been helped by the bad outlook for the crops in many European countries.

"Like last year, however, Europe may be able to dispense with American wheat, for the prospects in Canada, according to the latest official cable news, received to-day, are excellent; Russia is harvesting a fair crop; Australia, India, and Argentina are shipping liberally, and the prospects for the next crop in these countries are promising.

"The rise in prices offers some compensation to the British farmer for the small yield this harvest. Most country markets Friday and Saturday advanced 1s. per quarter.

"No new features are noticeable in the cotton trade. Business in spot cotton at Liverpool and elsewhere has been exceedingly small.

"The woolen and worsted industries had a somewhat more encouraging week. In raw material only small routine transactions occurred. Business in domestic produce was hindered by high prices. Manufacturing centres have done a fair business.

"The iron and steel trades were in the main rather better. More business is mentioned in pig iron. Foreign competition is much less in evidence than some time ago."

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	230
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	11	12
Allis-Chalmers pf.	47	50
Amalgamated Copper	54½	54¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	76½	..
Am. Car & Foundry	18½	19
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	78	80
American Coal	200	225
Am. Cotton Oil	32½	33
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91½	94
Am. District Telegraph	22	24
Am. Express	196	205
Am. Grass Twine	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather	4	4½
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	19¼	21
Am. Ice Co.	6⅞	7¼
Am. Ice Co. pf.	27½	27½
Am. Linseed Co.	11¼	11½
Am. Linseed Co. pf.	29½	30
Am. Locomotive	21	21¼
Am. Locomotive pf.	88	90
Am. Malting Co.	3½	4
Am. Malting Co. pf.	18½	20
Am. Smelting & Refining	63¼	63⅞
Am. Smelting & Refining pf.	106¼	107
Am. Snuff	127	135
American Snuff pf.	93	93¼
American Steel Foundries	5¼	8
American Steel Foundries pf.	32	33
American Sugar Refineries	129½	129⅝
American Telegraph & Cable	89	92
American Telegraph & Telephone	137⅝	139
American Tobacco pf.	136	138
American Woolen Company	11⅝	12
American Woolen Co. pf.	78¼	..
Anaconda Copper Mining	75	78½
Ann Arbor	26	28
Ann Arbor pf.	56	59
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	79¾	79¾
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	97⅝	98¼
Atlantic Coast Line	118	121
Baltimore & Ohio	84½	84⅝
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91½	93½
Boston Air Line pf.	105	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	52⅝	52⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	213	220
Brunswick City	5¼	7
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	127	131
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	88	90
Butterick Company	49	49¼
Canada Southern	65½	65¾
Canadian Pacific	126½	126⅝
Central R. R. of N. J.	164½	165½
Central & So. Am. Tel.	102½	105
Chesapeake & Ohio	36¾	37
Chicago & Alton	39½	40½
Chicago & Alton pf.	80½	83
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	123	140
Chicago Great Western	14⅝	14½
Chicago Great Western pf. A	50½	56¾
Chicago Great Western, pf. B	23	24½
Chicago Great Western deb.	81	86
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	70	85
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	149⅞	149⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	178¾	180
Chicago & Northwestern	181	183
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	135	140
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. pf.	175	..
Chicago Terminal Transfer	6⅞	7¼
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	13¼	15
Chicago Union Traction	4⅞	5¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107	110
Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling	52	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36	36¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	90	..
Colorado Southern	14½	14¾
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	48½	49
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	19½	20
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	11¾	12
Commercial Cable	180	..
Consolidation Coal	65	..
Consolidated Gas	196¾	196¾
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	118	118¾
Corn Products Co.	12¾	13
Corn Products Co. pf.	67	69¾
Delaware & Hudson	180¾	181½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	270	272½
Denver & Rio Grande	24½	24⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	74	74½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	20	30
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	..
Detroit Southern	2	2½
Detroit Southern pf.	5	..
Detroit United Ry.	65	67
Diamond Match	133	135
Distillers' Securities	22½	23
Dul., S. S. & A.	6½	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	11	11½
Erie	26	26¼
Erie 1st pf.	62¾	62½
Erie 2d pf.	35½	35¾
Ev. & T. H.	59	57
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	85
General Chemical Co.	48	55
General Chemical Co. pf.	93½	97
General Electric	163	165
Gold & Stock Tel.	116	..
Great Northern pf.	170	185
Hocking Valley	72	74
Hocking Valley pf.	82½	83
Homestake	52	55
Illinois Central	136	136¼
Illinois Central 1. l.	103	..
International Paper Co.	14¾	15¼
International Paper Co. pf.	72	72½
International Power	35	38
Int. Steam Pump	32	35
Int. Steam Pump pf.	75½	78
Iowa Central	19½	20¼
Iowa Central pf.	38½	39½
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	27½	29
Kan. C., S. & Mem. pf.	73	..
Kansas City Southern	22¼	..
Kansas City So. pf.	43¼	..
Keok. & D. M.	12½	..
K. & D. M. pf.	42	47
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	..	54
Laclede Gas pf.	75	..
Lake Erie & Western	28½	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	85	..
Lake Shore	245	..
Long Island	52	..
Louisville & Nashville	119½	..
Manhattan Beach	10	..
Manhattan Elevated	153¾	..
Manhattan Elevated	110	..
Metropolitan Securities Co.	89⅝	..
Metropolitan Street Railway	121½	..
Met. West Side El., Chicago	18	..
Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf.	52½	..
Mexican Central	11½	..
Michigan Central	..	..
Minn. & St. Louis	53	..
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	86½	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	71¾	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	..
Mo., K. & T.	21	..
Mo., K. & T. pf.	43¾	..
Missouri Pacific	93¾	..
Morris & Essex	180	..
N., C. & St. L.	118¼	..
National Biscuit	47⅜	..
National Biscuit pf.	107¼	..
National Enameling	14¾	..
National Enameling pf.	73	..
National Lead	22	..
National Lead pf.	95	..
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	37½	..
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	19	..
New Central Coal	42	..
New York Air Brake	129	..
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	..
New York Central	119½	..
New York & New Haven	189½	..
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	26½	..
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	100	..
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	80	..
New York Dock Co. pf.	42	..
New York, Lack. & Western	130	..
New York & N. J. Telephone	152	..
New York, Ontario & Western	32⅜	..
Norfolk & Western	64	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	90	..
North American	87¼	..
Northern Central	167	..
Ontario Mining	3¼	..
Pacific Coast	63½	..
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	..
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	73½	..
Pacific Mail	27½	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	122¾	..
People's Gas, Chicago	100¼	..
Peoria & Eastern	18	..
Pere Marquette	75	..
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L.	95	..
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	..
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C.	180	..
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	..
Pressed Steel Car	33	..
Pressed Steel Car pf.	76	..
Pullman Company	217	..
Quicksilver	⅜	..
Quicksilver pf.	3¼	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. stock certs.	88	..
Railway Steel Springs	15⅜	..
Railway Steel Springs pf.	76	..
Reading	54⅞	..
Reading 1st pf.	85	..
Reading 2d pf.	70	..
Rens. & Saratoga	203	..
Republic Iron & Steel	7¼	..
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	41½	..
Rock Island	23¾	..
Rock Island pf.	68¼	..
Rome, W. & O.	131	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	18	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	79½	..
Rutland pf.	30	..
St. Jo. & Grand Isl.	14	..
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 1st pf.	45	..
St. Jo. & Grand Isl. 2d pf.	24	..
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	72	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	57	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. certs.	161	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	..
St. L. S W.	16½	..
St. L. S. W. pf.	37¾	..
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	37	..
Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	83½	..
Southern Pacific	54⅞	..
Southern Railway	27¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	92¾	..
Stand. R. & T.	⅝	..
Tenn. C. & I.	43	..
Texas Pacific	27⅝	..
T. P. Land Tr.	29	..
Third Avenue	124	..
Tol., Peo. & West	17	..
Tol. Railways & Light	19½	..
Tol., St. L. & Western	25⅞	..
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	38½	..
Twin City	93½	..
Union Pacific	98	98½
Union Pacific pf.	94	94½
United Railways Inv.	13	13¾
United Rys. Inv. pf.	54	57
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	8½	9¼
United States Express	107	115
United States Leather	7½	7⅝
United States Leather pf.	85¼	85½
U. S. Realty & Imp.	49	55
United States Rubber	18¼	18⅝
United States Rubber pf.	75	75½
United States Steel	11¾	11⅞
United States Steel pf.	58¾	58⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	31	31¼
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	104⅝	104⅞
Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	17	19½
Wabash	17⅞	18
Wabash pf.	36⅞	37½
Wells-Fargo Express	218	..
Western Union Telegraph	89	90
Westinghouse assenting	159	160
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	190
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	16
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	40	42
Wheeling and Lake Erie 2d pf.	24	25
Wisconsin Central	17	17¼
Wisconsin Central pf.	38½	39¾

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. W. M. Bunn, Pennsylvania; W. L. Moore, Pittsburg; W. P. Brown, New Orleans.

HOLLAND—T. Van Caryll, London; Charles Schoeles, St. Etienne, France; Charles Tubach, Paris; E. Berg, Stockholm, Sweden.

IMPERIAL—W. H. Stevens, Dallas; V. R. Davis, Atlanta.

GRAND—E. V. Van Norman, Los Angeles.

GILSEY—B. C. Dent, United States Navy; A. S. Chives, London; J. E. Warnock, Galt, Ontario.

WOLCOTT—Capt. Arthur Hill, London.

MANHATTAN—F. G. Brongh, Toronto; R. C. Ludgate, Belfast; H. Gardner, London; H. Granfield, Denver; J. F. Case, Manila; Earl of Ranfully, London.

SAVOY—H. C. Ross, Boston.

GRENOBLE—G. W. Post, Buffalo; Lieut. G. D. Johnson, United States Army; M. P. Sprague, San Francisco; John C. Robertson, Richmond; A. M. Oullaw, Wadley, Ga.; W. C. Freeman, Nashville.

PLAZA—Dr. H. O. Relk, Baltimore; C. E. Wessell, Santiago de Chile; W. J. Stockle, Nottingham, England.

NETHERLAND—J. C. Morgan, Portsmouth; J. Liebman, Atlanta; Benson E. Brown, Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—S. P. McKay, Nashville; M. d'Eriarte, Manila; W. G. Hearne, Geelong, Australia; Llewville Vernon, Newport; Prof. Carl Arnold, Hanover, Germany; Consul Camille Vetter, Constance, Switzerland.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. D. Counelley, Perth, Australia; Alfred Davies, London; Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland; C. J. Gresham, Washington; Walter Page, London; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

ALBEMARLE—J. D. McKee, yacht Esperanza.

VICTORIA—C. W. Whitmarsh, Cleveland; Hamilton Wright, Vicksburg.

HOFFMAN—R. Haines, London.

NAVARRE—R. J. Hill, Richmoud; J. E. Kelso, El Reno, O. T.

NORMANDIE—J. W. Lintner, The Hague.

ASTOR—J. Wright, Richmond; B. J. Swinerton, London.

LOST HIS TEETH ON SLIDE.

They Were False, but Desirable Just the Same.

"Led me in dot gate! I think I have loosed somet'ings!" demanded a middle-aged German last night of the young woman who sells tickets at Luna Park, Coney Island.

She told him that it cost 10 cents. Then he said he had lost his teeth. He continued:

"Don't you see my teeth are not where teeth ought to be?" opening his mouth so that bystanders could see way down his throat. "I started to eat some hot corn before I got here and the teeth wouldn't bite; so I taked them out and tied them up in my handkerchief. Den I put der handkerchief in my trousers pocket and slid down the helder-skelder slide like the rest. I expects that der handerchief mit der teeth fell out when I slid, and maybe some other feller has got my teeth in his mouth dis minute. Led me in."

He was let in, but he didn't find them.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Green, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. S. Riley, hosiery; Hotel Navarre.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Moe, furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Elsinger, William H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stolberg, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Elmers, J. D., & Co., New Castle, Penn.; M. Heller, furnishing goods; Mrs. Tyner, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Havens & Geddee Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, dress and white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Blum, G. E., Lima, Ohio, carpets; W. S. McNarry, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Sloman, notions and jewelry; 415 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, ladies' and infants' wear; 358 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, upholstery goods; 021 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Peck, George S., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; S. F. Hill, linens; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; J. F. Schweizer, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Kaufman, corsets and ribbons; A. Stern, dry goods; L. Mendel, fancy goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Dorman, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.

Loug, Jonas, Sons, Scrantou, Penn.; J. Long, dry goods; W. Howen, clothing; W. H. Hoffman, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Woodward.

Monnheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Crimmings, infants' wear; 459 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Rosenbaum, D., Sons, Meridian, Miss.; A. D. Rosenbaum, goods; Hotel Vendome.

Pearson, A. A., Kansas City, Mo.; R. A. Day, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. W. Moore, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, ladies' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs E. Trump, ladies' wear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Bessemer, Ala.; S. I. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Rothschild, D., & Co., Columbus, Ga.; G. Rothschild, dry goods; M. E. Kohn, dry goods and furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Ransom Dry Goods Company, Coshocton, Ohio; C. E. Ransom, dry goods and notions; Hotel York.

Kennedy & MacInues, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Houston Notion Company, Houston, Texas; W. F. Sousa, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Minnaugh, J. S., & Co., Columbia, S. C.; J. L. Minnaugh, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson-Pirie-Scott Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Spears, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Kennedy & MacInues, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Houston Notion Company, Houston, Texas; W. F. Sousa, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Minnaugh, J. S., & Co., Columbia, S. C.; J. L. Minnaugh, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson-Pirie-Scott Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Spears, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Brown, notions and jewerly, 4 Washington Place.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Brown, domestics and linens, 4 Washington Place.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockbart, cloaks, suits, and waists, 4 Washington Place.

French, George B., Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. M. A. Hilton, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Helen Giles, crockery and toys; Miss M. M. Hutchins, books and notions; 874 and 47 Lispenard Street.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Schwab, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; J. Hertz, dry goods; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Prints, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Biederman, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Muller & Raas Company, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Raas, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Southerland, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; Everett House.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Glover, gloves; W. Eckhardt, silks; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. W. Walker, laces and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Holbrook Brothers, Hamilton, Ohio; G. H. Holbrook, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Espenhorn Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Joues, silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Joseph, J., & Son, Bremont, Ohio; B. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Joseph, P., Connersville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McAlpin, G. W., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugh Green, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.

New York Cloak & Suit Company, Lowell, Mass.; O. Cherry, Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Beall-Livingston Dry Goods Company; Columbus, Ohio; Miss M. Tracy, silks, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. G. Likes, linings; A. J. Scott, silks; Hotel Imperial.

Heyneman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heyneman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; W. P. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; G. R. Cherry, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; F. Webb, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. H. Robinson, dry goods; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Zinn & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; C. J. Felix, dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, linens; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Elder & Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Walker, fancy goods; Mr. Clarke, dry goods; Mr. Fouvrie, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Vooris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Mo.; Mr. Huff, furnishing goods; Mr. Hart, domestics; Mr. Vooris, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; D. V. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Grouter, silks; G. A. Lorentz, hosiery and underwear; H. D. Spielman, black goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Etchison, Bartes & Storke, Richmond, Va.; J. Etchison, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Drummond, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill., upholstery goods, hosiery, gloves, millinery, and ribbons; C. W. Klemm, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, D. W., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Morrissey, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Banderschmidt, cloaks, suits, and underwear; Vanderschmidt, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cartwright & Headington, Portland, Ind.; C. F. Headington, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanzner, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sockett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Sherer, silks; W. Campbell, linens; L. Epstein, curtains; W. Angrew, dry goods; 830 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Beall & Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. J. Freidenberg, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, hosiery underwear; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Jaspar, Ed., and Co., Sinnimati, Ohio; Della Fuller, ladies' wear; Emma Moraison, infants' wear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Earlington.

Stratemeyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Krehnbrink, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Whitmarsh, gloves; M. Bradley, dry goods; C. Babcock, fancy goods; 31 Union Sqnare; Victoria Hotel.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, dry goods; D. A. Cole, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Eiseman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; J. Eiseman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Kerr, J. W., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Kerr, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; W. J. Aube, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. Murphy, notions and jewelry; Nellie Cushing, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Seifert Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Seifert, millinery; Westminster Hotel.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

available in all parts of the world.

425 Fifth Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICE OF

H.W.POOR&CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.

Investment Securities

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS

BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

ISSUE

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

REPENTS HASTY MARRIAGE.

Wedding Romance of Last Summer Ends in Divorce.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 21.—Less than a year elapsed between the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Funk of Deer Park and their divorce. The decree was granted to Mrs. Funk yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Mrs. Funk is the daughter of George S. Pearsall, a merchant of Deer Park. In November last she married Funk, who was employed last Summer as engineer aboard the steamer Oak Island, plying between the mainland and Oak Island Beach. The young woman's parents have a cottage at Oakland Beach, and during her trips on the steamer Miss Pearsall met Funk.

After their marriage the couple went to live in New York and shortly afterward he began the alleged cruel treatment of his wife in which her mother-in-law figured. Early last June, Mrs. Funk asserted, her husband told her she would either have to keep away from her parents or get out of his house. She decided upon the latter course, and has since been living with her parents at Deer Park. Funk was not represented in court, and is said to be in California. The decree carried with it $20 a month alimony.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..5:15	Sun sets...6:51	Moon sets..2:06

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook..4:50	Gov. Isl'd...5:27	H. Gate...7:23	
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
S. Hook..5:08	Gov. Isl'd...5:42	H. Gate...7:38	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Aurania, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Krouprinz Wilhelm, Bremen via Plymouth	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ripley, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	4:00 A. M.	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valeria, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vecos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	1:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Queensborough, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 25.		
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Binecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maranbense, Barbados and Brazil	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mougolian, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, Martinique, the Guianas, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 22.

City of Memphis, Savannah, Aug. 11.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
El Monte, Galveston, Aug. 16.
Minnetonka, London, Aug. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 31.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 13.
Zulia, La Guayra, Aug. 8.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

Georgic, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
Hilary, Para, Aug. 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 17.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Aug. 13.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Aug.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SEE THIS LIST.

MODERN LARGE DINING ROOM EXTENSION.
One of the fine ones; in the West Seventies, and only $45,000; electricity throughout; decorations, fixtures, and other appointments superb.

UNDER $33,000.
Handsome 4-story 20-foot brownstone house; choice block in Seventies; bath extension.

ONLY $21,000.
Three-story brownstone, 17-foot butler's pantry extension dwelling, in the Seventies, near "L" station; private house block.

$30,000.
20-foot 3-story brick and brownstone house, near West 72d suhway station; fine woodwork and fixtures; wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private house block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000.
ANOTHER, also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental, almost $15,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

A CHANCE.
282 WEST END AV., (73D ST.)
I offer at sacrifice this choice 4-story dwelling. Must be sold. Superb view of Drive and River. Particulars and permit only from
J. HAMILTON HUNT,
2,768 Broadway, (100th St.)

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 159 WEST 34TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator bachelor apartment house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

Private Residence.
302 West 103d St., 11 rooms, 2 baths, in perfect order; 20x60x100; one block from underground station; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

BIG BARGAIN.
$12,500.—4-story single flat, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; near Mount Morris Park.
THOMAS F. UREN, 23 East 20th St.

ASK caretaker to show you NO. 202 WEST 101ST ST., three-story private house; open plumbing, &c. JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

DWELLING, 119th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 18.9x100; 3-story; latest improvements; about $20,000; easy terms. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

4-story single flat, near Madison Av.; 7 rooms and bath; hot water; $2,000 cash needed; price, $12,000; lot is worth the money.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

Choice flat in Yorkville, near Park Av.; four families on a floor; rent over $3,200; price $29,000. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

3d Av., near 116th St. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $36,000; easy terms. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 7th Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $26,500; bargain. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstone house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

Have few desirable private houses for sale west of Central Park at reasonable prices; principals only. Address Principal, 1,496 2d Av.

Bargain, if sold at once; two triple flats; rents, $4,000; mortgage, 4½%; take 2d 5%; price, $32,500. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "B," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,820. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
If you want rent free and interest on your money invested, I can sell you a three-family frame dwelling for $6,000; near L station and trolleys; easy terms. EXECUTOR, BOX 132 TIMES.

ATTENTION.
For bargains in flats, tenements, business properties; one, two, and three family houses. Call, write, or phone.
THOMAS T. UREN, 23 East 20th St.

Two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; near rapid transit station, school, and Park; $800 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Post Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

BARGAIN.—Plot 50x75; two blocks from rapid transit station; $4,000.
Two 3-family houses in "A1" condition, 3 blocks from rapid transit. Call, write, or telephone. M. A. POWER, 990 Westchester Av.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; rent at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

BUILDERS:
Plot of twenty lots, including three corners, for sale; right for improvement. Owner, near elevated railroad station and three lines of trolley. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
16-family, cold-water tenement, stores, excellent location, bringing over 20% on investment of $6,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $25,500; rent, $2,450. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

$500 cash; price, $4,100; balance easy; beautiful new private houses; near elevated, rapid transit, and Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., (174th St.)

FOUR LOTS, 165th St., Westchester Av.; price, $12,000; will exchange for flats in the Bronx.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
Five-story corner Brook Av. and 147th St.; must sell. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St., below corner. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BUILDING PLANS.
If you are contemplating building I will prepare plans and give you an estimate of the exact cost to build, so that you will have no extra payments to make when the building is completed. Over 1,000 houses built from my designs. If you want a lot I will have a house built for you to suit with only a very small cash payment, balance mortgage at 5 per cent. Write or call and let me know your requirements and I will submit SKETCHES to you.
GEO. HITCHINGS, ARCHITECT,
1,031 BEVERLY ROAD, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

FLATBUSH.
2-FAMILY HOUSES.
AT PROSPECT PARK ENTRANCE.
WOODRUFF AV., NEAR OCEAN.
Nsw 2 story and basement bay window, lime and brownstone fronts; lower part 9 rooms and bath, upper, 6 and bath; 1 minute to 3 car lines; Park Row 23 minutes by Brighton Branch of Kings Co. L. Woodruff Av. Station. 5-7

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Investment.—Rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,200; three-family frame; lot, 25x100, with rear house; snap; investigate. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

OCEAN PARKWAY lots at a bargain; titles guaranteed; grand investment; cash or easy terms. S. D. Koch, Park Row Bldg., New York.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A Gentleman's Country Place.
One hour from New York, Harlem R. R.; short distance from 2 depots; 20-room house, built 5 years ago; all modern improvements, including gas and heat; artesian well supplying all buildings, garden and lawn; one of the finest views in Westchester County from wide verandas; carriage house and stable, 7 stalls, room for 12 carriages; coachman's quarters, 7 rooms; cow barn, ice house, hennery, piggery; all perfect condition, recently painted; 20 acres land; private driveway through beautiful grove; sold at a sacrifice. Price and particulars given by NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

BEAUTIFUL TYPE
of Colonial house, 54 acres; grand situation; location Pleasantville; highest, healthiest situation in Westchester County; train service, 50 minutes; price, $14,000.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc., White Plains.

Rent buys home, Westchester; lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godbelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, don't call.

Dobbe Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Mount Vernon.
Pleasant home, 9 rooms, all improvements; good order, fine location; 9th Av., Mount Vernon; $6,000; $2,000 cash. Room 171 45 Broadway.

White Plains.
DON'T LOSE THIS CHANCE.
High, fine White Plains location; house and stable, large plot, $6,250. Cooley & West, Inc., opposite station, White Plains, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

East Orange, N. J.—House and barn, 39 Halstead St.; lot, 80x210; 16 rooms; bath, steam heat; has been renovated throughout; terms to suit; no brokers. Apply W. L. Gilbert, 144 Chambers St., New York City.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale or exchange, house and plot, 100x145; beautifully situated. Address J. Taylor, Gnttenberg, N. J.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 88th St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,
IN THE NEW TOWN SITE
of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas, and cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore-front property in New York City on picturesque Flushing Bay. Fishing, bathing, boating for all lot owners, as each purchaser has shore-front privileges.
Contract just awarded for 200-foot pier.
Lots from $200 upward, on monthly installments.
Worth three times prices asked to-day.
Will bring ssven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A few good agents can secure employment.

Handsome 8-room house; every improvement; corner; excellent location; surrounded by magnificent imported shade trees; house cost $6,000 to build; price, $4,300; $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Factory Property for Rent or Sale.—A large and commodious two-story brick factory, 75x180, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry, on plot 175x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform; large shed &c. Henry A. Rubino, Trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

MILLER'S PLACE, 130 acres, woodland farm, $910; speculators charge $3,900. WADING RIVER, 40-acre woodland farm, $600; speculators charge $2,000. SETAUKET, 30-acre woodland farm, $350; speculators charge $900. Communicate Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New cottage on 9th Av., Rockaway Beach; cheap; cash on building lots. See Superintendent.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Handsome residence, Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Big Bargain.—3-story brick house, 8 rooms, besides store; old stand; good bargain; 2 acres good land; 25 fruit trees; spring water runs to bouse and barn; on Main St. in village. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast. $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Lady having about $37,000 to invest in Yorkville or Harlem flats or tenements, desires full particulars, exact location, lowest price, and mortgages. Mrs. Sears, Box 1,013 Times, Harlem.

Experienced real estate agent, commanding exceptional references, will manage apartment in exchange for office room. Address Cahn, 102 West 45th St.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Vacant houses, flats, for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Farm lands in vicinity of New York suitable for development. B. Fein, 102 Walker St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES.
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 196 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages, estates; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FINE brick residence overlooking Hudson, at Hastings; large grounds; bargain at $40,000; will sell for $30,000 or exchange for improved or unimproved property in New York City. KIPP & CONSTABLE, 7 Wells Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Suburban—Sale or Exchange.—Elegant gentleman's place; twelve-room house; six acres. M. S., 492 Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x22.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DENTISTS, LAWYERS.—The finest corner room on Madison Av. for your business is in 1,171 Madison Av., corner 86th St.; rent, $800.
DUFF & CONGER, ON PREMISES.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

A.—FINE LITTLE STORE is being partitioned off in our OFFICE, corner Madison Av. and 86th St., for a SELECT business; rent, $1,000. Apply to DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner store at 86th St. and Park Av. Address John Armstrong & Co., 27 William St. Tel. 6554 Broad.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. double store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A third loft, 25x50, 65 Fulton St.; rent $300. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

Bronx.

Corner Stores.—Several large stores, suitable any business, near rapid transit station. Particulars Jacob Leitner, corner Prospect and Westchester Avs.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

39TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
Four-story dwelling, suitable for dressmaker, furrier, or ladies' tailor; owner may alter to suit. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

At $1,350.00, high box stoop, 3-story private dwelling; extra wide; cabinet trim; 70th St. near Sherman Square, subway station. Apply Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath from $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath from $1,600 to $2,800 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, from $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date
FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
Location Unsurpassed.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

Le BARTON
APARTMENT HOTEL,
308 & 310 West 58th St.
Located entrance to Park at Grand Circle. Subway, elevated, surface cars within one block. Booking for Oct. 1st now going on.
For particulars, telephone 2780 Columbus.
B. F. CHAMPION, Prop.

THE TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St. S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr. E. H. MANNING.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
20 rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Furnished apartments from $40 up; particulars. Cremers, Real Estate, Room 1,518 Flatiron.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1318T ST., 260 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED; TELEPHONE AND PIANO.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED
ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 161ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, ball service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660; inducements.

1 WEST 104th STREET,
Corner Central Park West.
7 rooms, bath; all improvements, $45, $50.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

306 WEST 102D ST.
Overlooking River, 8 rooms, 2 toilets, 25-foot single apartments; rents, $85 and $100. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

New buildings, corner 7th Av. Drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; hot water, steam heat, hall service. Apply Janitor, 71 West 83d St.

$53—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$53
Elgat large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements, $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

84th, 21 West.—Splendid apartment, seven full-size rooms, bath; improvements; neighborhood unexcelled; $55.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

De Witt Court,
254 West 82d St.
50 ft. fronts—1 family on a floor.
8 rooms, 3 baths—Rent $2,000.
Exceptionally large rooms; kitchen 23x10.2; numerous large closets; perpetual light; best ventilation in New York.

Saxony,
250 West 82d St.
9 rooms, 2 baths—Rents $1,700-$2,000.
Large, light, airy rooms. Unusually choice.

Forres,
251 West 81st St.
7, 9 large rooms; $1,300 to $1,400.

West 77th St. Nos. 101, 103, 105.
Choice Private House Block.
7 rooms and bath—Rent $55.00.
Plumbing and Ventilating Systems in all above buildings are tested annually so as to provide against any escape of sewer gas and bad ventilation. See certificate to this effect in each building.

Rosemary,
4 West 94th St.
3d floor, east, 8 rooms & bath, $1,140.
6th floor, west, 8 rooms & bath, $1,140.
ALL SPLENDID, LIGHT, LARGE ROOMS.

Rudolph,
325 Central Park West.
6 & 7 rooms and bath; $840 to $1,000.

The Sylvia.
59 West 76th St.,
6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Elevator, hall service; rent, $50-$70 per month.
Jesse C. Bennett & Co.
'Phone 3,248—River. 338 Columbus Av., cor. 76th.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
FROM $900 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
Positively completed and ready for occupancy September first.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths; electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and cafes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMEYER & IRVING,
Broadway, cor. 101st St.

THE ALLSTON,
17 & 19 E. 38th, cor. Madison Av.
Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises.....Rent.....$360 to $840
Also a few suites, consisting of a suite of either one or two rooms on ground floor.....Rent.....$1,500
Apply to Superintendent, or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

62 MORNINGSIDE AV.
7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

161 WEST 80TH ST.
8-room Apartments; all improvements; $55-$65.

217 WEST 83D ST.
Six-room Apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

111 WEST 43D STREET,
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
An apartment with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

BERKELEY ARMS
226 to 232 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $600 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of six rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator. Long-distance telephone in each apartment. Moderate rents.
Floor plan mailed on application.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Ave., near 68th St.

ELIZABETH
S. W. Corner Broadway and 105th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $340 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.
BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

Swannanoa, $840 to $1,800 — 105 East 15th St. Near Union Sq.
A handsome 10-story apartment house. Magnificent entrance. Two elevators. Attractive, light apartments; 5, 7, 8, and 10 rooms and bath.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, In fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

229 WEST 101ST ST.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 4 and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service.
Rents, $40 to $65.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

ARLEIGH,
320 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; one block from Rapid Transit station.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

776 & 778 8th Av., near 48th St.
Four and five all-light rooms; modern plumbing; gas ranges, steam heat, hot water; $26.00 to $33.00.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof. Apartments 8 and 6 large rooms, all improvements. Rents, $33 to $42.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
New, 8 large rooms and 2 baths; decorated; each apartment 22 feet wide, 102 feet deep; most complete in every detail; rent $720 to $960 year. Park Place and Nostrand Av. Otto Singer, Builder.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in its place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Long Island.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Centrally located; large, well furnished rooms, modern and comfortable; superior table; orchestra afternoons, evenings. W. J. KEHOE.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Catskill Mountains.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK.
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

"The Outcast," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $90 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$90 Immense Sizes. Both Uprights. $135 — BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125TH ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate, commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 129th St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Cozsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TO HUDSON, ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1206 - Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight.
Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.00.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailing even dates in August, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—Consolidated cause in equity. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.—North American Trust Company, as trustee, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—Consolidated cause in equity. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on the said day, and in pursuance of an and decree duly made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 26th day of May, 1904, and by virtue of the powers contained in the mortgage of White Mountain Paper Company to North American Trust Company, as trustee, thereunder, dated the 11th day of June, 1902, securing the issue of bonds mentioned and described in the aforesaid decrees, and pursuant to the further decrees of the aforesaid Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, made upon default in the payment of the amount found due upon the said first mentioned decrees, Ned Allen, AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as such trustee, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon or that day, all the mortgaged premises and property rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the said defendants to said suits, and any person claiming under them or either of them.

The mortgaged premises and property rights, interests, appurtenances and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit:

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Campton, Holderness, Sandwich, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Alexandria, Danbury, Newbury, Wilmot, Wilmot Flat, Andover, Salisbury, New London, Wendell, Sunapee, Newport, Goshen, Acworth, Unity, Claremont, Newport, Croydon, Grantham, Plainfield, Cornish, Meriden, Lebanon, Enfield, Canaan, Orford, Lyme, Dorchester, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Holderness, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

Lots No. 17, 18, 19 and 20, Range 1; Lots No. 18, 19 and 20, Range 2; two-sevenths of Lot No. 4, 20 acres in Lot No. 12, 30 acres in Lot No. 13, Lots No. 20 and 21, Range 3; one-half of Lot No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 2, Lots No. 3, 12 and 40 acres of Lot No. 18, Ranges 4; Lots No. 1, 2, 7, three-fourths of Lot No. 9, 70 acres in Lot No. 10 and one-half of Lot No. 11, Range 5; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 12 acres in Lot No. 9, Lot No. 10, 40 acres in Lot No. 16, Lots No. 17 and 19, Range 6; forty acres in Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, one-half of Lot No. 13, Lots No. 16, 20, and 22, Range 9; one-half of Lot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, one-half of Lot No. 9, Lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, one-half of Lot No. 14, Lots No. 17, 21 and 22, Range 11; Lots No. 3, 5, one-half of Lot No. 7, Lots No. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, one-half of Lot No. 18, Range 12; Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 13; Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 4, Lots No. 7, 8, one-half of Lot No. 9, Lots No. 10 and 11, Range 15; Lot No. 18, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 253;

Also one-third undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 1, Range 3; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 19, Range 6; one-third undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 6; one-third undivided of Lots No. 4 and 6, Range 12; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third undivided of Lot No. 15, Range 13; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 15; Lot No. 9, Range 7; one-third undivided of Lots No. 13 and 14, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 14; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James and Frank P. McDermott, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 441;

Also one-half of Lot No. 5, one-half of Lot No. 6, the northwest one-half of Lot No. 19 and all of Lot No. 20, Range 11; the west one-half of Lot No. 20, the east one-half of Lot No. 19 and one-third of Lot No. 15, Range 11; one-half of Lots No. 13 and 14, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 14; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 10, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 372, Page 261;

Also Lot No. 12, Range 9; Lot No. 14, Range 8; Lot No. 7, Range 6; Lot No. 2, Range 10; the easterly one-half of Lot No. 11, Range 6; the southerly one-half of Lot No. 13, Range 5; Lots about seventy acres in Lot 22, Range 9; about seventy-five acres in Lot No. 22, Range 8; also so much of Lot No. 22, Range 9, as Arthur Hunt conveyed to Nathan P. Webb, by deed dated March 22, 1882, reserving the right to construct and maintain a reservoir and aqueduct on said Lots 22 in Ranges 8 and 9, and to divert and use the natural flow of water from the stream on said lots; Lot No. 13, Range 4, known as the Glover Hill pasture lot, containing forty acres; Lot No. 12, Range 8; the soil of Lot No. 13, Range 8; the soil of the northwesterly one-half of Lot No. 11, Range 8, all of Lot No. 9, Range 8, except about 12 acres; Lot No. 8, Range 5; Lot No. 16, Range 11; Lot No. 8, Range 7; also the soil of that part of Lot No. 13, Range 9, which Joseph W. Cammbell conveyed to Nathan P. Weeks, by deed dated July 30, 1831, containing sixteen acres, more or less, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 234.

Also Lot No. 8, Range 9; the westerly one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 413, Page 35;

Also the north one-half of Lot No. 20, Range 4, and all that part of Lot No. 21, Range 4, which lies on the south side of the brook running on the south side of the Horner mine, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 236;

Also Lot No. 9, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Dearborn by his deed of warranty dated June 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 230;

Also Lots No. 5 and 6, Range 14; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Mary J. Tuttle by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 480;

Also Lots No. 21, Range 8 and 21, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated March 22, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 410, Page 490; and subject to the reservations therein contained;

Also Lot No. 21, Range 10; the easterly one-half of Lot No. 14, Range 5; and about seventy acres in the westerly part of Lot 12, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated January 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 514;

Also one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 10, Range 12; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by J. W. Campbell by his deed of warranty dated November 20, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 601;

Also Lot 14, Range 9, excepting and reserving one-half undivided of the lumber standing on said lot; all of Lot No. 14, Range 10, except about 10 acres; all that part of Lot No. 18, Range 9, that was conveyed to Isaac McCausland by Nathan H. Weeks, by deed dated September 20, 1865, and recorded in said Registry, Book 331, Page 27; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Louisa McCausland, by her deed of warranty dated August 9, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579;

Also about sixty-five acres of Lot No. 19, Range 9, and a part of Lot No. 20, Range 9; also Lot No. 17, Range 13; being all and the same lands described in a contract to deed given to said James by A. B. Demeritt, dated September 24, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 418, Page 390; 395; 396; 397;

Also one-half undivided of Lots No. 5 and 6, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 376, Page 268;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Stephen S. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated April 8, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 552;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Lewis H. Bagley, by his guardian's deed dated July 7, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 430, Page 113;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hannah Tucker, by her deed of warranty dated July 22, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 553;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Thomas Tucker, by his deed of warranty dated May 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 48;

Also Lot No. 5, Range 7; Lot No. 5, Range 4; Lot No. 1, Range 6; Lot No. 14, Range 7; and all the hemlock and spruce timber on the northwesterly half of Lot No. 11, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph L. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated February 16, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 409, Page 490;

Also forty acres of Lot No. 3, Range 2; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his quitclaim deed dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 423;

Also Lots No. 2, 3 and 5, Range 5; Lots No. 4, 5 and 6, Range 6; Lot 3, Range 8; Lot No. 4, Range 9; all of Lot No. 4, Range 4, and Lot No. 4, Range 5, except so much as was conveyed to Henry J. Campbell by John F. Emmons, by deed dated April 11, 1874, and recorded in said Registry, Book 332, Page 437; Lot No. 7, and the same lands conveyed to said James by John F. Emmons, by his deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this deed all the lands in said town of Woodstock which were conveyed to the Fall Mountain Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90; and by the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Thornton and in Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

Lot No. 57 and the north part of Lot No. 55, both in the second division of lots in said town, except about fifty acres in said Lot No. 55, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 365, Page 158;

Also all that part of Lots No. 1 and 2 in the second range of lots in Thornton Gore, so called, containing one hundred acres each, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by B. M. B. Sellingham, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 1, in said Thornton Gore, and Lot No. 59 in the second division in said town, excepting thirty acres sold off the north end; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 159;

Also the northerly one-half of Lot No. 15, Range 7; being and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles and Fred P. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 546;

Also Lot No. 15, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles R. Taylor and Lucretia E. Taylor Smith, by their deed of warranty dated August 30, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 40;

Also one-half of Lot No. 7, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry Smith et els., by their deed of warranty dated April 6, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 41;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel N. Bell, by his deed of warranty dated June 10, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 385, Page 387;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Mary A. Dearborn, by her deed of warranty dated April 28, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 236;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Jay E. Hanson, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 431, Page 600:

Also Lot No. 10, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Burbank, by his deed of warranty dated December 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 268;

Also one-eighth of Lot No. 5, Range 5; one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth of Lot No. 14, Range 6; one-third of Lot No. 8, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 13, Range 14; a part of Lot No. 9, Range 5, containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 28, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this deed all the lands in said town of Woodstock which were conveyed to the Fall Mountain Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90; and by the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Thornton and in Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

Lot No. 57 and the north part of Lot No. 55, both in the second division of lots in said town, except about fifty acres in said Lot No. 55, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 365, Page 158;

Also all that part of Lots No. 1 and 2 in the second range of lots in Thornton Gore, so called, containing one hundred acres each, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by B. M. B. Sellingham, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 1, in said Thornton Gore, and Lot No. 59 in the second division in said town, excepting thirty acres sold off the north end; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 159;

Also the northerly one-half of Lot No. 15, Range 7; being and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles and Fred P. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 546;

Also Lot No. 15, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles R. Taylor and Lucretia E. Taylor Smith, by their deed of warranty dated August 30, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 40;

Also one-half of Lot No. 7, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry Smith et els., by their deed of warranty dated April 6, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 41;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel N. Bell, by his deed of warranty dated June 10, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 385, Page 387;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Mary A. Dearborn, by her deed of warranty dated April 28, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 236;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Jay E. Hanson, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 431, Page 600:

Also Lot No. 10, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Burbank, by his deed of warranty dated December 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 268;

Also one-eighth of Lot No. 5, Range 5; one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth of Lot No. 14, Range 6; one-third of Lot No. 8, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 13, Range 14; a part of Lot No. 9, Range 5, containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 2; Lot No. 22, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 3; one-third of Lot No. 2, Range 4; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 28, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 151;

Also ninety acres, more or less, in Lot No. 17 in the second division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by James Tatterrell, by his deed of warranty dated June 19, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 154;

Also all that part of Lot No. 39 in the second division lying south of the Fox & Gilman lot, hereinbefore conveyed; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel F. Peaslee, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 14, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 354;

Also the northerly part of Lot No. 56 in the second division, known as the Chubbuck pasture, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Frank A. Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated July 7, 1888, and recorded in said Registry, Book 395, Page 506;

Also the westerly one-half of Lot No. 33 in the second division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Harry D. Emmons and Willie B. Emmons, by their deed of warranty dated November 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 113; Louisa E. Hall, guardian of Emma S. Woodward, by her guardian's deed dated May 29, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 111;

Also three undivided fourth parts of Lot No. 52, conveyed to said James by Alice M. Huntington and Emma Huntington Mason, by their deed of warranty dated January 31, 1899, and recorded in said Registry, Book 442, Page 356;

Also about 450 acres in Lot No. 90, conveyed to said James by Erastus P. Jewell and Martha J. Tasker by their deed of quitclaim dated May 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 578; and by Alfred Poore by his deed of quitclaim dated December 21, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 39;

Also all the land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogea Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 372;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel H. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated November 14, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 44;

Also Lot No. 3 in the Gore, so called, conveyed to said James by Albert Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 266; reserving one-half of the minerals thereon;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Arthur C. Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 203; and thus described: Bounded on the north by land formerly owned by Moses Foss; on the west by the Thornton town line; on the south by land of the New Hampshire Land Co.; on the east by land now or formerly of Carrie Elliott;

Also Lot No. 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Ellen L. Wilson, by her deed of warranty dated November 12, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 305; and by deed of Orrin F. James, dated August 9, 1888; and recorded in said Registry, Book 395, Page 192; excepting from said last-named conveyance Lots No. 2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 29, which said James has conveyed to the Winnipiseogea Paper Co.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Campton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel C. Brown and Ella L. Brown, by their deed dated March 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 447, Page 120; and thus described as the parcels conveyed to said Daniel C. Brown as follows: All and the same premises which Daniel Brown and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown by their deed dated January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 387, Page 407, being the same lands which William H. Shaw and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown, by their deed datsd November 5, 1889, and recorded in said Registry, Book 384, Page 100; and the same lands which George Smith and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown by tbeir deed dated March 28, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 404, Page 177; and the same lands which James J. Cummings and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown, by their deed dated June 24, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 168;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 199, and thereln described as the southerly part of the homestead farm of the late Moody Cook, and lying in one body on both sides of the New Hampshire Land Co.'s highway leading through Campton Bog, so called, to East Rumney;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles, by his deed of warranty dated April 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 372;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Samuel H. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated November 14, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 44;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 434;

Also a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same land couveyed to said James by Albert Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated September 5, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 170;

Also a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, with all the rights and privileges; being the same land conveyed by Moses Foss to Orrin F. James, by his deed of warranty dated April 20, 1872, and recorded in said Registry, Book 310, Page 272;

Also a tract of land containing 30 acres, more or less, and another tract containing 10 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan F. Percival, by her deed of warranty dated May 31, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 426, Page 422;

Also a tract of land bounded on the east by the Daniel Peaslee farm; on the south by the Nathaniel Boynton farm; on the west by land formerly owned by Benjamin Foss and on the north by the Elbridge Sargent farm, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Scott N. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated November 6, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 437, Page 394;

Also a tract of land bounded northerly by land of said James; easterly by land of Thomas Snow; southerly by the town line between Thornton and Campton; and westerly by land of the said James; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated October 10, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 407, Page 470;

Also a tract of land bounded northerly by Mad River, so called; easterly by lands formerly of Joseph Hodgdon and Asahel Wallace; southerly by lands formerly of Gilmore Houston and William T. Snow; and westerly by land formerly of Reuben Ham, and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of warranty dated July 30, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 404, Page 167;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Benjamin Sanborn, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 25, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 545;

Excepting and Reserving out of the above-described lands in said Thornton a tract thne described: Beginning at the northeast corner of the northerly end of Lot No. 26 in the second division, which the said George B. James has conveyed to Frank A. Barnard, of said Thornton, by his deed of warranty dated May 22, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 425;

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Waterville:

A tract bounded westerly by Mad River; southerly by land formerly of Samuel Dolloff; northerly by land now or formerly of John Colby; and easterly by land conveyed to one Brooks and Ann Davis; containing 250 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by William C. Hacker; thence east on said Hacker's line 80 rods; thence south by land owned by Albert Barnard; thence north by land owned by G. W. Hackett and the first-described lot to the bound begun at; 80 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Waldo L. Gilman, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 264;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogea Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 14, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 429, Page 426;

Also one undivided fifth part of Lot No. 40, conveyed by said James et als., dated January 7, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 432, Page 36;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles B. Calden, by his deed of warranty dated January 26, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 430;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charlee B. Calden by his deed of warranty dated January 26, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 432, said land being situate partly in Thornton and partly in Campton;

Also all and the sams land conveyed to said James by Arthur C. Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1901, and recordsd in said Registry, Book 452, Page 203;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of warranty dated April 28, 1888, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 482; Lot No. 47 having been also conveyed to said James by Harriet Warren, by her deed of quitclaim, dated October 28, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 448, Page 431; Lot No. 48, having been also conveyed to said James by Frank S. Lord, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 2, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 408, Page 429; and Lot No. 58, having been also conveyed to said James by Merrill Greeley, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 408, Page 27;

Also Lot No. 49, conveyed to said James by David Stevens, by his deed of warranty dated December 20, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 219;

Also Lot No. 50, conveyed to said James by the following deeds: C. J. Ames to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1900, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 550; C. J. Ames to said James, by his deed dated September 1, 1900, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 431; the R. Bliss Manufacturing Company to said James, by its deed of quitclaim dated April 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry, Book 445, Page 241; Frank A. James to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 23, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 476;

Also Lot No. 51, conveyed to said James by the following deede: Hattie A. Rice to said James, by her deed of quitclaim dated September 19, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 513; Edward H. Rice, guardian of Annia L. Toiman, by his guardian's deed dated September 19, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 393, Page 214; Nelson F. Libby, by his deed of warranty dated January 14, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 342; Daniel Q. Tilton, by his two deeds of warranty, one dated November 11, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 46, and the other dated December 29, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 250; Oliver W. Woodward, by his deed of warranty dated November 27, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 112; Louisa E. Hall, by her deed of quitclaim dated May 29, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 113; Louisa E. Hall, guardian of Emma S. Woodward, by her guardian's deed dated May 29, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 111;

Also three undivided fourth parts of Lot No. 52, conveyed to said James by Alice M. Huntington and Emma Huntington Mason, by their deed of warranty dated January 31, 1899, and recorded in said Registry, Book 442, Page 356;

Also about 450 acres in Lot No. 90, conveyed to said James by Erastus P. Jewell and Martha J. Tasker by their deed of quitclaim dated May 29, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 578; and by Alfred Poore by his deed of quitclaim dated December 21, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 39;

Also all the land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogea Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 372;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel H. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated November 14, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 44;

Also Lot No. 3 in the Gore, so called, conveyed to said James by Albert Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 266; reserving one-half of the minerals thereon;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Arthur C. Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 203; and thus described: Bounded on the north by land formerly owned by Moses Foss; on the west by the Thornton town line; on the south by land of the New Hampshire Land Co.; on the east by land now or formerly of Carrie Elliott;

Also Lot No. 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Ellen L. Wilson, by her deed of warranty dated November 12, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 305; and by deed of Orrin F. James, dated August 9, 1888; and recorded in said Registry, Book 395, Page 192; excepting from said last-named conveyance Lots No. 2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 29, which said James has conveyed to the Winnipiseogea Paper Co.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Campton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel C. Brown and Ella L. Brown, by their deed dated March 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 447, Page 120; and thus described as the parcels conveyed to said Daniel C. Brown as follows: All and the same premises which Daniel Brown and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown by their deed dated January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 387, Page 407, being the same lands which William H. Shaw and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown, by their deed datsd November 5, 1889, and recorded in said Registry, Book 384, Page 100; and the same lands which George Smith and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown by tbeir deed dated March 28, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 404, Page 177; and the same lands which James J. Cummings and wife conveyed to Daniel C. Brown, by their deed dated June 24, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 168;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 199, and thereln described as the southerly part of the homestead farm of the late Moody Cook, and lying in one body on both sides of the New Hampshire Land Co.'s highway leading through Campton Bog, so called, to East Rumney;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles, by his deed of warranty dated April 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 372;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Samuel H. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated November 14, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 44;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 434;

Also a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same land couveyed to said James by Albert Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated September 5, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 170;

Also a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, with all the rights and privileges; being the same land conveyed by Moses Foss to Orrin F. James, by his deed of warranty dated April 20, 1872, and recorded in said Registry, Book 310, Page 272;

Also a tract of land containing 30 acres, more or less, and another tract containing 10 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan F. Percival, by her deed of warranty dated May 31, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 426, Page 422;

Also a tract of land bounded on the east by the Daniel Peaslee farm; on the south by the Nathaniel Boynton farm; on the west by land formerly owned by Benjamin Foss and on the north by the Elbridge Sargent farm, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Scott N. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated November 6, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 437, Page 394;

Also a tract of land bounded northerly by land of said James; easterly by land of Thomas Snow; southerly by the town line between Thornton and Campton; and westerly by land of the said James; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel R. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated October 10, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 407, Page 470;

Also a tract of land bounded northerly by Mad River, so called; easterly by lands formerly of Joseph Hodgdon and Asahel Wallace; southerly by lands formerly of Gilmore Houston and William T. Snow; and westerly by land formerly of Reuben Ham, and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of warranty dated July 30, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 404, Page 167;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Benjamin Sanborn, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 25, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 545;

Excepting and Reserving out of the above-described lands in said Thornton a tract thne described: Beginning at the northeast corner of the northerly end of Lot No. 26 in the second division, which the said George B. James has conveyed to Frank A. Barnard, of said Thornton, by his deed of warranty dated May 22, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 425;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph Parker, by his deed of warranty dated November 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 3;

Also a tract of land bounded on the north by the Sperrygill homestead, so called; on the west by land now or formerly of Geo. Jenkins, and land now or formerly of Benjamin F. Smith; on the south by land of Alvin F. Houston and land formerly of Alvin Packard; on the east by and on the east by the highway leading north to Mad River to the John Carleton place, 125 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of warranty dated December 11, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 292;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Jenkins, by his deed of warranty dated November 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 431;

Also three tracts of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 25, 1891, and recorded in said Registry, Book 408, Page 224;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by George B. Foes, by his deed of warranty dated April 7, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 417, Page 402;

Also a tract of land in said Thornton Gore, conveyed to said James by Arthur O. Knowles, with all rights and privileges contained in said deed, by his deed of warranty dated August 5, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 296;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Mary Lyford, by her deed of quitclaim dated December 3, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440,

FORECLOSURE SALE.

tween Rumnsy and Wentworth to the top of ths mountain known as Soutb Carr Mountain; thence nortbsrly along ths top of the mountain to the south line of the town of Warren; thsnce in a northeasterly direction down said mountain, on said southerly line of Warren to the bound begun at; Excepting and Reserving all minerals of every description, with ths right to sntsr upon any part thereof for mining purposes; being all and this same lands conveyed to said James by Warren G. Chase and Irving H. Chase, by their deed of warranty datsd January 1, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 528.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Benton and Piermont:

The Blandin & Woods lands, so called, situats in said Benton and containing abont 900 acres; being all and ths said lands conveyed to said James by the following deeds: Edward Woods and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by deed of quitclaim datsd March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, conveying five ons hundred and ten lots, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 48, all in Gerrish Survey, so called; also Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim datsd March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woods Smith to said James, datsd April 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 531, conveying one-half undivided of ths same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to ths said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed of quitclaim datsd May 1, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 445, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 15 in the fourth division of lots in said town; also that part of Lot No. 20 in said division which lies on the east side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same, known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 0, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Proprietors of Cockermouth; being all and the same lands conveyed by David W. Gibson and Sidney F. Jones by Caroline L. George, by her deed of warranty datsd December 13, 1890, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 404, Page 472, and subsequently conveyed to said George B. James;

Also No. 7, Range 11, in the third division, known as the Carter land, containing 100 acres, more or less; being all the same land conveyed to said James by Elbert S. Spaulding, by his deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 269;

Also the Clinton French farm, so called, consisting of Lots No. 5 and 8; being all and ths same lands conveyed to said James by George C. Craig, by his deed of warranty datsd November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 274;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 5, all in Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 10; all in the third division of lots in said town; and any and all lands conveyed to said James by William A. Plummer, assignee of The Belknap Savings Bank, by ble assignee's deed datsd November 27, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 531.

Also the following tract or parcel of land situate in said town of Holderness, partly in said town of Campton, and partly in the town of Sandwich in Carroll County:

A tract beginning at the corner of the stone wall at land now or formerly of Russell Shores and land now or formerly of Russell Smith; thence running north on said Smith's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence east on said Smith's land to land now or formerly of the heirs of John B. Wallace; thence southerly on said Wallace land to the top of the mountain; thence west along said top of the mountain to land formerly known as the Osgood pasture; thence south on land now or formerly of the heirs of Henry Fitch and land now or formerly of John Jewell to land now or formerly of Stephen Ethridge; thence east and south on said land of Stephen Ethridge to land now or formerly of Wilson D. George; thence east on said George's land to the bound begun at; containing 1,100 acres, more or less, being all and the said lands conveyed to said George B. James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd October 29, 1896, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 431, Page 114, to which deed reference is hereby made for a further description; this deed having been previously referred to in the description of land situate in said town of Campton.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Franconia:

Lot No. 16, Range 6, Division 3; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Amos N. Blandin, by his deed of quitclaim datsd March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, and therein thus described: Lots Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 48, all in Gerrish Survey, so called; also Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim datsd March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woods Smith to said James, datsd April 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 531, conveying one-half undivided of ths same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to ths said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed of quitclaim datsd May 1, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 445, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 15 in the fourth division of lots in said town; also that part of Lot No. 20 in said division which lies on the east side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same, known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 0, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Proprietors of Cockermouth; being all and the same lands conveyed by David W. Gibson and Sidney F. Jones by Caroline L. George, by her deed of warranty datsd December 13, 1890, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 404, Page 472, and subsequently conveyed to said George B. James;

Also No. 7, Range 11, in the third division, known as the Carter land, containing 100 acres, more or less; being all the same land conveyed to said James by Elbert S. Spaulding, by his deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 269;

Also the Clinton French farm, so called, consisting of Lots No. 5 and 8; being all and ths same lands conveyed to said James by George C. Craig, by his deed of warranty datsd November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 274;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 5, all in Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 10; all in the third division of lots in said town; and any and all lands conveyed to said James by William A. Plummer, assignee of The Belknap Savings Bank, by ble assignee's deed datsd November 27, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 531.

Also the following tract or parcel of land situate in said town of Livermore:

All that part of Elkins Grant which lie drained by the waters of the Pemigewasset River and the waters of the Connecticut River, bowever the same may be bounded; being a part of the land conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by bis deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all of the lands in said Elkins Grant and conveyed by said deed or said Tatterson, except so much of the same as has been conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 303; and also excepting all and the same lands conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim datsd May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 383;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Lewis J. Marden and Lillis G. Marden, by their deed of warranty datsd January 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 404.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said South Raymond Grant:

A tract of land thus described: Beginning at a yellow birch tree standing on the north side of Mill Brook, so called, near the eastern line of Thornton; thence running north 72 degrees east, on the line of the town of Waterville, 320 rods to a pile of stones on a large rock; thence north 18 degrees west, on said Waterville west line, to the top of the mountain; thence westerly on the highest part of said mountain to the Thornton line; thence southerly on said Thornton line to the bounde begun at; containing 300 acres, more or less, reserving the mines, right and the privilege to work the same on said land; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elkins, Perry P. Elkins and Mary E. Elkins, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213;

Also another tract of land in said Grant; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 35.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said Sandwich Grant:

All that part of said Grant, at the easterly end, which is drained by the Saco River and its tributaries; also all that part of said Grant, at the westerly end, which is drained by the brooks running into the town of Thornton or Thornton Gore; reserving from the operation of this conveyance all that part of said Grant which is drained by Mad River or its tributaries; being all and the same lands conveyed by the said White Mountain Paper Company to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 377.

Meaning and intending to convey, as and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company in and to all the estate situated in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, in said County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Also the following parcels of land situated in the towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in this County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and the records thereof for a more particular description; and hereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situated in said town of Sandwich:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd August 9, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Pags 565;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 8, containing 640 acres each, in Range 8; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 80 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 28, Range 9; Lot No. 20, Range 10, one-half of Lots 29 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104. Page 20;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram S. Currier and Benjamin F. Currier, by their deed of warranty datsd January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 301;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd February 15, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lots No. 29 and 30, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Currier and Eliza Wallace, by their deed of quitclaim datsd February 5, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 356;

Also four-fifths in common and undivided of a certain piece of land containing 200 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by his deed of warranty datsd January 28, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Almira G. Smith, by her deed of quitclaim datsd May 10, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 557; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract last described;

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Thornton Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty datsd March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd February 15, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 207; said land being subject to tha reservations and conditions therein set forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Rangs 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin Jones, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 515;

Also Lot No. 26, Range 10; the south one-fourth parts of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 566;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 564;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty datsd May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty datsd October 19, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty datsd January 18, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elliott, by his deed of quitclaim datsd August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 90, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands convsyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 31, 1892, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lot No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated April 15, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Pages 487, 488 and 489;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 10, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 483;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Nathan F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim and agreement dated April 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 2, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also one-half in common and undivided of the following lots and parcels of land, viz.: Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 19, all in Range 13; Lot No. 20, Range 12; Lot No. 20, Range 10, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by J. Ames, by his deed of warranty dated January 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Pages 370 and 371, and by said Ames' deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 373;

Also tha other one-half in common and undivided of the lots and parcels of land described in the two last-mentioned deeds, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all of the lands in said Elkins Grant and conveyed by said deed or said Tatterson, except so much of the same has been conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 303; and also excepting all and the same lands conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim datsd May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 383;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 35.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said Sandwich Grant:

All that part of said Grant, at the easterly end, which is drained by the Saco River and its tributaries; also all that part of said Grant, at the westerly end, which is drained by the brooks running into the town of Thornton or Thornton Gore; reserving from the operation of this conveyance all that part of said Grant which is drained by Mad River or its tributaries; being all and the same lands conveyed by the said White Mountain Paper Company to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim datsd May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 377.

Meaning and intending to convey, as and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company in and to all the estate situated in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, in said County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Also the following parcels of land situated in the towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in this County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and the records thereof for a more particular description; and hereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situated in said town of Sandwich:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd August 9, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Pags 565;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 8, containing 640 acres each, in Range 8; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 80 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 28, Range 9; Lot No. 20, Range 10, one-half of Lots 29 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104. Page 20;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram S. Currier and Benjamin F. Currier, by their deed of warranty datsd January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 301;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd February 15, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lots No. 29 and 30, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Currier and Eliza Wallace, by their deed of quitclaim datsd February 5, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 356;

Also four-fifths in common and undivided of a certain piece of land containing 200 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by his deed of warranty datsd January 28, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Almira G. Smith, by her deed of quitclaim datsd May 10, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 557; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract last described;

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Thornton Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty datsd March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd February 15, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 207; said land being subject to tha reservations and conditions therein set forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Rangs 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin Jones, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 515;

Also Lot No. 26, Range 10; the south one-fourth parts of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 566;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 564;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty datsd May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 19, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty datsd January 18, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elliott, by his deed of quitclaim datsd August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 90, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands convsyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 31, 1892, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lot No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd April 15, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Pages 487, 488 and 489;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 10, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 483;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Nathan F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim and agreement dated April 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 2, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also one-half in common and undivided of the following lots and parcels of land, viz.: Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 19, all in Range 13; Lot No. 20, Range 12; Lot No. 20, Range 10, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by J. Ames, by his deed of warranty dated January 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Pages 370 and 371, and by said Ames' deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 373;

Also tha other one-half in common and undivided of the lots and parcels of land described in the two last-mentioned deeds, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all of the lands in said Elkins Grant and conveyed by said deed or said Tatterson, except so much of the same has been conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 303; and also excepting all and the same lands conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim datsd May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 383;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd August 9, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Pags 565;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Range 8, containing 640 acres each, in Range 8; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 80 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 28, Range 9; Lot No. 20, Range 10, one-half of Lots 29 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104. Page 20;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram S. Currier and Benjamin F. Currier, by their deed of warranty datsd January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 301;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd February 15, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lots No. 29 and 30, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Currier and Eliza Wallace, by their deed of quitclaim datsd February 5, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 356;

Also four-fifths in common and undivided of a certain piece of land containing 200 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by his deed of warranty datsd January 28, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Almira G. Smith, by her deed of quitclaim datsd May 10, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 557; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract last described;

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Thornton Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty datsd March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd February 15, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 207; said land being subject to tha reservations and conditions therein set forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Rangs 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Orrin Jones, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 515;

Also Lot No. 26, Range 10; the south one-fourth parts of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 566;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 564;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty datsd May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 19, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 31;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty datsd January 18, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elliott, by his deed of quitclaim datsd August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 90, Page 63;

Also all and the same lands convsyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 31, 1892, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 61;

Also Lot No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd January 7, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty datsd April 15, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Pages 487, 488 and 489;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 10, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim datsd April 4, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 483;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 567;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and ths same land conveyed to said James by Nathan F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim and agreement dated April 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 2, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 442; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also one-half in common and undivided of the following lots and parcels of land, viz.: Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17 and 19, all in Range 13; Lot No. 20, Range 12; Lot No. 20, Range 10, and any and all lands conveyed to said James by J. Ames, by his deed of warranty dated January 2, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Pages 370 and 371, and by said Ames' deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1900, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 373;

Also tha other one-half in common and undivided of the lots and parcels of land described in the two last-mentioned deeds, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all of the lands in said Elkins Grant and conveyed by said deed or said Tatterson, except so much of the same has been conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim datsd October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 303; and also excepting all and the same lands conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim datsd May

FORECLOSURE SALE.

been previously described and is elsewhere included to this conveyance, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated March 4, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Page 1 and 6;

Also the tract known as the gore on the Tamworth line, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated May 6, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Page 42;

Also the west one-half of Lot No. 2 in the north division of lots in Jones' Location, and another tract containing fifty acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December, 1895, acknowledged December 25, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 151;

Also the north one-half of the Moses Harriman lot, so called, in Haven's Location; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 164;

Also the "Governor's Right," so called, in Range "O" in said east division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the town of Albany, by its deed of quitclaim dated April 3, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 107, Page 459;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 3, in the south division of lots in same town known as the Chase lot, being all and the same lands conveyed to A. Crosby Kennett by Frederick B. Osgood, administrator of the estate of Josiah Hall, late of Albany, by his administrator's deed dated January 9, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 232

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance the following described tract or parcel of land situate in the southwest corner of said Albany, viz.: A tract bounded on the south by the town line of Tamworth; on the east by the highway leading from Daniel Davis's house to the house of B. F. Currier; on the north by land now or formerly owned by B. F. Currier, and on the west by the town line of Sandwich, and containing one acre, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed by said James to Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James es conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to all real estate situated in said towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tuftonboro, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in said County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, Waterville, Thornton, Campton, Grafton, Grant, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Elkins Grant in the Town of Livermore and Allen Grant, all in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, more particularly described as follows:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

All and the same interest in the several tracts of land which were conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 366, Page 344; also lands conveyed by said Parker, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 423; also lands conveyed by Mary J. Tuttle, by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 430; also lands conveyed by Nathan Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156; also lands conveyed by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 8, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 345; also lands conveyed by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424; also lands conveyed by Edward H. Eastman, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416; also lands conveyed by Louisa McCausland, by her deed of warranty dated August 9, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579; also lands conveyed by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 340; also lands conveyed by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 502; also lands conveyed by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim deted October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 253; also lands conveyed by Josiah Chase, by an assignment of a mortgage to A. L. Walker, said mortgage recorded in said Registry, Book 345, Page 415, and said assignment in Book 361, Page 529.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Lincoln:

All and the same lands described in a mitgage from said New Hampshire Land Company and George B. James to the North American Trust Company of New York City, dated April 23, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 453, Page 44.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Waterville:

All and the same lands conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Waterville Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 14, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 372; also all and the same lands conveyed to George B. James by Edward H. Rice, guardian, by his guardian's deed dated September 19, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 214; also any and all other lands in said Waterville to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Livermore in Elkins Grant:

All and the same lands conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company and George B. James by John Patterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 253; except certain tracts which have been previously conveyed to George Van Dyke and Jan Van Dyke, Jr.

The following tract or parcel of land situate in said Allen Grant:

All that part which lies west of the height of land in the Baker's Valley, and such part of said Grant as is drained by the brooks which run into the town of Thornton; being all and the same land conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 377.

The following tract or parcels of land situate in said town of Rumney:

All and the same land conveyed to George B. James by George W. Elkins et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said Hatch & Cleaves Grant:

All and the same lands conveyed to Orrin F. James by C. H. Herbert, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 531; and by the said Orrin F. James conveyed to the said George B. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 10, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 372, Page 261.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Ellsworth in said County of Grafton:

All and the same lands conveyed to John Tatterson, by the said New Hampshire Land Company by its deed of warranty dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; also lands conveyed to said George P. James by Julia S. Perry, by her deed of quitclaim dated November 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 521; also lands conveyed to said James by B. M. B. Selingham, by his deed of warranty dated July 26, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 263; also lands conveyed to said James by Samuel A. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated August 1, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 265; also lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Sawyer, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 190; also lands conveyed to said James by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 20, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 180; also lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 182; also lands conveyed to said James by Simeon D. Fadden, by his deed of warranty dated June 15, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 188; also lands conveyed by the New Hampshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also lands conveyed to said James by Isaac Fox, by his deed of warranty dated May 14, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 184; also lands conveyed to said James by Merrill Snow, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 12, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 284; also lands conveyed to said James by Orrin F. James, by his several deeds described as follows: Deed of warranty dated June 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 238; deed of warranty dated June 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 394, Page 368; deed of warranty dated February 9, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 347; deed of quitclaim dated August 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 222; deed of quitclaim dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 505; deed of quitclaim dated June 2, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 396, Page 546; deed of warranty dated December 7, 1886, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 191; and deed of warranty dated August 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 380, Page 314; also any and all lands in said Thornton to which said New Hampshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Campton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moody C. Dole administrator of the estate of Jacob P. Dole, by his administrator's deed dated June 25, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 149; also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Sawyer, by his deed of warranty dated January 23, 1884, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 317; also all and the same land conveyed to the New Hamnshire Land Company by Joseph W. Morrison, by his deed of warranty dated September 14, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 374, Page 457; also any and all lands to which said New Hamnshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Ellsworth in said County of Grafton:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph M. Chase, by his deed of warranty dated February 21, 1884, and recorded in said Registry, Book 381, Page 315; also conveyed to the New Hamnshire Land Company by Joseph W. Ham, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 14, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 548; also any and all lands in said Ellsworth to which the said New Hamnshire Land Company may have had title in February, 1902;

Meaning and Intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate which the said New Hamnshire Land Company conveyed to the said Samuel A. Merrill, by its deed of quitclaim dated February 10, 1902, and which thereafter was conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

A certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Sandwich in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire thus described, viz.:

Lot No. 27, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to George B. Jamee by Charles Cutter and Sarah L. Cutter, by their deed of warranty dated June 7, 1881, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Carroll County, Book 76, Page 509; said tract having been afterwards conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by said James, and by said New Hampshire Land Company to the said Merrill, and thereafter conveyed by the said Samuel A. Merrill to the said White Mountain Paper Company;

Meaning and intending to convey all the right, title and interest in and to any and all real estate of which the said Samuel A. Merrill conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company, by his two several deeds of quitclaim, each bearing date the third day of April, 1902.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Woodstock, Rumney and Ellsworth, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to Charles E. Locke and George B. James, by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, water powers, flowage rights, boomage rights, mill rights and buildings and improvements situated on parts of Lots No. 12 and 13, Range 8, in said town of Woodstock, conveyed to George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Tatterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 253; also a parcel of land adjoining said above-described tract, thus described: Beginning on the Pemigewasset River at a point where the westerly line of Arthur Merrill's home place crosses said river, thence running northerly on said Merrill's westerly line to the common corner of lands now or formerly of said Merrill, of Peasley, estate of David Woodbury and this tract herein conveyed; thence westerly along the lot line to the Moat, so called, east of the river; thence southerly along the said Moat and river to the point mentioned bound; Excepting and Reserving that part now used as a highway so long as it shall be used for said purpose, being in said last described tract, and the same land and privileges conveyed to said James by James N. McCoy and Fred P. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated March 21, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 585; both of said tracts having been conveyed to said Locke and James by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their quitclaim deed dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 458, Page 524;

Also such parts of Lots No. 10, Range 6, and 11, Range 5, in said Woodstock, as may be necessary for the construction of a dam, sluiceway and penstock with which to control the waters of Elbow Pond, so called, together with the right to construct a dam and waterways on the above lots, with such water rights, penstock rights and flowage rights as may be necessary in the construction of said dam and the utilization of the waters of said pond; also a tract of land on either or both of said lots sufficient in area for the construction of such mill buildings, mill machinery and other fixtures as may be necessary for the utilization of the water power herein conveyed being a part of the lands, water rights and privileges which were conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 458, Page 526;

Also a certain tract of land situate in said Rumney, containing fifty acres, more or less, and known as the "Pond Farm," as the owner of Stinson Pond, so called, together with all rights, water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, whether on said farm above mentioned or otherwise, which was conveyed to said James and Locke by the New Hampshire Land Company and said James, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Also a certain tract of land, situate in said Ellsworth, embracing all the water rights, flowage rights, mill rights, and mill sites at the outlet of Ellsworth Pond, including the building and structures thereon, and known as the "Bartlett Mill Lot"; being all and the same real estate and flowage rights, flowage rights, mill rights and water powers which were conveyed to said James and Locke by George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, to which deed reference is hereby particularly made;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway, and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 345 and 344, and known as the Cotton Mills situate on the Cotton Mill Brook at Walker's Pond in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery thereto, and all other privileges and appurtenances to the same pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett by his deed of quitclaim dated November 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 382, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided, and the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from the conveyance by this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Effingham and Freedom, conveyed to said Locke and James by George Varney and Jacob Varney, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1902, and recorded in said Registry; the premises described in the last two deeds hereinbefore referred to being situate on the "Province Falls," so called, on said Great Ossipee River;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, with the buildings and appurtenances, conveyed to said Locke and James by the Boston Excelsior Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated July 26, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 116, Pages 311 and 312, and thus described: A tract of land bounded southerly by the highway leading from Daniel Taylor's dwelling house to Effingham Falls to Robert Fulton's dwelling house; westerly by land occupied by Robert Fulton; northerly by the passageway leading from Ira Shaw's house to the old Parsonage lot, so called, now occupied by said Robert Fulton; easterly by land of Ira Shaw and Daniel Taylor; and southerly by land of Ennice Demeritt and Daniel Taylor; also another tract of land bounded southerly by land formerly of John L. Demeritt's dwelling house to Freedom; northerly by the Great Ossipee River; westerly by land occupied by said Robert Fulton; southerly by land occupied by said Robert Fulton, land of S. Q. Dearborn, land of Ira Shaw and land occupied by John L. Demeritt, together with the buildings thereon and the water privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being a part thereof: but Excepting and Reserving the rights of a passageway and the ice-house building mentioned in said deed to said Locke and James;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 400, and thus described: The water privilege, together with the mill and appurtenances to the same, meaning machinery and belts, situate in said town of Freedom at Effingham Falls, so called, on said Province Falls, together, and being a part of the property conveyed to said Kennett by Charles Parsons and John M. Parsons, by their deed dated November 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 199;

Also all and the sams right, title and intereet in and to the same water rights, powers and privilegee, situate in said Freedom, more particularly described in a contract to convey said lands, given by Rhoda A. Smith, formerly Rhoda A. Locke, to A. Crosby Kennett, and recorded in said Registry; reference to said contract being hereby made for a more particular description of said water rights, powers, privileges and lands;

Meaning and Intending hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and intereet of the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James, as conveyed by them to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to water powers, and water rights on the Pemigewassett River and its tributaries in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether the same is specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain real estate, with the water rights, water powers, flowage rights and privileges connected therewith, situate in the towns of Conway, and Effingham and Freedom, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, conveyed to the said Charles E. Locke and George B. James by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; and thereafter by them conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

All and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 23, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 117, Pages 345 and 344, and known as the Cotton Mills situate on the Cotton Mill Brook at Walker's Pond in Conway Center in said Conway, together with all the lands, buildings, machines and machinery thereto, and all other privileges and appurtenances to the same pertaining;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges on the Saco River in said Conway, conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett by his deed of quitclaim dated November 10, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 382, the first deed conveying one-third part in common and undivided, and the second deed conveying two-thirds parts in common and undivided of said premises, which are known as the "Odell Falls Water Privilege"; Excepting and Reserving from the conveyance by this conveyance the tract of land last described in said two deeds hereinbefore mentioned;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, situate in said Effingham and Freedom, conveyed to said Locke and James by George Varney and Jacob Varney, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 15, 1902, and recorded in said Registry; the premises described in the last two deeds hereinbefore referred to being situate on the "Province Falls," so called, on said Great Ossipee River;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges, with the buildings and appurtenances, conveyed to said Locke and James by the Boston Excelsior Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated July 26, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 116, Pages 311 and 312, and thus described: A tract of land bounded southerly by the highway leading from Daniel Taylor's dwelling house to Effingham Falls to Robert Fulton's dwelling house; westerly by land occupied by Robert Fulton; northerly by the passageway leading from Ira Shaw's house to the old Parsonage lot, so called, now occupied by said Robert Fulton; easterly by land of Ira Shaw and Daniel Taylor; and southerly by land of Ennice Demeritt and Daniel Taylor; also another tract of land bounded southerly by land formerly of John L. Demeritt's dwelling house to Freedom; northerly by the Great Ossipee River; westerly by land occupied by said Robert Fulton; southerly by land occupied by said Robert Fulton, land of S. Q. Dearborn, land of Ira Shaw and land occupied by John L. Demeritt, together with the buildings thereon and the water privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, being a part thereof: but Excepting and Reserving the rights of a passageway and the ice-house building mentioned in said deed to said Locke and James;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 400, and thus described: The water privilege, together with the mill and appurtenances to the same, meaning machinery and belts, situate in said town of Freedom at Effingham Falls, so called, on said Province Falls, together, and being a part of the property conveyed to said Kennett by Charles Parsons and John M. Parsons, by their deed dated November 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 117, Page 199;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Hiram K. Hobbs, Lyman K. Hobbs and E. Chandler Buzzell, by their deed of warranty dated February 4, 1902, and recorded in said Cumberland County Registry of Deeds; said tract being known as the Davis, Cram and Perley lot.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Fryeburg, Stoneham, Stowa and Porter, all in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, references being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Fryaburg:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 1, 1902, and recorded in Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 90, Page 54, therein fully described and known as the Weston S. Hobbs purchase;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 5, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Pages 529 and 530, therein fully described and known as the Jennie W. Hastings purchase;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by Edwin D. Abbott, by his deed of warranty dated January 24, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 89, Page 225, therein fully described and known as the Edwin D. Abbott place;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Edward E. Hastings, Jennie W. Hastings, Albion P. Gordon and Hattie G. Gordon, by their deed of warranty, recorded in said Registry, and therein thus described: Lot No. 32, laid out to the heirs of Andrew McMillan; Lot No. 33, laid out to the original right of Andrew McMillan; Lot No. 34, laid to the original right of Andrew McMillan; Lot No. 35, laid to the original right of John Russell; and all of said lots being in the fifth division of lots in said Fryeburg as shown by the plan of said town and all being on or near Lovell Pond, so called, in said town, said five lots containing about 2,500 acres of land;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram K. Hobbs, Lyman K. Hobbs, Fred K. Holt and Thomas K. Holt, by their deed dated February 4, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, thus described: All that part of Lot No. 43, laid to the original right of Andrew McMillan in the fourth division, and all that part of the said Lot No. 43 laid to the original right of Joseph Frye, in the second division, which lies westerly of Kezar River, excepting about ten acres of intervale land in said lots now owned by Daniel McAllister, of Lovell, and which is reserved in said deed;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Hiram K. Hobbs and Lymen K. Hobbs, by their deed dated February 4, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, and described as the Andrew McMillan lot, in the fourth division of lots in said Fryeburg on Lower Kezar Pond, and in said deed fully described by metes and bounds;

Also all and the same lands conveyed by said James by Mary J. Hastings, Alice O. Hastings and Edward E. Hastings, by their deed dated March 17, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, therein described as Lot No. 15 in the fifth division of lots in said town, laid to the original right of John Farrington;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Edward McIntire, by his deed of warranty dated February 3, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 89, Page 256, therein thus described: Bounded westerly by the outlet of Lower Kezar Pond; northerly by land of Frank Barker; southerly by land of Dean H. Wiley or by Lower Kezar Pond or by both; subject, however, to the right to cut hay thereon when not used for flowage purposes;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Frank Barker, by his deed of warranty recorded in said Reeistry, therein thus described: Bounded westerly by Kezar River; northerly by land of A. P. Gordon; easterly by Lower Kezar Pond; and southerly by land formerly owned by Edward McIntire.

Meaning and Intending Hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James in and to all real estate situate in said town of Fryeburg.

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Stoneham:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed recorded in said Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 88, Pages 535 and 536, and therein thus described: Lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the third division and C. Range: Lot No. 3 in the third division and D. Range; Lots No. 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in Letter D; Lots No. 72, 83, 103, 104 and 168 in Sherman Survey, as lotted and marked on the plan of said town.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Stowe:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed recorded in said Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 88, Pages 535 and 536, and therein thus described: Lots No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, laid out by Stredley on the plan of said town; also the so-called Square Lot, being the northwesterly half of the Bradley and Eastman Grant and laid down on said plan as the Bradley and Barrows lot; also the 200 acres long and 200 rods wide known as the Deer Hill Tract and laid down on said plen as the Samuel A. Bradley lot; also two lots laid down on said plan as the Trussell and Dow lots.

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 87, Page 113, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed to said Kennett by Lyman Nason, situated on said Saco River, in said Limington, and by said Kennett conveyed to said Locke and James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 116, Page 475;

Also all and the same lands, water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company thereby reserved and excepted, to pay as part of the consideration of the said deed: being this property conveyed by said Locke and James, by deed dated April 16, 1903, and recorded in said County Registry of Deeds, Book 711, Page 352;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Roval S. Webster, James Webster and Joseph Webster, by their deed of warranty dated September 5, 1901, and recorded in the York County Registry of Deeds, Book 515, Page 136, and therein described as one-half part in common and undivided of a parcel of land, including the mill privilege thereof and pertaining thereto, situated in said Limington and at or on Limington Falls, together with the riparian and flowage rights connected therewith and the rights of said grantors to build and maintain a dam across said Saco River; southerly by another small brook on line of land of Lyman Nason; and westerly by the river road and Steep Falls to East Limington; reserving, however, the buildings thereon, with the right for said Websters to enter and remove the same;

Also all other one-half in common and undivided of the above-described premises, with the same rights and appurtenances as are set forth and described in the deed from said Websters to said Locke and James; being the same one-half part conveyed to said Locke and James by W. A. Shepard, F. E. Shepard and S. B. Shepard, by their deed of warranty dated September 4, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 515, Page 137; reserving the buildings thereon, and the right to enter and remove the same, as reserved in said Websters' deed above described.

Also all and the same land, water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by the Boston Excelsior Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated July 26, 1901, and recorded in said Cumberland County Registry of Deeds, Book 513, Page 526. Said premises are situate in the village of Steep Falls, in said town of Standish, on said Saco River, and are therein fully described by metes and bounds; said conveyances including all the buildings, mills, lands, sluice-ways, water rights, rights of flowage, all booms, boom rights, boom privileges and hitching posts, all tenements, hereditaments and appurtennces connected with and of right pertaining to said mills as fully expressed and set forth in said deed; but Excepting and Expressly Reserving to the said Boston Excelsior Company, its successors and assigns, all machinery, tools, shafting and trade fixtures now in said mill or upon said premises, together with the four woodsheds erected by said Company thereon, but not excepting the boilers or engines now in said mill connected with said wheels. Also conveying the two other parcels of land described in and conveyed by said Boston Excelsior Company's deed, one situated in said Steep Falls Village, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, and the other situated on the opposite side of said river, in said town of Limington, known as the mill-yard lot, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to said parcels therein fully set forth and described, but subject to any easement or passageway over the same for the benefit of the lots below. And further Excepting and Reserving to said Boston Excelsior Company, its successors and assigns, the use and occupation of all the premises above described for a period of time sufficient to enable it to manufacture into excelsior at a rate of not less than one car load per day, all of the soft poplar wood delivered to it and in its possession at said Standish and said Limington, and all poplar wood contracted for by said Company on July 26, 1901, and which shall be received by it at said Standish or at said Limington before the first day of January, 1902.

Also all and the same mill lot and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Andrew S. Sanborn, Gideon M. Tucker, Stephen H. Cousens and Samuel Bankes, by their deed of warranty dated September 5, 1901, and recorded in said York County Registry of Deeds, Book 515, Page 138, and therein described as the Lower Steep Falls mill privilege, consisting of a field on the northerly side of the road leading past said George W. Leighton's house and the corner of a field and a pasture on the southerly side of said road extending to the Piscataqua River and to the Steep Falls, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said Leighton's house, on the Saco River, in said Limington, as divided and egreed upon by Andrew S. Sanborn, Gideon M. Tucker, Stephen H. Cousens and Samuel Bankes on said part, and Stephen W. Hood on the other part as a permanent division of said mill privilege; the line dividing said mill privileges between the said parties having been surveyed and run by Richardson & Jones, and bounds and monuments suitable to establish said line, a full description of which division is fully set forth in said deed. Said premises are otherwise known as the Sanborn Mill Privilege, together with the land in connection therewith, and that belongs thereto, and all water and flowage rights, rights of way and other rights connected with and appurtenant to the same; Excepting and Reserving, however, from the conveyance, machinery and fixtures in and about said mill, with the right to said grantors in the deed to said Locke and James to enter and remove the same within one year from September 5, 1901, provided that they have the right to occupy said premises free of charge.

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privilegee conveyed to said Locke and James by Ecbley Stallard, by his deed of warranty dated December 30, 1901, and recorded in the Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 89, Page 208, and therein fully described: being a part of the Swans Falls Privilege, so called, situate in said town of Fryeburg.

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privilegee conveyed to the said Locke and James by Emma E. Towles et al., by their deed of warranty dated January 9, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 89, Page 209; being a part of said Swan's Falls Privilege;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Henry Abbott, by his deed of warranty dated January 18, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 89, Page 232; being a part of said Swan's Falls Privilege;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated December 6, 1901, and recorded in said Registry; being a part of said Swan's Falls Privilege;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Ida E. Davis, by her deed of quitclaim dated January 20, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 86, Page 365, and situate on the Great Ossipee River, in said town of Porter;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 20, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 90, Pages 73 and 74, and situate on the Great Ossipee River, in said town of Porter;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated January 11, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 90, Pages 66 and 67, and situate on the Great Ossipee River, in said town of Porter;

Meaning and Intending Hereby to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James in and to all real estate situate in said town of Stoneham;

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed recorded in said Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 88, Pages 535 and 536, and therein thus described: Lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in the third division and D. Range; Lots No. 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in Letter D; Lots No. 72, 83, 103, 104 and 168 in Sherman Survey, as lotted and marked on the plan of said town.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Stowe:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed recorded in said Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 88, Pages 535 and 536, and therein thus described: Lots No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, laid out by Stredley on the plan of said town; also the so-called Square Lot, being the northwesterly half of the Bradley and Eastman Grant and laid down on said plan as the Bradley and Barrows lot; also the 200 acres long and 200 rods wide known as the Deer Hill Tract and laid down on said plen as the Samuel A. Bradley lot; also two lots laid down on said plan as the Trussell and Dow lots.

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 87, Page 113, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed to said Kennett by Lyman Nason, situated on said Saco River, in said Limington, and by said Kennett conveyed to said Locke and James, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 18, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 116, Page 475;

Also all and the same lands, water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company thereby reserved and excepted, to pay as part of the consideration of the said deed: being this property conveyed by said Locke and James, by deed dated April 16, 1903, and recorded in said County Registry of Deeds, Book 711, Page 352;

Also all and the same water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Royal S. Webster, James Webster and Joseph Webster, by their deed of warranty dated September 5, 1901, and recorded in the York County Registry of Deeds, Book 515, Page 136, and therein described as one-half part in common and undivided of a parcel of land, including the mill privilege thereof and pertaining thereto, situated in said Limington and at or on Limington Falls, together with the riparian and flowage rights connected therewith and the rights of said grantors to build and maintain a dam across said Saco River; southerly by another small brook on line of land of Lyman Nason; and westerly by the river road and Steep Falls to East Limington; reserving, however, the buildings thereon, with the right for said Websters to enter and remove the same;

Also all other one-half in common and undivided of the above-described premises, with the same rights and appurtenances as are set forth and described in the deed from said Websters to said Locke and James; being the same one-half part conveyed to said Locke and James by W. A. Shepard, F. E. Shepard and S. B. Shepard, by their deed of warranty dated September 4, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 515, Page 137; reserving the buildings thereon, and the right to enter and remove the same, as reserved in said Websters' deed above described.

Also all and the same land, water rights, powers and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by the Boston Excelsior Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated July 26, 1901, and recorded in said Cumberland County Registry of Deeds, Book 513, Page 526. Said premises are situate in the village of Steep Falls, in said town of Standish, on said Saco River, and are therein fully described by metes and bounds; said conveyances including all the buildings, mills, lands, sluice-ways, water rights, rights of flowage, all booms, boom rights, boom privileges and hitching posts, all tenements, hereditaments and appurtennces connected with and of right pertaining to said mills as fully expressed and set forth in said deed; but Excepting and Expressly Reserving to the said Boston Excelsior Company, its successors and assigns, all machinery, tools, shafting and trade fixtures now in said mill or upon said premises, together with the four woodsheds erected by said Company thereon, but not excepting the boilers or engines now in said mill connected with said wheels. Also conveying the two other parcels of land described in and conveyed by said Boston Excelsior Company's deed, one situated in said Steep Falls Village, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, and the other situated on the opposite side of said river, in said town of Limington, known as the mill-yard lot, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to said parcels therein fully set forth and described, but subject to any easement or passageway over the same for the benefit of the lots below. And further Excepting and Reserving to said Boston Excelsior Company, its successors and assigns, the use and occupation of all the premises above described for a period of time sufficient to enable it to manufacture into excelsior at a rate of not less than one car load per day, all of the soft poplar wood delivered to it and in its possession at said Standish and said Limington, and all poplar wood contracted for by said Company on July 26, 1901, and which shall be received by it at said Standish or at said Limington before the first day of January, 1902.

Also all and the same mill lot and privileges conveyed to said Locke and James by Andrew S. Sanborn

FORECLOSURE SALE.

big elm near the southeast corner of said Raitt's land, said point also being about four hundred and forty (440) feet from said corner; thence running across said Raitt's land by a line running northerly through the center of the so-called Shorey Cemetery to land of said Shorey, to a point about eleven (11) feet easterly from a big post on the southwest corner of said Shorey's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles Shorey of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, said land being in Shorey, in said York County and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of E. W. Rollins; end southerly and westerly by land of Charles A. Raitt; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Raitt at a point about seven (7) feet westerly of the southerly corner of said Shorey's land; thence running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, about four hundred feet to land of said Rollins, thence running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, about four hundred feet to land of said Rollins, thence running northerly and westerly by land of Rollins to Pond, so called, to the Dover Bridge, and easterly by other land of said grantors, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the said Rollins' land at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly of the northwest corner of said Rollins' land; thence running northerly and westerly by land of Charles A. Raitt; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Raitt at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly from a big post in the boundary line, thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said Crockett's land to said highway. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Crockett and marked "H."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles S. Simpson and Olive E. Noyes, both of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Nancy L. Cook, of Rollinsford, Strafford County, New Hampshire, and John Frank Simpson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, in said South Berwick, in York County, Maine, being a corner of land which projects from the west into said Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Atherton at a point about three hundred and twenty-five feet to the westerly corner of said Atherton's land; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. about three hundred and twenty-five feet to other land of said Atherton, to a point about 406 feet from a road to Dover Bridge, so called, measured northerly on the boundary line. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, of Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of William Stanley, southerly by the road leading from Grant school house to Dover Bridge; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said road at a point 217 feet easterly of a stone post on the northwesterly corner of Atherton's easterly, and thence running across said road N. 24° 34' and 30" E. to land of said Stanley, as shown on a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Josephine Emery, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin; westerly by the Salmon Falls River, southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Mag. to said Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, to a point about one hundred feet southwesterly of the southwest corner of said Goodwin's pasture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land in South Berwick, York County, Maine, in a corner of pasture adjoining land of Stanley on the south and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of Horace J. Goodwin's field adjoining his (Goodwin's) pasture on the west and Libby's cemetery field on the north.

Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, bounded by Libby's cemetery field on the south; another field of said Libby on the north, and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of another pasture adjoining Libby's pasture on the west and the Lord heirs' swamp on the north; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Libby at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly from a big post in the boundary line, thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said corner of said pasture, north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to a field of said Goodwin; thence continuing in the same direction about three hundred (300) feet across the northwest corner of said field, crossing the small ravine in the boundary line between said Goodwin's field and field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field, in which a corner of is located, beginning at a pasture of said Goodwin, where the line leaves said Libby's field, thence swinging around the westerly side of a hill in said Goodwin's pasture by some appropriate curves, and thence crossing a small creek in said Goodwin's pasture, coming to the boundary line between said Goodwin's pasture and a field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field in a corner of another pasture, beginning where the line which crosses the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture strikes said Goodwin's pasture, and thence continuing about three hundred and fifty feet across the northwest corner of said Goodwin's pastnre.

The right or easement herein granted shall not interfere with the right of way which Horace J. Goodwin has heretofore conveyed to the Berwick, Eliot and York Street Railroad.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Libbey, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine.

A field bounded north by Goodwin's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture, being the cemetery field.

Another field bounded north by Isaac Libbey's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture.

A pasture bounded north by the Lord heirs and another pasture of said Goodwin, and south by Isaac Libbey's field last named; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the field of said Goodwin at a point in the ravine where said pipe line crosses over said ravine, about one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the northwest corner of said Goodwin's field, thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about three hundred and forty (340) feet, through a field of said Libby, to an angle in the line; thence turning about fifteen (15) degrees nearer the north and running about three hundred (300) feet through said Libby's field, to a pasture of said Goodwin.

Beginning at the pasture of said Goodwin, at a point where the pipe line, swinging around a hill from the pasture of said Goodwin and across a little creek, strikes the line of said Libby's field; thence running north about thirty-three (33) degrees East Mag., through said Libby's field, to said Libby's pasture, striking the boundary line between the field and pasture at a point one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet westerly from the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture; thence continuing across said corner of pasture, in a direction north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred and fifty (350) feet to another pasture of said Goodwin.

Also the right to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes across that part of the farm of Martin Lord and Charles T. Lord, both of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, and R. Gardner Rendall, of Lawrence, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be-

FORECLOSURE SALE.

ing the only heirs at law of John Lord, late of said South Berwick, deceased, in South Berwick, known as the Swamp, and lying north of pasture of Goodwin and south of pasture of E. W. Ball. Said right of way shall be absolutely limited to two rods in the width upon said above-described land, substantially as follows: Beginning at said Goodwin's pasture at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly of the northwest corner of said pasture, thence running over that part of the land of said grantors, which is a low swamp, and so indicated on the plan, North twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., being a distance of twenty-five (25) rods to land of said Ball.

The right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, coestruct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles S. Simpson and Olive E. Noyes, both of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Nancy L. Cook, of Rollinsford, Strafford County, New Hampshire, and John Frank Simpson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, in said South Berwick, in York County, Maine, being a corner of land which projects from the west into said Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a linc not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Atherton at a point about three hundred and twenty-five feet to the westerly corner of said Atherton's land; thence running N. 24° 34' and 30" E. about three hundred and twenty-five feet to other land of said Atherton, to a point about 406 feet from a road to Dover Bridge, so called, measured northerly on the boundary line. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, of Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of William Stanley, southerly by the road leading from Grant schoot house to Dover Bridge; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said road at a stone post 217 feet easterly of a stone post on the northwesterly corner of Atherton's easterly, and thence running across said road N. 24° 34' and 30" E. to land of said Stanley, as shown on a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Josephine Emery, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin; westerly by the Salmon Falls River, southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Mag. to said Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, to a point about one hundred feet southwesterly of the southwest corner of said Goodwin's pasture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land in South Berwick, York County, Maine, in a corner of pasture adjoining land of Stanley on the south and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of Horace J. Goodwin's field adjoining his (Goodwin's) pasture on the west and Libby's cemetery field on the north.

Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, bounded by Libby's cemetery field on the south; another field of said Libby on the north, and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of another pasture adjoining Libby's pasture on the west and the Lord heirs' swamp on the north; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Libby at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly from a big post in the boundary line, thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said corner of said pasture, north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to a field of said Goodwin; thence continuing in the same direction about three hundred (300) feet across the northwest corner of said field, crossing the small ravine in the boundary line between said Goodwin's field and field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field, in which a corner of is located, beginning at a pasture of said Goodwin, where the line leaves said Libby's field, thence swinging around the westerly side of a hill in said Goodwin's pasture by some appropriate curves, and thence crossing a small creek in said Goodwin's pasture, coming to the boundary line between said Goodwin's pasture and a field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field in a corner of another pasture, beginning where the line which crosses the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture strikes said Goodwin's pasture, and thence continuing about three hundred and fifty feet across the northwest corner of said Goodwin's pastnre.

The right or easement herein granted shall not interfere with the right of way which Horace J. Goodwin has heretofore conveyed to the Berwick, Eliot and York Street Railroad.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Libbey, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine.

A field bounded north by Goodwin's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture, being the cemetery field.

Another field bounded north by Isaac Libbey's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture.

A pasture bounded north by the Lord heirs and another pasture of said Goodwin, and south by Isaac Libbey's field last named; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the field of said Goodwin at a point in the ravine where said pipe line crosses over said ravine, about one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the northwest corner of said Goodwin's field, thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred and forty (340) feet, through a field of said Libby, to an angle in the line; thence turning about fifteen (15) degrees nearer the north and running about three hundred (300) feet through said Libby's field, to a pasture of said Goodwin.

Beginning at the pasture of said Goodwin, at a point where the pipe line, swinging around a hill from the pasture of said Goodwin and across a little creek, strikes the line of said Libby's field; thence running north about thirty-three (33) degrees East Mag., through said Libby's field, to said Libby's pasture, striking the boundary line between the field and pasture at a point one hnedred and thirty-two (132) feet westerly from the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture; thence continuing across said corner of pasture, in a direction north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred and fifty (350) feet to another pasture of said Goodwin.

Also the right to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes across that part of the farm of Martin Lord and Charles T. Lord, both of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, and R. Gardner Rendall, of Lawrence, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be-

FORECLOSURE SALE.

ing the only heirs at law of John Lord, late of said South Berwick, deceased, in South Berwick, known as the Swamp, and lying north of pasture of Goodwin and south of pasture of E. W. Ball. Said right of way shall be absolutely limited to two rods in the width upon said above-described land, substantially as follows: Beginning at said Goodwin's pasture at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly of the northwest corner of said pasture, thence running over that part of the land of said grantors, which is a low swamp, and so indicated on the plan, North twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., being a distance of twenty-five (25) rods to land of said Ball.

The right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary A. Flynn, of said Berwick, York County and State of Maine, bounded northerly by the pasture land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene W. Ball; southerly by land of the heirs of the late John Lord, and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Lord Heirs, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Emily D. Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by the highway leading to the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, the said pipe line crossing southerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the line leaves the land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground, and thence running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest corner of said Philpot's land, said line crossing the ravine in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point about three hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the lina crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to a point about six hundred (600) feet from the point of beginning; thence continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag., to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of the said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and five-tenths (274.5) feet westerly from a large elm situated on the corner of the highway, the said middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet easterly from a large elm.

In the description of the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land in South Berwick, York County, Maine, in a corner of pasture adjoining land of Stanley on the south and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of Horace J. Goodwin's field adjoining his (Goodwin's) pasture on the west and Libby's cemetery field on the north.

Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, bounded by Libby's cemetery field on the south; another field of said Libby on the north, and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of another pasture adjoining Libby's pasture on the west and the Lord heirs' swamp on the north; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Libby at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly from a big post in the boundary line, thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said corner of said pasture, north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to a field of said Goodwin; thence continuing in the same direction about three hundred (300) feet across the northwest corner of said field, crossing the small ravine in the boundary line between said Goodwin's field and field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field, in which a corner of is located, beginning at a pasture of said Goodwin, where the line leaves said Libby's field, thence swinging around the westerly side of a hill in said Goodwin's pasture by some appropriate curves, and thence crossing a small creek in said Goodwin's pasture, coming to the boundary line between said Goodwin's pasture and a field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field in a corner of another pasture, beginning where the line which crosses the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture strikes said Goodwin's pasture, and thence continuing about three hundred and fifty feet across the northwest corner of said Goodwin's pastnre.

The right or easement herein granted shall not interfere with the right of way which Horace J. Goodwin has heretofore conveyed to the Berwick, Eliot and York Street Railroad.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Libbey, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine.

A field bounded north by Goodwin's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture, being the cemetery field.

Another field bounded north by Isaac Libbey's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture.

A pasture bounded north by the Lord heirs and another pasture of said Goodwin, and south by Isaac Libbey's field last named; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the field of said Goodwin at a point in the ravine where said pipe line crosses over said ravine, about one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the northwest corner of said Goodwin's field, thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred and forty (340) feet, through a field of said Libby, to an angle in the line; thence turning about fifteen (15) degrees nearer the north and running about three hundred (300) feet through said Libby's field, to a pasture of said Goodwin.

Beginning at the pasture of said Goodwin, at a point where the pipe line, swinging around a hill from the pasture of said Goodwin and across a little creek, strikes the line of said Libby's field; thence running north about thirty-three (33) degrees East Mag., through said Libby's field, to said Libby's pasture, striking the boundary line between the field and pasture at a point one hnedred and thirty-two (132) feet westerly from the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture; thence continuing across said corner of pasture, in a direction north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred and fifty (350) feet to another pasture of said Goodwin.

Also the right to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes across that part of the farm of Martin Lord and Charles T. Lord, both of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, and R. Gardner Rendall, of Lawrence, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be-

FORECLOSURE SALE.

tion three hundred and fifty-three and two-tenths (353.2) feet; thence north 39° 54' east three hundred and five-tenths (1204.5) feet to a point on the division line between said Varney's land and land of Freeman C. Ham, thence about thirty-six feet from a pine tree, both on said line and on the bank of said Salmon Falls River.

Also an easement as within mentioned across a lot of land bounded by the highway by land of Sarah Goodwin; by land of Wm. H. Flynn and by the way leading from said highway into the said land of Flynn; this easement to extend five feet each side of the center line marked on a plan and exhibited to said Varney.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Caroline F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary A. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, in York County, Maine, bounded northerly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the "plaster mill" lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Sarah E Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Varney and land of Flynn, southerly and easterly by land of Simpson, and westerly by land of said Flynn; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land and the lane aforesaid at a point on a straight line running between the house of Wm. H. Flynn and the house of Caroline F. Varney, due north 3° 46' east, thence by a line running north 7° 26' east across the land above described to a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works Water and is between the dam of the said Varney and Colcord herein and the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhihited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, said land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of James W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line is blazed, through the woods to land of said Stacy, and thence repeating a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charlotte B. Brewster, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland, westerly and southerly by land of Addis W. Knowlton, and on the easterly by homesiead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, fifty-nine (59) minutes East Mag., through said Gilliland's property, one hundred and fifty feet to a point in said ravine on the boundary lins of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Y. Milberry, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by said Milberry's own field; northerly by land of Mrs. Tyson; westerly by tha Salmon Falls River, and southerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the lina crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Freeman C. Ham, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of the old Portsmouth Company, southerly by land of Varney, westerly by Salmon Falls River, and easterly by said Ham's field; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a lipe not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said Varney's land at a point about 38 feet easterly of a pine tree on the east bank of the river, thence running N. 33° 56' E. Mag., about 86 feet; then running N. 20° 12' 30" E. Mag. to land of said Company, at a point about 30 feet easterly of a willow tree. Specific reference is hereby made to plan exhibited to said Ham marked ——.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Caroline F. Varney, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded by the Salmon Falls River, by land of Freeman C. Ham, land of Albra Shorey, land of John T. Brown, the highway leading from South Berwick to Eliot, said Caroline F. Varney's land and said highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the centre of the stream below the mill pond dam at the point reached by said water pipe as described in a deed given to John H. Bartlett by said Caroline F. Varney and Mary I. Colcord, jointly; thence running north 7° 26' east to the bank of said stream; thence in the same direc-

FORECLOSURE SALE.

tion three hundred and fifty-three and two-tenths (353.2) feet; thence north 39° 54' east three hundred and five-tenths (1204.5) feet to a point on the division lina between said Varney's land and land of Freeman C. Ham, thence about thirty-six feet from a pine tree, both on said line and on the bank of said Salmon Falls River.

Also an easement as within mentioned across a lot of land bounded by the highway by land of Sarah Goodwin; by land of Wm. H. Flynn and by the way leading from said highway into the said land of Flynn; this easement to extend five feet each side of the center line marked on a plan and exhibited to said Varney.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Caroline F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary A. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, in York County, Maine, bounded northerly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the "plaster mill" lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a lins not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the lina crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Sarah E Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Varney and land of Flynn, southerly and easterly by land of Simpson, and westerly by land of said Flynn; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land and the lane aforesaid at a point on a straight line running between the house of Wm. H. Flynn and the house of Caroline F. Varney, due north 3° 46' east, thence by a line running north 7° 26' east across the land above described to a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works Water and is between the dam of the said Varney and Colcord herein and the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhihited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, said land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of James W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line is blazed, through the woods to land of said Stacy, and thence repeating a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charlotte B. Brewster, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland, westerly and southerly by land of Addis W. Knowlton, and on the easterly by homesiead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, fifty-nine (59) minutes East Mag., through said Gilliland's property, one hundred and fifty feet to a point in said ravine on the boundary lins of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Y. Milberry, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by said Milberry's own field; northerly by land of Mrs. Tyson; westerly by tha Salmon Falls River, and southerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the lina crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Sarah E Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Varney and land of Flynn, southerly and easterly by land of Simpson, and westerly by land of said Flynn; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Ball at a point sixty-(60) feet, more or less, easterly from the southwest corner of said Knowlton's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Ball and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Caroline F. Varney, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Mary A. Colcord, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, said land being in South Berwick, in York County, Maine, bounded northerly by the highway and by a lane leading from said highway to house and lands of Wm. H. Flynn; southerly by land of said Flynn, and westerly and northerly by the Salmon Falls River and the Great Works River, being the "plaster mill" lot, so called; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a lins not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the lina crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Sarah E Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Varney and land of Flynn, southerly and easterly by land of Simpson, and westerly by land of said Flynn; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land and the lane aforesaid at a point on a straight line running between the house of Wm. H. Flynn and the house of Caroline F. Varney, due north 3° 46' east, thence by a line running north 7° 26' east across the land above described to a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works Water and is between the dam of the said Varney and Colcord herein and the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhihited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, said land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E. Stacy, southerly by land of James W. Bartlett, and easterly and westerly by owner unknown, wherever and however bounded and located; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Bartlett and running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, as the line is blazed, through the woods to land of said Stacy, and thence repeating a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charlotte B. Brewster, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland, westerly and southerly by land of Addis W. Knowlton, and on the easterly by homesiead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, fifty-nine (59) minutes East Mag., through said Gilliland's property, one hundred and fifty feet to a point in said ravine on the boundary lins of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of John Y. Milberry, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded easterly by said Milberry's own field; northerly by land of Mrs. Tyson; westerly by tha Salmon Falls River, and southerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a lins not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the lina crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milberry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Sarah E Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Varney and land of Flynn, southerly and easterly by land of Simpson, and westerly by land of said Flynn; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land and the lane aforesaid at a point on a straight line running between the house of Wm. H. Flynn and the house of Caroline F. Varney, due north 3° 46' east, thence by a line running north 7° 26' east across the land above described to a point half way across the stream of water which is the outlet of the Great Works Water and is between the dam of the said Varney and Colcord herein and the Salmon Falls River, said line being indicated on a blue-print exhihited to the said Varney and Colcord herein.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of H. Mathes, in Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, said land being in Eliot, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of George E.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—On Broadway, 2½ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Saxe, 11 East 17th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; transients; terms moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

45th St., 15 East.—Arrangements made for temporary or protracted residence, with board; upper floor planned for bachelor accommodation; all rooms up to date.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; L convenient; select table board.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms in refined Jewish family; adults only.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Madison Av., 1,186.—Private Jewish family rent beautiful large corner room; connecting bath; conveniences; gentleman; with breakfast; very reasonable. Livingston.

BOARD WANTED.

Couple desire second floor and bath, with board, in refined Jewish family, from West 70th to 93d St.; would furnish. Address, stating terms, Permanent, E, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 36 West.—Exceptionally well furnished large, small, light rooms; heat, all improvements; references.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

18th St., 13 West.—Elegant, large, second floor rooms; every improvement; also hall rooms; transients.

25th St., 55 West.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; for gentlemen only.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings, $3,000; private house; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

83d St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front room; strictly private family; references.

93d St., 119 West.—Large rooms; also single room; transients accommodated; Summer rates; board optional.

103d St., 131 West.—Large and medium rooms, together, separate; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

131st St., 260 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with or without board; breakfast if desired; telephone and piano.

164th St., 846 East.—Cheerful room, two windows; bathroom; parlor floor; near "L" station.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operatora can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Model Wanted—A pretty and stylish yonng lady to try on hats in millinery showroom; must have a good head of hair; brunette preferred. Francois, 296 5th Av.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their china, crockery, glassware, lamp, and bric-a-brac department. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their house furnishing department. Apply at Supt's office.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require an experienced woman who is capable of taking charge of their special suit order department; must be thoroughly qualified and have been accustomed to best trade. Apply by letter only, giving all particulars as to experience.

Sewers.—Carpet sewers wanted at Wanamaker's; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Lady stenographer to act as private secretary to gentleman going to South America for six months; lady speaking French or Spanish preferred; state experience, age, and salary expected; all traveling expenses paid. Address Box P, 151 Times.

Wanted—Stenographers, experienced and competent, immediately, for permanent and substituting positions. Smith Premier Machine Co., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Milliners; improvers and apprentices for our millinery workroom. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Males.

Boys Wanted.—Aitken, Son & Co. require a number of stock boys; good positions for neat, intelligent boys. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Frederick Loeser Co., Brooklyn, require fur cntters. Apply at work room, fifth floor.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require an experienced man who is capable of taking charge of their special suit order department; must be thoroughly qualified, and have been accustomed to best trade. Apply by letter only, giving all particulars as to experience.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particnlars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 125th St.

Wanted—Drivers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced delivery drivers. Apply Supt. Delivery, basement, Hoyt St.

Wanted—Silk Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced silk salesmen; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Snperintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

Position wanted by Russian girl (18) in Russian importing or mercantile house; well educated in Russian only; wishes chance for advancement. Address Miss Kazakeritz, care of Miller, 71-73 East 100th St.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; year's experience; $8. Box P 156 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Males.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes he thoroughly understands the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could show what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

Assistant Bookkeeper, &c.—By a competent young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant; highest class references furnished; moderate salary to start. Address Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

"ONE-EYED" MIKE O'BRIEN TO THE RESCUE AGAIN

Saves Woman and Girl in Harlem Tenement Fire.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE HIMSELF

Caught in Smoke-Filled Room, He Kicks Out Window Pane, Severing Artery.

"One-eyed" Mike O'Brien, who has a reputation for fire rescues all about the upper east side, had a lot of new experiences yesterday afternoon in a blazing building at 321 East One Hundred and First Street. First he guided Mrs. Alfred Erlich and her daughter Lily from their rooms on the third floor to a place of safety, and then, having returned to see if any others remained in the place, got caught himself in a smoke-filled apartment. O'Brien promptly kicked out a pane of glass, but in so doing, severed an artery in his leg, and nearly bled to death before he was rescued by firemen.

The fire started in two apartments on the fifth floor at once, according to the janitor. The firemen say it started in the apartment of Morris Kapian, at the rear of the first floor, and spread to that of Morris Schwartz. William Schriff, a lodger, says he saw several young men, strangers in the house, climbing down the fire escape just before the fire was discovered, but the firemen were disposed to discredit the idea.

The fire spread to the sixth floor and entered the apartments of Alfred Erlich and Morris Feldman. Mrs. Erlich and her daughter were asleep. O'Brien was near the house, and when he learned of the fire entered the building and began to knock on the doors of the lower apartments. When he reached the fifth floor he found both the Kaplan and Schwartz apartments ablaze. He continued to the sixth floor.

The halls were filled with smoke, but O'Brien made his way into the Erlich apartment. Mrs. Erlich had been awakened by the smoke and was arising. O'Brien grabbed the frightened woman and got her to the fire escape at the rear before she made him understand that her daughter was sleeping in another room. O'Brien returned for the girl, and then guided the mother and daugbter down the fire escape to an apartment on the third floor. The smoke was not very dense there, and he allowed them to make their own way to the street, while he returned to his work of rescue.

Going a second time into the fifth floor apartment, O'Brien got caught in a room where the smoke was suffocating. He ran to a window and put his left foot through a pane of glass, severing an artery in the left leg. He got the window open and climbed over the balcony of the fire escape to the railing. Smoke and flames were pouring from a window on the floor below, and O'Brien was in a dangerous position, but he sat down, and was tying his handkerchief about his injured leg when Fireman Edward A. Harmon of Engine 58 reached him and carried him to the street. Then O'Brien fainted from exhaustion and loss of blood. He was revived by an ambulance surgeon and taken home protesting.

The fire was brought under control after an hour's hard work by the department. Various tenants of the building complained of losing valuables, among them Mrs. Feldman, who said that $40 was taken from her bureau. The police say they found no trace of thieves.

About 8 o'clock last night fire was discovered in a vacant apartment on the third floor of 327 East One Hundred and First Street. The fire was in an old mattress that had been left in the apartment by the last tenant. The apartment had been locked, and the only entrance was by a rear window leading in from the fire escape. It was quickly extinguished, but Acting Deputy Chief Dougherty notified the Fire Marshal's office, and Assistant Fire Marshal De Malignon is making an investigation. He has also been asked to investigate the fire earlier in the evening at 321 East One Hundred and First Street.

SEARCH ENDS AT GRAVE.

Mrs. Aaronson of Brooklyn Was Buried as an Unknown.

After searching for more than a week for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Freda Aaronson, who wandered from her home and became lost, Julius Barnett of 574 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, learned yesterday that ehe died among strangers in Manhattan and bad been buried as an unknown on Long Island.

Mrs. Aaronson, who was sixty-three years old, lived with her husband at 582 Sixth Avenue. She disappeared from home on Aug. 11. It is supposed that the woman intended to visit relatives at Far Rockaway, but lost her way and wandered to Manhattan. She was found walking aimlessly about on the east side by a woman living there, and taken to a boarding house at 229 East Broadway. Mrs. Aaronson had been caught in the rain and was wet to the skin. She developed a cold and died in the boarding house on Aug. 11. No one there knew her name, or where any of her relatives could be found. She was buried at the Silver Lake Cemetery. Mr. Barnett learned of this, and, going to the office of the Hebrew Burial Society, identified the clothing of the woman. About $300, which was found on Mrs. Aaronson when she died, was turned over to her family.

MYSTERY IN DRIVER'S DEATH.

Fell, Companions Say — Found Unconscious Where They Left Him.

After lying unsheltered in the open air all night, Bartholomew Mullen, thirty years old, of Fifty-sixth Street and First Avenue, was found unconscious yesterday morning in the yard of the Central Brewing Company, at 508 East Sixty-ninth Street, and died a few hours later in the Presbyterian Hospital. At the bospital it was said that he died of apoplexy. Detective Schoenig of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station says that he believes the man had a concussion of his brain.

Mullen was a driver for the Central Brewing Company, and when he put up his wagon Saturday night, two of his fellow-drivers, James Morrison and James Cunningham, say that he fell off his seat, and was picked up senseless, with a cut on the back of his head. Thinking him intoxicated, they laid him where they thought he would be safe to "sleep it off." A watchman found him in the morning, still unconscious.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—Young man, (29,) thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wishes position; highest class references furnished. C Box 177 Times.

Boy, 17, graduated, desires position; two years' office experience; references; recommended by banking concern down town. P., Box 133 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. C., Box 154 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union; city or country; good reference. Address "K.," 48 Prospect Place, N. Y.

Mechanical engineer, well educated, all-round man, 3 years drawing office, 7 years' practical shop training; specialty, marine work; good technical education; young, able, progressive; recently in city, wants position where services will be appreciated. Box, P. 145, Times.

Typewriter, &c.—By young man, 20, experienced in office work, typewriter and general office assistant; four years' experience. O. K., 1,364 Broadway.

Young man (21) desires position with consulting engineer; have experience at mechanical drawing and 4 years at machinist's trade; willing to start with small salary. Cooper Union Student, 203 East 48th St.

THREAT TO MANNINO SLEUTHS.

Detectives Seeking Mannino Kidnappers Are Warned—Day's Fruitless Search.

Detectivee Carrao, Arcipolo, and Mialli, who are working under the direction of Capt. Rooney of the Amity Street Police Station, Brooklyn, made fruitless effort all day yesterday to follow clues in the case of little Tony Mannino, who was kidnapped two weeke ago, and wae mysteriouely returned to the bome of his parents, 62 Amity Street, last Thursday night.

Early in the day tbe detectives were informed tbat the euspect Laduca, together with Vito Schiarrino, when they had under arrest, but afterward liberated, had been seen in East New York. The detectives journeyed there, only to be disappointed. When they returned they found Capt. Rooney waiting for them with the information tbat the two men they were looking for were seen in tbe Italian quarter in Mulberry Street, Manhattan. Again the detectives rushed away, and after searching all the nooks and crannies in Mulberry and Elizabetb Streete returned discouraged.

Detective Carrao said that the man Schiarrino is a desperate character, and served eight years for kidnapping in Italy. Every effort will be made to recapture him. A postal card, mailed at the General Poet Office, was received by the detectives yeeterday, but they make light of it, and think that some practical joker mailed it to them. The translation follows:

"To the Italian detectives: If you do not stop persecuting us we will draw a pint of blood from your hearts." The communication was unsigned, and in the upper left-hand corner bore the dedication "Dogs."

James Mannino, father of the boy, was very much wrought up last night over the repeated statements by the police to the effect tbat he was thwarting their efforts to arrest the criminals. He said:

"When the right man or men are found, my boy and I will help the police in every way. There is no truth in the story that one of the detectives showed little Tony pictures of three men on Saturday, and that I prevented him from making any identification. I am as anxious as any one that the kidnappers should be punished."

JANITORS RAISE PROTEST.

Want the Tenants to Separate Ashes from Garbage.

The Janitors' Society is up in arms against the city ordinance providing for the assortment of refuse and garbage in separate receptacles, and will ask the Board of Aldermen to revoke it. The matter was up for consideration at a meeting held last night at Jefferson Hall, on Columbia Street, when resolutions were adopted calling upon the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to make the proper representations to the city autborities with that end in view.

There were about 300 eaet side janitors present. Isaac Hirsohn, President of the Janitors' Society, occupied the cbair, and several physicians practicing in tbe neighborhood spoke. A number of other physicians sent letters indorsing the action of the Janitors' Society.

"We agree that it is a good thing to separate ashes and garbage," said Samuel Mason, Secretary of the organization, "but we assert that we are not the people to do it. It means a material saving to the city, but no money can pay for human life, and several janitors have contracted incurable diseases and died through having to assort the refuse. The landlords do not ask us to do it, but if the garbage is not assorted the janitor is arrested and haled to court, where he is either fined or imprisoned. The tenants should do this work. Until they learn the ordinance should be abrogated."

MRS. MAYBRICK MAY SUE.

Claim to Property Said to be Her Object in Coming.

The principal reason for the coming home of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who was recently released from an English jail and who, according to all reporte, is a passenger on the steamship Vaderland, due here to-day, is to prosecute in the Supreme Court of the United Statee her claim to extensive property interests in the Virginias and New York.

The property was left by her father, Darius Blake Holbrook, to her elster, the Baroness von Ruquea, with a reversionary interest to Mrs. Maybrick. The New York property is valued at about $40,000, while the land interests in the Virginias are said to be worth eeveral millions.

Mrs. Maybrick will base her case, it is said, on the claim that immediately after her conviction in the Liverpool Assizes in August, 1889, for the murder of her husband, she was persuaded by her lawyer to sign a paper which later proved to be a surrender of her rights in the property. She asserts, it is said, that the act was not of her free will, and on that ground she will endeavor to have it declared null and void.

HE'S A BAROMETER NO MORE.

Deranged Work Seeker Gets Food and Recovers—Job in Sight.

Anthony Barnesky, thirty-four years old, of Worcester, Mass., was arrested in Van Cortlandt Park on Aug. 13, and when arraigned in the Morrisania Court the following morning he was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. He had been shouting to the people in the park to get out of the way of an approaching storm. He seemed to be under the haluciuation that he was a human barometer.

He appeared again in the same court yesterday morning, having been discharged as sane by the physicians at Bellevue. He told the Magistrate that he had come to New York to look for work, but was unable to find any, and lack of food had driven him temporarily insane. Now, he said, he was all right. Magistrate Crane gave him $2 and a letter to a friend, which he said would secure work for him.

SUICIDE FROM FERRYBOAT.

Man in Dark Suit, with Crippled Arm, Leaps from the Chicago.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago left her slip at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning she had among her passengers a man dressed in a dark suit and with a crippled arm. The man stood on the after part of the lower deck, and when the boat was about 150 feet from the slip he climbed on the guard rail and jumped into the river.

A cry of "Man overboard" was raised and the boat was etopped, but there was no sign of the man. He was clean shaven, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed about 140 pounds. A gray cap he wore fell to the deck as he mounted the rail, but it contained no mark of identification.

DREAMING, FELL FOUR STORIES.

Stepped from Milk Wagon, Boy Thought —It Was an Airshaft.

Fred Kaufman, sixteen years old, of 2,752 Eighth Avenue, fell from tbe fourtb to tbe first floor through an airshaft yesterday morning while walking in his sleep. The boy is employed as the driver of a grocery wagon, and at tbe J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday he told bis father that he dreamed he was stepping from the wagon to deliver some milk to a customer and fell through the open window.

The only injuries he received were a lacerated foot and hand, which he had thrust through a window in falling, and several contusions on the right side.

Boy Falls from Float and is Drowned.

The body of Henry Morrison, five years old, of 341 West Forty-fifth Street, was found floating in the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street yesterday morning. On Friday night Henry, with his father and mother, was sitting on a float near Washington Bridge watching the boats as they plied up and down the river. When the parents were ready to go home they could not find him.

MOTORMAN SAVED BY COOL HEADS IN CROWD

Threatened After Running Down Lad in Christopher Street.

PARTY FORMED FOR RESCUE

While Attention Was Thus Diverted Passer-by Led Endangered Man to Station.

Cornelius Redingdon, the five-year-old son of Thomas Redingdon, a blacksmith of 22 Christopher Street, was run down by a Christopher Street car last night while playing in front of his home, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said that he could not live through the night. The boy's mother, who tried to save her son, was struck by the car, and is at St. Vincent's Hospital in the same ward with her son.

The car, in charge of Motorman James Cleary, was filled with returning excursionists. Juet as it came opposite to the Redingdon home little Cornelius started to run across the street. His mother saw the danger and tried to snatch him from in front of the car, but she was not quick enough. The boy was knocked down and rolled under the fender while the mother, struck on the head by the car platform, fell in the street unconscious.

Intense excitement prevailed among the paseengers. They left the car to gather around the motorman, and angry threats were made. The motorman grabbed the brass controller and stood ready to defend himself if any one made a hostile move. At this juncture Hiram S. Reese, a bookkeeper for a Hudson Street wholesale grocery house, who wae paseing, mounted the platform and said to Cleary:

"Come with me. I will see that no one hurts you."

Cleary willingly availed himself of the protection offered, and the two men walked off, while the crowd continued to boot at the motorman. Some of them made a move to follow him, until a man called out:

"All you men lend a hand here to lift this car from the boy."

The motorman was left to go his way, while the car was raised and the boy was tenderly lifted out. The father of the boy took his son in his arms, and while a friend supported the trembling wife, who had been revived to some extent, the party started for St. Vincent's Hospital.

The boy had received a fracture of the base of tbe skull, and it was said that he could not possibly live through the night. The mother was euffering a severe scalp wound, and the two were placed on adjoining cots. In the meantime Mr. Reese and Motorman Cleary went to the Mercer Street Station, where Mr. Reese told Sergeant Black about the accident. The Sergeant said that the accident had not occurred in his precinct, but he sent a policeman to guide them to the Charles Street Station. There Mr. Reese again told his atory, and Cleary was locked up.

FEARED BURGLARS AND JUMPED

Plaster Hit Girl and She Leaped from Window—May Die.

While writing a letter in the dining room of her home on the third floor of the apartment house at 206 India Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Miss Bertha Miller, seventen years old, was struck on the head by a section of the ceiling which fell without the slightest warning. Miss Miller is of a very nervous disposition and ber first thoughts were that burglars had entered ber home and had attacked her.

She became hysterical, and, running to an open window, mounted the sill and leaped out. She landed in the courtyard, a distance of about forty feet. She sustained internal injuries and is not expected to survive them.

CAR STRIKES FUNERAL COACH.

Driver and Two Members of Sixty-ninth Regiment Hurt.

A cross-town Fourtenth Street trolley car collided with a funeral coacb on Avenue A at Twenty-first Street, last night. Members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were returning from the funeral of John Brown, a member of that regiment, wbo died on Friday from injuries resulting from a fall.

The coach, which was driven by John Bergen, crossed the car tracks at the point where the collision occurred. There were four men in the coach, and when the collision came the driver wae thrown to the pavement, landing on his head. He was not seriouely injured. Corp. O'Neill, one of the occupants, eustained a scalp wound and a cut on the wrist. Thomas Mulvey had his bands and left knee injured.

SPARROW MADE HIM FALL.

Four-Year-Old Lurched from Window Trying to Catch Bird.

Frank Gardiner, four years old, wae standing on a chair near a front window of his home on the second floor of 2,000 Fulton Street, East New York, yesterday afternoon, eating a piece of cake, when a sparrow flew from a near-by tree to tbe window eill and boldly picked up some of the crumbs.

Little Frank made a grab at his feathcry visitor, lost bis balance, and plunged through the window to the sidewalk fifteen feet below, landing almost on the bead of a woman passing by. Mrs. Gardiner heard Frank's cry and found him lying stunned and bleeding from a cut in his head. Dr. Smith was called from the Bradford Street Hospital and dressed the wound. He said the child's skull was uninjured.

SHE DIVED THROUGH WINDOW.

"Sleepy Lou" Got Out When Police Raided Negroes.

Ten prisoners, all negroes, one charged with being the proprietor and the others inmates of an alleged gambling house in Weet Fifty-first Street, were arrainged in West Side Court yesterday. The place was ralded at an early hour in the morning.

The policeman told Magistrate Mayo that six women found in the place were allowed to go. One of them, known as "Sleepy Lou," did not wait for inetructions, but dived through a window, landing on the sidewalk one flight below, picked herself up and ran away. All the prisoners were discharged.

Seek Mother Who Abandoned Child.

A general alarm was sent out by the police yesterday for Mary Marcenko, eighteen years old, a Hungarian woman, who is said to have left her five months' old baby at tbe home of John Lastousky, a foundryman, in Spuyten Duyvil, Saturday night. The infant was taken to Bellevue Hospital. After the birth of the child the Marcenko woman caused the arrest of Lastousky's son, who was discharged in Special Sessions.

Child Fatally Scalded.

Four-year-old Barbeta Brozek of 427 East Seventy-second Street died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon from burns received when she fell into a tub of scalding hot water on Saturday afternoon. The child was playing in the kitchen, where the mother was washing, when she met with the accident.

Delmonico Stable Foreman Dead.

James Roee, fifty-three years old, who for nearly twenty years has been an employe of the stables connected with Delmonico's, and who had been their foreman for fifteen years, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 13 West Fiftieth Street.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.



Even now in the sleepy season, we're wide awake with clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for men and boys alive to good things.

For instance, we've collars in quarter sizes for the comfort of that half of mankind whose necks don't grow in even half inch jumps.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

OVER THE BACK FENCE AND AWAY SHE WENT

Cruel Spikes and Glass Wounded Escaping Servant, Katherine.

POLICE HOT ON THE TRAIL

Fine Mystery Upset — Poor Girl Had European Ideas About Length of Bondage for Servants.

Katherine Bauer, twenty-four years old and of Teutonic origin, quit her job ae maid of all work for the family of Frederick Stork, 1,247 Webeter Avenue, yesterday morning, aevering the tiee which bound her to the household before her employer woke up, and so invoiving her departure in mystery that the sleuths of the Morrisania Police Station wore their ruhber heels thin traversing the vasty Bronx before they discovered her, somewhat the worse for wear, in the home of her sister, Mrs. Ludwig, on Second Avenue.

Katherine didn't know ehe had a right to quit. She was imbued with the idea that the Storks meant to keep her in bondage for the rest of her natural life. Therefore she dreamed not of making her exit in the ordinary way. Half the night ehe had kept awake devising the best method of escape, and when she slipped from her hed at dawn her plan of campaign was mapped out. It led by way of the back fence if it took nearly all Summer.

Her toilet complete, she cautiously raised her window—the Storks occpy apartments on the first floor, and Katherine's room looked out into the back yard—and lowered herself to the ground. Having achieved the first step to freedom, Katberine found her way blocked by a six-foot fence. Nothing daunted, ahe prepared to ecale it.

There are fences and fencee. Some are made to be climbed, possessing kindly interstices which offer pleasant footholds and broad, smooth tops, which give one a chance to breathe when half over. Others wear an aspect of innocence, although offering no aid to climbers. There are also fences which must be attacked resolutely if they are to be scaled, and still others which are veritable traps for the unwary, their tops being spiked and strewn with glass, eet at malicious angles. The Stork fence was of the last-named class. Again Katherine didn't know.

Katherine got a clothes-wringer grip on tbe uppermost row of bricks only to clasp unto herself an armful of bayonets and a miscellaneous lot of glassware. Most girls would have confessed defeat, but not Katherine. Katherine wae "game." She struggled on and cleared a way, finally reaching the vacant lot in the rear. There she paueed to take inventory of her raiment and found that her shirtwaist was not only torn to tatters, but tbat her arms were cut in a dozen places.

Sho took ber shirtwaist off, the better to observe its condition, and the inspection satisfied her that it would be impossible to reach her sieter'e house until sbe had secured another. Accordingly she reclimbed the fence, after carefully placing the discarded shirtwaist under a convenient bush. New wounds were inflicted by the eecond trip, but Katherine clambered into her room and scattered her clothing about until she found a fresh shirtwaist which suited her. When she had put it on she got back into the yard and over the fence witb comparative ease.

Mr. Stork woke late. When he looked at hie watcb he wondered that Katherine had not called bim for breakfast. He dressed hurriedly and went to her room. The door was locked. He knocked, and there was no answer. Visions of robbers and assassins coursed through his brain and be burst the door in. The state of tbe room convinced him that his feare were well founded. Tbe bureau drawers were open and clothing was scattered about. There was mud on the floor, and the window was open. Without waiting to investigate further he hastened to the police station and gave the alarm. Detective Maxen, Patrolman Brady, and others were assigned to look into his story.

The robin which had been vacated by Katherine waa searched by the police, who then deployed about the neighborhood and sougbt some clue which might be of aid to them. Detective Maxen discovered the waist, discolored and torn, which she had discarded, and Mr. Stork identified it. That settled it. There was nothing left but to notify Mrs. Ludwig of her sister's fearful end. A deputation of police visited the Ludwig home. Katherine was there when they arrived. After an interview with her they retraced their steps to the station house.

"It wasn't fair to put me on that job," said one of the policemen to the Captain when they returned. "You knew I had a cracked lip."

Incendiary Suspect Discharged.

August Ribbe, who was arrested on suspicion after several fires at 184 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street on Thursday night, which were supposed to have been of incendiary origin, was discharged in the Harlem Court yesterday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840. "FLINT QUALITY"

LAST WEEK, AUGUST SALE
PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
Prices Reduced
ONE-THIRD

Importations and the new Fall Designs of Furniture from our own Factories are coming in rapidly and to make room for them we have marked one-third price reduction on all Discontinued Suites and Odd Pieces of Parlor and Library Furniture.
Several hundred pieces are reduced. The following are a few

EXAMPLES

PARLOR FURNITURE——REDUCED ONE-THIRD

	Reduced from		
Gold Cabinet,	$145.00	to	$97.00
" "	375.00	"	250.00
White & Gold Arm Chair,	41.00	"	27.00
" " Side Chair,	26.00	"	18.00
Gold Silk Upholstrd. Sofa,	210.00	"	140.00
" " " Divan & Arm Chair, (2 pcs.)	220.00	"	148.00
Gold Divan,	62.00	"	41.00
Vernis-Martin Cabinet,	320.00	"	214.00
Upholstrd. Tapestry Sofa & Easy Chair, (2 pcs.)	302.00	"	201.00
Gold Louis XV. 3-piece Suite,	403.00	"	275.00
" Sofa,	111.00	"	74.00
" Cabinet,	55.00	"	37.00
White Mahog'y Silk Upholstrd. 3-piece Suite,	250.00	"	175.00
Gold Conversation Chair, Louis XVI.,	189.00	"	125.00
" Chair,	29.00	"	19.00
Gold & Onyx Table,	175.00	"	140.00
Upholstrd. Davenport & Easy Chair, (2 pcs.)	240.00	"	160.00
Mahogany Cabinet,	200.00	"	120.00
Mahogany Rocker,	65.00	"	43.00
Mahogany Pedestal,	18.00	"	12.00
Inlaid Piano Stool,	25.00	"	17.00
Carved Mahogany Stool,	39.00	"	26.00
Mahogany Chair,	10.00	"	7.00
Mahogany Silk Upholstered Ottoman,	20.00	"	13.00
Mahog'y 5-piece Suite Silk Tapestry Uph'd.	118.00	"	75.00
Antique Gold Glass,	60.00	"	40.00
Mahogany Music Cabinet,	20.00	"	14.50

LIBRARY FURNITURE——REDUCED ONE-THIRD

Mahogany Inlaid Bookcase,	40.00	"	26.00
Mahogany Revolving Bookcase & Table, (1 pc.)	110.00	"	71.00
Mahogany Tapestry Upholstered Arm Chair,	60.00	"	40.00
Turkish Arm Chair,	60.00	"	40.00
Mahogany Settee with Pillow and Roll,	115.00	"	77.00
Inlaid Mahogany Bookcase,	185.00	"	123.00
Mahogany Bookcase,	59.00	"	39.00
Mahogany Colonial Table,	35.00	"	23.00
Silk Velour Tufted Couch,	72.00	"	48.00
Silk Velour Chair,	22.00	"	15.00
Silk Velour Sofa,	60.00	"	40.00
Mahogany Davenport,	150.00	"	80.00
Mahog'y Velour Uphd. Sofa & Easy Chair (2 pcs.)	242.00	"	161.00
Golden Oak Leather Sofa,	96.00	"	75.00
Mahogany Leather Sofa & Easy Chair (2 pcs.)	162.00	"	108.00
Grandfather Arm Chair,	60.00	"	40.00
Oak Bookcase,	40.00	"	27.00
Large English Brown Bookcase	116.00	"	77.00

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
West 23d Street.

Wallach's Hats
850, 852 Columbus Av. 258, 260, 262 Bowery 849 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 132d 246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

AS TO STYLE—all our Hats equal the $5.00 kind.
In Quality—"wearing power"—we sell the $5 grade for $2.90, the $4 grade for $2.40 and the best $3 Hat in the world for $1.90
Still Higher prices for those who want to pay them.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER
Let your next Cravat be Reppo. Ask your Dealer why.
OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

CARPETS
August Clearance Sale.
Odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades,
AT REMNANT PRICES.
Special Rug Sale
Three Lots.

LOT NO. 1.—Brussels, Reversible Brussels, Smyrnas, Size 9x12 ft. $12.50 Each
LOT NO. 2.—Reversible Shirazes and Smyrnas, Size 9x12 ft., Value $35.00. $18.50 Each
LOT NO. 3.—Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Size 9x12 ft., Worth Double. $24.50

GREAT REDUCTIONS DURING THIS MONTH ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
High Class Furniture.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

PLAYFUL PRISONER IN COURT.

Sexton Amused Himself by Dousing Women with Water.

Patrick Sexton, wbo refused to give any address, was arraigned in tbe Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief preferred by Michael Reynolds, a saloon keeper of Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. Reynolds told the Magietrate that the prisoner had hurled a stone through a plate-glass kindow in his place. When searched two stones weighing about a pound each were found in Sexton's pockets.

While waiting in the "pen" at the court Sexton amused himself by tbrowing water over the partition into the women's pen. The drinking cup was taken away, and he then filled his hat and kept up the aport.

When arraigned Sexton said that he wanted to see the Britisb Consul, and if be was not good enough to remain in this country he would like to go back to Europe. The Magistrate committed bim to Bellevue.

Say He Passed Bad Check.

Tbomas Faley, forty-four years old, of 347 West Twenty-ninth Street, was held in $1,000 bail for examination next Tuesday morning by Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court yesterday charged with passing a worthless check npon Michael Scanlon, a liquor dealer, of 367 West Thirtieth Street. The check was drawn on the Mechanics' Bank to the account of Frank H. Grath. Faley pleaded not guilty and an adjournment was granted.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PAIN'S
**26th Annual Carn

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cooler; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,047. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FIRST BREAK COMES IN BUILDING TIE-UP

Emergency Jobs Resumed—Other Work To-Day.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION BACK

Employers Believe Plasterers Will Return—Signs of Weakening in Alliance.

Lewis J. Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said last evening that enough men had been obtained individually under the arbitration agreement to resume work on emergency contracts and that operations on other buildings would begin to-day. The time limit of one week, fixed by the employers for the locked-out unions to return to work or see their places filled, expired yesterday.

The net result was that before the dey was over the members of the bricklayers' unions were back in their places, 500 applications had been received from electrical workers who desired to return, and there were evidences that the plasterers might be depended upon for favorable action within twenty-four hours. There were indications, too, that several trades connected with the Building Trades Alliance were weakening.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association held a meeting last evening, and after hearing reports from the Building Trades' Club gave out the following resolution:

Resolved, That as the electricians, tile setters, carpenters, mosaic workers, and plumbers have not this day returned to work, that all mechanics of these trades signing the general arbitration plan and going to work thereunder will be protected in their rights to the fullest extent by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

In the case of the Plasterers' Union, the Employers' Association decided to defer the carrying out of the terms of the ultimatum until to-morrow, as the Plasterers' Union will meet to-night and decide whether it will go back to work. This decision was the result of a conference yesterday between a committee of the union and representatives of the Employing Plasterers' Association.

Members of the bricklayers' unions were at work yesterday. Union No. 7, the business agent of which, Denis Davis, led the last strike of the bricklayers, has voted to remain at work. This means that they are willing to work with non-union men if the places of the strikers cannot be filled with union men. The action of this union, it was thought, will likely he followed hy the other unions.

How many unions in other trades will be willing to work with non-union men will not he known until after to-morrow. Although the ultimatum of the employers went into effect yesterday, the manning of the different buildings where there are strikes was deferred until to-day. It is known that some of the unions in the Building Trades Alliance are not very enthusiastic ahont holding out any longer, and one or two of them may hreak away before the week is over.

In the meantime the employers will continue to hire new men, and if new unions in these trades are formed under the arhitration agreement before any of the old unions repent, the members of the later will be required to join the new unions as a condition of obtaining work.

The Electrical Contractors' Association opened a hureau for the hiring of new men yesterday, and had 500 applications for work. Of these about 300 were selected as competent. About 100 carpenters, most of them non-union men, were hired.

The strike on the Trinity Building continued yesterday, but it was announced that work would be resumed there to-day, as well as on a number of other buildings.

The Building Trades Alliance had a meeting in the forenoon. There seemed to he a lack of enthusiasm, and all that James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee, would say was that the fight was on and would be fought to the end. There was a report in circulation that Philip Weinseimer had been asked to resign as President of the alliance, and had refused to resign. Daly declared that the report was untrue.

There was a report that the stonecutters were wavering as to the question of remaining in the Alliance. This the union leaders denied.

Lewis J. Harding Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening that the employers were proceeding with emergency contracts.

"As to work on other huildings," he said, "it will begin regularly to-morrow. It takes some time to start the machinery moving. As I said before, the Trinity Building will be manned."

He said that 700 marhle cutters were ready to go to work when wanted. The marhle cutters, however, were not on strike or locked out.

Mr. Harding, in discussing the Prince hil, which goes into effect on Sept. 1, and which holds the hribe giver and hribe taker equally liahle, said:

"We discussed the hill with Mr. Jerome, and made the original draft even stronger."

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Employers' Association, took the stand that the hill was not aimed at employers from whom money was extorted under duress, to avoid strikes or ruin. He said that a man who gave money to a highwayman at the point of a pistol might as well he liahle.

While a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association was in session last evening, committees from the Marhle Cutters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Brotherhood of Painters called. After leaving they said that they wanted to live up to the arhitration plan, hut would not do so if the employers hired non-union men.

The Plumhers' Union met late last night at Maennerchor Hall and decided to stand hy the Building Trades Alliance and not go to work.

UNIONS SEEK JEROME'S AID.

Want Employers Prosecuted for Alleged Conspiracy.

Counsel for the Building Trades Alliance went to the District Attorney's office yesterday and asked that employers whose names they furnished he prosecuted for blacklisting some of the members of trades affiliated with that organization. They also set up an argument that the employers could be prosecuted for alleged conspiracy to restrain trade hy entering into agreements with unions wherehy the masters association profits over outside contractors.

At the conference, which was held late yesterday afternoon, the Building Trades Alliance was reresented by Frank Adams Acer, John C. Toole, and J. J. Ryan of the Peoples' Security Company. Acting District Attorney Rand represented Mr. Jerome. After the confah the statement was made authoritively that no action would he taken now hy the District Attorney, hecause the unions hadn't produced enough evidence to warrant it.

It is helieved that the trade which is hacking the present complaint is the Tile Layers' Union. Information was made puhlic a day or two ago that a wealthy man had expressed a wish to start in husiness in the tile trade, with something like a million and a half capital. This man, it was reported, was told "that he was not wanted—there were enough in the husiness without any others being taken in."

Acting District Attorney Rand said that the discussion of hlacklisting and conspiracy came up as a matter of course.

"It is no secret," he said, "that in most trades the master associations have used their unions to 'force the hand' of any employer who refused to join their ranks."

Mr. Rand said that when the Prince law goes into effect on Sept. 1, next, a close watch will he kept on employers, who can be prosecuted for giving hribes.

Philip Weinseimer, the President of the Building Trades Alliance, indicted on a charge of extortion, will he arraigned before Justice Newhurger to-day to plead.

RAID OVER MURPHY'S HEAD.

Brooklyn Inspector Not Consulted About Descent Upon Alleged Poolroom.

Detectives of Inspector Brooks's staff yesterday descended upon a "social club' at 444 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, which, the police say, was heing run as a poolroom. The raid was made over the heads and without the knowledge of Inspector Thomas Murphy, in whose district it occurred, and Capt. Thomas E. Maude of the De Kalh Avenue Station, and it caused a lot of talk at Headquarters, as Police Commissioner McAdoo is on his vacation and Deputy Commissioner McAvoy is in command.

The club was known as the "Hiawatha Social Club," and was located on the second floor of the building at Myrtle and Washington Avenues over a saloon. For over a week Detectives Callanan and Hooker of Inspector Brooks's staff have been in Brooklyn getting evidence. Yesterday they thought they had sufficient evidence, and Inspector Brooks sent over Detectives Benocke, Gribhin, Knox, and Flanders.

Callanan and Hooker went to the "Social Club" early. They had arranged with the other men to open the door leading from the hell in the rear to the clubrooms, in which there were 200 men. The other four detectives were in the saloon, and when the door was opened at a prearranged signal all made a rush into the rooms. There was a scramhle to get out, some of the members going to the roof, hut none escaped, and finally six arrests were made.

Inspector Murphy and Capt. Maude arrived on the scene some time afterward. They said last night that they knew all about the raid.

REPUBLICAN ROW UP STATE.

Senator Green's Withdrawal Leads to Faction Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Republicans of Broome, Tioga, and Cortland Counties are facing a crisis, and Col. George W. Dunn was called to New York on an urgent telegrem this afternoon to confer with the leaders regarding the trouhle on account of the withdrawal of Senator George E. Green. The Green men and Col. Dunn agree that the nomination should go to R. L. Davis of Cortland.

Senator Platt's friends say that they have discovered a plan on the part of Odell to land Davis in the Senate for personal reasons, and have revolted, overthrowing the results of the conference hy instructing a majority of county delegates for Harvey Hinman, a radical anti-Odell man. The Green men have been joined hy the Odell forces in Tioga and the Davis men in Cortland Counties.

GEORGIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Shot to Death and Body Burned in Public Square.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., Aug. 22.—After heing positively identified hy Levia Reeves, the thirteen-year-old daughter of a well-known farmer, as the negro who had attacked her, Jim Glover was shot to death to-night near the girl's home.

The lifeless hody was then dragged to this town and hurned on the puhlic square. Glover was captured after an all-day chase, in which hloodhounds played a principal part. He was miles away from the scene of his alleged crime when caught. Fully 500 were in the moh which shot him to death, and the crowd was greatly augmented before the burning of the hody took place here.

FOR A DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

President of Mining Congress Asks That New Executive Branch Be Created.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 22.—The first session of the American Mining Congress, which assemhled at the Armory to-day, adjourned this afternoon until to-morrow, after listening to addresses of welcome.

President J. H. Richards of Idaho in his annual address emphasized the necessity of securing government co-operation in the mining industry in the form of a department of mines end mining. In pursuance of this idea he offered the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That the American Mining Congress in annual session assemhled, believing that the time has arrived when a Department of Mines and Metallurgy will be the means of placing the mining industry on a plane commensurate with its importance to all industrial progress, urges the Congress of the United States at once to create a Department of Mines and Mining as one of the great executive hranches of our Government.

Mrs. Botkin Sentenced for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was sentenced to-day by Superior Judge Carroll Cook to life imprieonment in the State prison at San Quentin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, in Dover, Del., hy means of poisoned candy mailed from this city.

Fine Bass Fishing
near Cape Vincent (1,000 Islands) on New York Central. Leave New York 11:30 P. M., arrive Cape Vincent 9:55 next morning.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pege 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Trouhles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses hy Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN WORK IN DOWLING'S HANDS

Move May Mean a Truce Between McCarren and Murphy.

DOWLING UTTERS DEFIANCE

Murphy's Friend Declares McCarren Is Not His Master—McCarren Says He Is—Carroll Active?

Following a long conference hetween Chairman Cord Meyer of the Democratic State Committee and Charles F. Murphy, and admittedly at the request of the Tammany leader, Chairman Meyer yesterday announced that he had added Senator Victor J. Dowling as a member of the State Executive Committee. He further announced that Senator Dowling would have charge of a Bureau of Organization for Greater New York, taking general charge of the campaign in this territory, just as William S. Rodie is in charge of a similar hureau for up the State.

Tammany men last night declared thet this move was a victory for Murphy over McCarren, leaving the Brooklyn Senator without any duties to perform as State Executive Chairman. On the other hand, Senator McCarren said that the appointment of Senator Dowling was made with his consent and approval, adding that Senator Dowling would work under his direction in Greater New York, just as Mr. Rodie would work the up-State territory.

When this was repeated to Senator Dowling he announced that he did not recognize Senator McCarren as Executive Chairman and did not consider any man elected to that place until action had been taken hy the Executive Committee itself. He said he had been appointed hy Chairmen Meyer and recognized him, and him alone, as his director. Nevertheless, everybody about hoth State and National Headquarters seemed well pleased with the turn which things had taken and regarded it as evidence of a truce hetween Murphy and McCarren until after election.

The move was hrought ahout by a morning visit to Democratic National Headquarters hy Mr. Murphy, accompanied hy Senator Dowling. Both men arrived at the Century Building shortly hefore 11 o'clock, and went in to see Chairman Taggart, Mr. Murphy having come in from Long Beach for thet purpose.

The Tammany leader at once plunged into his subject, telling Chairman Taggart that he wanted to have Senator Dowling placed in charge of the campaign in Greater New York, on the same basis that Mr. Rodie was in charge np the State. Chairman Taggart from the first has desired to keep out of the Murphy-McCarren difficulty, snd has side-stepped at every opportunity, hnt here he was face to face with a request to take a hand. Mr. Taggart, however, was not feazed for a single moment.

"Mr. Murphy," he said, "that is a matter which properly comes before the State Chairman. I will telephone him at once if you desire and ask to have him come up here and talk the metter over."

Murphy consented, and he and Dowling remained while Taggart telephoned the Hoffman House and got Chairman Meyer, accompanied hy Mr. Rodie, on the way to Thirty-fourth Street. When they arrived Mr. Taggart took the four men to another room and left them there for nearly an hour to talk over the situation, Mr. Taggart during that time remaining carefully away.

After the party left the National Headquarters State Chairman Meyer headed for the Hoffman House, where he at once got into communication with Senator McCarren, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and other members of the State Executive Committee. Later in the day he issued the following typewritten statement, to which he declined to add a single word of comment:

Cord Meyer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has added Senator Victor J. Dowling to the Executive Committee. Mr. William S. Rodie has already heen assigned, in charge of the Bureau of Organization, for the organization of the party outside of the Greater New York, and Senator Dowling will perform similar duties in the Greater New York, having due regard to the existence of county committees therein, and to organize within that territory for the purpose of assisting in polling the entire Democratic vote for the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Murphy and Senator Dowling went to Tammany Hall after the conference, hut the Tammany leader declined to comment on the meeting, although many district leaders and others were on hand waiting for Mr. Murphy, and all asking him the outcome of the meeting at National Headquarters. The Tammany leader was asked if he would make specific his charges against Senator McCarren, hut he showed no disposition to press matters against the Brooklyn Senator.

"That's all past," he said. "I have nothing further to say ahout him."

"Will your trouhle with McCarren have any effect on the Parker vote in Manhattan and the Bronx?" he was asked.

"Not the slightest," was his emphatic reply. Senator Dowling soon proceeded to get down to the work of his new place.

"I shall he here at 2 o'clock to-morrow for work," he said. "This afternoon I have heen going over matters with Mr. Rodie so we could get together on the general work. From to-morrow on I shall be on hand all the time, and no efforts will he spared to get out the vote in the territory assigned to me."

"Will your work he performed under the direction of Senator McCarren as State Executive Committee Chairman?" was asked.

"There is no Chairman of the Executive Committee, and will be none until the committee meets to organize," said Senator Dowling.

"When will the committee meet for that purpose?"

"Possihly it will not formally meet at all," was the reply.

"Then your attitude is that you refuse at this time to recognize Senator McCarren as Executive Chairman?".

"Precisely. Chairman Meyer of the State Committee appointed me, and he is the only Chairman I recognize at this time," said the Senator.

Nevertheless Senator McCarren himself said a little later that Senator Dowling had talked with him over the telephone after his appointment, and that it had heen agreed between the two that they should meet at 2 o'clock this afternon in the State headquarters for the purpose of discussing campaign plans generally.

"Senator Dowling's selection and appointment was made after I had been consulted and had approved of it," said Senator McCerren last night. "He will handle the campaign in Greater New York under my direction as State Executive Chairman, just as Mr. Rodie will handle the up-State campaign under my direction."

This was the view expressed hy all McCarren men last night, although the Tammany contingent, on the other hand, were decided, asserting that the appointment of Dowling for Greater New York and Rodie for up-State left McCarren with nothing but the Executive Chairman. They also declared that McCarren from the first has done nothing but show up at headquarters and appear to he working. This last appointment, they hold, was for the purpose of "letting McCarren down easy," purpose of "letting McCarren down easy."

On the other hand, plenty of State and local Democrats frankly declared that they thought Murphy was alarmed for the safety of his leadership and had given up the fight to oust McCarren from the Chairmanship, hut has insisted on being permitted to "save his face" through the appointment of Dowling, who is a close personal friend and his generally accredited representative.

A etory was also circulated that John F. Carroll had recently joined hands with McCarren and that Murphy had become frightened at the prospect of being undermined.

HELD UP OFF SOUTH AFRICA.

British Ship Stopped by Russian Vessel Said to be the Smolensk.

DURBAN, Natal, Aug. 22.—The British steamer Comedian, from Liverpool July 24, arrived here to-day and reported that she was stopped hy a Russian converted cruiser yesterday off the mouth of the Bashee River, in the southeastern part of Cape Colony.

After the Comedian's papers had been examined in a boat of the cruisers, which pulled np alongside, she was allowed to proceed.

An officer of the Comedian asserted positively that the name of the Russian vessel was the Smolensk.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The news that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk is again stopping British vessels leads the London newspapers to question the value of the assurances which Premier Balfour announced had been given hy the Russian Government that the Petershurg and the Smolensk would no longer be utilized as cruisers.

According to dispatches from Durban, Natal, the Smolensk was supposed to be watching for the British steamer Ormley, which left New York on July 9 bound for Fusan with a cargo of railway material. The Ormley left Durban Aug. 20 just before the steamer Comedian was stopped and so escaped.

All the morning papers make editorial comments on the incident. The Standard says:

"Russia has only to remember the part she took together with the other northern powers in forming an armed neutrality during the American war for independence to find a leading exmaple of the resistance offered to a neutral whose trade was insufferahly molested hy a naval belligerent. Russia cannot rally wish to drive Great Britain and the United States into contemplating this supreme method of forcihly checking the harassing operations of her cruisers; yet hy treating food and railway material as contraband of war she is leading them to helieve that milder measures will not suffice."

Most of the other journals are contented with urging the necessity for the puhlication of official documents to show exactly what arrangement has been made with Russia.

The Russian steamer Smolensk is an auxiliary cruiser which, with the Petershurg, passed through the Straits of the Dardanelles flying the merchant flag of Russia. They were subsequently transformed into auxiliary cruisers, and this fact led to the complications with Great Britain.

The Smolensk held up the German steamer Prinz Heinrich in the Red Sea on July 16 and took part of her mail, which was subsequently forwarded to its destination hy order of the Russian Government. She also captured the British steamer Formosa in the same waters on July 26, hut released her the next day.

BEECKMANS ON WORLD TOUR.

Will Start from Newport Next Week, Returning There in June.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman will leave here next week for a tour around the world. They will sail from San Francisco, Sept. 9, going first to Japan, then to Calcutta, Madras, and other places in India.

From there they will go to Egypt, Italy, Spain, France, and England, returning to their country place on Long Island next May, and completing the circle of the globe hy arriving here in June.

NEW YORKERS SECRETLY WED.

Much Mystery About Ashley-Martin Nuptials in Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 22.—Albert E. Ashley, fifty years old, and Miss Alice M. Martin, thirty-two, both of New York, were married here to-day hy Magistrate Payne, the ceremony heing performed in the parior of the Phoenix Hotel. There was much mystery about the wedding, and neither would discuss it, the Magistrate and witnesses being hound to secrecy.

Ashley is said to be a New York husiness man. His hride is an Englishwoman. Both are Catholics, hut would not he married by a priest. Ashley was a United States Marshal under President Grant.

STUDENTS TRY TO SAVE BOY.

Cornell Men, Camping in Pelham Bay, Work Over Drowned Lad.

Seven-year-old Vincent Bonnell, a son of Clarence Bonnell of 4,053 Park Avenue, fell from the extreme end of the little pier near Podro's Hotel, at Jack's Rock, in Pelham Bay, yesterday afternoon, during an attack of epilepsy. The water was only about four feet in depth, hut the lad drowned before help arrived.

John Smith, a boatman, and Edward Bonnell, the boy'e hrother, recovered the body within a few minutes, and Smith then went to look for a physician. He got two Cornell medical students who were members of a camping party on Hunters' Island. The two worked over the boy for more than an hour with an amhulance surgeon, hefore giving up the case.

FEARS "FIVE SKELETONS."

Western Imitators of "Black Hand" Terrorize Chicago Italian.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Antonio Sbarharo, a well-to-do Italian, and a leader among the members of his nationality on the North Side, to-day asked the police to run down the writer of a letter in which he was threatened with death in default of payment of $10,000 to an organization called "The Five Skeletons."

Sbarharo was a patient at a hospital when the letter was delivered at his address, and did not receive it until his return. The letter fixed Sunday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock in the morning as the time, and the prairie at Chicago and Western Avenues as the place for the payment of the money. Sbarharo's indisposition prevented him from complying with the demand or taking any steps toward ferreting out the writer until now.

Sbarharo says the letter was dated Aug. 12; and besides stating the threat and demand, reminded the recipient that many of his countrymen recently had met deaths by violence, and declared that their fate was the result of failure to comply with the demands of "The Five Skeletons."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

LIMITED TRAIN HALTED TO OBLIGE MRS. PHIPPS

Takes Her Aboard for Chicago at Pittsburg Suburb.

GOES TO MEET HER HUSBAND

Friends Believe She Will Get $5,000,000 and Share Custody of the Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—In order to accommodate Mrs. Genevieve Phipps, wife of Lawrence C. Phipps, the famous Pennsylvania limited train was stopped last night at Shady Side, a little station outside of this city, and usually deserted at night. Mrs. Phipps is now in Chicago, where she went to meet her hushand to effect a settlement in the celehrated divorce suit which he has instituted in the Colorado courts.

The first intimation of this unusual move came yesterday afternoon, when it was announced from Philadelphia that the limited would be stopped at Shady Side. None but the railroad officials knew that the train was to stop, and no one at this end of the line knew for whom it would atop. The orders read for three passengers.

When the train came to a standstill, Mrs. Phipps, her maid, and her attorney, James S. Young, stepped out of a carriage which had been waiting and ran up the steps to the train. When the train arrived at the Union Depot Mrs. Phipps and her maid were locked in a stateroom, while Mr. Young occupied another stateroom.

They passed out of the city unnoticed, and it was not generally known until this morning that they had gone.

Mrs. Phipps and her attorney will confer in Chicago with her husband and his attorneys, and it is said by friends very close to Mrs. Phipps that her husband will consent to the terms laid down by Mrs. Phipps to give her $5,000,000 in cash and custody of her children one-half of the year. She will then not fight the divorce proceedings now on in Denver. Phipps some months ago stole his children from a hotel in New York, where they were with their mother, and took them to Denver, where they yet remain under the surveillance of detectives.

There was much comment here to-day over the secrecy used hy Mrs. Phipps to get out of Pittshurg, but her friends account for this hy saying that secrecy was demanded hy her hushand and his attorneys.

Mr. Phipps, when in Pittshurg some time ago, conferring with his wife, was much annoyed at the publicity given all his actions. He tried numerous methods to keep his whereabonts secret, hut alwaya failed. He then declared that nothing would induce him to do anything further in Pittshurg.

Some days ago, it is understood, he asked his wife, through his attorneys, to go to Denver to confer with him about a settlement. She refused, saying he must come to Pittshurg to see her. This he refused to do, and they agreed to meet in Chicago.

Mrs. Phipps said before leaving that she would return to Pittsburg by the first train after the conference had ended.

HONEYMOON TRIP IN CABOOSE.

New York Couple Going to Maine Will Rusticate There in a Tent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arkwright, who said they lived in New York State, passed through here last night on their honeymoon trip, which will be made entirely in the cahooses of freight trains. They are on their way to Maine, where they will apend two weeks under a small canvas tent which they have with them.

It is said they have in their possession letters of introduction from an official of the New York Central Railroad enahling them to gain admittance to the cahooses.

PENNSY CUTS MEN'S TIME.

Altoona Shops to be Run But Four Days a Week.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day made the most sweeping reduction in the time of their employes that has taken place since the panic of 1893.

The employes of the machine shops to-day were notified that commencing with to-morrow morning they would he divided into shifts, each shift to work every other day, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

One shift will work Mondaya and Wednesdays and the other Tuesdaya and Thursdays. The remainder of the week the shops will be closed down entirely. It is not known how long the order will continue in effect.

GERMAN ARMY SENSITIVE.

Author of Franco-Prussian Reminiscences Is Fined.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The danger of puhlishing reflections on army officers, even after an interval of three decades, is shown in the proecution of Ludwig Fiecher, the author of a book of reminiscences of the Franco-Prussian war, in which allusions other than flattering are made to Captain, now General, Nicolai.

Fischer testified that he did not know Nicolai was alive, hut at the same time he introduced witnesses to substantiate the allusions made in his hook. Nevertheless, he was convicted and fined.

CAR AND WAGON COLLIDE.

Driver Badly Hurt—Falling Packages Hit Passengers.

In a collision hetween a Sixth Avenue car and an express w[illegible]teenth Street and Sixth Avenue[illegible]ght, Henry Sutton, the driver of th[illegible]on, was badly hurt. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in what was thought to be a dying condition.

When the wagon was upset Sutton and William Foote, his helper, were thrown to the street. Foote escaped with only a few scratches. Thomas A. Mckennell of the law firm of Gantz, Neier & McKennell of 52 Broadway; Ward Van Allen of 4,251 Third Avenue, and a young woman passenger whose name could not be learned were struck hy small packages which fell from the wamon, hut none was seriously injured.

New Yorker Buried in Red Sea.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Dr. Ridgway Lamb sailed from the Strait Settlements with his wife and three children for this country some time ago, intending to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Lamb of this place. Information has just been received that when three days out Mrs. Lamb died and was buried in the Red Sea. Dr. Lamh formerly lived in New York City.

BANKER HELD FOR RANSOM.

Mexican Brigands Capture John Elland of Portales, N. M.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSWELL, New Mexico, Aug. 22.—John Elland, Vice President of the Bank of Portales, Portales, New Mexico, has fallen into the hands of hrigands in Old Mexico, where he went on business in relation to his sheep interests.

Mrs. Elland has received a letter from him, postmarked at Oputo, State of Sonora, Mexico, saying that he had been captured by brigands; tnat they demand a heavy ransom, and that unless arrangements are made at once to pay the ransom he will he tortured and killed.

She immediately wired the United States Consul at the City of Mexico to use his efforts to secure the release of her hushand. The Consul has not replied to the message and no further word has been received from Mr. Elland.

PREPARING FOR SHAMROCK IV.

Will Be Built by the Dennys if Watson Designs New Challenger.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton has opened negotiations with the Dennys for huilding the Shamrock IV., provided George L. Watson accepts a commission to design another challenger for the America's Cup.

WILL LOAD BAGGAGE.

Trains on the New Haven Road Will Not Leave It Behind.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—President Meilen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this afternoon issued a formal statement denying that the company had issued an order to the effect that trains must not be held longer than necessary to unload baggage at railroad stations. He says the order issued pertained solely to express matter, and was for the purpose of requiring the express company to furnish a sufficient force to handle its business promptly.

TWO PRINCE LINERS AGROUND.

On Bar in Parana River, Thirty Miles from Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 22.—The Prince Line steamers Egyptian Prince and Merchant Prince, outward bound from Rosario to New York, hoth grounded on a har off Martin Garcia Island (at the mouth of the Parana River, thirty miles north of Buenos Ayres,) on Aug. 15.

It has heen found necessary for the vessels to lighten to enahle them to get over the har, and each is discharging 500 tons of cargo.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Woman Taken from Grand Central Station Dies in Hospital.

St. Vincent's Hospital reported to the Coroners' office last night that Mrs. G. L. Curly, forty-five years old, of Harrison, N. Y., had died there from a fractured skull.

At the hospital it was said later that the woman was taken there in an amhulance from the Grand Central Station in the afternoon, and was a private patient. It was said thet she had heen injured in a railroad accident.

DAKOTA CYCLONE KILLS TWO.

Thirty More Are Injured and Houses Are Heaps of Ruins.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Aug. 22.—A cyclone swept over a part of Hamiln County, in the northeast part of South Dakota, last night, killing Mr. Erickson of Willow Lakes and Mrs. H. Schilling of Bryant, and injuring thirty persons. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Smith of Willow Lakes and Mrs. Schilling's son and daughter were probahly fatally injured.

At Willow Lakes every huilding was damaged. Three churches, a schoolhouse, and all the elevators and harns are lying in heaps of ruins. The Great Northern station was thrown across the railroad tracks and seventeen hox cars were turned bottom side up.

The loss to farmers hy damege to their crops will he heavy.

NEW YORKERS TO THE RESCUE.

Save Two Lives in Storm on St. Lawrence River.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—During the furious wind and rain storm on the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Round Island this afternoon, two young men, John Huvey of Alhany and William Roberts of Watertown, were sailing a sloop which capsized. Neither could swim, hut they managed to cling to the overturned hoat until the yacht Amorita, under charter to C. J. Wittepberg and a party of New Yorkers, came along ana rescued them.

Capt. Swan of the Amorita, at great peril, leaped overhoard with a life line and saved Huvey. Chief Engineer Furness pulled in Roberts safely. Both men were almost exhausted when rescued, and probahly could not have held on to the hoat many minutes longer. They were revived with great difficulty, and then landed at Thousand Island Park.

160-TON TOWER BLOWN OVER.

Storm Temporarily Disables Naval Coaling Station at Lamoine.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—One of the big towers of the naval coaling station at Lamoine was hlown over in Saturday night's storm, putting the entire plant out of use. The disahlement of the station, following the hurning of the station in Portland Harbor, leaves the navy without a coaling place north of Charlestown, Mass.

It will cost $100,000 to get the plant back into condition. The tower which went down weighed ahout 160 tons, and was 135 feet high. In the smash-up a barge lying in the coal pocket was stove in. The tower which withstood the force of the storm will probahly have to be rehuilt.

The Lamoine Coaling Station was huilt in 1901, and was not used until the naval manoeuvres last Summer. A court of inquiry will investigate the accident, holding its first session at Lamoine to-morrow morning.

GUNBOAT STRUCK A ROCK.

Total Wreck of British Vessel Threatened in Newfoundland Waters.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 22.—The British gunboat Columbine, one of the vessels of the squadron patrolling the Newfoundland fisheries, struck on a rock to-day in Snook's Arm, Green Bay, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck.

The whaling vessel Cabot vainly tried to pull the Columbine off the rock. The gunboat Fantome left here to-night for the purpose of trying to refloat the Columbine, and if that should be found impossible, to save her gear.

PORT ARTHUR WILL BE MY TOMB--STOESSEL

"Farewell, Forever," Reported Message of Russian General.

JAPANESE POUNDING AWAY

Bombardments Followed by Infantry Charges Expected to Wear Down the Garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—According to the Moscow corespondent of The Morning Post, Lieut. Gen. Stoessel concluded a telegram to an intimate friend there with the words: "Farewell forever. Port Arthur will be my tomh."

CHE-FOO, Aug. 22.—The steamer Victoria, which arrived here this evening from Niu-Chwang, reports hearing spasmodically heavy firing at Lonisa and Pigeon Bays (respectively northwest and west of Port Arthur) between 10 o'clock last night and 1 in the morning. She saw searchlights playing freely and skyrockets signaling at 1 o'clock this morning.

The first detailed news of the general assault on Port Arthur indicates that a tremendous conflict is raging and that victory is hanging in the halance.

Chinese who left Port Arthur yesterday and arrived here to-day state that the Japanese by making desperate charges which were reinforced hy artillery fire from Shushiyen and Louisa Bay swept from the north into Pigeon Bay territory and drove the Russians back from the main forts. The ground being comparatively flat in this vicinity, the Japanese were unable to hold it in the face of the Russian artillery fire, and they retired north an eighth of a mile beyond the zone of fire.

The Chinese reiterate that the Japanese captured one important fort located on the Itzshan Hills, midway between the western coast and the railway on a line drawn approximately from a point midway between Pigeon and Lonisa Bays. The position was first subjected to a bombardment for over forty-eight hours. Then the Japanese infantry assaulted it and compelled the Russians to retire. The Russian artillery then directed a heavy fire on the spot, compelling the Japanese in turn to retire.

The Chinese who were employed hy the Russian authorities in carrying the dead off the field, and also ammunition, which they say is plentiful, confirm the statement that the Liati Promontory was not assaulted for the reason that it is impregnable from the sea side and the Japanese are unable to move on it from the north.

The Japanese main attack has been the heaviest against the Russian centre and right, particularly against the centre, fronting which the Japanese have taken up a strong position at Shusiyen.

Pigeon Bay had been the scene of fighting several days before the final assault had begun, the Japanese never being able to hold for long any territory they might gain. Their attacks were made mostly at night, during foggy days, and on misty mornings.

The Japanese believe that their superior physical condition will win the battle for them hy wearing out the Russian garrison—which is constitutetd of less-hardened material—down to the point of exhaustion hy the persistency of their attack and their refusal to accept a repulse. They are said to have been reinforced hy 30,000 men.

While the Russians apparently believe they will hold the Japanese in check, their confidence in their successful resistance is not absolute. The Japanese have guns mounted on nearly all the hills which formerly formed Russian outposts.

The Japanese fire is accurate. The hospitals and Chinese houses at Port Arthur are full of Russian wounded. The narrators say the dead until ready for hurial are stored in warehouses and are then huried on the outskirts of the town, quicklime being used freely to prevent infection.

The Russian officers and soldiers have grown indifferent to the shells, which enter the town frequently. Recently the Chinese theatre was hit and a score of people were killed and wounded. One shell exploded in the corral of the Chinese, who tell the story, killing five donkeys.

Civilians are allowed to leave the bombproofs during the lulls in artillery fire, but these intermissions are rare and everybody is worn and anxious over the situation. An unusually large proportion of young company officers have been killed, which is partially owing to their dutiee and partly to their recklessness.

Three large shipe and two gunboats are heing repaired in the dockyard and basin, the other ships being behind the sheiter of the Tiger's Tail peninsula.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Che-Foo dated Aug. 22 says that, according to Chinese reports, the Japanese yesterday bombarded Port Arthur from 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, pouring in a heavy fire, but that the Russians succeeded in silencing the Japanese batteries.

The Japanese fleet was not engaged, having put further out to sea.

PORT ARTHUR'S PRICE.

Fock Says Japanese Army Must Immolate Itself to Get Fortress.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 22.—"With each additional report from Port Arthur," says a Russian correspondent of The Associated Press, "I wonder increases both at the persistence of the Japanese attack and the heroic stuhhornese of the defenders of the fortress. The Japanese are literally throwing away thousands of lives in the hope of shaking the courage of the Russian troops.

"Major Gen. Fock says he is confident the fortress cannot be taken, hut that if it is taken the whole Japanese army will have to immolate itself on the slopes of the fortifications.

"There were five desperate assaults on Green Hills July 26, the Japanese returning each time with apparently inexhaustible reinforcements. On the final assault, however, the Japanese broke badly, throwing away their guns, cartridge belts, and even

their boots to facilitate their flight, and leaving 7,000 dead or wounded.

"Our surgeons worked heroically, impartially alding Japanese and Russians. The Japanese were so touched that they tearfully thanked the Russian surgeons.

The assault on Green Hills was repeated on July 27, and there wers frequent hand-to-hand encounters, the Russians leaving the trenches to follow thsir snemies.

"The assaults of July 28 and July 29 on the Wolf Hills were not followed up, the Japanese being too severely shaken. We evacuated the Wolf Hills chiefly for strategic reasons, as the hills made the lins of defenses too long to effectually withstand ths furious attacks of the Japanese.

"The assault of July 30 was made in the dark of night, in the hope of surprising the Russians. Sixty thousand men were hurled against our 13,000, hut we drove them hack again and again at the point of the bayonet. It was another Shipka Pass.

"The Japanese poured in fresh battalions, and the slopes, covered with the dead and the dying, literally ran with hlood. Our Thirteenth Regiment was forced from its position, but the Fourteenth Regiment cams up and with the bayonet again dislodged the victors. As near as can he ascertained this assault cost the Japancse 10,000 men.

The Japanese iosses since the siegs hegan have been 28,000 men. The explosion of one mine wiped out 500. After this fight Gen. Stoessel collected 20,000 Japanese rifles.

"The Japanese installed twenty siege guns on the Wolf Hills Aug. 8. Four of these are 12-inch guns. They have not yet reached our shore hatteries, but they have damaged the drydock and the railway station.

"The Japanese are mapping the town hy sections for the purposes of hombardment, and they are assisted in this task hy a Chinese engineer who recently deserted to them.

"The Japanese fire an average of 800 shells daily, and keep up their fire both day and night."

LIEUT. McCULLY'S ESCAPE.

Shell Hit His House at Port Arthur Just After He Left It.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 22.—According to what Major Hoffman, the German Military Attaché at Port Arthur, who has just arrived here, said in a guarded interview today, the foreign naval attachés during the last few days of their stay there, were quartered on the Tiger's Tail, where a high hattery prevented them from witnessing the naval battle on Aug. 10.

Shells often burst in their vicinity, but they did not consider themselves in a dangerous position on that account. The attachés were treated with great consideration, but were allowed no chance to view the naval operations.

Before leaving, Lieut. Newton A. McCully, United States Navy, the American Naval Attaché, was quartered in the old town. Shortly after starting for Pigeon Bay to take a junk for Che-Foo, a shell hit his house and wrecked it.

But few women and children are at Port Arthur.

TO FIGHT OR SINK HIS SHIPS.

Orders to Admiral at Port Arthur—Another Dash Expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky at Port Arthur, by way of Che-Foo, says that only two officers were killed on board the ships which returned to the harbor after the fight of Aug. 10, hut his information about the condition of the ships is unsatisfactory, the Admiralty explaining that he avoided going into specific details owing to fear that the dispatch might fall into the hands of the Japanese.

News that the Port Arthur Squadron has again sallied out is expected at any hour, as Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky's orders are imperative to go out or destroy his ships heyond the possibility of repair hefore the fortress falls.

The report from Shanghai that Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky had arrived there on ths protected cruiser Askold on Aug. 12 proves to have been untrue. A private dispatch to The Associated Press from Shanghai yesterday said that Admiral Ouktomsky had not been there.

ATTACK ON WIRELESS FEARED.

Port Arthur Communicates with Che-Foo and Japan Objects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch was received from Consul General Fowler, at Che-Foo, late this afternoon stating that there was an apprehension among the residents of the city that the Japanese would attack the wireless telegraph station at that place with the purpose of destroying it. It is feared a general disturhance might follow.

The wireless station is supposed to he one erected in the grounds of the Russian Consulate, and the point through which the beleaguered garrison of Port Arthur effects easy communication with St. Petersburg and the outside world. The Japanese hold that the use of this station in the manner suggested is in violation of the neutrality principle, and really that China in allowing it to stand is aiding and favoring Russia against Japan.

The sufferance of the wireless station there is an act calculated to do Japan more injury in the pending struggle than the harboring of ships or war. The matter is likely to he taken up by the powers that are in a sense responsihle for the maintenance of Chinese neutrality.

SHIPS BOMBARD KORSAKOVSK.

Russians Report That Japanese Shells Caused Little Damage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The Emperor has received a report, dated yesterday, from the Russian commandant at Korsakovsk, Island of Sakhalin, as follows:

"Since 7 o'clock this morning the enemy has bombarded Korsakovsk. A few houses have been destroyed. One of the enemy's ships appeared on the horizon at ahout 6 in the morning, approached to within ahout five and a quarter miles off the shore, and hombarded Korsakovsk until 8:15, when tne vessel turned and disappeared.

"The damage done to the town was quite inconsiderahle. There were no casualties."

The official reports of the destruction of the Novik say that the gallant ship, which was in the harhor of Korsakovsk, on sighting the two Japanese ships steamed out to meet them, and upon finding herself unable to sustain the unequal combat ran back to the harhor and was beached. Full details of the casualties are not ascertainable, except that one officer was killed.

TO STRIKE KURCPATKIN.

30,000 Men with 100 Guns Reinforce the Japanese Armies.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 22.—Japanese troops in considerable force are concentrating on the southern front of the Russian Army, and there is continual skirmishing, but no immediate prospect of a hig hattle.

During the night time there is quite active firing on the Russian outposts, but the Russian troops have strict orders not to reply.

The Chinese say that 30,000 Japanese troops, with 200 guns, have landed at Yin-Kow, part of these troops going to Niu-Chwang and part to Hai-Cheng.

ROOSEVELTS ON PICNIC.

President Rides with Wife — Senator Lodge a Visitor.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 22.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt rode on horseback today, to Jaynes, about nine miles from Sagamore Hill, where a Roosevelt family picnic was held. The participants in the outing, in addition to the President and his immediate family, included members of the families of W. Emlen Roosevelt, J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, and E. Reeve Merritt.

Senator Lodge came here late to-night and went to Sagamore Hill.

RUSSIA WILL DISARM ASKOLD AND GROZOVOI

Wants Assurance of Safety of Vessels at Shanghai.

CONSULS DECLINE TO ACT

Admiral Stirling Offered Russians Escort from Chinese Port and Beyond Three-Mile Limit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi will be disarmed.

Ths Admiralty realizes that it would be folly to send the ships out to face the Japanese squadron in the offing, and as announced in these dispatches last week has already decided that the ships shall be disarmed.

The refusal of the Russian Consul General at Shanghai to comply with the requests of the Taotal is, it is said at the Foreign Office, due to the fact that no agreement had previously been reached between the Chinese and Japanese authorities, and Russia did not propose to allow the Chinese to disarm the ships, as they did in the case of the Ryeshitelni at Che-Foo, with the possibility that they might subsequently be attacked by the Japanese in port.

CONSULS REFUSE TO ACT.

Decline to Take Any Steps Affecting the Belligerents.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug 22.—This morning's meeting resulted only in the recognition of the fact that the Consular body is unable to take any steps affecting the helligerents which the neutral powers separately cannot take.

The meeting was convened hy the senior Consul, Mr. Goodnow, as a result of identical letters addressed to thirteen Consuls hy the Taotai. The Russian and Japanese representatives were present. The original intention was to adopt measures to avoid the possibility of hostilities in Shanghai Harbor and protect the lives and property of neutrals, which the Chinese feared were endangered by the presence of Japanse warships,

It is regrettable that the Taotai, acting on injudicious advice, adopted this ccurse, overlooking the fact that any danger of complications which may exist is due solely to the refusal of the Russian authorities to comply with China's demands for enforcing neutrallty, and China alone is responsible.

At the beginning of the meeting it was proposed that the Japanese and Russian Consuls withdraw. Consul Otaghiri declined, objecting to the discussion in his absence of matters affecting Japanese interests by a body of which he is a member. He also strongly protested against any collective action on the part of the Consular body affecting the rights of the belligerents.

Recognizing the justice of thia vlew, the meeting decided that each Consul should inform his Government of the Taotai's communication and ask instructions.

The Japanese destroyer which arrived yesterday, after communicating with the Consulate, rejoined the squadron outside.

The Taotai intends to forward the work which the Chineae Government authorizes done on the Askold and to request the British Consul to instruct the dock authorities not to execute any more.

Meanwhile he has conveyed to the Russian Consul the intimation that the latest instructions from the Wai-Wu-Pu are that after noon to-morrow further repairs must not be permitted on either ship. Both must then either leave forthwith or disarm.

The incompetence of the Chinese officials here and in Peking is demonstrated at every phase of the incident.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—John Goodnow, the American Consul General, who is Dean of the Consular Corps, presided at the meeting of the Foreign Consuls held here to-day. All foreign countries with consulates here were represented. M. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul, and M. Klcinmenoff, ths Russian Consul, were in attendance.

M. Odagirl left a sick hed to attend the meeting. He made a vigorous protest against the presence of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi in Shanghai harhor, and declared that China had failed in her duties as a neutral power. Hc asserted that the Japanese had the right to take the independent step of entering the harbor and seizing the two vessels. The attitude of M. Odagirl was warlike and uncompromising.

M. Kleinmsnoff protested against the entering of the harhor yesterday by a Japanese torpedo hoat destroyer, and insisted upon the right of the two Russian warships in question to remain and repair damages.

It was finally decided that each Consul should await instructions from his Government.

Consul Goodnow has done his utmost to bring ahout a peaceful settlement, and he has the full confidence of the foreign residents in the matter of protecting the settlements in case the Japanese should attack the Askold and Grozovoi.

The American men-of-war in the harbor, while retaining the outward appearance of inaction, have for several days been practically cleared for action with gun sights in position and steam up.

Rear Admiral Stirling is determined that the Japanese shall not interfere with the Russian vessels. He has, it is reported offered to escort the Askold and Grozovoi beyond the three-mile limit. Rear Admiral Stirling says that the trip of the American torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey from Woo Sung to Shanghai yesterday was to carry dispatches, and her movements had no connection with the arrival of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer.

The Japanese torpedo boat destroyer is expected to return to the harhor to-night.

The British fleet is expected to reach here to-morrow.

OUR OFFER TO RUSSIANS.

Admiral Stirling Would Escort Czar's Vessels Out of Shanghai.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—None of the official dispatches to the State Department to-day made mention of any intention to intervene in the Eastern war on the part of the commander of the Chauncey in taking anchorage near the Japanese torpedo boat.

The Chauncey is used as a dispatch boat for Admiral Stirling's fleet, which is anchored twelve miles down the river at Wu Sung, and her errand in steaming up stream ysterday when the Japanese boat entered the Wu Sung River was to carry dispatches to the Monadnock and the Monterey, the monitors which are anchored around the bend of the river in about half an hour's sail from the Cosmopolitan dock, where the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi are anghored.

A high authority in the Navy Department to-night, discussing the affair, said:

"The whole story is simply a misunderstanding on the part of the man who sent the dispatch. We have no intention of taking the offensive in the harbor of Shanghai to prevent the violation of the neutrality status. We hope to accomplish what may he necessary to be done in this line in a totally different way.

"If we were disposed to assume a fighting attitude do you snppose ws would send the Chauncey with one 12-pound gun to do the business when within half an hour's sail we have the Monadnock, the double-turreted monitor with her heavy guns? Ths place is in the heart of the City of Shanghai with a million or more people living near and exposed to the danger of missing shots.

"I doubt if our commanders in that harhor would interfers if hostilities were to break ont between ths Russians and the Japanese thers. Certainly no instrnctions have heen sent to Admiral Stirling to interfere.

"It is true that Admiral Stirling has offered, if the commanders of the Russian vessels desire it, to give them an escort out of Shanghai and heyond the three-mile limit. There is good reason to believe that this offer will he accepted unless the Russians decide to dismantle their ships."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Consul General Goodnow cabled the State Department today that the conference of foreign Consuls at Shanghai, which adjourned this morning, was resumed in the afternoon. After a good deal of discussion no solution was offered for the present condition of affairs, and it was suggested that each Consul report directly to his own Government asking what should be done, if anything.

Mr. Goodnow had no suggestions to offer to the State Department. He has received instructions, which, it is believed, will prevent the United States from being entangled in the settlement of the question of China's neutrality at Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Intsrest in official and diplomatic circles in London to-day centred at Shanghai, where British interests are strongly appealing for protection. Great Britain, however, would prefer that the United States take the initiative in maintaining the neutrality of China. Great Britain's position as the ally of Japan making her situation delicate unless her interests are directly menaced.

It is true, the officials say, that Great Britain agreed to the principle of the neutrality of China, but she did not agree to enforce it. Throughout the discussion relative to the Askold and the Grozovoi, shs has thus far held the view that it is none of her husiness. The extent to which Great Britain has gone has been to point out to China the importance of maintaining her neutrality, no matter what belligerent was affected.

The British Government hopes that the pressure of the Consular hody at Shanghai will make China take action to enforce her neutrality, thereby establishing a precedent which may prevent a recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

In German diplomatic circles here it is understood that Berlin will support the United States in insisting on the neutrality of China, and France, it is believed, is also likely to do so.

ROOSEVELT WATCHING WAR.

Concerned Over Situation with Regard to Chinese Neutrality.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 22.—President Roosevelt to-day enjoyed a period of rest and recreation, uninterrupted either by puhlic business or hy callers.

The President is deeply concerned over the situation in the Far East, particularly in regard to the preservation of the neutrality of that part of China not included in the war zone. He realizes fully the seriousness of the complications which may develop at any moment and is keeping in close touch with events in the Orient, all information bearing upon the situation being communicated promptly to him hy the State Department.

Thus far only the press reports of the situation at Shanghai have been received at the Executive offices.

ACTIVITY AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Rushing Repairs on the Rossia and Gromoboi—Men Eager to Fight.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 22.—Repairs to the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi are proceeding rapidly. It is helieved it will he possible to complete them without docking the vessels, and that they will therefors take a comparatively short time.

There is a hig reserve of naval guns here all ready for installation, and officers and men have heen already chosen from the Siberian Reserves to fill up the places of those who were killed or wounded in the fight with Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

The reserves responded to the calls eagerly despite the fact that most of them are married and that they have had a terrihle object lesson in the crowd of wounded already in the hospitals here. The wounded on the other hand are not viswing these preparations with equanimity. Ths first complaints they have uttered have heen against having their places filled.

The condition of the wounded generally is good, and only one has died since they were brought ashore. Those whose cases are the most severe are pleading not to be removed from Vladivostok in the fear that they will not get back to their ships.

The funeral of Capt. Berlinski of the Rossia, who was killed at the outset of the fight, and who was buried last Wednesday, was most impressive. Viceroy Alexi Vice Admiral Skrydloff, Lisut. Gen. Linevitch, and all the military and naval officers who were ahle to attend waited at the pier to receive the coffin.

The coffin, draped with flags and covered with wreaths, was followed by a hattalion of soldiers and a hody of sailors and hy an immense procession of the populace, while the hands rendered solemn music. The Chaplain of the Rossia, who officiated, broke down at the side of the grave and was unahle to conclude the service.

A severe storm accompanied hy heavy rain prevails in this region to-day.

RUSSIAN DESERTERS BARRED.

Action of German Officials in Sending Them Back Arouses the German Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—According to the Kattrowitz Zeitung, published in Silesia, Russian military deaerters, and even officers, are arriving at the Prussiah border. The German officials have orders to return the men.

The leading German newspapers demand that the Prussian Government make known who in authority has given such an order, which they characterize as contemptible.

SINKING OF THE HIPSANG.

Evidence That It Was a Wanton Act on Part of the Russians.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—Evidence given before a naval court to-day shows the shelling and sinking of the British steamer Hipsang by the Russians off Pigeon Bay, on July 16, to have been a reckless and wanton act. The name of the torpedo boat destroyer which sunk the Hipsang is not known.

No provocation of any kind for the sinking of the steamer had been given. Sho was on her regular course from Niu-Chwang to Che-Foo, and her lights were burning brightly. There were seven Europeans and 83 Chinese on board. The Europeans and 69 of the Chinese were saved uninjured. Nine Chinese were wounded and three were killed. One Chinese is missing and probably was killed. Another was drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE A TOWN IN PARAGUAY

Defeat and Take Prisoners the Garrison at Villa Reyes.

RUMORED FALL OF ASUNCION

Steamship with War Matsrial Captured —Vice President Dominguez Resigns —Government Troops Deserting.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 22.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have seized the town of Villa Rsyes, and have captured the garrison, consisting of 200 men, 1,700 rifles, and one cannon, in addition to a quantity of ammunition for rifles and cannon.

The revolutionist Gen. Ferreira is encamped near Villeta, whers he is being joined hy many deserters from the Government troops, as well as recruits from the inhahitants of Asuncion. Ths Paraguayan capital is suffering from the scarcity of provisions. The rations of the Government troops are limited to six biscuits daily. General discontent prevails.

It is rumored in Formosa that Asuncion has surrendered, but the rumor cannot be confirmed.

The revolutionists have seized another steamer loaded with cannon, rifles, and munitions of war.

Manuel Domingues, Vice Prssident o: Paraguay, has resigned.

Señor Viera, Minister of Paraguay to the Argentine Republic, who has just returned here, confirms the general details of the progress of the revolution as given in these dispatches and admits that puhlic opinion in Asuncion is on ths side of the revolutionists.

ROUT GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

Revolutionists in Uruguay Capture the Town of Santa Rosa.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 22.—There bas been further fighting in the Republic of Uruguay. In a hand-to-hand fight between the Uruguayan revolutionists and ths Govsrnmsnt forces at Santa Rosa, held by the Government force, thirty-five men wers killed and eighty-five were wounded.

The town eventually surrendered, and the Government troops retired by water. More of them were killed or drowned during the retreat, and others sought refuge on an island belonging to Argentina.

NO AID FOR RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Britain Will Deny Coaling Privileges to Vessels Going to War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cahlegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times understands that instructions have been sent to the Governors of British colonies and dependencies that they shall not allow coaling privileges to any belligerent fleet proceeding to the seat of war or positions on the line of route with the object of intercepting neutral ships on auspicion of carrying contraband.

Such a fleet is not to be permitted to make use in any way of any port or roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of his Majesty for the purpose of coaling directly from the shore or from colliers accompanying the fleet, whether vessels of auch fleet present themselves at the same time or successively.

It is also ordered that the same practice be pursued in reference to single belligerent ships of war proceeding for the purpose of belligerent operations as ahove defined.

Vessels putting in on account of actual distress at sea will receive such succor as usually is extended in such cases in accordance with the recognized usage of international law.

A proclamation on these linea already has been issued by the Governor of Malta.

CRIPPLE CREEK QUIET.

Gov. Peabody Says Disturbances There Were Not Serious.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—H. N. Heinerdinger and J. S. Hall, repreaentatives of the Inter-State Mercantile Company, who were expelled from Cripple Creek Saturday by a mob, to-day retained former Gov. Charles S. Thomas, who will begin suit in the Federal court for an injunction forhidding interference with them and their property in Cripple Creek. They propose to seek compensation from Teller County for their losses. Suits for damage will also be brought by them against the leaders of the mob, who are all known.

Thomas Parfet, who was beaten hy the mob, is preparing an affidavit to be forwarded to President Roosevelt, with a request for Federal protection.

"I do not regard the disturbance in the Crippie Creek region as serious," said Gov. Peabody to-day. "It was just a case of trouhle between the people in the district and some outsiders who wanted to come in. No one has appealed to me for protection, and I understand the officers of the county have the situation under control. I do not anticipate any request from the authorities, and without such a request I have no power in the region."

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 22.—A. E. Carleton, mine owner and bank President, denied to-day that he had led the mob which Saturday night deported several men from this district. He admitted that he had taken a hand in the deportation.

J. C. Higgins, one of the deported men, to-day made the assertion that Mr. Carleton had pointed him out to the members of the mob and said: "There is one you want." Mr. Higgins asserts that the reason for his deportation is that he refused to withdraw from the bond of one of the imprisoned miners last week.

WELL-CONCEALED FIGHT.

Police Found Preparations, Though, in Golden Rule Hall.

Upon being informed that a prize fight was going to be held at a political meeting at the Golden Rule Hall, at 125 Rivington Street, Capt. Flood of the Eldridge Street Police Station and two detectives visited the place last night and found about fifty men in a room on the second floor.

The police locked ths doors of the halls and found a large bundle behind a large chair. In the bundle were tights, sponges, rubber shoes, and all the paraphernalia used by fightsrs. The police took the bundle to the station house. No arrests were made.

BATHER DROWNED IN SURF.

Plucky Life Guards Jumped in with Clothes On, but Were Too Late.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Charles Hollenbeck of Richland, Penn., was drowned here this morning while bathing in the surf. Hollenbeck went in for his dip before the lifeguards were on duty, but seeing that he was in trouble Lifeguards Penny and Allen and Frits Heasler, a resident here, went to his assistance without waiting to pull off their clothes.

Hollenbeck sank, however, before they could reach him. It is supposed that he was seized with cramp.

CHILD KILLED BY DEER.

Liberated Buck Attacked Little Girl at Play in Road.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—The ten-year-old daughter of Joseph Blickner of this city died hers to-day as ths result of being attacked by a large huck deer, which was liberated with other deer in ths woods near this city recently. The Blickner home, being on the outskirts of the town, was often passed hy ths deer on their maranding visits after ths citizens' vegetables.

Early one evening a few days ago, the deer appeared when ths Blickner children wsre playing in the roadway. Instead of avoiding the children as usual, ths hnck deer suddenly attacked the little girl. When driven off, the huck showed fight, but soon followed ths herd of deer to the woods.

SAW DUEL OF SEA MONSTERS.

Byron's Passengers Tell of Fight in Which Thrasher Killed Whale.

Passengers of the steamship Byron, from South America, which arrived yesterday, told a story of seeing a hot fight between a thrasher and a big whale on Saturday morning whils the vesssl was coming up ths coast. The hattle lasted for over two hours, and might have continued longer, hut the whale was killed. The vessel passed through three separate schools of whales on the run from South America, the last sighted off Cape Hatteras, being so large that the man at the wheel had to use great skill to avoid collisions with some of the monsters.

Shortly after breakfast on Saturday morning some of the passengers on deck saw a great splashing ahout a mile forward of the ship. Then through glasses it was discovered that it was a fight between a whals and a thrasher. The whale was abont forty feet long, whils his opponent, a variety of shark, was about half the size. As the vessel approached the whale was blowing great clouds of steam, while the thrasher was doing his fighting with his long tail, striking at the whale's head.

They kept moving straight ahead of the vessel all the while, leaving a trail of red behird. Every few seconds the thrasher would spring from the water and uss his tail as a lash across the whale's back. Every time this occurred the whale blew harder. Finally the thrasher seemed to realize that the crisis had been reached. He sprang up higher than ever from the water and landed with terrific force. This won the victory.

David Thompson, the American Minister to Brazil, and Mrs. Thompson were taken off at Quarantine in a revenue cutter. Eugene Seeger, the American Consul at Rio Janeiro, and Col. J. Sewell, the American Consul at Pernambuco, were also passengers.

WOMAN FALLS INTO SUBWAY.

Lifted Out, Little Hurt, in Big Iron Bucket.

Mrs. Ellen Shea, fifty-five years old, fell thirty-five feet into the subway last night in front of the Empire Building, at 73 Broadway. Although her hody was somewhat bruised, she suffered no more serious injury than a contusion of the hreast.

Mrs. Shea is a scruhwoman employed in the Empire Building, and, with a number of others, had just left the huilding and started home. Broadway was dark at that point, and a number of workmen who had been knocking out the concrete between the two centre tracks in the middle of the street, preparatory to placing planking there, had left a convenient hole for anybody to fall into.

The injured woman was lifted out of the subway in a hig iron bucket and was then sent in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital.

POLICEMAN SAVES WOMAN.

Raided Grocery of Milk and Oil for Carbolic Victim.

Patrolman Burke hy prompt action saved the life of a young woman in Astoria yesterday afternoon. Without waiting to summon any help after she had taken carbolic acid, he started on a run for a grocery store a couple of hlocks away, shouted to the grocer for some milk and himself climbed over the counter and grabbed a bottle of olive oil. With the milk and oil he raced back and forced some of each down the throat of the suffering woman. The ambulance surgeon said the promptness of the officer was all that saved her.

The woman is hut twsnty years of age, and has heen living at 354 West Fifty-fourth Street. She claims to be Louise Schroeder, the wife of Edward Schroeder of Broadway and Fifteenth Avenue, Astoria. Schroeder denies the woman is his wife. A week ago she arrived at the home of Schroeder's parents and announced that she was their son's wife. The old folks admittsd the girl until their son returned. He denied being her husband and the girl insisted he was. She had finally to he removed by a policeman.

Yesterday she stood at Broadway and Steinway Avenuss in Astoria for some time. Finally she pulled out a bottle and uncorked it. A man standing near saw the label and jumped for the woman, but she was too quick and poured soms of the stuff down her throat.

At St. John's Hospital the woman declared last night she would end her life as soon as she had another opportunity.

MR. HOAR HOLDS HIS OWN.

Doctor Speaks More Hopefully Than for Some Days.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22.—The following bulletin was issued from the home of Senator Hoar at 9 o'clock to-night:

"The Senator is asleep. He has not had quite so good an afternoon as he had yesterday. His condition has not materially changed. Ths prospect is, he will have a quiet night."

The early bulletin said that the Senator had passsd a comfortahle night and had taken some nourishment.

No hulletin was issued from the Senator's home at noon, hut Dr. Warren R. Gilman, in discussing the case, spoke more encouragingly than he has done for several days. He said:

"The Senator is still very weak and in a critical condition, hut I think he has shown improvement in the last twenty-four hours. If he continues to take nourishment to-day I think we can give a hulletin to-night that will cause the people of Worcester to be satisfied that their favorite son may again be seen on the floor of the Senate."

TO ELIMINATE AUTO GRAFT.

Long Island Folk Would Supplant Constables by Regular Force.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 22.—It is very probable that Suffolk County will before long have uniformed officers patrolling the highways to watch automobilists. The uniformed men, it is planned, shall be paid a suitable salary, and will not participate in the distribution of fine money.

The contemplated establishment of such a force also looks toward drafting a uniform and more liberal set of regulations for automobilists and to the proper posting of roads to show from place to place what speed is permitted over the next few miles. The change will do away with the present conflicting rules and also with reward-seeking constables.

A petition to this end is being signed all along the South Shore, and it will be circulated in the other parts of the county. It was drawn by Justice Wilgot M. Smith of the Supreme Court after a conference between the Justice and prominent residents in this section, including Robert B. Roosevelt. The petition has been signed by the Roosevelts, Guyidams, Bournes, Peterses, Livingstons, Havemeyers, and other families and the chances of its succeeding are bright. The hills for the constables will reach the Supervisors shortly, and as the constable at Patchogue has something like $500 due him as rewards, and others amounts not much smaller, it is believed that the county authorities will be glad to institute the reforms.

B. Altman & Co.

Are prepared to take orders for AUTUMN TAILOR GOWNS, for which a number of imported models are shown, combining the new styles and materials. Orders completed at short notice.

Dressmaking Showrooms, Third Floor.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

BOY STRIKERS "ENTERTAIN."

That's Why There Were No Baseball and Racing Cards Yesterday.

None of the hotels and saloons in Manhattan was supplied with the usual cards giving the results of the baseball games and races last evening because the boys whose duty it was to deliver them went on strike, and would not allow those engaged to fill their places to make deliveries.

Ths Official Entry Card Company of 135 West Twenty-fourth Street supplies ths cards. On Saturday afternoon, Thomas Lany, sixtsen years old, and his brother William, fourteen, acting as spokesmen for the 100 boys employed by the firm, demanded an increase in wages. Some of the boys work on percentage and others on salary. The demand was made for a uniform salary amounting to $1 a week more than any boy had been receiving. The managers understook to show the hoys what an increase in expense such action would mean.

Ths boys could not appreciate the matter from that viewpoint. They said they wished to be fair, and delivered the cards on Saturday. Yesterday morning the committee again waited on the members of the firm, and was again met by a flat refusal. New boys were then engaged to fill the places of the strikers.

About 4 o'clock ten of the new boys started out, but they had not gone far when they were surrounded by seventy-five of the strikers, who took their cards and, after administering a few blows as a warning, allowed them to go.

Two policemen were sent from the West Thirtieth Street Station, but pickets had been placed, and when the hluecoats cams in view the strikers hurried to cover.

Thinking the trouble was over, ten more boys were sent out, but they got a dose of the same medicine. Again the police came and again the strikers ran to cover. The remaining boys, having seen the fate of the others, refused to undertake the job and left. Down the street a ways they were stopped and searched by the strikers, to see if they had any more cards.

GAS KILLS MRS. WILSON.

Doctor Says Wife of Bank Clerks' Secretary Committed Suicide.

Dr. E. Styles Potter of 164 West Ninety-second Street reported to the Coroners' office last night that Mrs. Ida Jocelyn Wilson had committed suicide at 642 Amsterdam Avenue hy inhaling illuminating gas. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were notified, and Detective McManus found that the dead woman was the wife of Edward Nell Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank Clerks' Association.

Mr. Wilson said that when he reached home at ahout 5:30 o'clock he found his wife unconscious on the floor of the front or sitting room. He said that she had been curling her hair when a fainting spell came over her, and she fell to the floor. In doing so, he said, she must have detached a gas tuhe that had been attached to a small lamp. He said he tried to resuscitate his wife, and failing, called in Dr. Potter. When the physician arrived she was dead.

When Dr. Potter was seen he said:

"This was undoubtedly, in my mind, a case of suicide. When I was called to the house I found ths woman lying dead on the floor of the bathroom. Shs had been dead for some time."

When that report was repeated to Wilson, he denied it vehemently, declaring that his wife was in the front room when the doctor arrived at the house.

Detective McManus reported that the woman died from gas asphyxiation, hut made no mention of suicide.

Coroner Jackson gave a permit for the hurial. According to the police he did not report to them that the case was one of suicide.

MAYOR'S HELPER ON A HUNT.

Stenographer Sheehan's Brother "Missing" for a While.

Joseph J. Sheehan of 86 Varick Street, stenographer to Mayor McClellan, caused the police to send a general alarm out last evening for his hrother, John B. Sheehan, a silk salesman, of 87 Varick Street. Several hours later it was said at the home of John B. Sheehan that he was on his way home from Sullivan County, his family having heard from him through a friend.

The cause of the worry on the part of the family, it was said, was that the young man took his departure very suddenly and without informing them that he was to leave town.

REWARD FOR LYNCHERS.

Alabama's Acting Governor Will Pay for Their Conviction.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—Acting Governor Cunningham to-day offered rewards for members of the mohs which have participated in three recent lynchings in the State, $150 for the first conviction in each case, and $100 for ths next two. These cassa are the lynchings of Will Roberts, July 6, in Pickens County; Rufus Lessuere, Aug. 16, in Marengo County, and that of Will Avery last Saturday at Cordova. He said:

"I expect to use every particle of power ths laws of the State give me to prevent lynchings and to punish those who take part in the illegal execution of men, white or black, charged with crimes."

TEETH OF CHILDREN

Few mothers know how vitally important is the care of a child's first teeth. The beauty of the permanent set depends almost entirely upon it.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

used with SOZODONT Liquid, prevents accumulation of tartar, yet being free from grit does not scraich the enamel. Do not experiment on baby's teeth. Insist on SOZODONT.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AUTO RECORDS BROKEN.

Earl Kiser Runs a Mile on Track in 52 4-5 Seconds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Six thousand spectators saw the first day's races of the American Automobils Association at Glenville track this afternoon. Earl Kiser, driving a gasoline machine, broke two world's records, one in the five-mile race, when he made the last mile in 54 seconds flat, and the second, when he broke that record, driving an eight-cylinder machine, by making the last mile in 0:52 4-5.

Barney Oldfield, who was entered for the races on the original dates, last Friday and Saturday, was unahle to compete because of an engagement at Omaha to-morrow and Wednesday. Summaries of to-day's events:

100-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by Miss Oriona Stevens, Cleveland, (gasoline.) Time—0:49 2-5.

Runahouts, Two Miles.—Won hy George Russell, Cleveland, (gasolins;) W. F. Winchester, Syracuse, (gasoline,) second; W. C. Baker, Clevsland, (gasoline,) third. Time—3:47.

Manufacturers' Challenge Cup, Five Miles.—Won by H. H. Lyttle, Toledo, (gasoline;) Earl Kiser, Dayton, (gasoline,) second; Carl C. Fisher, Indianapolis, (gasoline,) third. Time—5:24.

Auto Trade Against Wanton Speed.

The New York Automobils Trade Association, at its last meeting, adopted resolutions stating that the association is hsartily in sympathy with the earnest efforts being made hy various persons and associations to mitigats ths evil of reckless speading in dangerous localities, and to foster strict observance of the rules of the road. Ths resolutions conclude with this statement: "Whils ws favor the fullest development of the automohile, and feel an interest in trials of speed where due precautions are observed, at the sams time we condemn the wanton and unlawful indulgence in excessive speed, which endangers the car, the drivsr, and the public."

Auto Boats Race in St. Lawrence.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The last of ths series of motor boat races under the auspices of the Thousand Island Yacht Club was held here to-day. The first race open to boats of less than fifty-foot rating was won by the Kitten, owned by George Hall of Ogdensburg. Ths second race, open to boats of over fifty-foot rating, was won by ths Chip, owned hy J. Wainwright of Philadelphia. The Radium, owned by Dr. E. E. Campbell of Alexandria Bay, was a good second. Distance, 21¼ miles. Time—1:08:33.

Manhattan Beach Cycle Races.

This cycle races that were to have taken place last Saturday at Manhattan Beach and were postponed on account of rain will he run next Saturday. A. B. Stone, assisted by Miss Irene Stone, will loop ths loop in a 16-foot globe on a motor cycle. The card comprises six races. The professionals will meet in the Metropolitan Handicap at two miles for a purse of $500. The amatsurs will compete in a third mile novice; the Jacquin Handicap at ons mile, and the "Unknown Distance Race."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—59 Ninth Avenue; Charles Southard; no damage.

5:40 A. M.—2,219 First Avenue; M. Pallodino; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—61 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Philip Michaeloman; damage slight.

12 M.—4,001 Third Avenue; Joseph Hornstein; damage, $100.

1:55 P. M.—227 Clinton Street; Samuel Bleeckman; damage, $30.

7 P. M.—461 Tenth Avenue; Harry Cordes; damage, $50.

7:10 P. M.—Columbus Avenue and Bronxdale Avenue; Stephen Sigethy; damage, $20.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless subst

NO STUMPING TOUR FOR JUDGE PARKER

Will Speak Only When He Has Some Definite Thing to Say.

JOHN G. CARLISLE HIS GUEST

Ex-Secretary to Take Active Part in the Campaign—McCarren-Murphy Feud as Viewed at Rosemount.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—There is no certainty of Judge Parker making any speeches in the West, in connection with his St. Louis trip, or at any other time or place. This was ascertained to-day from an intimate associate of the Judge, who said:

"Judge Parker has no faith in the utility of speechmaking for its own sake, and will make no speeches anywhere for the mere purpose of appearing in any given locality. He believes a stumping tour by a Presidential candidate to be improper, and he will undertake no such tour.

"The only condition upon which he will make any speech, anywhere, will be the fact that he has some definite thing to say, and that he is convinced by his own reason that some given time and place best suits the saying of it there and then.

"You may say with utmost confidence that under no other condition will Judge Parker make any speech anywhere."

The delay in the issuance of the letter of acceptance by the Republican candidate has been noted at Rosemount. Judge Parker has no intention of waiting too long to learn what President Roosevelt has to say. He will not withhold his own longer than three or four weeks.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle, head of the Treasury Department in the second Cleveland Administration, arrived this afternoon. Judge Parker went to the Esopus station to meet him.

Mr. Carlisle pleaded lack of knowledge as to the actual condition of the Democratic campaign machinery, "but," said he, "I expect to take a more active part from this time on. I will probably make a number of speeches in this campaign."

He is passing the night at Rosemount. There is a feeling at Rosemount that the primaries of Aug. 30 will cause the McCarren-Murphy fight to drop into the background for more than two months at least, whichever way the Brooklyn pendulum swings. Should the Senator hold his leadership, it is believed here that the Tammany leader, will how to the verdict, for the balance of the campaign, at any rate. Should the victory rest with McLaughlin and Shevlin and their followers, openly allied with Charles F. Murphy, it is not believed here that it will affect McCarren's position as Executive Chairman at so late a date.

Bernard Harwood, several times a member of the Alabama Legislature, arrived to-day with Mrs. Otto Stoelker of Birmingham. They met with a cordial reception and from his visitor Judge Parker learned of conditions in the far South. Mr. Harwood said:

"The South, as you know, will do its duty by the ticket. There is no need to send a cent there. We want Roosevelt beaten. We cannot stand his raising of the race issue. McKinley we all loved, and when Roosevelt promised to follow out his policies, we confidently exnected he would do so, but the very first thing he did was to antagonize the whole South and arouse sectionalism again."

The candidate presented a portrait bearing his autograph to Mrs. Stoelker.

STANCHFIELD A CANDIDATE.

Anxious to Get the Democratic Nomination for Governor Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira has made known in a letter to Charles J. Bissell of this city that he would be glad to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor this Fall if offered to him. Mr. Stanchfield's letter was made public to-day, and follows in part:

"While I have not been what might be termed an aggressive candidate for the Governorship, nevertheless I should keenly appreciate the honor flowing from a nomination this Fall.

"In the campaign of 1900 I accepted the nomination, and became the party standard bearer at the urgent and insistent demand of Democrats of repute and standing all over the State. In entering upon that campaign I did not count the cost or give serious consideration to the question of success.

"Had I consulted my own judgment, I should have declined to make the run. I have always—since I became a voter and cast my first ballot for Mr. Tilden in 1876—supported the Democratic ticket, in season and out. It did not occur to me in 1900 that in accepting the nomination, which was practically forced upon me, I was taking myself out of the catalogue of so-called 'availables,' or pursuing a course destructive of any honorable political ambition.

"I have never been spoken of as a 'fair weather Democrat,' and I did everything in my power from the day of my nomination until the polls were closed to encompass the success of the Democratic Party. Whether I did ill or well in the race is for others to judge—certainly no one can question my sincerity of purpose. In that campaign I polled very nearly 700,000 votes—enough in any ordinary election to have given me a victory by a plurality of 50,000.

"I shall not endeavor by any coercive measures to secure the nomination this Fall, but if the party as a whole look upon my political career with favor, and entertain the belief that at all times and under all circumstances I have been a Democrat, and for those reasons see fit to tender me the nomination, I would accept it."

CONTROLLER GROUT BACK.

Shortened Vacation to Seek Gubernatorial Nomination, Some Say.

Bronzed by his ten days on the water, Controller Edward M. Grout returned to New York yesterday on the steamer Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line. The Controller left for England on July 26 and spent his time between steamers on the Isle of Wight. On his return he went to his office for about an hour, then went home, but came over to Manhattan last night and spent his time about the Hoffman House, absorbing political information.

"I am glad to be back," he said, "but I cannot talk politics now until I find what is going on. What I want now is information. Then in a few days I may be able to say something worth while."

Deputy Controllers N. Taylor Phillips and James W. Stevenson, together with a third man who was a personal friend of Mr. Grout, were the only men to welcome the Controller back.

Among the politicians last night the early return of the Controller was regarded as certain indication that he is out for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and that he intends to get it if that he possible. It has been Mr. Grout's custom of late years to spend six to eight weeks on the other side, but this year his vacation was cut to four.

DAVID B. HILL HERE.

Talks with John C. Sheehan, Grout, Meyer, and Rodie.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill came down from Albany last night and stopped at the Hoffman House without registering. He denied himself to the reporters.

Awaiting his coming were John C. Sheehan, one time leader of Tammany Hall and later leader of the Greater New York Democracy; Controller Grout, Deputy Controllers Phillips and Stevenson, and State Chairman Cord Meyer with William S. Rodie of his Executive Committee. None of the gentlemen appeared to know anything in advance about Mr. Hill's coming, Mr. Sheehan especially expressing great surprise when told that Mr. Hill was expected. Five minutes later Mr. Sheehan was seen in Mr. Hill's room talking to the ex-Senator, but he declined to discuss his mission.

The ex-Senator will remain in the city for two or three days, it is said.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MEET.

Sheehan Reports Encouraging Sentiment in New England.

With the return to town yesterday of most of the Democratic Party managers, a meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at headquarters, in the Century Building. Chairman Taggart of the National Committee presided in the absence of Chairman William F. Sheehan of the Executive Committee, who is still in Bar Harbor, Me.

August Belmont, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, Senator Martin of Virginia, Vice Chairman Ds Lancey Nicoll of New York, and Treasurer George Foster Peabody of the National Committee were present. The absentees were Col. Guffey Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin, and John R. McLean of Ohio.

General campaign conditions were thoroughly discussed. Chairman Taggart afterward said that action had been taken on many important details. Reports were received from Mr. Sheehan in Mains to the effect that he is much improved in health and will be in harness before the week is over. Democratic leaders from Maine and Vermont have called on him at Bar Harbor. He said that the outlook was for heavy Democratic gains in both those States.

The committee arranged to send additional speakers into Vermont and Maine at once. In addition to Representative W. Bourke Cockran, Edward M. Shepard, and Representative B. F. Shively, who already are scheduled for both States, arrangements were made yesterday to send ex-United States Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah and Frank Clark of Florida into both States at once.

ERIE COUNTY ROW SETTLED.

Cunneen and Goodyear Each Get One-half of Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Representatives of Charles W. Goodyear and Attorney General John Cunneen made an agreement to-day by which half of the twenty-four delegates from Erie County are to be for Goodyear and the other half for Cunneen. Mr. Goodyear to-night said:

"It seemed to me that whatever factional strife existed or threatened in Erie County should be stopped if a reasonable basis for the adjustment of the differences could be agreed upon. Such an adjustment, if honestly observed, in my judgment, has been effected.

"The agreement reached is entirely satisfactory to me. It should put an end to the factional contentions here and insure the election of a representative and harmonious delegation from Erie County that will make its influence for clean politics and National and State success felt in the convention."

SHERIFF'S COUNSEL RESIGNS.

Mr. Gerard Will Run Tammany Campaign—Suit-Avoiding Record.

James W. Gerard, counsel to the Sheriff, yesterday tendered his resignation to Sheriff Erlanger, giving as his reason that he had accepted the Chairmanship of the Democratic Campaign Committee of Tammany Hall. In speaking of the resignation Sheriff Erlanger said Mr. Gerard had been his counsel for eight months, but that during that period the Sheriff's office had made a record in avoiding lawsuits, something that had never been known before. As a rule three or four suits are brought against the Sheriff every week, but not one action was brought against Sheriff Erlanger in the eight months that Mr. Gerard held the office of counsel to the Sheriff.

Sheriff Erlanger said he had not yet made up his mind as to whom he would appoint as successor to Mr. Gerard.

Dr. Pflug with McCarren.

Dr. Charles J. Pflug, one of the leading Democrats of the Sixth Assembly District in Brooklyn, called on Senator McCarren yesterday and denied the truth of the reports that he had taken sides with Assemblyman Frank J. Ulrich of the Sixth District against McCarren.

Tilden Club Outing.

Some 7,000 persons, members and guests of the Tilden Club of Brooklyn, were present at the club's beach party at Luna Park, Coney Island, yesterday. All the privileges of the place were open to the party by courtesy of the management. The committee in charge consisted of Judge John J. Walsh, Alderman Bridges, Assemblyman McKeown, and Walter F. Buckley.

CANNON IN TRIM FOR TOUR.

Rested by Vacation—Six-Week Whirlwind Trip Planned.

Speaker Cannon was in the city yesterday, having made the trip from Newport on the Dolphin as the guest of Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton. Miss Cannon accompanied them. They left this city last night for the Speaker's home in Danville, Ill.

Mr. Cannon called at the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee in the St. James Building with Representative James M. Hemenway of Indiana. Mr. Cannon has completely recovered from the attack of severe hoarseness which he had as a result of his campaigning in Vermont, and has taken on a fine coat of sunburn. He said that he had had a delightful time at Newport and Boston, and was feeling in fine trim. He expected to rest up at his home in Danville, he said, until Sept. 15, when he will begin the speaking tour which is now being arranged for him by the Congressional Committee.

Mr. Cannon's tour is to extend over a period of six weeks. In that time he will visit Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, and New York. The tour is being arranged with the idea of having him speak in nearly every Congressional district in which there is serious doubt of the success of the Republican candidate.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY RETURNS.

Encouraged by Woman Suffrage Work in England—Berlin Congress.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, accompanied by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Lucy Anthony, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Minnetonka from London, which she visited after a journey to Italy and Switzerland, on her return journey from the Berlin Congress of Women. In London a large reception and garden party were given by the suffragists at the house of Miss Holland, not far from Hyde Park and the Kensington Gardens. Lady Balfour is President of the suffragists and assisted in receiving.

The last suffrage resolution passed by Parliament had a majority of 114.

"But it was only a resolution," sighed Miss Anthony, with her old-time humor. "If it had been an actual vote, perhaps the members would not have been so liberal.

"English women are very well informed on politics, and talk of them, and, indeed, of most subjects of general interest, much more than American women. In Scotland and Ireland they are doing the same thing as in England."

On the subject of the outlook for suffrage in America, Miss Anthony said:

"We are not gaining materially as much as we hoped. But there is an undercurrent.

"We found the German women very responsive. The fact that Emperor William permitted and encouraged our efforts is significant, if not of personal liberality, at least of deference to our opinions. It was only a little while ago that he asserted that the three K's—kinder, küche, and kirche, (children, kitchen, and church,)—were all that he considered necessary for a woman to concern herself with."

WOODRUFF'S CANDIDACY GETS A FRESH START

Confers with Odell and Platt—Will Talk with Roosevelt.

PLATT HAS ROOT'S LAST WORD

Ex-War Secretary Would Decline Nomination—Woodruff Receptive, but Not Pushing—Odell on Dr. Butler.

There were indications yesterday that the Republican State leaders are now seriously considering ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff as the most available man that the Republicans have to nominate for Governor. Mr. Woodruff spent Sunday at the home of Senator Platt at Highland Mills, and came to the city with him yesterday. In the afternoon he had a long talk with Gov. Odell, and subsequently he broke an engagement which he had made to engage in a joint debate with ex-Gov. David B. Hill at the Deposit Fair to-morrow in order to make a visit to Oyster Bay for the suspected purpose of having a joint debate with President Roosevelt on the subject of the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Woodruff appeared to be well pleased over his talk with the Governor, but if the Governor gave him any assurances of his support, the Governor was careful not to give a hint of his change of heart to the newspaper men who talked with him later.

Linked in with these occurrences, perhaps, there came an announcement from Senator Platt that he had received a letter from Elihu Root two days ago, in which Mr. Root informed him that he would decline the nomination if it were offered to him.

When Gov. Odell was asked about his talk with Mr. Woodruff he said that Mr. Woodruff had brought encouraging reports of the situation up State, and was in high spirits.

"Did he tell you he was a candidate?" some one asked the Governor.

"He told me he was for the best man," said the Governor, with a suggestion of a smile.

"He didn't indicate who the best man was, did he?"

"No, but I took it that he meant the man upon whom the convention would decide."

Mr. Woodruff, when seen after his talk with the Governor, said that he was afraid his position with respect to the Gubernatorial nomination was being misunderstood. He said:

"It has been stated that I have captured 241 delegates to the convention. That is not true. I am not trying to capture any delegates, and I have told my friends that I did not wish them to make any efforts in my behalf. If, when the convention assembles, the general sentiment appears to be in favor of nominating me I shall decide then whether or not I shall be a candidate. In a Presidential year, when the good of the Nation and the supremacy of the Republican organization are at stake, I think it would be both unwise and unbecoming for any man to make an effort to have delegates pledged to his support. The way ought to be left open for the nomination of the man who at the time the convention meets appears to be able to make the strongest run."

Senator Platt said that the letter which he had received from Elihu Root, informing him that he was not a candidate and would not accept the nomination if it were conferred upon him by the convention settled the question of Mr. Root's candidacy.

"I don't believe his becoming the nominee is within the range of possibility now," said the Senator. "He writes me that he would not accept if nominated. Nothing could be more definite and final than that.

"I am in favor of an open convention, as Gov. Odell declares he is," continued the Senator. "Of course we shall have our special preferences, but I do not believe that the candidate for Governor will be decided upon until the convention meets."

Speaking of his talk with Mr. Woodruff on the political situation, when they were together Sunday at the Senator's country home, the Senator said:

"Mr. Woodruff told me that the Brooklyn organization favored him for the nomination, but he would not decide whether or not he would be a candidate until the convention meets."

"Do you think he would make a strong candidate?"

"Yes, I think he would be strong."

Senator Platt also spoke favorably of the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Higgins. He announced that Collector of the Port Nevada N. Stranahan would not accept the nomination and was not being considered as a candidate.

Senator Horace White of Syracuse was a caller at Republican State Headquarters yesterday. He said that the sentiment in Onondaga and surrounding counties unquestionably had been decidedly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Root. With Mr. Root out of consideration, he thought Onondaga County would favor ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. He indicated, however, that the action of the delegation would depend upon the decision reached by the acknowledged leaders as to who would make the best run. Senator White said that he expected to be a candidate for renomination. He admitted that he was a receptive candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but said that he would make no effort to secure that nomination.

When somebody asked Gov. Odell about the report that Nicholas Murray Butler was his "dark horse" candidate for Governor, he asked who started the report, and being informed that it came from a leading Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination who said he had it from a close friend of the Governor's, he said:

"Probably the Democratic candidate you mention thought Dr. Butler would be the man he would like to run against."

TO CONFER WITH ROOSEVELT.

Cortelyou to See Him Soon—Speakers' Dates Announced.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee announced yesterday that he would go to Oyster Bay some day this week to confer with the President with respect to the Republican situation. Some of the members of the Executive Committee may accompany him.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island called upon Mr. Cortelyou yesterday.

It was announced by Senator Scott, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, that ex-Attorney General Knox would make a speech before the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia early in September. Secretary of War Taft will speak at South Bend, Ind., on Oct. 5; Wheeling, West Va., on Oct. 10; Grafton, West Va., on Oct. 11; Martinsburg on Oct. 12, and Baltimore on Oct. 15. Senator Fairbanks will speak in some cities in Maine on Sept. 6 and 7, and in Connecticut on Sept. 8 and 9. Attorney General Moody will speak in Vermont on Aug. 29, and at Bar Harbor on Aug. 31.

DEPEW'S STUMPING TOUR.

Dates Arranged—Up-Staters Clamoring for Political Debates.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee yesterday received a call from Senator Depew, who notified him that he wished to place himself at the committee's disposal for the campaign. Col. Gleason at once arranged the following speaking dates for Mr. Depew: Moravia Fair, Aug. 30; Hornellsville Fair, Aug. 31; Whitney's Point, Sept. 1; Wayne County Fair, Sept. 16, and the Ontario County Fair at Canandaigua, Sept. 17. At Whitney's Point, Senator Depew will be preceded by ex-Gov. Hill, who will outline the issues of the Democratic campaign.

That the farmers up State are taking a livelier interest in politics this year than they have for some time is indicated by the demand that both parties are getting for speakers to take part in joint debates. There were few if any demands for joint debates in the two Bryan campaigns.

There will be a joint debate to-day at the farmers' picnic at Amsterdam between Judge William M. Chandler of this city and Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego.

WHEAT BOOMS AND DECLINES.

Bad Wires and No Rust Reports Give the Bears a Chance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Under heavy realizing sales the wheat market to-day broke sensationally after having surged to new heights. From the top figures of the session the September delivery dropped 3¾ and December 4½. The finish was respectively ⅝ and 1⅛ below final quotations of Saturday. September corn is ½c. up, while December is off ¼c.

The tendency in wheat was generally downward after an excited but short-lived bulge at the beginning, in which September ranged from unchanged to 1½c. higher at $1.10½ to $1.12, and December from ½c. lower to 1⅝c. higher at $1.12½@$1.14. The motive for the early show of strength lay in the conditions Northwest and in the higher English markets.

Since Saturday there has been light frosts in the western portion of South Dakota, which, while not touching the wheat sections, appeared to show the trade how precarious was the situation of the growing Spring crop. Saturday's storm in Minnesota and low temperatures in that State were also a source of apprehension regarding damage wrought or imminent.

Advices from Winnipeg that the crop damage reports from there were grossly exaggerated seemed to find heed. Primary receipts were enormous, and whether from bad wires or other causes there was a paucity of domestic rust damage reports.

Failing to obtain its usual amount of crop damage tonic from the Northwest today on account of wire trouble wheat acted weak and heavy, declining 3 cents a bushel before midday, with everybody selling, and only a few scattered shorts to buy. September sold at $1.13⅛ against $1.16 at the close on Saturday.

The impression here was that the events would show the Northwest damage news to have been considerably exaggerated. Heavy receipts from the Southwest and disappointing cables added to the forenoon duliness of the bulls.

Near the close prices rallied on covering, although they closed 1½c. to 1¾c. below Saturday, with September at $1.14¼.

SUES FOR LOST PUCKER.

Cornetist Cannot Work His Lips Properly Since Injury to Mouth.

Alleging that certain nerves in the lips which are needful to playing the cornet have been destroyed, John Mahle, a Manhattan cornetist, has brought an action for $15,000 damages against John Smelzer, a resident of Flushing.

Mahle alleges that while he was playing in an orchestra at Bord's Hotel, at Hook Creek, Jamaica Bay, recently, Smelzer struck the bell of his cornet in such a way as to cut and bruise his lips and loosen two of his front teeth. The plaintiff says that since that time he has not been able to control his lips, and therefore cannot play the cornet as he should, considering his musical education. He avers that certain muscles and nerves in the lips which were highly developed have been destroyed, and that he never again will be able to play as well as he used to.

He therefore asks damages to recompense him for the loss of his means of livelihood.

YOUTHFUL BRIDE HOME AGAIN.

Fourteen-Year-Old Astoria Girl Married Lodger in Parents' Home.

Eleanor Daniels, the fourteen-year-old girl who disappeared from the home of her parents at 85 Fulton Street, Astoria, on May 26, is home again. She is now Mrs. Richard Meyer. Meyer boarded with the girl's parents, and disappeared the same day she did.

Sunday evening the girl's parents were walking near their home when they met their daughter and Meyer. The youthful couple said that they had been married by a Catholic priest at Harrisburg, Penn. Meyer promised to bring the marriage certificate to show he was telling the truth. He went to get it immediately and Mrs. Meyer, as she claims to be, was waiting at her parents' home until he returned.

COLLISION ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Freight Train Smash-Up Blocks Traffic on Long Branch Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 22.—A rear-end collision on the Jersey Central Long Branch Division, south of Carteret, N. J., tied up traffic for a time this afternoon. The forward train was at a standstill when the other train came rushing along. Conductor Garmen of the first train signaled the other train to stop, but it was too late. Garmen saved his life by jumping from the top of a freight car. In the colliding engine, which was badly damaged, were the engineer, fireman, and three other men, all of whom saved themselves by jumping. Four freight cars were badly smashed up and travel blocked for two hours or more.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD LANDMARK

Huff Residence Burned at Green Brook—Family Barely Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 22.—The residence of John Huff, at Green Brook, which was erected in 1784, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The family barely made their escape in nightclothes.

A sick child in the arms of Mrs. Huff kicked a lamp from her hands as she was going down stairs to get some medicine for it and the blazing oil scattered in every direction. When the mother aroused the other members of the household the structure was in flames. Not an article was saved.

Swam Out and Didn't Return.

Henry Kellerman, a waiter at Rockaway Beach, went swimming with some friends at Coffey's Pavilion, and finally, becoming wearied of the shallow water, started straight out away from land. His friends did not think about him until they were ready to leave the water, as Kellerman was a strong swimmer. Then they missed him, and up to to late hour last night he had not been heard from.

Horse St. Finnan Dropped Dead.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The race horse St. Finnan, owned by Michael Clancy, and formerly owned by the late Marcus Daly, dropped dead to-day after an exercise gallop at the Saratoga race course. The horse won a number of races as a selling class animal in the colors of Clancy.

New Yorker Weds at Atlantic City.

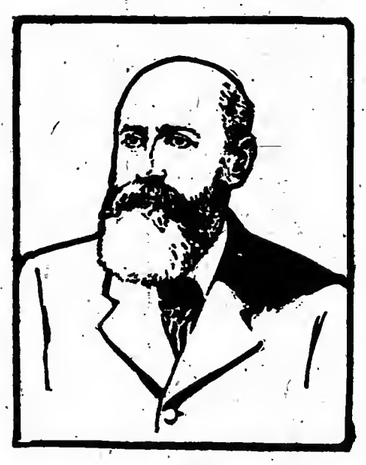
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Leo Wisler of New York and Miss Helen Hilborn of Philadelphia met at Long Branch a few weeks ago, fell in love, and determined on an immediate marriage. It was solemnized at the Hotel Garden here to-day.

The Martinique is right "next door" to theatres, churches, clubs, shops. The Martinique gives you to eat what you want when you want—a la carte or table d'hote. The Martinique offers apartments of 2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms. The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From signature to Letter written in Captivity.

Perdicaris



The Personal Story of Perdicaris

Absolutely the only account by Perdicaris of his amazing adventures, from his capture by Raissuli, the Morocco bandit, until his release five weeks later, after three nations had intervened. Half of the story was written in captivity.

It is further a wonderful revelation of conditions in Morocco. Perdicaris becomes so interested in Raissuli that he forgets his own hardships while he tells with feeling about the monstrous wrongs inflicted upon Raissuli, who is not a common bandit, but a man of high family, a patriot seeking redress and reforms. This part of the story might be called

The retaliation of a man who had been chained to a wall for four years.

LESLIE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR SEPTEMBER

RALPH CONNOR'S New Novel THE PROSPECTOR

This live, stirring story is now in full swing, carrying one irresistibly along by its virile action and strong human interest.

No one who loves fiction that rings true should fail to read this great novel of the great Northwest. Full synopsis of first installment printed in this issue.

SIDE-STEPPING THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

Why our best statesmen shun this great office.

By Congressman J. Adam Bede.

GOLDEN RULE JONES On the IDEAL CITY

The last message of this lovable idealist to the American people. A highly interesting portrayal of a splendid ideal, particularly appropriate at this time when the problem of good municipal government is engaging the attention of the entire country.

NINE CAPITAL STORIES

By Rex E. Beach, Ellis Parker Butler, Henry C. Rowland, Margaret B. Shipp, and others.

TEN INTERESTING ARTICLES

By Henry A. Shute, E. S. Martin, Annie Payson Call, etcetera.

10c a copy. Now on newsstands. *$1.00 a year.*

Get your copy early.

MRS. MAYBRICK DELAYED.

Vaderland, with Her Aboard, Will Be Here Early This Morning.

The Red Star liner Vaderland, from Antwerp, with Mrs. Florence Maybrick on board, passed in Sandy Hook shortly before midnight last night. The curious persons who have been waiting for days to get a glimpse of the famous prisoner of Aylesbury Jail were disappointed when the vessel did not arrive yesterday afternoon, as was expected. If they get to see her now, they will have to get up very early this morning, as the liner is likely to make her dock by 8 o'clock.

It has been twenty years since Mrs. Maybrick was in America, and fifteen of these years were spent in the solitary walls of Aylesbury Jail for the alleged murder of her husband. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Maybrick's release from prison had been secured by a sharp trick practiced on the British Government by her friends. According to the story, she received a ticket of leave in order to defend certain interests she claims in the estate of her father, Darius Blake Holbrook. The charge that this was only a trick is made by D. W. Armstrong, the defendant in the case, who alleges that Mrs. Maybrick has no interest whatever in the lands in litigation.

HUNT FOR KIDNAPPERS BALKED

Mannino Boy Sheds No New Light on the Case.

Although Police Captain Rooney of the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, and his detectives hunted high and low last night for the men connected with the kidnapping of little Tony Mannino, and returned to the station about midnight, footsore and weary, their search bore no result.

All of the police connected with the case are firmly of the opinion, despite the protests of the boy's father, that he is afraid to aid them. Their belief was strengthened in this direction yesterday afternoon, when Detectives Finn and Archipoli took to the station Philip Lazin of 208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, together with his wife and child. Young Mannino was sent for, and the Lazia child was placed in the Sergeant's room. When Tony entered the room he said: "I never saw that child before." This was before he had seen the little one's face. He was told to look at the youngster's face, and did, but repeated his declaration.

The police then started to take the boy into the room where Lazia and his wife were, but Mannino interfered, and would not permit his son to enter the room alone. Mannino was allowed to go in the room with his son. The boy looked at the man and woman, and said that he had never seen them before. They were then allowed to return to their home in Manhattan.

RESCUER'S MOTHER DESTITUTE

Parent of "One-Eyed Mike" and Sixteen Others Is Destitute.

Although "One-eyed" Mike O'Brien is known as a fire hero on the upper east side, and figured as the principal in several rescues at a fire on Sunday, his mother was compelled to ask for aid in the Harlem Court yesterday. She said that she was destitute. Mrs. Kate O'Brien, the mother, who is forty years old, went to the court with her four youngest children, of whom Mike was not one. She asked that the children be committed, saying she was unable to care for them.

Besides Mike, Mrs. O'Brien has had sixteen other children. Seven are dead, and ten alive. Of the ten, several are self-supporting.

Mrs. O'Brien said the trouble was that her husband went away and left her without support. She is now staying at 2,135 Third Avenue. She was told to apply to the Charities Commissioner.

FIREMAN DIES IN CHAIR

Foreman Stapleton Caught Fatal Cold Fighting Flames in Cellar.

Fireman William Stapleton, who was for twenty-three years in the Fire Department and was foreman of Engine Company 117, in Clymer Street, Williamsburg, died on Sunday at his home, 104 Bedford Avenue. A week ago, while working at a three-alarm fire in the cellar of a big tenement house at Manhattan Avenue and Moore Street, he contracted a cold which settled on his lungs.

When his wife called him to dinner Sunday she found him sitting dead in a chair.



McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

For September Just Out

Roosevelt and the Postal Frauds

How the President exposed one of the most barefaced steals ever known. A forcible and picturesque story

By William Allen White

Ida M. Tarbell contributes another chapter of her famous History of the Standard Oil Company. THE PRICE OF OIL—how Rockefeller has fought to keep it up.

The Friendly Fog—a story of love and yachting by Henry C. Rowland.

A Midnight Comedy of adventure in New York. Short story by Samuel Hopkins Adams.

The Fall of Sumter and Flight from Richmond are vividly described by Louise Wigfall Wright. From private letters of the time.

The Chump—political hero. A love story by Charles F. Embree.

Frances Hodgson Burnett concludes her novelette, "In the Closed Room." Beautiful pictures in colors by Jessie Willcox Smith.

PICTURES IN COLORS

10 cents a copy. $1.00 a year. Get McClure's from your newsdealer, any McClure agent, or the publishers.

The S. S. McClure Company, Corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

VERGILIUS

A NEW NOVEL

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden"

Mr. Bachelier has made a great departure from his former stories of rural life. Among Roman scenes he has laid a love story, tender and enthralling in its varying charm. This story, with its thrilling dramatic interest and wonderful climax in the depicting of the Nativity, will prove a revelation to the thousands of readers of "Eben Holden."

HARPER & BROTHERS

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Black Silks In the August Sale

When you can buy good, durable black silks underprice, you know that you are getting a real bargain. Almost every woman who reads this announcement has need for black silks in the near future, and these savings are well worth profiting by. It is simply one group from a very large and handsome collection of fine silks now being sold away under-price:

58c Black Lining Taffetas at 38c
Exceedingly strong and durable.

65c Black Peau de Cygne at 38c
A good quality; bright and serviceable.

65c Black Taffetas at 50c
19 inches wide; "Wear Guaranteed" woven in the selvage.

85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
A fine quality, soft and mellow finish and good weight; guaranteed to wear.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c
27 inches wide; strong and serviceable.

$1 Black Moire Francaise at 65c
Bright and clear markings.

$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 85c
27 inchss wide; excellent value.

$1.25 Black Taffeta at 90c
Yard wide; "guaranteed to wear" woven in selvage. Rotunda and Main aisle.

Men's Clothing
A Sale of Oddments

Coats-and-Vests without trousers, Coats without either; trousers that have climbed down from their first prices—all at clean-up prices. It's nuts for thrifty man:

Coats-and-Vests, left from $10 to $15 suits, now $3.50.

Coats of various kinds, at $2.50 each.

Striped Worsted Trousers, formerly $6 to $8 a pair, now $4.50 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3.50 and $5 Soft Hats for $2

The maker rounded up some more soft hat "bodies" around the factory, and blocked them up on new Fall shapes and sent them along to join the splendid sample line of his Men's $3.50 and $5 Autumn styles that we're selling for

$2 Each

All colors—black, pearl, fawn—all sizes, and fine shapes. Why not save $1.50 to $3 on your new soft hat?

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Belts---Half

Mostly of black leather; some in tan; all correct styles of the season. Belts that till now have been 50c; today just half—**25¢ each.**

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Suspenders
50c Kinds for 25c

Worth half-a-dollar, easily; and never sold for less, until now. Made of white webbing, a few in fancy colors; Cantab ends, with cast-offs. **25c a pair.** A chance to brace up your supply, at a saving.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

These for Golfers:

A lot of Standard Rubber-Cored Golf Balls, one of the hardest balls to cut up that is made, and yet this limited lot is offered at $3 a dozen.

Remade Solid Gutta Percha Golf Balls, well seasoned; regularly sold for $2.50; now at $1.50 a dozen.

We have a lot of Golf Clubs for left handed players, to sell at a bargain that will be appreciated by left handed players—brassies, lofters, and mashies that were $1.50 and $2. Now you can choose for 75c each. Basement.

These for Tennis:

Here is a collection of regular $6 Tennis Rackets, in weights ranging from 13½ to 15 ounces, which we offer at $3.50 each.

Racket Presses, regularly $3.50, now $2. Sole leather Racket Cases, regularly $5, now $3. Practice Tennis Balls at $1.15 a dozen. Marking Tapes for double courts at $3.50 a set.

Basement.

Gilt Frames at $1.50

These neat oval frames are made with the French green finish, in imitation of French bronze. Cabinet size, in neat and effective designs.

$1.50 each. Broadway.

Don't Put Up With Old Shoes

There are a good many weeks yet until Winter shoes are wanted, and you will probably get tired trying to make the old shoes do. There is little economy in the effort when such shoes as these can be bought for these little prices:

Women's Oxfords at $1
Remarkable value even in this group of bargains. Fine black kidskin, thin and medium-weight soles, neat military heels. Nearly all sizes and widths.

Children's Oxfords at 75c
All our regular lines that sold for $1.30 to $2, now bunched for final eviction at 75c.; sizes 6 to 10½. The larger sizes are marked $1.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes at $1.90
Also kid and box calf; 14,000 pairs of these shoes; the trial lots for a new line of three-dollar shoes are our property, and the first thousand pairs are here. All sole leather is oak-tanned, uppers are selected stock, and all are Goodyear welted and stitched. All sizes in E width only. Fourth avenue.

Women's Tailored Suits
Best Summer Sorts Yet at Half Price

Less than a hundred of these fine Tailored Suits are left. They are all stylish Summer models — the last comers just three weeks old. Hardly two are alike, in style, color or materials. And they're all *half price*, or less:

$10 to $35, Worth $20 to $80

Here are two specimens—only one of each, and you may have to get here early to see them—but they simply show what fine suits for present wear these are:

At $21.50, from $43—Suit of homespun: blouse jacket with pointed yoke, trimmed with braided canvas. Skirt gored; each gore with double box-plaits, finished in points to form yoke; unlined.

At $32.50, from $65—Suit of voile; blouse jacket, with vest of pastel blue, trimmed with braid and buttons. Gored skirt; front gore plaited; lined with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Lillian Model We're Proud of

It's a model interesting to the majority of women, for it is designed for the *average* figure. Made of fine coutil in white only, trimmed with blue silk braid. Gives plenty of breathing space; reduces the abdomen; is long over hips and has moderately low bust.

And, being a "Lillian," it has all the style and "*chic*" that French artist designers can give it. $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Reign of The Raincoat

Blow high, blow low—the Raincoat holds its own. While by design it is a heavy-weather rig, it is equally an admirable mill-pond sailor—for sunshine, in other words, as well as for rain.

And we're selling loads of Women's Raincoats, particularly since these new Fall styles came in. Pretty as they can be, new in every line, finely varied in models as well as in prices; $12.50, $13.50, $15, $18, $22.50, $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lawn Shirt-Waists
At Low Prices

Are we going to get our Summer now, all in a bunch? Looks so. So these pretty, fresh White Lawn Shirt-waists will be just the things to wear. Under-price, all of them:

At $1.25, worth $2.75—Front plaited to bust; lace vest, collar and cuffs; plaited back and sleeves.

At $2.75, worth $4—Front with broad plaits, embroidered collar and cuffs; shoulders put together with beading.

At $3.25, worth $5 — Embroidered, with broad shoulder effect, and trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Walking Skirts
Pretty Fall Styles

These stylish Skirts of navy blue, black or brown cheviot, are well made and hang prettily. They are 36 to 40 inches long; and have side plaits, fastened to knee. Skirts that will make a welcome addition to the Fall outfit. $6.75. Second floor, Ninth street.

Leather Belts, 75c

Women's Black, White and Colored Leather Belts in broad bodice effect, with gilt and black buttons on back, and buckles in front to match. Just the belts that every woman wants at the present time. 75c each.

Broadway.

Period Furniture In the August Sale

We have, naturally, given most attention in our advertising to the furniture in which the greatest number are interested. Yet one of the most pleasing features of this August Sale is the very large collection of handsome and elegant furniture after designs made during the best French and English producing periods, and usually spoken of as Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., Regence, Sheraton, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc.

The furniture is made by the most artistic designers and workmen in the craft, and is worthy of the place of honor in the most elegant home. It is customary to think that people who buy furniture of this character are not interested in saving money on the purchase. We believe the contrary, and this August Sale appeals just as much to the furnisher of an elegant home as it does to the housekeeper of simpler desires. The list that follows includes some of the finest furniture made in America:

$180 Louis XV. Bedroom Suite at $134
Natural mahogany Bedstead, Dresser and Toilet Table; very ornate design, serpentine front, swell ends, heavy mouldings, richly carved; a fine, rich color of mahogany.

$220 Colonial Bedroom Suite at $175
Bedstead and Dresser in mahogany; full size, double four-poster bedstead with claw feet; dresser is large size, shaped front, richly carved and moulded.

$350 Art Nouveau Bedroom Suite at $175
Bedstead 4 feet 9 inches wide; swell-front Dresser and Chiffonnier; beautifully moulded edges and richly carved; French plate mirrors.

$308 Louis XV. Bedroom Suite at $225
Bedstead, Dresser and Chiffonnier; full-size bedstead, swell-front dresser and chiffonnier, beautifully carved and moulded; matched veneers of fine figure on panels and drawer-fronts.

$293 Louis XVI. Bedroom Suite at $235
Mahogany Twin Bedsteads, Dresser and Toilet Table; neatly moulded edges, finely carved wreaths, large French plate mirrors.

$460 Louis XV. Bedroom Suite at $310
Mahogany Bedstead, Dresser and Chiffonnier; full-size double bedstead with crotch mahogany veneered panels of wonderful figure. Dresser and chiffonnier are moulded and carved; large pattern plate mirrors.

$410 Louis XV. Bedroom Suite at $300
Mahogany Bedstead, Dresser and Chiffonnier; large bedstead, swell-front dresser and chiffonnier; fine construction and finish, large mirrors.

$465 Sheraton Bedroom Suite at $375
Twin Bedsteads, Dresser and Chiffonnier in mahogany; dresser and chiffonnier have swell fronts; inlaid lines; broad, rich band of gold mahogany on edges and panels; a very choice design.

$535 Louis XV. Bedroom Suite at $375
Mahogany Twin Bedsteads, Dresser and Chiffonnier; solid mahogany of fine figure; richly moulded and carved; a true reproduction of highest quality.

$510 English Colonial Bedroom Suite at $375
Bedstead, Dresser and Chiffonnier; semi four-poster bedstead; large dresser and chiffonnier; fluted columns; glass knob-pulls; finely finished.

$815 Louis XVI. Bedroom Suite at $500
Twin Bedsteads, Dresser and Chiffonnier in mahogany; finely figured wood of finest execution; solid mahogany cases and tops; rails and posts; veneered drawer-fronts and panels on mahogany.

$620 Old English Colonial Bedroom Suite at $550
Semi four-poster Bedstead, Dresser, Chiffonnier and Cheval Glass; elaborately carved posts; extra large dresser and chiffonnier; fine old mahogany; dull finish.

$695 Dutch Marquetry Bedroom Suite at $550
Mahogany Dresser, Chiffonnier, Toilet Table, Cheval Glass and Somnoe in Dutch marquetry; fine old design with the Dutch marquetry of elaborate design and fine execution.

$670 English Colonial Bedroom Suite at $550
Four-poster Bedstead, 5 ft. 6 in., heavy, richly carved posts, low foot-rail and medium high head-board; Dresser and Chiffonnier of large size; solid mahogany posts and top with fine crotch mahogany veneers on drawer fronts; dull finish.

$1,500 Louis XV. Bedroom Suite at $850
In natural mahogony; Twin Bedsteads, Dresser, Chiffonnier, Toilet Table, Bedroom Table, Somnoe, Cheval Glass; richly moulded and carved; gold leaf decorations on mouldings and carvings; solid mahogany throughout with veneers on mahogany. A correct reproduction of finest execution.

Fourth floor.

Still Lightening Our Stock of Lamps and Globes

August is "redding up" time—as they say in the country—among these Lamps and Globes. Almost every sort of light-giving aid and device in our stock is included; and prices are as emphatically reduced as the occasion demands. Witness:

METALLIC TABLE and RECEPTION LAMPS
$5 Lamps at $2.50
$10 Lamps at $5
$12 and $15 Lamps at $7.50
$18 and $25 Lamps at $12.50

WROUGHT IRON FLOOR LAMPS
Heavy wrought iron Floor Lamps, with large enameled ruby center, shells and heads—
$7.50, from $15 — $10, from $20
$9, from $18 — $12.50, from $25

GEISHA LAMP SHADES
One-third off the regular price of these popular Lamp Shades, all in good colorings:
$1.50, from $2.25 — $3, from $4.50
$2, from $3.25 — $3.50, from $5
$2.50, from $3.75

WAXED PAPER LAMP SHADES
Empire shape, in 16 and 18-inch sizes, at $1, from $1.75, $2 and $2.25.

ODD LAMP GLOBES
In large variety of decorations, in 10 and 12-inch sizes:
$1, from $2 — $3, from $5 and $6
$1.50, from $2.50 and $3

FRENCH ELECTRIC BRONZES
Some fine pieces that have been our samples:
$10, from $18 and $20
$15, from $25 and $30
$25, from $50 and $60

ELECTRIC PORTABLE LIGHTS
Portable Electric Lamps, in a large number of rich designs, complete with large glass electric mushroom shades, and finished with colored glass bead fringe; at $7.50, from $12 and $15. Tenth street aisle.

CANDLESTICKS, BRONZE BUSTS and SCONCES
Sample Candlesticks, complete with silk shades—
50c, from $1 — $1, from $1.50 and $2
Candelabras, at $2, from $3.50.
Sconces, in good gold plate; large mirror, and two-light candle bracket—
$1.50, from $2.50 — $2, from $3
Tenth street Elevator Counter.

GAS GLOBES
About one hundred and fifty dozens of odd Gas Globes, in 4-inch size; some are nicely cut and etched; also some colored globes in the lot:
25c, regularly 40c, 50c and 60c.
35c, regularly 65c, 75c and $1.
Tenth street aisle.

Saving 50c a Yard On Black All-wool Cheviot

Women will be needing this handsome fabric soon for suits, skirts and coats. Today we offer a fine quality at a saving of *a third*—

$1.50 Cheviot at $1 a Yard

54 inches wide; a deep, rich black; all-wool, of course. The best dollar's worth of black cheviot you ever saw.

Tenth street and Fourth ave.

Candy in a New Place

You'll find an attractive tableful of Candy on the Main floor, in front of the Rotunda, today. To make it worth your while to look for it, we make a special offering of

30c Chocolate Covered Chips at 20c a Pound

Then there are other ready-to-take-away candies, and a pretty showing of Favors.

The Time To Buy Rugs

Almost all kinds of Rugs are in this August offering, making variety that will meet practically every need, and showing reductions that will be most gratifying to housekeepers.

Here is the list:

SMYRNA RUGS
Best quality, in nearly every size, from 18 x 36 inches at 85c, from $1.15, to 12 x 18 feet, at $60, from $72.

WILTON, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY RUGS
Wilton Rugs, 9 x 14 feet, at $30, from $40, to 12 x 15 feet, at $50, from $60.
Brussels Rugs, 9 x 15 feet, at $27, from $33.50, to 11¼ x 15 feet, at $35, from $45.
Tapestry Rugs, 9 x 12 feet, at $12.50, from $17.50.

JAPANESE COTTON RUGS
In blue, green and red, on white grounds, at one-third off:
26 x 54 inches, at $1.25, from $1.85, to 12 x 15 feet, at $20, from $30.

"CREX" RUGS
21 x 45 inches, at 50c, from 75c, to 9 x 12 feet, at $5.50, from $7.75.

JAPANESE MATTING RUGS
2 x 4 feet, at 37c, from 75c, to 3 x 6 feet, at $1, from $2. Third floor.

Prizes in Portieres

Handsome Portieres of heavy cotton tapestry; in Oriental and floral designs, fringed top and bottom or with corded edges, offer alluring economies just now. They are

$3.75 to $11 Pair,
Formerly $5.65 to $16.50

Then a very attractive group of French Jute Velour Portieres, plain centers on one side, figured on the other, are

$32.50 a Pair, from $40
$30 a Pair, from $37.50

Third floor.

Prices Have Dropped On Lace Curtains

Three attractive patterns in Irish Point Lace Curtains have come down to **$3.75 a pair,** from $5.75.

Three patterns in Nottingham Laces, closely imitating Irish Point, Renaissance and Brussels lace, are **$1.50 a pair,** from $2.25.

Third floor.

All Sorts of Sash Curtains

Here are materials you'll fancy for making Sash Curtains; full or half-sash length; reduced because they are ends of pieces.

Handsome colored Madras, at **20c yard,** from 30c; **25c a yard,** from 40c; **50c a yard,** from 75c; **75c a yard,** from $1.25. Third floor.

Blanket Bargains

Katy-dids began singing August 6th—you know how near that brings frost-time. Even if you don't need them now, these Blankets, at reduced prices, are worth putting by. Some a trifle soiled from handling:

At $1.75 a pair, from $2.25—White wool filling; for double beds; 69 x 76 in.; 4½ lbs.

At $3.50 a pair, from $4.50—Long gray staple wool filling; cotton warp; 72 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.50 a pair, from $5—Fine white wool filling; spool cotton warp; 74 x 84 in.

Third floor.

New Sheet Music
15 Cents a Copy

An attractively low price on a variety of the newest and most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music of the day—all, of course, in their regular editions—15c a copy.

Some of them:

VOCAL
"Honey, I'm Waiting," as sung at Keith's by the "Carter de Haven Sextette;" first on sale here. Specially priced at 15c.
Down at Rockaway.
Don't Cry, Katie Dear. — Zenobie.
My Little Eskimo. — Karama.
Meet Me in St. Louis.
Good Bye, Little Girl, Good Bye.
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adalin.
Follow the Crowd on a Sunday.
Just for the Sake of Society.
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Down in the Vale of Shenandoah.
Come Take a Trip in My Airship.
Strolling 'Long the Pike. — Blue Bell.
I've Got a Feeling for You.
You Mustn't Pick Plums from My Plum Tree.
Make a Fuss Over Me. — Mississippi Mamie.
On the Sands at Night.
When the Frost is on the Pumpkin.

INSTRUMENTAL
Uncle Sammy—Two-step.
Polly Prim—Two-step.
Handsome Harry—Two-step.
Lonely Little Malden—Scottische.
Chief's March. — Symphia Waltz.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox—Waltzes.
Rialto Belles, March. — Rooster Dance.
In a Nutshell—Two-step.
Karama—Two-step. — Book Store, 9th st.

Baseball Goods

Here is a special lot of Catchers' Mitts at half—50c and $1 kinds, now at 25c and 50c each. Also a lot of Basemen's Mitts at 65c, from $1; at $1.25, from $1.75, and $1.50, from $2.

A lot of Baseball Bats that were 50c, now 25c. Also some $1 Bats at 50c. Basement.

Pick These Pictures At Lowered Prices

Beautiful Photogravures, plain or colored, and some small lots of Etchings, Carbon Photographs, etc., all handsomely framed, are now offered at these greatly reduced prices:

At $13.50, from $22.50 and $25
Hand-colored Photogravures; framed close, or matted; gilt frames, 18 x 26 to 30 x 36 in.

At $9.50, from $15, $17.50 and $18
Photogravures, uncolored; framed in gilt or wood, sizes 18 x 26 to 30 x 36 in.; also Colored Photogravures, sizes 20 x 28 to 24 x 30 inches, in gilt frames.

At $5, worth $8.50
Hand-colored Photogravures, in a variety of carefully-chosen subjects; sizes 19 x 26 to 20 x 24 in., in specially designed gilt frames.

At $3, worth $5 to $7.50
A group of Etchings, Carbon Photographs, etc., colored or plain, in many good subjects.

Fifth floor.

Electric Fans At $8.75, worth $12

These are 12-inch Fans with nickel plated blades, Japanned base and guards, fitted with eight feet of silk covered wire and plug. Ready to attach to any electric light fixture. Regularly $12, now $8.75.

Basement.

An Easy Way To Wash Dishes

These dish washers are composed of a bristle brush, attached to a rubber tube that slips over the faucet of the sink. You simply turn on the water, rub the brush over the dishes, and it scrubs them clean and rinses them at the same time. The dish washing that you dislike so much becomes almost fun with this handy washer. Made to sell for a good deal more; now 25c complete.

Basement.

Table Linen At a Saving

Bleached Table Linen, 67 inches wide; a fine quality, in handsome patterns; hitherto sold by us at the special price of 60c.

Today 50c a Yard

Third floor.

Napkins, Too

Bleached Napkins, 22 in. square; our regular $1.75-a-dozen kind; in handsome designs that match today's special offering of Table Linen at 50c a yard;

At $1.50 a Dozen

It is a double chance for housekeepers to save money. Third floor.

You'll Come for These Towels

Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, direct from the manufacturer of Webb's "Dew Bleach" Towels; regularly sold by us at $3.60 a dozen, but worth 40c each, as usually sold.

Today $3 a Dozen; 25c Each

Third floor.

And Toweling

Bleached plain Scotch Crash, 17 in. wide; our regular 12½c quality;

Today at 9c a Yard

On account of the special nature of this offering we can only allow 50 yards to be sold to one customer.

Third floor.

Handkerchiefs

Need any? Hay fever bothering you? Get your supply of handkerchiefs from these low-priced lots of pure linen ones:

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled, Six for $1, worth 25c to 35c each.

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; 7c each, worth 10c.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1.50 a dozen, worth $1.80. Broadway.

Pocketbooks, 50c

Women's Black Seal and Morocco Combination Pocketbooks and Card-cases, kidskin-lined; nice-looking and most serviceable. 50c each.

Broadway.

Wrist Bags at 75c

These Wrist Bags are in the popular style, made of grain walrus, in black and colors; six-inch frames in nickel, gilt and gun-metal finish; moire lined, fitted with purse and card-case. 75c. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DE RESZKE WAS FIRST

Selling-Race Favorite Easily Captured the Amsterdam Stakes.

TWO CHOICES SUCCESSFUL

Best-Backed Horses Were Beaten in All the Other Races of the Saratoga Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—For the beginning of the last week of racing here the Saratoga Racing Association offered but a poor programme to-day, and with a selling stake as the feature of the programme the attendance was the lightest of the meeting. All the regulars of the season were on hand, however, and the defeat of four of the six favorites left backers at a big disadvantage.

The stake feature of the day, the Amsterdam Stakes, had the place of prominence, eight horses running for this event, with De Reszke, ridden by the popular jockey Hildebrand, the favorite throughout the betting. De Reszke broke second to the Western horse, Easy Street, but in the first few strides took command, and from that point on to the end of the race held command, De Reszke winning by a head from Bobadil, which closed at the finish and was a good fighting second.

The one other winning favorite of the day was the E. R. Thomas two-year-old St. Beliane, which, after racing well forward all the way, came on at the end and won the third race in clever style from the best of the J. E. Madden pair, Councilman. In the opening race Ishlana, now owned by J. A. Drake, was backed for a "good thing," and, starting at 6 to 1, finished first after leading from post to finish, and thus made a big reduction in the Drake losings of the meeting.

Royelle was much the best in the Steeplechase handicap, and, ridden by Silas Veitch, won easily well off before Libretto, second, while Cock Robin, the post favorite, was a poor third. Dazzle, a full brother to Dolly Spanker, raced well up all the way and won the sprint for maidens, two years old, in comfortable style. For the last race of the day a fog obscured the running through the greater part of the course, Conkling, in front as far as could be seen, remaining in front to the end and winning ridden out by a head from the pony race horse Garnish. The summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Seven furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Isbiana, 90, Sperling, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1½
Monte Carlo, 108, E. Walsh, 11-10, 1-2	4	2	2*
Norhury, 108, Wonderly, 7-1, 5-2	10	4	3*
Courtmaid, 99, Oliphant, 7-1, 5-2	2	5	4
Canadienne, 105, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	7	5	5
Elsie L., 103, Fischer, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	6
Toi San, 99, O'Connor, 50-1, 20-1	6	3	7
Foxy Kane, 108, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	3	8	8
Cottage Maid, 103, J. Jones, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	9
Sais, 114, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	5	10	10

Time—1:27 3-5. Good start. Won easily. Winner b. f., 2 years, by St. Gatlen-St. Darine, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

	S.	¾.	F.
Royelle, 146, Veitch, 3-1	2	1	1*
Libretto, 131, Bernhardt, 15-1, 2-1	3	2	2½
Cock Robin, 146, Mr. Baker, 8-5, 1-2	4	3	3
Daylesford, 135, H. S. Wilson, 9-5, 1-2	1	4	4

Time—4:27. Good start. Won easily, place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Hermence-Vis-a-Vis, owned by Mr. Chamblet and trained by S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
St. Beliane, 116, Hildebrand, 12-5, 4-5	2	2	1*
Conncilman, 117, O'Neil, 4-1, 7-5	3	1	2h
Cigarlighter, 112, Odom, 9-5, 7-10	1	3	3*
Amberjack, 90, Sperling, 60-1, 15-1	7	7	4
Sufferance, 89, Crimmins, 50-1, 15-1	6	4	5
Mirthless, 114, Shaw, 7-1, 2-1	4	6	6
Mistiss, 102, H. Cochran, 12-1, 4-1	5	5	7

Time—1:15. Start good. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. g., by St. Gatlen-Bellane, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—The Amsterdam Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
De Reszke, 114, Hildebrand, 3-2, 3-5	4	1	1h
Bobadil, 98, Sperling, 6-1, 2-1	8	4	2*
Gay Boy, 108, O'Neil, 15-5, 6-5	2	3	3*
Virgin Soil, 99, J. Jones, 20-1, 6-1	6	2	4
Elliott, 109, W. Daly, 10-1, 3-1	3	5	5
Old England, 98, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	5	6	6
Greenecrest, 98, Travers, 12-1, 4-1	7	7	7
Easy Street, 104, Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	1	8	8

Time—1:42. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner hr. b., 5 years, by Lamplighter-Serene, owned by W. L. Hayman and trained by R. E. Watkins.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Dazzle, 110, Hildebrand, 2-5, ont	2	2	1½
Raiment, 110, Odom, 6-1, 2-1	1	4	2½
*Princess Eris, 107, H. Michaels, 200-1, 50-1	3	1	3h
Linda Lee, 107, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	7	5	4
Gold Fleur, 107, O'Neil, 4-1, 6-5	6	3	5
Roundelay, 110, Fuller, 40-1, 15-1	8	7	6
Agent, 110, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	7
Palm Tree, 110, C. Kelly, 20-1, 8-1	4	8	8
Oxford, 110, H. Cochran, 25-1, 8-1	12	12	9
The Doctor, 107, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	5	6	10
St. Aubyn, 110, Wonderly, 100-1, 40-1	11	13	11
40-1	11	13	11
Sachem, 107, J. Jones, 200-1, 60-1	13	10	12
Dan K., 110, Miles, 200-1, 80-1	10	11	13

*Princess Eris disqualified.

Time—1:09 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., by Kingston-Lady Gay, owned by Andrew Miller and trained by Thomas Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	1.	F.
Conkling, 100, Lee, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1h
Garnish, 96, W. Hennessy, 8-1, 2-1	6	2	2*
Tantalus Cup, 116, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	3	5	3h
Palm Reader, 100, Oliphant, 7-1, 5-2	5	3	4
Briarthorpe, W. Daly, 100-1, 40-1	7	4	5
Irascible, 103, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-1	2	6	6
Lady Potentate, 101, Travers, 4-5, 1-4	8	7	7
The Messenger, 106, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	4	8	8
Agnes D., 104, Miles, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	9

Time—2:11 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Masetto-Monzonta II., owned and trained by H. T. Griffin.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Reliable 138	Marjoram 105
Lady Amelia 127	Toscan 104
Proper 125	W. R. Condon 103
James V. 119	King Pepper 102
Clotee 116	Little Johnson 100
Dick Bernard 106	Missing Link 90

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Shorthose 126	Cottage Maid 102
Virgin Soil 110	Hoodwink 100
Petit Maitre 107	Wild Pirate 100
Prince Ching 106	Silver Foot 98
Thistle Heather 103	

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

One Way 112	Workman 112
Jack McKeon 112	Incense 109
Derry 112	Diamond Flush 109
Sir Ralpb 112	Lochinvar 107

FOURTH RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

McChesney 125	Yello 102
Molly Brant 122	Reservation 102
Clande 107	Daiesman 100
Dolly Spanker 107	

FIFTH RACE.—Malden fillies, two years old; five and a half furlongs.

Charadrilla 110	Merces 110
Katie Caffrey 110	Linda Rose 110
Fair Reveler 110	Rose Mary Kane 110
Otogo 110	Queen Rose 110

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

Andy Williams 111	Jane Holly 103
James F. 108	Flexion 103
Keynote 108	The Messenger 98
Homestead 108	Hymettus 96

SEVENTH RACE.—Special race.

Headmaster 153	Seagull 146
Daylesford 153	

Will Entertain West Pointers.

The Bayside Yacht Club, the youngest yachting organization at the western end of the Sound, will hold a garden party on its grounds on the shores of Little Neck Bay to-morrow evening. The Clubhouse, grounds, and fleet will be illuminated, and the guests of honor will include the members of the graduating class of 1904 from West Point who are now quartered at the Torpedo Station, Fort Totten, Willets Point.

HORSES. CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses kept on farm for persons desiring to leave city for some time; moderate prices and good care. Farlee Bayliss, Belle Mead, N. J.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables. 138-140 East 25th St.

ALWAYS BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND, ALSO LARGE VARIETY NEW, well-built CARRIAGES of all descriptions AT MODERATE PRICES. ALSO HARNESS, Sheets, Robes, Summer Blankets, Nets, Horse Goods.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.
JOHN MOORE & CO., Estab. 1876, 59 WARREN ST.

SURPRISES AT READVILLE.

John M. Beats Favorite in Straight Heats in Grand Circuit Meet.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Grand Circuit meeting at the Readville track opened to-day with the largest attendance known on a first day. The track was very fast, but a high wind retarded the horses through the home stretch.

The Blue Hill, an early closing stake for trotters eligible to the 2:30 class, for a purse of $5,000, was the most important event. Alexander, in Ed Geers's stable, was backed nearly 2 to 1 over the field, and won in straight heats, Lozonjero driving him out in the first and second heats and John Caldwell getting the place in the final trip.

Pan Michael was a strong favorite for the 2:06 pacing race, but John M., who had hardly been considered, surprised all by taking the honors. The initial heat was the best contested in the circuit since the start at Detroit. Pan Michael and Nathan Straus raced like a pole team to the distance flag, when Spear, driving John M., came very fast on the outside of the two, and in a gruelling drive landed the heat by not more than six inches.

Belle Star was the favorite for the 2:15 pacing event, and took the race handily. In the 2:20 trotting class Bonnie Russell was the top-heavy favorite. She won pulled up. Summary:

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

John M., blk. g., by Paris, (Spear)	1	1
Nathan Straus, b. g., (Thomas)	2	2
Sufreet, blk. m., (Wilson)	4	3
Pan Michael, ch. h., (Winnings)	3	4
Anidrosis, ch. g., (Allen)	5	6
Cascade, br. g., (Wall)	7	5
Allerson, g. h., (Fullagar)	6	7

Time—2:05¼; 2:05.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Belle Star, hr. m., by Renos Baby, (Shank)	1	1
Rosewood, ch. m., (Merrifield)	2	2
Bessie Abbott, blk. m., (Hudson)	4	3
Dewey, ro. g., (Dickerson)	3	4
Dizzy, b. h., (Tiger)	5	5
Zelba, b. m., (Kinney)	dis	

Time—2:08¼; 2:07¾.

The Blue Hill, 2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000.

Alexander, h. g., by Star Duroc, (Geers)	1	1
Lozonjero, b. g., (Howard)	2	2
John Caldwell, b. g., (Thompson)	6	4
Texas, g. m., (Rennick)	3	3
Gully Bachelor, b. g., (Spear)	4	5
Ruth C., g. m., (Kinney)	5	6
A. Penn, h. h., (Ludwig)	7	7

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Bonnie Russell, b. h., by Conifer, (Hudson)	1	1
Hydrastine, ch. m., (Shank)	2	3
Delmar Gregor, h. m., (Best)	4	2
Zeambia, h. m., (Titer)	3	5
Bernardo, hr. h., (Carpenter)	6	4
Cassie C., blk. m., (Kinney)	5	6
Kyrillic, ch. h., (Young)	dis	

Time—2:10¾; 2:14¼.

MANY FALLS IN POLO.

Excitement but No Injuries in Newport Cup Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—At the Westchester Polo Club grounds this afternoon the first match for the Westchester Club Cups was played by the Philadelphia Country Club and Point Judith Club teams, the former winning by a score of 8½ to 5¾ goals. There was a large attendance. In the early part of the game Mr. Grace of the Philadelphia team fell, but escaped having his pony roll upon him. Mr. Grace was soon in the saddle again and played throughout the match. Later Messrs. Rosengarten and Cooley had falls but escaped injury. The line-up and handicaps were:

PHILA. CLUB.	COUNTRY	POINT JUDITH CLUB.
W. R. Grace	2	W. A. Hazard 3
Alexander Brown	4	J. C. Cooley 5
M. C. Rosengarten	5	R. La Montagne, Jr. 5
W. H. T. Huhn	4	P. F. Collier 3
Total	11	Total 16

Point Judith scored 6 goals, lost ¼ on safety; net, 5¾ goals. Philadelphia scored 4 goals, lost ½ on a foul by Brown, and received 5 goals by handicap; net, 8½ goals. Goals were made for Philadelphia—Rosengarten (4) Brown (1;) for Point Judith—Hazard (2,) Cooley (2,) La Montagne (2.) Referee—Reginald C. Vanderhilt.

ARGONAUT CREW MAY COME.

Canadians Likely to Row in Labor Day Regatta—Mrs. Kent Offers Cup.

According to the reports received by the Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association at a meeting held at the Pabst, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night, the next annual regatta of the organization, to be held over the Speedway course, on the Harlem River, on Labor Day, will be the largest in the history of the association and will probably have over sixty entries. Fourteen rowing clubs of Greater New York were represented at last night's meeting, and their Captains reported forty-two crews in readiness for the coming regatta, as follows: Junior single sculls, 9; intermediate single sculls, 4; association senior single sculls, 3; senior single sculls, 4; junior double sculls, 5; intermediate quadruple sculls, 2; junior octuple sculls, 4; junior four-oared gigs, 4; senior four-oared shells, 2; junior four-oared barges, 4; senior four-oared barges, 6; intermediate eight-oared shells, 3, and senior eight-oared shells, 2.

As the Philadelphia, Washington, and other outside clubs are yet to be heard from besides those of local organizations not represented at the meeting, it is expected that the foregoing figures will be considerably increased when the entries are opened on Aug. 31. It was also stated at the meeting that there is a prospect that the senior eight of the well-known Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, the Canadian champions, will be seen in the senior eight-oared event on the Harlem on Labor Day. In this case they would meet the New York Athletic Club and the Staten Island Boat Club crews.

The announcement was made that Mrs. Rockwell Kent, whose husband was formerly a well-known amateur oarsman, had offered to give a trophy valued at $100 for the newly instituted octuple sculls race, and the offer was accepted. The Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, Penn., was elected to membership in the association.

ACTIVITY IN GOLF.

Leading Professionals Will Meet on Deal Links This Week.

Amateur golfers held sway over the Deal Golf Club links near Deal Beach, N. J., last week and this week. Beginning to-morrow the professionals will have an opportunity to show what they can do over the long 6,400-yard course. A purse of over $500 has been raised for the tournament, which will be held to-morrow and Thursday. The first day's event will be 36 holes, medal play, and on Thursday the play will be best ball foursomes at 36 holes. A number of the leading professional golfers will be among the competitors. Willie Anderson of Apawamis, the open and Western champion, has entered, and he will probably do some practicing at Deal to-day. Other good professionals who will try for the money prizes will be Alexander Smith, Will Smith, George Low, A. G. Griffith, John Hobens, Stewart Gardner, Isaac Mackie, David Hunter, Horace Rawlins, Robert Dow, Alec. Campbell, and a few others, about sixteen in all.

There will be a four-day amateur tournament at Shelter Island, beginning to-morrow, and continuing through Saturday, and on the same days there will be an open scratch tournament for the President's Cup at the Ekwanak County Club, Manchester, Vt.

Next Monday the entries for the National Amateur Championship will close with Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan in this city. The tournament will open on the Baltusrol Club links on Tuesday, Sept. 6, but the course will be open to championship competitors all of next week. The greens have been put in excellent condition for the big games, and several beneficial changes have been made to the course.

Soldiers in National Shoot.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 22.—At the closé of the first day's firing in the team contest of the National soldiers' shooting match the regular army infantry team was in the lead. The wind was variable, from one to nine miles an hour and cool. The shooting was at 200 and 600 yards, slow fire, and at 200 and 500 yards, rapid fire. Each team is composed of eighteen men, twelve regular shooters, three alternates, a Captain, a coach, and spotter. Gen. G. H. Harries of Washington, D. C., will distribute the medals and prizes, which will aggregate $2,500 in value. The scores to-day out of a possible 2,400 follow:

Army infantry, 1,987; District of Columbia, 1,951; New York, 1,946; Marine Corps, 1,924; Navy, 1,901; New Jersey, 1,896; Army Cavalry, 1,880; Pennsylvania, 1,879; Massachusetts, 1,868; Rhode Island, 1,846; Washington, 1,775; Connecticut, 1,773; Georgia, 1,767; Iowa, 1,762; Maryland, 1,756; Florida, 1,722; Michigan, 1,674; Kansas, 1,516; Alabama, 1,175.

POWELL SAVED THE GAME

Big Pitcher's Long Hit Enabled Greater New Yorks to Win.

RAIN STOPPED NATIONALS

Boston Shut Out St. Louis Twice and Took Second Place in American League Race.

After an exciting finish yesterday the Greater New Yorks won the second game of the series from Chicago, placing the local team in a clear lead again. Boston shut out St. Louis in two games, and advanced to second position, with the Philadelphia team a close fourth. In the National League rain prevented the New Yorks from playing a double-header at Pittsburg. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 0.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	6	7	7	9	10	10	12	61	.604
Boston	7	..	7	9	7	10	9	13	62	.596
Chicago	10	8	..	5	9	8	10	13	63	.594
Phila'phia	5	5	11	..	8	9	9	11	58	.586
Cleveland	6	8	4	..	..	9	8	12	56	.554
Detroit	6	6	7	5	4	..	6	10	44	.436
St. Louis	4	9	5	4	5	5	..	8	40	.404
Washington	2	0	2	2	3	6	7	..	22	.218
Games lost	40	42	43	41	45	57	59	79		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 13; Brooklyn, 7.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 5.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	7	8	8	10	13	15	12	73	.709
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	10	12	12	65	.619
Pittsburg	5	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	60	.588
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	11	13	63	.573
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	12	11	57	.528
Boston	1	8	2	6	5	..	8	11	41	.373
Brooklyn	2	2	4	5	6	9	..	9	37	.346
Philadelphia	3	3	4	6	5	5	4	..	30	.278
Games lost	30	40	42	47	51	68	70	78		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Beat Chicago in an Exciting Finish.

After being responsible for giving the lead to the Chicagos in the third game of the series at American League Park yesterday "Jack" Powell fully redeemed himself by making a terrific hit to centre field for three bases and scoring the winning run for the Greater New Yorks on an infield hit by Dougherty. It was an exciting situation in the ninth inning when Powell went to the bat, as there were two men out and the big pitcher had not made a hit in three times at the bat. Upon two occasions this season, however, Powell has pulled his team out of just such a tight place, and when he duplicated the feat yesterday the crowd forced its way on to the field and showered congratulations upon him. Powell had pitched a beautiful game, notwithstanding the fact that both of his mistakes, a base on balls and a bad throw to first base, were the only errors credited to his team. Had these not been committed, and with a clean record for Chicago, the score would have been four runs for the local team to one for the visitors.

With the exception of the first inning, when four safe hits were made, Smith, too, pitched an excellent game, and while Callahan was charged with a ridiculous miss of a fly ball and Davis with a wild throw to first base, they did not affect the result. Smith had considerable speed, and McFarland appeared to have some difficulty in holding his delivery. Two passed balls were credited to the catcher, and Smith, besides one base on balls, hit a batsman.

The fielding throughout was sharp and brilliant, Dundon's play at second base being one of the finest displays seen at American League Park this year. The particular play, however, that aroused the spectators to the highest pitch of enthusiasm was in the fifth inning. Donohue had led off with a three-base hit. Dundon placed a short fly into right field, which Keeler caught. McFarland also lifted a fly to Dougherty, close to the foul line, and Donohue made a dash for home. Dougherty threw the ball fast and straight, and caught Donohue right at the plate.

Dougherty began the New Yorks' first inning with a safe hit to centre field, then stole second, and reached third on Keeler's bunt toward Tannehill. Williams's fly was captured by Jones, but Dougherty tallied. A passed ball put Keeler on second base, and Anderson's nice hit to centre field enabled Keeler to score. Elberfeld's single placed Anderson on third. The latter tried to score on Elberfeld's attempt to steal, but was caught. Williams's two-base hit, Anderson's sacrifice, and Elberfeld's out gave the New Yorks another run, and the last one was made by Powell in the ninth inning on his three-bagger and Dougherty's rather slow hit to Donohue, who was unable to throw the ball properly to Smith.

After two were out in the fourth inning Callahan was put on first by four bad balls, and he scored on Davis's by three-base hit to centre field. In the eighth inning Dundon hit safely to Williams and stole second. McFarland's weak tap was fielded by Powell, but in throwing to first the ball struck the runner's shoulder. Dundon scored and McFarland reached third. Then Smith batted for two bases to left field, and McFarland ran home. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Holmes, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Davis, ss	0	2	0	3	1
Tanne'l, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Don'hue, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Duudon, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
McFarl'd, c	1	0	5	1	0
Smith, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	3	7	26	16	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
D'gherty, lf	1	2	2	1	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
And'son, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	6	1	0
Powell, p	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	8	27	11	1

*Two out when winning run was made.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4

First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Smith, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7, Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Smith, 2. Three-base hits—Powell, Davis, Donohue. Two-base hits—Williams, Ganzel, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Stolen bases—Dougherty, Dundon. Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Ganzel; Dougherty and Kleinow. Hit by pitched ball—By Smith, 1. Passed balls—McFarland, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—7,706.

BOSTON WON BOTH GAMES.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Boston worked up into second place by shutting out St. Louis twice to-day. Both contests were won by hard, timely batting and effective pitching. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Parent, ss	0	1	1	5	0
Stahl, cf	2	2	4	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	1	4	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	2	6	5	0
Criger, c	1	1	2	0	0
Young, p	1	2	0	2	0
Total	8	13	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Heidrick, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Wallace, ss	0	0	5	5	0
Hynes, rf, p	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	3	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Sugden, c	0	1	3	4	0
Glade, p	0	0	1	0	0
Hempnill, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	7	24	17	3

Boston	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	..	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Jones. Home run—Ferris. Sacrifice hit—Parent. Stolen base—Collins. Hits—Off Glade, 7 in 3 innings; off Hynes, 6 in 5 innings. Double play—Parent, Ferris, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Glade, 2; off Hynes, 2. Struck out—By Young, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Stahl, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	6	1
Freeman, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	3	0	1
Farrell, c	0	0	4	0	0
Gibson, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	5	27	13	2

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	0	0
Hynes, rf	0	1	0	0	1
Jones, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	4	0	0
Howell, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	2	24	10	1

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Three-base hits—Lachance, Stahl, Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Parent, (2,) Howell. Double play—Wallace, Padden, and Jones. First base on balls—Off Gibson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Howell, Stahl. Struck out—By Gibson, 4; by Howell, 4. Wild pitch—Howell. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—14,609.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CLEVELAND, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Good pitching made run-getting difficult to-day. The home team won from Cleveland by three timely hits in the seventh inning. Lajoie was sent to the bench for disputing a decision. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Lush, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Flick, rf	1	3	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	0	0	1
Stovell, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	3	3	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Bemis, c	0	0	1	4	1
Rhoades, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	6	24	11	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	1	0
Pickering, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Sebold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
H. Cross, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Powers, c	0	2	4	3	0
Plank, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	3	10	27	16	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	..	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Flick. Three-base hit—Murphy. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Pickering, (2.) Double plays—Bradley and Carr; Plank, H. Cross, and Davis; Flick and Turner. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 2; off Plank, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Lajoie. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3; by Plank, 2. Passed balls—Bemis, 2; Powers, 1. Wild pitch—Rhoades. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—9,958.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyns Play Poorly and Are Easily Beaten at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

The official statement from Tokio, giving the official Japanese view of the neutrality of China, does not appear to proceed from statesmen especially solicitous to preserve that neutrality. It will not, we should say, be satisfactory to statesmen of other countries to whom the preservation of Chinese neutrality is a main object. The case presented by the seizure of the Ryeshitelni in Chê-Foo is accentuated and has for the time been rendered acute hy the Japanese threat to operate a similar seizure of the Askold at Shanghai. Happily this latter crisis seems to have been safely passed. The Taotai has had his back stiffened to resist the outrageous demand of the Russian Consul that a Russian refugee ship should be permitted to refit and increase her fighting capacity at her leisure in a Chinese harhor. The body of Consuls of neutral Powers, hacked hy an imposing fleet of the warships of those Powers which happened to be assemhled at Shanghai, has doubtless had a main share in bringing about this decision. It is a pity that there should not have been some similar agency at Che-Foo to render the Chinese representative there at least temporarily a vertebrate Admiral. In that case we should have been spared one of the most unpleasant and dangerous incidents of the war. What threatened still more unpleasantness and still greater danger at Shanghai is adjusted hy the decision to which the Europeans there may probably he trusted to hold the Taotai. Either the Russian cruiser must leave the port to-day and take her chance with the Japanese warships that are waiting for her outside, or else she must disarm and stay where she is until the conclusion of the war, just as her sister ships have heen compelled to do that took refuge in the German port of Tsing-Tau, under the guns of a Power which was both able and determined to maintain its own neutrality.

One can perfectly understand and even sympathize with the Japanese impatience of Chinese action and inaction, as it has been exhihited at Shanghai, both in the case of the Askold, which has been in the harbor many days longer than she ought to have been allowed to remain, except in a disarmed and dismantled condition, and in the case of the Mandjur, which was caught there at the outhreak of the war and hecame the occasion of a long period of the usual Chinese shilly shally hefore she was finally rendered innocuous. But these facts by no means justify Japan, as one of the guarantors of the neutrality of China, either in cutting out the Ryeshitelni under the guns of a Chinese battleship which ought to have protected her, or in threatening to cut out the Askold in the same manner. The former seizure is, the latter seizure would be, an act of war upon China. Such an act cannot be justified by any recognized view of international law in the face of the guarantee which Japan joined in giving. The Japanese Government justly says that the status of China in the present war is "an anomaly and a contradiction" in that part of her territory is helligerent and part neutral. But it is precisely hecause of the anomalousness of the situation that special measures had to be taken to safeguard the neutrality of China. Nor is there any practical difficulty to be feared as a consequence of the anomalous situation if both helligerents will in good faith carry out their agreement to respect that neutrality, in so far as China is not necessarily the theatre of war. Practically the guarantee means, and is understood by everybody to mean, that Manchuria is handed over to the belligerents for military operations, hut that the rest of China is to be kept as free from them as if there were no war in progress. It is not true, as alleged by the Japanese Government, that when a Russian gunhoat took refuge in Che-Foo Russia "was guilty of a breach of the neutrality of China as estahlished by the agreement of the belligerents." It is not true, as further alleged in the Japanese manifesto, that it is "as a result of a broken engagement and a violated neutrality" that Russian warships "find in the harbors of China safe refuge from capture or destruction." Nothing is hetter established in international law than that neutrals have the right to offer asylum, according to the promptings of humanity, to the remnants of a beaten army or a beaten fleet. The restriction upon this right is that the neutral must not let them out again with their helligerent force either augmented or renewed. A prompt disarmament or a prompt departure, the latter, in the case of a ship, within twenty-four hours is the choice of alternative to which the neutral is bound to shut up the fugitive. The neutral which fails to do this is responsihle to the other helligerent for any damage which that helligerent may incur by reason of such a failure. But in the caee of the Ryeshitelni Japan did not wait for the expiry of the twenty-four hours to which the Russian refugee was entitled. In the case of the Askold she has taken the proper course. By appealing to the representative on the spot of the neutral Power and to the representatives on the spot of the guarantors of the neutrality, she has heen righted without the necessity of the use of force, which would have heen an act of war against the neutral nation impossihle to justify on the part of a guarantor of its neutrality.

It is most gratifying to he assured that the naval representative present of the United States has not done any of the wild things which were ascribed to him by the dispatches from Shanghai. The American fleet has not "cleared for action." An American gunhoat has not interposed herself in the line of Japanese fire upon the Russian refugee. The American Admiral has received no special instructions from the Navy Department, we are officially informed from Washington. He has heen engaged, doubtless at the request of the American Consul, in protecting American property which would have heen endangered in case of a conflict in the harbor between Russians and Japanese. "The liars of Shanghai," who were so active in 1895 and again in 1900, have heen so inactive during the present war that they have been supposed to have moved to Che-Foo. But it is clear that some of them have remained, with their faculties unimpaired, and that they have found in the case of the Askold a congenial opportunity.

THE BUILDING TRADES SITUATION.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that in the measures they are taking to retain the supremacy of their unions the leaders of these unions are forcing the issue of the opcn shop upon employers. If the union men who are out of work will not return to the employment they have ahandoned, and the unions which have remained true to the plan of arhitration will not permit their places to le filled by non-union men, or if they are so filled will themselves refuse to work with them, thcre does not seem to be any alternative for the employers but to give up the effort to do husiness or declare the open-shop rule and stand by it.

There is much talk about the immminence of the greatest and most protracted strike the building trades have ever known if the builders insist upon the terms of their ultimatum. No doubt the leaders are eager to have such a strike hegin, but it is douhtful if the men are in a position to face protracted idleness so near the end of the Summer season. There is no source from which the liberal financial assistance needed to sustain such a strike as that talked about can he expected. It would mean dire privation for the families of those taking part in it, and the wage earner must have a lively imagination who can discover any advantage to himself from sustaining the issues on which the recalcitrant unions are now standing.

No fact is hetter estahlished in the confusion of the present situation than that the builders do not want to see the unions broken up. They have had recourse to individual agreements only because no other couree was open to them. Of this movement, involving the desertion of their unions by those who accept the employers' plan, the union leaders are more afraid than of any other thing which seems imminent. Apparently it is the only way out for the employers, who are entirely willing that the men who return to work under individual agreements shall form new unions, in which, indeed, they profess a willingness to help them. However, the threat of representatives of the unions which have not affiliated with the Alliance to regard the members of these new unions as non-union men and to refuee to work with them indicates that the caldron is still in active ebullition and that its contents are not yet ready to recrystallize in new and more stable form.

It will prohahly be another day or two hefore the atmosphere is sufficiently cleared to permit us to look about and determine what to expect. What at the moment seems least likely is an extension of the strike and its indefinite prolongation. The leaders who promise theee things are reckoning without the membership of the unions for which they speak. The men are becoming tired of the whole farce-tragedy in which they have been reluctant participants, and the instinct of self-preservation will lead a great many to the conclusion that they are quite as able to act for themselves as their leaders are to act for them. When such a movement begins the indications warrant the belief that it will be a stampede. Slowness to begin it can have no other cause than that the men are afraid of death or grievous hodily injury.

THE WOOL TRICK.

The Republican papers, following the hint of the eepecial protectionist organs, are trying again to frighten the farmers of the Central West with the notion that a Democratic Administration will repeal the duty on wool and expose the American sheep to the competition of the pauper fleeces of Europe.

The pauper fleece is the one the American farmer does not and can not compete with, since the wool grown in this country is not of that sort, and is practically useless for carpet making and like employment. It would help the manufacturer immensely and it would not hurt the sheep raiser at all if such wool could be admitted to be worked up hy American lahor. There are other sorts of foreign wool which our manufacturers could use to advantage for mixing, if they could get them at reasonahle rates. As they cannot, they are largely forced to resort to the employment of shoddy.

How free importation of wool affects hoth the farmer and the manufacturer was clearly shown during the period when it was permitted under the act of 1894. In the three years ending with 1897 the amount of wool retained for consumption in the United States was 7.59 pounds per capita of the population. Of this amount 3.91 pounds was American wool and the rest was imported. In the three years ending with 1901 the amount of wool retained for consumption was only 5.13 pounds, and of this only 3.09 pounds was native. Thus it will be seen that with the burdensome duty taken from the raw material of woolen manufacturers they used an average of nearly 50 per cent. more wool, necessarily giving more employment to American lahor in that proportion, while the amount of American wool used was nearly one-third greater, thus giving a market to the American farmer hetter than he had when the manufacturer was hampered in getting his material.

It is one of the commonplaces of the manufacturing business that the greatest possible freedom of choice in purchasing material is most advantageous for the production of the hest and most varied and cheapest goods. This is particularly true when the export trade is concerned. In that trade the competition of the world has to be met. With our ingenuity in the use of machinery and with our intelligent workmen, we ought to be able to find a market for our woolen goods in all the countries to which such goods are sent by our rivals. As a matter of fact, we have practically no foreign trade in woolen manufactures of any kind, the total for the year ending with June 30 heing less than $2,000,000 in value, three-fourths of that heing wearing apparel. Meanwhile we import some $25,000,000 worth of wool of all sorts, more than half of which is for carpets, and also huy abroad some $17,000,000 worth of woolen manufactures, of which one-half is dress goods. We thus fail to command our own market wholly, and in effect ahandon all other markets to our competitors. That is not a proud position for a country of our immense resources for raising wool and for making woolen goods. It is the direct result of the meddling, ignorant, arhitrary tariff legislation.

THE ALIENIST.

To expect a gentleman of Mr. MICHAEL HINES's versatility to know in advance of assuming a line of official duties what those duties consist of and how they should be performed were to undervalue his facility of adaptation to any and every condition promising advantage in emolument or usufruct. That he did not know when commissioned Secretary of the State Board of Alienists what an alienist was, save that he had something to do with "them aliens that come here from foreign countries and need looking after," is not surprising. That his lifelong business has had to do with the production of conditions claiming the attention of the alienist by reason of the aberrations which follow a too liheral indulgence in the dispensations of the Bowery bar would seem to suggest that he should have known more about this particular subject than he did. However, many estimahle men have possessed limited vocabularies, and have shown a tendency to be misled hy terms concerning the meaning of which they are not clear. Before receiving his appointment from the Governor, had Mr. HINES been referred to in casual conversation as an alienist, he might have resented it with unnecessary emphasis—suggesting a pleasing incident which recently happened in one of our Western States. A local Deputy Sheriff who had manifested a good deal of detective skill and some courage in discovering and arresting a thief was referred to by the local newspaper in terms of high praise as "our lynx-eyed representative of the majesty of the law." Next morning the Deputy Sheriff, with a knife in his belt and a revolver in his hip pocket, waited upon the editor. "Now, look here," said he, "I ain't no objection to what you say about my official conduc', but when you get down to personalities and make remarks about my appearance, I don't stand for it. This mornin' you called me lynx-eyed. Now I want you to understand I ain't no more lynx-eyed than you are, and if you don't take that back and print a suitable apology right now, I'll pump you so full of lead your pall hearers can't tote you to the cemetery."

Hereafter one may call Mr. HINES an alienist, even in his presence, without fear of consequences. His records as Secretary of the Board of Alienists, if kept by himself, will be documents of exceptional interest, and if puhlished will add not a little to the gayety of nations. For example, we can imagine him writing to the Italian Consul at this port something as follows:

We've got a lot of dagoes on Ward's Island that's gone daffy, and the State of New York ain't got no use for that sort of aliens. We're goin' to tumhle the whole lot of them hack home again, and if you want to do anything about it you'd better get a move on. No hughouse aliens for us.

Mr. HINES as Secretary of the State Board of Alienists will at least serve the function of the kangaroo in the natural history of the German father who, when his little hoy at the Zoo asked what that animal was good for, replied: "Well, my son, the Australians must have something to laugh at."

BLACK PROPHETS.

Loosing the tongue of prophecy among the blacks of the South may sometimes be followed by consequences beyond the prophet's intention, and so disturbing to social order that the seer himself has to take leg bail and fly from the social disorder which his forecasts have created. The crow-black vates who has just named a near date for the destruction by fire of Wilmington, N. C., with the result that most of the negroes fled from that city, tying up all the wheels of industry, little and hig, and distributing the social confusion of an earthquake, was no doubt as much surprised at the effect of his prognostications as any of the terrified fugitives who fled before them. He did not stay to witness all the results of his prophecy, but departed for his home in New Berne as soon as the exodus set in, traveling incog. at his top notch of speed, treading the shadow of the pursuing local police intent to add to his prophetic glory the crowning lustre of martyrdom. The time appointed for the destruction of the city came and went; the latter still stands unburned upon its foundations, and probably the alarmed and fugitive negroes are already filtering hack into their old places and taking up their suspended duties with correcter notions of the true value of that kind of prophecy than they had before. Prince GEORGE III., ruler of the universe, as the disturher of their civic and social peace called himself, need not go to Wilmington any more to read the stars for that modest capital as JONAH read them for Nineveh, though there is no certainty that he may not try to work off his alarming forecasts elsewhere, creating similar panics in other exposed and credulous communities. There is no way of tying up the activities of self-anointed ministers of this kind and color, and the proneness of their race to influences such as they distribute is sure to continue as long as the race itself abides.

The Wilmington flurry was a slight one, to abate like an afternoon thunder shower, leaving everything to go on as usual, the negroes no douht a trifle wiser for their lesson for a few months or weeks at least. But with ten million blacks distrihuted over the South the possihility of wider panics of like sort among them, having a kind of bastard religious origin and the sanction of Biblical and traditional precedents, is not to he lost sight of, though there is no known way of foreseeing or averting them. If a prophet of MOHAMMED'S dimensions and qualities were some time to arise among them with a brand-new Gospel fitted to their emotional needs and outward conditions an exciting chapter might be added to their and the country's history. There is no present sign of such a one; Prince GEORGE III., ruler of the universe, does not fill the bill at all, but time is long; the unexpected is continually happening in it, and the unexpected prophet, now and then a rousing hig one, is continually arriving, not to the black race alone, but to all of them in their remotest dwelling places. So far as the South is concerned, a succession of small ones, exhausting their prophetic afflatus in limited areas and with small but annoying results, is the worst that need he looked for at present, but that swarm of gadflies is no more to be exterminated than the boll weevil, and will continue to huzz and hum here and there beyond any agency so far discovered to silence them. Wilmington may count itself lucky that it gets back its dispersed lahorers and domestic help after so hrief an outing, and it will have small use for prophets of the wrong color and with uncertain credentials from this time on.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The English have usually posed as the discoverers of sport and sportsmanship, as newly married couples have been observed to act as if they had invented matrimony. But every hrush with the transatlantic cousins has revealed a hole in the armor of Sir Galahad. Mr. RALPH D. PAINE, the old Yale oar and new American journalist, who was Collier's representative at the recent international games in London, writes:

> There is alwaye a perceptible shadow of suspicion in English minds that no other race of men lives up to the lofty standards of British eportsmanehip, and when the "Yankee athlete wins"—well, really he ought not to have tried so hard to win. Even the Secretary of the Queen's Clnb; that most exclusive and representative of English organizatione for gentlemen sportsmen, eaid to me after the victory: "Oh, you chape would not have come over this year if you had not felt sure you had an easy thing of it." This little enarl of the hard loser overlooked the fact that Oxford and Cambridge sent the challenge, nor would they have sent it nnless their team was believed to be exceptionally strong. Indeed, it figured on paper as fully the match of the Americans, without considering any advantage of home climate and grounds.

It was so when a Harvard four rowed Oxford in 1869, as may he read in a fair and impartial account of the affair in "The Harvard Book," published in 1875. The Englishmen manoeuvred skillfully before the race for every advantage, and when the contest was finally on gave their guests the backwash from their oars, after Harvard, while leading, had chivalrously abstained from rowing in front of Oxford. It has been much the same in almost every contest since, and especially when Americans have won. Even in contests between Oxford and Cambridge there has been discreditable manoeuvring and jockeying, as any one familiar with the secrets of inter-'Varsity sport must remember. The main difference is that in England the warring factions do not rush into print with their fracas. In the puhlic airing of our intercollegiate rows there is something of the spirit of democracy, hut much, also, of the spirit of unlicked cubs. We differ from our cousins not so much in the maculation of our linen as in the puhlicity of its washing.

—Silent be! It is the cat! The precaution which Dick Deadeye commanded with respect to the harmless necessary mouser of the good ship Pinafore would probably have been carefully followed by Chief Officer HODOMI of the Satsuma with regard to the portentous and highly ornamental Sacred Siamese, (which a Chinaman took 50 cents for, heing in terror of the Siamese police,) except that King Chulalongkorn, outraged by the sacrilegious theft, has offered $1,000 for her return. For ourselves, we are tempted to regret the officer's speech, for the Sacred Siamese is at once the rarest and the most beautiful of its kind. Yet there is a ray of hope, for unto Siamese Jane five kittens were born on the voyage; and is there not a law, common or garden, national, international, or piratical, hy which a man divides the younglings horn on his estate with the owner of the mother? If not, then that ancient and approved maxim, de minimis non curat lex, should be judiciously stretched to cover the five before they are too hig. The Maltese cat is fine and soft to the touch, but the Sacred Siamese is finer and eofter, more soothing to the senses of spinsterhood than sable to the grande dame, or ermine to an Empress. The tortoise shell cat is sometimes fair to look on, but the coat of the Sacred Siamese makes it look, in comparison, like a chromo. It is no yellow, this, hut a rich, deep old ivory, suffused with gold, like the afterglow of sunset in a painting by ROUSSEAU, and with mature years the back of the Sacred Siamese darkles into a golden brown like a Rousseau forest depth in the middle distance. The first of Sacred Jane's kind to reach our shores, as far as we know, came on an American man-of-war, and like her, paid passage for her voyage. One of the kittens has long heen the property of a gentlewoman in Westchester County. For years it was hoped to find her a royal and sacred mate, hut in vain. This Sacred Siamese became profanely smitten with a big hlack tom, and since then has regularly and copiously had kittens in the likeness of the night. Of later years other Sacred Siamese have come over, how we do not know. Some few are on Long Island, and others are said to be in Philadelphia. They have even been exhibited on the bench. But what we want is millions. On no other terms can spinsterhood be given the vogue or the comfort it deserves. A small girl who was asked how God made cats answered with scorn: "God doesn't make cats. He just says: 'Let there be cats, and they is cats.'" If this is so, and it seems likely, there ehould he special petitions for more like Sacred Jane. But if there is any doubt on the subject, no opportunity should be loet. It is the part of wisdom and prudence to add to our store of eunset symphonies à la Rousseau by annexing a due part of the litter of Sacred Jane.

—Is the Golden Rule workable? the late Mayor of Toledo, the Hon. SAMUEL MILTON JONES, thought it was, and in a letter in the current Collier's tells how. At the outset he paraphrases it this way: "As you do unto others, others will do unto you. The Golden Rule ic the law of action and reaction, in the field of morals; just as positive, just as definite, just as certain here as in the domain of physics." Surely this is not only to make the Golden Rule work, hut to make it take off its coat and vest, and gather in a hole in its belt. It is hire and salary, not the fine and deep revenge of altruism. When it comes to paraphrasing the Golden Rule, there is no limit to the doctrine it can be made to inculcate. On Wall Street they eay: "Do others or they will do you." In politics it is: "Do others as they would do you, and do them first." The true Golden Rule has nothing to say about what the world will do to you, only what you desire in human conduct. In this lies its supernal greatness. The Wall Street adage is merely that hy which, in the lowest orders of life the fittest hrute survives. The political adage grafts upon it the cunning of the simian. The paraphrase of the late Mayor of Toledo adds only a pragmatical, mundane common sense. True altruism is that of the mother, who asks no return, and uenally gets none. but the satisfaction of the maternal instinct. For her life and conjugal love prove not enough, and she takes her revenge in her cabined and confined existence, pouring the surplus of her affection down the chute of the generations. In its epiritual extension maternal love includes the future of the race, over which true men brood with fondnese, well knowing that posterity will never do anything to repay the debt, except perhaps to pass it on still further. Even the idea of Love, the late Mayor sophisticates in paraphrasing it. "I use the word love as being synonymous with reason." Ask the setting hen how reasonahle she is. Ask the philanthropist! Since President ROOEEVELT spoke on this duty of to-day unto to-morrow, parents everywhere have argued reasonably, even convincingly, against him. But not with the words of love. Modern philosophy telle us that the motive powers of progress are hunger and love. In the forum and the market place hunger rules, or at most the fundamental and selfish aspects of the sex instinct. The reason that governs there has little enough to do with anything beyond the individual. All efforts to make business and statesmanship equare with the Gospels have miserably failed. A clergyman who lately tried to make a truly Christian newspaper pay ite way was howled down by the pious themselves as blaephemous. In these primary activities of mankind the Decalogue, even, has to fight for a foothold. Let the Golden Rule put on its coat. Its fight is for a present satiefaction too sublime for ehirtsleeves, a future reaction that cannot he measured in terms of physics.

—And thus does the whirligig of time shut the gate of the elevated in the face of the once insolent guard! The leaders of the threatened strike hesitate before taking the decisive step because they recognize that their men have forfeited the eympathy of the public, in spite of the fact that the road also has given many a grievance. With his hand on the iever the guard finds a fiendish pleasure in snapping the gate shut in the face of a husy man who has iarded sidewalk and steps in an effort to catch the train. From his uniform of authority he speaks angrily and contemptuously to a man squirming out through an overcrowded platform. But there do come times when he reflecte that it might have been better to he as civil and considerate as his employers are not. We commend to the elevated employé the interpretation which the late Mayor JONES of Toledo has put on the Golden Rule as peculiarly appropriate to the shirtsleeves of his manners.

Conductors and Cleanliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"H. M. U.'s" criticism of the Union Railway conductor is rather unjust—that is, in regard to keeping clean. Probahly he does not realize that these conductors are at work on the car about ten hours during the day, and constantly going up and down the running board, with the dry dust from a dirt road hlowing all over him and grinding in on his clothes. Perhaps if he had a chance to wash and dust himself as often as Mr. H. M. U. has, he would be by far the cleaner of the two. As regards the filthy shirt and collar, would say that I have made a few inquiries and find that the poor conductor makes about two changes to the well-to-do business man's one. EDMUND B. K.

New York, Aug. 20, 1904.

Missed a Few.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Yes," said the clerk at the Skinnem House, "we have 1,800 servants."

"Well," said the departing guest, "I must have overlooked four or five. I'm quite sure I haven't tipped that many."

PROTEST AGAINST A PARK.

Changes in Middle West Side Make It Unnecessary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed Hamilton Park, situated between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, Ninth and Tenth Avenues, is a "job" gotten up for the benefit of a few politicians who own real estate in the territory which the City of New York desires to condemn.

Such a park, if laid out, will provo a detriment to us all. It will be a resort for tramps.

Our Board of Aldermen about three weeks since appropriated $50,000 for a "drunk" and "feed" on the day of the opening of the subway, hut this contemplated park is about the worst plan of any. The middle west side is rapidly undergoing a change, etores are invading private localities, flat houses and hotels are contemplated, and within five years business enterprises will take the place of residences. Why erect a park which will not benefit any one when the money spent could he applied to a more useful purpose? We need more scHool room, better paved streets, and more policemen.

As a resident of this locality for over fifty years, I feel assured that the money expended for this park will be wasted. The march of industry and commerce will prove a boom to the huilding trade, and the private house has got to go. The Pennsylvania terminal at Thirty-first Street has driven away no less than 12,000 families. Four hundred houses and three churches have been purchased, and other alterations are contemplated on the land near it. The neighborhood will he one devoted to trade, and great warehouses must he a natural result of the improvement. The deeper water of the Hudson River will afford steamships greater facilities, and new piers will be the consequence, and the progress will he great and rapid. The middle west side is doomed, and private residences, churches, and even schools must give way to busines L. G. DOANE, M. D.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it remarkahle that with constant agitation for new parks, harely anything is done with such hreathing places now under construction to hurry completion? Take St. Nicholas Terrace for an example. At the present rate of improvement it will take fifty years hefore this promising park will be fit to be walked through. In its present state it is a disgrace to the city.

Cannot THE TIMES ohlige a number of steady readers residing in adjoining streets by investigating the cause of delay? There is no other park within more than a mile, and it is now dangerous to allow children to play there. JOHN H. NOYES.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

DEFEND JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

Readers Justify Her Recent Actions in Neutral Port.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the chicanery characteristic of Russian dealing, the utter helplessness of China to enforce the neutrality of her ports, the case of the Mandjur having clearly ehown it, is Japan not justified in taking measures to protect herself?

Is it not asking too much of her to require that she should detail parts of her fleet to watch Chinese ports of refuge for Russian vessels, which, availing themselves of such refuge to repair damages, are likely to steam out again to prey on Japanese transports?

The Japs are probably familiar with the old saying, "You cannot beat the devil with holy water." A. MUELLER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES, I have a sincere respect for your ordinary fairncss and justice, hence a surprise at your recent treatment editorially of Japan.

In an article this morning you mention the "baleful" conduct of Japan at the former capture of Port Arthur, not recognizing the atrocities of the Chinese that had provoked the retaliation. You ignore the slaughter by the Russians of hundreds of Japanese on an unarmed transport, and are equally silent in regard to the saving hy the Japanese of 900 Russians from a ship defeated in battle.

Were you an attorney in the employ of Russia your treatment of Japan might be explained, but not now. Your treatment of newe and information has been strictly fair, but you will hardly claim that for your editorials toward Japan. We can hardly afford to call Japan names with the record of Fort Pillow in our history.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Aug. 19, 1904.

Another Anti-Seasick Ship.

From The London Globe.

Lieut. Turc of the French "Military Marine" has invented a new type of ship which does not roll or pitch. The hull is entirely submerged like a submarine, and it supports two vertical walls, on which are built the decks, or ship proper, with its engines and living accommodation.

What Two Couples Are to One Another.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

At a double wedding in Stockton, Cal., a brother and sister were married to a brother and sister. The eisters-in-law of the men are their wives. Their eisters are their sisters-in-law, while each man is to the other a brother-in-law twice.

Cut Off at Bargain Rates.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Percy—Young Rapidgait had hard luck. He was disinherited recently.

Harold—Cut off without a dollar, eh?

Percy—No; his mother did the disinheriting. He was cut off with 88 cents.

UNDER THE AWNING AFT.

The ehimmering flying-fish rose from the sea
And bore on the hreast of the breeze to lee,
The porpoise splashed and the dolphin flashed,
Tumbling in play through the sparkling epray,
And the hronzed old sailor laughed.
"Give me a pipe and the sea," said he,
"And spread me an awning aft."

The tropical sun from the zenith stared,
And the gleaming and quivering ocean glared.
The trade wind hreathed and the Gulf Stream seethed,
Humming and hissing and drumming and kissing,
Sailing and sheering, careening and veering
Through clouds of spray—away—away
To the South. And the sailor laughed.
"There is never a king on a throne like me,
For my heart is as free as the sea," said he,
"With a pipe and an awning aft!"

Then jealous-hrowed night came over the scene,
But under the flickering Cross's sheen
We sailed and sailed till the starlight paled
To the rise of the queen of a night serene;
And the ocean called to us; then
The salt-sea songs of the fo'c's'le men
Came deep and clear to the wheelman's cheer,
For 'twas "Liverpool Jack wi' a sack on 'is back!
"Tip away, lads!" once again.
And the bronzed old sailor laughed
As he quaffed the brine-born draught.
"Ah, what do they know of life," said he,
"Who have never felt the power o' the sea,
With a pipe and an awning aft?"

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

GALVESTON'S SEA WALL.

Completion of Giant Barrier Celebrated at Texas Port.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 22.—The completion of the Galveston seawall, the greatest structure of its kind in the world, was celebrated to-day hy running excursions from different parts of the State to Galveston. Gov. Lanham was present, and made an address, extolling the remarkable work.

The seawall was completed the last of July. It is 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide at the hase, 5 feet wide at the top, and stands 17 feet above mean low tide, with a granite riprap apron extending 27 feet out on the Gulf side. The contract price of the wall was $1,198,118. The actual construction of the wall proper consumed one year, four months, and seventeen days.

The grade of the city is now to be raised to slope gradually from the top of the seawall. This will necessitate a raising of the grade from one to fifteen feet, according to location. For this purpose the State of Texas has donated all State taxes collected in Galveston County for a period of eighteen years. Bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 are to be issued for this purpose. A contract has been let for the grade raising work.

GIANT MINNESOTA IN PORT.

Largest American Craft Inspected by Several Delegations.

Gayly dressed in bunting and accompanied by the tooting whistles of every craft she passed, the new steamship Minnesota, of the Great Northern Steamship Company, the higgest vessel ever huilt in this country, came up the harbor yesterday afternoon and docked at Pier 38 North River, at the foot of King Street. The ship left New London, where she was huilt, Saturday, and reached the Lower Bay Sunday afternoon.

At the pier the Minnesota was met hy Acting Mayor Charles V. Fornes and a party of officers and members of the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Maritime Exchange. Capt. John Truebridge, her commander, entertained them at luncheon in his cahin. J. D. Farrell, President of the Great Northern Steamship Company, presided, and the company's Traffic Manager, George Sutherland, helped entertain the guests. The Minnesota saile for San Francisco on Saturday.

COTTON CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Great Losses in the Trade Described to the British Association.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Aug. 22.—At the meeting of the British Association to-day there was a discussion of the cotton crisis. Premier Balfour, President of the association, participated. He said he feared gambling in futures could not be stopped, but an extension of cotton cultivation would remedy the difficulties the cotton mills were experiencing.

J. A. Hutton, Vice Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, detailed the efforts of the association to relieve Great Britain from dependence upon the United States for raw cotton. He said that the short time on which the English factories were running was not entirely due to the shortage of cotton, but was largely owing to the serious aggravation of the difculty hy numcroue speculators.

Mr. Hutton pointed out that probably it was not generally realized how very costly it was to remedy this state of affairs, apart from the danger of English mills playing into the hands of foreign competitors. He estimated that no fewer than 10,000,000 people in this country were more or less dependent on the cotton trade.

The employers alone were losing $200,000 a week through short time, and the total loss to capital and lahor in the cotton and other allied trades throughout the country was not less than $1,500,000 per week, or $75,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hutton said there was no hope of any immediate relief.

In connection with the efforts to increase the supply, he mentioned the cordial cooperation of the British Continental movements, for it was fully recognized that Great Britain and the rest of Europe were in the same hoat and muet help one another.

DE PLEHVE'S VACANT POST.

German Reports as to Why the Czar Has Not Filled It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—It is said here that the Czar's delay in appointing a successor to the late M. de Plehve is due to the fact that old statesmen oppose the removal of the Police Department from the Ministry of the Interior, because the Minister in this event would become a mere figurehead.

It is also reported that the Dowager Empress is influencing the Czar against granting constitutional reforms.

REJECTS BOWEN'S REQUEST.

Castro Won't Restore Asphalt Property Pending Legal Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Castro has not favorably received Minister Bowen's request for restoration of the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company in Venezuela, pending legal proceedings.

The Minister cahled the State Department to-day from Caracas that President Castro thought the United States Government should await the conclusion of the legal proceedings, allowing the asphalt lakes and property to remain meanwhile in the hands of Receiver Carner.

Nothing further has been done about this matter, but it is expected that the State Department will take some action to secure the asphalt company against loss until the Venezuelan court announces its decision next month.

RUSSIAN DIVORCE MODIFIED.

Remarriage Now Permitted in Two Years Subject to Penance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The rigor of the divorce laws, which formerly did not allow an unfaithful hueband or wife to marry again except after seven years' irreproachahle conduct, has been modified by the Holy Synod making the period two years in case the offenders agree to do public penance according to the direction of their Bishops.

The newspapers hail this modification as being a step in the right direction, and express the hope that the Draconian laws governing divorce, which date back to the Byzantine epoch, will be further amended in conformity with the requirements of modern life.

English Degree for Prof. Osborn.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 22.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences was conferred on Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columhia University, New York City, at the university here this afternoon. Premier Balfour, as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the heads of the colleges, attended the ceremony, at which sixteen others connected with the sessions of the British Association received similar dignities.

Did Not Steal Loomis Papers.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 22.—Frans Schneider, the man who gave himself up to the police here Aug. 19, charging himself with stealing papers "from a person at Southampton believed to be F. Kent Loomis," has informed the police that his alleged confession was untrue and was made simply to obtain shelter, as he is broken down in body and mind.

"MILITARY MAD" OPENS THE THEATRICAL YEAR

Von Schoenthau's "Im Bunten Rock" Adapted by Ditrichstein.

AN ARMY MANOEUVRE COMEDY

Leo Ditrichstein and Ida Conquest Head an Able but Misplaced Cast In This Comedy.

The dramatic season opened briskly if not impressively last night at the Garrick Theatre with "Military Mad,' one of Mr. Leo Ditrichstein's ubiquitous adaptations from the repertory of the Irving Place Theatre. This time the original was a bright and deservedly popular farce comedy, by Franz von Schoenthau, turning on the real love-making and the sham soldiery of one of the military manoeuvres the Kaiser loves so well—"Im Bunten Rock," we believe the name was.

Let us frankly and gratefully admit that the piece amazed a hot-weather audience. For the most part, to be sure, the fun was of a mildly theatrical and rather threadbare kind; but that is the way of the elder German school, to which he piece belongs; and in the playless season any fun is welcome that makes one forget a wilting collar. Two or three times in treating the humors of ray soldiers and sham battles the comedy was afresh, measurably human, and theatrically effective. The audience laughed long and heartily. There was more than enough merrimsnt to carry the piece to success.

All of which does not hide the fact that the performance falls far below any real excellence in farce comedy. The adaptation, in so far as it consisted in making the heroine (who works such real havoc in the hearts of the sham combatants) an American heiress was fortunate enough. It was in the general atmosphere that the evening was deficient. Except for the uniform and the three-quarter length portrait of the Kaiser, done to his own artistic taste in the wall, the soldiers might have heen anybody's soldiers.

In particular, a consistent neglect of the thousand magnificent details of verisimilitude in acting, stage management, scene painting, and lighting, removed all possibility of illusion as to the mimic war that was waging off the stage. One never for a moment believed in the manoeuvres. This was a great pity, for not only a large part of the comedy, but almost all of the romance depended on our taking the mimic warfare almost, if not quite, as seriously as the soldiers did. In ths original, one gathered, there was a good deal of the real breath and sweep of large military movements executed in a careful and soldierly manner. There must have been this to make the love story appealing, and its denouement comic. Last night it was all exaggerated make-believe, that brought at best the merriment of effective stags tricks.

The actors were a lot of clever people who would have been excellent if there had been any ensemble and if, to use one of the hero's catch phrases, they had all heen in the picture. But ths German of Hoboken rubbed against that of Bavaria, and was capped by the German of South Braintree, Mass.

Mr. Ditrichstein was the hero, and harring a matter of military carriage, was strung in the right key. Mr. Henry V. Donnelly was still in the period of Madison Morton farce in which he used to shine in the Murray Hill Theatre. Mr. Thomas Wise was a Baron B'gosh. One of the most able and intelligent, and by all odds the most laughable performance was the booby volunteer played by George Henry Trader, late of Mr. Donnelly's company. But it was as German as Yonkers beer.

Ida Conquest was herself again in the American heroine, with all her usual saccharine intonations, caressings of last syllables, and conscious possession of naiveté. She was also as good to look upon and (or so it seemed) injected into her acting more than her usual animation and mercurial spirits. If she would only let us discover her charms without insisting on them, how much more we should like her! Elliy Collmer did a small but good acting part well, and Edith Barker was quite thrown away.

"CHECKERS" ON AGAIN.

Cast Somewhat Different — Mrs. Jane Woodend in Cast.

The Academy of Music was packed to the doors last night in spite of the oppressive heat at the reproduction of "Checkers," which was played for three or four months last season and pronounced a great success.

The cast this year differs in several respects from the original. Thomas W. Ross still appears in the rôle of Checkers. The place of May Vokes has been taken by Lydia Dickson, who succeeded in putting no little humor into her part. Dave Broham is again "Push" Miller, the "tout" with the racey brogue. As Pert Barlow, the "oasis in a dry desert," Katherine Wilkins was voted a success.

Mrs. Jane Woodend, wife of the broker, made her début in the play as Clara Esmond and did well what little she had to do.

A negro cakewalk has been interpolated in "Checkers" since last Winter.

"Jack's Little Surprise."

"Jack's Little Surprise," a comedy hy Louis Fagan, was presented last night for the first time at New Haven, Conn., under the management of James K. Hackett. Arthur Byron took the leading role, and was supported by Miss Charlotte Walker.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Isle of Spice" will open the Majestic Theatre to-night.

Margaret Crawford has been especially engaged to act as understudy to Mme. Schumann-Heink in the operetta, "Love's Lottery." It will open in New York on Oct. 3.

Manager Leo Telier of the Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn announces that he has secured H. W. Savage's "The Sultan of Sulu" for the opening attraction at his house. The first night will be next Saturday.

"Bird Centre," a comedy in four acts, had its first presentation last night at Peoria, Ill. It is the first production to be put in the field by the new firm of Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields. It will come to New York late in the Fall.

AMBASSADOR SEES BASEBALL.

Sir Henry Durand Watches Lenox Society Men in a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 22.—The week in Lenox society opened to-day with a baseball game between a team composed of members of the Lenox Club and the village team. Jameson Cotting of New York was Captain of the cottagers' team. The improvised bleachers held a brilliant gathering.

The British Ambassador, Sir Henry M. Durand, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn. It was the first game of baseball which the Ambassador had seen in America, and he was greatly interested. The village team won, 25 to 9. The Lenox Club team was composed of Herbert Shaw, Joseph W. Burden, James Barnes, Samuel Frothingham, William B. Osgood Field, Jameson Cotting, John Sloane, Amos Schermerhorn, and Chester Burden.

In the crowd at the game were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Carlos De Heredia, Baron and Baroness von dem Bussche, Jules B. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaw, Miss Kate Cary, Miss Julianna Cutting, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. W. B. O. Field, Miss Heloise Davis, Arthur B. Coxsy, Miss Rosamond Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Dr. and Mrs. William Armstrong, Mrs. William B. Bacon, the Misses Bacon, the Misses Folsom, Capt. John S. Barnes, Miss Mildred Barnes, Eustace Jaques, Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Herzog, the Misses Brooks, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mortimer M. Singer, Lindsey Fairfax, and J. H. Lee.

REUNITED BY A DRINK.

Thirst of Long Lost Brother Proves a Blessing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—A meeting between brothers who had not seen each other for twenty years cams about in a queer way hero yesterday.

Among thoss who came to attend the Grand Army Encampment were J. R. McKelvey and William Dawson of Washington, D. C. McKelvey and Dawson work alongside each other in the Government Printing Office and are chums. They are both members of the Grand Army of the Republic and have attsnded encampments together for years. Before dsparting from Washington for Boston they made an agreement with each other that neither would take a drink while the encampment lasted.

Yesterday morning when McKelvey went down into the café of ths Clarendon Hotel he saw his friend Dawson, as he thought, with a glass of whisky in front of him. He walked up to him, and just as Dawson was about to put the glass to his month, McKelvey stayed his arm.

"'Bill,' Dawson," he said reproachfully, "I thought you promised me that you wouldn't take a drink while we were in Boston?"

"I reckon, stranger, you're on the wrong lay," said the man with ths whisky as he turned and looked straight at McKelvey.

McKelvey was as surprised as ths man whom he had accosted for a moment. He saw at a glance that the man was not his friend "Bill" Dawson, although he bore a remarkable resemblance to him.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "I thought you were my friend 'Bill' Dawson, and 'Bill' and I had an agreement not to drink, which I thought he was breaking. I hope you will excuse me."

"No harm done, stranger," responded the man whoss libation had been interrupted. "You had me all right on the Dawson, hut my name ain't 'Bill.' I had a brother named 'Bill,' though I ain't laid eyes on him for twenty years."

A short conversation between the two was sufficient to bring out the fact that "Bill" Dawson, McKelvey's friend, was none other than the long-lost brother of the man who was abont to take ths drink.

"Whers is 'Bill' now?" asked the stranger, who informed McKelvey that his name was George Dawson, and that he came from Denver.

"Right in this hotel," responded McKeivey.

The Denver Dawson insisted on hunting up his brother right away. He found him surrounded by his family, and there was a family reunion. When ths first flush of the excitement and joy was over and there came a momentary halt in the conversation, "Bill" Dawson turned to McKelvey and said:

"How about that pledge? You'ain't going to hs dog mean to a man who has just found his long-lost brother, are yon?"

The appeal was one that McKelvey could not resist.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

Mansfield and Wilbur, with "The Shadow," were the chief attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. Billy Clifford had a new lot of stories. Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Hayman presented a new comedietta, called "The Typewriter." On the bill, besides these, were the Exposition Four, Bert Wiggins, Falardo, the Dumont sisters, Shannon and Dixon, and Wolf and Milton.

A revival of "The New Magdalen" is the feature of the entertainment at the Fifth Avenue Theatre now. In the cast are Jessie Izette, Gertrude Berkely, W. S. Hart, Arthur Hoop, Edwin Fowler, and Walter F. Dyett. The vaudeville contains Walter Brown, the Ellis sisters, and Billy Clifford.

The stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre last night presented "Rival Candidates." Thia is a clever little farce, and the cart made it thoroughly enjoyable. Some of the actors were Alice Braham, the three De Faye sisters, Charles H. Hargreaves, and Loretta Healy.

"The Fatal Wedding" was at ths Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night.

Comic pictures and scenes from various countries have been added to the moving pictures at the Eden Musée. There are also views showing the movements of the Russian and Japanese ships. There are several recent additions to "The World in Wax."

A sick elephant, who takes daily ocean haths for its health, is the latest attraction at Dreamland. Great crowds watch the huge beast giving itself the water treatment. Effie Brooklin has been retained on the vaudeville hill for this week. Some of the new acts are Leroy and Walby, the O'Donnell brothers, and Helene Gerard.

Luna Park has increased its outdoor programme considerable in the last week. "The Streets of Delhi" and "Fighting the Flames" are the two most popular shows.

The young "society woman," whose name is kept scrupulously in the background, is still doing tricks with the animals at Boatock's Animal Arena, Coney Island. Capt. Jack Bonavita has been replaced by Robert McPherson.

Carter De Haven and a sextet of old Weber & Fields favorites were at Keith's yesterday. They were received with uproarious applause by the audience. Henry Lee, who impersonates President Roosevelt, A. B. Parker, Kaiser Wilhelm, King Edward, and other celebrities, is second on the bill.

Agnes Mahr, the American "Tommy Atkins," made her reappearance at Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens last night. She is a grotesque dancer. Hammerstein's bill is still up to the usual high mark. There is a big crowd at the garden every night.

"A Little of Everything" has hegun its last two weeks at the Aerial. It will then move to the Broadway.

O Hanna San and Guerrero are the features on the New York Roof now. Ned Wayburn's Girls are still on the bill.

"Paris hy Night" began its last week on top of the Madison Square Garden last night.

"The Girl from Kay's," at the Herald Square Theatre, is keeping up its old success. It has two more weeks.

There are only two more weeks of "The Maid and the Mummy" at the New York Theatre.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf," has hegun its twenty-first week at the Casino. The play will not leave until Autumn.

"Two Little Sailor Boys" has begun a run at the West End Theatre.

"The Game of Life" was at the Third Avenue Theatre last night. It is a soul-stirring melodrama.

William H. Baldwin Nearly Well.

President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad is recovering rapidly from his recent operation for appendicitis, it was said yesterday at the German Hospital, where he is under treatment. In another week it is expected that he will be able to return to his home.

VARIEGATED REFORMERS DISCUSS SUBWAY TAVERN

Temperance, Semi-Temperance, and Anti-Temperance Folk Talk.

MEETING CONDEMNS SCHEME

Speaker Says Bishop Potter "Cut Off His Head" Like Dewey When He Married.

Reformers of both sexes and of various generations and all shades of opinion met last night in ths Mstropolitan Tsmple, at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, for a free and open discussion of the merits and demerits of the "Subway Tavern."

"Does it or does it not tend to eolve the liquor problem?"

"Was the action of Bishop Potter in connection therewith praisswarthy or otherwise?"

These wers the questions before the meeting, and from ths points of visw of the total abstainer, the moderats drinker, and ths man who only drinks when hs feels like it, the subject was vigorously dealt with. No one who owned an opinion hesitated to express it.

Francis M. Fox, a portly man, who said he was not a teetotaler, "as most of my friends know," held that nothing on earth could stop liquor selling. "In his exalted place of wealth and position," said Mr. Fox, "Bishop Potter is beyond the criticism of the common herd. His practices what he preaches. He is consistent. Like Dr. Rainsford, he seeks to mitigate the evil, knowing there is absolutely no way to eradicats it."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed a woman, eldsrly and ponderous, jumping to her feet and shaking her clenched fist in the direction of the last speaker. "Bishop Potter has lost his senses completely. He has cut his head off, so far as religion goes, as completely as Dewey cut his head off politically when hs cams back from Manila and got married. If such places as this tavern are allowed to exist, we shall have a Nation of drunkards—a Nation of drunken women, too. This tavern is the very gate of hell. It is a licensed sin, and Bishop Potter is to blame for it. He ain't no Pope of mine! Now, why doesn't hs spend some of his money building decent cluhs for the workingman?"

Then up spoke one Mrs. Fox, who was "nursed as an Episcopalian and cams to New York with an open Bible." Even when at the point of death once, she said, she had refused elderberry wine as a stimniant, and never could see what people got drunk for, anyway.

"I contend that one who has never tasted liquor hasn't any right to discuss the matter," chimed in a precocious youth in another part of ths room, who was sorry he spoke a minute later, when several of his hearers assured him that to learn to dread fire it wasn't necessary to get burned.

The orator of the evening hy common consent was W. J. McNickle, a young man with a studious look.

"Some say," deciared McNickle, "that this tavern is a workingman's cluh. That's an insult to the Nation. Big Bill Devery opened a saloon last week in Far Rockaway with the announcement that he did so for the benefit of the downtrod, but that he intended to make money at the same time. Devery and Potter have gone into the same business. Saloons are the resorts of bums, pickpockets, and politicians, and there's mighty little difference between them, except that the politician has a seductive way about him, and is backed up by the law.

Thomas J. Russell, colored, said that sentiments bobbed up within him so fast that they clogged his tongue, hut he couldn't see why any sane man should drink "the plagued poison" for, anyway, and maintained that the man who would uphold Bishop Potter's act would uphold the devil. An Englishman, who said he had been a practical Christian for twenty-six years, was in favor of showing sin no quarter. "In England Bishops even were known sometimes to keep doubtful company, and I, for one, take precious little stock in them."

The effect of the canteen among soldiers was touched upon hy Mrs. Edwin Nelson of Florida.

"I know of several towns in the South," she said, "whose saloonkeepers got rich on the money of soldiers who carried canteens, so it makes little difference how one get liquor, so long as they will have its."

Bishop Potter should have kept his hands off this saloon, hut you know the old saying that 'the Yankees are such pryers that you couldn't keep 'em out if you built a wall around hell.'"

Several spoks in favor of the Subway Tavern scheme, one man saying that he knew its proprietor personally, and knew he was sincere in his motive. Among the last speakers was a man with blonde side whiskers, who contended that Bishop Potter's place was in an ayium. The discussion seemed likely to last the better part of the night when the Chairman brought his gavel down with a thump. Upon closing, it was resolved hy a practically unanimous vote that "the methods of the lately dedicated Subway Tavern cannot solve the liquor problem."

YACHTS IN OCEAN CUP RACE.

Resolute, Endymion, and Atlantic Sailing from Newport to Sandy Hook.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Three schooner yachts, the Resolute, owned by John W. Masury, the Endymion, owned hy George Lauder, Jr., and the Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, left this morning under very favorable circumstances to race from Brenton's Reef lightship to Sandy Hook lightship and return for the Brenton Reef cup.

It is the first time that this cup has been raced for in these waters since the British cutter Genesta won the cnp from Commodore Colt's schooner Dauntless in 1885. The cup was then carried across the Atlantic and was brought back hy Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe.

The race was to have been started on Saturday, hut the sea was so heavy that the start was postponed. The start was made at 10:45 this morning in a comparatively smooth sea and a fair sailing breeze from the south-southwest. The Regatta Committee took the times at the start as Resolute, 10:45:11; Endymion, 10:46:13; Atlantic, 10:50:05.

Ths Resolute crossed the line 11 aeconds after the starting signal. She carried mainsails, working topsails, staysails, jibs, and small jibtopsail. The Endymion was a minute and 2 seconds later in crossing. She wore the same sails and broke out a staysail as she crossed. The Atlantic took plenty of time to come about and was nearly 5 minutes hehind the Resolute. She broke out two staysails as she crossed. All three boats headed in toward Narragansett Pier, the Resolute gaining slightly on the Endymion on the tack. The yachts were well out to Point Judith hy noon. The race is 280 miles and it is expected that the yachts will finish in forty hours, returning here early Wednesday morning. The boats sail without time allowance.

The special races to he held between the 70-footers, Virginia and Rainbow, and the 60-footers, Weetamoe and Neoia, have been declared off.

SCANNELL SELLS CHATEAU.

Saratoga Real Estate That Cost $50,000 Brings $16,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—John J. Scannell of New York to-day disposed of Château Ophelia, his Lincoin Avenue country place, by auction. It was purchased for $14,050 by Mrs. Annie E. Logan of Brooklyn, a Summer cottager.

The Scannell lot, including a small dewlling on Clark Street, also sold to-day, was purchased hy John Jones of New York, for $2,500. Mr. Scannell says that his Saratoga real estate possessions cost him upward of $50,000.

POLICE FORBID "SPOONING."

Capt. Kreuscher of Far Rockaway Issues an Edict.

Cupid's most determined opponent at Arverne and Far Rockaway is Police Captain Louis Kreuscher, and he and the little god have been waging merry war all this Summer. The Captain uses ths edict method of attack, and after several tours of investigation recently he has furnished each policeman under his command with a documsnt which reads as follows:

"No person or persons shall be allowed to sit on the sands under the boardwalk aftsr dark.

"As the beach is a puhlic place, kissing is strictly forbidden.

"No hand-holding allowed.

"Hugging strictly forbidden.

"The beach is for the use of bathers and is not to be used as a trysting place."

The life-savers have been instructed to assist in the enforcement of the edict.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Ths last week in August hrings the horse show at Southampton, which is the notable fixture for ths suburbs. There will be the usual round of small dances and dinners at Newport. Ths Calico Ball has been given up. The next great event will be ths horse show, on Sept. 5.

***

The engagement is announced hy cable from London of Miss Lula Pfizer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer of Nsw York and Orange, N. J., to Viscount Newry, eldest son of the Earl of Kilmorey. Mr. Pfizer was formerly a polo player on the Essex County Country Clnb team, and is at present M. F. H. of the Essex County Hunt of Orange. The Pfizers formsrly lived in Llswellyn Park, and havs residences in Orange and Newport. Miss Pfizer is a skillful horsewoman. No date has been set for the wedding. The bridegroom-to-be is twenty-one years old and a msmber of ths First Life Guards.

***

Mrs. James L. Ksrnochan has returned to Hempstead, after a visit to Newport. Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, her mother, will remain at Garden City until lats in September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will return from Europe at the closs of this week. They go to Lakewood, N. J.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., havs left Newport and are at thsir country place on the north shore of Long Island, near Great Neck.

***

The engagement of Austen Gray, son of Mrs. Clinton Gray of Newport, and Miss Pauline Burnham, has been broken by mutual consent.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Wing are passing the Summer at their country seat, near Lawrence, L. I.

***

Adrian Iselin, Jr., is booked to sail for Europe to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Bremen.

***

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell are to entertain Sir Thomas and Lady Lauder Brunton of England, who are coming over to visit the St. Louis Exposition. Sir Thomas is a noted physician and is at the head of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Lady Lauder Brunton is the daughter of the late Archdeacon of Meath, Ireland, Edward H. Stopford.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Astor gave her second dinner at Beechwood this evening, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Miss Caroline Drayton, Miss Anna Sands, Craig Wadsworth, Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Royal Pheips Carroll. The table decorations were as nsual American Beauty roses. After the dinner there was a musicale in the ballroom. A large number of additional guests came in for the musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at the Clamhake Cluh to-night for their daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, and her gussts, the Misses Delano of New York. The dinner was served in a large tent which was handsomely dscorated with flowers, and aftsr the dinner there was an informal dance in the cinhhouse. The guests were mostly young people.

Luncheons were given to-day hy Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. O. G. Jennings.

Mrs. William Grosvsnor gave an afternoon tea and dinners were given to-night hy Ms. Eibridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Thomas Newhold, and James T. Woodward.

Reinhart Rachafen von Echt of Austria, who is to marry Miss Alice Pfizer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlss Pfizer, Jr., arrived here this afternoon and has taken apartments at the Halcyon, where he will remain until after the wedding. The marriage will take place Sept. 3, and the details will be completed at once now that the baron has arrived.

A party was given on the lawn of the Pinard cottages this afternoon by Mrs. Joseph E. Widener in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Miss Fifi Widener.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 22.—The date of the Gymkhana games, which are to be held at Tangiewood for the benefit of Miss Folsom's hospital, has been set for Sept. 7.

The second annnal horse show ball will be held under the direction of the Berkshire Hunt Club this year. The Committee of Arrangements is Giraud Foster, Clinton G. Gilmore, Joseph W. Burden, Arthur S. Dixey, and Samuel Frothingham. The use of the Hotel Aspinwall has been tendered to the club for the event which will he held on the evening of Sept. 16.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Calkins returned to-day to Lenox from Ocean Point, Me.

The Misses Sophia and Clementime Furniss of New York have arrived at their cottage, Edgecomb, which has been opened for the season. Mrs. Zimmerman of New York, their sister, is a guest at the cottage.

Charles Monroe of New York has arrived at Fairlawn, Miss Adele Kneeland's cottage, where he has joined his family, who are Miss Kneeland's guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New York will leave at Harbor on Friday for their country place, Belvoir Terrace, which is being placed in readiness for their occupancy.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Le Quesne of Bellair Road, Clifton, S. I., to L. Kendrick Le Jeune, son of the late George H. C. Le Jeune and a well-known musical composer.

APPEAL FOR FRESH AIR WORK.

Funds Needed to Give Tired Mothers and Babies Vacations.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor makes a final appeal for its fresh air work. Already 2,900 sick and exhausted tenement mothers and children have had an average of ten days at Sea Breeze, while 13,000 applicants for "stay visits" have been taken on day excursions. There are still 3,000 mothers and children on the waiting list. It is desired to continue the work in September for at least two weeks.

Of the total number waiting, 1,000 are tenement mothers. A dollar spent now will accomplish more than $50 used for cure within their tenement homes. The sum of $2.50 will give a mother or baby one week, and $100 will send forty mothers and babies. It is hoped to raise $3100 for the work in September. Robert Shaw Minturn, the Treasurer, may be addressed at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

ZIEGLER RELIEF PARTY HOPES TO REACH FIALA

Report of Aug. 4 Says Ice Is Clearing.

LONG STRUGGLE WITH FLOES

Fought Way to Within Seventy Miles of Franz Joseph Land—Then Drifted Back.

William Ziegler received yesterday a detailed report from W. S. Champ, who went out from Norway early in ths Summer with the steamship Frithjof, to cary relief to the Ziegler polar expedition under Anthony Fiala, on the America. The report tells of the severe arctic season and the futile attempts of the Frithjof to huck the ice fields, and shows that the relief party at one time succeeded in getting within seventy miles of Franz Josef Land and then had to givs it up.

Champ's plan is to reach Cape Flora before the Wintsr season begins, about Sept. 5. There he expects to find news of Fiala and ths main expedition. A part of the report to Mr. Ziegler describing recent experiences is as follows:

"We entered the ice on the 9th of July and hucked our way up to about 77 degrees 30 minutes between 35 degrees and 46 degrees longitude, where we met such a heavy pack ice that we were simply powerless to go further north in this position. We then forced our passage through the ics westward and got a good lead northeast, but again met ths heaviest ics so far encountsred. From the crow's nest we thought there was open water to the north, and if we could get through the ice ahead of us we believed we could make Franz Josef Land, so at full speed we bucked the heavy pack ice until we were many miles in ths pack.

"The ice gradually became more closely packed and larger floes, and to continue in this course meant being caught fast and drifting with the ice as a whole. Therefore, we again extricated ourselves from this position and continued for a week to look for a favorable lead to northward. We followed the pack ice, however, to within thirty miles of Nova Zembla, when it again turned southward to the shores of that island.

"We worked northward again on the 26th of July and between 44° and 45° longituds forced our way 78° 30' north latitude, about seventy miles from Cape Flora. Here we met the floe ice, and although we spent a week trying to force a passage, could not make a further northing.

"On the morning of July 31, for the first time in three weeks, the horizon was free from fog, and we were enabled to get a good view of the ice in every direction. We found that we could not do anything more until the wind or swells broks up the floes, which were rotten but impossible to navigate. It was at this stags that the Chief Engineer reported 105 tons of coal on board, which was an inadequate amount for us to be of any service to the America, i. e., so far as being able to coal her. It was then decided to take advantage of the conditions to return to Vardoe for coal.

"We have had nothing but warm weather, rain, and fog all the time, no wind—with the exception of one day—so the ice has gradually rotted, and if we only get a good blow ths whole situation will change in a few days. We will be back to our last position not later than Aug. 9 or 10, so that we will have a full month to accomplish our mission, and have no doubt we will get through.

"This failure has been a great disappointment to us, as we are all anxious to reach Franz Josef Land and be of aid to the boys on the America, in case of need. The party on hoard are all well, and we shall spare neither ship nor coal to get through. There has been very little game to be seen, which is difficult to explain, as we have been on favorable ice for all kinds of arctic game.

"During our eastward voyage we reached 78.06 north latitude. This was our course in 1901.

W. S. CHAMP."

"12 P. M., Aug. 4, 1904.

"We are coaling by the midnight sun and have every hope of success.

"CHAMP."

IN THE SHOPS.

Now is the time to huy shirt waists. One pretty pattern which is selling at half the regular price is of Japanese cream colored silk, embroidered in black and white. The waists are simple, the fronts embroidered in black and wbite, a pretty design of which a stock appears, and collars and cuffs similarly worked. They havs been $10, and are now $5.

***

There is another hargain in one of the Japanese cotton crêpes, a good material in itself and trimmed with red Hungarian embroidery. Down the front, on the shouiders, sleeves, stock, and cuffs are leaves, in red, something on the order of the fern. This is another $5 waist and one of the bcst. There are also thin wbite waists and waists of heavier linen with solid embroidery for the same price.

***

One of the cooiest and best Summer materials for waists is the grass linen. One of these, which costs $35, is embroidered in a dssign of hawthorn blossoms, made famous on the beautiful Hawthorn jars. The small four-petaled flowers inclose patterns of drawnwork in small and close design for the yoke, carried down either side of the front and down the top of the sieeves. It is unique as well as beautiful.

***

Another beautifully embroidered and drawnwork waist, which costs $35, is done in a design of chrysanthemums. There is a front, forming a square, of the drawnwork, on either side of the ragged chrysanthemums, with long petals drooping, while below are more solid looking blossoms, which seem to support the whole. There are other grass linen waists at lower prices, $22.50, $28.50, &c.

***

There is more variety in waist patterns in the embroidery and drawnwork. These are put up in fancy Oriental boxes. The lowest of these is $5. They range from this up to $35, for an exquisitely beautiful design in a long dropping pattern of wisteria. The prices for the ready made waists range as high as $45 and $55, according to the amount of hand work.

***

One unusually pretty, but inexpensive waist pattern is of Belfast linen, sent abroad to he embroidered. It is done in a wild rose and leaf design, with drawnwork. This is $8.50. Another design of wisteria has the same flower in small sprays surrounding a front of drawnwork and tucks. This is $12. A grape and leaf design with drawnwork is $12.50, and a Japanese crêpe, with a design of roses in the embroidery, and drawnwork and tucks, is $11. Fleur de lis is as charming in embroidery upon grass linen in a waist pattern as in other things, and with drawnwork costs $19. A simple Hawthorn design on Japanese cotton crêpe costs $6.50 in a waist pattern.

***

In the colored crêpes there are some exceedingly pretty things. One of these is a waist pattern in a soft, cadet hlue, the work in white, for $12.50. There is also a rose colored crêpe, with the work in white, for $10.

***

More drawnwork is to be seen in the pongee pattern waists and gowns. The pongees are in the natural color and the drawnwork in white and natural color. It is effective and the work is strong and in good designs. A waist pattern costs $24 and matsrial for a full suit, waist and skirt, with drawnwork, $75.

***

A pretty thing shown in a window as a promise of other things to come later in the season is a chocolate hrown kinu silk gown. There is a plain panel the full length of the skirt, a fancy panel in the front of the bodice, and plaits on either aide in both. Sprays of Chinese embroidery in blue and white are aet at intervals around the skirt, running up a foot or so. There is more of this embroidery on waist and sleeves and a short front piece; stock and cuffs are of white lace, with a bit of blue worked in here and there. The frock costs $110.

JOHN LOWBER WELSH DEAD.

Philadelphia Financier Who Originally Planned Steel Trust.

Special to The New York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—J. Lowber Welsh, financisr, promoter, and railroad organizer, died at 9:25 o'clock this morning in his country home, Hillbrow, at Birch Lane and Montgomery Avenue, Chestnut Hill, of a complication of diseases. Mrs. Welsh and hsr sons, Edward and Charles Welsh, were at the deathbed. Mr. Welsh's only daughter, Mrs. Persifor Frazer, Jr., was at Narragansett, an invalid, and was not told of her father's serious condition.

John Lowber Welsh was born to wealth created hy two generations of careful, conservative financiers. His grandfather, John Welsh, was a contemporary and associate of Stephen Girard, and was one of the few big men of Philadelphia, who remained in ths city and aided Girard during the yellow fever visitation of 1793. He founded the bank of Philadelphia, now the Philadelphia National, in 1803.

John Lowber Welsh made a name for himself here and abroad as a practical financier before he attained his thirtieth year. His went to Europe in 1870 and placed the Reading Railway loan, a feat then regarded as remarkable. Thereafter his connection with the corporation was intimate and at times vital. With Judge Paxson and Samuel Dickson he acted as receiver for the company.

He succeeded Samuel R. Shipley as a member of the Board of Managers in 1891, and was made Chairman of the Voting Trust. He co-operated in 1892 with A. J. Drexel, J. Pierpont Morgan, and J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in financing its scheme for the anthracite commission planned to increass the revenues of the road.

Another of Mr. Welsh's important achievements was the huilding of what is now the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. In 1893, when electric traction was coming into general use, he organized the People's Traction Company. His ambition to merge the two big rival systems, the Electric Traction and the Philadelphia Traction, was gratified in 1895 by the organization of the Union Traction Company, of which he was made the first President.

He remained President until September, 1898, when he declined to stand for re-election. Soon after he devoted himself to the affairs of his own firm and that of Drexel & Co., with which he had been connected for many years in an advisory capacity.

It is no secret that the idea which was symholized in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation was Mr. Welsh's long before Mr. Morgan organized ths various steel plants. Mr. Welsh was largely interested in the Cambria Steel Company, and at a time of general depression in the business made the suggestion of a combination. A refusing interest was too important to be ignored, so the plan was abandoned.

Other concerns with which he was identified were the Penn Traffic Company, (the corporation that operates the company stores of the Cambria works at Johnstown,) the Keystone Watch Case Company, and the Edison Electric Company. Estimates place him among the richest men in the State.

MRS. CAROLINE B. ELY DEAD.

Widow of Civil War Fighter—Wrote of Reminiscences.

Mrs. Caroline Boles Ely, widow of Col. George B. Ely, died at the residence of her daughters, the Misses Ely, Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Mrs. Ely was an earnest student of modern history, and she remembered Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, and Van Buren. She recently wrote reminiscences of Choate and Webster.

When the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter her husband was arguing a case in the Court House, at Madison, Wis. A regiment was organized by the lawyers there present, with Mr. Ely as Captain. This regiment was a part of the famous Iron Brigade that suffered severely in the second battle of Bull Run, and Mrs. Ely afterward entertained in her house in Washington the fourteen men of her husband's company who came out of the fight unhurt. She visited the wounded in the Washington hospitals and in later years told many stories of the soldiers and also of Stanton, Chase, and Lincoln.

At the outset of ths Spanish-American war Mrs. Ely wrote an article protesting against it. She also wrote upon the friars lands controversy in the Philippines, and prior to her last illness was preparing a pro-Russian article relative to the present war.

Obituary Note.

COLE C. MACHEN, well known in Georgia and elsewhere as a railroad builder, died at his country home, Avoca Villa, three miles from Brunswick, Ga., yesterday. The body will be shipped to New York for interment.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The disturbance central Sunday evening in ths lake region has moved eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley and diminished somewhat in intensity. An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude for the season is advancing rapidly in its rear, its crest to-night occupying the middle Mississippi Valley. Pressure is again falling in the Northwest, and a second disturbance is moving east over the northern Rocky Mountain region.

The area of high pressure that now covers the interior valleys will move eastward during the next forty-eight hours, and fair, cooler weather will prevail in Northeastern districts. There will be showers, with lower temperature in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and warmer weather will prevail in the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi Valley and the lake region.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh westerly; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, mostly fresh south, becoming northerly, and on the Great Lakes, light to fresh westerly.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York, fair Tuesday; cooler on the coast; Wednesday fair; fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday fair; fresh west winds.

New England, fair Tuesday, except showers in Eastern Maine; Wednesday fair; fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; light to fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	68	72	74
6 A. M.	65	71	72
9 A. M.	69	73	73
12 M.	81	82	78
4 P. M.	85	80	79
6 P. M.	82	78	78
9 P. M.	69	77	76
12 P. M.	72	74	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75½
Weather Bureau.....77
Corresponding date 1903.....74
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....72

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY — R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN — ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
FREDERIC CROMWELL — JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN — AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD
JOHN W. CASTLES, President. — WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of The American Cotton Company.

To the Holders of Debenture Bonds, Notes and other Obligations and of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Company (and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued under the Stockholders' Agreement of December 2, 1901); and to Holders and Owners of Notes or other Obligations, and of Capital Stocks of the American Foundry and Machinery Company, the Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas Cotton Prodncts Companies. And to Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, hereinafter mentioned.

In view of the necessity of reorganizing the affairs of The American Cotton Company and its subsidiary corporations and of providing additional working capital, tbe bolders of a large amount of Debenture Bonds, Notes, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said corporations have requested tbe undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 16, 1904, and filed with the Bankers' Trust Company, Depositary.

Pursuant to said Reorganization Agreement, the undersigned have adopted a Plan of Reorganization, and have lodged the same witb said Depositary; and Depositors under said Reorganization agreement of June 16, 1904, are hereby given notice of the same.

Holders of the above-mentioned classes of securities or obligations of The American Cotton Company and said allied corporations are hereby afforded the opportunity of securing the benefits of said Plan and Agreement by depositing their respective holdings with the said Depositary under said Plan and Agreement on or before the 3d day of September, 1904.

Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary, from whom copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained.

Dated New York, August 19, 1904.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
MAXWELL WOODHULL,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel. — T. W. LAMONT, Secretary.
BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, Depositary. — 7 Wall St., N. Y. City.
No. 7 Wall Street, New York City.

Mortgage Investments

Gov. Bonds yield 1½% to 2½%
City " " 3% " 3½%
Guar. Mtges." 4% " 4½%

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$80,000,000.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. — 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "A."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates, for sale and delivery as of September 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $50,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders sbonld be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "A," and will be received until 3 P. M. Wednesday, August 31st, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., August 15th, 1904.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices: 537 Fifth Ave., 450 Columbus Ave., 242 East Houston St.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) out of accumulated income has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company payable Oct. 17, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24, 1904.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, August 2, 1904.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Co., WHICH HAVE ASSENTED TO THE EXTENSION AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 27, 1902, will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.

On October 17, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%), when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
30 Broad Street, New York, August 17th, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable by cheque on September 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, September 10th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, September 16th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. W. WETMORE, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the State Commission in Lunacy, the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., will be received until twelve o'clock noon, August 31, 1904, for the construction of covered Masonry Filters, Pure Water Reservoir and Appurtenances for the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Plans, specifications, and form of bid may be seen at the office of the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, and at the office of Allen Hazen, Consulting Engineer, St. Paul Building, New York.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Four per Cent. Bonds, due September 1, 1921.

Notice is bereby given tbat in pursuance of the trust agreement dated February 1, 1882, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following four per cent. bonds due September 1, 1921, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers.

13	587	1320	1626	2047	2449	2903	3869
37	641	1322	1652	2058	2467	2962	3897
65	647	1351	1672	2196	2476	3000	3901
70	705	1371	1745	2227	2523	3335	3959
117	756	1382	1770	2271	2573	3378	4007
132	879	1426	1816	2316	2587	3391	4011
242	927	1427	1840	2336	2593	3441	4050
250	931	1449	1874	2347	2664	3634	
307	1067	1458	1914	2364	2693	3700	
471	1107	1459	1917	2368	2698	3711	
488	1225	1557	1920	2413	2723	3748	
530	1287	1573	1955	2417	2733	3755	
539	1288	1623	1999	2448	2810	3808	

The bonds bearing tbe above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum tbereof, on presentation and delivery to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of September, 1904, from which date interest upon said drawn bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., August 20, 1904.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

22 shs. Delaware Securities Co. common and $20 Scrip.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Chatbam Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$26,000 Consolidated Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1951.
200 shs. Cincinnati Northern R. R. common.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of America.
$15,000 American Cotton Co. 8 p. c. Gold Deb. Bds., 1905.
7 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
19 shs. German Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Federal Sugar Co. pfd.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McKenna

Plympton, Gardiner & Co., BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Municipal Railroad Corporation {4% TO 6%} BONDS

Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co., BANKERS,

Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS

DEALT IN.
S.H.P.PELL&CO.,43 Exchange Pl.,N.Y.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York

Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Chrysollte sold at .05, 500 C., K. & N. at .32, 100 Confidence at .75, 400 Chollar at .17, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15@1.10, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 100 Elkton at .64, 200 Mexican at .55, 2,000 Pharmacist at .03@.03½, 300 Phenix at .15, 400 Potosi at .21, 200 Savage at .30, 500 Union Consolidated at .44@.45.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Aug. 20, 1904.	Increase.	Aug. 13, 1904.
Loans	$177,683,000	$237,000	$177,446,000
Circulation	7,302,000	*104,000	7,406,000
Deposits	141,357,000	4,135,000	137,222,000
Due banks	76,989,000	514,000	76,475,000
U. S. deposits	3,749,000	9,000	3,740,000
Due from agents	43,330,000	1,851,000.	41,479,000
Due from others	21,525,000	706,000	20,819,000
Exchanges	11,885,000	1,920,000	9,968,000
Five per cent. fund	377,500	750	376,750
Legals	6,223,000	94,000	6,831,000
Specie	17,035,000	492,000	17,527,000
Reserve excess	5,946,714	422,143	4,368,857
New York excess	23,316,714	1,826,857	21,489,857

*Decrease.

Excess of reserve last year—In Boston, $1,536,000; in New York, $10,246,000.

The money market is easy. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds par discount; clearings, $13,764,625; balances, $1,210,340; Sub-Treasury debit, $31,701. Foreign exchange market steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88½	
Sterling	4.88⅛	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅛
Guilders	.40⅛	.40⅜

The stock market was strong to-day. Massachusetts electrics recovered a large fraction of last week's big loss. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	Atchison	80½	79¾	80½
90	Boston Elevated	150½	150½	150½
1	Boston & Albany	248½	248½	248½
76	Boston & Maine	161	160	160
2	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
56	C. J. R. & S. Y.	141	140	140
15	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123½	123½	123½
15	Fitchburg pf.	137	137	137
710	Massachusetts Electric	15¼	15	15
421	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	62½	60	62¼
93	N. Y. N. H. & H.	190	189½	190
574	Union Pacific	99¼	97⅝	99½
25	West End	91½	91½	91½

TELEPHONES.

448	American	138	137½	138
25	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
119	New England	123¾	123¾	123¾
53	Western	14½	14	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

780	Am. Ag. Chemical	14¾	14	14¾
236	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	79	76½	79
100	Am. Pneu. Service			4
1,112	Am. Sugar	130⅞	129½	130⅞
21	Am. Sugar pf.	131¼	131	131¼
191	Am. Woolen pf.	79¼	78½	79
310	Dom. Iron & Steel	9¼	9¼	9¼
70	Edison	262	263	263
50	General Electric	164½	164½	164½
70	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	83	83	83
552	Massachusetts Gas	43⅜	42⅜	43¼
166	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84	83⅜	83⅞
85	Mergenthaler	185	185	185
17	Pullman	217	217	217
70	Reece Button Hole	8⅞	8½	8½
1	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
65	United Fruit	106	106	105
20	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
50	U. S. Steel	12	12	12
947	U. S. Steel pf.	59½	58½	59

MINING.

150	Adventure	80c.	80c.	80c.
770	Allouez	11½	11	11⅜
5,024	Amalgamated	66¼	64⅜	66⅛
50	American Zinc	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Arcadian	75c.	75c.	75c.
440	Atlantic	12½	12	12
245	Bingham	25	24½	25
9	Calumet & Hecla	490	490	490
85	Centennial	24	24	24
714	Copper Range	54½	53¾	54½
155	Daly-West	14	13	14
160	Dominion Coal	50½	50	50
10	Elm River	2	2	2
50	Franklin	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Granby	3	3	3
200	Isle Royale	13½	13½	13½
25	Mobawk	42	42	42
950	Montana G. & C.	2⅜	2	..
100	Old Dominion	12	12	12
50	Osceola	64	64	64
250	Phoenix	80c.	75c.	75c.
30	Quincy	83	82¾	83
710	Shannon	4 3 15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16
65	Tamarack	95	95	95
100	Trinity	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
10	U. S. Coal & Oil	10	10	10
765	United States	22	21	21⅝
220	Utah	39⅛	38½	39⅛
10	Victoria	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30	Wolverine	81	81	81

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPRIA, Aug. 22.—The local market did not appreciably reflect the recovery in New York. Prices were firm, but a very small volume of business was transacted. The death of John Lowber Welsh had no effect, although he was said to be largely interested in Reading securities. Cambria Steel, and Pennsylvania Railroad. The movement started last week in United Gas Improvement, which was temporarily suspended when New York weakened, was resumed to-day, the stock advancing 1½ points. Consolidated Lake Superior common displayed some life, and moved up fractionally. Philadelphia Company rose ½, and a few other stocks smaller fractions. Total sales, 14,446 shares; $56,500 bonds.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Higb.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Railways Co.	49	49	49
200	Brook. Rapid Transit	53¼	53	53¼
10	Cambria Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,150	Consol. Lake Superior	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Del. & Hud.	24	24	24
5	Elec. Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Erie	26½	26¼	26½
85	General Asphalt pf.	30	30	30
150	Lehigh Valley	39¼	39	39
12	Lehigh Navigation	80	80	80
554	Pennsylvania	62 1-16	61½	62 1-18
100	Philadelphia & Erie	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
9	Pennsylvania Salt rects.	40¾	40¾	40¾
138	Philadelphia Traction	93	92⅞	93
115	Philadelphia Electric	8 7-10	8 7-16	8 7-16
300	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	40
8,163	Reading	28¼	27½	28¼
200	Rock Island	24	24	24
300	Southern Railroad	27¾	27¼	27¾
1,215	United Gas Imp. Co.	89⅝	88⅝	89⅛
35	Union Traction	54¼	54¼	54¼
500	United States Steel	12	11⅞	11⅞
450	United States Steel pf.	59¼	58¼	59⅛

97,210

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	C., R. I. & P. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½
4,000	Union Pac. conv.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
18,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78¼	78½	78¼	78½

$32,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—New York exchange was 30 cents discount. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Biscuit common was the active issue on the local Exchange to-day. During the morning there was a weakening tendency in this stock, while in Can preferred there was fair strength. In the afternoon prices changed somewhat from the morning level. Can preferred rose to 43, but Biscuit common sold as low as 47, and Carbon common sagged to near 35. Match, on small orders, sold up to 135.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
975	American Can pf.	43	42¾	43
200	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
80	Diamond Match	135	134	135
100	Metropolitan "L" pf.	53	53	53
762	National Biscuit	47½	47	47½
103	National Biscuit pf.	107¾	107½	107½
163	National Carbon	38	35¼	35¼
25	National Carbon pf.	107	107	107
25	Quaker Oats pf.	81	81	81
5	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
5	Street's Stable Car	90¼	90¼	90¼
35	Street's Stable Car pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾
47	South Side "L"	90	90	90
1	Union Box Board pf.	8	8	8

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Aug. 22, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,500	Amal. Copper	54¼	56¼	54¼	55¼
10	Am. Car & F.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
20	Am. Ice	7	7⅛		7⅛
190	Am. Smelting	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64⅜
3,560	Am. Sugar	129⅜	130⅞	129⅜	130⅝
4,870	At., T. & S. F.	79⅞	81¼	79⅞	81¼
10	A., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,080	Balt. & Ohio	84¼	85¾	84¼	85¾
2,980	Brooklyn R. T.	52⅝	53¾	52⅝	53⅝
30	Can. Pacific	126¾	127¼	126¾	127¼
140	Ches. & Ohio	37	37½	37	37½
150	Chi. Gt. West.	14¾	15	14¾	15
8,480	C., M. & St. P.	149	151¼	149	151¼
70	Consol. Gas	190½	196¾	190½	196¾
1,300	Erie	26¼	27	26¼	26⅞
20	Erie 1st pf.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
310	Louis. & Nash.	120¼	121¼	120¾	121¼
30	Manhattan	154	154½	154	154
10	Met. Securities	90½	90½	90½	90½
3,890	Met. Street	121½	122¾	121½	122¾
760	Mex. Central	11½	12¼	11½	12
30	Mo., K. & Texas	21¼	22	21¼	22
190	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43¾	45¼	43¾	45¼
2,760	N. Y. Central	94⅛	95¾	94⅛	95¼
60	N. Y. Central	120	121½	120	121½
790	N. Y., O. & W.	32¾	33⅜	32½	33½
230	Norf. & West.	64½	65¾	64½	65½
4,450	Pennsylvania	130¾	132¼	130¾	132¼
20	People's Gas	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾
8,100	Reading	55	56½	54⅝	56½
2,040	Rock Island	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾
10	St. L. Southwest	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
15,200	So. Pacific	55	57¼	54⅝	57¼
100	Southern Pac. rts.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,670	Southern Ry.	27⅛	28½	27¼	28½
70	Tenn. Coal & I.	44	44¼	43¾	44¼
220	Texas Pacific	28¾	29	28¾	29
6,320	Union Pacific	97⅛	99¼	97⅛	99⅝
210	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
430	U. S. Steel	11¾	12	11¾	12
7,380	U. S. Steel pf.	58½	59½	58¾	59½
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
1,215	Wabash	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
500	Wabash pf.	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week August	$57,595	$54,672	$47,217
From July 1	350,832	352,593	293,440
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	338
2d week August	133,874	127,764	111,372
From July 1	825,111	883,427	690,487
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,452
2d week August	130,447	132,421	.....
From July 1	877,423	822,021	.....
NORTHWEST—			
Month of July	4,625,080	4,766,402	3,982,050
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week August	84,548	74,975	68,067
From July 1	2,557,403	2,428,332	2,132,846
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA RAILWAY for the six months ended June 30—			
Gross	12,489,384	13,501,060	11,886,000
Expenses	9,250,528	9,695,700	8,017,500
Net	3,238,856	3,805,360	3,868,500
Charges	2,536,136	2,498,040	2,557,500
Balance	702,720	1,307,340	1,311,000
Loss D. G.H.& M.	94,672	69,984	74,000
Balance	308,048	1,237,356	1,237,000
Previous surplus	13,152	19,440	41,360
Total surplus	621,224	1,256,796	1,278,500

*Less other income.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for July—			
Gross earnings	226,695	216,238	198,656
Expenses	131,270	116,157	93,967
Net earnings	94,419	100,079	104,689
Charges	25,637	24,696	19,930
Surplus	69,782	75,383	84,759
Gross, 10 months	1,983,412	1,788,178	1,643,838
Expenses	1,281,313	1,106,310	946,960
Net, 10 months	707,399	678,368	702,976
Charges	201,008	189,363	164,228
Sur., 10 months	506,391	489,005	538,748

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, & ST. LOUIS, for the year ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	8,599,599	7,962,891	7,264,365
Expenses	6,859,313	6,165,411	5,537,846
Net earnings	1,740,286	1,797,480	1,727,019
Other inc.	48,829	40,906	43,797
Total inc.	1,789,115	1,838,386	1,770,817
Charges	1,221,303	1,213,878	1,183,127
Surplus	567,812	624,510	587,689
Dividends	580,000	580,000	580,000
Deficit	12,188	55,490	7,689
Prev. bal.	716,266	671,756	664,067
Total sur.	704,078	716,266	671,756

*Surplus.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for July—			
Gross	385,749	364,471	337,452
Expenses	179,679	164,037	142,369
Net	206,069	200,434	195,083
Chgs., taxes, &c.	92,425	78,437	76,223
Surplus	113,665	121,997	118,800
7 mos. gross	2,445,031	2,283,125	2,003,891
Expenses	1,165,553	1,086,410	922,730
7 mos. net	1,279,478	1,196,715	1,081,152
Chags., taxes, &c.	682,866	648,755	532,767
7 mos. surplus	646,812	647,960	548,385

ULSTER & DELAWARE for the June 30 quarter—			
Gross	219,13	194,173	169,004
Net	60,987	62,202	55,881
Other income	669	591	645
Sur. after chgs	27,631	22,593	16,293

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Incorporated to-day:

The Realty Syndicate, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—William P. Leahy, Earl G. Pier, and Clarence A. Sears, New York.

The Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—John Davis, E. M. Davis, and George E. Cohn, New York.

Frank A. Slocum Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank A. Slocum, Benjamin M. Clark, and Fordham Briggs, Brooklyn.

J. H. Drew and Brother (incorporated), New York; to move and renovate houses; capital, $5,000. Directors—O. H. Drew, and George F. Drew, New York, and Ernest L. Drew, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Turle and Skidmore, New York (commission merchants); capital, $2,000. Directors—C. S. Norris, and William H. Smith, New York, and Granville Whittlesey, South Norwalk, Conn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Kahn-Stern Company (to manufacture and deal in carriages, wagons, automobiles, &c.,) of Jersey City; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Louis J. Kahn, Emanuel J. Stern, and F. Goldenhorn.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 22, 1904.

Imp Japanese Gov't, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary certfs, full paid for 6% sterling loan 20,000 ..... 93¼
Republic of Cuba 5s. Speyer & Co ctfs, full insti paid 2,000 ..... 101½
A. T. & S. F gen 4s 1,000 ..... 103⅜; 500 ..... 103½; 4,000 ..... 103⅜
East Okla 4s 10,000 ..... 97½; 5,000 ..... 98; 5,000 ..... 98⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s 31,000 ..... 100⅜; 10,000 ..... 100⅝; 35,000 ..... 100⅜
B & O prior lien 3½s 1,000 ..... 94¾; P. J. & M. 3½s 1,000 ..... 91¼
Brooklyn City 1st 2,000 110
Bklyn R T ref conv 4s 10,000 ..... 81; 1,000 ..... 80¾; 10,000 ..... 81⅛
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 8,000 108
Canada So 1st 2,000 ..... 103½
Cent of Ga cons 5s 4,000 ..... 110¾
1st inc 5s 5,000 ..... 83⅛; 1,000 ..... 83½
2d inc 5s 2,000 ..... 46; 90,000 ..... 46¾; 1,000 ..... 46⅝; 10,000 ..... 46½
3d inc 5s 28,000 32
Cent Pac gtd 4s 3,000 100
C & O gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 106¾; 5,000 107
Chi & Ait 3½s 5,000 ..... 78¼
C, B & Q, Ia Div 4s 5,000 ..... 102¼
C, M. & St. P gen 3½s, Series B 3,000 ..... 97⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s 65,000 ..... 104½; 1,000 ..... 104⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 ..... 73½
31,000 73
5,000 ..... 73¼
48,000 ..... 73¾
Coll trust 5s 2,000 ..... 84½
Chi Ter Tran 4s 1,000 ..... 75¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101¾
Consol Tobacco 4s 25,000 ..... 65¼; 97,000 ..... 65½; 5,000 ..... 65¾; 20,000 ..... 65¾; 50,000 ..... 65¾; 10,000 66
Den & R G con 4s 15,000 101
Det City Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 96½
Dist Grand Corp 5s 5,000 ..... 64½; 10,000 ..... 64⅝; 14,000 ..... 64½
Erie 1st con 4s 31,000 ..... 98⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s 4,000 ..... 86; 2,000 ..... 86½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 15,000 ..... 91½
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s 7,000 ..... 105¼; 5,000 ..... 105⅜; 5,000 106
G B & W deb cts, 2d 5,000 ..... 13½
Gulf & Ship Isl 5s 5,000 ..... 102⅞
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 100¼
Iowa Cent ref 4s 1,000 ..... 87½
K C, Ft S & M 6s 3,000 ..... 122½
Kan City

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 to 1 1-4 Per Cent.

General Recovery in Prices Favored by Decline in Price of Wheat.

Favored by the reaction in wheat, the stock market yesterday advanced, in many instances quite sharply, and closed at about the best prices of the day. There was much in the trading to suggest that just as the professionals arrayed on the bear side had made Saturday's market, so those inclined to take the bull side were responsible for the improvement which came about yesterday. Nevertheless, the buying did not appear to be all of this character, and while fresh operations of traders on the bull side and the incidental forcing to cover of some of the shorts put out last week were the chief factors in the situation, it is probable that more substantial interests had a hand in the market. The trading was on a much smaller scale than during the strong days of last week, but the fact that, despite the small amount of transactions, prices rose considerably, offered additional proof of the scarcity of stocks and demonstrated the fact that it is easier at present to put stocks up than to put them down.

The market opened without much promise of improvement so far as such improvement depended upon any developments in the general situation since the market closed on Saturday. The intervention of an American warship at Shanghai to prevent a breach of Chinese neutrality was an event calculated to temper bullish enthusiasm, but, despite the fact that it was much discussed in the financial district, the event was without influence upon the stock market. The decline in wheat that occurred during the morning was practically the only favorable development that helped the market, and that was hardly sufficient in itself to account for the day's rise. It has been recognized that the damage to wheat has been exaggerated, and yesterday's reaction in the cereal was merely confirmatory of the view already firmly held by the majority in Wall Street. Yesterday's record seems to show once more that the market is inclined to advance; and with conditions even moderately favorable, will continue to improve.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Ag. Chemical	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	4	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Linseed	½	New York Air	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Norfolk & West.	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Penn. R. R.	1⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Reading	⅞
Anaconda Copper	½	Rock Island	⅛
A., T. & S. F.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	1
Atl. Coast Line	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	¼	Southern Pacific	⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	¾	Southern Railway	1⅛
C., M. & St. P.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	¾	T., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Union Pacific	1⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie	¾	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Steel	1
Iowa Central	¾	Va.-Car. Chemical	1½
Louis. & Nashville	1⅜	Wabash	¾
Met. St. Ry.	⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Mexican Central	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	pf.	⅝
General Electric	1½	Republic Steel pf.	½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F., E. Okla. 4s	1½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	6	Wabash deb., B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	1
Long Island ref. 4s.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 22	472,957
To date this year	71,223,880
Corresponding date last year	109,928,747

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 22	$2,108,500
To date this year	$413,457,700
Corresponding date last year	$444,461,250

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Linseed Co.

PHILIPPINE BONDS SOLD.

$3,000,000 Issue of Temporary Certificates Brings $101.410.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Bids were opened to-day in the office of Col. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, for $3,000,000 in temporary Philippine certificates of indebtedness. The entire lot was sold to M. L. Turner of Oklahoma City, at $101.410.

The other bids for the whole issue were: William Solomon and Dominick & Dominick, New York, 101.4; Harvey Fisk & Co., and Vermilye & Co., New York, 101.377; Kountze Bros., New York, 100.252; Fisk, Robinson Co., New York, 100.125; National Park Bank, New York, 100.577; Guaranty Trust Co., New York, 101.26; Charles S. Jobes, Kansas City, 100.53; M. L. Turner, Oklahoma City, 101.41.

War Department officials regard the high prices offered as indicating that the Philippines have gained a good credit in the money markets. The certificates were oversubscribed nine times.

WHY ERB RESIGNED.

Opposed to Hollins & Co. Loan and Stock Distribution.

Explaining his resignation from the Vice Presidency of the Père Marquette Railroad Company, Newman Erb issued the following statement yesterday:

"It is true that I intend to resign the Vice Presidency of the Père Marqnette, but I shall probably retain my place on the Board of Directors, for the present, at least. I was opposed not only to the loan negotiated by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton with H. B. Hollins & Co., which apparently hears a high rate of interest, but also to the method of disposition of the preferred stock.

"The operating department of the entire system is under the direction of Russell Harding, who is a very able railroad man, and I have no fault to find with that branch of the work. If the financial end is conducted as well as the operating department, no one could offer any objection."

H. B. Hollins & Co. declined to comment on the action of Mr. Erb, further than to say that the story that the road was to pay 17 to 18 per cent. interest was untrue, and that the net cost to the road was about 5 per cent.

Colorado Fuel Plan Operative.

The plan for the reorganization of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been declared operative. Of the $14,068,000 outstanding debenture bonds, the $12,358,000 have consented to the plan, and holders of $1,710,000 have declined to consent. The non-assenting holders will be provided for in the reorganization plan in such a manner as not to change the status of their bonds, which will be kept alive just as they were before reorganization. To carry out the plan $45,000,000 of new bonds and $6,200,000 of new stock will have to be issued.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Advanced with Very Little Effort—Harriman Stocks Conspicuous.

Harriman stocks were conspicuous in yesterday's trading, particularly in the last hour, when Southern Pacific became very active and rose more than two points, from the low of the day. This was the more noteworthy because of the fact that London had been a considerable seller of both Union and Southern Pacific in the earlier trading. Heretofore London's position on these stocks had been quite bullish. All told, London sold about 15,000 shares and bought very little. Apart from the Pacifics the principal sales were of Atchison and Steel. Upon Steel London's selling had as little effect as it had upon Southern Pacific. The Street paid little or no attention to the labor controversy in several of the trust's mills, probably for the reason that there was no suggestion of the trouble spreading to other plants than those now involved. Steel preferred closed with a net gain of a point at 59¼, the high price of the day.

More Tips on Amalgamated.

Amalgamated Copper was one of the favorites with the bulls yesterday, and for those who sought it information was to be had early in the day that the stock would be put up before the close. It is being said by the friends of the stock that it is very likely to go to 60 very soon, and that the position of the stock is such that the price could readily be advanced even much further. Yesterday's tips on the stock appeared to be nothing more than a repetition of those that were current at the beginning of last week, but since then confidence in the movement in the stock has increased because of the progress that has already been made.

More Effort Spent by Bears Than Bulls.

What impressed many of the observers of the market yesterday was the relative ease with which the market advanced. In some quarters the point was made that if one-half the effort that has been made by the bears to depress prices during the past week had been expended on the bull side the market would be three or four points higher all around. The contention is that stocks now go up very much more easily than they go down, and that it has taken relatively little effort by those who have been supporting the market to put prices where they are.

Little Real Stock Sold on Decline.

"The action of the market to-day," remarked one of its critics, "shows very clearly what was the real character of the selling that put prices down on Saturday. It was only because there was very little real stock disposed of on the drop that occurred at the close of the week that prices went up as they did to-day. It was because the professional element was principally responsible for the decline and brought most of it about by short selling that the list was able to rally from the very opening of the market this morning. The advance was hesitating at first, but gained in force as the day advanced, and the close was very near the top.

Call Money at 1¼ Per Cent.

For the first time in many days call money loaned yesterday above 1 per cent., but the rates above that figure were made on several small loans, which were not considered a fair indication of the market. It may be, however, that the advance in the call rate to 1¼, even though for no considerable amount, is the first indication, so far as the call money market is concerned, that the usual hardening of rates that accompanies the Autumn demand for currency for crop moving purposes is at hand.

LAST OF SHIP TRUST SUITS.

Corporate Litigation Ended—Other Actions for Personal Losses.

The last step in clearing away the tangle of corporation litigation in which the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding Company have been involved for fifteen months was taken yesterday, when by the agreement of counsel for all parties the bill of complaint filed by the New York Security and Trust Company, as trustee, against Charles M. Schwab and the United States Shipbuilding Company, was dismissed without costs to either side by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court.

The New York Security and Trust Company was trustee of the $10,000,000 bonds which Mr. Schwab received for his Bethlehem plant. In addition, a $10,000,000 single bond was filed on the Bethlehem concern to guarantee so much of the interest on the other Schwab bonds as the Bethlehem plant had to pay. These bonds lay as a second mortgage on the United States Shipbuilding Company, subject to the $14,500,000 general first mortgage bonds, and as a first mortgage on the Bethlehem plant, which did not come under the general first mortgage. As the shipbuilding company was made to guarantee so much of the interest on the second mortgage bonds as the Bethlehem property could not pay out of its own earnings, the arrangement had the effect of enabling Mr. Schwab to force foreclosure of his second mortgage on the shipbuilding company at any time that Bethlehem failed to contribute its share of the interest, and by virtue of the single $10,000,000 bond guaranteeing this interest, to take the Bethlehem property back again into its personal possession.

The scheme was attacked before Mr. Schwab's surrender ended the receivership litigation, on the ground that the dividends of Bethlehem had been held up deliberately for the purpose of preventing the payment of the interest, Mr. Schwab knowing that, inasmuch as the shipbuilding company, aside from the Bethlehem plant, could not even meet its interest on the first mortgage bonds, it would be quite unable to make up the deficiency on the second mortgage bonds.

The shipbuilding case now resolves itself, so far as the courts are concerned, into personal litigation, and there are suite enough of this kind to keep the affair in the courts for years. Generally speaking, the suits are for recovery of losses on purchases of the first mortgage bonds and hinge on the responsibility for statements made in the public prospectus of the company, which was issued on June 14, 1902. Gov. Odell, like Charles C. Cavanaugh, whose action was settled recently through a third party, put the responsibility up to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee of the bonds, and to members of the law firm of Alexander & Green, the attorneys concerned in the promotion. Other losers, notably T. J. Tavshanjan, are suing the Commonwealth Trust Company, formerly the Trust Company of the Republic, on the ground that it was responsible, while still a third class have brought omnibus suits against every one whose name appeared in connection with the shipyards combination.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Grain receipts of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 5,214,799 bushels, a decrease of 241,610 bushels from the previous week, but a gain of 939,270 bushels as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Controlling interests in the Olive Street Bank of St. Louis are said to have bought control of the Vandeventer Bank and will merge them.

Pittsburg dispatches state that the Chartiers Water Company has been leased to the South Pittsburg Water Company for 999 years.

Live stock traffic at Chicago last week was the lightest of the season for four years. The arrivals were 228,883 head, a decrease of 25,157 head from the previous week, and 60,017 head from last year.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, August 20th, averaged .0670 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $106,802,449; balances, $5,546,226; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $489,637.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was variable. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8560; demand, $4.8810; cables, $4.8860.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜, less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Money was in moderate demand in the market to-day. Supplies continued abundant and are expected to so continue for a few days. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive and the tone was unsettled, owing to the state of Far Eastern affairs. Consols opened fairly steady, but eased later on the uncertainty of the situation at Shanghai. Home rails were depressed on the unsettled weather.

Americans opened weak, partly recovered on general support, though operators were cautious, and closed in better demand.

War bonds were somewhat nervous in view of the situation, and decisive news was anxiously awaited. Japanese were maintained.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96⅛.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 82; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅜; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 37½; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153¼; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76½; Erie, 27; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 139½; Louisville and Nashville, 123¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 21⅞; New York Central, 122⅝; Norfolk and Western, 65⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 63; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28⅛; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 65; Southern Pacific, 57¼; Union Pacific, 100⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 12⅛; United States Steel preferred, 59⅝; Wabash, 19; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish fours, 86¼.

Bar silver steady at 26½d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.95; Lisbon, 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Russian imperial fours closed at 82.45 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503. The private rate of discount was 1⅝.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and had a waiting tendency.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 4⅝ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Would Close Exchange Sept. 3.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange are preparing a petition to have the Exchange closed on the Saturday before Labor Day, which this year falls on Sept. 3. A special meeting of the Governors will have to be called to act on the petition. The Coffee and Cotton Exchanges have already voted to close on that day.

'Frisco Bonds Disposed Of.

The German syndicate which had an option on the 4 per cent. refunding bonds remaining in the treasury of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad has exercised that option, and has disposed of the bonds.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,354,873
Gold	43,179,872
Silver	31,389,091
United States notes	15,716,020
Treasury notes of 1890	44,878
National banknotes	16,768,734
Total receipts this day	1,856,238
Total receipts this month	22,653,324
Total receipts this year	79,439,711
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	37,790,000
Total expenditures this year	101,984,115
Deposits in National banks	121,533,243
RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION	
Gold coin	$526,188,969
Silver dollars	466,938,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,530,777
Silver bullion of 1890	4,812,223
Total	$1,005,469,969
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$526,188,969
Silver certificates outstanding	466,938,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,343,000
Total	$1,005,469,969
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$24,371,812
Gold certificates	13,808,060
Silver coin and bullion	24,288,633
Silver certificates	7,100,458
United States notes	15,716,020
Other assets	29,798,442
Total in Treasury	$120,083,425
Deposits in National banks	121,533,243
Total	$241,616,668
Current liabilities	93,261,795
Available cash balance	$148,354,873

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.14	.13	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.18	.19	Mexican	.90	.95
Andes	.22	.22	Occi. Con.	.75	.80
Belcher	.27	.27	Ophir	2.50	2.40
Best & B.	.81	.85	Overman	.24	.23
Bullion	.33	.33	Potosi	.17	.18
Caledonia	.55	.54	Savage	.22	.22
Chollar Con.	.25	.25	Sag Belcher	.09	.09
Chollar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.25	.26
Confidence	.70	.75	Syndicate	.02	.02
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.11	.11
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	Union Con.	.40	.42
Crown Point	.19	.19	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & Cur.	.24	.24	Yellow Jack	.21	.22
Hale & Nor.	.64	.65	Silver bars	.67⅛	.67⅛
Julia	.12	.12	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Monday, .46@.47½; Saturday, .46@.47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	6¼	Lexington	3⅜	3⅝
Anaconda	11	11¼	Little Fuck.	3⅜	3½
C. K. & N.	3⅝	4⅛	Little Bessie	2½	2⅝
C. O. D. Con.	6¾	6⅞	Mol. Gibson	2	2⅛
Dante	3½	4	Missouri	2	2⅛
Dr. Jackpot	4	4⅜	Moon Anch	6¼	7¼
Elkton	64	65	New Haven	6¾	7¼
El Paso	93¾	94¼	Old Gold	11¾	11¾
Gold Dollar	5¾	6	Pharmacist	3¼	3¾
Gold. Cycle	40	45	Portland	160	170
Gold Sov'n	5½	5¾	Rose Maud	4	4½
Isabella	19	20½	Rose Vicot	2	2¼
Jackpot	3	5	Sun Eclipse	1⅛	1⅜
Keystone	4¾	4⅞	Vindicator	65	70
Last Dollar	..	40	Work	8½	8⅝

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Importers Plead for a Lower Duty on Ramie Fibre.

Protest Against Classification as Cotton at 45 Per Cent.—Say It Resembles Flax or Hemp.

The announcement that work has been begun on a factory for the manufacture of underwear and other goods from ramie fibre in Brooklyn by the Ringheim-Schlichter Company, which now has large ramie factories in Europe, lends additional interest to a protest brought before the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday on the classification of ramie fibre, which is ready for spinning, but has not been further advanced. The protestants are Albert Eckstein, Hughes Fawcett, and F. A. Strauss.

It has been the practice of the customs authorities to classify ramie fibre as dutiable at 45 per cent. by similitude to "cotton silver." The importers assert that it is dutiable either as a non-enumerated manufactured article at 20 per cent. or by similitude either as hackled flax at 3 cents a pound or as hackled hemp at $40 a ton. They declare that it more nearly resembles flax or hemp than cotton.

The case is one that will probably be fought through the courts, as there is no specific provision in the tariff law for ramie fibre, although in all other forms from yarn to finished garments it is provided for. H. J. Webster is handling the case for the Government.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Howard Elliott, St. Paul; Smith Whaley, Boston.

HOLLAND—Lieut. C. B. Price, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—J. A. Savage, Jackson, Ala.; George N. Bliss, Boston.

GRAND—Capt. F. M. Foster, United States Army.

GILSEY—S. Roman, Alabama.

WALCOTT—Lawrence Allen, Montreal.

MANHATTAN—Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NETHERLAND—Ben Strause, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—C. R. Sanson, United States Army; Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Le Baron, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE—C. P. Ellis, New Orleans.

VICTORIA—John J. Mitchell, Springfield.

HOFFMAN—Pemberton Hollingsworth, Philadelphia; ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse; Capt. Soltan Hymans, Bermuda.

GRENOBLE—Capt. G. L. Johnson, United States Army.

NEW AMSTERDAM—The Rev. G. E. White, Grinnell, N. Y.

ASTOR—John W. Page, Boston; George B. Chamberlain, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Levi, A. W., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Spalding.

Monnheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; G. W. Turner, upholstery goods; 459 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, and waists; 24 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Allen & Company; Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, woolens and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; P. C. Casey, laces and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Tronkla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. S. Wickersham, silks; A. Mitchell, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Black, millinery, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Grove Brown, domestics; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; P. J. Meyer, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

French, G. B., & Co., Portsmouth, N. H.; G. E. French, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; J. Liston, gloves, laces, and embroideries; 458 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gntman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassaner, cloaks and suits; J. G. Nassauer, waists; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Castner-Knott Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. King, art embroideries; Mr. Johnson, linens; 43 Leonard Street.

Bacon, J., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Billings, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Plummer, black goods; A. Sour, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Allyn, A., & Son, Detroit, Mich.; W. Y. Allen, woolens; Hotel Woodward.

Frank, H., Sons, Gallipolis, Ohio; J. H. Frank, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Deardorff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorff, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

People's Stores Company, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Egbert, cloaks; 43 Leonard Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kapian & Kaplan, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Kaplan, furnishing goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Cohen, L., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. Cohen, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Krauss, Butler & Benham Company, Columbus, Ohio; G. C. Krauss, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; T. Claffey, notions and jewelry, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Kanfman & Co., Richmond, Va.; R. J. Hill, flowers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Goldberg & Kyninger, Anderson, Ind.; M. J. Goldberg, notions and carpets; Hotel Gerard.

Warren-Hill Company, Elkhart, Ind.; W. G. Hill, notions and cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Hughes, W., Evansville, Ind.; Miss L. Britton, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Anrode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Hageman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Woode, W. J., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Woode, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. W. Shaw, linens; Hotel Normandie.

Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Funkenstein, house furnishing goods, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Gerard.

McVey Barclay Dry Goods Company, Chillicothe, Ohio; J. H. Barclay, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Stern, L., & Co., Danville, Ill.; J. F. Ost, notions, 377 Broadway; Hotel Girard.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich; G. A. Hounsman, furnishing goods, 458 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. W. Russell, notions and cloaks, 4 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Phelps, candy; Herald Square Hotel.

Ogilvie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; William Ritke, carpets and cloaks; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; B. S. Mann, dress goods; 47 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Levi, silks; P. J. Hoag, domestics; 530 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Leonard, H., & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Meigs, laces and jewelry; Grand Hotel.

Mathes, C. D., Company, Hamilton, Ohio; C. D. Mathes, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Raynor, linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hysinger & Goldberg, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Hysinger, carpets and cloaks; Hotel Gerard.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Fanning, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gompertz, Julius, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Dickerson, white goods; 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss S. Minton, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Woodward.

Guttman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Connell, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. S. Mandel, white goods; A. M. Marks, hosiery; 450 Broome Street.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. S. Simon, clothing; J. A. Shuttleworth, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, millinery and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schafer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schafer, furnishing goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Miss L. Bogart, cloaks and suits; Miss Carley, underwear; 57 White Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Breese, laces; Miss Stinter, books; 57 White Street.

Trankla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics, 43 Leonard Street.

Fihley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. J. Dives, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Blume, millinery, 454 Broome Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Howard, millinery, 57 White Street.

"Parisian," Boston, Mass.; J. H. Hirschl, silks, cloaks, and waists, 349 Broadway.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Dreyfous, cloaks and suits, 50 Franklin Street.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, hosiery, underwear, and ribbons; Miss R. Kinney, millinery; Miss I. Woodrich, ribbons, 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Bourke, cloaks and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heus & Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Heus, millinery; J. B. Schwagler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Kilburn, dress goods; R. Kuehne, millinery, Miss Doepert; J. J. White, dry goods; A. Everson, crockery; Miss L. Scheurman, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Goldberg, M., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; J. M. Goldeberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Emma Hommer, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; J. E. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Plack, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Kaufman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Pike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; G. F. Bailey, linens; R. C. Kumler, cloaks; Hotel York.

Kohn & Blumenfeld, Opelika, Ala.; J. Kohn, dry goods; Hotel York.

Purcell, J. D., Lexington, Ky., notions; Grand Hotel.

Purcell & Thompson, Paducah, Ky.; C. W. Thompson, notions; Grand Hotel.

Misch, Caesar, Pawtucket, R. I.; L. J. Wevershausen, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Johnston & Fife Hat Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. A. Johnston, hats; Hotel York.

Suppocher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Suppocher, piece goods; Hotel York.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. B. Hazen, laces and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. D. Webster, ladies' wear; Miss Herrington, notions; Miss Kellar, millinery; Miss A. Lang, laces; Hotel Cumberland.

Misch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; N. H. Stanley, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Goldsmith, J. A., Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Mariborough.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; S. Isaacs, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Harkinjoss, domestics; 458 Broadway.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; A. A. Maxwell, laces; 416 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; H. S. Peck, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Drewey-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; Clay Drewey, woolens and white goods; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Frankel, S., Hopkinsville, Ky., dry goods; H. Frankel, notions; Hotel Woodward.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Bemis, silks and dress goods; Mrs. Blacker, ladies' wear; 458 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Klein, F. P., Washington, D. C., boys' clothing; Hotel Wellington.

O'Neil, M., Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; F. W. Pickup, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; H

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twelve Story Structure to be Built at Broadway and Twenty-first Street—Big Deal for Property on the Palisades—Sales by Brokers.

Proceedings before Justice McCall in the Supreme Court yesterday point to the erection of a new mercantile building on the property owned by the Stephenson estate at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, a plot about 80 by 100, now covered by an old four-story building, formerly the Bancroft House. Upon his own petition, George G. Stephenson was appointed guardian of Ruth Stephenson, a minor heir under the will of the late William W. Stephenson, who died on March 4, 1889. After stating that the present annual income from the property is about $20,000—much less than it should yield if properly improved—the petition set forth that parties are ready to take the site under a twenty years' ground lease and erect thereon a twelve-story building. The annual ground rental is to be $17,500 for the first year and $35,000 for each succeeding year. The lease is also to be subject to a renewal at a rental based upon a re-appraisal of the property. The petition contained no mention of the names of the prospective lessees.

Palisades Lots to be Developed.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Peter Herche a tract of sixty-six acres, containing 800 city lots, on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson River, in the Township of Ridgefield, Bergen County. The property, which is directly opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont, adjoins Grantwood and Palisades Park and extends from the Bergen County Boulevard to the edge of the Palisades. The purchaser is Edward T. Flood, representing an out-of-town syndicate. A large amount of money will be expended upon the improvement and development of the property. The entire tract will be plotted and graded. Sidewalks will be laid and sewers built.

Dealings in Harlem Flats.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Minna Karl 2,715 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100; also, to Harry Goodsteln, 67 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11; also, for Jacob Timble, 290 Pleasant Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 20 by 100.

J. Mohr & Son have sold to a Mr. Rosenberg and a Mr. Elkau, respectively, 224 and 226 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, two five-story flats, on plot 7.0 99.11.

The firm of J. E. Ketcham has sold for Mrs. Jennie Simon the dwelling 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Loan on East 52d Street Lots.

The Century Realty Company has loaned $54,000 to Charles Brendon on the property, 50 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 75 feet west of Park Avenue. Mr. Brendon will erect three American basement houses on the plot.

Sale of East Third Street Property.

L. Klinger & Co. and A. Satzman have sold for Weill & Meyer to Liebenthal Brothers 383 and 385 East Third Street, two new six-story buildings, with lot 100 by 97, for $150,000.

East 110th Street Purchase.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Yetta Lowenstein to O. M. Frantz the three-story dwelling 152 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

Weinstein & Lurie have sold to David Rodbell the five-story flat 56 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 27.6 by 100.11.

Isaac Clapper has sold the five-story double flat 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street for M. Goldsteln to Louis Lese. Mr. Goldstein bought this property through the same broker a few months ago.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have resold 103 East Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25.6 by 100, which they bougbt recently at auction.

The Schwab Realty Company bas bought from John H. Taylor 210 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.2.

Mack & Tuthill have sold for Joseph Gibbons 314 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story single flat house on lot 25 by 100.5, to a client.

Bronx Properties Find Buyers.

Reiss Brothers have sold for Otto Wehinger the four-story triple flat 576 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

Baturin & Weisman have sold for a Mr. Colbert to a Mr. Freedman the two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Cottage Place, 25 feet south of St. Paul's Place, on lot 25 by 100.

Francis Haff has sold for James Ging a cottage, with plot 50 by 106, on East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, near Webster Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to I. Friedman a plot of two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue, 50 by 40; also, to Grossman & Leblong, a plot, 50 by 40, on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, near Maple Avenue; also, to Zlot Brothers, the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, 50 by 110 by 47.

F. W. Bower has sold to Mrs. Elizabeth Ranner the new one-family detached frame dwelling on lot 28 by 100 at 893 Oak Tree Place, the Bronx.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Real Estate Records Change Hands.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has repurchased the Real Estate Information Bureau of the United States Realty and Construction Company, and it is now installed in the former company's office, 59 to 65 Liberty Street. This set of real estate records is recognized as one of the most complete in town.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Pelham Bay Park, 1,500 ft e of the junction of Eastern Boulevard and Baychester Road, for a one and two story frame locker house and lavatory, Mayor, Van Schenck of Claremont Park, architect; cost, $6,000.

Andrews Av, e s, 100 ft s of Hampden Place, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 30x31; George W. Hunter of Loring Place and 183d St, owner; James T. Lco of 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less tban $5,000 omitted.

No. 322 Henry St, to a six-story brick tenement; L. Konigsberg of 322 Henry St, owner; A. E. Ea st of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 22.

BROOK AV, 138, e s, 25x100; Benedetto Zumpetta to Meyer Sarasobn, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

CALDWELL AV, 921, w s, 17.11x100; Peter P. Decker to Timothy A. Garvey, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

EDWARD PLACE, 576, s s, 95 ft w of Anthony Av, 20x100; Jennie H. Gallaway to John Andre ..... Nom.

EDWARD PLACE, 576, s s, 95 ft w of Anthony Av, 20x100; John Andre to William H. Gallaway and wife ..... Nom.

HULL AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, runs n 154.11 x 100 n 100 s 215.11x w 202.7; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Philip Moersch and others, (mtg $9,000). 16,000

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 225 ft/s of Morris Park Av, 25x100, Van Schenck to George Lahrmann to Gustav E. Ruther, (mtg $2,800) 4,300

LOT 443, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Victor Gerhards to Albert Thoms ..... Nom.

LOT 134, partition map of part of Gibbons estate, near Van Nest Station; Betty Peterson and another to Elias W. Logwood, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 13 and 14, map of 37 lots of Nelle Marvin at Westchester; Hudson P. Rose to Vito A. Garofolo ..... Nom.

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 176.3 ft w of Hughes Av, 18.9x95; Louis Bickwort to Rachel Nowack and others, (mtg $3,750) Nom.

STANTON ST, s w corner of Norfolk St, 47.5x68.8; Jacob Rieger to Max Goldberg, (mtg $99,000) ..... Nom.

TELLER AV, s e s, 799.1 ft n e of 169th St, runs n e 87.5x n w 31.7x s w 94.11x s w 25; Frederick Heins to Grant Gillespie and another, other consideration and 100

VARICK ST, n e corner of Broome St, 24.1x100; Isaac Sakolski to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and 100

2D AV, e s, 121 ft e of Park Av, runs s 60x e 98.6x n 52.4x w 114, Olinville; Frederic E. Perham, referee, to James B. Kilsheimer, Jr. 6,800

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 98th St, 50.5x100; Morris Gordon to Ida Gordon, ½ interest ..... Nom.

3D AV, 4,006, e s, 25x100; Samuel Aaron and others to Fanny Rosenblum, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, 2,255 and 2,257, e s, 49.11x100; Samuel D. Douglass to Charles Lowenfeld, ½ part, (mtg $54,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, 852, e s, 24.8x70; N. F. Henry Stucke to Patrick Kiernan, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

10TH ST, n s, 153.9 ft e of Avenus E, 51.3 x108, Unionport; Marie Hartmayer to Christina Hartmayer, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 2d Av, 28.11x 98.9x28.5x99.6; William A. Kane to Peter F. Kane ..... Nom.

62D ST, 208 West, 25x100.5; Augustus L. Hayes to Charles Goehen, Jr. ..... Nom.

62D ST, 208 West, 25x100.5; Charles Gochen, Jr., to Joseph Laskow, other consideration and 100

75TH ST, 311 East, 25x102.2; Nathan Katchke and others to Simon Reles and another, (mtg $12,750,) other consideration and 100

85TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x102.2; Frank P. Tenney to William B. Saul, (mtg $33,000) ..... Nom.

88TH ST, 117 and 119 East, 50.7x100.8; Jacob M. Leibner and others to Lazarus Halmes, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

123D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 16.8x100.11; Adele Blschoff to John J. McGrath, other consideration and 100

141ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Boulevard, 35x 109.10; D. Stuart Dodge to Josepb H. McMahon 28,000

217TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 114; Natale Mocco to James Tempia, other consideration and 100

217TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 114; Natale Mocco to Charles Merlino, other consideration and 100

217TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 30x 114; Natale Mocco to Ida Cantamessa, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERGEN, William C., to Marianne O'Gorman; Anthony Av, 2,118, 3 years 6,000

BERGEN, William C., to Marianne O'Gorman; Anthony Av, 2,116, 3 years 6,000

DE SAUTIS, John, to Charles L. Henne; Taylor St, w s, 155 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 2,500

GILLESPIE, Grant, to Frederick Heins; Teller Av, s e s, 799.1 ft n e of 169th St, installments 650

GOLDBERG, Max, to Joseph J. Frank; Stanton Street, corner of Norfolk St, prior mtg $99,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

KILSHEIMER, James B., Jr., to Henry R. Wood; 2d Av, (St,) s s, 121 ft e of Park Av, Flam's Bridge, 5 years 6,000

LASKOW, Joseph, to Tarrant Putnam; 62d St, 208 West, 4 years 15,000

LEVY, Fannie, to Abraham Levy; 85th St, 211 and 213 East, prior mtg $46,000; installments, 6 per cent. 6,000

McGRATH, John J., to Adele Blschoff; 123d St, s s, 133.4 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

McLAUGHLIN, Joseph H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 141st St, s s, 90 ft w of Broadway 15,000

NOWACK, Barnett, and others to Louis Eickwort; Oak Tree Place, s s, 176.3 ft w of Hughes Av, 4 years, 6 per cent. 1,100

SARASOHN, Meyer, to Benedetto Zumpetta; Brook Av, 138, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

SMITH, Ida C., to Kate S. Bell; Randall Av, n s, 50 ft e of Monticello Av, Edenwald, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

THOMAS, Albert, to Victor Gerhards; Lot 443, map of Section A, Vyse estate, due Feb. 20, 1905 950

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 166th St, s e corner, —x—; Mugler's Iron Works, Incorporated, against Walter A. Dick, owner and contractor 4,700

COLLEGE AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; John J. Paulsen against Mazie M. Shaw, owner; W. S. Shaw, contractor 39

GOERCK ST, 34; Max Goben against Anna Aronowitz, owner; Aaron L. Aronowitz, contractor 10

30TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, about 43.10x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Gilbert E. Orcutt and John Doe, owners; Gilbert E. Orcutt, contractor. 363

180TH ST, s s, 116.3 ft e of Vyse Av, 100x275; Davis Brown against the Beck Memorial Church, owner; William Henderson, contractor 4,300

216TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100, Bronx; James De Carlo against William Morse, owner and contractor. ... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

52D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.5; Centnry Realty Company loan to Charles Brendon 54,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HILL ST, s s, 150 ft e of Jefferson Av, Bronx; James De Carlo against Oscar Smith, Aug. 2, 1904 ..... $400

LEONARD ST, 162 to 166; Charles A. Nolnitze against Simmons Realty and Construction Company and another, Aug. 19, 1904 102

LEXINGTON AV and 81st St, s e corner, 104.4x70; Savetsky & Golomb against Hudson Realty Company and another, Nov. 19, 1903 183

LEXINGTON AV and 81st St, s e corner, 104.4x70; John McKiernan, Jr., against Hucson Realty Company and another, March 29, 1904 103

47TH ST, 145 to 155; A. Schwoerer & Son against Solomon Wolff, Aug. 18, 1904 750

Lis Pendens.

DUANE ST, 127; Church St, 194; Caspar Ita against John A. Stewart and others, (action to foreclose a mechanic's llen;) attorney, H. Anderson.

HOUSTON ST, 493 and 495 East; Max Ischran and another against Charles Weber, (action to determine ownersbip;) attorney, J. Gans.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Capt. Leonard D. Wildeman, Signal Corps, upon completion of duties at Nome, Alaska, will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty under the Signal Officer of that department.

Capt. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved at the Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, to take effect Sept. 1, and will then join his regiment.

First Lieut. Cosam J. Bartlett, Assistant Surgeon, having arrived at San Francisco, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the Army and Navy General Hospital at that place for duty.

Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, Quartermaster, is relieved from further duty at St. Louis and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and assume charge of the construction work at that post, relieving Capt. George A. Cress.

First Lieut. Frank C. Baker, Assistant Surgeon, is designated for duty as the army maneuvers, to be held at Manassas, Va.

Lieuts. Clarence M. Condon and James H. Bryson, Artillery Corps, will report to Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss for duty as aides de camp on his staff during the army maneuvers to be beld in the vicinity of Manassas, Va.

Capt. Henry W. Butner and First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, are detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of the State of Florida to be held at St. Augustins commencing Aug. 31.

Leaves of Absence Granted—Capt. John C. Waterman, Seventh Cavalry, five days, from Aug. 30; Capt. T. W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry, twenty days, from Sept. 1; First Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Artillery, two months' extension.

The Navy.

Lieut. L. B. Jones, leave granted Aug. 13 revoked and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Newport.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher is detached from the Yankee and ordered bome to wait orders.

Lieut. T. D. Huntington is detached from the naval hospital, Portsmouth, and ordered to duty recruiting stations, Chicago, Aug. 24.

Surgeon W. C. Braisted is detached from the Relief and ordered to the Pensacola.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Bancroft at Monte Christie, Lawrence at Norfolk, Minneapolis at Newport, Columbia and Prairie at Newport, Helena at Hongkong, Solace at Mare Island, Standish at Annapolis, Olympia at Cleveland, and Baltimore at Gibraltar.

Salled—New York, Marblehead, Bennington, and Nero, from Port Angeles for San Francisco; Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Iowa, Missouri, and Scorpion, from Horta for Menemsha Bight; Dolphin, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York; Newport, from San Juan for Colon; Wyoming, from Bremerton for Astoria; General Alva, from Woosung for Cbs-Foo; Yankton, from Norfolk for Newport.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Aug. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Meyer vs Burton
2—In re W 140th St
2½—In re same
3—Caminiti vs Thomas
4—In rs Mettam
5—Am Mortgage Co vs Thrall
6—Brown vs Press Pub Co
7—Bates Adv Co vs Kirk
8—Foreman vs Horowitz
9—Spano vs Hall
10—Matthews vs Elberene Stone Co
11—Brennan vs George A Fuller Co
12—Bsjunga vs Schultz
13—Clark vs Smith
14—Lamond vs Baumann
15—Tasch vs Rotbstein
15½—Same vs same
16—Ermagno vs Masterson
17—Boylan vs Astor
18—Flannery vs Hausling
19—Neary vs Ebrich
20—Saulpaugh vs Addicks
21—Tbolman vs Audsley
22—In re Spuyten Duyvil Road
23—Knick Trust Co vs McQuaide
23½—Same vs same
24—Am Auto Storage Co vs Honan
25—Brown vs Valantine
26—Martin Cantins Co vs Godey Co
27—Bauman vs Knapp Mfg Co
28—Simons vs Stanton
29—Simons vs Zobel
30—Evans vs Kerwin
31—In re Baehr
32—Church vs Church
33—Foster vs Foster
33½—Same vs same
34—Cohen vs Cohen
35—Read vs Dean
36—In re Samuels
37—In re U S Mortgage & Trust Co
38—Early vs Early
39—Puglisi vs Puglisi
40—In re Haynes
41—Kearney vs Lynch
42—Kirchstein vs Marks
43—Ingersoll vs Cunningham
44—Mich Sav Bk vs Coy, Hunt & Co
45—Rosenzweig vs Rosenzweig
46—Ring vs Mitchell
47—Joscelyn vs Joscelyn
48—Feinberg vs Russell Realty & Imp Co
49—Rosenblatt vs Mindel
50—Higgins vs King
51—Busch vs Kroll

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for ths term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Robert Seaman — Jane A. Lyons
John Dowd — Caroline Wehrman
Gustav D Rode — Richard H L Townsend
Edith M Williams

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for tbs term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV. and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Garvan for the People.

1—John Kish
2—George Koenig
3—Frank Eaton, alias Frank C Hunting
4—Jacob Biglizen
5—James Ford
John Lovely
6—John Dahji
7—John Morgan
8—Marino Carmine
9—Martin E Kean
10—Michael Higgins
11—Herman Miller
12—Charles Craig
13—Stephen F Ward
14—Charles Lustberg
15—Louis Newman
16—Julius Weil
17—Abe Strasberg
18—Joseph Shane
19—Charles Brown
Claude Zavaglio
20—Jacob H Politzer
21—Frank Holt
22—Julius Kaufman
23—Della Fitzimmons
24—Charles Myers
25—William Loufe
26—Antonio Rodi
27—Robert Higgins
William Loughlin
Thomas Cleary
28—Charles Peterson
Carl Udellus
29—John O'Neill
William Clark
30—John Woods
Arthur Hill
Henry Pierce
31—James Doe
Harry Doring
32—Filippo Massaro
Giuseppe Massaro
33—Marie Beach
34—Bernard Adler
35—Herman Gayer
36—Giuseppe Cerami
Pleadings
1—Phil Weinseimer
2—Lester Moore
3—Vincenzo Gagliardi
4—Rocco Lauria
Ike Yedlin
5—Harry Stolzer
Charles Newman
6—Michael J McGrath
7—Harrison Williams
8—Edward T W Ellis
9—Ascillo Biaglo
10—Joseph E McGovern
11—Charles Sewell
12—Vincesto Loresto
Patsy Paporti
13—Patrick Dempsey

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—Minnie E. Marsh vs Benjamin F. Frank—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DENTISTS, LAWYERS.—The finest corner room on Madison Av. for your business is in 1,171 Madison Av., corner 86th St.; rent, $800.
DUFF & CONGER, ON PREMISES.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

A.—FINE LITTLE STORE is being partitioned off in our OFFICE, corner Madison Av. and 86th St., for a SELECT business; rent, $1,000. Apply to DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17tb; beat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34tb; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. double store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $1,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Part of showroom (with a first-class milliner) to a bodice maker or corsetler. 22 West 40th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14tb St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88tb St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

AT AUCTION

In the Adirondacks

A most desirable property in the Adirondacks will be sold under a foreclosure decree at public auction in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., on SEPTEMBER 29, 1904, at 2 P. M., at the Court House there.

This property comprises wbat is known as the Canada Lakes, a group of five lakes located about 10 miles northwest from Gloversville, in Fulton county, New York.

The property consists of about 4100 acres, of which about 2500 acres are woodlands and about 1600 acres are lakes. All the lakes, with the exception of East Canada Lake, are surrounded by the land about to be sold, and only a small part of the land bordering on East Canada Lake is not comprised in the land now offered for sale.

The land is very heavily timbered with spruce, beech, maple and birch, and as lumber land alone is very valuable and desirable.

As a private preserve or as a summer resort it is unsurpassed. It is very accessible and most beautiful, and abonnds with game and fish in season. It is in fact a miniature Lake George.

A full description of the property and details as to the sale may be had on application to either of the following parties:

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
32 Liberty st., New York city.
JOSEPH M. LESSER,
140 Nassau st., New York city.
FRANCIS K. KERNAN,
Devereaux Block, Utica, N. Y.
EDWARD A. BROWN,
Johnstown, N. Y.
JEREMIAH KECK,
Johnstown, N. Y.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale—On Highland estate, Palenville, N. Y., new Summer cottage, with every convenience. F. Hill.

Handsome residence, Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$850 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 4 trolls and trolleys $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Lady having about $31,000 to invest in Yorkville or Harlem flats or tenements, desires full particulars, exact location, lowest price, and mortgages. Mrs. Sears, Box 1,013 Times, Harlem.

Experienced real estate agent, commanding exceptional references, will manage apartment in exchange for office room. Address Cabn, 102 West 75th St.

OWNERS!—We bavs cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or aend particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsobn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Money loan on first and second mortgages in good Brooklyn property. William Dank, 67 Forayth St.

Wanted—Vacant houses, flats, for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Dnross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.
West 71st, 3 story, 17 front, $26,000.
West 80th, 4 story, 18.9 front, $25,250.
West 90th, 3 story, 20 front, $31,000.
West 96th, 4 story, 19 front, $31,500.
West 112tb, 3 story, 18 front, $17,500.
West 113th, 3 story, 16.8 front, $15,000.
West 118th, 3 story, 18 front, $14,000.
West 119th, 3 story, 15 front, $12,500.
West 120th, 3 story, 20 front, $30,000.
West 121st, 3 story, 20 front, $22,000.
West 121st, 3 story, 18 front, $18,500.
West 122d, 4 story, 19 front, $21,500.
West 122d, 3 story, 15 front, $15,000.
West 132d, 3 story, 18.9 front, $12,500.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7tb Ave.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.
$45,000—5-story, seven-room double; improvements; 29 front; near Park Ave., belew 86th.
$29,250—6-room double; all modern improvements; near Central Park, below 106tb; rent $3,150.
$47,000—5-story tenement; 4 families on floor; 4 rooms and bath to each; stores (bakery). 44 front; seven-year mortgages.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
$28,000—In 90s, near Central Park West, 5-story, 6-room double, no steam.
$29,000—5-story tenement, 14 rooms, four families on floor; rent $3,325; little cash.
$45,000—5-story triple, 15 rooms and baths; 39 front; rent $4,800; little cash.
$31,500—5-story, seven-room double, all improvements, 27 front; rent $3,600; little cash.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000.
ANOTHER, also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental, almost $15,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 159 WEST 34TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator bachelor apartment bouss; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

Private Residence.

302 West 103d St., 11 rooms, 2 baths, in perfect order; 20x60x100; one block from underground station; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. YOGLER, 2,628 Broadway, Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

BIG BARGAIN.

$12,500.—4-story single flat, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; near Mount Morris Park.
THOMAS T. UREN, 23 East 20tb St.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY, Offer East 44th St. four family, five-story tenement. Rents guaranteed, $2,244; sacrifice, $20,500; $1,000 buys fancy three-story, basement residence, Morningside Park, $13,500. Plenty 4½ per cent. mortgage money.

ASK caretaker to show you NO. 202 WEST 131ST ST., three-story private house; open plumbing, &c.
JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

3d Av., near 116th St.	5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $36,000; easy terms. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 7th Av.	15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $26,500; bargain. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

6-story business corner, $93,000; lease, $8,000; cash, $8,000; 8th Av. triple, stores, $23,600; rents, $2,500. Nebelling, 432 West 125tb St.

For Sale.—$11,500; fine portico-front brownstone house near 125th St.; easy terms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th St.

Have few desirable private houses for sals west of Central Park at reasonable prices; principals only. Address Principal, 1,490 2d Av.

For Sale—Plot with good building lpan; best location Manhattan; ready plans; 18-room house, stores. I. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

East Side, Below 14th St.—For sale, 40 feet front by — through the block; $25,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Bargain, if sold at once; two triple flats; rents, $4,000; mortgage, 4½%; take 2d 5%; price, $35,500. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

Bargain.—Four-story dwelling, West 76th St., near Amsterdam Av. Apply Elkins, 55 Liberty St.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "E," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,820. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

If you want rent free and interest on your money invested, I will sell you a three-family frame dwelling for $6,000; near L station and trolleys; easy terms. EXECUTOR, BOX 132 TIMES.

ATTENTION.

For bargains in flats, tenements, business properties; one, two, and three family houses. Call, write, or phone.
THOMAS T. UREN, 23 East 20th St.

BARGAIN.—Plot 50x75; two blocks from rapid transit station; $4,000.
Two 3-family houses in "A1" condition, 3 blocks from rapid transit. Call, write, or telephone. M. A. POWER, 990 Westchester Av.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Eismere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

$20,000 CASH buys new six-story corner apartment house, with stores; all modern improvements; 48.8x98.9; rents, $9,010; price, $84,000.
REISS BROTHERS, 161st Street, Melrose Avenue. Open Sundays.

$15,000 cash buys five-story apartment, 50x98.9; four families on floor; five rooms; modern improvements; rent, $3,300; price, $54,000.
REISS BROTHERS, 161st Street, Melrose Avenue. Open Sundays.

BUILDERS:
Plot of twenty lots, including three corners, for sale; just right for improvement; near elevated railroad station and three lines of trolley. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

Bargain, $2,700; cash, $700; 7 rooms and bath; convenient trolleys and rapid transit. Behrman, 131 Broadway, and East 210th St., White Plains Av., Bronx; several other similar bargains.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
16-family, cold-water tenement, stores, excellent location, bringing over 20% on investment of $6,000. McQuny & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; near rapid transit station, school, and Park; $800 or more cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Bargain—A choice corner, 32x100; 5-story, all improvements; price $41,000; rent, $5,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

146th St., near Willis Av.	15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

$500 cash; price, $4,100; balance easy; beautiful new private houses; near elevated, rapid transit, and Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., (174th St.)

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Have client with $25,000 to invest in tenement, avenue preferred. Knobloch, 527 Lenox Ave.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly, Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fins corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; harn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$90 Immense Values. Both Uprights. $135 || BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125TH ST.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3d yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

HELP WANTED

Females.

LADY AGENTS.—STEADY SALARIES. NEW YORK MEDICAL SERVICE CO., 84 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Males.

Salesman.—Watches and diamonds on weekly payments, by old established house; references or security required. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO WORK ON FINISH OF NEW BUILDING, SOUTHEAST CORNER 60TH ST. AND 5TH AV. APPLY AT BUILDING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN, WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE IN MIDDLE WEST, WANTS TO MAKE CHANGE AT ONCE TO GO ON ROAD SEPT. 15. BOX P 131 TIMES.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

131ST ST., 260 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED; TELEPHONE AND PIANO.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

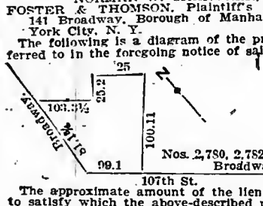
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and two inches; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Nos. 2,780, 2,782, and 2,784 Broadway.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,265.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Joel Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Moses Sammet, Warsaw, Russia; Flora Friedlander, 81 West 132d St., New York City; Anna S. Disler, Kowno, Russia; Annie Hurwitz, 24 Av., 125th St., New York City; Anny Louis, 15 East 119th St., New York City; Rachel Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Bessie Lowenthal, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Ettie Sammet, 408 Manhattan Av., New York City; Solomon Sammet, 108 West 119th St., New York City; Moses Friedlander, 81 West 132d St., New York City; Hebrew Temple, Orange, N. J.; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City; Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York City, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Joel Sammet as executor of Philip Sammet, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 10 Wall St., City.

Jy12-1aw6wTu&Aue23.

EGAN, JULIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA H. EGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jerolomau & Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1904.

JAMES EGAN, Administrator.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. my10-1aw6m Tu

JUST, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER JUST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1904. ALFRED G. EVANS, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Ap5-1aw6mTu.

SMITH, ANNA HAYES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA HAYES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 80, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1904. IRENE SMITH EMERY, IRVING SMITH, Executors. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Je14-1aw6mTu

TONE, FREDERICK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. TONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daniel Daly, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, May 10th, 1904. THEODORE F. TONE, Administrator. DANIEL DALY, Attorney for Administrator, 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. my10-1aw6mTu

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 50c.

Free Ride in Electric Buses from Pier Walk to Steeplechase Park for holders of 25-cent combination tickets.

SPECIAL TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 7:40 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, } Half hour later North River, } than foot 22d St.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:55, 5:40,* 6:40, 7:40,* 8:55,* 10:00,* 10:40.* P. M.

Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."



Special attractions this season: Japanese Villages, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre. Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,

including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:

Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M., and 7:06 to 10.36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:

Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

SPECIAL TRIPS FOR LABOR DAY

HOTELS AND ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Atlantic City, 3 days	$9.00 and $11.00
Catskills, 3 days	12.50
Niagara Falls, 3 days	14.75
Thousand Islands, 3 days	18.00
Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, Montreal and Lakes, 7 days	28.50
Do., including Quebec, 7 days	43.00
A ten-day trip to Bermuda, All Expenses included, Aug. 27, Sept. 10, 24.	44.50

Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Dreamland

ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 CENTS TO CONEY ISLAND

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Crescent City," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents.

Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

Sixteen "SNAPSHOTS" of the

WORLD'S FAIR

sent free, with descriptive booklet of rates and conditions for seeing the Exposition.

Special Rate to

CALIFORNIA or HAWAII

in tour leaving New York Sept. 7th.

NOVA SCOTIA TOUR

of 12 days, leaving Aug. 27th, all expenses, $54.50

WHITE MOUNTAIN TRIP

of 9 days, leaving Aug. 27th, all expenses, $42.00

For full particulars and literature write

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON,

343 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MAUCH CHUNK

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

via New Jersey Central

ROUND TRIP TICKETS. Adults - $1.50 Children - 75c. Switchback 50c. Extra. AUG. 28th Special train from Liberty St., 8.30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8.25 A. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "

" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

A TRIP ON THE

"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route

Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50 (1:20 Saturdays only), 1:50, (2:20 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,142.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC CLOCK COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The United States Electric Clock Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said The United States Electric Clock Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN GELDER, ADALINE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adaline E. Van Gelder, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles G. Koss, No. 256 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1904. Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1904. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Executor. CHARLES G. KOSS, Attorney for Executor, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je21-1aw6mTu

LIBRARIANS

will find The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange a weekly index of books wanted and offerings of books of special character or value.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager. Tel., 700 Coney Island.

CADILLAC,

West Arverne, L. I., Hammel's Station. Ocean front. Rates reduced from $15 to $10 for balance of season. Free bathing from own pavilion. D. GOLDSTEIN.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only home in town with private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.

Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.

Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike.

Open from May to Nov

Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.

For particulars address M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills or adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Catskill Mountains.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4285—38th St. H. E. EDER, Manager.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Writs for Folder and Rates.

THE LEEDS COMPANY

HOTEL RUDOLF,

On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water bathe en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Ocean and Virginia Avs., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement. Elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music.

ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN. GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

"The Ouleout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Mariand, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

Pine Grove Farm; high location; shady piazza; first-class board, pleasant rooms, $6 per week. Address Mrs. M. Gibbons, Stanton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES BY THE FOLLOWING LINES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia....Sept. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 Germanic.....Sept. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 Finland.....Sept. 17

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.

Oceanic..Aug. 24, 5 PM Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Arabic..Aug. 26, 5 PM Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA. FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 10, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18

Passengers Offices, Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS

FOR REAL COMFORT YOU WILL FIND

The Old Dominion Line

offers the most varied, attractive and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort. (Stop-over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Big Four Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired, returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis, with privilege of boat routes from Detroit or Cleveland to Buffalo; N. Y., at a small additional cost.

For Further Information Apply to

C. & O. Office, 362 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz.Aug.28, 1 PM Kr.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM
K.Wm.II.Sep.6, 12:30 PM Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM K.Wm.II.Nov. 8, 3:30 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbarossa..Aug. 25, 10 AM Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich..Aug. 30, Noon Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise..Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 1, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Mayr, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

†Bluecher, An. 25, 10 AM | †Deutsch'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
†Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM | *Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board. ‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

P. Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 PM P. Adalbert..N. 24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert..Oct. 4, noon P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar..Oct. 25, 10 AM Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia..Nov. 10, 11 AM P. Adalbert...Jan. 10

*To Italy in less than 5 days. First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward. According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania, Aug. 27, 7 AM Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria, Sept. 3, 7 AM Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Campania, Sept. 10, 6 AM Umbria...Oct. 1, 10 AM
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

Tuesday Service.

Aurania..Aug. 23, Noon Carpathia, Sept. 6, Noon

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon Pannonia, Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York. Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Manuka.....Sept. 15 Aorangi.....Oct. 14

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM Furnessia, Sept. 10, Noon
Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon Columbia...Sept. 17, 1 PM

First saloon, $45 and up.

Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Statendam.....Aug. 23 Ryndam.....Sept. 13
Potsdam.....Aug. 30 Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6 Statendam.....Sept. 27

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in

NOVASCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History say thrill; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 85 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this beautiful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860. 105 East 9th St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

Trains leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Between 13th and 18th Sts., Broadway, bunch keys; reward if returned to 38 West 25th St., New York.

Lost—Tuesday, Tremont Ave. car, three boxes of Instruments. Return to 124 West 45th St. $5 reward.

Lost—On Broadway, 2½ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Saxe, 11 East 17th St.

Lost—Book No. 150,045, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

12th St., 63 West.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; transients.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; transients; terms moderate.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

23d St., 20 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms in refined Jewish family; adults only.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Madison Av., 1136.—Private Jewish family rent beautiful large corner room; connecting bath; conveniences; gentleman; with breakfast; very reasonable. Livingston.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

2d Av., 148.—Nicely furnished room with bath; private family; one gentleman, $2.25. Rosenblum.

11th St., 36 West.—Exceptionally well furnished large, small, light rooms; heat, all improvements; references.

13th St., 139 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen only.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

18th St., 13 West.—Elegant, large, second floor rooms; every improvement; also hall rooms; transients.

25th St., 55 West.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; for gentlemen only.

42d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings, $3,000; private house; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

58th St., 118 West.—Suite of three rooms, with bath, separately or together; bachelors; breakfast.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

83d St., 41 West.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front room; strictly private family; references.

103d St., 131 West.—Large and medium rooms, together, separate; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

103d St., 18 West.—Comfortable, pleasant rooms, windows facing street; reference. Mitchell.

131st St., 260 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with or without board; breakfast if desired; telephone and piano.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Cntlery Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced saleswomen for this department; permanent position. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Glove Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several good, thoroughly experienced saleswomen for this department; permanent position. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Good Stenographers.—Must be thoroughly experienced and rapid in taking dictation and also rapid on the machine; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Jewelry Salesmen.—Good opening for three or four thoroughly competent and experienced jewelry salesmen; none but those who can furnish excellent references need apply to superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co. 84 Broadway Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer to act as private secretary. Must be experienced and a Protestant American. Address, stating salary expected, Treasurer, Box 110 Times.

Wanted—Stenographers, experienced and competent immediately, for permanent and substituting positions. Smith Premier Machine Co., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; must be thoroughly experienced and willing to accept temporary position; salary, $12-$15. 141 Broadway.

Males.

Cashier and bookkeeper for delivery department; thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and one accustomed to handling money; must be able to give exceptional references. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Experienced salesmen for cloak dept.; only those who understand the business thoroughly and can furnish good reference need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Harness Stitcher—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of a thoroughly experienced harness stitcher. Apply at Supt's Office before 10 A. M.

Photographer—First-class platinum printer wanted; excellent permanent position to right man; state experience, salary required, etc. Apply Box P 115 Times.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $75 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 125th St.

Wanted—Competent canvassers to sell a perpetual calendar; great novelty; large sales; good commission paid. Apply in person at 309 Broadway, Room 1,212.

Wanted—Carpenters to work on finish of new building, southeast corner 60th St. and 5th Av. Apply at building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

A middle-aged woman wishes scrubbing of office, cleaning. B. Lyons, 6 Renwick St., near Canal.

Cook.—Colored woman; first-class cook; boarding house or hotel. Garnett, 441 W. 16th St.

Housework.—Colored woman; housework; good worker around house. Lilar Green, 441 W. 16th St.

Laundress.—Fine family washing done by respectable colored woman at home or out; shirts done equal to new; ladies' clothes done in first-class manner; also cleaning done; highest reference. Mrs. Washington, 234 East 70th St.

Laundress.—Take home ladies' and family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Laundress.—By day; or housecleaner; first-class; reference. Smith, 439 West 17th St.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 115th St. Hetherington.

Position wanted by Russian girl (18) in Russian importing or mercantile house; well educated in Russian only; wishes chance for advancement. Address Miss Kazakeritz, care of Miller, 71-73 East 100th St.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE ON INTERBOROUGH SYSTEM

Employes and Officials Believe Differences Will Be Adjusted.

UNIONS SUSTAIN COMMITTEE

Engineers and Firemen Demand That Subway and Elevated Shall Be on Common Basis.

By an affirmative vote of 405 out of a total membership of 440, with none opposing, the members of Locals 105 of the Division of Locomotive Engineers and Divisions 149 and 155 of Locomotive Firemen of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, voted yesterday to sustain the committee which has been dealing with the management of the Interborough Company in regard to the employment of men in the subway. The voting was at the Harlem Arcade, 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and lasted twelve hours, from 10 o'clock in the morning.

All identified with the union denied that a strike of the Interborough employes depended on the result of the voting.

"We are not voting on any such proposition," said Chief Jencks. "At our meeting on Saturday it was decided to get an expression of opinion in regard to the action of the committees on the original agreement, which dates back to the old Manhattan Company. The main issues to be settled are $3.50 a day of nine hours for motormen, and seniority. We want the subway rates to be the same as those of the Interborough system, and not $3 a day of ten hours. We also want the Interborough to live up to its agreements, written or oral, with the train men's— the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and the Engineers' and Firemens' Brotherhoods.

"We are to-day testing the sentiment of our three locals. Here to-morrow at 11 A. M. we are to meet in secret session the brotherhood locals and the trainmen's organization, the Amalgamated. We shall then bear a report from George E. Pepper, President of Manhattan Division, No. 332, of the Amalgamated, who this afternoon was in conference with General Manager E P. Bryan of the Interborough on lines similar to those we are pursuing in relation to rates of pay and hours in the subway. We shall not know the result of this conference until to-morrow. Further action will depend on our decision in secret meeting."

Chief Pinney made a similar statement, adding:

"Under the laws of the brotherhood, as we have to get the sentiment of the locals before endeavoring to have a definite understanding with employers, an elevated strike appears to be far off. Having obtained this general sentiment, we shall be in a position to frame requests to Mr. Bryan.

"Getting to the possibility of a refusal by the Interborough to entertain our requests, the matter, in due order, could be brought to the attention of the National officers."

During the voting at the Arcade yesterday the members of the three locals of the Brotherhood were addressed by several labor leaders and by Delegates J. F. Rafferty and David Troth of the Amalgamated Manhattan Division, No. 332, who said that the Amalgamated was as a unit to sustain the stand taken by the locals.

President George E. Pepper of Division 332 of the Amalgamated and three executive committeemen met General Manager E. P. Bryan and Superintendent Frank Hedley in the offices of the Interborough yesterday afternoon. Before going into conference Mr. Pepper ridiculed the idea of an elevated railway strike. They were in session an hour, and all left the building secretly. Mr. Pepper said last night:

"Things look kind of good. We will see Mr. Bryan again to-morrow."

Mr. Pepper was in ill-humor, about the activity of Superintendent Merritt of the subway in hiring men at the employment office at 16 Dey Street. August Belmont said yesterday that he was satisfied that all existing differences between the Interborough employes and the company would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Self-Accused Buffalo Man Held.

A man who said he was John Morrison of Buffalo, and that he had taken $200 from his employer, James Alien, a real estate operator, gave himself up to the police on Sunday night. He said he had spent all the money in the Tenderloin. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held for examination to-day.

Assistant Appraiser Wordin Back.

Assistant Appraiser T. C. Wordin, who has been ill for two months, returned yesterday to his duties as head of the fine arts division at the Appraisers' Stores.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; competent in every respect; $15 to substitute, $12 permanent. S., Box 1,060 Times, Uptown.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy. Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—As stenographer, where rapidity and accuracy will be appreciated; $6. Box P 132 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced, competent, willing; salary, $8-$9. M. L. E., Box 137 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Males.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes in thorough, understanding the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could show what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

Assistant Bookkeeper, &c.—By a competent young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant; highest class references furnished; moderate salary to start. Address Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Baker.—By cake baker as second hand, with or without board. Stube, 1,561 3d Av., store.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. C., Box 154 Times.

Cloak and suit salesman, with established trade in Middle West, wants to make change at once to go on road Sept. 15. Box P 131 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers; city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union; city or country; good reference. Address "K.," 48 Prospect Place, N. Y.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading business men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P., Box 133 Times.

Mechanical engineer, well educated, all-round man, 8 years drawing office, 7 years' practical shop training; specialty, marine work; good technical education; young, able, progressive; recently in city, wants position where services will be appreciated. Box, P. 145, Times.

Porter, &c.—By German, 30, as porter or assistant shipping clerk; experienced in publishing business. Tinnem, 299 West 12th St.

Typewriter, &c.—By young man, 20, experienced in office work, typewriter and general office assistant; four years' experience. O. K., 1,364 Broadway.

Young man (21) desires position with consulting engineer; have experience at mechanical drawing and 4 years at machinist's trade; willing to start with small salary. "Cooper Union Student, 203 East 48th St.

HELD FOR BROTHER'S MURDER.

Italian Accused of Killing When Enraged from Jealousy.

Tony Tohinie, an Italian, fifty-four years old, is a prisoner in the Tombs, accused of the murder of his brother, Frederick, who was twenty years his junior. Frederick was killed in the tenement house at 252 West Forty-seventh Street, and when the police went to arrest Tony the other occupants were so incensed that they had considerable difficulty in getting him away after the arrest.

The younger brother might have died from any one of his dozen wounds. The attack was witnessed by Maria, the wife of the accused brother, and his daughter, Anna. Neighbors told the police that Tony was jealous of his brother and Mrs. Tobinie. The wife made a statement after the arrest, in which she declared that her husband's act was unprovoked and that he first stunned Frederick with a blow from a beer bottle while the victim's back was turned, and then attacked him with a carving knife. Her husband, she said, had been drinking for several days.

When the police arrived Frederick was unconscious on the kitchen floor. A call for an ambulance brought Dr. Zinsser from the Roosevelt Hospital, who worked over the wounded man for half an hour before he died.

"He was literally cut to pieces," said the physician.

Mrs. Tohinie gave the alarm. When her husband, according to her story, struck Frederick down she ran screaming into the hall. Sergt. Carter, who made the arrest, had considerable difficulty in subduing Tony. When he was finally quieted the Sergeant suggested to Mrs. Tohinie that she get some more clothes for the prisoner. When a messenger returned with a shirt and she learned it was for her husband and not for the dead man, she threw it on the floor.

Coroner Schoier remanded Tony to the Tombs and committed the wife and daughter to the House of Detention as witnesses.

JUSTICE WHIPS CONSTABLE.

Fist Fight Follows Unjust Arrest of Young Girl.

The Plattdeutsch Verein is holding its annual feast at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill. Among the visitors yesterday was Lena Rohine of 188 East Eightieth Street. She is sixteen years old and went with her parents. In the crowd she became separated from them. While searching for them she fell in with Henry Meyer of 267 East Fourth Street, who started to help her look for her father and mother.

After walking with the girl a short time Meyer put his hand in his waistcoat pocket to get his watch and found the pocket empty. He set up a cry that he had been robbed, and accused the girl, who tearfully denied the charge. Constable Buckmiller arrested her. She was taken before Recorder Pulitis, who for convenience sits at "The Castle" afternoons.

While the case was in progress Meyer put his hands in his trousers pockets, and drew out his right one with a shout. He had the watch, and asked that the girl be discharged. Buckmiller objected and insisted, as complainant, that the girl be held. Justice of the Peace Stucke, who had been listening to the case, objected. Buckmiller advised the Justice not to "hut in."

"I'll hut in when I like," asserted the Justice, and angry words and clenched fists flew about. One of the fists landed on a jaw. Some present are absolutely sure the fist of justice landed on the jaw of the constable, and others are fully as certain that it was the other way about. Anyhow, they went at it. Justice Stucke is something of a boxer and soon had Buckmuller going and all but out. The girl was freed.

NICOLA'S ARGUMENT OVERCOME

Policemen Shoved Him from Federal Property to City's—Then Nabbed Him.

Nicola Satatelio has discovered that although he lives in a free country and works for the Government, he is not immune from arrest. He and his friend Michael Lobretto had a row on Sunday with Rocco Luzio, and Rocco got a warrant for the arrest of the pair on a charge of assault.

Nicola was wrestling with bags of United States mail when the policeman found him on the Mail Street platform of the Post Office. Like all good citizens of a free country Nicola is jealous of his rights, and he informed the officer in good Italian that he couldn't be arrested on Federal property. When this was translated to his fellow workers on the platform they backed him up.

While Nicola was expounding the law relating to arrests on Federal property, a police city law fell against him, and Nicola was precipitated upon the unyielding surface of plebeian Mail Street, where he was promptly arrested.

"Don't go!" yelled those on the platform, but Nicola, with three arms around him and twelve fingers under his collar band, said he thought he'd better go. Lobretto was already in hand and both were taken to the Charles Street Station.

MORTON HERE TO INSPECT.

Doesn't Get Very Seasick, New Head of the Navy Says.

—and never, never sick at sea.
What, never?
No, never!
What, never?
Well, hardly ever. —Pinafore.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton arrived in this city yesterday on his tour of inspection of the naval stations along the coast. The dispatch boat Dolphin, with the Secretary aboard, passed into the harbor yesterday morning, and as the Brooklyn Navy Yard was abeam, the guns there boomed out a salute of nineteen guns, the official salute to the Secretary of the Navy. The Dolphin passed on down the bay without a stop at the yard, and anchored between the Battery and Bedlow's Island. Rear Admiral Rodgers, the commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, accompanied by his entire staff, will pay a visit to the Secretary aboard the Dolphin this morning. In the afternoon Mr. Morton will return the call, and make an inspection as well.

With Mr. Morton on the Dolphin are Mrs. Morton and Miss Morton. Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives was a guest of the Secretary from Newport. After the inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard the Secretary will return to Washington to take active charge as head of the navy. He said that he was very well pleased with what he had seen on his tour. When he gets back to Washington he will order a few changes, but what they were he would not say. Concerning the status of American warships in the Far East, the Secretary said: "That matter rests with the State Department, and the Navy Department will not enter into the matter. Whatever action the American commander there has already taken will be backed up by the Government, but I am unprepared to say what the programme is."

The Secretary was asked about the report that he had been seasick on his first trip as the head of the navy, and, smiling broadly, answered: "Oh, not very."

CHIEF KNIGHT TEMPLAR HERE.

Earl of Euston En Route to Conclave at San Francisco.

The Earl of Euston of England, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple, arrived here yesterday with his suite on the steamship Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line. The party is en route to San Francisco to attend the twenty-ninth triennial conclave of the Knights Templars, from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9.

With the Grand Master are C. F. Matier, G. C. T., Great Vice Chancellor; A. Woodwiss, K. C. T., Great Constable; the Rev. C. E. L. Wright, Great Prelate; T. P. Dorman, K. C. T., Great Marshal; A. J. Thomas, K. C. T., Great Standard Bearer, and Thomas Fraser, K. C. T., Grand Master's Standard Bearer. The party will stay at the Holland House until this afternoon, when they will start for San Francisco. They were the guests last night of the local order of Knights Templars, at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The itenerary of the delegation calls for short stops at Chicago and other cities further west. The Earl of Euston said last night that every commandary in this country and most of those of other countries would be represented in San Francisco, and that it would be one of the finest gatherings in the history of the order.

PACKERS AT STANDSTILL DESPITE NON-UNION MEN

Only 700 Head of Cattle Killed Here Last Week.

CRISIS FAIRLY REACHED

Western Market Receipts Fall Off—Trust Firms Get Steamboat to House Men.

In spite of their utmost efforts, covering all parts of the country, to get men to fill the places of the striking butchers, the trust packers can find so few substitutes that they are practically at a standstill. On account of the scarcity of freshly killed beef on hand, the United Dressed Beef Company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. are sending out refrigerator beef almost entirely. The packers, it is said, are killing about one-seventh of their usual supply of beef. Last week 700 head of cattle were slaughtered, the ordinary number for a single day under normal conditions.

Notwithstanding the conceded fact that a crisis has been reached, Vice President Frederick Joseph of the Schwarzschild firm said yesterday that the strike was as good as won for the packers, and declared that a decrease of 2 cents a pound in the price of certain sorts of beef demonstrated that the packers were undisturbed by the strike. The Chicago and Kansas City packing houses, he said, were doing a normal business.

The non-union men who have been employed by the packers to break the strike have been living on barges, and upon representations made to the Health Department that conditions on these boats were unsanitary, Inspectors made a thorough investigation yesterday. As a result, it is said, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have been informed that the barges are inadequately protected against fire, and otherwise unfit to live on, and that they must get a steamboat for their men. The big Sound steamboat C. H. Northam, which will accommodate 1,000 persons, left New Haven last night for this city, where, according to New Haven reports, she will be used to house the strike breakers. The boat had been used by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad as a hotel for the men who took the places of the striking boilermakers.

The strike trouble was the occasion of considerable violence yesterday. A crowd of thirty or more of the strikers attacked and overturned a Schwarzschild & Sulzberger delivery wagon at Second Avenue and Fifty-first Street in the afternoon, and the mounted policeman on guard was powerless to stop the row until two other police officers jumped off a passing trolley car and ran to his assistance. Two of the attacking party were captured and taken to the Yorkville Court, where they were held in $1,000 bail. At First Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, earlier in the day, a negro strike breaker was set upon, knocked down and kicked almost into insensibility before policemen rescued him.

The strikers say that forty-eight dispossess notices have been served upon union workmen who live in houses owned by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, the warrants being returnable to-day before Justice Herman Joseph in the Seventh District Municipal Court. The men threaten to get out an injunction to enjoin the company. Vice President Joseph of the company says that only fourteen dispossess warrants were obtained, and that but two of these tenants were strikers. These two, he said, have since paid their rent and proceedings have been dropped.

At a meeting of the Joint Advisory Board of the Butchers' Workmen an appeal to the public was drawn up and will be circulated throughout the city. The kosher butchers have proclaimed a boycott against the packers, because, it is said, the supply of this specially prepared meat is inadequate. The independent packers in the meantime, against whom there is no strike, are working to their fullest capacity.

Receipts of live stock during the month of July at the five principal Western markets, according to the figures reported to the Department of Labor and Commerce, which have just been issued, show to what extent the shipment of live stock has been curtailed by the strike of the packing house employes in this city, in Chicago, and other Western cities. Total shipments for the month to the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Joseph amounted to 1,554,451 head, as compared with 2,620,046 in the corresponding month of 1903. The number of car loads of live stock for the month was 30,741, as compared with 52,752 during July of last year.

PACKERS ASK INJUNCTION.

Seek to Prevent Chicago's Interference with Housing of Employes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Chicago meat packers to-day asked for an injunction preventing the City of Chicago from interferring with the housing of employes in stockyard plants during the continnance of the butchers' strike.

The injunction was asked in the name of the Hammond Packing Company, and it insisted that the companies were violating no law, and were acting entirely within their rights.

Attorneys for the city charged in their reply to the application for the injunction that the building of the Hammond Company did not contain the requisite number of fire escapes, stairs, or windows called for by the ordinance; that the second floor with only one flight of stairs leading from it, contained 150 cots, and that the danger from fire was constant and immediate.

Arguments were heard by Judge Brentano for three hours and they will be continued to-morrow.

GET THEIR MEN IN COURT.

Detectives Find Two Men Wanted for Assault Among Spectators.

When George Cumary, a saloonkeeper at 58 Roosevelt Street, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday as a witness, he pointed out two men whom Central Office men have been looking for since early Saturday morning. At that time four men entered the saloon of Cumary and after beating him with clubs went behind the bar and robbed the till of $235. All but one, S. Elopez, of 32 Cherry Street, got away, but George Brown, of the same address was arrested yesterday.

Soon after Cumary got to the court he called two detectives quietly to one side and pointed out John Theoppilan and Petro Andrionophilis, who also live at 32 Cherry Street, as the other two men who had formed the party that attacked him. The men were caught entirely off their guard and were in the cage before they realized they were under arrest. They said they had gone to the court to see what would happen to their friends. All four were held in $2,000 bonds each for trial.

BELMONT BARNS BURNED.

Flames Destroy Seven Buildings—Firemen on Another Call.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 22.—Fire this afternoon destroyed a gronp of seven barns on August Belmont's nursery farm, two miles north of this place. All of the buildings were burned flat. With them were burned 100 tons of hay, 400 bushels of rye, 25 cords of sawed wood, and a lot of farming machinery and fittings. The loss is estimated at about $10,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

The fire is believed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion due to the close packing of green hay. Seven two-year-old horses intended for carriage use were in the lower part of the building at the time, but were rescued. Mr. Belmont was notified of his loss by wire.

The local firemen were delayed in reaching the scene by the fact that fifteen minutes before the call came for the blaze at the Belmont farm the firemen had been called to fight a fire in the new Colonial residence being erected for T. Frank Shortland. The loss there was about $1,000.



The factory which makes all our Derbies and many of our soft hats ruthlessly puts aside every hat that shows the slightest flaw or blemish—in most cases the imperfections are so slight that it takes an expert to find them.

For the last two years we've taken all these "seconds" of our $3 and $4 Derbies, marked them at a price, told just what they were, and our friends have jumped for them to the tune of a thousand a day.

So we concluded that since the stiff hat "seconds" were so warmly welcomed we would take all the "seconds" of $3.50 soft hats which the same careful factory has on hand.

They're here, 1500 of 'em, and like the Derbies, we find that in most cases it's difficult for even our salesmen to tell just why they are not $3.50 hats.

With them are 34 dozen of the famous "Vimenet" soft hats—perfect hats which are $4 regularly.

Various Alpine shapes, the Fall shades.

$1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

PELHAM TO GO AFTER MELLEN.

Mount Vernon Free from Smoke Nuisance, but Her Neighbor Gets It.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Mayor Edward F. Brush has won his fight against the use of soft coal on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad Company's trains while passing through Mount Vernon. This was demonstrated to-day when the "smoke" detectives who are patrolling the tracks failed to report a single violation of the soft-coal ordinance.

Mayor Brush has not yet called his "smoke" detectives off, and it is said to-night that he does not intend to discharge them until he is thoroughly convinced that the railroad is acting in good faith. It was said to-night that the Mayor had received assurances from President Mellen that his company would comply with the law and that a similar message was on the way from the President of the Harlem Division.

Pelham is now suffering from the soft-coal nuisance as a result of Mount Vernon's victory. While the run through Mount Vernon is made on hard coal or coke, soft coal is thrown into the fireboxes the moment the trains reach the Pelham line. The change of coal causes the locomotives to throw out huge clouds of black smoke filled with soot, and as a result Pelham is beginning to protest. At the next meeting of the Town Board it is said that an ordinance prohibiting the use of soft coal will be passed.

HELD FOR LASHING A BOY.

Ice Wagon Driver Got Angry When Some One Threw Stone at Him.

Frank Feldman, driver of an ice wagon, was held for Special Sessions in $300 bail yesterday in the Essex Market Court, charged with lashing thirteen-year-old Harry Bobker of 152 Rivington Street across the face with a whip.

Some hoodlums threw a stone at Feldman while he was driving along Columbia Street yesterday morning. He sprang from his wagon and lashed right and left indiscriminately among women and children. Among others, he struck the Bobker boy. When in court he had an ugly mark, which ran diagonally across his entire right cheek. The youngster denied knowing who threw the stone.

"Some boys may have thrown a stone at this driver," said Magistrate Ommen, "but he certainly had no right to lash a boy like that, whether he caught the right boy or not. I think he whipped the wrong boy."

PLUCKY WOMAN AT FIRE.

Ran Out in Nightclothes to Arouse Apartment Tenants.

Plucky work on the part of a woman and a policeman saved the lives of the tenants on a four-story double apartment house at 513 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, at a fire early yesterday morning.

Mrs. W. A. Cable, who lives next door at 511, was awakened by the smell of smoke and going to a window saw that 513 was on fire. Clad only in her night clothes she ran ont and rang all the tenants' bells in the vestibule of the apartment house. She supplemented this alarm by shouting. Patrolman Rooney of the Fifth Avenue Station, hearing her cries, turned in an alarm. Then he climbed the fire escape to the third floor, where he found Mrs. George Phillips partly overcome by smoke and carried her down.

A number of the tenants fled to the roof, and were taken down by firemen. The blaze, which started in the cellar from an unknown cause, damaged the building to the extent of about $500.

Mrs. Cable is a daughter of the Rev Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Luke, and is a bride of but a few months.

FERRYBOAT IN TROUBLE.

Heavily Loaded Hudson City Towed Across East River.

The machinery on the Long Island Railroad ferryboat Hudson City became temporarily disabled yesterday afternoon while the boat was crossing the East River on the way from East Thirty-fourth Street. The flood tide caused her to drift up as far as Forty-third Street. A steam lighter and a New York Central tug went to her assistance. The boat was unusually crowded with passengers, but there was no panic.

A Long Island Railroad tug finally put out from Long Island City and succeeded in pushing the boat to the dock at Thirty-fourth Street. She was then towed over to Long Island City.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840. "FLINT QUALITY"

LAST WEEK, AUGUST SALE

Bedroom Furniture

Reduced One-third in Price.

Approximately one-half our Bedroom Furniture in both light and dark woods is reduced one-third in price. Room is required for the new designs daily coming from our Factory.

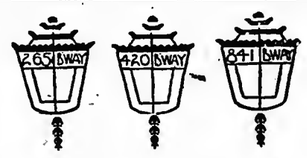
Numerous discontinued patterns of Brass Beds are also reduced one-third.

INSTANCES.

Mahogany Inlaid Cheval Glass, reduced from	$80.00	to	$53.00
Maple Toilet Table, reduced from	45.00		30.00
Inlaid Mahogany Toilet Table	125.00		83.00
Maple Toilet Table	28.00		19.00
Carved Mahogany Twin Beds	320.00		212.00
Maple Wash Stand	38.00		25.00
Mahogany Bureau	145.00		97.00
Maple Bureau	65.00		37.00
Mahogany Louis XV. Chiffonier	130.00		87.00
White Enamel Toilet Table	60.00		40.00
Mahogany Chiffonier	105.00		75.00
White Enamel Bureau	70.00		47.00
Mahogany Cheval Bureau	55.00		37.00
White Enamel Chiffonier	40.00		27.00
Mahogany Chiffonier	80.00		57.00
Birch Toilet Table	23.50		15.00
Mahogany Toilet Table	78.00		25.00
Birch Chiffonier	60.00		40.00
Colonial Mahogany Low-Boy	180.00		120.00
Natural Oak Bureau	117.00		78.00
Fumed Oak Bureau	45.00		30.00
Natural Oak Chiffonier	45.00		30.00
Cherry Bureau	26.00		18.00
Golden Oak Shaving Stand with drawers and Mirror	25.00		16.50
Natural Mahogany Chiffonier	119.00		79.00
Golden Oak Bureau	80.00		53.00
Natural Mahogany Toilet Table	36.00		25.00
Golden Oak Bed and Bureau	150.00		100.00
Golden Oak Bachelor Chiffonier	73.00		49.00
Golden Oak Ladies' Desk	15.00		10.00
Golden Oak Bedroom Desk	35.00		23.00

Numerous Brass Beds, and a considerable quantity of our best Bedding also reduced one-third in price.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
West 23d Street.



Oh well! we would rather you have them, than to carry them over.

150 dozen
Negligee Shirts,
cuffs attached,
85 cents,
value $1.50 and $1.00.
Madras and Percale.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1.
20 E. 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Square Theatre 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager.
9th MONTH—TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SAM BERNARD.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With Original Co., including Hattie Williams

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY.
MILITARY MAD,
with great cast, including
IDA CONQUEST, LEO DITRICHSTEIN,
HENRY V. DONNELLY, and
THOS. A. WISE.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. | "A Little of Everything." | Offenbach Revlew.
New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only.
THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW

NEW YORK ROOF 1,000 Seats at 50c. Over New York Theatre. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
GUERRERO & Gt. Buckner, O Hana San, Sparrow. | 3 BROTHERS MELVILLE, NED WAYBURN'S Girls, and Others

MANHATTAN BEACH
Pain's 26th Annual Carnival of Fire
THURSDAY, AUG. 25.
The most wonderful program of Fireworks ever offered to the public, including
FALL OF PORT ARTHUR
FAIRYLAND ILLUMINATIONS
OCEAN ABLAZE
DECATUR AND FIREWORKS
every evening at 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH | PRINCESS CHIC
LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.
DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition/ Bathing, 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
21ST BIG WEEK PIFF, PAFF, POUF.
Special Matinee Labor Day, Sept. 5th.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Opens NEXT THURSDAY. | Seats on sale.
Jack's Little Surprise, with Arthur Byron.

THE ROYAL CHEF will meet IDA RENEE at the LYRIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
CHECKERS WITH THO

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light variable winds, becoming south.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,048. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

NEW WAR OF STRIKES AGAINST THE BUILDERS

Alliance's Latest Move Against Employers' Association.

REVOLT AGAINST WEINSEIMER

Plumbers Say They Do Not Want Any Parks Business, and Go Back to Work—Buildings to Be Manned.

Following a revolt of the plumbers against the rule of Philip Weinseimer, the Building Trades Alliance decided to start in with a war of strikes on every building where members of the Building Trades Employers' Association have contracts.

Weinseimer, who heretofore has had a firm grip on the plumbers and gas fitters, was openly defied yesterday at a meeting of his union in Maennerchor Hall. He presided at the meeting, and was flanked by the other walking delegates. He started in to criticise the men who went back to work at the Chatsworth Apartment Hotel at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. This was the building in connection with which Weinseimer was arrested and indicted on the charge of extortion.

"Look here," shouted a big man, "We're sick and tired of the things you are doing. We're just about ready to stand no more of it. We have no use for such tactics."

Weinseimer got up and, pointing to several men who appeared to be an "entertainment committee," shouted:

"Put that man out."

The "entertainment committee," after a scuffle, ejected the man, who returned with several other brawny men, and shouted again at Weinseimer:

"We'll have no more of this Parks business from you. If you want to run the union into the ground you can go ahead. We'll get out."

An uproar followed at once. The "entertainment committee," the members of which appeared to have learned the Parks methods, sailed into the intruders, who showed fight. Blows were struck and blood flowed freely. The plumber then, with a parting piece of sarcasm, left the hall, and was followed by many others, who went at once to the Chatsworth and began work.

The Building Trades Alliance then held a meeting in Brevoort Hall. The meeting was attended by delegates from every union the Alliance controls, about 100 men being present, and was the largest yet held by that body. There are now 30,000 mechanics and helpers thrown idle through the lockout. About 25,000 more will be added to the list of idle men through the new strikes which are to be started at once.

James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Alliance, made the following statement after the meeting:

"We desire to inform the public that at the meeting of the Alliance to-day there were representatives of the Executive Committees and of the Strike Committees of all the different trade organizations represented here in order that we could have a full and free discussion of the situation. As a result we have passed this resolution unanimously:

"Resolved, That the representatives of the various unions here assembled, feeling that our position in this controversy is correct, do pledge themselves to stand unitedly together to the end, realizing that the attempt on the part of the employers to force the open shop means disaster to us all."

"We have received representatives today from every one of the organizations in the Alliance, and we find that the statements emanating from the Employers' Association as to the large numbers of union men signing the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association individually were absolutely incorrect. No defections being reported, the Alliance invites representatives of the various employers' organizations to meet them, and we are satisfied to accept the decision of the public. We propose to hold a mass meeting within the next ten days in which the attitude of the Alliance toward the arbitration plan and the lockout will be definitely outlined.

"The alliance will withdraw all of its men from all jobs controlled or operated by any member of the Employers' Association and we will start in immediately. We have left the strikes in the hands of the Executive Committee, which will meet in Brevoort Hall to-morrow forenoon. We wish to officially deny that any row of any kind took place in the organization of the plumbers last night or this morning. A committee of one from each trade who are not delegates will meet at 1 P. M. to-morrow to draw up a statement in reply to the statements of the employers of alleged facts about the cause of the trouble, and will show that the employers' statement is false and deliberately misstates the issue."

Louis J. Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, when asked what he had to say about the threat of the alliance, smiled and said:

"Wait until they deliver the goods."

He said that there was little done in the way of manning the buildings on strike or the hiring of non-union men except in the case of the electrical workers.

"To-morrow," he said, "we will man the Trinity Building, the new Times Building, and the Sturtevant Hotel. There are several other buildings on which work is going on."

The Plasterers' Local No. 25 held a meeting in Brevoort Hall in East Fifty-fourth Street last night, and decided to remain out on strike and abide by the decisions of the Building Trades Alliance. There were about 1,000 men present, and a standing vote was taken on the question which was unanimously in favor of remaining out of work.

Lewis Harding of the Employers' Association said last night that the association had received applications from enough men to take the places of the strikers. Applications had been received, he said, from more than 200 men from out of town.

SIX EMPLOYERS SUBPOENAED.

Must Show Books and Contracts to District Attorney—Weinseimer in Court.

Subpoenas were issued yesterday by one of the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, sitting as a Magistrate, directing the appearance of six members of the Building Trades Employers' Association before Acting District Attorney William Rand to-morrow. So far as can be learned this is the first apparent attack the District Attorney's office has made on the employers in the industrial fight.

The Peoples' Security Company, counsel for the unions, yesterday submitted additional evidence to the District Attorney against the employers. Charges of "conspiracy," "coercion," and "blacklisting" were made.

One of those subpoenaed was J. C. Hatzel, one of the Employers' Board of Governors, and head of the Electrical Contractors' Association. He said last night:

"The subpoena requires me to appear tomorrow. It also states I am to produce my books, my contracts, and my trade association agreements. I shall obey the subpoena."

Philip Weinseimer was scheduled to appear before Judge Newberger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to plead to the indictment found against him alleging extortion.

Weinseimer appeared shortly before noon. Mr. Toole, his counsel, made a motion for the inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury, on the ground that there had been no preliminary examination, and the motion was granted. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

PAYNE SPURNS A SUMMONS.

Throws Witness Fee at Chicago Constable—Depew Defendant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne was to-day served with a summons to appear in a Justice Court in this city on Aug. 26 as a witness in a case against Chauncey M. Depew. The Postmaster General did not receive the summons with pleasure, and informed the Constable, John Simons, that he would ignore it entirely.

"Not only did he say that," declared Simons, "but when I offered him 50 cents and even added ten cents for mileage, he threw the money in my face."

Last June when Senator Depew was in Chicago attending the Republican National Convention he was sued by S. G. Brabrook of this city, who declared that he had in some manner been defrauded by a concern called the Penny Publishing Company, with which, he asserted, Senator Depew had been connected in 1902. The case was continued until Aug. 26, and ever since the Constable has been trying to serve a summons on Postmaster General Payne. To-day he located Mr. Payne in the Chicago Club, after a long search, with the above result.

Senator Depew said last night that the Chicago plaintiff was a mere seeker after notoriety.

"A few years ago several newspaper men started a weekly paper," he explained, "and I loaned them some money. Brabrook declares they offered a prize in a guessing contest, and he won it, but failed to receive the prize. I had no interest in the paper, but Brabrook sues me for the alleged prize every time he feels like it. I have sought to have the case tried several times, but he always wants a postponement. His latest dodge is to try and bring the Postmaster General into the case by alleging that the paper was of an important character."

PHIPPS CASE HANGS FIRE.

Woman Will Accept No Compromise Without Custody of Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps to-day returned from Chicago, where she went yesterday with her attorney to meet representatives of her husband who had come from Denver to submit a new proposition to her relative to his suit for divorce. Whatever the proposition was, it was not accepted.

Mrs. Phipps announced to-night that while in Chicago she had instructed her attorneys in Denver to file a new suit there asking that the divorce proceedings of her husband be quashed on the ground that she had not been properly served with papers.

"I cannot see," she said, "that my husband and I are any nearer agreeing than before I went to Chicago. There may be something within a week but nothing of importance was accomplished by my visit to Chicago."

"Is it true that you refused to accept any proposition which did not include the custody of your children?"

"I certainly did. I will not live without my babies. They are mine, and no one has a right to take them from me. They need not talk with me unless they intend to give me my babies."

Asked why there had been so much mystery in leaving Pittsburg on Sunday night, Mrs. Phipps said that her attorneys as well as those of her husband had thought it best to have the conference in Chicago secret. Mrs. Phipps said her husband did not attend the conference. She will probably go to Denver next week.

TRIED TO BLOW UP RESERVOIR.

St. Mary's, Ohio, Had Narrow Escape from Dynamiters.

ST. MARY'S, Ohio, Aug. 23.—An attempt was made to-day by unknown persons to blow up the gates at the head of St. Mary's reservoir with dynamite. Fortunately the charge of dynamite was not sufficiently large to destroy the masonry or to displace the heavy gates, and the damage was confined to the wrecking of a house and a State boat, the partial breaking of the bank and the smashing of windows in the city.

There has been much ill-feeling among the people living in the vicinity of the reservoir, owing to the widespread belief that the banks of the big body of water are not safe, notwithstanding the fact that the State has spent large sums of money during the past year in strengthening the earthworks. Had the gates been blown up to-day the town of St. Mary's and the adjacent valley would have been swept by a flood that probably would have caused enormous loss of life and property.

Bloodhounds have been employed in searching for the dynamiters, but there is no tangible clue on which to work.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac—Thousand Islands Open during Sept. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MAN, WIFE, AND BABY ALL SHOT TO DEATH

Belated Discovery of Bodies Made in West Side Tenement.

POLICE THINK MAN DID IT

Had Written Affectionate Letters—Worked as Stableman—Jealousy Ascribed as Cause of the Act.

George Boyce, aged thirty-five years; his wife, Ida, three years younger, and their six-months-old baby were found dead last night in their apartment on the second floor front of the tenement house at 142 West Sixty-second Street. All three had been shot to death. A revolver lay on the floor beside the man's body. From this the police suspect that Boyce first killed his wife and child and then ended his own life.

The police think that the shooting occurred at about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The Boyces moved into the flat on Saturday, and their neighbors, seeing neither Mr. nor Mrs. Boyce was about the place on Sunday or Monday, surmised that something was wrong.

Last night Willard Slater, a tenant in the house, climbed out on the fire escape of his flat, which is opposite the Boyces', and peered into his neighbor's window. He saw the man, woman, and child lying on the floor of the parlor, the woman's body leaning against a bureau, and the child at her feet.

An examination showed that the woman had been shot twice in the right side of the head, that the baby had been shot in the right side of the body, and that there was one bullet wound in the man's right temple. The five chambers of the revolver were empty. Dr. Clark of Roosevelt Hospital said he thought the three had been dead about three days.

Capt. Dillon of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station at once detailed several detectives to investigate the case. People in the house say they heard pistol shots on Sunday afternoon, but paid little attention to them, thinking they were some distance away. Mrs. Boyce, they say, was a very attractive woman, who had been ill a great deal. The police say they heard that her husband was a heavy drinker.

The Boyces, who had been married about three years, used to live at 252 West Sixty-second Street. On June 4 last they broke up housekeeping, and Mrs. Boyce went with the child to Islip, L. I., their furniture having been put in storage.

The rooms in which the bodies were found were in a disordered condition, none of the furniture having been unpacked or arranged since the family moved in. There is evidence that the woman was caring for the baby when the shots were fired, as a nursing bottle partly empty lay on the floor near by.

The police think that Boyce had been out of the house on Sunday, because a Sunday newspaper was found in the parlor.

Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood when the news of the tragedy became known. A crowd of several thousand people gathered about the place, and Capt. Dillon dispatched part of his reserves to keep order.

To Coroner Scholer some of those in the house said that Boyce had been away from the house on Sunday afternoon, and found on returning that his wife and boy were absent. He was obliged to get the janitress's key in order to enter the flat. From this they suspect that he may have shot the two in a jealous rage. The police say, however, that Boyce did not reach home Sunday until after his wife had returned.

It appeared that Boyce had been in ill-luck and had little or no money, and it is surmised that he may have brooded over his misfortune. That he had been very fond of his wife appears from several letters written to her at Islip. One of these letters reads:

> I woke up the other night and thought I heard the baby cry "Goo-goo," and it made me cry like a child. I cry every night, dear heart. I never knew how much I loved you 'till now—that you are both away from me. I wish for you by night, and think of nothing but you and baby.

There are many crosses written with ink after these words, and presumably intended to indicate kisses.

Extracts from other letters are:

> I am so lonesome. I miss your cooking and everything you do for me. It is all so flat now. No Ida to ask for anything—no one to scrap with. Why, this kind of life isn't worth living.
>
> I can think of nothing but us two being so far apart—me away from my wife and boy. The loneliness is killing. I had a taste of this for a short time last Winter, and want no more.

It was learned late last night that Boyce had worked for a Mr. Coleman, who lives at Turtle Taub, West End, N. J. His mother's name, the police say, is H. H. Boyce, and she lives at St. Albans, England.

GREEN OUT OF POLITICS.

Davis Withdraws and Hinman Wins in Caucuses.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—At the Republican caucuses in this city to-night ten of the thirteen wards instructed for Harvey D. Hinman for State Senator to succeed George E. Green. With the town districts of this county that instructed for Mr. Hinman on Saturday this assures him of 102 of the 135 delegates in the County Convention.

Tioga County leaders have announced that they will stand with Broome County in the Senatorial contest, which practically assures Mr. Hinman of the nomination, the district consisting of Broome, Cortland, and Tioga Counties.

At to-night's caucus Senator Green resigned as County Committeeman from his ward, practically taking him out of politics at the expiration of his term as Senator.

It was announced here last night after a conference between Gov. Odell and Col. George W. Dunn that R. L. Davis of Cortland, Odell's candidate to succeed Senator Green in the thirty-eighth Senatorial District, had withdrawn from his struggle against Harvey Hinman, whom Col. Dunn favored. Republicans said, however, that the factional strife had stirred up feelings too bitter to be wiped out by this action.

ODDS CHANGE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Bettors Offer 10 to 6 on Him—Parker Men Want 2 to 1.

New interest was given on the curb yesterday to the betting on the outcome of the Presidential election by the shifting of the odds, which for many weeks have been steady at 10 to 7, with the Parker men asking 6 to 10. The odds went to 10 to 6. Parker tavorers asked 2 to 1 without being able to place any wagers at that figure.

One Stock Exchange house had $2,000 at odds of 10 to 6 on Roosevelt, and there was about $1,000 more at the same figure. Small bets of $100 at 10 to 7 were offered, but no one appeared to take such small sums.

UNIVERSITY FUNDS INVOLVED.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Against Treasurer of Catholic Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In spite of denials it is believed here that the financial affairs of the Catholic University of America are involved by reason of investments by its Treasurer, Thomas E. Waggaman. Some months ago Mr. Waggaman deeded his fine art gallery and collection of ceramics, which cost him $500,000, to the university ostensibly as a gift, but really as security for moneys handled by him.

Deeds were placed on record yesterday by Mr. Waggaman and John Rideout, his co-trustee, conveying to the university Woodley Park, one of the largest and most valued additions to Washington. Other deeds were filed by Mr. Waggaman dated in 1898, conveying to Dr. Daniel B. Clarke, Mr. Waggaman's father-in-law, his mansion in Georgetown, and his business office on F Street, to secure him as bondsman.

To-day the Second National Bank, the National Bank of Washington, and the National Metropolitan Bank began bankruptcy proceedings against Mr. Waggaman to protect themselves against the transfer of the Woodley property to the university. They show that they hold Waggaman's paper for $51,500, and insist that the transfers to the university be set aside in their favor.

The transfers to the university are stated in the proceedings to be to secure the institution for $876,168. It appears that Waggaman loaned a large amount of money belonging to the university, and indorsed the notes. These investments have proved to be unsatisfactory to the trustees of the Institution, and the deeds have been given to further secure it against possible loss.

Mr. Waggaman has been for many years regarded as one of the wealthiest men in Washington, owning a great number of properties, and conducting one of the largest real estate businesses here. He has also been prominent in charitable work.

The Rector of the university, Mgr. O'Connell, is out of the city. His private secretary said he was ignorant of any of the transactions between the institution and Mr. Waggaman.

Irving Williamson, one of the attorneys of the university, to-night denied that its financial affairs were in any peril. He admitted the filing of the deed of trust, however, securing $876,168 to the university.

NICOLL AT ROSEMOUNT.

Tells Candidate of Conditions—Reform Club Committee There.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Aug. 23.—Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll of the Democratic National Committee was here the greater part of the day detailing to Judge Parker the work now being done by the National and State Committees. The conference was by appointment. It is understood that the report of Mr. Nicoll was highly gratifying to Judge Parker.

Appointments for submitting reports on the state of the campaign will be made regularly by the candidate. It is probable that William F. Sheehan will come to Rosemount late to-morrow afternoon.

A committee from the Reform Club called on Judge Parker to confer with him about the best methods of agitation to accomplish tariff reform. Being the question on which the various factions of the Democratic Party are united, its importance is self-evident. The committee consists of J. G. Agar, C. S. Fairchild, William B. Hornblower, Louis Windmuller, Everett V. Abbot, and Calvin Tomkins. They invited the candidate to speak under the club's auspices some time during the campaign. Judge Parker told his visitors that he is as yet undecided as to what he shall do, but that later he may be glad to accept the invitation.

MIX-UP OVER WEDDING NOTICE.

Wrong Denial Printed Under It in a Whitestone Paper.

Everybody in Whitestone, L. I., is talking about the marriage on Easter Sunday last of Miss Lillian B. Wood, who is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wood of that place, and a prominent singer in the choir of Grace Episcopal Church there, to Henry F. Aldworth, also of Whitestone. The marriage was performed at the Church of the Transfiguration, in this borough, but has been kept secret until now. The tardiness of the announcement is not the only feature of interest in the matter.

Mr. Aldworth had been engaged to Miss Wood for some time. The secrecy of the marriage caused him some concern, however. Then he sent the notice to be printed in a Whitestone paper. Miss Marjorie Wood, the bride's sister, heard that the notice was to be printed, went to the newspaper office, and denied that her sister was married. The denial was printed under the notice.

Leaving the editor's office, Miss Marjorie went home and said that she had just denied "a foolish story."

"You needn't have taken the trouble," her sister said. "It's true."

Mrs. Wood promptly fainted. When she recovered Lillian said that a threat had influenced her to marry. She also said that she would make her home with her mother.

That's as far as the matter has got now.

DOUBLE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Twin Brothers Remarry Brides of Fifty Years Ago in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

METAMORA, Ill., Aug. 23.—Several thousand persons took part to-day in one of the most remarkable golden wedding celebrations on record. Fifty years ago Peter Adam Reising and his twin brother, Adam Peter Reising, then striplings of twenty-three, married the Russman sisters at Kickapoo, Ill. At the same time Miss Reising, a sister of the twins, and their junior by a few years, was married to Lawrence Russman, a brother of the Russman girls, and the circumstance was made the occasion of a triple wedding.

To-day the Reising twins, now seventy-three years of age, and their wives celebrated their golden anniversary. They were assisted at the ceremonies by their sister, whose husband died at sea many years ago. The Reisings played the parts of bridegrooms all over again, and were married to the blushing brides of half a century ago. Aged Mrs. Russman, her heart full of memories and her eyes brimming with tears, stood up with the brides, and all three women were thereupon kissed and made much of by the entire community.

The services were held in the Metamora Catholic Church, and not only did the townspeople turn out for the celebration but many persons came from neighboring villages to take part in the ceremonies. The town is en fête to-night.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE AT THE MARTHA WASHINGTON

Lady Help Goes Out Because Housekeeper Was Fired.

THREE GALLANT MEN QUIT

They Alone Survived from Old Regime—Hello Girl and Stenographer to the Rescue.

Guests of the Martha Washington Hotel who missed their ice water yesterday had to make up their own beds, and who were obliged to rest content with an order of friend eggs instead of dinner, had none but their own sex to blame. A sympathetic strike had been declared by the women help of the women's hotel because the housekeeper was fired.

With no help at hand, the manager's stenographer was installed as housekeeper, and divided her time between taking dictation and carrying ice water to the upper stories. The telephone operator, who was the only other one in authority who did not "go out," made short shifts at frying eggs and making alleged coffee, between answering calls from excited patrons of the house who wanted to know why their rooms had not been made up. To-day new help is expected, but last night the patrons of the establishment were divided into two camps, one of which denounced the women strikers and the other denounced the mere man who is managing the establishment.

The trouble started early in the morning when this new manager, Mark Cadwell, discharged Mrs. Mary McCormick, who had been housekeeper from the time the establishment was opened. Mr. Cadwell took the management of the house a few weeks ago, and inaugurated the idea of having nothing but women help, so he discharged the bellboys and employed bellgirls. Then he replaced the waiters with waitresses, hired women musicians in place of men, and so on down the line. From the advent of Mr. Cadwell there was friction between the manager and the housekeeper, which culminated yesterday in the latter's discharge.

As Mrs. McCormick was popular with the help, there was trouble as soon as the news got out, and a sympathetic strike was agreed upon. Among those who went out were six waitresses, ten housecleaners, nineteen out of twenty-four chambermaids, the head steward, and the second steward, together with three mere men who had been retained under the Caldwell régime to act as storeroom men. When the strike was ordered a committee was named to wait on Manager Cadwell to inform him of the conditions. He regarded the strike threat as a threat merely, and told the employes to go as far as they liked. They did, and all walked out in a body.

Immeddiately there was an agonized call from No. 221, where an elderly person desired to know why she could get no ice water. Miss Gardiner, the telephone operator, accommodatingly took up a pitcher, only to be assailed on her return by a demand from No. 463 for a chambermaid to make a bed. Miss Josephine Bartlett, Mr. Cadwell's stenographer, was pressed into service and performed this act of charity, but at this stage of the game the demands and orders and requests were coming in thick and fast.

Miss Bartlett was installed as housekeeper pro tem., and her duties consisted in trying to pacify patrons by making beds, carrying ice water, taking up meals, and running the elevator. Miss Gardiner went to the kitchen and performed with the frying pan and coffee urn until she got things in running shape. The guests, although quieted, were not content. Finally, in the evening, Manager Cadwell was forced to betake himself into retirement to avoid the insistence of his guests.

There was a strong desire on the part of the management last night to keep things dark about the affair, but finally the clerk admitted that the conditions outlined were "about correct."

T. J. TAYLOR'S CLOSE SHAVE.

Nearly Ran Auto in Front of Train at Valley Stream.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Aug. 23.—There was a narrow escape from a serious, if not fatal, automobile accident at the railroad crossing here this morning.

The crossing near the station is guarded by gates. These are out of order, and this morning the gateman had to use a flag to give warning of the approach of trains. As the 7:41 train, bound for Long Island City, was approaching the station, Talbot J. Taylor, a son-in-law of James R. Keene, approached the railroad in a large touring car traveling at a fair rate of speed.

Seeing the gates up, Mr. Taylor came on without slackening speed, and was almost upon the rails before he noticed the flagman and heard the noise of the approaching train. Mr. Taylor shut off his power and turning sharply, drove the front of his car into the running gear of a carriage owned by Frank Thatcher. The carriage was wrecked, but the automobile was stopped, and Mr. Taylor escaped injury.

STREET CARS IN CRASH.

Small Panic in Accident at Eighty-sixth Street Corner.

An east-bound cross-town car on Eighty-sixth Street, while crossing Third Avenue in the heavy traffic hour last evening, crashed into the rear end of a south-bound Third Avenue car. Neither car was badly damaged, but there was a panic on the cross-town car, which was crowded.

William Singletary, a produce salesman, of 251 West Sixtieth Street, while standing on the rear platform of the Third Avenue car, was crowded against a railing, and his side was injured.

SCHOONER BURNED AT SEA.

Crew Picked Up by Passing Vessel and Carried to Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 23.—Capt. C. M. McKeen, his two sons, and the crew of six of the schooner Adele Thackara arrived in this port to-day on the schooner J. B. Jordan, from New York to Brunswick.

The Thackara, which was bound to Savannah from New York, was burned at sea Sunday morning. The crew escaped in the yawl and were picked up five hours later by the Jordan.

La Follette's Daughter to Go on Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23.—Miss Lola La Follette, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. R. M. La Follette, has announced that she will leave for New York Sept. 1 to go on the stage. Miss La Follette was graduated from the University of Wisconsin last June. The past Summer she was leading lady in a company which toured Wisconsin.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

THE SEVASTOPOL HITS A MINE.

Russian Battleship Damaged in Attempt to Get Out of Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Aug. 24, (9 A. M.)—Admiral Kataoka reports that as the Russian battleship Sevastopol was emerging from Port Arthur yesterday she struck a mine, after which she was seen to list to starboard.

She was towed back into the harbor.

TRAIN DERAILED, 45 HURT.

Rock Island Wreck in Missouri Causes Many Casualties.

TRENTON, Mo., Aug. 23.—The westbound passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, due to reach Kansas City from Chicago at 8:15, was derailed near Princeton, twenty-four miles north of here this afternoon, injuring forty-five persons. Two of them, J. W. S. Dunham, a postal clerk, and W. G. Roby of Allerton, Ia., a passenger, were seriously hurt, and may not recover.

YELLED "FIRE" AT SCHOOL.

Panic Followed Among 2,000 Night Students—Boy Arrested.

While the night school pupils were passing from their classrooms in the public school at 125 Attorney Street at 10 o'clock last night a young man near the door yelled "Fire!" The 2,000 pupils in the building immediately became panicstricken and ran for the front exit. They fought with and knocked one another down, and many were trampled upon before the Principal of the school, Joseph Helm, and Special Policeman George Wagner succeeded in restoring order.

As far as could be learned last night, none of the pupils was seriously injured. The police arrested Herman Meyer, sixteen years old, of 172 Delancey Street, after several of the pupils had pointed him out as the person who created the panic.

J. F. JAMES KIDNAPS SON.

New York Man Takes Child from Mother's Carriage at Asheville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 23.—Mrs. John Frank James of New York was driving today with her five-year-old son, Harold. She left her carriage for a few minutes and went into a near-by farmhouse, when her vehicle was surrounded by a half dozen men and the lad taken out and carried off.

The kidnappers were John Frank James, Harold's father, and a number of Pinkerton detectives whom James had brought here with him a few days ago. They had been shadowing Mrs. Jams day and night to get an opportunity to carry off the boy.

Little Harold was driven to Swannanoa Station, fifteen miles above Asheville. His mother was in close pursuit. At Biltmore Mrs. James boarded a north-bound train and apprehended the party at the Swannanoa Station. She begged for her child and threatened his kidnappers, but all her efforts were in vain. James boarded the New York train with Harold and took the detectives with him.

PARALYZED AFTER HIGH DIVE.

Newark Performer Badly Injured in Shallow Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Frank Tait, eighteen years old, of 372 Halsey Street, who has been diving into a tank containing three and one-half feet of water at Olympic Park, is paralyzed, as the result of an injury sustained during one of his exhibitions last night.

When Tait came to the surface of the water after making his usual dive it was noticed that he was unable to climb from the tank. His attendant lifted him out of the water, Tait being unable to use his legs. Tait was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where it is feared that his spinal cord is broken.

POSTMASTER WANTS SLEEP.

Connecticut Official Resigns Because He Doesn't Like Early Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 23.—George S. Ives, Postmaster of Colebrook River, has tendered his resignation. As nobody wants the job the Post Office will, in all probability, be abolished. Mr. Ives is senior member of the firm of Ives & Baxter. He has been Postmaster since 1872, with the exception of one year.

The office pays less than $3 a week, and the Postmaster has to report for duty about 5 o'clock in the morning to get the mails ready for the stage to Winsted. Asked his reason for resigning, Mr. Ives said:

"I don't like to get up so early in the morning, and furthermore I think I have been Postmaster long enough."

Fifty or more persons receive their mail at the office and some of the patrons live in Toland, Mass.

NO WHITE MEN IN THIS TRIAL.

Fearing Prejudice, Colored Judge and Jury Asked to Try Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 23.—For the first time in the history of New Jersey, a Justice's court trial is to take place here on Tuesday, in which no white person will figure, excepting the counsel for the litigants. Believing that the white man is prejudiced in cases where negroes figure, Mrs. Agnes Holmes, a colored woman, who is suing for rent, requested that the jury be composed of members of her own race, the defendant, Mrs. Perry Jenkins, who also is colored, joining in the odd petition.

Justice Hand immediately ordered Deputy Sheriff Weaver to impanel a colored jury, and at the same time asked Justice Peterson, a negro, to take his place on the bench. Patrolman Babbitt, colored, will be the Foreman of the jury.

WANT YALE TO PAY TAXES.

Petition Started for Assessment of Some University Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—On account of the continual purchases of valuable city property by Yale University which, when turned over to the university, becomes non-taxable, a movement has been started to have the university pay its proportionate share of the city's expenses on all property acquired hereafer.

A petition has been sent to the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Hosley calling for the taxation of a portion of the holdings of Yale and calling upon the board to find some way by which this corporation should be brought to pay its proportionate share of the city's expense. It is estimated that within the past few years the taxable property taken from the grand list of the city by the university amounts to over $8,000,000.

DEMAND THAT BRITAIN STOP RUSSIAN RAIDS

London Papers Indignant at Alleged Breach of Faith.

WANT THE NAVY TO ACT

Czar's Government Promised to Withdraw Volunteer Ships—Officials in London Anxious—Consols Fall.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The London Times, in an editorial article on the Comedian indident, will say to-morrow that if the cruiser which stopped the British steamer was really the Smolensk the British people will recall the emphatic promise given in the King's speech that the Government would energetically support them in the exercise of their lawful rights as neutrals. The people will inquire whether or not it is time for the navy to be instructed to protect these rights and, if necessary, vindicate them. The London Times adds:

"We are loth even to suggest that such measures may be required, but it is absolutely essential in the interests of peace itself that Russia understand that on this subject neither the British Government nor the British people will tolerate further equivocation."

Underwriters Refuse Risks.

The London Times's insurance correspondent says:

"One or two steamers with very valuable cargoes are proceeding to the Far East via the Cape. It was impossible to-day to get insurance quotations for anything contraband going by the Cape route."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The London papers to-day contain a large number of articles bearing on the great damage to British commercial shipping interests caused in one way or another by Russian cruisers.

Numerous letters are published in which individuals and companies suffering from the interruption of their business with the Far East demand that the British Government give them relief. They want the Government to compel Russia to come quickly to a sensible agreement in regard to contraband and other vexatious questions, or, that being impossible, they want the Government to take a stand for itself on some proposition and maintain it with the guns of the British Navy if necessary.

The editorial comment is expressed in more guarded terms, but the general tone is sympathetic with this demand.

"Mistress of the Sea."

Punch has a cartoon entitled "Mistress of the Sea." It represents Britannia sitting on the steps of a quay and mournfully contemplating bales of British goods which await shipment. Neptune, in a barge labeled "Neptune & Co., Ocean Carriers," and laden with bales of German goods, is just starting for the Far East. He says:

"You're not sending any of your goods to the Far East just now, Ma'am. How's that?"

Britannia meekly answers: "I'm not allowed to."

Father Neptune rejoins: "Not allowed! Why, I thought you had a navy."

The report that the Smolensk is interfering with British commerce off the Cape of Good Hope has caused great indignation, in view of the understanding that she would not be allowed again to engage in such operations. There is considerable alarm for several British steamers now sailing to Japan by the Cape route which are carrying actual contraband.

By The Associated Press.

DURBAN, Natal, Aug. 23.—The Captain of the British steamer Comedian has lodged a protest against the action of the Russian auxillary cruiser Smolensk in stopping the steamer and examining her papers on Sunday last off the southeast coast of Cape Colony.

Inquiries by Britain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The Foreign Office has ordered the British officials at Durban to make a complete report of the circumstances connected with the reported examination of the papers of the Comedian.

If the report that the Smolensk was the vessel which made the examination should be confirmed, a vigorous protest will be made through Ambassador Hardinge. In any event, if a Russian cruiser actually held up the Comedian, the incident will be made the subject of representations, on the ground that the steamer was so far away from the scene of hostilities that there was not the slightest reason to stop her.

The most important feature of the incident, however, is the identity of the cruiser. If, the British officials say, the Smolensk examined the Comedian's papers, she violated the assurances given by the Russian Government that neither she nor the Petersburg would be used again as men-of-war.

The British authorities declare that if the Smolensk overhauled the Comedian the matter is of such gravity as to call for determined action on the part of this Government.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a strong editorial demanding that the Government adopt rigorous measures to stop the molestation of British shipping by Russian Volunteer Fleet vessels, declaring that "if

diplomacy fails the British Navy must clear the high seas of the offenders."

Heavy Fall in Consols.

Consols fell 3-16 to ¼ on the Stock Exchange this morning owing to the stoppage of the Comedian.

Lloyd's agent at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, cabling under yesterday's date, says the Cape St. Francis signal station reports having sighted at 2 o'clock P. M. on Aug. 19 a large steamer bound East. The vessel had three funnels and two masts, was painted gray, showed the French colors, and was supposed to be a man-of-war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—It is impossible to obtain information as to whether it was the volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk or another Russian cruiser which overhauled the British steamer Comedian.

The War Commission states that no official report has been received and the Commission considers it highly improbable that the vessel was the Smolensk. The opinion is held that it was more likely the auxiliary cruiser Don, which is regularly commissioned as a war vessel.

Russia's Promise to Britain.

Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne both declared that Russia had promised to withdraw the Petersburg and the Smolensk, and to send out no more volunteer fleet steamers to make raids on neutral commerce. In the House of Lords on July 28 Lord Lansdowne said:

"We received, in the first place, from the Russian Government an assurance that the Malacca would be released as soon as orders for her release could be conveyed to her. I am glad to say she was released last night, and, I believe, at this moment flies the British flag.

"My lords, the second result of our representations was that orders were given by the Russian Government to prevent a recurrence of any similar captures by ships of the volunteer fleet; and it was also explained to us that, if any such capture should occur before the orders to prevent them could reach their destination, those captures should be regarded as non avenus and as the result of a misunderstanding. My lords, in compliance with that assurance the Ardova and Formosa, two other steamers which have been seized, I believe by the same Russian vessel, were released yesterday.

"We have also been informed that these volunteer ships are to be withdrawn from the Red Sea to some other destination, and we understand that it is not intended that they shall in the future be employed upon a similar service. I venture to hope that your lordships will think that, as far as these particular incidents are concerned, the controversy may be considered as having passed out of the acute stage, if, indeed, it may be said to have ever entered that stage at all."

It may be mentioned that the same day Admiral Wirenius, the head of the Russian Naval General Staff, in an interview with the correspondent of the Paris Matin, said fresh captures by the Petersburg and the Smolensk were to be expected.

FOUND THE NOVIK A WRECK.

Japanese Satisfied Themselves the Cruiser Had Been Destroyed.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The details of the destruction of the Russian cruiser Novik reached the Navy Department to-day.

At dawn Saturday the Chitose arrived at a point twenty miles northwest of Rebunshiri Island, and proceeded to search Soya (La Perouse) Strait. The Novik was not discovered. At 8 o'clock Saturday morning the Chitose and the Tsushima met close to Rebunsbiri Island. The Tsushima had previously been searching to the westward. After the meeting the Chitose took up a line extending from Soya Point to Cape Shiretoko, and the Tsushima was dispatched toward Korsakovsk.

The Tsushima found the Novik off Korsakovsk harbor at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. She signaled her discovery to the Chitose by wireless telegraphy and at once attacked the enemy. The Novik was hit frequently by the fire from the Japanese cruiser, and at 5:40 she retreated to the inner anchorage at Korsakovsk. She was then enveloped in white smoke, and evidently on fire. The Tsushima had received projectiles through two hunkers. She was leaking badly and listing, and was forced to withdraw out of the range of the Novik's guns for temporary repairs. These were effected that evening.

The Chitose joined the Tsushima after sundown of Saturday. The Tsushima was sent to guard the strait, and the Chitose watched Korsakovsk harbor.

At dawn of Sunday the Chitose advanced to the Korsakovsk anchorage and discovered that the Novik had been beached close to the town, and that the crew of the Russian vessel appeared to be disembarking. The Chitose shelled the Novik from 6:25 until 7:10 o'clock. The hull of the Novik was concealed behind clouds of black smoke, and this made sighting by the Japanese gunners most difficult.

After shelling her the Chitose steamed to within 2,500 yards to observe the Novik. She saw that the Russian cruiser had partly sunk. She had a bad list to starboard and her side lights and lower deck were under water. Her hull was seriously damaged.

The Chitose satisfied herself that the Novik had been destroyed and steamed away.

The Tsushima has been repaired and is again in fighting trim.

EXPECTS FALL OF LIAO-YANG.

Lloyd's Agent at Niu-Chwang Hears It Is Imminent.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 23.—Lloyd's agent at Niu-Chwang reports as follows:

"The Russians are detaining produce from the interior.

"Liao-Yang is expected to fall shortly.

"Niu-Chwang and the country under Japanese jurisdiction are progressing wonderfully. The Consuls get every assistance from the Administrator."

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—Upon further investigation it is learned that the announcement made here Aug. 20 that An-shan-Chan had been occupied by Japanese troops was probably incorrect.

TOKIO OFFICIALS SILENT.

Details of Operations at Port Arthur Kept Absolutely Secret.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—All the details of the progress of the attack on Port Arthur are kept absolutely secret by the Japanese authorities.

The progress of the operations in the neighborhood of Liao-Yang is interrupted by the rain.

HIPSANG SUNK WITHOUT CAUSE.

British Court Finds No Justification for Russian Act.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—The finding of the Naval Court of Inquiry in the case of the British steamer Hipsang was delivered this morning. The Hipsang was torpedoed and sunk July 16, while passing Pigeon Bay. The court reports as follows:

"A Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, now identified as the Ratstoropny, came up at daylight with the Hipsang, whose lights were burning brightly and who had the British flag flying.

"The destroyer fired shells, killing and maiming passengers. The Hipsang stopped directly, but the Russian vessel fired a torpedo, sinking her. There was no contraband aboard her, nor any Japanese. Her Captain was experienced and he acted perfectly correctly.

"The court desires to draw the attention of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office to the fact that the steamer, while proceeding with due caution and on her correct course, was torpedoed and sunk without any just cause or reason. The loss of life was due to the shell fire, previous to the torpedoing of the vessel. These acts were done by the Russian destroyer No. 7."

Italian Killed in Row.

Giuseppe Barsetti, seventeen years old, of 107 Park Street, was shot and killed early this morning during a quarrel in his father's restaurant in the first floor of the tenement where he lived.

The police arrested, after a chase and struggle, Carlo Rosatti of 190 Hester Street, on whom they found a revolver, with one empty cartridge of the same calibre as that which killed the youth. Rosatti denied the shooting.

There had been much quarelling in the Italian restaurant during the night, and at 12:30 o'clock a shot was heard. The police ran to the place and met Rosatti coming out.

BREACHES MADE IN PORT ARTHUR FORTS

Japanese Have Captured Etse-Shan and Antsz-Shan.

TAKE GOLDEN HILL WORKS?

Refugees at Che-Foo Tell of Further Successes by the Attackers—Grave Rumors in St. Petersburg.

CHE-FOO, Wednesday, Aug. 24, (9:30 A. M.)—A junk which left Liao-thie-Shan Promontory on the night of Aug. 21 has just arrived here.

She reports that the Japanese have succeeded in occupying Antsz-Shan Fort as well as another fort, probably Etse-Shan, about a mile southwest of Antsz-Shan.

They have driven the Russians from the parade grounds, (which lie about two miles north of the harbor;) they have destroyed two forts at Chao-Chanko, (which is within the eastern fortifications,) and they have advanced to a point near Chao-Chanko.

This news confirms information received here previously, and which the local Japanese were not inclined to hlieve.

The junk heard firing until midnight of Aug. 22. Scarcely a building in Port Arthur remains undamaged. The Town Hall, which was used as a magazine, has been destroyed.

Four large warships unable to fight are at Port Arthur. Only one ship, a vessel with two masts and two funnels, has guns on board.

The fire of the forts not captured by the Japanese, together with the effect of land mines, is given as the reason why the Japanese have not yet conquered the Russian strongbold.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The Evening News yesterday published a dispatch from Che-Foo, dated Aug. 23, announcing that the Japanese captured "Chair Fort" of the Port Arthur defenses on Monday after a tremendous attack.

Etse-Shan Fort is also known as "Chair Fort."

CHE-FOO, Aug. 23, noon.—According to advices brought here from Port Arthur by a junk, the Japanese have been hotly pressing the Russian centre along the railway and the Russian right in the vicinity of Golden Hill. These advices were brought by Chinese who departed from Taipang-Tse, which is one mile from the city near Golden Hill, between the city and the forts of the Russian right wing. The Chinese declare that the Japanese occupied Taipang-Tse and penetrated along the railway to Gen. Stoessel's residence on Aug. 21.

As this report would indicate that Port Arthur had all but fallen, the Japanese expert attached to the local Consulate received it with great reserve. The information is accepted, however, as a confirmation of previous reports that the Russians have been driven from Etse-Shan and that the Japanese are very close to the Southern forts and the eastern defenses.

The local Japanese, under the leadership of their Consul, are subscribing money and preparing to celebrate the expected fall of the fortress.

The Chinese who arrived to-day further report that a Russian warship was hit by a shell recently and sunk in the harbor.

A report was cabled several days ago that a gunboat of the Otvajano type had been sunk. This is probably the vessel referred to.

Anxiety in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—With all Russia hanging breathlessly on the fate of Port Arthur, even such a national event as the christening of the Czarowitch is robbed of much of the prominence which would otherwise be accorded to it, and St. Petersburg is dim and silent, with no sign of festivity.

Although the fairylike grounds of Peterhof are gay with flags and decorations in readiness for to-day's celebration, and although the great palace is filled with distinguished guests, the scene resembles more a weighty international conference than a gathering of merrymakers.

The capital is filled with sinister rumors of Port Arthur's desperate straits. The superstitious are predicting the fall of the fortress on the day of the baptism of the Czarowitch, but this is easily traceable to the fact that several big Russian reverses have occurred on Russian fête days.

It is reported that a message was received from Gen. Stoessel last night, sent from Port Arthur on the night of Aug. 22, by way of Che-Foo, saying that a desperate assault by the Japanese had been in progress during the previous forty-eight hours. No confirmation of this report can be had. While the General Staff does not conceal its anxiety, the best military authorities have not abandoned the hope that Gen. Stoessel will be able to hold out.

This more hopeful view is somewhat borne out by an unofficial dispatch from Liao-Yang saying that in a two days' assault—on Aug. 19 and 20—the attackers, like their predecessors, were beaten off with heavy loss.

The situation at Liao-Yang itself is quiet, but the improving weather precedes the renewal of military activity. It is believed that if Gen. Kuropatkin is contemplating a diversion in favor of Port Arthur it will not be long delayed.

Conservative military critics, while they are not chary of giving the Japanese due credit for past performances, say in plain language that the pace is too hot to last, and that every day Gen. Stoessel holds out will render the Japanese position about Liao-Yang more precarious. Even the most sanguine, however, admit the gravity of the situation from the Russian point of view, and the most serious news from the front would not be received with great surprise.

Japanese Valor Recognized.

A semi-official journal, while paying a tribute to the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, does not withhold praise for the extraordinary valor of the Japanese besiegers. It says:

"Neither a rain of cannon shots, walls of bayonets, nor earth strewn with corpses can arrest their stubborn assaults."

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 23.—According to the latest information from Port Arthur, a furious Japanese attack throughout Aug. 19 and 20 was repulsed with terrific loss. This news was received here with the greatest joy.

There has been no serious fighting in this region. The military inactivity is credited here to the fact that the Japanese are concentrating all their attention on Port Arthur.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—In a dispatch from Liao-Yang, under date of Aug. 23, a correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The indications are that the initiative is about to pass to the Russians. The Japanese plan of campaign, including the attack upon Liao-Yang, has apparently been deranged by the unexpectedly stubborn resistance at Port Arthur.

"Gen. Kuroki's army has been withdrawn to the south of the Tai-tse River, and only outposts are near the river.

"It is rumored that the Mikado has recalled Gen. Nogi, and has ordered Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata to assume command of the besiegers at Port Arthur."

STOPS ASKOLD REPAIRS.

Departure of Vessel from Shanghai Rendered Impossible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams,
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—The Taotai sent a note this morning requesting Sir Pelham Warren, the British Consul General, to require the dock company to cease work on the Askold, as the Russians showed no signs of compliance with China's demands.

Sir Pelham Warren has notified the Russian Consul General that in compliance with this request he will to-morrow at noon require the cessation of work. The dock company will comply with the demand.

Under these circumstances the departure of the cruiser is impossible, the repairs below the waterline not being completed. An early settlement of the matter is therefore expected.

The Taotai will send a deputy to-morrow officially to demand the disarmament of the Askold and the Grozovol.

I am informed on good authority that the Askold has practically no ammunition on board.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—The Wai-Wu-Pu, (Foreign Office,) is endeavoring to arrange a compromise and to induce Japan to allow the Askold to remain at Shanghai until next Sunday, when the tide will be sufficiently high to permit her to cross the bar.

M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, says the Askold cannot be ready till Sept. 1, but China fears that even then Russia, as in the case of the Mandjur, would from week to week find new pretexts to postpone the departure or disarmament of the vessel.

It is considered here not improbable that if China should fail to exercise her right to take possession of the Askold Japan may forcibly seize the vessel.

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—Indignation is growing in Japan in consequence of the abuse of China's neutrality by the Askold and the Grozovol at Shanghai.

The leading newspapers recall how, for the purpose of confining the disturbance within the narrowest limits, Japan has hitherto kept silence in spite of the frequent Russian violations of neutrality.

Thus Japan allowed the affair of the gunboat Mandjur to drag for over a month. She also refrained from protesting, although a Russian squadron sank the Hanyel Maru within Chinese territorial waters. Finally she did not complain when a wireless telegraphic station was erected at Che-Foo for communication with Port Arthur after the Japanese blockade was declared.

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—The final time limit allowed by the Taotai for the Askold and the Grozovol to disarm has passed without compliance with the order.

A meeting of the Consuls was held this afternoon, but the Russian Consul General was absent and no definite course of action was decided upon.

There is a Japanese fleet outside the harbor, awaiting developments.

A visit to the Askold shows that her hull is not in condition to go to sea. The repairs on the boilers and funnels have been rushed, but the replacing of damaged plates on her hull is being done in a desultory manner.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The outcome of the serious situation at Shanghai is watched with the greatest anxiety. According to The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian Government supports the refusal of the Askold and Grozovol to disarm.

The Daily Chronicle's Che-Foo correspondent says:

"The entire Chinese squadron has left here, doubtless in order that it shall not be mixed up in further incidents of the Ryeshiteini kind."

The Standard, unable to conceal its disappointment that the United States Government is not prepared to protect the neutrality of China at Shanghai, editorially contends that the United States could have taken the lead in the matter without arousing the jealousies and suspicions which must follow intervention by any European power.

REPORT FROM CONGER ORDERED.

State Department Wants Information Regarding Situation at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary of State Adee has cabled to Minister Conger at Peking a request that he report as soon as possible the facts concerning the situation at Shanghai.

Similar requests have been addressed to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, and Consul General Fowler at Che-Foo.

Although no statement on that point is obtainable, it is believed that instructions either have been sent or will be sent to Rear Admiral Stirling to co-operate with the Minister and Consuls in the protection of American interests in the treaty ports.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling this afternoon cabled to Admiral Stirling directing him to keep the department promptly informed of every development in the situation. No word from the Admiral has yet been received.

TERRELL ACTS ON LYNCHING.

Governor Orders Investigation of Militia's Conduct at Statesborough.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—On his return from St. Louis to-day Gov. Joseph M. Terrell held a conference with Sampson W. Harrison, Adjutant General of Georgia, in which the recent Statesborough lynching was discussed. At its conclusion a court inquiry was ordered to investigate the conduct of the militia from which the mob took the prisoners.

The court is made up as follows: Col. A. R. Lawton, (retired,) of Savannah, President; Col. W. E. Wooten of Albany, Lieut. Col. W. W. Barker of Atlanta, Major R. L. Wyly of Thomasville, and Capt. Warren Price of Hawkinsville.

After the appointment of this court Gov. Terrell issued a statement which he said he was greatly shocked by the Statesborough affair. Troops had been sent to preserve the peace. Before he left for St. Louis the Judge, the Sheriff, and the commanding officer all reported that quiet and order had marked the proceedings, and that no outbreak was apprehended.

The Governor declares the lynchers not represent the sentiment of the State. Their action, he says, should be denounced by law-abiding citizens everywhere. In conclusion the Governor said:

"In accordance with the report and recommendation of the Adjutant General, I have ordered a court of inquiry, composed of fair, conservative, and competent officers, to investigate the action and conduct of the military on that occasion. I shall request the civil authorities, the court so outraged, to do its utmost to bring the offenders against its dignity and the majesty of the law to speedy and swift justice."

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN CREEK.

Discovered in Tibbet's Brook, at 237th Street and Broadway.

Patrolman Poisenski of the King's Bridge Station found the body of a drowned man yesterday in Tibbet's Brook, at Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. The body was that of a man about fifty years old, five feet nine inches in height, and 200 pounds in weight, with thick gray hair.

In the pockets were found $24.25 in cash, a brass watch and chain, a hunch of keys, and a black memorandum book with the name Reilly Brothers, Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue, in gilt. A pint bottle of whisky was in one pocket, and also a tintype of two men and two women, on the back of which was written: "Lieut. E. J. Manley, United States Army, Seventy-first New York Volunteers."

LIMITED STOPPED TO SAVE DROWNING MAN

Stirring Midnight Scene on Newark Bay Trestle.

WOMAN CALLS MEN COWARDS

Three Dive to Succor Trackwalker While She Directs Work of Rescue —Train Later Kills Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Royal Blue Limited to Chicago was held up for more than two hours early this morning, when three passengers, en route to St. Louis, swam to the rescue of Edward Lynn, a trackwalker, who had been knocked off the trestle over Newark Bay, near Elizabethport, N. J.

The train left Jersey City at 12:27 o'clock this morning, its nine coaches filled with travelers to the World's Fair and Chicago. Shortly after 1 o'clock, when the passengers were sound asleep, the train was brought to an abrupt stop on the Elizabethport trestle.

The trains run slowly at that point, and the stop was made within fifty feet after the brakes had been applied. The passengers, awakened by the sudden stop, heard cries proceeding from directly under the trestle.

"For God's sake, some one help me!" came the voice. The cry sounded as if the man were strangling.

Heads were thrust out of windows, and in the moonlight a man was seen running over the ties in the direction of Jersey City. The porter of the rear sleeper gave chase and caught the fugitive. When he had been brought back to the train and surrounded by the crowd of passengers, who by this time had piled out of their berths and descended to the tracks, he was quaking with fear.

He said he had been walking to Elizabethport with Lynn, a chance acquaintance. Suddenly the train had appeared behind them, and before his companion could get out of the way the cylinder head had hit him and pitched him headlong into the bay. The man said he had escaped by throwing himself flat on the ties outside of the tracks.

Meanwhile Lynn, whose cries for help had not ceased, was being rapidly carried away from the trestle by the swiftly flowing tide.

"Help me! Help me!" he wailed in an agony of terror.

The train crew and the passengers already on the tracks shouted encouragement in reply, but no movement was made to do anything.

WOMAN SHAMES MEN.

Suddenly out of one of the St. Louis sleepers a woman clambered down the steps to the ties. Unmindful of the danger of a misstep she hurried to the knot of men and exclaimed:

"Are you all cowards? Why doesn't one of you jump in after the man? Will you let him drown before your eyes?"

In answer one of the passengers, Charles Williamson, a traveling salesman from Baltimore, dived off the trestle into the water twenty feet below. Lynn by this time was fully 100 feet away, and his cries were growing weaker and weaker.

"Send that engine for a boat!" cried the woman, who continued to be a dominating factor in the crowd. In less than a minute the locomotive had been uncoupled and started for Elizabethport to give the alarm.

In the meantime two other passengers, under the taunts of the woman, who was applauded by the other female occupants of the train, had jumped into the bay. These carried the end of a bell rope taken from one of the sleepers, much to the disgust of the sleepy porter, who protested vigorously against the robbery. Men and women held on to the other end of the rope.

Suddenly the two men in the water shouted that they could get no further. The rope was too short.

"Let go and swim without it," cried some one on the trestle.

"And get drowned with the other two? Not much," came back the answer from the calmer of the two swimmers.

Finally, after a shriek from the trackwalker and a cry of fear from the first rescuer had reached the ears of the watchers, there was a sudden rush for the train on the part of half a dozen of the women, who had been whispering together.

They entered different cars and emerged a minute later, each one hearing the full length of the bell rope of the car. These they quickly handed over to the men, who tied them together and fastened them to the short piece.

The swimmers now started after the drowning pair, carrying the lengthened rope with them. They finally succeeded in reaching the two exhausted men. Lynn was in a semi-conscious condition, weak from his fight against the tide and loss of blood from a deep gash in his forehead. His would-be rescuer was also about to give up from his efforts to keep the track walker afloat.

When a cry was shouted to the men on the trestle to pull taut the bell rope. Fully fifty persons, men and women alike, pulled on the slender cord. The four men in the water were being drawn rapidly to the trestle, when suddenly the rope broke under great strain.

There was a cry of dismay from the swimmers, once more at the mercy of the tide. The crowd shouted suggestions again. It seemed that the men must drown.

ALL HANDS RESCUED.

Suddenly the engine returned with the information that a rowboat had put out from the shore and would soon be on the scene. The news was shouted to the men in the water, and they continued their battle.

The boat arrived and picked up the men one after another. It was rowed to the trestle, where the three passengers were hauled to the tracks. Lynn lay unconscious in the bottom of the boat, the blood pouring from a wound across the top of his head. He was taken on board the train and carried to Elizabeth. According to the engineer, the locomotive did not hit Lynn.

"We dare not make more than six miles an hour on this trestle," he said, "and any one could get out of the way if he wanted to. I saw the two men when we were 100 yards away. They turned around and evidently understood that the train was coming toward them, for they got off the track. I didn't pay any attention to them after that until I heard the yells."

One of the three passengers who took part in the rescue and who discarded a pair of shoes before making the jump found that they had been stolen or kicked between the ties into the water. He said they were the only shoes he had.

While running sixty miles an hour near Jacob's Creek, forty miles east of Pittsburg, the engine on the same train hit a five-year-old girl who was playing on the track in front of her house. She was thrown 100 feet up the bank, and the mangled body rolled almost into the lap of her mother, who was seated on the grass before the house.

The train was stopped and backed to the scene of the accident. It was held fifteen minutes while the train officials took the child's name. The mother was hysterical. It required the combined efforts of four men to prevent her from jumping from the high bank into the river fifty feet below.

William Herbert, who was with Edward Lynn when the latter was knocked off the Newark trestle and who claimed to have jumped into the bay in an effort to rescue him, was arrested on suspicion by Policeman Thompson when the Royal Blue train arrived here this morning. Later detectives took him to Bayonne, where he is wanted on two charges of burglary.

Lynn was taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—69 Monroe Street; Jacob Jacobs; damage, $300.

3 A. M.—271 West Seventeenth Street; Peter Doelger; damage, $10.

3:25 A. M.—2,151 Prospect Avenue; Schawitzer & Traver; damage slight.

5 A. M.—125 Hudson Street; Charles A. Maitor; no damage.

8:35 A. M.—78 Ludlow Street; Schissell Bernstein; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—96 Reade Street; Rudolph Seebach; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—550 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12 A. M.—168 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Moses Kaufman; damage, $200.

3 P. M.—510 Third Avenue; T. J. Tinsdale; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—179 Christopher Street; Goldberg, Chermert & Co.; no damage.

6:50 P. M.—316 East Fortieth Street; C. Sanago; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—146 Bleecker Street; Abraham Buchre; damage, $1,000.

8:55 P. M.—534 East Sixty-eighth Street; P. Dean; damage, $10.

HAFFEN'S REMOVAL REQUESTED

Violations of Eight-Hour Law in Asphalt Contracts Alleged.

Demanding the removal of Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, because of alleged violations of the eight-hour law concerning asphalt paving contracts, John C. Poole, Treasurer of the Peoples' Security Company, filed papers with Gov. Odell last night which the Governor has forwarded to Attorney General Cunneen. Upwards of $400,000 worth of asphalt paving contracts are involved in the questions at issue. Gov. Odell has the power of removal if the charges be sustained.

Early in the day Corporation Counsel Delany made public an opinion which he had prepared at the request of President Ahearn of Manhattan Borough, the Corporation Counsel upholding the constitutionality of the eight-hour labor law on city works and advising that asphalt contracts he cancelled where violations were found to exist. Acting on the advice of this opinion Borough President Ahearn announced the cancellation of several of the contracts on which work was going on. He said that the companies probably would seek to enjoin him from readvertising for bids and that then the matter would be carried into the courts.

President Haffen the day before took the same action in regard to two Bronx contracts, one for Bathgate Avenue, where the Continental Asphalt Company was working, and one in 187th Street, where the Barber Asphalt Company was engaged. In all these cases the companies contend that their men do not work more than eight hours.

Mr. Delany's opinion states that the constitutionality of the eight-hour section of the law has been called into question, and that Justice White of the Supreme Court, Second Department, is reported to have expressed the belief that it is unconstitutional. He points out, however, that the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Atkin vs. Kansas, has upheld the constitutionality of a similar law. The opinion concludes:

"Appreciating fully the possible involvement of the city in litigation as the result of my advice, the great hardship which may be caused by a sudden stoppage of the public works now in course of construction, and the injury to the great number of men employed thereon, who may be thrown out of employment, I am nevertheless forced to the legal conclusion I have stated."

"THE ISLE OF SPICE."

Far Below the Majestic Standard It Pleases a Tolerant Audience.

CAST.

Bompopka	Alexander Clark
Lieut. Harold Katchall	George Fiske
Mickey O'Grady	Herbert Cawthorne
Slubey Mackinaw	Gilbert Gregory
Kashon	John Hendricks
Konner	James Phelan
Tarlc	Harry Truman
Sam Snap	Otto Booker
Teresa	Blanche Buckner
Kamorta	Mattie Martz
Asbena	Susie Forrester
Trinket	Maude Williams
Blackshaw boys	Stella Maury and Mollie Mack
Cayenna	Jessie Maury
Peppera	Alda Vaughn
Anchovia	May Kennedy
Saucanna	Merle Dumont
Tobasconne	Ivy Williams
Radisha	Minnie Woodbery

To crush an ordinary musical comedy by comparing it with "The Wizard of Oz" and "Babes in Toyland" would be manifestly unfair; but it needs no such comparison to fix "The Isle of Spice," which arrived last night, via Chicago and Boston, at the theatre they have made famous, very far down in the scale. The story is a rehash of all the nothings known to the musical stage for decades. The humor is at best horse play and at the worst puns. Scarcely a lyric sparkles, and the music is full of the blatant monstrosity technically known as ginger. Yet the play obviously pleased last night's audience, and is not unlikely to have a prosperous run, giving much harmless amusement.

The touchstone was a constellation of the prettiest and most graceful girls that ever came eastward on the pike. They had nothing novel to do. A limelight dance, in which they were witches in pantalettes and dragged each other about on brooms, was their most striking stunt. One of them slipped from the broom and squatted on the stage dismayed—the wittiest Sally of the evening. But just a bunch of pretty girls in gay costumes goes a long way.

The floor of the house was mildly interested in getting bored by the time the gallery hooted and howled out recall after recall. The song, "Peggy Brady," led by Maude Williams, was caught up and whistled until it was as dead as the tunes in last year's barrel organ. Topheavy houses will be the rule at the Majestic for many weeks to come.

Alexander Clark was the King of Nicobar, and was as agreeably cheerful as ever with his radiant smile and his splendid legs. Herbert Cawthorne and Gilbert Gregory did the acrobatic stunts, worked hard, and caused much laughter. Blanche Buckner and Martha Martz were pretty and agreeable. Susie Forrester did what could be done with the conventional part of the ugly wife of comic opera.

Seventeen United States marines, who came all the way from the Brooklyn Navy Yard by permission of Admiral Rodgers and Col. Goodsell, did their hay-foot-straw-foot amid patriotic plaudits.

REAL SETTING FOR "PINAFORE."

Opera on Miniature Battleship Anchored Off Larchmont Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, Aug. 23.—Residents of Larchmont, Orienta, and other Summer resorts along the Sound attended to-night production of "Pinafore" on a miniature battleship, which was anchored off the Larchmont Club.

The performance was for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal Church of Larchmont, and was produced under the personal direction of Charles H. Caffin of Orienta. All the members of the cast were persons who are summering in Larchmont. The battleship was illuminated by a full moon and calcium lights and presented a beautiful scenic effect. Harold T. Spence was Sir Joseph Porter. Thomas Whithred was Capt. Corcoran, George Mitchell was Ralph Rackstraw, Charles M. Relyea was Dick Deadeye, Mrs. Lester H. Reilly took the part of Josephine, Miss Ethel Knapp was Hebe, and E. H. Church was Buttercup.

Cottagers from Sound Beach, Mamaroneck, Rye, Port Chester, and other Sound resorts came to the performance in steam yachts, launches, and sailing vessels.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Amory, the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Cobden, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Call, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoit, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Doe, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marshal, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Scheffer, Mr. and Mrs. John Neilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Park.

REPUBLICAN TICKET IN TEXAS.

J. C. Lowden Nominated for Governor at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and nominated a ticket headed by J. C. Lowden of Taylor County for Governor. Cecil Lyon was elected State Chairman. Lyon is also National Committeeman for Texas.

The platform indorses the National Convention, opposes State banks, and demands a look at State books. Lowden, in his speech of acceptance, specifically approved the negro plank of the Chicago Convention.

Apartments now ready for your inspection.
2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.
Table d'hote and a la carte.
The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

AMALGAMATED MEMBERS SETTLE WITH ELEVATED

Engineers and Firemen, However, Still Have Dispute.

WAGE QUESTION AT ISSUE

Demand $3.50 Wage in Subway, Denying That Other Organization Represents Them.

Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday held a conference with President George E. Pepper and a committee of seven representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, at the close of which a statement was given out to the effect that an argument satisfactory to both parties had been reached. Later in the day, however, there were developments tending to show that not all the differences between the company and its men had been adjusted.

The conference lasted for an hour and a half. At its close a statement was given out that the company had agreed to the rule of seniority in appointing men at present on the elevated system to positions in the subway, and that there would be no need for a further conference between the company and its employes. Mr. Pepper and his confrères on the Grievance Committee of the Amalgamated Association went to the Harlem Arcade Building at 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street after the conference, where a joint committee of members of Local 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of Locals 149 and 155 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen were in waiting, and another meeting was at once gotten under way.

Before going into this joint conference Mr. Pepper said:

"We merely learned Mr. Bryan's views, and he learned ours. The company made the most important concession the Amalgamated demanded—namely, that the men from the elevated going into the subway should take their seniority with them. The company has insisted, however, that the men pass a rigid examination, and that seniority shall hold only when they enter the subway before it is put into operation. I believe these conditions will be acceptable to the men in the Amalgamated Association when they are submitted in due form."

The joint conference was held behind closed doors, and lasted for three hours. The voices of the conferees at times were raised to an angry pitch. When the conference broke up none of those in attendance was willing to say just what had transpired or what result had been reached. It was a noticeable fact though that the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held aloof from the representatives of the Amalgamated Association, and that while Mr. Pepper and his associates apparently were pleased with their day the representatives of the Brotherhood looked rather disgruntled. Chief William L. Jenks of the Brotherhood local was present when the conference began, but left shortly after Mr. Pepper and his colleagues arrived without making any statement.

The Interborough officials several days ago gave out a statement in which they declared that, while they were willing to give the elevated employes preference in the subway, providing they would waive the question of seniority, they under no circumstances would establish a rate of more than $3 a day for subway motormen. On the elevated system, where, when electricity took the place of steam, the locomotive engineers and firemen were employed in the capacity of motormen; the rate is $3.50 a day, the lowest rate allowed under the rules of the brotherhoods.

Representatives of the brotherhoods employed on the Manhattan Elevated called upon officials of the Interborough Company about a week ago and insisted that the same rate should be established for motormen in the subway. They have not as yet received any reply, and members of their Executive Committee yesterday asserted that the question of motormen's wages on the underground must be satisfactorily settled before a complete agreement could be reached.

Members of the Executive Committee of the brotherhoods said after the meeting yesterday that Mr. Pepper had no authority to speak for them or to enter into any agreement on their behalf with the company. It was announced that Assistant Grand Chief Hurley of the Locomotive Engineers was in the city, and that Grand Master William S. Stone of the organization would reach here on Friday and would address a meeting of members at the Grand Central Palace on Sunday. Charles A. Wilson, First Vice President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, will arrive some time to-day.

"Does that mean that there is going to be a fight on your part?" a member was asked.

"Well, they do not come here unsolicited," was the reply.

Mr. Pepper agreed to the statement of the brotherhoods regarding his authority. When the Amalgamated Association went on a strike last year, the aid of the brotherhoods was asked and refused, on the ground that their by-laws did not admit of any sympathetic strikes. It is said that the company, recalling that fact, possibly intends now to use the Amalgamated to fight the brotherhoods.

MORE STRIKE BREAKERS HERE.

Fifteen Negroes Arrive—Packers Deny Tie-Up Stories—Little Disorder.

Fifteen strike breakers, the majority of them big husky negroes who came from Southern cities, arrived here yesterday, and were immediately put to work in the establishment of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger at the foot of Forty-sixth Street. Later in the day they were sent aboard the steamboat C. H. Northam, where the firm has 200 strike breakers safely quartered.

The steamboat, which is one of the old Sound liners, came down from New Haven Monday night and was moored in the river opposite Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's plant in accordance with the orders issued by the Health Department, the Sanitary Inspectors having reported that the scows in which strike breakers had been quartered lacked proper fire protection and were unsanitary.

The packers assert that inasmuch as they have now succeeded in getting strike-breakers well at work, that the backbone of the strike is broken, and that they have practically won a victory. On the other hand, the strikers say that the packers are doing very little business, and that the fight against open shops is practically won.

The packers issued a statement yesterday denying the story that only 700 head of cattle had been killed here last week. They said that their wagons were carrying large quantities of beef to all of their customers in town, and that this proved that they were turning out all of the beef necessary to turn out at this time.

Aside from two or three spats between the strikers and non-union drivers yesterday, there was very little disorder. One of the drivers for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, who was on his way home under an escort of two mounted policemen, was attacked at First Avenue and Forty-sixth Street by a crowd of the strikers' sympathizers, but the police rescued him from the mob after some little difficulty.

Peter Wamholdt of 244 Bleecker Street, who was employed as chef on the C. H. Northam, was attacked by a mob at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue and severely beaten. He was cut about the head and face, and it was found necessary to remove him to Bellevue.

CHICAGO MAY END STRIKE.

Committee of Aldermen Suggested to Settle Stockyard Struggle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Mayor Harrison may be asked by the City Council to-morrow to follow the course adopted in the street-car strike, and appoint a committee of Aldermen to end the stockyards stru

CLOTHIER BEATS LARNED

Will Play Ward To-day for National Tennis Championship.

WON AFTER HARD CONTEST

Five Sets Necessary on Newport Courts to Give Philadelphian the Victory—Leonard Easily Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—William J. Clothier, the young tennis player from Philadelphia, is now in line for championship honors in the United States National tournament, and the only man who stands in his way is Holcombe Ward. To-morrow the championship will be determined between these two men, and from present indications Clothier is picked to win.

Hundreds of people gathered to watch the match, and there was not room enough to accommodate some of the spectators, but every one was anxious to see the match. Few expected that Clothier would win. Larned was the favorite even up to the very last part of the last set, and even now many of the people cannot figure out how Clothier won.

Larned played a hard game and depended on powerful smashes and clever placements to win. During the first part of the match Larned played in fine form, but toward the latter part he appeared to be tired, while Clothier played far better. Clothier did not put as much force in his strokes as Larned, but depended on cut strokes and cross-court work. The playing was exceedingly clever throughout, and every well-placed shot was applauded.

The game started with Clothier at the service and he won out at 30. The second game went to Larned at deuce and from then on it was a struggle between the two men. Larned drove the ball into the net several times, and lost by this. Clothier won the set at 6-4.

In the second set Larned crept to the net and drove the ball into his opponent's court with hard swings, scoring point after point. Five times the two players were tied at deuce and every time Clothier got an advantage he lost it by careless driving into the net. Larned won the set by a score of 6-2.

Clothier played rather poorly in the third set, while Larned put forth his best endeavors to down the Pennsylvanian. Clothier lost many points on the service, trying to end a patent cut over the net, and he tried this time after time without success. Larned won the set at 6-2, and nearly every one predicted a victory for Larned, and the odds on the latter player went from 2 to 1 up to 5 to 1.

Then came the usual rest and the players appeared on the court for the fourth set, when Clothier proved his claim to the championship. He scored strokes on Larned that were indeed brilliant. Larned weakened considerably during this set and then it commenced to dawn on the spectators that Clothier was gradually defeating Larned. The interest was intensely keen and the pretty shots were vigorously applauded. Clothier sent the ball all around Larned and the latter was unable to respond to the occasion. The set went to Clothier at 6-2.

The fifth set was the most interesting of the match, and each played hard to win. At the commencement of the fifth game both men had two games to their credit, and there was yet hope for Larned if he could rally, but he failed to do so, and the next two games Clothier won at 30 and love. Larned took the next game at 30 and Clothier took the remainder, winning by a score of 6-3, thereby winning the match.

The other match was between Holcombe Ward and E. W. Leonard, and the former did not have much trouble in winning by a score of 6-3, 6-4.

The finals will be played on the championship court to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock between Clothier and Ward.

The summary of the day's play:

All Comers, Semi-finals—W. J. Clothier beat W. A. Larned 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Holcombe Ward beat Edgar Leonard, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Consolation.—Fourth Round—C. E. Sands beat George Lyons, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; Colston beat Dana, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; Appleton beat Johnson by default.

Fifth Round—Sands beat Colston, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6; Terry beat Appleton, 5—0, 7—5.

Final Round—Robert Leroy beat Charles E. Sands, 6—4, 6—4.

AUTO RACE AUTHORIZED.

Nassau County Supervisors Consent to Vanderbilt Cup Event.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Board of Supervisors of Nassau County held a special meeting at Mineola to-day and granted formal permission to the Automobile Association of America to hold the race for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Cup over a course in Nassau County. The races will be held on Oct. 8. The course is about thirty-two and one-half miles long and the distance to be covered by the machines is about three hundred miles. The start is to be made near the pumping station on the Jericho Road, and the course will lead the machines through Westbury, Queens, Jericho, Hicksville, and Hempstead.

The county will provide men to police the course during the racing, but the men must be paid by the association. There are various restrictions and conditions, all of which were satisfactory to the association.

Racing Automobile Caught Fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—No world's records were broken at the second day's automobile races here to-day. The only unusual event was the catching fire of the car that Earl Kiser was to drive in the first event, which necessitated a postponement of that race to give the machine time to coo. The car was again started in the second heat of the postponed event, but again caught fire, and Kiser had to retire. The best time was made in the last regular event, the ten-mile open, when Kiser went a mile in 57 seconds. He won this race in 10:05 3-5.

For Chicago-New York Auto Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Jerome A. Ellis and Arthur G. Schmitt of the Chicago Automobile Association will start at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning in an attempt to break the automobile record between Chicago and New York. They expect to make the trip in 60 hours, and even have hopes of doing it in 55 hours. The present record is 76 hours and is held by B. B. Halcomb of Hartford, Conn.

Auto Records by Oldfield.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23.—To-day on the half-mile track of the Omaha Driving Association, Barney Oldfield twice broke the mile record for a half-mile track, first setting the figures at 1:15 2-5, and then reducing that record to 1:13 3-5. The old record was 1:16, also made by Oldfield. The fastest time for the five miles was 6:34 2-5, made by Oldfield.

TROTTER SWIFT DROPS DEAD.

Owned by John F. Cockerill and Was Prominent on Speedway.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 23.—Swift, the famous gelding, dropped dead on the South Road, near the Summer home of his owner, John F. Cockerill, at West Islip. The horse was being driven by the trainer, Thomas Gallagher. After the Empire City meeting, where he won the 2:07 trot and a $800 purse on Aug. 12, Swift was taken to Brighton Beach, where he made a poor showing. The horse was then taken to West Islip, where symptoms of pneumonia developed, but he soon recovered.

Mr. Cockerill had several times refused offers of $10,000 for the horse, the last being received from a Pittsburg turfman only a few days ago. Swift was foaled at the Stony Ford farm, and was ten years old. The horse was sold as a five-year-old at Madison Square Garden for $35 to Dr. A. G. Ticehurst of Bay Shore. He brought him to Bay Shore, and discovered that he had much speed. Later Ticehurst sold the horse to John Schenck, a Bay Shore horseman, for $750. Mr. Cockerill bought Swift from Schenck for $1,500.

Vanderbilt's Salambo Wins in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Salambo, with Ransch, the American jockey, up, won the Prix de la Touques of $2,400 at the Deauville races to-day.

TROTTING RECORD BROKEN.

Luke Burke Drives Team Over Empire City Track in 2:15¼.

The special feature of the ninth regular matinée of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City track yesterday was the fine performance of Luke Burke's black trotting geldings, El Moro and West Wilkes. They trotted against the team record of the track, 2:16¼, and in the second heat covered the mile in 2:15¼. In Class I, for trotters, Belfry Chimes finished first, but was disqualified for being foully driven on the homestretch. Summary:

Class K, trotting.
Ortine, br. g., (J. F. Gibbons) 1 1
Red Wilton, br. s., (W. F. Kilpatrick) 2 2
Too Soon, b. g., (T. B. Leahy) 3 3
White Clay, gr. g., (A. Crawford) ..... 4 dis
Time—2:22¾; 2:22½.

Class I, trotting, mile.
Julia Baron, b. m., (M. Bruckhelmer) 1
Lady Fair, br. m., (G. W. Grote) 2
Time—2:20¾.

Class E, trotting.
Malzour, blk. g., (C. C. Lloyd) 4 1 1
Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clark) 1 2 2
Eula Mac, blk. m., (A. E. Perren) ..... 2 5 ro
Albert C., gr. g., (T. F. Lynch) ..... 5 3 ro
Brightlight, br. g., (S. Barr) ..... 3 4 ro
Time—2:16½; 2:16¾; 2:16¾.

Class D, pacing.
Don Riley, b. g., (A. Phillips) 2 1 1
Bud Stout, b. g., (A. Lape) 1 2 2
King Tom, ch. h., (C. Hackett) ..... 3 3 dis
Time—2:16½; 2:15; 2:19½.

Class A, trotting.
Anna Littel, b. m., (J. F. Cockerill) 1 1
Edgewood, b. g., (A. E. Perren) 2 2
Time—2:25¼; 2:13¾.

Special.—Trotting teams to beat 2:16½, track record.
El Moro, blk. g., and West Wilkes, blk. g., (Luke Burke) 1
Time—2:18½; 2:15¾.

Class E.—Trotting.
Princess Pique, blk m., (T. E. Leahy) 1 2 1
Wilton Boy, b. g., (A. Lape) 2 1 2
Time—2:19; 2:17; 2:16.

Class G.—Pacing.
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (W. N. Cochrane) 2 1 1
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer) 1 2 2
Bessie Reid, ch. m., (I. Hopper) 3 3 3
Time—2:21¼; 2:17½; 2:20¾.

Class J.—Trotting; one-mile dash.
Boralma's Brother, b. g., (W. M. Jermyn) 1
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (A. Crafword) ..... *
*Finished first, but was disqualified.
Time—2:25¾.

Class H.—Trotting.
Possibility, ch. g., (T. F. Russell) 1 1
Jeunnette, gr. m., (M. Loughman) 2 2
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer) 3 3
Time—2:18½; 2:17¾.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

Morning Star Makes Record for Norfolk Stake—Gelatine King's Fast Time.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Perfect weather conditions marked the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon. Of the four events on the card the Norfolk, for which pacers eligible to the 2:24 class last Spring were entered, with a purse of $5,000, was the feature.

Morning Star, owned by George Sherman of Port Henry, New York, was the favorite and won the last three heats. The time for the second heat, 2:04¾, reduced the former record of the stake 1¼ seconds.

The 2:24 trotting race evoked great interest, as the starters included the converted trotter Knox's Gelatine King, with a pacing record of 2:01¾. He was made the choice for the event, and won, though in the initial heat he was compelled to trot in 2:08¾, a feat unprecedented for a pacer of his class at the trotting gait. Summaries:

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.
Direct View, br. h., by Direct, (De Ryder) 1 1
Gracie Kellar, b. m., (James) 2 2
Lady Gail Hamilton, b. m., (Hudson) 3 3
Norman B., blk. g., (Walker) 5 4
Invader, b. g., (Demarest) 4 6
Illve, b. m., (Geers) 6 5
Time—2:09¼; 2:10¾.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.
Kent, ch. g., by Wilkes Wood, (Spear) 1 1
Joy Mixer, b. h., (Geers) 2 2
Morn, ro. g., (Brinckerhoff) 4 3
Monroe, b. g., (De Ryder) 3 4
Hie Boy, b. g., (Stanbrough) 5 5
Lady K., br. m., (Berry) ..... dis
Time—2:09¾; 2:11.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.
Knox's Gelatine King, (Anaconda,) b. g., by Knight, (Trout) 1 1
Miss Jeanette, blk. m., (Eckers) 2 4
Directwell, blk. h., (De Ryder) 7 2
Brilliant Girl, b. m., (Curry) 3 5
Brattan Boy, Jr., b. g., (Clark) 6 3
Filipino, blk. g., (Dickerson) 4 8
Borazellee, b. h., (Shank) 5 7
Nico II., br. h., (Raymond) 8 6
Prince Charles, b. g., (McCoy) ..... dis
A. Penn, b. h., (Ludwig) ..... dis
Time—2:09¾; 2:10¾.

The Norfolk, 2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse, $5,000.
Morning Star, b. g., by Star Pointer, (McDonald) 2 1 1 1
Gordon Prince, b. h., (Snow) 1 4 4 4
Baron Grattan, b. g., (Geers) 5 2 3 2
Angus Hinter, b. g., (MacPherson) 3 3 2 3
Winnie King, ch. m., (Walker) ..... 4 5 5 dr
China Maid, b. m., (McLaughlin) ..... dis
Time—2:05½; 2:04¾; 2:06¾; 2:05¾.

New York Shooters Ahead.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 23.—The second part of the National team match was the event on the National range to-day. The shooting was slow fire at 800 and 1,000 yards, in which the possible for each team was 1,200 points. The possible for the first day was 2,400. In the two days' shoot the scores of teams follow: New York National Guard team, 2,852; New Jersey, 2,810; army, infantry, 2,806; United States Marines, 2,785; District of Columbia, 2,762; United States Navy, 2,756; Massachusetts, 2,750; Rhode Island, 2,715; army, cavalry, 2,713; Pennsylvania, 2,700; Maryland, 2,592; Washington, 2,582; Iowa, 2,579; Connecticut, 2,559; Florida, 2,401; Michigan, 2,244; Kansas, 2,169; Alabama 1,735.

KILLED AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Fireworks Employe Blown Up and Building Wrecked—Guests Scared.

An explosion of combustibles yesterday set on fire the fireworks amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach. The wind was blowing strongly in the direction of the Manbattan Beach Hotel, the theatre pavilion, and other large buildings there, which for a time were threatened with destruction. Edward Whitman was preparing the fireworks for the nightly dispuay when they ignited, and his mangled body was found in the wrecked building by employes from the hotel.

The hotel fire brigade went promptly to work to put out the flames, and alarms were sent to the Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay stations. Fire Chief Kirkpatrick responded with two companies from those stations, and in a short time the fire was extinguished.

On hearing the explosion the hotel guests became panic-stricken. They started hastily to gather together their valuables, but the quick work of the firefighters reassured them, and they sat on the hotel plaza and watched the work of putting out the flames. Just how the explosion occurred could not be ascertained. The accident did not interfere, however, with the display of fireworks last night.

MAGISTRATE SCORES STRIKER.

Everybody Has Right to Work, Says Crane, to Man Who Interfered.

Charles A. Boll of 305 East Ninety-third Street was scored by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, yesterday for interfering with a fellow-workman. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

The complainant was John Keating, a driver for the East River Mill and Lumber Company, who said that while delivering lumber on First Avenue Boll, after failing to induce him to strike, had assaulted him. Boll denied the assault and said that Keating had struck him. Magistrate Crane refused to believe the prisoner's story, and said:

"I want you and every other man to understand that it is the right of every one to work or not, as he or she sees fit, and to accept such wages and work such hours and for such employers as they like. In that right they are entitled to protection, which I will give them every time. If this man's work suits him, it is none of your or anybody's business to interfere."

DIED FOR HIS GALLANTRY.

Needham Gave Up Seat on One Car, and Another Hit Him.

James Needham, thirty-one years old, a tinsmith of 176 Eighth Avenue, returning from Fort George in an Amsterdam Avenue car Sunday night, gave up his seat to a woman and perched on the guard rail.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street curve another car, passing, knocked him off. He was unconscious when picked up, and died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday of a fractured skull. His home was in Scranton, Penn., and his wife, who was living there, arrived here shortly before his death and will take his body home to day.

WILD THROW WAS COSTLY

White's Mistake Responsible for Greater New Yorks' Victory.

NATIONALS WON AND LOST

Chesbro Pitched Great Game Against the Chicagos—Boston Easily Triumphed Over St. Louis.

A wild throw by Pitcher White and an unusually fine display of pitching by Chesbro enabled the Greater New Yorks to score the only run of the game against the Chicagos yesterday, and placed to the credit of the local team three victories out of the series of four games played with Comiskey's aggregation. The champion Bostons easily defeated St. Louis, but the Quakers lost to Cleveland. In the National League the New Yorks and Pittsburgs played two games, the honors being divided. Summary follows.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 14; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 7; Detroit, 2.
Detroit, 5; Washington, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	5	8	7	9	10	10	12	62	.608
Boston	7	..	7	9	7	10	10	13	63	.600
Chicago	10	8	..	5	9	8	10	13	63	.589
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	8	9	9	11	58	.580
Cleveland	6	8	4	10	..	9	8	12	57	.559
Detroit	6	8	7	5	4	..	6	11	45	.437
St. Louis	4	3	5	2	3	5	..	8	40	.400
Washington	2	0	2	2	3	7	7	..	23	.223
Games lost	40	42	44	42	45	58	60	80		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 3.
New York, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	7	8	8	10	13	15	12	74	.705
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	10	12	12	65	.619
Pittsburg	9	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	61	.587
Cincinnati	7	8	..	..	9	9	11	13	63	.573
St. Louis	3	8	10	..	..	9	12	12	57	.528
Boston	1	8	2	6	5	..	8	11	41	.376
Brooklyn	2	2	4	5	6	9	..	9	37	.348
Philadelphia	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	..	28	.267
Games lost	31	40	43	46	51	68	70	79		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro's Fine Pitching and White's Wild Throw Caused Chicago's Defeat.

That the Greater New Yorks' chances for winning the American League championship were at least equal to their strongest rivals were clearly shown yesterday when they defeated the powerful team from Chicago, in the fourth and last game of the season, by a score of 1 to 0.

But much of the glory of the victory was due to Chesbro. Rarely has the "Happy One" pitched in better form. Not a base on balls was charged against him. He has had more strike-outs to his credit this year, but rarely has a pitcher held at his mercy such batsmen as Green, Callahan, Dundon, and Holmes. All these men were included in Chesbro's strike-out list yesterday.

White also pitched a good game, notwithstanding the disparity in the total number of hits, the fact that he gave four men bases on balls, and that two of the opposing batsmen secured their bases by errors. Still it was sharp fielding that kept the local men from increasing their score, and but for White's wild throw to first base in the seventh inning, Keeler would not have tallied. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holmes, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Dough'ty, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Green, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Fultz, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	1	1	And'son, 1b.	0	1	13	1	1
Isbell, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Ganzel, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Kleinow, c.	0	0	6	1	0
White, p.	0	0	1	1	1	Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	0	3	24	11	3	Total	1	4	27	15	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

First base on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off White, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 11. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by White, 6. Two-base hits—Fultz, White. Sacrifice hit—Conroy. Stolen base—Ganzel. Double plays—Elberfeld and Anderson; Tannehill, Dundon, and Isbell. Passed ball—Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 8,280.

CLEVELAND, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—In a ten-inning game, the most exciting contest seen on the local grounds this season, Cleveland to-day took the last of the series. The locals tied the score in the ninth. With the bases full, Donohue forced in a run, a single sending the second man across the plate. A base on balls, a single, and a triple won the game for Cleveland. Bradley was benched by the umpire. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	2	2	1	0	Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lush, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Pick'ing, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Davis, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	0	4	1	2	L. Cross, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Seybold, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0
Carr, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	M. Cross, ss.	0	2	2	6	0
Turner, ss.	0	2	4	8	0	Schreck, c.	0	0	13	2	0
Buelow, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Waddell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Donobue, p.	1	0	0	4	0	Bender, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	30	15	3	Total	3	8	30	12	0

*Batted for Waddell in ninth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Seybold. Three-base hits—Flick, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Lush. Stolen bases—L. Cross, Flick, Lajoie. Double play—Day, Turner, and Lajoie. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 10. First base on balls—Off Donobue, 3; off Waddell, 3; off Bender, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Donohue, 1; by Waddell, 10; by Bender, 2. Hits—Off Waddell, 4 in 9 innings; off Bender, 2 in 1 inning. Time—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 10,626.

DETROIT WINS AND LOSES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Honors were easy to-day in the double-header between Washington and Detroit, the locals winning the first on errors of the visitors by the score of 7 to 2, while the second was won by the Detroits' good batting, 5 to 2. A one-handed catch by McCormick was the feature of the afternoon's play. Hickman was hit in the mouth by a thrown ball from Mullin, and had to retire from the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neil, cf.	1	5	1	0	2	Barrett, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hill, 3b.	1	0	1	4	0	McIntyre, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	1	0	2	3	1	Coughlin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Huels'an, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Cra'ford, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
McCor'k, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0	Hick'an, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Clarke, c.	1	1	3	3	0	Drill, c.	0	1	3	1	1
Herring, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0	O'Leary, ss.	0	2	2	5	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Mullin, p.	0	1	4	1	1
Total	7	11	27	14	3	Total	2	10	24	13	4

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	—7
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hickman, O'Leary. Stolen base—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Huelsman, O'Leary. Double play—Hughes and Herring. Base on balls—Off Mullin, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Mullin, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Detroit, 8. Time—1:40. Umpires—Messrs Connolly and King. Attendance, 2,000.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neil, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Barrett, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	McIntyre, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Coughlin, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0
Huels'an, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Cra'ford, rf.	1	3	0	0	0
McCor'k, 2b.	1	1	3	0	0	Beville, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1
Herring, 1b.	0	1	7	0	2	Drill, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Klttredge, c.	0	1	6	1	0	O'Leary, ss.	0	0	2	4	1
Jacobsen, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Donovan, p.	0	2	1	1	0
Total	2	8	27	8	4	Total	5	11	27	10	2

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—O'Neil, Barrett. Three-base hit—Hill. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Donovan, Lowe. Double play—Drill and Lowe. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 4. Struck out—By Jacobsen, 8; by Donovan, 7. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 8. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and King. Attendance, 2,500.

BOSTON, 14; ST. LOUIS, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The most one-sided game of the season locally was played to-day, Boston winning by a score of 14 to 1. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	1	1
Parent, ss.	3	3	3	5	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	2	5	0	0
Stahl, cf.	3	3	3	0	0	Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	3	2
Collins, 3b.	1	2	3	1	0	H'phill, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Freeman, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Jones, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b.	1	3	10	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Ferris, 2b.	2	1	3	6	0	Moran, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1
Criger, c.	2	2	3	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Tannehill, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Sugden, c.	0	1	3	0	1
						Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	14	16	27	16	0	Hynes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	1	10	24	11	4

Boston	1	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	0	—14
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Parent, Collins. Three-base hit—Criger. Base hits—Off Sudhoff in four innings, 10; off Hynes in four innings, 6. Stolen bases—Stahl, Tannehill, Ferris, Criger. Double plays—Tannehill, Parent, and Lachance; Padden, Wallace, and Jones. First base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 1; off Hynes, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Sudhoff, 1; by Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Hynes, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—1:45. Attendance, 5,421.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Lose First Game in Double-Header with Pittsburg Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Nearly sixteen thousand spectators saw the two games played by the National League champions and the New Yorks at Exposition Park this afternoon, and while the visitors gave a superb exhibition in the field and outbatted the local team, they were defeated in the first game by a score of 5 to 3, but won the second by a score of 4 to 0. McGinnity was pitted against Phillippi in the first game, and it was only a lucky combination of hits that gave the champions the victory. Browne's infield hit, two bases on balls, and Cassidy's miss of Devlin's fly gave New York two runs in the first inning. They did not score again until the eighth, when Mertes hit to centre field for two bases, went to third on Dahlen's out, and scored while Devlin was being put out at first base. Pittsburg's first run was made in the second inning. A base on balls put Bransfield on first, a passed ball placed him on third, and McCormick sent him home by a two-base hit. Wagner scored in the fourth inning, after reaching first on a hit, went to second on Ritchey's force-out, and ran home on Dahlen's bad throw to first. On Phillippi's single, Beaumont's three-bagger, and Ritchey's double two more runs were scored by the home team in the fifth inning. Devlin's error in the eighth inning and hits by Wagner and Bransfield gave another run to the champions.

In the second game, Taylor's excellent pitching and the perfect support he received in the field resulted in a shut-out for the local team. The visitors hit Lynch freely; besides, the ex-collegian was wild. In the third inning Taylor and Bresnahan got to first on bad balls. Both were advanced on Browne's out at first base. Taylor attempted to score on McGann's hit, but was thrown out at the plate. On Mertes's single both Bresnahan and McGann scored. Mertes also scored Taylor in the fifth inning by a safe hit, and in the sixth inning safe hits by Devlin, Gilbert, and Taylor added the fourth and last run to the New Yorks' total. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Bresna'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beau'mt, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Browne, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	1	5	0	McGann, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	1	2	0	Mertes, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	0	13	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Cassidy, rf.	0	0	0	1	1	Devlin, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
McCor'k, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Bower'an, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Phillippi, p.	1	1	0	4	0	Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	0
						McGinn'y, p.	0	1	2	5	0
Total	5	8	27	12	1	*Donlin,	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	3	9	24	14	1

*Batted for McGinnity in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	—	5
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store



A Smart New Walking Suit For Fall

The hurriedly-sketched picture gives little idea of the stylish character of this new Walking Suit which is first shown today. The materials are handsome mixtures in brown, blue, Oxfords and light gray colorings. The coat is 40 inches long, made with fly front, coat collar, loose belted back with inverted plait; nicely tailored and half-lined with taffeta silk. The skirt is nine-gored, each gore finished with side plaits, flare at bottom, inverted plait in back. All seams bound.

The price is exceptionally low, $16.50. Second floor, Broadway.

Some Unusual Shoes for Women

At $1.90 a Pair

This group contains both High and Oxford Shoes for women, and they are shoes that were made to sell at $3 in the regular way. The fact that we can offer them at $1.90 a pair, is simply due to the exceptional WANAMAKER methods in procuring their manufacture.

Patent leather vamps, dull kid tops; lace and button styles, medium soles and Cuban heels. Also fine black kidskin, with patent leather or kid tips, or plain commonsense toes; oak-tanned welted soles.

The Oxford Shoes include patent leather vamps, kid quarters, turned soles; and all patent leather oxfords, with welted soles and Cuban heels. And black kidskin Oxfords, with patent leather and kid tips; welted soles, military and Cuban heels. Fourth avenue.

Fall Waists for Girls to Wear

And they'll be glad to, as you'll agree when you see the waists. New in styles—many with pretty shirring forming a yoke, others plaited in novel effects. Materials are albatross, flannel, peau de cygne and taffeta, ranging from practical shirt-waists for every-day wear, to dressy styles. Sizes are 14 to 18 years. Prices $2.50 to $5.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SERGE SUITS For This Year and Next

$12, from $15, $18 and $20

Those headlines tell practically all there is to the story; and suggest to thrifty men the needed incentive to share in this offering.

It includes *every last one* of the Blue and Black Serge Suits, single or double-breasted, that remains on our tables this morning. There's a full line of sizes, and plenty of suits in practically every size, including stouts.

The month's wear that a man can get out of one of these suits will keep him looking well-dressed for the rest of the season, and still give him a new suit to start off with next Summer.

And look at the saving—$15, $18, and $20 Suits

At Twelve Dollars Each!

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Omnium Gatherum Of MEN'S SHIRTS

35 Cents Each; Three for $1

This is a last, general wind-up of all the various offerings of Men's Shirts we have recently made. It includes shirts that were specially priced at 50c to $1.25, and worth $1 to $2.50, and contains a quite complete line of sizes.

There are Stiff and Soft-bosom Shirts, about a third of the quantity having stiff bosoms; in a variety of excellent patterns, and with attached or detached cuffs. And the earlier a man comes this morning, the better picking he gets, among the 1800 shirts in this offering, at a *third* to an *eighth* of their original values—

Thirty-five Cents Each!

Ninth street Aisle.

Men's Half Hose

Socks of fine gage fast black cotton, with double soles, toes and high spliced heels. Full of durability, fine in quality and finish, and sold at

15¢ a Pair, worth 25c

because they are a maker's clean-up after this season's business.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings

The same reason applies to these fine Stockings as to the men's half-hose—they came to us under-price from the maker. Made of extra fine fast black lisle thread, with high spliced heels, and double soles and toes. Light in weight, and durable.

25c a Pair, worth 38c

Broadway.

Are You Going Fishing?

Here is an opportunity to provide an outfit for less than you probably expected:

Split Bamboo three-piece Rods, nickel mounted, cork grip, 9½ feet long, $2, from $3.

Another group of still better finished Bait Rods, specially priced at $3.50.

Lancewood salt water Combination Rods, three pieces with extra tips; nickel trimmings, 8 feet long; specially priced at $2.50.

Steel Telescope Fly Rods, 8½ and 9 feet long, at $3, from $5.

Carlton Reels, for 40-yard lines, at 50c; 100-yard lines, at $1.50; 150-yard lines, at $2.

Empire City Reels, for 150-yard lines, multiplying click and drag, full nickeled, at $1.

Basement.

"Wanamaker Special" Suits for Boys

Here they are again, brimful of Fall freshness, and maintaining the same high standard in materials and workmanship that have given them the high position they occupy among boys' clothing.

This group of first arrivals consists of

Double-breasted Suits at $5

In carefully selected blue and fancy mixed cheviots; all-wool, silk-sewed; with double seats and knees, and taped seams. Suits that will stand the strain of early school days admirably. Sizes 10 to 16 years; $5 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

White Petticoats

At a time when so many stocks of Muslin Underwear are running low and getting broken in sizes, it's a relief for the fastidious woman to have such a fine, fresh, unbroken assortment to pick from, as this showing of new White Petticoats:

Styles are pretty and tasteful; and some of the prices are 50c, 85c, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, and so on up to $10.50.

Special mention of two popularly-priced styles:

At $1—Of cambric: deep umbrella ruffle of lawn: plaited and trimmed with embroidery; or with hemstitched hem and plaits.

At $1.50—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of fine lawn, plaited, with ruffle of blind or open embroidery at bottom.

Second floor, Tenth street.

$1.25 Plaid Camel's-Hair

At 75c a Yard

Navy blue, garnet, gray, green and heliotrope grounds, with woven plaids of effective, lustrous black camel's-hair. All-wool, of course, 50 inches wide; and materials that will make the prettiest school dresses for children, at a saving of 50c a yard—

75c a Yard, worth $1.25

Rotunda.

Gloves for Women

Before the time for wearing Summer gloves is over, let us mention these two sorts on which women can save money:

Two-button Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves; good-fitting and stylish, in gray, white and black, 25c a pair, from 50c and 75c.

Silk lace Mitts, of black silk in beautiful patterns; elbow lengths, at 15c a pair, from $1.

Tenth street.

Cretonnes and Linen Taffetas

One-Third Off

These pretty Cretonnes (imported) and Linen Taffetas, in cheerful floral designs and natural colorings, make most attractive light hangings or wall coverings. And just now we've taken a full third from their former prices:

60c yd., from 90c. $1.35 yd., from $2.
75c yd., from $1.25. $1.65 yd., from $2.50.
$1.25 yd., from $1.75.

Third floor.

Lounging Pillows

One doesn't have to put up with "half a loaf," if there are enough Lounging Pillows on the divan. Here's an easy way to make good the deficiency:

Lounging Pillows of linen taffeta, French cretonnes and Dutch prints; floss-filled; good for all seasons.

At 90c, from $1.35. At $2, from $3
At $1.35, from $2

Third floor.



A Demonstration Musicale

We have arranged a large music room on the Second Floor Balcony. The splendid WANAMAKER collection of pianos is arrayed all the way round the Balcony, and at each end is arranged a music room where at intervals during the day will be given expert demonstration of the wonderful new *Autopiano* and the *Angelus*, as well as demonstrations of the magnificent tone of the Chickering and Vose Pianos, played by Mr. Himmelreich.

The musical entertainments will be very interesting, and particularly entertaining to visitors passing through the city, who have not yet learned what a wonderful piano business is done by the WANAMAKER STORE.

It is all free, and all are invited.

Oriental Rugs

At Special Prices

Here are handsome Rugs from Turkey, India and Persia that it will pay you well to buy when the mid-summer stock-righting makes these very easy prices. All are in carpet sizes, in carefully selected qualities; and they were very reasonably priced before these reductions were made:

PERSIAN RUGS

About 11 ft. 7 in. x 7 ft. 1 in., at $60, regularly $98, to 25 x 12½ feet, at $390, regularly $480. Sizes in-between range in price from $65 to $300, showing reductions of at least one-third.

TURKISH RUGS

About 11 x 8½ feet, at $48, regularly $80, to 20 x 14 feet, at $135, regularly $195. Sizes in-between range in price from $50 to $80, showing reductions of one-third, and more.

INDIA RUGS

A few rugs 9 x 12 feet, at $100 to $115, regularly $150 and $155.

PERSIAN RUGS

Exhibition Rugs of the finest textures, Kirmanshah, Serapi, Tabris, etc., in rug and carpet sizes; from 4 x 7 feet, at $75, from $125, to 14x25 feet, at $633.50, from $950. Sizes in-between range in price from $100 to $1250, showing reductions of one-third, and more.

Every rug in this collection has been carefully picked, and our usual guarantee covers dyes, wools, and perfection of workmanship.

Third floor.

Bedding to Order

And Under-Price

This August Sale of Bedding offers you special advantages. All of the items noted below, with the exception of the wire springs, are made to your order, and after your own measurements, in our own factory, with the same care and from the same materials as though made for our regular stock at full prices.

And yet you can make the splendid savings in the cost that are indicated here:

MATTRESSES

At $15, worth $20—Mattresses of special sterilized mixed hair; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one or two parts, 40 pounds. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

At $12, worth $16—Same; made of extra sterilized mixed hair.

At $9, worth $12—Same; made of good sterilized mixed hair; blue-and-white striped ticking.

At $9, worth $12—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, 54 x 76 inches, one part; blue-and-white striped ticking.

BOX SPRINGS

At $15, worth $20—Rabbet edge, upholstered with pure horsehair, tufted top; ninety spiral springs, for metal bedsteads; full size, 54 x 75 inches. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

At $12, worth $15—Same: upholstered hair top; ninety spiral springs, for wood or metal bedsteads. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking.

All the above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.

WIRE SPRINGS

At $5.75, worth $6.75—"Auxiliary-bend" steel woven wire; all sizes. Another style at $4.25, worth $5.

At $5.50, worth $6.50—Maple frame, adjustable ends. Another style at $4.25, worth $5.

PILLOWS

At $1.50, worth $1.80—Special feathers, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds. 22 x 30 inches, 3½ pounds, at $1.75, worth $2.10.

At $2.25, worth $3—Extra selected live geese feathers, 20 x30 inches, 3 pounds. 22 x 30 inches, 3½ pounds, at $2.63, worth $3.50.

BOLSTERS

At $2.50, worth $3—Special feathers, 20 x 56 inches, 5 pounds.

At $3.75, worth $5—Extra selected live geese feathers, 20 x 56 inches, 5 pounds.

Fourth floor.

Notions That Are Constantly Needed

Here are a half-dozen hints of little necessities that it is easy to forget to buy, but hard to forget when you want them in a hurry:

"Wanamaker" Imitation Shell Hair-pins; plain, loop top, or waved in imitation shell, amber, or black. 25c a box.

Chiffon Foundation Collars, straight or pointed, 5c.

Lace Pins, with pearl, turquoise or coral heads, 6c and 8c a dozen.

Light-weight Dress Shields, 8c a pair.

University Safety Pins; No. 1, 2, 3; 3c a dozen.

Frilled Elastic "Hook-on" Hose Supporters, with satin pad, 25c. Tenth street.

Turning the Tables

On Table Covers

These Table Covers have been insisting, hitherto, on being sold at full prices—and rightly, for they're worth it.

Today *we* insist that they should go; hence these prices:

Plain Denim Covers, in three colors, with white embroidery and applique; in two sizes:
2 x 2 yards, at $2.25 each, from $3.50.
2 x 2½ yards, at $3 each, from $4.50.

Velvet Covers, in Turkish designs; rich colorings.
1½ x 1½ yards, at $2.75 each, from $4.25.

Tapestry Covers, fringed all around; floral designs in greens and reds.
2 x 2 yards, at $3 each, from $4.50.

Third floor.

Steam Cookers

At $1.25, worth $2.50

The Peerless Steam Cooker is a very desirable kitchen help, even when the price paid is $2.50. To secure this convenient and gratifying help for the kitchen at just half price is an attractive opportunity.

Several different foods may be cooked at the same time. Nothing can burn. There is no worry. You can roast beef or turkey, cook oysters or clams and vegetables and pudding all at the same time.

Regular price $2.50, now $1.25.

We also have about twenty-five All-copper Wash Boilers, with tin covers, regularly worth $2.50, now at $1.25 each.

Basement.

Still Plenty of the August Furniture

But Don't Put It Off Now

You'll not see any signs of shortcomings in the furniture stock when you look over our floor today; but the reserve stocks are now being exhausted, and the variety will lessen rapidly as these last days of the sale go by.

The fine list of pieces that we list below tells of today's opportunities, many of which may be gone by tomorrow. It is all furniture that you may well be proud of, at prices that will gratify your sense of thrift:

$6 Rockers at $3.75

Imitation mahogany wood-seat Rockers; paneled back, easy arms, embossed top rail, polished wood seat.

$7.50 Rockers at $5

Imitation mahogany Rockers; easy arms, paneled and spindle back, inlaid top panel, polished wood seat.

$12 Standing Hall Racks at $8

Golden oak Standing Hall Racks; box seat with arms, double hat pins, French plate mirror.

$24 Dressing Tables at $15

Mahogany Dressing Tables; serpentine front, two drawers, French legs, pattern plate mirror; highly polished.

$26 Dressers at $18

Quartered golden oak Dressers; shaped front-case, four drawers, moulded edges, French pattern plate mirror.

$6 Rockers at $4.50

Imitation mahogany Rockers; high back, easy arms, wood seat; polished.

$22 China Closets at $17

Quartered golden oak China Closets; wood shelves and back, bent glass ends; neatly carved and moulded.

$9 Open-front Bookcases at $7

Golden oak Open-front Bookcases; three adjustable shelves, curtain rod; nicely finished.

$3 Bedroom Tables at $2.25

Golden oak Bedroom Tables; quartered oak top and shelf, moulded rim, shaped legs, top 24 x 24 in.

$7 Rockers at $4.50

Quartered golden oak Rockers; high back, upholstered seats, back panel and seat in velour.

$33 Dressers at $22

Mahogany Dressers; full swell front, four drawers, moulded edges, highly polished, upright oval French plate mirror.

$24 Toilet Tables at $15

Quartered golden oak Toilet Tables; serpentine front, two drawers, French plate mirror.

$11.50 Hall Seats at $9

Golden oak Hall Seats; Mission style, wax finish.

$45 Wardrobes at $28

Mahogany Wardrobes; handsomely moulded and finished, one drawer in base, bird's-eye maple lined, panel door.

$28 Bookcases at $20

Weathered oak Bookcases; two leaded glass doors, top shelf, Mission style.

$9 Desk Chairs at $6

Mahogany Desk Chairs; rush seat, panel back, Colonial design.

$32 Chiffonniers at $24

Quartered golden oak Chiffonniers; Colonial design, five long drawers, selected wood, French plate mirror.

$24 Toilet Tables at $15

Bird's-eye maple Toilet Tables; two drawers, serpentine front, French plate mirror.

$8 Desk Chairs at $5.50

Golden oak Desk Chairs; Colonial pattern, rush seat, fine construction and finish.

$12 Bookcases at $9

Golden oak Bookcases; glass door, three adjustable shelves, nicely finished.

$26 Dressing Tables at $17

Quartered golden oak Dressing Tables; serpentine front, two drawers, French plate mirror, highly finished.

$116 Bedroom Suite at $84

Colonial Bedroom Suite in mahogany; double bedstead, handsomely finished bureau, richly moulded and carved.

$33 Sideboards at $25

Quartered golden oak Sideboards; straight top base, three drawers, double cupboard, top has three shelves and French plate mirror.

$9 Rockers at $6

Quartered golden oak Rockers; panel back, shaped arms, polished wood seat.

$6.50 Desk Chairs at $4.50

Weathered oak Desk Chairs; carved panel back, Spanish leather seat.

$12 Bedroom Chairs at $7.50

Colonial mahogany Bedroom Chairs; high back, rush seat, fine design and finish.

$18 Rockers at $12

Mahogany Rockers; panel back inlaid with fine marquetry, shaped arms, saddle shaped wood seat.

$45 China Closets at $30

Quartered golden oak China Closets; mirror back, wood shelves, claw feet, bent glass ends.

$175 Hall Chair at $125

Imported oak Hall Chair; Gothic style, richly moulded and carved, finest workmanship.

$30 Buffets at $23

Quartered golden oak Buffets; fine design, three doors and one closet, French plate mirror.

$35 Sideboards at $28

Quartered golden oak Sideboards; shaped top and base, three drawers, double cupboard, heavy top, three shelves, French plate mirror.

$40 Dressers at $30

Mahogany Dressers; swell front, four drawers, moulded edges, shaped legs, upright oval French plate mirror, moulded frame.

$20 Hall Seats at $13

Golden oak Hall Seats; medium high back and arms, box seat, polished finish.

$35 Hall Racks at $24

Quartered golden oak Hall Rack; box seat, heavy arms, moulded top, French plate mirror.

$30 Dressing Tables at $20

Natural mahogany Dressing Tables; swell front, French legs, upright oval French plate mirror.

Fourth floor.

Good News Of Blankets

Bedspreads, too—all at a time when housekeepers are beginning to think of their Fall supplies of heavier bed-clothing. And, be it noted, the prices these blankets and spreads have hitherto borne in our own stock are a good deal *lower* than they would be if we had bought the same goods today. Lots we are closing out:

At $2.50, from $3—White satin finish Bedspreads; made of long staple cotton; ready for use.

At $2.75 a pair, from $3.75—Red Blankets in all-wool warp and filling; 68 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

At $3.50 a pair, from $4.50—Fine light Gray Blankets; wool filling, cotton warp, 72 x 82 in., 5 lbs.

At $4.50 a pair, from $6—Extra fine Scarlet Blankets; all wool; large size, 76 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Lamps and Globes

Mostly at Half Price

Lamps for the long Winter evenings around the sitting-room table; Candlesticks, Gas Globes and Lamp Shades—all from our own stock, bear prices a third to one-half less than formerly:

Table and Reception Lamps, $2.50 to $12.50, worth $5 to $25.

Wrought Iron Floor Lamps, $7.50 to $12.50, from $15 to $25.

Lamp Shades—paper, $1, from $1.75 to $2.25; Geisha Shades, $1.50 to $3.50, from $2.25 to $5.

Lamp Globes, $1 to $3, from $2 to $6.

Gas Globes, 25c and 35c, from 40c to $1.

Also French Electric Bronzes, Electric Portable Lights, Candlesticks and Sconces, at the same sort of reductions. Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOLLY BRANT WON STAKES

Captures the Champlain Handicap Easily at Saratoga.

FOUR FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Special Steeplechase Fills Out a Long Programme of Seven Races—Close Victory for Homestead.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Molly Brant won the Champlain Handicap, to-day's stake event. She ran second to Dolly Spanker, who made pace to the stretch, and there Odom let her out, and she won easily by three lengths. Claude got in the money by a head. Molly Brant was a hot favorite.

Toscan, favorite in the first race, won by three lengths. Shorthose won the second. Cottage Maid and Prince Ching made the pace into the stretch, and then Shorthose passed them.

Workman, favorite in the third, was beaten by Lochinvar by a length and a half. The fifth race was won by Katie Caffrey, an even money favorite. She romped home eight lengths ahead. Homestead won the sixth by a neck from Keynote, the odds-on favorite. Flexion was within a head of second money. The seventh was a special steeplechase. Headmaster was an easy winner by fifteen lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Toscan, 106, Fuller, 9-5, 7-10	4	1	1¹
Proper, 125, H. Cochran, 8-1, 3-1	1	2	2ns
Marjoram, 105, J. Jones, 13-5, 9-10	5	2	3ns
King Pepper, 102, Holmes, 12-1, 4-1	2	5	4
James Y., 119, Wonderly, 13-5, 1-1	3	4	5
Little Jackson, 103, Binder, 100-1, 30-1	6	3	6

Time—1:15 2-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Hastings-Toscana, owned by S. A. Pumphrey and trained by W. Brown.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Short Hose, 126, Odom, 8-5, 7-10	6	1	1²
Thistle Heather, 103, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	5	3	2½½
Cottage Maid, 102, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	2	2	3½²
Prince Ching, 106, H. Cochran, 11-5, 7-10	3	4	4
Silverfoot, 98, Powers, 100-1, 25-1	1	5	5
Petit Maitre, 107, Fuller, 12-1, 4-1	4	6	6

Time—1:43 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Atheling-Miss Glennon, owned by the Coughacres Stable and trained by W. F. Presgrave.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lochinvar, 107, Shaw, 2-1, 7-10	5	2	1½½
Workman, 112, Hildebrand, 6-5, 1-2	2	4	2²ns
Incense, 109, McCafferty, 60-1, 15-1	1	1	3³
Jack McKeon, 112, Fuller, 10-1, 3-1	3	5	4
Diamond Flush, 110, Odom, 6-1, 2-1	6	7	5
One Way, 112, Dilgard, 10-1, 3-1	4	3	6
Sir Ralph, 107, H. Cochran, 99-1, 20-1	7	6	7

Time—1:10 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Knight of Weston-Diana, owned by C. Reeds and trained by W. C. Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Molly Brant, 122, Odom, 4-5, 2-5	1	2	1³
Dolly Spanker, 107, Shaw, 7-1, 2-1	4	1	2¼¼
Claude, 107, W. Daly, 7-1, 2-1	3	5	3ns
Dalesman, 100, Hildebrand, 7-1, 2-1	5	3	4
M. Dalngerfield, 110, J. Martin, 10-1, 3-1	2	4	5
Reservation, 102, H. Cochran, 7-1, 2-1	6	6	6

Time—1:56 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Clifford-Sallyrune. Owned by John Sanford and trained by H. H. Hyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Katie Caffrey, 110, J. Martin, 1-1, 2-5	1	1	1¹
Fair Reveller, 110, H. Cochran, 100-1, 30-1	7	6	2ns
Charandella, 110, Hildebrand, 18-5, 6-5	5	2	3ns
Mereos, 110, Travers, 5-1, 3-5	2	3	4
Miss Mary Kane, 110, C. Kelly, 8-1, 5-2	3	4	5
Atoga, 110, Odom, 12-1, 4-1	6	7	6
Linda Rose, 110, Fuller, 30-1, 10-1	4	5	7

Time—1:10 1-5. Good start. Won easily; place the same. Winner ch. f., by Ballot-Pentecost, owned by J. Caffrey, and trained by W. J. Fitzpatrick.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth on turf.

	S.	¼.	F.
Homestead, 107, Fuller, 8-1, 5-2	4	2	1ns
Keynote, 108, Sperling, 4-5, 2-5	5	1	2ns
Flexion, 104, Miles, 60-1, 20-1	7	4	3ns
The Messenger, 100, Oliphant, 40-1, 10-1	1	6	4
Hymettus, 96, J. Hennessey, 60-1, 15-1	2	7	5
James F., 108, Hildebrand, 4-1, 1-1	6	3	6
Andy Williams, 111, Odom, 7-2, 1-1	3	5	7

Time—1:57 1-5. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Cardiemas-Sweet Home, owned and trained by F. A. Zimmer.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase; short course.

	S.	¼.	F.
Headmaster, 154, E. Heider, 1-1, out	1	1	1ns
Sea Gull, 146, Ray, 4-5, out	2	2	2

Time—4:14. Good start. Won easily. Winner b. g., aged, by Logic-La Sylphide, owned by Mr. Story and trained by Ralph Black.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
James V.	121 Cauliflower	99
Andrew Mack	111 The World	99
Divination	109 Southampton	99
Witchcraft	106 Prince of Elm	99
Scotch Plume	105 Viona	96
Cascine	104 Belle of Belle Mead	96
Good Cheer	104 Canteen	96
Unsullied Girl	101 Pallette	94
Yo Sandy	99	

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap; full course.

Holden	162 Billy Ray 142
Trek	151 Libretto 130
Hark Forward	142

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

Stalwart	120 Spring 110
Carbuncle	112 Proverb 104

FOURTH RACE.—The Adirondack Stakes of $5,000, handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Sparkling Star	117 Dandelion 102
Broadcloth	117 Blue Coat 98
Pasadena	112

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

Andy Williams	111 Jack De Mund 101
East Street	110 Golden Moments 101
Old England	106 Naughty Lady 101
Jane Holly	100 Briarthorpe 100
Elsie L.	100 Saviota 98
Pronta	105 Red Light 97
Agnes D.	104 Ascetic 96
Allan	103 Eagle 96
Unmasked	103 Canteen 90
Dr. Loder	102

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-olds, handicap; five and a half furlongs.

Cigarlighter	120 Blue Coat 112
Blue Bird	116 Derry 111
Camara	115 Good Bye 106
Caper Sauce	111 Sufferance 105
One Way	112 Delcanta 105

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—S. F. Parrott, Atlanta; George F. Kimball, Chicago.

HOLLAND—C. P. Taft, Cincinnati.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; R. D. Black, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert H. Young, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hallbach, Schroeder & Co., Quincy, Ill.: F. H. Hallbach, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel York.

McLane & Baird Company, South Bend, Ind.; F. G. Baird, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shopbell Dry Goods Company, Williamsport, Penn.; R. Walton, cloaks, suits, and waists; Continental Hotel.

Ryan, M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Miss M. Ryan, millinery; Miss J. Lyman, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Steele-Smith Company, Birmingham, Ala.; S. Smith, notions; Hotel Woodward.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Gray, domestics; 113 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Hudson, clothing; R. H. Webber, laces, veilings, and ribbons; 113 Bleecker Street; Marie Antoinette Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Frank & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. W. Frank, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; S. Ronson, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

"Frankland's," Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, carpets and millinery; Hotel Gerard.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; H. M. Stockham, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Michaels Brothers Company, Athens, Ga.; S. Athens, notions, 86 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerard.

Quackenbush, G. O. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, hosiery and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss C. F. Koehler, cloaks, suits, and waists, 113 Bleecker Street; Marie Antoinette Hotel.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; G. H. Bell, cloaks, suits, and waists; W. W. Bell, dress goods and silks; Hotel Navarre.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

ALWAYS BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND, ALSO LARGE VARIETY NEW, well-built CARRIAGES of all descriptions AT MODERATE PRICES. ALSO HARNESS, Sheets, Robes, Summer Blankets, Nets, Horse Goods. PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS. JOHN MOORE & CO., Estab. 1876. 9 WARREN ST.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, furnishing goods and gloves, 43 Leonard Street.

Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. Keone, house furnishing goods, 47 Lispenard Street.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. A. Malon, trimmings, 2 Walker Street.

Overstreet, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. W. Russell, notions and cloaks, 73 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

William & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Murphy, laces and trimmings; 335 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Hudson, J. L. Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. S. Kirby, cloaks, suits, and waists; 113 Bleecker Street; Marie Antoinette Hotel.

Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; R. Wilcox, laces; Hotel Earlington.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. R. Drake, silks; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Dion, corsets; 487 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Schoenau, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.

Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; J. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Miller & Barley, Marion, Ind.; Miss N. Wagers, ladies' wear; A. C. Barley, dry goods; Hotel York.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Siebel, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Grand Street; Hotel York.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. C. McFettridge, colored dress goods; R. Murray, dry goods; J. D. Murray, black dress goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; G. Henderson, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Savoy.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss A. E. Kerwin, fancy goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Roth, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Cown, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, furnishing goods, laces, and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Miss H. Ridgway, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Burlingham, linens; 57 White Street.

Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss F. Kohn, millinery; Miss Keane, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. A. Long, dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss McLoughlin, millinery and infants' wear; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street.

Parker & Thomes Company, Portland, Me.; R. S. Thomes, furs, furnishing goods, and gloves; J. B. Thomes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists, 45 Lispenard Street.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; Miss L. Hallinan, laces; Miss Hayden, ladies' wear, 45 Lispenard Street.

Read & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods, 75 Spring Street.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Guest, house furnishing goods; Miss Jackson, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street.

Rice, L. Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Polster, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; J. Duggan, millinery; 75 Spring Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. Lockwood, hosiery and underwear; T. Murphy, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Beemer, corsets; Miss Fenton, hats; J. Bernstein, domestics; 75 Spring Street.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; Miss Breckenbridge, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.

Lohr-Brown Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. Day, dress goods and silks, 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. V. Schryver, millinery, 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

McKennon, Anderson & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; G. E. McKennon, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levy, B. H., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; B. H. Levy, clothing; A. D. Levy, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; D. Sheehan, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Hirsch & Co., New London, Conn.; S. Hirsch, clothing; Hirsch Anzbig, Everett House.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Mendel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss McCoy, millinery; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Monter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Lowenstein & Wertheimer, Frederick, Mo.; C. Wertheimer, dry goods; Everett House.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, silks and dress goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Buyers Registered at Merchants' Association Rooms.

Webster, Jackson, Mich.; J. M. Webster, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Davidson, J. A., Company, Port Huron, Mich.; H. B. Sibilla, carpets and draperies; Hotel Navarre.

Dunn, E., Connellsville, Penn.; Harry Dunn and wife, dry goods; Hotel Jerome.

Thacker, Dry Goods Company, Nelsonville, Ohio; Fred W. Thacker, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Dunn, E., Connellsville, Penn.; Miss M. Buttermore, dry goods; Hotel Jerome.

Johanboeke Brothers & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Johanboeke, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Frasler, A. D., Richmondville, N. Y.; general store; Hotel Westminster.

Shannon, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Johnson, Guy, Evanston, Wyoming; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Robinson & Wilkens Company, Ridgewood, Ohio; Cora E. Martin, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mattingly, J., Butte, Mont.; hats and furnishings; Hotel Spalding.

Harris, Jennie, Columbia, Mo.; millinery, china, and art ware; Hotel Seville.

Braswell, L. G., Stevensville, Texas; general dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

White, F. M., & Brother, Waynesborough, West Va.; J. E. White, general dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; James Martin, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.

Neshville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. M. Keane, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Keane, infants' and misses' wear; Florence Cohn, millinery; 47 Lispenard Street.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; Henry Ksufman, dry goods, cloaks, millinery; Anna Wimsey, dry goods, cloaks, and millinery; Hotel Earlington.

John B. Cramer Company, Penn Yan, N. Y.; John B. Cramer, department store; Hotel Albert.

Lynch, T. W., Canandalgue, N. Y., department store; Hotel Albert.

Kroeger Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas E. Merritty, department store; Woodworth House.

Schmit, W. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Schmit, millinery; Park Avenus Hotel.

Kahn, Arnold, Henderson, Ky., dry goods and clothing; Belvedere House.

Wilkes Cash Store, Circleville, Ohio; Arthur C. Wilkes, general merchandise; Fannie W. Wilkes, general merchandise; 213 West Forty-fourth Street.

La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; John W. Sherer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Handlan, Kate G., Wheeling, West Va., millinery; 149 West Twenty-first Street.

William Barr Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. McNamara, art goods; Fannis B. Diggs, underwear; J. P. Maynard, gloves; Hotel Albert.

Pierr & Co., Moline, Ill.; E. A. Pierr, dry goods; Gerard House.

La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; William S. Beck, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Putnam-Hooker Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. B. Morgan, dry goods, commission merchant; R. Hooker, dry goods, commission merchant; Hotel Imperial.

Brighton Ladies' Bazaar, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Hutner, ladies' cloth; 8 East Ninth Street.

Waddell, J. G., Pokomo, Ind.; Mrs. J. D. Waddell, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Steinfeld, J., Cleveland, Ohio, clothier, hatter, and furnisher; 536 Broadway.

Strauss-Green Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Msy Traine, department store; Hotel Grenoble.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; R. W. Orcutt, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.

Sharp & Co., Camden, Penn.; N. S. Rused, millinery; Evelyn Sharp, millinery; 22 East Sixteenth Street.

Foster, Ross & Banen, Auburn, N. Y.; Violet Goodridge, dry goods; Cumberland Hotel.

Sanger, C. & S., Company, Bay City, Mich.; Fred Sanger, ladies' cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Daniel H. Taft, dry goods; Elizabeth McDonald, dry goods; Chelsea Hotel.

Nulends, T. D., Chicago, Ill.; T. D. Nulands, manufacturer of waists; Hotel Navarre.

Rice Brothers, Blanchester, Ohio; R. J. Rice, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Wing & Bostwick, Corning, N. Y.; Clairs Bramhall, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Brown, F. P., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph E. Callender, tailor; Park Avenue Hotel.

Simon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Simon, men's furnishings; Hersid Square Hotel.

McLean Brothers, Cassapolis, Mich.; Edwin McLean, general store; Hotel Raleigh.

Turner, William H., Kokomo, Ind., dry goods; K. L. Turner, cloaks and suits; Leo H. Falk, millinery; Grenoble Hotel.

Smith & Leopold, Akron, Ohio; F. C. Smith, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street; Mrs. E. Stick, millinery; Hotel Kensington.

Stern, A., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Kohn, S., Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturer of pants; 327 Church Street.

Allen, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; Margaret Allen, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel; Louise Mayer, millinery, 73 West Washington Place.

Byrne, W. P., Natchez, Miss., dry goods; Walcott Hotel.

Bliss, Swaine & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing and furnishings; Hotel York.

Carroll, John J., Newsrk, Ohio, dry goods; Fifth Avenue.

McKay, R., & Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; A. M. Spencer, millinery; S. E. White, millinery; 348 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Grossman, S., South Bend, Ind.; L. Leon Gross, cloaks and suits; R. Gross, cloaks and suits; Katie Gross, cloaks and suits; S. Grossman, cloaks and suits; Grenoble Hotel.

Denning, A. C., Rockford, Ill., dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cheyenne Mercantile Co., Cheyenne, Oklahoma; L. B. Bloom, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lochmann, E., Cincinnati, Ohio, ladies' furnishings; Hotel Earlington.

Hammond, A. J., Cadiz, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Hines, A. B., & Co., Cadiz, Ohio; Mrs. A. B. Hines, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Crook-Record Company, Paris, Texas; Miss L. Rea, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Straus, H., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trowbridge, dry goods; Hotel York.

Todd, O. L., Sullivan, Ill.; dry goods; 204 West Forty-fourth Street.

Farthing, J. M., Aylmer, Ontario; dry goods and millinery; T. A. Wood, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Jettinghoff Brothers, Delphos, Ohio; A. H. Jettinghoff, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

McIlwess, Zainesville, Ohio; George McIlwess, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Boker & Biggs, Canyon City, Col.; Mary Kier, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Bray Brothers Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; Kate Brown, dry goods; St. Denis Hotal.

Hub Mercantile Company, Swanee, Oklahoma; David Cohen, general merchandise, 476 Grand Street.

Baldwin & Co., Galeton, Penn.; T. E. Baldwin, dry goods; Marlton, Eighth Street.

Livingston, Williams & Hunt, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Charles W. Hunt, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Colburn, H. F., Canton, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Purcell & Brogden, Portsmouth, Ohio; L. W. Brogden, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Ross, Mrs. Osgood, Central Square, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Raleigh.

Rose, R. H., Mercantile Company, Carthage, Mo.; G. A. Rose, department store; Westminster Hotel.

Donaldson, R. F., & Co., Springfield and Peoria, Ill.; R. F. Donaldson, furs; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Vina Yonng, millinery.

Kern, Ernest, Detroit, Mich.; R. O. Hubbard, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Clark, William, Jefferson, Texas; dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.

Kurly, A. B., Worcester, N. Y.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Flint & Morgan, Walla Walla, Wash.; W. J. Morgan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Felix.

Stein, Ike, & Co., Danvills, Ill.; E. C. Segner; department store; Ethel B. Segner, department store; Hotel Gerard.

Alme & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sophia Seckford, dry goods; Paul Malick, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Bush, N. J., Cleveland, Ohio; merchant tailor; Hotel Earlington.

Murphy, F. E., Cleveland, Ohio; merchant tailor; Hotel Earlington.

Erman, M., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; St. Paul Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Ruth McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Calliar, T. M., Company, Longmont, Col.; T. M. Calliar, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kiersey & Barnett, Fort Collins, Col.; D. G. Kelrsey, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. R. Drake, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dreyfus, Mayer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Dreyfus, manufacturers of clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

H. M. Frankel, Hopkinsville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Woodward.

Sam Frankel, Hopkinsville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Woodward.

Sam Puslin, Bowling Green, Ky.; general store; 47 Walker Street.

Embry & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Miss C. L. Embry, millinery; 38 West Twentieth Street.

Famous Company, Limited, Monroe, La.; Thomas Enox, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

A. Schiff, Newark, Ohio; crockery; Herald Square Hotel.

H. Newman, Newark, Ohio; crockery; Herald Square Hotel.

S. P. Lanning, Geneva, N. Y.; department store; Hotel Albert.

Wyant & Lynch, Newark, N. Y.; J. A. Wyant, variety store; Hotel Albert.

John H. Block Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John H. Block, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Locke, Charles J., Montgomery, Mo., general dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Roth, George E., & Co., Boonville, Ind.; George A. Roth, general dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Baird, A. W., Shreveport, La., general dry goods; Miss Adah Andrerla, dry goods; Jessis M. Wilson, general dry goods; Broadway Central.

Hubbiah-Schroeder Company, Quincy, Ill.; F. W. Hubbiah, dry goods; Hotel York.

Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Miss.; S. E. Wier, dry goods, Oriental Hotel.

Horn Dry Goods Company, Belleville, Ill.; T. Pellner, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Van Clove & Morton, Paris, Tenn.; F. M. Van Clove, dry goods; Hotel Earlington; Miss Tommy Wessoo, dry goods; 46 Fifth Avenue.

Hawley, L. & A., Columbus, Ohio; Miss A. Hawley, millinery; Miss L. Hawley, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weil, Mrs. J., Alexandria, La., millinery; Marlborough Hotel.

Hunter, Walton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Cawkell, commission merchant; 23 Nelson Avenus, High Bridge, New York.

Bargain Store, The, Marshall, Mich.; S. Bair, bargain store; W. L. Bair, bargain store; Hotel Bradford.

Douglas Millinery, Erie, Penn.; F. A. Douglas, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Liberty Credit Company, Ironton, Ohio; H. Dunlnces, general merchandise; 8 East Ninth Street.

Liberty Credit Company, Covington, Ky.; Max Adam, dry goods, &c.; 8 East Ninth Street.

Robert H. Peters, Batavia, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

D. Loveman & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; H. Teitelbaum, dry goods; 415 Broadway.

Hub Clothing Company, Corning, N. Y.; Ella Moran, clothing; 148 West Twenty-first Street.

White & Cottington, Toledo, Ohio; John S. White, tailors; Mrs. A. Y. Cassidy, tailors; Monticello.

Amdrusky Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; Max M. Andrusky, gents' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

F. G. Clayton, Detroit, Mich.; clothier; 59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; Adolph Cohn, department store; St. Andrews Hotel.

H. H. Sturtevant Company, Zainesville, Ohio; Miss Harriet Ridgway, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

V. S. Scott, Sidney, Ohio; department store; 8 East Ninth Street.

Joseph Shrier, Cleveland, Ohio; hats; Hoffman House.

Rogers-Harris Company, Dallas, Texas; A. J. Rogers, department store; Winnie Rogers, department store; Hotel Albert.

Rogers-McNight Company, Arlington, Texas; F. O. Crockett, department store; Hotel Albert.

J. Mersch, Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; 40 Stuyvesant Street.

National Underwear Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Wood, underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Purman-Johnson' Company, Mount Peller, Ind.; J. N. Purman, general etore; Herald Square Hotel.

E. Shawefs & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. P. Rittenhouse, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Belleclaire.

Comes & Steinmenz, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Steinmenz, dry goods and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Agnes F. Sudden, veilings, laces, and embroideries; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

McMilan, Spicer, West Va.; Mrs. O. McMilan, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

O'Brien & Sigmore, Auburn, N. Y.; John G. O'Brien, dry goods; 452 Broadway.

Walker & Duncan, Zainesville, Ohio; M. M. Duncan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burk & Co., Dallas, Texas; J. P. Moses, clothing, &c.; St. Andrews Hotel.

Seltner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; Theo. Himmeleln, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.



SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:17	Sun sets...6:48	Moon sets..3:56

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..6:27	Gov. Isl'd...7:01	H. Gate...8:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..6:40	Gov. Isl'd...7:10	H. Gate...9:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	1:30 P. M. *3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Queensborough, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ripley, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maranhense, Barbados and Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongollan, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ulier, Martinique, ths Guianas, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Arabic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan and Campeche	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary malls are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 24.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 17.
City of Macon, Savannah, Aug. 22.
El Rio,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE FACTORY AND THE FARM.

The Republican campaign textbook is a well-spring of wonder, the best riddle-book of the year. One of its riddles, and for the life of us we cannot solve it, is why the map of these United States with the accompanying tabulated statistical matter which appears upon the cover of the book, should be considered a good Republican argument or basis of argument. This map appears with the legend in bold type, "Plant the Factory Beside the Farm." It divides the Republic into a "Manufacturing Section" and a "Non-manufacturing Section," or, as it might be put, into factory States and farm States. The "Manufacturing Section" consists of all that part of the Union which lies north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi, coinciding geographically with the New England and Middle States, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The "Non-manufacturing Section" includes all the rest of the country southward to the Gulf and westward to the Pacific. We reproduce from the campaign textbook the table compiled from the census statistics of the year 1900, from which it will be seen at a glance how much better off are the people of the "Manufacturing Section" than are those of the outlying agricultural regions:

RELATIVE CONDITIONS OF PROSPERITY IN THE MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, RESPECTIVELY.

(From census of 1900.)

	Manufacturing Section.	Other States.
Per cent. of total population of United States	50.9	49.1
Per cent. of total area of United States	14.1	85.9
Gross value of manufactures in 1900	$10,021,718,461	$2,988,318,053
Per cent. of total manufactures produced in section	77	23
Salaries and wages paid in manufactures in 1900	$2,194,936,683	$536,471,656
Number of persons employed in manufactures in 1900	4,437,714	1,273,917
Average value per acre of all farm lands	$24.07	$12.78
Average value per acre of all lands and buildings	$32.50	$14.85
Average value per acre of land (improved only) and buildings	$58.60	$31.65
Average value of buildings per improved acre	$15.25	$5.54
Average value of implements owned, per improved acre	$2.54	$1.47
Average value per head of milch cows	$33.62	$27.46
Average value per head of horses	$60.87	43.32
Average value of all farm products, per improved acre	$141.00	$101.40
Average value of farm products per person engaged	$619.25	$394.50
Deposits in savings banks, total	$2,200,439,838	$249,108,047
Deposits in savings banks, per capita	$56.90	$6.67
Bank clearings, total	$76,356,970,422	$8,225,479,659
Bank clearings, average per capita	$1,973.50	$220.40
Banking resources, total	$3,613,200,000	$2,167,500,000
Banking resources, average per capita	$222.65	$58.10
Real and personal property assessed valuation	$23,445,809,898	$10,388,667,238
Real and personal property, per capita	$606.25	$278.50
Salaries paid teachers in public schools	$85,234,961	$52,452,785
Newspapers published, number	9,151	9,075
Newspapers, aggregate circulation	6,163,125,616	2,000,023,133

Granting that what the authors of the campaign textbook say about their cartographical and statistical exhibit is true, granting that the farmer is much better off in the manufacturing State, where he can sell the products of his farm in a near-by market, than he is in other States where he must look to England, France, or Germany for buyers, do the conceded facts constitute a good Republican argument? Do they supply or indicate any reason why any lawful voter outside the fortunate "Manufacturing Section" should vote for ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS?

Indeed, does not the whole force of the demonstration support the Democratic argument? The Republican protective policy has built up one little corner of the country, less than 15 per cent. of its total area; it has enabled these sixteen States to turn out five times the annual value of manufactures which the remaining twenty-nine States produce; it enables them to pay out four times the annual sum in wages and salaries; it has made their farms worth twice as much per acre; and, finally, to one-half the population it has given more than two-thirds the assessed real and personal wealth of the country. What has the tariff done, what has the Republican Party done for the people of the agricultural States? It has left them, if not in comparative poverty, at least in no such affluence as has been bestowed upon the little corner of the Union that has basked in the warm sunlight of Republican favor.

What are the Republicans doing to establish the factory beside the farm? We believe in that policy heartily. Our prosperity depends upon it, our commercial growth and expansion will be checked if we do not within a reasonable number of years very much enlarge our volume of manufactured exports and consume at home a larger proportion of our agricultural products. It is better that factory operatives engaged in manufacturing our raw cotton should consume our breadstuffs here than that we should export wheat and raw cotton in their present volume. But the Republican tariff policy stands directly in the way of planting the factory beside the farm. We have factories enough now to supply nearly, if not quite, twice the home demand, and by discouraging foreign trade the policy of protection limits the increase in our factory growth to the slow increment of population at home. If our manufacturers were permitted under a more liberal trade policy to compete in foreign markets and find customers there, factories would spring up far beyond the limits of the manufacturing zone laid down upon the Republican campaign textbook map. The farmers of the "Non-manufacturing Section" would be able to sell their milk, butter, eggs, fruit, and vegetables to the operatives in village factories close at hand. In the Dingley tariff, however, there is no promise of this transformation.

The States embraced within the boundaries of this "Manufacturing Section" have 229 Electoral votes. The States of the "Non-manufacturing Section" have 247 Electoral votes. In these non-manufacturing States not a single Roosevelt and Fairbanks Elector would be chosen, it seems to us, if the voters were convinced that their comparative backwardness and want of prosperity were due to the Republican tariff policy. Yet if the textbook map and table mean anything they mean that the Republican Party has built up by tariff favors the northeastern corner of the Union, leaving the rest of it to shift for themselves. If the textbook is adequately circulated in the West and South, PARKER and DAVIS will get the 247 Electoral votes above mentioned, plus New York certainly, and Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana possibly. In some respects the Republican textbook of this year is the finest political boomerang ever put upon exhibition before the voters of the country.

POPULIST REPUBLICANS.

Dr. DARIUS G. PICKETT knows what he is about. The doctor is a Populist and Bryan man, residing in Jamestown, N. Y. He was a delegate to the Kansas City Convention in 1900. This year he is supporting ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS.

"I surrender to the Republican Party as an open enemy and swear allegiance, but never can surrender to the traitorous Palmer and Buckner Party and go back to the conservative Democracy of 1850," he says in a signed statement. But this is the vital article of Dr. PICKETT'S political creed:

I regard THEODORE ROOSEVELT as nearer to the standard of statesmanship of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, LINCOLN, and BRYAN than any other candidate now before the people. ALTON B. PARKER is in the hands of the men who have been traitors to the Democratic Party for eight years.

The safety and the sanity of Judge PARKER make him quite unacceptable to Dr. PICKETT. He finds in Mr. ROOSEVELT the peculiar qualities which his Populist soul demands in a candidate. ROOSEVELT is nearer to the standard of BRYAN.

Other Populists and Bryanites are of that opinion. THOMAS E. WATSON, the Populist candidate for President, asked his audience at Cooper Union why any of them should vote for PARKER. "Why not go the whole hog or none, and vote for ROOSEVELT?" The Populists of Nebraska consented to a fusion arrangement with the Democrats in respect to State officers, but they keep in the field their own Presidential Electors. Fusion there might have given the State to PARKER. Like Dr. PICKETT of Jamestown they prefer ROOSEVELT.

The tendencies and qualities which make men like JAMES C. CARTER dread the consequences of a further grant of executive power to President ROOSEVELT seem to commend him to the extreme radical followers of BRYAN and WEAVER and WATSON.

THE NEW RUSSIAN DOCTRINE.

It is plain from the reports of the debates in the House of Commons and from the comments of the English press, which have now reached us in full, that there remains an open question between Great Britain and Russia of the gravest importance. The specific matters involved in the seizures by the "Volunteer Fleet" are in a fair way of settlement, and it is likely, though not certain, that the sinking of an English steamer by a Russian cruiser will be arranged in an amicable manner. At the worst there is no reason to suppose that the questions involved in these occurrences cannot be adjusted by arbitration and the payment of money damages.

But back of all these matters lies the question of the definition of contraband of war, as to which the views and the interests of the two nations are diametrically opposed, with no indication on the part of Russia that she will yield her point of view. She has so far maintained that food destined for belligerent ports, or for ports from which the belligerents could obtain it, is liable to seizure, and she has made a nearly identical assertion as to railroad material. That is a contention which the British press is unanimous in denying, and emphatic in demanding that the British Government shall resist. Great Britain is a nation with a powerful navy, but also with an ocean-going mercantile fleet of still greater importance relative to the other nations of the world. Russia has a fleet of considerable strength, and is sure to increase it in the future as she has the opportunity and means, and she has no foreign ocean-going commerce of any serious value. It would be all to her advantage to be able to use her navy in safety in preventing neutral trade with an enemy of hers by the broadest interpretation of contraband. Great Britain, on the contrary, would be intolerably hampered by the acceptance of the notion that food is contraband, unless directly intended for the military use of a belligerent. The United Kingdom could not be fed for a month on the home supply of food at any given time. If foreign supply were threatened, the navy would have to be practically absorbed in convoying provisions and would be in effect neutralized. Rather than submit to such an interpretation of international law, Great Britain would unquestionably and inevitably fight. The Russian pretensions in this direction constitute at the present moment the most serious threat to the peace of the world. It is hardly imaginable that she will persist in them.

LAWSON ON "FRENZIED FINANCE."

The story which Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON of Boston tells in Everybody's Magazine of "Frenzied Finance," in connection with the Amalgamated Copper deal, partakes rather of the nature of a confession. He starts out to flay the leaders of the Standard Oil interest, and begins by divesting himself of his own clothing. This may be honest, but it is not quite modest, to say the least. In the September number of the magazine mentioned Mr. LAWSON tells how he came to be involved in what he admits is an extremely disreputable game of bunko on the public. Paraphrased and divested of a wealth of adjectives, the story is as follows: He had long been in close relations with the Standard Oil syndicate, and had no suspicion that these men would not play fair with him to the end. He seems to have placed himself so completely in their power that all his resources of capital and credit were involved in seeing through what he had undertaken with them. When everything he had was pledged to Messrs. H. H. ROGERS and WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER he was ordered to do what he distinctly disapproved and which he was convinced was not honest—make Anaconda carry the Daly-Haggin-Travis properties. The alternative of refusal to do this meant his financial ruin. He seems in the circumstances to have been easily convinced by the figures presented by his associates. "But even then," he says, "I consented to go ahead under a distinct agreement which seemed to me completely to guard against all contingencies of jugglery or deception."

In this he admits he was mistaken. As a matter of fact he was badly "left." He had a hard and fast agreement that his share of the profits should be the same as that of Mr. ROCKEFELLER and Mr. ROGERS, bnt this does not appear to have done him any good. It seems that a little "system" was worked. As to his experience with the system he says:

When my final account was presented to me I was startled. Notwithstanding the "cleverness" of the "system," the deception was so obvious, so audacious, that the instant Mr. ROGERS submitted it to me I exploded and denounced the transaction with such vehemence and conviction that within a few minutes there was forthcoming a second statement, revising the account, by which I was given just double the amount first tendered, and the figures in both accounts ran into millions; yet the amount in the second account was only one-half the share received by my equal partners, HENRY H. ROGERS and WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, as I afterward learned.

If from Mr. LAWSON'S story the public gains the impression that his vehement indignation against the frenzied financiers he denounces is in part, at least, due to his dissatisfaction with his share of the profits of the disastrous flotation, he will have no one to blame but himself. If he tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the conclusion is difficult to resist that he allowed himself to be caught in a position of disadvantage, found himself so situated that to save himself from heavy loss he had to do what he disapproved and did not believe was honest, did it under an agreement which promised him large pay, did not get the compensation he had worked for, and is "sore" in consequence. Mr. LAWSON'S frankness in confessing his own share in a transaction which he considers dishonest would warrant the impression that he "aims to tell the truth," but concerning his marksmanship the reader will doubtless take the liberty of forming his own conclusions.

But however Mr. LAWSON'S part in the transactions he describes is regarded, it must be admitted that his exposition of Frenzied Finance is extremely illuminating. Of course it is an ex parte statement, but it deals with facts of common notoriety and cannot be far from the truth in matters essential to a public understanding of how the great deal was worked to the undoing of credulous investors.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

The announcement of Postmaster General PAYNE that negotiations are now in progress to effect a reduction in the rate of postage between this country and those in the postal convention, from 5 cents to 2 cents per half ounce, is interesting. Great Britain and Germany are said to have already signified their assent to the plan, which will come up for general discussion at the Postal Congress to be held in Rome next March. The example of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States is likely to be followed by other countries without opposition, and by another year the new rate should be established.

Negotiations are also in progress looking to the extension of the parcels post convention to many countries not now parties to it. This will be of the greatest advantage in extending international trade and facilitating the establishment of more intimate social relations between countries agreeing to it.

The next step in the direction of postal progress will doubtless be the demand for a lower rate of domestic postage in this country. The conviction is general among thoughtful people that with an honest and economical administration of the Post Office Department some part of the advantage extended to postal cards and printed matter may be shared by first-class mail matter per unit of weight. If the postal card is not a loss to the Government, a half-ounce letter could be carried as well for 1 cent as one of an ounce can be for 2 cents. Postage cannot be too cheap if costs are covered.

A BOON TO ST. LOUIS.

The experts of the State Board of Health of Illinois who have been studying the practical operation of the new Chicago drainage canal and its effect upon the purity of the water supply of St. Louis have reached the comforting conclusion that this great work confers upon that city the priceless boon of a vast and permanent improvement in conditions affecting the public health. Not only is it established to the satisfaction of the experts in question that the flow through the drainage canal in nowise contaminates the water supplies of the cities drawing from the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, but that it actually improves those streams and renders them much more safely potable. As to St. Louis, the conclusion would seem to be that it would be better off than it is now if its whole water supply was drawn from the canal. Its intake is on the west bank of the Mississippi River, not far below the mouth of the Missouri, and bacteriological analyses of this water are said to show that it is far inferior to that which has been raised in its standard of purity by the admixture of canal water.

This may be quite true, but the average human being is so constituted that he prefers to drink, if need be, water that he has polluted himself rather than that polluted by some one else; and the same is true of communities. St. Louis, in spite of this clear demonstration of the advantages it might enjoy if it would be content to receive the blessings which Chicago has so freely bestowed upon it, is discontented and dismisses the whole report as nonsense. It is sulking, drinking beer, and otherwise behaving badly, and still looks to the courts to find a way of averting from it the blessings aforesaid, which it does not appreciate and refuses to understand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In betting $5,000 to $1,000 that Miss ALICE ROOSEVELT does not wear a garter snake on her neck, Dr. S. W. EDMONDS of Goshen, Ind., was, we doubt not, actuated by sentiments of the loftiest gallantry, to say nothing of loyalty to the Republican Party and its candidate, though the taste of the wager may be gravely questioned. But there should never have been the shadow of a doubt that to ask Miss ROOSEVELT to decide the bet is grossly impertinent. There are subjects on which no gentleman interrogates a person of the opposite sex, as, for example, her age and her love affairs. Even a court of law, which feels obliged to put the embarrassing queries, asks no question that may force a witness of either sex to incriminate himself. If Miss ROOSEVELT does not wear garter snakes, and we are firm in Dr. EDMONDS'S conviction that she does not, the question at best can only be deeply humiliating. Let us suppose that the good doctor himself were publicly and conspicuously questioned, for example, whether he wears a garter snake, a python, or an anaconda, in his eye. Would any disclaimer repay him for the embarrassment of the publicly expressed doubt? If malicious foes persisted in saying that his nightly couch was peopled by gorgons and chimeras dire, he himself is the sole judge as to whether the case requires a public answer. If, as is probable, the young lady in the White House disdains to reply to the question, what is really the most dignified course will only confirm the base opinion of the party behind the $1,000. And, after all, what if she does wear garter snakes? As Good Queen Bess of England remarked in questionable French at a not dissimilar crisis: Honi soit qui mal y pense.

—More terrible than the black hand of the Italian bandit, if one may credit The Medical Record, is the black hand of the Italian pushcart man. "The habits of a majority of the out-of-door fruit vendors are not cleanly, and sufficient care is not taken to protect their wares from contamination. The matter is worthy of the attention of Boards of Health throughout the country." No doubt the convivial microbe flourishes in the jocund grape; and has dealt more deaths than all the kidnappers. But just how the health officer is to proceed in the matter the medical writer does not say. The adventures of the police in handcuffing that other black hand do not augur well. Porcelain bathtubs have been tried in the tenements, with the result that the tenants use them with cheerful indifference as coal bins and cradles. It is hardly probable that the law of health will appear in highway and market place with hasin, soap, and towel. We would suggest an alternative plan of every man his own microbe killer. The street urchin by instinct polishes the blushing cheek of his apple on his coat sleeve. Citizens hidebound by convention will prefer to use their handkerchief. What the poor man throws away, according to an Irish riddle, the rich man puts in his pocket; and paradoxical as polite conduct almost always is, it is better so than if he put it in his mouth. At the worst we are inclined to think that this microbe peril has been as badly overworked as those other perils called purple and yellow. Every healthy body automatically slays millions of disease-bearing microbes daily; and, eaten in moderation, fresh fruit is at this season of the year one of the most wholesome articles of diet. Clean the black hand if you can. Scour the pushcart fruit if you will. But never cease to take the benefits of all the simple luxuries of the season.

—It is becoming more and more possible, according to the latest authorities, to live a hundred years. Vegetative mortals, sensuously fond of the air and sunshine of mere existence, who lithely bend before the storms of life that gnarl and wreck their sturdier fellows, and would like to do so always, will welcome the conclusions of Mr. T. E. YOUNG, related in American Medicine. To be sure, scientists are not yet prepared to accept as authentic the tale of that Countess of DESMOND,

Who lived to the age of an hundred and ten,
And died by a fall from a cherry tree then.

And BACON'S respect for the story that a lady "lived till she was seven score years old; that she did Dentise twice or thrice; Casting her old Teeth, and others Comming in their place," still causes a smile. But in 1899 Mr. YOUNG placed it beyond a shadow of doubt that people do live to be over a hundred; and since the appearance of his book he has added no less than twenty-two authenticated cases to his list. The remarkable fact seems to be that the increase of old age has come hand in hand with the increased pressure of modern life. This is accounted for mainly by the increase of comfort and of proper sanitation. Yet it appears that heredity is almost as large an element in the case as habit. Old age runs in families. Instances are common in which people have long survived not only habitual smoking and drinking, but gross neglect of the commonest and most needful sanitary precautions. Thus "'Lady' LAWSON, who died at the age of 116, never practiced ablutions of any kind, or hardly in any degree, because, as she alleged, those people who washed themselves were always taking cold or laying the foundation of some dreadful disorder." And, moreover, "her apartment was only occasionally swept out, but never washed; the windows were so encrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light." In presence of such facts; American Medicine adds, dogmatists sanitary should surely be somewhat more modest! In particular the facts are recommended to writers who scare good people to death with their cry of microbes.

—It has long been known that ships driven by a propeller "squat aft," as the sailors say, increasing their draught at the stern and rendering them liable to damage, even shipwreck, by running on reefs over which they would easily float; but salts will look with some suspicion on the announcement that some ships also squat forward. The reason for the squat aft is supposed to be the shape of the bow, which drives it up, and of course correspondingly depresses the stern. The authority for the existence of the squat forward is Mr. H. N. BABCOCK of the United States Army Engineers, in charge of the improvement of the channels of New York Harbor. The maximum squat aft observed during the months of May and June was in the case of the Philadelphia, which at a speed of 19.2 knots sunk 4.4 feet by the stern, lifting by the head at the same time 1.5 feet. The maximum squat forward was 3.7 feet in the case of the Zeeland, the squat aft being 2.9 feet. Mr. BABCOCK does not offer any explanation of the squat forward, nor for the fact which he also notes that the general squat increases not only with the speed but with the shallowness of the water.

JUDICIARY AND POLITICS.

Republican Insincerity Shown in Kings County in 1901.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the devil was sick,
The devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well,
The devil a monk was he.

I am reminded of this little rhyme when I notice the endeavors of the Republican press, assisted by the independent papers, to take what they term the judiciary out of party politics, which simply means, in other words, that the Democratic Party must acquiesce in the selection of their enemy for positions on the bench.

When has the Republican Party occupied this position when things were in their favor? Whoever heard of the Republican Party to be a Fusionist Party where they were in the majority?

Their seeming virtue at this moment is nothing but the scare that they will lose the State. The memory of the people, and even that of the press, is very short, and it is for the purpose of refreshing it that I send you this letter, showing up the last and most flagrant breach of that principle which now they so fervently embrace.

When early in 1901 in Kings County a fusion was almost settled on the nomination of County Judges of the sitting men, one a Republican and one a Democrat, the decision was lauded in the press at the time, but later on when the certainty of Mr. Low's carrying Kings County became positive, their virtue came suddenly to an end, and two Republican Judges were nominated and elected. This is the way the Republican Party takes the judiciary out of politics. I hope that the leaders of the Democratic Party will pay them back in kind.

JULIUS ISRAEL.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

WANTS POLICE PROTECTION.

East Side Street Gets Less Than Other Parts of the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the citizens of New York are getting less protection from the police on the east side than any other location in New York. I live on Twenty-fourth Street, between Lexington Avenue and Fourth Avenue, and it is very rare that this street is patrolled. Every night the block is infested by a gang of drunkards and bums that abuse the peaceable citizens who sit on their stoops in the evening.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Aug. 20, 1904.

Relying Upon Posterity.

From Judge.

"We really have no excuse for this war," said the statesman.

"Very true," said the ambitious King; "but that need not worry you, as the historians of the future may be depended upon to develop a proper excuse."

Useless Forethought.

From Judge.

We meet the extravagant woman at the bargain counter.

"Why do you spend so much money?" we ask. "Would it not be well to lay by something for a rainy day?"

With a merry gurgle of laughter she replies, "Goodness, no! I never go shopping on rainy days."

THISTLEDOWN.

Blown by the breeze to meet me
This bit of thistledown,
As soft and light as fragment
From fairy's wedding gown.
I hold it high a moment,
Then toss it toward the West,
Where dwells—ah, weary miles away—
The girl that I love best.

Fly swiftly, down of thistle,
On wings of Summer breeze;
Past fragrant alder hedges,
And groves of leafy trees;
Past ponds with water lilies,
And rivers swift and wide;
Past waving golden wheat fields,
With dusky woods beside.

Down in a river valley
There grows a garden fair.
She wanders there at twilight;
Float round her golden hair.
Perchance she'll catch and hold you,
Nor guess the message meant—
Ah, could you tell her, thistledown,
I kissed you ere you went.

CECIL CAVENDISH.

NEW HAVEN COMMUTERS MAKE FORMAL CHARGES

Appeal to the Railroad Commission for Better Service.

ROAD MAKES SOME ADVANCES

Would Turn Over to an Umpire the Suburban Business, to be Operated at Cost.

President C. S. Mellen and his Consolidated system came in for outspoken criticism and ridicule at a session yesterday of the State Railroad Commission at the Whitehall Building. They were arraigned by aggrieved commuters on the New Haven Railroad, and, despite the efforts of one of the road's lawyers to bridge the situation by promises, they came off apparently first, with the commission interested in their favor.

Commissioner George W. Dunn presided, with the other members, Capt. Joseph M. Dickey and Frank M. Baker, present.

John Oscar Ball was Chairman of a New Rochelle Commuters' Committee present, the other members being Thomas G. Hall and Edward L. Bell. Others, with kindred interest with them, were C. M. Bowles and A. W. Cole and Louis A. Cuvillier of Greenwich. For the railroad appeared First Vice President Percy R. Todd, General Manager Samuel Higgins, General Superintendent O. M. Shepard, E. G. Buckland of counsel, and T. H. Fennell, local Superintendent.

J. O. Ball, as complainant, cited the alleged inadequate and exasperating service with which the commuters are expected to put up, and told of the lopping off of trains to carry out President Mellen's policy of economy. He said that owing to the many changes in the schedules recently it was not easy to keep up with them. Mr. Ball challenged Mr. Buckland to state on oath his assertion that since July there had been a falling off of 5,000 passengers, thus warranting the decrease in the train service.

Mr. Cole, who said he represented himself, was bitterly satirical in an arraignment of the company and its officials. He said that not one express train between Boston and New York after crossing this State's line stopped at New Rochelle, although these trains make stops in Connecticut. He complained that the Consolidated had seen fit to enter into the religious life of New Rochelle, in that the monthly tickets are not good on Sundays—"a direct slap at all persons who do not or cannot select the Christian Sunday as a day of rest or religious contemplation."

"We want them," he added, "to sell us fifty-four rides, to be used whenever we please. Never mind our souls; we will take our chances of getting as near to the throne of grace as any of the New Haven management."

The dog-in-the-manger policy of the road, he asserted, had made a wilderness of the finest residential district about New York. Such a situation would have been grasped by the manager of any department store, but it appeared to be beyond the mental capacity of those who pretend to run the system. Mr. Cole concluded with:

"City people are, however, afraid to go out of New York City on account of this service, so they stay where they are, being sure of getting home at a certain time. This cannot be counted on up my way on account of the inadequate service this road gives."

Mr. Cuvillier spoke on the question of overcrowding and showed that allowing passengers to ride in baggage cars was a violation of law. Mr. Hall paid his compliments to President Mellen and said that if the present policy were continued New Rochelle would become a deserted city.

"What we want," he continued, "are the trains back that were taken off. Mellen learned jumping stations out West, and he is now westernizing the New Haven Road. We want and insist that we have the same service we had prior to his advent."

Mr. Ball, securing his appeal, urged the commission to bring about different conditions.

Mr. Bucklan, in defending the Consolidated, said that overcrowding could hardly be avoided. Reading statistics of service as to number of trains, speed, and fares on the Consolidated, Central, Putnam, Erie, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, and Long Island systems, Mr. Buckland asserted that Mr. Mellen's system was exceeded as to speed by none, by only the Erie as to number of trains, and by only two roads as to lower fares.

In the course of his plea Mr. Buckland said that locals paid so little that were the Consolidated to wipe out all trains for twenty miles outside of New York or Boston it would be money in its treasury. Commuter Hall remarked:

"Well, you made a good start, didn't you?" and the commission and all present roared.

Mr. Buckland offered to establish a fast Portchester-Harlem service if the commuters would pay the cost of operating, that cost to be determined by the Railroad Commission. This brought about a clamor to restore the 5:48, 9:30, and 11:30 P. M. trains. In the course of discussion Capt. Dickey remarked that possibly the New Haven had given such good service that it was emphasized when the trains were cut off. He, however, held that the company had no business to cut out a train if it did not pay. Patrons of the road had become accustomed to the service. In general business some branches are run at a loss.

Then Mr. Buckland said he was authorized to announce that plans were well under way for an electric Port Chester-New York City Hall service with four added tracks on the Harlem Branch and elevated from the Harlem to City Hall. The plan had got beyond the tentative stage and work would be begun "before frost." The announcement evoked no enthusiasm.

Col. Dunn said that the commission would come to a determination on the subject presented as soon as possible.

The commission approved plans to do away with the dangerous grade crossing at the Van Cortlandt Park station on the Putnam line.

SEABOARD ON ITS OWN LEGS.

Thomas F. Ryan Denies Connection with Any Other Systems.

The Seaboard Air Line is to be operated independently of the other Southern railway systems, according to a statement made yesterday by Thomas F. Ryan, who, with Blair & Co. and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., purchased the 140,000 shares of Seaboard Air Line stock held by Messrs. Williams and Middendorf.

Mr. Ryan said: "The Seaboard Air Line will be operated independently of the other railway systems in the South. The suggestion that has been variously expressed that the Atlantic Coast Line, or the Southern, or any other railroad interest is directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of the Seaboard, or that the managers or owners of such properties will in any way influence the management of the Seaboard, is without the slightest foundation."

MINERS' COMPLAINTS HEARD.

Three Grievances Referred Unconditionally to Umpire Wright.

The Board of Conciliation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission met yesterday at the offices of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, 143 Liberty Street, and three grievances of the miners' workers which the board had been unable to agree upon, were presented to Carroll D. Wright, the umpire.

Mr. Fahy, for the miners, submitted a complaint of the employes of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Centralia concerning an alleged unjust increase by the company of the price of powder. The second grievance was on behalf of the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Dunmore, who say they are underpaid for working on certain roadways, which, they say, have been reconstructed to their disadvantage. The third complaint came from the miners employed by the Northern Anthracite Company in the Bernice fields, who assert that the company has failed to pay the 10 per cent. increase awarded by the Strike Commission.

On motion of District President Nicholls the board agreed to submit unconditionally to the decision of the umpire of all three grievances.

TO BAR IMPURE FOREIGN FOODS

Chemical Laboratory Will Be Opened in This City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A chemical laboratory for the examination of imported food products will be opened in the Appraiser's Stores Building of the Treasury Department in New York by the Department of Agriculture on Sept. 5. Five expert chemists will be installed, having been selected at special examinations by the Civil Service Commission. This is the first of a number of port laboratories to be established to prevent impure food, the product of foreign countries, entering the United States.

Eighty per cent. of the food importations arrive in New York. Samples from each cargo hereafter will be taken direct from the Appraiser to the laboratory, obviating the delay of requesting samples by the Secretary of Agriculture from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the transmission of these samples to Washington for analysis.

The Secretary of Agriculture is awaiting an interpretation of a portion of the law which, it is believed, will exclude entirely the importation of sausages from Germany. The law excludes articles from entry into the United States from foreign countries which prohibit the importation of like articles. Germany prohibits the importation of sausage, and should the Attorney General construe the law as it is believed he will in this respect, it will be enforced against German sausages.

A set of "suggestions to importers of food products" has just been issued by the Bureau of Chemistry, in which specific information is given as to what will and what will not be considered as adulterated, impure, misbranded, or otherwise obnoxious articles under the law.

The analysis of whisky in this list is drawn with a view of holding up what is termed "Scotch whisky," according to Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. Dr. Wiley declares there is not a barrel of pure Scotch whisky in the United States and that the imitations of this article are practically all concoctions and should be labeled "Compound."

NEW MOVE AGAINST MOROS.

Gen. Wood Organizes Four Crack Fighting Companies.

MANILA, Aug. 23.—The forces under Datto Ali on the Island of Mindanao have adopted guerrilla tactics in fighting the American soldiers.

To counteract this departure Major Gen. Leonard Wood has organized four crack fighting companies of 100 men each, composed of infantry and cavalry, which are to operate independently and conduct a vigorous campaign for the capture or destruction of the enemy.

PARAGUAYAN REBEL VICTORY.

Capture of Four Hundred Government Troops Is Rumored.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23.—There are persistent rumors that a land engagement has been fought between the Paraguayan revolutionists and Government troops, resulting in the defeat of the latter and the capture of four hundred men. The rumors cannot be confirmed.

There is an utter absence of definite news regarding the progress of the revolution.

CZAR GRANTS AMNESTY.

Favors to Finns, Jews, and Political Offenders Follow Birth of Heir.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Emperor Nicholas's manifesto on the birth of an heir to the throne, the text of which will be published to-morrow, when the Czarowitz will be christened, abolishes corporal punishment among the rural classes and for first offenses among the sea and land forces; remits arrears owing to the State for purchases of land and other direct imposts; sets apart $1,500,000 from the State funds for the purpose of forming an inalienable fund for the benefit of landless people of Finland; grants amnesty to those Finlanders who have emigrated without authorization; remits the fines imposed upon the rural and urban communes of Finland which refused to submit to military conscription in 1902 and 1903, and also remits the fines imposed upon the Jewish communes in the cases of Jews avoiding military service.

The manifesto provides for an all-around reduction in sentences for common law offenses, while a general amnesty is accorded in the case of all political offenses with the exception of those in which murder has been done.

NEW BRITISH ENVOY AT PARIS.

Sir Francis Bertie Appointed—A Foreign Office Clerk Most of His Life.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, Ambassador at Rome, as Ambassador at Paris, to succeed Sir Edmund J. Monson, who retires at the end of the year.

King Edward has once more defied the traditions of the British diplomatic service by appointing to the Paris Embassy, which is regarded as the most important of all English diplomatic posts, an official who a few months ago was an assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and who had been for nearly forty years a clerk in the Foreign Office.

Sir Francis Bertie's appointment last year as Ambassador at Rome caused a good deal of surprise, which will be increased by his promotion to Paris. He is a great favorite of the King, and was mentioned for the Washington Embassy when Sir Michael Herbert died.

Sir Francis is the second son of the late Earl of Abingdon and brother of the present Earl. He was at one time Chairman of the Uganda Railway Committee and was attached to the special British Embassy sent to Berlin in 1878. He was born in 1844, and married a daughter of the late Earl of Cowley. He is a Privy Councilor, and was made a K. C. B. in 1902.

Britjsh Claims Against Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Aug. 18.—It is stated that an international tribunal is to be established by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of settling, among other things, the claims of a number of British subjects here who were imprisoned as revolutionists after the rebellion of 1895, over twenty persons have placed their claims for damages in the hands of the British Consul here.

Destruction by Storms in Italy.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Terrific storms continue throughout the peninsula, especially in the south, where great damage has already resulted. Thirty houses have been destroyed and twelve deaths are reported. At Sorrento the famous Monastery of St. Paul was seriously injured.

PHILIPPINE CURRENCY SUCCESS

New System, Based on Gold Standard, Favorably Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—When the new currency system was proposed for the Philippines there were predictions in some quarters that the conservative islanders could not be readily induced to surrender the Mexican dollars and the Spanish coin, with which they had been familiar for so many years, in favor of the new Philippine peso proposed by the commission. Reports received here, however, show that the change has been made smoothly and more expeditiously than was thought possible.

Col. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau, has received a letter from Henry C. Ide, Secretary of Finance and Justice of the Philippines, in which he says that nearly all the business houses have put their business on the basis of the new currency; that in all the province it is found in free circulation, and the people object to taking any other currency.

Gen. Chaffee Ends Long Tour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Humphreys, Quartermaster General, returned to Washington to-day from a tour of inspection in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast. The trip covered over 6,000 miles and in its course 38 army posts were visited.

M'CARREN AND DOWLING WORKING IN HARMONY

Formulate Plans and Hang Up a Parker Lithograph.

CANDIDATE IS MUCH PLEASED

Murphy, Consenting to a Truce, Says That McCarren Has No Power Now —Harrison Is Up-State Vice Chairman.

With Charles F. Murphy still indulging in anti-McCarren talk at Tammany Hall, his personal representative on the State Executive Committee, Senator Victor J. Dowling, got together peacefully and harmoniously with Senator McCarren at State headquarters yesterday and mapped out a plan of campaign for Greater New York. For two hours they went over the ground, and then they came out of the committee room holding a big lithograph of Judge Parker between them, hanging it by joint effort the big reception room of the State Committee suite in the Hoffman House.

Not only did Senator McCarren and Senator Dowling proceed in amity toward getting the campaign work started in Greater New York, but they, with State Chairman Cord Meyer and William S. Rodie in charge of the Bureau of Organization for the up-State district, entered into a positive agreement that from now on they will not say a single word for publication on the McCarren-Murphy feud, taking it for granted that that feud has been side tracked, at least until after election.

Mr. Rodie yesterday appointed Representative Francis Burton Harrison, an out-and-out Tammany man, to be Vice Chairman of the up-State Bureau of Organization. This gives Tammany an important say in the committee which will look out for the up-State campaign, besides control of the Greater New York campaign under Senator Dowling. On the other hand, it is conceded now that Murphy can do nothing to break down McCarren's hold in Brooklyn at the primaries to be held next week.

Accompanied by State Chairman Cord Meyer, Mr. Murphy went to National Headquarters yesterday morning and discussed matters with Chairman Taggart. Then Mr. Murphy went to Tammany Hall, where he met several district leaders and Tammany officials.

"To whom will Senator Dowling be accountable in his work?" the leader was asked.

"To State Chairman Meyer," he replied. "He will take no orders from Senator McCarren. Senator Dowling has absolute power throughout Greater New York, and as such will direct the Brooklyn campaign."

"But won't Senator Dowling be under the Chairman of the Executive Committee?" was urged.

"If there is a Chairman of the Executive Committee, he is Chairman in name only," said Mr. Murphy, with emphasis. "He certainly has no power now."

In reply to a question as to whether Senator McCarren or Senator Dowling would handle the campaign fund for Brooklyn, Mr. Murphy insisted that, as he is not a member of the State Executive Committee, he could not answer. According to the view of the situation expressed at Tammany Hall, Senator Dowling at once will proceed to organize things in Brooklyn, not with a borough headquarters, but with headquarters in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts.

While this was going on, however, Senator Dowling was closeted with Senator McCarren at the State Headquarters, with State Chairman Meyer and Mr. Rodie with them for a time, as also was Congressman Harrison. Both Dowling and McCarren said that their discussions had been confined to campaign plans. When Senator Dowling was asked if he had consulted with Senator McCarren as Executive Chairman or merely as a fellow member of the Executive Committee, he avoided answering the question.

Senator Dowling has made arrangements to hold noonday business men's meetings in the downtown district. He hired quarters at 597 Broadway, directly across from where the Republicans are holding noonday meetings, and the ball will be started rolling there on Saturday of this week under the auspices of the Commercial Travelers' League. Like headquarters for Parker and Davis noonday meetings will be established further uptown and also in Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond.

It was learned late last night that the main purpose of the visit of Vice Chairman Le Lancey Nicoll to Rosemount yesterday afternoon was to acquaint Judge Parker with the actual conditions of the McCarren-Murphy feud. Mr. Nicoll told the Judge that Murphy was at last mollified, and that the appointment of Senator Victor J. Dowling to a place on the State Executive Committee as Chairman of the Bureau of Organization for the City of New York, giving him leeway in all five boroughs, was the cause of the Tammany leader's consent to a temporary truce.

It is understood, however, that there was no intimation by Mr. Nicoll to the effect that Dowling would so direct things in Kings County as to force the McCarren men to rise in their own defense. Judge Parker was told that the main purpose of Chairman Dowling and his committee on organization would be to smooth out things in all the boroughs, and the candidate, it is understood, is confident the warfare is for a time at an end.

Judge Parker also was given to understand that the appointment of Senator Dowling was not at all objectionable to Senator McCarren, who believes that it will go far toward quieting conditions.

According to the best information, Mr. Nicoll's visit with particular relation to the attitude of Mr. Murphy was highly gratifying to the candidate.

ACTIVITY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Congress of Democratic Editors Sept. 7 —Dazzling New Sign.

There was a resplendent green and gold sign designating Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Century Building yesterday morning when Chairman Taggart and his fellow workers arrived for business. The sign extended entirely across the front of the building at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street and dazzled beholders.

During the day announcement was made that Maurice Minton has been placed in charge of the press bureau at headquarters. Mr. Minton took up his duties at once and appointed two Tammany men in his bureau, these being the first wigwam men to secure places at the National Headquarters. Another appointment announced at headquarters was that of Myron King of Indianapolis to be the auditor of the Committee. Mr. King is a personal friend and long-time lieutenant of Chairman Taggart.

Chairman Taggart said yesterday that a congress of Democratic editors of the country had been arranged for Sept. 7. They will be invited here from every State in the union for a general conference on campaign work and then will go to Esopus to meet and talk matters over with Judge Parker.

State Committee to Meet Sept. 1.

After consultation with David B. Hill at State Committee Headquarters yesterday, Chairman Cord Meyer issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at the Hoffman House at noon on Sept. 1. At this meeting the call for the State Convention will be issued, in all probability for Saratoga on Sept. 20. There were plenty of signs of activity at State Headquarters yesterday, and a stream of visitors occupied the attention of Chairman Meyer all day. John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, John N. Carlisle of Watertown, Melvin Z. Haven of Syracuse, and Robert Maxwell were among the callers. Fred Parker, brother of Judge Parker, also was about for some time. Senator Hill left for Albany late in the afternoon.

Tammany Gets Goodyear Lithographs.

Big packages of lithographs of Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo, the Conners candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, were received at Tammany Hall yesterday. Nobody was expecting them and much surprise was expressed, but the Tammany men immediately got busy and hung some of the lithographs about the place, sending others to some of the district headquarters.

TO NOMINATE HERRICK.

Hill Willing to Disregard "Non-Partisanship," It's Said.

Gov. Odell said last night that he understood it was the plan of the Democrats to nominate Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany for Chief Justice and Attorney General Cunneen for Associate Judge. He intimated that the Republican plan to nominate Judge Edgar M. Cullen for Chief Judge and Judge William E. Werner for Associate Judge was unchanged.

Ex-Gov. Hill is being charged with having put his veto on the nomination of Judge Cullen for Chief Judge on account of the decision which Judge Cullen wrote in one of the election fraud cases concerned with Mr. Hill's candidacy for the United States Senate.

Judge Herrick is said to be securing the indorsements of most of the Democratic lawyers of the State for his nomination for Chief Judge, and the contention of those who advocate his nomination is that the Republicans ought not to be allowed to select the Democratic candidate for the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Hill is said to have given full consideration to the probable effect which the Republican non-partisan argument will have with the voters, and to have concluded that the Democratic Party can afford to take its chances with Herrick and Cunneen as its candidates.

Judge Haight of the Court of Appeals had a conference with Gov. Odell yesterday. It was supposed that their conference had to do with the appointment by the Governor of a successor to Judge Alton B. Parker as Chief Judge.

Gov. Odell said last night that he would not make an appointment for the place vacated by Judge Parker until after the Saratoga Convention. He did not intimate who would be his choice.

WOODRUFF AND HIGGINS.

Orange County Men's Prediction for Probable Republican Slate.

Gov. Odell had a conference with Republican leaders from Orange County yesterday, and although the "tip" which came from the Governor's headquarters later was that Frank Wayland Higgins was in the lead for the Gubernatorial nomination, now that Elihu Root is definitely out of the running, the talk among the Orange County men in the corridor was to the effect that the probable ticket would be Woodruff and Higgins.

In view of the declination of Mr. Root, the nomination of Woodruff for Governor and Higgins for Lieutenant Governor was said to be the best that the Republicans could do. Both Messrs. Woodruff and Higgins, it was said, were well known throughout the State, generally popular, had wealth, and were both known to be "good spenders." It was suggested, though, that Higgins might decline to take second place on the ticket.

Friends of ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodruff announced yesterday that he had secured a positive promise from Governor Odell that the Governor-Chairman would not produce a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and would leave the selection of the entire State ticket to conferences of the delegates in Saratoga.

Politicians said, however, that the truth about the Republican situation is that the leaders are being hard pressed to find a Gubernatorial candidate with whom they think they can win.

SHEEHAN DUE TO-MORROW.

Lamont and Joseph Pulitzer Call on Him at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—William F. Sheehan will leave Bar Harbor for New York to-morrow and probably will be at the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee on Thursday. Among those who have called on him during his stay are Francis Burton Harrison, Daniel Lamont, Joseph Pulitzer, Judge Ingraham, and James J. Hill.

Mr. Pulitzer gave a luncheon to Mr. Sheehan yesterday and Daniel Lamont was among the guests.

NEW MOVE IN WISCONSIN.

May Spring Vilas for Governor—Republican Electors Ineligible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The political situation in Wisconsin takes on additional interest in the announcement to-day that ex-Senator Vilas is to be sprung on the Democratic Convention next Monday as a candidate for Governor. It has been generally expected that ex-Gov. George W. Peck would be nominated by acclamation. Vilas has always been popular with the leading Republicans of the State, and it is not unlikely that his nomination would be quite agreeable to the stalwarts, who are not disposed to lose the chance to put Gov. La Follette down and out.

There is another point that gives the Democrats encouragement. It has been discovered that three of the Electors on the La Follette and Cook tickets are officers in National banks and so are not eligible as Electors. The stalwarts will object to allowing the La Follette State Committee to name new Electors, and the La Follette men will not let the stalwarts name them.

Postmaster General Payne, who is now in the State, is relied on to solve the problem and get the Wisconsin Republicans out of their dilemma.

ADDICKS MEN NOMINATE.

Name State Ticket in Delaware—Changes May Be Made.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—The Union, or Addicks, faction of the Republican Party at their State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Henry C. Conrad, Wilmington; Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Parker, Wilmington; Representative in Congress—Dr. Hiram R. Burton, Lewes; Attorney General—Sylvester D. Townsend, Jr., Wilmington; State Treasurer—Thomas Curry, Bridgeville; State Auditor—The Rev. David S. Clark, Kenton; Insurance Commissioner—Dr. George W. Marshall, Milford; Presidential Electors—Thomas H. Savoy, Manlove Hayes, and Dr. William P. Orr.

The Electoral candidates are those named by the regular Republicans at their recent State Convention.

The Union State Committee will endeavor to make changes in the nominations in order to harmonize with the regular Republican faction.

The Convention was called to order by United States Senator Allee, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Dr. Luther S. Conwell of Kent County was made temporary Chairman. J. Edward Addicks was a delegate.

Murphy Asks Support for Finn.

The members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the First Assembly District held a meeting last night at 141 Hudson Street, John E. Fitzgerald, a brother of the Surrogate, presiding. Among the speakers were Victor J. Dowling, Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, and Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan. Mr. Dowling brought a message from Charles F. Murphy, expressing his confidence in Daniel J. Finn for district leader and requesting the support of the district workers for Mr. Finn.

Holcomb Nominated for Congress.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 23.—Democrats of the First District to-day nominated Albert G. Holcomb of Fort Branch for Congress to oppose James Hemenway, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Real Daughter of Revolution Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Clarissa Ingram, who was a real daughter of the Revolution, her father having fought in 1776 and in 1812, will be buried here to-morrow. Mrs. Ingram, who was ninety-four years old, died on Sunday on Staten Island.

REPUBLICAN CONTEMPT RESENTED BY NEGROES

Hold Them, Too, Responsible for Disfranchisement in South.

APPEAL TO CHAIRMAN BABCOCK

Against Candidacy of Gaines, West Virginia Congressman, Who Threw Out Negro Candidate's Protest.

That the negroes of the country hold the Republicans equally responsible with the Southern Democrats for the disfranchisement of negro voters in the Southern States was made evident yesterday by a memorial which was presented to Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, voicing the protest of the negroes against the candidacy of Joseph H. Gaines, Republican Representative from the Third Congressional District of West Virginia.

The memorial was presented to Chairman Babcock by a committee consisting of Bishop W. B. Derrick, First Vice President of the National Negro Suffrage League, and C. S. Morris, Second Vice President of the same organization. The memorial was composed of resolutions adopted by the National Negro Suffrage League at its convention at Chicago, and resolutions adopted by a conference held in this city under the auspices of the league, whose headquarters here are at 113 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The cause of complaint which the negro voters have against Representative Gaines is that as Chairman of Elections Committee No. 1 of the National House of Representatives he wrote the report in the contested election case of Dantzler vs. Lever in the Seventh South Carolina District. The contest in that case was based upon the fact that the negro voters of the district had been disfranchised. There was no claim set up that Dantzler had received the majority of the votes cast. The returns showed that there had been cast for Asbury Francis Lever, the Democratic candidate, 4,220 votes, while the vote of his opponent, A. D. Dantzler, the Republican candidate and a colored man, was but 167.

Dantzler claimed the seat on the ground that, as the Constitution of the United States declared Congress to be the sole judge of the qualification and election of its own members, the Republican majority in the House should take no cognizance of the South Carolina statutes which disqualified nearly all of the negro voters of the district, but should declare that, inasmuch as it was shown that there actually were a greater number of colored Republicans of voting age in the district than there were Democrats, Dantzler, the colored Republican candidate, was entitled to represent the district.

On the contrary, in its report in favor of the seating of Lever, the Democratic candidate, the committee took occasion to say in so many words that it was not for the House of Representatives to question any State election law which had been upheld by the courts; that the finding of the Elections Committee must be based alone upon the integrity of the returns.

The National Negro Suffrage League declared the report of the committee to be a mere subterfuge and a "weak attempt to dodge the question in controversy."

"The report," say the resolutions of the league, "is a contemptuous disregard of the Constitution, and establishes a precedent which, until reversed, will render of no effect any future contest from any of the disfranchised States of the South. It means a full and complete obliteration of the million Republican votes in the South—a disfranchisement more to be condemned than that of the Southern Democrats."

The resolutions adopted by the conference under the auspices of the National Negro Suffrage League in this city were equally strong in their denunciation of the report. They call upon all of the negroes of the Third West Virginia District to vote against Representative Gaines at the coming election, and ask the negroes of the country to lend their moral help in accomplishing Mr. Gaines's defeat. They go further, and urge the defeat of all Republican candidates for Congress who "get to Congress by the courtesy of the negro vote and then turn their backs on them as soon as they are there."

The memorial was signed by over fifty of the most prominent colored churchmen in America. Chairman Babcock accepted the memorial without comment. Gaines is the regular Republican candidate, and as such will receive the support of the Congressional Committee.

The officers of the league expect to circulate the memorial freely in Gaines's district. There is some apprehension among the Republican leaders that, in view of the fact that there is to be an unusually hard contest in West Virginia this year, some of the colored men in other districts may be alienated from the Republican Party. The President's popularity with the blacks, however, is counted upon by the Republicans to more than offset any defection in the colored vote which may be caused by the resentment which the negroes feel because of the action on the Dantzler contest.

Gaines represents the Third West Virginia District, in which is the City of Charleston. He was elected to Congress by a vote of 19,970, against 17,215 for J. H. Miller, the Democratic nominee. There are a large number of negro voters in the district.

IN THE SHOPS.

Exercising gowns they call the smart little cotton frocks that are so delightful for informal Summer wear in a shop where they make a specialty of original styles for women. One of these gowns is a percale, blue and white, a little ringed design, the skirt shirred with tucks above, and a tucked bodice. It has been $20 and is now $10.

***

Another charming little gown is a dimity in simple design, one which also comes under the head of an exercising gown. This has pretty sleeves which reach a little below the elbow, with narrow cuffs of heavy hand-embroidered linen, a little collar and tie ends to match and the end of the season price is $18.

***

Silk shirt waist suits, some of them of the more elaborate designs, imported models many of them, are selling for $25, $35, and up, many of them much less than the importing price. They are to be found in blues, browns, lavenders, and the most expensive with more or less handwork. Among these frocks are a number of the Goupe models, light silk frocks, blue and white open checks, trimmed with soutache medallions. These frocks are $50, but have been $110.

***

In the tub frocks there are a dozen or two different models still to be found and ranging in price from $25 to $50. One of these gowns is a linen crash opening in the back, the skirt and waist embroidered in white, solid embroidery in a smart design. This has been reduced to $50. There are thinner tub gowns of white, gowns in blue and widely differing in style.

***

But the best bargains are in the more expensive gowns and many of these are delights. One which is in the simplest of styles, a little white princess frock made of handkerchief linen, the style of gown called a slip from the simplicity of its lines, is $125, reduced from $250. The embroidery on this gown is exquisite, heavy, solid hand work combined with inlets of lace, simple hand work, made into the gown, a filet mesh. These are gowns so simple that they are always good style, and, for persons who like the expression, always show the money there is in them.

Old Footlight Favorite Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Rosina Watkins, a retired comédienne and a great favorite in the stock company days of a generation ago, died at the Edwin Forrest Home here to-day, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Watkins, whose stage name was Rosina Shaw, played in the famous McCready company, and afterward was one of the favorites at Niblo's Garden, New York, and in Hamblin's Bowery Theatre. She was a sister of D. T. Shaw, author of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and was the mother of Amy Lee, the well-known actress.

McCARTY A "PHILANTHROPIC."

Cassidy, Hannigan, and Rosenfeld Discuss Veterinary's New Role.

Greenstein and Cassidy were arguing with O'Houlihan when Hannigan and Rosenfeld rushed into Peg Leg Hall. The crowd of regulars from Chatham Square were lounging at the tables behind high hats of mixed ale.

"Did yez hear about it?" shouted Hannigan excitedly.

"I vouldn't believe it vhen my fadder vould say it," added Rosenfeld.

"Tell us! Tell us!" yelled the crowd in chorus.

"Hannickan, you tell it," said Rosenfeld. "Vhen I vould tell it I couldn't face my face no more."

"Well," said Hannigan, "as somebody may be here who don't know Doc McCarty, I'll tell it ter yez. McCarty, he's the horse doctor of Chatham Square. Well, he heerd that Mike Hines was appointed he the Repuhlicans to a high position that they call alienist, an' what does the doctor do hut dig around to see Big Tom Foley ter git a job like Mike's got. An' sez Foley ter McCarty:

"'What kind of a joh do you want?'

An' McCarty says, 'Tom, anything'll do so long as there's a tail ter the name av it.'

"'Well,' says Foley, 'a horse doctor can't become an alienist.'

"'A horse doctor kin be anything his leader makes him,' says McCarty.

"'Leaders can't make watermelons ont of cucumbers,' says Foley, and the Doc answered: 'I've seen thim make Congressmen out of lobsters.'"

"Good for the Doc," broke in Cassidy.

"Und vhat did Tom Foley said vhen der doctor replied dot answer!" asked Greenstein.

"Oh," said Hannigan. "Foley told Doc that he would get an Inspectorship of elections. And the doctor has been appointed and now he'll get about $42 for the joh.

"Forty-two dollars!" exclaimed the crowd in chorus.

"Yes," continued Hannigan, "and Doc McCarty's not going to accept the salary."

"Fo'ty-two dollars mit not a cent in his pocket he vill give tons of coal to hungry peoples," added Rosenfeld. "Dot is vhat I call philanthropicness. Mebbe he is going to run for Senatorial."

At this juncture Doc McCarty walked into the hall. He repeated the story and declared that he was going to give away his election money in coal.

"I tink you're a whale," said Cassidy. "Dere's a big difference between a whale and a lobster."

"How is that?" asked the doctor.

"Well," said Cassidy, "a whale blows once in a while, hut a lohster crawls."

And to keep up his reputation the doctor "blew," after which the news was spread along the Bowery that Doc McCarty had become a "philanthropic."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Several well-known New Yorkers of the fashionable set were in town yesterday, returning from Europe and various resorts in this country, and passing through town. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. William Burden, who had just returned from the Far East; Mrs. James Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, who arrived from Europe; Mrs. William Metcalf Bliss, and Mrs. and Miss Lounsherry.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will return to Harbor Hill from Saratoga on Friday.

***

Lord Euston, who is the heir of the Duke of Grafton, and who arrived on Monday, has gone directly to San Francisco, where he will attend a meeting of the Knights Templars.

***

Miss Louise Ward McAllister has gone to Bar Harhor for a short visit. She will be at Newport later, hut will return in time for the Baltusrol golf tournament the first week in September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Huidekoper Bond and Mrs. Bond's brother, John Davis, are at Yorke Harbour for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boissevain have taken a cottage at Lawrence, L. I., for the Summer. They will not return to New York until late in the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bowers and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Aymar Cater have sailed via England for South Africa, where, at Johannesburg, they expect to remain about two years. Mrs. Cater was Miss Louise Bowers, and is a sister of Mrs. Bradish Johnson Carroll of New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw and their daughter, Mrs. George Lawrence Myers, are making a tour of Ireland, and will sail for home next month.

***

Mrs. Bernhard Elkhout is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Dewar Simons, at the latter's Staten Island home. Mrs. Elkhout, who has just arrived from Europe, leased her residence near the Country Club, Staten Island, for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Schley, Jr., have taken a cottage on Low Terrace, Staten Island, and will make their home there.

***

Among the incoming passengers of the Graf Waldersee, due to-day, are Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt and his daughter, Miss Ethelwyn Hoyt.

***

By the way of Boston comes the report of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth W. Tuckerman and William M. Elkins. Miss Tuckerman, who made her début about two years ago, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman (Miss Cotton Smith) of this city. Mr. Elkins is a son of George W. Elkins of Philadelphia, and is a student at Harvard, from which he will be graduated in 1906.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr. Mrs. F. C. Sayles gave a children's party, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. James P. Kernochan. Mrs. Vanderbilt's dinner was in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is now a guest at Beaulieu.

Commodore and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia will entertain a party of fifty guests at luncheon to-morrow on the steam yacht May.

Mrs. William Jay, who returned from Saratoga with Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, will give a dinner for ninety guests Friday evening at Berger's.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was at the tennis match this morning with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Miss Roosevelt wore a simple coat and skirt of white linen and a white hat of chip straw trimmed with white roses. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a gown of soft white silk and renaissance lace, with a pink chip hat trimmed with pink roses.

Bradish G. Johnson and Russell Perkins are guests of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Alfred R. Conkling of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer at Chastellux.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting has sent from Paris her annual contribution of $100 to the fund of the Newport Police Relief Association.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire is the guest of Mrs. John C. Bancroft at the Bluffs, near Sachuset Beach. Mrs. Bancroft will entertain extensively in honor of her guest.

Mrs. Maria von Unschuld, Court pianist to the Queen of Roumania, is to give a recital for the benefit of the free scholarship fund of the University of Music and Dramatic Art, which is to be opened at Washington in October.

Secretary Morton at the Navy Yard.

Paul Morton, the new Secretary of the Navy, who came here on the dispatch boat Dolphin, exchanged visits yesterday with the officers of the navy yard. To-day he will return to Washington.

Senator Hoar's Condition Unchanged.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23.—At 9 o'clock to-night Gen. Rockwood Hoar said Senator George F. Hoar had had a very comfortable day, and while there is no substantial change to-night, his pulse is more regular and his throat causes him less trouble.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Read

GEORGE HARVEY'S POLITICAL COMMENT in HARPER'S WEEKLY

How William C. Whitney Won in 1892

The Difficulties Confronting Him
His Promptness of Action
Croker the Keystone of Success
The Unfounded Charge of Homicide
Dramatic Episode in a Carriage
Characteristic Act of Mr. Whitney

A Contrast of Political Methods
A Wet Blanket over the Democratic Party
Superior Republican Management
Democracy Now on the Defensive
Mr. Cleveland for Governor
The "Journal's" Present Attitude
Can Taggart Beat Fairbanks?
The Maine and Vermont Elections
Which is the Rich Men's Party?
A Call to Arms
The "Tribune" and Clarence H. Mackay
Root or Shepard
The "Press" in a Pillory
The Problem of Gold Democrats
Roosevelt in Nebraska
Philippine Independence—When?

A GENTLE ECHO ON POLITICS (In the Swift and Doric Manner)

FULL-PAGE CARTOON BY ROGERS

"With All His Faults We Love Him—Still"

Out To-Day *For Sale Everywhere*

MRS. R. O. ST. GEORGE DEAD.

Daughter of Academician—Related to the Fighting Melgses.

Mrs. Rosalie Oddie St. George, widow of Christopher R. St. George, the banker, died suddenly on Saturday at Ortley, N. J. For many years her husband was a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. St. George was an old resident of Brooklyn, having lived there for over sixty years.

Her father was the late Walter M. Oddie, the National Academician, who was well known as an artist. On her mother's side, she was related to the famous fighting family of Meigs, who figured in the Revolutionary War. She is survived by three daughters, Rosalie, wife of Capt. Grote Hutchinson of the United States Army; Julia, wife of Lewis A. Lipman, and Agnes, wife of Capt. J. de L. Lafitte of the United States Army.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

D. Lynch Pringle.

D. Lynch Pringle died in San Francisco on Monday. He had been ill for some time. He came from Charleston, S. C., and was a member of the famous Southern family of Pringles. He leaves two sons, one of whom is Lieut. Pelinsec Pringle of the navy and a member of the Knickerbocker Club. Mr. Pringle was quite a well-known figure in Newport and New York society twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. R. G. Mitchell, Sr.

Mrs. Roland Greene Mitchell, Sr., died at her country seat, Wildwood, at Great Neck, on Saturday. She was the daughter of the late Henry Minturn Post. Among her descendants are Arthur M. Mitchell, A. Minturn Post Mitchell, Roland Greene Mitchell, and Mrs. James Hoppin. She was related to the Minturns, the Posts, the Harts, and other well-known families. The funeral will take place from her residence, 8 West Nineteenth Street, this morning.

Prof. Anton Drasché Dead.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—Prof. Anton Drasche, a member of the Austrian Sanitary Council, celebrated for his investigations into cholera, is dead.

Obituary Notes.

Col. HAMILTON C. JONES, a prominent citizen of Charlotte, S. C., and one of the foremost lawyers of the South, died suddenly at his home in Charlotte yesterday.

MARVELDIN PLUM, one of the pioneer residents of Hawley, Penn., died yesterday afternoon at his home, in that town. Mr. Plum was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania, and was the last charter member of Wangum Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hawley. He was eighty-two years of age.

EDWIN T. BUSSMANN, for twenty years connected with the Freie Zeitung, a German publication of Newark, died suddenly on Monday night at his home, 505 High Street, that city, at the age of sixty years. He was born in Hamhurg and was graduated from the University of Göttingen. He was the author of several books, the last of which was a brochure on "The German Population of New Jersey," which will be published on the occasion of German day, Oct. 6, at the St. Louis Exposition.

LODGE AT OYSTER BAY.

Also Senator Aldrich—Eastern Situation Causes No Apprehension.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt's first conference during his present sojourn at Sagamore Hill was with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who arrived here shortly before midnight last night.

Senator Lodge passed some time reading the President's letter of acceptance, which, except for the finishing touches, was completed before the President left Washington. It is understood that the letter will be out about Sept. 15. The President took up with Senator Lodge, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the state of affairs in the Far East. No apprehension is felt hy them that America will be drawn into the war situation.

During the day the President and Senator Lodge were joined at Sagamore Hill by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. He, too, considered with the President the letter of acceptance, going over the document very carefully in the brief time he spent at the President's home.

Senator Aldrich said he did not doubt that Rhode Island would be carried hy Roosevelt and Fairbanks by a substantial plurality.

Former Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York will be among the President's visitors to-morrow.

WORSE THAN YONKERS SINGING.

Stubbs Even Suspected Murder When He Passed Music School.

Andrew Stuhhs, from Yonkers, dashed excitedly into the Grand Central Police Station last evening and to Sergt. Hamilton breathlessly exclaimed:

"There's murder being done. I know it. I heard the death cries."

"Well, well; tell us about it," soothingly replied Hamilton.

Then Stuhbs recovered his hreath and went on to say he had been going through Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, when he heard strange sounds coming from back of the tall fence about the work of the new public library.

"I heard a woman's voice," said Stubbs, "crying out in tones of agony.

"I think I know what disturhs you," said Hamilton. "There is a singing school in the Bristol Building, on Fifth Avenue. That's what you heard.

"Oh, that can't he," said Stuhbs. "I'll tell you; I'll leave my hag here and I'll investigate this. I know that some woman is in trouble."

"All right," said Stubbs.

Twenty minutes later Stuhbs returned. He looked crestfallen.

"Give me my hag," he said. "That's the worst singing I ever heard. We can beat that up in Yonkers," and he started on a run for his suburhan train.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Katharine Franziska Summerhayes, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Wyer Summerhayes, United States Army, and Robert Buchanan Beale. Mr. Beale is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Beale of Washington, D. C., and lives at Schenectady.

Called to Head Illinois University.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 23.—Dr. Edmund J. James, President of Northwestern University, was unanimously elected President of the University of Illinois at a session of the Board of Trustees held here this afternoon. It is not known whether he will accept.

Annual Educational Number

The New York Times will issue its Annual Educational Number Next Saturday, August 27th, in Magazine Form.

Many articles of general educational interest will be presented. The Educational Number will appeal particularly to parents and guardians in determining the selection of schools.

The Development of a Child's Mind.

Uses and Abuses of Lectures in Secondary Schools—A Physician's Views of Their Value to the Developing Child.

By Linnaeus Edward La Fetra, A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Physiological Pedagogics in New York University.

Other Important Educational Features:

THE PROBLEM OF SOCIETIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—THEIR VALUE AND THEIR LIMITATIONS.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—SOME REASONS WHY THEY OCCUPY A UNIQUE POSITION IN EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

MUSIC AND ELOCUTION—AMONG THE OLDEST YET MOST POPULAR BRANCHES OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF PRIVATE SECONDARY EDUCATION AND SOME REASONS FOR IT.

DISCIPLINE—THE LESSON OF MILITARY SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE—ITS AVAILABILITY, ITS PRACTICABILITY, AND ITS RESULTS.

MODERN BUSINESS EDUCATION—A TRAINING IN FINANCE, COMMERCE, AND COMMERCIAL METHODS.

SCHOOL BOY RELIGION vs. SCHOOL BOY HONOR.

ORGANIZED ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE—THEIR MUTUAL DEBT AND MUTUAL INTERESTS.

If you are interested in education in any of its branches, you will want to procure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES EDUCATIONAL NUMBER. Order of any newsdealer or send 2c. for a copy by mail.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

COLOR LINE IN THE SURF.

According to Atlantic City Life Guard—Protest Follows.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Several lively sessions are promised when Mayor Keep returns to this city from his vacation in a few days over the new order barring colored people from bathing in the surf along with white folks. The colored people have protested vigorously, and it is said a test case will be made to see what legal right Mayor Keep has to restrict hathers from going into the surf where they please.

The trouble was caused by Martha Waller, a colored domestic employed by a Philadelphia family summering here, who was ordered out of the surf hy a life guard, who said an order had been issued by Mayor Keep prohihiting colored bathers from going into the surf at the place where the white folks hathe.

Mayor Keep is out of town, and the other officials disclaim any knowledge of any such order.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The area of high pressure that was central Monday evening in the Middle Mississippi Valley has advanced to the Middle Atlantic States and continues to dominate the weather east of the Mississippi. A depression that appeared Monday morning in the extreme Northwest has moved to the Dakotas.

Fair weather has prevailed in all districts except the South Atlantic States and Eastern Tennessee, where there have been showers and thunderstorms.

It is considerably cooler in eastern districts and the temperature has risen in the upper lake region, and generally over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Fair weather will continue in northeastern districts Wednesday and Thursday. There will be showers along the South Atlantic Coast and in the eastern Gulf States Wednesday, also in the upper lake region and upper Mississippi Valley. Showers are also probable on Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region. Warmer weather will prevail in the lower lake region, and in the Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England Catsts will be light and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast light southerly; on the upper lakes brisk southwest to south and on the lower lakes fresh southwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, warmer in North and Central portions; Thursday fair, light variable winds becoming south.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness, light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, showers, light variable winds, becoming fresh south.

New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, fair, light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	74	70	71
6 A. M.	74	69	69
9 A. M.	73	69	70
12 M.	82	72	71
4 P. M.	83	76	74
6 P. M.	82	76	72
9 P. M.	79	71	71
12 P. M.	77	69	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....71⅛
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date 1903.....78
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....71

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68 degrees and at 8 P. M. 72 degrees. The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum temperature

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

35 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor.	G. G. Haven.	D. O. Mills.	Elihu Root.
George F. Baker.	Joseph C. Hendrix.	Levi P. Morton.	Winthrop Rutherfurd.
Edward J. Berwind.	James N. Jarvie.	Richard A. McCurdy.	Thomas F. Ryan.
Frederic Cromwell.	Walter S. Johnston.	W. G. Oakman.	Jacob H. Schiff.
James B. Duke.	A. D. Juilliard.	George Foster Peabody.	John Sloane.
Henry M. Flagler.	Joseph Larocque.	Samuel Rea.	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON. G. G. HAVEN. ELIHU ROOT.
THOMAS F. RYAN. JAMES N. JARVIE. JACOB H. SCHIFF.
EDWARD J. BERWIND. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF New Jersey
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE CO.

Holders of stock are urgently requested to have certificates registered in their names before the next annual meeting.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Company will be held at the principal office, 68 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., on the 20th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for three years and three Directors for two years, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 29th to opening of business September 21st, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.

GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Co. will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, September 14th, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of August, 1904, and will be reopened on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Dated New York, August 16th, 1904.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

To the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company has been duly called, to be held at No 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, September 7th, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following proposition, namely:

To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs, and distribute its remaining net assets among its shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held on Wednesday, the Seventh day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., Eighteenth of August, until 10 o'clock A. M., Eighth of September, 1904.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., August 17th, 1904.

REMINGTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the REMINGTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at noon, to elect Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve until next Annual Meeting. Polls will remain open from 11 A. M. to 12 noon.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1904.

W. R. ELLINGTON, Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal on Wednesday, the seventh of September, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.

Montreal, July 31st, 1904.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on August 30th, 1904. The transfer books will close in New York on August 13th at noon, and will reopen August 26th at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY, 26-28 Ferry St., New York, Aug. 23, 1904.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable Oct. 1, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record Sept. 10, 1904.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, August 19th, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 1st, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. September 20th, 1904. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20th to Oct. 5d, 1904. JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

DESCHUTES IRRIGATION & POWER COMPANY.

Columbus, Ohio.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broadway, New York City.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman

Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.

Traders and investors in my office receive prompt news of the Street, and efficient service. "Stock Value Record" sent on request. 'Phone 1818 Broad. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

What to Buy, When to Sell,

better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Write for Special Circular of

BONDS PAYING

5%.

Prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William & Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

425 Fifth Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICE OF

H. W. POOR & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.

Investment Securities

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS.
ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in ni parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE.

American Can Stocks

Bought and Sold.
Outside Securities.

WINCHEL & CO.,
25 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Four per Cent. Bonds, due September 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the trust agreement dated February 1, 1882, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following four per cent. bonds due September 1, 1921, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers:

13	587	1320	1620	2047	2449	2903	3869
37	641	1322	1652	2058	2467	2962	3897
65	647	1351	1672	2196	2476	3000	3901
70	705	1371	1745	2227	2523	3335	3959
117	756	1382	1770	2271	2573	3376	4007
132	879	1426	1816	2316	2587	3391	4011
242	927	1427	1840	2336	2593	3441	4050
250	931	1449	1874	2347	2684	3684	
307	1067	1458	1914	2364	2693	3700	
471	1107	1459	1917	2368	2696	3711	
488	1225	1557	1920	2413	2723	3748	
530	1287	1573	1955	2417	2733	3755	
539	1288	1623	1999	2448	2810	3808	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of September, 1904, from which date interest upon said drawn bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., August 20, 1904.

Detroit Southern RR. Co.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The time for the deposit of the above certificates with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, the depositary under the Protective Agreement dated July 7th, 1904, has been extended until th FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904, after which date the undersigned Committee reserves the right to impose a penalty upon acceptance of certificates.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Colonial Trust Company.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the depositary on the deposit of certificates, and application will be made in due time to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.

P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

REORGANIZATION PLAN

OF THE

Lehigh Valley Traction Company
Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co.
Coplay, Egypt & Ironton Street Railway Co.

To the holders of:

First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock of the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company.

An Agreement bearing date July 20, 1904, and embodying a Plan of Reorganization of the above Companies, has been executed by and between the undersigned Committee, representing holders of the securities and indebtedness above mentioned, and the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Allentown, Pa., Depositaries.

Holders of said securities and indebtedness may become parties to said Agreement as provided therein, and entitled to participate in the benefits and advantages thereof, by depositing their holdings with either of said Depositaries on or before October 1, 1904, at which time the opportunity to deposit the same and participate in said Plan of Reorganization will cease and determine. Certificates of Deposit will be given the the Depositors by said Depositaries under the terms of said Agreement, which will be transferable by delivery, when properly assigned.

Printed copies of the Plan and Agreement and forms for proofs of claims may be had on application to either Depositary or at the office of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Pa.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH.
HARRY C. TREXLER.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY.
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to:

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman,
Care of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.,
Southeast Corner 4th and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.

August 19, 1904.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK,
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH. T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. H. KELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals suitably indorsed in envelope for Addition to Staff Building, consisting of Construction, Heating and Plumbing, and the Construction of a Solarium for Ward 17, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island West, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1904, to the State Commission in Lunacy at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. W. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, or by application to L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

T. E. McGARR, Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York, Aug. 17, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 16, 1904, and then opened, for the Construction and Complete Equipment of a Standard Single Screw Steel Steamer for the Harbor Service of the Quartermaster's Department. In accordance with conditions, specifications, and drawings to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be executed on blank forms furnished by this office, enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Single Screw Steel Steamer" and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. Army Depot Qr. Mr.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1904.

U S 3s, coup, 1908-18		L & N coll tr 4s	
3,000	105¼	10,000	98⅜
Small bonds		Unified 4s	
300	105¼	9,000	101¼
		11,000	101⅛
Imp Japanese Gov't,		2,000	101⅛
Kuhn, Loeb & Co		M K & St gen 5s	
temporary certfs,		4,000	114¼
full paid for 6%		Met St Ry ref 4s	
sterling loan		5,000	92
26,000	93¼	5,000	92¼
Republic of Cuba 5s,		M, K & T 1st 4s	
Speyer & Co ctfs,		10,000	100
full instl paid		M, K & T 2d 4s	
18,000	101⅞	2,000	78⅝
		12,000	79⅛
Adams Express 4s		13,000	79
1,000	103½	Mo Pac trust 5s	
Am. Thread 4s		5,000	108⅝
10,000	82	2,000	108¼
A, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	108⅛
6,000	103¼	Nasau Elec R R 4s	
500	103	9,000	86⅞
1,000	103⅜	N Y C & H R L S	
1,000	103¼	col 3½s, reg	
4,000	103⅜	2,000	89¼
Atlnntic Coast L 4s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
5,000	100¾	1,000	105½
15,000	100¼	N Y Gas, El L, H &	
B & O prior lien 3½s		P coll tr 5s	
5,000	95½	2,000	109
6,000	95¼	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Gold 4s		2,000	104
18,000	103½	Norf & W con 4s	
P, L E & W V 4s		7,000	101⅝
4,000	98½	1,000	101⅝
S W Div 3½s		45,000	101¾
2,000	91¼	10,000	101⅜
B'klyn R T gold 5s		Pocah C & C 4s	
11,000	106	27,000	94½
Ref conv 4s		5,000	94¼
10,000	81	Northern Pac 4s	
5,000	80⅝	6,000	105⅛
5,000	80⅞	Nor Pac gen 3s	
Bklyn, Q C & Sub		1,000	74⅜
con gtd 5s		1,000	74⅝
1,000	103	Ore R & N con 4s	
Cent Branch Ry 4s		15,000	102½
1,000	95	Ore S L 4s partic bds	
Cent of Ga cons 5s		20,000	95⅜
7,000	110¾	10,000	95½
1st inc 5s		Reading gen 4s	
5,000	83⅜	6,000	100
33,000	83¾	25,000	99⅝
17,000	83⅞	42,000	99¾
2d inc 5s		St L, I M & S gen 5s	
2,000	46½	2,000	116¾
9,000	46¾	Unif & ref 4s	
19,000	46⅞	5,000	91
Cent Pac gtd 4s		St L & S F ref 4s	
6,000	100	21,000	85
Chi & Alt 3½s		10,000	85⅛
5,000	78½	15,000	85
C, B & Q jt 4s		22,000	85⅛
2,000	97	10,000	85
Neb ext 4s		10,000	84⅞
2,000	104⅛	5,000	85
Chi, Ind & L ref 5s		5,000	85⅛
1,000	114½	5,000	85¼
C, R I & P gen 4s		14,000	85
10,000	104⅜	20,000	85¼
C, R I & P R R 4s		5,000	85⅞
3,000	73½	St L S W 1st 4s	
4,000	73⅜	5,000	96¼
16,000	73¼	1,000	96¾
2,000	73½	Cons 4s	
1,000	73⅜	4,000	78½
5,000	73½	15,000	78
6,000	73⅝	10,000	78¼
7,000	73½	8,000	78⅜
13,000	73⅜	31,000	78½
34,000	73⅜	25,000	78⅝
Coll trust 5s		1,000	78⅞
12,000	84½	61,000	79
5,000	84⅞	9,000	79¼
Chi Term Tran 4s		1,000	79
5,000	73⅜	10,000	78⅜
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		5,000	79
1,000	102	2d inc 4s	
5,000	101⅞	10,000	79½
2,000	101⅜	San An & A P 4s	
Col F & 1 gen 5s		11,000	85⅝
7,000	100	Seaboard A L gold 4s	
Col & So 1st 4s		1,000	77½
1,000	84	3,000	77⅜
Cons Gas Co of N Y,		7,000	79½
Nat City Bank		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
ctfs, full paid for		1,000	117⅜
conv deb 6s		1,000	117½
20,000	173⅜	Third Av con 4s	
20,000	174	12,000	95½
Consol Tobacco 4s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
22,000	66	2,000	105¼
105,000	65⅞	Union Pac conv 4s	
1,000	65⅞	50,000	104½
Consumers' Gas of		50,000	104¼
Chi 1st 5s		1,000	104⅜
1,000	107	50,000	104¾
Den & R G con 4s		11,000	104⅜
5,000	101	20,000	104⅞
Dist Sec Corp 5s		31,000	104⅜
10,000	64½	1,000	104⅛
Erie 1st con 4s		124,000	104⅜
1,000	98¾	16,000	104¼
7,000	98⅝	10,000	104⅛
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s		U S Realty & Imp	
2,000	107	conv deb 5s	
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	81¾
10,000	104½	3,000	82
Ft W & R G 1st		U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
5,000	85½	93,000	78½
2,000	85½	1,000	78⅜
Gal, H & S A 1st		23,000	78½
2,000	107	3,000	78⅜
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s		25,000	78½
13,000	107	10,000	78⅝
G B & S deb ctf, B		15,000	78¼
5,000	14¼	54,000	78⅜
Int Steam Pump 6s		3,000	78½
10,000	101½	6,000	78⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s		Registered	
5,000	84⅝	500	78⅝
20,000	84½	Wabash 2d 5s	
Kings Co Elev 4s		5,000	107⅜
3,000	91	Wabash deb, B	
L S & M S 3½s		9,000	61
20,000	100¾	5,000	61½
L S & M S deb 4s		5,000	61½
25,000	101⅝	5,000	61½
Mex Cent con 4s		15,000	61
10,000	62½	60,000	60½
Mex Cent 1st inc			
6,000	14⅞		
Total sales		$2,171,800	

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Common and Preferred Voting Trust Certificates of the Capital Stock of the

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.

We, the undersigned, being largely interested in the stocks of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, for ourselves and for our clients, deem it necessary that immediate concert of action should be taken for the protection of the interests of all the stockholders, and have, therefore, organized a Committee to be known as THE PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

An agreement for this purpose has accordingly been prepared dated August 15th, 1904, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the depositary, the FIDELITY & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md.

Holders of the stock may deposit same under said agreement with the depositary, the FIDELITY & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md. Certificates of the depositary will be issued for the stock deposited, and application will be made as soon as practicable to have such certificates listed upon the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

The right is reserved to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

Dated August 19th, 1904.

GUSTAVUS OBER,
HAMBLETON & CO.,
H. A. ORRICK,
TOWNSEND SCOTT & SON,
Committee.

McCOMAS, GAITHER & GREENBAUM,
Counsel.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

22 shs. Delaware Securities Co. common and $20 Scrip.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of America.
$15,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Gold Deb.
7 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Federal Sugar Co. pfd.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station,
New York, August 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5% Debenture Certificates of 1884 and 1889, maturing September 1st, 1904, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York. All interest due on said Debentures will be paid as usual through this office.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Hocking Valley 5% Notes.

DUE JUNE 28, 1906,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. FANSHAWE,
25 PINE ST.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street	
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building	

TANGANAH!

Richest mines in the world. Send for interesting facts. Opportunity to make large profits. MAKEEVER BROS., 42 Broadway, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Greater activity and diversity characterized the trading in unlisted securities yesterday, but at the close an irregular movement set in that caused some severe recessions from the day's best prices. Interborough opened at 148½, rose to 149½, and then on heavy sales reacted to 147¼, with the final sale showing a net loss of ½. Northern Securities and American Can preferred both ended the session at about a point's advance, following fairly active trading. Paper stocks, although not active, advanced sharply in bid price. Electric Vehicle stocks were active and well bought, with the common netting a gain of ¾ and the preferred of 1 point on the day's purchases. Manhattan Transit made a new high record on the advance to 3 7-16, with the last transaction the highest of the day after sales in 7,000 shares. Standard Oil developed activity, with 100 shares selling from 623 to 625, ex dividend.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE was the feature of the market. The opening sales were ¼ of a point above the previous night's close, and they proved to be the lowest for the day. Both stocks reached new high records for the current year on the rise to 12¾ and 24. The final sales were near the highest, after large transactions amounting to 3,000 in the common and 4,000 in the preferred. The new 5s were also active, and advanced 2 points, to 95. The buying appeared to be for inside interests.

***

HOUSTON OIL.—Of the $150,000 receiver certificates of the Houston Oil Company put out in July last it is stated that 88 per cent. have been paid off. The monthly receipts, it is understood, now amount to about $70,000.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	American Can pf	44	43⅛	43⅞
110	American Chicle pf	*83⅜	83	82
200	American Nickel	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Am. Writing Paper	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
3,000	Bay State Gas	5-32	⅛	5-32
300	Central Foundry	1¼	1¼	1¼
171	Central Foundry pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
110	Con. Refrigerating	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,750	Electric Vehicle	10½	10	10½
1,200	Electric Vehicle pf	17	16¼	17
200	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
4,000	Long Island	50	47	50
300	Greene Con. Gold	10½	10½	10½
4,500	Inter. Rapid Transit	149½	147½	147¾
5	In. Mer. Marine pf	18	18	18
200	Mackay Companies	26	26	26
7,250	Manhattan Transit	3 7-16	3¼	3 7-16
3,500	Mon. & Boston Cons.	2 1 13-16	1 15-16	
250	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	50	50	50
100	N. Y. Transportation	7½	7½	7½
1,250	Northern Securities	102½	102	102½
100	Pope Mfg	5	5	5
2,100	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	12¼	12⅝
3,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	24	22¾	22¾
600	So. Pacific pf., w. i.	113¾	113⅜	113½
100	Standard Milling	5	5	5
97	Standard Oil, ex div	625	625	625
50	Tennessee Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾
400	White Knob Copper	4¼	4	4

BONDS.

$54,000	†Sea. A. L. 3-yr. 5s	95	94½	95
1,000	†W.-P. 1st 4s, w. i.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2,000	†W.-P. Inc. 4½s, w. i.	48	48	48

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½		54½	
American Can	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
American Can pf	43⅞	44	42⅞	43⅜
American Chicle	94½	96½	94½	96½
American Chicle pf	82		82	86
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1½	2⅜	1½	2⅜
American Typefounders	23½		23½	
Am. Typefounders pf	87½		87½	
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¾	13½	12¾	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74½	75	74	75
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	93
Bay State Gas		5¾	4	5⅜
Bord's Con. Milk ex div.	117	121	117	121
Borden's Con. Milk pf	110	112	110	112
British Columbia Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
California Copper		½		⅝
Cannel Coal	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of America pf.	60		60	
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1½	1½	1½
Central Foundry pf	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8
Central Foundry 6s	52½	53	51¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

Strong Opening Followed by Dull Declining Market—Disposition to Await Further News of the Crops.

At the opening yesterday the stock market showed a good deal of strength, and until noon the tendency of prices was decidedly upward. There was, however, sufficient selling of stocks on the advance to check any further improvement, and during the afternoon the market gradually fell off, closing rather weak and with the changes for the day irregularly distributed between advances and declines. The early upward movement was largely due to further short covering and the buying by traders recently converted from the bear side, but the advance gave an opportunity for considerable profit taking, and selling seemed to come from quarters which discouraged any further buying by the traders. Sentiment was favorably affected by the decline in wheat and also to some extent by the weekly report on the condition of the crops, but the reception afforded to the report in the various produce markets was rather confusing, and the declines which occurred in the stock market during the afternoon were doubtless due in part to the advances in corn and cotton, which followed the publication of the crop report, although they could hardly be attributed to them.

It was perhaps significant that the market was active on the advance, but became very dull when prices began to decline, nearly half of the day's total trading being recorded during the first hour when the market was strongest. It would appear that the disposition at the moment is to await further information in regard to the outcome of the crops before taking any further aggressive action on the bull side, but that meanwhile there is little inclination to sell stocks. Some progress toward ascertaining the real truth about the crops was made in the weekly Government report yesterday, at least so far as wheat is concerned. It is stated that Spring wheat has now been harvested except in North Dakota and the northern part of Minnesota. The admission in the weekly report that in these districts "rust is continuing to cause great damage," was only what had been generally admitted, and therefore was not calculated to diminish the favorable influence of the knowledge that the crop in other sections had been placed beyond the reach of further damage.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	5	Minn. & St. L. pf	1
Am. Car & F. pf	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	National Lead	1½
Am. Express	12	Peoria & Eastern	1
Am. Woolen pf	1	Reading 1st pf	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	E. I. ctfs	¼
Chi. Term. Transfer	½	St. L. & S. F. pf	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. South. 2d pf	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	1
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	1⅛
Manhattan	⅝	Wells-Fargo	35
Minn. & St. Louis	1	Wis. Central pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Long Island	1
Am. Malting pf	½	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Smelting	1⅛	Md. Coal pf	5
Am. Steel Fds. pf	⅜	Nat. Ennmeling	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	N. Y. Central	1⅛
At., T. & S. F.	½	Reading	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. South. 1st pf	⅝	Ruhber Goods	1
Con. Tobacco pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	2¼
Del., Lack. & West.	5	Third Avenue	2
Detroit So. pf	¾	U. S. Realty & Imp.	½
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Va.-Car. Chemical	⅝
Erie 2d pf	½	Wis. Central	½
Inter. Paper	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1	Georgia & Ala. 1st	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1½	Seahoard A. L. 4s	4½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23	501,516
To date this year	71,725,376
Corresponding date last year	110,171,620

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$2,171,800
To date this year	$415,629,500
Corresponding date last year	$445,287,750

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad.
Welshach Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Allegheny Heating Co.
Pressed Steel Car Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Central Foundry Co.
International Paper Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Chicago and Northern Railroad.

CHEMICAL COMPANY'S YEAR.

American Agricultural's Earnings Larger Than in 1903—Outlook Good.

Net profits of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the year ended June 30 last, according to the annual report just issued, were slightly larger than for the previous year. The income account compares as follows with that of 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Manufacturing profits	$1,984,022	$1,952,615
Other income	164,902	104,712
Total profits	$2,148,925	$2,057,327
Reserve fund	338,186	409,175
Improve's, betterments, &c.	309,968	278,147
Total charges	$684,154	$687,322
Applicable to dividends	1,500,771	1,370,005
Dividends	1,073,981	1,078,800
Surplus	$426,790	$291,205
Previous surplus	1,349,137	1,029,042
Dividends refunded		28,890
Total surplus	$1,777,927	$1,349,137

The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows that the notes payable outstanding on that date were $2,700,000. Commenting on this item of the statement, the report says:

"At certain seasons much more cash is required for the purchase of raw materials, &c., than at others, so that the average outstanding loans amount to less than might appear from the report. Of the $2,700,000 bills payable outstanding on June 30, 1904, as shown by the statement, $1,100,000 matured and was paid during the succeeding month of July."

The report says in regard to the outlook for the company:

"Collections have been remarkably good, and there has been a further substantial increase in the output of manufactured products. Generally speaking, there is a healthy tone throughout the business, with pleasing prospects for the future."

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .06; 5,000 Comstock bond at .12@.11½, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08@.09, 100 Iron Silver at 2.10, 300 Little Chief at .06, 500 Overman at .24, 200 Portland at 1.65, 400 Potosi at .21, 400 Savage at .24@.23, 100 Standard at 2.00, 600 Yellow Jacket at .22@.21.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Boom in Express Stocks—Rumor of New Rights on Southern Pacific.

Some close observers of the market yesterday thought that the selling which checked the advance which was in progress early in the day was entitled to be considered very good, and for this reason were not surprised later when the list became irregular and many stocks sold off. The explanation for the dullness and sagging tendency which followed the strong opening was that the buyers of stocks found that they were getting them a little too easily, and so stopped buying, although the inaction of the bulls led to no decided effort on the part of the bears to bring about lower prices. It would appear that many of the traders who had recently been on the bear side had been sufficiently impressed with the way the market had rallied on Monday after their demonstration against the list at the close of last week, to lead them to show a little more caution than they had on several recent occasions when an opportunity seemed to be offered to make a profit on the short side.

Commission Business Very Small.

Probably at no time recently was the market so entirely given over to the professionals, including some large operators, as it was yesterday. Commission houses, it was said, were doing practically nothing, and many of them were complaining of the lack of public interest in the stock market. One explanation of the fact that even the speculatively inclined among the public were not trading on the Stock Exchange was that the wheat market, which has been so much more lively than the stock market, had to a large extent absorbed the attention of the public.

Southern Pacific Refunding Rumor.

Southern Pacific was strong nearly all day, and, despite the fact that it was to some extent affected by the afternoon reaction, it closed with a net gain of three-eighths on trading in about 78,000 shares, which was a much larger total than that shown in any other stock. One report offered in explanation of the strength of Southern Pacific was that arrangements had been made for the refunding of some of the company's bonds maturing within the next few months, and that in connection with this financing rights would be offered to the stockholders which would be worth more than the figure at which the present rights are selling. In quarters close to the management of the property it was said that, while the refunding had, of course, to take place, no arrangements for such refunding had yet been made. Union Pacific was strong in the early trading, but declined more than a point from the high of the day, and closed with a slight net loss.

Express Stocks All Up.

All the express stocks were very strong yesterday, making advances of many points on very few sales. Adams Express, on the purchase of 100 shares, rose 5 points; American Express, on 400 shares, 12 points, and Wells-Fargo, on 200 shares, 35 points. Only an odd lot of United States Express sold, but that stock, too, was 5 points higher in the bid price. The sudden jump in these stocks was in many quarters connected with the rumors which have been current at various times in the past that a plan was under way for a consolidation of all of these companies.

Speyers Control Manila Railway.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The shareholders of the Manila Railway, at a meeting here today, sanctioned the agreement entered into with Speyer & Co. of New York to take up $2,000,000 in two-and-a-half-year notes and 5,000 deferred shares carrying special voting powers, thus placing the control of the road into the hands of Speyer & Co. The notes, which bear interest at 6 per cent., have already been placed.

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' EARNINGS.

Net results of the operation of the Associated Merchants' Company for the first six months of the present year show a slight increase in the amount earned on the common stock, as compared with earnings for the same period in 1903. The figures for the half year compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Net earnings	$516,325	$514,022
Interest 1st pfd. stock	123,041	123,231
Balance	393,284	390,791
Interest 2d pf. stock	151,785	151,792
Balance	241,499	239,088
Divs. common stock	175,616	175,472
Surplus	65,883	63,616
Previous surplus	861,879	701,538
Total surplus	927,763	765,153

There was earned on the common stock for the half year 4.51 per cent., against 4.77 per cent. last year.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to dispatches from that city, the past week was a record breaker for the Boston Elevated Railway Company. For three days earnings averaged nearly $50,000 per day, as compared with the previous record of $44,600.

The stockholders of the New York and Canada Railroad Company will vote Sept. 8 on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000.

The Pittsburg Coal Company, it is stated, has secured the fueling contract of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

Dispatches from San Francisco state that the Consolidated Raisin Company has been incorporated with $1,000,000 capital stock.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York decreased $400,298, as compared with the previous week, and $1,093,905 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—This was the most active day in the stock market for a long time, made so by a constant and strong demand for Seaboard Air Line securities, both stocks and bonds. The common stock advanced nearly a point, to 13, but closed at 12¾, a net advance of ½, while the preferred was a full point higher, at 23, with the last sale only ⅛ below the highest. The 4 per cent. bonds advanced 3 points, the three-year 5s were 2 points higher, the ten-year 5s improved, and Georgia and Alabama 5s, an underlying bond, was in active demand at an advance. The transactions, amounting to 6,200 shares of stock and $267,000 of bonds were as follows:

BONDS.

$52,000	Seaboard 4s	80	77½	79¾
83,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	95	94¾	95
4,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102	101¾	102
75,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	107	106¾	107
5,000	Florida Southern 4s	94½	94½	94½
6,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	United Railways 4s	93	93	93
1,000	United Railways Inc.	47½	47½	47½
1,000	City & S. Wash. 5s	109	109	109
500	At. C. Line of Conn. 4s	93	93	93
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾
14,000	Cotton Duck 5s	70	69	70
8,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	19	18½	19
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
9,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	80	80	80
500	Maryland Club 4½s	102	102	102

STOCKS.

2,359	Seaboard	13	12⅝	12⅝
2,755	Seaboard pf	24	23	23⅞
76	At. C. Line of Conn.	255	255	255
14	Atlantic Coast Line	121	120	121
730	Cotton Duck	3¾	3½	3½
200	U. S. Cotton Duck	4½	4½	4½
20	Continental Trust	198	198	198
46	Farmers & Mer. Bank	54	54	54

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Brewing	24	22¾	22¾
50	Crucible Steel pf	37½	37¾	37¾
50	Fire Proofing	8	8	8
20	Fire Proofing pf	29½	29½	29½
514	M. L. & H.	36	35	36
100	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
102	Pittsburg Coal pf	58	57¾	58
100	River Coal	8	8	8
25	Sewer Pipe	21½	21½	21½
2	United States Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
175	United States Steel pf	59¾	59¾	59½
100	Wabash pf	38	38	38
40	West. Air Brake	132	132	132
410	West. Electric 2ds	89¾	89¾	89¾

BONDS.

$1,000	P., M. & C. 5s	99½	99½	99½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $185,472,855; balances, $7,421,856; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $506,-254.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.80 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8550; demand, $4.8810@$4.8815; cables, $4.8880@$4.8865.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40⅜ and 40⅝, less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day and discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was affected by the situation at Shanghai, in addition to the delay in capturing Port Arthur, though apart from the advance in Americans there was little feature. Consols dropped, but closed slightly better. Home rails were persistently flat.

Americans opened strong in response to New York, remained fairly steady at about parity, had little animation, and closed irregular.

Japanese were dull. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 87⅞; consols for account, 87 15-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83¾; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 87¾; Canadian Pacific, 130⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38¾; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 154⅞; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76¾; Erie, 27¾; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 41; Illinois Central, 140¾; Louisville and Nashville, 124½; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 23; New York Central, 123¾; Norfolk and Western, 66⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 63½; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28⅞; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 29½; Southern Railway preferred, 95¼; Southern Pacific, 58½; Union Pacific, 102¾; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 12½; United States Steel preferred, 60¾; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39; Spanish Fours, 86¾.

Bar silver quiet, 26¼d. per ounce.

Money, ¼@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.95; Lisbon, 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were slightly weaker, and business was restricted.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

The private rate of discount was 1⅛.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 26 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—New York's strong market affected prices favorably on the Boerse here to-day. Americans were higher.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short bills 1½ per cent.; three months bills, 2⅝ percent.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,820	Amal. Copper	56⅛	56⅝	55⅞	55½
10	Am. Locomotive	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
270	Am. Smelting	64	64¼	63¾	63¾
5,260	Am. Sugar	131	131	129½	130
8,110	A., T. & S. F.	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝	80⅞
580	Balt. & Ohio	85½	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
2,820	Brooklyn R. T.	53¾	53¾	52½	53½
140	Can. Pacific	127⅝	127⅝	127¼	127¼
150	Ches. & Ohio	37⅞	38	37¾	37¾
100	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15⅛	15	15
8,830	C., M. & St. P.	151⅝	151⅝	150⅝	151
60	Col. Fuel & Iron	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
60	Col. Southern	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Consol. Gas	197¼	197¼	197¼	197¼
1,770	Erie	26¾	27⅛	26½	26⅝
100	Erie 1st pf	63½	63½	63	63
60	Ill. Central	130	130	127¾	127¾
320	Louis. & Nash.	121⅝	121⅞	120⅞	120⅞
30	Manhattan	154⅞	155	154⅝	154⅝
6,930	Met. Street	122½	123⅞	121⅝	123⅞
690	Mex. Central	12	12	11½	11⅝
110	Mo., K. & Tex.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	46	46¾	46	46⅜
4,120	Mo. Pacific	95½	95⅝	95	95
70	Nat. Lead	37¾	37¾	36⅞	37
30	N. Y. Central	121	121	120½	120½
170	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33½	32½	32½
20	Norf. & West.	65½	65½	65½	65½
10	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
3,670	Pennsylvania	124	124⅛	123¾	123¾
110	People's Gas	100¾	101¼	100½	100⅝
20	Pressed S. Car	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
3,350	Reading	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56
40	Rep. Iron & Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,360	Rock Island	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞
18,510	Southern Pac.	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57¾
70	So. Pac. rights	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5,220	Southern Ry.	28⅝	29	28¼	28⅝
650	Tenn. Coal & I.	93¾	94¼	93¾	94
500	Texas Pacific	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
7,360	Union Pacific	99½	100⅝	99¼	99¼
170	U. S. Leather	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
25	U. S. Leath. pf	80¾	82¾	80¾	80¾
660	U. S. Steel	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
11,570	U. S. Steel pf	59¼	59¾	58¾	58⅝
50	Wabash	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
290	Wabash pf	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38
106,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$37,000	C., R. I. & P. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½
2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
1,000	Third Av. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Union Pac. conv.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
13,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78½	78½	78⅜	78⅝
11,000	Wabash deb. B	61⅜	61¾	61½	61¾
$48,000					

PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Local conditions were not materially changed from those of yesterday. Trading was still professional, with the arbitrage stocks the active leaders. Some commission house buying was noted in Rock Island and Southern Railway, while in Reading a house which some time ago bought 30,000 shares of the common at considerably lower prices than are now quoted for the common completed its liquidation in that stock. Electric Storage Battery was up a point, General Asphalt common 2, and Philadelphia Company a substantial fraction. United Gas Improvement continued active, but the selling was equal to the demand, and the price did not vary much. Bonds were a little more active. Total sales, 22,110 shares, $52,500 bonds.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Cambria Steel	10¾	10½	10⅝
1,000	Con. Lake Superior	4½	4½	4½
132	Con. Lake Superior pf	8	7¾	8
10	Con. Traction	70	70	70
18	Delaware Insurance	24	24	24
10	Electric Co. of America	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
30	Electric Storage	61	61	61
1,700	Erie	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
100	General Asphalt	10	10	10
50	General Asphalt pf	30	30	30
4	Insur. Co. of North Am.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3	J. B. Stetson pf	150	150	150
280	Lehigh Valley	39¼	39	39
105	Lehigh Nav.	80	79¾	80
200	Marsden		3½	3½
2	National Bank of N. Am.	276	276	276
102	Northern Central	84½	84	84¾
772	Pennsylvania	62¾	62⅜	62⅝
5	Pennsylvania Salt rects.	40¼	40¼	40¼
10	Philadelphia Traction	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
360	Philadelphia Electric	6¾	6 7-16	6½
1,700	Philadelphia Company	40¾	40	40⅜
8,065	Reading	28 5-16	27 15-16	28
700	Rock Island	25	24⅞	24⅞
1,000	Southern Ry.	29	28⅝	28¾
200	St. L. & Southwestern pf	40	40	40
2,682	United Gas Improvement	89⅝	89	89⅜
618	Union Traction	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
210	U. S. Steel	12¾	12	12¼
1,020	U. S. Steel pf	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞
4	United Trac., Pitts., pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Union Pass	230	230	230

*Last previous sale.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,708,594
Gold	43,884,946
Silver	30,721,859
United States notes	15,727,292
Treasury notes of 1890	52,396
National banknotes	17,271,309
Total receipts this day	1,147,692
Total receipts this month	23,801,018
Total receipts this year	80,587,403
Total expenditures this day	1,510,000
Total expenditures this month	39,300,000
Total expenditures this year	103,494,115
Deposits in National banks	121,814,809

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$526,442,969
Silver dollars	467,428,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,551,432
Silver bullion of 1890	4,792,588
Total	$1,006,194,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$526,442,969
Silver certificates outstanding	467,428,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,324,000
Total	$1,006,194,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$25,375,426
Gold certificates	18,509,520
Silver coin and bullion	23,780,117
Silver certificates	6,941,742
United States notes	15,727,292
Other assets	30,311,740
Total in Treasury	$120,645,836
Deposits in National banks	121,814,809
Total	$242,460,645
Current liabilities	94,752,051
Available cash balance	$147,708,594

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.14	.14	Ls. Wash. Cn.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.16	.18	Mexican	.87	.90
Andes	.20	.20	Occidental C.	.76	.75
Belcher	.21	.27	Ophir	2.45	2.50
Best & Bel.	.81	.81	Overman	.22	.24
Bullion	.30	.33	Potosi	.16	.17
Caledonia	.67	.55	Savage	.22	.22
Chal. Con.	.22	.23	Sag Belcher	.08	.09
Chollar	.15	.17	Sierra Nev.	.24	.25
Confidence	.65	.70	Syndicate	.02	.02
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	Union	.11	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	Union Con.	.38	.40
Crown Point.	.17	.19	Utah Con.	.09	.10
Gould & Cur.	.21	.24	Yellow Jack.	.30	.31
Hale & Nor.	.83	.84	Silver bars	.57⅛	.57⅝
Julia	.11	.11	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07¾
Justice	.11	.11	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky Cn	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, .46@.47½; Monday, .46@.47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	11¼	11½	Moon Anchor	6¼	..
C., K. & N.	35½	37½	Missouri	..	2¼
C. C. Con.	8¾	9	New Haven	2¾	3¼
Dr. Jackpot	4	4¼	Old Gold	11¾	13
Elkton	64	64¾	Pharmacist	¾	1
El Paso	93½	94	Portland	160	165
Gold Dollar	6¼	6½	Rose Maud	4¾	4¾
Gold Sov.	3½	5¾	Rose Nicol	2	2½
Isabella	19½	20½	Sun. Eclipse	1½	2
Mollie Gibson	4	4¾	Vindicator	..	69
Mary Cashen	..	2	Work	5¼	9

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—The local market continues easy and rates are practically unchanged.

Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, par and 2½c premium; clearings, $19,234,056; balances, $1,247,691; Sub-Treasury debit, $1,900.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.89¼	
Sterling	4.88½	4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅛
Guilders	.40½	.40¼

The stock market was strong and active, with a boom in copper stocks and large sales of Sugar also. Dominion Iron was very strong.

The United States Leather Company Directors to-day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 10.

The Nominating Committee of the Boston Stock Exchange reports the following nominations for the ensuing year: President—Charles C. Jackson; Vice President—Henry L. Higginson; Treasurer—Sidney Chase. All are renominations. Governing Committee for Blower—Sumner B. Pearmain, Frank W. Remick, George N. Towle, and Harry K. White. Sumner B. Pearmain and George N. Towle succeed G. Frederick Gridley and Arthur W. Hale.

Complete transactions to-day as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	81⅝	80¾	80¾
25	Atchison pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
55	Boston Elevated	150⅞	150¼	150⅞
2	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
15	Boston & Maine	162	161½	162
10	Boston & Maine pf	167	167	167
30	C. J. R. & S. F. pf	123¼	123½	123½
2	Fitchburg pf	137	137	137
18	Manchester & Lawrence	242½	242½	242½
610	Mass. Electric	15½	15¼	15¼
401	Mass. Electric pf	63½	62	63½
100	N., S. & T.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
100	Pere Marquette pf	69	69	69
5	Rutland pf	29½	29½	29½
1,508	Union Pacific	100¼	99½	99½
22	Union Pacific pf	95¾	95	95
1	Vermont & Mass.	165	165	165
22	West End	91½	91½	91½
3	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

665	American	138¾	137⅝	138¼
10	New England	123¾	123¾	123¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
176	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	80	78½	79½
100	Am. Pneumatic Service	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Am. Smelting	64	64	64
1,934	Am. Sugar	131½	129¾	129¾
149	Am. Sugar pf	131¾	130½	131½
15	Am. Woolen	11¾	11¾	11¾
245	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79
920	Dom. Iron & Steel	12	10	11
116	General Electric	164½	163	164½
150	Georgia Ry. & Electric	45½	45	45½
200	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf	83	83	83
378	Mass. Gas	43¾	43	43¾
95	Mass. Gas pf	84	83½	83⅝
8	Pullman	218	217	218
50	Reece Buttonhole	8¾	8¾	8¾
70	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
48	United Fruit	106	105	105¼
70	United Shoe Mach. pf	30½	30½	30½
23	U. S. Steel	12	12	12
945	U. S. Steel pf	59¾	59	59

MINING.

130	Adventure	1	1	1
740	†Allouez	11⅞	11½	11⅞
2,337	Amalgamated	56¼	55½	55⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Sell New House on West Seventy-third Street—Operators Get Upper East Side Plot—Dealings by Brokers and In the Auction Room.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold the new five-story American-basement dwelling 3 West Seventy-third Street, on lot 20 by 102.2, one of a row completed by that firm several months ago. The house has been leased by its new owner, through L. J. Phillips & Co., to a Mrs. Levine.

Mrs. Anna A. Logan has sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 336 West Seventy-seventh Street, on lot 23 by 84.2.

New Houses on Washington Heights.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has filed plans for seven four-story brick dwellings to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The estimated cost of the houses is $109,000. They have been designed by Architects Neville & Bagge.

Sale of Seventh Avenue Plots.

Sonn Brothers have sold to Abraham Silverson a plot, 50 by 75; on the west side of Seventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for the Ward estate the five-story flat 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for August Ruff, to G. Karpas, 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11.

Goodwin & Goodwin have leased for James M. Cronnia, to Helen Dalgleish, the dwelling 35 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a term of three years.

Operators Buy on 96th Street.

Williams & Grodginsky and Isaac Haft have sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co., to Schmeidler & Bachrach, the plot 150 by 100.11, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Second Avenue.

Purchase of Thiry Avenue Parcel.

Louis F. Weismann has sold to Goldberg & Greenberg 571 Third Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 15.10 by 84.9 by 27.11 by 84.

Samuel Rosenblatt has bought, through T. Scott & Son, from the Freedman estate 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2.

Benjamin Harris has sold to Abraham Herman 49 and 51 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 99.11.

Resale Follows Auction Purchase.

The three-story dwelling, sold under foreclosure yesterday and bought in by interested parties for $22,700, has been resold under private contract. The mortgage foreclosed was forty-eight years old, and the suit was brought to avoid difficulties that arose in selling the house, owing to the existence of a life interest.

Down-Town Tenements Change Hands.

L. Klinger & Co. and A. Satzman have sold for Weil & Mayer to Liebenthau Brothers 382 and 385 East Third Street, two new six-story tenements on plot 100 by 97.

Morris P. Joachim has bought from the Holmes estate 337 East Ninth Street, a five-story tenement 25 by 92.2.

Bronx Deals on Third Avenue.

S. Rosen & Son has sold 4,006 Third Avenue for S. Aaron to H. Rosenblum; also 4,008 Third Avenue for B. Jacobs to S. Silverman. Both properties are five-story triple flats with stores.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for John Wagner and Anton Martinek to B. F. Striem 3,959 Third Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 96.

Folsom Brothers and R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for a Mr. Kenney to Paul and Emilie Zaiser the two-family dwelling 1,032 Jackson Avenue, 18.9 by 76.9.

L. Lipkin has sold for John Solner to S. Kolen the four lots at the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Sixth Avenue; also for a Mr. Bonner to A. Wolff four lots at Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Tilden Avenue; also for a Mr. Bainbridge to a Mr. McCormick a two-story dwelling on Hughes Avenue 100 feet north of Pelham Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

25th St, 118 East, s s, 223.6 ft e of 4th Av, 14x98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, B. R. Bascom, $22,700.

Alterations.

Church and Barclay Sts, southeast corner, to a one-story brick church; St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, owner; A. O. Von Herbrich, Washington, D. C., architect; cost, $20,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

141st St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for seven four-story brick dwellings, 20x54; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $109,000.

Lorillard Place, w s, 173.8 ft n of 3d Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 50x75.4; Magdalena Marx of 104th St and 4th Av, William's Bridge, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

167th St, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story frame storage shed, 10x12; John Harping of 1,396 Fulton Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $250.

Amethyst Av, e s, 125 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Thomas Scott, Amethyst Av, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Louise St, e s, 125 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; M. & M. McInerney, Van Nest, owners; Thomas Scott, Amethyst Av, Van Nest, architect; cost, $4,000.

Seventh St, s s, 150.6 ft e of Av B, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Mrs. Emma Keck, Seventh St, Unionport, owner; Eberhard Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Big Tract in Maine Changes Hands.

BATH, Me., Aug. 23.—Thirty thousand acres, believed to be the most valuable wild land ever sold in Maine in one lot, and one of the largest tracts of any sort to change owners in this State for many years, was transferred to-day to the M. G. Shaw Lumber Company of this city to the Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company. The tract included nearly all the Lilly Bay and Day's Academy townships bordering on Moosehead Lake. The price was not given.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,429 and 1,441, e s, 54x100; Max Marx to John E. Simons and another, (mtgs $50,000,) other consideration and 100

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 180th St, runs w 5.11 x n 70.5 x e 1.4 x s 70.10; Michael J. Leahy to Morris Lettman... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, e s, south ½ of Lot 80, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Charles H. Ostrander to Edwin G. Child and another, (mtg $1,500)..... 1,900

CHERRY ST, 360 n s, runs n 21x—x—x 15.1x e 22.6x s —x—x19.3x3.11x w 22.9; Henry Gieschen to Lewis H. Lazarus and another, mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

COMMONWEALTH AV, 801 109, Block C, map of the Mapes estate; Jane McGurn to Rose Trainor..... Nom.

CROTON AV, n w s, 153.4 ft s of 182d St, 25x136.6; Ashbel P. Fitch, referee, to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 300

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 50x100; Samuel G. Walker, executor, to Anna M. Walker..... 5,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 174.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x115; August F. Bollenbacher to Henry Wahn, other consideration and 100

FREEMAN ST, s w corner of Simpson St, runs w 90 x s 21.6 x e 14 x n 1 x e 46 x n 22.6; Sophia V. Reynolds to Max E. Scholer, (Mtg. $5,000)..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 909, w s, 19x75; Alonzo Jackson to Phoebe Lewis and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 81st St, 104.4x70; Hudson Realty Company to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 39, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose to Salvatore Vindigneri..... Nom.

LOT 246, map of part of Hunt estate at Van Nest station; Sarah F. Cahill to Meta A. Ketterer, (mtg $2,850)..... Nom.

LOT 319, map of Inwood; Manser Cousens to Frederick Rohr, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 134 and 135, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Charles A. Hall, ½ part..... Nom.

LOTS 298 and 299, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Knauf to Maria G. Hampel, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 299, map of Van Nest Park; Maria G. Hampel to Frederick Lipner, (mtg $2,350)..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 128 and 128½, Jacob Salmanowitz to Rebecca Levy, ¼ of rigbt, title, and interest..... 1,000

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft s from a monument which is 200.9 ft n of 138th St, runs e 222.4 x s 50—x w 222.4 x n 50; George B. Raymond to Ferdinand V. Morrison, ½ part, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

PLOT, begins 720 ft n of 190th St, x 150 ft w of Audubon Av, runs w 100 x s 100 x e 100 x n 100; City Real Estate Company to Alfred C. Bachman, other consideration and 100

PLOT, begins 720 ft n of 190th St, x 150 ft w of Audubon Av, runs w 100 x s 100 x e 100 x n 100; Alfred C. Bachman to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25x105; Elizabeth M. Audley to Mary E. Brennan, (mtg $2,500)..... 3,000

WILLIAM ST, n s, Lot 70, map of North Melrose, 50x103.5x50x102.5, e s; Henry Campbell to John Yule, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

2D ST, 246, n s, 24.9x105.10; Samuel L. Richman to Minnie Brothers, (mtg $34,500)..... Nom.

5TH AV, 2,785, w s, 25x100; Anna K. E. Rnmge to Abraham Joachim, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH ST, 351 East, 25x94.9; Morris Blum and another to Samuel Salzman, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to Joseph P. Mooney..... 3,000

12TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee..... 3,000

54TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; James C. Parrish to Elizabeth A. Wilcox, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and 100

34TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; James C. Parrish to North River Savings Bank, other consideration and.. 100

38TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 16x94; Katharine E. Drake to Matilda Fyfe, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

82D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Simon Myers and another to Pauline Auerbach, (mtgs $18,500,) other consideration and 100

88TH ST, 318 West, 20x100.8; J. H. Rothschild, trustee, to Walter N. Walker, all title..... Nom.

88TH ST, 47 East, 25.6x100.8; Nathan Hirsch and another to Charles T. Weeks, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

88TH ST, 47 East, 25.6x100.8; Charles T. Weeks to Nathan Hirsch and another, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

89TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.8; Max S. A. Wilson to Isidor I. Zeeman, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 80x100.11; Stefano La Sala to the Ignatz Florio Co-operative Association Among Corleonesi, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 14 to 20 West, 120x100.11; Robert M. Silverman to Moses Beckhardt, (mtg $145,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 14 to 20 West, 120x100.11; Moses Beckhardt to Carrie Lehman, (mtg $145,000,) other consideration and.. 100

108TH ST, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Murphy to James Ruddon, (mtg $6,933,) other consideration and 100

109TH ST, 117 to 123 East, 75x100.11; Morris Felenstein to Ida Machiz, (mtgs $30,000)..... Nom.

109TH ST, 117 to 123 East, 75x100.11; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $32,000)..... Nom.

111TH ST, 134 East, 18.9x100.11; Catherine L. Goette to Business Men's Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

125TH ST, 548 West, 25x100.11; Benjamin Harris to Jacob C. Harris and another. Nom.

128TH ST, 212 West, 16.8x99.11; Pauline Auerbach to Simon Myers and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

133D ST, 70 West, 26x99.11; Mary A. Fanning to Bernhard Wanzer, (mtgs $20,000)..... 100

138TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Albert Cavanagh to Dallas Resity and Construction Company, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; E. R. Merrill to Jacob Herb, other consideration and..... 100

141TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frank Meyer to Jacob Herb, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

153D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Wendelin Uhl to Selma Uhl, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and.. 100

169TH ST, n s, 518.3 ft w of 11th Av, 50x86.7; Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. to George S. Alexander, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, George S., to Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.; 169th St, n s, 518.3 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

AXELROD, Hyman, to Jacob Leitner; Hoe Av, w s, 150.4 ft n of 167th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to James Alexander; interior lot 720 ft n of 190th St, and 150 ft w of Audubon Av, runs w100x s100x e100x n100, 3 years..... 8,000

BAKER, John O., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; block bounded n x King's Bridge Road e x Bailey Av s x 192d St w x New York and Putnam Railroad; also block bounded n x 192d St w x New York and Putnam Railroad and extending along Bailey Av and Harlem River Terrace to intersection of Harlem River Terrace and New York and Putnam Railroad; also block bounded n x squsre formed by intersection of said terrace and Bailey Av e x Bailey Av w x said terrace e x land of N. P. Bailey; also n x King's Bridge Road e x Heath Av w x Bailey Av s x square formed x intersection of Bailey Av and Heath Av; also w x Heath Av e x King's Bridge Road s x Emmerich Place; also n x King's Bridge Road w x Emmerich Place, Heath and Bailey Avs e x Sedgwick Av s x Public Place; also e x w s of Exterior St s x n s of 192d St w x pier line of Harlem River n x land of Bailey, near s s of King's Bridge Road; also w x United States pier and bulkhead line n x 192d St e x Spuyten Duyvel and Port Morris Railroad, with exceptions, 1 year..... 250,000

BECKHARDT, Moses, to Robert M. Silverman; 107th St, 14 to 20 West, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 15,000

BECKHARDT, Moses, to Robert M. Silverman; 107th St, 14 to 20 West, prior mtg $175,000, due Feb. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 9,500

BROWN, Elizabeth, to E. T. Gates; 50th St, s s, 81 ft w of 6th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Catherine Lamour; 13th St, 134 East, 1 year..... 5,000

CHARTER REALTY COMPANY, to Charles Brendon; 61st St, 53 East, prior mtg $30,000, due March 31, 1905, 6 per cent..... 9,000

COHEN, Max, to Bernard Reich; 88 3d Av, leasehold, demsnd, note..... 40,000

DALLAS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 135th St, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

DALLAS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DALY, Mary, to Ellen Dowling; Hall Pl, w s, 99.11 ft s of 167th St, due Dec. 15, 1906..... 700

DAVIS, Abraham, to Tobias Abrahams; 112th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, due Nov. 18, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DE DORTICOS, Matilda P., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7 East 32d St. 80,000

DUHN, Rozslie, widow to Moses Schloss; Eastburne (1) Av, e s, 575 ft n of 174th St, also Eastburne Av, s e corner 175th St, due Oct 22, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FISHER, Elizabeth T., to Felicia Livor; 76th St, 47 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GOLDENBERG, Samuel, to Morris Klein; 7th St, 72, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HALDY, Frederick, to Louis Haidy; Bedford St, 57, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

HAMPEL, Maria G., to Charles Knauf; Lots 298 and 299, map of Van Nest Park, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each. 350

HANSON, Alfred E., to Republic of Panama; Lexington Av, s e cor 81st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

HEINS, Frederick, and another to Charlotte C. Herwig and another; 503 and 505 East 82d St, 5 years..... 20,000

HERB, Jacob, to Edward R. Merrill; 140th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KETTERER, Meta A., to Sarah T. Cahill; Lot 246, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, prior mtg $2,850, installments 850

LA SALA, Stefano, to New York Security and Trust Company; 105th St, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 2 mtgs, 3 years each. 32,500

LAZARUS, Lewis H., and another to Henry Gieschen; 360 Cherry St, prior mtg $15,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LEWIS, Phoebe, and another to Alonzo Jackson; Jackson Av, 909, prior mtg $5,000, due Feb. 22, 1907, 6 per cent... 1,700

MACHIZ, Ida, to Morris Felenstin; 109th St, 117 to 123 East, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MEYERS, Simon, and another to Louis Auerbach; 128th St, 212 West, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

PATTON, James G., to Daniel R. Kendall and another, trustees; 823 Jackson Av, due Sept. 1, 1907..... 3,500

SALZMAN, Samuel, to Morris Blum; 10th St, 351 East, prior mtg $22,000, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 850

SCHOBER, Max P., to Sophia V. Reynolds; 1,132 Freeman St, s w corner of Simpson St, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SHLACHETZKI, Israel D., to Isaac Liberman; 24 Orchard St; also 89 Division St, prior mtg $50,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lexington Av, 1,463..... 9,500

SIROTA, Aaron, and another to John Auton; Fulton Av, n w s, 148.7 ft n e of Felbam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,300

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, to Mary A. Hsmann et al.; lot 324, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 3,000

STERN, Samuel, and another to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 231 East 97th St, 3 years..... 10,000

STERN, Samuel, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 231 East 97th St, prior mtg $10,000, instalments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

THE IGNATZ FLORIO CO-OPERATIVE Association Among Corleonesi to Stefano La Sala; 105th St, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $65,000, installments, 6 per cent, each..... 9,375

WAHU, Henry, to Jennnette Kraemer; Eagle Av, e s, 74.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 3,500

WALKER, Anna M., to Joseph Schultz, guardian; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 5 years..... 4,000

WALKER, Walter N., to J. Henry Rothschild, 88th St, 318 West, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

WALKER, Walter N., to Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.; 88th St, 318 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

WEEKES, Charles T., to Lottie E. Field; 88th St, 47 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 25,000

WILCOX, Elizabeth A., to James C. Parrish; 54th St, n s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $90,000, 3 year, 4½ per cent.. 51,250

WILSON, Max S. A., to William M. Kingsland; 89th St, s s, 106 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 36,000

ZEEMAN, Isidor I., to Max S. A. Wilson; 89th St, s s, 106 ft e of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON AV and 168th St, n e corner, 159x256x irregular; Karl F. Buchsbaum against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor..... $1,825

DOWNING ST, 42; Samuel Smith against Nathan Baumann, owner; Hermann Baumann, contractor..... 70

MADISON AV, 1,703; Abraham Ohayon against Samuel Kurlan, owner and contractor..... 40

NORWOOD AV, e s, 183 ft s of 205th St, 50x100; Clyde F. Howes against Annie J. M. Muller, owner and contractor; Gustav P. Miller, contractor..... 312

3D AV, 248; Hugh M. Reynolds against Samuel Sanders, owner; John E. Walsh, contractor..... 11

7TH AV, 2,424; William Adams & Co. against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner; M. Pizzntiello & Brother, contractors..... 1,176

7TH AV, 2,428 and 2,430; Gross & Herman against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor..... 585

7TH AV, 2,428 and 2,430; F. J. Emmerich Company against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor..... 115

8TH AV, 59 to 61; Leon Schmidt against Augusta M. Van Ordon, owner; John P. Ryan, contractor..... 170

24TH ST, 131 West; Schnatz & Massoth against Arnold Pfenning, owner and contractor..... 2,050

55TH ST, 2 to 6 East; Pearson McGlynn & Co. against John J. Astor, owner; Pneumatic Elevator Safety Company, contractor 998

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; Max Leverdlings against H. Gordon and another, Aug. 17, 1904..... 150

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; Josef Scholder against H. Gordon and another, Aug. 16, 1904..... 150

31ST ST, 445 to 451 West; Jacob M. Leonhardt against Knickerbocker Sugar Lead Company and another, April 2, 1904.. 122

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morningside Av, 65x100; Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Paterno Brothers, Aug. 9, 1904..... 900

129TH ST, 4 to 8 West; Joseph Schwartz against Joseft J. Schreiner and another, Aug. 13, 1904..... 160

129TH ST, 46 to 50 West; Joseph Schwartz against Joseft J. Schreiner and another, Aug. 13, 1904..... 130

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 62.6 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x140; Thomas C. Stephens against Mary J. O'Brien and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgnge; attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x100, and Bathgate Av, w s, 43.9 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x100, two actions; Anna C. Stephens against Mary J. O'Brien and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

COLUMBUS AV AND 60TH ST, s e corner, 75.5x80; H. Galaher Derby against Louis Brandt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain.

2D ST, 222 to 224 East; Levin & Meyer Contracting Company against the St. John the Baptist Foundation and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's llen;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.

109TH ST, 210 East; Jacob Schler against David Robinson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. A. Jaffer.

107TH ST, 64 West; John McGovern against Antonett Perry and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Pearce.

AT AUCTION

ARVERNE, L. I.
R. E. SIMON, Auct'eer.
will sell at public auction,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 27TH, 3 P. M.
at GRAND VIEW HOUSE, Storm Ave.,
VACANT LOTS AND NEW UP TO-DATE COTTAGES, BOARDING HOUSES,
on Straiton, Storm, Clarence, and Remington Aves.

For maps and full particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, DENTISTS, LAWYERS.—The finest corner room on Madison Av. for your business is in 1,171 Madison Av., corner 86th St.; rent, $800.
DUFF & CONGER, ON PREMISES.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 0th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

A.—FINE LITTLE STORE is being partitioned off in our OFFICE, corner Madison Av. and 86th St., for a SELECT business; rent, $1,000. Apply to DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

Attractive offices, studios, 825 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th: elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A third loft, 25x50, 65 Fulton St.; rent $300. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

8th Av. double store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Desk room wanted for a few weeks, with occasional use of typewriting machine; moderate price. Sigma, Box 104 Times Office.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To close an estate; gentleman's residence, house, stable, &c.; 1,200 feet front on avenue; 20 acres; near Hollywood and John A. McCall's mansion. Julian, 136 Liberty St.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE. Sixteen acres, high ground, clear lake; $2,800. C. A. KINCH, 273 West 70th St.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale or exchange, house and plot, 100x145; beautifully situated. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 813-819 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,607 38th St.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

SEE THIS LIST.

MODERN LARGE DINING ROOM EXTENSION.
One of the fine ones; in the West Seventies, and only $45,000; electricity throughout; decorations, fixtures, and other appointments superb.

UNDER $33,000.
Handsome 4-story 20-foot brownstone house; choice block in Seventies; bath extension.

ONLY $21,000.
Three-story brownstone, 17-foot butler's pantry extension dwelling, in the Seventies, near "L" station; private house block.

$30,000.
20-foot 3-story brick and brownstone house, near West 72d subway station; fine woodwork and fixtures; wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private house block.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.
West 71st, 3 story, 17 front, $26,000.
West 80th, 4 story, 18.9 front, $25,250.
West 90th, 3 story, 20 front, $11,000.
West 90th, 4 story, 19 front, $31,500.
West 112th, 3 story, 18 front, $17,500.
West 113th, 3 story, 16.8 front, $15,000.
West 118th, 3 story, 18 front, $14,000.
West 119th, 3 story, 15 front, $12,500.
West 120th, 3 story, 20 front, $30,000.
West 121st, 3 story, 20 front, $22,000.
West 121st, 3 story, 18 front, $18,500.
West 122d, 4 story, 19 front, $21,500.
West 122d, 3 story, 15 front, $15,000.
West 132d, 3 story, 18.9 front, $12,500.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.
$45,000—5-story, seven-room double; improvements; 20 front; near Park Ave., below 80th.
$29,250—6-room double; all modern improvements; near Central Park, below 106th; rent $3,150.
$47,000—5-story tenement; 4 families on floor; 4 rooms and bath to each; stores (bakery), 44 front; seven-year mortgages.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
$28,000—In 90s, near Central Park West; 5-story, 6-room double, no steam.
$29,000—5-story tenement; 14 rooms, four families on floor; rent $3,325; little cash.
$45,000—5-story triple, 15 rooms and baths; 39 front; rent $4,800; little cash.
$31,500—5-story, seven-room double, all improvements, 27 front; rent $3,600; little cash.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000.
ANOTHER, also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental, almost $15,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 159 WEST 134TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator bachelor apartment house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.
Offer East 44th St. four family, five-story tenement. Rents guaranteed, $2,244; sacrifice, $20,500; $1,000 buys fancy three-story, basement residence, Morningside Park, $13,500. Plenty 4½ per cent. mortgage money.

Private Residence.
202 West 103d St., 11 rooms, 2 baths. In perfect order; 20x60x100; one block from underground station; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

BIG BARGAIN.
$12,500.—4-story single flat, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; near Mount Morris Park.
THOMAS T. UREN, 23 East 20th St.

Great Sacrifice.—Two five-story 28-foot doubles; 6 rooms, tiled halls and bath; all improvements; first-class colored tenants; rents, $3,000 each, guaranteed; little cash; want offer. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

For Sale—Near 125th St. and 3d Av., a splendid 5-story double flat house, 27.6x85x100; has all improvements; 6 rooms; 2 stores; all rented; marble halls; in excellent condition. Peter McKenna, 317 East 119th St. No agents.

ASK caretaker to show you
NO. 202 WEST 141ST ST.,
three-story private house; open plumbing, &c.
JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

Five-story triple flat, 25x100; west side; actual rent, $1,090; will sell for $26,500 and pay 1904 taxes. Principals only. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

3d Av., near 116th St. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $30,000; easy terms. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 7th Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $26,500; bargain. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot with good building loan; best location Manhattan; ready plans; 18-room house, stores. I. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

Bargain, if sold at once; two triple flats; rents, $4,000; mortgage, 4½%; take 2d 5%; price, $33,500. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

8th Av, triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "B," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,820. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
If you want rent free and interest on your money invested, I can sell you a three-family frame dwelling for $6,000; near L station and trolleys; easy terms. EXECUTOR, BOX 132 TIMES.

ATTENTION.
For bargains in flats, tenements, business properties; one, two, and three family houses. Call, write, or phone.
THOMAS T. UREN, 23 East 20th St.

2-family houses, all improvements, near Tremont and underground road in the Bronx; cash, $500; balance on mortgage; for sale or exchange, one corner and two inside 3-story buildings, near underground road; terms to suit. Bronx Land, Mortgage, and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av., New York City.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av. bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

$20,000 CASH buys new six-story corner apartment house, with stores; all modern improvements; 49.8x98.9; rental, $19,010; price, $84,000.
REISS BROTHERS, 161st Street, Melrose Avenue. Open Sundays.

$15,000 cash buys five-story

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST. — For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE

Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 79TH ST. Very desirable modern 4-story dwelling, 22 ft. wide, is now vacant; rent reasonable.

$1,000—3-story, Queen Anne dwelling, 84th St., near Broadway, for rent from Oct. 1st. J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Experienced real estate agent, commanding exceptional references, will manage apartment in exchange for office room. Address Cahn, 102 West 75th St.

Westchester County.—Small place; will give stone house, Brooklyn, $5,000, free, clear; owners send particulars. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St., afternoons.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Money loan on first and second mortgages in good Brooklyn property. William Dank, 67 Forsyth St.

Wanted—Three or six lots vicinity of Prospect and Westchester Avs. Address H. F. R., 337 Concord Av.

Wanted—Vacant houses, flats, for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 153 West 14th St.

Have client with $25,000 to invest in tenement, avenue preferred. Knobloch, 527 Lenox Ave.

Double and triple flats; no steam heat; Harlem or Bronx. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., having added the adjoining store to their above rooms because of increased business and multiplied consignments, especially invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial Chippendale and other original productions, marked at most attractive prices.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, swords, diamonds, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

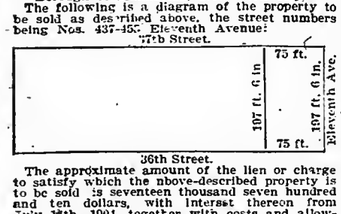
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEN EYCK BROWERS, plaintiff, against MARTHA JANE WARD and ANDREW WARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (6) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, the point or place of beginning, with the buildings thereon. Dated New York, August 8th, 1904. EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being Nos. 437-455 Eleventh Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seventeen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, with interest thereon from July 18th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and fifteen and 87-100 dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is forty-five hundred and sixty-seven and 82-100 dollars, and interest.

The property will also be sold subject to prior lien mortgages, the approximate amount of lien of which with interest is fifty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-four and 40-100 dollars, ($51,284.40,) and costs.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904. EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

aug8-2aw3wM&W&an31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against MARGARET E. BYRNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, on the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (6) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, the point or place of beginning, with the buildings thereon. Dated New York, August 8th, 1904. EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Elm Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,901.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $518.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $657.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of August, 1904. DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

au17-2aw3w-W&Th&sat.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF the United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY, Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners, under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company, Commonwealth Roofing Company, E. Keyser Company, and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine.—North American Trust Company, as Trustee, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on said day and in pursuance of an ancillary decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 26th day of May, 1904, and pursuant to the further decrees of the aforesaid Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, made respectively on the 29th and 30th days of July, 1904, the undersigned, Receivers of the property of White Mountain Paper Company, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the 26th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the personal property, rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company, described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants of said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The property, rights, interests, appurtenances, and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit: All building materials situated at Freeman's Point, City of Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, not erected and until the buildings of the mortgagor, partially or already constructed, including structural steel, lumber, timber, lath, brick, cement, lime, crushed stone, sewer pipe, window frames and sash, doors, and fixtures; also paper mill machinery, building, and building materials. Horse beaters, beating engines, dryer frames and dryers, felt rolls, gears and boxes; Bagley and Sewall dryers; also building marble, coal, dynamite, exploders, fence wire, laborers' checks, rowboats, unbleached wheelboard, barrowood rolls, asbestos paper, round Norway iron, flat Norway iron, machine steel, octagon steel, extra parts for stone crusher, wrought iron pipe, valves and fittings, wrought iron pipe, sand dryers, soil pipe and fittings, galvanized wire mesh, bolts, truss rods, &c., building castings, base plates, &c., wire nails, miscellaneous hardware, electrical supplies and wire, cylinder oil, lard oil and presser oil, railroad paint, varnish, packings, 9 1-3 Babcock & Wilcox boilers, sections, fittings, &c., two Westinghouse electric exploders, miscellaneous tools, supplies of engineering department, drawing boards, print frames, &c., office furniture and fixtures, contractors' tools, including engines, air compressor and receiver, portable boilers, steam compressor drills, rock crusher with engine and elevator, screens and belting, buckets, chains, portable engines, band and other saws, derricks, truck plows, scrapers, hydraulic jacks, screw jacks, derricks, blocks and cables, pumps, brick elevators, and all other miscellaneous tools, machinery, fittings, appurtenances and materials, and personal property on said premises; also all material and contractors' tools, situated at Steep Falls plant, Steep Falls, Maine, and such logs, lumber, brick, and materials as may be there upon said premises, together with office supplies and furniture; also all materials and contractors' tools situated at the Bar Mills plant at Bar Mills, Maine, including furniture and fixtures and supplies; also all lumber, spool wood, waste wood, cases and sacks, oil, colors, and miscellaneous supplies, tools and material of the spool mill and boiler situate at Conway, New Hampshire, and the other personal property connected therewith or belonging thereto, not purchased with the proceeds of the receivers' certificates which are chattels real against the real estate connected therewith or of the White Mountain Paper Company; also 500 $1,000 1st mortgage bonds of the White Mountain Paper Company, and all the right, title and interest of the receivers therein and thereto, and in and to the certificate of the North American Trust Company for the deposit of said bonds, and all the right, title, and interest of the White Mountain Paper Company and the receivers hereinbefore appointed in said cause, in and to all the revenues, rents, income, and profits (including bills and accounts receivable and other assets, excluding cash,) derived from the operation of the property or any part thereof by the receivers, and in and to all the property purchased with the receivers' certificates or the proceeds thereof, which are a lien solely upon the personal property of the White Mountain Paper Company or any part thereof and not covered by the receivers' certificates, which are or may be declared to be a lien upon any part of the real properties of the White Mountain Paper Company.

And also in addition to the foregoing properties all the personal property belonging to the White Mountain Paper Company not hereinbefore described or mentioned, of every kind, nature, and description whatsoever, without limitation and wheresoever situated, and all other personal property (except cash) now in the custody, possession, and control of the receivers under orders of said courts, not subject to the lien of the mortgage of the White Mountain Paper Company to the North American Trust Company, as Trustee, dated June 11, 1902, and foreclosed in the first of the above entitled causes.

The sale will be made in one parcel as a whole to the highest bidder, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) That any of the parties to said causes, or any one or more of the holders of the claims against the White Mountain Paper Company which have been allowed or shall be adjusted by said Courts upon the report of the Special Master appointed therein, may become, either personally or by their agent or agents, or otherwise, the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, and no bid shall be accepted for all the said property, rights, and interests hereby directed to be sold, from any bidder who shall not deposit with the said Receivers, at or prior to the time of sale, the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000) in case a bid before his bid shall be accepted, which sum shall be returned to the bidder if the property be not struck off to him, or if the property be struck off to such bidder, such sum shall be applied upon the purchase money, and the Receivers shall accept no bid or bids for the said property for a less sum than one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) nor from a purchaser who shall not pay to the Receivers before the property is struck down to him, ten per centum of his bid in cash or certified check or so much thereof as the Receivers shall demand.

(2) The said property shall be sold subject to payments by the purchaser in cash as provided for in said decrees, including the compensation, debts, and obligations, if any, incurred, or which may be incurred by the Receivers heretofore appointed in said action, and which have been or which shall hereafter be authorized by the Court, or shall be adjudged by the Court to be debts and obligations properly chargeable against the property sold, and also subject to the payment by the purchaser in cash of all State, City, and County taxes, assessments, and other public charges which are or shall be liens upon the said property so sold at the time of sale, and any such debts, compensation, charges, or obligations shall remain a lien upon the property so sold until discharged, all of said payments to be made in addition to the proceeds of sale, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the said property, if necessary, to enforce the lien of said compensation, debts, charges, and obligations.

(3) That said property shall be sold free from all other liens, claims, or charges whatsoever, except as above set forth.

(4) The purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall, in addition to the deposit of the amounts hereinbefore mentioned, make further payment or payments in cash as the Court may from time to time by its order or orders direct, upon the confirmation of said sale, or afterwards, the Court reserving the right to retake and resell the said property upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their successors or assigns, to comply with the terms and conditions of such sale, or any order of the Court in respect to the payment in cash of any portion of the purchase money aforesaid, and also in case of any resale or the failure of the purchaser or purchasers to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale, or the orders of the Court in respect to such additional payments as may from time to time be directed to be paid in cash, all such sums paid by such purchaser or purchasers may be forfeited as a penalty for such non-compliance; but, in case any sale shall not be confirmed, such deposits or payments made by the purchaser or purchasers or account of such sales shall be returned to the bidder as may be directed by the Court.

(5) The balance of the purchase money or all not paid in cash or directed by the Court to be paid in cash as hereinbefore provided, may be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, either in cash or in claims against the White Mountain Paper Company, which have been or may be adjusted by this Court, upon the report of the Special Master heretofore appointed in said consolidated causes, such claims being received at such amounts as may be determined by the Special Master, named in said decrees, to be equivalent to the distributive amount which the holder or holders thereof would be entitled to receive therefor from and out of the purchase money in case the entire amount of the bid or bids were paid in cash.

(6) The purchaser of such property shall also take the same subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made, and not renounced, or relinquished by the purchaser as hereinafter provided.

(7) The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successor or successors or assigns, may, within ninety days after the property is struck off to him or them by the Receivers upon the sale, disavow, renounce, and relinquish any contract or lease or the rights thereunder which are a part of the property to be sold. Such disavowal or renunciation shall be in writing and signed by the said purchaser or purchasers, or their successor or successors or assigns, and shall contain a description of the contracts or leases or rights thereunder which he or they so disavow, renounce, and relinquish, and shall be filed with the said Receivers within the aforesaid period of ninety days. Upon such filing of such disavowal or disavowals, the said purchaser or purchasers or their successor or successors or assigns, shall be deemed not to have purchased the said contracts or leases or rights thereunder therein described, or to be bound by the obligations of said contracts or leases, and the Receivers, in the bill of sale to be made and delivered to such party or parties, may expressly except from the property conveyed by such Receivers the contracts or leases or rights thereunder so disavowed, renounced, and relinquished.

Provided, however, that such disavowal or disavowals shall not entitle any purchaser or purchasers, their successor or successors or assigns, to any reduction in the amount of his bid, or in the amounts to be paid as in this decree provided.

(8) Any such purchaser or purchasers and his or their successor or successors and assigns, shall have the right to enter his or their appearances in said Court, and he or they or any of the parties to said suit shall have the right to contest any claim, demand, or allowance existing at the time of the sale and then undetermined and any claim or demand which thereafter may arise or be presented which would be payable in cash by such purchaser or his successors or assigns, or which would be chargeable against the property purchased in addition to the amount bid at the sale, and he or they may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand, or allowance.

Reference is hereby made to said decrees for a full statement of their terms.—Dated July 30, 1904. WILLIAM F. DONOVAN, JAMES W. REMICK, Receivers.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, 32 Nassau Street, New York. EDWARD N. GODING, 831 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., Counsel to Receivers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES BY THE FOLLOWING LINES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia...Sept. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 Germanic.....Sept. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS. Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 Finland.....Sept. 17

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large, new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Oceanic...Aug. 26 5 PM Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM
Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM Baltic...Sept. 7, 3 PM
Teutonic.Aug. 31, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 15, Feb. 4, Mch. 18

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Vaderland.....Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'sa. Aug. 25, 10 AM Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich. Aug. 30, Noon Neckar. Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen. Sept. 8, 10 AM Friedrich...Oct. 6, 0 AM
Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen...Oct. 13, 0 AM

*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Bremen. Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenz'n. Oct. 12, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Friedrich. Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 2d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

†Bluecher. An. 25, 10 AM †Deutsch'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM
¶Pretoria. Aug. 27, 6 AM *Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board. ¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

P. Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 PM P. Adalbert...N. 24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert...Oct. 4, noon P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
Oskar...Oct. 25, 10 AM Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia. Nov. 10, 11 AM P. Adalbert...Jan. 10

*To Italy in less than 8 days. First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward

Apply to Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, New York, or its agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania...Aug. 27, 4 AM Campania...Sept. 10, 10 AM
Umbria...Sept. 3, 10 AM Lucania...Sept. 24, 5 AM
Campania. Sept. 10, 6 AM Umbria...Oct. 1, 10 AM

Tuesday Service.

Carpathia...Sept. 6, Noon Aurania...Sept. 20, Noon
Saloon rates to Queenstown, $50 up. Second Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon Pannonia...Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia...Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia...Oct. 18, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York. Mountain Paper Company to the North American Trust Company, as Trustee, dated June 11, 1902, and foreclosed in the first of the above entitled causes.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM Furnessia. Sept. 10, Noon
Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon Columbia...Sept. 17, 1 PM

First saloon, $45 and upwards.

Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14. For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Potsdam.....Sept. 6 Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6 Statendam.....Sept. 27
Ryndam.....Sept. 13 Potsdam.....Oct. 4

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa. Citta di Napoli Aug. 31 Citta di Lorino Sept. 14. Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVASCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

PORTLAND LINE,

IS A COOL, REFRESHING, short ocean voyage.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32, East River, New York, or by mail. Tel., 1200—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruising through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
" " " St. John's, $60.

Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—640 Madison Ave., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see Friday's issue.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

PATENTS.

PATENTS! BOOK MAILED FREE.

Tells all about patents; how to obtain them and what they cost. O'Meara & Brock, Attys., 290 B'way & 602 11th St., Wash., D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 5:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 10:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND BEACH HAVEN.—9:25, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 2:10, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, 4:55, (*5:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 12:10 night.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE.—*2:00 P. M. week-days.

SEA GIRT.—*2:00 P. M. week-days.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above in Brooklyn; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Car Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

8-7-04

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 12:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30. 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—9:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30 (Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 1:30, *2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, †5:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, †12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, LEBANON AND PORTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖1:00, *24:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖§1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (9:00 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 527 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Parlor'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Lv. N. Y. City.			
Chicago. Ptts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi. Columbus...	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Ptts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Ptts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., St. Louis...	10.00 am.	10.00 am.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R.

Trains depart frmm Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†5:00, ‡‡[10:00, *¶[10:02 A. M., ‡‡[1:00, *¶[1:03, ‡‡[3:00, ‡‡[5:00, *¶[5:01, *¶[12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—†8 A. M., 12 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †[12:00, *[4:00, *11:00 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—†9:40 A. M., 9:00 P. M.

PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—††8:00 P. M.

FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—††3:00 P. M.

Lakeville &

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Collie dog, female, name Nellie; tan color; white front, muzzle and feet. Reward if returned to 120 West 22d St.

Lost—On Broadway, 2½ carat diamond ring; liberal reward. Lemonoff Saxe, 11 East 17th St.

Person that found bag containing $100, return bag and $75 to 49 West 33d St.

STOLEN.

Reward $400 for horses and thief. $200 for horses stolen from Station H, Post Office, 3:30 A. M. August 22. Description:

One black mare, about 15½ hands high, smoothly built, and weighs about 1,300 lbs.; blotches of hair off, result of recent scurvy; eight years old; branded on front foot "No. 216."

One bay mare, about 15¾ hands high, white hairs on root of tail; branded on the front foot "No. 206"; star on forehead and six years old; both handsome mares.

Reply, NEW YORK MAIL CO., Post Office, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large hallroom; steam heat; hot, cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savage—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, married couples, transients; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

84th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

112th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Suites, floors, rooms separate; high-class board; reasonable rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

2d Av., 148.—Nicely furnished room with bath; private family; one gentleman, $2.25. Rosenblum.

11th St., 36 West.—Exceptionally well furnished large, small, light rooms; heat, all improvements; references.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key, Gramercy Park.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings, $2,000; private house; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

49th St., 137 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

103d St., 121 West.—Parlor and bedroom; prettily furnished; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

163d St., 18 West.—Comfortable pleasant rooms; windows facing street; reference. Mitchell.

131st St., 260 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with or without board; breakfast if desired; telephone and piano.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

Gramercy Park, 22-22.—For gentlemen, large room, private bath; also small room; breakfast if desired.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted, hemmers on power machines. The S. H. & M. Co., 503 Mercer St.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operator can secure permanent and temporary position by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Good Stenographers.—Must be thoroughly experienced and rapid in taking dictation and also rapid on the machine; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Jewelry Saleswomen.—Good opening for three or four thoroughly competent and experienced jewelry saleswomen; those but those who can furnish excellent references need apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Lady Agents.—Steady salaries. New York Medical Service Co., 44 Broadway Brooklyn.

Millinery.—Siegel Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Operator on real lace curtains; permanent position to competent person. Popper & Patching, 11 West 20th St.

Operators on mattress ticks wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply 67 West 10th St.

Sewers.—Carpet sewers wanted at Wanamaker's; must be thoroughly experienced. Apply before 10 A. M.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced, competent tracers for their adjusters' office. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Umbrellas.—Experienced case finisher wanted; steady work. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Typist; must be rapid and accurate and a thorough, businesslike young lady; good salary to right party. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; competent and energetic young lady; salary, $10 or $12. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced and with good references. Apply Med. G., 238 Broadway.

Males.

Department Store Detective.—A representative New York City house requires a chief for their detective bureau; must be thoroughly conversant with every detail of this department; permanent and good-paying position. Address in strict confidence, P Box 111 Times.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require team drivers; must furnish bond and possess good knowledge of city. Apply 22 Quincy St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced house furnishing and china packers. Apply at Delivery Department.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require bill and entry clerks. Apply at Delivery Department.

Head Night Man.—One of the largest New York City department stores requires an active, intelligent man to take entire charge of their building and its staff of cleaners at night; only those having held a similar position in a New York house need address P Box 106 Times.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen in house furnishing department. Apply early to Superintendent.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen in crockery department. Apply early to Superintendent.

Wanted—40 civil engineers for surveys in the United States, West and South; railroad topographers and transitmen, experienced in stadia work; from 22 to 37 years old preferred. Address, for two weeks, J. Imbrie Miller, Box 1,844 New York Post Office, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired; references—Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, counselors at law. The President Mechanics' National Bank.

Wanted—Bookkeeper; gentleman of middle age and refinement, understanding his business thoroughly and able to write a good hand; first-class reference required. Alpha, 1,564 Broadway.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 19th St.

Wanted—Office boy in a down-town wholesale house; one who resides with his parents and is well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, &c., "Duane St.," 107 Times.

Wanted—Blanket and linen salesman; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; must be thoroughly experienced and willing to accept temporary position; salary, $12-$15. 41 Broadway.

Wanted—Carpenters to work on finish of new building, southeast corner 60th St. and 5th Av. Apply at building.

Window Cleaners.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced window cleaners. Apply to General Supt., 57 West 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—A thoroughly reliable double entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; capable; best references; $15. Capable, Box 152 Times.

Housework.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; neat, industrious, obliging, respectful; moderate expectations. D. S., 9 Columbus Av. Tel. 1685R Columbus.

Laundress.—First-class laundress out by the day, or cleaning. 214 East 77th St.; inquire basement.

Laundress.—Take home ladies' and family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 115th St. Hetherington.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; competent in every respect; $15 to substitute, $12 permanent. S., Box 1,060 Times, Uptown.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly competent; will substitute; salary $14. S., Box 1,060 Times Up-town.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced, competent, willing; salary, $8-$9. M. L. E., Box 137 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Upholsteress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistance to dressmakers in private houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Males.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes he thoroughly understands the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could show what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

Assistant Bookkeeper, &c.—By a competent young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant; highest class references furnished; moderate salary to start. Address Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. C., Box 154 Times.

Cloak and suit salesman, with established trade in Middle West, wants to make change at once to go on road Sept. 15. Box P 131 Times.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union; city or country; good reference. Address "K.," 48 Prospect Place, N. Y.

Educated young man, 27, of good address, desires a position of trust and responsibility. W. E. C., 623 West 142d St.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading business men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P. Box 133 Times.

Out-of-town Merchants.—Experienced office man, tireless worker, capable of taking charge of office, complaint, delivery, or mail order department, seeks position; moderate salary. Willing. Box 145 Times Office.

Typewriting.—Student desires evening typewriting work; manuscripts, circular letters, reports, &c., solicited. Frank Chodorov, 40 Great Jones St.

Young man, 20, ten years with one concern, experienced bookkeeping and office work, desires position; best references. Address L., Box 288 Times.

MRS. MAYBRICK, HOME ONCE MORE, IS HAPPY

Attorney Repudiates Story That Her Release Was a Trick.

CROWD AT PIER TO SEE HER

Mrs. Maybrick Thanks Those Here Who Worked in Her Behalf—Will Go Soon to Mobile, Her Birthplace.

After an absence of twenty-three years, fifteen of which were spent in solitary confinement in Aylesbury Jail, England, following a widely criticised conviction for the murder of her husband, Jams Maybrick, Mrs. Florence Elizabetb Maybrick returned to America yesterday. She was among the passengers who came over in tbe Red Star liner Vaderland from Antwerp, and, according to the stories of her fellow passengers, she was the most popular passenger. She was shown every courtesy by those with whom she came in contact, except by two women, who, it is said, refused to sit at the same table with her.

Despite her many years in the narrow confines of Aylesbury Jail, Mrs. Maybrick still has a youthful appearance, and no one unfamiliar with her past history would have taken the trim, neatly dressed little woman who landed from the Vaderland yesterday for the woman who has suffered so long and fought so desperately for freedom. She was accompanied by Samuel H. Hayden of Washington, and his wife, Mr. Hayden being of the law firm of Hayden & Yarrell of Washington, her attorneys. Mrs. Maybrick would not see the reporters, but she wrote out a statement whicb expressed her thanks to Americans and newspapers on this side for their efforts in her behalf during her imprisonment. The statement is as follows:

Her Statement.

"Steamsbip Vaderland, Aug. 23, 1904.

"I regret that the state of my health, as well as business reasons, prevent my talking to the American press at this time as I should like to. To them and my fellow American men and women I am deeply indebted for tbeir efforts in my behalf, and take this means of expressing my everlasting gratitude as well as words can, and also to thank them for their congratulations on my release, whicb I regret I have not been able personally to acknowlknowledge.

"As my mother was unable to accompany me, I came over under the protection of Mr. Hayden of Hayden & Yarrell of Washington, D. C., my attorneys, and his wife. I am assured by my English physicians and by Dr. Wilmer of Washington, who prescribed for me during the voyage, that quiet and mental rest will in time restore my health. It was on the advice of my counsel and physicians that I traveled incognito. I can not express the feelings of deep joy and thankfulness with which I return to my native land. At the earliest opportunity I shall visit my birthplace, Mobile, Ala., and also Virginia, my home during my early married life. I believe, as I always have, that God, in His time, will right the great wrong which I have suffered. For any further information concerning my plans I refer you to Mr. Hayden. I remain, very sincerely,

"FLORENCE ELIZABETH MAYBRICK."

Her attorncy, Mr. Hayden, speaking in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, characterized as entirely without foundation the report that the British Government had been tricked into releasing Mrs. Maybrick by the false plea that her property interests in America were endangered by her continued imprisonment.

Drives to Hotel.

After the liner docked Mrs. Maybrick was driven to the Holland House. She boarded the Vaderland at Antwerp, having previously taken passage under the name of "Mrs. Rose Ingraham." It was tbree days before her identity became known. Yesterday it was said that when she walked up the gangplank at Antwerp no less than half a dozen correspondents of European newspapers were on the pier and that she passed within five feet of them undetected. On board the Vaderland Mrs. Maybrick appeared to be in good spirits. She sat at the table of Dr. C. Waersegers, the surgeon of the Vaderland, but appeared in the dining saloon on only a few occasions. When the weather was good she went on the promenade deck, and there met many of the passengers.

Bright and early yesterday morning Mrs. Maybrick was up and on deck, looking at the forts down the bay and the great buildings in the city beyond, and to Mr. Hayden she declared that the sight of New York was the happiest moment she had experienced in all her life. She remained on the deck until the liner was boarded by the health and customs officials, and soon after retired to her stateroom, where she remained until the vessel was docked at her North River pier.

Mrs. Maybrick was about the last of the saloon passengers to leave the liner. She came off on the arm of Mr. Hayden, followed by Mrs. Hayden and Judge Yarrell. She wore a white silk gown with fine black stripes and a hat to match, her face being covered by a white veil. There was a great crowd around the gangplank when she landed, and although every eye, as well as a dozen cameras, were focussed upon her, she did not appear at all embarrassed, and made no attempt to hide her face. Her hair is still dark, not a gray hair being visible, while her eyes, according to her friends, are as bright as when she left this country a quarter of a century ago. Her baggage had been examined and passed before she left the ship, and she went straight to a carriage waiting at the foot of the main stairs of the pier. Following her went all the curious-minded people on the pier, some of whom had been waiting since 7 o'clock to see Mrs. Maybrick. At the foot of the stairs Mrs. Maybrick was assisted into the carriage, and after she bade a few friends good-bye she drove rapidly away.

Mrs. Maybrick's luggage consisted of three trunks, which had been examined by a specially detailed Customs Inspector in order to expedite the owner's departure from the pier. No attempt was made to question her by the Immigration Inspectors, as, after the entry "Rose Ingraham," on the manifest, appeared the words "U. S. citizen." She made her declaration as to the amount and value of the baggage she brought into the country in her stateroom, Chief of Staff Loughrey taking her declaration.

Her Departure from England.

Prior to the docking of the Vaderland Mr. Hayden told of the departure of Mrs. Maybrick from England, France, and Belgium for the United States.

"Mrs. Maybrick," he said, "left Truro, in Cornwall, on July 20, and through the courtesy of the British and American Governments was enabled to reach the home of her mother in Detroit without seeing the representatives of the press, of whom there were a great many. After her arrival in Rouen representatives of the United States Government asked the papers in question to put a stop to the annoyance. On Aug 11 Mrs. Maybrick left Rouen and went to Paris, where she proceeded to Antwerp and boarded the Vaderland under the name of Miss Rose Ingraham."

"Ingrabam," he said, "is an honored name in her family. It is the name of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. John P. Ingraham of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. The idea of sailing incognito was to save her from any possible annoyance prior to her embarkation."

In answer to a question whether the story that Mrs. Maybrick was threatened with blindness was true, Mr. Hayden said that the story was false in every particular. He admitted, however, that her long confinement in Aylesbury Jail had not done them any good, and that one of them bad troubled her a little since her release.

Dr. W. H. Wilmer, the Washington oculist, who came over in the Vaderland and wbo examined Mrs. Maybrick's eyes, said:

"Mrs. Maybrick consulted me the second day after we left port about her eyes. She said that she experienced great difficulty in reading, even with the glasses prescribed for her by oculists whom she consulted abroad. The report that she is in any danger of blindness is nonsense. Her eyes are weakened by her long confinement and by reading with insufficient light. In fact, her eye trouble is largely the result of her broken-down physical condition. With rest and a general physical building up I see no reason wby her eyesight should not become a good as ever." Dr. Wilmer has been abroad several weeks for recreation and it was merely a coincidence that he returned on the same ship with Mrs. Maybrick.

Britain Not Tricked.

Mr. Hayden made a statement last night, giving details of the suit in which Mrs. Maybrick is to testify.

"The statement that the British Government had been tricked," he said, "is absolutely false, and coming at this time it is even more cruel than Armstrong's treatment of Mrs. Maybrick and the Baroness von Roques themselves. The object of Armstrong's statement doubtless is to influence the Britisb Government against further favorable action in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick in order that her testimony in the suits against Armstrong may not be received with the credence that it otherwise might. If such is the purpose it will fall far short, as the English Government is fully aware of the status of the whole matter."

"Armstrong's attorneys and himself," he said, "having no possible defense to the facts proved by testimony, fall back on a reservation in the answer of the right to demur and plead in abatement of the bill, and got permission of the Court upon the argument of that reservation to withdraw their answer and send the case back to rules. The ground of the plea and demurrer was that the Baroness von Roques was a married woman and had no rigbt to bring the suit under the laws in force in the State of Virginia at the time of her marriage. Replications were filed to the pleas and there the matter rested until last Fall, awaiting Mrs. Maybrick's release to testify in the case. A certified copy of Armstrong's first answer filed eleven years ago, and the original testimony itself withdrawn from the Court, is locked in a safe in the office of Hayden & Yarrell in Washington.

Armstrong's Representations.

"In that suit a copy of an option was filed in the handwriting of Mr. Armstrong, executed almost two years after the deeds signed by Mrs. Maybrick, the Baroness von Roques, the Baron von Roques, and others, bad been gotten by Armstrong. This option was signed 'David W. Armstrong, Attorney of Caroline E. von Roques.' Armstrong represented himself at all times, as the attorney of the Baroness von Roques in selling the lands to J. Taylor Ellison of Richmond, Va., and others. They paid him $25,000 in cash; $12,000 in this country, and a similar amount in England for the lands embraced in that option.

"St. John Boyle of Louisville, Ky., attorney for the Kentucky Union Land Company, testified that he examined the titles for the company for 42,000 acres bought by them off Armstrong, and that Armstrong represented to him and to his people at all times, that the lands were owned by the Baroness von Roques with reversion in Mrs. Maybrick and her children to an interest in part of them, and that he was representing her in the sale of them under a deed executed by Harrison L. Groome, saying to him that he had the lands conveyed to Groome for the sake of convenience in passing title. Boyle refused to take title from Groome, and required Armstrong to file a friendly bill in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., to appoint trustees in Kentucky to pass the title and made the Baroness von Roques, Mrs. Maybrick and her husband, and Mrs. Maybrick's two infant children parties to the suit.

"An order was entered authorizing the sale by the trustees, and Mr. Armstrong secured deeds directly to tbe 42,000 acres from the Baroness von Roques, Mrs. Maybrick, and tbe trustees to tbe Kentucky Union Land Company; a nominal consideration being mentioned in the deed, he never disclosing the actual consideration to Mrs. Maybrick or the Baroness von Roques. The Kentucky Union Land Company, as shown by the evidence of St. John Boyle, B. C. Ballard Thurston, Judge Humphreys, and others connected with it, paid Mr. Armstrong after receiving the deeds, $35,000 for the 42,000 acres of land.

Letters in Evidence.

"St. John Boyle also put in evidence letters received from Armstrong, while Mrs. Maybrick was in prison waiting trial, urging him in the name of humanity to close this transaction so that he could get the money for Mrs. Maybrick's defense, and expressed his absolute confidence in these letters of her innocence.

"From letters in the possession of Hayden & Yarrell, also subject to inspection, Armstrong represented to the Baroness von Roques that various other sales he had been negotiating had fallen through, although deeds had been sent from them to him, executed to Groome, who was represented as the purchaser for parts of the land. He also represented to her he would get about $20,000 for her title to the above-named lands, and under her contract with him he would get $10,000 and she would get $10,000, he having been employed in 1878 and 1879 as the attorney for the Baroness von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick. A copy of this contract is in the hands of her attorneys, and a copy was filed in the suit. Out of this $35,000 only $6,600 was paid to Mr. Potter for Baroness von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick.

"While they do not wish to try their case out of court, if Mrs. Maybrick had no interest in this land, why should a deed from her and her children be necessary? The fact is Mrs. Maybrick, under the will of her grandfather, Darius Holbrook, was an owner of a reversionary interest in the same, and furthermore at the time of her marriage the Baroness von Roques had deeded her a one-third interest in tbe same.

Lawyers' Profits in Case.

"Waiving aside all the allegations of fraud in the case, the fact is that Mr. Armstrong realized hundreds of thousands of dollars out of alleged purchases from his client of certain of tbis property, for whicb he claims he paid the nominal consideration of $10,000. Such a transaction is monstrous, and not permissible by law. As to Mr. Potter's part in the transaction, he received $3,300 out of the $10,000 which Mr. Armstrong alleges was the portion of the Baroness von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick. Mr. Potter said within the past year that he had no knowledge of the enormous sums of money that Armstrong was realizing, and knew little or nothing of the value of the properties.

"The title to such lands in which the Baroness von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick and her children were interested, although greatly complicated in various ways, had a market value of $2 per acre, and some of it more, at the time Mr. Armstrong was selling the land. Had the land been free from complications it was worth from $10 to $20 per acre.

"Mrs. Maybrick is a defendant in the suit of the State of West Virginia involving 500,000 acres of these lands, and her testimony is necessary in these suits."

Mrs. Maybrick will leave the Holland House for the Catskills to-day, where she will remain until Sept. 15, when she will leave for Washington.

SUES H. W. McVICKAR.

Mrs. W. J. Cruger Says $77,000 of Husband's Estate Was Misused.

Mrs. Mary Cruger, widow of William J. Cruger, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against Henry W. McVickar of the old McVickar Realty Trust Company, from whom she seeks to recover $77,000 losses, which she says her husband suffered through his dealings with the old firm of S. Van Renssalaer Cruger & Co. McVickar, it is alleged, was in business with the firm at the time. In her complaint Mrs. Cruger says that William J. Cruger in 1888 inherited a share in the estate of Joshua Jones, and not being familiar with the care or management of investment properties here, entrusted to the firm of S. Van Renssalaer Cruger & Co. the sum received from the Jones estate, amounting to $260,546.51, for investment in giltedge mortgage securities.

It is alleged, however, that on or about Nov. 27, 1888, the firm of S. Van Renssalaer Cruger & Co. and Mr. McVickar, with intent to defraud, represented to Mr. Cruger that it was difficult to make first-class investments in mortgages on real estate in New York, and as a temporary investment loaned to S. Van Renssalaer Cruger various sums amounting to $55,000, stating later that the sums borrowed had been returned and invested in first mortgage bonds on New York real estate.

When S. Van Renssalaer Cruger died, in 1898, it was found, so the complainant says, that of the amount that had been loaned to him only $22,000 had been repaid, and that various other sums were not properly accounted for. Yesterday Henry Unger, of counsel for Mrs. Cruger, filed a note of issue in the Supreme Court, and it was in this way that the case became public.

John E. Parsons, counsel for Mr. McVickar, in answer to the complaint denies responsibility for the claims made, stating that Mr. McVickar took no part in the management of the estates, as alleged.

STEAMSHIP WAR NOW GENERAL.

North German Lloyed and French Lines Meet Rate Cuts.

All of the transatlantic passenger steamship companies, with the exception of the Italian and Dutch lines, are now engaged in the rate war started last week by the Cunard Line against the White Star Line.

The North German Lloyd and the French Line became involved yesterday when their agents here announced that they had reduced the minimum rate for passage on their vessels. Both agents added that the lines they represent would follow any cuts that might be made affecting their interests. The reduction on the vessels of the North German Lloyd is good for eastward passage only. For the three big express steamships, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II., the new rates are:

To Plymouth and Cherbourg—	New.	Old.
First cabin, minimum rate	$70	$110.00
Second cabin, minimum rate	45	47.50
To Bremen—		
First cabin, minimum rate	80	110.00
Second cabin, minimum rate	50	52.50

For the other ships of the line these rates are now quoted:

To Plymouth and Cherbourg—	New.	Old.
First cabin, minimum rate	$50	$80.00
Second cabin, minimum rate	30	42.50
To Bremen—		
First cabin, minimum rate	60	80.00
Second cabin, minimum rate	35	46.50

The new French Line minimum rates follow:

S. S. La Lorraine and La Savoie—	New.	Old.
First class, inside cabins	$60	$90.00
First class, outside cabins	80	110.00
Second class, both inside and outside cabins	40	50.00
All other steamships—		
First class, inside cabins	40	60.00
First class, outside cabins	60	80.00
Second class, both inside and outside cabins	30	42.50

At the office of the Cunard Line, where all the cutting started, it was said yesterday that for the present at least the rates on the vessels of that line would not be changed. To bave them of any great importance the steamship companies will either have to keep these low rates in force until Spring travel begins eastward, or else they will have to lower the westward rates.

SUIT OVER READING BONDS.

Bankers Say City Had No Right to Issue Them—Want Money Back.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—N. W. Harris & Co., bankers of New York, to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court in this city a bill in equity asking that the issue of $545,000 bonds of the City of Reading, Penn., bought by them be adjudged illegal and void on the ground that the election which authorized the bond issue was unconstitutional.

It is also averred that the bonds were bid for because of the impression that they would be free of taxation, whereas the printed bonds contain a taxation proviso. The bill also asks that $27,250 paid on account be returned with interest to the bankers, and that the City of Reading be restrained from proceeding further in a bill of equity instituted in the Reading courts.

Street Railway Gets New Offices.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. bave leased for the Park Row Realty Company the entire twenty-first and half of the twenty-second floor in the Park Row Building for a term of five years to the New York City Railway Company.

CABALL ERO OF CORONA W ASPICKED FOR A MARK

But He Fooled Young Calcetarra and Old Fenrara.

WAS TO GET LATTER'S ROLL

That Is, If He Put Up $3,000 (Which He Did) in Stage Money.

A too hasty move on the part of detectives spoiled a carefully laid trap to capture red handed four Italian bunco men in Brookiyn yesterday afternoon. Three of the men were arrested, but not with the "goods" on them.

The "mark" in the case was Angelo Cabalhero of Corona, Queens Borough, who panned out to be anything but a "mark." Cabaliiero, who is a piano maker, bas been in this country for thirty years, owns several houses in Corona, and is reputed to be a man of considerable means. Several weeks ago a young Italian named Louis Calcetarra, with wbom Caballiero is acquainted, called upon the latter at his home in Corona.

Calcetarra was accompanied by one Carlo Fenrara, eighty years old. Fenrara appeared to be on his last legs. He seemed just about able to drag one foot after the other, made queer sounds when be breathed, and uttered a faint moan now and then. Calcetarra explained to Caballiero that Fenrara had a bank account amounting to $25,000, but was without relatives or friends. The old man wanted to find a home with some good Italian family, who, if tbey took care of him for bis few remaining days, could have all his money when he died. Calcetarra had taken the liberty to recommend Caballiero to the old man.

"He'll soon be done for," said Calcetarra by way of assurance, the old man cheerfully nodding bis indorsement of the frank opinion.

The proposition made to Caballiero was that he was to take charge of Fenrara's money. First, however, Caballiero was to draw $3,000 of his own money out of the bank. He was then to place it in a satchel containing the old man's $25,000 and take all the money to a bank and deposit it in his own name. Caballiero smelled bunco and determined to lead the men on. Saying he wanted time to make up his mind, he consulted with the police, and the matter was placed in the hands of Captain Formosa of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

Instructed by Formosa, Caballiero arranged to meet the men at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was understood that he was to have his $3,000 and the others were to bring the $25,000 in a satchel. Detective Antonio Vachris, disguised as a laborer, and three other detectives, were watching nearby when Caballiero met Fenrara, Calcetarra, and two other Italians.

Caballiero had with him a roll of stage money so big that it made the eyes of the others almost pop out of their heads when he displayed it. Three of the men and Caballiero went into a restaurant to talk things over, while the fourth stranger, who carried the satchel containing old man Fenrara's "$25,000," waited outside. While waiting, he carelessly left the bag holding the fortune at the restaurant door while he sauntered over and watched some men at work on the subway.

When Caballiero and the other three came out of the restaurant, the detectives, fancying that he had handed the stage money over to them, pounced upon the trio and placed them under arrest. The fourth man escaped with the satchel. The men arrested were Calcetarra, Fenrara, and a man who gave bis name Eugunelo Linola. All three said they lived in Manhattan. After the arrests had been made the detectives learned that they had acted a bit too soon, as Caballiero had not yet passed the roll of stage money over to the men.

HORSE SPURNED ALL AROUND.

Buyer, Seller, and Bank Alike Repudiate Lazarus.

An interesting story was told yesterday in the Fourth Precinct Police Station in Newark, where Louis Cohn, a horse dealer of Boyd Street, and Joe Hirsch, the junkman of Prince Street, called to ask the police to settle a dispute about aborse. They were accompanied by a man named Jake, who volunteered to straighten out the tangle if Police Sergt Koerber would agree to listen to him.

"I'll agree," said the Sergeant; "go ahead."

"Veil," said Jake, "when Hirsch vanted to buy Lazarus he left a check for $75 mit Mr. Cohn as security dot if he like dot horse in twenty-four hours he vill keep him und Cohn could keep der check. Aber when he didn't like der borse in twenty-four hours' trial he vould return him und get dot check back. Der first place der junk man drived to mit dot horse vere to der bank. Dot is der West Side Trust Company Bank, on Springfield Avenue. He stopped dere mit der horse to stop der check on der bank."

"Now comes der twenty-four hours is up, and Mr. Cohn goes on der bank to check der check. All right. Der first story teller of der bank pays Mr. Cohn $75, 'cause he don't know dot horse check is stopped at der bank."

"And what did Hirsch do when he drove up in his junk wagon and found the cheok had been paid?" asked the Sergeant.

"Dot makes der question dot der bank bought the horse und didn't know it," explained Jake. "Mr. Hirsch drove back to der bank, und to make sure dot his check it stopped he draws out vhat he had first mit der bank, $116, 'cause dot second-story teller upstairs on der bank didn't know der first-story teller had told out der $75 on der check. Now comes der question which owns der horse? Der junkman, der horse dealer, or der bank?"

At this juncture a messenger arrived to notify Hirsch that his account at the Trust Company had been overdrawn to the extent of $15.

"What'll ve do mit der horse?" asked Jake.

"I don't want him," said Cohn, "I sold him."

"I don't want him," said Hirsch, "un I bought him."

"Vell," said Jake, "deposit him mit der bank."

But as Lazarus had no slit edges or coupons attached to him, the bank refused to accept him. The police had no safe deposit vault for him, and sent bim to the pound in Newark. If somebody don't claim him to-day, Lazarus will be sold at public auction.

CUTLERY IMPORTER ACCUSED.

Charge of Selling Smuggled Goods Trumped Up, He Says.

Andreas C. Bosselmann, an importer and wholesale deaicr in novelties at 469 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Kennedy and arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgway charged with having received and sold merchandise which he knew had been illegally imported into the country. He was held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished.

According to a Federal official, Bosselmann was charged with disposing of various smuggled articles of merchandise. Much of the alleged smuggled goods consisted of cutlery, including 500 pairs of shears.

Bosselmann said yesterday, after bis arraignment:

"This is a trumped-up case. An employe of mine, who traveled for me, owed me $200 and I refused to give him any more credit. He was very angry and shook his fist in my face, crying 'I'll fix you for this. Just wait and see if I don't!' That was two months ago and since then I have found out that he wrote to manufacturers in Germany with whom I deal undermining me and trying to get away their trade to himself. I think he has made a complaint to the Federal authorities.

"The charges are based on goods that I imported three or four years ago, and when the officers asked me for the invoices I couldn't lay my hands on them on the minute. I have not imported any goods that have not passed through the Custom House and paid the fully duty."

Hawes $3 HATS

The Hats of Latest Vogue

OPENING DAYS

Thursday, August 25
Friday, August 26
Saturday, August 27

THREE B'WAY STORES
835—1231—1365

For Every Face Figure and Fancy

We are the Makers
Hawes, Von Gal Co., Inc.
New York Chicago Boston



Good catches going yet.

Yesterday we put on sale 1500 soft hats made for regular $3.50 Alpines, but put aside because not of colors ordered or blemished in some other way it would take Old Sleuth to detect.

With them were 400 "Vimenet" soft hats; regular $4 stock.

All sizes still; a variety of shapes and shades.

$1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

Wallach's Hats

$30.-832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THE Fall Hat business is in Full Swing at All our Five Stores. Every day hundreds of Smart Ones come in from the Factory and the day after, they're out around the town—their places taken by others. Three Chief Prices, $2.90, $2.40 and the Wallach Special 1.90

Soft Hats as well as Derbys.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

Embodies everything that is fashionable and desirable in the Furniture World.

Not only are the best modern ideas exemplified, but the styles of the different historic periods are reproduced with the minutest fidelity of detail. Prices the lowest at which Furniture of highest excellence can be offered.

Important Reductions in all departments to make room for incoming goods.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER

Tieable, Pliable, Reliable.

"Woven for Wear."

OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Square Theatre 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
9th MONTH—TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SAM BERNARD.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With Original Co., including Hattie Williams

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-d. & Sat
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
"A Garrick Hit."—Sun.
"More than enough merriment to carry the piece to success."—Times.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY,
MILITARY MAD,
with great cast, including IDA CONQUEST, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, HENRY V. DONNELLY, and THOS. A. WISE.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. | "A Little of Everything." | Offenbach Review.
New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only.
THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre
1,000 SEATS AT 50c | GUERRERO O Hana San,

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,049. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS FREE-FOR-ALL RACE

His Hands Off Nomination of Man for Governor.

HARMONY CHORUS SWELLS

Platt and Odell Agreeing, It Is Declared—Woodruff Sees the President—Strength of Brooklyn Man's Boom.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who spent the day at Oyster Bay yesterday upon invitation of President Roosevelt, announced on his return to the city last evening that the agreement made by Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and himself that the Republican State Convention at Saratoga on Sept. 14 was to be left absolutely free to make its own choice of a candidate for Governor, meets with the hearty indorsement of the President. Neither the President nor any of the Federal appointees in the State acting for him, it is said, will attempt in any way to influence the action of the convention, either on the nomination for Governor or any other nomination. It is the opinion of the President, it is declared, that the most effective aid which can be rendered the Presidential ticket in New York will be for the party leaders to "keep their hands off" the State Convention and create enthusiasm among the delegates by giving them convincing proof that the ticket will be made up according to their best judgment and not by the dictation of any one man or even a coterie of leaders.

Mr. Woodruff went to Oyster Bay at the special invitation of the President. The President sent him an invitation to go and see him before Mr. Woodruff's trip to Europe, but it did not reach his office until the day that he sailed, and had to be forwarded to him. He acknowledged it while he was abroad, and received a note from the President saying that he would like to see him on his return.

Mr. Woodruff's announcement that there was now a tripartite agreement between the President, Senator Platt, and Gov. Odell to leave the State Convention untrammeled in the selection of candidates was sufficient, however, to set the tongues of Republicans at the Fifth Avenue wagging.

Woodruff's Chances Good.

It was the consensus of opinion that if the President, Senator Platt, and Gov. Odell carry out in perfect good faith the agreement which Mr. Woodruff asserts they have made, Mr. Woodruff will have far and away the best chance of being the Republican nominee for Governor. In fact, friends of Mr. Woodruff did not hesitate to say that they felt his nomination practically was assured under such conditions. Mr. Woodruff already has pledged to him the 132 votes of Kings County. With these votes his supporters will be in a position to do business with the eight other counties which compose the Second Judicial District. Owing to his large financial interests in Onondaga County and the very material help which he has given to the State Fair in past years, he will be certain to have the votes of that county unless Francis Hendricks, the leader of the county, has positive orders from Gov. Odell to cast them for some other man. Ontario County, the home of Senator John Raines, and several of the other counties in that section, it is said, are certain to be for Woodruff, and it is reasonably certain that as against Lieut. Gov. Higgins he can rely upon all of the counties of the southern tier. Most of them are Platt strongholds, and Senator Platt has declared that, with Root out of consideration, Woodruff would be his choice for the nomination.

Moreover, it can be stated upon the authority of some of the district leaders of Manhattan that Mr. Woodruff will have a good vote from New York County unless Gov. Odell specifically orders against support being given to him.

While Mr. Woodruff professes absolute confidence in the sincerity of Gov. Odell's pledge of non-interference, there were other prominent politicians at the Fifth Avenue last night who were inclined to be skeptical. They said that Woodruff always had been regarded as more of a Platt man than an Odell man, and it was inconceivable that Gov. Odell could acquiesce in a plan which seemed to make the nomination of Mr. Woodruff almost inevitable. When this view of the situation was presented to one of Mr. Woodruff's close friends he afforded a possible explanation of Gov. Odell's attitude by giving some information as to the relations between Mr. Woodruff and the Governor and the present relations between the Governor and Senator Platt. He said:

"When Gov. Odell's profession of absolute neutrality is considered in the light of the strained relations which existed between him and Senator Platt previous to the Governor's election as Chairman of the State Committee, it is, of course, hard to understand. But it is a mistake so to view it. At the present time Gov. Odell and Senator Platt are working in complete and hearty accord.

Woodruff's Reconciliation.

"While it is true that Platt favors Woodruff, it should not be forgotten that at the Saratoga Convention two years ago Woodruff sided with Odell as against Platt on the Sheldon matter. Moreover, it is a fact, although I have never seen it published, that it was Woodruff who reconciled the Platt men to the election of Odell as State Chairman. It will be recalled that shortly before the meeting of the State Committee, Platt called a conference of his friends to meet him at the Fifth Avenue. Among others whom he invited was Woodruff. Gov. Odell in self-protection came to the city that day to see what was going on, and was in the Fifth Avenue when the Platt men assembled. The talk against the Governor in the Platt conference was bitter. Some of Platt's leading lieutenants declared that if Odell were made Chairman he would immediately lay his wires to 'electrocute' every Platt leader in the State. It was after several red-hot speeches along that line had been made that Mr. Woodruff arose in defense of the Governor.

"'I believe,' he said, 'that if Gov. Odell is elected Chairman of the committee he will consider in all that he does the welfare of the party as a whole. He is now in the hotel, and if you will let me bring him in here I think he will make you a pledge that will satisfy every friend that Senator Platt has.'

"At first there was some scoffing at the suggestion, but Mr. Woodruff insisted upon it, and finally won the consent of the gathering to hear what the Governor would say. When Gov. Odell entered the room with Mr. Woodruff and learned the apprehensions which filled the minds of the Platt men he gave a pledge of fair treatment which was much stronger than even Mr. Woodruff had intimated he would be willing to give. From that time on the relations between Senator Platt and the Governor have been gradually growing more harmonious, and I happen to know that the Governor has informed Mr. Woodruff that if Mr. Woodruff's nomination were decreed by the delegates to the convention it would be perfectly agreeable to him."

President Roosevelt, Republican leaders declare, would like to have a red-hot campaign in New York, and on that account would prefer Woodruff to Higgins as the candidate for Governor, because Woodruff is much the better speaker.

PRESENTS TO WEINSEIMER.

Employing Plumber Questioned About His Part in a Gift.

Presents in cash to Philip Weinseimer, the strike leader of the Building Trades Alliance, are said to have been the subject of an investigation started yesterday by the District Attorney's office when W. R. Bracken of Rossman & Bracken, employing plumbers, of 132 East Forty-second Street, was served with a subpoena from Mr. Jerome's office. The process server found him attending a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association, at the Grand Union Hotel.

One reason advanced for Bracken's being summoned is based on the story that fifteen or sixteen members of the Master Plumbers' Association, about a year ago met and decided to levy $200 upon each of those attending for a present for Weinseimer. The reason for this expression of gratitude was not made public yesterday. Bracken, it is said, refused to contribute and was thereupon fined $250 by the association. This fine, however, according to another story, was exacted for a violation of a trade agreement.

The Grand Jury, it is said, will probably consider soon the story of an agreement made by a Chicago manufacturing firm and a local labor leader. The Chicago firm had a new plumbing fitting to be put upon the market. The labor leader, it is said, first opposed the use of that fitting in New York on the ground that it would do away with other fittings then in use. The Chicago firm then gave the labor leader $7,000 "for taking care of the fitting," and it was thereupon introduced and used by the trade here.

Four members of the Building Trades Employers' Association—John C. Hatzel, Joseph W. Lantry, Charles E. Lawton, and J. P. Knight—appeared before Assistant District Attorney Rand yesterday in answer to subpoenas and answered questions relative to the charge that the employers had knowledge of an agreement involving coercion and blackmailing. After questioning the four about their rules and regulations, Mr. Rand said he was satisfied that there was no evidence to sustain the allegations made by the People's Security Company, at whose offices Weinseimer was arrested the other day.

WAGGAMAN'S AFFAIRS MIXED.

More Deeds Filed and Suits May Be Brought on Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The complications in the failure of Thomas E. Waggaman, Treasurer of the Catholic University of America, were increased to-day by the filing of additional deeds to secure apparently preferred creditors and by the information that suits are to be brought immediately against Mr. Waggaman on many notes representing investments which have not yielded results. Mr. Waggaman still refuses to talk about his affairs. His counsel said:

"If the creditors of Mr. Waggaman will agree upon some conservative man to administer his estate I am confident every one will be paid in full. But if a man is selected by the creditors who will act hastily, I will not guarantee the payment of 75 cents on the dollar. I have not the faintest idea regarding the character and extent of Mr. Waggaman's assets and liabilities."

Judge Stafford of the District Supreme Court has made a rule requiring Mr. Waggaman to show cause Sept. 6 why the petition to throw him into bankruptcy should not be granted.

By deed placed on record to-day Thomas E. Waggaman and wife conveyed to John Sherman several lots in Cleveland Park. "Ten dollars" was the consideration mentioned in the deed.

The real cause of the failure is said to be Mr. Waggaman's unbounded faith in Washington real estate in the region out toward ex-President Cleveland's old home, Red Top. He bought large tracts when Mr. Cleveland lived there, and has carried them since without making sales of any importance. He had a large interest in Cleveland Park, Methodist University Park, Woodley Park, and others.

In the banking and business community Mr. Waggaman's embarrassment is understood to have been known since last January. The banks have recently declined to discount notes of large amounts emanating from or indorsed by him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—Charles J. Bonaparte was among those consulted by the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University before Thomas E. Waggaman was required to file a deed of trust for $876,168. Mr. Bonaparte advised the trustees to take such action.

"When the deed of trust was demanded," said Mr. Bonaparte, "it was certainly not the desire of the trustees to force Mr. Waggaman into bankruptcy nor to take an unjust advantage of other creditors. Mr. Waggaman stated in my presence that his assets were in excess of his liabilities to the amount of $1,000,000 or more.

"The value of his possessions is largely a matter of opinion. His assets, I fear, were rather of a speculative than an intrinsic value, and for this reason it may be difficult to realize at short notice."

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship La Touraine, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard this morning at 3:45 o'clock.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial world.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrival at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CLYDE FITCH IN DITCH HIS BIG AUTO WRECKED

Ran Into Horse Rather Than Into Farm Wagon.

WITCH HAZEL ALLAYS HURTS

Taken to "Cosy Corner" in an Improvised Ambulance, He Is Little the Worse for His Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Clyde Fitch, who this Summer has been writing plays up in the Alps, and who returned to his home, "Cosy Corner," in Cos Cob, only last Saturday, was the hero as well as the victim of an automobile accident to-night while he was speeding from his home to Greenwich Village.

Fitch and his butler occupied the automobile, a big gasoline affair with all the modern trappings. The playwright was at the wheel. As they sped along North Street Fitch found himself stalled behind a big farm wagon that was jogging along in leisurely fashion, and which took up most of the road. He started to steer his machine around the wagon when an Italian, leading a stage nag, suddenly hove in view.

Fitch had to think quickly. It was out of the question to give the matter the calm consideration that is apparent in the mimic situations he evolves in his plays. One horn of the dilemma was the husky-looking farm wagon, the other was the frail-looking horse and the frightened Italian. Fitch thought of the automobile, and chose the horse and the Italian.

Working along the line of least resistance Fitch hutted into the nag and its owner at full tilt and they were bowled over into the ditch. But the auto didn't stop and brought up on the other side of the road against some very substantial looking rocks. The jar threw the playwright and his butler into the road, but luckily for the stage and Mr. Fitch's future dinners both landed in some tall grass and were but slightly injured.

As they were about to take inventories of their physical hurts, a florist's wagon happened along, hearing a load of hay trees and shrubbery for Fitch's place. Fitch recognized the driver. He immediately subsided into the grass.

"Take me home," he cried, with true dramatic instinct. "I am awfully hurt."

"Where are you hurt?" asked the guileless florist.

"Dont ask questions, but take me home," answered the playwright, with some acerbity.

Fitch and his butler were placed tenderly in the improvised ambulance and borne to "Cozy Corner" with as little jar as possible.

When they got there they decided that witch hazel was the specific for their injuries, and each congratulated the other on his lucky escape. The front of the automobile was wrecked and will have to undergo extensive repairs. It was left in the road.

The Italian escaped with nothing more than a few scratches. His horse showed evidences of suffering from shock.

FIVE BURNED IN FLAT FIRE.

Child May Die as Result of Blaze in "Little Italy."

During a fire that started last evening in the tenement house at 318 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, five persons were severely burned, one child so seriously it is thought he will die. The fire was extinguished before the firemen reached the scene. The loss was insignificant.

Those burned were: Mrs. Petro Ambiarol, thirty-five years old, who lived in the apartment; burned about hands, face, and body. Vincent Ambiarol, eighteen months old; burned about body, and probably will die. Mrs. Theresa Mauralva, thirty years old; burned about hands. Vincent Cambillo; severely burned about the feet and legs. Lawrence Capilo; burned about the hands. Mrs. Ambiarol and her baby boy were both taken to the Harlem Hospital. The others were treated by surgeons, and remained at home.

Mrs. Ambiarel had filled a lamp with kerosene and lighted it. She was carrying it from one room to another, with her baby in her arms. The baby was kicking and crowing and knocked the lamp from her hands. In some way the oil spilled over the baby's dress and that, together with Mrs. Ambiarel's, became ignited.

Mrs. Amhiarel screamed for help, but was forced in a moment to drop the child. Her cries brought Mrs. Mauralva from the floor above, who beat out the flames in Mrs. Ambiarel's clothing, and in doing so was burned about the face and hands. The mother tried frantically to make Mrs. Mauralva understand her baby's peril, but was so hysterical she could not.

Then Nicolo Trochinno, Camhilio, and Capilo ran in and put out the fire in the flat. They saw the child on the floor and, thinking it was a bundle of clothing, started to throw it out, discovering their mistake a moment later. By that time the firemen had arrived, but the flames were out.

BOARD OF EDUCATION SPLIT.

Body Divided on Question of a New President.

The Board of Education is divided over the election of a new President to succeed the late Henry A. Rogers. It has been the custom to keep the office in the hands of the Manhattan Commissioners, in spite of protests from Brooklyn.

At present the Chairman ex officio is Vice President Frank L. Babbott of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Commissioners and several from Manhattan contend that Mr. Babbott should be made President for the rest of the term, ending in February.

There is a strong belief that no desirable Commissioner from Manhatlan can be induced to run for the Presidency in September, hazarding his chances of election in February. The two Commissioners most prominently mentioned for the Presidency are Abraham Stern, leader of the anti-Maxwell faction, and Jacob W. Mack, leader of Dr. Maxwell's friends.

Princeton Men to Explore Syria.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Plans have just been completed for an expedition to Egypt by several Princeton professors, and a leave of absence has been granted them. It is the intention of the party to make scientific research in and about Syria in connection with the ancient pyramids. Those who will be in the party are Enno Littman, W. K. Prentice, Professor of Greek; H. C. Butler, Professor of Architecture, and Mr. Norris of New York City. The Syrian expedition will return next June.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands. Open during September. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

GIRL KILLS BOY FROM WINDOW.

Picks Up Revolver Which Goes Off Accidentally.

Pasquale Aquino, a sixteen-year-old tailor's assistant, at 326 East Eleventh Street, was walking west along East Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon, when, in front of 218, there was a sound of a muffled pistol shot, and Pasquale fell dead to the sidewalk with a bullet hole in his head. Acting Captain Frederick Carson of the East Fifth Street Station arrested last evening Sarah Mesler, a fifteen-year-old girl, who lives in a theatrical boarding house directly opposite the spot where Pasquale fell. The girl admitted that she had done the shooting.

She told the police, though, that the revolver which she was handling had gone off accidentally, and as it was satisfactorily established that she had never seen Aquino, Capt. Carson gave full credence to her story. Coroner Scholer released her in $1,000 bail. The girl is dark, plump, and pretty. She fainted several times at the police station.

Aquino's body lay on the sidewalk for fifteen minutes after the shooting occurred at 2:30 o'clock, surrounded by a curious crowd, before Roundsman McCorry, who was passing in a car, jumped off and had it sent to the station house. A newsboy said he had heard the shot and saw smoke floating out of one of the windows of 209 East Eleventh Street. The police questioned Mrs. Montfort, who runs the place, a theatrical boarding house, and finally she produced her niece, who tearfully admitted that she had done the shooting. The room was occupied by a vaudeville team, who had gone out and left the revolver on a bureau. Sarah was putting the room to rights, she said, and picked up the revolver to place it on a table near the window when it went off. The girl, who works for her aunt in the house, came here recently from Scotch Plains, N. J.

FIRE TRUCK SMASHES CABS.

Lumber Wagon Also Got in Way of Ladder's Derrick-Like Swing.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 24 got into a tangle of traffic near Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and before things were straightened out four hansom cabs had been upset and a wagon-load of lumber dumped out on the sidewalk. Ernest Beck of 728 Eighth Avenue was struck amidships by a flying piece of timber, and so badly hurt that he had to be taken to the New York Hospital.

The truck, which is quartered in West Thirty-third Street, was going to a fire in the stables of the New York Cab Company, at 118 West Thirty-second Street. Driver Malone took the east side of the avenue, and when he started to turn into Thirty-second Street the rear wheels of the truck caught in the car tracks. Malone couldn't stop his horses, and, of course, with the rear wheels stopped, the long end of the extension ladder swung around like the arm of a derrick.

A line of cabs skirted the east side of the avenue and the ladder tumbled four of them over on the sidewalk. A wagon loaded with lumber was approaching, and the ladder crashed into it. Timbers were sent flying, and Beck got in the way of one. He was picked up unconscious.

The sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians, and when the crash came a lot of them leaped over the fence into Greeley Square. The fire in the cab company's stables was put out before the firemen got there.

HENRY PHIPPS INTERVENES.

Said to Have Demanded That Children Go Back to Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—A local newspaper will say to-morrow that Henry Phipps, uncle of Lawrence C. Phipps, to whom he owes his start and success in life, has taken a hand in the divorce proceedings and has ordered the younger Phipps at once to return the children to his wife, where they shall remain until after the divorce trouble is fixed up.

Henry Phipps, it is said, has sent Lawrence some warm cablegrams from London saying that the younger man has broken faith with him, and unless he does what is right there may be trouble. The cablegrams received by Mr. Phipps in Denver from his uncle are said to be as follows:

"If you take technical advantage of your wife to obtain a divorce, violating your agreement with me, we are quits."

"You agreed to allow your wife possession of the children until matters of separation were settled. You must keep this pledge as I guaranteed it; return the children at once to their mother."

"Do not attempt to allow this case to go to court until I return; this final since talk with Knox."

LENGTH OF TRAINS LIMITED.

New Haven Road Will Hereafter Haul but Ten Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—An order just issued by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company says that there shall not be more than ten coaches attached to any express train running between New York and Boston in the future.

Heretofore as many as twelve or thirteen coaches have been attached to the expresses for New York or Boston, but now the number will be limited. In case the crowd of passengers is so large that it is impossible to handle them in these cars another section of the train will have to be made up.

In reference to the local trains, the order states that, if it is absolutely necessary, more than ten cars may be run, but the plan is to cut the number of cars as far below ten as possible. The reason given for the order is to allow the time schedule to be adhered to, if such a thing is possible. On account of the long and heavy trains there have been several delays almost every day, and the engineers have been unable to follow the schedule for their trains, slow time being the result of the running of heavy trains.

It is believed that with no trains of more than ten cars on the road better service will be given. It is understood that several complaints on the running time of express trains have been received by the company, and that the cause for delays has been traced to the heavy trains.

NEW TREATMENT FOR FEVER.

Delirious Patient Leaps Into Cistern and Lowers Temperature.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—William Dana, a typhoid fever patient at the City Hospital, while delirous, overpowered his nurse, jumped out of a window, and escaped across lots clad only in his nightclothes.

He jumped through an open cellar window of a near-by residence and plunged into the cistern. When rescued he was nearly exhausted, but the cool bath lowered his temperature and resulted in an improvement in his condition.

CREW IN PERIL IN SUNKEN SUBMARINE

Fight for Life in the Porpoise 120 Feet Under the Sea.

BOAT SUDDENLY SUBMERGED

Failed to Rise, Although Tanks Were Emptied—Courage of Officers and Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—A story of a battle for life 120 feet under the sea in the submarine boat Porpoise last Monday, reached Newport from the torpedo station early this afternoon. Lieut. Nelson, United States Navy, and a crew of eight men had the thrilling experience.

The Porpoise went out for drill and general manoeuvres Monday afternoon, and when she reached the scene of the tests she was submerged for a trip twenty feet below the surface.

The crew closed the valves to let sufficient water into the trimming tanks, but for some reason the boat kept on sinking until she had reached a depth of 120 feet and lay on the bottom.

The work of blowing out the tanks to raise her was begun, and although the tanks were emptied the boat failed to rise. Other exhaust valves were opened, but the heavy pressure of water burst them and the situation became critical. There was also a leak at the torpedo tube forward and about the bilges of the boat, and for half an hour the men worked the hand pumps.

Their determined efforts and steady nerves under the trying and dangerous conditions finally told, and after a while the Porpoise began to rise and was soon afloat.

Naval officers decline to discuss the incident, saying that it was a trivial matter and all in the line of a drill.

It is stated here, however, that it was only through the nerve of Lieut. Nelson and his men that they and the boat were saved.

HILL IS OPTIMISTIC.

Says Indications Point to Victory and Differences Should Be Forgotten.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill opened the Democratic National campaign in this section to-night with a speech before 125 Democrats at a banquet given in his honor by the Broome County organization. He said that every indication pointed to victory this Fall.

The Democratic differences in Erie County, he said, had been adjusted, and the Democratic Party was consolidating throughout the State. He denied that any slate had been made, and declared that not a candidate had been agreed upon. He asserted that it was the duty of every Democrat to follow the local organization, forgetting all past differences and work for the good of the Democratic Party.

He will make the first open-air speech of the campaign at the Deposit fair to-morrow.

HOAR'S RECOVERY UNCERTAIN.

His Physician Issues a Statement Summarizing His Condition.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The 9 o'clock bulletin from the home of Senator George F. Hoar to-night is as follows:

"Senator Hoar has had a more comfortable day. The throat and lungs are not causing trouble. He has taken a little more nourishment. There is prospect of a good night."

Dr. Warren R. Gilman, Senator Hoar's physician, issued soon afterwards the following medical summary of the case:

"The condition of the lungs which caused alarm has improved materially during the last three days and immediate danger has apparently been averted. Changes in the heart and other important organs have been marked for some years, and these changes, together with the exhaustion following a long and severe attack of lumbago, make recovery uncertain."

MORE TROUBLE FOR LAMAR.

Stay Against Recording Sale of House Vacated Despite Appeal.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The troubles of David Lamar over his $75,000 country house at Rumson Road, near Long Branch, are now more complicated than ever, for the stay that was granted by the Court of Errors and Appeals, preventing the recording of a deed conveying the property to purchaser's under Sheriff's sale, was vacated to-day by Vice Chancellor Bergen because Lamar could not put up a satisfactory bond.

The question of legality of the proceedings, by which Lamar stands to lose his house, is still before the higher court, although the property has been sold for $71,700 to a purchaser whose name was not disclosed. Lamar offered one bond on his appeal, which was not acceptable, and was given until to-day to file another. This he failed to do.

35 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Collision on Rochester and Eastern Railroad Near Pittsford.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Fully thirty-five persons were injured this morning in a trolley wreck on the Rochester and Eastern Railway, near Pittsford. Though no one was fatally hurt, about a dozen people suffered fractured limbs or serious bruises, and the remainder suffered minor injuries, most of which were caused by broken glass.

A train of two cars, bound from Canandaigua to Rochester, collided with a single car running east. The former was late, and according to the statement of the officers of the company, ran past the siding where it was to have met the car from Rochester. The collision came on a sharp curve.

A lineman in the employ of the road was at work near the scene of the accident and saw the two trains approaching. He flagged the east-bound train and it had nearly stopped when struck by the other train, which was running at a good speed. All three of the cars were full of passengers.

Penn. R. R. Track Raising Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 24.—F. P. Abercrombie, superintendent of the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, posted an order here to-day announcing that the four-track elevated line through this city, on which work has been in progress two and a half years, would be opened for traffic next Monday. The new station here will be thrown open about the same time.

Preserve your eyesight. Use absolutely accurate glasses, fitted by Spencer, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

PANIC IN ASUNCION.

Foreigners Leaving Paraguay — Belief That Government Must Yield.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 24.—Panic reigns in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. Foreigners in all parts of the country are leaving, under the protection of the Diplomatic Corps.

Preparations for hostilities and negotiations looking to the settlement of the questions at issue between the revolutionists and the Government are proceeding simultaneously.

The belief is growing that the Government must yield.

The rumors that a land engagement has been fought between the revolutionists and Government troops, resulting in the defeat of the latter and the capture of 400 men, as announced in these dispatches yesterday, have not yet been confirmed.

ODELL'S FATHER STRICKEN.

Seized with Fainting Spell in Newburg, but Soon Revives.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—B. B. Odell, Sr., father of Gov. Odell, was taken with a fainting spell while attending a performance in a local theatre to-night.

He was assisted to the lobby by his son Hiram and his grandson, Herbert. A physician was summoned, and Mr. Odell, after reviving was taken to his home.

TRESTLE FIRE BLOCKED TRAINS

Hot Ashes Start Blaze on Bridge Over Jamaica Bay.

The trains on the Long Island Railroad to Rockaway Beach and on the Brooklyn elevated as well were delayed for two hours last night at Howard's Station by a fire on the trestle over Jamaica Bay. The blowing out of a cylinder on an engine scattered hot ashes over the woodwork.

The train that did the damage left Broadway Ferry at 8:34 o'clock, and was crossing the trestle at about 9 o'clock. At the station there is a long board walk which the rain of ashes set afire, and the flames quickly spread to both sides of the track. The crews of the blocked trains formed bucket brigades to fight the fire.

JEROME HAS ODELL PAPERS.

Interested, Perhaps, in Complaint Against Ship Trust Men.

District Attorney Jerome announced last night that he had received a copy of the complaint in the suit which Gov. Odell has brought against the officers of the Shipbuilding Trust for the recovery of the money which he invested in the bonds of the company. As the Governor's suit was filed in Newburg, Mr. Jerome was asked how it happened that he had received the complaint.

"Oh, a friend of mine who thought perhaps I would be interested in it sent it to me," he replied.

Mr. Jerome declined to say whether he contemplated any action in connection with the case.

AUTOS ANNOY NEWPORTERS.

Residents Form Committee and Have Reckless Chauffeurs Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Residents on Ocean Avenue have been much annoyed during the Summer by the reckless driving of automobiles on that thoroughfare, especially in the evening. Many protests have been made, but the practice has not been stopped, and the residents have formed themselves into a vigilance committee to secure evidence against the offenders.

To-day, at the request of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Theodore M. Davis and Samuel E. Huntington, warrants were sworn out against chauffeurs for O. H. P. Belmont, George A. Huhn, and Philip M. Lydig, and they were served to-night. These chauffeurs have been in the habit of taking their owners' machines out for a spin in the evening, when their employers were at social entertainments, and have indulged in fast driving and racing on Ocean Avenue.

SLASHES DOGS AND HORSES.

Pawtucket Council Offers Reward for Unknown Fiend.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 24.—The City Council to-night offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the arrest of the person who has been mutilating valuable horses and dogs in this city. The City Council of Central Falls has offered a reward of $250 for a similar purpose.

The two cities have been aroused over the fiendish acts of some unknown person or persons, and there is not a stable in either city that is not now guarded day and night.

Within the past two weeks nine horses and two dogs have been horribly slashed with a knife. A fast trotting horse belonging to Edward Moore was found with its hind legs hamstrung and its rear quarters fearfully mutilated. Two horses have died. The police have no clue.

MRS. HENRY WING DROWNED.

Was Steering Launch When Ferryboat Ran Craft Down.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The thirty-five-foot naphtha launch Catherine, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wing of 5 St. Luke's Place, New York, and Albert W. Barnes of Everett aboard, was run down and sunk in the inner harbor this evening by the East Boston ferryboat Hugh O'Brien, and Mrs. Wing was drowned.

The two men were badly cut by the wreckage of the launch, but were rescued by the crew of a tughoat.

The party was returning from a day's outing in the bay to an anchorage in the Mystic River, when their boat was run down by the ferryboat.

Mrs. Wing was at the wheel, and was carried down with the launch. The men were thrown into the water, but later were picked up.

FATHER FEARS FOR FAMILY.

When Wife and Three Children Disappear He Recalls Wife's Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Harry Blumstach of Wrightsville and her three daughters, Hattie, aged two years; Vergie, seven, and Gertie, nine, have disappeared, and her husband fears that she has carried out her threat to murder her little ones and take her own life.

Mrs. Blumstach was in ill-health, which affected her mind. She and her children left their home last night while Mr. Blumstach was sleeping.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

JAPANESE ALL READY TO TAKE PORT ARTHUR

Tokio Breaks Silence to Predict City's Imminent Fall.

THE FIRST AUTHENTIC NEWS

Expectation That Russians Will Make Final Stand on Liao-thie-Shan—Japanese Prepare to Celebrate Victory.

TOKIO, Aug. 24.—The final assault on Port Arthur is imminent.

Hundreds of Japanese guns continue to pour a destructive fire into the city and harbor, along the lines of forts and intrenchments, preparatory to the infantry assault. It is evident that the Russian lines have been weakened and partly penetrated in the vicinity of Antsz-Shan and Etse-Shan forts.

The entire line of Russian defenses immediately about the harbor is within range of the Japanese guns.

A number of Russian forts and batteries continue to be vigorous. The Japanese death roll will be heavily increased before they are captured.

The direction of the Japanese attack creates the impression here that the city and defenses on either side of the harbor entrance will fall first. The final stand will be made at Liao-thie-Shan.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the Japanese cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga fired upon the Russian forts on Tuesday. They discovered that the Russians were shelling the Japanese land forces from a position near Lung-tsin-Tse. The Nisshin and the Kasuga steamed in close to land and after a short bombardment silenced the Russian guns.

Japanese official channels of information remain closed, and the Navy Department's announcement of the striking of a mine by the battleship Sevastopol and the firing upon the Russian forts by the Nisshin and Kasuga are the only disclosures made for several days. It is believed here that both sides have suffered heavy losses, and that the final record will make the siege the bloodiest since Sedan.

The Japanese are supremely confident of the ultimate result. The leaders of the Government await the outcome with calm assurance. The people are everywhere decorating streets and houses and erecting arches and flagstaffs in preparation for a national celebration of the expected victory.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 24.—Information of indubitable authenticity states that the Japanese armored cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga have bombarded and silenced the Russian forts east of Golden Hill, at the entrance of Port Arthur.

The forts referred to are probably the same, or very close to Forts Taipang-Tse and Chao-chang-Ku, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday and to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—In spite of the anxiety which is felt regarding the fate of Port Arthur, the War Office and the Admiralty were practically closed to-day on account of the christening of the royal infant, and no official dispatches were given out.

So far as can be ascertained no further news of the progress of the fighting before the beleaguered fortress has been received, except that contained in reports from foreign sources. These latter are conflicting, some of them representing that the Japanese assault has become exhausted and others asserting that the Japanese have captured Etse-Shan Fort, belonging to the western line of defenses.

If this position has been taken and occupied it is realized that, unless the Japanese are at once dislodged, the chain of forts will be breached and the position of Port Arthur rendered critical. The report, however, is considered to require confirmation.

The mere fact that the day to which a large portion of the public looked forward with superstitious dread passed without the fall of the fortress being reported suddenly encouraged the popular hope that the christening of the Czarevitch will mark a turn in the tide.

Reports that Gen. Kuropatkin is about to make an important move continue to be circulated, but the character of the move is not hinted at.

As the reports from the front agree that the rains have ceased and that the roads are drying a resumption of military activity is expected.

Since his retirement from Simu-Cheng and the Yang-Tse Pass it is estimated that more than 35,000 reinforcements have reached Gen. Kuropatkin.

In view of the strictness of the censorship on war news in Tokio the dispatch printed above may be looked upon as the official announcement of the intentions of the Japanese before Port Arthur. A letter from the Tokio correspondent of The London Times shows how impossible it would have been for such a dispatch to have been sent unless it had the sanction of the military officials. In it he says:

"The censorship of the press in Tokio and of telegrams for the West has become stricter than ever. Even events wired from Che-Foo must not be published in the Japanese capital if they throw any light on the operations of the forces investing Port Arthur.

"News of one movement reached Tokio through the depot of one of the divisions engaged, but the censorate immediately forbade its publication, and a Yokohama English journal which had issued the intelligence prior to this special veto, but in violation of the general prohibition against publishing unsanctioned statements as to operations in the field, was cited before a law court and fined ¥4."

Etse-Shan and Antse-Shan Forts, which have given way before the attack, are on the extreme north of the western line of forts, whose western end is on the Liao-

tblo-Shan Promontory, where the Japanese expect the final stand to be made. It is evident also that the Japanese have gained important advantages on the east.

RUSSIAN SHIPS LOWER FLAGS.

Czar Orders the Disarmament of the Two Vessels at Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—An order from the Czar has been conveyed to Rear Admiral Reitzenstein commanding him forthwith to disarm the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi.

The Russian flags on both vessels were lowered at 7 o'clock this evening.

An incident threatening international consequences of extreme gravity is in all probability now ended by the Czar's order to Admiral Reitzenstein, who commanded the cruiser division of the Port Arthur squadron.

The Askold and the Grozovoi took part in the disastrous sortic of the Russian ships from Port Arthur on Aug. 10, and were among the few vessels that were not driven back to the harbor. The Askold and the Grozovoi reached Shanghai on Aug. 12, the Askold being greatly damaged by the shells from Togo's warships. On Aug. 13 the Askold went into dry dock and the Grozovoi went up the river and berthed alongside the dismantled Russian gunboat Mandjur.

Japan promptly demanded that the Russian ships be compelled either to leave Shanghai or disarm. The Shanghai Taotai was apparently unable to make up his mind what to do, and the Russians made various excuses for not leaving the port or dismantling the ships.

Japan is said to have threatened China that warships would be sent to Shanghai to capture the Russian vessels, and last Sunday a Japanese destroyer steamed up the river and anchored off the dock in which the Askold was being repaired. The American destroyer Chauncey followed the Japanese destroyer and anchored between her and the dock, but it was later declared that this was a coincidence, and that the Chauncey was carrying dispatches.

The Russians paid no attention to the demands of the Taotai that they depart, and it is probable that the circumstance which has led to the instructions to disarm was an order by the British Consul General to the dock company requiring the cessation of work on the Askold. As the repairs were by no means completed this order made it practically impossible for the vessel to go out to sea.

THE SEVASTOPOL HELPLESS.

Battleship Was Towed Back to Port Arthur After Striking a Mine.

TOKIO, Aug. 24.—Further details of the disabling of the Russian battleship Sevastopol have been received here.

It seems that on Tuesday afternoon, while engaged in shelling the Japanese land forces from a position outside of Port Arthur, the battleship struck a mine and was disabled by the explosion. She was towed into Port Arthur.

The Japanese battleship Asahi was detailed to watch the Sevastopol. Her commander reports that the Russian battleship emerged from Port Arthur on Tuesday morning and co-operated with certain Russian batteries in bombarding Japanese forces on shore. This firing had been kept up for several hours, when the Sevastopol suddenly struck a submerged mine. The explosion caused her to list heavily to starboard, and at the same time she lurched forward, almost burying her bow under water. She was towed into Port Arthur by a tug.

RUSSIAN FUGITIVES DETAINED.

German Police Arrest Many Who Would Evade Military Service.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The number of Russian fugitives from military service entering Germany on their way to the United States and Great Britain increases daily, and the German police authorities detain many and deliver them to the Russian frontier posts.

The fugitives usually buy false passports within Russian teritory entitling them to leave the Empire, but many risk their lives in escaping across the frontier surreptitiously notwithstanding the vigilance of the frontier guards. The German police carefully inspect all fourth-class railway compartments of trains moving westward from the Silesian frontier.

Most of the fugitives are caught at Kandrzin station, where several railways meet, and an emigrant inspection station is located. All persons intending to go to the United States without money enough to meet the requirements of the American Immigration laws are sent back to Russia and are delivered to the Russian authorities at Sosnovice. Nine fugitives were handed over on Saturday last.

INSURANCE POLICIES TAXABLE

Kentucky's Attorney General Holds That They Are Property.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 24.—Attorney General Hays to-day, in an opinion delivered to State Auditor Hager, holds that all policies of life insurance are property within the meaning of the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky, and are subject to taxation in the hands of the holders at their cash surrender value.

The opinion was given by request because of an effort made by the tax collector of Johnson County to assess for taxation two policies of insurance, one paying annual dividsnds and the other paid up, but not paying dividends. The Attorney General also holds that all policies, whether having a guaranteed cash value or not, are taxable.

SPENT $400 IN TIPS.

Young Greek Bridegroom Now Greatly Missed by Ship's Stewards.

The North German Lloyd steamship Prinzess Irene, from Naples and other Mediterranean ports, brought here yesterday among her passengers Pericles Stavrophoulos, a young Greek, and his bride, who are making a wedding trip from Athens to the St. Louis Exposition. After paying all of their expenses to get aboard the vessel, including the cost of their tickets, they had $500. On landing they had $100, having spent $400 in tips to the men aboard the ship.

The stewards on the steamship were naturally sorry when the voyage ended. Every time one of them raised his hand to assist the couple in the slightest way he was rewarded with a tip of a dollar. The young man did not seem to know the value of American money, and handed it out as freely as if he had a trunkful. He spoke to one of his fellow-passengers of the fact that he had $100 left of the original sum, and added, "But I guess that I can find some more."

INTO BAY TO AVOID PURSUERS.

Man Hunted at Rockaway Thought to Have Been Drowned.

The residents of Rockaway Beach engaged in a hunt from early yesterday morning until long after daybreak for "Big George the Carpenter," a character of Rockaway Beach, whom they accused of having frightened a woman who is staying at the Hill House, on the Boulevard. Armed with guns and clubs and headed by the woman's husband and several policemen, the searchers scoured the woods in the vicinity in search of him for several hours.

Once or twice the crowd caught sight of the flying man, but only for a moment. He ran steadily toward Jamaica Bay. When the crowd reached the shore he was not there. It is thought that he jumped into the water and was drowned.

DAYLIGHT HOLD-UP IN ORANGE MOUNTAINS

O'Rourke Company Paymaster Robbed of $5,112.

SIX HIGHWAYMEN ATTACK

Shoot Horse, Seize Money, and Make Good Escape—Police and Posses Scouring Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 24.—Posses of armed men from Caldwell, Montclair, and Paterson, and a hundred or more angry Italians, also armed, members of a crew that the O'Rourke Construction Company has at work on Cedar Grove Cemetery, are scouring the Orange Mountains to-night in search of the men who this morning held up and robbed Paymaster Dana White of the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company of $5,112.

The robbing was done by six men, who lay in wait in the Ridge Road, between the Great Notch Station and Cedar Grove, near where Contractor Stuart Lindsley was held up and robbed of $800 and his gold watch a few weeks ago. Mr. White, who was accompanied by Superintendent Eldridge of the O'Rourke company and H. S. Tast, was beaten senseless when he fought to save the money.

The O'Rourke company's works are about a mile and a half from the Great Notch Station, and are reached by the Ridge Road, which runs for most of the distance through dense woods. The train White came up on is the only one up from New York in the morning, and any one who knew when the men were paid off at the cemetery would naturally expect him on this train. The highwaymen evidently knew all this, and laid their plans accordingly.

Two weeks' wages for the employes of the company amount to $5,112.90, and Mr. White yesterday drew that amount from the Windsor Trust Company in New York. Accompanied by Tast, who is also connected with the company, he came out to Great Notch this morning, and was met at the station by Superintendent Eldridge in a buggy. When the three men had gone half way to the cemetery, in a lonely part of the road, they passed two men, who were walking toward Cedar Grove. The men were strangers, and the party in the buggy gave them only passing notice. A bit further on ons of the trio, turning around, noticed that the men had quickened their pace.

About a quarter of a mile from the reservoir is a steep down grade, where it is necessary to drive slowly. At the bottom is a hollow, which is screened by heavy bushes. When the wagon reached this spot four men jumped out of the shrubbery in front of the horse. Three of the men were Italians; the fourth was tall, wore a pair of automobile goggles, and looked like an American. He was armed with a big double-barreled shotgun. The other men carried pistols, and they leveled their weapons at the party in the buggy, ordering them to halt.

Eldridge, who was driving, lashed the horse and pulled the reins sharply to the right. The horse bounded forward, and as it did so the tall highwayman discharged his shotgun into the horse's side, just back of the shoulder, stopping the animal short. The others turned to the party in the wagon. One seized the bag containing the money, which was held by White, and a fierce struggle followed. White held his own manfully, when the two men who the party had passed down the road came running up and joined forces with the attacking party. White was plucky and wouldn't let go of the bag. Then one of the men dealt him a crushing blow on the head with some blunt instrument. White fell to the ground like a log, and in an instant the bag containing the money was wrenched from his nerveless fingers. Then the six robbers ran through the bushes, and all trace of them was lost.

Eldridge whipped up the bleeding horse, and the animal, in spite of its terrible wound, staggered to the works, and then fell to the road, dying. White had recovered consciousness when the party reached the works, and telephone messages for the police were immediately sent out.

Meanwhile Nathaniel Brooks, a carpenter, who lives near the scene of the hold-up and heard the shot, knowing that hold-ups had occurred in the vicinity before, seized his own shotgun and hurried out. He rushed around the surrounding country like a Revolutionary minute-man. Chief of Police Gallagher and Detective Sergeant Gallagher hurried up from Montclair and organized other posses. Things had been happening also at the camps where the Italians lived. As soon as Superintendent Eldridge drove into the works their bosses began an endeavor to organize the men for the hunt, but they did not respond until "Tony" Miele, who conducts the commissary department at the camp, rents out the bunks, and sells the men food, heard what had taken place.

"Tony" became marvelously excited. If the men did not get their money he would not get his, was the way he reasoned out the case. He addressed the men from his wagon, and they began to scatter by twos and threes, and some in larger parties, over the woods and fields. All were armed, and while it may be some days before all the men are rounded up again at the works, it is likely to go hard with any persons they meet who are suspected of being the highwaymen.

The only possible trace that the police obtained this afternoon was of a party of three men, one of whom was tall and broad-shouldered. They passed the Little Falls tower of the Greenwood Lake Road, and were later seen on the Lackawanna Road, headed for the Totowa section of Paterson.

SHOOTING AFTER BALL GAME.

One Quarreling Boy Wounds Another on the Street.

Bernard Schoenfeld, fifteen years old, of 47 East Eighth Street, is in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his right side. Daniel Corcoran, fifteen years old, of 41 St. Mark's Place, is locked up in the Mercer Street Station, it being alleged that he shot young Schoenfeld.

The Eighth Street baseball nine and a rival team played a baseball game yesterday, and the "Eighth-Streeters" won. The boys after the game met in front of 61 East Eighth Street, where they discussed the game. Several of the boys became excited, and several fights followed. Corcoran, it is alleged, pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired at the Schoenfeld boy twice.

TWO HURT BY SWITCHBACK.

Car at Atlantic City Hurled Fifteen Feet When Axle Broke.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Miss Sadie Snyder of Pittsburg and J. R. Wood of Altoona, Penn., were injured here to-night on the switchback railroad. A car on which they were passengers broke an axle and was buried fifteen feet to the pier below.

Miss Snyder is thought to be injured internally. Mr. Wood was unconscious, but is not believed to be seriously injured.

PASSED GOVERNMENT CHECKS.

Governors Island Employe Arrested in Lieutenant's Uniform.

A young man wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant of the United States Army was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Brighton Beach Hotel. The prisoner said he was Gherardi M. von Rogee, twenty-eight years old, and a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Governors Island.

The police communicated with Governors Island and were instructed to detain him. About 8 o'clock in the evening a Corporal and a private called at the Sheepshead Bay Station and made a formal demand for Rogee on the ground that he was a deserter. The police refused to give him up.

About two weeks ago Rogee, describing himself as a Lieutenant, went to the Brighton Beach Hotel and engaged board. Three days later he left and paid his bill, amounting to $88, with a check drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York. It was signed Tabor Norman, Quartermaster General. He requested that it be held by Manager King for two or three days.

About a week ago he returned to the hotel accompanied by a young woman, to whom he seemed much attached. Manager King had not in the meantime deposited the check for $88, and was surprised when Rogee presented another check of the same kind for $55.

The manager at once turned them over to the Treasury Department and payment was refused. The prisoner told the police that he was privileged to stay away from Governors Island as long as he wished and had done nothing to warrant his detention. When searched a wedding ring was found on him. He will be arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

It was said at Governors Island that Rogee, who was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, left there several days ago, taking with him three blank checks belonging to the Quartermaster.

According to the Quartermaster's report, he donned a Lieutenant's uniform and made the paying teller of one of the local banks believe he was the Quartermaster of the post, and got a check for $3,500 cashed. The check was returned yesterday to the Quartermaster, who notified the authorities at Governors Island.

ARREST DELAYS WEDDING.

Bridegroom Accused of Burglary—Ceremony Performed, However.

The marriage of Louis Neinaber, who lives in Palisade Avenue, Weehawken Heights, to Miss Mary Schmitzer of 611 Engslique Street, West Hoboken, was delayed last night because when the hour set for the ceremony arrived the bridgroom-elect found himself locked up in the Weehawksn Jail on a charge of burglary.

Neinaber is twenty years old and is a son of ex-Councilman Otto Neinaber. The charge against him is made by the prisoner's brother-in-law, Paul Arndt, who owns a saloon at Park Avenue and Nineteenth Street. He told the police that his safe had been opened two days ago and $50 taken.

The lock, he says, was not forced, and so far as he knews, he declares, Neinaber was the only person besides himself who knew the combination. Neinaber denied the charge, but the Recorder held him on suspicion. An odd feature of Neinaber's arrest is the fact that the cell in which he was locked up was for many years his playroom when a boy. He was born and brought up in the building, which his father sold several years ago to the town, and which since has been used as a jail.

Miss Schmitzer firmly believes in Neinaber's innocence, and the bridegroom to be finally was released on bail by Judge Blair. He drove home in a coach with his two brothers, and, hastily donning his wedding garments, hurried to Miss Schmitzer's home. The party drove to the rectory of the Church of the Holy Family, where Father Marshall performed the ceremony. Afterward there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

CAMPAIGN HORSE IN SUBWAY.

Driven and Pelted Into an Excavation at the Battery.

In the campaign which Michael Hart is making in the First Assembly District against "Battery Dan" Finn for the Democratic leadership a wagon bearing Hart banners was driven about the district last night. On the side of the wagon, when it started out to win votes, was painted in big black letters:

OUR CHOICE FOR LEADER,
MICHAEL HART.

It had gone a short distance near Washington Street when a crowd on the corner stopped the horse and pulled the driver from the seat. A pot of paint was soon brought to the scene, and in a minute the sign was changed to read:

OUR CHOICE FOR LEADER,
MICHAEL THE HARP.

Everyone in the crowd then picked up stones and pelted the signs. Some threw wide and hit the horse, starting him on his run. Down Washington Street he went, a jeering crowd urging him on until he reached the Battery. There he became mixed up in the tunnel work, and presently speeded into the excavation, where it was about ten feet deep. In the fall he broke both shafts of the wagon and received a few cuts. He was lifted out by a derrick and taken to his owner's stable.

WATER VS. ELECTRICITY.

Ask That Sprinkling-Cart Man Which Current Is Stronger.

The sprinkling cart whose copious streams settle the élite dust of Fifth Avenue in the neighborhood of Thirty-seventh Street, is driven by a man who answers to the name of "Pat." As he was passing the Thirty-seventh Street corner on his water chariot yesterday he noticed four electricians working busily in a manhole. "Pat" just glanced at their heads, and saw that they were warning him not to run them down.

"Sure, their faces need a wash," said the driver to himself, and thereupon he let a stream squirt out of a wire said to be charged with 350 volts, put this wire in the stream of water. "Pat" leaped from his seat and ran down the avenue like a madman until Policeman Fitzgerald stopped him.

"All the pine aren't out of me yet," said he.

The electricians grinned an explanation to the policeman, and he finally induced the driver to resume his seat. But "Pat" kept away from that manhole the rest of the day.

FIRE DESTROYS THREE HOUSES.

Williamsburg Families Routed by Spread of Early Morning Blaze.

A fire which started yesterday morning in the apartment of Mrs. Tillie Aronwitz on the second floor of a double-decker frame tenement at 55 Seigel Street, Williamsburg, destroyed that building and three similar ones adjoining, at 57, 59, and 61. Fifty-six families, fourteen in each house, were rendered homeless, and many of the tenants had narrow escapes from suffocation. Nothing in the way of personal effects was saved.

An oil stove on which Mrs. Aronwitz was preparing coffee exploded and started the fire, which spread so rapidly that exit by the stairways was cut off, and the tenants had to climb hastily down the fire escapes. As it was, many were overcome temporarily by the smoke.

After the first alarm the fire spread from the wooden buildings to the five-story brick tenement at 63 Seigel Street. It looked for a time as if the whole row of brick tenements would be destroyed, and the firemen, after turning in three more alarms, confined their efforts to the brick tenement. The damage on the destroyed wooden buildings was placed at $20,000, while the tenants lost $15,000 worth of property. One fireman was badly hurt by falling glass.

Philadelphia Woman's Sudden Death.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas Radcliffe of Philadelphia died suddenly here to-day. She was walking with her husband and four daughters in St. James's Place when she was taken ill and sank to the sidewalk before she could be assisted. Death was due to heart disease.

ALDERMEN MAY END CHICAGO MEAT STRIKE

Mayor Harrison Appoints Committee to Make the Effort.

PACKERS CAN LODGE EMPLOYES

City Enjoined from Interfering with the Housing of Strike Breakers, and Will Appeal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The city authorities are to make a second efort to settle the stock yards strike. At a meeting of the City Council to-night a resolution was passed, empowering Mayor Harrison to appoint a committee of eleven Aldermen, who are to make it their business to bring about a settlement.

There was some opposition to the resolution, a number of the Aldermen declaring that, in their opinion, the result would be nothing. The resolution was passed, however, and the committee appointed by the Mayor.

Invitations were at once sent to the leaders of the strikers, and to representatives of the employers inviting them to meet the members of the committee to-morrow morning. President Donnelly of the butcher's union will be before the committee at 10 o'clock, and in the invitation sent to the packers they were asked to appear one hour later.

The Aldermanic committee has not mapped out any particular programme, but intends to see what it can do after it has listened to statements from both sides.

Judge Theodore Brentano to-day issued an injunction restraining the City of Chicago from interfering with the lodging of non-union employes in the packing houses at the stockyards. The city announced that an appeal would be taken.

The injunction was issued in a test case brought by the G. H. Hammond Company. Seven additional petitions were at once filed, following the decision of the court, for an extension of the temporary injunction to all the packing companies within the stockyards, with the exception of the Omaha Packing Company, which is not within the fire limits and cannot, therefore, be regulated by the fire or building ordinances of the city.

Annie Clark, a forewoman for Nelson Morris & Co., was to-day attacked by girl pickets while riding on a street car. A lively fight followed, in which hatpins were the weapons used. Miss Clark was severely injured and was removed to her home by the police. She recognized several of her assailants and secured warrants for their arrest.

The packers resumed the importation of strike breakers on a large scale to-day. A special train of seven carloads arrived over the Erie. Two carloads of strike breakers were brought in under heavy police guard over the Monon Road.

PACKERS SATISFIED, THEY SAY.

Declare That the Meat Strike Has Been Effectually Broken.

That the local meat strike is over, as far as the two big packing houses involved are concerned, was the declaration made yesterday by Vice President Joseph of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and President Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company. They declared that they had all the men they needed, were killing all the cattle they wanted to, and were in a position to disregard the strikers utterly. They had large forces of men on hand.

Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Joseph asserted that with the reduction of 3 cents a pound in the price of meat, declared by them yesterday, the trade taken away by the so-called "independent" firms would be regained. About 450 cattle were killed in each plant yesterday, according to the officials. Seven hundred a day is the normal output for both plants, but with the reduced trade caused by the encroachments of the independent concerns the 450 beeves were ample, it was declared, to supply the demands.

Several of the strike leaders admitted last night that both of the big "trust" firms were killing a lot of cattle every day, and that the distribution departments of both firms had a full working force. It is expected that by Saturday the most skillful of the old men will break away from their unions and try to get back with the trust firms before all the places are filled. Thus far the strikers have remained firm. Since the strike a large percentage of them have been working for the independent packers.

PACKERS ASK FEDERAL AID.

United States Troops Wanted to Guard Trains in South Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 24.—T. J. Mahoney, one of the attorneys for South Omaha packing interests, to-day made the statement that efforts were being made on the part of his clients and their associates to have Federal troops stationed at South Omaha and along the railroads leading to Omaha, over which the packers are running, morning and evening, a chartered train for the accommodation of their present workmen, and to take all strike cases to the Federal Court.

The packers' representatives claim this course has been determined on for several reasons. They say that they cannot get justice in South Omaha; that they do not wish to incumber the County Court with cases which should not be brought there, and that by concentrating the strike troubles in one court they would be greatly simplified.

CAMPAIGN BANNER BURNED.

Moebus Sees His Picture Blazing as Parade Marches Under.

The fight for the leadership of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, in the Bronx, has grown so exciting that a crowd set fire to a big campaign banner bearing the likeness of Augustus Moebus, one of the candidates, last night. Eugene J. McGuire, a saloon keeper, is the other candidate.

The banner was strung across near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Not far away is McGuire's saloon, and marching along the street was the Jefferson Democratic Club, with both candidates for leader and President Louis F. Haffen in the parade. The parade was nearing the banner when a crowd of boys built a bonfire directly underneath. Those in the street shouted: "Burn the banner!" and the boys piled box on box.

Two men endeavored to put out the flames when a crowd from the opposite side of the street ran out and attacked them. Policeman Josephs of the Alexander Avenue Station, after rescuing the two men, tried to disperse the crowd, but had to send in a call for the reserves.

Fred Grinnan Dead from Wounds.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 24.—Fred Grinnan of Terrell, Texas, died in the Protestant Sanitarium at Fort Worth last night. He was shot three times by Claude Roberts, also of Terrell, nearly two months ago in the streets of Beaumont, where he had gone to attend the wedding of the daughter of United States Senator Chilton. Claude Roberts, who was admitted to $8,000 bail when there was a hope of Grinnan's recovery, was taken into custody again to-day at Beaumont on a charge of murder.

ART NOTES.

The houseboat as a home for artists is not exactly new, even in America. In France there were famous houseboats belonging to Daubigny and Hamerton, and on this side we have had the Tile Club's and subsequent outings by houseboat. But never before this Summer has a houseboat been so completely filled by the fair sex as is the Seraglio, Capt. Mrs. Pierce, which has been navigating the inland Saragossas of New Jersey. The Seraglio has an auxiliary engine, which requires the services of a man, and in order to establish relations with the foreigners of Nova Caesarea Mr. Pierce, who is also Curator of the Pennsylvania Academy, was reluctantly allowed to come along. He understands their language, and can be made useful in case of rats, mice, and spiders. But otherwise the crew and passengers of the Seraglio consist of art students of the one sex only. On the upper stretches of the Passaic, in the villages where a dialect of Holland is still spoken, these young women have been picking up a good many Colonial bits of bric-a-brac and stray parts of Dutch-American speech, while the old houses, the locks, and bridges have been transferred to canvas. All are students of the art schools belonging to the Academy in Philadelphia. They consider it a mistake to cross the ocean when Europe of the seventeenth century alseps along the canals of New Jersey. Curator Pierce is not only the guard and the chief engineer of this trip of the Seraglio, but he is the bard and reporter. When he is not translating the picturesque language of the country or giving orders to the engineer he is in the cabin poring over the logbook, which will form the basis for a thrilling chronicle entitled: "Art Ladies Afloat; or, A Month Among the Jersey Waterboors."

***

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Chantrey bequest criticises the pictures and sculptures bought by the President of the Royal Academy and ten Academicians for the absence of examples of leading British artists, and lays the blame on the composition of the purchasing board. It suggests three instead of eleven members, viz.: The President, one Academician nominated by the council, and one Associate nominated by the Associates. The term should be for five years, and they should not be elected again to succeed themselves. The artistic societies of England and Scotland are to be asked to report to this committee the existence of important works of art. The committee also decides a point much questioned by suggesting that the jury of three be empowered to buy the work of any artist "who permanently resides in Great Britain, even though such work may have been in part executed abroad." The latter would apply to painters like Whistler, Sargent, Abbey, and A. Legros, and sculptors like Dalou. The committee also brushes aside the singular limitation under which the Council of the Royal Academy has bought works hitherto, viz., that they must be in an exhibition. The art work should be bought if necessary from an art dealer or from the atudio of the artist himself.

***

"The Hours of Pleasure," a large mural painting by Tommaso Juglaris, has been prepared for the Ray Library, at Franklin, Mass. Eight partly draped figures of the Hours are swinging hand in hand through the air against a background of gold. Another panel shows Morning attended by Prudence with her mirror, the Morning Star with a star on her forehead, and Fortune with her wheel. Dawn flies before the chariot of Morning, dropping dew from a jar. On the other side will be "Evening" in the chariot of the moon with black horses, followed by two figures, one bearing an olive branch, the other, a draped female figure of Vendetta, clutching a dagger. On the right of this panel are peasants returning from labor. Other smaller panels show the "Hours of Night and "Hours of Day," with many figures, awake and in slumber, draperies, objects of still life, &c. Tommaso Juglaris is an Italian who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris under T. Couture, Gérôme, and Cabanel. He came to America many years ago, and after teaching art in Boston returned to Europe. The Ray Memorial allegories have occupied him for three years.

***

The President of the new association of German artists is in London, and has been committing himself in print as to German and British art. The latter, remarks Count Kessler, is invariably tactful and well-mannered—"an art conceived by gentlemen for gentlemen and for the ladies in the drawing room." As to Germany, in his opinion it has the best art public in Europe. "It is already, I dare say, the most promising market in Europe for living art, for French pictures and bronzes, as well as for English books, glass, and furniture. It is now developing art industries of its own. * * * Now there is almost as large a choice of tasteful, simple silks and chintzes in Crefeld and Chemnitz and of delicately molded and outlined furniture in Vienna or Weimar as in London; and that without any imitation of foreign work." He adds that owing to the interest in art taken by the Emperor, by the young Duke of Weimar, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, "art has taken a front place in our national life, and even in politics."

***

A signed portrait of a middle-aged man by Jean de Mabuae was sold for $5,600 at the dispersion of the collection of Comte de Quinsey. The sitter holds in his right hand a small roll of paper, on which is the signature. This portrait is considered by good judges to be a likeness of the painter himself. It is in a fine state of preservation and may find its way into the Louvre.

***

Among the objects discovered by Mr. Arthur Evans in last year's excavations on the site of Knossos in Crete, not the least interesting is a cross in colored marble standing on a pedestal against the wall of a little room near the centre of the palace. It has arms of equal length like the Greek cross. The date of the palace is between 1500 and 2000 B. C. Near this cross was a terra-cotta idol, a goddese wearing a tall, conical headdress, around which a serpent twines, its head surmounting the flat top. Serpents are twined about the waist of the figure and another snake passes up one arm, across the back and down the other arm of the goddess, so that its tail and head rest on the outstretched hands. Her dress is equally curious. She wears a tight-fitting corset cut out in front to show the breasts and over it a bodice; below that an apron which runs down before and behind in a deep ourve. The border represents an embroidered Greek curving fret. The long skirt is oval and bell-shaped, made up of numerous plain flounces and an embroidered border at bottom. Her hair shows a bang under the tall tiara in front, but falls in ourly masses behind onto the shoulders. Other terra cotta figurines show the flounced oval bell-shaped skirts but with larger flounces, also the same effect of corset and bodice. On the wall where these were found hung votive offerings in painted terra cotta, consisting of garments richly decorated with floral designs, or of belts imitating twisted snakes, or of vases, pots, and painted seashells. Molds for the making of such objects were found carved in soft steatite stone. The colors used are a greenish blue, brown, purple, and lilac, while the flesh tints on the figurines are a brilliant milky white. What amazes most is the discovery of fashions in woman's dress 2,000 years before Christ, which are very closely similar to the "oval bell-shaped" gowns of the reign of Louis XV. It is also very remarkable to find a cross at this period placed in such a position as to indicate that it was an object of worship.

A "Venus and Adonis" painted by Paolo Veronese was sold at auction in 1777 and disappeared. It has been found in the studio effects of a German artist of Hilburg Hausen named Rat Vogel, who bought it in 1858 at Altenburg. It is supposed to have reached Altenburg in the gallery of Baron August von Lindenau. Proceeds of its sale will go to swell the fund in memory of Rat Vogel.

***

The Librarian of the French Foreign Office has suggested a new sort of museum to be called the Diplomatic Museum. Materials for stocking it are accumulating in the library of the Foreign Office. There are busts and pictures of famous statesmen of the past, there are pens with which far-reaching treaties have been signed, there are old passports and caricatures, coins and medals, volumes of memorable deeds and portfolios filled with tragic and comic odds and ends. The idea is to have eventually a separate building.

USES OF APRICOT PITS.

They Supply Much "Sweet and Bitter Almond Oil."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Robert P. Skinner, Consul General at Marseilles, France, in a recent report replies to a series of questions propounded by a California correspondent, regarding the commercial value of apricot kernels: "Both the sweet and bitter almond oil of commerce," he writes, "are usually obtained from apricot pits, which are much cheaper than the true sweet and bitter almonds, and yield a product approximately as valuable. In this part of France, where apricots are grown on a very large scale and manufactured into jelly and marmalade, the pits are carefully preserved and dried, and are usually taken by the manufacturers of oils and essences at Grasse, Alpes Maritimes. Considerable quantities of these kernels are also imported.

"The Prunus armeniaca yields an oil analogous to that of the bitter almond and known commercially under this designation. The pits, after having been dried in the sun, are cracked by hand, and it is essential that the kernel be obtained in an unbroken and unbruised condition. Sweet almonds and the pits of apricots, the kernels of which yield a relatively sweet oil, are cruabed with their brown skins; bitter almonds and the kernels of the Prunus armeniaca are first relieved of their pellicles."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:20 A. M.—234 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; M. Levy; damage, $100.

8 A. M.—2,154 Second Avenue; Solomon Coben; damage, $50.

8:30 A. M.—355 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Enrich Gapolso; no damage.

9:15 A. M.—49-51 Stanton Street; Isaac Siff; damage trifling.

11:25 A. M.—472-476 Greenwich Street; J. W. Beardsley & Son; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; owner's name not given; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—5 Rivington Street; S. Schull; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—233 East Ninth Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—61 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Maurice Bloom; damage, $300.

3:50 P. M.—118 West Thirty-second Street; New York Cab Company; damage, $10.

5:25 P. M.—125 Delancey Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—223 Ninth Avenue; Mary Laughlin; damage trifling.

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29TH WE WILL PRESENT
A Series of Advance Models of
Suits, Top and Rain Coats for Men,
Ready for Fall Service,
which in fabrics and designs are indicative of the authoritative styles for the new season.

At finally reduced prices we will offer for
Thursday, Friday and Saturday:
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT
Single and Double Breasted Suits
in Two and Three Garment models of various high-grade fabrics in light and dark colors.
Throughout the season they were $15, $18 and $20
Special at $9.00
FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE PAIRS OF
Trousers.
Until now the prices were $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.
Special at $2.75.
The season's business has left us with
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX
Odd Coats, Reduced to $4.00
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY
Waistcoats, Reduced to $1.00
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX PAIRS OF
Trousers, Reduced to $2.50
All of which were a part of our regular suits that sold from $15.00 upward.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:
Soft Hats for Men.
Special at $1.65.
The conservative Fedora and rakish Flat Brim Hats in pearls, tans, coverts, browns and black, which establish their own worth by the power of their superiority — the regular price is $3.00.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Popular Sentiment says:
There are several waters — But
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best people everywhere.
"IT MUST BE THE BEST."

CORRECT!!
DRESSERS ARE WEARING
THE CONTESTOR
4-PLY
FRONT 2 in. BACK 1¾ in.

"LION BRAND"
COLLARS 2 FOR 25c. CUFFS 2 FOR 25c.

AT ALL DEALERS

TEACH THE CHILDREN
A delicious dentifrice makes the tooth-brush lesson easy. SOZODONT is a fragrant liquid cleanser, penetrating the little crevices of the teeth it purifies them.
SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER
polishes the delicate enamel, but does not scratch, thus it prevents the accumulation of tartar, without injuring the enamel, a property found only in SOZODONT.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Water Filters & Coolers.
THE BEST KINDS.
For Sale by
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street,
and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

I have the Oldest and Best
RYE AND BOU BON WHISKEYS
in the city.
Absolutely Pure. Try Them.
Telephone, 3585 Cortlandt.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

DRANK INK, THEN ACID.

Boy Took a Quart of Writing Fluid—Will Recover.

Harry Woods of 227 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, who is twenty years old, was scolded by his mother last night. He went out and bought a quart of ink and two ounces of carbolic acid. He drank all of the ink on his way home. When he got inside his mother's apartment he said:

"I'm going to kill myself. It's all your fault."

Then he drank the acid.

He was treated first by a policeman and then by an ambulance surgeon. He will recover.

ATLANTIC WINS THE CUP

Beats Resolute and Endymion for Brenton Reef Trophy.

OVER NINE HOURS AHEAD

Variable Winds Encountered in Ocean Race from Newport to Sandy Hook and Return.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Wilson Marshall's schooner yacht Atlantic won the race for the Brenton's Reef Cup, which began at Brenton's Reef Lightship at 10:45 on Monday morning. She finished at 3:29:26 this morning, defeating the schooner Resolute by 9 hours 19 minutes 32 seconds and the Endymion by 16 hours 30 minutes 26 seconds. The Atlantic's actual time for the course was 40 hours 39 minutes 21 seconds, the Resolute's 49 hours 58 minutes 53 seconds, and the Endymion's 57 hours 9 minutes 47 seconds.

The Endymion finished at 7:56 to-night, having been becalmed for fourteen hours. The Resolute was obliged to anchor off Montauk Point six hours. The Atlantic put two reefs in her mizzen owing to the hard blow on Tuesday morning. The official time follows:

Yacht.	Aug. 22. Start.	Aug. 24. Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Atlantic	10:50:05	3:29:26	40:39:21
Resolute	10:45:11	12:43:04	49:58:53
Endymion	10:46:13	7:56:00	57:09:47

The start was made in a light breeze from the south southwest, the Regatta Committee giving the preparatory signal at 10:30. The Resolute, (James Masury,) got away in the lead a few seconds after the signal. George Lauder, Jr.'s, Endymion crossed next, with Wilson Marshall's Atlantic last, just four minutes 55 seconds before the expiration of the ten-minute time limit.

Shinnecock light was abeam to starboard from the deck of the Endymion at 11 P. M. A sharp lookout was kept for the Atlantic and the Resolute at daylight, but nothing was seen of them. Fire Island lightship was abeam at 6 A. M. The wind and sea had risen considerably, and the Endymion was reeling off twelve knots and better at times, for she covered the thirty miles from Fire Island Lightship to Sandy Hook Lightship in just two hours and five minutes. An hour after passing the former vessel the Resolute was made out on the weather bow, bound east. When the Endymion luffed around the old red bacon off the Highlands the Captain of the lightship shouted that he had seen nothing of the Atlantic, so it was certain that she had rounded in the night.

With sheets almost flat aft on the port tack, the Endymion began her return journey, and in two hours was almost back to Fire Island. The Resolute was sighted, and as long as the wind held strong the Endymion gained on her. At 11 o'clock, however, the wind moderated, and while the crew were setting up the main throat halyards, the jig purchase parted, letting the gaff down by the run. Thirty minutes were lost in setting the sail again, and by that time the Resolute was out of sight.

From 8 P. M. of Tuesday until nearly noon on Wednesday the yachts were becalmed. A breath of air then came from the southwest. It steadily increased in force until at 2:30 P. M., when Montauk Point was abeam from the Endymion.

Wilson Marsball entertained his guests at dinner to-night on board the yacht. They were F. M. Hoyt, Morton W. Smith, Augustus W. Mott, Edmund Fish, Frank Mager, and Albert Bergmann.

The Atlantic's time is far above the record for the course, 19 hours 34 minutes 28 seconds, made by the schooner Rambler in September, 1872.

KAISER'S YACHT CUP RULES.

German Emperor and N. Y. Y. C. Still in Correspondence.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Emperor William, before formally renewing his offer of a cup to be competed for in a transatlantic yacht race, awaits the conclusion of the correspondence now proceeding between his representative and the New York Yacht Club respecting the rules that shall govern the contest. Some points of difference remain to be settled, but it seems likely that a full agreement will be reached by Sept. 30.

WARD TENNIS CHAMPION.

Clothier Defeated in Straight Sets for National Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Holcombe Ward of East Orange, N. J., won the championship in the United States National lawn tennis tournament here to-day and caused one of the biggest surprises of the season. Nearly all the tennis enthusiasts picked Clothier as a winner. When Clothier yesterday defeated the ex-champion, Larned, he gave promise of winning the championship, but he was defeated in three straight sets by Ward.

It was no easy match, for Ward had to play the hardest game he has in years, and he fought for every point. The day was ideal for tennis, the championship court was in the best of condition, while the crowd was the largest of the season.

Clothier did not appear to play in the best of form. He was slow at times in reaching the ball, and played the whole match in a "sphynxlike" manner, doing everything as deliberately as if he had mapped it out beforehand. Ward played a net game during most of the match and scored point after point by clever placing. When the occasion required he smashed the ball into Clothier's court with force, but most of his strokes were dainty cuts which fell just short of Clothier's racquet.

The first set opened with Clothier serving, and he took the game at 15, and in the next game Ward won at deuce. It was a great battle between the two men to break through the other's service, but not until eight games had been played was the feat accomplished, and then Ward won a game at 30 on Clothier's service. This set brought forth more beautiful shots than any other game this season. Clothier scored a number of pretty ones, while Ward returned some exceedingly difficult strokes. It was a wonderful struggle between the two first-class players, and after eighteen hard-fought games Ward won at 10—8. The points were as follows:

Ward	1	5	2	4	0	4	4	6	4		
	2	2	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	56	10
Clothier	4	3	4	1	4	2	6	4	2		
	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	50	8

In the second set Ward played stronger, constantly returning difficult strokes. Ward played close to the net, and Clothier was unable to force him back in the court, although the Philadelphian lobbed repeatedly. Clothier drove the ball viciously into Ward's court and won his games by driving back near the end of the court. At one time Ward returned a ball and his racquet flew out of the court. Before Clothier had time to return the ball Ward had jumped out of the court, secured the racquet, was back again and ready for the ball. This feat caused great applause. Ten games were played, and Ward won, 6—4. The points were:

Ward	2	4	10	4	3	4	2	5	6	4	44
Clothier	4	2	8	2	5	1	4	7	4	2	39

The third set was a battle royal, and Clothier came dangerously near winning. He took three straight games, and his followers were encouraged. Ward spoiled all Clothier's chances by scoring point after point on brilliant places. Twice Ward had a chance to win, but each time Clothier rallied and won the game. After the fourteenth game Ward captured the next two, thereby winning the game, set, match, and championship. The score was 9—7 in favor of Ward. The points were:

Clothier	4	3	1	4	4	5	3	3		
	4	1	0	4	2	4	5	2	49	7
Ward	1	4	5	0	2	3	5	5		
	1	4	4	1	4	2	7	4	52	9

By winning the all-comers' event Holcombe Ward takes the silver cup offered by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to the winner of the tournament and Clothier wins the smaller but equally handsome loving cup offered for the runner-up. Ward will have his name inscribed on the association silver cup and the Cairo gold cup emblematic of the National championship, on which the names of William A. Larned and H. L. Doberty are also inscribed.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF AT DEAL.

Stewart Gardner Beats Anderson, the Open Champion, for First Money.

Stewart Gardner, the Garden City professional, won first prize yesterday in the professional thirty-six hole medal play match on the links of the Deal Golf Club. His total for the long double round was 158 stroke. Willie Anderson of Apawamis, the open champion, and Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills tied for the second purse at 161 strokes, while Alex Smith of Nassau Country, near Glen Cove, was fourth with 162. The golf was of a very high class, as the cards of the leaders show. The Deal course is an unusually long one, the eighteen holes having a playing distance of over 6,600 yards. The best eighteen-hole score was seventy-eight strokes, made by Gardner. Smith, and Mackie in the morning play. Sixteen professionals started, and the play was watched by a large number of lovers of the game. The contestants will meet to-day in a four-ball foursome. The scores are:

Stewart Gardner, Garden City											
Out	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	40	
In	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	3	4	38	78
Out	4	5	4	6	5	5	5	4	4	42	
In	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	36	80—158
Willie Anderson, Apawamis										81	80—161
Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills										78	83—161
Alexander Smith, Nassau Country										78	84—162
Horace Rawlins, Spring Haven										84	80—164
John Pearson, Forest Hill										82	82—164
George Low, Baltusrol										84	82—166
Bernard Nicholls, New York										82	84—166
John Mackie, Roseville										82	85—167
David Hunter, Essex County										86	82—168
John Mackie, Newark										85	83—168
Willie Smith, North Jersey										89	82—171
Willie Norton, Deal										90	87—177
Maurice McCarthy, Hollywood										95	90—185
John Reburn, Yountakan										84	with'w
A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook										86	with'w

In the drawing for the four-ball match today the men will play as follows: J. Mackie and H. Rawlins vs. J. Hohens and A. G. Griffiths, Pearson and McCarthy vs. Jolly and Jack Mackie, Alexander Smith and S. Gardner vs. D. Hunter and W. Smith, and Low and Nicholls vs. Anderson and Norton.

NEW YORK SHOOTERS WIN.

Lead the United States Army and Navy Teams in National Rifle Match.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 24.—The first event of the National rifle competition, the National team match, closed this evening, with the New York National Guard team having the highest score for the three days' shooting. The four service teams followed, with the navy team in second place.

There was a strong wind all day from the southwest, striking the range in a vertical direction. The possible number of points for each team during the entire match was 6,000. Following are the scores of the six leading teams: New York, 4,322; navy, 4,294; army infantry, 4,250; army cavalry, 4,158; Marine Corps, 4,078; District of Columbia, 3,994.

The New York team will receive as first prize the trophy and $500 cash; the navy team will receive the Hilton Trophy, which was presented by the late Henry Hilton of New York, and $300 cash; the army infantry team will receive the bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the Commander in Chief on behalf of the State of New York, and $200 in cash; the army cavalry team will receive $150; the marines, $100, and the District of Columbia, $50. Each member of the six winning teams will receive a medal.

Football Rules Published.

The revised rules of football have been published in the 1904 issue of Spalding's Official Football Guide, which is edited by Walter Camp, Secretary of the Rules Committee. The list of subjects comprises chapters on the game, with a description of the play and directions for laying out a field, in addition to which are given explanations of points of play. It has been found necessary to get writers familiar with the local conditions to writs on the game in their respective territories. The first of these articles is "Football in the Middle West," by A. A. Stagg, director of physical culture at the University of Chicago. "Football in the South" is by John Longer De Saulles, the Yale quarter of 1901; "Football in New England" is reviewed by M. E. Webb; George Orton of the University of Pennsylvania tells of the game in the Middle States; Archie Rice of The San Francisco Chronicle writes of Pacific Coast football, and Martin Delany of St. Louis University describes the game in the Southwest, while Frank D. Woodworth of Toronto contributes an article on the state of Rugby in Canada.

Pelham Bay Park Games.

Entries for the athletic meet at the opening of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field, which was to have been held on July 16, but was postponed to Sept. 10, have been reopened and will be received up to Sept. 2, by William C. J. Kelly, Secretary of the Athletic Committee, 15 Warren Street. The list of events is as follows: 100-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; mile run, handicap; 440-yard hurdle race, handicap; throwing sixteen-pound hammer, handicap; putting sixteen-pound shot, handicap; throwing fifty-six-pound weight, handicap; throwing discus, handicap; running high jump, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; pole vault, handicap; 50-yard run, elementary school boys; 100-yard run, high school boys; two open relay races, at one and four miles; a half-mile relay for elementary schools, and a one-mile relay for bigb schools.

Brooklyn Athletic League Plans.

The Sunday School Athletic League of Brooklyn has appointed its committee on track and field athletics, basket ball, aquatics, baseball, gymnastics, records, legislation, membership, and press.

These committees will begin active work during the early Fall, so that early in the Winter everything will be in readiness for the indoor meet which is contemplated.

The Chairman of the Track and Field Athletics Committee is Dr. George J. Fisher of the Central Branch, Young Men's Christian Association. The others are: Basket Ball, F. L. Gross; Baseball, M. I. Foss, physical director of the Bedford Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, who also herds the Committee on Gymnastics. The Chairman of the Records Committee is C. H. Carey, physical director of the Williamsburg Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

N. Y. A. C. Swimming Races.

The New York Athletic Club will hold over its Travers Island course the last set of outdoor swimming races for this season next Saturday afternoon. The events will include a 100-yard novice, a 110-yard handicap, and a mile handicap. The latter race will be an innovation, as handicap swimming races are rarely held at a greater distance than a half mile. All the best long distance men in the East, including Charles Ruberl, the present United States mile champion; C. M. Daniels, the middle distance record holder, and E. H. Adams, will be on scratch in this race. The keenest rivalry exists among these three swimmers, and the race should produce one of the closest contests even seen in this country as the winner will be a strong favorite for the Olympic mile championship to be held at St. Louis, Sept. 7.

Nineteen Innings Without Scoring.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24.—Jackson and Brookhaven of the Delta League broke all baseball records for minor league clubs in the South to-day. Nineteen innings were played without either side making a score.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. B. Lupton, Pittsburg; J. F. Sloane, Philadelphia; George W. Webb, Baltimore; George F. Baldwin, Chicago; Judge S. Miller Outcault, Cincinnati.

HOLLAND—Senator John T. McGraw and ex-Congressman James J. Cornwall, West Virginia; Willism J. Buchanan, ex-Minister to Panama.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut; H. C. Kip, Newport.

PLAZA—Major C. J. Miller, Pennsylvania.

SAVOY—Prof. Dr. O. Cobenbeim, Heidelberg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman W. F. Whiting, Massachusetts.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. F. W. Higgins, Olean.

HOFFMAN—Conor O'Kelly, M. P., Ireland; ex-Mayor P. R. Quinlan, Syracuse; Dr. Harry Vosberg, Berlin.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Capt. George L. Byroade, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Culver Military Academy, Indiana.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will proceed to Juneau, Alaska, for temporary duty pertaining to the Alaskan telegraph system.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, commissary, is detailed to act as an umpire with the "Blue" during the army manoeuvres to be held near Manassas, Va., vice Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry, relieved.

Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, ordnance department, will make not exceeding six visits per month during September, October, and November to the works of the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore, on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Arizona, commencing Sept. 2.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. B. Fletcher is detached from the naval war college, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to duty as navigating officer of the Kentucky.

Lieut. H. E. Lackey is ordered to duty with the reserve torpedo flotilla, Norfolk.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas, at Washington.

Sailed—Newark, from Puerto Plata for Monte Cristi; Montgomery, from Hampton Roads for League Island; Villalobos, from Woosung for Tsingtau.

CHOICES WON FOUR RACES

Closing Days at Saratoga Marked by Keen Play for Victors.

STAKE WENT TO BROADCLOTH

S. S. Brown's Colt Easily First in $5,000 Handicap Before the Futurity Colt Sparkling Star.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Small fields ran for the races to-day, and a small crowd witnessed the contests. That the end of the meeting was in full view was evidenced by the betting, for the play was of a razor's edge of keenness for winners, and in six races the best-backed horses were fighting out at the post with four favorites and two second choices first home.

The stake feature of the card was the $5,000 Adirondack Handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, a race that was intended to draw out Futurity colts. It was many removes from a success, as only one horse that was regarded as likely to figure in the Futurity ran, this being R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkling Star, which, after starting a good second choice, finished last of the field of four runners. The winner turned up in Capt. S. S. Brown's Broadcloth, which, ridden by Burns, went on in the last quarter of a mile after Pasadena had made the early pace, Broadcloth simply running away from his field and winning easily by half a dozen lengths. The one other favorite to fail was Blue Bird in the last race, being raced to a standstill by Caper Sauce. Caper Sauce at the end stopped as the result of early pacemaking, with the result that Gainara got up at the finish and won by three parts of a length. Old England ran himself into the ground after six furlongs of the selling mile, Naughty Lady then taking the lead and holding it to the finish. Good Cheer cleverly captured the opening race in a smart finish with Canteen, and Stalwart, with the top weight, easily won the mile and a furlong handicap. Only two horses ran for the steeplechase, and Malden won as the result of a bad swerve by Trek after the last jump had been made. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Good Cheer, 106, Travers, 9-5, 4-5	2	4	1ns
Canteen, 96, Lee, 5-1, 2-1	7	7	2½
James V., 121, Oliphant, 7-1, 3-1	3	5	3½
Belle of Belle Mead, 97, Brunner, 15-1, 6-1	13	9	4
Viona, 96, J. Hennessey, 100-1, 30-1	6	3	5
Witchcraft, 106, W. Fischer, 16-5, 6-5	8	6	6
Palette, 94, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	9	10	7
Yo San, 99, J. Jones, 20-1, 8-1	1	2	8
Scotob Plume, 105, Wonderly, 25-1, 10-1	5	8	9
Inquisitive Girl, 101, H. Cochran, 25-1, 10-1	4	1	10
Cascine, 104, Burns, 7-1, 5-2	10	11	11
Prince of Elm, 98, Onley, 100-1, 30-1	12	12	12
The World, 98, Croghan, 100-1, 30-1	11	13	13

Time—1:15 2-5. Start fair. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Fonso-Harpy, owned by George Hendrie and trained by J. Walters.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

	S.	2M.	F.
Malden, 162, Mara, 9-20, out	2	1	1½
Trek, 151, Dayton, 2-1, out	1	2	2

Time—5:10. Good start. Won ridden out. Winner h. g., 6 years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Stalwart, 120, Odom, 3-5, 1-4	3	2	1½
Spring, 110, McCatferty, 4-1, 1-1	1	1	2ns
Proceeds, 104, Burns, 7-1, 2-1	4	3	3½
Carhunele, 112, Shaw, 5-1, 6-5	2	4	4

Time—1:55 4-5. Start fair. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Melba, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—The Adirondacks Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Broadcloth 113, Burns, 13-5, 7-10	2	2	1n
Pasadena, 112, H. Cochran, 17-10, 3-5	4	4	2½
Bluecoat, 98, E. Walsh, 8-1, 2-1	1	1	3ns
Sparkling Star, 117, Shaw, 2-1, 3-5	3	3	4

Time—1:15 1-5. Start good. Won easily, place handlly. Winner b. c., by Woolsthorpe-Grenadine, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by Robert Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Naughty Lady, 106, Cocbran, 9-5, 4-5	4	2	1n
Jane Holly, 106, Oliphant, 3-1, 1-1	5	3	2½
Allan, 103, McCafferty, 40-1, 12-1	1	5	3ns
Old England, 108, Crimmins, 7-1, 1-1	3	1	4
Gaviota, 98, W. Fischer, 75-1, 25-1	8	7	5
Easy Street, 108, Croghan, 60-1, 20-1	7	6	6
Unmasked, 103, L. Walsh, 6-1, 2-1	2	4	7
Doctor Loder, 103, Salling, 300-1, 100-1	6	8	8
Agnes D., 104, Miles, 15-1, 6-1	9	9	9

Time—1:42 4-5. Start poor. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Esher-Kitty Greame, owned by A. W. Brand and trained by Walter House.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Gamara, 115, Shaw, 2-1, 7-10	3	3	1½
Caper Sance, 113, Wonderly, 10-1, 3-1	2	1	2ns
One Way, 113, McCue, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	3ns
Helenita, 105, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	4
Blue Bird, 116, Burns, 3-5, 3-5	1	2	5
Goodbye, 106, Miles, 60-1, 15-1	6	6	6

Time—1:09 4-5. Start good. Won ridden out, places the same. Winner h. c., by Sorcerer-Pixie, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Weights.		Weights.	
W. R. Condon	123	Homestead	116
St. Daniel	113	King Pepper	112
Knight of Rhodes	112	Lord Badgs	112
Fennant	110	Rawhide	110
Right and True	108	Courtmaid	108
Memphis	105	Cascine	104
Mary Bender	103	Seagate	99
Belle of Belle Meade	99	The Globe	99
Queen Bells	99	Paletta	99
Gay Lizette	97	Canteen	98
Scotch Plume	95		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles.

Malden	160	Trek	150
Inspector Stevens	148	Jim Slick	148
Silly Ray	142	Hark Forward	142
Doylesford	135	Libretto	130

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Dan K.	110	Only One	110
Oxford	110	Indian Star	110
Sir Ralph	110	Baridom	110
Kungamuck	110	The Doctor	107
Onward	107	Princess Eris	107
Gold Fleur	107	Merces	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Saranac Stakes, handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

Fort Hunter	126	Stalwart	115
Dolly Spanker	115	St. Valentine	112
Divination	110		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

Burnt Hills	122	Escutcheon	112
Dazzle	111	Bank	107
Katie Caffrey	106	Mirthless	105
Caper Sauce	104	Jack McKeon	100
Delcanta	100	Sufferance	95

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

Merry England	115	Gay Boy	111
Duke of Kendal	109	Knight of Rhodes	104
Wild Thyme	104	James F.	102
Damon	100	New York	100
Courtmaid	99	Hoodwink	92
Missing Link	90	Silverfoot	86

TRADITION'S FUTURITY TRIAL.

S. Paget's Filly Gallops Six Furlongs for Big Race in 1:13 3-4.

With the arrivals at the Long Island race tracks from Saratoga yesterday practically the entire field of horses that may be counted on to run in the race for the $50,000 Futurity on Saturday had assembled on the Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend courses last night. The latest comers were the horses of the J. A. Drake and J. E. Madden Stables, in which are sheltered several animals that have been figured on as possibilities.

The most conspicuous entries, the three unbeaten two-year-olds, James R. Keene's Sysonby, H. B. Duryea's Tanya, and Sydney Paget's Tradition are quartered at the Sheepshead Bay race track, and the stables in which the trio of notables are sheltered occupied the interest of horsemen yesterday. Tanya and Sysonby have raced so recently that there is no room for question as to their being ready for the race, and nothing was looked for from either of them yesterday.

Tradition, on the other hand, was due to gallop, and horsemen and sightseers lined the rails when, in the morning, Trainer A. J. Joyner brought out Tradition and sent her a three-quarters of a mile gallop with the great three-year-old filly Hamburg Belle, herself winner of the Futurity a year ago. Good-sized boys rode both fillies. Lyne, the stable jockey, who rode at about 112 pounds, having the mount on Tradition. They worked together over the full three-quarters of a mile, the two-year-old always being abreast of the older filly until they were almost on the finishing post, where Hamburg Belle, carrying even weights with the two-year-old, began to draw away, both finishing at racing speed and doing about their best. The distance was covered in 1:13¾, as timed by nearly every watcher on the gronnd, and considering that Tradition had as her trial mate a Futurity winner of only a season ago, and as far as was known carried even weights with the three-year-old, the move caused a great amount of favorable comment among horsemen.

That Tanya will gallop to-day is expected confidently by trainers, and though Sysonby went a good three-quarters of a mile gallop on Tuesday, it is thought that he to-day will take his final work for the big race. As the time approaches owners of the lesser lights seem inclined to concede the race to the stars, and the probabilities are that the field will be much smaller than was anticipated a few days ago.

It still is likely that the Keene and Duryea Stables will be represented in the race by three or four horses from each establishment, and as the Paget Stable also is likely to start two or more horses, it is probable that ten or more horses will run for the three stables named. In all future betting on the race the Keene entry is named as a strong favorite, and it was stated yesterday that Sysonby would start as an odds-on choice.

RIDERLESS HORSE WINS.

After Throwing Jockey, Kept Running and Led the Field.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—In the first race at Hawthorne to-day, Allie Virgie threw Jockey Larsen just as the race commenced, but continued with the field as though in the race. Loud cheers from the grand stand urged her on, as she came down the stretch, and she passed the other horses one by one, going first under the wire by a neck. The race was, of course, decided without reference to her.

In the second race, Jockey Monahan was thrown under the feet of the horses that were following his mount. He was senseless when picked up, but was not seriously injured.

Gossip of the Baseball Field.

The Boston American League team has secured another pitcher in Elmer Stricklett of the Milwaukee team of the American Association. He will finish the season, however with the Milwaukee team.

August Friel, Jack Heckey, and Pitcher Malarkey of the Columbus team of the American Association have been signed by the Cleveland Club of ths American League, and Al Bridwell, also of Columbus, has contracted to play with the Cincinnati Club.

The Ridgewoods of Brooklyn are scheduled to play the Hoboken nine at ths St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, on Sunday. The Ridgewoods have defeated some of the strongest clubs playing independent baseball this year, and as both teams are evenly matched an interesting game should be the resnlt.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

Correct Hats for Men.

Fall Styles

Will Be Issued

Thursday, Sept. 1st.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

Consuela S. Won Richest Harness Turf Stake of the Year.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 24.—Ten thousand people at the track to-day saw Consuela S. win the Massachusetts Stake, the richest event on the harness turf this year, in five fiercely contested heats. The stake was for trotters eligible to the 2:10 class last April, and was valued at $15,000. Consuela S. was a second choice, and won the three final heats after the first had been captured by George G. and the second had gone to Dr. Strong, the favorite.

It was generally conceded that Aristo would win the 2:15 trotting race, but the talent was surprised by Jack Curry, who drove the California mare Tuna to first place. In the Tyro Stake for three-year-old trotters Princess Athal was a prohibitive favorite. Dave McClary, the Hartford, Conn., driver, bowever, produced the winner in the son of Bingen, Lord Revelstoke. His third heat in 2:12¾ was the best made by a young horse this year. Summary:

2:15 class, trotting; purse, $1,000; heats, 2 in 3.

Tuna, h. m., by James Madison, (Curry)	1	2	1
Aristo, b. g., by Mushagay-Nosegay, by Langdon, (De Ryder)	4	1	6
Little Baron, b. g., (Harris)	2	6	5
Sonata, b. m., (Kinney)	7	7	2
Graydon, br. g., (Drumm)	3	4	3
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Merrifield)	5	3	4
Earline, b. m., (Garrison)	8	5	dr
Louvain, b. m., (McDonald)	6	8	dr
Free Silver, h. s., (Demarest)	9	dr	

Time—2:09½; 2:09¾; 2:11¼.

The Tyro; foals of 1901; trotting; purse, $3,000; heats, 2 in 3.

Lord Revelstoke, b. c., by Bingen, (McClary)	3	1	1
Princess Athol, h. f., by Directum Kelly-Athelia Prime, by Walkhill Prince, (Ryder)	1	2	2
The Hermit, blk. c., (Freeman)	2	3	3
Pittle Herr, b. f., (Hudson)	dis.		

Time—2:14½; 2:13¼; 2:12¼.

The Massachusetts; 2:10 class, trotting; purse, $15,000; heats, 3 in 5.

Consuela S., b. m., by Directum, (De Ryder)	10	4	1	1 1
Dr. Strong, s. g., by Strong Boy-Viola S., by Gould Clay, (Gagahan and Spear)	4	1	2	3 2
George G., b. g., by Homeward-Mabel, by Junior, (Geers)	1	2	5	3 5
The Roman, b. g., (Snow)	2	7	6	2 4
Norrie, b. g., (Sbank)	7	3	3	ro.
Metallis, blk. h., (Andrews)	3	6	8	ro.
Promise, blk. g., (Dickerson)	9	5	4	ro.
Dollia, b. g., (Kelly)	5	6	7	ro.
Margaret Bathgate, b. m., (McGrath)	6	8	9	ro.
John Taylor, b. g., (Wilson)	11	9	10	ro.
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Hogan)	8	11	dis.	
Tiverton, b. g., (Howell)	Fell.			

Time—2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:10; 2:10¾.

2:12 class, pacing; purse, $1,000; heats, 2 in 3.

Don Carr, blk. g., by Arrowood, (Clark)	1	1	
Belle Star, br. m., (Shank)	2	2	
Roy B., b. b., (Roscmire)	3	3	
Bob, ch. g., (Walker)	4	4	
Katherine, ch. m., (Titer)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¾.

Vanderbilt Polo Team Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The polo match this afternoon was a special one between the Westchester team of Newport and the Taconic Freebooters. W. E. Carter was the star performer for the home team, his riding and backing being good. Peter Martin hit well and surprised his friends by many excellent strokes. Both Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt rode off well, and did some clever hitting. For the visitors Mr. Stoddard was easily the star. The home team won by 8¾ goals to 6. The line-up:

Westchester—A. G. Vanderbilt, R. C. Vanderbilt, Peter D. Martin, and W. E. Carter.

Taconic—Walter S. Goodwin, S. Russell, Jr., Louis E. Stoddard, and Hugh Legare.

Goals were made by R. C. Vanderbilt, 3; A. G. Vanderbilt, W. E. Carter, W. S. Goodwin, 4; L. E. Stoddard, 2. Safety by A. G. Vanderbilt. Westchester received 4 goals by handicap. Referee—O. L. Mills.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHO IS GLEN COLLINS?

READ

TOWN TOPICS

TODAY

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The September CENTURY

STORIES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF STRANGE SIGHTS AND LANDS

Double Frontispiece by Castaigne

The Flying Dutchman . . . The Wandering Jew

The Russian Lourdes

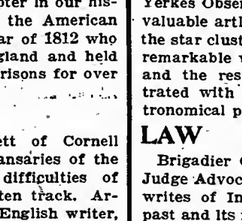
The Czar at the Canonization of St. Seraphim

Ballooning as a Sport

Pictures by Castaigne and from photographs

ARTICLES on Java Japan The Arctic Antarctic

"Songs of the Sulu Sea"



STORIES of China Natal Nevada Italy Virginia Kamchatka

Fossil Wonders of the West

The first description of the greatest "find" of extinct animals ever made

Hidden Egypt

The First Visit by Women to the Coptic Monasteries of Egypt and Nitria. By Agnes Smith Lewis, Author of "What Language Did Christ Speak?"

Round the World at the World's Fair

Etc., Etc.

Round-the-World Number

Richly Illustrated

Sold Everywhere THE CENTURY CO.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR SEPTEMBER

8 Short Stories

HISTORY

John Greenville McNeel writes of a forgotten chapter in our history—the story of the American prisoners of the war of 1812 who were taken to England and held in the Dartmoor prisons for over three years.

TRAVEL

Professor Sterrett of Cornell tells of the Caravansaries of the Orient, and the difficulties of travel off the beaten track. Arthur Symons, the English writer, contributes a vivid picture of the Italian city of Ravenna.

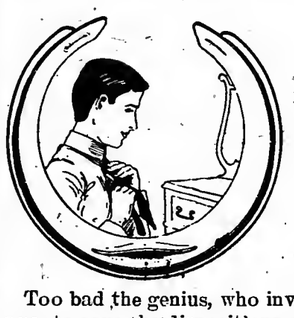
LITERATURE

Agnes Repplier has written a delightful article on a literary woman of the early 19th century whose name has come down to posterity solely because she bored Charles Lamb.

FICTION

Among the authors of the 8 short stories in the number are Alice Brown

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store



A Wonderful New COLLAR

That Saves Men's Ties and Tempers

Too bad the genius, who invented this collar, wasn't born a hundred years ago, to save the dispositions of men who have been trying, since laundered collars have been in use, to pull a tie around when it was locked by the collar-button, in order to get the knot in the right place.

Today we introduce "*The Looscarf*" *Collar*. It is made with a little pocket entirely on the inside, to take the button. The underband when laundered springs away from the outside of the collar, so that the scarf slips through all the way round after the collar is buttoned. In fact, the manufacturer recommends that you put the collar on before slipping in the tie. You will be surprised to see how easily the scarf slips into place, and it slides back and forth when tying, just as easily as it would on a standing collar. *Watch the demonstrator doing it today.*

Best of all, this manufacturer does not believe in charging you for the idea, for the collar is infinitely more desirable than any other collar made, and it costs more to make than other collars at its price. It is made of linen, and will be sold at 12½c each, two for 25c.

Try a couple or a half-dozen *Looscarf Collars* today, and you will be surprised to see how easy it will be to get ready for breakfast in the morning, as well as to keep your scarfs fresh and new-looking for two or three times their usual life.

All sizes from 14 to 17½.

Ninth street Aisle.

This Time It's Men's Fall Suits at $9.50

One hundred and twenty-three in the lot; and the great majority of them may be worn right through until November with comfort. Mixed cheviots and worsteds; in stylish patterns and medium weights. All sizes—regulars, longs and stouts; in single and double-breasted styles. There are also a few Black Thibet Suits in the lot. Former prices were $15 to $20. Today they vanish at

$9.50 a Suit.

And you make a saving of a third to one-half just when you're beginning to think of your Fall suit.

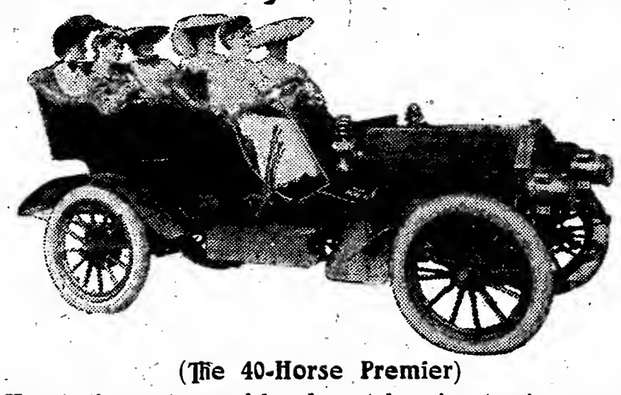
Then, if you're living for the present instead of the future, take your pick of the

Black and Blue Serge Suits At $12, from $15, $18 and $20

Single and double-breasted; fine styles; all-wool materials. Good size-range still to choose from.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Luxury of Motoring



(The 40-Horse Premier)

Here is the most powerful and most luxurious touring car made in America today. Its 40-h. p. four-cylinder gasoline engine gives it all the speed and hill-climbing power that the most exacting tourist could desire.

The car is luxuriously built, and has a tonneau that is roomy for four and will easily hold six, which, with the two sitting in the front, makes a normal capacity of six, and will easily provide capacity for eight.

The 40-Horse Premier has the longest wheel base of any car in America, and it has the largest tires of any American car, making it ride easily over any road. It has a motor that is almost marvelous in the ease with which it is controlled, and the way in which it responds to the wish of the driver.

Those who have admired the very expensive foreign cars of high power will be particularly delighted with the 40-Horse Premier. If you are interested in a high-power car, we shall be glad to give you a demonstration with the magnificent Premier, at your convenience. Price, $4000.



New AUTUMN GOWNS And Charming Music

Provide Entertainment at WANAMAKER'S Today

Bright new Autumn dresses and wraps have come in quite freely this week. Half a hundred charming costumes for outdoor and dress occasions have been added to the pleasing collection that had arrived before.

Quite a number of these garments are from Paris, but the greater number of them are, of course, from our most artistic American manufacturers.

Special cases on the Cross Aisle of the Second Floor, as well as throughout the costume section, hold this very interesting collection.

The Store Is Filled With Music

The demonstration Musicale on the Balcony of the Second Floor provided delightful entertainment for our visitors yesterday. The *Autopiano* and the *Angelus* competed for public approval with the performances of Mr. Himmelreich, our expert pianist. Even the trained musical ear, unless within sight of the instrument, could scarcely tell to a certainty whether the Angelus was being used, or whether Mr. Himmelreich was playing by hand.

The musical entertainment is practically continuous all day, today and for several days to come.

And Now for the Autumn Silks

The beautiful, new Silks for Fall are loudly clamoring for recognition. They've been kept in the background while we have been exploiting our August Sale of Silks.

But they are no longer to be denied, so today we make a first showing of some of the new colorings and weaves.

Women will notice a reversion to quaint old shades—colors that have long "gone out" and are now restored to popularity. Terra cotta, for example, in rich shades; leather and light onion browns; Chartreuse, from the pale-green liqueur of that name; *coq de roche*, a vivid shade of burnt orange, and so on.

Among the newly arrived fancy silks, these two are worthy of attention:

Paillette de Soie Faconne. $1 a Yard

A sofa rich fabric with woven self-color figures, covered with tiny flecks of white, on brown and navy blue grounds; in two styles.

Louisine Faconne, $1.25 a Yard

A bright, lustrous combination weave of Louisine and Taffeta; self-color designs in various styles, with here and there a neat bright dot of color such as brown with green dot, navy blue with green, cardinal or white dots, green with cardinal dots, black with green dots, and jasper with green or red dots.

Rotunda.



A Corset at $1 That's Worth $1.50

One of the prettiest Summer Corsets you've ever seen, irrespective of price. It yields not a whit in quality or style, when compared with similar corsets costing $1.50.

It is specially made for us by the makers of our L. R. Corsets to sell at this popular price—$1.

Long hips, low bust, made of strong, light batiste; holds the figure closely to modish lines; and is beautifully trimmed with wide lace and ribbon. Ask to see the "Special Dollar Corset."

Second floor, Tenth street.

Only 4½ Days After Today For August Savings On FURNITURE

The time for getting furniture that is worth a half more than you need pay for it is growing very short. The fact that this occasion is as extraordinary as we represent it to be, is amply proven by the fact that during this otherwise dull month of August, we sell as much furniture as many good stores sell in a year's time.

Then the WANAMAKER Sale does not close up with a conglomeration of undesirable pieces. Every item is carefully selected before it comes in. Not a piece comes that is other than well-made and artistic; so that even to the very last our floors present nothing but handsome, finely constructed furniture. The well-filled floors present the most satisfying gathering today, and the items below suggest the splendid values offered:

For the BEDROOM

At $30, from $40—Full sized Brass Bedsteads.
At $15, from $24—Mahogany Toilet Tables.
At $36, from $50—Quartered golden oak Dressers.
At $135, from $200—Mahogany Art Nouveau Chiffonnier.
At $42, from $65—Curly birch Wardrobes.
At $35, from $45—Full sized Brass Bedsteads.
At 18.50, from $28—Mahogany Princess Dressers.
At $21, from $32—Golden oak Chiffonniers.
At $100, from $155—Mahogany Art Nouveau Toilet Table.
At $25, from $35—Full sized Brass Bedstead.
At $28, from $40—Maple Chiffonniers.
At $18.50, from $25—Full sized Iron and Brass Bedsteads.
At $27, from $37—Mahogany Toilet Tables.
At $70, from $100—Mahogany Colonial Dresser.
At $17, from $26—Golden oak Toilet Tables.
At $6, from $9—Full sized White Iron Bedsteads.
At $32, from $42—Golden oak Chiffonniers.
At $18, from $26—Quartered golden oak Dressers.
At $7.50, from $12—Full sized pink and white Enameled Iron Bedsteads.
At 26, from $38—Quartered golden oak Dressers.
At $23, from $33—Maple Princess Dressers.
At $68, from $90—Mahogany Chiffonniers.
At $35, from $55—Mahogany Dressers.
At $16, from $26—Quartered golden oak Princess Dressers.

For the DINING-ROOM

At $17, from $22—Golden oak China Cabinet.
At $30, from $45—Inlaid mahogany Buffet.
At $19, from $25—Mahogany Extension Table.
At $25, from $33—Golden oak Sideboards.
At $78, from $90—Mahogany China Cabinet.
At $60 from $90—Mahogany Colonial Buffet.
At $165, from $235—Mahogany Sheraton Sideboard.
At $35, from $50—Mahogany Colonial Buffet.
At $175, from $270—Golden oak Colonial Sideboard.
At $115, from $165—Golden oak Colonial Sideboard.
At $80, from $120—Mahogany Colonial China Cabinet.
At $50, from $80—Mahogany Colonial Extension Table.
At $18, from $24—Golden oak China Cabinet.
At $60, from $85—Mahogany Colonial Celiarette.
At $75, from $110—Mahogany Colonial Sideboard.
At $42.50, from $85—Mahogany Extension Table.
At $148, from $190—Golden oak Colonial China Cabinet.
At $48, from $65—Mahogany Extension Table.
At $76, from $115—Mahogany Dining Chairs; 7 pieces.
At $65, from $88—Mahogany Colonial China Cabinet.
At $95, from $125—Mahogany Colonial Sideboard.
At $82, from $123—Weathered oak Extension Table.
At $200, from $260—Mahogany Sideboard and China Cabinet.
At $50, from $75—Mahogany China Cabinet.
At $80, from $120—Mahogany Extension Table.
At $93, from $136—Mahogany Dining Chairs; eight pieces.

For the PARLOR

At $150, from $225—Gold Parlor Cabinet.
At $30, from $45—Mahogany Sofa, green velour.
At $12, from $18—Imitation mahogany Parlor Chair, damask.
At $31, from $48—Mahogany English Fireside Chair.
At $35, from $55—Imitation mahogany Three-piece Parlor Suite.
At $30, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair, damask.
At $100, from $150—Gold Parlor Cabinet.
At $25, from $35—Mahogany Rocker, green velour.
At $60, from $90—Mahogany Colonial Sofa, velour.
At $140, from $225—Three-piece Gold Parlor Suite.
At $85, from $110—Mahogany Three-piece Parlor Suite.
At $37.50, from $75—Mahogany Sofa; Louis XV. design, damask cover.
At $28, from $56—Gold Parlor Chair.
At $87.50, from $170—Three-piece Louis XVI. mahogany Parlor Suite.
At $22, from $30—Imitation mahogany Arm Chair.
At $33, from $48—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
At $160, from $300—Gold Parlor Cabinet.
At $36, from $57—Mahogany Divan, damask.
At $85, from $165—Gold Parlor Chair.
At $45, from $68—Imitation mahogany Three-piece Parlor Suite.
At $105, from $210—Three-piece walnut Parlor Suite.
At $45, from $67—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet.
At $28, from $42—Gold Parlor Chair.
At $45, from $65—Gold Arm Chair.
At $80, from $125—Five-piece imitation mahogany Parlor Suite.
At $237.50, from $475—Mahogany Parlor Suite, three pieces.
At $80, from $160—Gray enamel Cane Parlor Suite.
At $48, from $70—Three-piece imitation mahogany Parlor Suite.

A Special Couch Offer

We will make to order during this week one of our regular **$25 Couches**, and will accept orders for as many as we can sell before Saturday noon, at the **August price of $16.**

All-hair Couches, 6 feet 6 inches long, 30 inches wide; forty-one best quality steel springs; golden oak or mahogany finished frames; heavy, round feet; fine quality upholstery plain seat; raised head; thoroughly built and finished; fourteen patterns of velours and tapestries to select from for coverings; regularly sold at $25, now $16—made to order, but sold for immediate delivery only after each special order is finished. This is an unusual opportunity, and the last one of the kind that will be offered during this August Sale.

Fourth floor.

"Old Bleach" Linen by the Yard

And a substantial reduction on regular, firmly established prices. Fine, soft quality, grass-bleached—suitable for fancy work, and women's waists and dresses. Two qualities of this celebrated brand—each in two widths:

36 in. wide, at 50c a yard, from 60c.
36 in. wide, at 55c a yard, from 65c.
45 in. wide, at 60c a yard, from 75c.
45 in. wide, at 65c a yard, from 80c.

Third floor.

Royal Wilton Carpets---Reduced

Royal Wilton—the name speaks for itself. We offer a group of these famous carpets, in beautiful patterns, and in colorings specially adapted for boudoirs and sleeping rooms—blues, pinks, light greens, sage greens, yellows and tans—at a saving of almost a third—

$2 a Yard, from $2.75

Third floor.

Toilet Essentials

Whisk Brooms, Hair-brushes, Manicure Articles, Toilet-table Necessaries—here they are, excellent in quality, attractively low in price:

Whisk Brooms, with well-filled corn stock; large sized, with fancy celluloid holder, alone worth 35c—both complete for 35c.

High-grade Hair Brushes, with assorted wooden backs; pure bristles; worth 50c and 65c; now 25c each.

Lavender Salts, extra strength, 10c.
Mrs. Pray's Rosaline, 12c jar.
Mrs. Pray's Emery Board, 12c box.
Mrs. Pray's Manusine for cleaning the nails, 25c bottle.
Mrs. Pray's Nail Powder, 12c box.
Steel Nail File, in leather case, 15c.
Orange-wood Sticks, 10c dozen.
Nail Buffers, medium-sized, in case, 25c.
Darupan, an excellent nail paste, 25c.

Tenth street.

Pay Half for Straw Mattings

There are over a hundred rolls in the offering, and not more than one or four rolls of a pattern. Both Japanese and Chinese mattings are included, and the range of designs is obviously very wide.

To clear them out abruptly, we mark them all today at

Exactly Half Prices

The mattings will be sold by the roll of 40 yards *only*.

Third floor.

Autumn Headgear Of Taffeta Silk

Jaunty, pretty Walking Hats—"ready-to-wear" hats, to quote the trade term. Tailored hats, you might call them—they're as smart and stylish as the tailored suits women will wear them with. Turbans, flares, flat-crowned sailor, and other popular effects; of shirred taffeta silk, in various colors, trimmed with quills, wings, bows and velvet knots. $2.50 to $6.50—and very low-priced at these figures.

Second floor—Broadway and Tenth street.

Girls' Tailored Suits

Newness for Fall

These three pretty Tailored Suits, for girls of 14 to 16 years, are simply illustrative of our new Fall showing. There are lots of other styles of equal charm and freshness:

At $15—Suits of covert cloth; thirty-inch loose coat; velvet collar; skirt well cut, with plaited flare.

At $19.50—Suits of cheviot; thirty-inch coat; loose belted back; double-breasted front; collarless effect, with trimming of broadcloth and braid; well cut plaited skirt.

At $25—Suits of cheviot; very full plaited coat with belt and trimming of velvet and braid; handsomely cut skirt with trimming of velvet and braid.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Dresses

Worth a Third More

Pretty little frocks for children of 2 to 5 years, in white lawn and pique. There are Russian effects, with scalloped edges, sailor collar styles and French waist effects in a variety of attractive designs, with trimmings of embroidery or lace.

Worth a third more than their price—

85¢ to $2

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Dressing Sacques With Paris Charm

These Dressing Sacques come by their French daintiness honestly, for we've just got them in from Paris. Made of fine, soft albatross, in white and light colors, and as pretty as pictures, all of them. Some have hand-embroidery and fancy stitching; others are trimmed with velvet ribbon and beading—all are bewitching. And they will very soon be needed for bedroom wear on crisp Autumn mornings. $4, $5.50, $7.75, $10.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Why Not A Gas Stove?

Particularly when you can secure hot-weather kitchen comfort as well as economy, by getting your share of these Gas Stove bargains?

Nickel-plated; with two and three removable burners; economical in use of gas; smooth top; full size. Reduced thus:

2-Burner Gas Stoves, 90c from $1.25
3-Burner Gas Stoves, $1.15 from $1.65

Basement.

Blankets and Bedspreads

Besides being sure that these Blankets are just as described, in size and composition, you can be satisfied at making such sharp savings.

BLANKETS

Of fine scarlet wool, in warp and filling; in three sizes, all materially reduced:

At $3 a pair, from $4—60 x 84 in.; for single beds.

At $3.75 a pair, from $5—72 x 82 in.; for double beds.

At $4.50 a pair, from $6—76 x 84 in.; for extra size beds.

Gray Blankets, of long staple wool: 72 x 82 in.; $3.50 a pair, from $4.50.

BEDSPREADS

At $1.75 each—New white Satin-finished Bed-spreads: full size; will wash well; in handsome patterns.

Third floor.

New Linen Finish Note Paper, 15c lb.

This lot comes in white, with a pleasant writing surface; in Helen size, for oblong envelopes, with wide flap. And we're selling it at

15c a Pound

Envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Do You Need Handkerchiefs?

Here are two lots of just the sort that men and women need at this season of the year. Serviceable, but absolutely pure linen, and perfect in every way.

Women's Handkerchiefs at 85c a dozen, worth 10c each.

Men's Handkerchiefs, in good sizes, at $1.50 a dozen; sold regularly at 15c apiece.

Tenth street Aisle.

A Great Candy Favorite

Wanamaker Assorted Chocolates at 20c a pound are famous. In the first place, these chocolates are well made, and in the most delicious assortment. In the second place, they are made of absolutely pure ingredients which we can recommend.

To be able to offer such candies at 20c a pound, is the reason that we sell tons upon tons of them. A nice fresh lot ready today at 20c a pound.

Main floor and Basement.

Towel Tid-bits

Just a couple of appetizers for the housekeeper's desire to lay in a new supply of Towels:

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; red or blue borders; 20 x 38 in.; regularly sold by us at $3 a dozen.

Now Six Towels for $1.25

Plain Bleached Irish Huckaback Towels; extra fine and large: 22 x 42 in.; hemstitched; **At 25c Each, from 30c**

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WON BY HEAVY BATTING

Greater New Yorks Found Pelty's Delivery Easy to Solve.

NATIONALS SCORE SHUT-OUT

But Second Game with Chicago Resulted in a Tie—Brooklyns Beat Cincinnati.

All the games scheduled in the National and American Leagues were played yesterday, the results producing no change in the standing of the teams. By good batting the Greater New Yorks won an easy victory over St. Louis, while at Chicago Mathewson gave another fine exhibition of pitching, shutting out the Western team in the first game, but the second contest resulted in a tie after ten innings had been played. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Chicago, 0.
New York, 2; Chicago, 2, (10 innings.)
Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1. (14 innings.)
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	8	9	8	10	13	15	12	75	.708
Chicago	6	..	8	8	8	10	12	12	65	.613
Pittsburg	9	6	..	7	8	13	8	10	61	.581
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	11	13	63	.573
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	9	12	12	58	.552
Boston	1	8	7	6	8	..	8	11	42	.420
Brooklyn	2	2	4	6	6	6	..	9	38	.352
Philadelphia	3	3	5	5	4	5	4	..	29	.269
Games lost	31	41	44	47	51	68	70	79		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. (10 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	6	8	7	9	10	11	12	63	.612
Boston	7	..	8	5	9	10	10	13	64	.604
Chicago	10	8	..	5	9	10	12	12	66	.579
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	8	9	9	11	58	.574
Cleveland	6	8	4	10	..	9	8	12	57	.553
Detroit	6	6	7	6	4	..	6	11	46	.442
St. Louis	4	9	5	4	5	5	..	8	40	.396
Washington	2	0	2	2	4	7	7	..	24	.231
Games lost	40	42	45	43	46	58	61	80		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Outbatted St. Louis and Won by 9 to 1.

For a change, the pitchers did not have everything their own way in the game between the Greater New Yorks and St. Louis at American League Park yesterday, as hard and safe hitting was the predominating feature. It was the best day's work with the bat that the local men had exhibited for a long time, and as Orth kept the hits of the visitors down to a limited quantity and well scattered, the New Yorks won the game quite handily by a score of 9 to 1. The fielding of both teams was of a high class. The score follows:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Hynes, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Moran, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	1	8	24	13	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gherty, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	0	1	0
And'son, 1b.	0	1	12	2	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Ganzel, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Conroy, 3b.	3	3	1	3	0
Fultz, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Kleinow, c.	1	2	2	0	0
Orth, p.	0	2	1	2	0
Total.	9	13	27	17	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
New York	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	—9

First base on errors—New York. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 3; off Orth, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By Orth, 2. Home runs—Dougherty, Keeler, 2. Three-base hits—Ganzel, Conroy. Two-base hits—Fultz, Heldrick. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, Kleinow. Stolen bases—Conroy, Fultz, Heldrick. Double plays—Anderson, Elberfeld, and Anderson; Wallace and Jones. Wild pitch—Felty. Hit by pitched ball—By Pelty, 4. Passed ball—O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 4,601.

DETROIT, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	2	5	0	0
McIntyre, l.	1	3	2	0	0
Coughlin, 3b.	3	2	1	0	0
Crawford, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hickman, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Drill, c.	0	2	5	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Killian, p.	1	1	1	0	2
Totals.	7	12	27	8	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
Pickering, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Davis, 1b.	2	2	7	1	0
L. Cross, 3b.	2	2	1	0	0
Seybold, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	3	3	5	2
M. Cross, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
Henley, c.	0	0	5	2	0
*Noonan	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	5	9	27	14	4

*Batted for Henley in ninth inning.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Coughlin, Killian, Murphy, L. Cross. Three-base hits—Barrett, Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, Seybold. Stolen bases—Conghlin, Davis, L. Cross, Murphy. Double play—Seybold and L. Cross. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Henley, 4. Struck out—By Killian, 5; by Henley, 4. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—5,055.

BOSTON, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Parent, ss.	2	1	0	4	1
Hahl, cf.	1	1	3	1	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Freeman, rf.	1	3	1	0	0
Lacha'e, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	4	6	27	18	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holmes, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Tanneh'l, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Owen, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Green	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	5	24	15	0

*Batted for Sullivan in the ninth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Freeman, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Ferris. Freeman. Home runs—Parent, Freeman. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Holmes, Callahan. Stolen base—Holmes. Double play—Tannehill, Dundon, and Isbell. First base on balls—Off Owen, 2; off Dineen, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Owen, 1. Struck out—By Owen, 2; by Dineen, 4. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—1:50. Attendance, 11,231.

WASHINGTON, 2; CLEVELAND, 1.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Hill, 3b.	1	2	0	1	1
Cassiday, ss.	0	1	5	3	0
Hueism'n lf.	1	1	3	0	0
McCor'k, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Herring, 1b.	0	0	8	3	0
Townsend, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	2	10	30	14	1

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Lush, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Lajole, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1
Carr, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0
Turner, ss.	0	1	1	3	1
Bemis, c.	0	0	6	0	1
Hess, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	1	10*	27	14	3

*Winning run made with no one out.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Lush, O'Neill, Turner, Flick. Stolen bases—Cassidy, Bay. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Herring, Turner, (2.) Double plays—Turner, Carr, and Bemis; Townsend, Clarke, and Herring. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 1; off Hess, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hess, 1. Struck out—By Townsend, 6; by Hess, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 6. Wild pitch—Hess. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and King. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 800.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rowdy Features Mar Games Between New York and Chicago Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—New York and Chicago played for four hours and a half today, and when it became too dark to continue New York had won a 3 to 0 victory and the second game was a 2 to 2 draw in ten innings. The afternoon's sport was sadly marred by a lot of rowdy features, in which the players of both teams and the spectators were equally to blame. The players had quarrels with the umpires over close decisions until Evers was sent to the clubhouse in the middle of the first game. That had an apparently beneficial effect for a time, but the crowd caught the spirit of ruffianism, and threw bottle after bottle on the field in the second game, which nearly resulted in the game being forfeited to New York. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Barry, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Chance, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
McCar'y, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Kling, c.	0	0	4	2	1
Evers, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Briggs, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	3	27	13	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresna'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	3	1
Mertes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	3	5	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Bower'an, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Mathe'on, p.	0	3	1	4	0
Total.	3	7	27	13	0

*Batted for Briggs in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 1; New York, 7. Two-base hit—Mathewson. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Bowerman. Stolen base—Dahlen. Balk—Briggs. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. Struck out—By Briggs, 3; by Mathewson, 3. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 3; off Mathewson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Briggs, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Kennedy. Time of game—2 hours.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Barry, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
McCor'k, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	4	6	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Lundgren, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total.	0	8	30	20	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	5	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Cannell, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Moran, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0
Pittinger, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total.	2	5	30	16	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Slagle, Ames. Three-base hits—Lundgren, Browne. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Lundgren. Stolen bases—Chance, Evers. Double play—Evers, Tinker, and Chance. Struck out—By Lundgren, 4; by Ames, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 3; off Ames, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Kennedy and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Attendance, 14,000.

BROOKLYN, 8; CINCINNATI, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	1	3	12	2	1
Seymour, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Schring, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Odwell, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
St'nf'ldt, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Corcr'an, ss.	0	2	2	1	1
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Reitz, c.	0	0	1	5	2
Walker, p.	0	0	1	5	0
*Dolan	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	12	27	17	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Gessler, cf.	3	2	5	0	1
Lumley, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	1	4	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Jordan, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Jones, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	8	10	27	8	1

*Batted for Walker in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	—8

Two-base hits—Kelley, Corcoran, Lumley, Seymour, Odwell, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Gessler, Jones. Double plays—Huggins, Kelley, and Steinfeldt; Bergen and Dillon; Dillon and Babb. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 3; off Jones, 1. Sacrifice hit—Bergen. Struck out—By Walker, 5; by Jones, 2. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,832.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b.	2	2	4	3	1
Beaut, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	3	1	6	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	3	3	1
Carisch, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Cassidy, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
McC'm'k, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Flaherty, p.	0	0	1	3	2
Total.	3	9	27	17	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	2	3	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	7	1	0
W'r't'n, 3b.	0	2	2	5	1
McGee, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Lush, 1b.	2	2	4	0	0
Titus, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Donohue, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Dooin, c.	0	2	3	4	0
Sparks, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	6	11	27	14	2

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Carlsch, Thomas. Three-base hits—Wolverton, 2. Sacrifice hit—Titus. Stolen bases—Leach, Ritchey, Cassidy. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Flaherty, 2; by Sparks, 2. Umpires. Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Attendance, 2,230.

BOSTON WINS AND TIES.

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Shannon, rf.	0	0	8	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	16	1	0
Brain, 2b.	0	1	5	5	0
Grady, c.	0	1	4	4	2
Smoot, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	2	3	1	0
Burke, 3b.	0	1	2	7	1
O'Neill, p.	0	1	2	4	0
Total.	1	8	42	27	3

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	16	1	0
Abb'chio, ss.	0	2	2	3	0
Marshall, c.	0	4	10	3	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Cannell, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Moran, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0
Pittinger, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total.	3	15	42	19	0

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Tenney. Three-base hit—Marshall. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Raymer. Double plays—Moran, Tenney and Abbatichio; Shannon and Beckley. Passed ball—Grady. Stolen bases—Geier, Marshall, Barclay, Smoot, Shannon. Hit with ball—Shay. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 3; off O'Neill, 1. Struck out—By Pittinger, 9; by O'Neill, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 9. Time—One hour. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	1	1	1	4	1
Shannon, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Brain, 2b.	0	2	1	6	1
Grady, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Burke, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Nicholas, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	1	8	27	15	3

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Abb'chio, ss.	1	2	3	1	1
Marshall, c.	0	3	2	1	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Cannell, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Moran, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Total.	1	7	27	18	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Grady, Tenney. Double plays—Marshall, Tenney, Moran, Abbatichio, and Raymer; Shay, Brain, and Beckley; Geier and Abbatichio. Passed ball—Grady. Stolen bases—Cannell, Delehanty. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Wilhelm, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 9. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 7,200.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5
Jersey City	1	0	3	1	1	0	7	3	x—16	17	1

Batteries—Mills and Cooney; Thielman and O'Neill.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—	2	5
Jersey City	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	x—	8	13

Batteries—Fertsch and Summers; Eason and O'Neill.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	1
Newark	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—	3	6

Batteries—Bruce and Smith; Breckenridge and Shea.

Providence, 0; Buffalo, 13.
Baltimore, 8; Montreal, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Louisville, 5.
Minneapolis, 10; Indianapolis, 6.
Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 1; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 2; Columbus, 8.
St. Paul, 18; Toledo, 3.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



A Sharp Cut in Our Finest Trousers.

The bloom is probably worn off your trousers by now—here's the flower of our stock.

$6, $7, $8, and $9 Trousers reduced to

$4.75.

Involved are fine striped worsteds, cassimeres, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

New York State League.

Albany, 6; A. J. & G., 5.
Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 4.
Syracuse, 10; Binghamton, 0.
Ilion, 1; Troy, 11.
Scranton, 2; Utica, 6.

Connecticut League.

Meriden, 2; Norwich, 1.
Hartford, 3; New London, 4.
Springfield, 2; New Haven, 1.
Holyoke, 6; Bridgeport, 7.

New England League.

New Bedford, 7; Fall River, 0.
Manchester, 7; Lowell, 6. (Ten innings).
Nashua, 2; Concord, 0.
Lawrence, 6; Haverhill, 3. (Eleven innings).

Southern League.

Atlanta, 4; Montgomery, 3.
New Orleans, 1; Memphis, 2.
Birmingham, 0; Nashville, 1.
Birmingham, 4; Nashville, 2.
Little Rock, 2; Shreveport, 1.
Little Rock, 1; Shreveport, 4.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; cloaks and millinery, 637 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. W. Mitchell, white goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.
Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.
Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Spalding.
Brill, S., Greenville, Miss.; clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Mosby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions; T. L. Anderson, furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Miller, Rboads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Lissman, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; V. S. Wise, millinery, notions, and furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Wellington.
Lucey, J., Lassalle, Ia.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Lucey, L., Ottawa, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss A. Larrabee, ladies' wear; Hotel Cumberland.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Woodward.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lastz, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Wellington.
Heyman, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Syracuse, Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, notions and domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Gray, Tallant & Co., Duluth, Minn.; G. A. Gray, laces, leather goods, and jewelry; Hotel Cumberland.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Higbee, gloves, ladies and infants' wear; W. N. Rexford, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., Co., Youngstown, Ohio; H. J. Barnes, notions, jewelry and leather goods; 45 Lispenard St.; Herald Square Hotel.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Jay Ahrams, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
McCabe, L. S., & Co.; Rock Island, Ill.; William Reck, dress goods, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Robert, linens; 377 Broadway, Hotel Imperial.
Newman, M., Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, cloaks and suits; 4 and 6 Washington Place.
"Graves Cloak House," Columbus, Ohio; E. R. Graves, cloaks, furs, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, underwear, 2 Walker Street.
Heenan, D., Mercantile Company, Streator, Ill.; W. L. Sinnott, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; E. Hyman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Crowley, buttons; 8 Greene Street; Westminster Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Brown, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
McWhirr, R., & Co., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. Wilson, millinery; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Co-Operative Association of America, Lewiston, Me.; L. L. Peck, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kroeger Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. E. Merrity, notions and laces; Hotel Woodward.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Stillman, J., & Co

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE WAR AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The fact that the American people by a great majority sympathize with Japan as against Russia in the war now raging is quite beyond dispute. As our readers know, we partake this sympathy, which we have done our share to bring about. But we do not sympathize with Japanese partisanship when it has the effect of inducing the partisans to whitewash everything the Japanese do because they do it, and to blacken everything the Russians do because they do it. In the cases of some of our recent correspondents it has even had the effect of making them express themselves more like Japanese than like Americans, and more like belligerents than neutrals. It has completely distorted their notions of international law, insomuch that the same or likeminded partisans go so far as to deny the right of search upon the high seas, when that right is exercised by Russia, and to justify the capture of a wholly or partly disarmed gunboat in a neutral port when that act is perpetrated by Japan.

This journal, meanwhile, attempts to apply the same standard to Russian and Japanese acts of war, and to judge the tree by its fruits rather than the fruits by its preconception of the tree. And there is another consideration, of which some of our correspondents appear to have lost sight, but which seems to us of high importance. International law is now, as it always has been from its first feeble beginnings, in a state of flux and development. No great war is carried to its conclusion without working some changes in it. The current number of Harper's Magazine contains an interesting article, by Gen. DAVIS, the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, entitled "International Law; Its Past and Future," in which the author comes to the noteworthy general conclusion that "It is truer to-day than ever before that peace, not war, is the normal condition of mankind." It follows from this that it is to the interest of "mankind" that belligerent rights should be curtailed and neutral rights enlarged, and the tendency of international law is in fact in that direction. The present war will perhaps be most noteworthy, in the history of international law, for the effort, begun by the United States, to secure the neutrality of China under international guarantees. But that action is symptomatic of the general tendency to limit and localize so far as possible the evils of war, and to protect to the utmost innocent third parties, to wit, the citizens of neutral nations, from its ravages. But it is certain that each belligerent, as its temporary interests may seem to require, will endeavor to extend the evils of war and to interfere as much as possible with neutral rights and neutral traffic. We ourselves are by no means free from this tendency. Some of the contentions we upheld during the civil war are now seen and admitted to have been entirely untenable. Such endeavors should be steadily resisted, whether they take the form of a sweeping inclusion by Russia in the list of articles contraband of war of whatever articles she would like to confiscate, or of a claim by Russia to sink merchantmen on the high seas on suspicion of carrying some of the articles so declared contraband, or whether it takes the form of a claim by Japan to pursue a ship of the enemy into a neutral port in which it has taken asylum, and there to destroy or capture it, if it can take advantage for that purpose of the aggregation of official feeblenesses which constitutes the Government of the Chinese Empire. When one of these usurpations takes place, and an attempt is made to stretch the rights of belligerents and diminish the rights of neutrals, your thorough-going partisan's first and last question is which belligerent would the usurpation help. But that has nothing to do with the case. It seems to us a duty to oppose every such attempt to enlarge the rights of belligerents at the expense of neutrals and of "mankind" without caring from which of the belligerents the attempt may emanate.

THE SMOLENSK.

The extreme irritability of the British over every new exercise of the right of search by Russian cruisers is quite intelligible. The greatest trading nation in the world, when she herself is not at war, has the greatest interest in maintaining the rights of neutrals, which are most seriously threatened by the all-comprehensive Russian enumeration of articles contraband of war. To the sensitiveness as to neutral rights induced by her position Great Britain has the added incentive to irritation of a general British suspicion, right or wrong, that Russian "censorship" of neutral commerce is partial and invidious, and that German ships and cargoes pass without question a test which is strictly applied to British ships and cargoes. In other words, the British suspect that the Russian Navy is building up the German commercial marine at the expense of the British.

Finally, there is the question of the status of the Russian ships which passed the Dardanelles as merchantmen, when it would have been a violation of treaty obligations if they had passed as warships, to be converted into warships as soon as they had passed. This conversion was the sorest point to the British in the case of the Malacca. Undoubtedly the general British understanding is that the Russians have abandoned the pretension to convert into a warship a vessel which has passed the Straits as a merchantman, and hence the rumored reappearance of the Smolensk off the Cape of Good Hope, exercising the right of search, is resented by the British not merely as harsh and partial, but as perfidious.

We are unable to see that this last accusation is justified. The British Government seems to us to have been rather too easily satisfied with the Russian assurance that the particular offense constituted by the seizure of the Malacca "should not occur again." The assurance appeared at the time to be one of those "ambiguous givings out" in which Russian diplomacy is particularly fruitful, and to hide a multitude of quibbles. It is certain that no recognized organ of Russian opinion has admitted that the status of the converted merchantmen as regular men-of-war was at all doubtful, and it is to be remembered that in Russia every permitted publication on public questions takes on, by the fact of permission, a quasi official character. Even though the Smolensk, if it be the Smolensk, continues to exercise the right of search without pushing it to the right of seizure, and even if the Russian cruiser turns out not to be the Smolensk at all, it is plain that a very critical situation is preparing between Russia and England, and that any day may bring forth a chance collision which will take that situation beyond the control of the British Government.

AN UNBALANCED ACCOUNT.

One who should study the present situation in the building trades all over the country from the point of view of an accountant would very soon reach the conclusion that not even the fictions of the bookkeeper's art would make the two sides of the account balance. The debits are enormous; if there are any offsetting credits at all, they are microscopic.

The debit of the losses of labor is indeterminate. All of the 30,000 mechanics now included in the suspension are not idle, perhaps. The carpenters, for example, have picked up their tools and gone to the Bronx or wherever there is work offered outside the jurisdiction of the Employers' Association. To some extent mechanics in other lines have done the same, but for most of them the opportunity is not offered to take their special skill elsewhere to a temporary market. Estimates of the losses of labor necessarily deal with very large figures. These losses are absolute and wholly irrecoverable.

The debit of the losses of the employer is also indeterminate as yet. It includes interest on capital employed, profits on business unfinished, deterioration of plant, and disbursements for fixed charges. Many employers in the building trades are doing a large business on perilously narrow margins of working capital, and are necessarily largely dependent upon the banks for current accommodations. Interest erodes profits very rapidly. From the point of view of their losses the employers are no better off than the mechanics. They have a more elastic credit, but this must be paid for from future earnings, just as the workman must pay his arrears of rent and his accumulating grocer's bill.

The third party in interest is the owner. With no stake in any of the issues of the conflict, he must bear a heavy share of the losses, more or less in proportion to the magnitude of his investment. The items in his case are loss of interest, deprivation of use or of earnings from leases, taxation, and depreciation without revenue. It might very well be that an important building operation would cost him from half a million to a million dollars more than he had estimated or made provision for. This addition to cost represents a permanent burden on the community in one form or another. Unless capitalized and made part of the basis upon which rentals are figured, the operation is unprofitable, and every unprofitable operation not only tends to discourage further ventures but makes it the more difficult to finance large undertakings. The owner's losses through delays and increases of wages forced by strikes must be added to the debit side of the account.

If, having got this far, we begin to look for offsetting credits, we shall have difficulty in finding them. Labor contributes none. It would gain neither temporary nor permanent advantage from what it seeks through the present policy of the unions. The employer has absolutely no advantage in hand or in sight. Indeed, both workman and employer are looking on at the death of the goose which had the gift of laying golden eggs. Capitalists are discouraged, and the restriction of building operations to those which cannot be postponed indefinitely means the loss of much business. With the completion of present contracts building will be reduced to the minimum, competition will wipe out profits in building operations, and labor will find itself in the position of disadvantage it always occupies when two men are looking for every job to be done.

A hundred industries are paralyzed, rents advance because accommodations are not increased as rapidly as they are needed, general trade suffers, recovery is retarded, confidence is unsettled, and everything goes wrong. It is all loss.

THERE IS A WAY.

Between the Sicilians and the Calabrians, we learn from the chronicles of the day, unfriendly relations exist. We are further told that it is their habit "to settle their quarrels without calling in the legally constituted authorities." Young PASCIETTI was a Calabrian, while ROSSATI is a Sicilian. It is related that PASCIETTI gave information to the police that ROSSATI and his friends were trying by a dishonest gambling game to cheat certain Italian miners of their money. Invoking the aid of the police for any purpose whatever being contrary to the Sicilian and Calabrian canon, ROSSATI visited the restaurant where young PASCIETTI was employed as cook and shot him dead in the presence of his father, the proprietor of the restaurant.

Now, the Calabrians dwell in that part of Italy which is known as the "toe of the boot," while the Sicilians inhabit their fine and picturesque island just across the narrow Messina Strait. There are noble opportunities for fighting throughout the length and breadth of Calabria, and Sicily is one of the finest places in the world for stabbing and shooting. Suppose the people of the United States take measures to constrain the Sicilians and Calabrians to kill each other, so far as they have occasion to kill each other, in the beautiful land of their birth.

The police get no trace of the kidnappers of the Italian boy who was so mysteriously returned to his parents last week. It is strongly suspected that the father of the boy compounded with the felons by complying with their demands for money. That is another illustration of the Italian habit of getting along without the law or the police. ROSSATI, the murderer of young PASCIETTI, is in custody, but it is not yet certain that evidence will not fail when he is put on trial. Witnesses who conscientiously follow the Calabrian custom of settling quarrels without recourse to the law may refuse to testify, or they may be afraid to testify. The murderer's friends are said to be great stabbers and shooters. But whatever may happen in this case, it is notorious that Italian crimes are the most difficult which American detectives have to deal with. It is further notorious that the men who come here from the south of Italy and from Sicily have less control over themselves and their weapons than any other class of immigrants. Among them the homicidal impulse flames up like a flash of gunpowder, and their stilettos are as ready as a wasp's sting.

Altogether, we do not want them. We have too many bad Italians already, and since the good Italians so generally refuse to give any information to the police which might assist them in their efforts to run down criminals of their race, we may be unable in any protective measures we adopt to distinguish in every case the good Italian immigrant from the bad Italian immigrant. That will make no difference—protect ourselves we must. The imported Italian variety of crime, notably kidnapping and murder, has begun to flourish here quite beyond the limit of toleration. We have the means to apply an efficient check.

Every sovereign nation may receive the citizens or subjects of other nations, either by naturalization or as domiciled aliens, under conditions of its own imposing. It may exclude altogether for good and sufficient reasons. If Italians domiciled or naturalized in the United States think it good policy to continue to shield from police pursuit criminals of their race, we may find it necessary to stop immigration altogether from Southern Italy and Sicily. Our immigration policy stands in urgent need of revising. We have kept the gates wide open too long. It is high time to apply a selective policy. Of course, the good Italians in New York would instantly raise a terrible outcry against the exclusion of their compatriots. If they don't like the remedy, let them come to their senses, learn to be Americans, get possessed of the American detestation of crime and criminals, and give freely the information which so many of them could give against the "Mafia," "Black Hand," and the murderous gangs of their countrymen all and sundry.

THE CZAR'S GIFTS.

We have already commented on the peculiar conditions of life in a country whose absolute ruler celebrates the birth of a son and heir by granting as favors some slight portions of that freedom which in other countries is the common right of all. There is a touch of pathos in the spectacle of the peace-loving and kindly autocrat appealing to the hearts of his subjects by acts of personal clemency which only throw into more impressive contrast his own character and the régime of which he is the head and, in a sense, the victim.

It is to be noted that the gift of a Constitution which had been predicted is not made. Nor is there any approach to the permanent amelioration of political conditions which a Constitution would imply. On the contrary, all the concessions that actually are made are in the nature of favors to individuals or to limited classes, leaving their subjection to the arbitrary rule of the Czar and the men who guide the Czar as complete as before. He who gives, or his successor, can withdraw the gift or can impose new restrictions. "The promptings of our heart," as the Emperor calls them, "to our great family of the empire" may change at any moment; resentment may take the place of affection or fear may turn kindness into cruelty.

Meanwhile the two measures of the greatest immediate importance are the abolition of corporal punishment among the rural classes and the remission of arrears on land purchases. The former does remove a brutal and brutalizing element from the daily lives of a very large part of the Russian population, and in the long run the elevating influence of the change must be felt. Its immediate effect may not be great, for the lash is too familiar to the poorer classes in the agricultural regions to be hated as it would be in Anglo-Saxon or in Latin countries whence, even in the army and navy, it has disappeared. The remission of arrears for land purchase is of more doubtful effect. In many parts of Russia the payments of this sort have been practically uncollectible for years. The arrears have steadily accumulated until, in one way or another, under one pretext or another, they have been wiped out. The difference to the State or to the debtors is rather nominal than real. It is largely a matter of bookkeeping, for to a great extent the State has already abandoned the debt, and the peasants have ceased to expect any further effort to collect it. There are other regions, however, in which the situation is much better, where the arrears are not so old, and where remission may awaken hope and energy.

A CHANCE FOR LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

It is a rather queer kind of local patriotism that is evoked by professional baseball, and amateur baseball is a thing either of the past or of the remote rural districts. The professional baseballers, curious to think of, must once have been amateurs and upholders of the baseballing renown of some village, village Hampdens that with dauntless breasts the little baseball tyrants of some other village withstood. But in the course of becoming professionals they have soared above local considerations. They are the gladiators who flock to Rome, and expose themselves to have their fingers split and their noses smashed to make a Roman, or a Chicagoan, or a Bostonian, or a Manhattanese holiday, strictly according to the pecuniary consideration offered by those contending capitals. But the detail that his champions are merely Swiss mercenaries, men without a city, who were playing for some other city last year, and will be playing for some other city next, never disturbs the enthusiasm of your true "rooter." One MCGRAW, whom we understand to be at present the Manhattanese hero, was a few years ago the protagonist of Baltimore and was loudly hooted as a "dirty player" by those same patriotic rooters or their predecessors, who now look upon him as the hope and stay of the local fortunes, and we fear applaud what then they affected to despise.

It is possible that there are New Yorkers who are so deaf to all civic pride that they do not even know that at this moment, the latest edition of yesterday's evening papers reserved and excepted, New York is the leader in both professional leagues, the American and the National, in the former, it is true, by a narrow and precarious margin of one game, but in the latter by a percentage which seems to secure the local team the "pennant." whatever the pennant may be. It is even possible that there are New Yorkers who do not know that there are two leagues, and even readers of THE TIMES to whom the diurnal columns it gives to this sport are negligible and waste. We do not rhyme to those dull elves, but to the faithful and patriotic rooters who turn out to see a critical game to the number of twenty-odd thousands, and who at present find themselves greatly excited by the chance that at the close of the series of the leagues the champions of the leagues may play each other off, and that the playing-off champions may be New York vs. New York. The dull elves cannot image to themselves what a day that will or would be for the rooter, more commonly now known as the "fan," who will sit upon the bleachers twenty, thirty, forty thousand strong and intone his "Nunc Dimittis." The rooter has this to say for himself, that he is the only enthusiastic local patriot in sight. And the good citizen who roots not, neither does he fan, has sadly to own that the amount of local patriotism which annually wastes itself in yells of exhortation and execration from the borders of the arena where the mercenaries contend, if devoted to practical civic uses, would suffice to make and keep New York a model municipality.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The challenge which we lately hurled in the teeth of a slanderous world, to produce a single authentic instance in which a mule justified its reputation for kicking, had not, up to yesterday, produced a single response. One man, to be sure, deposed that a mule once placed its rear hoof gently in the pit of his stomach and softly forced him to assume a recumbent attitude. But what could be more convincing as to its gentleness? We therefore view with suspicion the following statement in The Daily Journal of Telluride, Col.: "Coming to town late Tuesday evening on an obstreperous mule, Superintendent LINDERFELT of the Alta was thrown from the animal, who, not content with this, kicked him and stamped on him before running off and leaving him four miles from town, in the dark and rain. Mr. LINDERFELT painfully made his way to town, reaching the New Sheridan shortly after midnight, where a doctor was called, who found four ribs badly fractured. Although up and about part of the time, he is very sore and in considerable pain." If the facts are as stated, the gentle and much-abused animal must have had unendurable provocation. We have our theory. It has always been known that the mule is responsive to fitting address by language, and not everybody is qualified by nature and training for conversation with him. In the early days of the West, ability in this respect was highly valued. The most stirring tribute as to linguistic style was contained in the now famous eulogy. "He could exhort the impenitent mewel." If the art of such exhortation is obsolescent or lost in Telluride, and Superintendent LINDERFELT knows it not, we hold that the mule was justified in kicking. We kick also.

—Figaro has set the Parisian world agog over the question of why English actresses are more virtuous than French. The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph of London has complicated matters by asking whether the question oughtn't be not "why," but "whether." It was not so many years ago that the late CLEMENT SCOTT burst a bee hive in The Telegraph office by asserting, without any odious comparisons, that actresses everywhere were no better than they should be, an assertion that is said to have been at the bottom of his leaving his post of dramatic critic of the paper, which he had so long filled with zeal and effect. Is the world becoming less squeamish in such discussions? Not long ago a dramatic critic in New York asserted, apropos of the "Kean" of the elder DUMAS that a life out of all compass, as Falstaff phrased it, is the natural and necessary life of the artist, and that the lack of creative art in America is due to what Mrs. ATHERTON would call our bourgeois respectability. The statement, so far as we are aware, was discussed with reason and moderation. No doubt emotion and impulse are necessary to the artist; but are not also wisdom and disciplined restraint? A large proportion of artists have been sad dogs. But so have a large proportion of teamsters and motormen, as we should be abundantly aware if their private lives were a subject of legitimate curiosity. On the other hand, many artists have been conspicuously wise and sane in their private conduct, as, for example, BROWNING and TENNYSON. JOSEPH JEFFERSON was once asked in public why there were no virtuous women on the stage. Those who saw the look of anger that darkened the amiable comedian's face will never forget it, or forget that many of our most distinguished theatrical families have been of the highest character. The great advantage of free discussion in such matters is that it clears away many evil prejudices engendered by sophomoric minds. The most significant fact elicited by the present discussion in Paris is that French actresses receive smaller salaries than English, and in addition are required to buy the costly gowns which custom requires them to wear on the stage. One such fact is worth a thousand theories as to morals and geography, or virtue and the artistic temperament.

—Miss ALICE ROOSEVELT has explicitly denied that she ever wore a garter snake as a collar, or ever will. Dr. S. W. EDMONDS of Goshen, Ind., has not only saved the $5,000 he staked on what he believed to be the character of the President's daughter, but has gathered in, or will do so, the $1,000 wagered by her defamers. Furthermore there is no fear of the establishment by precedent from the White House of any Order of the Garter Snake. Quiet now broods over the question, and we hope forever. Not so with the question of garters. In imputing the Honi soit qui mal y pense catastrophe to Queen ELIZABETH we were in error. It was the mantle of Sir WALTER RALEIGH that fell to the ground. And as the loyal partisans of queenly BESS are beyond the bruit and acclaim of the momentous questions of to-day we ourselves gallantly redress the wrong we unwittingly committed. The Order of the Garter was founded 200 years before the Elizabethan era, and though the occasion of its founding has been laid by vulgar rumor to several noble ladies, historians have gravely doubted whether any garter ever fell.

—The following communication is worth printing if only as an evidence that the traditional spirit of Spuyten Duyvil still endures:

It is astonishing to find that THE TIMES has progressed far enough to know that "sex is not an accident" and should have made incidentally the great discovery of "the foundation of life." After this, biologists may as well give up their investigations of the germplasm.

Is it proposed that hereafter boys and girls shall not sit at the same table, nor eat the same kind of oatmeal and beefsteak? If this is allowed, why should they not go to the same college and feed their minds upon what they can assimilate of cytology and symbiosis? Possibly because they would then learn that "rules" and laws of nature are not synonymous. Until water runs up hill and the earth takes "a flyer" backward, one exception proves that we do not know the law. A. B. T.

Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1904.

It will also serve as an illustration of President JORDAN'S generalization, upon which the mooted paragraph was founded. "Only men can learn to face fact without flinching, unswayed by feeling or preference. The reality with woman is the way the fact affects her." We said nothing about "rules" and "laws" of nature, nothing about oatmeal and beefsteak. Wherefore we conclude, in the light of the above quoted generalization, that the spirit of Spuyten Duyvil now inhabits a woman, of whichever sex. Prof. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, we are aware, has declared that "sex is a secondary distinction, both in evolution and in the development of the individual." Whether or not the declaration be accepted, and whatever it may be made to signify, it does not affect the point of our argument. The facts we were endeavoring to make our readers look in the face are that men and women, though equally estimable and valuable, are not, as co-educationists were wont to declare, equal; and that sex, instead of being a negligible accident, is a determining factor in life and in education. "The differentiation of sex," we repeat, "started at the dawn of animate life, and has increased in pretty much the same ratio as life has advanced. The higher the type the more thoroughly maternal the female, the more thoroughly paternal the male." With regard to coeducation the question to face is whether it tends to further or retard the higher education of manhood and womanhood.

CULTIVATION OF THE PIGTAIL.

Did Not Begin Until After Conquest of Manchuria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day on the vanishing pigtail calls for a corrective remark as to the history of that occipital appendix.

An unquestionable authority on all matters Chinese, the late S. Wells Williams of Yale, tells us in Vol. II. of his "Middle Kingdom," that not until after the Manchurian conquest began for the male subjects of the Sons of Heaven the general and obligatory cultivation of the queue and, naturally, its becoming the object of a sort of cult is of a still more recent origin.

None of the ancient sages or rulers of the Celestial Empire has been pigtailed.

HEINRICH RIEDEL, M. D.

Brooklyn, Aug. 20, 1904.

YET SUCH I LIKE.

The roses fade, you say,
And beauty does not stay,
And love lives but a day,
And virtue's prize is pain,
And truth's reward disdain.
And yet—and yet—
My heart is set
On virtue high,
On truth that cannot die,
On roses fair,
On beauty rare,
On love's sweet care;
That turn life's prose,
For him who knows,
To lyric lays
That last always. A. A.

SATOLLI ON PHILIPPINES.

Points Out What He Conceives to be America's Duty.

ROME, Aug. 24.—Cardinal Satolli returned to Rome to-day, charmed by his visit to the United States.

"Everywhere," he said, "I was received with great respect and the most cordial hospitality from all classes of the people, Catholics and non-Catholics alike. I was much pleased with my visit to the St. Louis Fair, where I particularly remarked the large space given to educational matters and to the Philippines.

"While I feel for America a degree of affection and gratitude, which will accompany me throughout my life, I must say that to-day the United States has a delicate and grave task to perform before the civilized world, namely, to educate the Filipinos to a new social and political life, rendering them more advanced in economic prosperity, which may grow very fast considering the immense variety and richness of their products, while watching that their civilization has religion as an unchangeable base.

"In this way in a few years the Philippines may form a strong and prosperous nation, inspired by justice, liberty, and morality, and become a worthy daughter of the great American Commonwealth, which will thus prove that in setting foot in the Philippines it did not intend conquest, but to undertake a high, civilizing duty."

MARSEILLES IN STRIKE'S GRIP.

Sixteen Companies in Mediterranean Service Withdraw Merchant Ships.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 24.—The strike of sailors and dock laborers here has completely prostrated the extensive maritime interests of Marseilles, and threatens disastrous results to the city. The strike has continued intermittently for two years. It is estimated that 18,000 workers of all grades refuse to load, unload, or operate ships.

The sixteen companies carrying on the principal commerce of the Mediterranean have decided that it is useless to continue their service, and to-day began the withdrawal of all merchant ships. The Government has ordered a number of gunboats and torpedo boats to take up the Mediterrancan mail routes.

The companies engaged in the transatlantic service are not affected, but the strikers are seeking to extend the movement to Havre and other ports of departure for America.

PAPAL DELEGATE AT MANILA.

Father Ambrose Agius to Succeed the Late Archbishop Guidi.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The Pope this morning ratified the appointment of Father Ambrose Agius, the Maltese Benedictine, as Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines in succession to the late Archbishop Guidi.

VETERAN SCULPTOR'S BIRTHDAY

Reception To-day in Honor of James Wilson Alexander Macdonald.

A number of the friends of James Wilson Alexander Macdonald, the sculptor, have been invited to a reception to-day in his honor. He is eighty years old and can look back on sixty years of an industrious and well-spent career in his chosen profession.

Mr. Macdonald has seen the rise and fall of the "Italian colony" of American sculptors who flourished at a time when people interested in art followed the old British precedent of a trip to Italy. It was he who obtained a cast of the fine bust of George Washington by Houdin, which has been reproduced in bronze by the Henry Bonnard Bronze foundry of New York. He has lived to see sculpture flourish in the United States as never before, to see the foundation of the National Sculpture Society and show his works at exhibitions of that society where sculpture in conjunction with architecture and formal garden work was for the first time in any country placed before the public by itself in a dignified setting.

Like John Quincy A. Ward, this veteran sculptor is a native of Ohio, having been born at Steubenville, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1824. His earliest work was done while in business life at St. Louis, Mo. In 1854 his bust of Thomas H. Benton brought him into public notice and he followed up this first success with ideal statues of Joan of Arc and "Italia" before coming to settle in New York. He is the author of the seated bronze statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck in Central Park, of a colossal bust of Washington in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; a colossal bronze statue of Edward Bates in Forest Park, St. Louis, and another statue larger than life of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. Portraiture has been his chief reliance—busts of Charles O'Conor, "Prince" John Van Buren, William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, and others—but he has also tried painting in oils, portraits and landscapes, bas-reliefs and ideal sculptures, while his lively temperament has often tempted him into criticisms with the pen wherein some of his contemporaries and certain modern movements in art have received caustic mention.

PEACE IN WOMEN'S HOTEL.

Places of Striking Employes Quickly Filled at the Martha Washington.

Existence at the Martha Washington has resumed its ordinary tranquillity, and nothing was going on yesterday at the hotel more exciting than the daily competition between half a dozen women to see who could propound to the clerk at the desk the most questions in the least time.

The recovery is remarkable, inasmuch as on the day before fifteen chambermaids went on strike because Mrs. Mary McCormack, the housekeeper, "Mother Mac," as she is known to the guests of the hotel, and the head steward, had told by Manager Caldwell that their services would no longer be required. Their defection left the institution shorthanded, and there was a tremendous clatter from the rooms in the evening, when the nightly appeals for ice water and curl papers were left unanswered.

The Martha Washington has no Chambermaids' and Bed Makers' Union, local No. 48, to contend with, and long before breakfast yesterday morning there were chambermaids waiting for positions in the women's hotel enough to do up and dust out all the Broadway hostelries.

ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

Cost of System $144,712,787—Unexpended Balance Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The annual report of Pension Commissioner Ware, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows that during the year the cost of maintaining the pension system of the Government has been $144,712,787. The appropriation for this purpose was $146,419,296, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,706,508.

During the year 47,374 persons were added to the pension rolls—326 by special act of Congress and the balance by the Pension Bureau. During the same period 49,157 pensioners were dropped from the rolls.

The report refers to the order issued by the Commissioner March 15 last, in which age is made an evidence of disability, and says that in three and a half months of its operation only 8 per cent. of the pensioners have asked for increase under its terms. The report says the order "is in the direct line of economy, as it certainly is in the line of precedent."

London's Wigless Judges.

From The London Telegraph.

Though junior Judge, Mr. Justice Bray set an example to some of his learned brethren for which the barristers practicing in his court were very grateful. His Lordship, on taking his seat in the King's Bench Division on Aug. 9 removed his wig, and sat without it, a hint which was at once acted upon by the members of the junior bar, though the King's Counsel present were rather more chary in abandoning the outward and visible sign of their profession. Lord Justice Mathew also on entering the Court of Appeal carried his wig in his hand, and handed it to his clerk, remarking, "Take it away." On the other hand, another Judge ordered the windows of his court to be closed to keep the heat out

CZAROWITCH BAPTIZED; ALL RUSSIA REJOICES

Splendid Ceremony in the Chapel of Peterhof Palace.

CZAR'S FAVORS TO HIS PEOPLE

Newspapers Welcome the Abolition of Corporal Punishment—St. Petersburg Illuminated Last Night.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—A wave of rejoicing and festivity swept over Russia with the rising of the sun on the christening day of the heir to the throne, culminating when the Te Deum, softly chanted in the beautiful little chapel of Peterhof Palace, announced that the ceremony was accomplished, and the news was heralded to the world without by the crash of cannon and the chiming of innumerable church bells, echoing from the Baltic to the Black Sea and from the frontiers of Poland to the confines of the Furthest East.

While some of the festivities usual on such occasions, for instance, the state banquet, were omitted on account of the grave struggle in which the country is engaged, nothing was discernable at Peterhof to put the slightest damper on the christening day. From every angle and corner of the palace flags waved. The historic Wall Fountains, stretching in magnificent vista below the palace terrace, broke into snowy foam and rainbow spray in the clear sunlight. The soldiers of the Guards, brilliant in the imperial uniforms, moved in a continual swirl of color around the doorways of the palace.

THE CAPITAL DECORATED.

St. Petersburg itself awoke to the flutter of flags from every house front. Even the street cars flew pennons, and the droskeys were nearly all decorated with flags.

Within Peterhof Palace the scene was one of magnificence and brilliancy almost approaching the barbaric, and possible nowhere in the world save where the West meets the East in the court of the "Little Father of the Russias."

Over perfect roads, beneath stately overhanging trees, the procession moved through the royal park, a beautifully composed, slowly changing picture, perfect to its smallest detail. It was headed by the Master of the Imperial Household, his uniform a blaze of gold and decorations. He was surrounded by a retinue of officials only a little less brilliant.

The centre of interest of course was the golden state carriage, drawn by eight milk-white horses, with outriders and walking grooms, in which sat the Princess Galatzin, Mistress of the Empress's Household, with the imperial heir.

The procession passed through the palace to the church. The royal salons were filled with a most brilliant assemblage. The Emperor, his face wreathed in smiles and with the Dowager Empress on his arm, led the procession, followed by the other members of the imperial family, the baby bringing up the rear.

CZAR NOT AT THE CEREMONY.

His Majesty was met at the door of the church by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg with a raised cross. But here the Emperor retired, as the rules of the Orthodox Church gave him no place in the ceremony, in which the baby was presented by his spiritual parents to the Heavenly Father.

Inside the chapel were assembled M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, and the members of the Holy Synod, the Diplomatic Corps, and imperial guests from every Court in Europe.

The christening party gathered at the jewel-incrusted font. The baby was carried by Princess Galatzin, and the cushion on which the child was borne was supported by Gen. Reichter and Prince Dolgorouki, Aides de Camp to the Emperor. The sponsors represented an Emperor and an Empress, two Kings, one Princess, and four Grand Duchesses.

The baby was so shrouded in filmy lace, dainty flannels, and a purple silk overmantle that it was almost impossible to distinguish the form that lay so still and quiet as the Metropolitan anointed its hands, breast, and forehead with the mystical holy oil, compounded for the purpose in solemn secrecy at the Kremlin. But when the moment came to complete the immersion in the warm water of the font the royal infant showed its humanity by a lusty yell, which echoed through the chapel, and was greeted by a murmur of amusement and approval as being a sign of luck and good augury for the future.

GUNS BOOM AND BELLS RING.

The Te Deum, chanted by a hidden choir, was the signal to the bells overhead to peal forth, while from the royal yacht, off the shore of the gulf, thundered a salute of 301 guns. The signal was taken up at Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg and Moscow's 500 bells chimed, while the guns of the Kremlin rolled.

The Emperor then entered the chapel, and mass was celebrated. During the singing of the Psalm his Majesty conferred on the heir the Cross of the Order of St. Andrew, and tenderly draped the distinguishing ribbon around the baby's shoulders.

Congratulations were showered on the father in the crowded salons through which the baby passed, now at the head of the royal party, next in rank to the Emperor himself. In making the rounds of the Diplomatic Corps the Emperor displayed especial cordiality toward Ambassador McCormick.

Breakfast at the Great Palace completed the ceremony, and then rain, which had been gathering late in the forenoon, fell in torrents as the guests made their way back to the capital.

The weather cleared late in the afternoon, and to-night the grounds of the Peterhof Palace and the City of St. Petersburg were illuminated. There was an extensive display of fireworks in both places, music was rendered in the parks, and a free performance was given at the Imperial Theatre.

The Empress left her bed yesterday for the first time since the birth of her son. Both she and the infant are in excellent health. The heir weighs about ten and a half pounds.

THE EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

The Czar to-day issued a lengthy manifesto on the occasion of the christening of the heir to the throne. It is introduced by the following message to the people:

"By the will of God, we, the Czar and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, &c., announce to our faithful subjects that on this, the day of the christening of our son and heir, the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaevitch, following the promptings of our heart, we turn to our great family of the empire, and with the deepest and most heartfelt pleasure, even amid these times of national struggle and difficulty, bestow upon them some gifts of our royal favor for their greater enjoyment in their daily lives."

The various benefits bestowed on many classes are then enumerated at length.

An imperial autograph letter was also published to-day, making a number of promotions and conferring decorations. Those decorated include M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers; Foreign Minister Lamsdorf, and Minister of Justice Muravieff. Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railroads, is appointed a Secretary of State.

An imperial order of the day directs that the Finnish Military District be abolished as a distinctive district, and that it be merged in the St. Petersburg District.

The newspapers are unanimous in welcoming the abolition of corporal punishment as the most important concession embodied in the Czar's manifesto. The Russ says:

"It will be hailed as the disappearance of a great evil. No longer will it be possible to stigmatize Russia as the land of the knout."

"I'M STILL IN CHARGE," M'CARREN DECLARES

Dowling Will Keep Out of Brooklyn, the Senator Asserts.

MURPHY'S TALK "RIDICULOUS"

Tammany Men Flock from Wigwam to State Headquarters to See Dowling and Harrison.

Senator McCarren yesterday emphatically declared himself to be the Democratic leader in Kings County, the real head of the State Executive Committee, and just as much in charge of the campaign in Brooklyn as he was before Senator Victor J. Dowling was added to the committee and put in charge of organization work in Greater New York.

Senator McCarren, it is said, had intended to keep quiet on the situation, but Charles F. Murphy talked about the feud between himself and McCarren on Tuesday. The Senator's attention was called to the Murphy statement when he entered State Headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday.

"Senator Dowling has not succeeded me as the power in the Executive Committee," declared the Senator. "I am Chairman in name and in fact, in all that it implies, and Senator Dowling will not have anything to say in regard to the management of the campaign in Brooklyn. Neither will he have anything to do with the distribution of funds there. When Charles F. Murphy makes statements such as appear from his lips in this morning's papers he only serves to make himself ridiculous. I am looking after the campaign in Brooklyn, and, as Executive Chairman, am looking after things up the State, too. Don't make any mistake about that.

"At the same time I want to say that I regard Senator Dowling's addition to the Executive Committee as a wise move. He is entirely competent to aid in getting out the full vote, and will do so, and I favored putting him there as I would favor the selection of any other man who could do important work to aid in the election of Parker and Davis."

Senator McCarren remained at State Headquarters practically all day, going over matters with State Chairman Meyer, with William S. Rodie, and Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, who are in charge of the up-State organization bureau, and with Senator Dowling. During the entire day his relations with Senator Dowling appeared to be very cordial. Senator Dowling had no comment to make on the Tammany-Brooklyn situation, while both Chairman Meyer and Mr. Rodie declared with emphasis that they regarded the entire Murphy-McCarren incident as closed.

Congressman Harrison began his active duties at the State Headquarters yesterday, and his presence with Senator Dowling was made the occasion of a general visitation on the part of Tammanyites. District leaders, office holders, and the Wigwam crowd generally dropped in at State Headquarters during the day and talked matters over with Senator Dowling and Congressman Harrison. This was in marked contrast with the attitude of the Tammanyites before Dowling's appointment. Until yesterday they had kept severely away from the Hoffman House headquarters.

Among the callers at State Headquarters yesterday was Elliot Danforth, who had just returned from a trip up the State. He reported that the up-State situation looked very bright.

"There is no concerted movement up the State for any candidate for Governor," said Mr. Danforth. "All the leaders are agreed that Judge Parker should be consulted before anything is done, this suggestion coming from the party men themselves and not from Judge Parker."

WEST VIRGINIA MEN HERE.

Committeeman McGraw Expects a Democratic Victory There.

Democratic prospects in West Virginia and the details of the campaign in that State were thoroughly thrashed over at National Committee Headquarters yesterday when John T. McGraw, member of the National Committee for West Virginia, arrived with several political associates and discussed the situation with Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman Nicoll, Thomas F. Ryan, and August Belmont.

According to the party managers, the only fear the Democrats have in regard to West Virginia is the colonization of the State by negroes from Virginia, a move which, it is asserted, the Republicans have had in serious contemplation. After yesterday's conference Mr. McGraw, who will in all probability succeed Senator Nathan B. Scott in the United States Senate if the Democrats get control of the next West Virginia Legislature, discussed the situation in his State in detail.

"We shall carry West Virginia," he said. "This time we not only will get the votes in the ballot boxes, but we also shall see that the Republicans will not steal them from us after they have been cast. Our people look up to ex-Senator Davis as our first citizen in the State, and this is a reason for expecting victory, for the West Virginians, almost without regard to party, want to honor our Vice Presidential candidate.

"Practically all of the old gold Democrats have returned to the party, between 5,000 and 7,000 being back in line. These men also look upon Davis as their friend. He is one of the few men in the country who has made a large fortune without taking it from others. To him more than to any other man for great party men is due the credit for development of West Virginia's resources. When anyone asserts that Mr. Davis is deficient, even at his age, his mental and physical strength he should look at the enormous amount of daily work he accomplishes."

Ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia accompanied Mr. McGraw to town, and the two expect to remain here for a few days. John G. Carlisle, President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, called at National Headquarters yesterday and spent some time with Messrs. Taggart, Nicoll, Belmont, and Peabody. E. C. Benedict, the banker, also called and declared that Connecticut, where he votes, would be all right for Parker and Davis on Nov. 8.

PARKER CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB

Howard Taylor Discussed Its Enlargement with Democratic Nominee.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Howard Taylor of New York, who was one of the organizers of the Parker Constitution Club, spent the afternoon with Judge Parker today discussing plans for the enlargement of the scope of the club.

It is expected that as the result of the conference the club will take an advanced position in the National campaign. W. S. Andrews of New York, who has been prominent in Democratic politics for a quarter of a century, was another afternoon visitor at Rosemount.

GREEN CALLS ON ODELL.

Cortland County Wants Dickinson to Succeed the Senator.

State Senator George Green, who represents the Binghamton District, came to the city yesterday to have a conference with Gov. Odell over the cholee of his successor. There is a row in the district The Odell men favor R. L. Davis of Cortland and the Plat men, led by Col. George W. Dunn, are out in favor of the nomination of Harvey Hinman of Broome.

Senator Green said that as Mr. Davis had concluded to get out of the race, Cortland County was now urging the nomination of Assemblyman Dickinson, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation.

A DISGUISE THAT FAILED.

Syracuse Girl, Deserted, Becomes a Tramp with Ill-Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mounted Policeman Benfer, whose beat is in the Parkview section of Newark, about 2 o'clock this morning made out a figure on the sidewalk a few hundred feet ahead about which he had his suspicions.

As he watched the unknown more closely the policeman detected an unmistakable air of femininity about the general carriage, despite the fact that the garments were those of a man—and apparently a tramp at that. Benfer halled, and a shrill young voice trying to assume gruffness informed him that its owner was "looking for a job."

"I think you're a woman," Benfer said.

"I'm not, I'm a man," replied the unknown with an attempt at bravado, even more unsuccessful than the first.

"Well, I guess you'd better come along with me anyway," concluded Benfer.

Then she, who had insisted upon the right to wear masculine apparel, broke down, and when she had been marched up to the desk of the First Precinct Station, she told Sergeant Purcell this story:

"My name is Lottie Horton, I am twenty-six years old, and I live in Syracuse. About ten days ago I ran away with a boy named Sidney Johnson. I was wearing dresses then, and we traveled in style on the New York Central to New York.

"We intended to get married, but in New York Sid's money gave out and I changed my clothes for these old ones and we took to the road. We were going to work our way West, but Sid deserted me a couple of days ago—I don't blame him so much, for I must have been an awful nuisance to him. To-day I walked over here from Jersey City and—"

The recital got no further, for the girl broke down and cried. Sergt. Purcell turned her over to the matron, and she was locked up in appropriate clothing until her relatives in Syracuse could be heard from.

"MY FINAL WORD"—ROOT.

Consideration for Governorship "Is Out of the Question."

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 24.—"My final word has been spoken. That I am to be considered in any sense in connection with the New York Governorship is out of the question."

Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root made this statement to-night while a visitor at President Roosevelt's home. Accompanying Chairman Cortelyou of the National Committee, Mr. Root arrived in Oyster Bay at 5:43 P. M. They will remain as guests at Sagamore Hill until to-morrow. They came to consider with the President Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance of the nomination made by the Chicago Convention and to discuss with him various matters relating to the National campaign. Mr. Root said that he had been "up in the country" for recreation.

"I came to New York on some legal business," he continued, "and have run down here to see the President about some matters on which he desired to consult me."

"Can you say anything about your letter to Senator Platt in which you expressed a determination not to be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination?" he was asked.

"There really is not much to say about it," Mr. Root replied. "It is simply a reiteration of what I have said all the time. I never have changed my view regarding the matter."

"Then you have determined not to allow your name to be used?"

Mr. Root laughed and waved his arms as if to dispose of the whole matter, when he said, "My final word has been spoken."

Other visitors to the President to-day were ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and President Schurman of Cornell. Mr. Schurman's visit had no political significance, it was said. One point discussed by the President and Mr. Woodruff was as to a successor to J. H. A. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

NICOLL FOR GOVERNOR.

Vice Chairman Suggested as Good Compromise Candidate.

De Lancey Nicoll, the Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came to the front yesterday as a strong possibility for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. Although Mr. Nicoll is by no means to be considered as seeking the nomination, there was strong and frequent mention of his name in that connection both at National and State Headquarters.

Mr. Nicoll is being urged by many State and city leaders because they think he would make a good compromise candidate, a man to whom no objection would be raised by Tammany Hall or the McCarren Brooklyn organization or the Hill forces up the State.

This question was discussed yesterday afternoon at National Headquarters by Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, by August Belmont, and by Thomas F. Ryan, who were called in to talk the matter over. All of them declined to discuss their conference for publication, but it is understood that Mr. Nicoll's strong points as a candidate were canvassed, and that his record in prosecuting the boodle Aldermen in the conduct of the office of District Attorney, and as one of the leading members of the 1894 Constitutional Convention, was represented as one that would commend him very strongly to the voters. Because of Mr. Nicoll's close friendship with Judge Parker there was no doubt that the Presidential candidate would be highly pleased if Mr. Nicoll became the party's candidate for Governor.

There is still considerable talk of nominating ex-War Secretary Daniel S. Lamont for the first place on the State ticket. Boomers of John B. Stanchfield for another try at the race for the Governorship suggested that Randolph Guggenheimer run for Lieutenant Governor with Stanchfield.

900 NAMES OFF THE ROLLS.

Court Decides for Moebus in Primary Fight Against McGuire.

Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday signed orders striking more than 900 names from the Tammany primary rolls of the north side of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, where August Moebus is fighting Eugene McGuire, the present leader, for the leadership. Moebus alleged that the 900 men had moved from the district and were not entitled to vote at the primary election next Wednesday.

Letters addressed to the 900 men were returned from the Post Office with the information that they could not be found at the addresses given. Justice Davis ruled that this evidence was sufficient.

SPEAKER CANNON OPTIMISTIC

Says Trend Is Republican Since Parker's Speech of Acceptance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Speaker Cannon was in consultation to-day with the leaders at Republican Headquarters. Speaking of the political outlook he said that from his conversations with leading men of both parties the trend of feeling since Parker's nomination, and especially since his spech of acceptance, is toward the Republican ticket.

In reply to a question as to the reason for his reference to Judge Parker's speech, Mr. Cannon said:

"It was intended to be all things to all men, and, like all efforts of that kind, it proves to be nothing to any man."

"How about the outlook for the House of Representatives?"

"The indications are for a closer vote there than on the Electoral ticket, but there is no danger there if we only get the vote out."

IRISH HOME RULE NOT FAR OFF, REDMOND SAYS

Parliament Leader Here, Predicts Government Defeat.

GENERAL ELECTIONS SOON

Unionists Will Then Be Overthrown, He Declares—Comes to Attend Irish League Convention.

John E. Redmond, the Irish leader in the British Parliament, who arrived here yesterday on the Teutonic, believes that home rule for Ireland is near. Mr. Redmond, in reply to the address of welcome of the local committee, said that the general elections, universally believed not to be far distant, would work the downfall of the present Government and result in the placing of the balance of power in Irish hands.

The reception committee met the Teutonic at Quarantine, and when the address of welcome had been delivered by Assistant United States Attorney William M. Byrne, Mr. Redmond said:

"We in Ireland simply ask the right of all freemen—to govern ourselves in local affairs. We ask the same freedom that you enjoy in your separate States. The Irish cause has advanced lately with large and rapid strides, and seems likely to approach a time when Irish power in the Imperial Parliament will get the concessions it demands. In coming to this country we believe we have the sympathy and good will of every freeman in America. We ask your sympathy. We not only appeal to our own countrymen but to all Americans to assist us in carrying on the fight, and we are sure we will receive it.

"We are on the very eve of a most turbulent state of affairs in Ireland and England. The present Government is doomed, and it is only a question of weeks or months when it will have to face a general election. Mr. Chamberlain, who broke up the Liberal Party, has wrecked the Unionist Party, and there is no question in the world but that the next general election will mean the defeat of the Unionist Government.

"Ireland will then be put in a position of extraordinary power. It is admitted by all that the next Government will have a small majority, and the Irish party with eighty-five seats will be of great influence.

"This all points to the beginning of home rule. I will not prophesy whether we will get all we want. We do want, when the opportunity arises, to be as strong as possible, and therefore we ask our countrymen here to strengthen the organization and help put together a fund, that when the general election comes we will be able to carry all of the seats to which we are entitled.

"The land purchase bill is working slowly but well. I believe that in fifteen years the whole of Ireland will have changed hands. The organization in Ireland never was stronger or more united than at present. Returns show steady progress. As far as the industrial situation is concerned, I believe that there can be no real development until there is home rule."

Mr. Redmond was accompanied by Mrs. Redmond, Miss Esther Redmond, Patrick O'Brien, Member of Parliament for Waterford City, and A. S. C. Donelan, Member of Parliament for East Cork. They come to attend the second National Convention of the United Irish League of America, which will be held at the Lexington Opera House on Aug. 30 and 31.

A delegation of about forty prominent local Irish-Americans went down to Quarantine on a revenue cutter placed at their disposal by Collector of the Port Stranahan to meet the distinguished visitors. As the cutter neared the big vessel cheer after cheer was given for Mr. Redmond. Some one in the party on the steamship asked, "How about Port Arthur?"

"She still stands," was shouted back.

This reply was the signal for a cheer from the Irish on the Teutonic that could be heard on either shore of the Narrows.

MME. JANAUSCHEK REMOVED.

Aged Actress Now at the Brunswick Home on Long Island.

Mme. Fannie Janauschek, the aged tragedienne, is now an inmate of the Brunswick Home, at Amityville, Long Island, having been transferred there on Aug. 1 from the Actors' Fund Home at New West Brighton, Staten Island.

The transfer was made necessary from the fact that Mme. Janauschek being almost entirely helpless as a result of a double stroke of paralysis at Saratoga several months ago could not receive the proper care at the Actors' Home. She can hardly speak, and yet her intellect seems unimpaired. She still takes an interest in reading, and spent much of her time at the Actors' Home in the library.

Notes of the Theatres.

"Jack's Little Surprise" will open to-night at the Princess Theatre.

***

The celebration of the twenty-sixth annual carnival of fire will take place this evening in Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach.

Lulu Glaser Now Free to Sing.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—In an opinion filed here, Justice Lambert holds that Lulu Glaser, the prima donna, is not legally bound to sing for William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney brought suit, alleging that Miss Glaser had a contract with him and asking that she be restrained from appearing under any other management. The Justice declares that Mr. Whitney failed to show that he had a contract with the star.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

BREEN—HAVERLIN.

Margaret J. Haverlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Haverlin, was married yesterday to Matthew J. Breen, a nephew of Magistrate Breen, at St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue by the Rev. Father Kenny. The guests at the wedding breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Slawson, the Rev. Father Michael Breen, the Rev. Charles H. Scholley, Dr. E. Fleming, Cornelius Sheehan, James P. Lillas, Timothy Breen, Miss Louise Gantley, Miss Daisy Gantley, Joseph McGinn, Miss Mary Murphy, Miss Frances Murphy, and Vincent Walsh.

WARNER—IRWIN.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 24.—Miss Louisa S. Irwin, daughter of Mrs. Loulsa S. Irwin of East Orange, was married to-night to Chancy D. Warner, also of East Orange, by the Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, pastor of the Grove Street Congregational Church. The bride had as her attendants her three sisters and three brothers.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 24.—Mrs. A. C. Kingsland will arrive at her cottage, Village View, next week after two seasons abroad.

Mrs. James R. Jesup of New York is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hance and family of New York.

At the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club to-night another large dancing party was entertained.

F. B. Behr, a well-known English engineer, who has in construction the Liverpool and Manchester electric railway, which is expected to develop a speed of 110 miles an hour, is being entertained by Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand at the Bishop cottage.

A rehearsal of the gymkana games to be given on Sept. 7 for the benefit of Miss Folsom's hospital will be held at the Frank K. Sturgis farm Friday afternoon.

SITE FOR ORANGE HOSPITAL.

Jayne Estate Property Purchased for New Catholic Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Aug. 24.—A deal has just been closed by which the Rev. F. Victor Romanelli, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel of Orange, has secured the handsome house and estate of the late Samuel F. Jayne for the site of the new Catholic Hospital at Orange.

Father Romanelli bought property containing three large dwellings adjoining the Jayne estate last Spring. Both will be utilized as the site for the hospital. The main entrance will be through Centre Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is reported of Bradley Martin, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, to Miss Helen Phipps, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Jr., of this city, Pittsburg, and London. Mr. Phipps has a large Enlish estate, and one of his sons married recently the daughter of Mr. Michael P. Grace. No date has been set for the wedding.

***

The wedding of the Baron Bachofen von Echt of Austria and Miss Alice M. H. Pfizer will be a very quiet event at the Newport villa, Linden Gate, of the Pfizers on Sept. 5. Miss Anna Maud Harrison will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids Miss Florence G. Fowler, Miss Beulah B. Munson, Miss Marie L. Munson, Miss Tillie Rose, Miss Olga Rose, Miss Alice Casamajor, Miss Mabel Knudson, Miss Sophie Zollnhoefer, Miss Margaret E. Johnson, Miss Mary E. Matthews, and Miss Helen C. Parker. The best man will be Lawrence La Tourette Driggs, and the ushers Emile D. Pfizer, Jesse Watson, George P. Pearson, Richard Aubrey Barker, and Arthur Henry Jones.

***

A fair for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital will be held at Harbor Hill, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, at Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 24, from 1 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Mackay has planned all the details of the fair, and tickets can be obtained at 25 cents each by addressing her at Harbor Hill.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jaquelin have taken a cottage at the Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne will soon go for a yachting cruise along the coast of New England. At present they are at Wood's Hole, Mass., where, with five other families, they have taken a hotel for the Summer season, the hotel being reserved for these families and their guests. The other members of the party are the E. T. H. Talmadges, the C. Ledyard Blairs, the Turnbulls, the R. D. Grahams, and the W. T. Julians.

***

The marriage of Miss Ethel Plummer Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Bowen of Plainfield, and granddaughter of the late Henry C. Bowen of Brooklyn, and Dr. Franklin W. White of Boston will take place on Thursday next in the Creacent Avenue Presbyterian Church.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington and the Misses Huntington will remain at Quogue, L. I., throughout September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Thompson on their return from abroad as members of the party taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney for the shooting season in Scotland, will go to their camp on the Upper St. Regis.

***

Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, well known here, where they were so often the guests of the late William C. Whitney, are now in Switzerland, where they will stay until October.

***

Mrs. Henry Sedley and Miss Barbara Sedley are now at Murray Bay, Canada, and will later go to St. Hubert's, in the Adirondacks, to remain until October.

***

Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are on the Continent. Mrs. Goelet will sail shortly from Havre for New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon have gone to Alaska on a hunting trip, and will return in September, when they will settle at Westbury, L. I., for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins have gone to Bretton Woods, N. H., for the month of September.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Nye Jackson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nannie Nye Jackson, to W. Lewis Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J. Miss Jackson is the grand-daughter of the late F. Wolcott Jackson. Mr. Stevens is the eldest son of Col. Edwin A. Stevens, and is now a senior at Princeton.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave a large dinner at "Beicourt" this evening, followed by a dance. The guests were seated at one large table, which was decorated with American Beauty roses in silver vases. A large number of additional guests came in for the dancing, which was of an informal character.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer entertained a large number of guests at luncheon on the steam yacht May this afternoon. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Willing Spencer, and W. Hude Nellson.

Mrs. J. C. Mallory and Francis J. Otis gave luncheons and Mrs. E. Livingstone Ludlow a reception this afternoon, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. George A. Huhn, and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

J. Henry Ferguson of Baltimore is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs at "Whitehoime."

A moonlight supper was given by a number of the Summer residents at Hazard's Beach this evening. The supper was served on the rocks and there was informal dancing in the pavillon, the Strollers Club furnishing music.

J. Thornton Warren of New York is the guest of Mrs. James T. Parker at her cottage on Cliff Avenue.

EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles gave a small dinner party at their cottage this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee entertained at dinner to-night, having the Countess Cassini as one of their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hauge entertained a small dinner party, among the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wellman, Count Hoyos, and M. Brun. Mrs. J. J. Emerery gave a luncheon at the Turrets this noon. Among her guests were Miss Winthrop, Miss Pendleton, Miss Alexander, and Miss Knowlton. Mrs. Walter Webb gave a small dinner at her cottage this evening.

Walter Damrosch gave an explanatory recital on Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" at the Swimming Club this morning, assisted by Mrs. Wellman, who sang Isolde's death song. The proceeds of the recital will go to the pension fund of the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan left here to-day for New York.

Otis Won't Seek Renomination.

YONKERS, Aug. 24.—It was officially announced this evening that Congressman Norton P. Otis will refuse to consider a renomination. Frank A. Stratton and Mayor John E. Andrus of this city are talked of for the nomination.

ARMSTRONG'S DEFENSE IN MRS. MAYBRICK'S SUIT

Kept Silent, He Declares, So as Not to Retard Release.

SAYS SHE HAS NO CLAIM

After Visit in Catskills, Famous Prisoner Will Go to Former Home at Mobile to Reside.

Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, who returned to this country on Tuesday, after fifteen years spent in an English prison, left the Holland House yesterday for the home of Dr. and Mrs. Emmet Densmore at Ellenville in the Catskills. Mrs. Maybrick will remain there until the middle of September and then go to her former home in Mobile, Ala. She will probably reside there permanently with her mother, the Baroness von Rocques, who is expected soon in America.

Mrs. Maybrick with Dr. Densmore and his wife left on the noon train over the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. They drove in a closed carriage to the foot of West Forty-second Street, where they crossed the ferry.

Mrs. Maybrick saw no one before her departure except Dr. Densmore and her lawyers, ex-Judge Yarrell and Samuel V. Hayden, with whom she consulted regarding her suit against David W. Armstrong, her former counsel, to recover lands in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia, in which she makes a claim to a reversionary intcrest.

David W. Armstrong, the defendant in the suit, who is at the Hotel Westminster, in this city, gave out a statement last night reiterating that the charges of fraud against him in the Maybrick suit were brought in order to trick the British Government into granting the release of Mrs. Maybrick.

Mr. Hayden, of counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, said that he had a profusion of evidence to show that Mrs. Maybrick had a reversionary interest in the lands. He declared that Armstrong had realized a fortune from the land for which he paid $10,000 to Mrs. Maybrick at the time of her trial, when she was in need of funds and in such a condition mentally that she did not realize what she was doing. In his statement Mr. Armstrong said:

"I have remained silent in the face of almost intolerable provocation, because I could not move without appearing to antagonize Mrs. Maybrick's chances of a pardon, and I considered that there was a substantial danger that the only action on my part that could be effective might seriously prejudice her case before the Home Office, and did not want the responsibility of being in any way connected with the decision of that question.

"Her release was of no earthly concern to me as far as affecting any personal interest of mine and as to the methods used to secure her release I was utterly indifferent, except that I do consider that now she has her liberty, I have the right to say that there is not a scintilla of truth in the pretence that she is possessed of any estate whatever of which I have defrauded her. I consider that in this matter I have acted with the greatest magnanimity since I have postponed even the beginning of my vindication until she was free and with her foot practically on American soil.

"It is pertinent here to refer to what purported to be a letter to Ambassador Choate for which Mr. Hayden appears as sponsor. There was scarcely a statement in this letter that had even the semblance of truth, and it contained almost every conceivable misrepresentation in regard to the alleged fraud that had been committed against Mrs. Maybrick, and made the most earnest appeal to Mr. Choate to secure her release on that ground."

IN THE SHOPS.

There are many beautiful models in the high-necked dinner frocks or gowns for elaborate house or theatre wear. They are French models and one which it cost $250 to land on this side is now selling for $120. It is a pale gray, the material something of the nature of a silk gauze, built with innumerable tiny ruffles, wide tucks, lace and hand work.

***

Semi-dress coats, those pretty garments which do so much toward giving a smart air to a woman's wardrobe, are among the things on which the prices are cut, but which are good style and always serviceable. They are chiefly in white, a few in tan and gray, made of taffeta, cloth, and serge. One short coat in white costs as low as $10. Another pretty short coat, the loose and straight, is of white cloth made up with a bit of pale blue.

***

There are many pretty Summer street suits which are cut in price before the September openings. One of these, a tan canvas made up with silk braid, a touch of velvet and a black and white check panne at the neck and down the front, is $35, and was $125, a French model.

***

For the woman who wishes smartly made Winter gowns these can be found in good styles and fine materials, last Winter suits, but they are worth while. One is a pale gray broadcloth, made with a plaited skirt, short tan Eton, batiste embroidered vest in white—this in the front—and around the neck embroidered with bright green. It is a delightful frock, $50, from $150. This, too, shows its quality as no inexpensive frock can.

***

A brown broadcloth suit which cost $158 to land is marked $65. This is smart, with trimmings of black, a touch of brown velvet and white satin lining. A Winter gown of blue and green suiting has the coat interlined and is as warm as love. This has a plaited skirt, is trimmed with velvet in green, passementerie ornaments of black, has a long coat lined with white satin—and new coats this Winter promise to be long—and a little standing military collar. It is $50.

***

Embroidered cardcases done in Florentine work are beautiful. These are done on the Florentine canvas, and have a large piece finished to show how the work is to be done. They are in several colors or shades, combined in soft tones. One of these, with the materials, will cost $2.50. There are also picture frames in the Florentine work, which cost $2.25.

***

Other pretty fancy articles are six-pocket workbags of cream canvas, lined with pink or blue or green or yellow or red, according to taste, and stamped to be worked in outline or cross stitch. These cost only 50 cents ready to be worked.

***

Linen waists for the woman who is not afraid of undertaking a large piece of work come stamped for the Madeira work, open designs, three yards of linen, and cost $8. There is a broad, pointed panel in the front and collars and cuffs. Embroidered and ready to make up, a waist pattern of this kind will cost $16.

***

Dutch blue and white plaided cottons bear more resemblance to the old-time blue-and-white bedspreads than anything else, though they are in smaller plaids. They make pretty table covers and cushion covers. A small table cover, commenced, will cost $2.25.

***

A little spotted cat teapot will cost 50 cents.

***

Among the prettiest things seen recently for favors or prizes of little cost are Dutch porcelains. They are charming figures of small Dutch maidens and youths, some the single figure and others two or three together. The little people carry baskets in some of the pieces which may be used for matches, and there are others which are only for ornament. They are in soft tones, the faces excellently well modeled, and cost 25 cents each.

BRITISH ENVOY PLAYS CRICKET.

Sir Mortimer Durand's Team Wins the Game at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 24.—The appearance of Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, on the cricket field as Captain of a picked team was the event of the day in Lenox.

A large gathering of prominent New Yorkers spent the afternoon witnessing the game, in which the Ambassador's team defeated a team captained by William B. O. Field, son-in-law of William D. Sloane of New York.

Lady Durand, members of the British Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and a large party of young society people applauded the Ambassador when he went in for the first innings. The Ambassador's team had no trouble in disposing of Mr. Field's team, which was selected from the employes of Mr. Slosne's estate, Elm Court.

The game proved such a success that another game was arranged for Sept. 3.

N. Y. POLICEMAN SAVES TWO.

William Robinson Rescues Boy and Young Woman at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Aug. 24.—William Robinson, a New York policeman, who is spending his vacation here, rescued two persons from drowning this afternoon.

He was at the steamboat dock watching the bathers near by, when John Cowles, nine years old, went out too far. Robinson brought him in unconscious. Just as he brought the boy ashore a young woman, who was bathing, fainted because of the excitement and collapsed in the water. Robinson dove and brought her out. The boy was revived with difficulty.

GLYCERINE-SOAKED PRUNES.

Charge Made That American Shippers Try to Increase Size and Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Consul General Chester writes from Bndapest, Hungary as follows:

"The Hungarian official pomological organ states in its latest number that the enormous supply and peculiar soft condition of American prunes in Europe has awakened a lively interest of late. This organ states that an examination of such prunes was made in Germany, and that they were declared to be soaked with a fluid containing from 10 to 12 per cent. of glycerine to artificially increase their size and weight.

"The organ quoted goes on to warn Hungarian buyers against all American preserved fruits, and to call American fruit merchants 'profit seeking and officious.' It is evident from the foregoing that there is a market even in Hungary for American prunes, and that each shipment should be accompanied by a certificate of purity from some Chamber of Commerce or Board of Health, and so well backed as to prevent repacking by middlemen in Europe."

New Fuel from Peat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Walter Schumann, Consul at Mainz, Germany, writes: "Osmon, a new fuel, is made from peat. The peat used contains 90 per cent. of water, of which 20 to 25 per cent. is removed by means of an electric current. The peat is then further dried and passed through a machine which breaks it up and forms it into briquettes or nut-shaped pieces. Osmon is free from sulphur and burns without slag or smoke."

Train Kills New Yorker.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 24.—Thomas Heislet, forty years of age, who lived at 154 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, was killed by the Shore Express on the New Jersey Central at the Octagon House crossing here this morning. The Shore Express runs from Point Pleasant to Atlantic Highlands, and is one of the fastest trains on the road.

New Jersey Campaign Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 24.—New Jersey Democrats will start their campaign to-morrow, when headquarters will be opened in Newark at the Jeffersonian Club on West Park Street, by the State Commission. Secretary William K. Devereaux issued the call for the State Convention to-day. It will be held in the State Street Theatre, Trenton, on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Campaign Begins in Brooklyn To-night.

Brooklyn Democrats will formally open their campaign to-night with a Parker and Davis ratification meeting, to be held under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club at 120 Schermerhorn Street. Edward M. Shepard is to be the Chairman of the meeting, and Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas will deliver the principal address.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The northwest disturbance has moved from the Dakotas to Eastern Minnesota in the last twenty-four hours and increased somewhat in intensity. The area of high pressure that was central over the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday evening is slowly moving off to sea, and a second is advancing from the extreme Northwest over the North Rocky Mountain Slope.

Little precipitation has occurred in any district except in the Southeastern States, where scattered local rains have fallen.

It is considerably warmer in the central valleys and the lake region, where temperatures are now 4 to 12 degrees above the seasonal average. In the upper Missouri Valley the temperature has fallen sharply.

The Minnesota depression will advance slowly eastward, causing local rains in the lake region Thursday and in the Middle Atlantic States Friday.

It will be somewhat cooler over the areas of rainfall and lower temperatures will prevail in the middle Missouri Valley, the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi Valley, and in the upper lake region.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh south, increasing on the New England Coast Friday; on the Gulf Coast light south winds will prevail; on the upper lakes brisk south winds will shift to northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh south winds will increase during Thursday, shifting to northwest with thunder squalls on Lake Erie.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, fair Thursday, warmer in the interior; Friday showers; cooler in north and central portions; increasing south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and warmer Thursday; Friday showers and cooler; increasing south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Thursday; showers and cooler Thursday night or Friday; fresh south winds, increasing.

New England, fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair, except showers in north and west portions; increasing south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
3 A. M.	72	64	66	
6 A. M.	69	62	65	
9 A. M.	73	68	70	
12 M.	76	77	72	
4 P. M.	77	81	75	
6 P. M.	75	77	71	
9 P. M.	73	72	73	
12 P. M.	71	71	73	

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1903	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum temperature 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TREES AND BUTTERFLIES

Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright reviews some new nature books and considers little gardens as aids to civic improvement this week in The New York Times BOOK REVIEW.

Another noteworthy review will discuss Charles A. Conant's able book on the trusts and the problems they present, entitled "WALL STREET AND THE COUNTRY."

**Edward Pinnington's biography of the great Scotch painter Raeburn will be discriminatingly treated. Another biography to be reviewed is George R. Gleig's re

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Four per Cent. Bonds, due September 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the trust agreement dated February 1, 1882, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following four per cent. bonds due September 1, 1921, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers.

13	587	1329	1626	2047	2449	2903	3869
37	641	1332	1652	2058	2467	2962	3897
65	647	1370	1672	2196	2476	3000	3901
70	705	1371	1745	2227	2523	3335	3959
117	756	1382	1770	2271	2573	3376	4007
132	879	1426	1816	2316	2587	3391	4011
242	927	1427	1840	2336	2593	3441	4050
250	931	1449	1874	2347	2664	3684	
307	1067	1458	1914	2364	2693	3700	
471	1107	1459	1917	2368	2696	3711	
488	1225	1557	1920	2413	2723	3748	
530	1287	1572	1955	2417	2733	3755	
539	1288	1622	1999	2448	2810	3808	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of September, 1904, from which date interest upon said drawn bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., August 20, 1904.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of a certain Mortgage, dated April 14th, 1903, between MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, said EASTERN TRUST COMPANY has resigned as Trustee under said Mortgage, and has on this 23d day of August, 1904, filed its resignation with the President of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company in the manner prescribed by said Mortgage.

Dated August 23d, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:

The Eastern Trust Company, having heretofore filed on August 23d, 1904, with the President of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company its resignation as Trustee under a certain mortgage, dated April 14th, 1903, from Marqnette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company to said Eastern Trust Company, Trustee,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in case the holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company fail to appoint a new Trustee of said mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company will, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, appoint such new Trustee.

Dated August 23d, 1904.
MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
By J. T. ODELL, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total after not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of August, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice Pres.,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND MEETING.
The Dairymen's Manufacturing Company.
New York, New York.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the DAIRYMEN'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY of NEW YORK has this day declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. out of the surplus net earnings prior to August first, Nineteen Hundred and Four, to stockholders of record of September sixth, payable at Library Room, No. 6 Harrison Street, New York City, at 2 o'clock Thursday, September eighth.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the same place and hour September eighth, at which a full report of the condition of the company will be made. Transfer books will be closed at the Treasurer's Office, 32 New Chambers Street, at 12 o'clock noon, September sixth, and reopened September ninth, at 10 A. M.

J. B. CONOVER,
Managing Director.

Dated Aug. 23, 1904.

Office of
Federal Mining & Smelting Company.
32 Broadway, New York, Aug. 24th, 1904.

Dividends of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the outstanding preferred stock and One and One-half (1½) Per Cent. on the outstanding common stock of this company have been declared, payable September 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1st.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1904.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, Aug. 23, 1904.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable Oct. 1, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record Sept. 10, 1904.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 11, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 12, 1904.

ALEX. MILLARD, Secretary.
Dated August 22, 1904.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JACKSON Architectural Iron Works:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, adopted July 19, 1904, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Jackson Architectural Iron Works will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31 East 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 15th day of September, 1904, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, August 18, 1904.

WILLIAM N. SHAW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of F. Garcia Bro. & Co. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on September 1, 1904, at 12 o'clock M.

G. M. GALES, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE EXCHANGE BUILDING.
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. / 236 EAST 42D ST. / 12 EAST 23D ST. / TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Send for Our Letter,
"The Situation and the Outlook."
Also Daily Market Letter.
Both Mailed Free Upon Request.
Advances Invariably to STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Governments and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.
Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

JOHN McCREA & CO.
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,
MODERATE MARGIN.
UNEQUALED SERVICE.
42 Broadway, N. Y.
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
SEND FOR MARKET LETTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of The American Cotton Company.

To the Holders of Debenture Bonds, Notes and other Obligations and of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Company (and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued under the Stockholders' Agreement of December 2, 1901); and to Holders and Owners of Notes or other Obligations, and of Capital Stocks of the American Foundry and Machinery Company, the Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas Cotton Products Companies. And to Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, hereinafter mentioned.

In view of the necessity of reorganizing the affairs of The American Cotton Company and its subsidiary corporations and of providing additional working capital, the holders of a large amount of Debenture Bonds, Notes, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said corporations have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 16, 1904, and filed with the Bankers' Trust Company, Depositary.

Pursuant to said Reorganization Agreement, the undersigned have adopted a Plan of Reorganization, and have lodged the same with said Depositary; and Depositors under said Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, are hereby given notice of the same.

Holders of the above-mentioned classes of securities or obligations of The American Cotton Company and said allied corporations are hereby afforded the opportunity of securing the benefits of said Plan and Agreement by depositing their respective holdings with the said Depositary under said Plan and Agreement on or before the 3d day of September, 1904.

Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary, from whom copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained.

Dated New York, August 19, 1904.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
MAXWELL WOODRUFF,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel. T. W. LAMONT, Secretary.
BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, Depositary. 7 Wall St., N. Y. City.
No. 7 Wall Street, New York City.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.
New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the Collateral Trust Indenture executed as of January 1st, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America and to the holders of Certificates of Undivided Interest (or Fractional Certificates) secured by Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indentnre executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.
New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 1537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York, Aug. 17, 1904—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 16, 1904, and then opened, for the Construction and Complete Equipment of a Standard Single Screw Steel Steamer for the Harbor Service of the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications, and drawings to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be executed on blank forms furnished by this office, enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Single Screw Steel Steamer" and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of the undersigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all liabilities of the firm.

WESTON FULFORD MARRIOTT WEBB.
HEINRICH LOUIS LIPPOLD.
FRED MOSS.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1904.

U S 3s, coupon, 1908-18, small bds 100....105½; 200....104⅞
Imp'l Jap Govt, K, L & Co, temporary ctfs full paid for 6% sterling, loan 17,000....93¼; 500....93⅝
A, T & S Fe gen 4s 8,000....103⅜; 1,000....103¼; 1,500....103¼; 21,000....103¼
adjustment 4s stamped 5,000....93; 4,000....93½; 500....94; 1,000....93½; 1,000....93
Esst Okla 4s 5,000....99
At Coast L 4s 25,000....100½; 20,000....100⅜; 5,000....100⅞
Atlan & Dan 4s 1,000....94¾
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 5,000....95½; 500....96; 10,000....95½; 5,000....95⅝
Bklyn Rapid T ref conv 4s 16,000....81; 16,000....80⅞; 12,000....80¾
Bklyn Un Elv 1st 5,000....107¾; 10,000....107½; 1,000....107⅝
Cen of Ga 1st inc 5s 15,000....83⅜; 60,000....83⅞; 24,000....84
2d inc 5s 10,000....46⅞; 10,000....46¾; 15,000....46½
3d inc 5s 5,000....33½
Cen of gtd 3½s 25,000....85¼
Ches & O con 5s 1,000....118¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 25,000....107
10,000....107¼
C, B & Q 4s joint bonds 5,000....97; 8,000....94⅜; 7,000....94½
C, R I & P R R 4s 53,000....73¾; 1,000....73⅝; 31,000....73½; 10,000....73⅜; 25,000....73⅝; 8,000....73⅝; 10,000....73¾; 14,000....73¼; 2,000....73⅝; 3,000....73½
C, R I & P R N coll trust 5s 8,000....84½; 1,000....84¾
Chi Term Tran 4s 4,000....73¼
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000....101¾
Col & S 1st 4s 6,000....84
Con Gas Co, N Y, Nat'l City Bk, ctfs of full paid for conv deb 6s 5,000....174; 500....174; 2,000....175; 1,000....175¼
Con Tob 4s 1,000....65⅞; 39,000....65¾; 20,000....65⅞; 4,000....65⅞; 41,000....65¾
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s 3,000....99½
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000....98⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s 15,000....86½
Erie-Genesee coll trust 4s 16,000....91½; 3,000....92; 3,000....91¾
Ft Wth & D C 1st 2,000....104½
Ga & Ala 1st inc 5s 10,000....107¼
Kansas C M 1st 5,000....96
K C Ft S & M 4s 25,000....84½
Kan City S 3s 36,000....92
K C So div 3½s 5,000....91¾
Bklyn Ferry 5s 1,000....63

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregularly Higher; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 Per Cent.

A Number of Issues Advanced Under Much Manipulation—Recent Leaders React.

Trading in the stock market yesterday was enlivened by sharp advances in a number of issues, hut except in a few the net gains were not large, and there were fractional declines in several of the recently prominent issues, including both Union and Southern Pacific, which had been among the aggressive leaders of the upward movement. The market was again entirely professional, and there was much appearance of manipulation in many parts of the list. The most favorable influence of the day was the sharp reaction in wheat, which closed nearly 4 cents lower for the day, and in corn, which showed a net decline of more than a cent. At the same time it is to be remembered that the day's decline in wheat represented the liquidation of holdings accumulated on the recent wild advance and reflected the technical position of the market rather than any revision of the recent estimates of the yield. It was not because the prospects of the crop were much improved that wheat declined, but because the previous advance had not been justified. So far as the stock market is concerned what is needed is more accurate information in regard to the damage that has actually been done. There is little reason to credit the extreme reports of the past few days, yet the uncertainty in regard to the actual position of the crop is enough to act as a check upon the stock market for the time being. While the crops are in the balance furtber advances in the stock market would appear to be attended with considerable risk. At the same time it is true now as it was a week ago that the supply of stock is not large, and the creation of a large short interest by a bear attack on the market would bring about the very condition which would make possible a further sharp advance in prices.

Indications are that the flow of money to the crop-growing sections has begun in earnest and that New York will from now on be called upon to contribute as usual to the supply of currency needed to move the country's crops. Money rates may be expected in due time to reflect this demand, but this year there is such superabundance of funds in New York that the shipments to the interior are more likely to be looked upon—in banking circles at least—as a relief rather than in any other light.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Norf. & W. pf.	1
Am. Express	4	N. American	1⅝
Am. H. & L. pf.	1¾	Pacific Mail	1⅞
Am. Smelting	½	People's Gas	⅝
Am. Sugar	2	P., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Brooklyn Rap. T.	½	Ry. Steel sp. pf.	1¾
Cen. of N. J.	1	Reading	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Con. Gas	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Del. & H.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	3½	St. L. Southwestern	1
Des M. & F. D.	2	St. L. Southwestern pf.	2⅛
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Iowa Cen. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1	Union B. & P. pf.	1
K. City S.	½	U. S. Express	10
Mo.-K. & Tex. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Mo. Pacific	1¼	Westinghouse	½
N. Y. Air Brake	2½	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅞
N. Y. Central	1	Wis. Central	⅝
Norf. & Western	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Peoria & Eastern	1
A., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	P., C. & St. L.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Pressed Steel Car	¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Manhattan	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. of Ga. 3d pf. Inc.	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	½
Con. Gas deb. ctfs.	1¼	Seaboard A. L. 4s.	2¼
Kanawha & M 4s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

A. & Dan. 4s.	1	B'way Ferry 5s.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 24	484,308
To date this year	72,209,774
Corresponding date last year	110,374,162

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	$2,520,800
To date this year	$418,150,300
Corresponding date last year	$446,519,750

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Syracuse Lighting Co.—Common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Homestake Mining Co.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.
People's Gaslight and Coke Co. of Chicago.
Pere Marquette Railroad.
Quincy Mining.

CASH FOR THE CROPS.

Movement of Currency from New York Began Earlier Than Usual.

Somewhat earlier than usual, the West is already calling upon New York for currency with which to facilitate the movement of the crops. In addition to the $200,000 sent to New Orleans on Tuesday, $200,000 was sent to the same city yesterday and $500,000 was sent to Chicago, the latter being the first shipment of the season to that quarter through the Sub-Treasury. Arrangements were also made yesterday for the shipment of about $700,000 to-day, so that the indications are that the banks will ship this week at least $5,000,000, including the balance of the $10,000,000 being sent to Cuba in payment of the first instalment on the Cuban bonds floated in this city.

Crops are likely to be moved quickly and early this year for the reason that the farmers are naturally desirous of profiting as much as possible by the high prices which have been established for wheat and other cereals as well as for cotton, and it is probable that the shipment of currency from New York already begun will continue in fairly large volume. Money rates were not affected yesterday by the demand for currency from the West and South.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

22 shares Delaware Securities Company common and $20 scrip, 76 for the stock; 15 for scrip.

10 shares Germania Life Insurance Company, 825.

10 shares Chatham National Bank, 339¾.

12 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 574½.

25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 385.

10 shares Fourth National Bank, 220.

10 shares Bank of America, 525.

7 shares American Exchange National Bank, 234.

5 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 398.

Receiver for Sidney (Ohio) Bank.

SIDNEY, Ohio, Aug. 24.—On application of Frank B. Reed, its cashier, the German-American Bank, the oldest financial institution in Sidney, was to-day placed in the hands of a receiver. The bank has a capital stock of $73,000. Its liabilities are estimated at $250,000 and assets at $200,000. W. H. C. Goode was appointed receiver.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Movement in Southern Railway—Street Still Puzzled Over Sugar.

Among the larger advances recorded in yesterday's session of the stock market was the 1½-point gain in American Sugar, which rose easily on the purchase of relatively little stock. At one time during the day the amount of stock offered was so small that a market order for a single hundred shares put the price up half a point. The Street is still considerably at sea in regard to the position of the stock. The large block of the stock sold a week ago, the selling of which much impressed the traders, is being borrowed in the loan crowd, and this is serving to confuse the market for the stock. On one hand it is argued that if the stock sold last week was real the supply would be much more plentiful than it actually is, and on the other that if that amount of stock had been sold short the sellers would not have borrowed it quite so openly.

Southern Railway Active Feature.

Trading in Southern Railway was heavier than that in any other stock, and there were other indications that a more or less determined effort was being made to attract speculative interest to it. The upward movement made some progress despite heavy selling by London, which seemed inclined to take profits on stock bought some time ago. From the high price of 29½ the price reacted to 29, so that the net gain was only a small fraction. Some drew the conclusion from this that the stock would be hard to bull, especially at present in face of recent revisions of the early estimates of the size of the cotton crop. However, it is said that in well-informed quarters the movement in Southern Railway is thought likely to go further. It is probable that a further advance of a point or so would considerably lessen the opposition which the stock met yesterday. In some quarters there was a disposition to connect the Gates party with the movement in Southern Railway on the theory that a market was being sought for stock which had been carried over from a previous movement. This view, however, was not generally accepted.

Position of Gould Interests.

Accumulation in Missouri Pacific in the early trading yesterday was accompanied by the explanation that many traders expected that stock to be made a feature in the near future, and were taking a position on the bull side. From 95, the close of Tuesday and the low price yesterday, the stock rose to 96¾, and after a substantial reaction ended the day with a net gain of 1¼ points. In connection with the rise in Missouri Pacific yesterday it is interesting to note that in some parts of the Street it is being said that the Gould intcrests are not very hullish, and therefore are presumably not responsible for the prominence given to Missouri Pacific yesterday.

Making Good on Amalgamated.

Amalgamated Copper and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the leaders in the early trading, but while Amalgamated ended with a net gain of 1⅛ points, Brooklyn lost most of its early advance. While much skepticism has been expressed about the upward movement in Amalgamated the bull tips on that stock that have been current for some time that the price would reach 60 have already to a very large extent been made good. Yesterday the stock sold as high as 57¼.

PAPER TRUST REPORT.

Surplus Increased by $717,258—Earnings Smaller Than in 1903.

Net earnings of the International Paper Company for the year ended June 30 last were $3,153,983, as compared with $3,613,461 in 1903. The falling off in earnings is attributed by the annual report of the company to the drought and the extreme cold weather, which prevented the operation of the company's mills to their full capacity. The income account for the year compares as follows with that for 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Gross	$20,304,514	$20,142,771
Cost raw material and miscellaneous expenses	17,150,531	16,529,310
Net	$3,153,983	$3,613,461
Bond interest, taxes, and insurance	1,092,323	1,082,927
Balance	$2,061,660	$2,530,534
Preferred dividends	1,344,402	1,344,402
Surplus	717,258	$1,186,132
Previous surplus	5,259,173	4,073,041
Total surplus	$5,976,431	$5,259,173

In regard to the expenditures for maintenance and improvements the report says:

The physical condition of the company's mills has been carefully maintained during the past year. A large sum of money has been expended during the fiscal year on the Hudson River plant at Palmer, N. Y., with a fall of 85 feet, in the development of an additional 5,000 horse power. This will make a total development at this one plant of 22,000 horse power, which will all be used in the manufacture of pulp and paper, and which expenditure will result in a gain at this mill.

CANADIAN PAC. BUYS RAILS.

Price Believed to be Much Lower Than Pool Rate.

Announcement was made yesterday of the closing of a big contract for steel rails by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The contract is the largest made in recent months and is for 65,000 tons. It will be divided by the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

The official statement was to the effect that the sale had been made at the regular pool price, which is $28 a ton, but this is doubted in well-informed quarters, as it is well known that rails have heretofore been sold to Canadian consumers on the basis of rails for exports, which means at about $22 a ton. In steel circles the belief is expressed that the present order was contracted for at a price not far removed from $22 a ton.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Simplex Railway Appliance Company, it is stated, has purchased forty acres of land in Montreal for the purpose of building a plant for manufacturing balsters.

Columbus dispatches state that statistics of the Hocking Valley show the handling of more coal in the first fifteen days of August than during the entire month last year.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ended Aug. 20 over the fifteen roads a total of 29,365 cars, and of the number 21,949 were loaded cars, against 23,587 loaded cars the corresponding week of 1903.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company increased 12,428 instruments during the month of July, and at the close of the month there were 4,161,517 instruments outstanding as against 3,540,321 at the same time last year.

Phoenix Gold Increases Stock.

The Phoenix Gold Mining Company has increased its capital from $1,500,000 to $25,750,000 by the addition of 24,500,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $1 each, the new issue of stock for the purchase of properties of the Mount Shasta Gold Mines Corporation of California. The stockholders of both companies have ratified the sale. The present preferred stock of $750,000 is to be retired as soon as it is possible to do so legally, which will leave outstanding $25,000,000 of stock, all of which will be common. The shares of this company were traded in on the Stock Exchange until a short time ago, when they were thrown off the board. At present the shares are selling on the curb around 17.

J. W. Gates Baek, Won't Talk.

John W. Gates got back to Wall Street from Saratoga yesterday. His arrival did not create much of a stir though, as he declined to make any of his characteristic comments on the market. Nor would he say anything about his winnings or loases at the track or elsewhere. According to his son, Charles G. Gates, the Gates firm is still bullish on the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞ and 1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $174,590,478; balances, $9,288,239; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $355,260.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows. Sixty days, $4.8545; demand, $4.8805@$4.8810; cables, $4.8860.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.19⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 95@95 1-16 and 95½; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜, less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Rates for money were easy in the market to-day and discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange stocks were heavy and the trading mostly was featureless. Prices closed with an improvement. Consols were easier. Home rails rallied sharply.

Americans opened dull, moved fractionally above parity, became inanimate, and closed steady. Grand Trunks were lower on the decrease in the traffic returns, being $50,000 beyond expectations.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95¾.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 87 11-16; Consols, for account, 87¾; Anaconda, 8⅞; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 87¼; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38⅜; Chicago Great Western 15⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 154½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 25⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 76¾; Erie, 27¼; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 140¼; Louisville and Nashville, 123½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22⅝; New York Central, 128⅝; Norfolk and Western, 66½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 63½; Rand Mines, 9⅞; Reading, 28½; Reading, first preferred, 43½; Reading, second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 29⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 95½; Southern Pacific, 58⅜; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 12¼; United States Steel preferred, 60½; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish Fours, 86⅜.

Bar silver, uncertain, 26⅜d per ounce.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 37.96; Lisbon 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £22,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive.

Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.00.

The private rate of discount was 1⅛.

Three per cent. rentes 98 francs 17½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 25⅝ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was sluggish and prices in most departments were weaker. Americans were lower.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short bills 1½ per cent.; three months bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅜d per ounce and in New York at 57⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Belcher sold at .07, 200 Caledonia at .67, 700 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10@1.05, 1,000 Comstock hond at .13, 100 Elkton at .65, 1,500 Gold Dollar at .05@.06, 200 Gould & Curry at .20, 200 Hale & Norcross at .63, 1,500 Moon Anchor at .07, 300 Potosi at .17, 300 Yellow Jacket at .24.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—Seahoard Air Line securities continued in active demand and made further advances, and the general list showed firmness. The transactions amounted to 4,409 shares of stock and $165,300 of bonds, as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$62,000	Seaboard 4s	82	80½	82
14,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102	102
39,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	95¾	95	95⅞
26,000	Ga. & Alahama 5s	107¼	107	107¼
10,000	Florida-Southern 4s	94½	94½	94½
3,000	Western Md. new 4s	86	86	86
28,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	City & S. 5s of Wash	100	100	100
1,000	United Rys. 4s	93	93	93
1,000	United Ry. inc.	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	85½	85½	85½
6,000	Cotton Duck inc.	19½	19	19½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾
11,500	Brewing Company 4s	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
6,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	97	97	97
2,000	Georgia Terminal 5s	106	106	106
300	Baltimore City 3½s	108½	108½	108½
500	Virginia Century 3s	95¼	95¼	95¼

STOCKS.

2,372	Seaboard	13½	13	13
728	Seaboard pf.	24½	24	24¼
80	Northern Central	54¾	54¾	54¾
28	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120½	120½
72	United Railways	8	8	8
729	Consolidated Gas	80¼	80	80¼
141	Mercantile Trust	135	134¾	135
141	Continental Trust	105	105	105
20	Fidelity & Deposit	135	132	135
43	Merchants' Bank	168	168	168

1,116

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.12	.11	L. Wash. Cn.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.14	.16	Mexican	.35	.37
Andes	.20	.20	Occidental C.	.75	.76
Belcher	.21	.21	Opbir	2.45	2.45
Best & Bel.	.86	.81	Overman	.22	.22
Bullion	.30	.30	Potosi	.16	.16
Caledonia	.63	.67	Savage	.22	.22
Challenge C.	.28	.22	Sag Belcher.	.07	.08
Chollar	.15	.15	Sierra Nev.	.23	.24
Confidence	.65	.65	Syndicate	.02	.02
Con. C. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.11	.11
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	Union Con.	.38	.38
Crown Point.	.17	.17	Utah Con.	.09	.09
Gould & Cur.	.21	.21	Yellow Jack.	.19	.21
Hale & Nor.	.63	.67	Silver bars	57¾	57⅛
Julia	.09	.11	Drafts, sight.	.07½	.07½
Justice	.10	.11	Telegrapb	.10	.10
Kentucky Cn.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Wednesday, .46@47½; Tuesday, .46@47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	57⅛	57½	Lexington	3⅜	3⅝
Anaconda	11	11½	Little Puck	3⅜	3⅝
C. K. & N.	36	37	Mollie Gibson	4	4⅜
C. C. Con.	6⅞	9	Moon Anchor	6¾	7½
Dante	3½	4	New Haven	27	28
Elkton	64½	65	Old Gold	11¾	11⅞
El Paso	93⅞	94½	Pharmacist	3⅜	3⅝
Gold Dollar	6⅜	6½	Rose Maud	5	5½
Isabella	20½	21	Rose Nicol	2	2½
Keystone	4⅝	4⅞	Sun Eclipse	1½	1⅝
Last Dollar		50	Work	6⅝	0

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Transactions on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Brewing	23½	23½	23⅜
60	Brewing pfd.	44¼	44¼	44¼
80	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
3	Crucible Steel pfd.	38	37	38
43	Fire Proof	8	8	8
90	Luster Min.	12	12	12
425	Mt. L. & P.	36½	36	36¼
100	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	40
50	Pgb. Coal pfd.	58	57½	57½
100	River Coal	8	8	8
45	U. S. Steel pfd.	58¾	58¾	58¾
50	West. Elect. 2d	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Col. Trust	335	335	335
10	G. Am. S. D. & T.	155½	155½	155½

BONDS.

$5,000	S. Pipe 6s	96½	96½	85½

BIG COTTON FIRM SUSPENDS.

Failure in New Orleans of H. F. Page & Co. Causes Excitement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The cotton market received a surprise this morning when, three-quarters of an hour after the opening, the well-known firm of H. F. Page & Co. posted an announcement to the effect that it was unable to meet further calls for margins.

Up to that time the market promised to be quiet, but on the reading of this notice the ring was thrown into the wildest confusion, and in an instant prices soared as traders endeavored to buy cotton to protect themselves. October and December, within a minute's time, went up 31 and 32 points. The confusion about the ring was all the greater because Page & Co.'s interest in the market was unknown.

The general estimates of the interest of the firm in the market range all the way from 50,000 to 100,000 bales.

On the local Exchange the failure of the firm excited little comment. The firm had no direct wire to this city, and had no office here. The New York representatives were Robert Moore & Co. of 56 Beaver Street, and a member of that firm said that the commitments of the firm were light in this market. H. F. Page was a member of the New York Exchange. The market continued strong yesterday, advancing 26 to 50 points and maintaining the advance up to the close.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redempton, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,587,130
Gold	43,812,308
Silver	30,485,034
United States notes	15,754,851
Treasury notes of 1890	56,246
National bank notes	17,061,731
Total receipts this day	1,646,843
Total receipts this month	35,447,359
Total receipts this year	52,324,246
Total expenditures this day	1,750,000
Total expenditures this month	41,050,000
Total expenditures this year	105,244,115
Deposits in National banks	121,083,017

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$526,749,969
Silver dollars	467,424,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,516,412
Silver bullion of 1890	4,792,588
Total	$1,006,482,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$526,749,969
Silver certificates outstanding	467,424,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,309,000
Total	$1,006,482,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$25,211,648
Gold certificates	18,800,660
Silver coin and bullion	23,630,191
Silver certificates	6,855,743
United States notes	15,754,851
Other assets	30,180,520
Total in Treasury	$120,242,613
Deposits in National banks	121,093,017
Total	$241,335,629
Current liabilities	94,748,499
Available cash balance	$146,587,130

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Incorporated to-day.

E. V. Patterson & Co., New York, dry goods; capital, $250,000. Directors—E. V. Patterson, M. Sykes, M. S. Watts, New York.

A. & N. Realty Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. Fred Pierson, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles Currie, New York.

Kayser Soap Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—Adolph Kayser, Adolph Glesecke, F. S. Leary, Buffalo.

The Buffalo Fairmont Improvement Company, Buffalo, real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. W. Box, J. C. Conway, J. N. Scatchford, Buffalo.

Central Coal Pockets, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Joseph Cohen, Samuel Epstein, New York; Frank Grumbly, Jersey City.

Lawrence Winters Company, New York, machinery, iron and steel; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lawrence Winters, Bayville, L. I.; Clara Cross, P. R. Cook, New York.

Shelton Realty Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Horace McGuire, H. R. Wood, Rochester; M. C. Smedley, Addison.

Bell Engineering & Construction Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Bertrand F. Bell, Edward E. Gaudey, Edward H. Blanc, New York.

Nassan Amusement Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. W. Haensel, R. F. Greacen, S. L. Greacen, New York.

City Equity Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—W. B. Robinson, J. C. Giesler, F. W. Bain, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Buzby Drug Company, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Alfred W. Barnes, Joseph E. Buzby, Ida M. Buzby.

The International Improvement Company, Jersey City; capital, $120,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Myers Manufacturing Company of Atlantic City. Incorporators—Clarence A. Myers, Matilda E. Myers, Joseph Ukwotz, and John C. Reed.

The Palacious Land and Fruit Company, Morristown; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Henry W. Willis, Harvey Klagg and W. Holt Apgar.

The Thomas Chemical Company, Paterson; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—J. Austin Thomas, James B. Estey, Harris J. Westerhoff.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	36¼@37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.50
Cotton, middling	11.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	24.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.25
Butter, Western creamery	18@18½

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.08; No. 2 red, $1.04½@$1.09½; No. 2 corn, 54c; No. 2 yellow, 55¼c; No. 2 oats, 31¾@32c; No. 2 white, 32½@33½c; No. 3 white, 34@34½c; No. 2 rye, 70c; fair to choice malting barley, 48@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25½; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per barrel, $11.75@$11.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.00@$6.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.37½@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@$8.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	10.68	10.92	10.60	10.90@10.92
September	10.54	10.80	10.46	10.80@10.82
October	10.30	10.69	10.27	10.68@10.68
November	10.32	10.64	10.32	10.62@10.64
December	10.33	10.65	10.20	10.62@10.63
January	10.31	10.67	10.22	10.63@10.64
February				10.64@10.66
March	10.33	10.71	10.30	10.65@10.67
April	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.67@10.69
May	10.38	10.74	10.33	10.68@10.71

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 6.40d. Futures opened steady at 6 points decline; closed strong, net 9@11 points higher; August, 6.26; August-September, 6.04; September-October, 5.83; October-November, 5.71; November-December, 5.67; December-January, 5.64; January-February and February-March, 5.63; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 5.64. Manchester Yarns—The higher prices asked checks business. Cloths steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.08¾, export, and $1.13¼, choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.24¼; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, nominal.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
September	$1.12	$1.12½	$1.09⅛	$1.09⅛
December	1.11⅞	1.11⅞	1.08¼	1.08¼
May	1.12¼	1.12⅝	1.08¾	1.08¾
Corn—				
September	61	61	59⅝	59⅝
December	60	60	59	59

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
September	$1.08⅛	$1.08⅛	$1.03¼	$1.03⅜
December	1.08⅜	1.09⅛	1.04¼	1.04⅜
May	1.10⅛	1.10⅝	1.06⅝	1.06⅝
Corn—				
September	55⅝	55¾	53¾	53¾
December	54½	54⅝	52⅞	52⅞
May	52¾	53¼	51⅝	51¾
Oats—				
September	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¼
December	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼
May	37	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝
Lard—				
September	$6.90	$6.95	$6.90	$6.95
October	6.97	7.05	6.97	7.02
Ribs—				
September	7.37	7.40	7.32	7.37½
October	7.45	7.50	7.42	7.47½
Pork—				
September	11.70	11.75	11.67	11.67
October	11.85	11.85	11.77	11.77

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	6.65@6.70
September	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.70@6.75
October	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.85
November	...	...	...	6.90@6.95
December	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.00@7.05
January	7.15	7.20	7.10	7.10@7.15
February	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
March	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.30@7.35
April	...	...	...	7.40@7.45

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Importers Need Not Pay Duty on Sea Water.

Ruling by Judge Somerville Applies to Goods of All Kinds—Other Customs Decisions.

A decision by Judge Somerville affecting all classes of imported goods which are liable to absorb moisture on the sea voyage was handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. In it Judge Somerville sustained a protest by G. A. & E. Meyer of New York against the assessment of duty on 31,422 pounds of India red at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The net invoice weight of the importation, which was contained in thirty casks, was 25,012 pounds, so that there was an excess of 6,410 pounds. This was caused by damage to the barrels on the voyage, which allowed the merchandise to absorb 6,410 pounds of sea water. Judge Somerville declares that the case is entirely different from the claim for damage on the voyage, and declares that there is nothing in the tariff law to compel an importer to pay duty on sea water.

Another decision by Judge Somerville overrules a protest by J. B. Maxfield & Co. against the assessment of duty on the full quantity of several importations of limes, oranges, grape fruit, and lemons, on the ground that various quantities in each importation were delayed and unmarketable.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Park & Tilford, J. C. Milne, and H. Robinson, New York; the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, Chicago; Ezra & Lube, Philadelphia, and C. D. Bunker & Co., San Francisco. Protests partially sustained were by D. W. MacLeod & Co. and E. P. Drewning & Co., New York, and George Borgfeldt & Co., Baltimore.

RAISIN SEEDERS COMBINE.

Trust Formed on Pacific Coast with $1,000,000 Capital.

It was learned in the wholesale grocery market yesterday that a combination of all the leading raisin-seeding concerns on the Pacific Coast had been formed to control the output and regulate prices, and that as a preliminary the new trust had bought from the Raisin Growers' Association the entire carry-over of last year's crop, amounting to 1,200 carloads.

The combination is to be known as the Consolidated Raisin Company, and it has a capital stock of $1,000,000. Some of the firms which have gone into the combination are the Griffen & Skelly Company, the J. K. Ormsby Company, the Phoenix Raisin-Seeding and Packing Company, Guggenheim

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy One Hundred and Twelfth Street Lots—Long Term Lease on Thirty-fourth Street—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Osk & Edenstein have sold 234 and 236 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 100.11. The buyer will erect a six-story flat on the site.

Lease in Goldsmith Building.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the large store and basement at 24 West Thirty-fourth Street, in the Goldsmith Building, for J. G. Goldsmith to Michaells & Rohman, dealers in men's furnishings at 22 Avenue. The lease is for twenty years, at an aggregate rental of $300,000.

Sales of West Side Houses.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold 150 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.8.

Helen J. Erickson is reported to have sold 257 West Ninety-third Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.8.

Deal for Lenox Avenue Flats.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Samuel Bauer to Samuel Winters 146 and 148 Lenox Avenue, two double flats, each 25 by 100.

The Garden Realty Company of New York, of which Davis Levy is President, has bought, through Millard Velt, the five-story double flat 59 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 26 by 100.

Millard Veit has leased for M. Kahn & Goldsmith the dwelling 268 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a client for a term of years.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

Abraham Joachim has sold for William Koenig 1,297 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

L. Fellman has sold for R. Rogers 546 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16.4 by 100, to Richard Feehan, who will occupy it.

Louis Becker has leased for William I. Seaman for a term of years 888 St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story dwelling.

Operators Sell on First Avenue.

Williams & Grodginsky have sold to a Mr. Cassani the five-story tenement 2,331 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold the property East Ninety-first Street, adjoining the corner of First Avenue, a five-story brick building, on plot 20 by 50.

Morris Kahn has sold for Charles Biersack the five-story tenement 1,431 Avenue A, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has bought from Caroline Maier 233 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

West 49th Street Property Sold.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Morris Goldberg, to a client, the five-story tenement 544 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

East Tenth Street Parcel in Trade.

In part payment for 383 to 389 East Third Street, Liebenthal Brothers gave to Well & Mayer the five-story tenement 339 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.7. L. Klinger and A. Satzman were the brokers in the deal.

Sale of Webster Avenue Lot.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mary C. Lutjens, to Maria Isabelle Tingley, the property on the west side of Webster Avenue, 314 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 21 by 100; also, for Rose Frances Kenney, to Paul Zaiser, the property 1,032 Jackson Avenue, 18.9 by 76.

Bullowa & O'Connell have bought for a client the plot, 100 by 75, on the west side of Rogers Place, 34 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

M. D. Stokem and William A. Havanagh have sold for Morris Kannensohn 804 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story triple flat on lot 20 by 100, and for Nathan Lubow a three-story dwelling, 1,320 Bristow Street.

Benjamin B. Marco has sold to Israel Rauch 869 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 80 by 100.

Melrose Avenue Corner Sold.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has sold for Joseph and John L. Ruhinsky the five-story brick flat at the northeast corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, the longer dimension on the avenue.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for J. D. Tohias, to Ottaka Zouhack and Joseph Koper, the two four-story double flats 1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, 50 by 137.

E. Fellman has sold, in conjunction with Ruland & Whiting, for George W. Oakley, the southeast corner of Brown and Leggett Avenues, a plot 184 by 119 by 125; also, the southeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, a plot 189 by 155 by 127; also, two lots on Tiffany Street, south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; also, two lots on Burnett Place, 75 feet west of Tiffany Street; also, two lots on One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Leggett Avenue.

Elias E. Kohner has sold for Louis & Casper Levy to Jacob Katz 236 West 120th Street, a five-story dwelling, 25 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday, a foreclosure affecting lots on One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, just east of Broadway, was adjourned until Sept. 8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

146th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a five-story brick flat, 50x87.11; C. R. McLaughlin of 1,123 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge of 21 West 125th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Prospect Av, n s, 62 ft n of 179th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 19x60; John R. Peterson of 967 East 175th St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect.

139th St, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, for a one-story brick boiler and engine house, 67.4x29; Oechsner, Danneman & Kniples, premises owners; Gillespie & Carroll of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost $3,500.

Crotona Av, n w cor of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 35x104.9; Elias Goldstein of 121 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, owner; B. E. Stern of 160 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

CLOSE ADIRONDACK LAND DEAL.

Syndicate Purchases Part of Old Durant Estate for Camp Sites.

The sale of a large tract in the Adirondacks, a deal concerning which some details have already been made public, was consummated yesterday by Brokers L. J. Phillips & Co. R. J. Donovan represented the sellers, the Blue Mountain Land Company.

The tract contains 5,000 acres of land, all cottage site property, surrounding Utowana, Eagle, and Blue Mountain Lakes, having about forty miles of lake frontage. The Eagle's Nest golf course, one of the finest of mountain courses, is on the property.

The purchasers, Henry Morgenthau, Ernest Ehrmann, and B. Hochschild, have formed a syndicate for the purpose of making a private park, erecting camps for their own occupancy, as well as selling off some of the land to others as camp sites.

This property was formerly owned by W. West Durant, who built the Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Timothy L. Woodruff, and other camps in the neighborhood, and sold them to their present owners.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.

ALEXANDER AV, 223, w s, 26.8x75; James Mullins to Andrew J. Larkin, other consideration and 100

ALEXANDER AV, 223, w s, 26.8x75; Andrew J. Larkin to Louis Lese, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 8, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Antonio Ruggiero to Giuseppe Di Angelis, (mtg $5,500)..... 1,000

AVENUE C, n e corner of 5th St, 18.9x75.3; H. Koehler & Co. to Meyer Frank, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 175.1 n of 174th St, 25x114.11; Peter A. Brennan and others to Ferdinand Daehne 6,850

COLUMBIA ST, 14, e s, 20x55; Henry Campbell to Margaretta D. Campbell, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

GREENE ST, 132 and 134, e s, 38.1x100.4; David Greene to Clara O. Barclay, (mtgs $68,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 51st St, 104.4x70; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 43, 49, and 50, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Edward Shalvey to George Lahrmann and another, other consideration and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 44, e s, 25x100; Julia Raudnitz to Edward Marx, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 157.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 18.9x95; Louis Eickwort to Joseph Kessler and others, (mtg $3,750). Nom.

PARK TERRACE NORTH, n e s, Lots 61 and 62, map of 240 lots, 12th Ward, 50x100; Rose M. Tobin to Emanuel Alexander, other consideration and..... 100

ST. JOHN'S AV, s w corner of William St, 25x87.5; Charles W. Lindsley to Margaret Maher 100

VYSE AV, Lot 444, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 25x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Investment Company to Josephine Myers and another, administrator..... 1,000

2D AV, 2,053, w s, 26.6x93.6; Joseph Schiff to Kalman Rubin, (mtg $19,500,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, w s, 50 ft s of Lot 32, 25x111.6x25x109.6, being part of Lot 24, map of Morrisania; Herman Rausch to August Kuhn, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; John W. Haaren to Leopold Oppenheimer, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

10TH ST, s s, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, 101x92.3; John B. Roach and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 36,200

63D ST, 404 to 410 East, 100x100.5; James J. Loonie to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $41,550,) other consideration and..... 100

85TH ST, 70 West, 16.8x102.2; Kate B. Stokes to Charles A. Maurice, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, 150 West, 17.6x100.11; Daniel B. Freedman to Abraham Sternglanz, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.. 100

101ST ST, 73 and 75 East, 50x75.11; Morris H. Feder and others to Bernard D. Thorn, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

102D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.1; Lemuel Russell to Jennie S. O'Sullivan, (mtg $2,500)..... 5,200

154TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; August P. Wagener to August W. Wagener ..... Nom.

159TH ST, 559 West, 15x99.11; William J. McClelland to Patrick A. Gallagher, other consideration and..... 100

235TH ST, n s, 96.1 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; George Petrie to Benjamin H. Irving and another, (mtgs $4,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Hugo Alexander; Park Terrace, n e s, being Lots 60 to 62, map 186, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to James J. Loomie; 63d St, 406 and 408 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $22,000, due April 19, 1905, 6 per cent, each..... 2,125

BACHRACH, Abram, to James J. Loomie; 63d St, 404 East, prior mtg $9,800, due April 19, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,325

BACHRATH, Abram, to James J. Loomie; 63d St, 410 East, prior mtg $9,750, due April 19, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,375

BARUTH, Stella S., to the German Savings Bank; 161st St, 880 East, 1 year.. 6,000

BARUTH, Stella S., to Henry Illlichmand; 161st St, 880 East, prior mtg $3,000, due Jan. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 500

CAMPBELL, Margaretta D., to Herman Gottheif; Columbia St, 14, 1 year..... 4,000

COHEN, Ruth M., to Louis Krelnbihl, individually and as executor; 7th St, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, prior mtg $11,000, due Sept. 1, 1907..... 3,200

DI MAJO, Ferdinando, to Raeffaelo Di Majo; Lots 224, 225, 244, 76 to 79, partition map sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest Station..... 3,200

EGGERTT, Charles H., to May Liebenau; Lot 267, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 5 years..... 2,800

GALLAGHER, Patrick A., to William J. McClelland; 159th St, 559 West, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years..... 2,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159th St, 559 West..... 5,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Sarah Hamill, executors; 112th St, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 5,500

JUDIS, Irving, to Barnet Feinberg; Houston st s w corner of Macdougal St, prior mtg $87,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 30,000

KESSLER, Joseph, and others to Louis Eickwort; Oak Tree Place, s s, 157.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 4 years, 6 per cent.... 1,250

LARSEN, Andrew J., to James Mullins, Sr.; Alexander Av, 223, 5 years..... 11,000

LEHMAN, Mitchel, and another to William H. Payne; Great Jones St, s s, 252.6 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $40,000, due Feb. 23, 1906, 6 per cent..... 10,000

LIEBOVITZ, Samuel, to Michael and Saul G. Lander; 62d St, 219 West, ½ part, due Feb. 23, 1905, 6 per cent..... 400

LOWENFELD, Fincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 10th St, s s, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, 1 year..... 27,000

LOWENFELD, Fincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 10th St, s s, 231.8 ft e of Avenue D, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MAHER, Margaret, to Charles W. Lindsley; St. John's Av, s w corner of William St, 2 years..... 700

MAISEL, Jacob, and another to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each 43,000

MARKO, Constance, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Allen St, 122, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

MAURICE, Charles A., to Kate B. Stokes; 85th St, 70 West, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

O'BRIEN, Sarah, and another to Bella Gelsse; 22d St, 417 East, 3 years..... 5,700

O'BRIEN, Sarah, and another to Peter Qninn; 22d St, 417 East, due Dec. 23, 1904 250

O'SULLIVAN, Jennie S., to Lemuel Russell; 152d St, s s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years..... 2,200

ROSENFELD, Harris, to Carl Herrmann; 151st St, s s, 130 ft e of Robbins Av, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years..... 300

ROSENFELD, Harris, and another to Louisa Zinckgraf; 151st St, s s, 130 ft e of Robbins Av, 3 years..... 2,500

THORN, Bernard D., to Morris H. Feder and another; 101st St, 73 and 75 East, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $30,000, installments, 6 per cent, each 5,000

TRAVERSO, Pietro, to the East River Savings Institution; Baxter St, 24; also Baxter St, 22 and 24, 5 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLLEGE AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; Church E. Gates & Co. against Maria Shaw and another, owners; Masterand William S. Shaw, contractors..... 294

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; Murray & Hill against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor 2,017

7TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 75x100; Metal Fireproof Clothes Dryer Company against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor 239

28TH ST, 4 to 8 East; Pasquale Trotta against L. George Forgotson, owner and contractor 2,750

40TH ST, 121 East; Hugh M. Reynolds against Robert McClenahan, owner; John E. Ward, contractor 16

129TH ST, 253 and 255 West; Heron Granite Company against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company, owner and contractor 24

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

80TH ST and Broadway, n e corner; Jones & Le Baron against Eugene Higgins and another, Feb. 23, 1904..... $1,663

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, 498; Casper Hessel against Conrad J. Muth and another, executor, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorney, C. Schwick.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Isaac Polstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

PLEASANT AV, 290; Joseph Laskow against Jacob Timble and another, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, E. Bittiner.

RIVERSIDE TERRACE, w s, 164.6 ft n of Dock St, 17.7x101.2x17.9x100; Charles F. Stone, Jr., and another, trustee, against Ernest Weber, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Thomall.

WHITE PLAINS AV and 1st St, n e corner, 40.1x56.9x irregular; Lena Moser and another against Adelaide Burlando and another (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale—On Highland estate, Palenville, N. Y., new Summer cottage, with every convenience. F. Hill.

Handsome residence, Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn,

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates. Its large force of skilled professional experts insures accuracy and despatch.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed futura period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

READ THIS.—It will pay you!
LARGE SPECIAL FUND—Lowest rates on improved New York Real Estate. If borrower dies Mortgage is at once canceled. A. E. G. Goodrich, Room 217, 571 Fifth Avenue.

AT AUCTION

ARVERNE, L. I.
R. E. SIMON, Auct'er.
will sell at public auction,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 27TH, 3 P. M.
at GRAND VIEW HOUSE, Storm Ave.,
VACANT LOTS AND NEW UP TO-DATE COTTAGES, BOARDING HOUSES,
on Stralton, Storm, Clarence, and Remington Aves.
For maps and full particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipmsnt, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to tha highest class houses built for privats ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
Tbess houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th St, Nos. 534 and 556 West—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms; will be decorated to suit. Caretaker in 556, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

AT $1,350 PER YEAR.
Three-story high box-stoop private House; extra width; on West 70th St. Permit and particulars office JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
330 West 89th St.—Furnished dwelling to let. 4 and 2 story extension; size, 20x53; extension, 10x15; 12 rooms and 3 baths; possession Oct. 1st; rent, $2,700 and Croton. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.
Very desirable location for first-class business. Resonable rents.
Apply to Ownsr, on premises, or your own broker.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

West Side, next to the freight station, 8,000 sq. ft. in 1 floor; light entire four sides; elevator 8x9; new building; floors under 20c. a sq. ft.; power. T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St, and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; beat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

8th Av. donble store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $5,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

NEW JERSEY.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surrondings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents. Other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To close an estate; gentleman's residence, house, stable, &c.; 1,000 feet front on avenue; 20 acres; near Hollywood and John A. McCall's mansion. Julian, 136 Liberty St.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres, high ground, clear lake; $2,800. C. A. KINCH, 278 West 70th St.

$100 cash, $17 monthly buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale or exchange, bouss and plot, 100x145; beautifully situated. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.
West 71st, 3 story, 17 front, $26,000.
West 80th, 4 story, 18.9 front, $25,250.
West 90th, 3 story, 20 front, $31,000.
West 96th, 4 story, 19 front, $31,500.
West 112th, 3 story, 18 front, $17,500.
West 113th, 3 story, 16.8 front, $15,000.
West 118th, 3 story, 18 front, $14,000.
West 119th, 3 story, 15 front, $12,500.
West 120th, 3 story, 20 front, $30,000.
West 121st, 3 story, 20 front, $22,000.
West 121st, 3 story, 18 front, $18,500.
West 122d, 4 story, 19 front, $21,500.
West 122d, 3 story, 15 front, $15,000.
West 132d, 3 story, 18.9 front, $12,500.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTORS.
$45,000—5-story, seven-room double; improvements; 29 front, near Park Ave., below 86th.
$29,250—6-room double; all modern improvements; near Central Park, below 106th; rent $3,150.
$47,000—5-story tenement; 4 families on floor; 4 rooms and bath to each; stores (bakery), 44 front; seven-year mortgages. WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
$28,000—In 90s, near Central Park West, 5-story, 6-room double, no steam.
$29,000—5-story tenement, 14 rooms, four families on floor; rent $3,325; little cash.
$45,000—5-story triple, 15 rooms and baths; 39 front; rent $4,800; little cash.
$31,500—5-story, seven-room double, all improvements, 27 front; rent $3,600; little cash. WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Ave.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.—New 6-story elevator apartment house, 75x100; unexcelled location, west of Central Park; rental guaranteed over $18,000; asking $165,000.
ANOTHER, also 6-story, 75x100; neighborhood Madison Av.; rental, almost $15,000; asking $125,000; only small amount of cash required for either. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
NO. 159 WEST 34TH ST.,
bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
A six-story elevator bachelor apartment house; 20 apartments.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.
Offer East 44th St. four family, five-story tenement. Rents guaranteed, $2,244; sacrifice, $20,500; $1,000 buys fancy three-story, basement residence, Morningside Park, $13,500. Plenty 4½ per cent. mortgage money.

Private Residence.
302 West 103d St., 11 rooms, 2 baths, in perfect order; 20x60x100; one block from underground station; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

3-story, high-stoop and basement bay window, 17.6x55x100.11, near 93d St. Station and Columbus Av.; possession September; at a bargain; might entertain trade. J. Sternglanz, 1,269 Broadway.

56 West 97th St.—Four-story twenty-foot private dwelling, with extension, will be leased for three or five years at $1,800 per annum, or sold on easy terms. Address Owner, 60 Liberty St., Room 39.

ASK caretaker to show you NO. 202 WEST 131ST ST., three-story private house; open plumbing, &c. JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

Five-story triple flat, 25x100; west side; actual rent, $3,090; will sell for $26,500 and pay 1904 taxes. Principals only. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

3d Av., near 116th St. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $36,000; easy terms. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,600; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 7th Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $26,500; bargain. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot with good building loan; best location Manhattan; ready plans; 18-room house, stores. I. Abramson, 230 Grand St.

East Side, Below 14th St.—For sale, 40 feet front by —, through the block; $25,000. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Three-story double frame 6-family house, 20th St., near 6th Av.; rents, $672; price, $6,000. Wm. Dank, 67 Forsyth St., N. Y.

Great opportunities. Number bargains, Flats, tenements. Principals only. Tappen Realty Co., Park Row Building.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "E," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,820. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

$50,000, 4½%, to loan on city real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

LOTS BETTER THAN A FLAT.
Very best houses in the Bronx.
Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (182d St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors; best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

2-family houses, all improvements, near Tremont and underground road in the Bronx; cash, $500; balance on mortgage; for sale or exchange, ons corner and two inside 3-story buildings, near underground road; terms to suit. Bronx Land, Mortgage, and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av., New York City.

A RARE CHANCE.—7-room house, all improvements, $3,000; near station, trolley, schools, churches; best of condition; must be seen to be appreciated; terms, balance 5 per cent. Frank W. Wolfe, P. O. Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Bargain.—Bronx, 219th St., on line of all great improvements will exchange in value; near trolley, trains, and elevated; charming 9-room house, all improvements; garden, 50x114; cheap; easy terms. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.
One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

$20,000 CASH buys new six-story corner apartment house, with stores; all modern improvements; 49.8x98.9; rents, $3,010; price, $84,000. REISS BROTHERS, 161st Street, Melrose Avenue. Open Sundays.

$15,000 cash buys five-story apartment, 50x98.9; four families on floor; five rooms; modern improvements; rent, $6,300; price, $54,000. REISS BROTHERS, 161st Street, Melrose Avenue. Open Sundays.

BUILDERS:
Plot of twenty lots, including three corners, for sale; just right for improvement; near elevated railroad station and three lines of trolley. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

Bargain, $2,700; cash, $700; 7 rooms and bath; convenient trolleys and rapid transit. Bernmann, 181 Broadway, and East 210th St., White Plains Av., Bronx; several other similar bargains.

Great Bargains.—Semi-detached 6-room house, improvements, $1,750, cash $350; corner store property, $5,000, rents $756—15%. William Morris, Park Avenue, Bronx.

LOT, 236th St., 25x100, water and gas, graded, $600; Morris Av., 25x103, sewered, graded, $1,700. DAVID LEWIS WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE
16-family, cold-water tenement, stores, excellent location, bringing over 20% on investment of $6,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; near rapid transit station, school, and Park; $800 or more cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

$500 cash; price, $4,100; balance easy; beautiful new private houses; near elevated, rapid transit, and Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., (174th St.)

Three-family frame houses, near station; finest location; 4-story brick single flats; Bronx. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 148 East 42d St.

Four-story double flats; all improvements; finest location. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We cannct describe all the houses we have for sale, but just want to remind you that absolutely the best in house architecture, in street improvements, and in the character of its residents is found at Prospect Park South.
Complete houses ready for your inspection at lowest prices for similar improvements.
Take Flatbush "L" train or any "Brighton Beach" trolley to Beverley Road, our office 22 minutes from Park Row.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

FLATBUSH.
2-FAMILY HOUSES.
AT PROSPECT PARK ENTRANCE.
WOODRUFF AV., NEAR OCEAN.
New 2 story and basement bay window, lime and brownstone fronts; lower part 9 rooms and bath, upper, 6 and bath; 1 minute to 3 car lines; Park Row 23 minutes by Brighton Branch of Kings Co. L. Woodruff Av. Station. 5-7

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
In one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Investment.—Rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,200; three-family frame; lot, 25x100, with rear house; snap; investigate. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

OCEAN PARKWAY lots at a bargain; titles guaranteed; grand investment; cash or easy terms. S. D. Koch, Park Row Bldg., New York.

LONG ISLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

VALUABLE LAND
(RESTRICTED.)
LOTS, 25x125, $49 upward. | HIGH & DRY, ELEGANT LOCATION. | VILLA PLOTS, $98 upward.
GENUINE OPPORTUNITY
TO MAKE MONEY.
In the best and safest money maker in Suburban New York,
BEAUTIFUL
EDGERTON SQUARE,
WANTAGH, L. I.,
26 MILES OUT, SOUTH SHORE.
On completion of tunnel values will quadruple. The best time to buy is before prices advance. This is the greatest land proposition ever made. A visit to this property, free from objections of any kind, will convince the most conservative buyers.
EASIEST TERMS.
$5 DOWN. $2 MONTHLY.
Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
For map and free passes call or apply to CARROLLTON REALTY CO., Inc. by Stats of New York, Suits 85, World Building, N. Y.

MILLER'S PLACE, 130 acres, woodland farm, $910; speculators charge $3,900. WADING RIVER, 40-acre woodland farm, $600; speculators charge $2,000. SETAUKET, 30-acre woodland farm, $350; speculators charge $900. Communicata Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two 12-room cottages, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, $6,600; bargain. Anderson, 32 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.

FO

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against MARGARET E. BYRNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

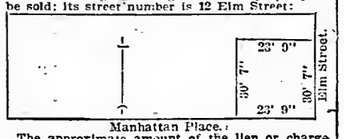
A certain indenture of lease made to Thomas W. Byrnes by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, 1899, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the seventh day of July, 1899, in Section 1, Liber 53, of Conveyances, Page 298, by which lease the following described premises were demised for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of July, 1899, with the privilege of renewals, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, in Section 1, Block 154, and known as No. 12 Elm Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Elm Street and Manhattan Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Manhattan Place 23 feet 9 inches to the rear of Lot Street No. 64 Duane Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Duane Street 23 feet 9 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

LELAND C. CALVIN, Referee.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 12 Elm Street:



Manhattan Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,991.86, with interest thereon from the 44th day of July, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $518.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $637.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of August, 1904.

LELAND C. CALVIN, Referee.

au17-2aw3w-WeThSe

SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FERDINAND KURZMAN, plaintiff, vs. WALTER A. DICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date August 18th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

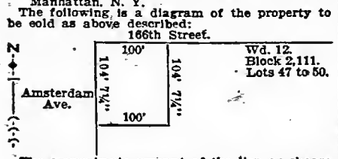
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the southerly side of 166th Street, and running thence easterly along the said southerly side of 166th Street 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue 104 feet 7¼ inches; thence westerly and parallel with 166th Street 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue 104 feet 7¼ inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 15th, 1904.

HENRY B. CULVER, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,997.08, with interest thereon from August 12th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $296.51, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $393. The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages and interest thereon, aggregating $96,111.17, with interest thereon from September 1st, 1904.

HENRY B. CULVER, Referee.

au18-2aw3wMaThSe6

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD W. ROSSITER, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William W. Wickes, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of William W. Rossiter, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. HANNAN, the Nepperhan Heights and Company, Metropolitan Home and Investment Company, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, Manbattan, Co-operative Real Estate Company, the City of Yonkers, David O. Hartshorn, Antoinette Schwagenmann, Edward S. Torrence, William H. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Nancy J. Shumway, Carrie A. Taxter, Dora C. Kuster, Edward H. Ryan, Patrick Leahy, James J. Leahy, Elizabeth M. Waldo, Cora W. Keyes, Addie L. Archibald, Walter C. Morris, Louis T. Waldo, Horatio Clark, Olga Voss, Silas A. Townsend, Mary A. Campbell, Ellen Lowes, Michael J. Molloy, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Junius Collins, "Frances" Josephine Van Kleeck, (the first name "Frances" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Dean, Auua M. Dean, Rosa C. Wurtz, the People'e Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers, Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, Charles L. Noble, Gutteau Library, Theodore S. Valentine, Simon Secor, Townsend V. Roe, William J. Odell, George W. Merritt, Edwin M. Jackson, Robert G. Jackson, Isaac N. Ferguson, Edward J. Wolfolk, Charles Smith, Defendants.—Trial desired in Westchester County.—Summous:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this summons, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 10th June, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John J. Hannan, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William H. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Edward J. Wolfolk, and Olga Voss, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of August, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, N. Y.

Dated August 11th, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. au11-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LENTZ L. WILLIAMS, executor of the estate of MARIE L. WILLIAMS, deceased, plaintiff, against MARIE E. SEMPELL BOUL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 5th, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Marie E. Sempell Boul:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 3d day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, August 10, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address removed to 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, their attorney, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1904. JOHN NEVINS, CHARLES STRAUSS, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6mTh

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy21-1aw6mTh

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. This great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.

Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.

STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.

N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1 Briarcliff. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Station—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager, Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager, Tel., 700 Coney Island.

Catskill Mountains.

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF THE CATSKILLS.

Remodeled, redecorated, and refurnished since last season. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health; all the comforts and luxuries of a high-class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains.

NOW OPEN

N. Y. Office, 1,404 Broadway. Telephone, 4285—38th St.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement. Elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELBIS.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake.

Select. Homelike.

Open from May to Nov

Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.

For particulars address

M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn. N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York.

Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills of adjoining Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.

THE LEEDS COMPANY

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE.

N. Y. Av. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. This proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.

Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.

Under the well known management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN. GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $14. W.C.MOUND, Prop. Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving. I. D. IVISON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

Larchmont.—Lady would board married couple Summer, Winter; near station; Sound; reasonable; references. ROLANDO, Chatsworth Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,000 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; villags ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

"The Oulecut," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. —Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Boating, fishing, driving; free transportation; excellent table. Accommodations after Aug. 25th. Apply to A. W. DEYO.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES BY THE FOLLOWING LINES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Aug. 27 | Philadelphia....Sept. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 | Germanic.....Sept. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Aug. 27 | Zeeland.....Sept. 10
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 | Finland.....Sept. 17

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM | Baltic....Sept. 7, 3 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM | Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM
Celtic....Sept. 2, 10 AM | Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

CHEAP SEA TRIPS.

Bermuda, St. John, N. B., Canada, 2,200 miles on the ocean.

A FORTNIGHT'S VACATION TRIP, INCLUDING 5 DAYS' HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT BERMUDA, MEALS AND BERTH $56.50
ON STEAMERS .....

Along the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; over 2,700 miles in smooth waters.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, GULF AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PORTS, NOVA SCOTIA, LONG ISLAND SOUND.
TWO WEEKS' TRIP, including meals and berth on steamers..... $60.55
EIGHT DAY TRIP..... $51.55
A TEN-DAY TRIP TO BERMUDA, ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED..... $44.50
AUG. 27, SEPT. 10, 24.

Tickets for these trips include stop-over privileges. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261, 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K.Wm.II.	Sep.6 12:30PM	Kaiser	Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser	Sept. 13, 10 AM	K.Wm.II.	Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprz.	Sep. 20, 1 PM	K.Wm.II.	Nov.8, 3:30PM
K.Wm.II.	Oct. 4, 11 AM	Kaiser	Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'sa.	Aug. 25, 10 AM	Kurfuerst.	Sept. 22, 10 AM
Friedrich.	Aug. 30, Noon	*Neckar.	Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen.	Sept. 3, 10 AM	Friedrich.	Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert.	Sept. 15, 10 AM	Bremen.	Oct. 13, 9 AM

*Will call at Cherbourg.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene.	Aug. 27, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.	Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.	Sep. 10, 11 AM	Moltke.	Oct. 5, 11 AM
Luise.	Sept. 24, 11 AM	Albert.	Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene.	Oct. 3, 11 AM	Luise.	Oct. 29, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
ORLICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

†*Bluecher.	Au.25.10 AM	*Deutsch'd.	Sept. 1, 9 AM
†Pretoria.	Aug. 27, 6 AM	*Waldersee.	Sept. 3, 11 AM

*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

P. Oskar.	Sept. 6, 2 PM	P. Adalbert.	N.24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert.	Oct. 1, noon	P. Oskar.	Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar.	Oct. 25, 10 AM	*Deutschland.	Jan. 7
Phoenicia.	Nov. 10, 11 AM	P. Adalbert.	Jan. 10

*To Italy in less than 8 days.

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania.	Aug. 27, 7 AM	Etruria.	Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria.	Sept. 3, 10 AM	Lucania.	Sept. 24, 5 AM
Campania.	Sept. 10, 6 AM	Umbria.	Oct. 1, 10 AM

Tuesday Service.

Carpathia. Sept. 6, Noon | Cymric. Sept. 20, Noon

Saloon rates from New York $50. 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia. Aug. 30, Noon | Pannonia. Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia. Sept. 13, Noon | Ultonia. Oct. 18, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria. Aug. 27, 11 AM | Furnessia. Sept. 10, Noon
Anchoria. Sept. 3, Noon | Columbia. Sept. 17, 1 PM

First saloon, $45 and up.

Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS 17 & 19 Broadway

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Potsdam.	Aug. 30	Noordam.	Sept. 20
Rotterdam.	Sept. 6	Statendam.	Sept. 27
Ryndam.	Sept. 13	Potsdam.	Oct. 4

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Ilarvfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; thau the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sonud by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourist Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S. S. Co.

PORTLAND LINE.

IS A DELIGHTFUL, REFRESHING WEEK-END OR HOLIDAY TRIP. 3-DAY SEA TRIPS OF 800 MILES WITHOUT AN EQUAL. LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT AND BY SEARCHLIGHT.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail, Telephone, 1,200—Orchard.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.

New York to New Orleans.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships.

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

For further informatioau address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washiugton Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinuer's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passeager steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MAILORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE BANFF

IN THE

CANADIAN ROCKIES

REACHED BY THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

A MAGNIFICENT SAIL ACROSS

LAKES HURON & SUPERIOR

GOING OR RETURNING.

ASK FOR PAMPHLETS.

E. V. SKINNER, Assistant Traffic Manager, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*2:25, "Congressional Limited."), *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK. (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, *8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 5:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only. 3:30 A. M. Sundays only.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:06, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:06, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above, Brooklyn; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—z4:00, *9:40 A. M., z1:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

WINANTS AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., z†1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—z4:00, *9:40 A. M., z1:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

WINANTS AND BRIDGETON—†z4:00 A. M., z†1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—z4:00, *9:40 A. M., z1:30, z1:20, 2:45, 3:20, 4:53, (except Long Branch, z4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

WEST JERSEY AND CHESTER.—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., ‖1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Intermediate only, *4:00, †7:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK, ROUTE.—Ft. of Rector St., Pr. 3, Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch. Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 7:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. aSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 454, 1360, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 26 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	10.00 a.m.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullman
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE, THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts.	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus.	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	5.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis.	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis.	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis.	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 1467, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 843 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HART

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—At Saratoga Springs, Aug. 13, white coral necklace and diamond locket; monogram H. C. S.; liberal reward for return and no questions asked. H. C. Schroeder, 87 5th Av.

Person that found bag containing $100, return bag and $75 to 49 West 33d St.

STOLEN.

Reward $400 for horses and thief, $200 for horses stolen from Station H., Post Office, 3:30 A. M. August 23. Description:

One black mare, about 15½ hands high, smoothly built, and weighs about 1,300 lbs.; blotches of hair off, result of recent scurvy; eight years old; branded on front foot "No. 213."

One bay mare, about 15¾ hands high, white hairs on root of tail; branded on the front foot "No. 206"; star on forehead and six years old; both handsome mares.

Reply. NEW YORK MAIL CO., Post Office, New York.

$100 reward for return of three-stone diamond ring lost Sunday, Aug. 21, on 5th Av., near 48th St.

Marcus & Co., 544 Fifth Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

17th St., West, 32.—New management; excellent table; clean rooms; lunches a specialty; table boarders; transients accommodated.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

84th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

86th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." Conveniently situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with board; terms low; American family.

ARRANGEMENTS made for temporary or protracted residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; entire upper floor planned for bachelor accommodations; all rooms up to date.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

2d Av., 148.—Nicely furnished room with bath; private family; one gentleman, $2.25. Rosenblum.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; permanent, transients.

11th St., 26 West.—Exceptionally well furnished large, small, light rooms; best, all improvements; references.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key, Gramercy Park.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings $3.00; private house; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

49th St., 121 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; prettily furnished; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

113th St., 128 West.—Furnished rooms; private family; bath; light; reference; first floor. Barton.

116th St., 251 West.—Front hall room; also large back room; terms moderate; references. Hawks.

122d St., 275 West.—Large, airy room, near bath, $2.50; large front room, running water, adjoining bath, suitable two gentlemen, $3.50.

123d St., 260 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with or without board; breakfast if desired; telephone and piano.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A—Wanted.—Operators experienced on mohair and silk petticoats; also hemmers on power machines. S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Good Stenographers.—Must be thoroughly experienced and rapid in taking dictation and also rapid on the machine; no beginners. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Grocery Saleswomen.—Only first-class, experienced sales persons need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Jewelry Saleswomen.—Good opening for three or four thoroughly competent and experienced jewelry saleswomen; none but those who can furnish excellent references need apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Millinery.—Siegel Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer.—Must be rapid in taking dictation and also on the machine; no beginners. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent, rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Stenographer who is competent; $10-$12. Jnpp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Typist; must be rapid and accurate and a thorough, businesslike young lady; good salary to right party. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced and with good references. Apply Med. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Elevator Men.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced passenger and freight elevator operators. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require team drivers; must furnish bond and possess good knowledge of city. Apply 22 Quincy St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced house furnishing and china packers. Apply at Delivery Department.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require bill and entry clerks. Apply at Delivery Department.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen in house furnishing department. Apply early to Superintendent.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen in crockery department. Apply early to Superintendent.

Wanted—40 civil engineers for surveys in the United States, West and South; railroad topographers and transitmen, experienced in stadia work; from 22 to 35 years old preferred. Address, for two weeks, J. Imbrie Miller, Box 1,844 New York Post Office, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired; references—Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, counselors at law. The President Mechanics' National Bank.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 125th St.

Wanted—Two active educated men for special work in Southern territory; weekly salary or guarantee paid; write, giving age, experience, references. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Wanted—Blanket and linen salesman; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Competent canvassers to sell a perpetual calendar; great novelty; large sales; good commission paid. Apply in person at 309 Broadway, Room 1,212.

Wanted—Spring setters wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply at 67 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—A thoroughly reliable double entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; capable; best references; $15. Capable, Box 152 Times.

Laundress.—Take home ladies' and family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Nurse.—By thoroughly experienced hospital trained nurse to take entire charge of invalid lady or gentleman; city or country; highest references. Nurse, Box L, 1,364 Broadway.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly competent; will substitute; salary $14. S., Box 1,060 Times Up-town.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced, competent, willing; salary, $8-$9. M. L. E., Box 137 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Upholsteress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistance to dressmakers in private houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Wanted—Position by feminine stenographer; rapid and accurate; also experienced as cashier and safeguard bookkeeper; hotel, legal, or railroad preferred. P., Box 125 Times.

Wanted—A1 lady stenographer and expert S. P. typist desires position; $20 per week; experienced. P., Box 124 Times.

Young woman as cook or waitress, Josephine Lewis, 146 West 19th St.

Males.

An Appeal for Work.—Well-educated, intelligent, honest man, (35,) temperate, reliable, experienced office duties, clerical work, but not lacking adaptability, brains, determination, to perform other work, urgently requests immediate employment, any capacity, except canvasser, solicitor; any employment offering relief, temporary or permanent, present extreme necessity, gratefully appreciated; references. Address Worker, 1,364 Broadway.

A man with many years' experience wants a position in a newspaper office; has managed the circulation department of one of the prominent dailies of New York, and believes he thoroughly understands the business; good references can be furnished, and modest expectations as to salary until he could show what he could do. Box P 102 Times Office.

A young man (19) desires a position as stock clerk; has had three years' experience; highest class references furnished. Address Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant.—Books opened, written up, balanced, searched by first-class accountant; temporary or otherwise. Elderly, Box 113 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability; many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential, Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. C., Box 154 Times.

Clerk.—By colored boy as office clerk; knowledge of stenography. Y. M. C. A., 252 West 53d St.

Cloak and suit salesman, with established trade in Middle West, wants to make change at once to go on road Sept. 15. Box P 131 Times.

Collector.—By young man, 23, as collector with reliable insurance house; can furnish reference and security. Elbertstein, 531 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Cook, &c.—By a strong young girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Jenkins's hell, 565 Amsterdam Av.

Compositor.—First-class; job and ad.; non-union; city or country; good reference. Address "K.," 43 Prospect Place, N. Y.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading business men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P. Box 133 Times.

Office Boy.—Boy (15) just from school in office; good writer. WILLING, 214 East 112th St.

Out-of-town Merchants.—Experienced office man, tireless worker, capable of taking charge of office, complaint, delivery, or mail order department, seeks position; moderate salary. Willing, Box 145 Times Office.

Typewriting.—Student desires typewriting work; manuscripts, circular letters, society reports, &c., solicited. Frank Chodorov, 40 Great Jones Street.

Young man, 30, ten years with one concern, experienced bookkeeping and office work, desires position; best references. Address L., Box 288 Times.

Young man, 30, desires position as outside man or collector; best reference and bond if required. D. J. S., Box 126 Times.

WRONG MAN GOT BULLET.

Killing Follows Quarrel Among Italians Over Guessing Game.

Salvatore Pascietti, a bright Italian boy of eighteen, who was known in the neighborhood for his rich tenor voice, was shot in the head, and died a few moments later, early yesterday morning in the Ristorante Dell' Unione Abbruzzese, in the basement of 107 Park Street. The killing was the result of a quarrel between Carlo Rossati and Antonio Rosso over the finger-guessing game of "passatella." Rossati fired at Rosso, but Pascietti was close behind and the bullet struck him.

Salvatore worked as cook for his father, Francisco, who kept the restaurant, also known as the Solomonese. Rossati came to New York from Chicago on Monday. Tuesday night he was at Pascietti's place with Rosso, with whom he hoarded in Hester Street, and Domenico Scrimino and Michele Tomasso. The party started to play "passatella," a feature of which is that the padrone or sub-padrone may elect to give or refuse a drink to the loser, as an Indian may refuse or consent to smoke a pipe of peace.

Rossati became nettled over a decision. In a second all hands were manling each other, and the shooting followed.

Rossati was caught by policemen, but a crowd of Pascietti's friends surrounded them and clamored for revenge. The prisoner was not lodged in the Elizabeth Street Station House until the policemen who arrested him had been reinforced. They had their clothing torn and faces bruised and scratched. At the station the prisoner remarked to Sergt. Schulum:

"What a fuss about one Italian killing another. Give me that revolver and I'll kill myself and make it even."

He was committed to the Tombs, and Francisco Pascietti and Rosso were held in hall as witnesses.

Police Captain Kear denied the report that the Mafia or the "Black Hand" was a factor in the tragedy, and said that no death mark had been chalked on the door of the restaurant.

WOULD PURIFY LUDLOW JAIL.

Sheriff Fears Federal Prisoners Will Contaminate His Civil Charges.

Sheriff Erlanger sent to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday a letter directing their attention to the fact that civil prisoners and criminal prisoners from the Federal courts are confined in the Ludlow Street Jail. In the letter, which will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Commissioners, the Sheriff says:

It seems that United States prisoners, charged with all kinds of crime, have been admitted to the county jail for many years. I have reached the conclusion that the confinement of criminals with civil prisoners is an evil which should be wiped out forthwith, and that the intent of the law, that civil prisoners be confined in the jail, ought to be carried into effect. There are at this writing twenty-three Federal prisoners, charged with all manner of crimes, as against twelve civil prisoners, some of whom are confined for contempt of court because of the nonpayment of alimony.

The Sheriff says that the amended charter gives the Sinking Fund Commission power to designate the Tombs as the prison where all United States prisoners, arrested on criminal charges, shall be confined, and adds: "I respectfully ask that such designation be made."

Charles K. Cannon Insane.

Charles K. Cannon, the Hoboken lawyer, now serving a term of fifteen years in the New Jersey State prison on charges made by several young girls, was yesterday adjudged insane by a Commission in Lunacy and a jury sitting in Jersey City. The matter will go before the Court of Pardons in September.

BUILDING WAR MAY AFFECT 82,900 MEN

Both Sides Hesitate Before Final Struggle.

DEPENDS UPON ALLIANCE

Weinseimer's Body Has Not Ordered Wholesale Strikes Yet, However—

Plasterers Go Back.

Realizing the magnitude of the struggle which will be precipitated if the Building Trades Alliance makes good its threat to order out all the trades it controls, and knowing that in this event most of the other trades would refuse to work with non-union men, both sides in the present building fight paused yesterday. There appeared to be a desire to wait in the faint hope that something might occur leading to peace both among the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance.

Notwithstanding the warlike statement of James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Alliance, yesterday, that there would be an immediate calling of strikes, only one new strike materialized. According to the Alliance, however, tonight will witness the institution of quite as many strikes as were promised originally. There are three sets of unions which will be affected if the struggle is to be carried out to its legitimate end, and the number of men involved will in that event be over 80,000. These are unions which are locked out, unions in the Alliance which are to strike this week, and unions outside of the Alliance whose representatives say will not work with non-union men. Their expressed purpose was not tested yesterday, as the employers are still fighting shy of employing non-union men.

Number of Men Involved.

Following are the unions in the three divisions, and the number of men who will be involved if the plans of the Alliance are carried out.

LOCKED OUT UNIONS.

Brotherhood of Carpenters	8,000
Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union	4,500
Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3	4,000
Operative Plasterers' Society	4,500
Marble Workers	3,000
Helpers thrown idle by lock-out	6,000
Total	30,000

ALLIANCE UNIONS WHICH ARE TO STRIKE.

Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers	4,000
United Portable and Safety Engineers	1,800
United Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers	1,000
Riggers' Protective Union	800
Journeymen Stonecutters' Union	4,000
Amalgamated Painters' Society	3,500
Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters	4,000
Amalgamated Elite Stone Cutters' Union	3,000
Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Coverers	1,500
House Shorers and Movers' Union	1,000
Total	24,600

UNIONS NOT IN ALLIANCE WHICH MAY REFUSE TO WORK WITH NON-UNION MEN.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union	6,000
Elevator Constructors' Union	1,500
Tar, Felt, and Water-proof Workers' Union	800
Architectural Ironworkers' Union	1,500
Cement Workers' Union	1,000
Bricklayers and helpers who would strike with bricklayers	12,000
Steam and Hot Water Fitters	1,000
Miscellaneous trades	5,000
Total	28,800

This makes a total of 82,900 workers, independent of laborers, who will be involved if the fight continues on the lines laid out for it by both sides. About 10,000 laborers might eventually be idle, but whether the programme will be carried out, will not be known for a day or two.

Single Strike Ordered Yesterday.

The single strike ordered yesterday was on a building at Sixty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where the men on various trades went out. There was little change at the Trinity Building or other buildings which were to be manned yesterday by the Employers' Association.

Sub-committees from the Executive Committee of the unions represented in the Building Trades Alliance met in the morning in Brevoort Hall to arrange for the ordering of the strikes. Members of the bricklayers' unions had met with this special strike committee and said when they came out that the bricklayers would not work with non-union men.

The Building Trades Alliance met in the same hall late in the afternoon, and afterward James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee, made public what he said was a letter sent to the plumbers' union. It read as follows:

At a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association held this day, Aug. 23, a committee of the Contracting Plumbers' Association appeared before them with the following proposition:

That the members of the Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters' Local No. 2 return to work on all works of members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and that the Building Trades Employers' Association simultaneously raise the lock-ont; and furthermore, that the Building Trades Employers" Association will order a settlement in the Bradley & Co. controversy through arbitration in that trade.

The Emergency Committee will acquiesce in this proposition provided the general arbitration plan be again signed by the union.

Meaning of Letter.

"This letter," said Daly, "was received by the plumbers' organization, and was by the plumbers referreed to the Alliance. The plumbers make the answer that the Board of Governors declare the lock-out off so that all trades are free to resume work with employers and that the Fuller Construction Company he ordered to live up to the agreement entered into between the Mason Builders' Association and the Journeymen Stone Cutters of New York and vicinity.

"I want to announce that the marble industry has reported its intention to stand by the Alliance. It is now up to the employers to make good the threat of locking them out."

When Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, was shown a copy of the letter that Daly made public he said:

"This was not a letter, but was given out by Daly to create the impression that the Building Trades Employers' Association was making overtures to the unions. As a matter of fact, the so-called letter is a copy of the minutes of what took place. The proposition was first made by the plumbers to the Contracting Plumbers' Association. A committee of the latter came to us with the proposition, which we indorsed. The committee then got the alleged letter, which is really a copy of the minutes, and I suppose it was given to the Plumbers' Union by the contractors."

Mr. Harding said that the Employing Plasterers' Association had established a Bureau for hiring plasterers at 410 Fourth Avenue, and was hiring hand men. He declined to say whether any non-union men were hired. Some men had been put to work, he said, at the Trinity Building, the new Times Building, and the Sturtevant Hotel, and more would be put to work today. It would take some days before matters would be in full swing. Carpenters as well as electrical workers and plasterers were being hired.

Plasterers' Contracts Forfeited.

The joint executive council of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Unions Nos. 25, 216, and 23 met last night after the meeting. The members stated that plastering contracts to the amount of $170,000, which had been held by members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, had been forfeited since the lock-out. The work, it was stated, was being completed by the owners of the buildings. Six hundred members of the union who formerly worked for members of the Employers' Association are working on twenty-two of these contracts, either for the owners or independent contractors.

Some of the firms, it was added, which lost contracts, are Schuediaft Brothers, one job; Fanning & O'Rourke, three jobs; Arnold Fanning estate, three jobs; Claus & Zimmerman, three jobs; John Freehan, one job; Conroy Brothers, three jobs; Alexander Dixon, two jobs; McCarthy & Dwyer, three jobs, and Marlin Diskam, one job.

ARGUE ARBITRATION ISSUE.

Justice Dickey Reserves Decision in Suit to Enjoin Employers.

An argument was had before Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the injunction proceedings brought by James J. Daly, President of the Tile Layers' Association, to restrain the Building Trades Employers' Association from locking out the members of the union, and violating the arbitration agreement entered into by the individual members of the unions and the employers in 1903.

J. C. Toole, who appeared for the labor union, said that if the application were granted it would end the troubles now existing between the employers and employed in the building trades.

Albert Stickney, who appeared for the employers, maintained that the agreement, which was for a specific performance, was not binding on both sides, and that therefore the courts could not interfere.

"The agreement," he said, "on its face was an agreement between two unincorporated associations and was not binding upon a single member. At most it was an agreement to arbitrate, and the courts would not enforce an agreement to arbitrate as to individuals."

Mr. Stickney declared it to be his belief that neither side had any relief for the violation of the agreement, as in the eyes of the law no wrong was worked. Justice Dickey reserved decision.

NEW SCHOOLS WILL BE READY.

Labor Troubles on Eleven—No Delay on Fifty-four Others.

Acting Mayor Fornes said yesterday, after talking with the Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education, C. B. J. Snyder, that the labor troubles would not interfere with the work on the new schools.

Mr. Snyder's report was that 27,000 additional sittings will be available at the opening of the new school year next month and that within a year all of the sixty-five new school buildings in course of erection or completion will be ready for educational purposes. They were designed to furnish 120,000 sittings and do away with half-time education. This information is at variance with a report made by experts of the Controller's department last Spring, which was to the effect that work was so far behind that it would be several years before a full sitting could be found for each child.

Mr. Snyder's report refers to Dr. Maxwell's report of Dec. 31, 1903, when there were 90,678 children on "part time," requiring 45,339 extra sittings to put all on full time. To this, it is asserted, should be added the estimate for 70,000 increased attendance between September, 1904, and September, 1905, making a total of 115,000 full sittings to be provided by the latter date.

Contracts have been made for 110,855 sittings and 3,300 are advertised for—a total of 114,155, to be ready within a year and a half, so that only 845 children face "part time." These will have full schooling in leased buildings.

Mr. Snyder reports lock-outs or labor troubles of some sort on eleven public school buildings. On the other fifty-four new buildings work is progressing favorably.

SAY SUICIDE WAS NEW YORKER.

New Haven Police Think C. L. Rose Jumped from Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—Shortly before the steamer Richard Peck left this city on Aug. 17 for New York a "Mr. Runlan" was assigned to Stateroom 56, and when the boat docked the stateroom was empty and locked on the inside. No trace of "Mr. Runlan" could he found.

The New Haven police investigated the case, and believe that the man's real name was Carl L. Rose, a traveling salesman of 5 East Fourteenth Street, New York. The description of Rose tallies with that of the drowned man, and among the effects found in the coat in the vacant stateroom were several railroad tickets and a telegraph blank with "Carl L. Rose, New Tontine Hotel," written on it. The Tontine Hotel of this city is the only one of that name in this State.

Inquiries at the East Fourteenth Street address yesterday developed the fact that there was a cloak and suit manufactory there run by Carl L. Rose. According to the employes, Rose, who had been in the habit of visiting the place daily, did not go there at all last week. His help continued working, nevertheless, in the expectation that their employer would turn up. When Saturday night came and he had not returned, the employes, not having received their pay, gathered in front of the factory until finally the tenants complained to the police and they were driven away. They have been there every day since, but nothing has been heard of Rose.

The foreman of the factory heard that Rose was at a hotel in Atlantic City and telephoned there. He was told that Rose and his family—consisting of a wife, a fifteen-year-old daughter and three small boys—had left the hotel two or three days before. Rose lived at the Evelyn apartment hotel, at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street. It was learned there that Mrs. Rose and the children had been away for some weeks, while Mr. Rose had been at the hotel off and on during the Summer. An attendant said that, to the best of his recollection, Rose was at his apartment on Thursday and slept there that night, leaving early the next morning. The manager received word from Mrs. Rose on Saturday that the family would return the following Monday. When Monday came the family did not return.

SHEEP KILLERS IN OREGON.

1,000 Thoroughbred Animals Shot by Band of Unknown Men.

ANTELOPE, Oregon, Aug. 24.—Over one thousand thoroughbred sheep belonging to Morrow and Keenan of Willow Creek, Crook County, were killed at Little Summit Prairie, forty miles east of Prineville.

While the herder was alone and occupied with the care of his flock about twenty horsemen, with faces blackened, emerged from the timber and commanded him to throw up his hands.

Leaving the herder behind a tree for protection from the bullets a general fusillade with rifles was commenced by the mob, which lasted nearly two hours, by which time the entire flock of sheep had either been killed or scattered in every direction.

CHICAGO MAIL TUBE SERVICE.

New System Formally Accepted by Postmaster General Payne.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Chicago's pneumatic tube mail service was formally opened today. After the first batch of mail had been sent through the bore the system was formally turned over to the Government, and was accepted on behalf of the Federal authorities by Postmaster General Payne.

The system consists of nine miles of brass tube, through which bags of mail are transported by compressed air to various stations, including those located at all railway depots. The system here is said to be the largest thus far installed in the United States.

The Merchant Prince Floated.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 24.—The Prince Line steamer Merchant Prince, from Rosario for New York, which grounded on a bar off Martin Garcia Island on Aug. 15, has been floated.

MOTORMEN ON ELEVATED STILL HOLD GRIEVANCE

Send Demand to Company for $3.50 Wage Scale.

AT ODDS WITH AMALGAMATED

Engineers' Brotherhood Does Not Relish Failure of Other Organization to Co-operate.

While the questions at issue between the Interborough Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have been settled to the satisfaction of both sides, the representatives of the motormen, many of whom belong to the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, maintained yesterday that the question of a satisfactory wage scale for the employes on the underground and the elevated systems must be definitely settled before they can admit that their own grievances have ceased to exist.

The representatives of the motormen and the Amalgamated Association have called a mass meeting for next Sunday at Grand Central Palace at which the course to be pursued by the Amalgamated Association in connection with the motormen's grievances will be definitely passed upon. A meeting of the Executive Committee of Division No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held yesterday afternoon. After the meeting, President William L. Jencks said that a form of agreement had been drawn up and forwarded to E. P. Bryan, general manager of the Interborough.

"In this agreement," said Mr. Jencks, "we ask the company to pay the subway motormen $3.50 a day and ask that the day he nine hours, the same as it is on the elevated road. We expect that the agreement will he signed."

"In case Mr. Bryan and the other officials of the company refuse to sign the agreement, what will be done?" President Jencks was asked.

"We will send them another one," was the reply.

"And in case that fails?"

"Then we'll get an axe," said the labor leader with a smile.

"This talk of the trouble having all been settled is all tommyrot," said President Jencks. "No promises have been made us hy the company, and the situation is the same as when we first made our demands. We expect that all will he settled peacefully, hut such is not the fact as yet."

There was to have been a meeting between representatives of the Amalgamated Association and the two Brotherhoods yesterday, but it failed to materialize and the members of the latter bodies did not attempt to disguise their ill humor. Some of them said that they feared that the movement for a $3 a day wage in the New York Subway was only a starter for a general movement throughout the country for a reduction of wages on roads where electricity has supplanted steam as a motive power.

TWO NEW STEEL STRIKES.

Iron Workers Ordered Out at Republic and Monongahela Plants.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—Two strikes, affecting 2,000 men, were declared to-day hy the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers against the plants of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, on the South Side, and the Monongahela Steel and Iron Company, near McKeesport.

The Republic Company refuses to recognize the iron workers' union. The Monongahela Company has declined to sign the iron scale.

INQUIRE ABOUT CANAL DELAY.

Committee Told Work Will Begin About Middle of October.

Representatives of the Canal Association of Greater New York and the Canal Association of Western New York called upon the Advisory Board of Engineers and the State Canal officials at Albany yesterday to inquire about the cause of the delay in commencing the improvements on the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals. The committee consisted of Henry B. Herhert, Chairman, and William McConnell, representing the Greater New York Association, and H. R. Hefford of Buffalo the Western New York Association.

The members of the Advisory Board and the State Canal officials expressed themselves as satisfied with the progress of the work as far as it has gone. The Advisory Board anticipates that proposals will he ready for advertisement in the early part of September, and that the actual breaking of ground will take place about the middle of October. The visitors were impressed with the thoroughness of the preliminary work, and were assured that the actual work would he commenced without delay.

HENRY LEVI COMES BACK.

Disappeared as "Henry Miller, Tramp," Whom Mrs. Levi, Meanwhile, Buried.

Mrs. Henry Levi, who lives at 212 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, has been in widow's weeds three days now, but her husband came hack yesterday. Whose body it was that she accompanied to the cemetery, and, weeping, saw lowered into the grave, she doesn't know. She thought it was that of her husband until he reappeared.

The troubles of Mrs. Levi date hack some two weeks, when her husband disappeared strangely. She received a letter reading as follows:

"When you hear of me again it will not he as Henry Levi, gentleman, hut as Henry Miller, tramp."

That closed the first chapter of the queer resurrection tale. Mrs. Levi heard of neither Henry Levi nor Henry Miller for many days. Apparently her husband had disappeared from off the face of the earth. Then she heard of a man who had been taken to the Morgue—a man named Henry Miller. He was described as a tramp.

Mrs. Levi went to the Morgue, claimed the body, and had it buried. Then she put on mourning.

Now Mrs. Levi is interested in the question who the man was that she hurled.

NO RANSOM, SAYS MANNINO.

Boy's Father Denies That Kidnapping Was Family Affair.

Giacomo Mannino, father of Tony Mannino, the boy who was kidnapped from his home, 62 Amity Street, Brooklyn, and later returned hy his captors, has issued a written statement, in which he says:

I have decided that for the present I shall give my boy a rest from examinations by reporters or by the police. He has told everything he knows and told it a good many times. At any proper time when his testimony is required to convict the men who have committed this crime his parents will be only too glad to have him testify against them.

The imputation made in some of the newspapers that this whole thing is a family affair is both false and libelous, and the charge made that we compounded with the abductors of my boy and paid them money to give him up is equally false and libelous. What I most want and what my wife wants is a complete rest from the whole affair until the proper time comes for trying and convicting the criminals, and that time cannot come any too soon.

Brooklyn Man Found Dead.

The body of Henry M. Baldwin of 138 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was found in a small lake near Scheritch Cemetery, Glendale, yesterday. On the body was found an accident card, asking the finder to notify Mrs. Henry M. Baldwin of 138 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. She was communicated with and made the identification. She said they had not been living together recently. The Coroner's physician declared the man had died of apoplexy.

Hawes $3 HATS

The Hats of Latest Vogue

OPENING DAYS

Thursday, August 25
Friday, August 26
Saturday, August 27

THREE B'WAY STORES
835—1231—1365

For Every Face Figure and Fancy

We are the Makers
Hawes, Von Gal Co., Inc.
New York Chicago Boston



HOW IS THIS for a little saving?

Cheviot Suits, heavy enough for Fall wear; kinds which have sold for much more $12.50

Those Trousers which were as high as $7.00, will give excellent Fall service. $3.50

Still some of regular $1.50 & $2.00 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, to sell at..... 85c

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores | Cor. 13th St. | Cor. Canal St. | Near Chambers.



We've made a touch. Have already given our stores a touch of Fall by showing some of the best of the coming Fall's suits; the best always come first.

Still have some of the sale soft hats at $1.85.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

WHEAT TAKES BIG DROP IN CHICAGO MARKET

Net Loss for September Option Nearly Five Cents.

RUST REPORTS DISCREDITED

Bulls Retire Leaving the Market Unsupported, and Bears Reap a Rich Harvest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Pronounced skepticism is to-day in the wheat trade largely displaced wild credulity as to rust damage. In consequence, September wheat fell 5½ from the previous close, and suffered a net loss of 4¾.

Constant liquidation attended the loss in wheat values. An almost total absence of "scare" news influenced the selling. The bottom apparently had dropped out of the market. There were few of the heavy bulls active in the pit to-day. They seemed to have retired, at least temporarily, and left the market without support. The causes for the slump were patent.

The weather in the Northwest was all that the most decided bear could wish. There was no rain where rain would cause damage, and predicted frost failed to appear. Such support as the market had was given through purchases by shorts, but there was no hesitancy, no reaction, and apparently little attempt on the part of local bulls to stem the current of price recession.

September, starting at 108¼, a loss of ¼, stopped only when it had touched 103¼. December, with an initial decline of ¼@⅜ to ⅝@½, at 103⅞ to 100, went off to 101½. The close in both deliveries was but a small fraction up from the bottom, the nearer option finishing at 103⅝ and the deferred at 104⅝.

Bradstreet's reported the world's visible supply for the week as showing a decrease of 130,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 823,900 bushels, against 1,010,000 bushels last week and 751,900 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 212 cars, against 147 last week and 423 last year.

There was another slump in the wheat market yesterday. Almost all who bought wheat last week seemed to be anxious to sell, and the brokers could not execute the selling orders fast enough. From the highest prices of Friday the market has declined about 10 cents. The September option, for which $1.25 had been prophesied, closed at $1.09½ in this city.

SUCH A CAT WAS WEICHEGEL'S.

Feline Marauder Inspired a Fight, Though "Still Dead."

Charles Weichegel of 220 Sixth Street, who owned a highly prized cat, summoned Albert Ederstrom, who lives at the same address, to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He said he had accused Ederstrom of poisoning the cat to death, and that Ederstrom had assaulted him, biting his finger.

"That cat of mine was the most wonderful animal you ever saw, Judge," said Welchegel. "He used to steal fish and meat from the fire escape, where my neighbors had put it, and they never knew how it disappeared. It was so funny to see them puzzling over where the stuff had gone and the cat washing off his whiskers with the most innocent air possible. I know Ederstrom put the poison in the meat that killed the cat. We met and fought. But the cat is still dead."

Magistrate Whitman looked at Ederstrom's face, which was badly bruised, and then dismissed the case.

LAMBS CLUB CORNERSTONE LAID.

Formal Starting of New Structure on West Forty-fourth Street.

The cornerstone of the new Lambs' Club, at 128 and 130 West Forty-fourth Street, was laid yesterday afternoon. Clay M. Greene, who presided, said that the Lambs was one of the few clubs devoted to the interests

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler; brisk west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,050. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT A FRAUD SAYS DAVID B. HILL

Ex-Senator Bitterly Denounces President at Deposit Fair.

"BLOOD AND THUNDER MAN"

When Bryan and Cleveland Can Stand on Same Platform It's Time Democrats Got Together, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 25.—In opening the Democratic campaign in this State at Deposit this afternoon ex-Senator David B. Hill made a violent attack on President Roosevelt.

"Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for the Presidency," declared Mr. Hill, "is a fraud. At the time he took his oath of office in Buffalo after the assassination of President McKinley, he declared in public that he would simply fill McKinley's place and that he would not look for renomination.

"Later, on the same train with McKinley's dead body, he gave out a statement to the press to the effect that he thought he had been misunderstood by the public, which meant practically that he was a candidate for renomination. The Republicans had him on their hands and could do nothing but renominate him."

Mr. Hill called the attention of his hearers to the fact that the Republican leaders were claiming that more corruption had been unearthed during the present Administration than all other Administrations put together.

"This," said he, "is a confession that extensive frauds do exist, and not one conviction that can be so designated legally has yet been had.

"President Roosevelt is the man of blood and thunder. He wrote a book on Cuba and it has been aptly said the title of that work should be changed to 'Alone in Cuba.' He has attempted to take the credit for the freedom of Cuba, but he has forgotten the Democrats who fought that the country might be free.

"Where were Schley, Wheeler, Hobson, and Dewey, all staunch Democrats? Can you forget the efforts of President Roosevelt and his Administration to belittle the services of Schley and his order retiring that grand old soldier Gen. Miles, who was ordered, after years of service on the field, to return to his home without a word of recognition?

"Do you recall how President Roosevelt's administration slobbered all over a General who had never won a victory on a field of battle? Do we want for President a man who is continually seeking for military advantage, and whose sole thought is an era of blood and fire, or a conservative, honorable, successful jurist, whose efforts constantly lie in the direction of peace?

"What we want is a revision of the tariff and a chance for every man to gain an honest subsistence, not building up a fortune for one man at the expense of another." Senator Hill declared against holding in bondage any people. He said that under President Roosevelt's administration it had been possible to lay the foundation of a colonial system similar to that of England, which was contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

"When a platform has been formulated," said he, "on which both Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan can stand it is time for the Democrats to pull together and elect a President."

ITALIANS CAPTURE AUTO.

Demand Damages When Machine Runs Into a Work Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—A motor car owned by Robert Jones, a New York real estate broker, broke down in Stamford yesterday, and was being taken to a repair ship last evening by two machinists, when, at "Niggerhole Hill," the machine ran into a work wagon in which four Italians were riding.

A small riot occurred, as the Italians were thrown into the road by the rear wheel collapsing. The quartet, with other Italians who gathered, picked up rocks and made the machinists stay where they were, demanding pay for the damage. Some one sent for an officer. Constable Mitchell responded, and with much difficulty took the machinists away and to the office of Prosecuting Attorney James F. Walsh, the crowd of Italians accompanying them.

They told the prosecutor that they wanted their wagon paid for and also the officer's fees. If this was done, they said, they would be content without an arrest. The machinists said they had hauled up alongside the Italians' cart to inquire the way to New York and had accidentally swerved into the wheel. They promised to see the machine's owner if Mr. Walsh would loan them carfare to New York, and have the damages paid. As the prosecutor is an automobilist, he advanced the money.

The machine was left at Minchin's automobile station as security. This satisfied the Italians. The scene of the row was the same as that of the stoning of Frank J. Gould's automobile last week, in which 200 Italians were concerned.

WANTS 'LARGE PINK POTATOES'

And Wants Them Quickly, So Consul Uses the Cable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following cablegram, dated Aug. 24, 1904, has been received by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, from United States Consul General Frank Dyer Chester at Budapest, Hungary:

"Opening for large pink potatoes."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

DYNAMITE IN BETTING RING.

Three Hurt by Explosion of Caps at Hawthorne Track.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—By the explosion of some dynamite caps and in the panic that followed it, three persons were injured this afternoon at the Hawthorne race track. It is supposed that the caps were thrown on the floor of the betting ring with the idea of creating a panic, during which the cash boxes of the bookmakers might be robbed. An attempt was made to rob one bookmaker but it failed.

The injured are: Frank Williams, whose left foot was lacerated; Mitchell Bruno, whose right foot was badly cut, and A. M. McGill, who received a severe scalp wound and was badly bruised.

The first explosion occurred when Williams, while walking through the east side of the ring, stepped on a cap. It exploded, tearing off his shoe and lacerating his foot. He fell to the floor with a cry, and instantly there was a shout that an insane man was amuck in the ring.

Immediately there was a wild panic, and, while the bookmakers, seizing their cash boxes, bent low in their booths, the crowds rushed across to the south side of the ring in their effort to escape.

Just as the thick of the throng reached this side of the ring somebody trod on another cap, and the crowd tore back to the place where it had started from. McGill was knocked down during this rush and was trampled upon.

A third explosion took place some minutes after the panic had been allayed. It occurred just beneath a chair on which Bruno was sitting, threw him to the floor, and a portion of the cap, striking his foot, tore it badly.

While the excitement was at its height, a man made an effort to grab the cash box of a bookmaker doing business under the name of the Chicago Club. He was knocked down by a clerk, and ran away before he could be arrested.

A search of the betting ring made after the injured had been removed revealed a number of caps lying about the floor. There is no clue to the identity of the persons who placed them there.

ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Louis Bense Locked Up on Charges of Forging Checks for $25,000.

Charged with forging checks, it is said, to the amount of $25,000, Louis Bense, a Frenchman, who declined to give his address, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the office of Y. Pendas & Alvarez, cigar manufacturers at 209 Pearl Street, where he was employed as a bookkeeper.

He was arrested by Detective Sergeants Gray and Savage and was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. On the blotter in the Detective Bureau the name of John M. Alvarez of 209 Pearl Street appears as complainant.

The members of the firm would not discuss the case. It is said by the police that the man began the alleged forgeries only eight days ago, and that they first became known to the firm on Tuesday when they discovered that the bookkeeper was making large deposits with the Merchants' National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company.

On Wednesday, it is said, they learned that Bense drew out $6,000, and were told that he had completed arrangements to sail for Paris. Inspector McClusky was informed.

One of the members of the firm yestrday afternoon began to question Bense, the police say, about certain accounts and checks in his books. While he was being questioned Bense grew uneasy. Finally he put on his hat and coat and said he was going out for a minute.

He was stopped by two members of the firm, who sat bim in a chair. A telephone message was sent to Inspector McClusky, and the detectives were hurried to the office of the tobacco firm.

Arriving there, they found Bense still seated in the cbair, bat in hand. On the way to Headquarters the detectives questioned him in vain. "I will say nothing until I see my lawyer," he said.

The tobacco firm, he is alleged to have defrauded is one of the largest in the country. The members of the firm are Ysidio Pendas of 22 Brevoort Place, and Mignel Alverez of 230 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The name of the complainant does not appear as that of a member of the firm.

MORNING NAPS INVIOLATE.

Baltimore Society Folk Sue for Injunction to Preserve Early Quiet.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—The unique question has arisen of whether the laborer or mechanic can, under the law, disturb the morning naps of S. Gross Horwitz, a lawyer, and his mother, Mrs. Horwitz, a leader of society, well known in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Their home, filled with art works and heirlooms of an aristocratic family, is on Cathedral Street. In the rear is Christopher Watts's carpenter's shop. He employs two men, and they are busy making pillars for the Court of Honor for the Eagles' National Convention. The sawing and hammering awaken the Horwitzes before their usual hour for rising.

In his application for an injunction to prevent the carpenters making a noise early in the morning, Horwitz says the neighborhood of his bome, because of its immunity beretofore from disturbing noises, bas had a peculiar value to persons exercising intellectual pursuits and other vocations not connected with physical toil.

When Horwitz appealed to the carpenter to stop the noise the latter said he was a poor man, and had to put his men to work at 7 o'clock. He said he would begin work later if the lawyer would pay the men for their lost time, but the lawyer pronounced the proposition absurd.

LESS LUXURY, MORE SAFETY.

New United States Cruisers to Spare Ventilation for Invulnerability.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Luxury will be sacrificed for formidability in the new armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress. The plans now in preparation in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs show important changes in the interior arrangements of these vessels.

The water-tight subdivision will be made complete, and there will be no piercing of bulkheads by ventilating pipes or other openings. This change is in the effort further to protect the vessels from the damaging effects of torpedo attack.

Capt. Lydig Drove Auto Too Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—In the Police Court this morning Capt. Philip M. Lydig, the former Rough Rider, appeared to answer a charge of driving his automobile faster than the law allows. He claimed that he had no idea that he was breaking the law, but paid his fine of $15 and costs, $17.50 in all. George A. Huhn's chauffeur was fined $15 and costs for speeding bis employer's automobile.

MANY ARRESTS ORDERED FOR CRIPPLE CREEK RIOT

Leading Business Men Charged With Grave Offenses.

HEAVY BAIL TO BE DEMANDED

Each Party Charging the Other in Denver with Playing Politics in the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 25.—Capiases were placed in the hands of Sheriff Bell this afternoon for twenty-eight prominent citizens of the Cripple Creek district, against whom informations have been filed in the District Court by Deputy District Attorney C. C. Butler.

The charges are conspiracy and assault to kill, conspiracy and false imprisonment and conspiracy, malicious mischief and larceny in connection with the deportations last Saturday. Among the alleged leaders of the mob for whom capiases were issued are:

Nelson Franklin, ex-Mayor of Victor.

E. C. Newcomb, cashier of the First National Bank.

Henry Dahl, manager of the Ophir Mine.

A. E. Carleton, President of the First National Bank.

Harry Waters, Frank Vanneck, Charles Gunn, E. K. Young, Deputy Sheriffs.

A. C. Cole, formerly Secretary of the Citizens' Alliance at Victor.

Daniel McCarthy, Superintendent of the Granite Mine.

A. P. Holman, Superintendent of the Golden Cycle Mine.

William Caruthers, solicitor for the Colorado and Southwestern Railroad.

Louis Henry, Superintendent of the Rose Maud Mine.

John Balzell, Superintendent of the Sedan Mining Company.

William Bainbridge, Superintendent of the El Paso Mine.

The Sheriff has not begun serving the capiases, but he apprehends no trouble. There will be no court in session before Saturday, and possibly not until Monday, before which the accused could give bonds.

Their bail bonds are ready now, although objection has been raised to the amount, $6,500, asked in most cases, the dynamite suspects having been required to give not over $1,500 in any case.

Two men were arrested by Sheriff Bell yesterday while attempting to deport Hermann Herz, a clothing merchant of Goldfield, from the district. They forced Herz at the point of a revolver to accompany them, saying he was wanted at Independence.

After the men had left with their prisoner, Herz's son telephoned Sheriff Bell of the occurrence, and the latter, with two deputies, overtook the would-be deporters and their victim and arrested two of the former.

DENVER, Aug. 25.—The Cripple Creek deportations last Saturday threaten to become an issue in the Fall campaign. The Republicans are denouncing them as a Democratic plot, and the Democrats are pointing to them as evidence of the way the military policy of Gov. Peabody works.

It was given out at the State Capitol today that the action of the Cripple Creek mob in deporting a number of persons who have been connected with the Western Federation of Miners was a plot arranged in Denver by the Democratic State leaders with the co-operation of three or four disgruntled Republicans, some of whom are members of the federation.

It is understood that measures are being taken now to secure documentary evidence of this.

The names of the Republicans who aided the Democrats in the matter bave been given to the Governor's friends, and it is said their future is not bright in the Republican Party. The Federal Court's action in Denver is claimed to have been part of the original scheme planned by the Democrats, and by Secretary W. D. Haywood, a Western Federation miner.

Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek was on the list for deportation, the idea being that if he were kidnapped and sent out, Federal troops would be ordered out to guard him on his return to this office and to remain in the district as long as he needed protection. The Postmaster was sick in bed Saturday, and was therefore not molested.

BOAT CAPSIZED, 3 DROWNED.

Two Brooklyn Girls and Volunteer Rescuer Lose Their Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The capsizing of a small sailboat on Oquaga Lake, a Summer resort, four miles from this village, cost the lives of three of its seven occupants at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Tho drowned are the Misses Edna and Amelia Kramer, sisters, of 255 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, and Robert Canfield of East Orange, N. J.

Young Canfield, while endeavoring to rescue the sisters, was seized by one of them, and, not being able to extricate himself, sank in about 200 feet of water.

The survivors are Edith and Walter Canfield of East Orange, and the Misses Haeberle and Auerbach of Brooklyn.

With but one exception these are the only lives lost at this resort during the past fifty years. The lake is being dragged to-night for the bodies, none of which has yet been recovered.

HORSE KILLED AT BRIDGE.

Car Hits Wagon and Spills Five Men and Many Apples.

As a covered wagon was swinging from the south bound track on Park Row into the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge early this morning, it was struck by a north bound Third Avenue car. The single horse attached to the wagon was almost instantly killed, the wagon was wrecked, and five men in it were thrown to the street.

Ten barrels of apples, which the driver, Samuel Morris, of 34 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, was taking to Wallabout Market, were strewn over the roadway. A hurry call was sent in for an ambulance and the five men were taken to the Emergency Hospital at the Bridge, where their injuries were dressed by Dr. Stone of the Hudson Street Hospital.

A big crowd returning from Coney Island witnessed the accident. Miss Bessie Gordon and Miss Freda, ber sister, who appear in a vaudeville boxing match at Coney Island, rushed into the street and aided in carrying the injured men to the sidewalk. Traffic was blocked for about half an hour.

FOUR KILLED BY TORNADO.

Death in Wake of Storm Which Swept Chautauqua County.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A tornado which cost four lives and was attended by a heavy loss of property swept through Chautauqua County this afternoon. Parkhurst's Grove, where the town cenic of Stockton was being held, was directly in the path of the wind. There were 5,000 people in the grove when the tornado burst upon them. Four were killed and several were injured.

The dead are Mrs. Austin E. Pierce of Fredonia, Orin Dairymple of Shumla, Miss Ina Scott of Shumla, and an unidentified child.

The injured include Mrs. Orin Dairymple of Shumla, who will probably die, and Arthur Bills of Portland.

The storm came up suddenly. Trees in the grove were struck by lightning, many of them were blown down, and the rain fell in torrents. The people who took refuge under the trees at the first signs of the storm were caught by the falling branches. Many horses were killed. Some of the animals stampeded, trampling upon the injured people on the ground.

The buildings in the vicinity were blown down and others were unroofed. Hundreds of forest and fruit trees were blown down and corn and oat fields were laid waste, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. At the assembly grounds at Chautauqua many trees were uprooted, and a portion of the fence around the grounds was demolished. The men's clubhouse was badly damaged.

MRS. PHIPPS DECLINED.

Refused to Re-employ Servants Who Betrayed Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—The three servants who were bribed to help Lawrence C. Phipps get his two little children away from their mother at the New York Hotel early last June will never be re-employed by Mrs. Phipps. Her answer to a proposition to that effect made by representatives of Mr. Phipps at the conference held in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, last Monday was a prompt "No, I will go hungry first."

It was the last proposition submitted by Mr. Phipps, and it is said by friends of Mrs. Phipps that at one time it was all that stood between her and the restoration of the children pending a settlement of the divorce suit. Mrs. Phipps says: "I would rather beg my bread from door to door than have millions and be compelled to support those who betrayed and helped to rob me of my little children. In this I think every mother in the world will support me."

When Mr. Phipps got into the confidence of these servants in the New York Hotel and got them to assist in taking the children from their mother, he is said to have promised them that be would take care of them for all time.

When the reconciliation proceedings had reached that stage where Mr. Phipps was willing to return the children, this agreement crept in, and it was suggested that Mrs. Phipps allow the servants to return. She indignantly refused, and all negotiations for the time being were declared off.

WILIAM WEIGHTMAN DEAD.

One of the Largest Real Estate Owners in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—William Weigbtman, popularly known as the richest man in Pennsylvania, and certainly one of the largest real estate owners in the country, died this morning at his Summer home, "Raven Hill," in West School Lane, Falls of Schuylkill.

Mr. Weightman, who was the head of the great drug firm of Powers & Weightman, was often caled the "Quinine King," as he was the first man to introduce that drug into this country. He gained much of his wealth while the civil war was in progress through the sale of quinine, in which he enjoyed a virtual monopoly. His only partner in the firm is his one surviving child, Mrs. Anne M. Walker, who was at his bedside when he died.

Mr. Weightman's fortune is estimated at $50,000,000, and his estate, which is thought to be one of the largest ever acquired by a Philadelphian, is of the solid-material kind. His money for investment went into realty, dwelling houses, and business buildings.

William Weightman was a native of Waltham, Lincolnshire, England, and was born on Sept. 30, 1813. He was sixteen years old when he arrived in America, and seven years later be entered the firm of John Farr & Co. with Thomas H. Powers, the other member. Three years later the firm became Farr, Powers & Weightman, and it was succeeded by Powers & Weightman in 1847, when Mr. Farr died.

J. F. JAMES SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Wife Expected Here to Fight for Possession of Boy.

John F. James, Jr., who got possession of his five-year-old son, Harold, after several lively scenes with Mrs. James at Asheville, N. C., has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for absolute divorce and the custody of his child.

A process server with the papers waited in Jersy City several hours last night, as it was thought Mrs. James might arrive on a midnight train, but she failed to appear.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25.—Mrs. J. F. James, who left for Brooklyn to-day, declares she will search New York from one end to the other for her son.

Mrs. James says that she will also institute divorce proceedings at once in Kings County, and apply for the custody of the child, and alimony of not less than $10,000. Her divorce suit will be based upon the ground of non-support.

DR. PEMBERTON GETS DIVORCE.

Wife, However, Will Carry Case to Higher Court.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—Counselor S. A. Patterson received notice this morning that Vice Chancellor Stevenson had decided to recommend a decree of absolute divorce for Dr. Harry H. Pemberton in his suit against bis wife, Ella F. Pemberton. The decree is to be signed on Monday.

Mrs. Pemberton, it is said, will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mrs. Pemberton first brought a suit for divorce in October, 1901, and asked for alimony and counsel fees. In this she was beaten, and the doctor filed a cross-suit. The couple have two children, a daughter and a son.

FOURTEEN HURT IN WRECK OF TROLLEYS

Head-On Collision in Passaic May Result in One Death.

MOTORMEN BLAME EACH OTHER

They Jump and Escape Injury, While Passengers Are Caught in the Crash.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 25.—Fourtcen persons were hurt in a head-on collision between two trolley cars of the Hudson River Line here to-night. The car bound from Shadyside to Paterson contained only tbree passengers. The one bound from Paterson contained a sufficiently large number to fill all seats with a few exceptions.

The blame has not yet been placed. One of the motormen overran a switch, and each is asserted to have declared it was the other. The cars met at a curve in Passaic Avenue, and although they are fitted with air brakes, the cars could not be stopped by the motormen.

Policeman J. J. Howard of the Passaic police was riding on the front step of the car bound toward Paterson, and saw the car approaching from the other direction. He shouted a warning and jumped, escaping injury. The motormen of both cars set their brakes and jumped, but the cars met on the curve and were wrecked.

Everybody on board was more or less bruised. On the car bound to Paterson was Louis Frommel of Howard Street, Passaic, who is badly bruised about the face, and his front teeth were knocked out. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Stites of 68 Oak Street, Paterson, also were on that car, and both were bruised. They were taken to the Passaic General Hospital.

Those most severely hurt in the other car and taken to the bospital or to their homes were Mary Dempsey, 194 Harrison Street, Paterson, cut about the head and apparently seriously hurt; Henry Walker, 85 Park Avenue, Passaic, cut about the bead and face; Mrs. Peter White, 321 Highland Avenue, Passaic, leg broken; Lena Kronensky, Lodi, legs bruised and arm broken; Margaret Boyd, Lodi, contusions; Mrs. J. J. Vandergraft, Garfield, bruised about head and body; G. C. Farrell, Lodi, ankle broken, and Mary Grococh, Ridgewood, bruises. The others injured had their hurts attended to, and were able to go home.

The case of Mrs. Vandergraft was complicated by the fact that she was in delicate health. Her injuries are serious.

LEAP FROM BURNING CAR.

Two Women Hurt When Blaze Starts from Defective Fuse.

Two women were painfully injured while jumping from a burning Madison Avenue car at Seventy-ninth Street shortly after midnight. While a north-bound Madison Avenue car was passing up Madison Avenue, a defective fuse caused the woodwork to take fire.

The car was crowded and there was something of a panic. Miss Jessie Levy, a dressmaker of 1,472 Madison Avenue, jumped from the car and landed on the asphalt pavement, failing on her face. Nellie Kearney, aged twenty-six, a domestic, of 44 East Seventy-ninth Street, also jumped. Neitber was seriously hurt.

DIAMONDS LOST AND FOUND.

Gems Valued at $1,800 Disappear for a Short Time at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Mrs. J. E. Scott of New York, a guest of the Plaza Hotel, left $1,200 worth of diamonds in her room when she went to the beach to bathe this afternoon. When she returned the jewels were missing. Detective Walsh was summoned and a colored woman, employed in the hotel, was arrested. Late this evening Mrs. Scott found the diamonds on the floor in her bedroom.

Mrs. M. A. Shannon of Paterson, a guest at the Hollywood Hotel, reported to Detective Walsh to-day that she had lost $600 worth of diamonds. The sleuth instituted a search, and suggested that Mrs. Shannon might have overlooked her treasures. She excused herself for a minute, and later returned smiling to the officer. She had found the diamonds.

SMOOT IS VICTOR IN UTAH.

Charges of Church Interference Made by Friends of Gov. Wells.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 25.—After a bitter, all-day fight, John C. Cutler of Salt Lake was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention to-day on the second ballot.

The fight for the Governorship was a three-cornered one between Gov. H. M. Wells, now serving his second term in that office; J. H. Hammond, present Secretary of State, and John C. Cutler, a merchant of Salt Lake, and absorbed the attention of the delegates to the exclusion of the rest of the ticket. Mr. Hammond withdrew after the first ballot. The second ballot stood: Cutler, 239; Wells, 221.

Charges that church influences was being used in behalf of Mr. Cutler were freely made by the adherents of Gov. Wells and Mr. Hammond. Indirectly the fight for the United States Senatorship in the Utah Legislature next Winter was brought into today's contest, Senator Smoot, who is one of the twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, being an open and active supporter of Mr. Cutler, while Gov. Wells was helped in his campaign by Senator Kearns.

After Hawk, Girl Killed Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

COVINGTON, Tenn., Aug. 25.—While attempting to kill a bawk which was hovering over the chickens on the farm seventeen-year-old Annie Purcell accidentally discharged the contents of a shotgun, the entire load passing through the body of her mother, Mrs. R. H. Purcell, standing near by. Death was instantaneous and fear is expressed for the daughter's mental condition.

Mr. Hoar Passes a Comfortable Day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25.—The following bulletin was issued from the home of Senator George F. Hoar to-night: "Senator Hoar has passed a comfortable day. He has taken considerable nourishment, but there is no marked improvement in his condition."

Attachment for $287,000.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $287,455 against Alexander Henry Davis in favor of William G. Jones. It was granted by Judge Dickey of Brooklyn, on the ground that Mr. Davis is a non-resident. The attachment was served on a banking firm here.

Only one twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago—the "Twentieth Century Limited," via the New York Central-Lake Shore route.—Adv.

GERMAN AID FOR RUSSIA.

Alleged Secret Clauses in the New Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he learns that the recently concluded Russo-German commercial treaty contains secret clauses of a political nature enabling Russia to draft all her troops in the western provinces to the seat of war, thus denuding the frontiers, in implicit reliance upon Emperor William's assurances of friendship.

The correspondent says also that large tariff concessions have been made to Russia at Emperor William's suggestion, the nature of which when published will grievously disappoint the German Agrarians.

DR. W. A. PRYOR DEAD.

Was a Noted Surgeon and Son of Ex-Justice Pryor.

Dr. William A. Pryor, the surgeon, and son of former Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor, died at 12:10 o'clock this morning in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. Pryor, according to the physicians, was suffering from a complication of diseases. He was taken to the hospital three weeks ago and his recovery was doubtful from the start. At 8 o'clock last night he suddenly became worse, and the members of his family were summoned. They remained with him until he died.

Dr. Pryor was one of the most noted surgeons in the country, his specialty being obstetrics and gynecology. He was an indefatigable worker.

MARLBOROUGH FOR CANADA.

Belief in Ottawa That He Will Succeed Lord Minto.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 25.—It is believed here that the Canadian State Department has been given to understand the Duke of Marlborough will be the next Governor General of Canada. Ottawa is looking forward with interest to the advent of the first American Vicereine at Ridcau Hall.

It is expected that such an appointment would, in a special way, have a favorable effect upon the good relations of the United States and Canada. The Duke is known to have been qualifying for the post in the Colonial Office.

Lord Minto will not sail for some weeks yet. He leaves Ottawa to-morrow for the West. He proposes to emulate the equestrian performances of some American public men. He will ride from Edmonton to Q'Appelle on horseback, a distance of 500 miles. He will have a small escort of Northwest Mounted Police.

The country is not unfamiliar to him, as he was over it in the half-breed rebellion in 1885 as a member of Gen. Middleton's staff.

GIRL SWIMS CAYUGA LAKE.

Granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton Braves Wind and Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, a senior in civil engineering and granddaughter of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, yesterday accomplished the feat of swimming across Cayuga Lake at a point where the width is estimated at two and one-quarter miles.

Only two weeks ago Miss Blatch swam across Seneca Lake, a few miles south of Geneva. She was accompanied by Kenneth B. Turner, C. E., '03, who is preparing to take his doctor's degree from the university. A small naphtha launch followed behind the swimmers.

A heavy north wind rolled in large swells from the forty miles stretch of lake to the north, and the swimmers landed more than a half mile below their destination. Miss Blatch is now in New York City.

CHORUS GIRLS SEE PARKER.

Say They Have Formed a Campaign Club and Want "Nice Notices."

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Aug. 25.—The theatrical press agent made a target to-day of Judge Parker and incidentally of Mrs. Parker. A group of five Broadway chorus girls, who called themselves the Ladies' Theatrical Parker Club, dropped into Rosemount this morning and proceeded to infuse an air of the Rialto into the otherwise peaceful confines of the place.

Judge Parker received them cordially, as he does every caller, and after much gush they unfolded the interesting fact that there were 120 ladies in the organization, and that it controlled 160 votes, all of which would be cast for the Democratic ticket. Judge Parker expressed his gratification.

Mrs. Parker, knowing nothing of the wiles of the press agent, did her best to entertain the gushing quintette until train time, but they took enough time to hunt up the newspaper men stationed here, and besought each to give them "a nice notice."

Incidentally they told their names, and their managers' names, and the names of their companies.

DIVORCED WHILE SHE WAITED.

Chicago Woman Given Decree an Hour After Filing Suit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—In a suit which occupied less than an hour from the time of filing, Mrs. Mary E. Fetzer to-day was divorced by Judge Brentano from John C. Fetzer, financier and managing receiver for the Chicago Union Traction Company. The charge brought by Mrs. Fetzer was desertion.

Mrs. Fetzer received $20,000 cash, and Mr. Fetzer agreed to pay her $15,000 more within five years. Mrs. Fetzer is to have custody of her ten-year-old daughter. The couple were married nineteen years ago in Ottumwa, Iowa. They lived together until May, 1902, when they separated.

Biggest Taxpayer in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Marshall Field is perhaps the heaviest individual taxpayer in the United States. He is assessed for $40,000,000 worth of property, estimates having been made by the Board of Review to-day. Of that sum $30,000,000 is represented in real estate, and his personal property assessment is $10,000,000. A cut of $500,000 was made to-day on his personal property tax by the Board of Review.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands. Open during September. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

BRITISH SHIPS GO TO STOP RUSSIAN RAIDERS

To Convey Orders to Them to Cease Their Activity.

DONE AT RUSSIA'S REQUEST

Premier Balfour Tells Deputation from Chamber of Commerce the Country's Shipping Will be Protected.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26.—Prime Minister Balfour announced last evening that the British Government had ordered two cruisers from the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope to locate without delay the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Smolensk and Petersburg, and to convey to them the orders of the Russian Government that they must not further interfere with neutral shipping. The Premier said that this action was taken at the request of the Russian Government.

This extraordinary statement was made when the Premier, by appointment, received a deputation of the London Chamber of Commerce. The deputation was appointed at a meeting held earlier in the day by the China and East India Section of the Chamber, which was attended by representative shipowners and others interested in trade in the Far East, and at which the following resolution was passed:

"This meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce concerned in trade with the Far East views with grave apprehension the continued uncertainty of the position of British trade and shipping with regard to what constitutes contraband of war as interpreted by the Russian Government. The meeting trusts that his Majesty's Government will take such immediate and effective steps as will afford all reasonable protection to British shipping and insure to it the same degree of immunity from vexatious stoppages and examinations as is apparently enjoyed by shipping of other nationalities."

Protest to Lansdowne.

At the same time the meeting prepared a letter addressed to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, in which it was stated that the continuance of the present situation was having a disastrous effect on shipping and was causing irreparable damage to the whole course of trade with Japan and the Far East. The letter further said that the commercial community would welcome any measures, however stringent, that might be necessary to place British commerce on the same footing as that of other non-belligerent countries in the treatment of "so-called" contraband of war.

Prior to receiving the deputation, Mr. Balfour during the day had been busily engaged in connection with the questions raised with regard to British shipping. After giving a number of private interviews the Premier held an important meeting at the Foreign Office to which representatives of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, and the Board of Trade were summoned.

The Premier afterward received the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, which was headed by William Keswick, M. P., (a member of the firm of Jardine & Co., China merchants, and also a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong,) who stated the object the deputation had in view and presented the resolution and the letter.

Balfour Asks Information.

Mr. Balfour said that before making a general statement he desired to bear evidence tending to show preferential treatment by Russia, which was a most important phase of the situation, and concerning which the Government had no conclusive information, and to learn of any concrete examples of differential treatment by Russian officers and Russian prize courts, which, he said, would be carefully considered.

Members of the deputation quoted the cases of the Portland and Asiatic Line steamer Arabia and the British steamer Calchas. The former was allowed to proceed, while the latter was still at Vladivostok, and the deputation pointed out that both cases were equal so far as the nature of the cargoes was concerned.

The cases of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca and the Hamburg-American Line steamer Scandia were also quoted. Each of these vessels had ammunition on board, but the Scandia was allowed to proceed. The deputation next referred to the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander and the German steamer Thea by the Vladivostok squadron, and pointed out that compensation had been paid in the case of the Thea, while it had not even been promised in that of the Knight Commander.

Members of the deputation also stated that it was notorious that shipments of contraband of war had been made from Antwerp and Hamburg, while insurance rates from those and from French ports were much lower than from English ports, in the ration of five shillings to twenty shillings.

Mr. Balfour asked if the proportion of British shipping to the Far East was eighty per cent. and a member of the deputation replied that it was about ninety per cent.

The Premier's Statement.

The Premier then began bis reply. He said the questions must be considered separately and in the light of different conditions. In the first place, special difficulties had arisen between Great Britain and Russia, owing to the captures made by the Volunteer Fleet steamers, which had passed the Dardanelles in the character of vessels other than war vessels, as all were aware. This led to an acute controversy, and the Russian Government gave assurances, without making a statement on the question of the principle involved, that vessels of this fleet would not make further captures. Then when the Smolensk stopped another British vessel (the Comedian) a painful impression was created, and the Government made urgent inquiries as to how this could be reconciled with former assurances.

Premier Balfour said he had been informed on Wednesday night by Ambassador Benckendorff that the Russian Government was not certain that the Smolensk had received orders in accordance with the recent agreement concerning the treatment

of neutral ships. Therefore, in accordance with the suggestion of the British Government, the Russian Government had authorized Great Britain to assist in locating and notifying the cruisers.

In consequence, Mr. Balfour announced, the British Government had ordered two cruisers from the Cape of Good Hope to proceed immediately to search for and locate the Smolensk and her consort, and convey to them the instructions from the Russian Government to desist from further interference with neutral commerce.

Mr. Balfour said he hoped, therefore, that they might really consider the episodes connected with the Volunteer Fleet as now entirely ended.

"Most assuredly," said the Premier, "should the Volunteer Fleet steamers attempt further captures, which I do not think they will, no such captures would be recognized by us or by the Russian Government."

Other Questions Raised.

This, however, said the Premier, obviously was only part of a large problem which the position of helligerency raised. The problem was one of considerable complexity, owing to the fact that no circumstances precisely similar had occurred for a large number of years.

It was not clearly proved, said the Premier, that the Russians differentiated between British and other foreign ships to the disadvantage of Great Britain, but if this was shown to be the case it would be a most serious situation. The deputation might be sure that the declaration on the subject in the King's speech was no mere vague language, but that the British Government meant exactly what it said, and that the rights of the great shipping trade of Great Britain would not be ignored by the British Government or any Government to which British interests were confided.

Regarding contraband of war, Mr. Balfour said it was difficult to define clearly what was contrahand of war, but the principle which his Majesty's Government had laid down was that warlike stores carried to a helligerent, coal shipped for the purpose of aiding in warlike operations, and foodstuffs intended for an army in the field or for the purpose of aiding troops were all contraband of war, but his Majesty's Government had not accepted the doctrine laid down with some Russian notifications to the effect that coal, foodstuffs, cotton, and many other things were absolutely contrahand and that the fact that they were found on board a ship justified the seizure of the goods, and in certain cases the confiscation of the vessel. The case had been put most clearly by Lord Landsdowne to the Russian Government, and from the position taken there was no possibility of his Majesty's Government receding.

Doubts Differential Treatment.

Mr. Balfour carefully reviewed the cases of alleged differential treatment. He said there was no evidence as yet that fair treatment would not be meted out to all, and in his opinion the cases cited hardly bore out the serious contention of discrimination against British shipping, but should it, against his own sincere belief, appear that there really had been discrimination the Government would take every step to end such a disastrous state of things, which he refused even to contemplate. The deputation must remember that belligerents had rights as well as neutrals. The Premier added:

"We ourselves may have to appeal to the law of nations to protect our rights as belligerents, and in the interests of our own self-preservation we may be obliged to ignore the interests of neutral shippers engaged in the risky, though legitimate, operation of carrying contrahand of war."

The Premier appealed to the deputation in the interest of themselves and of the world at large to view both sides of the question and to approach it in a spirit of moderation.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said the shipping industries might rely on the Government doing everything right and just to protect the shipping interests, which were not merely the interests of the shipping industries, but the interests of the whole great mercantile community.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Great Britain has formally called the attention of the Russian Government to the renewed activity of the Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk and has asked for explanations. Russia has not yet formally replied, being without official information, but in a general way she has explained that the orders sent to the Smolensk not to stop any more neutral vessels have not been delivered.

Russia asked for the co-operation of Great Britain in getting orders to the Smolensk. This was gladly agreed to, and the British Government will try to deliver the instructions through ships from Cape Colony.

Russia is seeking to carry out her agreement in good faith, and no complications are expected.

PREMIER BALFOUR CRITICISED.

Some of the London Papers Think His Policy Not Vigorous Enough.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26.—Premier Balfour's statement to the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce regarding the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruisers is regarded by a majority of the London morning newspapers with entire satisfaction, but meets with adverse criticism at the hands of others.

The Morning Post, for example, asks whether "there is not something lacking to clinch these stout words," and comments on the Premier's "extreme eagerness to find excuses for Russia." The paper considers the employment of British cruisers a delicate and undesirable duty, not unlikely to prove troublesome.

The Daily Graphic comments in a similar strain. It says it considers the task which the Government has undertaken as not one of conspicuous dignity, and complains of the cold comfort Mr. Balfour administered to the shipping community, whose complaints of differential treatment he met by what was almost a hostile cross-examination.

The Standard says it can find no fault with the Prime Minister's firm and cautious language, but cannot refrain from asking how long the period of grave and of suspension of national judgment is expected to endure.

The Daily Telegraph, while expressing whole-hearted approval of Mr. Balfour's remarks, still thinks the irritation of the shipping community to be not devoid of justification.

MORE STEAMERS STOPPED.

Two British Vessels Examined by Russian Auxiliary Cruisers.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 26.—News has reached England that the Russian auxiliary cruiser Ural stopped and examined the British collier Pencalenick on Aug. 12. The Pencalenick was bound from Cardiff for Malta with coal for the British Navy.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, which sailed Aug. 11 from Liverpool for Calcutta, has arrived at Port Said, and reports having been detained two hours while her papers and cargo were examined by the Russian cruiser Ural.

The search took place sixty miles east of Cape St. Vincent, Portugal.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Aug. 25.—Fishermen report that three Russian cruisers are coaling from the German steamer Valesia at Cape Juby, West Africa.

THE ASKOLD'S CREW RELIEVED.

Order to Disarm Welcome—Our Consul at Shanghai Praised.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—An order was received last night from the Russian Minister at Peking that the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grozovoi be disarmed.

Yesterday was a day of considerable anxiety in official circles. First an order went forth that the vessels could remain four days longer. Then negotiations were begun for another four days. This request was eagerly and persistently pressed by the Russian Minister at Peking, but it was absolutely refused by the Chinese Government.

Thereupon an order came to Shanghai to rush work on the vessels and go out to what seemed certain death next Sunday. The abject distress of the Askold's crew when this news was received was pitiable. From the first the officers and crew urged disarmament, but the Minister at Peking would not consider the suggestion.

The dock managers yesterday notified the Russian officials that the Askold's hull could not be repaired by Sunday. More telegraphing to Peking followed, and last night the welcome order to dismantle was received.

The Askold and Grozovoi have now gone out of commission, but the work of repairing them will be continued.

There was no formal ceremony when the vessels went out of commission. Their flags were not raised to-day. A simple announcement was made by the commanders of the two warships that the vessels would remain in port until the war was over. The work of dismantling them will begin tomorrow. The Askold has been authorized to remain in dock until Sept. 11 in order to complete her repairs.

The crews of the two vessels, with the exception of the necessary guards, will be paroled and allowed to return to Russia.

The Shanghai newspapers unanimously regard the outcome of the situation as due in no small measure to the diplomacy and tact of Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul General here.

Emperor Nicholas sent a message to the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi congratulating them for saving the vessels and conveying words of hope.

It is understood that the Japanese fleet will remain until the Russian vessels are completely disarmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The announcement that the Askold and Grozovoi are to be disarmed came as no surprise here, as the responsible authorities decided a week ago to follow this course.

Russia was only waiting for a definite agreement between China and Japan which would insure the protection of the ships against a repetition of the Ryeshitelni incident at Che-Foo.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that Admiral Reitzenstein asked the Admiralty to be allowed to take out his ship even in the face of the superior Japanese force.

TO RUIN JAPAN'S TRADE.

Object of the Russian Raids Is Not the Seizure of Contraband.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—According to reports received by the Russian correspondents of The Times, the attitude of the St. Petersburg Government toward British Far Eastern shipping interests is mainly an outgrowth of the determination of Russia to do her utmost to injure Japan's foreign trade.

The correspondents say it is well known in Russia that Great Britain takes an enormous percentage of Japan's import and export business, and it is reasoned that a severe economic blow can be dealt to Japan through intimidating British shippers into the abandonment of their Japanese trade.

Russia is said to regard as of comparatively slight importance the breaking up of the shipment of absolute contraband to her enemy. Her endeavor is to bring about great economic distress in the country whose armies so far she has been unable to overcome. The general trade of Japan, and not merely the trade in ordinary war materials is the object of Russia's attack.

In taking this course Russia hopes also to discredit both in Great Britain and Japan the alliance between the two countries by showing the British that it is not worth while to jeopardize friendly relations with Russia for the sake of their Japanese ally and at the same time by showing the Japanese that Great Britain is too timid to maintain her own rights, to say nothing of helping the Japanese.

THE PALLADA NOT SUNK.

Report from Oukhtomsky—Novik's Commander Tells of Defeat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The Emperor has received from Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky a telegram bearing a Port Arthur date, in which, after briefly describing the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron on Aug. 10 and its engagement with Admiral Togo's ships, the Admiral says:

"At 7:30 o'clock, when the Czarevitch left the line with damaged steering gear and signaling 'Admiral transfers command,' as I had two masts broken and all means of signaling by day or night damaged on the Peresviet, I displayed the signal 'Follow me' on the Captain's bridge, but I imagine that all the ships were not able to distinguish it.

"As my vessel had lost many in killed or wounded, and as the armament, hull, and electric apparatus were seriously damaged, I decided to return to Port Arthur.

"The iron-clads Retvizan, Pobieda, Poltava, Sevastopol, and Czarevitch accompanied me, the Czarevitch being the last in line.

"We went at an average speed, but owing to the darkness and to repeated torpedo attacks, which obliged us from time to time to change our course, our vessels dispersed and at dawn the Retvizan, Sevastopol, Peresviet, Pobieda, Poltava, and Pallada, with three torpedo boats, were at Port Arthur.

"Our casualties were 2 officers and 38 men killed and 21 officers and 286 men wounded, 50 of them severely.

"Capt. Boyoman, despite severe wounds, remained for twenty hours on the bridge until the battleship entered port.

"Our vessels are being repaired by their own and the dock yard appliances.

"In the absence of Rear Admiral Wittsoeft, I have assumed command of the Port Arthur squadron."

The Emperor has received from Viceroy Alexieff the following report by the commander of the cruiser Novik, which was sunk at Korsakovsk, Island of Sakhalin, after a fight with the Japanese protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima:

"At the end of the fight of Aug. 10, in which the Novik sustained three holes below the waterline, she passed through the enemy's ships with the cruiser Askold. I lost sight of the latter, owing to fog and to the delay caused by repairing the engines.

"On Aug. 11 I entered Kiao-Chow to coal, and left there on Aug. 12, rounding Japan for Vladivostok.

"On Aug. 20 the Novik reached Korsakovsk. At 4 o'clock on the same day I sighted an enemy's cruiser of the Nitaka type, and put to sea and engaged her.

"After forty-five minutes' fighting, the Novik had three holes below her waterline and two above, and the steering gear was damaged.

"The Japanese cruiser ceased fighting and began telegraphing.

"By the end of the engagement only six of our boilers were in good order, and this fact, added to the damage to our steering gear, compelled me to return to Korsakovsk to examine our condition.

"In doing this I intended to put to sea again at night, but finding it impossible to repair the rudder, and in view of the approach of several of the enemy's vessels, I decided to sink the cruiser in shallow water. The officers and stores were conveyed on shore.

"On Aug. 21 a cruiser of the Suma type bombarded that part of the cruiser showing above water.

"My casualties on the 10th were two sailors killed and a doctor wounded, and on the 20th two sailors killed and fifteen slightly wounded."

RUSSIANS DRIVEN TO LAST DEFENSES

Only Hold Securely Three Main Port Arthur Positions.

THE NEW CITY IN FLAMES

Report to That Effect Current in Che-Foo—Japanese Occupy Position Near Golden Hill

CHE-FOO, Aug. 25, (9 P. M.)—Golden Hill, White Marble Mountain, and Liaothie Mountain, according to Chinese advices dated the night of Aug. 22, are now the only main forts securely held by the Russians at Port Arthur. Others are occupied by them, but they are subjected to an artillery fire which renders their tenure uncertain.

Fort No. 5, which has frequently been reported taken by the Japanese and retaken by the Russians, is again said to be in the hands of the Japanese.

A rumor having some features indicating authenticity is that the new European section of Port Arthur is in flames. Owing to the mud and brick construction of the buildings, however, it is probable that the fire is not general.

It is said that the Japanese are using guns taken from the harbor defenses of Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama. These guns, numbering 300, are of heavy calibre.

A junk which left Port Arthur on Aug. 22 reports that the Russian wounded at that date numbered 5,000, and that the Japanese occupied the heights near Chaochang-Ku.

It now appears to be certain that the Japanese have captured a position near Chao-chang-Ku, which is hardly a mile north of the citadel of Port Arthur, and which is within the eastern fortifications. When this report was received in Che-Foo two days ago the Japanese Consul there hardly credited it, but the later reports all seem to confirm it.

It is probable that the Japanese fleet largely co-operative with the land forces in the capture of this most important position. A dispatch from Che-Foo dated Aug. 24 stated that the armored cruisers Nishshin and Kasuga, the vessels purchased by Japan from the Argentine Republic, had bombarded and silenced the Russian forts east of Golden Hill, at the entrance of Port Arthur. (Chao-Chang-Ku is northeast of Golden Hill.)

It is reported that boys are now fighting in the Russian ranks.

Russian advices received here say that the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur Aug. 21 and Aug. 22 were repulsed, with tremendous losses. It is added that the attempt of the Japanese to capture Fort No. 1 cost them 10,000 men, and that their attack on Fort Etse-Shan resulted in their losing 3,000 men killed or wounded. Port Dalny is said to be filled with wounded men.

The Japanese are hiring laborers here for service on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

It is reported that the Japanese are obtaining provisions through the port of Wei-hai-Wei.

Major L. L. Seaman of New York went from here yesterday to the summit of a mountain on one of the Miao-Tao Islands, twenty miles from Golden Hill, Port Arthur. With a powerful telescope Major Seaman could see a great deal of the coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. He heard six heavy shots and much small artillery firing, indicating that fighting had subsided to a certain degree.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 26.—The Emperor yesterday received a dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Aug. 24, saying that Gen. Stoessel reported from Port Arthur on Aug. 19 that at 4:30 on the morning of that day the Japanese began an assault on Uglovoi Hill and opened a fierce bombardment on the fortifications on the north and east fronts with their batteries on Wolf Hills.

The Japanese, Gen. Stoessel added, were digging trenches in front of Shwi-Shing and along the entire Lunkhe (Tiger) Valley.

The latest information from the front, so far as it is known here, is summed up in the dispatch from Che-Foo stating that the Japanese in the assaults on Port Arthur Aug. 21 and 22 were again repulsed with heavy losses.

Despite the assertion made in Tokio that all the attacks on the fortress so far have been merely preliminary to a grand infantry assault, the feeling grows here that the ferocity of the repeated attacks and defeats must be gradually dissipating the energy of the beslegers and that the Japanese may find after all that they have "broken their teeth on the stones of Port Arthur."

The fact that the Port Arthur squadron is already so crippled and scattered has greatly reduced its importance as a tactical factor in the eyes of the authorities here. The authorities allow accounts of the misfortune to the battleship Sevastopol and of the sinking of the cruiser Novik to be extensively printed, and it appears that the balance of sea power in the East is thoroughly upset pending the arrival of the Baltic squadron in Oriental waters.

ALLEGE RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Further Accusations Published in Tokio —More Fishermen Massacred.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Further medical reports are published in Tokio showing the mutilation of Japanese dead and the slaughter of Japanese wounded by Russian soldiers.

A detachment of the Eleventh Regiment of Siberian Rifles is specially mentioned as guilty of these offenses when on outpost duty on Aug. 19.

Another instance of the massacre of Japanese fishermen by Russian soldiers is reported from Kamchatka. A fishing craft containing 172 men lying in the Kompa River was attacked by Russians on Aug. 9. Twenty-three Japanese were killed.

TOOK POISON AFTER QUARREL.

Williamsburg Girl Was Despondent After Dispute with Fiance.

After a quarrel with her fiancé, Daniel Reich, on Wednesday night, Miss Carrie Ehrleiter, eighteen years old, who lives with her parents at 332 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, went home and swallowed poison. She was heard groaning in her bedroom by her mother, who called a policeman. He summoned an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital, where Miss Ehrleiter was removed in a critical condition.

Four years ago Reich enlisted in the navy, and the pair were to marry when his term of enlistment expired. Reich came home a week ago, and neighbors told him that the girl had been flirting with young men in the neighborhood. That led to the quarrel. At the hospital it was said that the young woman probably would die.

FIGHTING NEAR LIAO-YANG.

Apparently a General Attack Is Being Made on Kuropatkin's Army.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Liao-Yang to The Daily Telegraph reports that severe fighting has taken place at Torintspu, twenty-two miles southeast of Liao-Yang, and that apparently a general attack is in progress.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail with the headquarters of the Second Japanese Army, in a dispatch from Hai-Cheng under date of Aug. 22, reports that the army was eleven days' march from Dalny, from which there was a continuous stream of transport. The correspondent says that the country traversed by the army is in splendid condition, that there are magnificent crops of maize, millet, beans, and fruits and that the supplies of food are unlimited.

According to the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle with Gen. Kuroki's army, the Japanese are not likely to retire into Winter quarters. Rather than to thus give the Russians a breathing space they will prosecute a vigorous Winter campaign. The correspondent says that the Japanese are accumulating immense stores, ammunition, and guns at Hai-Cheng.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 25.—At the Russian headquarters here Gen. Kuroki's army is estimated at 100,000 men, Gen. Nodzu's force at 70,000, and Gen. Oku's at 40,000. This is exclusive of two divisions, of about 30,000 men, moving up on the right bank of the Liao River.

According to the Chinese, the Japanese have converted the branch railroad from Niu-Chwang to Tashi-Chao into a narrow gauge line, and are converging to Tashi-Chao twenty siege guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, commander of the Eastern Army, telegraphs that the rains have ended and that fine weather has set in, but that the roads are still impassible.

The excessive heat of midday has caused a recurrence of dysentery.

Skirmishing is frequent, the General says, and there have been outpost encounters south of An-shan-Chan and a cavalry engagement southeast of Llan-dian-Sian.

RUSSIA LOSES ONE MORE SHIP.

Destroyer Sunk by Mine Off Port Arthur—Another Damaged.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Five steamers and three destroyers emerged from Port Arthur yesterday morning and began the work of clearing away floating mines.

At 6:20 in the evening a two-funneled destroyer struck a mine two miles off Liaothie-Shan Promontory, and sank immediately.

Five minutes later a second destroyer with four funnels ran against another floating mine, which exploded. This second vessel was at once surrounded by other Russian ships, and towed into Port Arthur, the entire flotilla accompanying her.

These occurrences were seen from various Japanese watch towers. The Japanese cruiser Hashidate also witnessed the explosions.

The action of the Russians in attempting to clear the channel of mines indicates the intention of the fleet again to sally from Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 25.—A sailor reports that when off Liao-thie-Shan Promontory last evening he heard two loud explosions. One occurred at 6:20 P. M., and the other five minutes later.

This may be confirmation of the report from Tokio that two Russian destroyers struck mines, as the report agrees with the dispatch from Tokio in respect to time.

Baltic Fleet Goes on a Cruise.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—It is announced that the Baltic fleet, with the exception of the new battleship Orel, left Kronstadt to-day on a ten days' cruise.

MORPHINE KILLS EX-PURSER.

Two Women Arrested at Hospital and Held on Suspicion.

William Shanley Mowbrey, twenty-nine years old, until recently the purser on the Ward Line steamship Mexico, and who for the past three weeks has been living at 147 East Nineteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from a furnished room at that address yesterday afternoon suffering from morphine poisoning. He was arrested on a charge of attempted suicide, but died about 6 o'clock.

Shortly after he had been taken there a woman who said she was Mrs. Ellen Mowbrey, his wife, and another woman, who said she was Ellen Camp, of 284 Third Avenue, called at the hospital. Both women were arrested, charged with being "suspicious persons." According to the police the woman calling herself Mrs. Mowbrey admitted that she was not be purser's wife.

She said, according to the police, that Mowbrey went to Philadelphia recently, where he obtained several hundred dollars from his mother. He had been ill with a tropical fever, and resigned his position on the boat. Early yesterday morning, she said, he complained of pains. Miss Camp was sent for, and gave him a morphine injection. After a second injection he became unconscious, and a physician who had been sent for telephoned for an ambulance, and Mowbrey was removed to Bellevue.

MOTORMEN AWAIT ANSWER.

Copy of Their Demands Presented to Interborough Company.

The basis of an agreement to settle all questions at issue between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen was agreed upon yesterday at a meeting at 177 Willis Avenue. George E. Pepper, President of the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, was also present. His organization during the day ratified the settlement reached with General Manager E. P. Bryan of the Interborough.

Under the rules of the Brotherhoods the locals of the motormen and switchmen had to act independently after the vote taken last week to sustain their committees, although there is a perfect understanding between the Amalgamated and the Brotherhoods.

The proposed agreement is in many respects identical with the old agreement with the Manhattan Railway Company, but of course takes in the subway and was framed to cover all lines owned, operated, or that may be leased or operated by the Interhorongh. There are twenty-three articles in the document, and the salient points are $2.50 a day of nine hours for motormen—subway or elevated—and seniority and a sliding scale from $3 a day for firemen promoted to motormen.

The agreement was taken to the office of General Manager Bryan by Chief Jencks of Division 103 of the Engineers and Master Pinney of Lodges 149 and 153 of the firemen. Mr. Bryan was reported out of town, and a copy of the agreement was left. It is not likely that an answer will be made by the Interborough for several days, as August Belmont, who would be consulted in the matter, is at Newport.

BROTHER'S BLOW WAS FATAL.

He Tried to Save Deaf Brother and Killed Him.

KINGSTREE, S. C., Aug. 25.—A Coroner's jury to-day found Harry Hardy not guilty of murder of his deaf-mute brother, whom he last night struck with his fist in order to knock him from the track to avoid a fast approaching train on the Atlantic Coast Line.

The deaf mute had been drinking and refused to respond to his brother's warning, but tried to make signals to the engineer to stop. Harry struck him a violent blow in the face, and the jury found that the blow caused the deaf mute's death. Harry was released from custody.

MOUNT VERNON BLOCKS FRANCHISE FOR A LOOP

Union Railway Company Attempts to Build Spur.

MAYOR WILL MAKE INQUIRY

Grant Made Five Years Ago Provided That Line Must Be In Operation Within a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Having heard that the Union Railway Company was attempting to steal a march on Mount Vernon by trying to complete its loop on East Lincoln Avenue between North Third and Fourth Avenues, under an old franchise granted to the New York, Westchester and Connecting Railway Company, five years ago, Mayor Edward F. Brush led a squad of policemen to-day and demanded that the work be stopped. Mayor Brush had decided to have Corporation Counsel Sherman pass on the validity of the company's franchise before work will be resumd.

Five years ago Mayor Edwin W. Fiske granted a franchise to lay a surface railroad on East Lincoln Avenue and about twenty miles of the city's streets. There is a clause in the franchise stating if the company did not commence work within three months and have its road in operation within a year that the franchise was to be null and void. No attempt was made to live up to this contract. Since then the company has been absorbed by the Union Railway Company, which has attempted to resurrect the old franchise.

HOLD-UP MEN TRACED.

Some of Their Belongings Found—Paymaster's Satchel, Perhaps.

PATERSON, Aug. 25.—Considerable progress was made to-day by the detectives who are working on the robbery of Paymaster Dana White of the O'Rourke Construction Company, at Great Notch, N. J.

A jumper worn by one of the robbers, a double-barreled shotgun, a handkerchief which had served as a mask, a revolver, and several other articles were found. It was said that the detectives were suppressing the fact that the paymaster's satchel had been recovered in the hope that the thieves might return for their booty.

The three men followed the Ridge Road, where the robbery occurred, to Little Falls, and thence along the north bank of the Passaic River to Union Avenue, where, apparently, they crossed the Catholic Cemetery.

In the pocket of the jumper was found the goggles worn by the leader of the gang, and also some cartridges. One barrel of the shotgun was loaded.

Superintendent Bailey of the Pinkertons believes that the men were all Italians and says that the satchel is still in the woods and may be found to-day. He thinks the robbers were in too much of a hurry to stop to empty the bag, which contained $5,120.90.

ALL CABMEN DON'T.

Moore Finds and Returns $151 Left by Woman in His Cab.

Andrew Moore, a cabman, living at 218 West Thirty-sixth Street, found a purse containing $151 in his cab last night and turned it in to the police at the Grand Central Station. In the purse also was a round trip ticket to Montreal and a Post Office money order for $48.75.

The cabman had hardly left the station when a woman who gave her name as Mrs. C. T. Halpin of 125 West Thirty-third Street, came in and asked the Sergeant if he had heard anything of a pocketbook which she had left in a cab. She described the purse and its contents, and it was turned over to her with the remark that Moore had proved himself to be honest and should be rewarded.

Mrs. Halpin looked around the station until she found Moore, and he drove her back to her home. What reward she gave the cabman was not learned.

"Black Spot" Would Build Own Scaffold

Special to The New York Times.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Aug. 25.—John W. Williams, alias "Black Spot," will be hanged here on Thursday. To-day the workmen began to erect the scaffold. When Williams heard the noise of the hammers he asked permission to join the carpenters and help at the work. The request was refused. Williams looks upon his fate with the utmost indifference.

Watson No Timid Invader.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, the Populist Presidential candidate, intends to make New York his headquarters and his home during the campaign. He has engaged rooms at the Hoffman House, the home of the Democratic State committee, and there he, with Mrs. Watson and their daughter, will be from Sept. 15 on.

Purse and Bag Makers on Strike.

Six thousand purse and bag makers went on strike last night, including the union workers in that trade in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Headquarters will be established by the workers to-day at 73 Ludlow Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:15 A. M.—269 William Street; H. Kast; damage, $500.

6:35 A. M.—238 Clinton Street; David Fuchs; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—Under Central Bridge, electric light plant; damage, $1,000.

9:50 A. M.—197 South Street; Barney Brundage; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—20 West Seventy-ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—752 Fifth Street; Rose Weinberger; damage, $125.

8:20 P. M.—325 East Sixty-fourth Street; Charles F. Albert and others; damage, $3,000.

8:50 P. M.—20 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; D. W. Springer; damage, $300.

9:15 P. M.—215 West Forty-eighth Street; Auto Stock Company; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—60 Harrison Street; John Purcell; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—608 Columbus Avenue; John S. Holmes; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—220 Delancey Street; Annie Wedel; damage trifling.

Don't you sometimes get tired of eating the same sort of things in the same sort of way, and long for a change? At the Martinique you can change from table d'hote to a la carte and then back again—as often and whenever you please. Apartments of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms. The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d Street.

OYSTER BAY CONFERENCE ENDS

Root and Cortelyou Read President's Letter and Leave.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 25.—After a conference with the President which extended far into last night and was resumed early to-day, National Chairman Cortelyou and ex-Secretary of War Root left to-day for New York. A part of their mission to Sagamore Hill, it was said, was to look over the President's letter of acceptance.

Representative James T. McCleary of Minnesota, accompanied by his son, arrived here on a late afternon train and visited the President at Sagamore Hill. He said that the prairie States were "ablaze for Roosevelt and Fairbanks."

LET POCKET BE PICKED.

"Victim" Was a Policeman—Boy Arrested in Park.

Policeman Cooke of the Madison Street Station, who is known as the "Boy Cop," allowed himself to be robbed of a two-dollar-bill last night, so that he could trap a man whom he suspected of being a thief.

Cooke has been doing special duty in "plain clothes" for some time in William H. Seward Park, in an endeavor to catch pickpockets there. Last night Cooke lay in wait and saw a man, who later said he was Samuel Fresner. The innocent-looking policeman sat down on a park bench; Fresner took a seat beside him.

In less than five minutes a $2 bill which Cooke had in his pocket was deftly extracted by his bench mate, he says, but the hand that held the bill was grasped in a second by Cooke, who then took his man to the station house.

SHOT WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

She Is Dead—Ice Wagon Driver Not Expected to Live.

William Harmon, twenty-six years old, a driver for the American Ice Company, shot and killed Eileen Wood, who was two years younger, in the furnished room house at 151 Adams Street, Brooklyn, last night, and then shot himself and jumped through a second-story window to the street below. The woman is said to have lived on East Forty-second Street, Manbattan. Harmon's address is not known.

Some time ago, while the Wood woman lived in the house where the shooting took place, a man there paid her some attention. She is supposed to have returned to the Adams Street house yesterday to look for her former companion.

Harmon, who was presumahly jealous, followed her into the house. A few minutes later three shots were fired in quick succession. Harmon was found unconscious on the sidewalk. The police were notified and an ambulance summoned.

Dr. Ingalls, who responded from the Cumberland Street Hospital, said that Harmon had been shot, apparently by himself, and had sustained a fracture of the skull, and that he could live only a few hours.

RECEIVER KEPT OUT.

Creditor of Rose, Who May Be Dead, Barred the Way.

Although Lindsay Russell of 26 Liberty Street had been appointed receiver of the business of Carl S. Rose, an involuntary bankrupt tailor at 5 East Fourteenth Street, who is believed to have lost his life by jumping off a steamboat at New Haven on Aug. 17, he was not permitted to take possession of the shop and stock yesterday when he went there for that purpose.

A man who said that he was Louis Strasburg, formerly employed by Rose as a cutter, was in charge of the shop yesterday.

Strasburg said that he was now in the employ of M. Altman of 45 East Twelfth Street, who is one of the bankrupt's creditors. He would not give Mr. Russell the keys of the place, he told the receiver, until ordered to do so by some other authority, as he did not know whether Rose was alive or dead.

At Mr. Russell's office it was said that if the receiver was appointed after Rose's death, Strasburg's position was well taken.

MANY FIREMEN; LOSS SMALL.

Flames Might Have Raged in Wood Stock—Hose Burst Often.

Three alarms were sent out last evening for a fire in the five-story brick building at 319 to 325 East Sixty-fourth Street, which is occupied by several woodworking concerns. Engines responded from as far south as Twenty-fifth Street. The estimated damage was only $3,000, but Deputy Chief Binns, in explanation of the extra alarms for an apparently small fire, said that he feared the spread of flames. The building, he said, was packed to the ceilings with inflammable wood.

While the firemen were at work many lines of hose burst. In Sixty-fourth Street one line of hose broke in three places, and the rubber hose broke as many times as the old canvas "pipe." The firemen said that the breaking of the hose was caused by the great pressure due to the fact that there were two engines at a hydrant, an idea recently introduced by Chief Croker.

"BLACK HAND" CUTTING RATES

Brooklyn Branch Makes Bargain Offer to Perini, Who Balks.

The enterprising "Black Hand" is now operating in Brooklyn, and is saving postal expenses by omitting to put stamps on its welcome letters.

Modesto Perini, who sells red peppers and spaghetti at 629 Third Avenue, and who is anxious to kill off a rumor that he has money, has been offered an opportunity to become the victim of a bargain hold-up. The gentlemen who pursue the gentle art of separating prosperous Italians from their bankrolls have made Perini the offer.

About two weeks ago Signor Perini received a letter through the mails. There was no stamp on it, and he had to hand over 2 cents to the postman. In the letter he was told to take $1,000 from the till and carry it to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where a representative of the "Black Hand" would be waiting to give him a receipt for it. If he failed to follow instructions he was to have his "skin lifted" and "be no more."

Perini paid no attention to the demand. A day or two ago he received another letter, also with no stamp on it. This time he was offered 50 per cent. off for cash, he being directed to appear at the first-appointed place with $500. Perini did not yield to this inducement, and finally there was another cut in rates. Business was dull, and Perini could have the hold-up for $300, cash down.

Yesterday Perini consulted with Capt. Reynolds of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, and last night the police were "working on the case."

WHO OWNS THE POODLE?

Rugers and Mrs. Johnson Both Claim It —Photographs as Evidence.

Robert M. Rugers of 237 Warren Street, Jersey City, was passing along Newark Avenue last night with a poodle, when Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson of 287½ Seventh Street seized the dog in her arms, and accused Rugers of having stolen it from her home.

She said that the dog was born in January, but Rugers produced several photographs of the animal taken in February, showing that it was as large then as it is now. He was paroled until to-day, when he said he would produce the man from whom he got the dog.

Thoroughbreds Killed by Lightning.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—Lightning struck a barn on the Haggard farm today and killed three valuable trotting horses. The stallion Hardwick, owned by N. W. Huberger of New Haven, Conn., a three-year-old Electric Bell colt, owned by J. W. Collier of Memphis, Tenn., and a yearling Abbell colt, owned by J. C. Drulen of Bardstown, Ky., were killed.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
FORTY-EIGHT years ago the Brokaw clothing business started modestly like most successful enterprises. As the first step, it framed a business platform with two chief planks—"sound value" and "ever abreast of the times," the only business platform that ever did win lasting success or ever will.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
ASIA
EUROPE
ATLANTIC
NEW YORK
OCEAN
AFRICA
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

French Marble Mantels
French and Italian Andirons Fire-Screens Etc
Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North
29 E 17th ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Out To Day
On all news stands. The September Booklovers Magazine. The four full-page Dutch pictures in colors are arranged so that you can take them out for framing without damaging the magazine. There are eighty-five other illustrations, many of them full-page. Brim full of entertaining reading. By all odds the best number yet. Price 25 cents.
Special Offer: Tear out the title-page. Write on it your name and address and the address of the news stand where you bought the September magazine. Send to us and we will mail you one of the best back numbers free.
THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE
1323 Walnut St., Philadelphia

BANKER'S HOUR IN CELL.

Deane Miller Exceeded Auto Speed Law and Waits for Bail.

Deane Miller, a banker of 16 Wall Street, who lives at the Racquet Club, and is a member of several other clubs, was a prisoner in the Tenderloin Police Station for more than an hour yesterday, charged with overspeeding his automobile.

At the station house Mr. Miller threw a hundred-dollar bill on the Sergeant's desk as security for his appearance in court this morning. The Sergeant said that $300 cash bail was required. Mr. Miller did not have that amount in his pocket, but he sent for a friend, who arrived about an hour later with the $300 necessary.

RAID OVER COTTRELL'S HEAD.

Tenderloin Captain Going to McAdoo About Walsh's Act.

Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin was a very much surprised man when he returned to the station house yesterday afternoon and discovered that a raid had been made over his head on an alleged poolroom in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, by men from Inspector Walsh's staff. The Captain said he was going to make a protest to Commissioner McAdoo.

"I want to know what your motive is in making this raid over my head," Cottrell said to Detective Sergeant Delaney, who led the raiders. "You had no right to do it, and I am going to make it hot for you. Inspector Walsh never heard of this place until three nights ago, when I told him of it."

The detectives arrested Charles Watson, who said he lived at 300 West Forty-seventh Street, charged with maintaining a poolroom, and Howard Harper of 34 West Thirty-second Street, and Jay Devoe of 209 West Thirty-fourth Street, who were charged with aiding and abetting. A telephone and the necessary batteries, sixty-one packs of playing cards, a number of racing sheets, and a card table were found.

Special Examination for Jews.

William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, discovered yesterday that the State Civil Service Board had set Sept. 10 as the date for the examination of junior clerks in this city. Mr. Halkin recalled that Sept. 10 is Yom Kippur, the Jewish New Year's, and got the State Civil Service Board to arrange for a special examination of Jewish applicants on Sept. 13.

Record Trip from Halifax.

The

BAILEY STARTS OFF THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN

He and Shepard Address Meeting in Brooklyn.

OVATION FOR McCARREN

Roosevelt, Armed with Sword, and Parker, Holding Aloft the Constitution, the Contrast of Texan's Peroration.

The first gun—and it was a big one—of the local Democratic campaign was fired over in Brooklyn last night at the Kings County Democratic Club's new house on Schermerhorn Street. Senator Joseph W. Bailey was the chief speaker of the evening, but as far as the enthusiasm of the crowd was concerned it centred in the tall form of Senator P. H. McCarren.

The Senator appeared on the platform with Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Controller Edward M. Grout, District Attorney J. F. Clarke, Congressman Fitzgerald, Congressman Wilson, James D. Bell, J. Warren Greene, F. W. Hinrichs, Harrington Putnam, L. D. Stapleton, and other Democratic leaders, and the cheers which greeted them could not be assigned to any one in particular.

When Senator McCarren's name was mentioned, however, in the resolutions indorsing the nomination of Parker and Davis, the whole audience broke loose. Cheer after cheer shook the hall, hats were waved, and for several minutes the applause knew no bounds. Then as it was dying out some one called for three cheers for the leader, and they were given with a will. The Senator sat immovable through it all, with his eyes fixed on the ceiling, apparently paying no attention to the noise.

The first mention of the candidate was in the introductory remarks of the President of the club, H. A. Metz, and they evoked only some handclapping. But when James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, read the resolutions of indorsement the enthusiasm had had time to gather force, and there were long and protracted cheers for the candidates.

The audience was a very enthusiastic one, anyway, and never missed the slightest chance to cheer and applaud. Mr. Shepard, who acted as Chairman, was cheered; Controller Grout was cheered, and Senator Bailey received a rousing welcome. The speech of the latter, although it occupied nearly two hours, held the attention of the audience until the very end, which was close to 11 o'clock. Then the listeners dispersed only after they had ripped out a loud, long series of cheers.

This was the first meeting held by the club in the new clubhouse. There were the usual fireworks outside, while the good-sized auditorium on the top floor was crowded to the doors with eager listeners. There was a sprinkling of women in the audience.

President Metz in his opening speech said that no Democrat who wished his party success need hesitate or apologize or offer explanations for the platform, "for with the principles enunciated in the platform and those emphasized by Judge Parker no loyal Democrat can possibly disagree, unless he does it as a pretext for having allied himself with the Republican Party and has not the courage to be known as a Republican."

McCarren Praised.

He was followed by James D. Bell, who read resolutions pledging the club's support to Parker and Davis. In the resolutions was this paragraph:

"We take this occasion to specially commend the efforts in securing this happy result of our fellow-member Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, among the first, if not the first, to propose Judge Parker for the Presidency, and thereafter the most loyal and persistent of his advocates until victory crowned his and his colleagues' efforts in the National Convention."

That was the signal for cheers for McCarren. Other cheers followed mention of Parker's action in remaining silent while a Judge and in sending his famous telegram. Applause also followed mention of the Judge's stand on the second-term question.

President Metz then introduced Edward M. Shepard as the Chairman of the evening. Mr. Shepard confined himself to a very few remarks, saying in part:

"This new Democratic club, in opening the campaign in Brooklyn, intends to help make the Democracy powerful and influential, such as it has not been for many years, and it also wants to make the country understand from one end to the other that Brooklyn stands together. (Cheers.) This is no time for any Democrat with brains and will to keep still. Every sign on the horizon is auspicious as we see the clans of the Democratic Party come together once more. Two elements that fought each other in the past are now co-operating. Their co-operation in the past has led to victory and success, and I have no doubt that it will lead there again.

"We have the conservatives, those who would have our Government and our Democracy return to that sober and steadfast regard for law and order, that high-minded consideration for private and public right and international right, that determination of the American people scrupulously obeyed from the Presidency of Washington down, until the last return of the Republican Party to power, that it will not play the bully or the swashbuckler with foreign nations, that all the more surely will it protect American rights because it respects other rights; those who would make of our Federal Administration one of firm dignity—all these conservatives now have every reason to support the Democratic ticket.

"And, on the other hand, those who believe in rooting up the corruptions and oppressions of the present protective tariff, of making taxation more equal, of enforcing the rights of the plaintiffs in their claims against the great transportation interests of the country, and all who would be enlightened by discussion of the great issues before us—all these reformers must look for help to Democratic success, for the Republican Party has completely failed them in spite of the many and exuberant promises which President Roosevelt made in 1902 and 1903.

"With such men supporting our standards, we have every reason to expect a great victory."

Mr. Shepard then paid a compliment to those who had fostered the growth of the Kings County Democratic Club, and also mentioned in particular Controller Grout. He then introduced Senator Bailey.

Senator Bailey's Speech.

Senator Bailey began by saying:

"Twelve months ago our adversaries would not admit that the Presidential election which now approaches could by any possibility involve a serious contest against their nominees; but to-day these same men confess their fear of defeat by appealing to the American electorate with arguments which are an affront to American intelligence. Only this morning I have received confirmation of a report, which came to me more than ten days ago, that the Republican managers in many places are instigating their partisans to print and to repeat separate and disconnected extracts from a judicial opinion, which he neither prepared nor delivered, for the purpose of inflaming the minds of certain classes against Judge Parker.

"The only excuse, or, rather, I should say the only explanation, because there can be no excuse for such misconduct, is that these gentlemen are losing confidence in the strength of their cause, as they perceive that the people are losing confidence in the justice of it. I do not complain that our opponents shall subject Judge Parker's opinions to the most searching scrutiny, nor will I resent any legitimate criticism based upon his acts. Indeed, so far from complaining at such a course on the part of our opponents, it is my purpose to devote the larger part of what I may say to-night to a review of the acts and opinions of the Republican nominee.

"It is inevitable that the ballots of an unusually large number of intelligent voters will be case at the next election more as a matter of preference between the candidates than as a matter of preference between the parties. While this is not as I would like to have it, it is nevertheless the condition which faces us, and renders it particularly incumbent upon us to discuss what these candidates have said and done, in a spirit of truth and fairness.

"Perhaps it will relieve some apprehension for me to say in advance that in all I may say about the President there will be no syllable about his private character or habits. We sought to nominate a candidate who in his private and domestic life is as much like Roosevelt as possible, and who in all other respects was as much unlike him as we could find."

Senator Bailey said he was aware of the Republicans' assertion that prosperity was the only issue in this campaign and that all this prosperity was due to Republican laws.

"The fact is that some Republicans are honest and some are smart, but the honest ones are not smart and the smart ones are not honest.

"Such extravagant and foolish claims," he said, "are not only culpable because they are not well founded, but they are injurious in their effect, because they teach unthinking people to ascribe too much to the agency of Government.

What Caused the Panic of 1893.

"They point to the serious depression which they claim was brought about by Mr. Cleveland's last Administration, and in a general charge with which they seek to confuse the public mind they hope to make the people believe that the country was highly prosperous when Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1892, and that the Democratic victory of that year brought the country immediately to the verge of bankruptcy and financial ruin. If it be true that the panic of 1893 bore any relation to insufficient revenues of the Government, then it was the McKinley act, which was then in force, and not the Wilson act, which came more than twelve months afterward, that must bear the responsibility.

"Our Republican friends profess an indignant surprise at our declaration on the tariff question, and their campaign committee have done us the honor to partially incorporate our platform on that subject in their campaign book. They did not, however, have the candor to repeat it in full, and did not even print the complete sentence which they pretend to quote. They seem to be fiercely aroused because we have dared to say that 'protection is a robbery of the many to enrich the few.' As for my part, I do not hesitate a single moment to declare it as my belief that any law which levies a tax not for the purpose of raising revenue to support the Government, but for the purpose of compelling an American citizen to pay more for the goods which he must buy, is a perversion of Governmental power and a downright robbery, and as there are millions of men, women, and children who must consume protected commodities, while only a few enjoy the benefits of the protection, the Democratic Party was justified in describing that system as a 'robbery of the many to enrich the few.'

"In order to alarm that class of men who believe that some tariff duty is necessary to protect the wage earners of this country who are employed in protected industries against the less intelligent, and therefore the lower wage earners of other countries, our Republican friends are constantly affirming that the Democratic Party favors absolute free trade. Whatever any individual Democrat, or indeed what all Democrats, might think about free trade as a theory, the dullest man in all this audience knows perfectly well that free trade is an utter impossibility in this Republic.

"Considering the large sums of money which must be collected as import duties, it is the drival of an idiot to talk about any party in this country proposing to repeal all tariffs and to establish free trade. With the expenditures of the Federal Government already so enormous as to stagger the imagination, and growing greater every year under the reckless extravagance of those now in power, they cannot hope to materially reduce the present rate of duty, and even when the Democrats are called by the voice of an outraged people to administer this Government, we will find it impossible, however much we may desire to do so, to reduce the average tariff duty below a point that will still be higher than the most extreme of the early protectionists ever claimed was necessary, and higher than any moderate protectionist of to-day believes essential for the protection of any legitimate industry.

"Under the necessity of raising revenue to support the Government the Democratic Party will continue to levy tariff duties, and it perfectly understands that those tariff duties will afford a protection to American manufacturers against their foreign competitors. That, however, is an incident with us and not an object. We must impose taxes in order to meet the expenses of the Government. Our Republican adversaries, on the other hand, levy taxes for the benefit of private individuals and corporations, with revenue to support the Government as merely an incident."

Senator Bailey then referred to President Roosevelt's way of "doing things." "I, too, believe in doing things," he said, "but I only believe in doing the right thing the right way. If you want to build a canal, build it, if you can build it, over land which you honestly acquired, for I believe that the good name of our country will he worth more to our children and to our children's children than all the ships that ever whitened all the seas."

Concerning the Republicans' threat to cut down the representation of the South in Congress, the speaker said:

"Do the men who made and who adopted that platform not know that if their threat should be carried into execution the South would not be the only sufferer? Do those men not know that this country is so closely and so firmly knit together that the whole must suffer from every injury inflicted on any part?

Roosevelt and the South.

"But, my countrymen, there is another and a higher standpoint from which we ought to view this question, and which will compel us to rebuke this cruel and useless effort to create sectional divisions."

Senator Bailey then told of President McKinley's work in bringing the North and South together. "Yet his successor," he continued, "has reversed McKinley's policy, and is now fomenting discord." The race problem of the South, he said, would tax the highest wisdom of the Southerners, whose predicament was not well understood in the North. Except for one crime, he added, there was none in the South who defended lynching. If those, he asserted, needed defense for their action, "they could not find a more pointed and complete defense" than that furnished by President Roosevelt in his book, "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," long before Mr. Roosevelt was thought of as a President. Mr. Bailey quoted two extracts from the book. They were relative to hanging by stockmen and vigilantes of alleged thieves. No intelligent man in the South, Mr. Bailey declared, had ever thought of lynching for theft.

Not only had the "Republican mind" changed much recently, the speaker said, but the President had not been consistent. He then quoted this paragraph from Roosevelt's first message to Congress, transmitted on Dec. 3, 1901:

> The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under fair conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard, should uphold it by proper inspection, extending, if necessary, to the subcontractor.

Examination of this paragraph, Senator Bailey declared, had shown that President Roosevelt had inclosed the word "fair" in quotation marks, "thus pledging himself to all labor unions by an expression which they were expected to understand that nobody should be employed upon Government work except members of their unions." Yet, the speaker said, "Roosevelt had kept Miller in the Government Printing Office when the unions demanded his dismissal."

"Hereafter," said Senator Bailey, "when his partisans read to the labor unions of this country the message of the President in favor of the 'closed shop' I hope they will have the candor at the same time to say that he does not live up to the doctrine which he teaches.

"They tell us that the President is honest. Let us grant it; but let us remember that he is as erratic as he is honest. They tell us that the President is brave, and so he is; but he is as rash as he is brave. If we were seeking a soldier I would prefer the President over almost any other man now in public life, but as we are seeking a statesman I would prefer almost any man now in public life over the President. He would be one of the best men to lead a desperate charge in a time of war, but he is one of the worst men to administer a great Government in a time of peace. I do not undervalue the soldier whose courage or ambition carries him to glory or to death. While such men are more useful under other forms of government they are useful under ours. They are not so useful, however, as those other men who have the firmness and the self-restraint when clothed with the power to obey the laws, to obey them as they have been written, resolutely refusing to violate their letter under the old and dangerous pretense of preserving their spirit.

"It was a maxim of the Romans that the safety of the State was the supreme law, and under the authority of that dangerous maxim great crimes were committed in the name of public security. Our forefathers were familiar with the history of the world, and when they came to found this Government they reversed the Roman maxim and adopted the wiser and better maxim that the supremacy of the law is the safety of the State.

"There stands the President, with his feet on the Constitution and his sword in his hand. Here stands our candidate, with his feet on the sword and the Constitution in his hands. Which would you choose?"

3,000 Were Outside.

As early as 7 o'clock in the evening people began to gather on Schermerhorn Street, between Smith Street and Boerum Place, and an hour later a crowd of 3,000 persons was assembled about the clubhouse.

It was expected that those who were unable to gain entrance to the hall would have the privilege of listening to some local political talent on the outside, but no arrangements for outdoor speechmaking had been made and, in this respect, the crowd was disappointed. It was entertained, instead, by a brilliant display of fireworks, which lasted from 7:30 o'clock until the meeting within the clubhouse was called to order.

An agreeable surprise had been planned for those who could not get in to hear Senator Bailey. This consisted of the unfurling of a huge Parker and Davis banner across the street in front of the club's headquarters. When the rope which secured the flag to one of the poles was unfastened and the big emblem of the Kings County Democratic Club was thrown to the breeze cheer after cheer went up.

JUDGE PARKER'S BUSY DAY.

Delegations and Individuals Make Reassuring Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Aug. 25.—This was the busiest day of the week at Rosemount. Judge Parker's time was taken up with delegations and and individuals until well into the afternoon, when he went for a horseback ride. A day of recreation has been set for Wednesday next, when Judge and Mrs. Parker will go to the Ulster County Fair at Ellenville. Under no circumstances, it is understood, will the Judge make a speech. The fair has been attended regularly by the Judge for years.

Francis Burton Harrison, Congressman from the Thirteenth New York District, was accorded a long conference with the candidate. He discussed the work he is to do with reference to the up-State sections as first assistant to William S. Rodie. Mr. Harrison was unable to state if the Citizens' Democracy started by him in the McClellan-Low campaign would take an active part this year. His duties with reference to up-State organization almost preclude his participation in other work.

Lorenzo T. Durand, Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan in 1902 against A. T. Bliss, interested Judge Parker very much with his details of conditions in Michigan. "I did not hold out any hope of Michigan going Democratic, of course," said the Saginaw leader, "but I told him we had a chance to elect our candidate for Governor, W. N. Ferris, over Frederick M. Warner, the Republican nominee."

A delegation of seven, headed by Thomas A. Newell, candidate for leader of the annexed district against Thomas H. O'Neill, arrived early in the afternoon. The men all represented organizations, the followers of which will this year have a say in the election of two Westchester County Assemblymen, a Senator in the Twenty-second District, and a Congressman in the Eighteenth District. Judge Parker was told of conditions in the Annexed District, and he was pledged a great plurality. The district is heavily Democratic.

Chairman C. M. Preston of the Ulster County Democratic Committee was in consultation with Judge Parker with reference to strengthening the party in the county. The ambition of the ex-Superintendent of Banking is to carry the Judges' own county. He conceded that it would be no small task.

Frank M. Patterson, organizer of Parker Clubs among college men and in colleges, and ex-Justice William Henry King of Utah were visitors.

St. Clair McKelway and Mrs. McKelway are passing the night at Rosemount.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN BACK.

Chairman Taggart Answers Charge of Apathy at Headquarters.

Resenting the accusation that work at Democratic National Headquarters has been permitted to lag, Chairman Taggart said yesterday:

"The accusation that this has been a lagging campaign has been of a general character and not leveled at anybody. Speaking for the Democratic side, however, I may say this campaign shows no evidence of lagging, except, perhaps, to those who are wholly without information regarding the work done and the work in course of preparation. The country at large for instance, has heard little of the work done by the State committees of both parties in Vermont or Maine, yet the elections will be held in both of these States in three weeks. In both States the Democratic committees have been active.

"The invasion of Maine and Vermont by the Republican National Committee with money, literature, and speakers, in the hope of dispelling the apathy of the Republican Party in those States, has not had the effect the leaders so confidently expected. On the contrary it has put the Democrats of both States on their mettle and they are working with an enthusiasm exceeding anything displayed before in twenty years. I understand the Republican National Committee expects a Republican plurality of 12,500 in Vermont. This is only half what the plurality there is normally.

"As to our work here at headquarters, we have been located for more than a week, and all of the departments are carrying on their work. George F. Parker is Chairman of the Literary and Press Committee, Thomas B. Fielder is chief of the Press Bureau, Frederick Courtlandt Penfield is at the head of the Document Department, and Maurice Minton has charge of plate matter and the needs of the country press."

With the return of William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, from Bar Harbor yesterday affairs at the National Headquarters received added impetus. In the course of the day Mr. Sheehan went over matters with Chairman Taggart and Vice Chairman Nicoll of the National Committee, with August Belmont, with Treasurer George Foster Peabody, and with Chairman Cord Meyer and William S. Rodie of the State Headquarters, both of whom called on him in the afternoon. Thomas F. Ryan also spent considerable time at the National Headquarters.

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston and D. H. Quinn, Chairman of the Rhode Island State Committee, both called on Chairman Taggart. Quinn outlined the Rhode Island situation, and declared that the Democratic outlook there was good for a big vote. Perry Belmont and James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, also called, as did Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall. It was announced at headquarters that Major-Gen. Robert Avery of Brooklyn had called during the day to offer his services as a speaker for Judge Parker. The General said he always had been a Republican, but could not vote for Roosevelt.

HIGGINS WILL NOT BE SECOND MAN ON TICKET

"Can't Be Drafted Again," Lieutenant Governor Declares.

NOT SEEKING ANY OFFICE

Plan to Nominate Him with Woodruff Upset—Favors an Open Convention at Saratoga.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins last night said that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination for his present office, no matter who might be the nominee for Governor. He announced that he could not be "drafted" for second place on the ticket.

"I am not a candidate for the nomination for Governor," said Mr. Higgins. "I have not made any attempt to secure support for that nomination, and will not do so, although I have received a great many communications bearing upon the subject from friends in various sections of the State."

Mr. Higgins said that he favored an open convention, with no candidate picked beforehand.

"Mr. Root," he said, "of course could have had the nomination, but he has now taken himself out of the race. There is no other candidate being much talked about as yet, but some new man may spring up who will command support."

"Where is he to come from?"

"Frankly speaking, I don't know."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins was told of the suggestion made by some of the friends of Gov. Odell from Orange County that it would be a good plan to nominate Timothy L. Woodruff for Governor and Mr. Higgins for Lieutenant Governor, their theory being that a ticket led by Woodruff and Higgins would compensate for the loss of Mr. Root as a candidate. He said:

"I will not be a candidate for renomination for Lieutenant Governor with any man that may be nominated and cannot be drafted to run again for that place.

"That is final."

Mr. Higgins was told that those who had advocated the ticket of Woodruff and Higgins had said that as Mr. Higgins had been taken up at the eleventh hour by the party leaders two years ago and nominated for Lieutenant Governor he ought to make the sacrifice of accepting second place again on the ticket this year if the leaders concluded that the interests of the party demanded that he should do so. To that suggestion he answered that he did not seek the nomination for Lieutenant Governor two years ago, but that, on the contrary, when the leaders decided that he was the man whom they desired to go on the ticket he protested against his nomination to both Senator Platt and Gov. Odell.

"I am grateful for the honor I have received from my party," he added, "but I could not be induced to accept a renomination for Licutenant Governor. As far as the nomination for Governor is concerned, I repeat that I am not making and will not make any effort to obtain it. There are some men so constituted that the holding of office is a luxury to them. A man of that temperament would be cast down if he were disappointed in his ambition. But I am not a man of that kind. I never sought public office but once in my life. That was when I was first elected to the State Senate. Therefore, whatever the convention at Saratoga may decide with respect to the Gubernatorial nomination will be acquiesced in by me with the utmost good feeling."

When Mr. Higgins was told that one of the chief arguments which the friends of Mr. Woodruff were urging in favor of his nomination was that he would be able to make a vigorous speaking campaign, he said:

"I never knew but one candidate who made votes by speaking, and that was Theodore Roosevelt. Unquestionably the speaking tour which Mr. Roosevelt made toward the close of his campaign for Governor did turn a large number of votes in his favor. I believe that in the coming campaign all that will be necessary will be to inform the people in an intelligible and frank manner upon the subject upon which theu ought to have information.

NO CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Democratic Convention May Not Act on Murphy's Plan.

Unless there is a decided change in Democratic opinion during the next four weeks Democrats think it unlikely that a candidate for United States Senator will be put forward in the State Convention which will meet probably at Saratoga on Sept. 20. This is in spite of the fact that, at the State Committee meeting held last September, a resolution was adopted at Charles F. Murphy's suggestion, pledging the Democrats to nominate a candidate for the Senate in the coming convention, so that the voters might in a way have a chance to pass upon his merits.

Back of the desire on the part of the party managers to avoid taking this radical departure this year is the fear that it might reopen the Murphy-McCarren warfare at a time when it is believed that a truce has been forced until after election. The Tammany Hall leader is known to be in favor of sending Congressman W. Bourke Cockran to the Senate, and it is believed by many that a promise of Tammany's support for this honor was promised to Mr. Cockran by Mr. Murphy in January last when Cockran was induced to return to Congress. That McCarren would fight Cockran's nomination for the Senate is generally believed also, as McCarren himself is known to entertain ambitions to sit in the Senate at Washington as a promotion from the Senate at Albany. Because of this there is a disposition at both National and State Headquarters to put the question off at the coming State Convention unless in the meantime it should be seen that the way is clear to name by resolution some man on whom the entire party would unite and a man whose name would add strength to the party ticket at the November election.

HARD BLOW FOR DEVERY.

Goodwin Gets 1,200 Names, Deveryites 'Tis Said, Stricken from Lists.

Supreme Court Justice Davis granted a motion yesterday, made by St. John, Talley & Sherrick, attorneys for Frank J. Goodwin, Tammany Hall leader in the Ninth Assembly District, to strike from the Democratic primary enrollment lists of that district over 1,200 names of men who, Goodwin says, have moved from the district. This is the district where Devery is fighting Goodwin for the leadership, and the order of Justice Davis, it is said, removes the names of men who voted for Devery last year.

Alfred J. Talley, of counsel for Goodwin, presented proof to the court that with but few exceptions every notice which had been sent to the person named had been returned by the postal authorities as not living at the address given. Mr. Talley said that the striking off of the names, he believed, would put an end to the opposition to Goodwin. "Although," said Mr. Talley, "the applications were not especially directed against Devery, they were vigorously opposed by Devery's attorneys." In the Goodwin-Devery contest last year, he said, the total vote cast was less than 3,000, of which Goodwin received 1,700 and Devery 1,250.

Election Betting Odds Shift Back.

For a time yesterday the odds on the Presidential election shifted back to those which had prevailed for many weeks, of 10 to 7 offered and 6 to 10 wanted. One wager of $1,000 to $600 was made by J. R. Sheehan & Co., who took the Parker end, while the Roosevelt money was put up by Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. Sheehan & Co. had some more money at the same odds, but made no other bets. A bet of $100 even money was made that Roosevelt would carry New York, both ends being taken by curb houses.

WOODRUFF TO PRESIDE.

Slated for Opening Speech at Saratoga—Root to be Away.

Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and National Committeemen Ward, it was learned last night, held a secret conference Wednesday and decided upon ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention. It is said to have been the desire of the conferrees to have Elihu Root act as permanent Chairman of the convention, but Mr. Root said at Oyster Bay last night that he was going on a trip to Newfoundland with William Cary Sanger, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and would not even be in the State when the convention met.

The political significance of Mr. Woodruff's selection was differently construed by Republican politicians last night when they gained knowledge of it. Some thought that Mr. Woodruff's presiding at the opening of the convention would weaken his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination. Others were of the opinion that it would vastly strengthen it if Mr. Woodruff were able to rise to his opportunity. It was pointed out by the latter that as Temporary Chairman Mr. Woodruff would have the privilege of making the opening address of the convention. He would be able to sound the keynote of the campaign, it was said, and if his effort were brilliant undoubtedly he would awaken an enthusiasm which would be helpful to him in his aspiration to head the ticket.

When the news of the result of the secret deliberations of the "Big Four" got around the impression that perhaps there might be something in the talk of an open convention was strengthend. It was said that Gov. Odell had been brought to a realization that to make sure of the State he would have to leave the way open for a fair expression of the party sentiment.

CALLS WISCONSIN SAFE.

La Follette-Stalwart Fight No Menace, Casson Says.

Henry Casson of Wisconsin, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, who is to have charge of the speakers' bureau of the Republican Congressional Committee, arrived in the city yesterday and conferred with Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee about the organization of his bureau. Speaking about the political outlook in Wisconsin, he said:

"The dispute between the La Follette people and the Stalwarts as to which shall have the right to place its Electoral ticket under the regular Republican emblem is to be argued before the Supreme Court on Sept. 6, and, owing to the importance of the matter, an early decision may be expected. Until that decision is rendered the State situation will be involved in more or less uncertainty, but no matter which way the decision goes the Electoral vote of the State will not be affected. Both the La Follette faction and the Stalwarts are vying with each other in the enthusiasm with which they are supporting Roosevelt.

"The idea that the Democrats have any chance of carrying Wisconsin for their Presidential ticket is absurd. Roosevelt's majority will be between 80,000 and 100,000. His popularity in the State has been a surprise to almost everybody."

GAINES-EDWARDS CONTEST.

Gaines Leaves Decision of Dispute to Congressional Committee.

Representative Joseph H. Gaines of West Virginia called at Republican Congressional headquarters yesterday and requested that the Campaign Committee of the Congressional Committee hear and determine the dispute between him and William H. Edwards as to who is entitled to be considered the regular Republican nominee in the Third West Virginia District. He pledged himself to abide hy whatever decision the committee might make. Chairman Babcock will write Edwards asking if he also will leave the matter to the committee.

Representative Gaines is the member of the House against whose return the negroes of the entire country have entered a protest through the National Negro Suffrage League. As Chairman of Elections Committee No. 1 of the House of Representatives he wrote the report on the contest of Dantzler versus Lever, Dantzler being a colored man. Dantzler claimed his seat not on the ground that he had received a majority of the votes cast, hut upon the ground that the negro voters of the Third District had been disfranchised.

In a petition presented to Chairman Babcock by a committee of the Negro Suffrage League it was asserted that the report of Elections Committee No. 1 had done more to disfranchise the negroes of the South than anything which had been done by Southern Democrats.

ELECTION INSPECTORS OUT.

300 Removed by District Leaders Under the New Law.

Under an amendment to the election law, fathered by Senator Elsberg in March last, over 300 Inspectors of Election have been arbitrarily removed by district leaders of hoth parties. All of the Inspectors to the number of 12,000 are appointed by the Board of Elections from lists submitted hy party organizations.

Until the Elsberg amendment was adopted removals were made by the Board of Elections and only for cause. Now removals must be made upon the request of either of the organizations. The power granted the organizations is being made use of particularly in districts where there are factional fights.

In the Nineteenth Assemhiy District, where the Quigg and Gilman faction is fighting the faction led hy Representative Douglas, one-eighth of all the election Inspectors have been removed, in the interest of the Quigg factiono, as it is asserted.

Senator McCarren is also using the power given under the Elsberg amendment to help him in his fight in Brooklyn. Eighty-five removals of Election Inspectors were made on his request in the past two days.

President Voorhis of the Board of Elections said yesterday that he believed the new law to be exceedingly unwise in that it placed too great power in the hands of the party leaders.

WOMEN SAT ON THE CARDS.

Others Stood with Skirts Over Chips When Raiders Burst In.

Capt. Hayes of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station received a letter several days ago from a man who intimated that he would have to go into bankruptcy unless his wife was stopped from going to a women's poolroom in West Thirty-ninth Street. The police took a walk around the neighborhood, and yesterday afternoon Capt. Hayes led his men in a raid on a brownstone-front in the street named by the complaining husband, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. When they got through they thought the place was something more than a poolroom.

The raiders hungled the job by first trying to get in the back way. This only raised the alarm, and then they rushed around to the front. The police placed their shoulders against the doors and pushed them open. The raiders made for the parlor, and found every one trying to look as innocent as possible. There were nine women and two men. The detectives found a telephone instrument that had been hastily torn from its wiring and hidden in a trunk; a roulette wheel hidden in a corner underneath a sofa cushion, quantities of chips, and parts of racing sheets stowed away under the furniture.

Some of the women, Capt. Hayes said, were standing over piles of chips, concealing them with their skirts, while others were sitting upon packs of cards.

The women were allowed to go and the men, who said they were Charles Edwards of 228 West Thirty-ninth Street and Albert Graham of 364 West Fifty-eighth Street, were arrested.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

$15.00 men's outing suits $5.



SUIT news that's almost too good to be true. This news is both good and true, and the lot comprises odds and ends of those nobby, stylish lines of outing suits we've sold the Summer through at $10 and $15—suits that possess that rare style and swing of the exclusive made-to-order creations. Second Floor.

There's not a single suit in the lot a high priced tailor would not be glad to own as a specimen of his handiwork.

Don't want to bring you down town on a wild-goose chase, however, so you can see right now whether your build is in the size table below. $5

You're lucky if it is, for these outing suits are just the thing for early Fall and outing wear. Made of good serviceable material, cut and tailored in the latest style, they're bargains at the regular price—$10 and $15. Your choice, while they last, $5.

Sizes in Single Breasted: 3 suits (33), 11 suits (34), 9 suits (35), 15 suits (36), 5 suits (37), 9 suits (38), 3 suits (39), 6 suits (40), 8 suits (42).
Sizes in Double Breasted: 2 suits (33), 6 suits (35), 9 suits (36), 8 suits (37), 10 suits (37), 5 suits (40).
Sizes in Single Breasted Stouts: 6 suits (36), 7 suits (37), 1 suit (38), 1 suit (42), 6 suits (44), 2 suits (45).

If one is **Hungry** If one is **Thirsty** If one is **Overtired**

One bottle of

DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS

will give a comforting sense of satiation without a surfeiting feeling of discomfort.

Not a Medicine.

First-class druggists have it, 25c.; others sell imitations.

While it *is* a bit early, it's well worth while ordering one's suit when the assortment of choices is completely complete. Anyhow, it is a nice thing to know just what sorts of woolens are smartest and what the changes in the fashion are going to be.

We won't talk "purchase" unless you tell us to.

$20 is the starting point in the price of suits and top coats.

Send for samples, measuring blanks and fashion cards.

Store closes Saturday at noon.

ARNHEIM

BROADWAY AND 9TH.

MURPHY'S DEBUT AT STATE HEADQUARTERS

Discusses Campaign with Meyer and Dowling.

McCARREN STAYS DOWN STAIRS

"Let the Dead Rest," Says Tammany Leader of Brooklyn Rival—Tammany Regulations Out.

As an open expression of his satisfaction at the recent turn of affairs at Democratic State Headquarters in the Hoffman House, Charles F. Murphy, accompanied by Philip F. Donahue and others of his Tammany aides, spent an hour at the headquarters yesterday afternoon with Chairman Cord Myer, Senator Victor J. Dowling, and others.

While the Tammany leader was in the Hoffman House headquarters he did not meet Senator McCarren, who remained in the café down stairs until after Mr. Murphy had left. Then the Senator returned to his headquarters up stairs, before leaving for Brooklyn to attend the opening meeting of the campaign.

"Just say that I came here to see Mr. Meyer and Senator Dowling, and to go over general campaign matters with them," said Mr. Murphy as he was leaving the Hoffman House. "It was my first visit here since the headquarters have been opened, and I desired to have absolute co-operation between the managers of the State and local campaigns.

"Things look very satisfactory, and Senator Dowling has taken hold of the work in fine shape. From now on you will see a great Parker and Davis campaign all along the line. We are going to elect the ticket beyond all question."

While Mr. Murphy was at State Headquarters, ex-Controller Bird S. Coler came in. He expressed satisfaction at the work being done by Rodie and Dowling, but did not inquire for Senator McCarren. Magistrate Henry J. Furlong of Brooklyn also visited the headquarters. Mr. Rodie was at work all day on the organization work, as was Senator Dowling. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. Rodie's aide, was at Esopus, but he will be back at his desk to-day.

Before going to the State Headquarters Mr. Murphy was at Tammany Hall for some time, and prior to that called at National Headquarters to see Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman Nicoll, Executive Chairman Sheehan, and Mr. Belmont. None of the gentlemen in question would say anything about the subjects under discussion.

When Mr. Murphy was questioned at Tammany Hall as to McCarren's utterance of the day before he smiled broadly at the statement that McCarren was responsible for Dowling's appointment to the State Headquarters.

"Well, I don't want to say anything about McCarren to-day," he remarked. "I always believe in letting the dead rest."

While Mr. Murphy was at the Wigwam the Tammany Hall General Committee issued its annual book of rules and regulations for conducting the primary elections, to be held Tuesday next. This is especially for the guidance of officials and voters in the districts where contests are on, while the votes of the various districts are also tabulated.

Beef Strike Drags Along.

Conditions in the beef strike were unchanged yesterday. The packers have plenty of men to operate the plants and can get more as they need them. The strikers are still defiant and declare their chances of ultimate victory are good.

IT IS OLD,
Mellow and Palatable—



OLD CROW RYE

Sold only in our registered bottles. Never sold in bulk.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

MAN SHOT BY STRANGERS.

Coxcio Got Into a Fight in Front of His Home.

Joseph Coxcio, twenty-three years old, of 628 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, is in St. Mary's Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the breast and another in the left leg, received during a quarrel with two men in front of his home last night. He is not expected to live.

Coxcio was standing on the steps of the house when the men came along and, it is said, provoked a fight. He said he did not know the name of either of his assailants.

IRONWORKER SLASHED WRIST.

McNally Took This Method of Trying to End Life.

Patrick McNally, an iron worker of 332 East Ninety-fourth Street, attempted suicide early last evening by cutting his left wrist with a pocket knife. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it is said he will not live.

McNally went to a vacant lot at Ninety-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, and began to slash at his wrist. Then he called to three men in the street and said:

"Hey, you fellows, come over here and hold my hand, and then I can cut it off." The men grabbed McNally, and word was sent for an ambulance.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Asthma Can Be Cured

The statement of Mr. J. F. Homan, 20 E. Adams St., Chicago, proves that the worst cases of Asthma in the world are not only relieved, but are readily cured by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. He says: "Asthma kept me in terrible misery for ten years until I used your Asthma Cure. After the first trial I was a changed man. I went to sleep that night and awoke next day much relieved, and I have gotten entirely over the Asthma. It is now nine years since I was cured."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 894 St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Early Notes of the Autumn Styles

The new garments for women are coming in a constant procession. The fashion book is open wide, and today there are few secrets in Autumn apparel that are not freely made known to visitors to WANAMAKER'S.

The brilliant evening gowns are interesting style studies; but the largest immediate interest centers around the smart tailor-made walking suits that women want to wear immediately at the sea shore or away in the mountains.

The New Millinery also presents the best styles that have been brought out at home and abroad. During these early days, when our expert trimmers are free to think and design without the rush and hurry of orders, you are sure to get the very best of their skill and originality. You'll enjoy looking over the hats, even if you are not immediately ready to purchase.

Get These Suits For Your Boys:

Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits—well-made, handsome, jaunty and serviceable. Of medium-weight hard-finished blue serge with sailor collars trimmed with narrow soutache braid.

The Russian Blouse Suits, for boys of 3 to 7 years; the Sailor Suits for boys of 4 to 12 years.

They are some of the leaders in the array of WANAMAKER Clothing for Boys.

$5 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's High-Grade Shirts at $1

Negligee Shirts of most exclusive character; all made in our own factory, some from specially selected fabrics, others from materials used in our custom shirts, and in patterns peculiar to ourselves.

Less than one-quarter of the lot—with attached cuffs—are shirts we have hitherto sold for $1.50. The other three-quarters—with detached cuffs—have been $2 and $2.50. All sizes, 14 to 17.

Today we offer these fine Shirts, that men of good taste will be glad to wear,

At One Dollar Each
For $1.50 to $2.50 Kinds

Broadway and Ninth street.



Have You Seen the "Looscarf" Collars?

If you wear a turn-down collar you will be interested in the *"Looscarf."* Every man who has had his scarf stick in his collar when he wanted to draw up the knot close and neat, will want to stock up on these new collars that let the scarf slip round as freely as if it were around a standing collar. It saves your temper, and it saves your ties.

The collars are linen both sides; correct in style and sizes, yet sold at two for 25c. All sizes, from 14 to 17½.

Ninth street aisle.

On the Second Floor--- A Musical Demonstration

In showing off the very remarkable possibilities of the Autopiano and the Angelus, our demonstrators are furnishing some music of most entertaining character. Then Mr. Himmelreich, our expert pianist, gives frequent performances of a very high order of merit.

The entire Musicale is being most thoroughly enjoyed this week by lovers of music. Incidentally a great many people are learning for the first time to know how thoroughly artistic is the performance that any one can give by means of the Autopiano and Angelus, whether they have any knowledge of music or not. You will enjoy the music and you will be interested in learning more about these remarkable instruments.

Second floor, Balcony.

New Fall Suits For Women

The collection is a very large one now, and probably considerably larger than you would expect even at WANAMAKER'S; but so many people are wanting new suits for their short trips away to the shore and mountain that we have gathered more largely than usual.

There is very wide variety in the styles, and the materials include handsome mixtures, fine broadcloths and cheviots of various kinds. Prices range from $12.50 to $46.

There is an excellent assortment of Separate Skirts in walking lengths. Prices range from $5 to $10.50. Dress lengths, $6 to $30.

The Raincoats are very handsome, and these garments are particularly desirable for early Fall wear. Prices range from $12.50 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Chiffon Veiling

25c a Yard. Worth 60c

That, in brief, tells the most remarkable Veiling story you've heard for a long while.

New and perfect, in a quality regularly sold at 60c, soft and fine, 18 inches wide, with ½-inch border; and edges finished both sides. Colors are those most in demand—navy blue, brown, myrtle green, black and white.

These plain Chiffon Veilings are in demand the year round; hence it's rare good luck to get them for only

25 Cents a Yard

Just fifteen hundred yards in the lot—better hurry. Broadway.

These Particular Portieres

Are perfect and desirable in every way; are taken from our regular this-season's stock; and are reduced simply to make them give way to the incoming styles that are almost due:

Mercerized Armures and Repps

Mostly figured in self-colors; a few plain. All are finished with pretty borders of tapestry and cut velvet:

At $8.75 a pair, from $14.25
At $7 a pair, from $10.25

Also another lot of the same style that have previously been selling at $12.75, $13 and $13.50 a pair—

Today at $8.25 a Pair

Cotton Tapestry, in Oriental and floral designs; corded or fringed edges:

At $5.50 a Pair, from $8.50
At $7 a Pair, from $10.50
At $9.75 a Pair, from $14.75

Third floor.

China Silk Waists Suffer Reductions

When the cotton shirt-waist is relegated to limbo, the China Silk Waist still holds its own. Moderately warm for Autumn wear, easily washable, it offers a happy mean between cotton and woolen waists.

Here's a chance to pick from some pretty styles at less than our former full prices:

At $2, formerly $2.75 to $3.75—In white; tailor-made, and plaited in two styles, or plaited and trimmed with faggoting; back plaited or plain.

At $3.50, from $5—Fine quality; in white or black; full front, with broad stitched plaits to bust and gathered ruffle; French back; sleeves plaited at top. Second floor, 10th st.

Umbrellas

At Prices That Appeal

Perhaps you haven't thought much about them the past week. All the more reason why you'll probably *have* to, soon. Therefore, be warned—and armed, in time.

Specially priced, and extremely good, these:

At $2.95, worth $3.75

Men's 28-inch Tape-edge Silk Umbrellas, with handles of cape horn, stag horn and natural wood, silver-trimmed.

At $2.95, worth $4 and $5

26-inch Silk Umbrellas, with case and tassel to match; handles of pearl-and-silver, pearl-and-rolled gold plate, gun metal, silver caps, black loops, natural wood and ivory handles.

At $3.50, worth $5 and $7

26-inch Silk Umbrellas; handles with large silver loops, flat ivory, silver-trimmed, ivory with long chased silver caps; pearl-and-silver and gun metal.

At $2.25, worth $3.75

Extra quality 26-inch Silk Umbrellas in green, royal blue, dark blue and cardinal; cases and tassels to match; fine natural wood handles.

At 50c and 75c

22 and 24-inch Umbrellas for children; of Helvetia cloth; natural wood handles.

At $1 and $1.25

22 and 24-inch Gloria Umbrellas for children; a variety of fancy handles.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Glace Gloves at 65c

Better value in Women's Glace Gloves has never been offered.

Handsomely made of soft, pliable lambskin, two-clasp; in tan, mode, brown, beaver, gray, black and white—all the proper shades for Fall wearing.

65 Cents a Pair.

Plenty, still, of the Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in black and white, at 50c to $1.25 a pair.

Tenth street.

Who Has Room for This Reed Furniture?

If you have space for it, and a liking for this comfortable and attractive furniture that is used all the year round, you'll want it, of course, for it will cost you next to nothing today. For though it is used all the year round, it is distinctly Summer stock with us. So we have taken what we have left of this very artistic collection of Chinese Reed Furniture, and assembled it in four price-groups today that bear very little relation to the real value of the furniture.

As our object is to clear our floors quickly, this furniture is offered at these prices, for immediate delivery only, and is not returnable.

Lot 1. **At $1.50 each, comprising Chairs regularly priced at $6, $6.25 and $6.50**

Lot 2. **At $2 each, comprising Chairs regularly priced at $7, $7.50 and $7.75**

Lot 3. **At $3 each, comprising Chairs regularly priced at $8, and Sofas that were $9.50**

Lot 4. **At $4 each, comprising Sofas regularly priced at $10 and $12**

With just a few days left in which to take advantage of the splendid savings that the August Sale presents, the greater interest attaches to the fine offerings that remain. You will probably be surprised to see how great a showing is still here, but you might be still more surprised to see how quickly our floors will be swept of this special furniture before the month closes. It will all be gone in a few days, and likewise the opportunity for these extraordinary economies:

At $5, from $7—Eighteen full sized double Iron Bedsteads; pale green enamel pillars and top rails, white fillers, gold decorated; a handsome design and splendid value.

At $1.40, from $2—Twenty-six imitation mahogany Bedroom Tables; shaped top 24 inches square, 16-inch shelf, turned legs, finely finished.

At $7, from $10—Eight quartered golden oak House Desks for women; French legs, long outside drawer, drop lid, seven compartments and one drawer inside.

At $25, from $35—Sixteen quartered golden oak Dressers; serpentine front, two large and two small drawers, top 42 x 21 in., upright oval French plate mirror, neatly moulded frame and standard, highly polished, fine finish.

At $7, from $9—Seven golden oak open-front Bookcases; 25 in. wide, 46 in. high, brass curtain rod, two adjustable shelves.

At $20, from $35—Five quartered golden oak Library Tables; top 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, two drawers, long shelf below, heavy turned and fluted legs, moulded edges and highly finished.

At $3.75, from $5.75—Thirty-six Parlor Chairs; imitation mahogany frames, shaped and paneled back, turned legs, upholstered seat covered in green and rose damask, polish finish.

At $29, from $35—Seven quartered golden oak Sideboards; shaped top 48 x 24 in.; one large and two small drawers, double cupboard, heavy moulded top with three shelves, French plate mirror 32 x 18 in., neatly carved and moulded.

At $3.75, from $6—Six imitation mahogany Rockers; banister back, embossed head-pieces, easy arms, saddle-shaped wood seat, turned legs; polished.

At $5, from $9—Thirty-seven white enameled Iron Bedsteads; continuous side pillars and top rails, fancy scroll pattern fillers, gold decorated ornaments; nicely-finished white enamel.

At $8, from $12—Six golden oak Hall Racks; 6 feet 6 inches high, 26 inches wide; box seat with arms, pattern plate mirror, carved.

At $7, from $11—Thirteen imitation mahogany Arm Chairs; medium high paneled back; richly moulded and embossed; French legs; saddle-shaped wood seat; highly polished.

At $26, from $40—Three quartered golden oak Bookcases; 61 inches high, 61 inches wide, three doors, claw feet, moulded edges, adjustable shelves; highly polished.

At $18, from $24—Two quartered golden oak China Closets; 66 inches high, 40 inches wide; bent glass ends, moulded edges, shaped legs; highly polished.

At $9, from $12—Twenty quartered golden oak House Desks; shaped front, long outside drawers, drop-lid; moulded edges, five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

The Special Offering of our regular $25 Couches that we are making up to order for **$16** holds good today, and until noon tomorrow. The Couches are made up, as ordered, from a good assortment of fancy velours and tapestries, and are finished in from four to six days after receipt of order. They are sold for immediate delivery only.

Fourth floor.

All Roads Are Level To the PREMIER

The 40-Horse Premier has all the speed, and considerably more than most people would want to use, but perhaps the most satisfying quality it posesses is the way it walks up a hill without the necessity of using its low gear.

The 40-Horse Premier is luxurious, rides as smoothly as a railroad train. Never shows any sign of lack of reserve of power; and is built in such thorough manner that it is rare indeed for anything to happen to it.

If you are interested in a high power car, we should be glad to give you a demonstration of the 40-Horse Premier, at your convenience. Price $4000.

Richness in This Clean-up of Women's and Children's Hosiery and Underwear

Usually we have one thorough-going stock-clearing a year, among the Hosiery and Underwear. This time we prefer to divide the event, and so offer, as a result of some energetic house-cleaning operations in our Summer stock

7,200 Pieces of Women's and Children's Summer Hosiery and Underwear

at prices that entail losses of from one-third to one-half of the full values of the garments, and of their former prices in our stock. Selection is admirably broad along all lines; and all sizes are present in each price-group, although, naturally enough, sizes may be missing here and there in individual styles.

It is a splendid and unusual opportunity to secure suitable hosiery and underwear for now and for months ahead, at great savings:

Women's Stockings

18c a pair. 3 Pairs, 50c:
from 25c and 38c a Pair

Cotton: Black. Cotton: White, polka-dotted. Lisle Thread: Black, openworked.

25c a Pair, from 50c and 75c

Lisle Thread: Black with side clocks.
Black with colored embroidery.
Black, openwork side clocks.
Black, openwork ankles.
Black, openwork all over.
White, openwork embroidery.
White, openwork embroidery or side clocks.

50c a Pair, from $1 to $1.50

Lisle Thread: Black, clocked, embroidered, vertical striped.
Lisle Thread: Black, openwork ankles or all over openwork.
Lisle Thread: Black, openworked with embroidery or lace insertion.
Lisle Thread: White, embroidered or with lace insertion. Main aisle.

Children's Stockings

15c a Pair, from 25c to 45c

White Cotton Socks with side clocks.
Black Cotton Socks with white polka-dots.
Tan Cotton Socks with white polka-dots.
English Cotton Socks with colored stripes.
White Lisle Thread Stockings.

Children's Stockings

25c a Pair, formerly priced up to 60c

White Cotton Socks, embroidered.
English Striped Lisle Thread Socks.
Black Ribbed Lisle Thread Stockings.
White Ribbed Lisle Thread Stockings.
White Lisle Thread Stockings, colored silk clocked. Broadway.

Women's Underwear

18c each, 3 for 50c:
from 25c, 38c and 50c Each

Vests of lisle thread; lace-trimmed or crocheted.
Drawers of cotton or lisle thread, lace-trimmed.

50c Each, from 75c to $1.50

Corset Covers of lisle thread, lace-trimmed.
Vests of lisle thread, lace-trimmed or crocheted.
Drawers of lisle thread, lace-trimmed.
Union Suits of lisle thread, lace-trimmed. Main aisle.

Children's Underwear

12½c a Garment, from 20c to 50c

Children's Vests of plain balbriggan, ribbed cotton, ribbed lisle thread, ribbed merino.
Pantalettes of ribbed cotton, ribbed lisle thread, ribbed merino.
Drawers of plain balbriggan.
Union Suits of white ribbed cotton. Broadway.

Made-Up Carpet Rugs At Half Their Price by the Yard

This method of disposing of our carpet remnants gives the public the advantage of knowing just what size carpet the remnant will make. And in addition to the purchaser securing the carpet at about half its price, the making of the rug is done in excellent manner, without any cost whatever.

The group offered today includes about sixty of these made-up carpets, in a great variety of sizes, to meet the need of almost all sorts of rooms. Various kinds of carpets are included, and there is a good assortment of patterns and colorings. It is a very large economy in carpets of thoroughly dependable character.

The list below represents some of the sizes and prices:

Body Brussels Carpet, 12 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.; regularly $39; now $19.50.
Body Brussels Carpet, 10 ft. x 6 ft.; regularly $20; now $10.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 12 ft. 9 in x 10 ft. 6 in.; regularly $27; now $13.50.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 11 ft. 10 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.; regularly $20; now $10.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 9 ft. x 6 ft.; regularly $10; now $5.
Plain Velvet Carpet, 9 ft. x 15 ft.; regularly $35; now $17.50.
Axminster Carpet, 11 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft.; regularly $21; now $10.50.
Body Brussels Carpet, 11 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in.; regularly $16; now $8.
Body Brussels Carpet, 16 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft. 10 in.; regularly $60; now $30.
Velvet Carpet, 13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.; regularly $33; now $16.50.
Wilton Carpet, 12 ft. 7 in. x 11 ft. 3 in.; regularly $55; now $27.50.
Body Brussels Carpet, 10 ft. x 8 ft. 3 in.; regularly $27; now $13.50.
Body Brussels Carpet, 9 ft. 5 in. x 6 ft.; regularly $16; now $8.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 11 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.; regularly $20; now $10.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.; regularly $22; now $11.
Axminster Carpet, 8 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.; regularly $14; now $7. Third floor.

Embroidery Remnants

First there's a round-up of thousands of Remnants of Embroidery, each piece ticketed with the number of yards it contains and its new price. These are sold, by the piece, at the rate of **7¢ to 25¢ a yard**, instead of 15c to 65c.

Then there are two thousand 4½-yard lengths of beautiful Embroideries, made in St. Gall, Switzerland, especially for the WANAMAKER STORES; now priced at 40 per cent. less than formerly.

Prices range from 50c to $2 the piece, instead of $1 to $4.50. Broadway.

Wool Plaids

For School Dresses

Brightly colored, cheerful, attractive plaid woolen materials, firm and sturdy, and just right for making enduring school dresses for the little girls—and at *half price* besides! An alluring bargain, to be sure.

They are forty-two inches wide, in a dozen pretty color-combinations or so; and, because we bought them that way from the maker, are

50c a Yard, instead of $1

Rotunda.

Shoes for Summer Sports

It's a long while yet before you'll have to put up the tennis racquet and golf clubs. And here are the Shoes that men and women need for these and other good outdoor games:

Tennis Shoes for men and women; white duck; best rubber soles; $3.

Brown and black Canvas Shoes; leather-trimmed, rubber soles, for women, $2.

Golf Shoes for men and women, $5.

Special brown Buck Golf Shoes for men, $6.

White Canvas Oxfords for men; rubber soles; $1.

And brief hints of two bargain lots of Summer Shoes:

Men's Oxfords at $1.50

Patent Leather, Kid and Velour Calf; welted soles; stylish shapes; in broad widths only.

Women's Oxfords at $1.50

Patent Leather, with tips and Cuban heels; medium and light soles; Kidskin, with kid or patent leather tips, medium soles.

Fourth avenue.

Cameras and Supplies

Whether you want a fine Camera for yourself, or an inexpensive one for the boy or girl, we can meet your wishes exactly in the very best sorts.

Here are some suggestions of Cameras, as well as supplies for them:

No. 2 Brownie Cameras, $2.
Folding Brownies, 2¼ x 3¼ in., $5.
Film Pack Cameras, box style, 3¼ x 4¼ in., $4.50; 4 x 5 in., $5.85.
Premo, Eastman & Blair Cameras and Kodaks, ranging in price from $5 to $175.

SUPPLIES

Wanamaker Oil Ruby Lamps, orange and ruby glass, 50c.
Rubberoid Fixing Boxes, 4 x 5 in. or 5 x 7 in., $1.25.
Zinc Wash Boxes, adjustable rack for any size up to 5 x 7 in., 65c.
8-ounce Bottle Developer, Metol-Hydro or Hydrochinon; regularly 15c, at 10c.
Eastman's Acid Hypo in one pound packages, 25c.
Glass Trays, 4 x 5 in., 8c.
Single Print Rollers, 4 in., 10c.
Drying Racks, wood, 10c.
Ferrotype Plates, 10 x 14 in., 15c.
Main floor, Fourth avenue side of Rotunda.

We now have particularly good facilities for doing your developing and printing. Developing, as a rule, is done in twenty-four hours. The work we receive before one o'clock one day can be had any time after one o'clock the day following.

If you also wish prints, we require only two days for Velox, and a little longer time for Solio prints, which of course are dependent on weather conditions.

Rotunda, facing Fourth avenue.

Candy---

More Deliciousness

Salted Peanut Caramels. We have substituted delicious, carefully selected broken salted peanuts in these caramels for the usual walnut. You'll like the change. Specially priced at **25¢ a pound.**

Ice Cream Chocolates. You are apt to find them at 60c a pound, but not for less. These are dainty, and were specially made to sell at 30c a pound; but to get you acquainted with them, we offer them today at **20¢ a pound.** Basement.

News of Napery

Napkins for breakfast, lunch or supper use, in fine patterns, of pure Irish linen, and priced below par:

At $1 a Dozen, from $1.25

Snow-white Irish Napkins; breakfast size, 18 in. square; fully worth $1.25, though sold by us heretofore at $1.15.

At $1.75 a Dozen, from $2

Bleached Irish Napkins; handsome damask designs; 20 in. square. Third floor.

Pretty Wrist Bags At $1

These Wrist Bags are in the smartest new shapes, and well finished. They are made of grain walrus, in black and brown, with braided handles. They have double frames and catches, and are nicely lined with moire.

You will find them more handsome than the bags you have seen before at this price. $1 each. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SARATOGA RACING ENDS

Dolly Spanker Captured $5,000 Feature Event of the Closing Day.

THREE FAVORITES WERE FIRST

Merces, at 10 to 1, and Jack McKeon, at 8 to 1, Were Successful Outsiders in the Running.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Racing at Saratoga ended for the season with the programme of this afternoon, and the hurry and bustle of the professional racing crowd to get away and back to New York for the opening of the Fall campaign at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday furnished even more excitement than did the final day of the sport. One special train pulled out of Saratoga, loaded with New Yorkers, at 5 o'clock, and a second, the Cavanagh special, left about an hour later with fifteen cars. Most of the horses that raced here have been moved to New York.

The fields for the wind-up of the meeting were fairly good, except in the case of the $5,000 feature event of the "getaway programme," the Saranac Handicap at one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds, in which only three went to the post. In spite of the limited size of the field, the Saranac made a spirited betting race, Fort Hunter always being favorite, though Dolly Spanker was backed heavily to beat him. St. Valentine was the only other runner. Dolly Spanker, ridden by Shaw, went to the front early in the contest and leading from the first furlong to the winning post galloped in first in handy style a neck before St. Valentine, which was ridden out in a hopeless effort to get to the victor. Fort Hunter showed soreness going to the post and pulled up lame, ten lengths behind St. Valentine.

Post favorites took three of the six races, Canteen winning the first after a sharp finish with the veteran Knight of Rhodes, Malden taking the steeplechase in clever fashion from Libretto, and the Canadian owned Merry England, carrying J. E. Segram's colors, and backed from 5 to 2 down to 9 to 5, getting home first in the last race after making all the running.

The successful outsiders of the afternoon were the Milltown Stable's filly Merces, at 10 to 1 in the sprint for maidens two years old, and Jack McKeon, in the handicap for two-year-olds. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Canteen, 96, Lee, 13-5, 1-1	5	2	1¹
Knight of Rhodes, 112, J. Martin, 4-1, 2-1	2	1	2⁸
Belle of Belle Mead, 99, Brunner, 7-1, 5-2	8	3	3⁴
Lord Badge, 120, W. Fisher, 10-1, 9-2	1	9	4
W. E. Cendon, 122, Odom, 5-1, 2-1	3	8	5
Right and True, 108, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	4	6	6
King Pepper, 112, Shaw, 5-1, 2-1	4	5	7
Queen Belle, 99, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	11	11	8
Sea Gate, 99, W. Daly, 100-1, 30-1	10	6	9
Rawhide, 110, McCafferty, 50-1, 15-1	12	13	10
Gay Lizette, 97, Crimmins, 40-1, 15-1	13	7	11
Memphis, 105, J. Hennessey, 60-1, 20-1	4	12	12
Palette, 99, E. Walsh, 20-1, 8-1	7	10	13
May Bender, 103, Onley, 300-1, 100-1	15	14	14
The Globe, 99, Croghan, 200-1, 60-1	14	15	15

Time—1:14. Start poor. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Mirthful-Partridge, owned by A. L. Aste and trained by H. T. Griffin.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for four-year-olds and upward; short course.

	S.	½.	F.
*Malden, 165, Mara, 3-5, 1-4	1	1	1¹
Libretto, 138, Bernhardt, 5-1, 1-1	3	1	2¹³
*Jim Slick, 148, Henry, 3-5, 1-4	5	4	3¹²
Lark Forward, 142, Mr. Baker, 3-1, 4-5	4	3	4
Inspector Stevens, 148, Pending, 20-1, 4-1	2	5	5

*Coupled in betting as J. W. Colt's entry.

Time—4:15. Good start. Won, ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Merces, 107, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	2	1	1h
Princess Eris, 107, J. Martin, 8-5, 3-5	1	2	2¹
Gold Fleur, 107, Travers, 13-5, 1-1	4	3	3¹⁰
Kunjamuck, 110, Odom, 8-1, 3-1	3	5	4
Sir Ralph, 110, Lee, 100-1, 30-1	5	4	5
Earldom, 112, McCue, 20-1, 6-1	6	6	6
Indian Star, 110, Shaw, 4-1, 5-2	7	7	7
Only One, 110, H. Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	9	9	8
Onward, 107, E. Walsh, 50-1, 15-1	8	8	9

Time—1:08 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. f., by Atchling-Miss Doone, owned by the Milltown Stable and trained by F. Regan.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Dolly Spanker, 115, Shaw, 6-5, 1-4	3	1	1½
St. Valentine, 112, Travers, 8-1, 1-1	1	2	2¹⁰
Fort Hunter, 126, Odom, 1-1, 1-4	2	3	3

Time—1:55 1-5. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g. by Kingston-Lady Gay, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Jack McKeon, 104, Crimmins, 8-1, 5-2	4	3	1¹
Escutcheon, 112, H. Cochran, 3-2, 3-5	1	1	2½
Katie Caffrey, 110, Odom, 7-1, 2-1	2	2	3³
Sufferance, 98, Travers, 30-1, 10-1	7	6	4
Caper Sauce, 105, Wonderly, 3-1, 5-2	3	4	5
Dazzle, 111, J. Martin, 15-5, 6-5	6	7	6
Mirthless, 105, E. Walsh, 9-1, 3-1	5	5	7

Time—1:08 1-5. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by G. W. Johnson-Hannah McKenna, owned by T. E. Mundy and trained by James McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Merry England, 115, Wonderly, 9-5, 4-5	1	1	1¹
Wild Thyme, 104, J. Martin, 16-5, 1-1	9	5	2¹
Gay Boy, 111, Odom, 16-5, 1-1	8	3	3³
James F., 102, W. Daly, 40-1, 15-1	5	7	4
New York, 109, E. Walsh, 12-1, 4-1	3	6	5
Duke of Kendal, 109, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	2	2	6
Damon, 100, Oliphant, 15-1, 5-1	7	4	7
Missing Link, 90, Crimmins, 40-1, 12-1	6	3	8
Courtmald, 99, McCafferty, 15-1, 6-1	4	9	9

Time—1:41. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by St. George-We Know It, owned by J. E. Segram and trained by B. Littlefield.

THE TURF.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Autumn Meeting, 1904.
Every Week Day, Aug. 27 to Sept. 10.
First Race at 2:30 P. M. (rain or shine).

—TO-MORROW—

"FUTURITY"

Fall Handicap, Inaugural Steeplechase and 3 Other Races.

Trains leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Take ferryboat Whitehall St., New York, 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, with Brooklyn Heights trolley direct to track; fare 10 cents; ample accommodations. Returning by this route 20 minutes via trolley. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (N. Y. side). Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line, via Brighton Beach Road, every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Av. cars. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track.
Grand Stand, $2.00. Field Stand, 75c.
Concert by Lander.

AUTOMOBILES.

The Question of Maintenance

The maintenance of electric vehicles has always been a matter of irritation and displeasure, as well as heavy expense, to many owners. Strange and frequent incapacitation and breakdowns of machines, followed by bills of repairs, are to say the least, unpleasant incidents and reflections as to its serviceability and pleasure. The undersigned company maintains and repairs electric vehicles at a fixed MONTHLY price. The benefits and advantages of this system are at once apparent.
We keep on hand a stock of Columbia Runabouts, Indies' Victorias, Stanhopes, &c., in first-class condition, at astonishingly low prices.
The Garage is always open, day and night.

New York Electric Maintenance Co.,
138 & 140 East 57th St.
Telephone 3,777 & 3,778—Plaza.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

FAST TRIALS FOR FUTURITY.

Sysonby, Wild Mint, Tanya, and Artful Showed Sensational Speed.

The final trials for the Futurity Stakes, the most valuable race of the season on the American turf, were held yesterday, and the sensational moves of half a dozen of the two-year-olds that will compete for the $50,000 stakes to-morrow at Sheepshead Bay eclipsed completely the good trial of Tradition, which was much talked of the day before. The winding up gallops brought out at their best the most prominent horses of the prospective Futurity field, James R. Keene's Sysonby and H. B. Duryea's Tanya, and also showed to great advantage the second strings of the two big establishments.

All the gallops were on the Sheepshead Bay track, and the fastest and best was that of the English bred Sysonby, the present favorite. Sysonby was ridden by the exercise boy, who usually gallops Delhi, and with a big saddle seemed to have up about nearly if not quite the 127 pounds he must carry in the Futurity. When he broke he went away with a remarkable burst of speed, and for three furlongs, horsemen who timed the gallop caught eighths in an average of about 11⅘ seconds, going the first furlong in 0:11⅘, the quarter in 0:23, the three furlongs in 0:34½, to the half mile in 0:46½, and then easing up a bit finishing five furlongs in 0:59⅘. He was not stopping then, but with his rider swinging at his head, he went on to the three-quarters in 1:13, and pulled up seven furlongs, under restraint the last quarter of a mile, in 1:26⅘.

Wild Mint, a stable companion of Sysonby, and the colt that will carry the Keene second colors, worked a trial that was nearly as impressive as that of the favorite. Wild Mint went away with even greater speed than Sysonby showed, turning the first furlong in 0:11⅘, the quarter in 0:23⅘, the half mile in 0:47⅘, five furlongs in 1:00½, and the Futurity distance of six furlongs in 1:13⅗.

Horsemen had just agreed that the Keene entry looked unbeatable for the big race, when Trainer J. W. Rogers caused another sensation by showing the Duryea filly Artful in what was timed as actually the fastest gallop of the morning, Artful finishing out six furlongs in a shade better than 1:13, timed by most of the watchers, some of them catching her in 1:12⅘. Prince Hamburg, from the Duryea stable, worked out six furlongs in 1:14, and Tanya, the pride of the establishment, was sent a fast trial, though always under restraint, of six furlongs in 1:14½, finishing seventeenths, pulled up, in 1:23.

From the trials it seems a certainty that the Duryea stable will be represented in the Futurity by all three of the horses named, while it is not unlikely that a fourth starter may carry the green and white. L. V. Bell's Glorifier had a creditable trial of seven furlongs in 1:28, and John E. Madden's Hot Shot went a similar trial in the same time. Woodsaw, from the Paget stable, which has been selected to race as Tradition's mate, was tried three-quarters of a mile in 1:16, doing it very easily. The trial was not remarkable except for the style in which Woodsaw went, and it is thought that should the track be muddy or bad to-morrow, Woodsaw will be the Paget stable's chief hope.

Weights for Fall Handicap.

The weights for the Fall Handicap, six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, first of the Autumn serial handicaps, to be run at Sheepsbead Bay to-morrow, have been assigned by W. S. Vosburgh, the official handicapper, as follows:

Hermis	136	Gray Friar	110
Reliable	115	Silbernstein	110
Dick Wellington	132	Knight Errant	110
Hurst Park	132	Ingold	110
Molly Brant	132	Montresor	110
Gunfire	129	Hortensia	109
McChesney	129	Spring	108
Lord of the Vale	128	Jacquin	107
Savable	128	Shrine	107
Hursthourne	127	Lady Uncas	107
Beldame	125	Mineola	107
Lady Amelia	125	The Cricket	106
Fort Hunter	125	High Chancellor	106
Bad News	124	Elliott	105
Alan-a-Dale	124	Cloten	105
Aceful	123	Ancestor	105
Colonial Girl	122	Armenia	103
Proper	122	Sweet Alice	103
Hamburg Belle	120	Divination	100
Flying Ship	120	Dick Bernerd	100
Dolly Spanker	120	Ada Nay	100
Dainty	119	Race King	100
Grand Opera	119	Jack Ratlin	99
Stalwart	119	Damon	98
Merry England	119	Crown Prince	98
Major Daingerfield	119	Robin Hood	98
Toboggan	118	Herangue	97
Leonidas	117	Ostrich	96
Mercury	117	The Carmelite	93
Ormondes Right	116	New York	93
Graziallo	116	Clovis	92
Collector Jessup	115	Witchcraft	90
Claude	114	Lady Prudence	90
Buttons	112	Bardolph	90
Jason	112	Adios	88
Dalesman	112	Pentaur	86

Penalties accrue from noon of Aug. 24.

SMATHERS BUYS DR. STRONG.

New York Horseman Makes Purchase at Readville—High Wind for Trotting.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 25.—Almost a gale of wind swept across the track to-day. Major Delmar was booked to go against the world's trotting record of 2:02¼ without a pacemaker in the lead, but owing to the wind the attempt was postponed.

The "Ponkapoag," an early closing event for trotters eligible to the 2:14 class last April, was the feature. It was counted by turf followers that the California bred mare Sweet Marie would carry off the honors, and she did, but not until two heats had gone to Direct View.

Smith, driving the favorite, did not make an effort to get the second heat. When he appeared for the next beat the judges removed him, substituting Alta McDonald.

It is announced that E. E. Smathers of New York bought Dr. Strong (2:08) after the second beat of the Massachusetts stake race yesterday for $14,000. The summaries:

"The Ponkapoag," 2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $3,000.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, (Smith and McDonald)	2	2	1	1	1
Direct View, br. b., (De Ryder)	1	1	2	2	2
The Rajah, b. g., (McCoy)	5	4	3	3	4
Lady Patchie, h. m., (Eckers)	4	5	4	4	3
Mary Gage, h. m., (Curry)	6	6	5	5	ro.
John Mac, b. g., (Geers)	3	3	dis.		

Time—2:08¾; 2:10¼; 2:13¼; 2:11½; 2:12⅘.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Bay Book, blk. f., by Refero, (Humphreyville)	1	1	1	1	1
Funston, ro. g., (Snow)	2	2	2	2	2
Nancy H., br. m., (Hudson)	4	3	3	3	3
Lookout Hal, h. b., (Shank)	3	4	4	4	4
Glad Bells, b. h., (Geers)	5	5	5	5	5
Inahaa, blk. m., (Spear)	7	6	6	6	6
Starlight, ch. b., (Wilson)	6	*			
Walter Kelm, b. g., (Demarest)	*				

Time—2:09¾; 2:10½.

2:07 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

McKinley, b. g., by George St. Clair, (Boone and Geers)	3	1	1	1	1
Caspian, b. g., (Shank)	1	2	2	2	2
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	2	3	3	3	3
Wentworth, blk. g., (Spear)	4	4	4	4	4

Time—2:10¼; 2:08¾; 2:11.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Redbird, b. h., by Chestnut Wilkes, (Walker)	1	1	1	1	1
Carlio M. br. m., (Hudson)	3	2	2	2	2
Sadie Baron, ch. m., (Snow)	2	3	3	3	3
Dandy C., g. g., (Garrison)	*				
Orin B., b. g., (Wood)	dis.				

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾.

*Distanced.

Fast Horses for Empire Track Meet.

John F. Cockerill's Anna Little, Thomas B. Leahy's Princess Pique, and Walter M. Jermyn's Mary Joe will meet in the fast trotting class at the matinee of the New York Driving Club at Empire City track to-morrow. Princess Pique and Anna Little are tied in the contest for the heat cup, while Princess Pique leads all other trotters by two points for the point cup which is awarded to the trotter scoring the greatest number of points during the season. Nine races are scheduled. Although there is a matinee scheduled for Thursday, Sept. 1, it has been decided to give the horses a rest next week and to hold a banner meeting on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5.

Hobens and Griffith Won at Golf.

John Hobens, the Yountakab Golf Club professional, and A. G. Griffith of the Westbrook Golf Club, furnished a surprise yesterday in the best ball foursome on the links of the Deal Golf Club, New Jersey, by winning first money. Their combined best ball score for the thirty-six holes was 147 strokes, leading Stewart Gardner and Alexander Smith, regarded as the strongest pair in the tournament, by one point. The golf was of an unusually close order in the morning round, Hobens and Griffith, Gardner and Smith, Will Smith and Dave Hunter, George Law and Bernard Nichols all finishing in 74 strokes. Gardner and Smith did the same in the afternoon, while Hobens and Griffith made 73, the best eighteen hole for the best ball of the day. Willie Smith and David Hunter got third place, with a total of 151 strokes. While George Law and Bernard Nichols were fourth, 152 strokes. Willie Anderson, the open champion, and Willie Norton finished far in the rear with 153. Eight pairs finished. The results are:

John Hobens and A. G. Griffith	74 73—147
Stewart Gardner and Alexander Smith	74 74—148
Willie Smith and David Hunter	74 77—151
George Law and Bernard Nichols	74 78—152
Willie Anderson and Willie Norton	75 78—153
John Pearson and "L. McCarthy"	79 82—161
Isaac Mackie and Horace Rawlins	80 84—164
John Mackie and "Jack" Jolly	85 80—165

M'GRAW'S MEN WON TWICE

First Game with Chicago Close, but Second Was Easy Victory.

AMERICANS BEAT ST. LOUIS

Greater New Yorks Scored Winning Run in Eleventh Inning—Champion Bostons Lost.

The New York team increased its lead for the National League championship yesterday by defeating the Chicagos two games. Double headers were played at Pittsburg and St. Louis, the teams quitting even. In the American League the Greater New Yorks had some difficulty in beating St. Louis by 2 to 1, eleven innings being required before the winning run was made. Although unsuccessful in their game with Chicago, the champion Bostons are still in second place. Summaries follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.
New York, 4; Chicago, 1, (10 inn.)
New York, 12; Chicago, 1, (8 inn.)
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburg, 11; Philadelphia, 8.
Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	8	10	13	55	12	77	.713
Chicago	6	..	8	9	8	10	12	12	65	.602
Pittsburg	9	6	..	7	8	13	8	11	62	.579
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	9	12	13	64	.576
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	10	12	12	59	.532
Boston	1	8	2	8	7	..	8	11	43	.384
Brooklyn	2	12	4	5	6	9	..	9	38	.349
Philadelphia	3	3	6	5	4	5	4	..	30	.373
Games lost	31	43	45	47	52	69	71	80		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

American Association.

SCORES OF GAMES.
New York, 2; St. Louis, 1, (11 innings.)
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	6	8	7	9	10	12	12	64	.615
Boston	7	..	8	3	7	10	10	13	64	.598
Chicago	10	9	..	8	7	9	10	13	66	.587
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	8	9	9	11	58	.569
Cleveland	6	8	4	10	..	9	9	13	58	.558
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.448
St. Louis	4	9	5	4	5	5	..	8	40	.302
Washington	2	0	2	2	4	7	7	..	24	.229
Games lost	40	43	45	44	46	58	62	81		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit et Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Outplay Chicago and Win Two Games, One of Ten Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The New York team removed all doubt of its ability to win the National League pennant by defeating the Chicagos twice on the West Side Grounds to-day. The first game required ten innings, the score being 4 to 1, and the second was of eight innings. Umpire Kennedy calling the game on account of darkness. The score was 12 to 1.

Wicker essayed to pitch the second game and for a time got along fairly well with the help of a marvelous catch and double play by Evers, but in the fourth inning the visitors gauged Wicker's delivery and with the aid of errors scored a dozen runs by the end of the seventh inning. The Cbicagos were unable to hit Wiltse sufficiently to score a run until the eighth inning, when a couple of singles an out, and a fly to right field let Chance score; the run that saved a shut-out. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Barry, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
M'Carthy, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Kling, c	0	0	7	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Pinker, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Weimer, p	0	0	0	3	0
Wicker, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	5	30	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bres'an, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Browne, rf	1	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	2	5	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	0	6	4	1
Devlin, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Glibert, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Bowerman, c	1	1	9	1	0
McGin'ty, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	4	6	30	14	3

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Barry, McCarthy, and Mertes, (2.) Sacrifice bit—McGinnity. Stolen base—Devlin. Struck out—By Weimer, 4; by McGinnity, 3. Passed balls—Kling, 3. First base on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Wicker, 3; off McGinnity, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Weimer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Barry, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	5	0	0
M'Carthy, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	3	0	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	5	2	1
Kling, rf	0	0	3	0	1
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	2	2
Wicker, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	1	7	21	10	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bres'an, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	4	0	0
Mertes, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	2	2	1	4	0
Glibert, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Dunn, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c	1	1	6	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	1	0	2	0
Donlin, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Taylor, if	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	13	24	8	0

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York ..... 0 1 0 2 4 0 5 ..—12

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 4. Two-base hit—McGann. Three-base hits—Devlin, Wiltse. Home run—Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Warner, O'Neill. Double plays—Evers, (unassisted;) Slagle and Evers. Struck out—By Wicker, 3; by Wiltse, 6. Passed ball—O'Neill. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 1; off Wiltse, 2. Wild pitch—Wiltse. Hit by pitched ball—Slagle. Umpires—Messrs. Kennedy and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 8,500.

PITTSBURG WON AND LOST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Pittsburg and Philadelphia split even in two long drawn out and uninteresting games. Darkness ended the second game after the eighth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Be'mont, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
Wagner, ss	2	1	5	1	0
Carisch, lf	2	2	10	2	0
Kruger, rf	2	3	1	1	0
M'C'm'k, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Phelps, c	0	1	3	1	0
Case, p	0	0	0	2	1
Leever, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	11	14	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
Wol'ton, 3b	2	3	0	5	0
McGee, rf	2	2	0	1	1
Titus, lf	2	0	2	0	0
Donohue, ss	1	1	1	2	1
Dooin, c	0	1	6	1	0
Mitchell, p	0	0	0	1	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	1	0
Toal	8	14	24	13	3

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 1 1 0 3 4 1 ..—11
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 3 0 3 0 0 1 0—8

Two-base hits—Carisch, McCormick. Lush. Three-base hits—McGee, Lush. Sacrific hits—Ritchey, Kruger. Stolen base—Titus. First base on balls—Off Case, 1; off Mitchell, 1; off Fraser, 4. Struck out—By Case, 3; by Mitchell, 1; by Fraser, 2. Wild pitches—Case, Mitchell. Passed balls—Doolin. Hit off Case, 10 in 5 innings; off Leever, 4 in 4 innings; off Mitchell, 6 in 5 innings; off Fraser, 8 in 3 innings. Time of game—2:05. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cassidy, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Be'mont, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Rit'y, 2b&ss	0	1	1	2	0
Wag., ss&2b	0	2	2	6	0
Carisch, lf	0	0	9	1	0
Kruger, 3b	1	0	0	1	1
M'C'm'k, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Phelps, c	0	2	3	0	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	2	0	0
Case, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Flaherty	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	24	12	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Wol'ton, 3b	3	3	2	2	0
McGee, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Lush, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Titus, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Donohue, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Doolin, c	1	1	3	0	0
Suttho'ff, p	2	2	0	2	0
Total	10	17	24	9	0

*Batted for Case in the eighth inning.

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 3 1 2 2 0 2—10

Two-base hits—Wagner, Wolverton. Three-base hit—Suttboff. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Lush. Stolen bases—McGee, Lush, Donohue, Doolin. Donhue plays—Wolverton and Gleason; Gleason and Donohue. First base on balls—Off Case, 1; off Sutthoff, 6. Struck out—By Philippe, 2; by Case, 1; by Sutthoff, 3. Wild pitch—Sutthoff. Hits off Phillippe, 11 in 5 innings; off Case, 6 in 3 innings. Time of game—1:40. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance—4,220.

CINCINNATI, 4; BROOKLYN 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Misplays by Cincinnati were largely responsible for Brooklyn's two runs in the first inning. Thereafter Hahn was almost invincible. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	1	0	6	1	0
Seymour, cf	0	2	1	0	1
Sebring, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	1	1	8	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	5	3	0
Huggins, 2b	1	1	1	1	1
Peitz, c	0	1	8	2	0
Hahn, p	1	1	1	2	0
Total	4	7	27	9	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 2b	1	2	4	0	1
Dillon, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Gessler, cf	0	2	0	1	0
Lumley, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	9	0
Ritter, c	0	0	8	1	1
Jordan, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	7	24	15	2

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

JUDGE PARKER AND THE PHILIPPINES.

If there was confusion in that passage of Judge PARKER'S speech of acceptance which related to the Philippines, and we do not think there was confusion, it has certainly not been cleared up by his letter to Mr. JOHN G. MILBURN, in which he explains his meaning. Mr. MILBURN wrote to Judge PARKER to inquire if the phrase "self-government" used in the speech of acceptance was to be construed as "identical with independence, political and territorial." In a letter dated Aug. 22 Judge PARKER makes this reply:

> You are entirely right in assuming that as I employed the phrase, "self-government," it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the criticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their action. But to take away all possible opportunity for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done.

The only words in this letter to which persons earnestly seeking to divine Judge PARKER'S meaning will pay any attention are these: "I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done." Our neighbor The World reminds us that on the morning after Judge PARKER delivered his speech of acceptance we expressed the opinion that the passage relating to the Philippines was "not of vital significance," and that "the only perceptible difference between the Democratic position and the Republican position is that Judge PARKER would tell the Filipinos now what is in store for them, and President ROOSEVELT would not." With Judge PARKER'S commentary upon his own speech before us, this is even now the only difference we perceive between his position and that of President ROOSEVELT, who in his speech of acceptance said:

> We are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the island, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until this step has been taken and the results are manifest.

There is here no exclusion of the ultimate grant of independence. The promise is not made, because the President thinks it would be unwise to make it now, and a vast majority of the American people agree with him. Secretary TAFT agrees with him, and if there is any wise and candid man in the United States better qualified to speak on the subject than Secretary TAFT we have never heard of him. Judge PARKER believes that we must grant independence "as soon as it can prudently be done," but he would make the promise "now." That is the only essential distinction between the two candidates—all the rest is phrasemaking and hairsplitting.

We confess to a feeling of regret and disappointment that Judge PARKER should have singled out the Philippines part of his speech as one standing in need of elucidation and reinforcement. In the judgment of many Democrats there are other passages to which he might with greater advantage apply a reinforcing pen—the passage relating to the tariff, for instance, or that in which he touches upon the dangers of the usurpation of authority. If Judge PARKER believes that we ought to set the Filipinos free, then sincerity would demand that he say so, and he done with it. He does not say so, and he is not done with it; he merely says we ought to set the Filipinos up as a nation "as soon as it can prudently be done." There is nothing either in his speech or in his letter to Mr. MILBURN which would in any other than a heedless anti-imperialist mind lead to the conclusion that were he in the White House he would pursue toward our possessions in the Far East a policy different from that pursued by President ROOSEVELT. "As soon as it can prudently be done"—there is the whole spirit of the Judge's declaration, and that will be, because it must be, the spirit of our Philippine policy. We doubt very much indeed whether Judge PARKER, were he installed in the White House and surrounded by wise Cabinet advisers, would not change his mind about the wisdom of making the promise "now." Certainly he would if he listened to the advice of men competent to give it, of men who have studied the Philippine problem at close range and know the difficulties with which we have to contend. It may be fifty, it may be two hundred and fifty, years before we can fit the Filipinos to take care of themselves. It is a barren futility to waste time in considering whether we ought to make them any pledges now concerning an event so uncertain and remote.

The question of "imperialism" and the Philippines has been pushed into an unreal and fantastical prominence by the activities of a very small number of persons who entertain radical views upon that subject. Imperialism and the Philippines are not an issue in this election. If the American people were asked to vote to-day upon the question of immediately granting independence to the Filipinos they would vote the proposition down ten to one, perhaps twenty to one, certainly by an exemplary majority. They would vote it down because they are not insane and because they are not heartless. If they were asked to vote upon the question whether we should "make the promise now," they would laugh in the faces of those who asked them to take the trouble to express their will upon a mere question of expediency. The point is really petty, and not worth fussing over. The intelligent Filipinos already know pretty well that if they make rapid advancement they will some time become self-governing, probably independent. The spread of this impression among all classes of the Filipinos, unintelligent as well as intelligent, has undoubtedly increased the difficulty of our position, as Judge TAFT has pointed out. But the harm is done now, and the mere expression of a belief that the promise should be made at once is not a matter of very much consequence. Certainly it is not big enough to be made into a campaign issue—and it is only in respect to making the promise "now" that any difference of reality and substance can be discovered between the positions of the two candidates.

RECIPROCITY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. LODGE seems to have awakened to the fact that the spread of the sentiment in favor of reciprocity in the Republican Party of New England cannot be checked by either sneers or accusations of party disloyalty. In the little town of Conway in the White Hills of New Hampshire a petition for Canadian reciprocity received the other day 150 signatures, quite the number of all the votes recently cast in the town, which is pretty nearly unanimously Republican. It is an indication of the tendency to resent the Lodgian view that the advocacy of reciprocity is an "insult" to the Republican leaders; or it may be an indication of a willingness on the part of the New Hampshire Republicans to offend the leaders when they go wrong.

Of course, the strong point with Mr. LODGE, as with Mr. ROOSEVELT, who in this matter follows quite abjectly in the leading strings of the Massachusetts Senator, is that the Republicans are in favor of reciprocity, but only of a kind that does not in any way injure "any" protected interest; in other words, absolutely futile reciprocity, since any interest enjoying special and monopolistic favors under the tariff would be injured by their withdrawal. It is pretended that this is the view that Mr. MCKINLEY took of the limitations of reciprocity. But Mr. MCKINLEY sent to the Senate with his approval some dozen or more reciprocity treaties embracing competitive commodities. That showed how he regarded the absurd limitations imposed by the Lodge school. It is needless to remind our readers that not one of those treaties was ever ratified by the Senate. Mr. LODGE and the favorites of the tariff took care of that.

THE CZAR AND THE ASKOLD.

There does not seem to be any good reason for distrusting the report that the decision to disarm the two Russian warships which have been hottled up at Shanghai came from the Czar himself. Since it is quite impossible to attribute the hauling down of the Russian flag on these vessels to the Czar's desire to do something gracious to celebrate the birth of the Czarowitch, it seems clear that the decision has come from a belated perception of the absurdity and outrageousness of the previous Russian contention that these vessels should be permitted to refit at leisure to their full belligerent strength in a neutral port.

The responsibility of that contention is now put from St. Petersburg upon the shoulders of the Russian Minister at Peking, under whose orders it is to be supposed that the Russian Consul at Shanghai has been acting. The Russian Minister at Peking has had a good deal to answer for, at least ostensibly, in the past. But he has never been required to take and defend a more indefensible position than this. If the Russians had continued to defy China, and the neutral guarantors of the neutrality of China, they would have completely disabled themselves from making any effective protest against the infraction of Chinese neutrality by the Japanese at Che-Foo. Russia had, and has, a very strong case against Japan concerning that seizure. But she would have thrown her case completely away, in fact she would have done her utmost to justify Japan after the fact, if she had done at Shanghai what she was charged with the intention of doing at Che-Foo. And if she had gone on to refit the disabled ships it would have done her no good, since whenever they had emerged from Shanghai Harbor they would undoubtedly have found an overwhelming Japanese force waiting for them.

The action of the Russian Government is also welcome as tending to dispel the impression, particularly strong in London, that Russia is looking for a quarrel with England that will enable her to save her face with Japan. As the Power having the greatest commercial interest at Shanghai, and also as the Power whose "nationals," the owners of the dockyard, supposed to be acting under the instructions of the British Consul, were reported to have refused to go on with the repairs, the opportunity for picking a quarrel with England offered at Shanghai was excellent. It is gratifying to know that Russia declined to avail herself of it.

A CONFIRMED HABIT.

As the child is father to the man, so the Governor is father to the President—if the Governor ever gets to be President. Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER makes this plain in a letter which we publish in another column. We make history rapidly in this country, and forget it as rapidly. Mr. UNTERMYER recalls a nearly forgotten chapter of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S history as Governor, a chapter which shows that the passions and the impulses that rule the President ruled him when he was Chief Executive at Albany.

This newspaper was not reckoned among the ardent admirers of District Attorney ASA BIRD GARDINER. We deplored and censured his indiscretions, personal and official, and at any moment during his term of office we should have acclaimed a successor to him appointed in conformity with the provisions of law. Yet when Gov. ROOSEVELT removed Mr. GARDINER we were compelled to declare that the action he had taken was wanton, lawless, and a dangerous usurpation of power. The Commissioner appointed by Gov. ROOSEVELT to hear the charges against Col. GARDINER had reported that they were not proved, and that no action should be taken. Subsequently, without further hearing, and, as this community pretty generally believed, without proper cause, the Governor removed the District Attorney and appointed Mr. PHILBIN in his place.

It was a perfectly characteristic act, yet New Yorkers did not know then that it was characteristic of Mr. ROOSEVELT. They would have been disposed to regard it as a sporadic outbreak. They now know by repeated exhibitions of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S disregard of law that having his own way, either with or against the statutes and the Constitution, is a confirmed habit with him. The Gardiner incident is illustrative of the Roosevelt temperament.

ELECTING "LEADERS."

Those districts of this municipality which seem to aspiring Tammanyites disputable are now breaking out with the kind of campaign posters and portraits which belong to a contested election for a recognized public office. The candidates seem to attach as much importance to their likenesses as if they were manufacturers of some of the nostrums advertised in the public conveyances. It seems to them that nobody can look upon their likenesses without being impressed in their favor, a supposition which, when confronted with the actual impression made upon the impartial mind by an inspection of the portraits shows, in more than one or two cases, how the very verdure of vanity can survive a long course even of the indurating politics of Tammany Hall.

That the boss should come out into the open where the voters can get at him has long been one of the demands and dreams of political reformers. "We must make this Mayor of the Palace King," said one of the most ingeniously constructive of them a generation ago. The Mayor of the Palace, however, as a rule prefers to remain behind the throne. For many years the bosses of either party in some of the greatest States held no office, and it was reasonably inferred that they were afraid of the result of submitting their claims to the settlement of the ballot. PLATT in this State and QUAY in Pennsylvania are instances of men who were unquestioned bosses before they held any public office, more unquestioned, in one of the cases, than afterward. And PLATT and QUAY, when they concluded to take office, very prudently chose an office which could be filled by the votes of their creatures, and did not venture to appeal to popular suffrage.

As to the district leaders of Tammany, it is not at all surprising that when the well-meant Eisberg bill had driven them into the open, and made the choice of them to depend upon a sort of popular election, the air should resound, as it is in fact resounding, with charges and countercharges of fraud and corruption, handled between the actual leaders and the men who would like their places. But all this pretense of a formal election does not really make much difference. It is a matter of simple truth and simple justice to say that a Tammany district leader is as perfect an example as our politics afford, and almost as our society affords, of the survival of the fittest. And it seems quite safe to say that in spite of the elaborate precautions taken by the Eisberg law, the real leader will continue to lead.

THE RAILROAD AUTOMOBILE.

The adventurous and somewhat original speed maniac who has built him an automobile with steel-tired wheels fitted to run on a standard-gauge railroad merits a word of commendation. He has opened the way to those who desire speed for its own sake by which, under special arrangements with the railroad companies as to the use of track, they may travel as fast as they want to and not interfere with any one else. This pioneer of reckless propulsion under conditions of entire harmlessness—to others—will start from Minneapolis on Saturday next for a trip to the Pacific Coast. He is much more likely to get there than if he followed public roads; he can make the run in much less time, and so long as he does not try to pass trains on the track ahead of him, he may go as fast as he pleases. Any accident which happens will affect only himself and his immediate party.

This is a perfectly legitimate use of the pleasure locomotive. With a capacity for speeds of thirty to sixty miles an hour, such machines have no place on common roads. Among other wheeled vehicles they are as much out of place as a charging rhinoceros in a flock of sheep. There is always a place for the reasonable motor vehicle, sober-gaited and adapted to pleasure touring or to practical transportation, and it will increase and multiply. An automobile of this type is to one of the misshapen, overpowered red devils as a safe and comfortable cruising yacht is to one of the oversparred, overballasted racing machines built for the America's Cup contests. However, if speed maniacs will build pleasure locomotives, let them by all means be used on the railroads, and nowhere else. The "chances" their owners will be sure to take just to make their sport exciting will tend, in obedience to one of the immutable laws of nature, to prevent the too rapid increase of this class.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Drunkenness has been added to the already imposing list of maladies which oculists pretend to cure by the relief of eyestrain. The craving for alcohol may be, and often is, a nervous affection, and if the source of the affection is in the eyes, according to the argument of a Chicago oculist at a recent conference in Milwaukee, resort must be had to glasses that cheer and not inebriate. We respectfully suggest that the authorities at the Subway Tavern be required to have an oculist on hand, and to offer his services to all who apply for an eye-opener.

—It has been said that life is never artistic, and it may be granted that it is seldom so; but if the infant Czarowitch had been gifted with the tragi-comic force of SHAKESPEARE he could scarcely have conceived a more illuminating stroke of nature than he executed at his recent baptism. Off in Manchuria the prestige, if not the honor, of the Russian Empire was at stake. KUROPATKIN was being driven to the wall. STOESSEL had announced that Port Arthur was to be his tomb. The one great dread in all minds was that the catastrophe would fall while the baptism was in progress and prove a bad omen for the future of the heir, and of his empire. Yet amid all this shame and trepidation no jot of the splendor of imperial ceremony was abated. The baptismal procession was a blaze of barbaric gold. The baby, pillowed in a fluff of the rarest lace and covered with a mantle of imperial purple, was carried in the arms of a Princess in a chariot drawn by eight milk-white horses, with outriders and walking grooms. The font at which the baptismal party gathered was incrusted with jewels and gold. The holy oil with which the Metropolitan anointed the inert mite of humanity had been compounded in solemn secrecy amid the splendors of the Kremlin. No man with a brain and a heart could fail to be impressed with the stupendous contrast between this present hour and the momentous future that was lowering on the other side of the earth. It was the psychological moment, and he who had just been named by the grace of God Grand Duke ALEXIS NICHOLAEVITCH, future Czar and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, and much besides, rose to it magnificently. He opened his mouth and lifted up just a plain baby yell. The gloom vanished, and a murmur of amused approval ran through that brilliant and foreboding company. KUROPATKIN might give up his sword, and STOESSEL lie in the grave of a great Russian ambition. But while babies are babies, men will be men, and the future cannot be altogether black.

—The proverbial remark of the pot to the kettle is duplicated in a charge which The Hartford Courant makes against The New York Herald. Like other metropolitan papers, The Herald has been having a fling at the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. This The Courant resents for the reason, as it alleges, that The Herald is actuated solely by selfish spite. It seems that The Herald lately tried, and tried in vain, to induce the New York, New Haven and Hartford to put on an early morning newspaper train. The refusal, as The Courant alleges, is the sole reason for The Herald's malice. We prefer and have reason to think that this is not so. But if it were, would The Herald be any better than The Courant? For if it is to the interest of metropolitan papers to supply readers in Hartford and environs, it is equally to the interest of The Courant to keep it from doing so. A journal which purports to act in the interest of civilization and enlightenment can account for opposition to efficient communication only by a lot of explaining.

—The following piece of levity from so grave and reverend a senior as Mr. JOEL BENTON grieves us as deeply as in former times it grieved Secretary STANTON:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your various comments upon the mule no notice seems to have been taken of Josh Billings's "Essa on the Mewel," which President Lincoln used to read to his Cabinet, greatly to the disgust of Secretary STANTON. Josh says, among other things, that "if you want tu find a mewel in the lot, turn him in the next one tew it."

But what is more directly to your point is this, from the "Essa" named:

"I have known a mewel to be good for six months, just to get a chance to kick somebody."

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 23, 1904.

If the mere jest of a professional josher can be cited in defamation of the most faithful and hard-working of the dumb friends of man, why not cite also the French proverb of the Pope's mule, who kept his kick for seven years, and DAUDET'S story of how it all came about? The description of what happened to the blonde page behind the hoof, and how he was lost to sight in the zenith, a faded yellow puff of smoke, will, in its line, never be excelled. But these are both mere fictions. The inquiry which THE TIMES has instituted is scientific or nothing.

Wise Beyond Their Years.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Children," said the astonished mother, opening the door of the room and looking inside, "what are you making this unearthly noise about?"

"We're playin' strike," answered Tommy. "I'm the striker, an' Dick's the packer."

"But why have you got Johnny bound and gagged an tied to a chair?"

"Oh, he's playin' he's the consumer."

STRIPPING THE DAISY.

She pulled the daisy bit by bit
The question great to settle.
"He loves me," and "He loves me not,"
She counted every petal.

Which way it went I do not know;
She did not make complaining;
Perhaps it was because she saw
A pile of gold remaining.

THE LAW OVERRIDDEN BY ROOSEVELT

Mr. Untermyer Recalls Removal of District Attorney Gardiner.

PARALLEL OF PANAMA CASE

That, He Declares, If Fully Exposed Will Be to the Country's "Eternal Disgrace."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Paris Herald of July 27 contained an extract from an editorial in your issue of July 26 pointing to the action of our Government with respect to Panama as an instance of Mr. Roosevelt's contempt for the law, and for vested rights when they stand in the way of what he happens at the moment to have decided to be for the best interests of the country.

I am reminded by this discussion that the Panama conspiracy (which history will record as one of the foulest and most cowardly crimes of modern times, and the blackest spot in the existence of a nation that had just accomplished one of the most ennobling and self-sacrificing acts in the cause of human liberty that was ever known) is not the only instance in which Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he regards the Constitution as subject to the Executive will, to be molded, ignored, or trampled upon to meet his views of expediency, instead of looking to it as the guide to his action and the limitation upon his power, to be kept ever before him. His public career affords abundant evidence of his determination to wield all the powers of government on the dangerous "rough rider" principle that all means are justified to accomplish the desired end.

A notable illustration of this lawless spirit that should not be permitted to escape attention was furnished while he was Governor in the removal of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney of the County of New York. It was loudly condemned at the time as an act of executive usurpation, but so rapidly do events succeed one another in our great city that within twelve months it was almost forgotten.

The fact that Col. Gardiner had aroused the hostility of a section of the press contributed to the willingness of the public to forget the crime that had been committed against constitutional government.

It may be recalled that Col. Gardiner had a controversy with Mr. Roosevelt while the latter was a Police Commissioner of the City of New York, arising out of a dinner given by the Society of the Loyal Legion. The occasion was purely social and distinctly non-political, as the society is known to number among its members many of the prominent veterans of the war of both political parties.

Mr. Roosevelt was a guest at the dinner, and on being invited to speak (as I recall the occurrence at this distance from memory and without the aid of the files) he entered upon the discussion of political and municipal questions. Col. Gardiner and others were very much offended by his remarks and by what they regarded as a failure to observe the proprieties of the occasion, and they left the hall by way of protest. Col. Gardiner afterward publicly criticised what he regarded as the bad taste of the performance.

A few years later, and while Mr. Roosevelt was Governor, the City Club preferred charges against Col. Gardiner on which it asked for his removal from office. There were hundreds of specifications attached to the charges as the result of many months of investigation of the office under the direction of the Governor, who, if he did not himself originate the prosecution, openly assisted and encouraged it to an extent hitherto unknown on the part of an Executive who was constituted the sole and final judge.

Upon the formal presentation of the charges, the Governor appointed Mr. Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo as Commissioner to hear the proofs and report as to their sufficiency. Mr. Wilcox was recognized as a man of unquestioned integrity and ability. His appointment tended to allay the suspicion that the Governor of the State had prejudged the case. It created the desired impression that Col. Gardiner was to receive at the hands of the Governor that fair and impartial trial to which the Constitution entitled an official elected by the people before he could be lawfully removed from office.

By the express command of the Governor, the then Attorney General of the State (Mr. Davies) and the First Assistant Attorney General (Mr. Coyne) attended the numerous hearings, examined witnesses, and generally took personal charge of the prosecution in conjunction with Mr. Horace E. Deming and other counsel selected by the City Club for the purpose, and who were appointed special assistants to the Attorney General. No such array of legal talent was ever known or heard of in a State prosecution for the removal of a county official.

The investigation lasted almost one year, (speaking from memory, as I do, as to all these facts, and without the aid of any data whatever.) It cost the State about $50,000, besides the many months of time of the Attorney General and his assistants, in addition to which a succeeding Republican Legislature and Gov. Odell allowed $15,000 to Col. Gardiner's counsel for conducting the defense against the charges.

Thousands of pages of testimony were taken; almost every official act of Col. Gardiner during his entire term of office, and hundreds of the cases in which the office was concerned were placed under review, and many of them partially retried; his previous life, his military career, and his personal affairs were invaded; charges were added from time to time during the investigation; he was charged, as were his assistants, with dishonesty without an attempt ever being made to offer a pretext of proof, all for the purpose of creating public prejudice; so malignant was the persecution that Col. Gardiner's mannerisms were caricatured and personalities indulged in that were hardly consistent with a judicial inquiry.

The hearings were fully reported in the public press, and the Governor was kept in constant touch with the progress of the investigation. Notwithstanding the enmities that Col. Gardiner had aroused, and that the metropolitan press was politically opposed to him, the prosecution was almost unanimously ridiculed and condemned from an early stage in the proceedings, when it reached the point at which its animus and frivolousness became apparent.

Mr. Wilcox, in a long report reviewing the evidence, recommended that the charges be dismissed. There was nothing else for him to do, however much he may have desired a different result, which I do not mean to intimate. The Governor was thereupon forced to dismiss the charges in confirmation of the report of his own Commissioner and in deference to public opinion as reflected in the press of both parties.

Within a few weeks (speaking again, as at all times, from memory only) after the compulsory dismissal following this long and patient investigation, Col. Gardiner found himself one morning without previous warning or intimation commanded to appear before the Governor within a few days thereafter, and was then and there on the spot removed by a Republican Governor from the office to which he had been elected by the Democratic votes of the people of the City of New York without an investigation, and after a farcical discussion of a few hours on some absurd and transparent pretext, which, when sifted, amounted to nothing more than that Col. Gardiner had failed to answer a telegram relating to some election matter which he denied having received or having received in time.

The whole performance, following upon the heels of an unsuccessful prosecution unequaled for vindictiveness, was a ridiculous subterfuge for the accomplishment of an act in violation of the Constitution, but upon which Mr. Roosevelt had evidently set his heart. What his recent experience had taught him could not be done in the light of day through the slow and orderly processes of the law he found he had the power to do by taking the law into his own hands, and he promptly proceeded to exercise that power as soon as he learned that his act was not subject to the review of the courts.

Whether he was animated by personal motives or desire for the public good, or whether he led himself to believe that the public interest ran in the direction of his personal desires, is immaterial. The fact remains that the letter and spirit of the Constitution which protected the official elected by the people against removal except for cause, and after an opportunity to be heard, were flagrantly violated. It was an assault upon the elective franchise. There was no charge of malfeasance, corruption, or incompetence, and nothing to justify him in substituting his will for that of the people who had rejected the candidate of his political faith.

To an executive trained to respect for the law and to recognize the limitations of his power, such a violation of the mandate of the Constitution would have been impossible. The fact that there was no appeal to the courts to review his act, however unjust and unauthorized, would have impressed upon him the solemnity and responsibility of the trust reposed in him.

To the untrained mind firm in the belief that in him is concentrated the patriotism of the Nation and the faultless wisdom of the ages, that to him has been delegated the God-given power to rule, looking only for immediate results, regardless of the limitations and safeguards of the law, this immunity from review furnished the encouragement for the commission of one of the most senseless acts of executive usurpation in the history of the State.

I do not charge the Governor with a sinister political motive, but I claim that in the aspect most favorable to him his action evinced a callousness or an obtuseness to his constitutional restrictions that has set a most dangerous precedent.

Imagine, if you can, a man of calm, judicial temperament, trained in the ways of the Constitution, like Judge Parker, sitting in the executive chair being guilty of the removal from office of the most powerful official of the County of New York, of the opposite political faith, at a time when his successor cannot be elected for almost a year, for not having answered a telegram which the latter denied having received, or for some like trivial reason, following the events above narrated!

Can any lawyer who has practiced at our bar conceive of Judge Parker as guilty of such disregard of his sworn duty? Yet the mental attitude of the two candidates is fairly summed up in saying that Mr. Roosevelt probably never stopped to consider a little thing like the Constitution, except as an obstacle which should be overcome, if it could be done, when he decided to remove Col. Gardiner. When advised by the Attorney General that the courts could not interfere (unless they, too, should see fit to arrogate to themselves powers denied to the Judicial Department by the Constitution) he went boldly ahead with a consciousness of duty well performed to do that which to a lawyer and a believer in constitutional government would have been impossible.

Herein lies the distinction between a despotism and constitutional government. We have been educated to believe that we are safer under the crudest forms of constitutional government than under the most patriotic, well-meaning despotism.

To Mr. Roosevelt's mind the fact that he believed he could give us a better District Attorney than the people had elected amply justified him in adopting any pretext for making the change, as did the fact that we needed a canal justify to his mind resort to any means to get it, provided the means resorted to could be kept hidden, as they have been thus far.

The danger is that at some time when least expected, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, the partnership in crime between our country and the Panama Canal Company to rob a weak, defenseless sister republic by trickery and hypocrisy will come to light and our eternal disgrace before the nations of the earth be complete.

Referring again to the Gardiner case, the commission to Col. Gardiner's successor was issued and delivered the day set for the "hearing" before the Governor. The successor, (Mr. Philbin,) while a Democrat, belonged to the wing of the party that was then affiliating with the Republicans in local politics, and was opposed to the organization that had elected Col. Gardiner. Before the "hearing" (as showing the "open mind.") with which the "hearing" was directed, it was common knowledge that Mr. Philbin was to be appointed, and evidence is not wanting that the new appointment had been arranged and unofficially announced before Col. Gardiner was "heard" by the Governor.

Thus did Gov. Roosevelt respect the mandate of our Constitution that insured to Col. Gardiner and to the people of the County of New York the right to this office unless he be removed after an opportunity to be heard. However valuable may be strenuousness and a life dedicated to the belief that might makes right in other fields of activity, conservatism and a just understanding of and regard for the limitations of power are vastly more valuable in administering the supreme judicial authority which lies at the foundation of constitutional government.

A hopeless want of conception of these limitations and an impatience of legal restrictions that obstruct the path of expediency are the dominating characteristics of our Republican candidate that may well cause the lovers of constitutional liberty to hesitate and fear.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

Carlshad, Aug. 7, 1904.

COMMODITY MARKETS UPSET.

Cotton Pit Excited—Wheat Soared, but Dropped at the Close.

All the commodity markets were in a state of disturbance yesterday. The cotton pit was wildly excited, and the fluctuations were fast and furious. The wheat markets also executed some quick changes, going up and then down with startling rapidity.

Speculation in both markets was feverish, and the air was thick with rumors of losses and winnings. Cotton opened about 20 points down, but under renewed buying the loss was soon recovered, and in the afternoon further advances were recorded, so that the closing was near the highest of the day, and some 10 to 20 points above the high prices of Wednesday. The rally at the end was said to have been due to buying by one man who went short when the drop in the morning made it appear as if the market was about to sell off still more. This man, who is one of the biggest brokers on the board, is said to have covered a short line of 30,000 bales during the afternoon.

Wheat opened down 1¼ cents, but soon recovered, and with the aid of covering by shorts went up to 111⅝. The advance was not, however, maintained, and the close was at about the same figures as the day before. Corn also closed down, its course during the day, being influenced by that of the wheat market.

Cotton Touches Forty Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Excitement prevailed on the Cotton Exchange to-day when the four first bales of the season were auctioned. The first bale, from Ragland & Co., of Pine Bluff, Ark., brought 27 cents per pound, and the second, from G. W. Naill, Jr., & Co., of Biscoe, Ark., 37½ cents. The third bale, from the Millins & Owen Company, of Durant, Miss., was hoisted to 38½ cents, and the fourth, from Muse & Harris, of Junction, Ark., touched 40 cents. These prices are almost unprecedented.

BROOKS GETS COMET MEDAL.

Director of Smith Observatory Receives Astronomical Society Prize.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, has just been awarded the prize medal by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for his discovery of the latest comet, known as the Brooks comet of 1904.

This is the eighth medal bestowed upon Dr. Brooks for his astronomical discoveries. Dr. Brooks has now discovered twenty-four comets, a larger number than any other living astronomer.

COLUMBIA'S NEW CHAPEL.

Plans Filed for New $250,000 Building on Morningside Heights.

Plans for the chapel of Columbia University, to be erected on Amsterdam Avenue north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, were filed at the Building Department yesterday.

The chapel will be a fireproof edifice, shaped like a Greek cross in its ground plan, having a frontage of 58.8 feet and a depth of 141.8 feet. It will have a gallery in addition to the main floor. It will be 114 feet high, crowned with a large dome surmounted by a cupola. The facades will be of granite, limestone, and brick, with a decorative frieze of marble with carved inscriptions. The entrance will be adorned with pilasters. The dome will have a series of windows of ornamental glass. The cost of the building is estimated at $250,000.

POPE SAYS THERE IS JUSTICE IN AMERICA

Delighted with Statements Made to Him by Satolli.

CARDINAL TELLS OF HIS TRIP

Pontiff Says Attitude of the People of This Country Is a Consolation at the Present Time.

ROME, Aug. 25.—Cardinal Satolli went this afternoon to the Vatican to visit the Pope for the first time since the Cardinal's return from his visit to the United States.

Just as his Eminence arrived at the Papal apartment Pope Pius was coming out to receive a body of Sardinian pilgrims who were in waiting. Upon seeing the Cardinal, however, his Holiness insisted upon re-entering the apartment with him, saying that he was anxious to hear about "dear America" and to have confirmed by the Cardinal the accounts of the cordial reception given him, as told in his communications to the Vatican.

Cardinal Satolli presented his own homage to the Pontiff, the devotion of the bishops and the American clergy, and an expression of the affection of American Catholics for the Pope, and told of the deference shown by the non-Catholics.

His Holiness said he was greatly moved by such manifestations and highly appreciated such a general disposition toward loyalty on the part of the people of the United States. He expressed great satisfaction with the reception given Cardinal Satolli, which he considered as having been given to himself, adding:

"It is a consolation at this moment when others are causing me so much grief."

In reply to a question by his Holiness regarding the condition of Catholicism in America, the Cardinal explained that the Catholic Church in America has not any official relations with the State, but is in such a condition that it does not envy the position of the Church in countries where official relations exist.

To this statement the Pope replied:

"Because in the United States there is true liberty and justice for all."

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli has returned here from his visit to Ireland, where he represented the Pope at the reopening of Armagh Cathedral on July 24. He was received in audience by the Pope to-day and made his report. He says he had an enthusiastic reception, and that many honors were paid him. For the first time since the fall of the temporal power of the Popes the Papal flag, hoisted on the steamer carrying the Cardinal, was saluted by British warships, while Lord Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, treated the Cardinal as a Prince of the Blood.

The Cardinal also said that the Faith in Ireland does not affect the people of Ireland alone, but extends beyond the seas into various countries, especially to America and Australia, to which the Irish have been forced to emigrate. Thus they are becoming centres for the propagation of the Faith wherever they are transplanted.

The Pope was most pleased with the Cardinal's report, and expressed his intention soon to issue a document in which he will express his feelings toward Ireland.

RUSSIAN JEWS' POSITION.

Revision of Statutes Not Expected to Give Much Relief.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Cologne Gazette learns that on Aug. 12 the Russian Ministers and heads of departments discussed the repeal of a number of erroneous interpretations of the laws affecting the Jews. The erroneous verdicts of the courts had received the force of law by decrees of the Senate or the Council of the Empire.

The finding of the Ministerial conference was submitted to the Czar, who, it is understood, assented to the resolution.

The reconstituted statutes, which will be promulgated soon, deal chiefly with those Jews already in a so-called privileged position. The large mass of the Jewish working classes, who most of all are the subjects of oppression, receive no alleviation of their lot.

It is said that in well informed quarters in St. Petersburg the new ordinances are commented upon in a skeptical spirit upon the ground that a number of inaccuracies have been allowed to creep in, which will afford an opportunity for capricious and discretionary interpretations of the revised statutes at the hands of the provincial authorities.

FILIPINOS KILL AN OFFICER.

Capt. Barrett Slain by Bandits—Outrages in Mindanao.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—A detail of native constabulary has been ambushed on the Island of Leyte by a superior force of bandits. Capt. H. Barrett of the constabulary was killed in the fighting.

There has been trouble in the province of Misamis, Island of Mindanao, where bandits have looted several towns. The native authorities were defied, and Pablo Mercado and his family were kidnapped. Mercado was accused of being too friendly with the Americans. Three Chinese stores were burned.

Four natives were murdered, three of them being buried alive. Col. Harbord of the constabulary is now on the trail of the bandits.

Lieut. Thornton of the constabulary has met death by drowning near Dagupin, Island of Luzon.

TURBINE LINER LAUNCHED.

Largest of the Type Yet Built Enters Water at Belfast.

BELFAST, Aug. 25.—The Allan Line steamer Victorian, the largest turbine vessel yet built, was launched here this morning.

It is expected that she will be ready for service before the end of the year.

She is 540 feet long, has 60 feet beam, and her depth is 40 feet 6 inches.

PROF. KEHR DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Says the Operation on M. Waldeck-Rousseau Was Necessary.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Prof. Hans Kehr of Halberstadt defends himself in the Medicinischen Wochenschrift against the attacks of French medical journals on the operation performed on the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

He says the patient had absolutely no chance to recover without an operation, whereas an operation saves 34 per cent. of such cases. M. Waldeck-Rousseau had nothing to lose through the operation, since he had only a few weeks, perhaps months, to live, and an operation was the only hope of saving him.

Mr. Knox Sails for Home.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Ex-Attorney General Knox was among the passengers who sailed to-day for New York on the White Star Line steamer Baltic.

Ithaca to New York by Canoe.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—From Ithaca to New York City in a canoe by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson River is the journey two Cornell students have undertaken, and are working all day and part of each night to accomplish. They are G. H. Ross of Edgewater, N. J., and A. K. Renwick of Pittsburg, Penn. Having finished a course in the Cornell Summer School they are paddling their way home. They expect to arrive in New York by Sunday next, having already been reported as far as Utica.

AUSTEN GRAY SECRETLY MARRIES MISS BURNHAM

Their Engagement Had Been Only Recently Broken.

SOCIETY ALL IN A FLUTTER

Wedded in Grace Church, Providence, on Wednesday—Sail for Europe To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—Society people here are discussing little else to-day than the secret marriage of Miss Alice Monroe Burnham of Boston and Austin Gray of New York and Newport, who were quietly wedded in Grace Church, in Providence, yesterday at noon. The Rev. Frederick W. Smith was the officiating clergyman, and the bridegroom's three brothers were the only members of the families from either side to attend.

What makes the marriage all the more a subject of gossip is the fact that it was announced but a few days ago that the engagement between Miss Burnham and Mr. Gray had been broken, although it had not been long ago that it was first announced. With the report of the broken engagement came a story that the young woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burnham of 87 Beacon Street, Boston, had objected to the match.

Mr. Gray has been prominent here for a number of years, and last year his marked attentions to Miss Cynthia Rocbe caused no end of gossip. When Mr. Gray did not put in an appearance at the social capital this year various reasons were assigned for it until the announcement leaked out of his engagement to Miss Burnham. A few days later Miss Burnham and Mr. Gray came to Newport as guests of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm, and they attended the Vanderbilt ball. Right on the heels of this came the report that the engagement had been broken.

The next seen of Mr. Gray here was on Saturday. He kept very quiet, however, and failed to show up at the Casino or at any of the other fashionable places. He seemed desirous of keeping as much as possible from the public view. Mr. Gray remained here until Monday, and yesterday went to Providence, where he secured a marriage license. Soon after his arrival Miss Burnham met him there, and the wedding followed. In the license Mr. Gray's age is given as twenty-three and his birthplace as Newport. Miss Burnham gave her age as twenty-four and the place of her birth as Nahant, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray left Providence after the ceremony, and it was reported that they would sail immediately for Europe. It has since been learned that they went to New York and have apartments at the Essex in that city, where they will remain until Saturday, when they will sail for Europe.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burnham of Boston. Her mother was Miss Alice Monroe of Paris, a noted beauty. From her mother Miss Burnham inherits a pale, fair skin and dark eyes and hair, a striking contrast. She is a member of the Vincent Club, is a clever whip, and had been conspicuous in the Commonwealth Avenue society set. Her uncle, Henry D. Burnham, is Vice President of the Somerset Club. Her brother, William A. Burnham, Jr., was graduated from Harvard this Summer.

Mr. Gray is the only son of Mrs. John Clinton Gray by her second husband, Henry Turnbull, from whom she was divorced several years ago. After her divorce Mrs. Turnbull married John Clinton Gray of the New York Court of Appeals, and her son had his name changed by law to Austin Gray. His mother inherited considerable property from her first husband, and her son, Townsend Smith, who died nearly a score of years ago in Newport.

She built a handsome estate on Kay Street in Newport and entertained there very extensively in former years. This year Judge and Mrs. Gray went to Europe and the Newport estate was leased to William G. Roelker, who is now occupying it.

Austin Gray's stepbrothers are Henry G. Gray, Albert Z. Gray, and John Clinton Gray, Jr. His stepsister, formerly Miss Edith Gray, married Robert S. R. Hitt, son of Congressman Hitt of Illinois. Henry G. Gray left Newport to-night for New York and will meet his brother, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and probably Mr. and Austin Gray at the Essex to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs Austin Gray yesterday took the suite of rooms at the Essex, Madison Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, which are occupied by Judge Gray when he is in the city. They declined to be interviewed. It was said at the Essex that the Gray "boys" were accustomed to use Judge Gray's apartments in his absence, and so it was natural that young Mr. Gray brought his bride there.

NO MORE BURLESQUE IRISHMEN.

Production of Yeats's Plays Expected to Kill Old Tradition.

Away with the traditional stage Irishman! This is the cry of the manager who is going to produce the Irish plays of William Butler Yeats in America this Fall. They have never been given here before except in occasional matinée performances. Now Margaret Wycherley, a young English actress, has secured the American and Canadian rights. Her business manager told something about his plans yesterday.

"These plays are going to be the deathblow to that burlesque creation known as the stage Irishman," he said. "They show Ireland as she really is, and will make a powerful appeal to every lover of the 'old country.' Our opening bill will be 'The Land of Heart's Desire,' 'The Hour Glass,' and 'Kathleen N. Hoolihan.' Our productions will be a duplication of those at the Irish National Literary Theatre."

The Irish revival season will begin about the middle of November in Boston. After a short tour through New England, principally in the college towns, the company will go to Philadelphia and Chicago. Miss Wycherley will probably not come to New York until late in the Spring. Miss Wycherley has already presented two of these plays in San Francisco; they were enthusiastically greeted there.

Want Fort Hamilton Rehabilitated.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who will leave soon for the Philippines, took a trip yesterday to Fort Hamilton with Representative J. A. T. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in order to show the Congressman how greatly that post needs rehabilitation. Gen. Corbin said that the quarters at Fort Hamilton were so dilapidated as to be almost uninhabitable. After the inspection Mr Hull and Representative Jesse Overstreet, who accompanied the party, said that they were impressed with the necessity for better accommodations at the post.

Jersey Socialists File Petitions.

TRENTON, Aug. 25.—The Socialist Party of this State has filed with the Secretary of State petitions nominating their Presidential Electors, candidate for Governor, and Congressional candidates from the First District. The Presidential and Gubernatorial petition is a voluminous affair, containing some sixty-odd sheets of signatures.

PASTOR CHARGES DECEPTION.

Church, He Says, Raised Salary, but Failed to Pay Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 25.—According to testimony in a suit brought by the Rev. William Perry, formerly pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Montclair, he has been cruelly deceived. The Union Baptist Church is one of the largest negro churches of that denomination in the State.

The suit is brought against the Trustees of the church for arrears of salary amounting to $2,203. According to the plaintiff, in January, 1894, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees his salary of $25 a month was increased to $50 a month and board, but no portion of the increase was ever paid.

SAYS HE'S DEMOCRAT, AND IS.

Court Corrects Tighe's Enrollment Mistake and Has a Laugh.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, issued an order yesterday morning directing the Board of Elections to change the enrollment of John F. Tighe from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party. In his application for the change Tighe declared that he had placed his cross under the Republican emblem by mistake. He wanted the mistake corrected that he might vote at the coming primaries.

The application was formally opposed by the Corporation Counsel, but Justice Dickey decided to grant the request, saying:

"Oh, he says that he is a Democrat, and I think that I will let him stay in the Democratic Party until he reforms."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DID IT.

Wife's Religion Her Husband's Explanation of Domestic Trouble.

Declaring that it was because of his wife's espousal of Reform Christian Science that domestic difficulties had arisen, Robert W. Albert, a bookseller of 307 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, denied that he had abandoned her when arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday morning on her complaint. His lawyer declared that the wife, Mrs. Ida Talbot-Albert, and their eighteen-year-old daughter, Allene, had left the home he had provided for them last July. It was said that he had kept the apartments awaiting her return for several weeks.

Mrs. Albert declared that her husband had abused her in the twenty-four years of their married life, and demanded that he pay her $10 a week. He declined, saying that he was willing to support her at his home at any time.

Magistrate Higginbotham paroled Mr. Albert until Monday.

WILLIE'S CROWDED DAY.

Finances an Expedition with a Stolen $23—Warm Reception Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 25.—A happy and tired lot of youngsters who live in this town got off the train here last night after a great day in Newark. They were the guests of twelve-year-old Willie George, who financed the expedition on $23 which he had stolen from Mrs. James Fearon's store in the morning.

Mrs. Fearon's store is on Chestnut Avenue, and while her attention was diverted yesterday morning Willie cleaned out the cash drawer. Stealing softly out into the street he notified his chums that there was "a hull lot doin'."

The hand set forth for Newark, and after depleting that city's supply of ice cream, soda water, and chewing gum, they turned homeward. Willie's father, who had had an interview with Mrs. Fearon, was waiting for the return of the party.

Willie handed his father an unexpended $3, and when George, Sr., was through with his son he led him to the police station, where he was properly scared and released. Then he went to Mrs. Fearon's store, gave her the $3 and $20 of his own.

LITTLE GIRL UNDER CAR.

Mildred Johnson, Though, Received Only a Few Cuts.

Four-year-old Mildred Johnson of 76 West Eighty-ninth Street was knocked down by a Columbus Avenue car at Eighty-ninth Street last evening, and, although she rolled under the forward trucks, she was rescued with only a few cuts and bruises. In order to get the child from beneath the trucks fifty men tipped the car over until it rested in a dangerous position against a pillar of the elevated structure.

The Johnsons live in the apartment house at that corner, and Mildred, who had been playing with some children, was running across the street when struck by a southbound car. Motorman Smith put on the brakes so hard that those standing in the car were thrown off their feet.

Herman Friedman, a passenger on the car, and Druggist Hauenstein, who is in business at the corner, called the men to aid, and after a few moments' tugging threw the great weight over against the pillar, and the little girl was dragged out.

The accident to the little girl had been seen from a window by her mother, who did not know whose child had been run down. She hurried out and was frantic when she found out that it was her little girl.

The wrecking wagon of the Metropolitan Street Railway was sent to the scene, and after twenty minutes the car was lowered from its tilted position against the pillar and traffic was resumed.

WOMAN SAYS NURSE BEAT HER.

Held at Bellevue as Insane—Released by Justice Davis.

Mrs. Mabel Rutherford, pronounced by two Bellevue Hospital physicians to be subject to hallucinations, was released from the psychopathic ward yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Davis, following an examination by an outside physician. After her release, Mrs. Rutherford made charges of ill-treatment against a night nurse, who she declared slapped her face and pulled her hair.

Mrs. Rutherford lives at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, and was committed to Bellevue a week ago by Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court for examination as to her sanity. She had been arrested on a charge of intoxication.

Mrs. Rutherford, whose story is corroborated by her sister, Miss Henry, says that she had been ill for a few days, and was feeling weak the night she was arrested while out walking. She declares that the hospital nurses strapped her to the bed, in addition to their other alleged abuses. The woman's right arm is covered with partially healed wounds that appear to have been made by finger nails. The police say there were no marks on her arm when she went to the hospital.

Dr. M. S. Gregory, Acting Superintendent of Bellevue, said last night that there was no doubt in his mind that Mrs. Rutherford is insane and a dangerous person to be at large.

"One of Mrs. Rutherford's hallucinations," he said, "is that she is made the victim of unkind attacks by members of a 'con' association. Miss Henry visited the hospital and told me her sister had been arrested three times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The hospital records show that Mrs. Rutherford, on being admitted, had some few minor wounds on her person, consisting of contusions on the arms, body, and legs. I deny that the woman was mistreated while here."

Good Templars Elect Officers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Grand Lodge of New York of the Good Templars has elected the following officers: Mrs. C. Tamblyn of New York City, Grand Vice Templar; Charles T. Selford of Delhi, General Secretary, and Walter Scott Clark of McKownsville Grand Superintendent. Lockport will be next year's meeting place for the State body.

CHURCH PARTY HAD TO GIVE BACK THE SPOONS

Plainfield Mounted Policeman Held Up Their Car.

ONLY SOUVENIRS, THEY SAID

But Tier, the Ice Cream Man, Said They Were Silver Spoons and Paid For —He Got Them Back.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—A select delegation from the congregation of the Peddie Memorial Church of Newark came here on a trolley car excursion last night and wound up the outing with a session at John Tier's ice-cream saloon. So pleasant a time did the church members have there that they took Mr. Tier's silver spoons to keep as souvenirs of the occasion.

After the church party had gone the waiters reported to Mr. Tier that his silverware, the pride of his place, had gone, too. He did not try to reconcile himself to the loss by meditating on the unproved adage "the better the people the better the deed," but hastened to obtain a more material satisfaction by calling up Police Headquarters and detailing the facts.

Chief Kiley at once hunted out a mounted policeman, with orders to surrond the church party's special trolley car, which then was rattling merrily on toward Newark to the clink of the silver spoons. The car was overtaken at Watchung Avenue, and Patrolman Higgins ordered the motorman to shut off the power, and the car came to a standstill.

"Now," said the mounted policeman, looking up and down the trolley load, "give back those spoons you took from Tier's."

At that several women became hysterical, and the men grew angry. They proceeded to ignore the policeman, and ordered the motorman to go ahead.

"This car doesn't move until you people give up those spoons," was the policeman's only comment.

Noting that the car didn't move, the men tried to explain away the matter, but with little success because some of the women who joined in the protestations that they hadn't stolen anything were waving their arms about, spoons in their hands.

As a last resort a Sunday school teacher, who has a local reputation as a theologian, tried to discuss the matter academically. "These spoons," he said, "are souvenirs. We are all members of the Peddie Memorial Church, Newark. We never stole anything."

Mr. Tier arrived at that moment and explained in a few well-chosen words that the spoons were silver, that he had paid for them with real money, and that, moreover, if they were not returned forthwith the whole party should be taken to headquarters, searched, and locked up. After a slight delay, occasioned by the fact that one woman had hidden a spoon so that a series of intricate manoeuvres were required to get it out, the spoons were returned.

The line had been blocked for half an hour, and a big crowd watched the fun. The special car lost no time in getting to Newark.

IN THE SHOPS.

Next to the down and feather pillow, there is nothing better than the floss. These are always reasonable in price, but a lot now selling at 34 cents each, big square pillows, cannot be improved upon.

***

Another bargai is to be found in hat and glove boxes. These are covered inside and out with pretty cretonne, and cost 49 cents each. They are the regulation size, the glove box long, and that for handkerchiefs square. There are two different designs in the cretonne. Both have the white ground, and upon one is a design of pink, almost red roses with foliage, and the other has lavender flowers combined with a little green and yellow.

***

For the medicine chest, bottles can be bought with plain lettering made in the bottles, and much better than any paper label. The hotties are in different sizes, and cost 39, 49, and 59 cents, according to size. Witch hazel, Jamaica ginger, and the names of a few other common remedies, usually kept on hand, are on the bottles.

***

Covered glass jars with wire handles are warranted to keep butter in good condition. They are clean-looking jars, shallow, in different sizes, and one two-pound size, which is convenient, costs 39 cents.

***

Quite the prettiest things seen in china for the children are to be found in a new lot just in. There are Mother Goose designs and rhymes used for decoration and the drawing and colors are both good, which is more than can be said of much similar ware. A bread and milk set, consisting of small plate, bowl, and tall, straight pitcher, costs $2.40. A short, dumpy pitcher costs $1, and a shallow bowl or oatmeal dish costs 60 cents. There is a cup of generous size, tall and straight, without a handle, which costs 60 cents, and a plate larger than that with the set costs $1.25. Simple Simon goes fishing on this china, the little man who had a little gun is there with other familiar characters, and the full rhyme is on each dish.

***

A rolling chime is a child's toy. It is shaped like an enormous spool, decorated with childish figures. There is a handle by means of which the spool is pushed like a carpet sweeper, and as the spool goes around the chimes sound. All this for $1.

***

Pottery whistles in different sizes and designs, animals, children, and a venerable man with a long beard, cost, respectively, 5, 10, and 15 cents, according to size. The largest size has a slit in the top, and is a bank as well as a whistle.

***

Beauty is for sale at half price in one of the shops. It is in little bran bags, tiny ones for the bath. They were 10 cents apiece, but are now 5 cents, or 50 cents a dozen.

***

French antomizers are for sale cheap, from $1 up, but the ones which it is worth while to buy are the "up" ones, and they still cost generous prices. However, they are somewhat reduced, and this is the time to invest if one desires one of the expensive things for a Christmas present.

***

There are remarkably pretty top collars of drawn work in first-class designs selling at very reasonable prices. They are of grass linen, and most of them straight around, and cost 45 cents. In one or two blue is worked into the design on the white. There are simple designs in the collars, one style drawn in squares, which are 35 cents, and collars with a few straight lines of drawn work are 25 cents. They are all of grass linen.

***

Of ordinary linen, muil, lace-trimmed, and embroidery there are exceedingly pretty top collars in another shop which are all 25 cents.

***

Pearl-headed hat pins for the shirt-waist girl to wear with her shirt waist hat cost 10 cents. They are simple squares, round, of different shapes, hut on the order of button heads.

Jersey Undertakers Would Retaliate.

TRENTON, Aug. 25.—At the State Convention of the New Jersey Undertakers' Association in this city on Sept. 14 and 15 a committee will be appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature making it a misdemeanor for undertakers doing business in New York or any other State to conduct funerals in the State of New Jersey. This action will be taken because New Jersey undertakers have been debarred from conducting funerals in New York State.

RISKED LIVES FOR CANARIES.

Brooklyn Girls Go Through Fire for Pets —Birds Saved.

Two girls, sisters, risked their lives at an apartment-house fire in Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, to save their pet canary birds from the smoke and flames. The fire started in the apartments of Johnston M. Thompson, on the top floor of a four-story house at 281 Sixth Avenue. The Thompsons were away from home.

Miss Estella Canning, who lives with her mother and eighty-year-old grandfather on the second floor of the building, discovered the blaze. After getting her mother and granfather out of the house, the girl ran to a firebox near by and turned in an alarm. It then occurred to her that her two pet canaries had been left behind in their cages. The girl rushed back through the smoke and brought the birds out safely.

As the firemen arrived Miss Canning's sister, Miss Virginia Canning, who had been down town shopping, came hurrying up, and, seeing the house on fire, rushed into the building to find her mother and grandfather, but found that they had been taken out. Then she dashed in after the canaries, and after struggling to get to the room, finally had to be almost carried from the building. The fire caused damage amounting to $2,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end promises the usual attractions. There is the dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton this evening, which is more of a gala occasion than usual owing to the Horse Show which began at that place yesterday under the most favorable circumstances. To-day there is the Horse Show at Narragansett, which will divide with Newport the important events for the week end in tennis and in polo matches.

***

Mrs. Henry Draper will return from Canada to her country house at Dobbs' Ferry to-morrow.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend left yesterday for the Adirondacks for a fortnight's stay.

***

Mrs. Morgan Dix and Miss Dix are in the Adirondacks this week. They were among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid on Wednesday at their camp at Upper Saranac Lake. They will return next week to Lawrence.

***

Mrs. C. Baldwin Fosdick is at Luzerne, N. Y., for the Summer. She is the aunt of Miss Edith Devereux Clapp. Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Emmet have also been at Luzerne, where they have a cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are expected at their country seat at Scarborough-on-Hudson on Monday. They have been at Bar Harbor, Me., most of the Summer.

***

Percy Bramwell, who has been visiting at Bar Harbor, North East Harbor, and the other Maine resorts, will return this week to town.

***

Mrs. Duncan Elliott is at Dinard, where she has been much entertained this Summer. She was one of the guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett recently.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers Morgan and Miss Morgan are at St. Moritz in the Engadine for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis and their daughter, Mrs. Edmund G. Vaughan of Havana, are at the Rangeley Lakes, Maine.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Willis S. Paine are among the recent arrivals at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H.

EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—The weekly hop at the Malvern to-night was a gay affair and was largely attended. There were several dinners at the hotel before the dance, and many dancers came in from other dinner parties. Among those present were Mrs. C. F. Winthrop and G. Willett Van Ness. Mrs. Winthrop had as her guests Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Miss H. Newbury, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss Mary Fowler, Mrs. Philip McMillan, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Gladys Gittings, Miss Waterbury, Miss Dorothy Edwards, Count Zichy, J. J. Emery, C. H. Hubbard, Congressman Bert Adams, William Wright, and Messrs. Trowbridge, Owen Hosmer, and Richardson.

At Mr. Van Ness's table were Miss Ogden, Miss Coster, Miss Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Pooler, Mr. Kase, Mr. Gothwait, and Walter Webb.

Mrs. W. P. Draper gave a large dinner at the Boulders to-night. John I. Kane entertained the members of the Pot and Kettle Club at a stag dinner at his cottage to-night. De Witt Cuyler took a party of twenty-four to dinner at Jordan's Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Fabbri entertained at dinner at their new cottage for the first time to-night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. V. Everitt Macy, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mr. Shpard, W. Creighton Webb, A. Fabbri and Fred May.

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield entertained a party at dinner at the Swimming Club this evening. The party were Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Winslow, Capt. Thomas Bush, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, and Edwin Denby.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—There were no large social entertainments to-day, but luncheons were given by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Susan Travers, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, and Mrs. C. C. Moore. To-night dinners were given by Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft, the last-named in honor of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, who is Mrs. Bancroft's guest. Mrs. Astor entertained thirty young people.

August Belmont arrived here to-night in the steam yacht Scout, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel at their cottage at Ochre Point.

Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Dick of London are guests of Mrs. Georgiana G. King at the Herrick cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from a cruise to Bar Harbor in the steam yacht Wanderer.

Joseph Wheelock, Jr., of New York, who has been the guest of Mr. Harry S. Lehr, is now visiting Francis J. Otis at Clover Patch.

Larchmont Club Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, Aug. 25.—A performance was given in the theatre of the Larchmont Yacht Club to-night to the wives of the members and their friends. Several prominent actors helped carry out the programme, the leading number of which was "A Last Confession." The part of the priest was taken by Hugo Toland, and Charles A. Stevenson, who managed the affair, took the part of the Venetian artist, who had been stabbed by brigands, and was dying, when the priest heard his last confession. The first part of the programme consisted of a comedietta entitled "The Impostor," presented by Miss May Daryea and W. H. Mortimer. There were also songs by Miss Helen Fredericks and a monologue by James H. Cullen.

Eggleston-Dunn Nuptials.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Invitations were to-day issued for the marriage of Miss Mabel E. Dunn, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. George W. Dunn, and Dr. Horace Wardner Eggleston, first assistant physician at the Binghamton State Hospital, and son of the novelist, George Cary Eggleston. The ceremony will be in the First Presbyterian Church in this city on the evening of Sept. 8.

"JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE" FAILED TO ASTONISH

Arthur Byron Seen in New Play at the Princess.

SETTING, THOUGH, EXCELLENT

Charlotte Walker Exhibits Charm, Talent, and Some Defects—Katherine Keyes Helps Hard Part.

CAST.

Jack Van Allen	Arthur Byron
Alfonso Merrivale	E. A. Eberle
Bob Merrivale	Mortimer Weldon
George Peabody	Maurice Wilkinson
Murafek Pasha	Alonzo Price
Rev. Hosea Sibley	Burke Clarke
Antoine	Louis R. Grisel
Jim Bennett	John Mackin
Mr. Burke	William Morley
Hassan	Albert French
Zedan	Frederick Cooley
Abou	John Prentice
Baba	Samuel Greene
Ada Van Allen	Charlotte Walker
Dora Merrivale	Grace Barber
Mrs. Peabody	Carolyn Elberts
Fiametta	Katherine Keyes
Irene	Augusta Gardner

"Jack's Little Surprise," in which Arthur Byron opened last night at the Princess, was so very little as to be quite indiscernible. The whole pattern of the play was painfully obvious from the beginning. As the main element in farce is the happening of the unexpected, the result was dismal, in spite of the excellent cast, costumes, and scenery with which Mr. James K. Hackett has provided this amazing venture of his.

A hourl escaping from an Egyptian harem takes refuge with a party of Americans in Cairo, causes the usual complications, is hid in a trunk, and transported to New York, where she continues to provide the usual complications. When the first act has disclosed the trunk and the hourl, Mr. Louis Egan, who is primarily responsible for the play, has done his worst.

The play was nothing more nor less than a spirited vaudeville sketch racked out into three acts. The dramatic movement consisted in a rapid-fire of entrances and exits, the wit was of the stuffed club and slapstick variety. Even in the midst of Summer this sort of thing cannot masquerade as a first-class Broadway attraction.

Between good farce and bad farce there is as much difference as between quality and defect in any other kind of art. All sorts of plays have this in common, that at bottom there must be something really human and interesting in them. The nature of farce is to convince one of the absurd, to make one accept the impossible; but in order to do this it is necessary first to make one believe for the moment that everything is actual and above board, just as a magician is most matter of fact in springing his most astounding feat of legerdemain. A farce that is a farce, and not a lunatic asylum, must have always one foot firm on the ground of common sense. Given that, the other may be tossed aloft in the airiest and most fantastic manner—the airier and more fantastic the better! The trouble with Mr. Egan's play is that he tries to dance with both feet in the air. The result is a ground, and not a lofty tumble.

The actors did all that could be done with such material. It was a pity to see Mr. Byron's sound and mature talents debased to such uses, but there was compensation in observing the skill with which by sheer artistry he managed to throw about the wretched nonsense, the gross impertinences, he uttered a factitious air of reality that at moments almost carried conviction. To do more was beyond human power.

Miss Charlotte Walker had little chance to show her charm and her talent, which are very real in spite of a persistent trace of consciousness and artificiality, as of the amateur. Katherine Keyes invested the impossible part of the Egyptian with one or two moments of charm. Grace Barber and Augusta Gardner came well enough out of the ordeal. E. A. Eberle struggled ably but unequally with the wretched fits of an hysterical old man.

LULU GLASER'S NEW OPERA.

"A Madcap Princess" Produced at Rochester and Loudly Applauded.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Lulu Glaser scored a great success at the Lyceum Theatre to-night in "A Madcap Princesss," a new comic opera presented under the direction of Charles B. Dillingham.

The libretto is founded upon the romance "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and the literary framework has been clothed with melodious music by Ludwig Englander. Miss Glaser has ample opportunity to display her versatility in the rôle of Mary Tudor, England's princess.

Among the many songs which she sings, a waltz, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," and a march song, "The Cavalier," will no doubt become popular. A large company gives Miss Glaser excellent support, and the piece is heautifully staged.

A packed house greeted Miss Glaser and called her before the curtain time and again, showing unmistakable approval of the production. Mayor Cutler of Rochester led the applause. Mr. Englander and Harry B. Smith, the librettist, were also cordially recognized.

"A Madcap Princess" will be seen in New York on Sept. 5.

NO MORE "FREE LIST."

Manager Whitney to Insist on That in Opera Contracts.

Going a step further than the agreement of the local theatre managers, F. C. Whitney yesterday issued instructions to his general staff and representatives that in the future there must be no free list for any of his attractions. All contracts made hereafter with opera house managers throughout the country will have a clause to that effect. There are to be no more billboard or window privileges paid with passes to theatres in New York City, and Mr. Whitney says he is going to do his utmost to aid in bringing about the same condition for other parts of the United States.

To make his decision more emphatic, there will be no more "courtesies" by Mr. Whitney's lieutenants to professionals.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Oscar Hammerstein has announced that his Victoria Theatre will be opened for the regular Winter vaudeville season on Monday, Oct. 5. Henry Lee, Impersonator, will be the main feature for the first week.

***

The American Theatre has been remodeled and repainted this Summer at a cost of $20,000. It will open to-morrow night with "The White Tigress of Japan."

***

A special performance of "Kreutzer Sonata" in Yiddish will be given at the Thalia Theatre to-night as a courtesy to Miss Blanche Walsh and her managers, Wagenhals & Kemper. The play is to be presented in the English version by Miss Walsh on Dec. 4 in Chicago.

***

Moritz Grimm, who has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for his presentation of "Parsifal" in English, arrived yesterday on the Graf Waldersee. He came from Bayreut, where he attended several of the performances of Wagner's drama. Mr. Grimm will alternate with Walter H. Rothwell as musical director of Mr. Savage's production. He has been the principal conductor of the Royal Opera Houses at Stettin and Halle.

***

The marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been forbidden to again appear in "The Isle of Spice." The manager of the Majestic received an official message to the effect that in future the Navy Department would not permit any of the enlisted men to appear in a public entertainment.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO PAYS.

Crop Is Big, Leaves Large, and Quality Best Ever Known.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—The Connecticut tobacco crop is now being harvested, and, according to reports, the yield is phenomenally large and the quality the best in twelve years. There has been no hail to cut the leaf and no damage done by grasshoppers and worms.

The leaves are large, so large, in fact, that, whereas in former years six plants have been strung on laths, it is hard this season to get five on. Growers who have had plenty of shed room in years past are now bothered to find shelter for their crops, which are expected to sell at fancy prices. The estimate of growers as to the value of the leaf runs from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

The only harm which can now come to the crop is pole sweat, and if the weather is warm and dry for the next fortnight this danger will have passed. Statistics furnished by growers indicate that the total acreage of tobacco in towns about Hartford is approximately 8,000, and the aggregate value of their harvest is placed at $2,750,000.

$20,000 FROM UNKNOWN DONOR

Generous Friend Aids the Berkshire Industrial Farm.

A generous friend of the Berkshire Industrial Farm, who refuses to let his or her name be known, has given $20,000 to the institution, of which $15,000 is to be invested and held for a permanent endowment fund, and $5,000 may be used by the Trustees for such purposes as they may decide upon.

The Farm is an institution for saving criminally disposed boys, from six to sixteen years old, by giving them a country home, with strict discipline, a common school education, steady work in various lines and trades, and a reasonable amount of play.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lawrence M. Davenport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Lawrence M. Davenport, eighty years old, died this morning at his home on Davenport Neck. Mr. Davenport belonged to a family which has been prominent in New Rochelle for generations. For many years they were the owners of Davenport Neck, on the Sound, now the home of Adrian Iselin and other New Yorkers. He was the son of Newberry Davenport and an uncle of Newberry Lawson, the yachtsman.

Capt. Augustus H. Murphy.

Capt. Augustus H. Murphy, who was for half a century a Sandy Hook pilot, died yesterday at the home of his son, A. H. Murphy, Jr., in Fiftieth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, at the age of seventy-nine years. Capt. Murphy was a son of the late Thomas Murphy, once a member of the State Senate, and a brother of the late Col. John McLeod Murphy of the United States Army. He is survived by a widow, six sons, and four daughters.

Charles W. Blodgett.

Charles W. Blodgett, who for twenty years was General Manager of the Williamsburg Gas Company prior to its absorption by the Consolidated Gas Company, died suddenly yesterday in the Colonial Hotel, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was fifty-four years old and lived at 43 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Obituary Note.

Mrs. JOHN H. ALDAY, wife of the Rev. John H. Alday, a member of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, died at Ocean Grove yesterday. She was seventy years of age.

JOHN D. BROKAW, a lifelong resident of Orange, died Wednesday night of infirmities due to old age. He was a shoe merchant before he retired from business. Besides a widow he is survived by four daughters and two sons.

PEARSON HALSTEAD of New York, who was in feeble health and whose death was not unexpected, died Wednesday night at his Union Avenue Summer cottage, in Saratoga. He had made that place his Summer home for ten years.

Mrs. EMILY LAWRENCE CLAPP, widow of George M. Clapp of Montclair, died on Wednesday at Claverack, N. Y., from pneumonia after a month's illness. She was one of the most prominent women in Montclair. Mrs. Clapp was seventy-six years old and is survived by seven children, three of whom reside in Montclair.

HENRY A. ALLAN is dead at his residence, 1,290 Madison Avenue, this city. He was nearly eighty years of age. His wife was struck and instantly killed by a train at the Brick Church Station of the Lackawanna Railroad last Winter, and the son, William H., whom she had been visiting, died from the shock.

WILLIAM H. COTTON, a prominent lawyer, died at Lebanon, N. H., yesterday, at the age of fifty-seven. He was born in Brentwood, N. H., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1872. He began the practice of law in Lebanon soon after graduation, and was recognized as one of the able members of the New Hampshire bar. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The disturbance that was central in Minnesota Wednesday evening has advanced rapidly to the St. Lawrence Valley. It has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, and high shifting winds over the lower lakes. An area of high pressure is moving southeastward over the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope, its crest to-night being over Eastern Kansas. Very little rain has fallen outside of the storm's path except along the Gulf coast and in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

There has been a marked fall in temperature in the lake region, and thence southwestward into Kansas, the middle Rocky Mountain region, and the southern plateau.

The St. Lawrence Valley depression will move eastward during the next twenty-four hours and cause showers and thunderstorms in New England and Atlantic Coast districts. The weather Saturday will be fair in practically all parts of the country except the Eastern Gulf States and Florida, where showers will continue. It will be cooler Friday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will rise in the upper Mississippi Valley and over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will shift to west and northwest and become brisk to high, diminishing Friday afternoon; on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts fresh south winds will prevail on the great lakes, brisk northwest diminishing.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.—Showers and cooler, followed by fair, Friday afternoon; Saturday fair, brisk northwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Fair and cooler Friday; Saturday fair, diminishing northwest winds.

New England—Showers Friday, cooler in the interior; Saturday fair; brisk south shifting to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	71	65	69
6 A. M.	71	64	68
9 A. M.	79	68	68
12 M.	80	79	75
4 P. M.	88	81	78
6 P. M.	76	77	76
9 P. M.	76	73	74
12 P. M.	76	71	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1903	76

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

FINANCIAL.

Mortgage Insurance.

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$80,000,000.

Loss of principal to investors.... 0
Loss of interest to investors..... 0

Every investor secure, satisfied, content.

Has any other form of investment such a record?

A large number of choice mortgages always on hand for immediate investment.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE CO.

Holders of stock are urgently requested to have certificates registered in their names before the next annual meeting.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Company will be held at the principal office, 68 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., on the 20th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for three years and three Directors for two years, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 29th to opening of business September 21st, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Sixth Annual Stockholders' Meeting of The Hocking Valley Railway Company

Office of the Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio, August 18, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last meeting of Stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 6th, 1904 at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.

GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

To the stockholders of Ridley & Sons:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of RIDLEY & SONS will be held at the office of the Company at 714 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of voting on a proposition to dissolve this corporation forthwith.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1904.

HENRY E. RIDLEY,
Secretary of Ridley & Sons.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of The Tavicie Mining & Milling Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., at noon on September 14, 1904.

N. H. EMMONS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of The Poder de Dios Mining Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., at noon on September 14, 1904.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

26th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.

August 24, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of Preferred Stock will close on the 15th day of September, 1904, and reopen October 1, 1904.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable September 1, 1904, to stockholders of record August 13th, 1904.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
Transfer Agents.

The Associated Merchants Company,
Hudson Trust Co. Building,
Hoboken, N. J., August 25, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Common Stock will be paid September 1st. The transfer book will be closed 3 P. M., August 25th, and reopened at 10 A. M. September 2d, 1904. The transfer books for the Preferred Stocks will remain open.

MOSES ELY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York, Aug. 17, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 16, 1904, and then opened, for the Construction and Complete Equipment of a Standard Single Screw Steel Steamer for the Harbor Service of the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications, and drawings to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be executed on blank forms furnished by this office, enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Single Screw Steel Steamer," and addressed to C. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry, Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex.
New York Produce Exchange.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. W. Bearman

Member N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange.

Traders and investors in my office receive prompt news of the Stock Exchanges. Write for "Stock Value Record" sent on request.

Phone 1818 Broad. 52 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Four per Cent. Bonds, due September 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the trust agreement dated February 1, 1882, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following four per cent. bonds due September 1, 1921, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers,

13	587	1320	1626	2047	2449	2903	3869
37	641	1322	1652	2058	2467	2962	3897
65	647	1351	1672	2196	2476	3000	3901
70	705	1371	1745	2227	2523	3335	3959
117	756	1382	1770	2271	2573	3376	4007
132	879	1426	1816	2316	2587	3391	4011
242	927	1427	1840	2326	2593	3441	4030
256	931	1449	1874	2347	2664	3634	
307	1067	1458	1914	2364	2693	3700	
471	1107	1459	1917	2368	2696	3711	
488	1225	1537	1920	2413	2723	3748	
530	1287	1573	1955	2417	2733	3755	
539	1288	1623	1999	2448	2810	3808	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of September, 1904, from which date interest upon said drawn bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., August 20, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "A."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates, for sale and delivery as of September 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $50,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "A," and will be received until 3 P. M. Wednesday, August 31st, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 15th, 1904.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

TONOPAH

World's richest mines. Send for interesting facts. Opportunity to make large profits. MAKEEVER BROS., 42 Broadway, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Write for Special Circular of

BONDS PAYING 5%.

Prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the NewYork Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William & Pine Sts., N. Y.

Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

425 Fifth Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICE OF

H. W. POOR & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.

Investment Securities

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS.
ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

CHICAGO TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—New York exchange was 40 cents discount; time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. Further speculative activity in the shares of the American Can Company on the local Exchange to-day worked to carry prices for the preferred issue to the high point of the year. Sales during the morning aggregated almost 1,000 shares, resulting in a rise to within a fraction of 45. The common stock was fairly active at 4½. Second only to Can preferred was the trading in the stock of Swift & Co., which took the price of the shares from 103¾ to 105½ during the morning. Match preferred changed hands at 135 in small lots. Biscuit preferred was about firm. Carbon common rose nearly a point, but the preferred held at 110. Afternoon trading developed profit taking, and Swift shares lost about half of their early gain. Can preferred wavered, but closed strong.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4½	4½	4½
1,455	American Can pf	44¾	44	44¾
20	Am. Shipbuilding com	19½	19½	19½
12	Chi. & Oak Park "L" pf.	27	27	27
29	Chicago Edison	146	146	146
75	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
50	Chi. Union Traction com.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
42	Diamond Match	135	135	135
100	National Biscuit	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
28	National Biscuit pf	107¾	107½	107⅝
375	National Carbon	36	35	36
18	National Carbon pf	110	110	110
40	Street's Stable Car pf	96¼	96	96¼
592	Swift & Co.	103½	102¼	102¼
54	United Box Board pf	8¾	8	8¼

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Aug. 25, 1904.

Imp'l Jap Govt, K, L & Co. temporary ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan
15,000 ..... 93¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
12,000 ..... 101½
A, T & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 ..... 103⅝
adjustment 4s stamped
1,000 93
East Okla 4s
5,000 99
Atl Coast L 4s
20,000 ..... 100⅝
80,000 ..... 100½
55,000 ..... 100⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
52,000 ..... 103¼
P, L E & W V 4s
5,000 ..... 98⅞
5,000 ..... 99½
6,000 ..... 99⅝
Bklyn Rap Tr ref. conv 4s
5,000 81
6,000 ..... 81¼
4,000 ..... 81⅜
25,000 ..... 81½
18,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80⅝
Cen of Ga 1st inc 5s
10,000 84
2d inc 5s
5,000 ..... 46⅝
Cen Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅞
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
20,000 ..... 88½
Chi & Alt 3½s
5,000 ..... 78½
C, B & Q 4s joint bonds
3,000 ..... 97½
10,000 97
10,000 ..... 97⅛
Ill div 3½s
10,000 ..... 94⅜
C, M. & St Paul, C & P Wa 5s
2,000 116
Chi & Northwestern gen 3½s
5,000 100
C, R I & P R R 4s
3,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 ..... 73⅝
35,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73⅝
18,000 ..... 73¾
17,000 ..... 73⅞
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
40,000 ..... 84¾
10,000 85
5,000 ..... 84⅞
Chi Ter Tr 4s
25,000 74
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000 ..... 101½
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 61¼
Col & S 1st 4s
3,000 84
Col Connection & Term 1st 5s
3,000 112
Con Gas Co, N Y, Nat'l City Bk ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s
3,000 ..... 175½
7,000 ..... 175⅝
5,000 ..... 175¾
5,000 ..... 175½
5,000 ..... 176½
500 176
Con Tob 4s
11,000 ..... 65⅞
1,000 66
34,000 ..... 65⅝
4,000 ..... 65⅞
14,000 ..... 65⅞
216,000 66
80,000 ..... 66¼
2,000 66
36,000 ..... 66½
2,000 ..... 66¼
16,000 ..... 66⅝
58,000 ..... 66¾
3,000 ..... 66⅞
16,000 ..... 66¼
41,000 ..... 66⅜
2,000 ..... 66½
Den & Rio Grande Improvem't 5s
1,000 107
Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s
6,000 ..... 86¼
Evansv & T H 1st gen 5s
2,000 ..... 107½
Ft Wayne & D C 1st
5,000 105
Hocking Valley 4½s
1,000 108
K C Ft S & M 4s
5,000 ..... 84⅛
5,000 ..... 84⅜
25,000 83
15,000 ..... 85¼
K C & P 1st
1,000 90
K City S 3s
5,000 73
Kings Co Elv 4s
10,000 ..... 90⅞
Lack Steel 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅛
3,000 ..... 101⅝
Long Island unified 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
Long Island ref 4s
7,000 ..... 102¼
10,000 102
Louis & Nashville coll tr 4s
2,000 ..... 98⅞
unified 4s
2,000 ..... 101¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 100
2,000 ..... 100¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
10,000 ..... 73⅜
4,000 ..... 73½
Mo, K & T ext 5s
12,000 103
59,000 ..... 103½
M, K & T of Texas 5s
5,000 ..... 106½
5,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106⅝
Mo Pac tr 5s
2,000 109
1,000 ..... 108½
2,000 ..... 109¼
3,000 109
Nassau Electric R R 4s
4,000 ..... 86½
10,000 ..... 86¼
5,000 ..... 86¾
5,000 ..... 86⅞
6,000 87
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
25,000 ..... 75¾
N Y Dock Co 4s
45,000 ..... 90¼
Northern Pac 4s
2,000 105
1,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 105
1,000 .3 105
2,000 ..... 104⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 74¼
Or, R & N con 4s
11,000 ..... 102¼
Or Sh L 4s particip bonds
40,000 ..... 95½
10,000 ..... 95¾
25,000 ..... 95⅞
10,000 96
Pennsylvania 3½s
10,000 ..... 98¼
Peoria & Eastern inc 4s
3,000 62
5,000 ..... 62½
11,000 63
2,000 ..... 63¼
3,000 ..... 63⅜
3,000 ..... 63½
5,000 ..... 63⅞
4,000 64
7,000 65
1,000 ..... 65⅛
4,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65⅞
3,000 ..... 65⅞
4,000 66
5,000 ..... 65¾
Reading gen 4s
4,000 ..... 99⅞
8,000 100
registered
4,000 100
Rio Grande Western coll trust 4s
1,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89¾
St L, Ir Mt & S unify & ref 4s
7,000 ..... 91⅜
Riv & G div 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅝
St L & S Fr R R ref 4s
10,000 .c 85¾
14,000 ..... 85⅞
20,000 ..... 85¼
15,000 ..... 85⅝
St L Southwestern 1st 4s
25,000 97
St L Southweste.. con 4s
1,000 79
1,000 ..... 79¾
20,000 ..... 79¼
Seaboard A L Ry ref 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
gold 4s
5,000 82
9,000 ..... 82¼
27,000 82
S Pac 4½s
5,000 ..... 101¾
S Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 117¼
Third Av con 4s
1,000 ..... 95¾
1,000 96
11,000 90
Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s
1,000 ..... 85½
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 105⅝
12,000 ..... 105¼
Un Pac conv 4s
29,000 ..... 104⅜
27,000 ..... 104½
21,000 ..... 104⅜
5,000 ..... 104½
4,000 ..... 104⅝
60,000 ..... 104¾
3,000 ..... 104⅝
47,000 ..... 104½
30,000 ..... 104⅝
U S Leather 6s
1,000 111
4,000 ..... 111½
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
26,000 82
5,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82½
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s
5,000 ..... 78¾
13,000 ..... 78⅝
23,000 ..... 78⅝
35,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
14,000 ..... 117⅜
Wabash deb B
5,000 ..... 61¼
37,000 ..... 61½
4,000 ..... 61⅝
10,000 ..... 61¼
West Shore 4s
2,000 ..... 108⅛
registered
4,000 ..... 107½
Western Un ref & real estate 4½s
2,000 ..... 104⅝
5,000 105
W & L E 1st con 4s
10,000 91
Wis Cen gen 4s
3,000 90

$2,712,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Aug. 25, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,850	Amal. Copper	57	57⅛	56½	56⅜
10	Am. Ice	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	Am. Ice pf	27	27	27	27
20	Am. Locomotive	21	21	21	21
60	Am. Smelting	63¾	64¼	63¾	64⅛
2,440	Am. Sugar	131	131⅞	130⅞	131¼
4,300	A., T. & S. F.	81½	81⅝	81	81½
2,650	Balt. & Ohio	95¾	96¼	95¼	96⅝
1,980	Brooklyn R. T.	54½	54½	54	54
80	Can. Pacific	127⅜	127¾	127⅝	127⅝
120	Ches. & Ohio	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅝
150	Chi. Gt. West	15	15¼	15	15¼
10,180	Chi. & M. St. P.	151⅝	152⅜	151⅝	152⅜
50	Col. Fuel & I.	36½	36½	36¼	36½
100	Col. Southern	14⅝	15¼	14⅜	15⅛
3,020	Erie	27	27½	27⅛	27⅜
10	Erie 1st pf	64	64	64	64
80	Ill. Central	138¾	138¾	138¾	138⅝
270	Louis. & Nash.	121	121⅜	121	121
50	Manhattan	154½	155	154	154
1,660	Met. Street	122⅜	122⅞	122⅜	122⅞
350	Mex. Central	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
70	Mo., K. & T.	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44¼
9,870	Mo. Pacific	96¼	97⅛	96½	96⅝
320	N. Y. Central	121⅝	122⅜	121⅝	122⅜
710	N. Y., O. & W.	33	33	31⅞	32
80	Norf. & West.	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼
110	Pacific Mail	39	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
3,040	Pennsylvania	124⅝	125	124⅞	125
370	People's Gas	101⅝	102⅜	101½	102⅜
23,510	Reading	57⅞	58½	57	58⅜
2,480	Rock Island	24⅞	25¼	24⅜	25
10	St. L. S. W.	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
5,700	Southern Pac.	57½	57¾	57⅜	57⅝
130	So. Pac. rights	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
3,180	Southern Ry	29¾	29⅞	29½	29⅝
310	Tenn. Coal & I.	45½	45⅝	44⅞	44⅝
1,110	Texas Pacific	29¾	30¼	29⅝	30⅛
11,990	Union Pacific	99⅞	100⅝	99½	100
140	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	U. S. Leath. pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
8,120	U. S. Steel pf	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	96
70	Wabash	19½	19¾	19	19
520	Wabash pf	38¾	39	38½	38⅝
30	Wis. Central	18½	19¼	18½	18½

110,450

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
6,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
6,000	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	97	97	97	97
4,000	Union Pac. conv.	104½	104½	104½	104½
8,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝

$32,000

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—The trading at the Baltimore Stock Exchange was the most active for fully two years or more. Seaboard securities continuing leaders, but the general list was strong. The sales, aggregating 6,452 shares of stock and $295,000 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	Seaboard 4s	82½	82	82
11,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102½	102	102
89,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	96	95½	96
32,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	107½	107¼	107½
5,000	Atlan. C. L. 4s	88	88	88
1,000	Balt. Maryland n. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	94½	94½	94½
4,000	Carolina Central 4s	94¾	94½	94¾
1,000	Georgia So. & Fla. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	111	111	111
1,000	Norfolk & Car. 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼
32,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
4,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	87	86¾	87
21,000	Light & Power 4½s	88¼	88⅜	88¼
21,000	United Railways 4s	93¾	93¼	93¾
4,000	Baltimore Trac. con.	102	102	102
3,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
5,000	Brewing Company 4s	54¾	54½	54¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	98	98	98
25,000	Cotton Duck incomes	18	16	18

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,255	Seaboard	14½	13½	13⅜
735	Seaboard pf	26¾	24½	25⅞
202	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120½	120½
272	Consolidated Gas	81½	80½	81¼
550	Cotton Duck	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
121	Bank of Commerce	25	25	25
50	Farm. & Merch. Bank	54	54	54
25	Citizens' Bank	26½	26½	26½
100	Bank of Baltimore	117½	117½	117½
50	Continental Trust	107	107	107
10	International Trust	92¼	92¼	92¼
20	Alabama Coal & I. pf.	50	50	50

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a slight decrease in the number of issues traded in on the curb yesterday, and in the stocks which sold there was a material falling off in volume except in the Seaboards. The bond list was given little attention. On the report that the royalties accruing to the Electric Vehicle Company would amount to $150,000, of which it will require only $120,000 to pay the coupons on the outstanding bonds, leaving the balance for dividends on the preferred, there was a sharp advance in the common to 12¼ and the preferred to 19½, both of which constitute new high records for the year.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE continued the feature of the trading, with sales of about 12,000 shares, of which 7,500 were in the preferred stock. New high records were made, and both issues maintained the day's gain, with the common showing a net advance of 1 and the preferred 2 points. The advance was brought about by the same buying which has been in evidence since the large blocks of stock were acquired by the Ryan interests.

***

CENTRAL FOUNDRY.—The annual report for the year compares as follows with 1903:

Inct. Account—	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Net earnings	$467,504	$665,449	$197,945
Bond interest	231,780	231,780	.....
Balance	$235,724	$433,669	$197,945

The balance was appropriated as follows:

Replacement and betterm't of equip.	$17,290	$81,056	$63,766
Depreciation, &c	218,434	352,613	134,179
Total	$235,724	$433,669	$197,945

Notwithstanding the decrease of nearly $200,000 in net earnings, the preferred stock advanced to 9¾ and the bonds to 54¾.

***

UNITED STATES ENVELOPE makes the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Plant investment	$6,084,046	$6,141,264	*$57,218
Stock of raw, wrought and in process of manufacture	725,896	692,058	33,838
Accounts and bills received	594,951	594,668	283
Cash	150,201	59,702	90,499
Cash for coupons	60,570	60,360	210
Treas. com. stock	250,000	250,000	.....
Treas. pfd. stock	250,000	250,000	.....
Cash for mach. sold	11,470	12,669	*1,199
Cash in sink. fund	470,555	383,525	87,030
Total assets	$8,603,689	$8,444,246	$159,443

*Decrease.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4½	4½	4½
4,130	American Can pf	45	44	45
110	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	*13½	14
26,200	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-32	5-16
200	British Col. Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Central Foundry pf	9¾	9	9¾
150	Con. Refrigerating	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,300	Electric Vehicle	12¼	11½	12¼
400	Electric Vehicle 1st pf	19½	19	19½
200	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
30	Greene Con. Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼
650	Inter. Rapid Transit	148¾	148¼	148¼
15	Lord & Taylor pf	134½	134½	134½
200	Maekay Companies	25	25	25
1,800	Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3¼	3¼
4,500	Montreal & Boston	1 15-16	1 13-16	1⅞
200	N. Y. Transportation	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,900	Northern Securities	102¾	102¼	102¾
300	Phoenix Mining	15	15	15
10	Royal Baking P. pf	105½	105½	105½
4,300	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	13¾	14
7,410	Seaboard Air Line pf	24½	24	24
800	Southern Pacific pf	113½	113½	113½
14	Standard Oil, ex div	627	625	625
100	Tennessee Copper	28¾	28¾	28¾
227	Wash. Ry. & Electric	*16	15¼	15¾
105	Wash. Ry. & E. pf	67	*66¾	67

BONDS.

$1,000	Elyn U. Gas deb. 6s	184¾	184¾	184¾
1,000	Central Foundry 5s	54½	54	54½
10,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
72,000	Sea. Air L. 3-yr. 5s	96	95½	95¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell-flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	5¼		5¼	..
American Can	4½	4¾	4⅝	4½
American Can pf	44⅞	45½	43½	43⅝
American Chicle	94½	96½	94½	96½
American Chicle pf	94		94	..
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	..	3	2½	4
American Typefounders	29½	..	29½	..
Am. Typefounders pf	87½	..	87½	..
Am. Writing Paper	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	3⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf	13½	14½	13	14
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74½	75	74½	75
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5⅝	4	5¾
Bordt's Gen. Milk ex div	117	121	117	121
Borden's Con. Milk pf	110	112	110	112
British Columbia Copper	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅝
California Copper	..	⅜	..	⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-10	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of America pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Central Foundry pf	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¾
Central Foundry 4s	53½	..	53¾	54½
Compressed Air	½	¾	½	¾
Con. Refrigerating	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	8⅝	10	8⅝
Copper Range	54	55	54	55
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	98	99½	98	99½
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf	34	40	34	40
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 1-8 Per Cent.

Evidences of Much Manipulation—Public Inclined to Wait, but Traders Active in Bidding Up Prices.

Manipulation was more apparent in yesterday's stock market than at any time since the recent advance in prices was inaugurated. Some slight encouragement was given to the stock market by an early decline in wheat, which was, however, more than offset by the later advance and by the further reaction in corn, but neither of these would have exerted much effect upon prices in the absence of active manipulation by a number of traders on the floor who undertook to disregard the conservative view very widely held at present that the market will in the long run profit by a rest at this time more than it will by aggressive up-bidding of prices such as was witnessed yesterday. It would seem that the market has already gone nearly far enough in view of the fact that the recent movement received so little response from the public, yet there is no gainsaying the ease with which prices are still advanced, and in nine cases out of ten traders may be expected to work along the lines of least resistance. At the moment these are certainly to be found in an upward movement in prices, a fact that attests the real strength of the market. At the same time it is to be feared that the rather restricted group of professionals into whose hands the market appears to have drifted for the time being may attempt to overdo in the matter of putting prices up and that the market will suffer accordingly when they come to take their profits.

One of the features of yesterday's trading was the prominence given to a number of minor issues which are made easy tools of the manipulator. It is doubtful if advances in such quarters will serve to attract the public, which was not attracted by evidence of much more substantial buying which in the recent past was so effective to lifting the market to a higher level. If the public is inclined to await still more complete news of the crops and of other developments calculated to affect prices, more particularly in the iron trade, and apparently it is so inclined, it will be well for the market if it is allowed to rest until the public is willing to take a larger share in the trading.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Mo. Pacific	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¾
Am. Sugar pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	2d pf.	1¼
A. T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. American	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Buff., R. & P.	1	People's Gas	⅝
Can. Southern	¾	Peoria & Eastern	½
Cen. of N. J.	1½	P. C. C. & St. L.	2
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rock Island	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Col. Southern	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅞
Col. S. 1st pf.	½	St. L. Southwestern	1⅝
Col. 2d pf.	½	St. L. Southw'n pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tex. & Pacific	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	1
Hock. Valley	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Ill. Central	⅞	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	3
Iowa Cen. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	¾
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	¾	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	2
K. City S. pf.	2	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Long Island	½	U. S. Express	2
Louisv. & Nashville	⅝	U. S. Realty	2
Manhattan	½	Wabash	⅝
Met. Securities	½	Wabash pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Minn. & St. L.	1	Wis. Central	1
Mo., K. & Texas	⅞	Wis. Central pf.	3
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Con. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Int. Paper	⅞	Westinghouse 1st pf.	4

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st	1	Peoria & East. inc.	4¾
Con. Gas deb. ctfs.	1¼	Seaboard A. L. 6s	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Hocking Valley 4½s....1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 25	556,751
To date this year	72,766,525
Corresponding date last year	110,532,430

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 25	$2,712,500
To date this year	$420,862,800
Corresponding date last year	$447,651,250

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Railways Co.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway.
Lord & Taylor Co. preferred stock.
National Lead Co. preferred stock.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

GOLD FOR ARGENTINA.

Shipment of $500,000 to Buenos Ayres—Further Transfers to the Interior.

Further transfers of currency to the interior through the Sub-Treasury were made yesterday to the extent of $600,000, and $500,000 in gold coin was shipped to Buenos Ayres by the agent of the London and River Plate Bank. The latter shipment was in keeping with the predictions made last week, and probably represented part of a triangular transaction between London, New York, and Buenos Ayres. At this season London usually sends considerable gold to Argentina, but in this instance the shipment was made through New York instead of from London direct, the reason being that gold is more plentiful here than in London. Money rates have become a trifle firmer on account of this week's shipments of currency, but the improvement is confined to greater willingness to take money at the quoted rates. There is said to be no demand for sixty-day money, but for ninety-day money 2½ per cent. is now bid, while recently it was offered at that rate. Call money remained as low as ever.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Aug. 20, it is stated, were 635,319 tons, making the total for the year to date 24,948,629 tons, against 26,980,305 tons last year.

According to Santa Fé (N. M.) dispatches, the Dixie Gold Mining and Reduction Company has filed incorporation papers, witb $5,000,000 capital.

The Kilburn Mills Company has been incorporated in Massachusetts, with a capital of $800,000, to manufacture fine yarns.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $3,866,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, New York Security and Trust Company's engraved certificate of deposit, first mortgage fifty-year bonds of 1951.

Fifty shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 212½, and 53 shares, in two lots, at 212.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Recent Bear Traders Prominent in Bidding Up Stocks.

The buying in Reading yesterday, some thought, was better than that in most other issues. The oft-repeated statement that Lake Shore and Baltimore and Ohio interests were still accumulating the stock was, however, received with considerable reservation. It remained true, however, that Reading was one of the strongest stocks in the list, and the most active, supplying about $5,000 shares out of total trading of about 570,000 shares. Baltimore and Ohio was equally strong, closing with a net gain of 1⅜ points. Another stock to which considerable attention was drawn was St. Paul, which sold up to 152⅝. It was stated at midday that the Directors would meet during the afternoon to declare the regular semi-annual dividend on the stock, but later it was said to be impossible to secure a quorum yesterday, and that action would be taken on the dividend as soon as a sufficient number of the Directors could be brought together.

***

Specialties Given Much Attention.

Much attention was given yesterday to a number of the specialties, some of which jumped around in fashion lively enough to suit even the most exacting in the matter of animation. Panhandle was a conspicuous instance of the narrowness of the market in such stocks and of the facility with which they can be put either up or down. It took only a few hundred shares to put the stock from 66 to 73, and only one hundred shares to put it down again to 68. The specialist was reported as having had a prominent part in these movements, and he was accordingly adjudged by many who watched the transactions a past master in the art of making a little stock go a long way. More or less similar movements were so numerous yesterday that a good many thought that the character of the market was degenerating a good deal, the view being that too much prominence was being given to the minor stocks.

***

Last Week's Bears, Bulls.

It was noticeable in the reports that came from the floor that most prominent among the buyers of the active stocks were several large traders who last week were equally prominent in bearing the market, and who subsequently had withdrawn from that position, presumably with no profit. Report also had it that some of the stock which they bought was supplied by more substantial interests, who had supported the earlier advance in prices, but who were inclined to check the efforts to advance the market from the point where they had left off. The explanation of much of yesterday's buying seemed to be that the trading element saw no chance of much success on the short side of the market, and therefore took the other side in order to have some position in the market.

***

Borrowing Demand for Ontario.

Ontario and Western was in considerable demand in the loan crowd, going to a slight premium, although in most other issues the supply of stocks was said to be considerably in excess of the demand. The reason assigned for the demand for Ontario and Western was that the stock was being borrowed for use at the annual meeting for which the books of the company close today. It was thought likely that this borrowing was being done in the interest of one of the parties to the controversy over the question of the dissolution of the voting trust, which a committee of the stockholders is attempting to bring to an end.

Tennessee Copper Defers Dividend.

It was announced yesterday that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company it was decided to temporarily postpone any further payments and to use all available cash for the purpose of new construction and betterments. The last dividend paid was 5 per cent. in January last.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞@1⅛ per cent., closing at 1⅛ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $185,239,997; balances, $3,867,641; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $117,491.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525@$4.8530; demand, $4.8790@$4.8795; cables, $4.8840@$4.8845.

Commercial bills were $4.84¾@$4.85¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18¾ and 5.17⅜@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—With the completion of the disbursement of railway dividends rates for money were steadier in the market to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, operators regarding the political outlook more favorably. Consols rallied and were in fair demand. Home rails were in active investment demand, and firm on bear covering.

Americans opened steady and hardened to a shade above parity, Denver and Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific being the features, while Reading reached the highest price this year. At the close stocks were firm.

The Japanese were in better demand. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 87 13-16; Consols for account, 87⅞; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83¼; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 87¾; Canadian Pacific, 130¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 38⅞; Chicago Great Western, 15¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153; De Beers, 18¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 77; Erie, 27¾; Erie first preferred, 65; Erie second preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville and Nashville, 123½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23¾; New York Central, 124; Norfolk and Western, 67¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅞; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 29½; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 29⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 95¾; Southern Pacific, 58½; Union Pacific, 101¾; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 60½; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish Fours, 86⅝.

Bar silver dull, 25 5-16d per ounce.

Money 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, $17.77; Lisbon, 20.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £9,000. The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Business on the Bourse to-day was calm, and prices were slightly stronger.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 93 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

The private rate of discount was 1⅛.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 26 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,009,000
Circulation decreased	261,000
Bullion increased	748,440
Other securities increased	73,000
Other deposits increased	843,000
Public deposits increased	240,000
Notes reserve increased	1,036,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 55.58 per cent. as compared with 54.63 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	32,920,000
Treasury notes increased	160,000
Other securities decreased	7,440,000
Notes in circulation decreased	16,900,000

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	41,125,000
Treasury accounts current increased	14,525,000
Gold in hand decreased	7,625,000
Bills discounted increased	13,600,000
Silver in hand increased	350,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Money is a little firmer. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, par, discount; clearings, $15,194,517; balances, $849,749; Sub-Treasury debit, $73,415. The foreign exchange market is easier. Quoted rates remain as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¼	
Sterling	4.88½	$4.85¾
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95⅜
Guilders	40⅝	40¾

The copper stocks were active to-day and higher. Sugar preferred went to the highest point on record, at 133⅜. American Telephone continued to be absorbed at advancing prices for New York account. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

240	Atchison	81½	81½ 81½
10	Atchison pf.	98	98 98
15	Boston Elevated	151	150⅞ 151
5	Boston & Maine	102	101 101
150	Mass. Electric	14⅜	14⅜ 14⅜
150	Mass. Electric pf.	62½	62½ 62½
24	N. Y. N. H. & H.	189½	189½ 189½
2	Northern, (N. H.)	190	190 190
50	Southern	29	29 29
100	St. L. & S. W. pf.	43⅞	43⅞ 43⅞
815	Union Pacific	100⅜	99⅜ 100⅜
7	West End	92	91⅜ 92
40	Vermont & Mass.	139⅞	139⅞ 139⅞

TELEPHONES.

305	American	138¾	138 138
10	Western	14	13¾ 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

24	American Ag. Chem. pf.	81	81 81
256	Am. Pneumatic Service	4¼	4¼ 4¼
1,703	American Sugar	131⅜	131 131
210	American Sugar pf.	133⅜	132½ 133
915	American Woolen	11⅞	11½ 11⅞
494	American Woolen pf.	90½	89⅝ 90
100	Dominion Iron & Steel	11	11 11
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	47	47 47
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	83	83 83
1,187	Mass. Gas	43¼	43 43¼
176	Mass. Gas pf.	93⅜	93¼ 93½
70	Mergenthaler	218	217⅝ 218
77	Swift & Co.	102½	102¼ 102½
200	Union Land & Copper	2½	2½ 2½
66	United Fruit	105½	103½ 105½
220	United Shoe Machine	50¼	50 50
36	United Shoe Machine pf.	30¼	30¼ 30¼
10	U. S. Steel	12	12 12
355	U. S. Steel pf.	59¼	58⅞ 59¼

MINING.

100	Adventure	1	1 1
3,222	Allouez	14½	12¼ 14⅜
2,157	Amalgamated	57¼	56⅜ 56⅞
100	Arcadian	87½c	87½c 87½c
235	Atlantic	12⅞	12¼ 12½
1,707	Bingham	26¼	25¼ 25½
700	Boston Copper & Gold	6⅛	0¼ 6 7-16
3	Cal. & Hecla	520	500 520
1,557	Centennial	28	25¼ 25⅞
538	Copper Range	55¼	54¼ 55
150	Dominion Coal	51½	51 51½
15	Dominion Coal pf.	108½	108½ 108½
62	Franklin	8	8 8
100	Granby	3	3 3
50	Guanajuato	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
1,440	Isle Royale	15⅝	15 15
350	Michigan	4½	4⅜ 4⅜
45	Mohawk	43¼	42½ 43
100	Montana C. & C.	4½	4½ 4½
100	Montreal & Boston	1	1 1
100	Old Colony	95c	95c 95c
305	Osceola	67	66½ 67
115	Parrot	24¼	24 24
100	Phoenix	75c	75c 75c
117	Quincy	84	80 80
125	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅞
575	Shannon	3⅜	3 11-16 3⅜
15	Tamarack	104	103 103
795	Trinity	7⅛	7 7⅛
60	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼ 10¼
730	U. S.	21⅜	21⅜ 21½
7,772	Utah	40½	39⅜ 40¼
185	Victoria	3¼	3 3⅛
1,610	Winona	10	9¼ 9½
100	Wyandotte	65c	65c 65c

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at .24, 3,000 Comstock Bond at .13@.13½, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .05@.06, 400 Justice at .11@.10, 200 Little Chief at .06, 300 Phenix at .17@.16, 300 Silver Hill at .56, 300 Sierra Nevada at .22, 300 Union at .39@.40, and 100 Work at .10.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—C. A. Taylor, trunk works, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. Neil and Henry Benils, New York City, and J. H. Durack, Brooklyn.

Niagara View Bond Company, Buffalo; capital, $60,000. Directors—D. E. Belden, N. H. Belden, and F. W. Fisher, Buffalo.

Henry Pearl & Sons Company, New York City, door hardware; capitnl, $30,000. Directors—Henry Pearl, William Pearl, and H. H. Pearl, New York City.

Perfection Ink Well Company, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Philip Tillinghast, New York City, and G. P. Martin and G. D. Woodside, Philadelphia.

Rubel Manufacturing Company, New York City, office supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—N. W. Rubel, Hinsdale, Ill.; C. D. Rubel, Brooklyn, and I. W. Rubel, New York City.

New York Fruit Laboratories, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. C. Boyles, Joseph Karaalk, and Louis Karasik, New York City.

The Bingen Wine Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Max Roth, Ernest Meyer, and Pearl Ulmer, New York City.

Gregnano Import Company, New York City; capital, $2,500 Directors—H. M. V. Connelly, J. O. Venino, and R. D. Gestwein, New York City.

Freight Dispatch Company, Mineola, Nassau County; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. S. Van Duyne, Brooklyn; Alex. E. Watson, and J. F. Pausch, New York City.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co., New York City, real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. C. Hurry, J. W. Hohner, New York City, and Harold Strebeigh, Rye, N. Y.

John H. Dye Company, New York City, real estate; capital, $500. Directors—J. H. Dye and Cordelia L. Dye, New York City, and C. J. P. Scrymser, Brooklyn.

Security Elevator Safety Company, New York City; capital, $300,000. Directors—R. H. Popper, New York City; Archie Eastman, North Tarrytown, and Earl Brockyn.

The Troy Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company, Troy; capital, $40,000. Directors—James H. Caldwell, Thomas S. Wotkyns, and Albert E. Bonesteel, Troy.

Dumont Terrace Company, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $120,000. Directors—S. S. Schwartz, Dr. M. A. Cohn, and S. A. Peise, Brooklyn.

Atlantic Roofing Company, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Cox, J. H. Claffy, and George Zollinhofer, Jr., Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Ohed River Coal and Improvement Company, mining and manufacturing, Jersey City; capital, $125,000; Incorporators—Edmund R. Perry, George D. Perry, Robert J. Taylor, L. V. Miller, and H. Y. Miller.

The Emergency Car Brake Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Michael J. Connell, John C. Connell, and Clyde Coit.

The Kneese Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Edward J. Hurt, Clyde Coit, and William Meaking.

Duncan, Fry & Spence Company, machinery, Atlantic City; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Elmer E. Dungan, Joseph P. Fry, and Newton Spence.

The United Oil Cloth Company, Yardville; capital, $70,000. Incorporators—Max Abrahams and Abraham Bernstein.

The Nicaragua Rubber Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John E. Foster, Charles M. Crocker, and Arthur Van Giesen.

The New Process Cotton Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Richard W. Latimer, Edward T. Burt, and Clyde Coit.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Delegation of Austrian Business Men Arrives on the Deutschland.

Will Spend a Month Here in Travel, Inspecting the Chief American Industrial Centres.

Sixty-eight merchants, hankers, architects, engineers, and other business and professional men, representing the Niederoesterischische Gewerbe Verein, Lower Austrian Industrial Association, arrived in New York on the Deutschland yesterday morning, and went to the Hotel Savoy. They are making a visit to this country to inspect the leading mechanical and industrial plants and to study American commercial and economic methods.

Among the more notable members of the party are Anton Skelnar, Chief of the Architectural Section of the Ministry of the Interior; Dr. Rudolph Ziegler, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna; Dr. Rudolph Hobatsch, Secretary of the Niederoesterischischer Gewerbo Verein; Dr. Otto Böhler of the firm of Gehrüder Böhler, an important Austrian iron and steel company; Dr. Theodore Cicalek, a professor in the Vienna Commercial High School; Ignatz Gewitsch, an "imperial broker" of Vienna, and Philip Schwartz, a leading architect of Prague.

Yesterday was spent in rest, but to-day the party, under the leadership of Dr. M. Baumfeldt of 68 Broad Street, will visit the various Exchanges. An official reception will be tendered to them by the Produce Exchange. In the evening an informal entertainment in their honor will be held by the Austrian and Hungarian residents of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The visitors will remain in New York until next Tuesday, when they will start on a tour which will include Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, a week in St. Louis, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Toronto, the Thousand Islands, Montreal, and Boston.

On their return they will spend two or three days in New York, and will sail on the Deutschland on Sept. 29.

TO MARKET CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

Southern Exchange Appoints D. D. Black Its Agent in New York.

It was announced yesterday in the wholesale fruit market that the Southern California Fruit Exchange had decided to continue its agency in New York and had appointed D. D. Black to represent it in this market, beginning Sept. 1.

There has been some doubt as to the policy of the California fruit growers since the dissolution of the California Fruit Agency.

Invoice Values Advanced.

Several heavy advances on invoice values were announced yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Among the most important were 33 kilos of duotal, a medicinal preparation, from Clausen, Altona, entered at 3.005 marks a kilo, and advanced to 90.25 marks a kilo; from Quin Jin, Hong Kong, 20 pairs small gauze shoes, entered at $6, and advanced to $12, Mexican; and 20 pairs of ladies' shoes, entered at $2, and advanced to $12, Mexican; and from Many Fook & Co., Yokohama, 100 buckets Japanese shoyu sauce, entered at .80, and advanced to 1.40 yen a bucket. All the goods will be seized.

International Mercantile Agency.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett yesterday received an attachment for $54,220 against the International Mercantile Agency of 346 Broadway, in favor of Thomas N. McCauley, former President, for balance which he alleges is due on loans to the company made between Aug. 5, 1902, and Dec. 26, 1903, amounting to $476,991. The Sheriff served the attachment on Charles A. Henderson, Vice President of the company, and the Sheriff was informed that the attachment would be bonded.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Henry A. Borg, a hotel keeper, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with debts of $153,572, with $105,123 secured. There are several hundred mercbandise creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WEISSER & HANDELMAN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Marsball S. Hagar receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Weisser & Handelman, furriers, of 397 Sixth Avenue, on the application of Barnet Cohn. It was stated that the stock and fixtures, valued at $1,000, were removed by a City Marshal under an attachment.

ROTHENBERG, GINSBERG, MYERS & HURWITZ.—Harris Rothenberg, Ruhin Ginsberg, Louis Myers, and Hyman L. Hurwitz, who composed the firm of Rothenberg, Ginsberg, Myers & Hurwitz, bakers, of 49 Ludlow Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,219 and no assets. There is only one creditor, Wolf Lazarowitz, who obtained a judgment against them on June 24 for damages for injuries in a negligence case.

JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the John Kress Brewing Company of 207-221 East Fifty-fourth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy at 68 William Street, and Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg was elected trustee, his bond being fixed at $150,000. The liabilities are $497,746, and nominal assets $807,385. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, who represent the trustee, said that it was necessary to get title to the property in the hands of some one who could give a good title when the proper time comes for a settlement. A fair proposition will be made as soon as possible to the creditors.

OLIVER W. KNAPTON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Oliver W. Knapton, who was in the laundry business at 449 and 451 West Fifty-third Street, by W. P. Weber and Ratje Bunke, doing business as the Columbus Coal and Wood Company, creditors for $1,158 for coal and wood. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on June 28 and July 2 gave two chattel mortgages on machinery to Mrs. L. Knapton aggregating $6,120, and one chattel mortgage on the same machinery to Charles L. Bogle for $1,500. The Knapton Steam Laundry Company joined in the mortgages, and all the property covered by the mortgages was subsequently sold at auction by the mortgagees. An advertisement has appeared two days that the entire plant of the Knapton Steam Laundry Company will be sold at auction on Aug. 29 by mortgagees' sale. Mr. Knapton has been in the laundry business for thirteen years, and in January last formed the Knapton Steam Laundry Company, with a capital stock of $25,000, which succeeded to the business.

CHARLES I. LIGHTSTONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles I. Lightstone, wholesale dealer in woolens at 115 Greene Street, by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, attorneys for the following creditors: Stevens, Sanford & Jordan, $746; Converse, Stanton & Co., $299, and A. D. Juilliard & Co., $1,290. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has transferred a large part of his property to certain creditors to prefer them. He began business in February, 1901, claiming a cash capital of $16,000, and on Jan. 1, 1904, he claimed a capital of $41,000. I. Gainsburg of Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Mr. Lightstone, said yesterday that the liabilities are $85,000, of which $65,000 is for merchandise and $20,000 to the Mercantile National Bank. The assets consist of merchandise and outstanding accounts, the amount of which is not known at present. Mr. Lightstone has had large losses since Jan. 1, and various banks shut down on him. Several commission merchants who had heretofore extended him large credit cut this down considerably, necessitating the purchase by him of goods for cash and selling them on credit. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday against S. L. Wilson & Brother, jobbers in woolens, silks, &c., at 9 Hester Street.

JONAS J. COLE.—Jonas J. Cole, produce commission merchant at 194 Duane Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,921 and nominal assets of $1,204, consisting of accounts, $813; claims, $67; office furniture, $150; 100 strawberry crates, $2; office picture, $2.50; cash, $1.75, and life insurance, $105. There are 240 creditors, mostly farmers in the following States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, and Michigan. Their claims range from $1 to $252. Most of the stock was purchased in the last four months, and some of it as late as last Saturday. Among the creditors are Herman Livingston of Catskill, $2,450; Charles W. Booth, Bradford, England, $1,879; E. H. Chandler & Co., $900, and William Ambrose, Clintondale, N. Y., $600. Mr. Cole began business in May, 1899, as a partner in the firm of Coons & Cole. Mr. Coons died on Sept. 13, 1902, and Mr. Cole continued the business under the old firm style. Bradstreet's took away his capital rating in November, 1902. For some time Mr. Cole has been trying to get a partner, but was not successful. His father died a few weeks ago.

NATHANSON BROTHERS & HARRIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathanson Brothers & Harris, composed of William and Robert Nathanson and Abraham Harris, manufacturers of silk bindings and dress and cloak trimmings at 49 West Third Street, by the following creditors: Klingenstein Brothers & Co., $449, and Gartner Sons & Co., $210. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $2,000 to certain creditors to prefer them, and allowed a large part of their property to be removed by a City Marshal under a judgment. The business was started by the Messrs. Nathanson four years ago. In February last they claimed assets of $23,000 and liabilities of $4,750. They also used the style of the Paris Manufacturing Company. Mr. Stern of Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern, attorneys for the creditors, said that the firm has bought a large amount of goods on credit since June 1, estimated at from $15,000 to $25,000, and there is now only about $1,500 worth of goods in sight at their place of business. Their place has been locked for several days, but an entrance was effected yesterday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOCH, William J.—F. Hennessy		$420
BRINKERHOFF, Gertrude—L. C. Weinstock		162
BRINKERHOFF, Gertrude—L. C. Weinstock		214
BANG, Henry A.—A. Brennan		120
COMASKY, Henry J., Jr.—H. Tannenholz		63
COSTON, Anna L.—W. Benney		104
CALIFANO, Ernest E.—C. A. H. Bary		476
ESTREES, Edith—G. Quackenbush		47
EATON, Lemuel S.—A. Violett and another		226
FITZGERALD, Edward F.—E. S. Thomas		344
FLATOW, Richard—H. H. Heert and another		65
GOETZ, George W. and Bertha—G. Steiner		493
GIALLORENZI, Alfredo W.—A. Giallorenzi and another, costs		176
GUTH, William E. and Marie L.—G. F. Wieman, Jr.		215
GOGER, John F.—F. W. Dieckman		39
GILES, James M.—R. W. Gulier		174
HAGER, Nicholas J.—F. C. Dean		357
PRENTICE-TREADWELL COMPANY—F. Manchest and another		322
BRONX CONTRACTING COMPANY—Hudson Portland Cement Company		948
MUNNA, Jasper—J. T. Finn		184
MENCKEN, Joseph—Electrical Review		389
MASSA, Joseph—G. Steiner		90
MEYER, Fanny and Louis—Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company		260
MAYS, Julia—Associated Sunday Magazines		123
MACKIELL, William—T. A. Sheffield and another		113
MANNES, Maxwell S.—J. B. Ryer and another		170
MAUPIN, Elizabeth—H. R. Strong		140
OPPENHEIMER, Henry—F. A. Hall		20
PHELAN, George E.—B. Klyberg and another, costs		22
RAND, Ezekiel C. M.—G. M. Clark		358
RILEY, Sarah—E. Garrett		52
RUDWICK, Jacob—Columboda		40
RODEZKY, Samuel—N. Sophsin		32
SEMOSCHOWITZ, Israel—H. H. Heert and another		32
WYTHE, Richard—N. Fischer		71
VROOMAN, Martin—D. Kahn and another		117
VAN WYE, Garry P.—Queen Insurance Company of America		168

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner—Buyers for Flats in Many Sections—Transactions by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

William Ebling is reported to have sold 1,833 to 1,841 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five four-story flats, on plot 100.11 by 75, together with 156 to 162 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining, four three-story dwellings on plot 72 by 100.11.

E. R. Perrine, in conjuction with H. S. Wright, has sold the five-story double flat 229 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100, to Morris Freundlich and Isidor Blumenkrohn.

Max Marx has purchased from Rachael Steinhardt the five-story double flat 109 West Eighty-ninth Street, 27 by 100.8.

Henry L. Wolff has sold the five-story flat 2,856 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Max Gomprecht has sold for Max Baum the five five-story flats 228 to 236 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, on plot 125 by 99.11.

Lease of Broadway Corner.

Negotiations for a ground lease of property owned by the Stephenson estate, which has been the subject of proceedings before Justice McCall, affect the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, not Twenty-first Street, as has been reported. The Twenty-fifth Street parcel extends along the north side of that thoroughfare from Broadway to Fifth Avenue, and faces Madison Square and the plaza around the Worth Monument. The Twenty-first Street corner, upon which stands the Bancroft House, is not involved in any negotiations.

Loan on Madison Avenue Corner.

The Mannados Realty Company has made a building loan of $155,000 to Solomon and Isaac Wolff on the property at the corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 95 by 100.11.

Isidor Ginsberg has secured a building loan of $72,000 from Jackson & Stern on the six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Buyer of East 110th Street Parcel.

Irving I. Kempner is the buyer of 132 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, sold recently through Folsom Brothers. Mr. Kempner owns the adjoining house, 134, and now controls a plot 37.6 by 100.

East Fourth Street Tenements Sold.

The Bernian Realty Company has sold for Abraham Levy 350 to 354 East Fourth Street, a new six-story tenement on plot 50.3 by 100, for $99,000; also for Adelberg & Berman, 208 and 210 Forsyth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100, for $75,000.

The property given by Liebenthal Brothers to Weil & Mayer in part payment for 386 to 388 East Third Street was 239 East Tenth Street.

West Eleventh Street Dwelling Leased.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story dwelling 25 West Eleventh Street for Marx E. Harby to Arthur F. Townsend for a term of years.

Plans for Fifth Avenue Building.

Plans have been filed by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the eleven-story store, office, and studio building to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, opposite the Union League Club, by H. A. Hutchins of the Standard Oil Company. The materials for the exterior will be marble, white brick, and terra cotta. The cost of the building will be about $400,000. The contracts will be awarded at an early date, so that everything will be in readiness to begin work in the Spring of 1905.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Baturin & Weisman have bought from W. F. Duncan, a plot of four lots at Two Hundred and Eleventh Street and Carlisle Place, 104 by 139; also, two lots, 50 by 150, on the south side of Randel Street, east of White Plains Avenue; also, a lot on the south side of Carlisle Place, east of White Plains Avenue.

Weil & Mayer have sold 1,010 and 1,012 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Another Sale of the West End Hotel.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Walter E. Hildreth, to Fannie M. Hanlin, the West End Hotel cottages and outbuildings, at Long Branch, N. J. A previously reported sale of this property by Mr. Hildreth to Herman Wronkow, was not consummated.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For J. Fager, to Paul Reiling, two lots on east side of Taylor Street, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue; for Samuelle & Guillotte, to Susan Cowan, two family dwelling on west side of Van Buren Street, 80 feet north of Columbus Avenue; for Elizabeth Smithson, to the Rev. George M. Tolson, two family dwelling on east side of Taylor Street, about 200 feet north of Columbus Avenue; for C. Penning, to Theodore Schuler, lot No. 309 Van Nest Park; for M. Peters, to Jacob Lyons, two family dwelling on east side of Hancock Street, 275 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for Benjamin Harris to Abraham Hyman, 49 and 51 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, two five-story houses 25x100 each.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Columbus Av., n s, 50 ft w of Lincoln St., 25x100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Bussing, Jr. $1,600

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Morris Av, 649, w s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 25x100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Knickerbocker Building Loan Company 14,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Nos. 205 and 207 East 111th St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 38x87.11; M. Dunn of 74 Monroe St, owner; Sass & Smallbeiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 211 to 229 East 33d St, for four six-story brick flats and stores, 20.8x98.8; H. and E. Moran of 227 Henry St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $180,000.

No. 515 West 124th St, for a six-story brick flat, 33x86.11; J. O'Brien and another of 647 6th Av, owners; G. Keisler of 11 West 29th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

424 St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, for a two-story brick shop, 80x60; New Amsterdam Gas Company of 131 East 23d St, owner and architect; cost, $14,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 2?2 ft n of 166th St, for a one-story brick church, 58.8x141.8; Columbia College, owner; Howells & Stokes of 100 William St, architects; cost, $250,000.

Marmion Av, s e corner of 176th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 33; Blanche F. Durell of 1,108 East 176th St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Pond Place, e s, 350 ft n of 197th St, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x36; Burkhardt & Co. of 700 Tremont Av, owners; Charles S. Clark of 709 Trement Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Arthur Av, w s, 25 ft s of Oakland Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19x36.6; Thomas Giordano of 1,113 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,200.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 164 Attorney St, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; L. Sobel of 63 Edgecombe Av, owner; J. H. Amsher of 1,159 East 169th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 167 11th Av, to a three-story brick hotel; P. G. Tighe of 252 10th Av, owner; S. A. Whitan of 359 6th Av, architect; cost, $22,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 25.

BOWERY, 169, e s, 23.6x129.6x23.5x131; Chrystie St, 139, n w s, 21.4x100; Anne O. N. Thomas and others, executors and trustees and others to estate Henry C. Miner, (corporation) 54,785

BOWERY, 169, e s, 23.6x129.6x23.5x131; Chrystie St, 139, n w s, 23.4x100; John L. Miner by guardian to estate Henry C. Miner, (corporation,) all title..... 10,215

BOWERY, 169 to 205, e s, Chrystie St, 107 to 175, w s, 100x267.5x100x259.2; Anne O. N. Thomas and others, executors and trustees and others to estate of Henry C. Miner, (corporation)..... 106,198

BOWERY, 169 to 205, e s, Chrystie St, 107 to 175, w s, 100x267.5x100x259.2; John L. Miner by guardian to estate of Henry C. Miner, all title, mtg $74,000..... 20,901

BROADWAY, n w corner of 84th St, runs n 102.5x w 140.7x a 102.2x e 48x n 75x e 69.5; William H. Porter to Sarah L. Jackson and another..... Nom.

ECHO PLACE, 574, s s, 20.10x100; John Andre to Margaret M. Andre..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 140, s e s, 24.4x87.6; Simon Rines to Rachel Rines, ½ part, other consideration and..... 100

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, n e corner of Eastern Boulevard, 109x100, Bronx; Ann A. Speckman to Charles Speckman..... Nom.

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 and 92, s s, 49x85.3 x49x84.6; Joseph W. Middlebrook, referee, to M. S. Borland..... 26,500

GANSEVOORT ST, 94 to 98, s s, 60x84.6 x60x83.6; Joseph W. Middlebrook, referee, to Abraham Du Bois..... 48,000

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 275 ft s w of 171st St, 25x125; John H. Shaver to Christena King, (mtgs $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 112 and 113, map of 129 lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Oliver O. Plott and another..... Nom.

MADISON AV, e s, 26 ft s of 99th St, 29 x84; William H. Porter to William H. Jackson ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95; Mannados Realty Company to Solomon Wolff and another, (mtg $88,500,) other consideration and..... 100

MOUNT MORRIS AV, 2, w s, 20x85; Clara S. Jerger to John D. Wright, (mtg $24,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

NELSON AV, w s, 100.3 ft n of Kemp Place, 16.8x38.5x16x38x57.2; Joseph H. Jones to Mary G. Barry, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, t.485, w s, 19.3x100; Morris Haber and others to Charles G. Bauer and others, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PLOT begins 50.2 ft s e from Mapes Av, and 300 ft n e of Tremont Av, runs s e 25x n e 133x n w 25x s w 133; John B. Ryer to Fannie Morsl..... Nom.

SHERIFF ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75; Annie Zimmermann to Jacob H. Weisberger and others, (mtgs $7,000).. Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Maria Z. Palmieri to Simon Strauss; other consideration and.. 100

ST. JOHN AV, s w corner of William St, 25x27.5; Margaret Maher to Florence E. Bloomfield, ½ part..... Nom.

WEST END AV, e s, 19 ft s of 99th St, 16x80; Nellie R. Kurtz to E. Glanz, (mtg $16,500)..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 7, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon, 25x—; Lots 9 and 27, same map, 25x222; Ida Martin and another to Charles Kerner.. 1,200

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 7, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon, 25x—; Lots 9 and 27, same map, 25x222; Charles Kerner to Julius Lewine..... Nom.

2D ST, s w corner, lot 17, map Morrisania, runs s e 25x n e 100x n w 25x s w 100; 2d St, n s, at line between Lots 16 and 17, same map, runs w 25x n 200x e 25x s 200; plot begins at line between lots 17 and 18 at point 100 ft e of 2d St, runs n e 100x s e 53x s w 100x n w —, being parts of Lots 17, 18, and 19, same map; James S. Merritt, (Sheriff,) to Albert G. Werner..... Nom.

5TH ST, 55 West, 24.11x93.11; George Moore to Miles Gearon, (mtg $35,000).. Nom.

5TH AV, 2,191, w s, 25x89; the Cosmopolitan Realty Company to Charles Rohe, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100

15TH AV, s s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 100x 114, Wakefield; Aaron S. Nachemov to Ellis Zonchelsky and another, ½ part, (mtg $1,000) 100

17TH ST, n s, 199.1 ft w of 4th Av, 23.6x 81; William H. Porter to William H. Jackson ..... Nom.

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 40x92; Morris Goldberg to Charles De Rosa, ½ part. Nom.

26TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 49.4x w 100 to 8th Av, x s 49.4x e 100x s 49.4x w 5x s 49.4 to n s 25th St, x e 25.4x n 197.6x w 16.1; John L. Miner by guardian to estate Henry C. Miner, (a corporation,) all title, mtg $66,000.... 13,200

26TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 49.4x w 100 to 8th Av, x s 49.4x e 100x s 49.4x w 5x s 49.4 to n s 25th St x e 25.4x n 197.6x w 16.1; Anne O. N. Thomas and others, executors and trustees, and others to estate of Henry C. Miner, (a corporation)..... 58,999

35TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 65x 100.5; Annie Goldstein to Bernard Goldstein, and another, (mtg $52,500,) other consideration and..... 100

66TH ST, 217 West, 25x100.5; Emanuel Kapelsohn to Julius Alexander, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

83D ST, 13 West, 16.4x102.2; Charles G. Kerley to George W. Fink, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, 211 East, 25x100.11; David Robinson to Frank Gens, (mtg $24,200,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 240x100.1t; Catharine A. O'Brine to Frieda Hart, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 175 ft s of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; William Abraham to Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, (mtg $12,000).... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; George Mundorff to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

123D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; James Murray and another to Jacob C. Harris, mtg $17,000..... 100

125TH ST, 506 East, 15x90.8; Catharine Filan to Bertha Carton..... Nom.

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Herb to John H. Steinmetz, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

141TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; Minnie Baum to Max C. Baum, (mtgs $75,000,) other consideration and.. 100

141TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; Max C. Baum to Isaac M. Shacter, (mtgs $75,000)..... Omitted.

144TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Joshua Sikelitz to McKinley Realty and Construction Co, (mtg $11,000,) 100

146TH ST, s s, 243.5 ft e of Park Av, 0.4x70.2; Enoch C. Bell to John J. E Rothery ..... Nom.

146TH ST, 442 East, 25x95; John J. E. Rothery to Sarah F. Davis, (mtg $3,000). Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 243.9 ft e of Park Av, runs s 70.2 x w 0.4 x n 70.2 x e —; John J. E. Rothery to Sarah F. Davis.. Nom.

148TH ST, 253, East, 25x106.6; Edward Van Damm to Frederick Picker, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

238TH ST, Lot 204, map of land of E. K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights, 20x100; James A. Phillips to George C. Holton. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Julius, to Emanuel Kapelsohn; 66th St, 217 West, due May 25, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,100

ARMSTRONG, James, to Ann E. Cromwelin; 125d St, n s, 83.3 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 4,000

BARRY, Mary G., to Joseph H. Jones; Nelson Av, w s, 100.3 ft n of 164th St, prior mtg $2,500, installments..... 2,100

BERGEN, William C., to Minnie Schladitz; Villa Av, w s, 184.1t ft n of Southern Boulevard, due Feb. 25, 1907..... 3,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Mary E. Bird and another; 5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, prior mtg $539,736, due June 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 50,000

CAMERON, Alexander, to Lambert Suydam; 8th Av, w s, 40 ft s of 153d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 31,000

DAVIS, Sarah F., to John J. E. Rothery; 146th St, 442 East; also strip adjoining, due June 10, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,250

DOWNING, Mabel A., to Jacob Marx; 124th St, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, due Feb. 25, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,250

DOYNE, Simon, to Cecelia Haft; Park Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 116th St, prior mtg $17,000, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DOYNE, Simon, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 116th St, 5 years..... 17,000

EDELSTEN, Frederick W., to Edward H. Cole; King's Bridge Road, e s, at n w s St, 230 ft; also, private street, extending n and s w of Boulevard Lafayette, e s, 501.3 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,320

FISH, George W., to Charles G. Kerley; 83d St, 117 West, 1 year..... 1,500

FISCHEL, Harry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broome St, 19t..... 17,000

GENS, Frank, to David Robinson; 99th St, 211 East, one mtgs $24,200, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,400

GINSBERG, Isidor, to Isidore Jackson and another; 117th St, 110 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 72,000

HARTZ, Friedel, to Joseph Rosenzweig; 103d St, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

JACOBOWITZ, Jacob, to Moses K. Wallach; 2d Av, 1,477, s w corner of 77th St, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 16,650

JACOBOWITZ, Jacob, to Lfly W. Beresford, trustee; 2d Av, s w corner of 77th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

JACOBOWITZ, Jacob, to Moses K. Wallach; 2d Av, 1,477, s w corner of 77th St, prior mtgs $16,650, installments, 6 per cent..... 66,4t2

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to Elkan Holzman; 140th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, building loan, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000

LAPHAM, Hannah, to John Theofel; Lot 167, 2d map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 37 to 61 East, 1 year..... 25,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 111th St, 37 to 61 East, prior mtg $25,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MONAGHAN, Matthew, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 83d St, n s, 285 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 9,000

MORAL, Fannie, to John B. Ryer; interior lot, 50.2 ft s e of Mapes Av and 560 ft n e of Tremont Av, runs s e 25 x n e 133x n w 25x s w 133, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,050

MULLIGAN, Thomas, and another to William F. Decker; 140th St, n s, 162.0 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 30,000

POST, George B., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Claremont Av, n e corner of 122d St, with all title to 122d St, n s, 17.7 ft e of Claremont Av, at former w s of old Bloomingdale Road. 40,000

RAPP, John W., to William Schlemmer, Sr.; 94th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 62,000

RAPP, John W., to Frank C. Jenninga; 94th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

SIEGLER, Julius, and another to Harris D. Colt; Columbus Av, 489, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 22,000

SIEGLER, Julius, and another to Harris D. Colt; Columbus Av, 586, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

SILVER, Fannie M., to Sara E. Wilcox; 126th St, s s, 234.4 ft w of 8th Av, prior mtg $7,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,100

SMITH, Oscar, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Hill Av, w s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STEINMETZ, John H., Jr., to Jacob Herb; 140th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

STRAUSS, Simon, to Maria Z. Palmieri; Southern Boulevard, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOLCHOK, Samuel, and another to Abraham M. Bachruch; 100th St, 203 and 209 East; also, 3d Av, 1,791 and 1,793, prior mtg $124,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOLFF, Solomon, and another to the Mannados Realty Compnny; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 155,000

WOLFF, Solomon, and another to the Mannados Realty Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 60,000

WRIGHT, William H., to the Empire City Savings Bank; 104th St, s s, 22.4 ft s of Marion Av, 1 year, 3 mtgs., each.... 3,300

Mechanics' Liens.

BARCLAY ST and West Broadway, s e corner, 1x100x irregular; Donald Mitchell against George W. Loft, owner and contractor 1,832

ORCHARD ST, 54; John W. Davis against John and Mary E. Merchant, owners and contractors 505

7TH AV, 2,424; Joseph Pokstefel against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor. 423

8TH ST, 58 and 60 West; Hyman Galef against David Lippman and another, owners; Isaac Danziger, contractor..... 151

WEEKS AV, t.777; Patrick Toher against Kate C. Schrocder, owner; George Willershausen, contractor 122

18TH ST, 144 to 150 West; William Buess against David Perlman, owner and contractor 145

127TH ST, 332 and 334 East; James J. Conroy and another against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 491

31ST ST, 101 West; Charles W. Hoffman Company against Mandelbaum & Lewine, owners; B. Stern & Co., contractors 180

40TH ST, 121 East; Hugh M. Reynolds against Robert McClenahan, owner; John F. Walsh, contractor..... 16

103D ST, 67 to 71 East; James D. Leary against B. Kurzrok, owner; M. McGrath, contractor 744

170TH ST and Prospect Av, n e corner, 23.2x100; Pelham Operating Company against Amelia Walther, owner; Arnold Pfenning, contractor 30

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

10TH ST, 410 East; Henry W. Schlessinger against Nathan Feldman and another, June 23, 1904, by bond..... $210

110TH ST, 311 West; Schoenberg & Melrowitz against Aaron H. Levine and another, May 25, 1904..... 96

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 63.6 ft n of 166th St, 37x70; Mary E. Fairbrother against Paul L. Roenne and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Condon.

WEST END AV, e s, 19 ft s of 99th St, 16x80; Frederick A. O. Schwarz and another against Nellie R. Kurtz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hatch & Debevoise.

135TH ST, n s, 25t.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Hannah C. Walker, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

152d St, s s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.1; Lemuel Russell against Charles O'Sullivan and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Stickney, Macklay & McBurney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Capt. Edward C. Carey, Thirtieth Infantry, will proceed not later than Sept. 2 to join his company at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Capt. Samuel Hoff, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed eight visits during August and September to the works of the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Capt. Arthur Cranston, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, is detailed to represent the War Department at the Eighth International Geographic Congress to be held in Washington, Sept. 8.

Leave of absence for one month: Capt. Guy T. Scott, artillery, one month; First Lieut. George M. Brooke, artillery, fifteen days; First Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, Tenth Cavalry, two months' extension.

The Navy.

Commander N. J. K. Patch, sick leave extended three months.

Assistant Surgeon L. H. Wheeler is detached from the Naval Hospital, Boston, and ordered to duty as Recorder of Naval Medical Examining Board, Washington.

A cable from Rear Admiral Stirling announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet: Assistant Paymaster D. C. McRitchie, from the Wisconsin to the Monadnock; Capt. W. T. Burwell detached from command of the Oregon and ordered home; Capt. N. H. Hall detached from Cavite station and ordered home; Lieut. M. H. Signor, from the Mohican to Cavite station; Ensign J. C. Church, from the Rainbow to command the Mindoro.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived: Florida and Nevada at Washington; Texas, Truxton, Whipple, Worden, Hopkins, Lawrence, Hull, MacDonough, Massachusetts, and Hartford at Solomon's; Montgomery at League Island; Newport at Colon.

Sailed: Newark, from Monte Christi for Port de Paix; General Alava, from Che-Foo for Chemulpo.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Rosenbaum vs. Rice—C. J. Sullivan. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McCormick—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Higgins vs. King—Gco. Haas. O'Connor vs. Schopp—Edward Browne.

AT AUCTION

ARVERNE, L. I.

R. E. SIMON, Auct'er.

will sell at public auction,

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 27TH, 3 P. M.

at GRAND VIEW HOUSE, Storm Ave.,

VACANT LOTS AND NEW UP TO-DATE COTTAGES, BOARDING HOUSES,

on Straiton, Storm, Clarence, and Remington Aves.

For maps and full particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Stores, Offices, Studios,

NEW BUILDING

38-40 WEST 33D ST.,

Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.

Very desirable location for first-class business. Resonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your nwn broker.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT: 25x92.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

To Sublet.—Highly desirable office or sample room; handsomely furnished; unobstructed lighting; walls newly buriapped; 800 squars feet; second floor Cammeyer Building; unusual opportunity for first-class concern to secure excellent quarters in accessible location. E. W. Russell, 210 6th Av.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.

ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.

NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.

ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.

LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.

Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

59th St., 107 East, near Park Av.; parlor floor; store and two floors above; arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Floors, whole or divided; also skylight studio; elevator; modern conveniences. 48 West 28th St., or Schindler & Liebler, 1,301 3d Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A third loft, 25x50, 65 Fulton St.; rent $300. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

8th Av. double store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

Bronx.

Handsoms stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.

Offer East 44th St, four family, five-story tenement. Rents guaranteed, $2,244; sacrifice, $20,800; $1,000 buys fancy three-story, basement residence, Morningside Park, $13,500. Plenty 4½ per cent. mortgage money.

Private Residence.

302 West 103d St, 11 rooms, 2 baths, in perfect order; 20x60x100; one block from underground stntion; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

56 West 97th St.—Four-story twenty-foot private dwelling, with extension, will be leased for three or fivs years at $1,800 per annum, or sold on easy terms. Address Owner, 60 Liberty St., Room 39.

ASK caretaker to show you NO. 202 WEST 131ST ST., three-story private house; open plumbing, &c. JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

Five-story triple flat, 25x100; west sids; actual rent, $3,090; will sell for $26,500 and pay 1904 taxes. Principals only. Warren & Skillin, 90 Broadway.

3d Av., near 116th St. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $36,000; easy terms. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 7th Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $20,500; bargain. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

Three-story double frame 6-family house, 20th St., near 6th Av.; rents, $672; price, $6,000. Wm. Dank, 67 Forsyth St., N. Y.

Great opportunities. Number bargains. Flats, tenements. Principals only. Tappen Realty Co., Park Row Building.

$75,000.—Business and office, new building; William St.; easy terms. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars: $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

Bargain.—Four-story dwelling, West 76th St., near Amsterdam Av. Elkins, 55 Liberty St.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "B," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,320. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

2-family houses, all improvements, near Tremont and underground road in the Bronx; cash, $500; balance on mortgage; for sale or exchange, one corner and two inside 3-story buildings, near underground road; terms to suit. Bronx Land, Mortgage, and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av., New York City.

Bargain.—Bronx, 219th St., nn line nf all great improvements; will double in value; near trolley, trains, and elevated; charming 9-room house, all improvements; garden, 50x110; cheap; easy terms. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.

One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Snndays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; gsrden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, beat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

BUILDERS:

Plot of twenty lots, including three corners, for sale; just right for improvement; near elevated railroad station and three lines of trolley. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park, City.

Bargain, $2,700; cash, $700; 7 rooms and bath; convenient trolleys and rapid transit. Behrmann, 181 Broadway, and East 210th St., White Plains Av., Bronx; several other similar bargains.

Great Bargains.—Semi-detached 6-room house, improvements, $1,750, cash $350; corner store property, $5,000, rents $756—15%. William Morris, Park Avenue, Bronx.

LOT, 230th St., 25x100, water and gas, graded, $600; Morris Av., 25x103, sewered, graded, $1,700. DAVID LEWIS WOODALL, 707 Tremont Av.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE

16-family, colored tenement, stores, excellent location, bringing over 50% on investment of $6,000. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; near rapid transit station, school, and Park; $800 or more cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

140th St., 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath near each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. Willis Av. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

$500 cash: price, $4,100; balance easy; beautiful new private houses; near elevated, rapid transit, and Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., (174th St.)

Three-family frame houses, near station; finest location; 4-story brick single flats; Bronx. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Four-story double flats; all improvements; finest location. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Mt. Hope House, eight rooms and bath, one lot; rent $40. Woodall.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

AT RYE, N. Y.

Elegant building sites for sale on Forest Avenue, commanding an extended view of Sound; also valuable corner of Apawamia Avsnue and Milton Road; large, old-fashioned house, beautiful shade, nearly 5 acres; choice spot for family hotel, for which a demand exists. Wm. S. Anderson, Mount Vernon's Busy Corner.

A RARE CHANCE.—7-room house, all improvements, $3,000; near station, trolley, schools, churches; best of condition; must be seen to be appreciated; terms, balance 5 psr cent. Frank W. Wolfe, P. O. Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Rent buys home, Westchester; lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, don't call.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Mount Vernon.

Pleasant home, 9 rooms, all improvements; good order, fine location; 9th Av., Mount Vernon; $6,000; $2,000 cash. Room 171 45 Broadway.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Caryl, 157 Bruce Av., Yonkers; 155th St., 13 minutes; Grand Central Station, 22 minutes; Rector St., 52 minutes; new house, 12 rooms, laundry, atoreroom, two large baths, shower, three toilets, highest class plumbing and hot water heating; hardwood trim, cabinet mantels; fine lawns; good neighborhood; 300 feet from Van Courtland Park; frequent trains all day and night; station 4 minutes' walk; ready by Sept. 10; decorations to suit if taken at once; trolley one block; new subway near connection, including "L," $6,25; terms easy. C. W. Clark, Yonkers, or 74 West St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

Wants to sell this Fall

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 1st day of November bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

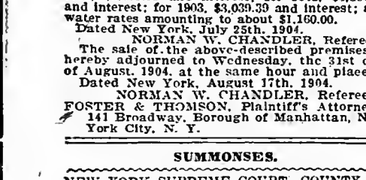
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and two and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description which are or may be the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.719 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901; together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $28,265.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and interest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and Joseph Scherer, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 23d, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-1awtuwF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and James H. Taft, and James E. Hart, as executors of the last will and testament of Esther Woods, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-1awtuwF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. THORN, Trustee, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE C. HARTY and JOSEPH MURPHY, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1904.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Joseph Murphy

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 4th, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHANDLER, ELISABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to S. Newton Smith, Eugene Smith, Isabella S. Hall, Caroline B. Wheeler, Everett H. Smith, Frederick H. Smith, Claud L. Smith, Frank E. Smith, Rosa Mead Smith, and Edmund Hoyt Smith, the only heirs and next of kin of ELISABETH CHANDLER, deceased: send greeting:

Whereas, Cyrus J. Lawrence of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal estate duly proved as the last will and testament of Elisabeth Chandler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

{L. S.} JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

jn15-1aw6wF&au26

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON L. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park.

For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.

New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York.

Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200.
Same management as former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Grand View Mt. House, East Windham, N. Y.—Finest location in Catskills; elevation 3,000 feet; refined surroundings. Alfred J. Galer.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. Y.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.

THE LEEDS COMPANY

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,

N. Y. Av. and Beach. Elevator, baths, running water in rooms. Cafe. Booklet. The proprietor's private power yacht free to guests. $12.50 per week and up. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.

Hotel Columbia

AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE.
Now Open. Capacity, 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.

EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.

Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.

Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.

A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

"The Ouleont," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Scarborough-on-Hudson.—Magnificent river view; 50 minutes from Grand Central; lady occupying country seat will take a few adult boarders at remunerative prices. Box 95 Scarborough.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next. Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

DELMONICO, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA DELMONICO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Major, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1904. JOSEPHINE C. DELMONICO, ALBERT THIERIOT, Executors. HENRY MAJOR, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of this County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN TRENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mF

FIERZ, KATHARINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE R. FIERZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1904. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh25-1aw6mF

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 99 Water Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1904.

LOUIS VERMILYE DAVISON, Executor. BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 1aw6mosfri.

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. WILLIAM W. RUTHERFURD, Administrator. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Aug. 27|Philadelphia....Sept. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 3|Germanic.....Sept. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Aug. 27|Zeeland.....Sept. 10
Kroonland.....Sept. 3|Finland.....Sept. 17
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Arabic...Aug. 26, 5 PM|Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM
Teutonic.Aug. 31, 10 AM|Majestic..Sept.14, 10 AM
Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM|Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12:30PM|Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz Oct.18,11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM|K.Wm.II.Nov.8,3:30PM
K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM|Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon|*Neckar.Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 3, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert...Sept. 16, 10 AM|Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM|Main...Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct.16, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 2d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 46 Snnth Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
†Pretoria...Aug. 27, 6 AM|†Waldersee.Sept.3,11AM
*Deutsch'd.Sept. 1,9 AM|†Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasinm on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar...Sept.5, 2 PM|P. Adalbert..N.24,11AM
P. Adalbert.Sept.26, 9 AM|P. Oskar..Dec. 9, 9 AM
P. Oskar..Oct. 25,10 AM|*Deutschland....Jan. 7
Phoenicia.Nov.10,11 AM|P. Adalbert....Jan. 10
*To Italy in less than 5 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania..Aug. 27, 8:30 AM|Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM|Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Campania, Sept.10, 6AM|Umbria....Oct. 1, 10 AM
Tuesday Sept. 6, Noon|Campania..Sept. 20, Noon
Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon|Lucania..Sept. 20, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon|Pannonia.Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New Yrrk.
Vernnn H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...Aug. 27, 11 AM|Furnessia.Sept. 10, Noon
Ancboria...Sept. 3, Noon|Columbia..Sept.17, 1 PM
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Potsdam.....Aug. 30|Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6|Statendam.....Sept. 27
Ryndam.....Sept. 13|Potsdam.....Oct. 4
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa. Citta di Napoli Aug. 31|Citta di Torino Sept. 14. Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenede Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVASCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between **NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.**

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S. S. Co.

PORTLAND LINE.

Is a Delightful, Refreshing Week-End or Holiday Trip. 3-Day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.

White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.

Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200—Orchard.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.

Round Trip to Halifax, $32.

Round Trip to St. John's, $60.

Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

R. M. S. Athenian.....Aug. 29th
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Manuka.....Sept. 16|Aorangi.....Oct. 14

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and Passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 23d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars at CHAS. GAYLER'S, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—640 Madison Ave., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALBRO, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ellen Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM L. ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of this County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles H. Dilley, No. 66 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904. ANNA M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. DILLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 66 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ml8-1aw6mF

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ This leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., *12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55 (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:56 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:26 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. week-days. Sundays, 8:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, **10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (**4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 401, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway, 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue, corner 30th St., Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 890 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check heggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "243 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 8-7-04

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 6:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:20, P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:25, 4:40, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 31:30, 32:00, †3:00, *4:00, †6:00, †8:00, †7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:16 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—$4:25, †8:00, †10:00, *11:50 P. M. Sundays, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖31:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrsb'g only, †4:00, 45:00 P. M.

SAINT JOHN ROUTE—Pier (N. R.) foot of Rector St. Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 (to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1364 Broadway, 182 6th Av., 25 Union Square West, 15 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Conrt St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msbnrg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggags to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Prec. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chic. Columbus	1.30 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., Louis....	9.55 am.	10.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—At Saratoga Springs, Aug. 13, white coral necklace and diamond locket; monogram H. C. S.; liberal reward for return and no questions asked. H. C. Schroeder, 87 5th Av.

Lost.—Package optical goods, 2d Av. surface road, by errand boy. Reward if returned to John Scheidig & Co., 43 Maiden Lane.

Person that found bag containing $100, return bag and $75 to 49 West 33d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with board, terms low; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

5th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; permanent, transients.

11th St., 36 West.—Exceptionally well furnished large, small, light rooms; heat, all improvements; references.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key Gramercy Park.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings, $3,000; private house; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

103d St., 131 West.—Parlor and bedroom; prettily furnished; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

116th St., 128 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; splendid location; references. Barton.

116th St., 251 West.—Front hall room; also large back room; terms moderate; references. Hawks.

131st St., 260 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with or without board; breakfast if desired; telephone and piano.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

Out of City.

Rooms for World's Fair Visitors.—Reasonable rates. 2,539 North Grand Av., St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

H. O'Neill & Co. require milliners and apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st Sts.

Wanted—Tuckers on Wilcox & Gibbs long knife machines; only those that can do also hemstitching need apply. Julius Siegel & Co., 473 Broadway.

Wanted—Millinery; Siegel Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Cloak models in salesroom, 36 bust, 43 skirt front; salary, $18-$20; only those experienced need apply. Max Wersba, 162 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—Typist; must be rapid and accurate and a thorough businesslike lady; good salary to right party. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; uptown office; salary $15; must be competent. 150 Nassau St., Office 172.

Males.

Boys and Helpers for Delivery Department.—A few good boys residing in Harlem or Bronx as wagon boys and a few capable helpers for trucks and transfers for Manhattan. Apply in driveway, rear 19th Street side, before 9:30 A. M., and ask for Mr. Dowd. Simpson Crawford Co.

Dry Goods Packers, Thoroughly Experienced.—An opening for six superior and competent packers. None but the very best need apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

House Furnishing and China Packers.—A few thoroughly experienced men for immediate temporary positions. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Toy Stockman.—Experienced man in checking toy bills, also in general work in opening up and arranging toy stock. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—40 civil engineers for surveys in the United States, West and South; railroad topographers and transitmen, experienced in stadia work; from 22 to 35 years old preferred. Address, for two weeks, J. Imbrie Miller, Box 1,843 New York Post Office, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired; references—Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, counselors at law. The President Mechanics' National Bank.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 125th St.

Wanted—Elevator men. The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced passenger and freight elevator operators. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Young man, stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping business, 34th St.; salary, $10 to start; good opportunity. Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographers wanted immediately for permanent and temporary positions; Smith-Premier machines. S., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require bill and entry clerks. Apply at Delivery Department.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish of building southeast corner 60th St. and Fifth Av. Apply at building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Cook, &c.—By a strong young girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Janitor's bell, 565 Amsterdam Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; own machine; permanency desired; downtown, all day or part; salary moderate; copying home. Moderate. 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer. Correspondent.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy. Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable; refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly competent; high school education; will substitute; salary $14. S., Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy. Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Wanted—Position by feminine stenographer; rapid and accurate; also experienced as cashier and safeguard bookkeeper; hotel, legal, or railroad preferred. P., Box 125 Times.

UNIONS RETALIATE WITH MORE STRIKES

Marble Workers First Non-Locked-Out Trade to Quit.

OTHERS TO GO OUT TO-DAY

Alliance Orders Tie-Up on Many Buildings, Including New Astor Hotel.

The retaliatory strikes against the Building Trades Employers' Association promised by the Building Trades Alliance were started yesterday by the calling out of the trades in the marble industry. This is the first trade not locked out to be ordered on strike. About 1,600 men, members of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, quit work, and 2,000 members of the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers will be ordered out to-day.

Following this the Building Trades Alliance ordered strikes of other trades as follows: Building at 4 East Sixty-second Street, John Downey, contractor; new Tabernacle at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, Charles A. Cowen & Co., contractors; new synagogue at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, building at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, Francis M. Weeks, contractor; Van Norden Trust Building, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Remington Construction Company, contractors. To-day a strike will be ordered on the Astor Hotel.

The marble cutters were ordered out at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after they had come back from lunch. According to the Alliance the plan is to go right on ordering strikes until the organization is recognized by the Employers' Association.

Little progress was made by the employers yesterday, as it is slow work getting men to sign individual contracts under the arbitration plan. A bureau was started by the Employing Plasterers' Association where the employers say a number of men were enrolled under the arbitration agreement without any discrimination as to whether or not they belonged to the old union.

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said last evening that Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, which has been looked upon will never again be recognized. J. C. Hatzel of the press committee, also an electrical contractor, produced the charter of a new union which had been incorporated under the laws of this State.

"This union has 100 members who have signed the arbitration agreement individually," he said, "and three hundred more applications have been accepted. No electrical worker can obtain work without first signing the arbitration agreement."

A meeting of the Building Trades Alliance was held late in the afternoon, at which the new strikes were ordered. When the meeting was over James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee, made public the following letter, sent to each of the electrical workers who had been employed by Charles L. Eidlitz:

"Dear Sir: It has been resolved by the Electrical Contractors' Association that under no circumstances will its members ever recognize Electrical Workers Union No. 3 as a union, and all members returning to work as individuals shall receive the protection of the whole Building Trades Employers' Association. Under these circumstances I would suggest that you see me and get back to work at once, as this resolution will never be rescinded. I feel sure that you have confidence in my personal interest in your welfare and realize that I would not advise you against your best interests. I assure you personally that it is only a question of time. The sooner you get back to work the better for you and me."

When Mr. Eidlitz was told about this letter he said:

"I have never seen this letter, but I have no doubt that Mr. Dyer, who is my representative, sent it. Other men in his position may do the same. It is just such a letter as a good-hearted Superintendent would send. It cannot be construed as an overture, as we will never recognize the old union."

Denial of Bricklayers.

An open letter was issued yesterday by Bricklayers' Union No. 7 denying a statement by Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, that the union had voted down a resolution not to work with non-union men. On the contrary the letter said the union voted unanimously not to work with non-union men of any trade.

Thomas Scully, general organizer of the International Plasterers' Association, who arrived here last evening, said he approved of the action taken by the plasterers in striking. He said also that he had ordered strikes on New York building contractors in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Pawtucket, and Boston.

"Our men are going to win," he said. "They receive, it is true, $5.50 a day for eight hours, but their average for fifty-two weeks is not more than $11 a week."

There were several meetings of employers at the rooms of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the press committee of the Employers' Association, when told of the letter denying his statement that Bricklayers' Union No 7 had voted down a resolution not to work with non-union men, said:

"All I can say is that I got the information from a reliable labor man. He told me afterward that he read about it. Mr. Harding continued:

"I wish to say that the Building Trades Employers' Association is not in restraint of trade or against competition, but is an organization formed for honest dealing as opposed to 'graft.'

Won't Recognize Alliance.

"We cannot therefore recognize the Building Trades Alliance. It is only a year last May since we formed the arbitration agreement, based on the closed shop, which has existed for years. We would not take the Stone Trade Association into our organization because it had an agreement which we considered improper with the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, and we went out of our way to break that combination up before we could take in the stone cutters. That was the beginning of the present trouble."

President Charles L. Eidlitz said that the Employers' Association was daily receiving letters from the alliance which were not noticed.

"All such letters are thrown into the waste basket. We cannot on any pretext consider overtures from the alliance."

FEDERAL PRISONERS TO TOMBS

None But Civil Cases in Ludlow Street Jail After Sept. 15.

At the instance of Sheriff Erlanger, the Sinking Fund Commission adopted a resolution yesterday to take effect Sept. 15, designating the Tombs as the common prison of the county, and the place for the confinement of all Federal prisoners.

When Sheriff Erlanger first began investigating the mismanagement of the Ludlow Street Jail he reached the conclusion that the evils complained of were due to the presence of United States prisoners. He looked up the statutes and found that the amended charter had relieved the Sheriff from all duties as jailer, and had made the Commissioner of Correction the custodian of all persons charged with crime. Ludlow Street Jail, he declared, had never been properly the "common prison of the county."

Explaining his request for immediate action by the commission, Mr. Erlanger said that the jail was never constructed for the detention of desperate men, and that there are now within its walls thirty-one United States prisoners, including one woman, and ten civil prisoners; that there is no way to separate them, and that the only way to remedy the conditions is to restrict the building to the civil prisoners, for whom it was intended.

DYNAMITE USED IN ALABAMA.

Striking Miners Blow Up House and Water Maine Besides.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 25.—The first acts of violence in connection with the present strike of the United Mine Workers of America in this district were reported to the Sheriff's office to-day.

The house of a non-union miner at Dolomite was wrecked by dynamite. The occupants were not injured.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the guilty persons. The water main of the Lacy-Buck Company's mines has also been dynamited.

BIG 75-CENT STRIKE ENDS.

Had Tied Up Building and Thrown Out 700 Men in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—The masons and carpenters who have been idle for a number of days because of a strike returned to work to-day, the union's demands being met.

The strikers were taken back, and walking Delegate Butler was paid $10. Butler offered to tear the money up to show that it was not a monetary consideration for which the union contended, but a principle. The bill was not destroyed.

The strike, which involved more than 700 men in the building trades, started from a very small matter. Butler, on being discharged, because there was nothing for him to do, claimed 75 cents extra as compensation for time taken by the contractor in bringing to him his wages, he having refused to go to the firm's office for the amount due him. The bill of 75 cents grew to $10 during the strike. This was the money paid to Butler.

"CHAUFFEUR" TOO HIGH-TONED.

Magistrate Would Prefer the Name "Motorman" or "Driver."

Magistrate Breen, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday held John Carroll, an automobile manufacturer, of 34 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Robert A. Greene of Passaic in $300 bail each for trial for speeding their machines in Fifth Avenue. In declaring that he would refuse to let them go with the simple payment of fines the Magistrate said:

"The supercilious conduct of the chauffeurs toward drivers of other vehicles is noticeable to every one. Their calling seems to elevate them in their own eyes to something greatly superior to motormen, drivers, and vulgar pedestrians. It seems to me that it would be a good thing to change the aristocratic name of 'chauffeur' to something plainer, like 'motorman' or 'driver.'"

ROBBERY CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Aged Man Had Stroke of Apoplexy When He Lost $35.

Leopold Lefkowitz, seventy-three years old, died yesterday morning at 481 East Houston Street, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, suffered three weeks ago, when he and his aged wife were robbed of $35.

Two men representing themselves to be friends of Lefkowitz's married daughter entered the apartment one day, and on the pretext that they could double an money given to them obtained the $35 and stripped the couple of their shoes and stockings. When the robbers had gone Lefkowitz fell to the floor in a faint.

SUTHERLAND'S MAN REMOVED.

Former's Flop to Senator McCarren Costs Bass His Job.

The Commissioner of Accounts yesterday removed from office, "for the good of the service," Berend W. Bass, one of the $1,500 a year examining Inspectors. Bass was appointed at the request of W. A. Doyle, who represents Tammany Leader Murphy in Kings County.

Bass is one of Kenneth Sutherland's lieutenants, and it is supposed he owes his loss of office to the lately announced return of Mr. Sutherland to the McCarren ranks.

HUSBAND SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

Says She Drove Him to It by Her Treatment of Him.

Mrs. Annie Dvoritsky, twenty-two years old, a pretty Russian Jewess, was shot and probably fatally wounded by her husband yesterday in front of their home at 110 Madison Street. She is now in the Gouverneur Hospital, while Dvoritsky is held on a charge of attempted homicide.

According to the police the husband did not deny the shooting, but said he was driven to it because of his wife's treatment of him. The shooting occurred shortly before noon, when Mrs. Dvoritsky, accompanied by her sister and the latter's husband, reached the Dvoritsky home. Mrs. Dvoritsky, frightened by her husband's threats, left him Wednesday night and went to her sister. When they reached the home yesterday morning Dvoritsky, after a few words to his wife, drew a revolver and fired once.

WOULD-BE BONDSMAN ARRESTED.

Italian Went to Bail Tenants, Held on Same Charge.

Luigi Mignogna, a well-to-do Italian grocer, of 326 Delancey Street, visited the office of Assistant United States District Attorney Joel M. Marx yesterday and said he desired to bail out two of his tenants charged with having illegal citizenship papers in their possession.

Mignogna said he was a citizen of this country, but when he tried to explain how he secured his papers Mr. Marx discovered that they were illegally obtained. The Italian was arrested, but later bailed out. His tenants, however, are still in Ludlow Street Jail.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

A young man (19) desires a position as stock clerk; has had three years' experience; highest class references furnished. Address Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant.—Books opened, written up, balanced, searched by first-class accountant; temporary or otherwise. Elderly. Box 113 Times.

As milliitary instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability; many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Boy (15) just from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing, 214 East 112th St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. C., Box 154 Times.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading business men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P. Box 133 Times.

Out-of-town Merchants.—Experienced office man, tireless worker, capable of taking charge of office, campiaint, delivery, or mail order department, seeks position; moderate salary. Willing. Box 146 Times Office.

Young man, 30, ten years with one concern, experienced bookkeeping and office work; desires position; best references. Address L., Box 238 Times.



When the sun shines—it's late Summer.

When the sun's screened—it's early Fall.

Some of our finest Fall weight sack suits ready for either season.

Fall neckwear, Fall underwear and Fall hats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

UNION CHARGES AGAINST EMPLOYERS FALL FLAT

Labor Counsel Acted in Bad Faith, Jerome Declares.

KILLED CASE BY TALKING

Weinseimer Pleads Not Guilty After Fight for Delay—Inquiry Into Alliance President's Gas Machine Connection.

There were many developments yesterday in the legal proceedings pending between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the various union organizations in which the workmen are embraced. These developments included the pleading of Philip Weinseimer, the President of the Building Trades Alliance, to the indictment on the charge of extortion. In all Weinseimer had a bad day in the courts.

District Attorney Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Rand, practically announced that they were through with the People's Security Company and its attorneys, Mr. Acer and Mr. Toole. They specifically accused both the company and its attorneys of bad faith in having acted in a way to make the District Attorney's investigations worthless, although the company had requested that the inquiry be made. This breach of good faith, according to Mr. Jerome, was that Acer and Toole failed to keep their agreement not to make public what was going on.

Acer and Toole first requested Mr. Rand to prosecute the Master and Journeymen Tile Layers for a criminal conspiracy on the lines of the decision rendered by Magistrate Ommen in the case of the employing stone cutters. When this investigation was over Mr. Rand informed the lawyers that on account of a decided difference between the two contracts there was absolutely nothing upon which to base a charge of criminal conspiracy. They were told, too, that if they wished to test the matter in a Magistrate's court they would have all the assistance the District Attorney's office could offer in getting witnesses and papers.

Then Acer and Toole unfolded a story to Mr. Jerome to the effect that $20,000 had been appropriated by the Building Trades Employers' Association to railroad Weinseimer to jail. They gave the names of seven officers of the association who they said had knowledge of the matter. Every one of these men was examined under oath, and Mr. Rand announced that he could find no trace of any such sum being appropriated or of any such suggestion. The men examined were Joseph Lawton of the Tile Layers' Association, Joseph W. Lantry of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association and of the Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association, J. P. Knight of the Contracting Plumbers' Association, William J. Ferlig, Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association; J. T. Hatzel of the Board of Governors of the Electrical Contractors' Association, Thomas A. Hill, President, and Thomas Cochran, Secretary, of the Association of Master Plumbers.

"In both of these cases," said Mr. Jerome yesterday, "I impressed on Acer and Toole the importance of witholding information from the public while the investigation was in progress, and they agreed that nothing would be said by them. Notwithstanding this agreement, they have revealed the names of the men I subpoenaed. It is clear that any investigation into an alleged conspiracy is bound to be fruitless if every subpoena issued from this office is made public and alleged conspirators are informed in advance of the direction the investigation is going to take.

"We acted in good faith and expected that Acer and Toole would do so. While we will continue, as we are bound to do, any investigations of complaints brought to us, we do not propose to allow this office or the courts to be used as a means of intimidation or advertisement by either side to the present controversy in the building trades."

Mr. Toole, speaking for himself and Mr. Acer, denied that either of them had acted in bad faith with the District Attorney. He said it was known that the People's Security Company had consistently refused to discuss the subpoenas and that he had learned that the names of the persons subpoenaed had been given out at the offices of the Building Trades Employers' Association by one of its representatives.

Second in importance to the developments yesterday was a decision handed down by Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in which he holds that the so-called "arbitration agreement" between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Tile Layers' Association is impossible of enforcement by the courts. It was said yesterday that this decision would have a far-reaching effect in the present strike troubles.

The People's Security Company had brought the action to enjoin the Tile Layers' employers from locking out their workmen and set up the arbitration agreement as one of their arguments. Justice Dickey holds that the agreement is not a mutual or reciprocal one; that there is no provision in it for its enforcement, and that it is "no such contract as the law will enforce," and is therefore worthless so far as the action brought is concerned.

After several ineffectual attempts to have his case postponed, Philip Weinseimer pleaded not guilty yesterday to the charge of extortion, before Judge Newburger in the Criminal Court. Mr. Toole, who appeared as his counsel, made four distinct motions for delay, all of which were overruled. His principal contentions were that while from the evidence adduced by the Grand Jury the six notes figuring in the case were in existence, the language of the indictment stated that the contents of the notes were unknown to the Grand Jury.

"I have no power," said Judge Newburger, "to compel the District Attorney to give exhibits to counsel in this case."

Mr. Jerome said yesterday that he was investigating some of Weinseimer's other connections. One of these is the Industrial Federation of America, of which he was Secretary, and another is the Terrell Gas Machine Company of Newark. Mr. Jerome said that, so far as he could learn, all the funds of the federation were invested in the gas machine company of which Weinseimer was a large stockholder. He said that about $50,000 had been collected from laboring men, of which about $14,000 remained, and this was in the gas machine company.

Mr. Jerome said yesterday that the trades unions were themselves responsible for the fact that it was impossible to charge conspiracy against the tilelayers.

"Some years ago," said he, "it would have been possible under the law to sustain such a charge, but the unions, by continual suits, have had the law relating to conspiracy so changed that it will not now hold in this case. When they had the laws changed so as to avoid conspiracy charges being lodged against the unions they did not figure that the time might come when they wanted to use them to work the other way."

One Thousand Men's Suits

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Have Been Arranged for a Sensational Bargain Sale TO-DAY.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor on the Fifth Floor.

The Entire Five Front Sections

Your Unrestricted Choice:



$7

Ideal Vacation Suits. Coats and Trousers.

These two-garment suits are the product of one of the most renowned wholesale tailors.

THE LABEL TELLS THE STORY.

Coats are fashioned after the "Poole" Norfolk Skeleton finish and ¼ lined. Foreign and domestic fabrics. Sizes 33 to 40. Trousers—College bottom.



$7

Mixtures in Worsteds. Single Breasted Sacks.

The most conservative and the coolest fabrics; such as STEEL GRAY WORSTEDS. In neat checks, overplaids and combination stripe effects (some are half lined). In this assortment we can show a special selection for BIG and EXTRA LARGE MEN, and all the regular sizes for Tall and Short Men.



$7

High Class Summer Suits. Coats and Trousers.

The shoulders, collars and fronts fit as perfect as a coat made to order of heavy fabrics, and they are "feather weights." All the new homespuns—wool crashes, fancy Serges and Cheviots. All sizes for all builds of men. Trousers with the new bottom.

Black Clothes Are Always in Season.

First of all, FINE THIBETS, soft and lustreless. SERGES of well known weaves (full or half lined). SUITS in sizes for all. Stout men as well as slim. VERY FINE COATS and VESTS. All sizes. The very thing for early Fall wear. EXTRA SPECIAL.

Next, the BLACK These fine SACK SOME $7

Fancy Cheviots and Tweeds. Single Breasted Sacks.

Some of the brightest and most attractive colorings ever seen in a clothing store except at HIGH PRICES. Many of the fabrics have only appeared at Merchant Tailors' this season. THE SUITS WILL APPEAL TO YOU AT A GLANCE. They are so different from ordinary ready made clothing. Sizes 33 to 40. $7

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Fall Styles Now Ready!

500 FIFTH AVENUE - - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY - - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY - - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store - 371 Fulton Street

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Ave
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

"AN INCH on the end of a man's nose" makes a Heap of Difference in his looks. It takes very little difference in Shape to make a big difference in the Style of a Hat. Derby or Soft Hat. Wallach Styles are RIGHT. Incidentally so are Prices; but the Hats could be no better at twice the money 1.90 $2.90, $2.40,

The Fall Neckwear is in.

Hawes $3 HATS

The Hats of Latest Vogue

OPENING DAYS

Thursday, August 25
Friday, August 26
Saturday, August 27

THREE B'WAY STORES
835—1231—1365

For Every Face Figure and Fancy

We are the Makers
Hawes, Von Gal Co., Inc.
New York Chicago Boston



Time Has Come For Soft Hats.

Ours are ready, both stiff and soft in all the good Fall blocks,

$2.00 & $3.00.

You must expect chilly nights soon and rain most any day,

Cravenette, Cielette and Rainproof Overcoats

$15.00 to $30.00,

worn and stylish for all occasions.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. "A Little of Everything." Offenbach Review.

New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. 1,000 SEATS AT 50c. GUERRERO O Hana San, Gt. Buckner, SPARROW, NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS, Others.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6th Ave. This Saturday Night. $2 Show at Popular Prices. AL. LEECH and The Three Rosebuds in Wm. A. Brady's production of GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Mst. To-morrow Dealers in White Women. Next Week—Only a Shop Girl.

GRAND Seats on Sale OPENS TO-MORROW EVENING. WILLIAMS & WALKER New "In Dahomey."

WEST END TWO LITTLE SAILOR BOYS. Next Wk. Nat. M. Wills, "Son of Rest"

Magistrate Shot and Killed.

SUMTER, S. C., Aug. 25.—Magistrate Richard C. Folk was shot and killed to-day by County Supervisor W. H. Seale at Providence, S. C. The men had a dispute on the road near Seale's house.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Square Theatre 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 9th MONTH—TWO WEEKS ONLY. SAM BERNARD. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With Original Co., including Hattie Williams

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY. MILITARY MAD, with great cast, including IDA CONQUEST, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, HENRY V. DONNELLY, and THOS. A. WISE.

CRITERION THEATRE 44th & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS NEXT MONDAY. WILLIAM COLLIER | THE DICTATOR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15. CHECKERS with Thos. W. Ross

MAJESTIC B'WAY AND 59TH ST. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. B. C. Whitney's Piquant Musical Mixture, ISLE OF SPICE

Hammerstein's PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St. B'y. 7 Av.—The automatic wonder, Enigmarelle. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts & Extravaganza Co. of 75.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Opening To-Mor'w Night, 8:15. WHITE TIGRESS OF JAPAN. —SEATS NOW ON SALE.—

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCESS. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow. Jack's Little Surprise with ARTHUR BYRON.

THE ROYAL CHEF will meet IDA KENEE at the LYRIC.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Eve. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. Matinee Labor Day. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

MANHATTAN BEACH | PRINCESS CHIC PAIN'S FIREWORKS AND SPECTACLE. 8 P. M.

LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

WALLACK'S OPENS THURS., Sept. 1 Box office open next Monday. Henry W. Savage offers Geo. Ade's THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing, 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF. LAST 2 TIMES. Paris by Night 8:15 ADM. 50c. GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; diminishing north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,051. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG MERCANTILE AGENCY IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

International, $3,000,000 Concern, Also Sues Its ex-President.

MAKES CONVERSION CHARGE

T. N. McCauley Accused of Taking $1,200,000 Belonging to Company—Spite Action, He Says.

The International Mercantile Agency, a $3,000,000 concern, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1902, with offices at 346 Broadway, and in the principal cities throughout the United States, went into the hands of a temporary receiver yesterday. On Thursday a bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court against the former President of the concern, Thomas N. McCauley, who resigned in March last, in which the company seeks for an accounting, its officers allegeing that he converted $1,200,000 to his own use, which should properly have been paid into the treasury of the company, and that in so doing forced the concern into bankruptcy. The company is now in the hands of Sheriff Erlanger on a suit brought against it by McCauley on Wednesday, in which he alleged that it still owed him $54,000, and was in a bad financial condition.

The agency, which operated on the same lines as Dun's and Bradstreet's, is now without a head. When Mr. McCauley resigned, W. C. Lane, President of the Standard Trust Company of 25 Broad Street, was elected in his stead. Mr. Lane resigned in June, but his resignation has not been accepted by the Directors. He is now in Europe. E. F. Holmes is the Vice President, William H. Sterling Treasurer, and Charles H. Henderson Third Vice President On its Board of Directors are ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Delos M. Phelps, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the United States J. B. Foraker, Jr., of Cincinnati, and Edward L. Gould of this city.

Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan has been investigating the company for several days. He has interviewed Mr. McCauley, and most of the day yesterday was in consultation with Charles H. Henderson, Third Vice President, who, according to Mr. McCauley, was the one who first stirred up the charges against him and inspired the equity suit.

According to the complaint, McCauley organized the company in 1902 on the wreck of the old Sprague Mercantile Agency, the assets of which he owned. He had also bought the defunct Mutual Mercantile Agency, with which the late Erastus Wiman was identified. The reports and good will of these, together with several other companies of the same sort that have gone out of business, he turned over to the new concern, and for them and as promoter of the International he was voted stock in the new corporation to the value of $1,200,000. This much Mr. McCauley admits.

The capitalization of the company was $2,000,000 at first, of which $500,000 was in preferred stock and the remainder in common. In May, 1903, this was increased by another $1,000,000 of common stock. All of the original issue except $16,000 of preferred has been sold, except that given for promotion purposes, and there still remains in the treasury of the later issue $662,000 of the common stock, the balance having also been sold to the public.

The first charge in the complaint is that the issuance of $1,200,000 of stock to McCauley was fraudulent and largely in excess of the value of the properties he turned over to the company. It is alleged that he bought the Mutual, which was the heaviest asset he turned over to the new concern, for $10,000.

The complaint alleges that the stock was voted to McCauley by a "dummy." Board of Directors, all of whom are said to have been the creatures and under the personal domination of the defendant. The Directors were: William H. Conway, Harry J. Jones, Ross M. Turner, V. E. Englebach, and Kenneth J. McLaren. All of these are alleged to have been employes of McCauley except McLaren, who is an employe of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, and has figured on thousands of "preliminary" directorates. After the first meeting, all of the board except Englebach and Turner resigned.

The charge of misappropriation is that during 1902 McCauley, who was authorized to sell the company's stock, sold more than $1,000,000 of his own stock instead, and kept the proceeds. It is alleged that the stockholders subscribed $1,800,000 stock, and that they actually got $1,200,000 of McCauley's, so that the company received up to May, 1903, when the new stock was issued, but $600,000. It is for this difference that an accounting is demanded.

In all the time that McCauley was President, the complaint states, he absolutely dominated the company. It adds that only two meetings of the Board of Directors were held between the organization and January, 1904. On March 1 a special meeting was called by some of the Directors, at which time, the complaint alleges, it had come to their attention that things were not well with the corporation. At that time it was alleged that McCauley had betrayed his trust by the conversion of funds to his own use as set forth in the complaint, and he was practically forced to resign.

The action on which the receiver was appointed was brought before Vice Chancellor Garrison in Jersey City yesterday by Newell W. Bioss, a stockholder. George R. Bench was appointed temporary receiver, and an order was issued restraining all officers of the company until Sept. 6, when argument will be heard in the Court of Chancery. A similar action for a receiver will be brought here.

Mr. McCauley said yesterday that the two actions were part of a scheme of those now in control to throw the onus of the failure of the company upon him. He said that two weeks ago he was asked to come back from California and take back the Presidency. He said that as he was the largest creditor he brought the suit for $54,000 to protect his interests.

"It is quite true that $1,200,000 of stock was given to me," said Mr. McCauley. "That transaction was perfectly legitimate and was known to the Directors at that time and by every succeeding board since. The records will show I loaned the company several hundred thousand dollars. It is true that moneys received from the purchase of stock were turned over to my personal account, but such money was charged against the large amount I had advanced the company.

"When the new issue of stock was authorized I was given the power to dispose of the stock at any price I saw fit above 50. I sold $400,000 of it at from 100 to 125, and turned into the company $367,000. The only claim that was ever made against me was that I had been charged with the stock at par and had only turned in $367,000. They claimed I owed the difference of $33,000. This was paid to brokers for selling the stock, and I never received one penny for commissions. I even paid my own traveling expenses and gave away large blocks of my own stock as bonuses to those who bought the new issue. I did this because I wanted the company to succeed."

Mr. McCauley said that when he turned over the Mutual to the International he really turned over reports which it had cost $1,300,000 to collect and were worth more than that.

TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF THE TIMES
INCLUDES THE
Educational Supplement
OF 16 PAGES, AND THE
Saturday Review of Books
OF 12 PAGES.

RICHEST MEXICAN COMING HERE

Gen. Terrazas, Governor of Chihuahua Is Worth $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 26.—The wealthiest man in Mexico and one of the wealthiest on the American continent is Gen. Luis Terrazas, Governor of the State of Chihuahua, which borders on the western and southwestern part of Texas. He has just been granted a four months' leave of absence and it is said that he will make an extended visit to the United States.

The wealth of Gen. Terrazas is conservatively estimated at $150,000,000 in gold, but it may be many millions in excess of that amount. Some of those who are in close touch with his business and financial affairs say that $200,000,000 is near the correct amount of his fortune. Gen. Terrazas is seventy-five years old, but he is still full of mental and physical vigor.

Gen. Terrazas is probably the largest individual land owner in the world. He owns in fee simple approximately 20,000,000 acres of land, which is divided into fifteen haciendas or ranches. No one, not even the General himself, knows the number of cattle he owns; but it is roughly estimated that his herds approximate 1,000,000 head, of which about 200,000 are cows. He also owns several hundred thousand head of horses and mules.

An army of more than ten thousand men are kept constantly employed on these ranches, and towns of several thousand population are situated on the lands. The ranches are well fenced, and 1,000 boundary or "fence-line" riders are kept constantly employed.

The land and live stock holdings of Gen. Terrazas are a comparatively small part of his wealth. He owns more than five thousand residences in the City of Chihuahua, from which he derives an enormous annual rental. He owns a controlling interest in all of the banks and other financial institutions of the State of Chihuahua, and has many million dollars invested in manufacturing concerns in that State.

Gen. Terrazas has served five terms as Governor of Chihuahua. He was Governor of that State before President Diaz came into power, and belonged to what was known as the anti-Diaz Party. Later he became a great admirer of Diaz, and he has been a faithful supporter of his administration. It is said he will not again return to the office of Governor, and that his temporary leave of absence will be followed by his resignation.

MRS. MAYBRICK AN AUTHOR.

Writing of English Prison Life—Offer of $500 a Week to Lecture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Samuel V. Hayden, counsel for Mrs. Maybrick, says it is the intention of his client to make her residence in this city. Mr. Hayden accompanied Mrs. Maybrick from Europe, and upon his arrival at his office to-day found numerous offers from enterprising managers for her to enter the lecture field; from managers of newspapers and magazines for special articles on her experiences, and the like.

One lecture manager offered a compensation of $500 per week for a period of nine weeks and agreed to increase the amount if that should not be deemed sufficient. None of these letters will be shown to Mrs. Maybrick, and Mr. Hayden declares that no attention will be paid to such offers.

According to Mr. Hayden, Mrs. Maybrick while in prison, employed much of her time in preparation of a paper on prison life in England. In this paper she discusses prison reform, the segregation of habitual criminals from first offenders, and the isolation of persons known to be afflicted with infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. A chapter is devoted to imprisonment for debt, which is still in vogue in England, and where there are said to be 11,000 persons incarcerated because of inability to pay their indebtedness.

The paper is quite lengthy and touches on a variety of matters that came under Mrs. Maybrick's observation.

Canadian Pacific Will Increase Stock.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 26.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has called a special meeting for October next to authorize an increase of the capital stock by $25,000,000.

A. J. Drexel Dines with King Edward.

MARIENBAD, Aug. 26.—Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia was among the fourteen persons present at a dinner given by King Edward here to-night.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands. Open during September. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

HILL OUT OF IT, WANTS MAN NAMED FOR SENATE

Thinks Convention Should Choose a Candidate.

FAVORS STANCHFIELD BOOM

Ex-Senator Behind Elmira Man for Governorship—Might Support Cockran for Senate with a Proviso.

Fresh from his first speech of the campaign, delivered at Deposit, ex-Senator David B. Hill came to town yesterday and conferred with the various party managers. The Senator had luncheon with William F. Sheehan, went over matters during the afternoon with Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee, with Senator McCarren and William S. Rodie, and in the evening dined at Delmonico's with Mr. Sheehan, De Lancey Nicoll, and Chairman Thomas Taggart of the National Committee.

It became known in the evening that while Senator Hill had not advanced the candidacy of any man for United States Senator he had expressed the opinion that the State Convention should stand by the pledge made at the meeting of the State Committee last September and formally name a candidate to be voted for by the Democratic members of the next Legislature. Mr. Hill is understood to have advanced the proposition that it would be a bad move for the party to attempt to dodge this question at the convention, even if the selection of a candidate might complicate the issues before the convention.

The Senator, however, did not think that such a complication would result, but that, on the contrary, it would present an opportunity to name two very strong men on the ticket as an appeal to the voters, one candidate for Governor and the other for Senator. It is understood that Mr. Hill made it plain that he was not to be considered.

There was a general disposition to raise the value of Stanchfield's chances for the Governorship as a result of Hill's visit. The Senator, it was said, let it be known plainly that he favors the nomination of the Elmira man again this year. If the situation can be straightened out satisfactorily, Mr. Hill is believed to be willing to allow Tammany to make Representative W. Bourke Cockran the party candidate for United States Senator, provided, of course, that Tammany will support Stanchfield's nomination for Governor.

There was a general discussion among the party leaders as to the nominations for the two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench to be filled at the coming election. All are practically agreed that it is not advisable to accept the Republican slate for the judicial nominations on account of the strong opposition to Judge Werner, afer his race of two years ago against Judge John Clinton Gray when the latter was running for a second term. There is a general disposition to nominate Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick and Attorney General John Cunneen for the places and to entirely ignore the Cullen-Werner ticket if the Republicans place it in the field.

While Mr. Hill was going over campaign details with the managers, it is said that he showed that he didn't intend to see Senator McCarren humiliated. Senator Dowling declined to go to Senator Hill's room and remained in the State Headquarters while the others were with Senator Hill.

LAWYER OUT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Judge W. M. Chandler Says Democrats Are Throwing Mud.

Judge Walter M. Chandler of 35 Nassau Street, a Gold Democrat, who supported McKinley in 1896, announced yesterday his intention to support Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He said further that he intended to remain permanently in the Republican Party. In explaining the reasons which had led to his determination, Judge Chandler said:

"I supported the Democratic ticket in 1900 on the single issue of the retention or non-retention of the Philippine Islands. I now regard the Philippines as a closed incident. On every other cardinal issue of the present campaign, I am in hearty accord with the Republican Party."

DYING MAN LOCKED IN CELL.

Lay Ten Hours in Police Station with Fractured Skull.

After being locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station for ten hours yesterday, Peter O'Neill, thirty-five years, a laborer of 300 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was taken to the Flower Hospital in an unconscious condition. He died there at 12:15 o'clock this morning of a fractured skull.

O'Neill was found lying in the gutter at Forty-sixth Street and Second Avenue at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Policeman Berron of the East Fifty-first Street Station. The man had a scalp wound on the right side of the head and appeared to be intoxicated. He was taken to the station house in a patrol wagon and arraigned before Sergt. Hall. Blood was oozing from the wound on his head, and Capt. Lantry, who was in the station house, summoned an ambulance from Flower Hospital. Dr. Kaufman responded. He said the man was suffering from alcoholism and a slight scalp wound, and was unfit to go to court. He refused to take the man to the hospital and O'Neill was locked up.

At 11:30 o'clock last night Acting Doorman George Tobin heard a fall, and investigating found O'Neill lying on the floor of the cell. The man was unconscious, and Dr. Kaufman was again sent for. He said the man was in a serious condition, and hurried him to the hospital, where he died half an hour later. Dr. Kaufman said at the hospital early this morning that he thought the man's skull was fractured. He said that when he first examined the man there did not seem to be any sign of it.

AUTO OWNER SUES POLICEMAN.

Dr. Bell Wants $5,000 Because He Was Arrested at Hackensack.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 26.—Dr. J. Finley Bell has brought suit for $5,000 damages for trespass and false arrest against Policeman Greber of Hackensack. The doctor and his wife were passing through Hackensack three Sundays ago in an automobile when they were stopped by Greber, who told Dr. Bell that he was under arrest for not displaying a license number on his machine. The doctor said he had applied for a license, but through some misunderstanding had not received it.

The physician was fined $15 by a Justice, who subsequently reversed his decision on finding that a new law makes it compulsory that arrests for such violations be made by warrant only. Dr. Bell says that his treatment by the policeman was outrageous.

VICTIMS OF MAFIA VENGEANCE.

Two Men Shot, Stabbed, and Robbed in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 26.—Two men, victims of Mafia vengeance, are lying in the Robert Packer Hospital at Sayre. They are Dominico Mostello and Giuseppe Scirona of Athens, Penn.

Some time ago Mostello and Scirona informed the Lehigh Valley Railroad detectives of the identity of the three members of the Mafia gang who held up a large number of Italians at Lake Carey and levied tribute on them. The members of the gang were arrested, but it was impossible to convict them, as Mostello and all the other Italians were afraid to testify against them in open court. Soon afterward two of the three men robbed Mostello of $100.

Last night one of the three, said to be a member of the Mafia band of New York, leading some recent recruits made up from the Athens Italian colony, again attacked Mostello and Scirona, and they secured considerable money from Mostello and $75 from Scirona.

Then the leader of the band deliberately shot Mostello twice and stabbed him several times with a stiletto. Scirona was shot through the face and two teeth were knocked out and the base of his tongue injured. None of the Italians will tell anything of the affair, and as a result the police are unable to make arrests.

AUTO CRASHES INTO CARRIAGE.

Mayor Stetson and His Wife Have a Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Mayor Henry Stetson and his wife of Orange figured in an automobile accident on Washington Street, East Orange, early this evening that might have had a serious ending but for extreme good fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Stetson were driving home from East Orange behind the Mayor's favorite team, a pair of spirited bays. They had come up William Street and turned into Washington Street, intending to drive over to Central Avenue and thence home. The street was crowded, and before either party was aware of the danger an automobile driven by Mrs. Harry A. Matthews, wife of a prominent Orange physician, had crashed headlong into the side of the Stetson carriage. In a moment all was confusion.

The carriage went over on the sidewalk with a crash, and the Mayor and his wife were thrown with considerable violence to the street. The horses were greatly frightened and added their struggles to the confusion, but bystanders rushed in and quieted them before they had a chance to run away.

Mr. and Mrs. Stetson escaped injury. Their carriage was wrecked, and they drove home in another rig. Mrs. Matthews was also unhurt.

PANIC ON STREET CAR.

Heavy Truck Tears Through Its Side—Passengers Unhurt.

A heavy truck crashed into a west-bound One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cross-town car at Madison Avenue last night, tearing the planking from the side of the car and creating a panic among the passengers. The horses were thrown to the pavement, but quickly regained their feet and proceeded up Madison Avenue. No one was injured seriously.

The truck was going north on Madison Avenue at a lively pace, the police say, when at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street a south-bound Third Avenue car passed the corner. In order to avoid a collision with the car the driver turned west on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and narrowly missed striking the car. Just as he was crossing behind the Third Avenue car the cross-town car came in sight.

The driver, with remarkable foresight, turned his horses around to the east. As he did so the side of the truck struck the west-bound car. Women screamed and men shouted on the car as they heard the crash and saw the horses go down to the pavement.

The motorman ran his car clear of the truck and the horses quickly jumped to their feet and started north again on Madison Avenue. The motormen and conductors of both cars gave chase, but they could not catch the truck.

The car was badly damaged, but the motorman was able to continue his trip.

MRS. PHIPPS'S DEFENSE.

Involves Several Persons of Social Prominence, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—A telegram from Denver to-night, saying in effect that the time limit for Mrs. Phipps to file an answer to the charges of her husband in the divorce proceedings in Denver had expired and that Mr. Phipps would go into court and demand absolute divorce by default, caused some little excitement among the friends of Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps. When told about the dispatch Mrs. Phipps laughed.

"That is indeed news to me," she said. "In fact, there will be a few more little formalities before a divorce is granted to Mr. Phipps. Out in Denver they may not know it, but the time for filing my reply expired on the 23d."

"Did you file your reply then?"

"No, I did not, but I did better than that. I had my attorneys file additional reasons why the suit instituted by my husband should not be quashed. This will be argued on Monday. If what I have asked is not granted, then I will file my reply to the charges of Mr. Phipps."

"Will you tell what is in the reply?"

"No, that would not be business. It may never be necessary to file it. I hope not. It will be interesting, though, I think."

It is said here by those who have worked with Mrs. Phipps in outlining her defense for the divorce suit, which must come either in Denver or Pittsburg, that it involves several persons of prominence in the social world.

BIG FUSS ALL ABOUT A BROOK.

Mill Owner Building Dam to Force Railroad to Keep Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Aug. 26.—Workmen employed by Kraus Mor, a mill owner of this city, this morning, began to build a stone wall across Stonehouse Brook, a tributary of the east branch of the Rahway River, which runs through South Orange, west of the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad. Eight years ago Mor dammed the brook at this point, and so did a number of other persons, after which their property was flooded at the next freshet. The tracks of the Lackawanna were also inundated, and then came assurances from the company that it would change the course of the brook so that it would not run through Mor's property, and he allowed the wall to be torn down. According to Mor, the company has not made good, and this time he says he is going to put up the wall to stay.

LIFE SAVER DROWNED BY VOLUNTEER HELPERS

Misdirected Zeal Causes Tragedy at Atlantic City.

WAS ATTEMPTING A RESCUE

Bathers Seize Life Line and Pull Him to Shore, Dragging Him Under the Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—Alfred Davis, a veteran of the Life Saving Service, was drowned to-day in the surf here through the ill-advised effort of a large crowd of bathers to aid him. Davis was himself endeavoring to rescue two men who were being swept to sea, when, through the efforts of the crowd, he lost his own life.

The first of the two men to endanger himself was James Rowley, a clerk in the St. Charles Hotel. He is a good swimmer, and ventured out beyond a sand bar which has recently been thrown up by the sea, and between which and the shore the more timorous bathers find it pleasurable to linger. When he had reached a point about on a line with the end of a long pier near by, he was caught in a powerful eddy, and was being rapidly carried away from the shore. In response to his cries for help Life Guard George B. Conover had gone to his rescue.

Conover, realizing that the line attached to the life buoy was not long enough to reach Rowley, detached it. He then ran with the buoy across the sandbar and plunged into the surf with it. He was soon alongside of Rowley, and there began what appeared to the bathers and others on the shore a hopeless struggle on the part of Conover to get Rowley in. Soon it was feared that both men would lose their lives.

Davis took a hand in the struggle at this juncture. He cut loose the life line entirely, tied one end of it under his arms, and sprang in, determined to aid his fellow-guard and the man whom he was endeavoring to save. Before he reached the two men, however, a boat manned with more life guards had reached and saved Rowley and Conover.

As Davis was about to turn back, either because it was supposed that he was now himself in danger, or merely prompted by a desire to get him to shore quickly, some one grabbed the end of the line which was still floating between the sandbar and the shore and started to run toward the beach with it. In another minute a horde of men and women bathers had hold of the rope and were hastening shoreward. Davis was drawn in so rapidly that he was rendered helpless, and his body was under water much of the time.

As he was dragged upon the beach a cheer went up from the crowd. Those who had helped pull him in as well as the onlookers, thought that a splendid rescue had been achieved. They were soon undeceived. Davis was motionless. Efforts to revive him failed. The speed with which he had been drawn through the water had forced the water into his lungs and through his mouth and nostrils with such force as to choke him.

SAWED THROUGH CELL BARS.

Friends Aided Man Accused of Robbing Wisconsin Post Office to Escape.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 26.—It was discovered to-day that Eddie Fay, who was in jail here awaiting trial on a charge of robbing the Superior Post Office of $14,000 in stamps and money, had escaped from his cell.

Fay was assisted by outsiders, who climbed to the second-story window outside of his cell and sawed through the heavy iron bars.

FORBES TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

New Yorker Charged with Forgery Waives Rights Under Treaty.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 26.—Charles E. Forbes, alias Irving W. Humphrey, whose extradition on the charge of forgery has been requested by the United States Government, has waived all his privileges under the extradition treaty and has expressed his willingness to return to the United States.

He will probably sail from Buenos Ayres on Sept. 1 in the custody of a New York detective.

Forbes, who was the confidential cashier of G. W. Cole & Co. of 141 Broadway, New York, was arrested in December, 1903, charged on five counts with forgeries against his employers amounting to $25,000. He was admitted to bail, and later it was learned that he had taken passage for Buenos Ayres.

On July 14 President Roosevelt issued a warrant for his extradition.

WAGGAMAN'S CLERKS IN FIX.

Called On to Pay Notes Which They Signed in Blank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A singular business practice has come to light in the tangle of Thomas E. Waggaman's affairs. One of his clerks to-day received a letter from an attorney at Bryantown, Md., notifying him that a note he had signed for Waggaman would be due in a few days and that he would be held to pay it unless he took advantage of the bankruptcy act.

It develops that all the clerks in Waggaman's real estate office had been called upon from time to time to sign notes in blank. They were told that it was only a matter of form, and that they would never be called on to pay, and were not liable.

Several persons living in Maryland who sent money to Waggaman to invest, the aggregate amount being $25,000, to-day began proceedings to have a receiver named for the Waggaman estate, and for the surrender of the list of notes held as collateral for the loans made for the plaintiffs.

AUTO BLOWS UP, CHILD BURNED

Chain Broke and Tore Hole in Gasoline Tank, Which Exploded.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 26.—An automobile, owned and operated by Benjamin A. Hawkins of Saylesville, in which were his wife and two daughters, exploded today, and the younger child, Modga, aged seven years, was probably fatally burned. The others escaped uninjured.

The accident was due to the breaking of the chain, which tore a hole in the gasoline tank, allowing the gasoline to come in contact with the spark. The automobile was wrecked.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

FATAL WILLIAMSBURG FIRE.

Firemen Battle with Big Blaze in the Tenement District.

Several lives are supposed to have been lost in a fire in Graham Avenue, between Johnson and Boerum Streets, Williamsburg, early this morning. Practically all the fire apparatus in that section of Brooklyn Borough was fighting the flames at 3:30 this morning, when they were still burning fiercely.

The fire started in one of the two four-story tenements at 134 and 136 Graham Avenue. When the first firemen arrived they found them burning fiercely and other apparatus was quickly summoned, four alarms being turned in. Police reserves and ambulances were also summoned.

Officers quickly went through the tenements, awakening the inmates and aiding the firemen in rescue work.

Annie Stahl, about fifty-seven years old, jumped from a window and was severely hurt. A child also jumped from a window and was mortally injured. It was declared by the police that several persons had been caught by the flames and must have perished.

At 3:30 the flames were still buring fiercely and were spreading to other tenements. Hundreds of occupants of these buildings had been driven to the streets in their night clothing.

LEARNS LESSON FROM WAR.

Britain, It Is Said, Will Mount Larger Guns on Warships.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the Admiralty has decided to abolish 4.7 and 6 inch guns in the navy, substituting therefor 9-inch guns of superior penetrating power.

CRUISERS IN A RACE.

Columbia and Minneapolis Matched in Long Test of Speed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The United States cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis, Prairie, and Topeka sailed for Hampton Roads, Va., this afternoon.

The voyage will take the form of a race between the Columbia and Minneapolis, as the Navy Department wishes to determine what is the best speed the two warships can make at the present time. Formerly the cruisers had a speed of 22 knots.

The cruiser Columbia passed Fire Island at 5:42 yesterday afternoon, leading in the race.

BOXER MENACE IN CHINA.

Placards Urge Massacre of Foreigners—Native Christians Flee.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says that placards have been discovered at Tsi-nan-Foo (in the Province of Shan-Tung) urging the massacre of "foreign devils after the seventh moon."

The correspondent adds that the native Christians are fleeing.

W. R. HARPER'S SON ARRESTED.

With Three Companions He Gets Into Trouble at World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Paul Harper, fifteen years old, son of Dr. W. R. Harper, President of the Chicago University, and three friends, Fred Taylor, aged seventeen, son of a New York broker, and Fred Gates, aged seventeen, and Frank Gates, aged fifteen, sons of Frederick G. Gates, business manager for John D. Rockefeller, were arrested at the World's Fair to-day on charges of disturbing the peace and destroying property.

The Jefferson Guards who made the arrests claim that the boys broke down a side door at the Moorish Palace on the Pike. The boys declare that they became lost in the mazes of the exhibit and pushed through a door in order to get out.

The boys have been staying at the Inside Inn. They were greatly discomfited over their arrest and at first refused to notify their friends in order to get bail.

EIGHT CENTS A DAY FOR FOUR.

Such Was Baltimore Woman's Allowance and She Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—"Is it possible for a family of four persons to live on 8 cents a day?" is the question raised in a suit for divorce instituted to-day by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bromwell against Milton Bromwell.

She says that for some time her husband has allowed her only 8 cents a day on which to provide for him, his brother, her infant child, and herself, and she declares that in view of the fact that he makes $10 a week this is entirely too little on which to expect any housewife to get along.

She also accuses Bromwell of cruel treatment. They were married July 1, 1902.

SAME CAR SMASHES TWICE.

Hits Two Carriages Within Ten Minutes at Rockaway.

A trolley car of the Ocean Electric line, Rockaway Beach, wrecked two wagons, injured two men, and killed one horse within an hour in two collisions on the Boulevard.

It was Car No. 7, with Motorman Fogarty.

The first accident occurred at Undine Avenue, when the car crashed into a carriage driven by Ray Powelson, thirty-five years old, of 177 Boulevard. He was thrown to the street, and had several ribs fractured. The carriage was wrecked.

The next victim was John Cruders, twenty-five years old, of 63 Central Avenue. He was driving along the Boulevard at Pier Avenue, when the car collided with his rig, wrecking the vehicle and killing the horse. Cruders was thrown about ten feet and suffered injuries in the right side.

The police made no arrests.

GREAT BATTLE IN MANCHURIA BEGUN

Japanese Advance Along Whole Russian Eastern Front.

MEAN TO ATTACK LIAO-YANG

Kuropatkin Reports Preliminary Operations, and Tells of Big Army Marching on Lian-dian-Shan.

KANTZERTUN, (seven miles southeast of Liao-Yang,) Aug. 26.—Contrary to the expectation of the Russians, the Japanese are beginning to advance along the whole line of the Russian eastern front.

On the morning of Aug. 24 there was a rifle skirmish, and the next day the Japanese artillery opened fire. On both days the firing ceased at dusk, and the small energy displayed by the Japanese might have been taken to indicate that it was merely a demonstration or a reconnaissance in force.

This morning, however, the rifle and artillery fire was renewed with an energy that left no doubt that a severe battle was intended.

The Japanese pushed their attack against the Russian right flank and centre, concentrating their fire upon the First Battery of the Third Brigade. Three officers and several men were wounded early in the day, but the battery held its position and replied to the Japanese fire with such marked effect that Gen. Ivanoff (who commands the late Gen. Count Keller's corps) sent a congratulatory message to its commander.

The Japanese several times attempted to cross the Tankcho, (Liank River?) but only a few succeeded, and these were forced to hide in the fields of Chinese corn.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the artillery fire became as hot as it was at Vafangow, but it fluctuated considerably, and occasionally the Russian fire almost silenced that of the Japanese. Rain fell in torrents at 4 o'clock, but it did not stop the fighting, and late in the evening several Russian companies moved forward to the attack.

It is not yet possible to state definitely the result of the battle, but it is asserted that the Russians were successful.

There is a prospect of more fighting to-morrow.

Report from Kuropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch, under date of Aug. 25, from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"On Aug. 24 a Japanese battalion delivered an attack in the Valley of Sundakhya from Tantziputzy. The Japanese advance was checked at 3 P. M. at Laodintau by a Russian company, five men of which were wounded.

"The same day two Russian companies successfully resisted the advance of the enemy in superior force at Sunoispu, where the Japanese suspended operations when our reinforcements arrived. The Russian losses were one officer wounded and fifty-three men killed or wounded.

"On the evening of Aug. 24 the Japanese, having repulsed our outposts, occupied the heights to the southeast of Liandian-Sian and proceeded to construct earthworks and entrenchments on the heights.

"At 5:45 A. M. Aug. 25 one of the enemy's batteries opened fire on the village of Kofyntsa. A Russian battery returned the fire successfully, notwithstanding the considerable distance of the Japanese guns, and silenced the latter, compelling the gunners to take to cover.

"Since the morning of Aug. 25 a force of the enemy, consisting of one brigade of infantry, with four batteries, has marched through the Sundakhya Valley and repulsed two companies of our troops. In advancing down the valley one company of the Japanese advance guard came under the fire of our battery, apparently suffering heavy loss, and was forced to retire.

Japanese Guns Silenced.

"On the morning of Aug. 25 the enemy placed in position two batteries in front of Lian-dian-Sian and bombarded our advance post position. After a brisk exchange of fire the enemy's infantry appeared from Erbakhe, moving in the direction of Kaminsa. In the artillery duel which ensued at this point our batteries quickly silenced the Japanese guns.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning our advance post was ordered to retire on the main position, and the Japanese infantry occupied the wooded heights west of Kaminsa, near Tussintun.

"Toward noon Japanese guns were observed near Erbakhe, with about a division of infantry. Four batteries were seen to be concentrated between Kaminsa and Katassi.

"About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a Japanese mountain battery, which was advancing along a ridge toward Tassintun, was held up by the fire of our guns and was prevented from occupying the position. Another battery was silenced, after suffering heavy loss.

"At 3 in the afternoon large bodies of the enemy were observed constructing intrenchments on the heights south of Sanpu, and at 4 o'clock a Japanese mountain battery appeared on the heights west of Kaminsa, but was obliged to retire.

"At 5 P. M. a Japanese force of at least two divisions of infantry (between 30,000 and 40,000 men) was advancing against the Russian positions at Liandiansian.

"Further reports of the engagment have not yet been received."

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND JAPANESE ARMY, (Undated), via Fusan, Aug. 26.—The Second Japanese Army is resting a few miles from the Russian outposts.

A great battle in the vicinity of Liao-Yang is expected daily. The Russian position is strongly fortified and intrenched.

The Japanese Army is in excellent condition, notwithstanding the terrific work of the last three months.

Japanese Confident of Success.

LIAO-YANG. Aug. 24, (Delayed.)—According to the best information obtainable, the Japanese are preparing for a desperate

attack upon Liao-Yang, in which, the Chinese say, they are confident of success.

Siege guns have been sent from Yin-Kow to Tashi-Chao. They are intended for use against Gen. Kuropatkin's positions.

A curious indication at these positions of the methodical preparation for a big battle is the fact that 10,000 wooden boxes in which it is intended toplace the ashes of the killed, who are to be cremated on the battlefield, have been delivered in the neighborhood of Liao-Yang and that 800 Chinese have been engaged to burn the bodies of those who may be killed.

The present disposition of the Japanese forces is as follows: Gen. Kuroki, with 100,000 men, is between Khoyan and Gutziatzy; Gen. Nodzu, with 60,000, is on the line between Simu-Chang and Khalin, and Gen. Oku, whose force has been greatly depicted by withdrawals for the Port Arthur siege, is at Hai-Cheng.

The weather is improving greatly and becoming favorable for active operations.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 27.—Dispatches to the Lokal Anzieger from Liao-Yang indicate that the Japanese have not occupied An-shan-shan, hut, on the contrary, have advanced barely beyond Hai-Cheng on the south front.

One correspondent, under date of Aug. 26, says that the Japanese hold a fortified line one mile north of Hai-Cheng, and that on Aug. 25 thirty-two Japanese cannon were destroyed in a battle to the eastward.

SCOUTS BALTIC FLEET TALK.

Kronstadt Correspondent Says Ships Will Not Go on Fool's Errand.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KRONSTADT, Aug. 26.—The dispatch of a powerful composite fleet from the Baltic to the Pacific will be for months to come a task beyond Russia's capacity.

Official Russia, whose business it is to know the real truth, entertains no delusions in regard to the naval situation.

More than one Russian fleet may be dispatched from a Russian home port. They will not, however, be dispatched on such a fool's errand as to wrest hack the sea supremacy in the Pacific. That is gone, and Russia knows it.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The Baltic fleet, which sailed from Kronstadt last night on a ten days' cruise, consists of the battleships Knial, Souvaroff, (flagship,) Borodino, Alexander III., Oslahya, and Orel, the cruisers Dmitri Donskoi, Anrora, Gemtchug, Izumrud, and Almaz, and the transports Okean and Kamchatka, and a number of destroyers.

While it is officially stated that the fleet is bound on a trial cruise, it is believed by many people that the warships will not return to Kronstadt unless in the case of a serious breakdown, but that they will put into Libau, where they will be joined by auxiliary cruisers, colliers, and more destroyers, built at Libau and Reval, and there await their ultimate start for the Far East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The Russian Navigation Company's steamers Yenona and Metcor, laden with coal, supplies, and fresh water, traversed the Bosphorous yesterday.

They are said to be on the way to join the Baltic Squadron.

GRIP ON KOREA TIGHTENED.

Japanese Officials to Represent the Hermit Kingdom Abroad.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—It is unofficially stated in Tokio that the Korean Government has agreed to engage the Japanese nominees for advisers to the Departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs, and that it agrees to follow their advice in every respect.

Already Korea has Japanese advisers at the Court and in the Military Department.

An extensive programme of reforms will be inaugurated. Japan will lend Korea 3,000,000 yen (about $1,500,000) as a first installment in order to place the finances of the country on a sound footing and to correct the abuses of the nickel currency.

The Korean military establishment of 20,000 will be reduced to 1,000, its sole duty being to garrison Söul.

In due time Korea will withdraw her diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad, intrusting the care of her interests to Japanese officials.

RUSSIANS AGAIN LOSE HOPE.

Latest Naval Disasters Have Had a Deeply Depressing Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Again pessimism is the dominant note in telegrams from French correspondents at St. Petersburg.

It appears that the loss of the Novik and the accident to the Sevastopol have had a deeply depressing effect even on the most sanguine temperaments, but in spite of the pervading pessimism the news inspired by official circles is optimistic.

All the correspondents report what must be the War Offce's conviction that the long-delayed engagement will shortly take place at Liao-Yang and that Gen. Kuropatkin is sure to win.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Reports from Central Manchuria indicate the cessation of the long rains, and the resumption of military activity is believed to be imminent.

Skirmishes are occurring in the valley of the Tai-Tse.

The Russians have been engaged in mine clearing operations at Port Arthur. This leads to the belief that they are contemplating another naval sortie.

THE DIANA STILL AT SAIGON.

No Decision Announced as to How Long She May Stay There.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—No decision, so far as is known here, has been reached by the French authorities regarding the duration of the stay of the Russian cruiser Diana at Saigon, French Indo-China.

It is understood that her injurles are not serious, and if France demands her disarmament she will put to sea, and possibly return to European waters.

MYSTERIOUS POSTAL ARREST.

Inspectors Will Not Tell Why They Arrested Harlem Negro.

United States Post Office Inspectors Meyer and Jacobs arrested Walter Edwards, colored, twenty-six years old, of 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last night, and the prisoner was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. When the Inspectors left they stated that they wished to have the prisoner kept there until this morning. They refused to state on what charge he was arrested.

At Station H of the Post Office, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, nothing was known of the man's arrest. When asked if the man was employed at that branch it was stated that no one by the name of Edwards was known there.

BARON KANEKO DECLARES PORT ARTHUR IS DOOMED

Hears the Fortress Can Hold Out Only a Few Days.

AMMUNITION GETTING SCARCE

Japanese Willing to Sacrifice 50,000 Men—Stoessel Reports Attackers Are Exhausted.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The fall of Port Arthur is inevitable, according to Baron Kentaro Kaneko, who came here on a special mission on behalf of the Mikado, and who is now visiting in Boston.

Baron Kaneko added in a statement which he made to the press to-day that the capture of the fort was certain, not only because Japan planned at the very outset of the campaign to spend, if necessary, from 40,000 to 50,000 men in effecting it, but because also the whole population of Japan regarded it as "a point of national honor that the port should be retaken from the Russians and returned to the nation into whose possession it rightfully came ten years ago." Baron Kaneko added:

"From a reliable source I have word that Port Arthur has not a building in it uninjured; that it is impossible to shelter the wounded; that the ammunition is getting scarce, and that, with the Russian fleet scattered, the defenders are cut off from supplies of food as well as of ammunition.

"The blockade of Port Arthur by land and sea from the surrounding world is effective. The fortress cannot hold out more than a few days."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The War Office was much elated this morning by the receipt of a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, dated Port Arthur, Aug. 22, reporting that the attacks of the Japanese had at last exhausted them, and that the hombardment had been suspended.

Full details regarding the dispatch are not available, but it probably refers to the same battle as reported in the Che-Foo dispatch of yesterday, which announced the repulse of the Japanese with heavy loss in their attack upon Fort No. 1.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 26—(3 P. M.)—A Russian who has an intimate knowledge of the Port Arthur fortifications explains that there are three forts known as No. 5. This accounts for the various and conflicting reports regarding fighting at No. 5.

Two batteries on the left wing hear this number, as does also a strong fort to the left of Ets:-Shan Fort. The fort near Etse-Shan is believed to have been the object of the fighting reported from here yesterday, as, the Japanese being already in possession of Etse-Shan, it would he comparatively easy for them to capture the adjoining stronghold.

This move brings the Japanese advance guard close to the section of Port Arthur known as the New European settlement.

Japanese here expect that their army may even enter the residence and business district of Port Arthur, but this would not necessarily mean the fall of the Russian stronghold. The Russian defenses are arranged with the idea of resisting as long as there is a man left, and the nature of the defenses suggests that the final stand will be at the Tiger's Tail, or Liao-Thie Mountain forts.

DENIES PERIL OF FORTRESS.

Alleged Statement to a French Correspondent by Lieut. McCully.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Raymond Recouly, correspondent of The Temps at Liao-Yang, telegraphed as follows to his paper last evening:

"I was fortunate this morning to travel with an American Naval Attaché, (Lieut. Newton A McCully,) who has just returned from Port Arthur after a sojourn there of three months. The news he gives me is entirely different from the pessimistic reports current lately concerning the situation at the fortress.

"The American Attaché left the fortress Aug. 14. The Japanese were then four and a half miles from the city. The Russian positions upon a chain of rugged hills two hundred metres high were protected by trenches, mines, networks, barhed wire, and cannon, and according to the American officer it was impossible to take them by assault.

"Japanese shells fell in the city, hut each position possessed a dugout in which the occupants were able to secure shelter. The Japanese heavy guns ceased firing every night owing to fear that the Russians would detect their exact location by the flashes during the darkness.

"There were considerable stocks of provisions at Port Arthur. The Russian soldiers had a fresh meat ration daily. The reports that Russian officers were subsisting on onlons and black hread were absurd inventions. The stores were still open and the population promenaded the streets.

"The regiments took turns in the trenches. Part of the garrison was always resting. The Russian sailors assisted in the defence of the fortress. They made excellent sharpshooters.

"The heat had not been unbearable.

"The American Attaché helleves that the Japanese losses have been very heavy, at least ten times those of the Russians.

"In short, Port Arthur can bold out much longer than people believe.

"When the officer left Port Arthur the French Naval Attaché, Lieut. de Cuvervilic, was still there Entering and leaving the fortress was then very difficult, as the Japanese were sinking all the junks.

"The American officer landed at Shanhai-Kuan with some French women and one little girl."

Lieut. McCully left Port Arthur before the recent severe fighting.

JAPANESE TO CEASE ASSAULT?

French Correspondent Hears Attacks on Port Arthur Are to Stop.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The Tokio correspondent of the Matin asserts that the Japanese Minister of War has confidentially informed his colleagues that there is no hope of taking Port Arthus by direct assault and that long operations will be necessary.

Therefore, it is stated, the Minister has ordered Field Marshal Oyama to avoid attacks entailing heavy losses.

This, the correspondent says, has been concealed from the public.

SHANGHAI INCIDENT ENDED.

Japan Will Be Satisfied with Disarmament of the Russian Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called upon Acting Secretary of State Adee to-day to talk over the settlement of the questions connected with the presence of the two Russian warships at Shanghai.

The Minister expressed gratification at the agreement to disarm the vessels, but said he regarded it as essential that the completeness of the disarmament he established to the satisfaction of Japan through an inspection of the craft by a Japanese naval officer.

As this course was pursued in the case of the Czarevitch at Tsing-Tau without much objection from Russian quarters, it is expected that consent also will be given to the examination of the Askold and Grozovoi at Shanghai.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Stirling at Shanghai saying that the situation there is quiet and that he regards the incident caused hy the presence of the Russian ships as closed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—The work of disarming the Askold and Grozovoi will begin on Monday.

The Japanese declare that there will not be a repetition of the Ryeshitelni incident at Che-Foo.

TO LOOK FOR THE SMOLENSK.

Orders Sent to British Squadron at the Seychelles Islands.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 26.—The British warships Crescent, Odin, Pearl, and Forte, Rear Admiral Durnford commanding, are at the Seychelles Islands, in the vicinity of Zanzihar.

It is understood that the Admiralty has sent orders to the Admiral, directing him to communicate with the Smolensk and Petersburg.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of The Morning Leader at Lisbon says the British steamer Lisbon, which has arrived there, reports that she was stopped by a Russian cruiser in the Bay of Biscay.

SHERIFF AIDED MOB.

Testimony of Militiamen Taken in Governor's Court of Inquiry.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—The first evidence was introduced to-day before the Court of Inquiry appointed by Gov. Terrell to investigate the conduct of the two companies of Georgia State troops that were on guard at Statesboro when the mob took away from the soldiers Paul Reed and Will Cato, convicted of the murder of Henry Hodges and his family, and burned the negroes at the stake.

Capt. Hitch said that the plans of the mob had been so carefully laid that not even a regiment of soldiers could have successfully resisted them. The plans, he declared, even contemplated the destruction of the railroad leading to Statesboro in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements should they have been ordered to the scene.

Capt. Hitch and non-commissioned officers and privates testified to the alleged collusion of the Sheriff and some of his Deputies with the mob. Some of the soldiers swore that Sheriff Kendrick had himself opened the door of the guard room and pointed out the prisoners to the mob, which was hard upon his heels.

The Sheriff, moreover, told the two Sergeants on duty, according to their testimony, that he had seen Capt. Hitch and was acting upon his instructions in turning over the negroes to the lynchers.

FIVE OVERCOME BY FUMES.

Nearly Suffocated—Others Made Ill by Burning Refuse.

Five persons narrowly escaped death from suffocation, several other persons were made ill, and a serious fire was narrowly averted at Arverne, L. I., yesterday morning through a smoldering pile of refuse, the fumes of which were of a peculiarly dangerous character. The refuse was dumped by some contracting firm in Queens at the foot of Carlton Avenue some time ago, and has been smoldering for several days, sending up great clouds of smoke, and increasing in density from day to day.

The dangerous character of the fumes was first discovered through the prostration of Patrick Keenan, a livery stable proprietor, whose Summer cottage is nearest to the burning refuse. Directly opposite to Keenan's cottage is bis livery stable. Keenan was sleeping over this stable, where several beds have been put up for emergencies, Thursday night.

About 4 o'clock on Friday morning he was awakened by a choking sensation. Noticing, also, as he awoke, that the room was filled with dense smoke, he went to the open window. He had hardly reached the window, however, when he fell back upon the floor unconscious. He was resuscitated by the head stableman.

When he had been revived Keenan went over to his cottage, fearing that his family had also been affected hy the fumes. His suspicions proved correct, for he could get no response to his knocking. Gus Zimmer, a stableman, had joined him, and the two men were forced to break in the door. He found that both his wife and his seven-year-old son Francis had been overcome.

A visitor at the cottage, Miss Margaret Duffen, had been rendered unconscious. When all had been carried into the air and revived, Keenan returned, and with Zimmer endeavored to extinguish the pile of burning refuse. In the end Zimmer, too, was made ill and had to be carried to a drug store.

Three hundred yards from where the refuse is burning is the cottage of Sergeant John Higgins of the Rockaway Beach police. The Sergeant and his entire family have been made ill by the fumes. The burning refuse is very near to the cottage of Keenan, so near that it scorched the sides of the frame structure.

Had it set that building on fire there is every reason to believe that not only the Keenan family would have perished, but several other cottages also would have been destroyed hy fire, as they are huilt quite close together. About ten yards away there is a little structure in which a dozen barrels of naphtha and gasoline are stored.

It is not known how the pile of refuse was set on fire. The Board of Health will be appealed to in the matter.

SLIPPED OFF TO GO SWIMMING.

Orphan Boy Broke Rules of Home and Lost His Life.

Thirty nuns and a great crowd of visitors at Rockaway Park were patrolling the beach last night in front of the St. Malachy's Seaside Home for Orpbans, looking for the body of Frank O'Connor, a fourteen-year-old boy, who is thought to have been drowned while swimming there yesterday morning.

About 800 orphans are in the institution all the year round, and during the Summer they are taken every morning to bathe, 200 at a time, under the supervision of a life saver stationed at the home. That of yesterday was the first accident in the history of the home. Last night the nuns, greatly exercised, assembled in the chapel of their convent and prayed for the recovery of the lost boy.

Frank went down recently from East New York with 200 other orphans for a two weeks' outing at the Home. The boys' hour for the swim is 9:30, hut yesterday Frank, with two other boys, slipped, adjoining at time, and in some way, getting bathing aults, went in before the regular hour. Shortly after the others had gone in, the two hoys who had gone with Frank ran back to the Home badly scared, and told the nuns that the boy had been drowned in front of the Home. He, adjoining St. Malachy's. They said that they had tried to save him, but he finally disappeared.

The police think that perhaps the boy ran away with the bathing suit, but a big crowd was keeping a watch last night to see if the body floated ashore.

SMOKING COST WOMAN'S LIFE.

Bed Took Fire from Pipe of Ninety-Year-Old Mrs. Clasby.

Mrs. Hannah Clasby, ninety years old, was burned to death in her room, on the fourth floor of the apartment house at 63 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. She had long been in the habit of smoking after her meals, and last night she went to bed with her pipe in her mouth. Shortly after she retired her granddaughter, Mrs. A. K. Moore, heard her scream.

When Mrs. Moore reached Mrs. Claaby's bedside she found the old woman's hair ablaze and the bed afire. Her cries for help brought Mr. Moore. They were unable to put out the fire, and it was not until the arrival of the firemen that the flames were extinguished. An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. When it arrived Mrs. Clasby was dead.

It is believed that Mrs. Clasby's pipe was still alight when she went to sleep, and that sparks falling from its bowl ignited the bedclothes.

REPUBLICANS BECOMING RESIGNED TO WOODRUFF

Gubernatorial Nomination Hovers Over Kings County Man.

TALK OF BUTLER OR HIGGINS

Also of Root by Acclamation, Despite Leaders' Denials—Odell's Comment Recalled.

Republican leaders at State headquarters had pretty well resigned themselves yesterday to the notion that ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff would be the Republican nominee for Governor. Some of the most insistent of the Root boomers came out for Woodruff, saying that they now believed his nomination to be inevitable. It was admitted by several of the leaders that the nomination, from the present outlook, lies between Woodruff, Higgins, and Nicholas Murray Butler. As between those three they considered Woodruff almost certain to win, because he was personally the most popular, was by far the smartest politician, and, having the Kings County organization behind him, would go into the convention with the largest asset.

There was a story started during the afternoon that the Republican leaders were playing a deep game the result of which would be the nomination of Elihu Root hy acclamation and his acceptance of the convention's call. According to this story, Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and even Mr. Woodruff, were partiea to the game. Mr. Root's reported declination in private letters, it was said, was merely a part of the play, the desire being to create the impression in the public mind that the nomination had actually been forced upon him.

Those who spread the report argued that the nomination of Mr. Root while he was away in Newfoundland and the adjournment of the convention would leave him nothing to do but accept, and that his acceptance under such circumstances would create an enthusiasm for his candidacy which would be worth thousands of votes. The leaders of the organization, when the report was brought to their attention, said they wished it were possible to have such a consummation, but declared absolutely that it was beyond the range of possibility. Their declaration was confirmed when a letter which Mr. Root wrote to a citizen of Watertown on the subject of his candidacy became public here last night. This letter follows:

Dear Sir—I am very much obliged to you for your kind letter of Aug. 3. It is a great honor to be considered available as the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York; but circumstances which I am bound to treat as controlling make it impracticable for me to undertake the office. The gentlemen in charge of the Republican campaign in this State consider that there is no doubt about our carrying the State with any good candidate for Governor, and fortunately we have a number of men in the party who will make excellent candidates. Faithfully yours, ELIHU ROOT.

The fact that there was a good deal of talk about Nicholas Murray Butler's availability yesterday served to create the impression that be is regarded as the only man in sight who, in the judgment of the leaders who think Mr. Woodruff would he a weak candidate, would be of sufficient political size to head off Mr. Woodruff's nomination. The argument which is being advanced in his favor is that his nomination might bring 7,000 or 8,000 independent voters to the support of the State ticket.

In this connection it was recalled, however, that when Gov. Odell was informed that a prominent Democratic candidate for Governor had named Mr. Butler as the Governor's "dark horse," the Governor said:

"That candidate must have picked out Mr. Butler as the man he would like to run against."

Gov. Odell returned from Newbnrg yesterday and spent the day at headquarters conferring with district leaders. Among those who called on him was Col. Abe Gruber, who launched a Gubernatorial boom for Judge William M. K. Olcott. Gov. Odell confirmed the report that Timothy L. Woodruff had been decided upon for temporary Chairman of the State Convention and Senator George M. Malby for permanent Chairman. In connection with the Woodruff boom it was pointed out yesterday that Frank S. Black was temporary Chairman of the convention which nominated him for Governor.

If the nomination for Governor goes to either Mr. Woodruff or Nicholas Murray Butler, Mayor Knight of Buffalo will likely be named for second place on the ticket, while if Lieut. Gov. Higgins shall be the nominee the probable choice for Lieutenant Governor will be M. Linn Bruce. Mr. Bruce is regarded as one of the best campaign orators the Republicans have, and the fact that Mr. Higgins la not much of a speaker is one of the arguments being advanced in the former's favor. Besides, Mr. Bruce's work on the Republican County Committee won him a pledge of recognition from hotb Senator Platt and Gov. Odell.

LITTAUER VISITS PRESIDENT.

Representative a Guest at Oyster Bay—No Action on Miners.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt has as bis guest at Sagamore Hill to-night Lucius N. Littauer, representative from the Twenty-fifth District of New York. Mr. Littauer arrived here on the 5:43 train, was met at the station by one of the President's carriages, and driven directly to the Roosevelt home. The district represented by Mr. Littauer was the only Republican district in New York which failed to indorse Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination, although its delegates subsequently supported him in the convention.

Mr. Littauer said that his visit to the President was purely a personal matter.

It was authoritatively denied here to-day that the German student duellists, who arrived in New York on the Deutschland yesterday en route to tbe St. Louis Exposition, came to this country either by the invitation or at the instance of President Roosevelt, as has been announced. The President has had no intention of witnessing a students' duel.

The President's letter of acceptance will be placed in the hands of a printer about Sept. 1. The letter will contain approximately 12,000 words.

The President has not received the representations said to have been forwarded to him hy the attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners, urging action by the National Government in the matter of the deportation of citizens from the disturbed district in Colorado. As the matter stands now, it is understood to be entirely improbable that any action will be taken by the National Government.

PRIDE OF HIS COUNTY.

So Up-Stater Doesn't Want to Speak In "Jerk-Water" Towns.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, chief of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State Committee, yesterday received a letter addressed to Gov. Odell hy an up-State Republican orator, which was voted by all hands in State headquarters as the gem of the campaign up to date. The letter was as follows:

"I presume you have my name upon the list of speakers for this campaign, and I do trust you can give a good programme this Fall. I think I have served my apprenticeship in jerkwater towns, and hope to have an opportunity of getting into pastures new. Without egotism, I think you will find tbat sentiment prevails in our county."

Senator Fairbanks's Speaking Plans.

Senator Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President, will be in the city today, and will have a conference with Chairman Cortelyou at the National headquarters. He will go to Boston Sunday and will make his first speech in Vermont on Monday. Secretary of State S. D. Dickinson of New Jersey announced in Jersey City yesterday that Senator Fairbanks would speak in Jersey City about Sept. 20, the date of the Republican State Convention.

LINING UP SHEPARD MEN.

Shevlin Placed on Ticket Against McCarren in Brooklyn.

For the first time in years tbat he has been a dominant factor in Brooklyn politics, the nams of James Shevlin will be placed on the primary ticket in his district. Although Mr. Shevlin has been Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, and has in many cases—notably that of Edward M. Shepard, three years ago—dictated the nomination of candidates, he has never been elected to either the General or Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn.

Thomas R. Farrell, the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for Brooklyn, who is the present leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, and is conducting a fight against Senator McCarren, announced yesterday that he had decided to place Mr. Shevlin's name at the bead of his ticket.

Simultaneously with this announcement comes the statement from a reliable source that the new leaders chosen to make the fight against McCarren in the various districts have been told that if they make a good showing they will be recognized by Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, in the distribution of patronage. This will give to them all the powers heretofore held hy executive members, whether they are elected or not.

Members of the McCarren forces were jubilant yesterday in the knowledge that Civil Justice Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., had been chosen to head the ticket in the Seventh Assembly District against Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, Murphy's Brooklyn representative.

Justice Furgueson, who is a friend and follower of Kenneth F. Sutherland, has for years supported Doyle, but transferred his allegiance to Senator McCarren at the same time that Sutherland did. It is now said that at the time an agreement was entered into between McCarren and Sutherland by which it was understood that if Doyle was beaten Furgueson would be elected executive member for the district.

Claims of victory are made by both sides in advance of next Tuesday's primaries. Senator McCarren's friends will concede but three districts to the opposition, while the friends of Doyle assert that seven Assembly Districts are assuredly theirs.

EDITORS TO HEAR WATTERSON.

Consents to Address Democratic Gathering—Jerome at Headquarters.

District Attorney Jerome paid his first visit to the home of the Democratic National Committee yesterday, and Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville was also a visitor.

Col. Watterson is looking after the coming gathering of Democratic editors on Sept. 7. Col. Watterson was requested hy Chairman Taggart to address the editors, but pleaded that twelve years ago he had declared he would not again appear at a political gathering. Finally, however, he accepted.

August Belmont was away at Newport yesterday looking into the Rhode Island situation. He will not be back until Monday. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, who had just returned from a speaking tour in Vermont, was a caller. He will start today for Maine to continue his speechmaking. Frank McDermott of Newark, N. J., called to see Chairman Taggart and told him he was confident the State would go for Parker and Davis.

ERLANGER NAMES BLUMENTHAL

Sheriff Appoints Counsel to Succeed James W. Gerard.

Maurice B. Blumenthal has been appointed Sheriff's counsel by Sheriff Erlanger and will be sworn in to-day. He succeeds James W. Gerard, who resigned a few days ago because of the demands of his work as Chairman of the Tammany Campaign Committee. The place is worth between $8,000 and $10,000 a year in salary and fees.

Mr. Blumenthal was recommended by Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District and former law partner of Mayor McClellan. During Mr. Rush's fight for the Tammany leadership a year ago, when he defeated Joseph F. Mulqueen, Mr. Blumenthal acted as his campaign manager. For many years he had charge of the Tammany Hall speakers' bureau.

TO START NOONDAY MEETINGS.

Stanchfield, Grout, and Savage Orators for the First Day.

Arrangements have been completed hy Senator Victor J. Dowling, in charge of the Democratic campaign in Greater New York, for ths opening of the noonday meeting place at 597 Broadway on Monday next. At the first meeting the speakers will be John B. Stanchfild of Elmira, who ran for Governor in 1900; Controller Edward M. Grout and Water Register Joseph W. Savage.

Senator Dowling announced yesterday the appointment of Alfred M. Downes to be Vice Chairman of the Bureau of Organization for Greater New York. In this capacity Mr. Downes will perform the same duties in the city as Representative Francis Burton Harrison performs up the State in Mr. Rodic's bureau. Mr. Downes since te first of the year has been secretary to the Fire Department.

A delegation of Kingston friends of Judge Parker, headed hy Thomas Benedict, who was Public Printer during President Cleveland's last administration, called at State

DEAN ROGERS IN POLITICS.

Head of Yale Law School to Preside at Connecticut Democratic Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 26.—Henry Ware Rogers, Dean of the Yale Law School, was named at the session of the Democratic State Central Committee Monday as temporary and permanent Chairman of the State Convention, to be held in this city Sept. 6 and 7. Dean Rogers has been approached hy Chairman Walsh, and it is understood that he will accept.

According to a member of the State Central Committee, Dean Rogers's name will arouse great enthusiasm at tbe convention and the influence crcated by the Dean of the Yale Law School taking so prominent a part in the campaign of the Democratic Party will be widespread. No other name will be mentioned, it is said.

JUDGE PARKER'S QUIET DAY.

Works at His Correspondence Undisturbed by Visitors.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—This is the first day in several weeks when there were no visitors at Rosemount.

Judge Parker has been looking for an opportunity to work undisturbed on correspondence incident to his personal campaign and welcomed the innovation. He shortened his horseback ride so as to make the most of the day, and was busily engaged in his library for several hours.

First Voters' Club for Parker.

First voters in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District have formed a "Parker and Davis First Voters' Club," with Louis W. Osterweis as President. The club will make its home with the Osceola Club, the Tammany organization in the district of which Thomas E. Rush is leader. The other officers are: Vice Presidents, Edwin Loebl, Samuel Blumberg, and Charles J. Doherty; Secretaries, Walter Hirschhach, Maurice Sullivan, and Louis Kahn; Treasurer, Simon Blumenthal; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Cavanagh. Jerry Ulman is Chairman of the Advisory Committee and Felix Frankenthaler of the Speakers' Committee.

Apartments now ready for your inspection.
2, 3, 4, or 6 rooms.
Table d'hote and a la carte.
The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

Pure MALT Whiskey
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Absolutely free from the taint of fusel oil, cologne spirits or any other pernicious compounds or chemicals.

KISER BEATS OLDFIELD

Former Champion Automobilist Loses 15-Mile Race at Detroit.

WINNER MAKES FAST TIME

Fifteen Miles Covered in 14:51½—Oldfield Wins Five-Mile Handicap from Kiser.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—The contests between Barney Oldfield and Earl Kiser were the interesting features at the first session of Detroit's fourth annual automobile meeting which began at the Grosse Point track to-day. The much-looked-for record-breaking failed to result from the competition, however, and the best time of the day for any mile was over three seconds slower than Kiser's 0:52 4-5, made at Cleveland early in the week.

The keenest fight of the day developed in the fifteen-mile open race, and was pronounced by automobilists the most thrilling contest of the year on any track. Oldfield led Kiser a full half mile at the end of the fourth lap, Garndt, the other starter, running a bad third. At the tenth mile Kiser had gained three-quarters of this distance, when Oldfield spurted at a whirlwind pace, doing the next mile in 0:57. Kiser seemed to have speed in check, and, reeling off miles in 0:56, passed his rival in the stretch, winning by several lengths. His time was 14:51½.

In the five-mile handicap race, with ten starters, Newmann drove into the fence to avoid a collision. He received a bad throw, but escaped with slight injuries. This was the only accident of the day. The attendance was 5,000. The summary:

Five Miles, open for cars under 1,432 pounds.—Won by Frank Kulik; W. F. Winchester, second; W. L. Marr, third. Time—5:10 4-5.

Ten Miles, open for stock cars any weight, stripped.—Won by George Soules; William Newmann, second. Time—11:58 4-5.

Five Miles, open for Manufacturers' Challenge Cup.—Won by Barney Oldfield; Charles Garndt, second; H. H. Lyttle, third. Time—5:00.

Five-Mile Handicap, three-quarter limit, standing start.—Won by Barney Oldfield, (scratch;) Frank Kulik, (three-eighths of a mile,) second; Charles Garndt, (quarter mile,) third. Time—5:13 1-5.

Motor Cycle Race.—Won by E. E. Denniston; J. G. Willett, second; Maurice Canutson, third. Time—7:05 3-5.

Fifteen Miles, Open.—Won by Earl Kiser; Barney Oldfield, second; Charles Garndt, third. Time—14:51½.

STRICKEN IN ELEVATED TRAIN.

Major Merritt, Retired Army Officer, Dies on Station Platform.

Major Thomas E. Merritt, a retired army officer, died of heart disease shortly before noon yesterday just after having been removed from a Third Avenue elevated train at the Thirty-fourth Street station.

Major Merritt seemed to be ill when the train was near Twenty-eighth Street. At Thirty-fourth Street he was removed to the platform and a hurry call sent to Bellevue Hospital. When the ambulance arrived Major Merritt was hevond medical aid.

The body was taken to the Merritt residence, at 253 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Major Merritt was sixty-two years old. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirteenth New York State Militia, on April 23, 1861. He served through the civil war, was wounded, honorably discharged, and enlisted in the regular army.

NATURALIZATION FRAUD CASE.

Waterbury Man Charged with Sending Papers Abroad.

WATERBURY, Aug. 26.—After an investigation conducted hy the Department of Justice in connection with the alleged naturalization frauds upon which the United States officials have been at work for some time, J. R. Miknatis of this city was arrested to-day hy a Secret Service man.

Miknatis is charged with obtaining naturalization papers through fraudulent methods and sending them to men in Haiti and South America.

It was one of the papers issued from this city that led to the arrest in New York some time ago of Alexander Seferchakan, a Haitian, who had with him naturalization papers issued Nov. 10, 1903.

RABBIS IN ALTERCATION.

Fight When One Tries to Eject the Other from Synogogue.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 26.—A personal difficulty occurred during the services at B'Nae Israel Synagogue to-night between Rev. Samuel Goldberg, rabbi of the synagogue, and Rev. L. Heller, formerly rabbi of a synagogue at Augusta, Ga., who is making Norfolk his temporary home. Rabbi Goldberg was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Rabbi Heller charging him with assault and battery.

Rabbi Goldberg objected to the presence of Rabbi Heller in the synagogue and sought to eject him. An altercation ensued. The synagogue was crowded at the time, and there was great excitement.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—An estimated loss of $50,000 resulted to-day from a fire in the warehouse of the Hussy-Binns Shovel Works at Charlcrol.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 26.—The sawmill of White & Wheeless at Aldensbridge, forty miles from here on the Cotton Belt Railway, was destroyed hy fire to-day with a loss of about $100,000, covered hy insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 A. M.—235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; New York Journal and American; damage, $100.

1:50 A. M.—232 East Thirty-fourth Street; Fanny Meinhardt; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—83 Allen Street; Excelsior Cloak Company; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—251 Elizabeth Street; Philip Donardi; no damage.

12:05 P. M.—133 East Thirtieth Street; B. F. Noble; damage, $100.

12:05 P. M.—147 East Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; damage $5.

12:10 P. M.—306 Madison Street; Samuel Fein; damage, $150.

12:35 P. M.—3,482 Hoffman Street; Michael Freene; damage, $200.

12:55 P. M.—203 West Fortieth Street; P. Rodgers & Co.; damage, $5,000.

2:45 P. M.—520 Intervale Avenue; Bernard Resse; damage, $50.

2:55 P. M.—518 to 526 West Fifty-fifth Street; E. H. Levy & Son; damage, $500.

3:50 P. M.—186 and 188 Franklin Street; Bendit, Prey & Co.; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—620 East Sixth Street; Ignatz Zuckman; damage, $15.

7:40 P. M.—Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue; Ealson & Anderson; damage alight.

8:45 P. M.—85 Stanton Street; Samuel Millstein; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—143 to 145 Avenue D; the New York Standard Ash Can Company; damage, $5,000.

11 P. M.—371 First Avenue; M. Bohen; damage, $25.

THE TIMES TO-MORROW

The Greatest Triumph of Modern Tunnel Engineering
New York's first underground railroad ready for operation. Story of its progress and the difficulties encounte ed.

Emile Zola: Novelist and Reformer
Extracts from the forthcoming authorized biography by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
Work begun on buildings to occupy historic site. What the projectors hope to accomplish.

How the First Battle of Bull Run Was Fought
Problems that confronted the hostile army commanders on the field where mimic warfare is now to be fought.

Conn Baker Is a Human Paradox
Daring bicyclist and painter of outdoor life, he loops the loop in a circus and discusses art with master American painters.

Healthgiving Waters Discovered by Accident
A Jersey creek and a Michigan river believed to have medicinal powers. Stories of cures.

Never Too Old to Learn to Swim
Famous lifeguard talks of best way to acquire the accomplishment.

The "Eastern Shore" as Seen from a Steamboat
Pleasant sights and sounds of Maryland's vaunted peninsula.

Where the Blind Go for Books
An interesting department of the New York Public Library.

Tricks of the Female Shopper
Some of the difficulties the girl in the dry goods stores has to contend with.

Fashions of the Day
Buttons as ornamental accessories. Hats and the materials that will be used in making and adorning them.

Order the SUNDAY TIMES from your newsdealer.

LEADING MEN OF TURF TO FIGHT FOR FUTURITY

Keene, Duryea, and Haggin Rivals for Richest Stake of the Year.

FOURTEEN HORSES TO START

Unbeaten Sysonby Is Favorite for Sheepshead Bay's Big Event, with Tanya and Tradition as Rivals.

The most valuable race of the turf season in America, the Futurity Stakes, worth with fourteen horses named to start, just a trifle less than $52,000, will be run this afternoon as the feature event of the opening of the Fall racing campaign on the Sheepshead Bay track. Then the second half of the metropolitan turf year will begin, with continuous racing until the middle of November.

From the year of its first running, in 1888, the Futurity has held its place as the first prize of the American turf, but the new arrangement of dates has added to its importance, and the stake, aside from the prestige of its great value, has taken new importance as the fixture which marks the racing calendar as usbering in a new season of sport after the long intermission of the Saratoga Summer meeting. Interest in the Futurity never has flagged since the first big prize was won by the Tennessee-bred colt Proctor Knott in "Sam" Bryant's game cock colors seventeen years ago, but many and great as have been the races that the rich prize has produced in the intervening seasons, there never has been in promise such a race as that set for this afternoon, when three well-seasoned and unbeaten two-year-olds are named to meet in the big fixture. Unbeaten horses have run for earlier Futurities, but never three as in to-day's race, and even of the starters of the years gone but a single one, Domino, ever had to his credit an open campaign against all comers in stakes as have the illustrious trio of this afternoon, James R. Keene's Sysonby, winner of four straight races, including three important stakes; Tradition, winner of five stakes in a row, as the representative of J. B. Haggin, though running in the colors of Sydney Paget, and H. B. Duryea's truly remarkable filly Tanya, winner of five races, among them three of the most valuable of the year, and unbeaten still, though she began her racing career early in May, months before either Tradition or Sysonby faced the starter for the first time.

With three such horses the success of any Futurity would be a thing assured, and as an added element of interest there are named several horses which might have won valuable races any time within a month, but which as a matter of racing strategy were reserved for the Futurity, into which they will go with the full benefit of allowance as maidens or non-winners, the most noted and best tried of these being James R. Keene's Wild Mint, tried in private nearly as highly as Sysonby, and H. B. Duryea's Artful, tried to be a remarkable filly, and a non-winner so far only because the stable gave preference to other entries in races at Saratoga. About all the other good colts and fillies of the year were named to start for the big fixture, and the fourteen that make up the field for the race this afternoon in every respect represent the survival of the fittest, though in the eyes of form followers none save the entries of the Duryea and Whitney stables are regarded as having any chance to win. Even Tradition, with her unbeaten record, and the glamour of a fast and good trial only three days before the race, is looked on as outclassed, while the stake winners of the early part of the year, Chrysitis, Glorifier, Hot Shot, and Woodsaw, are viewed simply as forlorn hopes.

Only one Western colt appears in the list of horses named to run, and that one is Oiseau, though he carried high weights and won in last time from good colts in the West and on the Canadian tracks, appears to have gone absolutely without consideration so far, among Eastern critics. Other good horses are in the race, but the gamblers last night seemed to consider only the chances of the Keene and Duryea stables, with the Paget entry as the next chance.

In popular estimate the race is declared to be a tilt of the millionaires, James R. Keene's two Sysonby and Wild Mint, against the William C. Whitney estate's trio, Tanya, Rose of Dawn, and Artful, running in the name of the lessee, H. B. Duryea, and J. B. Haggin's pair, Tradition and Woodsaw, running in the name of Sydney Paget, Mr. Haggin's racing agent. Other millionaires have horses in the race, taking the chance of outsiders, but the interest in the contest last night was between the three great breeders named, and the contest lost nothing in its promise to the lovers of a good contest from the fact that on this particular occasion the richest men in racing were fighting it out for the richest prize of the turf season.

It is one of the coincidences of the race that of the three stables represented by the three choices, every one has won one or more Futurities in the sixteen years of the race's earlier history. Mr. Keene having won two with Domino and Chacornac, the Whitney establishment having won with Ballyhoo Bey in the old Whitney colors, and with Yankee, racing in partnership for Mr. Whitney and J. E. Madden, and carrying the Madden colors, while the Haggin breeding farm in California captured the stakes last season with Hamburg Belle, racing in the colors of S. Paget. John E. Madden, who nominally was the owner of Yankee, has two entries, Hot Shot and Woodside, in the race to-day, but his chances are looked upon as remote, and the Madden pair figured in the betting last night as outsiders.

On the strength of public form, some of the admirers of Sysonby were beginning to be a little doubtful, as the argument has been made repeatedly that in the stakes he has won Sysonby has never beaten any of the really good two-year-olds of the season, but following his remarkable trial on Thursday, the Keene colt was restored to his place as the popular favorite, and, though there were many offers to lay prices on the race yesterday afternoon and last night, the longest price laid against the Keene entry was 7 to 5, and that for but a small amount. Later several bets were made at 6 to 5, and the general impression among the betting men was that with a fair day and good track, the Keene entry will start at even money or perhaps at odds on. The Duryea stable held the place of second choice at from 3 to 1 up to 7 to 2, while the Paget entry was next choice at 7 to 1.

On the strength of the work for the race horsemen yesterday predicted that the record for the six furlongs of the new Futurity course will be reduced to-day should the track be good. The fastset Futurity over the present course was that of Hamburg Belle last season, in 1:13, and as several of the horses that will run to-day were tried as fast or faster within a day or two, there is good reason for the belief that a new mark will be made. The big race, which is a produce event, for colts and fillies now two years old, the produce of mares nominated for the stakes in 1901, has a gross value with fourteen starters paying a starting fee of $250 each, of $51,730, making it the most valuable Futurity in the past nine years. The race will be run on the straight course, known popularly as the Futurity course, six furlongs with a finish at the regular winning post, the distance being run to but a single slight bend, beginning the last quarter of a mile.

The entries, weights, and jockeys engaged, with the odds quoted in last night's betting, follows:

The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, the produce of mares nominated in 1901 or prior to Jan. 2, 1902, with allowances to sires and dams of non-winners in time of closing, and penalties and allowances to horses entered. Six furlongs straight on the Futurity course. To be run as fourth race.

Horse.	Weight.	Rider.	Odds.
*Tradition	127	Lyne	3-1
†Sysonby	127	Odom	6-5
‡Tanya	124	Shaw	7-2
Chrysitis	123	O'Neill	20-1
Glorifier	123	Gannon	20-1
Oiseau	123	Munro	30-1
Agile	122	T. Burns	30-1
§Hot Shot	122	Hicks	12-1
*Woodsaw	121	C. Kelly	5-1
§Winterside	119	H. Phillips	12-1
Belle Strome	119	Higgins	50-1
‡Wild Mint	117	J. Martin	6-5
‡Artful	114	Hildebrand	7-2
‡Rose of Dawn	114	Cormack	7-2

*S. Paget's entry. †R. Keene's entry. ‡H. B. Duryea's entry. §J. E. Madden's entry.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles.

Foxhunter	166	*Zinzibar	163
The Ragged Cavalier	152	Delicery	152
Amur	148	Ten Candles	141
†Esphone	144	Bonfire	137
†Forhone	144	Knight of Harlem	132

*Mr. Chamblett's entry. †Mr. Cotton's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Oliver Cromwell	117	Bill Bailey II	110
Confessor	107	Tramotor	107
Workman	107	Teacress	105
Gilpin	105	Jerry C.	105
Istria	104	Young Hyson	102
Blue Coat	102	Black Prince	102
Metropole	102	Fra Filipo	102
Khorasan	102	Dirty Third	100
My Buela	99	Uncle Charley	97
Maxey More	99	Rosemary Kane	94
Esterre	94		

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, first of the Autumn serial handicaps, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track.

Reliable	135	Allen-a-Dale	124
Proper	122	Hamburg Belle	120
Flying Ship	120	Collector Jessup	115
Ingold	110	Grey Friar	110
*Lady Una	107	*Ancestor	105
Ada Nay	100	Dick Bernard	100
*Adios	88		

*T. L. Watts entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile.

Illyria	126	Orly II	123
Gunfire	121	Palmbearer	113
*High Chancellor	111	Incubator	111
Ormonde's Right	106	Delaber	106
Pentsur	106	Gold Saint	106
Dimple	101		

*J. A. Drake's entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Cloverland	111	Elliott	110
Proceeds	107	Leader	108
Flammula	101	Sheriff Bell	107
Silver Days	100	Jane Holly	99
Calcutta	98	Pass Book	98
Cottage Maid	96	Witchcraft	96
Brooklynite	94	Garnish	94
Orly II	93	Flexion	91

HARNESS RECORDS STAND.

Major Delmar and Prince Alert Fail in Time Trials.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Grand Circuit meeting was concluded to-day, favorites winning two of the four events. Major Delmar and Prince Alert were sent against the world records at their respective gaits, and but for a strong wind, would have probably hecn successful.

Major Delmar was sent away first after the 2:02¼ mark, the best made hy a trotter witbout a pacemaker in front. With all the disadvantages against him he circled the track in exactly the time he set out to heat. The time hy quarters was: 0:30½, half, 1:00¾; tbree-quarters, 1:31; mile, 2:02¼.

Prince Alert was after the pacing record of 1:59¼, without a pacemaker in front. His time by quarters was: 0:29¾; half, 0:59; three-quarters, 1:28¾; mile, 1:59¾. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; heats, two in three.

Cheery Lass, b. m., by Bobby McGregor, (Andrews)	1	5	1
King Direct, blk. h., (Geers)	2	1	2
Allerton, g. h., (Fullager)	4	2	3
Claymont, b. g., (McDonald)	3	3	4
Dry Monopole, br. h., (Curry)	5	4	5
Eudora, blk. m., (Snow)	dis		

Time—2:06¾; 2:09½; 2:07¼.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; heats, two in three.

Stanley Dillon, b. g., by Sidney Dillon, (Geers)	1	1	
Maxine, b. g., (McCoy)	2	2	
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (McDonald)	3	4	
Judge Green, b. g., (De Ryder)	4	3	
Masetto, blk. g., (Dickerson)	5	5	

Time—2:10; 2:07¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; heats, two in three.

Hopper, br. g., by McKinney, (De Ryder)	1	1	
Tom Phair, br. h., (Johnson)	2	3	
Totara, b. m., (Titer)	4	2	
Kyrillic, ch. h., (Young)	3	5	
Hallfellow, b. h., (Curry)	5	4	
Noretta, ch. m., (Huffman)	dis.		

Time—2:14½; 2:15¾.

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; heats, two in three.

Major C., b. h., by Coastman, (Geers)	3	1	1
Albert, rg. g., (McDonald)	1	3	2
Tom Keene, ch. g., (Snow)	2	2	dr

Time—2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:13¾.

Against time to beat 2:02¾, trotting.

Major Delmar, b. g., by Del Mar-Expectation, by Autograph, (McDonald) ..... Lost

Time—2:02¾.

Against time to beat 1:59¼, pacing.

Prince Albert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, (Curry) ..... Lost

Time—1:59¾.

AUTO BOAT STANDARD SOLD.

Challenge Cup Holder Now Owned by Price McKinney of Cleveland.

The fast automobile boat Standard, winner of the Challenge Cup last June offered by the American Power Boat Association, has been sold by her owner, C. C. Riotte, to Price McKinney of Cleveland, Ohio. The boat has been shipped to the Thousand Islands, where her new owner bas a Summer home, and she will be used there during the balance of the season.

The sale of the Standard will thus remove from competition the title holder of the Challenge Cup in the second series of races to be held for that trophy on Sept. 15 from the Columbia Yacht Club house, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street. Until the Vingt-et-Un II. made her excellent record of 25 statute miles an hour in the recent race at Newport, the Standard held the best autoboat records on this side of the Atlantic. In her races on the Hudson for the Challenge Cup she made an average of a trifle over 23 statute miles an hour, and has won many other important autoboat events in local waters. The boat has from 110 to 125 horse power and has been improved in many particulars since she was first brought ont last year.

Old Guard Marksmen Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 26.—The members of the Old Guard battalion of New York, in camp here at the invitation of the Governor of New Jersey, have made some high scores in the various matcbes in which they are competing for special prizes. The match for the Heustis Cup was the first one shot. The conditions were ten shots at 200 and ten at 500 yards, and Lee Townsend won with a total score of 78.

The second match was for the Dewar Trophy, won in 1903 by James McNevin, who also won it this year with a total score of 75. The conditions were seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

The medals offered by Col. Leslie C. Bruce were won to-day by James McNevin, Fred T. Alder, and T. W. Timpson. The Brixey medals were won by T. W. Timpson, George Lihhey, and James McNevin.

Baker Wins Shelter Island Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 26.—J. W. Baker of the Maidstone Club, Southampton, this afternoon won the Sylvester Cup, the chief prize in the golf tournament of the Manhanset Manor Country Club.

Walter Kobbe of the Shinnecock Hill's Club was beaten by 6 up and 5 to go. Kobbe made a splendid showing against Baker in the morning round, heing only 1 down. Kobbe's weakness was mainly in putting. Baker played practically par golf throughout.

The Consolation Cup, at eighteen holes, was won by G. Abbott of the Shelter Island Country Club. He defeated Robert Moore of New London hy 5 up and 3 to go. Moore was 3 up at the end of the fifth hole, but after that Abbott forged rapidly ahead. Abbott won every hole from the tenth to the fifteenth inclusive.

Manhattan Beach Cycle Races.

Six races and an added athletic feature are scheduled for Manhattan Beacb this afternoon. A. B. Stone, assisted by Miss Irene Stone, will attempt the feat of looping the loop in a 16-foot globe on a motor cycle. The racing programme is made up of three professional and three amateur events. The professionals will meet in a handicap at two miles, a dash at one-third mile, and a consolation race at one mile. A third-mile novice race, a handicap at one mile, and an "unknown distance race" bava been provided for the amateurs. The first race will not be started this afternoon until 3:30, in order that the riders who participate in the cycle parade, also scheduled for to-day, may witness the events at Manhattan Beach.

Cyclists' Reunion and Parade To-day.

Joseph Cassidy, President of the Borough of Queens, will act as one of the judges at the metropolitan cyclists reunion and parade to-day, in which it is expected that 3,000 riders will take part. No entrance fee is charged, and fifty-one prizes—cups, gold watches, gold and bronze medals, and various articles useful to cyclists—are offered. The parade will start at 2 P. M. from the Grand Circle, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and passes through Fifth Avenue to the Williamsburg Bridge, and thence through Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, past the reviewing stand on Eastern Parkway to Coney Island, where it will be disbanded.

Argonaut Crew to Row Here.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 26.—Tbs Argonauts have finally decided to send their champion eight to the Middle States Regatta, to be held on the Harlem on Labor Day.

GREAT OIL FIRE IN BELGIUM.

Tanks at Hoboken Ablaze — Several Lives Lost—Loss, $1,250,000.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—The oil tanks at Hohoken, three miles from here, containing about 26,500,000 gallons of petroleum, are ahlaze, together with all the sheds, wagons, and paraphernalia.

The fire started at the Russian companies' tanks, through the ignition of escaping gas, and the flames quickly spread to the Standard Oil Company's tanks. A high wind fanned the fire.

The Standard Oil's nine tanks contained 60,000 barrels of oil. They are a total loss, but were insured for $240,000.

One Russian oil firm lost 120,000 harrels, insured for $180,000.

Although a strong gale was blowing toward the Scheldt the quays were not endangered. The ships lying near Hohoken left their wbarves.

It is reported that four workmen are missing, and it is feared that they lost their lives in the flames.

The firemen say nothing can be done except to allow the fire to burn itself out. Troops are assisting the firemen.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to a news agency from Antwerp says that seven workmen perished in the oil fire at Hoboken, and that only two out of forty tanks escaped. The loss is estimated at $1,250,000.

OPERATOR BADLY SHOCKED.

Crossed Wires Cause of Serious Accident in Hotel Hargrave.

Rene Deplerre, twenty-one years old, of 152 Columhus Avenue, a telephone operator employed in the Hotel Hargrave, 106 West Seventy-second Street received a bad shock from live wires while at work on the hotel telephone switchboard yesterday afternoon.

After having made two interlor connections, for the hotel only, the young man rested his left hand on the metal of the transmitter. At that instant he was seen to fall to the floor, writhing in agony. Bell hoys from the hotel were dispatched for doctors, but none could be found, and an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital was hurried to the Hargrave. While waiting for the ambulance Deplerre suffered an acute nervous attack, and the combined strength of the manager and a guest could not hold him down. He could not speak as he writhed in agony. At the hospital the operator grew worse, and it was only after heing subjected to a peculiar massage treatment that Deplerre, after three hours was gotten into normal condition. The operator then went houme.

Crossed electric wires are believed to have been responsible for the accident.

HELD AS HORSE POISONERS.

Detectives Arrest Two Suspects in East New York.

Two alleged horse poisoners, Samuel Gailer of 14 Livonia Avenue, and Morris Goldstein of Thatford and Dumont Avenucs, were arrested in East New York yesterday afternoon by Detcctive Michael Tormey of the Brownsville Station, charged with poisoning four horses owned hy Joseph Kramer, a truckman, of 405 Stone Avenue.

An organized gang of horse polsoners has been operating in Brooklyn and Manhattan for the past two years, Detective Tormey says, and hundreds of valuable animals have been destroyed, strychnine and sugar of lead heing mixed with their food. The members of the gang, according to the detective, killed horses at $25 a head. Their services are hired by rival truckmen and expressmen as a means of crippling a competitor's business. Within the last month more than a dozen horses have been polsoned in East New York.

INTERBOROUGH DELAYS REPLY.

Elevated Employes Hear Nothing About Their Demands.

Up to a late hour last night William L. Jencks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had received no reply to the demands sent hy his organization and other employes to the Interhorough Company.

Mr. Jencks said yesterday at noon that he expected a reply hy 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but it did not come.

"I have just had a telephonic conversation with Vice President Bryan," he said, "and he told me that he was at work drawing up an answer to our demands. He expected to have it ready in about an hour and said he would sent it up to me. I understand that the answer will be satisfactory on the whole, and that most of our requests will he granted."

BOSTON JEWELER ARRESTED.

Charged with Giving New York Dealer Worthless Check for Diamonds.

Ahram Lipp, a Boston jeweler, who is under indictment by the Grand Jury of New York County for larceny in the first degree, was arrested yesterday in Richmond, Me., by Detective Sergt. Fogarty of the Central Office, according to a telegram received last night hy Inspector McClusky. Lipp was with his family in a cottage at Richmond, a Summer resort, thirty miles north of Augusta, Me.

The police say that on July 29 Lipp came to New York, and while here purchased of Sol Lindenhorn, a jeweler, at 170 Broadway, diamonds and other jewels valued at $18,000, giving in part payment a check for $955.26, drawn on the Puritan Trust Company of Boston. This check, when presented to the Trust Company was returned marked: "Worthless." The indictment grew out of that transaction.

DREW EMPTY REVOLVER.

Chapman Resented Inquiry as to Whether He Had Been Robbed.

A man fashionahly dressed in a light suit and wearing a white hat was lodged in a cell in the Tenderloin Police Station last night on charges of disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. The prisoner said he was William H. Chapman, forty-eight years old, of 158 West Forty-eighth Street.

Detectives Willemse and Murtha of the West Thirtieth Street Station, were in Twenty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, at 11:30 last night, when they saw two women talking with Chapman in a doorway.

The detectives stopped, and while Murtha detained the women, Willemse questioned the man, and asked him if he had been robhed. The man replied that whether he had or not was a matter concerning himself alone, and no affair of the police. When Willemse insisted, he says Chapman drew an empty revolver.

When searched at the station house, Chapman hadn't a cent. Two pocketbooks he carried, and a wallet, were empty.

The women were held on charges of disorderly conduct.

SHOES BETRAY DESERTERS.

Sharp-Eyed Policeman Will Get $60 from Government.

Betrayed by their army shoes, two deserters from the United States Army were arrested last night at Cortlandt and West Streets by Policeman Shortell, and locked up in the Church Street Police Station.

The prisoners gave their names as Larry Farley, whose home is in Webster, Mass., and Daniel MacDonald, born in Ireland and with no home here. They confessed to Scrgt. Daly that they had deserted from the Seventh United States Infantry, Company K, stationed at Chickamauga Park, Ga., on Aug. 13. Shortell will receive $60 from the Government for their capture.

Newark Man Tries Suicide.

A young, well-dressed man, who registered Wednesday night at the Cumberland Hotel, Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, as "J. C. Adams, Newark, N. J.," was found unconscious in his room there early this morning, with a tube in his mouth leading to the gas jet. The discovery was made in time to save his life and he was hurried off to Bellevue Hospital where it is said that he will recover. When he recovered his senses, he said he was John C. Adams of Newark, but he would not answer another question.

JEFFRIES THE WINNER IN SECOND ROUND

Knocks Out the Butte Miner in Fight for Championship.

FEW EASTERNERS AT RINGSIDE

Big Champion Was the Favorite at All Times, with Little Munroe Money in Sight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Like the veriest amateur in the prize ring, Jack Munroe of Butte, Mon., went down and out before Champion James Jeffries to-night in the second round of what had been scheduled as a twenty-round fight for the championship of the world. The man from the mining district made such an extremely sorry showing that the great throng in Mecbanics' Pavilion roundly hooted him as he protested to Referee Graney against the decision that had been given in favor of Jeffries.

The two giants had not been in the ring two minutes when it was forcseen that the aspirations of Munroe would be quickly disposed of. The miner was scared and awkward, and Jeffries in the first round had him twice on the canvas taking the count.

Jeffries directed his bombardment against the stomach of his opponent, and each shot was followed hy a blow on the jaw that sent Munroe to his knees. Jeffries went back to his corner after the opening round with a sneer and a laugh on his swarthy face, while Munroe's seconds husled themselves with smelling salts and restoratives.

When the two came together for the second round the laugh on the champion's visage changed to a look of determination that hoded ill to the miner.

Forty-five seconds after the gong sounded Munroe was lying on the floor, a bloody, bruised mass of humanity, with Jeffries standing over him, ready, if necessary, to put the quietus on the championship ambitions of his adversary. The miner was too dazed to rise to his feet, and the timekeepers counted him out, but Jeffries did not understand that the victory was already his, nor could Munroe realize that his pugilistic star had so early set, and the two men, in a moment or two, were facing one another, and Jeffries landed a terrific blow on the jaw of his staggering opponent. It was at this time that Graney came forward and ordered Jeffries away, telling him that the fight was ended in his favor. Munroe tottered to his corner with hlood streaming from his face, and fell into his chair dazed and helpless.

His seconds immediately began working on him to freshen him, and when he came to a realization that the fight had gone against him, he arose and, going over to Referee Graney, began to protest. The huge crowd understood his protesting and a mighty volume of jeering and hissing evidenced the sentiment of the spectators, many of whom had placed money on the miner that he would stay at least double the number of rounds here the champion. From the time the bell rang for the commencement of the hattle to the time that the count of ten had been uttered against Munroe, only four minutes and forty-five seconds had elapsed. The fight demonstrated, if nothing else, that the world has yet to produce a pugilist who will displace James Jeffries as champion of the world.

A great throng witnessed the contest. Estimates of the number in attendance range from 7,000 to 9,000, and it is believed that the gate receipts will approximate $35,000.

ROUND 1.—Both advanced slowly to the centre and indulged in light sparring. Munroe was the first to lead with a left that was short. Jeffries danced around his opponent, drew him into a clinch, and missed a right for the body. Jeffries was chewing gum and smiling. Jeffries sent Munroe to the floor with a left hook to the jaw. Munroe was up quickly, but the champion drove a straight right to the head and followed with a left swing to the stomach.

Jeffries followed his advantage, driving Munroe to the ropes with right and left to the body. A well-directed left to the jaw sent Munroe to the ropes for eight seconds. He arose, but again was floored with a similar blow. Jeffries started a vicious right on the jaw, but the bell rang, and the champion stayed its progress. Munroe did not land a blow and looked nearly out as his second showed him to his corner.

ROUND 2.—They went to a clinch. Munroe received a left swing to the mouth that made him spit hlood. He bore in, but Jeffries was unrelenting, smashing him all over the body with left and right, and floored the miner again. Blood flowed from Munroe's face and ears.

Then a terrific left to the face rendered the miner helpless. He sank slowly to the floor and attempted to rise. Jeffries was waiting for him, however, before the champion could land on his helpless victim, Referee Graney grahhed him, telling him that the miner had been counted out and the fight was over.

The feeling of suppressed excitement which is usually in the air on the eve of a great championship battle was, if not wholly lacking, considerably toned down. The spectacle of long lines of eager applicants standing for hours hlock deep in anticipation of the opening of the box office was not witnessed. The San Francisco sporting fraternity seemed to be imbued with the idea that the outcome was a foregone conclusion. New sporting men east of the Rockies journeyed to see the fight. It was estimated by the promoters that perhaps fifty would be an outside number of these.

In the afternoon the betting was 100 to 35 that Jeffries would win and even money that the champion would knock out Munroe in less than 10 rounds. There was an abundance of Jeffries money in sight, but few takers found in the Munroe camp. They were holding out for a better proposition. Toward evening the odds dropped to 10 to 3, and at that more Munroe money was in evidence. Most of the bets, however, were small, and in the downtown poolrooms no large commissions were recorded.

The seconds as announced hy Referee Graney were: Jeffries—Billy Delaney, Jimmy Britt, Jack Jeffries, and Joe Kennedy. Munroe—Kid McCoy, Harry Foley, Tim McGrath, "Twin" Sullivan and Frank McDonald.

Tennis at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 26.—With an ideal day, good progress was made in the international tennis championships play to-day. The finals in the all-comers were reached. The two left to fight it out are Leroy of New York and Bell of California, the former defeating Patterson in a hard-fought match, while Bell won from Dewhurst in a long, keenly contested struggle. Scores:

Open Singles.—Holt, Harvard, beat McNaughton, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—1; Leroy, New York, beat Burns, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; Dewhurst, Australia, beat Kirkover, Buffalo, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0; Leroy, New York, beat Patterson, Toronto, 7—5, 6—2; Bell, California, beat Dewhurst, 6—7, 8—7, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Kirkover beat H. Bissell, 7—5, 6—4; Gurney beat Bell, 7—5, 6—3.

Canadian Singles.—Bolsse, Barrie, bent Suckling, Montreal, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Bolsse, Barrie, beat McDonnell, Toronto, 6—4, 6—5.

Men's Doubles.—Patterson and Bolsse beat McLaughlin and Bissell, 6—2, 6—2; Bell and Leroy beat McDonnell and Glassco, 6—3, 6—4; Dewhurst and Holt beat Avery and Hickok, 6—3, 6—4; Bell and Leroy beat Suckling and Burns, 6—3, 6—0.

Automobile Races at Empire City Track.

The Empire City track has been entered in the automobile circuit, and a meet will be conducted there on Saturday, Sept. 24, when all the leading automobile racers will be seen. Racing in the automobile circuit is now at Detroit, and will thence go to Chicago, then coming east to Providence, Poughkeepsie, and Yonkers. Following the Empire City races will be a meet at Philadelphia on Oct. 1, while the Vanderbilt Cup race will be held on Oct. 8.

Earthquake in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—A violent earthquake is reported from San Martin in the State of Oaxaca. The shock was accompanied by deafening subterranean rumblings. There was great alarm for a time, but no serious damage was done.

Jersey Resort Improvement.

It was announced yesterday that H. Wronkow had signed a contract with the Hildreth estate for the purchase of the West End Hotel and cottages at West End, N. J., taking in about twenty acres. The hotel will be improved with seventy-five more rooms in suites. A large Venetian garden adjoining the cottages and facing the ocean has been contracted for for open-air nightly concerts.

IMITATIONS AND CHEAP SUBSTITUTES SHOULD NOT BE TOLERATED

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

THE PUREST, THE BEST, THE OLD RELIABLE.

15,000,000 bottles sold annually.

Michigan-Columbia Game Assured.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 26.—Coach Yost of the University of Michigan football team has announced that the game between Columhia University and Michigan has been definitely settled to take place in New York on Thanksgiving Day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Thomas Deford, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—William C. Murpby, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—James M. McKee, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Capt. Fred H. Gallup, West Point; R. D. Patterson, Philadelpbia; Gen. W. M. Kirby, Auburn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—W. C. Rafferty, U. S. A.; Col. Charles Wilkinson, Gibraltar.

CAMBRIDGE—J. H. Power, Maryland.

NETHERLAND—R. R. Rhodes, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—E. B. Winans, U. S. A.

WOLCOTT—C. W. Tindle, Pittsburg.

MARLBOROUGH—Gen. C. H. Agramonte, Mexico City.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Aldrich, Providence.

ALBEMARLE—Henry J. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.

VICTORIA—W. C. Stratton, Denver.

HOFFMAN—Nicolas d'Adan, Havana.

ST. DENIS—J. Reagan, U. S. A.

CADILLAC—Lieut. Commander H. M. Witzel, U. S. N.

ASTOR—C. F. Blanchard, Syracuse.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Albrecht, William H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. Gerber, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cumberland.

Alschuler, Dryer & Co., Chicago; Nathan Glick, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Ankery, C. H., Company, Lafayette, Ind.; C. H. Ankery, jewelry; Hotel Felix.

Atchison, J. S., & Son, Salem, Ohio; R. M. Atchison, furnishing goods; St. John's Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Wellington.

Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Bauer Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Bauer, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Ballenberger, Gus, Cleveland; Leon Fox, tailors' goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Beard, W. C., Columbus, Miss.; general merchandise; Hotel Martin.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; George E. Burson, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Boygher, Ford & Goodbar Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Willism H. Luttmer, hats and caps; Albemarle Hotel.

Bray Brothers, Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; Ruth Burr, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bramwall, M., Bucyrus, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Brickenberg, J. H., & Co., New Bowle, Iowa; S. Vern, dry goods; Belleclaire Hotel.

Bry & Brother Dry Goods Company, Camden, Ark.; N. Bry, dry goods; 467 Broadway.

Bry & Brother Dry Goods Company, Camden, Ark.; Irwin Bry, dry goods; 467 Broadway.

Bry Brothers Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Louis Bry, clothing; 467 Broadway.

Bundscher, A. J., Independence, Mo.; general merchandise; 340 Broadway.

Byers, Ben, Lehigh, Ind.; Mr. Terry, dry goods; Belvedere Hotel.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. M. McHenry, ribbons and millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, A. B., Kons, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

De Witt, L., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. L. De Witt, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; C. J. Reardon, millinery, 115 Worth Street.

Carter & Chapman, Columbus, Miss.; F. M. Chapman, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carter, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; Thomas A. Carter, dry goods, 415 Broadway.

Carter, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; Mabel E. Ward, cloaks and suits, 415 Broadway.

Carter, Thomas A., Ionia, Mich.; M. B. Nelson, men's furnishings, 415 Broadway.

Cunning & Bledson, Patersburg, Tenn.; F. M. Bledson, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.

Curtis, S. C., Sons & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. H. Curtis, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Eastman Company, Carterburg, Ky.; Emma Lark, millinery and dry goods; 31 West Ninety-third Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Stella Clutty, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Ellis, E., Grand Rapids, Mich.; cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Enterprise Millinery Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. Kenyon, millinery; Flora O. Kenyon, millinery; Park View Hotel.

Epstein, J., Chicago; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Foye & Eckstein, Savannah, Ga.; T. P. Foye, notions and furnishing goods; 458 Broadway.

Frank, L., Mason City, Ill.; Julius Frank, clothing, &c.; 110 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Fyfelman, M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Cora Beall, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohne, ladies' wear; 530 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hall, S. A., & Co., Batesville, Ark.; F. N. Hall, general merchandise; S. A. Hall, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Spencer, boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Hay, John H., Lebanon, Ind.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Heffernan, J. & E., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Heffernan, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Herman, H., Chicago; tailors' goods; Hotel Navarre.

Herrick, Mary L., Jefferson, Ohio; millinery; 2 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Holman & Bowbaugh, Hannibal, Mo.; H. L. Holman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Honnett & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. O. Sibest, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Hooper, T. F., Sumner, Ill.; general merchandise; T. W. Hooper, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Humburch Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; John H. Humburch, jewelry; Raymond L. Humburch, jewelry; Hotel

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

These Are Days to Double Money

It is a good thing to save money, but there are times when it is a better thing to spend it.

The farmer who saves up a lot of wheat would sell out in a hurry, if he could get a half more than its ordinary selling price for it. And wise people put out their money quickly with such opportunities.

Judging by the offerings we see all over the store, this is a very good time indeed for shrewd buying.

Whether a man or woman wants shoes, a suit of clothes, a dress, or a housekeeper wants furniture, linens or upholstery goods, money will buy about a half more than it would a month or two ago, and will a few weeks later—because we have twos or threes of things that sold well all season, but are being closed out now. It is a very good time, indeed, for the thrifty to spend some money.

Musical Entertainment For Visitors Today

Almost continuously this morning there will be a promenade musicale of instrumental music on the piano. Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich, the expert pianist, will alternate with the demonstrators of the new *Autopiano* and the *Angelus*. You will enjoy spending a half hour or so around the Second Floor Balcony.

White China Silk Four-in-Hands
At 18 Cents Each; Three for 50c

This is one of the greatest achievements in Summer neckwear that we have made this season. Very large orders for our New York and Philadelphia stores secured the concession that makes this announcement possible.

The scarfs are 2¼-inch reversible Four-in-Hands, made of excellent white China silk that will launder like madras. The scarfs are full length, 46 inches long, finished the same on both sides. They are exactly the scarfs to be worn with all sorts of Summer shirts, and for that matter they are just as neat and proper for wear all Winter. 18c each, 3 for 50c. Ninth street Elevator Conner.

$1.50 to $2.50 Shirts at $1

High-grade Negligee Shirts, made in our own factory, in custom style, from custom and other carefully-selected materials in fine, distinctive patterns. All sizes, 14 to 17; cuffs attached or detached. And most of them are $2 and $2.50 shirts, now at $1 each. Ninth street Aisle.

Cotton Dress Goods
Prices at the Ebb

Under the new schedule of closing-out prices, you pay 40c for a dress pattern of batiste that formerly cost 96c; or $1.20 for one of linen etamine that brought $6 at full prices. And so it goes through the whole attractive list. *We* don't intend to carry any of these goods over—you'll not object, when you can save so much on pretty cotton materials that will serve you well next Summer:

At 4c a Yard, worth 8c
Printed Batiste in white grounds, with polka-dots in red and blue.

At 5c a Yard, worth 12½c
Printed Batiste in black grounds, with polka dots, figures and figured stripes in white.

At 10c a Yard, worth 18c
Plain Cotton Voile, in cadet blue, black, reseda and tan color.

Polka Bonnette Suiting in colored grounds with mixtures of white with printed polka-dots in colors and black.

At 10c a Yard, worth 30c
Scotch Flake Suiting in colored grounds mixed with white, and colored stripes.

At 10c a Yard, worth 50c
Natural Linen Colored Etamine.

At 10c a Yard, worth 25c
Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in tan color and pink grounds, with polka-dots in black and pink, with white polka-dots.

At 12½c a Yard, worth 50c
Mercerized Waistings in white with black figured stripes.

At 12½c a Yard, worth 25c
Printed Batiste in grounds with white satin plaids printed in large rose patterns in pink and heliotrope.

At 20c a Yard, worth 37½c
Mercerized Cotton Taffeta Shepherd checks, in three sizes, in black and white.

At 25c a Yard, worth 50c
Silk-and-Cotton Mousseline in pink, light blue, tan and Nile green.

At 25c a Yard, worth 50c and 65c
Linen Suitings in black-and-white and blue-and-white checks and mixtures, plain black and green and self-colored stripes in natural linen color.

At 25c a Yard, worth 45c
Mercerized Figured Waisting, in figures and polka-dots in white on pink, gray, blue and tan grounds mixed with white.

At 50c a Yard, worth 75c
Embroidered fine cord Pique, in white ground with attractive embroidered polka-dots and ring dots in colors and black on white grounds.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Women's Glace Gloves at 65c

Better value in Women's Glace Gloves has never been offered.

Handsomely made of soft, pliable lambskin, two-clasp; in tan, mode, brown, beaver, gray, black and white—all the proper shades for Fall wearing.

65 Cents a Pair.

Plenty, still, of the Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in black and white, at 50c to $1.25 a pair.

Tenth street.

Women Like These Corsets at $1

One of the prettiest Summer Corsets you've ever seen, irrespective of price. It yields not a whit in quality or style, when compared with similar corsets costing $1.50.

It is specially made for us by the makers of our L. R. Corsets to sell at this popular price—$1.

Long hips, low bust, made of strong, light batiste; holds the figure closely to modish lines; and is beautifully trimmed with wide lace and ribbon. Ask to see the "Special Dollar Corset."

Second floor, Tenth street.

Every Man Wants "Looscarf" Collars

Every man who wears turn-down collars will refuse to buy any other kind as soon as he knows about the new "*Looscarf*" collars. To enable you to tie a nice, close-fitting knot with a four-in-hand scarf and a turn-down collar, without stretching your temper as well as your tie, is the object of these new collars, and men are buying them as fast as they see them. Selling at the same popular price as other good collars. Linen both sides, correct in style and sizes.

Two for 25 Cents
All sizes, from 14 to 17½.
Ninth street Aisle.

Finishing Touches to Our Stock of Summer Dresses and Wraps

Ranks are getting mighty thin, prices are emaciated, too, as these groups of Women's Summer Dresses, Skirts and Wraps will show. We don't want to carry a garment over; and as you see, we're in a fair way to accomplish our end; by means of low prices which give alert women an excellent chance of getting fine, stylish garments for ridiculously little:

Forty Summer Wash Dresses, at
$5 Each
None of them is worth less than $12; and from there prices go up much farther.

Twenty-five Summer Wash Skirts, at
$1 Each
Worth $2.75 to $3.50, and more.

Fifteen handsome Pongee Skirts, at
$6 Each, from $12

Twenty-seven Long Pongee and Taffeta Coats, at
$13.50 Each
Worth $22 to $30.

Thirty Coats of various styles and lengths,
$10 Each
Worth $18 and $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Popular Priced Handkerchiefs

You are very likely to want half a dozen or so new handkerchiefs today. These are the serviceable sorts in quality, and absolutely pure linen.

Men's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼, ½ and one-inch hems at $1.50 a dozen.

Men's unlaundered Linen Handkerchiefs with neat initial, in good size, at 12½c each.

Women's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with ¼-inch hems, that would regularly sell at 10c each, at 85c a dozen.

Tenth street Aisle.

Wash Dresses For Little Folk

They're in season, month in and month out. Just now is a splendid time to buy them; for you're saving a fourth on every dress you buy—thanks to the way we bought them, and are selling them.

Of white lawn and pique; sizes 2 to 5 years; in Russian effects, sailor collar styles and French waists, with trimmings of embroidery or lace.

85c to $2 Each
Worth one-third as much again.
Tenth street Elevator Conner.

Cameras and Supplies

Outfits for beginners and supplies for all photographers:

No. 2 Brownie Cameras, $2.

Folding Brownies, 2¼ x 3¼ in., $5.

Film Pack Cameras, box style, 3¼ x 4¼ in., $4.50; 4 x 5 in., $5.85.

Premo, Eastman & Blair Cameras and Kodaks, ranging in price from $5 to $175.

SUPPLIES

Wanamaker Oil Ruby Lamps, orange and ruby glass, 50c.

Rubberoid Fixing Boxes, 4 x 5 in. or 5 x 7 in., $1.25.

Zinc Wash Boxes, adjustable rack for any size up to 5 x 7 in., 65c.

8-ounce bottle Developer, Metol-Hydro or Hydrochinon; regularly 15c., at 10c.

Eastman's Acid Hypo in one-pound packages, 25c.

Glass Trays, 4 x 5 in., 8c.

Single Print Rollers, 4 in., 10c.

Drying Racks, wood, 10c.

Ferrotype Plates, 10 x 14 in., 15c.

Main floor, Fourth avenue side of Rotunda.

Hats to Go With Fall Gowns

Stylish shapes in light-colored felts—fawns, tans, pastel grays, and such delicate colors, with a lot of originality in the way the knot of ribbon, scarf, wing or quill is put on, and in the effective color-contrasts. Hats that are just right to wear with the new Fall walking suits. And no two of them are alike—we attend to *that*—carefully. $4.50 to $7.50.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Shoe Hints for A Half-Holiday

Just time enough to stop in on your way out-of-town, and get a pair of shoes for yourself, or some other member of the family. All are provided for, in a variety of styles and with due forethought for economy. Just see how strongly this list of available footwear foots up:

Children's Oxfords at 75c
Sizes 7 to 10½; all sorts and all good; were our regular $1.30 to $2 lines.

Children's Oxfords at $1
Sizes 11 to 13; same as the last; prices were $1.50 to $2. Some sizes may be lacking, but you can come pretty close to them.

Women's Oxfords at $1.90
And as good for country wear as $5 shoes. Made in a high-grade factory from choice kid skin with pure oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched. Three stylish models, and all sizes and widths in the lot. Some patent leather at the same price.

Men's Tan Oxfords at $3
Swell Blucher style; our $3.90 special grade. You have lots of time to begin on another pair.

Men's Black Oxfords at $3.50
Some of the $5 lines that have lost some sizes have had their price cut for quick riddance. Your favorite style may be here.

White Duck Oxfords at $1
Good for country or seashore; rubber soles, sewed on; and your foot doesn't look like a bagged ham in them. All sizes; D width only.

Fourth avenue.

Wash Dresses for Girls---$3 Now

They have been $5 to $8.50—a few in the lot worth still more. Those for early comers. Sixty in all—in white and colors, of lawn, linen, chambray and pique. Sizes are 6 to 12 years, in Sailor, Russian Blouse and Guimpe styles—all prettily trimmed.

$3, were $5 to $8.50
Second floor, Ninth street.

Muslin Underwear

It is gratifying to a woman of taste to be able to select the muslin underwear she needs from such an extensive collection as this, and to be sure that every garment is attractive in style, liberal in proportion, well put-together, and fairly priced. Whether low or high-priced, the story's the same throughout the stock, as these suggestions indicate:

CORSET COVERS

At 25c—Of cambric, two styles; round or V neck, trimmed with plaits and embroidery; tight-fitting or drawstring at waist.

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck, yoke of torchon lace or trimmed with embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At 50c—Of cambric or nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edge; drawstring at waist, ribbon-trimmed.

At 65c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with fine embroidery and beading; ribbon-trimmed.

Others up to $3.75.

And two specially-priced groups of Corset Covers:

At 8c—Of cambric; square or V neck, trimmed with embroidery; tight-fitting, broken sizes.

At 18c, from 25c and 35c—Of cambric or nainsook; square or round neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery; broken sizes.

DRAWERS

Short Summer styles, cool and comfortable.

At 50c—Of nainsook, with full hemstitched ruffle at bottom.

At 75c—Of nainsook; deep ruffle, with hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes insertion.

At $1—Of nainsook; deep plaited ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; ruffle put on with beading.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; the new skirt drawers, with ruffle of fine blind embroidery.

Others up to $2.75. Second floor, 10th st.

Candy---

Salted Peanut Caramels. We have substituted delicious, carefully selected broken salted peanuts in these caramels for the usual walnut. You'll like the change. Specially priced at **25c a pound.**

Ice Cream Chocolates. You are apt to find them at 60c a pound, but not for less. These are dainty, and were specially made to sell at 30c a pound; but to get you acquainted with them, we offer them today at **20c a pound.** Basement.

A Lucky Half-Day
Among the Furniture

The August Furniture Sale ends next Wednesday night. Perhaps you will not have time to come early next week, and this Saturday morning is your opportunity.

There is still excellent variety in parlor furniture, Dining-Room furniture and bedroom furniture.

Here are a few suggestions taken at random over the floor:

$7 Iron Bedsteads at $5
Full-sized double Iron Bedsteads; pale green enamel pillars and top rails, white fillers, gold decorated; a handsome design and splendid value.

$2 Bedroom Tables at $1.40
Imitation mahogany Bedroom Tables; shaped top 24 inches square, 16-inch shelf, turned legs, finely finished.

$10 House Desks at $7
Quartered golden oak House Desks for women; French legs; long outside drawer, drop lid, seven compartments and one drawer inside.

$35 Dressers at $25
Quartered golden oak Dressers; serpentine front, two large and two small drawers, top 42 x 21 in., upright oval French plate mirror, neatly moulded frame and standard, highly polished, fine finish.

$9 Bookcases at $7
Golden oak, open-front Bookcases; 35 in. wide, 46 in. high, brass curtain rod, two adjustable shelves.

$35 Library Tables at $20
Quartered golden oak Library Tables; top 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, two drawers, long shelf below, heavy turned and fluted legs, moulded edges and highly finished.

$5.75 Parlor Chairs at $3.75
Parlor Chairs; imitation mahogany frames, shaped and paneled back, turned legs, upholstered seat covered in green and rose damask, polish finish.

$35 Sideboards at $28.
Quartered golden oak Sideboards; shaped top 48 x 24 in.; one large and two small drawers, double cupboard, heavy moulded top with three shelves, French plate mirror 32 x 18 in., neatly carved and moulded.

$6 Rockers at $3.75
Imitation mahogany Rockers; banister back, embossed head-pieces, easy arms, saddle-shaped wood seat, turned legs, polished.

$9 Iron Bedsteads at $5
White enamel Iron Bedsteads; continuous side pillars and top rails, fancy scroll pattern fillers, gold decorated ornaments; nicely-finished white enamel.

$12 Hall Racks at $8
Golden oak Hall Racks; 6 feet 6 inches high, 26 inches wide; box seat with arms, pattern plate mirror; carved.

$11 Arm Chairs at $7
Imitation mahogany Arm Chairs; medium high paneled back; richly moulded and embossed; French legs; saddle-shaped wood seat; highly polished.

$40 Bookcases at $26
Quartered golden oak Bookcases; 61 inches high, 61 inches wide; three doors, claw feet, moulded edges, adjustable shelves; highly polished.

$24 China Closets at $18
Quartered golden oak China Closets; 66 inches high, 40 inches wide; bent glass ends, moulded edges, shaped legs; highly polished.

$12 House Desks at $9
Quartered golden oak House Desks; shaped front, long outside drawers, drop-lid; moulded edges, five compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

And the special offering continues today on these

$25 Couches Made to Order for $16

These are our regular $25 all-hair Couches; 6 feet 6 inches long, 30 inches wide; forty-one best quality steel springs; golden oak or mahogany finished frames; heavy, round feet; fine quality upholstery plain seat; raised head; thoroughly built and finished; fourteen patterns of velours and tapestries to select from for coverings; made to order, but sold for immediate delivery only, after each special order is finished.

This is the last opportunity of the Sale to secure one of these splendid Couches for $9 below its regular price; now $16 each. Fourth floor.

Place for a Picture?

Then here are the Pictures for the place—carefully chosen subjects, attractively framed, that will turn an aching void of wall-space into a beauty spot.

And, because the pictures concerned are small lots that we're anxious to clean up, prices are treated this way:

At $13.50, from $22.50 and $25
Hand-colored Photogravures; framed close, or matted; gilt frames, 18 x 26 to 30 x 36 in.

At $9.50, from $15, $17.50 and $18
Photogravures, uncolored; framed in gilt or wood; sizes 18 x 26 to 30 x 36 in.; also Colored Photogravures, sizes 20 x 28 to 24 x 30 in., in gilt frames.

At $5, worth $8.50
Hand-colored Photogravures, in a variety of carefully-chosen subjects; sizes 19 x 26 to 20 x 24 in., in specially designed gilt frames.

At $3, worth $5 to $7.50
A group of Etchings, Carbon Photographs, etc., colored or plain, in many good subjects.

Fifth floor.

Soaps for Saturday

Saturday—the scent of the "tub-night" hangs 'round it still. So it's quite fitting to mention Toilet Soaps, especially when they are so good, so pleasant, and so far under-price, as these:

Pure Green Olive Oil Soap, in 4-pound bars; regular price 40c; 100 bars, at 27c a bar.

Jergen's Old-fashioned Glycerine, Elder Flower and Oatmeal Soaps; large oval cakes, half-pound each; regularly sold at 10c, at 5c a cake.

Witch Hazel, Violet and Heather Bell Soaps, three cakes in box, at 10c a box.

Tenth street.

You May Save On Fancy Linens

If your finger-bowls need new underlays, or your dinner-table lacks a center piece, these pretty bits of Decorative Linen will fill the bill.

Centers of fine white linen; edged with Imitation Italian Filet Lace. Now reduced thus:

Doilies—6, 8 and 12 in., round and square, at 15c to 60c, from 25c to $1 each.

Tray Covers—8 x 12 in., at 35c each, from 50c; 18 x 27 in., at $1.35 each, from $2.

Center Pieces—18 in., round or square, at $1.15, from $1.50, to 30 in., at $2.50, from $3.75.

Scarfs—18 x 36 in., at $1.75, from $2.75; 18 x 54 in., at $2.50, from $3.75.

Third floor.

Lace Curtains And Curtain Laces

Lace Curtains in a number of attractive patterns; and 5 to 25-yard lengths of pretty materials for long or half-sash curtains, all at reductions of a third:

LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point—at $2.65 a pair, from $4; $3.75 a pair, from $5.75; $5 a pair, from $7.50.

Brussels—at $13 a pair, from $19.50; $20 a pair, from $30; $23 a pair, from $34.50.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

Colored Madras, in stained glass colors and pretty floral designs:

At 20c yd., from 30c. At 50c yd., from 75c.
At 25c yd., from 40c. At 55c yd., from 80c.

Irish Point Lace—
At 30c yd., from 45c. At 40c yd., from 65c.
At 35c yd., from 50c. At 65c yd., from $1.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WON BY O'CONNOR'S ERROR

St. Louis Catcher Dropped Fly Ball, Then Ganzel Scored.

NATIONALS WERE SHUT OUT

Clarkson Suddenly Became Unsteady and Chesbro Took His Place—Twelve Innings at Washington.

The Greater New Yorks won another exciting eleven-inning game from St. Louis yesterday, after O'Connor had received an opportunity to put the New Yorks out without scoring in the last inning. Chicago sustained another defeat at the hands of Boston, while it required twelve innings for Cleveland to beat Washington. Only three contests were played in the National League. The Chicagos shut out McGraw's men, while Pittsburg finished second to Philadelphia. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 2, (11 inn.)
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 1; Washington, 0, (12 inn.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	6	8	7	9	10	13	12	65	.619
Boston.....	7	..	9	8	9	10	13	13	65	.602
Chicago....	10	9	..	5	9	8	10	13	64	.582
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	8	10	9	11	59	.573
Cleveland...	6	8	4	10	..	9	8	14	59	.562
Detroit.....	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.443
St. Louis...	4	9	5	9	5	5	..	8	40	.388
Washington.	2	0	3	4	7	7	4	..	24	.226
Games lost..	40	43	46	44	46	59	63	82		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at New York, (two games.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 5; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	10	8	9	10	13	15	12	77	.706
Chicago	7	..	9	8	10	12	12	9	66	.606
Cincinnati..	7	8	..	6	9	9	12	13	64	.576
Pittsburg ..	9	6	7	..	8	13	8	11	62	.574
St. Louis ..	3	6	6	10	..	11	12	12	60	.536
Boston	1	8	6	2	7	..	8	11	43	.381
Brooklyn ...	2	2	6	4	5	9	..	11	38	.349
Philadelphia	3	3	5	7	4	5	4	..	31	.279
Games lost..	82	43	47	46	52	70	71	80		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Ganzel's Three-Base Hit and Conroy's Single Win for New York

The St. Louis team does not rank very high in the record for the championship, but in the last two games with the Greater New Yorks the players showed ability equal to the best efforts of some of the teams that are leading them in the contest. Yesterday it again required eleven innings before the New Yorks won by a score of three to two, although a chance was offered to the local men to end the game in their favor in the ninth inning. It was not an errorless contest, but there have been few exhibitions at American League Park this year in which better fielding was shown.

For the third time since joining the New York team Walter Clarkson, ex-member of the Harvard University team, received an opportunity to pitch, and for eight innings did surprisingly good work. During that time only three hits were made off him, but he was responsible for the run St. Louis scored in the second inning. After striking out Hynes he gave Jones a base on balls, and when Padden hit Clarkson unfortunately jumped up and with one hand carromed the ball away from Elberfeld. The result was instead of a probable double play Jones reached third base and Padden ran to second. Then four more bad balls placed Moran on first, and when O'Connor went to the bat the bases were full. The big catcher sent a high fly to Keeler and Jones scored. After that and until the ninth inning Clarkson pitched finely.

Noisy coaching in the ninth inning resulted in Clarkson's downfall. Heidrick started off by getting first on called balls, but Wallace should have been retired. He hit to Anderson, who attempted to touch him before reaching first; and then he threw the ball to Ganzel, but too late to catch the runner. Hynes was thrown out at first base by Conroy, but Jones was on by a close ball. At this time the "rooters" called for a change of pitcher, and Chesbro was loudly cheered when he went into the box. Hemphill, who batted for Padden, sent a ball into short left field, which Dougherty captured after a big effort, but he threw so badly to the home plate that Heidrick scored and tied the game. Chesbro also gave Moran a base on balls, but O'Connor was easily put out. In the third inning Keeler caught a rather difficult fly, and by a fast throw to first doubled up Heidrick. In the tenth inning Fultz by a beautiful throw to Klinow caught Burkett in his attempt to score from second base on Wallace's hit.

Ganzel's three-base hit, followed by Conroy's single, Fultz's out and Hynes's miss of a fly ball, gave the New Yorks two runs in the seventh inning, and another three-bagger by Ganzel and Conroy's single scored the winning run in the eleventh. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf..	0	1	1	0	0			Dough'y, lf.	0	1	2	0	1		
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	2	0	0			Keeler, rf...	0	0	3	1	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	0	3	4	3			And'son, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0		
Hynes, rf..	0	0	0	0	0			Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	0	5	1		
Jones, 1b.	2	0	1	3	0			Ganzel, 2b..	2	3	2	3	0		
Sugden, 1b..	0	0	4	0	0			Conroy, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Padden, 2b..	0	1	1	1	0			Fultz, cf....	0	0	3	1	0		
Hemphill, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Klinow, c..	0	0	7	0	0		
Moran, ss...	0	0	1	4	1			Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	1			Chesbro, p..	0	1	0	2	0		
Howell, p...	0	0	1	5	0										
Total.....	2	6	*12	16	3			Total.....	3	9	33	16	2		

*Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 3; off Chesbro, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. Struck out—By Clarkson, 3; by Chesbro, 2; by Howell, 1. Base hits—Off Clarkson in 8½ innings, 4; off Chesbro in 2½ innings, 2. Sacrifice hit—Conroy. Double play—Keeler and Anderson. Three-base hits—Ganzel, 2. Two-base hit—Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—By Clarkson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Attendance, 4,588.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; DETROIT, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Mullen weakened in the fifth inning to-day and the locals won from Detroit. Twelve men batted in the inning. O'Leary made two errors, Mullen gave two bases on balls, and the home team hit safely five times, scoring six runs. Attendance 4,143. Score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf..	3	1	*2	0	0			Hartsel, lf..	1	0	2	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0			Picker'g, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Cou'h'n, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0			Davis, 1b...	1	0	8	0	2		
Cow'ld, rf..	0	0	3	0	0			L. Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2		
Hickm'n, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0			Seybold, rf..	0	1	2	0	0		
Lowe, 2b....	0	0	1	4	0			Murphy, 2b.	1	0	0	3	0		
Beville, c....	0	0	4	1	0			M. Cross, ss.	0	1	1	1	0		
O'Leary, ss..	0	0	2	2	3			Powers, c...	1	1	8	0	0		
Mullen, p....	0	0	0	3	1			Bender, p...	1	2	1	2	0		
Total.....	4	6	24	11	3			Total.....	7	8	27	8	2		

Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	x—7

Two-base hits—Hickman, M. Cross, Bender. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Hartsel. Stolen bases—Hartsel (2,) Pickering (2,) Davis, Murphy. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Mullen, 5; off Bender, 2. Struck out—By Mullen, 4; by Bender, 6. Passed balls—Beville, 1; Powers, 1. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game, 1:57. Umpire, Mr. Sheridan.

BOSTON, 3; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Gibson held Chicago to four hits to-day and Boston won with a score of 3 to 1. Bunched hits were responsible for Boston's runs, while a high throw by Parent of Callahan's grounder allowed Jones to score after he had made a two-base hit. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf..	0	1	1	0	0			Holmes, rf..	0	2	1	0	0		
Parent, ss..	1	1	2	6	1			Jones, cf....	1	1	1	0	0		
Stahl, cf....	0	0	2	2	0			Callahan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Collins, 3b..	0	1	1	0	0			Davis, ss....	0	0	3	1	0		
Freeman, rf.	1	1	2	0	0			Isbell, 1b...	0	0	8	1	0		
L'chance, 1b.	1	1	12	1	1			Tan'ehill, 3b.	0	0	3	4	0		
Ferris, 2b...	0	1	1	3	0			Dundon, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Criger, c....	0	0	5	0	0			M'Farl'nd, c.	0	0	6	4	0		
Gibson, p....	0	0	0	1	3			Smith, p....	0	0	1	2	0		
Total ...	3	8	27	13	2			Total	1	4	24	14	0		

Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Ferris, Selbach, Jones. Three-base hit—Parent. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Gibson, Jones. Stolen bases—Gibson, Selbach. First base on balls—Off Gibson, 1; off Smith, 3. Struck out—By Gibson, 4; by Smith, 5. Wild pitches—Smith, 2. Time—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—9,108.

CLEVELAND, 1; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Cleveland won a stubborn contest of twelve innings to-day from Washington by the score of 1 to 0. The Washingtons made only four scattered hits off Joss, and Patten was effective with runners on the bases until the last inning, when two singles and a double scored the necessary run. Carr's batting was the feature of the game, he getting five hits in as many turns at the bat. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Neill, cf..	0	1	2	0	0			Bay, cf.....	0	0	2	0	0		
Hill, 3b....	0	1	0	2	0			Lush, lf....	0	0	0	0	0		
Cassidy, ss..	0	0	6	2	0			Flick, rf....	0	0	1	0	0		
Hucis'n, lf..	0	1	1	0	0			Stovall, 2b..	1	3	1	5	0		
McCor'k, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0			Bradley, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Donovan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0			Carr, 1b....	1	2	5	10	0		
Herring, 1b..	0	0	13	0	0			Turner, ss..	0	2	3	5	0		
Kittredge, c.	0	0	8	2	0			Bemis, c....	0	1	11	2	0		
Patten, p....	0	0	1	5	0			Joss, p.....	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.....	0	4	36	17	0			Total.....	1	11	36	17	1		

Washington ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Turner. Three-base hit—Carr. Stolen bases—Hill, Donovan. Sacrifice hit—Turner. First base on balls—Off Joss, 2. Struck out—By Patten, 5; by Joss, 11. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 6. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and King. Attendance, 800.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Shuts Out New York in Last Game of the Series.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Chicagos to-day braced up after the reverses of the two previous days and shut out the New Yorks as a parting gift. The score was 5 to 0, and the feat was accomplished without a leader, Capt. Chance being out of the game on account of a badly damaged finger, which he has been nursing for several days. Brown held the New Yorks down to five hits, and while Elliott was hit harder than Brown, his poor support was responsible for all of Chicago's runs. Devlin was the chief offender, making three errors besides falling down on another chance.

Barry demonstrated his ability to play first base as well as the other three positions on the infield in which he has substituted during the last fortnight, and Casey was back at third base sufficiently recovered to show some of his usual form. The visitors showed that their previous good behavior during the series was due to the fact that they were winning, for they protested hard to-day. McGraw was ordered to leave the grounds in the fourth inning by Emslie because he averred that Casey's two-base hit was a foul.

New York threatened to score in the first and second innings. In the first, with one out, Browne hit for three bases into the corner of right field, but was run down by Brown, unassisted, on McGann's sharp bounder, McGann being caught stealing. In the second inning Mertes opened with a single, reached second when Tinker fumbled Casey's throw off Dahlen's grounder, and both advanced when Barry caught Devlin's foul close to the bleachers. Gilbert hit to Brown, who caught Mertes at the plate, and Warner was retired on a fly. Afterward not a visitor passed third base. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf...	1	0	2	0	0			Bres'an, cf..	0	1	2	0	0		
Casey, 3b...	0	1	1	4	0			Browne, rf..	0	2	1	0	1		
Barry, 1b...	0	0	10	1	1			McGann, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0		
M'Carty, cf.	1	2	2	0	0			Merles, lf...	0	2	1	0	0		
Kling, c....	1	0	5	*2	0			Dahlen, ss..	0	0	2	3	0		
Evers, 2b...	0	1	2	2	0			Devlin, 3b..	0	0	4	1	2		
Jones, rf....	2	2	0	0	0			Gilbert, 2b..	0	0	1	4	0		
Tinker, se..	0	2	3	4	1			Warner, c...	0	0	3	1	0		
Brown, p....	0	0	2	3	0			Elliott, p...	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.....	3	9	27	16	2			Total.....	0	5	24	10	4		

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	..	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 5. Two-base hit—Casey. Three-base hits—Brown, Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Kling. Stolen bases—McGann. Double plays—Brown, Tinker, and Barry. Struck out—By Brown, 4; by Elliott, 3. Base on balls—Off Brown, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Kennedy. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—3,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; PITTSBURG, 2.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—Corridon had Pittsburg at his mercy, and had no trouble in keeping hits scattered. Lynch, on the contrary, was wild and easy to hit when he got the ball over the plate. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b...	1	2	1	4	0			Thomas, cf..	1	1	0	1	0		
Be'mont, cf.	0	0	3	0	0			Gleason, 2b.	2	4	5	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b..	0	1	3	4	0			Wol'ton, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Wagner, ss..	0	0	1	4	0			McGee, rf...	0	2	1	0	0		
Carisch, lf..	0	2	1	2	0			Titus, c....	0	1	1	1	0		
Kruger, rf..	1	1	3	0	0			Titus, lf....	1	2	0	0	0		
M'C'm'k, lf.	0	1	4	1	0			Donohue, ss.	0	1	1	1	1		
Phelps, c....	0	2	1	2	1			Dooin, c....	0	1	11	3	1		
Lynch, p....	0	0	0	0	0			Corridon, p..	1	1	0	3	0		
*Flaherty ..	0	0	0	0	0										
Total.....	2	9	27	17	1			Total.....	6	13	27	14	2		

*Batted for Lynch in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Leach, McGee, Titus, Doolin. Three-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Phelps. Stolen bases—Ritchey (2,) Gleason (2.) Double plays—Ritchey and Carisch; Leach, Carisch, McCormick, Phelps, and Leach. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 2; off Corridon, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Titus. Struck out—By Lynch, 1; by Corridon, 9. Time of game—1:55. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran. Attendance—1,904.

ST. LOUIS, 6; BOSTON, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—St. Louis took the final game of the series from Boston this afternoon. Boston was unable to score until the last inning, when Nichols let down and two runs came in before the side was retired. Willis was hit freely by St. Louis. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss....	0	0	1	1	0			Geier, cf....	0	2	2	0	0		
Shannon, rf.	3	3	1	0	0			Tenney, 1b..	0	1	9	3	0		
Beckley, 1b..	1	3	11	0	0			Abbat'o, ss.	0	0	1	7	2		
Grady, c....	1	2	3	0	0			Cooley, lf...	1	1	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf....	0	0	4	0	0			Dah'ty, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Farrell, 2b..	0	1	3	4	0			Marsh'll, c.	0	0	3	1	1		
Barclay, lf..	0	0	3	0	0			Cannell, rf..	0	0	1	0	0		
Burke, 3b...	0	2	1	2	0			Moran, 3b...	0	2	1	2	0		
Nichols, p..	1	1	0	5	1			Willis, p....	0	0	4	2	0		
Total.....	6	12	27	12	1			Total.....	2	8	24	17	3		

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	..	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Two-base hits—Grady, Burke, Tenney, Delehanty. Three-base hit—Cooley. Double plays—Nichols, Farrell, and Beckley; Abbaticchio, Tenney, and Moran. Hit by ball—Beckley. Base on balls—Off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Willis, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6. Time—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 3,400.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	2
Jersey City	3	5	1

Batteries—Jones and McAllister; Eason and O'Neill.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	6	3
Newark	4	8	2

Batteries—Pappalau and Gibson; Hesterfer and Shea.

Providence, 10; Rochester, 2.
Baltimore, 8; Toronto, 5.

American Association.

Kansas City, 2; Toledo, 1.
St. Paul, 5; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 6.
Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

New York State League.

At Gloversville—A. J. & G., 3; Troy, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Utica, 2.
At Scranton, Penn.—Syracuse, 9; Scranton, 2.

State League.

At Ilion—Albany, 2; Ilion, 1.

New England League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 9; Lawrence, 3.
At Nashua—Nashua, 5; Lowell, 4.
At Fall River—Fall River, 5; Haverhill, 4.
At Concord—Concord, 4; Manchester, 1.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Meriden, 5.
At New London—New London, 10; Holyoke, 1.
At Bridgeport—Hartford, 5; Bridgeport, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 15; Norwich, 5.

Southern League.

At Little Rock—New Orleans, 6; Little Rock, 3.
At Shreveport—Memphis, 7; Shreveport, 3.
At Nashville—Nashville, 12; Montgomery, 1.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Jacksonville, 7, Columbia, 2.
At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 4; Augusta, 3.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Aug. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Exparte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Morehouse Company—Alfred J. Talley. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Isaac Polstein et al.—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT — Bischoff, J.—Morris Schwartz vs. Martin Schwartz — Martin Schwartz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Irving Savings Institution vs. Smith—Maurice S. Cohen. In re Morehouse Company—Maurice Goodman. Sandbach vs. Sandbach—Gustavus W. Rawson. Bleezard vs. Bleezard—Maurice Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Matter of Piqua Club Association—Stephen H. Keating. Kellogg vs. Walter—Gotthardt A. Litthaner.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The Telephone Directory
for the autumn months goes to press on
Friday, Sept. 2d.
By arranging for service before that date your name will appear in this issue.
Call Contract Department, NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Day Street.

HELP WANTED

Females.

H. O'NEILL & CO.
REQUIRE
MILLINERS AND APPRENTICES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
6TH AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Males.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TO WORK ON FINISH OF BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER 6 TH ST. AND FIFTH AV. APPLY AT BUILDING.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY POSITIONS; SMITH-PREMIER MACHINES. S., 338 BROADWAY.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all parties interested in the estate of Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, assigned to Louis B. Rolston for the benefit of creditors, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis B. Rolston, Assignee of the above-named Edwin S. Hooley, Frank E. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account; and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the Assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon this accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court, and the seal of this Court this 26th day of July, 1904.

[L. S.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JAMES F. HORAN, Attorney for Assignee, 22 William St., New York, N. Y.

jy30-law6ws

Baseball To-day, Two Games. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. **First game called at 2 P. M.**—Adv.

THE
Alcoholic Craving
IS
Civilization's Greatest Handicap
in the struggle for success.
The Oppenheimer Treatment
destroys the craving within 48 hours. No detention from business. Mail attached coupon for literature on Alcoholism.
The Oppenheimer Institute
EXECUTIVE OFFICE 170 Broadway. Correspondence Confidential. NEW YORK INSTITUTE 133 West 45th St.
Address .....(7)
Name .....

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. Madison Av., corner 64th St., REV. H. O. HISCOX will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur, Pastor. Rev. M. H. Pogson, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st St.—GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor. GEO. BEDELL VOSBURGH, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M.—"Our Life Work." 8 P. M.—"The Limitation of Human Ties." Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. ALL WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—Edward Judson, Pastor. Dr. Brigham, Professor of Geology at Colgate University, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Dr. Judson will preach morning and evening Sept. 4.

WEST 32D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "As to the Lord"; 7:45, "The Life of Christ"; open all Summer.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—The renting of pews will take place at this temple on Sundays, Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, from 9 to 12 A. M., and on Tuesday, Aug. 30; Thursday, Sept. 1; Monday, Sept. 5; Tuesday, Sept. 6; Wednesday, Sept. 7, and Thursday, Sept. 8.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St.—Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. sermon by Rev. U. S. Grant Perkins. 7:30, Vesper Service with address. Special music.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Rev. Howard V. Ross, 11 A. M. Rev. Edmund E. Hart, 8 P. M. Attractive meetings every night. Open all Summer. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles Otis Judkins, Glens Falls, N. Y.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. R. J. TREVORROW will preach at 11 A.M. NO EVENING SERVICE. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barte preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. REV. HUGH BLACK, M. A., Associate Pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach on Aug. 28. Services will commence at 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will deliver three farewell addresses in this Church on Sept. 4. Services will commence at 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and at 8 P. M. Strangers are Cordially Invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. Rev. R. F. Hickok will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:45.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—R

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR — BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

THE TARIFF.

The Democrats may as well drop the tariff issue if they cannot discuss it like men with robust conviction. They will win no votes by paltering with the subject. This is a year for plain speech. The voters of this country are without exception adults. The tariff discussion thus far heard in the campaign seems to have been addressed to a nursery audience.

Senator BAILEY began well in that part of his Brooklyn speech which be devoted to the tariff. He approved the platform declaration that Dingleyism is "robbery of the many to enrich the few." For a moment his speech gave promise of having the real stuff in it. But the old "tariff scare" ghost rose before him, flapping its tattered cerements, and he instantly turned, as all the half-hearted tariff talkers have got into the way of turning, and put himself on the defensive. From that point on his speech was all apology and appeasement. Don't be alarmed, we shall touch the tariff but gently: we are not free traders; there must be a thumping big revenue raised, and its chief source must be import duties: it is perfectly well understood that those import duties will protect American manufacturers against their foreign competitors—and so on through the old tiresome, nerveless, spineless rigmarole. LODGE or ALDRICH might as well have made the speech.

There is no virtue in proclamations of policy invariably accompanied by the neutralizing declaration that you don't mean a word you say. With the perfect frankness of a friend we must say that that was what was the matter with the tariff paragraphs of Judge PARKER'S speech of acceptance. There was no pledge, no promise, no affirmative declaration of Democratic opposition to the extortions, the private favors and public outrages of the Dingley tariff. It is due to the people, said the candidate, "that we should state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff, that we believe that it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." That is the most moderate and conservative way in which a great economic truth could be stated. Why, then, did the Judge temper this already sufficiently softened averment by pointing out that "we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent"? The Chief Magistrate of the Nation takes no account of the political complexion of Congress. It is his constitutional prerogative to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The candidate of a great party might with propriety write of National policies as though he were already seated in the White House. In Judge PARKER'S speech, as in Senator BAILEY'S Brooklyn utterance, we find discouraging evidence of those shiverings, hesitations, and cringings that the Republicans have fairly scared the Democrats into adopting as a part of their tariff reform tactics. Why should the Democrats any longer be victimized by the threadbare trick of invoking business disturbance as the sure sequel of tariff revision? If the Democrats really intend to do nothing with the tariff, they should quit talking about it. No voters are convinced, no votes won, by stretching forth a paisied hand to point out the abuses of Dingleyism.

Furthermore, it is useless to follow in this campaign the old dusty beaten track which Democratic tariff reformers have trodden since 1880. Senator BAILEY talked of the consumers, of the "millions of men and women who consume protected commodities" for which the Republican tariff makes them pay higher prices. The American consumer, Heaven knows, suffers from the wrongs, the extortions, and the robberies put upon him by the protected interests which guide the pen that writes the Republican tariff schedules. The consumer is a unit, an atom, a mere cell in the great physiological whole. It is only when he deeply feels his wrongs that he can be got to think and act in the aggregate. The true Democratic appeal this year lies to the whole broad Union as a Nation of producers. It should be an appeal for the casting off of burdens and of shackles, and the throwing down of obstacles to the end that our products may be multiplied and that the seas may bear them to purchasers in all the countries of Earth. Tariff revision is a means, commercial expansion is the end sought. Our export of manufactures is not one-half what it should be, it is not one-third what it would be if we had followed the wise policy of encouraging trade with foreign nations. We have shut our manufacturers up to the home market, and have encouraged and stimulated them by protection, until they have attained to a productive capacity far in excess of the home demand. MCKINLEY pointed out that the surplus must "find a vent abroad." The economic laws that rule the business world cannot be cheated or evaded. We have come perilously near to the time when we shall invite the penalty of our stubborn denial of the truth proclaimed by MCKINLEY in that last speech, that the "period of exclusiveness is past." Our industrial growth and commercial development will be checked by our own laws, we shall become a shrinking instead of a growing Nation, if for the Republican policy of high and higher protection we do not substitute enlightened relations with peoples beyond the sea.

The Democratic orators ought to get above the pettiness of the consumer's interest, above the old tiresome preachments about the cost of hats and coats. Above all, they want to get rid of their timid, shrinking, apologizing habit. Let them rid themselves of the paralyzing fear that a tariff reform campaign will "disturb business." Nothing on earth would so help the business of this country as a cutting down of the duties that stand in its way. The business men and manufacturers of the Union are not going to be frightened by the appeals of a party that promises to them relief from present burdens and holds out to them the just expectation of future opportunities far greater than any they have enjoyed. It is in the interest of business, it is in the interest of American manufacturers, that the tariff must be reformed.

NO TIME FOR FADS AND FOLLIES.

A political archaeologist poking around in the dust and débris of last year's campaign has exhumed this declaration, adopted by the Democrats in their convention held in September last:

Resolved by this Democratic State Committee that the next call for a Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers shall provide also for the nomination of a candidate of the convention to be the party candidate and to be voted for by the Democratic members of the Legislature for Senator in Congress.

This plank is said to be the contribution of Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY. That is a matter of no consequence. The point of present importance is that this ancient declaration was foolish and uncalled for at the time it was put forth, and if it should be now heeded and followed it would breed fresh broils, discords, and disappointments. The disgusting Murphy-McCarren row appears to have been settled by chloroforming both participants. The Democratic Convention which meets next month will hardly be so foolish as to revive that strife.

A better reason for ignoring this plank from last year's platform is the fact that the party is not now prepared to say who should be its candidate for Senator, and the convention would be almost certain to make a foolish choice. The Democrats have not picked out a candidate for Governor yet; it will be time enough to pick out a Senator next Winter.

MR. BALFOUR'S WARNING.

The statement of Premier BALFOUR as to the position of his Government toward the Russian Government with reference to the various points of the recent discussion was moderate in tone; it was, however, unqualified in substance, and must be taken as a distinct warning to Russia and a possible warning to Germany as well.

He declared that Great Britain had not accepted the sweeping definition of contraband announced by Russia, that that fact had been put most clearly by Lord LANSDOWNE to the Russian Government, "and from the position taken there was no possibility of his Majesty's Government receding." As to the alleged preferential treatment, the treatment, that is, of German vessels differently from British vessels, the English press seem to think that Mr. BALFOUR was not sufficiently plain. We do not see how he could be plainer. As yet the proof of such treatment was inadequate. If proof should be secured the Government would take "every step to end a disastrous state of things which be refused even to contemplate." We do not believe that in St. Petersburg or in Berlin these words will be regarded as wanting in significance or in force. Mr. BALFOUR wisely prefers that every opportunity shall be given to recede from so monstrous a policy, if it has really been undertaken, but his declaration can have but one meaning. If Russia is seeking to destroy British commerce and to build up that of Germany, Great Britain will stop it or fight.

THE INTEREST OF THE SOUTH.

The fancy prices at which the first bales of cotton to reach the market are auctioned off have only a sentimental significance. But there is something more than sentiment in the fact that on the opening of the arrivals in market cotton should be selling for cash in New York at 11.2 cents a pound. That means in all human probability that another prosperous year awaits the South.

In the latest issue of the Bureau of Statistics report the cotton crop of the past year is estimated at 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds. The prices during the year fluctuated heavily, varying from 9 cents to over 16 cents, and the average was very nearly 13 cents. Assuming that 10 cents of this average went to the producers in the South or to those handling the crop in the South, the total would be $525,000,000 for the year. Like returns to that section during the past five years have been not so large as these, but large enough to account for the steady advance in prosperity.

Last year a little over 6,000,000 bales of cotton were exported, of which 40 per cent. went to the United Kingdom and 14 per cent. to Germany. Some 4,500,000 bales were consumed in this country. It will thus be seen that the chief interest of the South is in foreign markets for its cotton. A considerable portion of the crop was retained for manufacture in the South, and practically all the exports of cotton goods, as yet small, were of the sort made in the South. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the South that foreign commerce should be as active and as unimpeded as possible. Broadly speaking, some 70 per cent. of her chief product goes abroad in raw or manufactured shape. The more free intercourse can be made with her customers abroad the better the returns she will receive. This is the solid basis of the general sentiment in the South in support of the modification of the arbitrary and oppressive tariff rates. It is a sound one.

TO RUIN JAPAN'S TRADE.

We printed yesterday a statement from the Russian correspondents of The London Times that the real object of the Russian seizures at sea is a deliberate intention to disable Japan by ruining her foreign trade.

Of course it is impossible to verify such a statement as this. But we can say that there is some evidence in its favor and no evidence against it. Russia, with respect to Japan, is in very much the same situation in which Great Britain found herself six years ago with reference to the Boers. She had no notion, in the first place, that they would fight, and in the second place that they could fight. The exasperated bewilderment of the Russian bureaucracy, of the Russian "institution," for these past months has been manifest, in its consequences, to all mankind—in the division of counsels, in the adoption at the same time of contradictory plans of campaign, and in other evidences of what is commonly described as a "rattled" state of mind.

If the object of Russia were to ruin Japan, it is not to be denied that the destruction of Japanese commerce would be the readiest means of attaining that object. The Japanese apologists have all taken pains to point out that Japan cannot sustain her population on her own resources, that foreign commerce is an absolute essential, not merely to her growth and progress, but to her maintenance of her present status and condition. Hence the exclusion of Japan from Manchuria, which the Russians had virtually accomplished, and from Korea, which they were distinctly threatening, were matters absolutely vital to Japan, and so casus belli. If Russia could make it highly dangerous for anybody to engage in commerce with Japan she would effect the ruin of the country.

It will be observed that the policy thus attributed to Russia contemplates a long war. For the purposes of the actual campaign in Manchuria it amounts to very little, and cannot affect the result of that campaign. But, if it could be carried out, it would greatly weaken Japan's power of attack or of resistance in the long run, in the course, that is, of a secular struggle between the two nations. No more effective measure for weakening Japan could be devised than that of preparing a list of contraband of war which virtually included all the articles of Japanese commerce, and then of enforcing this prohibition, at the expense not only of Japan, but of all the nations that have any dealings with her.

"This reasoning mistakes the age." In the first place, modern wars are short. Whatever the Russian bureaucrats may think, a complete victory of the Japanese in the pending campaign would be the ending of the war. Mankind would not allow the business of the world to be held up by Russia because she would not submit to the arbitrament which she had invited. And the intervention of mankind would be made certain and hastened by the monstrous pretension of Russia to injure not only Japan, but all the nations that have business with Japan, and particularly Great Britain, which is in the same or even a more urgent situation than that of Japan, inasmuch as she is subject to a more imperious necessity of "making and selling or starving," and which does, according to the figures given to Mr. BALFOUR, nine-tenths of the trade with the Far East. Russia would appear as the avowed enemy of the human race. Luckily the question is not practical. But that fact only throws into sharper relief the pretension to stop the world's trade on the part of a nation which has virtually been driven from the sea, and which relies, to enforce its embargo upon the intercourse of mankind, mainly upon vessels which have had to emerge from Russian waters by stealth or fraud in order to be in a position to enforce it. But the piratical pretension nevertheless gives us a vivid view of the intellectual processes of the Russian institution.

It is plain that the Republicans of Connecticut do not read the Republican platform with the eyes of the inveterate protectionists—witness the following from The Waterbury American touching Republican tariff doctrine and the plans of President ROOSEVELT:

It was GARFIELD who believed in a system of protection which should lead to ultimate free trade. If a protective system is not to be used as a means to freer trade, if not to ultimate free trade, then it is not the system which was devised by its original Republican creators. It is needless to say, of course, that Mr. BLAINE, the great protectionist and the great champion of reciprocity, would have commended Mr. HAMILTON'S statement of the doctrine, [a very advanced one.] It is superfluous to add that the late WILLIAM MCKINLEY would, in the light of his dying words at Buffalo, have indorsed that doctrine also.

No one knows what passed between President ROOSEVELT and Senator LODGE during their long conference at Oyster Bay, but the guess which appeared in the papers that they discussed LODGE'S opposition to Canadian reciprocity bears evidence of probability on its face. There is small reason to doubt after the election is over that President ROOSEVELT, in those tariff modifications which he is then expected to recommend, will include a sincere indorsement of the doctrine of Canadian reciprocity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Serious as were the injuries Mr. CLYDE FITCH received in being thrown from his motor car at Cos Cob, they have no doubt faded to insignificance, or, at most, a faint, reminiscent aroma of witch hazel, in comparison to the laceration which the gentlemen of the press inflicted on him by calling his country house Cozy Corner. As is well known, Mr. FITCH is of an aesthetic temperament so delicate, so sensitive, and at the same time so severe, as to be outraged by the least error in decorative accuracy or taste. It cost Manager MCKEE $3,000 to rehearse the meticulous scenery of "Major André" for a run, which was rather a canter, of a week or so. When ETHEL BARRYMORE stuck on her hat in "Captain Jinks" with a mere vulgar modern pin, instead of snapping an elastic beneath her bun, as required by that high authority of the seventies, Godey's Lady's Book, he is said to have lost days of content and nights of slumber. As for cozy corners the bare thought of them has been known to threaten him with a recrudescence of appendicitis. Last year, in "Her Own Way," he interrupted the majestic, Mississippi-like flow of narrative, threw away the Raphael-like composition of his characters, and risked the superlatively naturalistic climax of an act, merely for the purpose of bringing on GEORGIE LAWRENCE to deliver a satire on this particular artistic monstrosity. Cozy Corner indeed! Cozy Corner forsooth! The name of the country house is Quiet Corner. It will be days and months, perhaps even years, before in the phrase of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, quiet like a poultice comes to heal the blows of those who so unfeelingly called it cozy.

—EMERSON'S post prandial assertion, first published in the September Atlantic, that if the folio of SHAKESPEARE had seen the light three years earlier the Pilgrims would have stayed home to read it, is to be taken no more seriously, we opine, than BIRBECK HILL'S claim that his University of Oxford is entitled to equal credit for the establishment of higher education in America, for though Oxford educated JOHN HARVARD, it was LAUD of Oxford who drove him and his associates to America. Yet if there is honor among thieves, why not veracity among jesters? BIRBECK HILL'S whine throws into relief a deliciously significant fact. EMERSON'S sally has all the facts against it. It is true that there were Puritans of culture, and especially in the early phases of the movement, who were not above reading the poets. MILTON not only read the great Elizabethans, but appropriated from them many a poetical gem—or as we should say, with our jealous guarding of the unconsidered trifles of poesy, plagiarized them. He was doubly right in calling Shakespeare "My Shakespeare." But the Puritans were made of sterner stuff, and far from being amused from what they thought right by any love of beauty, were the effective means of banishing Shakespeare from the stage. If they had been deterred from coming across the seas it would have been not to read the First Folio, but to suppress it.

—The movement toward the suppression of the kiss inspires in us no whit of the general indignation. From Austere Asbury Park to Cold Roast Boston, moralists, like the pebbles on the beach, have frowned upon it. We frown with them. The lunatic, the lover, and the poet have too long deluded themselves and their feeble kind. It is time for the majestic spirit of sane souls to assert itself. TENNYSON shamelessly confessed:

> In the silent, woody places
> We stood tranced in long embraces,
> Mixed with kisses sweeter, sweeter
> Than anything on earth.

But were they? We deny it a thousand times! Kissing has no necessary part in the scheme of life. It is a trivial and unworthy arabesque on the temple of true love. It is impertinent rococo on the edifice of ideal domesticity. The Japanese, whom we are only just learning to recognize at their true value, never dreamed of the rite osculatory till it was grafted on the consciousness of the geisha by trivial-minded sailormen from the effete West. For countless centuries they had lived, loved, fought, and multiplied without it. Art and literature had thriven in its absence. TENNYSON again asserts:

> Many evenings by the waters did we watch the stately ships,
> And our spirits rushed together at the touching of the lips.

But he does not substantiate the assertion. We hereby declare a war of sense against this fiction of the lunatic, the lover, and the poet. We will fight to the last ditch. If vanquished we may be willing to make up; but as for kissing even the fairest of our enemies—that we reserve as a matter for subsequent arbitration. Whence arises this delusion that the electric wires of the spirit have a labial issue? The messages of the soul are wireless. We venture the assertion that no man or woman of sane mind and orderly conversation has ever experienced one jot more of the mystery of the full moon, one vibration more of the divine agony of the throbbing of the ocean because of anything so irrational, so unseemly, so unworthy of the immortal spirit. Men have been fined for kissing by the righteous Magistrate. Suits for breach of promise and alimony have teemed in the wake of osculation. But what good has ever come? The time is ripe for the ventilation of this subject. Come, men and maidens, poets, princes, potentates, and the mightiest in the land. We lend you our ears. Give us, if you can, a lucid account of any spiritual or poetic thrill derived from anything so discordant to the mystic sense of earth, sea, or air, life or love.

PUT DE DIMES ERWAY.

When you gits to whah you needs it,
Den you thinks erbout de day
Dat you didn' count de dollahs,
An' th'owed yo' pay erway—
Shot craps, perhaps, an' los' yo' pile,
Played de graveyahd gig,
Tuk er gal er drivin' in
A yallah liv'ry rig.

Bawt er checkuhed suit er clo'es,
Toofpick shoes ter match—
Couldn' see er day erhead
You'd have ter stahve er scratch,
Thawt de sun would allus shine—
You knows well de time
De dollahs cum so easy dat
Dey luk jes' lak a dime.

Did jes' lak de yuthah coons,
Fergot erbout ter-morrer.
Went to baid a milynnayah
Woke up full er sorrer.
Spry up, niggah, luk erround,
Put de dimes erway.
De sun doan shine so brightly
Bnt dey cum er rainy day.

UNCLE STEVE.

MR. ROOSEVELT A MAN OF PEACE, TAFT DECLARES

Says No President Ever Was More Anxious to Avoid War.

ACCUSES PARKER OF TIMIDITY

Calls Opposition Platform a Mixture of Moderate Declarations with Others to Catch Populist-Bryanite Vote.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 26.—Secretary of War William H. Taft addressed a big and enthusiastic rally in Armory Hall here in the interest of the Republican State ticket this afternoon. Senator W. P. Dillingham acted as Chairman.

Secretary Taft briefly reviewed the issues and history of the parties. He said in part:

"The Democratic platform is a mixture of moderate declarations, on the one hand not very different from the Republican platform, intended to convince the Gold Democrats that the party is now safe and sane, with a number of ultra-Bryanite or Populist declarations intended to catch the Populist-Bryanite vote, so that the platform shall look one way in the East and another way in the West.

"The platform is a true representation of the party—a party made up of a radical element which believes in free silver, an income tax, the sub-Treasury plant, Government ownership of railways, and everything that makes the heart of the Populist rejoice, and the Eastern Democrats, whose leaders are in favor of the gold standard, of nothing which will disturb business, and of inaction in respect to the trusts. Neither element of the party would have a sense of responsibility strong enough to overcome its antagonism to the principles upheld by the other faction were it to come into power.

"The plea which the candidate, in effect, makes is that the introduction of the Democratic Party into power will be harmless; that its principles, in which they differ from the Republicans, cannot be carried into effect so as to disturb the country; therefore, they ought to be permitted to enjoy the fruits of office."

Secretary Taft then delivered a defense and eulogy of President Roosevelt and the Administration, saying:

"Unable really to attack the record of the Republican Party, unable really to take any ground which makes a combatable issue with the Republicans on the main questions, the Democrats now seek to attack the President, and to charge him with violations of the Constitution; with a headstrong disposition to rule or ruin; with a tendency to involve the country in foreign wars; with being, in other words, an unsafe man.

"In all my experience I never have met a man in authority who has less pride of opinion in the judgments that he has formed in respect to situations presented to him for action than has Theodore Roosevelt. I have never met a man who was so amenable to reason, so anxious to reach a just conclusion, and so willing to sacrifice a previously formed opinion as the present President of the United States.

"He sympathizes with the laborer and the man of wealth, both when they show themselves worthy of the civilization in which they live and of the country whose protection and security of life, liberty, and property they enjoy. He is opposed to fraud. He hates shams.

"No man ever sat in the Presidential chair more anxious to avoid war or conflict with foreign nations than does he. His impulsiveness of manner and his quickness of thought and speech co-exist with a real conservatism of action that makes it as certain as it was under Mr. McKinley that no policy will be followed needlessly exposing the interests of the country to the peril of war.

"It is charged that he influences legislation, and transgresses the line which under our constitutional system should exist between the executive and the legislative branches. The Constitution gives him the express power and right to communicate with Congress in giving his views with respect to legislation. In the second place, he is made a co-ordinating factor in the legislative branch of the Government, for he has the power to veto any act passed by both houses, and it cannot become a law unless it is repassed by both houses by a two-thirds vote in each house.

"Now, then, is it possible that in conversation with members of each house he may not repeat the recommendation made in his communication to the house in writing, that, in view of their joint responsibility for legislation he may not advise with them at any time and convince them, if he may, of the wisdom or unwisdom of the proposed legislation? Criticism founded on such a proposition is evidence of the weakness of the position of our adversaries."

Taking up the action of President Roosevelt in appointing the coal strike arbitration board, he said:

"Nothing has commended him more to the people of the United States than his action in this matter, and to make it the basis for an attack upon him only shows how ridiculously short of material his enemies are.

"Will Judge Parker say that he was not right in what he did? Would Judge Parker have done the same thing? I think not. I think not because I think he has shown himself so timid in meeting issues that we may infer he would have sheltered himself behind the plea that as he had no Constitutional power as President to do what was done he did not feel justified in doing it as a private citizen."

In regard to the Philippine question he said:

"The Republicans hope that the time may come when they may be safely granted independence, and think that it will come, but the reason why they are not in favor of promising that is because such a promise will greatly mislead the Filipino people and greatly complicate the situation in the Philippine Islands with respect to the success of the present Government there and its orderly continuance. No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government."

SLOOP YACHT IN DISTRESS.

One Man Lost Overboard Off Stone Horse Shoal.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 26.—A sloop yacht in distress, with one man lost overboard, was passed about 12 last night in Pollock Rip Slue by the schooner John Douglass, which arrived here from Bangor to-day. A terrific gale was blowing at the time from the westward. Those on the yacht asked to be towed to the Vineyard, but the Douglass was unable to render assistance owing to the gale. When last seen the sloop was laboring heavily in the deep seas off Stone Horse Shoal.

The yacht was headed southwest through the slue and had evidently come round Cape Cod. She appeared to be unmanageable. The Douglass was able to get within hailing distance, but could not ascertain her name, although it was learned that a man had been lost.

RECEPTION TO IRISH ENVOYS.

Monster Meeting Planned for To-morrow Night by United Irish League.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, and his confrères, Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Patrick O'Brien, and Conor O'Kelly, who landed in New York three days ago, will be guests of honor at a public reception in Carnegie Hall to-morrow night, arranged by the members of the Municipal Council, which is composed of the twenty-three branches of the United Irish League in Greater New York. The reception promises to be the largest gathering of the kind ever conducted by local Irishmen and Irish-Americans.

Dr. John G. Coyle will preside, and while Mr. Redmond will be the principal speaker, each of the other Irish Members of Parliament will be heard from concerning the progress of the Parliamentary Party in its efforts in behalf of autonomy for Ireland.

ENGLISH PRIMATE HERE TO-DAY

Archbishop of Canterbury to Receive Courtesies of Port.

Orders have been received from Washington by the local customs authorities to accord the courtesy of the port to the Most Rev. Randall Davidson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, on his arrival on the White Star liner Celtic to-day. The Celtic is expected to dock about noon, and the Archbishop will take the first train for Quebec. He is expected to preach in the cathedral there to-morrow.

Accompanying the Primate are his wife and two of his chaplains, the Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, and the Rev. Hyla Holden. The Archbishop is especially anxious to reach Quebec to-morrow, as the day is the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the cathedral. After his visit to Quebec he will proceed to Montreal, and thence to Toronto, and in the latter city will receive an honorary degree from the University of Toronto. He will then return to the United States and visit many of the larger cities before going to Boston in the first week in October to attend the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

This is the first time that a primate of the Church of England has visited the United States. The Archbishop expects to preach in New York and call upon President Roosevelt before he leaves.

CZAR REWARDS FATHER JOHN.

Latter Said Birth of Heir Would Follow Royal Visit to Saroff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The Emperor has telegraphed his and the Empress's thanks to the monks of the St. Seraphim Monastery in reply to their congratulations on the birth of an heir to the throne.

His Majesty has also presented a magnificent diamond and sapphire pectoral cross to Father John of Cronstadt, upon whose advice the Emperor and Empress went to Saroff to canonize St. Seraphim, Father John predicting that they would be sure to have a son and heir.

GENERAL FRENCH DOCK STRIKE

All Ports to be Tied Up If Demand at Marseilles Is Not Granted.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.—The striking dock laborers and marine workers, who have completely tied up marine traffic here, to-day presented an ultimatum demanding the general adoption of eight hours' work without a diminution of wages.

Unless it is accepted by Monday the marine workers of all the ports of France will be ordered to strike.

An appeal is also made to the Government, which will consider the question at a Cabinet meeting on Monday.

SEIZED BY PARAGUAY REBELS.

Train Carrying Government Officials and Stores Captured

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 26.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have seized a train containing stores and with a number of Government officials on board.

A delegation headed by ex-Minister of Finance Moreno, accompanied by two representatives of the Paraguayan Government, arrived at Formosa, Argentina, to-day. The delegation is now on the way to Buenos Ayres, under the protection of an Argentine gunboat, to confer with the Argentine Government and with the Paraguayan Minister, Manuel Viera.

Two hundred and fifty citizens of the Argentine Republic are returning from Paraguay under diplomatic protection.

The Paraguayan Deputy, Señor Soler, who is seeking the recognition of the revolutionists as belligerents, is acquiring a stock of arms and other munitions of war from manufacturers in this republic.

WE REASSURE PANAMA.

Say We Will Do Nothing Hastily in Regard to the Port Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is learned that the American Minister to Panama, John Barrett, acting under instructions from the State Department, has assured the Panaman Government that the United States will do nothing in its interpretation of the treaty regarding the troublesome port question which is in any way inconsistent with the honor and true interests of both countries, and that it will not adopt any permanent policy as to the main issue involved in the port matter without fully conferring with the Panaman authorities. This announcement has had a good effect on the Isthmus.

WEATHER NEWS BY WIRELESS.

Fifty Stations to be Established on Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—By the transfer of the control of ocean meteorology through wireless telegraphy from the Hydrographic Office of the navy to the Weather Bureau, announcement of which was made to-day, it is expected to secure a more thorough forecast relating to storms approaching from the seas.

In commenting on the transfer to-day, Prof. Willis Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, said the result would be an uninterrupted wireless communication with all classes of vessels, whether merchant man-of-war or battleship, when within 300 miles of either the Pacific or the Atlantic Coast. This distance being about one day's movement of a marine storm, the bureau will be able to keep at least one day ahead of the weather on the coast, to forecast the direction and intensity of these storms, and to issue warnings to ships at sea many hours in advance of the gale.

It is the present purpose of the Government to establish at least fifty stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

TURBINE FOR SCOUT SHIPS.

Naval Experts Report That Experiments Were Highly Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A board of naval engineering experts has just completed a thorough examination of the Turbina, one of the latest developments in the use of the steam turbine as applied to vessels.

The performance of the Turbina was regarded as highly satisfactory. There was a complete absence of vibration; almost no repairs are necessary to the engines; there being no friction except in a few bearings; there is no pounding and thudding of the engines; the engine room force is largely reduced, and additional coal carrying capacity is gained by the reduction of the weight of the engines.

The naval engineers are prepared to press forward the completion of their plans for the installation of turbines on the scout ships, which will be, so far as known, the largest warships in the world to be thus equipped.

The Turbina was built in Great Britain and originally was intended only for short runs, but she crossed the Atlantic without stop under her own steam, and, sailing up the St. Lawrence, has since engaged in regular traffic on the Great Lakes.

TO ENLARGE THE NAVY YARD.

Projected Improvement in Brooklyn to Cost $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The need of better docking facilities at the New York Navy Yard has been taken up by Secretary Morton, and he has practically decided to urge on Congress a radical increase of the capacity of the yard. At present the large battleships of the Maine and Illinois class can dock there only at great disadvantage.

The scope of the change may be inferred from the fact that it is the purpose to provide twelve new slips adequate to the use of the largest battleships and cruisers in the navy. The improvement will, it is said, call for an outlay of at least $1,500,000.

MOORE ENDS EASY DAYS OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS

Weather Man Stops Sick Vacations in Agricultural Department.

SEVERAL LOSE SNUG BERTHS

They Had Been Consistently Ill Thirty Days a Year—Panic Among the Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Willis L. Moore, head of the Weather Bureau, is responsible for a remarkable increase in the general health of clerks in the Department of Agriculture. He has been acting head of the department only a few days, but vacation graft of years has been swept away as though he had introduced one of his choicest tornadoes.

Some years ago Congress passed a law that in some of the departments of the Government certain clerks were entitled to full pay if they happened to be sick thirty days in the year. By a strange coincidence the increase of illness among the departmental clerks began to date from that time, and strangely, too, they were rarely sick less than a full month. After that period their vigor returned, and they were able to perform the more or less arduous duties imposed upon them.

While the health reports of Washington showed no increase of sick persons among the ordinary citizens, there were evidences every Summer that an epidemic had taken fast hold of Government clerks. It happened that this sudden illness usually appeared just before or just after the clerk in question had taken or was about to take his usual thirty days' vacation, for which he also received full pay.

Mr. Moore has a passion for investigation, and lately, when he was made acting head of the Agricultural Department in the absence of Secretary Wilson, he was much puzzled to account for the maladies that seized the clerks in the department. When Mr. Moore learned that it was necessary for the sick clerk to file a physician's certificate in order to avail himself of the provisions of the law, he hunted up the records, and found a mass of certificates setting forth many and divers diseases with which clerks annually were afflicted that fairly staggered him. His passion for investigation also disclosed the fact that the granting of sick leave, physicians' certificates to the contrary notwithstanding, was entirely discretionary with the head of the bureau.

"Now if a man is sick thirty days in every year and needs another thirty days to recuperate from his labors he is not a well man," is what Mr. Moore confided to himself after his investigation was ended. "Moreover, a sick man ought not to be intrusted with a responsible position, and the healthy men ought to be put into the positions now filled by the invalids. We'll see how this thing will work out."

So the first thing Mr. Moore did in the Agricultural Bureau was to put a number of the invalid clerks, filling good salaried positions, into others where they would not have to work so hard and where they received a correspondingly lower pay. He also advanced a like number of able bodied clerks to the positions made vacant by the invalids.

The result was magical. Some of the sick men suddenly were restored to robust health and hurried back to Washington only to find their places filled. The epidemic began to subside and the list of strange departmental diseases to grow less. The cure seemed to be such a good one that it was extended to cover the Weather Bureau as well.

Mr. Moore said last night that he could give the doctors lessons when it came to stamping out epidemics. He says he is sure that Secretary Wilson will take the same view of it when he gets back. Meanwhile, the clerks are not happy, but they are remarkably healthy.

LAMB CHARGES SUSTAINED.

Referee Declares Peter Power's Lawyer Guilty of Gross Malpractice.

George B. Abbott, the referee, who was appointed to pass on the testimony in the matter of the charges brought against George Alfred Lamb, the attorney for the plaintiff in the Peter Power case, filed his report yesterday with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustaining all the charges against Lamb.

Power brought suit against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in conenction with the Northern Securities merger on Dec. 29, 1901, seeking to hold up the formation of the Northern Securities Company. It was alleged against Lamb that he permitted his client to pretend that he was the owner of one hundred shares of stock for a period when Lamb knew that his client owned no stock at all, and further, that Lamb consented to Power's failure to obey a subpoena and furnished Power means of support in order that the latter might keep out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Abbott says that the first charge must be sustained because the certificate of stock on which Power brought suit was not purchased until Dec. 26, 1901, and, consequently, Power could not have been the owner of it for six months prior to the institution of proceedings, as was alleged. He says further:

"This certificate was never assigned by Peter Power, so far as anything appears on its face, nor was it ever delivered by him. It does not appear that any consideration for any stock of said corporation ever passed from Power to Lamb or anybody else. The whole proceeding, to my mind, savored of fraud, deceit, and duplicity, and in my opinion the first charge is established by the proof."

In regard to the second charge, the referee says, sustaining the allegations:

"I think the conclusion can hardly be escaped that such action and conduct on the part of a duly practicing attorney was gross unprofessional conduct and malpractice, which was highly reprehensible and more calculated to defeat than to further the ends of justice."

The Appellate Division will resume its session in October, and the findings of Referee Abbott cannot come before it until that time.

AUSTRIAN VISITORS WELCOMED.

Reception at Waldorf and Sight-Seeing Tour Day's Programme.

The United Austrian Societies in New York gave a welcoming reception at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to some seventy members of the Austrian Trade Association, who had been sent by their Government to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The reception was attended by over 300 guests.

Dr. M. Baumfeld, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a short address of welcome, and after a musical entertainment in the roof garden of the hotel a banquet was served in the Middle Room, at which speeches were made by Dr. Baumfeld, Count von Dessewffe, the Austrian Consul General in this city, Ely Bernays, and others. Dr. Rudolph Kobatsch, Secretary of the delegation, responded on behalf of the guests, and Dr. S. Breitenfeld spoke for the women.

At noon yesterday the delegates were received at the Produce Exchange. In the afternoon they made a call at the Chamber of Commerce. The delegates will remain in this city for several days. They will start for St. Louis on Tuesday by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg and will stop over in both cities. After visiting the Exposition, they will make a six weeks tour of the principal cities in the United States.

POLICE MADE A RAID AT THE POLO GROUNDS

But They Only Walked Away with a Ball Game.

POSTMEN THEIR VICTIMS

Two Bands Inspired the Players and Commissioner Lindsley Beat the Big Bass Drum.

Policemen discarded their clubs for baseball bats up at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and wiped up the mail carriers without half trying. There was some dispute about the score, but all hands, including Deputy Commissioners McAvoy and Lindsley, finally concluded that it was 19 to 3.

Everybody in upper Harlem knew something extraordinary was going on at the Polo Grounds. Every policeman and mail carrier who was off duty or could beg off was there. And they all had whistles. But the whistle chorus was insignificant alongside the horn-blowing contest. Both the Police Department and mail carrier bands were there, and they worked harder than the ball players. It didn't matter whether both hands were playing different tunes at the same time, anything was permissable under the circumstances. Deputy Commissioner Lindsley usurped the bass drum man's job, and the musical policemen thought they would have to get another instrument when the game was over.

As a matter of fact, the policemen as they played yesterday would prove formidable before any amateur ball club in the city. The majority of them have played semi-professional ball, and though some were not trained down very fine, they got around with a snap and vim that kept Deputy Commissioner Lindsley very busy at the drum. They completely outweighed and outclassed the postmen, and when it came to batting—well, nothing like it ever was seen on the Polo Grounds.

There were seven Patrolmen, one Roundsman, and one Sergeant on the police team, and Sergt. Madigan, the catcher, was the hero of the game. Madigan comes from Brooklyn, and weighs 280 pounds, although he doesn't look it in his baseball togs. In the eighth inning he banked out the only home run of the game far over centre field. The way he transported his huge form around the bases brought every spectator and both hands to their feet when he jumped on home plate with seconds to spare.

The first time Madigan went to bat he rapped out a slow one to shortstop, and the crowd was surprised into a cheer when they saw the big man beat the ball to first. They cheered again when the sonorous trombones of the police band remarked musically "Oh, I Don't Know."

The postmen got two runs in the first inning and another in the fifth, and, although they had some good individual players, including Collins, a former ex-Cuban giant, their game was ragged compared to that of the policemen.

In the sixth inning Postman Catcher Kyse reached second, and when he thought the pitcher wasn't looking he started a postman's double shuffle on the mail route to third. Pitcher Batton, though an ex-minor league player, wasn't napping, and he slammed the ball to third, and the mailman was in a trap between the two basemen. Vletch, on third, strolled up and touched him, and Kyse slunk off ignominiously.

"Please go 'way and let me sleep," struck up the postmen's hand. Just then the postmen's mascot, a little black dog wearing a blanket with "Bum, N. Y. P. O." worked on it, trotted out, and the game was suspended a few moments to give the players a chance to laugh.

The policemen made their star error when Roundsman Bowe, in centre, Cook on first, and Lynch, on right, all went after a skyscraper. While each was bowing politely to the other the ball hit the ground. Bowe and Cook redeemed themselves shortly after, though, by executing a neat double play on Collins's hit to second.

For the postmen Nay pulled down some difficult ones in left field, and for the policemen Vletch on third arrested some sizzling liners in no amateur way. Big Madigan added to his laurels by stealing second while the pitcher and catcher were talking sign language to each other.

After the game the bands doubled up and gave a concert on the grounds while the game was analyzed. The list of errors was suppressed.

DUCKED, BUT GOT TO CONEY.

Newark Woman Who Fell Into River Caught Her Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—A ducking and a narrow escape from drowning failed to prevent a woman from making the journey to Coney Island on the steamer Richard Borden to-day.

Three hundred passengers were aboard the boat and the Captain had signaled for the deckhands to pull in the gangplank when a well-dressed woman, weighing about two hundred pounds, was seen approaching the vessel with several packages in her arms. She had purchased her ticket and stepped on the gangplank in spite of the warnings of the Captain, who shouted from the upper deck that she was too late.

One end of the plank was resting on the extreme edge of the dock, and as the woman was climbing aboard the boat swung out and she was thrown into the river. Patrolman Brex of the Third Precinct, who was near by, jumped into the water, and, with the aid of several deckhands, soon had the woman aboard the boat. She held her ticket firmly between her teeth, and handed it to the purser, remarking that she was glad that she caught the boat. In the meanwhile some one had sent in a call for a patrol wagon, but when it arrived the woman refused to go home, saying that she was only a little wet and would make the trip as she had planned.

IN THE SHOPS.

Roosevelt and Parker en bust and on candy boxes cost 25 cents each. The box is in shape of a pedestal, upon which the busts are mounted for the benefit of candy eating Democrats or Republicans.

***

The qualntest of little individual sugar bowls and creamers are of dark brown Cauldon ware. The sugar bowl is a low, squat little thing, one of the long, square-cornered shapes to be seen in old-fashioned china. The cream jug is also low. The latter is 35 cents and the sugar bowl, which has a cover, 75 cents. There is another small, round uncovered sugar bowl.

***

There is no teapot to match these, but a round ball pot, which will hold perhaps a quart is in the same ware and same shade of brown. This is an excellent pot for regular use without regard to other pieces. Cauldon ware is always good and brown ware always promises a good cup of tea. This pot has a percolator and an excellent one, glazed, and it will not absorb the tannin. The price is $1.

***

A charming little cream jug is of the Doulton ware, with a figure of a watchman upon it and with one of the mottoes to be found upon some of this ware. The jug costs 90 cents. It is straight sided, almost a mug in shape.

***

Another little Doulton cream jug is quite different in style. It is lighter in color, without the high glaze and has a figured design raised in white. There are comparatively large designs at the sides and a line of hunting dogs encircles the top. This costs 50 cents. A creamer, which has the words "Help yersel'" upon the outside, is low and broad and costs 75 cents. There is a little round open sugar bowl to match, which costs 35 cents.

RAIDERS FIND POCKET 'PHONES.

Police Descend on Alleged Poolroom in West Forty-seventh Street.

Police Captain Hussey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, accompanied by Police Inspector Walsh, last evening raided an alleged poolroom in West Forty-seventh Street, in a building between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and after breaking down two heavy doors with sledge hammers arrested six men out of thirty who were present. For the first time the police, according to a statement made by them last night, found "pocket" telephones in use.

The raid was made between 5 and 6 o'clock, while the St. Louis returns were coming in. After the police had covered the various avenues of escape, Capt. Hussey, the Inspector, with Detectives Duffy and Dwan, who got the evidence, followed the attacking party up stairs. First the policemen battered down a door leading from the saloon into a hallway which connected with the stairs. When the first door had been broken open a door at the foot of the stairs was found to be locked. This was battered down also. Then the police mounted the stairs and entered a large room with "peep holes" in the rear. In a small stove a coal fire was burning, together with some papers and pasteboard cards. Wires, unattached and leading down stairs through a speaking tube alongside a dumbwaiter were found next. These wires, the police say, were telephone wires, but there was no connection of any kind.

Regarding the mysterious wires, the police say that the alleged gamblers used a small or "pocket" telephone, which can be connected and disconnected in a few seconds and can readily be thrown out of a window without attracting attention. The thirty men who were caught made a rush to get out, but Capt. Hussey detained them until the two sleuths who had been in the place on half a dozen occasions before had picked out the six men they wanted. They gave their names as follows:

George Wilson, aged forty, a clerk, of 455 West Forty-second Street; Thomas Devine, aged fifty, a clerk, of 310 West Fortieth Street; Henry Clark, aged thirty-seven, a salesman, of 510 West Forty-second Street; Edward Pratt, aged thirty-four, a clerk, of 455 West Forty-second Street; Daniel Kehoe, aged thirty-four, a bartender, of 455 West Forty-second Street; James Edwards, aged forty, of 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Magistrate Charles S. Whitman went to the station house last night and accepted bail for all the men. The bondsman was Henry Ogle of 205 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

TENDERLOIN POOLROOM RAID.

Walsh's and Cottrell's Men Harmoniously Take Six Prisoners.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Detectives Drennan and Lehr of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Detectives Duffy and Dwan from outside precincts raided an alleged poolroom on the second floor of a building at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Six men were arrested. Just as the raid was being effected Detective Sergeant Delaney and several detectives attached to Inspector Walsh's staff entered and assisted in dismantling the place.

There was no friction between the two forces of detectives. The alleged proprietor of the place said he was Josepb Freiser of 2,271 Seventh Avenue. Five other men were charged with aiding and abetting gambling.

BEAUTY IS A KNOWING BEAST.

Jersey City Dog Helps a Judge in Difficult Decision.

In the First Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday Jolice Justice Higgins was called on to decide between Robert M. Rugers of 237 Warren Street and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson of 283½ Seventh Street, both of whom claimed a dog named either Toddles or Beauty. Rugers said it was Beauty and Mrs. Johnson said it was Toddles.

The dog, a pretty wbite Maltese terrier, said nothing, but his actions indicated that he though his name was Beauty, as that was the only name he responded to. When Mrs. Johnson called "Toddles" he remained passive, but when Rugers called "Beauty" the dog ran to him wagging his tail as if he had met an old friend.

The court scene was brought about by Mrs. Johnson, who saw Rugers and the dog in Newark Avenue and caused the arrest of Rugers, charging him with stealing the dog.

In the testimony she said "Toodles' was born on Jan. 5 last. He was stolen from her house, she says, on July 5, and she did not see him again until she met him in the custody of Mr. Rugers. She recognized him by his nose, his walk, and the manner in which the hair on his legs is trimmed.

Mr. Rugers testified that he bought the dog in Manhattan in November, 1903. A few days later he took the dog with him to Paterson, where he visited Robert Gibb. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Gibb, who identified the dog. Mr. Rugers also produced several photographs of the dog, one of which was taken in January last.

Charles J. Peshall, a lawyer, who is recognized as an expert in all matters relating to dogs, testified that Beauty-Toddles was nearly if not quite two years old.

Then Justice Higgins had the dog placed on a chair in the middle of the courtroom. "Now call your dog," said he to the claimants, who stood at opposite sides of the room.

"Here, Toddles!" said Mrs. Johnson.

"Here, Beauty!" said Mr. Rugers.

The dog showed no hesitation. He gave Mrs. Johnson the cut direct, jumped to the floor, and ran to Mr. Rugers, frisking about his feet.

Then, at the command of Mr. Rugers, the dog performed several tricks—standing on his hind feet and "shaking paws" with Mr. Rugers, lying down and rolling over.

"That settles it," said Justice Higgins; "the dog is yours, Mr. Rugers."

"But, Judge—" protested Mrs. Johnson.

"Too late," said the Justice; "the decision is final and the case is dismissed."

Mr. Rugers left the courtroom carrying Beauty in his arms.

END COMPLICATED HORSE CASE

Even Lazarus Gets Something, but Trust Company Is Out.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—A hay horse which has been the bone of contention between Joseph Hirsh of 177 Prince Street, Louis Cohen of Boyd Street, near Badger Avenue, and the West Side Trust Company of High Street and Springfield Avenue, has at last found an owner despite the many financial complications that have arisen since it was impounded in Morris Raphael's stable, at 624 Springfield Avenue.

Cohen was the original owner of the horse. He sold it to Hirsh for $75. Hirsh gave a check to Cohen for that amount drawn on the West Side Trust Company, but asked twenty-four hours' trial of the horse, and dated the check a day ahead.

Hirsh says he had notified the trust company not to pay the check, but Cohen cashed the check, and before Hirsh had been charged with the $75 he drew out his account of $116. Then the company sent to Hirsh a letter saying that he had overdrawn his account. Hirsh could not see it that way.

Chief of Police Hopper ordered the horse to the pound because no one would care for him. To-day the sale took place. Morris Raphael, the proprietor of the stable, after a spirited contest between him and Philip Green, an expressman, finally got the horse for $57. He had just signed his receipt when Simon Hirsh, a brother of Joseph Hirsh, who bought the horse from Cohen, ran into the stable holding in his hand a written agreement with the West Side Trust Company whereby he was to buy the horse for $55 and pay all expenses incidental to the transactions. Simon Hirsh had hardly been placated when Joseph Hirsh appeared on the scene, also claiming an agreement with the West Side Trust Company, whereby he was to pay $35 and expenses for the horse.

While the argument was still on Raphael sold the horse to Jacob Schamhacher of 192 Newark Street for $60 and wine for the whole house. Secretary Cox explained to Schambacher that he had a perfect title to the horse, and, despite the many complications, the case stood as follows:

Cohen has his money, Hirsh has his, Raphael made $3 on the deal, the city made $57, less the expenses for keeping the horse two weeks at 25 cents per day, which further adds to Raphael's profit, and the horse, which was ownerless for two weeks, has an owner in the person of Schambacher. Just where the West Side Trust Company came in did not appear, but at its offices it is said that it looked to Hirsh to make good his overdrawn account.

CUSTOMS MEN SOUGHT FOR PRECIOUS STONES

Had Been Warned to Watch for Coming of Carmino.

DREAMED OF RICH SEIZURE

Suspect Rushed to Public Stores—Hopes Proved False as Bottom of His Trunk.

What several Treasury agents and Customs Inspectors believed would prove one of the biggest seizures on record at this port was attempted yesterday. For days they have been planning how best to act upon information received from Italy, to the effect that one of the saloon passengers of the Italian liner Perugia, bound for New York, was literally loaded down with precious stones, which he would forget all about when it came to making his declaration.

The Perugia got in from Naples yesterday with the suspect aboard in the person of Signor Alphonso Grando di Carmino. The Signor will never forget his welcome to America. He was among the first to land, and no sooner did he set foot ashore then be approacbed one of the Inspectors and asked to be shown to the place on the pier where passengers whose names begins with "C" are supposed to have their luggage examined.

No sooner did the Signor make the request than a quartet of Customs Inspectors stepped up and sbowed him the way, not to the space alloted to the letter "C," but to the Public Stores in Christopher Street, a few blocks distant from the pier. Signor Carmino was not a bit anxious to visit the Public Stores, but the Customs men were obdurate. On the way he found out why he was making such an unexpected visit.

More than a week age a letter was received from one of the United States Treasury agents in Italy, which stated that Signor Carmino was coming over on the Perugia and that he was bringing diamonds, emeralds, and rubies without number into the United States.

The result was that acting on orders from Deputy Collector Bishop, the delegation of Treasury Agents and Customs Inspectors went to the Perugia's pier to welcome the Signor, and it was when they found out that he had forgotten to say anything about owning any precious stones that they decided to escort him to the Public Stores.

One lone trunk was the extent of the Signor's baggage. This trunk was sent on ahead, and when the agents and the Italian reached the Stores, it was waiting for them. Every garment in the trunk was taken out and examined, but no sign of smuggled articles was discovered. The shirts and trousers and coats were all neatly packed, but the pockets in them were empty, and no forbidden articles were pinned or sewed to them. Finally the last article was taken out, and apparently nothing remained unexplored. However traditions in the Customs Service are to the effect that many an innocent-looking trunk has a false bottom, and it was upon this last and time-honored theory that the agents and Inspectors next set to work.

They tapped the trunk on the bottom, both inside and out, but the sound was a solid one, and hope was giving out when suddenly one of the experts discovered a little opening. The false bottom was discovered. It was quickly removed, and the searchers saw their reward. Neatly packed away were about two dozen varicolored silk bandanas, such as Italian women sometimes wear instead of hats. The customs men said they were worth perhaps a hundred dollars. Other persons connected with the service, who saw them, said they were not worth a cent more than $25.

Signor Carmino's pockets were empty so far as dutiable goods were concerned. He expects to get his trunk back to-day.

GAS "TASTED FIERCE."

That's Why Despondent Brooklynite Abandoned Suicide Idea.

Self-started on the shadowy way into the veiled and mystic beyond, a despondent Brooklynite was turned back panic-stricken last night by a cubic foot of the borough's illuminating gas. Getting one good taste of the gas, he yelled wildly for some one to drag him back from the grave.

Dusky twilight was stealing over the borough, when a man of gloomy mien entered the hotel of John Reycraft at 50 Sands Street, and asked for a room for the night. He was assigned to a room on the third floor. A few hours later Edward R. Potter, employed in the hotel, heard some one yelling lustily for help. Tracing the cries to the room occupied by the gloomy guest he found the man lying on the bed holding a rubber tube in his hand. The other end of the tube was attached to a gas burner overhead and the gas was turned on. Potter shut off the flow of the gas and then politely inquired what the trouble was.

"Gee!" exclaimed the man on the bed. "But it tastes fierce all right."

Potter called in the police, and the guest was taken to the Fulton Street Station. There he described himself as Stewart Scofield, thirty-three years old, and said he lived at 78 Madison Street, Brooklyn. In one of his pockets was found a letter addressed to his wife, which ran as follows:

"Good-bye, with kisses."

Scofield declined to say what his trouble was.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Last evening the dance at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and the gathering for the Horse Show, which will close to-day, were notable events. The usual number of house parties will be given over the week's end, and after Monday the season at many of the Summer resorts will be virtually closed.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, who were married on Wednesday at Grace Church, Providence, are booked to sail for Europe to-day.

***

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has returned from Saratoga. She will pay a few visits and then go to Long Island for a short time, before sailing for the other side.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre will open Shore Acres, their country place on Staten Island, for the month of September.

***

The Earl of Ranfurly, who is a descendant of William Penn, was the guest of honor at an informal dinner given by the Pennsylvania Society last evening. He has been Governor of New Zealand, and will sail on Wednesday next for Liverpool.

***

Miss Mary S. Sheldon, who has been visiting at Bar Harbor, has returned to the country seat of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, on the north shore of Long Island.

***

The C. B. Alexanders have arrived at Bar Harbor on their yacht Surf.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will start for the Pacific Slope in about ten days, to be absent some six weeks. Mrs. Whitehouse, who has been at Dark Harbor, Me., will return here next week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, with their children, returned yesterday to Harbor Hill, their Long Island country place.

Italian Meets Singular Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Morino Risolo, an Italian lahorer, of Silver Lake, was killed late this afternoon while engaged in unloading rails for the new trolley line on Central Avenue, East Orange. The rails are of the girder pattern, sixty feet long and very heavy. Risolo was handling one end of a rail with some companions, with his crowbar thrust through an eyehole, when the rail suddenly turned and the crowbar struck him a crushing blow on the skull. He dropped dead without uttering a sound.

Fall Woolens.
Exclusive and Confined
We are displaying for early buyers the cream of the woolen market—an endless variety to select from. Early orders advised.
Delivery as you may desire.
Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring only.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

PREDICTS REVOLT IN PRISONS.

Dr. Galvin, in Boston, Intimates Date for Rising Has Been Fixed.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—At a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to-night Dr. George W. Galvin and other speakers assailed the administration of the penal and insane institutions of the State.

Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston University presided. Letters were read from convicts in the State prison at Charlestown and also from an inmate of the Women's Insane Hospital at Bridgewater. In these letters stories of general abuses and cruelty were recited.

Dr. Galvin said that if the Grand Jury to which he recently presented evidence did not consider it, he was in a position to announce that on a certain date there would be a general revolt of the inmates of the State prison and of one other State penal institution.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The most important social function of to-night was the dinner given by Col. and Mrs. William Jay, at Berger's. There were 100 guests, who were seated at five tables, each seating twenty. The pavilion in which the dinner was served was handsomely decorated with flowers and brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. Each table had its distinctive color scheme. The guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, James V. Parker, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Miss Natalie Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mrs. Cameron McK. Winslow, Harold Edmond, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Rosamund Street, Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Anita Sands, Miss Parsons, Miss Haven, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Newbold, Miss De Barrill, Miss Eunice Terry, the Misses Brice, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Caroline Drayton, Arthur S. Burden, H. F. Eldridge, Woodbury Kane, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Craig Wadsworth, J. D. R. Baldwin, Kirk Brice, John F. Brice, Charles A. Munn, Heyward Cutting, F. L. V. Hoppin, Arthur Iselin, Barton Willing, Cyril Hatch, Willing Spencer, Bradish Johnson, Thomas Slidell, M. C. Nichols, and Marshall Kernochan.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon at Crossways to-day in honor of the Earl of Suffolk.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Adroit, taking their guests to Narragansett Pier for the horse show.

To-night Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Beaulieu in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt.

George Von L. Meyer is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

The wedding of Miss Ellen Schott, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Schott, to Mr. Walter Cabell of New York will take place here Sept. 20.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Berkshire County golf championship will be played on the Lenox course to-morrow with twenty entries. Malcolm McBurney, son of Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, will defend his title as county champion.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned from St. Regis Lake, where they have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Charles Lanier of New York arrived at Allen Winden to-night.

George Pollock of New York is a guest of his brother, William Pollock, on the Pittsfield Road.

Miss Evelyn R. Smith of Tuxedo and Miss C. Lila Harris of New York have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Van Berger of Buffalo, who are touring the Berkshires in an automobile, arrived in Lenox to-day.

A rehearsal of the gymkhana games to be held shortly under the direction of Percy C. Wyndham of the British Embassy was held to-day at Tanglewood, Richard C. Dixey's country place.

James Renwick Brevort and Miss Florence E. Brevort of Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Blatchford, and Mrs. S. C. Beckwith of New York arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, to-day.

EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 26.—The season is still at its height. There are more people here for the last week in August than Bar Harbor has known for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCormick gave a clambake on Bar Island this noon.

Mrs. Thomas Leaming entertained a party of ladies at dinner and bridge at the Malvern to-night. Her guests were Mrs. Henry R. Knowlton, Miss Matilde Townsend, Mrs. Gordon Douglass, Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, and Mrs. Woodbury.

Count Biberoff, Secretary of the Russian Legation, entertained a party at luncheon at his cottage.

Mrs. J. A. Hadden gave a luncheon and bridge party at the Louisburg. The guests were Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Christian Hauge, Mrs. F. L. Wellman, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. N. A. Bayliss, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. F. B. Winslow, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Henry R. Knowlton, and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick.

One of the events of the season will be the society vaudeville for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital at the Casino to-morrow night. Musical numbers will be contributed by Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Francis Rodgers, and Carl Rissian of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Wellman brothers will give a skit, "The Wellman Brothers in Bar Harbor." There will be dancing by a group of society girls.

Mrs. N. E. Baylies of New York gave a dinner at the Loulshurg to-night. Her guests were Dr. and Mrs. Morton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Ward MacAllister, Miss Hueginin, Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, Dr. Vibbert, and James Stokes.

The Clarke-Avery Wedding.

The marriage of Edith Mae, daughter of Mrs. Genevieve Avery, to William Russell Clarke, both of this city, will take place Thursday, Sept. 1, at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue. The church service will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride, 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

More Aid for Cancer Hospital.

A further contribution of $25 for the aid of the cancer hospital of Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop was received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was requested that mention of the identity of the giver be not made.

Lost Notes on St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 26.—F. R. Behr of England, who has been a guest of Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, met with a serious loss to-day while driving from Lenox to Pittsfield. Mr. Behr was en route for Newport and lost from the carriage a bag which contained his notes on the St. Louis Exposition and many valuable papers. The bag was not recovered. Mr. Behr is a well known electrical engineer, who has been in this country studying the electrical exhibit at St. Louis.

The Mackenzie School

DOBBS FERRY-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

THE ENROLLMENT HAS INCREASED FIVE-FOLD IN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The Council includes Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of *The Review of Reviews;* Mr. S. S. McClure, Editor of *McClure's Magazine;* Mr. James Gayley, Vice President of *U. S. Steel Corporation;* Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, *U. S. Army;* and Mr. J. Scott McComb, Dobbs Ferry.

The recent generous endowment of the School provides for the highest order of personal care and instruction in the preparation of 150 boys for college, university and advanced business careers.

A limited number of Scholarships yielding annually from $100 to $250 available for boys of high rank and intellectual promise.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 21.

REV. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Ph. D., Director.

WYATT W. RANDALL, Ph. D., Head Master.

DEARTH OF MEN IN DUNELLEN.

Girls Say That They Have No Chance to Get Married.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Aug. 26.—The village statistician has discovered that Dunellen has more "bachelor girls" in proportion to its size than any other place in the State. The town has a population of 1,500, and the statistician says he can name offhand forty-seven single women of marriageable age.

In support of this statement the man of figures cites the marriage records of the borough, which show that only one wedding has taken place this Summer. In that instance the young woman chose a young man from out of town for a husband. Another young woman journeyed 10,000 miles to South Africa to marry her sweetheart.

The young women own up to the sad state of affairs. "Yes, it is all true," said the presiding genius in a village store, a miss of twenty-one summers. "We girls are really alarmed over the scarcity of marriageable young men out here. There are some good ones, but they spend all their time and money on out-of-town girls. They take them on trolley rides, excursions, theatre parties, and leave us out in the cold. No wonder there are so many old maids here, the girls haven't the opportunity to get married."

Another girl said, with sweet resignation, that the life of a maid was blessed. "Dunellen is surely an old maids' paradise," she vouchsafed.

A malcontent declared that the girls had done all in their power to make social life attractive and to influence the young men to pay more attention to them.

"Why, we spent money out of our own pockets last January and gave a leap-year dance, in the hope that the young men would reciprocate," she said, "but there's nothing doing yet, nor is there liable to be."

Mme. Gadski in Munich.

A cable message received in New York from a friend of Mme. Gadski announced that the singer's appearance as Senta in "The Flying Dutchman" at the Prinz Regenten Theater, in Munich, yesterday, was attended with great success. This was her first participation in the Wagner performances this season, though she had appeared earlier as the Countess in "The Marriage of Figaro," in the Mozart Festival at the Residenz Theater. The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" was under Mr. Felix Mottl's direction, and Mr. Van Rooy took the part of the Dutchman.

New Play for Mrs. Fiske.

Harrison Grey Fiske has accepted for production by Mrs. Fiske and the Manhattan Company a play by Rupert Hughes, dealing with New York society.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

In the first act of "Jack's Little Surprise" at the Princess Theatre, Arthur Byron has to carry a big piece of ice across the stage. Last night his hand got badly cut, for the ice is not really ice, but glass, and a jagged corner of it made a great gash in the actor's right hand. The audience saw it and expected him to run off the stage or do something like that, but he didn't. He wrapped a handkerchief around his hand and kept on.

***

Ida Renee, who will make her American debut in "The Royal Chef" next Thursday, will arrive today on the St. Paul.

***

Judge Lacombe yesterday issued an order restraining the management of "The Isle of Spice" from continuing to render a song called "Broomstick Witches," which is alleged to have been "lifted" from another play.

JEWELRY GONE, SERVANT TOO.

Maid Didn't Leave Name with Starretts—It Was Too Hard to Pronounce.

PELHAM, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Jewelry and diamonds valued at $2,000 are missing from the home of Charles H. Starrett, on Loring Avenue. A servant left suddenly about the time the jewels disappeared.

On going to the servant's room this morning Mrs. Starrett found the room empty. Further investigation disclosed that a jewel case containing a diamond horseshoe pin and eight diamond rings were missing from Mrs. Starrett's room, as well as a pocketbook containing $46. The servant was engaged at an employment agency, and she gave the name of Sophie McLaughlin, but said that was not her real name, which she did not use, because it was hard to pronounce.

PETER SELLS STRICKEN.

Showman in Critical Condition from Paralysis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Peter Sells, the well-known showman, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning.

It seemed slight at first, but soon affected his speech, and this afternoon he failed to recognize his daughter and other members of the household.

His physicians regard his condition as critical. He is fifty-seven years old.

CAPT. S. S. NOSTRAND DEAD.

Was a Woolen Merchant and Prominent in Brooooklyn Military Circles.

Capt. Stephen Smith Nostrand, one of the best-known members of the National Guard in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the Prospect Heights Hospital of typhoid fever. Capt. Nostrand was thirty-nine years old and a member of the firm of Nostrand & Moore, woolen commission merchants at 85 Worth Street, Manhattan.

Capt. Nostrand began his military career as a private in Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, in 1889. He became First Lieutenant of the company in 1902, shortly afterward resigning. Last Spring he was appointed as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, with the rank of Captain. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Obituary Note.

EDWARD HUBER, President of the Huber Manufacturing Company, died suddenly last evening at Marion, Ohio, of heart disease. He was sixty-four years old.

GEORGE J. SICARD, former law partner of Grover Cleveland, Charles W. Goodyear, and the late Wilson S. Bissell, and for years one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Erie County bar, died in Buffalo yesterday, aged sixty-six years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Nancy Stair

By ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE

"'Nancy Stair' must be counted among the genuine successes of fiction of the last twenty years or so."—*New York Evening Mail.*

"Nancy is a most bewitching heroine as child and woman, and the author makes her live with a sense of palpitating reality that takes her out of the written page into the heart."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Frontispiece by SARA N. BARTLE 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

PROF. CHAS. W. SHIELDS DEAD.

Retained Chair in Princeton Although He Had Become an Episcopalian.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Prof. Charles W. Shields, for many years one of the leading teachers in the scientific department of Princeton University, died suddenly here to-day from heart disease. Death occurred in the Muenchinger-King cottage, where Prof. Shields had been staying for several weeks. One daughter, Mrs. Bayard Stockton of Princeton, N. J., survives him.

Charles Woodruff Shields was born in New Albany, Ind., on April 4, 1825, and was graduated from Princeton in 1844, afterward taking a four years' course at Princeton Theological Seminary. He became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, L. I., in 1849; and in the following year he took charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

In 1865 he was appointed to the chair of harmony of science and revealed religion in the philosophical department of Princeton College, and he held this post until the time of his death, despite the fact that in the latter part of 1898 he was ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Prof. Shields said at the time that his retirement from the Presbyterian Church was voluntary and strictly constitutional.

"I left the Presbyterian Church on personal grounds," he was quoted as saying, "and in order to protect myself from detraction, as well as to protest against a fanatical form of false temperance which seems nowadays to be terrorizing that communion."

Among his books are "Religion and Science in Relation to Philosophy," "Philosophia Ultima," "The Order of the Sciences," "Essays on Christian Unity; the Historic Episcopate," "The Presbyterian Book of Common Prayer," "The United Church of the United States," "The Reformer of Geneva," and "The Scientific Evidences of Revealed Religion."

DEATH OF ROBERT PARROTT.

Discoverer of Famous Copper Mine Leaves Small Estate.

DES MOINES, Aug. 26.—Robert Parrott, discoverer of the famous Parrott Mine at Butte, Mon., died here to-day in moderate circumstances, at the age of seventy-five.

As a young man Parrott went West, and while prospecting discovered the great copper mine which bears his name. He did not profit greatly by his discovery, and his estate will not exceed $6,000. He sold his mine in a few years to Marcus Daly.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The weather has cleared in northeastern districts under the influence of an area of high pressure that is central in the lower lake region.

Fair weather has prevailed in all other districts, except the South Atlantic States and Eastern Tennessee, where there have been light showers.

It is decidedly cooler over the eastern third of the country, where temperatures are six to eight degrees below the seasonal average. Temperatures have risen in the Missouri Valley, and generally over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Fair weather is indicated for Saturday and Sunday, except along the South Atlantic Coast and in Florida, where showers will continue. It will be warmer Saturday in the lake region and the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and warmer weather will prevail Sunday in the northeastern districts.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh north; on the Gulf Coast light southerly, and on the great lakes mostly light to fresh west.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; diminishing north winds.

New England—Fair Saturday; warmer in northwest portion; Sunday fair, warmer; diminishing northwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	73	71	74
6 A. M.	72	70	73
9 A. M.	71	70	72
12 M.	73	69	72
4 P. M.	74	71	70
6 P. M.	72	71	70
9 P. M.	70	64	67
12 P. M.	69	64	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

Debenture Bonds

Maturing Sept. 1, 1904.

We are prepared to take the above bonds at 101 and accrued interest to date of maturity, in exchange for the new issue of NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. THIRTY-YEAR 4% DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS, due 1934, @ 99½ and accrued interest, subject to advance in price without notice.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,

62-64 Cedar Street.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31ST

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1 share Illinois Central R. R.
$5,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Genl. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka 1st Mtg. with Minn. St. Ry. 1st Consol. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bd., 1919.
25 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$50,000 West Virginia & Western Maryland Purchase Syndicate 60 p. c. paid ex. Bonds.
12 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Subway & Westchester Construction Co.
25 shs. Vanilla Crystal Co.
200 shs. New York Steam Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Union Bank of Brooklyn.

To the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and to the Holders of the Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Company:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust executed by The Maritime Association of the Port of New York to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 28th day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said Mortgage Deed of Trust.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
66 BROADWAY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1904

American Clay Mfg. Co. 1st 6s.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Canton-Akron Railway Co. 1st 5s.
Cuba Eastern Railroad Co. 1st 6s.
Corning, N. Y., School Dist. No. 9. 4½.
Depew, Village of, N. Y., Fire Fund, 4½.
Federal Contracting Co. 1st 5s.
Gainsville & Dahlonega Electric Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. 1st 5s.
N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. Consolidated 5s.
Old Point Comfort Improvement Co. 1st 4½%.
Pennsylvania Plantation Co. 1st 6s.
Raleigh & Cape Fear Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck R. R Co. 1st 5s.
Wabash R. R. Co. (Toledo & Chicago Div.) 1st 4s.
Washington Central Ry. Co. 1st 4s.

DUE SEPTEMBER 2D.

Cooper-Wigand Cooke Co. 1st 6s.

DUE SEPTEMBER 15TH.

Goodwin Car Consolidated 6's.

DUE SEPTEMBER 16TH.

Brandywine Summit Brick Mfg. 1st 6s.

DUE SEPTEMBER 30TH.

McMullen, Thomas & Co. 1st 6s.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York City, on September 6th, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer Books will close August 24, 1904, at three P. M., and will open September 7, 1904, at ten A. M.

Dated, August 27, 1904.

C. A. LEONARD, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
NO. 111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
August 25, 1904.

A dividend of 1¾% was to-day declared upon the preferred stock of Continental Tobacco Co. payable October 3, 1904, at office of Central Trust Co., transfer agents, No. 54 Wall St., to stockholders of record at close of business September 17, 1904. Transfer books will close at noon September 17, 1904, and re-open October 4, 1904. H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
NO. 111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
August 25, 1904.

A dividend of 4% was to-day declared on the common stock of Continental Tobacco Co. payable October 3, 1904, at above address, to stockholders of record September 20, 1904.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 4, due September 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, from the First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Iowa Central Railway Company.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, from First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 4th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, August 27th, 1904, at twelve o'clock Noon, and to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE EBBELING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 22, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1904 at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the transfer of stock will be closed from the 20th day of September to October 5th, inclusive, 1904.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals suitably indorsed on envelope for addition to State of Building, consisting of Construction, Heating and Plumbing, and the Construction of a Solarium for Ward 17, at the Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island West, New York, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1904, to the State Commission in Lunacy at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, 200 Broadway, New York City, or by application to L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

T. E. McCARR,
Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York, Aug. 17, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 10, 1904, and then opened, for the Construction and Complete Equipment of a Standard Single Screw Steel Steamer for the Harbor Service of the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications and drawings to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be executed on blank forms furnished by this office, enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Single Screw Steel Steamer" and addressed to U. S. BING, MAJ. Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Four per Cent. Bonds, due September 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the trust agreement dated February 1, 1882, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following four per cent. bonds due September 1, 1921, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers.

13	587	1320	1626	2047	2449	2903	3869
37	641	1322	1652	2058	2467	2962	3897
65	647	1351	1672	2196	2476	3000	3901
70	705	1371	1745	2227	2523	3335	3959
117	756	1382	1770	2271	2573	3376	4007
132	879	1426	1810	2316	2587	3391	4011
242	927	1427	1840	2336	2593	3441	4050
250	931	1449	1874	2347	2664	3684	
367	1067	1458	1914	2364	2693	3700	
471	1107	1459	1917	2368	2696	3711	
488	1225	1557	1920	2413	2723	3748	
530	1287	1573	1935	2417	2733	3755	
539	1288	1623	1999	2448	2810	3808	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of September, 1904, from which date interest upon said drawn bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., August 20, 1904.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly.
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles V. Fornea,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Parsons,	W. R. Grace,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1904, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following fifty (50) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers

22	426	654	947	1221	1400	1723	
93	456	665	963	1241	1521	1836	
167	479	705	1006	1258	1594	1845	
239	507	755	1102	1300	1662	1929	
322	524	783	1115	1345	1628	1967	
343	548	789	1121	1396	1665	1971	
364	633	944	1151	1458	1677	1983	
402							

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1904, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with the supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1904.

A. W. MORRISS,
For Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1904.

W. R. SMIDT.
[Seal.] Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.

DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article VI. of the Banking Laws of 1892. State of New York:

1895—Isaac Luyster, unknown $63.60

1898—Charles E. Marston, Trustee, unknown 1.704.53

DIVIDENDS.

76—Dividends, 2 shares; Margaret Jenkins, unknown $30.00

102—Dividends, 2 shares; Thomas Keefe, unknown 445.50

119—Dividends, 16 shares; Henry Moss, unknown 3,163.07

136—Dividend, 1 share; Johanna Murphy, unknown 289.40

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1904.

[Seal.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,598,867, as against $2,313,533 for the previous week, and $2,661,274 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the dry goods marketed was $2,560,805, as against $2,305,273 for the previous week and $2,524,114 for the corresponding week last year.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Kings County Electric Light & Power
STOCK AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820—Cortlandt.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26½d per ounce and in New York at 57c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alta sold at 12, 200 Caledonia at .58@.60, 2,500 Comstock at .10@.11, 1,000 Comstock bond at .14, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .06, 100 Gould and Curry at .25, 50 Mexican at .85, 100 Moulton at .15, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04, 400 Occidental at .82, 100 Phenix at .15, 200 Potosi at .14.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 26, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,720	Amal. Copper	56¾	57½	56¼	57
30	Am. Locomotive	20%	20%	20%	20%
30	Am. Smelting	64	64	63½	63%
850	Am. Sugar	131¾	131½	130½	131½
7,400	At., T. & S. F.	81%	81%	80%	81%
2,420	Balt. & Ohio	86%	86	85%	86%
3,070	Brooklyn R. T.	54	54½	53½	53%
90	Can. Pacific	127	127½	127	127
30	Ches. & Ohio	38	38%	38	38%
40	Chi. & Alton	40%	40%	40%	40%
320	Chi. Gt. West.	17	17¼	14%	14%
7,510	C., M. & St. P.	152%	152%	151%	152%
140	Col. Fuel & I.	37½	37½	37	37
10	Consol. Gas	195%	195%	195%	195%
940	Erie	27¼	27¼	26%	26%
20	Ill. Central	138½	138½	138½	138½
5,400	Met. Street	122%	123½	122½	123½
240	Mex. Central	11½	12	11¾	11%
80	Mo., K. & Texas	23¾	23¾	23	23
140	Mo., K. & T. pf.	45¾	46½	43½	46¼
5,440	Mo. Pacific	97½	97½	96½	96%
80	N. Y. Central	122	122	122	122
1,610	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32½	30¾	31%
810	Norf. & West.	66¼	66%	66	66%
20	Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43
2,340	Pennsylvania	125	125%	124½	124%
360	People's Gas	102½	102½	102½	102½
7,600	Reading	58½	58%	57%	57½
150	Rep. Steel	7%	7%	7%	7%
100	Rep. Steel pf.	44	44	44	44
3,760	Rock Island	25½	25½	24%	25
130	St. L. Southwest.	21½	22	21½	22
10	St. L. South. pf.	44%	44%	44%	44%
5,400	Southern Pac.	57%	57½	56%	56%
1,220	Southern Ry.	20%	20%	28%	28%
340	Tenn. Coal & I.	45¼	45%	44%	44%
1,220	Texas Pac.	30½	30%	30¼	30¼
6,480	Union Pac.	100¼	100¼	99¼	99%
50	U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7%	7½
470	U. S. Steel	12	12¼	11%	12
35,180	U. S. Steel pf.	59¼	60¼	59%	59%
80	Wabash	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
320	Wabash pf.	38¼	38%	38¼	38½
20	Wis. Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
110,750					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	101%	101%	101%	101%
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	73%	73%	73%	73%
3,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	66%	66%	66%	66%
2,000	Erie 1st con. 4s	98%	98%	98%	98%
3,000	K.C., Ft.S. & M. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
4,000	Union Pac. con.	104½	104½	104½	104½
8,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78%	78%	78%	78%
$37,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
3d week August	$162,700	$154,200	$147,025
From July 1	1,224,351	1,178,375	1,115,546
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week August	54,638	61,162	.....
From July 1	398,801	442,148	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
3d week August	51,575	50,973	53,012
From July 1	339,738	335,935	352,196
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
3d week August	33,690	31,416	12,686
From July 1	234,936	219,908	102,356
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,578	3,578	3,578
3d week August	701,570	680,165	628,335
From July 1	4,915,867	5,030,291	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
3d week August	53,573	59,288	73,363
From July 1	409,858	429,403	523,614
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,452
3d week August	125,597	132,515	117,513
From July 1	1,003,020	954,537	.....
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
3d week August	13,039	10,703	10,576
From July 1	94,915	83,232	.....
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	137	96	70
3d week August	8,198	6,229	3,522
From July 1	51,543	40,917	31,818
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week July	7,041	11,487	11,453
From July 1	60,543	82,642	89,234
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,200	7,190	7,107
3d week August	694,407	690,511	820,884
From July 1	6,311,762	6,146,510	5,652,573
ATCHISON for July—			
Mileage	8,299	8,047	7,945
Gross	4,742,836	5,386,593	4,596,708
Expenses	3,355,047	3,423,357	2,830,402
Net	1,387,789	1,963,236	1,666,306
Charges	196,106	189,966	189,728
Surplus	1,160,733	1,773,270	1,476,563
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	9,390,931	9,104,470	7,750,691
Expenses	6,864,069	6,822,732	5,531,039
Net	2,532,422	2,311,738	2,219,652
Other income	220,991	192,414	201,474
Total income	2,753,083	2,534,152	2,421,326
Charges and taxes	2,414,311	2,135,644	2,298,345
Surplus	338,467	398,506	122,940
1st inc. div	200,000	120,000	200,000
Balance	138,467	83,506	*77,060
Rec. accounts	2,209	218	.....
Surplus	135,598	82,288	*77,580
Previous surplus	206,180	122,892	200,472
Total surplus	342,078	206,180	122,892

*Deficit.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—

Aver. miles oper.	295	358.33	332.36
Gross	1,693,511	1,635,191	1,250,875
Exp. and taxes	1,278,464	1,234,402	955,906
Net	415,047	400,789	294,969
Other income	16,338	14,792	14,089
Total income	431,415	415,581	309,058
Fixed charges	270,050	243,383	190,050
Other deductions	17,479	17,360	.....
Sur. div. charges	147,886	154,898	110,108
Div. 1st pref.	34,200	34,200	34,200
Div. 2d pref.	43,360	43,360	43,360
Surplus	66,325	77,338	.....

HOCKING VALLEY for July—

Gross	535,477	569,383	525,107
Exp. and taxes	435,814	353,025	317,404
Net	229,662	216,363	207,703
Other income	12,214	22,465	17,657
Total income	241,877	238,828	225,420
Charges	170,754	84,101	70,915
Surplus	171,113	155,727	154,505

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for July—

Gross	2,908,510	2,165,231	1,825,005
Expenses	1,326,305	1,682,574	1,335,048
Net	582,205	582,657	489,957
7 mo. gross	13,523,671	14,046,076	12,664,379
Expenses	10,473,183	10,661,755	9,332,676
7 mo. net	3,050,488	3,384,325	3,331,703
WABASH for July—			
Gross	2,082,151	2,000,156	1,721,531
Expenses	1,580,646	1,409,886	1,246,506
Net	492,505	590,270	475,022

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 26, 1904.

U S 2s reg 1930 5,000 ..... 105¼
Impl Jap Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co tenpory ctfs full paid for 6 per cent. ster. loan 5,000 ..... 93¼
Rep. of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid 1,000 ..... 101¼
Adams Exp 4s 500 104
Am Hide & L 6s 5,000 ..... 80½
Am Thread 4s 5,000 ..... 82¾
A, T & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103¾
Adjustment 4s, stamped 5,000 ..... 92¾
East Okla 4s 5,000 ..... 99¼
At C L 4s 7,000 ..... 100¾
B & O gold 4s 5,000 ..... 103¼
P. L E & W V 2,000 99
B R T ref con 4s 10,000 ..... 80¾
11,000 ..... 80¾
Can So 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 108¾
Cen Branch Ry 4s 1,000 95
Cen of Ga 1st inc 5s 5,000 ..... 83½
2d inc 5s 10,000 ..... 45¾
10,000 46
3d inc 5s 20,000 33
Cen Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅞
Cen Pac gtd 3½s 1,000 ..... 88½
Ches & O con 5s 5,000 ..... 118¼
10,000 ..... 118¾
3,000 ..... 118½
5,000 119
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 107½
C, B & Q 4s, joint bds 40,000 ..... 97¼
57,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97½
registered 1,000 97
C, B & Q deb 5s 1,000 108
C & E Ill gen 5s 10,000 ..... 119⅞
C, I & L 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 130¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 ..... 104¼
C, R I & P R R 4s 7,000 ..... 73¾
17,000 ..... 73¾
1,000 ..... 73⅝
13,000 ..... 73¾
7,000 ..... 73⅝
2,000 ..... 73¾
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s 32,000 85
10,000 ..... 84⅝
12,000 85
C, C & St L gen 4s 12,000 ..... 101½
Col Mid 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 61¾
3,000 61
2,000 ..... 61¼
1,000 ..... 61⅝
2,000 ..... 61½
1,000 ..... 61½
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 84
Con Gas Co N Y Nat City Bank ctfs full paid for con deb 6s 53,000 ..... 176¾
500 176
9,000 ..... 176¼
2,500 ..... 176¾
1,000 ..... 176⅞
500 ..... 176½
2,000 177
Consol Tob 4s 40,000 ..... 66½
1,000 ..... 66⅝
24,000 ..... 66½
10,000 ..... 66¾
39,000 ..... 66⅝
9,000 ..... 66⅞
140,000 ..... 66⅝
1,000 ..... 66½
1,000 ..... 66¾
15,000 ..... 66⅞
10,000 ..... 66¾
103,000 ..... 66⅞
105,000 67
D & R G con 4s 10,000 ..... 100¾
1,000 ..... 100½
Det So, Ohio So Div 4s 8,000 ..... 79¾
Dist Sec Corp 5s 5,000 ..... 65¼
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000 ..... 98¾
Erie 1st gen 4s 2,000 ..... 86¼
2,000 ..... 86½
Ft W & D C 1st 2,000 ..... 105¼
5,000 ..... 105½
Galv H & H 1st 10,000 ..... 103¾
Green Bay & W deb ctf B 10,000 ..... 13¾
Gulf & Ship 1 5s 10,000 103
Hock Val 1st 4½s pf. 6,000 108
Kanaw & M 1st 2,000 96
Kan City So 3s 3,000 73
K C Ft S & M 4s 15,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 ..... 85¼
41,000 ..... 85¾
3,000 ..... 85⅝
Kings Co El 4s 10,000 91
Total sales 110
Lack Steel 5s 3,000 ..... 101¾
L S & M S deb 4s 1,000 ..... 101¾
Leb & N Y 1st 24,000 99
L & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 5,000 103
Long Isl ref 4s 14,000 ..... 102¼
L & N coll tr 4s 11,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 99
unified 4s 1,000 101
N O & Mob 1st 1,000 ..... 126½
L & N g 5s 1,000 ..... 115¾
Manhattan con 4s 3,000 ..... 106¼
Met El 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 107¾
M, K & T 1st 4s 3,000 100
4,000 ..... 100½
M, K & T 2d 4s 7,000 ..... 79¾
3,000 ..... 79⅞
M, K & T ext 5s 10,000 ..... 103¼
M, K & T of Tex 5s 10,000 ..... 106½
Mo Pac trust 5s 10,000 100
Nassau Elec R R 4s 5,000 ..... 86½
8,000 ..... 86⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P coll tr 5s 5,000 ..... 100½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s 3,000 ..... 94⅜
2,000 94
Norf & W con 4s 5,000 ..... 101¾
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s 25,000 ..... 94½
Nor Pac 4s 4,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 105
Nor Pac gen 3s 14,000 ..... 74¼
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000 ..... 118½
Or R & N con 4s 5,000 102
Or S L 4s partic bds 10,000 90
6,000 ..... 90¾
1st con 5s 11,000 ..... 116½
Penn con 3½s 1,000 ..... 98½
Peo & E inc 4s 5,000 ..... 65½
Reading gen 4s 2,000 ..... 99⅞
20,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞
registered 1,000 ..... 99½
St J & G I 1st 4s 4,000 92
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s 7,000 ..... 91½
Riv & G Div 4s 4,000 ..... 95⅝
St L & San F Ry gen 6s 5,000 ..... 123¼
St L & San F R R ref 4s 48,000 85
45,000 ..... 84⅞
80,000 83
St L Southw 1st 4s 5,000 97
cons 4s 10,000 ..... 79½
20,000 79
28,000 ..... 79½
2nd inc 4s 3,000 81
San A & A P 4s 5,000 ..... 85⅞
Seab A L Ry ref 5s 10,000 ..... 102½
gold 4s 10,000 ..... 81¼
7,000 ..... 81¾
3,000 82
So Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 94¾
So Ry 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 117¼
So Ry, M & O coll 4s 1,000 ..... 97½
Third Av con 4s 1,000 96
Tol, St L & W 4s 1,000 76
Un Pac 1st 4s 500 ..... 104¾
10,000 105
4,000 ..... 105½
Un Pac con 4s 150,000 ..... 104¾
7,000 ..... 104¾
10,000 ..... 104¾
10,000 ..... 104¾
130,000 ..... 104¾
85,000 ..... 104¼
20,000 ..... 104¾
10,000 ..... 104½
U S Realty & Imp con deb 5s 3,000 83
10,000 ..... 83¾
2,000 84
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s 22,000 ..... 78¾
35,000 ..... 78⅝
10,000 79
1,000 ..... 78¾
12,000 ..... 78⅞
85,000 ..... 78¾
68,000 ..... 78¾
Wabash 1st 5s 15,000 ..... 117½
Wabash 2d 5s 12,000 ..... 107⅝
Wabash deb B 1,000 ..... 61¼
West Shore 4s, reg 500 ..... 107½
W N Y & P 1st 1,000 ..... 116½
West Un fund & real est 4½s 5,000 105
W U Tel 1st con 4s 3,000 ..... 91½
Wis Cen gen 4s 1,000 90
$2,615,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redampton, shows

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8 to 1 1-8 Per Cent.

Market Closes Firm After Much Irregularity Due to Profit Taking and Manipulation of Specialties.

Considerable profit taking went on in the stock market yesterday, the active railroad issues and others being sold under cover of further manipulation of the specialties. In the later trading, however, the irregularity due to these cross-movements largely disappeared, and the close was firm, with many stocks showing substantial gains, and only a few showing losses that amounted to more than small fractions. The market moved with little or no reference to conditions extraneous to the market itself. The cereal markets were again considerably agitated, with the final prices showing advances both in wheat and corn, but on the other hand, cotton closed lower, and thus to some extent the two markets neutralized each other. The news of the day in other directions also was mixed, including as it did poor traffic returns for July by Atchison and Wabash and reports that an increase in the dividend rates on Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western was contemplated by Pennsylvania Railroad interests, which are dominant in those properties. Somewhat curiously, both Atchison and Baltimore and Ohio declined, despite the different character of the day's reports affecting them.

Preliminary statements of the changes in the banks' holdings of cash indicate a loss during the week amounting to nearly $5,000,000. Only a small part of the net loss is due to the transfer of currency to the interior for crop-moving purposes, but this influence is nevertheless sufficiently marked in this week's movement of currency to emphasize the fact that from now on the demand from the West and South has to be counted with the probability being that before long enough will be lost to those sections to considerably reduce the surplus reserve now held by the banks. This, of course, will be reflected in money rates, but it will be strange if the loss of cash will be so great that difficulty will be encountered in getting such funds as may be needed to maintain the present activity in the stock market.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	2½	Met. Securities	¾
Am. Linseed pf	3½	Met. St. Ry	½
Am. Malting pf	1	L. K. & T. pf	½
Am. Snuff	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & Alton	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. M. & St. P.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	3	Norf. & Western	½
Chi. Terre H. Tran. pf	½	Norf. & West. pf	1¾
Chi. Unit. Tr.	1	North American	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Pressed St. Car	½
Con. Gas	1½	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Del., So. S. & Atl.	1	Rep. Steel pf	1¼
Hocking Valley	4	St. L. & S. W.	2¾
Hocking Valley pf	1	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Int. Paper	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Int. Pump pf	1	U. S. Realty	1
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Steel pf	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	¾	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	¾
Lake Erie & W.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½
Long Island	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. R. of Mex. pf	½
Am. Smelting pf	½	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1
Am. Tobacco pf	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1
Atl. Pacific	½	So. Railway	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Un. Bys. Inv. pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	¾	Westinghouse	½
Denver & R. G.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. I. gen. 5s	1⅜
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1½
Dist. Sec. 5s	1
Leh. & N. Y. 1st g. 6	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	2½
L. & N. gen. 5s	1¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st	4½
St. L. Southw. 2d	1½
St. L. & S. W. 4s	2
U. S. Realty & Imp.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Gal., H. & H. 5s ... 1⅝

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 26	491,160
To date this year	73,257,685
Corresponding date last year	110,825,953

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 26	$2,615,000
To date this year	$423,477,800
Corresponding date last year	$448,916,250

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allis-Chalmers Co.
Diamond Match Co.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

WAR ON STEEL FREIGHTS.

Union and Missouri Pacific Roads Cutting Rates—New Structural Pool.

Wall Street heard yesterday that a rate war on steel freight rates had been started in the West. The Union Pacific made a reduction of 41 per cent. in favor of the American Steel and Wire Company on wires and nails west bound, thus enabling that concern to invade the district served by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The Missouri Pacific, which is interested in the Colorado company, in that George Gould holds a large share of the Colorado company's stock, at once cut the east bound rate on the same products from the factory at Pueblo to Missouri River points, thus enabling the Colorado company to compete with the American Steel and Wire Company. Now all the other railroads in that section have agreed to meet both these west and east bound rates.

It was also announced yesterday that the important producers of structural steel shapes had agreed to act in harmony, the new agreement to become effective Sept. 1. It was reported that another cut had been made in certain lines of steel by a Pittsburg firm, and that there was now being held in this city a secret meeting of the large steel interests to fix up a settlement of the price war, so-called. Every one in a position to know professed utter ignorance of such a meeting.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to dispatches from that city, the Chicago Stock Exchange Building Company has been incorporated at Springfield, to build a new Stock Exchange Building.

It is stated in St. Louis dispatches that the aggregate earnings of the St. Louis Transit Company for August will be the largest on record, being in excess of $1,000,000.

Detroit capitalists, it is said, have organized a telephone company and have obtained a charter to do business in Ontario, Canada.

A charter has been issued in Missouri to the South Missouri Iron and Smelting Company of St. Louis, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $285,334, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $62,407, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Eleven shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 213@212¼@214½.

The Buffalo General Electric Company has increased its capital stock from $2,400,000 to $5,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Advance in Steel Preferred—St. Louis and Southwestern Active.

Another sharp advance occurred yesterday in Chicago and Northwest. It was thought that the buying was of the same character as that noted in the stock a short time ago. Within the past three weeks no less than 19,000 shares of Northwest have been accumulated by three houses, all of whom are believed to be acting for important interests. The movement in the stock has been so well maintained that it cannot be attributed to any manipulative plan even if it were plausible that any speculator would in the present market accumulate so large an amount of a stock like Northwest.

***

Steel Preferred Scarce.

Remarkable strength was shown by Steel preferred in the early trading. It opened up three-eighths of a point, and before long had added another full point to its gain. There was a subsequent sharp reaction, but the stock ended the day with a net gain of three-quarters of a point. While the movement was probably not all due to short covering it was doubtless due to the large short interest that the price was advanced so easily without definite news to account for such a movement. There appears to be little or no liquidation going on in that stock at present, and on the other hand it is the general belief that the shorts in Steel are more numerous than in any other stock.

***

Bulling St. Louis and Southwestern.

St. Louis and Southwestern was conspicuous among the minor stocks, and was one of the issues that showed the largest gains on the day's trading. It was strong throughout and closed at the top, with a net gain of 2⅝ points. The road has been one of the favorites of late because of the crop prospects along the company's lines, and apparently the movement in the stock has the sympathy of the insiders, even if they are not taking a very active part in the market. In some quarters, however, it is said that the Goulds are active in the upward movement in St. Louis and Southwestern. The common closed at 22¾, and the preferred at 44⅜, the latter showing a fractional advance.

***

Baltimore and Ohio Dividend Rumor.

Rumors were current yesterday that the dividends on both Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western would be increased at the next dividend period, and in some quarters the reports received serious consideration. In regard to Baltimore and Ohio a good many are inclined to look for a further advance in the stock, quite apart from the question of an increase in the dividend, on the ground that other stocks in the same group, including Norfolk, have advanced more than Baltimore and Ohio, and that a further advance in the stock in the way of a readjustment of the relative prices of the various stocks in the Pennsylvania group is probable.

***

Small Effect of Bad Earnings.

Atchison declined slightly on the poor statement of earnings for the month of July, but so little that the conclusion was inevitable that the statement had to a very large extent been discounted. Along with Atchison a number of other recently prominent railroad stocks showed fractional net losses. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Missouri Pacific each showed a net decline of a quarter of a point, and Reading fell off three-eighths. St. Paul, however, made a further gain, selling up to 152⅞, and closing there with a net gain of half a point.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

On the subject of conditions prevailing in trade, Dun's Review says:

Trade has improved somewhat, chiefly because of better crop prospects and the fact that last week's variations in prices of steel products failed to demoralize that industry. The industrial atmosphere is still disturbed by labor controversies, however, and it will be impossible to fully restore national prosperity until the proportion of voluntarily unemployed wage earners is greatly reduced. Dispatches from leading cities indicate irregular conditions, but there is increasing confidence in the future. Prospects are considered bright on the Pacific Coast, because of the high prices paid for farm products; retail trade is sluggish at Cincinati, but wholesale business is active in Fall and Winter fabrics; Boston reports current trade quiet, yet there is encouragement regarding the future; jobbing trade at Baltimore is active, although collections are slow; Pittsburg reports a better demand from agricultural centres than manufacturing districts, and few window glass factories will open on Sept. 1; lumber dealers and importers of chemicals for use in the textile industry at Philadelphia have large orders on hand; seasonable weather stimulates retail trade at Chicago, and interior buyers place large orders in staple lines.

***

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for August aggregate $5,379,761, of which $2,490,587 were in manufacturing, $2,490,207 in trading and $392,967 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 205 in the United States, against 176 last year, and in Canada 30 compared with 33 a year ago.

***

Bradstreet's reviews the situation as follows:

Rather better Western crop reports and the advance of the Fall season have bought an increased number of buyers to nearly all Western and Eastern markets. This has resulted in an enlargement of Fall distribution, which, however, has proceeded along conservative lines, with staple products notably in most demand. A feature of the week throughout the country has been clearance sales of Summer goods by retailers which have enlarged distribution in this line, no doubt to be reflected later on in collections. Industrial resumptions are numerous, and the aggregate number of operatives involved is considerable.

A rather better tone in textile manufacturing circles, the effect of numerous resumption of cotton mills and a disposition to take hold shown by buyers of textiles at first and second hands.

***

Bank clearing for the week ending with Aug. 25 aggregate $1,751,247,930, 6 per cent. less than last week, but 6.5 per cent. over last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $713,604,229, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 1 per cent. as compared with last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Aug. 25, aggregate 1,084,333 bushels, against 1,703,047 bushels last week, 3,245,056 bushels last year, 5,436,550 bushels in 1902 and 6,907,611 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 10,634,151 bushels, against 25,078,289 bushels last year, 36,777,297 bushels in 1902, and 54,761,506 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 763,846 bushels, against 320,102 bushels last week, 866,326 bushels a year ago, 115,150 bushels in 1902 and 441,918 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 4,563,319 bushels, against 8,325,295 bushels in 1903, 754,559 bushels in 1902 and 8,699,021 bushels in 1901.

Hollins & Co. to Buy Dayton Preferred.

Eugene Zimmerman, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, announced yesterday that H. B. Hollins & Co., fiscal agents of the company, would purchase for the account of the company all of the outstanding 4 per cent. preferred stock for its subsequent redemption. The price to be paid for the outstanding stock is yet to be determined.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—New York exchange was 40 cents discount; time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. The usual morning order for about 1,000 shares of Can preferred was executed, principally by S. C. Love & Co., and the shares rose to 45½, with a later fractional relapse. The common stock was fairly active and firm. In National Carbon common, Love & Co. bought freely and Slaughter & Co. sold. The price was jumped rapidly on sales of about 750 shares, to 39½, a rise of 3½ points. Union Traction common was firm at 6. Biscuit preferred sold between 108 and 107⅝ early, Match went at 134, and Swift's, on small orders, opened at 102⅞ and sold down rather freely. Afternoon trading brought Can preferred slightly above the high price of the morning, and worked for a gain of a point in Carbon preferred. City Railway sold at 180.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
705	American Can	4⅝	4½	4½
2,210	American Can pf	45½	44¾	45½
100	Chi. & Oak Park Elev.	6½	6½	6½
100	Chi. City Railway	180	180	180
3	Chicago Telephone	122½	122½	122½
200	Chi. Union Traction	6	6	6
30	Chi. Union Traction pf	30½	30½	30½
20	Diamond Match	135	134	135
160	National Biscuit	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
226	National Biscuit pf	108	107½	108
750	National Carbon	39½	36⅞	39½
200	National Carbon pf	111	110	111
250	North Chicago	72	72	72
50	Street's Stahle Car com.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
150	Swift & Co.	102⅝	102¼	102¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞@1⅛ per cent., closing at 1⅛ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $177,341,855; balances, $6,375,269; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $520,494.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was variable. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525; demand, $4.8790; cables, 4.8835@$4.8840.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.19 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 26.—With the approaching month end money was in increasing demand.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were quietly firm, Premier Balfour's statement yesterday to the Chamber of Commerce deputation lessening the apprehensions of international complications. The good position of the Bank of England encouraged buyers, though the mining carryover restricted business.

Consols improved on the monetary outlook, but closed below the best quotations of the day. Home rails generally were cheerful.

Americans opened firm, advanced to above parity, and closed easier.

Japanese had a hardening but hesitating tendency, pending the receipt of definite news from Port Arthur. Russians were steadier.

Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 88 3-16; Consols, for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83¾; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 88⅝; Canadian Pacific, 130½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39½; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 156; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 25⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 77¾; Erie, 27⅝; Erie, first preferred, 63¼; Erie, second preferred, 41; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 124; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅝; New York Central, 125; Norfolk and Western, 67⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 32½; Pennsylvania, 64; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 29⅜; Reading, first preferred, 83; Reading, second preferred, 37½; Southern Railway, 29½; Southern Railway preferred, 96¼; Southern Pacific, 58½; Union Pacific, 102⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 61⅝; Wahash, 20; Wahash preferred, 40; Spanish Fours, 86½.

Bar silver, quiet, 26½d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent; for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 37.77; Lisbon 20.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Internationals, particularly Russians, had an upward tendency. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504. The private rate of discount was 1⅛.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Trading on the Boerse to-day generally was quiet. Americans were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $4,872,700 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,205,400 and sent to the interior $4,673,100, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,000,000 to Chicago and $500,000 to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $467,700.

Receipts of new gold were $2,641,900, namely, $992,000 on New York Assay Office checks, $1,273,800 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly on account of Japanese gold, and $376,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Gold exports were $2,400,000 in coin, namely: $1,500,000 to Cuba, $500,000 to Argentina, and $400,000 to Canada.

There was also sent to Cuba $1,400,000 in currency.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,909,100; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 redemption fund, &c., were $22,156,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $3,246,900.

The total loss, to the interior, $467,700, by gold exports, $2,400,000; by currency sent to Cuba, $1,400,000, and on Sub-Treasury operations proper, $3,246,900, was $7,514,600; deducting the gain on new gold of $2,641,900, the net loss was $4,872,700.

The apparent loss to the interior of $467,700 is much less than the actual loss. No small part of the $3,246,900 loss shown on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused by payments for internal revenue collected and deposited in interior banks, which amounts to the same thing as shipping the currency, except that the cost of transportation is eliminated. So long as expenditures of the Government exceed revenues, it is to be looked for that losses by New York banks to the Sub-Treasury must be for account of their correspondents at the interior.

There was a decrease in collections of customs, which were $2,946,800, a daily average of $491,000, occurring with a daily average of $599,800 in the preceding week. This nearly offset the decline in pension payments to $1,671,000 from $2,670,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,499,000 mutilated currency.

O. and W. Meeting Sept. 29.

Transfer books of the Ontario and Western Railroad closed yesterday for the annual meeting, to be held Sept. 20. The closing of the books developed some weakness in the stock on the theory that it had lost its voting power for the purpose of the contest to be made at that meeting. President Fowler admitted that the present management had enough proxies and stock to insure its continuance in power, and to elect every Director if it saw fit to do so.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The market was less active, but the demand continues good. Seaboard securities are still the popular issues, though the orders for the bonds were meagre. The sales, amounting to 6,399 shares of stock and $242,500 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$13,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
17,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102½	102½	102½
6,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	107½	107½	107½
4,000	Western Md. new 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
107,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	114	114	114
4,000	United Ry. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
3,000	United Ry. Inc	47½	47½	47½
4,000	Central Railway 5s	118	118	118
3,000	Traction convert. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	111	111	111
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	114	114	114
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	69	69	69
6,000	Cotton Duck Inc	18½	18	18½
2,500	Brewing Co. 4s	54¾	54¾	54¾
4,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	86½	86½	86½

STOCKS.

4,068	Seaboard	14½	13⅝	14½
1,118	Seaboard pf	26⅞	26	26½
195	Atlantic Coast Line	122	121	122
200	Northern Central	85	84¾	85
100	Con. Gas	82	82	82
350	Elec., Light & P. pf	37	36½	38½
40	Ala. Coal & Iron pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
106	Farmers & Mer. Bank	54½	54½	54½
103	International Trust	93	93	93
5	Bank of Baltimore	111¼	111¼	111¼
20	U. S. Cotton Duck	4½	4½	4½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—While rates for money are practically unchanged, a rather firmer tone is noted in the market. Call loans, per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c premium. Clearings, $17,018,867; balances, $1,048,221. Sub-Treasury debit, $109,848. The foreign exchange market is weak. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼ cent all around. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86¾	...
Sterling	4.88¼	4.85¼
Commercial	...	4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	40½	40¾

The copper boom continued to-day. Utah and Alloues were the featnres, and both made new high records. Atlantic wns up a point at 12½, and Winona was a fraction higher and quite active. United States Mining was in good demand at 21⅝. Centennial, Parrot, and Osceola were all active. Copper Range was dull and Isle Royale neglected. United States Steel and Amalgamated were bought by the arbitrage houses. American Woolen common, under heavy buying, touched 13, a gain of 1⅛. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Atchison	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞
20	Atchison pf	98⅝	98¼	98¼
110	Boston Elevated	152½	151	151½
9	Boston & Maine	161½	161	161½
2	Fitchburg pf	137½	137½	137½
5	Massachusetts Elec. pf	64	64	64
10	Mexican Central	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
20	N. Y., N. H. & H	190	190	190
100	Rutland pf	32	32	32
478	Union Pacific	100¼	99⅞	100
9	Union Pacific pf	94½	94½	94½
64	West End	92½	92	92

TELEPHONES.

353	American	138½	138	138
67	New England	124	123½	124
45	Western	14	13½	13½
5	Western pf	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

450	Am. Ag. Chemical	14⅞	14½	14⅞
10	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	81	81	81
200	Am. Pneu. Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
771	American Sugar	131⅝	130½	131
65	American Sugar pf	133½	133	133
2,628	American Woolen	13½	12	12¾
235	American Woolen pf	80½	79¾	79¾
2	General Electric	164½	164½	164½
406	Massachusetts Gas	43½	43	43¼
155	Massachusetts Gas pf	83½	83¼	83¼
15	Pullman	218	218	218
180	Reece Buttonhole	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
40	Swift & Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾
35	United Fruit	106	105¾	105¾
2	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
15	United Shoe Machine pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
310	United States Steel	12¾	12	12
1,795	United States Steel pf	62¾	59½	59⅝
11	Westinghouse	80	80	80
35	Westinghouse pf	92	92	92

MINING.

1,550	Adventure	1	1	1
4,416	Allouez	15	14	14¼
3,175	Amalgamated	57⅝	56⅞	57¼
1,150	Arcadian	$1	80c.	97c.
415	Atlantic	13	11⅞	12½
745	Bingham	26¼	25⅜	26
200	Bonanza	50c.	48c.	50c.
95	Boston Copper & Gold	6½	6⅜	6½
1	Calumet & Hecla	515	515	515
1,950	Centennial	26⅜	25½	26⅛
1,150	Copper Range	53⅜	54½	55
130	Daly-West	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
125	Dominion Coal	52	51⅜	52
25	Elm River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Franklin	8	8	8
1,900	Granby	3	3	3
635	Isle Royale	14¾	14¼	14⅝
50	Mass	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Mohawk	44	42⅝	42¾
1,735	Montana C. & C	1¼	1¼	1¼
285	Old Colony	95c.	90c.	90c.
235	Old Dominion	13½	13	13½
700	Osceola	67	66¼	67
791	Parrot	25⅜	24½	25¼
130	Pinnacle	75c.	70c.	70c.
16	Quincy	85	85	85
1,690	Santa Fe	2	1⅞	2
1,085	Shannon	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
30	Tamarack	102	100	102
110	Trinity	7⅝	7½	7½
300	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	10¾	10⅞
1,900	United States	21⅝	21½	21⅝
7,365	Utah	41⅜	40	41¼
180	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3⅜
4,935	Winona	10¾	9½	10
53	Wolverine	84½	82	84½
585	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—To-day's local features were few and far between, ending with continued heavy trading in Reading common and at an advance of 1¼ points in Northern Central. With these exceptions the market was generally dull and steady, with good buying noted in the tractions, Philadelphia Electric, and Philadelphia Company. Total sales, 25,101 shares and $27,000 bonds. Summary:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
110	Cambria Steel	19⅝	19½	19⅝
312	Consol. Lake Superior	4⅜	4	4¼
4	Con. Lake Superior pf	7	7	7
35	Electric Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Elec. Storage Battery	61	61	61
100	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Fidelity Trust Co.	660	660	660
210	Lehigh Valley	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
10	Lehigh Navigation	80	80	80
178	Northern Central	85¼	84	85
765	Pennsylvania	63⅜	62½	62 3-16
50	Phila. Traction	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝
1,625	Phila. Electric	6⅞	6 7-16	6 7-16
330	Phila. Company	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜
100	Phila. Company pf	44½	44½	44½
1,010	Phila. Rapid Transit	14	14	14
15,338	Reading	20 3-16	28 13-16	28 13-16
47	Reading 1st pf	42	42	42
100	Reading 2d pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
300	Rock Island	25⅞	25	25⅛
100	Southern Railway	29½	29½	29½
80	Susquehanna Steel	⅝	⅝	⅝
86	United Gas Imp. Co.	89½	89½	89½
794	Union Traction	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
400	United States Steel	12⅛	12	12
2,920	United States Steel pf	60¼	59½	59⅝
3	Westmoreland Coal	78	78	78

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Brewing	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
5	Brewing pf	44½	44½	44½
110	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
30	Crucible Steel pf	37½	37	37
235	Fire pf	29½	29	29
50	Lus. Min	11½	11½	11½
186	M., L. & H	35⅝	35½	35½
300	U. S. S. pf	60	59¾	60
24	W. Air Brake	133	133	133
60	W. El. 2ds	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
30	Colonial Trust	335	335	335
10	Gas & T	155½	155½	155½
10	Home Trust	116	116	116
7	I. City Trust	117	117	117
10	Pittsburg Trust	410	410	410
$2,000	R. Coal 6s	110½	110½	110½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Incorporated today: Buffalo Southwestern Railway Company, Buffalo, (reorganization Buffalo, Hamburg and Aurora Railway Company;) capital, $1,960,000. Directors—G. Tracy Rogers, Binghamton; Louis L. Babcock and Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo, and Theodore M. Barnesdell, Pittsburg, Penn.

W. E. Woodend & Co., New York, (stocks and securities;) capital, $400,000. Directors—William Woodend and Noah Spingarn, New York, and F. J. Waters, Brooklyn.

Millbrook Sanitarium Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. B. Hudson, G. H. Lester, and J. M. Lively, New York.

Central Cigar Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—H. A. G. Wolfers and Peter Quinn, New York, and Hugh Meehan, Jersey City, N. J.

Bowman & Co., Brooklyn, (furniture and carpets;) capital, $50,000. Directors—L. H. Moos and A. B. Nathan, New York, and W. A. Cooper, Jersey City.

Kosmos Engineering Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. C. Brandt, S. K. Kellock, and Alfred Sombom, Brooklyn.

John C. Mahr's Sons' Company, New York, (eggs, butter, and cheese;) capital, $50,000. Directors—H. J. Mahr, New York, and J. D. Mahr and August Mahr, New Rochelle.

C. M. Parr Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, (jewelry;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. M. Parr, W. H. Danner, and Thomas H. Noonan, Buffalo.

Ballston Paper Company, Ballston Spa; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. E. Wetherbee, Jennie E. Wetherbee, and W. O. Mahan, Ballston Spa.

Empire Fur Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—Isaac Freedman, Solomon Herman, and William Livingston, New York.

The Dutchess Cloak Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Herman Rabhino, Benjamin Goldstein, and Anna Rabhino, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Atlantic-Pacific Street Railway and Surety Company, Jersey City; capital $200,000. Incorporators—R. R. Robinson, D. J. Huger, Michael J. McTiernan.

The Thomas Chemical Company, Paterson; capital $150,000. Incorporators— F. A. Thomas, James B. Estey, Harris J. Westerhoff.

The Glaser Confection Company, Camden; capital $75,000. Incorporators—Charles P. Woodhull, Louis F. Bodine, John W. Chensy.

The Obed River Coal and Improvement Company, Jersey City; capital $75,000. Incorporators—Edmund Terry, George D. Terry, Robert J. Taylor, L. V. Miller, H. Y. Miller.

The Scott-Thompson Corporation, real estate, Atlantic City; capital $50,000. Incorporators—John M. Thompson, William P. Thompson, Joseph Thompson.

The William Rice Company, to manufacture wearing apparel, Newark; capital $10,000. Incorporators—Louis F. Bodine, Charles F.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Corner Sold at Elm and Worth Streets—Former Home of Criterion Club on Fifth Avenue Leased—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The vacant lot at the northeast corner of Elm and Worth Streets, 54 by 38, has been sold by the Morris estate to Alfred P. Gardiner and Dr. John S. Radway. The lot adjoining this to the north, upon which there is now a five-story building, is owned by the corporation of Radway & Co., of which Mr. Gardiner and Dr. Radway are President and Treasurer, respectively. While the purchase of the corner was not for the company's account, it is very probable that the two parcels will be combined and a new office building erected on the site. This transaction has an added element of interest in that the property is situated in the block bounded by Elm and Centre, Worth and Leonard Streets, the greater part of which was acquired last Spring by the New York Life Insurance Company. The brokers in the sale of the Morris plot were John M. Thompson and John R. and Oscar L. Foley.

Brokers Take Fifth Avenue Corner.

The four-story dwelling at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, formerly occupied by the Criterion Club, has been leased by the Fox Realty Company to T. A. McIntyre & Co., brokers, who will occupy the main floor as their uptown office.

West Eighty-sixth Street Dwelling Sold.

J. Rhinelander Dillon has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 130 West Eighty-sixth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

John T. Wall has sold the dwelling 131 West Sixty-fourth Street for Ethel H. Fitzpatrick to James J. Hagen; also the five-story double tenement 518 West Forty-ninth Street for Christiana Weitland to William Loughlin.

L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the recent sale of the dwelling 336 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Buyer for Eightieth Street Flats.

Louis Birman has sold for Clara May the five-story double apartment house 167 West Eightieth Street, 30 by 100.

Lazard Kahn has bought from Selma Brill and Minnie Lesner 180 and 182 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Operators Get Third Avenue Parcel.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for a client to Lowenfeld & Prager 1,874 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Simon Lefkowitz and Samuel Kadin have sold 442 East Seventy-fifth Street, a seven-story tenement, 25 by 102.2; also the similar property 488 East Seventy-fourth Street; also the six-story tenement 410 Cherry Street, 27.4 by 97.6.

The Godspeed Realty Improvement Company has sold 100 East One Hundred and First Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, and 104 and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, three three-story dwellings, each 15.10 by 100.11.

Louis Lese has bought through Nasanowitz & Wolf 418 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 30 by 100.11.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for the Minsker Realty Company the two five-story double tenements 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $18,500.

D. Colucci & Co. have leased 323 East One Hundred and Seventh Street for R. Nicolosi to the Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, at $1,360 per annum.

Sale of Orchard Street Tenement.

Sidney S. and Charles Cohen have sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. the six-story tenement 141 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6.

Deal on Third Avenue, Bronx.

The Godspeed Realty Improvement Company has bought the plot, 50 by 128.10 by 49 by 317.4, on the east side of Third Avenue, extending through to Lincoln Avenue, 77.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

C. C. Hottenroth has sold for Benjamin Wood to Martin Kelly the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, west of Willow Avenue.

Barturin & Weisman have sold for L. Bickwort the two-family dwelling on the south side of Oak Tree Place, 118.9 feet east of Arthur Avenue, 18.9 by 95.

Max Germansky has sold for a Mr. Kosberg to Max Korpowitz the four-story triple flat 756 Wendover Avenue, 25 by 110 by 173; also, for the Union Construction Company to W. Rothstein, the two-family brick dwelling 4,421 and 4,423 Park Avenue, 25 by 141; also, for a Mr. Bell to a Mr. Fletcher, the two-family brick dwelling 923 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; also, to A. G. Abramson and another, the property 1,356 and 1,358 Brook Avenue, 50 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Julius Shelner to Morris Finkelstein and others the plot of seventeen lots, 228 by 205, running through from Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth to Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, east of Second Avenue; also, for Max Trumkin, the plot, 100 by 114.6 on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue; also the corner of Two Hundred and Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, 105 by 100; also, for R. Griffith, the southwest corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, 105 by 105; also, for Leon Peller to a Mr. Holtzman and another, the lot, 25 by 105, on Fourth Avenue, 225 feet north of Two Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Pittsburg Buyer for Land at Rye.

Davis & Robinson sold for C. Edgar Anderson four acres of land at Rye, adjoining the Barron estate property. The purchaser is William Card of Pittsburg, who intends to build a fine residence on the site.

Max Marx has purchased from Laura C. Kuntz and John H. Sielken, through Samuel A. Kelsey, the two five-story flats, 60 and 62 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.11 feet.

Stokes & Knowles have sold the following: No. 305 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, 19 by 85, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for Harry W. Boice to private investor; also seven lots in Flatbush, 20 by 100 each, for Mrs. Bertha De Goode to private investor.

Davis & Robinson have sold for the Anderson estate four acres of land on Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y., to a client, who will erect a fine residence for his own occupancy. This property adjoins the forty acres sold by the same brokers to George D. Barron, upon which is nearly completed one of the finest residences in Westchester County.

J. G. Goldsmith has leased through T. Sherwood Boyd the entire property 53 West Twenty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, to George C. Coffin.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

King's Bridge Road, n e side, 175 ft n w of Madison Av, 23x186x21.6x174, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella Knudtsen $1,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park Av and 129th St, n w corner, for a one-story frame building, 8 by 10; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; C. W. Smith, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $150.

Franklin Av, w s, 387 ft n of 169th St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 51; Mathew J. Smith of 23 West 119th St, owner; F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Av, architect; cost, $5,500.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth St, n s, 155 ft e of 2d St, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Mrs. Frances Fisk of Westwood, N. J., owner; George W. Lockwood of 707 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

Items involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

No. 1,625 Avenue A, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Wallach of 160 West 132d St, owner; O. Reissmann of 20 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 56 West 51st St, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. D. Weeks of 45 William St, owner; H. I. Cobb of 715 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2107, e s, 25x100; Ellen Mulrooney to Barbara Bruckner, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

CLAY AV, 1,059, w s, 25x100; Ernest Wenigman to Mary Kugel, (mtg $7,500). Nom.

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 100 ft n of North St, 17x115; Carrie J. Singhi to Mary A. Fritz, (mtg $4,200)..... Nom.

FOREST AV, w s, 82.8 ft n of 160th St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to William J. Dunn, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

FULTON ST, 89, n s, 25.6x60x24.10x60; Leonora A. Bell to Agnes E. Bell..... Nom.

JENNINGS ST, 1128, s w s, 22x13.8x irregular; John F. Croly to Adolf Schubert, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, or St. Nicholas Av, e s, adjoining lands of R. G. Treat, runs n 31.6x e 79.6x s 30x w 71.3; Rufus G. Fuller to Catherine S. Fuller, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

LOTS 18, 19, 21, and 22, map of 170 lots Bathgate estate; C. A. Becker to Rosa Altieri ..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 329, n s, 20x97.4x irregular; Isaac Hoffman to Louis Rapaport and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

MINETTA LANE, 16, n s, 25x50; Jeremiah Allen to Rosa Passley, (mtg $4,000) Nom.

MORRIS AV, 2,068, e s, 25x100; Edward S. Prince to Benjamin Fiegel, other consideration and 100

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; Julia A. Collins to Frederick Goekeler and another 1,300

PART of lot conveyed by Dodge to Barker March 19, 1851, begins at the s w corner of said lot and runs e 100 x n — x w — x s —; Rosanna Lee to Teresa C. Lee, 1-7 part, quitclaim..... Nom.

PART of lot conveyed by Dodge to Barker March 19, 1851, begins at the s w corner of said lot and runs e 100 x n — x w — x s —; Rosanna Lee to Eliza J. Lee, 1-7 part, quitclaim..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 1,354, e s, 25x98.1x irregular; John Carroll to Henry Finck and another, (mtgs $6,500)..... Nom.

PYNE ST, 2,489, e s, 18.9x157; Smith Williamson to Hannah Kiernan, (mtg $2,500)..... 3,500

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 425 ft w of Grove Av, 100x100; Annie F. Brandt to Ella M. Pelletreau, (mtg $8,000)..... Exch.

1ST AV, s w corner of 52d St, 25.5x100; Lena Wigand to Peter Ries, quitclaim. Nom.

12TH AV, centre line, 105 ft n of the centre line of 183d St, runs e — x s — x w — to n s 81st St; George P. Russell to John F. Russell, quitclaim..... Nom.

56TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; John J. Clancy to William A. Ewing, (mtg $20,000,) ½ part..... Nom.

61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Jonas Weil and another to Isidor Teitelbaum and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Sophia Mayer to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

62D ST, 213 East, 18.7x100.5; Sarah Stein to Harry Holmes, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x104.4; Henrietta Werbstein to Anna S. Miller, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x104.4; Anna S. Miller to Johanna E. Muhlker, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000). Nom.

99TH ST, 139 to 145 West, 78.6x100.8; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $77,000,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, 324 West, 20x100.11; Wm. D. Wilson to Maria L. Hampton, (mtg $25,000), other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Rachel Horowitz and others to Abraham Israel, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.

107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Simon Lipschitz to Abraham Israel, quitclaim. Nom.

109TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Vincenza Trola to Salvatore Fergolizzi, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, 170 West, 25x100.11; Henry Gieschen, individually and executor, and another executor to Harry Goodstein, other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, 170 West, 25x100.11; Caroline B. Herrschaft and others, to Harry Goodstein, quitclaim..... Nom.

108TH ST, 170 West, 25x100.11; Henry Geischen to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $20,000), other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10; Catherine C. Fasola to Philip Siegel and another, (mtg $4,100,) other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 128.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10; Patrick Carragher to Philip Siegel and another, other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10; Mary Carr to Moses L. Siegel and another, other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, 107 East, 15.11x100.11; Sarah F. Turner to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, 103 East, 18.9x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld, and another, (mtg $5,500), other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, 238 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Rubin to Harris Jacobs, (mtg $27,250,) other consideration and..... 100

125TH ST, 551 West, 25x99.11; George W. Silberhorn to George Harris, other consideration and..... 100

127TH ST, 147 East, 25x99.11; Frederick Ehrenberg to the Conservative Realty Co., (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

134TH ST, 232 West, 25x99.11; Solomon Bathiel to Max L. Schallek and another, (mtg $21,750)..... 100

140TH ST, 473 West, 18x99.11; Jeannette H. Francis, trustee, to the Central Trust Company ..... Nom.

140TH ST, 473 West, 18x99.11; Central Trust Company, trustee, to Frederick J. Wyss ..... Nom.

140TH ST, 473 West, 18x99.11; Frederick J. Wyss to Caroline B. Hall, (mtg $11,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, s s, 182.8 ft e of Broadway, 16.4x99.11; Robert Rogers to Emma Feehan, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

164TH ST, 755 East, 25x200; John Lang to Caroline Lang, all title, (mtg $1,000). Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACHESON, John C., to Thomas C. Stephens; 126th St, n s, 391.8 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 7,000

ALTIERI, Rosa, to C. Adelbert Becker; Wendover and Fulton Avs, Lots 18, 19, 21, and 22, map of 176 lots, Batligate estate, 1 year..... 13,200

BENNKERS, Henry, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Crotona Av, w s, 200 ft n of 187th St, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000

BRUCKNER, Barbara, to Nicholas Bruckner; Amsterdam Av, 2,107, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years..... 2,000

COX, Minnie B., to Robert Teller; Bainbridge Av, n w s, 193.10 ft n of 198th St, 3 years 5,000

CORN, Percival, to Josephine Hoefler; Lexington Av, 1,052, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

DUNN, William J., to Joseph P. Fallon, Jr.; Forest Av, w s, 82.8 ft n of 166th St, prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 per cent. 1,000

FIEGEL, Benjamin, to Mary Kiss; Morris Av, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 3 years 4,000

FROTSTON, J. George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, 4 to 8 East, due Feb. 25, 1906, 6 per cent...740,000

FRICKE, Frederick D., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Valley Place, 103 and 105, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 130,000

FRIES, Longin P., to Marie Latapie; Lot 5, partition map of Wells and another vs. Storer and others, 3 years..... 2,000

FRITZ, Mary A., to Henry W. Singhi; Davidson Av, e s, 100 ft n of North St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,420

GARRETT, Avesia, and another to David T. Pulsifer; road from West Farms to Westchester; adjoining land of African Church, 2 years..... 4,000

GOODSTEIN, Harry, to Henry Gieschen and another, executors; 109th St, 170 West, 3 years..... 6,500

GOODSTEIN, Harry, to Henry Gieschen; 109th St, 172 West, 3 years..... 2,500

GORDON, Harris, to Nathan Lamport and another, trustees; Eldridge St, 87, prior mtg $29,000..... 4,000

HAMPTON, Maria B., to William D. Wilson; 101st St, 324 West, prior mtg $25,-000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HARRIS, George, to George W. Silberhorn; 125th St, 551 West, 5 years..... 16,000

HARRIS, George, to George W. Silberhorn; 125th St, 551 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

HOFELLER, David, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 79th St, 419 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, to City Mortgage Company; 139th St, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each 34,000

KIERNAN, Hannah, to Smith Williamson; Cambreling Av, 2,480, installments, 6 per cent. 500

KIRK, Hugh, to John Robertson and another; Bristow St, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

MACHEZ, Ida, to Jacob Gordon; 99th St, 22 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MEYER, Bertha, to Moses H. Israel; Norwood Av, e s, 330.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, due Dec. 20, 1904, 6 per cent., note

MILLER, Anna S., to Henrietta Werbstein; 77th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

O'BRIEN, Sandford, and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 86th St, 11 West 7,000

PASSLEY, Rosa, to Jeremiah Allen; Minetta Lane, 16, installments..... 500

PERGOLIZZI, Salvatore, to Vincenzo Trola, 109th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Joseph, and another to the City Mortgage Company; 143d St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., 4 mtgs, each 33,000

REILLY, May E., to Mutual Mortgage Company 101st St, 320 and 322 West, prior mtg $44,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SCHUBERT, Adolf, to R. Clarence Dorsett; Jennings St, s w s, 178 ft n w of Southern Boulevard, prior mtg $3,000, due Jan. 18, 1910, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SHAVER, John H., to John J. Healy; College Av, s e s, 275 ft s w of 171st St, rerecorded, 2 years..... 1,000

SIEGEL, Philip, and another to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, 204 to 210 East, 1 year 20,000

SIEGLER, Samuel, and another to Thomas W. Strong and another, trustees; 8th Av, 2,101, 5 years, 4 per cent.. 33,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 111th St, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,800

TEITELBAUM, Isidor, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 61st St, 309 and 311 East, installments, 6 per cent., 2 mtgs, each 7,000

WESTCHESTER EXEMPT FIREMEN'S Association to Lena Lurch, executrix; White Plains Av or Road, s of Lot 66, map of lots near William's Bridge Station, 3 years..... 1,000

WYSS, Frederick J., to Central Trust Company, trustee; 140th St, 473 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

ZIMMERMANN, Charles, Jr., to Washington Savings Bank; 165th St, s a, 96.8 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year..... 32,000

ZIMMERMANN, Charles, Jr., to Marianne Rosenzweig; 165th St, s s, 96.8 ft w of Washington Av, prior mtg $32,000, due Feb. 24, 1905, 6 per cent..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON AV and 168th St, n e corner, 131.8x161; Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor..... $1,408

BROAD ST, 68; Kellner & Markheim against Cora Morris, owner; Milburn Fountain, contractor 111

FRONT and Broad Sts, n w corner, 25x65; Matthew H. Mercer against Anna Califano, owner; B. Diehl, contractor..... 42

LEWIS ST, 193; Duncan Thompson against Peter Costello, owner and contractor 63

LEXINGTON AV, 173; Soenneken & Lenges against W. D. H. Jaeger, owner; William Staats, contractor..... 103

5TH AV, 110 and 112; Luke A. Burke against Mary R. Geisler and another, owners; Henry Corn, contractor..... 65,770

6TH ST, 621 East; Nathan Relsler and another against L. Frankenthaler, owner; Vincenzo Serritella, contractor..... 72

7TH AV, e s, whole front between 148th and 149th Sts, 200x351; Frederick A. Johnson against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, owner; Hugh L. Weber, contractor 245

7TH AV, 2,424 to 2,428; M. Manassa against Mauro Pizzutiello, owner and contractor 99

26TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 23.4x98.9; Samuel Williams against Anton L. Olsen, owner and contractor..... 425

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 98 and 100; Sussman Goldreyer against Samuel Klein, July 19, 1904, by bond..... $2,804

BELMONT AV, w s, 223.1 ft n of 181st St; Church E. Gates Co. against Samuel Krelszvogel and another, Aug. 20, 1904 1,019

10TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Hamberger & Kleinfeld and another, July 20, 1904. 200

16TH ST, 2 and 3 East; 85 5th Av; Central Iron Works against Carrie M. Butler and another, July 12, 1904..... 642

28TH ST, 4 to 8 East; Pasqual Trotto against L. George Forgotston and another, Aug. 24, 1904..... 2,750

34TH ST, 22 to 26 West; National Switchboard Company against John J. Astor and another, June 21, 1904..... 550

129TH ST, 253 and 255 West; Hiron Granite Company against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company, Aug. 24, 1904. 24

Lis Pendens.

11TH ST, 61 East, Geo. J. Lutz and another, against Thomas J. Surpless and another, (partition;) attorney, L. L. Gilbert.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169; Alfred E. Hansen, against Daniel Dober and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

2D AV, 2291½; Mamie S. Vanderpoel, against Lydia B. Koch and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

91ST ST, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; Lizzie Schillinger, against Theodore Schillinger and another, (amended partition;) attorney, B. Lewinson.

136TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 25.6x99.11; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, against Orrin D. Ferson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

168TH ST and Union Av, n w corner, 96.3x26.7x 96.1x22.6; Wm. A. Schumacher, against Ada Kraus, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Feeney and Kornbush.

BAYARD ST, 6; Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York, against Mary O'Neill, individually and executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hand, Bonney & Jones.

11TH ST, 61 East; Geo. J. Lutz and another, against Thomas J. Surpless and another, (amended partition;) attorney, L. L. Gilbert.

3D AV and 17th St, n w corner, 23x100; John M. Denison executor, and another executor, against Stephen C. Barnum, individually and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Logan.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

UNDER $33,000.

Handsome 4-story, 20-foot brownstone house; choice block in Seventies; bath extension.

$30,000,

20-foot, 3-story brick and brownstone house, near West 72d subway station; fine woodwork and fixtures; wired for electricity; two baths; parquet floors; private house block. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY. Offer East 44th St, four family, five-story tenement. Rents guaranteed, $2,244; sacrifice, $20,500; $1,000 buys fancy three-story, basement residence, Morningside Park, $13,500. Plenty 4½ per cent. mortgage money.

Private Residence.

302 West 103d St., 11 rooms, 2 baths, in perfect order; 20x90x100; one block from underground station; elegant view of Riverside Drive; very little cash required. EDW. VOGLER, 2,628 Broadway. Telephone 4,156 J. Riverside.

At a bargain, elegant private houses. Will rent, if not sold, $1,000 each. New three-story, basement, cellar, bluestone, swell front, two baths, fine view; easy terms. No. 940 St. Nicholas Av., price..... $18,000 No. 948 St. Nicholas Av., price..... 17,500 No. 950 St. Nicholas Av., price..... 17,500 E. B. Treat, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

GREAT MANY new houses direct from builders, which are now under construction, can be bought at the right price where a great deal of money can be made. Call for particulars. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

56 West 97th St.—Four-story twenty-foot private dwelling, with extension, will be lessed for three or five years at $1,800 per annum, or sold on easy terms. Address Owner, 60 Liberty St., Room 39.

3-story, high-stoop, and basement bay window, 17.6x55x100.11; near 93d St. Station and Columbus Av.; possession September; at a bargain; might entertain trade. J. Sternglanz, 1,269 Broadway.

ASK caretaker to show you NO. 202 WEST 131ST ST., three-story private house; open plumbing, &c. JOSEPH L. O'BRIEN, 217 WEST 125TH.

Amsterdam Av., West Side.—Four 5-story houses, including corner, near 142d St.; will be sold at a great bargain; easy terms. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

5-story building, 116th St., near 8th Av.; price, $31,500; terms to suit; must be sold. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

3d Av., near 116th St. | 5-story, 4 fam. on floor; 1 store; price, $36,000; easy terms. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

81st St., near Second.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

142d St., near 7th Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $26,500; bargain. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

Genuine Bargain!—Four 5-story triples, near this office; hot water; rent $3,700; price $33,000. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

Great opportunities. Number bargains. Flats, tenements. Principals only. Tappen Realty Co., Park Row Building.

$75,000.—Business and office, new building; William St., easy terms. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

Bargain.—Four-story dwelling, West 76th St., near Amsterdam Av. Elkins, 55 Liberty St.

119th St., near 3d Av.—Triple flat, $29,500; rents, $3,480. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Av. "B," near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents, $3,820. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

102d St., near Third.—Modern tenement, $24,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Bros., 362 E. 72d.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Factory Property for Rent or Sale.—A large and commodious two-story brick factory, 75x180, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry, on ground 175x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform, large sheds, &c. Henry A. Rubino, Trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Handsome 8-room house; every improvement; corner; excellent location; surrounded by magnificent imported shade trees; house cost $6,000 to build; price, $4,300; $500 cash. Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

AT AUCTION

ARVERNE, L. I.

R. E. SIMON, Auct'er.
will sell at public auction,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 27TH, 3 P. M.
at GRAND VIEW HOUSE, Storm Ave.,
VACANT LOTS AND NEW UP-TO-DATE COTTAGES, BOARDING HOUSES,
on Straiton, Storm, Clarence, and Remington Aves.

For maps and full particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CRESTWOOD

"HALF AN HOUR OUT ON HARLEM RAILWAY."

Ideal Location for New York's Business Men.

MODERN HOMES OR PLOTS

FOR SALE, CASH OR EASY TERMS,
THAT WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY IN VALUE

Best Value. Quickest Transit. Fully Developed.
No Mosquitoes or Malaria.
Best Water in State. Commutation $5.50.

NO MISTAKE CAN BE MADE IN BUYING PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT AT PRESENT PRICES, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY AS THE MOTIVE POWER ON THE HARLEM ROAD.

For further particulars and tickets to inspect apply

THE WATSON COMPANY,

Telephone 2082 38th St. 12 EAST 42D ST.

Park Hill
ON-THE-HUDSON
New York's Most Beautiful Suburb

offers unsurpassed attractions to those desiring a home with ideal country surroundings and city accessibility. Full information furnished by

American Real Estate Co.,
Downtown Office, 290 Broadway.
Uptown Office, 503 Fifth Av., cor. 42d.

Rent buys home. Westchester; lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write, don't call.

Mount Vernon.

A RARE CHANCE.—7-room house, all improvements, $3,000; near station, trolley, schools, churches; best of condition; must be seen to be appreciated; terms, balance 5 per cent. Frank W. Wolfe, P. O. Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Pleasant home, 9 rooms, all improvements; good order, fine location; 9th Av., Mount Vernon; $6,000; $2,000 cash. Room 171 45 Broadway.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Caryl, 157 Bruce Av., Yonkers; 155th St., 13 minutes; Grand Central Station, 22 minutes; Rector St., 52 minutes; new house, 12 rooms, laundry, storeroom, two large baths, shower, three toilets, highest class plumbing and hot water heating; hardwood trim, cabinet mantels; fine lawns; good neighborhood; 300 feet from Van Courtland Park; frequent trains all day and night; station 4 minutes' walk; ready by Sept. 10; decorations to suit if taken at once; trolley one block; new subway near; commutation, including "L," $6.25; terms easy. C. W. Clark, Yonkers, or 74 Wall St., New York.

Yonkers houses to rent, $35, $40, $45, $50 upward; also modern 11-room house for sale; hardwood; 50x125; bargain; $6,500; easy terms; make offer. Van Ness Brothers, 42 Warburton Av.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, one of the most sightly in the best part of Yonkers. W. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Two-family frame house, beautiful residential neighborhood in that choice section of the Bronx known as Mt. Hope; high elevation; fine churches and schools; price $6,750; also a private brick house of 10 rooms; price $7,500. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av., Bronx Borough.

$500 OR MORE DOWN.

One and two family houses, direct from builder; terms to suit; near rapid transit and Bronx Park; no trouble to show. J. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d; open Sundays.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sundays or any evening. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

Two-family houses, 13 rooms, 2 baths, heat, all improvements, near park, school, elevated, and rapid transit stations; most desirable location and prices; seen at any time. Owner, 1,047 Elsmere Place, near Prospect Av., Tremont.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

BUILDERS:

Plot of twenty lots, including three corners, for sale; just right for improvement; near elevated railroad station and three lines of trolley. SONNEBORN, Bedford Park. City.

Bargain, $2,700; cash, $700; 7 rooms and bath; convenient to L and rapid transit. Behrmann, 181 Broadway, and East 210th St., White Plains Av., Bronx; several other similar bargains.

Great Bargains.—Semi-detached 6-room house, improvements, $1,750, cash $350; corner store property, $5,000, rents $756—15%. William Morris, Park Avenue, Bronx.

3d Av. and 157th St.—10 lots at great bargain, including 2 corners; also 36.8x100, Union Av. and 150th St.; less than $10,000. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

Two-family dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood trim; near rapid transit station, school, and Park; $800 or more cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 15-family flat, 4 rooms and bath each; price, $23,500; rent, $2,450. E. LASELL, 203 Broadway.

$500 cash; price, $4,100; balance easy; beautiful new private houses; near elevated, rapid transit, and Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av., (174th St.)

Three-family frame houses, near station; finest location; 4-story brick single flats; Bronx. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

We have bargains in double, triple flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mossauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Mt. Hope House.—Eight rooms, bath; one lot; rent, $40. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

Wants to sell this Fall; cannot take care of the farm any longer; there is 113 acres of nice land, well divided into tillage, pasture and woodland; plenty of fruit; fine water; new school; 3 miles from large village; good markets; good, comfortable buildings; farm with two fine cows, horse, pigs, fowls; all the farming tools; for $1,200; easy terms. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Right on the shore of a beautiful lake with lots of Summer homes; large hotel; many cottages; free delivery of mail; a modern farm of 50 acres; smooth and level; old style house, in fine repair; nice stable and outbuildings; a fine Summer or yearly home; price only $1,500. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Investment.—Rent, $516 yearly; price, $4,200; three-family frame; lot, 25x100, with rear house; snap; investigate. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Three-story double frame 6-family house, 20th St., near 6th Av.; rents, $672; price, $6,000. Wm. Dank, 67 Forsyth St., N. Y.

St. Mark's Section.—Three-story basement dwelling; improvements, decorated, possession. H. B. Elkins 55 Liberty St.

Sacrifice.—Sheepshead Bay Queen Anne cottage; perfect gem; furnished; want offer. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

BROOKLY

REAL ESTATE.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Lends money on Bond and Mortgage in any amount at lowest rates of interest and at moderate cost.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

Guaranteed Mortgages

The Lawyers Mortgage Company

Pays the interest the day it is due. Attends to the fire insurance, taxes and assessments. GUARANTEES WITH $4,000,000 the payment of principal and interest.

THE INCREASING SALES OF GUARANTEED MORTGAGES demonstrate the public confidence in this company.

47 LIBERTY STREET.
12 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.

Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.

JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.),
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Handsome residence, Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs. Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE.

Estate of 900 Acres,
HYDE-PARK-ON-HUDSON,
Adjoining Estate of
FRED'K W. VANDERBILT, Esq.

¾ mile river front; fine views, mountains, etc. Inquire C. H. Bernard, 64 Irving Place.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. | Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

AT $1,350 PER YEAR.

Three-story high box-stoop private House; extra width; on west 70th St. Permit and particulars office JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Stores, Offices, Studios, NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.

Very desirable location for first-class business. Resonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

YOUNG, RELIABLE INSURANCE BROKER, WELL ACQUAINTED ON THE INSURANCE MARKET, WOULD MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH A REAL ESTATE OFFICE FOR A DESK ROOM. BOX P., 121 TIMES.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH ST.
Two storage warehouses, each 25x100, to sell as a whole or separate; will also consider leasing.
Jas. Van Eyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pettigrew, Supt., on premises.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large tenement, stores, 104 7th Av.; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

6th Av. double store, fine location for any business. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

New seven-story fireproof building, 25x100; lease, $3,500. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A STORE, 1,217 MADISON AV., 88th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, hutcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, neerly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,500; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To close an estate: gentleman's residence, house, stable, &c.; 1,200 feet front on avenue; 20 acres; near Hollywood and John A. McCall's mansion. Julian, 136 Liberty St.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

$100 cash, $17 monthly buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

General store for sale on Long Island; owner has been very successful, now wishes to retire; store 25x70, well stocked; large outbuildings; stock worth $5,000; stock, horses, wagons, &c., all for $4,000; sales from April 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1903, over $270,000. Address P., 220 Times.

MILLER'S PLACE, 130 acres, woodland farm, $910; speculators charge $3,900. WADING RIVER, 40-acre woodland farm, $600; speculators charge $2,000. SETAUKET, 30-acre woodland farm, $350; speculators charge $900. Communicate Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two 12-room cottages, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, $6,000; bargain. Anderson, 32 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath from $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath from $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, from $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward.

EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date
FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Every convenience known to modern times has been provided for the comfort of patrons.
Location Unsurpassed.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

Le BARTON
APARTMENT HOTEL,
308 & 310 West 58th St.

Located entrence to Park at Grand Circle. Subway, elevated, surface cars within one block. Booking for Oct. 1st now going un. For particulars, telephone 2780 Columbus.
B. F. CHAMPION, Prop.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St. S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr. E. H. MANNING.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

We shall open branch offices in different parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

Experienced real estate agent, commanding exceptional references, will manage apartment in exchange for office room. Address Cahn, 102 West 75th St.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars.—Real estate for sale; collecting of rents in vicinity solicited. W. B. Flogan, 125th St. and Morningside Av. East.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Have client with $1,000; wants two-family house, store, in the Bronx; owners send full particulars. Basilotti, 2,172 5th Av.

Have $27,000; want Manhattan and Bronx improved; owners send particulars. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

Wanted—Vacant houses, flats, for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

$2,000 to invest in cold water flats, West Harlem. Owners send particulars to W., Times, Harlem.

Have client with $25,000 to invest in tenement, avenue preferred. Knobloch, 527 Lenox Ave.

Rockaway Beach cottage without restrictions for cash. Dauphin, 341 East 78th St., N. Y.

Wanted—Several cheap tenements; owners or brokers; bargains. Riordan, 1,394 Lexington Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange choice apartment hotel and several low-priced apartment houses. Miles & Heller, 135 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

103d, 111 West.—Delightfully clean seven-room single flat; improvements complete; housekeeping; three flights; large, light; no children; references; reasonable. Boyd.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF the United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY as Trustee, Complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY, Frank P. McDermott as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners, under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company, Commonwealth Roofing Company, E. Keeler Company, and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine.—North American Trust Company, as Trustee, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on the said day and in pursuance of an ancillary decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 26th day of May, 1904, and pursuant to the further decrees of the aforesaid Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, made respectively on the 29th and 30th days of July, 1904, the undersigned, Receivers of the property of White Mountain Paper Company, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the personal property, rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company, described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants of said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The property, rights, interests, appurtenances, and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit: All building materials situated at Freeman's Point, City of Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, not erected and built into the buildings of the mortgagor, partially or already constructed, including structural steel, lumber, timber, lath, brick, cement, lime, crushed stone, sewer pipe, window frames and sash, doors, and frames; also paper mill machinery, including sill plates, Horne beaters, beating engines, dryer frames and dryers, felt rolls, gears and boxes; Bagley and Sewall dryers; also building marble, coal, dynamite, exploders, fence wire, laborers' checks, rowboats, unbleached sheeting, hardwood rolls, asbestos paper, round Norway iron, flat Norway iron, machine steel, octagon steel, extra parts for stone crusher, wrought iron pipe, valves and fittings, wrought iron pipe, sand dryers, soil pipe and fittings, galvanized wire mesh, bolts, truss rods, &c., building castings, base plates, &c., wire nails, miscellaneous hardware, electrical supplies and wire, cylinder oil, lard oil and presser oil, railroad paint, varnish, packings,

9 1-3 Babcock & Wilcox boilers, sections, fittings, &c., two Westinghouse electric exploders, miscellaneous tools, supplies of engineering department, drawing boards, print frames, &c., office furniture and fixtures, contractors' tools, including engines, air compressor and receiver, portable boilers, steam compressor drills, rock crusher with engine and elevator, screens and belting, buckets, chains, portable engines, band and other saws, tunnel cars, truck plows, scrapers, hydraulic jacks, screw jacks, derricks, blocks and cables, pumps, brick elevators, and all other miscellaneous tools, machinery, fittings, appurtenances and materials, and personal property on said premises; also all materiel and contractors' tools, situated at Steep Falls plant, Steep Falls, Maine, and such logs, lumber, brick, and materials as may be there upon said premises, together with office supplies and furniture; also all materials and contractors' tools situated at the Bar Mills plant at Bar Mills, Maine, including office furniture and fixtures and supplies; also all lumber, spool wood, waste wood, cases and sacks, oil, colore, and miscellaneous supplies, tools and material of the spool mill and box mill situate at Conway, New Hampshire, and ths other personal property connected therewith or belonging thereto, not purchased with the proceeds of the receivers' certificates which are charged to any extent against the real estate connected therewith or of the White Mountain Paper Company; also 500 $1,000 1st mortgage bonds of the White Mountain Paper Company, and all the right, title, and interest of the receivers therein and thereto, and in and to the certificate of the North American Trust Company for the deposit of said bonds, and all the right, title, and interest of the White Mountain Paper Company and the receivers heretofore appointed in said cause, in and to all the revenues, rents, income, and profits (including bills and accounts receivable and other assets, excluding cash,) derived from the operation of the personal property or any part thereof by the receivers, and in and to all the property purchased with the receivers' certificates or the proceeds thereof, also all liens upon the property of the personal property of the White Monntain Paper Company or any part thereof and not covered by the rscelvers' certificates, which are or may be declared to be a lien upon any part of the real properties of the White Mountain Paper Company.

And also in addition to the foregoing properties all the personal property belonging to the White Mountain Paper Company not hereinbefore described or mentioned, of every kind, nature, and description whatsoever, without limitation and wheresoever situated, and all other personal property (except cash) now in the custody, possession, and control of the receivers under orders of said courts, not subject to the lien of the mortgage of the White Mountain Paper Company to the North American Trust Company, as Trustee, dated June 11, 1902, and foreclosed in the first of the cases entitled causes.

The sale will be made in one parcel as a whole to the highest bidder, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) That any of the parties to said causes, or any one or more of the holders of the claims against the White Mountain Paper Company which have been or shall be adjusted by said Courts upon the report of the Special Master appointed therein, may become, either personally or by their agents, or otherwise, the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, and no bid shall be accepted for all the said property, rights, and interests hereby directed to be sold, from any bidder who shall not deposit with the said Receivers, at or prior to the time of sale, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in cash before his bid shall be accepted, which sum shall be returned to the bidder if the property be not struck off to him, or if the property be struck off to such bidder, such sum shall be applied upon the purchase money, and the Receivers shall accept no bid or bids for the said property for a less sum than one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) nor from a purchaser who shall not pay to the Receivers before the property is struck down to him, ten per centum of his bid in cash or certified check or so much thereof as the Receivers shall demand.

(2) The said property shall be sold subject to payments by the purchaser in cash as provided for in said decrees, including the compensation, debts, and obligations, if any, incurred, or which may be incurred by the receivers herefore appointed in said action, and which have been or which shall hereafter be authorized by the Court, or shall be adjudged by the Court to be debts and obligations properly chargeable against the property sold, and also subject to the payment by the purchaser in cash of all State, City, and County taxes, assessments, and other public charges which are or shall be liens upon the said property so sold at the time of sale; and any such debts, compensation, charges, or obligations shall remain a lien upon the property so sold until discharged, all of said payments to be made out of the proceeds of sale; and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the said property, if necessary, to enforce the lien of said compensation, debts, chargee, and obligations.

(3) That said property shall be sold free from all other liens, claims, or charges whatsoever, except as above set forth.

(4) The purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall, in addition to the deposit of the amounts aforesaid, make such further payment or payments in cash as the Court may from time to time by its order or orders direct, upon the confirmation of said sale, or afterwards, the Court reserving the right to retake and resell the said property upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their successors or assigns, to comply with the terms and conditions of such sale, or any order of the Court in respect to the payment in cash of any portion of the purchase money as aforesaid; and in case of any resale or the failure of the purchaser or purchasers to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale, or the orders of the Court relative to such additional payments as may from time to time be directed to be paid in cash, all such sums paid by such purchaser or purchasers may be forfeited as a penalty for such non-compliance; but, in case any sale shall not be confirmed, any deposits or paymenis made by the purchaser or purchasers on account of such sales shall be returned to the bidder as may be directed by the Court.

(5) The balance of the purchase money or all not paid in cash or credited by the Court to be paid in cash as hereinbefore provided, may be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, either in cash or in claims against the White Mountain Paper Company, which have been or may be adjusted by this Court, upon the report of the special Master heretofore appointed in said consolidated causes, such claims being received at such amounts as may be determined by the Special Master, named in said decrees, to be equivalent to the distributive amount which the holder or holders thereof would be entitled to receive therefor from and out of the purchase money in case the entire amount of the bid or bids were paid in cash.

(6) The purchaser of such property shall also take the same subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made, not disavowed, renounced, or relinquished by the purchasers or purchasers provided.

(7) The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successor or successors or assigns, may, within ninety days after the property is struck off to him or them by the Receivers upon the sale, disavow, renounce, and relinquish any contract or lease or the rights thereunder which are a part of the property to be sold. Such disavowal or disavowals shall be made in writing and signed by the said purchaser or purchasers, or their successor or successors or assigns, and shall contain a description of the contracts or leases or rights thereunder which he or they so disavow, renounce, and relinquish, and shall be filed with the said Receivers within the aforesaid period of ninety days. Upon such filing of such disavowal or disavowals, the said purchaser or purchasers or their successor or successors or assigns, shall be deemed not to have purchased the said contracts or leases or rights thereunder therein described, or to be bound by the obligations of said contracts or leases, and the Receivers, in the bill of sale to be made and delivered to such party or parties, may expressly except from the property conveyed by such Receivers the contracts or leases or rights thereunder so disavowed, renounced, and relinquished.

Provided, however, that such disavowal or disavowals shall not entitle any purchaser or purchasers, their successor or successors or assigns to any reduction in the amount of his bid, or in the amounts to be paid as in the decree provided.

(8) Any such purchaser or purchasers and his or their successor or successors and assigns, shall have the right to enter his or their appearances in said Court, and be or they or any of the parties to said suit shall have the right to contest any claim, demand, or allowance existing at the time of the sale and then undetermined and any claim or demand which thereafter may arise or be presented which would be payable in cash by such purchaser or his successors or assigns, or which would be chargeable against the property purchased in addition to the amonnt bid at the sale, and he or they may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand, or allowance.

Reference is hereby made to said decrees for a full statement of their terms.—Dated July 30, 1904.

WILLIAM F. DONOVAN,
JAMES W. REMICK,
Receivers.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
EDWARD N. GODING, 831 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., Counsel to Receivers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINDHEIM, CLARA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elise Adler, Bertha Rich, Johanne Kohlhan, Clara Jacobs, Abraham Sartorius, Clara Elsas, Fanny Mayer, Louis Walter, Rosa Kugler, Mina Wilmer, Benedict Stahl, Henrietta Hellbronner, Bella Cahn, Susie Gross, Abraham Sartorius, Julia Weil, Charles Cruman, Henry Hoffheimer, Bert Hoffheimer, Marion Hoffheimer, Viola Bernheim, Henry A. Kayser, Bellette M. Kohlman, Clara Loeb, Caroline Frank, Mozart Sartorius, Caroline Roee, Jacob Sartorius, Simon Sartorius, Philip Sartorius, the heirs and next of kin of CLARA LINDHEIM, deceased.—Send greeting:

Whereas, Marion B. Kohlman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date April 17, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Clara Lindheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in case of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.)

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attys. for Petitioner, 25 Broad St., N. Y. City.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Isls. Spl.
8:10 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡3:15 A. M.....Local train.....*8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.....Liberty Express..... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.....Liberty Express.....*12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon...Express to Norwich... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland.. *1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland... 3:40 P. M.
‡5:40 P. M.....Western Express..... *6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Balance except Sunday. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Aug. 27 Philadelphia....Sept. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 Germanic.....Sept. 17

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 27, 6:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Aug. 27 Zeeland.....Sept. 10
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 Finland.....Sept. 17
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic.Aug. 31, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM
Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM
Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 29 Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 27, Oct. 10, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 4 Nov. 7, Jan. 7, Feb. 18

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM K.Wm.II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM
K.Wm.II. Oct. 4, 11 AM Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich. Aug. 30, Noon Neckar. Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen. Sept. 6, 10 AM Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert. Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen...Oct. 25, 9 AM
Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Aug. 27, 11 AM Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenz'n. Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 2d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
†Pretoria, Aug. 27, 6 AM †Waldersee, Sept. 3, 11 AM
*Deutsch'd, Sept. 1, 9 AM *Moltke, Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†With Palm Garden and Restaurant.
Via Plymouth for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar...Sept. 6, 2 PM P. Adalbert. N. 24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert. Oct. 4, noon P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar...Oct. 25, 10 AM *Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia. Nov. 10, 11 AM P. Adalbert...Jan. 10
*To Italy in less than 8 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania. Aug. 27, 7 AM Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM
Campania. Sept. 10, 6 AM Umbria....Oct. 1, 10 AM
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon Laurania. Sept. 20, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up. According to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon Pannonia. Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria..Aug. 27, 11 AM Furnessia. Sept. 10, Noon
Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon Columbia..Sept. 17, 1 PM
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Potsdam.....Aug. 30 Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6 Statendam.....Sept. 27
Ryndam.....Sept. 13 Potsdam.....Oct. 4
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in NOVASCOTIA

where Nature's beauties and Romance and History enthrall; where the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer, "PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.

Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 86 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S. S. Co.
PORTLAND LINE.
Is a Delightful, Refreshing Week-End or Holiday Trip. 3-Day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory free at ticket offices, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200—Orchard.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

Trains leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:00, *10:30 A. M., 12:22, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:26, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days. 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—At Saratoga Springs, Aug. 13, white coral necklace and diamond locket; monogram H. C. S.; liberal reward for return and no questions asked. H. C. Schroeder, 87 5th Av.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 136,965, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

$100 reward for return of three-stone diamond ring lost Sunday, Aug. 21, on 5th Av., near 49th St.

Marcus & Co., 544 Fifth Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; Summer garden; reasonable.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

82d St., 119 West.—Large and small connecting rooms, or single, with board; references.

85th St., 9 East, near Park.—Comfortably furnished rooms; parlor dining room; moderate.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with board; terms low; American family.

Delightful spot in Bronx; large house, comfortable rooms, shady lawns; bowling, tennis; Third and Ninth Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 188L Melrose.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted by two adults, large room, with excellent table board, in private family or house accommodating few guests; must be in good location, about ½ hour from New York, N. Y., N. H. R. R. preferred; references. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box J J, 123 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; permanent, transients.

6th St., 22 East, Near 5th Av.—Nicely furnished room; gentleman; $2; all conveniences.

11th St., 36 West.—Exceptionally well furnished large, small, light rooms; heat, all improvements; references.

17th St., 59 West.—Small and large rooms; running water; well furnished; Summer rates; references.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key Gramercy Park.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room; private bath; pleasant hallroom.

46th St., 213 West.—Newly renovated; furnishings, $3,000; private house; reference; rooms, $3 to $8.

47th St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished hallroom; gentleman; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

58th St., 118 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small, medium, with bath; central; "L" station.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice large rooms, newly decorated; parlor room, suitable doctor's office; reference.

116th St., 123 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; splendid location; references. Barton.

116th St., 251 West.—Front hall room; also large back room; terms moderate; references. Hawks.

117th St., 59 East.—Nicely furnished parlor, back parlor, together or singly; private family. Bienenfeld.

124th St., 110 West.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two; ground floor. Riesinger.

126th St., 81 West.—Two large furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; reasonable; references.

131st St., 260 West.—Large and small furnished rooms, with or without board; breakfast if desired; telephone and piano.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 125th St.

Out of City.

Rooms for World's Fair Visitors.—Reasonable rates. 2,539 North Grand Av., St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Experienced stenographer wanted for position large concern. G., 338 Broadway.

H. O'Neill & Co. require milliners and apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av. 20th to 21st Sts.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced fresh fruit and vegetable salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter at Room 2,507, Park Row Building, by A. H. Walker; the position is exceptionally good for an exceptionally alert and well-instructed young girl in good health and with strong eyes; applications may be made on Saturday, forenoon or afternoon.

Wanted—Girl from Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island for housework; good cook and laundress preferred; one willing to learn accepted. Address or call Mrs. H. T. Jones, 49 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Wanted—Girl, housework; good wages; references. Call from 1 to 7 P. M. M. F. Finn, Fronxwood Park, Hickory St., William's Bridge, N. Y.

Wanted—Tuckers on Willcox & Gibbs long knife machines; only those that can do also hemstitching need apply. Julius Siegel & Co., 473 Broadway.

Wanted—Millinery; Siegel Cooper Company require millinery trimmers, makers, and preparers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Typist; must be rapid and accurate and a thorough, businesslike young lady; good salary to right party. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Sales Clerks:—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced sales clerks for various departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Toy Checkers.—Experienced man in checking toys; also in general work in opening up and arranging toy stock. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—40 civil engineers for surveys in the United States, West and South; railroad topographers and transitmen, experienced in staff work; from 22 to 35 years old preferred. Address, for two weeks, J. Imhrie Miller, Box 1,844 New York Post Office, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired; references—Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, counselors at law. The President Mechanics' National Bank.

Wanted—Good man capable of keeping books accurately; also to assist in selling land; must be of correct, temperate habits, write good hand, speak German and English, and present satisfactory reference; wages to start, $18 weekly. Call Saturday morning, Bankers' Land and Mortgage Corporation, Suite 5,066 Metropolitan Life Building, New York.

Wanted—Branch manager sewing machine office, this city and suburbs; attractive inducements to ambitious, successful man. Write or call, 9:30 A. M., Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 49 W. 125th St.

Wanted—An honest, agreeable hustler, married or single; can have possible permanent position in first-class country store, moderate wages, by applying to Roswell Davis, Yaphank, L. I.

Wanted—Young man, stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping business, 34th St.; salary, $10 to start; good opportunity. Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographers wanted immediately for permanent and temporary positions; Smith-Premier machines. S., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Salesman, experienced, on commission to sell skirts; must have security or bond for samples. E. Joseph & Son, 34 East 9th St.

Wanted—Young man, about 19, by banking house; must be able to operate the Remington typewriter. R., Box 188 Times.

MONEY FIGHT STOPS FUNERAL.

Mahler's Burial Held Up While Family Squabble Over His Wealth.

Israel Mahler, the hutcher, of 29 Pitt Street, was hurled yesterday, but not peacefully. Before the hurial was allowed to proceed his family had to settle several financial questions. The different members of the family were unable to agree very well, and the police and two or three notaries public had to assist. The unusual goings-on drew a crowd of some five or ten thousand people of all ages and conditions, and for a time Pitt Street was threatened with a riot.

The widow Mahler was a widow when she married the hutcher, and she had two sons by her first husband. The butcher was not stepping into matrimony for the first time, either, as he had one son. When Israel Mahler died it became known that he had left a large fortune—large for Pitt Street. There was $1,000 in life insurance, $500 from a lodge, and about $500 in cash. The body of the dead man was just about to be carried out of the house yesterday afternoon when the trouble began. Jacob Mahler, his son, claimed $400, and said he wanted it at once. Then trouble started.

Neighbors who knew about the trouble, and hundreds of men and women who were not neighbors and didn't know began to crowd to the house. The fish market under the Williamsburg Bridge, a few feet away, was suddenly deserted by both buyers and sellers. Inside the Mahler home the noise of conflict could be heard plainly The tumult became contagious, for the people in the street took up the discussion and every one screamed at the person next as if he, too, were depending on his volubility for a portion of his sire's fortune.

Patrolmen finally rushed the crowd with their night sticks, but when they had pushed a way into the middle of it they couldn't find out where the trouble was. At last things began to quiet down. There was a lull in the excitement in the death chamber. Presently the body of Israel Mahler was brought down the steps. His widow and her two sons were on one side, smiling; his own son, on the other side, wore proudly a large watch and chain. A compromise had been effected by which Jacob Mahler took $275 and the watch and chain. The widow and her sons got the remainder.

YU KIT MEN NO COOLIE.

Distinguished Chinaman Objects to Being Held Up on American Border.

Yu Kit Men, one of the Commissioners from China to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the head of a large shipping company at Shanghai, will probably make a complaint to the Chinese Ambassador at Washington as a result of the treatment he received at the hands of a United States Immigration Inspector on the Canadian border while en route from St. Louis to this city.

The Chinese Commissioner arrived in this city late on Thursday evening, many hours delayed, as a result of having been hauled out of his berth on the east-hound Wabash train and lodged in a pen maintained for the detention of Chinese immigrants at Black Rock, near Buffalo.

The Inspector went to the stateroom, where he found Yu Kit Men peacefully asleep. The rest of the story was told yesterday at the Hotel Imperial by the Commissioner himself. He said the Inspector asked him for a pass, and told him when he said that he had resigned his position and had no pass, that he would have to pay $500 because he had been out of American territory. The Commissioner was then turned over to the Chief Inspector, who sent to the office of the railroad. A man came and explained that Yu Kit Men was not a coolie, but was on a sight-seeing tour. The Commissioner was then released and came on to New York on the Empire State Express. He is going to Washington in a week and thinks he will ask the Ambassador to take the matter up.

Fatal Fall from Attack of Vertigo.

William Autenrieth, a real estate dealer, with offices at 156 East Broadway, Manhattan, was found unconscious on the porch of his home, at 201 South Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, with a compound fracture of the skull, and died later. Autenrieth entertained a party of friends Thursday night, and a little after 12 o'clock walked to the Broadway ferry with them. On returning his wife heard him fall on the porch. Mrs. Autenrieth told the police that her husband was subject to attacks of vertigo.

Narrow Escapes in East Side Fire.

Fire started at noon yesterday in the five-story tenement house at 306-308 Madison Street. The blaze caused only $500 damage, but it was accompanied by the usual east side fire panic, and several children and one sick woman might have been suffocated but for prompt work by rescuers. The fire is supposed to have been caused by three children—William Beck, twelve years old; Annie, nine, and Jacob, four, who were left alone in rooms on the third floor and found some matches.

HELP WANTED

10c. Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 161 Times Office.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require bill and entry clerks. Apply at Delivery Department.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish of building southeast corner 60th St. and Fifth Av. Apply at building.

Wanted—Bright, intelligent boy; good penman. V., Box 220 New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Secretary, &c.—By English lady as secretary; reader, elocution, literature, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with modern business methods; finely educated. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable, refined; good education; references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly competent; high school education; will substitute; salary $14. S., Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; good speller; references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer.—Does not know it all; reads notes; spells well; moderate. Elsie, Box 147 Times.

Males.

A young man (19) desires a position as stock clerk; has had three years' experience; highest class references furnished. Address Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant.—Books opened, written up, balanced, searched by first-class accountant; temporary or otherwise. Elderly, Box 113 Times.

As millitary instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability; many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Boy (15) just from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing, 214 East 112th St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. B., Box 207 Times.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading business men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P., Box 133 Times.

Office man, stenographer, and correspondent, five years' railroad and manufacturing experience, desires good opening. A. M. A., 134 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and typewriter desires evening employment; twelve years' commercial experience. Reasonable, Box 108 Times, Harlem.

BUILDERS HOTLY DENY REPORTED DESERTION

Rumor That Employer Made Overture to Unions.

BOTH SIDES ARE WAITING

Members of Some of the Trades Ordered Out by the Alliance Fail to Obey the Mandate.

The Building Trades Employers' Association was indignant yesterday over a report that the Remington Construction Company had made overtures to the Building Trades Alliance and that it was the first sign of disintegration in the Employers' Association. The Remington Construction Company is erecting the Van Norden Trust Company's new building at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the report had it that a representative of the company called upon James J. Daly, the joint leader with Philip Weinseimer of the Building Trades Alliance, with the object of making an individual agreement by which work could be resumed.

Daly, to whom the report was credited, said later that what he had said was that a representative of the Van Norden Trust Company had made the overtures. Edward Remington, President of the construction company, made the following denial:

"The statement that we have ever contemplated making overtures to the alliance or leaving the Employers' Association is outrageously false. I cannot say too emphatically that we will never under any circumstances recognize the alliance, and that we will stand by the Employers' Association."

Both the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance seemed to have reached a point yesterday where each side was waiting for the other to make a move. The stone cutters went out on several buildings, making the only new strike of the day.

The 1,600 marble cutters who went out on Thursday it was learned yesterday were on the verge of a lock-out when they took the action. The lock-out had been ordered and the employers had arranged to pay the meen off when walking dele ates loomed up with strike orders. As far as could he learned, few if any of the marble polishers who were to have gone on strike yesterday left their jobs. The resolution adopted by Bricklayers' Union, No. 7, not to work with non-union men, was submitted for adoption to the General Executive Board of the unions, but the hoard declined to act.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said yesterday that notification had been sent to the members of the locked-out unions who have not returned assuring them that the employers would protect their rights to the fullest extent if they resumed work. Mr. Harding continued:

"No matter how long it takes, we will carry out our plan of employing new men under the arbitration agreement individually without discrimination. Among the men employed under this plan are 100 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters."

Regarding the decision of Justice Dickey that the arbitration agreement could not be enforced in the courts, he said:

"We never held that it could be enforced in the courts, Judge Dickey, as to the arbitration plan itself, said it was an excellent one. The arhitration agreement is similar to trade agreements, which are not enforceable in the courts, because the unions are not incorporated."

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, held that the bonds of its members were not rendered void by Justice Dickey's decision.

"The bonds," he said, "bind each member to abide by the decisions, orders, prohibitions, and regulations of the Board of Governors. They are furnished hy a surety company and in two instances within the past year this company has paid the honds of former members who failed to maintain the conditions of their agreements."

Meetings of the various subordinate associations of the Building Trades Employers' Association were held yesterday at the Building Trades Club. As far as reports went, little progress had been made in putting new men to work, and the Marhle Cutters' Union was the only union not locked out which had yet gone on strike. Letters signed by G. W. Whitford, Secretary of the Building Trades Alliance, to the Employers' Association were read, hut not made public. It was said that no reply would he made.

WEINSEIMER AGAIN INDICTED.

Charged with Accepting $400 Not to Call Strike in Brooklyn.

A second indictment was returned by the Grand Jury yesterday against Philip Weinseimer, President of the Building Trades Alliance. This indictment also charges extortion, and the complainant is Charles Tucker, a plumbing contractor of 48 University Place, who did the plumbing for the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Brooklyn.

According to the charges, Weinseimer, on Sept. 7, 1901, went to Tucker as the business agent of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association and threatened to call a strike on the Brooklyn building unless he received $400. Tucker says that he gave up the amount because delay meant great financial loss to him. He paid it with a check, he declares, and Weinseimer promised not to call the strike.

Weinseimer was informed by telephone of the second indictment, and shortly afterward appeared at the Criminal Courts Building. His counsel, Acer & Toole, were not there, and Weinseimer seemed very uneasy. When a court officer asked him to come inside, as the Judge wished to speak with him, Weinseimer almost collapsed. He asked the Judge to allow him to find his counsel, hut was finally induced to be seated while an officer of the court hunted up Mr. Toole.

Bail was fixed at $1,000, which Lawyer Toole said would be deposited in cash with the City Chamberlain, as was done in the case of the first indictment. The pleading was set for Sept. 6, as the court adjourned yesterday for the remainder of this month.

Lawyer Acer said it was true that a check for $400 had been given to Weinseimer, but declared it was in payment for services rendered hy him in organizing a local union of carpenters. Tucker had great difficulty in getting enough carpenters, and Weinseimer, Acer said, helped him out. For this he received the $400.

According to Mr. Acer, this check was instrumental in electing Weinseimer President of the plumbers' local union. He said that his client's opponent sought to use the check against him, and when this fact became known among the union's members they rallied to Weinseimer's support.

Concerning the statement of District Attorney Jerome that he and his assistants were through with the People's Security Company and its attorneys, Mr. Acer said he intended to go right ahead without regard to the District Attorney's office. He said he would have been very glad of Mr. Jerome's help, but, under the circumstances, could get along very well without it.

Shot by Saloon Keeper.

During a fight in Patrick O'Reilly's saloon, 89 Ninth Avenue, Thomas Cavanaugh, twenty-one years old, of 421 West Sixteenth Street, was shot in the shoulder by the proprietor. O'Reilly was locked up, charged with felonious assault. He claims that Cavanaugh was one of five men who raised a disturbance in his place, and says he fired in self-defense.

30-DAY AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

Avenue of Escape Offered to Holders of Fraudulent Citizenship Papers.

As the result of a conference between the editors of two Italian newspapers, representing the Italian colony, Superintendent of Elections George M. Morgan, representing the State authorities, and Assistant United States District Attorneys Marx and Houghton, an arrangement has been perfected which will have the effect of protecting a number of Italians who are possessed of citizenship papers fraudulently issued and illegally obtained, though without criminal intent on the part of the holders of the certificates.

Acting upon this belief they yesterday caused the publication of a manifesto announcing that all holders of fraudulent certificates of citizenship could, by presenting them to the office of Assistant United States District Attorney Marx, in lower Broadway, have them canceled without fear of prosecution. No papers, however, will be received for cancellation after Sept. 25.

TABLES TURNED ON POLICEMAN

Magistrate Orders Charge of Intoxication Against Patrolman Hallahan.

Magistrate Higginbotham, sitting in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, severely arraigned Patrolman John J. Hallahan of the Brownsville Station yesterday. Hallahan was in court with a prisoner whom he charged with heing drunk.

The Magistrate, after charging the officer with being himself under the influence of liquor, ordered Court Officer Sheedy to make a complaint against him. This Sheedy refused to do, saying that he could not swear Hallahan was intoxicated. The Magistrate ordered Sheedy to change places with another court officer. Hallahan was told to appear before the Magistrate again this morning.

Hallahan declared that he had not had a drop of liquor. He had been on duty all night, had had no breakfast, and was fagged out, he said.

AUTOMOBILIST AFTER TYSON.

Charges That Lawrence Magistrate Is Not Qualified for Position.

The friction that has existed between the village authorities of Lawrence, Long Island, and the automobilists was brought into the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the application to Justice Dickey for a writ to prohihit Justice Frank L. Tyson from proceeding with the trial of L. B. Sharp, a Summer resident, on a charge of speeding his machine at a greater rate than the law permits.

It was urged by Sharp's attorney that Justice Tyson is not qualified to act, inasmuch as he moved to Lawrence just seven days before his appointment as Police Justice. The law requires the appointee to be an elector of the district in which he lives, and the attorney insisted that Tyson's appointment was null and void, although he admitted that he was a Magistrate de facto.

Tyson's lawyer took the position that it was sufficient that Tyson would he qualified to vote at the next election to make him eligible for the office of Magistrate. Justice Dickey said that an elector was one qualified to vote, and not one who would be qualified at a future time. He reserved his decision.

ANGELO CUCOZZA HELD.

Magistrate Dooley Takes Action After Hearing Evidence in Mannino Case.

Magistrate Dooley, sitting in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday listened to a repetition of the story told by Tony Mannino, the Italian boy who was kidnapped from his home, 62 Amity Street, and returned to his parents about a week ago.

At the end of the hearing the Magistrate decided to hold only Angelo Cucozza, the youth who confessed that he took the child away. He reserved decision in the cases of Francesco Carniglio and his wife, Antonina, of 317 East Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, at whose house it is claimed that the boy was kept. He ordered the discharge of Salvatore Altadona, Antonio Galiti, and Salvatore Mannino, as it was not shown that they had anything to do with the kidnapping.

The only new evidence presented was that of Sylvester B. Kent of 129 Baltic Street, who testified that he was coming over the South Ferry on the night that the boy was returned to his parents, and saw him, accompanied by a dark-haired man, whose description tallied with that given the police hy young Mannino.

Assistant District Attorney Courtney said that he did not believe that the police would get any nearer a solution of the mystery than they now are, or that they would he ahle under existing conditions to secure any more prisoners.

BUCKLIN'S SUIT STOPPED.

Canfield's ex-Manager No Longer Wants $25,000 for False Arrest.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, who is spending his vacation at Asbury Park, yesterday received notice that the suit brought against him by David W. Bucklin in 1903 for $25,000 damages for false arrest had been discontinued.

Bucklin, who was manager for Richard Canfield, was arrested in Novemher, 1903, on the charge of being a disorderly person. It was said at the time that it was believed that he had in his possession a note for $90,000 given by Theodore Hostetter of Pittsburg. No such note was found on him.

Chief Murphy was not at headquarters at the time. He arrived after Bucklin had been held three hours, and ordered Bucklin's release.

BOOKKEEPER IS ACCUSED.

Charged with Passing Worthless Checks on Customers of His Firm.

C. T. B. Johnson, bookkeeper for the American Steel Frame and Band Iron Company, 275 Pearl Street, was a prisoner in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with having passed worthless checks on the customers of the firm. Magistrate Pool held him in $500 bail for a hearing this morning.

The first known of Johnson's irregularities was on Friday, when a customer called up the firm to ask if a check for $9.38 was all right. Benjamin Markowitz, the senior partner, said in court that a hasty examination of the books showed many false entries. Moreover, he said, he had found other checks ranging in sums of from $25 to $60, which had not heen sent out by the firm.

BROKER-AUTOIST HELD.

Miller Thought He'd Been Punished Enough—Breen Didn't.

Deane Miller, member of the Stock Exchange and racquet club, former champion tennis player and expert automobilist, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning for violating the speed ordinance. The broker-autoist was irate when he faced Magistrate Breen.

"I suppose the officer believes I was running my machine eighteen miles an hour," he declared; "hut even if I was I think I have been punished enough. When I was arrested Thursday night I offered the Sergeant $100 cash hail—all that the law calls for—but it was refused and I was locked in a filthy cell for an hour and a half. I wish to complain against that Sergeant for exceeding his authority in demanding $300."

"I shall have to hold you for the Court of Special Sessions," replied the magistrate. Tell your story to the trial court."

Wager Placed on Roosevelt.

There was little interest in election betting yesterday. The only wager recorded was that of Bunnell, Buchanan & Co., who placed $1,000 on Rooseveit against $600 with a Stock Exchange house. The odds are now 10-6, offered by Roosevelt backers, while Parker enthusiasts as 7 to 10.



This forenoon—clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for men and boys.

Then we "take Time by the forelock"—close at 12 noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

MAY END MEAT STRIKE SAY LABOR LEADERS

Probably Will Be Settled by Wednesday Next.

CONFERENCE HAD FAILED

Packers Told Chicago Aldermen That They Had Nothing to Arbitrate with the Men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The labor leaders tonight announced that in all prohability the strike would be "settled peaceably" before Wednesday of next week. They declined to explain the cause of their belief, but were positive in their statements that the strike would not be called off.

President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union, has called all the members of the Butchers' Executive Board to meet in this city next Wednesday.

The conferences to-day of the committee appointed earlied in the week to attempt a settlement of the stock yards strike with, the parties to the dispute resulted in nothing.

The strike leaders went before the committee this morning and stated their side of the case. They did not suggest to the Aldermanic committee that it make any overtures to the packers, but simply gave their side of the case.

The representatives of the packers, T. J. Connors, Edward Tilden, Thomas L. Wilson, and J. E. Maurer, then appeared before the committee, and after a session that lasted three hours Mayor Harrison said:

"The packers have said just what they said before—that they are running their plants and have nothing to arbitrate, and that there is no reason why they should confer with the men."

"Then it is all off?"

"That is about what it amounts to."

"We heard a review of the entire strike trouble," continued the Mayor, "and the packers say that in every community except Chicago and Omaha the strike is practically over, and they claim that with 75 per cent. of the men that they employed in Chicago before the strike they are now turning out 92 per cent. of their normal output."

After the meeting with the packers had adjourned, President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union and other labor leaders called upon the committee and were informed that the meeting with the packers had resulted in nothing.

President Donnelly expressed regret, but the others left the City Hall without saying anything. It was decided that the Aldermanic committee should assemble at 10 o'clock on Monday to meet the representatives of the strikers.

UNION PRESIDENT HELD.

Suspender Makers' Head Accused of Stabbing an Employer.

Max Altscheener of 241 Monroe Street, President of the Suspender Makers' Union, was held in $500 hail for trial yesterday on a charge of assault, hy Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Court. Several lawyers in the employ of the People's Security Company appeared for the union President and agents of the company supplied the bail.

Altscheener was accused of stabbing Isaac Neuhauser of 152 East One Hundred and Third Street, who is senior partner of the firm of L. Baum & Co. of 310 and 3 Church Street in a fight on last Wednesday evening in front of the Church Street factory. Fannie Fischman, an employe of the suspender factory, swore yesterday that she saw the knife used.

Magistrate Pool yesterday placed Samuel Halpern of 91 Allen Street under $500 bonds for six months for his participation in the same fracas.

WINDOW GLASS WORKERS' WAR.

Receiver Asked for a Pittsburg Union—Charges Against Officers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—The failure of rival window glass workers' organizations to obtain the co-operation of the parent body in the plan to form one solid association of skilled workers in the trade resulted to-day in the filing of a bill in equity in the County Court, asking for the dissolution of the old association, known as Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, and the appointment of a receiver.

Irregularities in the last two elections of officers are alleged, and charges are made that the present officers have withdrawn the funds from the authorized depositories and are keeping their custody concealed from the members. The amount in the treasury is said to aggregate $100,000. It is also charged that the Executive Board has permitted certain employers to retain an assessment of 25 per cent. of wages levied on members, thus, it is claimed, fraudulently discriminating against other manufacturers. Charges are made against President Paul St. Peter in connection with the wage reduction on March 12.

MEAT RIOTERS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Takes Unusual Action—Rumors of Strike Settlement.

The Grand Jury took what is declared to he an unusual course of procedure yesterday when it returned indictments against two striking butchers for rioting, growing out of the meat strike.

The men indicted are Patrick Sheehan and Michael Gilhooly, who were employed hy the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., hut went on strike. The indictment charges that last Monday the two men approached a meat wagon driven hy Max Flaster, caused a crowd to collect, and incited a riot. The men were arrested and held for trial in the Yorkville Court.

This is the first time such indictments have been found since 1893, when one indictment was handed down against Abraham Bloom for rioting. Bloom was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing.

There were rumors around the headquarters of the meat strikers last night that a settlement of the trouble in Chicago was near. It was said that President Donnelly had summoned all the international members of the Executive Board to hurry to Chicago for an important conference, and it was also stated that Organizer Fitzpatrick had said:

"If we could get together with the packers' representatives the whole thing could be settled in fifteen minutes."

Hawes' $3 HATS

The Hats of Latest Vogue

OPENING DAYS

Thursday, August 25
Friday, August 26
Saturday, August 27

THREE B'WAY STORES
835—1231—1365

For Every Face Figure and Fancy

We are the Makers
Hawes, Von Gal Co., Inc.
New York Chicago Boston

HELD UP BY BANDITS IN DESERT OF SAHARA

Engineer Who Went to Africa Had Narrow Escape.

LEFT ALONE WITHOUT FOOD

Lived on Fish and What Little Vegetation He Found—Lost Valuable Curio Collection.

Jaison Paige, a civil engineer, who arrived here yesterday on the Italian liner Perugia from Naples, told a remarkable story to the customs officers of a hold-up and robhery, of which he was the victim, in the Desert of Sahara.

Mr. Paige, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, went to Africa in connection with the survey work of the Cape to Cairo Railroad. In addition to his work he made a collection of curios from the various native tribes. He also got hold of a lot of rugs made by the natives, as well as wild animal skins, the whole forming a valuable collection. He also made a great many maps and drawings for the benefit of science. Several months ago he took leave of his companions and, accompanied hy several faithful negroes, began the journey through Egypt and the northeastern part of the Sahara into Tripoli. It was while traversing the desert that he was robbed of his valuable collection and all his wardrohe except the suit he wore.

The bandits were not satisfied with taking the young engineer's property, hut it required all of his cunning to escape with his life. He was penniless, and had to live on what vegetation he could find, with an occasional fish caught with an improvised hook and line. Finally he reached the Mediterranean coast, where he was picked up by a vessel and taken to Naples. He found friends there and sailed for home on the Perugia.

Mr. Paige's declaration made to the Deputy Surveyor down the bay when the liner was off Quarantine was one of the shortest on record because everything he possessed had been taken by the outlaws. He gave his destination on the declaration as the University of Chicago.

BLAMES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Husband Says He Has to Do Housework and Children Need Doctor.

Mrs. Catherine Buffi, thirty-five years old, of 27 Westervelt Street, Jersey City, appeared in the Oakland Avenue Court yesterday for examination into her sanity. Her husband said she had been attending meetings of Christian Scientists since last Winter and had recently spent all of her time in prayer to the neglect of her six children, two of whom are sick.

Mr. Buffi declared he had done his own cooking and housework. His wife would not allow a physician to see her sick children.

Judge Manning referred the case to County Physician Converse. Mrs. Buffi was permitted to return home. She appeared rational in court.

FOUND STRANGER IN FLAT.

Plucky Mrs. Eberhardt Seized Intruder and Caused His Capture.

The second story of the three-story house 221 Adams Place, the Bronx, is rented by Rudolph Blumenthal and his family. Mr. Blumenthal at present is in Pittshurg, and his family are in the country. During their absence a friend, Mrs. Helen Eberhardt of 889 East Eighty-second Street, has looked in on the flat every day to see that it was all right.

When Mrs. Eberhardt paid her visit yesterday she found the front door open. Going in she saw a young man rummaging in a dresser. Mrs. Eberhardt grahhed him, hut the man threw her down and ran out, followed by the woman.

Mrs. Eberhardt, as she ran down the stairs, shouted "Thieves!" and Policeman Aiken of the Tremont Station heard her cries. He started after the young man, who, although fleet of foot, was caught after a chase of nearly a quarter of a mile. The prisoner said he was James Costy, eighteen years old, of 88 Mulberry Street.

When searched at the station house the police found one of his pockets stuffed with jewelry, and inside his shirt were several pieces of valuable silk. In the Harlem Court he was held in $1,000 hail.

STREET CARS TIED UP.

Traffic Delayed on Lines of New York City Railway Company.

The breaking of a high-pressure steam pipe at the power house of the New York City Railway Company, at Ninety-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, yesterday morning put the main station out of gear and temporarily paralyzed the electric street car service below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

At the headquarters of the company the only official statement made was that the pipe burst at 10:50 o'clock A. M., filling the power house with steam and creating much confusion. The first lines to be relieved started again in a quarter of an hour, hut some lines were tied up an hour. No one was hurt hy the breaking of the steam pipe.

As soon as news of the disaster reached Chief Engineer M. C. Starrett he went to the power house, and was there joined by Oren Root. Everything was in working order when they left. The service on the upper west side and the Bronx did not suffer, as the lines derive their energy from the King's Bridge power house, where substations are in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets with which the Ninety-sixth Street power house is harnessed. The sub-stations of the Harlem power house are at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and in Bayard and Front Streets.

The accident was the cause of vexatious delays to many thousand passengers, some of whom remained in the cars until service was resumed.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS "THE BEST EVER"

Many Men of Many Necks All Pleased with Reppo Cravats.

OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Square Theatre 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mat. T'd'y.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
9th MONTH—TWO WEEKS ONLY,
SAM BERNARD.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With Original Co., including Hattie Williams

GARRICK THEATRE 35 St., Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY,
MILITARY MAD,
with great cast, including Ida Conquest, Leo Ditrichstein, Henry V. Donnelly, and Thos. A. Wise.

CRITERION THEATRE 44th & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY.
WILLIAM COLLIER | THE DICTATOR

AERIAL GARDENS over New Amsterdam. Rain or Shine. Evenings at 8:20. | "A Little of Everything." | Offenbach Review.
New Amsterdam op. Sep. 5—"Rogers Bros."

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only.
THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW

NEW YORK ROOF Over New York Theatre
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
1,000 SEATS AT 50c | GUERRERO & Gina San. Gt. Buckner, | SPARROW, NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS, Others.

14th St. Theatre At 6th Av.'s Busy Corner.
Prices—Reserved, 25c. to $1.50; Good Seats, 50c.
TO

AUG 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904. 12 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Trees and Butterflies.
Some Nature Books for August—With a Consideration of Little Gardens as Aids to Civic Improvement, by Mabel Osgood Wright..... 573

Trusts and People.
Charles A. Conant Discusses Great Corporations and Their Problems..... 575

The Iron Duke.
The Late George R. Gleig's Reminiscences of Wellington and Some of His Contemporaries..... 576

Magazine Fiction.
Le Passant Discusses the Training of American Authors in Foreign Schools..... 580

Raeburn.
Edward Pinnington's Biography of the Great Scotch Painter..... 581

The Magazines.
Features of the Leading American Monthlies for September..... 582

Other Books Reviewed.
"The Philippines"..... 574
Crozier's "General Armory"..... 576

Whist in Brief, with the Laws.....576

Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell.....576

Work of the Salvation Army.....576

Boston Notes..... 577

Mr Alden's Views..... 577

Milton in France..... 578

The Direct Appeal..... 578

Newspaper History..... 578

Books Received.....579

From Readers..... 580

About Publishers..... 581

Little Royalties.....581

About Authors..... 583

Queries..... 584

Current Comment..... 584

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, the famous old English newspaper published daily in Paris for the last ninety years, the extinction of which we noted last week, claims a certain place in literary and political history. Although it has never been notable for literary or even journalistic quality, a number of Englishmen distinguished in literature and politics have been connected with it in the course of its career. Thackeray "worked very cheerfully on Galignani's newspaper for ten francs a day" in the thirties, as he himself once wrote to Mrs. Brookfield, and among other contributors to it have been Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Brougham, O'Connell, Dr. Maginn, Thomas Hood, Macaulay, and Charles Sumner. In fact, an adequate history of Galignani's would have some chapters of uncommon interest. Its long life and long-continued success were due to the adroitness with which it provided Englishmen in Paris with daily skimmings of their London journals when they were difficult and expensive to obtain. Its literary quality was as unsubstantial as its political; it cheerfully avowed itself to be chiefly a daily compilation, and it was carefully kept on the side of whatever French political party happened to be in power. It survived a surprisingly long time after the reversal of the conditions that favored its success.

It is a curious experience in most walks of life that men who can do one thing well naturally have a hankering and believe they have a "call" to do another. It is true in literature as it is elsewhere—there have been many proofs of it, one of the most recent being amusingly presented in the biography of Prof. Edward Byles Cowell, which has just appeared in England, a twelvemonth after his death. He was Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, had been for thirty-six years, and was regarded as the greatest Oriental scholar in the world; but what he wanted to do was to be the historian of Queen Anne's realm. That was his favorite period in history, he used to declare in his letters, and anything in that period interested him; and when he was young he got himself appointed to a lectureship on English history in a Calcutta college. But, wiser than a good many, he held to his appointed path, and left behind him his dream of wreaking himself on a "Queen Anne and Her Times."

A hitherto unpublished chapter in the history of the civil war appears in the shape of a little pamphlet by Major Caleb Huse of the Confederate Army. It is entitled "The Supplies of the Confederate Army, How They Were Obtained in Europe, and How Paid For," and in it he tells how he was singularly successful in turning the Confederate Government's cotton warrants into rifles, guns, and ammunition. It is a story of daring and resource, and incidentally conveys some pretty severe criticism on the methods of the Federal Government in the same business, especialy in the sending of a timid civilian engineer to do what ought to have been done by an army officer with unlimited powers and responsibilities. The record Major Huse has made is perhaps not incorrectly described in a prefatory note by the two friends who induced him to publish it as "a unique bit of history."

A writer in The Academy and Literature rises to suggest a certain superfluity in the many books on "literary geography," to use the phrase of Mr. William Sharp applicable to a peculiarly modern phase of literary activity. The suggestion is called forth by the announcement of a new book about that Wessex in which Mr. Thomas Hardy and his characters are at home—the third about "Hardy's Country" that has appeared in two or three years. Every great story teller who has given his work a keenly local flavor has been tracked industriously, sometimes insensately, through his favorite haunts and the places which he has peopled with his characters. A whole literature of the kind has risen around Dickens and Thackeray, Balzac and Hugo; and great argument has been had from time to time about the identification of one or another town, street, house, church, or tavern that is affectionately associated in the minds of their readers with the doings they chronicle. Perhaps Mr. Hardy's Wessex is the region that most closely appeals to the present day literary geographer; and yet there seems to be a good deal in The Academy contributor's remark that he likes the Hardy country too well as presented by Mr. Hardy in his novels to care for the guidance of any one else through it.

Mr. Marcus R. Mayer ought to have a good many entertaining and perhaps even important things to tell in that volume of reminiscences that he promises to produce in the coming season. The musical impresario, ever since in the process of evolution he became an essential part of the modern system of public concerts and operatic performances—and it is not a very old system—has found that the public is usually eager and curious to listen to his stories of what goes on behind the scenes, of his trials, troubles, failures and successes, and of his experiences with the peculiarly irritable and difficult race of singers and players. If Mr. Mayer will discourse as candidly and as entertainingly as some of his predecessors in the field of management have done, men like Michael Kelly, Benjamin Lumley, and Col. Mapleson, his volume should make an interesting addition to the corner of musical literature in which they have ensconced theirs.

A delightful contribution to the better knowledge of Emerson, with a characteristic Emersonian ray of light on its subject, is found in the current Atlantic in Emerson's brief address on Shakespeare, intended for the Saturday Club's observance of the anniversary of 1864. It is full of illumination; but the last paragraph has a note of the humorous. Emerson observes that the Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620, three years before the publication of Shakespeare's plays; he risks a good deal on the quality of the Pilgrim mind and its attitude toward the drama when he concludes that "had they been published earlier, our forefathers, or the most poetical among them, might have stayed at home to read them."

TREES AND BUTTERFLIES.

Some Nature Books for August—With a Consideration of Little Gardens as Aids to Civic Improvement.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

Author of "The Friendship of Nature," "Birdcraft," "Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts," &c.

TO THOSE who live in the country or are at least spending the outdoor season away from town amid rural surroundings and gardens of more or less extent, an occasional midsummer trip to the city or even the drive through the outskirts of the near-by market town reveals a new object for thought. In Winter this thing passed unnoticed in the general dreariness, in Spring the hope arose that Winter being over the owner might be about to mend matters, but the glare of August magnifies its ugliness and lays bare this blot upon the character of many an upright householder—the backyard.

There are reformers who would altogether banish this time-hallowed precinct where the lilac bushes and plum tree, Concord grape vine and spiderwort of old have yielded to lack of light, air, and general debility, and the average crop is now broken furniture, stretchers for drying lace curtains, the leafless remains of last Easter's azaleas or lilies and the family rubber plant possessed of twice nine lives, turned out to take its chances with the house cat, during the family outing, while the husband of the temporary caretaker slumbers in a hammock with a hole in the bottom, which is suspended diagonally between the clothes poles. Charlotte Perkins Gilman—in her downward pen career of taking both her own futile dynamics and dear Mrs. Wiggs's seriously, razing the individual home by belittlement and collecting the wreckags into a hideous Residential Trust under which the survivors are to be allowed to breed and feed by machinery with the minimum of responsibility and individuality as merely dumbly co-operative atoms—would turn the "sacred backyards" into a sort of Court of the Alhambra, wherein the dwellers under the trust may walk in squads during certain periods of the day. Charles M. Skinner, in his latest book, "Little Gardens," not only tells us in a thoroughly sane way how such plots may be turned to account and beautified, but at the same time shows us how the individuality of the owner can be maintained and stimulated by wise advice, for to either the born or grafted American the right of individual possession and taste will never yield to trust dictation in things domestic, even for the sake of apparently greater ease.

In the heart of such a city as Manhattan the backyard as a garden spot has unquestionably been banished by the advanced price of land. This not only causes every legally permissible inch of the lot to be built upon, but piles the structures so far skyward that the soil in the few spare feet is reduced to the quality of brick clay, and the light and air that permeate the place will not sustain even an able-bodied weed. This stricture, however, cannot as yet generally furnish an excuse for the outlying boroughs or to the many small cities and bustling manufacturing towns of both New England and the West, where oftentimes the average house has a foreground of soil and a narrow side strip as well. It is during the Summer season of more or less travel that these arid spots cry out to the passer-by for deliverance from their weeds and rubbish, and he or she who cannot find guidance in this matter between the covers of "Little Gardens" must be wholly bald mentally. It is all very well to form leagues for the improvement of municipal art. A thoroughly consistent building of any legitimate and unhybridised type is an educating factor in the community, but it is better in this as in all arts and sciences to begin with the near-by, and no better preparation for the building of the dignified library, museum of art, or high school in the centre of the town can be had than by helping people

*LITTLE GARDENS. By Charles M. Skinner. Illustrated. 250 pages. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

HOW TO KNOW THE BUTTERFLIES. A Manual of the Butterflies of the Eastern United States. By John Henry Comstock, Professor of Entomology in Cornell University, and Anna Botsford Comstock, Lecturer in Nature Study in Cornell University. With 48 full-page plates from life, reproducing the insects in natural colors. 12mo, 311 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1904. Price, $2.25.

WAYSIDE AND WOODLAND TREES. A Guide to the British Sylva. By Edward Step, F. L. S. 127 plates from photographs by Henry Irving and numerous text figures drawn by Robert W. Sievier. 16mo. pp. 322. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. Price, $1.75.

to lead themselves to a conception of the beautiful by the individual care of the scrap of land that immediately surrounds them. Also there are many householders of more than average means, whose business or the educational necessities of their children, tie to the home in a thickly settled suburb for ten or eleven months of the year. These because their scrap of land has not the necessary scope for an ambitious garden buy a few stiff plants from a neighboring florist or have him plant that atrocity of modern suburban decoration, a coleus bed, and spend the hours in jiggling the piazza rockers, that might make their 50 by 150 lot a miniature calendar of the seasons.

Nowhere in the East has the spirit of floriculture as an aid to civic beauty made itself more manifest than among the homes of moderate means about Hartford and in the towns surrounding Boston, that now form a part of that peerless sequence of parkways that for beauty give an added meaning to the name New England. There the set is disappearing for the seasonal, the conventionist has yielded again to the natural, hollyhocks and larkspur spires hold the place of nasturtium beans and cannas in limited spaces, while the rioting verbena, gaillardia, and Shirley poppy have almost routed the stiff, pinched-in coleus, that is, the tightly laced, brainless piazza beauty of the garden world.

The scope of Mr. Skinner's book is well indicated in his preface and opening chapters:

There are many books on gardening for the few who have large estates, and few, if any, for the many who have small ones. This volume is designed for the uses of the family whose lands are a home lot. It is not a manual: it is not a grammar upon the science or subject of small gardens; it is a series of hints and suggestions which may be unendingly diversified * * * There is so little natural beauty in the town that we cannot neglect the chance to extend it. All the world smiles in the fields, and we have only to go to them to share their cheer, but the smile of a flower in the little well among the bricks and timbers that we call a yard sheds its brightness where it is most needed.

There is much virtue in yards. It is for the moral and mental sanity, no less than for the bodily well-being of the citizen, that he shall go to the earth now and frequently to renew liking and confirm kinship with other and more delicate forms of life than his own."

Together with a distinct and graceful literary form is blended the soundest of horticultural advice of interest to all gardeners as well as lucid explanations of why a system of culture that succeeds in a country garden may only result in failure in the city yard. Owing to the retention of heat by the brick walls and pavement and its night radiation, there is little dew in cities, and this loss must be supplied by spraying. Deep culture of the ground by way of preparation for a garden is advised for the Fall work, that all may be ready and digested for Spring planting. "Never use fresh manure," he cautions. This is what the city gardener insists upon doing nine times out of ten. I have in my mind's eye now a picture of a one-time city neighbor, who, possessed of a groping love of flowers and more than a usually large front yard, each Spring caused her sidewalk man to collect the freshly dropped horse manure from the street sweeper's barrow. This was shallowly scratched into the flower beds, already waterlogged by the thawing of the Winter snow piles. Next she purchased the entire stock in trade of a street vendor of mixed plants, the same being in full bloom.

For a week, usually the last one in May, gardener and garden smiled behind the iron palings: then flowers and smiles disappeared together, and July saw in that front yard a space of moldy mounds upon which occasional purple petunias reclined, giving a graveyard gloom to the entire facade. Such "ill luck" will not overcome those who take to heart "Little Gardens."

Much plant lore is gathered in this volume, all duly garnished and decked forth with ground plans and other drawings by the author to illustrate the possibilities of circumscribed space, in which he shows that even the law of curves that rules in landscape gardening may have place, while his advice about good bits of garden pottery, simplicity versus the liberal American tendency which rashly overloads, and above all appropriateness in ornamentation, deserves to be widely read by those who seek to decorate their homes either outside or in. "The Japanese have something to tell us in respect to art in life. They simplify them. The rich man in Japan does not show everything he owns. He puts out certain bronzes, vases, wall hangings, crystals, carvings, and the like of that for a day or a week, then retires them to his chests and cabinets and produces another set." Mr. Skinner objects vigorously to the overdecorating and crowding of yards and the introduction of objects foreign to the region.

I have seen objects in a yard that were not artistic, yet that heightened the interest of locality, or hinted at recourses of place or family history. In quartz countries, for instance, rockeries of snowy blocks and chunks of crystal connect the yard with the environing land, and in sundry whaling towns I think we would not spare the ancient figureheads, the flagpoles, the ribs and vertebrae of whales that decorate the yards. * * * These things, which impart a fine fishy flavor to those settlements, are grotesque when transferred to inland yards. * * * Can anything be more out of place than a boat serving as a jardinière or flower bed in a yard five miles from water? One of the new rich families in New York has, in the middle of the drawing room, a Russian sleigh, highly ornamented with panel paintings, and a palm stands on its seat. Palms are so usual in Russia, and especially in sleighs!

Delightful indeed are his remarks about the total depravity of the back fence that refuses to be planted out.

A back fence must have been invented as a part of the punishment for leaving Eden. There is no more fearsome beast than your back fence. It is of close-fitted boards, six feet high, and painted white or drab. In New England they make a color that is used or found nowhere else, I believe; a blend of brown and lead that must have been inherited from the garb of the Puritans, hence is as far from joy as colors can be, and this doleful hue a stain of original sin, they delight to smear on their fences. It may be the contemplation of this color on the fences of Cambridge that produces such frantic outbreaks of conduct in Harvard, for aught we know.

Like all lovers of the permanent, he has a decided preference for perennial plants, at least for May, June, and the late Summer and Autumn months, and especially to be remembered is his chapter on colors.

Listen to his eulogy on the constancy of grass:

Be careful of your grass. It is the surest and handsomest crop your garden will yield. Flowers last for a little and are gone, leaves unfold, flourish, wither, and fall, but grass smiles up at the first breath of Spring; it often lasts until the beginning of December, and when comes a January thaw there it is, a trifle faded, yet still green, assuring us that Winter is not the seal of death, but only a mask of life. Bright color has its cheer, and we plan our garden for it, but we prize it as an accent rather than a constancy. The blue of the sky and sea and the green of the earth are a delight forever.

Enough said—among all the throng of garden books this has a unique place, for in it is the doctrine of contentment and the making the best of a little, the active version of Quaries adjuration, "If thou hast but little, make it not less by murmuring."

Buy this precious little volume and brood over it during these latter days of Summer, remembering that in hardy gardens Autumn is the beginning, not the end, of the season; learn wisdom from it and turn a deaf ear to the glib promises of gaudy plant catalogues, and if you are still on your outing gather fern roots from wood and byways that may be had for the digging, for your shady corners; asters, goldenrod, orange milkweed for the sun spots, Virginia creeper (of five innocent fingers, not the three-leaved poisoner) for the fence, together with roots of flag and Iris to border your bird's bath of stone and cement. Fill your heart with beauty and bear a little of it to stamp your suburban back yard or village front garden with the individuality that dignifies all surroundings.

August is the contemplative month of the growing season; we are content merely to be if we may exist in comfort. It is as the brief moment between flood and ebb tide, when the breeze drops and the most tumultuous waters seem to pause in glassy indecision.

Something of the haze of Autumn settles over the fields at noon, but the vigor born of the sleep of Autumn nights is lacking. A splendor of full fed color that belongs to August alone envelops the garden with raiment of purple, crimson, scarlet, and gold, in form of aster phlox, dahlia, salvia, sunflower, and nasturtium, all chastened and refined by the exquisitely pencilled blossoms of hybrid gladioli and the jeweled fret-work of Japanese lilies. Daytime heat stifles the breath of heliotrope, mignonette, lavender, southernwood, and lemon balm, only that the dew may distill them doubly and the night wind cast them through the wide windows for a sleeping potion.

Bird voices are hushed and quite discounted at midday by the ceaseless rasping chant of the harvest fly, while the winged color, apart from the goldfinch and a chance indigo bird, is of the butterfly, for birdlife seeks the depths of tree shade to moult its nestworn feathers and produce the pinions of new flight. We too, if we are wise, also take August for our moulting month, under the protection of tree branches renewing body and brain by one of nature's many methods—apparent inaction.

But even at a time of rest the eye ever foilows color and the brain responds to the call. Color without fragrance passes by, flight without song, and a flock of sumptuous butterflies flutter over to alight on the milkweed, like the apotheosis of a fairy tale. Then from the ever-blooming garden of books steps one to unravel the mystery, for such to many are these frail life histories, and with irresistible lure of picture and pen tells us "How to Know the Butterflies," giving the tongue graceful and familiar names by which to call them and wonderful life histories that need no heated imaginations or reckless drawing of the long bow, so fatal to right values, to render fascinating.

Every real student or merely lover of nature must at once realize the value of this book, the joint work of John Henry and Anna Botsford Comstock, together with the infinite skill required for authors, themselves thoroughly versed in the scientific, to translate their knowledge into the popular tongue and make their work at once intelligible and adequate, for the time has passed when inadequacy in popular nature books is permissible.

If you never have fathomed the individuality of these insects, take this book, and after looking at the pictures, read the history of the Milkweed Monarch and its wonderful Autumnal migration southward, and you will see that those frail brick-red winged bodies flocking by the wayside are preparing for a no less venturous flight than the swallows wheeling to and fro in flocks above the wet meadow. Then turn to the group of Meadow Browns, also called wood nymphs and satyrs, who haunt open woods and their bordering meadows. Dull of plumage, but having the flitting, erratic flight of the wood warbler, we may draw nearer to them at leisure and form a familiar acquaintance such as we have with the song sparrow, who is never so remote as the brilliant tanager and oriole.

Nor in this stimulating book does the popular account and "naming" of the individual cast into shade the systematic classification and evolution of kinship, without which a "How to Know" book of any kind becomes a rudderless siren craft in which one never reaches shore.

As the authors state in their preface:

The literature treating of American butterflies is a very rich one; it includes large, scholarly works with magnificent illustrations, and a considerable number of small manuals. But we believe that there is a field for still another book on this subject * * * one that is richly illustrated without a confusing array of figures of species from remote parts of the country * * * and one that shall give the more important facts of the lives of our butterflies. It is with the hope of meeting this need that this book has been written.

The need existed and the authors have fulfilled their evident labor of love in such a way that the study of the butterfly should now be as possible to the dweller even in Little Gardens, as the naming of the flower by the wayside or the friendly songster in the bush.

England again sends us one of her dainty pocket guides. This time it is "Wayside and Woodland Trees," by Edward Step, F. L. S. Excellent as is much of our work on other lines we have yet much to learn in comprehensiveness and finish from our blood brothers, even though our field is immeasurably wider. For instance, the British flora boasts of but three conifers—the Scotch pine, the yew, and the juniper. While in the Northern United States and Canada we have ten species of pines alone. This is an indispensable volume for the American either upon cycle, coach, or automobile tour who wishes to have an intelligent knowledge of British trees. As to the illustrations, they are admirable, both the artistic photographs that show this tree in its haunt and the brilliant outline drawings in the text, which are necessary to a complete identification.

If equal skill and understanding had been exercised by the illustrator of "New England Ferns," Helen Eastman's carefully prepared text would be better appreciated. But a guide of this sort for the novice largely depends for success upon the suggestiveness of its pictures. The few full-page illustrations representing the ferns in nature are so far below the average photograph that we wonder at the temerity that offered them to instruct a public accustomed to the exquisite work of Henry Troth, Radcliffe Dugmore, and J. Horace McFarland, not to mention the amateur work seen weekly in the supplements of daily papers. The detailed photos of single fronds and pinnae the author claims are produced by an "entirely original" process. To me it seems that they were made by the old-time process of placing the specimen in direct contact with the plate or sensitized paper without the intervention of a lens, the opacity of overlapping portions pointing to this method.

Be this as it may, they are very unsatisfactory, as scraps of this kind should at least show the spore cases distinctly, for without their general outline determination of species is never certain. The author belittles this important point for the reason that the seed vessel is not always to be found in the proper state of development. Yet, except in the very early season, enough remains to serve at least as an indication, and a mere fragment will show whether the seed vessel lies in a line on the margin of the frond, as in the common brake, or is dotted each side of the midrib like the rock polypody. Also, as the portions of fronds are often much reduced in reproduction, and no figures of measurement accompanying the picture, all sense of proportion is lost, and the picture conveys nothing to the eye without a trying stretch of the imagination, vide the common brake.

As I have said before, inadequacy is no longer permissible in a nature book for the people, more easily can the trained scientist overlook deficiencies. M. O. W.

Fairfield, Conn., August, 1904.

The "United" States.

Edwin Erle Sparks points out in the preface to his "Story of the United States," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish in their Story of the Nations Series, that this work is an attempt to tell the story of the "United" States and to show "how the phrase 'The United States is' has been slowly and unconsciously evolved in the process of time from the early practice of saying 'The United States are.'" Sparks continues:

An effort is made to find truth in a medium ground, to trace the gradual evolution of a confederated republic under the laws of necessity; to acknowledge that radical departures have been made from first ideas as a result of progress; to take into constant consideration the underlying forces of heredity and environment. It will be necessary to omit many of the details commonly found in a history of the United States for the sake of considering only those centralizing or decentralizing factors which have aided or hindered the unification of the States.

The work will be in two volumes. Among the chapters will be found "A Union in Form Only," "Failure of the Confederacy," "National Centralization," "National Parties on Foreign Issues," "Suppressing the French Sympathizers," "The Advent of Democracy," "Strict Construction an Impossibility," "American Neutrality Lost in War," "Transfer of Party Policies," "Sectional Discord over Territory," "Full Fruits of Americanism," &c.

J. J. Bell's New Story.

In "Jess & Co.," announced by Messrs. Harper & Brothers for publication on Sept. 1, J. J. Bell cuts loose from his "Wee Macgreegor" and invades new, although still Scottish fields. He tells of a man and his good, bonny wife; how the man so fell in love with his bit of garden that he scandalously neglected serious matters of business; how the good bonny wife saw his drift, and took to business herself to repair her husband's faults—took to it in such sweetly persuasive fashion as to lead the gardener back to saner if less flowery paths.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Explorations of Early Navigators. Description of Their Peoples, &c. Translated from the original, edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robinson, with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne, with maps, portraits, and other illustrations. Vol. XVI.-1609. Cloth. Pp. 329. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4.

Volume XVI. of "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898," is no less interesting than were the previous ones. Morga's "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," commenced in the former volume, is concluded in the one under notice. There are numerous passages taken also from Argensola's "Conquista de las Islas Molucas." As Morga's work was published in 1609 the events he describes must have taken place some years before. There are many skirmishes and battics, not only with the natives, but with the foreign element in Spain's new conquest. The Audiencia wanted to get rid of the Japanese, for Morga writes "they were a turbulent people. * * *"

Here is an allusion to the English discoverers of ths early part of ths seventeenth century:

The English and Flemish usually make this voyage by the way of the Strait of Magallanes. Francisco Draqus (Drake) was the first to make it, and some years later Thomas Liscander, (Candish or Cavendish,) who passed by Maiuco. Lately Oliver del Nort, a Fleming, made the voyage.

The use of the betel is not overlooked. Morga writes:

The ordinary dainty throughout thess islands, and in many kingdoms of the mininland of thesc regions, is buyo, (betel.) This is made from a tree, whose leaf is shaped like that of a mulberry. The fruit resembles an oak neorn and is white inside. This fruit, which is called bonga, is put into an envelope or covering made from the leaf. With the bonga is thrown in a powder of quicklime. This compound is placed in tbe moutb and chewed. It is so strong a mixture and burns so much that it induces sleep and intoxication. * * * It strengthens and preservss the teeth and gums from all inflammation, decny, and aches. * * * What has been seen is that the natives and Spaniards, laymen and religious, men and women use it continually and generally that mornings and afternoons, at parties and visits, and even alone in their houses, all their refreshments and luxuries consist of buyos served on heavily gilded and handsomely adorned plates and trays like chocolate in Nueva España. In these poison has been often administered from which all persons eating have died and that quite commonly.

Old Spanish chroniclers believed in all kinds of superstitions and accepted such nonsense as the natives told them. The pearl fisheries do not escape the chronicler's notice:

In some of the islands pearl oysters are found, especially in the Calaminnes, where some have been obtained that are large and exceedingly clear and lustrous. Neither is the means of profit utilized. In all parts seed pearls are found in the ordinary oysters, and there are oysters as large as buckets. From the shells of the latter the natives manufacture beautiful objects. There are also very large sea turtles in all the islands. Their shells are utilized by the natives and sold as an article of commerce to the Chinese and Portuguese and other nations who go after them and esteem them highly because of the beautiful things made from them.

On the island of Luzon there were found some ancient pieces of pottery which were held in high esteem by the Japanese, who paid big prices for them. The Japanese would line them with gold and keep them in "brocade boxes." We read here an early notice of tea, thus described: "The Japanese * * * have found the root of a plant called cha, (tea,) which is drunk hot, as a great refreshment and medicine. * * *" This may be among the earliest of references to tea. Morga, happy with the idea of the spread of Christianity in the Philippines, writes that "at the schools the boys are taught Spanish." How to behave in church is a part of the instruction. They serve in church and sing plain song to the accompaniment of the organ, and "play the flute and dance and sing. * * *" The methods of raising the revenue are presented. Manila has ample funds, derived in part from charges made on the "reweighing of the merchandise and rentals and on the monopoly on playing cards." Morga gives a list of Chinese articles brought to Manila. The catalogue is large and varied.

The Japanese early commanded the respect of the Spaniards, for Morga writes concerning the Japanese in Manila: "They are treated very cordially, as they are a race that demand good treatment, and it is advisable to do so for the friendly relations between the islands and Japan."

Argensola in his "Conquista" makes special notice of the spice trade in the past. The Malays, he thinks, must have descended from the Javanese. He thinks that there was an early trade in spices, particularly in cloves, carried on by the Persians and Arabs, who sold spices to the Greeks and Romans. There is an early mention of opium. One Philipo Bissegop, a Dutch Captain, sends "six arrates of Amfion, a Dutch compound used for fighting, which takes away or disturbs reason."

First Steps in Knowledge.

"A Primer of Philosophy," by A. S. Rappaport, is a short treatise, intended as a guide to the beginner. The book's subject matter is taken up in chronological order. Naturally, much which has been mentioned in the 128 pages of this little book might have been developed in separate and longer treatises, but nothing has been omitted which is essential to the beginner. The book is divided into two parts—philosophy and its branches and the problems and schools of philosophy. These are further separated into: Part 1—Metaphysics, natural philosophy, physychology, logic, aesthetics, ethics, sociology, historical development of philosophy; Part 2—The metaphysical problems, the ethical problems, and the epistemological question. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 30c.)

1904

TRUSTS AND PEOPLE.

Charles A. Conant Discusses Great Corporations and Their Problems.*

MR. CONANT has written the essays which make up this volume to show that there is a good deal to be said in behalf of his industrial combinations, his banks, and his undertakings, and he says what he has to say about them in a spirit so eminently reasonable and candid that the stores of information which he has to impart will be received in welcome even by those who do not agree with him. Mr. Conant has observed, as every one has observed, the persistent, ill-informed, intemperate denunciations of stock exchanges, banks, corporations, and modern industrial methods which fill so much space in organs of public opinion. For the most part the men engaged in large affairs pay no attention to these attacks and criticisms. Misled by their silence, the public is likely to lose sight of the many good results from the economic experiments now under trial, as well as to miss altogether the fact that some of the tendencies in the business world which have been most unsparingly denounced are really contributing to the public welfare.

Mr. Conant endeavors, by stating the economic principles which control the financial world, and by setting forth the results of their operation, to show that there is no little danger in proceeding too rapidly and rashly in extending the area of Federal intervention in corporate matters which have hitherto been controlled by the States. He appeals to reason, to minds unclouded by passion, in his attempt to stem in some degree the rushing tide of abuse, made up in part of Populistic fanaticism, partly of sheer demagogy, by which a considerable number of loud-talkers but incompetent thinkers have attempted to hinder the working out of economic problems along the new but natural lines which have recently received so much attention.

The first essay in the volume, entitled "The Future of Our Undigested Securities," gives a lucid explanation of the phenomena of the security market during the last seven years. The rapid accumulation of capital following upon the recovery from the long prostration of 1893-7 led to the creation of new manufacturing plants, the extension of railways, and the organization of stock companies controlling great industries, whose share capital and bonds were offered to a public eager to find a promising investment for its idle money. With so much free capital in the country it was inevitable that an over-supply of new securities should be created. There was very great profit in the work of organizing companies, and under that allurement multitudes of promoters engaged in it, some of them without using due diligence to make sure that their securities were based upon good values. The supply presently outran the demand, and "undigested securities" piled up. In Mr. Conant's opinion the fault is not altogether with the securities. British consols in 1897 sold at 112; last year they were down below 88. The drop is not due to diminished confidence in the ability of the British Government to pay interest and principal in full—it is due to the fact that new issues increased the market supply beyond the demand for a perfectly safe security at the higher price. In our market the demand for speculative securities was very much exceeded by the supply of common and preferred "industrials."

In treating of the trusts and the public, Mr. Conant notes the curious fact that the injury to investors who have suffered from the decline in values of the doubtful securities they have bought is used as one of the weapons in the war undertaken in defence of the consumer against the greedy trusts. The investor's interest, of course, is not the same as the consumer's—it is adverse. But the "trust busters" confound the two and make a mix and mess of their commiseration with two totally distinct classes of persons, who cannot both be sufferers at the same time from the abuses denounced. The protection of the investor, Mr. Conant is convinced, "should proceed along the line of his economic education rather than along the line of new restrictions upon corporations."

"Publicity" is one of the remedies vociferously prescribed for the suffering investor. They have had publicity in England since 1862. Any yellow newspaper reporter could by paying a shilling have access to the stock lists of share companies, ascertain the number of shares held by each stockholder, and how much he had paid or failed to pay; "yet this calcium light of publicity turned upon the business of the honest and modest rich man has not prevented gigantic frauds by his dishonest rivals, repeated losses by reckless speculators, or the necessity of further tinkering the general companies' acts more than sixteen times in a generation." Mr. Conant argues that a man who is inclined to take foolish risks in the market will not be stopped by anything short of actual prohibition of law, and he asks if the demand for publicity does not mean in the last analysis "the substitution of official judgment for private judgment." That is, logically carried out, the Government after investigation would tell the speculator that he must not buy cotton for a rise, or that he must let the shares of this or that corporation alone.

Probably nobody intends anything of that kind. There is the legitimate demand for publicity in respect to the affairs of corporations, a publicity sufficient to enable an intelligent and reasonably careful man to determine whether there has been fraud and chicane in the organization of the company whose securities are offered to him. Mr. Lawson is just now pouring out a copious and edifying flood of publicity upon the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper concern. We presume that Mr. Conant would agree that if the half that Mr. Lawson now tells had been known at the time the Amalgamated shares were offered to the public it would have left the glittering lure untouched. That is what publicity means in the rational sense. That is, men who are asked to invest their money in the Amalgamated shares should have had the right to a full and truthful statement of the cost and value of the properties included, with a reasonable estimate of their earning power, and a statement of the intended policy of the company. But we imagine a good deal less will be heard about "publicity" in the future, the transfer of the Cabinet officer in whose department the newly organized Bureau of Publicity is contained to the Chairmanship of the National Committee of one of the two great parties being a shocking example of the possibility of misusing official information for partisan ends.

Mr. Conant says that "if momentary prejudice and desire for political capital were excluded from consideration it is at least questionable whether the time is ripe for new legislation of a drastic character in regard to corporations." The new legislation of the year 1890, called the Sherman Anti-Trust act, has now had fourteen years of trial, and it appears to be a complete failure, notwithstanding the fact that it has been sustained and applied by the Supreme Court in a succession of important cases. It reads like a large and solemn enactment. The court has declared that it is one. But nothing is accomplished under it, and very likely it is for the good of the American people that the act has proved to be impotent. Of the tendency to unite under one management is rge corporations of like nature or supplemental one to the other, Mr. Conant says that

* * * It enables the manager of a great trunk line to put an end to transfers of passengers at State boundaries and local terminals, and to run the palatial trains across the continent upon harmoniously adjusted schedules, which, far from being 'in restraint of trade,' have done more to promote it than all the laws for preventing combination or all the suits begun in pursuance thereof.

So, too, of banks. He argues that if the recent decline in the price of securities had found a market depending upon a large number of banking institutions with small capital it might have tumbled them over like a row of bricks, making the decline of 1903 a repetition of the panic experience of 1873. "Combination has vindicated itself the world over in banking," he says; "it remains to be seen whether, after due experimentation, it will not also vindicate itself in railway management and manufacturing." He is at pains, in an enlightening chapter on the function of Stock and Produce Exchanges, to set forth in an elementary way the truth about the service Exchanges render to the community and the country. He describes at some length the attempt to establish the gold standard in China and provide a uniform monetary system in that empire, and here he speaks with unquestioned authority, since he was a member of the Commission on International Exchange, to which the task was committed.

Mr. Conant writes of the growth of trust companies in the country, and incidentally discusses the problem of a reserve for trust company deposits. He inclines to the belief that it would be a step in the wrong direction to extend to the trust companies the restrictions imposed upon the National banks in respect to a reserve, and presents the familiar arguments against compliance with the demand made by the Clearing House banks in the Spring of 1903, that the trust companies enjoying Clearing House privileges should accumulate a 10 per cent. reserve. Whether the policy the banks sought to impose upon the trust companies be wise or unwise, and the trust companies showed plainly enough that they thought it unwise, since most of them gave up their Clearing House privileges, it is time that the chief men of finance in this city should take counsel together in order that a sounder practice may come into vogue and certain foolish customs be done away with. We aspire to be the money centre of the world. We hope that it is to New York that foreign nations will look in the future for stores of capital, just as the world has for many decades looked to London. Yet in our present position the public never knows how much capital there is in New York, since our banking funds are divided between the banks and the trust companies, and may be shifted from one to the other without notice to anybody, and, although we do have a statement of the condition of the Clearing House banks every Saturday, it is universally acknowledged to be of very little value. These shortcomings stand in the way of our ambition to become the world's money centre. One of the most informing chapters in Mr. Conant's book is that upon the economic progress of the nineteenth century, in which he has assembled a mass of statistical information not available to the ordinary investor. It is interesting and valuable.

The special "note" of Mr. Conant's book is sound and healthy. He does not deny that there are perils in the tendency to pile up vast amounts of capital and create great corporations, but he trusts rather to natural remedies through the working of economic laws than to the nostrums of demagogues in Congress or in newspaper offices. The bent of his mind commits him to a belief in freedom of individual effort, and to distrust deeply the fads and formulas of Socialism. Mr Conant has made a valuable contribution to the less popular side of the current discussion of trusts.

*WALL STREET AND THE COUNTRY. A Study of Recent Financial Tendencies. By Charles A. Conant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per volume, $1.25.

SCRIBNER'S FOR *SEPTEMBER*

YACHT-RACING RECOLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS
By Archibald Cary Smith.
This is the first contribution to yachting literature by the renowned expert yacht designer. He treats the art of boat-sailing and defines the qualities of a successful skipper, making a strong argument for the personal element in yacht-sailing.

IN THE BIG DRY COUNTRY
By Frederic Irland. Illustrated from photographs by the author.
Another of Mr. Irland's delightful articles on outdoor life, in which he relates experiences among the sage-brush hills of Wyoming.

THE BERBERS OF MOROCCO
By Walter B. Harris. Illustrations by Walter A. Clark, E. C. Peixotto, W. M. Burgher, and H. L. Brown.
A picturesque description of the wild tribes near whom Perdicaris was recently held in bondage.

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD OF NATIONS
By Lewis Gaston Leary. Illustrated by Jules Guérin.
An account of a visit to two historic, old Syrian cities that lie within the plain of Syria, an old-world battlefield.

REMINISCENCES OF SIR HENRY STANLEY
By A. J. Mounteney-Jephson.
As Stanley's last surviving officer, Mr. Jephson's reminiscences will have an extraordinary interest. He writes of his great leader affectionately and interestingly. "I should like to show," he says, "to those who did not know him, with all his faults what a simple, lovable nature he had."

THE WAR OF 1812—The Battle of Lake Erie
By Captain A. T. Mahan. Illustrated by Carlton T. Chapman, Henry Reuterdahl, and Stanley M. Arthurs.
The September instalment of Captain Mahan's history recounts the engagements of the war on the waters of the Great Lakes, with a stirring account of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The two full-page illustrations are beautifully reproduced in colors.

FICTION
In addition to the two notable serials now running in Scribner's—Robert Grant's "**The Undercurrent**," illustrated by F. C. Yohn, and Nelson Lloyd's "**The Soldier of the Valley**," illustrated by A. B. Frost—there are three good short stories in the September number: "**The Penalty of Greatness**," a contemporary love story, by Alice Duer Miller, with an illustration in colors by H. C. Christy; "**The Summer Landlord**," an amusing story by Sydney Preston, the author of "The Green Pigs," illustrated by May Wilson Preston; "**How the Baby Held Up Two Armies**," a Corean story of the China and Japan War, by Mary Gay Humphreys, illustrated by E. M. Ashe.

POEMS
By E. S. Martin, Winifred Coombe Tennant (sister-in-law of Lady Stanley), Rosina Hubley Emmet, Rosamund Marriott Watson, and Hildegarde Hawthorne.

NOW READY — **PRICE 25 CENTS**

NOW READY EVERYWHERE

HENRY SETON MERRIMAN'S
LAST NOVEL

THE LAST HOPE

By the Author of "Barlasch of the Guard."

THIS novel is the last which will appear from Mr. Merriman's pen and will be welcomed by his many thousand admirers. The plot is laid in France and England and the period is the middle of the last century. The story is romantic, sympathetic and exciting.

Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50

Also Selling Widely and Steadily
THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S
newest book **BRED IN THE BONE**
Illustrated, $1.50 "In Mr. Page's best vein."—*Washington Star.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS - - NEW YORK

THE IRON DUKE.

The Late George R. Gleig's Reminiscences of Wellington and Some of His Contemporaries.*

LIVES of the Duke of Wellington are many, as are the memoirs of his contemporaries, in which he always occupies a salient position. The Rev. George Robert Gleig, who was first an officer in the English service and afterward became Chaplain General of her Majesty's forces, in his volume with the title "Personal Reminiscences of the First Duke of Wellington, with Sketches of Some of His Guests and Contemporaries," presents some novel features. The work was written, as his daughter tells us, when her father was ninety. The lady adds that this was found at the conclusion of his manuscript: "I am not now able to read this all through, but I hope some one will be at hand to correct any little mistakes I may have made." After a lapse of eighteen years the editor has published the volume under notice. There is only slight reference in the book to military matters, though some space is devoted to the Duke's political life. The boyhood of Arthur Wellesley could not have been a happy one. His mother, Lady Mornington, seemed to have been indifferent to her son. She wrote concerning him, that he was wanting in energy. The author writes:

He made no figure at Eton, and seems to have been as little conspicuous at Angers. And even after joining the army and becoming aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he appears to have lived a rather dreamy and solitary life. Yet how entirely those were mistaken who anticipated for the indolent boy an obscure manhood the lapse of a few years made manifest.

The Chaplain's politics are most decided and conservative, and although he may side with the Duke at times, he often expresses himself as thinking that his patron's Toryism went too far. "Wellington had grown up under the shadow of the first French Revolution, and entertained an exaggerated dread of the Democracy."

The Duke was heart and soul an aristocrat, and never pretended to be anything else. He earnestly desired that the people should be well wisely governed, but he scouted the idea that wise and just rulers were to be found among the uneducated classes. According to his view of the case—and have not time and events confirmed it?—the lower you bring the franchise in a constitutional monarchy the nearer you come to democracy, of all the forms of government under which to live the most detestable. It was to the influence of an aristocracy, patriotic, moderate, and just, that England owed her moral superiority over other nations. * * * Because public offices and embassies were officered by gentlemen who, unlike the officials of other States, were proof against bribes. The English Army was the best in the world, not because Englishmen are braver or more enduring than other races, but because the officers of the English Army are gentlemen. No doubt he carried this sentiment at times a little too far. If a man of noble birth and a commoner ran a race the former not being the superior, perhaps somewhat inferior in point of ability to the latter, he would favor the noble.

Wellington's ability, had he been a Minister of Foreign Affairs, need not be questioned. He was well acquainted with European conditions. At the period of his triumph he had deprecated all attempts looking toward the dismemberment of France. He regarded Russia with great suspicion, and the author has added "which subsequent events have shown to be well founded." He was opposed to the Holy Alliance. It was against his will that he was "dragged into domestic politics." He detested them, not only because the whole course of his active life had carried him, so to speak, outside of their sphere, but because the shifts and devices, not always either creditable or honest, to which party leaders are driven were to him peculiarly distasteful." As First Lord of the Treasury, the Duke frequently declared that his two years' tenure was the most unsatisfactory in his life. Wellington was, then, a great soldier but the poorest of statesmen.

There were certain peculiarities in the Duke's domestic relations which do not show him in a favorable light. When he was very young he fell in love with Lady Catharine Pakenham, a daughter of the Earl of Longford. The Earl declined the alliance. Then the two young people were separated, "with the tacit understanding that both would wait for better times." It was probably in the hope of realizing this vision that the Duke, on his return from the war in the Low Countries, besought his brother to apply, in his behalf, for a Commissionership of Customs. Fortunately for Europe, the application, if made, proved unsuccessful, and as Col. Wellesley the Duke followed his regiment, with which, in due course, he landed in India.

Whether any written communications had or had not passed between the lovers all this while (from 1797 to 1806) is uncertain. The probabilities are that none had. * * * Be this as it may, the wooer of ten years ago presented himself in an entirely new aspect when he appeared in Dublin as the hero of Assaye and Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. When, therefore, he renewed the offer of his hand the offer was accepted, both by father and daughter, and in a short time the marriage took place, as it appeared to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It was not a congenial union. The husband discovered that while he had been absent the lady had been engaged to another person, and had kept silent concerning it. The Duke, to whom the story was told after his marriage, apparently never forgot it. Then, again, the wife was extravagant and made many debts. When he became a father he was a most undemonstrative one, showing little affection for his offspring. Family relations always were strained.

It was in 1830 that the Rev. Mr. Gleig was present at Waldmer Castle with the Duke and Sir Robert Peel, who was then Home Secretary. The Chaplain writes:

* * * I could not but be struck at the marked difference in the tone of their conversation when passing events were referred to. The Duke spoke openly on the prevalence of discontent at home, and the unhappy way in which it showed itself; of the French Revolution, and its mischievous influence abroad; and on the probable results of the General Election consequent on the demise of the Crown. Peel, on the other hand, sat silent, and reserved, or, if he spoke at all, it was only to show that such discussions were the reverse of agreeable to him. One custom, however, I noticed, common to both. They abused the newspapers, and professed to hold their comments in contempt; yet twice a day copies of all that were published in London arrived in duplicates at the Castle, and twice a day both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister spent much time in studying them.

It was in 1830 that the opening of the railway between Liverpool and Manchester was celebrated. Wellington's ideas concerning the iron road of some seventy-odd years ago are thus described.

The Duke of Wellington was invited in his capacity of Prime Minister to take part in the opening journey. It chanced that he was at Walmer and surrounded by a large company of guests when the invitation reached him, and not a few, especially his lady friends, were urging him to decline. "No great or permanent good could come of the invention, because stage coaches already traveled at the rate of eight or ten miles in the hour, and if any attempt were made to exceed that pace the respiration of the passengers would become painful, perhaps impossible." The Duke would listen to no remonstrances. He thought, as others did, that the experiment was risky, and derided the idea of accelerating the pace, as was promised, to twenty miles an hour. Even a twelve-mile pace he regarded as excessive, because difficult, if not impossible, to control, and agreed in the opinion that the iron way would never, for general traffic, supersede our macadamized roads, then brought to perfection. But he considered himself bound to play the part assigned to him, in what was represented to be a great national enterprise, and, insisting on his friends remaining in the castle till his return, he departed. We did not wait his return, which was not delayed beyond the time required for the double journey, and he arrived, dining with us a changed man. The unfortunate death of Huskisson, due entirely to his own lack of presence of mind, had made a very painful impression on the Duke. He described it as the most shocking spectacle he had ever witnessed, and though admitting freely the fault lay with Mr. Huskisson himself, he never afterward, as long as it was possible to find post horses, could be persuaded to travel by rail.

As a host the Duke was most considerate. A guest at any of his houses could do as he pleased:

As to his table, it was in every respect such as became his position. His cook, a Frenchman, who had been in the service of Napoleon I., knew perfectly well both how to select the materials fit for a banquet and how to deal with them when chosen. His wines also were excellent, though strange to say his cellars contained but a scanty supply at any given time. They were all mellow and ripe, because he paid large prices for them, yet, so far as he was himself concerned, the oldest could not have been more than a couple of months in his possession. Of his reasons for thus acting he made no secret, and he acted in a similar manner with every consumable article in housekeeping. "At one time," he said, "I used to do as others do—gave my orders to the house steward, and handed him the money to pay the bills as he presented them to me. This went on for a year or more, when to my surprise and disgust I got letters from tradesmen humbly begging I would settle their accounts, which had been long standing. I found on inquiry that the fellow had been gambling with my money, leaving my creditors unpaid, and from that day to this I have made it a point to pay my own bills, and to keep my accounts with tradesmen as short as possible.

Numerous were the guests, and many of them of high degree. * * * The author writes, "even to set down in order the names and titles of all who, from time to time, made Walmer Castle their halting place would be to make out a bead-roll of celebrities." * * * Here is a picture of Talleyrand:

A flat head, covered with a mass of perfectly white hair, which, combed down over the forehead gave to it the appearance of being preternaturally low, contradicted the received theories which make a lofty brow and oval crown the outward and visible signs of genius. His eyes small, black, and sunken in their sockets, were surmounted by bushy eyebrows perfectly black and straight. A nose short and retrousée, a complexion ashy pale, rather than sallow, and a chin strongly marked made up a countenance which when in repose was well nigh repulsive. At intervals when some brilliant or cynical thought struck him it would light up; but these intervals occurred rarely, because in society he was habitually taciturn, taking no part, and apparently little interest, in the general conversation which went on around him. If, however, anything was said which appeared to him to present an opening for a clever or cutting remark he rarely failed to take advange of it, and the effect on the company was telling. Nor was it possible, in public at least, to lure him into an argument. That he could hold his own at the proper seasons with the most capable of diplomatists all the world was persuaded; but grave discussions he considered to be inimical to digestion, and therefore made a point of avoiding them when eating, which he held to be the most critical period of the day. For he never ate except once in the twenty-four hours, and his meal was in consequence enormous.

The Rev. Mr. Gleig tells us that Wellington had a taste for music and played on the violin. He was a generous patron of classical concerts, caring most for the works of Handel. He spoke French with remarkable facility, having acquired the language when at Angers. In his older age he read a great deal of history. He knew absolutely nothing concerning physical science. Excepting what concerned domestic life, he was as ignorant as a child. Though living in the country for most of his time, he knew nothing about agriculture. Arbuthnot tells the story that when riding through a field of turnips the Duke asked him whether turnips were grown from cuttings, like potatoes.

With a certain amount of urbanity with at least his guests, he did not brook contradiction. To his inferiors in position he could be singularly rude.

The older he grew the more obstinate he became. To differ from him in any way aroused his anger. He must have been often unbearable. The breach between him and his immediate family was continuous. Here is an amusing story of the Duke and an artist:

The late Sir William Allan used to tell with great glee that being sent to receive the price of his picture of the battle of Waterloo he found the Duke counting over whole piles of banknotes. Sir William, anxious to save the Duke's time, ventured to observe that a check upon his Grace's bankers would serve quite as well as the notes. Whereupon the Duke, not over and above delighted with the interruption, looked up and said: "Do you think I am going to let the Coutts people know what a d—d fool I have been?"

The author says that if you were to talk with a veteran officer who had served under Wellington he would express confidence in him, "but of personal love toward him not a word would be said." There was not an atom of enthusiasm in the Duke's composition. He was singularly intolerant. When a mistake was made he became furious and blamed everybody. Some of the reforms he brought about in the English service were an improvement on the early methods, but he would not entertain the notion that there could be changes of a radical character. His estimation of self was so great that he never could be made to consider that he was in the wrong. Old Londoners treasure the memory of the appearance of Wellington as he once rode to the Horse Guards. This he did every day, regardless of the weather and his age. For a certain distance there was an underground way between Apsley House and what was the office of the Commander in Chief. The author gives this description of the Duke during his brief ride:

A little crowd always collected to watch this proceeding, and on every face there was an expression of mixed reverence and alarm. Wearily the right leg scrambled, so to speak, over the croup of the saddle. Slowly and painfully the whole body came down with a stagger, which was never witnessed except with dismay. Yet nobody presumed to touch or even to approach him. Through the open doorway he passed without taking any notice of those about him, and, counting the steps, made straight for the little room in which he transacted military business. But the business transacted there came in the end to be sometimes of the smallest possible importance. Not infrequently he would fall asleep the moment he sat down in his armchair, and Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and Military Secretary were too full of respect to disturb him. * * * On these occasions the Duke usually slept on till 4 o'clock, when his horses were brought around, and he departed as he had come, the observed of all observers.

The Duke of Wellington, in the last portion of his life, suffered from epileptic fits. A certain trouble in his ears, it is thought, brought about undue pressure on the brain.

*PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. With Sketches of Some of His Guests and Contemporaries. By the late George Robert Gleig, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Forces. Edited by his daughter, Mary E. Gleig. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 409. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Edward Byles Cowell.

The "Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell, Professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge, 1867-1903," by George Cowell, F. R. C. S., is issued this week by the Macmillan Company. The biography is in one volume, and is made up mostly of letters by Prof. Cowell, with here and there a commentary by the editor. It was written "in the hope of preserving for a wider circle of readers some of his wealth of knowledge." Prof. Cowell, the editor writes in his preface, left behind him "many results of his enormous power of work, his rare scholarly grasp, his wondrous memory, and his bright intelligence, in the form of accurate texts and translations of some of the most difficult and abstruse philosophical Oriental writers." From the time he left school until the end of his life he "poured out" in letters to those who sought it the knowledge he had amassed. His whole life, judging from the letters and the reminiscences of friends and pupils, was spent in learning.

Cowell studied Sanskrit, German, French, Norse, Greek, Latin, Persian, Italian, and other languages, and read very much, always choosing the best writers. He also loved poetry, and used to quote a Sanskrit verse about poetry being such an added enjoyment to life: "Two fruits of heavenly flavor grow e'en on life's bitter poison tree—the friendship of the noble heart and thy rich clusters of poetry!" and added, "Browning's are not such clusters as one finds in Wordsworth, Gray, and Shakespeare." Speaking of his taste for reading between the ages of sixteen and twenty, when his friendship with Dr. George Kitchin began, the editor of the present book says:

His books were selected in no narrow spirit. The best Latin and Greek authors charmed him most. But he was quite familiar with the Fathers, and with writers in French, Italian, and Persian. He read English poetry and prose. He did not despise novels. In all he devoured, whether in prose or in verse, whether dramatic, historical or philosophical, he analyzed subtleties, he appreciated humor, he was intoxicated with beauty and grandeur, and he illuminated all with what he had gleaned and remembered from other writers in a manner and with an interest which was quite phenomenal in so young a man.

Besides the letters written by Prof. Cowell to his relatives and friends are others written to and concerning him from FitzGerald, Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. Kitchin, and others. There are several illustrations in the book, including two portraits of Prof. Cowell.

Margaret Deland as Critic.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, who is spending the Summer at Kennebunkport, Maine, has turned critic in regard to the autobiography of her old friend and present neighbor, J. T. Trowbridge. She recently wrote to a friend:

I have just been rereading "My Own Story," and I find its sanity, humor, and simplicity, and most of all its sense of proportion, even more delightful than when I read it in The Atlantic. One of these days, when we are dead and gone, it will be one of the classics like Franklin's autobiography—a permanent contribution, not only to American letters, but to the humanities.

American Coats of Arms.

CROZIER'S GENERAL ARMORY. A Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor. Edited by William Armstrong Crozier, F. R. S., Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Virginia Historical Society, the Topsfield Historical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, &c. Quarto. Pp. 155. New York: For the Genealogical Association by Fox, Duffield & Co. $3 net.

Mr. Crozier, who quotes in the preface to his "General Armory" words of Gen. Washington to the effect that the use of coat armor can have no "tendency unfriendly to the purest spirit of republicanism," has been able to include in his book only a small fraction of the names the bearers of which will claim, (with as good title as most of those he does include,) the right to use coats of arms. Hence the word "registry" in the title is somewhat misleading, implying, as it does, a completeness which does not exist.

Of this incompleteness indication may be given by the circumstance that an analysis of the first three letters by States gives to Massachusetts 141 families entitled to coat armor, while New York gets only 57, Virginia only 45, Connecticut and Pennsylvania each but 29, South Carolina no more than 6, Maryland not more than 8. The proportions are natural enough when the relative ease of collecting data of this kind in the several States named is considered, but cannot be regarded as giving anything like a fair indication of the actual number of families in each of those States entitled, according to Mr. Crozier's canon, to the insignia of gentility—especially as he professes to include not only families of English descent, but families from the other countries of Europe. Mr. Crozier's test, following the example of more official heralds' offices, is usage of the coat of arms for three consecutive generations, and he appears not to be too exigent as to the "usage" being absolute during that time. He is perfectly clear, however, in his opinion that Americans are entitled to bear coats of arms, and equally clear, (following Gen. Washington,) that the use of such vanities is not un-American. As a matter of fact, most persons with English names or Scottish names, (or with a name of that kind on the female side of the house,) will be able to find in the present volume one or t'other and a coat of arms attached. In all, two thousand coats of arms are included, each accompanied by the name of the first of the family to settle in America, with the date of his arrival, " and in the majority of instances the town or country whence he came."

The several coats of arms are not pictured, but are described in the language of heraldry in a sufficient fashion. As the language of heraldry is one not in vulgar usage, a glossary is provided, with the aid of which translation may be made into the vernacular. Unfortunately this glossary is sadly inadequate, and many a good American looking up the device of his ancestors will, after finding the description and using the glossary with all possible energy, discover that he is short an important detail or two in the blazonry.

With all its incompleteness the book is not uninteresting to historians and others who make serious use of the matter it contains, and it might well form the nucleus of an American General Armory, which would have a real historical value, besides being a source of pride and satisfaction to a great many more wives of good citizens than this little book can possibly be.

Work of the Salvation Army.

J. F. Shorey, convert and helper of Moody and Sankey, and a worker for the Salvation Army, has compiled a volume entitled "What Jesus Is Doing; Why Regeneration by the Holy Spirit Destroys the Appetite for Strong Drink," in which are given the testimonies of forty rescued and converted intemperate men and women from London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and New York City. The book opens with Mr. Shorey's testimony of his conversion from drink. Besides the sketches of several "saved" men and women written by the compiler, there are a number of personal ones. There are also several portraits. (12mo, pp. 192, boards. New York: The Old Jerry MacAuley Mission.)

More Fall Juveniles.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago have on their Fall list a number of books for children. These include "In Search of the Okapi," in the manner of the Henty books, by Ernest Glanville; "The Wandering Twins," by Mary B. Sanford; the first four volumes of a Series of Life Stories for Young People, translated from the German; "Beethoven," "Mozart," "The Maid of Orleans," and "William Tell"; a book of fairy tales by Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," entitled "The Little Giant."

Among the new books for juveniles which The Macmillan Company will issue during the Fall are: Samuel Rutherford Crockett's "Red Cap Tales," Edwyn Sandys's "Sportsman Joe," Miss Georgianna King's "Comedies and Legends for Marionettes," Jacob Riis's answer to the question which some children asked him, "Is There a Santa Claus?" E. Nesbit's "Phoenix and the Carpet," and Mrs. Molesworth's "The Ruby Ring."

AUG

1904

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

English Criticisms of Hawthorne—Bilse on Universal Military Service—Henry James to Visit America.

THE Hawthorne centenary has been widely noticed in the London press. The Fortnightly Review contains an article on Hawthorne by Mr. Francis Gribble which shows discrimination and sound critical judgment, and in The Cornhill Magazine Mrs. Humphry Ward writes of Hawthorne in a very readable way, though there may be those who will dissent from some of her conclusions. Next to Hawthorne's delicate and subtle genius, the marks of which appear on every page of his romances, the most noticeable peculiarity of the man is, perhaps, his curious provinciality. This has been discussed long ago by Mr. Henry James, but the more one reads Hawthorne the more clearly one sees that intellectually he moved in an exceedingly small world. The "Note Books" are especially full of this peculiarity. He judged Rome by the standard of Concord. His knowledge of books seems to have been limited to those that he read in Concord, and his criticisms of art were such as the average Concord householder might have made. To a very great extent this is ignored by those who have lately written of Hawthorne in the English press. Possibly this is due to the wish to say nothing that might seem derogatory of Hawthorne, but in point of fact it does no injury to Hawthorne to recognize his peculiar mental structure. The greatness of his genius becomes more prominent when we remember the provinciality of the man. By birth, or education, or possibly by cultivated prejudice, he was deprived of that breadth of view that another man of his genius would in nearly every case have attained, but that fact did not in the slightest degree lessen the greatness of what he accomplished. Whatever of praise Mr. Gribble and Mrs. Ward have given to Hawthorne is certainly fully deserved, but they fail to give a complete portrait of the man when they fail to dwell upon his limitations.

***

Lieut. Bilse has written an article in The Outlook advocating the adoption of universal military service in England. Most people have fancied that the author of "Life in a Garrison Town" must be an enemy of militarism. Perhaps he is, for universal service and the spirit of militarism are not necessarily connected. However that may be, Lieut. Bilse's arguments in favor of conscription are unanswerable, except by saying that conscription "is un-English." That is generally thought to be an answer which is final and indisputable, but it is manifest that in England there is a slow but appreciable drift toward the general conviction that so long as all other nations have adopted universal military service England must do the same. This drift will certainly be helped by Lieut. Bilse's article. Lieut. Bilse has two novels in press, or at all events nearly ready for the press. One of them is now in the hands of a translator, and will soon be published in English, and if it meets with success the other will also be published in England.

***

Mr. Kipling's poem in The Times in praise of Chamberlain delights the Chamberlainites. Not being an admirer of the politician in question, I cannot share in the Chamberlainite enthusiasm concerning the poem, though I gladly recognize Mr. Kipling's genius in parts of it. If I were a protectionist and a follower of Chamberlain I should doubtless delight in the poem as much as Mr. Chamberlain himself may delight in it, but I cannot put aside my convictions as a free trader. Of Mr. Kipling's story in Scribner's Magazine I hear nothing but praise. It is the Kipling of "The Brushwood Boy" and of dozens of other stories such as no other man has ever written. In short, it is a delight to every one who has ever felt the spell of Kipling's genius. Mr. Kipling does not give us stories as frequently as he once did, but it must be remembered that other duties, not to speak of the duty of taking care of his health, have prevented him from pouring out story after story, as he did in the days when he first took the English-speaking world by storm. But there is the same genius—or rather, if anything, it is mellowed and ripened—and there could be no greater mistake than to assume that because Kipling does not write two stories every month he is "written out."

***

There is a new universal language called "Spokil." This time it is a sort of broken French instead of broken Italian. A grammar and dictionary of the new language has been published, and any one who wants to learn it has now the opportunity. Judging from the single specimen of "Spokil" that I have seen, it seems to be much more maddening than either "Volapuk" or "Esperanto." The latter could be learned by almost any one without serious danger of becoming insane, but the man who masters "Spokil" is doomed. He will either commit suicide or go to a lunatic asylum and gibber in "Spokil" to the end of his days. Like the story of the diamond stolen from an Indian idol, the invention of new languages will go on forever. To invent a new language is even easier than to write a new "Moonstone." Any one with any capacity for invention can invent a new language in two hours by the aid of a

such a performance, and publish the fact of his guilt to the world.

***

Mr. George Griffith has written a story called "The Stolen Submarine," which will make the flesh of any man or woman creep even in the hottest weather. It is full of the most terrible and blood-curdling adventures, and, although it is a machine-made story, it is an undeniably interesting one. I think the remark was once made concerning some book that if one took it up it could not be put down unfinished. This remark certainly applies to "The Stolen Submarine," no matter if the characters of the story are wooden, and if the plot is impossible. The adventures are all there, and if any one likes adventures he cannot do better than to read Mr. Griffith's book.

***

Mr. Henry James is soon to pay a visit to America. It is an odd thing that, although Mr. James has lived for so many years on this side of the Atlantic and has grown to be such a thorough cosmopolitan, he grows more and more American in his appearance. As a rule the personal appearance of an author is something with which the public has no right to concern itself, but inasmuch as Mr. James is regarded unfairly by some of his countrymen as a man who has virtually ceased to be an American, it is perhaps permissible to mention that no one who sees him to-day could doubt his New England origin.

Mr. James has just finished a new novel entitled "The Golden Bowl," which will be published in the Autumn. The title is certainly an attractive one, but Mr. James is usually happy in his titles. Nothing is more difficult, as a rule, than to invent a title which is at once attractive and indicative in some degree of the nature of the book to which it is given. It is strange that in addition to inventing advertisements and personal paragraphs, no ingenious person has yet adopted the profession of inventing titles and supplying them to authors. I received the other day the circular of a firm which undertakes to puff authors at the annual rate of two guineas. That is to say, the firm undertakes to publish personal paragraphs, which, as the circular justly says, often have a most excellent effect upon the business prosperity of the person to whom the paragraphs refer. If that enterprising firm would also undertake to furnish authors with titles for their books it might do a thriving trade. An author may not care to pay for the publication of paragraphs concerning his books or the fit of his trousers, or the color of his hair, but almost any author would be ready to pay for good titles.

***

The British Weekly, a widely read Nonconformist journal, in which Dr. Robertson Nicol, "Claudius Clear," and the "Man of Kent" weekly express their views of men and things, is shortly to begin the publication of Mr. Quiller-Couch's new novel, "The Shining Ferry." What is the nature of the book the public is not yet informed, but its authorship makes it certain that it will be sound work and eminently worthy of being read. Mr. Quiller-Couch has made a very great advance as a writer of novels since he wrote "Troy Town," and thereby made his first success. If we compare the last chapters of "St. Ives" with "Troy Town," we can get some glimpse of the rapid growth that Mr. Quiller-Couch has made.

***

Mr. George Moore's new novel, upon which he is now engaged, is to be entitled "General Life." This is perhaps better than such colorless titles as "Esther Waters" and "Evelyn Innes," but it certainly leaves something to be desired. Mr. Moore has never been noticeably happy in his titles, and he would probably be a constant patron of a firm that should undertake to supply him with titles that would accurately fit his clever books.

***

Mr. Morley Roberts has a new novel ready for the Autumn season. It is to be entitled "Lady Penelope." I hope that in the new book Mr. Roberts has seen fit to give us something like that delicious story of the Duchess who fell out of a sleeping car. The book was not to be named with "Rachel Marr" as a work of genius, for whatever may be said of "Rachel Marr" no one can deny that it was as genuine a work of genius as the "Scarlet Letter" itself. Still, I remember with delight the irresistible humor of the story of the Duchess, the title of which I shirk for the reason that at this precise moment I am not sure whether it was "The Fall of the Duchess" or something else. At any rate, it showed Mr. Roberts as a humorist, and it was one of the most genuinely humorous books of the last decade.

***

The firm of Sampson Low & Co., which recently went into liquidation, to the surprise of every one, is, so I hear, shortly to be reorganized and to resume business. In the meantime it is understood that the dividend which will be paid to creditors will be satisfactorily large. It would be a pity if the name of Sampson Low & Co. were to vanish from the book world. It would be almost as bad as the disappearance of Blackwood or Murray. W. L. ALDEN.

London, Aug. 15, 1904.

Farmington.

Clarence S. Darrow, the well-known lawyer, has written a book called "Farmington." It contains recollections of his

BOSTON NOTES.

Bradford Torrey's Study of Hazlitt—A Batch of Children's Books—Some Forthcoming Fiction.

Mr. Bradford Torrey's studies of outdoor life are always so agreeable that one can forget that they are instructive, and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s promise of an Autumn volume from him opens a prospect of pleasant reading. The book is to be entitled "Nature's Invitation," and the subjects of its papers have been gathered in New Hampshire, Texas, Florida and Arizona. Lovers of true criticism, however, may find it difficult, after reading his "William Hazlitt" in the September Atlantic, to forgive him for having so long given up to birds what was meant for mankind. Ten happy pages does one pass in the society of Hazlitt, his friends, and those whom he admired. Further, Mr. Torrey gives the Hazlitt lover an American place of pilgrimage, telling him that in 1783 the boy Hazlitt was living at the Old North Parsonage in Weymouth, (once the home of Abigail Adams,) when he tasted the memorable frost-bitten barberries, of which the taste lingered on his palate for thirty years.

***

Mr. Torrey's book will belong to the October group of the firm's publications, which also includes "The Queen's Progress," by Mr. Felix E. Schelling, a series of pictures of Elizabethan life, and "Balance, the Fundamental Verity," by Mr. Orlando J. Smith, a theory based on the relation of religion and science. Dr. William Osler's Ingersoll lecture for 1904, to be published at the same time, is entitled "Science and Immortality."

***

"The Words of Koheleth," by Prof. John F. Genung, is a study of the Book of Ecclesiastes considered in its literary and spiritual aspects, and newly translated. Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon of the Yale Divinity School also contributes to the group of religious books, adding "The Story of St. Paul."

***

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s Autumn list includes one of those pieces of speculative literature always in high favor in Boston, "The Little Book of Life After Death," by Gustav Theodor Fechner. Prof. William James has written an introduction for it, but it is sufficiently curious and original to make its way unaided. The author advances the theory that there are three earthly lives, of which the present is the second, the first preceding birth, the last following death. It was published in 1836, and new German editions have appeared from time to time, the last having been published in 1900, but this version is the first to appear in English. The translator is Miss M. E. Wardwell.

***

As her parents and grandparents and all her immediate kindred are writers it is not strange that Miss Rosalind Richards, the daughter of Mrs. Laura E. Richards, should "commence an author," and the announcement by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of her "The Nursery Fire," a collection of stories about children, seems quite natural and proper. The book is to be illustrated by Miss Clara E. Atwood with full-page pictures and text drawings.

The same artist has drawn the pictures for Miss Grace E. Ward's "In the Mis," a series of seven wonder stories, in which children meet the Welsh rabbit, and learn not to call him rarebit; see the "faithful scarecrow," and visit a country where the monuments are made of chocolate ice cream, and do not therefore outlast the fame which they commemorate.

***

Other children's books on the firm's list are "Little Almond Blossoms," by Miss Jessie Juliet Knox of San José, with sixteen pictures from California photographs of Chinese children like those who figure in the tales; "The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow," by Mr. Allen French, an Icelandic tale of the eleventh century, and "The Mysterious Beacon Light," by Mr. George E. Walsh, a story of Labrador wreckers and of heroic schoolboys who have adventures of an enviable and profitable species. "Nathalie's Sister," the last of Mrs. Anna Chapin Ray's "Teddy" books, connects the juvenile fiction with the novels, among which are some that promise well.

***

"Susan Clegg and her Friend, Mrs. Lathrop," now publishing as separate stories in The Century, will make a volume including but five tales instead of the conventional six, but their quality compensates for their small number. "Sweet Peggy," by Miss Linnie Sarah Harris, is a story of music, and a Summer love story. "The Wolverine," by Mr. Albert W. Lawrence, is a Michigan story, with its action taking place at the time of the boundary disputes. The hero is an American surveyer with Protestant ideas; the heroine a French Catholic girl. "The Princess Thora," by Mr. Harris Burland, is to be published simultaneously in England under a different title; it is a romance of the frankly untrue species, and contains some amazing adventures. The author now has a serial story publishing in a Boston morning paper.

***

The opening chapters of "The Earl's Secret Treasure," by Mr. John R. Carling, the author of "The Shadow of the Czar," have just appeared in Household Words, now a penny weekly.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1904.

OLD & RARE BOOKS

SPORTS, PASTIMES, ARTS, SCIENCES.
A catalogue with selling prices, describing nearly 2,000 old rare and important books, on nearly every branch of sport, arts, or science. 8vo. Post free. 50 cents.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Noted Bibliographically and Biographically.
A valuable collection of RARE ENGLISH BOOKS, including First or Early Editions of the Writings of practically every English Author from CHAUCER to R. L. STEVENSON. 504 pp. 8vo. Contains descriptions, with selling prices, of nearly 4,000 rare Books. Half-cloth, post free. $1.00

CATALOGUE OF NEW PURCHASES.
Books on all Subjects, including a fine Collection of Stamped and elaborately gilt tooled old Bookbindings, and several very beautiful ancient Illuminated Manuscripts. 578 pp. 8vo., containing Descriptions, with Selling prices, of 4,000 valuable Books, Illustrated with 8 Colored and 196 Reproductions of Manuscripts and old Bindings. Cloth, post free, $2.00.
The cost of the above Catalogues will be deducted from the first order of $10.00.

PICKERING & CHATTO,
Dealers in Rare, Ancient, and Modern Books.
66 Haymarket, London, S. W.

LOVERS OF EUGENE SUE SHOULD READ
THE PILGRIM'S SHELL
It Graphically Depicts the First Crusade and Rise of Communes in France.
Translated by DANIEL DE LEON
283 Pages, Cloth, 75 cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN,
whose exquisite performance of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is praised by all New York, says:
'IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE'
is a most novel story of absorbing interest. It held my attention so that I was loath to put it from me till finished."—Henrietta Crosman.

JUST GET THE DELINEATOR
The most necessary of all magazines for women because every department of the household is more thoroughly treated in each monthly issue than in any other woman's magazine. It is the happiest combination of literature and fashions published. More than 900,000 of the women of America buy it every month, which insures four and one-half million readers.

"RICHARD G. BADGER,
the Boston publisher, is a very knight errant in behalf of poets."—New York Sun.
40 new volumes in 1903.
Special lists on request.
194 Boylston St., Boston.

The Independent
A Weekly Magazine. $2 a year, 10 cents a copy. Special Offer. For 8 weeks' trial subscription send 25 cents to Room 13, The Independent, 130 Fulton St., New York.

The Rose Jar.
A Magazine for Book-Lovers. A delightful and treasurable miscellany of the literature of literature. Edited by the founder of The Book-Lover. Published quarterly, and sold only by yearly subscription. Handsome quarto. Edition limited to 2,500 copies. $2 a year. Get a prospectus. 24-30 East 21st St., New York.

A DENUNCIATION OF RUSSIAN OFFICIAL CRUELTY
FOUND IN
CLIVE LATHAM
A New Novel by
E. L. VOYNICH, Author of THE GADFLY.
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Henry Ward Beecher's
"Treasury of Illustration." Cloth. $2.50 net. Edited from his published works and unpublished reports of his spoken words. Arranged, entitled and indexed according to themes or thought. Introduction by Newell Dwight Hillis.
Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers.

THIS is what the great impresario and playwright says of Mr. Charles E. M. Brock's book, "LET THE WORLD JUDGE," published by us at $1.25!

"Let the World Judge" is a strong book full of strong action. It carries a peculiar atmosphere and is laid in a little world in itself.

David Belasco

FIFTH AVENUE BROADWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1904.—12 PAGES.

MILTON IN FRANCE.

Here is an international episode. There has strayed to our desk from the press of Hachette et Cie. of Paris a monograph in French, of some 150 closely printed octavo pages, with the engaging title of "Milton dans la Littérature Française." Its author is John Martin Telleen, Master of Arts of Yale University, and the work is submitted as a thesis for a degree to the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris. In these days, when American candidates by the hundred are aspiring to the Rhodes Scholarship in Oxford and when every catalogue of learned institutions bristles with German degrees, it is interesting and pleasing to see this evidence that the recognition of scholarship in French is sought at the hands of a French Faculty, exacting as the standard is known to be when applied to native aspirants.

Mr. Telleen has done his work thoroughly. It would seem that no considerable allusion to Milton in the literature of France during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries can have escaped him. The bibliography of his sources includes some 2,500 titles, and goes back even into the seventeenth century, when it was a question of Milton's prose chiefly, especially of his Defentio (in Latin) of the action of the English people in the overthrow and slaying of their King. When the study of his poetry was undertaken the matter was found to be exceedingly difficult, even for the most sympathetic student. Voltaire was the first to approach the task seriously, and though his service in making known, at least to the élite, the merits of Milton as an epic poet was great, it is probable that his unfavorable criticism took a firmer root in the mind of the general reading public than did his praise, often generous and discriminating as that was. He himself remarked that "the French could not hear without laughter that England possessed an epic poem of which the subject was the Devil at war with God and a serpent persuading a woman to eat an apple." Even to the kindliest French ear the lines of Milton were essentially harsh, while many of his most ambitious similes seemed to the French mind grotesque. The definite and exacting rules of taste in subject and in treatment to which French writers of the eighteenth century were still in deep subjection were violated by Milton on almost every page, and the erudition of the English poet was rendered obscure and repellent by the lavish confusion with which it was poured out. With the lyrics, which to many English readers are the real title of Milton to enduring and affectionate remembrance, the French struggled almost hopelessly. How far the charm of the original escaped them may be inferred from the following verse from the "Penseroso," and its rendering in a popular translation:

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

This was rendered:

Souvent mêlés au bruit des eaux
J'écoute du haut des collines
Le son des cloches argentines
Les longs mugissements des superbes taureaux.

It is a curious fact that while Voltaire may be suspected of prejudice against Milton the poet, on account of his piety, Chateaubriand, in the next century, found that piety a compensation for much that was otherwise distasteful. The latter also did the immense service to the fame of Milton of translating into prose of great beauty and peculiarly sympathetic warmth the "Paradise Lost." His admiration for the English poet was shared by Delille, Lamartine, Alfred de Vigny, Victor Hugo, and many of the minor leaders of the later Romantic school. But inevitably Milton remains for the French the poet of the few, barred from the comprehension of the general reader almost as much by his qualities as by the peculiarities, which may be classed as defects.

"THE DIRECT APPEAL."

Mr. Henry Mills Alden, the editor of Harper's, and, it were superfluous to add, one of the most successful magazine editors that ever were, ought to be particularly worth listening to on a question of the trend of current literature. For years the maker of Harper's, as it is not exaggerating to describe him, has been watching, has been obliged to watch, "what main currents draw the years," for it has been his business to know what would be most acceptable to his enormous clientage. As the times change it has been his office to change with them, and, if possible, a little in advance of them, and that the changes have been great though gradual a study of the magazine since he became its editor would convince the student, as well as that the old "New Monthly" has contrived always to keep up with the procession, if not to head it.

In the "Editor's Study," in which the suggestiveness and discursiveness of his mind are so interestingly shown from month to month, Mr. Alden asserted, a month ago, that what he called "the direct appeal" was "the distinctive trait of what is best in our contemporary literature." This proposition he proceeds, in the "Study" of the current number, to define and to amplify. "The direct appeal" is associated with plainness of speech, he now explains, but plainness of speech does not constitute it. "Sincerity, the absence of all gloss—these are essential." And he recurs to Lincoln's Gettysburg speech as the most striking exemplification of what he has in mind. "It has," he says, "no trace of that rhetorical gloss which in some degree veneered even the greatest oratory of the past." It is quite true that the rhetoric of the Gettysburg speech is not tawdry or irrelevant or meretricious. But rhetoric it is, and excellent rhetoric. Its excellence is precisely what makes the speech memorable. To say in the most memorable way what all men are feeling, or feeling for, this is a strictly rhetorical triumph. "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here;" it is the art, none the less artful for being very possibly unconscious, with which these words are chosen and put together for their effect upon the ear as well as upon the mind, including even such decidedly not "direct" constructions as "will little note nor long remember"; it is what a teacher of rhetoric might properly describe as the masterly antithesis presented by the sentence which assured that the world would note and remember and conspicuously falsify it, as the world has continued to do. But why is this art, whatever it is, particularly modern or "contemporary"? The Greek orators were as direct as the American. To be sure, the robustious and periwig-pated orations of the pseudo-classical period, especially in English, offer frequent examples of "constructed decoration." But it is highly unfair to assume the English rhetoric of the Georgian period, which was in fact a temporary degeneration, as the norm of historical eloquence. And, even so, take another great little speech, which happens to be of that period, Burke's at Bristol on declining the poll. It would be very hard to make out that the Gettysburg speech is any more "a direct appeal" to human sympathy than the eighteenth century masterpiece. Matthew Arnold gave some occasion to the unbeliever to scoff when he cited, as a supreme example of Wordsworthian style

And never lifted up a single stone

which had the misfortune of recalling to the unbelievers who had heard it the anecdote how FitzGerald, competing with Tennyson for the production of the weaker Wordsworthian line, drove the laureate out of the field with

A Mr. Wilkinson, a clergyman.

There is no quarrel to be made with the "directness" either of the genuine or of the spurious Wordsworthian line. But neither of them gets us much "forwarder" toward an appreciation of Wordsworth. And, to be frank, in spite of Mr. Alden's three pages of elucidation, we fail to find any help toward the understanding of the spirit of recent literature in English from his formula that the distinguishing trait in it is "the direct appeal." The veteran editor seems to resemble the legendary Judge in that his decisions would carry as much weight without his reasons.

Trials of Gabriele d'Annunzio.

Rome Correspondence of The Pall Mall Gazette.

The celebrated author and poet Gabriele D'Annunzio feels that life is not worth living. His internal musings must run somewhat on these lines: "I have written and striven, failed and begun again, and at last, when I really have produced a tragedy which was acceptable to the public, it has been turned into dust and ashes by a mere actor."

The reason for this tragedy about a tragedy is simple enough. Gabriele D'Annunzio not long ago brought out a play called "The Daughter of Jorio," which was a great success; but unfortunately its very success attracted the attention of Scarpetta, the well-known comic actor in Neapolitan dialect, who immediately announced the approaching production of a play called "The Son of Jorio." This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and the celebrated author remonstrated, to be met with the pertinent question as to whether he (D'Annunzio) had a copyright on the whole family of Jorio, and why the son should not be written about as well as the daughter. This led to a lively exchange of communications (which inevitably found their way into print) in which the father of the "Daughter of Jorio"—as D'Annunzio is called—lost his temper, and the father of the "Son of Jorio" enjoyed himself immensely, until the former decided to appeal to the law, and there this question rests at present.

But what a magnificent advertisement for the whole family of Jorio.

Was Poe's Raven First an Owl?

Susan Archer Weiss in The Independent.

I once on a quiet, drizzling Summer day had an hour's talk with Mr. Poe in our own parlor about "The Raven," when he said: "Do you know that 'The Raven' was originally not a raven at all, but an owl?" I hardly noticed then what if I had been older would have so much interested me. I only asked why he had made the change. To which he replied: "For sake of the 'nevermore.'" I afterward mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Holland, (editor of Scribner's,) who said that he had heard something of the same kind, but did not credit it. For this reason I refrained from mentioning it in my "Last Days" of Poe. But in reading the poem one comes upon words and expressions which irresistibly remind us of the owl, the bird of wisdom—Minerva's bird, which "perched upon the bust of Pallas"—more appropriate to an owl than a raven—

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore, etc., etc.

Moreover, owls are night birds, and, as is well known, are attracted to lighted windows at night, which doesn't apply to ravens.

And its eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming

is decidedly owlish. But I would not venture at this late day and with no proof to put forth this claim of owl versus raven.

Pepys and Cowper.

C. K. S. in The Sphere.

Miss Gaussen's book brings up once more the question of the pronounciation of Pepys's name, and she very aptly quotes some clever verses by my friend Mr. Ashby Sterry:

There are people, I'm told—some say there are heaps—
Who speak of the talkative Samuel as Peeps;
And some, so precise and pedantic their step is,
Who call the delightful old diarist, Pepys;
But those I think right, and I follow their steps.

Ever mention the garrulous gossip as Peps. I suppose now we shall all go on pronouncing the word "Pepys" as Peps to the end of time, but curiously enough no one that bears the name ever called or calls himself thus. In the same way most people in the future will always talk of the poet Cowper, pronouncing the name as it is spelled, although he, and all those of his family who still survive, pronounced and pronounce the name as if it were spelled Cooper.

"Chartreuse de Parme."

Prof. Maurice A. Gerothwohl has adapted and edited for school use an extract from Stendhal's "Chartreuse de Parme," one of the classics of French literature, under the title "Un Episode de Waterloo." It tells how Fabrice, a young provincial, fired with admiration for the great Napoleon, seeks the army to volunteer. He is taken for a spy, his horses stolen, and himself imprisoned. He bribes himself out just in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, disguised as a French hussar. He retreats with the army, and escapes with the great defeated leader. The editor of this extract has added a brief biography of Stendhal, and an appreciation, grammatical notes, and an index of military terms, less than 100 pages in all, and not very difficult French. (New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.)

NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

AN important period is covered by the second volume of the "Documents Relating to the Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey," edited by the New Jersey Historical Society and published under authority of the State. The year 1778, to which it is devoted, was the Valley Forge year, the year when the British Army was in possession of both New York and Philadelphia, and a time of decisive movements by both armies, resulting in the evacuation of Philadelphia and the battle of Monmouth. These things are, of course, all reflected in the volume, which is made up of newspaper clippings arranged chronologically. They relate to all imaginable sorts of interest of daily life, and while a classified arrangement would have struck the historical student as to his advantage, the miscellany that is presented serves to give a sort of picture of the Colonial time that is vivacious and sometimes amusing. And then the historical students have the use of a very good index with which the volume is provided.

***

The important things, or course, relate to the military movements and the opinions that are expressed in regard to them in the newspapers of the time. The Battle of Monmouth is briefly described in letters from "His Excellency Gen. Washington" to Henry Laurens, "President of Congress," and by him communicated to the editor of The Pennsylvania Packet, with a request that they be printed—what would not a modern editor give for similar war correspondence! There is a letter from Charles Lee, "hitherto forgotten," as the compiler of the volume observes, in which that discredited commander makes what is probably his first public announcement of his fiasco on the field of Monmouth. He writes:

Not satisfied with robbing me and the brave men under my command of the credit due us with respect to the affair of the 28th, such an atrocious attack has been made on my conduct, and so gross are the injuries I have received that I have demanded a court-martial, which is to be held tomorrow. The reason that I address this note to you is that a most incidious, dishonest, and false relation has appeared in your paper of July 1. I must therefore entreat, as you are an honest man, that you will desire your readers to consider the aforesaid relation as a fiction. Before long they shall have a minute, just, and faithful account. In the meantime I beg you will print this note.

There is a reminder of the distress of Valley Forge in a communication from Washington, dated there, calling upon the "virtuous yeomanry" of New Jersey and neighboring States to fatten cattle for the use of the army in the next ensuing campaign. And there is a less impressive reminder of it in long series of "Thoughts on bringing to a speedy and happy end the present war" by an anonymous faultfinder signing himself "Persius," who complains that the American army is "idling away this infinitely important Winter in a lethargic security" at Valley Forge! The race of the discontented betook themselves then as now freely to the newspapers, which were not without hospitality for their "advice" and "warnings" to those in public office. The political satirists and poets were frequent contributors, and among the chief of them was Gov. William Livingston, who wrote over the signature of "Hortentius." We catch occasional glimpses of the amenities of eighteenth century journalism, as in a genial reference by a rival sheet to "Jemmy Rivington's royal, loyal, lying Gazette."

***

Everybody knows that slavery prevailed at that time, North as well as South, and this volume is full of reminders of it in the advertisements of runaway slaves and slaves for sale, couched in much the same terms as the announcements of strayed horses, which appear with startling frequency, and of horse sales. A negro man is to be "sold very reasonably," at Flemington, "for faults which will not be likely to affect a purchaser who need not intrust a servant with liquor or the leying out of money." At Pitts-Town a negro wench about thirty, and her son about seven years old, "both very healthy and remerkably stout and strong," are priced at $1,200. At Mount Holly there is a stout, healthy negro boy about seven years old who "has had the smallpox and measles and is warranted sound." "For no fault but a saucy tongue, for which he is now in Burlington Gaol," a "compleat farmer," aged thirty-nine years, is to be sold at Evesham.

A notable detail about Robert Johnson's escaped property named Harry ("who may perhaps endeavor to pass for a free man") is that he has "a good hat cut Maccaroni fashion," in which he might claim a certain companionship with Yankee Doodle. There is a more humane note about the sale of "Sundry negroes" at Raritan; there, a man and wife and three children and a mother and son, who are to be disposed of, "must not be parted; as they have lived long in one family together, it would be

AUG

1904

most agreeable if they could be fixed near each other."

Rewards for securing a runaway slave, "so that his master may get him again," seem to range from $10 to $40 apiece; $350 is offered for a certain three, and $200 for an Indian, his negro wife, and their ten-year-old child.

***

Schools were opened, notwithstanding the proximity of the enemy, and schoolmasters were advertised for. The commencement of "Queen's College," in New Brunswick, is announced for Sept. 15—a season that was commonly chosen by all the colleges at that time, but would doubtless seem a bardship to the Rutgers boy of to-day. The first weather record published in a New Jersey newspaper, as the compiler describes it, reports that on July 9 "the mercury in Fahrenbeit's thermometer rose to 98 3-10." For the first time a woman ventures to write to a New Jersey newspaper—or, at any rate, gets her communication published—when "Belinda" sends a warning to the editor's sex against being caught by Lord North's "bait." The marriage notice of to-day has lost the charm of its eighteenth century forerunner—witness the announcement of the marriage of Lieut. Francis Barber to Miss Nancy Ogden, "a lady of beauty and merit."

There are frequent sales of real estate; the "publick vendue" is common; farmers suggest methods of cultivating flax, and of making "melasses" and sugar from corn and "pumpions"—now more widely known as pumpkins—one argument in favor of which, it may be noted, is to "save the importation of so much made by the iron hand of slavery."

Merchants announce their goods copiously; but not all of them are recognizable at this lapse of time. Shalloon, black eli Persian, white and blue peetongs, black calimanco, striped camblets, silk ferrets, are some of the things that are probably strange to the department stores of to-day. Gerardus Duyckinck, at Morris-Town, offers "a complete assortment of chymical and galenical medicines." Among the articles to be had by the quantity of one dealer is "Baxter's saints rest," in all the abundance of lower case letters. Prices for merchandise do not often appear; but chocolate in Princeton is fifteen shillings per pound, and snuff fifteen shillings per pound "by the small" and twelve shillings and sixpence by the quantity. Let no New Yorker feel injury against Ogden & Curtis, who indulgently proclaim that "they have no objection against taking money of the State of New York." Their complaisance, even with a recollection of the depreciation of that money, is more intelligible, however, than Duyckinck's refusal to sell "painter's, limner's, and dyer's colors and window glass" for cash, instead of which they are to be bartered for country produce, gammons, wheat, flour, linen, &c.

The editor of the New Jersey book has, decidedly, let nothing escape him. It is his collection in its entirety rather than most of its separate items that givee value to the book as a mirror of manners and customs. Yet there are a few matters bearing on the Revolution that are of some importance to the more serious student of history.

The New "Grove's Dictionary."

The long expected announcement of the new edition of "Grove's Dictionary of Music" is made in the September list of the Macmillan Company's new books. It has been known for two or three years that a revision of Grove's monumental work has been in the hands of Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, who has resigned his position as musical critic of The London Times in order to devote himself to the arduous duty of editing the Dictionary. The new edition will be in five volumes, instead of four, and instead of the few and occasional wood cuts of the old one, there will be a photogravure and twenty-four full page half tone plates in each volume, besides many pictures in the text. The revision has been thorough and exhaustive; a large number of the articles have been entirely rewritten, and many new ones have been added, among which, it is interesting to note, there will be an especial abundance of material relating to American music and musicians.

This portion of the work has been intrusted to H. E. Krehbiel and Richard Aldrich, of New York.

The first volume will be issued in November and the second, it is hoped by the publishers, in the Spring of 1905. After that it is expected that one volume can be issued each half year till the work is complete.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 18: Adult fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," Goodwin's "Four Roads to Paradise"; juvenile fiction—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Women," Baum's "New Wizard of Oz"; miscellaneous—Beveridge's "Russian Advance," Lodge's "The Man Roosevelt."

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"The Poet's Diary, edited by Lamia," is the title of a prose work by Alfred Austin, to be published by Messrs. Macmillan in October.

***

It is thought that the book of poems that the Messrs. Constable will publish for the benefit of the Potteries and Newcastle Crippies' Guild will be a remarkable literary production. There will be poems by forty-five contributors, all celebrities. The Duchess of Sutherland is editing the book.

***

A Life of Sir Walter Raleigh has been written by Sir Rennell Rodd for the Macmillans' Englishmen of Action Series. The same publishers announce a volume of lectures on "Hamlet," "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth," by Professor Bradley. Another coming Macmillan book is Dr. Westermarck's "Origin and Development of Moral Ideas."

***

The Messrs. Duckworth will publish in the Autumn an elaborately illustrated volume entitled "Italian Medals of the Renaissance," by C. von Fabriezy, translated by A. Hamilton.

***

Mr. J. J. Foster's book entitled "Concerning the True Portraiture of Mary Queen of Scots," which the Dickinsons are publishing, will contain about seventy photogravure reproductions of portraits owned in this country and abroad. Another notable feature of it will be the binding, which will be copied from a volume once owned by Queen Mary herself.

***

John Lane will publish on Tuesday the fourth and last volume of Sir Arthur Helps's "Spanish Conquest in America," edited by M. Oppenheim.

***

The "Life and Correspondence of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge," announced by Heinemann, contains notable letters hitherto unpublished, from Gladstone, Bright, Dean Stanley, and other distinguished men.

***

Mrs. F. S. Boas has written a book called "With Milton and the Cavaliers." It consists of sketches of English life and literature in the seventeenth century, and is meant especially for young readers.

***

The new volume of short stories coming from Mr. Kipling is entitled "Trades and Discoveries." Other books of fiction are promised by F. Marion Crawford, H. G. Wells, Ouida, Rosa Nouchette Carey, Cutcliffe Hyne, Rolf Boldrewood, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, and Mrs. Mary Mann.

Hallam's House in London.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In connection with the indication by the London County Council of houses in London which have formed the residences of distinguished individuals, a memorial tablet has been erected on 67 Wimpole Street, the house where Henry Hallam lived from 1819 to 1840. The tablet is of encaustic ware and blue in color, and bears the following inscription:

HENRY HALLAM,
1777—1859,
Historian,
Lived Here.

For over twenty years 67 Wimpole Street was the residence of the historian, and in his article on Hallam in the "Dictionary of National Biography," Stephen says: "During the greater part (!) of his life he lived in Wimpole Street." The actual house is not mentioned, but the issues of Boyle's Court Guide for the years 1820 to 1841 (with the exception of 1828, in which year Sir William Heathcote is shown as living there) show "Hallam, Henry, Esq." as residing at No. 67. There is no official record of Wimpole Street ever having been renumbered, and a careful comparison of Directories shows that the number of this particular house, at all events, has not undergone alteration. Moreover, the premises have not been rebuilt or substantially altered since Hallam's time.

The above dates indicate a residence in this house from 1819 to 1840, and it would therefore appear that he settled here on his return from the Continent, whither he had gone in the Summer of 1818.

The statement of Hutton ("Literary Landmarks of London," Page 131) to the effect that Hallam wrote his first great work, the "View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages," in Wimpole Street, must therefore be erroneous, since the book was published in 1818. But "The Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death

in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries," published in 1837-9, were certainly composed there. Shortly after the completion of the last-named work he moved to Wilton Crescent, the issue of Boyle's Court Guide for 1842 showing him as residing at No. 24 in that thoroughfare. But although he had nearly twenty years of life yet remaining to him, no great literary production marked his residence at the latter place.

Another literary interest, singularly pathetic, is attached to the home in Wimpole Street.

Dark house, by which once more I stand,
Here in the long uniovely street;
Doors, where my heart was used to beat
So quickly, waiting for a hand,
A hand that can be clasped no more.
("In Memoriam," vii.)

Thus Tennyson describes the house which had been the home of his dear friend, Arthur Henry Hallam, the eldest son of the historian. Arthur was eight years old when his father went to live in Wimpole Street. When eleven he went to Eton, remaining there five years. On leaving school he spent eight months in Italy, and in October, 1828, entered Trinity College, Cambridge. In January, 1832, he returned to London and read law, and for a year and a half resided with his father in Wimpole Street. In August, 1833, he went to the Continent, and in the following month died suddenly when returning to Vienna from Pest.

While at Cambridge he and Tennyson had become greatly attached to one another, and, after a lapse of years, the latter's "In Memoriam" showed the lasting impression which that friendship had made. Young as he was at his death, Arthur Hallam had even then produced works full of promise, but his memory will be preserved rather by his friend's poem than by any of his own writings.

Henry Hallam felt the loss keenly; and spoke of himself as one "whose hopes on this side the tomb are broken down forever." More sorrows awaited him in Wimpole Street, however, for in 1837 and 1840 his daughter, Ellen, and his wife died.

Shortly after the latter event he moved from the house which had for so long been his home to 24 Wilton Crescent.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

HISTORY OF MARYLAND. By James McSherry. Edited and continued by Bartlett B. James. 8vo. Baltimore: The Baltimore Book Company.

EMILE ZOLA, NOVELIST AND REFORMER. An Account of His Life Work and Influence. By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. With numerous portraits, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. New York: John Lane. $3.50 net.

Religious.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Is It Christian? Is It Scientific? By Mary Platt Parmele. 16mo. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. 75 cents net.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Dealing with Its Language, Literature, and Contents, Incinding the Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings, with the assistance of John A. Selbie. Extra volume, containing articles, indexes, and maps. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

KANT AND SPENCER. A Study of the Fallacies of Agnosticism. By Dr. Paul Carus. Second edition. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE ANNUAL. 1904. Editor in Chief, Ephraim Frisch. 8vo. Published by the students of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.50.

Fiction.

THE LOVES OF EDWY. Tale and Drawings by Rose Cecil O'Neill. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE SEEKER. By Harry Leon Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE LETTERS WHICH NEVER REACHED HIM. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

ANTS AND SOME OTHER INSECTS. An Inquiry into the Psychic Powers of These Animals. With an Appendix on the Peculiarities of Their Olfactory Sense. By Dr. August Forel. Translated from the German by Prof. William Morton Wheeler. (Paper.) Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE NATURE OF THE STATE. By Dr. Paul Carus. 16mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. (Paper.)

THE AINU GROUP AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. By Frederick Starr. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE BODY AND BREATH UNDER ARTISTIC CONTROL for Song and Fervent Speech. A Textbook for Private or Class Instruction. A PLAIN TALK WITH AMERICAN SINGERS. By Louis Arthur Russell. Three pamphlets. 16mo. New York: Essex Publishing Company. 25 cents per pamphlet.

BRIDGE IN BRIEF. Dos and Don'ts. By Elram Ecyrh. 24mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents. net. (Paper.)

GESCHICHTE DES MOBELS. Unter Berucksichtigung der Arcbitektonischen und Tektonischen Formen eine Stillehre Fur Bau und Mobeltischler. Von Alfred Koeppen und Carl Breuer. Vol. I. Complete in two volumes. 8vo. New York: Bruno Hessling, 64 East Twelfth Street. $6 per volume.

Some Good Sellers.

A new edition of Dr. Newman Smyth's "Through Science to Faith" is about to be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, who report the one hundred and fiftieth thousand of John Fox, Jr.'s "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," the second edition of Henry Seton Merriman's posthumous novel, "The Last Hope," a week before publication, and the twenty-fifth thousand of Thomas Nelson Page's "Bred in the Bone."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce new editions of Myrtle Reed's "Lavender and Old Lace," "German Life in Town and Country," in Our European Neighbors Series, and a new impression of their Holiday Edition of "The Cricket on the Hearth," with illustrations and designs by Frederick Simpson Coburn.

J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia has reason to believe that the sales of E. F. Benson's new novel, "The Challoners," will exceed those of his "Dodo," and a new edition has been sent to press. They also report that the interest in Russia has largely increased the demand for Mrs. Voynich's "Olive Latham," and that there is a revived interest in Jack London's "Daughter of the Snows."

Mr. Jerome's New Novel.

From The London Chronicle.

Early next month Messrs. Hutchinson will publish a new novel, "Tommy and Co.," by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. It is the story of an elderly London journalist and a young protégé, a quaint little waif, who is a girl in spite of the name "Tommy." The quiet humor which characterized "Paul Kelver" belongs also to this story.

"ENGROSSING — ORIGINAL — ABSORBING."—Phila. Record.

THE DUKE DECIDES
By HEADON HILL
12mo. Cloth, Illustrated. $1.50
"A good detective story."—Sun.
A. WESSELS CO., NEW YORK

"It is woful to think of a traveler of bumorous sensibilities getting along without the advantage of Penelope's piquant views."—Boston Transcript.
MRS. WIGGIN'S
Penelope's Experiences in England—Scotland—Ireland
are more essential to the traveler than guidebooks.

By the Author of "Graustark."
THE DAY OF THE DOG
By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.
"A gem of a story."—Newark Call.
"Delightfully humorous and clever."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.

If you have been unable to obtain a desired book, why not advertise for it in THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Exchange at 5c. per word? This department of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW is read by practically every old and new book dealer in the country, and by a great number of book lovers in general.

Walter J. Travis tells in the September number of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA of the winning of the British Golf Championship.

Simeon Ford made the photographs for this, and adds his account of how "me and Travis" did it.

As usual, COUNTRY LIFE has the best and most timely articles possible on all sorts of outdoor topics. Other features are:

Home Flowers by the Ten Thousand.
The Aristocrats of Dogdom: Russian Wolfhounds.
Training Lou Dillon, a Two-minute Trotter.
The Country Home of Robert E. Lee.
Making a Home of a New England Farm.
Going Back to an Abandoned Farm.
Nature's Foods for Emergencies.
The Home Apple Orchard.
With about 100 beautiful pictures.

25 cents. $3.00 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · DOUBLEDAY-PAGE & CO · 34 UNION SQUARE · NEW YORK · THE WORLD'S WORK

MAGAZINE FICTION.

Le Passant Discusses the Training of American Authors in Foreign Schools.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

TO pitch into Littleism and take old fogies to task is a capital opportunity for wit, but if the masses accept as the aristocracy of humanities some uniadividual magazine, manaeed by clever men of affairs, written mostly hy women, and profusely illustrated to save thinking, the refined discriminate perfectly well between good and indifferent texts, hut through the pressure of all-absorbing practical pursuits they welcome the recreation of half-tones, expect an occasional chromo, and will presently exact sumptuous reliefs; prose by itself evidently does not pay, and I am told that a non-illustrated magazine, hy far the most individual and representative in the whole country, is comparatively a poor "proposition." O short stories! O pretty pictures! what a general sense of something small yon elicit; how many literary crimes are encouraged for your sake!

Leaving genius aside, which, as Mrs. Atherton remarks, needs neither encouragement nor advice, I bow before the versatile possibilities of the average American mind, but cannot admit that its development should not depend on homogeneous cultivetion. Has the same experiment of temporary transplantation been tried with hudding authors of promise as it has wost iumimously with painters and musicians born in the United States and trained abroad? If Whistler and Sargent had studied in New York or Courtland Palmer in Boston, we would neither have seen "his group, nor heard the most exquisite interpretation of Chopin. I do not include in this exemplification St. Gaudens, the greatest sculptor living, more human than Rodin, more genuine than Monteverde, because his French and Italian etudies were grafted on fresh Gallo-Celtic atavism. Neither teachers nor perseverance build up talent and stimulate instinct as much as atmosphere, the epirit of the milieu, its dolce far nlente. Mrs. Atherton, who as a mot de la fin prescribes a fighting aloofness as proper training, gives away her native notions, stolc and safe, for amassing a fortune, utterly unconducive to the "literatnre of Europe, pessimistic perhaps, but intelectual, powerful, and subtle." Her recipe is redolent of a combative instinct which prevente her from attaining the internationei excellence of a Sand, a George Eliot, a Metilde Serao, or even of a Mrs. Hnmphry Ward, a Marcelle Tinayre, a Mme. de Noailles, since we must dwell perforce among graces and muscs.

My suggestion of en American seminary of belles-lettres abroad as a dependency of the Vlilino Aurora in Rome or of the Babylonian expedition borders upon absurdity; but why should Mrs. Atherton set a standard incompatible with the discipline of her countrymen, trained to abdicate any Bohemienism they may be heir to for the sake of a collectivity whose sweaty haste doth make the night joint laborer with the day, where every man, woman, and adolescent earns his living with such aggressive precision and rectitude thet from childhood they ignore leisure, traumerel, the "seid hier und dort" of Mephisto, the very foods of minds "whose range is far beyond dialect, County Chairmen, and local color," whose neighbors could not "do the same work and never be detected"? I am not hinting at excursions in the unmentionahle end the unspeakable on the part of good American femily men who need not taint themselves with Zolaesque realism, nor turn as orchidaceous as d'Annunzio and kiss carrion like Mendes; I merely venture to indorse one of Mrs. Atherton's solicitations to take arms against a sea of conventions and hy divorcing end them. Let writers treat their call and copy less as a business "proposition" and more as the occasional outcome of spontaneous inspiration. Never mind village censors who ignore the international trend of the world of letters, dictate limits of taste, subjects, and treatment on a measure of popular inferiority, paying for each 2,500 lines only as readers have alweys taken, half-tones not omitted, with due regard to "ads." Let novelists drop all early Victorian, Louis Philippe, romentic influences of tales told for the sake of a tale, without mellowness or suggestion, of compliated adventures, the truculent facts happily ending, most unlike life. The country needs no pitiless social studies, bnt surely the cultivated readers demand room for their initiative and inspiration on a compressible background where personal views on life's issues may be developed and psychological problems solved.

Having traveled three times during twenty-five years throughont the length and breadth of North America, with ears and eyes open, not as a parcel post, the gigantic economical development of the Republic makes me look upon Europe as a housekeeper who has been sleeping for the last 250 years. But while science and research proceed epece on both continents, literature and art remain a long wey behind on the younger side of the ocean. The Metropolitan Museum of New York, with its appalling predominance of quantity over quality, on the principle that galleries, like hospitals, should have no regard for race, creed, and color, is a epeaking instance of this appreciation; another may be found in some of the local magazines as accepted molds of the immature and critical production of the United States. But history repeats itself, and as the time is nearing when Europe, as Mrs. Atherton eptly foresees, shall be quite Americanized, our last undisturbed monopoly will exert the influence of conquered Greece over conquering Rome, if only by that time the bold Columbian race will condescend to sit down and take it easy.

LE PASSANT.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

P. S.—Mr. W. G. Fitz-Gerald, who is no doubt aware that "les beaux esprits se rencontrent," may be amused to hear that last May I tried with an editor of the young generation the experiment suggested in his letter of Aug. 2 to THE BOOK REVIEW. Together with a signed prose manuscript of mine, I eent two ehort unedited and unsigned English poems by one of the very contemporaries recommended for the occasion by Mr. Fitz-Gerald, asking for an appreciation upon them, without further comment. On June 22 I received back my own copy and the two Sapphic odes of a great somebody else. With them came a note saying: "We thank you for the opportunity to examine manuscript, &c., which we do not find it possible to accept for pnblication." My foreign contact had evidently upset the haunting melody of two lovely songs, and no more notice than an unsuspecting "&c." was accorded to them. Alas! I shall never know which received the yonng editor's frowning consideration first, whether prose nr verse. However, "le jen est falt."

II.

New York Times Book Review:

The lively discussion about magazine fiction is both bringing many hidden things to the surface and toppling over many theories which appear solid, bnt are, in fact, hollow pillars nf sanded wood. Thus your issue for July 30 had an editorial on the short story as exemplified in the August magazines, and on the same page a review of "How to Do It," which let out the secret of writing good short stories. It was made known that whatever else the short story had, it must have a plot, anyhow. But turn to the stories referred to and see how several of them refnte this. In Kipling's story "They" there is not even a hint of a plot. The unnamed hero goes automobiling into a place where sll the woods are green, and finds there a blind maiden in a castle, and around her gather the visihle forms of children who have died. That's all, and yet how wonderful the master of words makes it. In "The Levitation of Miss Weeks" Miss Daskam makes some boarding-school girls steal ont in their bathrobes and do a stunt that we have all tried some time or other, and yet somehow we read it all through with interest, and even a thrill or two. Is there any book that can teach the secret of such power?

Again, it was said, and it has been dinned into the ears of young writers many times, that the plot must not be "hackneyed." Well, take one or two of those August stories which really do have a plot, "Ex Curia," for instance, in Scribner's. It is a regular "Duchess" situation, where the husband and wife, even though married, heve never seen each other's faces; hnt when they do meet, oh, how heavenly! Just one more. In the August Harper there is a story, "The Sword of Ahab." Unhackneyed? Same old motive as that of Arthur and Excalibur in old Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur"—nobody but Ahab could pull the sword from its sheath. Yet it would have been a good story, too, hut for the vandeville attempt to mingle the atmosphere of ancient Phoenicia with the trolley condnctor's "Fares, pleasef" in Copley Square.

In regard to the editor's attitude toward new writers, I think there is one thing that counts which I haven't seen mentioned yet. It is what I call the New York idea. American periodicals gravitate toward New York. Many of the most successful originated there; others have moved there, come to shine with renewed lustre, others to be swallowed up. Now New York is a big piece, a very big place, and many big things are done there, and New Yorkers come to think that there isn't much done anywhere else. I do not hesitate to say that the editors look at literature from a New York point of view. Anything "provincial" makes them ehudder. Nevertheless, it would be comforting if they would occasionally remember that there is just a little fringe of territory ontside of New York. A few subscribers in it, too. When that Vermontar, George Harvey, took charge at Harper's I thought for a time that the periodicals had really experienced a change. There were etories and articles that had a feeling of the freshness and sweetness of the woods, fields, and mountain brooks. But again the trail of the skyscraper is over them all, and the New York idea seems to be triumphant. Perhaps the people like it better; I don't know.

Besides "bourgeois," Mrs. Atherton has given us another word to discuss a bit. It is "unspeakable." Anywey, ehe is woman enough to put the most important things into her postscripts. "What a horrid little mind it is," she says, "that always assumes, when you raise a protest for greater breadth or range of subjects in fiction, that you are clamoring for the unspeakable." Well, what is "The Ambassadors," which Mrs. Atherton praises so highly, hut the unspeakahle so gilded that it blinds the eyes of those to whom literary ekill is everything? Mrs. Atherton speaks of husbands "too stupid to be bored by the society of their own wives." What else but the unspeakable could result if the home life shonld be destroyed? Does Mrs. Atherton know enough about true home life everywhere to be sure that it is always dull end stupid, and that it would never furnish meterial for a etrong story? Surely this attitude is what Kipling would call "a throwback to the time when man were less decent than they are now."

Another correspondent sneers at the magazines because he is sure they would not accept, among other similar things, "a little web spun from the violet brow of Gabriele d'Annunzio." But in the same issue Mr. Alden says that the sale of d'Annunzio's books is something that "no lover of morality and decency can regard with approval." Do we want the door of the unspeakable museum at Naples opened and the collection distributed in our homes? Some of the work is said to be exceedingly well done. Do we want a renaissance of the art which decorated the temple at Benares? But some are clamoring for just this in literature, provided it be the work of a master. But the unspeakable is still the unspeakable, whether it be gilded, or embalmed, or skillfully dissected, or exalted into a religion. It is refreshing to eee a magazine of wide circulation, in a paid advertisement, declare that the bar of restriction is put up where it ought to be, and to have THE BOOK REVIEW state so emphatically that the American people do not want the unspeakable, and that they will not have it.

JOHN MERVIN HULL.

Malden, Mass., Aug. 19, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I wish to say a few words concerning the "crushing of genius" brought out hy Mrs. Atherton. You assert that the protest or "kick" comes mostly from those who write and continue to write, despite their failure to place their work. I observe that you recommend in lieu of grumbling and scolding "an improvement of their wares." Are "improvement" and "cheapening" of wares synonymous? In order, let me broadly and unmistakably assert, for any young writer or artist to gain a pink-tea reputation, his goods or wares must neoessarily be of a pink-tea order. Show me any of the present magazines that would print Whitman's "Song of Myself."

Does not the mere fact of the tremendous demand for short stories and aimless novels on the face of it show the dissipating sensualism nf the public mind? The editors' cry is, "The pnblic must be amused, and it is our place and business to supply this amusement." But, query: Is the mission of the arts to amuse or to mold the public mind? Short stories and novels must amuse or add to the morbid craving for "mental dissipation." Conceive of any young American, man or woman, reading solely the present magazine and outflow of worthless novels, (there are enough of them as it is,) and picture their state of mindi No wonder one reads such advertisements as "Lessons in the Art of Conversation" and "Course in Short Story Writing," &c.

Let me say in the name of all that is good and American, give us but one "idea," one thought, one stimnius to teach us where we Americans are and should be—how to truly become a characteristic and representative people! Teach us or help us to learn what our position is to other lands. Alas! we are not what we should be, what we eventually must be, leadere of the world, foremost in the arts and in strength and uniformity of idea and conviction! If we must have short stories and novels, at least make them basically and essentially American.

HARRY GRUNWALD.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

The Ulster County Gazette.

New York Times Book Review:

As a step toward settling the number of issues of fac similes of The Ulster County Gazette for Jan. 4, 1800, the following notes may be not without interest.

There are two main types of the fac simile; the first prints the title of the paper in sixteen-point italic caps, the text in modern type; the second prints the title in about twenty-three-point roman caps, the text in modern old-style type. As a matter of convenience, in the list given below I have extended these two main types to four, distinguishing them by the set up of "Published" in the imprint, and by the square or round brackets inclosing "Vol." and "Numb." The four types show seven distinct issues, as noted below:

Type 1. Title in sixteen-point italic caps. "Copy. right secured." in square brackets. Text is in modern type; rule on Page 1, Column 2, with rough edges; rules on Pages 2 and 3 show rough edges. "Published" in imprint spelled "Publifhed." Page 2, Column 2, "Evacuation of Holland," Paragraph 1, Line 10 from end, has "business" spelled with long "si" and long "ss," both being ligatures. Line 4 of Andre's advertisement on Page 4, Column 4, has "receiv'd"; Line 10 of same advertisement has "brethren"; second word in Line 8 from bottom of Column 4, Page 3, is "Dinah." Long a is used in ligatures, elsewhere ronnd s.

Issue A. As above described.

Issne B. Photolithographic (?) fac simile after a copy of Issue A of Type 1; the two-em desh is omitted after the Ramsay letter in Column 4, Page 1, wherein this Issue differs from all others, each of which has the dash.

Type 2. Title in twenty-three-point roman caps. No "copy right secured." "Vol. II." and "Numb. 88" in square brackets. Text in modern old-style type; rule on Page 1, Colnmn 2, with sharp edges. "Puhlished" in imprint set up as here printed; i. e., with lower case s.

Issue A. "f" is used for the long s in logotypes or ligatures; elsewhere round s is used; "business" (see above for page, column, and line references for this and the following words,) spelled "bufiness"; "received," "hrethren," and "Dinae" as here printed.

Issue B. Text begins, Column 1, Page 1, "Tuon [sic, i. e., "upon"] the hour having arrived," &c., instead of "The hour having arrived," as in all other specimens. Round a used throughout; no logotypes or ligatures with s. On Page 3, Word 3, of Line 3 of Stanza 4 of the Washington elegy is printed "and"—all other specimens have it "and." Word 2 of Line 3 of text, Page 1, Column 2, Adams's reply is set up as "deliberations," in all other specimens as "deliberations." "Business," "received," "brethren," "Dinae," spelled as here given.

Type 3. Same as Type 2 except that "Published" in imprint is set up with long s and following h in a ligature.

Issue A. "Business" spelled "buasiness," the first as being a long s ligature with the following i, and final as ronnd; "receiv'd," "brethern," "Dinah" as here given. Long s in logotypes.

Issue B. "Business" spelled "hussiness," as in Issue A. "Received," "brethren," "Dinae" as here given. Second word of Line 7 of Ramsay's dispatch in column 3, Page 1, is "lo" instead of "to," as in all other specimens. Long s in logotypes.

Type 4. Title in twenty-three point roman caps. No "copy right secured." "Vol. II." and "Numb. 88" in parentheses, not square brackets. Text in modern old-style type; no rule on Page 1. "Business" spelled "bussiness," as in Type 3. "Received," "brethern," "Dinae" as here given. Long s in logotypes.

It would be of interest tn locate an original; local librarians must have had hundreds of fac-simile copies submitted to them, but I know no man whose opinion is of value that has seen an original issue. The paper was issued by Samnel Freer, and later by his son, Samuel S. Freer, from 1798 nntil 1822, by which time the Federalist Party had died, and the paper was left without support.

In addition to The Boston News Letter of April 17-24, 1704, mentioned hy Ira K. Morris in his letter of July 29, printed in your issue of July 30, there are some dozen or so other fac similes of eighteenth century American newspapers; the following list pretends to no completeness: New England Courant, Feh. 4-11, 1723; New York Gazette, March 28, 1726; New England Weekly Journal, April 8, 1728; New Hampshire Gazette, Oct. 7, 1756; Newport Mercury, Dec. 10, 1758; Connecticut Courant, Oct. 29, 1764; Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770; Massachusetts Spy, July 17, 1770; Maryland Journal, Aug. 30, 1773; Norwich Packet, Dec. 16, 1773; New York Morning Post, Nov. 7, 1782; Pennsylvania Packet, Sept. 21, 1784; Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 2, 1797; Freeman's Journal, Oct. 27, 1798. Any or all of them can probably be consulted at either the Astor or Lenox branch of the New York Pnblio Library.

H. M. L.

New York, Aug. 16, 1904.

Sheridan, Not Custer.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read Mr. Parker's letter in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 13. He confirms the suspicion of this romance—perhaps travesty is a better word—of history. The small force of Early was pushed back at Waynesboro nnt by Custer but by Sheridan, with 10,000 sahres. After Five Forks Gen. Lee's advance was arrested, and berlath captures made not by Custer, but by Sheridan, with his two divisions of cavalry, 1,000 of Mackenzie's sahres, and the Fifth Corps, approximately 20,000 men. And Sheridan was but a factor in the converging lines. Ord, with 20,000 men of all arms; the 15,000 and more of the Fifth Corps, Sheridan's cavalry, 13,810, and 1,000 of the Fifth Corps' artillery, or 50,000 and more men, stood between Gen. Lee and any objective; and behind him were the Second Corps, 21,107 men, and seventy guns, and the Sixth Corps, with 18,384 men, and 54 guns, or 39,551 men and 124 guns. In the centre of this scene stood the 35,000 men of the Army of Northern Virginia. Custer was a smell matter between Petersburg and Appomattox, and, except as a part of an overwhelming force, did nothing. As a matter of fact Custer independently did not fight a battle on the soil of Virginia.

Had Dr. Brady said, that this romantic halo was eonstructed of the achievements of 100,000 men surrounding and herassing 35,000 starving, helf-clad men in the last six days, not eix months, of a dying struggle, when the terms of a cepitulation were negotiating he would have been nearer history and further from romance, for that was the fact. I have also read Dr. Brady's notice of my criticism in your issue of the 20th. If Dr. Brady accepts the unsupported declaration of an individual as history, then Dr. Brady's "history not romence" must be accepted cum grano salis.

W. D. P.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 22, 1904.

"The Mysteries of the People."

New York Times Book Review:

The interesting discussion on "The Pilgrim's Shell" now going on in THE BOOK REVIEW eeems to furnish conolnsive evidence that Eugene Sue's great masterpiece, "The Mysteries of the People," of which "The Pilgrim's Shell" is one of the gems, is not generally known to English-speaking readers, Mr. Peter Cadiey to the contrary notwithstanding.

About five yeare ago I read "The Silver Cross," another of the social dramas taken from the same source. I liked it so well that I sought for more of the work. Few among booksellers and librarians knew of the work in French, none knew of it in English. One librarien looked up a biographic sketch of Sue in an effort to convince me that the work I wanted was the same author's "Mysteries of Paris." The New York Labor News Company's "Pilgrim's Shell" is the first I have found of Sue's great work since reading "The Silver Cross."

Mr. Cedley calls the present volume a catchpenny affair. Catchpenny means inferior, showy, gotten up to attract and fool buyers. I can assure you this etricture does not apply to "The Pilgrim's Shell." As your reviewer showed, the purpose of the translator and publishers is to help along the labor movement by furnishing a lesson from the past to enlighten the movement of to-day.

Besides being a well-made book, its translator, Daniel De Leon, is not only thoroughly conversant with the French language, but is himself an authority on the industrial and social development of the race, a phase of which the book treats. The translator is a graduate of Leyden University and is master of most modern languages, besides being a Greek and Latin echolar. He made a deep study of history, philosophy, and methematics. When he returned to this continent De Leon became interested in Cuban liberation, and later came to the United States. He was graduated from Columbia Law School with honors, and was Lecturer on Internetional Law at Columbia for six years. He became interested in the labor movement which ran Henry George Mayor in this city. This led to a severance of his connection with Columbia. De Leon next studied the theories of Karl Marx and soon became their leading exponent in this country. He is at present in Amsterdam, Holland, as a delegate to the International Socialist Congress.

JOHN HOSSACK.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 23, 1904.

Socrates and Lincoln.

New York Times Book Review:

In the essay on Pleto, Emerson writes: "Sad havoc makes he of our originalities. We have reached the mountain from which all these boulders have been detached." It seems to me that possibly Plato is the source also of Lincoln's famous phrase about "fooling the people." The form of it must naturally have changed during the lapse of more than twenty centuries.

In the "Crito" Socrates s-ys: "Some opinions and the opinions of some men only are to be valued, and that the opinions of other men are not to be valued." It might also be added that an interesting parallel, after the manner of Piutarch, might be drawn between Socrates and Lincoln. Their intellectual and moral characteristics are strikingly similar. Emerson gives a memorable picture of the old Greek philosopher in the essay to which I have alluded.

New York, Aug. 16, 1904. H. H.

An Inquirer's Thanks.

New York Times Book Review:

I beg to extend cordial thanks to THE BOOK REVIEW for its courtesy in publishing my inquiry for the poem beginning "'Twas Autumn and the leaves were dry," &c., and its author, and through THE BOOK REVIEW to the numerous readers who have kindly sent answers and copies of this beautiful and touching poem hy the late Seba Smith, "Major Jack Downing."

J. L. CARHART.

New York, (late of Pontiac, Mich.,) Aug. 22, 1904.

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S new play, tha forthcoming appearance of which in book form was announced a short time ago in thesa columns, will he published by the Macmillan Company under the title "Miriam; or, The Sin of David," instead of "David and Bathsheba." The play has heen in the hands of the author for the last three years, ever since "Ulysses" appeared. It is not Biblical. It opens in tha army of Cromwell, and runs through tha English Civil War.

A new aerial hy Stewart Edward White will he begun in the November number of McClure's Magazine. It is entitled "Tha Rawhide," and will he illustrated in colors by Maxfield Parriah.

Charles Scribner's Sons are issuing this week the third revised edition of Baedeker's "United States." It contains new material concerning the various routes leading to St. Louis, a large number of new maps of Mexico, the Berkshire Hills, the environs of New York and Old Point Comfort; plans of the City of Mexico, New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Cambridge, Harvard, New Haven, Yale, Detroit, and Indianapolis. The book has been entirely rewritten, under the editorship of James F. Muirhead, the original writer.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish Capt. Ralph Bonehill's new series of outdoor stories for boys. The first volume will he "The Island Camp; or, The Young Hunters of Lakeport."

The Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis is bringing out an edition of the poems of James Whitcomb Riley in three volumes. These will be entitled "Child Rhymes," "Love Lyrics," and "Farm Rhymes." The poems have been illustrated hy Will Vawter and William B. Dyer. There are over 100 poems and 200 picturea in the set, which will be known aa ths Deer Creek Edition.

The theme of "Doctor Tom," the new hook hy John Williams Streeter, author of "The Fat of the Land," la tha reformation and redemption which "Doctor Tom" effects throughout the moonshina region of Kentucky. Through his example ths mountaineers drink lesa whisky, they read and atudy, and become more humane and civilized. The hero'a love atory is with the aister of his college chum, who is President of the railroad that comes into the county. The book will be printed in September by the Macmillan Company.

Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out at once "A History of tha Ancient World," hy Prof. George S. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago. The book treats of political progress and social life from the earliest times down to Charlemagne. It will he illustrated in colors and with numerous maps and charts.

Collier's Weekly for Sept. 17 will be a special aportman's number. It will contain articles on baseball, angling, and other sports, which will ba illustrated by A. B. Frost and others on the ataff of the periodical.

The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company announces for immediate issue "Twenty-five Ghost Stories," compiled by W. B. Holland. The book is bound in paper and cloth.

Beginning with Charles F. King's "Elementary Geography," Charles Scribner's Sons will puhlish a new aeries of school textbooks under the title, "King's Geographies." The first voluma, which will appear in a few weeks, is for tha first two years of the coursa. This author emphasizes the study of geography at home, through type forms and by journeys.

The title of Henry K. Webster's new book, which the Macmillan Company is to publish in September or October, is to be "Traitor and Loyalist; or, the Man Who Found His Conntry." This is a story of the civil war, and is said to lack partisan feeling. The hero is too dull to realise that trading on his country's necessities is not an honorahle business. The book will be illustrated hy Joseph Cummings Chase. Mr. Webster will be recalled as the author of "Roger Drake, Captain of Industry," "The Duke of Cameron Avenue," "The Banker and the Bear," and, with Samuel Merwin, of "The Short Line War," "Calumet K," &c.

Thomas Whittaker will bring out in two or three weeks "Sermons on Social Subjects," delivered under the auspices of the Christian Social Union of London, and preached by prominent clergymen of the Church of England, including the Bishop of Rochester, Dean Stubhs of Ely, the Rev. Wilford J. Richmond, the Rev. J. Llanwellyn Davies, and Canon Bristow.

Charles Scribner's Sons will puhlish in the Fall a nsw book by Lina and Adelia B. Beard, authors of "What a Girl Can Make and Do" and "The American Girl's Handy Book." This is "Handicraft and Recreation for Girls." Among the topics discussed are weaving on a home-made loom, how to spin flax, dolls made of tissne paper, "an Indian Encampment on a Pastry Board," "A Toy Colonial Kitchen," pottery without a potter's wheel, toy furniture made of splints, egg games for the Easter holidays, May-day amusements, "The Magic Cloth," fingerplays for little folks, living mural decorations, and open-air playhouses.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the purchase from Harper & Brothers of the earlier books of John Fox, Jr., author of that successful book, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," published by that firm. These are four in number: "The Kentuckians," "A Mountain Europa," "A Cumberland Vendetta," and "Held for Sartain and Other Stories."

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will issue about Sept. 1 a "Short History of Oregon," compiled by Sidona B. Johnson. Tha book will cover the early discoveries, the Lewis and Clark explorations, aettlement, government, Indian wars, and progress. It will be illustrated with portraits and pictures of localities.

"Josephine," a new story for girls, by Ellen Douglas Deland, is announced by Messrs. Harper & Brothers for Sept. 1. The story deals with the fortunes of the household of a certain amiable physician, dwelling not far from Boston. This good man, though his wife was dead and he had the upbringing of several sons laid to his charge, yet undertook to receive into his family, unmothered as it was, two nephews. When the nephews appeared and were not boys, hut girls—nieces, in fact—there was deapair in the doctor's camp—for a time.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for October publication "Out of Work," by Frances A. Kellor. This is the result of studying employment agencies in Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Conditions are described from the point of view of tha work-seeker, and suggeations for reform are made to the employers of "help." The work of investigation was done by Misa Kellor and eight assistants, who posed aa teachers, servants, atenographers, and general workers.

Tha October Scribner will contain an article on "The Royal Academy," by Frcd A. Eaton, who has been for many years the Secretary of the Academy. The account will be full of anecdotes from personal experiences and references to personages who have figured in the history of English art. The text will be illustrated with reproductions of portraits, paintings, and photographs of objects in the Academy's collection.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are preparing an edition of "Gass's Journal," to be included in a series of Americana reprints bearing their imprint. The edition will be a reprint of that which appeared in 1811, and is being edited by Dr. James K. Hoamer, who is writing the introduction and providing an analytical index. Fac similes of the original illuatrationa will also be included. The book will be puhlished next month.

"The Nellcatar of Arctic Alaska" is the title of an article to appear in tbs September Century. It is by Edward A. McIlhenny. It is a narrative of the great feaat of the whale, which is celebrated every year hy the Eskimos of Point Barrow at the close of the whaling season.

Two ancient vaaes, purchased in Chinatown, are tha cause of the romance of the story entitled "Gods of Brass," by Beatrice Hanacom, which is to be published in tha October issua of Scribner's Magazine. The vaaes are sent by the purchasers from San Francisco to a quiet parish in the East. Tha tala will be illustrated by J. H. Gardner-Soper.

A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish in a fortnight or so a book by Capt. Ernest Glanville, a well-known Engliah writer of boys' stories. The new story will be called "In Search of the Okapi." It is said to be similar in style to the Henty books, and relates the adventures of two young explorers in Central Africa.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco announca the publication of "Yosemite Legends," a rendering by Miss Bertha H. Smith of aix Indian legends. Tha titles of tha tales are "Yo-sem-i-te," "Po-ho-no," "Hum-moo," "Py-we-ack," "Tu-tock-ah-nu-lah and Tis-sa-ack," and "Kom-papal-sea." The volume will contain thirteen full-page colored illustrations, besides marginal text and end-paper decorations, in two colors, from designs by Florence Lundborg.

"A History of Negro Servitude in Illinois and of the Slavery Agitation in That State," hy Prof. N. Dwight Harris of Lawrence University, is to be brought out next month hy A. C. McClurg & Co. The history will cover the period from 1719 to 1864.

Bridge Whist.

In "Bridge Whist in Brief, with the Laws," a little book of fifty-four pages, bound in limp silk cloth and printed in two colors, Fisher Ames explains how the game is played, the makes, game and honor points, doubling, what the dealer "should remember," and has a brief chapter on three-hand bridge. He also writes about forming tables, shuffling, cutting, dealing, the dummy, and other matters which the player should know. A chapter on "The Laws of Bridge" is written from the works on the game by Elwell. The little book closes with a few remarks on the "Etiquette of Bridge," in the opening paragraph of which the author says:

There is perhaps no game in which slight intimations can convey so much information as at bridge. There is no way of punishing the infractors of the following rules save by refusing to play with them. A code is compiled for the purpose of succintly stating laws, and for the further purpose of meeting out proportionate punishment to the offenders. To offend against one of the rules of etiquette is far more serious than to offend against any law in the code, for while in the latter case the offender is sure of punishment, in the former the offended parties have no redress other than refusal to continue to play with the offender.

The book is illustrated with scores and hands. (Boston: H. H. Carter & Co.)

RAEBURN.

Edward Pinnington's Biography of the Great Scotch Painter.*

WE DO NOT think that in the United States the work of Raeburn is given the credit it deserves. As far as his biography goes there is little known concerning him. Mr. Pinnington, the author of the volume, "Sir Henry Raeburn," writes: "Personally Raeburn is almost as little known as some of the early masters of Italy." On that account "his life story is best read in his works, the most perfectly authentic and certainly not the least interesting form of biography." Taking George Jamesone of Aberdeen (1587-1644) as the first Scotchman who acquired a certain fame in art, between him and Raeburn more than a century had passed, aa Mr. Pinnington expresses it:

The morning of art'a day in the north * * * dawned with promising brightness, but it was still morning when the sky was gloomed as by thunder clouds, and it was long before the burst of splendor came, in the very centre of which atands the courtly figura of Sir Henry Raeburn.

The author taxes some of those who have written concerning Raeburn with having gone too far afield in discussing Scotch art in tha eighteenth century, but in similar diacussions he bimself enters largely.

Henry Raehurn was of Border descent, and was horn at or near Stockbridge in 1756. He was the younger of two brothers; the father waa either the owner of a small mill or worked in one. The means of the Racburns were limited. Ths education of the lad began when he was admitted to a school attached to a hospital. The first notification of his ability is when it is recorded that he received a money prize for his superior penmanahip. Ha left the hospital at tha age of fifteen, and waa apprenticed to a goldsmith, Gilliland, whosa place was not far from this Old Tolbooth in Edinburgh. Was Raeburn'a art spontaneous? The probahility is that it was. Gilliland was both jeweler and goldsmith, and must have at once availed himself of his apprentice's skill. Certainly Raeburn acquired manual dexterity and accuracy. In time his work attracted the attention of his master, whose kind treatment of his apprentice is the best evidence of Raehurn's growing talents. Outside of working in metal Raeburn's attention was first called to miniatures, there being at that time David Martin, who worked in that direction. There is an incident of the early life of Raeburn which ahowa his ahility. One of the Darwins suddenly died, and a friend of the family wanted a souvenir of him. Young Raeburn was called upon, and he mada a small trinket which was declared to be a "manifest proof of very superior genius." It represented a musa weeping over an urn marked with the initiala of Charles Darwin, and this has been preserved "aa a memorial of the singular merit of both Darwin and Raeburn." From his nineteenth to his twenty-second year tha young man kept at his work. It was ona long aeason of practice, and his improvement was rapid. The mechanical portions of art must have been for the maior part all self-acquired. You may not improvise the arrangement of a palette. Cunningham writes, "Raeburn had to make experimenta and drudge to acquire what belongs to the mechanical labor and not to the genius of art." Raehurn soon left miniature painting alona and worked forever afterward in oil and on a broad canvas.

There is no existing portrait of Raehurn in his youth. Ona biographer describes him as having a tall and striking figure and standing fully 6 fect 2 inches in his boots. His face was shrewd, but sympathetic. His versatility was wonderful. "His splendid physique needed tha oiling of exercise, and his temperament compelled some kiud of action. So he came to look into mechanics, practical shipbuilding, and the principles of naval architecture, which led him to make three-foot models, finished in a style worthy of an exgoldsmith." He also studied architecture, planned and built his own studio, and laid out and huilt all the better part of Stockbridge. Very soon the excellence of his work brought him many sitters, and now his days of poverty were over. In 1778, at twenty-two, he married a widow with means. In 1785 he visited Rome. Passing through London, he made the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who seemed to have held Raeburn in high esteem. When he was thirty-one he opened a stndio in Edinburgh. His reputation was now fully established. Sir Walter Scott wrote concerning him:

I never knew Raeburn, I may say, till the painting of my last portrait. His conversation was rich, and he told his story well. He made many strides backward, as he went to contemplate his work at a proper distance, and when resolved on the necessary point to be touched his steps forward were magnificent. I see him, in my mind's eye, with his hand under his chin, contemplating his picture, which position always brought me in mind of a figure of Jupiter which I have somewhere seen.

There is repeated a conversation, said to be authentic, which occurred between Sir Walter Scott and Raehurn:

"I wish," said Sir Walter Scott, "that you would let us have a little more finishing in the backgrounds. Sir Thomas Lawrence, I understand, employs a landscape painter." "Of that I do not approve," said Sir Henry. "Landscape in the background of a portrait ought to be nothing more than the shadow of a landscape; effect is all that is wanted. Nothing ought to divert the eye from the principal object—the face. * * * I am at present painting an Admiral and had some thought of asking my friend, the Minister of Duddington, to paint me a sea, but on second thought I am afraid that Mr. Thompson's sea might put my part of the picture to the blush."

It was believed that Raeburn painted a portrait of Burns, but after a careful scarch it scems positive that no portrait of Burns is to be credited to Raeburn. So far as is known, Raeburn had no sittinga from Burns and painted no original portrait of him. Going to London, in 1810, it looks as if Raeburn would have liked to exercise his cailing. Mr. Pinnington comments on the jealousies of the Royal Academicians and their disinclination to permit the Scotchman to open a studio there. Whether his opponent was Sir Thomas Lawrence or not is not made clear. Anyhow, after a brief stay in London, Raeburn returned to Scotland. Is it worth while to make a comparison between the work of Lawrence and that of Raeburn? We are of the opinion that the art of Raeburn is infinitely higher than that of Lawrence. Superiority in Lawrence'a portrait of woman over Raehurn is now denied, for nothing can be more naturs! and beautiful than the two pictures of Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff and Miss Jane Suttie. When the subject was a man, the power and dignity of Raeburn's work were never bettar conveyed. There is strength in the drawing and effectiveness with harmony in the coloring. That "infinite capacity of taking pains," in which is genius, is always perceptible in Raeburn'a art. Tha author of the volume gives a catalogue of the artiat'a portraits, and they are many, embracing the likenesses of most of the distinguished men of the time. Tha value of a Raehurn has been immensely augmented of late years, for in 1903, £14,700 was paid for one of them. This is the author's conclusion:

Raehurn made no appeal to patriotism by entering the field of history. But he preserved for us the effigies of many who made history, especially that of literature. He painted a whole generation of those among whom he lived, and in them supplied a key to their life and time. To many of them a lasting personal interest attaches, but it is less in them than in his art that Raeburn lives. He was almost the technical forerunner of the later portrait painters of France, which led to Sargent and the dashing breadth of Robert Brough. * * * He could not only read human nature, with all its complexities and shades of distinction, but he had the faculty of phrasing his perceptions in color.

Knighted in 1822, Sir Henry Raeburn died in 1823, and his mortal remains repose in St. John's Church, Edinhurgh. The illustrations found in this volume are of exceeding merit.

*SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R. A. By Edward Pinnington. Illustrated with Photogravure Portraits. Cloth. Pp. 276. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Some Royal Children.

"Little Royalties: Stories About the Children of the Rulers of Europe, Written for the Children of the Rulers of America," is the title of a voluma for juveniles by Isabel McDougall, which the Fleming H. Revell Company has in press. These stories about tha "little royalties," writea the author in her preface, are, "indeed, absolutely true, historically accurate, even to the converaations reported and ths costumes described; yet there are a faw guesaes at truth." She continues:

In the account of tha wedding toilet of Richard of York it seems fair to assume that some women of rank would have dressed tha King of England's five-year-old son, and that—the month being January—they would havs had a fire and bath substantially as represented. We do not know that the child actually uttered the words put into his mouth, but wa do know what his wedding clothes were; that with them went a small sword, which could hardly fail to please his boyish fancy; that ha was named for his uncle, Richard of Gloucester; that Uncle Richard was hnmpbacked and had a nervous trick of playing with his weapon, and that the wifa and children of Edward IV. feared this humpbacked uncle; so that, after all, there is but slight stretch of the imagination here.

In writing about "Edward VI., the Boy King," (England,) "An Infanta of Spain," (Spain,) "The Great Napoleon's Son," (France,) "The Children of Charles I.," (England,) "Richard II.'s Child Wife," (France,) "A Twelve-Year-Old Empress," (Germany,) "The Young Stadtholder and the Princess Royal," (Holland,) "The Little Dauphin," (France,) "Henry of Navarre," (Navarre,) and "The Princes in the Tower," (England,) the author has made use of the writings of Doran, Agnes Strickland, La Croix, Justi, Beauchesne, Dumas, and M. de Monbel. There are eight illustrations. These are portraits of the subjects and a view of Windsor Castle.

From Charlemagne to Roosevelt.

Prof. Willis Mason West of the Faculty of History in the University of Minnesota, in his "Modern History" begins where his "Ancient History" closed, with the epoch of Charlemagne, and covers the eleven centuries to Roosevelt. He has given as much space to the last hundred years as to the preceding thousand, taking the story of mediaeval times in giant strides, lingering somewhat over modern happenings down to the French Revolntion, and minutely examining the history of the last hundred years, especially the present movements in politics and society. It is left to the teacher to seize upon striking opportunities as they arise and connect current history with the closing narrative in the text. Tha latter part of the book is specially arranged for reports of this nature.

There are about eighty illustrations and forty maps, all either full or double page, and nearly all colored. The various parts of the book, subdivided into very brief sections, treat of: Latin Christendom, from Charlemagne to Luther; Monarchic States, 1520-1789; Nation States from the French Revolution to the New Age. Footnotes, special reports, questions, exercises, and references to collateral reading are numerous. The appendix contains a ten-page bibliography, classed and priced, and a fifty-column index, made according to the latest rules hy Prof. West's daughter. The volume is one of a series of school histories, in which the History of the United States was written by Charles K. Adams and William F. Trent of Columbia. (Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.50.)

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for September.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE MAID OF LANDEVENNEC.....Justus M. Forman
INSCRIPTIONS FOR A FRIEND'S HOUSE.....Henry van Dyke
PHOTOGRAPHING THE STARS.....G. W. Ritchey
WHEN IN DISGRACE WITH FORTUNE.....Marie Van Vorst
CARAVANSARIES.....J. R. S. Sterrett, LL. D.
AT ANCHOR.....Margaret L. Ashley
THE HEREDITARY CLEANER.....J. Storer Clouston
AMERICAN PRISONERS AT DARTMOOR.....John G. McNeal
ELIZABETH AND DAVID.....Muriel C. Dyar
A PORTRAIT BY FORTUNY.....W. Stanton Howard
INTERNATIONAL LAW—ITS PAST AND FUTURE.....Brig. Gen. George B. Davis
THE SIXTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR FACE.....Edwin Lefevre
PREDILECTION.....John V. Cheney
THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE.....Mrs. Humphry Ward
ROUNDEL.....C. Hann Kennedy
THE PLAY'S THE THING.....Elizabeth Jordan
THE DAINTINESS OF ANTS.....H. C. McCook
BELOW AND ABOVE.....Robert Loveman
A GUARDED SHRINE.....Alice Brown
INTERCHANGE.....Edith M. Thomas
RAVENNA.....Arthur Symons
THE PERILS OF IMMORTALITY.....Agnes Repplier
THE BISHOP-ELECT AND MARIA.....Hildn Mabee
WHEN BEAUTY DIES.....Sophie Jewett

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD OF THE NAVY.....Lewis G. Leary
SONG.....Rosina Huebley Emmet
THE SUMMER LANDLORD.....Sydney Preston
HENRY MORTON STANLEY.....Winifred C. Tennant
REMINISCENCES OF SIR HENRY STANLEY.....A. J. Mounteney-Jephson
PORTRAIT AND REALITY.....Henry van Dyke
THE PENALTY OF GREATNESS.....Alice D. Millar
AS SUMMER WANES.....E. S. Martin
IN THE BIG DRY COUNTRY.....Frederic Irland
YACHT-RACING RECOLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.....A. Cary Smith
THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY.....Nelson Lloyd
THE UNDERCURRENT.....Robert Grant
HOW THE BABY HELD UP TWO ARMIES.....Mary G. Humphreys
CHIAROSCURO.....Rosamund M. Watson
THE BERBERS OF MOROCCO.....Walter Harris
GIFTS.....Hildegarde Hawthorne
THE WAR OF 1812.....VIII.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE AND PERRY'S VICTORY.....Capt. A. T. Mahan

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

ISIDRO. A novel.....Mary Austin
THE GREAT PURITAN.....Goldwin Smith
THE CURSE ON DUNOON.....Florence Wilkinson
THE SOCIAL CLASSES IN ITALY.....Angelo de Gubernatis
THE EDUCATION OF A SAINT.....Evangaline W. Blashfield
WORLD ORGANIZATION SECURES WORLD PEACE.....R. L. Bridgman
MY CLOTHES.....Winifred Kirkland
SHAKESPEARE.....Ralph W. Emerson
THE BOUNDARY INVISIBLE.....Elizabeth S. Phelps
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.....Abraham Flexner
LETTERS OF JOHN RUSKIN.....Charles E. Norton
THE INDEPENDENCE OF SABURO.....Alice Mabel Bacon
HUMAN NATURE AND ADVERTISING.....MacGregor Jenkins
WILLIAM HAZLITT.....Bradford Torrey
TO THE HEROIC SOUL.....Duncan C. Scott
PRIVILEGE OF COUNSEL.....Robert Eldon

THE CENTURY.

THE RUSSIAN LOURDES..David B. Macgowan
THE HIGHWAYS.....Clinton Dangerfield
FOSSIL WONDERS OF THE WEST.....Henry F. Osborn
COLE'S ENGRAVINGS OF OLD SPANISH MASTERS.....Timothy Cole
JAPAN'S HIGHEST VOLCANO.....Herbert G. Ponting
THE NELICATAR OF ARCTIC ALASKA.....Edward A. McIlhenny
THE GREAT AMERICAN PIE COMPANY.....Ellis P. Butler
BALLOONING AS A SPORT..George de Geofroy
A MERRY, MERRY ZINGARA.....Miriam Michelson
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.....Kearne L. Bates
CORPORAL SWEENEY, DESERTER.....Ralph D. Paine
THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY..Hilary A. Degen
HIDDEN EGYPT.....Agnes S. Lewis
"THE NAIL OF THE UNIVERSE".....Ernst von Heinel-Sartegg
THE SEA-WOLF.....Jack London
AT THE BEND OF BROADWAY.Clarence Urmy
THE LITTLE PEOPLE.....Madison Cawein
ANTARCTIC EXPERIENCES.....C. E. Borchgrevink
THE LOCUSTS OF NATAL.Mark P. Wilcox
THE ALCHEMY OF ILLUSION.....Alice Brown Morrison
ROUND THE WORLD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.....Walter Williams
"BREATHLESS WE STRIVE".....Florence E. Coates
THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON.....S. Weir Mitchell
SONGS OF THE SULU SEA....Edward Barron

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

MEMORIES OF THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.....Louise W. Wright
BABE RANDOLPH'S TURNING POINT.....Robert A. Wason
IN THE CLOSED ROOM.....Frances H. Burnett
THE HOUSE OF FULFILLMENT.....Georgia M. Martin
ONE HUNDRED MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING.....John La Farge
THE FRIENDLY FOG.....Henry C. Rowland
ROOSEVELT AND THE POSTAL FRAUDS.....William A. White
THE REALM OF ENCHANTMENT.....Samuel H. Adams
THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY. Part II.....Ida M. Tarbell
THE CHUMP.....Charles F. Embree
TO A WOOD PATH.....Florence Wilkinson

LESLIE'S MAGAZINE.

WHEN NORTHERN LIGHTS COME DOWN O' NIGHTS.....Rex E. Beach
THE NAUGHTINESS OF CHILDREN.....E. S. Martin
THE PROBLEM OF THE IRIDESCENT MAZE.....William Holloway
PETER POTTER — BUSINESS PRIVATEER.....Henry M. Hyde
THE COUNTRY LAWYER.....Judge Henry A. Shute
THE REV. CHARLES W. GORDON.
THE PROSPECTOR.....Ralph Connor
SIDE-STEPPING THE VICE PRESIDENCY.....J. Adam Bede
IN RAISULI'S HANDS.....Ion H. Perdicaris
HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS.....Joseph Oll
THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....Henry M. Hyde
VICTOR H. METCALF.
THE IDEAL CITY..The late Samuel M. Jones
THE CONSCIENTIOUS BOSS.....Arthur S. Henning
THE STRATEGY OF ABBINGTON.....Henry C. Rowland
VICTORY.....Margaret B. Shipp
IN THE NEXT COT.....Ellis P. Butler
JIMMY HICKS'S PATENT.....John F. Wilson
THE BUILDER OF THE PANAMA CANAL.....W. H. Hunter
BY WAY OF COMMENT.....Ellery Sedgwick
THE FREEDOM OF LIFE.....Annie P. Call

PEARSON'S.

THOMAS NAST.....Albert B. Paine
DR. NICHOLAS STONE—Chapters IV., V., VI.....E. Spence de Pue
THE KING AND QUEEN OF SMUGGLERS. The Coach-and-Four Adventure.....Hallwell Sutcliffe
THE STORY OF THE STATES.—No. XVIII.—California.....Hamilton Wright
INDIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS (Second Series.) The Gem of Life.....A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh
WAR WITH THE SIOUX. IN THREE PARTS.....Cyrus T. Brady
CARRIE.....H. Barrett Smith
A PRESENTIMENT.....Lionel Jervis
SUNSHINE.....Aubrey Newton
HOW LION G. FOUGHT FOR HIS NAME.....K. and Hesketh Prichard
THE CHANCE OF ART.....Isabel Moore

THE THEATRE.

FORECAST OF THE NEW SEASON..The Editor
OUR LEADING THEATRE MANAGERS.....X. Y. Z.
FAMOUS THEATRICAL FAMILIES—THE DREWS.....Montrose J. Moses
IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HAMLET.....
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM—AN INTERVIEW.....Ada Patterson
THEATRICITIES.....Lionel Strachey
PASTORAL PLAY OF THE BASQUE SHEPHERDS.....H. Tyrrell
CONFESSIONS OF A STAGE-STRUCK GIRL.....Julia Wemple

THE BOOKMAN.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.....W. S. Moody
ON READING "MAN AND SUPERMAN".....
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY ON A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.....Louise P. Richards
THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER. VII.....Charles W. Meade
A MORWENSTOW PILGRIMAGE.....R. L. Pillsbury
NINE BOOKS OF THE DAY...Duffield Osborne
THE SEX PROBLEM NOVEL AND SOME RECENT BOOKS.....Frederic T. Cooper
OLD FAVORITES.....Joseph D. Miller
LITERARY CONQUEST AND THE IDEA IN THE AIR.....Stanhope Searles
THE LOVE OF AZALEA. Part II.....Onoto Watanna
THE HEART ON THE HIGHWAY.....Virginia W. Cloud
THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE MORMONS.....L. Woodbridge Riley

AINSLEE'S.

HER BROTHER'S TUTOR.....Caroline Duer
PRESCIENCE.....Arthur Stringer
PHILANDERINGS.....Margaret S. Briscoe
THE SOCIAL SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA
THE BOOJOO MAN.....Joseph C. Lincoln
BELLE-ISLE-EN-MER.....Richard Burton
THE HEART OF LADY ANNE.....Agnes and Egerton Castle
LETTERS OF AN OUTSIDER.....Felicia Goddard
THE WINGED HARP.....Kate Masterson
THE LITTLE BLUSH ROSE..Edith Macvane
THE DUFFER.....Frank Savile
WHEN A GIRL IS IN LOVE....Dorothy Dix
MRS. LAWRENCE'S NEW MAID.....Anne O'Hagan
FOR THE HAND OF THE WIDOW JUDSON.....Holman F. Day
WHEN WILLIE JOHNSON SWORE.....W. D. Nesbit
THE METAMORPHOSIS OF COLIN.....Rafael Sabatini
LONDON DRAMATIC NOVELTIES.Alan Dale

THE SMART SET.

THE MISSION OF MR. EUSTACE.....Robert Hichens
ACHIEVEMENT.....Madison Cawein
GRANDFATHER COQUESNE...Cosmo Hamilton
ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.....Carolyn Wells
THE PHILOSOPHERS OF THE GO-CART.....Geraldine Anthony
MISS QUIGLEY, TOBACCONIST.....J. J. Bell
THE CRADLE-CHILD.....Edith M. Thomas
AS A WOMAN, A SPANIEL, OR A WALNUT TREE.....Virginia W. Cloud
HER MIRROR.....Edwin L. Sabin
A DEMONSTRATION IN SLOYD.....Philip V. Mighels
IDEALISM AND REALISM.T. Harrington Price
THE DOING AND THE UNDOING.....Jane F. Evans
ESPERANCE.....Vicomte Jacques de Beaufort
THE MAXIMS OF METHUSELAH.....Gelett Burgess
DREAM-SHIPS.....Charlotte E. Wells
THE INSIDE STORY OF IT.....Rebecca H. Davis
THE MAJOR AND I.....Tom Masson
THE HENCHMAN.....Theodore Roberts
THE STAGE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.....David Belasco
FULFILLMENT.....Edward W. Barnard
WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.....Barry Pain
LA COUPE.....Paul et Victor Marguerite
A NATURAL CONCLUSION.Theodosia Garrison
A MAN AND TWO WOMEN.....Johnson White
THE WISDOM OF A SATYR.Mabel L. Patterson
A TWENTIETH-CENTURY PASSION.....Bertrand W. Babcock

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

DOES POLITICS PAY?.....Francis B. Gessner
MILLIONAIRE RAFFERTY...Edward Boltwood
HOLD ON HAPPINESS.....Sennett Stephens
THE JAPANESE SOLDIER ON THE MARCH.....Adachi Kinnosuke
ON LAKE ITASKA.....Chester Firkins
THE YELLOW PERIL—A BOGEY.....Frank Brinkley
THE STRIKING OF THE COLORS.....Charles M. Williams
FULFILLMENT.....L. M. Montgomery
PAUL MORTON—A SKETCH...Alfred H. Lewis
A PRAYER.....Charlotte Becker
TROPHIES OF AMERICAN WARS.....Allen D. Albert
THREE GENERATIONS OF GRANTS.....W. Freeman Day
RECOLLECTIONS OF A MOSBY GUERRILLA.....John W. Munson
THE MAKING OVER OF PINCH.....Elliott Walker
MARGARET McDONOUGH'S RESTAURANT.....Anne O'Hagan
THE ABBESS OF VLAYE.....Stanley J. Weyman
THE SPIDER.....Louis J. Vance
TO THE TOP OF THE JUNGFRAU BY RAIL.....Garrett P. Serviss
STORIETTES.....
GABE'S RUSE.....Frank H. Sweet
THE BOLT OF BLUE LIGHTNING.....
WITH A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.....Elsnor H. Porter
THE TRAINING OF JENKS.....Allan F. Ames
OUR FLEET OF FLOATING FORTUNES.....Frank S. Arnett
THE SILVER SHIP.....Alma A. Rogers
DOUBLE HARNESS.....Anthony Hope
DREAM CHIMES.....Clarence Urmy

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

CIVIC PROGRESS IN EUROPE.....Frederic A. Ogg
READING JOURNEY IN BELGIUM AND GERMANY.....Clare de Graffenreid
BACH: GERMAN MASTER MUSICIAN.....William Armstrong
HOW TO STUDY MUSIC..Thomas W. Surette
STREET DECORATION.....Milo R. Maltbie
RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS OF BACTERIOLOGY TO SOCIAL WELFARE.....Prof. E. O. Jordan
HOW THE AMERICAN BOY IS EDUCATED.....Walter L. Hervey
SURVEY OF CIVIC BETTERMENT.....
CIVIC, CURRENT EVENTS, TRAVEL AND SPARE MINUTE STUDY PROGRAMMES.....

OUTING.

MIDSUMMER JINKS OF THE BOHEMIAN CLUB.....Converseur Morris
"TE MORITURI SALUTAMUS".....Emory Pottle
HOW MACKENZIE REACHED THE PACIFIC.....A. C. Laut
WHAT A BIG ZOO MEANS TO THE PEOPLE.....Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.
THE CHASE OF THE FIN-BACK WHALE.....Norman Duncan
THE OUTLAWS OF APACHE LEAP.....Dane Coolidge
THE MICHIGAN GRAYLING, "THE SHADOW FISH".....William C. Harris
THE OUT-DOOR JAPANESE.....Underwood and Underwood
ABORIGINAL AMERICAN CANOES.....O. T. Mason
THE GREEK OLYMPIC GAMES AS COMPARED WITH MODERN ATHLETICS.....Arthur Lynch
CRESSIDA GOES A-SAILING..Sara K. Davies
A HIGHLAND SPORTING COUNTRY.....M. C. Fair
THE USURPERS.....A. Z. Baker
HUNTING THE CAVE-DWELLING TIGER OF CHINA.....J. C. Grew
THE PERI AND THE PIONEERS.....Henry Wyndham Lanier
CATCHING SWORDFISH WITH ROD.....Charles F. Holder
TRAINING AND GUIDANCE OF THE SADDLE HORSE.....F. M. Ware
IRISH AND GORDON SETTERS AS FIELD DOGS.....Joseph A. Graham
HOW TO BUILD HUTS, CAMPS, FENCES.....Dan Beard
NATURAL HISTORY.....John Burroughs
A UNIFORM ANGLING LAW.....William C. Harris
PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE BEGINNER.....L. W. Brownell

ST. NICHOLAS.

BRITTANY, THE LAND OF THE SARDINE. Sketch.....Hugh M. Smith
PETER PUFF-AND-BLOW.....H. J.
THE DIFFERENCE.....Alice T. Frost
THIRTEEN.....Lucy Foster
"KIBUN DAIZIN", OR, FROM SHARK BOY TO MERCHANT PRINCE.....Genesi Mnrai
"YOURS SEVERELY".....Edith M. Thomas
THE HOLLY-TREE WIGHT.....Henry Johnstone
WHAT'S IN A NAME?.....Hannah G. Fernald
A CITIZEN OF THE DEEP..Lida R. McCabe
THE PURSUIT OF THE CALICO CAT.....Caroline M. Fuller
ELINOR ARDEN, ROYALIST.....Mary C. Du Bois
THE COUNTY FAIR.....Joseph H. Adams
THE GAY GRECIAN GIRL.....Carolyn Wells
THE CHILDREN OF ZUNI..Maria B. Kimball
WHICH.....John K. Bangs
A GOOSE HUNT BY STEAMER.....Charles A. Zimmerman
POLLILOO.....Eudora S. Bumstead
THE ACQUIESCENT SNAKE } "LIMERICKS"
THE DISOBLIGING BEAR } Carolyn Wells
NOTHING BUT A GIRL.....S. W. Rovsy
TOM'S RETURN.....W. C. McClelland
AMERICAN MEMORIALS IN LONDON.....Julian K. Colford
THE KILLING OF STORM.....Mabel C. Craft
THE ENTERPRISING TAPIR.....Laura E. Richards

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WHAT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION IS.....John B. Walker
THE FIVE GREAT FEATURES OF THE FAIR.....John B. Walker
THE EDUCATION OF THE WORLD.....John B. Walker
THE STORY OF THE CREATION. On the Pike.....John B. Walker
WOMAN'S PROGRESS SINCE THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.....John B. Walker
TRANSPORTATION IN 1904..John B. Walker
WORLD INSTRUCTION IN PICTURES.....John B. Walker
THE MINING GULCH AND ITS WONDERS.....John B. Walker
MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND MACHINERY AT THE FAIR.John B. Walker
THE BOER WAR AS RENDERED AT THE EXPOSITION.....John B. Walker
ELECTRICITY UP TO 1904.....John B. Walker
NEW HOUSEHOLD METHODS AND ART AS EXHIBITED AT FAIR..John B. Walker
THE WALLED CITY OF JERUSALEM IN ST. LOUIS.....John B. Walker
ART AT THE EXPOSITION.....John B. Walker
SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.John B. Walker
ATHLETICS AND HEALTH.....John B. Walker
THE NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO AT ST. LOUIS.....John B. Walker
FOREIGN NATIONS AT THE FAIR.....John B. Walker
EXHIBITS OF MODERN ROAD BUILDING.....John B. Walker
ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND CURIOUS EXHIBITS.....John B. Walker
ANTHROPOLOGICAL.....John B. Walker
THE PIKE.....John B. Walker
GREAT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.....John B. Walker
THE ART OF GOVERNING PEOPLE AS SHOWN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.....John B. Walker

HARPER'S BAZAR.

VALUES OF COLLEGE TRAINING FOR WOMEN.....Mary E. Woolley
MOTHERLESS.....Florence E. Coates
ON DECK.....Marguerite Merington
THE RETURN.....Theodosia Garrison
AT THE HOUR APPOINTED..Margerite Tracy
THE SERVANT QUESTION AT HARBOR HILL.....Grace A. Fowler
THE STOLEN BOTTICELLI.....
THE MASQUERADER: A NOVEL.....Katherine C. Thurston
THE ESCAPE OF EDWARD HUSSEY.....Caroline E. White
SEPTEMBER DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS.....Josephine Grenler
HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES...Margaret H. Welch

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE DEEP WATERS OF THE PROUD.....Francis W. Wharton
ROME AT EASTER.....Maud Howe
AT NIGHT.....Edmund V. Cooke
A LARK.....Lisette Woodworth Reese
"HELP WANTED: FEMALES".Alden March
THE FOREST.....Katharine G. Terry
AT THE SIGN OF THE WAXEN WOMAN.....Clinton Dangerfield
THE FOX-PEOPLE.....Elsie C. King
THE REGENERATION OF ISAIAH.....Ella M. Tybout
THE RELEASE.....Inn B. Roberts
MY DEAREST.....Ethna Carbery
SHARPER THAN A SERPENT'S TOOTH.....Caroline Lockhart
SORCERY.....Carrie B. Morgan
GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL.Cyrus T. Brady
OCTOBER.....Lulu C. Markham

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

BEAUTIFUL EUGENIE. Part I.....William Perrine
THE LEGEND OF THE VAIN KING.....Henry van Dyke
THE TEACHER AND THE SCHOLAR.....S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.
A WARNING TO MOTHERS.....Ruth Penn
THE MUSICAL ROMANCE OF AMELIA.....Eleanor Hoyt
HOW I ENTERTAINED BERNHARDT.....
THE ROMANCE OF MARY DEVLIN BOOTH.....Anne M. Fauntleroy
A. T. STEWART'S "NICE YOUNG MEN".....William Perrine
THE MILLIONAIRE BABY.....Anna R. Green
HOW TO TEACH A GIRL GOLF..Tom Masson
FAR FROM THE MADDENING GIRLS.....Guy W. Carryl
"GERMANY".....Moritz Moskowski
DAISY MILLER AND THE GIBSON GIRL.....Winfield S. Moody
BEAUTIFUL AMERICA..J. Horace McFarland
THE MOTHER AS A MUSIC TEACHER.....Olive Hyde Foster
HOPE'S HEAVENLY STAR. Music by Edouard Batiste, words by Madeline S. Bridges
THE PRETTIEST CHILD IN AMERICA.....
MY BEST 20 LEFT-OVERS.....Mrs. E. T. Rover
SOME DON'TS FOR MOTHERS.....Gabrielle E. Jackson
SIX OF THE NEW BLOUSES.....Mrs. Ralston
NEW DRESSES FOR THE AUTUMN.....Mrs. Ralston
GIRLS FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN.....Emily Le Farge Claxton

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

THE CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL.....Mme. Uchida
THE MAIZIE ORGANDIE.....Louis J. Vance
THE WONDERS OF MAGAZINE MAKING.....Herbert N. Casson
THE DELINEATION OF AN IDEA.....Katherine Jarboe
MAKING PERFUMES IN SUNNY FRANCE.....
A VISIT TO THE HOME OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.....Henry E. Lewis
MRS. SANGSTER'S HOME PAGE.....Margaret E. Sangster
BY VIRTUE OF THE McPHERSON-McDONALD COOKERY.....Grace S. Richmond
WILD FLOWERS IN EARLY AUTUMN.....Ernest Harold Baynes
FASHION PAGES.....Grace M. Gould
SEPTEMBER DAYS IN OLD NEW ENGLAND.....Wallace Nutting
HOW TO HAVE A PERFECT COMPLEXION.....Small Sisters
PLANTS FOR THE HOME CONSERVATORY.....George R. Knapp
ODD BITS OF FURNITURE..Joseph H. Adams
THE CAT AS A MONEY-MAKER.....Kate V. Saint Maur

THE DELINEATOR.

THE WOMEN OF RUSSIA.....Wolf von Schierbrand
A LITTLE KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL.....Albert B. Paine
THE LOVERS.....Maurice Smiley
GREAT WOMEN OF PIONEER TIMES.....Landon Knight
WHEN BIRDS IN THE DOORYARD SANG.....Mrs. Charles A. Babcock
THE MOVING OF ALTHEA.....Francis Lynde
THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH..Grace P. Murray
THE WOOING WHIRLPOOL.Charles McIlvaine
THE JOY OF LIVING. IX—Unconscious Expression of Childhood.....Littia H. French
THE METAMORPHOSIS OF TAN-SHIN.....Aldan A. Knipe
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY PICTURES.....
HOUSE BUILDING AND HOME MAKING.....Alice M. Kellogg
CHILDHOOD.....Mrs. Theodore W. Birney
THE OBSERVANCES OF SOCIETY.....Mrs. Frank Learned
THE HEATING OF THE HOUSE.....Alice M. Kellogg
SERVING AND WAITING AT THE TABLE.....Elsnor Marchant
REFRESHMENTS FOR A GARDEN PARTY.....Anna W. Morrison
CHOICE PLANTINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.....Ward Macleod

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

PLANTS FOR THE DECORATION OF THE HOME.....Edward J. Canning
THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT.....Ella F. Butler
AN ENGLISH ARTS AND CRAFTS VILLAGE.....George Cecil
THOU AND I.....Arthur Crawford
A TWENTIETH CENTURY SON-IN-LAW.....Henry E. Rood
MODEL TENEMENTS.....Hector Rosenfeld
AT THE GREAT EXPOSITION..Anthony Binck
JAPANESE BABIES.....Yone Noguchi
MUSIC IN THE AMERICAN HOME.....Louis C. Elson
THE MYSTERIES OF MODERN EDUCATION.....
THE ABDICATION OF THE FATHER.....Julian Hawthorne
A BACHELOR'S HOME.....By the Bachelor Himself
THE WEE, WEE WOMAN AND HER BIG.....Clifton Johnson
ALL NIGHT IN AN "EASTER".....J. Newell Cotton
PREVALENT COIFFURES, AS SEEN BY A MERE MAN.....
A MAN'S COTTAGE.....E. D. C.
A TALK WITH THE MARKETMAN.....T. K.
ELECTRICITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.....C. B. Hayward and L. E. Broome
PARIS FASHIONS AS VIEWED BY A MAN.....Gaston de Chaumont
DISCOVERIES.....

THE METROPOLITAN.

THE BLACK TRUTH.....Lloyd Osbourne
A BALLADE OF FUGACITY.....Carolyn Wells
ALONG THE BEACH.....Sidney Allen
PECUNIARY ACTIVITIES OF JEANNETTE.....Edward W. Townsend
IMITATIONS OF IMMORTALITY.John A. Macy
SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE COMMON LOT.....E. S. Martin
THE NORTH HAS MY HEART..William Watson
A LEAF IN THE CURRENT: THE ROMANCE OF A PRIVATE SECRETARY.....Jane Wade
A MAN'S LOVE.....Harold Melbourne
WHISTLER'S WRITING.....Max Beerbohm
THE KINDNESS OF MCANN.....Charles Battell Loomis
MRS. BATHURST.....Rudyard Kipling
THE MAN HUNT.....Madison Cawein
A DEAL IN ULTRAMARINE BLUE.....William Hamilton Osborne
THE PRINCESS PASSES.....C. N. and A. M. Williamson
A WEEK WITH WILLIE.....W. C.
THE "ZOO" KEEPER'S STORY.....A. Fraser
A WAR GAME IN THE FIELD..R. F. Zogbaum.
A SONG OF SEPTEMBER.....Walworth Stilson
AN ARTIST IN THE WILDS OF NORTHERN CANADA.....Arthur Heming

SUCCESS.

JACKSON, THE DEMOCRAT: ROOSEVELT, THE REPUBLICAN (a Comparison).....Alfred H. Lewis
WHAT JAPAN EXPECTS TO ACCOMPLISH.....Baron K. Suyematsu
JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT.....Nixon Waterman
DIPLOMATIC MYSTERIES..Vance Thompson
EDUCATED MEN IN POLITICS.....Alton B. Parker
PEOPLE WE READ ABOUT.....Holman F. Day
THE VICTORY OF THE VALIANT.....Walter Barr
THE SILENCE OF THE CULBERSONS.....St H. Perkins
THE DOCTOR FOR DORYMAN DAN'S.....Holman F. Day
WHAT IT COSTS TO ELECT A PRESIDENT.....Walter Wellman
ARE MARRIAGE TIES GROWING LESS SACRED?.....Rebecca H. Davis
KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.....Orison S. Marden
THE BROTHERLY LOVE, LIMITED.....Robert Mackay
THE STUPIDITY OF JONATHAN.....J. George Frederick
THE "GREATEST SHOW" IN EUROPE.....James A. Bailey
THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD MANNERS.....Mrs. Burton Kingeland
CAN RAILROAD TRAINS TRAVEL FASTER?.....George H. Daniels
ACHIEVEMENT AND PROGRESS IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.....Arthur E. Bostwick
WHEN WORK IS PLAY.....Dorothy Dix

BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE.

RUSSIA'S ABLEST STATESMAN..N. T. Bacon
THE DARK CAVES OF RHEIMS: THE CENTRE OF THE CHAMPAGNE INDUSTRY.....Alice Hall
SOCIAL LIFE IN OLD EDINBURGH.....T. M. Parrott
DUTCH CHILDREN.....
THOMAS COLLIER PLATT..Joseph M. Rogers
PHASES OF RAILROADING IN JAPAN.....Harold Bolce
ARTISTIC BRIDGES AND GATEWAYS...

AUG

SOME TYPES OF AMERICAN BEAUTY..
A PAINTER OF MEN AND IDEAS.....
THE GROWING POWER OF WOMAN..
Charlotte P. Gilman
THE MAID OF THE MIST.Katharine M. Roof

COUNTRY LIFE.

FLOWERS BY THE TEN THOUSAND..
J. Wilkinson Elliott
WINNING THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP..
Walter J. Travis
HOW ME AND TRAVIS WON THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP .....Simeon Ford
THE PEONY—A COMING FLOWER....
Wilhelm Miller
THE RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND—James Watson
THE RESURRECTION OF WHITE HORSE FAIR.....A. B. Wright
THE TRAINING OF A TWO-MINUTE TROTTER .....Philip Colt
COUNTRY HOMES OF FAMOUS AMERICANS. X., ROBERT E. LEE..Oliver B. Capen
GOING BACK TO THE OLD FARM....
L. H. Bailey
EMERGENCY FOODS IN THE NORTHERN FOREST.....Ernest Thompson Seton
TROUBLESOME FIELD MICE.....
Charles Q. Turner
QUALITY APPLES FOR THE HOME GARDEN .....William A. Taylor

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.....
STEADYING CONDITIONS IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.....
POSSIBLE EXHIBITS OF MODEL HOMES
George Iles
THE GROWTH OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES .....Helen E. Haines
THE IRON MINES THAT GAVE US LEADERSHIP.....Francis N. Stacy
BACKWARD COUNTRY SCHOOLS NEAR BIG CITIES.....Adele M. Shaw
INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION .....J. D. Whelpley
WHAT PRODUCTION ENGINEERS DO...
Hroif Wisby
THE EQUILIBRIUM OF EAST AND WEST
INTO MYSTERIOUS TIBET..Chalmers Roberts
THE COWBOY OF TO-DAY..Arthur Chapman
A NEW IRELAND.....Seumas MacManus
OUR INLAND MIGRATIONS...I. K. Friedman
VIVID PICTURES OF GREAT WAR SCENES .....
THE ABUSE OF POSTAL FRANKING..
Henry A. Castle
AMERICAN HORSES FOR THE PHILIPPINES .....John G. Speed
SECRETARY MORTON.....N. H. Simpson
"GOLDEN RULE" JONES...Brand Whitlock
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.....
Abraham Cahan
NOVELS VERSUS OTHER BOOKS.....
Churchill Williams

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

FRENZIED FINANCE.....T. W. Lawson
THE URGE O' YOUTH.....Bailey Millard
MOTOR BOATS.....Paul Severing
BOLDNESS.....Ernest N. Lyon
A LITTLE SISTER TO THE EAST SIDE..
Eleanor Hoyt
THE BUTT-IN OF JAMRACK..
David H. Talmadge
CALUMET AND HECLA.....Theodore Waters
IN THE CITY GENERAL.....Mary Moss
THE UNEMPLOYED RICH—THEIR CHILDREN.....Mary Manners
THE CAMPAIGN SPELLBINDER.
Lindsay Denison
MAN'S INHUMANITY TO WOMAN..
Isa C. Cabell
INTIMATE PORTRAITS.
THE PRODIGAL SON.....Hall Caine
WA-SHUN-LAH-GA-LAH.....Lola Scott
YOUNG MR. YAN.....Wallace Irwin
LITTLE STORIES OF REAL LIFE—
1. THE COVETED PRINCE ALBERT..
Belle Kant
2. MARY'S BABY.....Helen L. Coffin
3. THE HATRED OF GIOVANNI..
Myra Emmons

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
SOME AMERICAN CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.
CHAIRMAN TAGGART AND THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.....James P. Hornaday
CHAIRMAN CORTELYOU AND THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.....Albert Halstead
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS EUROPE SEES HIM.....Louis E. Van Norman
THE NEW YORK RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY .....Herbert Croly
TILLING THE "TULES" OF CALAFORNIA .....A. J. Wells
HOW THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND .....Frank D. Hill
EDUCATIONAL WORTH OF THE EXPOSITION .....Nicholas M. Butler
A UNIQUE INVESTIGATION: METHODS OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD .....W. H. Heck
TWO FRENCH APOSTLES OF COURAGE IN AMERICA.....Alvan F. Sanborn
HOW THE JAPANESE COMMUNICATE IN BATTLE.....M. C. Sullivan
KUROKI, LEADER OF THE JAPANESE ADVANCE .....Hirata Tatsuo
A CHINAMAN ON THE "YELLOW PERIL".....Chang Yow Tong
WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN ITALY.
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE CRITIC.

A UNIQUE LIBRARY.....Cyrus T. Brady
"N' YORK'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME"
Charlotte Harwood
EDWARD VII. AS SOCIAL LEADER....
Lady Jeune
LET ME LIVE AWHILE.....Robert Macksy
LITTLE UPSIDAISI: A STUDY IN UNNATURAL HISTORY.....
O. Sitdown-Johnson Johnson-Sitdown
THE LITERARY LIFE.....Laurence Hutton
MADAME DE BALZAC.....Princess Radziwill
OUR BEST SOCIETY—VI.
CROMWELL.....William Watson
"GOOD OLD HANNAH GLASSE" AND HER COOK-BOOK.....Elisabeth R. Pennell
THE COST OF LIVING ABROAD—I. GERMANY.....Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick
ARNOLD, NEWMAN, AND ROSSETTI..
Edward Fuller
THE INTELLECTUAL BARBARIAN....
Edna K. Wallace
DEPRAVITY OF INANIMATE OBJECTS..
Jessnette Young
BOOKS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WHO SHOULD BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?
Theodore Roosevelt.....Senator H. C. Lodge
Alton B. Parker.....William F. Sheehan
MAGAZINE WRITING AND LITERATURE.
Henry M. Alden
SECTIONAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS.....
Col. Robert Bingham
LEGAL SUPERVISION OF THE TRANSPORTATION TAX.....Brooks Adams
OUR NATIONAL SUPERSTITION.....
Barrett Wendell
A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.....
Charles W. Thomas
GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS..Royal Cortissoz
FOUR YEARS OF ANTI-TRUST ACTIVITY.
James W. Garner
THE EDUCATED AMERICAN DRUDGE....
Elisabeth Banks
WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN GERMANY..
Dr. Fritz Kestner
THE HYPERBOLICAL TEACHINGS OF JESUS.....W. G. Ballantine
WORLD POLITICS.

THE LAMP.

GERHART HAUPTMANN.....James Huneker
THE TWO MAGNESIAS....Rufus B. Richardson
FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.....
Mrs. John Van Vorst
LITERATURE AS A PRACTICAL FORCE IN ENGLAND.....J. M. Bulloch
LUDWIG RICHTER.....Frank Weitenkampf
MAURUS JOKAI.....Sigmund Kraus
LETTERS AND LIFE.....John Finley
THE LITERATURE OF NEW JAPAN....
Frank Weitenkampf
A MORNING WITH GEROME....Sara K. Wiley
A GLIMPSE OF WILLIAM WETMORE STORY IN HIS STUDIO....Mary C. Rogers

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them are Saying, Writing, or Planing.

IN the September Century will be an article by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis, an Englishwoman living in Cambridge, on "Hidden Egypt." This is the account of adventures of the writer and her sister in search for manuscripts among the Coptic monasteries of Egypt and Nitria, to which they were the first women ever admitted. At the close of the article the following appeal is made: "Any reader of these lines who may have bought antiquities in Egypt during the last ten years is respectfully requested to see if among these there is a scrap of parchment written in Palestinian Syriac—a dialect spoken in Galilee during the life of Christ and for 200 years after—the tongue, by the way, which 'berayed' Peter." Mrs. Lewis, according to Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent, discovered an ancient Syriac text of the four Gospels.

Dr. Henry C. Rowland, author of "To Windward," has just made the trip down the coast from New York to Old Point Comfort in his twenty-five-foot sloop the Celeste, with his sixteen-year-old brother acting as first mate. It has been considered an exceedingly dangerous run for small boats, as there are no practicable harbors in case of heavy weather, but Dr. Rowland reports that he has had no pleasanter, easier cruise in his experience. He will make his Winter home at Hampton, Va., and the cruise was undertaken as the simplest way of taking this boat down.

Henry James will form the subject of an article by Elisabeth Luther Cary in an early number of Scribner's Magazine. Passing in review James's various novels, Miss Cary will close with a question as to the appreciation of the novelist's work by future generations.

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown has been spending the Summer on the Maine coast. Her new children's book of fairy stories, "The Flower Princess," will be published in September by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The following authors have prepared fiction for the October issue of McClure's: Myra Kelly, who will relate how one of her east side children got "A Passport to Paradise"; Mary R. S. Andrews will tell in "A Good Samaritan" the funny adventures of a theological student and a drunken friend; Eugene Wood will describe "The Firemen's Tournament," Lloyd Osbourne will narrate the experiences of "Glass-Eyed Bill," and George Madden Martin will conclude her serial, "The House of Fulfillment." The stories will be illustrated by Steele, Charlotte Harding, Martin Justice, and others.

One of the new authors to make his début this season is Henry Boynton, who gave up his profession as a teacher some years ago to engage in literature and who has since been making himself known through the magazines. His essays in The Atlantic has probably prepared an audience which his book, "Journalism and Literature," should widely increase.

Charles Fleming Embree, the well-known short-story writer, who has written a tale of Middle West politics and love for the September McClure's, is working on a novel. He is the author of "For the Love of Tonita" and "A Dream of a Throne." The plot of the story in McClure's is laid in Indiana, where the author was born. Mr. Embree is at present living in Santa Ana, Cal.

Mrs. Lanier and Mary E. Burt, editor of Scribner's Series of School Reading, have compiled for that series a volume entitled "The Lanier Book." It will contain in eight chapters "The History of a Proverb," "The Story of King Arthur," "The Legend of St. Leonor," poems by Lanier, "San Antonio Sketches and Studies," "From Morn Till Night on a Florida River," "Bob: The Story of a Mocking Bird," and "Incidents in the Author's Life."

In his September selection of "One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting" which John La Farge is discussing for McClure's he considers three great paintings which symbolize "Triumphs." They are "The Glory of Venice," by Veronese; "Venice Enthroned," by Veronese, and "The Glory of Venice," by Tintoretto. The articls will be continued in the October issue of the magazine.

The September number of The World's Work is the first to be printed in Doubleday, Page & Co.'s own press rooms in their new building in East Sixteenth Street. The difficulties under which the printing has heretofore been done are said to have been great. The August number, it is stated, was printed in three different places, bound in a fourth, and part of the edition mailed in a fifth. The publishers expect to have the manufacturing departments of Country Life in America and The World's Work installed in a month.

In his story, "Corporal Sweeney, Dessrter," which will appear in the September issue of The Century Magazine, Ralph D. Paine tells a story of rural China after the war with Japan. Mr. Paine was a war correspondent during the Boxer troubles; while Sydney Adamson, who is making the pictures for the story, was also in the campaign to rescue the legations.

H. A. Nesbitt, M. A., has translated Prof. W. Deecke's "Italy: A Popular Account of the Country, Its People and Its Institutions (including Rome and Naples)," which Macmillan Company will publish the book next month. It is to be illustrated with a number of maps and pictures. This author describes Italy's natural beauties and advantages, its products, institutions; sketches a history of the peninsula and shows how much progress is being made in spite of the heavy taxes. He describes the Piedmontese, the Venetian, the Neapolitan, the Sicilian, the Sardinian; traces the history of Italian art; outlines the political institutions, and describes the towns or districts of importance from the Alps to the African Sea.

Henry Harland, author of "My Friend Prospero," has finished a new novel. It is said to deal with American life. Mr. Harland is now in London, but intends to spend the rest of the Summer in rural Continental districts.

Mrs. Louise Wigfall Wright is to publish in an early number of McClure's Magazine "Memories of the Beginning and End of the Southern Confederacy." The "memories," for the most part, are found in letters written during the war, and give a picture of life in the South at that time. Mrs. Wright is the daughter of Gen. L. T. Wigfall, Senator from Texas to both the United States and Confederate States Senates, and a member of President Davis's staff.

Prof. Frank Moore Colby has written for Dood, Mead & Co. a new volume of essays entitled "Imaginary Obligations." He discusses the tendency of his fellow-countrymen to burden themselves too heavily with one another's tastes, needless duties, such as seeming different from what we are, and draws his illustrations from current talk.

Marie Manning, author of "Judith of the Plains," is at work on a series of short stories of Western life, to be published in Harper's Magazine. Like other writers, too, who have begun with Western life she undertakes now a novel of New York. Such a new book, it is said, she has already somewhat advanced.

For several years, at least, according to his publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers, Mark Twain will live in New York City. The veteran humorist has leased a house on lower Fifth Avenue, two blocks from Washington Square, not far from the town house of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century, still nearer to the residence of Mayor McClellan.

Mary Bourchier Sanford has with A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago a book for boys and girls. This is a story of the adventures of two children in Labrador. "The Wandering Twins," which will appear in September, will be illustrated by H. C. Ireland.

In "The Science of Education," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish at once, Richard Ganss Boone presents the results of many years' experiencs in the Pedagogical Department of the University of Indiana, in the Michigan Normal College, with bodies of city teachers and institutes generally. He treats of the whole subject of education in a philosophical manner. Mr. Boone is editor of Education.

Alexander Jessup, Litt. D., editor of the "French Men of Letters" series, &c., and Hardin Craig, Ph. D., instructor in English in Princeton University, have just completed "The Book of the English Essay," which D. Appleton & Co. are to publish this Fall. The volums will contain sevsnty-five complsts essays, selected from the works of Bacon, Overbury, Earle, Howell, Cowley, Swift, Steele, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Hunt, Hazlitt, Lamb, Irving De Quincey, Macaulay, Carlyle, Emerson, Thackeray, Arnold, Pater, and Stevenson. The volums will also contain a general introdnction covering the whole field of the English essay, shorter introductions to each essayist, and "A List of Representative English Essays." Dr. Craig is now on his way back from England, where he has been spending the Summer examining manuscripts at the Bodleian Library and the British Museum, in connection with a work he is editing for the Early English Text Society.

Ellis Parker Butler, who will have in the September number of The Century an article on "The Great American Pig Company," a satire on certain phases of the trust question, is a native of Iowa, at present residing in this city. His first "hit" was "The Reformation of Uncle Billy," which appeared in The Century, in which most of his work has been published.

Thomas F. Millard, the representative of Scribner's Magazine in the Far East on the Russian side, will contribute to the October number of the magazine his first article on the Russo-Japanese war from the Muscovite point of view. Mr. Millard will be recalled as the writer of the articles about the Boer war from the Boer side, in which he gave the first description of the Boer as a fighting man, his methods, &c.

Anna Fuller, author of "Peak and Prairie," "A Literary Courtship," "Katherine Day," "A Venetian June," &c., has written a new book entitled 'Bookful of Girls,' which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish next Spring. This is a collection of short stories for girls.

Dr. Horatio W. Dresser, who has rewritten his "Power of Silence," is preparing a series, to be called the "Inner Life Series," of which the "Power of Silence" is to be the first volume. It will be followed by a revised "Perfect Whole" (Vol. II.) and a revised "In Search of a Soul," (Vol. III.) Although the series will be started with old books rewritten, new volumes will be added. G. P. Putnam's Sons are to be its pub-

The Times Review says:
"It is a fascinating book," and gives it a column and a half review.
The Review of Reviews considers it at length and calls it "a most interesting treatise, having an important bearing upon our future progress."
The Outlook says:
"It is an interesting survey of a broad field . . . a great variety of useful information."
Public Opinion calls it "Most interesting."

AMERICA, ASIA and THE PACIFIC
With special reference to the Russo-Japanese War.
By Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand,
With 13 maps, 334 pp. $1.50 net (by mail, $1.62.)
A consideration of our present and future as a world-power, by an authoritative historian.
Henry Holt & Co.
29 W. 23d St., New York.

The Presidential Election
The Book To Read Now Is
OUR POLITICAL DRAMA
The History of the Campaigns, Conventions, and Inaugurations in Connection with the Presidential Elections
By JOSEPH B. BISHOP. With nearly fifty illustrations of Caricatures, Cartoons, Scenes, and Incidents of past Elections. PRICE, $2.00.
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.
SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y

READ ALL THE NEW BOOKS
AT LITTLE EXPENSE,
by paying a small rental fee while book is in your possession.
NO YEARLY MEMBERSHIP FEE.
THE BOOK YOU WANT—WHEN YOU WANT IT.
And delivered to any address.
New Fiction Library,
45 East 20TH ST., New York City.

WHALEY'S BOOK SHOP.
430 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Bet. 38th and 39th Sts. Tel. 2090 38th St.
BOOKS STATIONERY & PERIODICALS
The Seeker, by Harry Leon Wilson.....$1.18
Love of Miss Anne, by S. R. Crockett.....$1.18
Vergilius, by Irving Bacheller.....$1.35
Dennis McGrath, Edw. Porter.....80
Diary of a Musician, by Bacon.....$1.50

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"First Folio Edition."
To be completed in 40 handy volumes, size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 West Broadway - New York

MSS. WANTED
If you have anything worth while publishing in book form write to THE GRAFTON PRESS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

McClure's
10 cents a copy—$1.00 a year
At any price the best
THE S. S. McCLURE CO., 141 E. 25th St., NEW YORK

IF YOU ARE A WRITER
We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED,
Criticised, Revised, Typewritten.
References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster, and others. Estab'd 1890. Send for leaflet C.
UNITED LITERARY PRESS 157 8th AVE., NEW YORK.

TILLIE
A story of the Pennsylvania Dutch.
One of the most appealing and humorous books of the year.

McDEVITT'S
Bargain Book Shop
No. 1 Barclay St., N. Y. City.
The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Ed. by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 73 volumes. Limited 750 sets—No. 306. Published by The Burrows Brothers Company at $255.50. Our Price $125.00. Send for Catalog.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Statesman Edition, 14 Vols. Pub. Price, $28.00.
Sherwood's Special Price $14.98.

STEPHENS' BEST BOOK—READ IT.
THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER
By ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS. Author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," etc. 12mo. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. $1.50.

HENRY MALKAN,
BOOKSELLER,
1 William St., Hanover Square.
Telephone 1905 Broad.
Send for our new catalogue.
LIBRARIES PURCHASED.
AUTHORS OF VALUABLE BOOK MANUSCRIPTS

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

S. STARK, 1,434 Second Avenue, New York City: "Is Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King,' 1859, containing 'Enid,' 'Vivien,' 'Elaine,' and 'Guinevere,' the rare book which was mentioned in THE BOOK REVIEW Aug. 6? If so, what is its value?"

"Enid and Nimuë: The True and the False," six copies of which were issued in 1857, containe the first publication of two of the four idylls given two years later in the volume entitled "Idylls of the King." Only two of these six copies are known today, one being in the British Museum, and one in the possession of George B. Richmond, the rare book dealer of this city, who gave £210 for it at a London book sale last June. In 1859 Tennyson reissued "Enid and Nimuë," adding the two idylls known as "Elaine" and "Guinevere," and calling the book "The True and the False: Four Idylls of the King." Twelve copies are believed to have been printed, but only two are extant—one in the John Forster Library, in the South Kensington Museum, London, and one in the private collection of Tennysoniana owned by William Harris Arnold of this city. Later in 1859 Tennyson issuad the four poems in a regular manner, (the idyll of "Nimuë" being renamed "Vivien,") and this work, called "Idylls of the King," is the one in our correspondent's possession. A large edition of it was printed, and it is not and will never be a specially rare or valuable book. Its present value is about $5. The auction value of "Enid and Nimuë" is, as stated above, £210; the value of "The True and the False" is about the same sum.

"W. F. D.," Irvington, N. Y.: "In accordance with my offer I have sent to 'I. M.' information in regard to my method of preserving clippings as per his request in THE BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 8. I have, however, been deluged with letters from other inquirers, and much as I would like to assist them it would be utterly impossible to write to any but the one whom I promised."

Several other communications have been received for "I. M.," and have been sent to him.

G. H. JOHNSON, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.: "Who was Bowdler, who edited Shakespeare's works for the family circle, and when did his edition appear?"

Thomas Bowdler, (1754-1825,) editor of a somewhat notorious edition of Shakespeare, was born near Bath, England, where he became highly esteemed as a physician. He was widely known for his charities, and had for intimate friends Bishops Hinchcliffe and Porteous, Mrs. Hannah More, and other worthy though Puritan persons. With such friends, it is not strange that he should have thought of improving Shakespeare's text. His peculiar edition appeared in 1818 with this title: "The Family Shakespeare, in Ten Volumes, in which Nothing is Added to the Original Text, but those Words and Expressions are Omitted which cannot with Propriety be Read Aloud in a Family." Continuing this strain of thought in his preface, Bowdler wrota concerning Shakespeare's language: "Many words and expressions occur which ara of such indecent a nature as to render it highly desirable that they should be erased." Although his prudery made sad havoc with the original text, his edition had a large sale, five editions appearing before the end of 1826. The last years of Bowdler's life were spent in the improvement of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which appeared in 1824 with tha following title: "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, for the Use of Families and Young Persons, Reprinted from the Original Text, with the Careful Omissions of all Passages of an Irreligious or Immoral Tendency." In his preface he modestly declared that Gibbon himself would have approved his plan.

HUBERT H. HARRISON, 220 West Sixty-second Street, New York City: "I have a copy of the complete poetical works of Thomas Moore, published in Philadelphia in 1839. It has copious notes, and contains a biographical and critical sketch of J. W. Lake. Please tell me if it is a first edition of Moore's collected poems or if it has any other special value."

It is possibly the first collected edition of Moore's poems, as the first English edition seems to be dated a year later.

"M. E. T.," 331 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I feel very grateful to Mrs. A. E. Janes of Taylor Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for sending words of song by Stephen Massett, which I recently asked for in Appeals to Readers."

"K.," East Orange, N. J.: "Who was the younger Pierce Egan?"

Pierce Egan (1814-80,) the second of that name, began life as an illustrator, but took to fiction. He wrote a large number of novels of a popular description, chiefly published in the London Journal.

MRS. ANNA M. KEY, 62 West Eighty-third Street, New York City: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of July 30 'F. B.' asks for the authorship and complete poem of 'Books.' I inclose a copy of the words of this poem, complete save for the last lines, which have become obliterated in the old scrapbook where I found the verses. The author is Charles West Thomson."

The verses have been sent to "F. B." Charles West Thomson, (1798-1879,) was an Episcopal clergyman at York, Penn,, 1849-66, who published several volumes of versa between 1822 and 1845.

"A. A. D.," 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "What is the origin of 'the unspeakable Turk'?"

Carlyle seems to have first used it in 1831 in The Westminster Review, No. 29, when, in an article on the Nibelungen Lied, later reprinted in his "Miscellanies," he made mention of "that unspeakable Turk, King Machabol." The expression came into general use during the Bulgarian agitation of 1876 on its reappearance in a published letter of Carlyle to George Howard, M. P., dated Nov. 24, 1876, in which he said: "The unspeakable Turk should be immediately struck out of the question, and the country left to honest European guidance."

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, Brattleborough, Vt.: "I am able to give 'E. S. A.,' Poughkeepsie, N. Y., some information concerning the woodcuts described in his communication in 'Appeals to Readers' of Aug. 13. The sketches are by John N. Mead, a brother of Larkin, the sculptor, and of Mrs. William Dean Howells. He was a member of the class of '51 of Harvard, and died at his home in Brattleborough soon after the end of his junior year. No sketch of 'The Senior' is known to have been executed by him. I cannot say where any copies of the woodcuts can be obtained."

WILLIAM ABBATT, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of July 16 T. L. Orr, Occidental, Cal., asks for the authorship of 'Where Hugli Flows.' As it is signed 'A. M. F.,' I think there can be no doubt that the author is the well-known English writer, A. Mary F. Robinson, who is Mrs. James Darmesteter. [She is now Mme. Duclaux; her "Collected Poems" were published in London in 1902 by Unwin.—Editor.] On July 30 'J. L. A.,' Bellport, L. I., N. Y., asked in 'Appeals to Readers' about the burial places of three literary people—Dr. Lewis, Prof. Sisco, and A. H. Guernsey. If he will write to the Register of Vital Statistics, Board of Health, New York City, he can get the data of death in each case, if the deaths occurred here, and also the names of the undertakers, and from this last-named source he can ascertain the place of burial."

LOUISE NEFF, Manlton Park, Col.: "In the 'Life and Letters' of Huxley it is stated that in accordance with Huxley's request the following lines, taken from his wife's poem, which had been inspired by his belief, were used for his epitaph:

"'Fear not, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For still He giveth His beloved sleep,
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best.

"Can any one give me the whole poem?"

Mrs. Huxley's lines, carved upon the tombstone of the scientist, in compliance with his own request, are as follows:

And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest.
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God still giveth His beloved sleep,
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best!

"V. G.," Camden, N. J.: "In J. H. Shorthouse dead? When was his 'John Inglesant' first published? Kindly tell me something about his career, if possible."

Joseph Henry Shorthouse, born in Birmingham, England, Sept. 9, 1834, died March 4, 1903. For many years he was actively engaged in business as a manufacturer of chemicals. In 1880, after twenty years of work and thought upon the book, his best-known novel, "John Inglesant," was issued. The first edition, 1880, was privately printed. The first regular edition was published in 1881. He never added to the reputation gained by his first and most successful work. His "Little Schoolmaster Mark," 1883-4, was a failure in an artistic sense, and none of his other novels had the hold upon the mind which "John Inglesant" retains. In addition to these works, he published "On tha Platonism of Wordsworth," 1882; "Sir Percival," 1886; "A Teacher of the Violin," 1888; "The Countess Eve," 1888; "Blanche, Lady Falaise," 1891, and edited George Herbert's "The Temple," the "Golden Thoughts" of Molinos, and Morse's "Peace."

"Mrs. H.," Springfield, Mass.: "Is Mrs. Parr's 'Dorothy Fox' still in print? Can you tell me anything about this novelist?"

"Dorothy Fox" is published in an illustrated edition by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia at $1.50. Its author, Mrs. Louisa Parr, who died in England in November, 1903, was well known for a number of years as a writer of novels of a domestic character. Her first book, "Dorothy Fox," published in 1870, gained for her some popular recognition, which her later novels augmented. During tha last few years of her life she published little. Her other works include "How It All Happened, and Other Stories," 1871; "The Prescotts of Pamphilion," 1874; "The Gosaw Smithy and Other Stories," 1875; "Adam and Eve," 1880; "Rohin," 1882; "Miss Hazel," 1884; "Loyalty George," 1888; "Dumps and I," 1891; "The Squire," 1892; "Can This Be Love?" 1893, &c. She also contributed to "Women Novalists of Queen Victoria's Reign" a "Memoir of Mrs. Craik (Miss Mulock)," 1897.

"G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me what is the value of De Vinne's 'Invention of Printing,' which I believe is out of print?"

The first edition, 1876, sold at auction in this city in February, 1902, for $3.75. A second edition of this valuable work of research, one of the most interesting and useful of its kind, appeared two years later, containing several changes in the text. We note that an English bookseller prices a copy of this second adition at £1 1s.

Appeals to Readers.

"D. M.," Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can any reader of Queries give me the lines upon Mr. E. L. Godkin, which appeared some time since in Life, and which were in the form of a parody on Kipling's 'Recessional'?"

STEPHEN R. THURSTON, Lombard, Ill.: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'The white dove which never,
Never will more depart,
Has folded its snowy pinions
Over my trembling heart.
Thrillingly sweet and gentle
Is the low song it sings;
Rest thee, thou weary spirit,
Under my shielding wings.'"

W. C. BRECKENRIDGE, northwest corner Twelfth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, Mo.: "I found this poem in some notes of a speech delivered during Gen. Grant's race for the Presidency. As it is in quotation marks, I write to ask if some reader knows the name of the author and if this is all of the poem:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

"'All hail the flaunting lie!
Its stars look pale and dim;
Its stripes are bloody scars,
A lie its vaunting hymn.

"'It shields a pirate's deck!
It binds a men in chains!
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes its bloody stains.

"'Tear down the flaunting lie;
Deep sink it in the waves;
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves!

"'Furl, furl, the boasted lie!
Till Freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth
Amongst untrammeled men!

"'Roll up its starry sheen;
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains!'"

Criminal Hypnotism.

INFERENCES FROM HAUNTED HOUSES AND HAUNTED MEN. By the Hon. John Harris. 12mo. Pp. 87. London: Philip Welby. New York: John Lane.

Issued in England some three years ago, this little book attempts to explain hy the hypothesis of the existence of a band or bands of criminal hypnotists, certain more or less notorious cases of houses or human beings alleged to be "haunted." Mr. Harris asserts that such bands of practitioners of criminal hypnotism, which seems to be the modern scientific name far the Black Art, do exist. One in particular he mentions as known to have been in operation in the vicinity of Copenhagen. To its machinations he attributes the desertion from his ship of Capt. Lestrange, R. N., brother-in-law of Laurence Oliphant. As for Oliphant, Harris thinks that he also was a victim of hypnotism, because "though a highly cultivated literary man," he wrote, "commonplace vulgar verse on religious subjects." In this case the Shakers seem to be suspected of tha hypnotic crime.

Much of the book is devoted to showing, or rather trying to raise a presumption, that Bailechin cottage in Perthshire, said to be haunted, where Miss Freer and a garrison held the fort for a year in spite of supernatural manifestation, was besiegcd hy two or more malicious hypnotists or thought transferers, who, from vantage grounds in the neighborhoods, projected into the place mysterious sounds and impressions. According to Mr. Harris certain rooms with windows opening in certain directions were especially exposed to "the electric thought waves," and inmates of these rooms were more especially haunted. It must be somewhat creepy to believe that there are persons who make it their business to give you absent treatment of this sort, impregnating you with false fancies, and suepending the operation of your will for their own ends. The principal danger, however, seems to threaten solitary folk. Socially inclined persons spending as much time as possible in good company are pretty safe from such practices on account of the difficulty of getting the foreign thought waves into the busy circle of tha other and more immediata mental processes. We are told, too, that tha noise of a river is a protection—in fact any noises, even the clang of factory hammers. Curious readers on curious subjects may find it worth whila to look into what Mr. Harris says.

Commerce of the World.

"Handbook of Commercial Geography," hy George G. Chisholm, Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies, member of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and Secretary to the Board of Studies in Geography in the University of London, has reached its fourth edition since 1889. Its object is to give soma reasonable estimate of the futura course of commercial development, so far as it is governed hy geographical conditions. In the appendix all the former tables of exports and imports have been retained and new tables added, making it possiha to observe the progress of trade. The book contains general facts relating to tha production, distribution, and exchange of commodities, countries, and an appendix. Tha section under the head of commodities may be regarded as substantially a commentary on the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, which forms a nearly complete synopsis of the trade of the world. Cross references hy means of numbered paragraphs add greatly to the interest of the hook, showing, for example, the connection, more or less direct, with the trada in salt, nitrata of soda, sulphur, sulphuric acid, lead, bleaching powder, and other staples. The plan of giving the average valua of imports and exports for periods of five years has been resorted to with the view of showing more clearly the tendency of commercial development. There are thirty-seven maps and six diagrams, and a ninety-column index. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Love in Chief."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce for issue on Sept. 1 "Love In Chief," a story hy Rose K. Weekes, sister of Agnes R. Weekes, whose "Yarborough the Premier" was published hy the same house some months ago. Both tha sisters were members of the "Magpie Club" in London, and both stories, it seems, were evolved under the Magpie's discipline of mutual criticism.

"Love in Chief" is concerned with the loves and lovers of Dolly, a littia maid from whose wings rustic sweetnesses and simplicities have not been hrushed by the modern world. Dolly lives remote in a pretty English village, hut the men who admire her are otherwise. One is an M. P. It has been hinted across the water that Miss Weekes is a child of destiny, and will be another "Duchess."

John Henry in Politics.

John Henry is with us again. This time he is husy helping Uncle Peter Grant up the political tree and into the precarious seat of Mayor of Ruraldene. The opposition is headed hy Uncle Peter's sworn enemy, William Grant, and with Bunch Jefferson and John Henry as respective campaign managers there is some "tall work" done. The idea is for Bunch to so distinguish himself in the conduct of the campaign for Uncle William as to induce that gentleman to remove the ban he had placed upon the immediate marriage of Bunch and Alice Gray.

In the end Uncle Peter is elected—hut Bunch gets Alice just the same. ("I'm from Missouri.") (They had to show me.) By Hugh McHugh. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company, 75 cents.

The New York Times
Book Exchange

¶ Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at the rate of five cents per word and no display type will be permitted.

¶ No Advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

¶ Advertisers may have their mail directed care THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it will be forwarded if not called for.

FOR SALE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE NEIL MORROW Ladd Book Company, 646 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, cordially invites booklovers and librarians to inspect its stock of books, autographs, prints, &c. Over 15,000 selected volumes, especially rich in Americana, first American editions and standard library sets, collected from private libraries throughout the United States as never before offered for sale. Commencing Sept. 15, catalogues will be issued monthly and mailed regularly to any one upon request. We also buy libraries and books of every description in large or small quantities.

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION Reports, odd volumes. Washington and Lincoln items. Old theatre programmes. Portraits af actresses, autographed; odd numbers, and volumes of Philistine. Roycroft books and other limited editions. Special lists and catalogues free. John D. Walker, 63 State Street, Albany, N. Y. P. O. Box 312.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND Historical Chronicle, by Sylvanus Urban, Gent., London. Printed by D. Henry at St. John's Gate. One hundred and sixty volumes, in perfect condition, with illustrations intact. Dating from 1731 to 1846. Urban, Box 208 Times Office.

PICTURES LORD ROBERTS, SHAKEspeare, &c. Alhum Irish Views, McKinley Ancestral Home. Smallest printed book. Bible, 1614. Americana, Canadiana. Old American newspapers. Send for list. R. James, 26 Plateau Street, Montreal.

PRIVATE LIBRARY, INCLUDING FIRST 15 volumes "Philistine," and hundreds of other scarce books, almost given away to close an estate. Send for list. Box U 187 New York Times.

YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE, 62 CORTlandt Street.—Fine sets purchased; 10,000 books for sale. Also popular library, 1,000 bound volumes, assorted, $200.

ONE HENRY LONGFELLOW AND SEVeral fine Washington Irving Autograph Letters. Literary subjects. Post Office Box No. 240, Albany, N. Y.

SCHOOL ENCYC. FOR TEACHERS AND pupils. By Colange; 801 pages. Sent prepaid on receipt of $2. Wm. Hopson, Bookseller, Syracuse, N. Y.

DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, ENGLISH edition, with engraved portraits and fac simile letters. Diary, Box 206 Times Office.

AMERICANA, CIVIL WAR, LINCOLNIANA.—Special lists sent to actual buyers. American Press Company, Baltimore, Md.

DRAMA, OLD PLAYS, PORTRAITS, Play-Bills, Shakespeareana.—Special lists. American Press Company, Baltimore, Md.

DICKENSIANA, THACKERAYANA, Byroniana, Poeana.—Special lists to actual buyers. American Press Company, Baltimore, Md.

RECONSTRUCTION, NEGRO SLAVERY, Africana.—Special lists sent to actual buyers. American Press Company, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CIVIL WAR NEWSPAPERS. (2,000.)—Crowded with current history, 1861-5. American Press Company, Baltimore, Md.

1,000 ADDRESSES OF PRIVATE AMERIcan Book Buyers.—$8 each with order. American Press Company, Baltimore, Md.

TUCKERMAN'S SYNOPSIS OF NORTH American Lichens. Huston's Bookstore, Rockland, Me.

ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN, FIVE VOLumes, 1892-1895.—William M. Emery, 15 307 Fall River, Mass.

BACK NUMBERS OF ALL THE LEADing magazines. Hub Magazine Company, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

WANTED.—PULPIT COMMENTARY AND Hodge's Systematic Theology, second-hand condition. W. P. Blessing, 192 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OLD ENGlish sporting books on fox hunting, &c., with colored plates.—Give dates and lowest prices. Nimrod, 184 Times.

MAGAZINES WANTED—Electrical Age, numbers from July to December, 1891. P., Box 117 Times.

"A CATECHISM OF FINANCE."—A 5C. pamphlet. Address Finance, Box 209 Times Office.

If you enjoyed "The Virginian" you will read with rare pleasure Mr. Whitson's "exceptional Western novel."—New York Times.
THE RAINBOW CHASERS
A story of the Plains by
JOHN H. WHITSON.
Illustrated, 383 pages, $1.50.

Maurice Hewlett's
new novel pictures a very human Queen, Mary Stuart, as a magnetic woman, passionately alive.
NOW READY.
THE QUEEN'S QUAIR

600 PLACES TO SELL MSS.
in the 1904 "Author's Year Book." $1.00, postpaid. Circular for stamp.
W. E. PRICE, 24-26 E. 21st St., N. Y.

BOOKS—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject; write me stating books wanted; I can get you any book ever published; when in England call and inspect my stock of 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 20a Bright St., Birmingham, England.

Century Dictionaries and other books bought and sold for cash; calls made at residences. Malkan, 1 William St., Hanover Sq. Tel 1903 Broad.

TYPEWRITING of authors' manuscripts by an expert stenographer. Charges moderate. Address G. B., Box 110 N. Y. Times.

DAVIES BOOKSTORE. Books bought and sold. Catalogues issued monthly. 28 W. 42d St., N. Y.

The New York Times

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT—PART III.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904. 16 PAGES.

SCHOOL HYGIENE AND THE GROWING CHILD.

A Physician's View of Physical and Mental Education.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

LINNÆUS EDFORD LA FÉTRA, A. B., M. D.,

Instructor in Diseases of Children, Columbia University, (College of Physicians and Surgeons,) Lecturer on Physiological Pedagogics, New York University.

GROWTH and development are the natural processes and privileges of childhood and youth. They take place whether the individual is born a Hottentot or a scion of intellectual Boston. The function of the school is to further these natural processes; to assist nature by promoting that growth and development. The good school will aim to secure for each pupil the greatest measure of physical, mental, and moral development of which the child is capable. Natural capacities for physical development, for intellectual growth, and moral enlightenment differ widely; but the good school will lay a firm and broad foundation and will rear a superstructure as high as the years of schooling in each case will permit. The important thing is the apportionment of the time and effort.

There was a period, during the days of Scholasticism, when the body was neglected and the intellectual factor was regarded as the only one in education. Even in the early days of our own country the intellectual drill of book learning was deemed the only need. Centuries ago, as in Persia and Sparta, education consisted of merely military drill, the citizen being schooled as a soldier, merely for the State. In Greece and Rome the citizen was trained not only for war, but for government and for the refinements of an artistic civilization. Both body and mind received careful attention, and the manly virtues were inculcated. The ideal of the schools, then, changes with the epoch and the country, with the ideals and purposes of citizenship.

For our day and for our country, where by law some attendance at school is required of every one, there are certain fundamental needs. Inasmuch as every man is expected to be able to support himself and his family, the school must educate every boy to make a living. Similarly, every girl must be so trained as to become either a housewife or a wage earner. There are certain things the school must cultivate in every individual. In the first rank are health, strength, energy; next in rank, honesty, courage, patriotism; next, the ability to speak, read, and write one's own language, together with a knowledge of arithmetic. The foregoing are fundamental. On the basis of such a foundation, all the refinements of bodily culture, history, philosophy, language, science, ethics, and aesthetics can be built. The whole school system, from kindergarten to high school, through college and professional school, may be likened to an obelisk, or pyramid. At the base is the kindergarten and primary school. On this foundation rises the grammar school, the high school, and above this again the college; then, as a capstone, the university, with its various professional and graduate schools. The boy who has merely passed through the lower grades could be represented by a truncated pyramid. On this good foundation he may set the capstone of his trade or his business career; but he does not measure up to the plane of those who have completed the college and university courses. But to whatever plane his schooling extends, his mind and body should have received a broad and symmetrical training up to that level.

In any school of any grade, most important is the provision made for the health and physical development of the scholars. It has been shown repeatedly that as a rule a high grade of development in body coincides with high standing in school. Aside from this effect on school standing, the possession of a good, strong physique has manifestly its own advantages.

Whether a boarding school in the country or a public school in the tenement districts of the city, the most important part of the building is the schoolroom; it should be the unit which makes up the school building. Too often these rooms are merely the result of subdividing a beautiful architectural production. We are rightly proud of our handsome schools, but they should always have schoolrooms of the highest utility. The room should, of course, be well lighted, and desks so arranged that the light comes preferably from the left side and the rear, the stronger light being from the left hand side. This will prevent shadows falling upon the writing and will obviate any glare to the eyes. A north light is always more nearly uniform. The number of square feet of transparent glass should be, according to the late Prof. Shaw, from one-quarter to one-sixth of the floor space of the room.

The size of the room will vary with the number of pupils; but no room should have more than fifty desks. For each pupil there should be at least fifteen square feet of floor space, and two hundred cubic feet of air space. For forty-eight pupils this would mean a room thirty feet long, twenty-five feet wide; and thirteen feet high. Rooms larger than this are undesirable, since they cannot be managed by a single teacher. The tendency nowadays is for rooms containing a smaller number of pupils, with proportionally more floor and more air space. With smaller classes the instruction can be less formal, more personal, and each pupil has the advantage of more frequent recitation.

Aside from the recitation rooms proper, which may be used also as study rooms, there should be a good gymnasium, or at least a large play room. A goodly number of shower baths should be a part of every school, in connection with the gymnasium; and where possible a swimming tank adds greatly to the value of the physical training. The ventilation of each room should, of course, be ample, not only through the windows, but by means of inlets placed high up in one of the walls and outlets low down in the same wall. This arrangement is found to change the air most satisfactorily. After each recitation the room should be thoroughly aired while empty. A good plan is to have the class march to the gymnasium and back during the ten minutes' intermission between the recitations.

Most schoolrooms are kept too warm, and are, therefore, apt to become too close and dry. At the Rugby schools the temperature of the rooms is kept by the physician in charge at from 56 degrees to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Probably the latter figure would be the best. American children are so accustomed to overheated homes that they are frequently not comfortable when sitting in a room of healthful temperature. They are rendered exceedingly susceptible to catching cold by the overheating of their own homes; and the schools can do much to educate the public as to the proper temperature for living rooms. Smaller children feel the cold more readily than the larger; so, for the smaller pupils the rooms could be kept at a temperature of 68 degrees or 66 degrees Fahrenheit, while a temperature of 64 degrees or 62 degrees would be best adapted for the larger ones. The best method of heating is probably that of indirect radiation. Naturally, there will be ample fire escapes, and in connection with these regular fire drills once a week. In a boarding school the sleeping rooms, whether dormitories or single rooms, should be so situated that they have the sunlight all day, for sunlight and air are the most efficacious germicides in nature.

Ideally, the school will be located on some commanding knoll, with a grove to one side, and sufficient grounds around for games and athletic sports. A beautiful view adds greatly to the aesthetic influence of the school. We may well imagine that the beautiful scenery of West Point cannot fail to have profound influence in deepening the love of country and love of the beautiful in the graduates of that great institution. In our cities the best we can hope for is to have the school facing a park or in a small plot of ground. The roofs of city schools could be utilized as playgrounds with great advantage in the case of flat roofed buildings. One of the defects in many schools is the inadequacy of cloak rooms. Lockers should be provided whereby overcoats and caps of children can be kept isolated from one another. Many parasitic skin, scalp, and other contagious diseases are conveyed by the clothing.

It has been long recognized that the best balanced minds are found in those who enjoy good health. During childhood and youth, when growth is rapid, nothing must be done to impede, everything must be done to favor the development of a sound physique. Measurements of school children, made in various cities during the past decade, have shown that there is a close relation between physical growth and mental ability. Taking the standing in school as a guide to mental ability, it has been found that of pupils of the same age, the tallest and heaviest are in the more advanced classes; while those that are undersized are in classes below the average for their age. The objection that the brightest scholar in the class is often smaller than the average of the class, is answered by noting that he is being compared with his elders, while he is actually large for his age, as a rule. This would seem to indicate that, aside from its merely physical side, growth in stature is desirable from an intellectual standpoint.

In order to attain the fullest measure of physical development it is necessary to give some intelligent attention to the requirements of the body. Early in life the instinct of the infant compels ceaseless activity of the body when awake. After the little one can walk all the muscles are kept in condition by the instinct of play, which is as natural to children as it is to kittens. The muscles store up energy during rest, which must be worked off during the waking hours, and this use of the body develops both the muscles and the nerve tissues that control them. In every natural or savage community play and the chase are quite sufficient for the development of a healthy body. Games and dances are a part of the tribal life, and are indulged in by all, young and old. In civilized communities, where the forced inactivity of the schoolroom and other civilized influences obtain, games are considered childish, and so nature's mode of development is neglected. Especially in cities where the opporunity for play is altogether inadequate the various parts of the body are apt to be unequally developed.

The school must take up this side of development and make it a part of the regular curriculum. Practical hygiene must be incorporated into the courses of all our schools. Fortunately, a good beginning has already been made, not only by the private schools, but by the public schools in many leading cities.

It should be understood that exercise means a great deal more than increase in the size of a muscle; more than filling the lungs with oxygen and purifying the blood; more than opening the pores. Whenever a muscle is brought into activity there is an act of the mind: the nerve cell in the motor region of the brain being roused to activity by the will sends an impulse to the motor nerve cell in the spinal cord, and this in turn sends out the impulse which results in contraction of the muscle. If, as always obtains, several muscles act together to accomplish a result, a number of impulses must be sent out simultaneously, and these must be co-ordinated and regulated both in time and in intensity. The memory of these nicely co-ordinated movements is stored up in the brain, and these movement-memories make it easier for the same or similar acts to be performed at a later time. Not only this, but during the period of rapid brain growth, exercise of the nerves through muscular activity causes increased growth in the nerve cells and a widening of the lines of communication between the nerve cells in the various parts of the brain. Accurate muscular co-ordination means mental activity and brain growth. The more complex the type of co-ordination, as, for instance, the co-ordination of the muscles of the arm and body with those of the eye and with the sense of

in shooting at a target, the greater the amount of nerve substance which is stimulated to growth.

If the optimism-developing period is allowed to go by without exercise of all the faculties of body and mind, never afterward can the omission fully be compensated for. Thus, violin playing has to be begun early; the best golfers began to use the clubs in boybood; a foreign language is seldom spoken perfectly unless learned in early life.

In school life games, athletic sports, gymnastics, and manual training are the best means for gaining these good effects of exercise. Team games do even more. They compel close application, co-operation with one's fellows, self-reliance, endurance, courage against odds, self-restraint by adherence to the rules of the game, quick action, rapid judgment, good temper, and honor. All these moral qualities are of value in later life, and are better developed on the playground than in the schoolroom, or even in the church. Many of the problems in moral and intellectual training must be referred to the playground for their solution. For any special weakness the gymnasium affords the means of correction; and when the playground is not available the gymnasium can be made to take its place. Interest must be infused into the gymnastic drill, however, in order to get the best results. Often the use of music is, therefore, of advantage. The prompt and accurate execution of commands is of great value in developing the will power, as well as co-ordination.

Bathing is of equal importance with exercise, and does far more than simply improve the appearance, cleanse the pores, and promote elimination. Cold baths or shower baths act as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system, giving tone and vigor. The cold bath improves the circulation of the skin, inuring it to sudden changes of temperature, and is a valuable means, when judiciously used, of hardening the system against taking cold. In certain German cities the shower bath is compulsory—a part of the curriculum—the children going to the baths in relays during school hours. The effect of this practice in promoting not only cleanliness, but in increasing the health of children, has been very gratifying. If children are properly and not too heavily clad, and if they are regularly bathed and live in rooms that are not overheated, they will seldom or never catch cold.

Simple, nutritious food and good, pure water are, of course, absolutely necessary to the growing girl and boy. Children should be taught to drink two or three times as much water as they now take; it should be drunk between meals. The school luncheon should be hot and light. In France the public schools provide a simple, nutritious lunch for the pupils, so that they do not have to eat green bananas, pickles, or pie. Nine or ten hours of undisturbed sleep in a cool room with good outdoor ventilation—this is necessary for thorough recuperation. Oxygen is actually a food for the blood and for the nervous system.

Danger of Fatigue.

Prolonged exercise of any set of cells in the body results in fatigue. The cells become drained of their nutriment, exhausted, and so act with difficulty, if at all. The readiness with which fatigue of any part will be produced depends inversely both upon the development of the part and upon the state of general health. Since the nutriment of each cell comes from the blood, and since the amount of nutriment stored up in any cell will depend upon its size, a well-developed muscle in a healthy, ruddy boy can undergo exercise much longer before becoming fatigued than a poorly developed muscle in a pale, sickly boy; and the same is true in the case of brain activity.

The effects of fatigue, moreover, are noted not only in the part which has been exercised. A day of hard lessons produces a tired feeling all over the body, not simply in the head. This is because the nerve cells by their activity produce waste products, which are gathered up by the blood. These are irritating and affect the whole body, being carried to every part by the blood. When during repose these products are got rid of, being burned up by oxidation and eliminated through the skin and other excretory organs, the tired feeling disappears. During the period of rest, moreover, the cells recuperate and reload themselves with nourishment from the blood, becoming again plump and ready for activity. Fatigue which can be readily dissipated by a night's rest is spoken of as normal fatigue, or as healthy tire. But if there persists a tired feeling in the morning after a good night's sleep, the fatigue is more than normal.

The amount of study or muscular exercise which produces simply normal fatigue in a healthy child may produce abnormal fatigue in a child who is physically below par; and if this amount of work is continued the child must have a nervous collapse or nervous prostration. Children that are the offspring of alcoholic or neurotic parents, those that are anaemic, those that have defects of sight or hearing, those that are growing very rapidly, and especially young girls who are just entering the period of adolescence, are very susceptible to nervous collapse from overwork. Overpressure in schools is most apt to show itself in Springtime, after the long Winter, when the children have had little outdoor exercise. During this period of the year, moreover, increase in height is most rapid; this always causes a great strain on the bloodmaking organs, and so predisposes to anaemia and hence to nervous exhaustion. Mouth breathers and those children who have adenoid growths in the throat are also more liable than others to anaemia and abnormal fatigue.

Awaking unrefreshed in the morning is one of the early signs of abnormal fatigue. Other signs are inability to concentrate the attention, loss of memory, irritability. If in a more advanced stage, there is morbid introspection and worry, perhaps hypochondria; next, there may be restlessness, diminished sensitiveness, and finally loss of ability to feel tired. Fortunately, the latter symptoms seldom occur in children. One result of overfatigue is shown by the twitching movements of St. Vitus's dance. When any of the above signs appear overpressure in school is one of the elements to be thought of as a cause, and the child should be at once relieved of part or all of its school tasks. In writing on this subject Dr. Caillé has said: "The days of brutally whipping children have gone. We are now refined and whip their brains to death." Children that are convalescent from an illness should be specially guarded against returning to school too soon, as they may develop defects of vision, as well as the general signs of abnormal fatigue.

Competitive Examinations.

Competitive examinations are important contributing causes to collapse from school work. Given usually in the Spring, when the nervous system is at a low ebb, they are apt to bring on chorea, or other signs of nervous exhaustion. This kind of examination should be eliminated, so far as possible, and the pupils graded upon their daily work. Any examinations that are necessary should be merely qualifying. Backward or deficient children should be placed in small special classes, where competition and emulation are not so keen, and where more personal attention can be given them. Daily medical school inspection has become one of the important features of the school régime in recent years. By means of the daily visit the physician can detect early the signs of contagious disease, of abnormal fatigue, of anaemia, mouth breathing, spinal deformities, and defects of sight and of hearing. He can have, moreover, the hygienic supervision of the school and of the school studies.

The knowledge of the world is too great for anybody to hope to learn it all. Hence education resolves itself into selecting those groups of knowledge and endeavor which will be of the greatest service. Of recent years the complaint has been made that the schools are attempting to teach numerous fads and that they have neglected the fundamentals.

There are certain things every boy and girl must be able to know and do. These should be taught thoroughly in the primary and grammar schools. There are certain things additional which every boy must know and be able to do. There are likewise certain other things every girl should be able to do or should know. These separate things for boys and girls should be taught in the high schools or preparatory schools and college. Over and above these, and according to the natural capacity and line of development, the boy and girl may be trained to particular careers, as in the schools of commerce, the normal school, and the various professional and graduate schools.

In regard to outside study there should be no lessons to be learned at home before the twelfth year; then only three-quarters of an hour of home study. In the thirteenth year an hour may be allowed, and after that an increasing amount up to two hours. Study should be mostly done at the school under the teacher' supervision. Recitation should be short and intense, so that there may be concentration. Not more than ten or fifteen minutes in the first two years of school life; fifteen to twenty minutes the next two years; twenty to twenty-five minutes the fourth and fifth years; forty to forty-five minutes in the high school.

The arrangement of studies should be such that those requiring more mental power, more reasoning, as mathematics, science, grammar, are taken up in the morning; and but one short, difficult lesson after the noonday recess. The line of mental energy for the day can be represented by a double curve: the first curve starting at 9 o'clock, rising until 10, and then descending rapidly until 12:30; the other part of the curve starting at 12:30, rising until 2, but not to the level of 10 o'clock, and then falling with great rapidity until 4 o'clock. Music, drawing, writing, gymnastics should be used to relieve the more exacting lessons. The afternoon should be spent in manual training, games, cross-country walks, and excursions to some historical spot or museum. Every pupil should be required to get out into the air, away from his books. The studious child needs this the most of all.

Not until the latter part of the high school is reached should there be any latitude in the selection of studies. There is at the present time altogether too much leeway given to boys and girls in this matter. They are not competent to choose what is the best for their own development. Study along the lines of least resistance does not give fibre to the mind; the election of "snaps" should be discouraged and disciplinary studies required, even up to the university. In fact, it would be well if some kind of disciplinary study could be pursued through life. It is of the utmost importance that boys and girls learn to do well tasks that are not interesting. In life such tasks are constantly arising, and often the most important think one does may be at the time distasteful.

Foremost among the disciplinary studies are mathematics. Mental arithmetic is one of the best parts of mathematic drill. Geometry likewise is exceedingly valuable. Other good disciplinary subjects are English grammar, Latin and Greek texts, and grammar and the sciences. The practice of concentration, especially on some subject that is uninteresting, is good moral discipline. The greatest amount of effort and time should be expended upon the "three R's." "Reading" will be understood to include the study of English literature, together with recitations of prose and verse. "Writing" will include penmanship, which is apt to be shamefully neglected, and the English composition. "Arithmetic" will include all the mathematical branches. No matter what else is added to the course, the above the fundamental. Every boy and girl who goes to school should be able to cipher, to read and write English correctly, and to be able to carry on a conversation without the lazy resort to slang. Nature studies and the sciences teach accurate observation, investigation, and inductive reasoning.

Self-Knowledge Important.

Hygiene, how to keep well, the value of food, of fresh air, of bathing, and of clothing, should be taught to every child. In the higher grades, the causes of disease, their means of propagation, and so of prevention, should be taught. Some knowledge of the processes of reproduction should be had by every boy and every girl of high-school grade. Manual training is of great value, since it is mental and physical training combined. It teaches fine co-ordination of the eye and hand. Woodwork, metal-work, carpentry, and typesetting all broaden the sympathies and make the boy or girl more deft with the fingers. Athletic sports of one kind or another should be indulged in by every pupil. Regular assignment to the gymnasium should be made if such work is not voluntarily undertaken. Swimming lessons are very desirable; every boy and girl ought to know how to keep afloat in the water. As has been suggested before, every boy and girl should be made to take shower baths at least once a week, by means of relays during the school hours. Domestic science, the knowledge and practice of taking care of the house from cellar to garret, should be taught to every girl, and particular attention should be paid to the study of foods and the nutritive needs of the body. Every boy should receive instruction in civics, the history of our city and its politics.

In conclusion, it may be said that the ideal toward which we work is the definition of Huxley, who has written: "That man, I think, has a liberal education whose body has been so trained in youth that it is the ready servant of his will and does with ease and pleasure all that as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth running order, ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work and to spin the gossamers as well as to forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with the knowledge of the great fundamental truths of nature and the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions have been trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; one who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to esteem others as himself."

MUSIC AND ELOCUTION.

Two Departments of Special Instruction Whose Advance Reflects That of the Nation.

There are a good many departments of American life in which an accomplished fact has to be accepted as its own explanation, and questioners told that if they cannot "go behind the returns" they may at least examine the thing itself and know that it is real. In the educational world the experience is not uncommon, and one quarter in which it is met most frequently is that of musical instruction.

American schools of music are among the oldest of the institutions for special instruction, and have always remained among the most popular. The growth of the so-called "commercial spirit" has not affected them unless to increase their numbers and enrollment. Their standards have advanced with the musical standards of the country, until they do not suffer by comparison with corresponding institutions abroad, and in the musical centres of the United States they have been most successful in this competition for teaching talent of the world, recruiting their corps of instructors even from the best men that the Continent is producing.

The increase in enrollment and in the variety of objects for which musical instruction is sought, going side by side with this advance in standards, is one of the interesting phases of the case. It is probable that a relatively smaller proportion of those who seek musical training in this country intend to use it professionally than in Europe, and the apparent tendency of this condition would seem to be to keep a lower standard here than on the other side of the water. Yet this appears not to have been the fact, as the presence of such men as Emile Sauret, Lichtenberg, Kneisel, Bendix, Joseffy, Dufriche, Herwegh von Ende, Leo Schulz, and a score of others will bear witness.

It is in this connection that schools of music and schools of elocution, often brought under one corporate or administrative head, as are the departments of a university, have much in common. In the school of music, the purpose of instruction varies all the way from the student who intends to make music a life work to the one who seeks musical knowledge merely as an accomplishment, or—in the case of vocal training—to strengthen the throat and improve the respiratory apparatus.

So the school of elocution is becoming more clearly recognized as one whose advantages are not restricted to those who speak in public professionally, but may well be availed of by all who have part in present day American life. The growth of departments of public speaking in the colleges and the renewed attention paid to debating testify to the increasing recognition of the importance of being able to speak in public. It may not mean that an age of orators is coming again, as the schoolboy fully believes when composing his graduating speech, and continues to believe until he comes to deliver it, but it probably does mean that the average American, in spite of the "commercial spirit," is coming to appreciate more highly the value of a training that is truly liberal.

ATHLETIC TRAINING.

Physical Culture in Its Relation to Organized Sport—A Mutual Debt.

The school or college athlete and the one who is interested in "physical culture" training, as the term has come to be used, are indebted each to the other for a good part of the popularity that the organized athletics of the one and the individual athletics of the other enjoy. Had it not been for the enthusiasm attending athletic contests and the degree of hero worship that is paid to football player or crew man, the public generally probably would not have taken up with the physical culture proposition; had the latter not demonstrated to innumerable individuals the value of keeping physically "fit," whether for bodily or mental work, the prejudice that long existed against school and college athletics on a large scale would probably ultimately have accomplished their destruction.

As it is, both appear to have come to stay, for those in charge of the administration of schools recognize that the athletic activities of the students, whether boy or girl, if not allowed to infringe upon the time that should be given to studies, not only are important from a physical point of view, but contain the possibilities of valuable moral lessons as well. At the same time, the increasing competition felt everywhere in American life has made every advantage possessed by any individual worker of far more importance than of old, in a business and professional community where there was a prevailing disposition to take things easily.

The two kinds of athletic training are strangely interrelated. The physical culturist seeks to build up the body by specific process of exercise for the accomplishments of the feats which collectively go to make up organized athletics. These latter, in so far as their object is individual, look to the all-around development of the body through the general exercise afforded in the several branches of sport. The one, as it were, extends up to the other, while the other reaches down toward the first.

The statement is made without disparagement to either. A sound body is the first requisite to an athlete, as many a man with aptness in some particular line has found out to his sorrow when weakness somewhere else has restricted his attainment of real proficiency or prevented it altogether. There is many a good runner, for instance, who knows that a bad knee which might once have been easily strengthened by special exercise, will prevent him from doing the figures he could do if thoroughly sound. There is many a good crew man who knows that a heart which was overtaxed when he was a youngster by being obliged to pump blood for a body too rapidly developed may go back on him at any time, and that he rows each race at the peril of his health or even life.

Yet this inter-relation of physical culture and general athletics is too often overlooked or denied entirely. The young man who has inherited a strong body, good blood, and a clear head, and has lived an outdoor life from his babyhood; who learned to swim when he learned to walk almost, and to play ball, run, and jump not long after, is likely to call physical culture a "fad" and all who are interested in it "faddists." But he forgets that he started as a physical culturist before he was old enough to know what such a term might mean; he forgets how his father taught him to use his body and limbs properly in swimming, to hold his hands aright in catching a ball, and to "get up on his toes" when he tried to run. These things are not learned as easily when boyhood is over, and if left until mature life they are acquired only with a struggle, if at all.

Yet it is just such elementary principles as have been noted for a very few sports that physical culture seeks to teach for every form of athletic activity. The teaching is rather more fundamental than that which is confined to mere instructions how to hold one's hands in order to catch a baseball, and for that reason may be thought trivial because its application is misunderstood. But it is axiomatic that the man who knows how to perform the simplest and most rudimentary movements of his body aright will have a distinct advantage in undertaking the more complex movements over his fellow who begins wrong.

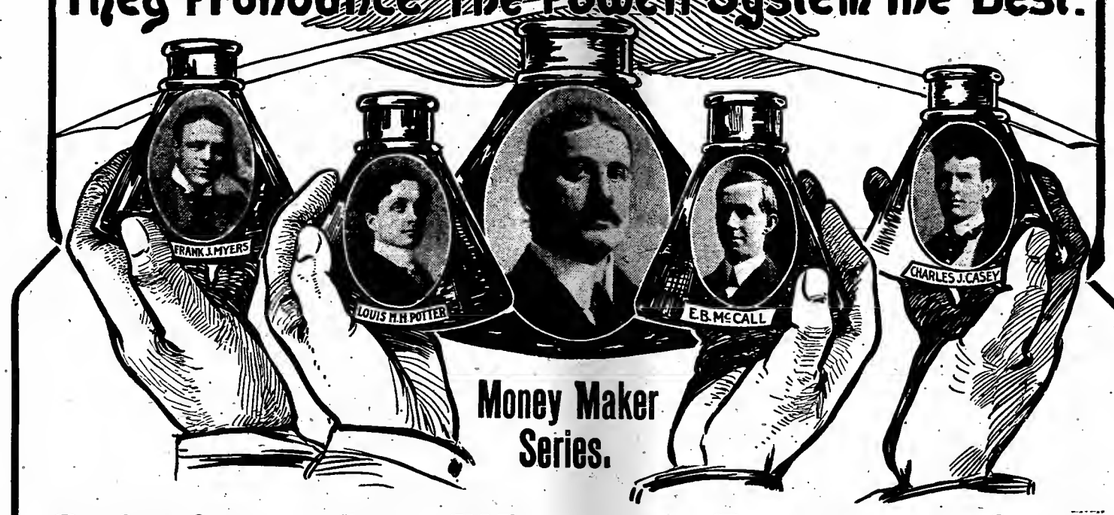
A little removed from the beginning point of physical training, the truth of such a statement may be established by a legion of examples. If a man learns to run "splay-footed," his activities may better be confined to a three-legged race; if he finds that he cannot bat any way but cross handed because "that's the way he always batted," he'd better be a candidate for the game between the fat men and the thin men; if he insists upon catching a football in his hands, instead of in the pit of his stomach, because he "can hold it better that way," it would be well if he never attempted anything more strenuous than the medicine ball.

The tendency of the present time appears to be for a mutual recognition of the bond between organized athletics and physical culture. The policy of the Young Men's Christian Association in athletics has done much to accomplish this end. The methods of present-day athletic instruction in colleges and schools and care of athletics are doing more, and boys who have entered organized athletics after a certain amount of individual training of the physical culture order are helping still more. It is something that is bound to grow, for every runner who is "developed," every 125 pounder who "takes on meat" through well-directed training, so that one day he "makes the team," is going to spread the doctrine that a sound body is the first requisite of success in any kind of athletics. And a good many such boys, become men, will extend the preachment to the more serious affairs of life.

AUG

ON EVERY HAND

They Pronounce The Powell System The Best.



Pointing the Way to Incomes from $100.00 to $500.00 a Month.

OPPORTUNITIES AWAITING YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

By GEORGE H. POWELL.

Never before in the history of business has there been such a widespread demand for capable young men and women as exists to-day—

An unsatisfied demand for skilled advertising writers that has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the slight depression that had existed in commercial circles for some months.

To give an idea of this call for advertisers and agents, I will cite a few recent cases which the ambitious worker will doubtless appreciate as useful in determining whether he or she shall take up advertising writing as a vocation.

Not long ago a partner in the largest agency in the world came to New York especially to see me about a competent ad writer to prepare copy for several of their customers. After carefully stating that originality was all-important, he examined the Powell System of Advertising Instruction, and agreed that it was far superior to anything he had believed possible—better because the conscientious graduate had had practical experience rather than mere theory.

I recommended a worthy Powell graduate for this place, which he has filled with credit for some time.

Yesterday another of my former students—Mr. W. P. Bottolfson, of Winona, Minn., who for a year has prepared all the Wingold Flour advertising—was engaged by this same great agency, and he is now on his way East, coming a distance of over a thousand miles.

Nothing but the absolute scarcity of good ad writers can account for this.

One of the two greatest furniture companies in New York has its advertising duties attended to by a Powell student who was formerly a mere clerk at a nominal salary. As soon as he became expert he found immediate demand for his services. His first profits enabled him to take his family on a much-needed vacation, and he is now filled with new vigor and is making his mark in earnest.

Eighteen local advertisers in one city alone—Newark, N. J.—could not get the kind of copy they needed, and Powell graduates are to-day filling in the gap and earning about $50 a week each.

Within the past six months I have supplied ad writers for nearly every leading line of business, and the demand will spread as time advances.

The young woman, too, is just as much appreciated as the young man. Even the Far West is becoming as critical and insistent as the East in the matter of better advertising.

Among the many new successes in this respect is Miss Viola Reynolds, who was recently made advertising manager for Crosby Bros., one of the leading furniture houses of Topeka, Kan. She obtained her position before she had fully completed the Powell System of Instruction.

Columns would be needed were I to even hint at the great openings and opportunities to-day existing in the advertising field.

Qualifications Needed.

I am frequently asked whether "born talent," ability to draw, and unusual learning are required to insure success in this field of great possibilities, and my reply is in the negative. Any one with a common school education and a determination to win is amply grounded. Of course, intellect is a factor in any work, and it counts heavily. The person who lacks ambition, and who expects to win life's battle without real effort, will never succeed in anything—to any great extent.

I teach the student to think along original lines, so he or she can write in the chatty, conversational way and think up illustrative ideas for the artist to produce. Nothing in the way of drawing is practiced, since the key to the conception is all-sufficient.

For example, I told the artist I wanted a sketch prepared for the heading of this article—to embody four hands holding ink bottles, each providing for the portrait of some Powell student, to emphasize the phase "On Every Hand," etc.

Why the Powell System Is Best.

The marvelous success of my students is due largely to the superiority of my methods, which are totally different than those of any other school or teacher.

The fact that I have for years enjoyed the distinction of ranking as the leading American expert could not alone qualify ambitious people to earn from $100 to $500 a month, and even much more.

Perfect knowledge as to the needs of the student is just as important, and it is the practically unanimous opinion of the leading advertisers and publishers that I have evolved the most perfect and practical methods for making almost any one an efficient ad writer.

The Powell System is better than others in many vital respects—in giving work in actual ad writing from start to finish, instead of loading up the student with a great mass of undigested theory—in stimulating the imitative only sufficiently to produce new trains of thought in form, shape, and expression.

And as successful have I been during the past few years that my students are earning incomes far beyond their fondest hopes.

Not only this, but never in the history of Correspondence Instruction has such grateful testimony been given as I am constantly able to publish for the benefit of others who want to earn more.

Benefits to Business Men.

I have taught business men in every State to double their profits by doubling the pulling power of their ads. Those who write for my prospectus will be surprised at the testimony which speaks so eloquently for my methods.

The Testimony "On Every Hand."

The young man or woman earning less than $25 a week and the business man who suffers from competition or stagnation—each will find encouragement in these samples of praise for the Powell System, which is doing so much for business advancement.

Best Advertising Position in Columbus, O.

It does me good to hear a graduate express himself in this way—grimly determining to do even better, although filling the best position in his city:

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1904.

Dear Mr. Powell:

You will no doubt be glad to learn of my success in securing the biggest Clothing Advertising position in Columbus—the Union Clothing Co. Thanks to you and your system of advertising instruction. My work is giving the company entire satisfaction, but my ambition is to improve it every day until you can say with even more pride, "He was a Powell student."

I inclose some of my first work. Any criticisms or suggestions you will be kind enough to make will be greatly treasured. The clothing business is new to me, and no doubt but what you can still give me many points of great value in this line of advertising. Sincerely yours, LOUIS M. H. POTTER.

It is noteworthy that my loyalty to worthy students makes me counsel and aid them whenever possible. "Once a Powell student, always one."

Partner in Large Dry Goods House.

Mr. McCall is a busy man; so busy, in fact, that he could not do justice to his own advertising. The Powell System came nobly to the rescue:

Norman, Okla., June 14, 1904.

Mr. George H. Powell:

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for the kindness of giving my outside work your personal criticism.

The Powell System is in my opinion "the only way." If ever a friend of mine should want advertising instruction by correspondence I would certainly do all in my power to make him a Powell man.

Again thanking you for your personal attention and kindness given my work, I am, Yours most truly, E. B. McCALL.

Himself and Partner Established Large Office After Graduation.

About a year ago Frank J. Myers and E. B. Hoffman became my students. To-day they have a large advertising business which executes writing, designing, and illustrating, and it has been my pleasure to send them many business men who wanted good copy. Their field is far beyond the confines of their home city. Others who employ their skill will find the greatest profit.

Mr. Myers, in behalf of the firm of Myers & Hoffman, writes:

Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 16, 1904.

Mr. George H. Powell:

Dear Sir:

"BEST" is a much-abused word in modern advertising. There are occasions, however, when it exactly "fills the bill."

"BEST," as applied to the Powell System of Advertising Instruction, is the only word to use, not only on account of the completeness of your course, but also on account of the "personal interest" which you show in your students' efforts before and after finishing their studies under you. Yours respectfully,

FRANK J. MYERS.

Note particularly the words "personal interest" and "before and after." They are keynotes of success.

Expert Sentiments from a New York Specialist.

A little home testimony seems a fitting conclusion, and Mr. Casey, whose good work entitles him to all the praise that has been accorded his endeavors, is competent to speak:

New York City, June 16, 1904.

George H. Powell, Esq.:

Dear Sir:

Please accept my photograph as a token of my gratitude for the courtesy and candor displayed toward me as a student in your "Advertising System." You have given me every advantage to make myself an expert Ad Writer, and have conscientiously fulfilled your agreement.

I naturally investigated a number of Advertising Schools, both in New York and outside of the city, and must admit that their correspondence was unfavorable, as well as utterly void of comment. Your System of Advertising was given a rigid investigation, and replies that came from Editors, Publishers, and renowned Advertisers were more than gratifying, and to say that they pronounced the Powell System the best would be stating it mildly, and I had the utmost confidence in you upon receipt of such vouchers of praise.

You have taught me the value of display, illustrative ideas, what to say, how and where to say it briefly, and to write intelligent, catchy, original advertising.

All desiring further particulars regarding Mr. Powell's Course need not hesitate to write me. All inquiries promptly answered. Very sincerely yours, CHAS. J. CASEY.

347 W. 123th St.

Send for Free Prospectus.

Business aspirants who have their way to make in the world and business men generally will be interested in my elegant new Prospectus, the most valuable of its kind ever published. It tells how I educate and qualify young men and women for advertising positions, and how I help business men to make more profit.

For free copy of Prospectus simply address me.

GEORGE H. POWELL,

1,299 Temple Court, New York.

1904

SCHOOL RELIGION vs. SCHOOL BOY HONOR

The Latter an All-Important Moral Force If Well Directed.

A controversy was waged in the columns of The Contemporary Review some twa months ago over the religion, ar lack of religion, of the English schoolboy, which suggested some interesting phases of student life, even if it served to convince neither disputant that the ather was right and he wrong. The original assertion was that at Rugby, Harrow, and the rest of the English "public" schools the mode of general worship was such as to develop a disregard of sacred truth and a sentiment for irreligion in the school cammunity. Concretely, the correspondent of The Contemporary Review criticised the administering of sermons in the shape of "homeopathic homilies prepared and read hy the masters in orders." The result was said ta be that among English schoolboys "schoolboy honor" took the place of religious principle, and in the end sanctioned hahits of life and customs "morally uncivilized." To all of which a "Schoolboy" replied, that while a good deal was true that had been said about the kind of sermonizing handed down from school pulpits Sunday after Sunday, he had himself listened to serious discussions among the boys themselves over such things as the Apostolic succession, and was disinclined to take a view of "extreme pessimism."

For a better idea of average schoolboy religion than is afforded in the views of either correspondent of The Contemporary Review, one might go to Mr. Kipling's splendid story in the Stalky & Co. series, in which he telis about the visit of a wind-jamming M. P. to the school where the scene of the stories is laid, and of a characteristic address there delivered. The flag and the Deity were early dragged out into view, and were kept on exhibition uhtil the last bombastic sentence. The boys who listened were for the most part the sons of men who served under the flag, and some of them had heen told that their fathers died for it. The majority expected to enter the service, but the service to them was not something to be theorized about, but to he lived. So they first thought the M. P. intoxicated, then insane, and finally, their great respect for the Head compelling a belief that he would not allow either a drunken man or a lunatic to speak to them, they came to the conclusion that the person was temporarily affected by the heat, and pitied him. When the address was over the school filed out in silence, disgusted even to the point of losing its evening appetite.

The case of Stalky & Co. on this occasion was not far different from that of any number of American schoolboys when approached on religious subjects, either in a body, as in public worship, or individually, as in the more intimate gatherings of their school life. The Flag, to be sure, may not enter into the religion of the American boy to so great an extent, for while he is no less intensely loyal to it, he has heard it referred to on the Fourth of July and other like occasions in manner possibly more familiar than his English cousin. But otherwise the two cases are about the same, and whether it is that religious opinions have not heen formulated sufficiently to permit understanding of dogmatic pulpit utterances or are held too privately to be paraded in personal "testimony" the English and American hoy will feel similar disgust at ostentatious show of religious feeling.

A serious problem confronts any school in this matter, whether a dozen or a hundred boys are concerned. Masters will probably agree that the maintenance of a healthy religious life in the community their charges constitute is one of the most difficult among their tasks. Particularly is this the case with schools not directly associated with any particular church or denomination, in which are brought together boys accustomed to a wide variety of religious forms. A boy of school age does not usually make allowances for the difference between his point of view and that of another, and cases are by no means lacking in which a too narrow home training aggravates such a failing. Furthermore the average schoolboy has a keen sense of humor, which, if misdirected, will lead him to think lightly or even scoff at another's attitude toward things religious.

The result is bound to be bad for every one concerned, be he the young bigot, the scoffer, or the victim of either. With the first mentioned the tendency is to retard the process of broadening the point of view and the development of that spirit of tolerance for the sincere opinions of another which is at the foundation of a liberal education. The boy who learns in school to joke about the religion of his comrades is shortly forced into a like attitude toward any personal convictions that he himself may ever have entertained. He is due to become a thoroughgoing young cynic, a type of youth ahout as useless to a school as the school is useless to him. And the victim does not get off much better than his persecutors. If they are of the bigoted type the tendency is for him to hate them and their principles with equal cordiality; if his persecutors make fun of him, he is driven to put away all public profession of his religion until there is danger of his denying it entirely.

Yet neither the discussion in The Contemporary Review nor Mr. Kipling's story suggests a solution. Both are of negative value in setting forth what ahauld nat be done, and such a task is far easier than the opposite. It may be said, hawever, that the critic of "schoolboy honor" has overlooked the value of the most important moral force in a school community. Schoolboy honor is not necessarily religious; it may become distinctly irreligious. But all this depends upon the method af its direction hy tha men who have the school in charge. Take the problem of "cribbing," for instance. It is the same schoolhoy honor that makes the "honor system" af examinations a success which, under other circumstances and in anather atmosphere makes a lad "lie like a gentleman" in blocking legitimate efforts af his masters to detect dishonesty in examinations.

And so, while the problem of schoolboy religion or lack of religion is one that must be handled in any school according ta the circumstances there presented, in the character of boys enrolled, their previóue training and the environment of the school itself, the element of schoolboy honor may well be taken as a beginning. It is at least one good thing to which appeal can be made in every boy fit to stay in school at all, and its very adaptability—or that of the boys—makes it the easier to work with it for a healthy religious life—a life that is as healthy as that of the boys themselves. There is no reason why it ahould be otherwise.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

In Charge of the Teaching Orders, They Offer a Training That Meets Modern Conditions.

Catholic schools in general class themselves under two heads, those directly under the supervision ar control af the parochial authorities of the district in which they are situated, and those which arc private institutions in the strict sense of the term, but strongly under Catholic influence. The two classes af schools make up a single type that is distinctive in the general educational system of the country, whether institutions for boys or girls, young men or young women, are under consideration.

Instruction in the Catholic schools is almost invariahly by members of some one of the teaching orders. In New York City the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity have charge of most of the educational establishments of the Church; in some instances the Jesuits perform a similar service in schools and colleges for young men. The obvious result af this rule of Catholic education is that in addition to the local or State requirements for teaching the instructors in the parochial and other Church schools must have satisfied the conditions of normal education in the Church as well, and therefore bring to their work the advantages of a rigid preparatory training.

The Christian Brothers have twenty-odd schools in Greater New York, with a teaching staff of over 200 men, most of whom are trained at St. Joseph's Normal School. They are fitted to teach all the hranches included in the public school courses and high-school grades, and in the parochial schools for grammar and intermediate work offer virtually the entire curriculum of the public schools and a course that approximates two years of high-school work as well. A number of the brothers' schools offer the full four years' high school course. Among them may be mentioned St. Gabriel's, the Cathedral School, St. Joseph's, and St. Francis Xavier's.

Manhattan College is also under the direction of the Christian Brothers. This has a history of more than fifty years, offers, like St. Francis's College in Brooklyn, courses in arts, architecture, and civil engineering, leading to the B. A., B. S., and C. E. degrees. Courses in electrical and mechanical engineering are now being installed. Manhattan College has recently followed the custom of many institutions of higher learning in dropping the requirement of Latin and Greek in the arts course, after the exacting entrance requirement, and substituting modern languages. In addition the college offers a commercial course of four years.

St. John's College at Fordham is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers and offers college, academic, and preparatory courses, the latter through St. John's Hall, a separate preparatory department for younger boys. A particular feature of St. John's College is that of military drill, conducted by an army officer.

St. John's College offers this year to deserving boys desirous of a higher education six scholarships in the Academic Course, admitting to the lowest Academic Class. The awarding of these scholarships will be determined by competitive examinations. Only graduates of Parochial and Public Schools will be considered eligible. The subjects upon which competitors will be examined are English Grammar and Composition, United States History, Geography, Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, and Penmanship. The dates of examinations are Aug. 29, 30, 31. Names of competitors must be registered before Aug. 27. Applications should be made before that date to the President.

FRIENDS SCHOOL

Providence, R. I.



VIEW OF GYMNASIUM.

The FRIENDS SCHOOL at Providence turns out healthy, happy, contented young men and women with a thorough education and a spirit of gentleness and kindness not taught in text books. It makes preparation for colleges a specialty, but offers courses in Literature, Art, and Music. Its methods take more into consideration how a thing is done than the amount of time it takes to do it. Its object is to build a firm foundation both in mind and body upon which may solidly rest the work of after life, be it in college, the counting room or the home.

If you are hesitating about your boy or girl, send for the catalogue of the FRIENDS SCHOOL, which is so different from other places of learning and which is loved by a multitude of graduates all over the world.

Separate department and special care for the younger pupils.

SETH K. GIFFORD, Principal,
Box 110, Providence, R. I.

CHELTENHAM

MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Thirty-fourth Year Opens Wednesday, 21st September, 1904

An Ideal School in an Ideal Location

FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, ADDRESS

ARTHUR T. EMORY, A. B. Principal
OGONTZ, PA.

Franklin and Marshall College

Presents a happy combination of the old and the new in education. It has back of it a body of sound philosophy and pedagogy, as well as a most honorable record in scientific and humanitarian study; and it is keenly alive to the advantages and needs of the present day. It offers, therefore,

The Soundest Basis of Edncetion
The Best Arranged Courses of Stndy
The Most Improved Methods af Instruction end
The Latest Facilities for Class-Room and Laboratory Work

The elective system is used, but with moderation. Each course is made broad enough to secure thorough discipline and harmonious development at the same time that it widens out and affords room for choice in order that time may be used to the best advantage and the student be led on to thorough study and independent research. Ancient and Modern Languages, History, Mathematics, Social and Political Science, Philosophy, (including Psychology, Aesthetics and Ethics,) English Literature, Rhetoric and Oratory, Astronomy, Geology, Physics, Chemistry and the various aspects of Biology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Embryology, Histology and Anatomy, all receive due attention under the most competent teachers.

FACILITIES.

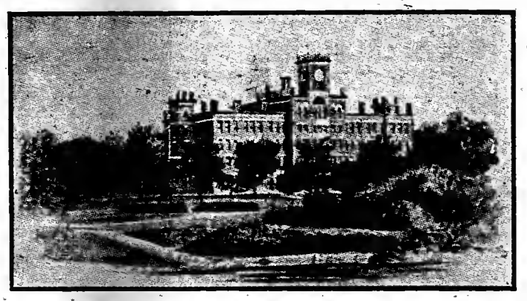
The Daniel Scholl Observatory, the De Peyster Library, the Literary Societies, with their Libraries; the Gymnasium, the new Science Building, with unsurpassed facilities in its new Laboratories, making full provision for Physics, Chemistry, Assaying, Geology, and Biology in all branches.

TERMS.

The expenses are very moderate. College Fees for the Year, in three payments, $65.00. Boarding and Furnished Rooms, from $3.25 to $4.00 per week. Necessary expenses, not including Books and Laundry, $194.50.

For full particulars, or Catalogue, apply to

GEORGE F. MULL, Secretary, Lancaster, Pa.



COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, CLARK UNIVERSITY,

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Ph. D., LL.D. - - - - - - - - - - - - President.

Admission on certificate, accompanied by Principal's assurance that the candidate will be a successful college student. Courses of three years, leading to A. B. Faculty of twenty men in eleven departments. Tuition $50 per year, the object of low tuition being to make the college course possible to all men of the right stamp. If a college environment, where every hindrance is removed and every effort is made to do the best student work, appeals to you, write for information and catalogue to

PROF. H. C. BENTLEY, Clark College, Worcester, Mass.

RUMSEY HALL,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS ONLY.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Number limited, thus insuring individual attention. Wholesome discipline, just treatment, and an ideal home.

L. E. SANFORD.

Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency.

Recommends College and Normal graduates and specialists to Homes, Schools, and Colleges. Furnishes catalogues and information of desirable schools. Has also Music and Art Bureaus. Handles School property.

'Phone JOHN C. ROCKWELL,
3 East 14th St., N. Y.

1904

A Marvelous 20th Century Achievement by which the Greatest Linguist of the Day Will *Personally* Instruct You. You have the Voice of the Living Teacher Speaking in

FRENCH, GERMAN OR SPANISH

YOU LEARN QUICKLY EASILY, PLEASANTLY AND AT LITTLE EXPENSE

The ability to speak a single one of these great languages, even fairly well, is not only a great social accomplishment, but a wonderful aid to business. It increases your influence and adds to your profit and pleasure as long as you live. It enlarges the sphere of every man, woman—even of a nation. Lord Salisbury, in speaking of England's decline in commercial supremacy, says: "We do not sufficiently cultivate the knowledge of foreign languages." What is true of a nation is true of the individual; every one with a living to make should know something of foreign tongues, and about every one soon will know, since study and mastery are now made so easy.

The Quickest, Easiest, Most Natural Way Is

The Language-Phone Method with Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

COMBINING THREE GREAT HELPERS IN ONE

Some of Its Surprising Features

1. You have the **LIVING, SPEAKING VOICE** of the professor, who, with ease and purity of utterance, gives you the foreign sounds clearly, distinctly and correctly.

2. He will speak slowly, syllable by syllable, or rapidly and continuously—just as you wish, and will repeat twice, ten times, a hundred times, if necessary, until you have mastered the lesson.

3. He will never tire, never become impatient or fretful.

1. DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL
Whom Bismarck called "the foremost teacher of his age."

2. PRACTICAL LINGUISTRY
A Complete Set of Ten Text Books, which The New York Times says is "the simplest, quickest and most practical method of language study in existence."

3. THE LANGUAGE-PHONE
A marvelous invention by which the others are put at your instant command anywhere, atany time. It is a new development of Graphophone and the Phonograph.

Some of Its Surprising Features

4. You may have ten minutes or ten hours, one lesson, or a hundred, all at the same small cost.

5. You may have this oral instruction all to yourself, or you may share it with a whole family or class at the same time.

6. You can even **RECITE ALOUD,** following the professor, and compare your own words with the pronunciation of the professor as heard on the phone—a wonderful advantage.

The Ear, the Tongue, the Eye, Are Trained Simultaneously, and the Busiest People Can Quickly and Pleasantly Acquire Conversational Fluency in the Language of Their Choice.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
New Haven, Conn.
107 York St., June 24, 1904.
The International College of Languages, New York, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:
From personal experience with your Language Phone Method in Spanish, I have come to believe that it is a most satisfactory and successful method of self-instruction.
I am convinced that it will be of inestimable value and practically indispensable to travelers and students as a preliminary training to residence abroad. Very truly yours,
G. MERRICK BAKER.
Instructor in German in Yale College.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
Baltimore, October 11, 1902.
THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, Metropolis Bldg., New York City.
Gentlemen:
* * * I consider the records very satisfactory, and personally much prefer them in place of a living teacher. I can unhesitatingly say that I deem your Method well worthy of the careful attention of both students and teachers of French, and it was my enthusiasm over the Rosenthal Method that was responsible for the order of the thirteen copies of your Method which I referred to in my last letter.
Yours very truly,
C. W. E. MILLER.

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY,
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
October 17, 1902.
The International College of Languages,
Gentlemen: New York City.
After careful trial I am convinced that your method of language instruction by "phone" is eminently practical, in that it supplies the student with what he most needs—a method of constantly repeating the sounds of the language studied until they are indelibly fixed in the memory—thus with your texts giving him the triple training of eye, ear, and tongue, all of which are necessary in the mastery of a language.
Very truly,
CHARLES JAMIESON,
Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. Army.

A SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER TO TIMES READERS

No Money Required Now To Times readers who send us the Inquiry Coupon we will mail particulars of this marvelous LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD and OUR SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER of the Complete Outfit at a GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Absolutely no obligation or expense will be incurred by sending this inquiry coupon, but you will secure, without cost or trouble, information concerning the greatest, most useful, most interesting educational proposition of the new century. It may be of value to you and others in whose success you are interested. **Be Sure to Mail the Inquiry Coupon To-day.**

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, Bank of Metropolis Bldg., New York

BE SURE TO MAIL THE INQUIRY COUPON TO-DAY.

Please mail to me full particulars concerning your Language Phone Method of Acquiring French, German or Spanish.

NAME.....
POST OFFICE.....
DATE.....STATE.....

De LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Twenty-third Year **71 West 85th St.**
College Preparatory and Special Courses.

A system of individual training with recitations in small classes gives each girl in the school special care and instruction. A strong teaching force and a limited number of pupils make it possible to do thorough and effective work as attested by the successful college courses of its pupils.

Students who do not pursue all the studies required for college entrance, but who complete a specified course, are granted an English diploma. Year book on application.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Their Teaching of Discipline Through Concrete Examples Teaches Also the First Lesson of Work.

About military schools two things stand out as distinctive—military drill, typifying discipline, and systematic physical training. The value of both these features has become widely recognized in the past decade or so, in which private secondary instruction, as distinguished from that which the public schools afford, has made such rapid strides in efficiency and popularity.

It cannot be said that the military schools, as a class, are ahead of those which are non-military in the teaching of the different branches included in their curricula; that is something to be judged for the individual school, whether military or non-military in its character. The claim for the military school is that the influence of its life, developing through discipline a proper mental attitude and habits, and through its physical training a well-put-up body, is one of the utmost value to a growing lad during the years of his preparatory course.

The period is one in which the mind is most impressionable. Conceptions of abstract things, always gained through the concrete, no matter what the time of life, are then confined very largely to subjects in which the concrete embodiment has some peculiarly striking feature. The mind of a boy of school age is not at a stage when it can construct for itself a great many concrete perceptions, and gain from them both conception and conviction of abstruse truths, and an effort to teach the latter, except through the plainest object lessons, has often the result of making the boy hate the very truths it is desired to make him understand, simply because they mean to him unpleasant limitations of his freedom.

He wants to be a fireman, a locomotive engineer, or a hack driver. It is simply because there is something about any one of these stations in life, or about whatever other one he happens to covet, that attracts him. The clatter and clang of the fire engines, the dash of the men who man them; the rush and whirr of the locomotive with its mysterious valves and the throttle which one needs only to touch for its control, and even the big pair of coach horses with their shiny harness—all these present something real and which can be understood. The boy doesn't see the other side of the case, and there is no particular reason for telling him, since he wouldn't understand if he were told, and is not going to be allowed to be either a fireman, locomotive engineer, or hack driver, anyway.

It is probable that a boy who had set his heart upon becoming any one of the three things mentioned could by encouragement be taught through his work such discipline as was necessary for its performance. The difficulty would be that he would get a one-sided idea of what discipline really is, and might prove quite useless for the general purposes of society. The need is, therefore, to teach the discipline lesson in some concrete way, which will in itself be attractive to the boy, and yet in some way in which he will be laying the foundation for a life that is of value to himself and other people in after years.

This is what the military schools undertake to do, through abstract rules, it is true—perhaps more of them than the boy would find in some other kind of an establishment—but through rules each one of which has concrete act or fact by which attention may be directed to its enforcement.

Eventually the boy under military training is likely to learn the first great lesson of discipline, which is the first lesson in the theory of work—that energy spread out unconfined over a large surface is not going to accomplish much. This he might have discovered with application to the steam engine or the hydrant stream of the fire fighter, or even the horses of the hack driver, without applying it to himself. He might also have discovered it in the mass play of the football team, so far as that game is concerned. It is just as true in any particular as in the other. But the important thing for the boy is to discover it for himself, for if he does that, he will apply it to everything else, and will be able at some future time to master in succession the other problems of work, all simple enough if properly approached, but quite difficult upon the mastery of the first and important one.



1803 BRADFORD ACADEMY 1904
FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

One hour from Boston. College Preparatory and General Courses. Two years' Course for High School graduates. Music, Art, and Modern Languages. Modern buildings beautifully and healthfully located. New gymnasium. Twenty-five acres. Boating, skating, golf, tennis, basket-ball, and field hockey.
Miss LAURA A. KNOTT, A. M., Principal.
Catalogue and views, address Bradford Academy.

YEATES SCHOOL Lancaster, Pa.

TRAINING THAT CREATES IDEALS.

A Visit Tells the Story

Careful parents prefer for their boys selected companions, and teachers who study their pupils, the better to help them learn. To be busy and happy is the life of every Yeates boy.

Frederic Gardner, A. M. (Harv.), Head Master.

HORACE MANN SCHOOLS.

Teachers' College, Columbia University.
Three schools for both sexes: Kindergarten, Elementary, High, offering unrivaled advantages to residents of Greater New York. 75 instructors.
New buildings splendidly equipped; physical culture and manual training in all grades. Provision for non-residents. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COLLEGE PREPARATION.
"For the first time a child may enter the kindergarten and go forward in unbroken course, until he passes out into the world with the highest honors of a modern university."—President Butler of Columbia University.
Pupils admitted as vacancies occur. For information address
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, Supt.,
Broadway and 120th St., New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, 13 & 15 WEST 86TH ST.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
REOPENS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5TH.

William F. Slingerland

INSTRUCTOR OF PIANOFORTE,
DR. MASON'S SYSTEM of TECHNIC
223 Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE BUY SECOND-HAND BOOKS.
If you desire to "weed out" your library and will send us a list of the religious books you want to sell we will make an offer on each title or the lot. We have over five thousand good books to sell. Send your name and address and we will send you our bulletin [illegible]

The Taconic School

FOR GIRLS. Lakeville, Conn. Near Beautiful Lake in the Berkshire Hills. Thorough college preparation. Music, Art, Literature. Simplicity of life. High standards of work. Healthful pleasures. Golf, tennis, basket ball, boating.
Miss Lillian Dixon, A. B. (Wellesley & Bryn Mawr
Miss Bertha Bailey, B.S. (Wellesley).



Sacred Heart Academy

This popular Institution, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and situated in the proverbially healthy city of Lancaster, Pa., affords superior educational advantages. Classical, Scientific and Commercial. Music, Drawing and Painting. Shorthand and Typewriting are taught according to the most advanced methods. Preparing young ladies for the profession of teaching a specialty.
For prospectus address
SISTER SUPERIOR.

THE MISSES ALLEN,

Daughters of the late Mr. Nathaniel T. Allen, founder and principal for 48 years of the Allen School, will open at their residence, in West Newton, Massachusetts, a
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
on September 28, where they will have the best physical, educational, moral, and social training.

E. Presson Miller,

VOICE CULTURE
AND THE ART OF SINGING.

Suite 1012-14-15 Carnegie Hall. Telephone: 1350 Columbus. New York.

Cascadilla School

For Boys Ithaca, N. Y.

Prepares for all Colleges and Universities. Special terms this year to students entering the lower classes. Cascadilla is the first rank of preparatory schools. President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe the Cascadilla School to be one of the best preparatory institutions in the country." For illustrated catalogue address the Registrar.

The National Conservatory of Music of America.

FOUNDED BY
Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber
in 1885 and Chartered in 1891 by
Special Act of Congress.
128 East 17th St., New York.

The 20th Scholastic Year Begins September 1st.

ARTISTIC FACULTY CONSISTING OF

Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Charles Heinroth, and Others.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS:

PIANO AND ORGAN—September 13th (Tuesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
SINGING—September 14th (Wednesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 9 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—September 15th (Thursday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—September 17th (Saturday),—PIANO AND VIOLIN—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK "EVENING POST."

MUSICAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.

RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA.

There are fifteen or twenty professional schools for the study of music in New York City proper and a half dozen more in Brooklyn.

STANDING OF THE CONSERVATORIES.

The faculty of the National Conservatory of Music (to take the most prominent of these schools) includes several men, contact with whom is itself an inspiration. This institution, founded by Mrs. Jeannette M Thurber, has had a long and honorable past under her guidance. During his sojourn in this country Antonin Dvorak was dean of the faculty, while Mr. Rafael Joseffy and Miss Adele Margulies have been at the head of the pianoforte department for some years and Mr. Chas. Heinroth at the head of the organ department. An excellent school of singing and of opera, directed by Eugene Dufriche, is one of the most important adjuncts, and fifteen years ago a notable departure was made in the formation of an orchestra of some fifty men. Gustav Hinrichs, Emil Paur, and Leo Schulz have, in turn, guided its fortunes, and the public performances have been worthy of high commendation. Leopold Lichtenberg and Max Spicker take charge of the violin and counterpoint and composition classes, and Henry T. Finck lectures on the history of music. New York is justly proud of its National Conservatory of Music.

MRS. JEANNETTE M. THURBER.

Founder and President will personally receive all applicants, their parents or guardians.

For further information, address the Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Following are the announcements of schools and colleges advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Educational Edition:

MUSIC, ART, LANGUAGES.

National Conservatory of Music.

The National Conservatory of Music in America was founded by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber in 1885, and chartered by a special act of Congress in 1891. Its twentieth scholastic year begins Sept. 1, and entrance examinations are held as follows at the conservatory, 127 East Seventeenth Street:

Piano and organ, Sept. 13, 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.; singing, Sept. 14, 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., and 8 to 9 P. M.; violin, viola, 'cello, contrabass, harp, and all other orchestral instrumenta, Sept. 15, 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.; children's examinations, Sept. 17, piano and violin, 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

The National Conservatory has had a record of long-continued success. Its teaching staff includes men of world reputation in their chosen departments of music. Antonin Dvorak was Dean of the Faculty during his stay in this country, and Rafael Joseffy and Adele Margulies have been at the head of the pianoforte department for some years. Charles Heinroth is at the head of the organ department, and the School of Singing, one of the most important departments of the conservatory, is under the direction of Eugene Dufriche. The conservatory has for fifteen years past maintained an orchestra, which at various times has been conducted by Gustav Hinrichs, Emil Paur, and Leo Schulz. Leopold Lichtenberg and Max Spicker have charge of its violin and counterpoint classes, while Henry T. Kinck is a lecturer in music.

Grand Conservatory of Music.

The thirty-first year of the Grand Conservatory of Music, at 68 West Eighty-third Street, opens with the coming Fall term. The conservatory teaches the proper cultivation of the voice for opera, oratorio, church, and concert work, and repertory, and affords a thorough training in piano, violin, 'cello, organ, flute, cornet, and all orchestral instruments. It conducts as well concert classes and classes in chamber music, maintains the "Parlor Opera Company," and its teaching of harmony and composition, counterpoint and instrumentation, is by forty-five instructors of recognized ability.

The full course of the school leads to a degree of Bachelor of Music, which the conservatory is chartered to grant, together with degrees of Master of Music, Doctor of music, and of the kindred arts, by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1884. It is an interesting fact that the first of these degrees to be conferred by the conservatory was bestowed by Theodore Roosevelt.

At the head of the conservatory is its founder, Ernst Eberhard, Mus. D. He was born at Hanover, Germany, and studied with the leading masters of the Continent. Dr. Eberhard came to this country in 1853. After being leading organist in several of New York's prominent churches, he founded the conservatory, over which he has ever afterward exercised the most careful supervision. The conservatory points to its hundreds of successful graduates as being the best testimony to its efficiency and artistic merit.

American Institute of Applied Music.

The location of the Institute in the City of New York enables it to place at the command of its students artistic and professional advantages which are offered nowhere else in America. The Institute has assembled in its corps of instructors teachers of broad experience and National reputation. The Directors, furthermore, intend steadily to enlarge the number and scope of the courses offered, according to the requirements of the students.

While convinced of the supreme value of private instruction in its acquirement of technique, the Institute does not overlook the relative advantage of class instruction in certain branches of musical work. The various lines of work are laid out with sole regard to the furtherance of sound instruction and for the utmost possible advantage of every student. The plan of instruction aims to afford the widest latitude for the individuality of each.

New York College of Music.

The New York College of Music, at 128-130 East Fifty-eighth Street, affords a thorough education in piano singing, organ, 'cello, and violin, harp, and all orchestral instruments. Its departments are arranged for professionals, amateurs, and beginners and courses cover the range of harmony, counterpoint, composition, and all other branches of study. Among its instructors have been men whose names are known the music world over, such as George Henschel of London, H. Lambart, V. Saar, K. Kronold, H. Gruenewald, H. Schreyer, D. Levett, C. Kind, F. Baumann, Clara Pole-King.

The New York College of Music has as its basis the same plan of instruction as the leading European conservatories of music, as one of the few music schools of America in which the pupils have been engaged frequently as soloists by the New York Symphony Orchestra and similar organizations. The catalogue may be had on application to the directors, Carl Hein and August Fraemcke.

German Conservatory of Music.

The New York German Conservatory of Music, at 23 West Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1884. It is chartered under the laws of the State of New York and is empowered to give the degree of Doctor of Music. Its instruction extends to every department of musical training, and it conducts schools for professionals, amateurs, and beginners. A feature of the German Conservatory of Music is its school of opera, and another, the musical lectures by H. E. Krehbiel, Carl Fique, and Dirk Haagmans. The regular faculty of forty-two professors includes August Fraemcke, Carl Hein, Julius Lorenz Castellanes, Kritzler, Ida Kline, Maria Maurer, Ven Dameck, Ducensi, Carl Grienauar, and others.

The students of the German Conservatory have free admission to the chorus classes, to the harmony, sight reading, prima vista, and ensemble classes, and to all recitals, rehearsals, and lectures given under the auspices of the conservatory.

Whipple School of Art.

The Whipple School of Art is conducted by Charles Ayer Whipple, a pupil of Bougeureau, T. Robert Fleury, and Gabriel Ferier. It offers courses in drawing and painting from life, still life, and the cast, as well as in illustration and composition, the former in charge of Howard Chandler Christy.

COLLEGES—ACADEMIC.

College of St. Angela.

The College of St. Angela, invested with full collegiate powers and privileges by a charter granted by the Regents of the State of New York, is the first Catholic college for women in the State. The outgrowth of Ursuline Seminary, which the Ursuline nuns have long conducted at the Castle, in New Rochelle, the college begins its new career with an established clientele numbering among its Trustees Adrian Iselin, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, Edward B. McCall, John G. Agar, and others.

St. Angela's is distinctly a Catholic college, and, although students of any denomination will be admitted, they will be required to participate in the religious exercises of the college so far as the maintenance of discipline demands. The idea of education upon which the college is conducted insists strongly upon the general moral and intellectual training of the students, seeking to obtain order and balance in educational results, and considering that a system of training which leaves any faculty out of account at least to that extent is defective and in error.

Adelphi College.

Adelphi College, at St. James Piece and Clifton Place, Brooklyn, opens for the year of 1904-05 on Sept. 13. Entrance examinations are held from Sept. 14 to 16, and the office of the college will be open after Sept. 1. Associated with the college proper are tha School of Art, of which Prof. J. B. Whittaker is Superintendent, and the Normal School for Kindergartners, which is in charge of Prof. Annie E. Harvey. Adelphi Academy, at St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, opens its kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high echool departments on Sept. 19, with entrance examinations from Sept. 14 to 17. Prof. Horace H. Hvve is Superintendent of the academy, and Dr. Ernst N. Henderson of the grammar and primary schools.

Mohegan Lake School.

Mohegan Lake School is situated at Mohegan Lake, in Westchester County, 500 feet above the Hudson River, in natural surroundings that are unsurpassed for health, and with sanitary arrangements as perfect as mndern science can make them. The school is military in cheracter, and aims to maintain as well a home life that is cordial and refined. It offers classical, scientific, and English courses of study, and affords the advantages of a thorough athletic training under a competent instructor. Its student body is mada up as the result of a careful selection from the candidates epplying.

Franklin and Marshall College.

Ths college aims to present that which le best in the new and the old of education in a combination suited to the adequate training of young men for a useful life. Located at Lancaster, Penn., it offers the advantages of a college course et an expense not beyond the means of students in moderate circumstances. The elective system is used with such limitations as are judged to be necessary in order that a proper amount of attention may be paid to the disciplinary branches, and courses are offered in ancient and modern languages, history, mathematics, social and political science, philosophy, English literature, rhetoric and oratory, astronomy, geology, physics, chemistry, while the various aspects of biology, botany, zoology, physiology, embryology, histology, and anatomy all receive attention under competent instructors, and with the facilities afforded by well equippcd laboratories.

College Department, Clark University.

The aim of the collegiate department of Clark University is to place within the reach of every deserving young man the training of a college course. The annual tuition is placed at $50 a year, and other expenses are accommodated to the underlying motive of the institution. Clark University, at Worcester, has at its head Carroll D. Wright, LL. D., widely known for his statistical work in the economic field, and the collegiate department, for courses leading to the academic degree, has its own Faculty of twenty men. The course for a degree of Bachelor of Arts is laid out for three years, a year being saved over the time required in many colleges. Admission is by certificate, accompanied by a Principal's assurance that the candidate will, in his opinion, be a successful college student. Catalogue will be sent upon application to Prof. R. C. Bentley, Clark College, Worcester, Mass.

Woman's College of Baltimore.

The Woman's College of Baltimore was founded by the Baltimore Conferences of the Methodis Episcopal Church in connection with the celebration of the first centennial of its organization. Its aim is to provide young women with facilities for thorough collegiate training under conditions no less favorable to physical than to moral well-being. It is denominational only in the sense that its disciplins is in harmony with the views of the Church which founded it. The New Testament ideal of character ie upheld and urged upon students without effort, direct or indirect, to influence denominational preferences.

The candidates for admission ehould not be under sixteen years of age. Applicants for advanced standing should be of age corresponding with this rule. Admission by certificate or examination.

COLLEGES—BUSINESS.

Brooklyn Business Institute.

The Brooklyn Business Institute wns organized on a broad basis in the belief that modern conditions of commerce demand a higher and more general training of young people before entering commercial life. Its purpose, therefore, is to give to its students not only a technical knowledge of commercial subjects, but to train them in the laws, customs, and tendencies of modern business. Located at 370 Willoughby Avenue, it is housed in a building well suited for school purposes and equippcd with the modern appliances of actual business life.

Four regular courses are offered, as follows: Commerce nnd accounts, banking and finance, accounting and stenography. The course in commerce and accounts, and that in banking and finance, resemble the work of the high schools of commerce and are designed to train young men for the higher commercial positions. The courses in stenography and accounting are thorough and complete, and prepare young men end women for employment as bookkeepers, stenographers, and office assistants.

The Drake Schools.

The Drake Schools are located at New York, Jersey City, Bayonne, Passaic, end Orange, and come to the attention of the young man or woman desiring a thorough business education, on the basis of twenty years' successful experience. Courses are offered in all the branchee that go to make up such an education, and special attention is paid to shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and the other studies which are preliminary to any thorough commercial training. The Drake Schools maintain employment bureaus in connection, with their different establishmente and make a business of placing their graduates. Classes are erranged for day and night students.

Heffley Institute.

The Heffley Institute, "A University in Scope," is conducted at 243 nnd 245 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, by Norman P. Heffley. The institute's curriculum is so arranged as to make it possible for students to begin their work at any time without waiting for the opening of certain terms, or, as in many institutions, for the opening of the school year. It numbers among its membership 1,500 pupils annually. Courses are offered both for day and evening classes, in business and banking, shorthand and typewriting, Regents, preparatory, high school, and collegiate exeminetione, languages, civil service, civil engineering, and surveying.

Euclid School.

This is a school where the object is to obtain results. Euclid graduates teetify to the fact that the school attains its object, and believe that this is so because its teachers ara among the best obtainable, and its instruction that which comes of teachers of the first rank. The school prepares young men and women to fill positions as stenographers, bookkeepers, civil engineers, to enter the leading colleges, pass the Regents' examinations, and tha civil-service examinations. Its courses are necessarily comprehensive, its teaching staff large, and its training of the broadest cnaracter.

But with all this in the business side of the school, social affairs and athletics are by no means neglected, for it is believed that Euclid graduates will obtain results—what the school is for—best if they have heen in a school life that develops all around men and women. A prospectus may be obtained by addressing the Euclid School.

1904

International Correspondence Schools.

The International Correspondence Schools offer to any young man or woman the chance to make something out of life. All that is necessary to avail one's self of their opportunities is the willingness to devote whatever spare time one may have to some branch of study among the many that the schools afford. The International Correspondence Schools will do the rest, for by their method instruction is shaped to the requirements of the individual scholar. And the instruction is in no less than thirty courses, as follows:

Advertising,	Mines,
Architecture,	Navigation,
Arts and Crafts,	Pedagogy,
Chemistry,	Plumbing, Heating, and Ventilation,
Civil Engineering,	Sheet-Metal Work,
Commerce,	Shop and Foundry Practice,
Drawing,	Spanish,
Electrical Engineering,	Steam and Marine Engineering,
Electrotherapeutics,	Structural Engineering,
French,	Telephone and Telegraph Engineering,
German,	Textiles,
Law,	Window Trimming and Mercantile Decoration.
Lettering and Sign Painting,	
Locomotive Running,	
Mathematics and Mechanics,	
Mechanical Engineering,	

Among the most interesting features of the International Correspondence Schools, and one that peculiarly illustrates their availability for any one who desires to better his education along general or special lines, is the railroad department. This was organized in 1898, and at present 132 railroads have contracts with the schools for the training of their employes, of whom 25,000 are availing themselves of the work. The department operates twenty special demonstration and lecture cars, and in Chicago a lecture room is maintained in the New Railway Exchange Building, where practical instruction is given by means of working models.

The headquarters of the Schools is at Scranton, Penn.

Long Island Business College.

The Long Island Business College, at 143-149 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, has a reputation of thirty years upon which to approach young men and women wishing a thorough business training. It is in charge of Henry C. Wright, C. P. A., as Principal, and its courses include all branches of accounts as well as other commercial studies. The young women students will find an opportunity not only to learn such branches as typewriting and stenography, but to familiarize themselves with the actual routine of office work.

The Eastman Schools.

The Eastman Schools are located in Poughkeepsie and in New York City. Their spirit is summed up in one word,—usefulness—for that is the beginning and ending of a business education. The Schools fit the boy of but moderate education for successful business life; they add to the academic training of the college graduate a short professional course that will enable him to get that all-valuable thing—a good start in life.

The method of the Schools is as unique as it is practical. From the very beginning of his work until it ends the student is performing the transactions of actual business, in the course of which he is taught to keep a complete and accurate set of books. For an example of the method, let one imagine a large room, divided to represent six cities, as Poughkeepsie, Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, in which every student has some kind of business to manage. The beginner, perhaps, is a general storekeeper in Poughkeepsie. He deals with fellow merchants in New York or Boston; also with the banks, express companies, insurance companies, real estate agents, and brokers until the first step in his training is completed. Then he removes to another city and forms a co-partnership, which is maintained for a time, then settled up so that the embryo business man may establish a concern of his own. Ultimately he leases a store on Broadway, takes into the business three partners, and so continues until the senior department is entered.

Butler's Business School.

The aim of Butler's Business School, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, is "to give satisfaction." This it endeavors to do by insisting upon able and experienced instruction and upon individual attention to pupils. The course at the Butler Business School looks to a thorough education for commercial life. Touch typewriting, shorthand, and bookkeeping are specialties. The school has both day and evening sessions. A catalogue may be had by writing to the Principals, M. Burlett and E. Y. Emerson.

Paine Up-town Business School.

The Paine Up-Town Business School is one of the oldest and best known schools of its kind in the country. It numbers among its graduates successful men in all walks of commercial life, and many who hold positions of trust and honor in the municipal, State, and Federal service. The school teaches stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, and English, among other branches, and has established a telegraphy department, which is in charge of an expert operator.

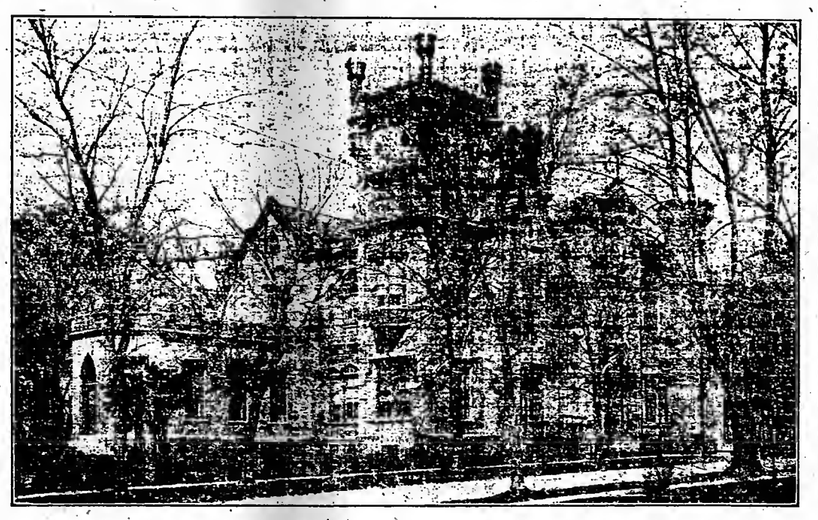
The New York School of Journalism in The World Building, with a branch at Hefley Institute, Brooklyn, gives classroom instruction in newspaper work, authorship, proofreading, advertising writing, and practical methods of news gathering. It offers, also, a post-graduate course for correspondence students in other schools. The Fall term opens Sept. 15.

HOME SCHOOL
FOR
Backward Children and Youth
Mrs. W. D. HERRICK,
Amherst, Mass.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ANGELA

(Chartered by the Regents of the State of New York.)

"The Castle," New Rochelle, New York.



Only Catholic College for Women in the State of New York.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE URSULINE NUNS MEMBERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS RECEIVED.
Four years' course leading to degree of A. B. Superior advantages in music and art. **Extension Course in Pedagogy.** Progressive and experienced faculty of nuns and laymen. Complete modern equipment
FINE LOCATION, BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS, EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.
HALF HOUR FROM NEW YORK CITY.
SEPARATE ACADEMIC AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS.
For catalogue apply to THE SECRETARY.

St. Francis' College,

BUTLER STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Chartered and empowered to confer UNIVERSITY DEGREES under the Regents of the State of New York.

The Commercial and Academic Department, as well as the Collegiate, under the Regents of the State.

The courses are thorough, the methods up-to-date. The success of our graduates is the best guarantee of the excellence of the education imparted.

Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to
THE PRESIDENT.

Mount Pleasant Military Academy

Ossining-on-Hudson, New York,

has maintained, for nearly a century, an honorable record for thorough and conscientious work. A competent teaching staff and fine equipment, coupled with military training, athletics, and genuine home life, offer students of Mount Pleasant exceptional preparation for college or business.

Refers to its patrons.

91st year begins September 28.

ALSO

Mount Pleasant Hall, a beautiful, well arranged building near the Academy, opens at the Fall term as a School for Young Boys, enabling us to separate the younger from the older boys, and also to increase our capacity. References required.

For information address
CHARLES FREDERICK BRUSIE, A. M., Principal.

Manhattan College

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
NEW YORK CITY.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT includes courses leading to the B. A. degree.

MODERN LANGUAGES: FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURE

Philosophy, Economics and Pedagogy.
Courses Leading to the B. S. Degree.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT also thoroughly organized. Academic and Preparatory Courses of Study.

Term Begins Wednesday, Sept. 7.

For Catalogue address BROTHER JEROME, President.

Adelphi College

St. James and Clifton Places, Brooklyn, N. Y

Entrance Examinations, Sept. 14 to 16, 1904.
Recitations begin Sept. 19, 1904.
Offices open morning hours on and after Sept. 1st.

Associate Schools

School of Art, Prof. J. B. Whittaker, Superintendent.

Normal School for Kindergartners, Prof. Annis E. Harvey, Superintendent.

Office open for consultation on and after Sept. 14.
CHARLES H. LEVERMORE, Ph.D., President.

Adelphi Academy

St. James Pl. and Lafayette Av., Brooklyn N.Y.

Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar and High School Departments.

Entrance Examinations, Sept. 14 to 17, 1904.
Recitations begin Sept. 19, 1904.

Offices open morning hours on and after Sept. 1st.

Prof. Horace H. Howe, Superintendent of Academy.

Dr. Ernst N. Henderson, Superintendent of Primary and Grammar Schools.

Vinton School for Girls, Ridgefield, Conn. Address The Misses Vinton.

French and English School for Girls, Berthier-en-haut, P. Q., Canada. (Fifty miles from Montreal.) Founded 1854. Mme. Clementa, Mlle. Aymard.

Washington Seminary, Connecticut and Florida Aves., Washington, D. C.—An earnest school for earnest girls. A beautiful home, refined associations, able, conscientious instruction. Address Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Smallwood, Prins.

Virginia College for Young Ladies, Roanoke, Va.—Opens Sept. 26, 1904. European and American teachers. Full course. Advantages in Art, Music, Elocution. Certificates Wellesley [illegible]

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

Their Relation to College Fraternities —Uses and Abuses.

So long as men continue to be gregarious creatures, the problem of societies will continue to perplex educators. In one form or another it has always existed in schools both public and private, but in recent years, and particularly in the larger institutions, whether for boys or girls, it has grown to be one of first importance.

The reason for this later growth lies, probably, in the development of the modern school as a community, and in the rapidly increasing importance of college fraternities. The first factor has served to prepare the ground for the introduction of secondary school societies, and the second, to furnish the model by which they have been shaped in very many instances. For the boy or girl of fitting school age is both impulsive and imitative, and the idea of a school society necessarily appeals to either as attractive in itself and as an eminently proper way in which to follow the example of those most respected elders, the college boy and college girl.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago there was no such influence exerted on the preparatory schools. College societies, where they were recognized by the administration, existed in large part as literary organizations; fraternities were much less numerous than to-day and had not achieved anything like the prestige they now enjoy in both graduate and undergraduate life.

The question is, then, whether the influence of college fraternities in the secondary schools, strengthened from year to year both by the increasing strength of the fraternities themselves and by the peculiar development of the schools, has been wholly good and one that can be allowed to operate with little or no restraint. It is probable that most teachers in secondary school work will answer it in the negative, on the ground that the features of college fraternities which are most apt to be emphasized by schoolboys and girls are those in which there is the largest possibility of overdoing things.

First of all may be mentioned the feature of secrecy. It is a belief with most fraternity men that the four years spent in college is the best period of one's life in which to get the fraternity idea. Taking the average age of college freshmen as seventeen to eighteen, the opinion will probably find general agreement that boys before the average entering age are not good "material," because likely to misunderstand the real objects of fraternity life, and that graduation forms a practical "dead line" in the other direction, because outside business and social considerations occupy too much of the attention to admit of the development of proper fraternity associations.

The tendency to clannishness is another thing that the society of the secondary school not infrequently emphasizes to a degree hurtful to both the school and the members of any organization in question. This has been one of the complaints against college fraternities when such have been made, and in certain instances there is reason for it, for boys of college age are not above allowing the clannish spirit to work to the disadvantage of themselves and their institution. The saving grace in the college world is that in most American institutions the fraternities do not confine their membership to any class—rich boys or poor boys, athletes or scholars—but include boys of all stations—some even who are receiving actual financial assistance from their organizations.

Such a condition is improbable in secondary schools, if the societies are allowed to follow their own bent, and becomes more and more difficult of attainment as the schools themselves become larger and possessed of a more complex life.

The tendency, however, for school boys to get together in societies of some form is one that cannot be discouraged altogether, whatever dangers are presented. If boys are not allowed to band together publicly, they will do it in secret, and despite the efforts to prevent them. In this event the bad features of school societies are likely to be even more emphasized than if the organizations are allowed to run unrestrained by the school authorities, and every effort to find out and prohibit will make the situation worse. So the problem appears one of regulation and direction.

Of this it may be said first that the secret feature of societies in secondary schools should be discouraged as far as possible. It is time enough for boys or girls to belong to secret organizations when they enter college, and a false conception of what secrecy in any society is for will prevent the one who holds it from getting a proper idea a few years later. In the next place, school societies should be encouraged to have some collateral aim identified with the school work.

Finally, school societies should be kept as democratic as possible in their choice of men and in their relations to each other. This will be largely a matter of the atmosphere that is maintained, for if boys are taught that real merit, rather than good looks, or a large allowance, or elaborate clothes is the thing to be admired, their admiration for their comrade who amounts to something will be sincere and earnest. There are too many schools in which the actual leaders are boys who are working their way to admit of contradiction from others where difficulty has been found in keeping the atmosphere truly democratic. If this can be done through societies that are not allowed to emphasize too strongly whatever secrecy they may insist upon and which recognize that they must subserve the larger school life, the societies can be used as important agencies in turning out boys who will be good college material and good material in after life.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Normal School of Gymnastics.

The New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics aims to prepare teachers of physical training for their chosen work. To this end a two years' course is offered, which takes up every branch of physical training of interest to prospective teachers, and is supplemented by courses in massage and medical gymnastics for graduates of normal schools of physical training, graduate nurses, and physicians.

Bond Institute.

One school in New York which is almost as novel as it is practical is the Bond Institute of Mercantile Training, where window trimming and store demorating are taught. It is situated on West Fourteenth Street, and has been established now over five years, during which time it has graduated a large number of capable men, who have been placed in positions in stores in every section of the United States and Canada. Window decorating in very many stores is considered now one of the most important departments of the business, and the demand for skilled window trimmers is far in excess of the supply, and bids fair to be so for many years to come. With this branch of work is taught also card sign painting, and men capable of making these silent salesmen are about as scarce as the decorators. The Bond School, as one floor, occupying 5,000 feet of space, has show windows of all sizes and shapes. These windows are the same as regular store windows, with the glass left out. The institution is supplied with merchandise of every description, and the students do the actual work in getting their instruction, rather than being crowded with theorizing.

The Groszmann School.

The Groszmann School for nervous and atypical children, which outgrew its former quarters at Peekskill, on Washington Heights, is now located on the crest of Wachuag Mountain, Plainfield, N. J. The work this school has undertaken to do is essentially new, and has been made possible only by the recent researches into the conditions of growth and development in children. For the children he has in mind Dr. Groszmann has suggested the term "atypical children," to differentiate them on the one hand, from the lower strata of defectiveness and abnormality, and on the other from the so-called "average," "ordinary," "typical" child.

The Groszmann School is intended to serve as a pioneer in the rational treatment of these cases. It is based upon the idea of an intimate relation of pedagogical and medical science. In a sense it may be considered as a children's sanatorium, inasmuch as the physical basis of the atypical, mental, and moral development receives its full recognition.

Language-Phone Method.

The Language-Phone Method, with Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry, combines three important aids to the study of languages in one system of teaching. The first is Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, whose wide experience in teaching is added to a thorough knowledge of languages. The second is the complete set of ten books known as "Practical Linguistry," which have been judged the simplest, quickest, and most practical method of language study in existence. The third is the language 'phone, a new development of the graphophone and phonograph by which the first two aids are put at the command of the student at any time and anywhere.

In brief, the ear, the tongue, and the eye are trained simultaneously, and in a way that is accommodated to the needs of busy people. Reference to the advertisement of the Language-Phone Method in another column will indicate how to obtain particulars of the method and an outfit for language study at a reduced price.

American School of Osteopathy.

The American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., has at its head Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the science, and is the largest osteopathic college in the world. After ten years of successful work it has 600 students enrolled in its courses, which extend to every branch of genuine osteopathy, but are strictly confined within the limits of pure osteopathic teaching.

In all the departments of the American College of Osteopathy laboratory and clinical work is emphasized, and the equipment of the college has been accommodated to this most important aid to osteopathic study.

Bryant School for Stammering.

The Bryant School for Stammering employs the well-known French and German methods for the cure of the distressing affliction, improved as the result of twenty years' study by an American physician who has devoted practically his entire attention to the topic.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN, conducted by Mrs. W. D. Herrick at Amherst, Mass., aims to furnish to those children who by reason of physical or mental infirmity are unable to avail themselves of the usual educational institutions an opportunity to obtain such training as may be suited to their individual capabilities.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 East 58th St.

Formerly Alexander Lambert, Director.

THOROUGH EDUCATION IN

Piano, Singing, Organ, Violin, Cello, Harp, Elocution

AND ALL ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Harmonie, Counterpoint, Composition.

DEPARTMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS, AMATEURS, BEGINNERS.

Forty of the Most Eminent and Well-known Instructors.

Among them GEORGE HENSCHEL, from London

(Engaged for the Season 1904-5 to Teach Exclusively in the New York College of Music),

H. Lambert, H. Wetzler, V. Saar, H. Gruenwald, K. Kronold, M. Banner, H. Schreyer, D. Levett, C. Kind, K. Hausrath, T. Danielson. F. Bicumann, A. Roy, E. Zimmerman, A. Sly. Clara Poole-King, B. Clay, A. Kelleher, W. Luyster and

CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAEMCKE } Directors.

TERMS FROM $15 UP.

The New York College of Music has for its basis the same plan of instruction as the leading European Conservatories and is the only Music School in America whose pupils have been engaged repeatedly as soloists by the New York Symphony Orchestra and the prominent managers and organizations all over America.

Open from 9 to 6. Tuesday and Friday Until 9 o'Clock.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

1841 UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK 1904

St. John's College, Fordham

(Fordham College, 190th St. and 3d Avenue)

NEW YORK CITY

For boarding and day students. Conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. College, academic and preparatory classes. St. John's Hall, a separate preparatory department for younger boys. Military drill by an army officer appointed by the U. S. Government. The college is accessible by trolley cars, Second and Third Avenue elevated railways and the N. Y. C. and Harlem R. R.

For terms, etc., apply to Rev. JOHN J. COLLINS, S. J., President.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1904.

New York, New York, 241 Lenox Av., cor. 122d St.

New York Collegiate Institute

ENDORSED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Certificate admits to Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, Wells, Wellesley.

Miss Mary Schoonmaker,

October 3d.

Woodlawn Seminary

AND

Musical Institute for Girls

GORDONVILLE, VIRGINIA

Beautiful and healthful location, near Blue Ridge Mountains.

Thorough instruction. Expenses very low. Send for circular. Edgar Stinson, M. S., Principal.

New York Military Academy

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

THIS Academy is located upon its own beautiful estate of thirty acres near the village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, in the Hudson River Highlands, four miles above West Point. Cornwall has long been famous as a health resort, especially for sufferers from lung, throat and catarrhal troubles, and is a quiet residence village free from saloons or other evil resorts. The school, since its foundation, has been entirely free from malignant disease and has never had an epidemic of any kind.

The officers of the Academy believe that a thorough military organization is conducive to the highest grade of scholastic work. The habits of promptness, neatness and obedience formed by the cadets under such a system, and their magnificent physical condition, lead to a mental activity and discipline quite extraordinary. This work is under the charge of an officer of the United States Army detailed by the Secretary of War, and the government also furnishes the necessary arms and ordnance supplies.

The Academy is primarily a preparatory school for college, and the thoroughness of the work of instruction is best attested by the fact that it is now represented by its graduates in the army, navy, and twenty-four of our best colleges and universities.

The practical Course for boys preparing to enter Technical Colleges or business is equipped with manual-training shop, drawing rooms, and laboratories. The instruction in this course is eminently practical, and includes the usual commercial subjects, drawing, manual training, and science work. All courses are approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, who also regularly inspect the work of instruction and hold periodic examinations.

The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The material equipment includes a large library, laboratories, gymnasium, modern plumbing and baths, and steam laundry.

Bard Hall, the department for boys under fourteen years of age, is practically a separate institution. It has its own building, playgrounds, and faculty, and is completely equipped for its work.

Every provision is made for proper exercise and amusement. The athletic field contains perfectly graded baseball and football fields, tennis courts, cinder tracks, jumping-pits, etc. All sports are conducted under experienced athletes and coaches.

The illustrated catalogue of the Academy will be sent upon application to the Superintendent.

AUG

1904

A Boy That Failed

signally to succeed at a noted New England academy entered the GROFF SCHOOL a year ago together with several having had similar experiences at other large schools. They were all put into Yale and other large colleges the following September without a condition, one year ahead of their former classmates, and their present standing at college is very high. Mr. Groff's experience with these boys is typical of the success he has had for ten years.

The Groff School

now occupying its new quarters, 228 WEST 72D STREET, NEW YORK CITY, is ideal and exceptional in every way, **as a boarding and day school.**

No young and inexperienced teachers to experiment with students. Every instructor master of his subjects.
Absolutely individual attention (the number of students being strictly limited to 25).
References from prominent men from all parts of the country.
Special facilities for boarding students who can appreciate the contrast that is offered to the ordinary school accommodations, such as meals, baths, etc.
No very young boys admitted.
Preparation for the leading colleges, Annapolis and West Point.

The school home is one of the most modern and complete buildings, on the best street in the city. Handsome study rooms, billiard parlor, electric elevator, etc.
Full and free use of bowling alleys, fencing room, skating rink, etc., the whole year.
Proper and judicious supervision of the daily life of all students of the school.
All foolish school discipline, military drill, and consequent loss of time eliminated.
Decidedly a school for gentlemen only.

Parents earnestly seeking the best advantages for their sons should call and see for themselves the superiority of the school. Address

Principal JOSEPH C. GROFF, (A. B. and U. S. N. A., 1893,)
228 West 72d St., New York City.
Office hours, 9 to 11, and by appointment. Tel. 744 Columbus.

Powell Ad Writing System.

"Any one with a common school education and a determination to win, is amply grounded," says George H. Powell in answer to questions as to what qualifications are necessary to the successful study of his system of advertising writing. As proof that the statement is true, he turns only to some of the successful advertising men and women that the system has turned out. One of these might be found in a large furniture establisbment in New York, wbere the matter of advertising is one of the most important elements of the business. The Powell student in question is young—a few years ago holding a subordinate clerkship in the store—but by the study of the Powell system he has advanced from a nominal salary to a situation in which he can not only maintain himself, but his family in circumstances of comfort.

In Newark, N. J., there were eighteen advertisers who could not get the "copy" they wanted. Some one recommended Powell graduates. Tbess were tried, and today the Powell graduates are earning in the neighborhood of $50 a week because they learned how to write ads. that the advertisers liked because they brought results. Nor is the East the only field in which Powell students have attained success. In Topeka, Kan., the advertising manager of one of the leading dry goods houses is a Powell graduate, who but a few years ago had not considered the possibility of earning even a livelihood in the advertising field.

The Powell system lays claim to superiority over many others because of its simplicity. It does not start the pupil by loading him up with a thousand precepts—undigested theory—but by giving him a lot of actual advertising work in an unfinished stage. Thus, with initial suggestions, the imitative is stimulated only enough to start new combinations of ideas which ultimately shape themselves into a production that is really original. For originality is the all-important tbing about the Powell system, whether in the very first or last stages of instruction. After that comes the practical experience that the teaching affords. The two work together to produce intelligent, original, and catchy advertising, advertising that people will read because they cannot help reading it when once their attention is attracted, which they think about because there is in something that sticks in the memory, and will follow because tbe something carries conviction.

Egan School of Business.

The Egan School of Business is situated at 524 Broadway, at the southeast corner of Spring Street. It offers to young men and women intending to enter commercial life a tborougb training in the branches that will be of practical use to them, and its corps of instructors and equipment is second to that of no institution of its kind in the country. Tbe school is open throughout the year. With day and evening sessions, its advantages may be availed of by those who are otherwise engaged during ths working hours, as well as those who can set apart a certain portion of the year for special study. Instruction is given in the Isaac and Ben Pitman systems of penmanship, "touch" typewriting, bookkeeping, business practice, banking, business arithmetic, commercial law, correspondence, penmanship, German, French, and Spanish.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Friends' School.

The Friends' School at Providence, R. I., is one of the oldest of its kind in New England. The school makes college preparation a specialty, but offers in addition courses in literature, art, and music, to whicb pupils not intending to obtain an academic degree may devote more time than otherwise they would be able to do. The school is coeducational, its principle being to turn out "happy, contented young men and women with a thorough education and a spirit of gentleness and kindness not taught in textbooks." It is a school that "takes into consideration how a thing is done more than the amount of time required to do it, and aims to build a firm foundation both in mind and body upon which may rest solidly the work of after life, be it in college, the counting room, or the home." A catalogus will be sent upon application to Seth F. Gifford, Principal, Providence, R. I.

St. Paul's School.

St. Paul's School, at Garden City, L. I., is an endowed school for boys. Situated eighteen miles from New York, midway between tbe Sound and ths sea, its natural location is unsurpassed, and arrangements for the health and comfort of its students are as complete as a careful study of hygienic conditions hy the school authorities can make them. Tbe school aims first to prepare boys for college, but its training is not confined to the college preparatory course, and boys who intend entering a business life at the completion of their secondary education may find such studies as are fitted to their requirements.

St. Paul's has always made a feature of athletics. Its new gymnasium, with a swimming tank 20 by 50 feet, affords ample opportunity for healthy exercise during the Winter season, and the grounds for different kinds of athletics, baseball, football, track, and golf, perform a like service during the out-of-door months. A catalogue will be sent upon application to Frederick L. Gamage, Head Master.

INGLESIDE
French-English School,
LUDLOW ON HUDSON,
HALF HOUR FROM CITY.
An Ideal Home School for Ten Girls
General and elective courses. Girls taught to support themselves in case of need.
Exceptional Advantages to Delicate Children.
HEALTHFUL LOCATION.
HIGHEST NEW YORK REFERENCES.
$400 to $600. Entrance any time.
Mme. De LINELLE COOPER, Principal.

Metzger College CARLISLE PENN. FOR Young Ladies and Girls
Grounds spacious and attractive. Building commodious and heated throughout by steam. Rooms large, well furnished and well ventilated.
Three elective courses as follows: Classical, modern languages, and English, including the sciences. Special advantages in French and German.
We prepare for Bryn Mawr and other higher Colleges for women.
A full course of instruction on piano and pipe organ and in voice, under the management of a certificate pupil of Mr. B. J. Lang, pianoforte, and Mme. Luisa Cappiani, voice culture.
For catalogue and full particulars address
SARAH KATE EGE, President.

PAMLICO SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
POMPTON, N. J. TWELFTH YEAR
Most Beautiful Spot in New Jersey
¶ A country home and school combined, within an hour of New York City.
¶ Twelve teachers, each one a college graduate, or especially trained in her own department.
¶ Our aim is the moral, physical, social, as well as intellectual development.
¶ In fairness to the child, parents should, if possible, visit the school which is to become their daughter's home, or have a friend do so. If desired, Principal will call on them.
¶ Special attention given to the departments of English, Music and Art.
¶ A representative of the school will be in St. Louis all Summer, who will meet by appointment any one interested.
¶ Send for year book. Terms: $500 to $650.
MRS. A. C. D. LOUCKS, PRINCIPAL

A "SUCCESS" Training School
THERE must be something special about a Business and Shorthand School that has *110 graduates* with a firm in its own city, 25 with a firm in Philadelphia, and which receives students from ten States and the West Indies.
You will be interested in reading our new 64-page illustrated catalogue—it tells how we train our students for "Business Success." Write for this book to-day—it is free. Address:
GOLDEY COLLEGE
BOX 2,006 WILMINGTON, DEL.

MRS. GESINE LEMCKE'S COOKING SCHOOL.
2 EAST 42D ST. NOW OPEN.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN DISHES.
SELECT LADIES' CLASSES.
CLASSES FOR DOMESTICS.

URSULINE ACADEMY FOR GIRLS,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Beautiful and healthful location; delightful climate; thorough instruction; terms low. Address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

SCHOOL FLAGS.
Any kind of a flag you happen to want.
LOWE FLAG CO.,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Send for price list.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
152 West 72d Street.
$100 Year in all Grades—$160.
$80—Kindergarten for boys and boys' only.
Thorough [illegible]
staff of [illegible]

THE BROOKLYN BUSINESS INSTITUTE
A NEWLY EQUIPPED AND
MODERN SCHOOL of COMMERCE AND FINANCE.
Eight Complete Courses of Instruction. | Every Convenience for a Practical Training
A Liberal Education for the Business Man.
COURSES OF INSTRUCTION
Commerce and Accounts
Banking and Finance
Stenography
Accounting
English Preparatory
Modern Languages
Secretary
Teachers'
A BUSINESS TRAINING in THE BROOKLYN BUSINESS INSTITUTE is the best recommendation for immediate employment. Students enrolled at any time. EXPENSES MODERATE. For full information address
WILLIAM H. VERNON, Principal.
870 WILLOUGHBY AVE



Eighth Year. **THE CASWELL ACADEMY,** Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
THOMAS L. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
This object of Caswell Academy is to provide an institution where a limited number of young boys can secure a liberal education, mental, moral, and physical, while enjoying the comforts and safeguards of a cheerful home. The academy receives boys of all ages, including Primary pupils. It prepares them for all colleges and technical schools; and to those who for various reasons cannot take a collegiate course, it gives a practical education in connection with a wholesome social and moral training as a foundation for the future duties of active life.
The Academy buildings are modern in every detail. No care was omitted in this regard to the sanitary arrangements, which including for heating, lighting, and ventilating, are all complete.
The gymnasium is a large brick building, lighted with electricity, heated by furnace, and furnished with ample apparatus for the performance of all gymnastic exercises necessary to a proper physical development.
Features embraced in the three terms, which constitute a full course, are mentioned in detail in our catalogue, and will be sent free on application. A personal visit is urgently requested of those interested.
CASWELL ACADEMY, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.

Sachs Collegiate Institute
SCHOOL FOR BOYS
38 West 59th Street
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate and High School Departments. Thorough Preparation for All Colleges. Special Commercial Department.
DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

HEFFLEY INSTITUTE
A UNIVERSITY IN SCOPE
Business and Banking, Shorthand and Typewriting,
Regents and Preparatory, High School and Collegiate,
Languages, Civil Service, Civil Engineering, Surveying.
DAY AND EVENING.
Begin at Any Time. Over 1500 Pupils Yearly
NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, President,
243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASCADILLA SCHOOL
For Boys Ithaca, N. Y.
Prepares for all colleges. The original preparatory school to Cornell University. Certificate accepted by this and other leading colleges. Strong in its advantages to the individual student. President Schurman of Cornell says: "I believe Cascadilla School to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Special terms made now to [illegible] students. [illegible]

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Scientific & Com'l School for Boarders & Day Scholars. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 14.
Military Drill. Gymnasium. For prospectus address BROTHER POMPIAN, Director.

THE FIFTH AVENUE AGENCY.
Teachers, secretaries, etc., supplied to schools and individuals. Schools recommended to parents at reasonable rates. No commission being accepted from school, unprejudiced advice is assured. HELEN M. KELSEY, B. A., Manager, 154 5th Av., New York.

Stockbridge Hall, YARMOUTH MAINE
Home School for Girls. Fifth Year.
Miss Mandy Home School for Girls,
Oswego, N. Y.

New York Military Academy.

New York Military Acadamy is situated at Cornwall on Hudson, upon its own estate of thirty acres, four miles above West Point. It is a school conducted on the principle that a thorough military training is conducive to the best kind of scholastic work. It develops habits of promptness, neatness, and obedience, and builds up its cadets to a bodily condition that makes them capable of a high grade of mental and physical attainment. Cornwall has long been noted as a health resort, especially for sufferers from throat and catarrhal troubles, and the school during its entire history has been free from malignant diseases of all kinds.

The school work is under the charge of an officer of the United States Army detailed by the Secretary of War, and the Government furnishes the necessary arms and ordnance supplies. The academy, however, is primarily a preparatory school for college, and is now represented in twenty-four of the best colleges and universities, as well as in the army and navy. It offers, in addition, a practical course for boys preparing for technical institutions or for business life, with a manual training shop and well-equipped laboratories. All courses are inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Ethical Culture School.

The college preparatory department of the Ethical Culture School, at Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, affords a thorough preparation for all the colleges, with courses in the classics, sciences, and mechanical arts. The school offers twelve free scholarships to well qualified pupils of both sexes. For particulars in regard to the offer, application should be made to the Superintendent at the school.

Foster School for Boys.

The Foster School for Boys at Cornwall, Litchfield County, Conn., conducted by the Rev. Allyn K. Foster, M. A., (Yale,) was established on the principle that education consists not in appliances but in men. Parents are therefore invited to consult the headmaster, who will be at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, from 10 A. M. to 12 and from 2 to 4 P. M., or will meet parents by appointment at the Manhattan until Sept. 21, when the school opens. The Rev. Mr. Foster offers to advise parents on the basis of his wide experience with secondary schools in case they should think the Foster School unfitted for the needs of their own children.

Sedgwick School.

The Sedgwick School is located at Great Barrington, Mass., in the heart of the Berkshires, and maintains a reputation of making boys work willingly and to good purpose. It is believed that the healthful physical surroundings have something to do with it, and people who go to the Berkshires and know their beauty think also that the very prospect of the hills themselves has in it something of inspiration—even for boys. To these natural advantages are added, of course, well directed instruction and the maintenance of a school life that is as wholesome morally as it is physically.

Sachs Collegiate Institute.

The Sachs Collegiate Institute and School for Boys reopens at 38 West Fifty-ninth Street on Monday, Sept. 26, under the direction of Dr. Otto Koenig as principal. The Institute is organized to afford a thorough training from the most elementary of primary courses to those required for college preparation, and includes also a commercial department in which the standard of instruction is well up with that of high grade commercial institutes. The Sachs School for Girls at 116 West Fifty-ninth Street, affords a course of eleven years extending from the primary grades to those preparing for college entrance, with an academic department for advanced work.

Cheltenham Military Academy.

The thirty-fourth year at Cheltenham opens Wednesday, Sept. 21. Cheltenham is situated at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, on the summit of the Chelten hills, nine miles from the city and within ten minutes' ride of the Jenkintown and Elkins stations. It was founded by the late Rev. Samuel Clemants for the purpose of providing for a limited number of boys a thorough college preparatory training under influences that are morally and physically healthful. The buildings, which are five in number, include in addition to the schoolrooms and living apartments, a chapel, armory and gymnasium, the latter with a floor space of 2,400 square feet. Many improvements have recently been made in the general sanitary appointments of the school, to the end that Dr. George C. Groff, President of the State Board of Health recently reported: "A careful inspection shows the whole school property to be in a very complete sanitary condition."

Hudson River Military Academy.

The Hudson River Military Academy is a preparatory school for young men and boys at Nyack-on-Hudson. In charge of Capt. Josi Wilson, A. M., of the First Marine Volunteers, 1861-65, it has on its advisory Board, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired; Major Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. V.; Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlin, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Henry E. Tremain, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Horatio C. King, U. S. V.; Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; Capt. George M. Hard, U. S. V.; the Hon. Clarence Lexow, Major R. Dickinson Jewett, and Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D.

The Academy fits for all the colleges and scientific schools, and prepares also for West Point or Annapolis. While its work is thus largely preparatory, it does not neglect that general training which a good secondary school may give as fitting its students for business life. It graduates, therefore, in academic, classical, commercial, and scientific courses and admits by certificate to the best colleges using the certificate plan.

Columbia Grammar School.

Columbia Grammar School, founded in 1764, has been so long identified with educational work in New York City, and its graduates in every walk of life—business, science, medicine, the bar, the pulpit, and the professional chair—have identified themselves with the city's growth and progress. The school was never stronger than at present in its force of teachers, over 20 in number. The large gymnasium, the opportunities furnished for athletic training, the teams enlisted for athletic sports, indicate that the curriculum of the school embraces everything that relates to the development of body as well as brain.

Glenwood Institute.

Glenwood Institute, at Matawan, N. J., begins its sixty-eighth year with the coming Fall term. It offers in addition to its college preparatory course a thorough commercial course, which includes typewriting and stenography. The attention paid to physical education is a feature of the school life, the means taken to promote the good health of the students including military drill, light gymnastics, and out-door sports under systematic supervision.

Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Ossining-on-Hudson begins its ninety-first year Sept. 28. For nearly a century the academy has maintained a record for thorough and conscientious work. It offers a competent teaching staff, an equipment modern in every respect, and in its school regime a combination of military training, athletics, and genuine home life. The academy aims to prepare boys thoroughly for college or to fit them equally well to enter business life when their scholastic course is over. Mount Pleasant Hall, a well-arranged building near the academy, opens at the beginning of the Fall term as a school for younger boys, and will enable the separation of the younger from the older students, on plan which it is believed will redound to the advantage of both.

The Irving School.

The Irving School, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, aims to provide thorough instruction for boys in the studies leading to entrance nt college or preparation for business. With the opening of the Fall term of 1904 the school will occupy its new site on the outskirts of the village, where three large modern buildings have been erected for the school proper, and a fourth for the younger boys who are in need of constant personal supervision.

The Irving School is divided into two departments, the academic and the junior. In the academic three classes of study, the classical, scientific, and English, are offered, the first mentioned being the college preparatory course and the second differing from it in that French and German are substituted for Latin and Greek.

St. John's School.

St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y., has received the indorsement of the War Department as among the institutions which have "exhibited the greatest interest, application, and proficiency in military training and knowledge," and holds corresponding honor of an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army from among its graduates. The report of the Inspector for the department contained the following statement:

"From what I have seen at this inspection, I feel confident that there are few schools outside of West Point, if any, that give more or better practical military training than this one, and in my opinion it is not only one of the first six military schools in the country, but it is at the top of the six or very near it. The true military spirit is the ruling thought; there is a fine sense of duty, and cadets via with each other in its proper performance."

In connection with St. John's School, Verbeck Hall is conducted at Manlius by William Verbeck, the President of the school. The Fall term at St. John's opens Sept. 21.

The Taconic School for Girls at Lakeville, Conn., admits on certificate to the leading colleges. It is situated in the Berkshire Hills, near a lake, and affords opportunities for all out-of-door games and sports. Special courses are offered in music, art, and literature. For catalogue, application may be made to Miss Lillian Dixon, Principal, at Lakeville.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of OSTEOPATHY
KIRKSVILLE MISSOURI
DR. A. T. STILL, Founder of the Science, PRESIDENT

The largest and foremost Osteopathic College in the world. Ten years of successful school work. Number of students exceeds six hundred. This institution teaches genuine Osteopathy--no adjuncts.

Teaching facilities unexcelled. Thoroughly equipped laboratories in all departments. Clinical advantages unlimited. Faculty composed of fifteen able and experienced instructors who devote their full time to teaching. Anatomy taught in every term—three professors in charge of this department. Special attention given to dissection and to the study of anatomy in general.

Course of study covers a period of two years, divided into four terms of five months each. Classes formed in September and February. Next term opens September 5th, 1904.

Write for "Quarterly Bulletin," "Journal of Osteopathy," or any information.
Address
American School of Osteopathy
KIRKSVILLE MISSOURI

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
2231 BROADWAY, (79TH STREET).
PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCTOBER 5TH.
The success of the school is due to its thorough work and attention to the needs of the individual boy. Number in each class limited to six.
Excursions and cross-country tramps a feature. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
Send for circular, "A Word from Patrons."
Tel. 1260 Riverside.
LITTLE & BEEMAN, Principals.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE,
JOHN FRANKLIN GOUCHER, PRESIDENT.
Total yearly expense, $400
Entrance Examinations . . . . . September 19-24.
Program and Blanks Sent on Application.

EAGAN SCHOOL of BUSINESS
524 BROADWAY, S. E. CORNER SPRING STREET.
A HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK'S BUSINESS DISTRICT.
Easily accessible from all parts of Greater New York, from Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.
Faculty comprises many of the ablest business educators in the United States.
Equipment (all new) superior to that of any other Commercial School in New York or Brooklyn.
Employment facilities the best that money and long experience can provide.
Instruction given in Isaac and Benn Pitman systems of shorthand, "Touch" Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Practice, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, German, French and Spanish.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
NIGHT SCHOOL begins early, enabling ambitious young men and young women to come to the school at the close of business, receive their instruction at once and depart for home early. Individual instruction can be arranged for at any time between 5 and 8:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
PARENTS who contemplate giving their sons and daughters a thorough business training, and independent young people who are interested, are cordially invited to call and inspect the school and its facilities or to write for particulars. A call at the school is strongly to be advised.
JOHN J. EAGAN, President.

THE WHIPPLE
SCHOOL OF ART
Studios 900 Sixth Ave., Cor. 51st St., New York City.
Under the direction of Mr. Charles Ayer Whipple, pupil of the famous Paris artists Bouguereau, T. Robert Fleury and Gabriel Ferrier. Drawing and painting from life, still life and the cast. Illustrated. Composition. Mr. Howard Chandler Christy will have full charge of the illustrated class, and special attention will be given to making it the strongest and most popular class in illustration in the country. Mr. Christy will not teach in any other Art School. Classes adapted to all ages. Term begins Sept. 1st. Circulars with full particulars on application.

S. C. BENNETT
Voice Building,
Style, Interpretation, etc.
CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.

MRS. DISBROW'S SCHOOL,
EASTON, PENNA.
Children under 12. Special attention to those who are backward.

AUG

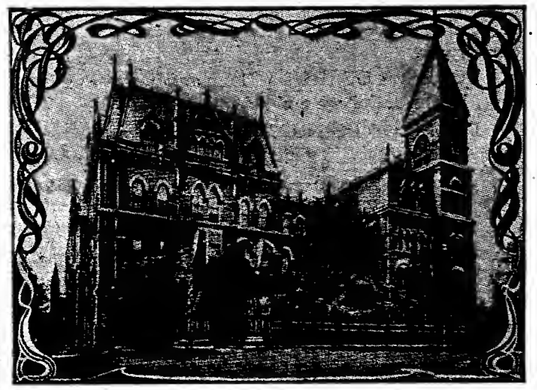
1904

The American Institute of Applied Music.

212 West 59th St., New York City.

Departments—
The Metropolitan College of Music.
The Metropolitan Conservatory of Music.
The American Institute of Normal Methods.
The Synthetic Piano School.

Teachers of broad experience and national reputation.
Regular and special courses. Every branch of music taught.
Two free scholarships offered in Pedagogics, two in Pianoforte, three in Voice, and one in Violin.
Many former students of the Institnte are now holding high-salaried positions.
For prospectus and full information address
EDGAR O. SILVER, President.



St. Paul's School,

GARDEN CITY, L. I., NEW YORK.

An endowed school for boys. Eighteen miles from New York, midway between the Sound and the Sea. Its object is the thorough preparation of boys for college. The school is unsurpassed in all essentials. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It has an efficient corps of teachers, well-equipped laboratories, new gymnasium, with swimming tank 20 by 50 ft., bowling alleys, gallery track and latest appliances. Also a large athletic field with new quarter-mile cinder track, and golf links. Visitors always welcome.

Apply for catalogue to FRED'K L. GAMAGE, D. C. L., Head Master.

NEW YORK GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

23 West 42d St., near 5th Ave.

CARL HEIN. *Directors:* AUGUST FRAEMCKE.
FOUNDED 1876. Twenty-ninth Season. INCORPORATED 1884.

Leading School of Music at Lowest Rates.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New York. Empowered by law to award certificates and diplomas and to confer the degree of Doctor of Music. Instruction given in all branches of music.

INSTRUCTION IN
Piano,
Vocal,
Violin,
Organ,
'Cello,
Elocution,
Harp
and all
Orchestral Instruments,
String Instruments,
Banjo, Mandolin,
Guitar, Zither.

SCHOOL OF OPERA.
Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Musical Lectures

Special Departments for Professionals, Beginners, Amateurs

42 Professors, including August Fraemcke, Carl Hein, Julius Lorenz Castellanos, Kritzler, Ida Kline, Marie Maurer, Van Dameck, Greienauer and others.

MUSICAL LECTURES BY H. E. KREHBIEL, CARL FIQUE, AND DIRK HAAGMANS.

Terms $10 Up Per Quarter.

FREE ADVANTAGES.

Students have free admission to the Chorus Classes, Harmony, Sight Reading, Prima Vista and Ensemble Classes, all Rehearsals, Recitals, Concerts, Lectures, etc., given under the auspices of the Conservatory.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS UNTIL 9 P. M.
CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

COLUMBIA Grammar School

FOUNDED 1764.

34 and 36 East 51st Street, N. Y.

Spacious building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat and ventilation. Thorough training—class and individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Primary classes. Large and completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. Athletic grounds. Manual training. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., F. F. WILSON, A. M., } Headmasters.

Glenwood Institute

Matawan, New Jersey.

Boarding School for Boys and Young Men Preparing for College or Business

68th Year

Thorough Commercial Course—Typewriting—Stenography. Primary Department for young students in charge of experienced Normal Teachers.
For healthfulness of location and educational facilities, Glenwood offers special advantages.
An important factor in school life is PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. This is secured by regular, systematic exercise in Military Drill, Light Gymnastics and Outdoor Sports under proper supervision.
Terms moderate. For circular and further information address
PROF. C. C. BROWER, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION,

BELLES-LETTRES AND ART.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

Normal Belles-Lettres and Special Courses for Platform, Drawing-Room or Teacher.

Special Criticism for Ministers, Lawyers, and Public Speakers.
Corps of teachers, graduates in every State. Diploma or Certificate.
Private lessons begin Sept. 12th. Courses begin the 26th.
For catalogue apply to Secretary, Pouch Gallery, Clinton Ave., Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WALTER V. HOLT, President.

Professor of Public Speaking Drew Theological Seminary. Many years with Pratt Institute, Adelphi Academy, and National Conservatory of Music, New York.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA,

Bedford Park, New York City.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.

(Under the Regents.)

Bronx Park lies opposite the Academy.
Difference of religion is no obstacle to the admission of young ladies.
Convenient to the 3d Ave. Elevated (Bronx Park Station), trolley cars, New York Central, and Harlem Railroads.
Studies will be resumed Wednesday, September 14th.
For further information address the Mother Superior.

18th Year Montclair Military Academy

Thirteen miles from New York, summit of Orange Mountains. Erie or Lackawanna R. R.

Seventeen years at this one school have given to the headmaster some interesting things to say in the booklet entitled "Your Boy and Our School." It will interest you no matter where your son goes for his schooling. Sent on request.

JOHN G. MacVICKAR, A. M.,
31 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

LOCKWOOD ACADEMY

FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.
ESTABLISHED THIRTY-SIX YEARS.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

We believe that true education is the cultivation of the mental, moral, and physical nature of the child—securing to each as much freedom of action as is consistent with propriety of conduct and progress in studies.

MISS CARR, Principal.
WM. E. MEAD, Vice Principal.
138-140 S. Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph ADELMAN.

(Ten years Actor and Stage Director for Charles Frohman, Henry Miller, Henrietta Crosman, &c. Shakespearean Reader and Lecturer for the Board of Education, and former Instructor in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.)

Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage. Individual coaching and criticism, private and class lessons in acting, pantomime, reading and recitation. Many of Mr. Adelman's students now occupy prominent positions on the stage.

JOSEPH ADELMAN'S DRAMATIC STUDIO,
11 East 59th St., New York.

Miss Alice Graham Worden's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

Ideal location; home comforts; college preparatory and several courses; limited number means thorough individual training.

MUSIC, ART, LANGUAGES.
Golf, Tennis, Bowling.
Moderate terms.

PRATT INSTITUTE,

215 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY CLASSES OPEN SEPTEMBER 26.
EVENING CLASSES OPEN OCTOBER 3.

For catalogue giving full particulars address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

19th Year. College-Preparatory, General and Special Courses. Scholarships for best college-preparatory work. Gymnasium, sports. Permanent home for girls of needed; highest Univ. Section of Worcester.

The University School,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Special Preparation for College and Scientific School.

Small classes, expert teachers, rapid progress for earnest boys. Full preparation for Yale in three years. Summer session for conditioned students. Pupils received at any time.

GEORGE L. FOX, M. A., Principal.

Wheaton Seminary for Young Women. Rev. Samuel V. Cole, A. M., D. D., President. 70th year begins Sept. 14, 1904. Endowed college preparatory; Certificates to college. Advanced courses for high-school graduates and others. Art and music. Experienced teachers. Native French and German. New brick gymnasium with resident instructor. Large campus, [illegible] tennis, golf. Terms [illegible] For [illegible]

SEELEY'S HOME SCHOOL, Sussex, Sussex Co., N. J. Special instruction for backward boys. An ideal home school; college preparation. For circular send to W. H. Seeley, A. M., Prin.

WILLARD SCHOOL FOR AMERICAN GIRLS, BERLIN, GERMANY. College preparatory and general courses. For circulars, address Dr. ALICE H. LUCE, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.

THE MYSTIC VALLEY INSTITUTE, Mystic, Conn., 37th year. Home School for boys; endorsed by the governor. Chartered Academy. Numbers limited. Knowledge [illegible] Backward students stimulated. Some financial aid.

The Stockbridge Home School, (The Cary School), for [illegible] Ladies and Little Girls. Fall [illegible] Miss Mary Gaillard Dodd, Prin. [illegible]

TWELVE FREE SCHOLARSHIPS

Offered to well-qualified Boys and Girls in the
COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
of the

Ethical Culture School

Central Park West and 63d Street,
NEW YORK

Courses in the Classics, Sciences and Mechanic Arts
Fitting for the Colleges and Technical Institutes

For particulars apply to the Superintendent

A THOROUGH TRAINING FOR YOUR BOY

IRVING SCHOOL

35 West 84th Street
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master

Primary Dep't, Junior and College Preparatory Grades.

SANITARY SCHOOL BUILDING
GYMNASIUM AND PLAYGROUND
CLASSES OF EIGHT

No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
YEAR BOOK ON REQUEST

TRINITY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Carefully and thoroughly prepares a limited number of boys for college, West Point, Annapolis, or business. Highest standard maintained. Each pupil receiving individual instruction. Especial attention given English branches.

While not a military school, the discipline is that of West Point and the exercises are used for physical development, under the direction of a master from U. S. Military Academy. Outdoor life and physical development promoted by horsemanship. Pupils are taught the care and management of saddle horses. Equestrian sports, tennis, cricket, hockey, canoeing and other pastimes all on school grounds.

Every study is made profitable in itself. Home and religious influences of the highest order.

Highest references. **Term Begins October 4th.**
For further particulars address
REV. W. H. C. LYLBURN, Morristown, N. J.

Overlook Military Academy.

Overlook Military Academy is at Nyack-on-Hudson, on the west bank of the river, about twenty-eight miles from New York. The purpose of the school is to develop upright, manly characters; to prepare boys thoroughly in their elementary studies, that they may pursue to advantage the higher work of a university in its various branches, classical, scientific, legal, &c.; also to give to those who do not intend to enter college a sound English education, and the foundation of a broad and generous culture. Boys are prepared for the entrance examinations of any particular college or school of higher studies.

The main building, known as Bannister Hall, is a large five-storied structure, well adapted to school needs, with the best of sanitary appointments. The gymnasium is an octagonal building fifty feet in diameter, equipped with modern appliances which are specially adapted for physical exercises. Adjoining is a building containing two bowling alleys, fully equipped.

The discipline at Overlook is distinctly military in character, but administered in such a way as to encourage self-reliance and self-confidence. The greatest discretion is used by the commandant in allowing freedom to cadets, and no permissions are granted except such as in his judgment seem advisable. Special care is bestowed on the younger members of the school.

Sacred Heart Academy.

Situated at Lancaster, Penn., the Academy of the Sacred Heart offers peculiar advantages to girls and young women who desire to secure a thorough education at a moderate expense. The academy is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The course of study embraces the various branches of elementary training, together with those which constitute the higher departments of a finished education, not losing sight of domestic economy, in which practical lessons will be given. Music is taught on the plan of the best conservatories of Europe. Private vocal lessons taught according to the best masters; besides instrumental and private vocal instructions, pupils are taught in class, theory and principles of teaching, without extra charge

Yeates School.

The Yeates School, at Lancaster, Penn., was endowed in 1857 by Miss Catharine Yeates, in memory of her father, the Hon. Jasper Yeates, Judge of the Supreme Court from 1791 to 1817. It is a church school whose purpose is to develop in its members manly, Christian character, and to afford thorough preparation for all universities or scientific schools. Distinction is made between classical and scientific preparation, and electives are gradually introduced to be chosen under the advice of the Head Master. The course is much broader than required for entrance to college, and is still so arranged that if a boy begins at ten years he can complete it at sixteen.



Collegiate Institute

For Young Women and Girls, Fort Edward, N.Y.
Fiftieth year opens September 27. Choice of graduating courses. Special course for High School graduates. Certificates admit to colleges. Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture, Modern Languages. Intelligent care and culture of mind, manners, and character. Electric lights, steam heat. For catalogue and book of views, address JOS. E. KING, D. D., President.

DORER STUDIO of MUSICAL ART. LUDWIG DORER
236 Greene Av. 236 Brooklyn, N. Y.

Individuality, Truth, Self-Expression.

Wanted

Boys and girls to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Spanish, French, Spanish Stenography. Speed lessons, $2 month.
SPENCER'S SCHOOL, 8th Ave., 116th St.

Girls' Collegiate School, (Casa de Rosas,) Los Angeles, Cal., 13th year begins Sept. 22. Certificate to Smith, Wellesley, Stanford. Beautiful home. Pupils met in New York. Alice K. Parsons, B.A.; Jeanne W. Dennen, Principals.

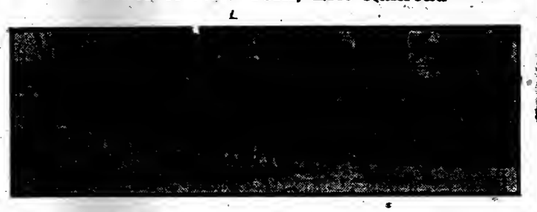
New Jersey, Lakewood.
THE KNOX SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Will be opened Oct. 4. Resident and day pupils. Miss MARY F. KNOX, A. B., (Smith College,) Principal.

The Delancy School for Girls.

The Delancy School, at 75 West Eighty-fifth Street, offers a system of individual training for girls, in which small classes and a close relation of teacher and pupil afford each girl in the school special care and instruction. A strong teaching force and limited number of pupils make it possible for the method that is followed at the Delancy School to be worked out successfully. Students who do not care to take all the courses looking to college entrance, but who complete a specified course, are given an English diploma.

Hudson River Military Academy

NYACK-ON-HUDSON
25 Miles to New York, Erie Railroad



BUILDINGS are commodious. ROOMS large and pleasant. Steam Heat everywhere.

GROUNDS. Lawn to River Bank and beautiful with a grove of magnificent elms. Large Athletic Field. Twenty miles of river view.

COURSES OF STUDY. Preparatory and English, Academic, Business, College and Scientific.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION represents over 100 years of successful teaching. Twenty years under present management. English, French, German, Spanish and Italian are spoken. EQUIPMENT complete from School to Stable.

THE PONY BATTERY for younger boys is believed to be the only one of its kind in the United States. Cavalry, Artillery and Rough Riding make strong, robust and courageous boys.

According to the Vital Statistics of New York, the health rate of Nyack is exceeded by only one other village.

"The Hudson River Military Academy is a safe, thorough school, under firm, kind, homelike management."—Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

CAPT. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

SAINT JOHN'S SCHOOL

MANLIUS, N. Y.
WM. VERBECK, - - President



Officially indorsed by the War Department as one of the leading institutions "whose students have exhibited the greatest interest, application, and proficiency in military training and knowledge," and therefore entitled to the appointment of an "honor graduate" as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Extracts from the Report of the Inspection by the War Department.

"From what I have seen at this inspection, I feel confident that there are few schools outside of West Point, if any, that give more or better practical military training than this one, and in my opinion it is not only one of the first six military schools in the country, but it is at the top of the six or very near it. The true military spirit is the ruling thought; there is a fine sense of duty, and cadets vie with each other in its proper performance."





VERBECK HALL,

MANLIUS, N. Y.

A school for young boys under management of St. John's School. Next term begins September 21st, 1904.

Apply to WM. VERBECK.

Long Island Business College

Day and Evening Sessions

143 to 149 So. 8th Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A Reliable School, Established Thirty Years, and Under the Management of a Chartered Public Accountant.

Gentlemen desiring to give their sons a careful and thorough business training in accounts, etc., before entering business, and young ladies wishing thorough and honest instruction in stenography, typewriting and office duties, will find this institution worthy of their highest confidence. Business houses supplied with bookkeepers, stenographers and office assistants. Write, call or 'phone 946 Williamsburg for further particulars.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, C. P. A., PRINCIPAL.

St. David's Hall.—For limited number boys; college preparation; new buildings; rapid progress backward boys. Strongly indorsed. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION. Elocution, reciting, oratory, political speaking. Privately, classes. Engagements. Booklet. Grenville Kleiser, 24 West 22d St.

AUG

1904

Pennsylvania Military College,

CHESTER, PA.

Forty-third Year begins Sept. 21, 1904.

Civil Engineering (C.E.), Chemistry (B.S.), Arts (A.B.),

ALSO

Preparatory Courses of Study.

Training: Scholastic, Military, Moral and Athletic.

Results: Vigor of Body, Mastery of Self, Manliness, Power and Efficiency.

"A military school of the best type in every respect."—WAR DEPT.

Catalogues of **COL. CHARLES E. HYATT, President.**

The Sedgwick School.

There is something about the Sedgwick School that makes boys work. We cannot say whether it is the invigorating atmosphere of the beautiful Berkshire Hills, or the spirit which the teachers inspire in the boys, or the Summer and Winter sports of the pupils, such as baseball, boating, bathing, water polo, fishing, football, tobogganing, skating, snowshoeing, etc.

At any rate, Sedgwick boys are workers—they are taught to do with all their might whatever comes before them. The result of this method is more apparent in after life than in school.

Those who have seen our Year Book (sent free) say that we have an unusually fine looking set of boys.

We are anxious to have parents who wish to place their sons advantageously visit the Sedgwick School.

E. J. VAN LENNEP, Principal,
Great Barrington,
Berkshire Co., Mass.

WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE

Returned After Ten Years' Active Work in England and the Continent. Teaches the Art of Voice Emission, Refined Diction, Correct Traditions of the Oratorios and Operas.

MRS. WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE—AT THE PIANO.

A great tenor, not merely a promising singer with development before him but a master, knowing all the traditions, with a broad, pure, liquid style; with the confidence and power that come of absolute knowledge and experience. This is Whitney Mockridge. His life has been passed constantly in public work in this country and in England, where he has studied with the best masters, known all the great artists, and sung all the leading roles in opera and oratorio.—"Musical Leader and Concert Goer," April 28th, 1904.

STUDIO, 817 CARNEGIE HALL,
(STUDIO 601-602 AFTER OCTOBER 1ST)
Tel. 1350 Columbus. NEW YORK CITY.



Mr. M. B. DE BOR'S
Italian Vocal Studio
AT
CARNEGIE HALL.
Studio 816.
STUDIO 817-818 AFTER OCT. 1ST.

ARTISTIC SINGING IN ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH.

Pure Italian Method of Tone Placing and Voice Building. Perfect Breathing.

OPERAS, ORATORIO, AND SONGS.

The Voice Made Beautiful at Home, in Your Own Time

The written lesson an improvement on the spoken lesson, not a substitute.
"The written word remains."

Artistic Tone is the result of strengthened and supplied muscles outside the larynx. They can be located, controlled developed, and freed. I show you how. Follow my clear and definite directions for thirty weeks and I guarantee a large and resonant voice, extended in compass, sweet in tone, nimble in execution, and easy of production.

At the same time you acquire Sight-reading, a graceful carriage, and improved health.

Write for Booklet T. You might just as well do it now. It's no good putting it off.

HARVEY. SUTHERLAND,
706 EAST 4TH STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PACKARD
Means THOROUGH

—in Everything Pertaining to Business

How and Where to Get a Practical Education

To every ambitious young man and woman—to every parent who would see son or daughter succeed in life, comes that question. With due consideration of all circumstances we believe that the system of the International Correspondence Schools offers the best means to-day for technical, practical education.

First:—The instruction given by the I. C. S. is taken entirely at home, in spare hours. This means that the student can continue in his regular employment while taking the instruction, thus earning while learning. Where the student is already employed in a minor position in his chosen trade or profession and desires to qualify for promotion, the I. C. S. plan enables him to have actual practice while he is obtaining the theory and technical knowledge of his work. This is an advantage that the highest priced college cannot give.

Second:—The I. C. S. system makes the cost small and easy to meet. Courses are inexpensive, costing from $10 up, with all textbooks furnished free. Any and all necessary instruments, apparatus, etc., are provided by the Schools at a minimum charge. We make terms of payment to meet your condition.

Third:—The instruction given by the I. C. S. is practical, adequate and thorough. We qualify students to fill the most exacting positions successfully. Many have risen from the lowest to the highest position in their calling. In fact the accounts of the rise of some of our students read like romances.

By the I. C. S. method anyone who can read and write is able to secure a training that will advance them in place and salary.

S. G. Reed, Chief Engineer, Portland General Electric Company, Portland, Oregon, says:

"I believe that a man may become a competent engineer by taking a course in a responsible correspondence school. I know of cases where it has been done, and the graduate of a correspondence school has much in his favor. His employer knows that a man who will work and study at the same time and pay for a better education, must be a man of grit, intelligence and ambition, and must therefore be a man whom any employer should try to secure if he is wise."

Young People Can Start Work At Good Salaries

Men or women obliged to earn their living are not debarred from a successful career because they have not the time or the means to personally attend a college or school. The young person just out of a high or graded school need not adopt a distasteful line of work, merely because he or she cannot afford to attend a technical school.

By the I. C. S. method of training by mail, they can qualify at home, in their spare time, for positions in their chosen profession, or to begin work at a better salary than if they started without training.

Mark X before the position that interests you, fill in the coupon and mail it to us. We will send full particulars and our book, "1001 Stories of Success." This gives the names, addresses and advancement of over a thousand of our students in all parts of the world.

International Correspondence Schools,
Box 907, SCRANTON, PA.

Please send me your booklet, "1001 Stories of Success," and explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked X

Advertising Writer	Bookkeeper
Show Card Writer	Stenographer
Window Trimmer	Elec. Engineer
Mechan. Draughtsman	Mechan. "
Architect's "	Civil "
Illustrator	Surveyor
Carpet Designer	Mining Engineer
Wall Paper Designer	Architect
Bookcover "	Building Contractor
Civil Service	Sanitary Engineer
Chemist	French } with
Com. Law for Clerks and Stenographers	German } Edison
	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON N.Y.
BUTLER'S BUSINESS SCHOOL

Experienced and able instruction. Individual attention to pupils. (Our aim to give satisfaction.) Superior location, in the most beautiful region of the Hudson Valley, commanding twenty-mile view of the Hudson River, north and south, only thirty-five minutes' ride from New York City. Thorough all-round business education. Touch typewriting, Shorthand, and Bookkeeping. (Tutoring a specialty.) Day and Evening Sessions. All graduates placed. Write for free catalogue.

M. BUTLER,
E. Y. EMERSON, } Principals.

Neville School
Stenography & Typewriting

95 DOWNING ST., BROOKLYN.

DAILY AND EVENING SESSIONS

OPEN ALL YEAR

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS

FAITH A. NEVILLE, Principal

THE BRYANT SCHOOL FOR STAMMERING



Applicants may rely upon having, under a physician's care, the best treatment known for the distressing habits of speech that are such a drawback to usefulness and happiness. The celebrated French and German methods are utilized, improved by the suggestions of a progressive American physician, graduate of Bellevue Medical College, and gathered from over twenty years' experience.

A pamphlet, "Causes and Treatment of Stammering," giving outline of treatment and abundant references from eminent men and pupils, also copy of a new speech Journal—VOICE TOPICS—sent free. F. A. BRYANT, M. D., 12 West 40th St., near Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT CATCHES ME RIGHT HERE.

The Caswell Academy.

The Caswell Academy, opened in 1897 at Hunt's Point-on-Sound, within five years attained a growth such that new and larger quarters were required. Accordingly a property at Fishkill-on-Hudson, well situated for hygienic conditions and easily accessible by railroad, was chosen, where the school is now installed. The grounds comprise several acres and afford abundant opportunity for out-of-door sports. The main building is a large four-story brick structure, which has recently had extensive interior improvements so that no detail is omitted which could contribute to its sanitary and other appointments. The boys at Caswell Academy are surrounded by the comforts of home and yet are under a discipline that encourages habits of cheerful obedience, punctuality, and self-government. While not in a military school, Caswell boys are trained in the military drill as a part of their systematic physical culture. The school is made up of three divisions, the primary, the intermediate, and the academic, the latter offering both a classical course and a Latin-Scientific or general course.

Horace Mann Schools.

The Horace Mann Schools offer three courses for both sexes, the kindergarten, elementary, and high. The schools have a corps of seventy-five instructors and pay special attention to college preparation. They are in new and well-equipped buildings, and attention is paid to physical culture and manual training in all grades. Provision is made for non-residents.
Follow Boys and Girls Schools .....

The Mount St. Ursula Academy.

The Mount St. Ursula Academy is a day and boarding school for young women and girls, situated at Bedford Park, New York, opposite Bronx Park. Instruction is given in subjects calculated to inculcate habits of observation, study, and healthful recreation, at the same time looking to the preparation of the young women for a home and social life. The institution is under the care of the Board of Regents. A difference of religion is no obstacle to the entrance of a student. The work is under the charge of the Ursulines. For further information apply to the Mother Superior.

Emma Willard School for Girls.

The Emma Willard School offers to girls a thorough preparation for college or for the general duties of home life. Formerly the Troy Female Seminary, its graduates by the hundreds testify to the advantages of its instruction. The school admits by certificate to the leading women's colleges, and shapes its preparatory courses to meet the requirements of the several institutions. Schools of music and art are conducted by the Emma Willard School, and two scholarships are offered. The school makes a feature of basketball, hockey, and other out-of-door games.

The West Side School for Boys.

The West Side School for Boys, at 2,231 Broadway, corner of Seventy-ninth Street, begins its fifteenth year on Oct. 5. It is a school conducted on the basis that the secret of success and secondary teaching lies not only in thorough work, but in individual attention to the needs of each boy. To this end the number of each class is limited to six, and with divisions so small the whole school assumes virtually the aspect of a single family. It makes a feature of athletics, with restrictions which wide experience has demonstrated to be wise. It encourages outdoor life by excursions and cross-country tramps, and seeks to make them as healthy in body as they are sound in mental attainment within the limits of secondary instruction. The courses of the school extend from the primary to the college grades.

Metzger College.

Metzger College, at Carlisle, Penn., is a school for girls and young women, in which the idea of home life pervades. It is not an institution of many rules, but one in which the Principal and his assistants, through persistent and well-directed effort, have built up a system of trust and confidence between the several members of the school family. Metzger College offers unusual advantages in music and French. The director of the music department is a certificate pupil of Mr. B. J. Lang, pianoforte, and certificate pupil of Mme. Louisa Cappiani, voice culture. The French department is under the able direction of a native of France, whose success has been most marked. For course of instruction, terms, &c., send for catalogue to Sarah Kate Ege, President, Metzger College, Carlisle, Penn.

The Groff School.

Boys that have failed signally at noted academies have entered the Groff School and have been successful. It is a common experience to have such boys pass their examinations for Harvard and Yale and other colleges. Mr. Groff's experience typifies the success that he has had in ten years of teaching. The Groff School is now occupying its new quarters, at 228 West Seventy-second Street.

It makes features of the following among other precepts of school administration: No young or inexperienced teachers to experiment with students; absolute individual attention through limiting the number of its students to twenty-five; no very young boys to be admitted; proper and judicious supervision of the daily life of all students in the school; no unnecessary or unwise school discipline. The school home is a building modern and complete in every way and its appointments from a sanitary point of view are unexceptionable.

The Barnard Classes.

These courses are planned, first, to make the student familiar with the most notable examples of art in all periods, with special attention to the continuity of history and evolution of the aesthetic faculties, and to make him see the intimate connections of art with life, by keeping before him the social and economic conditions of the successive eras in art and civilization, instead of treating the artistic activities as entirely outside of everyday life, and finally, working upon this background, to put him in touch with the art of to-day, the responsibility for which lies not more with the artist than with the public.

The courses consist of weekly lectures, (with lantern-slide illustrations whenever possible,) and, in connection with these, charts of notes correlating the art and civic history, the characteristics of the arts, lists of examples, &c., are illustrated by a selected series of very inexpensive pictures, and all kept in order in a book designed to admit of every possible addition and expansion. The student may constantly add notes from his outside reading to his prepared chart, and pictures collected in traveling may be utilized to the greatest possible advantage.

THE CASCADILLA SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Ithaca, N. Y., was the original preparatory school for Cornell University. It fits, however, for all colleges, and its certificates are accepted at the leading institutions where the certificate system of entrance is in vogue. President Schurman of Cornell has said: "I believe Cascadilla School to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country." Special terms are made to students now entering the first or second year classes.

EUCLID



SCENE IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The School That Obtains the Best Results!

Why?

Because Its Teachers Are the Best and Most Experienced to be Found. They Are University Graduates with Practical Knowledge!

The Aim of this School is to prepare young men and women to fill positions as Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Civil Engineers, to enter our leading Colleges, and to pass Regents' and Civil Service examinations. Languages taught by native Teachers.

The social life of the school is most pleasant and athletics are popular.

ATTEND A SCHOOL OF WHICH YOU WILL BE PROUD TO BE A GRADUATE.

For Prospectus, Address, **EUCLID SCHOOL,** 1297–1305 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Telephone—2065 Bedford.

OVERLOOK MILITARY ACADEMY,

NYACK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. **28 MILES NORTH OF NEW YORK CITY.**

The purpose of Overlook Military Academy is to develop upright, manly Christian characters; to prepare boys thoroughly in their elementary studies, that they may pursue to advantage the higher work of a University in its various branches: classical, scientific, legal, etc.; also to give to those who do not intend to enter college a sound English education, and the foundation of a broad and generous culture. Boys are prepared for the entrance examinations of any particular college, or school of higher studies.



MAIN BUILDING.

Special advantages in Stenography, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. Particular attention given to individual students. A Gymnasium equipped with all modern exercising appliances is a feature. Bowling Alleys, Fencing, Tennis, Baseball, Football, and Skating and Swimming in season add to the health and physical condition of the students. Modern conveniences.



WHERE OUR CADETS SKATE AND SWIM.



ATHLETIC FIELD.

Parents are cordially requested to visit our school and see its workings; circular received by addressing

Dr. Arnold V. Power,
Principal.

Major Geo. Wilson,
Vice Prin. and Commandant.

Regents.

New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics

307 York Street, New Haven, Conn.

Two years' course preparing teachers of physical training.

Courses in massage and medical gymnastics for graduates of Normal Schools of Physical Training, graduate nurses and physicians.

Summer courses in German and Swedish Gymnastics, Fencing, Boxing, Wrestling, Dancing, and In and Out Door Athletics.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, TERMS, &c. SEE EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

PARENTS OF BOYS.

Never judge a school by its catalogue.

You should not place your sons in any school without first having a talk with the Head Master.

If my school is not suited to the needs of your boy I will be glad to give you the benefit of a wide knowledge of other schools.

From Aug. 29 to Sept. 11 I will meet parents at the Manhattan Hotel from 10 A. M. to 12, and from 4 to 6 P. M., or by appointment at the same place, till Sept. 21, when the school opens.

I refer by permission to Yale and other universities.

Rev. ALLYN K. FOSTER, M. A., (Yale,) Head Master.
THE FOSTER SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Cornwall, Litchfield County, Conn.

The Boston Preparatory Institute.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

A first-class, up-to-date school. Thorough preparation for college, Institute of Technology, professional schools, and for business. Ten departments. Complete laboratories, both physical and chemical. Pupils received at twelve years of age and over. Tuition, $600.00 to $1,000.00. Day pupils, $250.00 per year. Opens September 28th, 1904.

Address
THE REGISTRAR.

THE BROOKWOOD SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND BACKWARD CHILDREN

20 minutes from Philadelphia; 2½ hours from New York City. For full information address RACHEL W. BREWSTER, Lansdowne, Pa.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

formerly 776-780 Madison Ave., New York, will reopen September 29th at 19 W. 96th St., near Central Park West. For catalogue address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal, 19 West 96th St.

AUG

1904

A NEW PROFESSION.

It's Quickly Learned,

and IT PAYS.

The Demand for Skilled Window Trimmers

is far greater than the supply, and it will be for years to come. There are thousands of positions with good salaries waiting for men to fill them. For the past five years we've been successfully teaching

Window Trimming, Card Sign Painting and Advertising.

We conduct a practical school, where, with expert instructors and every necessary equipment, we teach, IN PERSON, on the spot. We teach by mail, too, those who cannot possibly attend the school, and our mail courses are as good as brains, money and experience can make them. These mail courses are designed to furnish the maximum of result at the minimum of expense, but we have no hesitancy in recommending the PERSONAL INSTRUCTION as far in the lead of correspondence teaching.

Merchants are practical men, and they come to this practical school, where they can see the men and their work. This school is recognized and indorsed by leading merchants all over America, and its graduates are to-day filling responsible and good salaried positions in every section of the United States and Canada. A man doesn't stay here long before he's picked out by some visiting merchant and placed in a substantial position. Any YOUNG man who wants to learn a good paying trade or profession at little expense should investigate this school. Any MAN dissatisfied with his present position and small pay should look into this excellent proposition. Many a young man in his teens has started out from this school to earn his first salary, and it's always a good one. Many a man past thirty has left here to accept his first CONGENIAL position and to earn his first substantial salary. Results are what count, and this is A SCHOOL OF RESULTS. It is impossible to set forth the merits of this institute in a brief ad. We court the most thorough investigation. Call in person, if possible; if not, write for our illustrated catalogue, sent free on request.

A few of the concerns who are employing our graduates at the present time. There are hundreds more:

John Wanamaker, New York.
James McCreery, New York.
Keith-O'Brien Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
W. D. Hardy & Co., Muskegon, Michigan.
Burke & Co., Norfolk, Va.
Kohn-Furchgott Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Pa.
J. M. Hartley & Son, Fairmount, W. Va.
Holzheimer & Shaul, Amsterdam, N. Y.
J. W. Polline Co., Greensburg, Pa.
The Penn Traffic Co., Johnstown, Pa.
Robert I. Cohen, Galveston, Texas.
B. B. Fowler Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.
J. J. Nathan & Co., Beaumont, Texas.
H. R. Dunham, Waterville, Me.
I. N. Euwer Sons, Quincy, Ill.
Reid & Conger, Clinton, Iowa.
Hall & Kaful Co., St. Mary's, Pa.
Simon Stern, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Cook & Record Co., Paris, Texas.
The Blakeley Dry Goods Co., Spokane, Wash.
The Big Store, Crawfordsville, Ind.
The Berger Dry Goods Co., Birmingham, Ala.
A. B. Cook, Gloucester, Mass.
C. M. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa.
Hinman Bros., Decatur, Ill.
Storrie & Dunlap, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Charles E. Stevens & Co., Nanaimo, B. C.
A. S. Cook, Reading, Mass.
The Gordon & Alter Co., Greenville, Ohio.
Heyman Bros., Wheeling, W. Va.
J. H. Haight, Peekskill, N. Y.
John Taylor & Co., Allentown, Pa.
Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.
Schutte Bros., Manitowoc, Wis.
Feist & Bachrach, Tacoma, Wash.
Block Bros. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Waterbury, Conn.,
Luckey, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Bond Institute of Mercantile Training,

126 TO 148 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
WILLARD H. BOND, Pres.

We Train You to Write

Classroom Instruction in Newspaper Work, Authorship, Proof Reading and Punctuation, Advertisement Writing. Practical Methods. Location and Facilities unequalled.

THE DEMAND FOR TRAINED WRITERS IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING. PUBLISHERS FREQUENTLY ASK US TO RECOMMEND EXPERT HELP.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE FOR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS OF OTHER SCHOOLS. SPECIAL PRIZE OFFER TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 15. Write or call.

The New York School of Journalism.

New York Branch
Third Floor,
World Building.

Brooklyn Branch,
Heffley Institute,
245 Ryerson Street.

European Conservatory of Music

Vincenzina Colosimo, Director



344 Ninth St,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Every branch of music, including Vocal and all Instruments, Elocution and Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Languages, Coaching for Opera, taught by Artists of international reputation.

Special Course for Teachers and Professionals.

Certificates and diplomas to graduates.

Terms $15 to $120 per quarter.

NECESSARY BOOKS

—FOR—

Teacher and Pupil

Newly Revised and Enlarged

Funk & Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY
The latest and most comprehensive Dictionary, and the ONLY COMPLETE record of the English language.

STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY
GRAMMAR SCHOOL STANDARD DICTIONARY
INTRODUCTORY STANDARD DICTIONARY
STANDARD READER SERIES
ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS and PREPOSITIONS
CONNECTIVES OF ENGLISH SPEECH
(Just published.)

Special Reduced Prices to Schools

Send for our New Catalog of Educational Publications (Free)

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

Emma Willard School For Girls

Formerly Troy Female Seminary

TROY, NEW YORK



College preparation and general courses.

Certificate admits to leading colleges.

Schools of Music and Art.

Fine new fireproof buildings.

Two scholarships offered.

Basket-ball, hockey and out-of-door games.

MISS ANNA LEACH, A. M., Principal.



Ontario Ladies' College

"Trafalgar Castle."

and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Ont., Canada.

Note the following:

"The very best that Canada has to offer for the higher education of young women."—Toronto Globe.

"The buildings and grounds present a scene of beauty unequaled by any similar institution in Canada."—Toronto Mail.

"Undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada."—Lord Aberdeen, Gov. General of Canada.

Send for calendar to
Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph. D., Principal.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

166 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

College Preparatory and General Courses. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof building, thoroughly equipped. REOPENS OCT. 1.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

HIGH SCHOOL, 721 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. W. 146th St.
ELEMENTARY & KINDERGARTEN, 259 Lenox Ave., cor. W. 122d St

SPECIAL FEATURES: Small classes, individual attention, thorough preparation for college or business. Graduates in leading colleges. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.

19TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 23rd.

Catalogue on Request.

Wm. Livingston Hazen, B.A., LL.B., Head Master.
Theo. Edward Lyon, B.S., Asso. Head Master.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL, 421 West 148th Street
Graduates in the Leading Colleges.
ELEMENTARY and KINDERGARTEN, 151 Convent Avenue
Small Classes. Individual Attention. Thoroughness.

9TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 22d.

Catalogue on Request.

KATHARINE H. DAVIS, Resident Principal.

Wm. Livingston Hazen, B.A., LL.B., Head Master.
Theo. Edward Lyon, B.S., Asso. Head Master.

THE IRVING SCHOOL

Tarrytown-on-Hudson - - - - - New York

John M. Furman, A. M., Principal.



The Irving School is situated in Tarrytown, twenty-five miles from New York. The surroundings are ideal—natural scenery, exquisite healthfulness of climate, and refined influences.

The object of the school is to provide thorough instruction for boys in the studies leading to entrance at College or preparation for business; it has had a long career of success, and has sent its representatives yearly to the leading Colleges and Scientific Schools.

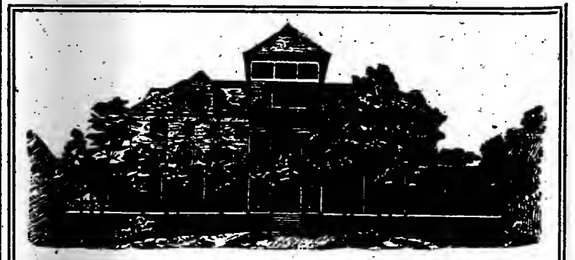
The school consists of three new, modern buildings and a fourth one set aside for occupancy of young boys who need constant personal supervision.

The buildings have hot and cold water on every floor, tub and shower baths, and steam heated throughout. The rooms are cheerful, lighted by electricity, well ventilated and adapted in all their appointments to promote health, progress, and comfort of the student.

A new gymnasium is equipped with all the most approved appliances for physical exercise and development. A competent instructor prescribes all exercises with due regard for each boy's needs. Gymnastic drill is required of all students.

Parents and Guardians are welcome to visit the school and through personal observation determine the many advantages in evidence. Send for booklet. For further information address The Principal.

The Irving School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York.



THE GROSZMANN SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Located on a crest of the Watchung Mountain, a beautiful and healthy location 500 feet above sea level. The school fills a long-felt want.

FOR NERVOUS AND ATYPICAL CHILDREN.

The mental development of extremely nervous, precocious, oversensitive, and backward children is attained by individual attention. Modern educational methods. Splendid and complete equipment. Home influences. Careful and comprehensive physiological and psychological measurements, examinations, and tests repeated at regular intervals form the foundation of treatment which is adjusted to each case. In one sense the school is a Children's Sanitarium. A number of prominent physicians form an advisory staff. For full information send for catalog to

MAXIMILIAN P. E. GROSZMANN, PD. D., Director.

THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL

1931 BROADWAY, COR. WEST 65TH ST.



This institution is one of the oldest and best-known schools of its kind in this country. Among its graduates are influential merchants, manufacturers, bankers, brokers, professional men, heads of departments and clerks in many of the public offices of this city, names and testimonials of whom are on file in our office.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, GRAMMAR, ETC., ARE TAUGHT DAY AND EVENING. Only experienced professional teachers employed in this school.

TELEGRAPHY.—The Telegraphy Department is under the supervision of an expert operator of ten years' office experience. Large, light, airy rooms, elevator service, etc. Pupils assisted to situations. Registered by the State Board of Regents. Send for prospectus.

Telephone 2049 Columbus.

H. W. REMINGTON, Principal.

DRAKE SCHOOLS

Jersey City, New York, Orange, Bayonne, Passaic

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OUR FORTE Day and Night

The Drake Schools are the cheapest first-class schools in America, with a twenty-one years' record in training young men and women in Typewriting, Stenography, Bookkeeping, etc., for business. Why not attend a school that has superior advantages? Our five schools are connected by telephone with our employment bureaus.

Down-town Office, 154 Nassau St. Up-town Office, 31 Union Sq.

The Drake Schools make a business of placing their graduates.

Write or phone for Circular Catalogue

NEW YORK SCHOOL, Broadway and 17th St.

AUG

1904

Eastman

ACADEMIC, BUSINESS, CIVIL SERVICE, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP & CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

New York City---Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



There are two roads open to the young people, who at the completion of a Grammar or High School Course turn their attention to business pursuits. Some obtain employment immediately at from $3 to $5 a week, and "work for a future," which, assuming it holds opportunities for advancement, they are unable to make avail, owing to a lack of business training of the right sort. They start at the bottom—and remain there.

The other road, and the right road, leads through Eastman. If I could make young people realize the advantages of the course of training we give there would be fewer failures in business and in life. Don't confuse Eastman with ordinary business colleges; we qualify and place in paying positions over 1,000 young people each year.

If you wish to START RIGHT call and see me and I will submit to you satisfactory evidence of what we have done for others whose circumstances are similar to your own. If you cannot call, write for our HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

OPEN DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

CLEMENT C. GAINES, M.A., B.L., President, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or
119 West 125th St., New York, N. Y.

The Grand Conservatory of Music

of the City of New York.

The Only Music School

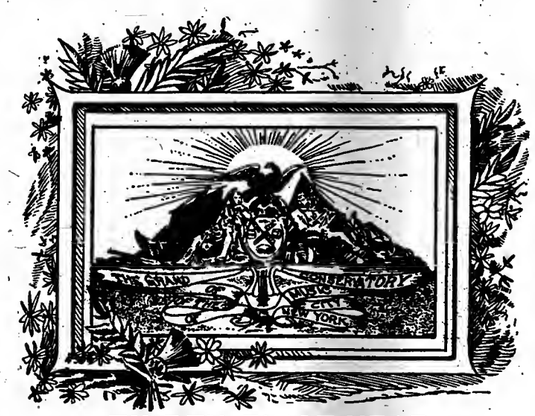
that is empowered by ACT OF LEGISLATURE to confer the

REGULAR UNIVERSITY DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Teaches the Proper Cultivation of the Voice.

Opera, Oratorio
Church and
Concert Work
Repertory

Students have the privilege of membership in the Ensemble Classes and the **PARLOR OPERA COMPANY.**



Thorough Training in

Piano
Violin
'Cello
Organ
Flute
Cornet

And all Orchestral Instruments

Concert Classes and Classes in **CHAMBER MUSIC.**

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.

Harmony and Composition, Counterpoint and Instrumentation by 45 Instructors of accredited ability, from the first beginning to the highest artistic perfection.
The full course leads to the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

OPEN EVENINGS ALL THE YEAR. **SEND FOR PARTICULARS.**

DR. E. EBERHARD, Pres't, (FOR 23 YEARS IN 23D STREET.) **68 West 83d Street.**

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer, with light south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,051. NEW YORK, SUNDAY. AUGUST 28, 1904.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL BATTLE IN MANCHURIA STILL ON

Sakharoff's Report Indicates Russian Defeat in East.

LOSSES OF 1,450 ADMITTED

Belief in St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin Has Sent the Greater Portion of His Army North—Tokio Confident of Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from Liao-Yang, timed 5:30 P. M. to-day, says the engagement continued throughout to-day east and south of the town.

The Japanese directed a strong cannonade against the Russian positions, the firing lasting from daylight until 1 P. M.

Hospital trains are being sent toward the front.

Tokio Expects Decisive Battle.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—Gen. Oku, commenced an attack upon the Russians at An-shan-Chan (midway between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang) yesterday at the same time that Gen. Kuroki commenced to attack them at An-Ping.

The belief is growing here that a great and decisive battle will be fought at Liao-Yang. Gen. Kuropatkin, who had an opportunity to abandon Liao-Yang and to remove the bulk of his stores and the majority of his army from that place, has evidently chosen to remain and give battle. He has concentrated his forces and intrenched carefully.

The country is drying up speedily after the torrential rains, and the Japanese may be counted upon to act vigorously and aggressively wherever the condition permit.

Confidence is felt here that the Japanese Commander in Chief in the field, Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, with his splendid united armies, will out-general Gen. Kuropatkin, force him to give battle on at least two of his fronts, and eventually succeed in defeating him decisively.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND JAPANESE ARMY, Via Fu-Ssu, Aug. 25.—Part of Gen. Kuroki's army advanced against the Russians beyond Yushi Pass early this morning.

There was heavy artillery firing for several hours, which finally ceased before noon.

It is believed that the Russians are retiring toward An-Ping.

Report from Sakharoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The General Staff has received a dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff giving a lengthy, detailed account of the fighting of Aug. 26.

The General says that on that day the Japanese took the offensive along the whole front of the Manchurian army. At an early hour the Japanese occupied the railway at Henchuantsa, Tolungchai, and Hanchuanpu, repulsing the Russian advance posts. Toward noon the attack in that quarter ceased.

Before dawn the Japanese were concentrated against the Russian advance detachments of the An-shan-Chan position. The Japanese force consisted of a division and a half, with artillery. The Russian advance guard retired on the main position. The Japanese attack there was not obstinate. The Russian losses on the Southern front were 150 men.

A cannonade began to the southeast at 5:30 A. M. and an hour later a fusillade was maintained along the whole southeastern front by the Japanese infantry against the right flank of the Russian position. This attack was repulsed at 7 A. M. At 11 A. M. a Japanese battery of twenty-four guns on Tuhsinpu Hill was silenced and put out of action by the Russian batteries and the Russian cavalry dispersed the Japanese.

At 1 P. M. the Japanese made a hot attack against Kofyntsa, and considerable Japanese forces were discovered in the neighborhood of Laodintan. All the Japanese attacks were repulsed, and the Russian troops, taking the offensive, drove the Japanese back toward the Nahlkau Valley. The Russian losses there were about 300.

In an eastern direction at dawn the Japanese took the offensive against the whole front of the Russian right. The troops retired from their advanced position, thus hindering the action of the artillery.

The engagement at that point was serious and became a hand-to-hand fight. The Russians, according to Gen. Sakharoff, lost about 1,000 killed or wounded.

Since noon heavy rains had been falling and the streams were again rising.

Kuropatkin Reports 1,450 Casualties.

The Russian casualties are placed at 1,450 in the report of Gen. Kuropatkin relative to the fighting around Liao-Yang yesterday. The Japanese, the General says, also sustained serious losses, while twenty-four of their guns are reported to have been put out of action.

Gen. Kuropatkin reports that the fighting was in all parts of the theatre of operations, the heaviest being east and southeast of Liao-Yang, in the vicinity of the Lan River and at Lian-dian-Sian.

Another long official telegram bas been received at the War Office, but it does not give a hint of what is transpiring to-day. It is more than probable that the Japanese have resumed their attempt to reach Liao-Yang.

The hottest fighting yesterday was in the Valley of the Lan, a small tributary of the Tai-Tse, around Tsegow, a place between An-Ping and Lian-dian-Sian. Gen. Kuroki's first aim apparently was to separate the two principal Russian positions. Gen. Kuroki's army advanced in three strong columns, one northward along the Valley of the Sindahia, a tributary of the Tai-Tse, as far as Liaodintan, whence a portion of his force marched westward to Miao Pass, threatening An-shan-Chan, the other portion pushing up the stream to Tunsinpu, four miles southwest of Lian-dian-Sian, where it was stopped by Gen. Kuropatkin's Cossacks.

The second column marched along the highroad and occupied Erdaho, whence the Japanese batteries shelled Lian-dian-Sian, a couple of miles northwest, until the fire of the Russian guns silenced them. Several Japanese batteries were completely dismantled and were abandoned by their gunners.

Fighting Was Desperate.

The fighting at Tsegow was of the most desperate description. The Japanese had the advantage of the mountainous country,

Continued on Page 3.

WOMAN SHOOTS MERCHANT.

Mrs. Herman Seriously Wounds Roger A. Piner In His Office.

Roger A. Piner of 1,035 Sherman Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., was shot in the head by a woman, who, he says, was Mrs. Augustina Herman, a widow, of 354 Mott Avenue, the Bronx early last evening in his office in the little four-story building at 122 Water Street, Manhattan. The bullet entered the right side of the face at a point near the nose. Mr. Pinner fled from the office as the first shot was fired, and as he ran the infuriated woman fired two other shots at him, both of which went wide of their mark.

Despite the serious nature of his wound Mr. Piner managed to make his way to the Old Slip Station unassisted. There he told a part of the story of the shooting. He collapsed in the course of his narrative and an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned. Mr. Piner said that he was a hardware broker and that the shooting had followed an altercation between himself and Mrs. Herman. The woman, he said, had been married twice. Both husbands are dead. He said that his father owned the house in the Bronx in which Mrs. Herman lived.

Piner told Sergeant McNally that Mrs. Herman was still in his office, but when a Roundsman and two patrolmen reached the place they found the door open, a pistol on the floor, and no sign of the woman. In a thorough search of the neighborhood no one was found who had seen either her enter or leave the Pinner office.

After Piner had been taken to the hospital Sergt. McNally telephoned the Alexander Avenue Station about the shooting, and Detective Rosendale was sent to the woman's apartment. She was not at home, but Rosendale got the key of her apartment and awaited her return.

Mrs. Herman came home about ten minutes later. She was very much excited, and when asked what the trouble was, she cried out:

"Oh, he tried to shoot me, and then something horrible happened."

The detective placed her under arrest. Just at this time Detective Walsh of the Old Slip Station appeared. He accompanied Rosendale and the woman to the Alexander Avenue Station. There her pedigree was taken, and she was turned over to Detective Walsh, who took her down town.

While the three were in the station house the Sergeant asked Detective Walsh what Mrs. Herman was charged with.

"She shot a man down in Water Street," answered the detective.

"What do you mean? I don't understand you," cried Mrs. Herman, turning on Walsh.

"Mr. Piner says you shot him," said the detective.

"It is not so; it is not so," declared the woman, but she refused to say anything more.

Mrs. Herman was then taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Mr. Piner identified her as his assailant. Later, Detective Sergt. Walsh questioned Piner again about this shooting, but could get little from him.

"What is the use of my telling you all this," he protested. "I won't appear against her. It is only a case of jealousy. I met her three or four years ago and called on her for a time. When I got married she went up in the air about it, and this is the result. You can't make me tell this in court, for I won't go."

Piner's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Piner of Elizabeth, N. J., called at the hospital and remained with their son for several hours. They refused to discuss the case.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—Roger A. Piner lives in Sherman Avenue, in the outskirts of Elizabeth, near Clinton Township. No one came to the door when a reporter called there to-night.

It was learned from a neighbor that the Piner family consisted of Maurice Piner, his wife, and son. The latter, Roger A., is a young man about twenty-five. It was said by the woman that young Piner recently married without the knowledge of his parents. The father, so this neighbor understood, was engaged in the lumber business in New York and was a Corporal in Gen. Kearny's brigade in the civil war.

BOY'S QUICK WIT SAVES TWO.

Wood Jumped with Smaller Lad as Train Hit Wagon.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 27.—Because a young man employed as gateman at the Village Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad raised the gates when a train was approaching, two boys nearly lost their lives to-day. The wagon in which the boys were driving was demolished and the horse killed, but one of the boys took his companion in his arms and jumped, both escaping with a few bruises.

The boys were Raymond Wood, sixteen years old, and Edward McGinnis, twelve years old. They were in a wagon belonging to the Jamaica Beef Company. The gateman closed the gates as an east-bound passenger train approached, but according to witnesses, raised them again before the whole train had passed the crossing. Wood, who was driving the wagon, started up his horse across the track, when he saw a light, short freight train approaching on the west-bound track at a good rate of speed. Several vehicles were behind him filled with persons coming from the ball game, and he was unable to back up and had no time to turn his horse to one side.

Throwing his arms around McGinnis, Wood jumped from the wagon, and the two boys landed in a heap in the road, clearing the track just as the locomotive of the freight train struck the wagon. The cowcatcher struck the nearest front wheel, smashing the shafts, wrecking the wagon, and killing the horse, which was carried a distance of about 200 feet on the cowcatcher.

A cry of horror went up from the crowd at the crossing, as it was thought the boys had gone under the train, and many persons jumped from their vehicles and rushed forward to the tracks. Their relief was great when the boys were found to be only slightly injured.

There have been six accidents at the Village Avenue and Merrick crossings within a year, in which seven lives were lost. At the Merrick crossing there are no gates, and it was there that three persons in an automobile were killed recently.

DEFIES CRIPPLE CREEK MINERS.

Ex-Attorney General of Colorado, Who Was Deported, Returns.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 27.—Eugene Engley, former Attorney General of Colorado, one of the men deported last Saturday by a mob, returned to this city to-day. He had walked over the hill from Cameron carrying a shotgun, and said he would protect himself to the best of his ability. He has not been molested.

Frank J. Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, who also was run out of the camp a week ago, has announced his intention of coming back. Sheriff Edward Bell says that he will endeavor to prevent any more deportations.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands. Open during September. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

MISMANAGEMENT CHARGED IN SYDENHAM HOSPITAL

Four Physicians Ask That Institution's Charter Be Revoked.

FORMER MEMBERS OF STAFF

Say Buildings Are Unsanitary, Patients Mistreated, and Doctors Taxed for Their Appointments.

It became known yesterday that four local physicians engaged in active practice in this city have filed a petition with the New York State Board of Charities seeking the annulment of the charter of the Sydenham Post Graduate Course and Hospital, at 339, 341, and 347 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the grounds that the institution is unclean and unsanitary and conducted with gross impropriety.

The petitioners, who were members of the hospital's medical staff until dismissed a short time ago, are Dr. Salo Cohn of 1,837 Madison Avenue, Dr. Louis Lichtscheln of 149 East Eighty-ninth Street, Dr. A. L. Goldwater of 84 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Dr. B. M. Feldman of 7 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Specifically, the charges are of two kinds. These physicians in their affidavit assert that members of the medical staff, including themselves, were required to pay $200 each for their appointment, and $40 monthly thereafter in order to retain their positions. Concerning the hospital as such, they allege that consumptive patients were placed indiscriminately with others not suffering from contagious diseases; that no "dead house" was provided; that medical students were permitted to administer chloroform at operations, and, moreover, that men and women patients were placed indiscriminately in the different wards.

Dr. Goldwater avers that he paid $200 in cash for an appointment to a position in the department of surgery, and a somewhat larger amount of money was paid by Dr. Feldman for an appointment in the department of gynecology.

In particularizing the causes which led them to seek the revocation of the hospital's charter, the petitioners allege that unlawful autopsies were performed without the consent of the families of deceased patients; that the management failed to maintain the proper space, as required by law, in the children's and female wards; that there was a violation of the corporation ordinance in the failure to erect fire-escapes; that combustibles were kept in the cellar, and that unwholesome odors were allowed to permeate the building.

It is charged that $25 per week was exacted from patients for the services of "trained nurses," who, in reality, were "ordinary pupil" nurses, working on a salary of $10 a month. Further it is said that one sort of medicine was substituted for another prescribed by the physicians when the latter was not in the drug department, and the patients were compelled to pay for such things as nightgowns, which had been given for free use.

It is alleged, moreover, that "citizens of standing and charitable disposition," who were requested by the Trustees to join the institution in order to "give the cloak of respectability" to the operations of the management, resigned when they learned the true condition of affairs.

The law firm of Levy & Unger bas been retained by the petitioners to argue their case before the State Board of Charities. The President of the hospital is William I. Spiegelberg, who is associated with a cotton goods house at 145 Greene Street and lives at 134 West Seventy-eighth Street. He is said to he a son-in-law of Meyer Guggenheim, and it is said that Mr. Guggenheim was at one time expected to contribute $350,000 for the endowment of the institution. Mr. Spiegelberg was out of the city yesterday.

Sanford Simmons, Secretary of the hospital, who lives at 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, said last night that the petition was made up "out of whole cloth" and was utterly baseless. "The hospital," he declared, "is run on strictly business principles, as any one can see who will take time to investigate it. The doctors who have signed that petition are sore because they have been turned out, and are taking this means to square themselves. I am not in the least worried as to the outcome of the matter."

Dr. H. Jarecky of 115 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who is one of the medical staff, was vehement in his denunciation of the purpose of the petitioners. "Come over and see for yourselves," he said, "how the hospital is run," and he escorted the reporters over to the institution and showed them through from cellar to roof. So far as could be seen by the unprofessional eye the place was clean and well kept.

"The doctors who are making all this trouble for us," Dr. Jarecky said, "knew the requirements of the hospital and had no reason to complain. If they had wished to continue on the staff they should have met their payments, and all would have been well. There is not an iota of truth in their statements that the place is improperly conducted. It is one of the cleanest and best regulated hospitals in the city."

He said that at present there were about thirty patients in the hospital and that the greatest difficulty which the management had had to contend with in the past was lack of adequate room to accommodate all who desired to come there. It is said that, up to a few months ago, Samuel Bloomingdale, who lives at 21 East Sixty-third Street, held the position of Secretary of the hospital, but resigned.

Dr. Kunitzer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appeared greatly surprised last night when he learned of the attack being made on the institution by what he called "unscrupulous persons." The name of Spiegelberg, he declared, was a sufficient guarantee of honest methods on the part of all connected with the concern. The four physicians who are bringing the charges were dismissed, he said, by the Board of Directors on request of the Medical Board, for the reason that they "were not found worthy to longer remain on the staff." He invited the fullest inspection and investigation of the hospital buildings.

These buildings are of the three-story-and-basement sort. Nos. 339 and 341 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street are used as a hospital proper, while 347 is the dispensary.

LAFE PENCE IS ACCUSED.

Ex-Congressman Charged with Passing Worthless Check.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 27.—Samuel Porter, proprietor of a Salt Lake hotel, today swore to a complaint charging ex-Congressman Lafe Pence with having cashed a worthless sight draft on the National Bank of Lewiston, Idaho, where Pence now lives.

The suit would not have been pushed, it is said, had it not been for an incident at Portland, Oregon, two days ago, during a fight for the permanent headquarters of the American Mining Congress. Salt Lake was a competitor. Pence took the floor in behalf of Denver and made references to Utah and its women that were resented.

Officers at Portland have been asked to place Pence under arrest. The bank was notified the County Attorney that it will send witnesses to testify against Pence.

RUSSIAN JEWS MASSACRED.

A Number Reported Killed and Eighty Wounded in Bessarabia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Vossische Zeitung has received a report from a private source to the effect that renewed bloody anti-Semitic excesses have occurred in Bessarabia, Russia. Bessarabia is the Province in which Kishineff is situated.

It is stated that a number of Jews were killed, and that eighty were wounded.

The clergy are said to be mainly to blame for the disturbances, they having preached against the Jews, accusing them of having fomented the war with Japan.

Professional agitators, it is added, are also spreading reports that the Russian Government is willing to grant full civic rights to the Jews, and that, as a result, the Jews will rule over the people.

The disturbances are at present confined to small villages. The Russian Government is taking military measures to restore order.

SOUND STEAMER ADRIFT.

Trouble Follows When New Hampshire Tries to Dock.

Accident followed accident with amazing rapidity on the steamer New Hampshire of the New Haven Line last night, and for a time the officers had to hustle to make repairs and quiet the 200 passengers at the same time. The mishaps started when the vessel tried to tie up at the foot of East Thirty-first Street about 7 o'clock. The machinery broke down, and the strong tide carried the big steamer down the river.

Anchor was dropped with a view to making fast somewhere, but the anchor caught in a submerged cable belonging to the Long Island Railway. By this time the steamer was drifting sidewise and stern first further down stream. The third accident came when Charles Olsen, a deckhand, was sent aloft to reverse the American flag as a signal of distress. When Olsen was about five feet from the flag staff the staff broke and man, flag, and all tumbled into the river.

Four other deckhands went overboard after Olsen, and a small boat was lowered to assist the rescue party. Olsen was picked up exhausted, and landed safely on deck. He was revived and seemed none the worse for his fall of nearly 100 feet.

Still the steamer drifted down the river, and panic was imminent among the passengers. To passing ferryboats the distress of the New Hampshire was unknown, and no effort was made to assist her. The ship's officers went among the passengers, many of whom were women, telling them that the machinery would soon be repaired, and that there was no danger of drifting too far.

The New Hampshire had passed Twenty-third Street, when a sister ship, the Richard Peck, of the same line, bound for New Haven, signaled the New Hampshire, and lay to. Just at that moment the accident to the machinery having been repaired, the engineer of the New Hampshire signaled to the Captain for instructions, and in another few minutes the New Hampshire proceeded under her own steam to the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street.

PARAGUAY REBELS WINNING.

Government Seems Helpless and Its Downfall Is Expected.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 27.—There is a total paralysis of action on the part of the Government at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the authorities simply taking feeble measures for defense and awaiting developments.

Little doubt is felt now that if a pacific solution is not reached in a few days the first determined move by the revolutionists will be made and will result in the surrender or downfall of the Government.

Notice bas been given of an interpellation to be presented in the Argentine Congress on Monday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to ascertain details of the steps taken to secure the absolute neutrality of the Argentine Republic in connection with the revolutions in Uruguay and Paraguay.

It is anticipated that attacks will be made upon the Government.

CHICAGO LAWYER BUNKOED.

Col. Robert Lea, Summering at Lake George, Swindled by Stranger.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—That a Chicago lawyer can be bunkoed was proved here yesterday. Col. Robert Lea, a member of the bar of the Western city, who is spending the Summer at Lake George, was enjoying his daily constitutional when he met an elderly gentleman, who greeted him cordially, called him by name, and told him how glad he was to see a Chicago man again, after living in South America for seven years.

He made himself very entertaining to the Colonel, and finally exhibited to the latter several drafts for large amounts, on which he said he had been unable to realize.

The stranger followed his story up by showing a watch and chain of rich appearance, on which Col. Lea loaned him $12, to pay his fare to some city where he was known and could realize on his paper.

Casual conversation at the hotel later brought the information that two other guests had made similar loans on similar security.

The watches and chains were shown to a local jeweler, who said they were worth about 50 cents apiece.

GOT $500 FOR AUTO ARRESTS.

That's One Constable's Record—Suffolk Folk Want Rewards Stopped.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 27.—One Long Island constable admits being $500 ahead on Suffolk County's plan of offering $25 for the arrest of autoists for violating the speed regulations, and now a petition is being circulated to have the practice stopped.

The offering of rewards, the petition states, has tended to make certain persons overzealous in making arrests. The petition sets forth that experience with automobilists goes to show that the known presence of officers on the road keeps the chauffeurs from exceeding the speed limits, and suggests that uniformed policemen be employed for this purpose.

RACE OF CRUISERS WON BY THE MINNEAPOLIS

Reaches Newport News Three Minutes Ahead of the Columbia.

NIP AND TUCK FROM START

Columbia Was Leading When Fire Island Was Passed in Official Test of Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 27.—The cruiser Minneapolis has once more established her right to the title "Greyhound of the American Navy" in the exciting race which began yesterday at Newport, R. I.

She came in first at Old Point Comfort this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, although the Columbia led until the two cruisers passed Fire Island. The finish was very close, only three minutes separating the two great commerce destroyers. A number of persons gathered on the Government wharf to see the end.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, who attended the launching the battleship Louisana to-day, and who was at Old Point, waiting for the Washington boat, went aboard the flagship as soon as she came to anchor. He said he was pleased with the performance of the commerce destroyers, the log showing an average of 20.4 knots an hour for the whole run.

The converted cruiser Prairie, which started out in company with the Minneapolis and Columbia, came in five minutes behind the flagship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The race between the triple-screw cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis from Newport to Hampton, which began yesterday afternoon, has especial interest to naval officers. It is desired to determine the speed that war vessels built ten years ago can make, and the test will also have interest in determining the relative value of triple and twin screws.

The triple screw was adopted for the two vessels in question upon recommendation of Admiral Melville, who designed the machinery of both the Columbia and the Minneapolis, and who is an honest advocate of three screws for large-sized war vessels.

The Columbia and Minneapolis are sister ship. Both were built on the Delaware River by the Cramps, and when given trial trips proved themselves to be the fastest cruisers afloat. They are protected cruisers built of steel, each being 412 feet long, with 58 feet 2 inches beam and the main draught of 22 feet 9 inches.

The Columbia has 18,500 horse power, and the Minneapolis 20,862. Both have the same style of boilers and protection, and carry the same armament and complement of men.

On her trial trip the Columbia made 22.80 knots, and until the Minneapolis was built held the record for speed. A short time ago the Minneapolis ran across the Atlantic from Southampton to New York in 6 days 23 hours and 49 minutes, an average of 18.41 knots an hour.

On her trial trip the Minneapolis earned for her builders a premium of $414,000, her official time having been 23.07 knots. At one time she made a spurt of 25.02 knots, and maintained that speed for more than two hours.

The cost of the Columbia was $2,725,000 and the Minneapolis $3,204,600, exclusive of armament.

BUILD SHOP IN ONE DAY.

Burned-Out Carpenters, Despite Union, Erect Structure in Record Time.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Bright and early this morning 135 carpenters began work on the erection of a temporary carpenter's shop for the P. S. Van Kirk Company on Fulton Street to take the place of one recently burned. Each workman had offered to give his services free, and it was decided to try to erect the building in one day.

The lumber yard and plant of the firm were destroyed by fire last June, causing a heavy loss, but the firm retained its men to clear up the ruins, paying them $3 a day for work that only calls for $2.50 here. It was to show their appreciation of this treatment that the men decided to put up the building free.

The men disregarded union rules for once, and began early to place the upright beams in place, and before 9 o'clock this morning the crossbeams on the second story were in position. The metal cornice foreman and his men followed the carpenters, and as soon as the last board was in place, the building was incased in iron sheathing. The work was completed at exactly 5:30 this afternoon, and the structure is declared the most quickly erected building in the State.

After the completion of their labors the men were entertained at dinner by the firm.

BROOKLYN COFFEE, $5 A CUP.

But the Drinkers Returned Later If the Right Pony Won.

The Brooklyn police discovered yesterday a restaurant about a stone's throw from the Borough Hall where coffee is sold at from $1 to $5 a cup. What was more, they found men flocking to the place to buy the coffee at such astonishing prices. Most of the coffee drinkers were lawyers' clerks, salesmen, stenographers, and other men drawing modest salaries.

Having their curiosity excited, the police investigated the matter further. They learned that the coffee buying was a trick to get money down on the "ponies" running at Sheepshead. A man who wanted to place a bet on a race would order a cup of coffee, drink it, and then walk up to the cashier's desk. He would hand over a bill in which would be rolled a slip of paper bearing a horse's name and his own initials.

The man behind the desk always understood, and never said a word. He would go through the motion of ringing up the amount of the coffee purchase on a cash register while the customer would walk out. After the racing for the day was over the customers who had won would flock back to drink more coffee and have their winnings handed over to them in the form of "change." The detectives were unable to get enough evidence to warrant an arrest.

Charles E. Norris Drops Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Charles E. Norris, a newspaper man of Denver, dropped dead on the street here to-night. Norris was known in nearly all parts of the country, having traveled over the greater part of the United States on foot during the last five years. He was told by physicians that he could live but a short time, and in order to prolong his life by remaining out of doors, he decided to walk around the country.

JAPANESE USING A BALLOON.

It Is Seen from Liao-Yang—Chinese Harass Russians.

BERLIN, Sunday, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Liao-Yang, dated Aug. 27, says:

"The Chinese bandits are so active that the Russians dare not straggle. The Chinese refuse to sell provisions to the Russians.

"A Japanese war balloon has been seen from Liao-Yang."

RUSSIA STOPS WOMEN'S FAD.

St. Petersburg Femininity Forbidden to Wear Naval Cloaks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg has forbidden women to wear naval cloaks.

These cloaks had become fashionable since the Che-mul-Pho fight.

MANY HURT IN TRAIN CRASH.

Head-On Collision with an Engine Occurs Near Sturgis, Mich.

STURGIS, Mich., Aug. 27.—The westbound Lake Shore and Michigan Southern mail train met an east-bound engine in a head-on collision near here to-night.

Several people were seriously, but none fatally, injured.

KING GUEST OF A. J. DREXEL.

American Entertains Edward VII. at Marienbad.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—Anthony J. Drexel entertained King Edward at dinner to-night in the restaurant attached to the Kursaal at Marienbad.

Covers were laid for eighteen guests, including Count Mensdorff, Count and Countess Crevigné, M. de Martini, Miss Ymaga, Mrs. Hall Walker, Miss Hall, Mrs. Palmer, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Ern Rennie, Secertary of the British Embassy; A. J. Drexel, Jr., and Grevills Clark. Capt. Ponsonby, Equerry to His Majesty, was in attendance on the King.

The tables were decorated with white orchids and white carnations.

HILDEGARDE STRUCK WRECK.

Yacht, Once Property of King Edward, Badly Damaged.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—The yacht Hildegarde, owned by Edward R. Coleman of Philadelphia, is at this port with her bottom badly damaged. She was bound from Bar Harbor to Newport, and it is supposed she struck a sunken wreck off Eggemoggin Beach.

The yacht will be towed to New London, Conn., for repairs. It is valued at $150,000, and was formerly owned by King Edward, when he was Prince of Wales, and later by George J. Gould of New York.

TO AVENGE HIS DOG'S DEATH.

Virginia Negro Boy and Companion Try to Wreck a Train.

MARTINSVILLE, Va., Aug. 27.—The discovery of obstructions on the track of the Danville and Western Division of the Southern Railway yesterday prevented the loss of many lives. John Cox, a youth whose dog had recently been killed by a train, was arrested.

The youth admitted his guilt, saying he had tried to wreck the train in revenge for the killing of his pet. He implicated Pete Hairston, colored, as his partner in the crime. Both were arraigned before a Justice of the Peace at Axton, and, pleading guilty to the charge, were sent to the Grand Jury.

VANDALS VISIT OLD MANSION.

Two Art Panels Stolen from Schenley House, in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Two art panels from the inside doors of the old Schenley mansion in this city were discovered to have been stolen yesterday when the caretakers opened the house to show several visitors through.

One is a hand-painted Dresden design, and the other is the costly bronze plate on the door leading from the hall into the hallroom.

FOUR PERISH IN FOREST FIRES.

Millions of Dollars Damage Done in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 27.—Forest fires are raging in British Columbia more furiously than ever. It is estimated that millions of dollars' worth of timber is burning.

The last fire to start was at Point Grey, a short distance from Vancouver. Seven miles of forest are now burning at this point. The camps and skid roads of R. S. Forbes are burning, the loss on them being $60,000.

Four fatalities are reported at a camp owned by a Japanese named Tom Aoki, situated on Gambier Island.

The fire swept around the camp so suddenly that the residents had no time to save themselves, and were driven to the water by the flames. Two men, one woman, and a child, all Japanese, are reported to have perished in the flames. The remaining workers at the camp made their escape by means of boats.

WANTED THE REWARD FIRST.

Finder of Valuable Brooch Sustained by Boston Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Judge Ely refused to issue a warrant this morning for the arrest of a broker's clerk who had in his possession a brooch lost by J. G. Warner of the Wardsworth Hotel.

Mr. Warner lost the piece of jewelry a week ago, and it is understood that, he promised a reward of $100 for its return. It was found by Mrs. John B. Johnson of 427 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York, who handed it over to the broker's clerk to get the reward for her.

When Mr. Warner learned who had the brooch he tried, it is said, to get it back without paying the $100, but the clerk refused to give it up. Then it was that Mr. Warner applied for a warrant.

AUTOS FOR GERMAN COLONIES.

To be Introduced on Account of the Sickness Among Animals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Owing to the wholesale death from tsetse sickness and Texas fever of animals needed for transportation in the German colonies the Colonial Society has decided to introduce an automobile service in the German oversea possessions.

In order to obtain the best type of machine the society will open a competition, and a gold medal will be awarded to the most serviceable vehicle.

ARTFUL WINS THE FUTURITY STAKES.

Tradition Second and the Favorite, Sysonby, Third.

RACE RUN IN RECORD TIME.

Greatest of America's Stables Captured All the Money Offered for the Richest Turf Event of the Country.

In the race for the Futurity Stakes, the richest prize of the American turf, at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, the greatest racing stables of the country captured every dollar of the big stakes. William C. Whitney's estate, represented in the colors of Herman B. Duryea, winning with the filly Artful, James B. Haggin, represented in the colors of Sydney Paget, finishing second with Tradition, and James R. Keene, racing in his own colors, finishing third with Sysonby.

The struggle was spectacular, chiefly because of the men who owned the contenders, but it was a fast run race, and a true test of speed for nearly five furlongs of the six furlong course, the winner, a maiden to the time of her victory, then drawing clear of the others and winning by five lengths, the only contest at the finish being between Tradition and Sysonby, in which Tradition proved the stouter and got the place by a head.

Of sixteen horses that ran in the most famous produce event that ingenuity has invented for the American turf, eight represented the three interests that figured in the finish, the winner being one of four horses bred by the late William C. Whitney that started, in all of which Mr. Duryea has ownership registered with the Jockey Club.

Rich man's race as was the seventeenth Futurity, it held the same attraction for the general public that former contests for the fixture have aroused, and under absolutely ideal conditions, a crowd equal to the largest that has gathered on a race course this season, witnessed the struggle, the official estimate of the attendance being between forty and forty-five thousand. The fashionable element was on hand in such strength as to fill every box and seat of the inclosures reserved for the club members and their guests, and the clubhouse balcony was crowded as it never has been before when the great race was run, while hundreds of handsomely dressed women were in the box tier of the grand stand.

The public at large overflowed the grand and field stands, and swarmed on the roof inclosures of both structures with persistence that gave the track policemen and attendants all that they could do to prevent dangerous overcrowding, as the holiday patrons knew just what sort of spectacle the Futurity would present, and refused to be deprived of any chance of seeing all that was possible of the contest by surrendering seats or standing room in the public inclosures. Even this early seeking of places from which something might be seen of the race down the long three-quarters of a mile of Futurity stretch left many thousands to wander on the lawns all the afternoon, while the betting ring of the grand stand, with all obstructions removed to better accommodate the crowd and give free access to the betting element, held its thousands from the beginning to the end of the racing.

The field stand was filled to the last inch of roof space, and the immense open field back of the betting ring and near the grand stand entrance contained hundreds of automobiles of every variety. The transportation of the Saturday half-holiday patrons of the seventeenth Futurity taxed the ability of the railroads and surface car lines leading to the track from all points, but delay in getting visitors to and from the race course was avoided in part by putting on longer trains and putting more passengers into each coach or car that was available, the result being fairly satisfactory to the transportation managers and not more than usually disagreeable to the patrons of the several roads.

RECORD TIME FOR RACE.

The air was cool but clear, and the track, under the constant attention of workmen with harrows and brushes, was so fast that it caused not the least surprise to turfmen when the chief event of the day was run in new record time for the Futurity, Artful, in her 1:11 4-5, approaching close to the best mark for the Sheepshead Bay straight course. As it was, the race was the fastest that has ever been run for the big stakes on either the old or the new straight course. From the moment that the crowd began to assemble at the course, a short time after noon, the Futurity and its possibilities were the absorbing topics, and not the least sophisticated spectator of the crowd had any other idea than that the struggle was one that must be fought out by the entries of the rich men of the turf.

The conduct of racing has changed greatly since the "poor man's" horse, Proctor Knott, won the first Futurity for "Sam" Bryant in 1888, the chief change being made apparent in the fact that the good horses that ran were owned by the men who bred them, the men who, with great fortunes to enable them to keep up select studs, have nothing but the best, and who sell only what they do not wish to train and race in their own interests. There were poor men's horses in the race as there have been in every Futurity since the inception of the biggest produce stakes of the turf, but the poor men's horses were so little in evidence in the betting and gossip about the race as they were in the actual contest. The race differed from other Futurity struggles in that the West had a most obscure representation, but two horses that could be considered as Western animals running and both of these being forlorn hopes.

Fourteen horses originally were named to run, and of this number a single one, John E. Madden's Waterside, was withdrawn. To make up for the withdrawal, Mr. Madden added another horse—Councilman—thus bringing his representation back to two runners, with Hot Shot and Councilman coupled as the Madden entry. Three other stables were represented, each by two or more entries, the biggest entry being from the Duryea establishment, which started Tradition, Rosé of Dawn, and Artful, all carrying the Duryea green and white, while of the added starters above Madden's addition, Paidgelding Bedouin, running as the property of E. W. Jewett, is owned in part by Mr. Du-

yea. James R. Keene started two, the English bred Sysonby and the Kentucky bred colt Wild Mint, from Mr. Keene's own farm, while for Sydney Paget, the stable entry that ran was made up of Tradition, from the J. B. Haggin Stud, and Woodsaw, bred by August Belmont. Of the entries in the names of ten different owners, only three could be regarded as racing for professional horsemen, all the other owners being wealthy amateur patrons of the turf.

Popular opinion long before, however, had reduced the contest to a struggle in which only three stables appeared to have any reasonable chance, and when the betting began yesterday afternoon the issue was reduced still further, for it seemed that the Paget stable had lost favor, and the holiday crowd had determined that the issue rested between the Keene and Duryea stables.

The race was a remarkable one, in that it brought together three hitherto unbeaten two-year-olds, as the best of the season, Sysonby, Tanya, and Tradition, each holding records unsullied by defeat, but great as Tanya had proved herself, and stout and fast as Tradition had run, the public and the betting men settled on Sysonby as the best chance, and the Keene entry of two horses from first to last held the place of favorite. The Duryea entry of three as consistently was rated second choice, while the Paget entry was a steady third choice. The only other entry that figured in the betting was that of the Kentucky horseman, J. E. Madden, whose two horses had some little support at long odds. At the opening of the betting as good as 4 to 5 was offered against the Keene pair, while the Duryea entry then was quoted at 2 to 1, and the Paget entry at 8 to 1. The crowd took the short price against the Keene chances with such eagerness that the odds dropped to 13 to 20 in a very short time, while the Duryea trio went to 5 to 2, and the Paget entry went up to 12 to 1.

The race for the Futurity was set officially for 4:15 o'clock, and the Futurity horses in consequence could not take possession of the stalls under the paddock saddling shed until half an hour before that time, but even before the race immediately preceding the big event had been finished, the crowd of stable partisans and betting men seeking knowledge of the condition of the contestants had begun to crowd into the paddock inclosure, where the sixteen two-year-olds were walking under the trees and waiting for the final preparation for their struggle.

WOMEN SWARM IN THE PADDOCK.

This was the beginning of a most interesting part of the great spectacle of the Futurity, for within five minutes after the Fall Handicap had been won by Hamburg Belle, herself a Futurity winner of just a year before, there was assembled in the Sheepshead Bay paddock the most remarkable gathering that the inclosure ever held. The Coney Island Jockey Club always has received the generous patronage of wealth and fashion, and the presence of fashionable women to witness the saddling of the horses for any popular race long ago became a familiar scene, but never before were they present in such numbers, and on no race course in the world did they ever have such perfect freedom. Gay gowns and gorgeous colors overran the inclosure, and groups of women of social prominence strolled from horse to horse watching with the utmost interest the grooming, and commenting on the appearance of the animals. Many fair visitors went about unescorted, and paid no heed to the numerous photographers who were busy with cameras taking snap shots at every interesting group.

The prominent horsemen who had entries in the race each had a special surrounding of the fashionable sightseers, but there were so many women onlookers that horsemen of an older time stood back in amazement and commented on the change that has come over the sport under the social recognition it now enjoys. The novel sight drew a further increase in the paddock patronage from the sightseers of the grandstand. The groups which attracted the greatest share of public attention were those escorted by Foxhall P. Keene, H. B. Duryea, and Harry Payne Whitney, who were interested witnesses of the final grooming of the Duryea and Keene horses, the favorites for the race.

Trainer John W. Rogers, the successful veteran trainer of the Duryea stable, personally saw to the preparation of each horse of the three that he started, and was always the centre of the largest crowd in the paddock. He chose his station by the paddock fence to the rear of the inclosure and back of the saddling shed, and there, apparently oblivious of the spectators who crowded dangerously near the heels of his horses, he fitted successively Rose of Dawn, Tanya, and Artful for the post, some observing witnesses taking it as a tip that he reserved his greatest and latest care for Artful. Trainer Rowe, who has saddled three Futurity winners in other years, put the final touches on Sysonby and Wild Mint in the open, just beside the saddling shed, and he, too, was the centre of an interested group.

Out in the open, back of the saddling shed, John E. Madden basked in the sun and the gaze of the crowd as he finished with Hot Shot and Councilman. Under the shade of the trees in the little grove to the clubhouse side of the paddock Trainer Joyner saw the saddling of Tradition and Woodsaw, while Mr. Paget, in whose colors they ran, and August Belmont, who bred Woodsaw, and thus had more than a spectator's interest in the proceedings, stood beside him. While the paddock thus was a centre of social life, the strictly professional racegoers and the betting men of the "rail bird" type lined the track side and watched the warming up canters of the horses that were sent out, but interesting as was the sight of the Keene pair breezing down the stretch together and the Duryea trio as they went slowly past the stand, the warming up in most cases was a perfunctory performance and threw no light on the possibilities, especially as every horse that figured in the betting had been sent a fast trial two days or more in advance of the great test of merit for the $54,000 purse. Jack Lory, added as a starter by John W. Schorr, the Memphis brewer, attracted some attention, because he had so recently come from Saratoga, and his latest movements were not known to the crowd generally, but not even Jack Lory's best Western form argued in his favor in each company as he was destined to meet, and the Memphis colt dropped out of mind with the other outsiders.

REDFERN ON THE FAVORITE.

In the selection of jockeys for the Futurity horses, the choice by the Keene stable of Redfern as rider of Sysonby, which put Odom, the jockey regularly retained by the stable, on the second string, as indicated by the fact that Sysonby carried the first colors, caused much comment, but it had absolutely no effect on the betting, as Sysonby had the preference of every backer of the stable, and with his unbeaten record, grew warmer and warmer in favor as the time for the call to the post approached.

The Duryea trio carried first, second, and third colors, and it somewhat puzzled the spectators as to which was the stable's preference, as Tanya had the first colors, with Shaw riding, while Artful carried the second colors, though ridden by Hildebrand, who in most of the important races of the Summer had preference over Shaw. Tradition had up the first colors of the Paget Stable, and Hot Shot had the first colors of the Madden Stable, but there was no official declaration to win with any specified horse by any of the stables having two or more starters.

The lining up of the horses in the paddock at the call to the post caused a stampede for the stands, but in the slow and orderly march of the sixteen well-mannered two-year-olds past the stand and the canter to the starting post full three-quarters of a mile up the curve of the so-called straight of the Futurity course, gave ample time for the enthusiasts of the paddock to find places from which to witness the race. The start was made with surprising promptness. Starter Fitzgerald felt that there was no occasion for a long lecture to the jockeys, but spoke a few sharp words of warning.

The horses lined up with Chrysitis on the rail, Rose of Dawn second, and Hot Shot, Wild Mint, Tradition, Tanya, Artful, Woodsaw, Glorifier, Belle Strome, Councilman, Agile, Jack Lory, Oiseau, and Bedouin strung out in the order named to the outer rail, Sysonby having the extreme outside, the place of the greatest disadvantage, but a place that it was known he must occupy when the official starters were announced, and a handicap which apparently had no effect in shaking the confidence of his admirers.

A singularly well-behaved lot of horses the seventeenth Futurity drew together, for there was no marked show of misconduct or fractiousness, and the starter's work thus was made easy. There was a delay of less than seven minutes when the sixteen moved up to the barrier with one accord, and, heads all together, passed in almost a straight line before Starter Fitzgerald, who seized the opportunity and sent them off to as near a perfect start as any Futurity ever produced, there being no apparent disadvantage to any horse of the number.

The barrier hardly had lifted before Redfern, alert and anxious to make up for the disadvantage of the outside position, sent Sysonby off with a splendid rush, and that horse led as the start was made, with Artful, Tanya, Tradition, and Woodsaw following heads or noses apart, and the others so close together that the last horse could not be picked until the field had begun to string out a few yards beyond the barrier, the slower beginners then having the worst of it, with Rose of Dawn last and immediately preceded by Bedouin, Chrysitis, and Wild Mint, the remainder of the field still hanging in close order on the heels of the first five.

Sysonby's rush for the lead carried the others with him at a terrific pace, and all that were able to race with him went on in the effort to do so, the field in consequence stringing out into a long line in the first fifty yards, the quicker horses then only holding their places in front, and the race for the big purse dwindled down to a struggle in which only the first half dozen, which included Hot Shot, had any real chance to win.

SYSONBY'S GRAND FIGHT.

Sysonby, from his place on the far outside of a track a hundred feet wide, swung as straight across as his rider dared to take him without danger of interfering with the horses that were nearest him, and the angle was so sharp that from the grand stand it appeared as if Sysonby had made his run and cut almost straight across the track in his effort for the rail. Fast as Sysonby ran, however, the course he took compelled him to go further than the horses that were better placed, and though he crossed all the laggards, and within a furlong was close to the inner rail and had his position for the race, his chief rivals, Artful and Tanya, of the Duryea entry, went with him, while close up fourth and fifth, came Woodsaw and Tradition, Hot Shot even this early in the struggle being outrun, and in trouble to keep anywhere near the first flight.

Settled down then just after passing the first furlong pole for the race to the goal Sysonby and Artful ran neck and neck, with Tanya holding on in third place only a half length away, and lapped by Tradition and Woodsaw, a gap of daylight separating them from Hot Shot, which led the rear guard at the end of the first quarter. Fighting every inch of the way the leaders came on, Sysonby ridden as well as Redfern could ride him, trying in his own impetuous way to shake off his opponents, and win with the electrical burst of speed that in all his earlier races smothered his fields, but with all his dash and power being unable to gain an inch on the Duryea fillies hanging at his side. There was no effort on the part of any of the riders to wait or keep anything in reserve, for waiting to the pursuers meant that Sysonby would slip away and perhaps never be caught again.

Every horse of the flying half dozen in the first division was racing at its best when the bend in the Futurity Course was reached, and those behind already were pressed to their last efforts, and still Sysonby and the fillies Artful, Tanya, and Tradition were fighting every step of the race, spread out almost abreast, Woodsaw and Hot Shot at this point beginning to tire and fall back on the field that struggled after the leaders in vain chase. Making the slight turn into the quarter stretch, Sysonby showed first, then a scant length before Artful, while Tanya was at her stable mate's hips, and Tradition a scant length away, tho four being then well clear of the others.

Beginning the run down the straight, Redfern made a desperate call on the favorite, and rode his hardest, Hildebrand on Artful, Shaw on Tanya, and Lyne on Tradition promptly following his example, and then following the terrific pace of the first half mile the four entered the struggle over the final quarter of a mile under full pressure, whips succeeding hand riding before the fifth furlong had been done. To just outside the last eighth pole Sysonby battled on gallantly, but even under the whip he could not shake off Artful, who hung to him relentlessly, and even then was creeping forward, Tanya in the meantime having succumbed to the 124 pounds she carried, dropped back on Tradition, who still was coming on in gallant style.

It was just before the final furlong began that Artful drew up abreast of Sysonby, and both horses, under punishment, hung together for an instant. Then the 127 pounds he carried and the early use made of him told on Sysonby, and he, too, began to tire, Artful, still hard ridden, drawing away then, and in the next twenty yards gaining so rapidly that she was clear by daylight, while Sysonby then was back on Tradition. Through the remainder of the race Artful held the stakes safely won, though Hilderbrand took no chances and rode her out to the end, Artful winning finally by five lengths, while Tradition, hard ridden under the whip, got up in the last few strides and beat Sysonby by a head for the place, Tanya finishing fourth, three lengths back, and far off before Councilman, which came on at the end when the others of the field had tired and closed a lot of ground.

As the race was run, the four horses that were actually first away from the post were the leaders at the end, after having made the entire race among them and outran all the others of the field. That they were the best of the field there was no question to be raised, but after the race there was a question as to the merits of the performances of Artful, Tradition, and Sysonby Tradition's effort under the 127 pounds she carried, the actual top weight of the race, as she conceded her sex allowance to Sysonby, was a performance of singular excellence.

KEENE DISAPPOINTED.

The defeat of Sysonby was a great disappointment to his owner, but there were horsemen who agreed after the race that the result might have been differcnt had Odom had the mount on that colt instead of the lighter and weaker rider, Redfern, who had just returned to the saddle after a long period of inaction due to an injury to his shoulder at Saratoga. Redfern rode the colt to orders at that, but witbal he made exceeding free use of the colt's speed in crossing the track as he did in the rush for the rail against so fast a lot of horses as the Duryea pair and Tradition. The result of the race was a comparative victory for the betting ring, for, in spite of the fact that Mr. Duryea had every confidence in his entry, and his friends backed the trio freely, the weight of money went on Sysonby, the public generally as well as the smart horsemen backing the Keene pair.

The race was the third Futurity that has gone to horses owned or bred by William C. Whitney, he having won the race with Balsylhoo Bey, in his own colors, and with Yankee, owned in partnership with J. E. Madden, and raced in the Madden colors, while Artful was bred by the late millionaire turfman, being the produce of his sixty-thousand-dollar stallion Hamburg and the fast selling class Dandie Dinmont mare, Martha 11.

The value of the stakes in gross was $54,290, of which amount $43,540 is credited to Artful as the winner, $2,000 more to the Whitney estate, as nominator of the dam, $4,916 to the second horse, Tradition, and $1,250 to J. B. Haggin as nominator of her dam, and $2,003 to Sysonby, with an addition sum of $500 to James R. Kecne as nominator of the dam. Artful was the fourth filly to win the big stake, and the second daughter of Hamburg to capture a Futurity. Hamburg Belle also being a representativo of Hamburg, while the filly winners of earlier years were The Butterflies and L'Alouette.

FASHION AT THE RACE.

Automobiles the Most Popular Conveyance—Boxes All Well Filled.

The attendance of socially prominent people at the running of the Futurity yesterday at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay track was the largest in the history of the club. The clubhouse and balcony boxes were filled, and Newport and Saratoga were most liberally represented, while fashionable New York was in evidence as it never has been before at this season.

The fashionable patrons of racing almost exclusively made the trip to and from the race course in automobiles, of which there were hundreds back of the grand stand and on the avenues surrounding the Coney Island Club's Park, while motoring costumes were conspicuous all over the grounds. The display of coaches and fashionable equipages on the other hand was exceedingly small for a great racing day. A striking feature of the fashionable patronage was the intimate interest taken in the horses that ran for the Futurity, hundreds of handsomely gowned women visiting the paddock in the interval between the saddling of the horses for the Futurity and the start of the race.

The boxholders for the day were J. A. Drake, C. G. Gates, E. M. Post, W. S. Fanshawe, J. E. Widener, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. B. Duryea, H. P. Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, C. H. Mackay, E. R. Thomas, C. Fellowes, J. H. Bradford, J. H. Alexandre, J. B. Haggin, F. R. Hitchcock, S. S. Brown, J. E. Madden, J. B. Brady, A. H. Hummel, T. F. Grady, T. A. Ennis, Jesse Lewisohn, W. G. Street, L. V. Bell, E. C. Potter, W. H. Busteed, J. W. Gerard, George H. Mairs, Gordon Norris, J. E. Parley, N. L. Wallace, O. B. Housman, Isidor Wormser, James Potter, W. M. Scheftel, F. T. Huntoon, E. C. La Montagne, John Daly, A. Simons, S. Paget, H. R. Parrish, James Rowe, Fred Hoey, T. D. Sullivan, J. Villepigue, and C. H. Dewitt.

BETTING AT THE TRACK.

No Unusual Amount of Money Wagered —Profitable for Ring.

Unusual preparations for the betting by the holiday crowd were made by the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association and the managers of the betting ring at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, and though the volume of speculation did not come up to expectation, the rings of both the grand and field stand had a remarkably busy day. In the betting ring of the grand stand, because of the warm weather and the anticipated large crowd, the inclosure was so cleared that there was left only a shed roof covering the big space back of the far end of the stand. There sixty-five members of the Metropolitan Turf Association and a similar number of non-members in the back line accepted bets, while a long "dead line" at the far end of the inclosure offered every opportunity for the small fry speculation.

From the first gathering of the crowd until the last race was run the ring was filled with the same anxious and eager mob of bettors that every great racing holiday of the New York season brings out, and the rather limited numbers of layers had difficulty in handling all the bets offered, though, as most of the layers stated after the races, the total amount was not unusually large. Much of what came to the layers was profit, however, as the favorites were beaten straight through the afternoon and several of the winners were horses that were backed in but lightly, the weight of money going on the choices.

The Futurity, though it proved a profitable race for the ring, fell further below expectations than any race of the afternoon, as the result of the short price at which the favorite, the Keene entry, was held. The holder generally declined to bet the odds on the Keene pair, but the larger operators forced the price down steadily, while much of the holiday speculation was on the outsiders of the field for second or third place. The defeat of the favorite, with the two shortest price entries of the race placed in the first three, was as favorable a result as the ring could have desired.

RESULTS OF OTHER RACES.

Hamburg Belle Cleverly Took Fall Handicap from Alan-a-Dale.

Big fields and spirited racing straight through the afternoon marked the opening of the Fall turf season at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, though the fact that favorites were beaten straight through the card had a depressing effect on the public enthusiasm. The crowd rose above personal interest in bets on occasions, however, and when Hamburg Belle, winner of the Futurity a year ago, celebrated the anniversary by capturing the Fall Handicap the tumult of applause fell little short of the excitement the big event of the day caused.

Added starters increased the field for the Fall Handicap at six furlongs to fourteen runners, after two horses had been scratched, the E. R. Thomas stable furnishing the favorite in the entry Reliable, and the added runner Lady Amelia, which, coupled in the betting, went to the post at 6 to 5. This entry comprised the two actual top weights, Reliable with 135 pounds and Lady Amelia with 125. Lady Amelia, with all her old flight of speed, broke first and went on in front, attended by Alan-a-Dale, Hamburg Belle taking third place in the first few strides and racing there to the bend into the stretch, to which point Lady Amelia led. Making the turn Lady Amelia gave it up and fell back to Reliable, which had never been able to improve on fourth place. Alan-a-Dale and Hamburg Belle, left in front together, then fought out the race, Hamburg Belle going away from the horse at the last furlong pole and winning ridden out by a half length, while Collector Jessup, brushing up from the rear, finished third, a length behind Alan-a-Dale.

Ten horses ran in the Steeplechase Stakes, the Inaugural Handicap, over the two-mile course, J. E. Widener's Caller, an added starter, making up the number as substitute for Ten Candles, from the same stable, withdrawn. Fosxhunter, from the string of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., always was the favorite, though Caller, too, was backed heavily. Bonfire, a 20 to 1 chance, went to the front at the fall of the flag and made the running, with Eophone as his closest attendant until the horses were finishing the last round of the course, when Eophone dropped back and Caller went up from third place. Bonfire led over the last jump, but was tiring badly then, and Caller brushed past him on the flat and won rather easily by five lengths. Foxhunter made his effort too late, and was third, a neck behind Bonfire. Amid Flying Virginian, and the Ragged Cavalier fell, Henry, who rode the Ragged Cavalier, receiving a severe shaking up and being so injured that he had to be helped off the field.

For the second race Tramotor, well forward all the way, hung on in a fighting finish with Gilpin and won, ridden out, by a neck, with Workman second and the favorite, Thirty Third, fourth. Dimple and Gold Saint alternated in front for six furlongs of the mile allowance race, fifth on the card, both stopping, however, on the straight, and High Chancellor, from the J. A. Drake stable, going on to the lead from third place and winning comfortably by a length and a half. The Drake stable scored a second triumph in the last race, for which Orly 11. went out to the front in a bad start and held command all the way, winning, ridden out, a neck before Elliott, while the favorite, Flammula, finished third. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase, handicap; about two miles.

	S.	½	F.
Caller, 158, Donohue, 11-5, even	1	2	1ⁿᵏ
Bonfire, 137, O'Donnell, 20-1, 8-1	2	1	2ⁿᵏ
Foxhunter, 166, Ray, 9-5, 4-5	9	3	3ʰᵉ
†Eophone, 144, J. O'Brien, 12-1, 4-1	10	4	4
Knight of Harlem, 132, E. Herder, 50-1, 15-1	4	5	5
*Zinziber, 165, Welch, 12-1, 4-1	3	6	6
†Delivery, 152, G. Wilson, 12-1, 4-1	6	7	7
†Ragged Cavalier, 152, Henry, 8-1, 3-1	7	5	fell
*Flying Virginian, 135, Weir, 12-1, 4-1	5		fell
Annie, 148, Mara, 10-1, 3-1	8		fell

*Coupled as Mr. Chamblet's entry. †Coupled as Mr. Carton's entry.

Time—4:09. Start good; won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner b. g., Tammany-Caledonian. Owner, J. E. Widener. Trainer, J. J. Lewis.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Tramotor, 107, Shaw, 5-1, 2-1	2	1	1ⁿᵏ
Gilpin, 105, W. Davis, 12-1, 5-1	6	3	2½
Workman, 107, H. Phillips, 5-1, 2-1	3	4	3¼
Thirty Third, 100, Oliphant, 3-1, even	5	2	4
My Buela, 99, Gisbourn, 100-1, 40-1	7	7	5
Terry C., 105, Hildebrand, 8-5, 2-1	1	5	6
Blue Coat, 102, H. Coeran, 12-1, 5-1	9	8	7
Bill Bailey 11., 110, Lyne, 7-1, 5-2	8	8	8
Uncle Charley, 100, W. Fischer, 15-1, 6-1	10	9	9
Confessor, 107, Bullman, 12-1, 5-1	1	10	10
R. M. Kane, 94, Woodward, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	11
Esterre, 94, Crimmins, 50-1, 20-1	12	12	12
Black Prince, 102, Crosthwaite, 30-1, 10-1	13	13	13
Fra Filipo, 102, J. Jones, 300-1, 100-1	14	14	14
Mary Moore, 100, Travers, 100-1, 40-1	15	15	15
Young Hyson, 102, Kunz, 100-1, 40-1	16	16	16

Time—1:07. Start good. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., by Indio-Trolley, owned by Mrs. James Blute and trained by James Blute.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Hamburg Belle, 120, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	2	3	1½
Alan-a-Dale, 124, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	7	2	2ʰᵉ
Collector Jessup, 115, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	3	4	3ⁿᵏ
Amenia, 103, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	8	6	4
*Lady Amelia, 125, Travers, 6-5, 3-5	1	1	5
Grey Friar, 110, W. Fischer, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	6
†Adios, 88, Kunz, 20-1, 8-1	5	5	7
Flying Ship, 120, Fuller, 10-1, 4-1	11	10	8
Ingold, 110, Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	9	9	9
*Reliable, 135, Odom, 6-5, 3-5	4	3	10
†Ancestor, 105, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	11	11	11
Proper, 122, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	12
Dick Bernard, 100, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	13	13	13
Divination, 100, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	14	14	14

*Coupled as E. R. Thomas's entry. †Coupled as T. L. Watt's entry.

Time—1:12⅘. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., three years, by Hamburg-Isiac, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity, for two-year-olds; six furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
†Artful, 114, Hildebrand, 5-2, 2-5	4	2	1ⁿᵏ
†Tradition, 127, Lyne, 12-1, 4-1	4	3	2ʰᵉ
*Sysonby, 127, Redfern, 13-20, 1-6	1	1	3ʰᵉ
†Tanya, 124, Shaw, 5-2, 2-5	3	4	4
Councilman, 117, H. Phillips, 25-1, 8-1	8	8	5
Agile, 122, Burns, 60-1, 20-1	7	6	6
Belle Strome, 119, Higgins, 60-1, 20-1	8	7	7
*Wild Mint, 117, Odom, 13-20, 1-6	13	13	8
Glorifier, 123, Gannon, 100-1, 30-1	11	9	9
Hot Shot, 122, Fuller, 25-1, 8-1	10	10	10
Orsean, 122, Munroe, 60-1, 20-1	10	11	11
Jack Long, 122, McCue, 60-1, 20-1	12	12	12
†Woodsaw, 121, C. Kelly, 12-1, 4-1	5	5	13
Chrysitis, 122, O'Neil, 30-1, 10-1	14	14	14
Bedouin, 119, Wonderly, 60-1, 20-1	15	15	15
†Rose of Dawn, 114, Cochran, 5-2, 2-5	16	16	16

*Coupled as Keene entry. †Duryea entry. ‡Paget entry. §Madden entry.

Time—1:11 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. f., by Hamburg-Martha fl., owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by John W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
High Chancellor, 111, O'Neil, 18-5, 6-5	3	1½	1ⁿᵏ
Dimple, 101, Travers, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	2¾
Dekaber, 106, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1	2	4	3ʰᵉ
Pentam, 101, Burns, 20-1, 7-1	4	5	4
Ormond's Right, 106, Lyne, 7-5, 3-5	7	6	5
Incubator, 111, Hoppler, 15-1, 5-1	3	7	6
Palmbearer, 113, Odom, 15-1, 5-1	6	8	7
Gold Saint, 106, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	8

Time—1:40. Start good. Won ridden out, place same. Winner, b. c., 4 years, by Oddfellow-Leonatus Mars No. 2. Owner, J. A. Drake; trainer, E. Wishard.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf.

	S.	¾	F.
Orly 11., 93, Sperling, 3-1, 1-1	3	1	1½
Elliott, 110, J. Daly, 6-1, 2-1	1	4	2ʰᵉ
Flammula, 101, Hildebrand, 8-5, 7-10	6	3	3ⁿᵏ
Jane Holly, 99, Oliphant, 6-1, 2-1	8	5	4
Brooklynite, 94, W. Davis, 15-1, 6-1	7	*6	5
Silver Days, 100, Kunz, 100-1, 30-1	4	5	6
Passbook, 98, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1	5	7	7
Proceeds, 107, T. Burns, 15-1, 6-1	9	9	8
Witchcraft, 96, W. Fisher, 11-1, 8-1	2	8	9
Leader, 106, Bullman, 6-1, 2-1	10	10	10

Time—1:46 4-5. Start bad. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Orvietto-Elly, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by E. Wishard.

CHICAGO WOMAN FIRED INTO MOB OF STRIKERS

Shotgun in Hand Held Hundreds at Bay.

HUSBAND'S SALOON BESIEGED

Union Officials Strenuously Deny That Meat Strike Is to be Called Off.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A serious riot occurred to-night in front of a saloon on Ada Street kept by Ignatz Hornatsky. Several men, who were claimed by a crowd of strikers to be non-union men, were pursued along Ada Street, and in order to escape the mob, which numbered several hundred persons, and was pelting them with stones, they ran into the saloon of Hornatsky.

The saloon keeper barred the door after the men had entered and refused to admit the crowd. They at once smashed all the windows in the place, and, breaking down the doors, rushed in and demanded that the saloon keeper give the non-union men up to them. The fugitives had made their escape by the back door, and while the saloon keeper barricaded himself behind the bar, his wife, Mrs. Stella Hornatsky, ran up stairs and returned with a shotgun.

She commenced to fire as soon as she re-entered the room, and her first shot took effect in the shoulder of Peter Wisor, who was leading the mob. The crowd at once fled from the place, carrying Wisor with them.

Hornatsky then barricaded the doors and windows to the best of his ability, and the mob, after retreating a short distance, left two men to care for Wisor and returned to the attack.

Mrs. Hornatsky, with her shotgun reloaded, took post in the doorway and stood waiting for the mob, when a wagonload of police came tearing around the corner in response to a riot call that had been turned in. The officers at once charged the crowd and dispersed it, capturing nine members of the mob, who were taken to the police station. Wisor is seriously hurt, but not fatally.

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Butchers' Union had been set for to-morrow night. It was at first intended to hold the meeting on Monday, but the local leaders have bee advised that all members of the Council will be in the city by Sunday afternoon, and it was decided to hold the meeting at as early an hour as possible.

It is denied strenuously by all officials of the local unions that the strike will be called off. Alderman Carey, in whose ward a large part of the stock yards is situated, tried late this afternoon to arrange a meeting between the strikers and the packers, but failed. He was informed by the packers that they had no intention of holding conferences with the strikers at any time.

The Alderman, after leaving the packers, said that in his opinion the officials of the butchers could do nothing but call the strike off. He said that he intended to tell President Donnelly this, but apparently changed his mind, for up to a late hour to-night he had not called on Mr. Donnelly.

"Meet Monday night and vote on conditions" is the substance of a telegram which Cornelius P. Shea, chief of the Packing House Teamsters, to-day sent to his men in Chicago. This is construed by some to mean that Mr. Shea desires his followers to elect whether or not they shall continue on strike at the stock yards. To-day the teamsters abandoned their picketing.

SUIT AGAINST WABASH OWNERS

Contractors Seek to Obtain $492,000 from G. J. Gould and Others.

FAIRMOUNT, West Va., Aug. 27.—Rinehard & Dennis, contractors, have brought suit against George J. Gould and the principal owners of the Wabash Railroad, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of St. Louis, President of the road; William T. Guy and Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, stockholders in the Wabash; the St. Louis Union Trust Company, Trustees of the Little Kanawha syndicate, and others.

The papers were received here to-day, and the case will be heard in the Circuit Court in November. The attachment papers are in the hands of the local Sheriff.

The suit is in chancery and attachment, and is to recover $492,000, of which $42,000 is said to be due to the contractors and $450,000 is the amount of damages asked for 60,000 acres of coal land in this and Monongalia Counties.

The attachment covers about 734 different tracts of land.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE WAS ALIVE.

Joker Sent Letter That Aged Elizabeth Man Had Drowned Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—The police are looking for the author of a joke that was perpetrated on the family of Adam Morhardt, an aged resident of this city. A letter was received at the police station to-day which read as follows:

To whom it may concern:

I have this night taken the liberty to cast myself into the Newark Bay, where I hope to end a miserable life.

A. MORHARDT.

When the police went to investigate the matter they found Mr. Morhardt, who is eighty-five years old, asleep in bed.

MAN HUNG BY FINGER RING.

Was Alighting from Wagon When It Caught to the Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Aug. 27.—Gustave Reeve, an employe of the Watchung Coal Company, was the victim of a singular accident this morning. He was stepping from his wagon when a ring on the small finger of his left hand became fastened to a piece of iron on the seat, and held him suspended as he leaped off.

The ring was strong and Reeve hung for several moments until the skin was gradually scraped from his finger. The finger will have to be amputated.

SALVATION ARMY FIRE.

Barracks Employe Held for Arson Which Meant Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—Henry B Adams, an employe of the local Salvation Army barracks, was held this afternoon by Coroner Doten on a charge of arson, which is equivalent to murder in the first degree.

Adams is charged with setting fire to the Salvation Army barracks in Canal Street. The barracks were destroyed Wednesday night, and William Ellis, a tailor, who was stopping there, was burned to death. William Ferguson was so badly injured by jumping from a window that he may die.

Death Brings News of Missing Man.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Charles Brennan of 48 Railroad Avenue has received word of the death of her brother, John Fahy, from whom she had heard nothing in tairty-five years. With the news of the death, which occurred in Melbourne, Australia, came notification to the effect that a copy of the will had been discovered and that in it Fahy bequeathed a enug fortune to his brother, James Fahy, who has lived with his sister, Mrs. Brennan, in Summit, for several years. According to the information rsceived, the dead man provided that his entire fortune be divided between the two brothers, James Fahy and a younger brother, who remained in Ireland.

MR. PARKER AND PHILIPPINES.

Two Views of the Judge's Attitude in the Matter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on "Judge Parker and the Philippines" is most commendable. At the opening of the St. Louis Exposition a large party of Filipinos, representing all the islands, were lined up for the inspection of the Congressmen present and others in our party. As I looked them over the thought came to me—as well give the monkey cage at the Zoo the franchise as to give it to these beings. They are still at the Exposition. I would suggest that you secure a good photo of the group to answer just such inquiries as those Judge Parker took the trouble to answer. If you wrote under it that in two hundred years possibly these people might intelligently govern themselves it would help some people as an object lesson.

I am a native American paying as high as 80 per cent. duty on patented goods not made in this country, and not likely to be, as our United States patents would prevent others attempting it; to reduce this duty would enable me to reach the masses, as it is, only the well-to-do can buy my goods; the poor man should enjoy the advantages we offer the rich man. Labor questions prevent making the goods here. You are right in saying matters relating to the tariff are of greater interest to us now than academic questions as to the remote future of the Filipinos.

Let me suggest that you ascertain a list of, say, 100 article that in the opinion of leading dry goods, grocery, and hardware importers are now paying an exorbitant rate of duty; also learn if they or a close substitute are made in this country; then let every spellbinder hammer away at these items, avoiding a general discussoin of a reduced tariff and frankly stating the party did not wish it, and would not ask for a general revision.

Quick action on these lines would prevent fear of a general disturbance of business, and it is no more than many Republicans approve of. Such men would come over to Judge Parker with their vote.

JAMES H. FLAGG.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your paper for a number of years because, on the whole, it suits me better than any other morning paper. My approval of your editorial page, however, has been by no means unmixed with the contrary feeling at time. The latter feeling is emphasized this morning by your article on "Judge Parker and the Philippines."

For some weeks past one would scarcely know from your editorial columns that a National election was impending. To-day, however, you come out boldly in direct opposition to your party and candidate on a most vital question, and, moreover, you do this in a way that is not at all flattering to the intelligence of your readers.

After Judge Parker has said in a published letter that the phrase which he used in his speech of acceptance to express what he advocated for the Philippines "was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial," and, after his expressing in the same letter his hearty accord with the Democratic platform where it declares in unmistakable terms in favor of our treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans—after all this you have the temerity to try to make your readers believe that both candidate and platform mean notbing by their words, or just the contrary to what they say.

So far from its being the fact, as you say, that "imperialism and the Philippines are not an issue in the election," this is the leading issue and practically the only one that can be decided in this election.

And this is an issue that is sufficient in itself to receive the most earnest consideration of the voters in a National election. It goes down to the bedrock principles on which our Republic is based, and the very existence of the Republic depends upon how this issue is treated by our people now and in the future.

THORNTON VAN VLIET.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1904.

ART AND MORALITY.

Defends Artists as an Industrious and Hard-Working Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your writers in "Topics of the Times" animadverts on the professional artist histrionic, poetic, pictorial, by saying "a large proportion of them have been sad dogs." This phrase he uses to point a moral and adorn a tale." It is true, he adds, "but so have been a large proportion of teamsters, motormen, as we should be abundantly aware, if their private lives were the subject of legitimate curiosity," to which he might have added, "Princes, powers, Popes, and potentates" for "sound as well as sense." And he might have swelled the mighty chorus of alliterations by including "Peter Pipers and penny-a-liners."

Joking aside, artists are a very industrious and hard-working class. Ham

MORE PORT ARTHUR WORKS ARE CAPTURED

Japanese in a Commanding Position Near the Railway.

ATTACKERS RAISE A HILL

Then Mount Guns on It in Order to Reduce a Fort—Garrison's Strength Estimated at 15,000.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 27.—The latest reports received from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Japanese in their attack during the night of Aug. 22 captured Poyodo, a fort midway between Taku-Shan and the eastern defenses, and reduced another fort immediately east of the railway. Poyodo mounted only two small guns when the Russians were in possession of it.

The assault was preceded by heavy artillery fire from Taku-Shan, where the Japanese have big naval guns. The Russians lost considerably before they were compelled to retire. The fort east of the railway was not occupied by the Japanese, as it is behind a moat which the Japanese in no instance have been able to cross.

Recent arrivals here who were in Port Arthur as late as Aug. 24, believe that the Russian resistance will prove successful for some time longer. They explain that the Japanese are unable to occupy Etse-Shan fort. They feinted constantly in attempting to do so, and in the meanwhile, by tremendous labor, raised the summit of a smaller hill behind it to the level of Etse-Shan Hill by means of sandbags.

There they mounted guns, which assisted materially in the reduction of the fort east of the railway. This fort is the northernmost of the eastern defenses, and, with other positions reduced or occupied, renders the Japanese position in the vicinity of the railroad threatening to the Russian hopes. It is obvious that the Japanese expect to enter Port Arthur from the north.

Positions on Promontory Taken.

Confirmation has been obtained of the announcement made in these dispatches Aug. 18 to the effect that the Japanese drove the Russians from their positions at Louisa Bay and Pigeon Bay. The Japanese vanguard, numbering 500 to 600 men, penetrated into the fort situated on the highest hill of the Liao-thie Mountains, incidentally capturing an incompleted battery on the west shore of the Liao-thie Promontory, and then retired. The Japanese fleet during the attack made a demonstration against the main Liao-thie fort.

The report that the Japanese silenced a small fort near Golden Hill is also confirmed.

The Japanese line on the west is approximately, according to the advices received here, three and a half miles from the European, or new town, where there has been no general conflagration, although numerous individual fires have occurred there. When the last arrivals left Port Arthur there was little firing.

The strength of the garrison is now estimated to be 15,000 efficient men.

On Aug. 23 the Russians arrested four Japanese spies within the fortress and shot them. No Chinese except servants are allowed in the European town, the Russians being afraid of spies.

Since Aug. 21 the Russian ships have not been firing shells. On Aug. 22 a Japanese shell fell in the dockyard, causing some damage.

Only the Chinese shops of Port Arthur are doing business. The lack of vegetables is severely felt.

Lull in Operations Now.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—No tidings of a definite character from Port Arthur have reached the public to-day.

It is understood that a lull followed the desperate fighting the earlier half of the week. The lull was for the purpose of allowing the tired men to rest, arranging certain things in the plan of attack, and completing preparations for pressing the attack home more heavily. The Japanese guns continue to shell the defenses of the fortress, but the majority of the forces are not engaged.

Port Arthur is proving harder to reduce and capture than the general public of Japan expected. The public, which has been confidently awaiting the fall of the fortress daily for the past month, is disappointed at the delay.

Much regret is expressed at the heavy losses, but the nation is unwavering in its grim determination to hammer and harass Port Arthur until it falls, and is prepared to pay the cost, however heavy it may be.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The rumor that the Japanese have effected an entrance into Port Arthur does not obtain credence at the War Office, although it is admitted that no news has been received from Gen. Stoessel since Aug. 22.

It is pointed out that if the rumor is true it would signify the capture of the fortress, which would be unable to hold out against the superior numbers of the attackers if any portion of the permanent defenses were lost.

The General Staff late to-night had received no further information regarding the report that the Japanese had occupied one of the Port Arthur forts.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The rumor of the fall of Port Arthur is not confirmed in any quarter here.

On the contrary, it is said in Government quarters that the information received shows that the Japanese Staff is convinced from the recent efforts that the taking of the fortress by storm will probably be impossible, and that the staff advises the adoption of a new plan, namely, the slow reduction of Port Arthur by siege.

NO ORDERS TO THE DIANA.

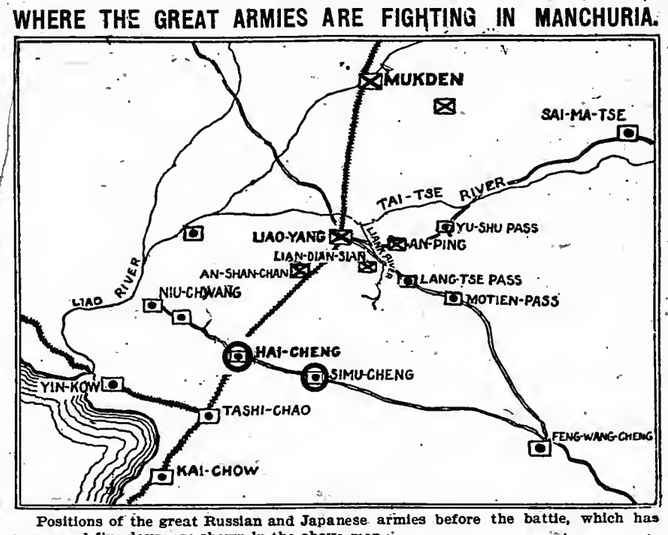
She Is Still at Saigon—Not Much Damaged in Battle of Aug. 10.

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Aug. 27.—The Russian cruiser Diana, which arrived here Aug. 20 with a shell hole below her water line received in the naval battle off Port Arthur Aug. 10, has not received instructions from the Government at St. Petersburg to disarm or repair her damages, which are slight.

Another Japanese shell killed an officer of the Diana and three men, and wounded twenty-three others. The cruiser tried to reach Shanghai, but encountered some Japanese torpedo boats. The latter discharged nine torpedoes at the Diana without effect.

The officers of the cruiser declare that Gen. Stoessel will never surrender Port Arthur. When the Diana left the harbor Gen. Stoessel had 40,000 men.

WHERE THE GREAT ARMIES ARE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.



Positions of the great Russian and Japanese armies before the battle, which has now raged five days, are shown in the above map.

The Russians under Gen. Kuropatkin have their headquarters at Liao-Yang. They hold a strong line running in a semi-circle from west of the railway to the Tai-tse River. The chief points in this line are at An-Shan-Chan, on the railway; Lian-Dian-Sian, overlooking the main road from the Yalu and An-Ping, holding the northern road and the valley of the Tai-Tse. These positions have been elaborately fortified.

Gen. Kuroki, who on Aug. 1 seized Lang-tse Pass and Yu-Shu Pass, has now delivered an attack on the Russian positions at An-Ping and Lian-Dian-Sian. The most desperate fighting has been on the Lianle River, midway between them. Gens. Oku and Nodzu at the same time have attacked the Russians at An-Shan-Chan. A column of about 30,000 men that has advanced up the Liao River from Niu-Chwang will probably make itself felt in the battle.

All the Japanese forces are co-operating under the command of Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, who recently took personal command of the combined armies.

McCULLY PRAISES RUSSIANS.

American Attache Says Port Arthur Can Hold Out Three Months More.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 27.—Lieut. Newton A. McCully of the American Navy, who arrived here yesterday after three months' observation of the siege at Port Arthur, says:

"I am firmly convinced that the fortress can hold out another three months. There is plenty of ammunition, and not a shot is wasted, but whenever the Japanese mount guns too near the fortress the Russian heavy artillery is brought into play and quickly dismantles the enemy's siege pieces."

Lieut. McCully bestows the highest praise upon the Russian garrison for its heroism and fortitude. He adds that there is now the greatest difficulty and danger in leaving or entering Port Arthur. The sea is swarming with junks manned by Chinese bandits, who make it their business to intercept blockade runners and surrender them to the Japanese. The latter are said to pay according to the importance of the prisoner. It is stated that one Russian officer recently perished while fighting the bandits rather than surrender.

Lieut. McCully is proceeding to Vladivostok, where he will join Viceroy Alexieff's staff and also meet his British colleague, Lieut. Ayers.

SECOND BIG RUSSIAN ARMY.

Report That It Is to be Sent to Manchuria—Headquarters at Mukden.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says the Russian Government is determined to assemble a second great army in Manchuria, consisting of three or four corps under the command of Gen. Baron Kaulbars or Gen. Soukhomlinoff. Its headquarters will be at Mukden.

The object of this step is to meet the situation that will arise should Port Arthur fall, thus releasing the besieging army for operations in the north.

The Tageblatt's correspondent names the various commands out of which the new army will be formed and says he believes that more rapid transportation of troops will be possible owing to the approaching completion of the railway around Lake Baikal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—Emperor Nicholas was accompanied on his journey to the Don to-day by Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

During his visit Emperor Nicholas will review the Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Regiments of the Don Cossacks and the First and Second Cossack Batteries, which form one of the largest detachments of Cossacks yet to be dispatched from European Russia.

His Majesty will return to St. Petersburg Aug. 31 and will then start immediately for Warsaw.

EUROPE FEARS JAPAN'S POWER.

France Wants Britain and America to Aid in Stopping the War.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French Government is not aware of any present movement for mediation in the war. This statement, coming from the highest quarters, was made in response to inquiries regarding renewed reports of peace movements.

One report gives sensational prominence to a statement attributed to a high French official that Emperor William intends to offer Germany's good offices to Russia. The Foreign Office, which is the most authoritative source of official information, is not aware of such a movement, and does not credit its reality.

Another report in a London daily newspaper says France is about to offer mediation to Russia. The officials here specifically deny that France is taking any step, and they explain the following method of originating such reports:

The Petit Parisien, a local paper, recently published an editorial favoring European mediation. The following day a London daily used this editorial as the basis for an announcement that the French Government was about to tender its mediation. The Foreign Office here notified the Petit Parisien that its statements were not warranted and that the London deductions were false. The story, however, had gained sufficient headway to be published throughout Europe.

The fact is that France is ready and anxious to offer mediation whenever there is the slightest chance that it will be acceptable or effective, but Foreign Minister Delcassé and other officials regretfully feel that no such effort can succeed at the present time.

However, there is a strong official opinion growing that France, Great Britain, and the United States should put their shoulders together to avert the increasing danger of Japan's victory being so great that she may become the dominant power in the Far East.

A leading official said:

"Japan is making terrible sacrifices of men and money with the prospect of securing an overwhelming victory. This sacrifice is so great and the victory so correspondingly great that it threatens to give Japan a preponderant position in the Far East, such as no one anticipated when the war began.

"Therefore, the war no longer concerns Japan and Russia, but all the countries having interests in the Far East, particularly Great Britain, France, and the United States, who should together adopt means to stop the war before either party secures such an overshadowing victory as to make her incontestably master of the Far East."

The foregoing statement was made in the highest French quarters in the earnest hope that it would attract the serious consideration of American public men and officials.

HIGH JINKS AT LIAO-YANG.

Russian Officers Toss American Attaches in a Blanket.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A private letter just received from one of the American Military Attachés at Liao-Yang gives a graphic description of the situation and scenes at the Russian headquarters.

The American officers accompanied a regiment of Russian infantry engaged in evolutions south of the town. It was a veritable mud march, the soldiers sinking above their knees. The troops showed great hardiness and endurance, though their shoulder packs were heavier than the American officers had ever seen before. They were so heavy that the soldiers would probably lose their packs during a fight. Their rifles, of the model of 1900, impressed the American Attaches as being exceptionally powerful weapons.

On returning to Liao-Yang the Russian officers, including Gen. Alexieff, entertained the American officers. Gen. Alexieff, who is a gruff old soldier, jocularly remarked that he was too old to begin making friends of Americans.

The Russian officers showed no depression over the war reverses. They were even hilarious, and exchanged toasts expressing the friendly feelings of Russia for the United States. They finally demanded that the American officers execute a cakewalk. This was done so successfully that the Russians secured a blanket and tossed the cakewalkers up in the air, despite the fact that they were in full dress. This is cited in the letter as evidence of the gay spirits prevailing.

Capt. Judson, one of the American Attachés, has been slightly indisposed owing to the prevailing Summer complaint at Liao-Yang, but he is now well, having been attended at the Presbyterian Hospital within the town compound.

CLOCKMAN ALLEGED FORGER.

Charged with Obtaining Money on Bad Check Scheme.

Christian D. Burnsee, who described himself as a salesman, forty-three years old, of 146 West Twenty-second Street, was committed to the Tombs Prison yesterday on two indictments charging forgery in the second degree. He was arrested last night at the Twenty-second Street house by Detective Sergeant McNaught of the District Attorney's Office, the indictments having been returned yesterday by the Grand Jury.

The complainant against Burnsee is the Credit Men's Association, whose attorney is H. C. Quimby of 5 Nassau Street. According to the District Attorney's office, Burnsee was formerly President of the Watchmen's Clock Manufacturing Company of 116 Nassau Street, which went out of business three years ago. During its career the company installed many clocks in various office buildings, and it is alleged that Burnsee has gone about, under the pretense of examining the clocks, pleading a shortage of money, and in that way passing worthless checks for amounts varying from $5 to $15, many of which, the District Attorney alleges, bore the purported signature of Collins & Co., a Jersey City concern. When these checks were presented to the banks they were returned as forgeries.

According to Burnsee, he comes from a good family, well known in Brooklyn, where he was married. Some time ago, he says, his wife deserted him.

TORE LOCKET FROM HER NECK.

Thief Reached Through Elevated Car Window to Rob Young Woman.

While Miss Mildred Van Vliet of 861 Cauldwell Avenue was on a north-bound Third Avenue Elevated train last night a young man got off at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street station and then reached through the window of the car and snatched a gold chain and locket from her neck. Miss Van Vliet screamed and made a grab for the jewelry, but the man got away with it.

She attempted to get off, but the train had started, and in spite of her protests the guard would not stop it. When the train reached the next station the young woman and her mother returned to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and found that the man had been arrested. The prisoner described himself as James Price, nineteen years old, of 677 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. The ticket chopper afterward discovered the gold locket and chain under a seat on the platform.

KILLED CHIEF OF POLICE.

Negro Prisoner in North Carolina Jail Shoots Three Men.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 27.—Chief of Police B. E. Hamrick of Shelby, N. C., is dying and a young negro named Clark is fatally injured as the result of a fight in jail at Shelby to-night.

The negro, accompanied by a companion, had been arrested for drunkenness and locked up. The prisoners were noisy, and Hamrick started into the cage to quiet them, when Clark fired upon him, the ball taking effect in the upper left side of the chest, piercing the lung.

The negro then fired on Sheriff Suttle, the bullets grazing the officer's abdomen and leg, and then upon Assistant Marshal Kendrick. Kendrick returned the fire, shooting the negro in the side and neck. The Assistant Marshal was himself shot in the neck, but not seriously hurt.

GENERAL BATTLE IN MANCHURIA STILL ON

Continued from Page 1.

advancing along a ridge extending from Tantziaputzy to Liaolindzy. The latter place is situated on the highroad, ten miles southeast of Liao-Yang. Possession of this point would render Lian-dian-Sian and An-Ping untenable. It is not improbable, therefore, that Gen. Kuroki will repeat his attack in this direction.

The Japanese advance was characterized by the greatest boldness, and arouses the belief in military circles that either Gen. Kuroki has received considerable reinforcements or that Gen. Kuropatkin has sent the greater portion of his army north, leaving only a couple of corps at Liao-Yang.

The report from Liao-Yang of the successful check of the Japanese attack upon Gen. Kuropatkin's position was received here with the greatest satisfaction, and further details are anxiously awaited.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 27.—Gen. Kuroki has joined forces with Gen. Oku in an attempt to cut the Russian line east of Liao-Yang.

The battle of Aug. 25 raged along the eastern front. A strong Japanese force attacked the Russian positions at Miao Pass, eleven miles east of An-shan-Chan, and at Sandiatzi and Tsegow. Nine batteries of six guns each bombarded the Russian outposts.

At these points the combat repeatedly developed into hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians stubbornly held the outposts the whole day, falling back on their main positions at night.

The chief artillery engagement was in front of Lian-dian-Sian, the Japanese concentrating the fire of ten batteries and simultaneously advancing on Torintspu, four miles southwest of Lian-dian-Sian. They were arrested by Cossacks who were afterward reinforced by infantry and artillery.

Japanese Forced to Retire.

The Japanese resumed the bombardment early Aug. 26, devoting most of their attention to Lian-dian-Sian. The action at Tunsinpu, four miles southwest of Liandian-Sian, continued half a day with varying success. The Japanese occupied the Russian position, but were subsequently forced to retire.

The Japanese batteries opened the fight at dawn with a furious fire of shells, which destroyed Tunsinpu, the Japanese believing, mistakenly, that the village concealed a large force of Russian reserves.

The Japanese column advanced under cover of the bombardment, but was checked by the Buriat Cossacks, who were concealed in the fields of Chinese corn. The Buriats behaved splendidly, standing off the Japanese attack for three hours, but then were forced to retire in the face of strong Japanese reinforcements and the big shells thrown by the enemy's howitzers.

The Russian batteries then opened fire for the first time, and the Russian infantry, supporting the Cossacks swept forward and reoccupied the position, silencing the Japanese guns.

The Russian losses were two officers and eighty men wounded. The Russian field guns were very effective. They dismantled thirty-two Japanese guns, mostly mountain pieces.

Oyama May Be in Manchuria.

MUKDEN, (Undated.)—The Associated Press corespondent here made the round of the Russian positions in front of Liao-Yang just before the Japanese began their advance. The Russians had a semicircle of splendid positions from An-shan-Chan to Mukden.

Fresh troops and guns are arriving continuously and the Russian force is stronger than it has been at any previous time since the commencement of the war. The arrival of fresh European troops has increased the enthusiasm of the men, who are tired of retreating.

The road and the railway between Liao-Yang and Mukden are crowded with transports of all sorts.

It is stated that Chinese regular troops assisted the bandits in the fight which occurred north of Mukden Aug. 23.

It is reported that Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, arrived at Hai-Cheng on Aug. 23.

Kuropatkin's Difficult Position.

The Japanese are again striking where the Russians least expected it. The Czar's Generals, to judge from recent dispatches from Manchuria, were apprehensive of an attack on the right flank, and of an advance from the south, but did not anticipate a movement against their east front. It is noticeable, however, that German military experts have regarded the Russian east front as most liable to successful attack.

The Militaer-Wochenblatt, in an article on Aug. 18, discussed the position of Gen. Kuropatkin in most pessimistic terms, and apparently it regarded the Russians' situation as almost, if not altogether, hopeless. It anticipated that any retirement on the part of the Russian Army beyond Liao-Yang would be fraught with heavy loss, especially along the east front.

The Japanese, the paper pointed out, were gradually narrowing their semi-circular front, and they had reduced their line of advance from 120 miles to 60 miles during the month of July. This contraction of the Japanese front had materially lessened Gen. Kuropatkin's chances of making a successful attack on any one point of the Japanese line.

For the Russians to accept and fight a decisive battle in a defensive position south of Liao-Yang would, in the circumstances, appear to be perilous, since they would have the swollen River Tai-Tse in their rear and would be compelled to cross it under the enemy's fire in the event of defeat.

Moreover, said the paper, the fords at Pen-si-hu had been in the hands of the Japanese since the end of July and it would, therefore, be perfectly possible for Gen. Kuroki materially to hamper Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat to the north if not cut it off altogether. There was, moreover, the further consideration that the occupation of Pen-si-hu by the Japanese considerably aggravated the difficulties of the Russians if they should endeavor to make a determined stand to the north of Liao-Yang.

The German critic admitted the possibility that the envelopment of the Russian left wing by the Japanese and the blockade of the northern line of retreat might be checkmated and perhaps thwarted by a counter movement on the part of a force operating from Mukden, but said there would seem to be no just cause to assume that the Russians had sufficient troops at their disposal in that region for a manoeuvre of this kind.

FOUGHT FIRE BETWEEN INNINGS.

Blaze Called Decker Home from Ball Game—Put It Out and Returned.

Fire started yesterday afternoon in the two-story frame cottage 18 Clark Avenue, Jersey City, and extended to the adjoining house, occupied by George W. Decker, a well-known politician.

Decker was at West Side Park at the time, watching the Buffalos and the Jersey City team play ball. Word was sent to him, and he hurried home. After helping the firemen put out the fire he returned to the ball grounds in time to see the finish of the game.

JAPAN THREATENS TO ACT AT SHANGHAI

Tired of Waiting for Russian Ships to Disarm.

SENDS NOTE TO POWERS

But Does Not Indicate What Steps Will Be Taken if the Askold and Grozovoi Are Not Dismantled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Japan has addressed a note to the powers informing them that, unless Russia forthwith disarms her warships at Shanghai, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps she deems necessary to protect her interests.

Japan regards the defiance of China's neutrality by Russia as intolerable, and at the same time recognizes the helplessness of China to enforce upon Russia strict observance of her demands in the hope of maintaining neutrality.

The Japanese Government, it is gathered here, though not officially admitted, has decided to take the offensive against the Russian vessels at Shanghai, if such a step is feasible without injury to the property of neutrals adjoining the anchorage of the Russians.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department to-day and left with Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, the communication of the Tokio Government. Mr Takahira said to-night:

"While Japan sincerely hopes that the reported intention of Russia to disarm the Askold and Grozovoi at Shanghai will promptly be executed, my Government has felt that it was advisable to inform the powers what must necessarily be its attitude in the event that the disarmament of the Russian ships is delayed. The conditions at Shanghai are peculiar because of the many international interests there, and my Government is desirous of giving these interests every consideration."

"Will it be necessary to send a Japanese squadron into Shanghai and take away the Russian ships, as was done with the Ryeshiteini at Che-Foo?" was asked.

"My Government has not indicated in its note to the powers," the Minister replied, "just what steps will be necessary if the Russian ships are not immediately disarmed. But it should be remembered that the Ryeshiteini was not completely disarmed when seized by the Japanese, and under the circumstances her presence in Che-Foo was exceedingly disadvantageous to Japan for military reasons."

When the Minister called at the State Department he spent some time in conference with Mr. Adee, but the latter was careful not to disclose the attitude of this Government, although the Minister was assured that the continuation of Chinese neutrality was earnestly hoped for by the United States.

The Minister told Mr. Adee that Japan had been informed by Chins that the Russian ships would be disarmed, but, as far as the legation here knew, no official date for this action had been named.

It is understood that notes similar to that presented by Mr. Takahira to-day were also delivered at the various Enropean foreign offices by Japan's diplomatic representatives.

The statement is definitely made here that Japan is sincerely desirous that China's neutrality shall be maintained. The Japanese Government, however, feels that if China fails to insist upon the immediate disarmament of the Russian ships at Shanghai her neutrality will have been violated in a manner so dangerous to Japan's own military interests that Japan will be forced to take such measures as will effectively remove from the stage of activity the Russian ships which have sought refuge in Shanghai.

In State Department circles the opinion is expressed that the Russian ships will soon be disarmed, and both at the State and Navy Departments advices have been received that the incident is regarded in Shanghai as practically closed.

It was suggested to-night that the effect of Japan's note would probably be to strengthen the determination of the Chinese officials to maintan the neutrality of the Peking Government not only at Shanghai but at other points where an attempt may be made to violate it.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Owing to the presence of Russian and Japanese ships at Shanghai orders to-day were sent to the French naval commander to keep his squadron there instead of proceeding with evolutions elsewhere.

This is a precaution against possible complications at Shanghai.

FOUND DEAD UNDER AUTO.

President of Ohio Paper Mills Killed While Speeding Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The dead body of Edwin W. Hagar, President of the Hagar Strawboard and Paper Company, with mills at Xenia, Cedarville, and Franklin, was found to-night at the road side buried in mud and water under his automobile. The machine was squarely on top of him. His neck was broken. The lever was turned to show that it had been running at full speed. A farmer watched it flying by his home on a long downward grade just before the accident occurred.

Hagar had been running it by the roadside to avoid the gravel, and it had jumped completely over the culvert, turning a somersault. He made daily trips to the Cedarville Mill from Xenia, making the trip of eight miles in 20 minutes. His father was President of the old Xenia paper mills, one of the original mills of the American Strawboard Company, and thirty years ago ran a pioneer mill of the sort at Enon, near here. He comes of a prominent Massachusetts family, and is a brother of Albert Hagar, a prominent lawyer of New York City.

THINK MITTENS TOO CHEAP.

Domestic Manufacturers Investigating Suspected Undervaluation by Germans.

An investigation has been undertaken by the American Protective Tariff League, on behalf of the American manufacturers of woolen mittens, into alleged undervaluations of similar goods imported from Germany. There are about a dozen factories making these goods in the United States, and until recently they have had plain sailing. The goods are chiefly sold to jobbers in Chicago and other Western cities for distribution in the Northwest. The manufacturers had built up a good trade and had no undue competition until the representatives of the German manufacturers, whom they had always been able to undersell before, began to offer the goods at what the domestic manufacturers believe is less than the cost of importation.

Wool mittens pay a duty of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, which bring the duty up close to 90 per cent. on the average grades. So far no evidence of undervaluation has been received, but the manufacturers are confident that the duty must be evaded in some way in order to enable the foreigners to fix the prices that they are making.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

New Shirt Waists.

On Monday we will present a series of new models for early Fall service at the following special prices:

Waists of washable Flannels, large plaid effects in blue, brown or black, light weight, non-shrinkable.
Value, $7.50 — Special at $5.00

Waists of Taffeta Silk in black and a full range of light and dark colors, trimmed with embroidery.
Value $7.50 — Special at $5.00

Tailored Waists of Nun's Veiling in grey, light blue, navy, tan or black, new plaited back and front models with silk piping.
Value $3.00 — Special at $2.25

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

Wool Dresses for Girls

Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Girls' Two Garment Sailor Blouse Dresses of blue, brown or red wool Serge, braid trimmed, with silk embroidered emblem on shield and sleeve; silk tie.
Value $5.00. — Special at $3.50

Children's Dresses in a variety of Sailor Blouse models of Wool Serge, in colors suitable for early Fall and school wear.
Value $5.50 to $7.00 — At $3.95
Value $7.50 to $10.00 — At $4.95

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

Imported Hosiery for Women

Stockings of black, medium weight, soft cotton, with spliced soles, heels and toes.
Value 25c — Special at 19c

Stockings of black gauze Lisle, with or without reinforced selvedge; double soles, heels and toes.
Value 39c and 50c — Special at 29c

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

Rhinestone Bar Pins

Stanch, well-made pins of sterling silver, heavily plated with 14 kt. gold and set with brilliant stones.

7 stone size,	Value 50c,	At 39c
9 stone size,	Value 65c,	At 45c
11 stone size,	Value 75c,	At 50c
13 stone size,	Value 85c,	At 55c
16 stone size,	Value $1.00,	At 65c

New Fall Suits for Boys.

Ready for Service.

For school and dress wear our department is prepared to provide serviceable Suits for boys, of high grade foreign and domestic Woolens in a large variety of designs and colors. Some of the models are new and exclusive; others deserve to be presented because of the favor which they have earned. Your critical attention is invited to our special

Boys' Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits for school wear, of excellent wool cloths in solid colors and distinctive patterns, plain or knickerbocker trousers, with double seat and knees. Sizes 8 to 16 years.
At $3.75 and $5.00

Fall Furnishings for Boys.

Blouses in pleasing patterns,	48c to 95c
Shirt Waists in a large variety of designs.	95c to $1.00
Shirts, plain or stiff bosom.	50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50
Neckwear, Bow, Four-in-Hand, Windsor and Club shapes of high grade silks in far from commonplace designs.	25c to 50c
Suspenders in a variety of styles.	25c to 50c

Shoes for Boys.

Sturdy Shoes of soft yet serviceable leathers, sewn to withstand the rough usage to which a boy may subject them.

Boys' Lace Shoes of Vici Kid or Box Calf, with spring or first heels; in sizes 9 to 2. — At $1.75

Boys' Lace Shoes of Calfskin or Vici Kid, which promise a full measure of comfort and good service. Sizes 2½ to 5½. — At $2.00

WANT TO SELL DIRECT.

Southern Cotton Mills Are After More Export Trade.

It was reported in the dry goods market last week that certain Southern cotton mill owners are preparing to establish bleacheries that will enable them to finish their product of gray cloth, which it is claimed will save paying at least five commissions to the handlers of these goods in the New York market. It is contended that on an ordinary export order there are commissions for the broker who sells to the converter, and for the broker who negotiates the sale to the export house, also profits for the converter and the export house, and sometimes others for those through whose hands the business passes. This has inspired the Southern manufacturer to lay his plans to get into a position where he can deal directly with the importer in South America, China, and other foreign countries, after which he is willing to guarantee that American cotton goods will crowd out those of every other country with whom they compete.

It is because we are unable to undersell the foreigner that our goods have not been stronger competitors abroad, and after eliminating some of these commissions the cotton goods manufacturer will be able to cope with the cheapest goods in the world. It is said that it costs three-quarters of a cent a yard to sell Southern cloth through the New York market, which could be saved by shipping the bleached goods direct to tidewater. An incident is cited where an exporter wanted a line of bleached cotton goods to send to Cuba, and going to one of the converters in this market, procured his prices for the quantity desired, but the figures were so high that there would be no profit left for the exporter in the Cuban transaction. He then ordered the goods direct from the Southern mill, thus cutting out the converter. The manufacturer will bleach the goods in the South and ship them to a Southern port for less than the price for which the goods could have been bought in New York.

ALCOHOL FROM SUGAR CANE.

Profitable Industry Being Fostered by Costa Rican Government.

The annual report of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce of Costa Rico for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1904, which has just been made public at San José, the capital of the republic, announces a total revenue derived from the distillation of the juice of the sugar cane of about $500,000 in United States currency.

The sugar cane growing industry of not only Costa Rica, but other of the Central American States, has within the past year or two suffered from marked overproduction, which has prompted the San José Government to in every way encourage the manufacture of alcohol from the sugar plant for lighting and other purposes, and of alcoholic spirits. Mixed with a 3 per cent. solution of spirits of turpentine, the alcohol is found to be an excellent substitute for kerosene oil, which is imported from the United States, and for purposes of illumination it is said to give better results.

Before the Costa Rican alcohol has been refined, however, it serves, in two forms, as the national beverage. One of these is guarapo, which is the simple fermentation of the juice of the cane, and guaro, a kind of white rum, distilled from guarapo after the latter has become sufficiently hard. And from this, when it has reached the requisite age, is finally distilled the alcohol. On March 31, 1903, there was registered as being in existence throughout Costa Rica 1,203,706 kilos of juice, and during that year 2,086,000 kilos were added, making a total of 3,486,392 kilos, of which, so far as is known to the Government, 2,367,814 litres were distilled, and the production from this distillation was: Alcohol, 39,496 litres; aguardiente, 811,531 litres; other liquors, 166,976 litres, making a total of 1,018,003 litres.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL LIKELY, THE BELIEF OF TOBY, M. P.

Anomalies of Present Parliamentary Representation—Latest Boer War Scandal—Comic Incident in the Commons—As to a Free Pardon for Mrs. Maybrick.

By Henry W. Lucy.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—To the Prime Minister the prorogation of Parliament will be in especial degree a great deliverance. He has toiled terribly during the last six months, and shows evident signs of fatigue. He readily takes on color from exposure to the sun, and came back from Lord Rothschild's a week ago looking quite ruddy. When the tan fades off there comes again the almost haggard look under the sadly thinned and whitening locks.

Reflection upon the course and results of the session, marked as its last days have been by another crushing defeat at the polls in Scotland, does not bring refreshment. Better were the session barren than to bear such fruit as the Licensing bill, the Birmingham and Southwark Bishoprics bill, and the bill designed to coerce Welsh County Councils into support of denominational education. This last, it is already evident, carries with it the seed of serious trouble in Wales, hitherto most peaceful among principalities.

The one circumstance on which Mr. Balfour may fairly congratulate himself is success in achieving the purpose with which he set out last February. He was, then resolved to carry the session on to the end, with intent to meet Parliament again next year. There were recurrent crises when the task seemed impossible.

MUDDLED ALONG SOMEHOW.

But as Lord George Hamilton said of the administration at a critical time of the war in South Africa, they "muddled along somehow." Under Mr. Balfour's resolute captaincy the Government, disregarding the rebuffs of a long series of bye elections, closing his eyes to revolt within the Ministerial ranks, regarding with contempt indication of public feeling conveyed at the polls, ignoring diminished majorities once at least resulting in absolute defeat in the division lobby, he has staggered along, and has at last reached the haven of recess where Free-Fooders cease from troubling and statesmen of "no settled convictions" are at rest.

Whatever happens now, in Lanarkshire or elsewhere, his Majesty's present Ministers will rule the roost for the next six months, meeting Parliament in February with a fresh programme especially devised in anticipation of a dissolution which really cannot at that date be postponed beyond a further period of six months.

What will Mr. Balfour do with his opportunity? It is too early yet to have matured immutable plans. But those within touch of the Premier, confidants of his personal inclination, know whither it is leading him. If he is alive and well next February he will certainly make endeavor to grapple with the gross anomalies of parliamentary representation. The carrying of a well-considered, carefully-drafted, Redistribution bill would do much to deliver his first administration from the effect of the succession of failures that at present belittle it.

It is only in a country hoary with antiquity that such glaring anomalies as exist under the present system of parliamentary representation would be suffered for a twelvemonth. The basis of the House of Commons is, practically, manhood suffrage. But there is at least one case where borough electors have a voting power eighteen times as effective as sojourners in another district.

The Irish Borough of Newry with its 1,848 electors has in the House of Commons equal voting power with the Essex district of Romford, peopled by 33,556 electors. The average number of electors for each of the 670 members of Parliament is 10,183. On that basis England, which now sends 465 members to Westminster, is entitled to 499; Scotland, which seats 72 members, should have 69, and Ireland, represented by 103, is entitled to only 72. Oddly enough Wales, with her 30 members, has precisely the proper proportion. I have good reason to believe Mr. Balfour is drifting toward the determination to put these matters right before he lays down his arms.

When the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the administration of the war in South Africa was published it seemed that the present generation had drunk the dregs of humiliation. Never since analogous inquiry was made in the direction of the Crimean War were forthcoming disclosures made of equal inaptitude in high places of such stupendous official binndering in the office and on the active service. The report of the Committee on Public Accounts, just issued, carries on the doleful story. Some of the incidents related would be incredible if they were not supported by the authority of a committee of unimaginative business men

MONEY SQUANDERED IN THE WAR.

Glancing over the brief record one reads how of 999 mules, bought at highest market price, shipped from New Orleans, 158 died on the voyage and "the remaining 841 cannot be traced beyond Beira," the port of debarkation; how of a total sum of £1,265,000 paid to the Imperial Yoemanry Committee, no details or vouchers can be produced for £490,000; how of 617,000 horses and 155,000 mules paid for as remounts there remain unaccounted for 34,168 horses and 5,862 mules; how owing to oversight in canceling charters at the close of the war two sums exceeding £13,000 were paid by way of compensation, and how a loss of £32,000 resulted from a contract made with a horse dealer who was notoriously bankrupt at the time of signing the bond.

These are only a few instances taken at random. But they will serve to show how ordinary business was conducted by the War Office in time of peril. The committee does not mention the rumor, but it is current among service members of the House of Commons that the missing mules and horses were resold to Mr. Brodrick's sapient agents.

An episode in the revolt of Welsh members in the House of Commons the other night brought into strong light the possibility that ever underlies parliamentary procedure. The Speaker chancing to be confined to his room by illness, the Chairman of Ways and Means had to double his part with that of Deputy Speaker.

The House was in committee when the row began. Mr. Lowther in the Chair. Having named the disorderly members, he was obliged, in accordance with the Standing Order, to report the incident to the Speaker. But the Speaker was in bed, and Mr. Lowther, Chairman of Ways and Means, had no other recourse but to report the incident to Mr. Lowther, Deputy Speaker. The committee, accordingly, stood adjourned while the Chairman, hopping from his place at the table into the canopied chair at the back, hey, presto! became Deputy Speaker.

Since the eldest of Dr. Blimber's pupils used to occupy his time by writing long letters to himself from persons of distinction addressed "P. Toots, Esq., Brighton, Sussex," no such comical scene has been witnessed in the House of Commons as Mr. Lowther reporting to himself as Speaker what had passed under his observation as Chairman of committees. It was done with becoming gravity and the House did its best not to laugh.

It is an example of the happy-go-lucky way in which the Mother of Parliaments conducts her affairs that it is only within the last two or three years precaution has been taken against the by no means impossible concurrence of illness on the part of the Speaker and the Chairman. In such case the House must needs have adjourned. Now we have a Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means who in such extremity can stand in the breach.

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

The release of Mrs. Maybrick on the termination of her service of penal servitude is being followed by an agitation for the bestowal of a free pardon. It is once more urged that she was sent to penal servitude in punishment of a specific crime upon which she was never indicted, and reminiscences are recalled of the alleged mental incapacity of the Judge who presided over the trial. It is said that the King is among the believers in Mrs. Maybrick's innocence, and that his Majesty would cheerfully sign the free pardon if the act were recommended to him by the responsible Minister. That report is unconfirmed and is probably nothing more than a rumor.

Certain facts within my personal knowledge appear fatal to the fresh demand of Mrs. Maybrick's friends. Some years ago I was staying at a country house, the party including Lord Llandaff, who, then known as Henry Matthews, was Home Secretary at the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction. In the course of an interesting conversation he told me that when the case was referred to him with demand for respite of the convict, he shut himself up for three days with a verbatim report of the evidence submitted, the speeches of counsel, and the summing up of the Judge. He had further the advantage of personal communication with Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who had passed the sentence of death.

Coming to a consideration of the case with an open mind, prejudiced only by instinctive dislike of the prospect of bringing a woman to the gallows, he was convinced that Mrs. Maybrick, systematically and with murderous intent, administered arsenic to her husband. The only doubt, at which he clutched in desire to save her life, was as to whether the attempt had been successful and death had supervened directly from absorption of the poison. Giving Mrs. Maybrick the advantage of the doubt, he altered the death sentence into one of penal servitude for life.

Lord Llandaff may of course have been wrong in the conclusion arrived at. Even Home Secretaries are not infallible. But it has happened that upon the appointment of every Home Secretary during the last fourteen years the case has been again revived. Approached with demand for Mrs. Maybrick's release, the new Home Secretary has, as Mr. Henry Matthew did, called for the documents relating to the trial, has dispassionately considered them, and has come to the conclusion that, on his conscience, he could not let Mrs. Maybrick go free.

Assuming in the absence of evidence that the King is disposed to grant a free pardon, it will be seen that such an action would be equivalent to censuring a succession of Home Secretaries, who after painstaking investigation, arrived at a common conclusion.

OPPOSED TO 2-CENT POSTAGE.

German Finance Ministry Fears Too Great a Reduction in Revenue.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Postmaster General Payne's suggestion that the time is at hand for a two-cent postage between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, although the subject of favorable comment in the press, is not regarded at the Ministry of Posts as feasible. Such a proposal in the International Postal Congress would bring out an instructive interchange of views, but the German postal delegates would be against its adoption.

Were Germany to reach a two-cent agreement with the United States it would be expected also by her neighbors, Switzerland, Belgium, France, and Holland. Consequently the question must be considered by Germany as a proposal for a one unit postage with all countries. This would reduce the revenues by many million marks, a reduction in income which the Finance Ministry is not likely to consent to.

The Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce not long ago asked the Netherlands Government to arrange a domestic rate of postage with Germany, but the Dutch Government declined to act in the matter.

CANADIAN DUTY ON RAILS.

Impost of $7 Per Ton Now Goes Into Effect.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 27.—A proclamation was issued to-day bringing into force the act of 1903 imposing a duty of $7 per ton on steel rails. This duty was to take effect when satisfactory evidence was furnished to the Government that rails of the best quality were being made in Canada in sufficient quantity to supply the ordinary demand. A rail mill is now in successful operation at Sault Ste. Marie, and this part of the tariff act of 1903 is now in operation.

The duty is subject to the deduction under the British preferential tariff. The duty will not apply to any rails actually contracted for abroad prior to this date, but such rails must be imported into Canada not later than Nov. 30, and must be laid on the track not later than Feb. 28, 1905.

The British preference is 33 1-3 per cent. in favor of Britain as against foreign countries.

M. PICARD SAILS FOR AMERICA.

Garde Republicaine Band Also on the Liner Savoie.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The sailing of M. Picard, Delegate of the French Government to the St. Louis Exposition, on the Savoie to-day, from Havre, brought out a notable demonstration. A number of leading officials were at the quay, and the band of the Garde Républicaine, which sailed on the same steamer, was stationed on the upper deck and played the "Marseillaise" amid great enthusiasm.

The French Government attaches unusual importance to M. Picard's mission. He declined to accept the position of Commissioner General, and therefore it was decided to confer on him the title of Delegate of the French Government. This makes M. Picard the personal representative of President Loubet and the Government, giving him a rank similar to that of Ambassador. He will visit Oyster Bay and St. Louis, then make a tour of Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Montreal, Boston, and New York. As a member of the Council of State, M. Picard practically controls the railways and tariff systems of France. His party includes five Senators and eleven Deputies.

CASE OF BISHOP LE NORDEZ.

Kept in Retreat in Rome Pending Decision by the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The Patria says that Bishop Le Nordez of Dijon is still kept in retreat here while waiting for a decision in his trial before the Holy Office, which has been suspended by the Pope having asked that all the documents be submitted to him for personal examination.

It is asserted that the Bishop has received from Dijon sufficient evidence to prove that the accusation that he abstracted money from the fund destined to erect monuments to Bossuet and Joan of Arc is false. His definite trial is expected to take place after the decision of the French Parliament on the question of denouncing the Concordat and the separation of Church and State.

It was the summoning to Rome of Bishop Le Nordez and Mgr. Gray, Bishop of Laval, by the Vatican for trial without consulting the French Government, which led to the rupture of relations between France and the Vatican. The Bishop of Dijon left France secretly for Rome, but the Bishop of Laval is supposed to be still in France.

PRIESTS SUMMONED IN STOLEN COPE CASE

Must Appear Before Italian Court Investigating the Theft.

J. P. MORGAN'S PRECAUTION

Insisted Upon Having a Photograph of the Seller with the Latter's Signature, It is Said.

ASCOLI, Italy, Aug. 27.—A sensation has been caused here by the fact that Mgr. Santarelli, the rector; Father Lucidi, a professor; Father Dangelo, administrator of the seminary, and Father Ortolani, the parish priest of Ancarano, have been summoned to appear before the court which is investigating the theft of the ancient cope stolen in 1892 from the Cathedral of Ascoli and sold to J. Pierpont Morgan.

It is now reported that Father Raffaelli Castelli, the parish priest of Offida, who was arrested Aug. 20 in connection with the case, may have been only suspected of being an accomplice of the thief, and it is believed that all the inquiries hitherto made in this connection have been favorable to the priest. This is borne out by the fact that he has been released without bail.

It is asserted that J. Pierpont Morgan, when he bought the cope, insisted on having a photograph of the seller, with his autograph on it, to relieve him of responsibility in case of trouble, and it is now said that if this is true and Mr. Morgan could be prevailed upon to produce the photograph, the matter would soon be settled, though it is also asked that any person who can do so will testify that the photograph is really that of the man who sold the cope.

Rocchiggiani, the photographer who was arrested Aug. 17 on suspicion of being concerned in the theft of the cope, issued an illustrated postcard of the famous relic, which caused suspicion to fall upon him. It has been discovered that the illustration on the postcard is not a reproduction of any photograph taken before the theft of the cope. Consequently, Rocchiggiani will be obliged to prove how he obtained the photograph from which the reproductions were made.

During the search of Rocchiggiani's house the authorities found $3,000, which it is claimed increases the seriousness of the case against him, as a comparatively short time ago he was very poor.

EFFORT TO END STEAMSHIP WAR

British Delegates Start for Conference in Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Bruce Ismay and Sir Clinton Dawkins, representing the International Mercantile Marine Company, left London to-day for Frankfort, Germany.

They will attend the conference between Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, and Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Line, with the view of arriving at a settlement of the Atlantic passenger rate war.

REJECT GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

Prussian Coal Mine Stockholders Act Despite Withdrawal of Banks.

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 27.—The Prussian Government's offer to acquire the Hibernia Coal Company was rejected at a stockholders' meeting here to-day by 92 votes, representing $7,410,250 of stock, against 19 votes representing $660,250.

The Dresdner and Schaaffhausen Banks previously withdrew their $4,500,000 of stock and protested against taking a vote now. This by no means ends the struggle for the control of the company.

AMBASSADOR EX-COMMUNIST.

High Honor for M. Barrere, Who Once Fought Under the Red Flag.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—M. Barrère, the French Ambassador at Rome, who has just been created a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the same distinction recently conferred on Gen. Porter, was in his early youth a member of that sanguinary commune which deluged Paris with blood during the last months of the Franco-German war, and was responsible for the burning down of the Tuileries.

Young Camille Barrère was forced after the overthrow of the revolutionary government to take refuge in London, where he helped to edit a violent Anarchist paper called Qui Vive. According to one of his former colleagues, who still retains his old revolutionary illusions, Camille Barrère's articles were the most hysterical of all.

The little band of French exiles in London were often reduced to great straits for a meal. They generally dined off fried fish at a shop kept by an ex-convict, most of whose customers were thieves. Barrère had only one pair of boots, which had formed part of an artillery Lieutenant's equipment. He had terrible difficulties with his rent, and when he saw the landlord's shoes through the space beneath the door of his room, he would pretend to be out. The landlord having discovered this, left his shoes outside the door on one occasion for an entire day, thus inventing, as Barrère's friend remarked, a new prison for debt.

Little by little the ardent young Communist abandoned his extravagant ideas, and, having made his peace with the Government, secured a berth in diplomacy. His former comrades, it appears, bear him no ill-will for his change of front, and the Ambassador is not offended if they occasionally remind him of old days.

Roberts to Visit His Son's Grave.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, sailed to-day for South Africa to visit the grave of his son, Lieut. Roberts, who was killed at the battle of Colenso, in December, 1899.

George Leander's Body Sent Home.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The funeral of George Leander occurred this morning in the Reformed Church. Many bicyclists and sportsmen were present. After the service the body was taken to a railroad station on its way to Chicago.

FATAL FIGHT OVER MESSAGE.

Two Sets of Brothers Engage in Street Battle in Arkansas.

Special to The New York Times.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Aug. 27.—Because Everett Thompson, twenty-one years old, impersonated Macey Rushing in talking to a young woman over the telephone a fatal fight resulted in the streets of Alma, Ark., to-day.

Henry Thompson and James Rushing, elder brothers of the two principals in the fight, became involved in the struggle, and when the battle was over James Rushing was found to have been stabbed through the heart, while Henry Thompson received a pistol wound that undoubtedly will cause his death. This wound was inflicted by James Rushing as he fell dying.

John Pitcock, who tried to separate the younger men, was attacked by Leon Thompson, another brother of Everett Thompson, and badly beaten. Leon Thompson was slashed about the head and face. He was the only one of the combatants able to walk after the fight, and has so far succeeded in eluding the officers.

The nature of the telephone conversation that occurred has not been disclosed

FRENCH COUNTESS'S ESCAPADE

How Mme. de la Tour du Pin Got in Trouble Over a Wedding Gift.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. ...—French society is deeply roused over a bad scrape into which one of its most distinguished members has just fallen, and the final verdict upon which will be pronounced in a police court.

The Comtesse de la Tour du Pin, née de Chateaubriand, belongs to the oldest Breton noblesse, and is a great niece of the illustrious author of "The Genius of Christianism." She has a large fortune in her own right, and her husband, Comte de la Tour du Pin, is quite exceptionally wealthy for a French nobleman.

But Mme. de la Tour du Pin has inherited those lavish instincts which have characterized the Chateaubriands for over a thousand years, as is shown in the original motto of the family: "Je sème or," ("I sow gold.") So her relatives have felt bound to provide her with what is called here a conseil judiciaire. On application to a Judge in Chambers, and on proof being given that she was squandering her money, an attorney was appointed to act as her financial tutor, without whose consent she was unable to spend anything outside of an annual allowance of 50,000f.

This was but a pittance for the extravagant Countess, who was constantly short of money. Recently her nephew was to be married, and she felt called upon to make his fiancée a handsome wedding present. There is some doubt as to whether the sensational parure of jewels which was to figure in the corbeille de mariage, and to be described in all the society papers as the gift of the Comtesse de la Tour du Pin, was not to be quietly handed back next day to the tradesman from whom it had been procured. Such things are not infrequently done here. In any case, Mme. de la Tour du Pin confided her difficulty to a sympathetic friend as aristocratic and as impecunious as herself, a Mme. de Morigny, who finally applied to a certain Mme. van Horn to help them out.

The Comtesse van Horn is a Russian by birth, whose singularly masculine appearance has frequently provoked comment on the boulevards. She walks with a slight limp, caused by a hunting accident when a Mistress of Foxhounds in Russia; smokes immoderately, speaks every known language, wears her hair short, and like most Russians in Paris is suspected by all other Russians to belong to the political police. For a time she acted as chief advertising agent to a notorious palmistry "crook." She fell out with him and became a loan agent. She suggested to the Comtesse de la Tour du Pin that a jeweler named Marty, whom she represented to be a usurer in disguise, might consent to a fictitious sale of jewels in return for handsome interest, and that then the Countess could sell or pawn her suppose purchase as she pleased.

M. Marty duly came forward with pearls to the value of 200,000f., which the Countess, thinking that the dealer was a party to the arrangement, made believe to buy. But no sooner had Marty departed than Mme. van Horn claimed her commission, which was to be in kind. She snatched at the jewel case, selected pearls to the alleged value of 75,000f., and after a bout of fisticuffs with Mme. de Morigny, who also wanted a commission, disappeared.

The next day the jeweler returned and claimed either his jewels or his money, and as he could get neither, after a violent scene of cross purposes, during which the Countess was at first under the impression that he was playing a prearranged rôle, he followed her to the church where her nephew's wedding was to take place, was a fateful spectator of that brilliant social function, and then haled off the Countess, together with her friend, Mme. de Morigny, to the nearest police station.

The explanations which followed apparently showed that the Countess had acted in good faith, and she and her friend have been provisionally released. But Mme. Van Horn has been arrested, and her eccentricities, her imperious conduct while in custody, and her amazing antecedents are the talk of Paris. But it may be difficult to convict her now, if the jeweler withdraws his charge against the Countess de la Tour du Pin.

IRASCIBLE BROTHER OF THE BEY

Prince Ismail of Tunis Sentenced to Two Months' Imprisonment.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The brilliant reception which was accorded here but a few weeks ago to the Bey of Tunis left the public under the impression that everything in the wealthy French protectorate over which that Oriental Prince reigns was as prosperous and peaceful as could be. The Bey looked more European than Eastern. He might have been a Spanish grandee. His manners were perfect. Recent events, however, have shown that Tunis is still the battleground of those palace conspiracies which are so fatally characteristic of Mussulman countries.

No sooner did the Bey get back to his dominions than he found himself in a hotbed of family intrigue which bids fair to have serious political consequences. He has for long been on bad terms with his brother, Prince Ismail, who was discontented with his share of the late Bey's property. Ismail is a violent savage, with none of the diplomatic urbanity and civilized self-restraint of the present Bey.

A few days ago one of the Prince's creatures accused Gobi Pacha, who is Prince Ismail's own aide-de-camp and his son-in-law into the bargain, of stealing some hay. The Prince, who hates Gobi, lent a willing ear to the charge, and as his aide-de-camp happened at the moment to be in full regimentals the infuriated Ismail ordered his servants to atrip the unhappy officer of his uniform, which they did with the utmost brutality, while the Prince himself stamped on the aiguillettes as they were torn off, on the epaulettes, and on the gold plaque, which is distinctively worn by the officers of the Beylical Guard.

Gobi complained of this treatment to the Bey, who, fearing to be accused of partiality, ordered two of his officers to make an inquiry. But when these officers appeared in Prince Ismail's presence, the Prince gave them a severe thrashing with a cane. The French Resident then interfered, and Prince Ismail has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for striking Government officials when on duty.

The importance of the incident lies in the fact that Prince Ismail is at the head of the young Tunis party, which seeks to upset the Beylical régime and to get Tunis annexed to France. The French Government is opposed to this, as it would involve granting French citizenship to all Tunisians and might provoke complications with Italy.

A Restaurant Keeper Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The petition in bankruptcy of William H. Breese, proprietor of a restaurant at 18 Third Street, was filed to-day in the bankruptcy court. It shows debts of $15,011, of which $7,405.46 is unsecured. There are nominal assets of $2,275.

Found Shot Dead in Hay Mow.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 27.—George Van Schoick, twenty years old, the son of David Van Schoick of this place, was found dead in his father's barn early this morning with a bullet hole through his heart. There was a revolver at his side. The young man preferred sleeping in the hay mow in the barn and went there last night. Whether the shooting was accidental is not known

ENGLISH PRIMATE HERE; MAY SEE MODEL SALOON

Archbishop of Canterbury Welcomed on His Way to Quebec.

LIKES BISHOP POTTER'S PLAN

Will Be the Bishop's Guest Later—Has No Ecumenical Mission—To Attend Boston Convention.

The Right Honorable and Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Primate of the Church of England to visit the United States, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon on the White Star liner Celtic. The Archbishop was accompanied by his wife and two of his Chaplains, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor and the Rev. Hyla Holden, domestic in the Archiepiscopal Palace at London.

Soon after the Celtic was berthed the Archbishop and his suite landed and immediately left for the Grand Central Station, where a special train was waiting to take the party to Quebec in time for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the Cathedral in that city. The Archbishop will travel in J. Pierpont Morgan's private car, and hopes to reach the Canadian city in time to conduct the services in the Cathedral this morning.

When the Celtic reached her dock Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and J. Pierpont Morgan were on the pier to welcome the Archbishop. There was only a small crowd of people on the pier, and very few of them seemed to know that such a distinguished man as the English Primate was a passenger on the liner. Before the gangplank was placed in position Mr. Morgan escorted Bishop Potter and Dr. Dix into the roped inclosure, and every other visitor was kept out.

When the first of the saloon gangplanks was swung into position Bishop Potter, without waiting for it to be made secure to the liner's deck, went on board, followed closely by Mr. Morgan and Dr. Dix.

The Archbishop awaited Bishop Potter, Dr. Dix, and Mr. Morgan in the social saloon of the Celtic on the promenade deck. Bishop Potter was the first to greet the Primate, and, as soon as the formal greetings were over, informed him of the plans made for his reception and entertainment, and then acquainted him with the fact that a special train was ready to take him to Quebec.

"I am here under orders and will do as you think best," answered the Archbishop.

The newspaper reporters asked the Primate if he had anything to say. The Archbishop greeted the reporters very cordially and begged to be excused from talking for publication, referring the interviewers to the Rev. Mr. Ellison.

"The main purpose of the Archbishop's visit to America," said Mr. Ellison, "is in order to be present at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the Cathedral at Quebec, and to attend the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States at Boston in the first week in October. His Grace goes to the convention simply as a guest, but will deliver an address before the convention. He has no ecumenical mission before the convention, and has no proposition of an international church character to advance. We will go direct from New York to Quebec, where the Archbishop will preach to-morrow. From Quebec we go to Montreal and later to Toronto and Niagara Falls, after which we return to the United States. On his return the Archbishop will be the guest of Bishop Doane in Albany and also Bishop Potter in New York.

"Perhaps, in order that you may understand why this visit is made, I had better give you the Archbishop's own words as contained in his address to the clergy on the eve of his departure for New York. In that address he said: 'The journey is undertaken in the belief that it may and will, in the providence of God tend to promote a yet closer unity in our common work to strengthen our hands for combating the evils which are rife both in England and America, and thus to further so far as in us lies the advance of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour.'

Bishop Potter, while saying that he had nothing to add to what Mr. Ellison had said, explained that in welcoming the Archbishop he represented the Bishopric, Dr. Dix the priesthood, and Mr. Morgan the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After this explanation the newspaper men returned to Mr. Ellison and one of them asked him what he thought about Bishop Potter's much discussed tavern at Mulberry and Bleecker Streets.

"The Archbishop," he answered, "approves of the idea, in that it has been tried successfully in England. Mrs. Davidson herself having been interested in the establishment of one in Surrey. On our return to New York he will probably visit the tavern, and if it is conducted as are those in England it will no doubt prove of inestimable benefit to those people who frequent saloons."

Mr. Ellison also said that the Archbishop would visit Washington on his return from Canada, and that while in the capital he hoped to see President Roosevelt. The Archbishop, he added, was much interested in Mr. Roosevelt, having read many of his books, and also having watched his political career. The Archbishop, it was said, had taken a lively interest in the daily incidents of the voyage, had presided at the concert, had visited the quarters of the steerage passengers and expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the many comforts provided on the liner for her humbler passengers, his previous experience in this line having been on ships where the immigrants were all huddled together in small and uncomfortable apartments.

Yesterday morning, when the Celtic reached Quarantine, Deputy Collector John Castree Williams went on board to extend to the Archbishop the courtesy of the port and to take his declaration privately if he so desired. The Archbishop, however, said that he preferred to make his declaration in the main saloon with the rest of the passengers.

VISIT OF ENGLAND'S PRIMATE.

His Journey to America Contrasted with That of Berkeley.

The New England Weekly Courier of Feb. 3, 1729, treated its readers to the following item of latest intelligence, dated Newport, Jan. 24: "Yesterday arrived here Dean Berkeley of Londonderry in a pretty large ship. He is a gentleman of middle stature, of an agreeable, pleasant, and erect aspect. He was ushered into the town with a great number of gentlemen, to whom he behaved himself after a very complaisant manner." The author of "Alciphron" would be the last to put his disappointed sojourn on Rhode Island into competition with so important event as the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to some of the American Bishops, on which his Grace starts out to-day; but, if only for the sake of contrast, it is worth while to set the two side by side.

Berkeley left Greenwich at the beginning of September, 1728, and landed at Newport, which he described as "the most thriving, flourishing place in all America for its bigness" at the end of January in the following year. It will be remembered that in 1725 he issued his remarkable scheme "for the better supplying of churches in our foreign plantations and for converting the savage American to Christianity by a college to be erected in the Summer Islands, otherwise called the Isles of Bermuda." He explained that "it is proposed to admit into the aforesaid college only such savages as are under ten years of age, before evil habits have taken a deep root."

The Primate's visit is the outcome of no such delusions. He is going in order to realize a desire which he has long entertained, and to greet the American Episcopal Church on its own soil. Having once decided to put his holiday months to what must under the best of circumstances be a somewhat toilsome use, the Archbishop could not restrict his journey to the United States. The chief Prelate of the Anglican Communion was bound to make an effort to see something of the Canadian dioceses. To cross the Atlantic and pass them by would seem to be a slight on fellow-subjects and fellow-churchmen, who are holding their own, not without considerable difficulty, and whose episcopal record is coeval with that of the American Church. For it was in 1787, six months after the consecration of White and Provoost at Lambeth, that the first colonial See received its Bishop, who was there set apart to take the oversight of the British colonies of North America with the title of Bishop of Nova Scotia. As President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which did splendid service in bringing this event to pass, the Archbishop of Canterbury cannot but rejoice in the development of the Canadian Episcopate.

Naturally, however, the chief interest of the tour will centre in the presence of the English Primate as an honored guest at the triennial convention of the American Episcopal Church in Boston. It is an event which, to a man of Dr. Davidson's historical instincts, will serve to recall the struggles over there and the mistakes over here, which ended in that Church securing the right to consecrate its own Bishops.

For two centuries the church people of the plantations received no more episcopal attention than was involved in visits from commissaries of the Bishop of London, in whose care they were supposed to be, and no reasonable doubt can be thrown on Bishop Sherlock's statement that the arrangement was unsatisfactory. "For a Bishop to live at one end of the world and his Church at another must make the office very uncomfortable to the Bishop and, in a great measure, useless to the people."

But, the project tarried, in spite of the efforts of the shrewdest and most eager occupants of the Chair of St. Augustine. Archbishop Laud had wanted to send a Bishop to New England. Archbishop Tenison, who may have seemed to Swift to share qualities with "a tailor's goose," but who saw further into the needs of the future than his more brilliant contemporaries, left in his munificent will a sum of money to help endow an American Bishopric, which seemed really about to be formed when the death of Queen Anne once more disappointed hopes. The fact is that the difficulties were political. Horace Walpole, for instance, was dead against the proposal. It was in vain that Archbishop Secker, while Bishop of Oxford, pointed out to him that the result of having no Bishops in the American colonies was that clergy who were politically and ecclesiastically undesirable were being introduced. "Not many in proportion will go from hence," so Secker wrote to Walpole in 1750, "but persons of desperate fortunes, low qualifications, and bad or doubtful characters, who cannot answer, as they ought, the ends for which they are designed. And it deserves observation that a great part of them are Scotch. I need not say what chance there is that Episcopal clergymen of that country may be disaffected to the Government."

Every one knows that in the end the American Church was destined to trace its episcopal succession from both sides of the Tweed; that Samuel Seabury, who was born in the very year which saw Dean Berkeley's arrival at Newport, received consecration from the Scottish Bishops at Aberdeen in 1784, while the otherwise unsensational Primacy of Archbishop Moore was rendered memorable by the consecration of White and Provoost in Lambeth Palace Chapel in 1787. Thus the privilege that the Government of this country denied to subjects of the Crown in America was granted when they had won their independence by a great revolution.

It does not need the Archbishop's visit to prove that time has healed the soreness of the eighteenth century. Since Seabury and his Episcopal colleagues laid hands in 1792 on Dr. Claggett as the first wholly American Bishop, the Episcopal forces of the United States have come to be over eighty in number. Especially in its dealings with the Western States the Episcopal Church has shown considerable enterprise in providing for the needs of young settlements. Some of its Bishops are men whose private circumstances make the so-called "fatal opulence" of our prelates seem much nearer poverty than riches. Some are men of such gifts for catching the ear of the people that in point of public interest and attention they come not far behind the President himself. There are, in fact, many considerations which will be calculated to make Dr. Davidson's journey as informing to him as it will certainly be welcome to them.

Nor should it be forgotten that it is part of the Archbishop's programme to call upon Mr. Roosevelt at Washington. A meeting between two men such as these, each with his several experiences of "the strenuous life," is of more than passing interest. The traditions and the views of the ninety-fourth Archbishop of Canterbury are widely different from those of the twenty-sixth occupant of the Presidency of the United States, but the two can hardly meet without adding further strength to the chain which unites the two great portions of the Anglo-Saxon race.—The London Times, Aug. 18.

A SLIPSHOD EXECUTION.

Bluecoat Who Killed School Pet Was a Poor Shot.

The head teacher of the young women in the School of Music, Literature, and Languages, at 142 West Seventieth Street, has a British bulldog—not a pipe, but a four-legged, actual canine. He had a kitten, which was the pet of the young women. Early yesterday morning the bulldog grievously wounded the cat in a quarrel over food. The young women flocked to the scene and the head teacher, having no chloroform handy, sent for a policeman. He took the kitten to the street and aimed his revolver at it while the girls shut their eyes and put their finger tips in their ears.

Four shots the bluecoat took without result. A citizen who had rushed out in his dressing gown scoffed.

"Can't yo shoot!" he asked.

The fifth bullet did the work.

"All over," said the bluecoat, triumphantly.

"About time," said the scoffer. "I've been told that you fellows have a shooting drill. If I had a boy who couldn't hit that cat with the first bullet I'd put him in girl's clothes."

The executioner then slunk away.

READY FOR ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Troops Are Already Arriving at Manassas—Camps Nearly Completed.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Aug. 27.—The three manoeuvre camps—that of the "Blue" army at Manassas, the "Brown" army at Thoroughfare, and the headquartera camp, to be occupied by Major Gen. Corbin, his staff, and guests—are practically completed.

Troops are arriving at Manassas and Thoroughfare, and will continue to do so for several days, until the 30,000 of the regulars and militia who are to participate in the manoeuvres have reached their tents.

Gen. Corbin, who is to be in command of both forces, will reach Gainesville to-morrow. At his camp to-day are Col. Knight, Chief of Staff; Col. Hiestand, Adjutant General; Col. Garlington, Inspector General; Col. Pullman, Chief Quartermaster; Col. Hull, President of the Damage Board; Major Phillips, Chief Surgeon; Capt. Moss, aide de camp to Gen. Corbin; Capt. Brewer's troop of cavalry and Capt. Harmon's battery of artillery.

At the Manassas camp Gen. Grant and Gen. Wint are in command. The camp at Thoroughfare is in command of Gens. Bell, Lee, and Barry.

A camp for the accommodation of the press has been established adjacent to headquarters camp, where from fifty to seventy-five newspaper men are to find accommodations. The main actions are scheduled for Sept. 6, 7, 8, and 9.

VAN COTT'S CHAUFFEUR HELD.

Negro Arrested for Stealing Box of Cigars from the Mails.

It became known yesterday that Walter Edwards, the negro who was arrested by Post Office Inspectors on Friday night, was formerly employed as chauffeur for Postmaster Van Cott's much criticised "electric coupé," and that he had been arrested for stealing packages from the mail.

When the "coupé" broke down some time ago Edwards was assigned to work in Station H, near the Grand Central Station. Several reports that packages were stolen there reached Post Office Inspector Mayo. A box of cigars disappeared the other day, and, it is said, was found on Edwards. Mr. Mayo says that Edwards confessed that he took it, but said that it was his first offense. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination next Saturday.

HOME-COMING TOURISTS CROWD IN-BOUND LINERS

The Celtic, Umbria, and St. Paul Bring 1,658 Cabin Passengers.

COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH HERE

Ill-Health Prompted Trip—R. E. Johnston Arrives with Contract for Ysaye.

The Fall rush of transatlantic tourists back to this country has begun, and the steamships now arriving are filled in every compartment. Three of the big liners, the Celtic, the Umbria, and the St. Paul, which arrived in port yesterday morning, brought a total of 1,658 cabin passengers, and could have had as many more had there been room for them.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria had so many passengers in her first and second cabins that there was no room for immigrants, the entire steerage compartment being filled with baggage. The 1,000 immigrants who had booked to sail on the Umbria were transferred to the Carpathia, which sailed from Liverpool last Saturday and is due in New York on Tuesday.

By far the majority of people returning are Americans. They live in all parts of the country, and among them, they have penetrated to every corner of Europe. From the reports of the travelers, Southern France and the Mediterranean have been the goal of most of them, while Switzerland and the resorts of Germany have been almost deserted.

The American Line steamship St. Paul was the first of the big fellows to get in yesterday. She had a total of 481 cabin passengers. Prominent among them were George L. Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Allen, Arthur L. Bates, Prof. A. P. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Darnbrough, Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay Gillespie, Mrs. M. D. Hawley, Marquis Majnoni, Aulick Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. William S. Seamans, Capt. W. F. Sweny, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tyrer, Bronson Winthrop, Miss Mary Saunders, and Miss Ida Rene.

John

"WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS" IN HIS VARIOUS BOOKS

Democrats Gauge President's Views from Published Works.

"KEYNOTE" OF HIS POLICY

"In Great Crises It May Be Necessary to Overturn Constitutions and Disregard Statutes."

"What Roosevelt Says!" is the title of a little four-page leaflet which the Democratic National Committee is circulating throughout the country, the first copies of which appeared yesterday. The officials of the press and literary bureau of the committee have been busily reading the works of the President lately, and the quotations in the circular all are taken from various writings from the Roosevelt pen during recent years.

The "keynote" of the Roosevelt policy is taken from the President's "Oliver Cromwell," on Page 52, being: "In great crises it may be necessary to overturn Constitutions, to disregard statutes," &c. This is given as the first quotation in the pamphlet. It then is shown that President Roossvelt, in the course of his writings, has taken occasion to excoriate each of our Chief Executives from Jefferson to Lincoln, with the sole exception of John Quincy Adams, it being stated in the introduction to these quotations that the President's apparent disregard of our National precedents and traditions possibly may be explained by his opinions of those who created those precedents.

Then comes the following list of quotations, with the works and the pages of the works of Roosevelt where the sentences occur:

JEFFERSON—"Timid and shifty doctrinaire," (Life of Benton, p. 73;) "The most incapable Executive who ever filled the President's chair," (Naval War of 1812, p. 455.)

MADISON—"Incapable," (Naval War, p. 455;) results of his administration brought "shame and disgrace to America" in the War of 1912. (The Winning of the West, Vol. IV., p. 196.)

MONROE—With "no special ability," (Benton, p. 47;) as Secretary of War under Madison, a "triumph of imbecility to the last," (Naval War, p. 456.)

JACKSON—"Ignorant," (Benton, p. 73.)

VAN BUREN—"Faithfully served the mammon of unrighteousness. He succeeded because of, and not in spite of, his moral shortcomings." (Benton, p. 187.)

HARRISON—TAYLOR—FILLMORE — "Small Presidents," (Benton, p. 292.)

TYLER—"He has been called a mediocre man; but this is unwarranted flattery. He was a politician of monumental littleness. His chief mental and moral attributes were peevishness, fretful obstinacy, inconsistency," &c. (Benton, p. 239.)

POLK—"Excepting Tyler, the very smallest of the line of small Presidents who came in between Jackson and Lincoln," (Benton, p. 292.)

PIERCE—"Small politician, of low capacity and mean surroundings," (Benton, p. 345.)

BUCHANAN—One of the "small Presidents," (Benton, p. 292.)

Of the President's miscellaneous characterization of men, things, and institutions the following are clipped:

CONGRESS—"Just at this moment Congress, in Washington, seems to have made up its mind that having provided for the fact that we must take care of the Philippines and of Cuba, there is not to be any army with which to take care of it, and that the armed resistance is to be made by proclamation. Well, it is a little soul-harrowing to have to deal with CATTLE who take that view of the responsibility of the Nation."—Speech as Governor of New York before Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, 1899.

NEW YORK—"New York has always had a low political standard, one or the other of its great parties and factional organizations, and often both or all of them, being at all times most unlovely bodies of excessively unwholesome moral tone."—Life of Benton, Page 81.

THE QUAKERS—"A class of professional noncombatants is as hurtful to the real healthy growth of a living Nation as is a class of fire-eaters, or a weakness or folly is nationally as bad as a vice or worse, and in the long run A QUAKER MAY BE QUITE AS UNDESIRABLE A CITIZEN AS IS A DUELIST."—Benton, Page 37.

LABORING MEN—"They [cowboys] are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."—Ranch Life and Hunting Trail, Page 10.

"GOOD" LYNCH LAW—"In many of the cases of lynch law which have come to my knowledge the effect has been healthy for the community."—The Winning of the West, Vol. 1., Page 132.

'ALL SELFISH—"A merchant or manufacturer works his business, as a rule, purely for his own benefit, without any regard whatever for the community at large."—Essay on "Machine Politics" in American Ideals, Page 100.

OPPOSES PROTECTION—"Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice."—Thomas H. Benton, Page 67.

AMERICA AN INTERNATIONAL CONSTABLE—"Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendliness. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States."—Letter to the Cuban Dinner, May 20, 1904.

"SOUND POLICY" FOR A NATION—"In old days, when I first came to Little Missouri, there was a motto on the range: 'Never draw unless you mean to shoot.' That is a pretty sound policy for a nation in foreign affairs."—Speech at Tacoma, Washington, May 22, 1903.

CARRY A "BIG STICK"—"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a BIG STICK; you will go far.' If the American Nation will speak softly and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far."—Speech at Chicago, April 2, 1902.

NO PERMANENT PEACE WANTED—"If we ever grow to regard peace as a permanent condition, and feel that we can afford to let the keen, fearless, virile qualities of beart and mind and body sink into disuse, we will prepare the way for infinite and shameful disaster in the future. * * * The peace which breeds timidity and sloth is a curse and not a blessing."—Speech before Republican Club, New York City, Feb. 13, 1899.

Further documentary evidence on Mr. Roosevelt's views is now being gleaned from the President's writings, and will form a good part of the campaign literature of the Democratic campaign managers.

LA FOLLETTE FIGHT EXTENDED.

Standing of Roosevelt Electors Now to be Questioned.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—The La Follette fight is to be extended to the point of questioning the standing of the Roosevelt Electors, with the possibility of endangering the National ticket.

Announcement was made to-day that Fred C. Lorenz and Fred W. Cords, two of the Presidential Electors nominated by the La Follette State Convention, will intervene in the Supreme Court contest instituted by the anti-third termers on Aug. 9 for the purpose of estahlishing which was the regular Republican State Convention. Both conventions nominated the same Presidential Electors.

Messrs. Lorenz and Cords will submit answers to the petition of the anti-third-termers presented to the Supreme Court. By this proceeding the nominees for Presidential Electors will be brought into the contest before the courts for the first time, the proceedings thus far having involved only the State candidates on the La Follette and Cook tickets.

INDIANA CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Republican Nominee for Governor Decries Personal Issues.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 27.—J. Frank Hanley, Republican candidate for Governor, opened the campaign in Indiana here to-day with a speech before the Putnam County Convention.

Mr. Hanley eulogized President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks and arraigned Congressmen Champ Clark and John Sharp Williams and Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, whom he charged with attempting to make personalities the issue of the campaign.

To Support Woodruff for Governor.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Republican caucus here to-day pledged its delegates to support Timothy L. Woodruff for Governor, James A. Rohson of Canandaigua for Justice of the Supreme Court, Addison P. Smith for Assemblyman, and John F. Doty for Superintendent of the Poor.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS HERE.

On His Way for First Speech of Campaign in Vermont.

Senator Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Vice President, arrived in the city yesterday and left last night for Boston on his way to White River Junction, Vt., where he makes his first speech of the campaign on Monday afternoon.

Senator Fairbanks went to the Manhattan Hotel. Shortly after his arrival Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee and Senator N. B. Scott called, and the three went into conference. Senator Fairbanks gave them his impression of the situation in the West, especially in Indiana, where he has been for several weeks. Chairman Cortelyou and Senator Scott seemed to have derived a great deal of satisfaction from their talk with the Vice Presidential candidate, for their faces were all smiles when they came down into the corridor of the hotel subsequently.

Senator Fairbanks told the reporters that the campaign was progressing very satisfactorily, in his judgment, but begged to be excused from entering into details. He said he was satisfied with conditions in Maine and Vermont.

Senator Fairbanks will spend Sunday in Boston, going to White River Junction on Monday. From White River Junction he jumps back to Marlon, Kan., where he is booked to speak on Sept. 1. After speaking at Kansas City on Sept. 2 he jumps back to Bath, Me., for Sept. 6; Lewiston, Me., Sept. 6, (evening,) and Rockland, Me., Sept. 7. He then comes to New York.

Senator Fairbanks is to speak at Saratoga Springs on Sept. 14 to the veterans of the Fremont campaign.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

German and Veterans See Mr. Roosevelt —Littauer Goes Home.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt's visitors to-day were Representative Charles B. Landis of Indiana, Treasurer Hausiet and Director Charles Hauser of the German Roosevelt League, and Capt. Joseph H. Parker of New York City, one of the survivors of New York's famous artillery regiment "The Dandy Fifth." Capt. Parker brought to the President a handsomely engrossed copy of resolutions adopted by the survivors and bespeaking for Mr. Roosevelt "the support of every veteran soldier and sailor."

Representative Lucius N. Littauer of the Twenty-fifth District of New York, who was an overnight guest of President Roosevelt, left here to-day for his home. He had nothing to say concerning his conference with the President.

JERSEY BOLTERS TO CONVENE.

Hearst-Bryan Men to Nominate for Governor, Rumor Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 27.—It is currently reported that the Hearst and Bryan bolters from the regular Democratic organization in this State, who issued a circular attacking the latter body a few days ago, will form a new organization to be known as the People's Democratic Party. A formal call will be issued soon, it is said, for a convention to be held in Atlantic City on Sept. 7, when, according to reports, a candidate for Governor will be named, together with a complete Electoral ticket.

It is said that the Presidential Electors to be named will stand as representatives of Parker and Davis in the election.

POINT FOR JUSTICE TYSON.

Automobilist Fails to Get Prohibitive Writ Against Him.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied Louis B. Sharp of Far Rockaway a writ prohibiting Police Justice Frank L. Tyson of Lawrence from proceeding with the trial of Sharp on a charge of violating the speed regulations with his antomohile. Sharp contended that Justice Tyson was not qualified to act, as he had moved into the Lawrence district only seven days before his appointment to the hench.

In denying the application for a writ Justice Dickey said:

"As the Police Justice is so de facto, if not de jure, the proper way to try his title to the office is not hy the collateral proceeding of a writ of prohibition, but hy the direct proceeding of quo warranto."

Sharp and the automohile enthusiasts who are hacking him in the case are said to have taken steps already toward bringing quo warranto proceedings.

LEADERS CONSIDER JEROME.

"Points" as Gubernatorial Possibility Discussed at Conference.

Following the visit of District Attorney Jerome to the Democratic National Committee headquarters on Friday, the party managers yesterday seriously canvassed the strong points of the man as a Guhernatorial possihility. The possibilities of either Daniel S. Lamont or John B. Stanchfield also were thoroughly canvassed without anything definite heing decided.

At the conference were August Belmont, William F. Sheehan, De Lancey Nicoll, John R. McLean of Ohio, and Chairman Taggart of the National Committee. Of all of these members of the National Executive Committee, either ex officio or by appointment, all but Mr. McLean and Chairman Taggart come from this State, and all are vitally interested in the nomination for Governor in Judge Parker's home State. In connection with the possible candidacy of Mr. Jerome it was pointed out that he had taken no part in the factional fight between Murphy and McCarren in this city, and also that he was exceptionally strong in the rural sections because of his work in suppressing Canfield both in New York and Saratoga. His single-handed fight in the last Legislature to force the passage of the anti-Canfield hill also was urged in his favor.

After yesterday's conference Mr. Sheehan left the city for Esopus, where he will go over campaign matters to-day with Judge Parker. Mr. Belmont, Mr. Nicoll, and Chairman Taggart will remain about here over Sunday. Among the callers at National Headquarters yesterday was Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, the father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester. Mr. Zimmerman, who has been a Republican, announced that he would support the Parker and Davis ticket. It also was announced from headquarters that President M. E. Ingalis of the "Big Four" Railroad and a supporter of President McKinley in the last two campaigns, would be one of the important speakers for Parker and Davis in this campaign.

Requests for campaign literature have been received at headquarters from all parts of the country, and it is estimated hy the men in charge of this branch of the work that fifteen million pieces of printed matter will have been distributed.

THE MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Nomination of Sane Radical Would Insure Democratic Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic Party has the chance of a short lifetime to carry New York and the country for its Presidential candidate. The men that are necessary to insure New York to the Democratic column are the sane radicals.

What is needed is a man for Governor who is progressive, yet safe; a man who looks forward and not backward; a man who has shown by his test his fitness for executive place, and who can win that great body of men who are not controlled by party machines and party bosses.

The honesty displayed hy Fred Hinrichs in boldly going to Esopus with the Independent Democrats, after his attitude at Cooper Union, shows him to be a large man—big enough to correct his mistakes, courageous, honest, and true to his convictions, and his nomination for Governor will bring to Judge Parker those elements that can elect or defeat the National ticket in this State. DENNIS SULLIVAN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1904.

Boys Find Jewelry In Garbage Heap.

Several hoys who were playing about the garhage dumps at the foot of Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, unearthed a class pin with "66 Manhattan" on one side and the name "Stoulter" on the other. One hoy dug up a half dollar coin and another found a hracelet studded with pearls.

DEMOCRATIC CONTESTS HERE AND IN BROOKLYN

Ten Tammany Leaders Face Trouble at the Primaries.

MANY FIGHTS ACROSS RIVER

Murphy Expects No Changes in Manhattan—McCarren's Influence Hardly Threatened Despite Brooklyn Contests.

Tammany leadsrship contests in ten districts will be settled at the primary elections to he heid on Tuesday. Charles F. Murphy sized the situation up a couple of days ago when he told a friend that he could win a good het hy wagering that there would not be a single change in the present Tammany Executive Committee as a result of the coming elections.

The contests, which have heen going on in many cases for several weeks, are in the First, Ninth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fonrth south side, Thirty-fourth north side, and the annexed districts. Of all these contests the most important is that in the Seventeenth District, where ex-Judge Daniel F. McMahon is opposed by Assemhlyman John F. Curry. By reason of the fact that McMahon is the Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, that he has controlled his district for eighteen years, and that he has the close friendship of Mr. Murphy, this fight has attracted attention from all sides.

McMahon last week made important accessions to his side, especially through the letter written in his behalf hy Park Commissioner Pallas, who was a labor leader before he became a city official. Pallas, in his letter declared McMahon to he the friend of labor, especially through the contracting firm of Naughton & Co., of which McMahon is the head and out of which he has accumulated a fortune of ahout $5,000,000.

The strength of Assemhlyman Curry, who is fighting McMahon, has come largely through the hacking of David P. Canavan, another contractor, who became enraged at McMahon because the contract for wrecking buildings condemned hy the Building Department was taken from Canavan's firm under the present administration and given to the firm of which ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn is the head.

Down in the First District "Battery Dan" Finn has had a lively fight owing to the popularity of Michael Hart, who opposed him. Finn has finished with the support of Murphy and the Fonrteenth Street Wigwam, as Senator Dowling has made speeches in the district in favor of Finn and as Murphy's personal representative.

In the Ninth District the fight has heen the old one of William S. Devery against Frank J. Goodwin, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply. The ex-Chief has not spent his money very freely this year, however, and hundreds of his supporters have been ordered stricken from the primary rolls through orders of the court on the ground that they have moved from the district. His opposition, therefore, is not considered at all serious this time. Up in the Twenty-first there has been rather a warm contest against Matthew F. Donahue, Superintendent of Sewers. Joseph W. Cody, a contractor, has led the opposition and has spent money freely.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn has had a little fight for the leadership of the Twenty-sixth District owing to the contest made by John J. Boylan. Ex-Alderman George Burrill has been making a fight against the leadership of Harry C. Hart in the Thirtieth, and ex-Assemhlyman Louis A. Abrams has been making one of the regularly vain fights against Building Superintendent Isaac A. Hopper in the Thirty-first District. Neither contest is regarded as important.

Fights have waxed warm on both sides of the Thirty-fourth District, where the Harlem River is the dividing line, each of the leaders having half a vote in the Executive Committee. Ex-Commissioner Edward Lauterbach, Ex-Commissioner Percy E. Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department, and his old alde, August Moebus, have heen making their joint fight against John F. Cowan and Eugene J. McGuire. Nagle seeks to take the South Side leadership from ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Cowan, while Moebus is opposing McGuire on the North Side. Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall has plainly indicated his displeasure at the Nagle-Moehus contest, and Senator Dowling has heen especially active in the district, making speeches in favor of Cowan and McGuire.

Up in the Annexed District Thomas H. O'Neill has been having a small fight with Thomas A. Newell.

Over in Brooklyn the situation has been complicated hy a fight in practically every district, the issue of McCarren and anti-McCarren being clearly drawn. There is, however, little danger of the McCarren influence heing cut down in the Kings County Executive Committee, while, on the other hand, there is a prospect of McCarren gaining a district or two which is against him at this time. From one end of Brooklyn to the other the fights have been particularly hitter.

One of the most interesting fights in Brooklyn is in the Tenth District, where ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Henry F. Haggerty, McCarren's law partner, is being opposed by John H. Delaney, President of the Monticello Democratic Club, and ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6. Delaney is being backed by all the power of Tammany Hall and has made a hot fight. Another interesting contest is in the Eleventh District, where James Shevlin is standing for leader, whereas in the past he always has had a lieutenant stand for this place.

Thomas F. Byrnes is the McCarren man opposing Shevlin, hut the district is supposed to be safely for the old McLaughlin lieutenant. In the Seventh District, the home of Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, the McCarren men are hacking Justice Jerome Johnson of the Municipal Court to heat Doyle. Senator James H. McCabe, the old-time enemy of James J. Kehoe, is making a lively fight for the Ninth District leadership with apparently excellent chances of winning this time.

In the Second District Edward J. Meaney, who holds a place in the Comptroller's office, has the backing of the McCarren men against Civil Justice John J. Walsh, the old McLaughlin leader, who is with Doyle. In the Sixth District Assemhlyman Frank Ulrich is making the anti-McCarren fight against McGuire, the McCarren leader. In the Eighth District there is a three-cornered fight against Jon Morrissey Gray, the present leader and Under Sheriff. Gray favors McCarren. He is opposed by Frank M. Foley, a Doyle man, and by Frank Belford of the Coffee faction. Register Matthew Dooley has a hard fight on his hands in the Twelfth District, and Owen Murphy is putting up a hot contest against Brennan in the Thirteenth.

Deputy County Clerk Joseph Donnelly is making the McCarren fight in the Seventeenth District against ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, who is allied with the Doyle faction. Frank Creamer has his old fight against Henry Hesterberg in the Eighteenth District, while Edward Gilnnln is opposing Conrad Hasenflug's leadership in the Nineteenth. Hasenflug is a McCarren man. Otto Wicke has set himself up as the Doyle man in the Twentieth District and has been trying to conceal the joke in making a fight against Dennis Winter, the McCarrenite, while Judge Forlong, with the hacking of the anti-McCarren forces, has heen fighting James Sinnott in the Twenty-first District.

FIGHTS AMONG REPUBLICANS.

Primary Contest Against Parsons Is the Hottest One.

There are Republican primary fights on in six Assembly districts.

In the First District Henry Altmeyer is contesting the leadership of Louis Hoenninger, who is a Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and is thought to be so firmly intrenched in the leadership that Altmeyer will not he ahle to make a strong showing against him.

In the Ninth Assembly District the leadership of William Haipin is being contested by Thomas J. Clarke. Unusual interest is being taken in this fight by Republican organization men because of the fact that Haipin is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee; if he was repudiated it would be a hard hlow to the organization at this time, as he is the adviser of Gov. Odell upon all matters pertaining to the local organization. Mr. Haipin succeeded Frederick S. Gibbs in the leadership, and the favors which he has heen able to distribute, coupled with his personal popularity, have added to his prestige in the district. The Clarke people have hitterly attacked Haipin and all of his associates on the County Committee, but the chances are largely in favor of Haipin's success.

In the Nineteenth District the leadership of Theodore P. Gilman is being contested hy Representative Douglas and John S. Wise and their friends. Gilman is being supported by Lemuel Eli Quigg, and it is upon the personality of Quigg that the primary fight turns, the Douglas-Wise faction asserting that Gilman is merely a stalking horse for Quigg, who, they say, is the real leader.

A committee of citizens, headed by E. W. Bloomingdale, investigated the merits of the controversy between Gilman and Quigg on the one hand and Douglas and Wise on the other, and reported that the best interests of the Republican Party called for the sustaining of Gilman and Quigg. The fight is a hot one, and the outcome is said to depend largely upon the way ths colored Republicans of the district line up. Tho district is hounded by Riverside Drive on the west, by West Eighty-ninth Street on the north, by Central Park West on ths east, and hy West Sixtieth Street on the south. It includes some of the most fashlonahle residences in the city, and also a large negro population. As most of the wealthy residents are now away at the seashore or in the mountains, the colored element is thought to have the balancs of power.

In the Twenty-fifth District the hottest Republican factional fight of the city is heing waged. The contestants for ths leadership are Herbert Parsons, the present leader, and Howard Conkling, who formerly represented the district in ths Assembly. With Parsons in his fight are McDougall Hawkes, Bronson Winthrop, Walter H. Sturges, and Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice. With Conkling are Henry Birrell, John A. Weekes, Charles A. Hess, and George W. Manchester. Both sides have spread circulars over the district and have vled with each other in the bitterness of their attacks.

In the Thirty-first Assemhly District William Henry Payne has heen talking of contesting the leadership of Samuel Strasbourger, hut it has not yet been decided definitely whether an opposition ticket to Strasbourger will he put in the field. Ex-Senator Samuel Slater, who fought Strasbourger a year ago because of the fact that he was defeated for the Senate nomination in the district, is not taking any part in the present fight.

In the Thirty-fourth District the leadership of Edward Healy is heing contested hy Matthew J. Harrington. Healy has been the leader of the district for years, and is considered one of the most prominent of the members of the Executive Committee of the County Committee. He is confident that his leadership will he sustained.

COLER ARRAIGNS McCARREN.

Declares Brooklyn Leader Will Hurt Parker's Candidacy.

Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller and Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago, issued a statement yesterday attacking Senator McCarren's leadership in Brooklyn and denying the report that the opposition to McCarren comes from Democrats who opposed the nomination of Judge Parker.

Coler divides his statement into seven reasons for the opposition to McCarren. The main cause of the break between McCarren and Murphy he declares was the removal of Henry F. Haggarty as Deputy Police Commissioner. Then he goes on to say that McCarren's general reputation in politics and his reconciliation and affiliation with William S. Devery in Manhattan and Kenneth F. Sutherland in Brooklyn are likely seriously to injure Parker's candidacy. He characterizes Sutherland as a "man without a vote who confessed in open court on the day that he was sentenced, that he helped the late John Y. McKane to stuff ballot boxes at Gravesend," and adds that McCarren last Winter made ineffectual attempts to havs Sutherland restored to citizenship.

As other objections, he says McCarren's relations with corporations and his open betting on the race tracks are serious. His fourth ground for opositlon is the allegation that McCarren has sought to impose on the McClellan administration men who were unfit for office and in some cases received appointments. "One of the men appointed, Coler says, could do little more than write his name, while another was dismissed for drunkenness and a third in the interests of the public morals.

For the fifth reason Coler declares that McCarren must be opposed because in politics he is the antithesis of Judge Parker.

"The finger of scandal never has been pointed at our candidate for President," he says. "The lohbyist never has dared to whisper in his ear—his official career, like his private life, has been stainless. Posing as the chief representative of this impeccable and stardily honest Democrat, whose high character has won the profound respect of friends and political opponents alike, stands Senator Patrick H. McCarren with not a word to say while papers refer to him as 'the worst product of corrupt politics at the head of the State Executive Committee' and as a 'common gamhler in a high and conspicuous place.'

"Thomas W. Lawson of Boston offers to donate $100,000 to charity if the Senator will prove that he has not been on the Standard Oil Company's pay roll; Mr. Murphy challenges him to go to Police Headquarters in Mulherry Street for a certificate of character; workingmen formally charge him with being an enemy of organized labor; paper after paper refers to him as a lobbyist, and all the while the Senator remains silent."

As a final reason Coler says that in opening the campaign in Brooklyn McCarren held the meeting in a private club, where no one was admitted hut members and those having cards. McCarren did this, he says, in guarantee of as big a demonstration for himself as was accorded the candidate for President.

SOLID NORTH VS. SOLID SOUTH.

Secretary Wilson Declares Formation of Latter Created the Former.

RANDOLPH, Vt., Aug. 27.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson continued his campaign through the Green Mountain State with an address in this town to-day on National issues, during which he denied the charge which, he said, was made hy ex-Senator Hill that President Roosevelt promised when taking the oath of office at the death of President McKinley not to run for the Presidency at the end of his term.

Secretary Wilson said that he was present at the time as a member of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, and he was very emphatic in stating that Mr. Roosevelt made no such statement. Taking up the issue of the campaign he said that the Democrats were naturally low tariff men. Before the war, he said, the party was built up on slave labor in the South, and now ths low scale of wages in that section is a menace to the industry in the North.

"The Democratic Party has its headquarters in the South," he said, "and if it should win, the South would furnish leaders, heads of committees, and ideas for legislation. Many of these leadsrs were raised at cross-roads where they never saw a factory. The effect of a solid South has been to make a solid North, in order that the solid North may prevent mischief that the solid South would do. The back alleys of cities in the South furnish the voting strength of the Democratic Party. The Vermont and Iowa Democrat is an honest, respectable person, hut he counts for nothing in his party. There was a time when the party itself was respectable, hut it was before my time."

Secretary Wilson discussed the Philippine question, saying that the natives were receiving fully as much local self-government as they were qualified for, and that it might be 300 years before they were fitted for the same degree of independence which Vermontsrs enjoyed.

Other speakers were Represntative D. J. Foster, C. C. Fitts of Brattleborough, and Frank Plumley of Northfield.

RAYNER MAY RALLY ANTI-GORMAN FORCES

Party Opposition to Maryland Leader Taking Shape.

WANTS FRIENDS IN CONGRESS

Senior Senator Will Probably Find His Thirty-Year Rule Challenged at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Strategic political movments now under way indicats that the predicted contest between United States Senator-elect Isidor Rayner and Senator Arthur P. Gorman for the Democratic leadership in Maryland has begun. A Rayner organization will soon be arrayed against the regular organization, of which Gorman for thirty years or more has been the supreme leader.

Ths opposition to the Democratic organization here has always heen strong, although lacking in cohesiveness and steadfastness of purpose, but that the time would come when it would bs solidified and directed with unity and effect no thinking man has ever douhted. All that was needed was an opportunity and a leader. Sometimes one has heen in evidence and sometimes the other, but never both together.

Now it seems that the leader has been selected more hy centripetal than by centrifugal force. The opportunity aross last Winter, and, although the indicated leader seemed not at all desirous of using the revolt for anything but his temporary purpose, the insurgent units retained their cohesiveness, and are now crowding around him as the central nucieus—the hig chief who seems always necessary in a political movement.

Mr. Rayner has taken advantage of and has set in motion forces which he cannot now stop if he wants to, and if he does not accept the position as director general soms one else probably will. But Mr. Rayner seems not averse to the job, although he has frequently declared that he has no wisb to huild up a political machine.

Mr. Rayner will, if he lives, sit in the United States Senate for six years beginning March 4, 1905. For four years of that time, also subject to the chances of mortality, his colleagus will be Senator Gorman, who hitterly opposed Mr. Rayner's election. Mr. Gorman, it is said, has never yet paid Mr. Rayner the courtesy of a formal congratulation.

That Mr. Rayner should desire to have in the House of Representatives a Maryland delegation more favorable to him than the senior Senator is only natural, as it would not only insure him from possible humiliation, but it would add greatly to his power and influence in National legislation if it were known that he had a strong following in the lower house of Congress. There is every indication that he is leaving no stone unturned to secure the choice of Democratic nominees for Congress of men who are his recognized friends. This is particularly patent in the Second, Fourth, and Fifth Districts.

In the Second District the three candidates befors the people are Charles E. Fink, State Senator Thomas H. Robinson, and Congressman J. Fred C. Talbott. Mr. Talbott is distinctly adverse to Mr. Rayner, hut Mr. Fink was ons of his most earnsst supporters last Winter, and Mr. Robinson turned the trick that landed Mr. Rayner ths pot. Mr. Robinson's action, though, was not prompted by his personal preference for Mr. Rayner, and he is still much closer to Mr. Gorman than the city man. Mr. Rayner and his friends, therefore, are putting forth their real efforts for Mr. Fink. Mr. Talbott deadlocked the convention, after an all-day and night session. It will meet again at Havre de Grace Sept. 3.

Ths leader of all Mr. Rayner's forces in the Legislature was State Senator John Gill, who is one of the three candidates for the Congressional nomination in the Fonrth District. Mr. Rayner is openly espousing Mr. Gill's candidacy, and he has enlisted the powerful services of I. Freeman Rasin, who was also a potent factor in Mr. Rayner's election. These three are in closs touch in this matter, and were in conference in Mr. Rayner's office Tuesday. Although Mr. Gill retained the personal good will of the organization leaders during the last session of the Legislature, he was either actively or passively opposed to them on nearly every party measure that came up, and should he he elected to Congress his relations with Mr. Rayner would be of the closest.

In the Fifth District, since the death of State Senator Joseph S. Wilson, Mr. Robert W. Wells has come to the front as an active candidate. Mr. Wilson was a delegate from Prince George's County in the last Legislature, and be was one of the orlginal and most active Rayner men, notwithstanding the dispieasure of the party leaders. Mr. Rayner, it is alleged, has promised Mr. Wells all the assistance in his power, and there are indications that he has secured for Mr. Wells strong support from another quarter. Mr. Rayner does not hesitate to say that he is going to help those who helped him.

The situation in the First District is so full of local complications that Mr. Rayner's hand cannot be seen in it clearly. It is said, though, that ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson finally broke the deadlock in the Senatorial fight last Winter hy advising his friends to vote for Mr. Rayner, and it is asked if the influence of the Senator-elect had anything to do with Mr. Jackson's declination of the Congressional nomination.

Fregent mention of former Congressman Joshua W. Miles as the possible nominee in Mr. Jackson's place has also led to the additional surmise that the nomination of the Wicomico leader and his subsequent declination might all be a part of a plan to land Mr. Miles as the final Eastern Shore selection. Mr. Miles was with former Gov. Jackson in his Senatorial fight, including the hreak to Mr. Rayner, and he was the foremost advocate of the nomination of Mr. Jackson for Congress at the recent Ocean City convention.

ORDER FOR HOTEL MAN.

Woman Who Lost Jewels Put in Safe Alleges Contempt.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 27.—Contempt proceedings have heen instituted against Henry J. and Sarah H. Bly, proprietors of the Plaza Hotel, in a suit arising out of the diamond robhery in that hotel last Summer. The order, to show cause why the defendants should not be attached for contempt in failing to reply to interrogations in a suit brought hy Mrs. Leha Beischman, a guest.

The contents of the office safe disappeared in August, 1903, and Mrs. Beischman afterward brought suit to recover the amount of her valuables, which were in the safe. Before the suit for the jewels came to trial, the valuables were returned to their owner. It was said they were found in a pawnshop.

BORED THROUGH JAIL WALL.

Trio of Virginia Prisoners Succeed in Effecting Escape.

CHATHAM, Va., Aug. 27.—Three prisoners escaped from the County Jail here today by boring a hole through the rear wall. They were Edward Jackson and Adrian Jeffries, both white, and Irvine Giles, colored.

The prisoners had only a few minutes start of the officers who were sent on their trail, but made good their escape, heading in the direction of Danville. It is not known how the men came in possession of the tools with which they worked their way to freedom.

American Tennis Players Win.

HOMBURG, Aug. 27.—In the international lawn tennis tournament for the doubles championship of Europe, Wylie Grant of New York and Wright, Americans, to-day defeated Ballgreens and Eaves of England.

B. Altman & Co.

Will hold a sale of LACE CURTAINS, on Monday and Tuesday, August Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth:

400 pairs of French Lacet Arabe Curtains, in Champagne or Arabe color, reduced from $29.00 and $32.00 per pair, to . . . . . $17.50 and $19.50

600 pairs of Irish Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $7.50 and $10.00 per pair, to . $5.50 and $7.50

(Third Floor.)

B. ALTMAN & CO. have received many of their importations of FINE DRESS SILKS for Autumn, which they are now displaying.

(Rotunda.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Come here this week and meet the Browns!

There's a large family of them—all rich. We set the style late in spring and it will be more popular than ever all this fall and winter long. In plain cloths—some in wood tones—some deep mahogany, some with a hint of the olive. Just as many with big overplaids. The proper shade for the proper man.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

DEMOCRATS OPEN THE MASSACHUSETTS FIGHT

Edward M. Shepard and Gov. Garvin the Chief Speakers.

URGE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

Rhode Islander Says New England's Welfare Is at Stake—Big Crowd at Charles River Park.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Democratic campaign in this State was opened to-day with a ratification and field day at Charles River Park. Athletic sports, a firemen's muster, and a ball game divsrted the crowd dnring the intervals between the speeches of party leaders from homs and abroad.

Half a dozen addresses were made during the afternoon, and four in the evening, the principal speakers being Gov. L. C. F. Garvin of Rhode Island, Edward M. Shepard of New York, Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, the Hon. John R. Thayer of Worcester, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin of Boston.

Local speakers included Congressman John S. Sullivan, W. L. F. Fitzgerald, former Congressman John F. Fitzgerald, and ex-Mayor McNamee of Cambridge. The grounds were well filled, and those present turned from sports to speeches with considerable enthusiasm.

Mr. Hamlin, who was the first speaker, dealt almost entirely with the tariff question, which he claimed was the principal issue of the campaign. He also advocated reciprocity with Canada.

Congressman Thayer also spoke on the tariff question and made a hitter attack on Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio. Mr. Snepard, who started the evening's s ing, said that the only request of the Democrats of to-day was that the United States Government he placed on an even keel of law and order.

He said there could not he liherty where the strong oppressed the weak, referring particularly to Cuha, the Philippines, and Panama. He declared that the United States Government had given liberty to Cuha only as a last resort and after the strongest kind of pressure.

The speaker said President Roosevelt began his political career as an advocate of free trade, and that his first political speech was in favo of it; then when he began to aspire for higher offices under a Republican Administration he was forced to adopt a high tariff platform.

In closing Mr. Shepard said that the barons of industry had made President Roosevelt "take in his sails," and now we find the Republican Party silent, holding forth no relief to the laboring man.

The Republican claim that the American industries had heen built up under a protective tariff was refuted by the speaker, who gave figures to show that, under the years of Democratic control, the progress made all along the line had been greater than under Repuhlican administrations.

Gov. Garvin was the last speaker, his remarks heing as follows:

"Our manufacturers are beginning to see that New England would be benefited by freer foreign trade. Some 30,000 Republican of Massachussetts have just signed an agreement to support for the Legislature and for Congress candidates favorahle to reciprocity with Canada.

"They are perfectly aware that New England is losing some of its industries to other sections of the country. Our glass manufactures have disappeared; the heavier iron industry has deserted us for the West, and now cotton mills, often huilt by New England money, are springing up all over the South.

"Our manufacturers see the necessity of cheaper coal, iron, hides, and lumber if New England is to hold her own in the future.

"Wages at the South, within our tariff wall, are lower than in England, which is ontside our wall and has none of its own. New England industries are moving West, where wages are higher, as well as South, where they were lower."

Gov. Garvin concluded by urging the election of a President and Congress favorahle to tariff reform and Canadian reciprocity.

STAGE-STRUCK MISS GONE.

Left Orders for Trunk to be Sent to Pittsburg.

A general alarm was sent out hy the police yesterday for Mignon Martins, fourteen years old, who is supposed to have joined a theatrical company which left yesterday for Pittshurg. The girl lived with her mother, Mrs. Mary Martins, at 148 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Martins is a cloak model, and as she was leaving the house yesterday morning hor daughter asked her for some money to go to the theatre. Mrs. Martins gave her the money. When the mother returned home for luncheon at noon she found an express wagon there. The driver said that a young girl had engaged him to take her trunk to the station, to be sent to Pittsburg. Mrs. Martins looked about the house and found that some of her daughter's clothes had been taken away and the rest packed in the trunk. The girl also told a friend that she was going

WONDERFUL SYSTEM BY WHICH JAPAN'S ARMIES GET SUPPLIES

Horse-Carts, Pack-Horses, Hand-Carts, and Coolies All Utilized—Transportation Methods of Other Nations Observed and Then Improved Upon—Machinery Works Perfectly.

PUBLISHED BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE LONDON TIMES.

FENG-WANG-CHENG, June 3.—After a week spent in the town of Feng-wang-Cheng the information was vouchsafed to ue that there was little probability of the army moving forward for some time. I therefore applied for permission to absent myself from headquarters for a week, with the object of returning to An-tung, whence I could visit the battlefield at Kiu-lien-Cbeng, and make a trip down the river to see Yon-gam-Pho, over which diplomats debated so hotly. With tbe necessary permit I duly set forth on one of those lovely Spring mornings characteristic of Manchuria.

Barely bad I crossed the little river, a tributary of the now classic Ai-ho, which runs past the town, than I met a train of military transport carts on their way to Feng-wang-Cheng. Three months ago I had seen the same carts landed at Chemul-Pho and Chi-nam-Pho, and felt, like everybody else who saw them, that it was a great pity such an admirably designed cart and a transportaton scheme that seemed to work so smoothly should be doomed to stultification by the employment of inadequate draught power.

To begin witb, the horses hardly deserved, according to our ideas, to be called horses at all. So far as I could judge none stood over 14.2 in height, and many were a full hand lower in stature. Of the thousands I saw none possessed good bone or good quarters. In fact, a more weedy, lightboned, badly ribbed, slack-loined lot of animals it would be difficult to conceive. At least half were entire, the remainder geldings, mares being totally absent.

The cart, on the other hand, was favorably criticised. It consists of a platform of light bars of wood, 6 feet long and 30 inches broad, placed upon an axle fitted into wheels 3 feet in height, so that the floor of the cart is raised from the level of the ground only some 18 inches. In front there is a skeleton framework of light iron rising 2 feet above the body of the cart, upon which is a seat for the driver. The shafts, after leaving the sides of the cart, make a sweep upward, so as to reach the level of the flanks of an ordinary sized Japanese horse. The wheels look very little stouter than those of a peramhulator, but, being built of thoroughly seasoned wood and being well tired, they are much stronger than they look. The whole cart is firmly bound together and hraced by light ironwork. Harness (of a very serviceable kind) and the cart together weigh 400 pounds.

Provisions Easily Transported.

"A flimsy cart" is the verdict, until it is realized to what use the cart is put hy the Japanese. In discussing the transport facilities of the Japanese it has to he remembered that the requirements of their armies are, primarily, rice for the troops and, secondarily, harley for the horsee. Everything else is of minor importance, except ammunition, which, of course, is carried in wagons of heavy make similar to those used by European armies. Both rice and harley are packed in light gunny hags inclosed in thickly woven straw mats, the former weighing about 70 pounds and the latter about 40 pounds. It will be seen that these are highly convenient to deal with, lending themselves to cart, pack, or coolie transport with a facility impossible in the heavy sacks and hoxes used by our own commissariat.

A great advantage of the smaller bags used by the Japanese is that they can he secured to the cart with great ease and at such an elevation as keeps the centre of gravity witbin the base formed hy the wheels on the roughest roads. Upon the atrocious highways of Korea and Manchuria the value of the last-mentioned qualification is incalculahle.

I now come to the horses which on landing in Korea excited so much contempt. Out of thousands which I passed on the road to An-tung I did not eee one which did not step jauntily along, making light of the loaded cart to which it was harnessed. The horses were the same, skinny and weedy. But every neck was arched, every coat shone like silk, every eye was hright, every ear alert. Truly three months of regular daily work had agreed with these animals. And for excellent reasons.

The Japanese have the reputation of heing had horsemasters, and so, indeed, they often appear to be. But in dealing with their transport horses they bave exercised great judgment. They have acted on the principle which a prudent man adopts in regard to his income—that of living within it. They ask a horse to do only that which is easily within his compass. They load him not with what he can pull on the level road, hut with what he can drag up a steep mountain pass without inducing serious fatigue. The weight of an average Japanese horse is over 800 pounds. With a load of 400 pounds and a cart weighing a similar amount, we have a total well within the draught capacity of the animal employed. Twelve to eighteen miles loaded, and the tbe return journey empty, is the task usually allotted to the horse and cart. It has heen found that work to this extent can be endured for twenty to thirty consecutive days, after which the horses become rather 'ine drawn and have a day off.

Great Speed Possible.

It is interesting to note that on occasion the cart transport with the drivers seated can cover a distance of four kilometers in twenty minutes, a performance, I think, beyond the capacity of the regular transport service of any other army in the world. The daily ration of each horse is eight pounds of uncrushed hariey, eight pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw, of which tbe latter two items have frequently to be reduced, as the Japanese depend on the country through which they are marching and cannot always obtain tbem in sufficient quantities.

The veterinary returns for the horses of the Twelfth Division, which was the first to land and which made the trying journey from Che-mui-Pho to Ping-Yang which the horses of the other divisions escaped, show a decrease in effective strength of 6 per cent. Mortality accounts for only a small proportion of the losses, the greater part being due to sore backs, from which the animals affected are fast recovering. Thie remarkable result has been attained by the moderate nature of the tasks imposed upon their horses by the Japanese and hy the fact that they never work a sick, lame, or exhausted animal. At the first sign of unfitness the animal is passed over to the veterinary department for treatment.

The Coolies' Handcarts.

Having passed a lengthy string of horse transport I next encountered a hatch of coolies and their hand carts. These are built on the same principle as the pony carts, combining strength and lightness with a minimum of liability to capsize. They are without the driver's seat. bave sbort shafts joined together in front by a crossbar, and weigh about 200 pounds. One coolie hetween the shafts pushes and steers on the crossbar, another pushes behind, while one, two, or three more are available to drag with ropes or help otherwise as circumstances demand.

Here again there is applied the principle of requiring only work well within the capacity of the worker. The coolies look the picture of health, strength, and cheerfulness. They are not so dapper in appearance as when they landed, and many have discarded the army hoot in favor of Korean sandals, and vene bare feet. They are easily capable of transporting a load of 300 pounds fifteen miles per day and making the return journey empty-handed. At a pinch tbey can do thirty miles with a full load.

So well is it within the power of the appointed number of coolies to manage their work that their strength to each cart is frequently cut down to four and even three. The percentage of sickness among these men is the astonishingly small one of 2 per cent. The unintermittent labor, of a kind accomplished without any undue strain on the vitality, and the simple yet ample ration of rice has built up these young fellows, alrendy chosen for compactness of physique, into splendid specimens of their race.

Half way to An-tung I came to the village of Tan-shang-Chung, wbich the Japanese use as a distributing hase. Here are piled up large quantities of rice and harley. This is not allowed to accumulate, but is forwarded to headquarters at Feng-wang-Cheng, or to either flank of the army. The little plain hy the depot is one mass of men and horses. Approaching from four directions are endless trains of transport carts, pack horses, hand carts, Chinese carts, wheelbarrows, and Korean coolies, who have hung on to the army, reaping a golden harvest hy carrying rice sacks at a daily wage five times as high as they have heen accustomed to earn. From the depot run roads to each point of tbe compass, and at the beginning of each road stands a pulpit-like erection, in which sit uniformed tally clerks, who check the incoming and outgoing goods.

Here and there are little encampments where Japanese merchants have set up business to cater to the soldiers. You can buy heer, saké, hot tea, tinned food, biscuits, cigarettes, writing materials, and a host of other things that the soldier wants. It ie one of the distinctive features of a Japanese army that wherever it goes the little private purveyor is allowed to follow. He is a champion rohber and mulcts his customers 100 per cent. But then it costs him a good deal to bring his goods to market, and there is risk and hardship; so perhaps his prices are not so high after all, particularly when one remembers the anguish of paying in South Africa a sovereign for a hottle of bad whisky, 5s. a tin for hutter, and half a crown for a tin of milk.

The Chinaman, too, is glad to turn an honest penny, and he offers bread, cakes, eggs, and vegetables. There is thus a large selection of eatables, and I make a satisfactory luncheon on heer, hard-boiled eggs, and a Chinese roll.

Three Systems of Transport.

From Tan-shang-Chung to the right of the Peking road there runs a hridle path into the mountains, and along it streams a great train of loaded pack horses. I inquire where they are bound, and am informed tbey are taking a short cut to the Twelth Division, which occupies the right flank of the army and has numerous detachments out on the hills for the protection of the lines of communication.

Here we have another exampic of Japanese prescience in tbe matter of transport. They have discarded all accepted methods, but have made careful note of tbe various means hy which other countries furnish a marching army with supplies. They have adopted not one system, hut three systems. Their transport cart is huilt of the material used in our Indian commissariat carts. But the Japanese cart is much lighter than the Indian cart, can be drawn by a single horse, and can traverse roads which would be impassable to the Indian cart. They have taken our ponderous Indian pack-saddle and reduced its weight hy half without any loss in effectiveness.

The third system, that of hand carts, has been taken from their own country, where the jinricksha forms an excellent example of the utility of manual draught under certain conditions. Japan found that European transport wagons were not suitable to the only two countries in which there was any likelihood of her army having to operate—Korea and Manchuria. These heing hilly countries, she chose that form of transport which had heen tested in mountain. Our Indian commisariat methods gave her the suggestion, and she simply improved them off tbe face of the earth.

Nor did Japan select one method and arhitrarily organize her transport on a single hasis. The result is that where roads exist she has horse carts, pack horsee, hand carts and coolies. Where carts cannot go pack horses and coolies can. Where mobility is of importance and horse feed is a difficulty she has hand carts and coolies. Where carts cannot go pack horses and coolies can, and where pack horses and go she has coolie transport. She can furnish troops camped in inaccessible mountains with supplies as easily as she can those encamped on the plains, and if the troops in the mountains descend to the plains that hranch of the transportation system which served them in the hills is equally serviceahle in the valleys.

System Works Like Clockwork.

No less perfect than the means at her disposal is the organization which directs the energies of the Japanese transport eervice. The Japanese transport officer has read all there is to be read on the eubject, has been trained in it. Men like theee make the Japanese supply system work like clockwork. Nor is easy working necessarily dependent on easy conditions. Where so many thinking men are engaged who are thoroughly alive to tbe knowledge that a victory cannot he followed up or a defeat saved from becoming a disaster without efficiency in their department, it is inevitable that there should be readiness for hurried retreat as well as for unoppoeed advance.

It may be mentioned here that the Japanese are fully conscious of the inferiority of their horses, which, though extremely serviceiable as transport animals—hecauee their loads can be adjusted to their capacity—are wofully lacking in the weight and power esssntial in artillery and cavalry horees. Promiscuous breeding is responsible chiefly for tbe poor type of horse found in Japan, together with the absence of euitable grass feeding.

The latter difficulty is not easy to overcome, hut the former has been taken in hand in a fashion that will speedily effect improvement. A law has recently been passed in Japan wbich compels the gelding of every two-year-old etallion except such as the veterinary authorities determine are of quality sufficient to warrant their being devoted to stud purposes. The Japanese mares, though light, are hy no means devoid of etamina, but imported horses will play the more important part in the contemplated improvement in the hreed. It is interesting to hear that entire horses are found to he stronger than geldings, an advantage which is counterbalanced hy the greater difficulty experienced in their management. About half of the trifling number of transport drivers in hospital have heen incapacitated hy bites and kicks from stallions.

In addition to their own transport the Japanese have utilized that of the countries tbrough which they bave passed. Korea furnished a great numher of porters and some pack ponies, hut no carts. In Manchuria, on the other hand, carts form the principal meane of transportation in time of peace, and of these the Japanese have availed themselves to a large extent, for the Russians appear to have been very far from taking advantage of all that were procurable.

The Quaint Chinese Cart.

A Chinese cart is so quaint a thing that it deserves some description. The wheels are low, ponderous, structnres, heavily tired and studded with enormous iron nails. The body is merely a long platform halanced on the axle. The shafts are short. It is the draught power which attracts attention. Harnessed to a typical cart will be found a hullock, a cow, a donkey, a mule, and a couple of ponies. The donkey and one of the ponies may be followed hy foals and perhaps the cow hy a calf, the whole making a beterogeneous collection hard to rival out of China.

Between the shafts will he some wiseacre among horses, a sturdy, strong-hacked, solemn-eyed little fellow, 12 hands high, upon whom rests the great responsibility of steering and balancing. In front will be the cow and the bullock, and beyond the donkey, the mule, and a pony, all attached by traces to the cart. In crossing a pass the road is frequently precipitous and invariably uneven to a degree impossihle for anybody accustomed to English roads to realize. The cart, cunningly loaded, weighs very little on the back of tbe animal in the shafts when proceeding on tbe level, but going down hill the centre of gravity is shifted forward, and a pressure of many hundredweights is thrown upon it, while the whole cart develops a tendency to dash down the hill. The little horee in command must then not only exert all his strength to hold tbe shafts up, but in addition must throw all his weigbt backward into the broad leatber hand passing behind his quarters to prevent the cart running away. His own weight is probably not more than 700 pounds, while the load behind is three times as heavy.

The strain involved is tremendous, and it is quite one of the sights of the road to see these gallant little horses negotiate, of necessity unaided, the steep defiles which are numerous on a Manchurian road. Sometimes a great stone in the path of a wheel causes the cart to hang back. Next instant the wheel tops the obstacle and plunges over with irresistible force. Then there is a perilous and exciting moment. The little horse loses control, the driver loudly cracks his twenty-foot whip, curses like the heathen Chinee he is, and the whole team dashes down the slope with the cart thundering and rocking behind, the shaft horse just able to keep his legs and no more.

I have watched a string of Chinese carts passing an ahominahle piece of road in this vicinity for a full hour, and though in almost every case the cart got heyond control on the hroken and steep descent, I saw no accident. It would appear as if the Chinese driver and the Chinese pony are equally endowed with brains.

WANT MURDER INVESTIGATED.

State Department May Inquire Into Killing of Americans in Mexico.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Col. William A. Gaston has asked the State Department to make a rigid examination into the facts of the murder of Clarence Way, formerly of Boston, and Edwin B. Latimer, also an American, at Agua Callento de Baca, Mexico, on July 19.

David Gibson of the American colony in the Mexican town, has forwarded an appeal to Col. Gaston, saying that unless action is taken American life and property will be insecure. He also notified Col. Gaston of the will of Mr. Way, made in 1893, naming Col. Gaston an executor. The value of the estate is said to he extensive.

YOUNG VIOLINIST DROWNED.

Brother and Two Others Tried to Save the Boy.

Frank Matuahek, fifteen years old, of 1,080 First Avenue, was drowned in the East River off the float at the foot of East Fifty-seventh Street, late yesterday afternoon, having been seized with a cramp. His brother John, thirteen years old, swam to his assistance, hut was unahle to save him, as the drowning hoy attempted to grasp the younger hoy hy the arms. John at last hecame exhausted in his attempt and swam to the float in an exhausted condition.

Jacoh G. Hofman of Fire Engine 39, and M. F. Leonard of 429 Eaet Fifty-first Street, members of the Dewey Boat Club, went to the lad's assistance, and finally got him. They were unahie, however, to revive him. The boy was a violin player and had played at many entertainments.

LAMP EXPLODES, WOMAN DYING

Husband, a Hoboken Policeman, Burned in Trying to Save Her.

By tbe explosion of a lamp Mrs. Agnes Garick of 308 Ninth Street, Hohoken, was so badly hurned last night that she will probably die. Her hushand, John Garick, a policeman, was also hadly hurned on the hands and arms while trying to save her.

Mrs. Garick was about to place a lamp on the mantelpiece when a hutton on the sleeve of her dress caught in a lamhrequin and the lamp fell from her hand to the floor and exploded. The hlazing oil set fire to her clothes and she was quickly enveloped in flames. Her husband was asleep in an adjoining room. The screams of his wife awakened him, and, pulling a cloth from a table, he wrapped her in it and smothered the flamee. His hands and forearms were terribly hurned.

MEAT STRIKERS HOPEFUL.

Get More News of Expected Settlement in the West.

News from Chicago that there is a prospect of the settlement of the heef strike in the West raised the spirits of the local strikers yesterday. Dispatches from President Donnelly informed them that negotiations looking toward a settlement were imminent, and that an agreement between the packers and unions hy which the strikers would have a chance to get their places back was likely to he made.

The strikers say that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company, the two big firms involved here, would have to change their unconcerned attitude if an agreement is made hetween the packers and unions in tbe West. Meanwhile the hoycott on the heef dressed by these two firms continues, and the police still guard the plants and delivery wagons.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:35 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and King's Bridge Road; Michael Walsh; damage, $500.

3:03 A. M.—84 Avenue B; S. Bardach; damage, $500.

8:35 A. M.—79 Suffolk Street; Jacoh Levembar; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—211 East Houston Street; David Marcus; damage trifling.

12:25 P. M.—720 Broadway; Regent Shirt Company; damage, $50.

1 P. M.—802 Lexington Avenue; Henry Sayer; damage slight.

2 P. M.—354 West Twentieth Street; Frank Kelly; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—1,610 Second Avenue; John Marger; damage, $15.

3:05 P. M.—214 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; S. Morris; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—1,962 Seventh Avenue; Louis H. Lazarus; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—221 Mercer Street; Frank Lynch; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—1,353 First Avenue; Joseph Mandlehaum; damage trifling.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE SEPTEMBER HEAVENS

Sun in Sign Libra, Crossing Equinox on the 23d.

FULL MOON THE NEXT DAY

Total Eclipse of the Sun Will Be Visible Only in Islands of the Pacific.

September's notable astronomical features will be the harvest moon and the crossing of the equinoctical hy the sun. The full moon, which occurs nearest the Autumnal equinox, is popularly termed the harvest moon. The crossing occurs on the 23d this year, and on the day following we are promised to have a full moon.

The peculiarity of the full moon, which comes at this time of the year, is that it rises at about the same time for several nights in succeission. A full moon always rises about the time the sun eets, hut on the evening following the day on which the moon reaches its full stage, it rises after the setting sun at periods ranging from a few minutes to more than an hour, depending on season and latitude. The intervals are shorter with the September moons than with those of other months. The difference of time between successive risings of the moon after sunset, comparing September and March, practically disappears around the equator and increases with the distance from that line, being greater in Canada than in New York, and still greater in Northern Russia than in Canada.

The Autumnal equinox is a gift that helongs entirely to September. This occurs on the 23d, when the sun enters the sign Libra, the days and nights balance one another, and the astronomical Autumn begins. This helt of the earth's domain reaches its fruition. The flowers take on their deepest hues, the trees are loaded with fruit, rich harvests reward the labor of the husbandman, and the earth seems to rejoice in the light and life evoked hy the sunheams. Simple existence is a blessing in the charming Autumn days, filled with sunshine and pure air, and in the peaceful Autumn nights, when the moon floods the earth with silvery light, and the suns of space shine in solitary splendor or cluster closely together as they make their stately marche over the spacious firmament.

The Milky Way now passes at 9 P. M. directly overhead. In it, or along it, are the constellations Scorpio, Sagittarius, Ophiuchi, the Eagle, the Dolphin, the Swan, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus. The first-named, the Scorpion, can he located hy means of the hright ruddy star Antares, now nearing the norizon in the southeast. Sagittarius is nearly south. It can be recognized from the "hobby horse," which can be traced within its limits, the five more easterly stars of which form the Milk Dipper.

The Eagle is marked hy the etar Altair of the first magnitude, which at the hour above named has just crossed the meridian at two-thirds of the distance from the horizon to the zenith. The Dolphin, known also as Joh's Coffin, is the little cluster of six or eight small stars at the left of Altair and at about the same altitude. The Swan, better known as the Northern Cross, is directly overhead. Cassiopeia, strongly marked hy the W-shaped figure formed by its five hright stars, is in midheavens in the northeast.

The triangular region between the head of the Cross, the Pole Star, and Cassiopeia is occupied by Cepheus, who in mythology is held to be Cassiopeia's husband. This is not a very striking constellation, judging from the standpoint of ite configuration, although its stars, which in telescopic stars. The second magnitude stars, midway between Cassiopeia and the horizon, is Alpha Persei, while some ten degrees to the right of the star and lower down is Algol, the Demon. This star is in tbe head of Medusa, which Perseus—as he is depicted upon celestial charts—swings in his left hand hy its snaky locks.

In midheaveis, in the east, may be seen the great square of Pegasus—a large rectangular figure, formed by four stars of the second magnitude. Only three of theee stare, however belong to the old constellation. Pegasus, the Winged Horse, whose head is now above and to the right of the square, and whose forefeet are pawing upward toward the zenith—the star in the northeastern corner of the square being in Andromeda.

The "Demon Star," Algol, has already heen referred to. It forms, with Alpha Persei and Gamma Andromedae, a nearly right-angled triangle, being, as now placed, the lowest star of the three. Algol is a very interesting variable star. Its peculiarity is that after ehining for about two and a half daye as a etar of the second magnitude it drops in the space of about four hours to the fourth magnitude, and in the course of the next four hours it recovers its usual hrightnese. The cause of this change of hrilliancy, which at one time bordered on the mysterious, is now attributed to the fact of the star being attended hy a dark companion or satellite, which revolves around it in a period, to give it exactly, of two days twenty hours and forty-nine minutes, and which, passing periodically hetween us and it, cuts off a portion of its light.

The first of the monthly meetings hetween the moon and the planets, of which there are seven in September, occurs on the 4th, when Neptune and the moon are at their closest for the month. The meeting is rather too distant to admit of the moon showing us definitely the whereabouts of the far dietant planet. But as the moon at this time has juet passed through the phase of last quarter, we can see that Neptune ranks among tbe morning stars. Mars is aleo a morning star, and on the first of the month rises one and three-quarters hours hefore the sun, increasing the interval hy almost three-quarters of an hour before the month closes. The planet is now wandering through the constellation of the Crah, in which there are no brilliant first magnitude stars, although of emaller eizes there are enough to afford the wanderers quite a hrilliant retinne.

On the 9th, the day of the new moon, speaking from an astronomical reckoning, Mercury and Luna have a meeting, hut it is at such a great distance that the spectacular is quite lost sight of. However, we couldn't see much even were the meeting a very much closer one, as both hodies are at that time hidden in the sun's all-powerful rays. On the 15th the planet is in conjunction with the sun and becomes for a limited period a morning star. The only other event in which Mercury figures for the month is a meeting with Venus, hut it is devoid of particular interest, as the two planets are not close enough together to attract much attention.

We have mentioned the new moon as occuring on the 9th. We know that it is only at such times as an eclipse of the sun a possibility, and then only very occasionally. This, however, is one of the occasions, and to the few inhahitants in the Pacific, hetween the Coast of Chile and the Marshall Islands, it will no douht be a wonderful and much enjoyed sight, as between those limits there will be a total eclipse, no feature of which we will, however, be permitted to see. Venus and the one-day-old moon will be very close to one another on the 10th. This meeting, however, occurs only an hour or so after sunset and the hrilliant glow one so often finds in the western sky will no douht prove too powerful a factor to permit this meeting to be of particular interest.

We are already afforded a slight opportunity to admire this queen of the planetary guild and it is a great satisfaction to know that her stay above the western horizon is gradually on the increase. Uranus comes in among other of the evening etars for a share on the celeetial programme, and we find him down for a meeting with the moon on the 16th, and on the 19th as being in quadrature with the sun on his way to conjunction with that hody in December. Saturn is also ranged under Venus's banner as a member of the evening galaxy of brilliants, and we find him on the 20th in conjunction with the moon and a little more than four degrees to the southward of that hody in declination. Saturn having passed the point of opposition, is now advancing toward quadrature.

Jupiter is growing in size, hrilliancy and importance as he drawe toward opposition, and we shall in another two months have him as glorious rival to the fair Venus shining majestically in the eastern sky while she shows her appealing beauty in the opposite eection of the Heavens.

Twins Marry Twins.

Tuesday an extraordinary wedding ceremony was solemnized in Denver, when the Misses Allie and Altha Post of Laramie, Wyo., and Cbarles and Chris Willis of Denver, were married. The hrides are twin sisters, born on the 18th of January, twenty-four years ago, and the bride-grooms are twin hrothers, born on New Yearr's ty-four years ago.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Trib-(Wyo.) Trihune.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

DALY'S THEATRE 30th St. & B'way. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS THURSDAY EVENING. CURTAIN RISES 8 SHARP. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents EDNA MAY IN THE MUSICAL PLAY, THE SCHOOL GIRL. Music by Leslie Stuart. Book by Paul Potter and Henry Hamilton. With cast including George Grossmith, Jr., Fred Wight, Jr., James Blakeley, Constance Hyem, Talleur Andrews, Mildred Baker, Jane May, Lulu Valli, Vivian Vowles, Ivy Louise, Ciara Braithwaite, Dorothy Dunbar, Barbara Dunbar, Madge Greet, Murri Moncrieff, Mrs. Watt Tanner, Lakme Darcier, W. R. Shirley, Robert Minster. Seat Sale Monday, 9 A.M.

EMPIRE THEATRE 40th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. CHARLES FROHMAN presents JOHN DREW in R. MARSHALL'S farcical romance, THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. Seat Sale Opens Thursday, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 9th MONTH. LAST 6 NIGHTS. Charles Frohman & George Edwardes present SAM BERNARD IN The Girl from Kay's. Original cast, incl. HATTIE WILLIAMS. MON., SEPT. 5, FIRST GUN OF CAMPAIGN. GEO. W. LEDERER SUBMITS THE SPELLBINDER. By Herbert Hall Winslow and Charles Dickson. SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT. CHARLES FROHMAN presents FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY, WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' great farce, THE DICTATOR. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38 St. AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprs. OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. SEAT SALE THURS., 9 A. M. C. B. DILLINGHAM presents LULU GLASER in a new comic opera, A MADCAP PRINCESS. NOTE.—Mail orders filled according to priority of receipt.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. W. & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. "A GARRICK HIT."—Sun. "FUN, FAST & FURIOUS."—Eve. Sun. LEO DITRICHSTEIN'S NEW COMEDY, MILITARY MAD. With GREAT CAST, including IDA CONQUEST, LEO DITRICHSTEIN, HENRY V. DONNELLY, THOMAS A. WISE. Extra Matinee Monday, Sept. 5.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. H. B. HARRIS.....Manager. MONDAY, SEPT. 12, CHARLES FROHMAN presents WM. FAVERSHAM in A. W. PINERO'S latest play, "LETTY."

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near Broadway. FRANK McKEE, Manager. OPENS SATURDAY EVEG., SEPT. 3D. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH. "THE WAY TO GIT CHEERFUL IS TO SMILE WHEN YOU FEEL BAD, TO THINK ABOUT SOMEBODY ELSE'S HEADACHE WHEN YOUR OWN IS 'MOST BUSTIN', TO KEEP ON BELIEVIN' THE SUN IS SHININ' WHEN THE CLOUDS IS THICK ENOUGH TO CUT." Anne Crawford Flexner's Dramatization of Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's famous stories, interpreted by an ideal cast, including MADGE CARR COOK as MRS. WIGGS, WILLIAM T. HODGE as MR. STUBBINS, HELEN LOWELL as MIS' HAZY, MABEL TALIAFERRO as LOVEY MARY. LIEBLER & CO., Managers. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, SEPT. 5. SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St. BEST SEATS EVE. & SAT. MAT. 1.50, WED. MAT. Popular Prices. Seats on sale 4 weeks in advance. B. C. WHITNEY'S ISLE OF SPICE. "A worthy successor to 'The Wizard of Oz' and 'Babes in Toyland.'—N.Y. Herald. "It is for the great, big, good-humored public."—N. Y. Press.

LYRIC 42d St. & B'way. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. OPENS THURS., Sept. 1. Seats To-morrow. First Matinees Saturday & Labor Day. The LA SALLE THEATRE CO. Presents THE ROYAL CHEF, with a MENU OF MUSIC and IDA RENEE, The English Song Genius, who makes her American Debut.

PRINCESS Theatre, 29th & B'way, at 8:30. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE, with ARTHUR BYRON. N. Y. HERALD: "Novel situations and witticisms that are fresh and laughable." Matinees Thurs., Sat. & Labor Day.

THE CASINO B'way & 39th. Eve. 8:20. COOL Mat. Saturday, 2:15. Matinee Labor Day. PIFF, PAFF, POUF

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. Larger and Better than Ever. Kirke La Shelle's production of H. M. Blossom, Jr.'s play, Checkers. With THOS. W. ROSS. The Greatest Race Scene Ever Produced. PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of Indies, B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes, Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing, 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.

WEST END W.125th St. Prices 25,50,75,$1. NAT M. WILLS Wed. Mats., 25 and 50c. OF REST." Sept. 5.—"More to be Pitied Than Scorned."

GRAND WILLIAMS & WALKER In the NEW "IN DAHOMEY."

THE UNITED SERVICE. The Ar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, will proceed from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo., on business pertaining to the purchase of animals under contract.

Major William C. Brown, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Manassas, Va., and report for assignment to duty pertaining to the army manoeuvres.

Capt. Joseph F. Jand, First Infantry; First Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, Eleventh Infantry, and First Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, Ninth Infantry, are detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Major James Ulio is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

Capt. David P. Cordray, Twenty-Sixth Infantry, now at Newark, Ohio, will upon the expiration of leave of absence report at Columbus barracks for duty until such time as a detachment of recruits shall be sent from that post to the Department of Texas. Capt. Cordray will accompany the detachment to the station to which it may be ordered, and will then join his proper station.

Leave of absence granted to Major John A. Lundeen, Artillery Corps, one month from Sept. 1: First Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, Twenty-second Infantry, three months, on Surgeon's certificate.

The Navy.

The following officers are detached from the Montgomery and ordered as indicated: Lieut. A. C. Renshaw, wait orders; Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, to Chicago; Lieut. A. Rust, wait orders.

Commander J. H. Perry, placed on retired list with rank of Captain from Aug. 31.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived: Michigan at Muskegon; General Alava at Chemulpho; Topeka at Tompkinsville. Sailed: Scorpion, from Colon for Woods Hole.

Last Week at the Aerial Gardens. Beginning Monday, Matinee, Sept. 5, BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Klaw & Erlanger present THE OFFENBACH REVIEW. FAY TEMPLETON | PETER F. DAILEY and One Hundred Others. Newest Features: "THE CAMPAIGN CRIES," "FISHING," "JUST LEAVE IT TO BILL." Numberless Novelties in JOHN J. McNALLY'S A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. Seat sale at the Broadway opens Thursday.

NEW AMSTERDAM THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. SEASON OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. Klaw & Erlanger present THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS. Annual Festival of Funny, Fascinating Frivolity! SEAT SALE STARTS SEPT. 1.

NEW YORK ROOF. SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT 50, 75, $1.00. NED WAYBURN'S GIRLS, and all BIG NOVELTIES.

New York Theatre Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Ev. 8:30. LAST WEEK. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY. SOMETHING NEW. "Oh, Gee! It's great to be crazy." ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

Sept. 5 LABOR DAY, MATINEE. SEASON OPENS. DENMAN THOMPSON | THE OLD HOMESTEAD

BROADWAY THEATRE. World's Safest, B'klyn's Handsomest. Broadway and Myrtle Av. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. BEGINNING WEEK AUG. 29. Henry W. Savage Will Offer George Ade's Musical Satire, THE SULTAN OF SULU. Beginning Labor Day Matinee, THE ETERNAL CITY. WITH LARGE COMPANY, INCLUDING EDWARD MORGAN.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St., Nr. B'way. Eve. at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. at 2. NEXT SAT., SEPT. 3. AND FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY, DAVID BELASCO will present by arrangement with Maurice Campbell HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. 2D SEASON IN NEW YORK. LABOR DAY MATINEE. SEAT SALE WED.

NEWLY DECORATED AND REFITTED. AMERICAN THEATRE, 42 St. & 8th Av. Prices: 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c. WM. T. KEOGH'S Powerful Sensational RUSSIAN-JAPAN WAR DRAMA, THE WHITE TIGRESS of JAPAN IN FIVE ACTS. BY CHAS. A. TAYLOR.

MANHATTAN BEACH THE STROLLERS. TO-NIGHT—SCHUMANN-HEINK—TO-NIGHT. Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR and GRAND FIREWORKS. TO-MORROW NIGHT.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of New York City and vicinity, Sunday, 21, Monday, 22, Tuesday, 23, Wednesday, 24, and Sunday, 28, August, 1904, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, N. J. Admission 25 cents. JOHN G. THOLKE, Pres.

PROCTOR'S. 5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway. 5TH AVE. CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M. BACK ON BROADWAY! By special arrangement with MISS AMELIA BINGHAM, a big revival of Clyde Fitch's most successful play of modern society, "THE CLIMBERS." Produced with new scenery (from the original models,) incidental music and effects, and a special cast, including all the favorites of the permanent stock company—ELEANOR BARRY, GEORGE SOULE SPENCER, MARION BERG, LILLA VANE, ETHELLE EARLE, WALLACE ERSKINE, VERNER CLARGES, FRED W. PETERS, EDWIN FOWLER, HENRY MILLER, JR., and others. IN THE VAUDEVILLE BILL: KATHERINE NUGENT, FALARDO, DELBORG SISTERS, MATHEWS AND HAVERLEY, IVES, THE EDGERTONS, Kalatechnoscope and others. BIG SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY. CASTLE SQUARE QUARTETTE, GUSTAVE KERKER'S "Very Grand Opera," BERTIE FOWLER, WILLIS GRANGER & CO., and a score as clever.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST. Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Eve. at 7:30. AN ARTISTIC TREAT! Elaborate revival of David Belasco and Henry C. DeMille's greatest success, "MEN AND WOMEN." Presented by an extraordinary cast, including many of those who participated in the original successful run at the Lyceum Theatre, and the stock company favorites, WILLIAM MORRIS, STEPHEN GRATTAN, R. A. ROBERTS, DOUGLASS FLINT, GERALD GRIFFIN, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, JESSIE IZETT, GERTRUDE BERKLEY, LORETTA HEALY, MATHILDA DESHON, and others. New scenery, elaborate costumes, special effects, and the original incidental music. IN THE ROOF GARDEN: VAUDEVILLE: MONA DESMOND, MARTINE AND BALNO, MINNIE HARRISON, the Kalatechnoscope, others. SPLENDID SUNDAY PROGRAMME TO-DAY. MR. AND MRS. JOS. J. DOWLING, FRANK MAYNE & CO., GREGORY A

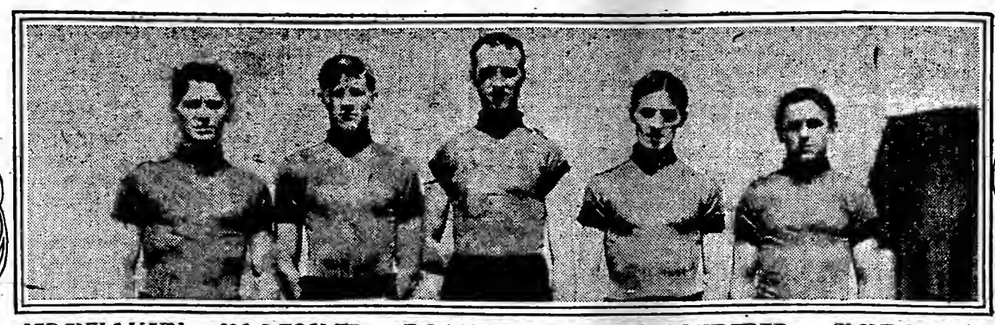
PROMINENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSIONAL RACING CYCLISTS NOW COMPETING ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT OF THE NATIONAL CYCLING ASSOCIATION.



FRANK KRAMER "WILLIE" FENN



HUGH McLEAN



J. FRANK GALVIN JOS. A. FOGLER F. A. McFARLAND GEO. C. SCHREIBER FLOYD KREBS



"NAT" BUTLER



FRED. SCHEPS

WESTCHESTER'S POLO CUPS

Myopia Defeated in Final Match of Brenton Reef Series.

PONY THROWS R. L. AGGASSIZ

Many Fashionable Spectators at Newport Witness Defeat of Boston Team by New York Players.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—The teams of the Country Club of Westchester and the Myopia Club were the only entries in the final match for the Brenton Reef Cups offered by the Westchester Polo Club, and played the game this afternoon before a large and fashionable throng of spectators, which included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Col. William Jay, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, O. L. Mills, Miss Cynthia Roche, Crant Waike-, A. S. Burden, W. E. Carter, H. F. Eidridge, W. I. Gammell, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, J. V. Tower, G. H. Huhn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Gilbert, H. S. Kip, W. P. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, Miss Alice Grosvenor, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Pierre Lorillard, F. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Mrs. Charles Daniels, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Carson, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Dr. Austin Flint, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Miss Eleanor Jay, James V. Parker, Max Agassiz, and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

The Westchesters defeated the Myopias by 6¼ to 5 hy superior team play. The victors did some fine all-round work and did most of the forcing. Just after the match started R. L. Agassiz was thrown from his pony and severely shaken up, hut was able to resume playing after a short rest. The line-up follows:

WESTCHESTER.	MYOPIA.
1—E. S. Reynall.	1—Max Norman.
2—J. M. Waterbury.	2—R. G. Shaw, second.
3—L. Waterbury.	3—R. L. Agassiz.
Back—J. I. Blair.	Back—L. Milburn.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Won by	Made by	Time.
1	Westchester	J. M. Waterbury	6:21

SECOND PERIOD.

2	Myopia	Norman	0:17
3	Westchester	L. Waterbury	6:19
4	Westchester	J. M. Weterbury	3:54
5	Myopia	Norman	1:46
6	Myopia	Shaw	1:51

THIRD PERIOD.

7	Westchester	Reynal	5:44
8	Westchester	L. Waterbury	2:15
9	Westchester	Blair	4:29
10	Westchester	L. Waterbury	2:23

FOURTH PERIOD.

11	Myopia	Norman	2:32
12	Myopia	Shaw	1:24

Goals scored—Westchester, 7; Myopia, 5. Goals lost—Westchester, ½ on foul by Waterbury, ½ on penalty by Blair. Net score—Westchester, 6½; Myopia, 5. Referee—W. A. Hazard.

A. E. Pinchott a Tennis Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Amos E. Pinchott of New York won the tennis championship of Mount Desert Island this morning by defeating E. P. Rhodes of Seal Horbor and Brookline. There was a large, enthusiastic gallery at the match, which was hard fought all the way through. Many of the games were to deuce, and he was by his wonderful steadiness that Pinchott won, though at times he played brilliant tennis. The match was really a decisive one for the championship of the ieland, as Pinchott has won all of the tournaments on this side of the island, while Rhodes has been champion on the other side. The score of the match was 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Powell Cup for Fairfield Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—A large gallery witnessed the final round to-day in the foursome competition on the Fairfield County Golf Club course for the Powell Cup. H. Lockwood and H. B. Andrews were defeated by I. H. and S. D. Powell, who won by 7 up and 6 to play.

Englewood Kennel Club's Show.

Entries closed yesterday for the Englewood dog show with Secretary Myron W. Robinson, and the indications promise an excellent exhibit on Sept. 10. The show is for the benefit of a local charity.

New Yorker Wins Ekwanok Golf.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 27.—Frederick Herreshoff of New York won the President's Cup, a trophy presented by Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, at the Ekwanok Golf Club to-day, defeating H. G. Hartwell of Troy, N. Y., in a 36-hole match by a score of 8 up and 7 to play. The metch was all square at the end of the morning play, each contestant making the 18 holes in 79 strokes.

The gross prize in the handicap was taken by E. M. Dailey of St. Andrew's Golf Club with a score of 83 strokes.

YACHTS. VESSELS. &C.

AUTO BOATS

THE LATEST FAD.

Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new

"Speedway" Gasoline Motor.

Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.

Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.

GAS ENGINE & POWER CO. and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO., Consolidated.

Morris Heights, New York City.

Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

Cabin launch 20x8, with two excellent running engines and magneto; fine sea boat for fishing club; $255.00. Jeweller, 1,365 1st Av. Don't write.

HORSES. CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenhaum's Stables, 133-140 East 25th St.

For Sale—Established livery business; horses, stages, surreys, carriages, baggage wagon, harness. Write for particulars, E. R. Pearse, Center Moriches, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES.

Wanted—Set automobile lamps, top, baskets, and horn. Address Eugene Freund, Grand Hotel, 31 Broadway.

NEW WEST SIDE A. C. GAMES.

Hillman from Scratch Won the Quarter-Mile Run.

Harry L. Hillman, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club won the quarter-mile run at the annual games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the ground on West Fifty-fonrth Street. Hillman started from scratch and cut the large field of runners down after going about three-quarters of the distance. James Gahan of the New West Side Athletic Club, with 24 yards handicap, finished second.

George V. Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, who was on the back mark with 10 yards, won the one-end-a-half-mile run, with Robert Todd, New West Side Athletic Club, second. William Beckmann of the New West Side Athletic Club was the only athlete to win two events. Summary:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., New York A. C., (scratch;) James Gahan, New West Side A. C., (24 yards,) second; H. C. De Loiselle, Pawnee A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:54.

Mile-and-a-Half Run, Handicap.—Won by George O. Bonhag, Greater New York Irish A. A., (10 yards;) Robert Todd, New West Side A. C., (40 yards,) second; W. G. Borsdorff, St. George's A. C., (80 yards,) third. Time—7:04 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. Clonan, Gordon A. A.; Frank S. Hallett, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. second; E. H. Edwards, unattached, third. Time—1:27.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. Beckmann, New West Side A. C., (9 feet,) 42 feet 3½ inches; F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (7 feet,) second, 44 feet 1½ inches; H. M. O. Connelly, New York A. C., (4 feet,) third, 40 feet 6½ inches.

Seventy-Yard Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish A. A., (7 feet;) Max Block, New West Side A. C., (16 feet,) second; O. F. Luders, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Julian W. Murphy, New West Side A. C., (24 yards;) Paul H. Pilgrim, Jr., New York A. C., (5 yards,) second; William J. O'Connell, New West Side A. C., (14 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by William Beckmann, New West Side A. C., (26 inches,) with 21 feet 5 inches; Dan Frank, New West Side A. C., (scratch,) second, with 23 feet 2¾ inches; I. F. Weber, New York A. C., (12 inches,) third, with 21 feet 6 inches.

Champion Weight Throwers to Compete.

The world's championship weight-throwing contests to be decided at St. Louis during the week in connection with the Olympic games have attracted a large entry list and from the class of athletes entered some new records probably will be established. The East will be represented by strong teams from the New York Athletic Club and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. The Irish team will consist of John Flanagan, champion and record-holder at throwing the 56-pound weight; Martin Sheridan, national champion shot-putter and discus-thrower, and C. Van Duyne of Syracuse University, junior champion 56-pound weight-thrower. The New York Athletic Club will be represented by J. S. Mitchel, holder of the Canadian hammer and discus championships; John R. De Witt of Princeton, intercollegiate hammer champion and record-bolder; "Dick" Sheldon and "Tom" Shevlin, two famous Yale athletes, and L. E. J. Feuerbach, holder of the Canadian and metropolitan shot-putting championships. Another Eastern representative will be W. W. Coe of Boston, who on July 4 last established the new world's record of 48 feet 7 inches for the shot-put.

The most prominent Western men entered are Ralph Rose of the University of Michigan, who will represent the Chicago Athletic Association, and Albert Gilbert of California. The foreign entries include Dennis Horgan of Ireland, holder of the Irish record of 48 feet 2 inches for the shot-put, who visited this country in 1900 and won the National championship, and Charles P. Georgantas and Perikles Kakousis, two noted Grecian discus-throwers.

Athletes for Pelham Bay Park Games.

Entries received to date for the athletic carnival be held on Sept. 10, at the opening of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field, include the members of the Greater New York Irish A. A. team, who will compete in the Olympic games at St. Louis next week, as well as a number of the New York A. C. team. Among the runners entered are Robertson, Knakal, Crogan, Bacon, Cohn, Bonhag, and Joyce of the Greater New York Irish A. A.; Valentino, Underwood, and Pilgrim, New York A. C.; Carr, Xavier A. A.; Christoffers, St. George's A. C., and Rodgers, Mott Haven A. C. Some of the weight-throwers who will appear are Flanagan, Sheridan, and McCarthy, Greater New York Irish A. A.; Mitchell, Edgren, and Connolly, New York A. C.; Payne, Mott Haven A. C., and Ryan, St. Bartholomew's A. C. Entries will close on Monday, Sept. 2, with William C. J. Kelly, 15 Warren St., city.

Javelin Throwing at Tailtin Games.

An event that will prove interesting at the Tailtin games, to be held under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association on Labor Day at Celtic Park, is the javelin throwing, which is a very ancient Irish sport. The javelin is 3 feet 6 inches in length, and is made of wood, except the head, which is spear shaped, made of steel, and measures sixteen inches. The instrument is thrown with one hand only from a seven-foot circle at an object post one foot square, made of soft wood, placed sixty feet away from the circle and four feet above the ground. For each time the post is speared 10 points are allowed. Striking the post with any part of the javelin scores 2 points. In case all the contestants fail to spear or strike the post the contestant spearing the earth nearest the post is the winner. John Flanagan and J. McCarthy, the two prominent weight-throwers of the Greater New York Irish A. A., both of whom are experts at this particular sport, will compete, as well as many other prominent local athletes.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will hold a series of races off the clubhouse at Sea Gate on Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. There will be a prize for each race and additional prizes for the series. Besides these races the club will give an ocean race, to be started on Saturday, Sept. 3, from the clubhouse at Sea Gate. The couree will be to Fire Island Lightship, thence to the Cape May Lightship, and back to Sea Gate. A first prize of $1,000 end a second prize of $500 have been offered by the flag officers. Nine new senior members and two junior members were recently admitted to this club. There are several proposals for membership, including William B. Leeds, the railroad magnate and owner of the big eteam yacht Noma.

The Bayswater Yacht Club of Far Rockaway had a Venetian night last evening. The clubhouse was resplendent with colored lights and there were fireworks galore. A dance was held in the clubhouse and the ladies wore fancy costumes.

The Morrisania Yacht Club will hold its annual outing and games to-day. At 10:30 A. M. the fleet will set sail for Whitestone and the return will be timed to reach the clubhouse at 1 P. M., when refreshments will be served. In the afternoon there will be water eports and dancing.

The Fall regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday next, Sept. 3. It is open to yachts of all recognized yacht clnbe and all yachts from the 70-footers down to the one-design classes will he represented. Commodore George Lauder, Jr., offers a cup for the 70-footers and Capt. Charles W. Allen a cup for the raceabouts. Entries should be made before noon of Sept. 2.

YACHTS IN CLOSE FINISH.

Twenty-nine Starters in Bensonhurst Yacht Club's Handicap.

The open handicap race of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club was sailed yesterday afternoon in a light southwesterly breeze that, although somewhat intermittent, was strong enough to make a good finish, with a number of the yachts only a few seconds apart. There were forty-odd entries and twenty-nine starters divided into four classes. The largest boats, bunched in the first class, went from the etarting line off Ulmer Park to the bell buoy at the bead of the Swash Channel, thence around the Craven Shoal buoys and back to the starting line. They had a beat to the first mark, a broad reach, with booms on the starboard hand, to the second mark, and a run home. The other classes went to a mark off Fort Hamilton, thence to the Atlantic Yacht Club, and back home twice over. These had reaches on the first two legs and a run on the last leg. The Maydic led the largest boats over the course, but lost on time allowance. Miss Judy led Class Q, but was also a loser. The winners were Smoke in the first class, Tronble in Class Q, Kelple in Class RR, and Martha M, in Cless V. The summary is as follows:

CLASSES M, N, AND P.

Start, 3:05. Course, nine miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Maydic, W. H. Childs	5:28:44	2:23:44	2:23:44
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	5:29:06	2:24:06	2:22:06
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	5:29:31	2:24:31	2:19:31
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	5:29:32	2:24:32	2:22:32
Eva, E. H. M. Roehr	5:31:16	2:26:16	2:20:16
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue	5:31:32	2:26:32	2:20:32
Naiad, Dr. Palmer	5:39:40	2:34:40	2:22:40
Smoke, L. H. Dyer	5:40:15	2:35:15	2:19:15
Dorothea, C. L. Dingens	5:06:05	3:01:05	2:43:35
Indian, H. F. Manton	6:21:36	3:16:36	2:56:36
Caribou, (XL,) J. E. Nicholson,	Did not finish.		

CLASS Q.

Start, 3:10. Course, eight miles.

Miss Judy, D. D. Allerton	4:39:07	1:29:07	1:29:07
Trouble, T. A. Barstow	4:40:26	1:30:26	1:28:26
Ogeemah, Alfred Mackay	4:40:43	1:30:45	1:27:15
Mary, M. Grundner	4:41:02	1:31:02	1:29:32
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	Did not finish.		
Sandpiper, W. W. Redfern	Did not finish.		
Careless, F. J. Havens	Did not finish.		

CLASSES RR, M, AND F.

Start, 3:15. Course, eight miles.

Kelpie, W. R. Brown	4:54:19	1:39:19	1:39:19
Beta, Snedeker & Camp	5:08:13	1:51:13	1:50:13
Esperance, T. A. Hamilton	5:02:05	1:47:05	1:45:05
Gamma, A. H. Platt	Did not finish.		
Trio, C. A. Clayton	5:32:03	2:17:03	2:07:03

CLASS V, CATS.

Start, 3:20. Course, eight miles.

Colleen, W. F. Remmey	4:30:11	1:49:11	1:49:11
Martha M., R. B. Moore	4:55:50	1:35:50	1:34:50
Rascal, D. G. Whitlock	5:06:03	1:46:03	1:44:03
Boozle, A. Kobel	5:08:06	1:48:05	1:46:06
Beth, H. F. Eggert	Did not finish.		
Orient, R. H. Rummell	Did not finish.		

HORSESHOE HARBOR SPORT.

Miss Kaesche Won the Swimming Race for Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, Aug. 27.—The principal feature of the annual carnival of water sports held in the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club to-day was a swimming contest in which a number of eociety girls took part. The contest was for the championship of Larchmont. Eight young ladies took part in the event, and the winner, Miss Winnie Kaesche, got a gold medal. Miss Sadie Sands was second. Miss Katharine Dowdney was a close third.

Among others who took part in the race were Miss Hooper, Miss Huii, Miss Eva Hindley, Miss Blanche Theodore, and Miss Humphreys.

The winners of the other races were: Swimming race for boys under fourteen years old, Ex. W. Knowls, second James Riley; swimming race for hoys under sixteen years of age, Erle Courtney; second William Figner; water horse race, John Andreson, second Morgan Nickey, third J. L. Kane; open swimming race for championship of Larchmont, Lester S. Crane, second W. W. Swan; rowing race blindfolded, John L. Krane, second George J. Byrnes; canoe in-and-out race, Charles E. Knapp, and Louis Dowdney, second John Andreoson and W. W. Swen; tilting tournament, John L. Krane, second W. W. Swan; tub race, W. W. Swan, second Eric Courtney. The judges were George S. Towle, L. W. Forbell, and S. T. Clulow.

Raceabouts on Oyster Bay.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club races for raceabouts and fifteen-footers yesterday afternoon were sailed in a moderate southwest wind over the inner course of Oyster Bay. Four raceabouts started at 3:10 and eeven fifteen-footers at 3:15. Nathalie was the winning raceabont and Cayenne the winning fifteen-footer. Following is the summary:

RACEABOUTS.—Start, 3:10.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Nathalie, F. G. Stewart	5:36:02	2:26:02
Merrywing, H. M. Crane	5:37:40	2:27:40
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	5:30:55	2:30:55
Scamp, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	5:43:57	2:33:57

FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.—Start, 3:15.

Cayenne, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.	6:02:55	2:47:55
Chipmunk, ——	6:03:55	2:48:55
Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	6:07:10	2:52:10
Imp, Stephen L. Landor	6:15:30	3:00:30
Bobs, W. A. Stewart	6:19:55	3:04:55
Bairn, William J. Matheson	6:24:45	3:09:45
Brownie, R. W. Gibson	Did not finish.	

Golf Events on Nassau Links.

Special to the New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 27.—At the Nassau Country Club to-day golf interest centred in the semi-final round for the August Cup. Travers beat Dunning, by 6 up and 4 to play, while Lance defeated Whitney 2 up. The final round will be played next Saturday. In the Goodrohin golf event, Goodell leads, with six matches won, and Alvord is second with three victories.

Trotting and Pacing Notes.

The New York Driving Club's midweek matinee arranged for Thursday has been postponed until Monday, Sept. 5, when a banner meeting will be held. Special classes are being arranged and Secretary Alfred Reeves has promised several novelties.

There is a movement on foot among the members of the New York Driving Club and the Parkway Driving Club to arrange a series of interurban matinees with prizes of silver cups and other appropriate trophies. The proposition is to hold four matinees—two at Empire City track, Yonkers, N. Y., and two at Parkway. Members of both organizations have offered to donate cups, and that is lacking is the final fixing of dates so that they will not conflict with the regular weekly matinees.

The Brush Committee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York is husily engaged preparing a programme for a series of Fall matinees on the Harlem River Speedway. It is expected that the opening event will be held on Saturday, Sept. 10, over the lower stretch. There were no hrushes on the road last Spring owing to the lateness of the season and a lack of horses to fill the various classes, hnt these conditions will not hamper the committee this Fall, as the season is well advanced and there are a large number of horses ready and anxione to etart. Several dark horses are promised for hoth the trotting and pacing championship class and a lively contest is looked for.

The untimely end of Swift, 2:07, the Speedway trotting champion, who dropped dead Tuesday at Bay Shore, L. I., has left an opening for a new trotter in the Speedway championship class. Among the most promising candidates for the honor which Swift held so long is Annie Little, owned by Col. John F. Cockerill, who owned Swift. Mr. Cockerill had just finished driving this little mare a winning heat at Empire City track last Tuesday when he received a telegram announcing Swift's death. Swift was foaled in 1894 at Stony Wold Farm, and was bought by Mr. Cockerill in 1899 for $1,500. He defeated all comers on the Speedway, and on Sept. 23, 1903, took his record of 2:07. He developed his speed with practically no professional training. Last year his owner was repeatedly offered $10,000 for the horse, and nnly a few weeks before his death the sum was increased to $12,000, but Mr. Cockerill coneldered that the pleasure of driving his favorite overbalanced the money offers.

Joseph Meyer's famous Speedway pacer Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, formerly owned by David Lamar, has been turned over to the care of Al. Thomas, who will race the animal in the South this Fall. In his first race at Readville last Monday he was a close second in every heat in which he was started.

Charles E. Henderson, well known nn the Speedway, has purchased a new trotting mare which he intends to enter in the 2:12 class next month on the Speedway. It is a Texas bred mare and is said to possess remarkable sprinting powers, especially when only half-mile races are stepped.

WHEELMEN'S BIG PARADE

Eight Hundred Cyclists Ride from Fifty-ninth Street to Coney Island.

NUMEROUS PRIZES AWARDED

United Cycle Clubs Turn Out Largest Number, but Prospect Wheelmen Make Most Attractive Showing.

Eight hundred bicycle riders of all agee and both sexes, most of them attired in uniforms or costumes and many riding elaborately decorated wheels, took part in the first metropolitan cyclists' reunion and parade in this city and Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and while this number was only a third of the anticipated total turnout, the officials in charge of the event expressed their satisfaction with the showing made, especially in view of the fact that the postponement from the preceding Saturday on account of rain on that day undoubtedly had reduced the attendance. It is planned to make the parade an annual event, and it is helieved that next year a much larger turnout of cyclists will result.

The parade formed at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and the route was across Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, down that avenue to Tenth Street, through Tenth Street to Second Avenue, down Second Avenue and through Chrystie Street and Broome Street to and across the Williamsburg Bridge. From the Brooklyn end of the hridge the line of march was through South Fourth Street and Driggs Avenue to the Bedford fountain, where the Brooklyn riders fell into line, and thence through Bedford Avenue to the Eastern Parkway. A reviewing stand had been built on the Parkway near Franklin Avenue, and here the parade was reviewed and the awards of the prizes for best-appearing rider, largest clubs, &c., were made. The parade then continued along the Eastern Parkway to Prospect Park and down the cycle path to Coney Island, where it disbanded.

More than fifty prizes were offered in the various classes and a remarkable variety of decorated wheels and costumed riders resulted. These attracted a great deal of attention along the route, especially in passing through the down-town streets on the east side, near the Williamsburg Bridge, where the paraders had difficulty in forcing their way through the crowds which filled the sidewalks and overflowed into the streets.

The largest delegation of uniformed riders was that of the United Cycle Clubs of Greater New York, who turned out 200 strong, while the best appearance was made by the Prospect Wheelmen of the Bronx, who wore buff coats with gilt cords and white knickerbockers. Their wheels were handsomely decorated with ribbons.

The prize for the most handsomely decorated wheel was won by A. C. Buscher, who rode in a hower of smilax and ferns, trimmed with purple and white ribbons and surmounted by white doves. The second prize in this class went to Benjamin Reibman, who was made up as Uncle Sam. There were more competitors in the grotesque class than in any other, and the number of clowns, tramps, "Rubes," devils, monkeys, &c., was remarkable. The winner was Joseph Furst of New York, who was costumed as a clown and rode a child's wheel. Samuel Walters of Brooklyn, who in addition to his "hayseed" makeup carried a dog upon his wheel, took second prize. J. J. Garraston, with 60 feet 8 inches of actual height and a foot more added by a tall stovepipe hat, took the prize for the tallest rider, and S. C. Everett, who rode his wheel hackward the entire distance, was voted the most skillful rider. The principal awards follow:

Best-appearing motorcyclist—Won by E. Goodwin, Jersey City; Ralph De Palma, Brooklyn, second.

Rider of most antique bicycle—Won by J. J. Rogers, Brooklyn; Harry Early, Lynbrook, N. Y., second.

Association having the greatest number of uniformed riders—Won by the United Cycle Clubs of Greater New York.

Club having the greatest number of uniformed riders—Won by the Century Road Club Association.

Club making the best appearance—Won by Prospect Wheelmen of North New York; Royal Wheelmen, New York, second; Eastern District Turn Verein, Brooklyn, third; St. George Wheelmen, Staten Island, fourth.

Most handsomely decorated machine—Won by A. C. Buscher, New York; Benjamin Reihman, New York, second.

Handsomest floral decorated machine—Won by E. A. Well, Bronx.

Best-appearing juvenile rider—Won by Angelo Stanziano, Bronx.

Best novelty display.—Won by Ralph Zarr, New York.

Most grotesque rider—Won hy Joseph Furst, New York; Samuel Walters, Brooklyn, second.

Most appropriately gowned woman rider—Won by Mrs. J. D. Stern, Brooklyn.

Most skilful woman rider—Won by Mrs. R. A. Van Dyke, New York.

Captain of the club having the greatest number of riders—Won hy Capt. Woodin of the Century Road Club of America.

Captain of the club making the best appearance—Won by Capt. Fehlbaker of the Prospect Wheelmen.

Tallest rider—Won by J. J. Garrasten, New York.

Shortest rider—Won by Master E. Goodman, Brooklyn.

Best-appearing unattached rider—Won by F. A. Coverly, Bronx.

Most skilful rider—Won by S. C. Everett, New York; Harry Brower, New York, second.

Best-appearing veteran—Won by Will R. Pitman, Sheepshead Bay.

Officers of the largest clnb of colored riders—Won by Calumet Cyclers, New York.

Officers of the best-appearing club—Won by Prospect Wheelmen.

Best-appearing color bearer of a Long Island clnb—Won by George Decker, Eastern District Turn Verein, Brooklyn; A. H. Minterman, C. R. C. A., second.

Best-appearing color bearer of a New York club—Won hy Robert Owens, Bronx; Eugene Herben, New York, second.

Best-appearing color bearer of a Staten Island club—Won hy F. A. Cuckson, St. George Wheelmen.

Youngest motorcyclist—Won by Miss Olive Read, Brooklyn, twelve years old.

Bicycle carrying the greatest number of riders—Won by the sextette of Gustave Asen, New York.

Captain having the largest number in line—Won hy L. V. D. Hardenbrugh, United Cycle Clnbs; J. E. Miller, Eastern District Turn Verein, second.

Best-appearing rider personally decorated—Won by Arthur Boyd, New York.

Auto Show for Foreign Cars.

An automobile salon displaying the 1905 models of French, German, English, and Italian motor cars and models of bodies will be held in Herald Square Hall from Jan. 11 to 24, inclusive. The arrangement of two shows promises to be very satisfactory. The American exhibitors will gain more space in Madison Square Garden, while the importers will have sufficient room to make displays that the high character of their cars warrant. The exhibition is to be conducted on the lines of the Paris salon. Already all the foreign types of cars that have become popular in this country have been secured for exhibition, while many of the exhibits at the French salon, which takes place a few weeks earlier, will be shipped here.

This exhibition will be given by the Importers' Automobile Salon. The two shows will be held simultaneously, hnt without opposition or friction. In Madison Square Garden will be held a distinctly American show. The officers of the salon are E. R. Mabley, President; E. T. Birdsall, Vice President; E. R. Hollander, Treasurer, and A. B. Boyman, Secretary.

HARLEM RIVER REGATTAS.

Annual Events of the Dauntless and Lone Star Clubs.

The twenty-third annuel regatta of the Dauntlese Rowing Club was held yesterday on the Harlem River, the races finishing in frent of the boathouse. James P. Instone defeated George S. Woolley for the Shea Memorial Trophy at one mile. F. L. Hagen, with :06, won the half-mile handicap for single gigs, with H. H. Bowtell second. H. J. Krapp, with :10 handicap, won the 150-yard swimming race by two feet from D. N. Roberge, who was on scratch. Summary:

One-Mile Single Shell.—Won by James P. Instone, George S. Woolley second. Time—6:56.

Half-Mile Single Gig.—Won by Robert E. Dradey, A. L. Brooks second, Herbert J. Krapp third.

Half-Mile Single Gig, Handicap.—Won by F. L. Hogan, (:06;) H. H. Bowtell, (:07,) second; John McKevitt, (:09,) third.

Half-Mile Double Gig.—Won by George S. Woolley and H. H. Bowtell, Frank L. Hogan and John McKevitt second, James P. Instone and George W. Jennings third.

150-Yard Swimming Race, Handicap.—Won by H. J. Krapp, (:10;) D. N. Roberge, (scratch,) second; John J. McKevitt, (:05,) third.

Half-mile, Four-oared Gig.—Won by Crew No. 2, composed of H. H. Bowtell, A. W. Johnston, J. McKevitt, J. C. Herbert, and R. E. Stone, coxswain; Crew No. 1, composed of R. Levers, Frank Post, Jr., Frank Hagen, E. H. Anderson, and G. W. Jennings, coxswain, second; Crew No. 3, composed of G. W. Covert, Arthur O'Neill, E. A. Cahill, J. P. Instone, and H. J. Krapp, coxswain, third.

Half-mile, Eight-oared Sbell.—Won by Crew No. 2, composed of F. A. Cahill, R. Levers, F. Post, Jr., D. N. Roberge, A. W. Johnson, F. B. Starr, J. C. Herbert, F. L. Hagen, and H. H. Bowtell, coxswain; Crew No. 1, composed of G. W. Jenninge, A. L. Breeks, G. S. Woolley, A. O'Neill, J. McKevitt, G. W. Cevert, E. H. Anderson, J. P. Instone, and R. B. Snow, coxswain, second.

Half-mile Eight-oared Barge, with ladies.—Won by Crew No. 2, composed of D. N. Roberge, R. Levers, F. Post, Jr., A. L. Breoks, Arthur O'Neill, G. S. Woolley, G. W. Covert, J. P. Instone, and R. B. Snow, coxswain; Crew No. 1, composed of G. W. Jennings, J. J. McKevitt, E. A. Cahill, A. W. Johnson, F. B. Starr, J. C. Herbert, F. L. Hagen, E. H. Anderson, and H. H. Bowtell, coxswain, second.

The fifteenth annual regatta of the Lone Star Boat Club was held on the Harlem River yesterday, the five events comprising the programme being well contested and close finishes. B. Minzesheimer, with 100 yards handicap, won the single gig race from S. Cramer, who was on scratch, by a length. E. Oppenheimer and S. Welsbader crossed the line a winner in the double gig event. Summary:

Single Gig, Handicap.—Won by B. Minzesheimer, (9 seconds;) S. Cramer, (scratch,) second; D. Keller, (12 seconds,) third.

Single Gig, Novice.—Won by Arthur Weyl, L. Bawman second, Paul Sundheimer third.

Double Gig, Handicap.—Won by E. Oppenheimer and S. Welsbader, D. Keller and H. Hirsch second, E. Keller and A. Salomon third.

100-Yard Swimming Race, Handicap.—Won by L. Kauffman, (25 seconds;) A. Epstein, (30 seconds,) second; S. Welsbader, (15 seconds,) third.

Eight-Oared Barge Race.—Won by crew composed of married men, D. Keller, E. Oppenheimer, I. H. Blatt, S. Welsbader, M. Herz, H. Wolff, A. Myers, L. Kauffman, and S. Belin, coxswain; single men crew of S. Friedman, H. Loth, J. Newman, A. L. Salamon, L. Salomon, S. A. Cramer, W. Goodkinde, S. G. Sterne, and R. F. Levy, coxswain.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK AUTO RUN.

New Record of 72 Hours 46 Minutes Made by Ellis and Schmitt.

Jerome A. Ellis and Arthur G. Schmitt arrived in this city with their automobile yeterday morning at the foot of West Forty-second Street at 3:46 o'clock, completing their run from Chicago in 72 hours 46 minutes, heating the best former record, 76 hours, hy 3 hours and 14 minutes.

The two automobilists left Chicago at 2 o'clock last Wednesday morning for the purpose of hreaking the automohile record run from that city to New York. They arrived in Cleveland that evening. Thursday morning at 2 o'clock they were in Erie, Penn., and Friday morning at 6:20 o'clock they reached Elmira. The ride from Cleveland to Elmira was one of their hardest runs as they encountered severe thunderstorms, which rendered the roads almost impassable for a long distance, and, to add to their troubles, they lost their way and were forced to turn back after going several miles on the wrong road. The men arrived in Newburg shortly after midnight yesterday morning, and with the exception of losing half an hour in going around the Hsckensack road, due to repairs being made there, the trip from Cleveland to this city was made without incident. The run from Newburg, including the time in crossing the Weehawken ferry to the foot of West Forty-second Street, was made in exactly three hours and one minute.

The two record holders of the Chicago-New York automobile run previously attempted to reduce the running time, but encountered difficulties that prevented them finishing within 76 hours. With perfect running facilities and freedom from storms both Mr. Ellis and Mr. Schmitt believe that the record could he considerahly reduced from the figures they have just established. The automobile they used in making the run was placed on exhibition yesterday at a garage at 66 West Forty-third Street.

Auto Challenge Cup Races.

The dates for the second roce for the challenge cup offered for auto boat racing by the American Power Boat Association were fixed yesterday by the Directors of the Columbia Yacht Club for Sept. 22, 23, and 24. At the meeting of the directors the challenge recently made for the trophy by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, its representative being H. Loiser with his fast boat the Shooting Star, was accepted. The Columbia Yacht Club holds the challenge cup, the Standard, belonging to C. C. Rintte of the club, having won the cup last June in the first series of races.

The Standard has since been sold and has been sent to the Thousand Islands, hut the Columnhia yachtsmen expect to have a new boat that will be fully able to defend the title to the trophy. All clubs in the Power Boat Association membership may enter one boat for the races. The entries will close on Sept. 12 with George R. Branson, Secretary of the Columbia Yacht Club, at 76 William Street. The races will he held over the same course used in the first contests, the boats starting from a stake opposite the Columbia Yacht Club house, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, and running ten knots up the river, finishing off the clubhouse.

Cohn After Mile Record.

Harvey Cohn, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and one of the best distance runners in the metropolitan district, will attempt to make new local figures for the mile run at the games of the Eccentric Firemen in Celtic Park Sept. 4. His most recent work leads Trainer Hjerberg to believe the figures within the reach of his protege and will give him a special preparation and the pick of pace-making for his attempt. This event will be held in conjunction with the regular list of track and field sports under the sanction of the Amate

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 28, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FORTY PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SITUATION.

The September number of McClure's contains an article by the intimate friend of the President, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, on "Roosevelt and the Postal Frauds." The purpose and temper of the article are shown in a few sentences of the introduction. "Only within the past four years has there been growing among the people any considerable sentiment favorable to the public servant who exposed a fellow-servant whom he caught stealing. The real interest in American politics is in the moral uplift in the administration of the existing laws given to the country by President ROOSEVELT. The most important manifestation of this is found in the way he cleaned up the corruption he found in the Post Office Department. That story is one which the people have not had in as exact detail as they should have it to realize what manner of man they are dealing with in the White House."

Mr. WHITE proceeds to give the story in pretty minute detail, and with special statements as to the course of Mr. ROOSEVELT, which, we infer, are authorized from that gentleman himself. They are of such a nature that they are worthless without that authorization. They represent the President as surrounded by men in high places, directly or indirectly in sympathy with thieves and engaged in protecting them. To begin with, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "friends in Congress are of the salaaming and kotowing sort," and do not tell him the truth about the corruption of which they are all well aware. Then "the greater number of Republican Congressmen and Senators frankly dislike ROOSEVELT, and would delight in seeing his downfall, if it might be accomplished without their own political ruin." "Congress, reaping indirectly the benefits of the corruption in two of the departments, and suspecting the trouble found in the third department, grinned when it heard the President talk of honesty in public administration, awaiting the day when the crookedness should come out to his disgrace and confusion." These are general assertions for which Mr. WHITE may be supposed solely to be responsible. That can hardly be said of the following:

> Congressmen and Senators whom MACHEN had favored came storming to the White House, and said the exposure would ruin the party and would defeat the President for re-election. Men high in the party councils—and close to MACHEN—were first persuasive and then wrathful in their insistence that the investigation be dropped. But it went on. When it touched the President's friend and political sponsor, State Senator GREEN of Binghamton, N. Y., and when he was about to be indicted for crookedness, the two Senators from New York and every prominent Republican in the State begged for mercy, and then threatened President ROOSEVELT for allowing BRISTOW to indict GREEN. BRISTOW furnished the President with the evidence against GREEN. It was shown that he was at the head of a powerful secret society which would be humiliated at GREEN'S downfall, and that the members of the society—enough to carry New York against the President this year—would vote against him and lose him the Presidency if GREEN were indicted. But ROOSEVELT looked at the evidence and BRISTOW went on with his work; the indictment was issued.

We do not see where, except at the White House, it was learned that "Congressmen and Senators came storming" there in behalf of one boodler, or that the two Senators from New York and every prominent Republican in the State "begged for mercy," and then "threatened President ROOSEVELT" for allowing the indictment of another. We should like to know what Senator PLATT, Senator DEPEW, and Chairman ODELL have to say to such a degrading accusation, made with the inevitable implication of authority from the President himself.

If this is a correct picture of the demoralization of the Republicans in high places, would it not be well to change the party in power, and to place in the White House a President to whom the Senators and Congressmen of that party would not venture to address either supplications or threats in behalf of public thieves?

THE BOSS SYSTEM IN LABOR.

The situation in "labor" has now become the same situation to which, to our shame, we have long submitted in politics. A group of crafty, organizing men form a "machine" for the control of the industrial action, as in the older case of the political action, of the rank and file. At the head of the machine is the head machinist, or boss, who owes his power in the first place to the respect that is entertained for his managing ability by the sub-machinists, and in the second place to the servile acquiescence of the rank and file.

This acquiescence would seem to be the hardest factor in the success of the machine to secure. In fact, such is the ovine nature of mankind, and its tendency, as EMERSON has it, to be gulled by catchwords, that the securing of this indispensable factor has been surprisingly easy. The only difficulty is in securing a sufficiently attractive catchword. In politics and in labor alike the appeal must be to party spirit. Once get it into a voter's head that the Republican Party is all white and the Democratic Party all black, or vice versa, and you have prepared for "the boss system." The boss and the sub-bosses are quite above this prejudice. "There are no politics in politics," and they will make the dirtiest kind of bargains with the bosses and the sub-bosses on the other side, relying upon the gullibility of the voters and their amenability to the party cry. So with labor. All that a crafty man needs to make a far larger living out of labor than he could ever make by laboring is to instill into the rank and file the notion that going against the majority is "treason to organized labor." This is the unforgivable crime, naturally, to the labor leader. GOMPERS not long ago, replying to President ELIOT, declared it to be so. It is much to GOMPERS'S interest, and to that of every other labor leader, that it should be considered so. And yet, just as in the case of the political boss, the labor boss may sell out his own side, as was shown in PARKS'S case, without any diminution in the admiration of his dupes.

The upshot is, in labor as in politics, that a man's independent action, according to his sense of his rights and interests and of the general welfare, instead of being, what it essentially is, one of the highest social and civic virtues, becomes a reproach and an offense. Just as unwise men vote, or used to vote, as PLATT told them to, for fear of being called Mugwumps and Pharisees, so men throw their livings and the livings of their families out of the window at the nod of some Powderly or Parks or Gompers or Weinseimer, for fear of being called "scabs" and "traitors to organized labor." Until the right of the individual to act upon his own view of his own interests is vindicated and acknowledged, labor troubles will continue to be chronic, to the exclusive advantage of those who make their livings by fishing in troubled waters.

FIGHTING "FUTURES."

Mr. BALFOUR, in his moments of relaxation from the study of abstract metaphysic, has been wont in times past to indulge in the framing of economic theories. His general attitude of "philosophic doubt" has had some queer effects on his mind while engaged in this diversion. It permits, it even tempts, him to treat with light disrespect doctrines accepted by the closest students and sustained by most of the experience of mankind. On the other hand his fondness for holding any opinion loosely induces him to take up for the time being some strange notions. Curiously enough, these strange notions are not usually novel, but are old and discredited theories to which he gives the attraction of a relatively novel garb. Thus it happens, not unprofitably for his political fortunes, that he is enabled to present himself as the philosophic supporter of outworn ideas which fit in admirably with the prejudices of his Conservative friends. His advocacy of bimetallism was a case in point. His recent solemn presentation of the long-exposed dogmas of protection under the guise of an original investigation of the subject was another. His latest experiment is his speech before the British Association at Cambridge in which he expressed his fear that "gambling in futures" in the cotton trade could not be stopped and his intimation that he would like to stop it if he could.

The phrase "gambling" as applied to the operations in the cotton market relating to future prices is a characteristic bit of Balfourism. It begs the essential question and leaves the astute statesman free to proceed as if there never had been any question. As a matter of cold fact dealing in "futures" in cotton, in grain, in meat, or in securities is no more gambling than buying specific quantities of these commodities with the hope and intention of selling them at a higher price, or, in the case of cotton, of making it into goods which can be sold at a profit at some future time. It is true that there are risks in the one operation somewhat more formidable to the uninformed than the risks in the other, but they are not in reality any greater. And it is a well-known fact—which, indeed, is the sole reason for being of the Cotton Exchanges the world over—that the risks of so-called "legitimate" trading in cotton are greatly lessened by the dealings in "futures." The latter are in essence a form of insurance against violent and unforeseen fluctuations in prices, due to changes, not so much in the supply and demand as in the ignorance of the public as to actual changes.

Undoubtedly the English manufacturers of cotton goods are suffering from a short supply of cotton and correspondingly high prices, and equally undoubtedly there are speculators engaged in exaggerating the shortness of the supply and driving prices as high as possible. But the fluctuations thus brought about are relatively tolerable compared to those that would have taken place if "gambling in futures" had been successfully prohibited in England and in this country. The dealings condemned as "gambling" have been simply the operations of a large number of keen, active men using the best information they can obtain as to the influences shaping prices in the future. These influences are primarily the actual supply and demand, but there are always added to these the hopes and fears of the vast multitude engaged in the buying or selling or manufacture of cotton. On these the speculators work when they can, sometimes to their own profit, oftener to their loss and ruin. But if the dealings in "futures" were abolished, and cotton buyers and sellers had nothing to guide them but such knowledge as they could get from day to day as to the actual, available supply and the active demand, would they then be exempt from the sway of their hopes and fears? They would be far more completely subject to that sway and would be plunged by their emotions into perils greatly exceeding those they now have to face.

Mr. BALFOUR was more sensible in his statement that "an extension of cotton cultivation would remedy the difficulties the cotton mills were experiencing." It would have been safer to say that such extension would tend to reduce difficulties. An absolute remedy for them does not exist, and cannot be invented so long as human nature remains as it is. The consumption of cotton has increased about 75 per cent. in the last fifteen years, and speculation was never more active. The wheat crop of the world in the same time has about donbled, and its money value is more than three times that of cotton, but the wide area of production, with the enormous demand, does not prevent great changes in price. Much less is the wheat market free from speculation. By all means let the English plant cotton wherever on the face of the globe it can be raised, but they will do well not to nurse the fallacious hope that they ever will get rid of speculation in the cotton market.

COPPER AS A TYPHOID GERMICIDE.

Attention has lately been attracted to the confident announcement made by Dr. EDWARD MARTIN of Philadelphia, Director of Public Health and Charities, that water infected with typhoid germs may be sterilized without boiling or filtering, by permitting it to stand in copper vessels for four hours in the ordinary temperature of living rooms, or for twenty-four hours in a refrigerator. He supports his assertion with the following courageous generalization:

> It does not matter if the water comes straight from the Delaware or the Schuylkill River, or from the city reservoir, or from any of the filter beds now working; all danger from typhoid fever germs can be removed by simply letting the water stand for four hours, or longer, in a living-room temperature.

Dr. MARTIN further states that the specific infection of Asiatic cholera in water may be destroyed by the same means. This hypothesis had previously attracted some attention in Washington, and a suggestion has been made that the soldiers of the United States Army be provided with canteens made of copper, to the end that the always large and hitherto unavoidable risk of typhoid fever, dysentery, and like diseases in camps and barracks may be minimized.

Very likely water allowed to stand in copper vessels until it has taken up a certain amount of the metal in the form of soluble salts is sterilized, such salts acting as germicides with a special antipathy for typhoid and cholera bacilli. This might be true, and yet the discovery not be the priceless boon to suffering humanity which at first glance it would seem to be. There are a number of possible additions to water which would have this effect, but which the conscientious chemist would hesitate to recommend for general family use. As the rule water, if pure and wholly free from carbonic acid, will not attack copper, but when a surface of that metal is exposed to the action of air and water in combination it is more or less energetically attacked, especially if any acid is present. Inasmuch as unboiled water usually and moist air always contains carbonic acid, copper exposed to the action of either is more or less rapidly coated with a film of basic carbonate, popularly but incorrectly called verdigris. Copper is a metal which is readily dissolved in the weakest acids, and also in weak alkaline and saline solutions. Up to this time it has been considered a safe generalization, verified by numberless observations and experiments, that all potable waters will dissolve more or less copper and that all its soluble salts are more or less energetically poisonous. Some of the salts of copper, notably its basic carbonate, are not soluble in cold water, and may be removed by filtration, but most of them are both soluble and poisonous, and some of these are likely to be formed with the carbonate, or in acid water without it. The action of the soluble salts of copper on the human system is indicated by nausea, violent headaches, cramps, and acute pains in the stomach and bowels, faintness, convulsions, and even death. There are methods of covering the surface of clean copper with a protective coating of insoluble black oxide, but it is likely this would destroy the germicidal efficiency of the metal.

To such as may be indnced to seek immunity from typhoid infection in water by storing it in copper vessels, our best advice is to go slow. If pathogenic micro-organisms in water are destroyed through contact with copper, it is by the Lucretia Borgia method of poisoning them. That the water is thus made safely potable may be true under certain conditions, but there are many more conditions in which it cannot be true. The method is certainly extremely dangerous unless applied under expert supervision and with such knowledge as only quantitative analysis could give of what the water under experiment contained.

That the safety of Dr. MARTIN'S method of sterilizing water is established by the report of the Agricultural Department in Washington concerning the harmlessness of copper sulphate in reservoirs would be a natural but wholly mistaken conclusion. Boiling suspected water is a good deal more troublesome, no doubt, than storing it in copper vessels, bnt it is preferable from every point of view, and effective filtration is better than either.

ENGLISH JUSTICE?

A miscarriage of British justice in the case of ADOLF BECK, an innocent man, who served five years' penal servitude, and was to be again sentenced for thrice that period on a similar unjust charge, when, Providentially, the real malefactor was apprehended, has caused an agitation among the leading English journals for a Court of Criminal Appeal. The conditions of the case were especially remarkable as combining a deplorable coincidence in testimony, twice repeated, which led to BECK'S convictions, with insufficient checks for the detection of error at the trials, incompetence on the part of police and judicial subordinates, and neglect and indifference on the part of their superiors, and a wholly inadequate exoneration by "free pardon." In fact, but for the wholesome and untrammeled expressions of public opinion and of the press for the iniquity perpetrated, there would seem to be little difference between the injustice of this case and that of the unfortunate DREYFUS. The bare facts of the judicial procedure, which kept an innocent man in prison for five years, and which might have kept him there for his natural life but for a single incident which was availed of by an honest man, are so simple that their perversion cannot reasonably be accounted for except on the grounds of conspiracy. Here is the outline:

In 1877 a man who gave the name of JOHN SMITH was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining property under false pretenses and for offering bogus checks. To his victims he had called himself "Lord WILLOUGHBY;" had said that he needed a housekeeper for a house in St. John's Wood; had written them out a list of clothes they were to purchase; had given them checks on the Union Bank, where he had no account, and had then borrowed their rings in order to secure better ones of the same measurement. The man served his time and was released.

In 1896 a series of similar crimes, accompanied by exactly the same characteristics—with the exception that the perpetrator called himself "Earl of WILTON," and once "Lord WILTON DE WILLOUGHBY"—were reported to the police. An unfortunate Swede named ADOLF BECK was arrested charged with the crimes. Before the examining Magistrate a policeman, who had been present at the trial nineteen years before, identified him as JOHN SMITH. BECK was finally tried at Old Bailey before a Judge, Sir FORREST FULTON, who, in 1877, had prosecuted SMITH as the common Serjeant. Strange as it may seem, no attempt was made at the trial to identify BECK with SMITH. The former, who had an absolute alibi for SMITH'S entire term in prison, was not allowed to present it. BECK was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and his prison clothes were marked to signify that he had received former criminal conviction. The prisoner objected to this, and the beneficent Home Office, discovering that the recorded marks of identification on BECK did not correspond with the marks of identification on SMITH, ordered the signs of a previous conviction to be removed from BECK'S clothing.

BECK came out of prison three years ago, and was leading a quiet, industrious life when it was suddenly reported to the police that the crimes of 1877 and 1896 were being repeated with all their peculiarities of method and names. BECK was again arrested, was tried, and, being identified by the victims of the crimes, convicted. A sentence of fifteen or twenty years was pending when the very crimes for which BECK had twice been convicted began again. This time their perpetrator, caught in the act, was identified by an honest London policeman as the SMITH of 1877. It needed no comparison of identification schedules to show that the two men bore not the slightest resemblance to each other. The full facts were now in possession of the public, and the Home Secretary hastened to grant BECK a free pardon, and the Treasury to offer to pay him £2,000 for wounded feelings, temporary loss of good name, and enforced retirement from industrial pursuits. By accepting the money he is required to sign away all right to future suits.

And now all respectable London weekly and daily papers are not only ironically commenting npon the gross and humiliating inadequacy of the balm offered, but are demanding a thorough investigation of Scotland Yard and Home Office methods. Some are suggesting that the only way to prevent the recurrence of snch a monstrous miscarriage of justice is to have Parliament establish a Court of Criminal Appeal. In the face of the lesson taught by the Beck case mere arguments in favor of snch a tribunal seem quite superfluous.

VISITING ISLANDERS.

The costuming of the Filipino visitors for their recent visit to the White House was accomplished without difficulty, and the various Court suits in which they presented themselves were sufficiently conventional to meet the approval of a convocation of middle-aged spectacled female Sunday school teachers. Some of them, accustomed at home and at St. Louis to the sartorial simplicity of a breech clout, custom and tradition among them stamping the garment as full dress for all occasions, had white coats and trousers provided by Executive mandate; but others came out in a flowering and resplendent succession of costumes, showing that they knew how to dress up for the most ceremonial social and public displays. There were red and green and blue turbans sported, and baggy breeches of like color, picked out with embroidered inbrications of gold and silk and silver; and these were shifted around in a juggling manner like raiment of the actors in a pantomime. There was no such lack of clothes as had been anticipated, and the only display of partial nudity thrust forward was made by the vain ostentation of "ANTONIO, a Bontoc chief" and noted head hunter, whose exploits in that way were tattooed on his bosom and constituted his chief claim to admiration. He left off his waistcoat in order that these heroical stigmata might not be covered np, but be the unobscured blazon of his mighty deeds as in all the colors of the insular chromatic scale they were pricked in to be.

Published reports of the native habits of the Igorrotes had spread abroad a modest dread of what might happen at the function in which they were to move as conspicuous figures. But it turned ont that there was no sufficient reason for the alarm. They all behaved very well and wore the costumes provided for them with at least as much decorum and style as a like number of Southern plantation hands would have done. In their hot island at home they are superior to any need of clothes, but have shown that abroad and visiting they can wear them on necessary occasions as well as anybody. Indeed, a fine sartorial sense was exhibited in their selection of a gift to the President. It was that of an embroidered breech clout, which for complete artistic fitness ought to have shown the Igorrote coat of arms and motto. We have no reason to dread the entry of our island wards npon any state functions to which they may be bidden. At times a little help and direction may be useful to them, but so braced np they will put in a creditable appearance at all times. Those who figured in the visit just over, of high and low degree, all went away distended with sentiments of loyalty to their new country and penetrated with a deep sense of the uselessness of resisting or making war against it. From the anti-imperialists' point of view they may be a poor-spirited lot to kiss the usurper's rod so humbly and profess that they like it, bnt that is only the opinion of a paltry squad of sectaries without influence or honor in their own country or elsewhere. Our visiting islanders have not only shown a creditable pattern of patriotism, but have done very well in other ways, perhaps, on the whole, better than there was any good reason to expect of them.

MONEY TO SAVE THE BABIES.

St. John's Guild opened its Sea-Side Hospital June 20. Since that date it has given over twenty thousand days of hospital treatment to 2,200 patients. The service has been heavier than ever before in the history of the Guild, owing to the fact that there has been more sickness of unusual severity.

The Floating Hospital made its first trip July 5. Since that time it has carried over 25,000 children and their mothers, including more very ill babies than ever before, both wards going out crowded almost every day.

The great suffering among the small children and babies of the poor has been attested by the Department of Health, and the Trustees of the Guild have strained every nerve to give as much relief as the hospitals could furnish. This has made a great drain upon the resources of the Guild, and to continne the hospitals in operation to the end of the Summer the Guild needs $15,000 more than it has received.

The Sea-Side Hospital employs three physicians and forty nurses; the Floating Hospital one physician and six nurses, besides malds, orderlies, and crew. In addition to the medical treatment given, which is the very best, Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI being President of the Guild's Medical Board, scientific research is pursued and data are gathered by a resident bacteriologist at the Sea-Side Hospital, and mothers are helped and strengthened and taught how to care for their children in simple ways that can be carried out at home. Checks may be sent to ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

A Compliment.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss Hippopotamus—I received quite a compliment from Mr. Tiger to-day.

Miss Rhinoceros—Hope you don't associate with people of that stripe!"

Miss Hippopotamus—Indeed, and why not? He's as good as the best. He looked at me so admiringly! Then he said: "I congratulate yon on the fact that beanty is skin deep." Wasn't that awfully sweet of him?

Rare Inducements to a Tenant.

From The Chicago News.

"But," protested the prospective tenant, "the house is awfully damp."

"My dear sir," replied the agent, "that is one of its advantages. In case of fire it isn't likely to burn."

"And there is no water in the well," continued the would-be renter.

"Another advantage," said the agent. "In case your children happen to fall in it they won't drown."

Mr. Kidder's Check Book.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Kidder—Charles, can't you give me another check? I see you have a whole book full.

Mr. Kidder—That doesn't signify, dear. I have used up my balance at the bank.

Mrs. Kidder—Then why didn't you give up your check book? Now, it's no use for you to tell stories, Joseph Kidder. If you mean to say I shan't have any money, why don't you say so right out, like a man?

Perversion by Abbreviation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Gadabout—People are saying yon called on Mrs. Verdigris the other day and got a setback.

Mrs. Upjohn—What a willful perversion of truth! I called on her and got a set of Dickens back that I'd lent her two years before.

His Revenge.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Isn't that the homeliest suit you ever saw on Bromble?"

"I picked it out."

"You did? Well, I must say your taste is very bad."

"No, I don't like Bromble."

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

Cites Case of Judge Cullen as Republican Precedent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission I would like to discuss the following question asked by Mr. Israel in his letter which was published in THE TIMES, viz.: "When has the Republican Party occupied this position [non-partisanship in judiciary nominations] when things were in their favor?"

I will answer by citing one memorable instance. It was just ten years ago this Fall when Judge Cullen's first term as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District was about to expire, and the Democrats had decided to turn him down for a renomination to punish him for his decision in the Dutchess County ballot case, in which he had branded David B. Hill and his associates in abstracting the returns from the Judge's office as criminal conspirators and exposed the whole of that iniquitous transaction. That, with other Democratic outrages, notably those of John Y. McKane and his gang, had turned the tide strongly against the Democratic Party, and a Republican nomination that year was equivalent to an election. Nevertheless, the Republican Convention, which was held a few days before the Democratic Convention, nominated Judge Cullen, and thus thwarted the plan of his own party to turn him down as a punishment for being an honest, non-partisan Judge.

According to well-authenticated reports, Mr. Hill has not yet abandoned his purpose to punish Judge Cullen for his decision in in the Dutchess County case, and has determined to refuse him a nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals as proposed by the Republicans and as favored by everybody who is opposed to dragging the judiciary into politics. Many of us are interested to know what will be the attitude of those eminent lawyers and those independent newspapers who condemned Mr. Hill's course so scathingly ten years ago, but are now supporting his candidate for the Presidency, toward his present plan to punish Judge Cullen and make partisan nominations for the two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench.

A strange silence has been noted so far in the independent journals, but it is assumed that they are waiting to be assured of Mr. Hill's purpose before condemning it as they undoubtedly will.

ATTORNEY.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

THINKS THIS WINNING TICKET.

Justice Peckham for Governor and F. B. Harrison for Second Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest as a winning ticket the name of United States Supreme Court Justice Rufus H. Peckham for Governor and Francis Burton Harrison for Lieutenant Governor. Would not such a ticket rouse the enthusiasm of the Democratic electors and independents throughout the State from Lake Erie to Montauk Point?

I know it was the aim and ambition of that great leader of men, the late Daniel Manning, about twenty years ago to place Judge Peckham in the position which I suggest. As a campaign orator he has few equals, and his great legal attainments are acknowledged by all who know him.

His nomination would be hailed with satisfaction by all factions in the State.

Young Francis Burton Harrison's nomination for Lieutenant Governor would be received with pleasure by the young men of the party. With the following ticket, Parker and Davis, Peckham and Harrison, there could be no such word as fail.

E. DONAHOE.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

WOOD PAVEMENT COMMENDED.

That Put Down in Warren Street Gives Good Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in THE TIMES'S editorial of last week relating to a new pavement for Park Row, but I cannot understand why in that article, or any of all the others published in reference to this work, the question of wood block pavement is not mentioned, as I believe this to be the solution of the whole problem. We have it now in Warren Street, between Greenwich Street and Broadway, where the travel is heavy and constant all day, on an up grade. One block has been down almost a year and is almost as good as the day it was laid. I don't think it has been repaired once during that time, and when this is necessary it is a question of a few minutes' work for one or two men, without fire, smoke, or bad odors so common to all asphalt repairing.

It is hard, weather never affecting it, more noiseless than asphalt, and less slippery in wet or icy weather, giving horses a good, firm foothold. It is more quickly laid than asphalt, and I believe at no greater cost, but if expense is greater at first, in the long run it will be cheaper with better results at all times. These wooden blocks are saturated with a chemical which makes them practically waterproof. I am not a stockholder in this company, nor have I in any way any interest in it, only so far as to give them credit for what they have done, and I believe can do, for many parts of the city that need new pavement or repairs. Being near Warren Street in business, I have watched that street daily since the wooden pavement was put down, and I can honestly say that I think it by far the best pavement this city has to-day.

OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

Dislikes Williams's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was only seventeen when a soldier in the Confederate Army, with all the Southern feelings and prejudice, and a Democrat, and I think the tariff a robbery, as administered by the Republican Party, and shall vote for Judge Parker, though I voted twice for President McKinley, but I was simply disgusted with Mr. Williams's speech to Mr. Davis, and ashamed of him and those who applauded it, and I suspect that thousands of Southern-born men feel as I do.

A. C. WORTH.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

Properly Appareled.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"The evening wore on," continued the man who was telling the story.

"Excuse me," interupted the would-be wit. "But can you tell us what the evening wore on that occasion?"

"I don't know that it is important," replied the story teller. "But if you must know, I believe it was the close of a Summer day."

Easy to Make Them Lay.

From The New York Weekly.

Mrs. Suburb—I don't see what's the matter with our hens. They don't lay at all.

Farmer Meadow—You don't feed 'em right, mum. Just you give 'em about two dollars worth of corn every week, and they'll lay you a dollar's worth of eggs every seven days.

Wanted Further Particulars.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"At this height," said the guide as they paused on the mountain side to look at the valley far below, "people with weak hearts often die."

"How often," asked a deeply interested listener, "do they have to die before they stay dead?"

Gentle Pity.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mildred—He came to you with his broken heart, after Gussie had rejected him, and you let him console himself by making love to you?

Millicent—Why not? I considered that I was doing an first aid to the injured.

OFFERS FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Opportunities for Boys and Girls at Ethical Culture School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May we beg a supporting and explanatory word from your paper concerning the free scholarships advertised in your columns, as representing a public benefaction which we believe you will gladly help to make more widely known and appreciated?

These scholarships, together with those awarded in our elementary school, are the same by which the school fulfills its special purpose of educating together the children of rich and poor, of pay pupils and free pupils, and so realizing that democratic spirit which is menaced by the increasing separation of the classes and sexes in public and private schools.

These opportunities of secnring for bright boys and girls an education in our exceptionally equipped school are made possible by the generous endowment and the annual donations of a number of persons who regard with favor the educational ideals and methods for which the school stands. And now that our new building on Central Park West, with its increased and improved accommodations, is ready, we desire to bring its opportunities to the notice of those who may best profit by its usefulness. Our foundation provides for the education of an equal number of paying and free pupils, and in order that these may be drawn from all strata of society, and may represent the most diverse types and interests of our city life, it is necessary to utilize the public press.

FRANK A. MANNY, Superintendent.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

LACK POLICE PROTECTION.

Complaint of Resident of Upper East Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to the complaint made by "Constant Reader" in your issue regarding the poor police protection afforded in his neighborhood, I would say that the conditions in the upper east side districts are like those in the district mentioned by your correspondent. I reside in a side street, not far from the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and in the nine months in which I have lived here I have never, day or night, seen a policeman doing patrol duty on this street. My wife tells me she saw one patrolling the street one afternoon.

Without entering on the merits or demerits of the case, it seems to me, that, if the officials of the Police Department would see to it that private property is more properly protected, and take their men and use them for patrol duty they would do much more good than stationing them in front of suspected or known gambling houses or other places. Both the proprietors and patrons of these places are knowingly lawbre kers, but why should the lives and property of the great majority of law-abiding and respectable citizens of this city be sacrificed to the stamping out of evils which hurt no one but those who revel in or expect to profit thereby?

UNPROTECTED.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

FROWNS ON HILL'S SPEECH.

Abuse of the President Will Lessen Parker's Chance of Election.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I hope to see you and all respectable journals now honestly and decently supporting Judge Parker frown upon such incendiary talk as that emanating from the foul thoughts of David B. Hill. Why is it necessary to stoop to vilification and low-down platitudes in this campaign?

Dangerous as he may be, no one can honestly charge Roosevelt with fraud, least of all Hill. He will do more than any one else to lessen the chances of the Judge's success if he stoops to such a level. Then, "lest we forget," there is always the danger in such talk of inflaming the unholy imagination of some crank.

A GOLD DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

So He Did.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Judge Parker is said to tell as a favorite story the tale of a youn man in Savannah named Du Bose, who invited his sweetheart to take a buggy ride with him. The young woman had a very fetching lisp. When they reached a rather lonesome bit of road the young man announced.

"This is where you have to pay toll. The toll is either a kiss or a squeeze."

"Oh, Mr. Du Both!" exclaimed his companion.

Referred to a Better Authority.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Pa, what's a sphere of influence?"

"I used to know," said Mr. Henpeck; "but it's so long since I've had any experience with one that I'm blessed if I haven't forgotten just what it is. Ask your ma."

Repartee.

From Puck.

"Pa, what is repartee?"

"Oh, merely an insult with its dress suit on, my son."

TO THE CZAR.

From London Truth.

(Inspired by a Recent Happy Event.)

"The clouds are darkest when 'tis nearest day"—
Is this of morning, then, the earliest ray?
And is this infant herald of the light
A star of hope in Russia's blackest night?

Thus would we hail the gift the gods have sent,
As a fair omen that the storm is spent—
As a great treasure, yet more priceless made,
Since its possession was so long delayed.

So the congratulations that we bear
We with the Czar and those he rules would share,
For the rejoicing 'neath imperial domes
Should find its echo in glad peasant homes.

P'rhaps never yet was royal infant born
At once so fenced with guards yet so forlorn.
Never was son and heir of King or Czar
Brought into life 'neath snch a baleful star.

And never surely did a ruler stand
With meet occasion thus at his right hand;
Never has monarch, anxious to atone
Found Fate so ready to his faults condone.

For it is easy, in Affection's name,
To grant concessions threats could never claim;
'Tis simple work, for a belov'd one's sake,
To snap the fetters force could never break.

Let, then, the Czar invest his infant son
With power to do what Mercy should have done;
Power to send back to homes where mothers weep
Those sons of theirs unrighteous laws still keep.

Let him, for that son's sake, cause war to cease,
Bringing again the halcyon days of Peace;
And, in his name, from banishment life-long,
Recall the victims guiltless of all wrong.

Then will the looming shadows pass away,
And blackest night yield place to brightest day,
Whilst the new-comer, born to strife and stress,
Will from the Fates inherit happiness!

Ay, even yet 'tis possible with hope
To cast this hapless infant's horoscope,
If his fond parent, aided from above,
As birthday gift can bring him Russia's love!

AUGUST WAS KISSING A "DREAM" AT THE GATE

Way Over in Brooklyn—The Hour Was Late.

BIG "COPPER" GOT HIM, BUT

Judge Set Him Free—"Go Back and Begin Where You Left Off," Said He.

Charged with the heinous crime of kissing his best girl good night at the gate, August Kuhn, nineteen years old, of 161 Wyths Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court, that borough, yesterday. Magistrate Higginbotham advised the policeman who had made the brilliant capture to get transferred to Atlantic City or Ocean Grove. The kissable girls of Williamsburg, where there are nons but kissable girls, were in a perfect riot of indignation over the arrest, and it was feared at one time that a mob of them might hunt the policeman up and lynch him.

According to what came out in court, August is "sweet" on a "dream" living in South Sixth Street. On Friday night he and the girl took a trolley ride together and returned to her home at about 11 o'clock. The pals light of the moon filtered gently down through the foliage of the trees, but where they stood at the gate there was shadow. The street was deserted and the neighborhood wrapt in slumber. It was time to say good night, but August, undetermined, tarried. He had held her hand and squeezed it now and then coming back on the car, but was that to be all?

"Good—good night," he said softly, slowly, gripping the gate as though he had designed to carry it off with him.

Apparently supposing that to be his purpose, and meaning to thwart it, she, too, clung to the gate and moved not.

"Good night," she responded, tightening her grip on the gate, and inclining her head just a little bit toward him, merely to get a better view of the street.

"Well, I must be going," said August, moving off a foot and sliding back eighteen inches.

"Good night, then," she repeated wistfully and with downcast eyes.

She turned slowly, as if to go up the steps, August reached forward over the gate suddenly and swiftly, and—well, it was just about then that a dark form stole softly up the street and stopped near by. A gruff voice fractured the silence of the night.

"I seen yer do it," it said.

Startled, August came back to earth with a dull, sickening thud, and turning found himself confronted by an officer of the law. It was Policeman Jackel of the Bedford Avenue Station.

"You are under arrest," he announced to the dazed and confused August, lugging him heartlessly off to the lock-up.

Led before Magistrate Higginbotham in the morning, August wondered whether he was to be sent up for life or would get merely thirty years at hard labor.

"What is this young man charged with?" asked the court, looking sternly at the distressed and fearful August.

"Kissin', yer Honor," said the policeman impressively. "I caught him gettin' away with the goods."

Giving ear to the story of the awful crime, the Magistrate shuddered now and then and took frequent sips of ice water. August, fearing the worst, stood with bowed head, awaiting his fate. The tale done, Magistrate Higginbotham cleared his throat and spoke.

"Young man," he said, "you are sentenced to go back to her on the run and begin where you left off. If there was another one coming to you when this officer butted in, go back in a hurry and get it. And take with you to the girl the humble apologies of the people of the State of New York. Officer, I would advise you to get shifted to the Asbury Park beat."

And wherever good night was being said at a front gate in Williamsburg last night it was agreed that Magistrate Higginbotham should get Judge Parker's old place at the head of the Court of Appeals.

PRIVATE IMPLICATES OTHERS.

Confesses That Six Were Concerned in Corporal Clark's Death.

ATHENS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—A telegram was received here to-night by Prosecutor Foster from Capt. Newcomb, stationed at Fort Sheridan, stating that Private William J. Galligan of the Fourteenth United States Artillery, now at the fort, had made a confession implicating five additional members of the battery in the killing of Corp. Clark during the recent military manoeuvres here.

Those implicated are Privates Johnston, Snyder, Barnett, Davidson, and Sergt. Lott. Capt. Newcomb says in his telegram that the men have been arrested, but that he can deliver them only under orders of the commander of the department, who will not be in Chicago until next Monday.

According to the information contained in the telegram, Galligan says the affair was premeditated, and that while it was not the desire of the members of the Fourteenth Battery to commit murder, they went prepared for trouble, and with the avowed purpose of releasing Private Kelly of the battery, who early in the morning had been beaten into insensibility by several members of the Provost Guard.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR MUSIC.

Constant Pressure of Violoncello on Leg Killed Preacher's Son.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Paul Palmer Knapp, son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Knapp of Oak Park, has paid with his life for his devotion to his musical career. Young Knapp, who was a violoncellist of marked ability, was an untiring student and the constant pressure of the instrument on his leg led to osteo-sarcoma, Change of climate proved unavailing and it was found necessary to resort to amputation. Death followed from shock.

Knapp was twenty-seven years old. When a lad of four he was recognized as possessing musical aptitude. At ten years of age he selected the violoncello on which to devote his study. Two years later he was a member of a string quartet which toured the Northwestern cities.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a large luncheon at Overleigh to-day, and following it there was an afternoon on the new tennis courts in which twenty took part.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nelson Page will arrive shortly at Wyndhurst, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane during early September.

Mrs. John S. Barnes is a guest of Mrs. R. S. Hayes at Millbank.

Arthur R. Parsons of New York is being entertained by Mortimer M. Singer at Home Farm.

Mrs. Robert Vernon Davis, mother of Justice Vernon M. Davis of New York, and Miss Genevieve Davis have arrived in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge. Miss Trowbridge, and Mrs. Howard Moorehouse have returned to Stockbridge from the White Mountains.

Mrs. William B. Rice of New York is a guest of Mrs. Richard Heckscher at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Herzog, who have been in Lenox throughout August, left today for New York.

Mrs. Edward Eyre and Mrs. Edith Eyre of Great Neck, L. I., arrived at Hotel Aspinwall to-day.

Miss Frances Bruce gave a luncheon today at Hotel Aspinwall for Miss Frances G. Colt, who was introduced into society on Thursday.

J. H. Seaman of New York is a guest of William A. Read.

Mrs. C. A. Lamont has gone to Millbrook, N. Y., where she will be a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Flagler.

SAW SHERIFF AID MOB.

Soldier's Testimony Before Court Investigating Statesborough Lynching.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—The military court of inquiry appointed by the Governor to investigate the conduct of the State troops in connection with the recent burning of two negro prisoners at Statesborough held its third session to-day.

G. M. Guerry, a newspaperman, who went to Statesborough and reported the tragedy, testified that the mob dragged the prisoners along the road to the stake within thirty yards of the military camp, where fifty men were drawn up in line. There was no movement by any officer or soldier to rescue the prisoners. The mob numbered about 200. Only a few were armed.

Private R. L. Miller of the militia stated that he was among the men on duty at the rear stairway. Half a dozen men took his gun. Private McGuire saw him and came to his assistance. A large man, whom he recognized as a bailiff of the Court House, rushed up to McGuire and helped to take away his gun. He saw the Sheriff, he said, open the door of the prisoners' room. He had orders from Capt. Hitch on the train, he said, not to fire until ordered to do so.

Private Russell testified that he was sent to the room to guard the prisoners. The mob was two feet behind the Sheriff when he said to the soldiers: "Stand aside, men, and let the mob take the prisoners; we cannot resist the mob any longer."

FAIR FOR NASSAU HOSPITAL.

It Will Be Held at Mr. and Mrs. Mackay's Home.

A fair for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital of Mineola will be held at Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay's home, Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 24, from 1 until 7 o'clock. The women of the different committees will have tables, and among these are Mrs. William M. Baldwin, Mrs. William L. Swan, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman.

The tables will be arranged in little booths built in the big hall at Harbor Hill, and the women will be in costumes representing the National dress of the different nations.

There will be a fortune teller, a band, and a tea room, in which refreshments will be served by Mrs. Mackay, aided by several of her friends.

It is hoped that every one living in the vicinity will attend this fair and that the united efforts of the Long Islanders themselves and those who have recently rented or bought places near by will make the undertaking a success.

The park and the ground floor of Harbor Hill will be open to the guests, and any one wishing to buy tickets can procure them by writing to Mrs. Mackay. They are only 25 cents each.

GAMBLERS' CAVE RAIDED.

Four Wicked Youths Caught by Large Force of Police.

A well-guarded cave at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Old Broadway, whose entrance in the daytime was completely covered with sand, and which at night had as its only entrance a trapdoor, guarded by an eagle-eyed sentry, was raided last night by Capt. McGlynn and seven detectives and patrolmen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and four young men who were found there were arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. The police had been informed that the young fellows of the neighborhood had their headquarters in the cave, and spent the night in desperate gambling. Capt. McGlynn and his detectives had sleuthed for the cave for several days, but were not able to find it until last night.

Then the Captain put his head to the ground, and, hearing heavy thuds, which he thought to be the pounding of emphatic fists over a wicked game of chance, at last found a trap door in the vacant lot. The Captain went down, heavily armed, and found the four lads. Scattered around were packs of cards, poker chips, and dice boxes. The place had been elaborately fixed up. The ground had been covered with bricks, making a solid floor, and the sides and top of the cave were boarded up.

According to the prisoners, it was "the Broadway Club," and was organized simply for social purposes. They denied that they had any intention of violating the law. They described themselves at the station as Fred Schurer, twenty-one years; Joe Morris, twenty-two years; Dick Swift, twenty years, and John Grork, sixteen years old.

MISSTATEMENTS ABOUT JAPAN.

Denial of Story Regarding Secret Mobilization of Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived in Japan, at longer or shorter intervals, since 1868—altogether nearly twenty years. I am Professor of English in the Imperial Government College, Kioto, and am just now making a short visit to my home, but I shall return to my post in October. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon my opportunities for knowing the Japaness people, whose language I speak and read; they have been nothing more than any intelligent person may secure, and I have little patience with the statements made by so many who have "trotted" (and some of those who have had "a nine years' residence" have seen no more than the globe trotters) through Japan, that they have been given "exceptional" facilities to study Japanese people and customs.

I wish to deny emphatically a statement which, it is alleged, Miss M. M. Carpenter made through your columns: "But in Japan the soldiers are carried through the country and the cities in locked cars, windows closed so they cannot be heard, and curtains drawn so they cannot be seen." This is arrant nonsense! Many of the Japanese railway carriages are constructed upon the old "European" plan; that is, they are divided into non-communicating compartments which are entered from the sides, and the doors are closed and fastened from the outside, but any one can put his hand outside and open the door at his pleasure. As to the closed windows and drawn curtains, that was simply a matter of personal comfort.

Miss Carpenter's statement is one of those "half truths" which are so very dangerous. Last Winter, in December and January, when war with Russia was seen by the Japanese Government to be inevitable and likely to come soon, some of the divisions of the standing army were quietly, never "secretly," mobilized in the western part of the empire, and in order to minimize public excitement and to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary traffic of the railways, these troops were usually moved at night.

But when the war actually broke out, the Government practically took possession of the trunk line of railway leading from Tokio to Shimonoseki, ordinary trains were cancelled, and troops were rushed forward by day and by night. Booths were erected at all the principal stations and refreshments offered to the soldiers by the citizens; flags and patriotic emblems were displayed at the smaller places and between stations, and everything was done to demonstrate in the most demonstrative way the tremendous excitement and the keen loyalty of the populace.

How any human being possessed of even half the ordinary power of vision can have failed to see all this is incomprehensible to me. Miss Carpenter's ridiculous statement does the Japanese people an injustice which I hope you will permit me, in a measure, to correct, and for that purpose grant me a little of your valuable space.

I do not comment upon the many improbabilities which Miss Carpenter is made to utter. For example, that she "brought with her a dagger which the younger son of the Mikado had presented to her." I simply do not believe that the Crown Prince of Japan ever made such a present, and I know, as does everyhody, that the Emperor of Japan has but one son.

JOSEPH KING GOODRICH.

Carlisle, Penn., Aug. 27, 1904.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES PLAN BIG LOCAL UNION

Think That Only Hope of Success in a Strike.

TO HOLD BIG MEETING TO-DAY

General Manager Bryan Gives "Unsatisfactory" Answer to Subway "Ultimatum"—Engineers' Grand Chief Here.

One big union of all the men employed on the transportation linss of the greater city is said to be a subject that has been suggested to the employers of the elevated railroad lines in Manhattan as their only hope of success in a strike over questions arising from employment of men to operate the subway. It is said that the would-be strikers have been considering this plan for some time, although the men's leaders declined last night to discuss the subject.

A big meeting that might develop something definite will be held this morning in the Grand Central Palace. All motormen and locomotive engineers from everywhere within a radius of 500 miles of New York have been invited, and this is looked on to be in the line of furthering the attempt to put as many of this class of men as possible into one big union. Grand Chief W. S. Stone of the Engineers will address the meeting, which, like all others, will be behind closed doors. It is expected that Mr. Stone will have a personal interview with General Manager Bryan of the Interborough to-morrow if it can be arranged.

According to W. L. Jenks, who is at the head of the local division of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a meeting was held between the Executive Committee of his division and Local Division 419 of Brooklyn last night. Where it was held was not made public.

General Manager Bryan of the Interborough replied on Friday to the so-called ultimatum of the men and refused pointblank to alter the position which the company had taken on employing men for the subway. Determined efforts were made to keep Mr. Bryan's reply secret until yesterday, when the Executive Committees of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen met at 177 Willis Avenue, and after a three hours' conference announced that Mr. Bryan's reply was "not satisfactory." All the conferences and meetings are secret sessions, but there were evidences that some lively times were in progress behind the closed doors. When the conference was over W. H. Jenks, head of the local division, made the following statement:

"All that can be said at present is that we have received a communication from Mr. Bryan which is not satisfactory. We have answered the same and are waiting for a reply. We have adjourned until Monday.

"Ultimatums" seem to have little meaning so far as the leaders are concerned, for it was announced that the demand made on Mr. Bryan on Thursday last was of this character. Yesterday it was said that Ultimatum No. 2 had been sent.

Mr. Jenks refused absolutely to amplify his statement in any way so far as telling in what way Mr. Bryan's reply failed to please.

It was said that some of the National officers of the brotherhoods were in town, but none of them could be found except W. S. Stone, a leader from Cleveland, who is at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Stone refused to talk last night.

General Manager Bryan, however, went further in telling of his reply to the men, although he refused to make known the text.

"I do not apprehend any serious trouble," he said. "In fact, I do not think we will have any trouble at all. I will tell you this, however. We refused flatly to comply with the demands of the men."

What the demands of the men are only Mr. Bryan and the employes know. It has been impossible heretofore to pin the men down to any definite statement as to what they are fighting for, except they say that they want "priority and seniority." Their explanation of this phrase is that they want to have practically the refusal of all the subway jobs that are worth considering, and they want the men with long records of service on the elevated to be allowed to select their own jobs in the subway without hindrance.

One of the officials of the Interborough said yesterday that such a demand was not to be considered for an instant.

"It means," he said, "that they want to put the old-time elevated men into the best subway positions, while our idea is to have young men as well as able men in these places and give an incentive to work their way up and perfect the service in every way. Without such incentive we would have no esprit among the men, and we could not come within striking distance of making the subway service what we have planned to make it. We will take care of the elevated road men as far as we can, and will favor them when possible, but to tie ourselves down to a hard and fast agreement to give them anything they want is out of all reason. The men will not strike. Their jobs are too good for that, and they are not risking their seniority rights on a quibble. We pay the elevated engineers better than any other similar road in the world. If they lose their jobs through their own action they are more likely to be sorry than is the company."

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New Yor. Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Aug. 27.—As the Autumn season approaches the fashionable folk of the Tuxedo colony begin to return to their cottages, having either passed the midsummer abroad or at the seashore. The cool, delightful weather of to-day brought out a good crowd to pass the week's end at the cottages and at the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, in the Yznaga cottage, entertained Gen. George S. Batcheller and Miss Batcheller of Cairo, Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who were at Southampton during the midsummer, will open their Tuxedo villa next week. Among others who will return early in September are Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poore, Mrs. John Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Steinman, Mrs. Charlea Coster, and Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hewitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, who were in Europe, have returned to the Small Cutting cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Bertron have leaeed the Casimir Derham house, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., who have gone abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leonards, who passed several weeks in the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, have opened their cottage, Turtle Point, on Tuxedo Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and Miss Gibson have just arrived from an extended trip in California and opened their Tuxedo cottage, and L. Sus and Miss Sus are in the Wolfe cottage for several weeks.

Among other cottage arrivals this week were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, J. A. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Welsh, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Layng, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Condé Nast arrived at the clubhouse on Thursday. Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morrison, Jr., H. B. Anderson, John Kean, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Schenck, F. A. Juilliard, Mrs. C. Bell, T. W. Porter, J. C. Lord, Charles E. Sampson, and others.

THE LOUISIANA IS LAUNCHED.

Big Battleship Slides from the Ways at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 27.—Greeted by a chorus of steam whistles and cheered on by an enthusiastic assemblage of 25,000 spectators the 16,000-ton battleship Louisiana, twin sister of the Connecticut, building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, glided from her ways at the shipyard here to-day a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

As the big vessel swept down to meet the water of the James River Miss Juanita Lallande of New Orleans broke the traditional bottle of champagne and formally named the ship.

Shortly before the hour set for the launching, while the wedges were being driven in to lift the weight from the ground to the sliding ways, the naming party, led by Walter A. Post, Superintendent of this company, made its way through the crowd and ascended the launching stand. The sponsor, Miss Lallande, received an ovation, as did also Gov. A. J. Montague and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling when they ascended the stand.

All being ready, the word was given and as the great hull began to slide down the ways Miss Lallande dashed a gayly beribboned bottle of champagne against it, saying as she did so:

"I christen thee Louisiana!"

Down in the crowd and up on the stand, men, women, and children waved hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas, while thousands of throats joined in the wild huzzas which greeted the new queen of the seas. All the shipyard whistles and the sirens of the shipping assembled in the harbor joined in the chorus, and almost drowned the notes of "America," valiantly played by the band.

The invited guests of the shipyard, including a number of naval officials from Washington and from the Norfolk Navy Yard, were driven to the Hotel Warwick, where breakfast was served. Louisiana was officially represented by Lieut. Gov. J. Y. Sanders, who was accompanied by several members of Gov. Blanchard's staff.

The battleship Louisiana is 450 feet long, has a beam of 76 feet 10 inches, and her normal displacement will be 16,000 tons. The turret armor will be twelve-inch Kruppized steel for the twelve-inch gune, and the barbette armor protecting the eight-inch guns will be ten-inch Kruppized steel. The side armor, covering the engines and the vital points of the hull, will taper from eleven inches at the centre to nine inches at either end, and will extend well above and below the water line.

Her armament will be the most powerful yet placed on an American warship. She will have four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, in two turrets—one forward and one aft. In addition the main battery will have 8 eight-inch guns, in barbette turrets, stationed at each corner of the superstructure. Then there will be 12 seven-inch rifles—a new calibre in the United States Navy, and of interest in view of the fact that the British Navy is to replace its six-inch guns with guns of nine-inch calibre.

The secondary battery will comprise 20 three-inch rapid-fire rifles, discharging a constant stream of fourteen-pound shells. These will be supplemented by 12 three-pounder semi-automatic rifles, 8 one-pounder automatic rifles, 2 three-inch field guns, and 8 machine guns. There also will be four submerged torpedo tubes.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Society was divided to-day among several attractions. A large party was entertained on the steam yacht Narada by Mr. and Mrs. Pemhroke Jones, who took their guests up the bay to witness the races of the Rhode Island Yacht Club; others went to Narragansett Pier to see the horse show, and the largest number went to the polo grounds to see the match between the Westchester and Myopia teams.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. T. Shaw Safe and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner to-night at Rockhurst in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr. Dinners were also given by Mrs. Harry S. Lehr and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind. Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr's guests at Arleigh included Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Francis Stevens, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Bishop, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Caroline Drayton, and Messrs. James J. Van Alen, C. Winslow, W. Hude Neilson, J. Ds Wolfe Cutting, Lispenard Stewart, Stanley Mortimer, T. Suffern Taller, W. Watts Sherman, George von L. Meyer, Atherton Blight, Robert Garrett, Vicomte de Chambrun, and Edward L. Bayliss.

The week of the horse show promises to be very lively socially. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas will give large dinners Monday and Wednesday, Sept. 5 and 7, the latter being followed by a dance. Mrs. E. A. Brugiere, whose sons, Louis S. Brugiere and Emile Brugiere, have been quite popular in society, will give a dinner and dance at the Derhsm cottage on Monday evening. Mrs. William B. Leeds will give a dinner, to be followed by a cotillion, at Fairlawn Tuesday, Sept. 6. Mrs. William G. Rockefeller gives a large dinner in honor of the Duke of Newcastle Friday evening, Sept. 9.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant of New York, who preaches to morrow at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, is a guest during his stay in Newport of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Belmont at By the Sea. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont returned last night from a visit to Elkins, West Va., where they were guests of Henry G. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener at the Fearing villa.

The engagement is announced here of Miss Alice R. Taggart, daughter of Mrs. Philip S. Taggart of New York, to Burlock E. Rabell of New York.

Mrs. Walter Jennings of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss at Hammersmith Farm.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt took a party of friends to Narragansett Pier in the steam yacht Adrolt to see the horse show.

E. L. Baylies is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

W. H Baldwin is the guest of J. D. R. Baldwin.

Miss Marie von Cuschuld, the Rumanian pianist, will give a recital next Friday at Wabun, the cottage of Mrs. J. J. Mason, on Catherine Street, the proceede to be devoted to the Free Scholarship Fund of the University of Music and Dramatic Art of Washington.

EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—One of the most brilliant events of the season was the society vaudeville performance given at the Casino to-day for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Cottage Hospital. The best musical talent here gave its services, including Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Walter Damrosch, Francis Rogers, and Carl Risslan, violin soloist of the Boston Symphony, but the interest centred in the dancing.

There was a Greek dance in which Miss Lillie Potter, Miss Gurnee, Miss Barclay, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Riddle-Porter, Miss Eleanor Ames, Misa Fox, Miss Dabney, Miss Cuyler, Miss Sherman, Miss Moore, and Miss Baker took part, and a dance fantastic, in which the performers were Miss Roosevelt, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Lillie Potter, Miss Rosalie Campbell, Roderic and Allen Wellman, Percy Taylor, and Jack Potter.

A popular part of the programme was "A Bachelor's Dream," in which young ladiea were dressed to represent England, Egypt, France, Spain, Amerdca, and Bar Harbor. The hit of this evening, however, was a "sensational tragedy" entitled "The Wellman Brothers in Bar Harbor," a take-off on the Rogers Brothers, which abounded in local hits by Roderic and Allen Wellman.

Those who entertained parties in boxes were Mrs. R. Livingston Gallatin, Mrs. James Speir, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Amoe Pinchott, Mrs. Clement Newbold, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Mrs. Francis B. Winthrop, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. A. C. Train, Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth, Mrs. A. Harrison, Mrs. F. B. Harrison, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman.

"GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS" SEEN FOR FIRST TIME

A Laughable American Farce Suggesting Hoyt and George Ade.

THE THREE ROSEBUDS BLOOM

A Stage Cockfight Puts Messrs. Jeffries and Munroe to the Blush of Shame.

CAST.

Prof. Ebenezer Hezekiah Dodge	Al. Leech
Abner Sankey	Art Brock
Sheriff Ketchem	Hubert Corthell
Nathan Hanley	Winfred Young
Tom Sparrow	John McVeigh
Marvin Brown	Harry Davies
Henry Sniffens	Oscar Watson
Police Officer Chase	Harry Wilson
Police Officer Holdhim	Ed. Schultz
Ned Raymond	Ed. Mora
Madeline Scribner	Miss Lillian Bayer
Martha Young	Miss Mary Karr
Lonely Sprouts	Miss Roma Snyder
Esther Sprouts	Miss Gladys Claire
Brussell Sprouts	Miss Christine Cook

During the first act last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre it seemed at times as if Messrs. Melville Baker and Joseph Hart were reviving the late glories of the Hoyt farces and rivaling those of the present Mr. George Ade. There was a racy, vernacular quality about it all, a vim and intensity of spirits, a homeliness of humor such as come straight from the American heart and go as directly to it.

But this was a passing mirage of hope, and the second act plotted ont, and the third relapsed into sere, the yellow leaf of vaudeville quips and knockabout. There was enough in the evening, however, to place "Girls Will Be Girls" well above the run of current attractions. Its popularity with the clientele of the house is undoubted, and good people everywhere may do many things worse of a Summer evening than make a pilgrimage to the classic pillars that uphold the portals of this temple of popular fun.

Mr. Al Leech, who is a recent and valuable and mirth provoking accession from the vaudeville stage, was a rural schoolmaster who varied his pedagogic ardors by cock fighting and politics. The combination did not work in that rustic community, and he became the quarry of the Sheriff, (his political rival,) and the parson. He was overtaken with the goods on him, and spent ths first two acts in a continuous endeavor to conceal the fighting cock. The amount of effective stage business he managed to get out of that much handled bird was truly a marvel.

At the end of ths second act the parson and the Sheriff captured two roosters, (ons of whom had lately laid an egg in the mail box, to the homely delight of the audience,) and, in order to get evidence that they were game birds, let them loose at each other. They were game, all right, and put up a fight in the middle of ths stage that put the hlush on ths recent contretemps in San Francisco. The parson and the Sheriff began to wood up to the sport, and the act ended by their being themselves run in by the police.

Think of what the late Mr. Hoyt would have made of such material! With his knowledge of native human nature and his theatric skill, a character might have resulted fit to stand in the homelier annals of our stage beside Old Sport in "A Rag Baby." Messrs. Baker and Hart had no such resources, only faintly shadowing forth the possibilities of the situation. His characters were lost in incidental turns, and his dialogue became quite flashy and irresponsible. It is fidelity of atmosphere that makes all the difference in such pieces, and one is reluctantly forced to the opinion that the play is only mighty good second rate.

Of almost equal excellence with Mr. Leech were the Three Rosebuds, Roma Snyder, Gladys Claire, and Christine Cook. Their first apparance was in the crinoline and pantalets of the sixties, in which they danced, sang, and acted with admirable mimicry and convulsing comic power. There was no possible question that they have the first order of talent in the grotesque. In a military drill of the first curtain they marched with dash and spirit.

In the second act, having resumed the crinoline without the pantalets, the glory had somewhat departed. When they donned ball gowns in the third act they were indistinguishable from the common run of the chorus, which was not a particularly attractive one.

But let not the note of disappointment prevail; no one who enjoys an easy laugh will go wrong in going to see "Girls Will be Girls."

A NEW WARLIKE "THRILLER."

"The White Tigress of Japan" a Joy to Eighth Avenue.

Third Avenue and the Bowery will have to take a back seat now when it comes to melodrama. Never before was there such a thrilling, such a blood-and-thunder, war-and-treachery play as "The White Tigress of Japan," which was fought out in five acts at the American Theatre last night. Japanese and Russian soldiers, Korean bandits, Chinese spies, English adventurers, the Czar of all the Russias, the inevitable blonde woman—these and many more came and went with a rapidity that fairly lifted the Eighth Avenue audience off its feet.

Kinume (Fanny McIntyre) was the "White Tigress." She had done and seen dark things, of which the audience was made aware by the dark hints of one Paul Starkovitch, (John J. Farrell,) Vice Admiral of tho Czar's fleet in Eastern waters. Kinume, who somehow had married a Jap and become a Jap Princess, had a fair-haired daughter. Naturally, as in all good melodrama these days, there was a United States naval Lieutenant to fall in love with young Amida, "Lady of Immeasurable Light." Princess Kinume had incurred the Czar's anger by being too important in some way or other, and he had a small army corps out to capture her, dead or alive.

A large flower basket figured prominently in the plot. In it Kinume was about to escape her pursuers, when Col. Stovitz, the Russian, started to plunge his sword through the basket. Kinume thought it was about time to vacate, and jumped out. It would have gone ill with her had not a company of American marines, suddenly springing from nowhere, rushed in shouting and firing off their guns with true soldierlike abandon. It was terrifying. The curtain fell to the cracking of guns, the waving of the Stars and Stripes, and the roaring and whistling of the gallery gods. Eighth Avenue has never seen anything like it.

Scattered all about the house were swarthy Japanese, who showed their teeth menacingly whenever Russians trod the boards and shouted in glee at the rout of the Cossacks. For these were routed at least twice in every act. At every lull in the plot that centred around Kinume a platoon of the Czar's soldiers rushed in; then shortly after them came Japanese, and when the battle was at its hottest the ubiquitous American marines rushed in to the aid of the Japanese. The Russians than fled.

"The White Tigress of Japan" will stay several weeks.

WILLIAMS AND WALKER OPEN.

Grand Opera House Crowded by Appreciative Audience.

Williams and Walker, the negro comedians, sang, danced, and were funny at the Grand Opera House last night to the delight of an audience ths seated part of which was white.

It was "In Dahomey," the same musical mixture with which the two negroes have recently pleased Europe. Williams is in his same old rôle, Shylock Homestead, and Walker is Rareback Punkerton. Their entire company is made up of negroes.

Since the Health Department dropped its hand on the Grand Opera House last Spring the house has undergone extensive alterations. Everything now looks spick and span. Exits nave been widsned, boxes repapered, and benches changed for chairs. Some $10,000 altogether has been spent on the work. Nowhere in the house was there a foot of room last night. There were three or four lines of standees. The crowd was one of the largest in the history of the Grand Opera House.

STANDS BY RECIPROCITY.

Senator Lodge Refuses to be Bottled by Party Managers.

NANTASKET, Mass., Aug. 27.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the principal speaker to-day at the ratification outing held by Republicans of Boston at the Nantasket Point Hotel.

More than ordinary interest was taken in what the junior Senator from this State would have to say about Canadian reciprocity, owing to recent reports to the effect that the campaign managers wished him to be silent on the subject. In the course of his speech Senator Lodge declared that the Republican Party believes in the reciprocity that will enlarge this conntry'a markets and that President Rooeevelt "is in perfect accord with reciprocity in its broadest sense."

Among the prominent men of the company were Senator Lodge, Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., ex-State Senator John K. Berry, who presided at the meeting, and Mayor Arthur B. Chapin of Holyoke. After dinner had been served and a clambake enjoyed Chairman Berry introduced Senator Lodge, who, as did all the speakers, paid tribute to Senator Hoar. Mr. Lodge then spoke of the Democratic Party and its candidates. Referring to the Philippines, Mr. Lodge said:

"The Democratic leaders say we ought to treat the Filipinos as we treated the Cubans, by giving them their indspendence. If there is one thing more wrong than another, it is to tell them they will be independent and not to tell them when. They muet and will be given their independence when, in our judgment, we think them capable of governing themselves.

"The Republican Party stands boldly for protection. Where there is protection there is no business depression. Legislation cannot make prosperity, hnt had legislation can and will destroy prosperity. The minimum rate of duties should never fall below the cost of labor abroad and the cost of labor in the United States. The Republican Party is a party of protection, in favor of and ready to make revisions of the tariff when business requires it.

"It is the only party that has been in favor of reciprocity for the past fifty years. We believe in a reciprocity that will enlarge our markets, and in our candidate for President we have a man who is in perfect accord with reciprocity in its broadest sense."

DEATH OF DEAN HOLE.

Famous English Preacher, Author, and Rose Expert Was Born in 1819.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester since 1887, died this morning at Rochester from heart disease. He had been ill some time. The Dean passed away while asleep.

BOSTON, Aug 27.—Dean Hole's reputation as a writer and scholar was well known in American Episcopal Church circles.

He visited this country about ten years ago and preached in this city. He also delivered a number of lectures at Harvard University.

With Dean Hole one of the best-beloved figures in the Anglican Church has passed away. Famous as a preacher, distinguished as an author, he was perhaps best known for his love of roses and his successful efforts to improve the cultivation of those flowers. He organized, in 1858, the first rose ehow in England, and the innumerable such shows now held every year testify what his influence and energy accomplished.

Samuel Reynolds Hole was born in December, 1819, in Caunton, Nottinghamehire, with which place his family had been connected for 300 years. It was there that he began his clerical career, in 1844, after his graduation from Oxford. In 1850 he became vicar of the parish, and continued in that post until 1887, when he was appointed Dean of Rochester.

Doubtless the Dean could have obtained a Bishopric had he chosen, but it is doubtful if he could as a prelate have increased his usefulness, and at Rochester, in the beautiful deanery and the still more beautiful gardens attached to it he possessed a home to which he had become greatly attached. But even after he became an octogenarian he continued to preach at churches from one end of England to the other. As Select Preacher he delivered many sermons in St. Paul's Cathedral, and he also served as Select Preacher to the University of Oxford.

The Dean was a Broad Churchman, and his views on many questions were of an advanced character On the temperance question he took the same attitude as the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Potter. He once said:

"When any one can accuse me of overindulgence I will allow him to talk to me; but no man has the right, on any grounds, Christian or moral, to demand that I shall give up the legitimate use of any article because he can not or will not use it without abuse."

Among Dean Hole's many published works are "A Book About Roses," which is now in its fifteenth edition; "A Little Tour in America," describing his visit to this country ten years ago, and a volume of memoirs.

FANTIN-LATOUR IS DEAD.

Well-Known French Painter Expires Suddenly—Some of His Works.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—M. Fantin-Latour, the well-known painter and companion of Corot, Millet, and Whistler, died suddenly to-day.

The famous pastellist Fantin-Latour died in 1875, and Ignace Henri Jean Théodore Fantin-

GREATER NEW YORK BASEBALL TEAM LEADING IN THE CLOSE CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.



ANDERSON FULTZ ELBERFELD CONROY GANZEL McGUIRE POWELL CHESBRO GRIFFITH KEELER ORTH CLARKSON PUTTMANN KLEINOW WILLIAMS DOUGHERTY OSTEEN

BAD DAY FOR AMERICANS

Greater New York Baseball Team Beaten Twice by St. Louis.

McGRAW'S MEN WON EASILY

Elberfeld's Error Cost Local Team a Game—Brooklyn Defeated in Thirteen Innings.

By playing baseball of a high order, aided by two blunders of Elberfeld, the shortstop, the St. Louis team took two games from the Greater New Yorks yesterday, in the presence of one of the largest attendances of the local season. As Boston defeated Chicago, Griffith's men are now leading the champions by only one point for the American League championship. The New York Nationals had no difficulty in securing a victory at St. Louis, thereby increasing their lead in the contest for the pennant. At Pittsburg the Brooklyns forced the National League champions to play thirteen innings before winning by one run. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 7; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3, (10 Inns.)
Cleveland, 1; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	6	8	7	9	10	13	12	65	.607
Boston.	7	..	10	7	9	10	10	13	66	.606
Chicago.	10	9	..	5	9	8	10	13	64	.577
Philadelphia.	5	5	11	..	8	11	9	11	60	.577
Cleveland.	..	8	4	10	..	9	8	15	60	.566
Detroit.	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.439
St. Louis.	6	9	5	4	5	5	..	8	42	.400
Washington.	2	0	2	2	4	7	7	..	24	.224
Games lost.	42	43	47	44	46	60	63	83	..	..

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 5 (13 innings.)
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	10	8	9	11	13	15	12	78	.709
Chicago.	7	..	9	8	8	10	12	12	66	.600
Cincinnati.	7	8	..	6	9	10	12	13	65	.580
Pittsburg.	9	6	7	..	8	13	9	11	63	.578
St. Louis.	3	6	6	10	..	11	12	12	60	.531
Boston.	1	8	6	2	7	..	8	11	43	.377
Brooklyn.	2	2	6	4	6	9	..	9	38	.345
Philadelphia.	3	4	5	7	4	5	4	..	32	.286
Games lost.	32	44	47	46	53	71	72	80	..	..

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Lose Two Games, but Still in the Lead.

There have been a number of surprises in local baseball this year, but there have been none that affected the rather sensitive nerves of "rooters" more than the two defeats sustained by the Greater New Yorks at the hands of the St. Louis team at American League Park yesterday. With the prestige of three straight victories for the local team in the series there were but few of the splendid attendance of over twenty-four thousand persons who believed that the visitors could do better than take one of the two games. But they repeated their fine exhibition of the two eleven-inning contests, and by batting heavily and a bad play by Elberfeld and Fultz's failure to catch a fly ball owing to the sun in one game and being materially aided by an error of Elberfeld's in the second, won both, the first by a score of 7 to 2 and the second by a score of 4 to 3. There was no question as to St. Louis' right to the first game. They batted Orth all around the field in the third and fourth innings, securing nine hits, including a three-bagger and two doubles, besides having two men sent to first base on called balls. All this resulted in seven runs being scored, three of which were earned. Elberfeld made a bad blunder in the third inning, and as the result of his fumbling Burkett's hit only one man was put out instead of two. Then followed the hard hitting and wild pitching, and four unearned runs were scored. Griffith succeeded Orth in the fifth inning, and not a hit was made off his delivery.

Hynes, a utility member of the St. Louis team, started in to pitch for the visitors, but after the third inning he was relieved by Pelty. Both men were beautifully supported in the field, a wild throw by Pelty being the only error charged against the team. Wallace's brilliant work at shortstop was the feature of both contests. He received eighteen chances, and several of them were of a difficult description, but all were accepted without the sign of a mistake.

The New Yorks scored their runs after two men were out. Dougherty reached first after forcing out Orth, and Keeler's clean and hard hit to centre field for three bases allowed Dougherty to score. Anderson followed with a double, Keeler crossing the plate, but Elberfeld retired the side on a fly to centre field.

In the second game Chesbro and Sudhoff were the opposing pitchers, and while the local man's record was the better, the hitting of his team mates was of too scattering a character to be of value in run getting. Elberfeld's fumble of Heldrick's hit in the first inning gave St. Louis two runs. After the runner had stolen second base and Wallace was put out, Hemphill got first on called balls. Heldrick stole third base and Hemphill second. On Jones's hit to centrefield, both scored. Dougherty's bunt, a hit by pitcher, and Anderson's two-base hit gave the New Yorks a run in the fifth inning, and they tied the score in the sixth on singles by Conroy and Fultz and McGuire's fly to left field. After two were out in the eighth inning, Hemphill hit safely, Jones made a successful bunt, and Padden tallied both on a two bagger to left field. Orth batted for Chesbro in the ninth inning, but both he and McGuire were retired. Dougherty, by a long hit to right, and fast running, made the circuit of the bases, and Keeler and Anderson also hit safely. Elberfeld was unable to give the runners any assistance, and after taking a strenuous exception to a ruling of the umpire, struck out. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Dough'ty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Heldrick, cf.	2	3	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	2	5	7	0	And'son, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0
Hemphill, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Elberfeld, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Jones, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0	Ganzel, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Moran, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Fultz, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Kleinow, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Hynes, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Orth, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Griffith, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	7	10	27	13	1	Total.	2	9	27	12	2

St. Louis	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Griffith, 2; by Pelty, 2. Base hits off Orth in four innings, 10; off Griffith in five innings, 0; off Hynes in three innings, 4; off Pelty in six innings, 5. Three-base hits—Keeler, Heldrick. Two-base hits—Anderson, Heldrick, Wallace (2), Hemphill. Double plays—Elberfeld and Anderson; Wallace, Padden, and Jones. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—1:40.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Heldrick, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b.	0	2	17	2	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	5	0
Elberfeld, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Hemphill, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0	Jones, 1b.	1	3	15	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0
Fultz, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	3	2	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	3	1	Sudhoff, p.	0	1	0	3	0
*Orth.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	4	8	27	17	2	Total.	4	6	27	17	0

Total.	3	11	27	22	2					

*Orth batted for Chesbro in ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3

First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—New York, 10; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Sudhoff, 1. Home run—Dougherty. Two-base hits—Anderson and Padden. Sacrifice hits—Burkett. Stolen bases—Anderson, Heidrick and Hemphill. Double plays—Ganzel, McGuire; Conroy, Chesbro, and Keeler. Hit by pitched ball—By Sudhoff, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—24,465.

CLEVELAND, 1; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Donohue and Hughes had a pitchers' battle to-day, a base on balls, a sacrifice, and a single giving Cleveland the game. The contest was replete with many brilliant plays. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	Bay, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	Lush, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	4	4	0	Flick, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Huels'an, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Stovall, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0
McCorm'k, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0	Bradley, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Donovan, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Carr, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Herring, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0	Turner, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Bemis, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Donohue, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	0	4	27	17	0	Total.	1	6	27	11	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base bit—Stovall. Stolen base—O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Hughes, Flick, Stovall, Donohue. Double plays—McCormick, Cassidy, and Herring; Donovan and Hill; Bemis and Bradley. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Donohue, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Donohue, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2. Time—1:15. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and King. Attendance, 2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; DETROIT, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—In a ten-inning game to-day the home club won the last of the series with Detroit. Donovan and Plank were both in fine form, but Donovan weakened in the tenth, allowing three hits. Attendance, 10,924. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	2	4	1	0	Hartsel, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
M'Intyre, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Pieker'g, cf.	0	1	0	0	1
Coughlin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Davis, 1b.	1	0	12	1	0
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	1	3
H'kim'n, 1b.	0	1	10	2	1	Seybold, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beville, c.	0	0	10	2	0	Murphy, 2b.	2	2	4	2	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	0	1	1	M. Cross, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
O'Leary, ss.	1	1	5	2	1	Powers, c.	1	1	9	0	0
D'n'van, p.	0	0	1	1	3	Plank, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Total.	3	8	28	12	3	Total.	4	10	30	12	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—L. Cross, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Cougblin, M. Cross. Stolen bases—Lowe. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 1; off Plank, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy. Struck out—By Donovan, 8; by Plank, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BOSTON, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—In the presence of the largest crowd ever assembled at a ball game in this city Boston defeated Chicago in a finely played contest this afternoon, 2 to 1. After the first inning the game was a pitchers' battle, in which Owen excelled, but the sharp fielding of the home team aided Tannehill to secure the victory. Three brilliant double plays by the locals were the features. Attendance, 20,500. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Tolmes, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Stahl, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Callahan, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	4	5	0
Freeman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Isbell, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0	L. T'n'b'l, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Dundon, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Criger, c.	0	1	5	4	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	3	0	0
J. Tan'b'l, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Owen, p.	0	0	1	2	0
						*Green	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	7	27	21	0	Total.	1	7	24	10	0

*Batted for Owen in the ninth.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Freeman, Davis, Holmes, (2.) Double plays—J. Tannehill, Collins, and Lachance; Criger and Lachance; Ferris, Criger, and Lachance; Davis and Isbell. Struck out—By J. Tannehill, 4; by Owen, 2. Time—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson's Pitching Too Difficult for St. Louis Men, Who Are Beaten 9 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—For five innings to-day the local National League team gave evidence of being in excellent shape by contesting every point of the game with New York and leading by a score of three to two. Then McGraw's men gauged Taylor's delivery and with the help of two or three very damaging errors collected seven runs to nothing for the home team, and finally won by a score of nine to three. Mathewson had the St. Louis players at his mercy, and had he received proper support they would not have scored a run.

Bresnahan started the run-getting of the game by making a fine hit along the left field foul line for two bases. He reached third on Browne's sacrifice, and on Mertes's two-bagger to left field reached the plate. The local team offset this with three runs, after Shay had been thrown out at first base by Dahlen. Shannon was placed at first on called balls, and got to second safely on Barclay's hit to Mathewson. Gilbert dropping the ball thrown by the pitcher. Grady was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. Smoot batted to left field, scoring both Shannon and Barclay. Another fumble by Gilbert gave Grady a run. Then Mathewson's pitching became too puzzling for the local men to solve, and they failed to score another run.

In the second inning, after Smoot had retired Devlin and Gilbert on fly balls, Bowerman was hit by a pitched ball, and on Mathewson's two-bagger to right field Bowerman crossed the plate. The visitors did not score again until the sixth inning, when Shay's fumble, Dahlen's double, Devlin's single, and Gilbert's force hit added two runs to the score. Farrell's fumble of Browne's hit, which allowed the runner to get to second; McGann's single, and Mertes's out gave the New Yorks another run in the seventh inning, and in the eighth inning, by strong and safe hitting, four more players tallied. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Bresn'an, cf.	2	2	3	0	1
Shannon, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Browne, rf.	1	2	5	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Grady, c.	1	1	5	1	0	Mertes, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	2	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	2	1	1	5	0
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0	Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	1	2
Burke, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0	Bowerman, c.	2	0	3	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Math'son, p.	0	1	2	2	0
						Donlin, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	3	5	27	11	4	Total.	9	11	27	11	3

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	—9

Two-base hits—Smoot, Bresnahan, (2.) Mertes, Dahlen, (2.) and Mathewson. Sacrifice hits—Browne and McGann. Double play—Bowerman and McGann. Stolen base—Gilbert. Hit by pitched ball—By Mathewson, 1; by Taylor, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Matbewson, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 6. Umpires—Zimmer and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—7,200.

PITTSBURG, 6; BROOKLYN, 5.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Jordan tied the score in the eighth inning with a three-bagger, and from that time until the end of the thirteenth the game was stubbornly fought. McCormick won it with a three-bagger, followed by Phelps's long drive to left. The feature was Gessler's wild throws, one of which went under the grand stand, letting in two runs. Attendance, 4,230. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	Strang, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Beaumont, cf.	1	2	3	1	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	1	17	0	1
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	0	5	0	Gessler, cf.	1	1	5	0	3
Wagner, ss.	1	0	4	3	0	Lumley, rf.	2	2	4	0	0
Carisch, 1b.	1	3	16	2	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	3	2	0	1
Kruger, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	Babb, ss.	0	0	1	5	1
McCorm'k, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Bergen, c.	1	1	0	7	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Jordan, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Flaherty, p.	0	1	3	8	0	Jones, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total.	6	12	39	25	0	Total.	5	17	36	10	6

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Strang, Gessler. Three-base hits—McCormick, Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Dillon. Stolen base—Sheckard. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 3; off Jones, 4. Struck out—By Flaherty, 4; by Jones, 6. Wild pitch—Flaherty. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CINCINNATI, 7; BOSTON, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Pittinger's wildness was largely responsible for Boston's defeat today. The Bostons did not secure a bit until the seventh inning, up to which time only one of the visitors had reached first base. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	Geier, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	0	6	2	0
Sebring, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Abbati'o, ss.	0	0	4	3	1
Odwell, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Steinfe't, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0	Delehan'y, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	0	1	1	0	Cannell, rf.	1	1	4	1	0
Huggins, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	Moran, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Peltz, c.	1	3	6	0	0	Marshall, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Harper, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Pittinger, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	7	9	27	9	0	Total.	1	3	24	13	1

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	—7	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base bits—Steinfeldt, Moran. Stolen base—Corcoran. Double plays—Tenney and Marshall; Cannell, Marshall, and Moran; Abbaticcbio and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off Pittinger, 6. Struck out—By Harper, 5; by Pittinger, 3. Wild pitches—Pittinger, 1; Harper, 1. Time—1:43. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Attendance, 3,195.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Philadelphia bunched hits to advantage and easily won to-day's game. The locals had men on bases in every inning, but Fraser held them down at critical times and allowed them only two runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	1	3	1	0	Thomas, cf.	2	0	6	0	0
Casey, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	6	1	0
Barry, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Wol'ton, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
M'Cart'y, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Magee, rf.	0	0	0	1	1
Kling, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Lush, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Titus, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Donahue, ss.	0	1	3	4	2
Tinker, ss.	0	0	3	3	1	Doolin, c.	1	3	4	1	1
Briggs, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Fraser, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*O'Neil	0	0	0	0	0						
Lundgren, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	2	9	27	11	2	Total.	5	8	27	12	4

*Batted for Briggs.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Donahue, Doolin, Gleason, Lush. Home run—Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Gleason. Stolen bases—Jones, Slagle. Double play—Casey and Barry. Strick out—By Briggs, 2; by Fraser, 3. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 3; off Fraser, 0. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Attendance—6,500.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	3	0
Jersey City	0	0	1

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Mueller, Barnett, and O'Neill.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	3
Jersey City	0	1	0

Batteries—Kissinger and McAllister; Thielman and O'Neill.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0
Newark	2	0	0

Batteries—Laroy and McManus; Breckenridge and Shea.

Baltimore 11; Toronto, 1, (first game.) Baltimore, 1; Toronto, 5, (second game.)

Providence, 6; Rochester, 5.

State League.

At Scranton, Penn.—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 1.

At Binghamton—Utica, 1; Binghamton, 0, (ten innings.)

At Ilion—Albany, 0; Ilion, 1.

At Gloversville—First Game—A. J. & G. 3; Troy, 1. Second Game—A. J. & G., 6; Troy, 1.

Connecticut League.

At Springfield—First Game—New London, 4; Springfield, 3. Second Game—Springfield, 11; New London, 1.

At Bridgeport—First Game—Bridgeport, 2; Meriden, 1. Second Game—Bridgeport, 3; Meriden, 2.

At Holyoke—First Game—Norwich, 9; Holyoke, 4. Second Game—Holyoke, 2; Norwich, 1; (seven innings.)

At Hartford—Hartford, 4; New Haven, 3.

American Association.

Kansas City, 4; Toledo, 3.

Milwaukee, 12; Indianapolis, 5.

Minneapolis, 9; Louisville, 10.

St. Paul, 3; Columbus, 1.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta-Birmingham, rain.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 1; New Orleans, 6.

At Shreveport—Shreveport, 5; Memphis, 3.

At Nashville—Nasbville, 5; Montgomery, 12.

South Atlantic League.

Columbia, 2; Jacksonville, 2. (Game called on account of darkness.)

Gossip of the Baseball Field.

Ernest Vinson of the Providence Club, who leads the Eastern League in batting, has been purchased by the Cleveland Club for the reported amount of $2,500. The terms of his new contract call for him to finish the season at Providence.

According to the bulletin issued by H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, yesterday, V. A. Lindaman has signed a contract to play with Pittsburg next year, and Frederick Mitchell has been released by the Philadelphia Club to the Brooklyns.

The Boston and Detroit American League Clubs have signed four prominent players of American Association teams for next season. Crowley of Indianapolis, Thompson of St. Paul, and Ford of Minneapolis, all pitchers, will go to Detroit, while George Stone, outfielder of the Milwaukee team, has been secured by Boston.

Shelter Island Golfers Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The fourth and last day of the golf tournament of the Manhanset Manor Country Club began this morning. The event was a handicap, and resulted in a tie between George Daniels, Baltusrol; H. Whitney, Nassau, and Dr. Butler of the Shelter Island Country Club. George Daniels won the play off with a score of 75 net. A new professional record of 77 strokes for the Manhanset Manor Country Club was made by Val Flood, the home club professional.

Professional Golf at Sea Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A large gallery gathered on the Glenola golf links this afternoon to witness an exhibition game between Alexander Smith, the Nassau professional, and Stewart Gardner, professional of Garden City. In the first round the players tied at 39. In the second round both players did better, Gardner finishing in 34 and Smith in 36, giving Gardner a total of 73 and Smith 75.

SPORTS AT HIGHLAND BEACH.

Many Swimming and Boating Events Held Upon Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 27.—A grand gala day celebration was held at Highland Beach this afternoon and hundreds of spectators lined the banks of the Shrewsbury River to witness the many aquatic events. The motor boat races proved the most interesting. The first two races were over a course of two miles, the third was over a three-mile course, and the fourth four miles. In the auto-boat races Charles Peterson's Annie led through the entire course. The ladies' swimming race was easily won by Miss E. Jenkins.

At Atlantic Highlands auto-boat races were held. Charles M. Peterson entered his boats Flying Dutchman and Annie in the six-mile event against the Japansyk of New York and the Peterson boats came in first and second reapectively. The four-mile race between the picasure boats was won by the Betsey Jane, owned by Ex-Assemblyman Charles R. Snyder of Atlantic Highlands. Time—26:16. The Helen, owned by Charles Frost, was second, and the Torpedo, owned by Col. F. G. Benson of New York, was third. The summary follows:

Power Boats, Water Line 17 Feet

ADIRONDACK VISITORS FIND DIVERSION IN PLENTY

Improvements at Paul Smith's—Lake Placid Water Spectacle—Notes From Other Points.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Paul Smith will have a new hotel. The place he began building in the fifties is no longer adequate, and the old gentleman, who this week entered the eightieth year of his life, takes on the energy of youth under the enthusiasm of his new task. He has much planned for the future. His water powers, of great value, at Union Falls and Franklin Falls, on the Saranac River, are to be developed to send electricity twenty miles through the mountains to aid mining operations at Lyon Mountain, to light the villages of Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, to turn the wheels of industry in those places, to operate an electric railway between his hotel and the railway junction at Lake Clear, and to light his new hotel and grounds on the shores of the Lower St. Regis Lake. Associated with him are his sons, Phelps Smith and Paul Smith, Jr., and upon them rest the details of the management of the business, which includes lumbering, saw mills, sash and blind factories, machine shops, a department store, &c.

The new Paul Smith's is calculated to be modern in every respect, to include every comfort and convenience of the city hotel, but it is proposed to retain every bit of the charm of the woodland. The structure will be four stories in height and of Colonial architecture. It will accommodate about 700 people. The new casino, which was opened last August, will he extended to include a ballroom and theatre. The work will be started this Autumn.

Paul Smith celebrated the anniversary of his seventy-ninth birthday by winning at a progressive euchre party at the hotel Saturday evening.

The season for brook trout in the North Woods will close Aug. 31, and the anglers are endeavoring to make the most of the last few days during which they may fish. James M. Bell, H. C. Warren, Harrison G. Otis, D. Francis Murphy, and H. H. Benedict, Jr., have been very successful at the sport, some of the catches averaging three pounds in weight.

Mr. and Mrs. William Iveson entertained at a lunch party Tuesday evening, and among their guests were Mrs. Clarence Britton, Mrs. Moberly, H. H. Benedict, Jr., and Benjamin Tone. In return Mrs. Britton gave a novel pickerel spearing frolic on Osgood Lake in honor of her guest, Mrs. Moberly, when all ventured upon the lake in a wide, flat bottom boat with iron fender, carrying pine fir that furnished a powerful light and enabled the members of the party to spear the pickerel about them.

There was a ball at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Camp Wyndover, Tuesday evening. It was attended by all the young people of the camps in this locality, and was the event of the season in the social circles. Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin have a largs house party, to which there have recently come Miss Jeanette McAlpin, Miss Dorothy McAlpin, Miss Mary Vanderhoef, Miss Mise, Miss Mary Pyle, De Gray Vanderbilt, Harold Dennis, and Kenneth McAlpin. Tuesday evening Miss McAlpin was assisted by her sister, Miss Gladys McAlpin; her cousin, Miss Dorothy McAlpin; Miss Mary Vanderhoef, and Miss Marion Close. The dance cards were in the form of the figure of Dutch girls and boys painted on birch bark.

Miss Mary Vanderhoef, who has been a guest at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin, left this week for a visit at Loon Lake. Herbert Lowell Dillon, the Princeton football player, has been visiting at Camp Wyndover. Before her departure Miss Vanderhoef, playing in tennis doubles with Hayward McAlpin, won the championship of the St. Regis Lakes.

Commodore and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes entertained thirty-five young people at a picnic at St. Regis Pond Friday.

Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend are to entertain William H. Taft, Secretary of War, at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Dr. John P. Foster and Allan Foster of New Haven are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend.

In the races for boats of the Idem class in the St. Regis Yacht Club Wednesday Mr. Slade won with Matin; Hayward McAlpin was second with Peekaboo, and Mr. Hotchkiss third with Kingfisher.

Commodore Anson Phelps Stokes of the St. Regis Yacht Club frequently enters the races with his favorite boat Shadow. In the races Wednesday Whitelaw Reid sailed the Yacht Water Witch, but the boats of Whitelaw Reid and Anson Phelps Stokes are tied at 11 points.

Henry L. Hotchkiss entertains Miss Helen Day and Henry Townsend, who have lately joined the party at his camp on Spitfire Lake.

Miss Benson entertained a number of the visitors to the camps of the St. Regis Chain at a party at the Hoe camp Thursday evening.

Miss Gabrielle Dexter, Miss Whitney, Miss Annie C. Ross, and M. C. Armstrong have lately joined the house party at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thompson. Miss Rosalind Fish, who has been visiting the Thompsons, has returned to Newport.

Miss E. R. Delafield is the guest of Mrs. Walter B. James at the James camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid entertain W. H. Moody, formerly Secretary of the Navy, now Attorney General; Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance Corps, United States Army; Congressman F. H. Gillett, Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, and W. D. Boulton.

Ex-Secretary Moody, accompanied by Gen. Crozier, has been making many interesting trips through the waters of the St. Regis Chain of Lakes.

Oliver Harriman, Jr., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor at the Barney camp.

There have been many coaching parties at Paul Smith's this week, the visitors coming from the principal resorts of the Adirondacks.

FISHING AT SARANAC.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There are over forty entries in a tennis tournament that opened Wednesday at Saranac Inn, on the Upper Saranac Lake. Among the prominent participants are Mrs. Sage, Miss Greble, Thomas Blagden, C. Willing, A. E. Newbold, Jr.; A. R. Lawton, Jr.; G. P. Chandler, H. W. Chandler, Dr. Gibbons, H. E. Dewing, W. L. Landreth, A. E. Newhold, W. H. Calhoun, M. N. Johnson, E. Ingersoll, J. K. Mitchell 3d, and Thomas Blagden, Jr.

The visitors to Saranac Inn are having exciting incidents on the baseball field in a series of contests with the team organized among the employes of the Inn. Among the baseball players of the visitors are Mr. Fuller, Mr. Dewing, the Messrs. Blagden, Mr. Landreth, and Mr. Stetson. The members of the employes' team are Messrs. Dewey, Frasher, Rice, J. Keese, Lynch, A. Keese, Johnson, Flynn, and Wendleken.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newbold entertain Russel Thayer, Jr., Alfred A. Biddle, Charles Willing, and Mr. and Mrs. George Willing.

A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue National Bank, was a recent visitor to Saranac Inn, where he was the guest of Mrs. J. P. Munn.

Austin Colgate, who has a camp near Saranac Inn, recently caught a seventeen-pound pickerel while fishing in the waters of the Upper Saranac Lake.

A handicap golf tournament will be held on the Saranac Inn course, beginning Monday. Four cups have been presented and will be awarded to the winners in the various events.

TENNIS AT WAWBEEK.

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Isaac N. Seligman, the New York banker whose camp, Fish Rock, on the Upper Saranac Lake, was recently destroyed by fire, has made arrangements to take care of the members of the family in the woods until the end of the season. There are some temporary buildings, including a kitchen, and all are comfortable. Mr. Seligman will rebuild the lodge during the Winter and Spring.

An open tennis tournament is in progress at the Wawbeek courts, and many expert players from various points in the Adirondacks are participating.

E. Bell, a member of the Bell Telephone Company, has been very successful while fishing for lake trout here. One of his recent catches weighed thirteen pounds.

LAKE PLACID LAUNCH PARADE.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There is a movement on foot at Lake Placid for the organization of a yacht club, and the building of a clubhouse. For some time it has been apparent among the visitors to the resort that there should be a neutral ground upon which they could meet and where various important events could be arranged and promoted. The plan is to obtain a plot of ground in a suitable location for a clubhouse and to erect a building. All visitors to Lake Placid who own sailing yachts or launches or lease them by the season will be admitted to membership.

The principal feature of the week was the launch parade which took place Tuesday afternoon. There were about thirty boats in line, and they started from the Stevens House landing at 2 o'clock, making the tour of the lake, a journey of about ten miles. The parade was a mile in length. Among those who had boats in line were the following:

From the Stevens House—The Nixie, with Commodore Charles N. Morgan and party; the Frank, with G. A. Stevens and party; the McConville, with W. J. McConville and party. Whiteface Inn—Commodore F. H. Lee and party, including Mrs. John P. Duncan, the Misses Duncan, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, W. B. Leeds, Jr.; Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, E. C. Jameson, Miss Jameson, and Mrs. Lee; Killkare, J. Wesley Durham; Little Brook, W. F. Shaw; Redwing, Monroe Smith; Chipmunk, W. S. Perot; Fannie, Phillips Phoenix; Theanogran, W. S. Suppiee; Neandoc, John Kisterbock; In It, W. S. Blabon; Loon, Joseph Stone; Touch Stone, C. W. McCutchen; Comfort, T. S. Ferrelly; Nitis, F. S. Wait; Anna, Francis Shunk Brown. The Ruisseaumont—Nemo, T. E. Krumbholz and party; Satan, H. I. Dangler; Pollywog, C. I. Pardee; Lady Gordon, Arthur McGeo, Irondequoit; Lorette, Mrs. Walter Mack; Fawn, Mrs. Kilpatrick; Artful Dodger, the Rev. H. B. Master; Handy Andy, Mrs. Victor Herbert; Laurel, Fergus Reid.

The judges were Rear Admiral Schley, Judge Porter, and Lieut. Gilbert Chase.

The annual open tournament for men on the Stevens House golf conrse is in progress. There was a large number of entries, representing the expert golfers of the locality, whose forces have been augmented for the occasion.

Miss Huselton was the winner of the open tournament for women on the Stevens House course, defeating Miss Daniels in the final at 6 up and 4 to go. Miss Daniels, however, won two cups in the tournament, getting both the qualifying cup and the cup for the runner up. The feature of the match was the contest between Miss Daniels and Miss Badgely, in which Miss Daniels defeated Miss Badgely at the nineteenth hole.

The Stevens House team defeated the players from the Lake Placid Club in a match on the Stevens House course Wednesday by the score of 18 to 0.

Stevens and Naylor were defeated on Monday in a match against Keddie and House, the professionals, by 4 up.

The play-off on the Stevens House baseball team head the list of teams in the Lake Placid league, having defeated the Ruisseaumonts by the score of 9 to 8.

H. H. Chandler, manager of the Stevens House, left this week for New York to become room clerk of the new Astor House.

It has been decided to hold the interhotel regatta at Lake Placid Tuesday and Wednesday of next week on West Lake in front of Whiteface Inn. Crews will represent Whiteface Inn, the Stevens House, the Ruisseaumont, the Lake Placid Club, and Undercliff.

Friday night Mrs. William Bateman Leeds, W. B. Leeds, Jr., L. P. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kimball, Mrs. G. C. Kimball, Mrs. J. P. Duncan, the Misses Duncan, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lee of Whiteface Inn had a flapjack party on Picnic Point, when the guides prepared a great quantity of pancakes and smothered each in Adirondack maple syrup.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bowen, who are spending the Summer at Whiteface Inn, also entertained at a flapjack party Thursday night, when thirty-five young people participated in the fun.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Atkinson entertained forty-two friends at a color euchre party at their camp, Greentop, at Whiteface Inn, Thursday night.

ENTERTAINING AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The present season at the Ampersand, on the Lower Saranac Lake, has been the record-breaker in the history of the house. For some time the number of people spending their vacations here has been greater than the largest number of any previous season.

At this time the greatest interest is centred in the seventh annual open tournament on the Ampersand golf course, which will open next Saturday and continue until the night of the sixth. The course is receiving much attention, including the removal of many rocks that interfered with the best playing.

The pleasant weather has prompted many visitors to the Ampersand to enter actively into the enjoyment of Adirondack pastimes, and tally-ho parties, golf matches, tennis matches, picnics, and other forms of amusement have been following one another in rapid succession. The tally-ho party of Mr. and Mrs. Parke Wood to Paul Smith's was a great success. Mrs. Daniel Carstairs entertained at luncheon at The Yacht in honor of Miss Bechtel. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Moir entertained at dinner Saturday evening, when Mrs. Jones, Louis Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Faron, Miss Nash, Miss Prescott, Miss Howland, Miss Russell, Miss M. E. Thompson, Robert Coleman, J. McClure, and John D. Russell were their guests.

Mrs. Milton C. Work continues to win honors on the golf course and tennis court. In a recent match at golf she defeated Miss Daniels by 4 up.

Matches have been arranged by the Ampersand players with the representatives of the Cobble Hill Club of Elizabethtown, the Loon Lake Club, and the Stevens House Club.

GOLF AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The competitions on the course of the Cobble Hill Golf Club of late have been attracting much attention. The town is well filled with visitors from New York and other cities in the East, and a considerable number of them are members of the Cobble Hill Golf Club, of which Judge Henry A. Gilders leve of New York is the Captain.

Recent cup events resulted as follows: Handicap cup, won by Raymond Passavant; cup presented by Henry L. Baldwin of New York for best score in handicap against bogey, won by Charles Barnard of New York; driving contest for men, won by W. W. Evans of New York; the Garondah Cup, presented by L. H. Hyde, won by A. F. Bennett of New York; mixed foursome for club cup, won by L. P. Evans and Miss Marion Burdick; the Windsor Cup, won by the Rev. Jabez Backus of New York; the Deer's Head Inn Cup, won by James Le B. Johnson of New York; the Consolation Cup, won by B. F. Stetson, proprietor of Deer's Head Inn.

The final match for the championship of the Cobble Hill Golf Club for the season of 1904 took place between Lathrop E. Baldwin and Spotswood D. Bowers, the latter winning by the scores of 2 and 1 to play.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS IS GAY.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 27.—August is going out in a blaze of glory, with the fresh breezes and glad sunshine to crown one of the most beautiful Summers which this resort has enjoyed in many a year.

Notwithstanding the popularity of automobiling this Summer, the saddle horse still holds his head proudly, and while these old hills of Otsego stand it is safe to say that the fashionable clientele which the town enjoys will always bring their best roadsters with them. The horse will be king next week, when the annual horse show takes place, and with the ribbons for which the best blood in town will compete, will go some very handsome prizes. Thomas Redfield Proctor of Utica is among the cup donors at this time. The management of the Richfield Springs Agricultural Fair has included this show with their annual exhibit.

The completion of the extension of the Oneonta, Cooperstown, and Richfield Springs trolley road now gives a direct outlet to the Mohawk Valley, which is quite appreciated by those who desire a more rapid means of travel over the Herkimer hills than that offered by carriage. A celebration marked the completion of the road.

The bi-weekly band concerts are not the least among the attractions, and now, long before the red-coated men appear marching up Main Street, the available seats and summer houses in the Spring Park are quite filled. Through the generosity of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, a bandstand will he erected there before another Summer goes by.

One of the prettiest sights of all the year will be the picking of the hops in the picturesque fields near by. The one city bred this is well worth an extra week or two in town, not to mention the delights of the September days.

Louis F. Haslanger of the West End Presbyterian Church of New York and Horatio Rench have returned to their places in the musical circles at the Earlington. Singing with them there are Mrs. N. F. A. Searing of Arlington, N. J., and Miss Jeanette Fernandez.

Prof. and Mrs. Robert J. Hughes of the Utica Conservatory of Music are now assisting in the concerts at the Berkeley-Walontha, which are decided features of each week's entertainment.

An entertainment in which Miss Louisa Hinds, Mrs. Hanson, and Miss Elaine Hanson of Broad Brook, Conn., assisted was the order of affairs at the Tunnicliffe cottage on last Saturday evening.

Monday evening was reserved at the Tuller for the testimonial concert for Miss Estelle G. Platt of New York, who has been a guest there this season. Appearing with her were Miss Pauline Swift, Miss Abbie Pitou, Miss Hinds, Mr. Koller, and Mr. Breitenfeld.

The Majestic guests were entertained on Saturday evening by Edward Roberts of Ilion, whose tenor solos with his guitar accompaniment whiled away the evening hours.

It was quite the thing after the Tuesday evening concert at the Earlington to follow the lead of the fashionable folk to the entertainment which the bellmen of the Earlington had arranged. Not only were there genuine coon songs and Southern melodies, but a watermelon-eating contest and a very amusing cakewalk topped off a very good entertainment. The Opera House was filled at 8 up and 4 to go. Miss Daniels, however, won two cups in the tournament, getting both the qualifying cup and the cup for the runner up. The feature of the match was the contest between Miss Daniels and Miss Badgely, in which Miss Daniels defeated Miss Badgely at the nineteenth hole.

The Stevens House team defeated the players from the Lake Placid Club in a match on the Stevens House course Wednesday by the score of 18 to 0.

Stevens and Naylor were defeated on Monday in a match against Keddie and House, the professionals, by 4 up.

The play-off on the Stevens House baseball team head the list of teams in the Lake Placid league, having defeated the Ruisseaumonts by the score of 9 to 8.

H. H. Chandler, manager of the Stevens House, left this week for New York to become room clerk of the new Astor House.

It has been decided to hold the interhotel regatta at Lake Placid Tuesday and Wednesday of next week on West Lake in front of Whiteface Inn. Crews will represent Whiteface Inn, the Stevens House, the Ruisseaumont, the Lake Placid Club, and Undercliff.

Friday night Mrs. William Bateman Leeds, W. B. Leeds, Jr., L. P. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kimball, Mrs. G. C. Kimball, Mrs. J. P. Duncan, the Misses Duncan, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lee of Whiteface Inn had a flapjack party on Picnic Point, when the guides prepared a great quantity of pancakes and smothered each in Adirondack maple syrup.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bowen, who are spending the Summer at Whiteface Inn, also entertained at a flapjack party Thursday night, when thirty-five young people participated in the fun.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Atkinson entertained forty-two friends at a color euchre party at their camp, Greentop, at Whiteface Inn, Thursday night.

'Saratoga's Season Still In Full Swing.

Conservative Class Taking the Place of Departing Turfites.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Several thousand turfites who on Thursday afternon last witnessed the last race of the annual running meeting of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses joined in the general exodus of the sporting contingent, and may to-day he found speculating on the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay.

Despite the fact that the departures have been heavy during the past forty-eight hours, the daily arrivals still keep the season up to its standard height for this August date. Many of those who now and till the close of the season reach this health resort make it a rule to avoid Saratoga when its hotels, boarding places, and even its sidewalks are congested with racetrack patrons. They number many thousand of a more conservative class, who find an abundance of amusement in other pastimes and diversions incident to a Summer place of the entertaining magnitude of Saratoga. There is no cessation of the daily whirl of social functions.

The charitable function successfully managed by Mrs. Mary A. Manning of Troy and Mrs. George Perkins Lawton at the Windsor Hotel realized over $800 for the St. Christina Home, a worthy institution founded here several years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask. Sixty dollars were given to the Junior Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The New York and Saratoga Coachmen's Society has presented to the Rev. Dr. Bostwick Hawley, the President of the Saratoga Home for Children, which is engaged in a commendable work, $65 to be applied to the building fund. It was a portion of the proceeds of a ball given last week by the coachmen.

The Grand Council of the Cryptic Masons of the Empire State will hold a conclave here on Tuesday next.

The Bethesda Parish House and the Free Clergy Rooms were accorded a benefit on Tuesday evening last in the Grand Union Hotel ballroom. It consisted of the presentation of "An Evening in Japan," under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Wooliey.

Judge George S. Batcheller and Miss Kate Batcheller, who passed a portion of the Summer at their Saratoga home, will sail from New York in the Deutschland on Sept. 1. Judge Batcheller, who is Chief Justice of the international tribunal of which he is the American member, expects to reach Alexandria on Oct. 1, when he will resume his judicious duties.

Mrs. James A. Moore of New York is the first one of the cottagers to close her Summer home for the season. She sailed early in the week for an extended European tour.

The Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Kingston, and who is the son-in-law of Judge Alton B. Parker of Esopus, the Democratic candidate for President, preached in Bethesda Episcopal Church last Sunday morning. The Rev. Mr. Hall was accompanied here by Mrs. Hall, and while in town they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask at Yaddo.

The Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman of Ballston Spa has accepted an invitation to make a visit to friends at Oyster Bay, and while there will preach in the church attended by President Roosevelt and family. He will leave for Oyster Bay the latter part of next week.

A campaign address will be made here on Sept. 23 hy Dr. Silas Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., the Prohibition candidate for President.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Johnson of Philadelphia, the Rev. S. H. Howe of Norwich, Conn.; the Rev. R. T. Cobb of Troy, and the Rev. Dr. James E. Mason of Salisbury, N. C., occupied local pulpits on Sunday last.

A musical recital was given hy Miss Margaret Goetz, mezzo-contralto, of New York, at the United States Hotel on Thursday.

Stud dilinesa marks the time. Schumann-Heink, contralto, to cancel her Sunday evening song recital. She suffered from a severe cold contracted in Asbury Park last week. The prima donna left here Sunday midnight for New York for treatment. There was a rumor that she was threatened with a spell of illness, but stated that she will return here before the close of the season.

Mrs. Harriet L. Betts of Troy addressed the Christian Scientists here on Sunday last.

The daily union prayer conferences have closed for the season.

The sacred concert in Congress Spring Park was given by the Empire Quartet of Troy. Other musical engagements were filled by Miss Flora Batson, soprano, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Howard L. Smith, contralto, of Saratoga; James Howard Barnum, violinist, of New York; the Jubilee Singers, and the Excelsior Quartet of Salisbury, N. C.

Capt. John K. Walbridge's command, the Saratoga Citizens' Corps, (Company L, Second Regiment,) will leave here on Sept. 3 for Virginia, and will take part in the army manoeuvres on the Manassas battlefield.

There is a rumor current that the syndicate contemplating building a casino here has viewed Congress Spring Park with the idea of purchasing it for that purpose. Woodlawn Park is also being considered.

The Bookmakers and the Saratogas played basehall last Sunday afternoon. The former won hy 3 to 2, and lugged away considerable money.

Moonlight excursions were a delightful Saratoga Lake feature this week. Moonlight luncheon parties at Lakeside resorts were numerous.

Ballroom dances were given to-night at the Grand Union and United States Hotels. Similar functions were conducted at other hotels and many of the large boarding places.

The Potts Cottage, on Clark Street, has been purchased hy Hugh Roosevelt for $3,700. It belonged to the estate of Mrs. Mary M. Potts, formerly of Lexington, Ky., and was sold at public auction.

Chateau Ophella, for years the Saratoga Summer home of ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of New York, has been acquired by Mrs. Annie E. Logan of Brooklyn, who is a Summer cottager. The consideration was $14,050. A lot owned by Scannell was bought hy John Jones of New York for $2,500. The Scannell real estate holding, sold at public auction, cost him in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Judge Redmond P. Conlon of Newark, N. J., who purchased for $150,000 the Congress Hall Hotel property, is believed to represent a syndicate. It is said that the names will not be known until the formal transfer of the property on Oct. 1.

STAMFORD'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—What has long been needed in Greenwich in the way of a public park near the waterside will soon be realized. It consists of a handsomely appointed and historic strip of land purchased by A. M. Bruce, and suitably furnished and equipped with miles of macadam road.

With the approach of Sept. 10, the date set for the Belle Haven Horse Show Association's fourteenth annual exhibit, final arrangements are nearing completion. Indications tend to show that the coming exhibit will be the most successful in the history of the association. The applications to date are sufficient to warrant the entries of the several classes on schedule, and if those promised are on hand there is sure to be a lively interest as well as a keen rivalry in each event. Before the show there will be a specially arranged coaching parade of four-in-hands entered in the exhibit.

Last Sunday evening the special programme by the Edgewood Inn Orchestra included selections from Liszt, Bach, and Wagner. A feature of the programme was the fantasie from "Lohengrin," and a violin solo by Mr. van der Helm, the leader of the orchestra.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ATTRACTIONS

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y. Aug. 27.—A bewildering succession of golf tournaments, matches, and driving contests have made life strenuous for lovers of the sport during the past week. Cups galore and attractive prizes displayed before the events worked the contestants up to a high pitch of excitement. As the various events were played the winners hardly knew what cup they were playing for. Semi-finals stumhled over finals, driving contests for the women took precedent over those for men, new events were displayed by unplayed portions of other tournaments, and altogether it has been a week of vsritable golf riot.

The Lake Champlain Cup was the principal event of the week, being closely contested throughout Alan Lichtenhein, the young player from New York, was the runner up, and was only heaten at the last green hy his opponent, William Runkle of Orange, N. J., a veteran played. Consolation Cup was won by W. D. Kirker of the North Jersey Country Club, of Plainfield, N. J.

The handicap tournament of Tuesday for men was won by W. D. Kirker, the first prize being a silver smoking tray and set; the second prize was tied for hy John W. Griggs, D. O. Wickham, and Mr. Hackstaff. On the play-off Mr. Griggs won.

A ladies' driving contest was held on Wednesday morning, the scores being as follows: Miss Helen Griggs, 25; Miss Fish, 25; Mrs. Morris, 25; Miss Tonnele, 19; Mrs. Griggs, 16; Miss Constance Griggs, 13; Mrs. Treadway, 12; Miss Harmon, 11; Mrs. C. E. Johnson, 14, and Miss Buch, 2. On the play-off Miss Morris won first prize, with a score of 14, and Miss Fish won second prize with 8. The first prize was a handsome silver-backed mirror, with heavy beveled glass; the second prize a cut-glass and silver perfume bottle.

Mr. and Mrs. William Runkle of Orange, N. J., gave an entertainment known as the midsummer races to a number of friends on the shaded lawns in front of the hotel. The ladies' contests consisted in cutting in two, lengthwise, long strips of whipping stretched taut between two posts. The players were divided into four classes. First Race—Hotel Champlain thoroughbreds; Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Olyphant, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Wadsworth, and Mrs. Griggs. Second Race—High steppers; Mrs. Eager, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Treadway, and Mrs. Davison. Third Race—Pacers; Miss Helen Griggs, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Mrs. Henry C. Bryan, Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Little. Fourth Race—Two-year-olds; Miss Rogers, Miss Roach, Miss Constance Griggs, Miss Little and Miss Buch.

In the finals the winners were Miss Helen Griggs, first prize, a handsome cut-glass berry bowl with silver rim, and Mrs. D. O. Wickham, second prize, a silver cardcase and chain. A quantity of "stage money" of ten-dollar denomination was provided for the occasion, Mr. Runkle acting as bookmaker at the betting ring. Players who went "broke" were not allowed to borrow, and were ruled out of the ring. At the end of the races the men having the most money received a prize.

John W. Griggs was the lucky man, having taken in $1,1370, receiving as a prize a brass cigar box. Dr. Smith was a close second, with $1,120 of the "queer" money. His prize was a fine cut-glass decanter with silver top.

Mrs. Frank Lichtenhein of New York gave a ping-pong party on Saturday, providing an enjoyable entertainment for the young people, who were confined indoors by the one day of bad weather experienced this season. The party was held in the sun parlors. First prize, a fine silver cup, was won by Master Harold Danzinger; second prize, a silver-mounted cut-glass scent bottle, by Miss Mary Booth. After the game refreshments were served. A large "gallery" watched the contests throughout.

IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Annual Dinner of "Ourselves Club"—News of Many Points.

Special to The New York Times.

TANNERSVILLE, Aug. 27.—The most important event of this week was the annual dinner of the "Ourselves Club" at the Elka Park Clubhouse, at Elka Park, Monday. From Tannersville the visitors were driven to the clubhouse, which is two miles distant. The drive was an enjoyable one. Covers were laid for thirty people. After dinner several speeches were made, the subject being the development of the Catskills. Those present included President Charles L. Rickerson of the Otis and C. & T. Railroad, Jacob Hassalacher, President of Elka Park Association; B. F. Drakenfeld, Secretary of Elka Park; E. R. Poggenberg, Treasurer; the Rev. William E. Keep of Hunter, Prof. John Mickleborough of the Brooklyn High School, Dr. H. C. H. Herold, President Board of Health of Newark, N. J.; Lewis Wolfe, Vice President Catskill Evening Line; Herman T. Dernell of Athens, Dr. L. A. Coffin, New York; John E. Tyler, Rutherford, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith, the Rev. Dr. F. L. West, pastor Rutherford Methodist Episcopal Church; Judge and Mrs. Hiram Hatch, Atlanta, N. Y.; H. William Moellsr of New York, L. B. Bromfield, P. B. Bromfield of New York, Alonzo A. Thomas, Brooklyn; Dr. Richard Grady, Henry J. Straukamp, Brooklyn; W. T. Wagner, New York; Albert J. Osgood, New York; G. Rau, Elka Park; J. J. Burkle, Haines Falls; John W. Rusk, Haines Falls, and John Magee of Catskill.

The Overlook Mountain House, on Overlook Mountain, has been sold to a party of New York capitalists.

The Prospect Park Hotel at Catskill has being leased hy a religious order and will hereafter be known as the Hudson River Holiness Institute.

The guests of the Kaatsberg at Hunter were entertained at a progressive whist party on Sunday evening. Among the prize winners were Charles Simon, Miss Zipporke, Miss Lehhar, and Miss Tessie Reisman of New York.

The masquerade at the Sunset Park Inn was the most brilliant event of the season. The prize awards for costumes were given to Miss McCluskey, Miss M. Bromfield, Miss Maude Leonard, Richard Butler, Walter Regan, and Mr. Lewis

The Onteora County Fair at Onteora Park will be held next week.

The guests of the Glen Park Honse at Haines Falls gave a successful euchre on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Catholic Church fund.

The Hotel Kaaterskill has over 600 people registered this week and more are arriving daily.

The Catskill Mountain House is still crowded and will have hut few vacant rooms until after Labor Day.

Everett C. Jessup of Brooklyn, the successful competitor in many of the high school championships at the St. Louis Exposition, is at Sunset Park Inn.

The Cairo Fair attracted a large crowd of people from the surrounding towns this week. This fair is becoming more and more of an event each year, and is annually attended hy several thousand city people. The exhibits were varied and interesting, and the races were excellent. A balloon ascension each day attracted a number.

The Cairo hotels are full, and will remain open through September. The masquerade for the benefit of the musicans at the Cairo Hall to-night promises to be well attended.

The Maple Lawn has not a room vacant.

The Dellwood, Columbian, Jenning's Hotel, and Walter's are crowded, and the houses at Windham and East Windham are also entertaining crowds of visitors.

The Memorial Hall at Stamford Saturday night was the occasion for a crowded house.

The harn dance at Kendall place on Tuesday evening drew a large crowd.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOTELS THRONGED WITH GUESTS.

Balls and Entertainments Galore Make Time Pass Quickly.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 27.—The season is not at all on the wane in the White Mountains, even though the September days are nearing. At the Crawford House there has been much entertainment during the week, including a very fine illustrated lecture on Japan on Saturday afternoon, when the rain kept all guests indoors, and a hop on Saturday evening at which the numbers of dancing men exceeded those of the young women. The vaudeville show on Monday evening was an impromptu affair, but none the less enjoyable. Mrs. William T. Clark was the guest to whose efforts this was due, and she is even now preparing another show, which will be given some time next week, for the benefit of the bell hoys.

Fifty guests from the Crawford House drove up to Bretton Woods on Friday night to attend ths grand ball. They returned home about midnight by the light of an accommodating moon.

Many New York patrons have made this Old Home Week at the Crawford.

At the Twin Mountain House there have been many entertainments this week. On the principal feature was a children's party on Saturday. Among the features were a potato race, won by Carroll Sexton and Bennie Siegel of New York; a three-legged race, won hy Malda Herman and Paulin Werner and Harman Baset and Ned Davis. The donkey party which ended the affair was merry, and Miss Mildred Chesbro and Miss Theodosia Haynes succeeded in taking the prizes.

Miss Josephine Barron arranged Mrs. Jarley's wax works for Monday evening with an all-star cast. Miss Barron h. was Mrs. Jarley. The affair was the hit of the season.

The Fabyan included in its events this week a benefit performance on Thursday evening in honor of Louis Kelso, the master of ceremonies, who arranged the entertainment. He was assisted hy Miss Adalyn Riley of Marlborough and Miss Pauline Frederick of New York, with the Fabyan House orchestra.

Fabyan guests enjoyed on Thursday a picnic to the base of Mount Washington. Three large mountain wagons and breaks were filled with young people, and Mrs. Barron served over a provision wagon to follow with a substantial luncheon, which was served al fresco. There was a shirt waist party at the Fabyan Monday night and on Thursday night last week a bal masque, at which over sixty guests went in costume.

The week at the Profile has been as busy as elsewhere, with enough events to keep the social ball rolling without cessation. Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly was hostess at one of the charming card parties which she so frequently gives at the Profile, and Mrs. J. B. Tappin also gave one during the week. Mrs. Even F. Draper threw open her cottage at another on Monday evening, at which the cottage colony were present. The event of the week was the annual musicale Monday afternoon for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery of New York at Mrs. H. A. Alexander's cottage. Nearly all the guests of the hotels attended. Miss Margarite Hall of New York and Miss L. Q. Bliss, daughter of ex-Secretary Bliss, were among the artists.

Mrs. Irvin Cornell of New York was hostess at a very merry golf tea at the Profile Golf Club on Wednsday afternoon.

At the Mount Pleasant House there has been something going on continually, certain. There was a dancing party on Saturday night and on Friday night everyone went over to the ball at the Mount Washington. On Sunday Dean McCarroll was assisted in the morning service by the Rev. Dr. McGrath, who was here on a visit from Cincinnati.

On Tuesday there was a masquerade ball given by The Bretton Woods employes Tuesday afternoon the young women guests of the Mount Washington Hotel won a baseball game from the young women of the Mount Pleasant.

The brilliant ball was that given at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods on Friday evening. Invitations had been sent out to the management and guests of the neighboring White Mountain hotels, who responded in large numbers. There were over 600 guests.

The Maplewood Hotel is having its banner season under the management of Leon H. Cilly, and the capacity of hotel and cottage is exhausted, and applicants are being turned away daily.

The Thursday evening ball in the Casino was the most prominent social event of the week, and was attended by hundreds of the guests from the Bethlehem hotels, as well as Maplewood guests. An open tennis tournament has been in progress there this week. The golf tournament this week for the cup presented by Mrs. William E. Carlin of New York was a large event in the golfing circles, and a handicap tournament is arranged for next week also.

Sugar Hill, Franconia, Littleton, Bethlehem, Jackson, North Conway, Intervale, and Kearsarge are all enjoying fine seasons, with the prospect of a large September patronage. The Balsams at Dixville Notch is having the best season in its history.

LENOX ENJOYS A WEEK OF OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cottagers Play Baseball—Sir Mortimer Durand on the Cricket Field—Entertainments to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 27.—Ontdoor events have made the week bright and brisk in the Berkshires. In each of the hill resorts there have been one or more large events which aroused interest. In Lenox, baseball, cricket, a rehearsal of the gymkhana games, and two golf events have kept the young people busy and the cottagers well entertained. The baseball was a novelty, as it has been at least a dozen years since Lenox cottagers have presented a team on the diamond against the villagers. Jameson Cotting of New York was the prime mover in the return of the sport. He organized and captained the society team, which was heaten 25 to 9 before a very large company of cottagers. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, witnessed his first baseball game in America, being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, Samuel Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Herzog, the Misses Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lee, Jules B. Neilson, Carlos de Heredia, S. P. Shaw, Miss

JERSEY INLAND AND SHORE RESORTS HAVE CHARMS FOR MANY GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY'S MAYOR SAYS HE'S NOT "CRUSTY."

Denies That He Issued "Stop Spooning," Order—The Week's Doings.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 27.—Mayor Stoy, at whom so much fun and ridicule has been poked because of an order to "stop spooning" in Atlantic City, has denied that he ever issued such an order.

"Any one would think from the tone of the criticisms and the coloring of the cartoons that I was a crusty old bachelor, with one foot in the grave and the other in a lunatic asylum," said the Mayor when asked about his alleged order. "If I were such a crank as some of the alleged humorists and cartoonists have endeavored to picture me, I certainly would not go out of my way to tie matrimonial knots, as I have done several times in my official career."

Laughing at the warnings from the beach guards that she must not attempt a feat that has baffled scores of expert swimmers here this season, Mrs. Floyd Lauman of Philadelphia swam out and around the end of the Steel Pier on Monday. Thousands of people watched the swimmer. When she rested for a few minutes at the outer end of the pier, several believed she had gone down, but she started again in a few moments, and when she arrived on the beach she received an ovation.

Stephen Huber, an old resident of Chambershurg, Penn., is spending a few weeks here with friends on South Carolina Avenue. Until last Saturday, Mr. Huber, though he has passed the point of threescore and ten, had never seen an ocean. He had formed some idea of what it might be from stories he had read and been told, but he says his conceptions fell far short of the ocean as he knows it now. Mr. Huber is a resident of Franklin Township, and when the Confederate Army passed through that part of the Keystone State, on its march to Harrisburg, he, with several other young men, took their live stock and drove it back into the hills to prevent it from falling into the hands of and providing food for the invading army.

By the time next Summer arrives there will be a new speedway between Atlantic City and Longport. It will run through the centre of Ventnor City and connect with the Longport drive, where that thoroughfare turns back and away from the trolley tracks. Ventnor's Council has made arrangements to open Ventnor Avenue so as to connect with Arctic Avenue, in this city, and it will be broadened, leveled, graveled, and made into a fine driveway. There are so many automobiles on the present speedway that people who have spirited horses here fear to go there in the afternoons and evenings for a drive, and the new speedway will afford a way out of this difficulty.

Miss Agnes Cleveland, a Baltimore girl, who is spending the Summer in Atlantic City, took a rather novel way of winning a wager the other day. She is staying at the Hotel Brexton, and some of the guests wanted to wager that not a young woman in the house had courage enough to go into the ocean in street attire. Miss Cleveland promptly accepted the wager, and the next morning she wended her way to the beach. She was fully attired in a pretty dotted swiss gown, picture hat, high-heeled boots, and carried a white and pink parasol. People who saw the young woman enter the surf believed she was going to rescue some one in danger. A lifeguard's attention was called to her, and he immediately went to her assistance. But when he arrived he found the young lady laughing and apparently thoroughly enjoying the little sensation she had created. She finished her dip and then walked to her hotel, a short distance away, damp somewhat, but though it was an everyday occurrence. But she won her wager.

The largest automobile ever seen in this city brought Paul J. Rainey and party of friends here from New York the latter part of the week. It is an extraordinarily large car of the Mercedes pattern, and is equipped with three thirty-horse power engines. The car is finished in red enamel, upholstered in leather of the same color, and attracts a great deal of attention wherever it goes.

Gov. F. David Warfield of Maryland and party of friends came here the latter part of the week in a special train from Annapolis, the home of the Governor. They are staying at the Hotel Brighton, where the Governor has a suite of rooms. His private secretary accompanies him.

The New Jersey Firemen's Association will meet in this city in annual convention on Sept. 14. One of the most important subjects for discussion will be a plan to restore the $500 tax exemption for firemen, which was done away with by the last tax act in this State.

James A. Willard, who has been director of the amusements on Young's Pier for a number of years, celebrated the anniversary of his birth the other day, and in order that he might have something over which to rejoice in addition to health and happiness the attaches of the Vesper Choir made up a purse of $100, which was turned into gold pieces and presented to him.

Ezra Kendall will present his new play, "Weather Beaten Benson," at Young's Pier on Sept. 1.

CAPE MAY SEASON PROLONGED.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 27.—Although according to the calendar this is the last week of the Summer season, it has not by any means been the smallest one, as far as crowds are concerned. The indications are now that the season will last until after the middle of September. No house will close before the 15th, and all of the smaller hotels expect to remain open until October.

Septemher is the most charming month down by the sea here, and it is just warm enough to make outdoor life delightful. The golf club will keep up its tournaments throughout the month, and there are a numher of events to he given hy the yacht club. There will he happenings, around which there will be interwoven other events of different natures.

A series of dances are to he given during Septemher, and one or two germans have been planned. The present week has been the greatest one of the Summer on the golf links, as there have been events daily which have been of a puhlic more than of a private nature.

The Rev. C. H. McKenna of New York is registered at the Stockton.

Miss Alice G. Wehley of New York is a guest at the Star villa.

E. R. Winters and E. G. Conly of New York are late arrivals at Congress Hall.

Senor Don Crisoforo Canseco, second Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, is a prominent visitor here.

L. H. Brandt is a late arrival at the Lafayette from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bon have joined the New York colony at the Shoreham, Cape May Point.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ball and Ronald Ball of New York are at the Marcy, to remain until the close of the season.

Mrs. C. W. Ellis and Miss A. A. Otis are among New Yorkers who have recently arrived at the Windsor.

Miss M. Victoria Green of New York is spending August at the Chalfonte.

James Shannon of New York is sojourning at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Baker of New York are stopping at the Aldine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mahan are sojourning at the Empire.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fingen of Branckport, N. Y., are at the Girard House.

W. E. Patterson of Boston is sojourning at the Devon.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Scheir of Buffalo are at the Sea Crest Inn.

F. L. Schneider and F. C. Schneider are among New Yorkers at the Brexton.

RUSH TO ASBURY PARK.

Over 100,000 Guests Being Entertained—Children's Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 27.—It is estimated that the Asbury Park hotels are entertaining 100,000 guests this week, the greatest throng, so far, the resort has ever cared for. Just where this army of pleasure-seekers is housed after nightfall is a mystery the honifaces alone can solve. It is known, however, that the parlors and exchanges of the heach-front hotels have been utilized as sleeping quarters for the past fortnight, and availahle rooms in adjacent cottages have also heen used to accommodate the unprecedented rush.

Another army of sightseers will arrive next week to participate in the varied events connected with the Children's Carnival, which hegins Monday evening and continues until Friday. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday evening, coronation ball in the Beach Auditorium; Tuesday afternoon, parade of the local Fire Department; Tuesday evening, masquerade fête on the boardwalk and masque halls at the Casino, Arcade, Coleman House, West End Hotel, Plaza Hotel, Ocean Hotel, Hotel Brunswick, Sunset Hall, Hotel Lafayette, Hotel Columhia, and Hotel Monmouth; Wednesday afternoon, haby parade on the ocean front; Wednesday evening, musical festival hy the children in the Ocean Grove Auditorium; Thursday evening, marine carnival on Deal Lake. The coronation hall will he a dazzling event. The Auditorium will be converted into a fairy garden, and Queen Titania—Miss Edith Leaming Reeves of Philadelphia—will be crowned with royal splendor. Her malds of honor, Prince Charming, Princess Cinderella, and other members of her court will be present and participate in the festivities. On the following evening thousands of maskers will parade on the hoardwalk, and later visit the leading hotels, where masque balls will he given in honor of Queen Titania, who will attend each function accompanied by her court. The bahy parade, of course, is the star event of the week. Thus far over 100 habies have been entered for the parade, which will traverse Ocean Avenue. Over fifty silver cups and other valuable trophies will be awarded for the best decorated coaches, most original floats, and novel costumes. Titania and her court will review the parade from the Court of Honor adjacent to the boardwalk, and she will also award the prizes. The parade will be composed of elght divisions, each in charge of a captain. The judges for each division have been selected from among the guests of the hotels. Last Summer over 100,000 spectators enjoyed the novel procession.

Bandmaster Pryor and his musicians have been giving a musical festival at the Arcade and the Casino this week. The Criterion Quartet of New York and Miss Maud Powell and Miss Dorothy Hoyle, violinists, and Miss Blanche Duffield and Miss Elgie Bowen, vocal soloists, have assisted the popular leader from time to time. Last evening, in the Casino, "The Triumph of Old Glory" was rendered with telling effect. In this musical allegory a company of militia and a numher of young ladies appeared.

The social event of the week was the dinner at the Coleman House Thursday evening given by Boniface Conover to Miss Edith Reeves, who is to impersonate Queen Titania in the hahy parade and children's carnival. The members of her court and the Carnival Commission were present as invited guests.

On Monday afternoon nine Asbury Park ministers of the Gospel and nine employes of the local Board of Health will play basehall on the North Ashury Park diamond for the benefit of the Municipal Hospital. Wednesday evening five hundred card experts played point euchre at the Arcade for the henefit of the same institution, and next week an athletic meet will be held for the hospital's henefit.

Allenhurst cottagers are taking a lively interest in the marine carnival to be held on picturesque Deal Lake next Thursday evening. Several silver loving cups have been offered as prizes for the best decorated boats, and the members of the Deal Lake Boat Club promise to have at least 200 canoes and rowboats in the procession.

Nearly all the leading professional golfers of America were at Deal Bach this week participating in the professional invitation tournament, whih opened Wednesday and ended Thursday. A thirty-six hole medal play was the game run off.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska will be one of the speakers at the rally of the Republican cluhs of New Jersey, to he held in the Asbury Park Auditorium on Friday. Senator Beveridge of Indiana has also promised to attend, as well as the Republican leaders of New Jersey and New York.

METHODISTS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 27.—From sunrise until far into the night the songs and shouts of the army of Methodists attending the great camp meeting in Ocean Grove have reverhrated through the grove surrounding the Auditorium.

The great religious feast began last Friday and will close Monday morning, when the officers of the Camp Meeting Association, the leaders of the various meetings and their helpers and the visitors will form a procession and "March Around Jerusalem." This novel custom has been observed yearly ever since the first camp meeting was held, back in the sixtles. Over one hundred ministers of various denominations and a dozen or more of well-known evangelists, colored and white, have taken part in the services this week. Nine distinct meetings have been held daily, the first one at sunrise.

The schedule for to-morrow, the "hig day" of the meeting, calls for fifteen services, including the annual love feast at 9 A. M. The morning sermon will be preached in the Auditorium by Bishop Bashford, late President of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

On Wednesday evening of next week a carnival and musical juhilee will he held in the Auditorium. On this occasion, the final musical event of the Summer, Musical Director Morgan will reproduce the features of the season's programme. There will he 1,200 singers and an orchestra of 100 musicians. The grounds ahout the Auditorium will be illuminated and decorated with thousands of electric lights and Japanese lanterns.

Ministers here this week include Chaplain Ruter William Springer of Fort Washington, Md.; E. D. Huntley of Washington, formerly chaplain of the United States Senate; D. V. Gwyllyn of All Saints' Church, Bayside, N. Y.; J. G. Wilson of Philadelphia; Frank Beale of Hudson, N. Y.; Edwin Whittier Caswell, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, and D. C. Hughes of New York.

DANCING AT AVON.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, Aug. 27.—The season at Avon has reached the high water mark. During the past two weeks every hotel has had its full quota of patrons, and honifaces aa a result are juhilant. The time from now to Labor Day has a most flattering prospect for those who furnish entertainment to those who seek rest and recreation at this delightful resort. Here are combined health-giving properties of woodland and ocean.

The days and evenings are crowded with amusements.

Fancy dress hops at the more important hosteries are all the rage, and the large numbers in attendance give evidence of their popularity.

Mrs. Fitzsimons, widow of Judge Fitzsimons of New York, and one of Avon's property owners and Summer residents, has given a heautiful gold chalice to St. Rose's Church, Belmar, in memory of her husband, who died a year ago.

A new Roman Catholic Church is soon to he erected at Avon upon a site donated for the purpose. The new edifice will be used as an annex to St. Rose's Church, Belmar.

Saturday evening one of the largest hops of the season took place in the spacious hallroom of Avon Inn.

CARNIVAL AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, Aug. 27.—The annual children's carnival, entitled "Cinderella in Flowerland," was held Monday and Tuesday evenings in Jackson's Pavilion, and was a success in every sense. The children who took part in the cantata were prettily costumed, and executed the difficult rainbow, butterfly, and various other drills and dances in a manner thoroughly pleasing to the large audiences which crowded the pavilion.

A lawn dance at the Neptune House Saturday evening entertained the many guests and proved a thoroughly enjoyable affair. An unusually large numher of guests participated, and many of the costumes were grotesque and amusing in the extreme. David H. Cochran, Jr., as "Old Hayseed", easily carried off the laurels.

On Wednesday evening the Buena Vista was the scene of a pretty costume party, at which thirty-six ladies appeared dressed to represent titles of popular hooks. The affair had heen cleverly arranged and was very much enjoyed.

The euchre held at the Belmar Casino Friday evening for the benefit of St. Rose's Church was a social and financial success. Two hundred and twenty guests were present. Seated around forty-five tables were 180 players, who contested for the 50 handsome prizes which had heen given hy members and friends of the church from Elheron, Ashury Park, Avon, and Belmar. The largest numher of prizes were captured by Avon residents. After the euchre refreshments and dancing were enjoyed.

Although the season is on the wane, and but a few more weeks remain, life at the popular Belmar Club is as popular as in midsummer. Each week means the introduction of new amusement features and a variety of attractions greatly enjoyed hy the members and guests of the club. The crowning, mirth-provoking event of the season was the sheet and pillowcase dance last Saturday evening, in which there were about fifty participants.

Members of the club are becoming proficient in howling, and on the clubhouse alleys some good scores are heing rolled up hy hoth lady and gentlemen members.

Last Saturday afternoon, on Shark River, the fourth race in the cup series was sailed over the ten-mile course. The boats crossed the starting point at 2:20, with the Helen, Boudnet, Gladys, and Grace in competition. A good southcast breeze pushed the craft along at a lively clip, and enabled them to make excellent time. The Helen finished first, with Gladys a close second and Grace third. The Bouquet, winner of last year's races, did not finish.

Wednesday evening a meeting of prominent residents and property owners to consider plans for the improvement of Shark River is to be held at the Belmar Clubhouse.

AT POINT PLEASANT.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, Aug. 27.—Life at this resort is at its height. Everything that affords amusement and pleasant recreation is eagerly grasped, and the result is a jolly time for all concerned.

Every day during the hathing houra the beach is thronged with a gay crowd, enjoying the excellent bathing afforded here, while the typical Summer girl is bewitching in her superb coat of tan.

The recreations most enthusiastically indulged in are straw rides, and moonlight boating and sailing on the famous old Manasquan River, which horders Point Pleasant on the north. Canoeing is also a favorite pastime, while golf, tennis, and basehall have many ardent advocates.

All hotels are enjoying liheral patronage.

After a hard season's work the waiters at the various hotels are getting in their fine work, and in cakewalks and vaudeville entertainments are furnishing mirth for all who enjoy ragtime.

The trim and speedy auto-hoat Japanski, owned hy Charles Shroeder, is now in commission on the Manasquan, and has proved herself a fleet craft in many competitions in the Saturday afternoon races held by the hoat ciuh.

Clark's Landing is a favorite resort for picnic parties and Sunday school excursions, from both Ocean and Monmouth Counties. During the week the resort has been the scene of at least a dozen of these pleasure parties.

Knights of Fythias field day will he heid at Point Pleasant Sept. 5.

SPRING LAKE'S GALA SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, Aug. 27.—Under the most auspicious and favorable conditions the carnival at Spring Lake, beginning last Wednesday and concluding Saturday evening with a magnificent pyrotechnic display and grand hall at the New Monmouth, proved a gala season, thoroughly enjoyed by the residents and thousands of visitora from neighhoring resorts.

The crownlng feature of the carnival was the full-dress hall, and the list of invited guests included many notahle persons.

Those who had the arrangements of the carnival in charge have decided to mako the affair an annual event, inasmuch as it proved so thoroughly successful.

NARRAGANSETT'S HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—Interest at Narragansett this week has centred in the annual horse show of the Point Judith Country Club, held on Friday and Saturday at Wildfield Farm. Cottagers from Newport and Jamestown mingled with their Narragansett cousins on the green, while many of the fine equines shown came from the Pier's sister-resort across the hay.

The number of entries was unusually large. Over 200 horses were entered for the exhihit, an excess in numhers of 75 over last year. Among those from Newport who entered the lists for honors were Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, James J. Coogan, Jay Coogan, R. Nelson Buckley, and Gould Brokaw of New York.

Among Pier exhibitors were Miss Beatrice Kinney, P. S. P. Randolph, Henry Brevoort Kane, Miss Greta Hostetter, Miss Warburton, Miss Beatrice De Coppet, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, Mrs. Charles P. Sinnickson, Richard P. McGrann, P. F. Collier, and W. A. Hazard.

This was the third and most successful horse show ever held at Narragansett Pier. There has been a boom in yachting off Narragansett this Summer, and scarcely a day passes without the advent of several yachting parties from Newport, Jamestown, and other near-hy resorts.

On Monday W. Gould Brokaw sailed over to the Pier from Newport with a yachting party on board his racing English yawl, Sybarita. In his party were Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, James E. Martin, Jr., F. M. Gould, and Miss Robinson. All were entertained at luncheon in the Casino by Mr. Brokaw. Later the Sybarita sailed for Newport, also hound for a ten days' cruise along the coast of Maine.

The schooner yacht Columbia of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia arrived at the Pier on Monday with her owner, Joseph De Forest Junkin of Philadelphia, on board, accompanied hy Col. P. H. Corr of Taunton, Mass. The Columhia sailed to Narragansett from Jamestown.

The steam yacht Amona, owned by Paul Rainey of New York, completed the trio of yachts at anchor here on Monday.

Wednesday night Henry Clay Pierce of New York sailed to the Pier from Newport on his handsome craft, the Yacona. The Yacona dropped anchor off Ocean Road.

Preceding the horse show dinner parties were given at the Casino, Country Club, and Grecian Garden. On Wednesday Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter gave a birthday dinner dance at the Point Judith Country Club. Forty-four guests were present at the dinner, which was followed by a dance in the clubhouse. Preceding the dance a minstrel show was given hy four minstrels from Newport, who thus entertained the party. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Bohlen, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Strowbridge, Edward Gray, William C. Marrow, Miss Edith Roherts, Miss Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, Miss Mary Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Henry Disston, Miss Ethel Newbold, and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Conoway.

Mrs. Henry G. McVickar of New York entertained at dinner at her cliff villa on Ocean Road Wednesday night.

After the horse show on Friday night Miss Beatrice Kinney of New York gave a dance for young people at Lyman's Little Casino. The event was one of the pleasant affairs of the week.

LONG BRANCH WATER CARNIVAL.

Brilliant Event on Shrewsbury River to Wind Up Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 27.—There has been more outdoor amusement here this Summer than for several years. Thursday and Friday were dog show days on the Hollywood Horse Show grounds. This was the last event of any consequence. It was given by the New Jersey Kennel Association, and as there has never been a dog show here the cottagers and hotel guests, many of whom are the owners of thoroughbred canines, grasped the opportunity to show their pets.

To wind up the Summer season the next event that will take place will be the water carnival on the Shrewshury River at Pleasure Bay, which will take place next Friday evening. This promises to be the best event of the season.

Seahright, Monmouth Beach, North Long Branch, Long Branch, Hollywood, and Elberon visitors are making preparations for that night. A number who will participate in the affair are making special effort in decorating their boats with a view to capturing some of the prizes that will he awarded.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall of Shadow Lawn, Norwood Park, gave a barn dance to their employes in a new building recently completed. Good music was furnished. The place was handsomely decorated in yellow for the occasion, and more than 200 persons were present.

Cottagers summering in the vicinity of Takanassee Lake, which divides West End from Elberon, regret to learn that Capt. Asher Wardell, who has heen keeper of Life Saving Station No. 5 at that place for twenty years, will step down and out on Sept. 1. He will be succeeded by William Van Brunt, who resides at West Park. Capt. Wardell's health has been poor for some time, and he was unable to pass a medical examination which the department requires.

The fourth annual clambake and regatta of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club will be celebrated at Pleasure Bay on Thursday. There will be five races, with silver cups in each event for the winner. The classes will be hatteaus, oathoats, power hoats, auto boats, and pleasure power hoats.

Judge and Mrs. Wilhur A. Heisley left their cottage on Bath Avenue yesterday for a trip to Quebec and Montreal. They will be ahsent about two weeks.

The Rev. Dr. John Maddes of Columhus, Ohio, is the guest of Charles Gremer at this place.

On Wednesday the three children of Wyckoff Vanderhoef realized $45 from a fair held on the lawn of the Murray cottage at North Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan, Summer cottagers at Sea Bright, have gone abroad for a six weeks' stay.

A Japanese lawn party was held on the lawn of Dr. E. B. King at Little Silver on Thursday evening. A cherry tree in full hloom and a fortune teller were the chief amusements.

Mrs. Clarence Porter, Miss Porter, and Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Summer cottagers at Elheron, have gone to Connecticut for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewishohn of Elberon are on a trip to Saranac Lake, N. Y.

A lawn birthday party was given to Master Robert Anderson at his parents' cottage at Monmouth Beach on Tuesday afternoon, when a number of little friends gathered together for an afternoon's enjoyment.

John Linn and two daughters, Jennie and Elsie, of Cleveland, Ohio, are the guests of Henry Luch.

IN THE MAINE WOODS.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 27.—With the passing of August days many tourists who come only for the gay life of a fashionahle hotel return, while those who love nature in all its wild grandeur, who enjoy the fishing, rowing, and tramping linger until long after the chill in the air reminds one that Autumn is almost here.

Many ladies now bring their hunting suits, and rifles which they handle with much skill. Septemher is the time for rifle practice if one wants to be among the first hunters to hring in a deer. The Maine law does not allow one to shoot deer until Oct. 1, and the moose are safe until Oct. 15.

Charles B. Bill, a New Yorker who has a fine Summer place in Dead River, and controls 5,000 acres of wild land, haa recently been arrested for shooting deer in closed time, and added quite a sum to the State Treasury in fines which he had to pay.

The Rangeley Lake Houae is crowded and gay. Last Saturday evening at the Casino a german was given, arranged by two New York ladies, Mrs. J. L. Ougen and Mrs. T. H. Bauchel.

A "Konundrum Kontest" this week was arranged hy Washington ladies.

Senator Beveridge last week spent a few days at Quehec, going through the chain of lakes, and is greatly elated over the trip.

J. Dill has been joined by Benjamin W. Garvin of East Orange and Frank Hanseli of Philadelphia is visiting his sis er, Mrs. Dill, at Outlook cottage. The gentlemen are now in the forest, where in one of the little lakes they can catch hundreds of small trout on the fly.

Gen. C. A. Roberts, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers-on-Hudson, Mrs. D. W. McWilliams and daughter, Miss Heler, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brownell of Chester, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Blackhurn of Reading, Penn., and the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pope, Mrs. F. B. McGay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hank, Miss Estelle L. Marzolf, are adding to the gayety of the hotel life. Golf keeps many of them out of doors.

New Yorkers now at Mingo Springs, on Rangeley Lake, enjoying log cahin life, are Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, Henry P. Sturger, Willard J. Sands, and, from Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Sweet, A. K. McCullogh and wife, and J. Frank Shali and wife.

Mr. Francis Shaw of Waveland, Mass., has opened his cottage on Rangeley Lake.

Major Duncan B. Harrison and wife of New York are entertaining a house party at Ethalwald, their camp on the lake shore.

Senator William P. Frye's grandson, Master Leland Briggs, seems to have some of his grandfather's love for fishing. He is now in camp, and landed a three-pound salmon this week.

Edwin Moore of Passaic, N. J., landed a salmon of eight and one-half pounds.

September is one of the most delightful months to spend in the Maine woods, and more people will remain this season than usual.

AT MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Aug. 27.—The week has been one of unusual activity with medal play mixed foursomes for cups offered by Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham of New York City, a match play putting contest, and children's golf and croquet tournaments for trophies presented by Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt of New York, a ball game between the Kineo and the crack Old Town nine, and the usual golf tournaments, as its special features.

The hall game was one of the best of the season, hut the Kineo nine added to its list of unhroken victories by two wins, 17 to 10 and 18 to 5.

Mrs. Rowland Cox, Jr., of New York and Herbert L. Jillson of Worcester, Mass., were the winners in the mixed foursomes, with a net score of 104. N. C. Fassett and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., scored 105, and Austin Feuchtwanger and Miss Feuchtwanger of Madison, N. J., 105.

The putting contest was won by C. L. Marlott of Washington, D. C.; the children's golf tournament by Hurd Hutchins of Boston, and the croquet tournament by Miss Clarice Paterson of New York City.

The weekly golf tournament resulted in a victory for N. C. Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., whose handicap was 21, and who scored 79 net. Mrs. J. I. Downey of New York City won the women's nine-hole handicap with a net score of 39, her handicap heing 12.

Prominent among the week's large list of arrivals is William Rockefeller of New York, who comes with Mrs. Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, and Mrs. North for an extended visit.

AT PENNSYLVANIA RESORTS.

Many Visitors to Pocono, Water Gap, and Other Points.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Aug. 27.—Charming weather still prevails on the Pocono plateau, and the arrivals are increasing rather than decreasing, as was expected. Social events are numerous, and cards are out for a numher of events to he held early next week.

The euchre held in the exchange at the Ontwood in aid of the proposed hospital was a success and a good sum was realized.

The masquerade at the Mount Airy House was a very enjoyahle affair.

Late arrivals at the Pocono Mountain House are Mrs. Thomas Edmonston and Miss Edmonston and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Patterson of New York. Here also are Mrs. W. H. Walton, Mrs. G. C. Jeffrey, and Miss Edna Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark of Jersey City, and Miss Ryan, Miss Grace, and Matilda Ryan of New York City.

Mrs. N. M. Wyburn of New York is spending a few days at the Montanesca. In the tennis tournament held on the Montanesca grounds the finals were hetween Messrs. Moon and Carver. Mr. Carver won the cup.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Waring, Miss S. Waring, and Beatrice Waring are Brooklynites registered at the Forest Inn for an extended stay.

Prof. A. G. Merwin of New York City is registered at the Clair View House.

Mrs. Hoe and Richard M. B. Nichols of New York are recent arivals at the Ontwood.

Miss Adelaide Donohue of New York City has joined Miss O'Connell at the Belmont House.

F. W. Jockle of New York, with his wife, has spent the entire season at the Laurel Inn. Euchre winners at Laurel Inn this week were Mrs. Jefferles, Mrs. Jockle, Miss Ulrick, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. M. Robinson, and Mr. Tuhhs.

BALL AT STROUDSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Aug. 27.—This old town is entertaining many new arrivals, and ever since the beginning of the Autumn season there has been an increased demand for acommodations. Social events are numerous.

The event of the week was the masque ball given at the Highland Dell on Saturday evening. Mark Wisler led the grand march as the Great Magi. Harold Dennis as an Italian Count and Miss T. B. Dennis as Hiawatha made hits.

Straw rides, miltary euchres, and marshmallow roasts are popular diversions among the younger set of the resort.

C. A. Thayer and A. F. Buchenberger of Brooklyn are at the Highland Inn.

Mrs. W. B. Cook is the champion howler of the Highland Dell, her score being 195.

A leap year dance at the Highland Dell on Wednesday evening afforded much pleasure and amusement.

Norman B. Dale of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. A. N. Le Massena, Ida M. Perkins, and Miss A. Schuah are registered at the Hotel Fulmer.

Mrs. Dunwoodie, Mrs. Avery, and Mrs. Pearson of New York are at the Locust Grove House for an extended stay.

Robert B. Field and Mrs. Field of Brooklyn recntly registered at the Prospect House for the Fall season.

VISITORS TO WATER GAP.

WATER GAP, Aug. 27.—This resort, although comfortahly filled in the early part of the month, is now experiencing a large rush for accommodations, the cause of which are the August days, tempered in the evening with a touch of October breezes, making social events more popular.

The river has been one scene of activity this week, and the steamer and launch and all rowboats were kept husy hauling visitors to the heach, Cold Air Cave, and other points on the river.

The dances at the Kittatinny on Wednesday and Saturday evenings were as popular as ever, and the entertainment given on Tuesday evening was greatly enjoyed.

Edwin F. Ashman of New York, with his family, is at the Kittatinny for the Fall season. Here also are Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Doherty, and Miss Carrie Forman of New York.

Harry James of Jersey City and Miss Elizabeth Grube of Newark, N. J., are late arrivals at the Bridge View Cottage.

Miss Nellie Franc of Normal Hill College, New York, is enjoying the social life of the Glenwood. At the same house are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newberger, J. Keegan of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Walters and Miss Walters of Brooklyn.

R. H. See has joined the New York continent at the Water Gap House. A jolly trio of Newark, N. J., who have apartments at the Glenwood are Messrs. A. H. Krick, W. G. Ressland and L. Rounnel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Billamy are Brooklynites registered at the Delawanna Inn.

Miss Hoverman of Brooklyn is at the River View House.

Miss M. L. Lynch of Staten Island is a recent arrival at the Caldeno Cottage.

C. Herrick of New York City is registered at the River Side House.

WHAT BUSHKILL ENJOYS.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Aug. 27.—The influx to this resort is due to the pleasant weather of the past week and the numerous social events which are continually going on.

The large progressive euchre of Thursday evening at the River Side House was a success, as was the straw ride given by the younger set on Tuesday evening at Egypt Mills.

Bass are not biting as freely as they did, but a rain will help.

Miss Tourtellotte has joined the New York contingent at the Peters House.

Mr. and Mrs. Himmelman of New York are registered at the River Side House for a few weeks.

Mrs. Brown and daughter and Miss Summers of Brooklyn are enjoying the environments of the Water Front House for an extended period.

Mr. Hughes of New York City is at the Ridge View House.

Mr. and Mrs. Symmons of New York City are registered at the Marshalls Falls House.

ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Aug. 27.—The season of gay Summer life on the St. Lawrence River was marked this week hy the two great social events of the year. The first of these was the grand ball of the Hotel Frontenac on Tuesday evening, which was attended hy 600 of the prominent society people of the islands. The second was the annual hall of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, held on the following evening, when 300 guests enjoyed the hospitalities of the club.

In brilliancy and magnitude the Frontenac ball surpassed all previous affairs of its kind at the Thousand Islands. There were nearly 400 dancers, while around the sides of the room were seated over 200 more.

In the hall of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, held at their clubhouse, the Casino, on Welcome Island, no expense was spared to make every detail complete. In the ballroom the floral decorations were done entirely in white and green. Refreshments were served on tahles scattered among the trees on the lawn.

The golf tournaments have been held this week on the links of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, on Wellesley Island, and at Frontenac. R. C. Vilas of Chicago was the winner of the Hudson Trophy Cup in the former tournament. He was also a leading contestant for the Rafferty Challenge Cup, which he won last year. A large number of players from the upper end of the river were entered in the tournament at Frontenac.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam of New York are guests for a week at the Hotel Frontenac. They arrived in their touring cars from Saratoga last Saturday. During their stay here they have been entertained with several yachting parties hy George C. Boidt of New York in his yacht Louise.

The producti on of the oratorio "Stabat Mater" in the auditorium at Thousand Island Park on Friday evening was the musical event of the season. The music was rendered by an orchestra of fifty pieces and a chorus of 200 voices, under the direction of Alexander McGuirk of New York.

On the lawn at Frontenac on Thursday evening a clock golf contest was held.

At Long Island Resorts

Hunting Season Is at Hand—Gay Entertainments Chronicled from Various Points.

EAST HAMPTON HUNTS BEGIN.

First Run of the Hounds—Six Weeks of Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 27.—The hunting season has opened with the approach of Fall, and the first run of the hounds was held to-day. Richard Newton, Jr., is acting master of the Essex hounds, which have been brought from the kenneis at Gladstone, N. J., for the purpose of hunting the surrounding country here. A season of six weeks will he given with the hunt of to-day as the first event. The hounds and hunters will he quartered at Watermill. Two regular runs are to he given each week, with special runs on Wednesdays to hunt wild foxes.

The Riding Club is proving very popular this season, and its weekly meets are looked forward to hy the younger set as occasions when one is sure of a good time. At its last meet a paper chase was the sport provided. Miss Jones and R. O. Ives were the hares, and after the chase the riders were entertained by Mr. Strom on the sand dunes at the ocean.

James S. King, the artist, with his four sons, is spending a week here. The party are camping at Pantigo.

Miss Harlette Cady gave a piano recital at the Maidstone Club yesterday afternoon. Assisting her was Herman Hans Wetzler, the conductor. They played Richard Strauss's humorous composition, "Fel Eulenspiegel," and the Prelude and Death Song from "Tristan and Isolde." A large audience was present.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pyle of New York have heen the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. McAlpin.

Mr. and Mrs. George Franklin Sheels of San Francisco have been visiting Thomas B. Clarke.

Recent subscribers to the Maidstone Club are A. S. King, F. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Copperthwait, S. Swift, Miss Florence Wright, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Hunt, Mrs. M. Wood, Dr. C. G. Miller, Mrs. C. W. Romeyne, Mrs. C. H. Morris, Miss Anne Dodge, Mrs. C. E. Runk, Miss Runk, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Trotter, Miss Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, Stewart W. Evans, Miss Florence Browning, Miss Caroline Browning, A. F. Tyng, Guy Duvall, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. John P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Farquher, Miss Elizaheth Stevens, E. W. Benner, S. S. Evans, M. A. Phillips, and Mrs. H. L. Boardman.

NOW LET REYNARD BEWARE!

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.—The opening of the hunting season to-day is a source of rejoicing to those who are fond of the sport and have heen looking forward eagerly to its commencement. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Master of the Hounds, arrived in the village yesterday and brought the Essex hounds from the kennels in Gladstone, N. J. They will he quartered at Watermill during the season. There will be two hunts every week during the coming six weeks, with special runs on Wednesdays for live foxes.

There is good hunting country in the vicinity of Southampton and Watermill, and hut little difficulty has been experienced in procuring the consent of the farmers and property owners.

Tennis at the Meadow Club has been active during the week. The boys' tournament for prizes offered by Alvin W. Krech was completed. The winners were Charles Butler, who defeated George A. Dixon, Jr., in the finals of the singles, and Charles Butler and Stewart Dodge, who won from George A. Dixon, Jr., and Arthur Gardiner in the final round of the doubles. The prizes were silver cups.

A tennis tournament for women was also commenced on the

The Week in the Theatres

The "School Girl" at Daly's—"The Royal Chef" at the Lyric—"Mrs. Wiggs" Comes to the Savoy—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" Back Again.

After a four years' absence from her native land, Edna May has come back to America to appear in "The School Girl." This musical play will he presented at Daly's Theatre next Thursday evening. It is Charles Frohman's first new production.

The music of "The School Girl" is by Leslie Stuart, who wrote the score of "Florodora;" there are some interpolations hy Paul Rubens of "Three Little Maids" fame. Paul M. Potter and Henry Hamilton wrote the hook. It tells the story of a young, convent-hred girl who goes to Paris in the interest of her lovesick friend. Arriving in the French capital, though, she gets in the wrong place and finds out secrets which she makes good use of later. Everything ends as it should. Miss May has in her supporting cast some well-known comedians and singers. They are as follows:

Lillian Leigh	Edna May
The Mother Superior	Mildred Baker
Marianne	Clara Braithwaite
Mamie Reckfeller	Lulu Valli
Norma Rochester	Jane May
Yiketide	Vivian Vowles
Violette	Ivy Louise
Mimi	Dorotby Dunbar
Louise	Barbara Dunbar
Margot	Madge Greet
Escalada	Lakme Darcier
Miss Yost	Virginia Staunton
Mrs. Marchmont	Mrs. Watt Tanner
Cicely Marchmont	Constance Hyen
Kate Medhurst	Jesnette Paterson
Mary	Joyce Thorn
Jessie Campbell	Queena Sanford
Evelyn Summers	Eitlel Kelly
Edgar Verney	Tallelir Andrews
General Marchmont	Fred. Wright, Jr.
Toby Bedford	James Blakeley
Peter Overend	Robert Minster
Corner, his clerk	W. R. Shirley
George Sylvester	Harry Hudson
Adolphe Delapoise	Murri Moncrieff
Sir Ormshy St. Ledger	George Grossmith, Jr.

The Lyric Theatre will open next Thursday evening with "The Royal Chef," a musical play whose very name is enough to make one's mouth water. George E. Stoddard and Charles S. Taylor wrote the book of the play, and Ben Jerome the music. "The Royal Chef" ran twenty-one weeks in Chicago.

In it is told a story of the Rajah of Oolong, a dyspeptic, who, when the play begins, has just cut off the head of his cook because that important individual caused his royal master to have a stomach-ache. The Prime Minster, ordered to find another cook, happens on a man from Chicago—a Cook's tourist. Heinrich Lemphauser is the stranger's name; he is put to work in the Rajah's kitchen and has to make pastries, pies, roasts, and other things about the preparation of which he knows nothing.

The first New York presentation of "The Royal Chef" will be the occasion of the debut of Ida Renee, the "English Guilbert." She was engaged some days ago by Sam Shubert, and will arrive this week on the St. Paul. The cast:

Heinrich Lemphauser, from Chicago	Sam Collins
The Rajah of Oolong	Henry Leone
Jimi Mito	Joseph T. Miron
Padio	Joseph Allen
Harry Parker	John Park
Admiral Noble	Matthew White
Mischipmen	{George Stevens {Harry Leonard
Princess Toto	Amelia Stone
Kitty O'Reilly	Stella Tracey
Mabel Noble	Gertrude Millington
Leo Benoir Florence Townsend Nena Blake Helen Cheston	Court pages
Friko	Elsie Inerlein
Salamo	Estelle Libert
Kamo	June Lowery
Mohat	Gertrude Lennox
Kaval	Pauline Elliot
Mariat	Edith Stuart
Domat	Amy Stuart

Stories have come to New York of the success "on the road" of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cahhage Patch." Now the play itself is comig and New York will have a chance to see whether it likes the play as well as it did the hook. The first performance will be at the Savoy Theatre next Saturday night. In the part of Lovey Mary shines Mahel Tallaferro, who has distinguished herself many times in juvenile roles. This is her first long-skirt part, and, if the reports from the West and South mean anything, she promises to "make good." Mrs. Madge Carr Cook will he the Mrs. Wiggs and Will T. Hodge the designing Mr. Stubbins.

Since last season the Savoy Theatre has been altered, so that now the stage is large enough for the most elaborate productions. The play, as is pretty well known hy this time, is an adaptation by Mrs. Anne Crawford Flexner of the two storiees, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cahbage Patch" and "Lovey Mary." Liebler & Co. have provided a good cast. The children form a more important feature in "Mrs. Wiggs" than in any play seen on Broadway in a long time. The cast:

Mrs. Wiggs	Mrs. Madge Carr Cook
Lovey Mary	Miss Mahel Tallaferro
Miss Hazy	Miss Helen Lowell
Miss Lucy	Miss Nora Sheihy
Mrs. Elchorn	Miss Lillian Lee
Mrs. Schultz	Miss Anna Fields
Asia	Miss May McManus
Australia	Miss Edith Storey
Europena	Miss Beseie Burt
Cuby	By Himself
Mr. Stubbins	Will T. Hodge
Mr. Wiggs	Oscar Eagle
Mr. Hoit	Thurston Hall
Billie Wiggs	Argyle Campbell
Chris Hazy	Taylor Granville
Tommy	William Burton Janes
H Hunkerdinkus Jones	Ed Gillespie
Brother Spicer	Wilbert De Rouge
Deacon Baghy	A. W. Maflin
Mr. Schultz	Harry L. Franklin
Mr. Elchorn	William Sherlock
Joe Elchorn	John Walton
Pete Schultz	Willie Gray
Tina Viney	Miss Ida Schwartz
Leon Krasmeler	Miss Mina Haywood

Henrietta Crosman, against as Kitty in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," will come oack to the Belasco Theatre next Saturday evening. Her run at the same house lasted from Christmas to June last season, and the crowds were about as large at the end as at the beginning. The play will remain three weeks this Fall at the Belasco, since David Warfield has a claim on the house from Sept. 26 to Christmas. Miss Crosman's old company is practically unbroken. In it are Edwin Stevens, Frank H. Westerton, Charles Hammond, Clyde Fogel, John Vaughan, H. Rees Davies, Herbert E. Bostwick, Fanchon Campbell, Mrs. Fannie Burt, Alice Cortelyou, and Genevieve Reynolds.

William Collier will return to the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night in "The Dictator." The Davis farce scored a complete success last Spring and ran far into July. This time Collier will stay only three weeks. His support will include Jack Barrymore, Louise Allen, and all the favorites of the first company.

John Drew will appear at the Empire Theatre a week from to-morrow evening in "The Duke of Killikrankie." The play is by Robert Marshall, author of "A Royal Family" and "The Second in Command."

Wallack's reopens next Thursday night with "The County Chairman." There is not much left to say about this comedy—the fact that it ran for 259 performances last season is enough. The only important addition to the cast is Frances Ring, who will take the leading femal role, Lucy Rigby. She has played with both Chauncey Olcott and William Gillette.

The Grand Opera House will enter upon its first full week of the season with to-morrow night's performance of Williams and Walker in "In Dahomey." There will be a popular price matinee next Wednesday.

Lottie Williams comes to the New Star to-morrow evening in "Only a Shop Girl." She has the part of "Little Mother." There are intermixed with the melodrama some up-to-date vaudeville features.

"Thou Shalt Not Kill" is the name of the play to be produced at the Third Avenue Theatre to-morrow evening. Florence Brockway "loops the loop" on the stage.

The Russell Brothers, formerly in vaudeville, will appear this week at the Metropolis Theatre in "The Female Detectives." This play is hy Charles A. Taylor.

Harrison Grey Fiske has announced that the Manhattan Theatre will open Sept. 14. Mrs. Fiske will then appear in the revival of "Becky Sharp." In the company are George Arliss, John Mason, R. V. Ferguson, Stanley Rignold, W. B. Mack, Frank J. McIntyre, Henry J. Hadfield, Laura McGilvray, Ethel Howard, and Frances Welstead.

The West End Theatre's attraction for this week will be "A Son of Rest." Nat M. Wills still has the title part in this musical mixture.

"The Spellhinder" will come to the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 5. The last engagement announced is that of Charlotte Townsend.

SHOWS THAT STILL RUN.

"The Girl from Kay's" is packing the Herald Square every night. The news that it would not stay but two weeks has brought out the theatregoers hy the thousands.

"Military Mad" continues at the Garrick.

At the Majestic Theatre "The Isle of Spice" is playing to fair crowds. Its stay is announced to be indefinite.

"The Maid and the Mummy" will be at the New York Theathre but one week more. It would stay longer, the manager says, hut for the fact that the theatres for which it is booked are clamoring loudly for it. From here it goes to Philadelphia.

After another week at the Aerial Theatre, "A Little of Everything" will go to the Broadway Theatre for a short run.

This is to be the last week of the Paradise Roof Garden's Summer season. The hill contains Enigmarelle, Rice and Prevost, Willy Zimmermann, Collins and Hart, Paul Spadoni, Agnes Mahr, Pewitt's Mysterlous Face, Hill and Syivani, the burlesque "Parsifalia," and the Gasch sisters.

"Checkers" finished its first week at the Academy of Music last night. Its popularity is undiminished.

"Jack's Little Surprise at the Princess is doing well. It will stay on indefinitely.

VAUDEVILLE.

Henry Lee, the impersonator, is the leading feature at Keith's for the coming week. He presents likenesses of Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt. There is a singing sketch called "Christmas on the Island." Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane will be seen in "Am I Your Wife?" Others on the bill for the week are Fred Houlihan, the Sandor Trio, Harry Brown, Oison Brothers, Mamie Barnard, and the Gleasons.

Marzella's trained cockatoos have the first place at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Kelly and Ashby will do a hair-raising acrobatic specialty. Agnes Mahr, who has been on the Hammerstein Roof, will do her usual clever dancing. Mahel Brownell & Co. will appear in "Lovey Dovey's Honeymoon." The rest of the bill contains J. H. Burton's dogs, Bruce and Daigneau, Fisher and Johnson, Walter Brown and Ellis sisters, Morgan A. Sherwood, and Owley and Randall.

Clyde Fitch's play, "The Climbers," will he at the Fifth Avenue this week, with a cast headed hy Eleanor Barry and George Soule Spencer. Katherine Nugent is first on the variety bill. She is an expert imitator.

"Men and Women," the latest of the series of plays by David Belasco and H. C. De Mille, will he given hy the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. In the cast will be Gerald Griffin, William Morris, Stephen Gratan, H. W. Hawley, Bessie Izette, and Gertrude Buckley.

"Captain Barrington" is at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. The dual rôle will be played hy William Bramwell.

Abbott Parker, the man who is said to have a cruciform mark on his back made hy a stroke of lightning, is the favorite at Huher's Museum now. Julene, the snake charmer, is getting her share of attention.

Hurtlg & Seamon's Music Hall will open Saturday night with an "all-star" vaudeville hill.

The wax figures and the moving pictures at the Eden Musée continue to draw large crowds. There are constant additions.

The Royal Italian Band of sixty musicians will give a series of concerts on the Madison Square Garden Roof. Their engagement will last one week.

CONEY AND MANHATTAN.

There is no color line at Coney Island these days. A negro hahy, weighing about three pounds, is the latest addition to the infant incuhator at Dreamland. Howard & Luellita are the last additions to the vaudeville hill; they will appear only one week. Others on the free vaudeville and outdoor circus programme are Villiers and Lee, Cawthorne and Beerbomtree, and the Golden Gate Quintette.

Fire and Flames in Luna Park is about the most perfect attempt ever made at imitating a real fire. It is without douht the most popular attraction in the Park. Last Sunday, the management says, over 110,000 people paid admission to Luna. The three-ring circus, which is a free show, has on its bill Hampton's Dogs, the Zellers in their trapeze act, Will Hill, and Boh Stickney's pony. The Trip to the Moon" has been improved now by the addition of a large number of electric lights.

The boxing kangaroo is the feature of Bostock's Animal Arena this week. Robert McPherson's Lions are doing dangerous stunts all the time. They seem to he on the point of eating their trainer at every performance. A clown bear has been added to the menagerie.

To-morrow night Pain, at his amphitheatre, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the fifth attack of Commodore Preble on the pirates in the harbor of Tripoli. Thursday will he the night of the harvest moon, and Pain proposes to pay fair Luna a fitting tribute.

CHICAGO'S NEW THEATRE.

First Playhouse Plans Submitted Under Recently Adopted Ordinance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Plans and specifications for the Majestic Theatre and office huilding at 71 to 75 Monroe Street have heen submitted to the City Department for approval. They provided for a twenty-story office huilding with a frontage of 82 feet, a depth of 60 feet, and a height of 260 feet, with an apex reaching a height of 274 feet. The theatre huilding will he on the rear portion of the property, 132 by 82 feet in dimensions. It will be the first playhouse constructed under the provisions of the new theatre ordinance. The seating capacity will be 2,025.

Foundations for the huilding are now in course of construction. They will consist of seventeen caissons, eight to ten feet in diameter, sunk to the rock, a distance of 105 feet below the surface. The building is to he completed in one year and will cost $1,000,000. The theatre has already heen leased for twenty years.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Oscar Hammerstein offers this bill at the Paradise Roof Gardens to-night: Enigmarelle, Sapdoni, Hill and Sylvani, Rice and Prevost, the Mysterious Face, Collins and Hart, Agnes Mahr, Josephine Sabel, Eleanor Falk, the Gasch sisters, and Willy Zimmermann.

The closing performance of "Paris hy Night" will be given on the Madison Square Garden roof to-night. Among those who will appear are Cuhitt's Musical Girls, Ritchie and Francis, Dick Ford, Alice Alas Trio, Arthur Conrad, Madge Lawrence, and Fred Ward.

Signor Ricci will give a concert at Terrace Garden to-night.

At the Eden Musée the usual Sunday entertainment will take place to-day. The World in Wax is always on view, and there are several new moving pictures to he put on the screen.

New Play a Success in London.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanhrugh gave the first performance of "The Chevalier," a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, at the Garrick Theatre to-night. The play, which is decidedly original, was cleverly interpreted, and met with a cordial reception, there heing a number of curtain calls after each act.

Alexandre Guilmant Coming.

Alexandre Gullmant, the noted French organist and composer, will arrive in New York at the end of this week on his way to St. Louis. He is engaged for thirty-six concerts there to be played on the great Exposition organ. After these are finished he will give two concerts here in New York.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

News comes from Rochester that Miss Jessie Bonstelle, in the title rôle of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," has caused a great sensation in dramatic circles. All the critics unite in saying that she brought to the part unusual powers, some of them comparing her favorahly with Mrs. Fiske. Both she and her leading man, Paul McAllister, were in the Proctor Stock Company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre last season.

H. B. Sire has announced that the Bijou Theatre will he ready to open Sept. 19. The first play will be "Mr. Wix of Wickham."

Mme. Schumann-Heink has entirely recovered from her recent illness and will make her farewell appearance on the concert stage to-night at Manhattan Beach. This season she will appear in "Love's Lottery." Rehearsals of this opera have already begun. In the company are Wallace Brownlowe, George L. Tallman, Louise Gunning, John Salvin, Lionel Rohsarte, and many others.

When William Faversham appears at the Hudson in "Letty" he will have in his company Julie Opp, Carlotta Nillson, Katherine Florence, Sydney Herhert, Olive Oliver, Tom Terriss, Arthur Playfair, Ivo Dawson, and Henri Du Barry.

The Burton Holmes lectures, beginning with the coming season, will be known as "The Travelogues of Mr. Burton Holmes." This will he the traveler's twelfth season in America.

Margaret Anglin has sailed from Europe for New York. Frank L. Perley announced last night that she would begin rehearsals immediately on her new play, "The Eternal Feminine."

Robert Drouet will appear as leading man for Margaret Anglin this season. He will have the rôle of Lysander in her new play. Mr. Drouet was seen last year with Mrs. Clara Bloodgood in "The Girl with the Green Eyes."

The Knickerhocker Theatre has been entirely refurnished this Summer. A new stage has heen hullt and a new system of electric lighting installed.

S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR'S COMING

A Noted English Composer to Conduct Some of His Own Works Here.

The S. Coleridge-Taylor Society of Washington has invited Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, for whom it was named, to come to this country and conduct its performances of some of his works. He has accepted the invitation, and will come the early part of Novemher. No douht he will also appear with choral societies in other cities of the United States. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor is a young man, hut in recent years has composed some choral works that have attracted much attention in England. His latest work, "The Atonement," was performed hy the Church Choral Society in St. Bartholomew's Church last Spring, having previously heen given at one of the English provincial festivals. Most successful have been his settings of portions of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," of which he has made three, given at the Birmingham and Leeds festivals. He has also composed music in almost all the other forms.

Mr. Coleridge-Taylor is only twenty-nine years old; he was horn in England, and studied at the Royal College of Music and under Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. Just what sore of a reception he will have in this country is a matter of some uncertainty to his friends and admirers; for Mr. Coleridge-Taylor is a mulatto—his father a full-blooded African, his mother an English woman. The Coleridge-Taylor Society that hrings him to this country is a choral society composed of negroes. They have performed some of his works in the past with remarkahle success, as was reported in THE TIMES at the time. The concerts that he will conduct for them will take place on Nov. 16 and 17. At one of them his "Hiawatha" will be sung; at the other a programme of various choruses, including three choral hallades composed for and dedicated to the Washington society hy Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, the words heing from Longfellow's poems on slavery, which will then be performed for the first time.

"PARSIFAL" IN ENGLISH.

The Singers Who Will Take Part in Col. Savage's Production.

Henry W. Savage has engaged his company for his production of "Parsifal" in English. The presentation of Wagner's festival drama is a serious task in itself, but the selection of artists who could sing the text without traces of the accents that for years have made English opera ridiculous made the feat a difficult one. Not heing ahle to find artists here who were fitted by nature or training to sing some of the principal rôles in "Parsifal," he was compelled to turn to the foreign Opera Houses.

For the title rôle Mr. Savage has engaged Alois Pennarini. He is the principal tenor of the Stadt-Theater, in Hamburg, and it was necessary to secure leave of absence for him from the director. He is tall and handsome, and is said to have a beautiful voice. He was born in Vienna, and his greatest triumphs have heen made in the Wagnerian rôles. Christian De Voss and Francis Maclennan will alternate with Herr Pennarini in the rôle of Parsifal. Herr De Voss has been for the past two years the leading tenor of the Netherlands Royal Opera House in Amsterdam, where he has won distinction as a Wagnerian singer. Mr. Maclennan is a young American artist who has been the principal tenor of the Moody-Manners Grand Opera Company in England. He was highly praised hy the London critics during the recent engagement of the company at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn, who will be the Kundry in Mr. Savage's production, has been the principal mezzo-soprano of the Royal Opera Covent Garden, in London, for the last five years. She has also appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House as Ortrud, Amneris, Brangaene, Erda, and Waltraute. Hanna Mara and Florence Wickham have also been engaged by Mr. Savage as alternating Kundrys. Mme. Mara is a young Hungarian singer, who has been the leading mezzo-soprano of the Stadt-Theater at Breslau. Miss Wickham, although horn in this country, has won her reputation ahroad. She is a pupil of the Royal Conservatory in Berlin, and has sung at the Royal Opera at Weishaden and the Hof-Theater at Munich. Miss Wickham will also appear as one of the solo flower maidens.

The rôle of Amfortas will be intrusted to Johannes Bischoff and Franz Egenieff. Herr Bischoff has been for the last five years the leading baritone of the Stadt-Theater, in Cologne, and has long been noted as a Wotan. He is a proficient linguist, speaking English, German, French, Italian, and Russian with great fluency. Herr Egenieff has been the principal baritone of the Theater des Westens, in Berlin. He is a pupil of Lilli Lehmann and Victor Maurel, and is in private life the Freiherr von Kleydorff, formerly an officer in the army.

Putnam Griswold, an American basso from Oakland, Cal., will be the Gurnemanz. He is a pupil of Jacques Bouhy, in Paris, and has been the principal basso of Royal Opera at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Ottley Cranston of the Moody-Manners Grand Opera Company will also be heard in the same rôle.

Klingsor will be intrusted to Homer Lind, formerly of the Stadt-Theater, in Mainz, and J. Parker Coombs, also of the Moody-Manners Company.

The task of conducting "Parsifal" will fall to Walter H. Rothwell and Moritz Grimm. Mr. Rothwell was born in London, but was educated in Germany. He was assistant conductor under Gustav Mahler at the Stadt-Theater, in Hamburg, and has been the conductor and artistic director of the Netherlands Royal Opera, in Amsterdam. Herr Grimm has been conductor in Stettin and Haile.

Joseph Engel, for a number of years the manager and artistic director of the Stadt-Theater, in Strassburg, will stage "Parsifal" for Mr. Savage. The costumes will be exact reproductions of those used at Baireuth, with some slight modification in the gowns of the flower girls. The Baireuth color scheme will be followed, and the scenery, painted by Walter Burridge, will follow closely the original pictures. The first performance of "Parsifal" in English on any stage will be given at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, on Oct. 17. It is Mr. Savage's intention to present the festival play for a run of six weeks in New York immediately after the Boston engagement, and then the entire production will be taken on tour to the principal cities.

MME. BLAUVELT IN AFRICA.

A concert tour of the chief cities of South Africa will be undertaken hy Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the American soprano, next year. Arrangements to this end are being made by Harry S. Alward of Charles Frohman's business staff, who is now in South Africa. Mme. Blauvelt's tour will begin in Cape Town next March, at the conclusion of her American tour, and she will visit besides Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, East London, King William's Town, Queen's Town, Kimbeley, Bloemfontein, Johanneshurg, Pretoria, Maritzhurg, and Durban.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE'S CLASSES.

An orchestra class under the personal tuition and direction of Mr. Sam Franko, which is projected at the Educational Alliance for the coming season, has aroused keen interest in the neighborhood. The value of the thorough instruction offered seems to meet an urgent need. It is the policy of the alliance in this matter to offer to its neighhorhood the hest instruction. The registration is already large both for the violin and orchestra classes.

SHUBERTS GREET MISS RENEE.

"Royal Chef" Party Meets English Impersonator at Dock.

Sam Shubert, many members of his managerial staff, and a dozen or two of the women who are to appear in "The Royal Chef," a musical comedy, went down to the American Line dock yesterday to welcome a new English star, Miss Ida Renee, who in England is called the "English Guilbert." Miss Renee descended the gangplank, though, very much like any other human being and suhmitted reluctantly to an interview on what she was going to do, what she thought of this country, (she had seen only West Street so far,) and many other equally important things.

Miss Renee, whose name has been spread over the town in red and hlack letters four feet high, will be at the Lyric Theatre Thursday night. She does something which the programme calls "original character-impersonation." To speak in plain terms, she is an imitator.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The programme for music by the Seventh Regiment Band in Central Park to-day is:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March from "Scenes Pittoresque".....Massenet
Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
Adagietto from "L'Arleeienne".....Bizet
Grand fantasia, "Die Walkure".....Wagner
Cornet solo, aria from "Robert le Diable"....Meyerbeer
Emil Keneke.
Trois Intermezzos, Op. 6.....Chopin
Andante from "First Symphony".....Beethoven
Excerpts from "The Mocking Bird".....Sloane
"Narcissus".....Nevin
Finale, overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
Doxology.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—D. L. Oliver, Pittsburg.
HOLLAND—J. C. Hornblower, Washington; George A. Driggs, Waterbury.
IMPERIAL—C. P. Long, Wilkesbarre.
GRAND—W. C. Ogden, Binghamton; Lieut. Crenshaw, United States Navy; W. W. Booth, United States Navy.
GILSEY—E. M. Sewell, Indianapolis.
WOLCOTT—Judge U. S. Kendall, Fairmount, West Va.
NETHERLAND—W. T. Howard, Chicago.
FIFTH AVENUE—H. E. Knight, United States Army; Capt. L. P. Davidson, United States Army.
ALBEMARLE—Henry Pearson, London.
ASTOR—C. H. Cambron, Puehlo.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Manhattan Oyster Company, New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—T. H. Edgar, St., and T. H. Edgar, Jr., Baldwin, L. I., and Estelia G. Lewis, Brooklyn.

Rodgers Company, New York City, (clothing;) capital, $20,000. Directors—F. H. Lord and J. J. Bach, New York City, and Granville Whittlesy, South Norwalk, Conn.

Nohle & Gauss Construction Company, New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—James Noble, Frederick Gauss, and William Nohle, New York City.

Wolff Construction Company, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Solomon Wolff, Isaac Wolff, and Alexander Felt, New York City.

Kwite-Right-Kooked New York City Stoves; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. L. Adams, New Orleans, and P. L. Tarbox and A. S. Wile, New York City.

The Iroqnois Oil and Gas Company, Salamanca, Cattaraugus County; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Frank Rhodes, Edward Bolard, and G. W. Cole, Salamanca.

Bradley Leather Company, New York City; capital, $58,000. Directors—B. M. L. Ernst and M. H. Crane, New York City, and G. F. Handel, East Orange, N. J.

The Speigel & Rosenberg Company, New York City, (shirt waists;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Alex. Singer, Alfred Meyer, and Max Rosenberg, New York City.

F. K. Roberts Company, New York City, (general hardware;) capital, $20,000. Directors—F. K. Roberts, Forest Hill, N. J., and F. C. Baker and F. B. Maerkle, Brooklyn.

Ben Crown & Co., Antwerp, Jefferson County, (poultry foods;) capital, $30,000. Directors—F. E. Croissant, M. H. Bent, and J. C. Brehm, Antwerp.

Gem Sheat Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. L. Lasky, Selma J. Gensler, and Blanch Lasky, New York City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Rex Imperial Leather Company, Newark; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Charles W. Wills, Ralph Cashion, and W. T. Ralph.

The Ohio Ruhber Culture Company, Jersey City; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Grant S. Pike, Robert L. Dean, and Albert C. Mackay.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:21	Sun sets...6:42	Moon rises.8:02

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..8:54	Gov. Isl'd...9:11	H. Gate..11:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..9:02	Gov. Isl'd...9:24	H. Gate..11:20

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hathos, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Adirondack, Nagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jackeonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ultonia, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Moorish Prince, Brazil, via Pernambuco	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg, via Plymouth	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauentian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the honr of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 18.
British Prince, Barbados, Aug. 20.
Kansas City, Savannnh, Aug. 26.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 20.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Aug. 16.
Saratoga, Nassau, Aug. 24.
Slavonia, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

Bremen, Bremen, Aug. 20.
Manoa, St. Kitts, Aug. 23.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 20.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 24.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Fontabelle, St. Croix, Aug. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Aug. 23.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Aug. 20.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 20.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Mascot, Tlit Cove, Aug. 22.
Capac, Havana, Aug. 22.
City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 24.
Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 24.
Moorish Prince, Santos, July 30.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
Cherokee, Turks Island, Aug. —.
Viglancia, Havana, Aug. 24.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Aug. 10.

Sailed.

Sicilian Prince, for Naples and Palermo, via Azores.
Hellig, for Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c.
Huron, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Zulia, for Curacao, La Guayra, &c.
Landaff City, for Bristol.
Caribbee, for St. Kitts, Barbados, and Demarara.
Buffon, for Manchester.
Tanagra, for Santander and Hamburg.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
El Valle, for New Orleans.
El Rio, for Galveston.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Concho, for Galveston.
Carib, for Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C.
Pretoria, for Hamburg, via Dover.
Lucania, for Liverpool.
Minnetonka, for London.
New York, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover.
Prinzees Irene, for Naples and Genoa.
Astoria, for Glasgow.
Belita, for Port Antonio.
Trinidad, for Hamilton, Bermuda.
Conmo, for San Juan, &c.
Mexico, for Hnvana.
Larimer, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Cheeapeake, for Baltimore.
Tyr, for Pilleys Island, N. F.
Giuseppe Corvaja, for Philadelphia.
Idaho, for Hull.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 27, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cedric, at Queenstown, Aug. 27.
Etruria, at Queenstown, Aug. 27.
Hamburg, at Cherbourg, Aug. 27.
Indradevi, at Lyttleton, Aug. 12.
Fluminense, at Para, Aug. 19.
Bucros, at Auckland, Aug. 24.
Sardegna, at Naples, Aug. 24.
Roman Prince, at Santos, Aug. 25.
Tenedos, at Bordeaux, Aug. 25.
Napolitan Prince, at Palermo, Aug. 26.
Needles, at Port Said, Aug. 27.
Philadelphia, at Cherbourg, Aug. 27.

Sailed.

Campania, from Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Philadelnhia, from Southampton, Aug. 27.
La Savoie, from Havre, Aug. 27.
Helig Olav, from Copenhagen, Aug. 24.
Indramayo, from Manila, Aug. 22.
Callisto, from Hull, Aug. 26.
Zeeland, from Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Minneapolis, from London, Aug. 27.

Passed.

Nord Amerika, from New York, Gibraltar, Aug. 27.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 8576—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Open Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5986—Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Lady living at hotel must dispose of handsome Japanese spaniel male dog; reasonable. Call Hotel Minot, 126th St. and 8th Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 4th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

Berkshire Hills Farm House.—Board; near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fishing; cream, eggs, fruit; city references; $7 to $8 week. Address Henry Woods, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

"The Outcout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious Autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Scarborough-on-Hndson.—Magnificent river view; 50 minutes from Grand Central; lady occupying country seat will take a few adult boarders at remunerative prices. Box 95 Scarborough.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

American Palisades House.—Few more guests accommodated; invalids will find restful, quiet home. For particulars write Mrs. H. E. Archer, Northvale, N. J.

Excellent board, $5 per week for September and October; round trip, $5.80; good hunting and fishing. Hazel Cottage, West Wardsboro, Vt.

East Orange.—Hollywood Av., 19; furnished room in private family; near trolley and station.

AUCTION SALES.

Morris A. Freedman, auctioneer, sells Japanese high art at 351 Grand St. evenings.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells all week and evenings Oriental rugs, &c., for K

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

CRESTWOOD

"HALF AN HOUR OUT ON HARLEM RAILWAY."

Ideal Location for New York's Business Men.

MODERN HOMES OR PLOTS

FOR SALE, CASH OR EASY TERMS,

THAT WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY IN VALUE

Best Value. Quickest Transit. Fully Developed.
No Mosquitoes or Malaria.
Best Water in State. Commutation $5.50.

NO MISTAKE CAN BE MADE IN BUYING PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT AT PRESENT PRICES, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY AS THE MOTIVE POWER ON THE HARLEM ROAD.

For further particulars and tickets to inspect apply

THE WATSON COMPANY,

Telephone 2082 38th St. 12 EAST 42D ST.

Larchmont Park

NEW YORK'S MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE SECTION, where values are increasing rapidly, due to the millions of dollars now being spent on improvements affecting this part of Westchester County. Located at Larchmont, New York, on Long Island Sound, 18½ miles from 42d Street via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS NOW COMPLETED.

Electric Light, Gas, thorough system of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, etc.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 & UP; Small Cash Rayments; Titles Guaranteed, No Assessments, No Interest Charges, Frequent Train Service and Low Commutation Rates.
WRITE or CALL for Descriptive Circular. Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,

27 PINE STREET, Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

Westchester.—Lots $100, $125; monthly payments; fare 8 cents. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Writs only.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We cannot describe all the houses we have for sale, but just want to remind you that absolutely the best in house architecture, in street improvements and in the character of its residents is found at Prospect Park South.

Complete houses ready for your inspection at lowest prices for similar inmprovements.

Take Flatbush "L" train or any "Brighton Beach" trolley to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes from Park Row.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH—BARGAIN. $10,500 Residence Sacrificed at $8,250. Terms $750 Down, $45 a Month. Foreclosed by Builder, in Elegant Condition. NEW, BUILT TWO YEARS, STEAM HEATED. MAGNIFICENT HOME, FINE GROUNDS. OUR VERY FINEST LOCATION, NEAR OCEAN AVE. "L" Station, Trolleys, Schools and Churches, Stores. 30 minutes to N. Y. Beautiful Trees, Macadamized Ave., Sewer. Hardwood trim, Beautiful Burlap Decorations, Parquet Floors, Gas Logs, Open Fire Places, Linen Closets. Very Elegant Wide Foyer Hall with Ingle Nooks and Window Seats. Magnificent. Large Colored Glass Windows. Grand Wide Piazza, Tiled Entrance. Very Wide Parlors. Elegant Library. Very Grand, Large Dining Room, Open Fire Place. Wainscoted, Plate Shelf. Large Kitchen. Combination Coal and Gas Range, Back Stairs. Six Large Bed Rooms. Beautifully Decorated, Tiled Baths, Two Separate Toilets. Fine Porcelain Plumbing. Elegantly Built. None better. Come Quick and get this Bargain. Sunday, any day. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge to my office.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 Flatbush Ave., corner Albemarle Road.

$500 DOWN
will buy a nine-room house at
HOMECREST

All improvements; open nickel plumbing; price, $4,500.00. Only two left of a large operation. Address
WILLIAM OPPENHEIM,
21 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

$2,500

Builds 7-room cottage, all improvements; large open fireplace for hall; grill archway between reception hall and dining room; open nickel plumbing; modern in every respect. If you own a lot, only small amount of cash required. Also houses ranging in price from $1,500 up. Over 1,000 houses actually built from my designs.
GEO. HITCHINGS, ARCHITECT
1,031 BEVERLEY ROAD, BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH

High Grade Two Family Houses

386 and 392 Westminster Road, (East 12th St.;) extra well and strongly built; were erected as an investment, but must be sold; look at them before purchasing; plots 50x100; steam heated; finely decorated; refrigerators; rent for $1,140 each; 16 rooms, two baths, and laundry; the best investment. John Woolley, 398 Westminster Road, near Cortelyon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

ROOFS

Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Tel. 53—Main. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$2,875 buys 832 Bergen St., near Classon Av., 2½-story, 10-room, 2-family dwelling; lot 37 feet front; house open.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,033 Union Av.

Beautiful Flatbush.—3 lots; $10 down, balance $6 monthly. Joy, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY,
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale—On Highland estate, Palenville, N. Y., new Summer cottage, with every convenience. F. Hill.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—17 acres good land, 700 feet bay front, cordered by road; $1,000; shore and village property, poultry farms, wild land. Write, E. R. PEARSE, Center Moriches, N. Y.

Send stamp to Postmaster for description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

A Gentleman's Country Place.

One hour from New York, Harlem R. R.; short distance from 2 depots; 20-room house, built 5 years ago; all modern improvements, including gas and heat; artesian well supplying all buildings, garden and lawn; one of the finest views in Westchester County from wide veranda; carriage house and stable, 7 stalls, room for 12 carriages; coachman's quarters, 7 rooms; cow barn, ice house, hennery, piggery; all perfect condition, recently painted; 20 acres land; private driveway through beautiful grove; sold at a sacrifice. Price and particulars given by NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE

by consulting us before purchasing real estate in that section we make a specialty of—Westchester County. In our office can be found the most desirable properties—both large and small. We have several bargains.
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Bargain for Homeseeker or Investor, Lots at MARBLEDALE,
20 minutes from 125th St.; railroad fare, 8c.; trolley, 5c.; city improvements paid; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mount Vernon and White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

A RARE CHANCE.—7-room house, all improvements, $3,000; near station, trolley, schools, churches; best of condition; must be seen to be appreciated; terms, balance 5 per cent. Frank W. Wolfe, P. O. Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

New Rochelle.

AT NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
A fine, large dwelling, with stable and spacious grounds, near the shore, at reasonable rental. A. M. Kreitler, Agent, 261 Main St.

White Plains.

AUCTION!
100 LOTS——AUCTION!
WHITE PLAINS.——100 LOTS.——AUCTION!
WHITE PLAINS.——100 LOTS.
WHITE PLAINS.
WILL BE OFFERED LABOR DAY.
LOTS ADJOIN CENTRAL BOULEVARD.
LOTS ARE HIGH AND HEALTHY.
EXCEPTIONAL TERMS ARE OFFERED.
STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
An interesting profit can be made on White Plains property if bought RIGHT now. The man on smallest salary can buy one of these lots, yes, a GOOD one, cheap. Maps and particulars from COOLEY & WEST, INC., Auctioneers, opp. depot, White Plains.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Caryl, 157 Bruce Av., Yonkers; 155th St., 13 minutes; Grand Central Station, 22 minutes; Rector St., 52 minutes; new house, 12 rooms, laundry, storeroom, two large baths, shower, three toilets, highest class plumbing and hot water heating; hardwood trim, cabinet mantels; fine lawns; good neighborhood; 300 feet from Van Courtland Park; frequent trains all day and night; station 4 minutes' walk; ready by Sept. 10; decorations to suit if taken at once; trolley one block; new subway near; commutation, including "L," $6.25; terms easy. C. W. Clark, Yonkers, or 74 Wall St., New York.

AT YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.
28 minutes from 42d St.; access by West Side Elevated; attractive, modern, 10-room house; plot, 60x140; hardwood trim, open plumbing, &c.; sale, $9,000; rent, $60 month; also 11-room house, grounds, and stable, $15,000; rent, $900 year; a great bargain; modern 11-room house; plot 50x250; price, $8,500; terms, $1,500 or more cash. Bellows & Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers houses to rent, $35, $40, $45, $50 upward; also modern 11-room house for sale; hardwood; 50x125; bargain; $6,500; easy terms; make offer. Van Ness Brothers, 42 Warburton Av.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, one of the most sightly in the best part of Yonkers. W. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE—TO LET.

WEST NUTLEY, N. J. Modern dwelling at a bargain. Contains 9 rooms, tiled bathroom, furnace, gas, electricity; every improvement; high, healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; price, $8,800; $500 cash payment, balance same as rent; almost new and ready for occupancy; plot, 50x128. Send for photos and description.
LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A delightful nine-room, steam-heated house, comfortably and artistically furnished; containing every improvement; situated at Glen Ridge, N. J., forty minutes out; fashionably and accessibly located close to golf links and station. Grounds contain stable, etc.; opportunity for small refined family; rent from Oct. 1st. Taliaferro, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—Your rent due Sept. 1. Put it in your pocket; 11-room house; improvements; 43 minutes from Chambers St.; $6,200; $500 cash, balance, $50 monthly; might rent unfurnished or partially furnished. Room 801, 320 Broadway. Tel. 490 Franklin. Great bargain. Owner, Box 116 Times.

To close an estate; gentleman's residence, house, stable, &c.; 1,200 feet front on avenue; 20 acres; near Hollywood and John A. McCall's mansion. Julian, 136 Liberty St.

Plainfield.—Delightful homes; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Ternhune, 130 Broadway.

Farm for Sale.—Terms easy; well situated; two good houses; farm buildings; lake grist mill; 40 acres; good land; plenty of fruit. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

$100 cash, $17 monthly buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Handsome fifteen-room house, all improvements, for rent. Daniel Paul, Tenafly, N. J.

LIBRARIANS
will find The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange a weekly index of books wanted and offerings of books of special character or value.

LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

ONE ACRE OF LAND, $180

Located in the most beautiful section of Long Island. Every foot of this land high and dry, covered partly with shade trees, soil just adapted to raising vegetables and berries of all kinds. An ideal spot for chicken raising and a ready market within 30 minutes of the property for anything and everything you raise. Splendid well water can be had at the depth of twenty feet. Positively a most picturesque spot for a suburban home.

WE HAVE 500 ACRES OF THIS LAND

ONLY ONE HOUR OUT. 20 TRAINS A DAY. 12½ CENTS COMMUTE.

A point that is growing rapidly as a suburb to New York City. The centre of enjoyment and pleasure for an investment or for a home. No such place on the Atlantic Coast.

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED HERE WILL MAKE YOU $5 IN 5 YEARS.

BAY SHORE

a progressive suburb of 7,000, with 100 stores, several churches; good schools, many hotels, and an opera house. The home of more millionaires than anywhere in the United States.

WE HAVE PLANNED FOR FOUR GRAND EXCURSIONS.
TUESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY (LABOR DAY).
FREE TICKETS AND FREE MAPS ISSUED

to prospective purchasers to and from Bay Shore, and it will be a pleasure to show the property whether you buy or not; but we have no desire to carry people and provide for them who have no intentions to buy, but to take a day's outing at our expense.

OUR THREE GRAND BARGAINS!

$12 PER LOT,
15 LOTS FOR $180.
ONE ACRE.
$5 DOWN; $5 MONTHLY.

$18 PER LOT,
5 LOTS FOR $90.
EACH LOT 25x125.
$5 DOWN. $3 MONTH.

WATER FRONTS,
RIGHT AT THE BAY.
25 BY 100 FT., $440.
$10 DOWN. $7.50 MONTH.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH PURCHASES. SEND OR CALL IN FOR TICKETS AT ONCE.

$12 A LOT

William H. Moffitt Realty Co.

155-157 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY.

$180 AN ACRE

OPPORTUNITIES

NEAR HUNTINGTON, 30 acres high, fertile ground, partly wooded; ¼ mile from water; magnificent views; fruit, garden; several fine trout ponds; old-fashioned house, good repair; excellent neighborhood; decided bargain; $7,500; easy terms.
SAG HARBOR, 11 acres land, in lawn and grove; finest water front; exceptional surroundings; ideal for country home; for sale at a bargain.
HEADQUARTERS LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. Farnsworth, Manager,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

LOOK THIS OVER.
Modern 11-room house, bath, running water, electric light, 100 ft. of veranda; fine view of Grent South Bay; plot 100x250; 500 ft. from water; 30 miles out; bargain at $3,500; easy terms.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. Farnsworth, Manager,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

$250 Each.—Two five-acre farms; sell one or both; half cash or more, to suit; free and clear; great prospective value. V. T. Hervey, 750 Melrose Av., Bronx.

Two 12-room cottages, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, $6,000; bargain. Anderson, 32 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Out of City.



DON'T BUILD AIR CASTLES
BUILD A HOUSE AT
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,
and you'll be content. Superb location, 270 feet above the Hudson, and climate of the Catskills, make it the ideal place. Increasing values insure a profitable investment. If preferred, will build for you. Better see what we offer first. Houses from $4,500 to $15,000 on payments equal to renting. Free booklet and ticket via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., PHONE, 1847 MAD. 1133 BROADWAY.

SUBURBAN HOMES

FALL RENTALS.

Monthly.	
Rutherford	$20 to $60
Ridgewood	30 to 75
Nutley	25 to 65
Arlington	20 to 40
Montclair	28 to 100
Nyack	25 to 125
Hackensack	20 to 40

"WHERE TO LIVE"
Descriptive booklet free on application at

ERIE

INFORMATION BUREAUS.
1,159 Broadway, N. Y. | 273 West 125th St., N. Y.
399 Broadway, N. Y. | 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
10 Exchange Place, Jersey City.
Or mailed for 4 cents postage by
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1,159 Broadway, New York.

QUEENS. FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED. HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE. IN THE NEW TOWN SITE.
of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas and cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on Picturesque Flushing Bay. Fishing, bathing, boating for all lot owners, as each purchaser has shore front privileges. Contract just awarded for 200-foot pier. Lots from $200 upward on monthly installments, worth three times prices asked to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
Send for Circular and Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP'N, 837 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN.
A Few Good Agents Can Secure Employment.

Factory Property for Rent or Sale.—A large and commodious two-story brick factory, 75x180, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry, on ground 175x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform, large sheds, &c. Henry A. Rubino, Trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

$75,000 to loan, 1st and 2d mortgages; estates, deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON,
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, NEW YORK,
ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER FIRST.

A FEW COTTAGES AND HOUSES.
All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes' walk from station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address
TALBOT ROOT, 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Best investment in city and no risk; lots, fine and cheap, in Richmond Borough; new ferry boats means big profits to those who invest now. Address Forsyth, 206 Broadway, Room 23.

Corner lot, 40x75; desirable location; Prohibition Park, two blocks from trolley; cheap if purchased now. Schweikert, 24 Bay St., Tompkinsville, S. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Hewsler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102 2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

HOUSES.

Location.	Remarks.	Rent.
Lexington Av.	30 rooms	$4,200
30th St., 4th Av.	12 rooms	1,000
25th St., Broadway	21 rooms	3,000
34th St., 7th Av.	52 rooms	6,000
35th St., 5th Av.	Private house	3,600
35th St., 5th Av.	Private house	3,000
47th St., Lexington Av.	Handsome house	1,500
44th St., adjoining 6th Av.		4,000
48th St., 7th Av.	12 rooms	1,400
57th St., 6th Av.	Great value	3,000
57th St., 8th Av.	15 rooms	2,300
58th St., 6th Av.	Near Park	3,000
58th St., 8th Av.	25 rooms	2,400

POCHER & CO.,
40 W. 34th St. 6,146—38th.

IN THE FIFTIES

4-STORY HOUSE, 18 FEET,
RENT $1500
J. P. WHITON-STUART, 576 Fifth Ave.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.

Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

HOUSES FOR RENT, BEST LOCATIONS.
13th St., near 7th Av., 12 rooms, $1,000.
21st St., near 7th Av., 23 rooms, $1,400.
21st St., near 5th Av., rent, $2,500.
Lexington Av., near 23d, 30 rooms, $4,200.
Others $600 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

AT $1,350 PER YEAR.
Three-story high box-stoop private House; extra width; on West 70th St. Permit and particulars office JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

At New Dorp, Staten Island.—House containing 14 rooms, bathrooms, furnace, and running water on all floors; newly painted and decorated. Apply John P. Purcell, 60 Harrison St., New York. Keys at railroad depot.

A.—216 East 69th St.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $900.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Two extraordinary light lofts in newly constructed building, size 40x90, for manufacturing or other business; freight elevator. Inquire Lennig, 327-329 East 34th St.

Lexington Av., 993, Near 72d St.—4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, A1 condition; $1,400. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

To let, furnished, for one year or longer, the dwelling No. 177 Madison Av., near 34th St. Apply personally or in writing to Owner, on premises.

House near 5th Av.—Rent $100; large profits; furniture $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

We want furnished and unfurnished houses for Fall renting. Call or send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.
Wants to sell this Fall; cannot take care of the farm any longer; there is 113 acres of nice land, well divided into tillage, pasture and woodland; plenty of fruit; fine water; new school; 3-miles from large village; good markets; good, comfortable buildings; farm with two fine cows, horse, pigs, fowls; all the farming tools; for $1,200; easy terms. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Right on the shore of a beautiful lake with lots of Summer homes; large hotel; many cottages; free delivery of mail; a modern farm of 50 acres; smooth and level; old style house, in fine repair; nice stable and outbuildings; a fine Summer or yearly home; price only $1,500. J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

SCHUYLER ARMS

98th St. and Riverside Drive,
New York City.

Two Blocks to Express Subway Station.

2D SEASON.

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
FIREPROOF.

Private Dining and Reception Rooms.

Restaurant a la Carte.

MUSIC.

2 rooms and bath.....$500, $600, $700
4 and 5 rooms, kitchenettes..$840, $900, $1,200

REFINED AND QUIET. PERFECT SERVICE.

References required.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

THE GRAMERCY,

24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.,
Adjoining Broadway.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER
725-727 Broadway.

56th Street, near 5th Ave.
For rent, an attractive 20-ft. dwelling; can be seen by appointment only.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (9922) 1 Madison Av.

FALMOUTH BUILDING,
S. E. Cor. 43d St. and Madison Av.; two very desirable floors for office, studio, or light business; electric elevator and lighting; rents moderate.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, AGENTS,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pittigrew, Superintendent, on premises.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Corner store prominent avenue; money-making location; druggist, $2,400. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th.

65 Fulton St., third loft, 25x50; $300. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Desk room, large, with furniture, cheap. Inquire Goldstein, 187 Broadway.

A store, 1,217 Madison Av., 88th St.; rent, $900. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Have $4,000 equity in Brooklyn flat, will add cash for New York or Brooklyn income or free-and-clear country. Address Country, 1,364 Broadway, New York.

Exchange two west side dwellings for good flat or Hudson River residence. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

I have $50,000 to invest in New York or Brooklyn property; owners only. Address A., 1,364 Broadway, N.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,

MANHATTAN AVE., 117TH TO 118TH ST.

Two four and six room apartments; all night elevator service. Most commodious apartments in Harlem. Our four-room apartments are unequalled for size and accommodation. One minute to L Express and all cars.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $900 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.

Positively completed and ready for occupancy September first.

THE HOLLY,
55 West 116th St.,
near Lenox Av.
Five large, light rooms and bath, $35; telephone, elevator, electric lights.

THE RICHMOND,
369 West 116th St.
Five and six rooms and bath, $40 to $50; elevator, telephone, electric light.

300 West 121st St.
Five large corner rooms, $29 to $32.

991 Amsterdam Av., near 109th St.
Four rooms and bath, $18 to $20.
Five rooms and bath, $20 to $22.
Full particulars of
A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

HARTFORD 60 West 75th St., seven and eight rooms; elevator service; $55 to $70.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St., seven rooms and bath; hall boy; $45 to $55.

206-212 WEST 69TH ST., seven rooms and bath; private hall; steam heat and hot water supply; $30 to $37.50.
Apply to janitor, or agent.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

Bachelor Apartments,
CORNER 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
In suites of two large, light rooms and bath, equipped with every appointment.
Electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water, and first-class attendance.
RENTS $30 TO $40 PER MONTH.
CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
Corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

CASANOVA,
257, 259 WEST 129TH ST.
Elevator apartments of four all light, sunny rooms; electric light, tiled bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, telephone service; rent $35; elevator service all night. Apply on premises, or M. Just, 219 West 125th St.

ARCADIA,
159 West 45th, adjoining Longacre Square; 6-room apartment vacant; modern improvements; also ground floor for business; moderate rents. Janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, Agt.
45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

The Evarts and The Senate.
Located at 231 to 237 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendance; suites, 5 and 6 rooms, bath, $38 to $65.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 East 14th St.

ELEGANT LIGHT APARTMENTS,
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS, HALL SERVICE. 54 WEST 94TH ST.
INQUIRE JANITOR.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE POILLION,
Central Park West & 61st St.
Very desirable apartments of 8 rooms and bath. All improvements. Inquire of Superintendent or
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

GRANTLEY APARTMENTS,
557 W. 124th St.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

THE PALACIO.
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 65TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; suites of eight large, light rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. SUPERINTENDENT.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 161ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

Five-room flat; linen; silver; piano, steam heat; hot water; all light rooms. Call 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., or 7 P. M.; ring Hill's bell, 152 8th Av.

84th St., 21 West.—Choice single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $55.

Corner apartment, four rooms; improvements; rent, $14. Janitor, 437 West 13th St.

209 59th St., near 3d Av.—First flat, five light rooms, bath, &c.; $27.

58th St., 328 West—Flats, 6 and 8 rooms, bath, private hall, newly decorated; $45.

124th St., 312 East—Second floor apartment, 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; $30.

20th St., 204 East; three rooms, $12.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY
Sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Would like to invest surplus of $25,000 in Manhattan or Bronx reasonable-priced property. Lenox, Box 1,168 Times, Harlem.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

LOTS WANTED ANYWHERE IN BRONX. KRONENBERGER-HOEXTER, 3d Av. & 147 St.

Wanted—Five-story double flat; hot water; for cash buyer. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Wanted—Row of four to six double flats for investor. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

"THE FANWOOD,"
112 East 17th St.—A large, light, and desirable Apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

"THE SORRENTO,"
NORTHWEST CORNER 81ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; eight rooms and bath, $2,400; doctor's office, first floor, two rooms and bath, $900.

"PALMERO,"
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartments of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700.

"THE PEMBROKE,"
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room apartment; elevator and all improvements; $1,000.

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,000; corner Apartments, $1,200.

"THE HAMILTON,"
126 AND 128 WEST 129TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large sunny rooms; heat, &c.; RENT, $600.

"BACHELOR APARTMENTS."
"The Phoenix," 18 E. 28th St. New House.
Suites of two rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light, telephone, &c.
RENT, $45 TO $55 PER MONTH.

"NO. 173 MADISON AV.,"
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two to five rooms and bath, $900 to $2,500.

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartments of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service; $850; suitable for offices.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 West 33d St., near Broadway.—Telephone, 381—38th St.

1507 MADISON AV.,
Southeast Corner 83d St.
An exceptionally desirable, large apartment of 14 rooms, every room an outside one, bounded on the north, east, south and west by sunshine, air and light; 3 baths, 2 extra servants' rooms, storage and laundry rooms, &c.; most select and accessible location; modern in every detail. For further particulars
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Desirable Apartments
IN
Apartment Hotels and Bachelor Apartment Houses, Fifth Avenue Section.
FROM SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS UP.
APPLY
BLOODGOOD, DESAULLES & TALBOT,
NO. 542 5TH AV.,
Corner 45th St.

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fireproof housekeeping apartment house in the United States; every convenience; refrigeration, mail chutes, telephones; 2 elevators to each apartment; independent storage rooms; extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention; most accessible location in the city.
8 AND 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
For further particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

B'way, facing Riverside Drive.
NORTHEAST CORNER 125TH ST.
CYNTHIUS
New elevator Apartment of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms, having all modern improvements.
Sachs & Co., 1,268 AMSTERDAM Av.

BROADWAY, 2,193 (77TH-78TH).
Eight rooms, bath; immediate possession; also seven rooms, bath; possession October; rent $45-$60.

262 WEST 83D ST.
Eight extra large rooms, bath, elevator; October; $1,100-$1,400. WEBSTER STETSON, 5th Av.

MURRAY HILL
Lexington Avenue, Corner 36th
Two private dwellings on plot 65x95 ft., with favorable terms, with restrictions; commission paid to brokers.
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.
7-room Apartments; all improvements,

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE. Catskill Mountains.

MR. H. E. EDER announces

that in consequence of the extraordinary demand for accommodations during July and August, when he was reluctantly compelled to turn away many whom he would have liked to welcome,

The Grand Hotel

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.,

"The Leading Hotel of the Catskills,"

Will Remain Open During September.

Every comfort and convenience of a high class city hotel in the heart of the Catskill Mountains. A magnificent resort for pleasure and health. Superb scenery, walks and drives. Most accessible hotel in the mountains. Through parlor car from New York direct to hotel grounds.

H. E. EDER, Manager.

3½ hours from New York. Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill,

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN. WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 6TH. REDUCED RATES. Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.

22D SEASON; $7 TO $10 PER WEEK. High elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed. BOATING AND FISHING FREE. Table and beds first class; plenty of shade; enlarged and refurnished; lighted by gas. W. P. FISHER, Kiskatom, Greene Co., N. Y.

3½ hours from New York. Through parlor car service to

Hotel Kaaterskill

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN. ELEVATION 3,000. CAPACITY, 1,200. Same management as former years. Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

SPEND LABOR DAY AT THE ROCKWOOD, CAIRO, N. Y., by Catskill Evening Line of Steamers. Special Low Rates for September. Full particulars address Proprietor, H. S. DUNCAN, CAIRO, N. Y.

DAY LINE Summer Exc. Book: Catskills, &c. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager, Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager, Tel., 700 Coney Island.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions. STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC. N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone Briarcliff. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

QUANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N.Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,

In Earlington Park. For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings. New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., W. near Broadway. Booklet on application. The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. *Open from May to Nov* Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. For particulars address M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY," Quaker Hill, Pawling, New York. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodations 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Most beautiful resort in the hills overlooking Berkshires. Weekly golf and tennis tournaments. Orchestra. Write for booklet. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Situated on southwesterly slope of Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Saur's Corner; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP. WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Larchmont.

Larchmont—Summer, Winter; comfort; cottage near station. Sound; reasonable; references. Chatsworth Av., corner Addison.

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

The KITTATINNY

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL IN NOVEMBER.

The Paradise of America.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

More than $75,000 expended in improvements and furnishings. Elevators; rooms en suite with bath. Music concerts mornings and evenings. Purest mountain spring water used in hotel. Boating and fishing. Grand walks and drives. Golf and tennis. First-class livery attached. Accommodations for automobile tourists. Write for special September and October rates and booklet, beautifully illustrated. Coaches at all trains. 2½ hours from New York. European restaurant and cafe a feature.

CHARLES E. COPE.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving. I. D. IVISON.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN **THREE HOURS** Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Passing Through Lakewood. Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

NEW FIREPROOF **RIO GRANDE,**

New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation. Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia. Under the well known management of DAVID B. PLUMER. FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

Asbury Park.

THE BREAKERS,

Second Av. Fifty feet from the ocean. Special Sept. rates. A. E. WIDDEMER.

NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.

EDGEWOOD PARK, GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN. NOW OPEN. Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage. Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country. D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Massachusetts. IN THE BERKSHIRES, Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful drives; golf; music. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

Vermont. THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt. A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY. A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES.

LISTERATED FOOT POWDER

Quickly relieves aching and perspiring feet. The Alpers Pharmacy, 45&47 West 31st St., N. Y.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 8th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

North Beach

GALA PARK—CIRCLE SWING SWIMMING POOL EXTRA BOATS TO-DAY. E. 99th and E. 134th Sts.

GO TO LONG ISLAND FOR YOUR VACATION

Ideal for Health, Rest and Recreation.

Illustrated book containing list of Long Island hotels and boarding houses free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1,388 Broadway; 95 5th Ave., 774 Lexington Ave., 574 Columbus Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York; or send 4 cents in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dreamland ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS

BOATS TO CONEY ISLAND

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND. Four largest steel steamers in fleet, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Roedale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

Round trip from W. 129th St., 50 cents. Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents. Including admission to Dreamland.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill. Str. ALEXANDER, foot Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:00 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A.M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 8:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis incline Railway from Fishkill.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Café. Music. Tickets $1.00. Children, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St.: Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20 and 10:20 P. M. (Hammel, only 4:00 P. M., 6:00, 7:00 and 9:30 P. M.)

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ASTOR,

Times (Long Acre) Square, NEW YORK.

The culmination of years of artistic study. Containing five hundred guest chambers, three hundred bath rooms, large and small ball rooms and banquet halls, and

RESTAURANTS DE LUXE.

Compelled to postpone Opening until on account of labor troubles **SEPTEMBER 10th**

W. C. MUSCHENHEIM.

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00

Interesting to the Student of Economy.

Single Rooms, with Private Bathroom, Dollar Per Day Up.

FIRST-CLASS FIREPROOF HOTEL; MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION; Up to Date. Homelike. Comfortable. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

RATES PER DAY:

Bedroom, Dressing Room and Private Bathroom $1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath $3.00
Parlor, Dressing Room, Bedroom, and Private Bathroom. $3.50

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Ave., New York City.

$1.00 $1.00

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.

To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

HOTEL ASHTON

COR. MADISON AV. AND 33D ST. OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK. In close proximity to the Vanderbilt, Sloane and Carnegie mansions.

Strictly fireproof steel construction | FAMILY HOTEL OF HIGH STANDARD | Modern and luxurious appointments

American plan. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND SERVICE A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS HOTEL. Handsomely furnished or unfurnished Apartments, two to seven rooms, with one or two baths; long distance 'phone in each suite; all night elevator service; every convenience and comfort of a refined home. SELECT PATRONAGE. SPECIAL TERMS BY THE YEAR.

The Gerard,

123 WEST 44TH ST. The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK. APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year. RATES REASONABLE. Excellent accommodations for transients. UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT. C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

EXCURSIONS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

ERIE RAILROAD.

Niagara Falls	$8.00
Toronto	9.50
St. Louis	23.25
Shohola	1.00
Greenwood Lake	1.00

Excursion Tickets to Summer Home Resorts in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., and Pike and Wayne Counties, Penna.

Tickets on sale at 200, 1183, 1404, 261, 127, and 113 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 333, 360 Fulton St., and 200 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City ticket offices.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE REGULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND**

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink! SEVEN IRON STEAMBOATS designed and constructed especially for speed, comfort and greatest possible safety. Company's record shows upward of Forty-six million passengers carried without loss of one single life.

LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets, 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

Free Ride in Electric Buses from Pier Walk to Steeplechase Park for holders of 25c. Combination Tickets. SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 1:50, 2:15, 2:50, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:00, 10:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, than foot 22d St. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:30, 11:10, 11:55 A. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 2:00, 2:55, 3:30, 3:55, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 8:20, 7:00, 7:40, *8:10, *8:40, *9:10, 9:30, *9:50, *10:40, *11:40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION,

Weekly tours, including every expense and accommodations at the Hotel Jefferson, which is absolutely fireproof and the finest hotel in St. Louis.

SHORT TRIPS.

Numerous tours to Canadian and New England resorts from seven days to two weeks, including all expenses.

CALIFORNIA.

Frequent special vestibuled trains through to the Pacific Coast without the usual change of cars will run throughout the fall and winter.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York. Boston, Phila., Pittsburgh, Chicago.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:36 A. M. to 10:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St., 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.) By Palace Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " New York Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 " " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 " Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

A TRIP ON THE **"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.**

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND. Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

Up the Sound | EVERY SUNDAY MORNING To Sea Cliff & Glenwood

The popular Steamer "NANTASKET," will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.), on Sundays, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Leave Glenwood 5:30 P. M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

INSTRUCTION.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

Business Shorthand and Telegraphy, 5TH AVE. ON 125TH ST. 7TH AVE.

A great school in a great city. KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY. Endorsed by a discerning public. 1,000 calls for graduates in a single month. NOW is a good time to begin. Day and evening sessions. Call, write or telephone.

De Lancey School for Girls,

71 West 85th Street.

College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

formerly 778-780 Madison Av., New York, will reopen September 29th at 19 W. 96th St., near Central Park West. For catalogues address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal, 10 West 96th St.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ANGELA,

"URSULINE NUNS," NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK. Chartered by State Regents; only Catholic college for women in Archdiocese of New York. Four-year course, leading to degree of A. B. Catalog on application to Secretary.

URSULINE SEMINARY:—"The Castle," NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Boarding school for young ladies and girls. Catalog sent on application.

CONNECTICUT, WASHINGTON. GUNNERY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. 55th year. Opens Sept. 21. Many improvements in main building, schoolhouse, and athletic field. New building for 23 boys. Whole number limited to 65. For circular address JOHN C. BRINSMADE, Principal.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 721 St. Nicholas Av. KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 259 Lenox Av. 19TH YEAR begins Sept. 23d. Catalog.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 146th St. KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 151 Convent Av. 9TH YEAR begins Sept. 22d. Catalog.

TRINITY SCHOOL

139-147 WEST 91ST ST. A Day School for Boys. Founded in 1709. PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

85TH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 3RD. Address 24 East 60th.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art. Whitby, Ontario, Canada. Circular on request.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to the President, 41 Butler St.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. Write to Supt. for Illustrated Catalogue.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa., (near Philadelphia;) opens Sept. 21; terms, $600; year book.

Franklin and Marshall College.—Two courses, leading to A. B. and Ph. B. degrees. GEORGE F. MULL, Sec., Lancaster, Pa.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Indorsed by the War Department. Manlius, N. Y. Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. For catalogues address Col. Charles E. Hyatt, President.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

524 BROADWAY, S. E. CORNER SPRING STREET.

A High Grade Commercial School in the Heart of New York's Business District

Easily accessible from all parts of Greater New York, from Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

Faculty comprises many of the ablest business educators in the United States. Equipment (all new) superior to that of any other Commercial School in New York or Brooklyn. Employment facilities the best that money and long experience can provide. Instruction given in Isaac and Benn Pitman systems of shorthand, "Touch" Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Practice, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, German, French and Spanish.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS—OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

NIGHT SCHOOL begins early, enabling ambitious young men and young women to come to the school at the close of business, receive their instruction at once and depart for home early. Individual instruction can be arranged for at any time between 5 and 8:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

PARENTS who contemplate giving their sons and daughters a thorough business training, and independent young people who are interested, are cordially invited to call and inspect the school and its facilities or to write for particulars. A call at the school is strongly to be advised. JOHN J. EAGAN, President.

A Boy That Failed

to make progress at a noted New England academy entered the Groff School recently with several having had similar experiences at other large schools. They were all put into Yale and other large colleges the following September without a condition, one year ahead of their former classmates, and their present standing at college is very high. Mr. Groff's experience with these boys is typical of the success he has had for ten years.

THE GROFF SCHOOL,

228 West 72d St., New York, now occupying the most handsome school quarters in New York, is ideal and exceptional as a boarding and day school. School home conducted somewhat as a fraternity house. No young and inexperienced teachers to experiment with students. Absolutely individual attention, the number being strictly limited to 25. No very young boys admitted. Handsome study parlors, billiard room, electric elevator, and full and free use of skating rink, bowling alleys, fencing hall, gymnasium, &c. Proper and judicious supervision of the daily life of all students of the school, but all foolish school discipline, military drill, and consequent loss of time eliminated. Term begins Sept. 29th. Principal JOSEPH C. GROFF, (A. B. & U. S. N. A., 1893) 228 West 72d St., New York City. Office Hours, 9 to 11, and by appointment. Tel. 744 Columbus.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN. STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship. TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK. Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music, ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE. GERMAN, for beginners and advanced students. ART SCHOOL for Beginners and Advanced Students. Drawing, Manual Training, Design, Water Color, Charcoal Painting, Clay Modeling, Wood Carving, Costume Drawing Class. NEEDLEWORK CLASSES, Machine and Hand Sewing, Embroidery, Dressmaking, Millinery, Feather Curling. Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS) 2231 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.) PRIMARY TO COLLEGE. FIFTEENTH YEAR. OCT. 5TH. Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.

BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY. Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK. The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

Wanted

Boys and girls to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Spanish, French, Spanish Stenography. Speed lessons, $2 month. SPENCER'S SCHOOL, 8th Ave., 116th St.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS. 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y. CITY. College Preparatory and General Course. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof building, thoroughly equipped. REOPENS OCT. 5.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE

Christian Brothers, Boarding and Day Scholars. Grand Boulevard and 131st St., New York. COURSES LEADING TO B. A. & B. S. Engineering, Architecture, Modern Languages, General Science, Pedagogical and Commercial Courses; also a Preparatory Department. Reopens Sept. 7. BROTHER JEROME, President.

New York University Law School: Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Sq., N. Y.

DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

116 West 59th St., REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904. Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE (FOR BOYS) 45 West Eighty-first Street. THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 28TH. Illustrated catalogue on application. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE (FOR GIRLS) 108 West Eighty-first Street. To Primary, College Preparatory Classes. Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

THE BROWN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS. PROVIDENCE, R. I. Prepares boys, ages 6 to 14, for leading Preparatory Schools. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Personal supervision. Home atmosphere. Athletics. Large Grounds. Miss ARABELLA KETCHUM, Principal.

STAMMERING

And all nervous affections of speech corrected. Est. 1880. Send for "Causes and Treatment of Stammering." Also sample copy VOICE TOPICS. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th St.

Glenwood Collegiate Institute, Matawan, N. J.—One of the oldest and best preparatory boys' boarding schools. Primary, Academic, and Commercial Departments. Military drill. A truly home school. Address Prof. C. G. Brower, Principal.

Governess, &c.—A young French lady (professeur diplomée) desires an engagement as governess; or will give lessons by the hour to a limited number of pupils. Address until Sept. 1, Mlle. Turhan, care Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Locust Valley, L. I.

Miss Roberts's School for Girls.

Kindergarten and classes for Boys. Advanced courses for special students. Reopens Oct. 3d. 7 West 30th Street.

AT The PAINE Uptown BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1931 BROADWAY (cor. West 65th St.) Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, &c.; taught day and evening.

The Barnard Classes for Girls.—Preparation for College, Library and Kindergarten Schools. Special courses and post-graduate work. Miss OSBORNE, 430 West 115th Street, Morningside Heights.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, PLYMOUTH, HOLDERness School for Boys.—We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector.

THE LOCKWOOD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL HEATHCOTE HALL SCARSDALE, N. Y. (Formerly Mount Vernon, N. Y.)

INGLESIDE FRENCH-ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ludlow-on-Hudson, Yonkers, (half hour from N. Y.) Ideal home school for ten young girls. Healthful location. Exceptional advantages; $400-$600.

Butler's Business School, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Thorough business course; tutoring a specialty; send for catalogue. M. Butler & E. Y. Emerson, Principals.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and mastered by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,103 D., Metropolis Bldg.

Brooklyn Business Institute, 370 Willoughby Av. —First-class equipment; liberal courses; day and evening sessions. Fall term begins Sept. 6.

Mrs. Disbrow's School, Easton, Penn.—Children under 12; special attention to those who are backward.

Every young man should read and heed the advertisements of the International Correspondence Schools.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

Fall Term Now Open.



DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

BUSINESS COURSE—Including Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Etc.

SHORTHAND COURSE—Including Stenography, Typewriting, Office Practice, Correspondence, Etc.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT—Thoroughly organized for the benefit of our graduates. No charge is made to the business man or the student for our services in this Department.

THE BEST SCHOOL—The best education one can get is what he needs—not the cheapest in price. This school fits its graduates for the highest class of positions, where the best salaries are paid.

Illustrated Prospectus and full information sent promptly on application. "AN OLD SCHOOL AND A THOROUGH SCHOOL." 1133-1135 BROADWAY, Cor. 26th St., N.Y. TELEPHONE 2683 MAD. SQ.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764. 34 & 36 East 51st Street.

SPACIOUS building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation.

THOROUGH Training—Class and Individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and business. Primary classes. Completely equipped Laboratories and training. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 21.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A.M. } Headmasters. F. F. WILSON, A.M. }

HOBOKEN, N. J.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904. Registration day for applicants for admission on September 16th. Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September. Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

EASTMAN SCHOOLS

NEW YORK and POUGHKEEPSIE. The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of Complete Commercial Course. Opening date of Fall term, September 6th. Day and evening sessions. Call or write for catalogue. Address HENRY V. GAINES, Principal, 119 West 125th St., New York.

A thorough training for your boy. **IRVING SCHOOL,** 35 West 54th St. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES. Sanitary School Building, Gymnasium and Playground, Classes of Eight. No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school. Year Book on request.

Montclair Military Academy

Thirteen miles from New York, summit of Orange Mountains. Erie or Lackawanna R. R. Seventeen years at this one school have given to the headmaster some interesting things to say in the booklet entitled "Your Boy and Our School." It will interest you no matter where your son goes for his schooling. Sent on request. JOHN G. MacVICAR, A. M., Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

MACKENZIE SCHOOL, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y. Careful preparation of 150 boys for college or for business. 40 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. Fall term Sept. 22d. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Director. W. W. RANDALL, Head Master.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 36 West 59th Street, Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904. Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department. DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 28TH. Address 20 East 50th Street.

The Grossmann School for Nervous and Atypical Children; individual attention, expert treatment, modern educational methods, splendid equipment, outdoor sports, ideal location; 500 feet above sea. Address the Grossmann School, "Watchung Crest," Johnston's Drive, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School. } Evening School } 35 Nassau St. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y. 91st year. College preparatory, general courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and leading colleges. Schools of Music and Art. For catalogue address Anna Leach, A. M., Prin.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER 19-24.

26 EAST 58TH STREET. **THE MISSES JAUDON'S** Boarding and Day School for Girls.

St. David's Hall.—For limited number boys; college preparation; new buildings; rapid progress backward boys. Strongly indorsed. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

The Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls, Tarrytown, N. Y. College preparation. Physical Culture, Tennis, Basket-ball, Reopens Sept. 22d.

HUDSON RIVER MILITARY ACADEMY NYACK ON HUDSON. THE IRVING SCHOOL, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. JOHN M. FURSMAN, A. M. Principal.

THE MORRISTOWN SCHOOL, MORRISTOWN, N. J., will reopen Friday, Sept. 30th. New boys and conditioned boys, Thursday, Sept. 29th.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to President, 41 Butler St.

MUSICAL.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA Founded by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber. Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress. 128 E. 17th St., N. Y.

The 20th Scholastic Year begins Sept. 1st. ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Charles Heinroth and others. Address Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—The renting of pews will take place at this temple on Sundays, Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, from 9 to 12 A. M., and on Tuesday, Aug. 30; Thursday, Sept. 1; Monday, Sept. 5; Tuesday, Sept. 6; Wednesday, Sept. 7, and Thursday, Sept. 8.

—LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Bank Book No. 143,812, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

$100 reward for return of three-stone diamond ring lost Sunday, Aug. 21, on 5th Av., near 48th St.
Marcus & Co., 544 Fifth Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; references.

18th St., 116 Eas..—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

25th St., 38 West.—Three single rooms; gentlemen preferred; double room, bath; excellent table board.

49th St., 9 East.—Large room, second floor, and rooms on fourth floor, with board; references.

50th St., 23 West.—Attractive house; handsome second floor and other room, with board; reference exchanged.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 163 West.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 136 West.—Entire second floor, also large and small rooms; excellent table; reference.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with board; terms low; American family.

137th St., 235 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private home; references.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

140th St., 316 West., near "L."—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Delightful spot in Bronx; large house, comfortable rooms, shady lawns; bowling, tennis; Third and Ninth Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Lexington Av., 89.—Large room for couple; private house; parlor dining room; Jewish family.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Suites; floors; rooms separate; private baths; superior cuisine.

Madison Av., 432.—Third floor rooms, with board; large closets; telephone; reference.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home, board. Epicure, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

1.—A large room, bath, private house. 41 West 45th St.

11th St., 36 West.—Exceptionally well-furnished large, small, light rooms; heat, all improvements; references.

16th St., 267 West, near 7th Av.—Comfortably furnished room; splendid bath.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key Gramercy Park.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

47th St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished hallroom; gentleman; reference.

48th St., 134 West.—Office for doctor, bachelor, second floor front, smaller room; gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 213 West (near Hotel Astor.)—High-class, exclusive house; vacancies, $8, $8, $3.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

93d St., 103 West.—Parlor and alcove; other rooms; near "L" station; every convenience. Moore.

116th St., 128 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; splendid location; references. Barton.

117th St., 59 East.—Nicely furnished parlor, hack parlor, together or singly; private family. Blenenfeld.

126th St., 81 West.—Two large furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; reasonable; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

136th St. (2,225 7th Av.)—Two comfortable rooms; steam heated flat; $2, $3. Earlie.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 125th St.

Two connecting rooms, $6, to one of two gentlemen who value cleanliness, quiet, refined surroundings; elevator apartment house near Broadway, 108th St. Address Advertising Office, 906 Amsterdam Av.

West 15th St.—Furnished front hallroom, $2.50; gentleman only. M., P. O. Box 2,073.

Young man wanted to share well-furnished room; running water; privats bath; board optional. 248 West 21st St.

Out of City.

Rooms for World's Fair Visitors.—Reasonable rates. 2,539 North Grand Av., St. Louis.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

By young physician, office, private family; between 50th and 80th Sts., Lexington and Madison Avs. Address particulars F. S., Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

A.—Wanted—Belt workers; hand only. Ths S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Cashiers.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Snpt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Competent stenographer and typewriter operators can secure permanent and temporary positions by making application at the Stenographic Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, 325 Broadway.

Experienced stenographer; neat, accurate, and good operator. 241 Broadway.

Experienced stenographer wanted for position large concern. G., 338 Broadway.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require first-class drapery sewers; also experienced hands on draperies and curtains. Apply at upholstery workrooms, fifth floor.

Good preparers, also copyists, on ready-to-wear and untrimmed hats; experienced only; piece work. Maurice Cohen, 682 Broadway.

Grocery Saleswoman.—Only experienced persons need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Laboratory.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced girls to label, cap, and ribbon perfumes. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

MILLINERS.

Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class milliners on children's and misses' hats. Broadway and 18th St.

Milliners & Improvers, experienced, wanted by Burhy, Wehh & Co., 434 5th Av.

Office Girls.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires yonng girls quick and correct at figures. Apply Superintendent.

Parcel Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, requires experienced parcel wrappers. Apply Superintendent.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced trimmers, milliners, and improvers; also nppprentices. Apply Superintendent's office.

HELP WANTED

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., reqnire experienced saleswomen for their untrimmed millinery; also notion department. Apply to Superintendent.

Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their toilet and perfumery department; permanent position to capable sales people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced saleswoman fer their picture department; permanent position open to right person. Apply at Snperintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., npholstery workroom, require a number of experienced table hands; steady positions to first-class help. Apply at West 22d St. entrance.

Stenographer.—Good position for experienced operator; some knowledge of bookkeeping. G., 338 Broadway.

Tracers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced tracers for their complaint department. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Two First-class Stenographers.—Good positions for bright persons, who are rapid in dictation and in operating the typewriter. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Girl from Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island for housework; good cook and laundress preferred; one willing to learn accepted. Address or call Mrs. H. T. Jones, 49 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; salary $12; must state explicitly speed, age, experience, references, and present salary; agencies need not apply. Lawyer, Box 150 Times.

Wanted—Competent saleswoman for our glassware department; only those having had experience in this branch need apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced stenographers immediately for permanent and temporary positions; Smith-Premier machines. G., Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographers coached for law positions by expert law stenographer with 20 years' experience; evening classes. 11 West 42d St., Room 15.

Wanted—Experienced saleswoman as head of stock for our book department. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Girl, housework; good wages; references. Call from 1 to 7 P. M. M. E. Finn, Bronxwood Park, Hickory St., William's Bridge, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer, familiar with office routine; state experience, reference, and salary expected. D. A. T., Box 120 Times.

Wanted—First-class fur operators and finishers on seal; good pay. Ph. Weinberg's Son & Co., 25 Union Square.

Wanted—Millincrs, apprentices, and improvers for our millinery workroom. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A young girl to mind a baby and assist in housework. Dr. M., 1,539 Madison Av.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costumes for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Wanted—Stenographer; insurance company; salary, $10-$12; brokerage, $18. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Males.

Assistant manager for large stable; a man thoroughly competent to take charge of a large number of wagons, horses, and delivery men. Apply to Mr. Pauily at 447 West 18th St.

A position now open for managers, bookkeepers, salesmen; salary, $1,000-$5,000. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Sq., New York.

Demonstrator wanted to illustrate a course of languages by the talking machine; college student, with a good knowledge of French and Spanish preferred. Apply at Superintendent's office, Siegel Cooper Company, before 10 A. M.

Detective.—One of the largest department stores in New York desires the services of a thoroughly reliable and competent man of good address to take charge of their detective bureau; only those who have had long experience with first-class dry goods houses need apply; all communications received in strictest confidence. Address Box J 75 Times Office.

Floormen.—The 14th Street Store reqnires several thoroughly experienced floormen; must have New York City experience. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced, team drivers; only those who have a complete knowledge of the city and can furnish bond need apply at stables, 22 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, ater 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced crockery and housefurnishing packers. Apply at Delivery Department.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require bill and entry clerks. Apply at Delivery Department.

Hesk Night Man.—Large department store requires an active, intelligent man to take entire charge of their building and its staff of cleaners at night. Only those having held a similar position in a New York house need address Box X 70 Times Office.

Omnibus for employes' lunchroom. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Order Selector for China Department.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced order selector for their china stockroom. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Rothenberg, West 14th St., require experienced salesmen for rugs, lace curtains, upholstery and drapery departments. Apply Superintendt, office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for first-class floormen with city experience. Apply Superintendent, office.

Salesman.—A thoroughly experienced typewriter salesman, salary and commission. New York territory; must furnish evidence of ability to sell. Box G, 207 Times.

Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced mnn for beer bottling department; good, steady position to person who understands proper handling of beers and imported ales and stout. Apply Snperintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced salesman for their picture department; steady position to capahle man. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Silk Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced salesmen for silk department; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Snperintendent.

The editor of a prominent magazine wants an educated man as stenographer and private secretary; best refcrences required; good salary. Address in handwriting, Editor, 1,364 Broadway.

Wagon Boys and Transfer Helpers.—Good, bright wagon boys, over 16 years of age, for Brooklyn and Bronx territory; also strong young man, 19 to 22 years, for transfer. Apply to Mr. Dowd, Merchants' Express Company Stables, 335 West 16th St.

Males.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Plasterers, plain and ornamental; $5.50 and 8 hours per day; all men to work under arbitration plan of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Apply at once. Employing Plasterers' Association of N. Y., Labor Bureau, 414 4th Av., 28th-29th Sts., N. Y. City.

Wanted—Architectural draftsmen; two first-class, experienced men immediately for temporary work. Call Hessling's architectural book store, 64 East 12th St., Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

Wanted—Accountant competent to take charge of a corporation's books; salary $1,500 to $2500; state experience and qualifications. Expert, 188 Times.

Wanted—Competent salesman for our glassware department; only those having had experience in this branch need apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced stenographers wanted immediately for permanent and temporary positions; Smith-Premier machines. S., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Competent canvassers to sell a perpetual calendar; great novelty; large sales; good commission paid. Apply in person at 309 Broadway, Room 1,212.

Wanted—Young man with experience for our umbrella department. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Salesman, experienced, on commission to sell skirts; must have security or bond for samples. E. Joseph & Son, 34 East 9th St.

Wanted—Young man, about 19, by hanking house; must he ahle to operate the Remington typewriter. R., Box 188 Times.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 161 Times Office.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish of building southeast corner 60th St. and Fifth Av. Apply at building.

Wanted—Bright, intelligent boy; good penman. V., Box 220 New York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Companion.—By a young woman (widow) as companion to lady. G. D., care of Gallagher, 170 5th Av.

Cook and Lanndress or Do Housework.—By colored girl. Belle Henderson, 414 West 52d St.

GOT THE 'JEFFRIES TREATMENT'

Hertzinger Was Going to Demonstrate It Himself, but Didn't.

Tony Hertzinger, a baker of 425 Sixth Avenue, lay in Bellevue Hospital yesterday ruminating on the sad fate of the "hutter-in," and incidentally trying to figure out whether Jack Munroe feels any worse than he does. Hertzinger has a broken nose and a lot of painful bruises, and the San Francieco prize fight is the cause of them all.

Hertzinger was passing along Avenue A near Sixth Street early yesterday morning, when he saw two men giving a practical explanation to Nicola Braccani, who keeps a fruit stand near hy, what Jeffries was going to do to Munroe, and did, and what Munroe was going to do to Jeffries, and didn't. In Braccani's case it was "you take the blows."

Hertzinger was interested at once, and sought to enlighten the men on some fine points in the game. He immediatley became the object of strong interest, and the two men shifted their attentions from the Italian and transferred them to the baker. When he regained consciousness Hertzinger went to the Fifth Street Police Station, and thence in an ambulance to Bellevue. The detectives started out to look for "Jeffries and Munroe."

Later they arrested Henry Fleck of Hoboken and Thomas Kehoe of 123 East Seventh Street. They were identified by the baker as he lay in Bellevue. Then the detectives looked up Braccani, whom they fonnd so bady hurt that he was soon in a cot adjoining Hertzinger's.

SHOE LACE STARTS FIGHT.

Tripped Up Girl, Whose Brother Blamed Freedman—Magistrate's Pleasantry.

It began with an untied shoe lace dangling from a young woman's Oxford tie and ended in the Harlem Court, after two young men, one of them with a sadly disfigured countenance, had spent the night in station house cells. The person with the injured face was Moses A. Freedman of 16 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and the other was Moses H. Gold of 16 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The owner of the Oxford tie was Miss Gold.

Gold and his sister were walking down Lexington Avenue on Friday night. At One Hnndred and Fifteenth Street Freedman passed them, and as he did so Miss Gold suddenly felt her foot pulled from under her, and she executed a half somersault, which landed her on her back on the sidewalk. Gold, believing that Freedman had tripped his sieter, started a rough-and-tumble bout, the innocent cause of it all shrieking at the top of her voice meanwhile, until a policeman untangled them and arrested hoth for fighting.

By the time the men were arraigned hefore Magistrate Crane yesterday, Miss Gold had found out what had caused all the row, and explained the situation to the Magistrate, who then had his chance.

"You are discharged," he said. "I think you have both been laced enough."

"I would rather have paid a fine than have listened to that," was Gold's comment as he left the court.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cooking or Housecleaning.—By woman to go out hy the day. 220 West 17th St., rear house.

Home.—By a refined Christian woman with her husband, a home in exchange for care of house or feeble person in need of intelligent care and amusement. References exchanged. E. W., Gillette, Morris Co., P. O. Box 25, N. J.

House or office cleaning; day or week. Mrs. Sutherland, 234 West 18th St., top floor.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Seamstress.—First-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day. 170 Christopher St.

Stenographer.—Seven years' legal and commercial experience; possesses executive ahility and brains; best reference; salary $15. Address 1. X. L., Box 200 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant hookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographcr.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly competent; high school edncation; will substitute salary $14. S., Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter desires position where accuracy and rapidity will hs appreciated; $6 to start. Miss S., Box 214 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical hnsiness woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurats worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer and typswriter with two years' experience; neat in appearance. Miss K., Box 215 Times.

Stenographer.—By young girl, Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 301 East 138th St.

Typewriter, &c.—By typewriter and office assistant; one year's experience; best reference. Miss Lambert, 14 East 110th St.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

American, 31, married, hanking experience, capable of meeting the best, desires position with A1 firm paying $1,500; excellent references. Address F. Thompson, 383 East 14th St., Flathush, Brooklyn.

As millitary instrnctor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Boy (15) jnst from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing, 214 East 112th St.

Butler, Valet.—By young Englishman; single; 5 foot 9; strictly temperate and thoroughly reliahle; excellent city references; moderate salary. James, 1,364 Broadway.

Caretaker for gentleman's private house; sale or rent, or going to Europe; best refereprces. Call or address present employer, 49 West 53d St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange honse; highest reference. B., Box 207 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Married; no family; steady; country place; willing, obliging; not afraid of work; understands hnsiness thoronghly; first-class references. William, care Nagle, 633 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tohacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Coachman.—Married, with good reference, with private family; careful driver; city or country. C. G., 119 West 46th St.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading husiness men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P., Box 133 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter desires evening employment; twelve years' commercial experience. Reasonable, Box 108 Times, Harlem.

Upholsterer.—Out on furniture, mattresses, carpets. Carl F. Wolf, 216 East 113th St.

Useful Man.—Care of lawn, garden, drive, furnace; handy American; 28; single; willing, obliging, sober, steady, trustworthy; reference. C., Box 168 Times.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. C. S., 307 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

ACID SPLASHES FOUR IN FALLEN ELEVATOR

Two Are Instantly Killed and the Others Soon Die.

VITRIOL SET WOODWORK AFIRE

Freight Lift at Soap Factory Fell from Fifth Floor—Criminal Negligence Charged—Two Arrests.

Two men were instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling of a freight elevator in B. T. Babbitt's big soap factory at 82 Washington Street, and two others were so severely injured that they died within half an hour after the accident occurred. On the elevator at the time were eight carboye filled with oil of vitriol. These were broken in the fall and the fiery fluid was splashed all over the men.

Coroner Jackson was summoned to the ecene by the polipe. After looking at the wrecked elevator and questioning witnesses, he said he thought that the accident was due to criminal negligence, and ordered Frederick Herrman, the Superintendent of the factory, and Jacob Beck, the assistant foreman, under arrest. They were later held in $10,000 each on a charge of homicide. The men killed in the accident were:

BONNETT, GEORGE, twenty-eight years old, single, 223 Park Avenue, Hoboken.
PRINCE, ANTONIO, twenty-one years old, single, 371 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.
FRANCISCO, R., twenty-six years old, single, 198 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.
HEINTZMAN, LOUIS, thirty-three years old, married, 355 First Street, Hoboken.

All four men were employed at the factory. Work in the big factory had almost come to an end for the day, Saturday being a half holiday, when the accident occurred. Everywhere the workmen were washing up preparatory to going home, when the four men who lost their lives and who had been engaged in taking a lot of chemicals to the mixing room on the top floor of the building started up with the eight carboye containing oil of vitriol. It was to have been their last joh before going home.

The elevator is an old-fashioned, homemade affair, run hy steam, and calculated to carry about a ton and a half. The cable on which it hung consisted of a one-inch steel rope, fastened to a beam running across the top of the elevator frame. The end of the steel rope, which, according to employes in the factory, was new and had been put in only three weeks ago, had been passed into a huge hollow hall through a small aperture on the top, which, after the strands of the rope had been opened and spread, had been filled with moiten lead, the metal being relied upon to furnish a firm anchorage after cooling off. The ball with its lead filling was held to the beam with heavy iron clamps.

The eight carhoys, which weighed about 180 bounds each, had been placed on a big truck, which the men rolled aboard the elevator. Georgo Bonnett was running it, and the three other men squeezed in on the sides, keeping close to the truck in order to find standing room on the platform. Altogether there was about a ton on the elevator.

Everything went well until the fifth floor was reached. Then the cahle pulled out of its anchorage with a report that sounded like an explosion, and the elevator fell with a crash.

The fall was about eighty feet. As the elevator struck the bottom of its pit in the cellar of the factory building it was smashed, and the carboys, breaking, immersed the four men among the tangled wreckage in a flood of acid, while the fiery contents of the vessels were splashed high in the air and all about on the woodwork, which caught fire.

Order came out of disorder only after Superintendent Herrman had arrived and had taken charge of the work of rescue. He ordered all the doors and windows thrown open to furnish an escape for the noxious fumes of acid that filled the factory, and soon had streams of water playing on the mass of burning wood and the perishing men in the elevator pit. As soon as the vitriol had been sufficiently diluted to allow any one to approach, the four victims were taken out and laid on the floor to await the arrival of ambulances, which had been eent for by Policeman Murphy of the Church Street Station, who was on post near by.

Dr. Hull of the Hudson Street Hospital and Dr. Henderson of the Gouverneur responded. Bonnett and Prince were beyond their aid, having heen instantly killed. Francisco and Heintzman were still hreathing. Both the men then living were frightfully injured. Their clothing had been almost completely burned away.

Superintendent Herrman eaid that the elevator had heen in the huilding about twenty-five years, and that since the installation of new lifting cables, which had been put in by one of the men in the factory, it had not heen examined except by an employe of the firm, who reported it in the best condition. The car was supplied with an automatic safety device, hut this seems to have failed to work.

WIFE ILL, NO JOB, A SUICIDE.

Multiplicity of Troubles Makes Hoboken Man Take Poison.

Christopher Beckerdorff, forty years old, a laborer, of 121 Washington Street, Hoboken, was found dead in bed yesterday, with a hottle that had contained carholic acid in the room.

Mrs. Anna Beckerdorff, the widow, is at Christ Hospital, where she has been since Aug. 14. This fact and the loss of his job on Monday, it is thought, combined to unbalance the man's mind. His neighbors noticed that he drank heavily of late though he had previously heen a temperance man. The hospital authorities feared to tell Mrs. Beckerdorff of her husband's death.

MONUMENT TO JEWISH VETERANS.

Cornerstone Laying Exercise to Take Place on Labor Day.

A feature of the Labor Day exercises on Sept. 5 will be the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to be erected hy the Hehrew Veteran Association of this city in memory of their comrades who fell in the civil war. It will be erected at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Long Island, on a plot of ground donated hy the congregation of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Horatio C. King, and others will speak.

The monument will be fifty-two feet high and on the top will be a hronze spread eagle measuring six feet from tip to tip. The sides of the shaft will bear suitahle inscriptions.

Morgan & Co. Offer Coast Line Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they have sold a considerable proportion of the $35,000,000 of Louisville and Nashville collateral 4 per cent. fifty-year gold honds issued by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company in acquiring control of the first named company, and now offer, suhject to sale, the remaining unsold bonds at 95 and accrued interest. These bonds are a direct absolute obligation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and are further secured by the pledge of $306,000 or more than a majority of Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's stock.

Erie Freight House Open Sept. 1.

The new Twenty-eighth Street freight house of the Erie Railroad will be opened on Sept. 1 to the shipping interests of New York. The Erie freight yard occupies the entire hlock bounded by Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, and has a capacity of 100 cars. The new freight house is 400 feet long and 40 feet wide, and has a capacity for unloading twenty cars at a time. Two additional stories will be added shortly. Through cars are made up in this freight house for forwarding hy the Erie Railroad to Buffalo, Cleveland, Columhus, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points west.

ELEVATED LINES TIED UP.

All Traffic Stopped for Half an Hour Yesterday Morning.

There was a tedious tie-up of all of the elevated railroad lines in New York yesterday morning, which lasted for nearly half an hour before matters were finally straightened out on the east side, and thirty-four minutes before a wheel was turned on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue roads.

General Superintendent Frank Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said that the trouble originated at the power house at Seventy-fourth Street and East River.

"The tie-up," he said, "was caused hy the main alternating current generating etation at Seventy-fourth Street becoming short circuited at 10:10 o'clock in the morning. This blew out all of the circuit hrakers in the power house and caused a shut down of all of the engines until the matter could be repaired. It took nearly half an hour to make the necessary repairs. It was one of those unfortunate accidents which are unavoidable."

STRICKEN BLIND AT BENCH.

Cigarmaker Attacked by Rare Paralysis of Optic Nerve.

Morris Brown, forty-eight years old, of 1,386 Second Avenue, a cigarmaker, employed in the factory of Herman Jacoby, at 331 Bowery, wae etricken blind while at work yesterday noon.

He was rolling cigars as usual, when he suddenly felt an intense pain in his eyes. Almost before he could complain to his fellow-workmen, his sight passed entirely from him, and he cried out:

"I'm blind! I'm hlind! I can't even see my hand!"

The other workmen crowded about him, unable to believe what had happened. At last they called a doctor, who examined Brown's eyes, and then said he had hetter be taken to Bellevue. At the hospital the physicians said that the cigarmaker is suffering from toxio amaurosis, a very rare disease, brought on by tobacco poisoning of the optic nerve. It comes on suddenly, hut usually with a temporary paralysis only.

There was no reason in Brown's case, according to the physicians, why he should not regain his sight after treatment. The habitual use of tobacco, or long work in a cigar factory, such as Brown has had, is likely to develop the disease. Bellevue physiciane say that this is the first case that has come under their care for nine years.

FIREMEN CHASE SOME SMOKE.

Tar Kettle Blaze in Elizabeth Street Calls Out Department.

Patrolman Brundage of the Elizabeth Street Station yesterday saw a pall of thick black smoke curl up over the houses in the neighborhood of Pearl and Centre Streets. This is known as the "danger zone," and without further investigation the policeman turned in an alarm and made for the direction of the smoke. As he ran the smoke became thicker, and it seemed as if several city hlocks were ablaze.

An instant later Deputy Chief Kruger, two Battalion Chiefs, four engines, two ladder trucks, a water tower, and a fire patrol dashed on the scene. The firemen hustled around, the Chiefs shouted orders, and the trucks were unlimbered, but in the dense smoke that hung over everything no one seemed to know exactly what to do.

After much working at cross purposes it was discovered that a hig tar kettle, used by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in making repairs to the streets, was ablaze. When they found this out the firemen said things, threw a few shovelfulls of sand on the blaze, and it was out. The kettle held two barrels of tar, and when the workmen started a fire under it it boiled over. Deputy Chief Kruger said it made more smoke than any fire he had ever seen in the city.

The damage was estimated at 60 cents.

CRITICISE PAYNE'S PLAN.

Postal Progress League Thinks Parcels Post Rate Too High.

With reference to Postmaster General Payne's proposed extenelon of our domestic postal rates, the Postal Progress League, which under the direction of Col. Albert A. Pope, has been agitating for an extension of the domestic rates to all parts of the world, issues a statement to ehow that in the proposed syetem of foreign parcels posts the rates are so high and the weights so small as to he of no practical value to the public. Secretary James L. Cowles of the league has drawn up the following comparisons:

ROOSEVELT-PAYNE PARCELS POST CONVENTION WITH GERMANY, 1903.
POSTAL TAX.

German merchant, manufacturer, farmer, to customer in the United States, 59 cents for 11-pound parcel. Five-cent registration fee insures to $5; an additional fee of 2 cents per $50 insures parcel to its full valne.

American merchant, manufacturer, farmer, to customer in Germany, $1.32 for 11-pound parcel. Eight-cent registration fee. No insurance.

McKINLEY-SMITH PARCELS POST CONVENTION WITH GERMANY, 1900.
POSTAL TAX.

German merchant, manufacturer, farmer, to customer in the United States, 38 cents for 4-pound 6-ounce parcel.

American merchant, mannfacturer, farmer, to customer in Germany, 60 cents for 4-pound 6-ounces parcel. Eight-cent registration fee. No insurance.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

American merchant, manufacturer, farmer, to customer in the United States, 64 cents for 4-pound parcel, (limited.) Eight-cent registration fee. No insurance.

The Postal Progress League proposes the following rates:

DOMESTIC.		FOREIGN.	
1c.	3 oz.	5c.	1 lb.
5c.	1 lh.	25c.	5 lbs.
25c.	11 lbs.	50c.	11 lbs.

Registration fee, 5 cents, carries insurance up to $5; registration fee, 2 cents, for each additional $50, insures to full value.

The league has drawn up the following resolution for an improved foreign postal service:

We, the undersigned, citizens and voters of the United States, do hereby respectfully pray the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President, and the Hon. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, with the least possihle delay

1. To offer to all nations, and especially to the nations of Europe, reciprocal postal conventions similar to our present conventions with Mexico and with Canada.

2. To offer to all nations, Parcels-Post Conventions, with a weight limit of at least eleven pounds—the common world limit—and with no limit to value, these conventions to provide for the postal insurance of its parcels handled up to their full value as is usual with the nations of Europe; the rates to be as low as the rates of any other country.

3. To bring this country into the various Postal Conventions of the Universal Postal Congress of Washington, providing for the special delivery of foreign mail matter, for an international collect on delivery service, for the issue of international letters of identity, &c.

4. To appoint as the representative of the United States at the Universal Postal Congress of Rome in April, 1905, a delegate who will be in sympathy with the objects of this petition.

Among the subscribers to the Postal Progress League are the American News Company, the Century Company, S. S. McClure & Co., Munn & Co., Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, Simon Brentano, A. G. Spalding & Brothers, Huyler's, the American Book Company, Abraham & Straus, Doubleday, Page & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., P. F. Collier & Son, Robert C. Ogden, and Rogers, Peet & Co.

YOUNG HARPER RELEASED.

No One to Prosecute Son of Chicago University President.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Paul Harper, the fifteen-year-old son of the President of the Chicago University, and his three friends, Fred Taylor, Fred Gates, and Frank Gates, who were arrested at the World's Fair today for disturbing the peace, were released after spending several hours in the World's Fair Police Station.

Manager Tayden of the Moorish Palace on the Pike refused to appear against them.

Stern Brothers

are now showing

Advance Autumn Importations of

Wool Dress Fabrics

Consisting of Drab Satin, Prunella, Chiffon Cloth, Eolienne, Plain and Checked Zibelines, Worsted Suitings in mannish effects and Broadcloths in all the newest shades for street and evening wear.

Special Showing (FIRST FLOOR)

Imported Feather Hats

For Early Autumn Wear, at $3.50 to 8.95

Final Reductions on all

Misses' & Girls' Summer Wear

MISSES' SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS, Taffetas, Foulards and Pongees, newest models, $9.95
Heretofore $15.00 and 18.00

MISSES' WALKING AND DRESS SUITS, fine Cheviots and Mixtures, blouse, eton and coat models, $11.50
Heretofore $18.00 to 25.00

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, brown, blue and gray mixtures, Heretofore $5.00 aad 5.95 $2.95

GIRLS' SAILOR & RUSSIAN DRESSES, Plain Serges and Mixtures, plain and fancy trimmed, 6 to 14 years, $3.95, 4.95
Value $5.50 to 8.00

West Twenty-third Street

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. AUGUST 28. 1904.

MAGAZINE SECTION

THE MAN IN THE STREET

COPYRIGHT 1904 THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY



JUDGE ROBERT HODGES of Georgia, who is in New York on his annual outing, tells a pitiful story of a young friend of his who essayed to win a place as a school teacher in a country town not far from Macon. Judge Hodges, who has considerable political pull, backed the young fellow, but told him that he would have to stand an examination before he could hope for an appointment. The aspirant bade his patron goodbye in high feather, and left to take the examination. It was several days before Judge Hodges saw him again. When he did he noticed that the young man did not seem very jubilant.

"What's the matter, Sam?" the Judge questioned. "Couldn't you stand the examination?"

"No, Suh," answered the disappointed one. "The fool examiners asked me about things that happened before I was born."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN the smoking room at Wiesbaden there came up one of those discussions as to the best form of government which are never any the less earnest because they happen to be impromptu. Among those who had the most to say was, as usual, the young American, loud in his defense of democracy, and this arguer finally noticed a tall, gray-bearded gentleman sitting near, who smiled continually as he followed the conversation with evident interest.

"My argument does not seem to convince you, Sir," said the American to this auditor of his eloquence. "I presume you are a monarchist. Will you not favor us with your reasons for preferring that form of government?"

"Certainly," came the instant reply, "and I think you will agree with me that I have several most excellent reasons. The first is I am King Oscar of Sweden and Norway."

The American did not ask to hear the others.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HENRY CLEWS told a story the other day of an old darky that he met one day trying to reason with a balky mule.



"That your mule, uncle?" he asked.

"He am, Sah."

"Does he ever kick?"

"Kick, Sah. He don't have no 'casion to kick. I'se the one to kick, Sah. He's gettin' his own way right along."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, the banker, who has been chosen as Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was twenty-five years ago in the dry goods business in the same building that now houses the great dry goods house of Cornelius N. Bliss, who is the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. The building is at the corner of Thomas and Church Streets. Mr. Peabody as a young man was there with the old firm of White, Payson & Co., which then represented the Manchester Mills.

It is not generally known that Mr. Peabody at that time contemplated leaving commercial life and studying for the ministry. He was a member of the Brooklyn Heights Reformed Church, of which Spencer Trask was the Sunday school Superintendent. Mr. Trask took a great interest in young Peabody and induced him to abandon the study of theology for the study of finance.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CHARLES S. MELLEN, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was accosted in the ticket office one time by a testy individual, who seemed to be making his first visit to New York. Taking Mr. Mellen for a ticket agent, he asked shortly, "Where's Gorham?"

"What Gorham?" said Mr. Mellen pleasantly, without enlightening the man as to his identity. "Gorham, Mass., Gorham silver, or what?"

"It's your business to know where 'tis, I should think," replied the irascible hayseed.

"Well," said Mr. Mellen thoughtfully, "Gore 'em onght to be near Bull's Head."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

OF all the 'getting even' stories," said Senator Knox at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburg recently, "the one which amuses me most concerns the man who was born in New York, but later took up his abode in Chicago. There he prospered. One day he met an old acquaintance from his native city, and to make an impression of his wealth and importance invited the stranger to dinner in one of the most fashionable hotels of the city. The New Yorker was at a disadvantage, for the French on the hill of fare embarrassed him, and he left the place hungry and humiliated.

"In time the New Yorker, too, acquired a fortune. Hearing that his Chicago friend was in the city he persuaded him to attend a theatrical performance. For two hours the man from the West endured the play, and then pleaded illness as an excuse for leaving the place. He had been witnessing a Yiddish play in a Bowery theatre."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MACLYN ARBUCKLE has just returned from his Summer on the St. Lawrence, where, as he was explaining the other evening, he has made it his business to forget his profession and be a mere man among his neighbors. At present he is rehearsing "The County Chairman" for its Fall run.

"Well," said a first-night acquaintance in the foyer of the Garrick, "how does life on the St. Lawrence compare with life in—what is the name of your town in the 'Chairman'?"

Mr. Arbuckle hesitated and looked scared.

"To tell the truth," he said, "I've clean forgot. I'll ask Mrs. Arbuckle, and tell you in the next entr'acte."

But he did not appear again, and it was the next night at the Majestic, and after another rehearsal of the play he has acted in ten months, that the Mark Hanna of Jefferson County found out that the name of his county seat is Antioch.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SIMEON FORD was showing a hotel keeper from up the State some of the beauties of Central Park.



"What's that monument over there?" inquired the stranger, pointing to the obelisk.

"That is Cleopatra's Needle," replied Mr. Ford.

The rural boniface gazed at it long and thoughtfully. Finally he remarked:

"Well, if she could sew with that thing, I don't wonder Antony fell in love with her. With a needle like that, a stitch in time would save about a million!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE late Senator Vest was noted for his dry humor.

On one occasion he was making a speech in the Senate and was interrupted by two other Senators. After all three had been talking excitedly to the Chair for two or three minutes Senator Vest stopped, a look of amazement stole over his countenance, and he suddenly hiurted out:

"Mr. President! Mr. President! I make a personal appeal to the Chair for the opportunity to make a parliamentary inquiry."

"The gentleman will please make his inquiry," replied the Chair.

"I believe I was addressing the Senate and had the floor," replied the Senator "But it seems I no longer have the floor, and as I can't seem to learn any other way I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry as to just how I lost it."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Wicker, the Chicago pitcher, was a young fellow pitching on a college team in the South a preacher uncle of his went out to see him pitch a game.

"What are those preliminary signs that the catcher is making?" he asked.

"He is signing Wicker the sort of curve he wants him to throw," volunteered a hystander.

"Do you mean to say, Sir, that he and my nephew are conniving together to deceive the batter?"

"You might put it that way, I suppose."

"And this is a Christian college," sighed the Reverend Mr. Wicker.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ALDERMAN HAMMOND ODELL calls attention to the fact that the City Record contains the following report of supplies delivered to the Morgue.

4 single porterhouse steaks	$4.00
6 stewed tomatoes	.90
3 French fried potatoes	.30
	$5.20
Service	.50
	$5.70

Alderman Odell says the corpse must have been a healthy one.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ARCHIE GUNN, the artist, saw a man asleep on a bench in Tompkins Square the other day, who was just the type he had been looking for to illustrate a magazine story. But he didn't want him asleep. Waking the man up, Gunn said:

"My good fellow, here's a dollar for you if you will pose for me for ten minutes."



"Goin' to print it?" asked the hobo.

"Of course," replied the artist.

"Then you mosey," retorted the tramp. "When me face gets into the papers the p'lice has it. Then, one day when I picks up somethin' good they has the pictur to lay me by the heels. Say, I'se got a thirst deeper'n a well. But I ain't goin' to sell myself for no dollar."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JOHN DREW was one of a party of actors which one night after a performance in Chicago accepted a clubman's invitation to enjoy a moonlight ride on Lake Michigan.

"It was a grand night," said Mr. Drew, "and I never heard sweeter music than that which reached us on deck from the cabin. Wearied from exertion in dance and song, the company soon assembled on deck, and there carried on a subdued conversation. Clouds gathered and obscured the moon. The Captain now joined our little clique, and a lady who was made timid by the darkness asked:

"'Captain, how will you ever manage to find your way back; we cannot see a thing.'

"'Do not fear,' encouraged the mariner. 'With one eye on the stars and the other on the compass, there can be no danger.'

"'But why an eye on the stars?' questioned the actress, thereby admitting a woeful ignorance of things pertaining to the seafaring world.

"Sadness crept over the hardy features of the navigator, but as host he would not offend, and howing graciously, said:

"'So that none of them will fall overboard.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Gen. Thomas L. Watson is not engaged in his regular business of "banking and broking" he occasionally puts in a good word for Black Rock, up near Bridgeport, Conn., where he has a Summer home. Sometimes his former partner, George R. Gibson of Tuxedo, puts in a word for the "boomer," as he did the other day. Of course Gen. Watson insisted that there were no mosquitos at Black Rock, which prompted Mr. Gibson to this story of a Tuxedo neighbor who went to Black Rock to spend the night with a friend who was given to occasional convivialities.



The Black Rocker wasn't on hand to receive the Tuxedo party, but a valuable and voluble man servant made him as much at home as possible, assuring the visitor that the missing cottage owner would be back in the morning. That night the Tuxedoan had an unending battle with the mosquitos, and after a sleepless night rose for an early breakfast, irritated and angry from lack of sleep. At his solitary meal he asked sullenly of the negro servitor:

"I say, Sam, how does your master manage to exist in this mosquito-infested hole?"

"Well, Sah," was the reply. "You see, Marse George he only home nights when he home at all. When he dun come home he so 'toxicated, Sah, he doan' care a cuss for the skeeters, and in the mornin', when he dun get up, Sah, the skeeters they so darn 'toxicated they doan' care a cuss for Marse George!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN old friend of Senator Davis, the Vice Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, wrote a congratulatory letter, saying in part:

"They have compared you with Noah; may you live as long as that good old animal tamer. Look for a flood of votes from the South."

The Senator replied.

"The silver shaft on our ark has been broken for eight years. We have been unable to repair it till now. It needed gold to do the trick. Sent out the dove, which brought back the good tidings that we shall land in November."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

FOLLOWING his exertions at Esopus in notifying Judge Parker of his nomination for the Presidency, Representative Champ Clark was the guest at an informal dinner given by several members of the Missouri Society in New York. Apropos of an impromptu cartoon drawn by one of the party in which a strenuous public official was depicted as the ringmaster of a three-ring political circus, Representative Clark became reminiscent.



"I remember once out in Pike County," he said, "that a circus went to pieces. It was decided to pay off the performers in alphabetical order. As the star of the show was a strong man named Xerxes, he fared rather poorly in the final accounting. A few days later the circus management obtained reinforcements and decided to reorganize—in alphabetical order. Meeting our friend Xerxes, the proprietor mentioned the matter and started to take down his name.

"Hold on there," expostulated the weight-lifter; "you have got me down wrong. My name is Ajax."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS was making one of his epigrammatic after-dinner speeches.

Said he: "The first man to enunciate a truth is a genius, the second is a plagiarist, the third is lacking in originality, and the fourth is drawing on the common stock."

"And the fifth," interpolated President Nicholas Murray Butler, "is 'making original research.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SIMEON FORD chanced to meet one day last week an acquaintance of his who had moved up to his Summer residence near Bronx Park. Mr. Ford noticed his friend did not appear in the best of condition, and inquired after his health.

"Oh," was the reply, "I have just a little cold."

"Nothing serious, I trust," said Mr. Ford.

"Not at all."

"I understand," said Mr. Ford, "merely a slight bronxial affection."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CHARLES W. PRICE, editor of The Electrical Review, returned last week from a fishing expedition to the Thousand Isles. While silent respecting his piscatorial luck, he brought with him a timely political story that he believes spellbinders could digest with profit. It was at the Lotos Club that he told of meeting in the café of a Clayton Inn two loquacious and argumentative Hibernians, who between them were settling affairs of state offhand. Finally one of them, hammering the table with a heavy fist, impressively said:

"After all is said and done, the g-r-e-a-t masses of the p-a-ypul must constitute the hulk of the population!"

His fellow-debater, after a moment's pause to properly consider this weighty pronouncement, with a manner still more impressive, replied:

"Thrue for you—unless they are put into a hopeless minority by the over-w-h-e-l-m-ing numbers of the privileged few!"

The New Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research

Work Begun on Buildings to Occupy a Historic Site—What Projectors Hope to Accomplish.

PROBABLY no announcement of corresponding importance ever created more general interest in the medical profession than a modest notice which crept into print a few days ago stating that plans for the new Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research—the largest institution of its kind in the world and for which John D. Rockefeller already has contributed $1,250,000—have been filed with the Department of Public Buildings. Since then work upon the excavations has begun.

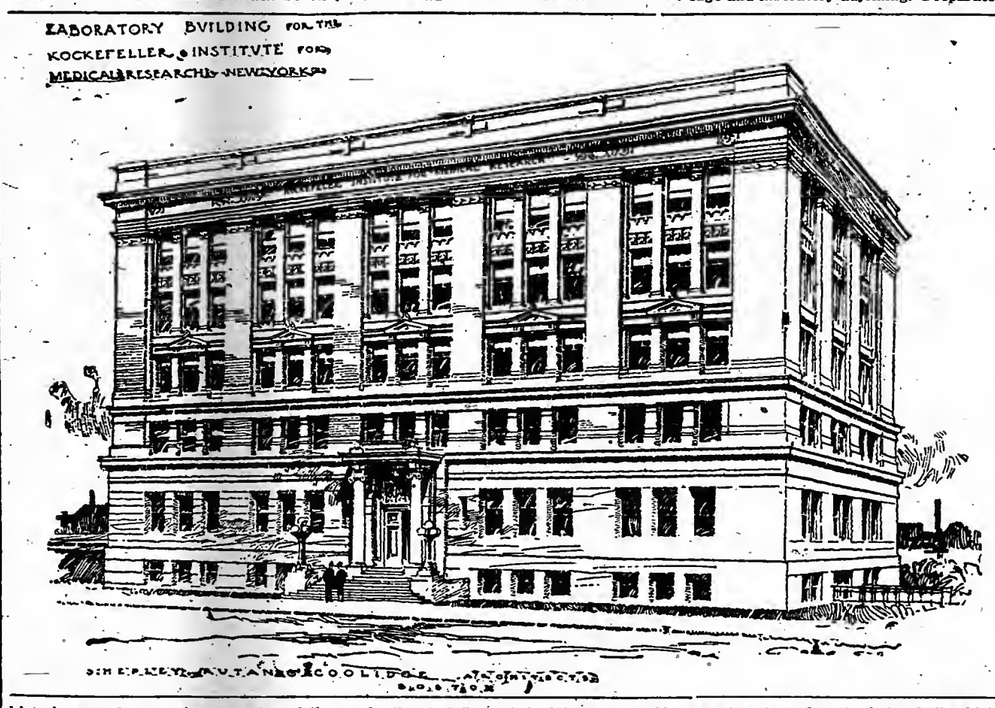
Six months ago an invitation was extended to the leading American architects to submit bids for the work. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston were the successful bidders and won the contract with an offer to erect the three main buildings, consisting of a power house, a central laboratory, and an animal house, for $325,000. As a representative of Mr. Rockefeller explained to a reporter for THE TIMES, however, this will simply cover the cost of what is intended as a nucleus for several other additions and separate structures which will subsequently be erected.

The site of the new institute will be on historic ground, occupying a section of the old Schermerhorn farm, bounded by the East River, Avenue A, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets. The original Schermerhorn farm as purchased and cultivated by Peter Schermerhorn in 1814, extended from Sixty-fourth to Seventy-fifth Street, and westward and northward into the heart of Harlem. One of the Rockefeller buildings will occupy the identical site where once stood the old mansion of Gov. De Witt Clinton, a one-time neighbor of the Schermerhorns.

This will be the central laboratory which will have a 361-foot frontage on Sixty-seventh Street and a depth of 230 feet, extending south. It will be five stories in height, with a façade of Vermont or Massachusetts limestone and terra cotta brick, decorated with pilasters of stone, and having a porch entrance supported by ornamental columns. Imbedded in the portico ceiling will be an arrangement of electric lights in as many colors as the coat of Joseph.

Months have been consumed by the architects in drawing up plans suitable to Mr. Rockefeller, whose interest in the undertaking has led him personally to approve each stage of the work. An innovation is promised in the model refrigerating plant and fanroom, which will be located in the basement, and which will be the finest as well as most complete ventilating and cooling plant in the country.

As the main purpose of the institution will be to experiment on animals, and as it is intended to have large numbers of animals, ranging from the domestic cat and dog to the monkey, reptile, and their kindred of the wild, special provision has been made to maintain a temperature in each case to accord with the climate to which the various species are accustomed. As the reptile tribe requires warmer weather than domesticated animals, a temperature of 65 degrees will be maintained for them the year round. The same rule will be observed with rabbits, tigers, and other herbivorous and carnivorous beasts.



On the first floor of the laboratory building will be located a large library, it being the intention to make it the most complete of its kind in the world. Flanking the library will be a study for Superintendent Simon Flexner, and a seminary room as well as a commodious assembly hall in the rear.

Weekly illustrated lectures will be a feature of the institution.

What is called the combustion room, together with the machine room, a large operating hall, and quarters for the Assistant Directors will occupy most of the second floor, while the third floor will be devoted to a special study and laboratory for the Directors, with minor laboratories and sterilizing rooms for special operations and experiments.

Research rooms, special laboratories, an incubator, which will be the largest and most improved in existence, and two general laboratories will be on the fourth floor. Admirably located on the fifth and top floor of the main building will be the photomicography galleries and storages for negatives, it being intended to picture each and every important experiment or operation made on the premises. The remainder of the upper floor will be devoted to the attendants and their families.

But to the lay, as well as professional, mind special interest centres in the animal house, or hospital. This building will adjoin the main laboratory, with which it will be connected by a fire-proof corridor resembling in general appearance and construction the Bridge of Sighs which joins the Tombs and Criminal Courts Building.

The Animal House.

As previously stated, the animal house will be heated to varying temperatures, in accordance with its specific animal patients as they come and go—are cured or killed. In the centre of the building will be a large pool, or tank of graded depth, where the large animals will be bathed. Provision is made for douche, Turkish, and other baths, one of the early experiments being the water cure for all sorts of skin or eruptive affections.

Mr. Rockefeller is a great believer in frequent and thorough bathing as a preventive as well as a cure for many primary diseases, explained an institute official, and it is in accordance with his request that a goodly quantity of mineral waters, both hot and cold, will be installed in the animal house, to be used in exhaustive experiments on the lower animals.

In one corner of the two-story building will be an inoculation room, with a drying cage and laboratory adjoining. Preparatory apartments and a sterilizing hall will lead into the main operating room, leaving the entire rear portion of the building to be occupied by the cages. From the granolithic floors to the stone and steel walls of these cages nothing will be overlooked in making them cleanly and supremely comfortable for their intended habitants. Indeed, as much care will be taken with these patients as with those in the various public and private hospitals over the city.

The animal hospital will be 80 feet in depth and 40 feet wide. It will have a roof garden with cages for such animals as may be in condition or accustomed to live in the open air.

Adjoining the animal hospital will be the power house, a one-story terra cotta building of 38 feet frontage and 60-foot depth, which will supply steam and electricity for the entire institution.

Superintendent Flexner has for years been identified with the Johns Hopkins University, and it was as a tribute to his brilliant record there that the Standard Oil magnate chose him to have the active management of the Rockefeller Institute. Its President is Prof. William H. Welch, also of Johns Hopkins University, and all other officers are Vice President, T. Mitchell Prudden of Columbia University and Secretary, L. Emmett Holt.

Early and exhaustive experiments will be made in seeking a remedy for dysentery. "In order," said an eminent New York physician who will be identified with the new institution, "that experiments may be made with the greater accuracy, it is planned to have several monkeys as patients as soon as the buildings are ready for occupancy. Special attention will be paid to milk and water supplies, as it is believed that the prime source of this disease is in milk and water.

Experiments With Monkeys.

"It has been demonstrated that a simian when fed on bread and milk rarely lives over three or four years, and frequently only a year. On a normally healthful diet such animals should live from twenty-five to thirty years at least. Yet we find that the monkey in captivity is prone to tuberculosis, his diet consisting generally of bread and milk, as with children. In his wild state the monkey has of all animals the hardiest constitution. But as his captors lose no time in substituting artificial for natural food, instead of grains, vegetables, and fruits, bread is given him to eat and milk to drink, one drop of which contains more tubercule than many miles of climate. Hence an exhaustive research will be made to determine the exact danger of raising children on a bread and milk diet.

"Our researches will embrace pharmacology and therapeutics as well as normal and pathological physiology, and many of the foremost scientists of the day will be attached to the institute when it is completed."

Several leading physicians and surgeons of this city have indorsed the Rockefeller Institute as providing a long-felt want in the battle of man against disease, and they expect some of the most important questions of materia medica to be answered by it.

Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, one of the leading surgeons of the country in the study and care of animals, said that the possibilities of the institution were unlimited.

"Up to the present time," he continued, "experiments on animals have been confined largely to individual physicians, and as some, if not many, of them are quacks using their animal demonstrations for advertising purposes, physicians of standing have been slow to accept and indorse such diagnoses. But, in this case, with the foremost medical and surgical authorities of the world identified with the research work it will be entirely different. There is every promise of this institution being a more enduring monument for its founder than a hundred ordinary colleges would be. Its possibilities are as infinite as the stars."

S. J. Murphy, who, as the almoner and manager of all the Rockefeller charities and benevolences, has represented the magnate in planning the Rockefeller Institute, said to a writer for THE TIMES that work on the buildings would be hurried so as to have them ready for occupancy in the Spring. He added that Mr. Rockefeller was greatly interested in the work and had given a carte blanche order to spare no necessary expense in fully determining the value of animals as a means to an end in medical and surgical research.

Veiling this new and novel as well as costly institution is one of the few tragedies in this life of the Standard Oil king which have ever come to light. For it is as a monument to the memory of little John Rockefeller McCormick, his baby grandson, who died some three years ago of Summer complaint that the Institute for Medical Research has been founded. Despite the best medical attention that money could provide, all the artificial as well as natural agencies known in coping with this fatal disease, the favorite grandson of the multi-millionaire succumbed.

Believing that a cure should and could be found for this ailment and seqnential to his personal investigation, Mr. Rockefeller two years ago decided to found and endow an institution for purposes of research in this unknown region of materia medica.

WHERE THE BLIND GO FOR BOOKS

An Interesting Department of the New York Public Library.

AN interesting department of the New York Public Library is that branch situated at 121 West Ninety-first Street—most interesting, although it contains fewer books, has fewer members, a smaller staff, and decidedly the smallest and most cramped quarters of any place that gives out books in the name of the City of New York.

The entrance is imposing, as it is through the door of the Parish House of St. Agnes Chapel—but once through that door the visitor stumbles down winding stairs through narrow halls into a basement room. To the average person this might make the thought of going to get books an unattractive one, but to the readers of this library it is of no moment for they are all blind.

Four days in the week the library is open from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternon and most eagerly do its readers go to exchange their books. Many of the men after the first few visits to the library, go alone, the women, with one exception, have to have some one take them. There are about 275 persons who belong to this library, and each of these lives would be almost a tragedy were it not for the aureole of cheerfulness that a merciful Providence has thrown around most blind people. They confess, however, that at times the eternal shadow in which they live seems to darken, their grouping fingers ache for something to touch that is bright enough to thrill to the brain—they cry out for light, and only through the kindness of their fellow-beings and books, can they find it. To all reading people books are an alluring refuge, to these blind people they are the one great refuge, and this makes it all the sadder that they should have so few and most of these of a sad and contemplative order.

I choose some titles at random from the latest catalogue of the library—Anderson's "Story of Extinct Civilisation in the East," Conn's "Story of the Living Machine," Mackail's "History of Latin Literature," Stalker's "Life of Christ"—all books that might give a little poise or add some seriousness to a life inclined to be too gay and thoughtless, but not one that could be called very cheerful.

The librarian, who is a sister of the gentleman who organized the library in 1895, laments that it is not possible to get books of a more cheerful character, but failing these she has to take the next best thing—and that is frequently anything to which the mood of the publisher may have turned. The cost of producing a book is about $800, and it is believed Dr. William Moon wished the type which he invented to be used only for Protestant religious books. A large number of books are printed in Boston Line, and, though this is very easy to read for a person with eyes to see, it is about the hardest type of all for the blind. Thus it is easily seen that the pathway of the dispenser of books to the blind is no easy one.

When Dr. Ferry and his associates turned this library over to the Trustees of the New York Public Library that body decided to continue the policy of the former Trustees and among other things keep up the work of teaching the blind to read. The teacher goes to the homes of those who cannot come to her and teaches them there. Besides her work in the city, she goes to Blackwell's Island every week and teaches at the almshouse.

An Ice Cream Treat

Charitable people occasionally make donations to this particular branch of the work, sending checks that may be used for books or in any way that may seem to do most good or give most happiness. Some of this money was used once last Summer to give the blind on the island an ice cream treat. The cake and cream were served about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a hot August day just as much to each as he or she could eat. When they were called to supper two hours later, not one of them would go for fear of losing the taste of the cream.

A young man with both kindness and money went over to the Almshouse Christmas Eve of last year and gave to each blind person several pieces of silver money. One very, very old woman wept aloud and then went off to herself and hurled her face in her hands. When asked why she cried she said it was the first piece of money she had touched in fourteen years, and it brought back so many memories, and she was so happy she could not speak, only cry.

The teacher reads to these poor creatures sometimes, and she is frequently interrupted with "Served him right!" "She's going to marry him!" or "Good Lord, save her!" The characters are real to them, and they call a young girl who is very kind to them "Lovey Mary," feeling sure Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice had her in mind when she wrote the story by that name.

The work of this teacher is far reaching, as she goes anywhere she is needed—in Brooklyn or New York. One day she was sent for in great haste by a blind man, a compositor, who was about to lose his position because his fingers had grown so callous that he could not tell the different letters. By a very simple treatment he was relieved. It is no infrequent thing for the fingers of the blind to become so sensitive or so callous that they cannot use them.

Last Fall an appeal was made by a friend of the blind to a man who has given largely to educational institutions. He refused to give anything to this charity—but his wife, who was present, gave $200 to be used for books.

This money was spent to satisfy appeals that bad come from the West Indies, California, and other places both far and near. The Gospel of St. John was sent at Christmas to a poor blind invalid, a girl of seventeen, who lives in the poorest part of East New York, and she wrote back: "Now I am entirely happy; with these beautiful words there can be no dark days."

The Library's Contents.

It is an interesting fact that some of the people who are taught and to whom books are given are deaf, dumb, and blind. When the new library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue is completed, this branch of the library will be comfortably housed there, and its work greatly extended. The library at present contains 1,763 books and 530 pieces of music, most of which were collected by the untiring efforts of the committee who organized this work nearly ten years ago, and who carried it on most successfully, with the assistance of the officers of St. Agnes Chapel, who give the use of the room rent free.

Some effort has been made lately to provide musical entertainments for the blind, and in this work the library assists as far as it is possible for it to do.

An amusing incident is related by a lady who is prominent in all efforts to give help or pleasure to the blind. She says that it has been the rule of her life to help those who cannot see, and she carries out her resolution at no matter what cost to herself. One afternoon she saw a man trying to get across the street car lines; he was old and bent, and seemed to have lost his hearings, as he would run his stick along the track rail, then put it on the other side, but instead of following the stick by stepping over the rail he would take his stick up and begin all over again. After watching him go through these motions for several minutes, she went to him and said:

"May I help you across?"

He raised up a little, but without lifting his head said, "Huh?"

This was not encouraging, but she was undaunted.

"I am always so glad to be of the slightest service to any one who is blind; will you not take my arm across the street?"

"No, I won't," he said, "I'm the switchman; I'm attending to my business."

PRINTED IN FRANKLIN'S SHOP.

AN anonymous donor has just presented to the Columbia University Library a valuable contribution to American Colonial literature. The book is a translation of Cicero's celebrated treatise on old age; it was composed in 1734 by James Logan, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, printed in the shop of Benjamin Franklin, and bears the autograph of Thomas Heyward, Jr., who signed the Declaration of Independence as a representative of South Carolina. Franklin declared it to be the first translation of a classic in the western world. The book is readable and attractive, aside from its historic interest. The text is illuminated by copious notes, dealing with the characters in the treatise. The letterpress is fashioned in bold, clean type, but the most important feature of the work is the characteristic introduction by Franklin, which runs as follows:

THE PRINTER TO THE READER.

This Version of Cicero's Tract de Senectute, was made Ten Years since, by the Honourable and Learned Mr. Logan, of this City, undertaken partly for his own Amusement, (being then in his 60th Year, which is said to be nearly the Age of the Author when he wrote it,) but principally for the Entertainment of a Neighbour then in a grand Climacteric; and the Notes were drawn up solely on that Neighbour's account, who was not so well acquainted with himself with the Roman History and Language. Some other Friends, however, (among whom I had the Honour to be ranked,) obtained Copies of it in M.S. And as I believed it to be in itself equal, at least, if not far preferable to any other Translation of the same Piece extant in the Language, besides the Advantage it has of so many valuable Notes, which at the same time they clear up the Text, are highly instructive and entertaining, I resolved to give it an Impression, being confident that the Publick would not unfavourably receive it.

A certain Freed-man of Cicero's is reported to have said of a medicinal Water discovered in his Time, wonderful for the Virtue of its Waters in restoring Sight to the Aged, That it was a gift of the benificent Gods to men, to the end that all men now have the Pleasure of reading his Master's Works. As that Well, it still in being is at too great a Distance for our Use, have, Gentle Reader, printed this Piece of Cicero's in a large and fair Character, that those who begin to think on the Subject of Old-Age, (which sooner or later happens till their Sight is somewhat impair'd by its Approaches,) may not, by Reading, by the Pain small Letters give their Eyes, feel the Pleasure of the Mind in the least allayed.

I shall add to these few Lines my hearty Wish, that this first Translation of a Classic in this Western World may be followed with many others performed with Judgment and Success; and be a Means that Philadelphia shall become the Seat of the American Muses.

The First Battle of Manassas

Strategic Movements of the Conflicting Troops —How the Fight Was Won—Origin of the "Stars and Bars" and the "Rebel Yell."

INTEREST in the battle of Manassas is revived by the announcement of the forthcoming manoeuvres of United States troops to be conducted on the Bull Run battlefield. A preliminary account of the contemplated engagements of regulars and militiamen has already been printed in THE TIMES, but this account of the first battle of Manassas will be of interest as illustrating the problems that confronted the commanders in charge of the troops during the famous engagement.

The first battle of Manassas was marked by fine strategy on both sides. At the outset of the action Gen. Irvin McDowell altogether outmanoeuvred the Confederate commanders, but, as the day wore on, by the successful execution of one of the most difficult movements in the art of war, they checkmated him, and after a hard struggle drove him from the field.

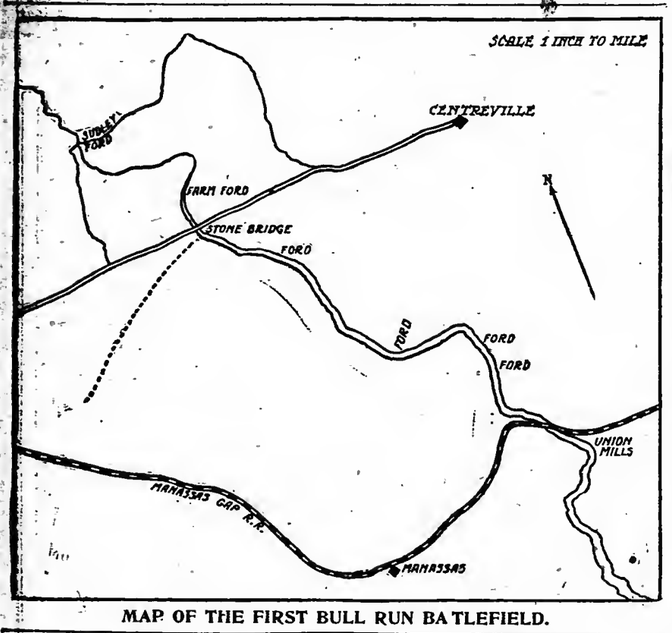
It was a complete battle in all its parts but one. There was the well-laid plan, the complete surprise, the rally from the surprise, the charge and the counter-charge, the long-drawn struggle with victory trembling in the balance; then the decisive blow, the break and the rout. Cavalry to grind the fleeing disintegrated masses into powder was lacking, and hence the picture is not perfect according to the canons of the military art; but, as expressed in one of the official reports, "the victory was as complete as one gained by infantry and artillery can be."

How the battle was fought can be best understood by reference to the map of the field.

The Union forces lay at Centreville and had for their object the seizure of the Manassas Gap Railway, for, with this seized and the Confederate forces which had been assembled for its defense dispersed, the way was open to Richmond. It was supposed that they would seek to cross Bull Run by the various fords shown upon the map, and hence the Confederate army lay along the west side of the Run, their left near Farm ford and their right at Union Mills, a distance of some seven or eight miles.

To confirm this impression, Gen. McDowell ordered one of his divisions to move toward the fords, as if about to force their passage, and to open with artillery on the enemy in their front. This feint succeeded splendidly. The Union guns crashed and thundered as if determined to cut out a way for the infantry behind them, and the more they roared the closer the Confederates clung to their position, now fully persuaded that the entire Union Army was just on the other side of the Run and about to attempt to cross. While thus amusing the Confederate commanders, Gen. McDowell was in reality intent upon executing a very skillfully devised plan to turn the enemy's left and come down upon their rear. One of his divisions was ordered to take the circuitous road from Centreville to Sudley Ford, to cross the Run at that point, and then, filing to the left, to come down in the rear of the enemy. A second division was ordered to cross half way between Sudley Ford and the stone bridge, and there file to the left also, and a third division was stationed on the turnpike on the east side of the Run, with orders to push across the bridge, as soon as the first and second divisions had brushed the Confederates away from that quarter.

It was a very ingenious plan and worked out well. The first and second divisions crossed and came down exactly as intended, and the first thing the astonished Confederates knew the flower of the Union Army had crossed and was bearing down upon their left and rear. There was but one thing to do, and that was to get away from the fords as fast as possible, and form a new line of battle at right angles with the first. Whereas they had originally faced east along the Run, they must now face north along the turnpike.



MAP OF THE FIRST BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD.

A Difficult Manoeuvre.

A manoeuvre of this sort is difficult at any time, but when under fire and in the face of superior numbers is almost impossible of execution. But it was done, and this is the way it was done. As a matter of course, the advancing Union column would first strike that part of the Confederate force which was stationed at the stone bridge. By a curious coincidence this consisted mainly of a South Carolina regiment, so that troops from the first State that seceded were the first to feel the Federal blow. The commander of this detachment was a man of some military genius, and as soon as he discerned in the distance the head of the first division bearing down upon him, he sent word back of McDowell's real plan, and at once moved forward to attack instead of waiting to be attacked. It was like a terrier tackling a lion. He hid his men in thickets, and as soon as the advancing column came within range opened savagely upon it. This peppery assault for a moment nonplused the Union commander. He did not expect any Confederate forces so far out, and by reason of the thickets was unable to see exactly what was in front of him, but after some little delay deployed his men rapidly and pushed them forward to brush away the enemy in his front. They refused to be brushed away, and kept up a killing fire, and even when finally pushed back, retired fighting. Some reinforcements came up, which prolonged their resistance, and in one way or another they managed to block the way for about an hour. Now, a good deal can be done in an hour, and all this time the Confederates were coming up at breakneck speed from the fords, but before they could get into the play the commander of the leading Union division put forth his strength and drove everything in front of him to the south of the Warrenton turnpike. This cleared the way for the second Union division to come up, and the battle then opened in dead earnest.

It was fought mainly on a line south of the turnpike, roughly indicated by the dotted lines on the map, beginning on the right and thence spreading to the left. McDowell would bring up fresh men and throw them on the Confederate left, seeking to flank it, and then Johnston would bring up his fresh men and outflank the flankers, and so it went on, flank and counter-flank, the blazing line slowly but surely lengthening out toward the left, something like a gigantic slow match except that the fire, once caught, continued to burn fiercely. First one side would be pushed back and then the other, and then the side that had been pushed back would rally and come again. It was a very pretty fight and for hours fairly well balanced. The Confederates managed to silence or capture most of the Union artillery, but then the union infantry cut the Confederate infantry up terribly, and so it went, a loss here and a gain there; but on the whole, McDowell was getting the better of it.

Where Histories Err.

Just at this auspicious moment, however, the unexpected happened. Most of the histories say that Elzey's fresh and strong brigade was brought up by rail, leapt from the cars, dashed with irresistible fury on McDowell's right, crumpled it up like paper and in a moment had the entire Union army in full retreat. This is highly dramatic but not entirely true. It is true that the brigade was brought up by rail, leaped from the cars and flew into the fray, but it is not true that the battle ended then and there. The Confederate left was then almost outflanked and in a very precarious condition, and Elzey's men at once halted that particular flank movement and put that much-pounded left in good shape again. The steady roar of their muskets and the inflexible tenacity with which they held their ground warned Gen. McDowell that the Confederate left was still intact, and with grim pertinacity he prepared for still another assault upon its flank. "It was a truly magnificent, though redoubtable, spectacle," says the Confederate commander, in speaking of this advance.

He might well call it a redoubtable spectacle, for the only troops he had wherewith to meet this new assault was a brigade of three regiments then seen coming up in the distance. It had been ordered from two of the fords several miles away, and was approaching with all possible speed. The leading regiment was well in advance. The men were coming as fast as they could lay foot to ground, and mounted men, field officers, aides, and couriers were galloping alongside, harking them on as a huntsman urges his hounds. They had come four miles on a dead run under the broiling July sun, but there was another mile yet to go. Which would reach that threatened left first? On the one side the Federal skirmish line was fast approaching, and behind it the Union infantry. On the other side the head of the Confederate brigade toiled forward. It was a close shave, but the men in gray came under the wire first, dashing up in rear of Elzey just in the nick of time. They were drenched in perspiration and covered with dust, and had thrown away everything but their arms, but they were there, panting, with gasping mouths and glaring eyes. They were good stuff; were afterward in Pickett's famous division and at Gettysburg, two years later, made their Colonel a Major General. A moment to catch breath, and they were then put upon the run once more, clearing the woods in which Elzey was fighting and turning sharp off to the right and front into an open field, bare of bush or shrub. The Union infantry had seen them coming and were ready, and the instant they dashed out into the open fired upon them.

Confusion of the Colors.

Here occurred that confusion of the colors which subsequently led to the adoption of the far-famed Confederate "battle flag." The Southern troops at this time carried the first Confederate flag, a blue union with thirteen stars and two broad bands of red and one of white, the "stars and bars," as it was called. When drooping on the staff it was not always easy to distinguish it from the Stars and Stripes. The Union regiments which were pouring in their fire were of course stationary. There was not a breath of air stirring on that sultry day, and there being neither motion nor breeze to unfold the Union colors they drooped heavily. The Confederate Brigadier took it in his head that the troops in front of him were friends instead of foes and forbade his men to fire. Obedient to orders they stood there silent and motionless in the open field as if upon parade, but a very ghastly sort of a parade it was, with men dropping all along the line like rotten sheep. Finally an officer dashed up and corrected the mistake. By this time the other regiments of the Confederate brigade had come up and were forming on the left of the regiment that had been, and was still being, so roughly handled. This new line outflanked the Union right, so that once more, and for the last time, its flanking movement was met by a counter-flank.

Then the silent regiment was turned loose with orders to lose no time in firing but to charge at a dead run and rely on the bayonet. It moved forward a step or two and then halted. As if by common accord each man threw his head back and uttered a ferocious yell and then rushed forward at the top of his speed.

It is said that this is the first time that this savage cry—the well-known "rebel yell"—was heard in action. It rose momentarily above the roll of the musketry and was heard distinctly a considerable distance down the hard-pressed Confederate line. Its fierce accents told of reinforcements and the line stiffened up and began to push forward.

The Union infantry stood firm and fired rapidly and with great effect upon the charging line, but it came on and on, dashed down one slope and started to ascend the other, on the top of which the Federal regiments were stationed. The ascent was so steep that the fire of the Union forces then went over the heads of their enemies. A Confederate battery began to rake the Union right; behind the battery were fast approaching the other two regiments of the brigade; its advance regiment was swarming up the hill, and in a moment more would gain the crest; the glitter of its bayonets was already visible, and the Union line broke. Noting the break, Elzey and the Confederate commands to his right pushed energetically forward on the troops in their front; they, disorganized by the mob of fugitives running over them, likewise gave way, and, almost in the twinkling of an eye, McDowell's entire line lost cohesion and scattered like a broken string of beads. The play was played out and the battle lost and won.

The Confederates always claimed that they inflicted more loss than they sustained, but that is doubtful. The official figures, which, however, are not wholly reliable, do not bear the claim out, and from the nature of the struggle as above detailed it can be seen that the Confederate troops were most severely pounded and that nothing but an extraordinary ability to take punishment without breaking enabled them to hold out. It is also claimed that the Union army outnumbered the Confederates, and this is probably true, but a considerable part of either army did not actively participate, and the active participants were in all likelihood about equal in number, the Union regiments actively engaged being as follows: First, Second, and Third Connecticut; Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Maine; Fifth and Eleventh Massachusetts; First Michigan, First Minnesota, Second New Hampshire, Second, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth New York; First and Second Ohio, First and Second Rhode Island, Second Vermont, and Second Wisconsin, and the Confederate forces actively engaged being the Fourth Alabama, Seventh and Eighth Georgia, Seventh Louisiana and Wheat's battalion, First Maryland, Second, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Mississippi; Fifth and Sixth North Carolina, Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth South Carolina and Hampton's Legion, Third Tennessee, and First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, and Forty-ninth Virginia.

One result of this engagement was the establishment of the "rebel yell" as a permanent institution. There is no describing this peculiar cry in words, but once heard from a thousand powerful throats it was a sound never to be forgotten. Fancy the sharp, angry cry which a pack of hounds emits on coming in sight of its quarry, magnify its keenness and volume, let it speak fury, defiance, and exultation, and one may form some idea. Another result was the adoption of the "battle flag." The remembrance of the regiment above mentioned, which stood motionless and silent in the open field, only to be relentlessly shot down, owing to the confusion of the colors, profoundly impressed the Confederate commander, and to avoid future sacrifices of that kind he devised and adopted that Fall a new flag for use in battle. This was square in form, not elongated as many modern misrepresentations make it; had a red field with a blue St. Andrew's cross, the arms whereof reached from corner to corner of the field; thirteen white stars on the arms of the cross, and each arm piped on both sides in white. After the adoption of this flag there were no more mistakes.

Health-Giving Waters Discovered by Accident

A Jersey Creek and Michigan River Believed to Have Medicinal Powers—Stories of Cures.

IT SEEMS strange to think that two little streams, scarcely large enough to be called creeks, should have such remarkable healing power that persons so crippled with rheumatism that they cannot walk without crutches can be bathed in them and be healed, while such ailments as gout and dyspepsia are also cured merely by wading in them. This is what is claimed, however, of a brook which flows through a part of New Jersey, emptying into the sea near Egg Harbor. The other water course which appears to have such remarkable curative properties is at the other end of the country—up in the woods of Northern Michigan—and is as different from the Jersey brook as black is from white, and its waters are clear and sparkling, flowing over a bed which is largely composed of sand and gravel.

Egg Harbor Creek, however, is little more than a ditch, its waters flowing sluggishly through the meadow land. It is anything but attractive in appearance, as it is discolored with the mud carried down from the head waters and taken from the banks of the creek on either side. It has its source in the Jersey pineries, but unless filtered is utterly unfit for drinking or cooking. Until a few years ago it was merely utilized to water the farmlands through which it passes, and was so dirty that even the cattle did not drink from it except during seasons of drought, when other streams were dried up.

Probably the Jersey creek would have been flowing yet and used merely to water the lands on either side had it not been for an accident. One day during early Winter a man went to cross it, but did not reckon on its depth; the water rose above his boot tops and before he reached the other side his limbs from the knees down were thoroughly soaked.

Father Smith, as he is called in the vicinity, hastened home, and donned dry apparel, while his wife gave him a cordial to prevent his taking cold. He noticed one thing, however, that surprised him. While the season was so far advanced that ice had formed several times on ponds and creeks in the vicinity the stream through which he had waded was agreeably warm. He then remembered that he had never seen ice on its surface. Father Smith's family resided in Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine. Although he is over seventy years old, he experienced no ill effects from his bath. It apparently benefited him.

The idea occurred to him that the water might have some healing property in spite of its muddy appearance, and later on he determined to go into it again—this time without boots or stockings. Rolling up his trousers to the knees, he spent some time in wading in it, and, as he says, the effect was really stimulating, so much so that throughout the Winter he made a practice of going to the creek two or three times a week. Later he induced the members of his family to go with him, and they experienced the same effect. To make a long story short, when Spring opened every one who had tried the water seemed to be so much benefited that Father Smith believed that he had made a very important discovery.

He wrote to several medical men in Philadelphia, who visited the place and bathed in its waters. They agreed with him, and several sent patients to this natural sanitarium in the hope that the water would relieve them of rheumatism. The little town of Egg Harbor and the vicinity became a resort for invalids, and for the last three or four years its hotels have accommodated a score or more sufferers from various complaints, while some of the residents have opened boarding houses to accommodate others. Father Smith has turned his home into a sort of sanitarium where those who cannot afford to pay for accommodation are allowed to remain free of charge, and get the benefits of the baths.

Relief from Rheumatism.

Whether the importance of the healing properties of this little creek have been exaggerated or not, there is no doubt that its waters relieve people suffering from rheumatism. A number of persons who have gone to Egg Harbor unable to walk without the aid of crutches have gone away apparently cured, leaving their props behind. The discoverer believes that the water resembles in some respects the wonderful spring which Ponce de Leon searched for in Florida, when he hoped to find the fountain of perpetual youth. Dr. Smith claims that he is really more vigorous and youthful than when he first began to bathe in the waters, and his appearance bears out the statement; his family and neighbors say that he appears to be growing younger rather than older. His eyesight is better. He can perform more work in a day. He sleeps better, and weighs more than he did before the first time he bathed in the brook. This Jersey health resort is very different from Boyne—as Michigan people have called their remedial spring. The latter flows through the centre of the Boyne Falls, a little town of a few hundred people, which until recently was located near the centre of one of the most extensive lumbering districts. The discovery of the water's supposed curative properties was also accidental.

One of the old residents is a man named Kyes, who has lived in the vicinity over thirty years, and for twenty years limped about with a crutch and cane. "Old Man" Kyes, as everybody calls him, was going home one night, and his route took him along the bank of the river. In some way he missed his footing or tripped upon a stump of a tree branch and fell into the water. His cries for help brought several persons to his assistance, and he was taken home to be dried and put to bed.

As Kyes is nearly eighty years old, it was thought the bath might seriously affect him, as the accident occurred during the cold weather. The next day, however, he surprised his family by dressing himself neatly and coming down stairs with the aid of his cane only.

Discarded His Crutch.

He said he felt better than he had for ten years, and, to prove his statement, ate a hearty meal and refused the aid of his crutch, which some one brought him. The household told the neighbors, and it soon spread through the village that "Old Man" Kyes was going around without the aid of his crutch. Finally, he said that he believed the fall into the river had helped him. Everybody ridiculed the idea. A few days later, however, the old man persuaded one of his cronies of near the same age to go to the outskirts of the town. While his friend stood on the bank and watched he waded into the shallow part of the stream. He came out exclaiming that he felt better than he did before, and induced his friend to try it. For some time the two old men went secretly to the stream, first wading and then enjoying a bath all over. They were finally discovered by some boys, who spread the news throughout the town. The next sensation occurred when "Old Man" Kyes came into one of the stores without either crutch or cane, and said the water was not only curing his rheumatics, but making him young again. As every one believed that he could not go around without artificial aid, others determined to see for themselves what there was about the river, and as Spring came on it became quite popular.

The result of "Old Man" Kyes's accident every one in Boyne saw and many of the people in the country round about believe that the river is indeed a healing stream, and bathe in it with the same faith that the Hindus bathe in the sacred Ganges.

On a Sunday morning before church practically the entire population don their old clothes and lave themselves in the waters, but many of the older people go there two and three times a week. Physicians in the vicinity have been attracted by the reports of the cures and have sent a number of patients to the place. One man who was injured in a railroad accident so that he could only go about with the aid of two crutches, spent six months in Boyne and was able to return to his duty, although the muscles of his legs had so shrunk that the limbs from the knees down were doubled under his body. This cure is proved by affidavits made by the man, also by the doctor who attended him.

The upper portion of Boyne River passes through a growth of various trees which include a large number of junipers. In the Fall, when the leaves drop from these trees, so many of them fall into the stream that at times its bed is nearly choked. The theory of scientists who have investigated the reports of the curative properties is that the water, forcing its way through the leaves, extracts from them juices which really turn it into a sort of chemical solution, and this causes it to be of benefit to those suffering—from rheumatism, for instance.

Egg Harbor Creek rises in a growth of pine trees, and, so far as known, there is no juniper growing near it. Its source, however, is a spring which apparently comes for a considerable distance in the earth, and the theory is that this spring passes through various formations containing chemical solutions which impregnate it. Boyne River is also as free from ice in the Winter as the Jersey water's course, but why their water is so warm is a mystery.



DAILY SCENES ON EGG HARBOR CREEK

SEEKING HEALTH IN THE BOYNE

SUNDAY MORNING AT BOYNE FALLS

ON THE BANKS OF THE BOYNE

Where Art Failed.

Jay—Wonder why Smartee turned that portrait back on Ochre?

Flay—Well, you see, no artist can paint Smartee as big as he thinks he is.

NOT THE JUDGE'S INITIALS.

THERE is a Justice of the Supreme Court in Washington whose guests have often noticed the letters "C. O. D." cut in impressive type upon a beautiful set of English glass decanters. Now, the Judge's family name does not commence with a "D," and neither did the maiden name of Mrs. Judge. This is the simple story which explains it all.

The English do not use the mystic collocation of letters which, to the American, demand cash on delivery of the goods, and so it was that when the Justice's son-in-law, visiting England not long ago, selected the decanters at a famous London firm for the Judge, and added, after giving directions where the package should be sent, "Be sure you put on it C. O. D.," it came about that the intelligent British clerk conceived those letters to be the initials of the gentleman for whom the bottles were designed.

TROOP C'S PICTURESQUE CAMP.

SUMMER CAMP OF TROOP "C"

SADDLING UP IN THE CORRAL

A GROUP OF TROOPERS

HIDDEN away in a big apple orchard on the Willis farm at East Williston, L. I., is the popular Summer Camp maintained by Troop C of Brooklyn. Ten minutes' walk from the railroad station through the fields, brings the visitor to this secluded, but hospitable camping ground of the cavalrymen, and the completeness of the equipment is at once evident.

The tents pitched in regulation style, are of the "wall" variety, large and roomy, furnished with comfortable cots and lighted by electricty. There is also a breezy mess hall, thoroughly screened, a kitchen, storehouse, and quarters for the troop employes.

A novelty in the shape of a generous out-of-door shower bath, is a source of great comfort to the troopers on their return from a ride.

In camp the form and discipline of drill is done away with, military titles are dropped, and good fellowship reigns among officers and men.

The horses belonging to the troop are stabled near by, and they form the chief attraction for all comers. Saturday and Sunday of each week, the guardsmen leave business cares behind, and, hatless and coatless, mount their favorite chargers to sally forth in merry cavalcades. The favorite ride is through the pretty shady roads of Roslyn to the shores of Sea Cliff, where the horses are tethered under the trees, while their riders join the bathers. Their swim over, the troopers generally visit one of the large Summer hotels, where a good dinner is enjoyed by man and beast, after which the trip back to camp is made in the cool of the evening.

The benefits derived from this encampment are not entirely of a social nature, for during these week-end visits the members keep themselves and their mounts in good condition for the severe Winter drills in the armory.

The War Department has recently shown its appreciation of the high standard set by the Brooklyn boys, by selecting Troop C to be one of New York's representatives at the war manoeuvres in Virginia next month.

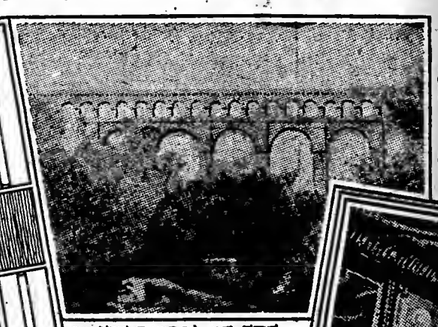
"EMILE ZOLA: NOVELIST AND REFORMER"

EXTRACTS FROM THE FORTHCOMING BIOGRAPHY BY ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

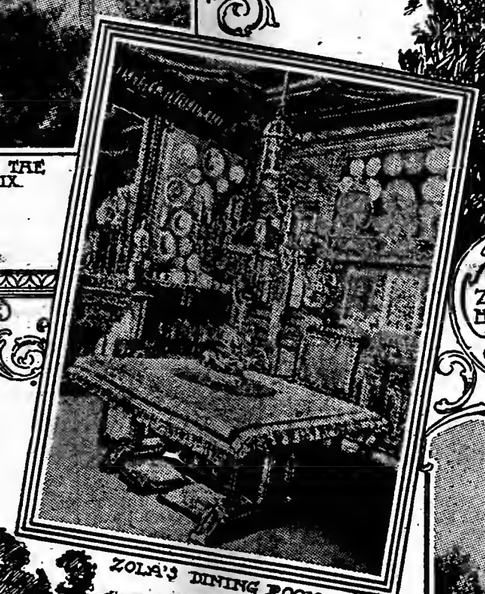
Prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By WALTER LITTLEFIELD,
Author of "The Truth About Dreyfus" and Editor of "Les Lettres d'un Innocent."



EMILE ZOLA IN HIS LAST DAYS



ON THE BANKS OF THE ARC, NEAR AIX.



ZOLA'S DINING ROOM

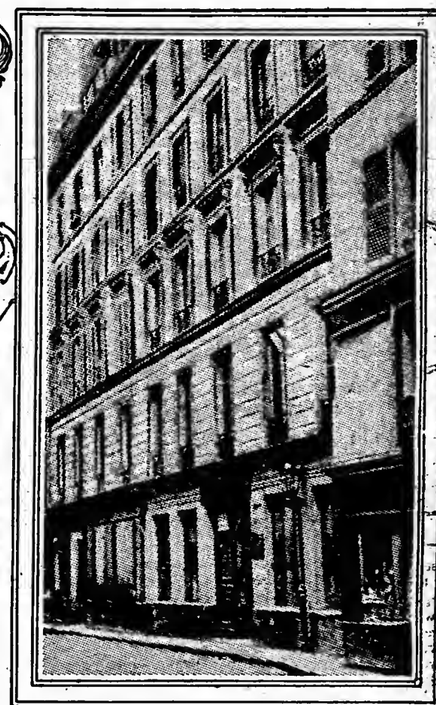


ZOLA'S HOME.

IMPASSE SYLVACANNE, AIX-IN-PROVENCE.



PENN, OATLANDS CHASE, SURREY



BIRTHPLACE OF ÉMILE ZOLA, 10 Rue St. Joseph, Paris.



PHOTO BY ÉMILE ZOLA.

Denise and Jacques



MAITRE LABORI

On Sunday, Oct. 5, 1902, the body of Emile Zola was placed in a vault in Montre Cemetery. The thousands gathered there had heard orations by a member of the Ministry, by a distinguished representative of French letters, and hy a member of the French Academy.

Then for two hours the march past the hier continued—representatives from almost every association or society in France, hosts of distinguished men in all professions, pitmen, blacksmiths, peasants, merchants, clerks, each attired in the costume of his calling.

They had greeted with wild applauss words which no man had dared to speak of Zola living. They had heard M. Anatole France eulogize his course in the Dreyfus case and merciessly arraign the conspirators who had committed crimes to perpetuate the initial error of justice. They had even forgotten the presence of the dead all around them. They remembered only the work of the one man in the cause of truth and justice, in the eloquence of those closing words:

"Zola deserved well of the country hy refusing to despair of justice in France. We must not pity him for having endured and suffered. Let us rather envy him! Set above the most prodigious heap of outrages ever raised hy folly, ignorance, and malice, his glory attains to inaccessible heights. Let us envy him; he honored his country and the world by immense literary work and hy a great deed. Let us envy him; his destiny and his heart gave him the grandest fate; in him at one moment was set the conscience of mankind."

In describing this event M. Yves Guyot wrote to me: "France has to-day acknowledged the innocence of Dreyfus." It had required the Dreyfus case and Zola's labors in the cause of the prisoner to set the character of the novelist clear hefore the English-speaking world. People here would fain have disassociated the novelist from the reformer; few who had made their acquaintance with his works through translations or the moral reviews of the eighties could see that Zola the novclist and Zola the reformer are one and the same, and that his novels, while offensive to English and American tastes, are among the most moral works ever written, as they make vice and wrongdoing repulsive and prove as a law of nature and society that death is the wages of sin.

It may he more or less justly maintained against Zola's novels that even if the conditions he describes prevail in France that is no husiness of the foreigner; he may also be more or less justly accused of poaching on the ground of scientists and of prostituting literary art to uniterary ends. But the sins of France are the sins of human society. Zola saw conditions which were productive of crime and misery. He wished to expose and to correct them. He chose the novel as the medium through which to appeal to a public which could not be reached hy tracts, sermons, and hospital or prison reports. Did he dehase the novel by making it the factor of social reform rather than of emotional amusement or intellectual stimulus?

Anglo-American Aversion.

It seems to me that the entire spirit of Anglo-American aversion toward Zola's novels was inspired hy the helief that what is called literature must begin and end in itself and nurtured in the apprehension that family discipline was not strong enough, as it certainly is on ths Continent, to keep from the hands of the young hooks not intended for them.

These were possibly some of the considerations which moved Ernest Alfred Vizetelly, the well-known transiator of the Frenchman's most conspicuous hooks, to writs "Emile Zola; Novelist and Reformer," a 600-page volume, which is to he published by John Lane next week. The aim of this narrative and critical hiography is set forth in the following passage from the preface:

Designed more particularly for British and American readers, the book contains some passages which I should have ahbreviated—omitted perhaps—if I had heen addressing a Freneh audience. And some subjects, which, in that case, I might have treated more fully, have here been dealt with briefly.

The introductory chapter deals with the Zola family and with the novelist's father and mother; the former, it will be recalled, was an Italian engineer who had once been an officer in the French Foreign Legion. His "dossier" is still preserved in the archives of the Minister of War, and its documents were made use of hy the enemies of Zola to prove that his father had heen a thief. The worst that can truthfully he stated, however, is that the elder Zola while a memher of the Commissary Department in Africa had merely bungled his accounts. It is interesting to note that Françols Zola's plans for the fortification of Paris, which might have saved the city from the Germans in 1870, have now practically been adopted hy the Ministry of War, while his schemes for the improvement of the port of Marseilles seem likely to receive the recognition that they deserve. To-day there is a waterway in Provence known as "Zola's Canal," as a hattered hut eloquent monument to the engineering skill of the novelist's father.

Zola's mother was an estimahle Frenchwoman of Dourdan. The engineering projects of the father took his parents frequently to Paris, and there in a little house in Rue St. Joseph, Emile was born April 2, 1840. Concerning this year as with other periods of significance in the life of the novelist, Mr. Vizetelly givss a brief account of what was going on not only in Franch but in English and American letters at the time. The importance of sucn summaries, of course, became more apparent as the fame of Zola grew and extended beyond the hounds of France, and his influence could be traced in the work of foreign authors—Howells and Norris in America and Caine, Corelli, Hardy, and Moore in England.

The career of Zola may be divided into three periods, each overlapping the others, yet each representing independent mental activity and progress—as purely a man of letters, as a censor of society who condemned without offering anything in retnrn, illustrated by the "Rougon-Macquart" series, and as a reformer, who built upon the demolitions wrought, as revealed by the "Four Evangelists" series—"Fruitfulness," "Work," "Truth," and "Justice"—the last never to he written. And between these two series are the hooks of the three cities, "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Paris," in which, amid the pulling down of pernicious social edifices, a cornerstone is laid here and there for a new social system.

There have heen several "lives" of Zola, more or less accessible to English readers. Three of these, Alexis's, Xau's, and Sherard's, were distinctly authorized by the novelist, their writers even receiving from him much valuable material. Zola's "L'Oeuvre" ("His Masterpiece") is in large part autohiographic. There have, too, been countless monographs in various languages descriptive of Zola's career or analyzing his methods, his work, and his mentality. From these sources Mr. Vizetelly has made generous use, often conveying to his citations a personal vitality which intimate acquaintance with the subject alone could give.

Early Zola Criticism.

Ahout the middle of the last decade of the century just closed criticism had about exhausted itself in regard to Zola and his hooks. Of his supposed adherence to realism or naturalism in literary method all had been written. His inconsistency—a point he never denied—in mingling realism with idealism had been demonstrated. Literary France had said her hest and her worst ahout his work. Abroad the feeling that his novels were indecent still prevailed, although here and there vague opinions were expressed that the writer was perhaps more unmoral than immoral. Then came the Dreyfus case and Zola's participation therein, with the consequent readjustment of puhlic opinion abroad in regard to the man and the consciousness of possible prior misjudgment of his hooks. In many cases what had been written ahout him and ignored or forgotten in England and America was reissued and transiated, yet little of it was adapted to the new foreign point of view.

It is in appreciation of this point of view that Mr. Vizetelly has composed the first 390 pages of his hook. In these pages the old ground has been thoroughly gone over and new vitality has been given it through the interpretation of ohjects, episodes, and incidents—ths early years at M. Izoard's little schoo, at the Aix College, the struggle of the widowed mother and her never-ending lawsuits, the discouraging course at the Lycée Louis le Grand, and then Bohemia and "The Furnace of Paris." It is a short half hour's walk from Rue Neuve St. Etienne and other streets in ths Quartier where Zola passed his apprenticeship in letters to ths ornately furnished residence in the Rue de Bruxelles, where he lived in ths magnificence of his success and finally breathed his last—from the garret to the library of a successful and envied prince of letters—hut it took the novelist and reformer thirty years to traverss tho distance.

Zola in 1860 and in 1890.

Here are two pictures which, although separated by many years and pages, may fittingly be placed together:

How does he live? it may be asked. He himself hardly knows. Everything of the slightest value that he possesses goes to the Mont-de-Piété; he timidly borrows trifling sums of a few friends and acquaintances; he dines off a penn'orth of bread and a penn'orth of cheese, or a penn'orth of bread and a psnn'orth of apples; at times he has to content himself with the bread alone. His one beverage is Adam's ale; it is only at intervals that he can afford a pipeful of tohacco; his great desire when he awakes of a morning is to procure that day, hy hook or crook, the princely sum of three sous in order that he may huy a candle for his next evening's work. At times he is in despair; he is forced to commit his lines to memory during the long Winter night, for lack of the candle which would have enabled him to confide them to paper.

In those days Zola was striving to convince the world that he was a poet. He was writing "L'Aérienne." As to the house in the Rue de Bruxelles, its library has been described hy Zola himself in "L'Oeuvre" with so much accnracy that Mr. Vizetelly incorporates the following passage in his biography:

His (Sandoz's, otherwise Zola's) drawing room was bccoming crowded with old furniture, the tapestry, knickknacks of all countries and all times—an overflowing torrent of things which had begun at Batignolles with an old pot of Rouen ware which Henriette (Mme. Zola) had given her husband on one of his fête days. They ran about the curiosity shops together; they felt a joyful passion for huying, and he now satisfied the old longings of his youth, the romanticist aspirations which the first hooks he had read had engendered. Thus this writer, who was so fiercely modern, lived amid the worm-eaten Middle Ages which he had dreamed of when he was a lad of fifteen. As an excuse he laughingly declared that handsome modern furniture cost too much, whereas with old things, even common ones, you immediately obtained some effect and color. There was nothing of the collector ahout him, his one concern was decoration, broad effects, and to tell the truth, the drawing room, lighted by two lamps of old Delft ware, derived quite a soft, warm tone from the dull gold of the damascus used for upholstering the seats, the yellowish incrustations of the Italian cahinets and Dutch showcases, the faded hues of the Oriental door hangings, the hundred little notes of the ivory, the crockery, and the enamel work, pale with age, which showed against the dull red hangings.

The narrative of Zola's rise to the enjoyment of fortune, "the twenty years of too much suffering followed by the twenty years of too much luxury," is an informing panorama in the hands of Mr. Vizetelly in which delightful digressions are made among Zola's friends and familiars—the de Concourts, Gustave Flaubert, François Coppée, puhlishers and editors of the times—and into the domains of contemporary literature and politics which influenced Zola or were to be influenced hy him. And there are interesting and detailed descriptions of Zola's personality, his methods of work, his manner of collecting material for his stories, and the circumstances which inspired them or nurtured or retarded their completion.

"Of What Value Was Life?"

There is one episode in the life of Zola which, being revealed too late to influence the early foreign criticism of his books, was nevertheless widely commented on hy the press at the time of his death. And the hiographer rightly considers that omission of all mention of the facts "would be as ridiculous as misleading." Owing to my own attitude toward Zola and particularly to ths cause he so courageously championed, it does not seem proper that I should he less candid.

When Zola married, about the time hs began his Rougon-Macquart novels, he certainly looked forward to a life of unalloyed happiness. But though he achieved celehrity and became possessed of comparative wealth; though his wife was all love and devotion, there remained a great void in his existence. He had no child, and the desire for paternity was strong within him. One can trace it through many of his books, and there is no douht whatever that it became a fixed idea with him, was responsible for some of his petty superstitions, and entered even into that dread of death which the loss of his mother and of his friend Flaubert at one time suggested. He would die and would leave no posterity. Of what valne was life then? He had always regarded transmission as heing its first essential function, and it tortured him at times to think that hs was famous, that he was rich, and that he would leave no offspring hehind him. * * *

One may allow that there is strictly only one moral law for both sexes and for all stations in life, royal as well as plehelan. At the same time one is entitled to indicate whatever extenuating circumstances may exist. One may think of the position of Thomas and Jane Carlyle, as enunciated hy the spporters of ths former, and then picture a very different sequel, for in Zola's case a time came when he was carried away from the path of strict duty, and in the result a child was horn to him, a daughter called Denise. Later came the hirth of a son, called Jacques.

Mme. Zola years ago understood her husband and forgave him. What can he said in extenuation of the transgressor, Mr. Vizetelly says, through analogy and through an analysis of similar shortcomings in the lives of prominent men. He finally dismisses the subject with this sentence: "In spite of all our knowledgs of human imperfection we always try to picture an ideal heing, and we sorrow when the flaw in our ideal is discovered, even though reasen tells us that we ought to have been prepared for it."

Zola's Mission.

There are three other things in the hook which are particularly written with a view to enlightening British and American readers. The first is a careful and elahorate description of Zola's works, not only showing the significance of each theme and character, but analyzing the author's motives. An attempt on my part even to give an approximate idea of the studious and sympathetic work of the biographer in this particular would overflow the spacs at my disposal.

It is quite true that no future historian of the literature of ths last half of the ninsteenth century can fail to weigh the influence of Emile Zola on his contemporaries. It is too early to judge of the full extent of his influence on the society for whose henefit he produced his books On this point Mr. Vizetelly cautiously writes:

To improve the nation you must usually hegin by improving the individual. If, then, Zola sncceeded in his aims in individual cases—and the writer holds strongly that he did—he effected all that he could reasonahly hope for. He did not stamp out vice in France. Neither has the State done so, nor has the Church, nor has any other powerful and wealthy organization. Zola had only his hrain and his pen, and with those weapons he did his hest, according to his lights. He was all sincerity; hypocrisy was the thing he most detested. He fought the good fight. After setting forth ths evil that was, he preached the cleanly and the fruitful life, brotherliness, equity, rectitude, and truthfulness.

Equally full topics are the attempt of Vizetelly's father to introduce Zola's works to the British public, and the novelist's connection with the Dreyfus case. "The British Pharisees: 1884-1893," occupies fifty-eight pages, "The Dreyfus Case: 1894-1900," seventy-four.

The British Pharisees.

In France "La Terre" secured for its author the cross of the Legion of Honor. In England "that same book had very different consequences for another man, for it led to proceedings at law, which ruined him, cast him into prison, and hastened his death." This man was Henry Vizetelly, the English puhlisher, father of Zola's hiographer and translator. It is interesting to note that Georgs Moore procured for Vizetelly, senior, the hook which was to prove his undoing. We have set before us full details of the prosecution inspired by W. T. Stead and the National Vigilance Association and perpetuated hy what seems to have been hypocrisy and ignorance on the part of certain British legislators, lawyers, and Judges. Still the candid reader will prohahly agree with E. A. Vizetelly that the extremity might have been avoided had the counsel for the defense been properly equipped for his task and had he entered into that task with the sincerity which he had convinced his client he possessed. The history of the whole case is graphically and comprehensively related in "Emile Zola: Novelist and Reformer." The account is naturally intimate; naturally, too, the author does not spare those whose sincerity he douhts or whose motives he condemns. All the same, his aim to he frank and unprejudiced is well maintained. Fortunately his father lived "to see in England a considerable revulsion of feeling with respect to Emile Zola—of whom he had prophesied, in his letter to Sir A. K. Stephenson, that time would bring round its revenges."

The Dreyfus Case.

The Dreyfus case, which has done so much for France, also did much for its chief champion heyond the Channel and beyond the sea. Had Zola declined the rôls to which a simpls love for truth and justice led him, a review of his lifs and works at this time would prohably have little interest heyond literary and sociological circles. In describing what will prohably he regarded as the crowning and most enduring endeavor of Zola's life, Mr. Vizetelly hegins with an account of the cause célèbre and an analysis of the social conditions which made the case possihle. He writes from the Dreyfusard point of view. How the novelist came to interest himself in the case is thus described.

When Zola moved from Médan into Paris (October, 1897,) the anti-Semitic press, having espoused Esterhazy's cause, was again thundering against the Jews. Some of Zola's friends interested in the Affair—as everybody called it—spoke to him about it at length. Before long, indeed, several documents were shown him at his house and left a desp impression on his mind. He had no personal acquaintance with the Dreyfus family; he never saw Mme. Dreyfus till she appeared in court during his own trial in February, 1898, and if on a dozen occasions at the utmost he met M. Mathieu Dreyfus and discussed the case with him, all such interviews took place posterior to his intervention. This was based on a dispassionate study of the facts and documents laid before him. He weighed them with his usual care, exactly as he weighed the documents he collected for his hooks, and it must not be imagined that the charges he sventually formulated were brought in any haphazard fashion. Zola's intellect, one may repeat it, was essentially systematic, and his judgment of facts and his logical powers were exceptionally good.

We thus see why his famous letter, "J'accuse," which brought consternation to the conspirators, has been and is still regarded as a marvel of prophecy. The prosecutions which followed the publication of this letter as well as the contemporaneous phases of the main issue are presented with a particular view to English and American comprehension and appreciation. Then we have several pages devoted to Zola's exile in England, the material of which, gained by personal observation on the part of the hiographer or coming to him at first hand, is of especial value and interest. Personal characteristics as well as the way Zola lived ahroad, interspersed with anecdotes, place before the reader's eyes a clearly defined individuality, with distinct and attractive attributes. The author here writes of things known best to himself. If he was not at all times Zola's host in England, he at least never ceased to be his eagsr and devoted friend and counselor.

The Last Days.

On Zola's return to France and after Dreyfus had been pardoned, a medal bearing this inscription, "La Vérité est en Marche Rien ne l'arrêtera," was presented to him. In accepting it from the hand of M. Yves Guyot, who offered it on behalf of the subscribers, Zola said:

"Dreyfus is free, but our France remains ill, feeling that she has not strength enough to bear the splendor of truth and justice. And yet I am hopeful, for I believe in her labor, in the power of her genius. A somewhat long period would have elapsed, perhaps, had I decided to await her complete recovery hefore accepting the medal which has been laid aside for so many months in the expectation of a beautiful dawn. So I accept it now with emotion and with gratitude. And I hope that I shall not die before I see, reflected in its pure gold, that rising dawn of supreme national glory which we have all desired."

This hope, howevsr, was not completely realized. Zola, as we all know, mst a sudden death hardly less tragic than some he had described with all his power of literary art. The final scene is presented hy the biographer in details with which the French are familiar, but which have so far been inaccessible to readers of English. To them Mr. Vizetelly makes similar concessions in dealing with Zola's fight for a seat in the Academy, his own conceptions of his literary methods, and his work—literary and social—as viewed by French scientists and French men of letters.

If this book hy Vizetelly contains certain matter which for intelligent French readers would be superfluous and, even to all, extraneous, if the rules of biographical writing be considered, it is hy these deliberately prepared digressions that foreigners are to be brought into sympathy with the man whose books they have ahhorred, hut whose great combat for individual justics they have applauded.

Such was the life, such also the death, of the greatest fighter that France produced in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The foregoing narrative, whatever may be its imperfections, will at least have given the reader some idea of that strenuous career which from youth onward was one long battle, an incessant expenditure of will, energy, and talent. It was also, like a battle, a resounding career, most of whose phases echoed all around.

With this just appreciation of his subject and modest opinion of his own ahility adequately to do it justice, Mr. Vizstelly hrings to a closs a hiography which conscientiously, vividly, and fully interprets to foreigners one of the most imposing and active personalities of contemporaneous France and the literary and social field of its endeavor.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

The Man Who Has a "Snap."

Hang-the-Expense Parties Are His and He Never Fails to Please.

INDEED it is a wearisome task," said the steward, whose years with various hotels and cluhs have given him the widest sort of experience, "this trying to provide daily something that will tempt the palates of men of all tastes in things to eat. Few men are content with the same thing day after day, and even the number who are satisfied with roast beef 365 days in the year is growing less and less. There are, of course, all sorts of things in the markets, and fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables and fruits in any sort can be had for the asking. But it is more true than most people can know—that old adage that 'what is one man's meat is another man's poison.' If all men would be satisfied with soft crabs or boiled salmon, roast filet of beef or lamh chops tastily dressed and served, on certain days of each week, then indeed would the steward's life be one glad, sweet song. But A wants soft crabs to-day, and half the other members of the cluh either nsver eat them or eat them only on certain days of a week. Then there are the men—very rich men, too—who want only the simplest of simple dishes. Some want corned beef hash, others like hasty pudding and milk, fried chicken alone will suit certain Southern palates; others want corned beef and cabbage, still others have a fondness for pigs' knuckles and spinach, and there are yet others who would eat hroiled pigs' trotters or stewed tripe whenever they can get them.

"The pâte de foie gras men are few and the escargot eaters fewer, perhaps, but each must have his favorite dish, and each is dissatisfied if he cannot get it when he wants it most. And every one of them wants it when you haven't got it. It is the one invariable rule in catering. I have been at the work of providing for twenty-three years now, and I never knew that rule to hs broken, except when I am on my vacation.

"Men may come and men may go, hut ths variety of their appetites goes on forever. It seems as if it were worse now than ever hefore, for there ars so many doctors who have dietary notions to put in practice, so many health food advocates, so many theorists who have the cairries fad the worst way, and so many others who want the food of the particular section of the country from which they come cooked as it is cooked at their homes, that the stsward of the downtown lunch clubs is at his wits' end from ons year's end to the other to try and make a daily carte for a 'quick lunch' that will keep ths members in good humor and satisfied. If the members all had time, how easy it would be! But every one of thsm is in a desperate hurry and must eat of what is ready, so that the old-time fifteen puzzls is as child's play when it comes to ths solution of what to give them that will satisfy.

"I'm not envious as a rule, and expect a certain amount of fault finding in my husiness, but me for such a situation as W. S. Wright has if I would end my days in peace.

"Who's Wright? Ask E. H. Harriman, J. Pierpont Morgan, George B. Cortelyou, President Roosevelt, Stuyvesant Fish, ask, in fact, any man who travels on 'special Pullmans.' They'll tell you. Ask any memher of the recent Congressional junketing committees. Every one of them knows Wright personally, and every one of them will have a good word for the fat, snowy-haired and good-natured man who has served them all when they asked for service of the best and never asked the cost. He is ths chief commissary of the Pullman dining car service, and has what I consider the 'softest snap' that ever fell to the lot of a man who has to cater to other men. He simply feeds as hest he can jolly parties who travel in luxury, never mind the expense, and know that they have got to accept what hs serves and be happy. There are no cluhs or hoteis or restaurants for them to escape to in case they do not like what is set before them. Not that he does not try to please, and assumes the arrogant. Far from it. He always pleases, and most any man who knew his husiness could do so, when, as he does, he has carte hlanche to order wherever and whatever he likes. It is the dream of every caterer's life to have such an opportunity as Wright has.

"Think of it! He gets orders to 'buy ths best you can get, and see that nothing is lacking.' He stocks his train with perhaps a two days' supply when he starts out, and there's two days' trouhle off his mind. Then for the remainder of the trip all he has to do is to think up things that will he good to eat, and that he knows his cooks will know how to prepare perfectly, and he telegraphs ahead to have the materials delivered at his train at a specified time. He simply 'O. K.'s' the hills of the butcher, the grocer, the fruiterer, and the fish man, and they are sent to the Pullman office to he paid. Never a thought has he as to whether this or that is too high priced, never a worry as to whether what he wants is scarce, is in season or out of season. He lets the man who gets the order do that worrying for him. The Pullman people have to worry about the cost, if any one does worry ahout it. The man who pays the hills for the 'special' never questions Wright's accounts. Now, isn't that the acme of hliss for the caterer?

"It was when the cruiser Wheeling was launched at San Francisco that Wright's chance came. He had been with the Pullman Company for a number of years as a dining car conductor. A Congressional junketing party went across the continent to attend the launching. Wright was simply told to 'take care of this crowd the very hest you can, and send the hills to us.' Well, that trip to the Pacific and back was an event in the life of the whole crowd, and when they got back to Washington, the Congressional members of the party actually toted Wright on the floor of the House and publicly thanked him for the good work he had done. That was about the first of these 'hang-the-expense' parties the Pullman people had taken out, and Scott of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco that built the ship was so delighted that he took occasion to praise the way in which Wright had cared for his guests. That started Wright, and now he has the cream of the parties sent out in specials to care for. It was he who was in charge of J. Pierpont Morgan's party that went to the Protestant Episcopal Convention at San Francisco a few years ago. He it was who had charge of the McKinley party that went across the continent on the fateful trip that ended so tragically at Buffalo. E. H. Harriman's transcontinental parties have heen catered for hy Wright, and hs has fed something like forty parties who have made the Yellowstone tour, both natives and foreigners falling to his spell on such hunting and touring parties.

"Can one wonder that Wright is fat and jolly? Where he got his shock of snowy white hair is a mystery. Probahly it came from worrying for fear that he would not land the joh he has. Not that he is positively care-free now. No man who has to do with grocers and butchers can be that. But hs is as near to it as a man with much responsibility possihly can be. He gets a car stocked with wines, cigars, liquors, staple groceries of all kinds, fancy preserves, and sweets and delicacies, and away he goes with only the solids of a meal to look after. And with every session nian anxious to deal with the Pullman people it would seem as if troubles were at an end.

"Yet thers is one fly in Wright's ointment. Take a trip in Winter when mails from the East think they should have oysters on the half shell while riding to across the Rockies, and there is a problem that he admits almost drives him to distraction. Fast expresses get the oysters to him from Baltimore all right until he gets to Chicago or St. Louis. How he gets them sound and good beyond that point is one of the secrets of his husiness. But he gets them, for a gentleman who went across with him one Winter says they had oysters on the half shell at every dinner, and apparently as fresh on the last day out as the first, and that oysters in the shell came to the train at the most unexpected points, one lot even reaching the train in good condition at a little station on the alkali plains. There were Baltimore oysters at a time, then bayou oysters that must have come from New Orleans, and finally Stony Creek oysters that could only have come from the seed that the Connecticut growers had shipped to the waters of Washington State for experimental purposes. They certainly could not have heen sent three-quarters of the way across the Continent in order to meet this special train, and Stony Creek oysters are not known that far away from Connecticut in any event. Besides, six days on the ice would have ruined them. How he gets that particular fly out of his ointment is a mystery to me, I confess. But he gets paid for the excavating and he does it."

KNOCKED OUT WITH MAGNESIA.

EVERY man who is out late should carry a bottle of magnesia water with him," said Police Captain Burdine the other day. "There is no law against it, and it is far more effective than a pistol. It isn't a concealed weapon, and is just as deadly, when it is not used as a medicine.

"Not long ago a young fellow whose business keeps him ont late at night was carrying home with him one of these bottles. It was in the pocket of his raincoat. Head down, he was breasting the wind hound for his home port, when a woman rushed out of the darkness toward him. She begged for his protection. Her arms were extended, and she was coming at him like a football player ready to tackle. The young man was wise. He side-stepped, and thought of the bottle just in time to use it as a burly individual loomed to starboard, a hlackjack in his hand.

"There was just time to hurl the bottle into the fellow's face. It exploded with a report that sounded like a bomb. The man terribly cut and crying from the pain of the acid in his wounds, fled. The woman went with him.

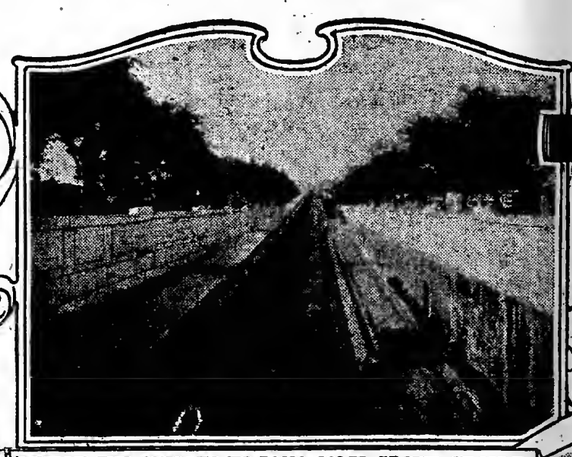
"Later a man in terrible pain staggered into the station house, saying a dynamiter had hit him. It was 'Bill the Brute,' very much [illegible]."

New York's First Underground Railroad

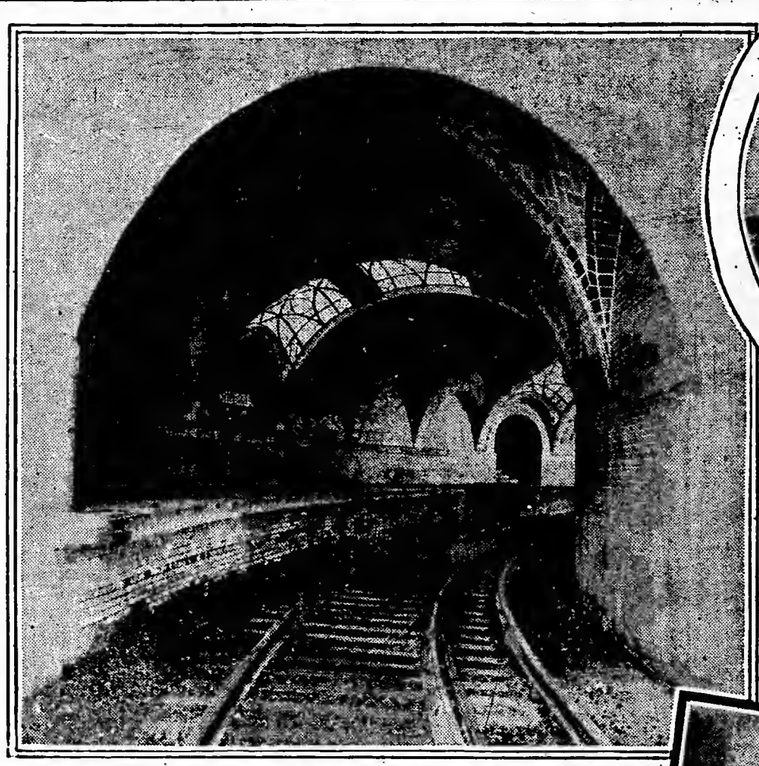
Ready for Operation It Represents the Greatest Triumph of Modern Tunnel Engineering—Story of Its Progress and the Difficulties Encountered.



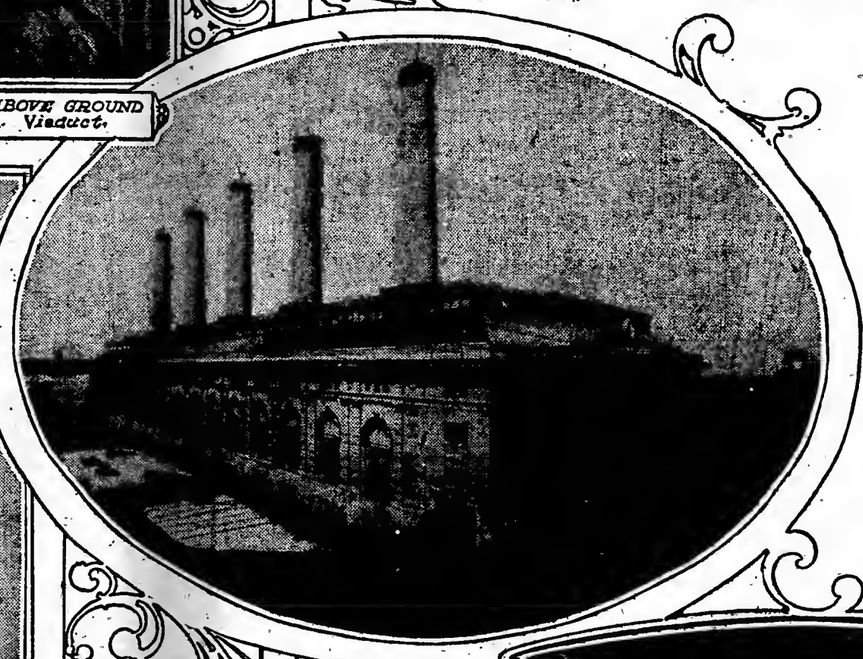
TWENTY-THIRD STREET STATION
Store opening on platform



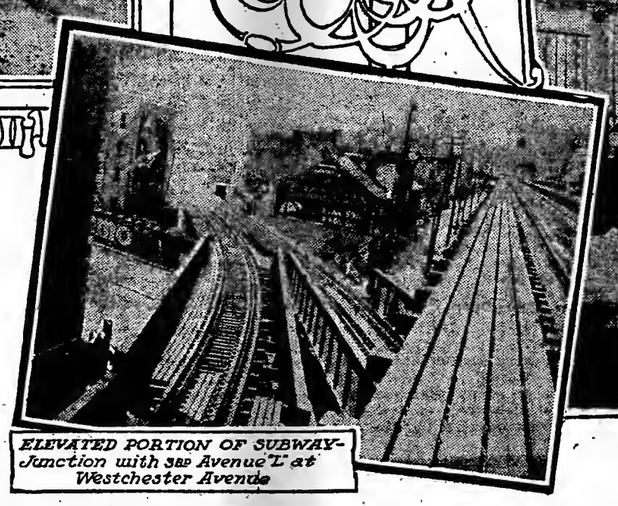
WHERE THE SUBWAY TRACKS COME ABOVE GROUND
Looking north toward Manhattan. Viaduct.



SECTION OF LOOP STATION AT CITY HALL



THE BIG POWER HOUSE AT 11TH AVENUE AND 59TH STREET.



ELEVATED PORTION OF SUBWAY—Junction with 3rd Avenue L at Westchester Avenue



AT 28TH STREET STATION SHOWING TICKET BOOTH

BEFORE September is past New York's first underground railroad will be in operation. The city has built it at a cost of more than $40,000,000. In construction it is the greatest triumph of modern tunnel engineering, unparalleled for comfort, safety, and hygienic excellence. It is the result of half a century of struggle against what once seemed to be insurmountable barriers, and the beginning of what promises to be a system of rapid transit transportation that will solve the tortuous problem of handling the immense traveling population of the second largest city on earth.

It has required four years to complete the gigantic undertaking of scooping out this tunnel road. While it is known as the Rapid Transit Subway, it is not altogether an underground line, for one-third of its twenty-one miles are traversed by elevated viaducts. Yet its fourteen miles of tunnel constitute the longest subsurface railway in the world. The Metropolitan Underground of London is only thirteen miles in length, and the Simplon tunnel of Switzerland is a mile shorter than that. The longest tunnel previously built in America—the Hoosac of Massachusetts—is but four and a half miles long, a distance less than that of the single Washington Heights section of our road.

And it must be remembered that these other tunnels are for the most part dark, ill-ventilated, damp, and stuffy. New York's subway is none of these. No expense has been spared to make it safe, healthy, comfortable, and convenient. The scores of former plans for tunnel roads were rejected by the city because they failed to promise a near approach to perfection. New York would have none of them. She was content to await the engineer who could solve the question properly, the contractor who possessed the knowledge and equipment to carry out the plans satisfactorily, and the capitalists who were able to furnish a backing that would not endanger the welfare of the citizens or deplete the resources of the taxpayers.

Transit Problem an Old One.

The evolution of the city's modern transit systems—and to-day that evolution is far from completed—may be said to have begun in 1850, when the stage began to disappear from New York's streets and the horse car came into being. Since that time the growth of the city may be traced by its transportation statistics. In 1855 the four street railroads carried 18,500,000 passengers. In 1860 there were six companies carrying 36,500,000, and five years later the twelve roads accommodated 82,000,000 travelers. These figures refer to the old City of New York, now the Borough of Manhattan. The problem of providing a unified system of transit for five boroughs of a greater city is a task of comparatively recent years.

After the horse car had been in vogue for a few years there arose endless schemes for street railroads propelled by some mechanical power. Companies and individuals fought for years to secure steam railway franchises in Broadway. Cables and electric conduits were talked of long before they became practical possibilities, and it was not until 1893 that the cable roads were installed in Broadway and Third Avenue. Meanwhile, however, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad had come into being, and its first line was the one in Greenwich Street, originally nicknamed "the one-legged road" because of the single pillars that formed its supports. The growth of the elevated system now bisecting both the east and west sides of the city from the lower end of the island into the far northern suburban districts is known to every one who has lived here a few years.

The development of street car lines was accompanied by hundreds of visionary schemes for relieving the crush of traffic that was becoming more terrific as the population increased. A project for elevated sidewalks on a level with second-story windows was born and died. One man worked out a dream of ears manipulated by "atmospheric propulsion." In 1870 Speer's traveling sidewalk project was discussed and dropped, though the last two years have shown that the idea is practicable, and the moving platform is likely to be seen here before long.

The Tunnel Idea Grows.

There were tunnel schemes as far back as 1849. The first to be considered seriously provided for a line following Broadway, with four tracks, two for passengers and two for freight. Then underground sidewalks were proposed. In 1869, after the municipal authorities had worried themselves over countless schemes, a section of tunnel was actually built under Broadway, between Warren and Murray Streets. In this work, which was known as the Beach Broadway tunnel, the shield system of construction was first used for underground boring, and in the Spring of 1870 a little car was run back and forth in the block by air pressure. Then the whole undertaking was forgotten, and probably few people remembered that it ever existed, when a fire in the vicinity caused the opening of the old hole in 1899. The car was found intact, but as it was useless the tunnel was sealed up again.

It was on April 9, 1890, that Mayor Hugh Grant appointed the first commission on rapid transit plans, and this body finally reported on June 16 of the same year that the city ought to build a four-track underground road. The Rapid Transit Board was made permanent. It reported in the Fall of 1891 that tunnel road privileges should be sold to the highest bidder. The capitalists were afraid to bid, and the city waited.

For several years there was much talk, but nobody had enough confidence to put his money into an experiment so untried as a great city tunnel. In 1894, however, the Legislature created the Rapid Transit Board, an organization whose labors were destined to reach the goal long sought.

The Commissioners appointed were Alexander E. Orr, John H. Starin, John Claflin, Seth Low, William Steinway, and John H. Inman, while Mayor Gilroy and Controller Fitch were members ex officio. Mr. Steinway and Mr. Inman have died since then. To-day the board includes Messrs. Orr, Starin, and Claflin as representatives of its first membership, while Morris K. Jesup is a member by reason of his being President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the others on the commission are Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout, Woodbury Langdon, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Having emerged from an endless war of criticism, during which politics and personal hostilities served to block or delay their various moves, the Commissioners at last succeeded in building the present subway through the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The plans for this tunnel, drawn by William Barclay Parsons, were approved in 1897 by Mayor William L. Strong and the local authorities, including the Park Board and the Board of Public Works. Under the contract, which was signed on Feb. 21, 1900, the highest bidder, John B. McDonald, agreed to build the road for $35,000,000, with about $1,500,000 added for real estate and terminals, but later changes in the plans and additions will have brought the cost up to more than $40,000,000 when the entire line has been completed, not counting $15,000,000 or more spent for equipment.

Mr. McDonald, the contractor, discovered when he went after the job that he could not handle it by himself. The city required too many financial assurances—more than any one man could furnish. The contractor approached August Belmont, head of the banking firm of Belmont & Co., and finally Mr. Belmont agreed to back the undertaking, at which the wealthiest and most daring Wall Street men of a quarter of a century had balked. The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was organized to back the contractor, and two years later, when it was time to provide for the operation equipment, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was incorporated. Mr. Belmont is President of both companies.

Provisions of Contract.

The contract between the city and Mr. McDonald provided that the contractor should operate the tunnel road for 50 years, with a privilege of a renewal lease for twenty-five years more. He must put into the City Treasury a sum equal to the interest on the bonds issued by the city for the construction of the road and an additional sum of 1 per cent. of the entire cost of construction, this 1 per cent. to institute a sinking fund the accumulations of which at the end of fifty years will wipe out entirely the cost of construction.

In short, the city provided that the taxpayer would feel no burden from the vast expenditure, as well as for a fund sufficient to take up all the bonds after fifty years. While it has been said, in the light of later events, that the city might have made better terms, it is doubtful if any financial interest ever could have been prevailed upon to venture upon so experimental an undertaking for the first time under conditions more favorable to the citizens.

Mr. McDonald had to give a construction bond of $5,000,000, of which $4,000,000 was furnished by the Rapid Transit Construction Company and $1,000,000 by four security concerns. In addition he had to deposit with the Controller $1,000,000 in cash as a surety that the work would be done on time, and still another million was furnished by Perry Belmont as a guarantee for the payment of the rental of the road during the fifty years of operation.

At last, when the financial arrangements had been completed, the contract was signed, and Mayor Van Wyck formally broke ground in front of the City Hall on March 24, 1900. From that day it was "up to" the contractor, and despite long delays caused by strikes and accidents and altered plans, he announces that he is ready to open the greater part of the line within a few days. The opening will be within the contract time, which was fixed at four years and a half, and although the outlying sections of the road in the Bronx and the upper westerly portion of Manhattan are to be delayed a little beyond the limit, Mr. McDonald promises to have the entire system in working order before six months are past. Even at that he will avoid any forfeits, as the strike clause of the contract relieved him of responsibility for delays due to labor troubles.

Bossing the Job.

The plan of construction adopted by the contractor involved the letting of sub-contracts for fifteen sections of the work. From the central office of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, in the top floor and towers of the tall Park Row Building, Mr. McDonald and his big staff of engineers and assistants bossed the job. From the engineering offices of the Rapid Transit Board, at 320 Broadway, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons bossed the contractors and the sub-contractors. The Board ruled them all, according to the contract, but Mr. Parsons was virtually the head and front all the time, checking every move made by the contractors, whether it emanated from the banking house of Belmont or the mechanical headquarters of McDonald.

Somewhere on every one of the fifteen sections there were offices for representatives of the board and the contractor. There were division engineers, section engineers, sub-section engineers, head inspectors, designers, surveyors, and a thousand other graded officials. Every day reports of every detail went to the Chief Engineer of the board and to the Chief Engineer of the contractor, S. L. F. Deyo. The contract gave Mr. Parsons power to dictate to the contractor, and the Parsons overseeing system was so complete that the contractor, if he tried, never had a chance to dodge an obligation.

The contracts for the fifteen sections of the job were let out by Mr. McDonald to the following sub-contractors:

MAIN LINE.

Section 1, from the City Hall to Chambers Street, including the City Hall loop—Dagnon-McLean Contracting Company.
Section 2, from Chambers to Great Jones Street—Degnon-McLean Contracting Company.
Section 3, from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly.
Section 4, from Thirty-third to Forty-first Street—Ira A. Shaler.
Section 5A, from Forty-first Street and Park Avenue to Fiftieth Street and Broadway—Degnon-McLean Contracting Company.
Section 5B, from Fiftieth Street to Columbus Circle—Naughton & Co.
Section 6A, from Columbus Circle to Eighty-sixth Street—William Bradley.
Section 6B, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Third Street—William Bradley.

EAST SIDE BRANCH.

Section 7, from One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue—Farrell, Hopper & Co.
Section 8, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street—Farrell, Hopper & Co.
Section 9, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street (going under Harlem River) to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street (in the Bronx)—McMullen & McBean.
Section 10, elevated viaduct from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Bronx Park—Terry & Tench.

WEST SIDE BRANCH.

Section 11, from Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—John Shields.
Section 12, elevated viaduct across Manhattan Valley from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street—Terry & Tench.
Section 13, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street—McCabe Brothers.
Section 14, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway to Hillside Avenue, just beyond Fort George.
Section 15, elevated viadnct from Hillside Avenue to Bailey Avenue, beyond the Harlem Ship Canal—Terry & Tench.

As the work progressed some of these contracts were transferred. Major Ira A. Shaler was killed by a falling boulder in his section, and the remainder of the work was done by Mr. McDonald on his own account. Section 13 originally let to McCabe Brothers, was completed by James Pilkington, and there were other minor changes along the line. Each sub-contractor had a task that was enormous in itself, and each had his staff of engineers and assistants. It is estimated that, exclusive of the thousands of laborers engaged on the subway job, there were more than 500 engineers and heads of important departments continually employed by the city, the contractor, and the sub-contractors together.

In making his plans, Chief Engineer Parsons had formulated instructions for the contractors down to the minutest details. Each section, even each yard, of the road was to be built "exactly so." The city's representatives were on hand to see that the rules were regarded to the inch.

Three Classes of Work.

There were three classes of work to be done—surface excavating, deep tunneling, and viaduct building. As far as possible Mr. Parsons had provided for the "open-work method" in scooping out the tunnel, but there were certain sections where the topography of the land required regulation tunneling far beneath the surface, and certain other places where the land lay so low that elevated roads had to connect or supplement the underground stretches.

After studying various tunnel methods and the results of similar enterprises in other cities, the New York engineer had planned a subway that would be close to the surface. London's deep tunnels had proved themselves noisy, inconvenient, and ill-ventilated. All the deep railway tunnels of the earth were mere damp holes, filled with smoke, not too safe, and unhealthy in the extreme. The New York subway was to be accessible, well-lighted, as free from noise as possible, and as safe as modern science could make it.

To build the road just under the street pavements, working from the surface and supporting adjoining buildings, street car tracks, and current traffic during the course of the work was the task that confronted the contractor. With the exception of a short stretch under Park Avenue between Thirty-third and Forty-first Streets, and the long tunnels under Washington Heights from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Hillside Avenue and under the northwest corner of Central Park, his work was done from the surface. As a result the pavements along the line were uprooted for months at a time, street car lines were supported on temporary trestles for miles, trucks and passenger vehicles passed over temporary wooden pavements for stretches of many blocks, and enormous buildings were held up by great props as the burrowers gradually hollowed out the fourteen miles of underground road beneath their foundations.

The course of the subway, generally speaking, takes the shape of a letter Y, with the base at City Hall Park, near the lower end of narrow Manhattan Island. At the base, or down-town terminal, is the small loop that curves around under City Hall Park, with a station not a minute's walk from the Hall steps. From the apex of this loop, after passing through the great station at the end of the Brooklyn Bridge, the tunnel runs northward through Centre, New Elm, Elm, and Marion Streets and Lafayette Place in a practically straight line until Astor Place is reached. There it turns with a moderate curve into Fourth Avenue, which it follows to Thirty-third Street. After passing under Park Avenue to Forty-second Street it turns westward through Forty-second Street.

The next turn is to the northwest at Broadway, and it is here that the tracks pass under the new TIMES Building, in the basement of which there is a station.

From Forty-second Street the subway follows Broadway to One Hundred and Third Street. At that point the so-called main line ends, and the four tracks are divided into two branches of two tracks each. The east side branch, after turning at One Hundred and Third Street, runs under One Hundred and Fourth Street to Central Park West, then under the northwest corner of the Park to Lenox Avenue, up that avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, thence in a northeasterly direction beneath the Harlem River and through the Borough of the Bronx to Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, where the tunnel emerges upon an elevated viaduct leading to the east side terminal at Bronx Park. The west side branch stretches straight up Broadway from One Hundred and Third Street to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and then turns into Eleventh Avenue, which it follows as far as Hillside Avenue. At that point the tunnel ends and the westerly terminal viaduct begins. This viaduct continues over Eleventh Avenue a little way, goes northeast over Nagle Avenue, north through Amsterdam Avenue, northeast over King's Bridge Road, (or Broadway,) and into Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, whence it turns finally into Bailey Avenue, and reaches the last stop near the station of the New York Central Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil.

In building the open-work sections of the tunnel the contractors struck their worst problem in Forty-second Street, where the work of upheaval showed, in perhaps an exaggerated form, what the other down-town streets were suffering.

At the worst period of the wrecking operations Forty-second Street looked as though it had been devastated by a cyclone. Standing at Sixth Avenue, one could see first the "jacked-up" elevated station, with all its steel columns temporarily supported by wooden beams, under and around which the subway diggers were scooping out a great hole forty feet deep. To the east the crosstown trolley cars were running on tracks held up by extensive wooden structures, the outlines of which changed continually as the work of excavating proceeded. Here and there the diggers had burrowed so close to a building that it was necessary to prop the foundations. Everywhere pedestrians were confronted by barricades or piles of rocks or hissing engines. Finding one's way through the street was like leaping from projection to projection in a hopeless mass of storm-swept debris at the risk of broken limbs or a fractured spine.

So it was wherever the open-work system applied to the subway, and that was almost everywhere down town. While the thousands of laborers, aided by compressed power, were shoveling out the course of the railroad, the people who had to live on the surface suffered.

In the tunnel sections, of which the public saw little, there were laboring far below the surface a lot of men that New York had never known before. They were miners, regular miners from South Africa or Western Pennsylvania or the Klondike, uncouth adventurers attracted here by the tidings that the city at last was a place where the underground toiler could earn a livelihood. It was a new allurement for the far-away miner. Never before had his paths led to fields where the damp, dangerous heading in the earth was within easy range of the brilliant streets and mirrored side doors of a metropolis.

In these tunnel sections were the regulation subterranean mules one reads about, born and dying without ever seeing the light of day. The miners walked about with begrimed faces and flaring torches, just as they do in the coalfields. Each morning a cage elevator carried them down to work less and each evening it brought them back, but not to the rugged surroundings of camp life.

As the tunnel work proceeded the contractors had their troubles—too numerous to recount. Exactly how many men went to their death through accidents or how many were injured it would be hard to tell. There were scores of both. Then there were damage suits, continual protests from citizens who considered their rights transgressed, quarrels that took a political turn, engineering difficulties that could not be foreseen ahead of time, struggles to make up lost time because of altered plans, and strikes, strikes, strikes.

A thousand pages could be written about the subway's building. There were enough comedies enacted along its ragged edges to furnish dramatic steam for a year, enough tragedies to fill a thick volume.

One contractor spent weeks appeasing an aggrieved woman, who poured boiling water on the workmen because they interfered with her sleep. Another lost a $50,000 damage suit brought by a hotel keeper who complained of the noise and dirt attendant upon a compressed air plant. There was the Federal ground under the Post Office to be invaded, and the city authorities conducted long negotiations with the Treasury Department before the tunnel diggers could finish the City Hall loop at that point. There were many cases of rotten rock found by the deep tunnelers at places where they had expected to meet only firm rock, and at each of these places some accident was reported, the worst being that in which several men lost their lives near the portal at Hillside Avenue.

From a financial standpoint the worst accident along the line was the caving in of the tunnel under Park Avenue, in the neighborhood of Thirty-seventh Street. Finally August Belmont settled many claims by paying a flat million for some of the property affected. Charles T. Barney, however, would not be appeased, and his suits against the city and the construction company have been in the courts ever since. His residence at Thirty-seventh Street and Park Avenue was damaged to the extent of several hundreds of thousands of dollars, and he charged that the tunnel engineers did not follow their exact plans, to which he had given his consent. That this was true was proved, but the courts would not order the work stopped, each Judge refusing on the ground that public utility demanded the completion of the subway.

Among the engineering difficulties to be overcome was the tunneling of the old quicksand at Canal and Elm Streets, and for months the builders struggled with the leaky, watery soil that existed where there was a pond some hundred years ago. Another problem, which was so vast that it was made the special charge of an experienced engineer, was the handling of sewers along the route. Hundreds of these conduits had their courses changed so as to avoid the tunnel. The most expensive change was the shifting of the old Elm Street sewer, a trunk line that had drained this part of town for more than half a century. It was turned into two channels, dividing at Canal Street, and for the easterly channel an entirely new outlet had to be built all the way to the East River, a distance of about a mile.

Row with a Church.

Once the contractor had a row with a church on Broadway, for the Trustees insisted that a tunnel station entrance at or near their doorway would make their location unendurable. As late as the Spring of 1902 there was a concerted protest on the part of Harlem citizens to have the plans of the Lenox Avenue section changed so as to provide four tracks, and not a month of the four years passed without some organization or individual trying to stir up trouble for the builders before the Rapid Transit Board, the Aldermen, or even the Legislature.

In due time, Providence aiding, the many troubles were settled or disregarded one by one, and a year ago the contractor began to see his way to a finish. Had it not been for the strikes, of which there were too many to enumerate, he would have been through with his job long before this. Now that he is ready to open a part of the line, a strike is still hanging over his head, and the traveling public probably will be indebted to warring labor organizations for a delay of several more months in the final completion of the road. The present plan is to run the initial trains as far as One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street on the west side branch and as far as One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the east side.

When the construction of the tunnel was half finished the Interborough Rapid Transit Company began to make its arrangements as the operator of the road. The central power house, on the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, is the largest establishment of its kind in the world. It will have as auxiliaries six substations, and the total power will be sufficient not only to run the underground cars, but also to aid the elevated railroad in cases of emergency.

Construction of Cars.

The subway cars, some of which have been in service on the Second Avenue elevated road for more than a year, are absolutely safe, according to the company's officials, although the skeptics have prophesied that no car can be safe unless it is entirely built of steel. The outside of the new car is covered with lacquered copper on the lower half. The floors are constructed with the greatest care so as to be proof against flames, the bottom being formed of an abestos-covered steel layer, immediately above which there is a stratum of wood with steel plates directly above the motors. Above this wooden layer is one of fireproof felt one-quarter of an inch thick, and next to that comes a layer of maple, which is topped by still another of wood. The cars are a little larger than those of the elevated road, the chief difference in appearance being that there are vestibules on those used in the tunnel.

To prevent fire in the tunnel the company has installed the most elaborate system of hose lines, automatic alarms, and patent extinguishers. If flames arise, train hands and station agents can communicate with each other at once by telephone or telegraph. The current of the electric third rail can be shut off at an instant's notice by levers located at frequent intervals. The company insists that a serious fire in the tunnel is an impossibility, and that no harm can come from any flames unless the passengers themselves cause the damage by panic.

Safeguards to forestall all other conceivable catastrophes have been installed. The block signal system is not dependent upon human fallibility for its successful working, as a train is stopped mechanically as soon as it approaches one in front of it. If the motorman should die, the automatic levers on the track would stop the train the moment his grip was loosed from the controller; not only that, it also would signal danger to other trains.

If the assertions of the engineers are correct, there is no kind of accident that is not provided against by two, three, or more safeguards. If the accident happens, all the warning systems must go wrong simultaneously.

When all the tunnel is completed, the only part of it that will be visible from the surface (except for the elevated sections) will be the little metal kiosks that cover the station entrances. From these stairways lead down to stations that are calculated to be large enough for the comfortable handling of the greatest crowds. Each station is tastefully ornamented, and the Chief Engineer's plan to have each decorated in a different color has been carried out to some extent, the object being to make it easy for the passenger to tell where he is even though he does not see the many large figures painted on the walls to designate the location.

The locations of the stations are as follows:

MAIN LINE.

City Hall Park.	42d St. and Park Av.
Brooklyn Bridge.	42d St. and Broadway, (Times Station.)
Worth and Elm Sts.	50th St. and Broadway.
Canal and Elm Sts.	60th St. and Broadway, (Grand Circle.)
Spring and Marion Sts.	66th St. and Broadway.
Bleecker & Marion Sts.	72d St. and Broadway.
Astor Place and 4th Av.	79th St. and Broadway.
14th St. and 4th Av.	86th St. and Broadway
18th St. and 4th Av.	91st St. and Broadway
23d St. and 4th Av.	103d St. and Broadway.
28th St. and 4th Av.	
33d St. and 4th Av.	

WEST SIDE BRANCH.

110th St. and Broadway.	168th St. and Broadway.
116th St. and Broadway.	181st St. and 11th Av.
Manhattan St. & B'way.	Dyckman St.
137th St. and Broadway.	215th St. and Broadway,
145th St. and Broadway	Bailey and View Avs.
157th St. and Broadway.	

EAST SIDE BRANCH.

110th St. and Lenox Av.	174th St. and Southern
116th St. and Lenox Av.	Boulevard.
125th St. and Lenox Av.	177th St. and Southern
135th St. and Lenox Av.	Boulevard.
145th St. and Lenox Av.	Bronx Park.
Mott Av. and 149th St.	
North 3d Av. and 149th.	
Jackson and Westchester Avs.	

Long before the present tunnel was near completion it became evident to both expert engineers and to the general public that New York could not get along with this one subway, however perfect in equipment and construction it might be. Chief Engineer Parsons began to make plans

Continued on Page 5.

CONN BAKER IS A HUMAN PARADOX.

Daring Bicyclist and Painter of Outdoor Life. He Loops the Loop in a Circus and Discusses Art with Master American Painters.

STRANGE tales of daring adventure have been told and retold ever since fiction had its beginning. In the life story of Conn Baker of Columbus, Ohio, there abound narratives as unusual and as seemingly unreal as in the weirdest flights of the imagination.

Not yet thirty years old, his smooth-shaven face still free from all evidences of even maturity, this great, tall man seems hardly more than a boy. He is known as well and as cordially received among the artists of this city as he is among the cowboys in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. In both surroundings he is equally at home—and equally well fitted to vie with the best of his companions.

Conn Baker has ridden a mile on a bicycle in 1:59 on a dirt track, unbanked. It stood as a world's record for more than a year.

He is the owner of one of the most interesting, historic landmarks in Ohio.

He gave up the delights of an offered trip to Paris to study art in the Ecole when he was seventeen years old, preferring to stay at home and care for his widowed mother and sister.

His death was announced in all the New York papers in 1898. A friend wrote that he had been shot in the Philippines—and Conn Baker never denied it.

He tried to loop-the-loop on a bicycle; broke his leg and two ribs—and accomplished the feat successfully two weeks later.

His canvases are on exhibition in a Fifth Avenue art shop.

He has traveled with circuses, doing reckless acts of daring, in order to support his family in the only way open to him—he has no business head—and to earn enough money to carry him through the four years in the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Ever since his professional bicycle career began he has hidden his identity as completely as ever a character in fiction did. He has played a dual rôle so successfully that even his family, his closest friends of his home town, his art friends here—knew him only as himself. The men of the circus, the sensation inventors, the booking agency promoters, saw in him only a somewhat silent, but perfectly sure, performer, a man without a peer in his reckless disregard of danger.

Although it has ever been the aim of the show proprietors to find in their chief performers some grounds for playing up their "past"—to create human interest in the personalities of their "topliners"—and while Conn Baker's story has infinitely more of this element in it than probably any other who ever rose so far in the profession, there has never been any attempt on the part of the showmen to feature the unexcelled rider, "J. C. Carter," on any other grounds than the merit of his performance itself. It seems that this was sufficient—and certainly Conn Baker was satisfied.

In the Art World.

As a painter Conn Baker's work is best known in his home town. As yet he has sold few of his canvases, the greater part of them still adorning the walls of his studio, one of the most interesting landmarks of Ohio. It was through his brother Herman, whose death two years ago cut short the promising career of one of the younger artists, that Conn first found entrance into art circles. Under the tuteiage of his brother he rapidly developed, showing an ability to depict animal life little less perfectly than Herman.

Together they worked and played. Herman's answer to the proffer was immediate and characteristic. He was ready to start on the instant—and he made the trip to the metropolis with his newly found patron the next day.

Conn, however, was more deliberative.

"I reckon I better stay with my folks," this seventeen-year-old protector of his widowed mother and sister told the art man the next morning at the train. His wistful eyes and the huskiness in his voice told too plainly what his wishes were.

Herman received the advantages of study under Richard Pauli. The young landscape painter had just returned after eight years under the influence of Ch. Daubigny and Corot. His work had been so eminently successful that he had been commissioned a professor in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and had taught there for three years. With such a tutor Herman made rapid strides, and soon his canvases enjoyed a wide sale in New York.

Conn, meanwhile, left at home to care for his mother and sister, found time simply as it furnished the means with which to satisfy a longing born in their earliest boybood.

Out in North Columbus, on the top of a wooded hill, where it had braved the elements for almost a full century, stood a log cabin. It was the oldest and most famous of all the landmarks of Franklin County, a true relic of pioneer days. It had been built in 1804 by one David Beers. Stolen by the Indians when a boy and held in captivity for seven years, he was released by exchange and wandered to Columbus, then a busy frontier town. He erected the log house alone and by the most primitive methods, and lived in it until his death, in 1850, at the age of 104 years. It subsequently became the property of John James Piatt, famous in his day as a poet.

The cabin was always a favorite spot for the Indians. Often a band of 100 or more traveling from the Cleveland reservation south to the Ohio river and beyond would pitch their wigwams about the old house and receive the bounteous hospitality of their former captive, who made it a boast that there never could be "more redskins than he had victuals for."

Herman and Conn had had their eyes on that cabin since first they had heard its history. With Herman's return its purchase was possible.

They decided to move the historic structure on to their own property, the old Baker home, a part of the original David Beers tract, a half a mile from its original site. The log raising was an event in Franklin County. Farmers from miles around joined in the work, and reminiscences flew thick and fast. It was quickly discovered that the builder of the cabin had not followed ordinary methods. Without huge fireplace are the two chief sources of delight to the visitor. The fireplace, filled with four-foot logs, is built entirely of "niggerhead" stones laid on the plan now in use among expert artisans, revealing an endless variety of soft gray color.

Two Brothers Inseparable.

It was here, then, that the two brothers, ever inseparable and bound by no ordinary tie of relationship, began what proved the last days of Herman's career. When they were not studying nature together in the woods and fields, Herman sketching constantly, Conn lazily drinking in his surroundings, they were at work in the old cabin. Unmindful of the realities of life, heedless of the future, wanting nothing and having all they could desire, the two young men dreamed their dreams in absolute contentment. It mattered not a bit to either of them that the folk of the town had little use for live stock pictures. They did not try to dispose of their work.

Typhoid fever caused Herman's death in 1902. It came as a crushing blow to the younger brother, and for a time he was to act; he suffered night and day with melancholia. It was necessary that he get away—anywhere, it mattered little where—only to escape all possibilities of contact with the scenes and the people who had formed part of his experience as a painter.

His inability to do any particular kind of work; his inexperience in business methods; his absolute lack of responsibility—these qualities were his, and none knew it better than he. What, then, was he to do to keep hunger from his family?

His choice is indicative of the makeup, physical and mental, of the man.

Choice of a New Field.

He happened to see an account of the death of Diavolo, the only man in the world who had ever looped the loop on a bicycle. The rider had plunged to his death from the top of the apparatus by the collapsing of his bicycle.

While Herman was in Paris, Conn had developed a strong fancy for bicycling. He soon proved himself the master of all the cracks of Columbus and was imbued with a desire to earn more worthy laurels. His

This was in the days when a 77 gear was considered as high as a man could push. It was at the height of the bicycle popularity. It was then that the "Ohio Flyer," as he was generally called, was proving himself to be among the best in the field. The cablegram also served to make his real name become known, the observant operator, himself a bicycle "crank," spreading the news, which soon was known to every track rider in the country.

One day in October, 1896, Conn Baker rode a two-mile race against Jay Eaton, one of the stars of the time. During the race Conn rode the fastest quarter of a mile ever ridden on an outdoor eight-lap track. His figures, 0:25 2-5, for the final quarter-mile sprint, have never been equaled. The race was held at Nashville, Tenn.

Two years before Conn had ridden a mile at the Columbus Driving Park on a dirt track in 1:59 flat. It stood as a world's record for almost two years. He started to beat Zimmerman's record of 2:08 2-5. His first half mile was ridden in 0:58 1-5. The meet was held under the management of Eck, the veteran trainer; "Bobby" Walthour, the only old timer in the race; trainers, assistants, cranks of the early days—all these swarmed about the tall, boyish-looking man and together and with emphasis demanded to know where he had kept himself during the six years of his disappearance.

He finally reached the press stand, where, in his little booth, "Ed" Spooner, the man with the typewriter, who has been a fixture at bicycle tracks ever since the days of the high wheel, presided over his brother newspaper writers.

When Spooner's eyes rested on the smiling, jovial countenance of the tall individual, he bounced to his feet in utter astonishment.

"Conn Baker!" he managed to gasp after staring at the man in dumb silence for a full minute. "I thought you were dead."

And then it transpired that Spooner, whose knowledge of the whereabouts and doings of bicycle riders is reputed to be more comprehensive than any other one man's, had caused to be published in many newspapers that Conn Baker, the "Ohio Flyer," the record breaker of his time, was dead, shot in the Philippines as a soldier in the regular army.

Very Much Alive.

Conn allowed that he was still very much alive and seemed little disconcerted by his premature obituary notice.

It was during this race that the writer became acquainted with the man and discovered in him something considerably different from the ordinary bicycle rider. It was several weeks later that the writer met Conn Baker, engrossed in an animated discussion over the merits of a Corot with Frederic Arthur Bridgman, the American artist who was on a visit here. The place was an art shop in Fifth Avenue, and the proprietor was one of the group. He was the patron of the two boys and had offered them aid twelve years before.

The incongruity of the bicycle rider's discussing art with a man of Bridgman's stature aroused enough interest in this man's personality to induce the writer to question him. The following is part of Conn Baker's story with all the unimitable drawl of his fascinating voice left out:

"When I learned of Diavolo's death, the thought struck me that I could do the act successfully. I reckoned my experience on a wheel would stand me in good stead—and I wrote to the owners of the loop telling them that I was ready to try it.

"They sent me a ticket to come on to New York, and I started on the next train. I told my mother that I would get a job here. I didn't specify what kind.

"My name from that time on was J. C. Carter. Well, J. C. Carter went out to the little Jersey town where the practice loop was set up. I'll admit the thing looked shaky when I got to the top of the incline and straddled the heavy wheel. But I hadn't come that far to quit—and I shoved off.

"About the next thing I knew I was lying in a bed in a hospital, my side and left leg done up in plaster of Paris. They told me I had broken my leg and two ribs in the fall.

A Second Trial.

"In two weeks I was all right again and ready to loop the loop. The owners were right surprised to see me back; but I meant business and wanted to send some money home to the folks in Columbus. My second trial was a success. I caught the upshoot all right and kept the wheel in the middle of the black line all the way around. In a week I enjoyed it.

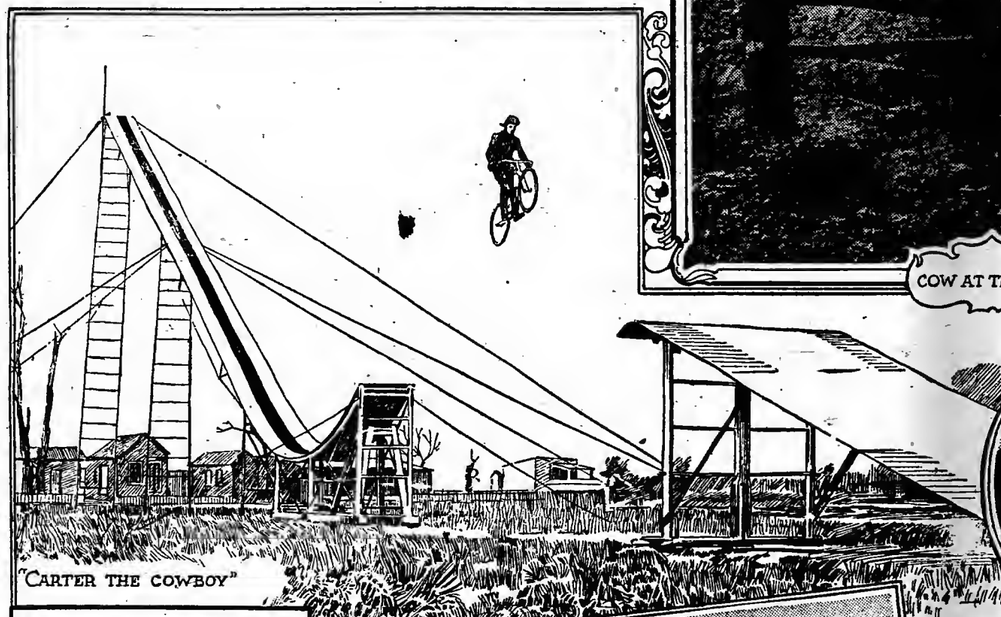
"There are no pedals on a loop-the-loop bicycle, and so my leg, in splints, didn't bother me.

"They hustled me through the work in order to send me out after the circus, which had been traveling a month without the act which had been advertised so much. It was late in the season and I didn't have long to ride; but when Fall came I found I had saved $1,800—enough to keep the house going all Winter.

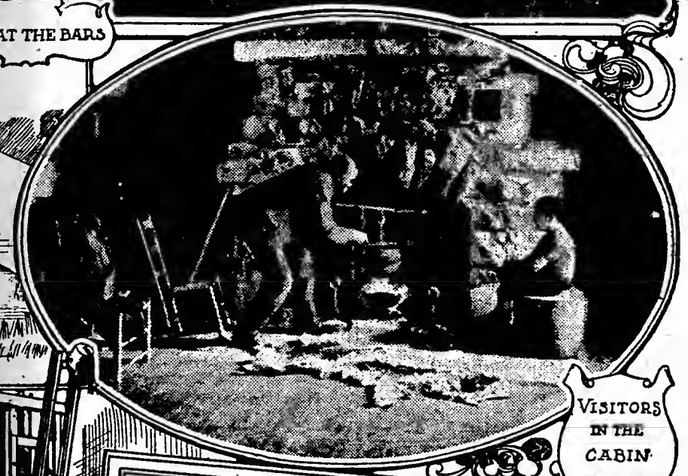
"The next Summer J. C. Carter looped-the-loop again, and I never had a fall the



COW AT THE BARS



"CARTER THE COWBOY"



VISITORS IN THE CABIN









Society

at Home and Abroad

THE horse has come into bis kingdom. The Autumn always brings many horse shows, and last week Southampton and Narragansett had their annual exhibitions. Later, with Labor Day will come the Newport show at the Casino, and the smaller affair at the Myopia Club. The Rumson Polo Club on Monday next will hold an amateur circus, and, incidentally, the Summer season closes at nearly all of the ocean resorts, and at some of the mountain spas, with the 1st of September. Saratoga's season is over. It was not as hrilliant or as gay as that of last year. There were too many absentees, and those who did go only remained for a short time. Long before the races were over Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene had left. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were not at Saratoga this year, and August Belmont paid one flying visit. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, however, were there during almost the entire month. Next year, with the new Casino and other improvements, Saratoga will no doubt have a hetter show.

+ + +

A runaway match and the announcement of several engagements were among the current topics of tbe week. Austen Gray, who married Miss Burnham on Thursday, was the son of Mrs. Clinton Gray by her second husband, Mr. Turnbull, who was one of the parties in tbe famous Louhat-Turnbull controversy at the Union years ago. Mrs. Gray was a Mrs. Smith when she married him. She was originally a Miss Townsend. After the Louhat-Turnbull affair was settled Mrs. Turnbull divorced her husband and married Judge Gray. Her boy took the name of his stepfather. He has heen the most active socially of the several Gray boys. The others are all sons of Judge Gray by his first wife, who was a Miss Gunther, a sister of Mrs. Wilhur Bloodgood.

+ + +

Many of the promised entertainments for Newport did not take place, and that resort this year will have to live on the memory of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's bal blanc, Mrs. Berwind's charity fete, the tahleaus at the Casino--which are to take place on Wednesday—and the Horse Show. The calico ball has been given up. In default of the promiscd visit of several lions and lionesses, the Earl of Suffolk and the Duke of Newcastle have been the foreign guests of special note and Miss Alice Roosevelt the most conspicuous personage from tbis side of the water. There is a rumor of the visit of Prince Adalbert, one of the sons of the Kaiser, but rumors have heen very plentiful at Newport this Summer and have melted away on the least investigation. The dullness of Newport has been emphasized hy a few disagreeable scandals, which seem to have emanated from the servants' hall. Now and then there bas heen a slight hasis of truth for a great deal of falsehood, and many of the stories resemble tbe old one of the three black crows.

+ + +

Mrs. Burke Roche has come out most emphatically and denied the rumor of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cynthia, to Arthur Burden, and the parents of Miss Mary Sands have written to some publications insisting that a similar denial he made of the story that this young lady is to marry Lorillard Spencer, Jr. Again, although there has heen a modicum of truth in the tale of the lack of funds of one young couple, the story of an appeal to one of the Vanderhilt boys for a loan of $100,000 is absurd in the extreme.

+ + +

The most interesting of the engagements announced was that of Bradley Martin, Jr., and Miss Helen Phipps, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Jr., who have Beaufort, Lord Lovat's place, for the shooting this year. J. Phipps, a brother of young Bradley Martin's fiancée, married a daughter of Michael P. Grace, and had a very novel honeymoon trip in India, hunting big game. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps were in this country a short time ago. Henry Carnegie Phipps, another son of Henry Phipps, Jr., has a place near the Meadow Brook Club on Long Island.

+ + +

The races at the Coney Island Jockey Club inaugurate the Autumn season of sucb sport, and tbose wbo live in the Meadow Brook region are returning to tbeir homes. The resignation of Foxhall Keene as Master of Fox Hounds is quite a blow, for the present, to the Meadow Brook Club, as be is one of the best buntsmen in this country. There will be horse shows at Mineola and other Long Island centres during the month of September, and the regular meets of the Meadow Brook Club will commence the last week in September.

+ + +

The wedding of Miss Alice Pfizer and Baron Bachoven von Echt at Newport next Monday will he a family affair, and there will be no reception. The date of the marriage of Miss Lulu Pfizer to the Viscount Newry has not been decided. Miss Pfizer is abroad at present.

+ + +

There is much speculation as to the truth of the rumor that the Duke of Marlborough will be the next Governor General of Canada. In this case Ottawa would become a Mecca for New York society. The Duchess of Marlborough would make a most popular successor to Lady Minto, who has also won the affection of the Canadians. Lord and Lady Curzon will sail for India this Autumn, and in the event of the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough American women would be in the ascendant as representatives of royalty in the colonies. Harold Vanderbilt has just returned from a visit to his sister, who has completely recovered from the effects of her recent accident while riding. And apropos of invalids it is said that Mrs. Arthur Paget is doing nicely, but it will be a long while before sbe will be able to walk.

+ + +

It seems still an unsettled question as to whether or not Mrs. Chauncey will visit Newport. Some of her friends expect that sbe will be a guest at Wakehurst before October. The little season at Newport is mucb gayer than the rush. Then wben the crowd has departed, there are many entertainments quite in the spirit of the exclusive set idea prevailing in society just now. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will not sail just yet for the other side, and Mrs. Robert Goelet is not expected before the late Autumn. Mrs. Yznaga, who is in the Adirondacks, believes that her daughter, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, will come over for a rest cure. Tbe Adirondack season will last until very late in the Autumn.

+ + +

With this week begins the season in Lenox. From the many plans discussed it is likely to he one of tbe most hrilliant in years, and will revive the old prestige of the Berkshires in the Autumn. The presence of Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, the Baron and Baroness von Sternburg, and the various members of the different corps diplomatiques, give it quite a cachet. Horse shows, cricket matches, dog shows, rides to hounds, and other events are on a programme which is certainly most attractive. The season at Hot Springs, Virginia, will also hegin in the middle of September, and Mr. and Mrs. Setb Barton French will open Barton Lodge there for a brief period and entertain several house parties.



SUMMER HAIR GOODS

Stylish, Comfortable, Convenient,

that can be adjusted in a moment, and made of naturally wavy hair that is not affected by dampness.

A perfect match in any shade guaranteed, a complete stock, ready to wear, from plain switches to the most attractive hair pieces.

POMPADOURS, WAVY KNOTS, WIGS, TRANSFORMATIONS & SWITCHES

Hair Dressing, Marcel Waving, Scalp Treatment, Manicuring

Catalogue "How to Be Beautiful" on request.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

54 W. 14th St., (near 6th Ave.,) N. Y.



MRS. GEORGE LAW is a favorite with Dame Rumor, who now has it that she will marry a well-known American prominent in society bere, and who is attached to the American Legation in London. A year ago it was reported that she would wed a famous young Englishman, and previous to that a prominent Frenchman, and so it goes. It is very doubtful, indeed, if Mrs. Law will ever marry again. Her first husband, George Law, was a son of the famous George Law, Sr., wbo headed the movement to build High Bridge, and whose name is cut in one of tbe stones forming a part of that notable structure. He was at one time owner of the East River ferryboat system, and was the first to convey passengers to Panama by steamship, the first being taken there in 1849. Mrs. Law has heen in America several times in the past tbree years, but had before that time and for some years made her home in Paris. Last Winter she spent in Egypt. She is a delicate-looking little woman, about 5 feet tall—or short—with a slight figure and a waist so small that even a woman with hands of average size can span it with her fingers. She has very dark brown hair and large, ratber pathetic-looking, dark eyes, and usually much color in her cheeks. Her expression varies from one of vivacious sparkle to a somewbat tired and at times sad expression in repose. She is very pretty, and her figure, for a thin woman, is good. Her gowning when here was usually exceedingly simple, hut so fashioned as to set off every charm of face and form. Mrs. Hermann Oelricbs entertained for ber; sbe was also tbe guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, the latter's mother being a long-time friend of Mrs. Law, although many years older, and having traveled with her abroad. Mrs. Law's name is often the subject of newspaper comment. Several years ago there were many sensational articles about her ill-health being cured by a faith doctor. Tbere were a lot of misstatements.

+ + +

Those who care for Turkish coffee should know that instead of being ground after roasting, the berry must be pounded to a fine powder in a metal mortar, and also that a special coffee pot is made for preparing it. These Turkish pots are as large at the base as possible, and small at the top. When making the coffee the water must be placed in this pot and brought to a boil; then remove the pot from tbe fire and add the coffee—a large tablespoonful for each cup. After the powdered coffee is added replace the pot on the fire, and when it comes to a boil remove it again. This process must be repeated three times in all, allowing the coffee to come to a boil and removing it. After the third boiling add a little cold water—a couple of tablespoonfuls to settle it—or place the pot for a minute in cold water. The coffee should then be served immediately. When one gets tired of coffee made one way, it is a good plan to try some other method, and many wbo have found their morning cup palling on them have, if it has been the French drip coffee, reverted to the old-fashioned method and found the change most agreeable for a time, and vice versa.

+ + +

If it were necessary to create a precedent in favor of opals it was done at the recent wedding of Lady Margerie Gordon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, to Capt. John Sinclair, M. P. The bride's gift from her father was a large tiara of diamonds tipped with pearls, but among the bridegroom's gifts was a smaller tiara of opals and diamonds. Opals for wedding gifts are unusual, though they have stood high in popular favor for several years now. Some of the most beautiful short necklaces are made of opal beads in graduating sizes, and both the pure opal and opal matrix bave been much worn in rings and brooches. The popularity of the stone of erstwhile ill repute has shown a cbange in its treatment. The conventional method of setting opals has been, as with a large variety of other stones, in a cluster of diamonds.

+ + +

Lovers of our National dainty, the everlasty pie, will be gratified to learn that Susan B. Anthony, who is eighty-four years old, and whose health is as near perfect as a human being's can be, is not only fond of pie but eats it often, the humble apple and pumpkin being her favorites. To be sure, her diet otherwise is simple. Fruit is what might be termed a fad with her, as she always eats it tbree times a day, and the earliest as well as the latest of fruits and berries may be found on her table no matter what she may be obliged to pay for it. Miss Anthony is not of the fragile type, but weighs nearly 160 pounds, which, as she is five feet and five inches tall, gives her a full but not exactly plump figure, as she has broad shoulders and large bones. The question for the diet reformer is: How much of this sturdy physique, sound health, and many years is due to pie?

+ + +

Historic old Litchfield (Conn.), where so many of the early legal luminaries of the United States were bred, and which is a favorite resort with a few New Yorkers who wish to enjoy country life pure and simple, distinguished itself two weeks ago by an entertainment, novel in that the little play, "The Unwilling Maid," was played by lineal descendants of the characters portrayed. The old colonial houses were despoiled of old furniture, and historic costumes and jewelry were unearthed from closets and trunks to ornament the present day descendants of their former owners. The stage properties were all heirlooms. The part of Mary Floyd Tallmadge was taken by Mrs. Huntington Merchant, whose maiden name was the same as the impersonated character. A Miss Walcott, the bead of this particular branch of that family, took the part of Miss Walcott, Sally Tracy was played by Edith Tracy. Some of the colonial houses at Litchfield are kept open the year round, but the majority are closed in Winter. It was in Litcbfield that Lyman Beecher preached, and tbat bis more famous son, Henry Ward Beecher, was considered a "stupid" boy, and later amazed his former neighbors by his intellectual and oratorical powers. It is a beautiful town, lying high on the bills, with superb trees bordering its wide streets.

+ + +

Miss Virginia Frances Bughman, whose engagement to William White, Jr., was announced some ten days ago, is an artist and a pupil of Chase and MacMonnies. One of her pictures is being exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Bughman of Pittsburg, who have a country place called Melrose Farm at Greensburg, Penn. Miss Bughman is to be one of the attendants at the wedding this Fall of Miss Rebecca Darlington, the immensely wealthy and very handsome Pittsburg heiress. Mr. White is an engineer and planned and superintended tbe building of the steel plant recently erected at Monterey, Mexico.

+ + +

Horse Show week at Bar Harbor was marked hy a novel feature at one of the large hotels of that resort, a Horse Show menu being prepared for one of its dinners. The picture of a borse appeared on the outside of the menu, while the viands were each labeled with the name of one of the horses at the show. The baked trout was done "à la Teherino," that being the name of one of the Fabbri horses, and "potatoes à la Naugbty Girl," the name of the Countess Cassini's horse. A pudding was termed Silver Bells and Chimes, after a pair of horses owned by Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and so on through the menu.

+ + +

Many and amusing, because mistaken, are the descriptions that have been rife lately of the Princess Galatro Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay by ber first husband, Mr. Bryant of Brooklyn. The Princess is extremely short and dark, having dark brown eyes and hair, and is plump. The Princess is several years the senior of her half-brother, Clarence Mackay, and bas a daughter, Bianca, seventeen years of age.

+ + +

With the return on Friday of the Clarence Mackays to Harbor Hill, their country place at Roslyn, L. I., ends the resting spell given their numerous servants, one of whom, the head footman, usually goes a way for a regular vacation during their absence. It is this factotum who has charge of the huge vault for bolding the silver, and whose duty it is to see that it is kept polished and ready for use, although great quantities of it seldom see the light. Every day while the Mackays occupy Harbor Hill the head footman and his assistant, after having breakfasted, proceed to the business of caring for the silver, and are busy until it is time for tbe former to put himself in readiness to serve luncbeon, three courses, and the butler being on hand for every meal when the Mackays are alone and a greater number when guests are entertained. These servants are most fortunate in their quarters, wbicb are in a large wing, each room having its own window, the ledge of which is filled with a long box of glowing scarlet geraniums. It is the head footman who carves at the meals served the upper servants in their dining room, wbich is situated on tbe same floor as that of the family. The parlor maid serves the coffee and tea. The lower servants have their dining room in a large hall on the basement floor. The cedar-lined linen room at Harbor Hill, witb its long, marble-topped cedar table, is a unique feature. As each pile of linen is packed away in the drawers a large, delicately perfumed sachet is placed in it. The finest linen and the lingerie are all laundered by a woman in a Massachusetts town, and her income from the household at Harbor Hill alone is probably sufficient to maintain her in comfort.

The large dining room at Harbor Hill is done in rich, dark wood, with huge carved chairs, and the walls are hung with family portraits. There is one portrait of Reverend Johnson, Mrs. Mackay's grandfather, with others of the Duer and Travers families, also portraits of the late John W. Mackay, a striking likeness showing much of the remarkable sweetness, as well as strength character, and one of his eldest son, John W. Mackay, Jr., who died several years ago.

+ + +

In Boston there is a small maiden of the ripe age of four years, whose place in a dormitory at Smith College has already been engaged for her. This does not mean that the young lady is unusually precocious, but that at the time when she has reached tbe proper stage in her education to make her eligible for college she may have the special accommodations her mother desires for her. The mother was a Smith College girl, and she wisbes her daugbter to follow in ber footsteps, even in tbe matter of dormitories, and to make sure of it she has put the child's name down at this early date. In boys' schools, such schools as Groton, instance, as there is always a long waiting list, application for entrance for boys is sometimes made as soon as a child is born, and in the colleges and universities for men applications are made years in advance, but this does not occur as frequently in girls' colleges.

+ + +

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont brought back with her on her recent return from abroad a toy French bulldog, perfect in every point who weighs but ten pounds. He rejoices in tbe name of Radium, and the price paid for him ran up to four figures. Mrs. Belmont has a white bulldog called Dollar, and he also came from France. His former owners gave him his name, saying he was so fine a specimen that nothing short of the American dollar could buy him. Mrs. Belmont has a fine collection of dogs, many of them have been prize winners at the various dog shows.

Echoes from Clubland

THE laying of the cornerstone of the new Lambs Building is of course an event of much importance in New York club life. The Lambs is essentially the organization of the theatrical profession. The Players has only a small per cent. of the actors and dramatists and managers on its membership list, and the gradual centralization of New York around old Long Acre makes it an out-of-the-way locality. The Lambs have wisely marched with THE TIMES, and their beautiful new clubhouse will be one in the neighborhood now known as the Pall Mall and St. James Street of New York. There are theatres to the right and the left of them, and the entire busy day and night life of a great city is concentrated in that vicinity.

The Lambs Club was organized by a series of monthly dinners in 1874. These were given at the Union Square Hotel, then the very centre of theatrical life, overlooking the old Rialto. Under date of March, 1878, Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, in his most interesting memoirs, writes: "While in New York I saw a great deal of an old theatrical friend, Harry Montagu, who made me free of the theatrical club called 'The Lambs,' where we passed many pleasant hours." Harry Montagu, who with Harry Beckett and Arthur Wallack, were founders of the club, died the following August in San Francisco, and in an article for Vanity Fair, written the ensuing year, Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower says: "In New York I saw but little of the society of the place, not caring for dining out or for calls of ceremony, and passing my days in walks about town and my evenings at the theatre, or in a theatrical club yclept 'The Lambs,' where poor Harry Montagu, one of the best fellows that ever stepped, had, on the day after my arrival, entered my name as honorary member."

The Lambs have followed their shepherds to pastures new, and from the Union Square Hotel they went to 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, to 8 West Twenty-ninth Street, to 26 West Thirty-first Street, to their present quarters on West Thirty-fifth Street, and now they will have a splendid building in West Forty-fourth Street.

+ + +

The German clubs in this city are already arranging for the entertainment of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, one of the younger sons of the Kaiser, who is shortly to visit New York. He comes by way of the East. He is a handsome youth of about eighteen years, and is said to resemble in character his uncle, Prince Henry, who was so popular here two years ago. Prince Henry scrupulously avoided being entertained by any of the large private clubs, but it may be otherwise with Prince Adalbert. If memory serves, Prince Henry visited the German clubs at a reception arranged in his honor, and the New York Yacht Club. The latter will also he the club of Prince Adalbert, who has been trained to the navy and who will have as escort and sponsor Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of the officers of the organization. Lord Ronald Gower refers to the Union as the Travelers' Club of New York, and there is no doubt but that the Prince will be put up there, and also at the Knickerbocker and Metropolitan. He will arrive when the Newport season will have passed into history and before society has come to town, but that will make little difference with his entertainers, who will force the season in order to show him hospitality.

+ + +

Bradley Martin, Jr., whose engagement to Miss Phipps has just been announced, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin of Balmacaen, formerly of New York. He was one of three children. The eldest son, Sherman Martin, died some years ago at the Morton House, and the daughter is the wife of the Earl of Craven. Bradley Martin, Jr., is a serious youth. He has written for the English and American reviews. At present he is not a member of any of the very noted clubs. He belongs in New York to the Knickerbocker, the Union, and the Metropolitan. The union of two large fortunes such as that of the Phipps and the Bradley Martins is quite significant. Miss Helen Phipps is the younger of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Jr. The other children consist of the eldest daughter and three sons, Henry, Carnegie R., and Howard. The Phippses have a town house in New York at 7 East Fifty-sixth Street. One of the sons married a daughter of Michael P. Grace.

+ + +

Lord Newry, who is to marry Miss Pfizer, is one of the youngest engaged noblemen in the United Kingdom. He is just twenty-one. The Earl of Kilmorey, his father, is one of the best known clubmen in London, and he belongs to the Turf, the Carleton, the Garrick, the Sackville Street, and the Ulster—the two latter being Irish clubs. The Sackville Street is one of the most celebrated clubs in Great Britain and is the most exclusive in Dublin. It was organized in 1794. The family name of Lord Newry and Morne is Nordham. He was born in November, 1883. He has one younger brother, now at Eton, and a sister, who is yet in the schoolroom.

+ + +

In view of the suit recently brought by Mrs. Mary Cruger, the widow of William Jauncey Cruger, against Henry W. McVickar, former partner of the late Van Rensselaer Cruger, it may here he stated that in society and in clubdom there are two Henry McVickars. One of these is Henry G. McVickar, who married Miss Lansing, and who belongs to the Union and the Knickerbocker Clubs. The other is Harry Whitney McVickar, who for a time followed art as his career and drew a number of clever caricatures of society and published several brochures after the manner of Eliot Gregory, except that the sting was done with the pencil and not with the pen. Among these was the famous "Society Circus," satirizing the famous Waterhury entertainment in Westchester, and another illustrating various possible armorial bearings of millionaires. He married Miss Maud Robbins, and during the last few years, in fact, just previous to the death of Col. Cruger, gave up artistic and literary life for a business career. W. Jauncey Cruger was a nephew of Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and a brother of the late Eugene Cruger, one of whose widows—he was married and divorced twice—is now Mrs. Frederick Tams. The Joshua Jones estate, from which the Crugers, together with a number of other heirs, inherited, is situated along Fifth Avenue in the upper Fifties, and a row of white marble houses, three of which are occupied hy members of the Iselin family, was a part of it. The residence of Mrs. Mary Jones, the mother of Mrs. Charles Post, is at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue and is now the town house of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Mrs. William Iselin was a relative of the late Joshua Jones. A sketch of this eccentric old gentleman appeared in this column two years ago. He lived in a small room at the old New York Hotel, would not see any of his relatives, and died practically alone, the watchers being one of the guests who tried to assist him and a hotel servant. He often referred to the possibilities of litigation over his estate, and he used to say that he knew very few of the heirs by sight. A large section of the city east of Fifth Avenue in that vicinity was in other days the Jones farm.

+ + +

One of tbe fashions at the seaside resorts this year is the employment of large colored umbrellas which can accommodate several people under their shade, and which resemble small marquees. At each hathing heach casino these umbrellas form a conspicuous feature on the sands. There is a rivalry as to the employment of colors and vivid reds and oranges are now the favorites. At Southampton the owners of bathing pavilions have their names placed on benches out on the sand, thus dividing a bit of space for exclusive proprietorship. The bathing pavilions at Southampton, at Far Rockaway, at Lawrence Beach, at Quogue, Westhampton, and Easthampton, and in fact all along the coast, have assumed the character of small country clubs. They are very exclusive, and are as much shut out from tbe public as is Bailey's Beach at Newport. At Southampton Sunday morning is coachman's day, and during the forenoon the servants are brought down in carryalls for their dip. They also have other hours during the week, but Sunday morning very few of the cottagers venture in the surf.

+ + +

There has been a recent discussion in London as to which is the most exclusive club in London or in Great Britain. It has been decided that apart from the Jockey Club, which is hardly a club in the accepted sense of the word, the Royal Yacht Squadron—of which mention was made last week—is the most exclusive club in England. Every member must be of unqualified social position, and there are consequently few foreigners, and as yet no resident Americans are members. The entrance fee is £100 and the subscription 11 guineas. The Turf stands next to the Royal Yacbt Squadron in exclusiveness. Years ago it used to be White's, but to-day the latter club is not at all what it was when the eighteenth century was young. The Marlborough is exclusive, as it is tbe King's club; the Travellers is also a very difficult club in which to gain membership. The St. James and the Bachelors are rather spectacular clubs and are very much up to date. There are now many Americans in nearly all the average clubs in London. The old conservative element still is disposed to close the doors of their clubs against foreigners, but the invasion will come in time.

+ + +

In writing of Mr. John Bolt a few weeks ago, it was said that he was the son of Edward D. Bolt. He is the older brother and a bachelor. He is about fifty years of age. He will marry Miss Horstmann of Washington, and the engagement was recently announced. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and passes much of his time abroad.

+ + +

E. F. Benson, who has a great deal on his conscience in relation to misconceptions on the part of his countrymen as to Americans, described in "The Relentless City," a party given on the shores of Long Island, in which oysters were placed in the sands containing valuable pearls, to be found hy the guests. A number of Americans entertaining in London and the suburbs have combined this idea with the advertisement scheme of one of the publications there as to Hidden Treasure, and again with the old childish game of hunting eggs of rabbits at Easter. Hidden Treasure parties are among the latest. Miss Van Wart gave one at Ditton Park a short time ago. There were all sorts of pretty things hidden in the park in the flower beds and under trees, and the guests searched and found. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey and other London hosts and hostesses have also thought well of the idea, and perhaps the Hidden Treasure party may be among tbe entertainments of the late Autumn.

+ + +

Phones, one of the best moors in Perth, has heen leased hy J. Henry Smith this year for bis shooting. The Mackintosh has rented all his moors and none of his tenants are Americans. The Mackintosh of Mackintosh is quite a picturesque character in Scotland. He is the chief of fifteen septs, or tribes, and he owns nearly 125,000 acres. As a rule very few of the Scotch nobles figure in sport. They generally let their moors and deer forests, seldom hunting themselves. The Mackintosh is an exception, although he does dispose of many leases. He always reserves the Moy moors for his own use, and the coverts are said to be the most prolific in the North. As chief of the Clan Chattan, he is at the head of fifteen septs, one of which is the powerful Clan Macpherson. He visited this country some years ago. He is a comparatively young man. Donald Cameron of Lochiel is the doyen of the Highland chieftains, and Lord Lovat is one of the most popular. He has kept up on his estates much interest in the game of shinny, which is not unknown to the American hoy. Macleod of Macleod, William Whitelaw, J. E. B. Baillie of Dochfour, Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, J. D. Fletcher of Rosehaugh, Fraser-Tytler, and tbe Duke of Sutherland are among the great Scottish landlords well known to the American sportsman and clubman.

+ + +

The Labor Day programmes of many of the suburban clubs have been completed. Newport will have its horse show at the Casino. At Seabright, tbe members of the Rumson Polo Club will hold an amateur circus for charitable purposes, and there will be a horse show at the Myopia Club, near Manchester-by-the-Sea. The yacht clubs will have regattas, and there will be dances at most of the suburban country clubs. This will he the last general three-day holiday of tbe year, and it will mark the end of the vacation season.

+ + +

The experiment of five prominent clubmen in taking a Summer hotel and running it for the benefit of themselves and their families has been a distinguished success. The hotel in question was at Wood's Holl, Mass. The men who took charge were C. Ledyard Blair, E. T. H. Talmage, R. Turnbull, R. D. Graham, and W. T. Julian. They are all Bernardsville cottagers, members of the Somerset Polo Club there, of the Coaching Club, and of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs in this city. During the Summer these families have entertained, and guests who were mutual friends have had their yachts, their motors, and their coaches for excursions. Among the visitors have been the Charles B. Alexanders, the Percy Pynes, the George B. Posts, and other well-known people. The hotel is a modern structure and there is ample accommodation for entertaining.

+ + +

Beginning with Septemher will come the awakening of the Tuxedo Club. Mr. and Mrs. William Kent are on their way from Europe; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are to he at Tuxedo during the beginning of the Autumn, fresh from a delightful sojourn at Cowes and in Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane came over from Narragansett, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, who are also abroad, will soon be on the way home. The Tuxedo Club has always been more or less a family affair. Pierre Lorillard, who is the President, succeeds his late father, the founder of Tuxedo. The Secretary, William Kent, is his brother-in-law, and T. Suffern Tailer, who is on the Governing Committee, married one of the daughters of the late Pierre Lorillard, from whom he is divorced. The club was founded in 1885 by Pierre Lorillard, Sr., and some eight other men, and the clubhouse was opened May 30, 1886. The Winter clubhouse, which is an annex, was opened April 1, 1900.

The first officers of the club were: President, Pierre Lorillard; Vice President, Allen Thorndyke Rice; Treasurer, Herbert C. Pell, and Secretary, William Kent. Pierre Lorillard is dead, and succeeded by his son of the same name. Allen Thorndyke Rice died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the early nineties. Of the original members of the club there remain Henry I. Barbey, Edward D. Adams, Edward R. Bacon, James L. Breese, Lloyd S. Bryce, founder; Henry T. Carey, Clarence Cary, R. Fulton Cutting, William Bayard Cutting, Edwin N. Dickinson, Clarence Gray Dinsmore, George Griswold, now its house committee; Frederick R. Halsey, Edward H. Harriman, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Goold Hoyt, Adrian Iselin, Oliver C. Iselin, a founder; Grenville Kane, a founder, Edwin C. Kent, William Kent, a founder; Charles Lanier, Pierre Lorillard, 2d, a founder; Bradley Martin, a founder; N. L. McCreedy, Richard Mortimer, Henry W. Monroe, John Notman, James C. Parrish, founder; Herbert C. Pell, James Brown Potter, Goold H. Redmond, George Lorillard Ronalds, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, a founder; Walker Breese Smith, John W. Sterling, A. Van Horne Stuyvesant, Edward N. Tailer, Gouverneur Tillotson, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Frederick Vanderbilt, Louis A. Von Hoffman, Schuyler N. Warren, W. Storrs Wells, Charles M. Whitney, M. Orme Wilson, and John J. Wysong.

Miss Eloise Breese appears on the club list as the only woman member, although there are several resident property owners having club privileges.

The "Eastern Shore" as Seen from a Steamboat

The Pleasant Sights and Sounds of Maryland's Vaunted Peninsula.

IT IS sometimes said that if you would know a country you must visit it on horseback, on a bicycle, or on foot, but the Eastern Shore of Maryland is perhaps the only region in the world that is best studied from a steamboat. Few outsiders know the rivers of the Eastern Shore, and these streams look insignificant enough on the map. The explorer is astonished, therefore, when he finds a river like the Nanticoke or the Choptank from two to four miles wide for twenty miles or more above its mouth, and navigable for considerable steamboats for a distance of fifty or sixty miles.

These heautiful streams, which in tbeir lower course are like inland seas, and are in effect broad estuaries of the Chesapeake, sweep far into the heart of the Eastern Shore, moving in majestic curves from 250 yards to balf a mile wide, and affording to the voyager a momentarily changing panorama of a marvelously rich farming country.

The Nanticoke, which carries the voyager clean through tbe Eastern Sbore and half way across Delaware toward the Atlantic, flows through alternate marsh and fast land, with here a farmstead sloping to the water's edge, there a lonely little wbarf at the end of a narrow ribbon of sandy road leading outward through miles of vivid marsh to the upland, and yet again a tiny fishing shore with its cabin at the water's edge, its seine wound on a giant reel, and two or three canoes, skipjacks, or bugeyes ready to band for any emergency, business or social.

Sometimes the steamer from Baltimore plowing the waters of the Nanticoke encounters a rope ferry with its great scow, laden with an ox cart and oxen or a spring wagon drawn hy a single pony, sometimes a schooner beating up or down stream, sometimes a sudden flock of two-masted canoes, which come around a curve like great birds spreading tbeir triangular sails and looking with their sharp bow and stern far too trivial to encounter the waves that roll upon the broad sealike breast of tbe lower river.

Whenever the steamer stops at a wharf there is the life of the region awaiting inspection. Groups of natives, black and white, in enormously broad-brimmed straw hats, lounge about the hot sunny wharf. A single ox in harness is seen up the sandy ribbon of road making what haste he may with his cart laden with perhaps a tbousand haskets of strawberries. It is not unusual for the steamer to pick up twenty or thirty thousand quarts of berries at one of these lone wharves. If there happens to be a village clustered about the wharf you may see ashore a busy basket factory turning out its many thousands of baskets daily.

Less lonely and rural are the shores of the Choptank, though the steamer moves for many miles within earshot of a dozen different kinds of song birds that haunt tbe marshes or the dense timber on the uplands.

The voyager on the Choptank wakes in the normal course of things as the vessel enters the deliciously silvery waters of Cambridge Harbor by the light of the new risen sun. Tben begins the daylight run up the river.

Far as the eye can reach spread the dimpling waters edged with the green of cultivated shores. A denser and higher mass of greenery marks a farmstead, witb its comfortable dwelling hidden amid giant trees, and its village of dependent outbuildings.

The tributaries of the Choptank partake of its own beautiful character. Little Secretary Creek, religiously called "river" by all loyal Eastern Shore men lest the River and Harbor bill should neglect the stream, is approached by a narrow opening with sboal water almost to its middle. Once within the creek tbe voyager finds himself looking upon a scene that fairly sparkles, so hrilliant is the light of sea and sky, so green are the shores, so white are the buildings that edge the little harbor.

The Tred Avon, or Third Haven, which the steamer penetrates for twelve miles by moonlight, is a revelation of what inland navigation may be. As the steamer penetrates the lovely little river, the searchlight thrown upon the shore shows it thickly studded with tbe neatest homesteads, some of them stately, some of them simple, but all embowered in dense foliage of trees and shrubbery.

As the stream narrows, sounds of content come from the shore, songs of homegoing negroes, sounding indescribably mellow as they come across the water, and the uneasy noises of the farmyards disturbed by the wild vision of the searchlight. Sometimes tbe light reveals upon the water a canoe laden with singing young folk that lazily drifts under lightly filled sails.

Now and then the searchlight rouses a flock of sheep asbore, and they rise one by one with their great eyes shining like keen electric bulbs. As the stream still further narrows, the wooded shores, seemingly closing ahead against the further passage of the vessel, are dreamlike in their beauty beneatb the moon.

Far up the Choptank, where it narrows to a width of a few hundred feet, the lonely wharves and the little towns still appear from time to time as the vessel moves steadily with the great graceful curve of the stream. The passengers remaining are few. The Captain has already assured each individual man of those few tbat the vessel is bis own, and every passenger has been cumbered by friendly attentions from the Captain and all his subordinates down to the solicitous negro waiter.

Denton, far up in Caroline County, and nearly sixty miles by river from the Chesapeake, is the bead of navigation, though a little freight propeller runs seven or eight miles further up stream to Greensborough. By some miracle of good fortune Denton, though built upon a marsh-edged stream, is free from mosquitos, a lucky thing for the voyager who chooses the Friday trip of the steamer and has twenty-four bours aboard ship in that odd little port.

Here the marsh wren sings all day long, tirelessly sbrilling bis little pipe in ecstacy of enthusiasm. Quite as industrious, though less musical, are the townsfolk who fish all Sunday in the shade of the steamboat, catcbing now and then a catfish or a white perch.

That the stream abounds in fish one sees when the cook throws overboard the breakfast refuse. Each floating piece of bread is instantly teased by a dozen, a score, balf a bundred eager fish, big and little, until it disappears bit by bit and leaves the stream undisturbed.

Tbe downward voyage is made with many calls that yield a rich harvest of berries and vegetables. Half the population seems occupied witb the crops of berries and green vegetables, and these steamers carry each trip their complement of berry-picking passengers.

A recent voyager, who made the trip when Maryland's Jim Crow law had yet a montb to wait for enforcement, was struck with the strange inconsistencies of the Southerner's attitude toward the negro. On one boat the berry pickers were all white, and nearly all indescribably filthy and ragged. They were plainly the social wrecks of Baltimore, wbo after a Winter of idleness and soup kitchen fare were traveling to the berry country for 'an easy' means of earning food and drink, especially the latter. These men slept wbere they could, ate only sucb scraps as they carried in their light luggage, and were not permitted to go above. One who was detected in the saloon drinking from the water cooler was ignominiously hustled out and down by a negro waiter.

On the Choptank boat was a group of negro berry pickers, mostly decently dressed young fellows from sixteen to twenty-three or twenty-four years. They had the freedom of the upper deck forward, where they sat in the sun drinking in tbe delicious salt air and watching with eyes of keenest interest whatever happened ashore or afloat.

After listening to the talk of those negro boys one understood Uncle Remus. Their attitude toward the birds and beasts and even tbe fishes was one of brotherhood.

At sight of a fishing eagle in the sky, a terrapin on a log, or a horse, pig, or sheep ashore they hurst into a chorus of excited talk in which the creatures were treated almost as human beings. All these sights of wild nature led to the telling of animal stories. That of Mr. Crane, told hy one of the older boys of the party, has the true Uncle Remus flavor. Here it is:

"Ole Mr. Crane, he go flyin' roun' de bay lookin' for sumpin' t'eat, an' he keep on sayin' quiet to hisself like, 'Sof' craah,' 'Sof' craah,' 'Sof' craah.' By an' by he squawk out sha'p like and loud, 'Ha'd crah.' Den ev'body know craab done bit 'im."

SUMMER TOBOGGANING.

THE STREET ARABS of Brooklyn have devised for themselves a form of Summer tobogganing as ingenious as it is novel.

On Thursday afternoon a small boy who was fortunate enough to own a pair of roller skates was seen to put one securely on the left foot. With the other in bis band he hopped and slid to the foot of Montague Street where the cars dip and go down the long incline to the ferry bouse.

A paved sidewalk leads down alongside the car track. Sitting down on the sidewalk, the small boy fucked the other skate underneath his person and tobogganed dexterously down tbe walk, steering himself cleverly with the right hand.

It was great sport, but what tbe ascending passengers who bad to dodge the human toboggan said or what the mother who mended the trousers did would make an interesting story.

A dozen others followed the leader, while the envious youngsters to whom fate had denied the bliss of owning a pair of skates consoled themselves by jumping on the platforms of the waiting cars and banging the gongs with all their might, to the distraction of the motormen.

Women's Frocks and Frills

BUTTONS will be conspicuous tbs coming Fall and Winter as ornamental accessories to handsome toilets. Properly used on waistcoats, cuffs, and girdles, they are artistic and beautiful, and there is the additional attraction to the woman who wishes exclusive styles, that while the masses may also use buttons their purses are unable to compass the really handsome fancy buttons tbat partake of the nature of cabochons and, consequently there is no danger of their trespassing on the exclusives' territory.

Buttons for the Directoire coats are a necessity, and some very beautiful jeweled ones, as well as those in nouveau art designs artistically worked in colored metals, will be used. Rhinestones, many in flat designs, will lead these jeweled buttons.

Some of the new metal buttons are so made as to closely resemble delicate embroideries on silken grounds.

New yet decidedly old-fashioned buttons like those our mothers used to wear are covered with colored silks, tufted with velvets of contrasting shades. Indeed, several of the novelties in buttons are reminiscent of tbs preceding generation.

Coral and turquois cabochons set in rims of silver, gold, or steel are shown, but these are not new.

As Paquin is using Dresden buttons in tbe new yellowish-tinted reds and purplish blues with patterns outlined in gold, these buttons are among the latest importations. Other colors as well as those mentioned are also in evidence.

A new thing in pearl buttons is the introduction of colored centres. Crochet and braid buttons to combine with braid trimmings are quite the thing.

Another of the new buttons is a tufted-back black ivory for use on tailored and mourning wearing apparel. The tufted back permits the button to be easily sewed on and retained by the garments it is destined for use upon.

In the better braids for trimming purposes tbs Japanese patterns and ideas are seen, and the diamond-patterned silk braids are much in evidence.

A novelty in passementeries is the use of suede in various shades as a background for the embroideries and appliques of silk and beads. Suede is also being used for vests with collars and cuffs to match, but there is no prospect of its being generally fashionable. A dark-blue broadcloth coat and skirt had its coat showing a pale yellow suede vest embroidered in tarnished gold effects and having buttons to match the embroidery. The cuffs and flat collar showed strips of the embroidered sueds set in the dark-blue velvet forming the foundation of these accessories.

+ + +

Although the toque would seem from present indications to be rather out of the race for the coming Winter, there is no doubt that those fashionables whom it best suits for street or carriage wear will have their favorite chapeaus made for them. It is one of the advantages of wealth that they can dress as they please and have anything their fancy created for them, while the possessors of moderate incomes must take what the shops offer.

While, as previously stated, velvet bats will lead for fashionable wear, some of the handsomer felts will be worn, these latter including the variety having a silk upright nap not over a half inch deep, and the "mouse" felts, with their close hut silky pile. Their crowns are high and their brims broad, with slight tilts, and these flat crowns have straight sides. The golden-bronze brown, termed Modoré by the French, trimmed with velvets and plumags shading from warm yellows to orange, are being offered in Paris.

Ribbons are to be used this Autumn in millinery. Bows, rosettes, cockades, and chous will adorn hats; also flat ruchings rather than quillings. Some of the ribbons will be shirred or plaited. Huge rosettes made from short hits of ribbon, with Van Dycked points in several harmonising or contrasting shades, are used in these rosettes. Doubls rosettes—that is, two with a sort of sheaf effect between—also appear in ribbons.

Fruit and berries are not the only edible articles shown in millinery, for nuts looking natural enough to crack are being used with velvet foliage for chic chapeaus.

As ever, ostrich plumes will adorn the large hats, but the exclusives, discovering that bird of paradise plumes, owing to their fragility and cost, cannot be worn by tbose not blessed with an abundance of worldly goods, will favor the latter feathers where they can be appropriately used; but there can be no doubt tbat ostrich plumes will he a favorite. The long, full plumes are costly, hut, while expensive, last much longer than the paradise plumes. Cheap ostrich plumes are not worth huying by either rich or poor. A good plume properly cared for will last several seasons and always look well, and those who have their hats made to order hy their own milliners use the plumes again and again.

+ + +

In turbans there is a new round sbape coming from Paris. Turbans, however, are less shown now than for several years. Most of them are oval, with pointed fronts and flat-topped as formsrly, but ths turned-up brims, instead of touching tbe edgs of the crown, stand out sufficiently to admit the introduction of folds between the hrim and crown.

+ + +

A white straw hat seen at Delmonico's on a young girl had a round and rather wide hrim curving down a bit at both the front and the back. The novelty was in tbe crown, wbich was large and square, with ths corners at each side and directly in the front and hack, ths lines between the corners curving inward ever so slightly, and the centre top of the crown being slightly depressed. Around this crown, which was perhaps an inch and a half bigh, were placed a number of fins folds of rich purple velvet, the centre folds being a pale violet. These folds were precise in arrangement and the combination of shades beautiful. Under the short back a wide bandeau sbowed, and this was covered by innumerable purple velvet folds, witb many pale velvet ones running through tbeir centres; these folds were arranged in a wide bow effect.

+ + +

A most amusing hat seen on ons of the avenues was a very small tricorne shape, almost as high as it was wide, of blue straw. There was a sharp, high point in front and one at each side, while the back was even with the head, although it was set far to the front, and ran straight up at the rear save for an inclination toward the front. Two meeting sections of ths straw formed the back, and strips of the straw extended from tbs left side; these wers covered with rolled folds of hlus velvet and ths tips were of straw. These hung down the back. Several dark-blue tips of very small size were placed here and there in the chapeau, which was well worth looking at as an example of what not to wear.

+ + +

Mrs. Clarence Postley is wsaring an odd openwork straw bat of a dark blue shade, trimmed witb shaded bluets. This hat is round, and the hrim at the front and the sides is moderately wide and perfectly straight, but the back turns directly and flatly back to tbe crown, and rises in a semicircle that rises far above the low round crown. There are bluets caught at the back and the front hrim of the hat, and the lower half of the crown is concealed by the shaded blus flowers.

+ + +

Mrs. Stephani, wife of one of the bankers, a tall, Juno-like blonde, is wearing a mauve straw hat, shortbacked and with the modsrately wide brim growing wide from the back and rising upward all around, but with an inclination to straightness directly in the front. The moderately high, round crown is encircled hy small spraya of shaded violets, without foliage, arranged in wreath effect. This tops a lavendsr volle frock, trimmed with graduated pastilles of dark heliotrope velvet and many plaits and tucks, the pastillea being arranged to givs the semblance of holding the plaits in place just before they are released above the knees.

+ + +

Mrs. Louis Haggin, who was lunching one day at Sberry's, wore a hlack volle frock profusely trimmed with tucks. Ths tucks in both skirt and bodice ran around the figure, and the slightly trailing ekirt showed a half dozen groups of thess tucks of graduated widths, each a little distance from the others. Tbs full sleeves, sloping out from the shouldera to bagginess at the elbows, also showed ths clusters of tucks, and the cuffs and attacbed undersleeves were of handsome creamy lace, with a stock and guimpe to match. Mrs. John Jacob Astor lunching at the sams plaes wore a gray and white shepherd's plaid Eton coat and skirt topped by a large black bat, while Mrs. Clarence Mackay lunching at Delmonico's was in white having a slightly grayish tinge.

+ + +

Mme. Fritzi Scheff, witb a figure as rounded and a face aa youthful as when she made her first appearance here several years ago, hae been in town and bas lunched several times at the fashionable Fifth Avenue restaurants. She comes and goes with her husband, Herr von Bardelhen, in a cah, and if she ever has a coat with her it is not worn, and she appears invariahly in instep-length akirts that fit tbe hips like gloves and filmy white blouses that, like ths skirts, reveal her beautiful figure. These blouses and skirts, the latter of pale tints, are topped by emart, close-fitting turbans, and she wears no veils, unless a very fine and almost invisible net to keep her light-brown hair from flying about; the latter is done rather high, and is smooth and glossy, not fluffy or carcless.

Ons of her skirts was a pale-gray cloth, the top perfectly plain and without so much as a plait or a tuck to hreak the glove tightness from the waist down some sixteen inches, then released underlying plaits, perhaps ten inches apart and flaring hardly at all when released, were outlined at their tops hy gray passementerie ornaments ten inchss long.

The blouse worn with this was a thin muil and the upper part had large drawn-work insertions making a deep square yoke. These medallion-shaped sections of drawn-work had pale hlue worked in the centres. The sleeves, almost tight fitting at the top, had sagging puffs above the wrists and the blue-centred medallions were employed at the top of each sleeve. The stock and cuffs were of drawnwork. Her turban slanted downward at the back to fit the head and also to follow its outlines. It was a coarse white etraw, with some soft hluish-gray plumage at ths left side near the front. She wore a short string of turquoise beads and from a long chain set with aqua marines swung a sbort and fat little fan. Her beavy kid gloves were white and two-buttoned.

Another day shs wore a cream-whits skirt striped at quarter-inch intervals with hair lines of black, or dark blue. This also fitted her figure about the hips and was gored to flare. It came harsly to ths instep of her smart little shoes. Tbs hlouse was a pure white, heautifully embroidsred in such fins designs as to resemble lace, and her turban was mads of several shades of blue straw, very pale blus as well as dark being used. This straw was arranged in little upstanding sections and looked for all the world like little fluted ruffles turned upside down. It waa a very smart turban and tbe dark straw formed the centre of the crown and ths lower part of ths brim, the fluted-ruffle effect in light blue being used between.

+ + +

Mrs. Eugsne Reynal, who was lunching with her sister Mrs. Fitz Gerald, was in a light hrown linen costume, also an Eton coat and round skirt, but quite different in style as well as color from that of Mrs. FitzGerald's gown. The akirt was laid in wide side plaits released about the knees, and the little coat was belted in at the waist and hloused a little all around ahove it. The fronts came together at the bottom, but roundcd up—with a slightly squared cut—at the top, at the upper portions, and the sleeves small at the top, were gathsred in wide cuffs. A stitched band of the linen formed the finish to tho neck and fronts. There was no trimming of any sort used. Her round straw hat, a trifle lighter than the linen, had a brim that was bsnt down irregularly all around, and from the low crown stray cherrics, shaded red, awung at intervals.



Morning hat of brown and white straw trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and two large yellow roses.

+ + +

Mrs. Harold FitzGerald of Boston, a daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the only difference between her maiden and married names being the capitalizing of a middle letter, was a vision of rich coloring the other day in a Fifth Avenue restaurant at the luncheon hour. She is one of the darkest of hrunettes, with large dark-brown eyes, hlack hair, and a rich hrown skin with crimson cheeks and lips. Her costume was a bright, deep-blue linen trimmed with a amall quantity of beavy white lace, and with it shs wore a white underblouse. The costnme was topped hy a light-blue straw hat rather close at the back and sides, flaring up somswhat at the front, and trimmed by a long dark-hlue feather that started from the front and ended at the left hack.

Ths skirt of the costume had a rather short, perfectly plain hip yoke, from which deep tucks perhaps three-quarters of an inch deep at the top radiated out to the hem of the round skirt, each tuck slanted outward to a sharp point, making the skirt flare at the bottom as though a hias flounce had been set on. The tucks ended perhaps twelve inches from tbe skirt's hem. A panel formed of triple box plaits extsnded down the front breadth, and under two of tbe plaits forming the panel were inserted hands of heavy Irish lace, about two inches wide, tbe outer edges forming scalloped borders. Ths Eton coat, whicb swung out from the body a little and whicb cleared the belt, also sbowed a panel effect at ths front, plaits being turned back from each side of the closed fronts and lace inserted to match the skirt's panel. There was a two-inch band extsnding over the upper arm seam, balf of it on the coat and the other extending, unfastened, out over the sleeve. White lace was used on these bands, the ends of which were shaped in points, the points coming perhaps five inches below the shouldsr seams. The sleeves also showed the white lacs at the bottom.

+ + +

More of these linen frocks than any othsrs havs been noticed of late on people coming to town. Miss Louise Ward McAllister had one of these, a loose-meshed cream linen witb insertions of beavy lace. The skirt hung in scant circular fashion from the belt, without tucks or plaits, and just above the four-inch hem thers was a four-inch insertion of coarse wbite lace. Ths coat might be termed a shaped box coat, as it hung almost but not quits straigbt from the neck in both the back and the front; above its hem was an insertion of lace matching that of tbe skirt. This band of insertion went up each side of tbe closed front of the coat and also around tbs collarless neck, there being about two inches of linen between the lace and the edges of tbe coat. Ths sleeves, of the modified kimono shape, were plain, save for insertions at ths bottom. With this costume Miss McAllister wore a lingerie hat of embroidered white ruffics, the outer one falling in curtain fashion. The under brim was made of shirred mulle of a pale blue shade, and sprays of fine, light green foliage were fastened under the brim and also on the outside and drooped at the short back.

+ + +

An odd whitc linen frock, made with an almost tight bodice and an equally tight ekirt which hugged the figure to the knees, was covered as to hodice and the upper portion of the skirt with heavy white linen lace, that on the skirt formed a design ending in points like rays above the wide circular blouse, and the blouse, although it was drawn so tightly as to be practically a close bodice was completely covered with it, as were the sleeves, which, close near the shoulders, sagged above the linen lace cuffs. Ths woman wearing this costume also wore a round white sailor hat, the crown of which had a band wreath of white roses with a loose black velvet bow across the top of the brim at tho front, and another at the back, but under the brim and attached to a handeau.

+ + +

Mrs. H. D. de Berkeley Parsons, recently in town, wore a simple gray linen costume. The round skirt had a half dozen lengthwise groups of four or five three-quarter inch tucks that extended from the waist to the hem. The Eton coat had two lengthwise clusters of tucks in the back, each well to the side, others to match on ths front, and a round collar of Irish crochet lace. The hishop sleeves wers plain and drawn in at the wrists by narrow linen cuffs. Her toque was rather flat and of red flowers set closely together, the whole being draped with a long brown chiffon veil.

+ + +

Mrs. George B. Maxwsll, also in for the day from her country place at Oyster Bay, wore a simple gown of some sort of gray material with hints of lavender, figured in tiny palm ieavss. Tbs material was a washable canvas. The skirt was round and plain, and the equally plain hodice was cut on Eton coat lines. Her hat was draped and concealed hy a long lavender chiffon cloth veil.

+ + +

Mrs. Allan A. Robhins was in town one day with Mrs. William B. Osgood Field. She wore a trailing frock of lavender foulard, with a large modified coral pattern in white. The gown had princeas outlines, folds of the material forming the girdle. Tbe upper portion was tight fitting and tbe trailing skirt was close and clinging about the hips, and at the hottom flowed out in flat, graduated flounces. There was a stock of lace, and from the centre back two-thirds of the way from the waist line to the neck, two bands of lace three inches wide met in a sharp, upturned point, and from their point of joining slanted down under the arms and across the sides to form a downward turning V in the centre front. Ahove this V, and covering a space perhaps 6 hy 8 inches, was a medallion of wbite lace, and on each side was a smaller, almost round medallion. In the back tbere was white lace above the pointed decoration, with medallions at ths sides. The sleeve tops showed medallions, and at the bottom there was wbite lace. Her round turhan of black lace, straw, and tulle had a white piquet at the left side. Mrs. Field wore a simple shirtwaist frock of ecru pongee, the skirt laid in hox plaits and the bodice to match, topped hy a simple hat draped in a long chiffon veil.

+ + +

Miss Catherine McClure was in town, shopping, clad in something of a novelty in the pongee shirtwaist costume, as its color was lavender. The skirt had wide plaits, witb narrower ones at their outer edges, both stitched flat, and the blouse, drawn quite tight, was also plaited. Her very large, flat-crowned and broad-brimmed white straw hat had a simple band around the crown, being one of the huge sailors, and a dark hrown chiffon veil draped around the outer rim of the brim.

+ + +

Mrs. Henry Sedley, lunching at Delmonico's, wore a white linen costume composed of a round akirt and Eton coat embroidered in vines and leaves. The skirt had a short hip yoke across the back and sides, and this was embroidered in fruit and leaves, while the front wae formed of a panel similarly embroidered from top to hottom, and having two tucks at each side where it joined the jupe. The Eton coat had a wide, round collar covered with embroidery, and also had a narrow ruffle of wbits muil extending around its outer edges. The coat was sbort and tbe fronts cut to close. The sleeves of the modified kimono shape had wide, turned-back hands of embroidery, with tiny white muil ruffles at their upper edges. A pure white hat embroidered in white and with a huge light apricot satin bow across its flat crown, topped the costume.

MARIE WELDON.



A. Simonson,
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR."
As my human hair goods are all made of NATURALLY wavy hair, dampness has no effect on their wave or curly fluffiness. Thus they are specially valuable to those contemplating a trip to the mountains, seashore or an ocean voyage.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING.
Marcel waving, shampooing, hair coloring, etc. My methods assure your satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS
made of the finest and choicest quality of real amber and tortoise shell; no imitation goods. Some are plain, others richly carved and many are mounted with solid Gold, Pearls and Parisian Brilliants.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL
receive special attention and satisfaction guaranteed; correspondence invited.
Handsomely illustrated Catalogue sent upon request.
NO BRANCH STORES. NO AGENTS.



Eton coat and skirt of light brown linen trimmed witb bands of tucking and a little embroidery around tbe neck and buttons. White straw toqus with solid brim of pale-green cut leaves.

Frock of pale-blue volle trimmed with bands, cuffs and lapels of sapphire blue silk. White straw hat trimmed with shaded blue plumage.

You're Never Too Old to Learn to Swim

Famous Lifeguard Talks of Best Way to Acquire the Accomplishment

THE terrible loss of life caused by the burning of the General Slocum has aroused thousands of people to the necessity of learning how to swim," said Capt. "Tom" Riley, Coney Island's famous lifeguard. "And now many persons who never before gave the matter a thought are trying to master this important accomplishment. The result is that every swimming instructor around this part of the country has all the pupils he can accommodate, and in addition has a large waiting list. Every day I am fairly deluged with letters asking my advice about swimming matters, in general, hut most of these writers want to know just where is the best place to learn—in a still, fresh-water pool or in the ocean.

"Now, in my opinion, the quickest way to learn how to swim is for the beginner to take bis first lessons in the ocean. It is there that nine-tenths of the people around New York expect to swim, anyway. Salt water is much more buoyant than fresh water, and a person can learn to swim well in it in the coursc of a half dozen lessons at the very outside when in the hands of a competent instructor. In the fresh water, however, they might never learn; even if they took a lesson every day in the year.

"I have seen persons who have managed to learn to hc fairly skillful in a fresh-water or river who could swim hardly a stroke in the ocean. Very often they come down here, strike out boldly, and after a couple of combers hreak over them they lose their confidence, forget what they have learned, and the first thing you know they are yelling for help.

"I don't take any stock in this business of trying to teach a person hy means of a pulley that holds the heginner up while he struggise to keep himself afloat. Neither do I favor the idea of the learner holding on to a rope while he tries to master the movements necessary to support him in the water and give himself headway. A person taught in this manner never wholly overcomes the tendency to look around for a rope.

"In floating is furnished the best proof that the ocean is the proper place to learn to swim. There isn't one person in ten thousand who can float in fresh water. Now this may sound like an exaggeration, but it's the truth just the same. On the other hand, there is no one who can't float in salt water, on account of its great density. Often times you will see hathers who can float like a cork, and yet are not able to swim a single stroke, simply because they have never had any proper instruction. Yet they have already mastered the hardest part of swimming—that of keeping the body afloat. The other day I saw a middle-aged man trying in every way to swim. But no matter how hard he tried he didn't seem to be able to get the idea, although he could float without effort. I gave him a couple of pointers and he was soon swimming as well as anybody. He told me that he had learned more in those five minutes than he had in his previous forty-five years.

"It is due to the fact that one can float so easily in the salt water that the ocean is such an easy place to learn, for the thing that makes fresh water swimming hard is the amount of exertion necessary to keep the hody afloat, not to speak of the energy needed to propel one through the water.

"When a beginner takes his first lessons in the ocean he undertakes the hardest and the easiest forms of swimming at the same time. I mean hy this that he faces rough water and strong tides, and hecomes accustomed to tbe most difficult kind of swimming at the outset, and this knowledge always stands him in good stead, for thereafter the water has no more terrors for him, as be bas encountered all the difficulties the ocean has to offer. Then when be strikes a smooth piece of water he finds it as easy as falling off a log, and he will cut through the quiet water with the greatest ease.

Children Learn Easily.

"How many lessons are required to teach the average person? Well, that just depends upon the person. Of course ths ones to learn the quickest are children. The average child from six years up can learn in from three to five lessons, just according to aptitude. Many times a child will learn in just one lesson, and others require only two. Children take to the water like ducks, the girls learning every bit as quickly as boys. The average girl has just as much nerve as the boy in the water, and will become as good a swimmer if taught properly. Some of my nerviest pupils have been girls. They didn't seem to know what fear meant, even if they would make a great fuss if a crab once in a whils would try to take bold of their toes.

"Nine out of ten grown people can learn to swim in very few lessons if they will make up their minds to do it. Lots of grown-up persons can learn in one lesson, too, if they will only try. The trouble with most grown-up women is that at some time in their lives they have been ducked by a would-be funny idiot until they have come to regard the water with terror. And this feeling is hard to overcome. Yet even that feeling will disappear if the pupil is in the hands of a good teacher. Often I have started to take hold of a woman to show her the proper position in which to hold herself, when she would shrink hack in alarm and plead: "Don't duck me, please."

"Now this trick of ducking ought to be stopped. It may be very funny for the one who is doing the ducking, but it is miserable business for the one who is being ducked, and it often results in robbing that person of the chance of learning the means hy which she may at some time eave her life. If some one would give one of these fellows who take so much pleasure in ducking a feehle girl a dose of his own medicine, I'll bet he would he hegging for mercy on his knees in a jiffy.

"Lots of elderly people say, when asked is they can awim: 'Oh, I'm too old now.' Nonsense.

No one is too old to learn how to swim. They not only can learn how, but they can also learn to swim well, and with some practice become able to hold their own with many swimmers who haven't half their years.

"Swimming is the one branch of athletic sport where age dosen't seem to count against you. It is an actual fact that many of the best swimmers of the world to-day are men who are from thirty-six years old upward. Take the swimmers who have swam or tried to swim the English Channel, which is regarded as the world's greatest athletic feat. Capt. Wehh, the only man who ever swam across tbe Channel, was past thirty-four when be covered the distance. Montague Holbeln, who has attempted it four times, and ths last time got within a mile of the end of his journey, is forty-two years old. John Haggerty, who was recently selected from nearly 4,000 of England's best swimmers to make another attempt to swim across the Channel, is also forty-two years of age. Joe Nuttall, of England, who is the champion swimmer of the world, is past thirty-five years of age, and yet is regarded as being in his very prime.

"The best example of the skill and endurance that may be attained by an old person is that of John Henry, for many years England's mile champion. One of the best swimmers of this country, who was only twenty-two years old at the time, while on a visit to the other side called one evening at one of London's largest baths. He engaged in a sprint for fifty yarde with Henry, who happened to be there at the time, and only by tbe hardest kind of work did he succesd in beating Henry a few inches for that distance. And Henry is sixty years old!

"In D. H. Bratton we have in this country one of the best illustrations of what a man can do in the swimming line. Bratton didn't take up swimming until he was thirty-five years old, when Alex Meffert, late swimming instructor of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, took him in hand. Bratton not only became a good swimmer, but he became a racer as well. Now, although he is forty years of age, he takes part in all the principal events of this country, and last year at Cleveland was a member of the New York Athletic Club water polo team, which won the United States championship. He has also won many handsome prizes for swimming, with the prospect of continuing for many years to come.

Proper Instruction.

"All that is needed is the proper instruction in the beginning, and everyhody can become expert in the water. Lots of people teach themselves, but while they are able to get along fairly well they seldom become experts. Then, when they finally get into the hands of an instructor who knows his business they find that they have to unlearn their old methods, and this is harder than beginning.

"At Batb Beach tbe children sbow what can be accomplisbed under good instruction. For years this beach has been the resort of many of the expert swimmers of the city on account of its smooth water. Any Summer afternoon members of the big athletic clubs can be seen there training for their races. Thess swimmers from time to time give pointers to the children of the residents there, and have been watched so closely and imitated by them that now it is a common thing to see a little boy or girl of not more than six or eight years using the trudgeon stroke—the most difficult of all racing strokes—every bit as cleverly as the older swimmers. A dozen of these little fellows have formed the Neptune Swimming Club, and every member is as much at home in the water as a fish, although the oldest boys are not more than twelve years of age.

"Once learned, swimming is never forgotten. It is the most valuahle asset one may possess, and you can never tell when you will bave to draw on it."

LOAN LIBRARIES FOR SEAMEN.

NEXT week the twenty-five thonsandth mark will be passed in the number of libraries placed aboard American vessels for ssamen by the American Seamen's Friend Society. Each loan library consists of forty-three hooks and costs $20. For forty years the society has looked after the literary needs of seamen.

The libraries are placed in the care of tbe carpenter, second officer, or mate of a vessel, who writes his acknowledgment to the donors, and often adds a word of literary appreciation. The second officer of the bark Kate F. Troop, for instance, says: "I enjoyed reading the 'Cruise of the Cachelot.' 'Ths Tiger of Mysore' was very interesting. I think the 'Mountain Division' was the best book in the library; a sailor enjoys reading a book of tbat character. 'What a Young Man Ought to Know' was indeed helpful to me."

The mate of the Star of the East got in port lately and his letter changes the limelight about the character of petty officers.

"A sailor knowe how to appreciate good literature," be said. "It was a pleasure to see the men coming aft to attend divine worship on Sundaya, bringing the books that belonged to the library to exchange for others. I believe that every man read the books and took good care of them. What a hlessing these libraries ars to the seafaring community! Men formerly reckless become more thoughtful and respectful toward things divine. Alas! Satan comes, too, to undo all the good. As soon as a sailor steps ashore he finds himself eurrounded hy all sorts of crimps, iand sharks, &c., and, ahove all, the saloons. Therefore, these libraries are a hiessing to us homeless, wandering mariners. That God may bless those kind-hearted men and women who so thoughtfully provide such good literature is the constant prayer of every honest sailor."

So eager are the men for the books that a library furnished to the ship J. D. Everitt in 1892 was read through long before reaching port. The crew, wanting more books, hailed the first American vessel and exchanged the old for a new library. The library waa passed to fifteen different crewa before it reached port again, ten years later. It is no uncommon thing for a library to be exchanged at Cape Town or Hongkong. The crew of the Glenaften once left their books with some desolate inhahitants of the Pitcairn Islands, and then made a donation to the library to pay for it.

A unique diary kept by the carpenter of the bark Dunalton during a voyage from New York to Foo-Cbow and back, lasting one year, shows that only one religious book was read hy a seaman—"With Christ at Sea," by Bullen. Not even the Bible was once borrowed, though the seamen read an average of four other books each.

She Was a "Sticker."

And the Girl in the Dry Goods Store Says There are Many Like Her.

HERE comes a sticker!"

It was the huyer who spoke, interrupting a pleasant conversation on Spring and flowers and things. It was in the waist department of one of the big uptown department stores. The term was odd and led to the expectation of something exciting. A beautifully dressed woman presented a somewhat untidy package to one of the girls behind the counter.

"I bought this a little while ago," said the woman, "and I find I'm not satisfied."

"In what particular?" asked the girl.

"Oh, my hushand doesn't think it's becoming; and, besides, I don't intend to pay for something I don't want, so I wish to make an exchange at once."

"But this waist has been worn," said the girl, examining the anything but fresh-looking waist before her.

"I only tried it on."

"I'll call the Superintendent," said the girl, wearily. "If you've any other shopping to do in the store you had better do it now and come back a little later, and I'll let you know what we can do about it."

"Very well," said the woman; and she walked away.

"Is that what you mean by a 'sticker'?" was asked of the buyer.

"Yes; that's the rather unpleasant term they are known by in this store, and let me tell you tbat there are some terrors of tbat kind in this city. That reminds me of an awfully funny thing that happened to one of ths proprietors last Summer. I had been trying to get him to let me make an order refusing to allow our high-priced waists to go out on approval. He seemed to think that this would be displeasing to a number of our good customers, and put me off from time to time. At that time he was visiting in a suburb near ths city where a good many people spent the Summer. The place he was visiting was a family hotel of some importance, and there were a number of very beautifully dressed people staying there. Among them were two particularly striking girls, whose costumes were many and elaborate, particularly as to waists. Every few nights they blossomed out in something new.

"Well, one day while he wae strolling through the store he saw these two girls.

"'They're striking looking girls,' be said to the Superintendent.

"'Yes, but they're tartars,' the Superintendent said. 'Tbey are in here every few days making exchanges of some sort.'

"A auddan thought atruck the proprietor. Tnose waists!

"'Do they get many things in the waist department?" he asked.

"'Sure,' said the Superintendent, and then the proprietor looked the matter up and found that those two girls had had fourteen waists in less than a month, none of wbicb had been actually paid for, as one had been exchanged for another every few days.

"I got my 'restraining order.'"

The buyer said that the incident was by no means uncommon.

"Why, only a few days ago," she said, "a woman came in here with a sweater that had been bought over a year before. She had had occasion to have it laundered and the colors had run somewhat, but not enough to spoil it in any way, considering the length of time she had worn it. Besides which, the same article is being sold at $2 less now than at the time she made her purchase. After due consideration we decided that nothing could be done and sent the sweater back to her with a polite note, giving our reason for doing so. We got a letter from her the next day. This is what it said: 'Dear Sir: I received your note, and wish to say that as I had the sweater charged and have not as yet settled for it, I do not intend doing so at all, and I shall close my account with your bouse.'

"On looking the matter up we found it to be just as she had stated. She had bought the sweater over a year before, had not paid for it, and was trying to get either a new sweater or her money back. Fancy!

"Oh, this is not the only department where such things are done," went on my friend. "The huyer of almost every department in this store has the same thing to contend with. No, I mustn't say the whole store, either, for we sell men's goods, and men very seldom do those things.

"Up in the fur department during this last Winter they had a good many odd experiences. A woman came in one day and selected a most beautiful ermine coat. She was the daughter of an old customer of the store, and when she had it sent home 'on approval,' nothing wae thought about it.

"The next day shs returned the coat, saying simply that 'shs just didn't like it.'

"'But you've worn it,' said the assistant buyer, who happened to be standing near. 'See, thsre's a tiny spot on the satin lining.'

"'Well, it must have been there when it was delivered, for I only took it out of its box to try it on. I didn't wear it.'

"'Excuse me,' said the assistant huyer, 'but you sat in the Blank's hox at the opera last night. I know it, for you were pointed out to me, and you had this coat on.'

"Of ccurse the girl grew confused and then nasty. She didn't propose taking the coat, and she wouldn't pay for it, and that was all there waa to it, and she walked out of the store.

"The assistant buyer told ms the story, and I asked her how she knew the girl wore the coat, when it wasn't possible that she had sat close enough to the box to distinguish tbe garment. Sbe handed me the morning's paper, and there was a description of the very coat as worn hy Miss So-and-So. Do you wonder we call them 'stickers'?

"And," she went on, "the funny part of it is this: The only people who eeem to dare to do these things—dare, tbey seem to like to do it—are the people who can afford to buy the whole shop out once a year if they choose.

"It is necessary sometimes for people to exchange things. But those people always have a bona fide reason, and we are always glad to accommodate them. But you are not very long in this husiness before you are able to tell whether a person is trying to 'stick' you or not."

AN AWFUL DISCOVERY.

THE advent of the telepbone in the rural districts has introduced an element of freshness and variety into the monotony of farm life that makes an instrument a real necessity to every household. Many incidente attest the adaptability of the instrument in common use in the country towns and hamlets to the varied needs of country life. It aeems to be no longer necessary to "visit round" to learn what the neighbors are doing, for ths "party wire" telephone, an instrument wbere all the subscribers are on one wire, wbicb is the kind in general use, signals to each one on the circuit when any special call is rung, and then tbe others may take down bis or her trumpet and listen to the conversation. It isn't even possible for a fellow to make an evening engagement with his best girl over the telephone without letting all the other subscribers know of it.

A few evening ago, on a Sunday, a New York man was spending a few days at a farmhouse boarding place in the Litchfield Hills, Conn., only seven miles from the "Gunnery," a private academy of the neighborhood. He rung up "Central" to connect him with a place out of town. As he took down tbe trumpet he overheard this conversation:

"Have you tried giving him whisky?"

"Yes, but to no purpose."

"Is he intoxicated? I say, is he intoxicated?"

"I can't catch that. Wbat did you say?"

"Is he drunk? Have you got bim drunk?"

"No. I can't get anything down his throat."

"I thought you said you bad given him whisky?"

"I tried to, hut I couldn't get it down him."

"Well, now, you do just as I tell you, and it'll be all right. Buy a quart of whisky, ths chsapest kind will do, and a quart will be enough, even if you don't get it all down him. Then take a rubber tube and put a funnel in one end of it, and then run the tube a little way down his throat and pour the whisky down. He'll be drunk a day or sd, but he'll he harmless, and you'll find it will do the work.

"But, doctor, he'll hite the fube in two and then—"

"Well, pry his jaws open with a good-sized stick, or something else that will keep hia jaws apart so that he can't bite."

The New York man was confonnded. He had been in town aeveral days, and had learned that it was a local option town, and that the town agent was the only person who kept strong liquor, and that he could dispense it only upon a doctor's prescription. Tbe boarder bad learned the phyaician's name, and decided to pay him a visit, but realized that he would have to be politic at first, and, then, if he didn't succeed he would threaten to put the law upon the disciple of Esculaplus. The visit waa made, but much to the New Yorker's disappointment he learned that the whisky was intended to be used on a dog to stunt his growth.

Oh, That Boy.

"I'd cheerfully lend you my whistle if I had one, Charlie," said the curate, "but I haven't such a thing."

"Well, papa says you have," replied Charlie, "and that you wet it a dozen times a day."

China's Remarkable Exhibit At the World's Fair.

By THEODORE HARDEE,
Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE Chinese Imperial Government has taken especial pains to do the United States a signal honor by sending as the Throne's representative to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a scion of the Imperial blood, Prince Pu Lun, who came to St. Louis last April as Commissioner General for the Celestial Empire.

In addition to this high compliment, China confirmed its right to a place in the front rank of nations through the magnificent displays of the Government and affiliated commercial industries in the Palaces of Liberal Arts and Education.

The presence of Prince Pu Lun was a most happy event, as the reception accorded to him will amply testify, and the opinion is unanimous that the result of his visit cannot but promote comity between the two countries and awaken the world to an appreciation of the true merits of Chinese refinement and culture as manifestly embodied in the person of this distinguished Commissioner General. The importance of this gracious act can be better appreciated when it is understood that Prince Pu Lun is only the third member of the Imperial family of China who has been permitted to visit foreign countries.

Inasmuch as the Chinese authorities concluded it would be more desirable to confine their exhibits to a collective display in one building they will occupy a large section in the northeastern portion of the Palace of Liberal Arts. Here a most effective display of China's products and resources is made, and a small but impressive exhibition of the Chinese system of teaching and kindred methods is shown in the Palace of Education. The marked attention these exhibits are attracting bears excellent testimony to the appreciation in which they are held, and the interest, thus excited seems to increase daily.

China did not take part officially in the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, although a few merchants from Canton were present with limited displays. At Paris in 1900 China made a very creditable showing by erecting a handsome reproduction of one of the halls of the Temple of Confucius and one of the great gateways of Peking. The entrance to the Chinese inclosure was a replica of the arch or gateway of the Temple of Confucius at Peking, and within these grounds were six or more small buildings of Asiatic architecture, which were occupied by the Chinese exhibitors, as China had no space in the main exhibit buildings of the Exposition. The expense of China's representation at Paris in 1900, amounting to about $100,000, was borne by the Imperial Chinese customs service alone, which was instructed to collect and make the exhibit.

China's representation at St. Louis in 1904 is on an entirely different basis. For its participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Chinese Government made a specific appropriation from the Imperial Treasury of 750,000 taels, (the equivalent of $500,000 in United States gold,) the disbursement of which, together with all other arrangements relative to China's participation, was delegated to the Imperial Prince designated as its Commissioner General. This is a distinct departure from established precedent, as all matters pertaining to exhibitions heretofore have been intrusted to the sole direction and supervision of a single department of the general Government. In this instance the Commissioner General receives the co-operation of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. He is also ably assisted by Francis A. Carl, one of the Customs Service's principal officials, and Wong Kai-kah, a member of the Imperial Railway Administration, who occupy the co-equal rank of Imperial Chinese Vice Commissioners to the Exposition. Aided by D. Percebois of the Customs Service, who is Secretary of the Imperial Commission, and J. A. Bertbet, his assistant, Mr. Carl collected, prepared and installed China's splendid exhibits, while Mr. Wong gave his attention to the erection of the Imperial pavilion and the preparations for the installation of the exhibit here. That these gentlemen have acquitted themselves creditably is abundantly evidenced by the attractiveness of China's display.

While more area was probably occupied by China at Paris than is utilized by that country at St. Louis, the Imperial Pavilion used as the Government's beadquarters is unquestionably more ornate and extensive here, and the number of exhibits in the main exhibit palaces are twice as large and correspondingly varied in character, although more compactly and systematically arranged.

Imperial Chinese Pavilion.

The Imperial Chinese Pavilion stands on a plot of ground measuring 15,625 square feet, between the pavilions of the British and Belgian Governments and near the Administration Building. It is an exact reproduction of a part of the palace of his Highness Prince Pu Lun, the Chinese Commissioner General to the World's Fair The pavilion is an elegant structure of the aumptnous type—highly decorated, colorful and airy in appearance. The group consists of three buildings—the main hall and two wings which face each other.

The main hall is the reception room. The whole front is made of carved panels of teakwood, inlaid with ivory depicting scenes illustrative of Chinese life. The upper portion of the folding doors is decorated with birds and flowers carved in relief out of solid pieces of wood. The combination of colors is so exquisitely blended that the harmony and variety of tints are most pleasing, and call up in the mind the abodes of fairyland. In front of the panels and supporting the projecting eaves are pillars painted in bright vermilion. The capitals are made of hand-carved lions, gilded in gold. The roof is of pediment shape, with the ends turned up, ornamented by two gorgeous dragons, while on top of the central portion of the roof is a group of allegorical figures in the richest t ic. The four corners of the eaves are also turned up, the decoration being groups of legendary figures, which run up from the corners to the ends of the roof. The interior consists of a large reception room, equidistant from the centre and the ends of which rise four vermilion pillars, around which are encircled four dragons in gold. In the middle of the room is a divan of black wood, beautifully carved, highly polished, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl and quaintly veined marble from the Province of Yun-nan. Immediately in front of the divan, which is the seat of honor, stands a table, on each side of which are two rows of chairs and teastands, the material and workmanship of which are made to match the divan. This set is known as the Canton furniture. In the north end of the room is a set from Ningpo, with carved figures in relief, lacquered in bright red, and decorated in silver and gold. The south end of the room contains the famous Foo-Chow set, in lacquer, tastefully and elegantly decorated with birds and flowers. All the furniture is covered with silk, elaborately embroidered. The walls are hung with panels and scrolls, which bear witness to the skillful workmanship and fine decorative art of the Chinese. There is also a collection of lanterns, gracefully hung from the ceiling by silken cords; these lanterns are of qualnt and odd patterns, and festoons of silk in mixed colors add to the charm of this greatly admired reception room.

The two wings are smaller, but their architectural and decorative features are in keeping with the general harmony of the main building. The furnishings in the interior are hardly less resplendent, and in one of the side rooms of the south wing is a black-wood bed, all hand carved, and decorated with silk curtains, bangings, quilts, and pillows.

Celebrated Lotus Lilies.

On the south side of the yard, outside of the buildings above mentioned, is a kiosk. It is an octagonal building of teak inlaid with ivory. On the north side, opposite the kiosk, is a fishpond where are planted the celebrated lotus lilies, under the leaves of which swim the gold and silver fish imported from China. About forty feet in front of the entrance to the buildings is the Pello, or main gateway, patterned after the famous memorial arch of Hang-Chow. It stands on six pilasters, with an attractive device of placing one roof above the other, and the sides are ornamented with carved figures and scenes rich in Oriental coloring. On either side of this arch are stately flagstaffs, the tops of which are decorated by a square ornament in carved wood embellished with Chinese characters. On one staff flies the dragon ensign of the Chinese Empire, and on the other the Stars and Stripes. The yard is planted with flowering shrubs and trees which wave over a well-kept lawn. The courtyard in the building contains rare Chinese flowers in handsome pots, their exhalation lending an atmosphere of the Far East to the whole place.

This pavilion cost in the neighborhood of $125,000, despite the fact that a great deal of the carving, ivory inlaid work, and figure making was done in China, where labor is very much less expensive than in America. The framework of the building was made in St. Louis, but the doors, windows, panelling, and other ornamented woodwork were manufactured in China. All the gilding and other artistic ornamentation of the interior were performed here by expert native Chinamen imported for that purpose. The Chinese pavilion at Paris cost $60,000, and the construction was done there by Frenchmen, with French materials, from plans furnished by the Chinese Customs Service. These figures will give some idea of how much more elaborate is China's representation at St. Louis than in any previous exposition.

The Chinese Imperial Pavilion is undoubtedly the most picturesque of all the foreign structures on the World's Fair grounds, and its popularity is attested by the crowds of visitors who throng its precincts. Its doors are open to the public between 2 and 5 o'clock every afternoon, but during other hours admission is obtained by cards issued from the Chinese Commission.

This superfine display of Chinese arts, sciences, and industries on such a broad scale has never been equaled by China at any other exposition. While the principal native productions, such as tea, porcelains, silk, ivory, and wood carvings, were generously displayed in the bazaars of the Chinese reservation at the Paris Exposition by 141 merchants and others, no such comprehensive showing as the display at St. Louis was ever before attempted. Here 202 exhibitors, with a large and varied assortment of products, vie with each other for excellence and attractiveness.

Palace of Liberal Arts.

The main scene of Chinese exhibits is in the Palace of Liberal Arts, where China occupies a single block comprising 28,000 square feet of floor space. Here are situated the great Government and commercial exhibits. The agricultural features embrace samples of rice, beans, preserves, wines, medicines, cotton, hemp, ramie, vegetable fibres and tobacco, agricultural implements, and irrigating pumps.

In the transportation division are 136 models of water craft from the various provinces, and junks, sedan chairs, and bullock carts.

Under the head of architecture are models of temples and pagodas, official residences (yamen) and private dwellings, shops, farm houses, monumental arches, pagoda-shaped show cases, city gates and walls, bridges, ice houses and graves, all typical of China.

Among the varied industries are models showing the manufacture of paper and grass cloth, sugar factories, coarse pottery, salt, lime, the tools of carpenters, masons, and carvers, household utensils and cutlery, weights and measures, a valuable collection of ancient and modern Chinese coins, and a complete set of native musical instruments.

The ethnological display consists of dummy figures of Chinese men and women in their native garb, some richly embroidered, showing the costumes worn in the various provinces of China. The garments worn at present differ very little in style from those of ancient times. Aside from this apparel, there are many fine furs and skins, and some interesting specimens of stuffed birds.

These splendid Governmental exhibits are supplemented by some rare displays from several of the leading mercantile institutions of China, among which are the Industrial Institute of Peking, the Tea and Porcelain Company of Shanghai, and Wing Cheong Company of Canton. Two thousand miles intervene between Peking and Canton, and Shanghai is midway between the two, so it will be seen that these leading Chinese private exhibitors who are here under the auspices of the Government are qualified to make a commercial display thoroughly representative of their respective districts. They make a specialty of cloisonne, carpets and rugs, ancient porcelain and bronzes, jade, silks, embroideries, grass linen, porcelain from the imperial potteries, beaten silverware, ivory and wood carvings, sandalwood, curiom, extra fine teas, fans and laces, and carved blackwood furniture.

Education System Demonstrated.

Over in the southeastern section of the Palace of Education the Chinese Government has followed this same admirable course by placing upon exhibition a praiseworthy and interesting demonstration of that country's educational system. The space thus occupied covers 1,100 square feet, and constitutes perhaps the most curiously attractive display in the building. In it is a model of the famous Civil Service Examination Hall at Canton, together with a model of the temple of the God of Literature and a picture of the Imperial Naval School at Nanking, the ancient capital of China; models of the great Nanyang Imperial College at Shanghai, the altar of Confucius at Ningpo, and the Gotch-Robinson Memorial College at Chingchoufu in the Shantung Province; pictures of the celebrated University of Peking, Ching Chang College in Shanghai, Shansi Imperial University, Tien-Tsin College, Agricultural College, Military College, and Boon School at Wuchang, (one hundred miles up the grand Yang-tse,) the Government College at Canton, and Queen's College, Billios College for Girls, and the Ellis Kadoorie in Hongkong, and St. John's Schools in Shanghai. Aside from these choice models and pictures there is a superb collection of religious and classical literature, both in English and the Chinese vernacular, including a large encyclopedia in the latter. There are also many excellent photographs illustrating the types of pupils and their work in the various institutions of learning in China. The display of lace from the industrial schools at Amoy and the specimens of embroidered grass linens from similar establishments in Canton are very pretty and attractive.

It is a source of gratification to both the Chinese Commission and the exposition management that this first direct effort on the part of the Imperial Government at taking part in an exhibition is meeting with such remarkable success, and the ultimate effect of China's laudable enterprise in this instance will prove a lasting tribute to the sagacity and far-seeing statesmanship of those who are responsible for the empire's splendid representation at St. Louis. Never before has the world enjoyed so rare an opportunity to gain such valuable enlightenment respecting this "mother of nations," which is about to enter upon an era of prosperity that will pale all previous records. If all signs are fulfilled, history will record the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as China's first herald of her illimitable products, resources, and possibilities.



CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR A REPRODUCTION OF THE SUMMER HOME OF PRINCE PU LUN.

BREACHES OF PROMISE IN FRANCE

BREACHES of promise are rare in France, where marriages are so carefully arranged by parents, trustees, and lawyers on both sides. Recently, however, at the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine there was decided an action in which a widow sued a merchant for refusing to marry her daughter, to whom he was engaged. The merchant is established in Paris, and the plaintiff's mother and daughter lived at Tours. Last year the defendant saw the young lady, who is very prepossessing, and in due course of time he proposed marriage to her. She of course referred him to her mother, who had no objection whatever to the match. Everything then worked smoothly. Rings were exchanged, the merchant walked out with the young lady and her mother, banns were published, the marriage contract was drawn up by the notaries, rooms were selected for the young couple, and invitations to the wedding were sent out. A few days before that fixed for the wedding the merchant changed his mind. He said that his affection for the fiancée was intense, but he was dubious about her mother. He had serious apprehensions as to the results of having a mother-in-law, so he preferred to remain free from any of the shackles imposed by matrimony. The young lady was so disappointed that she became seriously ill. Her mother, seeing that the merchant adhered to his decision, suggested that he should give some compensation, as preparations for the marriage that failed had obliged her to disburse a good deal of money. The widow's suggestion was scouted, so she went to law, acting in her own name and as ber daughter's guardian and trustee. The Judges of the Tribunal of the Seine decided in favor of her daughter. They held that the defendant in the action had withdrawn his promise without any serious reason, and that he had acted in an unjustifiable and abrupt manner, which caused prejudice to the young lady to whom he had been engaged. He was accordingly compelled to pay the person who had suffered most from his conduct £200 damages. Nothing was allowed to the mother, the court considering that she had sustained no moral prejudice personally by the breach of promise of the defendant.

UP-TOWN SPECULATORS.

The Unusual Genius Who Looms Up Whenever There Is a Flurry in Wheat, Cotton or Other Staples.

SINCE the collapse of the cotton boom with which Daniel J. Sully's name was so intimately connected, there has been no such activity in the up-town brokers' offices as since speculative wheat prices began going skyward. When the first reports of the appearance of "rust" began to be hruited about, the solid business men in the vicinity from Madison Square up to and beyond Times Square, began to sit up and take notice. They couldn't well help it, for those columns of the daily papers devoted to market news, and the columns of the two distinctly commercial papers of the city, fairly bristled with black letter reports of what, if true, would be of material importance in determining the price of wheat. How much the price of actual, commercial, edible wheat would be affected they did not so much care, for they were not in the wbeat business. It was the speculative, margined, gambling price in which they saw the possibilities for making enough money to pay for the expensive Summer outing of mother and the children as well as some of dad's unusual outlays while striving to drive away the blues while the family was in the mountains or at the shore.

So when wheat was skyrocketing and cavorting there was a whirl of feverish speculation that made glad the hearts of the managers of these offices, who for months have been a long way from paying office expenses from their commissions. Merchants have deserted their usual dining club or restaurant for some hotel as a place for their midday "snack," and there were invariably a broker's office and a ticker close at hand. These newly come speculators were not the class of gentlemen gamblers, "men about town" and "I-live-on-dad's-allowance"-chaps, who always frequent these offices, but the solid men with a business in shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats, drugs, flowers, or something of that sort, who "take a little interest in the market occasionally, you know, so as not to get rusty."

A very shrewd and level-headed lot they are; men who would be indignant if one should say they were "gambling in wheat." Most of them speak with undisguised detestation of Wall Street, its ways, and "dangers to business interests." Yet these grizzled veterans of the everlasting gambling that every legitimate business must necessarily be scooted into the wheat market, deposited their margins with the air of Stock Exchange veterans, and, according to the testimony of the managers of the offices themselves, universally closed their deals when the account showed a good, bandsome margin of profit.

These fellows don't wait to get the last penny of possible profit. They seem invariably to be able to detect breakers ahead and get in out of the wet before the storm breaks. They are never persistent bears or bulls, but buy or sell as tbeir judgment dictates, rarely asking the manager of the margin factory his advice as to the right thing to do. He merely rakes off his commissions from this class of patrons and lets them do the guessing in their own way. That satisfies him, and the oftener they open and close accounts the better for his pocketbook. So he is suave and accommodating, but never familiar, with this class of patrons, who, singularly enough, are never in the market except when there is something doing in cotton or whisky, corn, wheat, or sugar. Let the market be active in any of these staples, and the mass of sedate business men turn up and begin to take an interest in things. The heavy and more substantial securities, like railway stocks, they generally let alone, the only things of this sort in which they dabble being Southern Railway and shares of the local traction group which are so essentially the footballs of the throng of politicians allied to Tammany Hall. Aside from these perpetually "tipped" and "touted" stocks, the kind of men who have been so numerous in the up-town brokerage offices during the past two weeks of activity in wheat seem never to take a shy at what is dealt in on the Stock Exchange. Just wby no one seems able to explain, as the game is identically the same except for the names given the cards with which one is playing. But the whole bunch of "solid citizens" will rail by the hour at "stock gambling" and the men who engage in it, the while they have a big account in wheat, cotton, corn, or sugar. It is one of those phases of life for which there seems to be no accounting.

There has always been a theory that the men who play the game in these up-town brokerage offices are clerks, bookkeepers, waiters at the swell hotels and restaurants who get tips from patrons they serve, professional gamblers of the better sort, race-horse men, and hysterical but speculative females. But a flurry of any consequence in wheat, cotton, sugar, or whisky will bring to the many handsomely furnished offices between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, and particularly those about the immediate vicinity of Times Square, a group of men who never saw a borse race, visited a gambling house, or made a habit of frequenting fashionable and high-priced restaurants. The up-town offices themselves are owned and often managed personally by men of very considerable wealth, good financial and social standing; men who make it a point to have as acquaintances people who are their equals financially and socially, and who look for accounts that any Wall Street house would be glad to handle, and frown on tradings with adventurers of either sex and who specially taboo accounts with women, no matter how wealthy or socially prominent they may be.

These gamblers in staples are men who keep their ventures in this line a secret, and unless there is a suit in court over some disputed account, or some broker's clerk allows a bit of gossip to leak out about their operations, only the brokers themselves know of the size of the operations of these quiet and only occasional patrons. They visit their brokers to look at the ticker before going to luncheon, perhaps take a second glance at it as they return to their places of business, but there is no hanging over the ticker for hours at a time for them. They know the danger and purposely and persistently shun it. It is only when there is a complete and unexpected overturn in the market, with prices doing all sorts of pyrotechnic stunts, that they leave their business places and openly watch the course of quotations as they come rolling over the tape. Then they have a few feverish hours with all the periods of exaltation and depression that is the very breath of life to the hardened and regular gambler. One day over the ticker, one day of the feverish excitement, one day of the unusual strain on their nervous system is generally enough for these occasional dabblers. They take their profits, pocket their losses, and get out of the market until they have another attack of the speculative fever.

Said the manager of one of the largest of the brokerage establishments having to do with these peculiar patrons: "It is a singular thing that these men always seem to be able to tell when there is going to be a sensational market in staples. I can tell when one is coming because these men—who never come to the office at any other time—will begin to call on me. When the storm cloud is but of the smallest, they begin to buy wheat, cotton, or whatever there is going to be special activity in. No newspaper, no 'Wall Street news letter to investors' will perbaps have had a word to say about the staple they begin to deal in. Yet they go on buying and within a week, perhaps, there will be 'something doing' all along the line. By that time my customers will have accumulated a handsome profit, and when the general public gets excited and begins to buy in the most reckless fashion, my occasional customers close their accounts, put their profits in their own bank, and sit back and watch the sbower that swamps the late arrivals.

"Sbrewd? Why, after making a good haul, I may not see them, in a business way, again for a year. If some of them were as nervy as they are shrewd they would easily take their places among the multi-millionaires and 'Napoleons of Finance,' and given even 'Uncle' Russell Sage a run for his money. My own experience with this class of traders, men with whom I have been doing business for a dozen years now, is that but two out of the more than two hundred with whom I have had accounts made failures of any deal into which they went. And in each case the profits on previous deals had left them so handsome a margin they were not badly scotched.

"These customers are a mystery to me, as they are to every otber broker. My own theory is that these men, knowing business conditions throughout the country, and being wholly outside of the constant fever of speculation, are able to size things up without prejudice, uninfluenced by rumors, and so come in and skim the cream, simply because they do not know too much—which is the universal trouble with most of the professional men of Wall Street. We are swamped with facts, theories, prejudices, desires, and attempts to base conclusions on so unstable a foundation. Our occasional customers see straight without trying to look around every corner for the man with the club, as every Wall Street speculator does, and so have the better of the man who is in the market all the time and dabbling in all sorts of things, or even in only one thing.

"Another thing is that they are content with a comfortable profit, and nothing on earth could indnce them to go to "pyramiding" profits in hope of getting all the money there is in circulation. Why, when those men buy stocks they buy them outright, for investment, and lock them up in their safe deposit vaults. It would be as easy to get an Indian to let rum alone as it would to get one of these occasional customers of mine to buy stocks on a margin. Inconsistent? Of course it is, but it doesn't seem so to them, and they will tell you so rather plainly and emphatically if you suggest such a thing to them. Good customers? I only wish I had a couple of hundred more of them, even if they only deal with me two or three times a year. They are the sort that makes the broker's heart warm to humanity during the pleasant periods in which he has them as customers."

ONE MULE'S DISCOVERY.

MARK me down on the side of the mule," said Frederick M. Ware of the American Horse Exchange the other day when a lot of horsemen were discussing the remarks of Col. Jenkins of the Nebraska National Guard to the effect that the mule never kicked anybody, and that all the stories of the perversities of his beels were fiction.

"When I was out in Kentucky and Indiana looking up some horses I ran across an acquaintance in the parlor car who was something or other in the hardware line, I believe. At all events, he knew all about things you polish with—like emery, and tripoli, and corundum, and those things. Well, he had a yarn that he swore was a true one, and that acored one for the mule, wbose friend I have always been. He vouches for the atory. I don't; but I do vouch for him. He knew a man named Blatchley, who used to be the State Geologist of Indiana, and got the story from him. It runs this way:

"In Jackson County in that Sate was a farmer named Harbaugh who owned a pair of mules that were good enough to be used as a carriage pair. He used them that way, at all events. Harbaugh lived at a place called Freetown, and one day he drove over to the pasture and fastened his team of mules to a tree near a little atream they called Salt Creek. While Farmer Harbaugh was away looking after his men the flies attacked his mules, and in their frantic efforts to drive the pests away they pawed the eartb up so terrifically that be found them covered with a fine duat, while all around them were little piles of this bluish powder as fine as flour. Harbaugh didn't know what the dust was, but he knew it was out of the ordinary, for there was a gritty feeling to it, and be thought he had found a new kind of polishing material that might have some value. At all events, he scooped up a lot of it, aent it up to Blatchley at Indianapolis for examination, and when he got a report from him found that his mules had uncovered a deposit of tripoli or 'rotten atone' that was worth about $5 a ton. The deposit on Harbaugh's farm was some three feet thick, and turned out to be one of the largest and best in the country.

"I don't think that Harbaugh's tripoli mine made him a rich man, but the incident proves that the mule is worth while in more ways than one, and that be isn't the worthless cuss so many newspaper bumorists try to make him out to be. Me for the mule every time."

THE CARE OF THE HAIR IN SUMMER.

Simple Rules of Health for the Preservation of My Lady's Crowning Glory.

NUMEROUS as are the formulas for tonics and lotions for the scalp, and, good as they may be, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in scalp as well as other matters.

Recipes for tonics and ointments for ailments of the scalp can be found in any book on the hair or procured from scalp specialists and are not given here. The simple lotions mentioned are such as the writer has seen used many times, and for periods of time, and found to be efficacious as well as simple, and all are adapted to the slimmest purse.

Perhaps even less care is received by the scalp than the complexion during the Summer, and people, whether in the country or the city, are woefully apt to neglect their hair in warm weather and to attempt when Winter comes to repair the damage entailed by their previous inaction.

The condition of the scalp and bair is affected by that of the body, and, except in certain ailments, glossy, healthy appearing hair indicates a good physical condition, and the reverse the opposite. There are, of course, cases where luxuriant hair grows on the heads of those far from well, and in whicb it takes from the body the strength the latter needs, but tbesc cases are not common and are subjects for the physician.

There is a vast amount of misinformation afloat concerning the hair and scalp, and a thousand preparations for treating them to one line of advice as to the prevention of the conditions these recipes are put forth as curing or alleviating.

The glossiness of some hair is due to superabundant oil, which, instead of being retained by the scalp to nourish the hair, leaks out on the scalp, glossing the surface of the bair, but leaving an insufficient amount in the glands to nourish the hair and keep it healthy. Hair should be glossy without being greasy.

The scalp may be entirely free from dandruff or surface oiliness, and yet the circulation may he so poor and the scalp so tight that the hair is either falling out or getting into a condition where it will.

As one grows older the scalp requires more attention, if people would keep their locks thick and healthy, and especially if they have any objection to gray or white hair, for a too tight scalp and a lack of circulation will bring about a change of color quite as soon if not more quickly than age, though white hair is often hereditary and occurs where both hair and scalp are healthy. Great grief, severe illness, much worry, and many other causes contribute to the early loss of color, and while white and gray hair are almost universally admired, especially if its owners be young, it is a well-known fact that the possessors thereof regard it as a misfortune.

One essential to the health of the hair is that it should be thoroughly aired several hours out of the twenty-four, and whenever possible it sbould be shaken out and left loose. It should never be done up at night. If it can be left entirely free so much the better, and unless one is a restless sleeper, if after lying down, the hair is lifted out and up away from the neck and spread out over the pillow it will air well. If, however, one objects to this, let her part the hair from the centre of the forehead to the nape of the neck, comb each side ont straight, but toward the back, and make two or four loose braids. Tbis parting allows the air to reach the scalp along lines it can't get at at all during the day, when the hair is dressed.

The heads of some people perspire, and if the hair is beavy, and especially if it is olly, it becomes what some term "musty." The scalp usually requires treatment from specialists in such cases, if the condition continues, but where this treatment is impracticable the victim can at least prevent the odor.

To begin with, the hair should be thoroughly shampooed with a pure soap; the square, wbite soap used by physicians and surgeons is excellent. The hair should he thoroughly rinsed and a little alcohol added to the last water or witch hazel used for rinsing. A teacupful of witch hazel with a tablespoonful of alcohol and a teaspoonful of tincture of rosemary added is a capital thing to pour carefully over the scalp after it has been well rinsed and some of the water squeezed out by towels; it stimulates the scalp and enables it to dry much quicker. The bair should be crisply dry before it is put up; it is best to let it hang for two hours after one thinks it quite dry, and if it can be washed in the late afternoon and not done up until the next morning so much the better. Dry by fanning and shaking, and when possible in the open air. Of course one dries the hair as much as possible with towels before proceeding with the fanning or other method. To shake it dry the bair should be parted from forehead to nape of neck, and each section combed straight to its own side of the head, then grasp the hair firmly, half in each hand, six inches from the ends and sbake it vigorously 100 times, tben drop and straighten with the comb and repeat. It is rather hard on the arms, and also warming, and it is better to rest several minutes, even five, between each shaking than to get in a perspiration and thus start the scalp perspiring. When the hair is dressed it sbould be done loosely and drawn well away from the spots where the perspiration is worst. Even if dressing the hair high is unbecoming it should be adopted if it assists in counteracting the activity of the sweat glands.

If the scalp sbows dandruff it should be soaked with vaseline the night before washing, or, at least, for several hours. The dandruff is absorbed by the grease, and wben the latter is wasbed out the dandruff goes with it.

If, following this, the scalp perspires, the hair should be taken down at intervals and shaken out, as described in the directions for drying, and fanned until dry before it is put up. The hair should be wasbed once a week at least while the condition continues.

If the scalp perspires all the time, and, as it does in some cases, it seems impossible to get it dry or keep it free from mustiness, and a specialist cannot be reached, get 10 cents' worth of boracic acid and dust enough of it through the hair and on the scalp to thoroughly powder it; do this at night, and after sbaking out the superfluous powder, let the rest remain in until morning, when all that shows brushes out very easily. The boracic acid is antiseptic, stopping the odor, and absorbs all the moisture, leaving the hair dry. It can be used every day or so, or every day, and not show at all, save that it dims the lustre of the bair a little, and its application has been known to cure dandruff as well as remove the obnoxious moisture and odor. It is a wise plan to get the boracic acid by the quarter of a pound, and not to be sparing in its use, as, so far as known, it proves perfectly harmless, even if used right through the hot season.

Among remedies and specifics for the hair never seen in print, but which practice has proved efficacious, if not dainty, is the use of onion juice for oiliness and dandruff. It is best to get onions of small size, cut off one end, and rub the cut portion on the scalp, parting the hair first. As soon as the juice disappears from the onion top cut off a thin slice and proceed as before until the onion has all been cut away. Two good-sized onions will do for the scalp of a thick-baired person. The odor soon disappears, being usually gone by the next day. The person using onions usually imagines she can smell them all the time, but it is very seldom that any one else, not knowing the user's habit, discerns any onion odor.

One of the best of bair tonics is made from the garden sage, and the fresher it is the better. If one can't get the fresh, that put up in packages and sold at the drug store will do, but if one is in the country it is easily procured fresh. Make a strong infusion by pouring a cupful of boiling water on plenty of the sage and letting it remain on a hot part of the stove, but do not let it boil. When it is cold add a tablespoonful of brandy or a teaspoonful of alcohol and apply it daily to the scalp. In hot weather it should be made fresh every two or three days.

The best way of applying liquids to the scalp is, perhaps, with antiseptic cotton. A very tiny bit should be wadded up, dipped in the liquid, partially squeezed out, and then rubbed on the scalp, the dipping being frequent: The hair should be parted with a comb, not with the fingers, from the forehead to the nape and after the part is thoroughly dampened one should proceed around the head from the back, always parting the side partings from the centre part, and taking only a small section at a time, so that the scalp may be completely covered. If the scalp is rubbed in circles from the bottom up and from tbe front to the back, it will stimulate the circulation and tend to loosen the scalp.

Whether one rubs the scalp or not, as soon as the liquid is applied the hair should be straightened out, divided, and shaken as described in tbe drying process, and the shaking should be repeated every five minutes for half an hour or so, and, as often as convenient until the hair is dry. This treatment is specially adapted for the Summer, when one is in the country and can procure the sage fresh. This sage lotion will remove scalp irritations, stop the hair falling, and make it grow. The plain infusion without the brandy or alcohol is better for dry scalps and thin, brittle hair.

If one is at the seashore, wetting the hair should be avoided while bathing, as the ocean water dries the scalp and makes the hair stiff, lustreless, and brittle.

No oily lotion or ointment should be used on the hair while it is damp, as it renders the hair pasty and sticky, and this condition cannot be overcome except by shampooing the hair.

Ointments are often recommended for dandruff and for certain varieties of that trouble it is an essential for a time, but the advice given above should always be followed.

A good shampoo is made of two eggs, beaten with a teacupful of water and rubbed thoroughly into the scalp, and then thoroughly rinsed out. The egg has a peculiar affinity for oil, and it is also nourishing.

Soda and ammonia in small quantities, just enough to make the water a bit smoother, are good for light hair, but care must be taken not to have it too strong.

In shampooing, the hair should be braided in four braids before starting in. By the time the shampoo is over the hair will have come out of the braids, but will not be tangled, as it stays braided long enough to avoid that. As soon as the hair is dry after a sbampoo is the ideal time to apply hair tonics.

Care must be taken not to wash the scalp too often. Once a month is usually quite enough for thin, dry hair, and once a week for the heaviest, oiliest hair. Of course, if the scalp is being treated and ointments are being used, the hair must be washed oftener, the ointment being applied as soon as it is dry.

Care should be exercised in the purchase of hairbrushes. Brushes are made to straighten the hair and to remove dust and not to scrape the scalp. Should the scalp require ruhbing it must be done with the soft tips of the fingers. The best brush for use—silver-backed ones can lie on the toilet table for beauty—are small ones having natural wood backs and fine, moderately long unbleached bristles. They can be procured for from $1.25 up at the dry goods stores. Small brushes not over two inches wide at the end and an inch and a half wide at the handle are the most convenient and best adapted for practical service, especially for thick hair. These brushes may and should be washed every day after the hair has its morning brushing. No one can expect to have healthy, handsome, and clean hair who uses soiled brushes and combs, and it's for this reason that the hardwood brushes are recommended, as they will stand any amount of washing if of good quality.

When a brush has been used as it should be it will be found to have more or less fuzz sticking to the bristles and to be slightly discolored by dust. Before washing it should be struck smartly a dozen times or more, bristles down, on a hard surface, when the fuzz and dust will be seen flying in all directions. Then hold the brush under the cold water faucet till wet, bristles up, of course then rub on a cake of naphtha soap till plenty of the soap is seen on the bristles. Next hold the face bristles up, and at intervals sideways, under the cold water faucet. It may be combed or rubbed to facilitate the removal of tbe soap. As soon as the soap is out the brush will be perfectly clean and may be wiped with a towel, after which it should be turned bristles down in tbe air to dry. The cold water and cold water soap do not remove the polish from the wood; the writer has a brush that has been washed every day, as above, for three months, and the bristles are as stiff and the back as highly polished as the day it was bought.

If the bair is kept clean, well brushed, well aired, a simple tonic used several times a week, and the scalp is gently massaged, or rubbed with a rotary movement with the tips of the fingers five or ten minutes every day, and this is kept up through the Summer, there will be no necessity for the advent of colder weather to rush to a specialist for treatment for faded, brittle locks or too olly hair or scalp.

REMEMBERING THE POOR.

OVER in Hester Street, after the bride gives away the bride, he usually makes himself of a congratulatory speech. Yesterday the encomium to those present concluded as follows:

"And now, my friends, we are all happy. We have heard the beautiful music, and we have smelled the beautiful flowers, and we have eaten the fine food provided, are very glad and happy, and we have kissed the bride and we have danced and everything, and now because we are so glad we should think of others who are not happy and remember them and help them. Yes, we should do all we can for the poor. Now me and my daughter, the bride, are so happy. Friends, I propose three cheers for the poor."

The New York Times.

Part Three,
Real Estate Section.

APARTMENT HUNTERS' SEASON OF ACTIVITY NOW AT HAND

Large Demand and Few New Buildings Make His Task a Difficult One—The Situation From the Different Points of View of Agent and Tenant.

Within another fortnight the return of thousands to the city will give full impetus to the annual season of apartment renting. Present indications all point to its being a period of unusual activity. Early inquiry bas been of greater volume than ever before, according to sgents in all parts of the city, not a few of whom say that while in August they usually expect to get little more than a line on what is to follow during September, this year they have been busy not merely showing apartments, but actually closing leases at an unprecedented rate.

As an instance of this state of affairs may be cited the case of one new structure on the upper west side, in which there are twenty-four apartments renting from $780 to $1,100 each. Out of these twenty-four apartments there wer unrented, several days ago, only three, and it is likely that even these have since been taken. Another new structure of considerably higher class, which will be tenanted for the first time this Fall, has already secured intending occupants for considerably over half of its suites. Similar instances almost without number are heard from agents, and if the demand, which is not expected to reach its highest point for some time yet, is of volume proportionate to this preliminary business, tbe opinion is freely expressed that oefore Oct. 1 there will bc a positive famine in thc middle and higher grades of apartments.

FROM PRIVATE HOUSES TO APARTMENTS.

Wholly aside from the theory that New Yorkers, through preference, are becoming more and more apartment house dwellers, it is a fact just at present that they must become so whether they want to or not. According to the Federal census the annual rate of increase in the population of Manhattan Island between 1890 and 1900 was 50,000. To-day the rate is probably nearer 100,000, but even taking the lower figure and making a generous allowance for the large number that find accommodations in tenements, it is absolutely certain that the remainder cannot make their homes in the handful of private houses which have been built in Manhattan within the last twelve months. Various reasons are assigned for the almost complete cessation of private house construction—the right one probably being the dearth of sites of sufficiently low value—but the fact remains that a large number of families with moderate incomes, who might prefer small dwellings, are under present conditions virtually compelled to become apartment hunters.

FEW NEW APARTMENTS THIS YEAR.

From the prospective tenant's point of view, the apartment house situation presents practically a repetition of last year's conditions. Until recently there have been no serious labor disturbances this year, but during the spring months when building operations are usually undertaken there was great stringency in the real estate mortgage market, with the result that little new construction was begun. In other words, a different cause has led to practically the same state of affairs as existed last Fall—namely, that there has been nothing like a normal increase in the city's supply of apartments of the better grade, and that consequently rents have been held up stiffly to old marks without concessions or have been advanced.

Even prior to last year, when the building tie-up had this effect, strong influences served to keep down apartment house building, particularly on the west side. The Tehement House Law of 1901, requiring all multi-family houses over six stories in helght to be fireproof, made the seven-story structures, of which so many had been built in 1899 and 1900, an impossible type. Builders were confronted by a troublesome problem. Much land, that was too valuable to be used for six-story Iron fireproof houses, was, on the other hand, not sufficiently valuable and well located to justify fireproof buildings twelve stories in height.

At the last session of the Legislature a vigorous effort was made by various bnlders and building loan operators to have authorized a compromise type of structure —the seven-story semi-fireproof apartment house, with steel floor beams and fireproof elevator shafts and stair cases, yet not of prohibitively costly construction. This effort was unsuccessful. There is some talk of making another attempt along similar lines at Albany this Winter, although the general opinion seems to be that there is little likelihood of any such move. Land values are steadily advancing, the area of high rents is constantly expanding, with the tendency more and more in the direction of pretentious structures, so that even though a less costly apartment house might he made possible, the twelve-story fireproof type is coming to be recognized as the sounder financial proposition for the vast majority of properties upon which seven-story structures might have heen erected five or six years ago.

Some idea of how these unfavorable conditions—restrictive legislation, building strikes, and tight money—have operated may be gathered from the statistics of the last few years. For 1899 and 1900 the annual production of elevator apartment houses north of Fifty-ninth Street averaged 100. In 1902 plans were filed for only fifty-three structures of the apartment house type—both elcvator and non-elevator. Last year the number of permits granted for buildings of this class was nineteen, and of these the majority were delayed by the strike to such an extent that they were not finished in time for October renting. During the first six months of this year the number of projected apartment houses costing over $100,000 was only twelve.

RENTS HIGHER THIS YEAR.

This curtailment of the output has very naturally led to conditions which have made an advance in rents seem justifiable to many owners. It might not be strictly correct to say that there has been a general marking up of figures for the approaching season. Many renewals are doubtless being made on last year's basis, but a very considerable number of agents say that in many properties their list of prices to new tenants has been advanced—the increase amounting in most cases to about 10 per cent.

What is to all intents and purposes an advance in rents is in progress in many west side structures. Particularly along Broadway, where, during the construction of the subway, there was some scaling down of figures, rents have been raised, but agents offer the simple if not altogether comforting explanation, that there has really been no advance—that the prices have only been put back where they ought to be and where they were before the inconveniences of subway construction put them down.

One very wholesome effect of the existing condition of small supply and large demand is the almost complete abatement of concessions in the matter of rent, an evil which grew to extravagant proportions during the period of overproduction four or five years ago. One well-known agent, who has charge of a large number of properties and who has taken a prominent part heretofore in the anti-free-rent agitation, still insists that he has had recent experiences which convinced him that these practices have not been entirely stopped, but the vast majority of brokers say that this season's renting is wholly free from concessions. At this same time they explain that there is no disposition to insist that a lease be complied with to the letter. Thus, if a tenant wants to get possession of a vacant apartment a week or two earlier than tbe date specified in his lease, his request is generally granted, but the seeker for apartments who expects to get two or three months' rent free will be more grievously disappointed this year than ever before.

DEMAND WELL DISTRIBUTED.

It is a noteworthy feature of the present renting season that there is a well distributed demand for all classes of apartments. Not only do the houses of more recent construction meet with competition from the older ones, hut so strong is the demand that the newer properties, affording the same grade of accommodations, cannot exact much tribute to their slight additional magnificence in the shape of higher rents. Under existing conditions the older types of apartment houscs occupy a remarkably strong position. By this it is not meant to dignify by the term apartment house the ancient five-story flat, although these, too, in their own field have been within the last year one of the most prosperous classes of property in the city.

STRONG DEMAND ON WEST SIDE

Subway to Benefit Much Territory West of Broadway and on Morningside Heights.

There is a very close connection in the mind of the average New Yorker between the west side and apartment houses. The west side does not contain within its boundaries all the structures of this sort in the city, but its development along these lines has been carried forward so steadily and on so large a scale that in any consideration of the question of apartment accommodations, unless there is some other determining factor of great importance, the patient searcher is liable to find himself almost unconsciously traversing the territory north of Fifty-ninth Street and west of Central Park.

This is an altogether natural state of affsirs, since this section has come to be recognized as the great apartment house centre, furnishing the greatest conceivable variety in housekeeping apartments, from the modest suite commanding from $40 to $60 a month to entire floors at from $5,000 to $10,000 a year in larger structures in which tenants have at their service every contrivance known to structural skill from refrigerating plant to sun parlor.

After having suffered greatly for two or three seasons, owing to the torn-up condition of Broadway, the upper west side this year will get its full measure of benefit from the subway. Particularly is this true of upper Broadway itself and of the territory lying between it and Riverside Drive. Heretofore residents of the latter area have had to choose between taking a surface car on Broadway or walking to the elevated road on Columbus Avenue—an unpleasant experience night and morning in bad weather and involving an unreasonable delay for the average hustle-and-rush New Yorker, who thinks himself slighted in the matter of transit facilities unless he can get a car at his front door, or, at any rate, at the nearest corner.

Aside from the fact that Columbus Avenue is from a quarter to a half mile away from the region west of Broadway at any particular cross-town street, there also occurs on the elevated, between Eighty-first and Ninety-third Streets, one of the longest stretches between stations anywhere on the system.

Thus to reach, say, Broadway and Eighty-seventh Street, unless one were willing to divide the trip between aurface cars and elevated, involved not only the walk across from Columbus Avenue, but also a journey of six blocks north. The subway's usefulness, therefore, will lie, not merely in the fact of its being on Broadway, but likewise in its more frequent stations at Seventy-ninth, Eighty-sixth, and Ninety-first Streets.

This same feature might also he pointed out with regard to the entire district from Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth Street. Between these limits there will be six subway etations at Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, Ninety-sixth, and One Hundred and Third Streets, as against four on the elevated at Seventy-second, Eighty-first, Ninety-third, and One Hundred and Fourth Streets. The longest interval between subway stations along this section of the road will be seven blocks. Every Broadway resident will be no more than 3½ blocks from a tunnel entrance—perhaps three minutes' walk—and even allowing for the extra distance which dwellers in the side streets will have to travel before reaching the hig tboroughfare, it is safe to say that anybody living in the area bounded by Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, Amsterdam Avenue, and the North River will be able to get into a train and start down town within seven or eight minutes after closing his front door.

To the Morningside or Cathedral Heights section the subway will prove of even greater benefit. Heretofore dependent very largely, if not wholly, upon surface transportation, this region has been only partially developed. Its remarkable natural advantages and commanding situation, together with lte imposing groups of institutional buildings, are features which, with accessibility assured, will lead to a brisk demand for existing apartment accommodations and to the rapid building up of remaining unimproved properties.

Among the more prominent structures on the upper west side may be mentioned Georgean Court, recently completed by Builders Daily & Carlson at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, and containing suites of eight, ten, and twelve rooms. The rental agents for this property are Slawson & Hobbs.

L. J. Phillips & Co. are now showing apartments in ths new Chatsworth, at Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street. Built by the Johnson-Kahn Company, at a cost of over $1,250,000, this propsrty is regarded as one of the finest examples of apartment house construction in the city. Extending through to Seventy-first Street, it really consists of two separate buildings, connected only on ths ground floor. It has been finished on a magnificent scale, some idea of which may be had from the fact that in the msin hallway alone $60,000 has been expended, the 6nly materials used being Caen stone, Circassian walnut, and bronze.

The list of high-class apartments in charge of the Frank L. Fisher Company is a long one, and includes the Riverside Drive, at Ninety-second Street; Henrietta Court, at 316 West Ninety-fifth Street; the Raleigh, at 7 West Ninsty-second Street, and the structure at 102 West End Avenue, near Ninety-fifth Street.

The Gainsborough is another of those apartment houses situated on one of Riverside Drive's prominent corners—at Eighty-third Street. It is in chargs of William R. Ware, who is also the renting agent for the Renaissance, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, and the Westport and the Greenfield, on West Seventy-third Street.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. are offering attractive apartments on the west side in the Melba, at Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street; in addition to their unusually complete list covering properties in ths central section and in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth Street.

SITUATION AS VIEWED BY AGENTS.

"The apartment house situation here on the west side," said a representative of the firm of Slawson & Hobbs, "is healthier and stronger than it has been at any time within recent years. The comparatively small number of new structures ready for occupancy this Fall is, of course, primarily responsible for tbis condition of affairs.

"The actual demand, so far as it has been shown by inquiries for apartments, is larger than last year, and, owing to the small available supply, it seems relatively much greater. The demand is excellent for all grades of apartments here on the west side.

"The whole renting business is on a distinctly better basis than it has been in some time. There are no concessions in the shape of free rent, and houses are being filled by agents, and not, as has been the case in some previous years, hy builders.

"The subway's completion is unquestionably having a favorable effect, although for the greater part of the west side its influence is rather contributory than direct."

"If August business is any indication of what is to follow, the coming month will be one of the livellest in the history of apartment renting on the west side," was the view expressed at the office of Gibbs & Kirby. "So far we have been engaged principally with renewals of existing leases, but, aside from this, new inquiries are of surprisingly large number.

"Every indication now points to a demand that will exhaust the supply almost down to the last room before Oct. 1. Rents in the properties under our control are, generally speaking, higher than last year's, the increase averaging about 10 per cent.

"The subway will unquestionably prove of great benefit to tbe whole of Upper Broadway and the territory to the west of it, which has been so inadequately supplied by the existing means of transportation.

"With the actual renting season only just at hand, there is every reason to find encouragement in the outlook," said W. M. Bernard of Porter & Co. "Two apartment houses of which we have charge were completed about two months ago, yet in the meantime out of twenty-four apartments only three are without prospective tenants.

"Subway construction was a heavy handicap to Broadway properties for three years, and I think that the clearing up of that thoroughfare is working to its advantage this yesr fully as much as the promise that tbe road itself will be running before Oct. 1. But to that part of Broadway now remote from elevated stations the underground system will be of the greatest advantage. Particularly will this be the case on Morningside Heights, as has recently been demonstrated to our satisfaction by some properties on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for apartments in which we have had a surprisingly large number of inquiries.

"I would not say that rents have been generally advanced, but they have been in those cases where conditions seemed to warrant an increase.

"The tendency is in the direction of the better types of houses, although the older ones hold up to a very stiff scale of prices. In this connection I recall one apartment structure on Broadway which we sold a year ago, stating to the buyer that it yielded $800 a floor. To-day its floors bring from $900 to $960 each."

"Everybody seems to be alive to the fact that the supply is limited this year," said W. F. McClelland of F. R. Wood & Co.," "and that it is a case of come early or get left. We have never known Fall renting to be taken up on any such scale during August as it has been this year.

"The only cloud on the horizon at present is the building strike, which may prevent the completion of one or two large structures in this section, but, although we have had to make conditional agreements, on this account, the inquiries have been such as to show that there will be less difficulty this year than ever before in finding tenants for the new apartment houses on the west side."

"The greatest demand appears to be for apartments renting up to $1,000 and $1,200 a year," was the reply to a question on this point asked of E. J. Roberts of the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company. "Rents are higher," added Mr. Roberts, "or, rather, they are back where they ought to be before they were depressed by the tearing up of Broadway for the underground road. Ths increases average from $5 to $10 a month."

NEW UP-TOWN HOTEL DISTRICT.

Successful New Structures Along Broadway, North of Times Square.

Not the least important of the many developments around Times Square within the last two years has been the marking out of a nsw hotel district along Broadway, immediately north of it. The availability of this territory for hotel purposes has long been recognized, but it has lain dormant for years owing to a lack of transportation facilities. Further complaint upon this score must cease with the opening of the subway, and furthermore, switches are now being put in place so that the Broadway eurface cars will be Broadway cars in reality, and not Seventh Avenue cars, north of Times Square.

Typical of the new group of hotels which will transform this neighborhood within a few years is the Woodward, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street.

Built by Nathan E. Clark, this structure embodies all that is best in hotel building. It contains 210 rooms so arranged that they may be used by transient guests or for the accommodation of families.

"My experience here so far," said T. D. Green, proprietor of the Woodward, "has more than fnlfilled my expectations. July and August have been remarkably successful for Summer months, and I look forward to a very busy Fall and Winter season. With the underground road running, the town will grow up to us very rapidly."

MANY BROKERS TO JOIN CLASS IN REAL ESTATE

Y. M. C. A. Course Attracts Professionals as Well as Amateurs.

MEMBERSHIP NOW OVER 100

Rudiments for Beginners, but for Wiser Heads the Art of Avoiding Lawsuits and Collecting Commissions.

It will undouhtedly strike business men of the old school as a funny proposition that real estate brokers should join a night class for instruction in order that they may know how to collect commissions when they have earned them; but this is ons of the chief reasons advanced for the new class in real esate, which the Fifty-seventh Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will start next month, and which has been received with such enthusiasm that some of the most prominent real esats men in the city are giving it their support.

Upward of 100 names are enrolled for the initial membership, and there is already talk of two classes each week, instead of one, as originally planned. The real estate men have not only promished to attend the lectures and encourage the students in their novel curriculum. Many of them will lecture. Among those who have promised to address the class are James L. Wells, Francis E. Ward, John L. Parish, Frederick G. Hobbs, Charles E. Schnyler, Abraham Stern, John R. Foley, Arthur S. Cox, and Robert E. Simon. Leopold Weil and his son will be members of the class. So will Worthington Whitehouse, leader of the cotillion. Under such auspices it is considered a possibility that real esate classes will become a Winter evening recreation for the "400."

Dr. Alexander Hervey is credited with being the originator of the idea that it would be a good plan for young men to study real estate in school instead of going into a broker's office to learn the business after they leave school. He mentioned the project to the Board of Edncation, but nothing came of it. Then Harrison S. Coleman, educational director of the Y. M. C. A., took it up, with more practical results. He sscured the co-operation of men like Frederick G. Hobbs of Slawson & Hobbs, John L. Parish, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Charles E. Schuyler, Francis E. Ward, Abraham Stern, L. J. Phillips, Philip A. Smyth, A. P. W. Kinnan, and a number of others. The real estate brokers said they were tired of teaching young men their business by the office-boy process, which resulted in a great many ludicrous mistakes, and in some cases heavy pecuniary loss. An instance was quoted where James Gordon Bennett sold a fine plot of ground through a broker who was not as well up in his business as he should have been with the result that he incinded in the transaction as a free gift a plot that is now worth $100,000.

A fund has been set aside for the purchase of complete maps of every borough in New York, and textbooks that are indispensable to men who would study the quickly changing values of real estate in the city. A room will be fitted up in the association building in West Fifty-seventh Street, where members of the class can have access to these maps and records at all times, although their tuition will be confined to one lesson and lecture each week until March 21.

Students will be given appraisals to make, titles of ownership to look up, and will he instructed in the details of mortgages and insurance. The general plan of class instruction will be to give a knowledge of the legal principles involved in the ownership, leasing, and selling of real estatc. The conduct of negotiations and renting will be a special study. The current news in real esate, with tbe columns of the daily newspapers for text books, will be reviewed at each lesson, and their application to general principles and values carried out.

Henry Harmon Neill will have charge of the class instruction and the arrangement of the lectures. "This is an absolutely new departure," said Mr. Neill yesterday. "It will be the only class of its kind in ths world. But unless I am much mistaken, the idea will be speedily adopted by Young Men Christian Association branches in other cities. There is a general impression, which is as erroneous as many other general impressions, that any youth of fair intelligence can take up the real estate business—after he has, possibly, failed at something else—and make a 'go' of it. Business hours are so short in New York that time is too valuable for brokers to teach beginners. There are 2,000 real esate brokers in Manhattan Borough alone who will eagsrly snap up a young man who can come to them well grounded in the rudiments of his business.

"The cost of the full course will be $25, which will deter men from entering npon it who have not serious intentions of putting their atudy and instruction to practical account. We shall teach our pupils what a restriction is, what a mortgage is, and how to get it. They will be taught what is meant by titles and deeds, and how to draw up a contract. When they buy property they will be wise enough not to buy a lawsuit with it.

"Another important thing, they will be taught when and how they are entitled to fair commission for their work. There are a number of men in the business to-day who do not know when they are entitled to pay, or how to get it after they have earned it. A real estace deal is very much like a horse trade. The innocent and unsophisticated are made to suffer. Some brokers sell property and agree to take their commission when the titie passes. If the deal slips up at the last moment through no fault of theirs they get nothing for their work. Our night class will teach them how to steer clear of auch shoals."

AROUND MADISON SQUARE.

Dignity and Quiet Lend Attractions to Its New Apartments.

Madison Square to-day presents a striking combination of the old and the new. Its southerly and westerly aldes have yielded almost wholly to the advance of hotel and commercial structures, while to the north and east it still retains much of that quist atmosphere which contributed to its preeminence as a residential section twenty-five years ago.

With the exception of the houses on the Fifth Avenue corner, removed to make way for the new Hotel Brunswick, the northerly side of the square still presents to view its stately row of old-time dwellings, and much ths same condition prevails along its easterly boundary, where residences still remain—in the shadow of the largest office building in the city.

These are the co[illegible]

Madison Square and the surrounding region popular with apartment house builders, and which have made the new structures, for which sites could be found in among the old residences, among the most attractive in the entire city. Within a' atone's throw of Broadway, within a fsw minutes' walk of the great shopping centres, in close communication with the down-town business district, and having at hand one of ths most picturesque of the city's small parks, Madison Square commends itself in many ways to the seeker after a perfect place of residence.

CHILDREN AND ELEVATORS.

One Agent's Reason Why Large Families Are Not Wanted in Apartments.

The subject of children in apartment houses promises to be one admitting of endless discussion, particularly as it seems to lend itself with equal facility to those who argue that the modern multi-family structure tends to reduce the necessary number of cribs per family, and to thoss who, transposing cause and effect, maintain that it is the large number of childless families which creates the demand for apartment houses.

Inquiry among agents shows that the question is more likely to lead to a rupture between social economists than it is to cause any great disturbance between landlords and tenants. The agents say that their actual trouble on this score is much less than might be supposed from the amount of outside consideration which the topic receives, and that it is seldom that children in a family are the sole cause of refusal to give a lease.

One agent, however, has reduced the subject to a hard-and-fast mathematical basis. A family with one child must take an apartment of at least six rooms, no children being allowed in five-room apartments. In eight rooms there must not be more than two children, and in nine rooms not more than four.

This system is the result of long experience in the management of thirty-five flats and apartment houses. The objection to children on the part of the owners of these properties is not an account of their destructive tendencies or the noise which they make, but is purely a matter of dollars and cents.

"Take two elevator apartment houses of about the same size," saye this agent, "and allow children in one and keep them out of the other, and see what the difference will be in your bills for electricity to run the elevators. I have nsver made the test under these extreme conditions, but my books will show you what I mean. Now here is a Broadway apartment house, seven stories high, and accommodating twenty-four families. There are only five children in the house, and the power to run the elevators there for the last six months cost $125. Compare that with a house on Lenox Avenue, only six stories in height and with only fifteen apartments—smaller in every way—yet the elevator hill in the latter was $230 for the same six months, and for no other reason than that fifteen children live there."

In another uptown real estate office where the subject of children's fondness for elevator rides was the topic of conversation, a member of the firm broke in with: "There's a good deal in that, but I'll take a large family of children any day, in preference to some servants that I've seen. Why, in one of our apartment houses one family had a housekeeper, who, I'll bet, made forty trips a day. I figured out that we were paying for her up-and-down transportation about 25 per cent. of the rent of the apartment, so that when the time came around to renew the lease, I simply said: 'New housekeeper or no renewal,' and now she's riding at somebody else's expense."

APARTMENT HOTELS POPULAR.

Outlook for Greatly Increased Demand During the Coming Season.

The outlook for the future of apartmsnt hotels is unusually bright this Fall. Strictly speaking, a development of the last three or four years, these structures have had to pass through those experiences common to all new institutions, in which process their few defects and shortcomings are liable to receive a much greater amount of attention than their advantages. The apartment hotel, however, has created a position for itself, and the proprietors of the numerous establishments of this sort in the central section of the city all say that their bookings up to date point to an extremely busy season.

The demand for some type of structure to fill the wide gap between the boarding house and the great transient hotels has been met by the apartment hotel, and in a city of the size of New York this demand is growing at a rapid rate. The patrons of apartment hotels are nearly all of that class seeking quiet quarters, yet close to the great centres of life and activity, so that the territory within which these structures have been built is confined pretty closely between Madison Square and Times Square, and no apartment hotel needs any very extended recommendation as to its location.

One noteworthy group of these buildings hae replaced many old dwelling houses in the Thirties just off Fifth Avenue, either to the east or west. Typical among the apartment hotels in this neighborhood are Le Marquis, on Thirty-first Street; the Aberdeen, on Thirty-second Street, and the Touraine, on Thirty-ninth Street. The streets running east from Times Square, on account of their extremely central location combined with their freedom from noisy traffic, make the other great apartment hotel district and the high class of improvements which is exemplified in such structures as the Somerset, on Forty-seventh Street, and the Cambridge, on Forty-ninth Street.

With the development of the apartment hotel idea the greatest variety of accommodations has been brought about; so that it is now possible to fulfill in much wider range the requirements of guests. Suites of all aizes, from one to six rooms, are obtainable, and in many of the larger houses meals are served either in the restaurant on the ground floor or in the apartments. In others, designed exclusively for bachelors, the restaurant service is limited to breakfast.

E. D. Hodges, manager of Le Marquis, expressee much satisfaction over the prospect for apartment hotel business this season. "The Summer trade has been excellsnt," said Mr. Hodges yestsrday. "We have been amply justfied in keeping our restaurant running through July and August, although we had plenty of advice that it would be foolish to do so. We are busy here every day now booking guests and showing apartments. It seems to me that there is a tendency in favor of the apartment hotel as against the big transient houses, as an instance of which I may mention that John A. Drake of Chicago has engaged a suite of rooms here for the season."

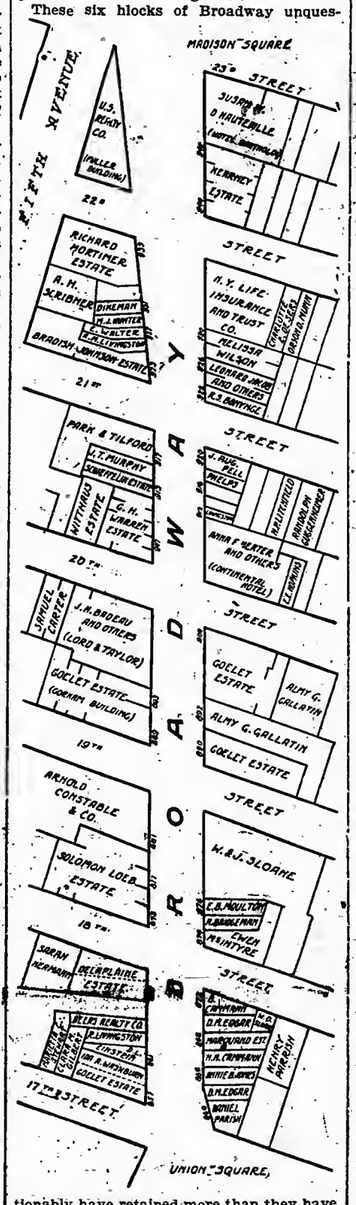
Unique among apartment hotel enterprises are the two houses conducted by Mrs. G. A. Briggs—the Hampton, at 22 East Thirty-first Street, and the Howard, at 7 East Thirty-second Street. Mrs. Briggs also operates the Tilden, on Gramercy Park—that new and rapidly growing centre of apartment hotel life.

OLD RETAIL DISTRICT YIELDS UNWILLINGLY

Undetermined Future of That Part of Broadway Between Madison and Union Squares—Migration to Fifth Avenue Already Begun—Values a Bar to Wholesale Trade.

What changes the next ten years will bring forth along Broadway between Union and Madison Squares is a question that puzzles some of the wisest heads in the real estate fraternity. That there have not been over half a dozen transfers in this territory during the last decade is pretty conclusive proof that operators find it difficult to forecast the future at this point. One prominent broker, who had offered a client one of these properties, admits that when the inevitable question "What can you do with it?' came up, he hsd to say that he did not know, and when a broker resigns as gracefully as that the problem must be a tough one.

These six blocks of Broadway unques-



tionably have retained more than they have lost of that high class retail trade which bas been their distinguishing feature. It is also true that they are in sufficiently close touch with the great retail centres on Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to keep their present character for an indefinite time to come, hut the two most prominent recruits in the movement of retail trade to Fifth Avenue have come from the Union Square district. While two removals by no means foreshadow the abandonment of a neighborhood, they are sufficient in this instance to lead to a belief that a gradual transformation has been begun and that a future growth will be along different lines.

What appears to be the most plausible theory put forward for the future of this part of Broadway is that it will eventually be given over to wholesale trade. The uptown movement of wholesalers begun over ten years ago has continued without interruption ever since. It has led to the rebuilding of Fifth Avenue between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, and has provided tenants for the scores of new mercantile buildings that have invaded almost every crosstown street between those limits, from Fourth over to Sixth Avenue. This new uptown wholesale district is spread out on either side of Broadway, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third Street, and for the big thoroughfare to take on the character of this adjacent territory would seem to be its most natural line of development. Indeed, this is the only possibility which suggests itself under present conditions.

The one factor in the situation which does not lend itself readily to this forecast is that of values. There have been so few recent transfers along that stretch of Broadway shown in the acompanying diagram that anything like an accurate estimate of present values is well nigh impossible. The fractional lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street, 18 by 61 by 1/ by 66, was sold at auction in 1898 for $178,000, or at a rate of almost $103 a square foot. For his large holdings, diagonally opnosite, at the northwest corner, the late Solomon Loeb received a bona fide offer of $1,800,000, which also figures out more than $100 a square foot. It is related that this offer came to Mr. Loeb at a time when he was engaged in decrying real estate investments in general and that his refussl of it took most of the force out of his complaint, since the figure was exactly $1,000,000 more than be paid for the property eighteen or twenty years ago, besides having derived large returns from it in the meantime.

The question as regards the future, however, is whether there will not have to be some decline in prices if this neighborhood is destined to be used by wholesalers. The present scale of prices can be supported by retail tradc, and even higher ones, as is shown on Fifth Avenue and along the department store blocks of Sixth Avenue, but $100 a. squarc foot is a higher value than is at present supported by buildings for wholesale trade anywhere in the city. No such value is to found to-dsy in the older wholesale district tributary to Broadway south of Union Square, and the most recent building operations along lower Fifth Avenue have been undertaken with land costing not mucb over $60 a square foot.

The whole tendency around Union Square itself is in the direction of mercantile structures, although one new office building, that of the Bank of the Metropolis, has been erected there recently. Immediately to the south, along University Place, there has been considerable new construction within the lsst five years, all of it of the loft building type. These facts only show how steadily the uptown wholesalc district is growing, and even to-day the supply of space is not greater than the demand. How long Broadway itself in the middle of this district will retain its present character and resist the invasion of modern buildings will be a matter of greater interest with each succeeding year.

BROOKLYN'S APARTMENTS.

New Structures Across the Bridge Present Many Attractive Features.

The invasion of Brooklyn by apartment houses and hotels, which are on terms of equality with their Manhattan counterparts in point of construction and equipment, has been rapid during the years since the desertion of the Heights residential district began. This neighborhood, within easy walking distanee of Brooklyn's business centre and close to the Bridge and Wall Street Ferry has grown steadily in popularity. It unitee to an unusual degree those two elements of quiet and accessibility which are invariably sought by apartment dwellers. The Touraine, at 23 Clinton Street, is one of the newer and larger structures erected in the district which only a few years ago was supposed to be the impregnable stronghold of Brooklyn's "first families."

The Park Slope, with so many advantages in its natural location and surroundings, is perhaps the foremost region of new building in the borough across the Bridge. Such structures as the Verona and the Clinton, at Seventh Avenue and President Street, are typical of the high class of apartment house building near Prospect Park, where residents, in addition to being within twenty minutes' ride of Manhattan, have a great pleasure ground almost at their front doors.

Beautifying West Eighty-sixth Street.

A noteworthy improvement in the condition of one of the most prominent thoroughfares leading from Central Park West to Riverside Drive has just been undertaken. Property owners along Eighty-sixth Street, with the co-operation of the Park Department, have begun the adornment of the small grass plots along the curbs. Not only have these little spaces besn freshly sodded, but between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive attractive flower beds have hesn formed in the middle of each plot—an idea which will eventually be carried out along the entire length of the street.

FARM IMPLEMENT DEMAND.

Orders Now Coming In Are for Finest Grades Made.

The manufacturers of agricultnral implements are now laying in their atocks of steel, and the volume of their orders is quite large. There has been a good demand for agricultural implements, both in the Southern and the Western States, and the export request has also been of larger proportions than in previous years. These influences are factors in causing the placing of liberal orders for steel, and in view of the depression existing in the steel demand in general, the ordsrs from the implement manufacturers are very welcome.

A feature of the larger domestic request is that the retail merchants report that their orders are not only larger, but that they arc for the best grade of tools and implements made. In the export orders the samc feature has been noticeable, but it was expected in the latter, as one of ths prime reasons for placing forging orders in this country is the fact that the implements to be obtained here are of a better grade and possess improvements over those to be obtained in other countries. The latter influence has been strong enough to force a trade in countries where the majority of the merchants were Germans and were interested in the introduction and sale of goods of German manufacture.

BETTER STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

This, with Low Freight Rates, Is Helping Export Trade.

Exporters and shippers are expe.iencing much better business activity on account of increased transportation facilities and lower freight rates. The freight rates both by rail and ocean are now very reasonable on the majority of commodities, the ocean freight rates being particularly low. The latter has assisted in building up the export trade, and if the rates continue upon the same low basis, there is a fair prospect that ths export trade can be still further developed.

The ports in the Northeast are abundantly supplied with steamship service, and there is also a better service to the Southern ports. Two additional steamship lines will shortly begin operating from Savannah, and it is announced that the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company will shortly inaugurate a service to New Orleane which will greatly extend the facilities for shipments from that port. The new aervice at New Orleans will comprise a fleet of seventeen vessels. It is the intention to have one sailing a week until the demand for tonnage becomes sufficiently heavy to warrant placing other vessels in the service.

HARDWARE EXPORTERS WARNED.

Shipments for Peru Via Panama Arrive in Damaged Condition.

The hardware trade has been warned by United States Consul Gottschalk at Callao, Peru, that exporters of hardware to that country must take more care in packing their goods. Complaints have reached him, he says, from an importing firm in Lima that cargoes from both England and the United States have reached Lima in bad condition, owing to the oxidation of the goods, which in both cases consisted of machetes, steel bits, chains, and similar bright goods. When the packages were opened it was found that the goods had turned black.

Both importations went by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and it is supposed that the discoloration was caused by the fumes of sulphur used in disinfection at Guayaquil, combined with the moisture accumulated on the voyage. Mr. Gottschalk recommends that all packages shipped by this route be made as nearly airtight and waterproof as possible.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Summer trading continues, with few distinguishing features in the shape of individual transactions, but of a volume somewhat above the average for this season and involving an unusually wide range of small properties. Filings at the Register's Office, after two months of restricted dealings, now begin to show a marked falling off, although the number of instruments recorded last week was twenty-eight more than for the corresponding period last year—149 as against 121. Mortgage loans also ehow a noteworthy increase, last week's total of something over $3,000,000 being nearly twice tbe amount recorded during the same week a year ago. The building trades disturbance, if it has come at a time when it can have little effect upon the actual buying and selling of real estate, has greatly cut down the filing of plans at the Building Department in Manhattan. The Bronx, experiencing little of the strike's influence, is still making a remarkable showing both in the number of its transactions and the amount of its new construction.

The upper west side is entering upon that period where it becomes the storm centre of the real estate business, with an unusually bright outlook. The selling of private houses is going ahead at a lively rate, considering the comparatively small number on the market this year. Among the houses which changed hands last week were several of the finer type, including the new American basement dwelling 3 West Seventy-third Street and those at 30 West Seventy-second Street, 326 West Seventy-seventh Street, and 351 West Eighty-sixth Street. The apartment house situation from the point of view of owners and brokers, as shown in interviews printed in another column, is an unusually strong one, and will, it is believed, bring forth substantial results during the Fall and Winter in the shape of investment purchases of these properties. At any rate, many brokers agree tbat they will be better able than ever before to present to investors really attractive and substantial propositions in this class of property.

The purchase of the northeast corner of Elm and Worth Streets by the owners of one of the adjoining lots was perhaps the most noteworthy single deal of the last few days. It indicatcs that the plan of the New York Life Insurance Company to acquire the entire block bounded by Elm and Centre, Worth and Leonard Streets, has been frustrated—at least temporarily—and also suggests interesting questions as to the future of Elm Street. There is no reason to speak figuratively of the last ten years' history of this thoroughfare by saying that it has been under a cloud, when the literal truth is that it has been buried beneath a rubbish heap. Its property owners have virtually been tied hand and foot, not only because a flying machine was necessary to reach their lots, but also because they hardly dared to say overnight what the shape or dimensions of the lots would be in the morning. The corner that has just been sold may be taken as a typical instance. This plot originally measured about 54 by 87, the longer dimension on Worth Street. First, the widening of Elm Street took away thirty-six feet of the Worth Street frontage. Later the building of the subway made it necessary to elioe off anotber thirteen feet, so that the property is less than half as large as it was ten years ago. But with the removal of derricks and dirt heaps and with much of the repaving completed, a street worthy of the name has begun to appear, and it ought soon be possible to say in how far the predictions made when the Elm Street widening project was first undertaken are to be fulfilled.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Artbur E. Silverman has sold the three westerly houses out of a row of five five-story forty-foot structures which he is building on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eigbtb Avenue.

To Improve Madison Avenue Corner.

Leopold Weil has sold for Boehm & Boehm the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, a plot 100.8 by 100, upon whicb tbe buyer will erect a high class apartment house.

Builder Buys on 111th Street.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for H. Fichter to A. Silverson the four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 100.11. The buyer will erect two six-story apartment houses on the property.

Max Marx has bought from Laura C. Kuntz and John H. Sielken the two five-story flats 60 and 62 West Ninety-eigbth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Big Building Loan on 28th Street.

L. George Forgotston has secured a building loan of $370,000 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company on the property on the south side of Twenty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 98.9.

House on East 41st Street Leased.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Mrs. Robert Stafford the five-story dwelling 4 East Forty-first Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $50,000. The lessee, Dr. Preston Satterwhite, will alter the house into physicians' offices and bachelor apartments.

Post & Reese have leased 15 East Sixtieth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling; 25 by 100.5, for De Witt C. Blair to a client, for a term of years.

Dwelling Sold on West 80th Street.

F. Gouget has sold for John Townshend 144 West Eighticth Street, a five-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Max Ellinger is the buyer of the dwelling 33 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by Henry Morgenthau through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Senator Clark Transfers Properties.

Senator W. A. Clark has transferred to tbe W. A. Clark Realty Company his new residence, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street,; the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 102.2 by 55, and the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 200.10 by 125.

Deeds recorded yesterday show that the recent transactions affecting the Wellesley apartment house, at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and the business buildings 113 to 117 Spring Street, were in reality a trade. Sol stern, who negotiated the deal, reports that the Wellesley figured at about $500,000 and the Spring Street property at $300,000, the difference being paid in cash.

New Building on West 16th Street.

Cbarles H. Easton & Co. have sold for James M. Corduke and William J. Harnisch 55 West Sixteenth Street, 30 by 92, to Lewis J. Seleznick and Max Kurzrok. Mr. Seleznick is the President of the Knickerbocker Jewelry Company, which has a long lease on the adjoining Sixth Avenue corner. The recent purchase, however, is to have no connection with the corner property, and will be made the subject of independent improvement with a ten-story building, plans for which are now being prepared by S. B. Eisendrath. The property will be held as an investment.

Purchase of East 82d Street House.

S. N. Tuckman has bought from his clients, Morgenstern Brothers & Lowenkron, the dwelling 351 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

Max S. A. Wilson has sold the new six-story flat at 408 and 410 East Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 40 by 100.8.

The estate of Michael Price has sold the northeast corner of Broome and Essex Streets, a six-story tenement, 23.1 by 75.

Bronx Deal on Forest Avenue.

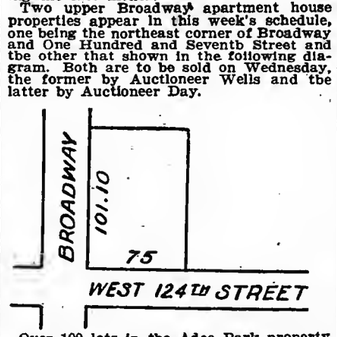
R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Martin Geiszler to Edward Breslin the property 764 Forest Avenue, 29 by 100.

Charles E. Durose has rented the lofts in the building 850 and 852 Washington Street for William and James Carr to John L. Radermaker, bedding manufacturer. Ths same broker has also leased for Eveline Wasbburn and Virginia Hillis the four-story brownstone dwelling 115, East Nineteenth Street, to Mrs. Emma Tripp; also, for William Grazeber to tbe William Haug Wagon Company, the stable property 74 and 76 Greenwich Avenue, for a term of years at $1,500 a year.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Last week's remarkable record of only five offerings at auction will be duplicated again this week. The salesroom will be open on only two days, Wednesday and Thursday. These small foreclosure lists are regarded as most gratifying and conclusive evidence of the satisfactory condition of real estate throughout the city at present, since they show in how very few instances property is not paying its way. Few foreclosures are expected at this season, but the time cannot be recalled, certainly not within recent years, when there has been anything like the almost complete cessation of forced eelling witneesed during the last month.

Two upper Broadway apartment house properties appear in this week's schedule, one being the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street and tbe other that shown in the following diagram. Both are to be sold on Wednesday, the former by Auctioneer Wells and tbe latter by Auctioneer Day.



Over 100 lots in the Adee Park property are included under an announcement made by Auctioneer Wells for Wednesday. The lots are situated on White Plains Avenue and intersecting streets of the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens.

On the same day D. Phoenix Ingraham will sell the block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 215 mortgages for $3,083,581; of which 134, for $1,687,581, were at 6 per cent.; 1, for $2,650, were at 5½ per cent.; 61, for $861,200, were at 5 per cent.; 16, for $444,250, were at 4 per cent., and 3, for $42,900, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 153 mortgages for $1,646,696, of which 42, for $475,357, were at 5 per cent.; 80, for $466,839, were at more, and 33, for $704,500, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 1,773 to 1,779 Avenue A, for a two-story frame storage building, 40x60; Thomas Thedford of 169 West 79th St, owner; George Haiss Manufacturing Company of 141st St and Rider Av, architect; cost, $9,500.

Vyse Av, w 100 ft s of 172d St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20.10x44.6; Albert Thoms, Home St and Forest Av, owner; William T. La Velle, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Lyman Place, e s, 140 ft s of Freeman St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 10x50; Mrs. Jerner of 1,370 Lyman Place, owner; William T. La Velle, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St, architect; cost, $3,000.

South Elizabeth St, e s, 340 ft s of Main St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 28x29; William O. Bush, Elizabeth St, City Island, owner; R. C. Rutt of 1,716 Ditmas St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,000.

St. George Crescent, w s, 230 ft s of the Concourse, for a three-story frame dwelling, 27x50.6; Mrs. M. G. Gaizo, 206th St and the Concourse, owner; J. J. McMillan of 111 East 205th St, architect; cost, $4,500.

132d St, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for a two-story frame shop, 25x50; Sarah Halsey of 110 West 124th St, owner; David Davies of 204 East 126th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less than $5,000 Omitted.

Nos. 111 and 113 Greenwich St, to a five-story brick loft building; American Bank Note Company of 86 Trinity Place, owner; Berg & See, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 143 Thompson St, to a six-story tenement and stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owners; Alfred E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, n e corner of 124th St., 101.10x75, seven-story brick apartment house foreclosure sale; Edward B. La Fetra, referee; due on judgment, $114,388.

By James L. Wells.

Broadway, 2,780 to 2,784, n e corner of 107th St., 81.2x99.1, and irregular, seven-story apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale; Norman W. Chandler, referee; due on judgment, $178406.

Lots 4 to 11, 19 to 27, 312 to 317, 293 to 305, 28 to 35, 140 to 153, 168 to 187, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, and 272 to 285, on the map of Adee Park, lying east of Bronx Park, on White Plains, Crugar, Matthews, Hicks and Holland Avenues; foreclosure sale; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee; dne on judgment, $7,520; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

11th Ave., 437 to 453, w s, being the block front between 36th and 37th Sts., 197.6 x75, nine three-story frame tenements; foreclosure sale; Edward L. Parris, referee; due on judgment, $18,225; subject to another mortgage for $51,284.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Forest St., w s, 100 ft n of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; foreclosure sale; John E. Duff, referee; due on judgment, $910.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 27.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at s w e of 178th St., 2.6x91.4x2.6x91.3; Lidie R. McGraw and others to Joseph Conrad, quitclaim. Nom.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at s w s of 178th St., 2.6x91.4x2.6x91.3; Mary E. Thomas to Joseph Conrad, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at s w s of 178th St, 2.6x91.4x2.6x91.3; Augustus P. McGraw to Emma B. Morrow, quitclaim..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at s w s of 178th St, 2.6x91.4x2.6x91.3; Theodore C. Bacon to Emma B. Morrow, quitclaim..... Nom.

BEDFORD ST, w s, 28 ft n of Leroy St, runs n 22 w 75 x s 29 x e 12.2 x n e 9.11 x e —; E. W. Paige Company to J. C. Bogert Company ..... Nom

BOSTON ROAD, s w s, 317.8 ft e of Jefferson St, runs s 100 x e 7.8 x n 53.2 x n 58.7 x s w 43.10; Boston Road, n w corner of Prospect Av, 24x90; Frank Begrisch, Jr., and others to William D. McNuity, (mtgs $15,500,) other consideration and 100

BOSTON ROAD, s w s, 317.8 ft e of Jefferson St, runs s 100 x e 7.8 x n 55.2 x n 58.7 x w 43.10; Boston Road, n w corner of Prospect Av, 24x90; William D. McNuity to the Begrisch-Schorn Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100

BRADHURST AV, 42, e s, 14.7x96.7x irregular; Ottilie M. Bashen and others, executors and trustees, to Herman Hellberg, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

DEMILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x—x33.4x91.4, South Mt. Vernon; Elizabeth R. Barry to Hamilton H. Salmon, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

DEMILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x—x33.4x91.4, South Mt. Vernon; Hamilton H. Salmon to Charles M. Camp, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

FOREST AV, w s, 26 ft n of Home St, 21.2x96.11; Lillie Begrisch to the Begrisch-Schorn Realty Company, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, e s, 90.1 ft n of 165th St, 19.3x87.6; Adolph Nethe to Joseph Leavy, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Charles Knauf to Otto W. Gustafson and another, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and 100

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 89.10 ft e of Clinton Av, 19.6x100; Henrietta Leonard and another to Emily Harmischfeger, (mtg $4,750) ..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 175 ft n w of Madison Av, runs s w 174x n w 21.6x n e 186x s w 25; William L. Harney to Madeline Pierce ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,713, e s, 16.8x65; Annie Quinn to Max Rolinick; other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,713, e s, 16.8x65; Max Rolinick to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

OGDEN AV, e s, 125 ft n of 164th St, 25x70; Joseph Warner to Anna Warner; Nom.

SPRING ST, 113 and 117, n s, 75x100; Eugenie Rothschild to Julia D. Dresser and others, (mtg $110,000,) other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 198th St, 23.7x93.10x45.2x91.11; Mary B. Coplon to Nellie A. Sullivan, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

WEEKS AV, n w corner of 173d St, 50x100; Frederick G. Ford to Amelia Isele, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x127.5; Julia D. Dresser et al. to Eugenie Rothschild, (mtg $220,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 7th St, runs e 200 x n 102.2 x e 100 x s 25 x e 100 x s 77.2; Park Av, n w corner of 86th St, 102.2x55; West End Av, s e corner of 63d St, 200.10x125; William A. Clark to W. A. Clark Realty Company ..... Nom.

77TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x 102.2; Jacob Levy and another to Isaac Heifer, other consideration and..... 100

167TH ST, n e corner of Hoe St, 50x100; Richard W. Stevenson, trustee, to Honora Kingston 6,500

169TH ST, n s, 60.3 ft s of Stebbins Av, 18.9x105.1x18.9x103.11; Mary Zinser to Robert H. Storck..... Nom.

173TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 16.6x108; Christine Gies to Joseph Gies, (mtg $3,750,) other consideration and 100

178TH ST, s s, 121.3 ft e of Crotona Av, 25x122.11x25x133.1; Bruno Baumann to George H. Ristmann, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

203D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Jacob Risborg, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

203D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 99.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Sumner Deane, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.

203D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100x 99.11; Daniel E. Soybel to Andrew J. Larkin ..... Nom.

215TH ST, n s, 405 ft e of 4th St, 300x 114, Wakefield; Sarah M. Gowen and others to Daniel Murphy, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOLEN, Georgiana, to George Rueckel; 11th St, n s, being Lot 224, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 450

DECKER, George, to Henry Rehling and another; 9th St, n s, 180 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

FALK, Harry, to Isidore Jackson and another; 118th St, 126 and 128 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

FINN, Catherine A., heir, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 40th St, 244 East, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent.... 4,000

GIORDANO, Tomaso, to Andrew J. Dalton; Arthur Av, e s, 100 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 3 years..... 3,000

GUSTAFSON, Otto W., to Charles Knauf; Jackson Av, n s, 25 ft e of Garfield St, Van Nest Park, prior mtg $2,800, due Feb. 1, 1908..... 600

HANSON, or Hansen, Louis, to Julius Wanning; Vernon Parkway, w s, Lots 444 and 445, map of South Vernon Park, Section A, Cranford property, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HARLEY, Mary M., to Matilda Loadsman; Martha Av, n e corner of 239th St, 1 year..... 800

HELLBERG, Herman, to Henry O. Heuer and others, executors and trustees; Bradhurst Av, 42, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HERRLICH, Phillip, to Albertina Wirsching; 156th St, n s, 50 ft e of Union Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HOLLANDER, Solomon, to Isidore Hollander; Suffolk St, 129, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

KINGSTON, Honora, to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee; 167th St, n e corner of Hoe St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,900

LARKIN, Andrew J., to the Park Mortgage Company; 203d St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years, 2 mtgs..... 2,800

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to City Mortgage Company; Central Park West, w s, 25.2 ft s of 90th St, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MURPHY, Daniel, to Sarah M. Gowen, widow, and others; 215th St, (1st Av,) n s, 405 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent., 6 mtgs, each..... 600

MOORE, George, to Edmund A. Gearon; Walton Av, w s, 132 ft s of 176th St, 1 month, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NEWMARK, Joseph, to City Mortgage Company; 140th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 25,000

REITMANN, George H., to Bruno Daumann; 178th St, s s, 121.3 ft e of Crotona Av, prior mtg $3,000, installments..... 1,650

ROLNICK, Max, to Annie Quinn; Lexington Av, 1,713, 3 years, 6½ per cent.... 8,000

ROSENFELD, William J., to Herbert J. Carr; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 149th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

SCOFIELD, Mary L., to Warren B. Sammis; 235th St, s s, 158 ft e of Verle Av, 3 years..... 1,200

STORCK, Robert H., to Mary Zinser; 169th St, n s, 60.3 ft e of Stebbins Av, 5 years..... 3,500

SULLIVAN, Nellie A., to Mary B. Coplon; Webster Av, s w corner of 198th St, 5 years 15,000

SULLIVAN, Nellie A., to Ehling Brewing Company; Webster Av, s w corner of 198th St, mtg $15,000, 3 years..... 9,000

WOLFF, Solomon, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, building loan, prior mtgs $504,800, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREEN AV, w s, and Morgan Av, n s s, Lots 55 to 59, Throgg's Neck, Bronx; the C. P. Schwartz Company against Annie F. Leverich, owner; Joseph Reardon, contractor 94

6TH ST, n s, 318.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.6x 100; Theodore C. Wood against Reisler & Klein, owners; Vincenzo Serritella, contractor 67

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Frederick Ruhling against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 273

102D ST, 212 and 214 West; Frank Reiser against Veronica Elton and Annie Sake, owners and contractors..... 198

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

60TH ST, 14 East; the Peck Brothers & Co. against Alpha Realty Company and another, Dec. 4, 1903..... 1,547

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, 45.5 x100x irregular; Emanuel Heilner and another against Sarah G. Fuller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise, Kohn & Ullman.

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Marmion Av, 75x200 to Fairmount Place x irregular; Crotona Av, n s, 277 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x 96.5x irregular, and Sheridan Av, w s, 275 ft n of 153d St, 25x92x irregular; Smith & Howland Company against James O. Toole and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, C. S. Truax.

JACKSON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 166th St, 373.6 to Home St x127.6 to Boston Av x irregular; the City of New York against William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee, (action to acquire title;) attorney, John J. Delany.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17; Amelia Cohn against Isaac Polstein and another, (partition;) attorney, A. E. Kaufuss.

127TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, old line, 50x 99.11; Lida Haines against Isaac L. Dunn and another, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, J. B. McKewan.

135TH ST, 989 East; Max Fiechter against Rockland Realty Company, (action to declare a lien;) attorney, John L. Bernstein.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—By order of the court, Frederick C. Lum, as receiver, sold the plant of the L. D. Brown & Son Silk Company here to-day for $36,000, the appraised value being $44,000. The bondholders' portion brought $16,000 and the creditors' portion $20,000. The company failed several months ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH BLOCK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Block, manufacturer of women's skirts at 56 Walker Street, by Julius G. Kremer, attorney for Kremer & Kremer, creditors for $614. It is alleged that he is insolvent, has made cash payments of $1,500 to certain creditors to prefer them, transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000, and between Aug. 17 and Aug. 26 removed from his place of business $3,000 worth of silks and woolens in whole pieces, just as they were received by him in the original packages, to S. Steinfeld, to dispose of to defraud his creditors. Mr. Block was formerly a peddler, and afterward was a silent partner with A. Harwitz, to Dec. 2, 1898, when he started the present business, claiming to have a capital of $4,000. In December last he claimed to be worth more than $62,000, of which $46,000 was capital in business and $16,000 equity in real estate. He owned a half interest in a big six-story tenement at 306 and 306 East Fifty-first Street, which he valued at $90,000, mortgaged for $58,000, but the property was transferred on May 31 to Annie Wolfberg. The trade estimates his liabilities now at over $30,000.

JOSEPH REARDON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against Joseph Reardon, carpenter and builder, of Mamaroneck, by the following creditors: John C. Fairchild of Mamaroneck, $109; McGovern & Kirchhoff of New Rochelle, $725, for plumbing; William McGonigal of Mount Vernon, $750, for plumbing, and James Clancy, New Rochelle, $20. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Aug. 25 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He has been in business ten years.

S. L. WILSON & BROTHER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George F. Darrell receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of S. L. Wilson & Brother, jobber in woolens and silks, at 212 Division Street and 4 Hester Street, on the application of I. Gainsburg of Hays & Hershfield, who said that the liabilities are $12,000, and that all the merchandise has been removed from the store, and only the fixtures, valued at $100, were left. The receiver's bond is $500.

NATHANSON BROTHERS & CO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Orlando P. Metcalf receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Nathanson Brothers & Co., mannfacturers of silk bindings and trimmings at 49 West Third Street, on the application of Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern, who stated that the cash value of the assets is probably $3,000, consisting of merchandise $500, machinery $1,500, and accounts $1,000. The receiver's bond is $1,500.

International Mercantile Agency.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received another attachment against the International Mercantile Agency of 346 Broadway for $5,872 in favor of Thomas Russell for balance due for binding the reference books of the company between June 30 and Aug. 23.

Receiver Appointed.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Martin Schwartz receiver of the assets of the firm of Schwartz & Co., cafe and restaurant, at 77 Avenue C, in a suit brought by Morris Schwartz against Martin Schwartz for a dissolution of the partnership.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

CONSTANT, S. Victor—The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company..... $78

GEYER, Adam—S. Goldberger and another..... 1,354

HALPERIN, Louis—S. W. Johnson, as President..... 228

JAFFA, Joseph—S. W. Johnson, as President..... 214

JONES, John M.—H. Degenhardt..... 63

KING, Charles L.—New York Transportation Company 99

KERR, Claude A.—T. C. Watkins..... 168

DETROIT SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY —G. W. Millar and another..... 2,682

MANELLY, Andrew—J. A. Remolds & Brother..... 535

MOXHAM, Edgar C.—C. W. Morgan, costs 80

McCAFFERTY, John C.—M. B. Mendham 454

NATENSON, Aaron—S. Ehrenfreund.... 110

SOLDINARI, Lorenzo—C. Conti..... 93

TEKNESKY, Morris—E. T. Thomas, as trustee..... 1,297

VAN BLARCOM, Charles W.—A. D. Chew..... 506

WILLIAMS, Lucas R.—P. Brons..... 833

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ALTMAN, Henry—N. H. Coben and others, Aug. 16, 1904..... $50

LUSTBADER, Samuel—Joseph Elovsky, Dec. 14, 1903..... 326

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—J. Rueth and another, April 3, 1902..... 523

SOLOMON, Josephine—J. Leopold, Dec. 29, 1897..... 70

VAN BERGEN, Henry—J. T. Inman, May 11, 1904..... 791

VAN BERGEN, Henry—J. T. Inman, May 11, 1904..... 637

Judgments Canceled.

REYNARD, Katharine F.—J. T. Jones, April 29, 1898..... $254

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—Schenley Distillery, Limited, Feb. 14, 1897..... 1,514

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—C. Braunowld, April 2, 1897..... 1,017

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—S. Rheinstrom and others, Feb. 16, 1897..... 1,491

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—F. W. Boyd and another, March 3, 1897..... 427

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—American Distributing Company, Feb. 16, 1897..... 327

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—H. & H. Reimers, Feb. 10, 1897..... 801

DUTY ON PATTERN HATS.

Millinery Trade Preparing for a Hearing Next Month.

The millinery trade is preparing for a hearing on Sept. 13 before General Appraiser Howell on the duty on pattern hats, which are imported from Paris in large quantities in the Spring and Fall. Only one hat of each kind is imported. Some of them are very valuable. They are used as patterns from which the hats for the American market are made.

Most of the hats are trimmed with silk in one form or another, and the local appraisers have been assessing them as wearing apparel whose chief value is silk at 60 per cent. There is a provision in the tariff law for trimmed hats of straw or chip at 50 per cent., and the importers assert that this is more specific. Practically every large house in the trade is interested, and the case is being handled for them by Albert Comstock. One difficulty which the importers are experiencing is tbat of producing samples. Most of the hats are sold to milliners as soon as they are copied by the manufacturers, so that no samples are available.

EVAPORATED APPLE WAR.

Producers Trying to Ship to Europe Without Brokers' Aid.

A fight for the export trade between the New York City dealers and brokers in evaporated apples and the growers and evaporators in the country districts of the State is the result of the failure of the two parties to reach an agreement as to the terms which will govern the business. Several conrerences were held and a set of rules prepared to govern the grading and delivery of goods in this market, which the country producers refused to accept on the ground that they are unfair to them. A provision was also made for the arbitration of all disputes as to qualities and weights.

It is now learned by the dealers and exporters that during the negotiations several of the country producers have been quietly at work getting in touch with the English and German trade, and have made arrangements to ship direct from the factories to the foreign markets. The exporters are preparing to retaliate by opening their own evaporating plants in the growing districts.

When Advertising Is a Success And When the Money Is Wasted

British View of How to Secure Good Results—Exaggeration a Boomerang—Necessity of Care to Avoid Misstatements.

PUBLISHED BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A correspondent of The Times writes:

The reluctance of many business men to engage in commercial advertising is partly the result of exaggerated ideas on the uncertainty which attends expenditure of this sort. But another source of this reluctance is a certain misgiving as to what advertising may entail or lead to. The moral objections are sometimes raised that advertising tempts vendors to make themselves responsible for unsupported and possibly untruthful representations, and also that its admitted expensiveness compels merchants who practice it to recoup themselves by charges which are unduly high. Assuredly no one will regret that if advertisement really entailed all or any of this decent commercial houses would rather leave business altogether than practice it.

But it does not. The fallacy which underlies both these objections against commercial advertising is easily exposed. Though it is so little understood as to be sometimes even categorically denied by the uninformed, no intelligent and competent critic has ever disputed the fundamental law that good quality in the merchandise offered is the first essential of successful advertising. And a necessary corollary of this law is the axiom that misleading or grossly exaggerated statements in advertising lead to failure much more often than to even temporary success; while it is quite certain that permanent success by means of advertising on any considerable scale can be attained by truthful and equitable methods alone.

Only the mysterious and generally unaccountable character attributed by the general public, and even by the commercial community ontside advertising circles, to the processes of advertisement renders the explanation of this fact necessary. The same persons who suppose that exaggeration, misstatement, and gross overcharging are probable features of publicity, would instantly scout the idea that a man could keep shop on any such principles. It would be instantly obvious to them that a tradesman who pushed his sales by deception, and inflated his profits by overcharge, could not long keep the shutters down.

Yet advertisement is, after all, directly or indirectly, a means of shopkeeping on the large scale; and it is no more probable that trade could be created and maintained by false statements circulated in the newspapers by advertisement to thousands of possible buyers than that it could be so maintained by word-of-mouth falsehoods uttered across a counter. Indeed, it is much less probable; for a spoken statement may be retracted or explained away, but the printed word remains.

EXAGGERATION DOES NOT PAY.

Moreover, the ancient fallacy that advertisement is inseparable from exaggeration is negatived by modern instances. There is a craft of advertisement writing, assiduously cultivated, and "bold advertisement" tends more and more every year to become argumentative advertisement. Now, the essence of commercial argument is credibility. The public is no longer so commonly invited to purchase wares on the strength of large type repetitions of a name or trade mark, but is definitely told why one brand of goods is to be preferred before others.

Nothing could be more inimical to success than the use of language evidently exaggerated, or even open to the suspicion of excess, and nothing is more calculated to give credibility to an argument than studied moderation of statement. As an instance of the thorough acceptance of this statement by traders, there need only be mentioned the case of certain kinds of machinery, of which it is a well-known fact that the horse power capacity is habitually understated by the manufacturers in their technical advertising, in order that the user may not be disappointed in its performance, and thus be led to damage the reputation of the machines by complaint.

Even where an obvious mistake has occurred merchants will sometimes suffer great loss in order to keep a promise which they never intended to make. Some months ago a large retail establishment published a list of surplus goods offered, temporarily, at greatly reduced prices. It happened that, by a misprint in the principal newspaper used, a parcel of some 400 umbrellas was advertised at about one-tenth of the price intended to be claimed. The error was not discovered until customers began to ask for the umbrellas, but when it was reported to the proprietor of the business, he at once ordered his assistants to keep faith with the published announcement, notwithstanding the fact that it conveyed an offer he had never intended to be made.

MEANS TO INSURE CORRECTNESS.

In order to secure absolute correctness in advertisement writing, and also because the best class of modern advertising is often genuinely informing, a merchant will frequently allow his advertising assistant to devote considerable time to studying processes of manufacture before attempting his own specific work; and the time thus spent has sometimes proved highly remunerative. Some years ago a large advertising campaign in the general press was undertaken by the manufacturers of certain photographic apparatus and supplies. The man in charge of this publicity spent nearly three months in the worke, acquainting himself with the minutest technical details, before attempting to write a single announcement.

When he had thoroughly grasped the processes involved he wrote a serlee of pamphlets, handbooks, and newspaper advertisements which explained in simple language the manner in which this company's newly patented appliances were used, and so thoroughly was this word done that it led directly to what has been called the "boom" in amateur photography, and gave to the company whose goods were the specific subject of the advertising a leading position in the photographic world.

Very great expensee are often undertaken in order to afford complete instruction of this sort to advertisement writers. It must be evident that unless accuracy were very ardently desired these expenses would not be undertaken for a purpose which could only act as a curb on the imagination of a writer of commercial fictions.

Even when advertisements are confined in newspapers to a very brief and boldly displayed announcement, a wise advertiser will use great precaution to avoid the extravagance sometimes associated by the public mind with large type; and, while "the irony of the understatement" can hardly be said to play a great part in advertisement writing, reckless exaggeration is deprecated by all expert critics. It has been well said that "advertisement writing is the art of presenting the truth in a favorable light."

The public has a keen and somewhat suspicious appreciation of the tone of advertisements, and is apt to discount rather freely any statements which have even the air of excess, especially as regards the proportion of quality to cheapness. Hence, except where a special and temporary reduction is being advertised, we seldom see low prices insisted upon as a leading recommendation.

In proportion to their quality it is commonly impracticable for advertised goods to be sold at excessive prices, at all events in the absence of patent rights or a trade secret, which would be just as likely to inflate prices if the goods were not advertised. It does sometimes happen, however—and the fact is an incidental confirmation of the principle that good quality is essential to successful advertising—that the public will pay a little more for a trademarked brand of goods than for goods of the same description sold from bulk.

As examples, there may be cited certain proprietary toilet soaps, household detergents and soap powders, disinfectants, starches, dyes, and the like, as well as some advertised piece goods. The public perfectly well understands that advertised proprietary brands of these goods cost a little more than the lowest price at which unbranded articles of a similar description could be obtained. But the public, lacking expert knowledge, would have no means of distinguishing before trial the superior from the inferior samples of the unbranded goods, and even after trial could not be certain of obtaining a second time the identical goods which had once proved satisfactory.

The self-interest of the advertiser guarantees uniform quality in branded goods, and the public is willing to pay a little more for this assurance. But there is a limit to this sort of thing, for wares which are advertised are subject to the same laws of competition as any other merchandise, and this competition keeps the advertiser within reasonable bounds. Moreover, the economies resulting from increased demand often make it profitable for an advertiser actually to reduce his prices. This is especially the case where the manufacture entails a large initial outlay.

Take, for instance, the case of a book. Here typesetting, the engraving of blocks for illustration, and possibly the cost of a purchased copyright constitute a formidable investment at the outset, and in order to arrive at the cost price of each volume sold it is necessary to divide these expenses among the entire edition.

Evidently a publisher who could only anticipate a sale of 1,000 copies of a given work without advertising could well afford to take a lower price per volume for 10,000 copies if by means of this reduction and of the advertising which announced it he could dispose of so many, since the share of initial expense per copy would be but one-tenth of what it would have been if only a single thousand were disposed of.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC.

Sometimes, however, by means of advertisement the public can be made acquainted with a new use for articles of merchandise not ordinarily very accessible, and will then uncom

LEADING APARTMENT HOTELS.



HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT

Southeast Corner Broadway and 55th Street.

Apartments for fall leasing are now ready for inspection. Ample space, convenient arrangement, artistic decorations and luxurious furnishings make the Woodward famous for

Comfort and Convenience

with a clientele refined and exclusive. The usual annoyances are eliminated; every known modern appliance is employed. The most elegant bathrooms in New York City.

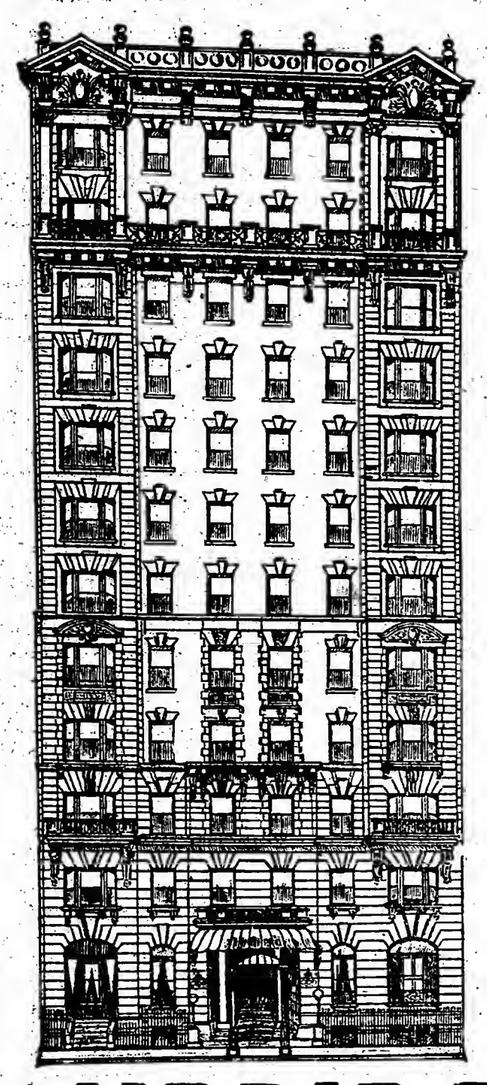
HIGH GRADE TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS

SUITS OF ANY SIZE.

The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a distinctive reputation for harmonious and beautiful appointments, perfect service and efficient cuisine.

T. D. GREEN, Manager.

TELEPHONE, 2,574 COLUMBUS.



CAMBRIDGE
COURT HOTEL
142-146 West 49th St.

RECENTLY COMPLETED.

Considered One of the Finest Hotels in the City.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Excellent location—within a few minutes of all leading shopping and theatre centres.

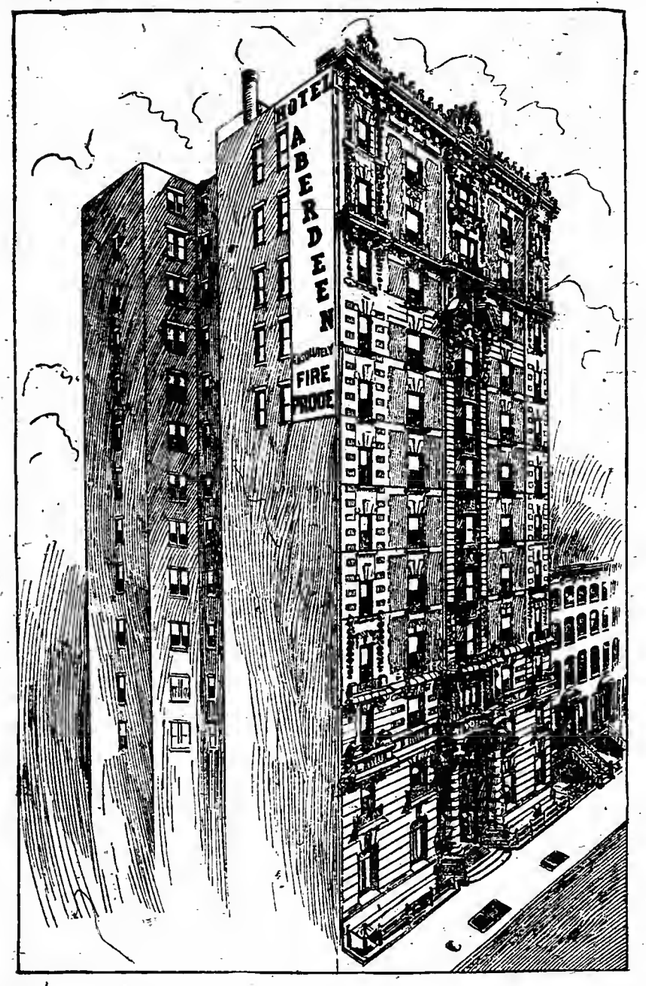
Suites of 1 to 4 Rooms to Lease from Oct 1st, Furnished and Unfurnished, at Very Reasonable Rates.

Every advantage and convenience which is conducive to the comfort of patrons has been installed in this modern, up-to-date Hotel.

A Special Feature—Our facilities for transient guests. Rates $2 and upward.

Excellent Cuisine. Table d'hote and a la carte.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,



17-19-21 West 32d St.
BET. 5TH AV. & BROADWAY.

An ideal location. Within easy walking distance of all the prominent theatres and shopping places. To the east Fifth Avenue and on the west Broadway, with the electric cars connecting at all of the Railroads, Steamship Docks and every part of the city.

THE ABERDEEN has advantages that must appeal to those familiar with the best hotels, location, surroundings, the arrangement of the rooms; every apartment in the hotel being open to the sunlight and air. FIREPROOF in CONSTRUCTION, with the most modern details observed. Telephone in every room, local and long distance. Sanitation on the most approved scientific principles.

The furnishings of the Aberdeen are elegant and in good taste, from its Lobby and Reception Hall to the smallest apartment. No effort has been spared to make the Hotel meet the demands of the most fastidious; every detail is calculated to lend to the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

SUPERB CUISINE and PERFECT SERVICE ARE FOUND IN THE DINING-ROOM ON THE MAIN FLOOR, WHERE MEALS ARE SERVED A LA CARTE. Adjoining is the Cafe with its original decorative features. No cooking odors can possibly enter any part of the house, as a specially designed kitchen obviates this difficulty.

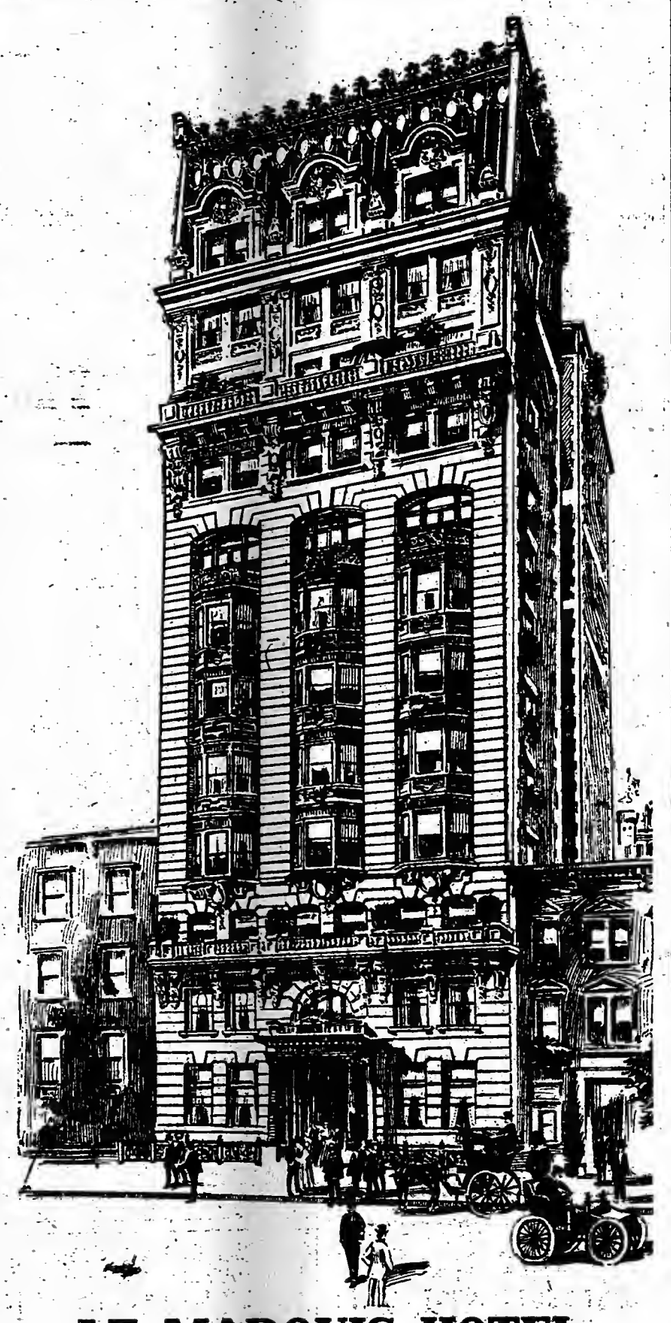
In every particular the HOTEL ABERDEEN commends itself to people who are accustomed to the best.

SUITES MAY BE HAD BY THE WEEK, MONTH, OR YEAR AT A REASONABLE RATE. WE ALSO HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS.

32D ST. HOTEL COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS.

Telephone—3400 Madison.



LE MARQUIS HOTEL.

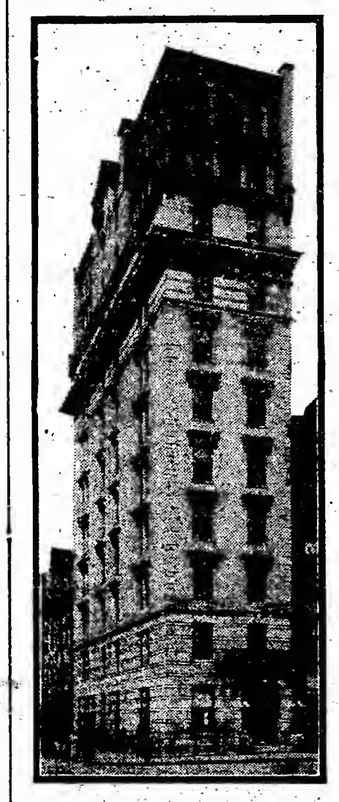
ABSOLUTELY fire-proof Apartment Hotel, 12-14-16 East 31st St., near 5th Ave.
ITS LOCATION is one of the best in the City of New York, being free from the annoyance of passing trolley cars and elevated railroad trains.
WITHIN TWO MINUTES' walk of trolley lines, etc., and communicating with all railway stations and sailing piers. The Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House two blocks distant.

UNIQUE IN APPOINTMENT—SITUATION UNSURPASSED.

THE RESTAURANT is a special feature. The services of the best French chefs obtainable.
MEALS a la carte will be served either in the Restaurant or Apartments.
THE APARTMENTS can be arranged in suites of from two to six rooms, with baths.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

PRICES of unfurnished apartments, $900 per year and upwards. Rooms, $2.00 per day and upwards.



THE BRAYTON
62 Madison Ave., Cor. 27th St.

High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel

FOR A FEW SELECT FAMILIES

Handsomely Furnished and Unfurnished

1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms

BATHS, PRIVATE HALLS

REASONABLE RATES

A few bright, sunny suites of 2 rooms and bath. Arrangements made for Winter well furnished, with board.

REFERENCES

ROOF GARDEN
For Guests and Friends

MARY B. TUCKER, Prop.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class Exclusive Family Hotel.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

A Few Apartments Will Be Open for Rental from Oct. 1st.

CAN BE SHOWN NOW.

Restaurant a la carte.

9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.

S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.
E. H. MANNING.

WASHINGTON SQUARE HOTEL.

NO. 12 FIFTH AV.

EXQUISITELY APPOINTED APARTMENT HOTEL; SUITES OF ONE TO THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, AND FOUR TO SIX ROOMS, WITH TWO BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; SEASON OR YEARLY; DECIDEDLY EXCLUSIVE; WHITE SERVICE; FIREPROOF BUILDING; EXCELLENT CUISINE, A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

HOTEL SEVILLE

S. W. Cor. 29th St. and Madison Av.

ENTIRELY NEW | LOCATION UNSURPASSED

QUIET AND DISTINCTLY FIRST CLASS.

Now offers to desirable tenants only suites of 2 or more rooms by the season or by the year at moderate prices.

Parlor, bedroom and bath, from $1,250 to $2,000 per year.
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, from $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Rates

All rooms well furnished and the hotel equipped with every conceivable modern convenience.

TRANSIENT RATES $1.50 per day and upward With baths, $2.00 per day and upward.

The Restaurant and Café are special features, with the highest standard of service maintained. Club breakfasts and table d'hote dinners will be served.

Further particulars of EDWARD PURCHAS, Mgr.

THE GANOGA,

35 and 37 EAST 27TH ST.

New and Select Apartment Hotel.

New Subway Station, 2 Minutes' Walk.
Single and double suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished.
Full hotel service; restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
Private telephone and all night elevator.
Descriptive booklet on application.

HOTEL FLANDERS,

133 to 137 West 47th St.

1 Room and bath, from $480.
2 Rooms and bath, from $600.
3 Rooms and 1 or 2 baths, from $1200.

European and American Plan
Also a Doctor's Apartment.

THE ALABAMA,

15 EAST 11TH ST.

(Very near 5th Av.)

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.

Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.

The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.

The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.

Two elevators, a mail chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.

Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

CLEMENT COURT,

25 EAST 59TH ST.

5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

Hotel Somerset,

150 West 47th St.

A High Class Modern Hotel, Perfectly Appointed; Every Home Comfort. Each Room with Bath and Long Distance Telephone.

RATES $2 PER DAY AND UPWARDS

AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.

A FEW

Desirable Apartments

for rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms, with extra large closets.

Under the proprietorship of
WILLIAM H. MOSELEY,
Hayan House, New Haven, Conn.

CLAUDE E. NOTT, Resident Manager.



LEADING APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL FLORENCE

N. E. Cor. 18th St. and 4th Ave., (Union Square.)

Within 5 minutes of the most prominent dry goods houses.

Stations of 2 Elevated Railroads located at 18th St.

Electric Cars, which transfer to all parts of the City, pass the door.

The Florence is now *under new management.*

During the Summer months the Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, and no expense or effort will be spared to bring it to the standard of the highest class hotels in the city.

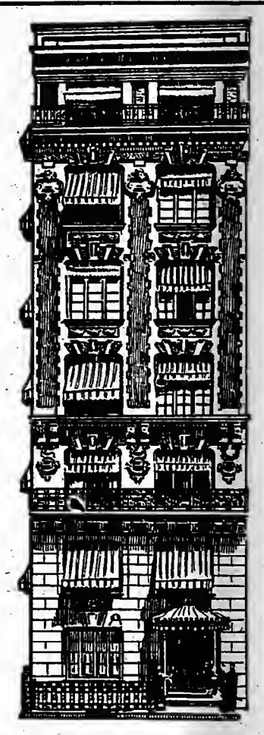
The Rooms are constructed for comfort and are provided with every conceivable advantage and convenience.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The hotel will be conducted also for transients.

A special feature of the new Florence will be the Restaurant, which will be conducted for the guests and the general public, and will be furnished with the best service and cuisine that money will buy.

SUBWAY STATION DIRECTLY ON CORNER.

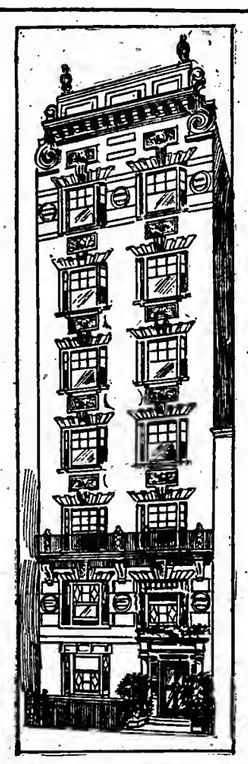


THE HOWARD

7 East 32d St.

Just off 5th Av.

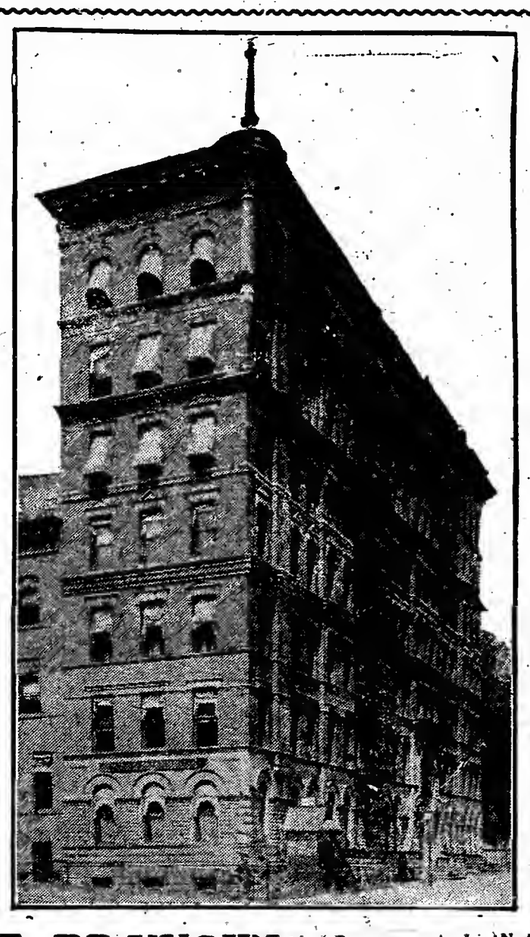
Ideal home for bachelors or small families, furnished or unfurnished; every modern convenience; rents not excessive; excellent cuisine. Management G. A. BRIGGS, formerly Tilden House.



THE HAMPTON

22 East 31st St.

High-class Apartments for bachelors and small families. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Under management of G. A. BRIGGS. Also the Tilden, Gramercy Park.



THE BRUNSWI[illegible] A ISON AV., CORNER 89TH ST.

Strictly fireproof, high class family hotel; homelike cuisine; 1 to 6 rooms and bath; an ideal hotel for those who ars looking for homelike comforts; prices very moderate. E. SIEBERT.

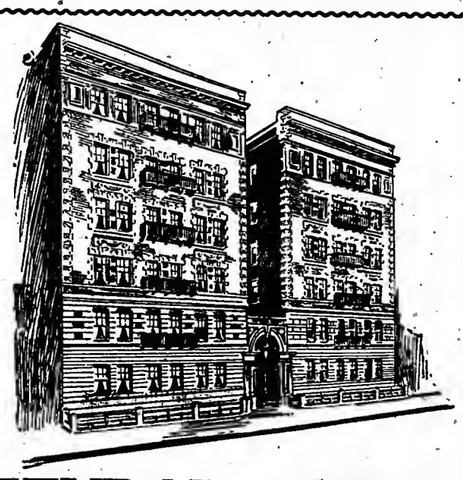
SELECT APARTMENT HOUSES.



HOFFMAN COURT,

S. W. cor. Madison Ave. & 99th St.
Half Block from Central Park.

5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS.
With all the latest and modern improvements. Rents, $35 to $55.
I. RANDOLPH JACOBS & CO., Agents on Premises. Tel. 1997 79th.
WILLIAM SCHUSTER, Owner.



KENDAL COURT

517-523 WEST 111TH ST. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave., one block from Subway Station.

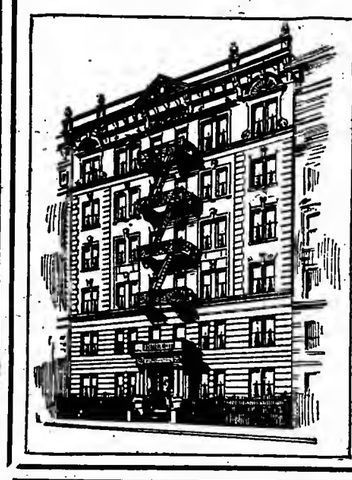
NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF.

Apartments of unusually large rooms, plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art. Suites of

4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH, $40 to $70 MONTHLY.

Superintendent on premisss.

THE BERTHA



515 WEST 111TH STREET,

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,

Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av.

Rents Moderate.

Just Completed modern Apartments, consisting of

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms.

Every room is large, light, and airy
Tiled Baths, with Showers.
Electric Light. Mail Chute.
Telephone in Each Apartment.
All-night Elevator Servic.
Elevator Runs to Roof.

Hotel Flanders

133 to 137 West 47th Street. Furnished single and double suites and baths from $2 per day.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Have you arranged for an apartment for the year commencing October 1, 1904?
If not call at

THE TOURAINE,

23 Clinton St,

BROOKLYN,

Where you will find apartments, consisting of one, two and three rooms and bath.

The finest and best located apartment hotel in Brooklyn.

Apartments may be seen at any time. Apply on premises.

THE PILATUS

NOS. 212 and 214 WEST 141ST ST.

New and Modern Elevator Apartments

5 Rooms	and bath	$450 per annum
6 Rooms	and bath	$575 per annum
7 Rooms	and bath	$675 per annum

All large, light and airy rooms, elegantly finished and decorated; electric lights, telephones, liveried attendants, &c., &c. Within one block of all surface lines and elevated road stations.

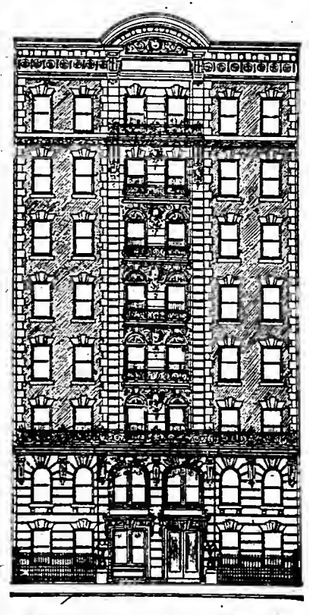
Apply to Superintendent on premises or at the office of

Fleischmann Realty & Construction Co.,

Nos. 5 and 7 East 42d St., New York.

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.



Ready for Occupancy.

New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof.

Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or

RICHTMYER & IRVING,

2649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

Strathmore

52d St. and Broadway
Corner Apartments

7 and 8 Large Light Rooms with Bath.

Rents $1,500 to $1,650

Apply to

HORACE S. ELY & CO.,

21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$950 to $4,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings; affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

18 West 44th St.

JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.

THE ARLINGTON,

Opposite Trinity Chapel.

New 12-Story Fireproof
FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Apartments, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Transient and Permanent Guests.
Every Modern Improvement.
Rentals.....$600 to $1600.
CUISINE OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

E. S. WILLARD & CO.,

'PHONE 8397 CORT. 21 NASSAU ST.
Agents, or Manager on premises.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$1,700. New building, quiet, exclusive. All-night elevator. Sunlight floods every room; unobstructed view all windows. Excellent transportation facilities; 8 rooms, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano. For details of house see to-day's Times under "Apartments Unfurnished." Plans on request. Supt. on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs. 4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

RICHTMYER & IRVING

2,649 Broadway (101st St.),

OFFER CHOICE WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.

These houses are all of modern construction and under our personal supervision, assuring tenants every comfort and courteous attention.

The St. John,
511 W.112th St., on Cathedral Heights.
RENTALS 600 TO 720 YEARLY. Suites of 6 rooms and bath; desirable location; near Columbia College.

160 West 106th St.,
Corner Amsterdam Av.
RENTALS 660 TO 720 YEARLY. Suites of 7 large, light rooms; all night elevator service; telephone, electric light.

207 West 106th St.,
Near Broadway.
RENTALS 480 YEARLY. 7 large rooms; steam heat, open plumbing and all modern conveniences.

The Linlaugh,
2,647 Broadway, near 101st St.
RENTALS 660 TO 900 YEARLY. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms, every modern convenience; all night elevator, electric light, telephone, shower baths, &c.

The Frontenac,
76, 78 West 113th St.,
Near Lenox Av.
RENTALS 480 TO 600 YEARLY. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, including night elevator service.

HOTEL ORLEANS

COLUMBUS AVE.,
S. W. COR. 80TH ST.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
Suites Furnished or Unfurnished.
ELIGIBLE LOCATION.
Dining Room on 10th floor.

229 West 101st St.,
Northwest Corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 3, 4, and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service; rents, $25 to $65.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

THE INVERNESS,

57TH ST. AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

APPLY TO

HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST., 27 WEST 30TH ST.
Or Superintendent on premises.

The Colford,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of six rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator; long-distance telephone in each apartment; moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

East 27th St.
No. 316—2d floor, 5 rooms; rent, $24.
No. 311—1st floor, 5 rooms; rent, $21.
No. 312—3d floor, 5 rooms; rent, $22.
Single houses, Improvements.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

FURNISHED ROOMS. | FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE FISCHER-HANSEN ESTATE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAP ITS NEW

APARTMENT HOTEL FOR LADIES ONLY,

Nos. 4 to 12 West 92d St., under the management of Mrs. Gibson, will open September 1.

Handsomely furnished Rooms, from $3.50 to $8 per week; meals by the week, $6; by the day, $1; or a la carte.

Inspection now invited.

Send for booklets, and address the Fischer-Hansen Estate, 4 West 92d.

THE VERONA,

820 PRESIDENT ST.,

CORNER SEVENTH AVE.

Very desirable and complete in every way. Hot water supply, steam heat, hall boys, elevator service, resident janitor; one of the most desirable locations on the Park Slope. Possession at any time.

THE CLINTON,

Cor. Clinton and Pacific Sts.,

and other up-to-date apartments throughout the city.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., LTD.,
207 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE ARLINGTON,

Select Family Apartment Hotel.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

NEAR WALL ST. FERRY.

Elegant Apartments, 2, 3, 4 and 7 Rooms, with Bath.

GRAND SCENERY.

Overlooking the beautiful harbor; all modern improvements; hall boy service; elevator; telephone and maid service arranged for.

DINING ROOM AMERICAN PLAN.

Superior Service at Reasonable Rates.

For further particulars apply on premises.

62 AND 64 MONTAGUE ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof; apartments 5 and 6 large rooms, all improvements; rents, $33 to $42.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

292 Central Park West, (Near 89th St.)—Eight rooms and bath, newly decorated; attractive arrangement; beautiful park view. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av., (88th St.)

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$53——243 WEST 135TH ST.——$53
Elgnt large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

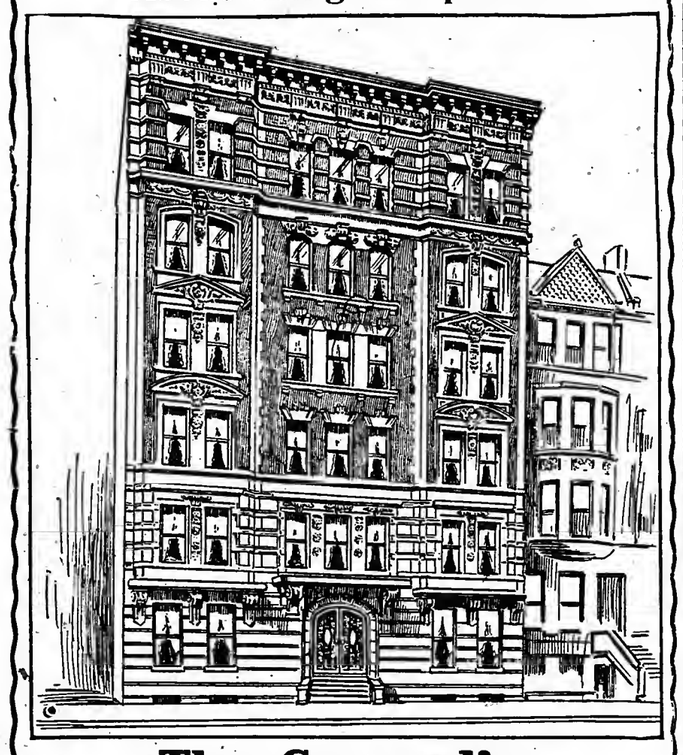
Sublet.—Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, from Sept. 1; reasonable. 136 Madison Av.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

SELECT APARTMENT HOUSES.

The Concordia and Elberon Hall.

Two Magnificent Apartments About Being Completed.



The Concordia,

46 and 48 West 96th St., near Central Park West.



ELBERON HALL,

385-386 Central Park West,

Between 98th and 99th Sts.

Two new, magnificent Fireproof Buildings. They are especially noteworthy for their superior sanitary arrangements and the unusual number of comforts and conveniences provided.

The apartments consist of eight rooms, two baths, butler's pantry, and reception and private halls which open upon every room. Nothing will be found wanting which would tend to make these the most desirable housekeeping apartments in the city. A special feature of the bath rooms is the **RUSSIAN** and **TURKISH BATH ATTACHMENTS**, something heretofore unknown in private apartments.

The kitchens and butlers' pantries are equipped with all modern appliances and an abundance of shelf and dresser room.

The management will carefully look after the comfort of occupants and see that the best service is always maintained. There is liveried hall and elevator attendance day and night, extra large fireproof jewelry and silver safe, long distance telephone in every apartment, etc.

LEON A. LIEBESKIND,

Owner and Builder on Premises. Tel. 3692 River.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,

N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights. Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.

Rents $50 and upward.

Sublet bachelor apartment, 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from September reasonable. 136 Madison Av.

---

150 WEST 91ST STREET.

6-room apartments, all improvements; $34-38.

---

42 West 133d St.—Single flat, 6 large, light rooms, bath; new open plumbing; newly renovated; 4th floor; $26. Janitor, basement.

---

111 WEST 43D STREET,

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St,

Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. One corner apartment, $720.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

1187 Lexington Ave., cor. 81st St.

7-room apartment; all modern conveniences; electric elevator service day and night. The style and finish is equal to apartments costing double. **Rent, $900.**

HOLYOKE,

758 WEST END AV.

Elegant apartments; will rent until Oct. at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter; high-class apartments.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.

21 West 81st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

A.— CORONADO. A.—

Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high class apartments; 6-14 rooms; $70 upward.

PORTER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Brokers,

159 WEST 125TH STREET and 2,727 BROADWAY, Near 104th Street.

Telephone 958 and 959 Morningside. Telephone 4110-4111 Riverside.

OFFER APARTMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS BUILDINGS:

THE RODNA, S. E. cor. Morningside Av. & 123d St.	Overlooking Morningside Park. Near Surface, Subway and L Roads. 4, 5, 6, and 7 large light rooms. Electric light. Telephone in each Apartment. Elevator.	**Rents, $420 to $720.**
THE ELIZABETH, S. W. cor. Broadway and 105th St.	CLOSE to Subway and Elevated Stations. 7 and 8 rooms and bath; parquet and tiled floors; all-night service; all improvements; elevator, telephone. Spacious entrance.	**Rents, $840 to $1,020.**
THE HENRY JAMES, 501 W. 113th St., cor. Amsterdam Av.	EIGHT UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS and bath, with direct outside light. Parquet floors throughout. All hardwood trim. Overlooks Columbia and Cathedral grounds. Best service.	**Rents, $1,000 to $1,200.**
THE MARANAMAY, 611 to 617 West 112th St., near Riverside Drive.	Within 200 feet of Broadway cars, or two blocks of Rapid Transit station Superb views of Drive and Hudson. 6 and 7 large rooms, with all latest conveniences. Fine light.	**Rents, $780 to $1,000.**
THE OLGA, 42-44 West 120th St., facing Mount Morris Park.	New Building. Eight extra large rooms and bath. Parlors, 13x16 feet. Open court, 14x57 feet. Hardwood trim; parquet floors; electric lights, elevator, telephone.	**Rents, $900 to $1,100.**
THE HENRI, 246 and 248 West 128th Street.	New six-story building. Apartments of three, five, and six rooms and bath. Modern throughout. Hardwood trim, exposed plumbing, electric lights, elevator service, telephone, &c.	**Rents, $360 to $660.**
381-382 Central Park West, Between 98th and 99th Streets.	Modern seven-story building; large light rooms and bath. Exposed plumbing, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat and hot water, elevator, telephone, &c.	**Rents, $420 to $720.**
2,730 Broadway, 104th and 105th Sts.	Seven rooms and bath; hardwood trim; steam heat and hot water; every improvement.	**Rent, $40.**
21 Manhattan Av., Northwest corner 101st St.	Five light rooms and tiled bathroom; hardwood trim; steam heat and hot water.	**Rents, $20 to $24.**

Apartments to lease in the following high-class buildings:

Rhineland

534 WEST 124TH ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
$45 to $55;
Six and Seven Room Suites;
Elevator,
Electric Light
and Telephone.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

MODERN.

40 WEST 127TH ST.
$40 to $47.50;
Five and Six Room Suites;
ELEVATOR.
Electric Light and Telephone.

The London

60-2-4-6 WEST 115TH ST.
$40 to $45;
Suites of Seven Rooms and Bath.
Telephone and Electric Light.

FIRM OF

J. B. KETCHAM,

57 WEST 125TH ST.

TELEPHONE 693 HARLEM. NEAR LENOX AVE.

THE GARDEN COURTS,

118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Avenue.



Six and seven rooms and bath. (Very large and light.) Modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, etc. Opening on Large Garden. Desirable locality. Convenient to surface cars, "L" and Subway. **Rents $480 and upwards.** Office on premises, 164 St. Nicholas Avenue. Telephone, 3049—Morningside.



2 West 83d St.

Corner Central Park West.

Magnificent Apartments, Seven Rooms and Bath.
Elevator, Steam Heat; All Improvements.
Rents $960 to $1,350 Per Year.
Inquire of Superintendent on Premises, or
Owner, 31 Nassau St., Room 613.

THE SONCY, 49 WEST 57TH NEAR 5TH AVENUE.

In New York's best residence district. $1,900-$2,000; excellent light; 9 large rooms and one and two baths, drawing room, 24x20; steam heat; all night elevator service; telephone; quiet and exclusive. Apply to superintendent on premises or BALDWIN & WHITE, 27 Pine St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat:

63d St.,	101 West,	6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St.,	100 West,	6 rooms and bath.....$40
86th St.,	101 West,	7 rooms and bath.....$50
86th St.,	61 West,	7 rooms and bath.....$50
87th St.,	100 West,	7 rooms and bath.....$45
87th St.,	72 West,	7 rooms and bath.....$50
90th St.,	100 West,	7 rooms and bath.....$45

Apply to janitors on premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

McMILLAN & KOCH,

2,753 BROADWAY, AT 106TH ST.
Telephone, 4466—Riverside.

The Lancaster.

5, 6, 7, & 8 rooms and bath. — 936 West End Av., at 106th St.—Most desirable apartments on the west side, embodying all the latest improvements. — Rents, $720 to $1,200 yearly.

The Ruth.

4 & 5 light sunny rooms and bath. — 449 to 453 West 123d St.—In a most attractive and modern elevator house, with every known improvement; facing Morningside Park. — Rents, $360 to $570 yearly.

The Anthony,

6 rooms and bath. — 435-437 West 123d St.—In modern elevator apartment house; facing Morningside Park; elevator, electric light, hall service, &c. — Rents, $504 to $600 yearly.

833-836 7th Av.,

7 rooms and bath. — near 54th St.—Very large, light rooms, in well-appointed house; all improvements, including elevator and hall service. — Rents, $45 to $65 monthly.

251 West 91st St.,

6 & 8 rooms and bath. — northwest corner Broadway.—In a modern house and containing such improvements as to make the apartments most desirable. — Rents, $60 to $65 monthly.

150 Manhattan Ave.,

5 rooms and bath. — southeast corner 107th St.—Exceptionally attractive apartments at a very low rental; steam heat, hot water, and other improvements. — Rents, $30 to $35 monthly.

THE BROADWAY

Southwest Cor. 40th St.

Attractive two and three room apartments, with bath. Attendance.
Restaurant on premises.

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

1 MADISON AVE., (9016) 60 LIBERTY ST.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St,

Facing Madison Square.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. Restaurant. For plans and particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

1 Madison Ave. (9017) 60 Liberty St.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Riverside Drive.....Cor. of 92d St.

The most complete large apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive.

These Apartments are arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with sunlight in every room, together with the conveniences of a hotel. Service of the highest order. Extra elevator for servants.

12 extra large rooms and 3 baths.....$3,300 to $3,400

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.

BEST ARRANGED APARTMENTS IN MODERN ELEVATOR HOUSES.

A private house on one floor; large rooms.

8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 to $1,500

Henrietta Court.....316 West 95th St.

NEW FIREPROOF HOUSE. LARGE ROOMS. FINE SERVICE.

5 Rooms and Bath.....$540
8 Rooms and Bath..... 960

Valencia Court.....317 West 95th St.

FIREPROOF HOUSE. LIGHT AND SUNNY ROOMS.

7 Rooms and Bath.....$840 to $900

308 West 93d St.....Near Broadway

FINE LARGE ROOMS. OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER.

8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$840 to $1,080

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.

8 Rooms and Bath..... $780

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.

5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $750

Arlington.....146 West 82d St.

ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR. ELEVATOR SERVICE.

7 Rooms and Bath..... $900
8 Rooms and Bath..... 1,050

Roycroft.....219 West 80th St.

ALL LIGHT ROOMS. IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY.

5 Rooms and Bath.....$660 and $720

Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.

A SELECT APARTMENT HOUSE. NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.

6 Rooms and Bath..... $720
7 Rooms and Bath..... 900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.

TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

All light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.

3 Rooms and Bath..... $600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath..... 720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath..... 1,200 to 1,440

702 West End Ave......Near 95th St.

SINGLE APARTMENT. (No Elevator.)

8 Rooms and Bath—3d floor..... $660
8 Rooms and Bath—5th floor..... 600

Call and see us at once and close your lease.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,

TELEPHONE CALL, 3305 RIVERSIDE. 440 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 81ST ST.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

19 WEST 42D STREET.

Offer the following Apartments:

THE ALLSTON,

17-19 E. 38TH ST., COR. MADISON AVE.

Suites of two rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises .....$300 to $840

Also a doctor's office, consisting of a suite of either two or three rooms on ground floor.....$1,500

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,

FACING CENTRAL PARK, NEAR BROADWAY.

Extra large apartments, 8 and 9 rooms; hall service, telephone, and elevator, central location.....$900 to $1,200

238 TO 244 EAST 13TH ST.,

5 and 10 very large rooms; hall service, heat, etc.....$420 to $840

155 WEST 46TH ST.,

A single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom, hardwood floors, steam heat, etc. $840

117 WEST 84TH ST.,

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.

Large single apartment; 7 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, and hall service $660

THE MELBA,

NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 102D ST.

Desirable, all light apartments, elevator, electric lighting, telephone in apartments and all conveniences.....$780 to $1,000

THE HETHERINGTON,

S. E. COR. PARK AVE. AND 63D ST.,

Seven large rooms and bathroom, elevator, telephone, hall service; excellent location .....$900 to $1,100

917 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 58th St.

First floor, 8 outside rooms and bathroom, steam heated; suitable for physician.....$1,000

26 WEST 97TH ST.,

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Eight all light rooms and bathroom; very choice neighborhood; steam heat, etc. .....$600 to $720

174 WEST 58TH ST.,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.

Six rooms and bathroom; steam heated. $540 to $660

THE REGENT,

438 AND 440 WEST 57TH ST.

8 extra large and light rooms, hall service, heat, etc.....$480

Further particulars can be had at the Houses, or by calling up this Office on 'Phone 6660—38th Street.

NOTICE

To those looking for comfortable and attractive homes in

Modern Apartment Houses

HAVING the management of many buildings on the upper West Side, chiefly along Broadway and streets adjacent thereto, we are in a position to supply apartments of from 5 TO 11 ROOMS, ranging in rent from

$480 to $2,100 a Year.

Practically every house in our charge is of recent construction, so that the apartments which we can offer contain all the modern attractions of the typical model apartment house.

An immediate response is advised, as the supply of desirable apartments is very scarce.

GIBBS & KIRBY,

Real Estate Agents,

2705 Broadway, at 103d St.

Telephone Connection. *Subway Station in front of Office.*

SELECT APARTMENT HOUSES.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

A Booklet containing descriptions and complete information about available apartments mailed on application.

284 Columbus Av., (Near 73d St.)

A visit to our office will save money, time and annoyance for those seeking desirable apartments.

Selected List of West Side Apartments Offered for Rent from October 1.

$1,200 to $2,500	THE BARNARD, FIREPROOF. Cold storage refrigeration and electric light included in rent.	Central Park West, S. W. cor. 71st St.	6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms and Baths.
$4,000—One Apartment, of 17 Rooms and 3 Baths.			
$1,400 to $1,700	THE CASCADE, Electric light included in rent. Filtered water supply.	Central Park West, Corner 87th St.	7 Rooms and Bath.
$1,200 to $1,500	COLUMBIA COURT, These apartments overlook Riverside Drive.	Riverside Drive, Corner 115th St.	7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,200	THE ST. GERMAINE, Entrance hall finished in Italian marble and onyx.	200 West 86th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,300	THE VICTORIA, Fireproof building of modern type.	315 West 97th St., Corner Riverside Drive.	6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
$850 to $1,400	1,845, 1,851, 1,855 7TH AV., Two rooms and bath, $600. Large buildings, with high class service.	112th-113th Sts. Doctor's Apartment.	6, 7 & 9 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $900	312-320 MANHATTAN AV., Occupying block front opposite Morningside Park.	113th-114th Sts.,	6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
$720 to $960	170 WEST 78TH ST., Spacious entrance hall; all light apartments.	Corner Amsterdam Av.	7 Rooms and Bath.
$540 to $720	THE CURTIS, Large, handsome entrance; telephone, &c.	174-6 West 87th St.	7 Rooms and Bath.
$510 to $570	207-9 WEST 87TH ST., New houses, with every modern improvement.	near Broadway.	7 Rooms and Bath.
$480 and $540	THE KILTONGA, Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.	540 West 112th St., near Broadway.	4 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $540	THE MILFORD, Elevator, electric light. All light rooms.	211 West 101st St.,	4 & 5 Rooms and Bath.
$2,000 to $4,800	GEORGEAN COURT, Newly completed 9-story fireproof bldg. Model appointments	Central Park West, S. W. cor. 66th St.	8, 11 & 12 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,800 to $3,200	EUCLID HALL, Large rooms and private halls like those of a country mansion.	Broadway, 85th to 86th St.	8, 9, 11 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$2,300 and $2,450	THE LIVINGSTON, Steel constructed. Fireproof. Electric light included.	Central Park West, N. W. cor. 86th St.	9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $1,650	THE PAMLICO, This is an up-to-date fireproof building.	97 Central Park West, near 69th St.	8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,500	THE WYOMING, Exceptionally large rooms, with high ceilings.	166 West 55th St.	8 & 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200 and $1,300	THE CATHERINE, Fireproof. All apartments overlook Central Park.	1 West 69th St., Cor. Central Park West.	6 Rooms and Bath.
$1,400	THE MEISSONIER, A new building, convenient to theatre and shopping districts.	204 West 55th St., near Broadway.	7 Rooms and Bath.
$1,100 to $1,200	THE REXMERE, Unusual value offered in this house.	330 W. 85th St.	7 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,200	202, 204 WEST 86TH ST., Hardwood floors and cabinet trim throughout apartments.	Near Broadway.	8 Rooms and Bath.
$900 to $1,100	THE SHERMAN, Central location. Convenient to business district.	155-159 West 48th St.	8 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $900	PALAIS ROYAL, A large corner building of modern architecture.	1,864 7th Av.	6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
$516 to $840	PUTNAM COURT, Handsome building, conveniently located to "L" station.	150 West 104th St.	4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
$540 to $660	102-4 WEST 85TH ST., Exceptional value at rents quoted.	Near Columbus Av.	7 Rooms and Bath.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

Telephone 1,190—Columbus.

Georgean Court

(New 9½ Story Fireproof Building.)

The Most Luxurious Apartment House on Central Park West.

Suites of 8, 10, 11 & 12 very large Rooms.

Each Apartment has a private Foyer Reception Hall.



Three superbly equipped baths in the 10, 11 & 12 Room Suites.

Two baths in the 8 Room Suites.

S. W. Cor. 66th Street and Central Park West.

THE VARIOUS appointments and equipments of Georgean Court are of the most expensive character. The woodwork in the apartments is of the finest quality, having been made after special designs. The parlors are finished in white and gold, relieved by mahogany. The libraries are finished in mahogany; the dining rooms in weathered oak, after the Flemish style; the bedrooms in white enamel, bird's-eye maple and oak. The floors are of parquet.

The kitchens and pantries are notable for their up-to-date equipment. The kitchen walls are wainscoted with tiles and contain sanitary garbage closets, large storage closets, solid porcelain tubs and sinks, etc.

Closet and storagerooms are provided in abundance in every apartment. Separate rooms for men servants; and a general laundry, with steam dryers, are provided on a half story on top of the building.

The building has two Otis Electric Elevators—one for tenants and one for the use of servants and the delivery of goods. Each apartment has long-distance telephone. The general attendance and service will be of the highest character.

BOOKLET WITH FLOOR PLANS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d Street.

DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

WEST SIDE

Elevator Apartments.

GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms, (two servants' rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators; two baths.
RENT, $2,200.

GAINSBOROUGH,
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight, and nine room Apartments; parquet floors; private telephone, etc.; superb location, with extended views; electric light.
RENT, $1,200 TO $2,200.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartments; eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators, and every improvement; all-night service.
RENT, $1,000 TO $1,200.

ELMORE COURT,
541 WEST 124TH ST.
Very conveniently reached by CABLE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric light; telephone.
NEAR SUBWAY STATION.
RENT, $35 TO $50.

THE SAVAGE,
323 WEST 83D ST.
Seven and eight large rooms and bath; electric light; telephone.
RENT, $900 TO $1,200.

Without Elevator.

167-173 West 81st St.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; reasonable rents; one apartment, 14 rooms and 2 baths.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

172 West 77th St.
CORNER BUILDING.
Six and seven rooms; hall boy; telephone.
RENT, $50 TO $65.

71-73 West 104th St.
Single flat; private hall; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat; rooms very light.
RENT, $46 TO $55.

65, 67 & 69 W. 104th St.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; private halls.
RENT, $38 TO $44.

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST., CORNER BUILDING.
Very light Apartment; seven large rooms and bath; very attractive entrance; hall boy.
RENT, $45 TO $60.

200 West 88th St.
CORNER BUILDING.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; all improvements. Ground apartment for physician.
RENT, $45 TO $60.

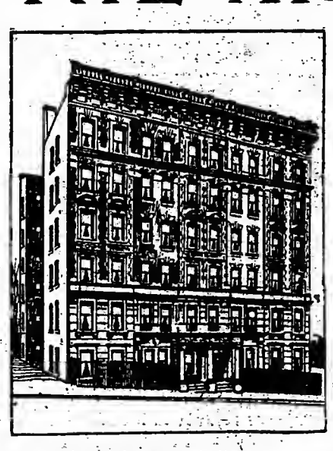
124 West 94th St.
Attractive Apartments, seven rooms; all improvements.
RENT, $30 TO $35.

FULL PARTICULARS OF ABOVE WILL BE MAILED IF DESIRED.

My personal attention is given to the above houses, and satisfactory references are required as to the responsibility and desirability of all tenants.

WILLIAM R. WARE, Agent,
451 Columbus Ave., near 81st St.
TELEPHONE 1,036—RIVERSIDE.

THE ARLEIGH



616-618-620 WEST 115TH ST.,
Overlooking Riverside Drive.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 7 light, cheerful rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms. Exposed nickel plumbing, shower baths, sprays and towel racks.

Quartered oak trim. Parquet floors. Dressing mirrors.

Long distance telephone and jewelry safe in each apartment.

All-night elevator service.

Rents, $1,000 to $1,100.

Telephone 3800 Morningside.

THE BRAENDER

Central Park West, S. W. Cor. 102d St.



New, Absolutely Fireproof, Steel Construction Apartments.

Suits of 5 to 12 Rooms, One to Three Baths.

First class service day and night; up to date appointments.

Rents from $900 Upward.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Telephone 4164 Riverside.

Apartments Are Now Being Selected in

"THE MADISON SQUARE"

37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof APARTMENT HOUSE AND APARTMENT HOTEL of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Sq., the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
6 rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
7 rooms and bath, $1,900 to $3,000,
including light and heat.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
1 room and bath, $450 to $600.
2 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,100.
3 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400,
including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

For information apply at OFFICE ON THE PREMISES any hour day or evening or

GEO. R. READ & CO., 1 Madison Avenue.

HELEN COURT.
Beautiful corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all improvements; six of the rooms facing park; rent, $900. Inquire 14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

PAULINE.
Up-to-date apartments, seven rooms and bath, facing Morningside Park; conveniently located. Inquire 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CHERBOURG,
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 92D ST.
Beautiful nine and ten room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and every modern convenience; rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

The Stratford
MADISON AVE.
Southwest corner 81st St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
High-class and exclusive suites of 9 and 10 very large all outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults; immediate possession.

The Powellton
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 97th St.
One block from Express Subway Station.
A superb corner Apartment of 10 extra large light rooms and two baths, with ample closet room; embodying every up-to-date improvement and convenience.
Rent, $2,000 Per Annum.

HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
Desirable six and seven room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and all improvements; rents from $600 to $900 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

391 WEST END AV.
Handsome Apartments, decorated to suit, with elevator and all modern conveniences, to rent from $1,200 to $1,600 per year; seven and eight rooms.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

451 WEST END AV.
Beautiful seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, and all conveniences, to rent from $750 to $900.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

69, 71, 73 WEST 88TH ST.
Large, light seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, &c., to rent from $540 to $700 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; rents, $27.50 to $37.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St. 1,161 3d Av., near 68th St.

12 West 44th St.
THE MANSFIELD.
New 12-Story Apartment Building, with every modern convenience, exclusively for BACHELORS.
ALSO FINE STUDIO APARTMENT.
Squash court; cafe, with excellent cuisine.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 21 Nassau St. EQUITABLE BUILDING.
'PHONE 8307 CORTLANDT.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Aves., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE PARKVIEW,
222-224 West 59th St., facing Central Park. Choice 8-room apartments, $1,200 to $1,400 per annum.

FOR SALE BUSINESS PROPERTIES TO LET

L. J. Phillips & Co.,

158 Broadway. Telephone, 1711 Cortlandt.

261 Columbus Av. Cor. 72d St. Telephone, 2750 Columbus.

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

LOTS FOR IMPROVEMENT.
PROPERTIES FOR INVESTMENT.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR SALE OR RENT.

Management of Properties a Specialty.

Auction, Appraisal, Mortgage and Insurance Departments.

AGENTS FOR TIMES BUILDING,
TIMES SQUARE, BROADWAY AND 42D ST.



107-113 W. 25th St.,

NEAR 6TH AVE.

In the Centre of the Shopping District.

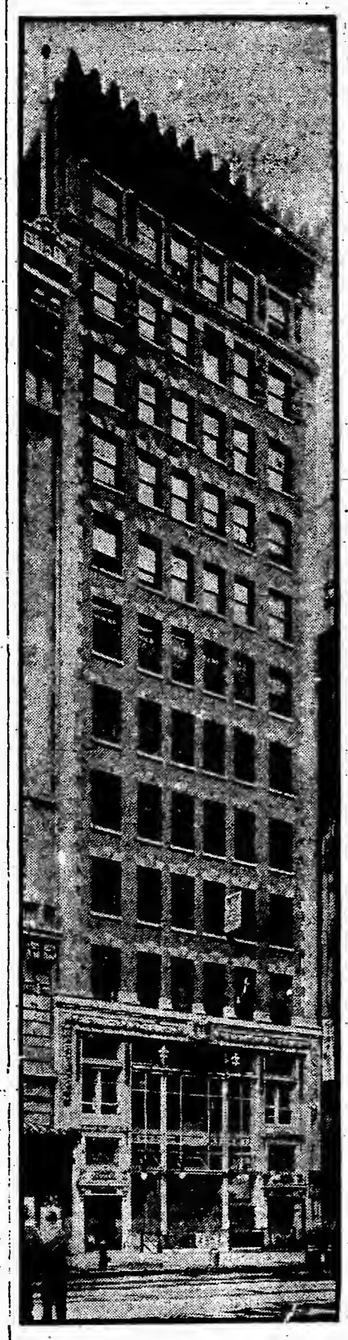
New Building, 80 x 98.9, with all conveniences, to rent. Light floors and lofts, entire or separate, at reasonable rates.

For further particulars apply

JAMES QUINN,
on premises, or your own broker.

CHILD'S BUILDING,

108-110 West 34th St., 34th St. & B'way.



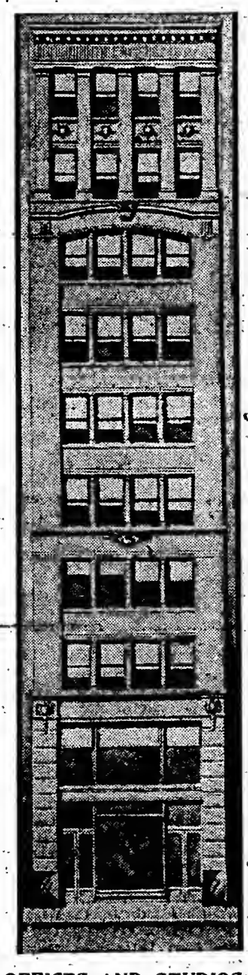
Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in this NEW BUILDING TO RENT.

EVERYTHING UP TO DATE.

Elevator and Uniform Service Day and Evening.

TERMS MODERATE

WILLIARD S. BURROWS,
Agent on Premises.



OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.
Very desirable location for first-class business. Reasonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

To Sublet.—Highly desirable display room or office, bandsomely finished; walls newly burlapped; unobstructed lighting; about 800 square feet second floor Cammeyer Building; unusual opportunity for first-class concern to secure large office or exceptionally attractive show room in most accessible location. E. W. Russell, 310-318 6th Av.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH ST.
Two storage warehouses, each 25x100, to sell as a whole or separate; will also consider leasing.
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

FIRE PROOF Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—CORNER IN LIVE NEIGHBORhood for saloon and restaurant business. Will buy or make long lease.
B. H. WEISKER, JR., 34 Pine Street.
Tel. 1807 John. New York.

We shall open branch offices in different parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars.—Real estate for sale; collecting of rents in vicinity solicited. W. B. Hogan, 125th St. and Morningside Av. East.

Have $27,000; want Manhattan and Bronx improved; owners send particulars. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

I want a country place free and clear; will give in payment my New York house; state full particulars and price. Abrams, Box 360 Times.

$2,000 to invest in cold water flats, West Harlem. Owners send particulars to W., Times, Harlem.

Have client with $25,000 to invest in tenement, avenue preferred. Knohloch, 527 Lenox Ave.

Wanted—Several cheap tenements; owners or brokers; bargains. Riordan, 1,304 Lexington Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Modern elevator apartment house, rented, to exchange for out-of-town unencumbered or Western property. Address Jackson, Box 360 Times.

Private dwelling; equity $8,000 (and cash;) want flats, tenements; submit offers. Hoerlein, 220 Broadway.

Will exchange choice apartment hotel and several low-priced apartment houses. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts.	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Dinar
Cin., St. Louis	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 105 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—‡5:00, ‡‡||10:00, *¶||10:02 A. M., ‡‡||11:00, *¶||1:03, *¶||3:00, ‡‡||5:00, *¶||5:01, *12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—¶9 A. M., ‡2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., †||12:00, *||4:00, *11:00 P. M.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*‡||8:40 A. M., ‡9:00 P. M.
PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*‡8:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—*‡3:00 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk, †‡9:15 A. M., †‡3:25 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—‡5:00, †‡9:15 A. M., s1:25, †‡3:25 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡5:00, §6:00, ††8:00, †‡10:02, §‖10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., ††1:06, ‡4:30, §‖5:01, ††6:00, §¶6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c246 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Saturdays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. ¶Parlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cAgencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Cortlandt Street is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 3:30 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 118, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations in Jersey shore; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
8-7-04

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Greenwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lve. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lve. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y. 5:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., (foot Peck Slip.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 273, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa, Citta di Napoli Aug. 31; Citta di Torino Sept. 14. Cabin, $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck. Belognesi, Hatfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 85th Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO & TROUSAND ISDS.
9:20 P. M.—SOUTWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. ‖Saturday only. ¶Except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—s4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, s4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—s4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, s4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—s4:00, *9:40 A. M., s1:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †9:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—s4:00 A. M., s1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—s4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:52, (except Long Branch, 4:45, 4:55, 5:45, 6:45, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, ‡9:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‡9:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
34TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—s4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:00, s4:00, *6:00, *7:00, ‡9:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—s4:00, s4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, ‖*1:30, †3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hreb's only) †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ft. of Rector St. Pr. R. Atlantic Highs, Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M. sFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. zSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 244 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 444, 360 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BUST, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42d St.
‡8:15 A. M.	Local train	12:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:06 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:18 A. M.
11:40 A. M.	Liberty Express	*12:30 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:18 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	*1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:20 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Weste Express	10:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily. Balance except Sunday. Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 Germanic.....Sept. 17
Philadelphia....Sept. 10 New York.....Sept. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 6 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 Finland.....Sept. 17
Zeeland.....Sept. 10 Vaderland.....Sept. 24
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM
Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM
Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12,30 PM Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz.Oct.18,11 AM
Bremen..Sept. 20, 10 AM Friedrich..Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sep. 15, 10 AM Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenz'n.Sep.10, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM Luise....Oct. 29, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM Irene....Nov. 12, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Deutsch'd..Sept. 1, 8 AM Palatia..Sept. 10, 6 AM
†Waldersee.Sept.3,11 AM †Moltke..Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar..Sept. 6, 2 PM P. Adalbert..N.24,11AM
P. Adalbert..Oct. 4, noon P. Oskar...Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar..Oct. 25,10 AM *Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia.Nov.10,11 AM P. Adalbert..Jan. 10
"To Italy in less than 5 days."
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
According to Season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 AM Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM
Campania, Sept. 10, 6 AM Umbria....Oct. 1, 10 AM
Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM Campania..Oct. 8, Noon
Thursday Service.
Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon Aurania..Sept. 20, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Services.
Ultonia..Aug. 30, Noon Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 21 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. P.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 67.35, 67.15, 67.45, 68.35, 69.25.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.40 AM	*10.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*67.40 AM	*67.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.40 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.05 PM	*41.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	12.35 PM	14.10 PM
Easton Local	*3.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.25 PM	*20.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRADE	*7.25 PM	*9.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 790, 1,354 and 1,542 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 24 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 256 & 369 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Anchoria....Sept. 8, Noon Columbia..Sept.17, 1 PM
Furnessia.Sept. 10, Noon Ethiopia.Sept. 24, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Potsdam.....Aug. 30 Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6 Statendam.....Sept. 27
Ryndam.....Sept. 13 Potsdam.....Oct. 4
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romance and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer,
"PRINCE ARTHUR"
maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Munson Line, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 84 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S. S. Co.
PORTLAND LINE.
Is a Delightful, Refreshing Week-End or Holiday Trip. 3-Day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight. White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail, Telephone, 1,200—Orchard.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 2d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
Empress of China.....Nov. 28th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Manuka.....Sept. 16 Aorangi.....Oct. 14
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS
TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

SUMMER CRUISE TO HALIFAX, N. S., and ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Fine ocean passenger steamers ROSALIND and SYLVIA, sailing every Saturday at 11 A. M. Delightful cruise through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds.
Round Trip to Halifax, $32.
" " " St. John's, $60.
Rates include meals and stateroom berth. For further information and booklet apply to BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West, through tickets checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays and Holidays, W. 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 3:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.
Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct rail connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1296 - Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $5.50. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailing even dates in August and Adirondack.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 3c. stamp.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $2.00. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catherine St.
Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P. M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Po'keep.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

NEW BUREAU AN AID TO FOOD IMPORTERS

Will Save a Day in the Examination of Samples.

OLD METHOD OBJECTED TO

New Pure Food Law Has Raised the Standard of Merchandise Imported—Home Adulteration Unchecked.

The importers of food products are jubilant over the announcement from Washington that on Sept. 5 a bureau of chemistry, under the direction of the Agricultural Department, will be started at the Appraiser's Stores in this city, for the examination of samples of imported merchandise under the pure food law. When the law first went into operation there was a good deal of complaint from the importers, on account of the delay incident to the examination of samples, which then had to be sent to Washington through a very roundabout method.

When the law first went into operation about a year ago, the Department of Agriculture, when it wanted samples of an importation, sent a request to the Secretary of the Treasury, who transmitted it to the Collector at New York, who in turn sent it to the Appraiser. The Appraiser then sent the sample to the Collector, who sent it to the Treasury Department, and then it was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture. The delay consequent on this system caused a storm of protest from the importers, and finally it was arranged that the Agricultural Department should send direct to the Appraiser for the samples it required. This reduced the delay a couple of days, and there has been little complaint since then, but the new system will save at least a day's delay, and will be welcomed by the importers.

When the law first went into effect practically every importation of food products was examined by the department's chemists, but now only a comparatively few are examined. The Department of Agriculture receives a copy of every invoice from the Consul at the port of export and a request is made to the Appraiser for samples from every invoice about which there is any suspicion, or which contains goods which are new to the department. At first it was found that only about 78 per cent. of the importations were admissible under its provisions. Now the percentage of admissible importations is about 85 per cent. Large quantities of both foods and liquors have been re-exported under the law.

Appraiser Whitehead has received a request from the Treasury Department to assign a room in the Appraiser's Stores for the new bureau, and work will begin in a few days on fitting it up for the laboratory. Samples of the imported food products will be sent to it and a report made in most cases on the same day.

Among the articles to which much attention will be paid are wines and liquors. Many of the cheaper foreign wines are said to contain adulterants and preservatives which are dangerous to health, and large quantities have been already refused admission on this account. In regard to whiskies, Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, was reported recently to have said that there was not a barrel of pure Scotch whisky in this country. This statement has been violently objected to by many of the importers of Scotch whiskies, who declare that the imported liquor will compare favorably for purity with most of the whiskies made in this country. What Dr. Wiley probably meant to say was that most of the whisky was blended, or that there was not a barrel of straight Scotch whisky in this country. Even this is denied, but it is admitted that most of the popular brands both of American and foreign whiskies are blends. It is stoutly maintained by the importers that, far from being impure, a blended whisky is more healthful than a straight whisky, which, they declare, is usually so high proof that it is unfit to drink.

Another article to which much attention has been paid is olive oil. It has been alleged that much of the imported oil is adulterated, and it is, but the adulteration is done after the oil arrives in this country. The adulterant most commonly used is American cottonseed oil, and it is not profitable to export that to Italy or France and then pay duty on it as olive oil when it is reimported. There is no law, however, to prevent the adulteration after it has passed the Custom House here. Cheese, preserved fruits, and other condiments also have been closely watched.

Fully 80 per cent. of the importations of food products arrive at the Port of New York, and for the present at least the New York laboratory is the only one that will be established. Later, if there is a demand for them, laboratories may be established at other ports. Those at which the importations of food products are considerable are New Orleans, where there are large importations of French and Italian products, and San Francisco, where Chinese products are imported in large quantities. Honolulu is also an important port of entry for Chinese products.

TRADE IN COTTONS BLOCKED.

Fluctuations in Raw Material Put a Temporary Stop to Buying.

The cotton goods market during the last week has been one in which it has been difficult for buyers to operate. The cause of this is attributable to the fluctuations of the raw material. Buyers generally were disposed to operate until about the middle of the week, when the continual advance in cotton made the sellers so firm that the buyers were frightened off and business has been almost at a standstill. Not only have buyers for the home market checked their operations, but exporters, too, have come to a halt and doubtless both markets will remain quiet until raw material has settled down to a substantial basis.

There are more buyers in the market today than there have been for several months, although a large percentage of them has been retail buyers. The primary market is well pleased to see the jobbers doing something, for it means a quicker visit by them to first sellers. The position of the manufacturers has been greatly strengthened by the sudden rise in cotton, as previous to the advance they had held goods firmly at quotations, having paid at least 10 cents for the raw material and were distributing goods on the basis of 8½-cent cotton. Now that the staple market has taken a jump there is little sign of goods descending to a lower level in time for buyers to take advantage of it for the Fall season. The belief remains strong and widespread, in spite of the multitude of crop damage reports, that the yield is to be a large one, but that does not mean that the price of goods is going to be any lower. About the only factor in the buyer's favor has been the slight depreciation in the price of Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale muslins, which were again advanced on Thursday to the old price level. During the week buyers took advantage of the lower prices and bought heavily of these lines, and it is safe to assume that the market was pretty generally cleaned up—the object which the sellers set out to achieve.

Concerning the export market there has been very little expansion in demand. The Chinese market has ceased to take drills and sheetings in large quantities for the time being, and this would have been the case doubtless, even though raw cotton had not advanced, hence it can hardly be said that the advance in the staple has had any influence on these operations. Nevertheless, it is probable that more business will be done for China from now until the end of the year. In speaking of the export trade a manufacturer remarked yesterday:

"Sellers find it easier to place business even under many adverse conditions than they did a fortnight ago. While on goods for immediate delivery prices remain stiff, some slight concessions are made on time orders, especially on sheetings, drills, and flannels. There are rumors that some of the Southern mills have taken orders for delivery within the next thirty days at prices based on eight-cent cotton. The general market, however, shows no decline, and brokers who have actual business to put through have been unsuccessful in bearing the market. The heavy buying by foreign countries has been accompanied by a wider call for goods in the domestic market, which fact has made the independent attitude of manufacturers even more tenable. A great many are of the opinion that foreign merchants are short sighted in not attempting to cover their requirements up to the 1st of January. Some of the mills which closed for August and September have refused business which would have enabled them to keep their looms going through both months, but not all of this business has come from exporters, the home demand having been greatly improved by the outlook of a shortage in stocks a month from now. The condition of the money market is freer and merchants are able to get money on much easier terms than at any time within a year. The demand for American cotton in the southern part of China increases in proportion to the success of the Japanese army in Manchuria. There is little doubt that as soon as the political situation becomes more settled our cotton goods will be bought in larger quantities. India and the Red Sea have bought comparatively little, but there is a brighter outlook for the future. The chief trading at the present time is on drills and light-weight sheetings, the Indian market being short on Eastern drills, while the English mills are offering nothing that will compete with them. Prints have had a smaller sale, but now that the American market is becoming stronger because of the reduction of the Fall River supplies bids are increasing on all grades of print cloths. Contracts that were placed some time ago for flannels for the Chinese trade are causing some uneasiness on the part of foreigners because of slow delivery."

The miscellaneous trade in South and Central America has been of an average character, but there is certainly improvement ahead, for the reason that colored cottons, such as denims, plaids, and checks, promise to advance in price by the middle of September. There is nothing the matter with the export market, and manufacturers for foreign consumption have no reason to fear for the future.

The advent of hundreds of retail buyers in the market has given great impetus to the jobbing trade, and second hands in the local market have had all they could attend to during the entire week. Retailers from all parts of the country bring about the same tidings—that stocks on hand are generally cleaned up, and they are ready to take on Fall supplies. This is what the jobbers have been waiting for, and although the stocks in jobbers' hands are as large as usual, present conditions indicate that they will be quickly bought up, and this condition will be reflected in the primary market. The retail trade throughout the country has waited until the last hour in the hope of seeing prices come its way, but the last prop was knocked from under its arguments when staple cotton advanced fully 1 cent, thus strengthening the position of the manufacturers, who had all the time contended that lower prices could not be obtained in time for Fall selling. The disposition to buy everything and anything that is seasonable has governed the purchase of the retailers, and it would be impossible to single out any particular line of goods that has been neglected by them.

WAR IN WHISKY TRADE.

Bottled in Bond Men and Blenders Start Campaign of Education.

The developments of the last week or two indicate that there is to be a lively fight between the "bottled in bond" distillers and the blenders of whisky at the Wine and Spirits Industrial Show, which is to be opened in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 26. Until recently the bottled in bond people have had the argument all to themselves, but the blenders, feeling that their trade was being attacked, have adopted an aggressive attitude, and are about to undertake a campaign of education on their behalf.

The advocates of the green stamp, which is a guarantee that the contents of the bottle which bears it have been placed there in bonded warehouse and under the supervision of Government officers, and that it contains nothing but straight whisky as it came from the still, declare that theirs is the only pure whisky offered to the public. They have contracted for a sixth of the whole space at the show to demonstrate this, and in other ways have been carrying on a campaign of education. The blenders who at first paid no attention to this campaign have now waked up and declare that they will undertake just as vigorous a campaign. They declare that a blend of several pure whiskies is just as pure and more healthful than an unripe straight whisky, and that even the addition of other ingredients to make the liquor more palatable is justifiable. Most of the straight whisky they declare is too high proof, or, in other words, too strong in alcohol, to be drank undiluted, and the dilution they declare is only a form of blending.

WINE GROWERS' UNION.

Secretary Vance Going Next Month to Close Deal with Californians.

Preparations have now been about completed for the union of the California wine growing interests with the American Wine Growers' Association. As a result of the meeting of the California Viticuitural Club in Los Angeles a few weeks ago there has been a good deal of correspondence between President Emerson of the American Wine Growers' Association and the Californians, and it has been arranged that Secretary Lee J. Vance of the association will go to California about the middle of next month to complete the arrangements.

It is understood now that the California wine growers will join the association as individuals and work with it for the reforms which are needed in the trade, at the same time preserving their own organization to look after their local interests. It is expected now that the entire domestic wine trade is united, there will be no difficulty experienced in getting the legislation needed.

WANT DUTIES MAINTAINED.

Tobacco Growers Fighting Against Reduction in Philippine Tariff.

The entire tobacco trade has taken a strong position against any further reduction in the duties on tobacco from the Philippines, and plans are being laid for a campaign at the next session of Congress against any legislation which may be introduced with this end in view. At a meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association a few days ago a resolution was adopted protesting strongly against any change in the tobacco schedules of the Dingley tariff law, and particularly against any change in the rates on tobacco from the Philippines and Cuba. The meeting was addressed by the officers of the National Cigar Leaf Association, which is co-operating with the growers all over the country in fighting any reduction of duty.

It is alleged that the admission of tobacco free of duty from the Philippines would have a bad effect on the tobacco growing industry of this country. Particularly would this be felt by the New England growers, who have succeeded in raising a very fair quality of cigar wrapper leaf, which, however, would be entirely displaced by the cheap Philippine tobacco. The labor element in the cigar manufacturing trade is also fighting any proposed reduction on finished cigars, as they fear the competition of the underpaid and very skillful Filipino cigarmakers.

DEMAND FOR BETTER RIBBONS.

Fight for Cheapness Among Manufacturers Apparently Ended.

One of the notable things in the demand for ribbons for millinery purposes this year is the reaction from the very cheap goods which have held the market for the last two or three seasons. This is especially noticeable in the imported goods, but this domestic manufacturers are following suit.

For several seasons there has been a fight to cheapen all the time, and the manufacturers seemed to vie with each other in degrading the qualities. The result eventually was that the use of ribbons was abandoned by the better class millinery trade, and the use of laces and flowers substituted. Last season, however, the limit of cheapness seemed to have been reached, and the manufacturers are now trying to regain the ground lost by offering goods of better quality.

SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR CUBAN INDUSTRY

W. E. Ogilvie Talks of Development of the Island.

BACK FROM INSPECTION TOUR

Secretary of Cuban Pan-American Express Co. Declares That Growth Has Been Very Rapid.

W. E. Ogilvie, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, has recently returned from an inspection tour of the Island of Cuba, over the railways of which his company's express service operates. Concerning the Cuban tariff, Mr. Ogilvie said:

"The Cuban tariff, as it stands to-day, is relatively no higher than ours, and, notwithstanding the increase which they made during the last Winter, we retain the benefits of our reciprocity agreement. While their import business has grown some 50 per cent., they have made no provision for an increase in the staff of their Custom House, and the result is that there is much delay in clearing goods there. The Collector of Customs is doing everything he can, and has made strenuous efforts to get a special appropriation to enable him to carry on the business more expeditiously, and he hopes for relief at the present session of the Cuban Congress.

"A preference is shown among the merchants of Cuba for European goods. That preference, however, is not based upon quality, but is governed entirely by the question of credits, and the ability of the Europeans to make goods suitable to the requirements and the customs of the island, and the extreme care exercised by them in packing for shipment. Foreign houses deal direct with the Cuban importers, while our manufacturers operate their export trade through commission houses. The increase in our Cuban and other foreign trade is, I believe, due to the fact that the American miller and producer is beginning to overcome the objections heretofore allowed by him to act as a deterrent upon his business abroad, and also to the fact that there are now several well-established agencies by which information can be had concerning the commercial rating and standing of different firms in Cuba, which have until lately been hard to procure.

A great deal of iron and steel is being used there. Within the last year there have been large quantities of railroad material, both new and second hand, bought in the United States for use in Cuba, and one entire shipload of this cleared from here a few days ago. Much of the stock is being consumed by the Cardenas and Hucaro Railroad on the north coast.

"The sugar industry of the island is now at its highest point in twenty years, but great difficulty is being experienced in the cutting of the cane because of the dearth of labor, and this is the most serious problem which to-day confronts the Cubans.

"Cotton is receiving much attention, and many experiments have been made in the growing of this staple, but I met an expert down there who said that he was morally certain the boll weevil was flourishing quite as much as the plant throughout Cuba, and this he declared was one of the reasons why the Cuban has never succeeded in raising cotton. In spite of this several thousand more acres will be planted in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Santa Clara, as the natives declare that the results of recent tests there have been very satisfactory. I know one plantation owner in Santiago de los Vegas who got as high as 30 cents a pound for stock which he had raised, and it equaled the best Sea Island cotton.

"Cuba will be one day in proportion to its size the greatest cattle-producing country on this hemisphere, and its stock is bound to figure prominently in our Eastern markets, for a great deal of serious study is being given the subject in the eastern part of the island, particularly along the line of the new railroad. At present there are not enough cattle raised to take care of home consumption, but the prospects are that within five or six years Cuba will have reached a point where she will be able to export cattle. The plan of the owners of the ranches is to begin the raising of corn for the purpose of fattening the stock for consumption in the United States."

AVERAGE TOBACCO TRADE.

Reports of Collectors Show Decrease in Production of Cigars and Cigarettes.

The reports of the Collectors of Internal Revenue for the several districts of the country show that July, the first month of the new fiscal year, yielded about an average sum from the sale of stamps for tobacco and cigars. The total income from the sale of cigar stamps for the month was $1,653,508.35, compared with $1,815,762.63 during July last year, a reduction of $162,254.28. Total production was 551,136,120, compared with 605,254,210, a reduction in quantity of 54,118,090. The decline was wholly in the cheaper grades. The higher priced cigars held their own and in many districts there was an increase in output.

For the six months of the calendar year ended June 30 the reduction in output was more marked. It aggregated 253,788,075. Production during the first six months of this year was 3,684,925,095, compared with 3,938,746,500 last year. Again the reduction was largely in the districts where the cheaper cigars are made. The better qualities about held their own, excepting in one or two districts.

The revenue from cigarettes aggregated $266,330.81 for July, 1904, against $328,969.25 for July, 1903, a reduction of $52,668.44. Production decreased from 418,505,000 in July, 1903, to 328,990,500 in July, 1904, a loss of 89,514,500. The decline for the six months ended June 30 was 53,529,819. The output last year was 1,947,335,340, compared with 1,893,805,521 during the same period this year.

The output of manufactured tobacco for July was 23,628,218 pounds, compared with 25,766,311 pounds during July last year, a reduction of 3,138,093 pounds for the month. For the six months of the fiscal year there was a substantial increase, aggregating 6,521,191 pounds. The output for 1904 was 186,589,492 pounds, compared with 180,068,301 pounds.

Snuff gained 122,842 for the month, going up from 1,439,641 pounds in July last year to 1,562,483 pounds during July this year. There was a slight increase during the seven months. The total production in 1904 was 11,824,628 pounds, compared with 11,761,471 pounds during the same period a year ago, an increase of 13.157 pounds during the period. The income was $93,748.97 during July this year, against $86,372.47 last year, an increase of $7,376.50.

The income from little cigars was $29,583.52 in July this year, compared with $23,535.97 during the corresponding month last year, an increase of $6,040.55 for the month. Production was 54,254,210 during July, 1904, compared with 43,610,000 during July, 1903, an increase of 10,644,210. Production for the first part of the fiscal year was 450,920,370, compared with 346,388,438, an increase of 104,531,932. The industry is reported in very prosperous condition.

MATTING STRIKE ENDED.

Trade in This Country, However, Facing a Serious Shortage.

Private advices just received from Canton, China, by a prominent matting house in this city announce that the strike among the Lintan weavers has been settled. Notwithstanding this, however, importers in this and other markets throughout the United States are facing a serious situation. Though the season of 1905 is now fully open and most of the salesmen for the various importing concerns are on the road with new lines of samples, the prolonged strike of the Chinese weavers in the Lintan district has delayed to a considerable extent and will materially decrease the importation of China matting for the season of 1905. This naturally means that prices are now at the lowest possible figure that will be made, and members of the trade look for a sharp advance in prices within a very short space of time.

For the last eight or nine months the quality of China matting has been so variable that the trade in this country has suffered, and the demand for China matting has shown a marked falling off. The cause of this decline in quality was partly due to a poor crop of straw, but principally to the abuses which have gradually assumed large proportions among the matting workers. The Chinese matting guild, composed of all those who make contracts with foreign firms, recognized the danger of these conditions, and determined to force the weavers to turn out better quality.

The matting workers immediately started to combine against the members of the guilds, and this resulted in a condition of affairs even worse than before. The principal importers in this country called a meeting, and resolutions were adopted with a view to helping the guilds against the weavers. Principals and accredited representatives of the following firms were present and attached their signatures to the resolutions: W. & J. Sloane, Arnold, Constable & Co., Samuel Hecht, Jr., & Sons, Joseph Wild & Co., Hadden & Co., the John H. Pray & Sons Company, Fritz & La Rus, Herbert R. Lane & Co., P. O. Judson & Co., and the George B. Swayne Company.

Duty on Tobacco Samples.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong has directed the discontinuance of the free admission of samples of tobacco taken to Canada and brought back again by commercial travelers. It has always been the custom to regard these samples as American goods exported and returned, or as personal effects or samples of no commercial value, and to admit them free of duty. As much as thirty or forty pounds of tobacco are often carried by travelers, and the tax on the samples will be a serious item to the trade.

ADVANCING TENDENCY IN PEPPER MARKET

Small Stocks Both Here and in the East.

WHERE THE SPICE COMES FROM

A Native of India and East Indian Islands—Its Varieties and Process of Manufacture.

During the last week prices of pepper in the East have shown an advance in sympathy with which higher prices have been established all over the world. Sellers in the East have quoted 11¾ cents for Singapore black for September-November shipment, and Holland has quoted 11¼ cents for Lampong. There have been moderate arrivals here during the last few days, but this pepper had already been sold to grinders, and will go immediately into consumption. Spot stocks are small and holders are very firm in their views at 11⅞ to 12 cents.

While an active trade is carried on the year round in the various grades of pepper, it is seldom that the average housekeeper who buys pepper in small quantities from the retail grocer knows where the ground spice comes from and how it grows. All he knows is that it is black, white, or red, and has sufficient strength to agreeably season the food on which it is used.

Pepper is a native of the forests of Western and Southern India, but has long been cultivated in Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Borneo, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and in various other tropical countries. The vine grows to a height of eight to twelve feet, and is usually supported by poles or by trees planted for that purpose. The fruit is a small, round berry, which grows in loosely packed clusters, each cluster containing from twenty to thirty of these berries, closely attached to a common pendulous fruit stalk, pieces of which may often be found in samples of whole black pepper. To obtain black pepper the berries are gathered as soon as one or two of the cluster commences to turn red. After being removed from the stem they are dried in the sun or near a mild fire.

The commercial grades of black pepper are Singapore, Allepey, Tellicherry, Trang, and Acheen, named from the province or port from which they are shipped. Singapore pepper is grown in the Malay Peninsula, principally in the southern portion, known as the State of Johore. It constitutes a good portion of all the pepper raised, and by reason of its dark color and fairly uniform quality is a good-looking pepper. The only objection to Singaport pepper for grinding purposes is its smoky odor, which it retains to a considerable extent even after it has reached the powdered state, this being one of the tests by which the pepper merchant can determine whether or not a given sample is genuine Singapore pepper. The smoky odor is due to the fact that the pepper and gambier plantations of Johore are usually under one management, and in boiling down the gambier to make the vegetable extract mats are suspended over the kettle, and on these are placed quantities of the pepper. The smoke from the furnace dries and at the same time blackens and gives the unmistakable smoky smell.

As to the other grades of black pepper, the Allepey and Tellicherry varieties are from British India, are of a light brown color, and are sun-dried. Trang pepper is grown in either Java or Sumatra and is shipped from Penang. Lampong is grown on the east end of the island of Sumatra, near the Straits of Sunda. This pepper is less uniform in size than the other varieties of black pepper and is of a lighter color. It is sun-dried and its surface shows considerable dirt. Acheen, Sumatra, or West Coast are names applied to the pepper obtained from Acheen, the western extremity of the island of Sumatra. The pepper is designated, according to its specific gravity, as A, B, C, or D grades, the former designation of East and West Coast having been discarded. The A grade does not come to this country, as it is sought after by manufacturers of Penang white pepper.

The manufacture of white pepper is a separate and distinct business, and is not always done at the plantations. The shell or pericarp of the pepper berry is removed by friction after soaking the berries in water, and berries which have been allowed to ripen before picking are generally used, as they are more easily decorticated. The corn are often bleached and otherwise treated to improve their appearance. There are several varieties of white pepper on the market corresponding in a general way with black peppers.

Decorticated white pepper is the name applied to a variety which has the seed coats entirely removed, forming hard kernels. There are various qualities depending on the extent to which the pearling process has been carried. Other varieties of white pepper have only the first or dark shell part removed.

As pepper usually reaches the consumer in ground form, the addition of adulterants is not easily detected, but the passing of the recent pure food laws will partially, at least, prevent fraud on the part of the grinders. The materials most commonly used to adulterate ground pepper are pepper shells, by-products of wheat, corn, and rice, ground olive pits, cocoanut shells, almond shells, or mustard husks.

BOOMING RICE CULTURE.

Canal Owners Trying to Induce Northern Farmers to Enter It.

Owners of rice canals in Texas are now escorting a party of Iowa and Illinois farmers through that State with a view to showing them the progress which has been made in the development of the rice fields. The crop is now being harvested and is reported to be quite large in Texas, so that the visitors are being shown the fields at a time when they will have every facility for observing the yield of the land. A large colony of Iowa farmers was induced to buy rice farms last year in a similar manner.

The capacity of the canals is reported to be now more than adequate to take care of the existing rice fields and the canal owners are naturally desirous of securing an extension of the rice fields, so that they may secure a larger revenue from their canals.

The recently available statistics regarding the acreage planted in rice this year show that the total amount is about 643,4[illegible] acres, this being a large increase over the preceding year. The growth of rice cultivation in the United States has been very rapid, the acreage for the current year showing an increase of 83 per cent., compared with that of five years ago. The most rapid increase in rice acreage has been in Texas and Louisiana. In the former State the acreage for the current year amounts to 234,200 acres, and in the latter to 865,100 acres. The rice crop of this country last year amounted to 319,392,000 pounds. This year the yield will be larger in Texas, but there is doubt whether the Louisiana crop will equal that of the preceding year. South Carolina ranks third as a rice-producing State, its acreage for the present year amounting to 33,300 acres. Georgia is fourth with 9,000 acres, and North Carolina with 1,600 acres.

FORMOSA CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Improved Methods of Production May Cause Increase of Duty on Product.

The Treasury Department has decided to carry to the courts the question of whether camphor from Formosa is refined or not. If refined, the duty on it is 6 cents a pound. If crude, as is claimed by the importers, it is free of duty. The Board of General Appraisers has decided that it is crude, but the department has refused to accept that ruling, and has instructed Collectors to continue classifying it as refined.

This issue is the result of the improved methods in the production of camphor introduced by the Japanese Government. Practically all the world's supply of camphor comes from Formosa, and when the industry was in private hands the methods used in extracting it from the trees were so crude that large quantities of impurities were mixed with it. Now the camphor as prepared for shipment in Formosa is practically pure, and the Treasury Department holds that it ought to pay duty as such, although it is admitted that it has gone through no additional process of refining.

Prior to 1899 the camphor industry in Formosa was in private hands. It was very wastefully conducted, and it was found that the production was usually much in excess of what the market needed, and that prices therefore were so low as to be unprofitable. The private producers also destroyed almost as many trees as they used, and made no effort to supply the loss by replanting. Although large quantities of camphor were produced, the production of camphor oil, which is a very valuable commodity, was very small, all this material being allowed to go to waste.

When the Government took hold of the industry it put a limit on the season of manufacture, the quantity to be made, and the number of kilns, and defined the district in which the industry could be carried on. The producers are compelled to sell all their production to the Government at a fixed price, which is regulated according to the supply and the market conditions. A standard of quality is fixed, and the producers are rigorously compelled to live up to it. The product is marketed through a monopoly agent, in this case an English firm.

Some idea of the growth of the industry can be obtained from the following statistics, which show the production, both before the establishment of the monopoly and since then. The figures are given in kin, the Japanese standard of weight, which equals 1.32 pounds.

Year.	Camphor. Kin.	Camphor Oil. Kin.
1897	1,534,506	638,663
1898	2,064,406	1,120,979
1899	1,819,227	1,369,857
1900	3,479,179	2,362,106
1901	5,667,837	2,557,186
1902	3,148,742	2,388,135
1903	3,588,814	2,670,561

As the camphor tree grows in unexplored forests there are no reliable statistics as to the supply in sight, but it is roughly estimated that there is enough for forty or fifty years at the present rate of consumption. Since the Government took over the industry millions of young trees have been planted, and this work is constantly being carried on, so that the supply is practically inexhaustible.

PRICE WAR ON SALT.

Trust and Independents Selling Below Cost of Production.

Serious price cutting is reported in the salt trade, which has resulted in forcing the prices down to a point below the cost of production. One reason assigned for the establishment of the low basis of prices is that the International Salt Company desires to force the smaller concerns either into the combine or out of the business. The International Salt Company denies this, but both the independent and united interests admit that the prices are upon such a low basis that there is no profit left for the producers.

The International Salt Company controls six of the large plants of the United States and has a capital of $30,000,000, but the independents also have a strong point in their favor in that a number of the large cosumers of salt are stockholders in the independent companies. The independents fear that there will be a further reduction in prices by the trust because of certain inquiries which the latter is sending out to the wholesalers and jobbers, seeking detailed information regarding their requirements. The move is credited by the independents to a desire to offer special inducements in the way of price concessions to secure the trade.

The consumption of salt is said to be increasing gradually, but the production has far exceeded the consumption for several years. This has caused vast accumulations of stock in the hands of the producers, and the anxiety of the latter to dispose of their holdings has caused the price cutting now in progress, and has, according to the International Salt Company, been entirely responsible for the present situation.

LATEST CUSTOM RULINGS.

Pierced Imitation Pearls Dutiable as Beads—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest of the Morris European and American Express Company against the classification of imitation pearls and half pearls as manufacturers of paste at 45 per cent. and admitted them at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones. The Board overruled a protest by the same importer against the assessment of imitation pearls pierced as beads at 35 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Theo. W. Morris & Co., New York; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia. Protests sustained were by Goodfriend Brothers and others, H. F. Barrows, Albert Lorsch & Co., and Nordlinger & Mamluck, New York, and the Dorbam Manufacturing Company and Alicn & Jonassohn and others, Providence. A protest by R. F. Downing & Co., New York, was partially sustained.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Trade auction sales announced for this week are as follows:

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64-66 White Street.—Tuesday, sale of millinery goods, foreign and domestic all-silk ribbons, taffeta, satin, liberty, gros grain and fancy. An attractive offering of velvet ribbons. Millinery piece goods. Wednesday, important peremptory sale of dress and cloak trimmings, and high grade novelties, by order of a large importing house, and consisting of fine embroideries, novelties, all-overs, gimps, trimmings and ornaments. Friday, sale of woolens and tailoring goods, worsteds, in trouserings and suitings, Clays, cheviots, cassimeres, merchant tailoring cuts, ladies' cloths, Italians, silks, sleeve linings, &c.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427-429 Broadway.—Tuesday, 2,000 cartons silk and satin ribbons, viz: Black taffeta, gros grain, fancy liberty gauzes, satin and novelties, in all widths; velvet ribbons, black colored, plaid and fancy velvets. Also peremptory sale 3,000 dozen muslin underwear, Nottingham lace curtains, housekeeping linens, woolens, flannelettes, cloaks, suits, skirts, children's coats and reefers, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, gloves, men's and boys' clothing, men's and boys' fur and wool hats, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Wednesday, peremptory trade sale of lace curtains, bed sets, pillow shams, curtain nets, (inventoried value over $50,000), by order of Lawson Bros. & Co. Thursday, peremptory sale (to close an account) of 1,900 rolls new China mattings, in all grades. Also, carpets, rugs, linoleums, &c.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87-89 Leonard Street.—Wednesday, important sale of wool dress goods and suitings, black colored and fancy silks, plain and fancy cotton goods. Thursday, by order of James Stern & Co., great peremptory sale of finest quality laces, the entire stock of F. Wild & Co., inventoried at $75,000.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene Street.—Tuesday, 660 pieces heavy worsteds, suitings, trouserings, serges, Clays, tilbets, cassimeres, meltons, overcoatings, friezes, broadcloths, Venetians, cheviots, Panamas, dress goods, &c., direct from manufacturers and agents. Also, Italians, serges, linings, velvets, &c.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Even the moderate amount of outside buying which had served to stimulate the stock list during the previous week was wanting last week, and as a result the trading was more completely than ever in the hands of the professionals. Notwithstanding this fact, the market, generally speaking, continued to advance, and it is once more to be recorded that prices on the Stock Exchange have improved in the face of general conditions which would seem to warrant an opposite tendency. At times there were indications that the market would refuse to advance further, despite high cereal and cotton prices and other factors calculated to exert unfavorable influence, but such hesitancy soon gave way to renewed strength, and stocks sold by the bears were taken back at a loss, as they had been on numerous recent occasions. The market, however, though to a very large extent the counterpart of those of the previous weeks, in some respects differed materially from them. It was noticeable that the movements in prices were to a greater degree than in the recent past the result of aggressive manipulation, and there was apparently little effort made to cover up the professional character of the trading. Stocks which had long been neglected were taken in hand one by one, and where opportunity offered, prices were put up rapidly. Similar drifting of trading from previous active leaders of the market to various specialties that respond readily to the efforts of manipulators has often in the past marked the end of an upward movement, being the cover under which profit taking is effected in more substantial securities. Many thought they detected some such movement going on during the past week, and at times the character of the market seemed to warrant the conclusion, and yet it would not be surprising if the present should prove one of the occasions that furnish the exception that is taken as proof of the rule.

Conservative opinion doubtless favors at the moment a cessation of aggressive bidding up of prices, but it is true of the stock market that conservatism, while always safe, is not always the way that leads to the largest fortunes. The setbacks that the professionals received in their bull campaign of the past week were at no time serious enough to shake their confidence in their ability to put prices still higher, and unless more opposition is encountered than has yet appeared, it is altogether likely that last week's advances will be repeated. The danger is that the market as it is carried higher may become so narrow that when profits are sought by those responsible for the bidding up of prices they may find none to take off their hands the stock which they may have accumulated. In that case the reaction would be much more severe than any that would be likely to occur were the market allowed to rest at the level recently established. At the same time, the danger of such an outcome of the present movement is not as great as it would have been at times in the recent past, and it may be that what is now a highly professional market will pass to the more substantial stage of a market in which the public has a large share, and perhaps without the unpleasant expedient of a sharp reaction in prices. There is an element of decided strength in the fact that the recent advances and still greater ones will in all probability in the not distant future seem entirely warranted by general industrial and commercial improvement, and it would appear that whatever fear there may be for the stock market is concerned with the immediate future rather than with the outlook for the coming Winter. However, despite the monotony of such assertions, it is necessary to predicate the hope of a good market upon good crops. As a whole, these are not yet seriously threatened, notwithstanding the reduction of the wheat crop and the predictions that other crops are suffering as much as wheat. Granting a good aggregate return from the country's crops, the outlook seems one of much promise.

Each week now, almost each day, brings tangibly nearer accurate information in regard to the yield of the country's crops. With their harvest will end a period necessarily attended with considerable uncertainty, for the reason that so much depends upon conditions which are entirely beyond calculation. This year's experience with the wheat crop aptly illustrates the necessity of caution in dealing with predictions of events dependent upon the yield of agricultural products, but it would be altogether exceptional if the other crops, including corn and cotton, should this year be impaired as much as the wheat crop has been impaired, and, unless they are, no one can reasonably offer the crop situation as a legitimate reason for bearing the stock market. It is, however, a situation which seems to call for a little caution, and the chances of loss by waiting seem so much smaller than the possible losses by too much precipitancy that it is not strange that even the more venturesome part of the public should have declined to follow the lead of the traders who last week manipulated the list upward. In these efforts they had little encouragement from any source save such as was found in the fact that, even though not buying, the public at the moment is not selling, content to adhere to a policy of inaction until such time as the crops have passed beyond danger and until the outlook in other quarters becomes a little more clearly defined. But such a policy does not appeal to the trader who, practically forced to action in one direction or the other, has adopted a bull position on the market, for the reason that he found in a way that was quite convincing that effort exerted in the opposite direction was labor poorly spent.

The action of United States Steel during the past week justified the view that despite the cutting of prices in the steel trade the stock was not an attractive short sale. The question that interests the Street now so far as Steel is concerned is how soon and to what extent the recent reduction in prices will stimulate business. To all appearances the results so far have been small, and it may be doubted if much has been accomplished by the reduction made by the trust in the price of wire products, apart possibly from its having administered a lesson to the independents that price cutting on their part will mean similar action on the part of the trust. There was possibly, in the manner in which the trust handled the market when the demand first showed signs of slackening, some foundation for the belief that the trust would try to maintain prices even at the risk of losing the business to the independents; but recent developments appear to indicate that such will not be the policy of the company in the future. It may be taken as a sign of better conditions to come that an artificial condition is to be succeeded by a more natural one, from which, even though for a time competition may be keener, recovery will be all the more rapid.

Already the Street is giving much thought to the next dividend on United States Steel preferred. There are many ready with the prediction that the full rate cannot be maintained, and that a reduction to 5 per cent. is certain. It is perhaps premature to argue on a matter that for final determination must await developments which are still a matter of much doubt, but from one point of view at least it would appear that a reduction to 5 per cent. at this juncture would accomplish nothing. Probably the present quarter, taken by itself, will warrant no dividend at all on the preferred stock, if allowance be made for necessary charges for depreciation and renewals, and under such conditions the reduction of the dividend for the quarter from 1¾ per cent. to 1¼ per cent. would be entirely inadequate. On the other hand, if the outlook is taken into consideration, it is probable that the full dividend will be maintained on the ground that with the return of activity in the steel trade it will be easy to make up any deficiency that will result from the maintenance of the dividend. It would seem that the outlook at the end of the present quarter will have to be bad indeed to induce the Directors to change the rate on the company's preferred stock. Taking good years with bad, Steel preferred ought readily to earn its full dividend. The fault in the dividend record of the United States Steel Corporation thus far is not that the preferred stock dividend has been maintained, although the action of the Directors in this respect has critics enough, but that dividends were ever begun on the common stock. Doubtless the calmer judgment of the financiers who were the prime factors in the organization of the giant corporation would have been against common stock dividends, but they were doubtless necessary as a matter of expediency.

Currency has begun to flow to the interior, but the arrival of the long-predicted movement brings with it no cause to take any other view than that whatever may be this year's demand in the matter of cash for the crop movement, there is no reason to look upon the situation with any apprehension. Unless all signs fail, interest rates will continue to show ease, although it is not to be expected that the present stagnation in the money market will continue very long. There is, in fact, no reason to wish that call money should remain at 1 per cent. and three months' money at 2½ per cent. The market would thrive as well with higher rates, and banks would thrive more.

Labor troubles have increased during the week rather than abated, but they have been without market effect of consequence. An advance in a stock directly affected by the local building strike was in some quarters attributed to the belief that the settlement of the controversy would probably result in the freedom of the employers from domination by the labor unions, a result which doubtless would be to the employers' profit. There is reason to suspect that the advance in question was the result of manipulation pure and simple, but the explanation offered for the movement probably fairly suggests the attitude of the Street toward the labor controversies now in progress. Wall Street cares little about the nicer questions involved in the relations between employer and employed, but it would welcome a change that would make arbitrary stoppage of industry of whatever kind less likely than it is under present conditions.

STEEL PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

Decline in Earnings Brings About Temporary Lapse of That Scheme.

The certainty that the United States Steel Corporation will not be able to earn sufficient to pay the full dividend on the preferred stock this year without drawing on the surplus has called attention to the fact that this decline in earnings will seriously affect the profit-sharing plan which the company announced in December, 1902. Under that plan it was proposed to pay all those employes who would buy the preferred stock of the company a cash bonus in addition to the regular dividend which they would receive on the stock. This bonus was to have been 1 per cent. if the earnings should turn out to be at least $80,000,000 and not more than $90,000,000, 2 per cent. if they should not exceed $100,000,000, and so on to the top figures possible.

This year the earnings for the first half of the year have not aggregated $33,000,000, and it is evident that in the last two quarters there will not be earned enough to make up the necessary amount to permit the payment of the lowest percentage. The officials of the corporation declare that this only means that there will be a lapse in the plan, and that it will be taken up again as soon as the earnings permit.

If the dividend should be reduced the question arises if the employes who subscribed to the stock would feel justified in taking action to enforce the agreement into which the corporation entered with them when it made the now famous offer. Quite a number of the employes who subscribed have since left the employ of the company, chief among them being Charles M. Schwab, and it is doubtful if the number which still holds the stock is a large one. It is understood that a good deal of this stock was turned back to the corporation at the beginning of the present year.

CROP MOVING BEGUN

New York Banks Lose Cash to the Interior.

EFFECT ON INTEREST RATES

Present Superabundance of Funds Makes Improbable Any Money Market Stringency.

Shipments of currency from New York to the interior in connection with the moving of the crops were made in sufficient volume last week to bring prominently to the attention of the Street the change that is likely to occur before long in the condition of the local banks. It has long been recognized that this vast accumulation of cash in New York resulting in a surplus reserve in excess of any held in recent years could not continue once the demand set in for money to move the crops. Wall Street naturally gives much thought to the demand for cash from the West and South, which in the past has frequently resulted in such reductions in the funds available for stock market purposes that prices have been seriously affected, but the situation this year is one that affords no cause for alarm. Not in years have the New York banks come to this period of crop moving with their reserves so large, and there is every probability that the New York money market this year will not be seriously affected by this flow of money to the interior. Interest rates will doubtless advance, but bankers are looking forward with satisfaction to improvement in money rates, and certainly the stock market will not be injuriously affected by any increase in rates which now seems probable.

When last the surplus of the banks at this season was at the present level this high percentage of their reserves was due to the stagnation of business resulting very largely from the unsettled state of the country's financial policy. While doubtless the present accumulation reflects a more or less serious contraction in business, there is entirely absent from the situation the feeling of alarm that paralyzed business in 1894. All the money that will be needed this Fall can be spared, and certainly it could not be spared for better service than the marketing of the crops, upon which so much depends, so far as the immediate commercial outlook is concerned. It is true that this year the Government is not in a position to help the money market as it has several times done in recent years, by buying Government bonds or in other ways, thus lessening the strain incident to the crop-moving period, but it is not likely that even without such help the money market will be hard pressed.

What the reduction in surplus will be this year seems a matter of much doubt. The record for the past six years shows that between the third week of August and the corresponding week in December the surplus reserve has been in every case reduced, although the percentage of reduction varies a great deal. The figures compare as follows:

	Surplus 3d Week Aug.	Surplus 3d Week Dec.
1904	$58,613,075	.....
1903	21,058,000	$14,025,000
1902	9,743,000	8,093,000
1901	18,422,000	5,785,000
1900	20,557,000	6,325,000
1899	15,082,000	7,025,000
1898	28,839,000	16,973,000

Even more interesting are the movements of money rates during the Fall period. From the table given below it will be seen that the call rate has advanced in each year, but that the net change in the ninety-day rate resulting from the Fall movement has at times been little or nothing. The rates quoted for call and ninety-day money at the two dates for the past six years were as follows:

	3d Week of Aug.		3d Week of Dec.	
	Average Call Rate.	Ninety-Day Rate.	Average Call Rate.	Ninety-Day Rate.
1904	1	2½	...	...
1903	2	4¼	3¾	4½
1902	4	5	6	6
1901	2⅝	4½	6	5½
1900	1¾	4	5¼	5
1899	2⅞	4	25	6
1898	1⅝	3	2¼	3

Only in two years—namely, 1902 and 1899—were the advances in the time rate at all disquieting, and these were the only years also in which the interval of the two dates between August and December show anything suggestive of money market stringency. In December, 1899, the call rate rose as high as 186 per cent. owing to a concurrence of large trade demand for money and a panic in the stock market, a somewhat anomalous condition which the money market could hardly be expected to withstand.

It would appear that the Fall movement this year will have less effect upon rates than in any year of the past six, and that is tantamount to the assertion that the effect will be very small. Should such a revival of business follow the marketing of the crops this Fall that the trade demand for money will be sufficient to raise rates, say, to the level of 1902, the speculators on the Stock Exchange might have some difficulty in borrowing as much as they might wish; but there will be ample compensation for high rates—high in comparison with those to which the Street has become accustomed—in the consideration that such rates are due to the removal of money from idleness in Wall Street to activity in the channels of trade.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC REFUNDING.

Provision to be Made for Expiring Bonds Will Not Include "Rights."

Some talk was heard last week about possible rights which might accrue to Southern Pacific stockholders through refunding operations which will have to be arranged for in the near future. It was learned on the best authority that while plans for the refunding of certain expiring bond issues will have to be made, the refunding will not take any shape in which rights might be expected by shareholders.

There will fall due during the coming year $47,050,500 of bonds issued by the Southern Pacific or its subsidiary companies. The major portion of this amount is made up of the 4½ per cent. collateral trust mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Company secured by Pacific Mail shares, of which $30,000,000 are outstanding. These will fall due Dec. 1, 1905. On April 1 of the same year will become due $12,505,500 of 6 per cent. land grant sinking fund first mortgage bonds of 1875, series A, while on Oct. 1, 1905, $4,045,000 of the same bonds, series B, will fall due. Besides there will be payable $500,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Stockton and Copper branch guaranteed by the Central Pacific.

There will also be due in 1906 and 1907, respectively, $7,493,000 of the series A, C, and D first mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad and $5,158,000 of the Northern Railway of California first 6s. It is probable that these will be provided for at the same time, so that there would have to be arranged a refunding operation involving $59,699,500.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Resumption of Traffic on Pacific Draws Attention to Recent Increase in Far Eastern Trade.

After a partial interruption of about a month the carrying of freight between the Pacific Coast and Japanese ports by the regular trans-Pacific lines, it was announced during the past week, is to be resumed without any but the most elementary restrictions in the matter of contraband. Wall Street was interested in the announcement because the stoppage of the ordinary course of traffic on the Pacific which resulted from the shortlived activities of the ill fated Vladivostok Squardon besides being a generally unfavorable condition directly affected the earnings of several companies the securities of which are traded in on the Stock Exchange. The resumption of traffic serves to draw renewed attention to the effect the war thus far has had upon commerce between this country and Japan. Taking the month of June, the last month of the fiscal year, it is seen that our exports to Japan during that period were more than double the exports of the same month last year, being $2,360,319, as compared with $1,070,019 in 1903. Our imports from Japan also showed an increase, although a smaller one, amounting to $2,799,115 in June this year against $2,310,440 in 1903, this being the record for merchandise exclusive of gold and silver.

The imports of gold from Japan during June were $2,796,440, so that our total imports from Japan during June amounted to $5,156,759, while the exports were $2,799,115, a considerable balance in our favor. In regard to the imports of gold, however, it must be noted that they represented payment for goods purchased by Japan in Europe probably to as great an extent as they represented supplies and other merchandise secured in the United States. As has often been pointed out the gold is shipped from Japan to San Francisco, transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New York, and then in large part remitted to London or other European cities in the form of exchange.

Taking the record of the merchandise movement between Japan and the United States for the fiscal year, it is found that the imports from Japan have amounted to $47,166,576, as compared with $44,143,728 in 1903, and that our exports to Japan increased from $20,933,692 in 1903 to $24,955,032 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. It will be seen that the increase for this month is on a much larger scale than the increase for the full fiscal year. This reflects the fact that the increase in recent months has been more rapid than it was in the first half of the fiscal year, which may be advanced as proof that the Far Eastern war has stimulated our commerce with Japan precisely as was predicted when this war was threatened last Winter and when it was actually begun in February. Now it is being said that our commerce will be still further stimulated by the cessation of the war between Japan and Russia, and, while this at first sight would appear to conflict with the assertion that the war itself was helpful to our trade with Japan there is considerable foundation for the prediction. While the war has increased our commerce to some extent, so far as Japan is concerned, it is altogether likely that the return of peace will increase it still more because of the present indications of the final success of the Japanese, who are committed to an open-market policy. For the opposite reason the success of Russia in the present contest, an outcome which recent events have made more improbable than ever, would act as a check upon the future development of our trade with Manchuria, which is looked upon as a promising field for American enterprise, granted only freedom from arbitrary restraint such as Russia in the past has imposed.

MARKET COMPARISONS.

Parallels Often Misleading—Case of Baltimore and Ohio and Atchison.

Stock market operations based on comparisons between one stock and another are in the very nature of things likely to prove disastrous as frequently as they lead to success, if indeed not more frequently, but it remains true that such comparisons are often resorted to by traders as "talking points" if in no other manner. One comparison that is frequently made is between Atchison and Baltimore and Ohio, both stocks paying 4 per cent. in dividends. At times the two stocks have sold at about the same price, but at others there has been a wide difference between them. At the moment the hulls on Baltimore and Ohio are contending that taken all in all the record of the two stocks shows that there should be a considerable margin in favor of Baltimore and Ohio, and that the present difference of about 5 per cent. is not sufficient. The assertion is that Atchison relatively has advanced much more than Baltimore and Ohio and that therefore the latter is entitled to a still further advance. One argument offered in support of this contention is that at the lowest price at which Baltimore and Ohio has sold within the past three years it was nearly thirty points above the low price of Atchison during the same period, while at its high price Baltimore and Ohio was about 22 points above the highest figure reached by Atchison. This record is claimed by some to indicate that a difference of say 20 per cent. between the two stocks would not be abnormal, but that at all events even making any allowances that may be necessary a difference of 10 points or more is to be looked for. Even granting that the argument is well founded it is true that a ten-point difference might be established by a decline in Atchison as well as by a further advance in Baltimore and Ohio, but the present temper of the Street is seemingly more in favor of an adjustment by means of an advance than by means of a decline.

A question inevitably raised by a comparison between Atchison and Baltimore and Ohio is that the latter is now a minority stock, whereas Atchison is not yet so concentrated that lining for control is beyond the range of possibilities. The position of minority stocks is not in all respects satisfactory to their holders, but there has yet been no complaint of the treatment of the minority in Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania Railroad interests which control the property.

New Southern Enterprises.

Evidence of the substantial prosperity in the South which has resulted from the general advancement of that section during the past few years, and more particularly from the vast amount of money received for last year's cotton crop, is found in the great number of new enterprises that have been undertaken in the South during the past year. In this connection the following from the report of crop and business conditions recently compiled by the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and based on information gathered from bankers throughout the South and Central West is interesting:

"About 300 banks have reported new enterprises, representing aggregate investments of about $50,000,000. Of these enterprises almost exactly one-half in number and in amount of investments were reported from eight cotton-producing States in the South. Although this information is not sufficiently complete to form accurate conclusions, it is safe to estimate that at least $100,000,000 has been invested in new industries at the South during the past year."

Told 'Round the Ticker.

R. M. OLYPHANT, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Delaware and Hudson Company, had a quaint experience recently at the Champlain House, which is owned by the Delaware and Hudson Company through a subsidiary hotel company. Mr. Olyphant was sitting in one of the corridors of the hotel when a little man approached him.

"You are Mr. Olyphant?" he said. Mr. Olyphant nodded and the little man went on. "Well, you're President of the D. and H. and of the company that owns this hotel, and run it, don't you?"

"Why, no," said Mr. Olyphant, "we have a manager who runs it for us."

"Oh, hang the manager," exclaimed the little man, bristling with indignation. "I've got a complaint to make and I'm going to make it to you." Mr. Olyphant looked around helplessly. "Yes," cried the little man fairly dancing with excitement, "I lost four collars in the laundry of this hotel and you owe me $1 for them." Mr. Olyphant breathed a sigh of relief, pulled a dollar bill out of his pocket and handed it to the little man. "That settles everything now?" he inquired. The little man looked hesitatingly at the bill. Then he took it. "I don't know," he said, "whether I ought to take it from you or not, but I guess it is easier than suing the company."

H. McK. TWOMBLY, the down-town representative of the Vanderbilt interests, is expected back in the Street in a few weeks. He sails for home on Sept. 2.

JAMES STILLMAN, President of the National City Bank, will probably sail on the same steamer, and his return is awaited with a good deal of interest by his associates on account of the reports from London to the effect that he had bought an interest in a London bank.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President of the First National Bank, is another financier who will return from abroad in September. In some quarters the impression prevails that it was Mr. Baker and not Mr. Stillman who negotiated for the London Bank. This impression is understood to be erroneous, as Mr. Baker's trip was entirely for pleasure, and not one of those "arf an' arf" affairs which combine business with amusement.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President of the Missouri Pacific, will get home a little earlier than the other financiers with whom he went abroad two months ago. He is expected back at his office some time next week.

E. H. HARRIMAN, President of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, is already on the ocean. He sailed on Wednesday last on the Baltic, a large but slow steamer. He will arrive just in time for the Labor Day holidays, and is not expected at his office until Sept. 6. There are many matters of importance awaiting his arrival for disposal. One of these is the Chicago and Alton preferred stock pool, which was organized at his request.

HENRY E. FRICK of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation and Millard Hunsiker, London representative of the trust, sailed from Liverpool last week. It is believed that their return will be followed by important conferences on the steel situation, especially on the export trade's possibilities. The return of so many railroad officials will, it is hoped, bring activity into the steel rail market.

HOWARD ELLIOTT, President of the Northern Pacific; T. P. Shonts, President of the Clover Leaf; Ansel Oppenheim, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western, and B. F. Yoakum, President of the 'Frisco, were among the Western railroad officials that were here last week, while Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash, is expected here next week.

W. H. McDOEL, President of the "Monon," is one of the few railroad officials that are bound for the other side at this time. Mr. McDoel said the roads in his section would reap the benefit of a bumper corn crop.

"CHARLEY" DEACON, Superintendent of the New York Stock Exchange, was standing at the Wall Street entrance of the building the other day, and, being idle, of course things happened to him. Mr. Deacon has a particularly kindly and benevolent smile when he has lunched well, and as he was gazing idly down the street there suddenly came into his vision a very young man, accompanied by an equally youthful woman. Fascinated by Mr. Deacon's pleasant appearance, he stopped and confidentially, in a low whisper, asked to be directed to a parson. It seems they had eloped from some town in Jersey, and, landing in lower New York, were looking in vain for some one to tie the knot.

"Well, you've come to the wrong place here," said "Charley," and then, as he saw two faces drop as with a single motion, be added: "But you might try over there, pointing at Trinity Church, "they hury people there once in a while." The couple walked off profuse in thanks.

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S other experience came the same afternoon a few minutes later when a big, burly man stepped up to him and said:

"Say, I'm from the West, and I want to show them durned fake gamblers what I think of them. How do I get in?"

"You don't get in," said Mr. Deacon, retreating from the big man's reach, "unless you get a card, and I don't know anybody that'll give you one." The big man swore an oath and turned on his heels, but half an hour later "Charley" saw him in the gallery.

"I was surprised he didn't shoot at them," he said. "He looked as if he had killed his man in his day."

MARSHALL R. WARD of 71 Broadway, Frederic H. Cohn of C. Minzesheimer & Co., 24 Broad Street, and William R. Simons of 5 Nassau Street have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange.

HERR EMIL SCHLAUKERL, one of the German excursionists to the Fair at St. Louis, is a very lucky man, according to a friend of his Herr Schlaukerl a few days before starting on his American trip read in one of the foreign financial journals something about the rise in our market. His saw Union Pacific mentioned and decided to take a flier. He bought 200 shares through his bank abroad at about 90 and left orders to sell it when it got to par. When he got here the stock had already been sold, and he had nearly $2,000 to his credit, more than enough to pay the expenses of his trip.

J. J. HILL, President of the Northern Securities Company, is very proud of his son and his ability as a railroad manager. Some time ago a friend of his told him that he had heard that the young man—who is not so very young any more—would some day outshine the fame of his father. "I'm glad to hear it," said President Hill, "we like to see our sons do better than we did. But who told you?" The friend mentioned the name of one of the officials with whom he was well acquainted. A few weeks later the friend received a letter from that official thanking him for using his influence with "the old man," who had just presented the official with a handsome advance in salary.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S big policeman who guards the entrance to the inner offices and who used to be "Big Jim" of the Broadway Squad, played a trick on a camera fiend the other day. The fiend had read about the new officer and wanted to to take a photograph of him on the steps leading up to the firm's banking counter.

"Why, that's perfectly ridiculous," calmly replied the big fellow. "There ain't been no change here and them newspaper fellows has just printed ons of their durn lies. Why, my name is Smith, (that was his predecessor's name,) and I've been here for fifteen years. New man? Nothin'," and the camera fiend retired convinced of Big Jim's truthfulness.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB is still at his home in Loretto and is not expected back until next week.

T. H. WEST and R. S. BROOKINGS were last week elected Directors of the Ann Arbor Railroad, succeeding H. W. Ashley and F. B. Lord.

GUSTAVUS MAAS, one of the most prominent of the curb brokers and a Director in the Consolidated Gas of New Jersey, was elected last week to the Directorate of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.

H. C. FAHNESTOCK, Vice President of the First National Bank, has returned from an extended trip abroad, taken entirely for vacation and pleasure. Throughout his journeys in the North of Germany he found the wheat crop looking exceptionally fine, which is contrary to what was expected from advices received in this city recently.

OGDEN MILLS and HERBERT A. WILDER were elected Directors of the International Paper Company at the meeting held last week. Their election was to fill the vacancies caused by the death of H. M. Knowles and Samuel R. Callaway.

P. F. SULLIVAN, for many years manager of the Western Union wire service on the Cotton Exchange and later with Daniel J. Sully & Co., has connected himself with the firm of A. Norden &. Co., as whose representative he will travel through the South. There is not a Southern cotton man whom Mr. Sullivan does not know, and his friends are all wishing him the best success.

HAMILTON FISH'S prominence in the financial community and the willingness of every one in the Street to respond promptly to any communication from him was used during the past week to facilitate the playing of an old trick on a good many people of more or less prominence in Wall Street. The practical joker, whoever he was, called up a number of people on the telephone at times when they were out, and asked them to call up Mr. Fish at 1,644 Broad. In each instance, so far as recorded, the number was promptly called upon the return of the broker to his office, and in each instance the reply to the inquiry for Mr. Fish was: "Yes, Mr. Fish is here, but which Mr. Fish do you want; this is the Aquarium?" There were a number of persons in the Street who did not know that the trick had been worked before, and they now have a grievance against Mr. Fish, all unconscious as he was that his name and fame were being used to help discomfit others.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, is expected to pay a visit to New York in September for the purpose of furthering certain plans for the economical management of the Shipping Trust.

ALEXIS W. THOMPSON, President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, was quoted during the past week as saying that the situation in the steel trade was "bully." Some of those who noticed the remark, and who recalled the rumor that the most noted recent event in the steel trade, the cut in the price of billets by the Republic Company, had been intended as a club to be held over the Steel Trust, expressed the opinion that the phrase "bully" seemed peculiarly appropriate under the circumstances.

HENRY G. WEIL is credited with being one of the stubborn shorts who have not "seen" the recent advance in the market and who have consistently refused to be convinced by it. Mr. Weil is credited with adhering firmly to his opinions, and the reputation is apparently well earned if it is true, as reported, that he has been short of St. Paul ever since the stock was selling at 138. Yesterday it sold at 154¾.

GERMAN COAL IN FRANCE.

One of the most successful of the trusts in Europe has been the combination known in Germany as the Rhenish-Westphalien Coal Trust, which from a small beginning now has an annual output of 77,840,000 tons, or two-thirds of the present coal product of all Germany in 1902.

In connection with the recent efforts of the German Government to obtain control of the Hibernia Coal Company, one of the more important coal companies in Germany, it is interesting to note the very large increase in the exports of German coal, particularly to France, where large quantities have been purchased by the Government for the State railroads, as it has been found that German coal of as good if not better quality than the English article can be bought about 39 cents cheaper per ton. There is even a larger saving in the price of certain kinds of coal for domestic uses over the Belgian and English article. In consequence of this difference in price the importation of English coals into France has fallen off about 432,000 metric tons, while the direct imports of coal from Germany have increased very rapidly. Naturally the greater majority of this increased import from Germany is supplied by the German Coal Trust, which controls two-thirds of the German output. The receipts of German coal in French cities amounted to 1,803 tons in 1900., to 143,801 in 1902, and to 405,991 tons in 1903.

LAWSON'S OPEN LETTER

Accuses Brokers of Using Swindling Methods.

WAS TRIED FOR SLANDER

Accused by Boston Exchange of Circulating Stories He Refused to Retract and Won Out.

Thomas W. Lawson, who is trying to make up a share of his losses in commissions in the formation of Amalgamated by writing up the whole story for the delectation and instruction of the general public, has now turned on the smaller fry in the financial aquarium and has addressed an open letter to the Boston Stock Exchange in which he makes some sensational charges about the methods of some of his fellow-brokers on that Exchange, and incidentally reveals the fact that he was tried by the Governors of that Exchange last Winter on the charge of having spread false reports about the business methods of some of the members of the Boston Exchange. Some of the things he charges against the Boston brokers are by no means of purely local application, however, and could with equal force be applied to some of the methods employed for this purpose of increasing the contributions of the public to their support by brokers of the New York Exchanges.

Mr. Lawson declares that the Boston Exchange is being used "to defraud the public, that through it the public is being robbed in a meaner and more contemptible way than the pickpocket and highwayman employ." The method employed, he declares, is this:

"They secure a large number of selling orders from their victims. They then have some of your members sell the stock in question at a fictitiously low price, when they notify their victims by false statements only made possible through the connivance of your members that each one's stock has been sold at the extreme low, fictitious price. After the stock has advanced to its legitimate price they sell through your members the stock they have thus stolen."

He next accuses members of the Exchange of having secret wires run to the bucket shops from their own offices," contrary to the rules of your Exchange, contrary to everything but the swindles which they facilitate."

"Again," he says, "there are made daily on the floor of your Exchange fictitious prices for the sole purpose of making the public, and particularly National and savings banks and trust companies, believe the prices so made represent the value of the stocks upon which they are made, that the public may, by this misrepresentation, be induced to part with their money, or the savings and National banks and trust companies may be induced to loan amounts greater than the real worth of the stocks upon which the fictitious prices have been made."

These and other pleasant remarks he follows up with the question: "What are you going to do about it?" Evidently he does not expect the Exchange to do anything, at least not to him. This expectation is probably based on his experience of last Winter, which he describes thus:

"In the month of December last, while I was a house member of the Exchange, the frauds in connection with Massachusetts Gas became so devoid of business decency that I gave public notice that members of the Exchange were out-bucketing bucket shops, and that if they continued their tactics I would call their actions to the attention of the courts.

"That notice was made the subject of a complaint against me by the members to whose acts I had called attention, the first complaint made against me in over thirtyfour years' Street activity.

"I was summoned before the Governing Committee, and when I repeated my charges and refused to wit draw or modify them I was asked to let the matter drop, which I refused to do unless I was given an apology in writing, which I received.

"I was led to believe at that time that the outrageously bare-faced game which was being worked to unload Massachusetts Gas on the public would cease, but since then it has, if such a thing is possible, been increased. I am advised that when the crash comes in Massachusett Gas each member of the Boston Stock Exchange who has engaged in these attempts to misrepresent the value of Massachussetts Gas can be held civilly and criminally responsible."

Other schemes which he refers to as being fraudulent are Cotton Yarn and Fore River Shipbuilding. Cotton Yarn, he says, was "floated on to the investors of New England by the people who are now, by every device known to stock jobbing, trying to make investors and speculators believe that the gas consumers of Boston will be able to pay dividends on $52,000,000 of capitalization when it has been impossible to pay on $15,000,000.

Mr. Lawson winds up with a peroration in which he expresses the hope that the "criminal abuses" which are being introduced into our banking and trust company system will be remedied before those who have been swindled band themselves together to seek redress.

CLOVER LEAF RUMORS.

Road Again Reported Sold—Last Deal Collapsed Because Minority Was Not Protected.

The rise in Toledo, St. Louis and Western last week was accompanied by rumors of the purchase of the road by some larger system. It is not, however, believed in the best quarters that any plan of sale is now under way. The last time that reports of a sale were circulated was about a year ago, when the negotiations actually proceeded as far as the making of a definite offer for the property by the Vanderbilts. The bid was on the basis of about 30 for the common and 50 for the preferred, but only contemplated the acquisition of a controlling interest.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, who represented the majority stock, declined, however, to entertain any offer which did not make provision for the minority interests, and for this reason the deal fell through. The unusual attitude of Gen. Hubbard cost him a good-sized profit, for the collapse of the deal was followed by a decline in the price of the stock. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western has the reputation of being a disturbing element of rates in the Central Freight Association territory, and therefore reports of its acquisition by one or the other of the big systems find credence, as it is generally accepted that ultimately the road will be gathered in by one of the trunk lines.

Exports to Venezuela Smaller.

Comparative statistics of the export traffic from this city to Venezuela during June, 1903, and June, 1904, which have just been completed at the Venezuelan Consulate General in this city, reveal a diminution in merchandize shipments to the amount of 48,645.85 bolivars ($10,452.40), while the exportation of gold bullion has fallen off to the extent of 22,000 bolivars ($4,950).

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Nominally 1 Per Cent.

Highly Professional Market Having Few Interesting Feautres—Hopes for Railroad Earnings.

Nothing that occurred in yesterday's trading altered at all the position of the market or the outlook. Some stocks that declined by small fractions on Friday advanced as much yesterday, and others fell, but with very few exceptions the price movements were no greater than those which necessarily attend any trading at all, and trading there must be, if for no other reason, to keep the traders in training. Briefly, the market yesterday reflected absolutely no outside interest in the trading, and under the circumstances the paucity of interesting features was to be expected. St. Paul and Reading moved more than the rest of the list, showing, in fact, large net gains, but in the former, at least, there appeared to be no doubt that the movement was entirely professional.

Further poor traffic returns for the month of July were made public, but they were without influence. The belief, or, at least, the hope, is general that during the present month, and from this time on, the railroads will be able to show sufficient reductions in operating expenses to offset any possible falling off in gross earnings, and the reports for July show the tendency in this direction, so that they are not distinctly unfavorable, inasmuch as they promise better for the future. The loss in cash by the banks was much less than had been expected, but, though to this extent favorable, the bank statement was ignored. Slight reactions occurred in the price of both wheat and corn, a rather interesting development, in view of the most recent estimates of the wheat crop by an expert who has been a consistent propbet of a small crop placing the yield of wheat this year at not more than 500,000,000 bushels, the lowest of any of the estimates made thus far.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Erie	½
Am. Grass Twine	1	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Woolen	1½	Int. Pump	½
Cent. of N. J.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Reading	1⅜
Chi. Union Tr.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	¾
Distillers' Sec.	½	U. S. Realty	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Sloss	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Twin City	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
N. Y. Central	½	Wis. Central pf.	¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½
St. L. S. W. con. 6s	1½	U. S. Realty & I. 5s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 27	222,258
To date this year	73,479,943
Corresponding date last year	110,950,040

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 27	$1,199,000
To date this year	$424,676,800
Corresponding date last year	$449,556,750

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Lost Opportunities—St. Paul at High Price of Year—No Outside Business.

That on Saturdays at least Summer listlessness affects the traders on the floor as well as those off seems pretty clearly shown by the fact that no effort was made yesterday to profit by the rumor that a strike had been declared on the Manhattan Elevated. It is true that the stoppage that gave rise to the rumor of a strike was due merely to a slight accident in a power house, which was quickly remedied, and it is also true that a strike would have little effect upon Manhattan, at all events little permanent effect, in view of the guarantee of the Interborough Company, but such small obstacles as these in the way of a bear movement are not often wont to deter the venturesome trader, and it would appear that the failure to make a single trade in Manhattan yesterday is evident proof that opportunities are being neglected these days.

***

Continued Advance in St. Paul.

Short covering was held largely responsible for the advance in St. Paul, which for several days has been creeping up steadily. It is said that a considerable short interest has existed in the stock for a long time, and that as a result of covering and subsequent sales by the same set there had been little diminution of the short interest despite the 15-point advance that has occurred in the stock from the low price of the year. The stock is now selling at the high price of the year, and apparently the floating supply, even at the present level, is relatively small, making difficult the covering of shorts.

***

No Business from the Outside.

At 10:45 yesterday the numbers of only three brokers were displayed on the board on the Stock Exchange, a fact that was pointed to as an indication that not very much business was being done that did not originate very near the posts where the trading was done. The absence of the public from the market all week was so marked that there was no reason for expecting an increase in outside business yesterday, and therefore the continued professional character of the market was no surprise, even if it made the market unintcresting except to those directly concerned.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $186,336,405; balances, $13,035,842; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $48,,050.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8765; cables, $4.8835.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝@5.19 and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—20c premium.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Tone of Stock Markets Improves to Considerable Extent.

Japanese Bonds Fall and Russians Advance — British Rails Higher—Downward Tendency Yesterday in American Rails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It has been a rather cheerful week on the Stock Exchange on the whole. There was a certain amount of professional depression, the product of Russian interference with British shipping, accompanied with talk of coming trouble between the two nations, but Mr. Balfour's statement swept away the depression, and something described as a sort of delayed August boom took possession of the markets.

It was not a very big boom, however, and was not marked by any large dealings or startling price changes.

Consols leave off this week just a shade better than last week in price, but considerably better in strength. Other home and colonial securities are practically unchanged.

In the foreign section a curious development is noted in respect to Japanese and Russian loans, the former having fallen, and the latter advanced. The theory is that this development is due to profit-taking by bulls and bears, respectively, in advance of the actual event on which the market operations were based, namely, the fall of Port Arthur. There were no notable movements in respect to other foreign securities.

A rather remarkable sentiment as to British rails came over the market on Wednesday, the effect of which was fairly active buying and quite substantial advances in prices. All this, it is said, came partly, through the improvement in traffic returns, but the move is largely through the ending of realizations by disappointed bulls on accounts opened for the rise over a month ago. The market took its natural course in the circumstances.

The prices of American rails were perhaps a trifle better than last week, but the tone of the market to-day was not encouraging, the tendency of about all the listed stocks being markedly downward.

Mines were not appreciably better or worse than last week.

Money was reasonably plentiful throughout the week, but there is no indication that there will be a great surplus after the requirements of the month's end and settlement day are satisfied.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day and discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was mostly cheerful, but the trading was confined to leveling accounts prior to the general carry-over of Monday. Consols were firm. Home rails wavered on realizations.

Americans were irregular, inanimate, and had a tendency to go lower. At the closing they were quiet.

Canadian Pacific was lower on the proposed new issue of capital.

Japanese were supported. Kafirs were firm. Rhodesians were strong on the rumor of an important discovery.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 3-16; Consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 88⅝; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 156; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 77½; Erie, 27½; Erie 1st preferred, 65; Erie 2d preferred, 40¼; Illinois Central, 141; Louisville and Nashville, 123¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅝; New York Central, 125; Norfolk and Western, 68⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 63⅜; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 39½; Reading 1st preferred, 44; Reading 2d preferred, 37¾; Southern Railway, 20½; Southern Railway preferred, 96½; Southern Pacific, 57⅝; Union Pacific, 101¾; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 32½; United States Steel preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39¼.

Bar silver bullion, 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.77; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm.

Russians were unusualy strong. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

The private rate of discount was 1½.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—On the Boerse to-day Canadian Pacific was weak, on the announcement of the proposed increase in the capital of the road. The market generally was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week August	$143,759	$150,417	$142,637
From Jan. 1	934,803	1,070,948	959,614
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
3d week August	28,853	31,905	32,938
From July 1	213,737	236,237	236,947
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	401
1st week August	25,583	35,732	.....
2d week August	28,607	35,919	.....
July 1-Aug. 14	150,690	210,386	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week August	97,027	90,719	.....
From Jan. 1	2,806,802	2,742,377	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week August	54,638	61,162	.....
From July 1	398,801	442,148	.....
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
3d week August	672,857	747,402	622,407
From July 1	5,032,077	5,340,695	4,408,485
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week August	138,486	134,807	127,401
From July 1	1,000,196	996,279	928,604
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	912
3d week August	133,698	130,459	.....
From July 1	991,348	962,834	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,577	1,576	1,355
3d week July	201,978	210,450	157,723
From Jan. 1	7,311,177	7,437,816	5,413,913
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Aug	26,546	24,922	.....
From July 1	176,605	185,358	.....
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Aug	85,277	66,980	.....
From July 1	497,954	439,650	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
3d week Aug	85,188	67,558	.....
From July 1	596,131	693,124	.....
READING for July—			
Railway Company:			
Gross	2,661,438	3,131,419	1,921,175
Exp. and rencw.	1,573,260	1,800,847	1,417,367
Net	1,088,178	1,330,572	503,808
Coal and Iron Company:			
Gross	2,337,939	3,025,598	256,197
Exp. and taxes	2,176,673	2,592,011	514,964
Net	161,266	433,587	*258,767
Reading Company:			
Net	118,843	120,031	118,902
All companies:			
Net	1,368,287	1,584,191	383,944
Charges & taxes	865,600	885,264	881,000
Surplus	502,787	968,927	*517,056

*Deficit.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The same movements in evidence during the earlier part of the week continued in the curb market yesterday, with a general upward tendency displayed. Some new high records were made and considerable activity appeared in the Seaboards and Manhattan Transit. Northern Securities was active, and on the purchase of 2,000 shares advanced to 104¾, closing at the highest. Next to Manhattan Transit the Seaboard stocks were the most active. They reached new high records on heavy purchases.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 27, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,275	American Can	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
14,208	Am. Can pf.	45	42⅞	45⅝	+ 3⅛
510	Am. Chicle pf.	*83¾	83	83	— ½
800	Am. Nickel	*4	2⅝	*4	+ 3
9	Am. Lt. & Trac.	50	50	50	— 1½
130	Am. L. & T. pf.	92½	*91	92½	.....
900	Am. Writ. Paper	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
310	Am. Writ. P. pf.	14	12¾	14	+ 1½
77,920	Bay State Gas	¼	⅛	¼	+ 3-32
200	British Col. Cop.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	.....
300	Central Foundry	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
871	Cent. Found. pf.	9⅝	7⅝	9⅝	+ 1⅞
880	Con. Refrig.	*4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
20	Con. Tobacco	265	261	265	+ 15
6,375	Electric Vehicle	*12¾	9⅝	12½	+ 2½
2,800	Elec. Vehicle pf.	21	15½	20	+ 4¾
100	Empire Steel	5½	5½	5½	— ½
4,500	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
6,548	Greene Con. Cop.	14½	13½	14	— ⅝
1,110	Greene Con. Gold	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
300	Havana Toh. pf.	38	38	38	+ 3
8,900	Inter. Rap. Tran.	149½	147½	148¼	+ 2¼
300	Inter. Mer. Mar.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
305	Inter. M. M. pf.	18	18	18	— 1
500	Internat. Salt	22½	21	22½	+ 6½
25	Lord & Taylor pf., ex div.	103½	100½	100½	.....
1,425	Mackay Cos.	26	25	25	— 1¼
167	Mackay Cos. pf.	70½	70½	70½	— ¾
59,150	Manhattan Tran.	4⅛	3 1-16	4⅛	+ 1⅛
25,600	Mont. & B. Con.	2 1 11-16	1 11-16		—3-16
250	N. Y. & Queens Co. El. L. & P.	50	50	50	+ 4
3,000	N. Y. Trane.	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
12,550	Northern Secur.	104⅝	101	104¾	+ 3⅝
3,100	Phoenix Mining.	18	14	14	— 2
225	Pope Mfg.	5½	*4½	5	— 1
100	St. L. Transit	10	10	10	.....
22,400	Sea. Air Line	14⅝	12	14⅝	+ 3¼
20,560	Sea. Air Line pf	27	22½	27	+ 4
3,200	So. Pac. pf., w.l.	113½	113⅛	113½	+ ¼
100	Standard Milling	5	5	5	— 2⅝
122	Standard Oil	627	623	625	— 1
220	Tennessee Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
800	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
227	Wash. Ry. & El.	*16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
105	Wash. R. & E. pf	67	*66¾	67	— 2½
1,120	White Knob Cop.	4⅛	3⅝	2¾	— ½

BONDS.

$1,000	†Brooklyn Union Gas deb. 6s	184¾	184¾	184¾	+ ⅝
40,000	†Cent. Found. 6s	56½	54	56½	+ 4½
25,000	†Guay. & Quito 1st 6s	54¼	54	54¼	+ 2
1,000	New Am. G. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅝
16,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
331,000	†Sea. Air Line 3-year 5s	96½	92	96	+ 4¼
10,800	†Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ 2½
2,000	†Wab.-Pitts. 1st 4s, w. l.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅝
3,000	†Wab.-Pitts. 2d 4s, w. l.	48	47⅝	48	+ 1½
22,000	†Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	83⅝	83½	83½	— ⅛

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
460	American Can	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
850	American Can pf.	45⅞	*45⅝	45⅝
100	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92½	92½	92½
7,300	Bay State Gas	¼	7-32	¼
100	Empire Steel	5½	5½	5½
1,900	Greene Con. Copper	14½	14	14
10	Greene Con. Gold	10½	10½	10½
600	Inter. Rapid Transit	148¾	148	148¾
100	Inter. Mar. Marine	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	International Salt	22½	22	22½
10	Lord & T. pf., ex div.	100½	100½	100½
7,400	Manhattan Transit	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
1,600	Mon. & Boston Con.	1⅛	1 11-16	1 11-16
500	N. Y. Transportation	8¾	8¼	8¼
1,900	Northern Securities	104⅝	104	104⅝
3,400	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜
4,700	Seaboard Air Line pf.	27⅜	26½	27⅜
400	Southern Pacific pf.	113⅝	113½	113⅝
600	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
220	White Knob Copper	*4	3¾	3¾

BONDS.

$10,000	†Central Foundry 6s	56½	56½	56½
1,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
10,000	†Sea. Air L. 3-yr. 5s	96	96	96
2,000	†Wash. Ry. & E. 4s	83½	83½	83½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—The market was firm, with an upward tendency to prices. Seaboard stocks were in active demand, and sold considerably higher. The sales amounted to 2,920 shares and $213,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard 4s	81½	81½	81½
7,000	Seaboard 3-yr. 5s	96	96	96
20,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	102½	102¼	102½
2,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	108	107¾	108
1,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	100½	100¼	100½
9,000	Columbia & Green. 6s	117¼	117½	117½
103,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞
49,000	United Railway 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
1,000	United Railway inc.	47½	47½	47½
1,000	Light & Power 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾
14,000	Cotton Duck 5s	69	68½	69
3,000	Brewing Co. 4s	55	54¾	55

STOCKS.

1,755	Seaboard	15	14¼	14¾
1,110	Seaboard pf.	27¾	26⅞	27¾
50	Farmers & Merch. Bk.	55	55	55
5	Atlantic Coast Line	121½	121½	121½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105	105½
2s, c., 1930	105	105½
3s, r., 1918	105	105½
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105¾
3s, 1918, sm.	105	...
4s, r., 1907	107	107¾
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108
4s, r., 1925	131¾	132¼
4s, c., 1925	132	132½
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Ad. Exp.	226	233
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-Ch.	11	12
Allis-Ch. pf.	47	50
Am. Coal	195	210
A. C. O. pf.	91	94
Am. D. Tel.	22	23
Am. Exp.	206	217
Am. H. & L.	3¾	4¼
A. H. & L. pf	19½	21
Am. Ice Co.	6¾	7
A. L. Co. pf.	35½	39¼
A. Loco. pf.	89½	90½
Am. Smelt.	130	135
Am. Snuff pf	93	94
Am. S. Fds.	5	8
A. S. F. pf.	30	36
Am. T. & C.	89	92
A. T. & T.	137⅝	138
Am. Tob. pf.	106	108
A. W. Co. pf	80	80¾
Ana. Cop. M.	78	80
Ann Arbor	26	28
Ann Arb. pf.	67½	68
B. A. L. pf.	100	..
Brook U. G.	213	220
Bruns. City	6	7
B., R. & P.	128	129¼
B., R. & P. pf.	130	..
Canada So.	66⅝	66¾
C. & S. A.	T. 103	105
Cbl. & Alt.	40	41
C. & A. pf.	80½	82
C., B. & Q.	139	..
C. & E. I. pf.	123	140
C. G. W. pf., A	52	53½
C. G. W. pf., B	22½	24
C. G. W. deb.	81½	86
C., I. & L. pf.	78	85
C., St P., M. & Om. pf.	139	143
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	..
Chi. U. T. pf	28	32
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107	110
C. L. & W. 52	..	..
C. L. & W. pf.	70	..
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. P. & L. pf.	66	..
Com. Cable.	180	..
Consol. Coal.	65	..
C. T. Co. pf.	117	118¾
C. Prod. Co.	13	13½
C. P. Co. pf.	67	70
D. & R. G.	24½	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Dia. Match.	130	135
D., S. S. & A.	6	8
Ev. & T. H.	57	59
Ev. & T. H. pf	80	85
Ft. W. & D. City	42	45
Gen. C. Co.	48	55
G. C. Co. pf.	94	98
Gen. Electric.	164	165
G. & S. T.	116	..
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185
Homestake	52	55
Ill. C.	103	..
Int. Power	35	38
Int. S. P. pf.	77	77½
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	29	30
Kan. C. So.	23¾	23⅞
K. & D. M.	12½	14
K. & O. M. pf.	47	52
Kn. Ice, Chi. pf.	54	60
Laci. G. pf.	90	100
L. E. & W.	20	100
L. E. & W. pf.	80	100
Lake Shore	235	275
Long Island	58	57½
Man. Beach	10	13
Man. Elev.	154½	154½
Md. Coal pf.	100	115
M. W. S. El. Chicago	19	21
M. W. S. El. pf.	53	54½
Mich. Cent.	..	140
M. & St. L.	55	56
M. & St. L. pf.	88	98
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	71½	72
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128	131
Mor. & Ess.	184	190
N., C. & St. L.	119	120
Nat. Biscuit.	47¾	47¾
Nat. B. pf.	107½	109¼
Nat. Cham.	14½	15
Nat. Enam.	78	79
Nat. Lead pf	93¼	96¼
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36¾	37½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18	19½
N. Cent. C.	42	44
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N.Y. & N.H.	189	191
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	62¾	65
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	43	49
N.Y.L. & W.	131	134
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	153½	155
N. & W. pf.	90	91
North Am.	93½	95
No. Central.	179	..
Ont. Mining.	3½	4¾
Pacific Coast	63	64½
P. C. 1st pf.	95	105
P. C. 2d pf.	72½	74
Peo. & East.	19½	21
Pere Marq.	75	80
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	180	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	..
Pr. St. Car.	32½	33¼
Pullman Co.	216	220
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicks. pf.	3¼	5
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	85	90
R. S. Spring.	13¾	19¾
R. S. pf.	78	80
Rens. & Sa.	203	..
Rock. I. pf.	67½	68
R., W. & O.	131	136
R. G. W. Co.	18	18½
Rutland pf.	30	45
St. J. & G. I.	16	17
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	50
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	.....	71¾
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1. ctfs.	.....	165
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1. pf. ctfs.	120	127
S.-S. S. & I.	37	38
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	83¼	87
St. R. & T.	¾	1¼
T. P. L. Tr.	29½	31¼
T. P. & W.	17	20½
Tol. R. & L.	19	21
Un. Pac. pf.	94⅞	95½
U. Rys. inv.	13	15½
U. S. Cast I. & F.	9	9¾
U. S. Exp.	121½	123
U. S. Rubber.	18½	19¼
Wabash	19¼	19½
W.-Far. Exp.	235	250
W. U. T.	89¾	90
Westinghouse assenting.	158	159
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	187
Wh. & L. E.	16	16½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 27, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
57¼	57⅝	13,545	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	57	57½	56⅝	57½	+ ½
18¾	19	400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
78½	79	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	—1¼
32	32¼	100	American Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	.....
5	5¾	100	*Amer. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	+1
26¼	26½	225	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
14	15	390	*Amer. Linseed Co.	14	14	14	14	.....
20½	21	610	*Am. Locomotive Co.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
4	4½	10	*Amer. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
20½	21	550	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅞	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	63½	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
106½	107	100	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
131¼	131¾	350	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	131	131	131	+ ¼
134	135	100	*Amer. Sugar R. Co. pf.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	.....
13¼	14	200	*Amer. Woolen Co.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+1½
80⅛	81	4,360	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80⅝	81	80½	81	.....
98⅜	98½	1,350	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	98⅝	98	98⅜	— ⅛
119½	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	.....
86⅝	86⅝	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86¼	86	86¼	+ ⅛
92¼	93½	40	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
53⅝	54	480	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅞	.....
88	89	300	Buf. & Susquehanna pf.	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
48½	49¼	100	*Butterick Co.	49	49	49	49	— ¼
126⅜	126½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	126	126⅜	125⅞	126¼	.....
167	168½	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	+ ¾
38⅞	38⅝	3,580	Chesapeake & Ohio	37¾	38½	37¾	38½	— ⅛
15	15¼	410	Chicago Great Western	15	15	15	15	.....
154⅜	154⅝	39,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	152¼	154⅜	152⅜	154⅜	+1⅞
181	185	145	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	180	184½	180	184½	.....
186	187½	600	Chi. & Northwestern	187	187	186	186	—1½
7	7⅛	200	Chi. Terminal Transfer	7

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) (quar.).	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 31	Sept. 11
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)...	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)..	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)....	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)..	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter).....	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Buff. & Susquehanna pf. (quar.)....	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 13
Canadian Pacific com. (eeml-enn.).	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)...	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Chestnut Hill.....	1½	Sept. 6	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway common.....	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway pf. (quarter).....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual).....	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 2
Cleveland & Pittsburg (guar.).....	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Del. & Hudson (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Erie Railroed 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 18	Sept. 7
Illinois Central (semi-annual).....	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual).....	3½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Phil., Ger. & Norristown (quar.).....	3	Sept. 6	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	Aug. 22
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.....	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Southern Railway pf.....	2½	Oct. 17.	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. com. pf. (semi-annual).....	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Utica & Black River.....	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter).....	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 26
Columbus Railway com.....	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Philadelphia Co. pf.....	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Philadelphia Electric.....	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Rochester Railway & Light.....	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2
Scranton Railway pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)...	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)...	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 2	Oct. 1
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) R. & L. Co. pf.	$3	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter).....	½	Aug. 29	July 28	Aug. 15
American Bank Note (quarter).....	$1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
American Cereal (quarter).....	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)...	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
American Graphophone com.....	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Am. Tel. & Cable Co. (quarter).....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Associated Merchants' com. (quar.).	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)..	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Booth & Co. pf. (semi-annual).....	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)..	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Brooklyn Union Gas.....	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 31
Butte Elec. & Power com.....	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Butterick Co. (quarter).....	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Central Fireworks com.....	½	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Central Fireworks pf.....	3½	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quer.).....	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Continental Tobacco com.....	4	Oct. 3	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)...	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 4
Dairymen's Mfg. Co.....	8	Sept. 8	Holders of record	Sept. 6
Federal Mining & Smelting com.....	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.....	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Diamond Match Co	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 27	Sept. 13
General Chemical pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 3
International Paper pf. (quarter)...	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Kings Co. El., Lt. & P. (quarter)....	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 19
Laclede Gas Light Co. com. (quar.).	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Merrimac Chem. Co. (semi-annual)..	3½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 11
Lord & Taylor pf. (semi-annual)....	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
National Biscuit com. (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Sept. 1
National Enemeling & Stamping common (quarter).....	1	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter).....	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Lead pf. (quarter).....	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining...	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.....	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.....	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North American.....	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
North American.....	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Parrot Silver & Copper Co.....	50c	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.).....	1	Aug. 31	.....	.....
Quaker Oats pf (quarter).....	1½	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Railway Steel Springs pf. (quar.)....	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 9	Sept. 21
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)..	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 19
Syracuse Lighting com.....	½	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Pf.....	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Envelope.....	$2.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 8
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter).....	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.....	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 7	Aug. 30
United States Rubber pf.....	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Welsbach Co.....	$2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 24

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following ie the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 27 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$708,300.00	$24,400.00	$33,400	$36,000.00	$54,300.00	$712,700.00
Colonial	100,000	2,099,500.00	65,500.00	187,400	356,700.00	621,300.00	2,847,000.00
Columbia	200,000	4,446,000.00	226,000.00	126,000	353,000.00	3,500.00	4,868,000.00
Con. National.....	1,000,000	3,778,200.00	352,400.00	48,700	403,700.00	275,000.00	2,551,600.00
Fidelity	200,000	783,860.00	9,253.00	46,023	58,563.00	.....	741,160.00
Fourteenth Street.	100,000	1,632,500.00	64,700.00	99,600	206,200.00	165,000.00	1,916,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,968,841.00	10,423.00	147,554	124,037.00	58,577.00	2,128,167.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,103,800.00	170,000.00	110,100	152,900.00	200,000.00	3,500,600.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,042,200.00	7,100.00	82,300	190,200.00	6,300.00	1,893,800.00
Mount Morris.....	250,000	2,290,300.00	140,500.00	84,200	238,500.00	55,300.00	2,953,600.00
Mutual	200,000	2,489,806.00	25,408.00	245,858	138,901.00	5,424.00	2,524,952.00
Nineteenth Ward.	200,000	1,744,174.00	37,558.00	150,421	395,960.00	166,129.00	2,176,480.00
Plaza	100,000	3,006,000.00	120,000.00	97,000	472,000.00	.....	3,378,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,173,902.00	10,406.00	103,542	75,443.00	218,534.00	1,393,334.00
State	100,000	7,500,000.00	441,000.00	272,000	152,000.00	828,000.00	8,676,000.00
Twelfth Ward.....	100,000	1,620,000.00	139,000.00	206,000	102,000.00	.....	2,035,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,338,300.00	66,600.00	142,900	143,500.00	216,300.00	1,789,700.00
United National..	1,000,000	2,021,800.00	233,800.00	71,100	97,000.00	.....	1,177,900.00
Wash. Heights....	100,000	588,998.00	14,140.00	18,529	159,465.00	.....	546,697.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,892,100.00	83,900.00	259,200	254,600.00	227,000.00	2,381,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,585,000.00	28,900.00	108,400	73,300.00	35,800.00	1,630,000.00
Broadway	150,000	2,167,913.00	14,400.00	176,692	395,660.00	.....	2,380,608.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,584,500.00	111,600.00	91,900	257,600.00	22,200.00	1,846,700.00
Mfrs. National....	252,000	3,187,000.00	396,700.00	85,900	689,800.00	.....	3,378,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,980,900.00	184,500.00	521,100	1,071,600.00	70,000.00	8,697,200.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,156,558.00	9,479.00	62,919	152,800.00	.....	1,286,111.00
Nassau	300,000	5,527,000.00	190,000.00	340,000	680,000.00	26,000.00	5,627,000.00
National City	1,000,000	4,394,600.00	338,000.00	350,000	720,200.00	245,000.00	4,223,000.00
North Side.....	100,000	1,077,380.66	11,976.44	83,306	45,365.02	325,678.04	1,326,419.71
People's	100,000	1,397,500.00	64,800.00	124,500	244,400.00	118,500.00	1,752,300.00
Seventeenth Ward.	100,000	641,154.00	12,527.00	56,934	78,244.00	67,311.00	686,915.00
Sprague National..	200,000	1,057,500.00	106,600.00	26,000	181,300.00	30,000.00	1,195,610.00
Union	200,000	1,966,500.00	78,400.00	76,400	85,500.00	500,000.00	1,548,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	786,000.00	58,000.00	29,000	49,300.00	143,500.00	892,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I....	100,000	734,000.00	57,300.00	10,000	216,400.00	.....	806,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,813,500.00	175,300.00	350,100	1,525,500.00	1,590,000.00	6,118,300.00
Hudson Conuty....	250,000	2,190,331.00	80,630.00	75,167	403,083.00	152,687.00	2,102,991.00
Second National...	250,000	1,189,300.00	63,300.00	12,900	270,100.00	14,100.00	1,123,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,372,804.61	42,200.00	71,566	708,858.12	4,890.93	1,935,338.49
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,186,900.00	154,900.00	24,600	142,300.00	418,800.00	2,366,400.00
Second National...	125,000	1,224,380.00	33,032.00	47,560	67,300.00	70,400.00	1,230,764.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,701,940.00	22,405.00	97,879	120,524.00	314,735.00	2,131,900.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 27, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,586,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$21,075,000	$3,751,000	$1,854,000	$21,344,000	$1 074 000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,512,000	15,270,000	2,246,000	34,837,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National...	13,117,600	9,485,000	1,390,000	22,020,900	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National...	20,854,000	4,103,000	1,595,000	21,757,000	122,700
1,500,000	3,693,300	Bank of America.....	25,230,800	6,167,800	2,363,600	29,535,600	.....
1,000,000	284,800	Phenix National	3,341,000	476,000	285,000	2,831,000	48,800
25,000,000	16,885,300	National City	178,035,900	62,445,100	8,460,900	201,067,700	6,046,000
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	24,544,700	5,321,300	1,876,000	24,386,000	.....
600,000	382,000	Merch. Exch. National.	5,588,600	1,222,900	589,300	6,366,100	129,700
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	8,851,100	1,124,400	513,200	6,702,600	979,800
300,000	129,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,066,900	652,500	38,500	2,494,500	44,800
700,000	355,800	Mechanics & Traders'..	4,541,000	575,000	473,000	4,646,000	.....
500,000	530,900	Greenwich	2,354,700	993,500	442,500	2,545,000	.....
5,000,000	4,075,600	Am. Exch. National....	28,829,000	3,197,000	2,094,000	22,160,000	3,844,000
25,000,000	11,786,900	Nat. Bank of Commerce	172,510,600	26,952,900	14,294,800	165,065,700	11 235 200
3,000,000	4,513,600	Mercantile National ...	23,632,400	4,839,600	1,349,900	21,843,300	2,170,500
422,700	618,200	Pacific	3,963,200	434,200	484,500	3,813,700	.....
450,000	1,095,100	Chatham National	6,217,400	877,800	885,100	6,370,000	49,000
200,000	400,500	People's	2,198,200	110,200	593,300	2,576,500	.....
2,000,000	2,106,800	National Bank of N. A.	17,178,200	2,618,500	1,662,900	16,064,200	820,000
3,000,000	6,765,800	Hanover National	52,798,000	12,653,600	3,796,500	64,704,800	50,000
1,000,000	1,855,500	Irving National	9,932,500	935,700	1,332,300	8,575,000	210,200
2,550,000	648,200	Citizens' Central Nat..	16,268,400	2,967,700	2,326,300	20,052,100	1,567,000
500,000	313,100	Nassau	2,566,600	292,900	321,800	2,836,300	.....
2,000,000	1,322,200	Market & Fulton Nat..	6,741,800	1,354,000	700,600	7,088,400	37,000
1,000,000	360,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather...	6,932,300	1,874,600	357,400	8,414,700	123,400
2,000,000	3,397,200	Corn Exchange	29,114,000	4,348,000	4,211,000	35,160,000	.....
750,000	1,076,000	Oriental	7,678,100	1,139,000	354,700	7,388,600	.....
1,500,000	6,794,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat...	24,909,000	4,228,000	1,392,000	22,536,000	49,100
3,000,000	7,090,200	National Park	72,952,700	19,933,700	5,827,900	88,023,100	2,867,200
250,000	133,700	East River National....	1,128,000	141,000	132,900	1,212,500	47,100
3,000,000	3,041,200	Fourth National	21,114,700	4,661,500	2,795,200	24,934,900	50,000
300,000	1,402,900	Second National	9,037,000	1,118,000	1,213,000	9,380,000	272,000
10,000,000	13,743,900	First National	98,113,100	37,536,300	1,942,000	112,241,900	2,977,000
1,000,000	873,700	N. Y. Nat. Exchange..	7,391,300	1,354,400	467,200	6,752,200	605,300
250,000	767,700	Bowery	4,960,000	999,000	319,000	3,306,000	.....
200,000	663,000	N. Y. County National.	4,497,500	918,900	459,400	5,402,900	50,000
750,000	524,300	German-American	3,653,000	684,900	223,500	3,531,800	.....
1,000,000	4,006,600	Chase National	47,538,000	12,472,000	2,050,000	56,949,000	50,000
100,000	1,378,000	Fifth Avenue	8,990,500	2,350,200	240,500	9,814,900	.....
200,000	676,200	German Exchange	2,931,000	105,000	203,000	3,179,300	.....
200,000	874,300	Germania	2,592,100	433,100	980,500	5,199,600	.....
300,000	1,346,200	Lincoln National	11,799,400	1,521,000	1,861,200	12,580,400	289,900
1,000,000	1,287,400	Garfield National	7,158,500	1,897,500	258,700	7,557,200	49,400
250,000	379,500	Fifth National	2,519,800	484,000	158,000	2,588,900	241,800
1,000,000	1,428,000	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,702,900	1,770,400	377,300	8,946,500	.....
200,000	548,600	West Side	3,042,000	680,000	304,000	3,824,000	.....
500,000	1,428,100	Seaboard National	13,742,000	2,506,000	1,756,000	16,098,000	122,000
300,000	593,900	First National, B'klyn.	4,141,000	724,000	794,000	4,676,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,933,900	Liberty National	11,989,000	2,767,400	249,000	11,072,200	971,700
1,000,000	495,000	N. Y. Prod. Exchange..	5,157,300	928,400	428,800	5,497,400	.....
500,000	549,400	New Amsterdam Nat...	5,848,800	1,148,500	452,700	6,747,500	100,000
350,000	559,400	Astor National	4,567,000	908,000	135,000	4,401,000	350,000
103,650,000	114,392,000	Total, National banks.					
19,322,700	19,931,400	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,323,400	Total	1099 057 200	277 578 900	81 622 200	1 207 302 800	37 724 400

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C., K. & N.	34	40	Lexington ..	3½	3¾
C. C. Con...	9¼	9⅝	Mollie Gibson	4	4⅛
Dante	3⅝	3⅞	Moon Anchor.	7	7⅛
Elkton	64⅜	65	New Haven..	3	3¼
El Paso.....	94½	95	Old Gold....	10¾	11
Gold Dollar..	6⅝	6¾	Pharmacist..	3¼	3⅜
G. Sovereign.	5¾	6	Portland	160	165
Isabella	21	21½	Rose Maud..	4⅞	5
Jackpot	..	5	Vindicator...	60	69
Keystone	4⅞	5	Work	8¾	9½

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta.....	12	12	L.Wash. Con.	4	4
Aipha Con...	15	16	Mexican.	91	90
Andes.....	20	20	Occid. Con...	80	75
Belcher.....	22	24	Opbir.....	250	270
Best & B....100		100	Overman....	23	22
Bullion.....	31	31	Potosi.....	17	16
Caledonia..	66	65	Savage.....	22	21
Chal. Con...	22	22	Sag Belcher.	12	12
Challar.....	16	15	Sierra Nev...	23	23
Confidence..	95	95	Syndicate...	2	2
Con. C. & V.115		115	St. Louis....	10	10
Con. Imperial	2	2	Union Con...	39	40
Crown Point.	17	17	Utah Con....	8	9
Gould & C..	23	24	Yellow Jack.	20	20
Hale & Nor..	58	62	Silver bars..	56⅞	57
Julia.....	9	7	Drafts, sight	7½	7½
Justice.....	12	12	Telegraph..	10	10
Ky. Con.....	2	2			

Mexican dollars—Saturday, 46@47½; Friday, 46@47½.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS

Are Mostly Well Prepared to Meet the Season's Demands.

REPORTS MADE BY EXAMINERS

Inquiry by the Controller of the Currency in Connection with the Annual Movement of Crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following etatement to-day was issued hy tbe Controller of the Currency:

For the purpose of aecertaining the general condition of the Nationel hanks of their ability to meet the demands upon them incident to the annual movement of the crops, the Controller of the Currency, under date of Aug. 4, sent to the Nationel Bank Exeminers, with the exception of those whose districte are comprised within the New England States and the City of New York, a circular letter of inquiry containing the following questions:

1. Will the demand for your section be greater or less this year than last, and will it come any earlier or any later?
2. Are the banks in your section better prepared to meet the demand on them from their own resources than they have heen in the past year or two?
3. Will the money required hy the banks in your district come mainly from their deposits in the reserve and central reserve cities or will they be large borrowers?
4. Will there be any increase or decrease in the amount your banks will have to borrow?

Replies heve been received from nearly all the Examinere, and the result of this inquiry may be summarized as follows:

The demand on the banks will be about tbe eame as last year and at about the same time, with the exception of those in the following States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, where it will he greater end fron two to three weeks earlier, and in Indiana and Missouri, where it will be less and a little later.

The hanks are generally as well hut in most cases better prepared than they have heen in the past yeer or two to meet the demande made upon them.

The banks in the following Statee ere better prepared: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, Nebraeka, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Washington.

The benks in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma are not as well prepared.

While the banks will depend mainly npon their deposits with reeerve agents to supply funds for moving the crops, the amount of money to be borrowed will be ebout tbe same this year as last. There will, however, be some increase in the amount borrowed by the banks in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Arizona, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, end Oklahoma, and e decrease by the banks in Delaware, Maryland, Michigen, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

e BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—The money market is a little firmer. Call loans, 2½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 3@4¼ per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c. premium. Clearings, $17,519,626; balances, $750,406. Sub-Treasury debit, $155,204. For the week: Clearings, $100,529,667; balances, $7,010,182. The foreign exchange market continues easy. Cebles and demand heve been reduced ¼ cent. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88½	.....
Sterling	4.88	4.85¼
Commercial	.....	4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.40½	.40⅝

Nearly every copper on the list advanced to-day, many of them strongly. Utah was again the central feature, with over 5,400 shares selling, end with the price steedily rising from 41¼, the opening, which showed a gain of ⅛, to 42¾, a gain of 1¼, while the net gain for the day was 1⅝. Osceola was the leader for strength meking, with a net gain of 4½. Copper Range gained 1 to 56. Isle Royale rose to 16⅞, a gain of 2¼. Mohawk gained 1¼ and Wolverine 1½. Alouez made a further gain of ⅛. There was little else of interest. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7..	Atchison pf.....	98	98	98
30..	Atchison scrip.....	105	105	105
267..	Boston Elevated	152	151⅜	152
1..	Boston & Albany.....	249	249	249
20..	C., J. R. & S. Y.....	139	139	139
273..	Mass. Electric.....	14⅜	13	13½
22..	N. Y. N. H. & H.....	190	190	190
14..	Union Pacific	99½	99⅝	99⅝
15..	Union Pacific pf.....	95	95	95
8..	West End.....	92¼	92¼	92¼
4..	West End pf.....	112	112	112
	TELEPHONES.			
163..	American	138	138	138
26..	New England.....	124	124	124
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
127..	Am. Ag. Chem pf.....	81	80½	80½
110..	Am. Sugar	131½	131⅛	131⅛
10..	Am. Sugar pf.....	133½	133½	133½
31..	Am. Woolen	13¼	13	13
253..	Am. Woolen pf.....	80½	80½	80½
100..	Mass. Gas	43½	43⅜	43⅜
50..	Union Land & Copper....	2½	2½	2½
30..	United Fruit	106	106	106
300..	United States Steel.....	12	12	12
165..	*United States Steel pf...	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
	MINING.			
355..	Adventure	1⅝	1	1
1,383..	†Allouez	14½	14	14⅜
530..	*Amalgamated	57¼	56½	57¼
25..	Arcadian	85c.	85c.	85c.
550..	Atlantic	12	12	12⅜
1,060..	Bingham	26⅞	26	26⅞
60..	Boston Copper & Gold....	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
560..	Centennial	26½	26	26½
2,955..	Copper Range	56⅞	55	56⅛
100..	Daly-West	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
200..	Franklin	5¾	5¾	5¾
165..	Granby	3 1-16	3	3 1-16
250..	Guanajuato	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,125..	Isle Royale	16⅞	14⅜	16⅞
500..	Mohawk	44	42⅜	44
495..	Montana C. & C.....	4¼	4¼	4¼
931..	Osceola	71½	66½	71½
145..	Parrot	25½	25¼	25½
66..	Quincy	87	84	87
1,025..	Santa Fe	2	1¾	2
650..	Shannon.....	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
65..	Tamarack	102	100	101
165..	Trinity	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
105..	U. S. Coal & Oil.....	11½	10⅞	11⅜
1,490..	United States	21¾	20⅞	21⅜
5,435..	Utah	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜
100..	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼
665..	Winona	10	9¾	10
62..	Wolverine	86	85	86

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—New York exchange was 40 cents discount; time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. American Cen preferred was again active and firm to-day, advancing to 46 and closing at the high price. The feature of the market was activity in the Chicago Union Traction shares. Nearly 1,000 shares of the common were traded in, the price advancing from 6⅝ to 7½. The buying for months has been for Eastern account. Local people generally have long since ceased to purchase the shares. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700..	American Can.....	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,315..	American Can pf.....	46	46	46
1..	Chicago Edison.....	145	145	145
965..	Chicago Union Traction..	7½	6¾	7½
100..

MENELEK WILL ALLOW RAILWAY TO BE BUILT

Jibuti Road to Reach the Capital of Abyssinia.

FASHODA INCIDENT FORGOTTEN

Enterprise Is in French Hands—English and Italians Seek to Construct Branches.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—M. Hugues Leroux, the well-known traveler and writer, has just returned from Abyssinia, whither he went at the suggestion of MM. Etienne and Deloncle, leaders of the Colonial Party here, and as the bearer of an autograph letter from M. Lonbet to the Emperor Menelek this document the President of the foreign republic assured the Abyssinian monarch of his continued affection and sympathy, and allowed him to read between the lines a faint expression of surprise that France, who had always been Abyssinia's best friend, should of late years, have been forced to yield her place to certain European rivals.

The most important result of M. Hugues Leroux's mission is that he brings back a reply from Menelek, the terms of which show that the Abyssinian monarch has been so much impressed by the recent visits of the English and Italian sovereigns to Paris that he is willing to forget the Fashoda incident, which ruined French prestige in Central Africa, and allow the railway from Jibuti to Adis-Ababa to be completed.

M. Leroux lives in a delightful old Louis Quinze mansion on the borders of Saint Germain, and his homecoming on Saturday morning from his long Central African trip was painful and dramatic, and might easily have been tragic. Unknown to him, his eldest son, who is a brilliant young student of twenty, speaking seven languages, including Abyssinian, had been recently struck down with typhoid fever as a result of overwork. The father reached the house just in time to save the son, who was delirious, from throwing himself out of the window.

The most important result of all is that Menelek is willing to agree to a kind of neutralization of the railway from Jibuti to Adis-Ababa, which will thus permit of American commerce with Abyssinia enjoying an unmolested development. During the past few months, it was to be feared that Menelek, alarmed by the increasing power of Great Britain in Central Africa, and the friendly understanding between that power and Italy, would refuse all concessions to whites, believing that his only chance of safety consisted in closing his dominions altogether to foreign penetration. At one time he had been accustomed to look upon France not only as his surest friend, but as a power which could balance that of the two others.

But after the French climb-down at Fashoda, Menelek was forced to the conclusion that England was all-powerful, and, naturally, the English and Italian envoys, Mr. Harrington and Signor Cicodicola, encouraged this idea in every way. M. Leroux's mission has been to explain to the Emperor of Abyssinia that an entente cordiale now exists between France, England, and Italy, whose interests consequently do not clash anywhere in the world.

The fact that both the English and the Italian sovereigns paid the first visit to M. Louhet greatly impressed Menelek's Oriental mind, for in the East to pay the first visit is a sign of acknowledged inferiority. Menelek, however, is prepared to find that though France, Italy, and England now form a happy family, their representatives at Adis-Abaha will continue to intrigue against one another.

"Servants will often quarrel even after their masters have been reconciled," is his wise remark."

Hugues Leroux thinks that in such a case the United States will probably play the rôle of the "quartrieme larron," in other words, she will benefit from the squabbles of the other powers to carry off the largest share of the booty. M. Leroux has helped to disabuse the mind of Menelek that the English and the Americans are one and the same because they speak the same language, an idea which was cunningly conveyed to him by Mr. Harrington, the British representative at the time of the Skinner expedition.

Menelek's consent to allow the Jibnt railway to be carried as far as the capital is of importance to France, as the enterprise is entirely in French hands; but the English and the Italians are pressing to be allowed to build branches to this line between Zeila and Massouah, their respective port towns. This Menelek will probably refuse, for he says: "I want only one ladder up to my capital, not three."

Americans still monopolize the trade in cotton goods in Abyssinia, which has a value of about $5,000,000 yearly, and if Jibuti becomes the sole Abyssinian port with a railway connection (the French are also going to establish a bank there) American trade will be threatened; but M. Leroux is of the opinion that his diplomatic efforts have made Menelek recognize the importance of not allowing any one nation to secure trading advantages over any other, except by fair competition, and that by the practical neutralization of the line, which Menelek will now insist on, the interests of every nation will be equally secured.

M. Hugues Leroux has brought over with him a particularly rare and valuable Abyssinian manuscript, a translation of which he is preparing, and which is certain to make a great sensation when it is published, for it sheds a flood of light upon the early history of the Jews. The Abyssinian's monarchs have always considered this manuscript to be among their most sacred possessions. It was taken away about half a century ago by the English at the capture of Magdala, but on Menelek succeeding to the throne, he opened diplomatic negotiations and obtained it back from the British Museum, where it had been deposited. It is written in the Gbeze language, which is of Hebraic origin, and of great antiquity, being the sacred dialect of Abyssinia, known only to the priests.

It relates that after the plagues of Egypt, some hundreds of thousands of Jews did not follow Moses across the Red Sea, but went west down the Blue Nile to found a kingdom of their own, which they called Saba.—"Saba" merely meaning west.

These were the original Abyssinians, whose Queen, many hundred years later, hearing of the might of the great Israelitish kingdom, ruled over by Solomon, was curious to pay it a visit.

The original of this manuscript had remained 1,700 years in an island of Lake Zoual, where M. Leroux found it. The inhabitants of this island are of the purest Jewish type, but they were Christianized at a very early date, and their religion, with the exception of a few ritual survivals, has now degenerated into fetishism. They knew nothing about the contents of the manuscript, which they nevertheless regarded as a very precious possession.

M. Leroux has with him two male servants who are natives of these regions, and who have certainly nothing of the negro type. They have very delicate Semitic features, and are almost white. One of them who has married a white girl at St. Germain, has a child who is perfectly white. Baron Maurice de Rothschild, whom M. Leroux met in Africa, is much interested in these discoveries, and has subscribed to the expense of having the manuscript translated.

The Wooded Areas of Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Richard Guenther, Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, supplies the following interesting statistics: The percentage of the wooded areas of European countries, as compared with their total areas, is as follows: Finland, 51.2; Sweden, 49.3; Russia, 40.4; Austria, 32.6; Luxemburg, 29.1; Hungary, 27.7; Germany, 26.1; Servia, 24.9; Turkey, 23.4; Norway, 22; Roumania and Switzerland, 21.4 each; Bulgaria, 20.8. The other European countries have less than 20 per cent. of woodland. England has the smallest wooded area, 3.6 per cent.

ITALIANS AND THE LAW.

Not Accorded Justice Guaranteed by the Constitution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussions which are rife about the "Black Hand" and crimes by Italians in general there is one point overlooked which seems to me of great importance. The inability of the police to arrest the alleged criminals is explained as due, in a great measure, to the habit of Southern Italians of refusing to give evidence against their fellows and of preferring to do justice by themselves.

This tendency, in certain classes, from the south of Italy has a historic reason, being a survival of centuries of misgovernment when the administration of law was a means of legalized oppression. In a despotism, witnesses become spies and informers and are universally despised. Italy to-day, by the slow but sure process of liberal institutions is overcoming this and other ancient survivals.

The transplanted Italian of this class cannot be expected to be suddenly made over by his new surroundings. But the point which is overlooked is this: What has the new country done to overcome his inherited lack of reliance in the efficacy and power of the law?

I do not hesitate to say that the Italian here does not receive that even-handed justice which the Constitution guarantees even to him. In fact, if there are guilty Italians out of prison there are not a few innocent ones behind bars.

Leaving aside the fact that his ignorance of the language and of local customs is obviously a handicap in defending himself when charged with crime, it cannot be denied that there exists a popular prejudice against Italians as "men of passion" prone to use the knife.

I have heard a Judge charge a jury that there was a presumption that an Italian went always armed. Some of the City Magistrates have recently made statements from the bench of a similar un-judicial character.

When a murder cannot be unraveled the police always find that "an Italian-looking tramp" was seen in the neighborhood, or, "a knife was found resembling an Italian stiletto." Even in the case of Mabel Page this theory was at first advanced!

Taking advantage of their ignorance, the police apply the "third degree" to a great many Italians charged with crime, although contrary to law and morals.

A number of lawyers, when assigned by the Court to defend Italians, induce their clients, if they do not force them, to plead guilty, because it is easier to dispose of a case this way than to take the trouble of preparing a number of foreign witnesses for trial.

Last, but not least, Americans do not gauge the tremendous impression which the lynching of Italians has made on an imaginative people like my countrymen. Lynch law is unknown in Italy, the acts of an infuriated mob avenging a crime being considered a crime against the State and punished as such. The lynchings in Louisiana and Mississippi shocked the National conscience of Italy, and there is not a hamlet in that peninsula where the fact of such gross failure of justice is not known. The fact that the principle of Federal non-intervention prevented any one being punished only strengthened the popular idea among certain Italians that there is no justice for them in America.

Nor must we forget the Italian "white slavery" of Italians in South Carolina, which had no redress, nor the gross abuses of Italian laborers in the camps of West Virginia. The Governor of that State himself told me that the prosecuting officers did nothing to punish those guilty of such brutalities.

I do not not cite these cases as a sort of countercharge to our alleged lawlessness, but to show that there is ground for lack of confidence among certain Italians in the power of American courts to defend their rights.

Let me urge that before generalizations involving a sturdy race are made, before editorials are written which, by preaching race prejudices, further weaken confidence in a just administration of law, before conclusions are reached, let the problem before us receive attention from its every side. In the calm weighing of all circumstances lies the possibility of just opinions.

GINO. C. SPERANZA OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 20, 1904.

NEW METHOD TO CLEAN WOOL.

German Patents Involve Use of Infusorial Earth in Degreasing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—United States Consul Pike reports as follows from Zittau, Germany:

"During the past month the last of a series of patents has been granted to a German company covering new methods and machinery for the degreasing of wool by a dry process. The degreasing is successfully performed by the use of infusorial earth as an absorbent. The earth is applied to the wool with great force by a current of air generated by specially constructed but inexpensive machinery, and the wool is cleaned and degreased evenly throughout.

"It seems that the idea of degreasing wool by a dry method is not new, but none of the many plans hitherto tried has proved entirely successful, because they did not clean and degrease evenly. For years efforts have been made to invent a process lacking the admitted disadvantages of the present method of degreasing wool with alkalis and other solvents, all of which have a bad effect on the wool fibres.

"The promoters of this new method claim to have solved the problem on entirely new lines. The wool fibres cleaned by it retain their natural qualities as to strength, elasticity, and waviness, and the cleaning is done at a greatly reduced expense. The absorbent earth being carried with complete regularity to every part of the wool, the degreasing is consequently accomplished with the greatest regularity.

"On account of the force of the air current to which the wool is subjected, the fibres become disordered, so it would appear that the patent has not so many advantages for cleaning wool intended for combing as it has for cleaning carding wools.

"The process has many advantages in the treatment of skin wools—now cleaned by strong alkalis—as the dyes take better, which is an important point in the manufacture of fine military cloth and other fine cloths in delicate colors. In the treatment of waste wools, in which the mineral oils are difficult to remove, except by the use of strong alkalis, which partly destroy the natural qualities of the fibres, it is especially important."

MAKING ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

Have All the Physical Properties of the Real, but Are Not High Priced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Consul General Guenther writes from Frankfort, Germany, as follows:

"Artificial rubies are made by a process of the chemist Verneuil, by melting a mixture of clay and oxide of chromium at an even temperature of several thousand degrees. The two substances are carefully placed above each other in layers, so as to prevent cracking in the crystallized mass.

"In order to produce the exceedingly high temperature which is indispensable for success, Verneuil uses a blast of oxyhydrogen gas, which acts directly on the mass from the top. The hardness of the ruby is the result of quick cooling caused by sudden interruption of the blast of oxyhydrogen.

"The artificial ruby is said to be very pure and brilliant, possessing all the physical properties of natural rubies. It can be cut and takes a very fine polish. In view of these assertions, it seems singular that artificial rubies have no higher value, especially as the natural article is so exceedingly high priced at present."

OYSTERMEN REJOICE IN THE SEASON'S BIG "SET"

Biggest Crop of Baby Bivalves for Four Years.

WEATHER HAS BEEN FAVORABLE

Storm Which Threatened the Seed Oysters May Have Helped Instead of Destroying Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 27.—For the first time in four years the oyster planters in this immediate vicinity have had a good "set." To the outside world this very important news may seem trifling, but as a matter of fact it means very much to every lover of oysters, and to the men engaged in the industry it means an addition to their wealth, and so to the wealth of the country of several millions of dollars in all probability. "In all probability," is used advisedly, for there are yet three or four years to come before there will be reaping of the profits which the enormous set, one of the largest ever known, foretells.

Between Stamford, in this State, and Providence Bay, Rhode Island, there are several hundred thousands of acres of land under water where the oyster is grown artificially. On these acres it is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 bushels of discarded shells, coverings of oysters, clams, and scallops, that have already served their purpose as food, were thrown into the waters of Long Island Sound during the first two weeks of July. To these were added schooner load after schooner load of the pretty gold and silver jingle shells scraped up on the north shore of Long Island. These formed the bases on which have now set the young of the oysters that spawned late in July and early in the present month.

The weather for two months past has been favorable for the oystermen, and during the past ten days there has been a careful examination of all beds along the shore. Big dredges dropped from oyster steamers in deep waters and the primitive oyster tongs in the shallower waters have brought to the surface a sufficient quantity of shells to show that on practically every bed there has been a voluminous set. There was anxiety everywhere alongshore on Monday when a terrific storm threatened the destruction of millions, perhaps billions, of these baby oysters by smothering them with mud that might be washed over the beds and find the young oyster unable to save itself from this fatal embrace. But further examination later in the week showed that the damage was trifling, practically inconsequential, as the overwash of mud had not been sufficient to kill any large quantity of the seed.

In fact, Frank E. Smith, General Manager of the Stony Creek Oyster Company, which has beds all about the Thimble Islands, as well as at Guilford and Clinton, after a careful examination of many scattered beds, says he thinks the storm was perhaps an actual benefit to the set, in which opinion other planters along shore agree with him. Mr. Smith says that in his more than twenty years of experience in oystering he has never seen a more promising, a stronger or a more prolific set than that of this season. It is only in the immediate vicinity of this city that there has been an absolute failure of the "set" for the past three years.

This prolific set will mean much to the oystermen of the Long Island shore, who depend so largely for their seed oysters on the set on this coast and in the Rhode Island waters. How much they will have to buy will depend largely on the set that has been made in the great natural bed off Bridgeport, the only large natural and open bed there still remains on the Connecticut shore. What that set will be will not be known until Thursday next, for the bed is protected by law until Sept. 1. After that date any resident of the State who wishes to do so may help himself to the seed oysters that have set there. This immense bed, many acres in extent, has a bottom naturally fitted for the growth of oysters, made up as it is of gravel loaded with great quantities of jingle shells, which grow there naturally. It is from these freehooters of the Sound that the Long Island growers will buy seed in great quantities, and at low prices, next Thursday, in case it proves that the set there has been anything like as prolific as it has been elsewhere along the coast.

Thursday will be a great day in Bridgeport Harbor, and it is conservatively estimated, say the Shellfish Commissioners of the State, that there will be a fleet of at least 300 boats of all shapes and sizes dredging along the grounds to either take or buy the seed the State put at the disposal of its citizens, instead of leasing the beds to companies or individuals, as does the neighboring State of Rhode Island. Should it prove to be a pleasant day, and should the set be a strong and prolific one, there will be in all probability a hundred thousand bushels of seed, perhaps more, taken from the grounds, this estimate being based on the exceptional set obtained by private growers all along the coast. These little oysters have no definite market value, as at the largest they are no higher than a man's thumb nail. But they do have a decided value to the grower in proportion to his needs for seed oysters—small if he has had a good set on his own grounds, great if his planting has turned out a failure. Three or four years are needed before the oysters now set so thickly will reach marketable size.

Between this day of gathering and replanting and the days of harvesting there will be months of constant anxiety to the grower, for drills and starfish, the pests of the oyster grower, both set and begin their life at the same time as does the oyster. They develop more rapidly, too, and during the first year of its existence the young oyster is a particularly susceptible victim to both the drill and the starfish, as the shell of the young oyster is little more than a film of lime while the young drill and the young starfish seem to be born with their powers for mischief fully developed.

So a heavy set of either drills or starfish—which always set on the same beds and underneath the oysters—may easily mean the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of oysters before Winter comes. So far, however, the preliminary dredging has shown only a small percentage of these pests, the reason for which is a puzzle, as usually when there is a heavy set of oysters there is a correspondingly heavy one of their enemies. Inshore, however, there has been an unusual appearance of smal starfish—the set of a year ago—who appear to have come inshore to feed on the barnacics, which are large and meaty this season. Oystermen all along the shore are therefore out fighting these pests, gathering them by the bushel and turning them over to the farmers, who spread them on their lands for fertilizing purposes. These yearling stars range in size from that of a silver half dollar up to that of a "cartwheel" dollar. Small as they are, they are just as destructive to the growing oyster as their seniors, which reach the size of a man's hand at their prime.

The appearance of the pests in the shallow waters in such quantities has sent the oyster steamers out all along shore to clean the beds where lie the oysters of one, two, or three years' growth, which must be protected now, when they are enlarging their shells, as they do yearly, and when they are particularly susceptible to the attacks of the star. Mops are kept running over the beds at a frequent cost of $50 to $50 a day for the use of the steamer and its crew, with a frequent return of but a bushel or so of the stars. It is expensive hunting, but it has to be continued persistently, and the smaller the crop of stars caught the happier the grower.

LOST WIFE ON SLOCUM; INSANE.

Dreher Thought She Was Awaiting Him —Had Rope to Rescue Her.

About dusk yesterday afternoon Policeman Galvin saw a man walking east on Twenty-fifth Street near First Avenue, carrying a revolver in one hand and a coil of rope in the other. The policeman asked him where he was going and the man replied that he was on his way to meet his wife and two children, who were drowned or burned in the Slocum disaster.

He said that he had received a message from his wife last night to the effect that she was being detained at the bottom of the river and it was his intention to shoot Capt. Van Schaick with the revolver and rescue his wife and children with the rope. The policeman took the man to Bellevue Hospital. He said he was John Dreher, twenty-one years old, of 310 East Twenty-fifth Street.

KAMIMURA'S FIRST FAILURES.

Vladivostok Ships' Escape Due Absolutely to the Weather.

(Published by arrangement with The London Times.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Writing of the raid of the Vladivostok Squadron in June, the Tokio correspondent of The Times says:

Admiral Kamimura's tactics were habitually founded on the necessity of closing the passage of the Tsu-Shima Straits alike to the Port Arthur and the Vladivostok Squadrons. With that object he had his own base at some point within easy reach of the West Channel—the strait between Tsu-Shima and Korea—while scout ships patrolled the East Channel, and secondary squadrons were posted at Kanzaki and Takeshiki to operate on either side in case of emergency.

At 8:30 A. M. on the 15th, one of the scouts, the Tsushima, signaled by wireless telegraphy that the Vladivostok cruisers were off Oki-no-Shima, steering southward. The steps then taken by Admiral Kamimura were these: He sent a torpedo squadron to patrol the East Channel and to turn into Takeshiki all vessels coming from the west; he telegraphed orders to Moji that no ships might leave the straits; he signaled to the secondary squadrons and the scouting vessels to join him en route, and at 9:25 A. M. he steamed from his base, steering for the south of Tsu-Shima.

Thus within forty-five minutes of the receipt of the first warning a force was under way that might have annihilated the Russian cruisers had it fallen in with them. Kamimura's plan was to pass in by the East Channel, and then, standing to the north of Oki-no-shima, to hear down upon the Russians so as to place his squadron between them and their base. But he carried the bad weather with him into the Sea of Japan. Rain fell heavily, and a rapidly thickening fog shortened the range of vision so that the ships soon ceased to be able to distinguish each other.

It became evident that, if the Russians were sighted, they would be almost within torpedo distance, and Kamimura cautioned his command in that sense. Meanwhile the scoutship which had originally signaled the presence of the Russians was constantly reporting their movements. At noon she flashed them fifteen miles south of Oki-no-shima, sailing northwest. Then the fog, rolling in from the outer sea, began to envelop the Russians also, and the scouting ship experienced increasing difficulty. At a few minutes past 1 she saw them for the last time. They were then only five miles south of Oki-no-shima, and they disappeared altogether into the fog.

Kamimura now determined to close at once with the enemy, since every hour's delay impaired the hope of finding him. He therefore steamed at full speed for the south of Oki-no-shima, passing it on the west, and it was precisely by so doing that he lost the Russians, for had he held on his original course, keeping Oki-no-shima on the south and west, he could scarcely have failed to cross their path as they retired to the northeast. Realizing presently that they must have escaped northward, he gave chase through the fog and rain, a perilous undertaking for a large squadron of ships, and one that could hardly have eventuated successfully, for, even had the fleets met, fighting would scarcely have been possible.

Throughout the night of the 15th Kamimura's torpedo vessels kept up an incessant but fruitless search, and during the 16th and 17th the squadron steamed over every part of the ordinary route to Vladivostok, the ships sweeping down the Sea of Japan in line abreast with such intervals that the extension covered 100 miles. When they arrived within telegraphic distance of the north of Tsu-Shima on the 17th they learned that the Russians were off the coast of Hokkaido, and, of course, further attempts to intercept them had to be abandoned.

Plainly what saved the Russians was the weather. Precisely the same good fortune attended their raid in April when they sank the Kinshiu Maru off the port of Gen-San. Had not the fog closed down on them then they could not possibly have eluded a fight, and had not the fog hidden them from Kamimura's scouts on June 15 it is unlikely that they would ever have re-entered Vladivostok.

The incident created some angry feeling in Japan. A quiet review of the facts showed that most of all to be pitied was Kamimura, one of the smartest officers in the Japanese navy. The stars in their courses had fought against him. But everybody did not review the facts quietly, and some foolish folk fell into the extravagance of imagining that no transport should sail the seas without an escort, as though an illimitable number of warships were available for such purposes. The press on the whole showed moderation and good sense, but it is possible that Kamimura and his officers may be impelled to adopt some extraordinary, if not reckless, precaution against a repetition of these raids.

CONDITIONS IN PANAMA.

Col. Biddle Finds Little Sickness Along Canal Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner of this district, has just returned to Washington from a trip to Panama covering a month, two weeks of which were spent on the canal zone as the guest of the Commissioners.

Col. Biddle to-day said he was most agreeably surprised and pleased with what he saw along the route of the canal, and was gratified to find that climatic conditions were not what he had been led to infer.

"There was not a day of the two weeks I remained there," he declared, "that the thermometer rose higher than 80, and I was informed that the temperature held between 70 and 80 during the entire time of my visit. The nights were cool, and there was an absence of mosquitos that surprised me. I spent my time going over the canal property, and by means of the railroad trains, boats, and other conveyances was able to examine things pretty thoroughly.

"With Mr. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Canal Commission, and others as guides, I had no difficulty in seeing all my time would permit, and I was very much pleased and surprised at the conditions.

"There is some little rivalry between the towns of Colon and Panama. The latter is the seat of government of the republic, and is quite a town. It has considerably less rainfall than Colon, even though it is but forty-five miles distant. Colon is hardly more than the residence of the railroad and steamship officials, but is a pleasant place to live in because of the northeast trade winds, which sweep it all day and reduce the temperature considerably.

"The health of the people who live on the canal zone was very good, I thought, and I was much surprised at this. There were no cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or the plague on the canal property, although there were all three at points on the coast. The excellent work of the Marine Hospital Service might be responsible for this.

"There were two persons kept in quarantine while I was there on suspicion that they had yellow fever, but I learned that their ailment developed into malarial fever only. The Canal Commission was kept busy with its meetings during the time I remained on the Isthmus, and the work seemed to be getting on nicely."

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES ON HIS MOB LAW VIEWS

Has Strongly Condemned the Lynching at Statesborough.

NEW DANGERS IN THE SOUTH

Negroes Organized for Crime in Various Places—A Challenge for Comparison with the North.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask the courtesy of the columns of THE TIMES for a brief reply to several of your correspondents who from time to time airacial problems, and some of whom have recently done me the honor to credit my teachings with responsibility for the Statesborough mob.

I desire to say to the readers of THE TIMES in answer to these several statements which have been put before their eyes, that I was never the defender of the American mob either at Chautauqua, N. Y., or in Atlanta, Ga. I simply explained at Chautauqua in a candid, and I trust a lucid fashion, the conditions which produced the mob, and frankly stated as a self-evident proposition that, so long as the conditions which produce the mob remained, the mob would remain as a resultant.

My object at Chautauqua was not the defense of the mob, but a challenge to our civilization to produce a remedial agent as effective as the mob for the intimidation of the criminal classes and for the protection of Southern women.

I am not so far the solver of this great problem as to offer an infallible nostrum of my own, but I presented fairly and without fear to the intelligence of lawmakers and reformers throughout the country the challenge and the opportunity to present something which would take the place of the mob in the fearful perils which compass Southern society. I am fain to believe that this challenge produced some careful and earnest consideration and some suggestions of reform, which I trust may yet materialize in actual legislation.

It may interest some of the readers of THE TIMES to know that almost alone among Atlanta daily papers, The News, of which I am editor, has strongly condemned the Statesborough mob. This condemnation was written because, in the case of the Statesborough criminals, the courts had swiftly and effectively performed their duty; trial and condemnation were not delayed, and death from the end of the rope with feet dangling in the empty air was the doom written against the prisoners in the Stateshorough Jail. I condemned the mob for this reason, and I condemned the mob also because of the monstrous lawlessness of overriding the State militia, which stood there as the uniformed and definite representative of the power and majesty of the State of Georgia, which in its person was dishonored.

But I did what few of your Northern people and Northern critics ever seem to do. I stated fairly and fully the awful provocation of the Statesborough mob—the fearful picture of that holocaust wrought by the fiends of hell—the murder of the head of the family; the mutilation and the horrible dishonoring of the mother of the family; the hacking to pieces of the children of the family; the brutal murder of the innocents, and the holocaust of all of them in the red flames, made a provocation which did not justify, but may well explain the fury of an outraged citizenship. I stated that this was the work of a definite and specific organization pledged to the commission of this crime and of similar crimes which might be perpetrated among these Statesborough homes on any night of the year. I stated from authority, as the chief provocation of all, that there were a chain of societies existing among the negroes of the South, something to the John Brown clubs of 1859, inspired indirectly by the fanatical philanthropy of the narrow-minded, and inspired directly by the incendiary and infamous counsel of negro newspapers North and South, scattering broadcast upon the ignorant mass of negroes the lessons of hate and pillage and arson and assassination. And I challenge you, and I challenge the ever-wise philanthropists who write for your paper, to answer what would be the action of the Northern masses—whether in New York or in Delaware or in Evansville, Ind., or in Danville, Ill., or in Leavenworth, Kan., if such a deadly and menacing provocation were flaunted in the faces of the Anglo-Saxon civilization of which you boast.

I present to your attention and to the readers of THE TIMES your recent case in Brooklyn, where a frenzied mob of negroes with no incentive beyond mere race prejudice and the disposition without reason to "rally to color," beat into a jelly the head of as gallant a policeman as protected the life and property of Brooklyn.

There was no provocation there. There was no threat against life or property. There was no violence contemplated by the officer. The negro whom that policeman went to arrest was probably charged with a misdemeanor for a trivial crime. The extent of his punishment would scarcely have exceeded a few days in the city lockup or the State Prison, and, yet upon the mere maddened prejudice of race, indifferent to the offense of the criminal and contemptuous of the due processes of the law, that maddened mob of 200 in Brooklyn rapidly swelled to 3,000, rushed without provocation to a riot that might have destroyed thousands of lives, and wrecked a portion of a great and prosperous city. The Brooklyn mob fought the fire company. Your mob fought the weapons representing the majesty of law and order. Its provocation was as fine dust in the balance to the provocation of the Statesborough mob. The Brooklyn mob was as had as the Statesborough mob, and the Brooklyn mob was at your doors.

Will you ask your correspondents to extract from their eyes the beam of the Brooklyn riot and of the Danville and Leavenworth burnings and of the Evansville and Danville riots, and of that famous race riot in the very heart of New York, before they stir themselves too strenuously to extract the mote of lawlessness from the eye of Southern civilization? You have troubles of your own. Look after them.

If great, fair, and honest newspapers like THE TIMES could ever persuade the people who read their columns to be fair and just and to bring this great question home to themselves and to their own firesides and to their own women, they would doubtless establish a sectional charity which otherwise their most eloquent platitudes seem impotent to inspire.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your columns, I invoke the spirit of introspection among the critics of the South in Northern homes.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

Atlanta, Aug. 23, 1904.

FLAG COURTESY IN PERU.

Decree Promulgated Which Regulates Use of National Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A. L. M. Gottschalk, Consul at Callao, Peru, reports that a decree was recently issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations regulating the use of the national flag on stated occasions of international courtesy.

The decree provides that the Peruvian national ensign shall be hoisted on all public offices on the annual national holiday of such foreign nations as show the same courtesy to Peru; and further, that whenever the chiefs of state (Chief Magistrates) of such nations die, all Peruvian public offices shall fly the national ensign at half mast, and that all public functionaries may attend the funeral or memorial services held according to the customary rite of the foreign nation in question.

"The first of the two clauses above quoted was, I take pleasure in reporting, applied for the first time on the Fourth of July," writes Mr. Gottschalk.

IMMIGRATION LAWS TOO LAX.

Permit Entrance of Most Undesirable Classes of Italians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because of the recent action of the Italian "Black Hand," the proposition has been put forward that more Italian policemen should be employed by New York City.

The suggestion is a good one, but that would not, in my opinion, be sufficient to suppress the lawless Italian element.

The majority of Italian immigration is from Southern Italy—Naples, Palermo, and Messina. Most of these immigrants are undesirable from the standpoints of morality, cleanliness, and citizenship. Such immigrants do not come here to stay, but to get the benefit of more liberal wages for a few years, only to return to their native land, and lend the money to others in order that they may come here also.

The immigration laws of the United States are too liberal for such people, and they find no difficulty in procuring the necessary papers to evade the laws that should exclude them from the United States.

I know of a case where men condemned to a term of years in prison have found the native Italian authorities only too willing to make out a passport for them, being glad to get rid of them so cheaply.

In my estimation, the only proper way to correct this evil is for the United States Government to station Secret Service men at every port of embarkation—namely, at Naples, Palermo, Messina, and Genoa—to watch the movements of every immigrant bound for this country, and to have every Consul vise the passports, and in this way check the officials of every small town in ridding themselves of the undesirable classes.

In this way I am sure those people would think twice before coming here, because they and the steamship company would know that in case they were found undesirable they would be sent back.

At Ellis Island the system is very lax; I say this not intending to find fault with the officials there, but because the immigration laws are not sufficient to prevent the undesirable from landing, and the lack of the right men.

A few Inspectors who understand the methods and language of this ignorant, but very cunning, people are of more value than a large number ignorant of their methods and customs.

Some of these immigrants even go so far as to borrow from their own townspeople the amount of money which the law requires every immigrant to have when he lands here. This money is borrowed for a few hours—just long enough to allow them to pass the examination, and then land right here with a few lire to spare, and the next day look for work at any price, and, failing in that, determine to get money at all hazards.

I have said that the majority of these bad immigrants come from the southern part of Italy, but, believe me, quite a few come from the northern part—Piemontesi, as they are called. This is the bad class, of a more refined element, but equally dangerous, because between them are the greengoods man and the Anarchist.

The law lately enacted against Anarchists is well enough, if they declare themselves publicly as being Anarchists, but, believe me, they will not dare to make themselves heard aloud, but work in the dark, and in this way do more damage than if they were allowed to work in the open. I know of towns not far distant from New York where the Anarchist propaganda is very active, and the authorities are all asleep.

ETTORE MORETTI.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your editorial anent the feud of the Calabrians and Sicilians, would say that this feud is of political origin, as are those which exist and still smolder in other parts of "United Italy." They are not of a murderous quality.

The average Italian shields the criminal because the criminal is stronger than the law as it is administered here. Too often does political expediency abort the course of justice. Too often does ignorance of the language and poverty cause the railroading of some luckless wight to jail without a proper trial. The Italian has seen and felt this miscarriage, and rather than risk his skin, which the law has shown itself unable to protect, by testifying against the criminal, he refuses to give evidence, and is often constrained to seek his vengeance without the futile application to law.

What is most to be desired is more Italian police to ferret out crime, uphold the majesty of the law, and adequately protect the innocent.

JOSEPH M. JOY.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

THE RYESHITELNI INCIDENT.

Thinks Japan Was Justified in Cutting Out the Destroyer in a Neutral Port.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial with regard to the Ryeshitelni incident seemed to me a little unjust to the Japanese. You make them out to have committed a most flagrant offense against the neutrality of China. I grant that you are right theoretically. But practically you are not.

There is a strong and well-marked line of distinction between the two. Granted that China is now able to maintain her neutrality, and the case at Shanghai comes under the same head. Practically, she is not. She lies there as a prey to either belligerent who chooses to use her ports for their own ends. At the same time that the Ryesbiteini was taken out of Che-Foo news had reached the Japanese Government that the Askold and Grozovoi intended to make Shanghai an asylum. The status of Russia's fleet in itself would be an argument against her wishing to maintain China's neutrality. Suppose those vessels should be allowed in Shanghai without disarmament—making repairs, as they say—until the Baltic fleet should arrive in those waters, or until a naval force would appear near that port with which they might effect a junction; think you that those vessels could stay in that port idle? It is contrary to all that nature would teach us. And once they were on the high seas no amount of talk could bring them back, and they would be a constant menace to Japan. She would have herself only to thank for considering China neutral and able to maintain her neutrality when she knew that was not the case.

Now let us see what has been done? China cannot maintain that neutrality, as we have said; the Ryeshitelni is taken away from Che-Foo under the guns of Admiral Sah, and the Japanese Government has threatened the same measures against Shanghai. The Ryeshitelni incident has stirred the nations, and I read in this morning's TIMES what I am not surprised to hear—that the nations have sent their fleets to take care of that neutrality. There is a guaranty that the integrity of China will be maintained, provoked by the Incident at Che-Foo. If it holds good against Japan she knows it will hold good against her enemy, and her operations can then be directed without fear of having to take note of the "fleet in being" at Shanghai. It means as much to Japan as though those vessels were destroyed. The status quo, if the nations maintain their stand, will be similar to that at Kiao-Chau, where Germany's strong hand prevails.

It is the sense of danger alone, not that of anger or reparation, that has compelled Japan to violate the laws of nations, and I hold it is justified by circumstances.

GREGG CHISHOLM.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

ART NOTES.

That the schools of the National Academy of Design should have to make a rule as to the age limit among pupils is a sign that New York is now producing the Rapin, or art student who remains forever student, and passes his life in an agreeable change of venue from studio to café, broken by hasty snatches of sleep between Welsh rabbit and the matutinal egg. In self-defense the Academy schools are notifying these venerable boys and girls that they are taking up the places and the instruction meant for beginners. As they pay next to nothing, the Academy's pupils are apt to find the school a kind of easygoing club on the cheapest basis and insensibly, perhaps unintentionally, return each year to its pleasant, independent atmosphere. The new rule forbids accepting pupils who are more than thirty years of age, except under special dispensation. The dilemma will encourage those who argue that it is a mistaken kindness to offer art instruction for nothing, believing that scholarships or the contributions of friends will meet the cases of poor young people with decided talent, while the absence of all tuition fees must attract a crowd of incompetents. If the Academy should raise the requirements for entrance and ask the teachers to weed out those pupils who show no promise, the reputation of its schools would soon rise. If at the same time a moderate yearly fee were demanded there would be funds available for increasing the force of lecturers and teachers.

***

The late Amos William Stetson of Braintree, Mass., has left to Wellesley College, to complete the Stetson Collection in the art building, a landscape by Rousseau; "Going to the Fair," by Adrien Moreau; "Ophelia," by Jacquet; "Sunset After Shower," by Daubigny; "On the Hudson," by George McCord, and landscapes by Monchabion, Cazin, and Le Rolle. He leaves $7,500 to Wellesley for a free scholarship and $2,500 more to meet the expense of framing and repairing pictures.

***

Emilio Piatti has modeled the standing bronze figure of Gen. Enoch Poor of the Revolution, which will be unveiled on Oct. 7 at Hackensack, N. J. Cocked hat, regimentals, epaulettes, high-spurred boots—Gen. Poor stands bravely there, with bared sword, the point on the ground between his feet. The statue is about eight feet high and was cast in Newark at the foundry of Ernest Vatier.

***

Apart from a rhapsody by Mr. Sylvester Baxter in the catalogue published by the Boston Public Library, little has been said in praise or dispraise of the elaborate wall paintings by John S. Sargent. These allegories were much in need of discussion; but now they are saved; the Rev. Frank Sewall of Washington, D. C., has seen them and is shocked. In The Boston Citizen he lays bare the fact, hitherto overlooked or else hypocritically quenched in silence, that Sargent's conception of the Trinity is "baldly tritheistic." His indignation waxes as he writes. "It is doubtful if so horrible a travesty of religious doctrine was ever perpetrated in the midst of a professedly religious and cultured community in any age or among any people." The painter, who seems to have been plunging loosely about in mediæval ideas of Adam and Eve, Christ on the Cross, and mysteries of the Holy Graal, pagan in origin and forcibly lugged into Christianity by the poets, will do well to heed these fierce words of the Rev

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 27, 1904.

Range for Year 1903.		Range for Year 1904.				Closing Saturday, Aug. 27.		Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 27, 2,729,040.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid.		Pe-riod.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 27.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 27, '04.
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Bid.	Ask'd					Date.	Per Cent.		First.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.		
235	220	230	Aug. 23.	222	May 13.	226	233	+ 5	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '04.	2¼	SA	230	230	230	230	225	113
23	7	15	Feb. 13.	6	Mar. 22.	11	12	..	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	11	11	11	11	...	125
87½	63	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39¼	July 1.	47	50	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	50	50	49½	49½	...	24
75⅝	63⅜	57½	Aug. 26.	43⅛	Feb. 3.	57½	57⅝	+ 5⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 31, '04.	½	Q	54¼	57½	54½	57½	50½	190,735
22¾	12	15	Aug. 23.	13	Mar. 16.	....	....	+ 1⅞	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	15	200
63½	70½	79	Aug. 22.	72	Apr. 8.	....	....	+ 4	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Apr. 1, '04.	3	SA	79	79	79	79	...	125
41⅜	17½	21⅜	Jan. 27.	14¾	July 1.	18⅜	19	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	23¾	1,600
93	60½	79½	Aug. 23.	67	Jan. 6.	78½	79	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	78	79¼	78	78	83	360
46¼	23¼	34⅜	Aug. 8.	24½	June 14.	32	32¼	— ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	33½	33½	32	32	30¾	1,200
98	82	92	Aug. 17.	88¾	June 6.	91	94	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '04.	3	SA	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...	5
235	171	214	Aug. 24.	180	June 2.	206	217	+12	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	4	SA	205	214	205	210	190	851
29⅝	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5	Aug. 3.	5	5¾	+ 1	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,683,900	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	5	6	5	6	...	300
11⅛	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅛	Jan. 5.	3¾	4¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	3⅞	300
37⅜	10	21½	July 15.	11¼	Jan. 5.	10½	21	+ 1¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,348,300	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	15	100
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	4⅝	Mar. 24.	6¾	7	— ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	0	1,130
42¾	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24¼	Mar. 24.	26¼	26½	— 1¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	23,822,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1½	..	27	27	26	26⅜	24⅞	2,324
19⅜	5	14	Aug. 26.	7	June 2.	14	15	+ 3	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	11¼	14	11	14	12½	2,140
48½	23½	35½	Aug. 26.	22½	June 1.	35½	39¼	+ 6	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	30	35½	30	35½	36	625
31⅜	10½	23⅜	Feb. 10.	10¼	Jan. 6.	20½	21	— ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21	21¼	20	20½	19½	9,400
95⅜	67½	90	Aug. 10.	75½	Jan. 6.	89⅝	90½	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	85	460
5½	2½	4⅜	Jan. 22.	2½	June 16.	4	4½	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4	4½	4	4	...	1,610
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	20½	21	+ 2⅝	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅝	..	19	20½	19	20⅜	16	4,375
52⅞	36⅜	65	Aug. 17.	46	Feb. 25.	63½	63¾	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 25, '04.	1½	Q	64	64⅞	63⅛	63¾	44½	34,335
99½	80¼	107¾	Aug. 17.	88¾	Jan. 6.	106½	107	+ ¾	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	60,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	106½	107¼	106	107	99⅝	7,120
126	90	135	Aug. 26.	110	Jan. 21.	130	155	+ 5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '04.	2½	Q	135	135	135	135	98	315
98⅜	80	93½	Aug. 12.	85	Jan. 6.	93	94	+ ⅛	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	93½	93¼	93¼	93⅛	90	121
60½	30	45	Jan. 22.	26	July 7.	36	36	+ 3	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	...	100
134⅝	107⅛	134⅜	Aug. 10.	122¼	Mar. 7.	131½	131¼	+ 1⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	129½	131⅜	129½	131	116	29,445
123	116	134⅜	Aug. 26.	123	Jan. 4.	134	135	+ 3¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	131	134¾	131	134¾	118½	2,148
88	77½	93	June 14.	82	Jan. 6.	89	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '04.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	...	100
146	130	149	July 1.	130½	Feb. 11.	136	138	— 1¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	136¼	136½	136¼	136½	...	135
14⅝	7½	13⅜	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 4.	13¼	14	+ 1½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	12	13⅜	12	13½	...	365
80	65	80	Aug. 25.	69	Jan. 23.	80	80¾	+ 2	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	70½	80	70	80	69	800
123¼	58	80¼	Aug. 26.	61	Feb. 20.	78	80	+ 1¼	Amaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	May 10, '04.	50c	SA	79	80¼	79	80¼	86½	3,280
69	54½	59	July 21.	53	Mar. 28.	57½	58	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	57	57	57	57	...	200
89⅞	54	82½	Aug. 15.	64	Feb. 24.	80⅞	81	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	79⅝	81¾	79⅝	81	64	84,305
103½	84⅜	96⅞	Aug. 23.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	96⅛	98½	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	97½	98⅞	97½	98⅝	90½	8,639
118½	106	121	July 21.	104½	Feb. 18.	116½	121	+ 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	120¾	121	120¾	121	...	400
104	71⅜	87	Aug. 25.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	86⅝	86⅝	+ 2	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	84½	87	84	86½	83¾	48,167
96⅜	82⅜	95	July 20.	87⅜	Feb. 19.	92½	93½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,200	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	91⅝	93¼	93¼	93½	87	40
71⅛	29½	54⅞	Aug. 15.	33	Feb. 24.	53⅞	54	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	52¾	54½	52¾	53⅞	45⅝	51,725
15¾	5	7	Jan. 23.	5	July 18.	6	7	+ ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	...	200
150	121	131	Aug. 25.	118¼	Mar. 2.	128	130½	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	6	SA	130	131	130	131	135	400
..	..	89½	Aug. 25.	85	Aug. 1.	88	90	— ¾	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	89¾	89½	88½	89⅜	...	1,000
55	40	49⅞	Mar. 7.	47⅞	Feb. 19.	48½	49½	— ½	Buttrick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	49½	49¼	49	49	44	200
78¼	57¼	68¼	Jan. 2.	64	Apr. 29.	66⅜	66½	+ ¾	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	65½	66⅜	65¼	66¼	60¾	1,200
138½	115⅝	128½	Aug. 15.	100½	Mar. 12.	126⅞	126½	..	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	127	127⅞	125⅞	126¾	127¼	11,050
190	153	167¾	Aug. 27.	154½	Feb. 20.	167	168½	+ 2⅜	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,418,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	165	167½	165	167¾	...	1,070
100	95	104	July 29.	103	May 6.	103	105	..	Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,917,600	July 7, '04.	1½	Q	103	103	103	103	...	100
53⅝	27¼	35⅞	Aug. 26.	23¾	Mar. 14.	35⅝	35⅝	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,733,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	37	38⅞	36⅞	38¼	34½	22,040
37½	18½	41¼	July 26.	33	Jan. 15.	40	41	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	40	41	40	41	22	850
29⅝	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	15	15½	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,924,600	.....	..	..	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	15	17	4,020
85⅞	63	71	Jan. 20.	47½	June 6.	52	53½	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	52¼	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	73	100
46½	24	31	Jan. 21.	20	June 6.	22¼	24	— ¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	.....	..	..	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	29	300
153½	133¼	154⅝	Aug. 27.	137¼	Feb. 24.	154⅝	154⅝	+ 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	149¼	154⅝	149¼	154⅜	142	116,425
194¼	168	182	July 14.	173	Mar. 4.	181	185	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	172	255
224½	153	187¾	Aug. 26.	161¼	Mar. 14.	186	187½	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	182½	187¾	182½	186	198⅛	4,302
250	190	224	July 15.	207	Feb. 8.	....	....	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,335,100	July 1, '04.	2	Q	222½	224	222½	224	207	200
19¾	8	12⅝	Jan. 15.	5½	May 24.	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7½	0⅞	7⅛	11½	500
56	15	26½	Jan. 15.	13½	May 27.	15½	16	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15½	15	15½	21	1,010
17¼	8	7⅝	Jan. 4.	4	July 11.	7	7¼	+ 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	7¼	5½	7	5	13,900
99⅝	66	80⅝	Jan. 22.	65¾	May 18.	78½	79½	+ 3⅜	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	1	SA	70	79¼	70	78½	72⅝	2,200
82½	24	68½	July 25.	21½	Mar. 12.	36	36¾	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	37	37⅞	36	36⅝	53½	4,860
122	65	63	Jan. 17.	63	Apr. 5.	60	....	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	63	65	65	65	...	100
31⅝	10	19	Jan. 12.	13¾	June 1.	15	15½	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15⅝	14½	2,320
72	44½	58½	Jan. 25.	48	June 1.	48½	49	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	49	49⅝	48	48⅝	52⅞	3,560
48	17	23⅝	Jan. 22.	17⅞	June 7.	20½	21	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	19¾	21	19¾	20⅝	22½	2,575
28⅛	9¼	16⅝	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,624,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	Q	12	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	15¾	1,400
222	164	217¾	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	195⅞	197⅝	+ 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	Q	193½	197½	193½	196⅝	178	12,760
119	94⅜	118½	Aug. 12.	101½	Jan. 4.	117	118⅞	— ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	49,846,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	118	118	117½	117⅝	104	580
85	15½	23¾	Jan. 25.	9¾	May 9.	13	13½	+ ¾	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,550	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	28	375
85½	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	67	70	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝	80	50
163½	140	168½	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	164⅝	164¾	+ 3⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,600	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	160⅜	164¾	160⅜	164¾	164	11,942
276½	230	275⅝	Apr. 7.	250½	Feb. 23.	273½	274	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	270	273½	270	273½	...	900
43	18	26¼	Aug. 15.	18	Mar. 14.	24⅝	25	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	25¾	24½	25	23¾	2,400
90½	62	75½	Aug. 25.	64⅜	Feb. 24.	76½	76	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,346,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	74⅞	76¾	74⅝	75¼	78	1,830
47½	12	24⅝	Jan. 22.	10½	Jan. 7.	23¾	25	+ 2	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	23½	23½	23½	23½	16½	100
20⅜	7¾	14⅜	Jan. 23.	1¼	June 27.	2	2½	..	Detroit Southern.	100	10,457,000	.....	..	..	2	2	1¾	2	104	615
39¾	14	29½	Jan. 25.	⅞	June 27.	4	5	— ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	4	4½	4	4½	18⅝	900
90	55	68	July 19.	60¼	June 16.	66¼	67	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	66¼	66½	66¼	66½	...	400
34⅝	20	26½	Jan. 21.	19½	June 9.	23⅝	24½	+ 1	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	July 26, '04.	1	Q	23	24	23	24	22½	1,405
10⅝	7	10⅝	Jan. 22.	6¼	June 3.	6	8	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7	7	7	...	110
29⅜	10	17¼	Jan. 22.	6¼	Aug. 10.	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	15	770
42⅜	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	21¼	May 16.	27½	27¾	+ 1⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	26⅜	27⅜	26	27¼	30¼	45,650
74	52¼	65⅝	Jan. 27.	55⅝	May 31.	63½	63⅝	+ 1¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	62⅝	64	62⅜	63¾	67½	3,315
64⅞	44	60½	Jan. 2.	43	May 16.	39½	39¾	+ 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	40	38⅛	39½	52¾	4,660
74¾	81	54	Feb. 8.	40	May 12.	42	45	+ 1	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	43	43	43	43	...	100
101	95	96	Mar. 17.	94	Feb. 23.	94	96	+ ⅛	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	..	95	95	94½	95	...	500
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	164	165	— 1	General Electric Co.	100	48,198,800	July 15, '04.	2	Q	164	164	163¼	164	164	1,227
106½	63	79	Aug. 27.	60	May 24.	80	85	+ 6½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	72¾	79	72¾	79	70¾	3,620
99¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	84½	85	+ 1⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	83	84½	83	84¾	81	4,561
151	125¼	139	Aug. 25.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	138	138½	+ 1⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,049,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	136⅜	139	136⅜	138	123¼	18,029
19⅞	9	15½	Aug. 13.	10½	May 26.	14½	15	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	14¼	14⅞	14	14½	13¼	900
74¼	57½	73	Aug. 27.	64⅛	Feb. 9.	72¾	73¼	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,538,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	72	73	72	73	68¾	1,452
46½	28	40	Apr. 7.	29	June 7.	31	31⅜	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	12,202,500	.....	..	..	31	32	31	31½	...	1,700
89½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71¼	Feb. 9.	77	77⅞	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,350,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	76	77	76	77	74	440
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	14	June 4.	21	21¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,100	.....	..	..	20¼	21¼	20	21	21	1,910
77⅜	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	41½	42	+ 2½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	39	42	39	41¼	39½	8,055
47½	25¼	29	Jan. 21.	22½	May 9.	29	30	+ ⅛	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	29	29	29	29	...	100
82⅝	62¼	76½	Aug. 26.	64½	June 1.	76	76½	+ 1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	72½	76½	72½	76¾	4,763
36⅞	16¾	24	Aug. 19.	16¾	Feb. 24.	22¾	23¾	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	23	23¾	23	23¾	23	625
61⅞	29	45	July 18.	31⅞	Feb. 29.	44¾	45	+ ⅞	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	44	45	44	45	39½	510
47½	10	19⅝	Apr. 12.	10¼	Jan. 11.	12½	14	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,900,400	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	25	200
53	23½	33	Aug. 26.	26	Mar. 11.	31	32	+ 3	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	29	33	29	32	...	1,810
83	40	57	Aug. 26.	46	May 17.	56	57½	+ 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	..	..	55	57	55	57	...	627
130½	95	122½	Aug. 16.	101	Feb. 23.	121½	121¾	+ 1⅛	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	120½	122	120	121½	105¼	12,020
153½	126¼	155⅝	Aug. 19.	139⅝	Mar. 12.	154¼	154½	+ ¾	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	154	155	154	155	135¼	8,580
110	100	115	Aug. 2.	110	Feb. 25.	100	115	+ 5	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	June 30, '04.	83½	SA	110	110	110	110	...	100
128⅞	70¼	90½	Aug. 11.	72¾	Mar. 14.	91	91¼	+ 1½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	89½	92⅝	89½	91	77¾	104,440
142⅝	99⅞	125⅝	Aug. 10.	104⅝	Mar. 14.	122½	122⅞	+ 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	121¼	123⅝	121¼	122⅝	114	58,190
29	8¼	14½	Jan. 11.	5	Apr. 23.	12	12½	+ 1	Mexican Central.	100	47,853,100	.....	..	..	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	14	19,535
110	41	67½	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	55	56	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	54	56	54	56	51	500
118	83	94⅝	Jan. 21.	80	July 29.	88	98	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	90	91	90	91	...	200
79¼	42	76	Aug. 15.	55	Jan. 4.	71½	72	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	71	72¾	71	72	58	4,220
132½	100½	131	Aug. 15.	116	May 4.	128	131	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	130	131	129	129¾	129	800
80¾	15¼	25½	Aug. 26.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	22½	22⅝	+ 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,000	.....	..	..	21½	23½	21¼	23⅝	20¾	29,775
63½	33	42⅞	Aug. 26.	32¼	June 1.	40	40½	+ 5	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅝	46⅞	43¾	46	42¾	20,200
115⅞	85¾	97½	Aug. 25.	87	Feb. 24.	96⅜	96⅝	+ 8	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,200	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	94⅜	97½	94⅜	96⅝	94½	113,460
158½	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	119	120	+ 1½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	119	119½	118½	119¼	...	410
47½	32	40⅝	July 20.	36	Jan. 4.	47¾	47¾	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	July 15, '04.	1	Q	47⅛	48	47⅝	48	37¼	920
106¾	94	109⅝	Aug. 16.	100¼	Jan. 16.	107½	108⅝	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 20, '04.	1¾	Q	108	108	108	108	100	80
26	12	21	Jan. 22.	14½	Aug. 9.	14⅞	15	— ⅛	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,501,800	July 1, '04.	1	Q	15	15	15	15	...	400
39¾	10½	24½	July 11.	14½	Feb. 25.	22½	23¼	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	22¾	24¾	22¾	23	15½	14,800
96	76	98	Aug. 25.	80¼	Jan. 28.	95½	96¼	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	96	98	96	98	88	100
47⅝	34½	41	Jan. 11.	34¾	Feb. 25.	36¾	37½	..	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,098,900	.....	..	..	37	37	37	37	40¼	200
177	106	139⅝	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	135	135½	+ 6½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '04.	2	Q	129¼	135⅞	129¼	135¼	127	3,415
126	112¾	122⅝	Aug. 25.	112¾	Mar. 12.	122	122⅝	+ 1½	New York Central.	100	132,950,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	120	122⅝	120	121⅝	121⅝	10,812
45	19½	32⅞	Jan. 23.	25	May 16.	29½	31½	+ ¾	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000

...ge of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 27, 1904.—Continued.

Sales for Week, Shares	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Bid. Aug. 27.	Asked.	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Int. Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales of Week, Shares.	Range for Year 1904. Year Ago.	Aug. 27, '03.
1,100	62	58	July	13.	71⅛	Mar.	15.	72	80	+ 2	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	June 30, '04.	1¾	Q	72¾	73	69¾	72	72½	72
1,000	95	95	May	17.	98	Feb.	17.	95½	...	...	Railway Sec. Ill. Cent. Stock Ctfs.	100	4,000,000	July 1, '04.	2½	Q	95	95	95	95	...	95
1,000	87½	85	Aug.	27.	89¾	May	14.	85½	87½	+ ¾	Rensselaer & Saratoga	100	2,000,000				85	85	85	85	85½	85
1,000	73	73	Aug.	18.	81	Mar.	7.	74½	...	...	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	40,000,000	Mar. 10, '04.	1	di.	73	73	73	73	...	73
1,000	55⅝	55	Aug.	26.	63¾	Feb.	24.	57	57½	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	May 2, '04.	2	SA	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
2,300	5¾	5⅝	Jan.	25.	9	May	11.	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	27,000,000				7	7⅛	7	7⅛	11,700	2,250
2,300	23¾	20¾	Jan.	27.	37	May	6.	23½	24	+ ½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	...	24	24	23½	24	2,700	24
600	19¾	17½	Jan.	22.	29⅝	Mar.	15.	25½	...	...	Rock Island Co.	100	27,000,000				25	25	25	25	300	25
600	55¾	49⅝	Jan.	22.	67¾	Jan.	6.	67¼	68	+ 1¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	27,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	68¼	68¼	67¾	68	5,000	68
50	12	22¾	Jan.	27.	14⅝	Apr.	15.	15	15½	- 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	12,500,000	July 15, '01.	1	...	15	15½	15	15	900	15
84½	60	31	Aug.	19.	74½	Jan.	18.	79½	81½	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	75	100
15¼	7	17	Aug.	15.	9	Mar.	15.	16	17	- ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				16	16¾	16	16¾	10%	920
58	32	51	Aug.	15.	26	May	17.	48	50	- 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	3½	...	48	48	48	48	48	600
34¾	13	27¾	Aug.	15.	16	Jan.	6.	25	27	- 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	4,000,000				25	25	25	25	16	1,700
83	68	75	Aug.	16.	70½	Aug.	1.	71⅝	74	- 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	6,000,000	July 1, '04.	2	Q	73	73	72	72	72	300
78	39	60	Aug.	25.	39¾	Jan.	6.	59⅝	59¾	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '04.	1	Q	57¼	60	57¼	59¾	15,100	60
170	148½	171	Aug.	23.	150	Jan.	6.	165	165	+ 5	St. L. & San F. C. & E. L. stock ctfs.	100	7,317,900	July 1, '04.	1	SA	171	171	171	171	165	115
30	12	22¼	Aug.	26.	9¼	June	1.	21¾	22	+ 6¾	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				16¾	22¼	16¼	21¼	15%	40,050
90	24	45⅞	Aug.	27.	25⅞	June	1.	45	45½	+ 6¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				35½	45⅞	33	44%	34%	22,920
72	22¼	41¾	Apr.	12.	31½	Jan.	7.	37	38	...	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				37½	37½	37	37	37	500
68¼	38⅝	57⅛	Aug.	23.	41½	Mar.	14.	56½	57	+ 2	Southern Pacific	100	197,552,100				54¾	57¾	54⅞	57	45%	252,003
...	...	2⅞	Aug.	17.	2½	Aug.	2.	2½	2⅝	...	Southern Pacific rights.	...	...				2½	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	23,010
36¾	16¼	29½	Aug.	24.	18⅞	Feb.	24.	28¾	28⅞	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,000,000				27½	28⅞	27½	28⅞	22%	154,026
96	69½	94¾	Aug.	26.	77½	Jan.	6.	94	94¾	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 18, '04.	2½	SA	93½	94¾	93½	94¼	84	4,650
96¼	85	94	Aug.	19.	90	Feb.	25.	...	...	...	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	5,852,600	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	...	32
6½	⅝	1⅛	Feb.	24.	⅝	Mar.	4.	⅝	1¼	- ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	2½	100
69%	25⅞	46¼	Aug.	2.	31⅝	May	16.	44½	44⅝	+ 1½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,533,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	43⅞	45½	43⅞	44½	43¼	7,900
43%	20¾	31	Aug.	26.	20	June	2.	30½	30⅝	+ 3¼	Texas Pacific.	100	33,780,000				28	31	28	30%	26%	50,175
40%	22	31	Aug.	13.	25	May	10.	29½	31½	+ 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,868,500				28	31	28	31	29¼	920
125%	100	126½	Aug.	10.	115	Mar.	14.	122	125	- 2	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	July 30, '04.	1¾	Q	125¾	125¾	122	122	...	220
31½	15	29½	Jan.	23.	21½	May	27.	27¾	28¼	+ 2½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,985,000				25½	28½	25¾	28½	...	2,770
46	24	43½	Aug.	27.	32	Feb.	24.	43¾	43¾	...	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				39	43¾	39	43¾	...	6,950
122¼	79	99½	Aug.	15.	87½	Feb.	23.	97½	99	- 1	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Aug. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	98½	99	98	98	98	1,085
15	4¼	5¼	Jan.	20.	3⅝	Aug.	19.	...	...	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4	7⅛	1,000
79%	57⅜	55⅝	Jan.	4.	45	Feb.	24.	...	...	+ 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	55	58	53	53	60	180
104%	85½	100½	Aug.	23.	71	Mar.	14.	86½	100	+ 2	Union Pacific	100	103,770,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	97¾	100½	97¾	99¾	75½	152,945
99%	83½	95	Aug.	22.	86½	Feb.	25.	94½	95½	+ ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	95	96	94½	95	87	8,380
22%	9	15	Aug.	23.	9	Feb.	17.	13	15¼	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				14¾	15	14¾	15	15%	400
64%	30	56¼	Aug.	27.	42¼	Apr.	19.	55½	56¾	+ 3½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	54	56¾	54	55¼	46	1,810
15	6	9½	Aug.	26.	6¾	May	16.	9	9¾	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,105,300				9	9¾	9	9¾	...	1,507
55	33	53½	Aug.	25.	40	Mar.	24.	53	53½	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '04.	1	Q	53	53¾	52¾	53	...	900
150%	95	122	Aug.	25.	100	Feb.	24.	121½	123	+12	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 16, '04.	2	SA	120	122	120	122	106	695
15%	6	8¼	Jan.	25.	6¼	May	27.	7¾	7¾	- ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,500,000				7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	4,000
90%	71½	86%	Aug.	18.	75%	Jan.	4.	86¼	86¾	+ 1⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,299,800	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	86	86¾	86	86¾	81⅞	2,140
...	...	52½	Aug.	26.	43	July	13.	52	52¾	+ 8	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,825,700				48	53½	48	52	...	6,986
16¼	7	19¼	July	23.	10¼	Feb.	6.	18⅞	19¼	...	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,866,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	19	19¾	18%	19¼	15¼	1,300
58	30¼	76½	July	19.	41	Jan.	4.	75¼	76	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,535,800	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	76	76	75¾	76	43	1,000
39½	10	122	July	18.	8⅝	May	18.	124½	125	+ 4	United States Steel Corporation.	100	506,493,200	Dec. 30, '03.	1¼	Q	124	125	122	122¾	22¾	24,010
89%	49⅜	63½	July	25.	51½	May	18.	59½	60	+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,514,100	May 16, '04.	1¾	Q	58	60¾	58	60	70%	161,100
66%	17½	34¾	Jan.	28.	22¾	June	29.	31¼	32	...	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,264,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	31½	32¾	31¼	31¼	23¼	3,590
128½	80	106¼	Jan.	26.	96	July	6.	105	105¼	+ ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	17,685,300	July 15, '04.	2	Q	104¾	106	104%	105¾	...	2,250
39¾	17	20	Apr.	20.	20	Apr.	20.	...	...	..	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,800			..	19	19	19	19	...	25
82¾	16%	21⅜	Jan.	27.	15	May	16.	19½	19½	+ 1½	Wabash	100	28,000,000			..	18	19¾	17¾	19½	22%	4,400
55½	27½	41	Jan.	25.	32¾	Feb.	24.	38¾	38½	+ 1½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000			..	36¾	39	36%	38¾	38	10,620
249½	195	250	Aug.	23.	200	Mar.	26.	235	250	+35	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	14	SA	250	250	250	250	217½	280
98	80¾	90	Aug.	24.	83	May	19.	89¾	90	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,570,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	89¾	90	89¾	90	83¾	951
221	130	173½	Jan.	21.	153	May	2.	158	159	- ¾	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	15,000,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	159	159¼	159	159	...	550
224	160	194	Jan.	18.	180	Aug.	17.	180	187	+ 5	Westinghouse El. & M. 1st pf.	50	8,968,700	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	185	185	185	185	...	100
27½	12	19½	Jan.	22.	14	July	25.	16	16½	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000			..	16	16¾	16	16¾	17	825
62	40¾	52¾	Jan.	22.	37	July	27.	43½	44	+ 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900			..	41	45½	41	45½	...	540
85½	30	29¾	Jan.	22.	21½	June	29.	23	26	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,965,500			..	24½	26	24½	25½	23	720
20¼	14½	21⅞	Jan.	20.	16	June	6.	18¾	19	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900			..	17½	19¾	17¾	18¾	19	5,635
55½	33	47¾	Jan.	27.	37	June	6.	41½	42	+ 2¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200			..	39¾	42½	39	41½	40%	2,250

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	6	Mo. Pacific	¾
Amal. Copper	3⅜	Nash. C. & St. L.	¼
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	4	N. Y. Air Brake	5⅝
Am. Express	12	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Grass Twine	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. H. & L. pf.	1¾	Nor. & Western	2
Am. Linseed	3	Nor. & Western pf.	3½
Am. Linseed pf.	6	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Am. Malt pf.	2⅜	North American	2½
Am. Smelt	1	Pennsylvania	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3¼	Peo. & Eastern	1½
Am. Woolen	1½	P., C. & St. L.	2⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	2	P., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Amacon. Copper	1¼	Pressed St. Car pf.	2
A., T. & S. Fe.	1⅛	Ry. St. Spring pf.	3
At. Coast Line	1	Reading	4½
Balt. & Ohio	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Brook. R. T.	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	Rock Island	1¼
C. R. R. of N. J.	2⅝	Rock Island pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
C. M. & St. P.	5½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	2½
Chi. & Northwest	3½	St. L. Southw.	5⅝
Chi. Union Trac.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf.	6⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝	Southern Pacific	2
Crysol. Gas	2	Southern Ry.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	3¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Ste. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Dist. Securities	1	Texas & Pacific	2¼
Dul., S. S. & At.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1
Erie	1	T., St. L. & W.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	T., St. L. & W. pf.	5
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	1	Union Pacific	3
Hock. Valley	1½	Un. Rys. Invest.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	3¼
Ill. Central	1¾	U. S. Pipe.	1
Int. Steam Pump pf.	1	U. S. Express	12
Iowa Central pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1⅞	U. S. Realty & Imp.	3
Lake Erie & W.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾
Long Island	1	Wabash	1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Met. Securities	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	30
Met. St. Ry.	1⅝	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	6
Minn. & St. L.	1	W. & L. E.	1¼
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1	W. E. L. E. 1st pf.	2½
M., K. & T.	1½	Wis. Central	1⅝
M., K. & T. pf.	5	Wis. Central pf.	2⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	1¾	N. Y. O. & W.	1⅝
Am. S. F. pf.	3	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Rubber Goods	1
C. & S. A. Tel.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2¼
C. G. W. pf. B.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
D., L. & W.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Gen. Electric	1	Third Av.	1
Maryland Coal pf.	5	Two City R. T.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1⅝	Lehigh & N. Y. 1st	6
At. T. & S. F., E.		Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	1¼
Okla. 4s	2½	L. & N. N. O. &	
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	Mob. 1st 6s	2½
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2	M., Kan. & T. 2d	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	No. Pac. Ter. 6s	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1½	N.Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	1
C. Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1¼	No. Pac. Term. 8s	2
C. Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1⅝	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Col. Mid. 1st	1	St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st	1½
Coo. Gas def. ctfs.	3	St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s	2
Dest. Tob. 6s	1½	St. L. & S. W. inc.	2½
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. con.	1⅝
Dist. Sec. 5s	1	Seab. A. L. 4s	1⅝
Dut. So. gold 5s	1¼	Seab. A. L. 5s	2⅞
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	3½
Geo. & Ala. 1st	2	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	1½
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½	U. S. Realty & I. 5s	1½
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	3	U. S. Steel 5s	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	1½	Wab. deb., Series B	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

At. & Dan. 4s	1	Hock. Valley 4½s	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	1	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	1
G., H. & H. 5s	1⅛	St. P. & Dul. con. 4s	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 29.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.

Butte Electric and Power Co.—Books close for dividend on common.

Standard Rope and Twine Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Pressed Steel Car Co.—Dividend payable on common.

United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

American Bank Note Co.—Dividend payable.

American Cereal Co.—Dividend payable.

Atlantic Coast Line Co.—Books close.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Books close for annnal meeting.

Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Books close.

National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Parrot Silver and Copper Co.—Books close.

Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

United States Rubber Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

A. Booth & Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

American Coal Co.—Dividend payable.

American Telegraph and Cable Co.—Dividend payable.

Associated Merchants Co.—Dividend payable on common.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Barney & Smith Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred and books close for dividend on common.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Dividend payable.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.

Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on common.

Butterick Co.—Dividend payable.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.

Central Fireworks Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.

Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on common.

Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.

F. Garcia Brothers & Co.—Annual meeting.

Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.

Lord & Taylor Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Merrimac Chemical Co.—Dividend payable.

New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

North American Co.—Dividend payable.

Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.

Rochester Railway and Light—Dividend payable.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.

Scranton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Syracuse Lighting Co.—Dividend payable on common.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

United States Envelope Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Virginia Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Whatcom County (Wash.) Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Sept. 2.

Iowa Central Railway—Annual meeting.

Ridley & Sons—Special meeting.

Welsbach Co.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Sept. 3.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,615,557
Jan. 9	14,636,975	14,810,300	12,953,450
Jan. 16	23,161,750	20,217,125	19,063,400
Jan. 23	26,072,676	26,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	28,123,050	27,880,775	29,682,250
Feb. 6	21,343,775	18,543,675	17,866,225
Feb. 13	20,378,225	13,839,975	13,560,250
Feb. 20	17,696,900	9,041,675	12,646,250
Feb. 27	13,180,300	4,951,900	9,375,625
March 5	10,943,350	698,975	5,956,425
March 12	10,327,075	1,024,000	3,113,900
March 19	7,510,575	3,180,400	3,471,325
March 26	7,495,575	3,220,900	4,965,575
April 2	7,755,050	2,130,525	2,640,525
April 9	8,252,400	3,971,050	1,771,775
April 16	7,304,500	5,067,250	3,575,050
April 23	6,200,700	10,965,475	9,461,050
April 30	3,144,250	11,151,850	7,484,000
May 7	2,724,300	10,030,525	8,461,000
May 14	2,537,250	8,992,625	8,546,525
May 21	1,004,275	9,222,725	14,201,450
May 28	2,392,525	9,565,150	11,622,000
June 4	1,780,675	4,778,650	11,295,575
June 11	85,962,400	9,477,175	13,309,250
June 18	88,980,875	10,080,875	13,158,250
June 25	88,452,675	12,023,850	13,975,250
July 2	84,105,300	8,577,975	10,084,725
July 9	86,017,725	8,096,475	12,226,900
July 16	84,588,250	13,273,475	15,708,275
July 23	80,809,000	12,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	85,998,800	24,080,075	13,793,125
Aug. 6	86,808,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	87,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,000
Aug. 20	88,615,075	21,068,800	9,743,775
Aug. 27	87,875,400	20,677,925	9,743,775

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 29	$20,677,925	$9,742,775	$11,919,925
Sept. 6	17,296,975	4,097,050	8,914,575
Sept. 13	14,573,300	*1,442,650	7,110,500
Sept. 20	13,178,625	*1,442,650	15,984,225
Sept. 28	14,849,300	2,236,625	12,343,025
Oct. 4	14,827,500	1,819,300	13,560,025
Oct. 11	16,577,125	1,837,550	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,003,250	14,668,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,721,675	14,712,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,399,100	16,683,900
Nov. 7	8,294,225	17,952,350	8,989,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	13,238,350	28,104,225
Nov. 21	2,911,350	19,839,975	14,446,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	16,786,200	12,414,575
Dec. 5	4,305,300	5,977,750	6,907,225
Dec. 12	9,077,975	8,584,900	5,445,025
Dec. 19	14,026,500	8,053,400	9,785,325
Dec. 26	12,674,625	6,549,200	7,891,864

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$57,875,400	1896	$8,836,200
1903	20,677,925	1895	24,046,975
1902	9,742,775	1894	66,718,650
1901	11,919,925	1893	*6,737,675
1900	23,982,325	1892	9,267,675
1899	13,378,325	1891	12,767,625
1898	21,848,300	1890	*536,675
1897	$9,517,700		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $18,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,306,650, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,550, Sept. 29, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,088,900	$268,570,500	$896,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,992,300	908,713,900
Jan. 16	253,426,800	934,858,900	941,282,400
Jan. 23	272,644,600	966,186,900	1,006,286,600
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,923,100	1,023,943,200
Feb. 6	278,931,900	996,880,900	1,027,186,500
Feb. 13	276,966,800	1,000,026,500	1,026,066,500
Feb. 20	264,813,000	994,488,900	1,028,023,600
Feb. 27	259,190,300	990,206,100	1,027,220,400
March 5	250,961,000	1,004,814,400	1,046,963,500
March 12	236,254,300	997,236,000	1,037,236,900
March 19	236,564,000	993,918,600	1,037,012,700
March 26	239,238,000	1,007,733,100	1,045,238,600
April 2	234,294,900	1,023,833,000	1,065,912,600
April 9	241,547,300	1,046,380,300	1,103,374,400
April 16	241,785,200	1,048,680,700	1,114,987,600
April 23	244,206,700	1,045,671,400	1,107,462,600
April 30	243,144,250	1,044,981,850	1,107,484,000
May 7	242,724,300	1,042,730,525	1,107,461,000
May 14	242,537,250	1,042,992,625	1,107,546,525
May 21	243,004,275	1,044,222,725	1,107,201,450
May 28	242,392,525	1,044,565,150	1,107,622,000
June 4	241,780,675	1,044,778,650	1,107,295,575
June 11	325,962,400	1,042,477,175	1,107,309,250
June 18	328,980,875	1,043,080,875	1,107,158,250
June 25	328,452,675	1,042,023,850	1,107,975,250
July 2	324,105,300	1,041,577,975	1,107,084,725
July 9	326,017,725	1,040,096,475	1,107,226,900
July 16	324,588,250	1,039,273,475	1,107,708,275
July 23	320,809,000	1,037,915,400	1,107,502,400
July 30	325,998,800	1,044,080,075	1,107,793,125
Aug. 6	326,808,850	1,045,587,075	1,108,031,250
Aug. 13	327,731,475	1,045,563,575	1,107,126,000
Aug. 20	328,615,075	1,045,068,800	1,106,743,775
Aug. 27	327,875,400	1,044,077,925	1,106,743,775

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Aug. 29	$20,677,925	$9,742,775	$11,919,925
Sept. 6	17,296,975	4,097,050	8,914

THE BANK STATEMENT.

No New Records—Small Net Change in Loans—Averages Reduce Cash Losses.

The bank statement made no new records, and indicated the beginning of a return to normal conditions at this season.

There was a decrease in every item except circulation. In that there was a small increase of $109,500. The decrease in cash was less than half of the known loss for the week, but the average system explains the discrepancy. After $35,000,000 United States deposits were returned to the Treasury in one day for the Panama payments it took three weeks for the bank statement to reflect the transaction in full.

The nominal decrease of $117,200 in loans was the resultant of a good deal of shifting of loans among the big banks and of small increase by mercantile banks. Those increasing loans numbered 29, and those decreasing them were 24.

The increases of loans in excess of $500,000 were: National City, $1,047,300; National Park, $1,242,700; Chase National, $2,191,500; in all, $4,481,500. The decreases above $500,000 were: Mechanics' National, $566,000; National Bank of Commerce, $2,447,500; First National, $1,909,600; in all, $4,923,100, making a net decrease of $441,600.

There were 15 banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, 8 National and 7 State. This compares with eleven banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, 22 in the week ended Aug. 29, 1903, 21 in the corresponding week of 1902, and 23 in 1901. The total deficit of these 15 banks was $1,591,275, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $6,365,100 out of the total of $1,207,302,800.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at ⅞ to 1¼ per cent., averaging 1 per cent. Time money was quoted at 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. There was fair inquiry for commercial paper at 3½@4 per cent. for indorsements, 4@4¼ per cent. for prime single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8780@$4.8790 to $4.8815@$4.8820, closing barely steady at the decline to the lower rate. Gold exports were $500,000 to Argentina, $400,000 to Canada. There was also sent to Cuba $2,958,000 in coin and currency.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 1½@2 per cent., averaging 1¾ per cent. Time money was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months. Rates for commercial paper were 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6¼@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8590@$4.86 to $4.8615@$4.8625, closing dull at $4.86@$4.8610.

The items in last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Aug. 29, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$110,422,700
Net profits	134,523,400	.....	129,961,200
Deposits	1,207,302,800	$2,267,700	920,123,900
Circulation	37,724,400	*109,500	43,818,400
Total	$1,495,523,300	$2,158,200	$1,204,126,200
Loans	$1,099,057,200	$117,200	$923,111,500
Specie	277,578,900	1,900,300	174,997,900
Legal-tender	81,622,200	253,800	75,711,000
Total	$1,458,258,300	$1,921,300	$1,173,820,400
Res. held	$359,301,100	$1,894,900	$250,706,800
Res. req'd	301,828,700	566,225	230,080,975
Surplus	$57,375,400	$1,227,675	$20,677,925
U. S. dep.	$23,877,000	$1,800	$37,281,800

*Increase.

The surplus in 1902 was $9,742,775; in 1901, $11,919,925; in 1900, $27,078,475; in 1899, $9,191,250; in 1898, $21,543,800; in 1897, $39,517,700.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

SEEKING EXPLANATIONS.

Curiosity of Those Who Watch the Tape Usually Satisfied—Sometimes to Their Loss.

Wall Street in its dealings in the stock market has frequently been accused of acting with little or no regard to conditions and facts, and to do much that it does without rhyme or reason. Doubtless the charge is to some extent true, but it cannot be said that Wall Street does not do what it can to explain all that it does. It even goes so far as to invent reasons for its course when there are no substantial reasons, and in this is afforded proof of the Street's recognition of the principle that there must be a reason for everything that happens. Wall Street knows that the outsider—who at some stage or other is always invited to the festive board, whether it be bull's head or bear's claws that are served for the feasting—is very apt to ask the why and the wherefore of the ten-point advance in the stock or the five-point drop in another, and so reasons must be prepared that will serve to answer questions that would be embarrassing were they not fully expected. So well has the rank and file of those who follow the fortunes of the tape been trained in the matter of finding reasons for all that happens that there are few of them nowadays who cannot work out for themselves the reason for all that goes on in the market. Thus it is that every movement, great and small, is immediately catalogued and assigned to its proper place in the list of causes and effects, and each one becomes satisfied for himself that he has deciphered the true inwardness of it all.

The working out of reasons for stock market movements is naturally a much easier matter when the movements are those that are widely distributed than when they are confined to a few stocks. Such movements are much more likely to be governed by factors entitled to have stock market influence rather than by the hand of the manipulator who invests reasons to suit the market instead of allowing the market to conform to influences that actually exist.

Most of many of the movements in specialties that are constantly occurring in the stock market, and some of the sharp advances of the past week are probably fair examples of such movements, there is nothing more substantial than an effort on the part of some coterie of traders to make a profit on a few hundred shares of some stock or other, which they will be allowed to sell at the level again and which must similar movement in the future. Over their success must one rather indulge to [illegible] return to the floor of the Exchange, and shortly after the tape is recording active trading in some specialty that has not been dealt in in weeks. Perhaps there is a 200-share lot that has been waiting a market for some time; it is taken, and then by judicious use of matched orders the price is worked up perhaps several points. The movement in the stock is scarcely in progress before the watchers at the tape are looking for the reason. They may invent one and be sufficiently impressed by their own imaginings to be induced to buy some of the stock, or if they are slow about it the plotters of the movement will have the reason supplied to them through one or another of the channels of information that will reach the [illegible] of the [illegible] will be able to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 27, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	95¾	Aug 12	91¾	Apr 19	93¾	Aug 12	96	..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	103¾	Aug 6	98¾	Jan 6	103¾	Aug 27	103¾	104¼
Do registered	AO*	100	Jul 29	99	Apr 29	100	July 29	..	103
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	96¾	Jul 28	87¾	Feb 13	94¾	Aug 20	94¾	95¾
Do do registered	Nov.	82¾	Jan 28	82¾	Jan 28	82¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do stamped	..	95¼	Jul 21	87¾	Jan 8	92¾	Aug 26	92¾	93
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100	Jan 22	98	Feb 9	99	Aug 15	99½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	98	May 31	98	May 31	98	May 31	97½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	..	..	92¾	No 10, 02	94½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*MS	99¼	Aug 29	92¼	May 2	99¼	Aug 26	99	..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	..	..	..	..	114½	Oc 8, 02	110¼	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	100¾	Aug 22	91	Mar 1	100¾	Aug 27	100¾	100½
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..	..
Do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	125¾	No 30, 03	128	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	Jan 28	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	114	Aug 3	100	Mar 9	114	Aug 3	113¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	98	Jul 14	93	Jul 14	93	July 14	95	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	98	Aug 2	98	Aug 2	98	Aug 2	97¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾	Jun 28	92¾	Feb 23	95¾	Aug 27	95	95½
Do do registered	AO	95¾	May 27	92½	Mar 13	95¾	May 27	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¾	Jul 7	100¾	Feb 25	103¾	Aug 26	103	103¾
Do do registered	AO	103	Jul 7	100	May 10	103	July 21	..	..
Do do registered	*MS	98	Apr 30	97	Apr 30	98	June 30	98	102
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MN	92	Aug 24	87¼	Jan 8	92	Aug 24	91	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	MN*	99	Aug 24	92¾	Feb 24	99	Aug 24	93½	99
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	92¼	Jun 30	87¾	Feb 25	91¾	Aug 24	91	91¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90¾	Jy 16, 02
Do do registered	*JD	105¼	Mar 11	105¼	Mar 11	105¾	Mar 11	104¾	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	108	Jun 2	108	Jun 2	108	June 3	108¾	..
Gen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	AO*	122	Jan 12	110¼	Mar 7	110¼	Mar 7	120¾	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	98	Jun 2	98	Jun 2	98	June 3	98	100
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100¼	Fe 13, 03	97	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾	Jun 30	113¼	Mar 7	117¾	Aug 13	115¼	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	110	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	121¼	Mar 2	121¼	Mar 2	121¼	Mar 2	110¼	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	124	Apr 18	121¼	Feb 27	123½	Aug 17	122¾	..
Do consol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	100¼	Jun 27	97¼	May 6	99¼	July 8	97½	..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106	Jun 30	102¾	Jan 5	103¾	Aug 26	103¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Jul 14	104¾	Mar 25	109	July 15	107	109
Do do registered	*MS	107	Jul 11	105	Jun 30	107	July 11	105	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94	Aug 1	90	Mar 9	93½	Aug 16	92½	..
Cen. P. & Ex. Co. Ctfs. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	108½	Jul 27	100¾	Apr 8	108¾	July 27	110¼	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118	Jan 7	116¾	Feb 24	117	Aug 16	118	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	MN*	112	Jul 0	103¾	Jan 4	110¾	Aug 23	111	111½
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	107½	Jun 7	103½	Jun 7	103½	June 7	..	..
Do reg. rec. $1,000-$5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	84	Aug 8	65¾	Mar 15	83½	Aug 26	83	84
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	40¾	Aug 24	29	Mar 2	45¾	Aug 27	41¾	46½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	23½	Aug 24	18	Mar 17	23¾	Aug 27	33	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*JD	92¾	May 23	92½	May 23	92¾	May 23	85	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	104	Feb 10	104	Feb 10	104	Feb 10	104	..
Do. M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Je 27, 99
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1941	*JJ	107¼	Aug 2	107	Aug 2	107¼	Aug 2	107	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	113¾	Aug 9	112	Mar 1	113¾	Aug 19	113¾	114
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	QJ	130½	Jan 25	127¼	Apr 6	130	June 22	132	..
Do do registered	QJ	130½	Jun 23	111¼	Jan 19	111¼	July 12	113	115
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	*JJ	103½	Jun 24	102	Jan 18	103¼	July 8	103¼	104¼
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	103	Aug 8	100	Jan 4	103	Aug 8	102	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	109¾	Mar 20	105	Apr 29	108	July 1	107¼	..
Ches. & O. fd. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111¼	Jul 27	109¼	Apr 29	111¼	July 27	111¼	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	119	Jul 21	114¾	Jan 8	119	Aug 20	119¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118	Jul 26	118	Mar 1	118	July 29	118	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	107¾	Aug 27	100¼	Mar 1	107¾	Aug 27	107	107½
Do do registered	*MS	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	112	May 14, 03	110¼	113¼
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	103	Jun 24	99½	Jan 4	102	Aug 2	101½	103
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	97	Jun 2	94¼	Apr 27	96	July 8	96	98½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	..	..	..	..	..	106½	Oc 29, 02	106	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	99¾	De 30, 03	104¾	..
Greenbriar Ry 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	83½	Jul 6	81¼	Jan 5	84	Aug 9	83½	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	JJ*	80	May 12	74½	Jan 5	79	Aug 27	78	78½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	..	..	..	..	83¾	Ap 10, 02	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102	Jul 0	96	Feb 3	102	July 9	103¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	95¾	Jun 29	91	Feb 3	94¾	Aug 25	94¾	94½
Do do registered	..	91¾	Mar 11	90½	Apr 16	90¾	Apr 16	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	103¾	Aug 5	102	Jul 20	103¾	Aug 8	102¾	..
Do Iowa Div. 5 & 5s, 1919	AO*	109¾	Apr 27	109¾	Apr 27	108¾	Apr 27	110¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾	Aug 22	100¾	Apr 12	102¾	Aug 22	102	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	104¾	Apr 29	103½	May 14	104¾	Aug 23	105	105½
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	103	De 2, 03	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 3½s, 1921	MS*	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 7	100¾	Feb 8	101	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108	Aug 16	106	Jun 8	108	Aug 26	108	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	113	Feb 1	114	Jun 2	114½	July 26	114½	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	108½	Apr 21	103¾	Jun 2	105¾	June 2	106¾	107¼
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	129	Apr 12	129	Apr 12	129	Apr 12	133¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	119¾	Aug 26	114¼	May 3	119¾	Aug 26	118¾	120
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	119¾	Ap 18, 03	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	116¼	Jul 23	112¼	Jan 4	116	Aug 18	116	..
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	130¾	Aug 26	126¾	Feb 11	130¾	Aug 26	126½	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	..	114¾	Aug 23	111¼	Jul 9	114¾	Aug 23	113	..
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	100¾	Jul 27	108	Jan 18	109½	July 27	109¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	175	Apr 20	169	Mar 14	172	Aug 17	172¾	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	108¾	Jun 9	109	Mar 14	108¾	July 14	110¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	103¾	Jun 13	107¼	Mar 22	108½	Aug 9	100	..
Do do registered	QJ	103½	Jun 13	106½	Jun 18	109¾	June 18	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾	May 23	97¼	Mar 28	97½	Aug 22	..	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	..	..	..	110¾	Ap 29, 03	114¾	..
Do C. & M. Div. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	119	Jan 28	115¾	Mar 21	118	Apr 15	116	..
Do Chi. Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111	Jan 14	109¾	Jan 0	110¾	Feb 23	110¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	117	Jun 16	114¾	Jan 13	116	Aug 25	115¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	113¾	May 17	105¾	Mar 28	111¼	Aug 12	111¾	116¾
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	..	..	..	127½	Jy 18, 99	125¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118½	Feb 4	116¾	Jan 29	117¾	May 25	115¾	118
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	108	Jan 15	108	Jan 15	108	Aug 3	108	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	109	Mar 14	109	Mar 14	109	Mar 14	112¾	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 6s, 1919	JJ*	112½	Jul 19	112¾	Jul 19	112¾	July 19	112¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	*JJ	107	Mar 16	105½	Apr 26	107	May 4	106	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	112¾	Jun 28	110¾	Jul 11	111	Aug 18	111	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*JJ	112	May 20	109¾	Feb 2	112	May 20	109¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	118¼	Jun 28	114	Mar 17	114¾	July 28	114¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*JD	112	Jul 1	110¼	Jan 14	112	July 12	112	118
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	117¾	Apr 21	114¾	Mar 11	115¾	June 14	116½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	..	129¾	Apr 20	127¾	Jun 1	128¾	Aug 3	128¾	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FAIS	103	Apr 20	102¾	Apr 12	103	Aug 24	..	..
Do do registered	FAIS	102¾	May 11	102¾	May 11	102¾	May 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	90	Aug 5	96½	May 24	100	Aug 25	90	100
Do do registered	QF	..	..	..	..	102	Nov 10, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Jul 14	111¼	Apr 7	117	July 26	113½	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	111½	De 11, 03	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¼	Mar 24	105¼	Apr 9	110	June 14	111½	..
Do do registered	AO*	107	Mar 28	106	Mar 28	107	Mar 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106	Feb 5	104	Jun 13	105	July 28	105½	..
Do do registered	MN*	104¾	Jun 21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	104	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾	Jan 22	107¼	May 17	108¾	June 6	109¾	..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118	Apr 18	114¾	Jun 3	117¾	July 14	117¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	116	Apr 18	114¾	Jun 3	114¾	June 3	116¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	..	..	..	108	No 5, 02	107¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*JJ	105¼	May 23	105¼	May 23	105¾	May 23	105	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	..	..	..	105¾	No 17, 03	106	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾	Apr 5	109¾	May 13	109¾	June 18	110¼	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	129	Mar 25	127¼	Mar 14	129	Aug 18	130	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	118¾	Mar 25	117¼	Mar 14	117¾	Mar 26	117¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	..	..	142¾	Fe 10, 02	138¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	..	..	..	153¼	Fe 5, 03	132¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103	Apr 8	103	Apr 8	103	Apr 8	105	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	..	..	..	109	Se 9, 03	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	125	Jun	0	121¾	Apr	125	June 9	122¾	..
Do registered	JJ	122¾	Aug 3	120	Feb 17	122½	Aug 3	122¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	103¾	Jun 28	101	Jan 7	104¼	Aug 27	104¼	104¾
Do do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	104	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	..	..	..	..	100¾	My 2, 02	100	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97	Jul 14	97	Jul 14	97	July 14	97	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1913	*MN	96	May 16	96	May 16	96	May 16	94½	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1913	*MN	92	May 24	92	May 24	92	May 24	94	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90	May 11	90	May 11	90	May 11	93	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	103¾	May 12	101¼	Jun 2	102¾	Aug 16	102¾	104½
Do registered	..	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	..	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	119	Jun 30	115½	Apr 25	119	June 30	..	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	120¾	Mr 16, 03	..	..
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	JO*	110¾	Jun 7	110¼	Jun	7	110¼	June 7	110	..
C. R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	73¾	Aug 27	73½	73¾
Do do registered	..	71¾	Aug 4	70¾	Jul 15	71¾	Aug 4	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85	Jan 20	72	Jun 10	85	Aug 27	84¾	85
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 26	103	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	93¼	Oc 1, 03	97¼	..
Do 1st 5½s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	90	Oc 1, 03	84½	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	93¾	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106¾	Jul 8	104½	Apr 22	106¾	July 8	106¾	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102½	Apr 26	102½	Apr 26	102½	Apr 26	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	133¾	May 20	130¼	Jun 3	133¾	July 12	134	135
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	..	..	..	98	De 19, 03	..	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131	Jan 25	130¼	Jan	9	131	Feb 26	133	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	128¾	Mar	3	128¾	Mar	3	128¾	Mar 3	130¾	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	123½	Jul 11	120	Apr 7	123½	July 11	123¾	..
Ill. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	82¾	Jan 27	72¾	May 23	77	Aug 27	..	74¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111½	Apr 8	110	Mar 3	111¼	Apr 28	112¾	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 25, 02	..	..
Chin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	..	..	..	104½	De 3, 03	101½	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 4s, 1941	*MN	113¾	Jul 14	111¼	May 13	113¾	July 14	113¾	..
Ind., D. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	JJ	109¾	Jun 30	97	Jan 8	109¾	Aug 26	107¾	..
C. C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	102	Aug 4	95¾	Jan 8	101½	Aug 26	101¼	101¾
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cleveland Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101½	Apr 12	94¾	Jun 15	100	July 9	100	101
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98¼	Jul 30	98	Feb 1	98¼	July 30	98	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102¾	Apr 15	96¾	Feb 1	101	July 28	101½	102
Do do registered	MN*	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	..	..	..	102	De 9, 02	95	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
C. I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105	Jan 22	103	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	103½	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	102½	Jun 3	100¼	Mar 4	102¾	July 15	102	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	*JJ	115¾	Jun 23	110¼	Mar 13	115¾	June 23	113¾	..
Cin. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JJ	..	..	..	..	129	Apr 28, 03	123	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	128	Mar 16	126	Mar 16	128	Mar 16	128¾	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	*AO	..	..	..	..	104	No 19, 01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100	Jul 18	95	Apr 6	99	Aug 24	99¼	100
Do Income 4s, April, 1990	A	95	Aug 23	58	May 4	65	Aug 27	65	67
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	124½	Feb 10	112¼	Feb 6	112¾	Feb 9	112¾	..
Cleve., Akron & Col. g. 6s, 1938	*JJ	110	Feb 10	110	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	114½	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63¼	Jan 19	56	Jan 5	61¼	Aug 26	61¼	..
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89¼	Jan 26	82	Jun 8	84	Aug 26	84	..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 93	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Asked.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	112¾	Jan 2	112¾	Jan 25	112¾	Jan 25	111¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	130	Jul 28	127¾	May 17	130	July 28	129½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*MN	133	Aug 18	126¾	Jan 7	130¾	Aug 24	130½	..
Do 40 registered	JD	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	Oc 26, 98
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	125¾	Jun 14	127	Jan 5	125¾	Aug 27	..	..
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115¾	May 13	111¼	Feb 6	114¾	July 6	112¾	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	103¾	Jul 5	100¾	Jan 6	103¾	July 5	103¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	July 16	106¾	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 2, 03
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¼	Jan 12	133¾	Mar 30	135¾	Mar 30	136¾	..
Do registered	MS*	..	..	..	..	149	Au 5, 01	130¾	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106	Jan 11	105¼	Apr 6	106	June 8	106¾	..
Do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106	Mar 11	104	May 12	104	May 12	105¾	..
Do do registered	AO	103	Apr 11	103	Apr 11	103	Apr 11	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142	Jul 25	142	Jul 25	142	July 25	142	..
Do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	147½	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	101¼	Jun 30	96¾	Mar 1	101	Aug 23	100	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	Jul 1	104¾	July 1	106¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	107	Aug 25	103	Jan 6	107	Aug 25	107	108¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J*	101	Jul 14	94	Jan 6	100	Aug 24	99	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	91	Aug 8	83	Apr 22	89¾	Aug 25	84	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	..	..	97	Ja 8, 02	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	*JD	36	Jan 4	24	May 4	24	May 4	30	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	..	..	..	111	Fe 28, 01	99¼	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100	Aug 5	98	Jul 18	100	Aug 5	99	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94¼	Aug 17	92¼	Jun 13	94½	Aug 17	93¾	95
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*JD	45	Jun 7	31	Jan 6	37	Aug 19	38	41
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84	Feb 20	69¼	Jun 21	78	Aug 16	78¼	80
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	*JJ	112¼	Mar 30	109¾	Apr 19	112¾	Aug 19	112¾	116
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	112¾	Aug 19	111	Jan 28	112¾	Aug 19	112¾	114¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	116	Jul 8	118	May 31	116	July 8	116¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114	Jun 3	114	Jun 3	114	June 3	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	113¾	Jul 11	112¾	Apr 4	113¾	July 11	114¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111	Jan 14	108¾	Apr 9	110	June 23

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	JJ*	91½ Aug 11	84 Jan 7	91¼ Aug 27	91¼	91½
Do do registered		87¼ Apr 23	87¼ Apr 23	87¼ Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933	*MN	96 Jul 18	91 Mar 14	95¾ Aug 27	95½	96
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	111½ Mar 8	111½ Jan 5	111½ Mar 8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91 Feb 25	91 Feb 25	91 Feb 25	95	98
Do do small		94 Aug 6	94 Aug 8	94 Aug 6	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	126½ May 21	122¾ Jun 9	125¾ Aug 3	125¾	133½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	121 Apr 23	120 Jan 11	121 Apr 23	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94½ Jul 8	90 Apr 11	94½ July 8	96¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	AO*	111¾ Jan 18	113¾ May 9	112¾ May 9	111¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ....	....	101½ Ja 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	92¾ Jul 15	88½ Mar 3	92½ July 29	91¾	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	124½ Jun 27	120 Jan 22	124½ Juns 27	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115¾ Jul 18	110½ Apr 18	115¾ Aug 19	115¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch,1923	*JJ	.. ....	....	113 De 1, 99	113¾	..
Do 1st 6s, M.&M. M. W. & Alb.	*FJ	113½ Jun 9	113¾ Jun 9	113¾ Juns 9	113¾	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	113 Jul 6	113 Jul 6	113 July 6	113¾	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	*JJ	103¾ Jun 29	100 Feb 8	103¾ June 29	102	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	78 Jun 27	75 Feb 15	75¾ Aug 27	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	.. ....	....	108¾ Aug. 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	101¾ Jun 22	96¾ Feb 19	100¼ Aug 24	100	100¾
Do do registered	JJ*	99¾ Jun 10	98 Jan 6	99¾ June 10	..	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾ Jan 26	100 Mar 3	101¾ June 17	102	..
Do do registered	MS*	100¾ Apr 6	100¾ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 8	..	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1885-1904	MS*	100½ Mar 31	100½ Mar 31	100¼ Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	101 Aug 15	100 Jan 14	101 Aug 15	100¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	101¼ Apr 8	99¾ May 2	99¾ May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	....	99½ No 8, 02	100¼	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93¾ Jul 23	86 Feb 19	91¼ Aug 27	91¼	92
Do do registered	*FA	91½ Jun 28	86 Jan 26	89¾ Aug 24	88¾	91
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91¼ Jul 16	85¼ Mar 14	89¼ Aug 4	87½	90
Do do registered	*FA	.. ....	....	91 Ja 17, 03	86½	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	106¼ Jun 13	101 Jan 5	105¾ July 7	102½	..
Do registered	JJ*	102 Mar 31	102 Mar 31	102 Mar 31	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	JJ	.. ....	....	95 Ap 3, 02	86	..
Do do registered	JJ	.. ....	....	104 Jy 23, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	....	107¼ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	.. ....	....	105 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	AO*	.. ....	....	105¾ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	103½ Jun 16	103¾ Jan 4	108¼ Aug 22	108	108½
Do registered	*JJ	103¾ Jan 28	105¼ Jun 13	107½ Aug 25	107½	107¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JJ	100¾ Jan 22	.. ....	100¾ Jan 22	..	100¾
Do do registered	*JD	.98 Apr 13	98 Apr 13	98 Apr 13	99	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	101¾ Aug 27	99½ Mar 1	101¾ Aug 27	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	.. ....	....	114 Fe 9, 02	101¼	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	.. ....	....	124 No 21, 03	117¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	....	139 Ja 21, 03	127¼	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1900	MS*	112¼ Jan 18	109¾ Apr 19	109¾ Apr 19	110	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	122 Jan 16	121¾ Jul 20	121¾ July 20	122	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	121 Jul 20	121 Jul 20	121 July 20	121	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	106¼ Apr 30	105½ Apr 13	106¼ June 9	104¾	..
Do registered		.. ....	....	106¾ No 25, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97¼ Apr 21	96¼ May 20	96¾ May 20	96¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*MN	.. ....	....	100 Se 24, 03	100	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115½ Mar 8	113 Apr 4	113 Apr 4	114	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	AO	119½ Aug 24	113½ May 6	119¾ Aug 24	..	119½
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FJ	.. ....	....	113¾ Ja 23, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104¼ Apr 5	101 Feb 9	104¼ Apr 5	103¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	105½ Aug 19	102¾ Apr 2	105½ Aug 23	105½	..
Do registered	AO*	101 Mar 28	101 Mar 28	101 Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford						
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	123¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	....	125¾ Fe 9, 01	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	101¾ Apr 20	101¾ Apr 20	101¾ Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	JJ	.. ....	....	106¾ My 14, 03	106¾	..
N.Y., O. & W.ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	MS	104 Aug 16	100½ Mar 18	104 Aug 27	102¾	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	.. ....	....	100 Ds 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	112¼ Apr 12	111 Feb 23	112¼ Apr 12	110	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	.. ....	....	130 Ap 20, 03	123½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	.. ....	....	127 No 29, 03	126	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	122¾ Aug 2	122¼ Apr 19	132¾ Aug 2	..	..
Do N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO	102 Aug 16	90¾ Jan 4	101¾ Aug 27	101¾	102
Do registered		.. ....	....	96½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	JD*	.95 Aug 19	87¼ Feb 23	94½ Aug 27	94	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	112 Aug 25	112 Aug 25	112 Aug 25	105¼	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	102 Aug 2	99¼ Feb 26	101¼ Aug 12	101	..
N. E. Ry. pr.lien ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	QJ	105¾ Aug 12	101¼ Jan 4	105¾ Aug 26	104¾	105¼
Do registered	QJ	103¾ Jan 28	103¾ Jan 28	103¾ Jan 28	103¾	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	75¼ Jul 14	70¼ Feb 20	74¼ Aug 27	74¼	74¾
Do do registered	QF	72¾ Jun 17	68¾ Jan 8	72¾ June 17	72	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Dist. Div. 4s, 1998	JD*	97¾ Jul 16	97¾ Jan 16	97¾ Jul 16	97¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	98¾ Jul 13	90¼ Jan 6	97¼ Aug 27	97	97¼
Do do registered	JJ*	98 Jul 13	90 Jan 28	97 Aug 26	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	122¼ Mar 9	122¼ Mar 9	122¾ Mar 9	123	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	....	132 Jy 28, 99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.. ....	....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108¼ Jan 29	105¼ Apr 11	105¾ Apr 11	106½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	96¼ Aug 22	96¼ Aug 22	96¼ Aug 22	96¾	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	QM	94 Aug 16	83 May 3	94 Aug 16	88	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	119 Aug 24	111 Feb 8	118½ Aug 26	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	110 Jul 7	110 Jul 7	110 July 7	110¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	.. ....	....	108½ Jy 9, 02	109¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	110 May 13	105 Jan 10	109¼ Aug 16	109¼	..
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	102½ Jun 9	102½ Jun 9	102½ June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	110¾ Jun 27	108 Jan 11	108¾ Aug 5	108¾	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	106¾ Mar 31	105¾ Jun 25	105¾ June 25	103	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	MS*	.. ....	....	102 No 11, 98	90	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.F.1941	*FA	.. ....	....	92¼ De 28, 03	92	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916	MN*	98 Jul 16	95¾ Mar 23	98 July 16	97¾	99
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	118½ Jun 27	118 May 27	118½ June 27	118	..
Clsve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	....	106¾ Au 21, 03	111½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	96 Jan 8	94	..
Eris & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C	JJ*	98¾ Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	94	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.con.g.g.t.4½s,A.1940	AO*	110½ Aug 3	106 Apr 25	110½ Aug 3	110¾	..
Do Series B, gtd. 1942	*AO	111½ Jan 26	109¾ Jan 2	110 Mar 5	110¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	110 Aug 17	110 Aug 17	110 Aug 17	110¾	111½
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	102 Jul 6	101¼ Jan 22	102 July 8	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	92 Feb 13	90 May 14	91¾ Aug 3	91¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	....	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121 Mar 4	121 Mar 4	121 Mar 4	119¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	119 Apr 11	119 Apr 11	119 Apr 11	121¾	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	105½ Feb 15	104½ Feb 13	103 Mar 26	104¾	108
Do do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	....	114 De 13, 03	113¾	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	....	106 Au 22, 03	106¾	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	98¾ Aug 15	94½ Feb 23	98½ Aug 26	98	98½
Alls. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	....	102 No 10, 97	104¾	..
Clsv. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	....	112½ Mr 7, 00	108¾	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ*	106½ Apr 20	106½ Apr 20	106½ Apr 20	105¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*MS	.. ....	....	117 My 1, 00	110¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½ Jan 18	120¼ May 11	121 May 14	118	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	101 Jul 8	98 Jun 23	101 July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	122 Jul 18	118 Apr 9	121½ Aug 3	121½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110¼ Apr 20	107¾ Jan 6	110 May 20	111½	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*AO	112¾ Aug 12	100½ Jan 16	112¾ Aug 15	113	..
Pins Cresk reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	....	120 Oc 11, 01	117¼	..
P. & L. E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928	AO	.. ....	....	112½ De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½ Mar 7	115½ Mar 7	115½ Mar 7	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	....	98 Jy 14, 97	111½	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	114½ May 4	114½ May 4	114½ May 5	113	..
Reading Co. ren. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	101 Jun 22	94¾ Jan 9	100 Aug 27	99¾	100
Do registered	*JJ	100 Aug 25	98 May 6	100 Aug 25	..	99½
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951	*AO	96 Jul 14	91¾ Jan 4	96 Aug 24	95¾	98
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119½ Mar 7	119¼ Apr 2	119¼ Apr 2	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	111¾ Jul 28	110¾ Jun 10	111¾ July 28	111	111¾
Rio Gr. Soutb. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	68 Jun 27	63½ Mar 29	68 June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed	JD*	.. ....	....	Mr 29, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	104 May 3	103¾ May 10	104¾ May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	....	101½ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	92 Aug 26	84 May 31	92 Aug 26	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105 Feb 1	103¼ May 3	103¼ June 2	104¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	103¾ Jun 24	103¾ May 17	108¾ Juns 24	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	127 Jun 21	122¾ Mar 14	125½ Aug 26	125	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	112½ Jun 11	112 Jan 18	111½ Aug 4	111¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	96½ May 19	96 Apr 14	96¾ Aug 9	97	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	100 Jan 21	99	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	85¼ Aug 24	70¼ Feb 23	83¼ Aug 27	84¾	85
Do 5 yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	94 Aug 15	94 Aug 15	94 Aug 15	94	94
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	122¼ Aug 22	119¼ Feb 4	122¼ Aug 22	122¼	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	AO*	85¾ Aug 26	78 Jan 7	85¾ Aug 27	..	85½
Do do registered		78¼ Jan 14	77¾ Jan 13	78¾ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989	MN*	97 Aug 26	91¾ Jan 8	97 Aug 26	97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	81 Aug 26	70¾ May 26	82¼ Aug 27	81	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	79½ Aug 24	65¼ Jun 1	79¾ Aug 27	78½	79¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	111 Aug 9	107¾ Apr 15	111 Aug 9	111¾	112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	133¾ Aug 27	130 Jan 5	133¾ Aug 27	133¼	135¼
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	110 Jun 15	107½ Jan 4	109¾ July 7	110	..
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	116¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111¾ Apr 19	110¾ May 11	111¾ Aug 9	111¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	104 Aug 12	100 Jan 4	104 Aug 12	103¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	....	106 My 6, 01	102¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	104½ Aug 19	104½ Aug 19	104½ Aug 30	104¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	125	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135¾ Apr 28	133 Apr 14	135 Apr 25	132½	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114½ Mar 16	114¼ Mar 16	114¼ Mar 16	113¾	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe P. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110 Jan 7	110 Jan 7	130 July 7	110	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	.. ....	....	118¾ De 11, 01	99½	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	82¼ Aug 25	65 Jan 8	81¾ Aug 27	..	..
Do col. tr. rct. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	102¾ Aug 23	99 Jan 18	102¾ Aug 26	102¾	108
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	96 May 23	94 Aug 1	96¾ Aug 10	94¾	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	....	109 Se 8, 99	102¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	104¾ Jul 18	104¾ Jul 18	104¾ July 18	104¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ*	107¼ Aug 24	102 Jan 15	107¼ Aug 24	107	..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	JJ*	108 Jun 30	104¾ Jan 6	108 June 30	..	..
Roanoke & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	....	111¼ Jy 7, 99	..	..
Silver Bay & South. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	.. ....	....	128 Jy 26, 99	101¼	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 4s, 1st ref. col. tr. g. 4s, 1955	JD*	87¾ May 27	87¾ Jan 8	89¾ Aug 27	89¼	89½

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Do 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	93 Aug 12	87¾ Feb 24	94¾ Aug 26	94¼	94¾
Do do registered	JD	94½ Aug 17	85¾ Jan 11	94½ Aug 17	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	*JJ	102 Apr 29	97 Feb 26	100¼ Aug 26	105	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA*	101¾ Jul 29	97¼ Mar 11	99¾ Aug 26	99¾	100
Do registered		.. ....	....	99¼ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	JD	88¼ Aug 24	84 Jan 6	88¼ Aug 26	88¼	88¾
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	FA*	107 Aug 23	107 Aug 23	107 Aug 23	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*MN	103¾ Apr 12	100½ Jan 26	103¾ Apr 12	102¼	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	MN	109 Apr 25	107¾ Mar 9	107 June 1	110	114
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	MN*	108 Apr 28	103 Jan 19	107 Aug 1	106½	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	.. ....	....	103 De 18, 03	104	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	103½ Jul 7	103½ Jul 7	103½ July 7	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112 Feb 17	110 Jan 14	112 Apr 14	110½	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	118 Mar 21	112 Jan 25	112¾ Aug 1	112	113
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*AO	94 Jul 30	90½ Jan 5	94 July 30	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	.. ....	....	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	121 May 8	121 May 0	121 May 8	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130½ Mar 24	130 Mar 29	130 Apr 26	120½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	107 Jun 8	104¾ Jul 23	104¾ July 23	104½	106
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	*AO	.. ....	....	118 Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	99¼	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	87 Jun 29	76 Jan 4	85¾ Aug 26	85¾	85¾
fl. P. ut Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	JJ	108 May 23	105 Jan 18	106¼ Aug 6	107¼	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	108¾ Jun 17	105¾ Jul 1	107¾ Aug 8	108¾	110¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser.A. 1905	*AO	102 May 8	101½ Apr 21	102 May 0	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905		.. ....	....	102 Oc 22, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102 Apr 12	102 Apr 12	102 Apr 12	104¼	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	115¼ Jun 14	114½ Apr 18	115¼ Juns 14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119 Feb 2	119 Feb 2	119 Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1903-37	MN	119 Apr 30	107 Jan 5	109 Aug 9	109	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	JJ	109 Feb 10	108¾ Mar 9	108 Mar 9	105½	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101¾	..
Dr Sabins Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	.. ....	....	111½ Oc 30, 02	105½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	103 Jan 29	103 Jan 29	103 Jan 29	98	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	118 Jun 14	111 Feb 22	117¼ Aug 26	118½	117
Do registered	JJ	110 Feb 29	108 Feb 22	110 Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	97½ Aug 26	92¾ Jun 8	97½ Aug 27	97¼	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	JJ	114 Jul 18	114 Jul 18	114 July 18	114¾	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	98 Jun 30	93¾ Mar 17	97 Aug 22	97½	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	117½ Apr 20	115 Mar 12	117¾ Apr 20	115¾	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	95¾ Jun 20	91¼ Feb 24	94¾ Aug 27	94½	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	118 May 12	118 May 12	118 May 12	118	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113 Aug 20	113 Mar 15	115 Aug 20	114¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	120 Aug 18	117 May 3	119¾ Aug 24	119½	121
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	112 Jun 25	109 Apr 20	112 July 11	110	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*AO	123 Jun 7	118¾ Jan 7	122½ Aug 18	122	124
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	124 Jul 28	120 Jan 7	124 July 28	122½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	116¾ Jun 13	114 Mar 10	116 Aug 11	116	118
Do do 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	112¾ Jun 21	112¾ Jun 21	112¾ June 24	112¾	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	87½ Jul 26	87½ Jul 29	87½ July 26	87¾	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*MN	106 Apr 30	103¼ Jan 5	105½ June 29	107¼	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	116 Aug 12	110 Jan 18	116 Aug 12	112¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	112¾ Apr 29	110½ May 10	110½ May 10	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	MS	103 Mar 29	103 Mar 28	103 Mar 29	104½	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	.. ....	....	112½ Jan 6, 03	112	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	.. ....	....	123 Fe 8, 02	114	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	110 Jun 28	110 Jun 28	110 June 28	100½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	.. ....	....	115 Jan 6, 03	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	.. ....	....	108 No 9, 03	107	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	.. ....	....	93 De 31, 03	90¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	117 Jun 22	112½ Feb 19	115 July 25	113¾	118
Spokans Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	.. ....	....	117 Jy 25, 00	122¼	..
Statsn Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*JD	.. ....	....	104½ Se 2, 02	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939	AO*	110 May 26	110 May 26	110 May 28	112	..

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 27, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		1904 Av'g.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s. 1927	*MN	90¼	Jul 8	87½	Jan 6	89¾	July 30	91
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	102¼	Aug 26	98⅜	Jun 1	102¾	Aug 26	110
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	90¾	Jul 30	80	Feb 24	90¾	Aug 26	84½
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s,1910	*AO	105⅜	Jul 29	102¾	Mar 8	105⅜	July 29	105¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	130½	Jun 27	115¼	Apr 8	130½	June 27	118
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	108	Jan 19	100¾	Feb 24	107	May 11	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100	Mar 11	100	Mar 15	100	Mar 15	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	101⅜	Aug 3	101¼	Jun 14	101⅜	Aug 3	102¾
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	103	May 25	101	Jun 1	103⅛	July 28	103⅝
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	124¼	Jul 12	118⅝	Feb 3	124¾	July 13	124⅜
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104	Feb 29	101⅜	Apr 8	104	Apr 8	103
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	108¼	Jun 27	106½	Jan 22	107	July 28	108
Con. Gs., Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	107	Aug 10	104	Mar 5	107	Aug 26	107
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g.5s,1905	JJ*	101¾	Feb 6	101	Mar 5	101	Mar 5	101¾
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	105	Mar 30	101½	Aug 16	101½	Aug 16	101⅝
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..	....	..	....	109	Fe 8, 01	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Ja 16, 01	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.								
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s	Nov.1,1915. QF	96¾	Apr 29	95	Mar 14	98	July 8	97¼
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	86¼	Aug 16	70	Jan 4	86½	Aug 26	86¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88	Jan 8	82	Mar 15	87	Aug 16	87
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	82⅝	Aug 26	74	Jan 18	82⅝	Aug 26	82¾
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 16, 00	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67¼	Aug 27	53⅜	Feb 8	67¼	Aug 27	66¾
Do registered		61⅝	Jul 1	57⅜	Mar 16	61⅝	July 1	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	65½	Jun 22	61½	Jun 10	65¾	Aug 27	65
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	96½
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	98
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	90
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	106¼	Jul 25	105½	Mar 16	106⅜	Aug 17	107¼
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103	Jun 23	97	Feb 8	101½	Aug 23	101½
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	96	Fe 24, 03	95
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	101¾	Aug 27	92¾	Apr 4	101¾	Aug 27	101¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¼	Apr 23	87	May 9	89	July 19	88
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	66	Feb 29	65½	Feb 29	65¾	June 8	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47	Jan 23	35	Jan 4	40	July 30	37
Do inc. g. 6s, Aug. 1, 1946		¼	Jan 23	1½	May 2	1½	Aug 22	.2
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	85	Aug 27	80	Aug 1	85	Aug 27	84½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb.g.6s,1913	*MN	112½	Apr 25	107¾	Jan 7	111½	Aug 25	111
U. S. Rud. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	JJ*	..	....	..	....	79	Au 12, 03	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5% mtg. g. 5s, April, 1963	*MN	79¾	Apr 12	69¾	Jan 7	79¾	Aug 27	76¾
Do registered		79⅛	Jul 18	69¾	Jan 7	79	Aug 27	..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 6s,1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	No 2, 03	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1943	*FA	100	Jun 17	95¾	Mar 11	100	Aug 22	99
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	76	Feb 4	69	Jan 8	74	July 29	..
Do 6s Trust Co. certificates		75	Jul 25	65¾	Jul 5	73	Aug 19	71¼
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	*MN	108	Feb 26	105	Feb 26	108	Mar 9	108
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102¼	Jul 26	102¼	Jul 26	102¼	July 26	103
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	May 22,07	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 27, 03	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.6s,1951	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105¾	Fe 27, 03	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1929	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 03	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	JJ*	92	Jul 7	91¾	Jun 30	92	July 26	90¼
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	108	Apr 30	102	Mar 7	108	Apr 30	..
De Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	108	Jun 6	101½	Jan 12	108	Aug 5	106½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..
De Bardo C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105	Jun 11	100¼	Jan 6	102	Aug 5	103½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73	Feb 29	66¼	Jul 11	71	Aug 13	69
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94	Jun 20	90	May 31	94	June 30	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 8, 02	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	100¼	Oc 30, 01	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	*J	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 24, 02	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918	*MN	109¾	May 18	106¾	May 18	109¾	June 22	110½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jul 2, 03	105
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	109	Aug 19	105	Feb 8	109	Aug 19	108
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105	Jul 14	101¾	Jan 2	105	Aug 26	105
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103½	Ja 23, 03	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107	Jun 14	107	Jun 14	107	June 20	107
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	103¾	Apr 27	101¾	Apr 2	103½	July 26	102¼

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July: F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 27, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 27. $13,327,600

Week ended Aug. 27, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1½
American Hide & Leather 6s	86½	86½	86½	86½	8
American Thread 4s	82	82⅝	82	82⅝	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅝	103½	103½	103½	62
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93	93½	92⅝	92⅝	● 174
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla Div. 4s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	34
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100½	100⅝	533
Atlantic & Danville 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¾	95½	94¾	95⅜	29½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	103½	103½	103¾	90
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	26
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅜	7
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Middle Div. 3½s	91¼	92	91¼	92	37
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	63	63	63	63	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	20
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	81	81½	80⅝	80⅞	186
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	108	108	107½	107½	22
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	8
Central Branch Ry. 4s, (Mo. Pac.)	95	95	95	95	16
Central of Georgia con. 5s	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	11
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	83½	84	83½	83½	173
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	46	46⅞	45¾	45¾	194
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	32	33½	32	33½	53
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100	90⅞	90⅞	16
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	50
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	106¾	107⅜	106¾	107⅛	52
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	119	118½	119	24
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78¼	79	78¼	79	91
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. 4s	97	97⅜	97	97¼	154
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. 4s reg.	97	97	97	97	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94⅝	94½	94⅝	94⅝	25
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 6s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	10
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	9
C. M. & St. P., C. P. & West. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½s, Series B.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	3
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	84½	85	84½	85	181
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104⅞	104½	104⅞	104½	153
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73½	514
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	73¾	74	73¾	74	85
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101¾	102	101¼	101¼	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Colorado Midland 4s	61½	61⅝	61	61⅜	14
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	84	84	84	20
Col. Connecting & Terminal 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	8
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	173⅜	177	173⅜	177	151¼
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65⅞	67¼	65⅞	67¼	1,798
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101	100¼	100¾	26
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s	79¾	79⅝	79¾	79¾	8
Distillers' Securities 5s	64½	65½	64⅜	65½	62
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	8
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	66
Erie general lien 4s	86	86½	86	86¼	84
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	91½	92	91½	91¾	86
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	107	107½	107	107	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104½	105½	104½	105½	24
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	85½	85½	85¼	85½	15
Gal., Houston & Henderson 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	2
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 6s	106½	107¼	106½	107¼	40
Green Bay deb. B	13½	14¼	13¾	13¾	20
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼	83
Hocking Valley 4½s	108	108	108	108	7
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	1
International Steam Pump 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Iowa Central refunding 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	96	96	7
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	8
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84⅞	85⅝	84½	85⅝	161
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73¼	73	73¼	20
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	91	91	90⅞	91	45
Lackawanna Steel 5s	100⅞	101⅞	100⅜	101⅞	87
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
Lake Shore deb 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	103
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	24
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	103	103	103	103	16
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	7
Long Island unified 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Long Island refunding 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	86
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	31
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	120
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	59
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	4
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	92	92¼	92	92	14
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½	14
Mexican Central 1st income	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅞	29
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	42½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79	79⅞	78¾	79⅛	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103¾	106⅞	105¾	106⅝	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103	103¼	103	103¼	81
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	108	109¼	108	109	50
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	86⅞	87	86¼	86¼	77
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	94
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s reg.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	1
New York Dock 4s	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾	45
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	23
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94	94¾	94	94	22
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	125¼	125¾	123½	123½	1
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103¾	104	103¾	104	24
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	95
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	118
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74½	74⅝	74¼	74¼	84½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105½	104⅞	105	19
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg.	104	104½	104	104½	8
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	118	118½	118½	30
Oregon Railroad & Nav. con 4s	102¼	102¾	102	102	42
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	95¼	96¼	95¾	95¾	136
Oregon Short Lins consol. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	11
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96	96⅛	24
Peoria & Eastern income	82	86	82	85	76
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	14
Reading general 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	161
Reading general 4s reg.	100	100	100	100	2
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Rio Grande Western col trust 4s	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	11
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	90½	91¼	90¼	91¼	93
St. L. & I. Mountain, River & Gulf Div. 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	11
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 6s	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	84¼	85¾	84¼	85¼	934
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	97	96½	97	37
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	77¼	78⅝	77¼	78⅝	510
St. L. & Southwestern 2d income 4s	78⅜	82¼	78⅜	82¼	81
St. Paul & Duluth con. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st consol. 6s	183½	183½	183½	183½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	28
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	11
Seaboard Air Line 4s	74¼	82¾	74¼	81¾	182
Southern Pacific 4s	94¾	74⅞	74¼	94¾	22
Southern Pacific 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	44
Southern Railway 1st 5s	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	12
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	8
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Standard Rope & Twine inc.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	5
Term. R. R. Asso. of St. L. gen. ref. 4s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	90
Third Avenue 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	45
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	74	77½	74	74½	8
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	12
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	105¾	105	105½	105¼
Union Pacific conv. 4s	103½	104¼	103¼	104¾	1,926
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84½	84⅞	84⅜	84¼	13
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	81¾	85	81¾	85	105
United States Leather 6s	111¾	111½	111	111½	45
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78	79	77½	78⅝	1,380
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	77¾	79	77¾	79	2
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	117½	117⅜	117½	23
Wabash 2d 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	18
Wabash debenture, Series B	61	61¼	60½	61¼	221
West Shore 4s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
West Shore 4s, registered	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107½	114
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼	13
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	90	89¼	90	23

Total sales.....$13,192,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
United States 3s small	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	8
United States 3s coupon, small	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	30
Republic of Cuba 2d in. pd	101½	101¾	101½	101½	83
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¼

Total sales.....$135,100

Grand total.....$13,327,600

*In $1.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104¾	Jun. 9	105¼	Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	106¾	Mar. 23	105¾	Jan. 15	106¾	Mar. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 11	106¼	Jun. 4	106¾	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	108¾	Jan. 6	106¾	July 12	106¾	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132¾	Apr. 20	132¾	May 26	132¾	May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Jun. 2	133	Jun. 25
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	106	Jan. 5	105¼	Aug. 23	105¼	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	104¾	Aug. 24	104¾	Aug. 24
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 16	104¾	Aug. 15	105	Aug. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	100½	May 10	97¼	July 18	97¾	July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101½	Aug. 10	98¾	Jun. 9	101½	Aug. 26
Republic of Cuba 5s, 2d in. paid	101¾	Aug. 9	98¾	Jun. 9	101¾	Aug. 10
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, £-L ctfs, f p	93¾	July 5	92¾	July 21	93¼	Aug. 27

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	102¾	May 31	102¾	May 31	102¾	Aug. 5, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1903
Alabama currency fund, 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1903
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102¼	July 8	102¾	July 8, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	101	July 12	101	July 12, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax. A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95¼	Mar. 8	96	July 20, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Aug. 19, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	&	Jan. 22	6½	May 11	6¼	July 25, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1901. J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	91½	Mar. 14	92¼	Mar. 16, 1904

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	220	230
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	325	--
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	--
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	335	350
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 04	4150	--
Cit'z' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	150	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	265	270
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	--
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	214	216
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	148	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	380	395
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	--
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	--
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	--
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	--
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	--
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	130	--
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	500	--
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	150	--
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	--
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	--
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	260	--
Hamilton	300,000	8	S	July 1, 04	165	--
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	565	575
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	--
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	237½	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	257
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	172½	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	875	--
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May, 04	190	200
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	400	410
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	--
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	..	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	--
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	116	120
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	203
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	120	130
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	--
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	8	S	July 1, 04	650	--
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	--
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	--
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	--
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	--
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	175	190
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	97
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	--
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	--
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	--

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	290	--
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16, 04	360	--
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	197½	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	142½	147½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	390	--
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1900	--
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	480	500
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	270	290
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	300	310
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	60	90
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	190
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	--
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	660	675
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1300	1360
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	625	--
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	--
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30,04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	--
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27,04	900	925
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	180	190
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	315	340
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	340	350
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	--
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30,04	960	--
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	S	June 30,04	590	605
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	980	990
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	260
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	117	125
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,04	1000	1025
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Security & T.	5,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 04	630	650
North American	2,000,000	2½	..	June 30,04	245	252
People's Trust	1,000,000	4	M	July 1, 04	240	250
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	--
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30,04	230	--
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	2	Q	June 30,04	445	--
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	470	482½
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	June 30,04	410	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	..	.....	190	200
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	385	400
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	81½	--
Do preferred	8,572,454	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	92½	--
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	7-16	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1926	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	800,000	..	..	.....	82	92
Do 1st mtge 6s	500,000	3	S	Mar. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
††Do 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	67	70
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	5,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	88½	90
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	82	83
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1904	77¾	78
Do pr. l. 5s, 1948	1,000,000	2	S	Apr., 1904	101½	102½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1904	85	90
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1916	1,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1901	101	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,000,000	1	S	June, 1904	75	78
Do 5s, 1949	5,000,000	2½	S	May, 1904	103½	104½
Indianapolis Gas	2,400,000	3	S	June, 1904	90	95
Do 1st 5s, 1952	2,750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	102½	--
Jersey City & Hob.	900,000	3	S	Nov., 1901	90	95

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	$1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	--
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 04	290	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107½	108½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	104	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 5s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	89	92
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	94	97
††South Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	70	75
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 6s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	99¾	100½

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	62	65
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	77	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	108	--
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	45	--
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	93	95
Union	3,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 04	99	31
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87½	88½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	--
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	780	--
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	180	--
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	525	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	365
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	195	--
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	--
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	110	--
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	317	330
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	--
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	--	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	280	300
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	--
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	--	95
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	--
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	225
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	60	--
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	95	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	370	--
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	590	610

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am.Bk.Note ($50)	3,600,000	12	Q	June 30,04	*51½	--
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4½	4¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	45¾	46
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 20, 04	94½	96½
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	85	--
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	2	S	June 1, 04	102	103
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	29½	--
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	88	--
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	13¾	14½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	74½	75
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	5¾
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	14	19
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 04	100	--
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	106	--
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	132	142
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	117½	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 04	110	--
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	2	..	.....	4	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug 10, 04	--	60
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111	113
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	14	18
Do. pf., ex d.	1,267,200	2½	S	Feb 10, 04	52	58
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	5	S		8½	9½
††Do 6s	5,963,000	3	S	May 2, 04	56¾	--
Cen. S. & Am. Tel.	7,723,900	1½	Q	July 7, 04	106	--
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Aug 16, 04	410	440
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf	2,600,300	1½	Q	July 30, 04	88	92
Do 2d pf.	2,670,800	1½	Q	July 30, 04	85	90
Compressed Air	3,401,300	..	..	.....	*¾	½
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1½	2½
Continent. Tobac.	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101¼	102
deb. 6s, 1905						
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	20	25
††Cuban-Gs of 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	99	--
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	62¼	65
Do preferred	950,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	90	92½
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,998,600	2	Q	July 1, 04	70	77
Do preferred	2,045,000	..	..	.....	--	--
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	%	⅞
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	--	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	1899	15	18
Do preferred	4,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1892	19½	20½
El.-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,231,400	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Equit. E. R. Cop. ($10)	2,800,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	34	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	85	--
Gen'l E. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*9-16	⅝
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	3	..	May 25, 04	*14	14½
Guggenheim Exp. 6% pals.	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 5, 04	101	120
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	100	120
H'sack Meadows	[illegible]	..	..	.....	30	34
Do Klick.Tr.cts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
††Do 6½s	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	90	--
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	70	--
Havana Tobacco	15,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
H'ings-Hall-M'vin	1,500,000	..	..	.....	½	1¼
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅝
Do preferred	7,000,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	15	18
Hudson Realty	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	118	122
Hudson River Tel.	2,000,000	3½	Q	July 15, 04	60	62
Interborn. R. T.	30,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	14¾	15¼
Int. Mercan. Mar.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred	25,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	20
††Do 4½s	12,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	77	77½
International Salt	12,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	88	90
Internat. Silver	2,000,000	1	S	July 1, 04	30	35
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 04	85	90
Do scrip	1,000,000	..	..	.....	10	--
††Do 1st 6s	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	101	102
††Do 6ds	2,000,000	..	..	.....	--	65
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	250,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	2
Kings Co. El. ($50)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Lackaw. Steel	5,000,000	..	..	.....	8-16	11-16
Lan. M'type ($50)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*10	12
Lanston Mf. pf.	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	112	--
Massey	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	10,000,000	1	Q	July 2, 04	25	30
Mex. Pneu. ($20)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Mercant'l T. & C.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	31	35
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	85	90

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	195	198
Mexican Gov. 6s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	July, 1904	101½	102
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Mon.&Bos.($5) cts	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Nat. Sugar pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	101½	103
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	50	51½
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	83	--
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	--
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8½	8½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	104½	104⅝
Otis Elevator	6,330,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	34	37
Do pf., ex div.	5,480,300	1½	Q	July 15, 04	94	--
Pac. Fac. & Nav.	5,150,000	..	..	.....	⅛	½
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	3-16	⅜
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5½
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	--	75½
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19½
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	S	Q	Aug 15, 04	326	332½
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	195	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	S	..	1903	120	125
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30,04	106	107½
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	12	Q	July 1, 04	184	187
Seaboard Air L.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	14⅝
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	27½	27⅝
Do 5s	25,000,000	..	..	.....	95¾	96¼
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	⅛
Simpson-Crawf'd.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	⅛
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	--	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30,04	410	--
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	June 30,04	25	30
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	June 30,04	110	130
Standard Milling	6,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6¾
Do preferred	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	23	26
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	74	75
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,800,000	8	Q	June 15, 04	624	627
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	⅜
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1½	Q	July 4, 04	101½	102½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	101¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*27½	30
Titutio Co. ($5)	9,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7¾	8¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	6	10
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 04	80	85
Do deb. 5s	550,000	2	S	July 10, 04	68	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	82
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	109	112
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	109	111
Unit. R. E. & P.	14,015,500	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	8	9
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pf., ex div.	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	67	--
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	1
Va.-C. Chem.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Va.-C. Chem. 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	98½	99¼
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	28	35
Westinghouse A. B. ($50) ex d.	10,976,950	5	Q	July 11, 04	*131½	--
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,100,000	..	..	.....	*3½	4
Worth. Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	120	--

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 27, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	101	104
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	110	113
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1904	90	95
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock	900,000	⅝	S	July, 1904	80	93
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1904	93	96
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1904	238	242
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1904	99½	100¾
Do 2d 5s, 1914

AUG

1904

AN EARLY STEEL TRUST

Parent $10,000,000 Company with Many Offshoots.

BASED ON IMPROVED PROCESS

Discussion of the Gayley Invention Reminds Wall Street of the Wheeler Process.

Although the process for the manufacture of steel invented by Vice President James Gayley of the United States Steel Corporation has not yet reached the stage at which it might be an influence upon the price of steel stocks by reason of increasing profits or reducing cost of manufacture, Wall Street has been interested in the news that has been received from time to time of the progress made in applying the invention. It developed during the past week that the invention is the joint work of Mr. Gayley and of an officer of the Carnegie Steel Company. This explanation followed a claim advanced in some quarters that Mr. Gayley was not the real inventor of the process after all, but presumably had developed some one else's idea. The latter suggestion recalled to many a similar process for manufacturing steel from impurities, which for a long time had been as much before Wall Street as the present one is, even if less was printed about it. The claims of this earlier invention were so similar in some respects to those advanced in favor of the Gayley process that Wall Street, always inclined to reminiscence when interest flags in the taps as it did more than once during the past week, was reminded of old man Wheeler, who for years went the rounds of Wall Street in search of financial backing for his invention, which promised to produce steel free from impurities and at a cost so low that it would revolutionize the steel trade.

It was a comprehensive scheme that Wheeler had worked out, and he succeeded in impressing a great many people, including representatives of some of the companies that have since been merged in the Steel Trust, but in every instance he failed to get the necessary capital for the reason that he steadfastly refused to give up a majority interest in his process. Besides being an inventor Wheeler was something of a pioneer in the modern art of trust making, and it was his claim that he had evolved a plan by which he could form trusts without end and so secure that nothing could overthrow them. "Trust-busting" was not then as much in vogue as it has been recently, but the inventor's greatest dread was of having control taken from him, and he went to much pains to prevent such a calamity befalling him. He formed the Wheeler Mercantile and Guarantee Trust, with a capital of $10,000,000, a bagatelle as things go nowadays, but that particular trust was merely the nucleus of many others. It acted in Wheeler's mind, for sadly the scheme never got much beyond that stage, as the parent trust around which were formed other trusts, each with capitals of as many millions more, each of which was to control the application of the process to some special form of steel product.

Wall Street, recalling the old man and his plans, is forcefully reminded of the present situation in the steel trade with its numerous pools. He had a rail trust, and a structural steel trust, and various other offshoots of the $10,000,000 parent trust, and it was always a problem to decide which one had the brightest future. Finally they all came to the same end, namely, to a place among obsolete securities with no more value than most others of their kind, even if with a more honored past. Occasionally some of the Wheeler trust certificates find their way to the curb market or into some banker's office, and the chances are that in one or the other place they will be recognized as the counterparts of many other certificates that have been seen and perhaps owned by the banker or broker from whom a market for the certificates is sought by some one who is not familiar with the history of the old man who began in affluence to develop the latest of his inventions and ended by selling certificates of interest in the various trusts he had created, sometimes for a few dollars, sometimes for a few cents, to enable him to go a little further in pursuit of the millions he needed to revolutionize the steel trade.

CUBAN TAX ON CIGARS.

Treasury Department Rules That It Must Be Added to Dutiable Value.

Through an inquiry made some time ago by Appraiser Whitehead of the Consul General at Havana, the United States Government has gained information which has led the Treasury Department to increase the invoice values of all cigars imported from Cuba $2 a thousand, and of all cigarettes 21 cents a thousand.

Under the Customs Administrative act and the various rulings of the General Appraisers and the courts, if a higher internal revenue tax is imposed on an article for home consumption, in the country of its production, than for export, the higher rate must be added to the dutiable value of the goods. This is the case in Cuba, where a tax of $1 a thousand is imposed on cigars for export and $2 a thousand for home consumption. The export tax on cigarettes is 10 cents a thousand, and the domestic tax 21 cents. It has been the custom of the tobacco importers to add neither of these taxes to the invoice value of the goods. The Treasury Department issued a circular last week instructing Collectors and other customs officials to see that this item is added in the future. The effect of this order will be to practically nullify the concession of 20 per cent. made under the Cuban reciprocity treaty on all the cheaper grades of imported cigars.

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,250,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES B. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Write for Special Circular of
BONDS PAYING
5%.
Prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the NewYork Stock Exchange.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William & Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 27	$1,015,784,038	$50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,646	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,140,392	49,460,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	65,496,170
July 30	1,059,864,529	52,636,750
July 23	1,208,664,868	81,038,659
July 16	1,239,404,330	64,561,348
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,233,921,067	75,381,780
June 25	1,055,984,294	61,735,174
June 16	1,046,672,967	48,238,085
June 11	979,612,029	48,320,885
*June 4	907,869,396	48,886,672
May 28	1,026,904,201	61,400,926
May 21	1,219,167,582	91,734,102
May 14	1,166,734,029	77,910,057
May 7	1,297,882,176	78,728,584
April 30	983,978,887	56,676,940
April 23	1,103,616,648	73,458,130
April 16	1,142,203,196	66,583,128
April 9	1,155,994,121	53,036,793
April 2	1,064,278,648	67,274,146
March 26	1,141,098,277	52,164,350
March 19	1,111,189,892	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,662	52,399,134
March 5	1,076,780,466	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	881,949,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,059,356,410	67,504,743
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,558
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,492,571
Jan. 30	1,277,625,926	66,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,569
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,330,290
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,389,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,381,989	45,594,998
Dec. 19	1,191,007,087	61,870,185
Dec. 12	1,328,923,423	53,781,518
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,097,336
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,792,591
Nov. 21	1,181,603,034	52,172,044
Nov. 14	1,202,441,364	52,183,537
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,872,424
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,659
Oct. 24	1,216,235,218	61,577,513
Oct. 17	1,125,459,188	58,051,049
Oct. 10	1,113,735,443	67,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,845,721	62,021,834
Sept. 26	1,039,834,434	50,544,803
Sept. 19	1,021,457,211	47,470,782
*Sept. 12	774,686,683	40,807,451
Sept. 5	974,730,325	53,802,489
Aug. 29	850,814,347	43,728,824

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 20, 1904	$11,635,982
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	12,540,098
From Jan. 1, 1904	383,427,133
From Jan. 1, 1903	394,851,289

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1904	$7,079,410
Week ended Aug. 25, 1903	9,073,315
From Jan. 1, 1904	304,067,209
From Jan. 1, 1903	319,188,209

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$30,529
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	57,668
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,534,345
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,707,740

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$508,000
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	950
From Jan. 1, 1904	71,049,793
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,821,601

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$477,471
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,515,448
From Jan. 1, 1903	29,053,855

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	$56,708

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$24,049
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	18,428
From Jan. 1, 1904	643,422
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,078,107

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$651,925
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	800,355
From Jan. 1, 1904	27,637,907
From Jan. 1, 1903	22,005,986

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$626,886
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	377,877
From Jan. 1, 1904	26,994,245
From Jan. 1, 1903	20,927,570

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$55,478
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	76,080

Manhattan Trust Co.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, } Vice
AMOS T. FRENCH, } Presidents.
W. N. Duane, 3d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

The Manhattan Trust Company receives deposits bearing interest and subject to cheque, payable through the New York Clearing House.

DIRECTORS

Francis R. Appleton	John Kean
George F. Baker	Daniel S. Lamont
August Belmont	Clarence H. Mackay
H. W. Cannon	Oliver H. Payne
W. Murray Crane	E. D. Randolph
R. J. Cross	Grant B. Schley
Rudolph Ellis	James O. Sheldon
Amos T. French	John I. Waterbury
James J. Hill	R. T. Wilson

Empire Trust Company
Successor to
McVickar Realty Trust Co.
and
Empire State Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY.
Branches { 537 Fifth Avenue, 430 Columbus Avenue, 242 East Houston Street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . . $1,500,000
Acts as agent in the transaction of any approved financial business.

OFFICERS:
LE ROY W. BALDWIN.....Pres.
H. W. McVICKAR.....1st Vice Pres.
WM. E. G. GAILLARD.....2d Vice Pres.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON.3d Vice Pres.
DUNCAN D. PARMLY.....4th Vice Pres.
H. M. GOUGH.....Secretary
LIVINGSTON WETMORE.....Treasurer
E. D. McGREAL.....Trust Officer

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus, $9,000,000
15 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone No. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 58 New St.

From Jan. 1, 1904	7,177,707
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,845,853

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$1,158,935
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	897,255
From Jan. 1, 1904	96,567,469
From Jan. 1, 1903	53,827,587

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1904	$1,104,457
Week ended Aug. 28, 1903	821,160
From Jan. 1, 1904	91,509,693
From Jan. 1, 1903	48,081,734

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Aug. 26

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Yucatan	Colon	$470
Caracas	Curacao	670
American Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	200
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	2,920
Caracas	Curacao	534
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	St. Marc	1,200
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Colon	1,744
Advance	Advance	18,190
Advance	Panama	1,620
Sarnia	Puerto Colombia	1,000
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	8,581
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	522
Advance	Panama	14,400
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	8,627
Total		$55,478

Exports, New York, Aug. 22 to 27.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 22	Kr. Pz. Wm.	London, S. B.	$23,300
Aug. 24	Oceanic	London, S. B.	299,365
Aug. 25	Esperanza	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Aug. 25	Queensboro	Montevideo, G. C. (U. S.)	500,000
Aug. 26	Lucania	London, S. B.	214,000
Aug. 26	New York	London, S. B.	38,500
Aug. 27	Sarnia	Cartagena, G.C. (U. S.)	4,000
Total			$1,081,165

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 15	Monterey	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	$2,000
Aug. 19	Etruria	London, S. B.	76,770
Grand total			$1,159,935

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profit Over $9,000,000.00.

Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Individuals solicited.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....Vice President
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Henry S. Redmond,
James W. Alexander,	Charles A. Felck,
James H. Hyde,	Bernard Strauss,
Leslie D. Ward,	John C. Eisele,
Edgar B. Ward,	Anthony R. Kuser,
William Scheerer,	William H. McIntyre,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	H. R. Winthrop,
Uzal H. McCarter,	Robert H. McCarter,
Jerome Taylor,	Otto H. Kahn,
William N. Coler, Jr.,	Mark T. Cox,
William H. Snake,	Henry M. Doremus,
Forrest F. Dryden,	Jacob E. Ward,
Thomas N. McCarter.	

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000

OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD.....President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR...1st V. President
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG..2d V. President
JOHN A. HILTON..3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Myron T. Herrick,
Frank Brainard,	Edward T. Jeffery,
Robert C. Clowry,	Edward R. Ladew,
Edmund C. Converse,	William M. Laws,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	J. W. Middendorf,
Grenville M. Dodge,	William Willis Merrill,
A. Goepel,	Winslow S. Pierce,
Frederick B. Schenck,	Edwin Gould,
Frank Jay Gould,	William H. Taylor,
George J. Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
John A. Hilton,	John P. Truesdell,
E. F. C. Young.	

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
24 Broad St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
Vermilye & Co
BANKERS.
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
Investment Securities.
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.
SIMON, BORG & CO
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; fresh west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,052. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

HILL OUT OF POLITICS AFTER THIS CAMPAIGN

Private in the Democratic Ranks After Jan. 1, He Says.

HE IS 61 YEARS OLD TO-DAY

Political Labors and Honors Now Entitle Him to a Rest, He Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—There came out of Wolfert's Roost this evening one sheet of typewritten matter, which reads as follows:

"To-morrow is the birthday of David B. Hill of this city, who will be sixty-one years old, having been born on Aug. 29, 1843. In conversation with some political friends here to-day he announced that no matter what the result of the present campaign might be, either in the State or Nation, he would retire from political activity and leadership on the first day of January next, and would not in the event of Democratic success accept any position under the National or State Democratic administrations, or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever.

"He stated that he had intended to take such action a year ago to-day, but was persuaded by some close personal friends to defer doing so until after the Presidential election this year, which he consented to do.

"Having been engaged in active politics since his youth and having served the people as City Attorney, Alderman, Mayor, member of the Legislature, Lieutenant Governor, Governor for seven years, and United States Senator for six years, he feels that on the one hand he has been sufficiently honored by his party, and on the other hand that he has rendered political service during a period of years sufficient to entitle him to be relieved from further active political effort, in order that he may devote more time to his personal affairs and professional duties than he has in the past.

"He will continue, however, his present labors for the Democratic cause during the pending Presidential election, and thereafter, while expecting always to maintain his interest in the success of Democratic principles and candidates, he will after Jan. 1 next do so in his capacity as a private citizen, and not as a party manager, leader, or officeholder."

Mr. Hill would say nothing further than what was contained in the prepared statement. He entertained at dinner to-day Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, who is going about the State endeavoring to have a State convention of Democratic clubs, and after his departure the statement was given out. The news spread among the few prominent Democrats and Republicans who are in town. Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., said that Mr. Hill's retirement would be an irreparable loss to the Democratic Party. He said he considered him one of the greatest leaders the party had ever had.

Mr. Hill will speak for the Democracy at the county fair to be held at Whitney's Point on Wednesday next, to be followed by Senator Depew the next day for the Republicans.

ONE BALLOON OUT OF RACE.

Meyers Back at St. Louis, but Tomlinson on Way to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Carl Meyers, the aeronaut who started in a race from the World's Fair grounds yesterday afternoon for the Washington Monument, and whose balloon landed near St. Charles last night, returned to the city to-day. Meyers said he landed where he did because he feared he would be unable to catch an upper air current that would take him east. After leaving the World's Fair grounds the balloon was carried in a northwesterly direction. It was not injured.

George E. Tomlinson's balloon, which started in the race with Meyers, was seen last night anchored in a prairie several miles north of St. Charles. A farmer said that when it passed over his house the rope was dragging on the ground.

AVON, Ill., Aug. 28.—A balloon, supposed to be from St. Louis en route to Washington, passed over Avon to-day, going in an easterly direction, and dropped a card attached to a bun. The card fell into the potato patch of W. H. Case. Mr. Case found the card on which had been written: "Will finder please write and tell of balloon passing town or city, George E. Tomlinson, World's Fair Grounds, care W. E. Smith?"

The balloon was seen by many citizens of Avon. It is estimated that it was more than a mile high, and was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

PRIEST FEARS KIDNAPPING.

Barricades Himself in House Owing to Trouble with Congregation.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The priest of St. Nicholas's Croatian Church, Allegheny, is barricaded in his house in the belief that an attempt to kidnap him will be made.

The situation is the culmination of several months of trouble in the church. A majority of the congregation, it seems, accused the priest of mismanagement of the church's finances and demanded his removal. Bishop Phelan refused to accede to the demand, and ordered that the church be closed.

No services have been held for eight weeks, and to-day, after concerted action, nearly 500 members of the congregation, headed by a brass band, formed in procession intending to call on the Bishop. The Bishop, it is said, received word of the visit and notified the police, with the result that twenty-five officers met the procession at the Pittsburg end of the bridge and turned the marchers back because no permission to parade in Pittsburg had been obtained.

The disappointed Croatians returned to Allegheny and held an indignation meeting. The priest heard after the meeting that a resolution had been passed to get rid of him by force.

Those at the meeting said such a resolution was proposed, but was not carried.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Pege 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

OLDFIELD'S AUTO KILLS TWO.

Crashes Through Fence at St. Louis Track—Autoist Not Badly Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Barney Oldfield lost control of his mecbine in a false start of the fifth event of the World's Fair automobile speed contest to-dey, and crashing through the outer fence of the course instantly killed John Scott, a watchman employed at the park, and inflicted injuries upon Nathan Montgomery, a negro, from wbicb he died a few hours leter. Oldfield was peinfully injured and his machine demolished.

Just after the false start the flagman vainly attempted to signal Oldfield and A. C. Webb of Toledo, who wes leading, that the start was not allowed, but tbey did not see his fleg and continued around the course at a high rate of speed.

Passing the first turn of the mile track Webb secured the lead by a nerrow margin, and the men were in the seme position pessing tbe three-quarter pole. In making the turn Webb's machine skidded and raised a cloud of dust thet completely blinded Oldfield and baif smotbered him.

Not being able to see that be had completed the turn, Oldfield continued his course and crashed tbrough a fence. It was announced that he was not seriously injured, and sbortly afterward he was driven to the clubbouse in an automobile. It was not generally known to the crowd that the accident had resulted fatally.

JAIL FOR NEWPORT CHAUFFEUR.

Court to Stop Speeding—Four Autos Needed to Take Woman to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The authorities of Newport, observing that the imposition of fines has in no way abated the nuisance of overspeeding automobiles, have decided to make imprisonment the punishment for all persons convicted a second time of breaking the law. This decision went into effect to-day, when Micbael Woods, chauffeur for Alpbonse de Navarro, was sent to the county jail for five days.

Late last night William P. Thompson, with a number of friends, was returning from a social function wben his carriage narrowly escaped collision with Mr. de Navarro's auto, which he affairms wes going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. This morning Mr. Thompson made a complaint against the chaffeur, and he was brougbt before Judge Baker at the Police Court to answer tbe charge. Mr. de Navarro, who was in the auto when the incident occurred, accompanied the chauffeur, presumably to pay the fine, but Judge Baker finding from tbe records that Woods had been fined $15 and costs a week ago for a similar offense sent the man to jail.

The Judge's action is generally commended by tbe people of Newport, wbo bave been aroused to indignation by the reckless driving of antomobiles bere tbis Summer.

Tbere was a serious auto accident on Bellevue Avenue this morning. Peter D. Martin's antomobile, driven hy his chauffeur, and containing three of his servants on their way to church, was near the corner of Rutgers Avenue when it collided with a cab driven by John O'Neill.

Tbe wheels of the cab were broken, and the auto from the blow ewerved and ran across the avenue into a large elm tree on the edge of the sidewalk. Mary Fitzgerald, a maid, was thrown out, striking on ber head. She was unconscious when picked up, and tbe automobile, having been seriously damaged by the collision with the tree, another was secured to take her to a hospital. A broken chain soon stopped tbis machine's running, bowever, and the injured woman was placed in a third auto. This, too, met with an accident, a tube bursting, making it necessary to secure a fourth conveyance.

Finally the woman was taken to the hospital, where it was found that her injuries were serious.

DROVE AUTO INTO TREE.

C. H. Pierce Wrecked Car at Atlantic Highlands to Avoid Carriage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 28.—To avoid a collision with a carriage, C. H. Pierce of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, living at 333 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City, drove his automobile into a tree on Bayview Avenue here this evening. The machine overturned, and Mr. Pierce and his wife, who was with him in the car, were badly injured.

The accident occurred directly in front of the Lockwood House at a time when its porches were filled with guests. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were buried across the street, and lay unconscious for several minutes. Guests of the Lockwood House carried them to the botel office. Dr. John H. Van Mater found that Mrs. Pierce was suffering principally from sbock and bruises of the body. Mr. Pierce was badly cut about the body and suffered internal injuries. A chauffeur escaped with a severe shaking-up.

Mr. Pierce was returning from a spin on the Rumson Road, and was descending a steep bill at a good rate of speed, when he saw a light carriage directly in the way, coming up Bayview Avenue. Although the power was reversed and the brakes set, the machine bad gained such momentum that Mr. Pierce was powerless to stop it. The horse, directly in his path, arose with frigbt on its hind legs. Putting one arm around his wife, Mr. Pierce turned the big machine nearly at right angles and struck a tree with great force.

Mr. Pierce had been among the most enthusiastic autoists here all Summer. He is President of the local golf club.

CRASH OF CROWDED CARS.

No Passenger Hurt, Although Brooklyn Trolleys Were Smashed.

Two crowded trolley cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn line, one on the way from and the other on the way to Coney Island, were in collision in the Park Circle, Brooklyn, a few minutes after 7 o'clock last night. The motormen of both cars realized the danger in time to put on brakes, but the cars were so close at the time that it was impossible to bring them to a stop in time to prevent the crash.

Despite the fact that the Smith Street car, which was bound for Coney Island, was so badly wrecked that it had to be taken out of commission, and the other car, of the Franklin Avenue line, was considerably damaged, none of the passengers was hurt.

World's Fair's Biggest Week.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The attendance at the World's Fair last week was more than 125,000 in excess of any week since the exposition opened. Saturday's attendance, 152,698, was the largest for any single day since the opening day, with the exception of the Fourth of July, when 172,140 persons passed through the gates. The average daily attendance for last week was 132,245.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

NEW HAVEN ROAD PLANS $8,000,000 BETTERMENT

Will Six-Track Harlem Branch to New Rochelle.

INTERBOROUGH CONNECTION

Trains to Run from Battery Over Second Avenue Line—$15,000,000 Bonds.

President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad announced last night that $8,000,000 is to be expended by the system of which he is the bead for improved transit from New York City to the Bronx and tbat part of Westchester lying along Long Island Sound. The plans for the vast improvement are ready, and estimates have been euhmitted for six-tracking the Harlem Branch of the road, running from the Harlem River at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, the end of the Second Avenue system, to New Rochelle. The work will begin as soon as it receives the formal approval of the State and city authorities.

In addition to tbese improvements, the Directors of the road are considering a further plan for a branch from West Farms along the Bronx Valley to Woodlawn, in the southern section of Mount Vernon. A connection with the Interborough at West Farms is proposed, the plan being eventually to give a through service from the Battery to Mount Vernon and New Rochelle.

The money for the improvements is to be raised hy a fifteen-million-dollar bond issue, the excess over estimated cost to be devoted to tbe repeyment to the New Haven of money advanced during the last thirty years on account of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, which is the titular owner of the Harlem Branch of the New Haven. This announcement is of considerable interest in financial circles, in that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is the only large system in the country without a bonded indebtedness. The bonds have already been underwritten at a premium.

The officials of the road say that the improvements will in effect emount to building a new line. The route of the old road will be followed, except where slight deviations are required in order to eliminate curves. The rebuilt line will be practically without grades and curves, and entirely free from grade crossings, while the number and arrangement of the tracks will meke exceptionally fast time possible. Bridges over the sites of proposed streets will be erected, so as to avoid delay in future in the event of the streets being built.

Of the six tracks that are to be laid between New York and New Rochelle, four will be of the third rail type, the other two being reserved for the use of trains operated by steam. Two of the electric tracks will he used by express trains, which will run under a fifteen-minutes beadway, and the other two hy local trains, which will he run on the same schedule. The tracks for steam trains will handle not only freight, but will be an outlet for tbe New York connecting railway, wbicb is to run from tbe Harlem over Randall's and Ward's Islands to Astoria, where a connection witb the Pennsylvania will be made. By this arrangement it will be possible to carry out tbe plan of running trains from the South and West over the Pennsylvania tracks through the tunnels under the East River, connecting New York with Long Island City, and tbence over the connecting railway on the Harlem Branch to Boston and the East.

Tbe additional land for the six-tracking has already been acquired. The road will start on a viaduct, crossing streets and higbways from the Harlem River to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, from wbicb point tbe line will be depressed and the streets carried overhead on steel bridges. The plans also include drawbridges over East Chester Bay, where there will be an open waterway of 1,600 feet, and across Westchester Creek. The cut at Hunt's Point, wbicb runs through solid rock, is to be deepened to nearly fifty feet, lessening the grade to five feet, and the existing curves will he reduced so that none will he more than 2 per cent. The four tracks that will be added will be laid to the north of the present double-track line, the space between them being increased from twelve to tbirteen feet, which is now the standard of tbe road.

All stations, as far as possible, will be situated on the north side of the tracks, and when it is necessary to place them on the opposite side, as at West Farms, subway stations will be provided to connect them with tbe passenger platforms. The cars that are to take the place of those now in use will be of the standard type, similar to the ones tbat are to be placed on the Interborough, and if the traffic proves sufficient it is expected that they will be run over the Interhorough tracks into lower Manhattan. The service to the Bronx and Southern Westchester County will be the most complete out of New Rochelle and tbe towns beyond will have a double service over the branch and main lines, while Mount Vernon will have the proposed branch to West Farms, giving direct connection with the lower city, in addition to the main-line service, as at present.

TO CUT OUT MOUNT VERNON.

"Huckleberry" Road's Express Cars Will Go Around That City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A line of express cars between New Rochelle and the Bronx Park station of the Manbattan Elevated Railway is an improved service, wbicb the "Huckleberry" trolley road has announced will go into effect on Sept. 1. Tbe cars are to make only four stops and will skip Mount Vernon entirely hy going over a new "cut-off" leading from the eastern outskirts of that city to William's Bridge.

A novel feature of the proposed service is that the company is promising every passenger a seat, but owing to the additional expense no elevated railroad transfer tickets will be sold or accepted as fares on the express cars.

President Maher has announced that the new service will cause no curtailment of cars on the local lines between New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and places in the Bronx. Mr. Maher says that the company has ordered fifty new closed cars with comfortable seats for the express route, and that they will be ready for operation by Oct. 1.

REBEL SHIP CAPTURED.

Attack by Uruguayan Troops in Argentine Waters Rouses Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 28.—A great sensation has been created here owing to tbe surprising by troops of the Government of Uruguay of a Uruguayan insnrrectionary force numbering 180 men fully armed and equipped, under Col. Pampillon, on a steamer on the Uruguayan coest, hut in Argentine waters.

President Ordonez of Uruguay had been warned that preparations were being made for an insurrectionary expedition, and dispatched two forces with armed vessels to watcb for tbe expedition. At night the Government troops attacked the insurrectionists with a continuous and merciless fire. Many of the latter swam ashore, hut eight, badly wounded, were captured. The fate of the others is not known.

The ineurrectionary vessel was also captured, and with it a considerable quantity of telegraph apparatus.

Diplomatic reletions between Argentina and Uruguay have become much strained owing to this incident.

GIRL FOILS PLOT.

Thieves Planned to Rob Wealthy Woman of Westchester.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 28.—The good sense and presence of mind of Miss Viola Allert foiled the plan of four tbugs to bold up and rob Mrs. Naomi Duncombe, who is said to be the richest resident of this piece, on Saturday evening. While the police, who were summoned by the girl, were chasing the four men Mrs. Duncombe was alighting from a trolley car, carrying a satchel containing $5,000, and wearing jewels whose value is said to he $10,000.

Mrs. Duncombe lives in an old colonial mansion on South Third Avenue, near the East Chester line, and far from ample police protection. The house is surrounded by large grounds filled with brooks, which are covered by bridges of Italian marble, and is surrounded by ebrubbery and trees.

Mrs. Duncombe has no relative living with her, but is guarded wbile at home hy negro servants and three watch dogs. Despite her guerd at home Mrs. Duncombo bee, according to the police, been somewhat daring in her walks to her bouse from the trolley cars. She has heen in the habit of going to New York every day, and usually returns at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The police bave warned ber, they say, that she was especially liable to attack and robhery from the fact that she always wears her jewels without attempt at concealment.

Miss Allert was near Mrs. Duncombe's home on Saturday evening when she saw four men walking in single file through the woods from Fiftb Avenue to Third Avenue. They at last hid behind a clump of busbes near the entrance to Mrs. Duncombe's home. Then, according to Miss Allert, they took masks from their pockets and put them on their faces.

Miss Allert knew what that meant. She hastily summoned a friend, wbo ran to the police station. A squad of patrolmen burried to the Duncombe house, but the wouldbe robbers heard the police approaching and took to their heels.

Tbe police chased the four men across the King's Bridge road and into the East Chester woods. There the police lost their track.

When Mrs. Duncombe got off the car she was met hy Joseph B. Pendergast, a neighbor, who bad beard of the threatened danger. He escorted ber on ber usually rather lonely walk to ber home. Mrs. Duncombe then said that she was carrying bome $5,000, a part payment in a real estate transaction.

It is said that Miss Allert will be amply rewarded for ber foresight.

SNATCHED GIRL FROM DEATH.

New Yorker's Gallant Rescue on Boston Elevated Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Apparently the death and mangling of a young man and girl under the wheels of an elevated train at tbe Battery Street Station to-night went on before tbe eyes of a large crowd on the platform, hut when the train pulled out they saw that instead a wonderful and gallant rescue had been made.

The young woman was Miss Helen Eames of Portland, and her rescuer P. P. Edson, son of A. W. Edson, Associate Superintendent of Schools in New York City.

Mr. Edson was waiting for his train. Near him was Miss Eamea. Tbere was a movement of the crowd. She stumbled and in trying to recover berself stepped off the platform.

The young girl did not make much outcry and landed on her feet between the rails. But the train was only 100 feet away and coming fast. On one side of her was the platform, too high for her to climb on. On the other was a drop of about twenty feet to the street.

Edson, who saw her fall, leaped to the ties beside her. The horror-stricken crowd saw bim seize her in his arms and move her toward the outside of tbe tracks as the train rushed upon them. It stopped an instant and passed on. Tben out on one of tbe iron stringers whicb extend to posts at tbe edge of the sidewalk the pair were seen.

Edson stood behind Miss Eames helping her keep her balance on the stringer, whicb is not much more than a foot wide. They picked their way over the deadly third rail to tbe platform, where tbey were assisted to climb up. Neither was hurt.

BIG COMBINATION OF CHURCHES

Movement for All Denominations to Work Together in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 28.—The Rev. Fred Grey, pastor of a Congregational church at Stockton, Kan., hae issued an appeal to all churcbes in tbis State to join him in the organization of a great religious combination. The Rev. Mr. Grey calls bis new organization the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of Kansas.

Already a score of prominent ministers, representing all denominations, have joined in tbe movement and have declared against creed and denomination and in favor of a broad and liberal Christianity. One of tho chief aims is to supply small towns with an able minister and to prevent overlapping the support of two Church organizations when one will answer the purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Grey says Kansas will embrace his plan and that the Christian Churches of other States will follow.

Niagara Falls only nine hours from New York via the New York Central.—Adv.

ELEVATED MOTORMEN TO RENEW THEIR DEMANDS

Brotherhood of Engineers Will Back Request for $3.50 Wage.

LOCAL UNION TALKS STRIKE

Leaders, However, Will Try to Avert Open Break—Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday.

For the first time since the trouble began to brew between the Interborough Company and its motormen, an authoritative statement was made yesterday concerning the demands which the motormen have made to General Maneger Bryan of the company. They have asked formally that their contract with Mr. Bryan, made in September last, providing for a $3.50 wage on the eleveted system, be extended to the subway. It was asserted tbat the subway as part of the Interborough system should be under the same contract as the elevated regarding pay, and sbould have the same nine-hour day.

The largest meeting of the Brotherhood of Engineers, to which many of the motormen belong, that has been held since the California convention last May, was held in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. It was attended by engineers from as far west as Cleveland, although the call was only for members of branches within 500 milee of New York, and the enthusiasm was general.

It was agreed unanimously that the demands of the elevated motormen on Mr. Bryan be supported.

Grand Chief Warren N. Stone and Assistant Grand Chief Edward Hurley will call to-morrow on the General Manager and lay the matter before him, although on Friday he refused to accede to similar demands. They state that they will try to avoid threets of a strike, but Local No. 105, one of the largest in the order, which embraces all the brotherhood men employed on the elevated, is determined to strike unless its demands are met. After Grand Chief Stone and Assistent Grand Chief Hurley have bad their talk with Mr. Bryan, the case will come back to the local for final action should the demands not be met. If the local votes to strike, the determination must be indorsed by the grand officers before it becomes effective.

No secret is made of the fact that the brotherhood consider this an opportune time for the demands. Officers of the order state that one step after another bas been taken which threaten the status of the men as engineers, and that if Mr. Bryan is permitted to employ men at $3 a day for ten hours' work in the subway, it will only be a short time before these men are worked into the places now held hy the elevated men. The changes that have been made recently on many lines from steam to electricity, and the further changes contemplated, have, the brotherhood leaders say, brought up a grave question regarding the ability of engineers to keep tbeir places at the present wage on roads where in reality they have to act as motormen.

In spite of the action of tbe brotberhood, bowever, there are many men bolding good pcsitions as engineers or motormen on the elevated who do not relish risking them in case of strike. They are considerably worried over the fact that there was such a rush of apparently competent men for places as motormen in the subway wbo were willing to work for $3 a day of ten hours. They believe that every one of these men would rather have places on the elevated even at that wage than in the tunnel. Several of these men said that tbey considered it practically hopeless to try to force a company to give men $3.50 a day when the men were willing and even anxious to work for $3.

After yesterday's meeting Morris Clapp, the Secretary, said:

"The Brotherbood of Locomotive Engineers has never said that a man could not work on a road where brotherhood men work unless he was a member of the order. If a man does not desire to join our order, there is no one to compel him to do so, but we do insist that every man, be be union or non-union, receive the eame rate of pay for the eame kind of work as an engineer. For that reason we have decided to indorse the demands of the Interborough men and to use every endeavor to see that they are met. We consider the suhway a part of the Manhattan Elevated, all in the Interborough system, and we believe tbat Mr. Bryan can be brought to see it the same way."

Mr. Clapp said that the various changes from steam to electricity along many lines also brought up prospectively the question of tbe eligibility of motormen in general as members of the brotherhood.

THREE FATALLY BURNED BY OIL

Frankfurter Boiler Blows Up, Injuring Woman and Babies.

Three persons were probably fatally burned yesterday afternoon by blazing kerosene as the result of the explosion of the fuel tank of Israel Rosensweig's frankfurter sausage boiler at his home, in the tenement at 155 Norfolk Street.

Rosensweig is a frankfurter peddler. He filled the tank with oil yesterday afternoon preparatory to bis day's trade, and lighted the wick without remembering to replace the plug in the tank. Then he stepped out into tbe hall. A moment later the tank exploded in a dozen pieces, blowing oil all over tbe room.

Mrs. Rosensweig bad been sitting near with her three months' old baby Lena in her arms, and her little three-year-old boy Mendel bad been playing on the floor. All were splashed with the blazing oil and their clothing was soon afire. When Rosensweig ran back to the room the woodwork was ablaze in several places.

Rosensweig first picked up the baby, and, having torn her burning clotbes from her, put ber on a bed in another room. Then he dragged his wife to tbe hall, tearing her clothes from her as he tugged. She finally broke away from him and ran, frenzied, to the street, where neighbors cared for her. Some one else had meanwbile rescued little Mendel. Rosensweig's own clothing was afire by that time, and neighbors ripped it from him.

The noise of the explosion, the screams of those burned, and tbe smoke caused a panic in the house and in the vicinity.

Mrs. Rosensweig and the two children were taken to the Gonverneur Hospital. Rosensweig's hands were badly burned. His injuries were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Taves.

The damage done by the fire amounts to $200.

BIG GOLD FIND IN JAPAN.

Mines Discovered in Iwate—Contain Gold Estimated at $500,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 26.—A gold mine believed to be of considerable extent and richness and capable of producing £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 annually has been discovered in the Kesen District of Rikuzen (Iwate) Province.

The mine is situated on Government property.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 28.—Following an inspection made by Government engineers, the Government has issued a proclemation making complete preparations to develop goldfields recently discovered in tbe Province of Iwate.

The engineers estimate that these fields will yield gold to the velue of $500,000,000, and they are now preparing to start mining operations.

It is estimated that the annual yield of the mines will he $15,000,000.

MRS. PHIPPS HIDES HER MONEY

Placing It Where It Cannot Be Attached by Her Husband, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—A few days ago a messenger from a New York firm of lawyers reached Pittsburg with a valise containing $6,000 in cash. This was taken to the residence of Mrs. L. C. Phipps and delivered to her in person. The next morning the cash was put in a safe deposit box.

This to-day brought out the story that Mrs. Phipps, since the suits entered by her husband, has been placing the money where it cannot be reached. That ber hensband, Lawrence C. Phipps, hes made a move to reclaim much of the property given to her on their marriage is known.

A RUNAWAY AIRSHIP.

Lebaudy Balloon Breaks Loose and Travels Forty-four Miles.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The M.s Lebaudy steerable balloon narrowly escoped destruction to-day.

The aeronaut ascended this morning, hut was obliged to come down on account of a gale. The belloon was anchored to a tree, and while there was no one on board it tore loose, rose to a considerable beigbt, and drifted toward the sea.

Several automobiles started in pursuit of the ballon, wbich descended at Serquigny, forty-four miles from Moisson, whence it started. It caugbt in trees, but was taken down uninjured.

MOB SEIZES RETURNED MINER.

Takes Him from Custody of Two Protectors at Cripple Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 28.—A. G. Le Duc, a deported members of the Western Federation of Miners, who returned to Anaconda this afternoon, was taken hy armed miners this evening from the custody of John Sharpe, a Deputy Sheriff, and John Osgood, who were to bring bim to Crippie Creek for protection. Sharpe was disarmed by the mob, the members of which he could not recognize owing to the darkness.

Sheriff Bell was notified and sent out a force of deputies in search of Le Duc and bis captors.

Le Duc was before the Military Commission after the Victor riot and was ordered out of the district.

YARMOUTHS NOT TO PART.

Mrs. Thaw Very Angry at Story About Earl and Countess.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28. — Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the Countess of Yarmouth, reached Pittsburg this morning after leaving ber daughter in New York at the home of a relative. Mrs. Thaw, who accompanied her daugbter from Europe, was very angry to-nigbt at the story that the Earl and Countess were to pert, and that she had brought her daughter home to stay.

"There is no truth in this sensational story," said Mrs. Thaw to-night. "The Earl and the Countess are happy, and my son-in-law regretted that he was unable to accompany Lady Yarmouth to America, but he will come about tbe last of September, and will accompany ber bome.

"I did not think I was committing a crime when I asked my daughter to come home with me and visit my new country house, else I would not have done it. I seem to have started a lot of gossip, gossip whicb is unfounded."

OBJECT TO AMERICAN DUCHESS.

Canadian Newspaper Has its Say About Marlborough.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 28.—Even the suggestion that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed Lord Minto as Governor General of Canada has met with opposition. The Montreal Sun in an editorial says:

"The appointment might he popular with some in Canada because the nobleman is married to an American lady of wealth, hut there will he no revolution in Canada if it is made. The fact that bis Grace has married a wife from the neighboring Republic will make him a less satisfactory person to occupy Rideau Hall than if he were a perfect stranger.

"Canadians do not want to be patronized hy their friends over tbe border. If bis Grace of Marlborough should visit Canada he would be sure of a cordial welcome. At the same time Canada does not want to have the Vice Regal chair of this country made an annex to New York's '400.'

"Perhaps others will not care to say this quite so bluntly, hut many think it."

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGRO.

He Had Murdered Farmer on a Railroad Train.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 28.—A few days ago J. A. Bishop, a prominent farmer of Wilcox County, wae murdered on an Atlantic and Birmingbam train by a negro named Scott, who escaped, but who was located to-night in a house near the village of Rebecca.

He refused to leave the house, wbicb thereupon was burned by a mob, and when the negro ran out be was sbot. It is said he made a confession implicating others, who are now being sought for by the mob.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands. Open during September. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO LIAO-YANG

Japanese Attacking Kuropatkin's Army There

OUTPOST POSITIONS LOST

Sakharoff Admits 2,100 Casualties and Abandonment of Six Guns.

RETREAT MAY BE CUT OFF

Tokio Hears the Railroad North of Liao-Yang Has Been Cut—Japanese Moving Up the Liao River.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 29.—According to a dispatch to the Central News from Liao-Yang of yesterday's date, an artillery battle bed heen in progress since 8 o'clock that morning near Liao-Yang.

The Russian main position, the dispatcb said, was what was formerly the outpost line of the Liao-Yang garrison.

The Liao-Yang correspondent of The Daily Telegrapb, in a dispatch dated Aug. 28, says that the Japanese are pushing on against three sides of the city, near which there is continuous fighting. A great quantity of transport bas heen sent north, leaving Liao-Yang ready for all eventualities. The rumor that the Japanese lost guns at Siaulinsi, the correspondent says, turns out to be incorrect. The correspondent continues:

"The Japanese are reported to be adopting a new method of night attack. They concentrate searchlights on the point attacked, thus preventing tbe garrison from seeing anything."

The correspondent adds:

"The shooting on botb sides (in the recent fighting) was splendid, the Russians contesting every inch of the ground with all their characteristic stubbornness. The Japanese attack from the direction of the Liao River has not yet developed."

The position of Gen. Kuropatkin's forces is regarded here as precarious.

According to a dispatcb to The Daily Mail from Koupan-Tze, dated Aug. 27, Russian staff officers confess themselves completely in the dark as to the meaning of the Japanese movements, and consequently they bave no definite plan. Ten days ago, feeling that Liao-Yang would be surrounded, Gen. Kuropatkin began to draw his troops northward. Ten, on the Japanese retiring, he brought them back again, but continued his preparations for effecting a retreat.

There is no doubt, says the correspondent, that the Russian Army is now completelyo at the mercy of tbe Japanese whenever they choose to attack.

GENERAL RUSSIAN RETREAT.

The Order Said to Have Been an Unwelcome Surprise to the Troops.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 28.—(7:10 P. M.)—The Russian forces have been disappointed hy another unexpected withdrawal. The whole Eastern Division and the troops at the An-shan-Chan position were ordered to fall back to positions nearer Liao-Yang just as the soldiers were expecting an advance.

The Russians retired from An-shan-Chan yesterday after a fight which commenced on the morning of Aug. 26 and continued in a desultory manner all day and night.

Arrangements for a battle had been completed by night time, when the order to retire was given. The retirement was made in an orderly manner.

The plain between An-shan-Chan and Hai-Cheng was covered with Japanese troops, who burned the bridge and shelled the railway station after the Russian retirement.

The Russian losses amounted to 300.

The Japanese are advancing with great rapidity.

The advance from the south is apparently being pusbed bome. Sounds of artillery from that direction are plainer than they were yesterday.

The Chinese at Liao-Yang are bringing out their women and children, which they usually do when expecting a Japanese advance.

The Russians had sustained a hot artillery fight all day Aug. 26 on the eastern front, hut held all their positions.

At 5 o'clock in the evening The Associated Press correspondent crossed over to the left flank. The understanding was that the Russians would concentrate heavily in the morning for an atack on tbe Japanese in that direction, and the surprise was therefore greater at the order to retire.

Many Russian Officers Lost.

The explanation given is that the Tenth Corps, especially Gen. Herschelmann's division on the extreme left, was confronted by a greatly superior force of Japanese. Though the Russians fought bravely and held all their positions, they lost an immense number of officers.

Most probably the retirement from the An-Shan-Chan position arose from the same reason, for the whole mountain division, as well as the eastern troops, retired apper-

ently not from the pressure of the Japanese, but for strategic reasons.

The rains had made a thick and binding mud, which almost paralized wagon transport and made the movement of guns even more difficult.

To-day the sound of cannonading is heard more plainly in Liao-Yang. It is more to the south than to the southeast.

Japanese General Advance.

The Japanese seem to be advsncing along the entire front, particularly moving with a large force up the valley of the Liao River.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 26.—(Delayed).—The rapid advance of the Japanese has forced their fighting line to within about ten miles of Liao-Yang, east and south, and guns are now heard north and esst on the Tai-Tse River.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 25, (Delayed.)—After 3 o'clock yesterday the Japanese succeeded in commanding Kaofengshik from Paoshanken, where their advance first began on Aug. 23, and also from their position at Liangchikshsn on the east, in such s way as to force the Russian centre and right flank, compelling the evacuation of Anshan-Chan to-day. The Japanese south front therefore is several miles nearer Liao-Yang.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday Japanese shells from a concealed battery in the vicinity of Paoshankan began falling in the rosd west of Kaofangshik, leading to Liao-Yang, thus threatening to sever communication to the west. The Russians still controlled the road to the north.

The Japanese fire ceased in the evening, hut commenced sgain this morning upon the Kaofengshik position. As the Russians did not reply the Japanese apparently suspended their operations to reconnoitre while the Russisns fell back to a more favorable position.

The gradual withdrawal before the Japanese advance is considered by the Russians to increase the security of their position, as it is freely acknowledged that the Japanese are able to beat them in detail in the mountains. The Russians generally praise the Japanese ability and valor.

There is still hesvy firing in the direction of An-shan-Chan.

Investigation by The Associated Press shows that the last of the foregoing dispatches, though bearing filing date of Aug. 25, wss not transmitted from Liao-Yang until Aug. 28.

While this dispatch, which may have been held up by the censor, indicates that Anshan-Chsn was evacuated Aug. 25, the later dispstch, dsted Aug. 28, ststes that the Russians retired from that position on Aug. 27.

The discrepancy csnnot now be explained.

STORY OF DESPERATE BATTLE.

Operations Which Resulted in Russian Retirement Described.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 28.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press, in describing the two days' fight of Aug. 25 and 26, says:

"The fight developed not only the immense strength of the Japanese artillery hut involved several hand-to-hand fights and bayonet charges.

"The first movement was made hy Gen. Nodzu from Erdaho, on the morning of Aug. 25 with shout a division and a hslf. The Japanese concentrated the fire of nearly sixty guns on the Lian-dian-Slan position. Among these guns were many mountain hatteries and haavier cannon, the latter including four howitzers.

"The Cossacks checked the first attempt of the Japanese infantry to advance in the direction of Toun-sinpu.

"Gen. Kuroki then joined in the attack and led a general assault, pressing heavily on the centre of the left flank, while at the same time attempting to turn the extreme left.

"The advance began at 10 P. M. on Aug. 25, the Japanese following their usual custom of trying to force in the night a position which had proved impregnable during the day. The rifle fire gradually increased until midnight, when the principal attack was made on our left.

"The Japanese came up in solid masses, throwing themselves against our position with wild shouts of 'banzai.' Every attack was rolled back with tremendous loss.

"At one place the Japanese line broke and fled in panic, leaving the dead in heaps. We followed with the bayonet up to the next line of trenches, and then there was a lull until 4 o'clock in the morning, when reinforcements joined the attackers.

"The Japanese again advanced slowly and stubbornly, covered by a hail of artillery fire. We remained in our positions until 1 P. M., and then retired without even hringing up the reserves.

"We fell back from Anplin Pass, Mayolin, Siaolinzy, Tsegow, and Chilipui to the next position, as had been arranged beforehand.

"Our losses were about 1,500. The Japanese losses are not known, but they were heavy. We were unable to remove six guns from their high positions owing to the condition of the roads, but before tha guns were left behind they were disabled.

"The Tamboff, Orloff, and Briansk Regiments distinguished themselves at bayonet work.

"Col. Larapoff with several companies of Cossacks led a wild sabre charge before which the Japanese broke in confusion, but the Cossacks ventured too far in pursuit, and came under terrific artillery fire, with the result that they suffered heavily in men and horses.

"This eveuing the sound of guns, which has been hesrd all day long, is slackening. All the forces of the Red Cross are mobilizing in the expectation of heavy work.

"The Russian list of losses is not yet complete, but it is not believed it will be heavy except on the eastern front.

"The Russian artillery is winning unstinted praise in all quarters, not only on account of the accuracy of its fire, which destroyed a number of the opposing batteries, but on the fact that the gunners are learning to inflict without receiving damage.

"So far throughout the fighting our guns have been exceptionally well placed and masked. During the fighting of Aug. 25 the artillery inflicted tremendous losses on the Japanese, who, on the other hand, fired most wildly."

SAKHAROFF REPORTS RETREAT.

Various Russian Victories, After Which Czar's Troops Retire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—The General Staff has received the following telegram from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, dated Aug. 27:

"Our advance guards and advanced troops on the southern front yesterday retired slowly toward the fortified position at An-shan-Chan.

"Rifle fire was general along the whole front.

"The Japanese artillery cannonaded our positions at different points.

"Our guns poured a heavy fire into the columns of the Japanese as they advanced, and into their works and intrenchments, and eventually compelled them to move their vast camp from Famalna to the Village of Baissiaga.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a lull in the firing.

"The hottest fighting occurred on our left flank on the south front, where our losses amounted to 200.

"During the night our advance guards retired to the principal position.

"Five divisions (between 75,000 and 100,000 men) of the enemy took the offensive against our south front.

"Our troops repelled toward the southeast all the attacks of the Japanese directed against their front, while our troops on the right flank, taking the offensive, toward evening drove the Japanese back on Tounsinpu.

"Our losses on the soutbeast front were about four hundred.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

"Our detachment on the east yesterday hsd a desperate fight against considerabis forces of the enemy.

"On the right flank our infantry, though unsupported by artillery, and though the Japanese were at all points superior numerically, firmly and courageously repulsed the attacks begun during the night by the enemy on the advanced positions of Tsegow and An-Ping. This affair culminated in sharp bayonet fighting, and some of our regimental officers received sword, bayonet, and revolver wounds.

"After desperate fighting on the advanced positions of Tsegow and An-Ping our troops retired on the main position, supported by artillery.

"The Tamboff Regiment, on the left flank at Tsegow, defended an advanced position from 1 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, repelling all the enemy's attacks at the point of the bayonet. There were four counter attacks. The commander of the regiment, Col. Klemhousky, was wounded.

"A turning movement by the enemy against the left flank of the Tsegow position and the enfilading fire of their batteries on Khaoulou Heights forced the Tamboff Regiment to retire, and the retreat was effected in good order. Six guns were abandoned, hut they were broken and rendered useless.

"The Japsnese attacked like fanatics, and their losses must have been very great.

"A wounded Japanese officer, who was taken prisoner, escaped observation after his wound had been dressed snd killed himself hy dashing his head against the stones.

"Our troops captured a considerable number of rifles, caps, and other articles of equipment from the Japancse.

"Our losses on this front have not been definitely ascertained, hut they exceed 1,500 killed or wounded.

Bands Head Retreating Troops.

"Notwithstanding the long and desperate fighting and the consequent fatigue, the spirit of our troops wss ss aiert as ever, and in the darkness of night, with rain falling heavily and transforming the ground into liquid mud, they executed the necessary movements, headed hy their hands, in perfect order.

"On Aug. 27 the enemy had not assumed any definite offensive movement at any point along the whole front, and our troops retired gradually to new positions.

"At shout 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was discovered that the Japanese were moving on Tacmpine by wsy of Youdloukau."

General disappointment is expressed by the newspaper correspondents at the front at the withdrawals now in progress. The statement that the reserves were not called up to hold some of the positions which were abandoned seems to show that there is a strong force at Liao-Yang, which is not yet being utilized. At the same time, from private messages received from Liao-Yang, it migbt be inferred that a heavy movement northward has been progressing for some days.

Gen. Kuropatkin has not yet disclosed whether he intends to make a decisive fight at Liao-Yang. He seems to be well satisfied with the situation. One dispatch describes him as being in high spirits and laugbing and joking at a meeting of the St. George's Society at Liao-Yang.

Nothing has been heard here regarding the reported cutting of the railway south of Mukden, hut the fact that an unusual number of telegrams are arriving, some of which were filed late to-night at Liao-Yang, seems to discredit ths report. Hsd the Japanese destroyed the railway they doubtless would also have cut the wires.

As an offset to the Russian abandonment of six guns, Gen. Kuropatkin's troops, it is stated, captured some Japanese guns. It is reported also that they destroyed some Japanese mountain batteries.

RUSSIAN RAILROAD CUT?

Report in Tokio—Engagement at Liao-Yang Expected.

TOKIO, Aug. 28.—The General Staff maintained silence throughout the day concerning the fighting in the vicinity of Liao-Yang.

It is reported that Gen. Kuroki has seized and cut the railroad south of Mukden, thus separating the Russian forces, and cutting Liao-Yang off from a direct line of retreat, but confirmation of this report cannot be obtained.

The fighting reported east and southeast of Liao-Yang is regarded here as preliminary to a largsr contest in the immediate vicinity of Liao-Yang. It is expected that Gens. Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu will press forward speedily.

GUESSING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Experts Wonder Where the Main Japanese Attack Is to be Directed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 29.—The Novoe Vremya voices the general mystification of the military critics as to whether Liao-Yang or Port Arthur is the centre of military activity.

It contends hat the Japanese have not yet given the least indication as to where the main attack will be directed.

URIU STILL OFF SHANGHAI.

Dispute Arises Regarding Disposition of Crews of Russian Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—The disarmament of the Askold and Grozovoi will begin to-morrow, the ammunition, &c., being removed to Kiang-Nan Arsenal.

A question has arisen in regard to the disposal of the crews, the Russians proposing to follow the precedent in the Mandjur case and to send the men home on parole at the first opportunity, the men meanwhile remaining on board the ships.

The Japanese insist that the same procedure be followed as at Tsing-Tau, and require the retention of the crews in Chinese territory.

Admiral Uriu's squadron will remain in the vicinity of Shanghai until the Japanese conditions are fulfilled.

The Japanese Consul has warned the Chinese authorities that his Government will not lightly regard further hesitation or evasion in the fulfillment of the duties of neutrality.

It is expected that the Taotai will suggest that the Russian sailors be quartered in the French settlement.

COCKRAN FOR CATHOLIC RULE.

Declares Government Should Have its Root in the Church.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 28.—Representative W. Bourke Cockran made an address at the annual rally of the Holy Name Societies of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island here this afternoon. He said that the posterity of the society was represented in this country and the best result could he accomplished here.

"One the results," he continued, "would be the conversion of the United States to Catholicism. I don't mean by that to change the Government, but to preserve it. Our Government would be of the highest, if it had its root in Catholicism. Catholicism is a bulwark of democracy, and the application must he vigorous to carry out the principles of it. The way to accomplish results is by absolute fidelity to purpose and rightful, daily living to show the faith. The people of to-day have a keen eye for practical results, and if you by your work daily show accomplishments it would soon bring about Catholicism. Within a century, I look forward to this country being converted to the Catholic faith.

PORT ARTHUR'S OUTER FORTS ALL TAKEN

Japanese Guns Command Town and Cause Ships to Scatter.

FIGHTING NIGHT AND DAY.

Garrison Appears to Be Out of Smokeless Powder—Desperate Sortie Expected Before the Final Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Chronicle's correspondant with Gen. Kuroki, cabling under dats of Aug. 24, via Fusan, Aug. 25, says:

"The fall of Port Arthur is imminent. The Japanese are now within the main defenses, and their guns command the town. Desperate fighting occurs night and day, and the losses on hoth sides are enormous.

"The Russians are making furious counter attacks, but the Japanese are clinging to the positions they have won at so great a cost."

The Daily Mail's Kobe correspondent, in a dispatch dated Saturday last, says:

"Following is the position of Port Arthur: The Japanese have captured all the outlying fortifications, but the Russians still hold the citadel on Antz-shan, Golden Hill fort, and the forts on Tiger's Tail and Liso-ti Mountain. The Japanese are in possession of the parade ground and harracks under the Antsz-shan fort on the outskirts.

"The fall of Port Arthur is believed to be imminent. It is believed thst the garrison will make a desperate sortie before the end comes."

The correspondent at Tien-tsin of The Standard, cahling Saturday afternoon, says:

"Confirmatory details just arrived represent the Japanese as having reached a point within 1,200 yards from the New Town at Port Arthur on the west side, and as being within a mile of the eas dock basin on the east side. Strong reinforcements, it is said, are hurrying up from Dalny and Pitsewo, leaving reserves at hoth pisces."

The correspondent declares that the Japanse are unable to approach nearer the New Town owing to the fire from the Russian ships. The Japanese commander, the correspondent says, has ordered that no shells be thrown into the town for the sake of the non-combatants. The attempt to attack the forts from the outside has been abandoned. The Japanese having penetrated the main lines, both to the westward and the eastward, will advance from the north with a view of assaulting the forts from the inside. The correspondent adds that, owing to the extensive mine area, the co-operation of the fleet is difficult.

The Tokio correspondent of The Standard says:

"Unofficial reports state that since the explosion of their magazine at the foot of Liaoti Hill the Russians appear to be destitute of smokeless powder."

CHE-FOO, Aug. 28.—Information which to a very great extent confirms previous reports of the conditions at Port Arthur was received here to-day hy junks which left there on Aug. 24 and 26.

The most important statement agreed upon by passengers on these junks who were interviewed by the correspondent of The Associated Press confirms the reports that the Russians have been driven from the fort immediately east of the railroad. This fort is named Ribiun-Sban and is located on the tail of the Dragon Hills, along the summit of which the eastern defenses of Port Arthur are built.

When the Russian forces retired from Fort Etse-Shan they entered Fort No. 15 to the north of Chao-Chang-Ku. During the nights of Aug. 18 and 19, while it was raining, the Japanese attempted to storm Fort Antaz-Shan, which is a strong position adjoining Etse-Shan toward the north, hut they were repulsed with heavy iosses.

During the night of Aug. 22 a heroic band of 500 Japanese attempted to capture Fort No. 5 while a storm was raging. Almost the entire detachment was killed. The Chinese declare, however, that ths Russians have evacuated Fort No. 5, but whether by reason of this assault or the Japanese artillery fire cannot be learned. The Japanese are unable to occupy No. 5.

The fighting from Aug. 17 to Aug. 22 was severe, hut since the latter date it has been comparatively light.

On Aug. 26 the fort on Liao-thie Mountain and from six Japanese torpedo boats, but the result of this action is not known here.

Ths Russian marines have left the ships in the harhor and are working at the land batteries.

Shells from the Japanese fire continue to fall in Port Arthur and tha dock yards, and the warships have scattered about the harbor, in attempts to protect themselves from the enemy's projectiles.

A Chinese who was employed on the docks at Port Arthur says that the battleships Retvizan, Poltava, and Sevastopol are badly damaged. The first-mentioned ship rests low in the water by the stern. The battleship Pobieda is fighting condition. There are also four gunboats and several destroyers in the harbor. The recent report that eight destroyers escaped from Port Arthur csnnot be confirmed.

The Japanese are constructing forts at Louisa Bay, nortbwest of Port Arthur.

Seven hundred Chinese, who went to Dalny in the hopes of sbaring with the Japanese in the business boom there, returned to Che-Foo to-day, and report that the Japanese are monopolizing all opportunities at the port.

These Chinese say that twenty transports, bearing 22,000 troops, to reinforce the besiegers of Port Arthur, have arrived at Dalny during the past fortnight.

MARESCO LOST HIS SAVINGS.

Man Who Was to Buy Store Bought "Knock-Out" Drops.

Raphael Maresco is twenty-two years old, and intended until recently to send over to Italy for the sweetheart he left there when he came here some five years ago. That he is unable to do so, he says, is due to the machinations of Gregoric Delavere, whom he had arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $900, his entire savings. Delavere is a man of forty-three, and lives at 303 East One Hundred and First Street.

Maresco told the police that, after he had saved $200, he bought a small shoe store at 78 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Since that time he had saved $900 out of the profits of tha store. About six weeks ago, he said, Delavere asked him if he would sell his store. They agreed upon a price, and Delavere said he would like to sit around the store for a day or two and get an idea of the character and amount of business Maresco was doing.

On the second day, after sitting around all morning, Delavere went out and got some cheese and crackers and a pitcher of beer. Maresco drank the beer, but Delavere did not. The next thing he knew, Maresco told the police, he was lying on the bed in the rear of the store, and he discovered that he had been lying there twenty-four hours. The wallet containing his $900 was missing from his inside vest pocket, and Delavere was missing also.

Yesterday afternoon Maresco was walking through East One Hundred and Eleventh Street when he saw Delavere sitting on the steps in front of No. 308. He called Policeman Nelson of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and Delavere was locked up.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHORTEST LINE
TO THE
GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT COACH EXCURSION
AUGUST 31
Round-Trip $20 From NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS.
Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Similar Excursions Every Wednesday in September Tickets Now on Sale
For further information regarding rates and train service consult Ticket Agents.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

RECORD YEAR FOR RACING

Sensational Performances by Mares a Feature of the Season.

H. B. DURYEA'S GREAT FILLIES

Artful and Tanya in $14,000 Stakes to be Run Wednesday—Weights for the Rich Twin City Handicap.

Following the record-breaking succession of great races in the big Spring handicaps, a new element of the sensational has entered for the Fall season of racing in the prominence that mares have taken in turf affairs. The victory of the maiden filly Artful in the Futurity on Saturday was not the heginning of the mares' prominence, for Tanya and Tradition long before bad proved their merit, among tbe two-year-olds, while tbe meteoric Beldame achieved a distinction without precedent, when, after beating sprinters at every call, shs went out and beat the best field that the turf could produce in the Saratoga Cup race. Hamburg Belle now may he added to the list of great mares of the handicap division, while the stable of H. B. Duryea, in which are sheltered Artful and Tanya, contains other two-year-old fillies reputed to be quite ss fast as the two named.

On the showing mads hy Tanya, unbeaten until she ran for the Futurity, and by Artful, winner of the Futurity, there is room for endless speculation as to just what Bumble Bee might have been capable of, for after the death of Bumble Bee at Saratoga, Trainer J. W. Rogers declared without qualification that Bumble Bee could beat all the others of his stable. Tha stable has, however, a great collection of fillies in Tanya, Artful, Rose of Dawn, Heart's Desire, and Sandria (formerly Cricket), and these with Bumble Bee complete the most remarkable list of young mares ever owned in one stable.

A similarly superlatively good lot of colts was sheltered in the stable of tbe late August Belmont in 1890, His Highness, St. Florian, and Victory being the most successful in their racing when two-year-olds, hut, as in the case of William C. Whitney, death prevented the owner from enjoying the triumphs of the great horses that his judgment had collected. The Whitney stable fared better than the Belmont establishment, as the latter collection was dispersed, and His Highness, Victory, and St. Florian battled against each other, while the least of the entire Whitney establishment by H. B. Duryea has kspt it intact.

Another singular feature of the Duryea list of great fillies is that they were bred by the late owner, from his best-prized stallions, among which were Hamburg and Meddler. Artful is especially a representative of Mr. Whitney's success as a breeder, as she is hy Hamburg and her dam is the daughter of Dandie Dinmont, Martha II., a mare that carried Mr. Whitney's colors in the years when he raced under the name of Sydney Paget. All the fillies are well engaged in stakes at Sheepshead Bay for the present meeting, but of the lot Artful and Tanya both are penalized to the full limit in all their condition stakes, and there is not a question but that Handicapper Vosburgh will look out for both of them in the Great Eastern Handicap.

Tradition, the second horse in the Futurity, also is well engaged at Sheepshead Bay, but is not in the Great Filly Stakes, worth about $14,000, to be run Wednesday, though all the best of the Duryea lot are in it. The fact that fillies were first and sscond for the Futurity for the first time in the history of the stakes Saturday has served to make many turfmen doubt the application of the old maxim that when the fillies beat the colts the colts are a bad lot.

There will he opportunity for demonstration of this view on Saturday of this week, however, as then the proof of the Futurity will be run in the shape of the Flatbush Stakes, at seven furlongs, in which Sysonby may meet Tradition and Tanya again, though Artful is not in that race. On the same day the Century Stakes, of $20,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds and upward to at one mile and a half, will be run, and promises to bring about a meeting of Delhi, Ort Wells, and Bryn Mawr, as the best of the three-year-olds, with some good older horses added.

The weights for the most valuable handicap for horses three years old and upward of the Fall season, the $16,000 Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, to be run Wednesday of this week, have been announced by Handicapper Vosburgh as follows:

	Weight.		Weight.
Hermis	130	Proper	106
Dick Welles	128	Mercury	106
McChesney	127	Leonidas	106
Caughnawauga	125	Rabenstein	106
Hurst Park	124	Graziallo	105
Tha Picket	123	Dainty	105
Ort Wells	123	Claude	104
Delhi	122	Tohoggan	102
Allan A. Dale	120	Dalsman	97
Gunfire	119	The Cricket	97
Lord of the Vale	117	Mineola	97
Beldams	116	Knight Errant	95
Savable	116	Reservation	95
Bryn Mswr	118	Elliott	95
Hurstbourns	114	Nay	90
Major Daingerfield	113	Damon	90
Fort Hunter	113	Marmee	88
Eugenia Burch	109	Adios	87
Acefull	109		

Penalties accrue from 5 P. M., Aug. 27.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, pensities and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Princess Rupert	114	Floralia	109
Belfatrix	114	Ralment	109
Linda Lee	109	Alps	109
Midge	109	Holy Smoke	109
Zeala	109		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

Sals	111	Ethelbert	98
Bandore	100	Cottage Maid	96
Homestead	109	*Ethics	96
Stolen Moments	108	*Silver Days	96
Agnes D	101	*Hoodwink	95
Mart Mullen	101	*Nignette	95
Bristhorpe	100	*Kickshaw	93
Geranium	100	*Hydrangea	91
*Conkling	100	*Liberia	91

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of ceasing, July 16, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Calmgorn	122	Heart's Desire	118
Woodsaw	119	Sanlsberry	115
Siglight	119	Salt and Pepper	112
Dreamer	119		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on ths main track.

Broomstick	129	Memories	110
Lady Amelia	129	Mineola	107
Hamburg Belle	127	Spring	106
Dolly Spanker	115	Divination	102
Ormonde's Right	115	Ancestor	102
Auditor	113	Geranium	100

Weight on Hamburg Belle includes five pounds penalty as a winner after publication of weights.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Pat Costigan	110	Privateer	105
Louis H.	110	Nuit Blanche	105
Sir Lynnewood	110	Lady Prudence	105
Topright	110	Revane	105
Silverfoot	110	Belle of Portland	105
Unqua	107	Kitty G	105
Sir Sbep	107	Spes	105
Phantom	107		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mils and a furlong on the turf course.

Cloverland	126	Incubator	119
Carbuncle	124	Outcome	115
Gold Money	121	Brigand	113
Palmbearer	120	Pentaur	110

REBUFFED SUITOR SHOOTS.

Wounds Girl, Fires at Others, and Then Kills Himself.

Herman Schmidt, fifty-two years old, who until a year and a half ago was a polisher in tbe employ of Tiffany & Co., at Corona, L. I., yesterday put in jeopardy the lives of the entire family of Edward Homborg, who lives on Cook Avenue, near Junction Avenue, Alienhurst, L. I. He succeeded in shooting Bertha, tha fifteen-year-old daughter, through the neck, and fired several shots with his revolver at Mrs. Homborg and others in the house. Then he turned the pistol on bimself and fired twice. Both shots took effect, and he died soon afsr.

Schmidt had known Homborg almost from boyhood, and had lived with the family for over fifteen years. He had seen Bertha grow up, and had recently shown a great deal of affection for her. The girl resented his sttentions, and that seemed to infuriate Schmidt, who is said to have shown signs of mental weakness for more thsn a year.

Mrs. Homborg has been ill for some days. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Thompson of Corona had just left the house after calling upon her when Schmidt made his appearance. About the place, hesides Mrs. Homborg, were Bsrtha and tbe two younger Homborg children, Ida, aged ten years, and Eddie, aged thirteen.

Suddenly Bertha ran toward ber mother, screaming at the top of her voice that Schmidt was trying to kill her. The other two children, hearing their sister's cries, became frightened, and also sought refuge beside Mrs. Homborg. When the latter saw what was up she grappled with the man, but to no purpose. The first shot he fired was aimed at Bsrtha, but missed her, and clipped off a lock of Mrs. Homborg's hair. Thsn Schmidt dodged about until he saw another chance to shoot, and wounded Bertha. At this moment two brothers, Paul and Bruno Maumann, who live on the top floor of the house, rushed down stairs. Schmidt promptly opened fire on them, hut without effect.

In the meantime Mrs. Homborg had escaped into the back yard, taking Ida and Eddie with her. Schmidt then stepped before a large mirror, and, taking cool aim, sent one hullet into his breast and another into his right temple.

The girl's wound is not thought to he fatal.

President Spends Quiet Sunday.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt passed to-day quietly at Sagamore Hill with his family and one or two guests. The President, accompanied hy Mrs. Roosevelt and all of the children except Quentin, attended the morning service at Christ Episcopal Church. Several relatives and neighborhood friends called informally during the afternoon and evening.

Great Stallion Darebin Dead.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 28.—Darehin, one of the leading stallions at J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso stud, has been put to death to put him out of his misery. Darehin had reached the age of twenty-seven years.

Darebin was an Australian-bred horse hy The Peer-Lurline hy Traducer, and in Australia was both a great raceborse and a successful sire. He won the Victoria Derby, Adelaide St. Leger, Melbourne Stakes, and the Sydney Cup among his best races, and sired several noted winners before J. B. Haggin bought him for $30,000 and imported him to America with Sir Modred. At the California stud of Mr. Haggin he was for years one of the best stallions, and was the sire of many large winners, including Waitzer, Ludwig, Nanki Poob, and the fast mare Kildeer, holder of the world's record in a race, a mile run over the straight course at Monmoutb Park in 1892, in 1:37¼.

World's Fair Auto Races.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The automobile races held here to-day in connection with the World's Fair automobile speed contest attracted considerable interest end fast time was made by many well-known racing chauffeurs. The ten-mile race was won by A. C. Webb by a large margin. It was the most important event of the day, the prize being the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Trophy, valued at $500. Summary of leading events:

Five Miles, Vehicles Weighing 881 to 1,342 Pounds.—Won by W. F. Winchester, Syracuse, N. Y., 10-horse power; G. P. Dorris, St. Louis, 24-horse power, second. Time—6:33¼.

Three-Mile Exhibition.—Won by Barney Oldfield, Cleveland, Ohio. Time—3:15 2-6.

Five-Mile, Flying Start, Stock Cars Weighing 881 to 1,432 Pounds.—Won by Webb Jay, Cleveland, Ohio; G. B. Dorris, St. Louis, second. Time—7:16.

Ten Miles, Flying Start, Louisiana Purchase Exposition $500 Trophy, Vehicles Weighing 1,432 to 2,204 Pounds.—Won hy A. C. Webb, Toledo, Ohio, 60-horse power; Webb Jey, Cleveland, Ohio, 10-horse power, second. Time—10:52.

Ten-Mile Lap Race, All Types, Weighing 881 to 1,432 Pounds.—Won by Webb Jay, Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Leathers, St. Louis, second. Time 15:12.

Motorcycle Race, Five Miles.—Won hy H. Maher, 1¾-horse power; A. L. Jordan, St. Louis, 1¾-horse power, second. Time—7:26½.

Sullivan a Montauk Cycle Winner.

W. J. Sullivsn won the five-mils handicap bicycle race at the meeting of the Montauk Wheelmen held on the Merrick Road yesterday. Sullivan and Cummings both started from scratch, and after pacing each other for four miles caught the limit men. Sullivan led Cummings in the last twenty yards and won by a foot. George Greaves was third. Greaves, with a handicap of forty yards, won the one-mile event by ten feet, and also won the two-mile handicap from the sixty-yard mark. The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won hy George Horn; William Maxwell, second; R. O. Brown, third. Time—1:58 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by George Greaves, (40 yards;) Max Horn, (100 yards,) second; Otto Scroft, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:12.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by George Greaves, (60 yards;) William Brown, (100 yards,) second; William Maxwell, (200 yards,) third. Time—6:01 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. J. Sullivan, (scratch;) William Cummings, (scratch,) second; George Greaves, (112 yards,) third. Time—16:04 1-5.

There is not a surface car line in New York City that by transferring will not land you within half a block of The Martinique.

Think of all that may mean!

There are apartments at The Martinique of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms.

Table d'hote or a la carte.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

A FEW of THE THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH

The Metrostyle PIANOLA

YOU CAN PLAY some of the compositions for which Paderewski is famed in concert, according to Paderewski's own interpretation, and so certified over his own signature.

YOU CAN PLAY Moszkowski's Valses just as the clever and versatile composer intended them to be played.

YOU CAN RENDER Richard Strauss' "Traumerei," with all of the delicate tempo shadings which Dr. Strauss himself has embodied in the Metrostyle line.

YOU CAN STUDY the music-drama, "Parsifal," under the tuition of Alfred Hertz, for this famous Wagnerian conductor has metrostyled his interpretations for the Pianola.

YOU CAN ENJOY Chaminade's dainty salon-music, giving the different compositions with the subtle effects which the composer herself has decreed essential to a proper rendition.

YOU CAN PLAY Beethoven's great "Fidelio" overture with the aid of the authorized interpretation made specially for the Metrostyle Pianola by Emil Paur, the eminent Beethoven authority and former Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

YOU CAN PLAY Chopin's "Black Key Etude" and many others of the master's compositions with all the ritardandoes, accelerandoes, etc., which distinguish the public performances of Harold Bauer, the eminent virtuoso.

YOU CAN PLAY Sousa's favorite march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," with the characteristics and mannerisms which have made America's foremost bandmaster famous the world over.

All of these things and hundreds of others are possible to owners of the Metrostyle Pianola. *They are not possible with any other make of piano-player and most of them not even in hand playing.*

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave. near 34th Street.
Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

Rheumatism
yields to Nature's great
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
which effectually overcomes and counteracts Uric Acid. *Sold Everywhere.*

BUTLER WON BIG CYCLE RACE.

Captures Twenty-Mile Professional at Vailsburg—Schlee Shows Up Well.

"Tom" Butler of Boston won the twenty-mile open professional bicycle race at the Vailsburg board track at Newark, N. J., yesterday. Butler, Meade, and Guery captured most of the lap-prize money. At the first lap of the nineteenth mile these three riders caught the others and then had the race to themselves on the last mile for the prize, Butler winning hy a dozen lengths, with Meade three lengths in front of Guery. Fenn finished fourth. Champion Frank Kramer was among the twenty-six startsrs, but after going seven miles he punctured his tire and quit.

Charles Schlee made his first appearance as a professional and won eight lap prizes. The Bedell brothers finished first and second in the half-mile professional consolation race. The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won hy Casper Satter, Brooklyn; A. Hamilton, New York, second; M. Ferrari, Newark, third. Time—1:13 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Mike" Coffey, Newark, (20 yards;) W. Henion, New York, (45 yards,) second; Neil Wickstrom, Montclair, (40 yards,) third; Edward Rnpprecht, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (15 yards,) fourth. Time—0:29 3-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Five Divisions, Five Seconds Apart.—Won by David Mackay, Newark, (Third Division;) W. H. Lee, New York, (Fifth Division,) second; Carl Lemberg, San Jose, Cal., (Fifth Division,) third; Joseph Witting, Newark, (Second Division,) fourth. Time—4:26 2-5. Lap-prize winner—H. E. Chappey, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark.

Twenty-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by "Tom" Butler, Boston; E. L. Meade, Bayonne, second; Al. Guery, Newark, third; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, fourth; Floyd Krebs, Newark, fifth; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, sixth. Time—47:11 4-5. Five miles—Oscar Schwab. Ten miles—E. F. Root. Fifteen miles—"Tom" Butler. Lap-prize winners—Butler, 15; Meade, 13; Guery, 10; Schlee, 3; Schwab, 7; Bardgett, 6; Cadwell, 5; Schreiber, 4; Jacobson, 4; Hadfield, 2; Galvin, 1, and Collett, 1.

Half-Mile Consolation, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook; John Bedell, Lynbrook, second; Charles Hadfield, Newark, third. Time—1:03 4-5.

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM.

Crews Training for Middle States Regatta—New Trophy Exhibited.

The Harlem River oarsmen, who are in training for the regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association on next Monday, took advantage of the pleasant weather of yesterday to obtain as much practice as possible, and ths speedway course, over which the events will be rowed, was thronged with racing craft both large and small during the greater part of the day.

Interest in the junior octuple sculls event, which will be held this year for the first time, was intensified last week by the announcement of the gift of a trophy for the race hy Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell Kent of this city. This trophy, which is valued at $100, was exhibited at the home of the Harlem Rowing Club yesterday, and was greatly admired. Three of the four crews in training for this event, the Hariems, Metropolitans, and Hudsons, were out, but the Union Boat Club eight did not appear, and it was said that it had been obliged to stop rowing on account of the absence of one of its members. It is thought, however, that it will resume training to-day or to-morrow.

It was announced yesterday that a senior double scull race had been added to the list of events for the regatta, and that entries from two pairs of old-time scullers and former National champions had been received. These are Monaghan and Mulcahy of the Albany Rowing Club, who won in 1893, and O'Connell and Buckley of Portland, Me., who were National winners in 1882 and 1883.

It was stated that word had been received from Philadelphia that the Vesper senior eight, the National champions, will take part in the regatta, which, with the Argonauts of Toronto, the New York Athletic Club, and the Staten Island Boat Club entries, will make four crews in this event. It was said, however, that the Argonauts will not send their first eight, which won at the Canadian regatta last month, hut will send their second eight. A sculler from Brockville, Ont., is also expected.

**Homan Wins Century Run.

Novelty feather turbans and hats.

THAT'S the smartest thing for immediate wear. The Simpson Crawford Co.'s assortment is acknowledged to be the largest, most exclusive, $2.95 and upward.

THE NEW LIGHTWEIGHT HATS—They are made of a good quality of Jap. silk—in turbans and Continentals—black, brown and navy. Couldn't buy through regular channels under $4; special Monday at..... $2.75

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

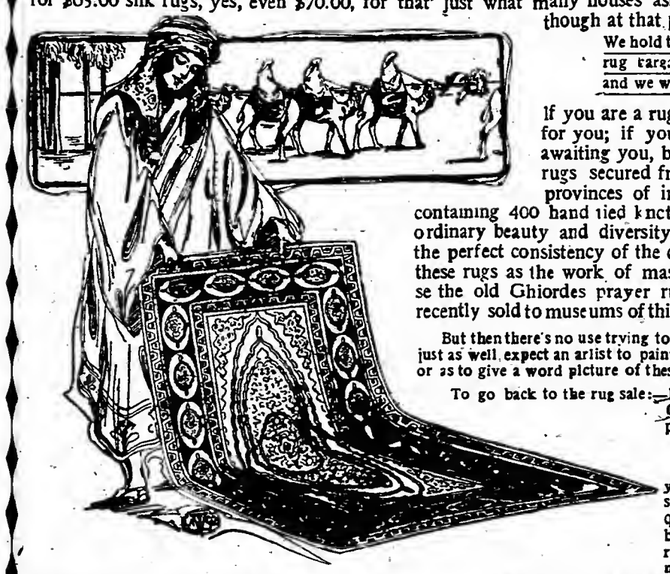
Odd lots $3,50 shirtwaists at $1.

IT'S a sensational bargain, to be sure, but then that's the way to clean up odd lots and broken sizes. Right in season, when you need waists most. For quick choosing we've arranged the entire lot on one large table; early choosing will be a revelation. Second Floor.

Odd ends of lawn waists, some slightly soiled and mussed, worth from $2 to $3.50, while they last..... $1

New York's greatest values in Oriental Rugs.

THIS is not a statement made for mere effect either—emphatically not—we do not do things that way—and here's irrefutable proof to that effect—and its the the rug sensation of a decade wrapped up in this one sentence—$29.50 for $65.00 silk rugs, yes, even $70.00, for that' just what many houses ask for them—there's only 100 of them, though at that price. Third Floor.



We hold this rug sale up as the most remarkable rug bargain event ever offered in New York and we want you to see what you think about it.

If you are a rug connoisseur we've an art treat in store for you; if you are a rug collector we've "rare finds" awaiting you, because during thig sale we'll show prayer rugs secured from Mecca pilgrims and rugs from the provinces of india, Turkey and Persia—floral silk rugs containing 400 hand tied knots to the square inch, of which the extraordinary beauty and diversity of color, together with the perfect consistency of the design throughout, mark these rugs as the work of master artists. Come and se the old Ghiordes prayer rugs. Two similar rugs recently sold to museums of this county for $2,000 each.

$29.50 for $65.00 silk rugs.

But then there's no use trying to tell you about them—might just as well expect an artist to paint a masterpiece with one color as to give a word picture of these rugs. Come and see them.

To go back to the rug sale:—If you are a good judge of Oriental rugs you'll instantly recognize the unparalleled bargain importance of this sale.

$29.50 for $65. Turkish silk rugs.

It's the banner rug bargain of the sale too—you never have and we doubt if you ever will again see or hear of Turkish silk rugs equal to these in quality being sold for $65. They come in all the beautiful colorings for which these highly prized rugs are noted—not a rug worth less than $65; many worth $85. to-day at $39.50 & $29.50.

$16.95 for regular $22.50 antique Shirvan and Kabistan rugs—every rug in perfect condition and selected for its artistic beauty.

Unprecedented rug bargains: If you live within a radius of 300 miles of New York it is worth a special journey to take advantage of this great rug bargain—to the connoisseur, the collector and those well versed in rug lore here's a highly interesting group of antique Anatolin rugs—70 pieces in all—consisting of such old and highly valued weaves as Ladik, Konieh, Koula, Ghiordes, Meles and Bergamo rugs—each one being genuine and very old. As these rugs are very scarce, this may be your last opportunity to add to your collection; positively worth from $50 to $150; while they last at $75 down to..... **$26.50**

$57 for $125 fine Kermanshah,

Tabriz, and Saruk rugs—marvels of the rug weaver's art, representing the best colorings and best grades of Persian rugs. Regular $85 to $125 rugs—but while this lot lasts you buy at the remarkably low bargain price of $57.

Antique Persian rugs, including Shiraz, Kurdistan, Ferreghan and Serebend rugs—beautiful, artistic colorings—not a rug in the lot worth less than $50 and up to $90 at $45, down to..... **$25**

500 regular $2.25 and $3 Anatolian mats at $1.45.

200 regular 3-4 Guenji and Karabagh rugs, $6.95.

210 regular $14.50 to $35.00 Tabriz and Kermanshah mats at $19.50 down to $8.95.

170 beautiful $16.50 Shirvan rugs. $11.65.

Highly prized carpets.

$75 and $85 Kashmere Carpets, $44.75 and $49.75.

$95 and $110 Afghan and Khiva Carpets, $69.50 and $72.50.

$145 to $190 Mueshkabad Carpets at $105 and $75.25.

$265 to $295 Gorevan Carpets at $235 to $175.

$300 to $250 Meshed Carpets at $215 to $175.

$165 to $175 India Carpets at $110.

Last days of our furniture sale.

Only three days more then this great annual August furniture sale will be a matter of history—up to date we've doubled our sales of one year ago. The great success is attributed to these wonderful values: Fifth Floor.

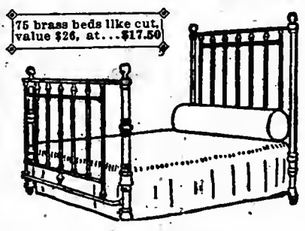
Dining tables.

$7.50 golden oak, $5.50.
$8.50 golden oak, $6.50.
$13 golden oak, $10.00.
$16 golden oak, $12.50.
$19.50 golden oak, $14.75.
$22 golden oak, $17.00.
$26 golden oak, $19.50.
32 golden oak, $24.00.
$35 mahogany, $27.50.
$45 mahogany, $36.00.

Parlor suites.

$40 5-piece suites, $30.
$55 5-piece suites, $37.50.
$57 5-piece suites, $40.
$62 5-piece suites, $50.
$25 3-piece suites, $16.50.
$28 3-piece suites, $18.50.
$32 3-piece suites, $20.00.
$42 3-piece suites, $27.50.
$48 3-piece suites, $30.00.

75 brass beds like cut, value $26, at...$17.50



Brass beds.

$28 brass beds, $19.50.
$26 brass beds, $17.50.
$35 brass beds, $22.00.
$38.50 brass beds, $27.50.
$40 brass beds, $29.50.
$55 brass beds, $38.50.
$58 brass beds, $44.00.

Sideboards.

$20.75 golden oak, $14.00.
$25 golden oak, $19.50.
$38 golden oak, $31.00.
$50 golden oak, $42.00.
$65 Antwerp oak, $52.00.
$50 Antwerp oak, $42.00.
$36 weather oak, $30.00.
$48 mahogany, $41.00.

Golden oak.

$12.50 dressers, $8.00.
$14.00 dressers, $10.00.
$16.00 dressers, $12.00.
$18.00 dressers, $14.00.
$6.50 chiffoniers, $4.25.
$9.50 chiffoniers, $7.25.
$13.50 chiffoniers, $10.50.
$16.00 chiffoniers, $12.00.

China closets.
(Golden oak.)

$20 china closets, $12.50.
$22 china closets, $14.75.
$23 china closets, $17.50.
(Mahogany.)
$64 china closets, $48.00.
$76 china closets, $57.75.
$91 china closets, $68.25.

Sale of blankets, sheets, pillow cases.

THIS is that great annual sale that hotels, boarding houses and families look forward to, in order to secure their season's supply, because prices are known to be much less than wholesale. Main Floor.

10,000 hemmed pillow cases, excellent quality, two sizes, 42x36 inches and 45x36 inches; regular 12½c. values; special at **6c**

Sheets and pillow cases.

Sheets.		Pillow Cases.	
1½x2½ yards.	43c	42x36 inch.....	14c
1¾x2½ yards.	48c	45x36 inch.....	15c
2 x2½ yards.	52c	50x36 inch.....	16c
2¼x2½ yards.	57c	54x36 inch.....	17c

White Eastern wool blankets, 10-4 size, for single beds, pair, $2.50.
11-4 size, for double beds, pair, $3.00.
Fine white blankets, 10-4 size, for single beds, pair, $3.50.
11-4 size, for double beds, pair, $4.50.
12-4 size, for extra large beds, $5.50.
White wool blankets, 11-4 size, for double beds, pair, $5.00.
12-4 size, for extra large beds, pair, $6.00.
Superfine wool blankets, 11-4 size, for double beds, pair, $6.50.
12-4 size, for extra large beds, $7.50.

Crib and cradle blankets.

Small size, pair, $1.50 and $1.95.
Medium size, pair, $2.25 and $3.25.
Large size, pair, $3.25 and $4.75.

$6 down comfortables, $4.95.

500 figured sateen down comfortables, full size, handsome colorings, floral designs, pure down filling; value $6 each; at $4.95

Silk top comfortables.

100 extra fine down comfortables, with silk tops and silk borders, mercerized backs to match, beautiful designs, odorless down filling; value $10 each; at $8.75.

Double bed sizes, white cotton filled; regular $1.75 values, at $1.25.
Regular $2.75 values, at $1.95.
Regular $3 values, at $2.25.

Housekeeping linens; exceptional values.

100 pieces bleached table damask, 66 inches wide, value 50c. yard, at 39c.
150 pieces bleached satin damask, strictly pure Irish linen, new patterns, value 65c. per yard, at 50c.
75 pieces bleached double damask, 2 yards wide, value $1.00 yard, at 85c.
Breakfast and dinner napkins.
$1.25 dozen for $1.75 napkins.
$1.50 dozen for $2.00 napkins.
Hemstitched lunch cloths—yard square:—
Regular $1.00 value at 75c.
Regular $1.25 value at 89c.
Regular $1.50 value at $1.00.
Regular $2.25 value at $1.50.
Hemstitched mercerized damask tea cloths, value 75c., at 55c.
39c. Hemstitched damask tray cloths, 18x27 inches, at 25c.

25c. for 50c. Hosiery

THERE are 1975 pairs in this lot, and for the woman who needs a few more pairs to fill out the season, this is an exceptional chance. Main Floor.

The finest sheer quality, gauze weight, lisle thread, imported two threads, made with double soles, and entire double selvage, full length, perfect quality, very elastic, in the correct tan and russet shades. Regular 50c. ones at **25c.**

$6 Black Mohair Petticoats at $2.95.

Second Floor.

YOUR choice of black moreen and mohair petticoats—trimmed with silk accordeon pleated ruffle and rose quilling---positively worth from $5 to $6—Just a manufacturer's sample lot, at..... $2.95

Boys' Suits, Reefers and Top Coats At $3.95.

WE start the Fall season today with a great sale of Boys' and Children's Suits, Reefers and Top Coats at $3.95. Second Floor.

Coming as this sale does—just before school opening, it provides an unparalleled saving opportunity for economical parents, and you select from the largest, finest and most complete stock of clothing in New York.

Our clothing is not made on the ordinary haphazard factory plan—but according to our specification in so far as the style and workmanship are concerned.

That's why every garment we sell possesses stability and exclusive style.

Norfolk Suits—bloomer trousers, sizes 7 to 16 years..
Double-breasted suits, sizes 7 to 16 years.....
Russian Suits—white Eaton collars, sizes 2½ to 8 years.
Covert Top Coats—sizes 7 to 16 years.
Covert Reefers—sizes 2½ to 10 years.

$3.95

$10 Sale Men's Suits

Men's new Fall Suits. Just 300 at this exceptionally low price and we want to impress upon you that you save from $8 to $10 on each suit.

They're the samples of one of the best makers in New York. Mostly fancy worsteds, single or double-breasted coats—all hand made. A decided bargain at $10. Second Floor.

A china sale you should not miss.

TO SUMMARIZE—prices are less than half—the assortments the largest ever shown at any one time—and there's not an item that does not represent a saving that is possible at any other time of the year. There's that sale of richly decorated 50c. plates at 10c. That's the best thing we've offered in a long time—enough for Monday's selling, though. Fourth Floor.

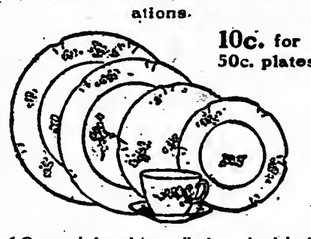
Fine china at less than half price.

10c. for 50c. richly decorated plates with cobalt blue edges—only 160 dozen at the price.
10c. each for daintily decorated butter plates of fine thin china—regular price $2.50 per dozen.
$2 perdozen for $3 bread and butter plates.
10c. for 15c. china cups and saucers.
29c. for 50c. china cups and saucers.
$2.50 for $10 Limoges china chop trays.
$1.50 for $5 Limoges china cake plates.
$2 for $6 Limoges china comb and brush trays.
$2 for $6 Limoges china chocolate pots.
$1 for $3 Limoges china trays.
$1 for $3 Limoges china bon bon dishes.

Morrimma china.

We show by far the largest display of this celebrated decorated china in this city. Thousands of pieces in rich hand painted decorations at unusually low prices.

Porcelain ware in rich blue decorations.



10c. for 50c. plates.

10c. each for plates—all sizes—in rich old blue decorations—regular price $2.50 per doz.
10c. each for cups and saucers—never sold before for less than $2.50 per dozen.
10c. for 25c. vegetable dishes.
10c. for 25c. salad bowls.
5c. for 10c. fruit saucers.

Special values in cut glass.

Our cut glass is all richly and deeply cut and highly polished and, quality considered, you cannot buy in any store in America at these prices.

Cut glass bowls, 8 inches cut, regular price $3.95, at $2.25.
Cut glass nappies, regular price $2, at $1.35.
Cut glass footed bon bon, regular price $2.25 at $1.50.
45c. cut glass knife rests, 25c.
95c. cut glass oil bottles, 50c.
100 $2.25 cut glass water bottles, 95c.
Wine sets, including holder, decanter and 6 glasses, special, the set, $1.00.
Tea Pots—One lot of fancy jet tea pots; all sizes, value up to 75c., at 39c.

Dinner sets.

American porcelain $12 dinner sets, in neat flower decorations, at $7.95.
Limoges china dinner sets, regular price $35.00, at $26.00.

$3.95 for $12.75 silk umbrellas

IT'S a midsummer bargain and not in a long time has such umbrella value been offered—here or elsewhere. Main Floor.

The most beautiful assortment ever gathered together in one lot. The handles are the richest products of the gold and silversmiths' art.

In all we have 459 of them—261 are 28 inches, for men, and 198 are 26 inches for women.

If you have a desire to own one of these beautiful umbrellas this is your chance.

Handles of inlaid and carved ivories, cape horn, buck horn, gun metal, tortoise shell, rare woods, handsomely trimmed; are made with the strongest shanks and rods, and what wonderful bargains they are!

All covered with pure silk, tape edged (roll very close), and we guarantee every one of them. Men's handles are exceptionally unique and handsome. What a chance to effect a saving; from $5 to $12.75; Monday at..... **$3.95**

$5 Oxfords at $1.50

CANNOT say much about these shoes—haven't the room. Suffice to say, however, that they are positively worth up to $5—and there's just 1,200 pairs, and while they last they each go for $1.50. 2d Floor.

A clearing sale of all our $3.50 to $5 Oxford ties—and shoes—including all of our irregular lines of summer shoes—every pair must go—many are suitable for fall—all sizes and all widths. No mail orders.

200 pairs of Resillia $5 cushion sole oxford ties, $1.50.
300 pairs of S. C. S. $3.50 patent calfskin oxford ties at $1.50.
250 pairs women's dull kid or patent kid Du Barry $5.00 low shoes, $1.50.
150 pairs women's S. C. S. $3.50 russet calf oxford ties, $1.50.
400 pairs women's patent calf welt sole S. C. S. $3.50 lace shoes, $1.50.
130 pairs women's russet patent kid $5 benchmade oxfords, $1.50.
500 pairs of $3, $2.50 and $2.25 "Toe Out" shoes for girls and misses, in A to D widths, 6 to 8, 9 to 11, 12 to 2, $1.50.
200 pairs women's white canvas oxford ties, $1.50.

The New Fall Rain Coats, $14.75

Second Floor.

They are the most practical garment made—can be worn in rain or shine—Dressy, neat and very stylish.

But here's the interesting part of this news—we've 150 of the new Fall models—made to sell at $20. today they will be on sale at.. $14.75

They are made in all the new shades of strictly waterproof materials—high or low neck—double plaited back and yoke effects—large metal buttons. Monday at..... $14.75

Our great annual September sale of lace curtains begins to-day.

IT'S the largest and most important lace curtain sale that takes place in New York. For months we've been planning and working for this sale, and nothing has been left undone to make this the most intensely interesting lace curtain sale of the year. For months our experts have been searching the markets of the world for the best and choicest products of the lace maker. France, Switzerland, Scotland, England, Germany and Italy have contributed to this collection, and the result is thousands of pairs of the most beautiful curtains that we have ever shown! Fourth Floor.

But the quality and style have not been the only considerations. Price has been an important factor, and we now offer curtain values that will astonish you!

Bon Femme lace curtains.

Here are the biggest bargains yet! Just 2,655 pieces all told, but they'll not last long at these remarkable prices! The lot includes renaissance, Arabian curtains, Marie Antoinotte curtains and Cluny curtains. The Bonne Femme curtain, with its rich medallion centre and effective draped flounce, is the most stylish curtain in vogue today.

$1.60 for $2.95 Bonne Femme curtains.
$1.95 for $3.95 Bonne Femme curtains.
$2.95 for $5.00 Bonne Femme curtains.
$3.75 for $6.50 Bonne Femme curtains.
$5.00 for $8.00 Bonne Femme curtains.
$6.50 for $12.50 Bonne Femme curtains.

150 ODD BONNE FEMME CURTAINS

at ½, ⅓ and ¼ regular prices! It's a large Importer's sample line, and consists of some of the choicest novelties to be shown one a year from now. Their only fault is that there is only one of a kind. If you've a single window it's a rare opportunity. Each, $3.95, $4.85, $5.90, $7.90 and $9.75.

4,700 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

at almost half price. There's one reason for this remarkable price concession—the maker had too many patterns. Fine Irish point, renaissance, Arabian, Brussels and other real laces; and, no matter what your taste, you'll be sure to find something to suit.

$1.00 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, 49c.
$1.25 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, 69c.
$1.75 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, 98c.
$2.25 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, $1.25.
$2.75 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, $1.50.
$3.25 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, $1.75.
$3.95 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, $2.25.
$5.50 Nottingham lace curtains, per pair, $2.95.

DENTELLE ARABE LACE CURTAINS.

Rich, carefully executed copies of the finest hand made Arabian laces made on the best nets.

$3.95 for curtains usually sold at $5.25 and $5.90.
$4.85 for curtains usually sold at $6.50 and $7.00.
$5.90 for curtains usually sold at $7.50 and $9.00.
$7.50 for curtains usually sold for $10 and $11.50.
$9.75 for curtains usually sold for $12.50 and $15.



IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.

Only the best qualities enter this store—made on the double-thread nets and properly bleached—that means service and satisfaction to our patrons.

$2.25 for the regular $3.25 quality.
$2.95 for the regular $4.50 quality.
$3.75 for the regular $5.50 quality.
$4.85 for the regular $5.90 and $6.50 qualities.
$5.75 for the regular $7.50 quality.
$6.90 for the regular $8.90 and $9.50 qualities.
$8.90 for the regular $12.50 quality.

ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS.

$7.50 pair for $9.75 and $12.50 curtains.
$9.75 pair for $13.50 and $15 curtains.
$11.50 pair for $17.50 and $18 curtains.
$13.50 pair for $18.75 and $20 curtains.
$17.50 pair for $25 and $30 curtains.
$27.50 pair for $35 and $40 curtains.
$30 pair for $50 and $52 curtains.
$35 pair for $62.50 and $70 curtains.

BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS.

For the lover of a fine, sheer, dainty curtain, there's nothing to compare with the Brussels lace. These are exquisitely hand wrought on Brussels nets. The designs are marvels of beauty, and you save ⅓ to ½. Per pair, $4.85, $6.90, $8.50, $9.75, $13.50.

RENAISSANCE AND MARIE ANTOINETTE CURTAINS.

$2.35 pair for curtains sold regularly at $3.50.
$3.95 pair for curtains sold regularly at $5.90.
$5.90 pair for curtains sold regularly at $8.50 to 89.
$8.90 pair for curtains sold regularly at $11.50 to $12.75.
$9.75 pair for curtains sold regularly at $13.50 to $15.75.
$12.50 pair for curtains sold regularly at $17.50.
$19.75 pair for curtains sold regularly at $25 to $27.50.

2,600 FINE LACE DOOR PANELS.

At half price and less. You've never seen fine door panels priced so cheaply! All are beautiful, exclusive designs. It's not merely a panel, but art in lace work.

RENAISSANCE ARABIAN AND MARIE ANTOINETTE PANELS.

$1.25 for panels usually sold at $2.50 to $2.95.
$1.95 for panels usually sold at $3.95 to $4.50.
$2.25 for panels usually sold at $4.50 to $5.00.
$2.95 for panels usually sold at $6.00 to $7.50.

IRISH POINT PANELS.

Not a panel worth less than double our price. Each 89c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.50.

September sale of housefurnishings

ONE of the conspicuous bargain features of our September sale of housefurnishings To-day will be a special offering of the famous Jewett refrigerator at 25% reduction from our already low selling price. Basemsnt Salesroom.



The exterior of these refrigerators is of ash, golden finish, with polished brass trimmings, galvanized iron food racks; the walls are packed with charcoal, the ice chamber is made of heavy galvanized iron with corrugated ice rack, patented spring socket casters, and removable waste pipe.

Extraordinary—12c. per yd. for 5-4 table oilcloth. At this very low price we cannot fill mail orders nor send C. O. D. Only 5 rolls at this price.

IRONWARE.

85c. FOR REGULAR $1.00 set of Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 irons, 1 stand and holder.
85c. FOR REGULAR $1.25 food chopper.
10c. FOR REGULAR 15C. 10-qt. galvanized water pails.
$1 FOR REGULAR $1.75 IMPORTED 20-lb. family scale.
$1 FOR REGULAR $1.50 ASH cans, made of extra heavy galvanized iron, 26 in. high.
29c. GALVANIZED GARBAGE can with sanitary cover, regular value, 45c.
23c. FOR SILVERS POTATO press.
12c. FOR COLD HANDLE steel fry pans.
10c. FOR 10 IN. PIE plates.
25c. FOR 5 ROLLS OF TOILET paper and nickel holder.
7c. FOR THE PARLOR pride stove enamel.
20c. FOR LIGGETT'S household disinfection.
5c. PER BOTTLE OF AMMONIA.
5c. FOR TWO WIRE COAT hangers.
79c. FOR THE NO SAY curtain stretcher.
BROOMS, WRINGERS, AND WILLOW WARE.
95c. FOR THE POPULAR 4 wheel carpet sweeper.
50C. PARLOR BROOMS, BEST corn, sewed four times; special at..... 25c.
$2.50 STANDARD CARPET sweeper; special at..$1.75
95c. FOR THE CHALLENGE clothes wringer; has two 10 in. white rolls and hard wood frame.
$2.50 FOR THE UNIVERSAL clothes wringer; guaranteed for 3 years.
$1.00 OVAL CLOTHES BASKET, extra large size; special at..... 49c.
$1.50 SQUARE CLOTHES hamper, wood bottom, special at..... 95c.
DOUBLE COATED ON STEEL "Ideal" enamelled ware at extraordinary prices.
23c. for 1½ QT. TEA POTS.
27c. FOR 2 QT. COFFEE pots.
38c. FOR 1½ QT. RICE BOILers.
23c. FOR 5 QT. LIPPED saucepans.
27c. FOR 4 QT. BERLIN saucepans.
37c. FOR 6 QT. BERLIN saucepans.
29c. FOR 10 QT. RINSING pans.
82c. FOR 10 QT. BREAD raiser and cover.
19c. FOR 4 QT. PRESERVing kettles.
24c. FOR 6 QT. PRESERVing kettles.
47c. FOR 4 QT. PUDDING pans.
15c. FOR 10 IN. COLANDers.
$8 GAS COOKERS SPECIAL at $4.90, stand 30 inches high, have large; smooth top surface, neat nickel plated trimmings and nameplate; three large boiling burners of the star drilled pattern; separate burners in oven for baking and broiling, extra broiler pan, and pan rack for oven, which is 16 inches wide. This stove bakes, roasts and broils to perfection, and in all competition tests this cooker has proven the best special for the sale, at $4.90.



$4.90

$2.25 GAS STOVES, 2 burner style, with large, smooth top, 23 inches long, finished in black; special at..... $1.50
$1 FOR REGULAR $1.75 gas portable reading lamp, complete with burner, mantel, white opal shade and cup and 6 feet of tubing; 7c. for extra mantels.
$1.75 FOR $2.50 CHAFING Dishes, heavy nickel plated, mounted on wrought iron stand, asbestos alcobol burner.
$1.65 FOR $2.50 5 O'CLOCK nickel tea kettls and stand.

Extraordinary Values in Silverware

JUST a year ago we held a similar sale and we broke all selling records—and we offer these extraordinary values in order to surpass our mark of last year. Main Floor.

$6.75 for a $12 four-piece hand burnished Tea Set—consisting of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder and Creamer.

$4.00 Silverware at $1.75.

We mean just what we say when we tell you that the values are $4—candlesticks, chocolate pots, nut bowls, bread trays, cake baskets, berry dishes, round waiters, condensed milk holders, fern dishes, bonbon baskets, coffee pots, sugar spoon holders, creamers, &c., while they last, at..... **$1.75**

The above articles are all high grade quadruple plate on the best grade of white metal, and each piece is worth from two to three times the selling price.

95c. for $2 ODD PIECES of odds and ends silverware of every description.

New York's finest grocery

ANNUAL MONTHLY SALE commences Monday. The prices for the best goods for family use were never so attractive as now. Send us your order; we guarantee to save you a substantial amount on your monthly grocery bills. Careful packing and prompt delivery. Sixth Floor.

FLOUR—ROYAL STUART Premium Patent or Simpson Crawford Co.'s Best XXXX Patent. These two brands are equal to the best milled. The wholesale cost is now $7.10. We will sell 1,000 bbls. at $5.98 bbl.; ½ bbl. sack 75c

BACON—ARMOUR'S OR Swift's Fine Sugar Cured; 4 to 5 lb. strips, lb..... 12c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFfee—The celebrated Stuart blend of old Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha; particular people use this coffee in preference to all other blends; 25 lb. drum, $3.00; 10 lb drum, $3.25; 3 lbs. in canister, $1.10; lb..... 35c

COFFEE — A FAVORITE blend of fine imported Java and Mocha blended to make a rich, pleasing cup; 25 lb. drum, $2.25; 10 lbs., $2.47; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.—Choice of three high grade brands, Runkel's, Royal Stuart or Lowney's; reduced from 35c. lb. to 28c

FRAGRANT NEW TEAS—Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast or India Ceylon and all $1.00 Teas; 5 lbs. in lead foil tea caddy, $3.50; 1 lb. chest 75c

HAMS—ARMOUR'S BEST Star, or Swift's Premium. These Hams are extra selected, perfectly sugar cured and carefully smoked. Other stores advertise second quality Hams at similar prices. The best are the most economical and satisfactory. We sell the family size, 10 to 12 lbs. each, 11½ at, per lb..... 13½c NOTE—These Hams are specially canvased for delivery.

NORWAY MACKEREL—Extra fancy fat Bloaters, without heads or tails. If you want really fine Mackerel send us your order; 10-lb. pail, $2.00; 5-lb. pail..... $1.15

FORCE—WE SELL THE regular 15c. carton at ..... 10c Limit two cartons to each purchaser.

PRINCESS TEAS — THE newest and choicest selections from India and Ceylon; red label, lb., 80c.; white label, lb., 60c.; blue label, lb..... 38c

FAIRY WHITE FLOATing Soap—The regular 5c. carton, 3c. Limit 5 cartons to each purchaser.

FRESH SHREDDED COCOANUT—Lb. 12c

FRESH BUTTER — ROYAL Stuart extra creamery. Churned fresh daily from purs, sweet cream; 1 lb. net weight in sealed stone crock, (delivered,) $1.25; 10c. rebats for the empty crock when returned with handle and cover complete.

SALMON—Bonita Brand—Finest Red Alaska Fish; doz., $1.65; 1 lb. can 14c

INER-SEAL BISCUIT — Social Teas, Butter Thins, or Pretzelettes; carton, 7c.; six cartons 41c

CORN STARCH—Royal Stuart—Use it for puddings, custards and other deserts; 1 lb. carton, 6c.; 6 cartons..... 35c

RICE—Carolina Whole Head, lb., 8c.; 4 lbs. 30c

NEW ASPARAGUS—The Celebrated Gold Dust Brand; just arrived from California; 2½ lb. can, 25c.; 28c.; dozen..... $3.25

ASPARAGUS TIPS—ROYAL Stuart, the tender points of the finest California Asparagus; dozen, $3.35; can..... 30c

GOLD DUST—THE USUal price in other stores is 20c.; we sell the big 4 lb. package at ..... 14c Limit 2 packages to each purchaser.

OLD HERMITAGE RYE OR Bourbon Whiskey (11 years old), very smooth, mellow whiskey; gallon, $5.50; full quart bottle $1.50

SCOTCH WHISKEY — RAMsey's Fine Old Liquor; just what you want to make a perfect Highball; gallon, $4.00; bot. 88c

GUINNESS' DUBLIN Stout, Bulldog bottling; imported in glass; nearly everybody knows the regular price is $1.75. Order Monday and save 25c. The price will be..... $1.50 Limit one dozen to each purchaser.

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY OR Muscatel—The richest and purest wines produced in California; selected vintages; gallon, $2.25, $2.00, $1.50, $1.25 and 95c.; full quart bottle, 95c., 60c., 45c. and 35c

CALIFORNIA CLARETS — Gallon, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c., ... 58c and .....

CHATEAU LA TOUR — F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux. Imported in glass. This wine was never sold for less than $10 per case. Special for Monday—case 24 pints, $8.50; case 12 quarts..... $5.50

HOLLAND GIN—VAN GELder & Essen; none superior for medicinal or table use; gallon, $2.85; bottle 69c

First lesson.

One, two, three,
and,—
One, two, three,
and,—

Last lesson

(5 YEARS LATER).

M-a-d-a-m-e, your expression is dee-vine! Ah! ze tempo! Ze tempo!! Six months more and work, work, work! V-e-r-e-e h-a-r-d.

The Cecelian piano player brushes aside years of labor and gives you a magnificent musical education in a day — with the tremendous cost left out.



Any selection can be played a thousand *different* ways — interpreted to please your every whim and mood.

Cecelians are guaranteed the finest piano player made, by ourselves, by the manufacturers. Price: $250. Terms: easy payments or cash.

Our private music rooms are at your disposal free.

Monday (to-day) is an excellent day to visit them. Fourth Floor.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich
At the PIANO
Mr. Walter Crippen
At the AUTOPIANO, and By Aid of the ANGELUS
Will entertain our visitors to-day with a very fine program of instrumental music, during our Musical Demonstration of the *Autopiano*, the *Angelus*, and *Chickering* and *Vose* Pianos.
Second Floor, Balcony.

Men's Fall Overcoats
To Order, $30

A special price on some particularly handsome coats. Made up in faultless fashion to your order from a specially selected group of materials.

There are medium-colored covert cloths; dark and medium Oxford mixtures, in smooth and rough flaked fabrics; either silk-lined and faced to edge, or with silk lining and cloth facing; according to the style of the coat. *Thirty Dollars.*

An exceptional opportunity, just when cool days emphasize the need of a Fall Top Coat.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Autumn Suitings For Women
At $1 instead of $1.50

These smart suitings are in men's wear effects, which are to be so popular this Fall. The manufacturer overdid the matter last season, and fashion has produced the larger demand after he got tired waiting, so we are able to offer this handsome lot of suitings at a third below their real value.

The materials are in mixed grounds of grays, blues and blacks with white shot and small dashes of bright contrasting colors, forming overplaids.

50 inches wide. $1 instead of $1.50.

Rotunda.

Last Three Days of the August Sale
Parlor Furniture at Half Price

The unusual character of the splendid offerings presented on our furniture floors this Monday morning, can only be realized when you see the furniture with your own eyes. Every Suite of strictly Parlor Furniture that remains from our August Sale is included in this radical movement. The price of every Suite on the floor is cut exactly in half. This means that the very finest mahogany and gold "period" suites are offered at half price as well as the lowest-priced imitation mahogany patterns. In addition to the parlor suites there will be odd sofas, divans, wall chairs, reception chairs, arm chairs, and other pieces of parlor furniture *at the same remarkable reductions.* There is not a parlor suite, there is not a cabinet, there is not a chair that is not splendidly worth the original value which we indicated on its price ticket. Every piece was made by a manufacturer of high-class furniture. Every piece was made to be sold in the regular way, at its full value.

When we offered this furniture at reductions of a quarter to a third we stirred up housekeepers in New York City, and for many miles around, and have done a tremendous business every day this month. Now we have just three days to clear our floors of the furniture that remains; so that September may find us ready to receive the fine new stocks of parlor furniture, every piece of which we are determined shall be spic-span-new for Autumn selling.

All the parlor furniture must be swept out clean during these three days, and the radical price cuttings will do it in a hurry, we are sure. And the housekeepers who share these last offerings of the sale will congratulate themselves for many a day after they get it into their homes, and realize how little it cost them.

Here are brief descriptions of the Half-price Parlor Suites. Remember that many of them will be sold quickly this morning; but if the ones here described are sold, there will be plenty of others to show you throughout the day.

$20 Parlor Suite at $10
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, panel backs, tapestry covered seats.

$55 Parlor Suite at $27.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch mahogany veneered panels, tapestry cover.

$67 Parlor Suite at $33.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, crotch mahogany panels, moulded and carved, damask cover.

$68 Parlor Suite at $34
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, paneled and carved backs, damask covered seats.

$70 Parlor Suite at $35
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, polished and moulded, claw feet, tapestry cover.

$75 Parlor Suite at $37.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, highly polished, damask cover.

$75 Parlor Suite at $37.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames with panels of finest crotch mahogany veneers, damask cover.

$80 Parlor Suite at $40
Two-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany frames, panel backs, Sofa and Arm Chair, tufted seats, high arms, embossed velour cover.

$90 Parlor Suite at $45
Two-piece Parlor Suite; Sofa and Arm Chair, mahogany frames, fine tapestry cover.

$90 Parlor Suite at $45
Three-piece Parlor Suite; gilt frames, Louis XIV. design, damask cover.

$102 Parlor Suite at $51
Two-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany frames, English design, highly carved and moulded, damask cover.

$110 Parlor Suite at $55
Three-piece Parlor Suite; shaped legs, claw feet, tapestry cover, large sized Sofa, Arm and Wall Chair, overstuffed frames.

$115 Parlor Suite at $57.50
Five-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, highly polished, damask cover.

$120 Parlor Suite at $60
Three-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany frames, moulded and carved, shaped legs, damask cover.

$125 Parlor Suite at $62.50
Five-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved, figured damask cover.

$150 Parlor Suite at $75
Five-piece Parlor Suite; imitation mahogany frames, carved and polished, claw foot legs, figured tapestry.

$150 Parlor Suite at $75
Three-piece Parlor Suite; rococo design; solid mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, figured damask cover.

$155 Parlor Suite at $77.50
Two-piece Gold Parlor Suite; Louis XIV. design, moulded and carved frames, silk damask cover.

$170 Parlor Suite at $87.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI., solid mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, silk damask cover of fine design and quality.

$190 Parlor Suite at $95
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Empire design; solid mahogany frames of fine design, richly moulded, gold decorated with lacquered brass trimmings, silk damask cover, gold ground, green figure.

$210 Parlor Suite at $105
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XIV. design, walnut frames, French walnut finish striped with gold, satin damask cover.

$215 Parlor Suite at $107.50
Five-piece Parlor Suite; mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, damask cover.

$275 Parlor Suite at $137.50
Two-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XV. design, large sofa and reception chair; frames are solid mahogany of elegant workmanship; satin damask cover.

$325 Parlor Suite at $162.50
Two-piece Gold Parlor Suite; Art Nouveau design, frames of elaborate design and carving, moire silk cover.

$325 Parlor Suite at $162.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI. design, walnut frames, French finish, gold decorations, richly carved, silk damask cover.

$335 Parlor Suite at $167.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; gold frames, rococo design, richly carved, damask cover.

$350 Parlor Suite at $175
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XV., solid mahogany frames, fine mouldings and rich carvings, green silk damask cover with rose decorations.

$360 Parlor Suite at $180
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI., solid mahogany frames of elaborate design, construction and finish, finest quality workmanship, satin damask cover.

$425 Parlor Suite at $212.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XVI., powdered gold frames, richly moulded and carved, finest possible finish, silk damask cover.

$450 Parlor Suite at $225
Two-piece Parlor Suite; Louis XV., solid mahogany frames, richly carved and moulded, imported cover of landscape and figured tapestry.

$475 Parlor Suite at $237.50
Three-piece Parlor Suite; Empire design, solid mahogany frames of elaborate design, richly carved, gold lacquered brass trimmings, satin damask cover.

Fourth floor.

An Early Display of MOURNING HATS for Autumn

Our milliners have been profiting by the ideas suggested by the many early arrivals of Paris millinery, one development of which has been worked out in the very fine collection of Mourning Millinery which fills our Second Floor Salon this morning.

The new *Directoire* styles are in evidence, showing the large high crowns, and the picture hat flares that are so becoming to most women. The Monte Carlo turban, in several very smart frames, is also shown. But the styles are not confined and the variety is as large as the number of hats, as no two are alike.

There are some very unique effects produced by the new materials; and while black is necessarily somber, the styles are unusually beautiful and becoming.

Even if you do not wish a hat that is entirely black, you will be interested in the styles that these mourning hats display. It is an unusually artistic exhibition.

Millinery Salon, Second floor.

CORSETS
Of Exceptionally Good Value

We are able to sell them at these low prices by special arrangements with the makers. You'll see in the list a good many brands you know—and can have confidence in all of them:

At 50c, worth 75c—Moderately low bust; long over hips and abdomen; firm eyelets for supporters.

At 65c, worth $1—Girdles; define the waist line sharply; give freedom to hips and bust.

At 68c, worth 85c—Warner's Rust-proof Batiste Girdles; long over hips and abdomen; supporters attached.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets for full figures; long and full over the hips; medium front waist up.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets for slender figures; low bust; short hips; no side steels.

And a little special emphasis on these "Special Dollar Corsets":

At $1, worth $1.50—The *Special Dollar Corset*; correct for figures requiring fairly long waist; reduces abdomen. Handsomely finished with lace and ribbon.

Tenth street Elevator—First floor.

Embroidered Medallions at 5c
Instead of 10c, 20c and 30c

Here are thousands of medallions from St. Gall, which should be selling regularly for 10c, 20c and 30c each. They go on sale today at the ridiculously little price of 5c each.

There is very large variety of designs, ranging from 2 inches square to 6 inches square, with round, oval and fancy figures. Some show Mexican work effects, others with openings to be run with ribbon, some in leaf shapes, some in dainty outline, some in very heavy solid embroidery. They will provide beautiful decorations for all sorts of waists and dresses, and will be picked out as fast as women see them, but there is no danger of shortage. A fine supply is ready today, and more are coming.

Broadway.

The Finest Imported Broadcloths at $1.50 a Yard
Regularly $3.50

These are the very finest Broadcloths made in France. Compared with the Broadcloths that you can usually buy for $1.50, they are as lustrous silk to dull cotton. Broadcloth is the most staple of all wool fabrics; and while these pieces were the earlier stock of the importer, it requires expert knowledge to distinguish them from the newest pieces that have arrived.

The manufacturers are very jealous of their product, which brings the highest price of any broadcloth made, and they are particular that their customers shall secure only goods of the present season; and their agents were instructed to make quick disposal of the stock on hand. We secured them at the insignificant price that enables us to make this offering today.

The lot contains less than two thousand yards, in twenty-four different colorings, including dark greens, garnets, dark gray, light gray, tan, castor, Russian blue, moss green, hunter's green, mole, reseda, cadet blue, and olive green.

Now at $1.50 a yard, instead of $3.50.

Rotunda.

Sixty Tailored Suits
At $10, worth $18 to $30

Enough to make a small company of forehanded women thoroughly contented with their Fall Tailored Frocks, and $8 to $20 ahead on the transaction.

The Suits are all stylish members of our own stock—of cheviot, mohair, homespun and various mixtures. Workmanship is of the best; the suits are all adapted for wearing from now right on into the Autumn. All sizes, 32 to 44, are here in one style or another—and, as usual, earliest comers get the best of the bargain. Suits that have been regularly $18 to $30, today

Ten Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Broadway.

Silks at Sixty-five Cents
For 85c to $1.25 Qualities

Plain Silks, Fancy Silks, colors and black—a most satisfying assortment of the silks you're seeking for Fall dress purposes. Five thousand yards compose the offering, all reliable, new, desirable Silks, that would cost 85c to $1.25 at full prices.

For various good and sufficient reasons we are able to sell them at

65 Cents a Yard

In the group there are:

Novelty Checked Louisines in medium colorings for waists.

Fancy Glace Taffetas with neat white figures in brown, green, navy blue or cardinal effects.

Glace Taffetas with white figures on black, cardinal or purple, in striped effects.

Fancy Cord Silks with grounds of black, cardinal; blue or jasper, with tiny white flecks.

Fancy Louisines with mottled design over white stripes; various colorings.

Fancy Checked Taffetas in black and white, with small colored dots.

White Fancy Silks in various styles.

Fancy Brocaded Taffetas in light effects with narrow stripes, for waists or dresses.

Black Taffetas; 27 in. wide; of excellent quality.

White Taffetas, 20 in. wide; imported; fine, bright and durable.

Black Peau de Soie; a very serviceable quality, with "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage; bright and fine finish.

Rotunda.

August Upholstery News
That Caps the Climax

We're resolved to wind up the month's upholstery business with a blaze of glory. Hence a salvo of price-fireworks that cannot fail to impress and interest the housekeeper who is bent on making her Winter quarters comfortable.

We've gone through this splendid stock picking out desirable goods to sell at prices that save an average third, and marshal them before you this morning. A brave array, you'll concede, and a two-dollar investment will buy a liberal $3 worth, all along the line:

Lace Curtains

White Irish Point Sash—from two to five pairs of a pattern:

$1.50 pair from $2.25	$2.65 pair from $4
$2.25 pair from $3.50	$3 pair from $4.50
$2.10 pair from $3.25	$3.75 pair from $5.75
$2.50 pair from $3.75	$4 pair from $6

Ivory Irish Point Sash—from two to seven pairs of a pattern:

$2.10 pair from $3.25	$3.50 pair from $5.50
$2.65 pair from $4	$4 pair from $6.25
$3.25 pair from $4.75	

Arabian Sash—from two to sixteen pairs of a pattern:

$4.75 pair from $7	$8 pair from $12
$5.50 pair from $8.50	$9.50 pair from $14.50
$6.25 pair from $9.50	$12.25 pair from $18.50
$7 pair from $10.50	$16.50 pair from $25

Madras—from two to twelve pairs of a pattern:

$2.50 pair from $3.75	$5.50 pair from $8.50
$3.25 pair from $4.75	$6.25 pair from $9.50
$4 pair from $6	$6.50 pair from $10
$5.25 pair from $7.75	$8 pair from $12

White Irish Point—full size, four to nineteen pairs of a pattern:

$2.65 pair from $4	$4.50 pair from $6.75
$3.50 pair from $5	$5.25 pair from $7.75
$3.75 pair from $5.75	$6.25 pair from $9.50
$4.25 pair from $6.50	$8 pair from $12

Ivory Irish Point—full size, two to twenty-four pairs of a pattern:

$2.25 pair from $3.50	$3.50 pair from $5.50
$2.65 pair from $4	$4 pair from $6
$3 pair from $4.50	$4.25 pair from $6.50
$3.25 pair from $5	$6.50 pair from $10

Portieres

Heavy Cotton Tapestry—Oriental and floral designs, in good range of colors; some corded, others fringed.

$3.75 pair from $5.65	$7 pair from $10.50
$5.50 pair from $8.50	$11 pair from $16.50

Imported Oriental Silk-faced Tapestry—in fine Oriental colorings.

$8 pair from $12	$8.50 pair from $12.75

Armure and Repp Portieres, with the narrow tapestry borders appliqued on edge; at $8.25 pair, instead of $12.75, $13 and $13.50.

Also others at $3.25 pair, from $6.50; $2.85 pair, from $5.75; $7 pair, from $10.25.

Table Covers

Of heavy tapestry, fringed all around; some excellent styles to choose from, at these prices, in popular sizes:

1½ x 1½ yds., at $1.25 each, from $1.75; $1.85 each, from $2.75; $2.10 each, from $3.25.

2 x 3 yds., at $3.25 each, from $4.75; $4 each, from $6; $5 each, from $7.50.

Imported Cretonnes Art Tickings Printed Cretonnes, Etc.

Imported Cretonnes—31 in. wide, striped and floral designs. Light grounds, pretty colorings, for hangings or coverings: At 30c yard, from 50c; 35c yard, from 55c; 40c yard, from 65c.

Domestic Cretonnes, in great variety of patterns and colors, at 8c yard, from 15c.

Art Tickings, in light dainty colorings and patterns, at 12½c yard, from 25c.

Figured Sateens—very soft and pretty for light hangings, at 12½c yard, from 18c, 20c and 25c.

Couch Covers

Figures and colors reversible, so that they may be used on either side. Fringed all around, 58 x 108 in., at $2.75 each, from $4.50.

Lounging Pillows

We are almost giving them away at such prices. Silk floss filling, covered with linen taffeta, pretty French cretonnes and Dutch prints; at 90c each, from $1.35; $1.85 each, from $2; $2 each, from $3.

Drapery Hangings

New coverings for your furniture or walls—all at half prices:

Cotton Tapestries in immense variety; also a few silk in the lot—

40c yd., from 80c	$1.25 yd., from $2.50
80c yd., from $1.65	$1.75 yd., from $3.50
$1.15 yd., from $2.25	$2.50 yd., from $5.

Jute Tapestries; some plain, others striped; in various colors:

35c yd., from 70c	75c yd., from $1.50
45c yd., from 90c	85c yd., from $1.75
60c yd., from $1.25	

Silk Damasks—a fine array of handsome fabrics and colorings, in excellent patterns; some of our best sellers in the lot:

$1 yd., from $2	$1.90 yd., from $3.75
$1.15 yd., from $2.35	$4.50 yd., from $9.
$1.25 yd., from $2.50	

Sash Curtain Materials

At one-third less than usual prices. They have been the season's best sellers.

A few dainty patterns of *Printed Swiss Muslins*, in attractive designs and colorings; 36 in. wide, at 10c. yard, from 15c.

Colored Madras; handsome patterns; at 20c yard, from 30c; 25c yard, from 40c; 75c yard, from $1.25.

Nottingham Net, at 30c yard, from 45c; 60c yard, from 90c; 65c yard, from $1.

Third floor.

Silk Petticoats and Silk Waists

If you're getting your Fall outfit together—let us show you an attractive group of Silk Petticoats, in Autumn styles and colors, that are worth $1.75 more than their very low price.

At $5, worth $6.75

Light or dark colored Taffeta; also black. Deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with ruche or gathered ruffle. Silk foundation.

And a fine lot of Silk Waists to go with:

At $3.75, worth $4.75

Of black Peau de Cygne; front, cluster-plaited, trimmed with fancy stitching and buttons. Strap over shoulder; back and sleeves plaited.

Main Aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK BEAT ST. LOUIS

McGraw's Men Took Two Games Without Any Trouble.

NO CONTESTS FOR AMERICANS

Chicago Nearly Shuts Out the Quakers and Cincinnati Easily Defeats Boston.

Only National League teams were scheduled to play yesterday, and all but Brooklyn and Pittsburg were engaged. At St. Louis the New Yorks won two games quite handily, leaving them only thirty-two to play. Neither the Philadelphia nor Boston team proved troublesome to Chicago and Cincinnati. The New Yorks wind up at St. Louis to-day, and then go to Cincinnati for four games, which will be their last appearance in the West this season. Summary of yesterday's play follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati, 19; Boston, 6.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	10	8	9	13	13	15	12	80	.714
Chicago	7	..	9	8	8	10	12	13	67	.604
Cincinnati	7	8	..	6	9	11	12	13	66	.584
Pittsburg	5	9	6	7	..	8	11	9	63	.578
St. Louis	3	6	6	10	..	..	11	12	12	60	.531
Boston	1	8	6	2	7	..	..	8	11	43	.374
Brooklyn	2	2	6	4	6	9	..	..	9	38	.345
Philadelphia	3	4	5	7	4	5	4	..	..	32	.283
Games lost	32	44	47	46	55	72	72	81			

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
New York.	..	6	8	7	9	10	13	12	65	.607
Boston	7	..	10	9	7	10	10	13	66	.606
Chicago	10	9	..	5	9	8	10	13	64	.577
Philadelphia	5	5	11	..	8	11	9	11	60	.577
Cleveland	6	8	4	10	..	9	8	15	60	.566
Detroit	6	6	7	4	4	..	6	11	47	.439
St. Louis	6	9	5	4	5	6	..	8	42	.400
Washington	2	0	2	2	4	7	7	..	24	.224
Games lost	42	43	47	44	46	60	63	80		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Over Twenty Thousand People Saw New York Win Twice from St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28.—A crowd which filled every seat and overflowed onto three sides of the big field saw the New York team win two games from St. Louis at National League Park this afternoon. The score of the first game was 6 to 1, and of the second 8 to 3. The local men did their best, but were clearly outclassed. "Iron Man" McGinnity kept them guessing during the entire first game, and Taylor had them as badly puzzled throughout the second. The visitors played a snappy, vigorous game that was a delight to watch. Every man played ball all the time, and the errors scored against them were due to their zeal in accepting unusual chances. The moment a batsman hit a ball he was off and away, and although this occasionally brought them to grief, it brought them many more scores than mishaps.

The New Yorks had one bad inning in the field in the second game—the fourth—when Shannon scored a run on three errors. Starting off with a light tap to Taylor, which looked an easy out, he was safe at first on Taylor's fumble. Bresnahan dropped the ball when Taylor finally threw it to first, and Shannon went to second. He was advanced to third on Beckley's sacrifice hit, and when McLean batted to Devlin the runner had a good lead for home. When Devlin threw to the plate Shannon turned back for third, and Bowerman tossed the ball forty feet over Devlin's head and Shannon tallied. The scores:

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	0	0	1	5	2	Bresn'h'n,cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Shannon, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Donlin, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	1
McLean, c.	1	1	8	1	1	Mertes, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	2	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	5	0
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	2	2	2	4	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1	Bowerm'n,c.	2	3	3	3	1
McFarl'd, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Brain	0	0	0	0	0						
**Grady	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	3	7	27	15	4	Total.	8	11	27	15	3

*Batted for Barclay in ninth inning.
**Batted for McFarland in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
New York	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	—8

Two-base hit—McGann. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Taylor, Burke, Beckley. Double plays—Farrell, Shay and Beckley, 2; Taylor, Dahlen and McGann. Stolen bases—Mertes. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Base on balls—Off McFarland, 1. Struck out—By McFarand, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—21,900.

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shay, ss.	0	0	1	5	2	Bresn'h'n,cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Shannon, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	Browne, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Grady, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Mertes, lf.	2	0	2	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	3	3	4	0
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	Devlin, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	1	1	5	Warner, c.	0	1	5	1	0
O'Neill, p.	0	1	0	3	1	McGinty, p.	1	2	2	1	0
Total.	0	5	27	15	3	Total.	6	11	27	15	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—6

Two-base hit—Burke. Three-base hits—Devlin, McGinnity. Sacrifice hits—Browne; (2) Mertes. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. Wild pitch—O'Neill. Bases on balls—Off O'Neill, 3; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 11. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

CINCINNATI, 19; BOSTON, 6.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Boston supply of pitchers gave out in the fifth inning, when Fisher was forced out by having his finger injured. Delehanty came in from second, and finished the game in the box with more credit than either of his predecessors. Ewing was the only pitcher in the game who performed well, but one run being scored off him. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	2	2	14	0	0	Geler, cf.	2	b	0	1	2	2	0
Seymour, rf.	2	0	2	0	0	Gannell, rf.	0	0	2	2	0
Sebring, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Ab'chio, ss.	2	2	2	3	1
Odwell, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Cooley, lf.	1	3	3	0	0
St'nf'ldt, 3b.	3	2	1	0	0	D'b'y, 2b., p.	0	2	0	5	1
Corcor'n, ss.	4	3	3	4	0	Willis, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
H'grins, 2b.	2	2	2	5	0	Moran, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Peltz, c.	4	2	2	6	2	Marshall, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Kellum, p.	1	0	0	1	0	McN'lis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Fisher, p., cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Total.	19	18	27	13	0	Total.	6	13	24	12	5

Cincinnati	6	5	0	0	5	1	0	2	—19	
Boston	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—6	

Two-base hits—Cooley, Sebring. Three-base hits—Odwell, Corcoran, Abbaticchio. Stolen bases—Sebring, Odwell, 2; Steinfeldt, Huggins, Kelley. Double plays—Kellum, Peltz to Kelley.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

August 27 to Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.

2nd DAY | AUTUMN MAIDEN | and 4 | FLYING HANDICAP | other races

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.

GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

First base on balls—Off Fisher, 5; off Ewing, 1. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Huggins. Struck out—By Kellum, 2; by McNichols, 1; by Fisher, 2; by Ewing, 3. Passed balls—Marshall, 3. Wild pitches—McNichols, 2. Hits—Off Kellum, 8, in three innings; off McNichols, 11, in two innings; off Fisher, 2, in two and one-third innings; off Ewing, 5, in six innings; off Delehanty, 5, in three and two-third innings. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran. Attendance, 6,447.

CHICAGO, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Lundgren was at his best to-day and held Philadelphia safe at all times and allowed but one run, which was scored in the final inning. The Chicagos made their runs by hunching hits, with bases on balls and errors. Donahue's fielding was the feature. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	1	0	2	1	0	Duffy, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Casey, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	3	2	3	1
Barry, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Wol'ton, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
McCarthy, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Magee, rf.	0	1	3	1	0
O'Neill, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Lush, lf.	0	0	1	5	0
Evers, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0	Titus, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Donahue, ss.	0	0	6	3	2
Tinker, ss.	0	1	3	5	0	Dooin, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Lundgren, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Suthoff, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	4	7	27	12	0	Total.	1	7	24	14	4

Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Casey, Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Evers, Jones. Double play—O'Neill and Tinker. Struck out—By Lundgren, 4; by Suthoff, 1. Bases on balls—Off Suthoff, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Lundgren, 1. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 7,300.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Utica, 6; Scranton, 2.
Ilion, 2; Albany, 1.
A. T. and G., 5; Troy, 0.

American Association.

St. Paul, 2; Columbus, 0.
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 0.
Kansas City, 7; Toledo, 6.
Kansas City, 3; Toledo, 2.
Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1—4	10	3
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	9	2

Batteries—McCarthy, Gibson, and McManus; Wolfe and Shea.

AT NEWARK—SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	3
Newark	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0—9	9	0

Batteries—McCarthy, Adams, and Gibson; Pardee and Shea.

Providence, 5; Rochester, 4. (Ten innings.)

Southern League.

Shreveport, 7; Little Rock, 3; (first game.)
Shreveport, 9; Little Rock, 6; (second game.)

Scores of Other Games.

At Hoboken, N. J.—Ridgewood, 3; Hoboken, 2.
At Equitable Park—Central Islip, 3; Newburg, 1.
At Ontario Field—Pearsall, 4; Ontario, 2.
At Brooklyn—St. Michael's C. C., 3; Brunswick Giants, 2.
At Original Ontario Field—Original Ontarios, 6; Eagles, 1.
At Jersey City—Oakley F. C., 2; Montgomery A. C., 1.
At Marquette Field—Wharton A. A., 5; Marquettes, 2.
At Brighton Park—Empires, 8; Long Island, 2.
At Skelly's grounds, Brooklyn—Brooklyn F. C., 12; Skelly's, 4.
At Rahway, N. J.—Rahway F. C., 3; Cataret A. C., 2.
At Staten Island—Xavier A. A., 4; Stapleton, 2.
At Elm Park—Domestics, 9; Standards, 7.
At Olympic Field—Murray Hill, 14; Philadelphia Giants, 8.
At Brooklyn—Brighton A. C., 8; Brooklyn A. C., 4.
At Vannest—Emeralds, 6; Royal Giants, 2.
At Parkville Oval—Spooner F. C., 3; Parkville, F. C., 2.
At Long Island City—Glenwoods, 5; Dover A. A., 4.

TROTTING ON SPEEDWAY.

Red Mike Shows Speed Fast Enough for Championship Class.

Brushing was resumed on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning after an interval of several weeks. The advance guard of the brushing brigade was led early in the day by the pacing champion Don Derby, 2:04½, with his owner, James Murphy of Chicago, driving. Isaac Fleming's new trotter, Antonio, Jr., who will be entered in the championship class this Fall, opened the sport with a half-mile brush with the bay trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman. Freeland took the lead and held it to the stretch, where Antonio, Jr., overbauled him and was whipped out a winner by a half length. C. M. Boynton's bay trotting gelding Knight Hawk, 2:23¼, joined in the second brush, but made a poor showing. Antonio, Jr. defeated Freeland by an open length.

Better Luck, Alexander Newburger's green pacing colt, and Elmer Steven's new pacing gelding George King, had several lively brushes with honors about even.

Mr. Thompson's new trotter Red Mike, attracted favorable comment by his form and gait, easily proving that he was a worthy candidate for the championship class by finishing a half length in front of the bay gelding The King, 2:10¾, driven by A. Simon. Juno T., Andrew Kane's trotting mare, with a mark of 2:13½, also had a nip and tuck go with The King, winning by a bead. In a return brush The King made a better showing and won by a length.

Red Mike won a very pretty brush from the trotting mare Marie Pandit, driven by George Huber. The trotter Upton, driven by H. A. Pierce, led the trotting mare Nellie Wilkes, driven by P. Helperbausen. James Murphy, driving his champion Don Derby, could find no company for fast work and was obliged to content himself with several heats against time, which proved the pacer to be very fast.

The closing brush of the morning was between the four trotters Night Hawk, 2:23¾, Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman; Upton, and the little black gelding Santos, 2:21¼, driven by Thomas B. Leahy. They finished in the order named only heads apart. Among others who participated in the sport were Samuel Bloch, driving the gray pacing mare Bicycle Girl, 2:20; A. B. Newcomb of Yonkers, N. Y., driving a team of bay pacers; E. J. La Place, driving the trotter Index, 2:21¼; Louis C. Horton, driving the trotting mare Bonnie Bess; John Cornish, driving the Old Grand Circuit favorite David B., 2:09½; Christopher Hackett, driving the pacer King Tom, 2:19¼, William Scott, driving the trotter Grey Billy, 2:16¼; L. R. Acker, driving the pacer Molino Wilkes, 2:23¼; F. B. Hoffman, driving a bay trotter, and C. E. Cummings, driving the pacer George W.

LONG MOTOR CYCLE RUN.

Banta Rides to Philadelphia and Back in Eleven Hours.

Of the ten motor cyclists who left this city yesterday morning on the run of the New York Motor Cycle Club to Philadelphia and return, only two, A. J. Banta and J. F. McLoughlin, completed the trip within the time limit of fourteen hours. Both will receive medals for accomplishing the trip within the time limit and Banta will also receive a special prize for making the run upon the exact schedule time of eleven hours.

The run started from the clubhouse, 10 East Sixtieth Street, at 5 A. M., with the following competitors: A. J. Banta, J. F. McLoughlin, David D. Miller, Fred. Horrenberger, A. Kreuder, John McNevin, M. Toepel, R. G. Betts, A. Mabie, and F. W. Chideeter. All are members of the New York Motor Cycle Club except Mabie, who is a member of the Hackensack Wheelmen.

The route was down Broadway to South Ferry, thence by ferry to St. George, Staten Island, and across Staten Island to Tottenville, where the ferry was taken to Perth Amboy. The route thence was via New Brunswick, Trenton, and Camden, crossing by ferry to Philadelphia. The return trip was made over the same roads.

The starting time was taken at St. George at 6:40 A. M. and Banta was first to arrive at the clubhouse at 5:40 P. M., having made the 213 miles in 11 hours, which included fully two hours lost at the six ferriages. McLoughlin arrived at 6:38, and Betts and McNevin came in after the expiration of the time limit.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

RECORD YEAR FOR RACING

Sensational Performances by Mares a Feature of the Season.

H. B. DURYEA'S GREAT FILLIES

Artful and Tanya in $14,000 Stakes to be Run Wednesday—Weights for the Rich Twin City Handicap.

Following the record breaking succession of great races in the big Spring hadicaps, a new element of the sensational has entered for the Fall season of racing in the prominence that mares have taken in turf affairs. The victory of the maiden filly Artful in the Futurity on Saturday was not the beginning of the mares' prominence, for Tanya and Tradition long before had proved their merit, among the two-year-olds, while the meteoric Beldame achieved a distinction without precedent, when, after beating sprinters at every call, she went out and beat the best field that be turf could produce in the Saratoga Cup race. Hamburg Belle now may be added to the list of great mares of the bandicap division, while the stable of H. B. Duryea in which are sheltered Artful and Tanya contains tw-year-old fillies reputed to be quite as fast as the two named.

On the showing made by Tanya, unbeaten until she ran for the Futurity, and by Artful, winner of the Futurity, there is room for endless speculation as to ust what Bumble Bee might have been capable of, for after the death of Bumble Bee at Saratoga, Trainer J. W. Rogers declared without qualification that Bumble Bee could beat all the others of his stable. The stable has, however, a great collection of fillies in Tanya, Artful, Rose of Dawn, Heart's Desire, and Sandria (formerly Cricket), and these with Bumble Bee complete the most remarkable list of young mares ever owned in one stable.

A similarly superlatively good lot of colts was sheltered in the stable of the late August Belmont in 1890, His Highness, St. Florian, and Victory being the most successful in their racing when two year olds, but, as in the case of William C. Whitney, death prevented the owner from enjoying the triumphs of the great horses that his judgment had collected. The Whitney stable fared better than the Belmont establisbment, as the latter collection was dispersed and His Highness, Victory, and St. Florian battled against each other, while the lease of the entire Whitney establishment by H. B. Duryea bas kept it intact.

Another singular feature of the Duryea list of great fillies is that they were bred by the late owner, from his best prized stallions, among which were Hamburg and Meddler. Artful is especially a representative of Mr. Whitney's success as a breeder, as she is by Hamburg and her dam is the daugbter of Dandie Dinmont, Martha II., a mare that carried Mr. Whitney's colors in the years when be raced under the name of Sydney Paget. All the fillies are well engaged in stakes at Sheepshead Bay for the present meeting, but of tbe lot Artful and Tanya botb are penalized to the full limit in all tbeir condition stakes, and there is not a question but that Handicapper Vosburgh will look out for botb of tbem in tbe Great Eastern Handicap.

Tradition, the second horse in the Futurity, also is well engaged at Sbeepshead Bay, but is not in the Great Filly Stakes, worth about $14,000, to be run Wednesday, though all the best of the Duryea lot are in it. The fact that fillies were first and second for the Futurity for the first time in tbe history of the stakes Saturday has served make many turfmen doubt the application of the old maxim that when the fillies beat the colts tbe colts are a bad lot.

There will be opportunity for demonstration of this view on Saturday of tbis week, however, as then the proof of the Futurity will be run in tbe shape of the Flatbusb Stakes, at seven furlongs, in which Sysonby may meet Tradition and Tanya again, tbough Artful is not in that race. On the same day the Century Stakes, of $20,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds and upward at one mile and a half, will be run, and promises to bring about a meeting of Delhi, Ort Wells, and Bryn Mawr, as the best of the three-year-olds, with some good older horses added.

The weights for the most valuable handicap for horses three years old and upward of tbe Fall season, the $16,000 Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, to be run Wednesday of this week, bave been announced by Handicapper Vosburgh as follows:

	Weight.		Weight.
Hermis	130	Proper	106
Dick Welles	128	Mercury	106
McChesney	127	Leonidas	106
Caughnawauga	125	Rabenstein	106
Hurst Park	124	Graziallo	105
The Picket	123	Dainty	105
Ort Wells	123	Claude	104
Delhi	122	Toboggan	102
Allan A. Dale	120	Dalesman	97
Gunfire	119	The Cricket	97
Lord of the Vale	117	Mineola	97
Beldame	117	Knight Errant	97
Savable	116	Reservation	95
Bryn Mawr	116	Elliyott	90
Hurstbourne	114	Nay	90
Major Daingerfield	113	Damon	90
Fort Hunter	113	Marmee	88
Eugenia Burch	109	Adios	87
Acefull	109		

Penalties accrue from 5 P. M., Aug. 27.

Great Stallion Darebin Dead.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 28.—Darebin, one of the leading stallions at J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso stud, has been put to death to put him out of his misery. Darebin had reached the age of twenty-seven years.

Darebin was an Australian-bred horse by The Peer-Lurline by Traducer, and in Australia was both a great racehorse and a successful sire. He won the Victoria Derby, Adelaide, St. Leger, and Melbourne Stakes, and the Sydney Cup among his best races, and sired several noted winners before J. B. Haggin bought him for $30,000 and imported him to America with Sir Modred. At the California stud of Mr. Haggin he was for years one of the best stallions, and was the sire of many large winners, including Waltzer, Ludwig, Nanki Pooh, and the fast mare Kildeer, holder of the world's record in a race, a mile run over the straight course at Monmouth Park in 1892, in 1:37¼.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Princess Rupert	114	Floralia	109
Bellatrix	114	Raiment	109
Linda Lee	109	Alps	109
Midge	109	Holy Smoke	109
Zeala	109		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances: one mile.

Sals	111	Toi San	96
Bendora	103	Cottage Maid	96
Homestead	109	*Etticus	96
Stolen Moments	108	*Sliver Days	96
Agnes D	104	*Hoodwink	95
Mart Mullen	101	*Nigrette	93
Briarthorpe	100	*Kickshaw	83
Geranium	100	*Hydrangea	91
*Conkling	100	*Liberis	91

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of ceasing, July 15, with penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Cairngorn	122	Heart's Desire	116
Woodsaw	119	Sauisberry	115
Siglight	119	Salt and Pepper	112
Dreamer	119		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track.

Broomstick	129	Memories	110
Lady Amelia	129	Mineola	107
Hamburg Belle	127	Spring	106
Dolly Spanker	120	Divination	102
Ormonde's Right	115	Ancestor	102
Auditor	113	Geranium	100

Weight on Hamburg Belle includes five pounds penalty as a winner after publication of weights.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Pat Coetigan	110	Privateer	105
Louis H.	110	Nutt Blanche	105
Sir Lynnewood	110	Lady Prudence	105
Topright	110	Revane	105
Silverfoot	110	Belle of Portland	105
Unqua	107	Hetty G.	105
Sir Shep	107	Spes	105
Phantom	107		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course.

Cloverland	126	Incubator	119
Carbuncle	124	Outcome	115
Gold Money	121	Brigand	113
Palmbearer	120	Pentaur	110

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:22	Sun sets...6:41	Moon rises.8:31

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..9:26	Gov. Isl'd...9:39	H. Gate..11:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..9:34	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate..11:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hathos, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Adirondack, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ultonia, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Moorish Prince, Brazil, via Pernambuco	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dentschland, Hamburg, via Plymouth	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 29.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 18.
Bremen, Bremen, Aug. 20.
British Prince, Barbados, Aug. 20.
Comal, Brunswick, Aug. 26.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 26.
Manoa, St. Kitts, Aug. 23.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 20.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 21.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, Aug. 16.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 24.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

Fontabelle, St. Croix, Aug. 25.
Kaiser Wilbelm II., Bremen, Aug. 23.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Aug. 20.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 29.
El Siglo, Galveston, Aug. 25.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 18.
Seguranca, Colon, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Carpathia, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Seneca, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 20.
Saratoga, Nassau, Aug. 24.
Northtown, Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 18.
Julia Luckenbach, Port Arbur, Texas, Aug. 19.
Manchester Shipper, Manchester, Aug. 11.
Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 27.
Baker, Port Antonio, Aug. 21.
Alascan, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.
Allianca, St. Lucia, Aug. 20.
Slavonia, Naples, Aug. 16, was thirty miles east of the Nantucket Lightship at 4 P. M.

Sailed.

Hebe, for Tilt Cove, N. F.
Serpbos, for Marseilles.
Sarnia, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
Bordeaux, for Havre.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 28, 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, moderate breeze; partly cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cedric, at Liverpool, Aug. 28.
Etruria, at Liverpool, Aug. 28.
Columbia, at Movilie, Aug. 28.

Sailed.

Campania, from Queenstown, Aug. 28.
Pennsylvania, from Dover, Aug. 28.

Passed.

Germanic, Scilly, for Southampton, Aug. 28.
Trave, Scilly, for Bremen, Aug. 28.
Ryndam, the Lizard, for New York, Aug. 28.

**For Latest

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....29 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

"STRATEGIC REASONS."

The announcement that the Russians have retired from An-shan-Chan, after apparently resisting successfully the Japanese advance on that point and on the east and south of Liao-Yang, and that the movement, executed in good order, was made for "strategic reasons," does not contain much encouragement for the Czar.

As was clearly shown in the map published yesterday by THE TIMES, An-shan-Chan is the key to the defenses of Liao-Yang if Gen. KUROPATKIN determines to make a final stand there, and he would be likely to yield it only because he was threatened on the west by the army advancing up the valley of the Liao River or on the north and east by the Japanese advance toward his communications with Mukden. Prediction is not very safe at this distance, but all the military critics are practically agreed that if the Russians cannot hold their lines about Liao-Yang, deliberately fortified as they have been, and occupied by the concentrated forces heretofore facing the long front of Gen. KUROKI, they will have to retire on Mukden and possibly on Kharbin. The result of the fighting of the past week would indicate that this is now the purpose of Gen. KUROPATKIN.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

"It is evident," says our neighbor The Sun, "that nearly all the Gold Democrats who are going back to their party at all were back before this campaign, and that a very great part of those who voted for MCKINLEY in 1896 went back to the Democracy in 1900."

If this is true The Sun may relax its knotted thews and sinews. It need no longer toil and sweat for the election of its idol, ROOSEVELT. He is elected already, and the embattled trusts and corporations that have swung into line at the waving of CORTELYOU's magic baton may shut up their checkbooks.

But is it true? What evidence do the election tables yield to support the assertion that a very great part of those Democrats who voted for MCKINLEY in 1896 were back with the Democracy in 1900? The popular impression, the general belief, runs the other way. Here are the figures of the Republican and Democratic votes for President in 1892, 1896, and 1900 in the State of New York:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1892	609,350	654,868
1896	819,838	551,369
1900	821,992	678,386

These figures give evidence of a political disturbance as surely as rock strata give to the geologist proof of old strains and heavings in Earth's crust. From 1892 to 1896 the Republican vote increased 212,642, while the Democratic vote fell off 103,499. It was the shock of Bryanism that detached so many voters from the Democratic Party and sent them hurrying into the Republican camp. But this fact is postulated. It is with 1900 instead of 1896 that we have to deal. Comparing the figures for those two campaigns we make the important discovery that in 1900 the Republicans cast 212,642 votes more than in 1892, while the Democrats cast only 23,518 more. Measured in percentages, the Republican vote increased in these eight years 34.8 per cent., while the Democratic vote increased 3.5 per cent. If we assume that an 8 per cent. increase in the quadriennial period between Presidential elections is normal, the Republican vote for 1900 was 121,419 above the normal line, while the Democratic vote was 81,371 below it. We know that some Gold Democrats did vote with their party in 1900, being convinced that BRYAN could not be elected and wishing to be "regular." But the figures make it plain that no very great part of them returned to the Democratic standard.

These are the facts revealed by the gross examination, as the doctors say in autopsies. Strong confirmation is afforded by an examination of details. In the election of 1892 these fifteen counties gave pluralities for Mr. CLEVELAND: Albany, Columbia, Erie, Kings, New York, Niagara, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Ulster, Westchester. Mr. BRYAN carried but four counties in 1900—New York, Queens, Richmond, and Schoharie. This was a gain of three over the election of 1896, in which he carried but one county in the State—Schoharie. But it is pretty plain that the Gold Democrats in the fifteen counties carried by Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 had not all gone back to their party. MCKINLEY's vote in the county of New York in 1900 was 153,053. Anybody who knows anything about the politics of this town knows that that is not a normal Republican vote—it is far above the normal, just as BRYAN's plurality of 28,766 that year is very far below the normal Democratic plurality of this county. In New York County the vote for HARRISON in 1888 was 105,452; in 1892 it was 98,967. It must have been the votes of Gold Democrats that swung MCKINLEY's plurality so far above the average Republican level. Kings County gave HARRISON 69,979 votes in 1888 and 70,505 in 1892. But it gave MCKINLEY 108,985 in 1900, being a plurality of 2,764 over BRYAN in that year. If it comforts the supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT to affirm that this was a normal partition of the Kings County vote between the two parties in 1900, and that a Republican plurality of 2,764 is to be expected there even in years when the Democrats are united, we would not deprive them of their solace. But this is pretty dangerous campaign figuring for them.

The evidence of the figures abundantly confirms the impression derived from the public press and the speech of people—the impression, that is, that thousands of Gold Democrats who did not act with their party in 1900 are this year heartily supporting Judge PARKER. Chairman CORTELYOU is not deluding himself with the belief that in 1900 all the Gold Democrats went back who are going back at all. He knows better.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is most unlikely that a Republican so near to the President as Secretary TAFT would make an important campaign speech upon grave subjects of National policy without previous consultation with his chief. We are almost bound to suppose that in his speech at Montpelier the Secretary of War expressed the views of President ROOSEVELT when he made this declaration concerning the Philippines:

> The great object we now have in the Philippines is to build up the Government there so as to make it more and more useful to the Filipinos, so that they may ultimately become an educated, intelligent, and self-governing people. Then if they desire independence let them have it. But if we bring them in behind the tariff wall, if they see that association with the United States is beneficial to them, as I verily believe it will be, it is quite unlikely that they will desire full independence. It is quite likely they will prefer that association which exists between England and Australia or between England and Canada.
>
> What is the use, then, of looking so far into the future that no man can see, and of binding ourselves to a course the advisability of which no man can know, when the effect of it is certain to create disturbances among the people whose prosperity and tranquillity we are trying to promote?

We pointed out the other day that President ROOSEVELT's speech of acceptance is perfectly compatible with an intention to grant full independence to the people of the Philippines if ever they are fit for it. Secretary TAFT's Montpelier speech confirms us in the belief we have repeatedly expressed that the only difference of substance between the position of Mr. ROOSEVELT and the position of Mr. PARKER is that the Democratic candidate would give the promise of independence to the Filipinos now, while the Republican candidate holds that that would be a mistake fraught with evil consequences in the islands.

Concerning the making of the promise now, Judge TAFT spoke as follows:

> And now, why do the Republicans not agree with the Democrats in favoring a distinct promise in the law which shall bind the Government to give independence to the Filipinos when they are fit for it?
>
> The Republicans hope that the time may come when they may be safely granted independence, and think that it will come, but the reason why they are not in favor of promising that is because such a promise will greatly mislead the Filipino people and greatly complicate the situation in the Philippine Islands with respect to the success of the present Government there and its orderly continuance. No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government. The demagogues and the men of violence in the Islands—the former leaders of the insurrection—will be glad to have an opportunity to charge this Government with a breach of faith. We have been studiously careful to promise the Philippine Islands nothing but what we could carry out.
>
> If now we make a promise to them which can be so construed as to charge this Government with a breach of the promise, we lose our power for good in the islands and sap the foundations of our Government there, and the whole hope of uplifting the Filipino people is in the success of that government and its plans.

Forty years ago the Republican Party in haste and heedlessness, to some degree perhaps in passion, conferred the suffrage upon the emancipated slaves of the South. Republicans of very great prominence, looked upon as leaders of their party, now admit that this was a mistake. Dispassionate observers know very well that even from the point of view of the interest of the black men it was a mistake. The anti-imperialists insist that the United States Government shall now make a second blunder of this nature. For Judge TAFT's testimony shows that it would be a blunder even to make the promise of independence to the Filipinos—a promise which would be altogether uncertain and indeterminate as to the day of performance, and one which, later on, we might see it would be impossible to keep without dooming the people of the Philippine Islands to destruction.

PUTTING UP THE BARS.

On Saturday a proclamation was issued by the Dominion Government imposing a duty of $7 a ton on imported steel rails. This was in accordance with an act of 1903 directing the Government to enforce the duty when it was shown that good rails were being made in Canada in quantities sufficient to supply the usual demands in the country. The Government is satisfied that this condition is fulfilled by the new mills at Sault Ste. Marie and others previously established.

From the point of view of the railway managers of Canada this cannot be regarded as favorable to their share in the industrial progress of Canada, but the railways of that country are so far favored by the Government that little complaint is likely to ensue. For ourselves we may reflect that the new rule will at least put an end to the sale of American rails on the northern side of the border at $8 per ton less than American roads are compelled to pay for them on the southern side of the border. But it does not seem flattering to the common sense of our people that they should escape an unjust and harsh discrimination on the part of a highly protected interest only by the action of a foreign Government in burdening its own industries.

WORTH NOTING.

There are two little items in the news of the day to which we venture to call the attention of the zealous and well-intentioned men and women, especially women, who have been sharply criticising the action of Bishop POTTER at the opening of the Subway Tavern at the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker Streets, as inconsistent with his position in the Church and his duty as a teacher of religion and morals. One is the reply made on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury to a question concerning his opinion of the tavern:

> The Archbishop approves of the idea, in that it has been tried successfully in England, Mrs. DAVIDSON herself having been interested in the establishment of one in Surrey. On our return to New York we will probably visit the tavern, and if it is conducted as are those in England, it will no doubt prove of inestimable benefit to those people who frequent saloons.

This is as high authority as could well be asked on the question of Bishop POTTER'S official connection with the new movement for promoting temperance.

The other item referred to is the report in our columns of an utterance of the late Dean HOLE of Rochester, who was well known and much beloved in this country as well as in his own, which embodies the principle underlying the temperance movement as distinguished from the total abstinence movement. The remark was as follows:

> When any one can accuse me of overindulgence I will allow him to talk to me; but no man has the right, on any grounds, Christian or moral, to demand that I shall give up the legitimate use of any article because he can not or will not use it without abuse.

This is in harmony with the explanation of a clergyman in Albany, who was upbraided for moderate drinking and besought to consider the example he was setting to many who would not stop at moderation: "Then they do not follow my example."

ROOSEVELT'S SAYINGS.

We do not think many votes will be changed by the circulation in a campaign document of the unkind things said in the past by Mr. ROOSEVELT as to some of the Democratic Presidents previous to Mr. LINCOLN. They died a good while ago. The estimate of their character and ability is a matter for the historian; it was as a historian, and not as a politician, that Mr. ROOSEVELT called JEFFERSON "timid," MADISON "incapable," JACKSON "ignorant," POLK the "smallest" of Presidents, &c., and Mr. ROOSEVELT's authority as a historian is not so well-established or as pertinent to this campaign as his skill as a politician. Besides he has been pretty impartial in his somewhat flippant remarks about his predecessors—he did not dream when he was writing history that he would be their successor—and he grouped the three chief Whigs in the list, HARRISON, TAYLOR, and FILLMORE, as "small Presidents," which is an opinion that will very generally be accepted. We really are not fighting this contest on the issue of the relative size of Presidents two or three generations ago, and so far as it has any influence at all, the scattering of these quotations will probably incline readers to side with Mr. ROOSEVELT.

The election will be decided by independent voters. Partisans of one party or the other will stick fairly closely to their own standard, and large numbers of Democrats will return to theirs because the reason for abandoning it no longer exists. Mr. ROOSEVELT will be judged mainly by his official acts and utterances relating to matters of considerable importance as to which he felt himself responsible. He will not to any extent be judged by careless or hasty or extravagant expressions made with no reference to his own course in public life. Even his public and deliberate utterances will be weighed with a good deal of care, and he will not be held accountable for occasional rashness of temper or extremeness of emphasis. That is not the American way of dealing with their representatives, and especially it is not the way of voters independent enough in their character to act with little reference to party ties.

Our own judgment, based on the record of Mr. ROOSEVELT, which is open to all and which will be very thoroughly canvassed and discussed in the next two months, is that the risky quality of his nature is not so much the rashness which makes him say wild things as the intense ambition which induces him to yield where his impulse is to stand firm, and which persuades him that the end justifies the means. In any case, we are confident that his fellow-countrymen will weigh him carefully and candidly and will reach their decision on more solid grounds than his indiscretions in the use of careless epithets about the Presidents of the last century.

PRUSSIA AFTER COAL MINES.

Startled by the power of the corporations and railroads in America which practically control the coal supply, the Prussian Government is trying to enlarge its ownership of coal mines. A fierce war is being waged by a group of banks in Berlin against the Government of Prussia, which has been trying to get control of an important member of the Coal Syndicate, namely, the Hibernia Company. It is working through the Dresdner Bank, which has an important branch in Berlin. The quarrel is one for shares, and in consequence of the struggle Hibernia shares have been forced from 200 on June 15 to 268½ on Aug. 10, prices that scarcely represent the actual worth of the stock. So we have a thoroughly American situation suddenly revealed in Prussia with the interesting difference that the Dresdner Bank and its helpers are buying at rising prices for account of Government.

A paternal Government cannot fail to regard with concern the monopoly of coal and its rise in price to suit the machinations of the monopolists. It regards coal as it does air and water, a necessity which must be furnished citizens at the lowest price, and is properly horrified at the cost of coal in lands like ours, where no limit is possible to the additions made to cost after the miner has delivered it at the pit's mouth. Moreover, from a military point, it is necessary to have cheap coal. How is Germany going to increase her fleets, both national and commercial, if the coal supply is at the mercy of syndicates? The argument is natural and in such conditions inevitable.

As opponents of the Government efforts are a dozen banks, including the large Bleichroeder interests, so that the haute finance of Berlin appears to have split on this matter into two rival camps, one pledged to resist the usurpation of paternalism, the other resolved to rescue a public necessity from the monopolists. It's a pretty fight, and one that appears odd enough in Germany, where the press spends much good ink every month pointing with indignation at the misdeeds of American pools, syndicates, and combines. Of course for the time being the Berlin bankers may frustrate the purchase of enough Hibernia stock to gain control, but in the long run they will have to come to terms. The power of the Government is such that at a pinch it might take possession of the Hibernia mines and from that vantage ground which is said to be nine-tenths of the law give the enemy all the time he wants to litigate and bargain.

It is one of the drawbacks of such great combinations of capital that monopolies give the public a deep longing for a strong Government, or one at least that promises some relief from extortionate charges in the absolute necessities of life. And the curious thing with matters of this kind is that Socialism and paternalism are bedfellows. The Socialists may not admire the way the Prussian Government conducts its railways and mines, but they must agree with government ownership in principle.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Irish we have always with us, but, like the Hibernian flea, you no sooner put your finger on them than, in their volatile Celtic fashion, they are gone. Mr. FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL has scarcely finished with the annihilation of Mr. W. B. YEATS and the Irish National Theatre Society in general on the ground that they grossly misrepresent the Irish, when along comes Miss MARGARET WYCHERLEY with a bunch of these very plays of Mr. YEATS's with which she proposes to make impossible for ever and a day the misrepresentation of her countrymen to which she says our stage has been too long accustomed. What is truth? can no longer be a jesting query. Two years ago a play called "McFadden's Flats" was all but banished the stage because it represented a Hibernian with green whiskers, which was denounced as an unpardonable breach of the dramatic unities, or at worst an anachronism. Since time began it appears the most exaggerated Irish whiskers have been no worse than red. Not even the fact that red is the emblem of the insolent and tyrannous Briton justified in artistic eyes the unrealistic wearing of the green. As to the color of Mr. YEATS's whiskers as represented by Miss WYCHERLEY, we are not informed. But we hazard the conjecture that whatever their hue they will, when they appear, be blown about and tossed to and fro with every wind of contentious Hibernian doctrine.

—The employment of doctors by contract, at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per head per year, is, according to American Medicine, one of the growing evils of the profession, and its editor calls upon his subscribers to organize and crush the practice. "In one State in the South the negroes have been organizing into societies, and they then put up the job at auction, the local physicians bidding against each other for it. Such a method of conducting medical practice will in the long run, of course, defeat its own end because only the most wretched of medical knowledge and skill can be obtained in that way. But the 'run' will necessarily be a very long run, and it is expensive to both the community and the profession." Abuses there may be in the contract system; but does that invalidate it as a whole? Far be it to hint that the editor's concern for the health of the community may possibly not be so insistent as his concern for the fees of his profession. We may say, however, that a priori—and that is the only method of judgment now available—the departure has phases that commend it. Under the present scheme hygienic and medical assistance are regarded as needful only in acute emergencies, whereas nothing is clearer than that they are subjects of constant import, and especially hygiene. The law may well be regarded as a resort for emergencies, but surely health is a matter of daily concern and should not be paid for at emergency prices. If lawyers are retained by contract, why not doctors? The physician who works by annual contract will find it to his interest to obviate the necessity of emergency curing by means of consistent prevention, giving the proverbial ounce instead of the pound. It is said to be the custom in China, which only the thoughtless laugh at, to pay physicians during the health of the subject, suspending payment during illness. We are not prepared to say that this is the best and the only method; but it has advantages. For ourselves, at least in our present state of enlightenment, the best course seems to be to extend the contract idea into the highest ranks of the profession. We can only see in it more health, less medicine, and less surgery.

—The mistake of the ultra-imperialist party in Russia is thrown into dramatic relief in DE PLEHVE'S last interview, which he granted only a few days before his assassination. He could not understand why the United States sympathized with Japan. "We [meaning Russia and America] have always been friends, and we have proved our friendship. Moreover, Americans are a business people. They must know that Russia is not a manufacturing State; that Russia is and will be in need of the products of their energy. Japan, on the other hand, is a manufacturing nation, which is able to deliver its output, practically without cost, in China, while American goods, to reach that market, must pay a heavy freight bill. Japan's development is therefore antagonistic to American commercial interests." This is the speech of a mind to which the world is a mere matter of armies and industries. There are also men in it, and the advantages of international alliances are very remote to the man in the street, while the passions of a conflict that he is following day by day are very near. The human race, to which most citizens belong, has principles, passions, and prejudices, and nothing is so fatal to a statesman as to forget it.

—The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose avowed purpose it is to make drink and all the associations of drinking as disreputable as possible, may have been cast down by the progress of the Subway Tavern; but no doubt their failing spirits will revive at the progress of affairs in the ordnance detachment at Sandy Hook. Of the four deaths that have occurred in the last two years, two have been the result of taking bad bay rum to quench an afterthirst acquired by drinking inferior liquors at Highland Beach. Both men were of normally good character as soldiers go, and there is little doubt in the minds of their officers that if they had enjoyed the privilege which their fellow-citizens enjoy of drinking good beer at convenient places, they would to-day be alive, sober and well. But being obliged by a paternal Government under grandmaternal influence to indulge in drink only when on leave of absence, and then to tramp five hot and sandy miles for it, they fell victims to a combination of rare opportunity and exceeding thirst. When grown men are deprived of a luxury they not unreasonably think innocent, it is only natural that they should be excessively attracted by it. Men in lumber camps have been known to drink wood alcohol clear; and a case is on record in which sailors have distilled the spirits of turpentine from paint and mixed it with milk to make a toddy. They are all foolish fellows, no doubt, but is it quite in the character of a philanthropist to rejoice in their speedy demise? For our own part, we should suggest that if the bay rum at Sandy Hook cannot be kept away from the Highland Beach hang-over, its quality should be made better.

AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.

They Were Treated with All Due Hospitality, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to see just what grievance Mr. Ralph Paine has against the management of the recent intercollegiate games in England. In the article from which you quote he wails because the American athletes were not met at the steamer and tucked up nicely in bed, quotes the not very lucid comment of one man as proving that our national sporting instinct was lacking, and tells a story to prove our decorum and lack of humor, which is so ridiculous that it fails his purpose, for the invention was evidently to lighten the tone of his article.

Now we have at all and sundry times and in divers manners tasted to the full the delights of American hospitality—the Boston reception to the artillery, for instance, and on standards like these perhaps the Queen's Club Stewards were wanting. But certainly British athletes have arrived here and received no formal greeting before the planned contests, neither was it expected, and it is difficult to see why for a London contest a journey of 300 miles should be taken to greet competitors for an event several days ahead.

But the enthusiastic comments of the whole British press give the lie direct to any statement that the victory was grudged. I have seen a Western baseball team howled and hooted off the field because they had defeated the local Eastern nine. A Canadian victor was booed by rowdies in Chicago quite recently. But the British crowd cheered in defeat as heartily as it ever cheers in victory, and if there were a few disgruntled is that a national fault? I have seen undemonstrative British lift an American winner at Henley shoulder high in triumph.

After the contest the Americans were wined and dined in London and taken on various trips. But it does seem as if Mr. Paine expected that the whole nation should stand agape because a few American students arrived to try their strength against a few British undergrads. The impression is growing abroad everywhere that Americans are acquiring the habit of the chip on the shoulder. H. A. PRESTON.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 27, 1904.

364,848,474 Telegrams in 1903.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

It is just sixty years ago since the first telegraphic message was sent by the Morse system from Baltimore to Washington, and the first message by the Atlantic submarine cable was dispatched six years afterward—that is to say, in June, 1850. Since then the use of the telegraph has developed at a marvelous rate, until at the present time a million messages are sent over the world's lines every twenty-four hours. According to some returns recently issued, the number of telegrams dispatched in all countries in 1903 reached the enormous total of 364,848,474. As a user of the telegraph Great Britain heads the list with 92,471,000 dispatches, and United States is second with 91,391,000, and France comes third with 48,114,151. Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium, and Italy follow in the order named.

Clement Scott's Will.

From The London Telegraph.

The gross value of the estate of Clement Scott, the well-known dramatic critic, who died on June 25 last at the age of sixty-two, has been sworn at £4,484.

The will, which is in the neat handwriting of Clement Scott and written on a sheet of his stamped note paper, states that "to my wife, Constance Margaret Scott, I leave everything of which I may die possessed in real or personal estate, after payment of my debts and funeral expenses, she, my wife, knowing well what my views are in regard to charitable bequests and the distribution of my dramatic library."

Real Horse Sense.

From Brooklyn Life.

First Horse—And they give ribbons as prizes at the horse shows?

Second Horse—Yes.

First Horse—Well, I'd rather have something particularly fine in the line of oats.

No Discrimination.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Beensey has a good ear for music."

"What makes you think so?"

"He told me you were the worst singer he ever heard."

"That's strange."

"Why?"

"He told me you were the worst."

Desire.

I have no jealous envy
My inmost heart to fill;
I don't want Jones's anto—
I want one better still.

THE NEST.

May, my May, my Baby May,
Spied a nest in a hedge one day;
In its soft hollow four eggs lay,
Blue, and speckled with pink were they.

I see her now, with her big, bright eyes
All agog with a child's surprise;
Tiptoe, breathless, wondering, wise,
Peeping down at her precious prize.

Three days later she ran to me,
Clapping her hands with baby glee;
"Something has happened! Come and see!
The nest is in bloom—full bloom!" cried she.

JOHN HARRISON.

WANTS CROSS ABOVE FLAG.

Bishop Bashford Says Enthrone Jesus Christ in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Fourteen distinct services and 50,000 worshippers were the features of camp meeting Sunday to-day. The army attending the thirty-fifth annual camp meeting arose bright and early for the first service, which was one of prayer and consecration, held in the Temple at sunrise, with Vice President Aaron E. Ballard in charge.

The usual 9 o'clock meetings—holiness, helping hand, and young people's—were abandoned to-day, because of the annual love feast at that hour in the Auditorium. Bishop FitzGerald presided. It was, in many particulars, the most remarkable religious gathering ever held in Ocean Grove. A wave of religious fervor swept over the congregation, and caused aged Christians to shout aloud, dance about the altar, and after Henrietta Lunn of New York City, a negress, had given a particularly happy experience, a white sister grasped her by the hand, threw her arms about her, and kissed her affectionately.

A. H. De Haven of New York, a member of the banking firm of De Haven & Townsend, told of his conversion in Philadelphia forty years ago. A traveling man in the audience shouted:

"I'm a drummer, but Christ saved me when I was a perfect piece of nothing, and if He can save a wicked traveling man, He can save anybody."

The morning preacher was the Rev. Dr. James W. Bashford, late President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and recently elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assigned to China.

The Bishop denounced intemperance. Paraphrasing President Lincoln's oft-quoted remark, that "A nation cannot exist half slave and half free," he said that a republic, no matter how wealthy or strong numerically, can exist half drunk and half sober. The reference to Lincoln brought out applause, as did the statement:

"If we follow in the footsteps of Greece and Rome, we will go down, but if we follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, if we can enthrone Jesus Christ in politics and business, especially in the Far East, then we shall not fail—but when we put the flag above the Cross, then America's star will begin to set."

ROOSEVELT TO ANSWER CRITICS

Will Defend Acceptance of Frederick the Great's Statue at Unveiling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Preparations are being made to receive the statue of Frederick the Great which is coming to this country this Fall as the gift of Emperor William of Germany. The granite stones for the foundation and pedestal are being hewn in the grounds of the War College. The pedestal will in a few days be placed in position. The site chosen was agreed on nearly a year ago by Secretary Root and Baron Speck von Sternburg.

In making the selection they allowed five places in systematic arrangement for statues of other great military figures, Hannibal, Napoleon, and Caesar being suggested as likely to be honored in this way.

The unveiling will probably take place in December, a few days after the meeting of Congress. The statue will be accepted on the part of this Government by President Roosevelt, who is expected to take advantage of the occasion to make reply from accurate historical sources to the critics who disapproved of his action in accepting for erection in the capital of the country a statue of Frederick, who, according to common understanding, was an enemy of popular liberty.

JUDGE PARKER'S QUIET DAY.

Varies Usual Sunday Programme by Dining in Kingston.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Judge Parker varied his usual Sunday programme by dining to-day in Kingston. With his family he went to the city in his launch and attended service at the Church of the Holy Cross, of which his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, is rector. After the service they went to dine at the residence of Alfred Tanner, whose wife is Mrs. Parker's sister, and later returned to Rosemount. Otherwise the day was passed without special incident.

A few friends in the neighborhood called and there was the usual Sunday procession of sightseers in vehicles of many kinds and on foot. William F. Sheehan spent some time in conference with the Judge this evening. He will return to New York to-morrow.

No political calls have been arranged for to-morrow. Judge Parker has tried to reserve the day for work upon his letter of acceptance, and his now very large correspondence.

TAILORS REJECT SOCIALISM.

Big Majority Against It at Garment Workers' Convention.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—The United Garment Workers of America at the last meeting of the thirteenth annual convention, held this afternoon, voted down a resolution committing the organization to Socialism. The resolution was introduced by Delegate Joel Moses of Rochester. Debate on the proposition was long and heated. Utica, Hamilton, and San Francisco delegates led the opposition. The resolution was voted down by a large majority.

A resolution exonerating Acting Secretary Thomas J. Crouchley of wrongdoing in office was unanimously adopted. The speakers condemned the Cincinnati delegates for besmirching his reputation by making flimsy charges in the campaign for the Secretaryship.

The next annual convention will be held in Toronto, Ontario, on the first Monday in August, 1905.

THREATENS PARAGUAY REBELS.

Argentine Warship to Stop Interception of That Republic's Vessels.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 28.—Paraguayan revolutionary vessels are extremely active. They are carrying men, horses, and arms and are searching all passenger boats.

An Argentine warship yesterday threatened to fire on the revolutionary squadron if it intercepted vessels flying the flag of the Argentine Republic.

Situation in Peru Quieter.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 28.—José Pardo, who was elected President of Peru in June, will be inaugurated on Sept. 24. Excitement over the political situation is decreasing. It is known that ex-President Pierola, Dr. Durand, and the people are opposed to a revolution.

SHEPHERD STATUE SITE.

Monument to Stand in Front of Washington Municipal Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—It has been decided by the District Commissioners, acting with the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, to place the Dunbar statue of Gov. Aleck Shepherd in the small triangular park in front of the new Municipal Building. The statue will stand midway between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets and face Pennsylvania Avenue.

The statue will be in bronze, heroic in size, and cost $10,000, subscribed by friends of Shepherd living here. With the pedestal it will rise eighteen feet and the pedestal will be eighteen feet square and of Vermont granite.

PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND AT QUEBEC CATHEDRAL

Preaches at Centenary Celebration of Its Founding by George III.

J. P. MORGAN IN ROYAL SEAT

Archbishop of Canterbury Thinks Centre of the World's Activities May Be Transferred to New World.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—It was a picturesque scene that was witnessed to-day at the centenary celebration of the old Anglican Cathedral build for Quebec by King George III. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the first Primate of all England to cross the Atlantic, who landed yesterday in New York and was rushed by J. P. Morgan on a special train from that city to Quebec in order to reach here for to-day's celebration, told of his joy that his first official act in the Western World should be to join with the congregation in celebrating the centenary of the first Cathedral erected in any of the colonies.

This was said in answer to the address of welcome presented by the Bishop of Quebec, who met him at the western entrance with his clergy and choir. The address expressed the hope that the Archbishop's visit might eventuate in a real tightening of the bonds which link the East and West, and this, not only between the old country and those who on this side of the Atlantic are subjects of the King and members of the British Empire, but also between Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States.

While the Archbishop, who was attended by his Chaplain bearing the archiepiscopal crozier, was seated close to the marble monument in the chancel to the first Bishop of Quebec, J. Pierpont Morgan occupied the place of royalty in the viceroyal pew, together with the representatives of the army and navy, including Admiral Douglass, organizer of the Japanese Navy, and Mrs. Davidson, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The music and ritual were most imposing, and nearly all the clergy of the diocese were present, most of the other churches being closed for the day.

The Archbishop's text was "Patience worketh experience, and experience hope," and he said among other things:

"The words might stand as the motto and watchword, and not least as the religious watchword, of our Colonial Empire and our Colonial Church. Of that we have a magnificent object lesson to-day. The opportunity of taking part in the first centenary of the first Anglican Cathedral erected in any colony of our empire is an occasion of deepest meaning and of happiest association not for Quebec only, not for Canada only, but for the Church of Christ throughout the world. And I esteem it a very high privilege to be allowed to bear my part with you as together, to-day, we thank God and take courage."

He paid a glowing tribute to the work of the early missionaries in Canada, and, in quoting words used by Bishop Potter at Lambeth seventeen years ago, referred to that prelate as "that strong, wise, Christian leader, the Bishop of New York, to whose voice some of us had been hoping to listen to-day."

Perhaps the portion of his sermon which attracted most notice was that in which he seemed to express a doubt whether the centre of the world's activities was not to be transferred from the Old World to the New.

"Our poor vision," he said, "fails as we try to peer eagerly onward into far-off days, days when the main centres of the world's life and energy may be quite other than they are now; when the balance of national forces may perchance have somewhat shifted and new populations may be doing better mutual service than the old have ever done; when channels of opportunity may lie open of which we at present see nothing; when new prospects may have their divinely given scrolls to unfold and new messages may ring out from Him who in these latter days has been speaking in so many varied ways, and when we may learn better than we now know what it is to be 'swift to hear.'"

CHEMISTS TO GATHER HERE.

Annual Convention of International Body Begins on Sept. 7.

The first annual convention of the Society of Chemical Industry to be held in America will begin in this city at the Chemists' Club on Wednesday, Sept. 7, and will continue until Sept. 12. The foreign delegation will then be taken aboard a special train as the guests of the New York members for a trip through the South and Middle West.

The society is an international organization, and members will be present from many foreign countries. One feature of the meeting will be a visit of inspection to the larger manufacturing plants all through this country. It is expected that many important questions relating to the chemical industry will be considered.

The convention will begin on Wednesday evening with a reception at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street. The business meeting will begin at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The afternoon programme will include an automobile ride through the upper section of the city and in the evening the annual dinner will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Friday and Saturday visits to the manufacturing establishments and other places of interest will be made. On Saturday evening the chemists will attend a vaudeville performance and on Sunday will take a trip up the Hudson.

CORBIN AT MANOEUVRE CAMPS.

Greeted with Strains of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

HEADQUARTERS CAMP, Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28.—Major Gen. H. C. Corbin assumed command of the manoeuvre camps at Manassas, Thoroughfare, and Gainesville at 1 o'clock to-day. The Fourth Artillery Band welcomed him with "Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds." Mrs. Corbin accompanied the General, and remained in camp throughout the day, taking the evening train for Washington.

Gen. F. D. Grant, in command of Division No. 1 at Manassas, and Gen. J. F. Bell, in command of Division No. 2 at Thoroughfare, as well as all brigade commanders from the two camps, paid their respects to Gen. Corbin during the afternoon. Reports from the two division commanders were requested, and will be forthcoming, probably to-morrow.

The strength of the two main camps at present is between 2,000 and 2,500 men. During the coming week this force, which will be augmented somewhat daily, will be occupied with drills and practice work. The main thing to be accomplished in this time is the laying out of the two camps in skeleton form for the reception of the larger number of the troops to arrive next Saturday and Sunday. The sanitation of the camps is a subject of special study by medical officers.

FINNS' DIET TO MEET IN 1907.

But the Czar Permits the Estates to Assemble This Year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—An imperial decree has been issued summoning the Estates of Finland to meet in ordinary session at Helsingfors Dec. 6 next.

Under the same decree the next meeting of the Finnish Diet will be held in 1907.

The Finnish charter provides for a national Parliament, consisting of four Estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants.

The Estates are convoked by the Czar, who is Grand Duke of Finland.

QUICK RESPONSE TO REDMOND'S APPEAL

Over $10,000 Subscribed for Irish Home Rule Fight.

THRONG HEARS LEADER SPEAK

Land Bill, Redmond Tells Carnegie Hall Audience, Means Success for the Cherished Movement.

John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish party in Parliament, in an address to over 4,000 Irishmen who flocked to Carnegie Hall last night to a reception to the visiting members of Parliament from Ireland, made a glowing appeal for funds with which to carry on the campaign for home rule in Ireland in the next elections. He asked for a subscription from America of $50,000. Before the meeting had closed fully one-fifth of the amount had been subscribed.

Mr. Redmond dwelt at length on the assistance given by Irishmen living in America two years ago in aid of the land reforms which were about to be undertaken. He said that with the assistance of Americans in the present crisis the last serious obstacle to Home Rule in Ireland would be removed. Representative W. Bourke Cockran, who had listened to the end of Mr. Redmond's address, was called to the platform, and he, too, made an appeal to all present to help in what Mr. Redmond termed "the final step to success." Mr. Cockran himself subscribed $500 to the fund.

The reception was held under the auspices of the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America. The platform and the boxes were well filled with many prominent Irish sympathizers.

Dr. John G. Coyle was Chairman, and introduced to the meeting beside Mr. Redmond, Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Patrick O'Brien, and Conor O'Kelly, the other members of the visiting delegation, and Col. John F. Finerty, President of the United Irish League of America.

In opening the meeting Dr. Coyle was introduced by Patrick Eagan, ex-United States Minister to Chile. Dr. Coyle then introduced Mr. Redmond. When he rose he was greeted with applause which lasted for several minutes.

"Home Rule in Ireland," Mr. Redmond said, "hinged on the Land bill. Through the great assistance which you so willingly gave us two years ago when we made the appeal, we were able within twelve months not only to bring about such reforms as will guarantee that within fifteen years the entire land of Ireland will have changed hands, but the other obstacles to Home Rule have also been removed.

"During the two years since I last addressed you we have so strengthened our position that we are now in position boldly to attack the English Government. We have met the revival of coercion. Trial by jury had been suspended; it has been resumed. The new form of conspiracy whereby the Irish landlords sued the holders of the land has been met, thanks to the aid of the American fund. Never again will free speech or trial by jury be denied to us or Parliament impudently be insulted.

"The last obstacle to home rule has been removed through the passage of the Land act of 1903. Two years ago when I stood on this platform, if I should have told you that within a year a hill doing away with landlordism and appropriating more than $000,000,000 for the purchase of Irish lands would be passed in an English Parliament, you would have said that I had taken leave of my senses. Already property to the value of $50,000,000 has changed hands from the landlords to tenants, and in ten or fifteen years practically all of Ireland will have changed as to ownership.

"What we have done seems to be enough, but we have gone even further. The least part has been stated. The purchase of the land for the tenants has been only a means to an end. This movement of ours is not an agrarian movement. It is a national one. It means the emancipation of our nation."

DENY PHYSICIANS' CHARGES.

Officers of Sydenham Hospital Say Spite Prompted Attack.

A meeting of the officers and Board of Directors of the Sydenham Hospital, at 339, 341, and 347 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, will be held this evening, when the charges of mismanagement made by four former members of the medical staff, who have petitioned the New York State Board of Charities for the amendment of the charter of the institution, will be discussed and a plan of action decided upon. There is every prospect of a hitter fight between the petitioners and the officers of the hospital, as the former assert that their good name and practice were hurt when they were dismissed from the staff, and the latter allege that the petition is an attempt to wreck a worthy charity and cast discredit upon those interested in it.

Dr. Robert Kunitzer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday: "This is the work of soreheads. The charges against the hospital are absolutely without foundation, and I invite the fullest inspection and investigation. These men were dismissed from the staff after a fair trial and due deliberation upon charges. The whole trouble lies in the fact that they were not pleased with the election and administration of President Splegelberg, and now they are trying to make such a fuss that he will resign.

"Previous to Mr. Spiegelherg's election the various offices were filled hy physicians. When he came in he appointed laymen. This caused a very hitter feeling, as the doctors wanted to handle the financial end of the institution, as well as look after their patients. Our President is interested in the work, and has contributed to the support of the hospital handsomely, but he wants to know how the money is being handled, and is entitled to, as he signs the checks. If the State Board takes this matter up and makes an investigation it will suit the officers, as we are sure of being vindicated in every respect."

Sanford Simons, Secretary of the hospital, yesterday denied the charges in toto, and in some instances took them up specifically. He said that patients suffering from tuberculosis were not kept in the same wards with other patients, and that the hospital, besides its resident physicians, has fourteen visiting doctors on its staff. The temporary morgue, he said, had been fitted up in a former store room, not in a bathroom, as alleged.

HIGH FINANCE HITS A SUBURB.

An Appealing Youth Proves to be a Wicked Deceiver.

High Finance personified appeared in ragged knickerbockers at the Van Pelt Manor Station of the Brooklyn rapid transit system yesterday, and, wiping a shameless tear from his left eye, asked how much of a walk it was to Bridge Street. The generous-looking old man who was waiting for a train in that direction said that it was a mighty long walk. The youngster let a tear escape his hand.

"Me pals've run away wid me nickel," he sobbed. "an' if I don't get home soon I'll get a heatin'."

The kind-looking old man gave the hoy five cents, which the latter accepted in a flood of thankfulness. When the train pulled up the boy started away from the station with a speed that did not indicate any honesty of purpose.

"Thie ie your iraln!" ehouted the generous donor of the five cents as he hopped aboard.

"No, 'tain't," was the retort. "De motor'll do fer cigarettes."

"Why, that'e the hoy I just gave five cents to," said the young woman as the train swung around the curve. "That's what I call wicked."

The generous old man approved so heartily that he nearly bored through the floor with his cane.

PHONOGRAPH FIEND BAFFLED.

Victim Arrays "Holy City" Against His "Hannah, Hannah."

The Sunday crowd that filled the waiting room of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry house at the Battery yesterday noon contained during the time elapsing between the 12:40 and 1 o'clock hoats a phonograph fiend. There are in the ferrynouse two of the machines, which from generation to generation have been restocked with the musical reproductione of the period.

But while the tunes have been changed the vocal apparatus of the phonographs has not. Nor has it ripened with age. Just at present one of them is charged up with remnants of vihration which once patched together into a poor attempt at "Hannah, Won't Yo' Open Dat Do'," while the other has stored away in its inside a few stray fragments of the "Holy City."

Yesterday the phonograph fiend, spending cents with lavish pride, turned firet one of them loose and then the other. This he kept up for a good ten minutes, changing as many as three nickles in the process. Several unfortunates expostulated with him, hut it was no use.

Then finally, when it was being discussed whether the phonographs or the fiend or hoth should he thrown out of the window, one sufferer hit upon a milder plan. Sneaking up to the "Holy City" machine just as the fiend dropped his fourteenth cent into the other the late victim now turned avenger, dropped a copper into the "Holy City" slot.

"Bruz-z-z whir-r-r-r bz-z-z-z Ha-annah, Ha-annah," hegan the first phonograph, hut it had hardly got under way with the third Hannah when the "Holy City" box hit it up, and what followed was something like tbis:

"Ha-annah w-o hr-z-z-z whir-r-r wont' yo' bz-z—la-ast night I-I open de do'—lay a'-change yo' manner—sleepin'-Ha-annah—"

The fiend turned around to where the ex-victim stood ready to feed the "Holy City" machine again. He etarted to protest, but the crowd was against him, and there was quiet until the boat came in.

SURE SIGN FOR DEMOCRATS.

Country Back of St. Cloud Just Swarms with Rattlers.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Aug. 28.—"Tain't no manner ev use—this yere Rosavelt can't win this time. I hain't never seed a rattlesnake year when any gosh-swizzled Republican could carry the kentry."

"Old Man" Hiram Thornton thus spoke as he sat on the sugar barrel in the town store last night. He had come down from St. Cloud to discuss means for saving the country and incidentaliy sample a little apple whisky for snake hites. He continued:

"Thar's every indication thet I'm right. Ther kentry hack ev that thar hill is jest swarmin' with ther pesky critters. Take 'Squire France, up there ter Hardwick; he jes' proves this to he a reg-lar Democratic year, and he sez jes' ez I do thet a hig run o' rattlers allus comes afore a Democratic vict'ry. There wuz the case of thet Mies Blanche Runion wbo killed one uv 'em measuring about five foot and pretty near six inches around while she wuz a pickin' blackberries on the ole man's farm. Over ter Culver's Lake there wuz a young feller, Preston Haney. He met one, and his hoss jumped like he wuz shot. The gal's snake hed six rattlee, and Haney's wuz five foot long and hed fourtcen rattles. I tell yer, you can't go up ag'in nature when it comes to prognostications."

SHEEHAN AGAIN SEES PARKER.

Will Bring His Instructions to Leaders in New York To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Judge Parker passed the greater part of to-day in Kingston, where he was entertained hy his hrother-in-law, Mayor Alfred Tanner. The minute he returned William F. Sheehan dropped over from his Summer residence, and the two men took up their conference where it terminated at a late hour last evening. The ex-Lieutenant Governor tomorrow will carry to New York instructions from the Presidential candidate to Messrs. Taggart, McCarren, Meyer, Dowling, and Rodie.

Every member of Judge Parker's working force is scheduled for extra duty tomorrow. Visitors are not expected, and the Judge desires to work on his letter of acceptance.

From early morning until late this afternoon scores of carriages were driven about Rosemount. There was considerable disappointment when their occupants learned that the Judge was not at home. A party of seven Kingston men made the trip by water on a launch. Sunday pilgrimages hy carriage to Rosemount have come to be the accepted thing in this part of the Hudson Valley.

WHAT McCARREN CONCEDES.

Friends Say That Doyle Will Get Five Districts.

Brooklyn Democrats of hoth factions eettled down yesterday to guessing the outcome of the primary fight after three weeks of oratory such as Brooklyn has never hefore known, even in a National campaign. In every one of the districts where there have been McCarren and anti-McCarren candidates—and this condition has prevailed in all hut three Assembly districts—there has been a regular wildfire of campaign oratory. So deeply interested have the general public heen in the result that it is declared that every enrolled Democrat will vote.

Senator McCarren's closest friends now concede five districts to the faction led hy William A. Doyle. These are Doyle's own district, the Seventh; the Eleventh, in which the anti-McCarren forces are led by Deputy Water Commissioner Thomas R. Farrell, and the McCarren men by Tbomas F. Byrnee; the Twelfth, where Senator Walter C. Burton represents McCarren, and Register Matthew E. Dooley the Doyle end; the Seventeenth, led hy ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, and the Twentieth, where Otto Wicke is contending with Deputy County Clerk Dennis Winters for the leaderehip. In addition, the Doyle forces will have Civil Justice John J. Walsh of tbe Second District, who is known to be opposed to McCarren, hut who has no fight within his own district.

The McCarren men are furious over what they term the unjustifiable use of patronage in downing Senator McCarren. A promise, they say, has been made to every onc of the men who aspires to district leadership in opposition to the McCarren supporters that he will be recognized in the distribution of offices This is to be done whether he wins or not. Such an abuse of the offices helonging to the people, they declare, will discredit the Democratic Party and bring certain defeat at tbe next municipal election.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn absolutely refused to be drawn into the factional fight yesterday, when motions favorable to both sides were tabled.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 28.—Bishop George Worthington of Nehraska preached in St. Helen's Church to-day.

Baron von Noetitz entertained the members of the German Embassy at dinner at the Hotel Aspinwall last evening. Baron von Noetitz left Lenox to-day for Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mre. Giraud Foster have issued cards for a large dinner at Beilefontaine to-morrow evening.

Mrs. J. C. Whiting of Brooklyn is seriously ill at her Summer residence in Lanesborough.

Mr. and Mre. Charles M. Meilen of New Haven are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Archihald McNeill of Bridgeport at their cottage in Stockbridge.

MUSEUM MAY EXHIBIT SATURNALIA AFTER ALL

National Sculpture Society Withdraws Its Opposition to Group.

BIONDI'S FRIENDS REJOICE

Trustee Avery's Death Removed an Obstacle to Exhibition — Disapproval of Society Called "Stupid."

After all the trouhle there has been Sculptor Biondi'e group, Saturnalia, le likely to be ehown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The National Sculpture Society has withdrawn its objections to it, and there is now nothing against the fulfillment hy the Trustees of their contract witb Biondi. Tbe cult contemplated by the sculptor has not gone very far, and is now likely to be withdrawn, and the public will in all probahility have an opportunity of seeing a work which has created an international discussion.

Several elements have combined to make the exhihition of the work possihle in the Museum. A man who is in a position to know said yesterday that the Trustees of the Museum as a body never objected to the exhibition of Biondi's gronp. It had never occurred in their entire experience, it was said, that they disagreed concerning the introduction of a work of art into the Museum until the "Saturnalia" came up for discussion.

Then Samuel Putnam objected. The remainder of the Trustees really saw no reason for its exclusion, hut as Mr. Avery was known to have a very superior judgment regarding art in general they were inclined to think that he might see a flaw and a fault which they did not see, and, having heen harmonious on all other matters before, they were inclined to agree with him regarding the group. To Mr. Avery's objection was afterward added the pronounced objection of the National Sculpture Society. This seemed to settle the matter.

Since that time Mr. Avery has died. The Sculpture Society's objection has been withdrawn, and it is prophesied as "a moral certainty" that tbe work of art will be placed where those who have heen in favor of its being ehown say it can well be placed without impropriety and with justice to the artist. The fact that an agreement was actually entered into hetween Biondi and the Trustees ie considered as adding to the likelihood that it will he shown.

The men who have clung to Biondi in the controversy say that this result is nothing hut common justice, and is a triumph for art and the highest ideals of artists. The objection to Biondi's work as well as to some other examples done hy foreign artists, it is contended, savors at least very much of a national prejudice and something of "unionism."

Most of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are out of town. E. Edwin Elwell, the cufator of the museum, who has taken a prominent part in the controversy, was at his post of duty yesterday, however. At his home in Weehawken last evening he admitted that hecauee of the withdrawal of the objection of the National Sculpture Society and for other reasons it was likely that the "Saturnalia" would now be put on exhibition, particularly as the Truetees had agreed to exhibit it.

"It was stupid for the National Sculpture Society to oppose its exhibition," he said.

OTHER WOMAN HAD A WHIP.

Auburn-Haired Young Woman's Theatre Escort in Peril.

A young woman with auhurn hair, escorted hy a man of thirty years, left the New York theatre at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street last night. Going to the curh, ihe man hailed a coach.

"Drive to the Grenohle," said the man.

The escort helped the young woman into the coach and was about to follow when a woman of about his own age rushed up, hrandishing a horsewhip, and attempted to atrike him with it.

"What do you mean hy this, Jack?" ehe demanded angrily.

The man turned quickly and seized her by the arm, while the young woman with the auburn hair crawled into a corner of the coach.

"Put that whip down," commanded the man.

She lowered it, and he led her east to Forty-fifth Street, hut the woman hroke away from him, and, running to the coach, jumped inside. The man was about to follow when the cahman, evidently thinking he had received a signal, started up.

A crowd had gathered, and with the man in tbe van, it chased the cah to Forty-eighth Street, where the man succeeded in getting the driver to stop. He opened the door quickly and helped the woman of the whip out. Then he closed the door quickly and told the driver to proceed. The cah went on up Broadway and the man led the would-he whipper away.

ASBURY PARK EN FETE.

Ready to Welcome Queen Titania, Who Will Arrive To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Queen Titania, the Ruler of Fairyland, in the person of Miss Edith Leaming Reeves of Philadelphia, is due to arrive here to-morrow. She will be crowned with regal ceremonies in the Beach Auditorium, which has been converted into a hower of roses, in the evening. The city is already in holiday garb for the occasion.

On Tuesday afternoon the feature of the four days' fête—the bahy parade—will take place. One thousand children, some in coaches, some on floats, some astride ponies, and some afoot, will pass in review before her Majesty and Court. Fifty prizes, moet of them silver loving cupe, will be awarded for excellence in coach or float decorations and for original costumes. Prizes will also go to the best-appearing twins and triplets and to the child coming from the greatest distance. Thus far three sets of twins have been entered. The festivities will conclude Tbursday evening with a marine carnival on Deal Lake and a concert in the Ocean Grove Auditorium.

EVENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 28.—Mrs. William Disston gave a dinner at Thornhedge to-night. George L. Bradley entertained a small party at the Louisburg at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reilly gave a dinner to ten guests at Bowling Green. At the Malvern to-night Mrs. C. F. Winthrop and Mrs. William F. Sheehan entertained small dinner parties.

The exodus to the city began in earnest to-day. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer went to-night to their place at Scarborough on the Hudson. Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Daisy and Miss Nancy Leiter have gone to Lake Geneva, Wis. Miss Ward McAllister left to-night for Baltusrol for the golf tournament. De Lancey Kane, J. P. Whitten Stuart, and G. S. Whalen all left the Malvern for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Willlam Cochrane left for Baltimore to-night.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—J. J. Van Alen gave a luncheon to-day as a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham Murray, who have been guests at Wakehurst, and left later in the day for New York to sail for England this week.

Dinners were given to-night hy Mrs. Stuyveaant Fish, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderhilt, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., at the Casino grill rooms. Mre. Howe, Mrs. Meeker, and E. J. Beales also entertained at dinner.

Senor Juan Riano, first Secretary of the Spanish Embassy at Washington, has taken apartments at the Berkeleys.

ALTO PLAYS ITS LAST TRICK.

Mr. Bright's Machine Makes a Spectacular Exit.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Early last evening Henry Bright, who is in business in Manhattan and has a home at 585 Central Avenue, East Orange, had a generous disposition and a nice red automobile. To-day he still has the generous disposition, hut the pretty red automohile is a charred wreck in Glenwood Avenue.

Mr. Bright has had the antomohile some time, but not long enough, some of his friends say, to admit of his learning to run it properly. Not long ago Mr. Bright, who was accompanied hy a friend, had a misunderstanding over the right of way with a horse, which settled the argument by climhing into the automohile as Mr. Bright and his friend departed hy the other side. Another occasion is mentioned when the automohile ran up a steep bank. No one was hurt in these accidents, and Mr. Bright's enthusiasm was not a bit dampened, hut after a while his friends were unable, because of previous engagements, to go out with him.

Mr. Bright got out the automohile last night and sailed around to Glenwood Avenue, intending to take Thomas Keck out for a spin.

"It's a fine night, Keck," Mr. Bright is reported as having said. "Take a ride around the block with me."

Mr. Keck looked out to where the machine stood under the lamp. He hated to show the white feather, especially in the face of such a cordial invitation, yet a namelese fear possessed him.

While he was thinking it all over, the machine settled the question without any emharrassment to him. There was a crash, a swaying of the house, and rattling of dishee in the pantry, and flames ascended.

"There goes your new automobile, Bright," remarked Mr. Keck, as he dodged one of the headlights, which was hurled across the lawn.

"Fire! Fire!" screamed the neighbors as they ran to telephones and fireboxes. Mr. Bright plunged down the driveway to his machine and sought to shut off the gaeolene tank, hut he was heaten back, his eyehrows singed. The alarm bells pealed out; there was a eound of pattering hoofs, and three companies of firemen drew up. The firemen got out their hose and subdued the conflagration and the melancholy wreck wae towed to the other side of the road, where it fell apart.

After the firemen had gone Mr. Keck sought out his friend. "Hard luck, Bright, and I'm so disappointed I couldn't go out with you to-night."

Mr. Bright said he hadn't the faintest idea what had possessed the machine to make it cut up so.

CAR OVERTURNS CAB.

Two Women and Man Penned in the Wrecked Hansom.

A hansom cab crashed against a cross-town street car at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue last night; the cab was overturned, the driver was rendered nnconscious, and the three occupants of the cab were hurt.

The cab was driven by Richard Elliott of 127 West Sixtieth Street. A man and two women were riding in the cah. The car had met with an accident and was being pushed, without lights, to the car barns by a car in the rear. The car smashed into the cah, striking it just forward of the centre of the wheel. Policemen Glennon and Hayden, assisted hy several citizens, extricated the three "fares" and picked up the unconscious cahman and carried them into a drug store on the corner.

An ambulance was quickly summoned. Before it arrived, however, a physician in the drug etore had succeeded in restoring the cahman to consciousness. Then all went away. Those who had been in the cah refused to tell their names to the police.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is the season of the year to buy hathing suits, and there are hargains in gorgeous affairs that make the sea nymph a joy. One gorgeous suit which has been reduced to half price is of a bright red silk, a soft silk, trimmed with hlack lace, which runs lengthwise down the plaited hiouse and finishes the skirt. This may be bought now for $18.75.

***

A satin finished gown is of cream white, with hlack dots. This is $20, reduced from $40. A less showy and prettier suit is of pongee trimmed with lace to match, at $25, reduced from $50. Black silk suits are a more standard article and are not reduced. The regular bathing suit of brilliantine which the everyday woman wears is reduced, hut not so much in proportion.

***

The elevation of the fullness on the sleeves which was seen on the more expensive gowns and those imported in the early season is marked in everything in the Fall etyles coming in. One pretty white eilk fancy bodice ahows this. It is a waist with a deep collar cut square, like a sailor, in the back, but very long and cut in a fancy shape in the front. This collar is made of narrow tncks running across and has a fold of pale hlue around the edge, a finishing used on the stock and sleeves. The new eleeves show the lower part made of tucking to match the collar and fitting the arm smoothly to a point just below the elhow, where the silk puffs out full. The entire upper part of the sleeve is large.

***

Three-quarter-length coats are seen on the new Fall euits. One of these, which is pretty and not expensive, costs $21. It is made of suiting with a simple plaited skirt and the coat straight in front, semi-fitted in the back and belted in at the waist. There ie a little turn-down collar of the material, perfectly plain, and the aleeves, which hell slightly at the wrist, are also untrimmed. It is a "smart" suit.

***

More elaborate suits show the short coat. One of these made on the new lines of old-time styles is of pale gray hroadcloth, trimmed with shirred and corded puffings of silk. The short coat is cut to the figure, buttons close up the front, and the sleeves finish with a narrow cuff a little below the elbow. Such a cult is worn with a fancy waist, the sleeves of which ehow below the coat sleeves.

***

There are many pretty little suits of cloth suitings, browns, blues, and blacks mixed, simply made with the long coat and lined with silk shoulder or waist deep, for $16.50.

***

One of the new Fall waists is of blue and green plaid, made with a narrow vest line of copper colored cloth in front and pieces of the plaid set on and piped with the copper color. This waist costs $6.

***

One of the new woolen goods which is "smart" is red and black, the red being rather pronouncedly bright. These are camel's hair cheviots, 56 inches wide, at $3.75 a yard. One pattern has somewhat the effect of a medium-sized shepherd's plaid in the red and black, hut an irregular check. Another has the ground of the red plaided off with irregular lines of black forming quarter-inch checks.

***

New feather turbans which come in reds, blues, greens, browns, &c., cost $9 or a trifle less.

***

Imported French felts have a mixed effect. The crown is of the mixed felt in some of the styles, and there is an edge of it on tha rim of the hat. There is green and red mixed with a plain green felt, blue and red with a blue and brown and green in a brown hat. These combinations come in turbans and low-crowned hats with wide rims. They are very pretty and cost about $3.

***

Chenille braids are being shown for the rims of other felt hats.

***

High crowned hats are trimmed with ostrich plumes.

DINNER UNDER GROUND AT NEW ASTOR HOTEL

Hostelry on Times Square to be Thrown Open Sept. 10.

HOST ENTERTAINS FRIENDS

Guests Inspect Building and Then Dine in Wine Cellar Amid Casks and Barrels.

Preliminary to the formal opening on Sept. 10 of the new Hotel Astor, erected on Times Square by William Waldorf Astor, William C. Muschenheim, the proprietor, gave an informal dinner to fifty last night in the wine cellar. Before the dinner there was a general inspection of the huilding, which occupies the entire hlock between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, on the west eide of the square. The furnishings are practically complete, and only a few details remain to be completed before New York's newest hotel will be thrown open.

The dinner was served thirty feet below ground. Here, in the midst of wine tuns, casks, barrels, and compartment after compartment filled with bottles, preparations were made for the dinner. The waiters were garhed like the cellarmen of Europe, with hlue jumpers and huge leather aprons, while behind a reproduction of the famous Heidelherg tun was concealed the orchestra. The wine cellar is two floore helow the etreet, the rathskellar and kitchens being on the floor under the office. The speechmakers complimented the host and bade euccess to the new hotel, while Mr. Muschenheim had many kind words for the men who aided him in fitting out the new place.

The Hotel Astor, latest of the great hotels of New York, is in the French Renaissance style, ten stories high. Lavishneee and elegance mark every detail of the new building, and unique ideas are encountered on every hand. Instances are found in the Indian rathskellar, the grillroom, designed like a hunters' hall; the Chinese tearoom, the Spanish lounging room, the college room, the private hanquet hall, designed like a hunting hall in a feudal castle, and the suite of three private dining rooms constructed like the cahin of a private yacht.

The huilding, designed by Clinton & Russell, is constructed entirely of limestone and red hrick, with a cornice balcony on the ninth floor, and is crowned with a curved mansard roof of green elate and copper, with massive etone dormers. It is a model of fire-proof construction, the stairways all being inclosed with fire-proof material, while the doors leading to them may be closed from the office in case of fire hy the mere turning of levers. Besides the usual fire appliances and alarms on every floor, each room is provided with an automatic fire detector which notifies the office when the temperature reaches 130 degrees.

Dining, reception, and reading rooms for women are on the main floor, with entrances on Forty-fifth Street, while to the left, on the Forty-fourth Street side, are the men's café, restaurant, and hilliard room for men. The lohby, twenty-one feet high, is in marble and gold, encircled by a gallery. Four panels by W. D. L. Dodge adorn the walls, two representing ancient and modern New York. On the mezzanine floor are the Spanish Renaissance and the Chinese room. The men's dining room, in the German Renaissance, sixteenth century style, is in oak, with a wainscoting twelve feet high, and the walls and ceiling are adorned with hunting scenes and trophies of the hunt. The hilliard room is in Pompeiian etyle. The har is in Flemish, with a painting of the Longacre Farm hy Unitt on the back wall. Then there is the "orangerie," a reproduction of an Italian garden. This room is 104 hy 75 feet, is encircled hy a gallery, and the rear recalls the famous terrace at Versailles. A fountain is huilt against the terrace, surmounted by a marhle group. Orange trees and palms are about the tables, the walls are latticed, the ceiling is done in a sky effect, and from the back wall a moon, electrically lighted, ahede a eoft light.

The ninth floor is taken up hy twelve private dining room, large and small hanquet halls, a promenade, and college room. Together these rooms have a seating capacity of nine hundred and seventeen hundred can hear the speakers. By adding the College Hall thirteen hundred can he accommodated.

From the port holes of the yacht cahin room one can get a view of New York Harbor, from Governor's Island to Larchmont. Large panels representing athletic games are on the walls of the college room and there are medallions representing the various colleges of the country.

Between the mezzanine and ninth floors are the aleeping rooms, 500 in numher, with 300 baths. These rooms are single and en suite, decorated and furnished in various styles, with State chambers in Louis XIV and Louis XIV., and suites in Colonial, Art Noveau, Empire, Francis, Marie Antoinette, Madame de Maintenon, Spanish Renaisance, Dutch Renaissance, German Renaisance, Florentine, and Elizabethian styles. Telephones are in each room, and guests may regulate the heat by a simple device.

The Indian grill room or rathskeller is in the hasement, a faithful representation of Indian history in the furnishings, decorations, and pictures. Then there is the kitchen, the largest in the world, and a separate kitchen on the ninth floor for the private dining rooms and hanquet halls. In the wine cellar, where last night's dinner was served, there is room for 400 at tahle.

The hotel also hae the first incinerator ever eetahlished in a botel. There is an ice plant with a capacity of 120 tons daily, while pipes circulate cool air throughout all parts of the building. There are twelve paesenger elevators, besides nine electric dumb-waiters and four electric conveyors.

MAJOR BYRNE WANTS NO FENCE.

Would Have No Anti-Imperialistic Barrier for Adventurous.

Major John Byrne, who was the prime mover in the Honest Money League of Democrats, and was its President when it supported President McKinley four years ago, through the Republican National Committee made the following etatement yesterday:

"Our good friends the anti-imperialists and their later following, the Constitutionalists—many my dear and valued friends—honest, sincere, and loyal, hut excessively timid of vigorous rule, would fence us in and compel us to live within ourselves for fear of scratching the Constitution against the wall of the world. This might work for a time if we lived only for ourselves. But with our doors open to the world of the enterprising, adventurous, and oppressed humanity now pouring into our country by the hundreds of thousande annually, adding to our own natural increase, some outlet for the surplus product of this great population must be provided.

"Moreover, our anti-imperialistic friends may as well underetand that the millions in this country of American birth who have not yet accomplished euccese in life, and who are not ready, like our anti-friends, to circumscribe opportunity and rest from the noises and annoyances of struggle, are unwilling to deny themselves the privilege and right to embark, under the protection of the flag, in legitimate pursuits where fortune invites. Wherever the aun shines, tbere enterprising Americans will be found in the contest for fortune, and there the flag ehould and will protect, anti-imperialism to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Rev. Dr. Stebbins to Supply Here.

It was announced at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenne and One Hundred and Fifth Street, yesterday that the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Stebbins of Rochester will act as minister in charge of the church until a pastor has been secured to succeed the Rev. Dr. John Malcom Shaw. Dr. Stebbins will take up the work Oct. 1.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CROWD THREATENS BICYCLISTS

It Was Angry Because Girl Was Knocked Down Twice.

Mamie Devine, a fourteen-year-old girl, who lives at 374 Seventh Avenue, was playing in the street in front of her house last night with a dozen companions, and was running across the avenue, when a bicyclist, going at a high rate of speed, ran into her and knocked her down. The girl was dazed hy the force of the shock, and hefore she could get away another bicyclist had run into and over her, rendering her unconscious.

The two wheelmen did not etop to see how hadly the girl was hurt, but shouts from persons on the sidewalk atracted the attention of Policemen Croker and O'Connor, and when they saw the crowd chasing the riders the policemen drew their nightaticks and, heading off the bicyclists, arrested them and took them back to the scene of the accident. Policeman Croker then aummoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

The crowd hy this time had increased to about 700, and it was for punishing the two cyclists then and there, and the two policemen had the greatest difficulty in protecting their prisoners. Finally Dr. Clarke, the ambnlance surgeon, revived Mamie, and then she pleaded with a number of yonng men near not to let her be taken to the hospital.

The surgeon insisted, however, that she go in the ambulance in order that he might hetter determine at the hospital the extent of her hurts, hnt the little girl'a friends interfered. Several of them seized Dr. Clarke and tried to push him out of the undertaking shop where she had been taken, hut the two policemen appeared and Mamie went away in the ambulance.

A crowd followed the prisoners to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There the two bicyclists said that they were not responsible for the accident, and that the real culprits escaped in the excitement. They said they were William Harris, an attendant at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, and Henry Furbach of 545 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

MOSQUITOS VERY, VERY BAD.

Jersey Meadows, Newly Ditched, Worse —Wall Widespread.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 28.—City health officials are disappointed at the result of their ditching crusade upon the mosquito-breeding marshes of the Great Meadows. They had appropriated $500 for experimental work, and the results had heen so satisfactory that an additional $4,500 was voted to carry it on systematically, and a large force of laborers and several machines were set to work.

Dr. Herold and other city officials went to the meadows a day or two ago to see what had been accomplished there. They were chagrined to see the swamp, which they had hoped to find dry, covered with extensive pools of stagnant water. The ditching, instead of draining off the water, had only turned the meadow into a vast pond, a bigger mosquito factory than it had ever been before.

The residents of Newark whose homes are near the meadows say they never suffered such a plague of mosquitos as they have experienced this Summer. Never has ao systematic and active warfare heen made upon the pests in all parts of the State; hut from nearly every place comes the atory that the plague of this season is the worst ever known. Hohoken let out a wail of pain the other day after having heen tortured for four days with such swarms as even Hoboken has not known in the past. The Oranges, too, said they were infested. Hackensack and Elizabeth people have had to live in screens to save themselves from the voracity of the nippers, and in New Brunswick life has been barely tolerahle since the really warm aeason began.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The area of high pressure that has prevailed over the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States for the last few days is gradually giving way. A second high area is moving sontheastward over the Dakotas, and pressure is relatively low in the Southwest. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Forida, also along the Gulf Coast, and there have been light showers and thunderstorms over the northeast Rocky Mountain Slope and in Eastern Colorado, the plateau region, and the North Pacific Coast.

Unseasonal low temperatures have prevailed for the last few days in Atlantic Coast districts. In the last twenty-four hours, however, there has been a marked rise over the Carolinas and Georgia. A marked fall in temperature has also occurred in the upper Missouri Valley, where the temperatures to-night are ten to eighteen degrees below the ceasonal average.

Showere are indicated for Monday in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the lower Ohio Valley, and also over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Showers are probabe Tuesday in the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, the upper Ohio Valley, and the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will rise in the Eastern districts and fall over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the middle Mississippi Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast light southerly, and on the Great Lakes fresh northwest.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair on the coast, showers and cooler in the interior; fresh sonthwest to west winds.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Monday, followed by showers and cooler Monday night or Tuesday; variable winds, becoming fresh northwest.

Western New York, showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh northwest winds.

New England, fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	66	62	65
6 A. M.	64	61	64
9 A. M.	62	62	66
12 M.	62	72	71
4 P. M.	62	74	73
6 P. M.	62	75	70
9 P. M.	61	72	70
12 P. M.	59	68	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1903	63
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 60 degrees and at 8 P. M. 70 degrees, the maximum register being 76 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 7 A. M. At 8 A. M. the percentage of humidity was 75 and at 8 P. M. 72.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the New Waters Piano!

You will be charmed with their rich, sweet, powerful tone and handsome, artistic appearance.

You will be inspired with confidence by their solid construction and fine workmanship, **all warranted to be durable.**

Call and see them, or **send postal for catalogue** with reduced prices and terms on the new **Waters 3-year system** of payments.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH,
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SENATOR HOAR IMPROVING.

Calls for Newspapers and Shows Interest in Public Matters.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Advanced Substantially Despite Its Professionalism.

Past Week's Record Offers Little Encouragement to the Bear—Standard Stocks Still Most Active Issues.

Whatever fault may be found with the stock market of the past week on the ground of its professionalism it cannot be said of it that it did not respond handsomely to such encouragement as was given it. Every one of the stocks that were conspicuous for their activity rose from one to five points, and their lead was so well followed by the stocks further down the list in point of activity that no less than 105 stocks rose a point or more while only sixteen fell that much. In some quarters the bond market was thought to be lagging behind the stock market, but here, too, the advances far outnumbered the declines, forty bonds advancing, while only six fell a point. It is one of the favorable signs still apparent in the market that the investment demand for bonds continues decidedly good, the business in such issues being limited rather by the supply of good securities than by the demand.

While in the late trading last week the standard issues were to some extent neglected in favor of minor securities, none of the latter secured a place among the twelve leaders of the market, among which still prominently appeared such stocks as Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Steel preferred. If these stocks again assume active leadership there will be much less ground to criticise the market for the character of the securities that are made the standard bearers.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric and Power Co., common.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Shipping Industry Reassured by Balfour —The Grain Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"There is a feeling that on a broad basis there has been an improvement in business conditions in this country during the past week. The dear bread scare has received some check, the shipping industry has taken some heart of grace from the assurances by the Prime Minister, the weekly railway returns have shown somewhat better figures than recently, and most trade reports give indications that with the advent of Autumn industrial activity will increase.

"The grain trade seems to have paused somewhat in the precipitate upward movement, but the real issue, somewhat lost sight of during the speculative outbursts in America, seems to receive more attention now. It is certain that, as Austria-Hungary and Roumania have made more or less complete crop failures, as France and Italy also have to claim assistance from foreign wheat growers to a considerable extent, as the Iberian Peninsula is also forced to import, and as the United States has little if any to spare, very cheap wheat and flour this season are out of the question.

"The progress of the growing crops in India, Australia, and Argentina will be watched with some anxiety during the next few months, and it is to be hoped that they will fully realize their high promise at present.

"Cotton has gone through a perplexing week. We stated recently that it would be unwise to ignore the fact that the universal smallness of the stocks in Liverpool and the United States would offer a great temptation to speculators.

"There had been much indiscriminate selling of cotton for forward delivery, largely by merchants in the Southern States, who presumably had full opportunities to judge of the progress of the crop. This gave the bold operator his opportunity, and he succeeded in whipping futures in the markets at Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans into what is termed a crop scare, and repurchases have been made almost indiscriminately, with the result of a rise of ½d. in Liverpool and over 1 cent in the United States.

"The Egyptian crop is doing well, but an account by cable of the East Indian crop is distinctly less favorable.

"Wool and woolen goods do not present any striking fresh feature, but the demand for certain classes of raw material has been better. The export trade in goods seems to improve.

"Iron and steel reports are still somewhat mixed, but those that have some improvement to record are in the majority."

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	226	233
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	145	..
Allis-Chalmers	11	12
Allis-Chalmers pf	47	50
Amalgamated Copper	57½	57⅝
Am. Car & Foundry	18¾	19
Am. Car & Foundry pf	78½	79
American Coal	195	210
Am. Cotton Oil	32	32¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf	91	94
Am. Dist. Telegraph	22	23
Am. Express	206	217
Am. Grass Twine	5	5¼
Am. Hide & Leather	3¾	4¼
Am. Hide & L. pf	19¼	21
Am. Ice Co	6¾	7
Am. Ice Co. pf	24¼	26½
Am. Linseed Co	14	15
Am. Linseed Co. pf	32¼	39¼
Am. Locomotive	20½	21
Am. Locomotive pf	89½	90½
Am. Malting Co	4	4½
Am. Malting Co. pf	20¼	21
Am. Smelt. & Refining	63⅛	63¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	100½	107
Am. Snuff	130	155
American Snuff pf	93	94
American Steel Foundries	5	8
American Steel Foundries pf	30	30
American Sugar Refineries	131⅛	131¼
American Sugar Refineries pf	134	135
American Telegraph & Cable	89	92
American Telegraph & Telephone	137⅝	139
American Tobacco pf	130	133
American Woolen Co	13¼	14
American Woolen Co. pf	80	80¾
Anaconda Copper Mining	78	80
Ann Arbor	20	23
Ann Arbor pf	57½	58
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	80⅞	81
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	98⅛	98½
Atlantic Coast Line	116½	121
Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	86⅝
Baltimore & Ohio pf	92½	93½
Boston Air Line pf	106	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	53⅞	54
Brooklyn Union Gas	213	220
Brunswick City	6	7
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	128	130½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	88	89
Butterick Co	48½	49½
Canada Southern	66⅞	66½
Canadian Pacific	126⅞	126½
Central Railroad of New Jersey	167	168½
Central & South American Tel	103	105
Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	38⅞
Chicago & Alton	40	41
Chicago & Alton pf	80½	82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	123	140
Chicago Great Western	15	15½
Chicago Great Western pf. A	52	53½
Chicago Great Western pf. B	22½	24
Chicago Great Western deb	81½	86
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	78	85
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul	154⅝	154⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	181	185
Chicago & Northwestern	186	187½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	139	143
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	180	..
Chi. Term. & Trans	7	7½
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	15½	16
Chi. Union Traction	7	7¼
Chi. Union Traction pf	28	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	78½	79½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	107	110
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	52	..
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	70	..
Cleve. & Pittsburg	178	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	60	..
Col. Southern	15	15½
Col. Southern 1st pf	45½	49
Col. Southern 2d pf	20½	21
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12⅜	12½
Commercial Cable	180	..
Con. Coal	65	..
Con. Gas	195⅝	196⅜
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	117	118½
Corn Products Co	13	13½
Corn Products Co. pf	67	70
Del. & Hudson	164⅜	164¾
Del., L. & W	273½	274
Den. & Rio Grande	24½	25
Den. & Rio Grande pf	75¼	76
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	23¾	25
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	2	2½
Detroit Southern pf	4	5
Detroit United Railway	66½	67
Diamond Match	130	135
Distillers' Securities	23¾	24½
Dul., S. S. & A	6	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11¼	11¾
Erie	27¼	27⅝
Erie 1st pf	63⅞	63⅞
Erie 2d pf	39½	39⅝
Ev. & T. H	57	59
Ev. & T. H. pf	80	85
Ft. W. & Den. City	42	45
General Chemical Co	48	55
General Chem. Co. pf	94	96
General Electric	164	165
Gold & Stock Tel	116	..
Gt. Northern pf	170	185
Hocking Valley	80	85
Hocking Valley pf	84⅞	85
Homestake	52	55
Ill. Central	138	138½
Ill. Central L	103	..
International Paper Co	14½	15
International Paper Co. pf	72¾	73¼
International Power	35	38
Int. Steam Pump	31	31¾
Int. Steam Pump pf	77	77½
Iowa Central pf	21	21¼
Iowa Central pf.	41½	42
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kan. & Mich	29	30
Kn. C., P. S. & Mem. pf	73	76½
Kansas City Southern	23¾	23¾
Kansas City Southern pf	44¾	44¾
Keok. & D. M	12½	14
Keok. & D. M. pf	47	52
Knickerbocker Ice Chicago pf	54	60
Laclede Gas pf	90	100
Lake Erie & Western	31	32
Lake Erie & Western pf	90	100
Lake Shore	245	276
Long Island	56	57½
Louisville & Nashville	121¼	121⅝
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	154¼	154½
Maryland Coal pf	100	115
Metropolitan Securities Co	91	91¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	122½	122⅞
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago	19	21
Met. West Side Elevated, Chi., pf	53	54½
Mexican Central	12	12⅝
Michigan Central	..	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	55	68
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	88	98
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	71½	72
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	128	131
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	22½	22¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	49	49½
Missouri Pacific	96⅜	96⅝
Morris & Essex	184	190
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	119	120
National Biscuit	47⅝	47⅞
National Biscuit pf	107½	109¼
National Enameling	14½	15
National Enameling pf	75	79
National Lead	23¼	23¾
National Lead pf	93¼	96¼
National Railroad of Mexico pf	36¾	37½
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	18	18½
New Central Coal	42	44
New York Air Brake	135	135¼
New York, Brkyn. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	122	122¾
New York & New Haven	189	191
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	29½	31½
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	103	110
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	62⅜	65
New York Dock Co. pf	43	49
New York, Lackawanna & Western	131	134
New York & New Jersey Telephone	153½	155
New York, Ontario & Western	31½	31½
Norfolk & Western	67½	67½
Norfolk & Western pf	90	91
North American	93½	95
Northern Central	170	..
Ontario Mining	3¼	4⅜
Pacific Coast	63	64½
Pacific Coast 1st pf	95	106
Pacific Coast 2d pf	72½	74
Pacific Mail	29	29½
Pennsylvania Railroad	124¾	124⅞
People's Gas, Chicago	102½	102½
Peoria & Eastern	19½	21
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L.	63	65½
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100⅞
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	180	..
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi. sp	174	..
Pressed Steel Car	32½	33¼
Pressed Steel Car pf	76½	77½
Pullman Company	216	220
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksilver pf	3¼	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	85	90
Railway Steel Spring	18¾	19¾
Railway Steel Spring pf	78	80
Reading	59½	59½
Reading 1st pf	84½	85
Reading 2d pf	74	75
Rensselaer & Saratoga	203	..
Republic Iron & Steel	7⅝	7⅞
Republic Iron & Steel pf	43¾	44
Rock Island	25	25½
Rock Island pf	67½	68
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	131	135
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	18	18½
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	79½	81½
Rutland pf	30	45
St. Joseph & Grand Island	16	17
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	48	50
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	25	27
St. Louis & San Francisco	71½	74
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	59¾	59½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	165	185
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	120	127
St. Louis Southwestern	21⅞	22
St. Louis Southwestern pf	45	45½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	37	38
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	83½	87
Southern Pacific	56⅞	57
Southern Railway	28¾	28⅞
Southern Railway pf	94	94½
Standard Rope & Twine	..	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44½	44¾
Texas Pacific	30⅝	30¾
Texas Pacific Land Trust	30½	31¼
Third Avenue	122	125
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	19	21
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	27¾	28½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	43¾	43¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	97⅞	99
Union Pacific	99⅞	100
Union Pacific pf	94⅞	95½
United Railways Inv	13	15½
United Railways Inv. pf	55½	56½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	9	9¾
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf	53	53½
United States Express	121½	123
United States Leather	7⅝	7⅞
United States Leather pf	86⅛	86½
United States Realty & Improve	52	52½
United States Rubber	18⅝	19⅛
United States Rubber pf	75½	76
United States Steel	12¼	12¼
United States Steel pf	59⅞	60
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	31¼	32
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	105	105¼
Wabash	19¼	19½
Wabash pf	35⅜	38½
Wells-Fargo Express	235	250
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	90
Westinghouse Assenting	158	159
Westinghouse 1st pf	180	187
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	16½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	43½	44
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	25	26
Wisconsin Central	18¾	19
Wisconsin Central pf	41½	42

RAISING COTTON UP NORTH.

Jersey Experimenter Will Have Crop If Weather Stays Warm.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, Aug. 28.—George H. Williams is conducting an experiment with cotton at Meadow Brook, his home, in West Summit. Early in May he secured some cotton seed from the South and decided to make an effort to cultivate it here, although that was regarded as impossible because of the rigorous climate. He was satisfied, however, that the experiment had not been properly made.

He now has about fifty plants developed from the seed sown in May. These plants bear beautiful blossoms of red, pink, and white, and if the weather continues moderately warm until late in September, Mr. Williams will have a small crop of fully matured cotton.

POLICE POSTS FOR HUDSON BAY.

Canadian Government Charters a Steamer to Take Supplies.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—The Canadian Government purposes to charter the sealing steamer Erik to proceed to Hudson Bay again with coal, provisions, and outfitting material, accompanying the Dominion steamer Arctic, (formerly the German steamer Gauss.)

The Erik will take also detachments of the Northwest mounted police, landing them at centres where it is intended to establish police posts. She will be absent about two months.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H.W.POOR&CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT
BANKER & BROKER
Member of the New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway--55 New Street
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 6450 BROAD

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of
The American Cotton Company.

To the Holders of Debenture Bonds, Notes and other Obligations and of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Company (and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued under the Stockholders' Agreement of December 2, 1901); and to Holders and Owners of Notes or other Obligations, and of Capital Stocks of the American Foundry and Machinery Company, the Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas Cotton Products Companies. And to Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, hereinafter mentioned.

In view of the necessity of reorganizing the affairs of The American Cotton Company and its subsidiary corporations and of providing additional working capital, the holders of a large amount of Debenture Bonds, Notes, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said corporations have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 16, 1904, and filed with the Bankers' Trust Company, Depositary.

Pursuant to said Reorganization Agreement, the undersigned have adopted a Plan of Reorganization, and have lodged the same with said Depositary; and Depositors under said Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, are hereby given notice of the same.

Holders of the above-mentioned classes of securities or obligations of The American Cotton Company and said allied corporations are hereby afforded the opportunity of securing the benefits of said Plan and Agreement by depositing their respective holdings with the said Depositary under said Plan and Agreement on or before the 3d day of September, 1904.

Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary from whom copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained.

Dated New York, August 19, 1904.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
MAXWELL WOODHULL,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel. T. W. LAMONT, Secretary.
BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 7 Wall St., N. Y. City. No. 7 Wall Street, New York City.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Four per Cent. Bonds, due September 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the trust agreement dated February 1, 1883, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following four per cent. bonds due September 1, 1921, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

Ninety-eight (98) bonds, $1,000 each, numbers.

13	587	1320	1626	2047	2449	2903	3869
37	641	1322	1652	2058	2467	2962	3897
65	647	1351	1672	2196	2476	3000	3901
70	705	1371	1745	2227	2523	3335	3959
117	756	1382	1770	2271	2573	3376	4007
132	879	1426	1816	2316	2587	3391	4011
242	927	1427	1840	2336	2593	3441	4050
250	931	1449	1874	2347	2664	3684	
307	1067	1453	1914	2364	2693	3700	
471	1107	1459	1917	2368	2696	3711	
488	1225	1557	1920	2413	2723	3748	
530	1287	1573	1955	2417	2733	3755	
539	1288	1623	1999	2448	2810	3808	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of September, 1904, from which date interest upon said drawn bonds will cease in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., August 20, 1904.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Auctioneer,
19 Liberty St.,
WILL SELL THIS DAY
AT 11 A. M.,
ON PREMISES 449 AND 451 WEST 53D ST.,
The Entire Plant of
THE KNAPTON STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
CONSISTING OF DONNEGAN & SWIFT 100 H. P. BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, IRONING MACHINES, WRINGERS, MANGLES, PUMPS, BELTING, SHAFTING, FIXTURES, SUPPLIES, ETC.
WALTER D. MAKEPEACE, ESQ., 48 Wall St., Attorney for Mortgagee.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells all week and evenings Oriental rugs, &c., for K. H. Dalkranian & Sons on boardwalk, Arverne, Long Island, Borough of Queens.

Chas. F. Sorgues, auctioneer, sells daily, watches, jewelry, unredeemed pledges, at 157 Park Row.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Levy & Spandau sell bric-a-brac and oil paintings, 174 Bowery, 7 P. M.

Egers & Hecht sell bric-a-brac and oil paintings, 7 P. M., 205 Bowery.

W. Shannon, auctioneer, will sell Japanese art goods evenings at Sea Side Av., Coney Island.

FINANCIAL.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Louisville and Nashville Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

TOTAL ISSUE $35,000,000.

Principal payable October 1, 1952. Interest May 1st and November 1st. Both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, may be required to pay or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State, County or Municipality therein.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest from May 1, 1904, exchangeable for registered bonds without coupons. Registered bonds may also be exchanged for coupon bonds at the option of the owner.

Any or all of the bonds may be redeemed at 105 and interest, on the first day of May or the first day of November in any year, upon two months' notice.

New York, August 27th, 1904.

Having sold a considerable proportion of this issue, we offer, subject to sale, the remaining unsold bonds at 95 and accrued interest.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Robert G. Erwin, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Copies of the Collateral Trust Indenture and any further information desired may be had upon application at our office.

Actual bonds are now ready for delivery.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
New York, August 1, 1904.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Referring to the issue of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Collateral Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds which you have purchased, I desire to say that these bonds are the direct absolute obligation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and are secured by an Indenture of Trust bearing even date therewith duly executed by the Company to the New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, pledging as security for the payment of the bonds 306,000 shares (or more than a majority) of Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company stock.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company is a corporation under the laws of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and is a consolidation of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company and other Railway Companies (formerly known as the "Plant System") with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. Its capital stock outstanding on May 1, 1904, amounted to $38,376,700, divided as follows: $1,726,700 Five Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock and $36,650,000 Common Stock. Full dividends at the rate of five per cent. per annum have been paid upon the Preferred Stock since its issue, and dividends at the rate of five per cent. per annum are now paid upon the Common Stock.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is paying dividends at the rate of five per cent. per annum on its total capitalization of $60,000,000, and the income derived from this dividend is more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of these bonds.

The territory embraced by these two systems covers an area of more than eleven thousand miles in extent, and stretches from Chicago to New Orleans and from Richmond and Norfolk to Fort Myers and Port Tampa.

A statement of earnings and expenses of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, compared with earnings and expenses of same property for a similar period in 1902-3, shows the following results:

TWELVE MONTHS.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Gross receipts	$20,544,975.20	$19,682,455.60
Operating expenses	12,110,464.22	11,910,336.59
Net receipts from traffic	$8,434,510.98	$7,772,119.01
Income from other sources, (estimated for 1904)	2,103,457.45	1,152,952.34
Total net receipts	$10,537,998.43	$8,925,071.35
Interest on bonded debt, taxes, etc.	5,408,644.31	4,876,447.56
Surplus after fixed charges	$5,129,354.12	$4,048,623.79
Interest on certificates of indebtedness and dividends on preferred stock	943,960.14	1,149,670.52
Surplus	$4,185,393.98	$2,898,953.27

A statement of the earnings and expenses of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the end of the fiscal year, compared with a similar period in 1902-1903, is as follows, (June, 1904, estimated:)

TWELVE MONTHS.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Gross earnings	$36,895,145	$35,449,378
Operating expenses	25,173,934	23,970,813
Net earnings from traffic	$11,721,211	$11,478,565
Income from other sources	1,619,121	1,122,493
Total net earnings and other income	$13,340,332	$12,601,058
Interest on bonded debt, sinking fund payments, taxes, etc.	6,733,992	6,390,010
Surplus, after fixed charges, sinking funds, taxes, etc.	$6,606,340	$6,211,048

Surplus, after fixed charges, sinking funds, taxes, etc. $6,606,340 $6,211,048

The combined surplus of the two companies, for the periods embraced in the foregoing statements, shows a balance, after payment of all fixed charges, including dividend on Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. Preferred Stock, of $10,791,733.98

Yours very truly,
ROBERT G. ERWIN, President.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000

John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Arpad } Vice-Presidents.
S. Greenman, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of a certain mortgage dated May 22d, 1903, between Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana and Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, said Eastern Trust Company has resigned as Trustee under said mortgage, and has on the 25th day of August, 1904, filed its resignation with the President of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana, in the manner prescribed by said mortgage.

Dated August 26th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By D. S. RAMSAY, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Four Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana:

The Eastern Trust Company having heretofore, on August 26th, 1904, filed with the President of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana its resignation as Trustee under a certain mortgage, dated May 22d, 1903, from Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana to said Eastern Trust Company, Trustee,

Notice is hereby given, that in case the Holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana fail to appoint a new Trustee of said mortgage within sixty days, the Board of Directors of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana will, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, appoint such new Trustee.

Dated August 26th, 1904.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA.
By NEWMAN ERB, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co. will be held at their office, 116 Broad St., New York, Tuesday, September 13th, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of amending the Certificate of Incorporation, that the Corporation may purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of the stocks, bonds and evidences of indebtedness of any Corporation, domestic or foreign, and issue in exchange therefor its stocks, bonds, or other obligations.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the close of the special meeting.

W. W. ASHHELL, President.
J. W. KNIGHT, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE & VAN COMPANY, Limited.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 2,800 Eighth Avenue on THURSDAY, September 8, 1904, at 8:00 P. M.
SUMNER V. WHITE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 Surplus, $9,000,000
15 Nassau Street Equitable Building

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Will exchange $20,000 stock of general merchandise, doing good business, for improved real estate, or will sell for cash. Look Box No. 700 Norfolk, Va.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herfield & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Attractive Weekly.—Splendid publication; extensive occupied field; substantial circulation; large ratio renewals; exceptionally good opportunity; $3,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 258 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturer's agent wanted in large company; universal demand for goods; investment of $500 necessary; factory investigation solicited; highest references given and required. Address Board & Ely, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GREAT CHANCE.—Best paying saloon and liquor store on best thickly populated corner of Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; income $1,200 a month; free and clear; stock and fixtures; price, $6,000; half cash required. Wm. Dank, 67 Forsyth St., New York.

Partner Wanted—Young man capable of office work, artistically inclined preferred, who can furnish six to ten thousand dollars when it is needed to fill orders; an established art business, plenty of orders, more constantly coming in; a splendid opportunity for bright young man. I will sell one-half interest and take equal partner. Address Lock Box 122, N. Y. Post Office.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

Bankrupt Stock of
M. SAMPTER, SONS & CO.,
and
CUPID CLOTHING CO.,
Value about $210,000,
consisting of
Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's
CLOTHING,
will be sold at auction
This day, Monday, Aug. 29, 1904,
on premises,
11 to 19 E. 4th St., N. Y.
Catalogues can be had upon application to Auctioneer's office, 112-115 Leonard St.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, U. S. AUCTIONEER.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, August 8, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared, from the net earnings of the Company, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 9, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 22, 1904. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 10, 1904.
READING COMPANY.
By W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
August 8, 1904.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 10, 1904. On September 9, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1904, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1904, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, taken care of by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.

THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.,
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

The Abrams Realty Co.,
LENOX AV., S. E. cor. 138th St.
TO INVESTORS:
We have desirable flats, double and triple, paying over 12%; best location in Harlem.
Double flats, $18,000; rents, $1,900.
Double flats, $14,000; rents, $1,400.
Double flats, $24,500; rents, $2,500.
Triple flats, $25,500; rents, $2,700.
Triple flats, $23,750; rents, $3,050.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

ESTATES OR CAPITALISTS!
An investment of $400,000 to $1,000,000 can be made in free and clear Manhattan realty; rapidly advancing in value, and now netting 5½% upon investment. Principal, Box 150 Times.

$9,500.
$9,500 will buy 2-story, basement, high-stoop dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; excellent condition; near 3d Av., Harlem.
T. T. UREN,
23 EAST 20TH ST.

At a bargain, elegant private houses. Will rent, if not sold, $1,000 each. New three-story, basement, cellar, bluestone, swell front, two baths, fine view; easy terms. No. 946 St. Nicholas Av., price.....$18,000
No. 948 St. Nicholas Av., price..... 17,500
No. 950 St. Nicholas Av., price..... 17,500
E. B. Treat, owner, premises, or 241 West 23d.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.
Offer East 44th St. four family, five-story tenement. Rents guaranteed, $2,244; sacrifice, $20,500; $1,000 buys fancy three-story, basement residence, Morningside Park, $13,500. Plenty 4½ per cent. mortgage money.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

56 West 97th St.—Four-story twenty-foot private dwelling, with extension, will be leased for three or five years at $1,800 per annum, or sold on easy terms. Address Owner, 60 Liberty St., Room 39.

GREAT MANY new houses direct from builders, which are now under construction, can be bought at the right price where a great deal of money can be made. Call for particulars. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

Two double flats; must be sold this week to settle estate; parties interested have to travel. Address Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (143d St.)

Opportunity for investor for quick turn if few improvements are made; single flat, near 116th St., 8th Av. $17,000; no brokers. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th.

Amsterdam Av., West Side.—Four 5-story houses, including corner, near 142d St.; will be sold at a great bargain; easy terms.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

Good corner on Amsterdam Av.; triple flat; 3 stores: $65,000; will increase in value; no brokers. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

A west side double flat in the Eighties; rental, $3,840; price, $34,000; mortgage, $29,000. Particulars of John R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

5-story building, 116th St., near 8th Av.; price, $31,500; terms to suit; must be sold.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

$75,000.—Business and office, new building; William St.; easy terms. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Third Av., Near 101st.—Twelve-room tenement, $28,500; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

83d, Near First.—Four-story flat, $17,750; rents, $1,350. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double flat, 81st St., near "A," $25,500; rents, $2,808. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Great opportunities. Number bargains. Flats, tenements. Principals only. Tappen Realty Co., Park Row Building.

Triple flat, 23x100; 14 rooms, all improvements; rent, $3,200; price, $27,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

West 37th St.—Two 5-story triple flats; rent, $4,250; asking $40,000 each; easy terms. J. E. Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

Five 5-story triple flats; rent, $3,400; price, $33,000. J. E Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

Manhattan.—Six lots running through or three lots half block. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

6th Av. triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Attention!—Live in Bedford Park residential homes; right bargains; one family house, $4,250; 10 2-family houses from $6,250 up; handsome 12-room house, plot 5 lots, $18,000; 50x100 foot lot for improvement, $6,000; Yonkers homes at bargain prices; 500 choice located lots, $350 up; extra well-built 2-family house, $8,500. O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Ave., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sunday.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bath, 6 rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

CHEAP, DESIRABLE LOTS.
Catherine St., 23x100, $400; 219th St., 25x114, $500; 236th St., 25x100, graded, $600; 207th St., 30x114, sewered, $1,200; Decatur Av., 25x100, sewered, $1,000; Webster Av., 9 lots, $850 per lot; Hull Av., 41.8x100, sewered, $1,000. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

LOOK AT THESE.
Elegant one, two family homes; frame, brick; seven to sixteen rooms; parquet floors; electric lights; prices, $6,000 to $10,000; cash, $1,000. L. Lipkin, 771 Wendover, near 3d Av. Open Sunday. Telephone 646 Tremont.

Bargain, $2,700; cash, $700; 7 rooms and bath; convenient trolleys and rapid transit. Behrmann, 181 Broadway, and East 210th St., White Plains Av., Bronx; several other similar bargains.

3d Av. and 157th St.—10 lots at great bargain, including 2 corners; also 36.8x100, Union Av. and 150th St.; less than $10,000.
RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

New 2-family house near rapid transit, school, park; all improvements; $4,750; easy terms. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Three-family frame houses, near station; finest location; 4-story brick single flats; Bronx. Inquire Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

We have bargains in double, triple, flats; also lots, plots. Call or write. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Sbatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly, Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To close an estate; gentleman's residence, house, stable, &c.; 1,200 feet front on avenue; 20 acres; near Hollywood and John A. McCall's mansion. Julian, 136 Liberty St.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Farm for Sale.—Terms easy; well situated; two good houses; farm buildings; lake grist mill; 40 acres; good land; plenty of fruit. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

$100 cash, $17 monthly buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hoboken!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CRESTWOOD

"HALF AN HOUR OUT ON HARLEM RAILWAY."
Ideal Location for New York's Business Men.

MODERN HOMES OR PLOTS

FOR SALE, CASH OR EASY TERMS,
THAT WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY IN VALUE
Best Value. Quickest Transit. Fully Developed.
No Mosquitoes or Malaria.
Best Water in State. Commutation $5.50.
NO MISTAKE CAN BE MADE IN BUYING PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT AT PRESENT PRICES, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY AS THE MOTIVE POWER ON THE HARLEM ROAD.
For further particulars and tickets to inspect apply
THE WATSON COMPANY,
Telephone 2082 38th St. 12 EAST 42D ST.

Larchmont Park

NEW YORK'S MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE SECTION, where values are increasing rapidly, due to the millions of dollars now being spent on improvements affecting this part of Westchester County. Located at Larchmont, New York, on Long Island Sound, 18½ miles from 42d Street via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS NOW COMPLETED.
Electric Light, Gas, thorough system of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, etc.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 & UP; Small Cash Payments; Titles Guaranteed, No Assessments, No Interest Charges, Frequent Train Service and Low Commutation Rates.
WRITE or CALL for Descriptive Circular. Photographs, Maps, etc. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET, Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

Westchester.—Lots $100, $125; monthly payments; fare 8 cents. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write only.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Mount Vernon.

A RARE CHANCE.—7-room house, all improvements, $3,000; near station, trolley, schools, churches; best of condition; must be seen to be appreciated; terms, balance 5 per cent. Frank W. Wolfe, P. O. Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Yonkers.

Yonkers houses to rent, $35, $40, $45, $50 upward; also modern 11-room house for sale; hardwood; 50x125; bargain; $6,500; easy terms; make offer. Van Ness Brothers, 42 Warburton Av.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, one of the most sightly in the best part of Yonkers. W. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We cannot describe all the houses we have for sale, but just want to remind you that absolutely the best in house architecture, in street improvements and in the character of its residents is found at Prospect Park South.
Complete houses ready for your inspection at lowest prices for similar improvements.
Take Flatbush "L" train or any "Brighton Beach" trolley to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes from Park Row.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH—BARGAIN.
$10,500 Residence Sacrificed at $8,250.
Terms $750 Down, $45 a Month.
Foreclosed by Builder, in Elegant Condition. NEW, BUILT TWO YEARS, STEAM HEATED. MAGNIFICENT HOME, FINE GROUNDS. OUR VERY FINEST LOCATION, NEAR OCEAN AVE.
"L" Station, Trolleys, Schools and Churches, Stores. 30 minutes to N. Y. Beautiful Trees, Macadamized Ave. Sewer. Hardwood trim, Beautiful Burlap Decorations, Parquet Floors, Gas Logs, Open Fire Places, Linen Closets. Very Elegant Wide Foyer Hall with Ingle Nooks and Window Seats. Magnificent Large Colored Glass Windows, Grand Wide Piazza, Tiled Entrance, Very Wide Parlors. Elegant Library, Very Grand, Large Dining Room, Open Fire Place; Wainscoted, Plate Shelf. Large Kitchen. Combination Coal and Gas Range, Back Stairs, Six Large Bed Rooms, Beautifully Decorated, Tiled Baths, Two Separate Toilets, Fine Porcelain Plumbing. Elegantly Built. None better. Come Quick and get this Bargain. Sunday, any day. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge to my office.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 Flatbush Ave., corner Albemarle Road.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$2,875 buys 832 Bergen St., near Classon Av., 2½-story, 10-room, 2-family dwelling; lot 37 feet front; house open.

St. Mark's Section.—Three-story basement dwelling; improvements, decorated, possession. H. B. Elkins, 55 Liberty St.

Sacrifice.—Sheepshead Bay Queen Anne cottage; perfect gem; furnished; want offer. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Beautiful Flatbush.—3 lots; $10 down, balance $6 monthly. Joy, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES.
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

$75,000 to loan, 1st and 2d mortgages; estates, deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Of utmost importance and advantage to Owners of Real Estate. We assume all risk and responsibility. We pay most liberal Rents for Flats, Tenements, or Business Buildings in any part of Manhattan or the Bronx. We will take lease for term of years, improve and alter your Property at our expense—also guarantee to keep same in perfect repair. Call or write for further particulars. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

We shall open branch offices in different parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars.—Real estate for sale; collecting of rents in vicinity solicited. W. B. Hogan, 125th St. and Morningside Av. East.

Have $27,000; want Manhattan and Bronx improved; owners send particulars. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Five-story double flat; hot water; for cash buyer. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Have client with $25,000 to invest in tenement, avenue preferred. Knobloch, 527 Lenox Ave.

Wanted—Several cheap tenements; owners or brokers; bargains. Riordan, 1,394 Lexington Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain for Homeseeker or Investor, Lots at MARBLEDALE,
20 minutes from 125th St.; railroad fare, 8c.; trolley, 5c.; city improvements paid; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

White Plains.

DON'T FORGET
our auction of 100 lots at White Plains, Labor Day, 1:30 P. M.
THIS TOWN
is the coming place. Train service every ten minutes during business hours. Think it over. Maps and particulars from Cooley & West, Inc., auctioneers, opp. depot, White Plains.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.



DON'T BUILD AIR CASTLES
BUILD A HOUSE AT
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,
and you'll be content. Superb location, 270 feet above the Hudson, and climate of the Catskills, make it the ideal place. Increasing values insure a profitable investment. If preferred, will build for you. Better see what we offer first. Houses from $4,500 to $15,000 on payments equal to renting. Free booklet and ticket via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
PHONE, 1847 MAD. 1133 BROADWAY.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
IN THE NEW TOWN SITE
of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas and cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on Picturesque Flushing Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners, as each purchaser has shore front privileges. Contract just awarded for 200-foot pier. Lots from $200 upward on monthly instalments, worth three times prices asked to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
Send for Circulars and Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP'N,
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN.
A Few Good Agents Can Secure Employment.

Factory Property for Rent or Sale.—A large and commodious two-story brick factory, 75x180, at Borden Av., Long Island City, near 34th St. ferry, on ground 175x180; finely situated for factory purposes; recently built; has all facilities for manufacturing, including engines, boilers, electric light, freight and passenger elevators; railway siding to factory, loading platform, large sheds, &c. Henry A. Rnbino, Trustee, 15 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.
Very desirable location for first-class business. Reasonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 125TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 8TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

CHILDS BUILDING,
BROADWAY & 34TH ST.
Small and large offices and lofts. Willard S. Burrows, Agent, on premises.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH ST.
Two storage warehouses, each 25x100, to sell as a whole or separate; will also consider leasing.
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

Very desirable offices for professional purposes in the Coronet Building, corner 58th St. and 6th Av. For terms and particulars apply Julian J. Pittigrew, Superintendent, on premises.

Two extraordinary light lofts in newly constructed building, size 40x90, for manufacturing or other business; freight elevator. Inquire Lennig, 327-329 East 34th St.

10,000 square feet, steam power, light, for manufacturing concern; inducement. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Floors, whole or divided; also skylight studio; elevator; modern conveniences. 48 West 28th St., or Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

Houses, buildings, lofts, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Desk room, large, with furniture, cheap. Inquire Goldstein, 187 Broadway.

A store, 1,217 Madison Av., 89th St.; rent, $800. Apply on premises.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$12 A LOT.

15 of these lots, which are level, high, and dry, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.
You can buy
One Acre of Land for $180.
$5 Down. $5 Monthly.
Located on Long Island, in the greatest growing suburb to New York City.

BAYSHORE.

One hour out. 12½ cents commute.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
FREE EXCURSIONS
TUESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.
Special Sale Monday, Labor Day.
Free tickets and maps now ready.
Water Fronts, $440. WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO., $10 Down, $7.50 Monthly. 155-157 B'way, N. Y. City.

$250 Each.—Two five-acre farms; sell one or both; half cash or more, to suit; free and clear; great prospective value. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av., Bronx.

Two 12-room cottages, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, $6,000; bargain. Anderson, 32 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY,
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—17 acres good land, 700 feet bay front, bordered by road; $1,000; shore and village property, poultry farms, wild land. Write, E. R. PEARSE, Center Moriches, N. Y.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 568 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Corner lot, 40x75; desirable location; Prohibition Park, two blocks from trolley; cheap if purchased now. Schweikert, 24 Bay St., Tompkinsville, S. I.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lidben, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange choice apartment hotel and several low-priced apartment houses. Miles & Helfer, 135 Broadway.

Exchange two west side dwellings for good flat or Hudson River residence. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

IN THE FIFTIES
4-STORY HOUSE, 18 FEET.
RENT $1500
J. P. WHITON-STUART, 576 Fifth Ave.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
BEST LOCATIONS.
13th St., near 7th Av., 12 rooms, $1,000.
21st St., West, 23 rooms, $1,400.
21st St., near 6th Av., rent, $2,500.
Lexington Av., near 23d, 30 rooms, $4,200.
Others $600 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.
Full list; rents ranging from $840 to (side streets) $4,500; 69th St. to 112th St., West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
431 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

AT $1,350 PER YEAR.
Three-story high box-stoop private House; extra width; on West 70th St. Permit and particulars office JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

A.—216 East 69th St.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $900. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Two extraordinary light lofts in newly constructed building, size 40x90, for manufacturing or other business; freight elevator. Inquire Lennig, 327-329 East 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House near 5th Av.—Rent $100; large profits; furniture $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

We want furnished and unfurnished houses for Fall renting. Call or send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 160 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
New and second hand, $50 up; on time or rental.
BOWLING ALLEYS.
We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.
BAR FIXTURES
in stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
Designs and Estimates on Application.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Salesroom, 227, 229 4th Av., corner 18th St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSHMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1429 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Co., 343 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 1765—Northwest. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 261 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

FOR A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST, SEE TO-DAY'S EDITION OF
The Evening Mail.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.
SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
FROM $900 TO $5,000.
Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.
Positively completed and ready for occupancy September first.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

111 WEST 43D STREET,
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St,
Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. One corner apartment, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

ARCADIA,
159 West 45th, adjoining Longacre Square; 6-room apartment vacant; modern improvements; also ground floor for business; moderate rents. Janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, Agt.
45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

The Evarts and The Senate.
Located at 231 to 237 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendance; suites, 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $38 to $65.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 East 14th St.

The Colford,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of six rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator; long-distance telephone in each apartment; moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.
4, 5 & 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.
229 West 101st St.,
Northwest Corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 2, 4, and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service; rents, $25 to $65.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $900 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; rents, $27.50 to $37.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

1187 Lexington Ave., cor. 81st St.
7-room apartment; all modern conveniences; electric elevator service day and night. The style and finish is equal to apartments costing double. Rent, $1000.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST.
5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

East 27th St.
No. 310—2d floor, 5 rooms; rent, $24.
No. 311—1st floor, 5 rooms; rent, $21.
No. 312—3d floor, 5 rooms; rent, $22.
Single houses, improvements.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660.

HELEN COURT.
Beautiful corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all improvements; six of the rooms facing park; rent, $900. Inquire 14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

PAULINE.
Up-to-date apartments, seven rooms and bath, facing Morningside Park; conveniently located. Inquire 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

THE PENDLETON.
353 East 93th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof; apartments 5 and 8 large rooms, all improvements; rents, $33 to $42.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3036—HARLEM.

A.— CORONADO. —A.
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high class apartments; 6-14 rooms; $70 upward.

94th St., 21 West.—Choice single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $55.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
Manhattan Av., 117th to 118th St. 2, 4 and 6 room apartments; all night elevator service.

Carpets.—Cleaning, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 53.

306 98th St., near 3d Av.—First flat, five light rooms, bath, &c.; $22.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT.
S. W. Cor. 66th St. and Central Park West.
New 9½-Story Fireproof Building.
The most luxurious apartment house in N. Y.
Suites of 8, 10, 11, and 12 very large rooms.
Three superbly equipped baths in the 10, 11, and 12-room suites.
Two baths in the 8-room suites.
Each apartment has a private Foyer Reception Hall.
The features are too numerous to mention. Nothing but an inspection will give you any idea of this magnificent building.
Booklet with floor plans on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
RHINELAND,
534 W. 124TH ST., near B'way.
Seven rooms and bath, $55. Strictly high-class; servants' lavatory.
THE LONDON,
60-62-64-66 W. 115TH ST.
One block from subway. Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $40 to $45.
MODERN,
40 WEST 127TH ST.
$42.50 to $47.50; strictly high-class; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light, and telephone.
Firm of J. B. KETCHAM, 57 WEST 125TH ST.
'PHONE, 693 HARLEM.

THE ALLSTON,
17 & 19 E. 38th, cor. Madison Av.
Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises.....$360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office.....$1,500
Apply to Superintendent or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE HOLLYWOOD.
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

KENDAL COURT.
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't., on premises.

ELIZABETH,
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

HAWORTH,
239 WEST 103D ST.
(Liberal concessions to desirable tenants.)
8 attractive rooms; first-class service; rapid transit station at corner; rents reasonable.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN, Agents,
2,783 Broadway, (107th St.)

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.
elevator, steam heat, all improvements

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company; Commonwealth Roofing Company; E. Keeler Company; and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, defendants.—Consolidated cases in equity. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.—North American Trust Company, as trustee, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—William H. Ford, complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, defendants.—Consolidated cases in equity. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Portland, New Hampshire, on the said day, and in pursuance of an ancillery decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was made in this cause on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 26th day of May, 1904, and by virtue of the powers contained in the mortgage of White Mountain Paper Company to North American Trust Company, trustee, thereunder, dated the 11th day of June, 1902, securing the issue of bonds mentioned and described in the aforesaid decrees, and pursuant to the further decree of the aforesaid Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, made upon default in the payment of the amount found due upon the said first mentioned decrees, NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as such trustee, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of this United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the mortgaged premises and property rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants to said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The mortgaged premises and property rights, interests, appurtenances and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit:

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Watervills, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Holderness, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Albany's Grant in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Woodstock:

Lots No. 17, 18, 19 and 20, Range 1; Dots No. 18, 19 and 20, Range 2; two-sevenths of Lot No. 4, 20 acres in Lot No. 12, 30 acres in Lot No. 13, Lots No. 20 and 21, Range 3; one-half of Lot No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 2, Lots No. 3, 12 and 40 acres of Lot No. 18, Range 4; Lots No. 1, 2, 7, three-fourths of Lot No. 9, 70 acres in Lot No. 10, and 30 acres in Lot No. 11, Range 5; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 6; forty acres in Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 7; Lots No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 9; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, one-half of Lot No. 15, Lots No. 16, 20, and 22, Range 10; one-half Lot No. 1, Lots No. 2, 3, 4, 7, one-half of Lot No. 11, Lots No. 12, 13, 14, Lots No. 17, 21 and 22, Range 11; Lots No. 3, 5, one-half of Lot No. 7, Lots No. 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, one-half of Lot No. 18, and Lot No. 19, Range 12; Lots No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19 and Range 13; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 4, Lots No. 5, 8, one-half of Lot No. 9, Lots No. 10 and 11 Range 15; Lot No. 3, Range 16; being all and the same lands conveyed to said Albert White Mountain Paper Company by John Patterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258:

Also one-third undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 4; undivided of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third undivided of Lots No. 4 and 6, Range 12; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 13; one-third undivided of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third undivided of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 15; Lot No. 6, Range 16; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 16; one-third undivided of Lots No. 6, 11, 12 and 14, Range 13; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 14, and all conveyed to said James by Robert A. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416;

Also Lot No. 8, Range 14; one-half Lot 9, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 3, Range 15; one-sixth Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 12; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 15, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 16, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 17, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-sixth Lot No. 9, Range 5; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 345;

Also one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 15; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424;

Also about twenty acres of Lot No. 1, Range 3, and about seventeen acres of Lot No. 2, Range 3; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Thomas E. Emmons, by their deed of warranty dated February 16, 1899, and recorded in said Registry, Book 447, Page 61;

Also three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 11; one-fourth of Lot No. 11, Range 10; one-half undivided of fifteen acres of Lot No. 14, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 16, and one-fourth of Lot No. 17, Range 11; one-fourth of the Governor's Right, so called, being forty acres; one-half of Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-fourth of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-fourth of Lot No. 3, Range 13; twenty acres of Lot No. 17, Range 14; one-half of Lot No. 12, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 11; Lot No. 5, Range 9; one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 9; one-half of Lot No. 8, Range 9; one-fourth of Lot No. 5, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 6, Range 8; one-half of Lot No. 18, Range 11; Lot No. 5, Range 10; Lot No. 5, Range 9; one-half of Lot No. 8, Range 9; one-fourth of Lot No. 5, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 9, Range 14; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 7, Range 12; one-sixteenth of Lot No. 9, Range 7; all being undivided parts of said lots, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Nathan H. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 158;

Also one-half Lot No. 9, Range 11; three-eighths of Lot No. 10, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 13, Range 12; one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 12; one-half the Governor's Right of forty acres; one-half Lot No. 13, Range 10; one-fourth of Lot No. 8, Range 11; one-fourth of Lot No. 12, Range 9; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 14; one-sixth of Lot No. 7, Range 15; one-eighth of Lot No. 3, Range 13; one-half of forty acres of Hunter's Right, Range 14; one-half of Lot No. 12, Range 12; one-half of Lot No. 8, Range 8; Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19, Range 14; Lots No. 1, one-half of Lot No. 4, Lots No. 5, 8, one-half of Lot No. 9, Lots No. 10 and 11 Range 15; Lot No. 3, Range 16; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Charles S. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 392, Page 258:

Also one-third undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-half undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 4; undivided of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third undivided of Lots No. 4 and 6, Range 12; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 3, Range 13; one-third undivided of Lot No. 15, Range 14; one-third undivided of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 15; Lot No. 6, Range 16; one-fourth undivided of Lot No. 9, Range 16; one-third undivided of Lots No. 6, 11, 12 and 14, Range 13; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 14, and all conveyed to said James by Robert A. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 7, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416;

Also Lot No. 8, Range 14; one-half Lot 9, Range 14; one-third Lot No. 3, Range 15; one-sixth Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 12; one-third Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 15, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 16, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 17, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-sixth Lot No. 9, Range 5; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hannah Tucker, by her deed of warranty dated July 22, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 386, Page 345;

Also one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 4; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 15; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 425;

Also Lot No. 8, Range 9; the westerly one-fourth of Lot No. 14, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 35;

Also the north one-half of Lot No. 20, Range 4, and all that part of Lot No. 21, Range 4, which lies on the south side of the brook running on the south side of the Horner pasture, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 258;

Also Lot No. 9, Range 10; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Daniel Dearborn by his deed of warranty dated June 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 230;

Also Lots No. 5 and 8, Range 14; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Mary A. Tuttle by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 490;

Also Lots No. 21, Range 8 and 21, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated March 22, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 442, Page 354;

Also Lot No. 9, Range 9, excepting and reserving one-half undivided of the lumber standing on said lot; all of Lot No. 14, Range 10, except about 30 acres; all that part of Lot No. 13, Range 9, that was conveyed to Isaac McCausland by Nathan H. Weeks, by deed dated September 20, 1865, and recorded in said Registry, Book 331, Page 27; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Louisa McCausland, by her deed of warranty dated August 9, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579;

Also about eighty-five acres of Lot No. 19, Range 9, and a part of Lot No. 20, Range 9; also Lot No. 8, Range 13; being all and the same lands described in a contract to deed given to said James by A. B. Demeritt, dated September 24, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 418, Page 400;

Also one-half undivided of Lots No. 5 and 6, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Stephen S. Smith, by his deed of warranty dated July 22, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 552;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Lewis H. Bagley, by his guardian's deed dated July 22, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 430, Page 113;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hannah Tucker, by her deed of warranty dated July 22, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 427, Page 553;

Also one-sixth undivided of Lot No. 17, Range 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hollie S. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated July 22, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 452, Page 48;

Also Lot No. 5, Range 7; Lot No. 5, Range 4; Lot No. 14, Range 5; Lot No. 14, Range 7; and all that hemlock and spruce timber on the north westerly half of Lot No. 11, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Joseph W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated February 22, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 403, Page 490;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 3, and Lot No. 3, Range 2; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Curtis L. Parker, by his quitclaim deed dated January 2, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 423:

Also Lot No. 4, Range 3 and 5, Range 5; Lots No. 4, 5 and 6, Range 6; Lot 3, Range 8; Lot No. 4, Range 9; and all of Lot No. 4, Range 4, and Lot No. 4, Range 5, except so much as was conveyed to Henry A. Campbell by John F. Emmons, by deed dated April 11, 1874, and recorded in said Registry, Book 332, Page 437; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John F. Emmons, by his deed of warranty datsd November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 426;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 9, except seventeen acres off the easterly end; one-half undivided of Lot No. 14, Range 11, and one-fourth of Lot No. 15, Range 10, or all of said Lot that lies west of the Walker branch, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Arthur Hunt, by his deed of warranty dated July 20, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 232;

Also Lot No. 14, Range 10, except forty acres in the central part thereof; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Royal C. Jackman, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 1;

Also that part of Lot No. 2, Range 3, which lies south of a line beginning at a beech tree marked, standing on the line between the second and third ranges, sixty-five rods from the north east corner of said Lot No. 2, Range 3, and about one rod northwest of the path leading from the main road; and running thence north, 58 degrees west, to a beech tree marked M. W. and other marks, standing on the line between the second and third ranges sixty rods from the northwest corner of said Lot No. 2, Range 3; being all and the same conveyed to said James by Chass P. Leavitt by his deed of quitclaim dated February 18, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 403, Page 347;

Also the northerly one-half of Lot No. 15, Range 5; being all and the ssme land conveyed to said James by Charles H. Bowles and Fred P. Weeks by their deed of warranty dated January 2, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 546;

Also Lot No. 15, Rangs 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Charles R. Taylor and Lucretia E. Taylor Smith, by their deed of warranty dated December 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 445;

Also one-half of Lot No. 7, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said Jamee by Henry Smith et als., by their deed of warranty dated June 22, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 422, Page 515;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Samuel N. Bell, by bis deed of warranty dated June 10, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 402;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Mary A. Dearborn, by her deed of warranty dated April 23, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 435, Page 236;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Ira E. Hanson, by his deed of warranty dated June 24, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 431, Page 600;

Also Lot No. 10, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Burbeank, by his deed of warranty dated December 30, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 268;

Also one-eighth of Lot No. 5, Range 5; one-third of Lot No. 3, Range 3; one-sixth of Lot No. 13, Range 6; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 12; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 4, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 15, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 16, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 17, Range 13; one-sixth of Lot No. 2, Range 12; one-sixth of Lot No. 9, Range 5; containing eight acres; one-third of Lot No. 6, Range 15; one-third of Lot No. 12, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 13, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 14, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 15; one-third of Lot No. 16, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 17, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 9, Range 13; one-third of Lot No. 11

FORECLOSURE SALE.

tween Rumney and Wentworth to the top of the mountain known as Sontb Carr Mountain; thence northerly along the top of the mountain to the south line of the town of Warren; thence in a northeasterly direction down said mountain, on said southerly line of Warren to the bound begun at; Excepting and Reserving all minerals of every description, with the right to enter upon any part thereof for mining purposes; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Warren G. Chase and Irving H. Chase, by tbeir deed of warranty dated January 1, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 526.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Benton and Piermont:

The Blandin & Woods lands, so called, situate in said Benton and containing about 900 acres; being all and the said lands conveyed to said James by the following deeds: Edward Woods and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, conveying five ons hundred-acre lots, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 49, all in Gerrish Survey, so called; also Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woods Smith to said James, dated April 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 551, conveying one-half undivided of the same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed dated May 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 445, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 17 in the 2nd division of said town, also that part of Lot No. 20 in said town which lies on the east side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same, known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Peoplestown Farms, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to David W. Gibson and Alphonso F. Jones by Caroline L. George, by her deed of warranty dated December 13, 1890, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 408, Page 472, and subsequently conveyed to said George B. James;

Also No. 7, Range 11, in the third division, known as the Carter land, containing 100 acres, more or less; being all the same land conveyed to said James by Ellen S. Spaulding, by her deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 269;

Also the Clason French farm, so called, consisting of Lots No. 5 and 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by George C. Craig, by his deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 274;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 5, all in Range 8; Lots No. 1 and 4, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 10; all in the third division of lots in said town; and any and all lands conveyed to said James by William A. Plummer, assignee of the Belknap Savings Bank, in his assignee's deed dated November 27, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 531.

Also the following tract or parcel of land situate partly in said town of Holderness, partly in said town of Campton, and partly in the town of Sandwich in Carroll County:

A tract beginning at the corner of the stone wall at land now or formerly of Wilson D. George and land now or formerly of Russell Smith; thence running north on said Smith's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence east on said Smith's land to land now or formerly of John H. Wallace; thence northerly along the top of the mountain to the south line of the town of Warren; thence in a northeasterly direction down said mountain, on said southerly line of Warren to the bound begun at; Excepting and Reserving all minerals of every description, with the right to enter upon any part thereof for mining purposes; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Warren G. Chase and Irving H. Chase, by tbeir deed of warranty dated January 1, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 526.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Benton and Piermont:

The Blandin & Woods lands, so called, situate in said Benton and containing about 900 acres; being all and the said lands conveyed to said James by the following deeds: Edward Woods and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, conveying five ons hundred-acre lots, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 49, all in Gerrish Survey, so called; also Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woods Smith to said James, dated April 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 551, conveying one-half undivided of the same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed dated May 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 445, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 17 in the 2nd division of said town, also that part of Lot No. 20 in said town which lies on the east side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same, known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Peoplestown Farms, so called; being all and the same lands conveyed to David W. Gibson and Alphonso F. Jones by Caroline L. George, by her deed of warranty dated December 13, 1890, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 408, Page 472, and subsequently conveyed to said George B. James;

Also No. 7, Range 11, in the third division, known as the Carter land, containing 100 acres, more or less; being all the same land conveyed to said James by Ellen S. Spaulding, by her deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 269;

Also the Clason French farm, so called, consisting of Lots No. 5 and 6; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by George C. Craig, by his deed of warranty dated November 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 274;

Also Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 5, all in Range 8; Lots No. 1 and 4, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, Range 10; all in the third division of lots in said town; and any and all lands conveyed to said James by William A. Plummer, assignee of the Belknap Savings Bank, in his assignee's deed dated November 27, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 455, Page 531.

Also the following tract or parcel of land situate partly in said town of Holderness, partly in said town of Campton, and partly in the town of Sandwich in Carroll County:

A tract beginning at the corner of the stone wall at land now or formerly of Wilson D. George and land now or formerly of Russell Smith; thence running north on said Smith's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence east on said Smith's land to land now or formerly of John H. Wallace; thence northerly along the top of the mountain to the south line of the town of Warren; thence in a northeasterly direction down said mountain, on said southerly line of Warren to the bound begun at; Excepting and Reserving all minerals of every description, with the right to enter upon any part thereof for mining purposes; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Warren G. Chase and Irving H. Chase, by tbeir deed of warranty dated January 1, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 424, Page 526.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said towns of Benton and Piermont:

The Blandin & Woods lands, so called, situate in said Benton and containing about 900 acres; being all and the said lands conveyed to said James by the following deeds: Edward Woods and Amos N. Blandin to said James, by deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 579, conveying five ons hundred-acre lots, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 47 and 49, all in Gerrish Survey, so called; also Amos N. Blandin to said James, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 581, conveying Lots No. 35, 36, 38, and two-thirds of Lot No. 34, all in said Gerrish Survey; also by deed of Rebecca Woods Smith to said James, dated April 15, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 451, Page 551, conveying one-half undivided of the same lots conveyed by the deed last mentioned;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by Charles H. Bowles and Mary A. Bowles, by their deed dated May 1, 1900, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 445, Page 179, and therein thus described: Lot No. 17 in the 2nd division of said town, also that part of Lot No. 20 in said town which lies on the east side of the mountain and extending to the top of the same, known as the H. T. Armington lot, situate in said town of Piermont.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Groton:

Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Range 11, in the third division, in a tract known by the name of the Peoplestown Farms, so called; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Amos N. Blandin, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 9, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 449, Page 581, and also by the Bath Lumber Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated April 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry, Book 449, Page 535;

Also Lots Nos. 21 and 22, Range 2, except that part of said lots which lies north and west of the height of land; Lot No. 20, Range 4, except that part of said lot which lies north and west of the height of land; all of Lots No. 21 and 22, Range 4, except that part of said lots which lies north and west of the height of land; Lot No. 18, Range 7, except that part which lies westerly of the height of land; one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 7; Lot No. 19, Range 8; that part of Lot No. 15, Range 9, which lies northerly and easterly of the height of land and of the spotted line made by Ray T. Gile, surveyor, in 1894, the plan of said survey being recorded in said Registry; also the northeast part of Lot No. 17, Range 9; all of Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 9; a small part of Lot No. 14, Range 10; all but the southwest corner of Lot No. 18, Range 10; all of Lots 19, 20 and 21, Range 10; the easterly part of Lot No. 17, Range 10; all of Lots 19 and 20, Range 11; one-half of Lot No. 20 and one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Charles J. Parcher, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 9, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 395, Page 127; and also Mitchell W. Hutchins and Joseshua P. Hutchins, by their deed of quitclaim dated April 12, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 429, Page 513;

Also all of Lot No. 18, Range 6, that lies east of the height of land; three-fourths of Lot No. 21, Range 6; Lot No. 20 and south half of Lot No. 21, Range 7; Lot No. 20, Range 8; Lots No. 18 and 21, Range 9; the north half of Lot No. 20, all of Lot No. 21, and the southeast half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by Lucinda K. Taft, Charles F. Eastman and Samuel C. Eastman, executors and trustees of the will and estate of Richard Taft, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 25, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 88, said New Hampshire Land Company's interest having been acquired by said James;

Also the east one-fourth of Lot No. 21, Range 6; and the north one-half of Lot No. 22, Range 7; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Elizabeth G. Blood et als., by their deed of warranty dated June 7, 1897, and recorded in said Registry, Book 421, Page 395;

Also a small part of Lot No. 15, Range 8; the south part of Lot No. 16, Range 9; the southwesterly part of Lot No. 17, Range 9; Lot No. 18, Range 10; nearly all of Lot No. 17, Range 10; the southwest corner of Lot No. 18, Range 10; Lots Nos. 16 and 17, Range 11, and the west part of Lot No. 18, Range 11; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by John E. Robertson, assignee of the estate of Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed dated July 26, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 26, and by said Whitehouse, by his quitclaim deed dated July 28, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 28;

Also the south part of Lot No. 16, Range 9, being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by the Bath Lumber Company by its deed of quitclaim dated July 9, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 506;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 9, known as the School lot, in the third division; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Elizabeth H. Eastman by her deed of warranty dated July 8, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 365, Page 194;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of the conveyance all and the same lands which were conveyed by said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James Henry Hall, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 25, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 445; being all that part of said Franconia which is drained by the Franconia Branch of the Pemigewasset River and its tributaries, on to the height of land which slopes towards the Franconia Branch Valley, however the same may be bounded; said tract including all or parts of the following lots: Lot No. 18, Range 6; the north one-half of Lot No. 21, Range 6; Lot No. 20, Range 7; Lot No. 20, Range 8; Lot No. 19, Range 9; Lot No. 21, Range 9; the north half of Lot No. 20, Range 11; Lot No. 21, Range 11; the north half of Lot No. 22, Range 11; reference being hereby made to said deed and the record thereof for a more particular description.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Lincoln:

Lots Nos. 10 and 12, Range 2; Lot No. 11, Range 3; Lot No. 1, Range 9; and a part of Lot No. 3, Range 10; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram M. Burton, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 21, 1901, and recorded in said Grafton County Registry of Deeds Book 429, Page 67;

Also Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Range 5; Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, Range 6; thirty-three and one-half acres, more or less, of Lot No. 7, Range 7, which lies on the easterly corner of said lot; all that part of Lot No. 6, Range 7, which lies on the easterly side of the Pemigewasset River; also a tract, with all the buildings thereon, thus described: A part of Lot No. 6, Range 7, more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of said river at the line of Lot No. 5; thence running across said river and across the highway to Simon W. Hanson about north 35 degrees west about 40 rods to a small stream; thence in a northerly direction about 54 rods to a large rock; thence easterly about 24 rods to a point on the east bank of said river opposite a ditch where water is taken out of the river for the mill; thence southerly on the easterly bank of said river to the point of beginning; excepting the growth of wood and timber on said Lot No. 6, Range 7, which was not owned by Charles F. Burns, being all and the same lands and property conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by Charles E. Burns, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 29, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 281; also the timber on said Lot No. 6, Range 7, conveyed to said James by Eleazor Goulding, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1894, and recorded in said Registry, Book 418, Page 441, and by Amos C. Colby and William H. Colby by their deed of warranty dated October 19, 1903, and recorded in said Registry, Book 426, Page 178;

Also Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and the gore between Lot No. 16 and the Franconia town line, and Lot No. 17, if there is such a lot, all in Range 5; Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and the gore between Lot No. 16 and the Franconia town line, and Lot No. 17, if there is such a lot, all in Range 6; Lots Nos. 13, 15 and 16, Range 7; and Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John E. Robertson, assignee of the estate of Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed dated July 26, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 26; and by said Whitehouse, by his deed of quitclaim dated July 28, 1898, and recorded in said Registry, Book 440, Page 28.

Also Lot No. 1, Range 6; Lot No. 1 and those parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 3 not conveyed to Hall & Gray, in Range 8; also that part of Lot No. 4, Range 9, not conveyed to said Hell & Gray, and all of Lot No. 13, Range 9; Lots No. 1 and 2, and those parts of Lots No. 3 and 4 not conveyed to said Hall & Gray, in Range 10; Lots Nos. 2 and 15, Range 11; Lots No. 1 and 2, and those parts of Lots Nos. 8 and 4 not convsyed to said Hall & Gray, in Range 12; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Patterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 9; being a part of the same lands conveyed to said James by Stephen M. Hanson, by his deed of quitclaim dated June 30, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 212;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 8; except that part of said lot conveyed to said Hall & Gray; also all that part of Lot No. 3, Range 7, which lies on the westerly side of Bog Brook, so called, together with all rights of flowage on that part of said lot which lies on the easterly side of said Bog Brook; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of warranty dated November 12, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 234, together with all rights thereunder;

Also the north half of Lot No. 1, Range 7, and any and all lands and property conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated November 12, 1902, and recorded in said Registry, Book 414, Page 236;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 11, and all that part of Lot No. 5, Range 12, not conveyed to said Hall & Gray; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by William E. Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated September 29, 1885, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 307;

Also Lot No. 3, Range 9; being a part of the land conveyed to said Jemee by Joseph Barnard, by his deed of warranty dated March 27, 1885, and recorded in said Registry, Book 402, Page 303;

Also all that part of Lot No. 6, Range 12, not conveyed to the aforesaid Hall & Gray, being a part of the land conveyed to said James by Stephen M. Hanson, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 30, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 372, Page 248;

Also Lot No. 17 and the gore between Lots No. 16 and 17, Range 11; being a part of the lands conveyed to said James by Frank S. Whitehouse, by his deed of quitclaim dated November 15, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 408, Page 576;

Also Lot No. 2, Range 7; parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 3, and all of Lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, in Range 8; parts of Lots Nos. 4 and 9 and all of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Range 9; parts of Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 9, and all of Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Range 10; Lots No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and a part of Lot No. 2, in Range 11; parts of Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, and all of Lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Range 12; being all and the same lands conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to Frank Hall and William H. Gray, by their deed of quitclaim dated August 2, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 318;

Excepting and Reserving from the operation of this conveyance all and the same land conveyed to the Fall Mountain Paper Company by the New Hampshire Land Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 91; and the said Paper Company by said George B. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in said Registry, Book 406, Page 90.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said town of Livermore:

All that part of Elkins Grant which is drained by the waters of the Pemigewassett River and the waters of the Connecticut River, however the same may be bounded; being a part of the land conveyed to said James and the New Hampshire Land Company by John Patterson, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 1, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 392, Page 258; and being all of the lands in said Elkins Grant and conveyed by said deed of said Patterson, except two tracts of land heretofore conveyed by said James and the New Hampshire Land Company to James E. Henry et als., by their deed of quitclaim dated October 10, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 412, Page 503; and also excenting all and the same land conveyed to the Winnipiseogee Paper Company by said James and said New Hampshire Land Company, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 368;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by Lewis E. Marden and Lilla G. Marden, by their deed of warranty dated January 24, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 425, Page 404.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situate in said Sandwich:

A tract of land thus described: Beginning at a yellow birch tree standing on the north side of Mill Brook, so called, on the east line of the town of Thornton; thence running north 72 degrees east, on the line of the town of Waterville, 320 rods to a pile of stones on a large rock; thence north 18 degrees west, on said Waterville west line, to the top of the mountain; thence westerly on the highest part of said mountain to the Thornton line; thence southerly on said Thornton line to the bounds begun at; containing 300 acres, more or less; reserving the mineral right and the privilege to work the same on said land; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Ellis, Perry P. Eikins and Mary E. Elkins, by their deed of quitclaim dated May 31, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 213.

Also another tract of land in said Grant; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated November 12, 1892, and recorded in said Registry, Book 413, Page 35.

Also the following tracts or parcels of land situated in said Allen's Grant:

All that part of said Grant, at the easterly end, which is drained by the Saco River and its tributaries; also all that part of said Grant, at the westerly end, which is drained by the brooks running into the town of Thornton or Thornton Gore; reserving from the operation of this conveyance all that part of said Grant which is drained by Mad River or its tributaries; being all and the same lands conveyed to said George B. James and the New Hampshire Land Company by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated May 28, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 423, Page 377.

Meaning to convey, and intending to convey, all and singular the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company in and to all real estate situated in the towns of Woodstock, Thornton, Ashland, Beaver Grant, Waterville, Campton, Ellsworth, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Benton, Piermont, Groton, Franconia, Lincoln, Livermore, South Raymond Grant and Allen's Grant, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situated in the towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, which were conveyed to George B. James by the following deeds, reference being hereby had to said deeds and the records thereof for a more particular description; and thereafter by the said George B. James conveyed to the said White Mountain Paper Company:

The following tracts or parcels of land situated in said town of Sandwich:

All and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 9, 1901, and recorded in the Carroll County Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 399;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 565;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 4, Lots No. 1, 2 and 4, and eighteen acres of Lot No. 3, all in Range 8; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, by its deed of quitclaim dated October 11, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 284;

Also Lots No. 2, Range 5; No. 2 and 3, Range 6; 80 acres of Lot No. 3, Range 8; Lot No. 20 and part of Lot No. 29, Range 10; Lot No. 29, Range 10; one-half of Lots 29 and 30, and 25 acres in the south part of Lot 28, Range 11; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Fred P. Weeks and Scott N. Weeks, by their deed of quitclaim dated January 21, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 104, Page 20;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Hiram S. Currier and Benjamin F. Currier, by their deed of warranty dated January 15, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 301;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Pages 389 and 390;

Also Lots No. 29 and 30, Range 11; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by James M. Wallace and Eliza Wallace by their deed of quitclaim dated February 5, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 356;

Also four-fifths in common and undivided of a certain tract of lot containing 200 acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by his deed of warranty dated January 28, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 201;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by J. Hartwell Smith, by her deed of quitclaim dated May 10, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 557; said tract being the remaining one-fifth in common and undivided of the tract above described;

Also Lots Nos. 26 and 27, Range 9; being all and the same lands conveyed to the said James by the Kusumpe Lumber Company, by its deed of warranty dated March 20, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 454;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr by his deed of quitclaim dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 107, Page 382;

Also 30 acres, more or less, in Lot No. 2, Range 12; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 14, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Page 417;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated August 10, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 207; said land being subject to the reservations and conditions therein set forth;

Also a part of Lot No. 14, Range 13; all of Lot 21, Range 13; Lots No. 11 and 12, Range 8; Lots No. 1, Range 10; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Orrin P. James, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 112, Page 515;

Also Lot No. 1, Range 10; the south one-fourth parts of Lots No. 27 and 28, Range 10, and all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Moses A. Hall, by his deed of warranty dated October 11, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 30;

Also all and the same land conveyed to said James by George Avery, by his deed of quitclaim dated May 30, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 113, Page 217;

Also Lot No. 22, Range 11, and another tract of land formerly known as the Churchill Pasture; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of quitclaim dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 566;

Also Lot No. 25, Range 5, and another tract containing 100 acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 564;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Herbert E. Moulton and Julia A. Moulton, by their deed of warranty dated May 8, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 522;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated October 19, 1894, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 81;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Gilman Moulton, by his deed of warranty dated January 18, 1893, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 99, Page 177;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated March 14, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 115, Page 461;

Also Lot No. 30, Range 13; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by George W. Elliott, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 20, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 61;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Susan B. Cook, by her deed of warranty dated December 26, 1892, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 102, Page 61;

Also Lots No. 27 and 28 and two and one-third acres of Lot No. 29, all in the 12th Long Range; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by John S. Davenport by his deed of warranty dated October 1, 1891, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 96, Page 584;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated February 19, 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 103, Page 302;

Also Lot No. 18, Range 10, and another tract of land, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty dated August 5, 1895, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Pages 563;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of warranty dated April 15, 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 111, Pages 487, 488 and 489;

Also Lot No. 19, Range 10, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr, by his deed of quitclaim dated April 14, 1898, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 109, Page 483;

Also all and the same lands conveyed to said James by Henry F. Dorr and Abbie S. Dorr, by their deed of warranty, dated October 22, 1896, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 106, Page 507;

Also one-half in common and undivided of Lot No. 4, Range 7; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Nathan F. Gilman, by his deed of quitclaim dated August 30, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 116, Page 441; said deed having been given to complete the chain of title to said lot which was previously conveyed to said James by the Winnipiseogee Paper Company;

Also Lot No. 4, Range 8, being all and the same land conveyed to said James by Sylvester Carter, by his deed of quitclaim dated September 2, 1901, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds

FORECLOSURE SALE.

been previously described and is elsewhere included in this conveyance, being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated March 4, 1893, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Pages 5 and 6;

Also the tract known as the gore on the Tamworth line, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated May 6, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 106, Page 42;

Also the west one-half of Lot No. 2 in the north division of lots in Jones' Location, and another tract containing fifty acres, more or less; being all and the same lands conveyed to said James by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December, 1895, acknowledged December 25, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 131;

Also the north one-half of the Moses Harriman lot, so called, in Haven's Location; being all and the same lande convsyed to said Jamee by A. Crosby Kennett, by his deed of warranty dated December 24, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 164;

Also the "Govsrnor's Right," so called, in Range "O" in said east division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the town of Albany, by the deed of quitclaim dated April 3, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 112, Page 459;

Also Lot No. 2, Rangs 3, in the south division of lots in same town known as the Chase lot, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Crosby Kennett by Frederick B. Osgood, administrator of the estate of Leavitt H. Eastman, by his administrator's deed dated January 9, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 232

Excepting and Reserving from ths operation of this conveyance the following described tract or parcel of land situate in the southwest corner of said Albany, on the west line of Tamworth and the south by the town line of Tamworth; on the east by the highway leading from Daniel Q. Tilton's house to the house of B. F. Currier; on the north by land now or formerly owned by B. F. Currier and by land of Samuel Hammond, Sandwich, and containing 15 acres, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed by said James to Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to all real estate situated in said towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in said County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, Waterville, Thornton, Campton, South Raymond Grant, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Elkins Grant in the town of Livermore, and Thornton Grant in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, more particularly described as follows:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said County of Woodstock:

All and the same interest in the sevsral tracts of land which were conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description: Leach & Bather, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 366, Page 344; also lands conveyed by said Parker, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 2, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Pages 423; also lands conveyed by Mary J. Tuttle, by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 480; also lands conveyed by W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 521; also lands conveyed by Nathan C. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156; also lands conveyed by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 8, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 345; also lands conveyed by Charles M. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424; also lands conveyed by Robert A. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416; also lands conveyed by Lonisa McCansland, by her deed of warranty dated August 9, 1837, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579; also lands conveyed by James W. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346; also lands conveyed by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated December, 1895, acknowledged December 25, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 131;

Also the "Govsrnor's Right," so called, in Range "O" in said east division; being all and the same land conveyed to said James by the town of Albany, by the deed of quitclaim dated April 3, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 112, Page 459;

Also Lot No. 2, Rangs 3, in the south division of lots in same town known as the Chase lot, being all and the same lands conveyed to said Crosby Kennett by Frederick B. Osgood, administrator of the estate of Leavitt H. Eastman, by his administrator's deed dated January 9, 1896, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 232

Excepting and Reserving from ths operation of this conveyance the following described tract or parcel of land situate in the southwest corner of said Albany, on the west line of Tamworth and the south by the town line of Tamworth; on the east by the highway leading from Daniel Q. Tilton's house to the house of B. F. Currier; on the north by land now or formerly owned by B. F. Currier and by land of Samuel Hammond, Sandwich, and containing 15 acres, more or less, and being all and the same land conveyed by said James to Daniel Q. Tilton, by his deed of quitclaim dated March 30, 1899;

Meaning and intending to convey, all and singular, the right, title and interest of the said George B. James as conveyed by him to the said White Mountain Paper Company, in and to all real estate situated in said towns of Sandwich, Moultonboro, Tamworth, Madison, Eaton, Ossipee, Freedom, Tuftonboro, Jackson, Chatham, Bartlett, Conway, Albany and Hale's Location, all in said County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, whether specifically described or referred to herein or not.

Certain tracts or parcels of land situate in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, Waterville, Thornton, Campton, South Raymond Grant, Hatch & Cleaves Grant, Elkins Grant in the town of Livermore, and Thornton Grant in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, more particularly described as follows:

The following tracts or parcels of land situate in said County of Woodstock:

All and the same interest in the sevsral tracts of land which were conveyed to the New Hampshire Land Company by the following deeds, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description: Leach & Bather, by his deed of warranty dated January 3, 1882, and recorded in the Grafton County Registry of Deeds, Book 366, Page 344; also lands conveyed by said Parker, by his deed of quitclaim dated January 2, 1883, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Pages 423; also lands conveyed by Mary J. Tuttle, by her deed of warranty dated September 29, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 480; also lands conveyed by W. Campbell, by his deed of warranty dated November 26, 1887, and recorded in said Registry, Book 391, Page 521; also lands conveyed by Nathan C. Weeks, by his deed of warranty dated August 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 370, Page 156; also lands conveyed by William L. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated December 8, 1881, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 345; also lands conveyed by Charles M. Horner, by his deed of quitclaim dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 367, Page 424; also lands conveyed by Robert A. Horner, by his deed of warranty dated February 1, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 389, Page 416; also lands conveyed by Lonisa McCansland, by her deed of warranty dated August 9, 1837, and recorded in said Registry, Book 390, Page 579; also lands conveyed by James W. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated January 19, 1882, and recorded in said Registry, Book 366, Page 346; also lands conveyed by William H. Gordon, by his deed of warranty dated December, 1895, acknowledged December 25, 1895, and recorded in said Registry, Book 105, Page 131

FORECLOSURE SALE.

big elm near the southeast corner of said Raitt's land, said point also being about four hundred and forty (440) feet from said corner; thences running across said Raitt's land by a line running northerly through the center of the so-called Shorey Cemetery to land of said Shorey, to a point about eleven (11) feet easterly from a big post on the southwest corner of said Shorey's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles Shorey of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine; said land being in Eliot, in said York County and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of E. W. Rollins; and southerly and westerly by land of Charles A. Raitt; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Raitt at a point about eleven (11) feet easterly of the southeast corner of said Shorey's land; thence running N. 17° 21' and 30" E. Magnetic, about four hundred feet to land of said Rollins, where said line crosses his proposed Pond site. Specific reference is hereby meds to a survey marked "H."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Lellen Flynn, Timothy J. Flynn, Charlotte A. Flynn, Mary F. Flynn and Ellen Flynn, guardian of William N. Flynn and Alden A. Flynn, all of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Ralph B. Flynn, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of W. Crockett, southerly and westerly by a highway leading past Rollins' Pond, so called, to the Dover Bridge, and easterly by other land of said Flynn heirs; said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipes shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning where the line crosses said highway and land of W. Crockett, at a point about three hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly of the northwest corner of said Rollins' land; thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., through and across said land of said Flynns about one thousand feet to land of said Crockett, at a point about one hundrsd and fourteen feet easterly of a monument shown on a plan of said land marked "I," to which specific reference is hereby made.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Willam Crockett, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly and westerly by a road leading by Atherton's house to the Dover Bridge, southerly by land of Flynn Heirs, and easterly by other land of said Crockett; and said trench shall be dug and said lins of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Crockett at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from a big post in the boundary line, thencs running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said Crockett's land to said highway. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to snid Crockett and marked "I."

Also the right, privilego and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of the heirs of J. Simpson, southerly by the highway leading past the Flynn Ferm residence to Dover Bridge, and westerly by other land of said Atherton.

Also, another piece of land hounded northerly by another highway leading to Dover Bridge, southerly and westerly by said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, and easterly by other land of said Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said highway, thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about four hundred and fifty feet to said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, then beginning again where said line, as shown on said plan, leeves said land of the heire of J. Simpson, and running in the same direction over a corner of said Atherton's land, about four hundred and fifty feet to the second above described to a point in said highway about two hnndred and seventeen feet easterly of a stone monument et the northwesterly corner of said Atherton's land. Specific refsrence is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles Flynn, Timothy J. Flynn, Charlotte A. Flynn, Mary F. Flynn and Ellen Flynn, guardian of William N. Flynn and Alden A. Flynn, all of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Ralph B. Flynn, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of W. Crockett, southerly and westerly by a highway leading past Rollins' Pond, so called, to the Dover Bridge, and easterly by other land of said Flynn heirs; said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipes shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning where the line crosses said highway and land of W. Crockett, at a point about three hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly of the northwest corner of said Rollins' land; thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., through and across said land of said Flynns about one thousand feet to land of said Crockett, at a point about one hundrsd and fourteen feet easterly of a monument shown on a plan of said land marked "I," to which specific reference is hereby made.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Josephine Emery, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin, westerly by the Salmon Falls River, southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, to a point about one hundred feet southwesterly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pasture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Stanley A. Atherton, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of the Heirs of J. Simpson, southerly by the highway leading past the Flynn Ferm residence to Dover Bridge, and westerly by other land of said Atherton.

Also, another piece of land hounded northerly by another highway leading to Dover Bridge, southerly and westerly by said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, and easterly by other land of said Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said highway, thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about four hundred and fifty feet to said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, then beginning again where said line, as shown on said plan, leeves said land of the heire of J. Simpson, and running in the same direction over a corner of said Atherton's land, about four hundred and fifty feet to the second above described to a point in said highway about two hnndred and seventeen feet easterly of a stone monument et the northwesterly corner of said Atherton's land. Specific refsrence is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charles Flynn, Timothy J. Flynn, Charlotte A. Flynn, Mary F. Flynn and Ellen Flynn, guardian of William N. Flynn and Alden A. Flynn, all of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Ralph B. Flynn, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of W. Crockett, southerly and westerly by a highway leading past Rollins' Pond, so called, to the Dover Bridge, and easterly by other land of said Flynn heirs; said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipes shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning where the line crosses said highway and land of W. Crockett, at a point about three hundred and twenty-eight feet southerly of the northwest corner of said Rollins' land; thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., through and across said land of said Flynns about one thousand feet to land of said Crockett, at a point about one hundrsd and fourteen feet easterly of a monument shown on a plan of said land marked "I," to which specific reference is hereby made.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of William Crockett, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly and westerly by a road leading by Atherton's house to the Dover Bridge, southerly by land of Flynn Heirs, and easterly by other land of said Crockett; and said trench shall be dug and said lins of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said Crockett's land to said highway. Specific reference is hereby meds to a plan of said line exhibited to snid Crockett and marked "I."

Also the right, privilego and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Josephine Emery, of South Berwick, York County, Maine, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin, westerly by the Salmon Falls River, southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, to a point about one hundred feet southwesterly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pasture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Stanley A. Atherton, in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of the Heirs of J. Simpson, southerly by the highway leading past the Flynn Ferm residence to Dover Bridge, and westerly by other land of said Atherton.

Also, another piece of land hounded northerly by another highway leading to Dover Bridge, southerly and westerly by said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, and easterly by other land of said Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said highway, thence running north twenty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about four hundred and fifty feet to said land of the heirs of J. Simpson, then beginning again where said line, as shown on said plan, leeves said land of the heire of J. Simpson, and running in the same direction over a corner of said Atherton's land, about four hundred and fifty feet to the second above described to a point in said highway about two hnndred and seventeen feet easterly of a stone monument et the northwesterly corner of said Atherton's land. Specific refsrence is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Eugene E. Noyes, both of South Berwick, York County, Maine, and Nancy I. Cook, of Rollinsford, Strafford County, New Hampshire, and John Frank Simpson, of Lynn, Massachusetts, in said South Berwick, in York County, Maine, bounded on the corner of land which projects from the west into land of one Atherton; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Atherton on the south and running N. 24° 34' and 30" E. about three hundred and twenty-five feet to other land of said Atherton to a point about 406 feet from a road to Dover Bridge, measuring southeesterly on the boundary line. Specific referenca is hereby made to a plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, of Eliot, York County, Maine, in South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of William Stanley, southerly by the road leading from Grant school house to Dover Bridge; and said trench shall be dng and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at said road at a point 217 feet easterly of a stone post on the northwesterly corner of Atherton's pastore, and thence ronning across said road and N. 24° 34' and 30" E. to land of said Stanley, as shown on a plan of said lins.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, bounded northerly by land of Horace J. Goodwin, westerly by the Salmon Falls River, southerly by land of Joseph T. Hodgdon, and easterly by the highway; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake in the ground at land of said Hodgdon, where the line, as indicated on the plan, crosses the road and land of said Hodgdon; thence running N. 24° 34' 30" E. Magnetic, across said Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, to a point about one hundred feet southwesterly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pasture. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Emery and marked "J."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Stanley A. Atherton, in said South Berwick, York County, Maine, in a corner of pasturs edjoining land of Stanley on the south and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of Horece J. Goodwin's field edjoining his (Goodwin's) pasture on this west and Libby's cemetery field on the north.

Horace J. Goodwin's pasture, bounded by Libby's cemetery field on ths south; another field of said Libby on the north, and Horace J. Goodwin's field on the east.

A corner of another pasture adjoining Libby's pasture on the west and the Lord heirs' swamp on the north; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a lins not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Stanley at a point about one hundred (100) feet weaterly from the southeast corner of said Goodwin's pasture, thence running across said corner of said pasture, north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to a field of said Goodwin; thence continuing in the same direction about three hnndred (300) feet across the northwest corner of said field, crossing for a small ravine in the boundary line between said Goodwin's field and field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field, in which a cemetery is located, beginning at a pasture of said Goodwin, where the line leaves said Libby's field, thence swinging around the weaterly side of a hill in said Goodwin's pasture by some appropriate angle or curve, and thence crossing over a small creek in said Goodwin's pasture, coming to the boundary line between said Goodwin's pasture and a field of said Libby.

After crossing said Libby's field and a corner of another pasture, beginning where the line leaves the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture strikes said Goodwin's pasture, and thence continuing about two hundred and fifty (250) feet across the northwest corner of said Goodwin's pasture.

The right or easement herein granted shall not interfere with the right of way which Horace J. Goodwin has already conveyed to the Berwick, Elliot and York Street Railroad.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench and therein to lay, construct, meintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Libbey. in said South Berwick, County of York and State of Maine.

A field bounded north by Goodwin's pasture and south by Goodwin's field and pasture, being the cemetery field.

Another field bounded north by Isaac Libbey's pastura and south by Goodwin's field and pasture.

A pastore bonnded north by the Lord heirs and another pasture of said Goodwin, and south by Isaac Libbey's field in the named ths said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the field of said Goodwin at a point in the weaterly line of said pipe crossed over said pasture, about one hundred lins crossed over said pasture, about one hundred (100) feet easterly from the northwest corner of said Goodwin's field, thence running north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet to a field of said Goodwin, and seconds East Mag., about one hundred and forty (140) feet, through a field of said Libby, to an angle in the line; thence turning about fifteen (15) degrees nearer the north and running about three hnndred (300) feet through said Libby's field, to a pastura of said Goodwin.

Beginning at the pasture of said Goodwin, at a point where the pipe line, swinging sround a hill from the pasture of said Goodwin and across a little creek, strikes the line of said Libby's field; thence running north ebout thirty-three (33) degrees East Mag., through said Libby's field, to said Libby's pasture, striking the boundary line between the field and pasture at a point two hundred and thirty-two (132) feet westerly from the southeast corner of said Libby's pasture; thence continuing across said corner of Libby's pastnre, in a direction north twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minutes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., about three hundred (300) feet, to another pasture of said Goodwin.

Also the right to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a lina of iron or steel water pipes across that part of the farm of Mertin Lord and Charles T. Lord, both of Sonth Berwick, in the County of York and Siate of Maine, and R. Anna Randall, of Lawrence, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being the only heirs at law of John Lord, late of said South Berwick, deceased, in South Berwick, known as the Swamp, and lying north of pasture of Goodwin and south of pasture of E. W. Ball. Said right of way shall be absolutely limited to two rods in width, upon said above-described land, substantially as follows: Beginning at said Goodwin's pasture at a point about eighty-two (82) feet easterly of the northwest corner of said pasture, thence running over that part of the land of said grantors, which is a brush swamp, and eo indicated on the plan, North twenty-four (24) degrees, thirty-four (34) minntes and thirty (30) seconds East Mag., being a distance of twenty-five (25) rods to land of said Ball.

The right, privilge and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a lins of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Eugens W. Ball, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by the pasture land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene Ball; southerly by land of the heirs of the late John Lord; and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trsnch shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Lord Heirs, where said lins of water pipe leaves thsir land in going through their brueh swamp; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag., land to said Knowlton's land. Specific reference is hereby mads to a plan of said line exhibited to said Ball and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Addie W. Knowlton, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charlotte B. Brewster; westerly by the Salmon Falls River; westerly by land of True E. Goodwin and Eugens W. Ball, and easterly by the highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Ball and sixty (60) feet, more or lese, easterly from the southwest corner of land of said Addie W. Knowlton, above described; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag. to land of said Brewster at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from the southwest corner of said Brewster's land. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said line exhibited to said Knowlton and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a lins of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Charlotte B. Brewster, in Sonth Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; westerly and southerly by land of Addie W. Knowlton, and on the eesterly by homestead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag., through said Gilliland's pasture and across a deep ravins to a point in said ravine in the boundary line of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said lins across said land exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Isaac Gilliland, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the pasture land of Mrs. Natl. Knowlton and of the late Daniel Goodwin; easterly by said field of Eugene Ball; southerly by land of the heirs of the late John Lord; and westerly by the Salmon Falls or Piscataqua River; and said trsnch shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Lord Heirs, where said lins of water pipe leaves thsir land in going through their brueh swamp; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag., land to said Knowlton's land. Specific reference is hereby mads to a plan of said line exhibited to said Ball and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Addie W. Knowlton, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Charlotte B. Brewster; westerly by the Salmon Falls River; westerly by land of True E. Goodwin and Eugens W. Ball, and easterly by the highway, and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of said Ball and sixty (60) feet, more or lese, easterly from the southwest corner of land of said Addie W. Knowlton, above described; thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag. to land of said Brewster at a point about eight (8) feet easterly from the southwest corner of said Brewster's land. Specific reference is hereby mads to a plan of said line exhibited to said Knowlton and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a lins of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Cherlotte B. Brewster, in Sonth Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded northerly by land of Isaac Gilliland; westerly and southerly by land of Addie W. Knowlton, and on the eesterly by homestead place of said Charlotte B. Brewster; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at land of Brewster, at a point about thirty-one (31) feet from the northwest corner of said Brewster's land, and thence running north 24° 34' 30" East Mag., through said Gilliland's pasture and across a deep ravins to a point in said ravine in the boundary line of land of Milbury. Specific reference is hereby made to a plan of said lins across said land exhibited to said Gilliland and marked "K."

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Flora B. Simpson, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by the highway leading to the Tyson residence, westerly and northerly by land of Sarah Goodwin, and on the east by land of Addie M. Simpson; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the ravine at land of Gilliland, where the line crosses said ravine, as shown on the plan, and thence running north 10° 59' East Mag., across said ravine, through and over said Milbarry's land to land of the Tysons at a stake in the ground.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through two tracts of land of Emily Tyson and Elizabeth R. Tyson, both of South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded westerly by the Salmon Falls River and easterly by the main highway, the field being bounded northerly by highway leading by the Tyson mansion and southerly by land of Philpot, and the pasture northerly by said Philpot's land and southerly by land of Milberry; and said trench shall be dug and said line of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land substantially as follows, viz: Beginning at land of Milberry, where the lins leaves his land, in accordance with the survey, at a stake in the ground and running north ten (10) degrees fifty-nina (59) minutes East. Mag., through said pasture to a point seven hundred and fifty-six and three-tenths (756.3) feet from the point of beginning; thence, continuing in a direction north fifteen (15) degrees and nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to land of Philpot at a point two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, southeasterly from the southwest cornsr of said Philpot's land, said line crossing ths ravins in said Tyson's pasture.

Also beginning at said land of said Philpot, at a point about three hondred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land, said point of beginning being a point where the line crosses a ravine, which runs between said Philpot's land and said Tyson's field; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East Mag., to point about two hundred and seventy-four (274) feet from the point of beginning; thences continuing in a direction north three (3) degrees forty-six (46) minutes East Mag. to the highway, which runs from the corner westerly to the residence of said Tysons, at a point two hundred and seventy-four and five-tenths (274.5) fset westerly from a large elm situated at said corner of the highway, ths middle point of said line, being also about twenty (20) feet southeasterly from a large elm.

In the description of the line across both pieces of land specific reference is hereby made to plan of said line.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to ley, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Elbert E. Philpot, in South Berwick, in tha County of York and State of Maine, bounded by the highway by the field and pastnrs of the Tysons, and by said Philpot's own land; and said trench shall be dug and said lins of water pipe shall be laid upon a line not over two rods wide upon said above-described land, substantially as follows, viz.: Beginning at the pasture of the Tysons at a point about two hundred and seventeen (217) feet southeasterly from tha southwest corner of said Philpot's land; thence running north fifteen (15) degrees nineteen (19) minutes East through said Philpot's land to the ravine; thence continuing in the sama direction across ths ravine until the boundary line between said Philpot's field and the field of the Tysons is reached, being at a point about three hundred and thirty-six (336) feet northeasterly from the northwest corner of said Philpot's land.

Also the right, privilege and easement to dig a trench, and therein to lay, construct, maintain and keep in repair a line of iron or steel water pipes over and through a tract of land of Sarah Goodwin, in South Berwick, in the County of York and State of Maine, bounded southerly by land of Philpot,

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment: private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th St., 9 East.—Large room, second floor, and rooms on fourth floor, with board; references.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $5 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 136 West.—Entire second floor, also large and small rooms; excellent table; reference.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with board; terms low; American family.

137th St., 235 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private house; references.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

140th St., 316 West, near "L."—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Delightful spot in Bronx; large house, comfortable rooms, shady lawns; bowling, tennis; Third and Ninth Av. elevated; $5 to $10; references. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone, 198L Melrose.

Madison Av., 432.—Third floor rooms, with board; large closets; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key Gramercy Park.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

47th St., 168 West.—Nicely furnished hallroom; gentleman; reference.

48th St., 134 West.—Office for doctor, bachelor, second floor front, smaller room; gentlemen; reference.

46th St., 213 West (near Hotel Astor.)—High-class, exclusive house; vacancies, $8, $8, $3.

49th St., 131 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water; house private.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

116th St., 128 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; splendid location; references. Barton.

117th St., 59 East.—Nicely furnished parlor, back parlor, together or singly; private family. Bienenfeld.

128th St., 81 West.—Two large furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; reasonable; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent with board.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

136th St. (2,325 7th Av.)—Two comfortable rooms; steam heated flat; $2, $3. Earlie.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 125th St.

Out of City.

Rooms for World's Fair Visitors.—Reasonable rates. 2,539 North Grand Av., St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Experienced stenographer; neat, accurate, and good operator. 241 Broadway.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require first-class drapery sewers; also experienced hands on draperies and curtains. Apply at upholstery workrooms, fifth floor.

Good preparers, also copyists, on ready-to-wear and untrimmed hats; experienced only; piece work. Maurice Cohen, 682 Broadway.

Office Girls.—A. I. Namm; Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires young girls quick and correct at figures. Apply Superintendent.

Parcel Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, requires experienced parcel wrappers. Apply Superintendent.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced trimmers, milliners, and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their untrimmed millinery; also notion department. Apply to Superintendent.

Stenographer.—Good position for experienced operator; some knowledge of bookkeeping. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Girl from Nova Scotia or Prince Edward's Island for housework; good cook and laundress preferred; one willing to learn accepted. Address or call Mrs. H. T. Jones, 49 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Wanted—Competent saleswoman for our glassware department; only those having had experience in this branch need apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced saleswoman as head of stock for our book department. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Girl, housework; good wages; references. Call from 1 to 7 P. M. M. E. Flinn, Bronxwood Park, Hickory St., William's Bridge, N. Y.

Wanted—Milliners, apprentices, and improvers for our millinery workroom. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Carpet sewers wanted at Wanamaker's; must be experienced. Apply before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer; insurance company; salary, $10-$12; brokerage, $18. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Males.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced team drivers; only those who have a complete knowledge of the city and can furnish bond need apply at stables, 22 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced crockery and housefurnishing packers. Apply at Delivery Department.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require bill and entry clerks. Apply at Delivery Department.

Rothenberg, West 14th St., require experienced salesmen for rugs, lace curtains, upholstery and drapery departments. Apply Superintendt, office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for first-class floormen with city experience. Apply Superintendent, office.

Silk Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced salesman for silk department; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—40 civil engineers for surveys in the United States, West and South; railroad topographers and transitmen, experienced in stadia work; from 22 to 35 years old preferred. Address, for two weeks, J. Imbrie Miller, Box 1,844 New York Post Office, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired; references—Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, counselors at law. The President Mechanics' National Bank.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Plasterers, plain and ornamental; $5.50 and 8 hours per day; all men to work under arbitration plan of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Apply at once, Employing Plasterers' Association of N. Y., Labor Bureau, 414 4th Av., 28th-29th Sts., N. Y. City.

Wanted—Designer; we require services of a first-class designer who has experience in designing high-grade, artistic diamond and gold jewelry; only competent men, with sample drawings, need apply; will make contracts with right party; steady position. Schickerling Bros. & Co., 28 East 22d St.

Wanted—Colorists on photogravures; only those who have had experience in this line need apply; good salary to start. Apply tenth floor, Holland Studio, 135 5th Av., New York.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. W., Box 761 Times Office.

"BLACK HAND" IN MURDER.

New Rochelle Police Think Italian Was Killed for Refusing Tribute.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 28.—In the murder here to-night of Joseph Graffi, whose heart was cut in two, the police of this city believe that a Black Hand Society has claimed another victim.

Antonio Dimaso is locked up at police headquarters charged with the murder, and he refuses to make any statement. The crime was committed in the rear of an Italian tenement at 510 Main Street, and friends of both men say the fight started over a bowling game.

They say that Graffi had lost a game and was asked to treat the whole crowd of players, and that when he refused they started a quarrel with him. Then, it is alleged, Dimaso drew a long stiletto and began slashing Graffi. During one of the thrusts the knife pentrated Graffi's heart. Dimaso was found later hidden under a bed, and was captured by Sergt. Kelly and Policeman Sutton.

For some time blackmailers have been compelling Italians in Westchester County to pay tribute, under a threat of being murdered, and it is reported that Graffi refused to contribute and that the quarrel was started in order to afford an opportunity to kill him.

SAID SHE WAS HIS WIFE.

So Mulcahy Appealed to Police to Untangle Woman Mystery.

Shortly before midnight last night a man, who gave his name as Richard Mulcahy of Chicago, walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Station and said that a short time before a woman had accosted him at Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, calling him by name. He asked her who she was, and the woman replied that she was his wife.

"This gave me quite a shock," said Mulcahy, "for I was married twenty years ago, and ten years ago my wife disappeared from a steamer plying between Chicago and Milwaukee, and I have heard nothing of her since. The woman who accosted me did not look anything like my wife, though she appeared to be about the age that my wife would be were she alive."

Mulcahy said that the woman followed him for a block, insisting that she was his wife. The Sergeant told him to find the woman and bring her to the station, and Mulcahy went out but did not return.

ANOTHER MURDER LAID TO MARX

Dismembered Body Found Near Connecticut Man's Home.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Aug. 28.—The dismembered body of a man was found this afternoon in a sack at the rear of the former home of John Marx, the alleged murderer, now in jail here awaiting trial for the murder of Joseph Pavoll, a helper on his farm.

To-day's discovery was made after a continued search, and was the result of a statement made by a friend of Marx's that there were bodies buried in the woods near his home.

It is believed that the body found this afternoon was that of Paul Parker, who was formerly employed by Marx, and who suddenly disappeared several months ago.

The murder of the man found to-day and of Pavoll are exactly similar, their bodies being cut to pieces, put in sacks, and buried. Marx and his wife will be tried for murder in the first degree in September.

HELP WANTED

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Competent salesman for our glassware department; only those having had experience in this branch need apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Young man with experience for our umbrella department. Apply to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Young man, about 19, by banking house; must be able to operate the Remington typewriter. R., Box 188 Times.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish of building southeast corner 60th St. and Fifth Av. Apply at building.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Housework.—American woman; general housework; small private family; flat; economical worker; good caretaker; city; best of reference; car fare. 211 West 36th.

Stenographer.—Seven years' legal and commercial experience; possesses executive ability and brains; best reference; salary $15. Address I. X. L., Box 200 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer—Typewriter.—Thoroughly competent; high school education; will substitute; salary $14. S., Box 1,060 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful; 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer.—By young girl, Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St.

Stenographer, with four years' experience in banking, brokerage, and newspaper dictation. Remington, Box 112 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Bookkeeper.—Young man, experienced, desires position evenings; reference. Box K 135 Times.

Boy (15) just from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing. 214 East 112th St.

Butler, Valet.—By young Englishman; single; 5 foot 9; strictly temperate and thoroughly reliable; excellent city references; moderate salary. James, 1,304 Broadway.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. B., Box 207 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

High-grade trade paper man wants to make a change Oct. 1; good writer and successful advertising solicitor; refer to leading business men as to ability and reliability; liberal salary expected. P. Box 133 Times.

Janitor.—German machinist wants charge over one or more steam-heated flats. Janitor, 429 Amsterdam Av.

Painter, &c.—Work wanted by a practical painter, grainer, and decorator; will furnish all brushes. J., 1,364 Broadway.

Upholsterer.—Out on furniture, mattresses, carpets. Carl F. Wolf, 216 East 113th St.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. C. S., 307 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

TWO GIRLS MAKE SWIM FROM BRIDGE TO CONEY

Eleanor Weber and Florence West Finish in Endurance Test.

SIX OTHERS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Thirty-two Contestants Started — One-Legged Man Outstayed All the Rest.

A one-legged man and two young women won medals in the "endurance swim" between the Brooklyn Bridge and Coney Island Point, which was conducted yesterday by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Harold ("Stump") Halstead, who is short one arm, received honorable mention. He actually had the leader in the contest tied until he pegged out off Fort Hamilton from swallowing too much salt water. There he was hauled ashore and rolled on a blanket. He soon felt well enough to proceed to Coney Island and take part in the supper with which the contest was brought to a close last night.

The one-legged man was Charles J. Siefried of the Oriole Volunteer Life Saving crew of Coney Island. Though a cripple, he has figured in a number of rescues, but never before took part in a contest. The two women were Miss Eleanor Weber of Flatbush and Miss Florence West of Fort Hamilton. They are both amateur swimmers and it was their first contest, though Miss Weber last July swam from Albany to Troy, a distance of eight miles. "Stump" Halstead, the one-armed fellow, is a member of the Volunteer Life Saving crew at Bay Ridge.

The "endurance swim" of the volunteer life-savers is an annual event. The contest held yesterday was pronounced by the officials the most successful in the history of the organization. It was the first in which women had taken part. The two girls proved themselves possessed of staying qualities far beyond those of many of the men who competed with them for prizes, and their pluck and fine showing in the water was commented upon by all who witnessed the race.

The official starting time was given as 11:07, and the start was made at high water. After the first few hundred yards the swimmers began to draw nearer and hug the Brooklyn shore in order to take advantage of the outgoing tide. Halstead, the one-armed man, had beaten the field on the plunge, and with "Doc" Ferguson, a member of the Bay Ridge crew, he kept in the lead.

The first batch of swimmers soon drew away and distanced the others. The two women in the contest kept with the middle batch, but drew to the front when Gravesend Bay was reached. The one-legged man during the early stage brought up the rear.

Off the southern point of Governors Island shortly before noon all of the starters were still in the race, which in itself was a gain over any contest that had been held in past years. Off the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, however, Arthur Dietz, a member of the Bay Ridge crew, was seized with cramp and began to sink. Harry R. Davis, another member of the same crew who was swimming some distance away, saw his fellow-member in distress and at once swam to his assistance.

Dietz was sinking when Davis reached his side, and the latter had to dive two or three times before he could reach his mate and bring him to the rowboat escorting him. Dietz remained unconscious for some time. When he came to he insisted upon continuing the race, and had to be restrained from jumping overboard. He was taken ashore in a hurry. Davis was compelled to give up the race.

From that point on the swimmers dropped out in rapid succession. After Bay Ridge had been passed Siefried, the one-legged man, swam up to the committee boat and said that a member of the committee on board one of the other launches had declared him out of the race for holding on with one hand to the gunwale of a boat while taking a drink of whisky. Capt. Brennan, Chairman of the Committee on Medals, after consulting other members of the committee, told Siefried to get to work again.

Siefried kept right on, and was actually the last man to leave the water, 200 yards from Steeplechase pier. Halstead, the man with only one arm, stood it for three hours and eighteen minutes, and was still in the lead when he left at Fort Hamilton.

Both of the girl swimmers finished strongly, and, in fact, struggled with several of the others in the open water around the point before they gave up battling with the tide. The eight who got medals were Miss Eleanor Weber, Miss Florence West, Charles J. Siefried, Arthur Deatly, Bay Ridge; James J. Kennedy, Fishkill; Alfred Brown, College Point; Jacob Adler, Bronx, and John Cairnes, Bath Beach.

DIDN'T MARRY THE HOUSE.

Not Even Half of It, Court Rules, In Warning Husband.

Mrs. Margaret Green, who owns her house and has a stationery store in it at 1,501 First Avenue, was a widow with four children before she married her present husband, John Green. Yesterday she had him arraigned in the Yorkville Court, and she told Magistrate Whitman that ever since they were married, ten months ago, he had been ruining her business by his habits. She said she wanted him made to leave her alone and keep away from her house.

"Your house?" broke in Green. "Why half of the house is mine."

"How do you make that out?" asked the Magistrate.

"Why, when I married her I married half the house, didn't I!" said Green.

"No, you didn't," said Magistrate Whitman, "and the house isn't yours in the least, and if you don't keep away from her, as she asks, I'll send you to prison."

Green was discharged on his promise not to bother his wife again.

200 NEW TYPHOID CASES.

Hospitals Have Trouble in Caring for Bronx Patients.

There are now over 200 cases of typhoid fever in the Bronx, according to a canvass made among private physicians there by Dr. M. S. Gregory, Acting Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, and other officials of that hospital and its allied institutions. This number is far above the normal rate, and the presence of so many cases is renewing the fears felt a month ago, when many cases of typhoid were reported among the Italians who live in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx and work on the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The number of patients is so large that it is causing Bellevue and its allied hospitals trouble in caring for them. Fordham Hospital, which is nearest to the place where their cases are said to have originated, has only twenty cots in its medical ward, and the overflow has been relieved by sending such patients to Harlem Hospital and to the Bellevue hospitals, neither of which institutions has much extra room.

Dr. Gregory has given orders for the erection of a temporary cottage on the grounds of the Fordham Hospital. This will provide room for about a dozan typhoid patients.

POLITICS GOT INTO CHURCH.

Minister Quickly Stopped Reading of Factional Fight Circular.

The factional fight in the Tenth Assembly District in Kings County between ex-Senator Fuller and ex-Police Commissioner Phillips got into the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn yesterday. It got right out again.

The Bishops' Council is being held at the church, and a large congregation was present. Some one handed to the Secretary an anti-Fuller circular, and the Secretary had read several sentences to the congregation before the pastor, the Rev. Frederick M. Jacobs, realized what was going on. Then he stopped the Secretary short.

Mr. Jacobs said later that if there was any fighting in his church he would do it. The politicians couldn't.

UNIONS APPEAL TO ODELL.

Say Eight-Hour Law Is Not Enforced on City Contracts.

The alleged grievances of the Street Cleaners bobbed up again at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, and brought up a discussion of alleged violations of the eight-hour law in this city. The discussion was started by a complaint of the delegates of the street sweepers that sixteen men had been discharged without sufficient cause and also that many of the men had been working over eight hours a day and sometime sixteen, without extra pay.

Delegate Wallace of the Asphalt Workers' Union asked the Central body to take cognizance of the fact that a week ago it was decided to make a protest to Gov. Odell against the violations of the eight-hour law by some of the asphalt companies. A resolution was passed asking the Governor to start an investigation and notify the five Borough Presidents to show cause why they should not be removed from office for failure to enforce the eight-hour law on city contracts.

BROWN, THE ABSENTMINDED.

Misplaced His Watch, Accused Another of Theft, and Got Arrested.

Charles B. Brown of 11 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street has a way of forgetting things sometimes, and this little habit caused his arrest yesterday and called down the wrath of a carload of passengers upon his head.

Brown got on an Eighth Avenue car somewhere above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and proceeded to wind his watch. Absentmindedly he unfastened the watch from his chain, and, after winding it, slipped it into an outside coat pocket instead of his waistcoat. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Louis M. Rahe of 2,326 Seventh Avenue got on and sat down beside Brown.

Strange to relate, Rahe took a notion to wind his timepiece, and while he was performing the operation Brown reached for his watch for purposes of comparison. Brown found the chain, but of course the watch, which he had deposited in another pocket, was missing. For a second Brown sat gazing at the dangling end of the chain and then at the watch in the hands of Rahe. Then he made a dive for Rahe's watch, shouting: "You thief, you've stolen my watch." Rahe clung to his watch, and Brown struggled for it. Brown was finally convinced that he had made a mistake, and wanted to get off. But Rahe was angry by this time.

"Who's a thief?" he shouted. "You're the thief, all right, and I'll see that you get arrested."

Meanwhile the car was tearing down Eighth Avenue at top speed, the conductor and motorman having agreed, regardless of passengers who wanted to get off, to keep it going until they came to a policeman. Policeman Huntington was standing at Ninety-second Street, and the car stopped there. Brown was placed under arrest and arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Police Court. Brown said that he had been employed as a Superintendent of buildings in New York for more than twenty-five years, and didn't want anybody's watch but his own. He was discharged.

YOUNG WIFE VISITS PINER.

Affecting Meeting with Man Who Says Woman Shot Him.

The young wife of Roger A. Piner of the Mutual Electric Company, who was shot on Saturday night in his office at 122 Water Street by a woman who he said was Mrs. Augustina Herman, visited him yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital. She was accompanied by Piner's mother, both of whom had come from their home, at 1,036 Sherman Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. The meeting was an affecting one, even more so than that between Piner and his parents on the night he was shot. His wife, who is of attractive appearance, at once asked permission to see her husband on her arrival, and the two held a long conversation together. Then the elder Mrs. Piner was shown into the sick room, where mother and son talked for fully an hour.

Mrs. Herman spent Saturday night in the Hudson Street Hospital. When she was removed from the Old Slip Station to the hospital in order that Piner might identify his alleged assailant, she said she had sprained her ankle in alighting from the patrol wagon. The police were somewhat skeptical at first about the truth of the woman's statement, but an examination by Dr. Rushmore showed her ankle to be badly swollen, and she was therefore allowed to remain at the hospital under a close guard. At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Mrs. Herman was transferred to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the prison ward to await developments.

The physician in attendance upon Piner said he was getting along as well as could be expected. No further attempt was made yesterday to locate the bullet, which is supposed to be lodged somewhere in the left side of the neck. It entered the right side of the nose and evidently proceeded downward toward the base of the skull. The hospital surgeons will probe for the bullet to-day, and hope to remove it, as they say the young man's recovery will depend very largely upon their success in extracting the ball.

MUSIC BOXES CAUGHT SAILOR.

Blow Landed Him There After Little Argument Over Girl.

Edward Hennessy, a sailor of the United States transport Hancock on shore leave, went to see his best girl Saturday night. Then he persuaded her to take a look at the mysteries of the Bowery, and they found things so interesting that early morning caught them still strolling up and down.

The girl, Kate Duncan, of 309 Third Avenue, is comely enough for any sailor lad, and too comely for Hennessy was the opinion of two men the pair met in front of 114 Bowery. There was a short argument as to the merits of the case then and there. This was followed by a crashing of glass. Hennessy had run into something which caught him on the jaw and lifted him over into a music store show window. When he came to Hennessy thought he was in a musical conservatory. His head was pillowed on a guitar and his feet were tangled up in a pile of mandolins.

Policeman Kahn heard the racket and extricated Hennessy. The sailor pointed out James Conroy, who said he was from the gunboat Topeka, and Kahn took him to the Mulberry Street Station. Later a friend came to inquire about Conroy. Hennessy said he was the other man and he was arrested. Both were held in court later on charges of felonious assault. Hennessy is at St. Vincent's Hospital with a stab wound and several minor injuries.

STABS WOMAN AND IS BEATEN.

Muzzio Stumbled Over Baby and Then Attacked Mother.

After he had stabbed a woman because her baby got in his way, Salvatore Muzzio, eighteen years old, an Italian, of 336 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was mobbed by a crowd of his countrymen in front of the woman's home, 475 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. Muzzio's clothes were almost torn from his body before he was rescued by the police, and he was covered with cuts and bruises.

The injured woman is Mrs. Maria D'Orio. She was in front of her home leading her baby, just old enough to toddle, when Muzzio stumbled over the tot. He cursed her, the woman says, and then drew a long knife and stabbed her between the shoulder blades. The wound is not serious.

Muzzio started to run, but before he got a dozen steps away he was surrounded by a group of excited Italians, who kicked and beat him, and threatened him with knives and revolvers, until he backed up against a house and drew his knife. The mob had grown to several hundred, when Policemen Gilmartin and Thomas of the Morrisania Station came to the man's aid. The Italians returned to the attack, regardless of the policemen, and but for the arrival of the reserves the two policemen would have been hard put to save their prisoner.

THE REAL
MARTINI COCKTAIL
MUST BE MADE WITH
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Protect yourself against pernicious substitution. The *genuine* and *original* has the Agent's yellow label.

UNIONS TO TELL THEIR SIDE AT MASS MEETING

Willing to Let the Public Decide Case, They Declare.

FIGHT ONE OF ENDURANCE

Alliance Says Original Row with Fuller Company Must Be Adjusted Before Final Settlement.

The Building Trades' Alliance has decided to hold a mass meeting in Grand Central Palace on Wednesday, to explain to the public its side of the strike question. Members of the building trades, public men, and persons interested in labor affairs are invited. The object of the meeting is explained in this statement made public by the Committee on Arrangements:

"There have been many misstatements as to the exact position of the Alliance in the present fight and contradictory accounts have been published confusing the public. The Alliance feels sure that when its aims and objects are made public and a true presentation of the case rendered the public generally will feel that we are in the right. We are willing to abide by the verdict of the meeting, and if the meeting decides that we are wrong we will be willing to admit it and change our tactics. We feel convinced, however, that right is on our side and will leave the public to judge."

It is believed by both sides that the fight is now a question of endurance. In a few days, or at most in a week or two, large numbers of bricklayers will have to quit work because of the strike of the marble and stone cutters. It was said yesterday that at a meeting of the Greater New York Executive Board of the Bricklayers' Unions it was agreed that the bricklayers will not work with non-union men. This matter, however, may be referred to the bricklayers' unions for a referendum vote.

It was stated yesterday on behalf of the Building Trades Alliance that until the original trouble between the George A. Fuller Company and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union is settled the present strikes will continue, and may be extended. The trouble referred to was a contract made in April last on a job of the George A. Fuller Company by which Bradley & Son, with whom the union is at loggerheads, received the sub-contract for the stone work. According to the Alliance, an agreement had been made previously between three general contractors on behalf of the Building Trades Employers' Association and two representatives of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union that Bradley & Son would be allowed to finish the contracts then in hand, but that they should have no further contracts. All their contracts were finished when the new contract was made by the George A. Fuller Company. The Building Trades Employers' Association holds that the agreement which the Alliance says was violated was made with the three members of the Building Trades Employers' Association as individuals, and was not in any way binding on the Building Trades Employers' Association as a body.

The subway trouble came up again at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, and John Kilgus, delegate of the Brotherhood of Painters, who was charged with arranging the meeting over two weeks ago with the rapid transit contractors, which did not take place, had a bad half hour.

Several of the members of the Rapid Transit Committee, while they did not charge that Kilgus had not arranged the meeting, held him responsible for the failure. During the discussion James P. Archibald, also of the Brotherhood of Painters, scored the Building Trades Alliance. He declared that the Alliance caused the whole trouble by trying to oust the members of the Brotherhood of Painters who were working in the subway in order that the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which is in the Alliance, should get the work.

"Are you going to allow the alliance, a self-constituted body, to control the Central Federated Union," he shouted. "If you do you may as well go out of business."

After a long wrangle the following resolution was carried:

"Resolved, That it is the will of the Central Federated Union, and it is hereby directed that the organizations employed upon the underground railroad be instructed by this body to put themselves in the position in which they stood before the trouble began, and take such steps as may be necessary to conform to the carrying out of the conditions of the agreement made between this body and the rapid transit contractors on June 4, 1901."

A resolution to expel unions that would not agree to this was voted down. After the meeting James P. Holland, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee, said that the committee had eliminated all grievances except those of the machinists. He added:

"The Machinists' Union is the only one which brought its grievances forward in the regular way. The electrical workers' grievance is practically settled, as far as the subway is concerned, and the Brotherhood of Painters will remain at work. We will consider no more grievances in the subway unless they are brought up under the regulations prescribed in our agreement with the rapid transit contractors. I have received no reply from General Contractor John B. McDonald to my open letter, sent to him over two weeks ago. I will either call on him this week or arrange to have a conference as soon as possible."

THE LABOR DAY PARADE.

Respect for Law Would Prevent Weinseimer from Leading It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have been good enough to publish letters on labor subjects from me in THE TIMES, even when in opposition to your views, notably on the question of the "closed shop" in the clothing trade, which I still esteem essential for the worker and for the sanitary protection of the purchaser.

May I, as a worker in union with union labor, venture to appeal to the officers of the united trades that hope to parade on Labor Day not to make the mistake they did last year, when they allowed "Sam" Parks to lead their gathered forces.

The case of Mr. Weinseimer, the labor leader, is "sub judice," and surely when such a case is pending no man under investigation should lead the Labor Day parade. If Mr. Weinseimer does do so, the labor cause will be very seriously injured in the eyes of the public. Should he be proved innocent of the charges brought against him, the general public will respect both the man and the unions for such evidence of respect for law shown by his withdrawal from the parade.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, B. D.

New York, Aug. 28, 1904.



Too big?
Then your collar looks badly.
Too small?
Then your collar feels badly.
'Tis a quarter size collar you need in either case—one that fits snugly and smoothly by splitting the difference between the regular half inch sizes.
A quarter each or two for a quarter.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CARPETS
August Clearance Sale (Last Week)
Odd pieces and patterns in all the various grades, to make room for new goods will be cleared out
AT REMNANT PRICES.
WE ANNOUNCE AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR THIS WEEK A
Wonderful Rug Sale
HAND-MADE INDIA RUGS.
In light, delicate colorings, suitable for drawing rooms.
Size principally 9x12 ft.; a few as follows:
21x13.6 ft.; 14x9 ft., and 12x12 ft.
All at the uniform price of $100.00 each; some worth double.
$100.00 Each
Just received a line of domestic
Anglo-Persian Rugs,
Equal in effect and wear to an Oriental.
AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.
These Rugs are a NEW MAKE, of superior quality, in Persian effects, AND VERY LOW PRICED.
Our New Fall Stock of
High Class Furniture
is rapidly becoming complete. Some bargains in discontinued styles.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Wallach's Hats
830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St
Open Evenings.
SOME MEN look better in Soft Hats than in Derbys.
That's probably why Soft Hats have come so strongly to the front in the last two years.
Some men say they're more Comfortable, too.
Try one of the Fall Shapes (Black or Brown.)
Priced like Our Derbys $2.90, $2.40, 1.90
Fall Shirt patterns are ready.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER
A Luxurious Economy For Men Careful In Dress and Purse.
OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

WILLIE IS REALLY TOUGH.

Three-Year-Old Fell Three Stories—Absolutely Unhurt.

William Mahoney, the three-year-old son of James Mahoney, who lives on the fourth and top floor of the tenement house at 563 West Fortieth Street, was playing with his two younger brothers and a sister in the parlor of the house yesterday, and to show his agility swung out on one of the shutters. He hung there for a moment and then fell.

When Willie's parents went down, expecting to find him dead, he was talking some of his young neighbors how he hadn't to be outdoors. Ten minutes later the doctor felt of Willie's bones, and looked for abrasions, but found none. Then Willie whispered something to the doctor, and the doctor looked gravely up, and said: "What Willie wants is an early supper."

That was what Willie got.

MITCHELL NOT INTERFERING.

Has No Plan for Colorado Settlement, Mine Leader Says.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers said yesterday that there was nothing in the report that he intended to have a conference with Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee or with President Roosevelt regarding a plan to end the labor troubles in Colorado.

"I have only read about the troubles in Colorado," he said, "and am not in touch with what took place while I was in Europe. Any report, however, that I have a plan to end the troubles in Colorado, or to see President Roosevelt or Mr. Cortelyou on the subject, is utterly without foundation."

"Cravenette"
Is a PROCESS and NOT a CLOTH

The "Cravenette" process can be and is applied to Worsteds, Woolens, Cottons, Linens, Silks and Mohairs, rendering every fibre of the yarn of these cloths rainproof, regardless of quality of fabric.

The "Cravenette" proof becomes as much a part of the cloth as the fastest dye and will last as long as the cloth does.

But the intrinsic value of the garment is determined by its general style, trim, fit and workmanship, and by the quality and weight of the cloth.

"Cravenette" garments vary in value as much as any other article of wearing apparel.

Bear this in mind when buying "Cravenette" Rain-proof Garments.

This stamp,

REGD Cravenette TRADE MARK

on the inside of a garment guarantees to you that

"Rain will neither wet nor spot it,"

and nothing more.

You should insist upon seeing it in the garments that you buy.

Therefore purchase your "Cravenette" Rain-Coats from a dealer whose reputation is a guarantee of the excellence and high-grade quality of his merchandise.

Write us for instructive booklet on "Cravenette." Read it; it will save you from being imposed upon.

B. Priestley & Co.
The Cravenette Co.,
71 and 73 Grand Street, New York.
WE DO NOT MANUFACTURE GARMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE 30th St. & B'way. THURSDAY EVG., 8 SHARP. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. William H. Crane in Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR. EXTRA MAT. MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Last 6 Nights. Mat. Sat. SAM In the farcical comedy with music. BERNARD THE GIRL FROM KAY'S. Original

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cool: fresh north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,053. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WEINSEIMER RESIGNS AS LEADER OF UNION

Indicted Strike Promoter Writes to Alliance.

HE DOESN'T FEEL GUILTY

Feared, However, That Continuance in Office Would Jeopardize "Present Movement."

"Diamond Phil" Weinseimer, the head of the Building Trades Alliance and leader of the workmen in the building troubles, who was indicted the other day for extortion, resigned yesterday as President of the Alliance. His resignation was made in the following letter to the organization:

"Brothers—Owing to the fact that I, as President of the Alliance, stand before our affiliated organizations as an accused man, and, although I have been placed in this position because of my championship of organized labor, I fully realize that persistence on my part in retaining the office will not only jeopardize the present movement but the best interests of organized labor.

"I therefore take this opportunity of saying that I have no desire of placing myself in the way of your success, and, feeling that the accusations are brought against me for the purpose of discrediting me personally and the movement generally, I hereby tender my resignation as President, the same to take effect immediately. In tendering my resignation I wish to state that no feeling of guilt prompts me, but rather a desire to deprive my persecutors of their chief argument, as I feel certain that the future will vindicate me."

According to the reports made after the meeting, the resignation of Weinseimer was vigorously opposed. He insisted on having his resignation accepted, however, and a vote to that effect was carried. William P. Nason of the Marble Cutters' Union wes elected as Weinseimer's successor.

Nason is supposed to be the "Ambassador Extraordinary" who was sent with the olive leaf to the Building Trades Employers' Association several weeks ago.

There was nothing yesterday to indicate that the dead-lock in the building situetion will he broken right away. The employers hold that eventually there will he a break from the unions, and once it is started the trouble will be over. The union men, however, contend that a strike which took place yesterday shows thet it will he some time before the unions yield and also shows that the unions which are not locked out are not willing to work either with non-union men or men who have returned to work as individuals under the arbitration agreement.

The strike took place at a building at Ninth Street and Broadway, and was caused by the putting to work of twenty-nine new electrical workers. A new union of electrical workers, composed of men who signed the arbitration agreement indlvidually, has been started. The workers are said to have belonged to that union. As soon, however, as they started to work, the bricklayers, elevator constructors, steamfitters, plumbers, and caisson workers left the building. The unions in none of these trades except that of the plumbers are locked out.

The general contract for the work is held by Contractor Griffiths of Chicago, and the electrical work has been sublet to the Thompson-Starrett Company. As soon as Mr. Griffiths heard of the strike he said that the work must go on or he would finish the contract himself. The new electrical workers were discharged at noon and the strike was called off.

The new men were afraid, however, to come out of the building because they feared that the iron workers would "entertain" them. They were finally reassured hy the police, and left without experiencing any trouble.

H. C. Miller, one of the employing plasterers and a Governor of the Building Tredes Employers' Association, said yesterday that the local plasterers' union was flooding the country with circulars full of false statements, and that as a result the National union was calling strikes in other cities.

FLED HORNETS, WAS DROWNED.

Boys Stoned Neet Near Swimming Place —One Lost Life.

Alexander Dickson, twelve years old, of 1,075 Home Street, the Bronx, was drowned in the Bronx River near the Westchester Avenue Bridge yesterday afternoon. Alexander and severel other boys were in swimming. One of them found a hornets' nest in a tree near the bank, and all the hoys left the water to throw rocks at the nest. When the hornets had heen stirred up the hoys ran, and Alexender fell into the water at a point where it is very deep and the current is very swift.

Charles Rommel, sixteen years old, dived for his friend, but he could not find him. The hoy's hody was recovered later.

Ex-Gov. Cornell in Critical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, who has been in failing health at his home here for some time, was taken critically sick last night. He is seventy-three years old, and his physicians fear that he will not he ahle to survive his present illness. He rallied this morning, however, and has been resting easily all day to-day.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commerciel World.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivels at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Celendars.—Pege 10.
Losses hy Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

WOMAN INHERITS $50,000,000.

Vast Fortune of William Weightman Goes to His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Robert J. C. Walker of Germantown is made probahly the richest women in the world hy the terms of the will of her father, William Weightman, which was offered for probate to-day by Attorney Generel Hampton L. Carson.

Mr. Weightman was the richest man in Pennsylvania, his estate being estimated at more than $50,000,000. Every penny is given to Mrs. Walker, his only surviving child, who is a widow. The will was written on Aug. 1, 1895, on one sheet of paper, in the hendwriting of the testator, end nemed Mrs. Walker and her husband as executors. The husband having died since the will was written, she hecomes sole executrix.

In Mrs. Walker's petition the fact was disclosed that Mr. Weightman's real estate holdings included investments in New York, Ohio, Nehraska, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri, and Wisconsin, of which few had knowledge, end which may swell his fortune to a much larger figure than the popular estimate. He also owned valuahle real estate in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Anne M. Walker, to whom the fortune reverts, is the sole surviving partner of the famous Powers and Weightman firm. She was admitted to partnership in January of this year, and has the reputation of being a husiness maneger of exceptionel ahility. Under her direction the great chemical industry and realty will be held intact.

She is the widow of ex-Congressman Rohert J. C. Walker of Williamsport. Mr. Walker was a Philadelphian, but for many years had business interests up the Stete. He entered the Powers & Weightmen firm in 1893. It wes after his death that Mrs. Walker became a partner with her father in the chemical works. The immense interests which she now controls give her National prominence as probehly the foremost business woman of America.

While no provision is made in the will for the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Mr. Weightman, it is the general impression that they were liberally endowed prior to his death.

SIX FIREMEN IN PERIL.

Stubborn West Street Fire Drove Families from Adjoining Tenements.

Four firemen were overcome by the smoke and two others were injured hy falling through a hatchway last night during a fire at 90 West Street. Three were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that they will recover. The injured men are John O'Brien, Engine No. 6, overcome hy smoke; Charles Colhrook, Engine No. 6, overcome by smoke, and John Dempsey, Engine No. 10, injuries about the back.

The families in the tenements next to where the fire was rushed to the roof and escaped hy means of a fire escape on the next house. While the fire was raging they tried to enter their houses and take out their valuahles, but were prevented by the police. The fire was discovered on the second floor of the five-story building which is occupied hy Tanuis Basha & Son, exporters of dry goods and importers of notions.

The floors and the halls of the huilding were filled with smoke, end Firemen O'Brien and Colhrook, the first two who entered the huilding, were overcome on the second floor. While two other memhers of the company, Firemen Ingoldshy and Corridan, were going up the stairs they fell over the unconsclous men. The two firemen carried their comrades to the street, and when they were returning to the huilding they found Capt. Higgins of their company semi-conscious in the hall on the third floor. The men carried him to the street, where he was revived. Although not fully recovered, the Captain insisted upon returning to the building. Several times he was compelled to leave the huilding owing to the smoke. While on the third floor Firemen Halpin and Dempsey fell through a hatchway which wes used to hoist goods to the top floor. Fireman Cooper of Engine No. 10 was also overcome. The building was gutted. Chief Croker estimated that the damage would be about $15,000.

Reserves from the down-town precincts were ordered out because the streets in the vicinity of the fire were crowded with people.

AUTO MAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Races Past Driverless Broadway Hansom and Saves Two Women.

A Broadway runeway, in which two shrieking women, a driverless hansom cah, and a rescuer who came upon the scene in an auto played the principal rôles, created a world of excitement as the theatre crowds were thickest last evening.

Just before 8 o'clock the cab, bound down Broadway, passed Forty-sixth Street. Hardly had the crossing been cleared when the driver, John Herlihy, fell from his seat, and the horse started off in a gallop. The "fares," hoth women, set up a shrill stream of petitions for aid. As the horse passed through Times Square he was covering the ground in great leaps, and the street was cleared hefore him. The cries of the women grew louder.

Edward Hiltz, a chauffeur employed at a West Forty-eighth Street automobile estahlishment, heard their appeals for help as his machine swung into Broedway behind, and he at once gave chase. After passing Forty-second Street, with a free pavement in front of him, he put on speed and soon raced by the frightened animal. Keeping up his rapid clip he gained half a block and then, shutting off the power, put on the brakes.

The machine had hardly slackened speed when he leaped out and directly into the path of the runaway. As the horse neared him he made a leap and caught the bridle rein, near the hit. The horse reared and plunged, but Hiltz's muscles were equal to the task and the cab was soon at a standstill.

The two women jumped out and overwhelmed him with thanks. Then, noting the crowd which wes rapidly gathering, they made their escape into a nearhy theatre. The race between auto and runaway hed covered three hlocks, the runaway being checked at Thirty-ninth Street. Hiltz received numerous congratulations for his grit, and modestly waved them aside. The young women whom he rescued declined to give their names.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Comal from Mobile, Aug. 21, anchored off Scotland Lightship at 8:17 last night.

The steamship Alleghany from Savanilla, Cartegena, Fortune Island, and Port Limon arrived at the bar at Sandy Hook at 9:20 last night.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, was sighted southeast of Fire Island at 12:45 o'clock this morning.

NOTE OF ALARM FROM CHAIRMAN BABCOCK

Republican Campaign Manager Worried About the House.

HIS OWN SEAT IN DANGER

Says a Democratic House Would Investigate Things and Make a Lot of Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Representative Joseph W. Bebcock, Cheirman of the Republican Congressional Committee, expressed the opinion to-day that this is the closest Congressional campaign since 1898. His own seat is in danger, and the outlook generally hes forced a frank confession from him thet is very little like his usual compaign utterances.

Ordinarily Mr. Babcock is the most optimistic Chairman the Republicans have had. He has held his present position through several campaigns, and generally claims everything. Such a declaration as the one he made to-day is unprecedented, coming from him.

"In some States," he said, "these conditions resnlt from the character of the National campaign. In others the conditions are almost entirely local. Then, in some cases, the difficulty is over the kind of men nominated for Congress.

"In Nehraska, where there are six memhers of the House to fight for, the Democrats have abandoned the National campaign. They have fused with the Populists on the Legislative and Congressional tickets but not on Presidential Electors.

"The Republican National Committee accordingly has nothing to do in Nehraska, but Mr. Bryan will try to elect a Democratic Legislature. Nearly all the Congressional Districts in the State are close.

"We redeemed four of those districts two years ago, hut they have heen going one way or the other by very narrow margins—not by 200 or 300 or 400, hut in some instances by 12 or 15 or 20 votes. Now the Congressional Committee has to go in there without the usual support from the National Committee."

"We are waging the campaign chiefly on protection to the business of the country. Business men do not want the present conditions disturhed.

"Neither do they want a Democratic House, which would be making constant turmoil. Mr. Hepburn tells me that the Democratic House which met in 1875 was conducting at one time as many as thirty-two separate investigations in the departments.

"We all know how fruitless partisan investigations are, although there are often incidents in the administration of the departments which could be seized upon by an unfriendly Congressional investigating committee and used with effect as cheap political capital. With Roosevelt in the White House a Democratic House could keep the departments in constant turmoil by voting inquiries into different bureaus. It would cause unnecessary disturhance.

"They are making a hard fight on me in the Third Wisconsin District. La Follette and those with him will do their hest to defeat me. I have a majority of 8,000, and of course if they can get 4,100 Republicans to vote against me it would overcome that majority. But I shall he prowling around in that neck of the woods for some Democratic votes."

Mr. Behcock said, however, that he should not he able to spend any time from now on in Wisconsin, having to give his attention to the Congressional work in New York headquarters.

When asked about the attitude of the radical Democratic vote, Mr. Bahcock said a Democrat of some prominence had told him a few days ago the deflection from Parker would bc mainly in those States where it will do the Democrats little or no harm.

"It is impossihle, of course," Mr. Babcock added, "to tell how much this disaffection will amount to, hut it is noticeahle that Watson has something of a following in States like New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. I think the election of Roosevelt is clearly indicated, hut the contest is a close one on the House."

Mr. Babcock came over here from New York, and spent most of the day attending to personal husiness. During the afternoon he called at Democratic Congressional Headquarters to see Chairman Cowherd.

BAD CROP NEWS BOOMS WHEAT.

One Chicago Statistician Puts Condition as Lowest on Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Private reports indicating the smallest crop in a decade gave impetus to a strong upward movement in wheat prices here to-day. At the close December wheat was even 2 cents above Saturday's final figures, at 109¾.

For the first half hour the market was very erratic. As soon as the rush of selling was spent, nowever, the domestic situation again ceme into prominence. As it apparently showed no improvement, many traders, ignoring the large shipments to Europe from other countries, became active buyers of the deferred futures, and the merket turned suddenly strong.

A report of a local crop statistician, stating that the combined condition of the Spring and Winter wheat is not above 70—the lowest figure ever reported—was largely instrumental in bringing out the active demand.

YOUNG COUPLE RAN AWAY.

Miss Smith and Young Rosenberg Had a Surprise Wedding.

Miss Christina Smith, the seventeen-year-old daughter of G. L. Smith of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has been the recipient of the attentions of Reginald Rosenberg of 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street for months. Nohody had said anything above a whisper as to marriege.

A week ago Sunday Rosenberg called at Miss Smith's house and found her just starting on a trolley ride with her parents and some friends. They had a little confidentiel talk, and then went downstairs ahead of the others. Then they disappeared. Mr. and Mrs. Smith got a message a few hours later, saying that Miss Smith had become Mrs. Rosenberg.

Now everybody is waiting for the couple to come home and be forgiven.

Magnificent Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands. Open during September. Most delightful season on the St. Lewrence River and best fishing.—Adv.

BOER TREASURE FOUND.

Discovered by Gen. Kemp's Cousin—Valued at $1,250,000.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29.—Mr. Kemp, a cousin of Gen. Kemp, the Boer commander has discovered beyond Spelonken, in the Northern Transvaal, the treasure removed from Pretorie before the entry of Field Mershel Lord Roberts.

The value of the treasure is estimated at $1,250,000, of which the Government will receive half.

When President Kruger fled from the Transvaal in 1900 a report that he had taken with him $2,500,000 in gold caused dismey in the ranks of the fighting Boers.

It has often been insisted, and as often denied, that a large amount of money was hidden hy the late President and his associates. The report was generally believed, and many expeditions have been organized by adventurous persons to seek for "Kruger's treasure," as it was called.

Four of these expeditions chartered vessels and hunted for it elong the South African coast, where, according to rumor, it had been lowered into the sea in iron boxes. All these ships met with disaster, the last vessel being wrecked and several members of the party drowned about a fortnight ago. Other parties, more accurately advised, as the result shows, have heen seeking for it in the mountainous district of Spelonken.

STEAMBOATS CRASH AT PIER.

Cygnus Hits Rosedale and Has to Go to Erie Basin for Repairs.

Two hundred passengers, mostly women and children, were badly scared last evening, when the Iron Steamboat Company's Cygnus crashed into the steamhoat Rosedale of the Dreamland Line at the West Twenty-second Street pier. No one was injured, but the Cygnus was so badly damaged that she had to be taken to Erie Basin for repairs.

The Rosedale had just tied up to the end of the pier and the gangplanks were being put out, when the Cygnus approached and hegan to drift into the dock. The tide was running very strong and hefore Capt. Weiss realized it, his boat hit the Rosedale. The hoats came together with a crash that could be heard for several blocks. The paddle box of the Cygnus was stove in and several of the paddle blades were broken.

The guard rails on the upper and main decks of the Rosedale were broken and one of the rudder chains was severed. The Rosedale's rudder was fixed up and she proceeded up to her pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

FIRST BALLOON TRIAL ENDS.

Tomlinson Lands in Illinois Town—Contest Is Open Until Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—A telegram was received at the Aeronautic Concourse this morning from George Tomlinson, who started Saturday in the aerial race for the Washington Monument. The message was from Wyoming, Ill., a town about thirty miles northwest of Springfield, and said that the landing wae at 5 P. M., and that the aeronaut would return to St. Louis this evening. The race for the prize of $5,000 was the first of a long series of similar trials which will continue up to the close of the contest on Nov. 1. The prize will not be awarded until the last contestant has received a trial.

The rules of the race require that three halloons shall start at every trial. This condition was temporarily suspended hy the con mittee, hut will he in force in the future. Percy Hudson, Superintendent of the Aerial Concourse, says: "There will be another ascension as soon as we can get three balloons together. The plant for producing gas will be in working order in a few deys and from then on there will be frequent ascensions.

A. R. Knahenshue of Toledo will be one of the next starters. He is ready to make the trial at any time. "I have eent for the Baldwin halloon, the property—of Capt. Baldwin of San Francisco, and expect it here in a short time. This balloon is the largest in the world and has a capacity of 140,000 cubic feet."

DIED ROCKING BABY.

Child Rolled to Floor from Dead Mrs. Henning's Lap.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Fredericka Henning, seventy-three years old, dled suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease at the home of her nephew, Henry Snyder, at 39 South Munn Avenue, Vailsburg. Mrs. Henning, who appeared to be in her usual health after dinner, went into the eitting room, taking with her an infant child of Mr. Snyder's.

Mr. Snyder soon afterward heard a hump on the floor, hut paid no attention to it. In a few moments his other children ran in, crying out that Mrs. Henning had dropped the baby on the floor, and that they could not awaken the woman. Mr. Snyder rushed in and found that the child had rolled off Mrs. Henning's lap, and that his aunt was sitting holt upright in the chair, dead.

MOVING AGAINST WAGGAMAN.

Order Issued Involving Him as Trustee —Application for Receiver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day Justice Stafford issued an order directing Thomas Waggaman, Treasurer of the Catholic University, against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been filed, to show cause by Sept. 1 why he should not be removed as trustee for certain parties to whom he gave notes for certain moneys invested.

Another phase of the case developed today when the Second National Bank, the National Bank of Washington, and the National Metropolitan Bank, which filed the original proceedings in bankruptcy, petitioned the court to appoint a receiver to take possession of all the assets of Mr. Waggaman, and collect and hold the same until further order. Accompanying the petition is a letter signed by Mr. Waggaman asking that this action be taken. In the petition it is stated that the debts said to be secured hy the securities are very large, being upward of $500,000, and that the face valne of the securities amounts to more than $1,000,000.

Turf Betting Schemes Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Two turf betting concerns doing business at Saratoga were denied further access to the mails today, fraud orders having been issued in both cases. The first firm to come under the han is Hiram Stokes & Son. Vance Brown, Thomas B. Reid, J. Jones, and C. H. Jumes are the parties in the second case.

LONE ROBBER LOOTS ADIRONDACK CAMPS

I. N. Seligman and Others Said to Have Lost $50,000.

LODGES ARE GUARDED NOW

Custom Had Been to Leave Them Unwatched—Police Throughout Section on the Alert.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 29.—For the first time in its history the Adirondack section has been visited hy robbers, or so far as can now be learned, one robber, who has ransacked the camps of a number of prominent Summer residents loceted neer the southern end of the upper Saranac Lake.

The thief got away with property variously valued at from $10,000 to $50,000, the latter believed to be nearer the correct amount. He took advantage of the custom among the campers here to leave their buildings unlocked and unguarded during the few hours or days that they might be away visiting neighboring places.

How he got away with the hooty is not known, for the anthorities are keeping the matter quiet in the hope, they say, of catching the thief, of whom they have a good description. Police officials throughout the Adirondack region are on the alert.

Among the camps ransacked are those of Dr. E. L. Holt, Isaac N. Seligman, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer. There are others whose names the police will not give.

The Mortimer camp is on an island, and the robher was obliged to row to it. Mrs. Mortimer is entertaining a large house party, and Saturday went on a visit to Lake Placid, taking with her all the guides connected with the camp. Mrs. Mortimer and her guests took with them, it is said, many of their personal effects of value, hut the robher found eliver, wearing apparel, and clothing, which he removed. Dr. Holt and his family lost considerable jewelry.

At Mr. Seligman's camp the robhers made a bold attempt to locate some of the valuables recently recovered from the ruins of the Fish Rock Camp, and searched through the tents and sleeping apartments, with the exception of the cottage occupied by Mrs. Seligmen.

The robheries have made every camper in the Adirondacks nervous, and instead of leaving their properties unguarded camp watches have been established by night as well as by day, and the lodges are never left unguarded.

It is said that the clues lead to Saranac Lake. A guide who rowed the stranger to one of the camps is able to give a good description of his charge, and he is among those sought after.

TROLLEY ON A WILD DASH.

Jumped Switch, Ripped Trees, and Dumped Occupants on Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 29.—A Huckleberry trolley car, while on the way from Pelhem to Mount Vernon to-night, jumped the switch at Wolf's Lane, between Mount Vernon and Pelham, and a score of passengers on board had a narrow escape from heing killed. The car jumped across a thirty foot roadway, knocked down a high Iron fence, tore up two big trees and fifty feet of curb, and then landed almost on the front stoop of a cottege.

The car was being run hy a green motorman, and the accident heppened while the car was running at a rapid rate. He failed to open the switch properly, and the car started on its dash. When the car struck the trees half a dozen women were thrown from the car, and they were saved from being injured hy failing on a lawn. The conductor's spine was injured, and the motorman was also hurt.

A man nemed Robinson, from Mount Vernon, was seriously injured. All the other passengers were badly shaken up and bruised.

CORBIN INSPECTS BIG CAMP.

Of the 5,000 Men Now at Manassas, Not One Is Ill.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Aug. 29.—Gen. Corbin, in command of the manoeuvre camp, who arrived at headquarters yesterday, made an inspection of his own camp and that of Division No. 2 at Thoroughfare today. The inspection tour was made in a high-power automobile. The camp of Division No. 1, at Manassas, will be inspected to-morrow in the same manner.

Reports from Gens. Bell and Grant, received to-day, show that not a man of the 5,000 in the two camps is sick. The location and arrangement of the camps is highly commended by Gen. Corbin, who paid special attention to their sanitary features. It is his desire that the militiamen, who are not accustomed to camp life, shall not suffer during the manoeuvres.

Work in perfecting the two camps is rapidly progressing, and all arrangements are being made to take care of the incoming troops, who will arrive hy the trainload Saturday and Sunday.

Gen. Corbin will attend the unveiling and dedication of a monument to the Confederate dead of the first hattle of Bull Run to-morrow at Groveton.

STOPS TWO RUNAWAYS.

Crowd Cheers Quick Work of Fireman Thomas J. Reynolds.

Fireman Thomas J. Reynolds of Engine Company 53 was at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Lexington Avenue last night, homeward bound, when he heard shouts behind him. Looking around, he saw a horse and delivery wagon galloping toward him. The fireman jumped out into the street, grahbed the horse by the bridle, and brought it to a stop on the sidewalk.

Reynolds had been thrown to the ground, and he had picked himself up and was hrushing his clothes, when a boy shouted, "Here comes another."

The fireman stood at attention, and, guided hy the noise of shouting, saw a horse running from the opposite direction, attached to a lamp wegon of the Metropolitan Street Railway. The street in the path of the runaway was crowded with people, and Reynolds, pushing several children out of harm's way, made for the galloping horse. He seized the hridle and forced the animal up on the sidewalk, until finally he brought it to a stop against an iron fence.

"Three cheers for the fire laddie!" said a man, and the crowd gave them with a will and a tiger.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Niagara Falls and return, $8.00, Sept. 2-3; Toronto and return, $9.50. Beautiful scenery en route.—Adv.

MISS ROOSEVELT FAINTED.

Was in Auto That Narrowly Escaped Collision in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—It was learned to-day that Miss Alice Roosevelt was in the party in William Payne Thompson's automobile, which was nearly run into hy A. De Naverro's automohile on Saturdey morning, and that she was so frightened that she fainted.

The Thompson vehicle was brought to such e sndden stop that its occupants, who were returning from a dancing party at Col. and Mrs. William Jay's residence, were thrown to the bottom in a heap.

Michael Woods, De Navarro's chauffeur, was arrested and yesterday was sent to jail for five days for fast driving.

MISS BOURNE IN AUTO SMASH.

Imprisoned Under Machine Which Slid on Slippery Long Island Road.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 29.—Miss Marion Bourne, a daughter of Frederick G. Bourne, end a woman friend from New York City, were in an automohile accident at Blue Point to-day. The chaffeur was making a turn at the corner of the slippery shell road when the auto slid, and, etriking the curb, overturned. The occupants of the machine were imprisoned under it.

Walter L. Suydam, near whose place the accident occurred, ran to their ald. Several of his employes lifted the auto and released the two women and the chaffeur. Miss Bourne's wrist was slightly injured, but her young woman friend was not scratched. The chaffeur had two of his ribs broken, and after being attended by Dr. Kirchbaum, was taken back to Mr. Bourne's house. The automobile was wrecked.

KANSAS IS OPULENT.

Her Bankers Announce That They Have Money to Loan to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 29.—Corn festivals are to be held all over the corn belt of Kansas. Two or three days are to be given over to frolic and fun, and speeches will he made showing that Kansas with her $100,000,000 on deposit is ahle to take care of herself.

Several Kansas bankers have announced that they are prepared now to loan money to the people of New York and the East if proper security is furnished.

SUBWAY TRAINS SOON.

Chief Engineer Expects Regular Service to Start Before Oct. 1.

Although there is a possihility of further delay in opening the Rapid Transit Railway, the officials of the operating company expect to keep their promise of running trains hefore the end of another month. A statement that the road would not be open hefore next January was shown to Chief Engineer S. L. F. Deyo of the company yesterday. He said:

"We can't he sure of the date, for there are many things that might happen in a work of this kind. But as far as I can see at the present moment there is no reason why we shouldn't start regular trains hefore Oct. 1. We certainly expect to run them as soon as we can."

PRESIDENT'S LETTER DONE.

Document Now Being Transcribed in Final Form for Printer.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt devoted his time to-day almost wholly to recreation. He transacted some official husiness with Secretary Loeh, hut the volume of Governmental matters was comparatively light. Work on the letter of acceptance has been completed substantially, and the document now is being transcribed in final form. It will be placed in the hands of the printer in a day or two.

In the next two or three days few visitors will be received at Sagamore Hill. No engagements have been made for callers to-day, though personal friends of the President are likely to arrange by telegraph to visit him on any matter of importance.

SENATOR HOAR 78 YEARS OLD.

Receives Messages and Flowers from His Friends—His Condition Unchanged.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—Senator Hoar, who has heen in the shadow of death for some weeks, but who lately showed signs of improvement, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday to-day. Messages and flowers were sent to him by many friends, and a hulletin issued from his home to-night says that these remembrances upon his birthday have been a source of great comfort to him.

The 9 o'cicok bulletin issued by his son, Gen Hoar, says:

"Senator Hoar has had a very comfortable day. He has taken his nourishment regularly and has spent the day sleeping quietly or talking with the members of his family. His condition remains unchanged and ther ie no gain in his strength."

TRAGEDY IN COPE MYSTERY.

Italian Suspected of Stealing Vestment Sold to J. P. Morgan a Suicide.

ASCOLI, Italy, Aug. 29.—The photographer Rocchiggiani, who was arrested on Aug. 17 in connection with the theft from the Cathedral of Ascoli of a priceless cope which was afterward bought hy J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, committed suicide to-day, hy hanging himself to a bar in his cell.

He had refused nourishment for several days.

The cope, which was very ancient and considered priceless, was stolen from the cathedral in 1902. It mysteriously disappeared while repairs were being made to the cathedral, and though the Government took measures for its recovery the efforts were unsuccessful.

A London dispatch of July 19 last announced that Mr. Morgan had loaned the cope to the South Kensington Museum, where it was on exhibition.

During a search of the house of Rocchiggiani the authorities found the sum of $3,000, which increased the seriousness of the case against him, as he was considered comparatively poor.

NOW IS COL. STOKES.

Twenty-third's Lieutenant Colonel Succeeds Gen. A. C. Barnes.

Lieut. Col. William Arthur Stokes was elected last night Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn's crack infantry command, to succeed Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, resigned. The election was held at the armory in Bedford Avenue.

Col. Stokes joined the regiment in 1884 as a private. He was elected to a Captaincy in 1890, and was made Major in 1896. The following year he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other. —Adv.

JAPANESE ATTACK RETREATING ARMY

Decisive Battle at Last May Be Raging at Liao-Yang.

TROOPS FILL GREAT PLAIN

Czar's Soldiers Cheerful Despite Reverses—Japanese Force Flanked and Mowed Down by Artillery.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 29.—The Japanese continue their activity on the Russian eastern and southern fronts. A rear-guard battle is proceeding. The weather has improved and the roads are drying. Events therefore are likely to be precipitated.

The Russian Army effected its retirement, with transport and artillery, on Liao-Yang and is now in position awaiting the advancing Japanese. The progress of the latter has been rapid and determined, sparing no sacrifice.

In the attack on the Siaolondzy position one Japanese battalion lost all its officers.

The retirement of the Russian transport of four corps yesterday evening across the plain while the artillery and troops in the rear held off the Japanese afforded a magnificent spectacle.

Incessant Roar of Batteries.

All along the extended lines there was an incessant roar of batteries, the Russians working their guns with great coolness and not retiring until the transport was in safety.

The Russians lost 300 in killed or wounded dnring the retreat from An-shan-Chan, the Japanese making a forced march by night and overtaking the Russians at daylight. Gen. Rouskovsky was killed by the explosior of a shell.

HSIAOTUN, (Eleven Miles East of Liao-yang,) Aug. 29.—The Russian Army from An-ping this afternoon debouched upon the Liao-Yang plain, after fighting a rear guard action for nearly ten miles from An-ping, bringing its wounded and burying its dead on the way.

Six guns are reported to have been lost, hut a number of Japanese were captured, ehowing signs of great fatigue and hardship.

The enormous army, the last of which passed out of the Liank Valley at 5 o'clock this afternoon, seems to fill the entire plain from the foothills to the ancient walls, and is disposed in an orderly manner through the vast fields of Chinese corn, the soldiers singing as they went into camp, despite their unbroken series of reverses, while the haggage and transport trains, caught in the muddy rivulets, attracted the cheery assistance of everybody. Nothing apparently affects the heartiness of the men in the ranks.

SILENT PROCESSION OF WOUNDED.

The line of wonnded men which reached the great East Gate this evening, passed silently throngh the streets, as deserted as the aisles of the Catacombs. The litter heerers, with their solitary lanterns, presented an impressive spectacle, awing the Chinese, who to-day for the first time realized the imminence of a battle at their doors.

MUKDEN, Aug. 29.—In the fighting of Aug. 26 the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Saraisk Regiment, with a battery, executed a particularly successful flanking movement on the Japanese extreme right. The Russians, unperceived, got in the rear of the Japanese, whole columns of whom were mowed down before they were able to extricate themse.ves.

Eye witnesses agree in admiring the fanatical hravery of the Japanese. Many of the wounded committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Russians.

An additional detachment of 600 Russian wounded was sent north on Sunday.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to a news agency from Tokio under to-day's date, in reporting the Japanese occupation of An-Ping and Tanghoyen, says:

"On the Japanese advancing to attack An-Ping the Russians evacuated the place, abandoning large quantities of stores.

"It is roughly computed that the Russian force around Liao-Yang consists of thirteen divisions."

RUSSIA FEARS FOR ARMY.

Dread in St. Petersburg Lest Kuropatkin Has Been Cut Off.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Even late last night the greatest uncertainty prevailed regarding the actual situation at Liao-Yang. There is intense anxiety for definite news from the front, but even the authorities are frankly ignorant as to whether or not the long-expected decisive action will he fought at Liao-Yang or further north.

It is possible that a great battle is even now proceeding, and there are many indications that such is the case. If this is so, the fate of this year's campaign may be eettled within forty-eight hours. At the same time opinion is almost equally divided, many believing that Gen. Kuropatkin will not make a determined stand and that the Japanese will find that the main army has gone north.

One of the Russian corresponde nts of The Associated Press says that the fighting so far has been confined wholly to rear-guard actions. The Russian force is now concentrated in a series of exceedingly strong positions around Liao-Yang, but the whole withdrawal was in accordance with a prearranged plan.

Armies in Close Touch.

It is certain that the armies are now in closest touch. The Japanese are advancing in great force along both of the roade converging on Liao-Yang, but the crucial question, whether it is the main Russian army that is concentrated there to receive them or merely a strong screen, has not been answered up to this date.

Much depends upon the weather. It is possible that the recent rains may have made Gen. Kuropatkin's withdrawal impossible, even if he desired to withdraw, or that a further downpour may disarrange the plans of both sides, but the latest indications that the weather and the roads are improving should force a rise of the curtain within twenty-four hours.

Owing to the delay in the concentration of Gen. Kuropatkin's army, as a result of the terrible condition of the roads, the Japanese seized the opportunity to attack the slow moving corps, and severe fighting occurred Aug. 27-28, in which the Russians

lost another thousand men. Gen. Kuropatkin himself describes the latest phase of the hostilities in a long dispatch to the Emperor from a point on the railroad, a few miles south of Liao-Yang, where practically the whole army was assembled and awaiting battle.

The telegram, which was filed early this morning, says the Japanese began at dawn Aug. 27 two movements designed to cut off the First and Fourth Corps. The First, stationed at An-shan-Chan, half way between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, experienced the most serious difficulty owing to bad roads. The Japanese, under Gen. Oku, tried to flank this corps from the east. In the meantime Gen. Kuroki, abandoning his pressure of Gens. Ivanoff and Herschelmann, drove a wedge between the Second and Fourth Corps, which were stationed west of Lian-dian-Sian, a strong defensive position in the hills twenty-four miles southeast of Liao-Yang.

Successfully Covered Retreat.

The Russians, greatly impeded by their artillery and commissariat, fought a series of rear guard actions in order to cover the retreat of their impedimenta to Liao-Yang, in which they were successful. The First Corps, which figured at the battle of the Yalu and in the fighting at Mo-Tien Pass, again sustained the brunt of the fighting and suffered the majority of the losses, including Gen. Routkovsky and Col. von Raaben.

The First, Second, and Fourth Corps, combined under the command of Gen. Zaroubaieff, and the Tenth, Seventeenth, and Third Corps, under Gen. Ivanoff, forming the eastern contingent, succeeded in effecting a concentration at Liao-Yang without further loss.

The whole six corps, of which two are European troops, have now formed a semi-circle within a radius of six or eight miles of Liao-Yang.

Gen. Kuropatkin hes not far short of 170,000 men.

The Tokio report that Gen. Kuroki had succeeded in cutting the railroad south of Mukden is not confirmed by the Telegraph Department, where it is said that no reports have been received of an interruption of communications. Of course, it is realized here that if the railroad north of Liao-Yang is cut the position of the Russian Army would be rendered serious, if not desperate, as it would probably compel Gen. Kuropatkin to accept an engegement against his will.

HIGH RUSSIAN OFFICERS SLAIN.

Gen. Routkovsky and Col. von Raaben Fall in Battle Near Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—An official dispatch from Liao-Yang, dated yesterday, to the General Staff, reporting the continued Japanese advance on Sunday, confirms the report that Gen. Routkovsky was killed during the rear-guard engagements, and adds that Col. von Raaben was also killed.

The total of the Russian losses on Sunday is not known, but 400 wounded have passed through the first-aid stations. The losses of the Japanese were considerable.

Lieut. Gen. Routkovsky for a number of years had been attached to the staff of the Governor General of the Caucasus as Chief of the Engineer Corps. He belonged to a prominent family of the Novgorod district.

Col. von Raaben was a well-known character in St. Petersburg. He possessed great wealth and was very popular socially.

LOST 3,000 MEN IN TWO DAYS.

Russian Casualties in Battles East and South of Liao-Yang.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 29.—The Russian losses in the fighting of Aug. 25 and 26, east and south of Liao-Yang were 3,000 killed and wounded. The great majority of the casualties were sustained at Anping.

The withdrawals of the Russians from their front at An-shan-Chan, and from their eastern position were made simultaneously for strategic reasons.

SEEKING RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Many British Warships Looking Out for the Smolensk and Petersburg.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is stated on good authority that the British cruisers sent to seerch for the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg have overhauled at least one of those vessels. The Admiralty does not confirm the statement, but issued the following to-night:

"The Russian Government having requested his Majesty's Government to take steps to deliver an urgent message to the Smolensk and Petersburg, belonging to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, now in South African waters, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hops station left the Seycheiles Islands Aug. 26 in his Majesty's ship Crescent and ie proceeding southward with the cruisers Forte end Pearl with the object of communicating with the Russian vessels.

"His Majesty's ships Barossa and Partridge have also been directed to proceed in search of the Volunteer Fleet vessels. The Baroesa is between Walfisch Bay and Benguela and the Partridge between Walfisch Bay and Simon's Bey. The Russian message wes also communicated to the Commodore commanding the South Atlantic squadron, who, with his Msjesty's ships St. George and Brilliant, is at present in the neighborhood of St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The anxiety of the Russian Government to prevent another Smolensk incidsnt is shown in the fact that, not content with the errangement entered into with Great Britain to send a wership from Cape Colony in search of the cruiser, it has asked France and Portugal, in cese the ship should put into an African port belonging to either country, to deliver the orders recalling her from operations on the high ssas.

RUSSIAN CRUISER WON'T GO.

Was Ordered to Leave Spanish Port Within Twenty-four Hours.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 29.—When the authorities of Vigo gave intimation that the Russian auxiliary cruiser Don, formerly the German steamer Fuerst Bismarck, and which put into Vigo yesterday for water, must depert within twenty-four hours the commander of the cruiser declared that he must be allowed to stay five days in order to repair his engines.

The metter was referred to Madrid for instructions.

RUMORS ABOUT THE OREL.

Russian Admiralty Denies That the Battleship Is Badly Damaged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—From an excellent source it is stated that the illstarred Russian battleship Orel, which already has suffsred two accidents, will not be able to join the Baltic squadron.

According to reports when her engine trials began it was discovered that the engines had been practically wrecked by workmen introduoing iron filings into the valves and cylinders, with the result that it will probably require many months to repair the damage.

At the Admiralty, however, these reports are absolutely denied, and it is affirmed that the Orel will surely accompany the Beltic squadron.

The rumor current in St. Petersburg to the effect that a twelve-inch gun aboard the Souvoroff burst, killing a number of men, and that the battleship was compelled to put into Revel, was also denied at the Admiralty.

FIERCE STRUGGLES FOR PORT ARTHUR FORTS

One Changes Hands Four Times and Now Is Unoccupied.

BIG ASSAULT IN PROGRESS

Follows Two Days of Fighting—Four Hundred Russian Dead Found After Attack on Pa-li-Chwang.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 29.—Severe fighting was resumed at Port Arthur on Aug. 27, aocording to Chinese who left there on the evening of that dey. Between Aug. 22 and 26 there was some fighting, but it was isss severe than on the 27th.

One of the Chinese wes arrested and compelled to help carry the dead from the battlefield of Pa-li-Chwang, which the Japanese attempted to capture on Aug. 26. Thirty carts were used to carry the dead, numbering 400, from the trenches and outskirts to the city. A policeman told the Chinese that the sfficient soldiers in the garrison at Port Arthur numbered over 10,000.

A Chinese who lived near Rihiung-Shan declares that he saw the Russians occupying this fort, from which previous reports stated that they had been driven. Probably both reports were correct at the time they were current, as semi-official advices state that many positions about the fortress change hands repeatedly.

The fighting, which began on the 27th, soon became general. While the Chinese were at sea Aug. 28 the heavy firing was resumed. Two junks containing contraband of war were sunk by a Japanese torpedo boat ten miles off Liao-ti Promontory.

It is said that Fort No. 5 has changed hands four times, and is now unoccupied. The Jepanese filled the moat in front of this fort with sandbags. The Japanese are using thousands of Chinese coolies to dig trenches, build earthworks, and drag cannon about.

The report that heavy fighting was resumed on Aug. 27 egrees with a previous rumor from a creditable source that the Japanese had planned to resume the general attack on that date.

The information received here during the past week seems to confirm the belief that the great Japanese assault upon Port Arthur, which began Aug. 22, was by no means as successful as anticipated.

Although the Japanese succeeded in pushing their lines forward, they were unable in any instance to occupy the important positions from which they drove the Russians. They succeeded only in weakening the Russian lines without making important advances in their own.

The report that the Japanese forces bsforc Port Arthur have received heavy reinforcements via Dalny has been confirmed.

The arrangement of the fortifications at Port Arthur is described by a Russian es very similar to a chessboard, upon which every fort, with respect to the zone covered by its artillery, has the moving powers of the queen in the geme of chess. Up to the present the Japanese have made no attempt to occupy any one important fort without being subjected to a resistless fire in various directions from the other forts.

STOESSEL IN DESPAIR.

Said to Have Told the Czar Port Arthur's End Is Near.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—It is reported from a reliable source that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, has telegraphed to the Emperor thanking him for the recent msssage of encouragement sent to the garrison of Port Arthur.

He decieres, that the defenders of the fortress are ready and willing to lay down their lives, but adds that the garrison has already suffered severely and intimates that it is herdly possible to hold out for more then a month or six weeks.

Four more regiments will be raised in the Caucasus. An official announcement to this effect is expected to-morrow.

LIEUT. de COUVERVILLE MISSING

No News of French Naval Attache Who Left Port Arthur in a Junk.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—There is considerable anxiety regarding ths fete of Lieut. de Couverville, ths French Naval Attaché, who left Port Arthur in a junk at about the same time as Lieut. McCully, the United States Naval Attaché. Nothing has been heard of the French officer since that time.

At the request of the French Embassy, Ambassador McCormick telegraphed to Lieut. McCully at Liao-Yang to ascertain if he could throw any light on the matter. De Couverville should have arrived at some Chinese port a week ago.

RUSSIA'S "COLLIER FLEET."

Black Sea Ships Being Secretly Transformed Into Cruisers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KERCH, Aug. 26.—The Russians are pushing uninterruptedly the preparation of the collier fleet in the Black Sea, more than one of whose components is being fitted to act a much less innocent part than that of a coal tender transport.

Saratoff recently transformed the Odessa into a cruiser as well equipped for service as her sister ships the Smolensk and Petersburg, the transformation being carried out with secrecy and dispatch.

The Grosovoi Disarmed at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grosovoi has been disarmed, and the cruiser Askold will disarm to-morrow.

GANG BEATS POLICEMAN.

He Had Arrested Would-Be Thief in Washington Square Concert Crowd.

Court Officer John P. Shea, attached to the Children's Court, and detelied lest night to Washington Square Park, where a band concert wes being given, was set upon and beaten by a gang of men after placing one member of the crowd under arrest after an exciting chese, on a charge of having attempted to steal a watch from the pocket of a man who wes listening to the music during the concert.

Shea was stabbed in the forehead, three ribs were broken, and his head and body so badly kicked that when taken to St. Vincent's Hospital his condition was said to be very serious.

Bernard Farmer of 21 Waverley Place was approached by a small men, who "edged" close to him and made a grab for his watch. The chain broke, but the stranger did not get either watch or chain. The would-be thief darted away in the crowd, but Fermer gave chese. He was joined by Court Officer Shea, who saw the attempt to pick Farmer's pocket. Shea captured the man directly under the Washington Arch.

In the crowd that had joined in the chase were fifteen or more grown men, who evidently belonged to the gang of which the pickpocket was a member. For when the policeman arrested the man Farmer had pointed out to him this gang fell on the policemen, and, while the latter was clinging to his prisoner, they kioked, punched, and clubbed Shea until he fell down unconscious. The prisoner was taken to the Mercer Street Station by Policeman Ryan, who there he gave his name as Joseph Perry, aged nineteen, a truck driver, of 409 Hudson Street. He was charged with attempted robbery. The police made no other arrests.

WILL NOT MEET STRIKERS.

Nothing Left for Stockyards Men but Unconditional Surrender.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Application was made to the packers by the stock yards strikers to-day for a conference, the purpose being to bring about peace. The conference was refused by the packers.

The application came in the form of a communication from the Allisd Tradss Council and was signed by President Matthew Carr of the Allied Trades. The request was sent immediately after the close of a joint meeting of the National Executive Board of Butcher Workmen and the Allied Trades Conference Board, and was addressed to J. Ogden Armour and his associates.

Mr. Armour, upon receipt of the communication, at once called the heads of ths other big packing plants into session. When the meeting of the packers ended a communication was addressed to President Donnelly and his associates declining the conference the strikers had asked for. The reason given was that no good could come from it.

This is taken to mean that there is nothing lsft for the strikers but unconditional surrender.

The prompt refusal of the packers to have any dealings with President Donnelly leaves the men more disconsolate than ever, and the looked for break in the union ranks is now believed to be close at hand.

A development of the day was the walking out of 200 employes at a plant of the American Can Company, who were ordered to quit because the company was furnishing cans to the packers. Investigations are making at the other Chicago factories of the company, and the leaders say if the company is supplying cans to the packers, in violation of their agreement not to do so during the continuance of the butchers' strike, the employes of ths company all over the country will be called out.

Local Strikers and Packers Silent.

At the strike headquarters, 827 First Avenue, it was said last night that they had heard nothing of a conference at Chicago. The strike leaders said that they were quite satisfied with the situation and were sure that they would win. At the slaughter houses all information was refused. They declined to say whether they had done any killing during the day or not, nor would they answer any questions relative to the strike.

SCHOOL OFFICIAL ODDLY HURT.

Trolley Pole Broke and Fractured Connecticut Man's Jaw.

Harry Sharpe, thirty-nine years old, who said he was State Supervisor of Schools of Connecticut, and lived at Meriden, sustained a fracture of the jaw in a peculiar manner last night while riding on a Kings County Elevated Railroad train in Brooklyn to Coney Island. At Dean Street, where the trains descend from the elevated structure to the surfece, change is made from the third rail to the trolley.

The conductor was adjusting the trolley pole when it broke. A heavy piece of the polo struck Sharpe, who was standing on the platform, in the face, breaking his jaw. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

WORLD'S RECORD BY EWRY.

New York Athlete Makes New Mark for Standing Jump.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—One world's record was broken, two Olympic records were lowered, and one Olympic record was equaled as a result of the first day's events in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition revival of the Olympic games. All three of the new records were made by New York athletes. Thsy are Ray C. Ewry and Harry L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club, and John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association.

The first Olympic record to go was broken by John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, the holdsr. His first essay with the 16-pound hammer resulted in a throw of 168 feet 1 inch, exceeding the record made by him in Paris by 9 inchss.

The standing broad jump brought out a field thet has never been equaled in the history of American athletics. The first jump, that of C. M. King of McKinney, Texas, exceeded the Olympic record by 3-5 of an inch. Ray Ewry of the New York Athletic Club, holdsr of the Olympic and world's records, followed, and demonstrated that his championship form had not deserted him, as he established a new world's record of 11 feet 4⅝ inches. His jumps were as follows: 11 feet 2 inches, 11 feet, 2¼ inches, 11 feet, 4¼ inches, breaking his own world's record of 11 feet, 4 inches, and 11 feet, 4⅞ inches.

While the record established at Paris by G. W. Orton of the University of Pennsylvania for the 2,500 metre steeplechase was not seriously endangered, that event proved one of the most interesting of the day's sport. John J. H. Daly of Ireland got off in ths lead and ran a magnificent race, but was headed by James D. Lightbody of the Chicago Athletic Association on the last lap, and beaten to the tape by a scant margin.

Harry Hillman of the New York Athletic Club meds a new Olympic record for 400 metres of 0:49 1-5, clipping one-fifth of a second from the former record mede by M. W. Long of the New York Athletic Club at Paris in 1900. In the 60-metre run the world's record of 0:07 was equaled in two of the heats and the final.

The steeplechase was a novelty in this part of the country and awekened great enthusiasm among the spectators, especially when the contestants negotiated the ten-foot water jump. Several of the runners failed to clear the ditch, and eaoh splash was greeted by prolonged cheering.

Although a further part of the day was threatsning, when the games began there was nothing to be desired from a weather standpoint. While the clouds may possibly have kept the attendance down, there were about 5,000 spectators present when the first heat in the sixty-metsr run, this opening event, was run. The Marathon race, the principal event of the week's programme, will be dscided to-morrow. The summary follows:

Sixty-Mster Run.—Won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club; W. Hogenson, Chicago Athletic Club, second; F. R. Moulton, Kansas Athletic Club, Kansas City, Mo., third; C. Blair, Chicago Athletic Association, fourth. Time—0:07.

400-Meter Run.—Won by Harry Hillman, Nsw York Athletic Club, New York City; Frank Waller, Milwaukee Athletic Club, second; H. C. Gromaky, Chicago Athletic Club, third; Joseph Fleming, Missouri Athletic Club, St. Loule, Mo., fourth. Time—0:49 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John Runge, Berlin, Germany, (10 yards;) J. P. Peckmac, Montreal, Canada, (scratch,) second; F. C. Roth, Los Angsles, Cal., (15 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by L. Ashburner, Ithaca, N. Y., (3 yards;) F. W. Schuh, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee, Wis., (scratch,) second; Theodore Schideler, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill., (scratch,) third; C. S. Gardinsr, Melbourne, Australia, (4 yards,) fourth. Time—0:15 4-5.

2,500-Meter Steeplechase.—Won by James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; John J. Daly, Ireland, second; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., New York City, third; W. F. Verner, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., fourth. Time—7:39 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York A. C., Nsw York, with 5 fest 11 inches; G. P. Servise, Cornell University, second, with 5 feet 9 inches; Paul Weinetorm, Berlin, Germany, third, with 5 feet 8 inches; E. G. Onosy, Budapest, Hungary, fourth, with 5 feet 7 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. W. Coe, Summerville, Mass., (scratch,) with 45 fest 11 inchee; L. P. Feuerbach, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, (two feet,) second, with 44 feet 8½ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, (three feet,) third, with 43 feet 8½ inches.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Ray Ewry, New York Athletic Club, New York City, with 11 feet 4⅞ inches; C. M. King, McKinney, Texas, second, with 10 feet 9 inches; John A. Biller, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., third, with 10 feet 8¼ inches; Henry W. Fisld, Slater, Mo., fourth, with 10 feet 3¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Fred. Englehardt, Mohawk Athletic Club, New York City, (10 inches,) with 22 feet 5½ inches; G. H. Van Cisvs, Olney, Ill., (16 inches,) second, with 21 feet 6⅜ inches; P. Hagerman, Pasadena Athletic Association, Pasadena, Cal., (8 inches,) third, with 21 fest 6⅛ inches.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

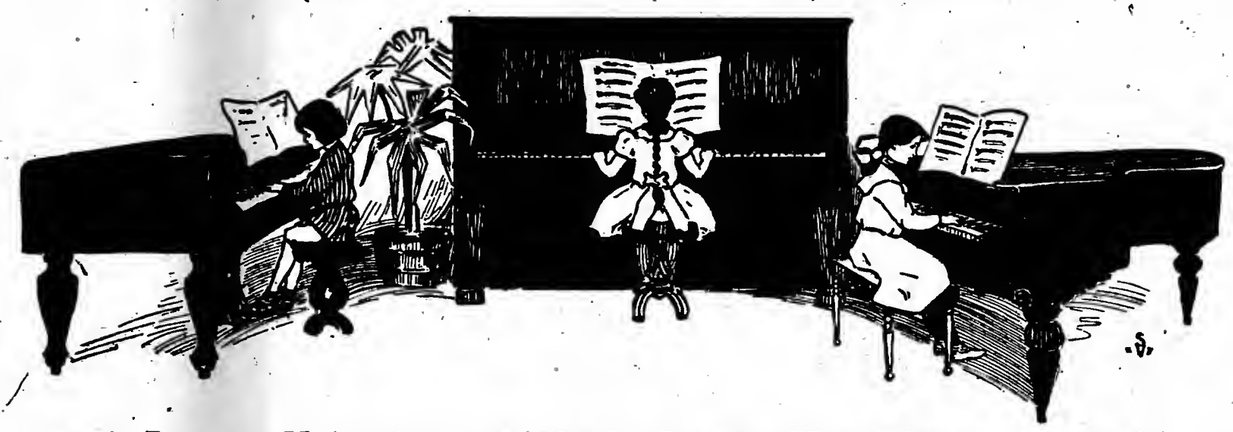
THE BIG STORE IS A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. FIRST MILE FROM THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor on the Fifth Floor.

The Piano Store Makes an Announcement of a Most Sensational Character.



A Large Number of High-Grade Used Pianos and Organs at Prices of Amazing Lowness.

WE HAVE been preparing indefatigably for this sale for a number of weeks and we believe that it comprises more good Used Pianos and Organs than were ever before seen in any store at such astonishingly low prices.

These instruments will be on sale in the Auditorium of the Piano Store on the 5th Floor to-day, and will unquestionably attract a great deal of favorable attention.

It Is the Best Sale of the Kind Yet Announced.

BEST because of the large variety of makes, because of the excellent condition of the instruments and because of the VERY LOW PRICES. Each instrument has been thoroughly overhauled. Each one has been completely brought up to date. Any instrument purchased during this sale will be taken in exchange for a new one at any time within a year and full value allowed.

Pay Cash or Buy Upon the Easy Payment Plan—You Have Simply to Please Yourself.

UPRIGHTS.

	Was	Now.
Standard	$300	$65
Erard	500	75
F. W. Smith	350	95
Sterling	375	115
Lurch	275	115
Anderson & Co	350	125
McPhail	400	155
Ivers & Pond	450	160
Jacob Bros.	350	160
Bramuller	375	165
Schuman	375	195
Sterling	375	195
Vose & Son	375	195
Everett	500	210
Hardman	400	215
Shoninger	$500	$225
Behr Bros.	600	225
Wheelock	450	225
Sterling	400	215
Chickering	550	235
Knabe	900	375

SQUARE PIANOS.

Holden	$275	$15
Nuns & Clark	325	20
Thompson	300	25
Ihising (pearl keys)	800	45
Smith	300	30
Newman & Clark	450	35
Dunham	350	45
Geo. Vogt	350	40
Ambler & Co	$325	$40
Chickering	450	50
Stoddart	400	55
Boardman & Gray	300	50
Brontigan	350	50
W. F. Harrison	375	55
Schoemaker & Co.	400	65
Light	500	75

GRAND PIANOS.

Chickering	$1200	$95
New England	700	225
Steinway	1500	235
Hallet & Davis	750	265
Erard	1800	295
Kranich & Bach	750	345

SECOND HAND ORGANS.

Melodeon	$275	$15
Washington	100	25
Shoninger	125	35
Cornish	125	45
Cornish	140	50
Shoninger	135	50
Cornish	140	55
Mason & Hamlin	175	60

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.

3 Baus Pianos	$275	$168
2 Cambridge Pianos	300	175
3 Kingsbury Pianos	325	185

Several New Piano Players, standard make, reduced from $225 to $150, $165 and $195. (Auditorium, 5th Floor.)

NEGRO SECRET SOCIETY TO SLAY THE WHITES

Five of Its Members Attempt Slaughter of Alabama Family.

MAY PERMEATE ENTIRE SOUTH

Georgians Lash and Shoot a Negro to Death—Black Murderer Dies and Cheats a Mob.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 29.—Five negroes, all supposed to be members of the "Before Day Club," were arrested near Salem, Ala., to-day for attempting to enter the house of Mrs. Maggie Plott.

One of the members of the gang arrested, a negro woman, confessed to the authorities thet the negroes of the community had organized for the purpose of murdering, robbing, and burning.

The first white family which was to have received this treatment was that of Mrs. Maggie Plott, who resides, with her three children, on a plantation near Chewacla. Mrs Plott's son thwerted the attempt by firing at one of the negroes as he was entering the window.

The officers are now on the outlook for another negro who is said by the negrsss who confessed to be a member of the gang.

The existence of a secret negro organization in the South, called the "Before Day Club," banded together to murder the whites, has been indicated of late in many ways. The first intimation of it was given several weeks ago in an anonymous communication from a negro in Baltimore, who boasted that an organization hed been formed throughout the South for this purpose.

He declared that Senator Gorman and other men hostile to the negroes were on its blacklist. The most startling clause in the letter was that in which he intimatsd that negro servant girls were members of the organization and would be instructed to poison their employers and their employers' families.

This was taken in some quarters as merely the raving of a crank. Later on, however, came the lynching of the two negroes at Statesborough, Ga. It was charged that they were members of a secret organization similar to that described by the Baltimore negro, and the murders for which they were lynched were said to have been committed for that reason. Their crime was the slaughter of a white family under circumstances of peculiar artocity.

How far this organization extends is not dsfinitely known. John Temple Graves and others charge that it exists throughout the entire South. This latest outbreak in Alahama, following on the Georgia affair and the Baltimors letter, may therefore be of significance.

Sebastine McBride, a negro living near Portal, in the upper pert of Bullock County, Georgia, was taken out of his house Saturday night by five men, carried out in the woods, and whipped asverely, and then shot. He died soon afterward.

Before death came, however, he related to a number of white men and colored people the manner in which he was handied and told the names of three of his assailants. They were, according to his statement, Perry Barnes, Henry Barnes, and Wesley Walters, all white men. The names of the others he did not seem to know.

After his death Coroner D. Q. Standford was notified and held an inquest. The Coroner's jury recommended the arrest of Walter and the Barneses, and the Sheriff has gone to capture them.

A. L. Scott, the negro slayer of J. A. Bishop, died in the city jail at Fitzgerald, Ga., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His death probably averted serious mob trouble, as excitement was at fever heat from the time the wsitespecial train arrived from Rebecca with the prisoner, who was captured by citizens of that place.

The special train returned at 2:30 o'clock this morning carrying the negro, who had resisted errest until fatally wounded. He was taken to the city jail and placed under a heavy guard. Early this morning the mob gathered and thers wes imminent danger of lynching.

Company M, Fourth Regiment Georgia State Troops, under commsnd of Lieut. Charles A. Day, was called to arms and held in readiness for immsdiate action.

TRACTION STRIKE REMOTE.

Engineers and Firemen Say So—Will Meet Mr. Bryan To-day.

General Manager E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company, will to-day receive the representatives of the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and ths situation created by the proposition to place the subway motormen on a par, as to wages and time, with those of the elevated system may be cleared. The tentative proposition in regsrd to the settlement of all questions at issue was sent to Mr. Bryen by the Brotherhood last Wednesday. On Friday they received a reply that was classed as "unsatisfactory," and sent an answer to it,

Mr. Bryan was out of town from Friday until yesterday, but the members of Local 105 of the Engineers and Lodges 149 end 155 of the Firemen, chefed under dciey, and at 177 Willis Avenue yesterday discussed the matter, disclaiming, however, that an "ultimatum" had been sent to Mr. Bryan. At 2 P. M. Mr. Bryan telephoned that he would meet the representatives of the engineers end firemen at 11 A. M. to-day at the Interborough offices in the Western Union Building. It is expected that ths conference will be a long one.

The local engineers and firemen said yesterday that the question of a strike was far in the future. The result of to-day's conference would be submitted to the brotherhoods and might be referred back to Mr. Bryan, or the proposition submitted to him might be taken to Mr. Belmont. Failure to arrange matters would in the end lead to a reference to Grand Chief W. S. Stone, who might veto a strike, in which cass the question would go before the Memphis Convention two years hence.

ARREST IN STADTMULLER CASE.

Hallahan Accused of Shooting Special Officer at Riverside Casino.

William Joseph Hallahan, twenty-eight years old, of 135 East Thirteenth Street, wes arrested yesterday and held without ball by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court chsrged with heving shot John Stadtmuller, the speciel officer at the Riverside Casino on West One Hundred and Tenth Street, on the night of Aug. 4.

This arrest is the outcome of an investigation that Inspector Robert O. Smith of the Fifth Inspection District has been making ever since the shooting. Inspector Smith said he at first worked on the theory that a son of Police Cept. Nally was connected wtih the shooting. Evidence adduced, however, caused the arrest of Hallahen.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'olock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—161 Second Avenue; ownsr unknown; damage, $15.

1:10 A. M.—60 and 62 Second Avenue; Maurice Rosenstein; damage, $500.

9:35 A. M.—65 and 67 Suffolk Street; Hyman Friedman; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—234 Monroe Street; Iseac Cohsn; damage trifling.

12:45 A. M.—235 Alexander Avenue; Robert Kraft; damage, $300.

1:35 P. M.—58 Orchard Street; Meyer Cumnisky; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—502 East Houston Street; East River Lumber Company; no damage.

5:00 P. M.—172 West Thirty-second Street; Albert Kelly; demage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—176 Park Row; Frank Licato; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—334 West Fifty-third Street; Samuel Burnstein; damage slight.

6:55 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; no damege.

7:05 P. M.—9 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Max Grub; damage slight.

8:03 P. M.—90 West Street; Tannis, Basha & Co.; damage, $15,000.

10:15 P. M.—494 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10:20 P. M.—245 East Fourteenth Street; Samuel Sanchly; damage, $25.

BECKER WORE WOMEN'S CLOTHES AND WHISKERS

Discovered When He Passed Ice Cream Up Under Veil.

MASQUERADED TWENTY YEARS

Worked Once as Cook, He Said, for President Roosevelt's Family—Sentenced to Four Months in Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 29.—Christian Becker, who for twenty years has masqueraded as a woman, and who gives an address in West Fiftieth Street, New York, was arrested here last night. Hs was tastefully arreyed in a black pictura hat, a pink shirtwaist, and a tight fitting skirt. His shoes were high-heeled, and his carriege was strictly in accordance with the "straight front" decree.

He had just introduced himself as "Emma" Becker, and was enacting the rôle of hostess at en ice creem table when Police Sergeant Kelly took charge of him. This morning, when brought before Judge Van Auken, still in his feminine outfit, he admitted that the rôle of a woman was no new thing for him.

"I have been passing myself off as a woman for twenty years," he confessed. "I am a cook by profession and find it easier to get work as a woman than as a man. I have never been caught before. I worked for President Rooseveit's family once."

"Four months for you, Emma-Christien," said Judge Van Auken. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

The unveiling of Christian was lsrgely due to the clever work of Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who was, until recently, a detective in a New York department store. Miss Taylor wes enjoying an evening stroll on North Avenue last evening, when Christian accosted her.

"Cen you tell me where an ice creem saloon is?" he asked. I'm that tired and flustered that something cold would be fine."

"Certainly, Madame," seid the ex-detective, and then she hesitated. There was something wrong about the stranger, Miss Taylor couldn't tell just what. In consequence, when the stranger asked Miss Taylor if she would not join in the ice cream, she consented. As they were about to entsr the place Miss Taylor saw Sergt. Kelly, and signalled him to stand by.

Miss Taylor seated herself at a table with the stranger, and noticed that the veil worn by the mesquerader was of much heavier texture than ths season demanded. Sergt. Kelly was at a table near by.

The ice cream was served, and Miss Taylor noticed that the stranger did not lift the overhanging veil, but passed the refreshments in under it. Sergt. Kelly had meanwhile sized up the impostor and moved closer.

"My name is Mrs. Emma Becker," began Christian, "and I live at—" but the Sergeant gave no opportunity to finish the sentence.

"I don't know what your name is," he interjected, as he lifted the veil, "but it isn't Emma. You've had a pretty close shave, but you've got a heavier beard than I have."

For a moment Becker tried to brazen it out, but once in the cell he told the story of his deception.

"I haven't been a woman all the time," he said. "When I could get a job as a chef I was a man."

While serving four months in the Kings County Penitentiary women's clothes will be denied him.

Belgian Visitors Here.

The Red Star Line steamship Krooniand, which got in yesterday from Antwerp, had among her passengers Guilliume de Groot, member of the Royal Academy of Belgium; A. Houzeau de Lehale and H. Lafontaine, members of the Belgian Senate; Franz Novak, delegate of the Hungarian Government to St. Louis; Emil van der Velde and Henry Carton de Wiart, members of the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium; E. Verlant, Director of Fine Arts in Belgium, and Victor Watteyne, Minister of Industry and Labor in Belgium.

The entire party is on the way to St. Louis, where they will go after a few days of sightseeing in this city.

ASK FOR

and see that you get



OLD CROW RYE

Sold only in our registered bottles. Never sold in bulk.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N.Y.

CUTLERY

THE KIND THAT CUTS

Gillette Razors

THIS IS THE NEW $5.00 RAZOR WITH MANY BLADES THAT EVERYBODY IS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT. NO HONING OR STROPPING. 30 DAYS' TRIAL ALLOWED. COME IN AND LEARN ABOUT IT.

WECK

148 FULTON ST., NEAR B'WAY.

SORE AND BLEEDING GUMS

Soft and spongy gums are made healthy by the mildly alkaline and astringent properties of SOZODONT. It is the most fragrant deodorizer and antiseptic dentifrice known to the world.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

the complement of SOZODONT Liquid, has abrasive properties, yet is absolutely free from grit and acid. It will not tarnish gold fillings or scratch the enamel.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BROOMSTICK'S HANDICAP

Ben Brush Colt Won Flying Stakes from Filly by Same Sire.

THREE CHOICES WERE FIRST

Woodsaw Captured the Autumn Maiden from Wild Mint and Heart's Desire at Sheepshead Bay.

The usual after effect of a great racing holiday was evident in the attendance at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, the crowd but thinly filling the stands and lawns, while business in the betting ring was unusually slack.

The feature event of the day was the Flying Handicap for three-year-olds at six furlongs on the main track. For this twelve originally were entered, but scratches reduced the field to half that number, Hamburg Belle, with her additional five pounds penalty to her handicap weight of 122, being one of the number withdrawn. Lady Amelia was the actual top weight, with pounds, or eight pounds above the scale, the filly thus being called on to concede her sex allowance for five pounds to Broomstick, which also had 129, or three pounds above the scale.

The start was made with the horses all head and head, but Lady Amelia with her usual burst of early speed shot to the front and drew clear in the first few strides. The others closely bunched and four lengths away followed her to the middle of the last turn, where Broomstick and Mineola came out of the crowd and went after the pacemaker. The chase was too much for Mineola, however, and she gave it up as they entered the stretch, leaving the son of Ben Brush to fight it out with Lady Amelia, daughter of the same sire. Into the last furlong Lady Amelia held on in front, with Broomstick hard ridden in the effort to get up to her. The weight told on the fast filly, however, close on the post, and, tiring and stopping badly, she fell back, while Broomstick, going on gallantly, shot to the front and won rather easily at the end by two lengths and a half. Lady Amelia lasted long enough to beat Mineola by a length and a half for the place.

The Autumn Maiden Stakes was interesting in the fact that it brought out two Futurity horses and one more of the Duryea stable's remarkable collection of fast Hamburg fillies, though only four started. Wild Mint of that number being an added runner. The start at the five-furlong post in the Futurity course was made with Heart's Desire in front, but before the horses reached the timing flag Woodsaw rushed past her, and, taking command, galloped on in front all the way, winning easily by six lengths, while Wild Mint closed at the finish and beat Heart's Desire for the place.

Another Hamburg filly, this time Princess Rupert, fared better in the first race than did Heart's Desire in the stakes. Princess Rupert was an odds-on favorite in a field of eight, and, breaking first, never was headed, though Zeala drove her to the wire at the finish, Princess Rupert winning ridden out by a nose. Kickshaw made all the running in the second race and won cleverly from the favorite, Liberia. Outcome in the mile and an eighth handicap on the turf was favorite, odds on, and got up in the last few strides to win from Painbearer, which made the running. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; five furlongs; Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Princess Rupert, 114, Shaw, 3-5, 1-3...	1	1	1½
*Zeala, 110, Lyne, 13-5, 11-20.....	5	2	2*
Raiment, 109, Burns, 20-1, 4-1.....	4	3	3
Midge, 111, Odom, 15-1, 4-1.....	4	4	4
Linda Lee, 109, H. Phillips, 40-1, 8-1..	7	7	5
Floralia, 109, H. Callahan, 13-5, 11-20	6	6	6
Dellatrix, 114, F. Thompson, 30-1, 6-1.	2	5	7
Holy Smoke, 109, Gannon, 100-1, 30-1.	8	8	8

*Zeala and Floralia coupled.

Time—0:59 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place tbs same. Winner b. f., by Hamburg-Rupertia, owned by H. E. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Kickshaw, 93, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1....	1	1	1½
Liberia, 91, Spelling, 3-2, 7-10.....	4	3	2*
Regretless, 95, Davis, 12-1, 6-1.....	3	4	3h
Homestead, 109, Hildebrand, 3-1, 8-5.	9	7	4
Geranium, 100, H. Cochran, 8-1, 3-1..	1	2	5
Conkling, 101, H. Oliphant, 5-1, 2-1..	7	6	6
Agnes D., 104, Miller, 25-1, 10-1.....	15	9	7
Silver Days, 96, Barnett, 200-1, 60-1..	10	11	8
Toy San, 97, Dorner, 100-1, 40-1.....	6	5	9
Briarthorpe, 104, H. Phillips, 60-1, 20-1.....	14	10	10
Sais, 111, Odom, 30-1, 10-1.....	8	11	11
Mart Mullen, 103, Burns, 30-1, 10-1..	5	12	12
Hoodwink, 96, W. Fischer, 12-1, 5-1..	11	13	13
Ethics, 96, J. Cochran, 100-1, 30-1....	16	15	14
Hydranges, 91, J. Hennessey, 50-1, 15-1.....	13	14	15
Benduro, 112, Valentine, 300-1, 100-1.	12	16	16

Time—1:40. Start good. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Ornament-Elzarra, owned and trained by Albert Simons.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden, for two-year-olds; five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Woodsaw, 119, Lyne, 2-1, 7-10.....2	1	1½	
Wild Mint, 115, Odom, 4-1, 9-10.....3	2	2¹	
Heart's Desire, 116, Hildebrand, 9-5, 3-5	1	3	3¹
Siglight, 119, H. Phillips, 6-1, 7-5...4	4	4	

Time—0:59 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., by Octagon-Woodwine, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap for three-year-olds; six furlongs on main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Broomstick, 129, Burns, 8-5, 7-10....	3	2	1²
Lady Amelia, 129, Odom, 2-1.....	1	1	2½
Mineola, 107, Hildebrand, 11-5, 7-10.	4	4	3½
Divination, 103, J. Martin, 25-1, 7-1..	5	3	4
Ancestor, 102, H. Cochran, 20-1, 6-1.	1	6	5
Memories, 110, Lyne, 5-1, 6-5.....	6	5	6

Time—1:13 3-5. Good start. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. c., by Ben Brush-Elf, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs on main track.

	S.	½.	F.
B. of Portland, 105, Hildebrand, 6-1, 8-5.....	2	1	1½
Sir Lynewood, 110, Burns, 3-5, 1-3..	3	2	2²
Lady Prudence, 105, Travers, 20-1, 7-5.....	8	3	3½
Phantom, 107, W. Hennessey, 8-1, 5-2.....	10	5	4
M. Bianche, 105, W. Davis, 100-1, 30-1.....	9	4	5
Hetty G., 106, Borel, 300-1, 100-1....	11	10	6
Louis H., 110, Hayward, 20-1, 7-1..	7	7	7
Top Right, 110, Lyne, 15-1, 6-1.....	4	8	8
Revame, 125, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1..	14	13	9
Silverfoot, 110, Shaw, 50-1, 15-1....	13	12	10
Privateer, 105, Sperling, 30-1, 12-1..	1	9	11
Pat Costigan, 113, Valentine, 100-1, 40-1.....	6	11	12
Spes, 105, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1.....	12	14	13
Unqua, 107, Jones, 100-1, 30-1.....	12	14	14

Time—1:20 3-5. Good start. Won cleverly, second horse ridden out. Winner br. f., three years, by W. Johnson-Belle Bramble, owned by Andrew Zoeller, and trained by W. McAvoy.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S.	½.	F.
Outcome, 115, Lyne, 9-10, 2-5.....	3	4	1½
Painbearer, 120, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-1.	2	1	2½
Carbuncle, 124, Shaw, 9-1, 5-2.....	6	5	3¹
Pentaur, 110, Burns, 8-1, 2-1.....	5	3	4
Gold Money, 121, H. Cochran, 8-1, 2-1.	1	2	5
Cloverland, 126, Odom, 9-2, 6-5.....	4	6	6

Time—1:54. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Odille Glenn, owned and trained by Woodford Clay.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward, apprentice riders; seven furlongs, Futurity course.

Jane Holly	110	King Pepper	100
Witchcraft	109	Sir Shep	100
Schoolmaster	108	Charter	100
Princelet	105	Girdle	98
Kingraine	105	The Rogue	98
Dory Kane	105	Rolina	98
Schoharie	103	Letola	97
Stevedore	100	Ishiana	91
Oriskany	100	Dr. Loder	91

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; short course; about two miles.

Black Death	156	Rightful	135
Dromedary	146	Sir Voorbies	135
Woden	146	Georgia Pine	135
Good and Plenty	142		

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

August 27 to Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.

3rd DAY | PARTRIDGE and 4 DOLPHIN | other races

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn. 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.

GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 133-140 East 25th St.

For Sale—Established livery business; horses, stages, surreys, carriages, baggage wagon, harness. Write for particulars.
E. R. Pearse, Center Moriches, N. Y.

"DON'T WORRY AND DON'T HURRY."

Send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, and he will forward you a little leaflet about the Adirondack Mountains, bearing the above title, which will be sure to interest you.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on turf.

St. Bellane	126	Glen Echo	112
Waterside	122	Cairngorm	112
Buttling	117	Bank	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

Eeldame	126	Ed Tierney	108
Ormonde's Right	114	Aurumaster	105
Go Between	111		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Delhi	124	Dekaber	100
Hurstbourne	119	Stamping Ground	97
First Mason	112	Marmee	90
Rosetint	104	Illyria	87
Grey Friar	102		

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

De Reszke	108	Gold Dome	100
Grey Friar	108	Flammula	99
Andy Williams	106	Dick Bernard	98
Leader	101		

Yearling Sale Season Opens.

The first of the Fall sales of yearlings was held at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the thoroughbreds from the McGrathiana, Oakwood, and the Meadows studs were offered. Only fair prices were realized. The sales of $1,000 or more were:

B. c., by Lamplighter-Amelia P., C. R. Ellison	$2,100
Ch. c., by First Mate-Falerna, James McCormack	1,050
Ch. c., by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Indigo, C. R. Ellison	1,200
Ch. c., by Farandale-Margaret Jane, W. Shields	1,000
B. or b. c., by imp. Sempronius-Hot Scotch, W. H. Laudemann	1,500
B. c., by imp. Woolsthorpe-Mamie B., S. Doggett	1,100

NEW WORLD'S PACING RECORD.

C. H. Chapin's Dariel Goes a Mile Without a Pacemaker in 2:02¾.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—At the Grand Circuit meeting in Narragansett Park to-day the world's pacing record for mares without a pacemaker was broken by the mare Dariel, owned by C. H. Chapin of Rochester, N. Y., which lowered her own record of 2:03¼ by half a second. After a false score the word was given, and she went to the quarter pole in 0:31. The next quarter she increased her speed so that she reached the half in 1:01¼. At the three-quarters the watches clicked at 1:32¼. Without apparent effort she maintained her speed to the wire, the final quarter being in 0:30½, and the mile in 2:02¾.

Three of the four favorites headed the summaries, the only one to fall being Kent. Aristo and Monroe took the 2:18 and 2:13 trotting classes, respectively. Driver De Ryder had little trouble in landing both victories, though the struggle for second position was close.

Morning Star had things all his own way in the 2:20 pacing event. Angus Pointer made him step the last quarter of the initial heat in 0:29.

The 2:06 pacing race was won by Nathan Straus, Anidrosis barely got the place after desperate driving finishes of the three contesting horses. New records were made by Nathan Straus of 2:04¾ and Monroe of 2:10¼. The attendance was 4,000. The summary follows:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000; heats, three in five.

Aristo, b. g., by Nushagak, (De Ryder)...1 1 1
John Mac, b. g., (Geers).....2 2 4
The General, ch. g., (Nuckols).....5 3 2
Boreazelle, br. h., (Shank).....4 4 3
Hie Boy, h. s., (Walker).....3 5 5
Time—2:13; 2:10¾; 2:12½.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; heats, two in three.

Nathan Straus, b. g., by Director, (Thomas).1 1
Anidrosis, ch. g., (Allen).....2 2
Lourida, br. h., (Snow).....4 3
Frank Yoakmn, h. g., (Gosnell).....3 4
Sufreet, blk. m., (Wilson).....5 5
Cascade, br. g., (Wall).....dis
China Maid, br. m., (McLaughlin).....dis
Time—2:04¾; 2:04¾.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000; (two in three.)

Monroe, b. g., by Seymour Wilkes, (De Ryder).....1 1
Thorn Boy, g. g., (Pennock).....3 2
Alcy, blk. g., (Sayles).....2 3
Lady Patchie, h. m., (Ecker).....4 4
Morn, ch. g., (Brinkerhooff).....5 5
Joymaker, b. h., (Geers).....7 6
Lady K., blk. m., (Berry).....6 10
Midnight, blk. h., (Nuckols).....8 7
Kent, ch. g., (Spear).....10 8
Ruth M., b. m., (McGrath).....9 9
Time—2:12½; 2:10½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (three in five.)

Morning Star, b. g., by Star Pointer, (Alonzo McDonald).....1 1 1
Angus Pointer, b. g., (MacPherson).....2 2 2
Winnie King, ch. m., (Wilson).....3 3 3
Time—2:06¾; 2:10¾; 2:07¾.

Hudson River Tennis Tournament.

The first matches in the annual tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association were contested yesterday on the courts of the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J. Summary:

Preliminary Round—H. B. Betts, Carlton Club, defeated W. A. Warner, Sleepy Hollow T. C., 6—0, 6—2; H. Torrance, Jr., Englewood F. C., defeated T. M. Banks, Englewood, 6—0, 6—3; J. S. Cushman, Englewood, defeated E. M. Leask, Nyack C. C., 6—2, 6—1; C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Floyd Smith, Sleepy Hollow, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; Lewis Perry, Nyack, defeated A. M. Collins, Englewood, 6—3, 6—2; G. B. Case, Englewood, defeated T. A. Hay, Englewood, 6—0, 6—0; E. Gaines, Englewood, defeated C. B. Fell, Englewood, by default; W. C. Bradley, Nyack, defeated A. B. Gladwin, Englewood, 6—3, 8—6; L. S. Coe, Englewood, defeated C. D. Millard, Sleepy Hollow, by default.

First Round.—H. Torrance, Jr., defeated H. B. Betts, 6—2, 7—5.

Sea Gate Field Club Tennis Tourney.

The second annual handicap tennis tournament for the Golden Challenge Cup, held under the auspices of the Sea Gate Field Club, will be played on the courts of the Atlantic Yacht Club, at Sea Gate, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and the following Monday, (Labor Day.) Playing on Sunday will be optional and by agreement. Contests will be in singles only, and members in good standing in the Field Club or in the Atlantic Yacht Club are eligible. Entries will close on Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon, with Erastus Taft; Sea Gate, New York Harbor. Among those who have already sent in their names for the competition are John Appleton Allen, Sea Gate Field Club and West Side Club, (30;) Robert Allen, Sea Gate F. C., (15;) C. J. McDermott, Sea Gate F. C., (one-half 15;) Hendon Chubb, South Orange, N. J., and Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club.

King Alfonso in Yachting.

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 29.—King Alfonso has undertaken to organize an international regatta at Bilbao similar to the Kiel regatta. The King will present a cup and has promised personally to endeavor to obtain foreign entries.

Corbett-O'Brien Fight Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The proposed six-round boxing contest between James J. Corbett and "Philadelphia Jack O'Brien," in this city on Sept. 7, has been called off by the management of the Tuxedo Athletic Club, before which organization the men were to have met. The reason given is that Mayor Weaver had informed the promoters that he would not permit the contest to take place.

G. J. Gould Pays $5,000 for Bulldog.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail this morning says that George J. Gould has purchased E. A. Mills's champion bulldog Heath Baronet for $5,000.

Medicine Man Shaw Hoss Kung Dead.

WHITE EARTH, Minn., Aug. 29.—Shaw Hoss Kung, Chief Oracle and one of the last of the Grand Medicine priests of the Ojibways, died here to-day, aged eighty. A few years ago he became a Roman Catholic, in which faith he died.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.



Coates' Original Plymouth Gin.

Pure, unsweetened, with a reputation of 200 years as the standard Gin. Has the aromatic flavor of the juniper berry. Sold in bottles only.

Look for the Monk on the label.

NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Agent for U. S. 232 Fifth Av., cor. 27th St., N. Y.

AMERICANS FALL BEHIND

New York Beaten by Cleveland and Drops Into Second Place.

NATIONALS WIN BY 2 TO 1

Boston Again in the Lead in the American League—Brooklyn Defeated Twice by Pittsburg.

The Greater New Yorks' defeat by Cleveland and Boston's victory over Detroit yesterday placed the champions in first place again in the American League. Philadelphia passed Chicago, and the Clevelands are now within one point of Comiskey's aggregation. In the National League New York was the only Eastern team to win, Brooklyn being beaten twice by the Pittsburgs. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 7; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	....	7	9	10	7	11	10	13	67	.609
New York	6	..	7	8	9	10	13	12	65	.602
Philadelphia	5	5	..	12	8	11	9	11	61	.581
Chicago	9	10	8	..	9	8	10	13	64	.571
Cleveland	8	7	10	4	..	9	8	15	61	.570
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.435
St. Louis	9	6	4	5	5	5	..	8	42	.396
Washington	0	2	2	2	4	7	8	..	25	.231
Games lost	43	43	44	48	46	61	64	83		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 7.
Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2, (10 inn.)
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	....	10	8	9	14	13	15	12	81	.717
Chicago	7	..	9	8	8	10	12	14	68	.607
Cincinnati	7	8	..	6	9	12	12	13	67	.588
Pittsburg	9	6	7	..	8	13	11	11	65	.580
St. Louis	3	8	6	10	..	11	12	12	60	.517
Boston	5	8	6	2	4	..	8	11	43	.371
Brooklyn	2	2	6	4	6	9	..	9	38	.339
Philadelphia	3	4	5	7	4	5	4	..	32	.281
Games lost	32	44	47	46	56	73	74	82		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Errors of Powell and Kleinow Result in Greater New York's Defeat.

Two to one in favor of the Greater New Yorks should have been the score of the game with Cleveland at American League Park yesterday, but battery errors were chiefly responsible for the local team's defeat by a score of 4 to 2. It was a rather discouraging setback for Griffith and his men, for aside from their defeat they dropped from the lead into second place for the championship. The fielding of both teams was fast and accurate, but the New Yorks slightly excelled in batting. Powell marred his otherwise good pitching by three costly mistakes—a base on balls, a wild pitch, and hitting a batsman—while a wild throw by Elberfeld and a passed ball were equally as damaging.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lush, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	2	6	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	12	0	1
Turner, ss	1	2	1	6	0
Bemis, c	0	0	2	2	0
Bernhard, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	16	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Williams, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Anderson, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	3	1	4	1
Conroy, 3b	1	2	3	1	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	2	1	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	2	9	27	14	1

Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Powell, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 6. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Bernhard, 2. Two-base hits—Conroy and Bemis. Double plays—Kleinow and Williams; Powell and Anderson. Stolen base—Elberfeld. Wild pitch—Powell. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Passed ball—Kleinow. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance —4,836.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The locals to-day bunched four of their six hits in one inning, scoring three runs and defeating Chicago. A double and single gave the visitors their only run. Attendance 8,920. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Holmes, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	1	1	0	0
G. Davis, ss	0	2	1	1	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	2	4	1
Isbell, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
McFarl'd, c	1	2	11	1	0
Altrock, p	0	0	1	6	0
Total	1	5	24	15	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Pickering, cf	0	0	2	0	0
H. Davis, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
L. Cross, 2b	1	1	0	4	0
Seybold, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	2	2	5	2	0
M. Cross, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Schreck, c	0	1	11	1	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	6	27	14	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—G. Davis, McFarland, M. Cross. Sacrifice hits—Schreck, H. Davis. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Waddell, 4. Struck out—By Waddell, 11. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Sheridan and Connolly.

BOSTON, 1; DETROIT, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Dineen won the game for Boston to-day, scoring Ferris with the only run of the day by a clean hit in the ninth. Killian's wildness proved his undoing, as Ferris had reached first on balls. The visitors were retired in order in seven of the nine innings. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Parent, ss	0	1	2	5	0
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Ferris, 2b	1	0	4	2	0
Criger, c	0	0	2	0	0
Dineen, p	0	0	2	0	3
Total	1	6	27	13	0

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	4	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	0	1	0
O'Gliffin, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Hickm'n, 1b	0	0	4	2	0
Drill, c	0	0	1	4	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	4	0	0
Killian, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	2	25	7	0

*One out when winning run was made.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hit—Lowe. First base on balls—Off Killian, 6; off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Killian, 3; by Dineen, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance, 7,175.

WASHINGTON, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Washington easily outplayed St. Louis to-day both at the bat and in the field, winning by the score of 7 to 2. Hughes relieved Jacobsen in the seventh inning, after the visitors had scored two runs, and allowed only one hit thereafter. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Hill, 3b	2	2	2	1	1
Cassidy, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Huelsman, lf	0	1	1	0	0
M'C'm'k, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	1	0
Herring, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Kittredge, c	1	3	3	0	0
Jacobsen, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hughes, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	7	11	27	13	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	5	1
Hemphill, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	2	12	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Sugden, c	0	1	3	1	0
Glade, p	0	0	1	1	3
Total	2	6	24	13	2

Washington	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Kittredge, Hughes. Stolen bases—Hill, McCormick, Jones. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Cassidy, Herring, Heidrick, Hemphill. Double plays—Cassidy and McCormick; Padden and Jones. First base on balls—Jacobsen, 1; Glade, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hughes. Struck out—By Jacobsen, 1; by Hughes, 1; by Glade, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 500. Umpire—King.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

With Ames Pitching, McGraw's Men Took Fourth Game from St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—The New Yorks left here to-night for Cincinnati with four straight victories over the local team. Ames was pitted against the more experienced Nichols to-day, and, strange to say, the New Yorks' most unsuccessful pitcher did surprisingly well. He not only far outshone the local man, but kept the hits down to three, while Nichols was batted for eight. The fielding throughout was of a high order, only one error being committed by each team. Gilbert was kept especially busy around second base, and his playing has not been surpassed on the local grounds this year. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Shannon, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Grady, c	0	0	4	2	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Shay, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Barclay, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	2	0	1
Nichols, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	3	27	9	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'sm'h'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	2	0
Devlin, 3b	1	0	2	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	2	4	6	0
Warner, c	0	0	6	3	1
Ames, p	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	8	27	16	1

St. Louis

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Music

For those who like to be entertained.

New Gowns And Millinery

For those who care to study fashions.

New Dress Goods And Silks

For women with early plans for themselves and their school girls.

Economy "Plums"

All through the Summer stocks.

Get Your $3.50 Fall Soft Hat For $2

A goodly number of wise men have saved $1.50 to $3 on their Soft Hats by sharing in this offering of

$3.50 and $5 Sample Hats at $2

They come from the best manufacturer of soft hats in the country—without his name, of course—and have been used in placing his Fall goods. All new and perfect, in all sorts of the latest shapes and shades. Some new recruits this morning make selection very satisfactory.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Bit of News of Women's Garments

Dressing Sacques and Short Petticoats, that bore higher prices until now, pay the penalty for being mussed:

Dressing Sacques, $3, were $4.50 to $6.50

Fine French Lawn; loose blouse effect, or fitted; plaited and trimmed with fine Point de Paris or Valenciennes Lace or embroidery and ribbon.

Short Petticoats, $2.25, were $4.50 to $5

Of plain colored albatross or French batiste with silk stripes: trimmed with lace, with band stitching, or deep ruffle with Embroidered Scalloped edge. Just right for early Autumn wear.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Embroidery Medallions

Two, Four, Six, for the Price of One!

Regular values of these choice, beautiful Embroidered Medallions from St. Gall are 10c, 20c, and 30c. We sold quantities of them yesterday at

5 Cents Each!

And plenty more are here today.

There is a very large variety of designs, ranging from 2 inches square to 4 inches square, with round, oval and fancy figures. Some show Mexican work effects, others with openings to be run with ribbon, some in leaf shapes, some in dainty outline, some in very heavy solid embroidery. They will provide beautiful decorations for all sorts of waists and dresses, at a marvelously little price.

Broadway.

New Autumn Dress Goods

Those who read the signs of nature tell us that an early Fall is indicated. This is fair warning to start early on Fall dresses. Among the first arrivals are the warm, rich colored plaids, which will not only be snapped up for dresses for school girls, but will be much worn in Fall walking suits for women.

Here are a few hints of the different varieties:

At 75c a yard—All-wool Taffeta Plaids, in bright-colored combinations.

At $1 a yard—All-wool Taffeta Plaids, in bright-colored combinations, with overplaids of silk in strong color-contrasts.

At $1 a yard—All-wool Shepherd's Plaids, in combinations of green, navy blue, and black with cardinal.

At $1 a yard—All-wool Twilled Plaids, in tartan combinations.

At $1 a yard—All-wool Plaids, in the stylish blue and green combinations.

At $1.50 a yard—Stylish Tailor Suitings, in neat indistinct mixed stripes; in blue, brown, and black mixed with white.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Pecan-Cherry-Creams 25c a Pound

A brand-new combination of delights that we're sure you'll like. Selected Pecan nuts, candied cherries—a layer of each hidden away in cubes of fresh cream candy that melts in your mouth.

25c a pound. Basement.

The J. C. Campbell Piano Grows Better and Better

Each new lot of these fine pianos seems to be better than the one that came before. Long ago, when we took up this fine piano to sell at $190, we had the utmost faith in its manufacturers. We appreciated in it the qualities that were far superior to any other piano on the market at its price, and this superiority has grown by constant improvement.

If you are interested in securing a thoroughly good piano, at a moderate price, we should like to have you see these new J. C. Campbell Pianos at $190; and not only is the price exceptionally low, but we offer you the easiest possible terms in buying, if you do not wish to pay cash:

$10 Cash and $6 a Month

If you live at a distance, and cannot come in to hear it, write for special information. We ship these pianos anywhere at the same price, and on the same terms.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Dollar Soft Shirts At Three-for-a-Dollar

Or thirty-five cents each. We put 150 dozen of them on sale today—every one of them regular dollar shirts, as their labels show; but offered previously by us at 50c and 55c. These are all we have left, so we cut values in three, and say

35c Each; 3 for $1

All sizes; good patterns and colorings; detached cuffs; plain bosoms. What better chance can a man have for shirt-buying than to get *three for the regular price of one!*

Then of equally economical nature is this fine group of

White China Silk Ties at 18c

Or three-for-fifty cents. Regular 50c kinds, in quality of silk, making and size—they are 2¼ inches broad, 46 inches long, and reversible—and are as dressy and "good form" as they are low-priced. We contracted for a large quantity, hence the unusual offering. 18c each, 3 for 50c.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth Street.

The First 116 Men Get These Suits for $8.50

It's a good tip, to come early if you want *your* 1-116th. For the suits are in *medium* weights—good until snow flies—all Winter long, for some men who don't like heavy suits.

Made of mixed cheviots, worsted and black Thibets, and all cut in sack coat style. They are good investments at former full prices; but we've only a few of a kind; hence—

$12 to $20 Suits, $8.50 Each

Here's the schedule of sizes. Look it over for yours:

	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
Stouts	...	...	1	12	6	6	5	2	7	3	3
Regulars	8	5	5	6	2	1	4	7	10	...	1
Longs	4	1	1	...	1	2	1	5	7	...	...

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Interest Continues in the Women's Tailored Suits

This Early Autumn Showing of Women's Tailored Suits holds the first place of interest among the thousands of women who are visitors in New York just now. It is in fact, the most authoritative collection, in its variety of excellent styles—completeness, in short—to be found in the city.

From $12.50 to $46, the range of prices is well adapted to suit every wish; while in most cases there is ample variety of styles at a single price.

Following are charming new styles at attractive prices:

At $12.50—Excellent Suits of brown, blue or Oxford plaid mixtures; fly-front box coat, 27 inches long, with belted back. Unlined gored and plaited skirt. A wonderfully good suit for this very low price.

At $16—Suits of black, blue and brown cheviots; coats in three-quarter length double-breasted Norfolk effect, finished with wide box plaits and velvet collar; satin-lined. Unlined gored skirts.

At $16.50—Suits in Oxford mixtures; brown, blue and grays; coats, 40 inches long; fly front; loose, inverted plaited back, with belt. Nine gored skirts with side plaits.

At $21—Suits of black, blue and brown broadcloth; tight-fitting 28-inch jacket; jacket and skirt trimmed with touches of braid. Broad shoulder effects. Thirteen-gored skirt with flaring plaits.

At $22.50—Suits of black, blue and brown broadcloth, made with 30-inch fly-front coats, with vest, worn open or closed. Gored dress skirt with flaring plaits.

Broadway—Second floor.

Table Linens At Low Prices

It seems like cutting the price on gold dollars to make these already very low prices on linens still lower; but we are cleaning up stocks, and you may profit by it. Some of the linens are among the handsomest things we have in stock. Many are practical and serviceable sorts that you would be glad to pay full price for in a week or two. The savings are most decisive:

French Banquet Cloths in four exclusive designs, but broken sizes. Prices are $4.75 from $6.75 for 2½ yards square, to $14.75 from $22.25 for cloth, 2½x5 yards.

Lunch Cloths—some in solid colors and white with red borders: slightly soiled, but marked at prices to close quickly:

50 x 50 in., at $1 from $1.50; 67 x 67 in., at $1.50 from $2.75; 66 x 85 in., at $2 from $3.25; 66 x 102 in., at $3 from $4.25.

Breakfast and Dinner Napkins; 23 x 23 in., at $1.50 from $2; 24 x 24 in., at $2 from $3.

Third floor.

Scotch Full Bleached Table Cloths, bordered all around, in handsome designs; unhemmed:

2 x 2 yds., at $2; 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.50; 2 x 3 yds., at $3.

Main aisle.

Towels At Special Prices

Here is a lot of hemmed Huckaback Towels that we have just received from abroad. They are absolutely pure linen, of course. Some are all white; others have red borders. Size 17 x 32 in.; well worth 16c, though specially priced at 12½c each.

Then here is an extraordinary offering of Kitchen Towels, made of plain white crash, 18 inches wide, cut 28 inches long and hemmed. Though really worth 15c, they are offered today at 7c each. The quantity sold to a single customer is limited.

Those who want better Towels will find just what they desire in these two groups:

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; red or blue borders. 20 x 38 in. Our fine 25c value, at six for $1.25.

"Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends, 20 x 39 in., at 25c each. A remarkable value at this price.

Then here are Snow-white Bath Towels; hemmed ends and extra heavy all-cotton, 22 x 44 in.; all white or with red broche borders. Worth 35c, now at 25c each.

Main aisle.

RUGS Made to Order To Fit Any Room

If you have any odd-shaped rooms in your house for which you have never been able to secure floor-coverings that satisfied you, we would like to take up the matter with you.

We make to order Chenille Axminster Rugs in any width up to 24 feet; hand-tufted Rugs in width up to 40 feet, and either in any length desired, and in any shape—square, oblong, round, oval, octagonal, or what you wish; in any colorings to suit other furnishings. The wools will be dyed to order in harmony with any tone or shading that you wish, and in any design required, from plain effects to the most intricate work.

In both the Chenille Axminster and the Hand-tufted Rugs the height of the pile may vary from three-eighths of an inch to a full inch, or more. Of course, the closeness of the weave regulates the price.

Chenille Axminster Rugs range from $7.50 to $41 a square yard.

Hand-tufted Rugs range from $6.50 to $40 a square yard.

Delivery will be made in from sixty to ninety days from receipt of order.

Carpet Store, Third floor.

Get Ready for Blanket Time

No unusual experience — that of sleeping under blankets; if you've spent any of the last ten days out of town.

Pretty soon you'll need the Blankets in town as well; and if you lay in your supply while these Blanket offerings last, you'll save money. On Silk Comfortables, too:

BLANKETS

At $2.25 a pair, from $3—White wool filling, cotton warp; 60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.

At $3 a pair, from $3.50—Staple white wool filling, cotton warp; 60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.

At $2.75 a pair, from $3.50—Gray; wool filling, cotton warp; 70 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

At $3.75 a pair, from $5—Red wool in warp and filling; 72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.

DOWN COMFORTABLES

At $7.50 each, from $10—Down-filled Silk Comforters; full size, figured China silk on one side, plain Japanese silk on the other. Slightly mussed from handling. Third floor.

Getting Close to The Equinoctial

Next month is "equinoctial" month, and coming events are apt to cast their shadows before. Get ready for the rain yourself, and fit the children out with School Umbrellas. Here's how to do it, well and economically:

At $2.95, worth $3.75

Men's 28-inch Tape-edge Silk Umbrellas, with handles of Cape horn, stag horn and natural wood, silver-trimmed.

At $2.95, worth $4 and $5

25-inch Silk Umbrellas, with case and tassel to match; handles of pearl-and-silver, pearl, and-rolled gold plate, gun metal, silver caps-black loops, natural wood and ivory handles.

At 50c and 75c

22 and 24-inch Umbrellas for children; of Helvetia cloth; natural wood handles.

At $1 and $1.25

22 and 24-inch Gloria Umbrellas for children; a variety of fancy handles.

Tenth street aisle.

Smart Silk Turbans at $2.50

These stylish Autumn Hats are light in weight, and the touch of Autumn in the materials and colorings is just the thing to make the first step away from the Summer straw. A similar offering a week ago went out in a jiffy.

The shape is distinctly new, and the colorings are chiefly black, brown and navy blue. The silk is neatly shirred and each hat is trimmed with smart quill wings.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Labor Day Shoes For Men

These are good shoes for the three-day vacation that is just ahead, and they will give excellent service for every other day until you are ready for high shoes. Good, stylish, well-made shoes at very small prices. Pick them out today and have them ready before you get in a hurry.

Men's Oxfords at $1.50

Three sorts—patent leather, velour calf and kidskin; welted soles; swagger lasts; all sizes in broad widths only. Worth a lot more than their price.

Men's White Oxfords at $1

White duck Oxfords, with rubber soles, sewed on; all sizes, 5 to 11; shapely and comfortable for boat or lawn. Fourth ave.

PARLOR FURNITURE Worth Double What You Pay

Today and tomorrow are offered the greatest plums of the August Sale. The most beautiful mahogany and gold suites are offered at **Half-Price**, side by side with the more modest, but well-made artistic imitation mahogany patterns.

Then today more odd pieces, such as sofas, divans, wall chairs, easy chairs, are among the Half-Price offerings. There is still a brave display of pieces you will be proud to own, and glad to invest in.

Here are some of the items:

Odd Pieces

At $3.50, from $7—Oak-finished Rocker; polished finish, no arms, upholstered seat and back panel, velour.

At $4.25, from $8.50—Oak frame Parlor Rocker; easy arms, nicely finished, upholstered seat and back panel, velour.

At $21, from $42—Gold Reception Chair; richly moulded and carved; satin damask seat.

At $22.50, from $45—Louis XV. walnut Reception Chair; gold decorated; satin damask seat.

At $22.50, from $45—Gold Reception Chair; powdered gold, satin damask seat.

At $28, from $56—Louis XV. dull gold Reception Chair; upholstered back and seat, silk damask cover.

At $33.75, from $67.50—Mahogany frame high-back Sofa; high arms, claw feet, damask cover.

At $33.75, from $67.50—High-back Sofa; carved posts and legs, claw feet, striped damask cover.

At $35, from $70—Colonial Sofa; mahogany frame, sloped ends, richly carved; imported velour cover.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany frame Colonial Sofa; high back and arms, carved; fine velour cover.

At $42.50, from $85—Colonial Sofa, richly carved; high back and arms, damask cover.

At $55, from $110—Gold Fireside Chair; high back with wings, tapestry cover.

At $67.50, from $135—Louis XV. Gold Divan; richly carved panel back, frame of exquisite workmanship, satin damask seat.

At $82.50, from $165—Gold Chair; canopy top, silk damask cover.

At $9, from $18—Imitation mahogany Parlor Chair; damask seat and back; highly polished.

At $15, from $30—Mahogany Roman Chair, carved; tapestry cover.

At $27.50, from $55—Imitation mahogany Roman Chair; crotch mahogany veneers, claw feet, tapestry cover.

At $7.50, from $15—Imitation mahogany Divan; upholstered seat in tapestry.

At $19, from $38—Mahogany Parlor Chair; richly carved frame, tapestry seat and back.

At $35, from $70—Mahogany Piano Bench; Louis XVI., richly moulded and carved, highly polished, damask cover.

At $17.50, from $35—Louis XIV. mahogany Piano Bench; upholstered seat, damask cover.

At $29, from $58—Art Nouveau mahogany Sofa; richly moulded and carved, tapestry cover.

At $7.50, from $15—Imitation mahogany Divan; tapestry seat.

At $17.50, from $35—Mahogany dull finished Colonial Settee: small size, damask cover.

At $32.50, from $65—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; carved frame, claw feet, embossed red velour cover.

At $9, from $18—Imitation mahogany Divan; damask seat.

At $28.50, from $57—Mahogany Divan; richly moulded frame, damask cover.

At $22.50, from $45—Colonial Sofa; fine crotch mahogany panels, dark olive flax velour cover.

At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany Arm Chair; Louis XV.; tapestry cover.

At $45, from $90—Louis XVI. French walnut Arm Chair; gold decorated, damask cover.

At $11, from $22—Imitation mahogany Arm Chair; claw feet, tapestry cover.

At $47.50, from $95—Mahogany Colonial Sofa; richly carved frame, high arms, olive velour cover.

At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair, moulded frame, damask cover.

At $25, from $50—Mahogany frame Sofa, richly carved; silk damask cover.

At $17.50, from $35—Imitation mahogany Arm Chair: embossed green velour cover.

At $32.50, from $65—Gold Arm Chair; Louis XVI., damask cover.

Odd Pieces

At $21, from $42—Turkish Chair in damask, fancy figured.

At $22.50, from $45—Mahogany Arm Chair; richly carved frame, damask cover.

At $17.50, from $35—French walnut Stool; gold decorated: striped silk damask cover.

At $14, from $28—Mahogany Parlor Chair; fancy velour cover.

At $23, from $46—Gold Parlor Chair; damask cover.

At $13.75, from $27.50—Mahogany Rocker; tapestry cover, moulded frames.

At $25, from $50—French walnut Piano stool: satin damask seat.

At $25, from $50—Louis XV. French walnut Stool; upholstered seat, damask cover.

Cabinets

At $42.50, from $85—Gold curio Cabinet; plate glass top and shelf; fine design.

At $150, from $300—Gold Cabinet: richly moulded and carved; gold lacquered brass trimmings, plate glass shelves, mirror back.

At $75, from $150—Gold Cabinet; fluted side columns, claw feet, plate glass shelves, mirror back, onyx top, mirror back of top.

At $100, from $200—Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet: onyx top, highly finished, fine brass trimmings, hand-painted decorations.

At $75 from $150—Gold Cabinet; Louis XVI., plate glass shelves, gold top, mirror back of top shelf.

At $187.50, from $375—Imported Satin Wood Cabinet; made in London, Sheraton design, richly inlaid.

At $112.50, from $225—Gold Cabinet: Louis XVI., plate glass shelves, mirror back, onyx top with mirror back.

Parlor Suites

At $112.50, from $225—Louis XVI. three-piece Parlor Suite; dull gold frame; satin damask cover.

At $105, from $210—Louis XVI. French walnut Parlor Suite of three pieces; gold striped frames, silk damask cover.

At $93, from $190—Empire design Parlor Suite of three pieces; highly polished; green satin damask cover.

At $145, from $290—Louis XV. mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces: finest carving and finish, green brocade silk cover.

At $150, from $300—Louis XVI. mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces; red brocade cover; finest quality and finish.

At $280, from $560—Louis XV. mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces; richly moulded and carved; rich red satin damask cover; finest possible workmanship.

At $80, from $160—Louis XVI. Parlor Suite of three pieces: pearl gray enamel finish, white stripes, cane seat and back.

At $84, from $68—Parlor Suite of three pieces; imitation mahogany frames, damask cover.

At $110, from $220—Mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces; richly carved; large size; striped green damask cover.

At $237.50, from $475—Empire mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces; elaborately carved frames, gold lacquered brass trimmings, satin damask cover.

At $75, from $150—Louis XVI. mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces, cane seat, back and arms, highly finished.

At $45, from $90—Parlor Suite of three pieces, gilt frames, damask cover.

At $77.50, from $155—Louis XVI. two-piece Parlor Suite, polished gold frames, damask cover.

At $180, from $360—Louis XVI. mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces, elegantly carved, richly moulded, satin damask cover.

At $175, from $350—Louis XV. mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces, richly moulded and finished, silk damask cover.

At $77.50, from $155—Louis XVI. Parlor Suite of three pieces, finished in a dark cream enamel, cane seats, backs and arms.

At $50, from $100—Parlor Suite of three pieces; gilt frames, damask cover.

Fourth floor.

The August Upholstery Sale Ends Tomorrow

If you would rather pay $4 a pair for your curtains than $6, or $7 rather than $10.50; or you would rather pay 30c a yard than 50c for Cretonnes, you will make selection now. The variety presented is very much larger than you would expect where there are such radical reductions.

Here are a few of the items:

Lace Curtains

White Irish Point Sash—from two to five pairs of a pattern:

$2.25 pair from $3.50 — $3 pair from $4.50
$2.10 pair from $3.25 — $3.75 pair from $5.75
$2.50 pair from $3.75 — $4 pair from $6
$2.65 pair from $4

Arabian Sash—from two to sixteen pairs of a pattern:

$4.75 pair from $7 — $8 pair from $12
$5.50 pair from $8.50 — $9.50 pair from $14.50
$6.25 pair from $9.50 — $12.25 pair from $18.50
$7 pair from $10.50 — $16.50 pair from $25

Madras—from two to twelve pairs of a pattern:

$2.50 pair from $3.75 — $5.50 pair from $8.50
$3.25 pair from $4.75 — $6.25 pair from $9.50
$4 pair from $6 — $6.50 pair from $10
$5.25 pair from $7.75 — $8 pair from $12

White Irish Point—full size, four to nineteen pairs of a pattern:

$2.65 pair from $4 — $4.50 pair from $6.75
$3.50 pair from $5 — $5.25 pair from $7.75
$3.75 pair from $5.75 — $6.25 pair from $9.50
$4.25 pair from $6.50

Drapery Hangings

New coverings for your furniture or walls—all at half prices:

Jute Tapestries; some plain, others striped; in various colors:

35c yd., from 70c — 75c yd., from $1.50
45c yd., from 90c — 85c yd., from $1.75
60c yd., from $1.25

Imported Cretonnes Art Tickings Printed Cretonnes, Etc.

Imported Cretonnes—31 in. wide, striped and floral designs. Light grounds, pretty colorings, for hangings or coverings: At 30c yard, from 50c; 35c yard, from 55c; 40c yard, from 65c.

Domestic Cretonnes, in great variety of patterns and colors, at 8c yard, from 15c.

Art Tickings, in light dainty colorings and patterns, at 12½c yard, from 25c.

Figured Sateens—very soft and pretty for light hangings, at 12½c yard, from 18c, 20c and 25c.

Lounging Pillows

We are almost giving them away at such prices. Silk floss filling, covered with linen taffeta, pretty French cretonnes and Dutch prints; at 90c each, from $1.35; $1.35 each, from $2; $2 each, from $3.

Sash Curtain Materials

At one-third less than usual prices. They have been the season's best sellers.

A few dainty patterns of *Printed Swiss Muslins*, in attractive designs and colorings; 36 in. wide, at 10c yard, from 15c.

Colored Madras; handsome patterns; at 20c yard, from 30c; 25c yard, from 40c; 75c yard, from $1.25.

Nottingham Net, at 30c yard, from 45c; 60c yard, from 90c; 65c yard, from $1.

Third floor.

Chiffon Veils 25c, from 50c

Half price. All the 50c Made-up Veils in stock after the season's selling, are affected. Staple colors—brown, navy blue, black and white. 1⅓ yards long, 18 inches wide, with 2-inch hemstitched border. About 360 fifty-cent Veils left to sell at

25 Cents Each

Broadway.

Women's Kid Gloves, 50c

This is a collection of about six hundred pairs of our regular $1 and $1.50 gloves, which have been picked out of stock because they show marks of handling and soil. Some of them have been tried on. A good variety of colors and black will be found in the lot, though, of course, they are very much mixed up as to sizes. It is very much of a bargain, and experience tells us that they will be gone quickly. Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & LOON-lds. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union St., W. 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St. Lvs. W. 42d St.
*2:15 A. M.....Local train.....*2:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego. 8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M....Liberty Express.... 9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M.....Liberty Express....*12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon....Express to Norwich... 12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M. Saturdays to Rockland.. *1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston. 3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M....Express to Rockland... 3:45 P. M.
25:40 P. M.....Western Express..... 16:00 P. M.
*Saturdays only. †Daily. Balance except Sunday.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
St. Paul.....Sept. 3 Germanic.....Sept. 17
Philadelphia.....Sept. 10 New York.....Sept. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....Sept. 3 Finland.....Sept. 17
Zeeland.....Sept. 10 Vaderland.....Sept. 24

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 31, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM
Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM
Baltic.....Sept. 7, 3 PM Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.Sep.6 12:30PM Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM K.Wm.II.Oct. 25, 3:30PM
K.Wm.II.Oct. 4, 11 AM Kaiser..Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich.Aug. 30, Noon *Neckar.Sept. 29, 9 AM
Bremen..Sept. 6, 10 AM Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Lnise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert..Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM Irene....Nov. 12, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Deutsch'd. Sept. 1, 9 AM †Palatia..Sept. 10, 6 AM
¶Waldersee.Sept. 3, 11 AM *†Moltke..Sept. 6, 2 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
P. Oskar..Sept. 6, 2 PM P. Adalbert..N.24, 11 AM
P. Adalbert..Oct. 4, noon P. Oskar..Dec. 5, 9 AM
P. Oskar..Oct. 25, 10 AM *Deutschland...Jan. 7
Phoenicia.Nov. 10, 11 AM P. Adalbert....Jan. 10
*To Italy in less than 8 days.
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward
according to season.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria..Sept. 3, 10 A M Lucania..Sept. 24, 5 A M
Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM Umbria..Oct. 1, 10 AM
Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM Campania..Oct. 8, Noon

Tuesday Services.
Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon Aurania..Sept. 20, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ultonia...Aug. 30, Noon Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Anchoria...Sept. 3, Noon Columbia..Sept. 17, 1 PM
Furnessia.Sept. 10, Noon Ethiopia.Sept. 24, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Potsdam.....Aug. 30 Noordam.....Sept. 20
Rotterdam.....Sept. 6 Statendam.....Sept. 27
Ryndam.....Sept. 13 Potsdam.....Oct. 4
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Two Days of Salt Air; a Real Rest in
NOVA SCOTIA

where Nature bewitches and Romances and History enthrall; then the breath of the sea again, and you are ideally ready for another year's work.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S new 19-knot flyer.

"PRINCE ARTHUR"

maintains a direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH AND HALIFAX.
Picturesque Long Island Sound by Daylight. From Murray Bay Line Pier 14, E. R., N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday. Round Trip to Yarmouth, $25.00; to Halifax, $32.00, including cabin berth and meals. For information and tickets apply to all General Tourists' Agents or to MUNSON'S S. S. LINE, GENERAL AGENTS, 85 BEAVER ST., BEAVER BUILDING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S. S. Co.
PORTLAND LINE.
Is a Delightful, Refreshing Week-End or Holiday Trip. 3-Day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.
White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Halifax, easily reached from Portland.
Illustrated descriptive booklet containing list of tours, Summer boarding houses and hotels in this healthful territory, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 North River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200—Orchard.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC,"

16,801 tons; one of the finest, largest and steadiest steamers in the world, to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905.
70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP. First Class; including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc.
SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta. 19 Days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
FRANK C. CLARK,
113 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—$4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, ‖9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, ‖6:00, †7:30, $9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—$4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON.—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT.—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Hrrbg. only, *4:00, *5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ft. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00, zA. Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 8th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 272 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msbrg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR
ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.10 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Ftts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Pittsburg	3.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y., 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†5:00, ‖†11:00 A. M., ††1:00, *¶11:03, *‡‖3:00, ††5:00, *¶‖5:01, ¶¶12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—†‡8 A. M., †2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, ¶‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*‡8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.
PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—‡8:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—‡3:00 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk, ††9:15 A. M., ††3:25 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†5:00, ††9:15 A. M., z1:25, ††3:25 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—†5:00, $6:00, †*8:00, ¶¶10:02, ‖¶10:02. (to Waterbury) A. M., ‖*11:03, †4:30, ‖¶5:01, ††6:00, ‖¶6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c8 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 648 Madison Av., c272 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. ¶Saturdays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. zParlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cAgencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. E.
*Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 47.25, d1.15, e7.45, n5.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., E.	Lv. N.Y., E.
Mauch Chunk Local	†8.40 AM	†6.50 PM
Buffalo Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.55 PM	*d1.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BERWIND, White Haven	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 355, 1231 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq., West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

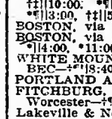
Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of China.....Sept. 5th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Sept. 19th
Empress of India.....Oct. 3d
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
Empress of China.....Nov. 28th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Manuka.....Sept. 16 Aorangi.....Oct. 14
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, end Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Pueblo, Ala., Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamer PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lvs. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45, ft E. 31st St. 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12 night. Sundays RICH. PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 31st St. 10 A. M., return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., (foot Peck Slip.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 4 P. M. Steamer WILLIAM G. PAYNE stops at foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 113, 261, 673, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 182 5th Avenue, 245 Columbus Avenue, 275 W. and 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. Resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at docks of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout, and Kingston. Orcheestra on board.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshires, Coxsackie and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from W. 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailings seven dates in August, and Adirondack.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA
Leave Pier N. 1, N. R., foot of Canal St., 5 P. M
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir, 10c. stamp. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1205 Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.30; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BOSTON, $3.00 PROVIDENCE, $2.00. JOY LINE.

DIRECT STEAMERS. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Cath'ne St.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Saturday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Po'keepsie.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured by mortgage or mortgages of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Peso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:

$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1924, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Peso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1898, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book —, page —, and with the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Successor of the Continental Trust Company, Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.

By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGAN, JULIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA H. EGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they present with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jeroloman & Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1904.

JAMES EGAN, Administrator.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. my10-1aw6m Tu

HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 15th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904.

CHARLES H. KAPPES, DAVID ANDERSON, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

JUST, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER JUST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1904. ALFRED G. EVANS, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

ERIE RAILROAD.

Niagara Falls	$8.00
Toronto	9.50
St. Louis	23.25
Shohola	1.00
Greenwood Lake	1.00

Excursion Tickets to Summer Home Resorts in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., and Pike and Wayne Counties, Penna.

Tickets on sale at 299, 1159, 1404, 261, 277, and 113 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 233, 360 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City ticket offices.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

All Water Route to CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

Free Ride in Electric Buses from Pier Walk to Steeplechase Park for holders of 25-cent combination tickets.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, } Half hour later North River, } than foot 22d St.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 4:10, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, *7:55, *8:55, *9:40, *10:40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT 75c. SEPT. 5 and Every Sunday

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

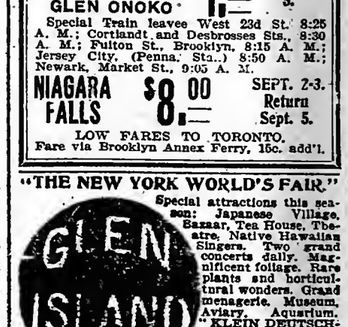
MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO $1.50 SEPT. 5.

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 SEPT. 2-3. Return Sept. 5.

LOW FARES TO TORONTO.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex Ferry, 15c. add'l.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."



Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers, Two grand Concerts daily, Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand Menagerie. Museum. Aviarium. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and other outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt & Des

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

DAVID B. HILL.

Ex-Senator HILL never did like Republicans. He has just played them a characteristic but infuriating trick by announcing his retirement from politics. He will not be Secretary of State in President PARKER'S Cabinet; he will not he anything in public life after Jan. 1 next, hut will content his soul with the honors of the private station, from which, he declares, nothing shall tempt him to depart. This is a most distressing calamity for the Republican campaign managers. The Roosevelt organs, after looking Judge PARKER over and finding him so sane and safe that they could make no use of him in the campaign, began vociferously to insist that DAVID B. HILL would be his Secretary of State if he were elected President. They would hear of no other name—HILL was the man, and with shrieks and shivers they dwelt upon the disasters which would be certain to visit this Republic if Mr. HAY had to give place to Mr. HILL. They held the ex-Senator aloft, and brandished him in the face of the voters as the chief terrible example of what a Democratic victory would bring about. Right in the middle of the campaign he puts them to the trouble of finding some other bogey. Mr. HILL eludes them, and they abuse him heartily for it.

Abuse from Republican sources has never very much disturbed his peace of mind. Some of the judgments upon his career which his announced retirement have evoked are just though severe, while others are severe without being just at all. DAVID B. HILL has been in politics for a generation, and he has held a good many offices. He has had power and opportunity. But there is not in his pockets to-day, and there never has been, one penny of the taxpayers' money wrongfully obtained. Mr. HILL has made his mistakes, but he has never yielded to a class of temptations that have been quite too much for some very distinguished political leaders of the Republican Party in New York. He was never a partner in a rag-disinfecting ring. He has never engaged in grocery transactions. When he was Governor of the State he was not a familiar figure in Wall Street. It is understood that he has maintained a modest private graveyard, hut it was by no means of such area or so bountifully stocked as the celebrated necropolis in Tioga County. While he was Governor Mr. HILL was probably not altogether out of politics, hut at least he did not put before the people of the State the scandalous spectacle of a Governor at the same time serving as Chairman of the State Committee of his party.

The Republicans and a good many Democrats disapprove of Mr. HILL'S methods in politics. We presume he has made the announcement that he will retire from politics on Jan. 1, and will accept no office, State or National, whoever may he elected President, because he felt that those who oppose him in the Democratic Party would find it easier to support Judge PARKER if he were out of the way. It is a not uncharacteristic act. If Mr. HILL has reaped honors he has also made sacrifices. This is a sacrifice. His party does not yet, and may never, understand the nature and value of the service he has rendered to it in this campaign year. It is due to him, we think, more than to any other man that the Democratic Party has been brought back to the paths of reason and safety, that it has nominated an able, sound, and strong candidate worthy of the confidence of the people, and capable of filling with distinction the high office of President. It is due to Mr. HILL that the name of HEARST was not mentioned in the New York State Democratic Convention this year. Mr. HILL made the best fight he could for a gold standard plank in the Democratic platform. He did not surrender, he was overcome and voted down in the Resolutions Committee. The impression prevailed just after the convention that he had yielded and compromised. That was not the fact.

Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, in an article published in Collier's Weekly, and Senator DANIEL of Virginia, in a letter published in the columns of our neighbor The Sun, bear testimony to the courage and determination with which Mr. HILL fought for the gold standard plank. He did not compromise—he was overborne by Western and Southern members of the committee, Democrats who have definitely cut loose from BRYAN and Bryanism, hut who made the frightful mistake of supposing that the convention could ignore the establishment of the gold standard after Mr. BRYAN had raised the issue against that declaration of the provisional platform.

Mr. HILL is not always a safe judge of campaign issues or of campaign tactics. Doubtless his severe speech against Mr. ROOSEVELT the other day was a mistake, just as the coal plank and COLER were mistakes in 1902. But he does know the politics of New York State. He knows the local leaders, and is thoroughly well informed about the weak spots in both party organizations. His ante-convention work in this State demonstrated his very great skill and effectiveness as a tactician. That is not the sum of his talents, however. Mr. HILL surprised his friends and his foes alike when he went to the United States Senate hy the remarkable ability, the readiness, the force, and the courage with which he entered into the thick of the Senate debates, holding his own and more than holding his own against the most experienced Senators of the Republican Party. The Cleveland Democrats, observing that he was one of the two or three Democratic Senators who were helpful supporters in that body of the Administration of President CLEVELAND, came very near to forgiving him all his past offending against them and their Chief.

New York politics will certainly be duller after Mr. HILL retires. Republican newspapers will feel the loss deeply, but we have no doubt that Tammany will kick up its heels in delight. Mr. HILL has rarely found it possible to get on well with the Tammany chiefs.

WHY?

The four years succeeding Gen. HARRISON'S defeat will not he soon forgotten. They stand in sharp contrast with the years of Republican administration, hoth before and after. They were four years of arrested development, of panic and distress without a parallel in American history.

These were the statements of Senator FAIRBANKS, the Republican candidate for Vice President, speaking in Vermont yesterday. In substance the situation is correctly described. What caused it? Chiefly a currency panic due to the silver legislation of the Republican Party. That party had set in operation for an indefinite period a process of buying and coining silver worth from 40 to 50 cents into legal tender silver dollars, and the Treasury was steadily and rapidly filling up with these depreciated dollars, so that repudiation of gold payments was imminent. The process was stopped hy the firmness and courage of a Democratic President, and by the act of a Democratic Congress, with the aid of some honorable Republicans, the fatal law was repealed. This is the truth about the responsibility of the two parties for the panic of 1893 and its consequences.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.

A few days ago Mr. THOMAS SCULLY, the general organizer of the International Plasterers' Union, made a frank admission as to the relation between wages and earnings in the trade he represents, which is extremely instructive. "Our men are going to win," he said. "They receive, it is true, $5.50 a day for eight hours, but their average for fifty-two weeks is not more than $11 a week."

From the point of view of the workingman who considers only his immediate interests, it may be just as well to earn $11 per week on a scale of $5.50 for an eight-hour day as to earn this much by work covering more hours on a lower scale. But there is another point of view which the wage earner cannot refnse to take without putting in jeopardy his interests as a citizen, a consumer, a payer of rent, and a participant in general prosperity. It may he assumed that $11 per week is not all the ambitious plasterer cares to earn or has use for. Obviously, however, it is all he can earn under a scale of wages which can be sustained only by restricting his average earnings to the amount named. He must be more or less continuously on strike, and hy reducing his output of work to the least amount consistent with his views of what he should earn in the time devoted to work he restricts huilding operations, discourages the improvement of real estate, makes dwellings scarcer and rents higher, so that his $11 per week is not worth as much to him as it would he if won under conditions less destructive of the general good.

To the average mechanic it might seem like a paradox to say that at lower wages he could probably materially increase his earnings, and that if liberal earnings are his objective the way to reach them is to fix the wage scale at a practicable figure and give up striking and contention. However, this is the truth, and it may be that hy reflection he will come to a realization of it.

ITALIAN COLONIES AS TYPHOID NUCLEI.

The fact that there are now about 200 recognized cases of typhoid fever in the Bronx is of serious public concern. There is warrant for believing from the local character of the outbreak that these cases are traceable hy secondary infection to those which occurred among the Italian laborers on the Jerome Park Reservoir who had established a colony near that work. As this is by no means the first time communities have suffered in this way from the establishment of industrial colonies of this character, it emphasizes the fact that such colonies, if permitted at all, should he under much better and stricter sanitary regulation than has hitherto been considered necessary.

In not recognizing the danger to be apprehended from the unsupervised colonization of more than a thousand of these immigrant workmen in the Croton Valley, the Health Department has been lax, and no amount of tardy zeal in handling the epidemic will excuse the failure to recognize it as imminent in view of the conditions established. Industrial camps of this sort are probably necessary. It should be remembered, however, that the people herded in them by the padrones live like swine, and that a site occupied by them may be polluted for years by their utter disregard of every precaution against its lasting defilement. The right to condemn and empty unsanitary dwellings, whether of one kind or another, belongs to the Board of Health, and is the one of its many high functions which should not he allowed to fall into disrepute through failure to exercise it when the public interest demands it.

Communities have a very active concern in the usual results of labor encampments, and should not allow their interests to be forgotten that those of contractors may be promoted. Such camps should be located hy the experts of the local sanitary administration, should be provided with every safeguard against soil pollution, and should he kept under daily inspection as long as they remain in use. When abandoned they should be promptly and thoroughly destroyed, their sites cleaned and sterilized, and everything possihle done to reduce the danger inseparable from them to the least expression. None of these things appears to have been done in the case of the Italian settlement near Jerome Park Reservoir. As the result it will cost the city a great deal more to stamp out the typhoid epidemic it has started than would thorough and effective precautions against its beginning.

HEDGING ON RECIPROCITY.

On Saturday last at Cambridge Senator LODGE repeated his qualified pledge of adhesion to the policy of reciprocity which is specifically and pretty emphatically demanded by tens of thousands of Repnhlicans—and all the Democrats—in New England. But Mr. LODGE'S pledge is loaded like the traditional rustic gun to "hit if the target is a deer and miss if it is a calf." He is ready to vote for reciprocity in a general way if public sentiment is sufficiently definite in demanding it, but he reserves his right to vote against any particular form of it which he finds to he a bad "bargain."

Unfortunately every plan of reasonable reciprocity that has been proposed to Mr. LODGE has seemed a bad bargain, and he has resisted it. He says he didn't like the latest treaty with Canada because it admitted free salted fish and did not admit fresh fish free, of which the salted must be made. That was a discrimination against the raw material which filled Mr. LODGE'S mind with pain and loathing, and he would have nothing to do with a treaty that contained it. It did not occur to him that the Congress of the United States might of its own motion, and without reference to any treaty, remove the duty from fresh fish and with it his objection to the treaty. Taken in connection with the fact that every reciprocity treaty negotiated by President MCKINLEY, as well as those that have been pressed hy President ROOSEVELT, has failed in the Senate, and that Mr. LODGE has acquiesced, to say the least, in their slaughter, we may form some conception of the value of Mr. LODGE'S pledges on this subject. "Sprynges to catch woodcock withal."

THE VISIT OF THE PRIMATE.

The address of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Quebec on Sunday included a passage that is interpreted as indicating the expectation that mighty changes may take place in the calculable future of immense interest to all English-speaking peoples. Such an expectation is not novel to far-seeing Englishmen. It is more than twenty years ago that Mr. GLADSTONE, then in the prime of his influence, predicted that the supremacy in industry, in trade, and in finance which had so long rested practically undisputed with the Island Kingdom would in time pass to the "kin over-sea." Doubtless the Archbishop of Canterbury does not contemplate revolutionary, but rather evolutionary, changes due to the growth of population, to the extension of opportunities, to the development of new relations and new duties among the ever-increasing millions to whom the intellectual and moral life of England is a common inheritance.

The Archbishop has the reputation in his own land of being a statesman as well as a great religious leader. He is known there for the sincerity and depth of his desire to secure the utmost harmony in sentiment and in practical action between all those of the English-speaking races who profess the same ideals and pursue like ends. It is substantially to promote this, which is not so much a policy as a great spiritual hope, that he has accepted the invitation to attend the approaching triennial convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States and to exchange counsel with the leading representatives of that Church in his capacity as the Primate of the Church of England. That his first address on this side of the ocean should be in connection with the centenary of the first cathedral of his Church established in Canada is an indication of the breadth of his interpretation of his mission, which will embrace all of common faith without regard to that political boundary of which many of us seem to make so much.

There is every reason to hope that the visit of the Archbishop will be fruitful of good results. It can hardly be otherwise in view of the character of the man and the work to which he has devoted his life. The Spectator, which speaks with particular authority in this matter, says: "The occupant of the chair of St. Augustine personifies as no one else can the most sacred part of that heritage which is held in common by the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Whatever divisions, civil and ecclesiastical, have come in long-subsequent centuries, none of them can ever forget that they received their religion from common sources, and that for many ages their life, both spiritual and secular, flowed on in one unbroken stream. Herein, with the common possession of language, literature, and law, lie influences of most potent force, if not for the ultimate rewelding of a single national life, yet for the building up of a friendship and brotherhood which, under reasonahle guidance, should attain an indissoluble strength."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Every Monday morning there appears in this and other papers, so regularly as to form almost a "department," a column, more or less, of automobile accidents more or less tragical that have occurred the day before, due, of conrse, to the fact that practically all of the new machines are used on Sunday, many of them under the guidance of men not thoroughly familiar with their manipulation and likely to be affected hy the intoxication of speed. Yesterday the lamentahle roster was diversified hy a novel accident—the sentencing at Newport of a reckless chauffeur to actual imprisonment for five days. This action, taken, according to our dispatch, because the Newport authorities have found the infliction of fines an ineffectual means for insuring the safety of their streets, will be generally acclaimed as a step in the right direction, but the hopes thns aroused have little foundation if, as at Newport, the penalty is to fall, not on the man hy fair presumption responsihle for the harm done, but upon the agent who by the same fair presumption earns his salary only by obeying that man's orders or gratifying his ascertained tastes. In this particular instance it was a MICHAEL WOODS, quite unknown to fame, who went to jail, or at least was ordered there, while nothing happened to Mr. ALPHONSE DE NAVARRO, who owned the automobile and was in it when WOODS imperiled a large section of well populated country by rushing through it late at night at the rate of thirty miles an hour. To be sure, the chauffeur deserved all he got, since he must have known that he was hreaking the law, and was nnder obligation to refrain and even to refuse to do so, hut his obligation was no greater than that of Mr. NAVARRO to make and keep it perfectly clear in the mind of his employé that he knew his duty as a good citizen and recognized the rights of others. Apparently Mr. NAVARRO had failed to do this, and not less obviously he had neglected to command and to secure a slackening of speed the moment he saw that the legal limits had been passed. Nothing at all happened to him, however. With an indirect responsibility much heavier than the direct responsibility of his chauffeur, he was not imprisoned, which would have been a really impressive punishment, and he was not fined, even by proxy, as the owners of antomohiles usually are, which would have heen at least a petty annoyance. Assuming that what, and all that, the law permitted was done in this case, the inevitable conclusion is that the law provides an unsatisfactory remedy for wrongs of this particular class—as it does for those of several other classes.

—No. 1 of Vol. I. of The Baltimore Evening Herald appeared last week. It has long been known that a new afternoon paper had a good chance of success in Baltimore, and, judging from the appearance of the first issues of The Herald, a promising effort to exploit the opportunity has been made. It has a lot of advertising and obviously intends to give the news. People who have had recent conversations with Baltimoreans disposed to frankness will smile a little when they read in The Evening Herald concerning the reconstruction of the city that "if there has been little of the helter-skelter, pell-mell huilding that is considered by some to he evidence of push and energy, there has been much planning for costly, substantial and elaborate structures, which shows a disposition to spend money in the right way, and a sturdy belief in the future of Baltimore." That is at least a neat way of describing the situation there, and the mere fact that there are other ways of doing it does not prove that The Herald is wrong or that it would accomplish more by preaching haste and denouncing a delay that may, as it says, be only wise deliberation. It might, however, have refrained from allowing a most affectionate correspondent to rehearse the ancient arguments in favor of afternoon as against morning newspapers. There is a significant place for each, and each has its sufficient superiorities to warrant existence. The deserved success of this newest of innumerahle Heralds will not decrease anybody's desire for a morning paper as good or better.

—If the ditching recently done in the Jersey meadows has, as reported, increased instead of decreasing their ontpnt of mosquitos, the lesson is, not that such work is useless, hut that it has not been done in the right way. The mosquito is not invulnerable, for it has been attacked with success in many places and a safe conclusion is that this most dangerons of all wild beasts can be banished from any region where there is a willingness to spend enough money in the execution of well-devised plans. And rarely if ever is "enough money" a large sum when considered in connection with the vastly important difference between the presence and the absence of this malignant pest. The dwellers abont the Jersey marshes should not he discouraged because $4,500 has not saved them from their immemorial trouhle. That sum may have been wasted, and it may have been worse than wasted, hut there is no doubt at all that mosquitos can be conquered or that the conquest is worth making.

Hans, the Accomplished Horse.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The accomplished stallion Hans continues to be the wonder of Berlin. Crowds gather in the neighborhood of his room—it is insulting to say stable—in the hope that they may be admitted to see this equine phenomenon. High officers of the army, veterinary surgeons, zoologists, and pedagogues come in swarms to see Hans spelling and doing his sums. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has announced his intention of examining Hans, and the owner's cup of happiness is filled by the announcement that the Kaiser himself will certainly visit this wisest horse in the Fatherland. From all quarters of the globe Herr von Osten is receiving offers for Han's services. Some offers from America mention fabulous sums.

She Didn't Know.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"Mrs. Gusohley remarked to me that it must be pleasant to be married to a clever man," said Proudley's wife.

"And what did yon say?" queried Proudley.

"I told her, of course, that I didn't know; that I had only been married once."

Testing Pa.

From The Chicago News.

Irate Parent—Stop that drumming. Didn't I tell you I wouldn't speak to you again?

Son—Yes, pa.

Irate Parent—Then what did you do it for?

Son—I wanted to see if you had told the truth.

Feminine View of It.

From Brooklyn Life.

Her Husband—I suppose a woman would have to be quite a philosopher to be indifferent to her appearance.

She—She'd have to be a lunatic.

TARIFF THE LIVE ISSUE.

Calls for Specific Pledges from the Democratic Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's TIMES anent the tariff, and the attitude of the Democratic Party thereto, is thoroughly sound and timely.

There are undoubtedly thousands of old-time Republicans, like the writer, who in the present condition of things would be willing to overlook certain very unsatisfactory elements in the Democratic platform and organization and vote for Judge Parker if convinced that he and his party were sound and sincere on certain cardinal points, and might he relied npon to take prompt and decisive action thereon, if placed in power. The tariff is one of these. As between the general and indefinite platitudes of the two platforms there is not much to choose, unless they be supplemented and energized hy definite statements of what their sponsors mean and will pledge themselves to do. The principle of protection is so firmly believed in hy the great mass of the people that the open advocates of a free trade policy have not a ghost of a chance to carry any National election, and the people take little stock in the shibboleth of "A tariff for revenue only." But a vast majority of them are strongly in favor of a more or less radical revision of the present tariff along certain lines, and particularly with regard to certain articles or classes of articles. They believe that these articles not only no longer need or merit protection, hnt that the present tariff upon them promotes monopoly, and fosters injustice, ahuse, and corruption.

Take the tariff on steel and steel products for instance. Does any one believe that these articles need tariff protection when they can he manufactured, exported, and sold abroad in successful competition with the domestio product, and at prices materially helow those that the tariff enables the trust to maintain at home? Does there longer exist a single sound reason why the steel industry should he protected against foreign competition in this country?

Now, what the people want to know is, What will be the policy of Judge Parker and his party, if placed in power, with reference to these specific matters abont which a great majority of the voters are agreed? Will they pledge themselves to reduce the tariff on steel and steel products to a point where, while yielding their proper share of revenue, it will be no longer possihle for the trust to maintain a monopoly, and to strangle business enterprise hy exacting exorhitant prices? Steel is here used only as a single instance—there are other notorious articles and classes of articles worthy of specific attention. The live question is, Does or does not the Democratic Party pledge itself to make such specific reforms?

It is perfectly safe, and not dangerously hrave, to declare that the silver issue bear is dead, after one is satisfied that there is a hullet through its heart; but what about the live tariff wolves that still roam at large? Are they to he killed or not? That is one of the questions to which the people want direct and unequivocal answers rather than glittering generalities.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Tariff" in this day's issue, you clearly mark out the course which, if they are wise, the Democratic leaders will do well to follow; they will win no votes hy paltering with the subject, and Mr. Parker should not lose sight of the fact that the voters of this country are not only adults hut thinking ones as well.

A. MULLER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my thanks for yesterday's editorial on the tariff, and may you continue along this line.

Some of us have decided to vote for Parker, chiefly on account of the iniquity of the protective tariff. But if the Democratic Party is too cowardly to face this issue we shall be at a loss how to meet the arguments of the many who are wavering or who have reluctantly decided to vote for Roosevelt, because they say they cannot trust the Democratic Party, and with us they have heen dismayed by the crowd which hitherto has flocked to Esopus, among which—as you have pointed out—there is a woeful lack of the names which we have learned to honor.

There is still time to retrieve the opportunity, hut Mr Parker can do it only hy rallying to himself what is best among Democrats and independents against the monster iniquity of the time.

Sharon, Conn., Aug. 28, 1904. S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congratulations on your tariff editorial to-day. It is the most wholesome, invigorating pronouncement on the subject that has appeared in any of the papers to date.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904. E. J. S.

Oldest Coin in the World.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—An archaeological find of the greatest interest has just been made by Pastor Lohmann, Chairman of the German Society for Scientific Research in Anatolia. During his recent journey in North Syria a coin of pure silver, excellently preserved, was offered to him, which, on examination, proved to bear a perfect Aramean inscription of Panammu Bar Rerub, King of Schamol, who reigned eight hundred years before Christ. It is the oldest known coin in the world. Up to the present the Lydians have always been regarded as the inventors of money, but this new find shows that the Semitic Arameans, who lived two centuries before the Lydians, are the oldest known coiners of money. Apart from this discovery, Pastor Lohmann found several new Hittite bas reliefs at Marach.

What Made Him a Skeptic.

From The Chicago News.

"No," said the village landlord with the sorry mug, "I don't believe in advertising."

"Yon don't!" exclaimed the hardware drummer. "Why not?"

"Because I advertised for a wife once; that is why."

"And failed to get one, eh?"

"No, I got one. That's the trouble."

BACK TO BROADWAY.

Back to dear old Gotham, weary,
After weeks of restless roaming.
How the arc lights give a cheery
Welcome to a truant's homing!
Where the skyscrapers are combing
Bright star-tresses in the gray.
Radiant spirits 'round me hover;
Never more I'll be a rover;
Streets there be the wide world over—
But there's only one Broadway.

Oh, how musical the clanging
Of the swiftly-speeding trolley!
Men are stoically hanging
To the straps, and think it jolly;
Here's no place for melancholy,
'Tis a region ever gay.
Life was such a bitter seeming,
Warp and woof were plotting, scheming;
Now of youth once more I'm dreaming
In the glamour of Broadway.

Oh, the human bHows surging
In such swinging, rhythmio motion!
And the smaller streams, converging,
Rush to mingle with the ocean.
Old Theocritus devotion
To the woodlands loved to pay;
Give to me the street enchanting,
Where fond memories are haunting,
And good-fellowships ne'er wanting—
Gotham's fairest street, Broadway.

EUGENE GEARY.

PROF. JENKS'S MISSION ENDS.

Chinese Government Impressed by His Gold Standard Arguments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 29.—Prof. Jenks of Cornell University, the Commissioner delegated hy the United States to confer with the Chinese authorities regarding the suggested introduction of the gold standard in China, left Peking yesterday on his return to America.

He has been in China since January, and has been treated with exceptional honor. His mission was purely educational and not political. With untiring patience Prof. Jenks has heen demonstrating to the Chinese the necessity of reforming their currency and the immense gain that would follow the establishment of the gold standard.

Undoubtedly his mission left its mark. The Chinese Government is beginning to realize the vital importance of the question, and it is regrettable that Prof. Jenks should be compelled to return to America when his work is only beginning, for experience teaches that between Chinese expression of approval of a reform and its actual introduction the distance often is considerable.

ERZEROUM SCHOOL DESTROYED

Fire at American Institution in Turkey Attributed to Accident.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—The American school for boys at Erzeroum has heen hurned. It is helieved the fire was started hy an accident.

This is the second American school at Erzeroum to be destroyed hy fire, the institution for girls having been hurned Jan. 10. The loss in that instance was attributed to incendiaries.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The hoys' school at Erzeroum was the property of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Secretary Barton of the hoard received a cablegram to-day announcing the loss. The origin of the fire was not stated. The school was erected about fifty years ago, hut new huildings had heen recently added. The school had accommodations for about 100 students, preparing for admission to Euphrates College.

NEW GERMAN MILITARY BRIDGE.

Secret Experiment on the Elbe at a Cost of $500,000.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Three regiments of military railroad huilders in the last few days erected a strong, wide hridge over the Elbe, in the country district near Wittenberge, capahle of bearing heavy artillery and army transport. It was torn down to-day. The experiment and the material for the hridge cost $500,000.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the country people from approaching near to the bridge and to prevent photographs of it being taken. The structure, which was perfected hy members of the General Staff, was huilt in sections that can quickly he put together. If one or more sections are destroyed by shells or by fire, others can be substituted. The bridge can be adapted to streams of varying width and depth.

Gen. von Einem, the War Minister, inspected it Saturday and pronounced it to be admirahle.

RUSSIA WILL REFUSE.

To Reject Our Proposal for Reopening of Jewish Passport Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—While Russia has not yet rejected the proposal of the United States Government for the reopening of negotiations looking to the unrestricted recognition of American passports, it is practically certain that she will decline, as she has heretofore done, to entertain the proposition, on the ground that it involves a question of purely domestic policy and that a compliance with the wishes of the United States would entail a complete change in the laws of the empire, in so far as they affect the Jews.

Upon the actual intervention of the Emperor himself would seem to rest the only possible hope of a Russian agreement even to enter into negotiations on the subject with the United States.

BATTLE SOON IN PARAGUAY.

Insurgents Not Likely to Encounter Serious Resistance.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 29.—The Paraguayan insurrectionists are actively preparing for a land attack hy foot and mounted forces. Serious resistance is not expected.

Government troops at Asuncion are freely deserting. Their rations are now reduced to three hiscuits daily. The country is almost entirely dominated by the insurgents.

MGR. GEAY AT ROME.

Bishop of Laval Decides to Submit to the Vatican.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Mgr. Geay, Bishop of Laval, one of the recalcitrants whose refusal to go to Rome brought on the recent rupture of relations between France and the Vatican, recently departed for Rome incognito for the purpose of submitting himself to the Vatican.

He has already seen the Pope and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val.

ALBERT VICKERS SHOT.

Head of British Gun Factory Wounded by Companion While Shooting Grouse.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Albert Vickers, head of the firm of Vickers's Sons & Maxim, has been accidentally shot by a companion while grouse shooting in Sutherlandshire.

His injuries are not serious.

100 FILIPINOS BURNED.

City of Binang, in Laguna Province, Destroyed by Fire.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—The City of Binang, in Laguna Province, Island of Luzon, has been destroyed hy fire. One hnndred persons perished in the flames and five thousand were rendered homeless.

The loss is estimated at $200,000. The Government is furnishing shelter and food to the people made destitute by the fire.

According to the census of 1896 Binang had a population of 7,358.

Not to be Canada's Governor General.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In reply to a telegram from The Associated Press asking for confirmation or denial of the statement, cabled from Toronto, that he would be the next Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Marlborough telegraphed to-day as follows: "I regret to say that I have no information to give." It is understood that be was never seriously considered to be a candidate for the Governor Generalship.

British Steamships in Collision.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The American steamer Mississippi, Capt. Findlay, which left Dover Aug. 26, bound west, and the British steamer Endeavor, Capt. Breckon, from San Nicolas for Belfast, were in collision to-day in Cardiff Roads. Both vessels were damaged.

Big German Sugar Factory Burned.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The largest sugar factory in Germany, named Kulmsee, near Thorn, West Prussia, was hurned last night, involving a loss of $1,250,000. The fire caused a rise in the sugar market at Hamburg of 3 cents a hundredweight.

FAIRBANKS SOUNDS A WARNING OF CALAMITY

Tells Vermonters of Hard Times If Parker Is Elected.

RECALLS THE PANIC OF 1893

Also Reminds the Green Mountain Voters That His Father Was Born in Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 29.—The Republican candidate for Vice President, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, delivered his first formal speech of the campaign here this afternoon. Large numbers of people from all parts of Windsor County and from Western New Hampshire, which is just across the Connecticut River from White River Jnnction, were present. The demonstration was arranged particularly as a welcome from the people of Windsor County to the Indiana Senator, whose father was born within its limits.

At the conclusion of a brief address hy Senator Proctor the candidate for Vice President was presented. He was enthusiastically received, and said in part:

"This spot possesses a special interest for me, for near here my father was born. He left this county in his early youth and took up the arduous work of a pioneer in the wilderness of the great Mississippi Valley, hut he retained always for this State a profound affection.

"There is something in this high latitude which leads to right thinking and right doing, for Vermont has heen invariably aligned with the best judgment and the patriotic conscience of the American people. In every crisis from the Revolution until now her sons have proved themselves worthy of their priceless inheritance. To a son of Vermont, in the lottery of fate, fell the opportunity to make forever luminous the achievements of the American Navy in the harbor of Manila.

"We have entered upon a campaign of far-reaching moment. We are to determine the policies that shall be in force and the administration which shall be in power for four years to come.

"Twelve years ago the country was in enjoyment of an unusual degree of prosperity. There was work to he had on every hand and at good wages. The farmer received remunerative prices for the products of the farm.

"In the face of all this the Democratic Party denounced 'Repnhlican prosperity as a fraud and robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few.' The people, in an unguarded moment, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, voted out of power the Republican Administration, and expressed their judgment in favor of a repeal of the McKinley law.

"The four years succeeding Gen. Harrison's defeat will not be soon forgotten. They stand in sharp contrast with the years of Republican administration, hoth before and after. They were four years of arrested development of panic and distress without a parallel in American history. Field, factory, and mine suffered alike.

"Vast armies of unemployed marched through the country, hopelessly seeking for an opportunity to work, regardless alike of either the number of hours or the rate of wage.

"In 1896 the American people resolved to return to Repnhlican administration and to Repnhlican policies. We came into power pledged to overthrow the Democratic tariff law and to enact in lieu of it a genuine protective measure.

"President McKinley, realizing full well the public needs, convened Congress as speedily as possihle after his Inauguration to carry out our pledge. Months were spent in an exhaustive consideration of the entire subject, and in due time we put upon the statute books the Dingley law.

"The Republican Administration and this measure gave confidence to the country. Fires were started in the great industrial centres. A profitable market was created for the products of the farms of Vermont, New Hampshire, and elsewhere. Prosperity returned and spread her blessings among all sections and all peoples within the ample limits of the Republic.

"Three years ago our great and beloved leader in the National contests of 1896 and 1900 fell at his post of duty. His successor has since then administered our National affairs with conspicuous ability.

"Business has heen active in the market places. Industry has flourished and the farmer has prospered in an unusual degree. Prosperity has not been confined to limited areas, but has extended throughout the country. It has not been restricted to a few, but has been enjoyed by the many.

"Domestic trade has heen expanded to proportions never before attained, and our exports have reached the highest figures in our history. In short, the past three years have been years of commercial growth, of domestic peace, and of expanding power.

"As in 1892, the Democratic Party now denounces 'protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few,' and pledges itself to overthrow the Dingley law through a revision and reduction of the tariff. What will be the result of such a policy? We will find a most conclusive answer in the four years of the last Democratic Administration."

Senator Fairbanks boarded the northbound train leaving here at 4:40 this afternoon on his return to the West. He is engaged to speak at Marion, Kan., on Thursday. He proposes to return immediately to New England, and will participate in the Maine campaign. Afterward he will speak in New York State.

Col. Albert Clarke, Secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, has made an arrangement whereby the Senator is to deliver an address before the annual dinner of the club in Boston. The date of the dinner has not been set.

FIGHTS FEVER WITH COPPER.

Capital Calls In Government Aid Against Typhoid Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The infection with typhoid germs of the water taken from the Potomac in the reservoirs that supply Washington has led to the determination on the part of the District authorities to make a test of the copper sulphate solution discovered by Dr. George T. Moore and Karl F. Kellerman, bacteriologists of the Department of Agriculture, for the destruction of algae and disease germs in water.

The District Commissioners to-day made the formal request on the Secretary of Agriculture to aid in the matter. Since the announcement six months ago of the discovery it has been used with success in several large cities, among them being Indianapolis, Butte, Mon.; Springfield, Mass., and Baltimore. In every place where it was tried the copper solution was an instant success.

A few weeks ago there was an alarming spread of dipbtheria fever in Indianapolis. Dr. Moore was requested to try his method, and the result was apparent from the first day. The authorities at Butte spent over $1,000,000 in the effort to suppress the disease, hut their work was without effect. Dr. Moore was called upon, and his methods succeeded in effecting a remedy.

Baltimore a few weeks ago was threatened with a typhoid fever epidemic, and Dr. Moore was called upon for assistance. A letter on file in the department states that his method worked the desired results.

The conditions in Washington are different from these cities named. There it was an easy matter to hang a bag of copper sulphate from the stern of a rowboat and move back and forth over the reservoirs. Here the water of the river is continually being contaminated, and one use of the solution would be effective but for a short time. Every gallon of water coming in at the intake would bring additional germs of disease.

Dr. Moore will go to Mt. Savage, the village in Maryland where the infection is supposed to originate, and make a survey of the situation, to see if the solution can be used to disinfect the waters, ponds and streams in the vicinity or the water that flows into the Potomac must be cleansed and kept clean.

SEA DOGS MAKE 1,000 LEAGUES OF TROUBLE

Kroonland Passengers Take Sides as to Pets Aboard.

LITTLE TO-TO STARTED WAR

Then Mr. Van der Velde's Retriever Wanted a Stroll, Too—Willie Coburn's Heinie in the Mix-Up.

The Red Star liner Kroonland arrived yesterday from Antwerp after a stormy voyage of nine days over smooth seas, in gentle breezes, and under blue skies. The atmospheric disturbances were evolved wholly from the liner's passenger list, and a party of seagoing doge was responsible for the troubles. These who figured as storm centres were Algernon Boyesen, son of the author, and Mrs. Boyesen; the Rev. Dr. J. N. Blanchard of Trinity Church, Boston, and his wife; Willie Coburn, jockey for Baron Weinberg of Germany, and Mrs. Willie; Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. W. Palmer of Chicago, and Emile Van der Velde, a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

The Red Star Line ships boast accommodations for canine passengers. They have, as Purser Chrisstoffels puts it, "cages big enough for lions," in the deckhouse, aft, which shelters the steering gear. "Why, there was a wolf in one of the kennels one trip," said a steward, after the Kroonland was safely in, "but the biggest kennel on this trip wasn't big enough for the littlest dog. The first day out from Dover the trouble began, and it kept on getting worse and worse. There were six dogs, and each dog made as much worry as six people."

The first sign of impending hostilities manifested itself shortly before the Kroonland began her voyage. When Mrs. Palmer came aboard at Antwerp To-To was tucked under her arm—To-To, the prettiest, fluffiest little piece of prize-winning dogflesh to be found in a month of new moons. To-To went to the Palmer cabin with her mistress. Soon there followed aboard Mr. Van der Velde with a magnificent retriever of goodly size tagging along behind him. After the Belgian arrival came Willie Coburn leading Heinie, Mrs. Coburn's dachsbund, which looked like a link of wienerwurst.

At Dover Mr. and Mrs. Boyesen, who had engaged passage on another boat, but had changed to the Kroonland when they learned the canine comforts on that vessel, came aboard with two blue ribbon black spaniels, Lolott and Pompon, and an English hull pup, London Boy. Back to the kennels with Willie Coburn's Heinie they went. The second day out To-To managed to escape for a stroll. The Belgian retriever happened to pass at the same time. They met on the forward deck, and the big Belgian made a grab for Mrs. Palmer's pet. It was well the pet dodged. Her frightened yelp brought her mistress, and To-To lived to tell the tale.

The chance encounter opened the eyes of Mr. Van der Velde and the jockey. They discovered that the room in which their dogs were imprisoned was outrageously hot. A steward, passing, averted an open declaration of mutiny by hustling To-To and her assailant to the steering room.

Mrs. Boyesen, who was a looker-on, did not attempt to conceal her conviction that it "served To-To right." She was sure "that little snap of a dog was no more entitled to the freedom of the ship than Lolott and Pompon." Right then and there Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Boyesen quit speaking. As the day wore on they gathered about them sympathizers, and the first cabin soon was taking sides.

The very next day To-To was seen in Mrs. Palmer's cabin again. The news spread over the ship in an instant. In two more instants Mr. Boyesen was on the promenade deck leading London Boy, and Willie Coburn appeared in the offing with Heinie in leash. Capt. Doxrud ordered Mr. Boyesen to have London Boy taken below. Mr. Boyesen's retort was unparliamentary. Mr. Coburn ranged alongside, and for a moment things looked squally. Finally both dogs vanished.

Talk of "partiality" began to be heard. There were various insurrections and numerous stolen canine outings, all of which were cut short. The passengers declared fealty to one or the other faction. Mrs. Coburn declared that some deckhand had been feeding Heinie on cheese. This was denied by the entire ship, and the war went on.

When the Kroonland tied up at the Red Star dock yesterday and the passengers said their farewells, many partings were tearless.

SAY HOSPITAL IS ALL RIGHT.

Old Directors of the Sydenham Meet—Court Investigation.

The Board of Directors of the Sydenham Hospital on East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street met last night to consider the charges made against the institution by four physicians, ex-members of the medical staff, in a petition to the State Board of Charities for the annulment of the hospital's charter. The meeting was held in the dispensary building, and was attended by all of the members of the old Board of Directors. After its close President William L. Spiegelberg said:

"The Directors took up these charges, one by one, as they have appeared in the newspapers—this being our only knowledge of them—and we find that they are absolutely untrue and unfounded. We have shown several disinterested persons through the hospital and they all agree with us that the place is clean and sanitary.

"We wish it to be clearly understood that we court the fullest inspection of the hospital by any one, and particularly by the State Board of Charities. We desire the public to know that it is what we claim it to be. As to fighting the case, we will do that when the proper time comes.

"We would like to know why these charges were not brought before the Directors when the irregularities existed, if they did exist. Nothing was ever said about them."

WEDDING SASH A DEATH NOOSE

Woman Seventy Years Old Hangs Herself with Treasured Memento.

Mrs. Elizabeth Renoss, seventy years old, of 79 Grace Street, Jersey City, committed suicide some time Sunday night by banging herself to a hook in the wall of her room. In lieu of a rope she used a white silk sash that she had worn at her wedding. This sash she had carefully preserved.

"It is all I have left to remind me of my wedding day," she told Mrs. Russ, a neighbor, two weeks ago, "and if I am found dead some day I want you to see that it is buried with me. I have no children, no relatives, and nothing left to live for."

It was Mrs. Russ who discovered the old woman's death. She will see that the request is carried out. She says that Mrs. Renoss had been very despondent since the death of her husband, four years ago. After his death she was obliged to support herself by doing washing for neighbors.

IRISH LEAGUE MEETS TO-DAY.

Mayor McClellan to Welcome Members —Many Prominent Speakers.

Nearly 3,000 delegates and alternates are expected to assemble in the Lexington Avenue Opera House when the second annual convention of the United Irish League of America begins its sessions there at 10 o'clock this morning. The President of the organization, John F. Finerty of Chicago, met several of the delegates in the Hoffman House last night and arranged for the meetings, which are to continue for two days. Mayor McClellan will welcome the members. All of the galleries are to be open to the public.

Among those who have come here for the gathering are four Irish leaders of the British Parliament, John E. Redmond, Patrick O'Brien, A. C. Donelson, and T. Conor O'Kelly. The prominent members who are to speak during the convention are Archbishop Farley and Auxiliary Bishop Cusack of the Roman Catholic Church, Supreme Court Justices O'Brien, McCall, Keogh, and Fitzgerald, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Thomas Addis Emmet, T. St. John Gaffney, Corporation Counsel Delany, and President Haffen of the Bronx.

GIRL'S LAUGH INFECTIOUS.

Whole Car Followed Suit Until Miss Cutler Fainted—Hysteria.

When Rose Cutler, nineteen years old, of 237 Monroe Street, boarded an east-bound Twenty-third Street car at Eighth Avenue last night, she was smiling broadly. When the car was nearing Seventh Avenue, Miss Cutler began to laugh. In a minute half a dozen people standing and sitting near her began to laugh too.

By the time the car reached Seventh Avenue Miss Cutler was giggling, all the women in the car were snickering, all the men were laughing outright, the conductor was neglecting his fares, and the motorman was having a hard time to run his car.

At Fifth Avenue two men laughed so hard that they fell to the street in getting off the car. The laughing came to a sudden end at Fourth Avenue, when Miss Cutler fell to the floor of the car in a swoon. Two men who realized the situation carried the young woman from the car and summoned an ambulance. Miss Cutler was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said she was suffering from hysteria.

FRITZI SCHEFF'S NEW OPERA.

Musical Version of "She Stoops to Conquer" Produced at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The Euclid Avenue Opera House was thronged to-night with a large and enthusiastic audience to witness the first performance of Fritzi Scheff in her new comic opera, "The Two Roses."

The music is well worthy of the prima donna, who received an ovation at the close of the performance. Louis Harrison, as droll as ever, is prominent in her support, as is Roland Cunningham, an English tenor, who made his first appearance in this country.

No hint of the character of the new opera had been divulged, and some surprise was caused when it turned out to be an operatic version of Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," with Miss Scheff as a French girl, Rose Decourcelle, a part patterned after Kate Hardcastle.

"THE DICTATOR" HERE AGAIN.

Collier in Davis Comedy Warmly Received at the Criterion.

William Collier has come back to the Criterion Theatre. "The Dictator," which ran some three or four months last Spring, met with a hearty reception last night. The Criterion was crowded last night and there was a laugh for every minute.

Louise Allen has the same part of the tropical beauty who prefers the dagger to the divorce court. Jack Barrymore, who had to do the work of three men and takes drinks in proportion, is swaggeringly funny. His forgetfulness of the name of the fluid that is sold in saloons gets the same hilarious roar this month that it got in April and May.

The company is the same that Collier had with him last season. "The Dictator" will stay but a short time this Fall. There will be an extra matinée next Monday afternoon.

A NEW SHAW PLAY.

"How He Lied to Her Husband" Written for Arnold Daly.

With the revival of "Candida" this season, Arnold Daly and Winchell Smith will offer another novelty through the production of a new Shaw play, the scenario of which has just reached Mr. Daly. The play is a one-act piece, to be put on with "The Man of Destiny," is entitled "How He Lied to Her Husband,' and is dedicated, in Shaw's characteristic manner, "Written Expressly for Arnold Daly and Candida Enthusiasts."

The characters are Americans, and it has not been disclosed yet what American foible Mr. Shaw has had fun with. One character is a Wall Street man. The play does not deal with the current questions of the day, but is strictly a play and has a love story in it.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

"Thou Shalt Not Kill" was played at the Third Avenue Theatre last night. There is never a moment of dullness from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Villainy is finally laid low and virtue triumphs. The big crowd liked "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

***

Lottie Williams in "Only a Shop Girl" was the attraction at the New Star Theatre last night.

***

In "The Female Detectives" the Russell Brothers are at the Metropolis Theatre this week. Charles A. Taylor, author of this play, has produced something which can satisfy the most insatiable reader of detective stories.

***

Nat Wills, in "A Son of Rest," is at the West End Theatre.

***

Henry Lee, the impersonator, is Keith's headliner now. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane present "Christmas on the Island."

***

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Mazzella's trained cockatoos have the first place on the programme. Kelly and Asbby do an acrobatic specialty.

***

"The Climbers" was seen at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday. Eleanor Barry and George Soule Spencer were specially engaged for two leading roles.

***

The stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-first Street Theatre are giving this week "Men and Women," one of the latest plays written by H. C. De Mille and David Belasco.

***

New moving figures and new waxen figures are to be seen at the Eden Musée this week.

***

There is one more week of the roof garden season. Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens and the Aerial Theatre both will close Saturday night. "A Little of Everything" moving to the Broadway and the Paradise vaudeville show being transferred to the Victoria Theatre.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Helene Frederick has been engaged for the prima donna rôle in "The Isle of Spice" at the Majestic Theatre. Her first appearance in it will be to-morrow night.

***

Sam Collins, who was to have played the principal comedy part in "The Royal Chef" next Thursday, is ill in Chicago. Dave Lewis will take the part of Heinrich Lemphauser. Lewis has essayed several German character parts.

***

Eva Tanguay is the newest star. She will begin her tour in "The Sambo Girl" next Monday. She was with Frank Daniels in "The Office Boy" last season.

***

"The Rogers Brothers in Paris," the new musical comedy in which Gus and Max Rogers are to appear this season, was presented in Buffalo last night for the first time. The piece will come to the New Amsterdam Theatre next Monday, and will stay there throughout the Fall.

***

When Otis Skinner makes his début as "The Harvester" at the Lyric Theatre on Oct. 3 in his brother's translation of Jean Richepin's dramatic idyl, "Le Chemineau," he will be supported by George Clarke as Master Pierre. Walter Lewis will take the part of Tony.

The Biggest Theatre Party.

The largest theatre party ever given has been arranged by the American Bankers' Association. It will be held at the Knickerbocker Theatre Thursday and Friday nights, Sept. 15 and 16, when Lulu Glaser in her new comic opera, "A Madcap Princess," will be the attraction. The committees of the Bankers' Association has arranged to have the exclusive use of the theatre on the nights mentioned.

STRICKEN CIGARMAKER'S SIGHT COMES AND GOES

Doctors Especially Interested in Morris Braun's Odd Case.

ALTERNATE HOPE AND DESPAIR

Exasperating Cloud Follows Intermittent Vision, and Its Torture Is Telling on the Patient.

No matter what anguish strikes Morris Braun, the cigarmaker who suddenly became blind while sitting at his bench in his workshop on the Bowery on Saturday last, and who fluctuates between hope and despair at Bellevue Hospital because at one moment he can see a little and at almost the next can see nothing, he will receive about the best attention that local medical skill can give. All of those who have seen the man suffer sincerely hope that he will be cured.

Braun is not of a nervous or hysterical temperament, but is, in fact, rather phlegmatic and patient; yet the peculiar turn which his malady has taken is plainly telling on him. The expression of his face, more than anything which he says or does, show his suffering, and has spurred the physicians who have his case in charge to do their utmost to try to keep the obscuring cloud away.

It was blindness black as ink which overtook him while at work. In this darkness he remained enshrouded after he had been taken to Bellevue, and so remained until Sunday morning.

On Sunday morning Braun impulsively sat up on his cot. He had evidently dozed a little. First, looking furtively about the room, he glared steadily at the window and the light which was streaming in through it. A smile illumined his countenance. His nurse, who was near him, tiptoed to his side.

"I can see! I can see!" she heard him whisper.

When the nurse spoke to him he said that he could see the buildings across the street, could see the red brick, could see the sun's gleam on the tin roofs of the lower structures. He wanted to know if his wife had arrived yet. Then when she came he could not distinguish her face. Complete darkness had set in for him again.

He had almost the same experience again yesterday morning. When the dawn had merged into the full light of day he said again that he saw the light streaming in through the window near him. This time the physician attending him was at hand. In order to see whether it was a sight of his mind rather than of his eyes the doctor stuck up two fingers before him.

"How many fingers have I raised?" he asked.

"Two," answered Braun confidently.

The smile on the physician's face told answer to those who were near. Braun could see.

This fluctuation of the patient's sight is taken by the physicians as at least a reason for hope. The doctors call his trouble toxic amaurosis, or blindness resulting from poisoning.

Eye specialists were immediately telegraphed and telephoned for. Several of them arrived at the bedside of the man yesterday afternoon. One of them is a professor at Cornell University. What they determined was not made public, but it is certain that Braun's case will be closely watched, and that he will get the benefit of the most advanced ideas in the treatment of his case.

Braun's wife has been at her husband's bedside a good deal, although she has not happened to be fortunate enough to be there when he had his spells of vision.

URCHIN HELD UP SOUND BOAT.

Friendly Life Preserver Disdained by Kite Flier In River.

A little ragged urchin, who fell overboard while flying his kite down by the waterfront at East Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, furnished the passengers on the Sound steamboat Puritan with fun and excitement. The big sidewheeler was hove to while the officers attempted to rescue the youngster, but he would have none of their aid and swam, unassisted, to the shore.

The little fellow was not more than eleven years old. As he backed along the street, he struck the string piece and in a second was in the water. When he again rose to the surface he was somewhat scared, but still clung to the kite string.

The Puritan was passing not a hundred feet away, and many of the passengers and some of the officers saw the youngster fall overboard. The tide was running by so fast that it seemed a man's job to swim in it, and it looked as if the boy would be carried out into the middle of the river.

The Puritan was stopped at once, and one of the pilots ran out of the pilot house with a lifebelt in his hands, while the passengers crowded to the rails shouting and pointing to the spot where the little fellow had gone over.

As soon as the youngster rose to the surface he took his kite string in his teeth and started to swim. The noise of the passengers on the steamboat caused him to turn, and when he saw the officer about to throw the lifebelt he made a disdainful gesture which aroused a thunder of applause that lasted until he was back in the zone of safety.

WAITRESS CAPTURES BOYS.

Capt. Cottrell Says He Wants Some Policemen Like Miss Barry.

Miss Norah Barry, a waitress, who lives at 434 West Thirty-seventh Street, was complimented by Capt. Cottrell in the Tenderloin Station last night for her clever capture of two boys, one of whom she says snatched a bundle from a woman riding in an east-bound Fourteenth Street car. The boys said that their names were Harry Rich and Isaac Goldman.

Miss Barry was a passenger in the car, and when it was near Fifth Avenue, she says, Rich boarded the car, snatched a bundle from a woman passenger, and jumped off. Miss Barry followed. At the corner he was joined by Goldman, she says, and passed the bundle to him. They started to run north and the girl after them, keeping out of their sight. They slowed down to a walk, and Miss Barry overtook them at Nineteenth Street. Then she grabbed each of the boys by the collar.

The boys began to struggle, but Miss Barry held on, and Detective Lehr, who was near at hand, placed the boys under arrest. The bundle was found to contain six combs, worth about $1. The boys were charged with petty larceny and sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

"I wish every man was as good a citizen as you are," said Capt. Cottrell to Miss Barry. "I wish there were some women like you on the police force."

BICYCLE POLICEMAN HURT.

Thrown from Wheel Under Car Fender —Was Chasing Auto.

William Schneider of 21 Leroy Street, a bicycle policeman attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, was thrown from his wheel last night while chasing an automobile and fell under the fender of a car which was just behind him. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from painful, but not serious, injuries.

Schneider was at Fifty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue when he saw a large red automobile going at what he thought was a higher rate of speed than is permissible, and he gave chase. At Sixty-fifth Street his wheel struck some small obstacle and he was thrown in front of the approaching car. Schneider was pushed along by the fender for some distance and finally rolled under it.

EARLY BY NAME, EARLY TO WED

Marrying Jersey Justice Has a Pun for His Breakfast.

Justice of the Peace Frank P. Lehane had just taken a seat at the breakfast table yesterday when the doorbell rang. He opened the street door and found a man and a woman waiting outside. The man, without waiting for a question, announced that he and the woman wished to be married.

"A little early for a wedding, isn't it?" asked the Justice.

"Oh, I have been early all my life," said the man. "I am John W. Early, thirty-six years old. I am a theatrical man, I live at Asbury Park, and I have been married once before."

His companion said she was Mrs. Pearl May Tormle, thirty years old, of 1,276 Sheffield Street, Chicago. She also said she had been married twice before.

The Justice said that the third time really ought to be very lucky, and thereupon acted upon his suggestion.

SOCIETY IN TABLEAUS.

Leading Newport Residents to Take Part in Charity Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—There will be nine tableaus in the entertainment to be given at the Casino Theatre Wednesday night for the benefit of the District Nursing Fund of the Newport Hospital and the Presentation Day Nursery of New York. The committee in charge, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mrs. Blair Fairchild, announce the following programme:

"Les Infants Jardiniere," (Gobelin tapestry,) "A Picnic," by Morland; "A Wedgewood Plaque," by Flaxman; "Invocation to the Night," "La Vie des Boulevards," "Miss Farren," by Sir William Lawrence; "Chinese Embroidery," "A Venetian Comedienne," and a bunting scene. In addition to the tableaus Gustave Borde, the French tenor, will sing.

In "A Wedgwood Plaque" the posers will be Blair Fairchild, Miss Moran, and Miss Helen Brice; in "The Picnic," Miss Sallie Thayer, Miss Rosamund Street, Miss Alice Blight, and Miss Cynthia Roche will impersonate the women. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig will appear in "A Venetian Comedienne" as an Italian dancer, and will be assisted by a number of pickaninnies; "Miss Farren" will be represented by Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman. Harry S. Lehr will be the central figure of the Chinese picture, and Mr. P. F. Collier, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, and Miss Bancroft will be prominent in the bunting scene. In "La Vie des Boulevards" Mrs. James V. Parker; Viscomte de Chambrun, Count Sana, Louis S. Bruguiere, and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier will be groups. There has been a large sale of seats. The artistic success of the performance is assured by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing of Boston have arranged the groupings, and made the most lifelike reproductions possible of the celebrated pictures to be presented. A large number of supper parties will be given at the Casino grill rooms after the tableaus.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This is the last week of the Summer season, and by next Monday many will have returned from the Summer resorts and will have settled in the suburbs or at their country places for the late Autumn and early Winter. The invitations to the reception at Baltusrol are out, the date being Sept. 5. A number of fashionable women will act as patronesses.

***

The passengers listed on the Cedric, sailing Friday from Liverpool, include, among others, James Stillman, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, and the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and Miss Marie Louise Gibson of Tuxedo have returned from a month's visit at the Californian Summer resorts.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and their family, who spent the Summer at Narragansett Pier, have gone to Lake Mohonk for the Autumn.

***

To-morrow will bring the wedding in St. Peter's Church, Freehold, N. J., of Miss Agnes Remsen Vredenburgh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vredenburgh of New York and Freeboid, to Dr. Albertus Adair Moore of this city. The ceremony will take place at 2 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents in Brinckerhoff Avenue.

***

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who has been abroad all Summer, is not expected to return until October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and their family are expected to return from the Adirondacks in about six weeks.

***

The date of the wedding of Miss Helen Phipps and Bradley Martin, Jr., has been set down for Nov. 2 at Beaufort Castle. Frederick Townsend Martin will be best man.

***

Mrs. Setb Barton French is at Barton Lodge, Hot Springs of Virginia, where she has remained a great part of the Summer. The season at Hot Springs will begin in September. Mrs. Walker Fearn, who returned from abroad a few weeks ago, is with her daughter, Mrs. French.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron are visiting in the Berkshires for a short time before returning to England.

***

Capt. and Mrs. Glen Collins are with Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck in Paris.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham Murray, who are in town, are booked to sail for England this week.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon to-day, and dinners were given to-night by Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.

Baron Reinhardt Bachofen Von Echt and Miss Alice Pfizer, who are to be married next Monday, obtained the marriage license to-day, going together to the City Clerk's office. Miss Pfizer gave her full name as Alice Marguerite Henrietta Pfizer, daughter of Charles and Anna (Habsch) Pfizer of Brooklyn, age twenty-one, and born in Brooklyn. Baron Von Echt gave his name as Reinhardt Bachofen Von Echt, age twenty-seven, occupation land owner, birthplace Vienna, and his parents as Carl Adolf and Albertine (Bosch) Bachofen Von Ecbt. The wedding will take place at Linden Gate, the residence of the late Henry G. Marquand, which the Pfizers have rented.

Mrs. George H. Norman and Mrs. Hugh K. Norman will go to Rome for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Belmont will leave Newport Wednesday for Hempstead, L. I., where they will give a large dinner Saturday evening. They will return next week for the Horse Show.

Miss Janet Fish is the guest of Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

A. Muller Ury is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Havemeyer, Jr.

Count Maurice de Perigny of Paris is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer at Rosevale.

Mr. Lawrence L. Gillispie is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen.

William Bramwell's Three Roles.

William Bramwell, who is appearing in "Captain Barrington" at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week, took three parts last night. Charles Richman had the same play at the Manhattan Theatre last Winter, and he was both Captain Barrington and Captain Fielding, two long-separated brothers. Bramwell, however, has gone him one better. Yesterday Herbert Keene, who was to play George Washington, suddenly became ill, and upon a call for volunteers, Brawell, the star of the company, spoke first. He got three men's applause last night.

The
Burnham & Phillips
standard of high class made to order work cannot fail to interest you. If you study economy or desire dependable work—otherwise go to the other shops. Fall and winter fabrics on exhibition.
Early orders solicited.
The finest and most progressive plant of its kind.
119 & 121 Nassau St.
Custom Tailoring Only.

WOULD RECOVER $100,000 LOST IN COLORADO FUEL

Says H. Sellers McKee's Son Told Him of Morgan-Gates Deal.

NOW SUTTON CHARGES FRAUD

Allegheny Man Tells How He Bought Shares on a Falling Market and Waited for a Rise.

An action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Rhoades Shinbury Sutton of Allegheny, Penn., against A. Hartupee McKee of this city, wherein Mr. Sutton seeks to recover the sum of $100,000 which he alleges was lost in the purchase of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, due to alleged false and fraudulent misrepresentations made to him by Mr. McKee.

The complaint charges that on or about April 20, 1902, the defendant "falsely, fraudulently, and deceitfully represented and stated to the plaintiff" that there existed between John W. Gates and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. an understanding wherein the latter bound itself to purchase a controlling interest in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Gates paying for each share of stock the sum of $130. Gates, it was claimed, had guaranteed to J. P. Morgan & Co. that he would purchase enough stock of the Colorado company in the open market to secure a controlling interest in the company, and to deliver the same to the Morgan firm at $130 per share.

To this end, the complainant declares, it was represented to him by the defendant that a pool had been formed by John W. Gates and others to buy the stock in the open market, in which the father of the defendant, H. Sellers McKee, was interested to the amount of $500,000.

The plaintiff further alleges that the defendant told him he was the owner of 6,000 shares of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, for which he had paid $106 per share, and urged him, the plaintiff, to buy the stock wherever he could, as the market price would shortly increase, and that he would tell him when to sell with great profit.

The plaintiff then ordered his broker to buy the stock at market prices, commencing on April 21, when he secured 100 shares at $108, and continuing until June 23, when he secured another 100 shares at $91.50 per share, making 1,000 shares in all, the price of the stock having meantime fallen in the open market to the figures last paid.

On Aug. 1 of that year William Sutton asserts that Mr. McKee told him Charles Gates, a son of John W. Gates, had acquired control of the stock, acting for the pool, whereupon the plaintiff purchased an additional 500 shares, paying $90.50 per share, and then having deposited as margins with various brokers cash and other securities to the value of over $100,000. The market price then, the plaintiff avers, continued to fall, and unable to deposit further margins, his brokers sold him out under the rule. William J. Dewey of 290 Broadway is the plaintiff's attorney.

SIXTY-NINTH'S FAMILY ROW.

Too Many Votes Cast for Captain, So Duffy Put Men in Uniform.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in electing a Captain of Company G of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, and no little hard feeling has been engendered among the members owing to the fact that four ballots were taken before any election was had.

Edward Duffy is the Colonel of the Regiment, and his son, John E. Duffy, was formerly Captain of Company G. The company has been left without a Captain owing to the promotion of Capt. Duffy to the rank of Major. First Lieut. Bernard F. Cummings and Second Lieut. James E. Dillon are the rival candidates.

The third ballot was taken last night. When the votes were counted it was found that sixty-two votes had been cast, though there were only sixty men present, and this ballot was also declared null. It was stated by some of Lieut. Cummings's friends that a private named James Whiteman was brought from Bellevue Hospital in a carriage on Friday, Saturday, and again last night in order that he might cast his vote for Lieut. Dillon.

It was also charged by Lieut. Cummings's friends that a letter signed by fifteen names was being circulated among the members of the company, in which Lieut. Cummings was attacked, but that three of the men whose names are signed to the letter are in Ireland, one is dead, and five who were at the armory last night said that they had never signed it and knew nothing of it.

A fourth ballot was ordered shortly after 11 o'clock last night which resulted in the election of Lieut. Cummings by a vote of 27 to 24. In order to prevent outsiders from voting, Capt. Duffy ordered all the men to put on their uniforms, which they did, including the man who was taken from Bellevue Hospital in a carriage.

IN THE SHOPS.

In steins and beakers to accompany the festive Welsh rabbit spread there are many varieties that are inexpensive. One of the best of these for a low price is the beaker. These are the tall cups without handles, sometimes improperly called steins. This particular style is of a cream colored pottery, with a design on one side in blue, a jolly German student. They are 25 cents apiece. Similar beakers not ornamented cost 20 cents each.

***

Good sized blue and gray steins, without covers, and with different German mottoes on the outside also cost 25 cents. A smaller blue and gray stein, with a cover and with lettering and other decorations, costs 50 cents, and there are tiny steins with lettering which cost 15 cents.

***

There are always those sets of six blue and white bowls in a pretty design and costing 85 cents for the nest. They range from a big shallow bowl down to a bread and milk size.

***

Orange sets are among the latest to come in cases. There have been Welsh rabbit sets for some time, with the plates and dish in a big case shaped like a cheese. The case for the fruit set is an enormous orange, lined, and with a dozen plates in the lower part and the dish in the cover. There are designs of oranges and green leaves. A set will cost $19.50.

***

So will a tomato set, with a big tomato, case and plates and dish decorated with designs of the fruit. There is a deep dish with the set and other dishes, an oblong platter and a shallower dish, if one makes up a set without the case. A dozen plates cost $13, and an orange dish, which has a perforated edge, will cost $3.

***

From the glass and pottery shops, to say nothing of the silversmith's, it would seem that all the world was devoted to the cocktail. There is infinite variety in the styles of glasses and bottles which make up sets. One of these has a persistent red cherry in the glass. All are of white glass, standing with the bottle, in the centre, on a long narrow metal tray. There have been other glasses decorated with cherries in the natural fruit design, but these have the single maraschino cherry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Perdicaris' own story

This exclusive account of Perdicaris' experiences in the Morocco fastness and his tale of the wrongs of the patriot Raissuli (*who had been chained to a wall for four years, by the Sultan*) make a double story that beats the imaginings of romantic fiction.

RALPH CONNOR'S New Serial
THE PROSPECTOR
At last a sincere, vigorous story, powerful for good, which goes right straight to the heart.

SIDE-STEPPING THE VICE PRESIDENCY
by
Congressman J. Adam Bede.

GOLDEN RULE JONES, on the Ideal City.
His last message to the people he loved.

Nine Great Stories. Ten Interesting Articles.
The September number is now on newsstands.
10c a copy. $1.00 a year.
Get your copy early.

LESLIE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

VERGILIUS
A NEW NOVEL
By IRVING BACHELLER
Author of "Eben Holden".

This book will be a revelation to the thousands of readers of "Eben Holden." Mr. Bacheller has made a great departure from his former stories of rural life, going back to scenes in Rome and Judea in the Augustan age. The story is of thrilling, dramatic interest, and culminates in a depiction of the Nativity—a wonderful climax, full of reverence and power.

HARPER & BROTHERS

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Louis Meyers.

Louis Meyers, founder of the kid glove house of Louis Meyers & Son, died of heart disease on Sunday at the Grand Hotel in the Catskills. Born in Bavaria about seventy-five years ago, Mr. Meyers came to America at an early age, and, having learned the glove trade, engaged in business on his own account in 1864 at Broadway and Chambers Street. Later he established factories in Germany and Gloversville, N. Y.

Besides a son, who is associated in the business, Mr. Meyers leaves a widow and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Pamlico Apartments, Central Park West, and the interment will be in Salem Fields, L. I.

George W. Cummings.

George W. Cummings, Vice President of the American Press Association, died suddenly on Sunday at Banff, Northwest Territory, while on his way from his home in Los Angeles, California, to New York. Mr. Cummings was born near Terre Haute, Ind., in 1848, and was graduated from Indiana State University in 1872. He engaged in journalism, was one of the founders of the American Press Association, and in his later years was identified with a number of business undertakings. He will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery here.

Obituary Notes.

Vice Admiral W. R. ROLLAND, Royal Navy, retired, died in London yesterday. He was born in 1817. Admiral Rolland received a gold medal from the United States Government for saving part of the crew of the United States brig Somers, upset off the Island of Sacrificios, on the west coast of Mexico.

JOSEPH WOLF died on Sunday night at his home on Washington Street, Orange, after a short illness. He was fifty-six years old, and is survived by a widow, a son, a daughter, and several grandchildren. Mr. Wolf belonged to several lodges.

Auto Knocked Her Senseless.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 29.—Miss Lizzie McNamy, a dressmaker whose home is in Newark, was knocked down by an automobile here last evening about dusk and was left unconscious by the roadside. She was found by R. R. Denman of 58 Johnson Avenue, Newark, and his wife, who were on their way home in their automobile. Her injuries are not serious.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—No well-defined storm centre on the weather map this evening. An area of high pressure is advancing east across the upper lake region, its front having reached Western New England. Pressure is low in the Southwest and generally over the plateau region.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Tuesday and Wednesday, except along the east Gulf Coast, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, where local showers are probable. There will also be light local rains followed by fair weather in the lower Ohio Valley.

The temperature will rise in the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. It will be somewhat cooler in the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh north, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh south, on the Great Lakes fresh east to northeast, diminishing.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair and continued cool Tuesday and Wednesday fresh north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh northeast winds.

New England, fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	57	62	66
6 A. M.	60	61	65
9 A. M.	60	66	70
12 M.	61	70	75
3 P. M.	62	80	78
6 P. M.	61	77	75
9 P. M.	60	73	74
12 P. M.	59	71	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1903	60
Corresponding date for last 25 years	71

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum having been 82 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Mrs. Lee Doing Well After Operation.

Mrs. Lowell Mason Lee, who was operated on for appendicitis at Kitchawan, Westchester County, is progressing favorably. Mrs. Lee is a daughter of ex-Collector of the Port Joel B. Erhardt.

Slocum Fund Now $124,181.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the General Slocum fund, announced yesterday that the total of contributions received was $124,181.25.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. & W. B. & W.
BLARNEY CHECK.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On Monday, Aug. 29, 1904, after a short illness, in the 6th year of his age, Dwight Talmage Abbey, only child of Frank R. and Frances W. Abbey, and grandson of Sylvanus T. White.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 263 Lenox Road, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M.

BAWDEN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1904, Lorena H., wife of George Bawden.

Notice of fun

FINANCIAL.

6% Gold Mortgages

secured on the best farming property in the Northwest.

As safe as government bonds and far more profitable. I have some choice offerings which will appeal to trustees of estates and colleges and conservative investors everywhere. I will afford the fullest opportunity for investigation, examination and inquiry as to both the investment and my standing, responsibi ity, and reliability. I will be at Hotel Savoy, New York City, from Aug. 29th to Sept. 2d, and will welcome business callers.

I personlly know all about every piece of land covered by these mortgages, and every person giving them. Been selling these mortgages for 18 years and have never lost a cent for a customer, nor foreclosed a mortgage. I collect all the interest and principal without charge, and remit in New York Exchange. One national Bank president has invested $50,000 of his own money with me and $25,000 in trust funds.

Write me here, or write or call upon me in New York City. Address

W. L. Williamson, 109 Main St., Lisbon, N. D.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY — R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN — ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
FREDERIC CROMWELL — JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN — AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. — WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after September 1st, 1904.

Bay County Power Co. 5s	Minneapolis, Minn. ..... Various
Broadway Realty Co. 5s	Muskogee, I. T., Sewer. 5s
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 5s	N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 5s
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6s	N. Y. & Flushing 1st 6s
Canandaigua, N. Y., St. Imp. 3.95s	N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co. ..4s and 5s
Cornell, J. B. & J. N. Co. 6s	New Canaan, Conn., Funding, (Sept. 15th)..3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge 5s	P. P. & C. I. R. R. 2nd 6s
Glassport, Pa., Refunding 4½s	P. P. & C. I. R. R. 2nd 4½s
Hudson River Traction Co.	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water 4½s
Itasca County, Minnesota, C. H. 6s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Los Angeles-Pacific R. R. Co. 1st 5s	Stevens Co., Washington, S. D. ..... No. 53
L. I. R. R. Co. Ferry 1st 4½s	Schuylerville, N. Y., Water 4½s
L. I. R. R. Co. Unified 4s	Toledo, Ohio ..... Various
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding, (Sept. 10th) 5s	U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "F" 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Park 4s	U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "N" 4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer 4½s	United Thacker Coal Co. 1st 5s

Wilson, N. C., Imp., (Sept. 23d) 5s

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) out of accumulated income has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company payable Oct. 17, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24, 1904.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, August 2, 1904.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Co., WHICH HAVE ASSENTED TO THE EXTENSION AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 27, 1902, will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.

On October 17, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%), when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
120 Broadway (Equitable Building).

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Coupons due September 1, 1904, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:

Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) First Mortgage 6s.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1904, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1904, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 52 William Street, New York.

C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 4, due September 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.

J. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.

Coupons No. 10, due September 1, 1904, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Eastern Equipment Company.

Coupons due Sept. 1, 1904, from Eastern Equipment Co. Series A bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of the Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors, and the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of authorizing an increase of the present Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company by an amount not exceeding $25,000,000 for the purposes of the Company, such increase of stock to be issued from time to time according to the requirements of the Company and as may be determined by the Directors—and of adopting such resolution or bylaw as may be deemed necessary in connection therewith in order to enable the Directors to give effect thereto.

The Common Stock Transfer books will close in Montreal, New York, and London at 3 P. M. on Thursday, September 1st. The Preference Stock books will also close at 3 P. M. on Thursday, 1st September.

All books will be reopened on Thursday, 6th October.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, August 25th, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 23d, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., August 29th, 1904.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
66 BROADWAY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1904

10	183	381	584	799
35	212	382	597	842
38	216	389	593	843
46	237	406	599	850
56	239	422	605	886
58	249	461	613	889
60	263	463	657	891
90	264	469	669	910
102	271	475	685	927
104	319	485	735	934
173	333	506	709	946
155	343	549	724	992
178	350	567	790	997

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1904, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

B ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31ST

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. N. Y. Dock & Western R. R.
60 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. pf.
13 shs. Cent. & South American Teleg. Co.
1 sh. Canada Southern R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R.
$3,000 Louisville & Nasbville R. R. Genl. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka 1st Mtg., with Minn. St. Ry. 1st Consol. Mtg. 5 p. c. bd., 1919.
25 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pf.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$30,000 West Virginia & Western Maryland Purchase Syndicate 60 p. c. paid ex. Bonds.
12 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Subway & Westchester Construction Co.
25 shs. Vanilla Crystal Co.
200 shs. New York Steam Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Union Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. People's Trust Co.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$5,000 Montgomery Elec. Light & Power Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
75 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
50 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
100 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
500 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
200 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
Contract between H. B. Ford and Swan Electric Manfg. Co., dated April 8, 1903, with reference to Electric Cells, &c.

Mortgage Investments

Gov. Bonds yield 1½% to 2½%
City " " 3% " 3½%
Guar. Mtges." 4% " 4½%

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors during the past four years:

$80,000,000.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. — 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus - $1,500,000.00

Main office 42 Broadway.

Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

FINANCIAL.

The Mathematics of the Treadwell.

Mr. Wesley Paul, of the United States Investor, after a careful examination of the properties of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY, estimates the average metal value of the Treadwell ores at $18 a ton.

The ores can be mined and smelted at a total cost of less than $5 a ton. Mines whose ores cannot be mined and worked at a less cost than ours are paying dividends on ores running no higher than $5 a ton.

Our estimate of $10 a ton net profit on each ton of ore is therefore well within the mark.

In our Boggs, Iron Queen and Hackberry mines in the Mayer or Big Bug District, we have a vein more than sixteen thousand feet long and averaging at least six feet wide. We are down in three places on this vein—at the Boggs, Iron Queen and Hackberry shafts—and have drifted considerable distances in each direction at each of the three shafts. At the bottom of each shaft and at the end of each drift we are in ore. The Boggs shaft is sixteen thousand feet from the Hackberry and the Iron Queen is between the two. So far as it has been developed the vein is continuous from the Boggs to the Hackberry—16,000 feet. How much longer it is no one knows. In the Boggs it widens out to nearly forty feet. In the Hackberry it takes the form of three parallel veins, aggregating twenty feet in width. Mr. Paul likens the formation of the vein to lima beans in a pod. It bulges in places and is narrower in other places, but seems to be continuous all the way. It seems a conservative estimate to call it six feet wide on the average.

Ten cubic feet of the ore make a ton.

Calling it 16,000 feet in length and 6 feet wide, every linear foot in depth has 96,000 cubic feet or 9,600 tons of ore, worth as it stands in the mine $96,000. It will yield that much net profit after paying all expenses.

For every one thousand feet in depth it has $96,000,000, or $320 on every $10 share of stock.

It is a true fissure vein, and fissure veins as a rule have no bottom. They are formed in a crack of the earth's crust and are as deep as the crust is thick. The only limit in depth is the depth at which the veins may be practically worked. The Calumet and Hecla is now being worked at a depth of more than a mile and plans are being made to work it at a depth of two miles. In the Rand working at a depth of three miles is contemplated. So far the resources of modern science keep ahead of increase in depth, for in both the Peninsula and the Rand each thousand feet down has cost less to work it than the thousand feet above.

Our calculations are by no means visionary, for our near neighbor, the United Verde, on a property seemingly no richer than ours and less than one-fourth as extensive, is realizing something like these figures in the actual working of the mine. We get wonderful results because we have a very great property in a wonderfully rich mineral country.

We have taken into account in these calculations only our mines on the Mayer or Big Bug side of the mountain. In the opinion of many competent judges our mines, which are on the Verde side of the mountain and still nearer to the United Verde, are even more valuable than the Mayer mines above figured on. Certain it is that the TREADWELL is a very great and very valuable property and the TREADWELL stock an investment not to be lightly passed over.

The Company's new smelting plant is now nearing completion, and we shall then take our place among the foremost copper producers and dividend payers of the country.

The stock can be bought through one's broker or prices will be quoted by the undersigned on application.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.
27 William Street, New York.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.

New York, March 22d, 1904.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kantucky, hereby give notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($65,000,) due on March 1, 1904, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 22nd day of March, 1904, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

10	183	381	584	799
35	212	382	597	842
38	216	389	593	843
46	237	406	599	850
56	239	422	605	886
58	249	461	613	889
60	263	463	657	891
90	264	469	669	910
102	271	475	685	927
104	319	485	735	934
173	333	506	709	946
155	343	549	724	992
178	350	567	790	997

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1904, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

No Man Knows Wall Street

Unless he knows what Wall Street is reading and talking about. He can know this only by reading daily

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.12	.12	Justice	.11	.12
Alpha Con	.16	.15	L. Wash.		
Andes	.19	.20	Con	.04	.04
Belcher	.23	.23	Mexican	.90	.91
Best & B.	1.20	1.00	Occidental		
Bullion	.30	.31	Con	.75	.80
Caledonia	.64	.66	Ophir	2.50	2.50
Challenge			Overman	.21	.23
Con	.21	.22	Potosi	.18	.17
Chollar	.16	.16	Savage	.21	.22
Confidence	.66	.65	Sag Belcher	.11	.12
Con. Cal & Va	1.15	1.15	Sierra Nevada	.33	.23
Con. Imperial	.01	.02	Syndicate	.02	.02
Crown Point	.17	.17	St. Louis	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.24	.23	Union Con	.39	.39
Hale & Norcross	.60	.58	Utah Con	.07	.08
Julia	.09	.09	Yel. Jacket	.20	.20
Kentucky Con	.01	.02	Silver Bars	57¾	56⅝
			Drafts, sight	.07⅜	.07⅜
			Telegraph	.10	.10

Mexican dollars—Monday, 46@47; Saturday, 46 @47½.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	57½	59½	Lexington	3¼	3⅝
Anaconda	11⅝	11¾	Bessie	2½	2⅝
C. K. N.	35	37	Gibson	4½	4¾
Consd.	9¼	9⅝	Moon	6¼	7⅛
Dante	3⅞	4	Missouri	1⅞	2⅛
Doctor	4	4¼	Haven	2⅝	3⅛
Elkton	64½	64⅝	Old Gold	10¾	11
El Paso	93½		Pharmacist	3¼	3⅞
Gold Dollar	6⅝	6¾	Portland	160	165
Cycle	40	45	Maud	5	5½
Sovereign	5¼	5⅝	Nicol	1½	2⅛
Isabella	21	25	Sunset	1½	1¾
Jackpot	3	5	Vindicator	61	62
Keystone	4⅝	5	Work	8⅞	9⅜
Last Dollar	40				

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

FITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Transactions on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Brewing	24	24	24
180	Brewing pf.	44½	44½	44½
20	Cons. Ice	5½	5½	5½
25	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
5	Crucible Steel pf.	37½	37½	37½
50	Fireproof	8	7⅞	8
50	Fireproof pf.	29	29	29
250	Luster Min.	11¼	11¼	11¼
477	Mfrs. L. and H.	35½	35	35
10	Pittsburg Coal	12½	12½	12½
120	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57½	57	57½
20	U. S. Steel	12½	12½	12½
135	U. S. Steel pf.	60¾	60¼	60⅝
50	W. Airbrake	135	135	135
2,718	Electric seconds	80½	80	80½

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, August 27th, averaged 0645 cents per lb.—Adv.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McKenna

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% } **BONDS**

Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Kings County Electric Light & Power

STOCK AND RIGHTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MOFFAT & WHITE,

1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820 Cortlandt.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS

DEALT IN.

S. H. P. PELL & CO., 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.

2 Wall St., New York

Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World

ISSUED BY

LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

INVESTMENT BONDS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — The Rookery, CHICAGO.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

JOHN McCREA & CO.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,

MODERATE MARGIN.
UNEQUALED SERVICE.
42 Broadway, N. Y.
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
SEND FOR MARKET LETTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—New York exchange was 35 cents discount before clearings and 25 and 20 cents after clearings. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Local speculation broadened out somewhat to-day, when small activity in Biscuit Common shares and Metropolitan Elevated preferred was added to that of recent origin in Can and Traction stocks. Tractions were possibly a little more conspicuous than some other stocks during the early session. Can preferred sold at 46¾, thus establishing a new high price for the year. Tips were abroad to-day in abundance to buy the stock for a rise to 50 this week, suggesting that the end of the present movement is almost at hand. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold up to 55 and Biscuit was firm under 48. Carbon, Street's, and Swift's were about steady during the morning. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
970	American Can pf.	46¾	46	46¾
10	American Radiator com.	55	55	55
100	City Ry.	180	180	180
10	Chicago Telephone	122½	122½	122½
650	Chicago Union Traction	7⅛	7	7⅛
190	Chicago Union Traction pf.	31	31	31
25	Diamond Match	132½	132½	132½
225	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	56	54	56
365	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
47	National Biscuit pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	National Carbon com.	39¼	39¼	39¼
30	Peoples Gas	99¾	99¾	99¾
85	Street's Stable Car pf.	96½	96	96½
285	Swift & Co.	102¾	102¼	102¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,573,072
Gold	46,958,628
Silver	29,763,592
United States notes	14,628,838
Treasury notes of 1890	75,426
National banknotes	18,020,579
Total receipts this day	1,891,075
Total receipts this month	41,804,733
Total receipts this year	88,591,120
Total expenditures this day	2,050,000
Total expenditures this month	48,310,000
Total expenditnres this year	112,504,115
Deposits in National banks	120,266,641
RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$527,605,969
Silver dollars	466,051,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,504,047
Silver bullion of 1890	4,772,953
Total	$1,007,933,969
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$527,605,969
Silver certificates outstanding	466,051,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,277,000
Total	$1,007,933,969
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$23,759,448
Gold certificates	32,199,180
Silver coin and bullion	22,417,446
Silver certificates	7,546,147
United States notes	14,618,838
Other assets	31,234,487
Total in Treasury	$122,585,546
Deposits in National banks	120,266,641
Total	$242,852,187
Current liabilities	95,279,115
Available cash balance	$147,573,072

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 29, 1904.

Impl Jap Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co tempory ctfs full paid for 6% sterl loan
23,000 ..... 93¼
500 ..... 93½

Rep of Cuba 5s. Speyar & Co ctfs full instl paid
5,000 ..... 101¼
25,000 ..... 101⅜
2,000 ..... 101½

Tenn settlem 3s
2,000 96
small bds
900 95

Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 87

A. T. & S. Fe gen 4s
5,000 ..... 103¼
500 ..... 103⅜
4,000 ..... 103½
500 ..... 103¾
1,000 ..... 108⅝
adjustment 4s
4,000 ..... 94⅞
stamped
2,000 93

East Okla 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼

Atlan C L 4s
1,000 ..... 100½

B & O pr lien 3½s
20,000 ..... 95½
3,000 ..... 95⅝
gold 4s
10,000 ..... 108¾

P. L. E & W V 4s
21,000 ..... 98½
S W Div 3½s
1,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91⅝
9,000 ..... 91¾

B R & P ref con 4s
6,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80⅝

Canada So 1st
1,000 ..... 103⅝

Cen of Ga con 5s
4,000 111
1,000 ..... 111¼
18,000 ..... 111⅜
7,000 ..... 111⅝
3,000 ..... 111½
2,000 ..... 111¾
3,000 ..... 111⅞
5,000 112
1st inc 5s
20,000 84
10,000 ..... 84½
5,000 ..... 84⅝
5,000 85
40,000 ..... 84⅞
2d inc 5s
19,000 ..... 46¾
20,000 ..... 46⅞
10,000 47
15,000 ..... 47⅛
60,000 47
3d inc 5s
8,000 ..... 33¼
51,000 ..... 33½
10,000 ..... 33⅝
5,000 35
10,000 ..... 33½

Cen Pac gtd 4s
1,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞

Cen Pac gtd 3½s
10,000 ..... 88⅝

C & O gen 4½s
3,000 ..... 107½

Chi & Alton 3½s
10,000 ..... 78⅞
7,000 79
28,000 ..... 79¼

C, B & Q 4s joint bds
10,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 ..... 97¼
6,000 ..... 97⅜

C & E Ill gen 5s
18,000 119

C, R I & P R R 4s
33,000 ..... 73⅝
140,000 74
10,000 ..... 73⅞
6,000 74

C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
6,000 85
2,000 ..... 85¼
2,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000 ..... 85½
5,000 ..... 85⅝
6,000 ..... 85¾
13,000 ..... 85⅞

Chi Ter Tran 4s
60,000 74

Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 62
1,000 ..... 62½

Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 84

Con Gas Co N Y
Nat City Bank ctfs full paid for con deb 6s
2,000 ..... 177⅞
20,000 ..... 177½

Consol Tob 4s
65,000 ..... 67¼
20,000 ..... 67⅜
20,000 ..... 67½
1,000 ..... 67⅝
26,000 ..... 67¾
15,000 ..... 67⅞
1,000 ..... 67⅛
3,000 ..... 67¾
10,000 68
85,000 67
20,000 ..... 67⅛
83,000 ..... 67¼
2,000 ..... 67¾
25,000 ..... 67⅜
80,000 ..... 67¼
20,000 ..... 67½

D & R G con 4s
3,000 ..... 100¾
2,000 ..... 100⅞

Dist Sec Corp 5s
17,000 ..... 65½
1,000 ..... 65¾
36,000 66
1,000 ..... 65¼
3,000 66
10,000 ..... 66¼
3,000 ..... 67½
11,000 ..... 67¾
5,000 ..... 67⅞
5,000 67
10,000 ..... 67¼
14,000 67

Erie Jar con 6s
1,000 ..... 98¾
3,000 ..... 98¾

Erie, Penn coll tr 4s
5,000 ..... 91¾

Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ..... 86¼

Ft W & R G 1st
1,000 85

Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
5,000 14
7,000 ..... 13¾
10,000 ..... 13⅝
5,000 14

Kings Co E L & P pur money 6s
1,000 ..... 122¼
Total sales $3,086,900

Hock Val 4½s
1,000 106

Int St Pump 6s
2,000 102

Iowo Cen 1st 5s
1,000 114

K C, Ft S & M 4s
20,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 ..... 85¾
25,000 ..... 85¼

Kings Co El 4s
10,000 ..... 90¼

Lack Steel 5s
6,000 ..... 101¾
1,000 102

L S & M S deb 4s
24,000 ..... 101¾
1,000 ..... 101⅞

Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
17,000 ..... 103⅝
8,000 ..... 103½

L & N coll trust 4s
3,000 ..... 98⅞
10,000 ..... 98¾
unified 4s
6,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 101
5,000 3 101
20,000 101

Met St Ry ref 4s
2,000 ..... 92½

Mex Cen 1st inc
10,000 ..... 14½

Mil, L S & W 1st
3,000 ..... 129⅜

M, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 100¼

M, K & T 2d 4s
3,000 ..... 79⅞
2,000 80

M, K & T ex 5s
12,000 103

Mut Fuel Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 101½

Nassau Elec R R 4s
3,000 ..... 86⅞
4,000 ..... 86½
5,000 ..... 86⅝

N Y C & H R gen 3½s
6,000 ..... 100½
9,000 100
M C coll 3½s
10,000 ..... 89⅞

N Y Dock Co 4s
2,000 ..... 90½

Nor & W con 4s
9,000 ..... 101¾

Nor Pac gen 3s
7,000 ..... 74½

Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 118

Ore S L 1st 6s
1,000 122

Ore S L partic 4s
4s
10,000 96
50,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 96¾
40,000 ..... 96⅝
33,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 96⅝
10,000 ..... 96½
1st con 5s
5,000 117

Penn con 3½s
9,000 ..... 98½

Reading gen 4s
1,000 100
1,000 ..... 99¾
2,000 ..... 99⅞
9,000 100

St L I M & So gen 5s
1,000 117
unif & ref 4s
3,000 ..... 91¼

St L & S F R R ref 4s
7,000 85
10,000 ..... 84⅞
15,000 85
19,000 ..... 84⅞
1,000 85

St L Southw con 4s
20,000 ..... 79¼
3,000 79
12,000 ..... 78⅝

St P, M & M, Mont ext 4s
10,000 ..... 103½

Scioto V & N E 4s
10,000 102

Seab A L Ry gold 4s
11,000 ..... 81½

So Pac 4s
2,000 ..... 94¼

So Ry, M & O coll 4s
2,000 ..... 97¼

Stand R & T Inc
1,000 ..... 2½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 119

Third Av con 4s
1,000 ..... 96⅛

T. St L & W prior lien 3½s
5,000 86

Un Pac 1st 4s
17,000 105

Un Pac con 4s
2,000 ..... 104⅝
5,000 ..... 104⅞
20,000 ..... 104¾
75,000 ..... 104⅞
10,000 105
5,000 ..... 104⅝
48,000 ..... 104⅞
139,000 ..... 104⅞

United Railroads of San Fr 4s
10,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84¼
20,000 84

U S Realty & Imp con deb 5s
8,000 85
5,000 ..... 84½
110,000 85
1,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000 ..... 84¾
500 84
2,000 ..... 84⅝
2,000 ..... 84½

U S Steel Corp sks fund 5s
3,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78¾
45,000 ..... 78⅞
20,000 79
11,000 ..... 78⅞
3,000 79
16,000 ..... 78⅝
24,000 ..... 78¾
2,000 ..... 78⅞
25,000 79
66,000 ..... 78⅞
1,000 79

Wabash deb B
25,000 ..... 61¾
5,000 62
5,000 ..... 61¾
1,000 ..... 61¼
20,000 ..... 61⅜
50,000 ..... 61½

West Shore 4s
5,000 ..... 108½
registered
1,000 ..... 107⅝

Wis Cen gen 4s
2,000 90
1,000 ..... 89½

Total ..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 1-8 Per Cent.

A Broad and Buoyant Market, Despite Poor News Regarding the Crops and Discouraging Railway Earnings.

The contrariness of the market continues its most striking characteristic. There were ample reasons yesterday, as previously, why the market should have declined upon the news, but it persisted in advancing. The produce markets were more pleasing to the logicians, responding normally to renewed predictions—it is hard to call them estimates since there can be only a pretense of anything like mathematical calculation or certainty about such forecasts—of deficiency in the wheat yield. As yet the deficiency is only in the exportable surplus, but before the season is much older it may be anticipated that there will be discovered or manufactured a deficiency in the production for home consumption. Of course if anything like this were credited, prices for railways could not rise. In the same way, if anything like permanency were credible in connection with current reports of railway earnings, their stocks could not show yesterday's buoyancy. If Baltimore and Ohio, for one example among several, were to lose continuously five times as much in gross earnings as it could save in expenses, no bull could be so shameless as to speak of increased dividends and mark up its quotation. Three-fourths of the loss in earnings is due, we are told, to the loss of iron and steel traffic, and that again cannot be considered stimulating intelligence. The same remark is applicable to Reading's earnings as indicative of the conditions in the coal trade.

With such discouraging statements regarding the agricultural, coal, and iron interests, it will be admitted that it is inconsistent and almost inexcusable in the market to be broader and stronger than within recent experience. The explanation is simple. Some of the facts are rejected, and those which are admitted are regarded as of a temporary nature and of only historical interest. The market is looking ahead, not behind, and sees better things than are visible to those who have sold stocks which they have yet to buy. The most cynical called it a Harriman market, just as we used to have Morgan markets. It was remarked that the list was strong as the master of the Pacifics arrived out, and it was suggested that it was being made strong for his homecoming. Those with memories recalled that the sequel to his previous homecoming was not susceptible of cheerful interpretation. Such gibes do not alter the fact that among fifty active properties the only significant decline was Metropolitan. Apparently it is at last yielding to the logic of its deficiency in dividend requirements and to the prospective loss of business enough to make the deficiency serious whenever the subway begins business.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	M., K. & T.	½
Am. Cot. Oil	½	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Express	2½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Nat. Enamel. pf.	4
Am. Linseed	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Am. Loco. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Matting	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Sugar	¾	N. Y., O. & W.	1¾
Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Norf. & West.	½
Am. Woolen	½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Peoria & East.	2
A. T. & S. Fe	¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pr. Steel Sp. pf.	1¾
Canada Southern	½	Reading	1½
Can. Pacific	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cen. of N. J.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Rock Island	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	½	Rock Island pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	2¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
C., C. C. & St. L.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Col. F. & I.	¾	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Col. Southern	1	T., St. L. & W.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	T., St. L. & W. pf.	⅜
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Twin City	1
D., L. & W.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie	2	U. S. Pipe pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	2	Wabash pf.	¾
Hocking Valley	⅝	Westinghouse	1
Hock. Valley pf.	1¾	W. & L. E.	1
Iowa Central	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Long Island	1½		
Manhattan	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Int. Pump	½	People's Gas	⅝
Met. Securities	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Met. St. Ry.	1	U. S. Express	¾
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. of Ga. con.	1½	Iowa Central 1st	1½
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	6s	2
Col. Mid. 1st	1	M., L. S. & W 1st	2½
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 29	716,108
To date this year	74,196,051
Corresponding date last year	111,452,418

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 29	$3,068,900
To date this year	$427,743,700
Corresponding date last year	$350,922,750
	$100 counties

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Pressed Steel Car Co. on common.

United States Steel Corporation on preferred.

ERIE EARNINGS LESS.

The preliminary statement of the Erie Railroad for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. The statement shows:

	1904.	1903.
Miles operated	2,150	2,153
Gross earnings	$45,201,163.28	$45,830,413.32
Work. exp. and taxes	32,581,838.04	29,925,758.45
Net earnings	$12,619,325.24	$15,904,654.87
Inc. from other sources	789,312.33	1,430,230.20
Deductions from inc., int. on bonds, &c.	8,856,584.61	8,901,618.46
Add. and improv'mts.	1,540,320.32	808,451.93
Balance	$3,011,732.64	$7,624,814.68
Divs. on 1st pf. stock	1,915,696.00	1,676,234.00
Surplus	$1,096,036.64	$5,948,580.68

Net earnings decreased $3,285,329, largely due to an increase in working expenses, which amounted to $2,856,079. Income from coal companies decreased $640,917, and the decrease in the final surplus balance amounted to $4,852,544.

The statement for the month of July shows decreases in gross, but the decrease in net is not so large on account of large decreases in working expenses.

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$3,930,444.89	$4,428,251.63
Working expenses	2,542,602.44	2,804,671.65
Net earnings	$1,387,842.45	$1,623,579.98

The complete annnal report will be published shortly.

Applications to List.

The Consolidated Gas Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $20,000,000 convertible 6 per cent. debenture bonds of 1909. The Panama Railroad Company has applied to list $265,000 additional first mortgage 4½ per cent. sinking fund bonds of 1917.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading Operations Still Very Prominent —London Profit Taking Continues.

Further profit taking by London was the feature of the foreign trading in this market yesterday, but like the profit taking for home account it was practically without effect upon prices. All told London traded in about 25,000 shares and sold 15,000 shares on balance. It was a buyer of only a few stocks, which included one or two of the issues which may be considered London specialties, among them Denver preferred. There is still demand from London for United States Steel common, which has been persistently purchased abroad ever since the stock touched its low record, from which it has now recovered about 4 points.

***

Operations in Reading.

In some quarters the impression prevailed that the reports current yesterday to the effect that a prominent Western house was taking its profits in Reading was put out with the object of covering further bull operations in the stock from the same quarter. Philadelphia houses were reported to be the principal buyers of Reading yesterday, although the activity in the stock of one or two local houses prominently identified with some of the large tradere gave the movement in the stock the appearance of being engineered by the same set of operators who have in the recent past been active in many other stocks. Reading was the most active stock in the list yesterday, and its advance of 1⅜ points was one of the largest.

***

Insiders Advance Distillers'.

Insiders were credited with the advance of over 3 points in Distillers' Securities, which rose that much on the purchase of about 8,000 shares. Distillers' is one of the stock issues which have never been very widely distributed, having come upon the market in its present shape at a time when the distribution of such securities had become very difficult. Although in the past the stock or its predecessors were speculative favorites, very little attention has recently been given to the securities of the Whiskey Trust.

***

Pennsylvania Group Strong.

Pennsylvania was helped up by the short interest in the stock, against which it has long been said a demonstration would be made. Preparation was made last week for yesterday's advance in Pennsylvania, for that stock would naturally be helped if the recent reports that Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western are to pay increased dividends are verified. These two stocks rose a little further yesterday, but the main advance in the Pennsylvania group was in Pennsylvania itself. It sold up to 126¼ and closed at 126, with a net gain of 1¼ points.

***

A Large Gain with Small Effort.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred responded very easily to the further manipulation bestowed upon it. Less than 5,000 shares of the stock were dealt in, yet it rose 4½ points and retained all but three-quarters of a point of this advance. For some days the Street has been hearing that the road was soon to find a new owner, but the general belief is that the report is fitted to the advance in the stock rather than that the advance is fitted to the report.

***

Money and Exchange Rates.

No further transfers of currency were made through the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Money rates are yet to be affected by the loss of cash that has already occurred or by the prospect of the heavier losses which seem likely in the near fnture. The foreign exchange market declined still further yesterday, partly as a result of the sale of bankers' bills and partly owing to the fact that cotton bills, although not yet coming into the market in large quantities, are numerous enough to remove apprehension of the continuance much longer of the present rates of exchange, which are unseasonably high. Demand sterling declined 15 points yesterday, closing at about $4.8740.

TERMINAL TRANSFER'S PLIGHT.

Only $70,000 of Bonds to Meet $900,000 Undertaking in December.

The annual report of the Chicago Terminal and Transfer Company, which was made public yesterday, shows that the company is apparently on the verge of reorganization. Its total net income for last year was $201,942 less than the interest on the funded debt. In the statement of assets and liabilities there are included in the assets two items which can hardly be classified as assets—namely, materials on hand and disputed claims. Deducting these items leaves a deficit in this account of about $300,000. By Dec. 31 next the company must spend $900,000 more for track elevation, as required by a Chicago ordinance.

Where the company will get the money from is not made clear. It has only $70,000 in bonds available under its first mortgage, and these sell at 74, so that their cash value is only about $50,000.

The company's statement of earnings shows:

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings from railroad tenants	$515,148	$629,076
Other income	136,354	123,376
Total	$651,502	$752,451
Freight and switching	857,514	921,542
Passengers	61,749	72,376
Total	$919,263	$993,919
Total income	$1,570,765	$1,746,370
Operating expenses	1,073,307	1,023,670
Balance	$497,458	$722,700
Taxes	70,000	112,000
Balance	$427,458	$610,700
Interest on mortgage debt	629,400	588,400
Deficit	$201,942	*$12,301

*Surplus.

The balance sheet shows:

Assets.	1904	1903.
Property and franchise	$46,105,512	$45,402,364
Cash in banks	72,470	235,267
Coupon account	289,700	124,325
Accounts receivable	323,652	271,468
Agents and conductors	90,658	174,913
Sections owned	49,002	600,995
Materiale	246,527	114,720
Contingent assets	234,774	136,187
Total assets	$47,392,235	$47,060,239

Liabilities.		
Capital stock	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
Funded debt	16,250,000	16,250,000
Current liabilities	817,235	1,022,952
Accounts payable	325,000	536,287
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total liabilities	$47,392,235	$47,060,239

A decrease in rentals of $100,951 and a decrease in traffic receipts of $74,654 are reported. Unless the company should get a new tenant a reorganization is in Wall Street believed to be unavailable. The report also brought out the fact that E. D. Adams has retired from the Board of Directors.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Posted rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday to $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand.

Arrivals of all kinds of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 5,631,195 bushels, an increase of 416,396 bushels, as compared with the previous week, and a gain of 1,217,575 bushels over the same week last year.

The American Smelting and Refining Company yesterday advanced the price of lead from 4.10 to 4.20.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were the best in four months, aggregating 293,719 head, an increase of 54,583 over the previous week and a decrease of 2,530 from last year.

C. H. KEITH THE SOLE AGENT.

A. D. Juilliard & Co. Have Not Secured McCallum Hosiery Account.

Through an error THE TIMES on Sunday announced that A. D.Juilliard & Co. had been appointed selling agents for the McCallum Silk Hosiery Company of Northampton, Mass. A. D. Juilliard & Co. only job the company's goods, as do Lord & Taylor, Marshall Field & Co., and several others.

C. H. Keith of the New York Life Building is now and has been since Jan. 1, 1899, the sole milli representative and selling agent for the McCallum Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅛@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $105,928,131; balances, $5,929,830; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $192,300.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470@$4.8480; demand, 4$.8745; cables, $4.8805.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜ less 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Money was wanted in the market to-day for the settlement and month-end requirements.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were fairly firm and business was quiet. Consols were a fraction harder. Home rails were irregular.

Americans opened steady and grew firmer, to a little above parity. Coal shares were the feature. Trading was limited and the tone was cautious. Stocks closed firm.

Grand Trunk weakened on the traffic decrease.

Japanese were firm. Russians weakened. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96⅛.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88¼; Consols, for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83⅛; Atchison preferred, 100⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 89; Canadian Pacific, 130¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39⅜; Chicago Great Western, 15½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 159; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 25⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78¼; Erie, 27⅜; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 41; Illinois Central, 141⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 124⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅝; New York Central, 125¼; Norfolk and Western, 69⅝; Norfolk and Wetsern preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 32½; Pennsylvania, 64¼; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 30⅝; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 29⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 58⅜; Union Pacific, 102⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 97½; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 61⅜; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 39⅝; Spanish 4s, 86⅝.

Bar silver steady; 26⅜d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent., and for three months' bills is 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.77; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm, internationals advancing. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 94.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504. The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was firm, but the trading was light. Americans were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Aug. 27, '04.	Decrease.	Aug. 20, '04.
Loans	$177,254,000	$429,000	$177,683,000
Circulation	7,326,000	926,000	7,302,000
Deposits	137,447,000	3,910,000	141,357,000
Due banks	74,891,000	2,098,000	76,988,000
U. S. deposits	3,746,000	3,000	3,749,000
Due from agents	43,096,000	234,000	43,330,000
Exchanges	11,813,000	2,075,000	11,888,000
Due from others	20,034,000	1,491,000	21,525,600
5 per cent fund	375,000	2,500	387,500
Legals	6,849,000	76,000	6,925,000
Specie	16,923,000	112,000	17,035,000
Reserve excess	3,920,857	16,857	3,946,714
New York excess	23,253,857	62,857	23,316,714

*Increase.

Excess of reserve last year in Boston, $1,784,571; in New York, $10,300,571.

The money market is a trifle firmer. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c. premium. Clearings, $11,996,615. Balances, $1,058,016. Sub-Treasury debit, $10,580. The foreign exchange market is easy. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅛	4.85¼
Sterling	4.88¼	4.84
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.40½	.40⅝

The stock market to-day was buoyant, with the coppers sharply advancing. American Woolen was also very strong. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Atchison	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
20	Atchison pf.	99	99	99
68	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
48	Boston & Albany	260	260	260
8	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
1	Manchester & Lawrence	242½	242½	242½
250	Massachusetts Elec.	14	13¾	14
16	Massachusetts Elec pf.	62	61½	62
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
967	Union Pacific	101	100¼	100⅝
20	West End	85	85	85
20	West End pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼

TELEPHONES.

291	American	139½	139½	139½
10	New England	132½	132½	132½

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Chem.	14½	14½	14½
234	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80⅜	79½	79½
100	Am. Pneumatic	3	3	3
1,951	Am. Sugar	132½	131	131¾
71	Am. Sugar pf.	136	135	136
2,589	Am. Woolen	14¼	13	14
141	Am. Woolen pf.	80¾	80½	80½
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
7	Edison	200	200	200
169	Edison Electric	166½	164	166½
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	47	47	47
1,524	Massachusetts Gas	42¼	42½	42½
21	Massachusetts Gas pf.	83¾	83¼	83½
6	Mergenthaler	186	186	186
45	Pullman	219	219	219
37	Swift & Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾
133	United Fruit	107	106	107
315	United Shoe Machine	50¼	50	50
810	United States Steel	12½	12	12¼
738	United States Steel pf.	60¾	60	60
210	Westinghouse	80½	80	80½

MINING.

1,030	Adventure	2	1¼	2
2,373	Allouez	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3,680	Amalgamated	68¼	67⅛	67⅛
75	American Zinc	12⅝	12½	12½
10	Anaconda	20¼	20¼	20¼
1,752	Arcadian	97c.	90c.	90c.
2,784	Atlantic	15	13	13⅜
3,021	Bingham	27⅜	26	27⅛
1,560	Boston Copper & Gold	6¾	6¼	6⅝
	Boston Consol. & Mexican	515	510	515
4,888	Centennial	28¼	28¼	28⅜
300	Consolidated Mercur	33c.	32c.	32c.
3,546	Copper Range	57½	56¼	56⅜
40	Daly-West	14	14	14
1,100	Elm River	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
1,003	Franklin	9½	8½	9½
331	Granby	3¾	3 1-32	3½
6,471	Isle Royale	19⅜	16⅜	17⅜
142	Michigan	5¾	5¼	5¼
2,392	Mohawk	46⅞	45	45¾
3,695	Montana C. & C.	5⅞	4⅜	5⅜
650	Old Dominion	14	14	14
1,115	Osceola	73	71¼	71⅝
698	Parrot	25⅞	25¼	25½
200	Phoenix	80c.	80c.	80c.
45	Quincy	88¼	88	88¼
25	Rhode Island	80c.	80c.	80c.
151	Santa Fe	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,250	Shannon	4	3¾	3 11-16
435	Tamarack	107	103	105
675	Trinity	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
950	U. S. Coal & Oil	12	11	11⅞
3,235	United States	22¼	21½	21½
9,396	Utah	45⅞	42⅜	42⅜
400	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,795	Winona	10⅝	10¼	10¼
63	Wolverine	88	87½	87½
610	Wyandotte	1	80c.	1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday a fairly large volume of business was transacted and a moderately large number of issues were represented in the list. The greatest activity was in the stocks that have been taken hold of by cliques who so far have met little opposition. American Can preferred reached a new high record at 47, and closed firm on the purchase of about 5,000 shares. Northern Securities were in good demand, and sold up to 104¾, at which price it closed. Vehicle stocks were advanced to 15 and 22, closing at those figures.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE continues to maintain its position of prominence, and showed the largest totals of the session. Stock was freely taken and new high records were shown. Realizing sales caused recessions from the highest, but the preferred was especially strong, and closed at a three-point gain. Over $100,000 of bonds were traded in on the advance to 96½.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
950	American Can	4⅛	4¼	4¼
4,750	American Can pf.	47	46	47
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	14	14
1,400	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼
100	British Columbia Cop.	3	3	3
200	Buffalo Gas	4½	4½	4½
100	Central Foundry	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Con. Refrigerating	5	5	5
800	Electric Vehicle	16	13½	16
400	Electric Vehicle 1st pf.	22	20	22
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	9-16	⅝
700	Greene Con. Copper	14½	14¼	14½
500	Great North. pf., w. r.	175	175	175
50	Havana Tobacco	27	27	27
100	Interbor. Rap. Tr.	148	148	148
300	International Salt	22	22	22
8,700	Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4½	4½
5,700	Montreal & Boston	1 12-16	1⅝	1 11-16
100	New Orleans Rys.	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
600	Northern Pacific, w. r.	138	138	138
3,700	Northern Securities	104¾	104⅝	104¾
6,500	Seaboard Air Line	16	14⅝	15⅝
10,200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	31½	29⅜	30½
2,800	South. Pacific pf., w.	1.113½	113⅜	113½
31	Standard Oil	628	625¼	625¼
150	Tennessee Copper	*29⅜	29¼	29¼
10	Trenton Pot. pf., new	80	80	80
1,500	Union Copper	1	15-16	1

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$110,000	†Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s.	96½	96	96½
20,000	†U.S. Shipbldg 5s, ctfs.	24½	24	24½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	..	54½	..
American Can	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
American Can pf.	46⅞	47	45½	46
American Chicle	94½	96½	94½	96½
American Chicle pf.	84	..	84	..
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Typefounders	29½	..	29½	..
Am. Typefounders pf.	88	..	88	..
Am. Writing Paper	3	3½	3	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	13½	14½	13⅜	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74½	75½	74½	75
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5¾	4	5¾
Brook. Un. Gas 5s, con.	117½	122	117½	122
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110	..	110	..
British Columbia Copper	2⅞	3	2⅜	3
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc. w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of America pf.	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Central Foundry pf.	8½	9½	8¾	9½
Central Foundry 6s	56	58	55½	..
Compressed Air	⅛	..	⅛	⅛
Con. Refrigerating	5	5¼	4¾	5
Con. Rubber Tire	..	1	⅛	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Copper Range	55	56	55	56
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21	25	20	23
Cuban 6s of 1896	98½	100	98	99½
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf.	34	40	34	40
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	39	42	39	42
Electric Boat pf.	70	77	70	77
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	14	15	14	15
Electric Vehicle 1st pf.	20	22½	19½	20½
Electric Pneumatic	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	86	..	85	..
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	9-16	⅝	⅝
Great North. pf., w. r.	168	176	172	175
Greene Con. Copper	14½	15	14	14½
Greene Con. Gold	9½	10½	10	10½
Guggenheim & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	54	..	54	..
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	101	..	101	..
Guggenheim Exp.	100	120	100	120
Hackensack Meadows	10	14	10	14
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hackett, Mead, Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	..	70	..
Havana Tobacco	20	30	24	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1½	3	1½	3
Hunton Laud	14	18	14	18
Inter. Rapid Transit	147	148	147½	148¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	4	5	4¾	5
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	16	17	16½	17½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	75	80	75	77
International Salt	19	22	22	24
International Salt 5s	55	58	53	58
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	35	38	35	38
International Silver 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackawa Steel, full paid	65	72	65	72
Lake Sup. Corp. rects	4⅜	4⅞	4½	4⅝
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	7½	8½	7½	8½
Lanston Monotype	10	10½	10	11
Lord & Taylor	100	102	100	102
Mackay Companies	24½	25	24½	25½
Mackay Companies pf.	69½	70½	69¾	70½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4⅛	4⅜	4	4¼
Mexican Government 5s	101½	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	7⅞	9	7½	9
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅜	½	⅜	½
Mont. & Boston Cons	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝
National Sugar pf.	101½	103	101½	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	90	85	90
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99½	99

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Buys Corner at Madison Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street—Lease of 290 Fifth Avenue—Details of Other Transactions by Brokers.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold the plot, 100.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, to Arthur E. Silverman, who will erect a high-class elevator apartment house on the site.

From Broadway to Fifth Avenue.

F. Booss & Brothers, furriers, now at 449 Broadway, have taken a long-term lease of the four-story building 290 Fifth Avenue, 24.8 by 125, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets.

Sale of Third Avenue Corner.

N. & I. H. Kempner of the New Amsterdam Realty Company have sold to a Mr. O'Keeffe the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, a old building on lot 24.8 by 98.9.

Investor Buys on Park Avenue.

Jacob Rosenbaum has sold for Cuno F. Nagel to an investor the two six-story flats at 1,664 to 1,670 Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of Henry Kraft to Irving L. Kempner the four-story front and rear tenements 232 East Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for E. Wilhelm the three-story brownstone dwelling 35 West Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 16 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

De Lancey T. Smith has sold for the estate of R. G. Rosen to J. T. Birmingham the four-story dwelling 453 West Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Morris G. Frankel has sold for Mrs. Anna A. Cordts to Abram Brandt 141 West Sixty-second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

H. L. Sonand has sold for Ezra Max the five-story triple flat 502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Deal for Sixth Street Tenements.

L. Klinger & Co., in conjunction with A. Satzman, have sold for Liebenthal Brothers 538 and 540 East Sixth Street, two six-story tenements on plot 46 by 97 and irregular.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased the five-story double tenement 221 Madison Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $6,000.

Meyer Levenson has sold for ex-Alderman Louis Minsky 328 East Eighth Street, a six-story new double tenement, to Meyer Lefkowitz.

Buys Seven-Story Tenement.

Murgenstern Brothers have sold to their lawyer, Stanislaus N. Tuckman, the seven-story fire-proof tenement, with stores, 351 East Eighty-second Street, adjoining the northwest corner of First Avenue, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

William Stonebridge has sold for Margaretha A. Schumacher, George Schrank, and others to Joseph Schiffer for $20,000 the four-story brick flat 4,545 Third Avenue, 40 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 122. Mr. Schiffer gives in part payment, at $6,000, the three-story frame flat, on lot 50 by 87.6, at 2,386 Hughes Avenue, 70 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Benjamin L. and Bertbold Weil the three four-story triple flats 2,047, 2,049, and 2,051 Washington Avenue, on plot 75 by 145.

Joseph Hyman, who recently bought the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Washington Avenue, is preparing plans for a five-story modern apartment house, to be erected on the plot.

Baturin & Weissman have sold a plot 50 by 150, on the south side of Randel Street, east of White Plains Avenue, to Morris C. Cohen; also, a lot on the south side of Carlisle Place, east of White Plains Avenue, to Sarah Fenstman; also, two lots, 52 by 115, on the north side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plains Avenue, to Paul Chermak.

Harlem Flat Resold.

A. H. Levy & Co. have resold the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a lot 24.11 by 100, a five-story triple flat, with store, to Jacob Brown.

Brooklyn Properties Find Buyers.

Joseph Hyman and Morris Simon have bought the two four-story double flats and stores 283 and 285 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, each 29 by 100. H. Galitzka was the broker in the transaction.

Louis Berman has sold for Charles Ratner and Charles Spertor 28 Ames Street, near Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Successful Auction at Arverne.

The auction sale of cottages, held by L. J. Phillips & Co. at Arverne on Saturday, resulted in the following sales: East side of Storm Avenue, 208 feet south of the Boulevard, a thirty room cottage on lot 60 by 100, for $12,725, to M. Loeb, also, on the west side of Stralton Avenue, 63 feet south of Ocean Avenue, a cottage containing about thirty rooms on plot 60 by 100, for $13,750, to the same buyer; also, two cottages on the east side of Remington Avenue, north of the Boulevard, 36 and 42 feet front, respectively, by 100 feet deep, to a Mr. Gitterman, for $4,700 and $4,250.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at autction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 87.11; Dallas Realty and Construction Company of 621 West 57th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, for three six-story brick flats, 41.8 by 86.11; David Cohn of 117 East 127th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $120,000.

Avenue C and 5th St, n e corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 36.10 by 67.6; Mayer Frank of 17 Attorney St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 St. st, architect; cost, $38,000.

Ninth St, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue D, for four six-story brick flats, 40.9 by 80.11; George J. Kelem of 430 East Houston St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $164,000.

Fifth Av and 39th St, s e corner, for an eleven-story store and office building, 99.5 by 125; Horace A. Hutchins of Madison, N. J., owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $250,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 29, 1904.

ALEXANDER AV, n e corner of 134th St, 20x75; Charles A. Boyce to Charles F. Schuh, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

ALEANDER AV, n e corner of 134th St, 20x75; Charles F. Schuh to Catharine Schuh, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, 647, w s, 25x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Thomas H. Galbraith and another, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, n w corner Rose St, 50x 87; David Moorehead to Moorehead Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $36,000)..... Nom.

BERGEN AV, n w corner of Rose St, 50x 87; Moorehead Realty and Construction Company to David Moorehead..... Nom.

CARROLL PLACE, e s, 1st 196.3 Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson F. Rose to Pasquale Olivete..... Nom.

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 127.8 ft n c of 169th St, 23x100; Agnes J. Wiley to Mary J. O'Connell..... 825

DITMARS ST, s s, 125 ft w of Main St, 25x104.4, City Island; Gordon E. Ward to Ernest Johnson..... 700

FOX AV, e s, 200.2 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 20x100; Edward Sophie Korn, executrix, to Joseph Brecher..... Nom.

LOTS 182 and 183, Block E, map of Mapes Estate, West Farms; Charles J. Ryan to Abraham Sapolsky, (mtg $1,300,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 111 and 112, subdivision of Plot A, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hndson P. Rose to Graziantonio Martignettl..... Nom.

MORTON ST, 56, s e, 25x100; Lucy L. Bogart to Ellen Wholey, other consideration and..... 100

90TH ST, 222 West, 14.5x98.9; Orlando W. Blauvelt to Fannie Elefeld..... 100

93D ST, 234 to 238 East, 75x100.5; Louis Levin to Morris H. Feder and others, ¾ part, (mtg $89,500,) other consideration and..... 100

95TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 75.11; Moses Popper to Harris Crams and another, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

102D ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Louis Sidorsky to Fannie Esterman, (mtg $15,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, 261 West, 31.8x100.11; Lorenz F. J. Welher and another to Alex. V. Trust, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, 261 West, 31.8x100.11; Alex. V. Trust to Lorenz F. J. Welher, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, 18 East, 25x100.11; Morris Levy to Aaron I Marcus, (mtg $26,625,) other consideration and..... 100

128TH ST, 40 West, 37.6x99.11; Albert J. Appell, referee, to Emma E. Knapp..... 7,600

139TH ST, 869 East, 25x100; Benjamin B. Marco to Israel Ranch, (mtgs $12,500).. Nom.

142D ST, s e corner of Rider Av, 60.4x 60.3x25.2x75.2; Margaret O'Neil, individually, executrix, and trustee, to Thomas O'Neil, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 3,000

153D ST, 512 East, 25x100; Frank Starkman to Charles A. Hess, (mtg $13,500).. Nom.

132D ST, 552 West, 25x99.11; Henry Gieschen and another, executors, to Samuel Seff, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

132D ST, 552 West, 25x99.11; Carolina B. Herrschaft and others to Samuel Seff, quitclaim..... Nom.

132D ST, 552 West, 25x99.11; Henry Gieschen to Samuel Seff, quitclaim..... Nom.

151ST ST, n s, at s e s La Fontaine Av, 95x25; Francis H. Ruhe to Gabriel Fensterer, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANOPOL, Walter, to Nellie Cafferty; Lot 481, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 2 months..... 250

BAIRD, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 73d St, n s, 100 ft s of West End Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

REHBERGER, Charles J., to Frederick Rehberger; Columbia St, 96, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BOHDE, Frederick, jr., to United States Trust Company; Park Av, 631..... 8,000

BRANDRETH, Ralph, by commissioner, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 99.11 ft s of 184th St, 1 year..... 40,300

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to George H. Brouwer; Grand Av, s w corner of Clinton Place, prior mtg $28,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,350

DODSWORTH, Lawrence A., to Herbert A. Schcftel; 15th St, 102, 104, and 106 East, 1st part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

EISFELD, Fannie, to Orlando W. Blauvelt; 40th St, s s, 242.9 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

GALBRAITH, Thomas H., and others to Timothy F. Sullivan; Bergen Av, 647, 5 years..... 2,250

GAMACHE, Joscph, and another to John E. Eustis; Van Beuren St, w s, 127 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, 3 years, 2 mtgs, each..... 2,700

KNAUE, Charles, to Sarah E. Buckhout; Lot 310, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 1,500

MOOREHEAD, David, to West Side Savings Bank; Bergen Av, n w corner of Rose St, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 36,000

McGOVERN, John, to Lamhert Suydam; Edgewater Road, w s, 472.7 ft n of Westchester Av, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000

O'NEILL, Thomas, to John Bussing, Jr.; Rider Av, s e corner of 142d St, due July 1, 1909..... 3,500

REZZANO, Angelo, to Dina Conrad; Van Buren St, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,300

ROTH, John, to Citizens' Saving Bank; 1st St, 69, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,500

SAPOLSKY, Abraham, to Charles J. Ryan; Lot 183, Block E, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; also Lot 182, Block E, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, prior mtg $1,300, installments..... 2,500

SHERMAN, Lottie M., to George D. Sherman; Madison Av, e s, 78.3 ft s of 42d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SHOTWELL, Carrie L., to William A. Martin, Jr.; 124th St, 126 and 128 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SIGLER, Tillie E., to Anna Wienecke; Briggs Av, n s, being part of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate, at William's Bridge, 5 years..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 103d St, s w corner, 150x100; Leonard G. Kirk against Netherlands Construction Company, owner; J. Arthur Pinchbeck, contractor..... 11,933

CLINTON ST, w s, 200 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Joseph Schwartz against Jacob Larchan, owner; Harry Harris and Harry Arkowlk, contractors..... 300

2D AV, 822; Terrence McDonald against John Cantwell, owner; Henry Witson, contractor..... 25

7TH ST, 287 and 289 East; Max Rubin against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor..... 800

101ST ST, 250 East; Jacob Kaiser against Kallman Cohen, owner; Henry Rawak, contractor..... 249

101ST ST, 250 East; Edward Osserman against Kallman Cohen, owner; Henry Rawak, contractor..... 555

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

2D AV, 1,923; William Brauer against Joseph I. Bleustone and another, May 8, 1904..... $64

Lis Pendens.

WILLETT ST and Grand St, n e corner, 62x50; Joseph Mandelkern against Benjamin Gahrlovitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shapiro & Shapiro.

2D AV, 235 to 237, and 119th St, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10; Samuel Shemfsky against Mary Feller, (accounting;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

32D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Msdison Av, runs e 200 to w s 4th Av x n 197.6 to s s 33d St x irregular; also property in Westchester and Nassau Counties; Lawrence S. Butler against Cornella S. Merillon and others, (partition;) attorneys, Evarts, Tracy & Sherman.

102D ST, 217 East; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company against Louis Sidorsky, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

CONVICT LOSES COMMUTATION.

In Prison Again Before His Original Term Would Have Expired.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff has just handed down a decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus sworn out some months ago by Charles Le. Barbier, counsel for Edward J. Russell, and remanding the prisoner. In 1888 Russell was sentenced for a felony to a term of eight years and ten months. In 1894 he was discharged because of a commutation of three years for good behavior; in 1897, before the three years had expired, he was convicted of felony again, and is now imprisoned under a ten-year sentence.

The contention of Mr. Le Barbier was that, with the usual commutation for good behavior, the second term had expired, and because the period of commutation given for good behavior on the first sentence had been added to the second, he was unlawfully detained. The lawyer declared that the law was unconstitutional on the ground "that it places the accused twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or that the additional imprisonment for the revoked period of commutation is without the due process of law."

Justice Bischoff said in part that the period of imprisonment was made shorter by the statute for good conduct, not from natural right or from the grace of the people, and the benefit was subject to such limitations as the law, which created the benefit, might impose. "The second charge," the court declared, "involves no jeopardy under the first conviction, in this aspect, because the convict has not satisfied the penalty which the first judgment imposed."

POOL SAYS LID WAS OFF.

Discharges Intoxication Cases, Declaring Town Was Wide Open.

Magistrate Pool was unusually lenient in cases brought before him in the Tombs Court yesterday. In all but one caae of alleged excise violation the defendants were discharged, and nearly all the prisoners held for intoxication were set free. The Magistrate said, upon taking his seat on the bench, that he walked about town Sunday and found the town was "wide open." This was the reason for the leniency. After he had set free eight men charged with intoxication he turned to his court clerk and said:

"Indorse all of these intoxication papers as follows: 'Discharges. Got his whisky in a saloon in the officer's own precinct on a Sunday.'"

The Magistrate put his initials on each paper, saying: "Now, it's up to the police authorities, not excepting even the Commissioner."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. J. Pierce, Buffalo. HOLLAND—F. C. Whittemore, St. Louis. IMPERIAL—F. C. Pingree, Detroit; S. Harrison Wagner, New Haven.

GRAND—W. G. Lindsay, North Carolina. GILSEY—Dr. T. W. Thorndike, Boston. WOLCOTT—James Dwyer, Detroit.

PLAZA—Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah. SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam. MURRAY HILL—Capt. A. H. Johnson and Fleet Surgeon V. G. Thorper, China.

ALBEMARLE—R. G. Erwin, Hartford. VICTORIA—Col. A. C. Eustace, Elmira; Senator George E. Green, Binghamton.

HOFFMAN—F. P. Morgan, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Pennycook, white goods; H. A. McDonald, dress goods and silks; D. D. Doyle, upholstery goods; Miss E. Dorwald, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss E. Davidson, veiling and laces; T. H. Allen, cloaks and suits; H. Taylor, notions and ribbons; J. B. Woolfenden, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and art goods, 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Hesse, E., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Stotaroff, J., El Paso, Texas; dry goods; Highland Hotel.

Oxley & Co., Lima, Ohio; Miss H. Murphy, millinery; Miss Melissa Kathryn Oxley, millinery; 213 West Fourteentb Street.

McNeal & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.; Charles McNeal, dry goods; 46 Fifth Avsnue.

Barron, C. H., & Co., McGregor, Iowa; Albert Clemens, dry goods; Hotsl Felix.

Figg, M. T., Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. M. T. Figg, millinery; Miss Annabelle Hurd, millinery; 212 East Sixteenth Street.

Adams, C. F., Company, Erie, Penn.; L. T. K. Slocum, house furnishings; Hotel Manhattan.

Gruhhs, Hazebrig & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazehrig, dry goods; Dillard Hazshrig, dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.

Joudy, C. F., Scotland Neck, N. C.; C. F. Burroughs, buyer; Hotel St. George.

Dixon, C. A., Virginia, Ill.; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dixon, A., Gifford, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Legg, George, Kansas City, Mo.; A. A. Pierson, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Morrison, Frank, Taylorville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Jennis, Morris, Dolgeville, N. Y.; dry goods; 73 Second Avenue.

Rowe Brothers, Bncyrus, Ohio; R. Rowe, dry goods; Grace K. Rowe, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Hydeman, L. S., Norristown, Penn.; L. S. Hydeman, millinery; Emiley Shamline, cloaks and suits; Lulul Aull, gloves, purses, and neckwear; 498 Broadway.

Price, Rosella, St. Loule, Mo.; millinery; Herald Squars Hotel.

Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; J. J. R. Shropshire, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Apple Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. S. A. McDonough, millinery; 28 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Somerfield & M., Staunton, Va.; Catharine Carney, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hirsch, I., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Monheimer, dry goods; Wellington Hotel.

Straus-Greene Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. R. Schwartz, cloaks; Wellington Hotsl.

Hennisan, H. F. & Son, Oakdale, La.; J. F. Hennisan, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Newton, W. J., Kirhyville, Texas; Josh Newton, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Davis & West, Leesville, La.; S. R. West, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nichols, T. J., Rosepine, La.; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meyer Brothers, Havana, Ill.; H. H. Meyer, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

J. Kursbursky, Connellsville, Penn.; clothing, shoes, &c.; Hotel Raleigh.

L. Ruttenberg, Connellsville, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Raleigh.

M. Friedman, Grand Rapide, Mich.; Sarah Minton, millinery; Dollie Mackey, millinery; Hotel Woodward.

Miss A. D. Lee, Carlisle, Ky.; millinery; Hotel York.

A. D. Lee, Carlisle, Ky.; J. B. Tilton,, millinery; Hotel York.

Gus L. Heyman, Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel York.

Booth & Hodge, Paris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

W. H. Woodward & Co., Muscogee, Indian Territory; W. H. Woodward, dry goods; 16 East Twenty-second Street.

S. F. Grant & Co., Denton, Texas; S. F. Grant, department store; St. Georgs Hotel.

L. A. Burns, Menomine, Mich.; Miss Georgian E. Pecard, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Kensington.

L. Coren, La Crosse, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

E. Epstein, Little Rock, Ark.; millinery and dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Texas Mercantile Company, Temple, Texas; William Ginnuth, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

H. Gottschalk, Chester, Penn.; J. Gottschalk, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

M. S. Copeland, Utica, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Summit.

A. C. Barley & Co., Marion, Ind.; M. M. Stevenson, dry goods; T. O. Garretson, dry goods; Hotel York.

Seyboldt Co., The, Logansport, Ind.; Oscar M. Seyholdt, department store; Grand Hotel.

Covington & Smedley, Millersburg, Ky.; J. G. Smedley, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Tuchfeld, Sol, Sons, Jackson, Tenn.; Aaron Tuchfeld, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Loeh & Hene Co., Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Fannie Leary, dry goods and millinery; 38 West Twentieth Street.

Bristle, Adle, Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Rehse, B., Cincinnati, Ohio; Bertha Rehse Overcant, millinery; 252 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pauline Mack, dry goods; Mary McCarthy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial; Joseph Carey, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Shelley, H. C. & J. K., McKeesport, Penn.; Mrs. J. K. Shelley, department etore; Hotel Marlborough.

Warner, J. L., Sandwich, Ill.; gsneral store; St. Denis Hotel.

Kent Company, Cleveland, Ohio; James McDonald, millinery; 146 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Grover, E. J., Peoria, Ill.; Miss Mae Spencer, millinery; Rossmore Hotel.

Freedman, B., Circleville, Ohio; Anna Ruth, millinery, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Bradford.

Lowenstein, Mr., Moberly, Mo., clothing; Wilma Lowenstein, clothing; 139 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shond, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 55 White Street.

Watt, Retten & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions; 55 White Street.

Wallinstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, cloaks, notions, and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodger Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss G. Seeger, ribbons; Miss W. Murphy, ribbons; Miss Adams, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Hearn, millinery; O. L. Mason, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 355 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Wren, C., Company, Springfield, Ohio; E. Wren, domestics and carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Woodward.

Wnsson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Block, millinery and muslin underwear; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; Mrs. M. Differendorfer, millinery; Miss L. Mowry, ribbons; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; A. E. Fletcher, silks and dress goods; H. M. Bronch, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, and laces; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Almond Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ascher, T., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Burlin, hats; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Lyenberg, shoes; 24 Washington Place; Hsrald Square Hotel.

Barrie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. D. Broome, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Bergner, P. A., Company, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, notions, millinery, and clothing; 826 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Stern, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Burke, Fitz Simons, None & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. O'Toole, silks; Hotel Imperial.

"Bon Marche," Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. M. L. Traversy, cloaks, and suits; M. F. Thyne, waists; Miss M. H. Shone, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. Westerheck, domestics, 458 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. J. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernhelmer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; L. L. Seligman, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

Brion Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brion, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Kerr, silks; H. Streich, linings and trimmings; Mr. Welnrich, laces; L. Henry, rugs; C. Mengel, dry goods; Colby Davis, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Campbell, William, Pittshurg, Penn.; William Campbell, jr., notions, hosiery, laces, and gloves; 57 White Street.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dorflinger, W., & Co., La Crosse, Wis.; Miss H. Jefferson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrishurg, Penn.; F. Zirg, white goods; 2 Walker Strset; Hornld Square Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. L. Cohh, leather goode; 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; A. F. Pohlman, china and silverwar 5th Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. N. Stoner, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Dreyfuss Mercantile Company, Natchez, Miss.; S. Dreyfues, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Esenlain & Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. R. Ney, clothing; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whon, furnishing goods; W. C. Bieber, notions, gloves, and leather goods; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Hayes, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Enwere, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. F. F. Sweeney, cloake, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Fourqureon Temple Company, Richmond, Va.; R. S. Gray, notions and hosiery; W. C. Goodall, lace; Westminster Hotel.

Finch, Pruyn & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; G. R. Finch, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Dirthie, ribbons and nmbrellas; 104 Worth Street.

Froshin, ——, Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; 403 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Feliman, L., New Orleans, La.; domestics, dress goods, and silks; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, laces, white goods, and trimmings; 31 Union Souare; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Friedman Brothers Caldwell, Ohio; D. Friedman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing; St. Denis Hotel. N. Goodman, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Aitken, gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Albert.

Gilchrist, W., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneeberger, hosiery and underwear; Grand Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Son., Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gable, W. T., Company, Altoona, Penn.; J. M. Fay, linens; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, ladies' neckwear; Miss M. Londoner, hosiery and underwear; Miss F. Reese, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks; M. Epstein, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; L. Strauss, dress goods; Belvedere House.

Herman Brothers Company, Lincoln, Neb.; E. R. Deputy, gloves; 515 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces and veilings; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; J. Hengerer, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces and trimmings, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hille, McLeon & Haskins, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. H. Haskins, furnishing goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Horne, Stewart, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, dry goods, 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Hammerslough & Co., Trinidad, Col.; W. B. Hammerslough, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Israel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Lantham, carpets; 8 Greene Street; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss B. C. Morris, books; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. Shute, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Klapfer Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. W. Klapfer, dry goods; Hotel York.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

King-Brinsmade Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. M. Clonehy, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Lewis, J. C. Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Becker, dress goods; 4 Washington Place; New Ameterdam Hotel.

Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; A. G. M. Fraser, domestics and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Moss, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, jewelry, cloaks, and ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, E. H., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; B. Levy, dry goods; A. Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. G. Day, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marks, D., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; L. Marks, notions and furnishing goods; 358 Broadway; Hotel York.

McInnes, J. J., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Mohr, ribbons, leather goods, and jewelry; 55 White Street.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Moos & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces; Union Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homsr, art goods and handkerchiefs; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. Fraser, laces, and ladies' neckwear; Miss M. Heaney, fancy goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, house furnishing goods; K. Fedderson, notions and hosiery; D. Chandler, books; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Parker, J. A., & Son, Champaign, Ill.; J. A. Parker, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Pogue, H. & S., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Yonspohi, rugs; Victoria Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Rauh, linings; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenblioom, L., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. F. Yates, silks and dress goods; Herlad Square Hotel.

Rosenbloom & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Y. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; H. Rosenbloom, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co., Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rider, Wallis Co., Duhuqne, Iowa; S. P. Rider, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Sisson Bros., Weldsn Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; L. M. Rice, dress goods; Hotel Normandis.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, silk petticoats and muslin underwear; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Silver, M. T., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Strauss, Eisendroth & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Elsendroth, clothing; Albemarle Hotel.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Stumpf, carp

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE—TO LET.

The Most Attractive and Convenient Residence Section for New Yorkers.

WESTCHESTER

MOUNT VERNON, LARCHMONT and the points along and near the Sound are easiest, quickest and cheapest to reach of any about New York.

BEST TRANSIT FACILITIES

Eight Million Dollars are to be spent by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in building a six-track line equipped with electricity (as published in the daily papers). Cars will be run without change from Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and intervening points to the downtown business section of Manhattan.

Even without these improvements Westchester has

More Trains, Faster Trains, Cheaper Rates

THAN ANY OTHER SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

To establish this point, we have made some comparisons between the local points, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Port Chester and Towns an equal distance from the city on other railway lines. This is the result:

Train Service of Mount Vernon Compared with Towns an Equal Distance from New York by all Other Lines.

	Average of Mount Vernon.	Others.
No. of trains to New York 65	....	30
No. of trains from New York 66	....	27
Maximum running time..28 min.	....	42 min.
Minimum running time..24 min.	....	28 min.
Annual Commutation Rate.$58.20	....	$68.85

Train Service of New Rochelle Compared with Towns an Equal Distance from New York by all Other Lines.

	Average of New Rochelle.	Others.
No. of trains to New York 44	....	22
No. of trains from New York 45	....	22
Maximum running time..37 min.	....	53 min.
Minimum running time..28 min.	....	34 min.
Annual Commutation Rate.$67.00	....	$83.10

Train Service of Port Chester Compared with Towns an Equal Distance from New York by all Other Lines.

	Average of Port Chester.	Others.
No. of trains to New York 27	....	18
No. of trains from New York 28	....	18
Maximum running time..61 min.	....	74 min.
Minimum running time..39 min.	....	44 min.
Annual Commutation Rate.$80.00	....	$91.76

We recognize the fact that the trend of city growth is northward. Natural advantages and improved facilities combine to make this the ideal residence district. Westchester offers unequalled advantages for investment and speculation.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

We invite your attention to the opportunities that we are prepared to offer through our Westchester department.

AMES & COMPANY,

26 West 31st, near Fifth Ave.

LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—TO LET.

$12 A LOT.

15 of these lots, which are level, high, and dry,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.
You can buy
One Acre of Land for $180.
$5 Down. $5 Monthly.
Located on Long Island, in the greatest growing suburb to New York City.

BAYSHORE.

One hour out. 12½ cents commute.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing.
FREE EXCURSIONS
TUESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.
Special Sale Monday, Labor Day.
Free tickets and maps now ready.
Water Fronts, $440. WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO., N. Y.
$10 Down, $7.50 Monthly. 155-157 B'way, City.

$250 Each.—Two five-acre farms; sell one or both; half cash or more, to suit; free and clear; great prospective value. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av., Bronx.

Two 12-room cottages, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, $6,000; bargain. Anderson, 32 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS:

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE A HOME FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN IN SOME SUBURB OF NEW YORK WITHIN THIRTY MINUTES OF JERSEY CITY, LONG ISLAND CITY, OR THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. THE HOUSE MUST NOT COST MORE THAN TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS; MUST BE MODERN, COMFORTABLE, WELL BUILT, ABOUT TEN ROOMS, AND LOCATED IN A COMMUNITY AGREEABLE SOCIALLY AND POSSESSING A GOOD SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND CLUB. AGENTS HAVING SUCH PROPERTY TO OFFER ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS OF HOUSE, SURROUNDINGS, AND LOCALITY TO R. R. E., BOX 193 TIMES.

Of utmost importance and advantage to Owners of Real Estate. We assume all risk and responsibility. We pay most liberal Rents for Flats, Tenements, or Business Buildings in any part of Manhattan or the Bronx. We will take lease for term of years, improve and alter your Property at our expense—also guarantee to keep same in perfect repair. Call or write for further particulars. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

We shall open branch offices in different parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

Have cash buyers for two and three family houses situated at Mt. Hope or Bedford Park. Bronx Land, Mortgage, and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Ave.

Wanted—Small modern house, some grounds, within hour New York; permanent; no children; not New Haven Road; $25-$35. P. P., Box 120 Times.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weisman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—Old factory or stable on plot 75x100, between 14th and 40th Sts., east or west side. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Particulars.—Real estate for sale; collecting of rents in vicinity solicited. W. B. Hogan, 125th St. and Morningside Av. East.

Have $27,000; want Manhattan and Bronx improved; investors send particulars. Samuel A. Kelley, 1,931 Broadway.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Flats Bronx and Harlem; small equities; principals only. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Wanted—Five-story double flat; hot water; for cash buyer. W. Alapson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Have client with $25,000 to invest in tenement, avenue preferred. Knobloch, 567 Lenox Ave.

CRESTWOOD

"HALF AN HOUR OUT ON HARLEM RAILWAY."

Ideal Location for New York's Business Men.

MODERN HOMES OR PLOTS

Best Value. Quickest Transit. Fully Developed.
No Mosquitoes or Malaria.
Best Water in State. Commutation $5.50.

NO MISTAKE CAN BE MADE IN BUYING PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT AT PRESENT PRICES, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICITY AS THE MOTIVE POWER ON THE HARLEM ROAD.

For further particulars and tickets to inspect apply

THE WATSON COMPANY,
Telephone 2082 38th St. 12 EAST 42D ST.

Larchmont Park

NEW YORK'S MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE SECTION,
where values are increasing rapidly, due to the millions of dollars now being spent on improvements affecting this part of Westchester County.
Located at Larchmont, New York, on Long Island Sound,
18½ miles from 42d Street via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS NOW COMPLETED.

Electric Light, Gas, thorough system of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, etc.
CHOICE LOTS, $500 & UP; Small Cash Payments; Titles Guaranteed, No Assessments, No Interest Charges, Frequent Train Service and Low Commutation Rates.
WRITE or CALL for Descriptive Circular. Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET, Telephone, 2026 John. NEW YORK.

Bargain for Homeseeker or Investor, Lots at MARBLEDALE, 20 minutes from 125th St.; railroad fare, 8c.; trolley, 5c.; city improvements paid; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear avenue tenement ($30,000) and cash to exchange for larger income property not too heavily mortgaged. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

Will exchange choice apartment hotel and several low-priced apartment houses. Miles & Heifer, 135 Broadway.

Exchange two west side dwellings for good flat or Hudson River residence. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

On Park Slope, Brooklyn, for Winter months or longer; 2d floor; seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; all outside rooms; corner house; comfortably furnished; low rent. Apply J. B., 67 5th Av., New York.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $32 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Westchester.—Lots $100, $125; monthly payments; fare 8 cents. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Write only.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Mount Vernon.

A RARE CHANCE.—7-room house, all improvements, $3,000; near station, trolley, schools, churches; best of condition; must be seen to be appreciated; terms, balance 5 per cent. Frank W. Wolfe, P. O. Station A, Yonkers. Take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

White Plains.

DON'T FORGET
our auction of 100 lots at White Plains, Labor Day, 1:30 P. M.
THIS TOWN
is the coming place. Train service every ten minutes during business hours. Think it over. Maps and particulars from Cooley & West, Inc., auctioneers, opp. depot, White Plains.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, one of the most sightly in the host part of Yonkers. W. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ONLY $850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th St., Nos. 554 and 556 West.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms; will be decorated to suit. Caretaker in 556, or Warren & Skillin, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—216 East 69th St.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; complete order; in Schermerhorn Block; rent, $900. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Three-story basement brownstone house; all improvements; rent, $50. 63 East 104th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

TO RENT

20-foot American Basement near Madison Av $3,000
Modern furnished house in the number 50s; four baths.....$5,000
18-foot house in the 50s.....$1,500
J. P. WHITON STUART
547 FIFTH AV. (Tel. 6332 38th) 25 BROAD ST.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

HOUSES FOR RENT, BEST LOCATIONS.
13th St., near 7th Av., 12 rooms, $1,000.
21st St., West, 23 rooms, $1,400.
21st St., near 5th Av., rent, $2,500.
Lexington Av., near 23d, 30 rooms, $4,200.
Others $600 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.
Full list; rents ranging from $840 to (side streets) $4,500; 69th St. to 112th St., West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

AT $1,350 PER YEAR.
Three-story high box-stoop private House; extra width; on West 70th St. Permit and particulars office JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath from $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath from $1,600 to $2,600 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates from $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS

12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date
FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
Location Unsurpassed.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS WITH BATHS
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE
TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St. S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr. E. H. MANNING.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special luncheons for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

HOTEL FLORENCE,

N. E. COR 18TH ST., AND 4TH AV.
FOR SALE, CASH OR EASY TERMS,
THAT WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY IN VALUE
Best Value. Quickest Transit. Fully Developed.
No Mosquitoes or Malaria.
Best Water in State. Commutation $5.50.
Thoroughly renovated and strictly up to date; specially adapted for transients.

HOTEL WOODWARD

AND RESTAURANT.
S. E. cor. Broadway and 55th St.
Apartments now leasing from October 1:

HOTEL SOMERSET,

150 West 47th St.
A few furnished and unfurnished apartments to lease. Transient rates, $2 and upwards.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 WEST 32D ST.
Apartments now to lease from Oct. 1; accommodations also for transients.

THE BRAYTON,

62 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class, fire-proof apartment hotel; furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST ST.
For bachelors and small families. Furnished or unfurnished.

THE BRUNSWICK,

MADISON AV., COR. 89TH ST.
1 to 6 rooms and bath; terms moderate.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

The "Mildred," 140 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

953 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private house, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur G. Muhiker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

84th St., 126 and 128 East.—Elegant apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated and equipped with every modern convenience; electric lights, elevator, and hall service; steam heated and hot water supply; fuel for range. Superintendent on premises.

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY.
ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH STREET
5 all-light rooms and bath, rents..$460 & $780
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A.— CORONADO, —A.
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments; 6-14 rooms; $70 upward.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $28.00.
165 West 98th; hot water, steam heat, coal and gas range; excellent order. Janitor.

$33—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$33
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

THE PILATUS,
212 and 214 West 141st St. 5, 6, and 7 rooms; bath; $430 to $675 per year.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
Manhattan Av., 117th to 118th St. 2, 4, and 6 room apartments; all night elevator service.

7th Av., corner 128th St., No. 168.—Elegant corner flats, 7 and 8 bath; hot-water supply; select.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Choice first flat, seven large rooms and bath-room; perfect condition; only $32; possession. The "Windlesham," 115 East 93d St., near Park.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

42 West 133d St.—Single flat, 6 large, light rooms, bath; new open plumbing; newly renovated; 4th floor; $26. Janitor, basement.

84th St., 21 West.—Choice single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $55.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

FOR A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST, SEE TO-DAY'S EDITION OF
The Evening Mail.

GEORGEAN COURT.

S. W. Cor. 66th St. and Central Park West.
New 9½-Story Fireproof Building.
The most luxurious apartment house in N. Y.
Suites of 8, 10, 11, and 12 very large rooms.
Three superbly equipped baths in the 10, 11, and 12-room suites.
Two baths in the 8-room suites.
Each apartment has a private Foyer Reception Hall.
The features are too numerous to mention. Nothing but an inspection will give you any idea of this magnificent building.
Booklet with floor plans on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RHINELAND,
534 W. 124TH ST., near B'way.
Seven rooms and bath, $55. Strictly high-class; servants' lavatory.
THE LONDON,
60-62-64-66 W. 115TH ST.
One block from subway. Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $40 to $45.
MODERN,
40 WEST 127TH ST.
$42.50 to $47.50; strictly high-class; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light, and telephone.
Firm of J. B. KETCHAM, 57 WEST 125TH ST.
'PHONE, 693 HARLEM.

THE ALLSTON,

17 & 19 E. 38th, cor. Madison Av.
Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises .....$360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office $1,500
Apply to Superintendent or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel conetruction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three bnths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS, $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

STRATHMORE,

52D ST. AND BROADWAY.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
5 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel, 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

KENDAL COURT.

517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't., on premises.

ELIZABETH.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

HAWORTH,

239 WEST 103D ST.
(Liberal concessions to desirable tenants.)
8 attractive rooms; first-class service; rapid transit station at corner; rents reasonable.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN, Agents,
2,783 Broadway, (107th St.)

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE
GARDEN COURTS

118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms on street and garden; rent, $480.00 upward.
164 St. Nich. Av., cor 118th. Phone, 3049 M'gside.

NORMA

71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE FRIESLAND, FIREPROOF THROUGHOUT.

235 WEST 103D ST., Cor. Broadway.
Continuous service; telephone each apartment. Subway station at the corner.
7 and 8 large rooms...$900 to $1,300
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agts., Broadway & 103d St.

ELBERON HALL,

335-336 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
THE CONCORDIA,
46 AND 48 WEST 96TH ST.
These two magnificent apartments now being completed.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; rents, $27.50 to $37.50. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

HOLYOKE,

758 WEST END AV.
Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 6 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

CLEMENT COURT,

25 EAST 98TH ST.
5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

East 27th St.
No. 310—2d floor, 5 rooms; rent, $24.
No. 311—1st floor, 5 rooms; rent, $21.
No. 312—3d floor, 5 rooms; rent, $22.
Single houses. Improvements.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

No. 142 E. 83d St.—Choice 7-room and bath apartments; all modern improvements; rooms are all of large size; rents $33 to $44 per month. Apply to janitor or
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, AGENTS,
749 Fifth Av., near 58th St.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking new going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

THE HOWARD,

7 EAST 32D ST.
Bachelors and small families; rents not excessive; furnished or unfurnished.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
"THE MADISON SQUARE,"
37 Madison Avenue, New York.

HOFFMAN COURT, S. W. Cor. 99th St. and Madison Av.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $900 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.

Positively completed and ready for occupancy September first.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

The Gerard,

123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

111 WEST 43D STREET,

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St

Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. One corner apartment, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

CROSS CHAMBERS,

210 FIFTH AV.
Overlooking Madison Square.
Elegant new apartments of two or four rooms and bath; for bachelors or married couples; every modern convenience, including grill; now open for inspection; rents reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

ARCADIA,

150 West 45th, adjoining Longacre Square; 6-room apartment vacant; modern improvements; also ground floor for business; moderate rents. Janitor, or
LEONARD MORGAN, Agt.
45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

The Evarts and The Senate.

Located at 231 to 237 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park; most beautiful location down town; all modern improvements; hall attendance; suites, 5 and 6 rooms, bath, $38 to $65.
JOHN PETERS & CO., 200 East 14th St.

The Colford.
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of six rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator; hall service; telephone in each apartment; moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

229 West 101st St.
Northwest Corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 2, 4, and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service; rents, $35 to $65.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 161ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $680.

HELEN COURT.
Beautiful corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all improvements; six of the rooms facing park; rent, $900. Inquire 14 Morningside Av., cor. 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

PAULINE.
Up-to-date apartments, seven rooms and bath, facing Morningside Park; conventently located. Inquire 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof; apartments 5 and 6 large rooms, all improvements; rents, $33 to $42.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.

7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

150 WEST 91ST STREET

6-room apartments, all improvements; $34-$36.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

New, 3 large rooms and 2 baths, decorated; each apartment 22 feet wide, 102 feet deep; most complete in every detail; rent $720 to $960 year. Park Place and Nostrand Av. Otto Singer, Builder.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted—From October to June, by couple, six-room modern, light apartment, unfurnished; select neighborhood; $35-$45. Box C 182 Times.

REFEREES' SALES.

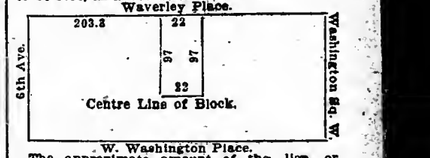
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—BRADLEE TON & WOERZ, plaintiffs, against CECELIA CUNNINGHAM, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of James Cunningham, deceased, et al., defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date August 23, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Waverley Place (formerly Sixth Street) distant two hundred and three feet three inches from the southeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue, running thence southwesterly in a line at right angles with Waverley Place ninety-seven feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Waverley Place twenty-two feet; thence northeasterly and at right angles with Waverley Place ninety-seven feet to the southwesterly side of Waverley Place, and thence northwesterly along same twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1904.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as above described:



W. Washington Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,249.67, with interest thereon from August 5, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $606.56 and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,044.56.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages and interest thereon aggregating $14,435, and also subject to certain covenants against nuisances.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw3wTu&Th&s21

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL PELTIN, JULIUS PELTIN, and MAX GERSTENFELD, Individually and composing the firm of PELTIN BROS. & GERSTENFELD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,646.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., the Trustee in Bankruptcy herein, has filed with me his petition for leave to sell at private sale on competitive written bids certain assets of the bankrupts, being warehoused goods in bond, consisting of Oriental wares, such as rugs, silk shawls, cotton shawls, silk blouses, portieres and covers, &c., and that a special meeting of creditors to consider, act, and pass upon the said petition will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 12th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notice is hereby further given that the competitive written bids for said property should be sealed and sent to the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, plainly marked "Schmidt & Gerstenfeld property," and that such bids will be publicly opened by said referee at the special meeting of creditors at the time and place aforesaid, to be acted upon by said creditors at said meeting.

Permits for the inspection of the said property can be obtained on application to the Trustee, F. A. Hoyt, Jr., 63 Wall Street, New York City.

The Trustee will not, except with the approval of the creditors and referee, accept any bid unless it is sealed and at least equals the appraised value or said property, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid, to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders or in the event the private sale be not authorized.

The court also reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Notice is hereby further given that in the event that all bids submitted be rejected, and no order is made by the referee to sell said property at private sale, the said property shall then be sold at public auction in bond under the direction of Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., the Trustee in Bankruptcy, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at his place of business, 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on the 15th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1904.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, New York City.
ABRAHAM OBERSTEIN, Atty. for Trustee, 300 Broadway, City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 5,682.—In the matter of BELLE G. BEVERIDGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Belle G. Beveridge, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 14th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 29th, 1904.

NO. 7,308.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC COLEMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Coleman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Isaac Coleman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Aug. 29, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,990.—In the matter of BENJAMIN HIRSCHFIELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Hirschfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 14th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 29th, 1904

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Between 5th Av. rapid transit and Coney Island, gold-bound glasses; liberal reward. Tighe, 209 East 52d St., New York City.

Loat.—Badge No. 1,926. Return to 55 East Broadway. Raward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 25c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephona in house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, tha Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Dealrabla rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; tabla board; references.

49th St., 9 East.—Large room, second floor, and) rooms on fourth floor, with board; references.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant large rooms; home table; gentlemen preferred; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

82d St., 126 West.—Two large rooms on second floor; Americans; references; tabla board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; adults only.

117th. Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; evary convenience; superior board.

122d St., 136 West.—Entire second floor, also large and small rooms; excellent tahle; reference.

127th St., 264 West.—Larga front room, with board; terms low; American family.

137th St., 235 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private house; references.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

140th St., 316 West, near "L."—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; excellent tahla; moderate.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirabla rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st)—Suites, floors; rooms separate; private bath; superior cuisine.

Arrangements made for Winter residence with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 432.—Third floor rooms, with board; large closets; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key Gramercy Park.

58th, 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private hath; hall room; telephone.

46th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

46th St., 213 West (near Hotel Astor.)—High-class, exclusive house; vacancies, $8, $8, $3.

48th St., 134 West.—Office for doctor, bachelor, second floor front, smaller room; gentlemen; reference.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

93d St., 103 West.—Parlor and alcove; other rooms; near "L" atation; every convenienee. Moore.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two nice rooms; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

116th St., 123 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; splendid location; references. Barton.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

136th St. (2,325 7th Av.)—Two comfortable rooms; steam heated flat; $2, $3. Earlie.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 125th St.

Out of City.

Rooms for World's Fair Visitors.—Reasonable rates. 2,539 North Grand Av., St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

10c line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Advertising Agency wants solicitors who can obtain business, work on general and special mediums. Dickinson, 122 Nassau St., Room 302.

Green Fruit and Vegetable Departments.—The 14th Street Store requires several neat appearing, thoroughly experienced saleswomen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 W. 13th St.

Table hands on draperies, also operators to trim draperies by machine, wanted at Wanamaker's; must be experienced. Apply at 760 Broadway, third floor, after 9 A. M.

Typist.—Exnerienced at billing; must be neat and accurate; salary $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Extra saleswomen for silks, dress goods, linens, housefurnishing goods, &c. Apply Monday, 8 A. M., to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Umbrella hands; first-class hands on silk umbrellas, who run tbeir own work. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Experienced umbrellas case finisher; steady work. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer, who is rapid operator and accurate. B., 238 Broadway.

Wanted—Umbrella tinpers on silk umbrellas. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—General houseworkers. Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Av.

Males.

Experienced millinery entry clerk. John Miles, 610 Broadway.

Foreign Exchange.—Wanted, by a large banking house, a gentleman thoroughly versed in foreign exchange. R., Box 152 Times.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require curtain and drapery hangers; only those who are experienced in the hanging of curtains and draperies need apply at upholstery work rooms, fifth floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced and competent salesmen for their unholstery department. Apply to Superintendent., fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Green Fruit and Vegetable Departments.—The 14th Street Store requires several neat appearing, thoroughly experienced salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 W. 13th St.

Packers.—First-class china and housefurnishing packers wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply in basement before 10 A. M.

Wanted—40 civil engineers for surveya in the United States, West and South; railroad topographers and transitmen, experienced in stadia work; from 22 to 35 years old preferred. Address, for two weeks, J. Imbrie Miller, Box 1,544 New York Post Office, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired; references—Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, counselors at law. The President Mechanics' National Bank.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads: firemen, $85 monthly; become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $90, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Plasterers, plain and ornamental; $5.50 and 8 hours per day; all men to work under arbitration plan of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Apply at once. Employing Plasterers' Association of N. Y., Labor Bureau, 414 4th Av., 28th-29th Sts., N. Y. City.

Wanted—Designer; we require services of a first-class designer who has experience in designing high-grade, artistic diamond and gold jewelry; only competent men, with sample drawings, need apply; will make contracts with right party; steady position. Schickerling Bros. & Co., 23 East 22d St.

Wanted—Colorists on photogravures; only those who have had experience in this line need apply; good salary to start. Apply tenth floor, Holland Studio. 135 5th Av., New York.

Wanted—Confidential clerk and office manager; man experienced in book trade preferred; state experience; give references, minimum salary, in own handwriting. Box H 195 Times.

Wanted—Bookkeeper for New York Silk Exchange house; must be experienced. Write, giving salary and references, P. O. Box 1,080.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 761 Times Office.

HILL'S RETIREMENT NOTICE.

Varying Comments by Democrats—Republicans Doubt ex-Senator's Sincerity.

Politicians of both parties discussed with interest yesterday David B. Hill's declaration that at the close of the present campaign it was his intention to retire from politics absolutely and devote himself thereafter to his own affairs.

"Senator Hill's own statement was the first thing I heard about his retiring," said John B. Stanchfield, who is conceded to be the Hill candidate for Governor this year. "However, if the statement is authentic, it means what it says. Senator Hill always means what he says."

Chairman Taggart of the National Committee said: "Senator Hill has been of great service to the Democratic Party in the past, and his loss would be irreparable."

Senator McCarren was skeptical of the statement. His comment was: "When I am convinced that Senator Hill actually has said he intends to retire on Jan. 1, then I shall believe it."

"Hill's statement is a great relief to me," said Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall. "It changes the burning question of the hour. People no longer will ask me daily when Croker is coming back, but now will switch to ask, 'When will Hill break in again?'"

"We in New York are used to announcements of farewell tours of prima donnas," remarked Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles L. Guy.

When Gov. Odell was asked what be thought of Mr. Hill's announcement, he said: "I am gratified that he is not to retire until after the close of the present campaign."

Judge Frank H. Robinson of Steuben County said tbat Mr. Hill's announced intention to retire created an interesting situation.

"Here we have the Democratic candidate for President assuring the country that if he is elected this time he will never run again," said the Judge, "and on top of that, when the voters are being asked by the Republicans whether they want Hay or Hill, Hill immediately shouts: 'I'm out of it. Don't consider me a factor.' Hill's opposition to Judge Cullen for Chief Judge has recalled the Maynard affair and has set the people to thinking."

Most of the Republican politicians professed not to believe that Mr. Hill was sincere, and Republican campaign orators will seek to discredit Mr. Hill's announcement with the voters, the theory being that if the public really believed Mr. Hill was in earnest it would be helpful to the Democratic cause.

STANCHFIELD MEN CHOSEN.

Hill Wins Delegates for Him in Oneida Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Two Democratic Assembly District Conventions, the First and the Third, were held in Oneida County to-day, and the six delegates elected—S. A. Beardsley, Senator Townsend, and J. W. Manley, in the First, and J. D. McMahon, J. W. Potter, and Theodore Christien in the Third—were instructed to vote for John B. Stanchfield for Governor.

Mr. Beardsley is very close politically to ex-Senator Hill. The Second Oneida District will hold its convention to-morrow, and the delegates there will be similarly instructed, although an effort has been made to select a set of delegates which will not be friendly to Mr. Stanchfield. Mr. Hill's friends, however, will control the convention.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady, 2 years' experience, as bookkeeper and general office work, would like position. Box P 122 Times.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references, Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; permanency; downtown; 9:30 to 4:30 or 9:30 to 12; salary moderate; copying home. Address G., 107 West 63d St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced; good education; rapid operator; best references; salary, $10. B., 23 East 111th St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer—Familiar with Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, and Metal Exchange work. References, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, 210 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Capable, 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. S Box 131 Times.

Stenographer.—By young girl, Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St.

Stenographer, with four years' experience in banking, brokerage, and newspaper dictation. Remington, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, with experience, desires position; $6 a week to atart. H, 189 Times.

Typewritist—Above average speed; Fisher billing, card system; assistant bookkeeper. Five Years, R Box 210 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

As milltiary instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Boy (15) just from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing, 214 East 112th St.

Butler, Valet.—By young Englishman; single; 5 foot 9; strictly temperate and thoroughly reliable; excellent city references; moderate salary. James, 1,364 Broadway.

Carpenter.—Work by first-class mechanic; understands plans; city or country. Address Carpenter, 1,364 Broadway.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. E., Box 207 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address H, Box 104 Times.

Painter, &c.—Work wanted by a practical painter, grainer, and decorator; will furnish all brushes. J., 1,364 Broadway.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Upholsterer.—Out on furniture, mattresses, carpets. Carl F. Wolf, 216 East 113th St.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 36 years of age, with good references from last employer. G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. C. S., 307 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

ANTI-INSTRUCTION PLAN TO DEFEAT WOODRUFF

Strength of His Candidacy Disturbs Republican Leaders.

HIGGINS CALLED TO CONFER

"Dark Horse" Talk Practically at End—Odell Non-Committal, but May Suggest a Man to Convention.

Word has gone out from the Republican State headquarters to the Republican leaders throughout the State to see to it that the delegations from their counties are not instructed for any candidate for Governor unless there are strong local reasons for such action, it being the opinion of the leaders that the best intercsts of the party will be subserved if tbe Gubernatorial nomination is left open until after the delegates assemble at Saratoga.

In a burst of confidence yesterday ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff confided to a friend his belief that if the Republican situation were allowed to develop without interference upon the part of Gov. Odell or bis advisers he would have a majority of the delegates when the convention met in Saratoga. In tbat belief Mr. Woodruff is sustained by the majority of the Republican leaders, even by some of those who are not friendly to his candidacy.

The strength which is being developed by Mr. Woodruff is unquestionably disturbing to the Republican leaders. While there are none of tbem, from Gov. Odell down, who has anything unkind to say of Mr. Woodruff, it is undeniable tbat the prevalent feeling among tbem is that Mr. Woodruff's nomination would be a dangerous experiment, particularly if the Democrats took advantage of the opportunity which it would present to make an appeal to the independent vote by the nomination of some man who has not been identified with either Hill or Tammany.

All talk of a "dark horse" practically has come to an end. It is now generally admitted that if the Republicans are to find a candidate who can wrest the nomination from Mr. Woodruff, and whose nomination will open up a good prospect of success, he must be found in the list of the men who have been prominently mentioned for the nomination during the past few weeks.

Gov. Odell declared yesterday that he had no candidate, and would not have any. He made it clear that he reserved his right of suggestion when the delegates met at Saratoga, but not before. At the present time, so his closest advisers say, the Governor really has not made up his mind as to whom he will favor. He is known to have spoken very kindly of Mayor Knight of Buffalo recently, commending him highly as a vote-getter.

From expressions of the Governor with respect to Mr. Knight's candidacy, it is evident that he regards Mr. Knight more seriously than some of the Buffalo Republicans do. It was said by a leading Republican of that city yesterday that Mr. Knight was not looked upon in Buffalo as a serious candidate, notwithstanding the fact that the delegates from Erie had been instructed for him. These instructions, it was said, had been given largely to please William C. Warren, it being said that Lieut. Gov. Higgins probably would fall heir to the Knight delegates, because the anti-canal counties were decidedly antagonistic to Mr. Knight.

Mr. Woodruff had a conference with Gov. Odell yesterday in the Republican State headquarters, and later went over to the National headquarters and talked with Chairman Cortelyou. While Mr. Woodruff did not wish to speak for publication, his manner was that of a man who felt that he had his fight practically won.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Mr. Woodruff's most formidable rival for the nomination, is now in the White Mountains. A telegram was sent to him yesterday to stop over in New York on his way to Syracuse, where he opens the State Fair on Sept. 4. As a result of the conference which he will hold with leaders when he reaches here there may be important developments.

Senator Depew, who started out last night for a speaking tour of the State, although disinclined to talk out for the Gubernatorial situation, did say that he took no stock in the talk of a "dark horse" nomination.

Gov. Odell when asked about the report that he has figures showing that the Republicans will carry the State by 25,000 majority, said: "I have made no estimates at all up to this time. It is too early to talk figures."

PARKER'S MIDOCEAN VICTORY.

Lawrence D'Orsay and G. S. Adams Lose $500 on Minnehaha Ballot.

Townsend Cushman of this city arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha $500 richer than when he left London, the money having been won from Lawrence D'Orsay, the actor, and George S. Adams of Brooklyn, against whom Mr. Cushman bet that there were more Parker votes aboard the vessel than there were votes for Roosevelt. There were 143 passengers on the ship, of whom 21 were voters. Of these 11 cast straw ballots for Parker.

A number of young women aboard the steamship tried to turn the tide of victory to the actor. A hot campaign preceded the voting, and speeches were made by the principals in the wager. While Mr. D'Orsay was putting fortb a very dramatic effort in the music room, which won the sentiments of the women, Mr. Cushman was doing some effective missionary work in the smoking room and carried the day.

The officers of the Minnehaha told of a queer freak of the atmosphere recorded on the voyage. On Thursday the ship was running through a glassy sea and the passengers were all on deck enjoying the bright sunshine, when suddenly the vessel ran into a fog bank so thick that the passengers lost sight of one another. The fog continued for eighteen hours, during which time the vessel ran at greatly reduced speed.

MR. BALDWIN STILL ILL.

Long Island's President Stays in Hospital—X-rays Used.

Although it was said a week ago at the German Hospital that President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad, would probably be well enough to leave for his home by this time, his condition is such that Dr. Kammerer, his private physician, said yesterday that Mr. Baldwin would remain in the hospital for several weeks more.

For a week President Baldwin has been treated with X-rays, and, it is said, because of the facilities there for its use, the physicians decided that it would be best for him to stay in the hospital. Just what was the nature of Mr. Baldwin's malady Dr. Kammerer refused to say.

Dr. Kammerer declared that Mr. Baldwin was steadily regaining his health, and had recently been able to sit up and read the papers, although he was unable to give any attention to his business interests.

Mr. Baldwin has been in the hospital for five weeks. He underwent a very serious operation, and it is from this that he has been gradually recovering.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTIES HERE.

Parliamentary Delegation Will Attend World's Fair Congress.

A party of seventy-five members of the Hungarian Parliament, on their way to attend the International Parliamentary Congress at the St. Louis Exposition, arrived here yesterday from Fiume on the Cunard liner Slavonia. They are to be entertained in this city for a few days by the Hungarian societies here.

When the Slavonia was passing Gibraltar on Aug. 18, the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the party sent their sovereign a wireless telegraph message of congratulation, and the ship was dressed in honor of the occasion. On Aug. 20, the Hungarian National holiday, there was another celebration.

IN DARKEST ESOPUS.

Senator Latimer Finds Other Parkers Than the One He Seeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Senator Asbury C. Latimer of South Carolina was expected to arrive on an early train to-day, but after the Judge had sent his wagonette to meet several trains, and the Senator did not arrive, it was decided that he would not be here. On a late train, fatigued after a long journey, and alone, the Senator arrived. There was no wagon at the station to meet him and the roads were dark. The first place the Southerner struck was the Qninn Inn at the crossroads, where he made inquiries.

He was directed to take the road which leads to the Esopus dock. When he had traveled half way over the hill he found a large gate bearing the name "Parker." Opening the gate, the Southerner made his way to the house at the end of the road, only to find that this was the home of Mrs. Dore Lyon, who now occupies the estate of her father, E. Z. Parker—no relation to the Judge.

He was then directed to Rosemonnt, and was met at the gate by Arthur McCausland, the Judge's private secretary. With his coat coverel with dust he was introduced to Mrs. Parker and supper was served.

The Judge and Senator remained four hours in conference, and the Senator left for Norwich, N. Y., on a late train. He will make two speeches here with Eliot Danforth, and then will return to New York. The Senator said that his visit was for the purpose of learning the conditions North and to offer his aid here if necessary.

In leaving Rosemount Senator Latimer said:

"Every good orator that the South has will be sent North. My mission here to see Judge Parker was largely to tell him that the South will send a host of speakers North to aid.

"The entire South is solid against Roosevelt—not so much against Republicanism as the personality of the man. The race question, as fathered by Roosevelt, will be the great issue against him.

"I learned much from the Judge during my conference with him, and am pleased with him and his views. I will begin my stumping tour at Norwich, N. Y., and then go to Bridgeport, Conn."

DEMOCRATS AT HEADQUARTERS

National Committee Speakers Ready for Vermont and Maine Tours.

August Belmont came in from Long Island yesterday, and William F. Sheehan returned from Esopus, where he had spent Sunday with Judge Parker. Chairman Taggart and Vice Chairman Nicoll conferred with him. Later in the day Chairman Meyer of the State Committee, accompanied by William S. Rodie, called on them. There was general comment at National Headquarters over the continued absence of Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, who has not attended a single meeting of the Executive Committee.

Edward M. Shepard called at the headquarters to see about his assignments to speak in Vermont this week. Mr. Shepard starts to-day for his Lake George Summer home. He will speak in Bennington, Vt., to-morrow night, and elsewhere in that State on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. The State election there will be held next Tuesday. Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, ex-Senator Cannon of Utah, Senator Fay of Georgia, Senator Latimer of South Carolina, and Congressman Griggs of Georgia visited headquarters yesterday. Cangressman Griggs and ex-Senator Cannon start to-morrow on Maine stumping tours. The Maine State election is to be held on Sept. 12.

"The people in the West," said ex-Senator Cannon, "are not a bit deceived by the lull in Roosevelt's outbursts. He seems to have dropped off all strenuosity, and now to be the acme of wisdom, solely guided by the safe opinion of others, that his partisan admirers represent him now to be. Men who know Roosevelt are not deceived. This very politic effort to make him appear conservative, which attitude he assumes for campaign purposes, and not on good faith, will react against him."

STANCHFIELD FOR TARIFF CUT.

Declares It Would Be Wise to Eliminate Money Question.

The Commercial Travelers' League, a Democratic organization, opened the campaign for the Democracy with a noon-day meeting yesterday at 597 Broadway, directly opposite the Roosevelt and Fairbanks National Commercial League, which also has noon meetings. Letters were received from Alton B. Parker, Chairman Thomas Taggart, and Edward M. Grout. Ferdinand Ziegler, President of the league, opened the meeting, and told his reasons for becoming a Democrat after always having been a stanch Republican.

President Fornes, who was appointed Chairman of the meeting, said in part: "I have been a commercial traveling man for twenty-five years, and I can safely say that it is 100 per cent. harder to get an order to-day than it has been for many a year. Doesn't this show that there is something wrong with the head of the Government?"

John B. Stanchfield, who spoke next, said: "It is our contention that the tariff is too high, and it is our intention to cut and prune it so as to benefit the American people."

After attributing the selection of Panama, instead of Nicaragua, as the canal route to railroad influence, he declared that the money question could never again be an issue in this campaign. He went on to say that the gold standard had been irrevocably established, and that from now on it would be a wise move to eliminate this question from the campaign.

Senator Victor J. Dowling, J. W. Savage, and Asa Bird Gardiner also spoke.

DRIGGS ON PRIMARY TICKET.

Convicted ex-Congressman a McCarren Candidate in Hesterberg's District.

Brooklyn Democrats were astounded yesterday to find the name of ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs on the primary ticket of the Eighteenth Assembly District in the primaries to be held to-night, as a candidate for a place as a delegate to the County Committee. It is about nine months ago that ex-Congressman Driggs was convicted of having accepted money for the use of his influence as a Congressman, under an indictment found in connection with the Post Office frauds, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 and to serve one day in Raymond Street Jail.

The statute under which Mr. Driggs's conviction was had expressly stipulates that a person so convicted may not hold any Federal office. Whether or not the crime, which is classed as a misdemeanor, will debar Mr. Driggs from casting a vote for the National Electors and for other officers, is a debatable question. Some of the lawyers questioned declared that Mr. Driggs had lost his vote, while others said that he had lost none of the rights of citizenship save that of holding office under the United States Government. Mr. Driggs himself seems to hold this view. He said yesterday:

"I am a delegate on the Hesterberg ticket in the Eighteenth District, and I see no reason why I should not participate in politics."

Sheriff Hesterberg, who is responsible for the appearance of Driggs's name, is a supporter of McCarren. He is opposed by ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer, formerly executive member from the district.

Piner Recovering, Mrs. Herman Held.

Hudson Street Hospital physicians said yesterday that Roger A. Piner of 1,036 Sherman Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., who was shot in his office at 122 Water Street on Saturday evening, has every chance of recovery, and probably will be discharged from the hospital in a day or two. Piner says that he was shot by Mrs. Augustina Herman of 354 Mott Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Herman is in Bellevue Hospital, having sprained her ankle while alighting from the patrol wagon at the Old Slip Station. She was arraigned yesterday afternoon in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Pool, who held her for forty-eight hours without bail.

SAVE ONE-HALF ON A WINTER SUIT. N. Y. Store only.
That is the real state of affairs.
There are several hundred of these Suits and they are *really great bargains.* Many of them sold up to $28 and $30.
Thirty days from now every one will be paying twice as much for no better materials. Plain colors and mixes.
Handsome Medium weights, Serges and Flannels, also.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.
$12.50

"Good-bye, Summer, good-bye, good-bye."
Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LABOR WAR ON M'CARREN ON EVE OF PRIMARIES

Brooklyn Delegates Seek Chairman Meyer with Ultimatum.

SEVENTEEN MANHATTAN FIGHTS

Devery Loses Chance of John C. Sheehan's Support Through Tammany Complaint to Brother William.

As a last move against Senator McCarren in Brooklyn, the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn and vicinity yesterday, on the eve of to-day's primaries followed up the demand for the ousting of McCarren as Executive Chairman of the State Committee with an ultimatum to Cbairman Cord Meyer of the Stato Committee that tbe organization would oppose the Democratic Party unless McCarren were removed. Mr. Meyer had left State Committee headquarters before the committee of the Brooklyn organization arrived, but before leaving he declined to make any comment on tbe board's action.

The delegation from the board was headed by William Kenneally, who bore the letter and the resolutions which demanded that McCarren be removed by Chairman Meyer, or else the organization would throw the influence of the 100,000 men which it claims to represent to tbe Republican Party. Mr. Kenneally explained tbat the organization would give Mr. Meyer until next Tuesday to reply, that being the date for the next regular meeting of the board.

Senator McCarren was silent on the subject of the protest, except to reiterate his denial of the statement made by the Brooklyn organization that he was against union labor and that he was in any way interested in the Coney Island enterprise which, it is charged, employed non-union laborers. After a canvass of the various Brooklyn districts yesterday Senator McCarren expressed himself as confident he would carry practically every district in Kings County at to-day's primaries. The Doyle anti-McCarren contingent express themselves as confident they can retain their hold in the Second, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Districts, and also say something about carrying five more districts. The McCarren men are counting absolutely on at least fifteen districts.

Polls open at to-day's primaries at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 9 o'clock at night. There are ten fights in Manhattan on the Democratic side and seven on the Republican side. The Tammany fights are: First District—Michael Hart against Daniel E. Finn; Ninth—William S. Devery against Frank J. Goodwin; Seventeenth—John F. Curry against Daniel F. McMahon; Twenty-first—Joseph W. Cody against Matthew F. Donahue; Twenty-sixth—John J. Boylan against Thomas J. Dunn; Thirtieth—George Burrell against Harry C. Hart; Thirty-first—Louis A. Abrams against Isaac A. Hopper; Thirty-fourth, (South Side)—Bernard E. Nagle against John F. Cowan; Thirty-fourth, (North Side)—August Moebus against Eugene J. McGuire; Annexed District—James A. Newell against Thomas H. O'Neill.

Deveryites last night were industriously circulating the report that John C. Sheehan was supporting Devery in the Ninth District fight. An investigation of the report showed that while Sheehan had shown some sympathy with the Devery contingent, Tammany had made complaint to William F. Sheehan, his brother and Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Tammany, it was learned, had told Brother William that there would be blood on the moon if Brother John sided with Devery. Accordingly Brother William got after Brother John, and the latter was absolutely out of the Devery fight last night.

The Republican contests in Manhattan to be settled at to-day's primaries are: First District, H. Almer against L. J. Hennigar; Ninth, Thomas J. Clarke against William Halpin; Fifteenth, G. H. Reynolds against George Wanmaker; Nineteenth, William H. Douglas against Theodore P. Gilman; Twenty-fifth, Howard Conkling against Herbert Parsons; Thirty-first, George E. Payne against Samuel Strasbourger; Thirty-fifth, M. J. Harrington against Edward H. Healey.

Besides electing district leaders at to-day's primaries the voters of the respective parties will select their delegates to Assembly, Senate, Congress, and County Conventions. The Assembly district delegates so selected will, in turn, select the State Convention delegates to name candidates for Governor and other places on the State ticket.

ODELL STATE CAMPAIGN FUNDS RUNNING LOW

Five Per Cent. Assessment Upon Republican Office Holders.

GOVERNOR GOES TO CORTELYOU

National Committee Expected to Aid—Lack of a New York County Treasurer Part of the Trouble.

Governor-Chairman Odell had a conference with Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee yesterday. Gov. Odell went over to the National Headquarters to see the manager of President Roosevelt's campaign, and was with Mr. Cortelyou for some little time. When seen subsequent to their conference both refused to say what they had talked about. From other sources information was obtained that the object of Chairman Odell's visit was to learn how much financial assistance he could count on from Mr. Cortelyou for the State campaign.

Gov. Odell's campaign fund is running low. His expenses bave been heavy and his collections have not been up to expectations. It takes a good deal of fund to keep a campaign going on the scale which Gov. Odell has inaugurated. That fact is now being impressed upon the minds of the State employes. They are being called upon for a contribution of 5 per cent. of their salaries. There are 10,000 employes on the pay rolls of the State, and it is estimated that the 5 per cent. levy ought to bring 1 nabout $100,000.

The man who has been charged with the duty of making the collections from the State employes is an employe of the State Senate. In view of the fact that legally he is employed only for the term of the Senate his action in soliciting subscriptions from the State employes for Republican campaign purposes is not a violation of the civil service law.

But even if the returns from the levy on the State employes should meet with Chairman Odell's most sanguine expectations, it is said that the amount which would be realized would fall far short of the amount which will be necessary to make the kind of a campaign which the Governor thinks it necessary to make. He therefore feit compelled to appeal to Cbairman Cortelyou for help from the National Committee.

The fact that the New York County campaign practically is being run from the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue and its expenses is being borne by the State Committee accounts in a measure for Gov. Odell's pressing need for more campaign funds. The New York County Committee is at present without a Treasurer. No desirable man could be found to take the place after George R. Sheldon gave it up. It was offered to Louis Stern, but he refused it.

Then the attempt to fill it was given up. What money the County Committee has had has been obtained from sources which the district leaders were able to reach. Their resources have been pretty well exhausted and the campaign has not as yet been fairly well begun.

Coming Changes in Mayor's Office.

When Mayor McClellan returns from his vacation on Thursday there will be some changes in the official staff of the Mayor's office. George Tarlton Goldthwaite, who has been assistant secretary to the Mayor since Jan. 1, has resigned, the resignation to take effect Sept. 1. His place will be filled by Thomas H. Hassett, who has been chief clerk in the Mayor's office. As to Mr. Hassett's place, friends of Ross Keogh, chief clerk under Mayor Van Wyck, and now secretary to Commissioner Hynes, representing the city at the St. Louis Exposition, are working in his behalf.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Opens Next Monday. Seats Ready Thurs. ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS.

Last Week AERIAL GARDENS Over New Amsterdam. 8:20 The Offen- bach Reviaw. Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey. A Little of Everything. Next Week B'WAY THEATRE—Seats Thur.

NEW YORK THEATRE Even'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only. LAST WEEK—Farewell Saturday. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW Next Mon. Denman Thompson, Old Homestead

If you're a custom tailor man and want a notion of the Fall styles before you order from your tailor—and begin to wait, you might get some hints from our Fall suits.

Lots of the finest patterns are already on our counters, and you'll be very welcome, though you'll have no thought of buying.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. We fill orders and 140 to 148 4th Ave. by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

265 B'WAY 420 B'WAY 841 B'WAY

NOW READY!
Many of our Fall Styles.
Fall Suits,
Fall Overcoats,
Fall Raincoats
(Cravenette and Cielette,)
Fall Top-coats,
Fall Hats,
Fall Underwear and Furnishings.
Also
A substantial fall in price on about 500 last year's Fall Suits
Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician Estab. 1889. Fee $1. 20 E. 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE 30th St. & B'way. THURSDAY EVG., 8 SHARP. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. William H. Crane in Richard Harding Davis' farce GOLLIER THE DICTATOR EXTRA MAT. MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way Last 5 Nights. Mat. Sat. 8AM in tha farcical comedy with music. BERNARD THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Original Cast, incl. Hattie Williams. NEXT MON., STARS THURS., THE SPELLBINDER

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Leo Ditrichatein's Comedy, ALL STAR CAST. MILITARY MAD EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

EMPIRE THEATRE 40 St. & B'way. Opens Sept. 5. JOHN D. MARSHALL'S new play. DREW The Duke of Killikrankie SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE 34th St., Near Broadway. SATURDAY EVE., SEPT. 3, MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

"I jes do the best I ken where the good Lord puts me at, an' it looks like I got a happy feelin' in me 'most all the

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds, becoming south.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,054. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

DOYLE OVERWHELMED IN M'CARREN FIGHT

Murphy's Man Holds Only Five Kings Districts.

WINS IN PERSONAL BATTLE

Retains Leadership in the Seventh by Small Margin—Kehoe and Shevlin Chosen.

Carrying sixteen out of the twenty-one Assembly districts in Kings County, Senator Patrick H. McCarren demonstrated his control of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn at yesterday's primaries. Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, with Tammany at his back, could not hold more than five districts, and even that by greatly reduced majorities. Doyle men carried the Second, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts.

The brunt of the fighting was in the Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Districts, where the McCarren men were striving to dislodge Doyle, James J. Kehoe, and James Shevlin from their leaderships. In Doyle's own district the effect of the McCarren fighting was shown in the fact that Doyle held his Seventh District by but 235 majority, whereas at the March primaries he won in a hard fight by 1,600.

Much of this great change was due to the fact that the Coney Island forces, which were with Doyle in March, were against him yesterday, because of the change by Kenneth F. Sutherland, the old John J. McKane ally, who went to McCarren three weeks ago. Doyle's vote yesterday was 3,106, as against 2,871 cast for Judge Cornelius Furgueson. Doyle carried his district by about 1,000, except for the Coney Island election districts, which went for Furgueson so strongly as to almost wips out the majority in the remainder of the district. Coney Island yesterday gave Fergueson 714 votes to 190 for Doyle. This shows the absolute power of Sutherland in Coney Island, for last March, when he was with Doyle, he delivered all except 84 votes out of 700.

In the Ninth District Assemblyman James J. Kehoe, backed by ex-Senator Michael Coffey, again defeated his old-time antagonist, Senator James H. McCabe, by a vots of 1,987 to 1,744, a majority of 243. The McCarren men had hoped to carry this district, as they also had hoped to carry the Seventh District against Doyle.

The fighting in ths Eleventh District, where Shevlin is leader, was especially warm, hut Thomas R. Farrell, Shevlin's man, finally won by a margin of about 700 from Thomas F. Byrnes, the McCarren representative. The Twelfth District, whers Register Matthew E. Dooley is the leader and is allied with the anti-McCarren forces, also was the scene of a bitter fight, but Dooley got 1,534 votes to 1,292 cast for Walter C. Burton, the McCarren man, who challenged his leadership.

The other district held by the anti-McCarren forces, the Second, was retained without troubie, as Justice John J. Walsh had little opposition. Walsh received 2,200 votes to 800 cast for E. J. Meany. Walsh never has declared himself squarely on the issue of McCarren or anti-McCarren, hut is generally credited to the anti-McCarren forces. All of the men who are the winners in these five districts, Doyle, Kehoe, Farrell, Dooley, and Walsh, are the present leaders of their districts. The anti-McCarren men lost one of their present leaders, however, ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, in the Seventeenth District.

The fight here was very close, but Joseph P. Donnelly, the McCarrenite, finally defeated Shea by forty-two votes. Donnelly got 738 votes to 696 for Shea. This is the Assembly district in which ex-Controller Bird S. Coler lives, and Coler, in the interest of Tammany, was working all the time for Shea. Coler, however, failed to deliver his own election district, which went for Donnelly.

In all of the other fifteen districts the McCarren leaders held their power, and in most instances by overwhelming majorities. The McCarren men felt especially elated last night because they had retained each of their fifteen leaders and had gained a new one in the Seventeenth District. On the other hand the Doyle men seemed happy to have escaped with their scalps in their own districts.

Senator McCarren received the returns and his friends at the clubhouse of the Kings County Democratic Club. Controller Grout was there also. After the returns were in and the various district leaders had come down to see how things were going elsewhere, Senator McCarren was called on for a speech.

"This fight was for Brooklyn and was not personal," he said. "Anybody else could have done as well as I have done with the same issues presented. It shows that the autonomy of the borough must and shall be maintained. I want to thank you all for your loyalty to your borough. I regard this as a clean sweep. It shows that the people of Brooklyn are satisfied wi conditions under my leadership."

The interest which the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, took in the fight was indicated by his calling up Mr. Doyle twice on the telephone in the course of the evening to learn from him how the contest had come out. When Mr. Doyle received the final figures his first act was to call up Mr. Murphy to apprise him of his victory in his own district. In discussing the result of the contest in the Seventh, Mr. Doyle said:

"I feel that it was a great victory. The combination that was formed against me in the last two weeks led many of my friends to fear that success was impossible. But we redoubled our efforts, and the result speaks for itself. I believe in the independence of the district, and I want to say that we will give the biggest majority for Judge Parker that was ever given by the district to any Democratic candidate."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

FATAL BLUE LAW RIOT.

Detective for Crusaders Said to Have Killed a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—One man was killed and a dozen seriously injured as the result of a riot caused hy the "blue law" crusade against local merchants hy the Association of Ministers of this city tonight.

Harry D. Knox was shot through the breast and instantly killed by Nelson C. Starkey, a detective in the employ of the crusaders. Detectivs Starksy, his brother Harry, and Superintendent Peter Gamhls of the Sabbath Ohservance Association were beaten in a serious manner hy a mob of nearly 1,000 persons, friends of the dead man.

The riot started at the close of a hearing of ths blue law detectives on a perjury charge before Alderman Walter Wadsworth in Allegheny City. A great crowd attacked the crusaders with blackjacks, clubs, and stones as they emerged from the office.

LINER PHOENICIA DISABLED.

Was Apparently Drifting When Sighted in Midocean on Aug. 27.

BREMEN, Aug. 30.—The North German Lloyd stesmer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrivea to-day, reports having sighted on Aug. 27, in latituds 46, longitude 34, apparently drifting, the Hamburg-American Line steamship Phoenicia, which left New York Aug. 20.

The Hamburg-American Line is without any news of the steamship Phoenicia, which was sighted by the Kronprinz Wilhelm disabled at sea. In the absence of information ths officials of the line in this city say that they feel no fear for the vessel's safety, and that at ths time shs was sighted her machinery had probably becoms slightly disarranged.

Shs left this port on Aug. 20, with a cabin list of about 70 people and about 170 in her steerage. The vessel is provisioned for much longer than she requires to make the run to Hamburg, so that no fears arc entertained on that score. She was about 1,300 miles from New York when sighteu, and was in the track of transatlantic liners, and the officials of the company believe that should her damages be serious she will be reported again soon by other liners arriving at local and foreign ports.

The Phoenicia is a twin-screw steamer of 7,412 tons gross and 4,750 tons net register. She was built in Hamburg in 1894, is 460 feet long, has 52 feet beam, and is 36 feet deep.

PICNICKERS ANNOY PARKER.

Commit Depredations on His Property at Rosemount.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The best-known visitor to Judge Parker to-day was Spencer Trask, the New York banker, who was a guest at luncheon. The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, Judge Parker's son-in-law and daughter, were the guests of Mr. Trask at Saratoga a week ago, and he stopped for the afternoon on his way to New York.

Judge Parker expects to be away from Rosemount all day to-morrow at ths Ulster County Fair at Ellenville. Mrs. Parker will not accompany him and he will make no speech.

The Judge's candidacy for President of the United States has caused his place at Rosemount to be visited by picnic parties in constantly increasing number. They enter the grounds, usually without introduction or permission, make themselves at home, and leave the place littered with picnic leavings. One party recently stripped several of the apple trees in the orchard and committed other depredations.

Judge Parker has been most cordial in his treatment of all visitors, and is evidently reluctant to place any restrictions upon access to his grounds, but the entire disregard of the rights of the family shown by some of the picnic parties has caused much annoyance.

BLACK HAND IN GREENWICH.

Italians Threatened Drive Blackmailers Away with Revolvers.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 30.—Greenwich officials believe that they have the Black Hand Society to deal with, and are determined that it shall not gain a foothold here. Two weeks ago Frank Mazzi, a prosperous Italian of this town, was threatened with death when he refused to give two Italians from New York $50 they demanded. Mazzi went into another room, and, securing a revolver, drove away the men, who held stilettos ready in their hands. He then went to the authorities for protection. Angelo Rioni was threatened with death a week ago if he did not send $50 to the society, and now he carries two revolvers. Antonio Lupi was the last one picked out. Two men visited him Sunday, and after demanding $40, which was refused, they accused him of having a wife in Italy as well as another here. Lupi drove the men away and they vowed he would not live another week.

Sheriff Ritch and Constable Mitchell were put on the trail of the two men, and saw them on a trolley car. The one who had done the threatening was arrested, and this morning he was charged in the Borough Court with blackmail. A fine was imposed, for the blackmail could not be proved. The prisoner gave his name as Giuseppi Cerzi of Nsw York.

WED IN OUTING COSTUME.

Bought Ring, Got License, and Were Married by Judge in Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 30.—James G. Riley of New York and Miss Virginia Beach, daughter of George Beach, also of New York, were married here this afternoon by Judge C. D. Burnes in his offics. Both are twenty-five years old. The bride wore a red dress and the bridegroom was apparently attired for a day's outing.

They bought the wedding ring at Webb's jewelry atore here, hired a carriage, and drove to Judge Burnea's office after getting a license. While they were being married the townspeople decorated their carriage with white ribbons and old shoes. They were strangers here.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Seguranca, from Colon Aug. 24. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:38 A. M.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y.
Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September. —Adv.

UNIONS SEEK PEACE IN BUILDING FIGHT

Alliance's New President Ready to Confer.

EMPLOYERS ALSO WILLING

Four of the Six Locked-Out Bodies Already in Line for Meeting with Builders—Nason's Conservatism Hailed.

Through one of the local labor troubls clouds, the building trades strike and lockout mix-up, there shone yesterday a ray of hope which was welcomed by ths conservative members of ths unions. William K. Nason, who on Monday succeeded the indicted Philip Weinseimsr as the President of the Building Trades Alliance, announced that he had a plan for settling the trouble; that he wanted all that trouble ended, and that four of the locked-out unions in the alliance had agreed to that plan.

This plan is for a meeting with the employers "to effect a settlement." Louis Harding, the Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, after hearing of President Nason's plan, said that the employers would meet the union men.

Mr. Nason presided for the first time yesterday at ths meeting of the alliance.

"I want to say," he told ths reporters after the meeting, "that the repudiation of the plan of arbitration by the Building Trades Alliance does not necessarily mean the repudiation of the plan hy the individual unions. The organizations by their own votes have not repudiated the arbitration plan, and it is now up to them to take some official action. My union, the Marble Cutters' Union, has adways stood for arbitration, and it was from us that the Building Trades Employers' Association took its cue when it started its arbitration agreement, which we consider a one-sided scheme.

"As the employers say they will not deal with the alliance as a body, I have a plan which may be acceptable. The plan which I am offering, and which four of the six unions in the alliance have already agreed to, is simply this, that three representatives of each locked out union meet with their employers and try to effect a settlement. The plan is worth trying."

Plain members of the unions were not slow to express their gratification yesterday that Weinseimer had resigned. He is too aggressivs and high-handed, they say, and never was a favorite among the bulk of the workers, especially in his own organization, the Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union.

Nason, on the other hand, is considered conservative, and was up to the time of ths present dispute a member of the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association. He was also a candidate for the Presidency of ths hoard, and favorably impressed the employers in his committee work.

When the meeting of the alliance was over yesterday it was announced by James J. Daly that two more strikes had been ordsred in the meantime, one at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and the other at Sixtieth Strect and Fifth Avenue. Daly again said that the alliance had repudiated the arbitration agreement and would continue to repudiate it.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, seemed pleased at the resignation of Weinseimer. He said that Nason had a chance of becoming "a second John Mitchell" if he took the chance offered him as President of the alliance to bring about peace. As to Nason's plan he said:

"The employers would certainly be willing to see the committee of the locked-out unions in the interest of peace, but there is one thing we will always stand by, and that is the arbitration agreement. It has come to stay, and even if a locked-out union decided to call off its strikes and return to work it would have to sign the arbitration agreement again.

"I wish to say that hefore the present troubles began a convention of employers and employes had been called to modify or change the arbitration agreement if necessary. We recognize that it is not perfect, as nothing in the world is perfect. This convention cannot now be held until all the troubles are over. I believe Mr. Nason has a good chance hefore him of doing a great thing if he becomes the means of settling the present trouble."

Mr. Harding added that the employers were making some progress in getting men.

At the Building Trades Alliance it was reported last night that among the outsiders invited to the mass meeting of the building trades in Grand Central Palace tonight was District Attorney Jerome. It was said that if Mr. Jerome attended the meeting he would probably be invited to speak on the building situation.

ANTI-HILL MEN BEATEN.

Attempt to Get Delegates for Goodyear Defeated in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30.—The attempt of the Conners-Goodyear combination to secretly capture a few delegates from the Monroe County Assembly Districts was signally defeated at the primaries held here to-day. Some days ago W. J. Conners of Buffalo sent for Judge John F. Kinney, who has heen a Hill supporter in the past, and succeeded in enlisting his aid in a scheme to get delegates for Goodyear.

Kinney returned to Rochester and allied himself with a few anti-Hill men to accomplish this purpose, although on the list of Hill delegates himself. Conenra came to Rochester, and with Kinney put up a stiff fight in the Third Assemnly District. The Hill men won out by four warda to three. They also defeated the Goodyear combination in the other three districts.

HEROIC NUN BURNED TO DEATH.

Sister Gohn Saves Her Patient, but Loses Her Own Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Sister Gohn of the Little Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart was hurned to death this morning while trying to save her patient, Mrs. Frederick Passino. An oil stove exploded in the Passino home, 22 Norwood Street, where the sister has been as a nurse since Monday, and it is thought her habit caught fire from the blazing oil.

Instead of saving herself she ran to the aid of the sick woman. The Fire Department rescued Mrs. Passino and her baby, but Sister Gohn was dead when found. She came to Springfield eleven months ago from France. Her name before taking the veil was Sylvie Abrial.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Labor Day—Niagara Falls and return, $8.00; Toronto and return, $9.50. Sept. 2 and 3. Through the mountains in Antumn splendor.—Adv.

STATE TREASURER KEMPF OUT.

Gov. La Follette Declares Office Vacant, but Kempf Won't Go.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Because State Treasurer Kempf was unable to furnish the $350,000 additional bond demanded of him, Gov. LaFolletts to-day formally declared the office of State Treasurer vacant, under the statutes. Kempf declares that he will be State Treasurer until his successor hss been appointed and has qualified.

He does not believe any one can get the required bond of $350,000, and for that reason expects to be able to serve out ths remainder of his term. He has notified all banks acting as State depositories not to pay out any State money for which hs is responsihle.

SENATOR DAVIS'S SON ILL.

Taken from This City Suffering with Typhoid—Is Dangerously Sick.

ELKINS, West Va., Aug. 30.—John T. Davis, only son of the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, Henry G. Davis, is a patient in Davis Memorial Hospital. He was brought from New York suffering with typhoid fevsr, with which he waa attacked while at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Armistead, in Sea Gate, one week ago.

He reached here to-day in the private car Graceland, accompanied by his wife and children and Dr. Homer Gihney. Ths hospital physicians to-night pronounced him dangerously sick.

Senator Davis is very much worried, the death of his wife and daughter, Mrs. Brown, in 1902, having been due to the aams malady.

CHAUFFEUR GOES TO JAIL.

Rule of No Fines for Second Offenses in Newport Has Its Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Peter D. Martin's chauffeur, William Yates, was sentsnced to five days in the county jail to-day by Judge Baker for speeding his automobile. Yates had been fined before, and following the recently adopted rule, received a jail sentence instead of increased fine for his second offense.

The effect of Judge Baker's action was shown in the moderats rate at which automobiles were driven on Bellevue Avsnus to-day. Every automobile driver waa exercising the greatest care and there was no reckless of fast driving.

PHIPPS FAMILY CONFERENCE.

Another Effort at Settlement to be Made When Knox Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The decision of the Denver court refusing the motion to quash ths Phipps divorce proceedings was right in line with the plans of Mrs. Phipps and her lawyers. It gave them fifteen daya more time in which to file their answer, and that is what they were after.

Senator Knox will arrive in New York on Thursday on the Baltic, and is the bearer of a message from Henry Phipps, who wants to have the matter dropped, especially in view of the coming marriage of his daughter to Bradley Martin, Jr. After his arrival a conference will be held either in Pittsburg or at Valley Forge, according to Lawyer Young's atatement to-day.

BLOW AT ORGANIZED LABOR.

Such Is Said to be Object of New Chicago Employment Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Regarding the stock yards strike as approaching certain and complete collapse, wholesale employers of labor in Chicago are said to contemplate taking advantage of the situation to take from the city its position as the stronghold of organized labor. In thousands of Chicago concerns placards are heing displayed setting forth that "in hiring help preference will be given to those registered at the Chicago Employers' Association Employment Bureau, 225 Dearborn Street."

In the circulars sent out by Secretary Frederick W. Job of the association urging co-operation of employers, the benefits of the bureau are described as "protection to manage a business without interference."

Secretary Job frankly admitted to-day that he regarded the collapse of the stock yards strike aa a certainty that will fall upon local organized labor as a telling blow and change Chicago's status.

GIRL THROWN FROM AUTO.

Machine Was Swerved to Avoid Collision at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 30.—It was a case of Charles H. Minchin and his automobile either hitting a team of horses owned and driven by H. P. Whitaker of the Hotel Netherland, New York City, or crashing into a baby carriage in which an infant lay sleeping, and not wishing to do either he turned off on to the property on the side of the road near E. C. Benedict's home yesterdsy. With Mr. Minchin was Miss Edith Smith.

In turning the wheels of his automobile hit a stone and Miss Smith was thrown out. She was painfully hurt and had to be taken home in Mr. Whitaker's carriage.

CANADA'S ANTI-TRUST WAR.

Action Against American and Empire Tobacco Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 30.—The Minister of Inland Revenue la notifying the American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tohacco Company that if they have not abondoned their exclusive contracts with their customers their licensea will be canceled.

The Parliament passed an act giving the Minister power to cancel the licenae of any company that engaged in a monopoly and discriminated against its customers. The American Tobacco Company and the Empire Tohacco Company had exclusive contracts by which dealers who took all their goods from them got 8 per cent. commission, and thoae who did not only got 2 per cent.

Season's First Snow in Minnesota.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30.—Light snow fell at Virginia early this morning. Crops, flowers, and garden produce were damaged in the country immediately surrounding Virginia, and heavy frosts are reported from other western Mesaba Range points.

Fine Bass Fishing
near Cape Vincent (1,000 Islands) on New York Central. Leave New York 11:30 P. M., arrive Cape Vincent 8:55 next morning.—Adv.

TO ASK ROOSEVELT TO END WAR IN EAST

Belgian Delegate Said to Be Here for That Purpose.

NO ENGAGEMENT MADE YET

M. Francotte, Bound for St. Louis Congress, Tells of Leopold's Liking for the President as Umpire.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—Information was received at the executive offices here tonight of the arrival in New York to-day of G. Francotte, a delegate to the Peace Conference which is to be held in September at the St. Louis Exposition.

He is said to bs the bearer of credentials from the King of Belgium to President Roosevelt, requesting the latter to use his good offices in the restoration of pesce between Russia and Japan.

No engagement has been made for M. Francotte to see the President. The usual diplomatic proceedings would require that ths bearer of a mission should call upon the Secretary of State first and maks through him arrangements for an interview with the President. It is likely that this course of procedure will be followed in this instance.

M. Francotte was one of thirty-seven Belgian delsgates to the St. Louis Peace Congress who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. At the pier, M. Francotte said that he had been especially instructed to see President Roosevelt, and added that King Leopold regarded the President as better able to bring peace between Japan and Russia than the head of any other nation.

King Leopold, M. Francotte said, was always much interested in the subject of general peace and had taken a particular interest in Mr. Carnegie's offer to huild a tempis of peace.

The Belgian delegate expressed the hope that President Roosevelt would instruct Secretary Hay to suggest that the powers send delegates to meet every few years on common peace grounds.

Other members of the Belgian delegation were Jules Carlier, Emile Braun, Leon Broquet, Hector Van Dorslaer, Prof. Jovis Helleputte, Senators Emile Huet and Count E. Goblet d'Alviella, Leon Pouillon, Leon Palmers, Leon Greiner, Alfonse Genonceaux, Baron Gerard Nothomh, Baron Marcel Nothomb, Chevalier Frederic de la Sault, and Louis de Sadelier.

THIEF'S GIFT TO MRS. BOOTH.

Dying in Baltimore, He Leaves Her $500 in His Will.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—"Doc" Bliss, known to the police all over the country, who is dying in jail here, made a will to-day, in which he bequeathed $500 on deposit in a Chicago hank to Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of Amsrica. Bliss aftsr making ths will said that every dollar of the money was obtained "crooked." Bliss is not the dying criminal's right name. He is said to belong to a prominent family in Kentucky.

Last December a runner for the Merchants' National Bank of this city was robbed in the Post Office of a satchel containing $7,000. Bliss was convicted of ths rohbery, but he always protested his innocence. A week after ths robbery Douglas H. Thomas, President of the bank, received a telephone message from ths Pinkerton Agency of New York telling him that if he would look under the front stoop of a house at 819 Jefferson Street, Waverly, a suburh of Baltimore, he would find ths missing papers. Mr. Thomas followed the directions and recovered every one of the securities.

Bliss declines to say why he leaves his money to Mrs. Booth.

SNAKE AT WEDDING FEAST.

Denouement at Philadelphia Nuptials Not Down in the Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—While Mr. and Mrs. John Doerung were holding a wedding reception at 5214 Stiles Street tonight a big box cams from Williamsport. Mrs. Doerung had been Miss Jennie King in that town, and the guests suspected a wedding prescnt. They crowded around the pair while the box was opened. Inside was a smaller box. This was opened, and in a minute the room was cleared. The bride and bridegroom led the rush.

Through the open top of the box the head of a big black snake appeared. It crawled out and soon had the house to itself. The last guest disappeared through the window as the snake reached the door.

After a while the people came hack. The snake was nowhere to be found, hut the hride and bridegroom slept in the house of a neighbor. The gift is supposed to have come from a disappointed admirer.

SHOUTED BAD NEWS FROM PIER

Woman Who Heard of Husband's Death Fainted on Steamship.

While the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. was being pushed into her dock in Hoboken yesterday a second-cabin passenger, a Mrs. William Halledey, called to some friends on the pier:

"Where is William?" meaning her husband.

A large man in the party, with a voice fitting his inches, shouted back:

"He'a deadl"

Mrs. Halledey fainted and it took an hour to revive her. She fainted again when her friends tried to console her over her lcss.

PRESIDENT WON'T SEE TROOPS.

Will Not Attend Army Manoeuvres—Will Get Reports.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—President Rooaevelt, it is announced, will not attend the Army manoeuvres.

An invitation was extended to him to be present, and one of the Texas regiments insisted that he should be its guests at the encampment, but the President was obliged to decline all invitations. He will receive from time to time reports of the engagements, that he may be made aware of the practical efficiency of the forces participating. He is greatly interested in the work.

Labor Day Atlantic City Outing.
Pennsylvania Railroad special tour September 3. Rates covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations, $10.00 and $11.00, according to hotel selected. Beach Front hotels at $11.00 rate.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

MANY RUSSIAN RAIDERS OUT.

Eleven Auxiliary Cruisers Are Looking for British Colliers.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Don, formerly ths German steamship Fürst Bismarck, has left Vigo without waiting for her bill of health.

Her commander was in receipt of a telegram from the Russian Govsrnment, which presumably ordered him to resums the search for British colliers destined for Japan.

It is stated here that ten other Russian cruisers are engaged in this work on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, France, and Africa.

MANIAC ATTACKS CLARK.

Threatens to Kill Senator for Imaginary Breaking of Game Laws.

MISSOULA, Mon., Aug. 30.—United Statea Senator W. A. Clark was attacked here today hy an insane man known as Joe Peg. He imagined the Senator had been breaking the gams laws and was carrying a grouse in his pocket, and he threatened to take Mr. Clark'a life.

Peg followed Senator Clark several blocks, persistently calling upon him to hand over the grouse. Senator Clark ran into the lobby of the Florence Hotel and demanded protection.

He said he was sure that Peg had a gun, for several times the latter had made motions to pull it, and threatened to shoot unless the Senator would give up his game bird.

Several persons sprang to his assistance and the insane man was overpowered.

STEAMSHIP WAR TO END.

Terms of Compromise Soon to be Announced, It Is Said.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—A message from one of the principals in the shipping conference at Frankfort-on-the-Main indicates that a practical settlement of the transatlantic rate war has been reached.

The terms of a compromise arrangement satisfactory to both sides, it is said, will be announced in a few days.

BOXERS MENACE AMERICANS.

Missionaries and Their Families Flee from Taming-Fu, China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—A revival of Boxerism is reported from Taming-fu, in the southwestern part of Pe-chi-li Province, 215 miles from Tien-Tsin. Over twsnty American missionaries, including women and children, have been ohliged to evacuate Taming-fu owing to an intended massacre on the part of the Boxers, who call themselves "Tsai-yun."

The local telegraph company refused to transmit a message from these missionaries to American Minister Conger at Peking. Fortunately, however, an English friend in Honan forwarded their message, whereupon Yuan Shika, Viceroy of Pe-chi-li Province, dispatched urgent orders for their protection.

In view of the fact that the local authorities gave them no protection, and thers was no hope of continuing their work, ths missionaries came out. They traveled in safety.

ALASKA CABLE OPENED.

People of Seattle Send Congratulations and Then Business Begins.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Aug. 30.—The Alaska-Seattle cable was actually opened for business to-day, after an exchange of congratulations yesterday. The people of Seattle and Alaska were yesterday allowed free use of the cahle to express their congratulations on the opening of communication.

The new cahle makes a substantial reduction in the cost of transmitting commercial matter, but does not affect the press rates.

NO RUBBER NAILS OR HAMMERS

Reason Why Baltimore Carpenter Cannot Help Making a Noise.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.—Christopher Watts, a carpenter, whose workmen so disturbed the morning naps of Lawyer S. Gross Horwitz and his mother that they applied for an injunction to have the mechanic restrained from sawing and hammering in his shop near hy at early hours, to-day filed his answer.

In it ths carpenter says his two workmen go to work at 7:30 o'clock, and, as he has not been able to obtain rubher nails or hammers that would prove satisfactory, there must be some slight noise accompanying the mechanical operation of driving nails, but not sufficient to disturh the nerves of a person in ordinary health and not supersensitive.

KENTUCKY MOB DROWNS NEGRO

Takes Him from Jail and Throws Him Into the Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

HICKMAN, Ky., Aug. 30.—Joe Bumpass, a negro, was taken from the county jail at 1 o'clock this morning by a mob and drowned in the middle of the Mississippi River.

The moh, after taking the keys from the jailer, wanted to shoot the prisoner in his cell, but the officer begged them not to, so, placing a rope about the negro's neck, his captors led him to the river. He was placed in a skiff, rowed to the middle of the stream, where his hands and feet were tied, and he was thrown overhoard.

The negro was chsrged with attacking the thirteen-year-old daughter of Tuck Clay, a farmer.

SEVENTY DROWNED IN RUSSIA.

Overcrowded Ferryboat Capsizes on the River Kamien.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to a news agency from Berlin says a telegram has been received there from Lodz, Russian Poland, announcing that a ferryboat capsized to-day on the River Kamien, resulting in seventy persons being drowned.

Thirty of the passengsrs were saved. It is added that the boat was licensed to carry only thirty persons.

Over Sunday Tour to Atlantic City.
Pennsylvania Railroad Labor Day Outing September 3. Rate covers round trip transportation and two days' board. Only $11.00 and $10.00, according to hotel selected. See ticket agents.—Adv.

TERRIFIC BATTLE ROUND LIAO-YANG

200,000 Men on Each Side Are Engaged.

JAPANESE CLOSE TO CITY

Their 1,200 Guns Pour Shells Into the Russian Positions.

INFANTRY ATTACKS REPULSED

Mikado's Troops Driven Back at Various Points, but Movements Threatening the Russian Rear Are Reported,—Battle Likely to Last Several Days.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Liao-Yang to a news agency, dated Aug. 30, says:

"The Japanese artillery fire only ceased at 8 o'clock this evening. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"The Third Russian Corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japanese being hurled back by bayonet charges, first hy the Twenty-third and then by the Twenty-fourth Regiments, which received and repulsed the enemy no less than six times.

"Two Japanese companies, which succeeded in occupying a Russian position, were mistaken for Russians and annihilated by Japanese artillery fire.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese concentrated their fire on a Russian southern detachment, and alao tried to outflank the detachment from the right under the protection of the batteries.

A Flanking Movement Fails.

"One company after another was noticed running swiftly to ths westward in an attempt to outflank the positions, but a Russian regiment and a battery were ordered to advance and succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat in disorder, evacuating positions they had previously gained.

"There has been an immense expenditure of ammunition throughout the day, especially on the southern front against the Russian Third Corps.

"It is belisved that the Russian losses so far have not been very heavy, except to the regiments which sustained bayonet charges. All the men serving one Russian gun, except one, were killed hy shrapnel. The survivor, who was badly wounded, heroically brought his gun to headquarters, and even then refused to quit his place until the General peremptorily ordered him into hospital.

"A more energetic attack is expected tomorrow.

"It seems that Gen. Kuroki's force did not participate in to-day's engagement.

"The morale of the Russian troops is excellent."

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 30 (6:49 P. M.)—A general engagement which has been growing in intensity since it began at 5 o'clock this morning, is now going on.

The battis began with a terrific cannonading, especially from the southeast. The Japanese evidently had an enormous number of guns.

Deadly shells burst everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage on the mountain side. The Japanese searched the whole countryside with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they massed a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. They then passed to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left.

In this way the entire Russian front was systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading.

Then commenced a general Japanese advance along the whole line, the infantry steadily pushing forward.

The Japanese fire at this time is chiefly directed on the Russian southern contingent.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

The Japanese advance was pressed with such vigor that it developed into hand-to-hand fighting, the Twenty-third Regiment repelling an attack at the point of the bayonet. One Japanese battery was dismantled.

A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press supplies the following:

"The historical moment has arrived, and the battle of Liao-Yang is in progress.

"It was not until 6 o'clock this morning that the first gun was fired, hut soon afterward hundreds of cannon were thundering along our southern and eastern fronts.

"The centre of our position is located near the famous Tower of Liao-Yang, about seven miles to the southeast. The fighting there was of the most desperate character, but is now going on much nearer at the flanks.

"The hissing of the shells is distinctly audible, and from the city it la easy to see the shells bursting.

"Heavy guns were brought into action by both sidea to-day, and their dnll roar was discernible above the sharper detonation of field and mountain guns.

"The Russians are using hig ordnance, which is in position in the inner ring of the Liao-Yang forts.

"The noisy Chinese population has suddenly become qniet. The main street of Liao-Yang, always the scene of the most traffic, and usually resounding with the sands of shrill voices from sunrise to set, is now as silent as if it were night.

"The inhahitants are watching the tant battle from the housetops and towers, or are wandering gloomily in streets.

"We are asking ourselves what, the tide of battle is going to swamp the

is to become of the houses and other property.

"I am going to the southern front."

Wounded men have been pouring into Liao-Yang since 8 o'clock this morning, mostly hurt by shrapnel shells, and some by rifle bullets. The heights of Mae-tung, near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the Japanese Emperor, and the Russian Army expected a general advance upon its positions around Liao-Yang. Everybody was keyed up for the long-awaited moment, and the soldiers faced the situation with confidence.

From early morning until noon yesterday in Liao-Yang could be heard the dull rumble of distant guns. Then a lull of four hours ensued, when suddenly firing reopened to the southeast, heavier and nearer than before, and continued with but little intermission until darkness fell.

A body of Japanese troops reached a point five miles west of the railway station yesterday evening, but were dispersed. Last night every man slept at his post.

Russian Official News.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 31.—The great battle of Liao-Yang, which began early yesterday (Tuesday) morning, raged throughout the day with increasing intensity, but up to this hour, 3:55 A. M., no official details beyond two brief telegrams, given out yesterday afternoon, have been made public by the War Office.

These telegrams were from Gen. Sakharoff. One, dated Liao-Yang at 10 A. M. yesterday, said:

"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian centre and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

"The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night. A hot fire was opened at 5 A. M., and by 9 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions.

"The Japanese shrapnel fire inflicted considerable losses on our troops at several points. Lieut. Col. Pokatiloff, commanding a battery of the Sixth East Siberian Brigade, was killed.

"The Japanese are delivering an obstinate attack on our centre, and at 9 o'clock this morning they were in close proximity to our advanced guard."

In another dispatch Gen. Sakharoff reported that a large Japanese force was advancing along the Tai-Tse River Valley, west of the railroad.

Japanese Repulsed.

A dispatch from Mukden of yesterday's date says that all attempts of the Japanese to turn the Russian flank were repulsed. It is said at Mukden that the Japanese lost over ten guns, but details have not been received there.

The reports received by the War Office here indicate that the battle will probably extend for several days. The Russians, it is stated, have already suffered heavily from the hail of shells.

The Russian cavalry won a notable success west of Liao-Yang, repulsing the Japanese advance from that direction. This was the first time the Russian cavalry had an opportunity to charge the Japanese on open ground since the war began.

The latest telegrams from the front state that the Japanese have 1,200 guns near Liao-Yang. It is believed that the combined armies of Gens. Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu exceed 200,000. Gen. Kuropatkin is known to have six army corps, besides 147 squadrons of cavalry, bringing up the Russian total to about the same number as the Japanese.

Gen. Kuropatkin, in addition to his field batteries, has a number of very heavy guns emplaced at important positions at Liao-Yang, where the Russians have been strongly fortifying for some time.

The Japaness assert that they have captured two field batteries during the past two days. Russian official accounts admit the loss of only six guns.

It is stated that a Japanese battery was captured south of An-shan-Chan during the preliminary fighting, and that several Japanese guns have been destroyed since then.

Little news as to the strategic situation has been received so far. It appears that the Japanese are endeavoring to turn the Russian right from the neighborhood of the junction of the Tai-Tse and Sakhs Rivers. The fighting on the western flank appears to have approached within three miles of Liao-Yang.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN RUMORS.

Report That Money Is to be Raised in Germany Is Repeated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Fresh rumors that a new Russian loan will shortly be placed on the Berlin market were circulated today from Königsberg, but they are regarded as at least premature.

Many persons, however, think, or at least say, that the loan is bound to come sooner or later.

CZAR'S GRATITUDE TO GARRISON.

Terms of Service of the Port Arthur Defenders Greatly Reduced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The men of the navy as well as of the army will share in the benefits of an imperial decree published to-day by which the term of military service for soldiers of the Port Arthur garrison is reduced, so that every month served from May last until the end of the year shall count for one year of the full term of service.

This is a repetition of what was done at the time of the siege of Sevastopol.

THE ASKOLD DISARMED.

Dismantlement of Russia's Warships at Shanghai Completed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—The Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi finished disarming to-day.

CAPTURED 16 RUSSIAN GUNS.

Japanese Lost 2,000 Men in An-Ping Battle—Russian Casualties Unknown.

TOKIO, Aug. 30.—Details of the operations against Liao-Yang from Aug. 25 to Aug. 28, which include an account of the desperate three days' battle in the neighborhood of An-Ping and the abandonment of An-shan-Chan, reached Tokio to-day.

The First Japanese Army was divided into three columns and moved against An-Ping, where the Russians occupied a steep and well-fortified eminence, which they had spent months in strengthening. The Russian position to the east and south of An-Ping extended along a ridge north of Taishu-Kow to Hundsha-Ling through Hanpo-Lin and Tatien-Tsu. The advantages were with the Russians. The Japanese were not able to secure good positions for their artillery except along the Liao-Yang road.

The Japanese left column moved forward Aug. 23, driving back a small force of Russians. On the 25th it took possession of a line on an eminence north of Erhtao-Kow and south of Peling-Tzu, and prepared to give battle the following day. The centre and right columns made their preparatory moves before the night of the 25th.

Japanese Bayonet Charge.

At midnight of the 25th the Japanese centre suddenly rushed forward in a bayonet charge against the Russian centre, which was situated in the vicinity of Kung-Sheng-Ling. A severe rifle and artillery duel opened at dawn and lasted until dusk on the 26th.

The Japanese left column, the principal strength of which was in infantry, attacked an eminence north of Tashi-Kow at dawn of the 26th. The Russian artillery was in semi-permanent fortifications north of Tatlen-Tsu and northwest of Kaofeng-Tsu, and in strength was superior to that of the Japanese. The bombardment reached its height between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian fire had dwindled at times, but the Japanese were unable to silence the enemy's guns.

The Russian infantry was reinforced and pressed against the left wing of the Japanese left column. The Japanese troops were dangerously exposed and the advance of the left column retired.

Russian Line Pierced.

In the meantime the Japanese centre had pierced the Russian line, completely dividing it, but both the Russian wings held their positions firmly.

During the afternoon of the 26th a great thunderstorm broke over the battlefield, covering the hills with mist and preventing accurate use of the guns.

During the night of the 26th the Japanese made fruitless assaults upon the Russian positions at Hungsha-Ling and Tahsi-Kow. They finally succeeded, however, in getting possession of the position at Hungsha-Ling, where they captured eight guns which had previously wrought havoc in their lines.

On the morning of the 27th, through mists and haze, all three of the Japanese columns moved forward. The Russians resisted this advance vigorously, and it was nightfall before the Japanese were in possession of the long ridge.

Rolled Rocks on Japanese.

The fiercest engagements of Aug. 26 occurred at Hungsha-Ling and Kungchang-Ling. The moonlight revealed the Japanese troops as they advanced. The Russian defenders of these positions, besides opening fire down the hillside upon the climbing Japanese soldiers. The Japanese reserved their fire and climbed steadily upward, finally reaching the summits and driving the Russians out.

The Russian forces included the Second Army Corps, the rifle regiments attached to the Tenth Corps, and half of the Seventeenth Corps. They numbered in all sixty-fierce rifle fire on the enemy, rolled boulders, five battalions and 120 guns. The main forces retreated toward Liao-Yang.

The Japanese casualties in this fighting numbered 2,000. No estimate is given of the Russian casualties, but they are believed to have been heavy.

The Japanese army, which operated against An-shan-Chan, advanced along the Hai-Cheng—Liao-Yang Road, clearing away small forces of Russians. On the morning of Aug. 27 the Japanese line extended from Shangshihichiatz to the west to Sumati, and prepared to attack the Russian line, which extended from An-shan-Chan to Tengaopo. The Russians abandoned their positions here without offering resistance.

The Japanese pursued the enemy and overtook him east of the road, in the neighborhood of Tiaochuntai, Tashihtao, and Pakuakou, and attacked vigorously at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. The Russians retreated in confusion toward North Shaho. The column of Japanese infantry and artillery, which pursued the Russians on the west side of the Hai-Cheng—Liao-Yang Road, overtook the main body of the enemy as it was retiring to the northwest and drove it also toward North Shaho.

In these engagements the Japanese captured eight guns and a number of ammunition and commissary wagons.

FLEET BACK AT KRONSTADT.

Baltic Ships Return—It Was Thought They Would Go to Libau.

KRONSTADT, Aug. 30.—The Russian Baltic squadron, which left Kronstadt on Aug. 25 on a trial cruise, returned to this harbor to-day.

It was said in St. Petersburg when the Baltic fleet sailed from Kronstadt on Aug. 25 that the warships were not likely to return unless in the case of a serious breakdown, but that they would put into Libau, where they would be joined by auxiliary cruisers, colliers, and destroyers built at Libau and Reval, and await at Libau their start for the Far East.

The warships which sailed from Kronstadt consisted of the battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, (flagship,) Borodino, Alexander III., Oslahya, and Orel; the cruisers Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora, Gemtchug, Izumrud, and Almaz; the transports Okean and Kamchatka, and a number of destroyers.

WHERE FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ARE BATTLING.



The above map shows Liao-Yang and the country around it, now the scene of the greatest battle so far as the number of troops engaged is concerned, in the history of the modern world.

The Japanese are attacking Liao-Yang from the south, east, and west. Whether they are doing anything on the north has not appeared in the dispatches so far, but all previous battles in the campaign, in which the Japanese have gained one victory after another by their flanking movements, lead to the supposition that part of Gen. Kuroki's army will attempt to cut Gen. Kuropatkin's communications north of Liao-Yang and at the same time cut off the Russians' retreat should they be defeated.

Liao-Yang is probably the oldest city in Manchuria. It is situated on the Tai-Tse River, which flows westward on the north, and which is now, as a result of the recent rainy season, a raging torrent. This, of course, is an advantage to the Japanese, for the flooded river would form a great obstacle to a rapid retreat by the Russians.

To the west of Liao-Yang is the railway, and a little further west is the old or Winter road to Mukden, which city is about forty miles north. Should the Japanese cut the railway the Russians would probably try to retreat along the road in the event of defeat.

Liao-Yang is completely surrounded by a high wall, the outer face and battlements of which are of very hard brick, and the inner face of well-quarried stone. The walls have a circumference of over ten miles.

The Chinese fortifications have been greatly improved by the Russians, who have constructed elaborate works all round the city. They have collected an enormous quantity of stores at Liao-Yang.

THE GREATEST OF ALL THE WORLD'S BATTLES.

The battle now raging at Liao-Yang is, in point of the numbers of troops engaged, the greatest authentically recorded conflict the world has seen. More than 400,000 men are ranged against each other in the Russian and Japanese armies. Previous to this Far Eastern war the modern battle that included the largest number of combatants was the one fought between the Germans and the French at Sedan, the climax of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.

The following table shows the extent of some of the epoch-making battles of the past:

Place and Combatants.	Date.	Men Engaged.	Losses in Killed and Wounded.
Marathon—Greeks defeated Persians.	Sept. 28 or 29, 490 B. C.	Greeks ..... 11,000 Persians .....110,000 Total 121,000	6,400
Hastings—Normans defeated English.	Oct. 14, 1066		30,000
Waterloo—English and Prussians defeated French.	June 18, 1815.	French ..... 71,947 English ..... 67,661 Prussians ..... 50,000 Total 189,608	French ..... 35,000 English ..... 22,000 Prussians ..... Total 57,000
Borodino—French defeated Russians.	Sept. 7, 1812.	French .....140,000 Russians .....140,000 Total 280,000	French ..... 30,000 Russians ..... 50,000 Total 80,000
Bull Run, First—Confederates defeated Federals.	July 21, 1861.	Confederates ...31,000 Federals ..... 28,000 Total 59,000	Confederates .. 1,752 Federals ..... 2,952 Total 4,704
Bull Run, Second—Confederates defeated Federals.	Aug. 29, 30, 1862.	Confederates .. 46,000 Federals ..... 35,000 Total 81,000	Confederates .. 8,400 Federals ..... 15,000 Total 23,400
Fredericksburg—Confederates repulsed Federals.	Dec. 13, 1862.	Confederates .. 80,000 Federals .....110,000 Total 190,000	Confederates .. 5,377 Federals ..... 12,653 Total 18,030
Gettysburg—Federals defeated Confederates.	July 1, 3, 1863.	Between 70,000 and 80,000 on each side.	Confederates .. 31,621 Federals ..... 23,186 Total 54,807
Gravelotte—Germans defeated French.	Aug. 18, 1870.	Germans .....200,000 French .....120,000 Total 320,000	Germans ..... 20,159 French ..... 13,500 Total 33,659
Sedan—Germans defeated French.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, 1870.	French ..... 84,000 Germans .....250,000 Total 334,000	.....

RUSSIANS WERE OUTFLANKED.

Japanese Strategy Resulted in Evacuation of An-shan-Chan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 30.—It is believed in Tokio that Gen. Kuropatkin's fighting force consists of thirteen divisions, which were marshaled, when the Japanese attack began, on three sides of a triangle of which An-Ping was the apex, while the line from Liao-Yang to An-shan-Chan formed the base.

The Russians did not offer an obstinate resistance at An-shan-Chan, though the position was fortified with the evident intention of making a stubborn stand.

This unexpected result is attributed to pressure from the Japanese Teku-Shan column, which, co-operating with Gen. Kuroki's left wing, gained a position threatening the left rear of the Russians. At An-shan-Chan the strategy employed at Tashi-Chao was thus repeated.

Afterward Gen. Oku's van pushed on to Shia-ho-Cheng, nine miles from Liao-Yang. Gen. Kuroki's centre, after driving the Russians out of An-Ping, advanced along the road to Shi-mun-Ling, twelve miles from Liao-Yang and along the main road to Shih-tau-chi-Tse, seven and a half miles from Liao-Yang. Concerning the operations of Gen. Kuroki's right wing nothing is stated publicly.

Official news is still withheld.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR KUROPATKIN.

German Expert Says Defeat of the Russians Means Disaster.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Militaer Wochenblatt to-day estimates the nominal strength of the Russian Manchurian Army at 205,000 men, without any deductions for killed, wounded, or sick.

The military critic of the Kreuz Ze.tung, commenting on this, says the effective strength must be much less, and, judging from former experiences, perhaps 50 per cent. The writer assumes that the Japanese losses have been fully compensated for by fresh arrivals from Japan, and forecasts the Russian prospects in the present battle in a pessimistic tone, showing that defeat must lead to a great disaster, retreat being practically impossible on the single highway leading to Mukden.

But, the writer adds, even the decision to retreat no longer depends upon Gen. Kuropatkin alone.

TO WEAR OUT THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg View of Kuropatkin's Strategy—Retreat Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The version of the general retreat of the Russians given by French correspondents at St. Petersburg is that Gen. Kuropatkin's strategy consists in systematically wearing out the troops opposed to him. As part of this plan the scheme of withdrawing the main body of troops to Harbin, leaving from 30,000 to 40,000 men to defend Liao-Yang, is seriously stated in the Russian capital to be conceivably within Gen. Kuropatkin's intentions.

Almost all the correspondents echo this view. Marcel Hutin says:

"The evacuation of Liao-Yang becomes more and more probable. Gen. Kuropatkin will transport his headquarters to Mukden and Viceroy Alexieff will go to Harbin."

M. Hutin inclines to think that Gen. Kuropatkin will accept at Liao-Yang not a decisive battle, but one calculated to interrupt and demoralise the enemy. All the precautions are said to be taken to retire, if necessary, to Mukden, most of the ammunition and provisions having been removed northward.

The application of strategy so traditionally Russian of course implies an open route to the north. M. Hutin makes no allusion to the rumors that the armies of Gens. Nodzu and Kuroki have succeeded in effecting a junction with Gen. Oku and that two Japanese divisions are on the railway between Liao-Yang and Mukden.

Minnesota Democrats Nominate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—Harmony characterised the Democratic State Convention, which was held at the International Auditorium to-day. There were about 1,200 delegates and spectators present, more old-time Democrats attending than for several years. Ex-State Senator John A. Johnson was unanimously nominated for Governor.

MORE GUNS MOUNTED TO SHELL FORTRESS

Both Sides Lose Heavily in Battles at Port Arthur.

A HEROIC RUSSIAN OFFICER

Capt. Lebedieff Killed or Wounded Twenty Japanese and Was Then Slain by a Japanese Shell.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 30.—A junk which left the Liao-Thie promontory the afternoon of Aug. 29 brings confirmation of the report of fighting at Pali-Chuang on the 26th, making it clear that there had been a fight of several days' duration in that section, during which both sides lost heavily.

The Japaness succeeded in holding their position and mounting guns, which, together with those at Chao-chang-Ku, exchanged a fierce fire with Russian artillery from the two forts in the vicinity of Taping-Tse.

Chinese who came in by this junk affirm that the Russians are firing daily from Etse-Shan and Atnz-Shan forts.

This may mean that there is another undestroyed fort at Etse-Shan, or that the Russians have recaptured that position.

One of the Chinese declares that he was engaged for twenty days in carrying Russian dead from the forts near Taping-Tse.

The following diary has been received from Port Arthur:

"Aug. 23—It is quiet on the eastern front. The guns on Quail Hill and the shore batteries successfully bombarded the enemy on the western front. The Japanese have occupied the quarantine station at the village of Dayangow.

"The battleship Sevastopol went out morning to bombard the enemy in Tahe Bay, but withdrew under cover of the batteries upon the appearance of the cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga with a detachment of torpedo boats.

"Aug. 24.—Last night and this morning the Japanese delivered three assaults on the Zaredoutnl Battery, but the enemy were driven off by shrapnel from the rear with heavy losses.

"Aug. 25—The Japanese are hurriedly intrenching at the foot of Ouglovaya, or Corner Hill, to the northeast of Port Arthur.

"Aug. 26—There has been no change."

The last issue received here of the Novy Kral, (the official organ at Port Arthur,) contains an article warmly praising the conduct of Capt. Lebedieff, who commanded the marines at Zaredoutni. He stood on the top of a wall, his revolver in one hand and his sword in the other, and killed or wounded twenty odd Japanese, who, mounting on the shoulders of their comrades, attempted to scale the wall. When the Japanese were repulsed Capt. Lebedieff sat down and was wiping the perspiration from his face, when a shrapnel shell tore his body to pieces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Japanese selected the Mikado's birthday for the decisive battle at Liao-Yang, and it will not be surprising if to-day was also signalized by a grand assault on Port Arthur.

Direct news from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel up to Aug. 25 and of a favorable character has been received here.

Gen. Stoessel's report says that the Japanese attacks were repulsed till Aug. 25, with heavy loss to the attackers. It gives no details of the positions held or of the Russian losses in men, but says the officers suffered severely, especially the younger ones.

Some of the larger Russian guns were placed out of action by the Japanese batteries, and were replaced by field pieces.

Gen. Stoessel recommends Gens. Fook, Kondratenko, and Smirnoff for bravery and devotion.

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

Heights Around Liao-Yang Resemble Fire-Emitting Mountains.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Col. Gaedke, correspondent of the Tageblatt at Liao-Yang, in a dispatch to his paper, dated noon, Aug. 30, says:

"The deciding battle has been in progress since early dawn. The Russian positions are on the heights surrounding Liao-Yang, making a semi-circle of about eight and a half miles, from the railroad to the upper Tai-Tse River, and averaging about four and one-third miles from the city.

"A magnificent artillery duel is in progress. Since 11 o'clock it has reached extraordinary intensity.

"At 9:30 A. M. a Russian battery posted on the heights north of the Tai-Tse River began shelling the Japanese, who were attempting to advance on the An-Ping Road."

A dispatch from Liao-Yang to the Lokal Anzeiger, timed 9:25 A. M., Aug. 30, says:

"What appears to be the deciding battle began at 4 A. M. Since then the artillery has been thundering and rifle fire has been rolling incessantly. The encircling heights resemble fire-emitting mountains.

"The Japaness began the attack east of Liao-Yang, along the Tai-Tse River, but were repulsed.

"The firing is now especially heavy south and southwest of Liao-Yang. One can no longer distinguish individual detonations. The Vyborg Regiment, of which Emperor William II. is honorary Chief, is deploying upon the battlefield. The Russian Army is full of confidence.

"The total strength of the combatants engaged is estimated at over 500,000 men. The battle will probably continue for several days."

75,000 AT ASBURY FETE.

15,000 in Costume—Big Baby Parade on Programme To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Seventy-five thousand revelers gathered on the beach this evening, and took part in the masquerade fete given in connection with the baby parade. Fifteen thousand were in costume. They assembled in Columbia Square, and, headed by Fryor's Band, paraded down Ocean Avenue to the Casino. Passing the Court of Honor, which was elaborately decorated and illuminated, they were reviewed by Queen Titania and her juvenile Court.

Her Majesty later visited the Casino and spent a quarter of an hour watching the disguised dancers and their antics. She then entered her golden chariot and, preceded by her attendants and outriders in costume, visited all the big hotels, where special entertainments were given in her honor.

Collegians took part in the merrymaking and made night hideous with their college yells and songs. The "star event" of the four days' carnival, the baby parade, will take place to-morrow afternoon on Ocean Avenue. The resort is filled with tourists attracted by the novel parade, which will be composed of nearly 1,000 babies and children. Fifty silver loving cups will be distributed by the Queen as prizes.

Owens and Bagley for Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 30.—Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, stopped over here on his way from Baltimore. He wants Owens, short stop of the Penn Park team of Altoona, and Bagley, the first baseman, for the Brooklyn team. A good offer was made to Owens. It is not known what amount was offered Bagley, but it is said to be very tempting. Both men had a talk with President Ebbets, but it did not result in the men leaving York.

LOW EXCURSION RATES

on account of

LABOR DAY

To Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Adirondack Mountains, Saratoga and Lake George.

Call on West Shore or New York Central ticket agents, or send a 3-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York, for folder, giving rates, routes and particulars.

IRISH LEAGUE CHEERS FOR RUSSIA'S CAUSE

England Behind All Orient Troubles, Declares Finerty.

NO ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

About $15,000 Collected So Far to Help the Irish Win Balance of Power in Parliament.

Irish eloquence and wit were plentiful at yesterday's opening sessions of the United Irish League's second annual convention in the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The noteworthy incident of the day following several speeches that evoked much enthusiasm from the eight hundred delegates, was the cheering that greeted Col. John F. Finerty's espousal of Russia's cause in the Far East. It was apparent that the Japanese had few if any friends among the Irish men and women who packed the large hall.

Having dwelt upon the success of Ireland's fight for home rule within the last few years, Col. Finerty, who is President of the league, said that England was behind all the trouble in the Orient. He then referred to Russia as "our consistent friend," telling how a Russian navy appeared in New York harbor when Great Britain threatened our peace, and how another naval contingent sent by the Czar stood off at the Golden Gate forbidding the British and the Emperor Napoleon to interfere in America's affairs.

The audience was on its feet at the close of the Chicagoan's outburst, and under every Irish banner in the room the delegates stood waving handkerchiefs, hats, and fans, and shouted until they were hoarse.

Col. Finerty also referred to the question of an Anglo-Saxon alliance. No matter how much glory might be attached to such a union, he said, the 20,000,000 Irish-Americans would never "permit" it.

"Never until Ireland is free—all free!" he cried. "Does England suppose we can forgive or forget the injuries that have almost depopulated our Emerald Isle? Ireland must be free to govern herself, as free as any country on earth."

Irish blood, he explained, was "hotter and hetter than English blood," and most great Americans up to date had had veins filled with this superior variety. Recently, he said, doubt had arisen as to whether George Washington's people came from England or from the County of Roscommon.

He recalled the passage of the Irish Land Tenure act, praising John E. Redmond, M. P., who sat on the platform with the three other Parliamentary leaders of the Irish Party—Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. O'Brien. These men and their associates, the speaker added, would need all the help they could get before the coming general election in Great Britain, for the next Parliament must contain enough pro-Irish votes to hold the balance of power and assure to Ireland the ultimate success of the Home Rule element.

The convention was called to order a little before noon. In the absence of Mayor McClellan, Acting Mayor Charles V. Fornes delivered a short address of welcome. Col. Finerty followed. Then Jeremiah J. O'Connor of Elmira was chosen temporary Chairman. The election of Col. Finerty as permanent Chairman started the afternoon session, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the routine of organization.

After the convention assembles at 10 o'clock this morning there will be speeches by many prominent men, including the visiting members of Parliament; but it may be that their turn will not come until evening. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran will talk also. Mr. Cockran appeared for a few minutes yesterday, but vanished from the building after escorting Acting Mayor Fornes to the platform. Other speakers expected for to-day are Mgrs. Mooney and Lavelle.

It is the object of this league to raise at once at least $50,000 to aid the Irish Party in the coming British elections. About $15,000 already is in hand. The women auxiliary members of the organization are attending its sessions and doing as much work as the men. The women delegates from this State are Miss Margaret C. Keefe, Mrs. Ellen A. Loughlin, and Mrs. Stephen McFarland. At yesterday's meeting they entertained in a box Mrs. John E. Redmond, wife of the Irish leader, and Miss Esther Redmond, his daughter by a former marriage.

Forsythe's

Fall Styles

Now Ready

Suits

WALKING SUITS
DRESS SUITS
EVENING DRESSES
DRESS SKIRTS
WALKING SKIRTS
EVENING WRAPS
COATS, JACKETS
TOURING COATS
RAIN COATS

Waists

of every description and for all occasions; for street wear, house wear, dress, theatre, traveling, etc.

Everything new and fresh—no old goods—all garments marked in plain figures.

John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

PLATFORM OF IRISH REFORM ASSOCIATION

Advocates a Larger Measure of Local Self-Government.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION, TOO

Would Also Revise Present Financial Administration—The Parliamentary Union with Britain Upheld.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Irish Reform Association has adopted a platform for the association, which, while firmly maintaining that the Parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the political stability of the empire and the prosperity of the two islands, expresses the belief that such a union is compatible with the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local government.

It considers that such a devolution, while avoiding matters of imperial concern and subjects of common interest to the United Kingdom, would be beneficial to Ireland, and relieve the Imperial Parliament of a mass of business, occupying its time, to the detriment of more important concerns. The association also considers that the present financial administration of Ireland is wasteful; that it ought to be revised, and that the time has arrived to extend to Ireland the system of private bill legislation, which has been so successful in Scotland. It advocates urgently higher education, and expresses the desire to do all in its power to further the policy of land purchase in the spirit of and on the general lines laid down by the Land Conference report.

At a meeting of the Earl of Dunraven's Land Committee in Dublin Aug. 25 it was resolved to dissolve and to form a new organization to be entitled the Irish Reform Association. Lord Dunraven's committee was composed exclusively of landlords, while the new association includes Irishmen of all professions. The promoters of the new organization hope that it will form the nucleus of a new party to be composed of moderate elements representing both sides of the agrarian question.

OFFICE LOOTED OF $15,000.

Bookkeeper Who Wanted to Work on Sunday Accused of Theft.

Alfred D. Herman of 197 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, bookkeeper for Paul D. Kenny, an electrical engineer with offices in the Morse Building, at Beekman and Nassau Streets, Manhattan, was held in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny made by his employer. Herman had pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Kenny told Magistrate Pool that he hired Herman two weeks ago as a confidential bookkeeper, and during that short time came to have the most implicit confidence in him. Consequently when, on last Saturday, Herman asked him for the keys of the office, so that he could work on the books on Sunday undisturbed by the weekly down-town noise, Kenny cheerfully gave them, asking only that Herman return them Sunday afternoon at Kenny's home, in the Park Avenue Hotel.

When Herman did not appear Kenny became suspicious and went down town Sunday evening to see what had happened to the bookkeeper. He discovered the office had been robbed of everything of value that could be carried away readily. The cash drawer had been broken open and $15 in silver taken. The key to Kenny's strong box was kept in this drawer, and Herman, his employer says, had used it to open the box.

In this receptacle was $25,000 of stock of corporations in which Kenny is interested, and which has, according to the employer, an actual value of $15,000. Besides this case containing two silver-mounted pistols for which Mr. Kenny said he paid $50 each in Arabia two years ago; a watch valued at $50, and an onyx office clock worth $5 were taken.

According to the detectives, Herman broke down and confessed when arrested, and told where he had pawned the stolen watch, and clock. He said the pawn tickets were in his room, and after he had been committed to the Tombs one of the detectives went there to recover them.

You know you get tired of forever looking over a bill of fare and ordering each particular dish—that's when a table d'hote satisfies you.

Then, again, a table d'hote becomes tiresome, and you long for some one or two special things—that's the time a la carte is good.

Both table d'hote and a la carte at The Martinique.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4 and 6 rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d Street.

TAMMANY LEADERS WIN IN VIOLENT PRIMARIES

Police Charge Ballot-Box Stuffing in McMahon's District.

RAIDERS ARMED WITH KNIVES

Devery's Aide, Butler, Beaten by Nine Negroes—John F. Cowan's Close Shave—Murphy's Influence Seen.

With contests in ten districts, and some of them intensely bitter, the Tammany leaders overcame all opposition in yesterday's primaries, and as a result there will be no change in the Tammany Executive Committee for 1905.

In many of the districts where trouble had been encountered it was the word or sign of Charles F. Murphy that turned the tide in favor of the present leaders. Never before in the history of Tammany Hall had the leader of the organization taken an open stand for or against district leadership candidates in so many instances.

There was a general riot in one of the polling places in the Seventeenth District, raiders with drawn knives clearing the place. The police say the ballot boxes were then stuffed. Riots on a small scale occurred in the Ninth Assembly District, where William S. Devery was making one of his annual fights against Frank J. Goodwin, and on the south side of the Thirty-fourth District, where Percival E. Nagle again was ineffectually opposing the leadership of John F. Cowan. The Thirty-fourth District fight was especially bitter. On the south side of the district Cowan got 1,226 votes to 1,087 cast for Nagle. On the north side Cowan's associate, Eugene J. McGuire, defeated Nagle's running mate, August Moebus, by a vote of about four to one. Several arrests were made in the district during the day and disturbances were frequent.

Daniel F. McMahon, for eighteen years leader of the Seventeenth District and present Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, won handily in his district in a close finish with Assemblyman John F. Curry. McMahon polled 1,474 votes to 1,341 polled by Curry, who had the powerful backing of David P. Canavan. There was trouble at many polling places.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings and long-time leader in the Thirty-first District, had an interesting fight with Lewis Abrams, whom Hopper sent to the Legislature two years ago. From that time on Abrams became ambitious to succeed Hopper. He exerted all possible influence this year and managed yesterday to get 1,174 votes to 2,593 cast for Hopper.

Within an hour of the closing of the polls at 9 o'clock Devery conceded his defeat again at the hands of Goodwin in the Ninth District, closed up shop at the rooms of the William S. Devery Association, and went home. There was much surprise at the big majority of 1,305 for Goodwin, exceeding all expectations. The vote was 2,232 for Goodwin and 927 for Devery. Much interest was displayed during the progress of the Thirtieth District fight, where ex-Alderman George A. Burrell had attacked the leadership of Harry C. Hart. On the showdown, however, Burrell had only 1,177 votes to 1,779 cast for Hart. Burrell carried but four out of twenty-six election districts. In his own election district he was defeated by nine votes. Hart lives in the same election district.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn administered a stinging defeat to John J. Boylan, who opposed his leadership in the Twenty-sixth District. Dunn got 1,469 votes, while Boylan only received 286, giving Dunn 1,183 majority. Boylan did not carry a single election district, his own giving Dunn a majority of 48, while in Dunn's home District Boylan received but six votes. Daniel E. Finn, "Battery Dan," had things his own way in the First District, defeating Michael Hart by a vote of six to one. Charges of packing the district in Finn's favor were freely made by the Hart people.

Matthew F. Donahue did not have much trouble in disposing of the leadership aspirations of Joseph W. Cody in the Twenty-first District, securing 2,134 votes to 789 cast for Cody. Returns were late in coming from the annexed district, but there is no question as to the victory of Thomas H. O'Neill over James A. Newell, who challenged his leadership. The Tammany Executive Committee for 1905, as a result of yesterday's primaries, follows:

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

District.	Leader.	District.	Leader.
1.	Daniel E. Finn.	21.	Matthew F. Donahue.
2.	Thomas F. Foley.	22.	Francis J. Lantry.
3.	Patrick J. Ryder.	23.	Thomas F. McAvoy.
4.	John F. Ahearn.	24.	Victor J. Dowling.
5.	Bernard F. Martin.	25.	George F. Scannell.
6.	Timothy P. Sullivan.	26.	Thomas J. Dunn.
7.	Patrick Keahon.	27.	James J. Martin.
8.	Florence J. Sullivan.	28.	Maurice Featherson.
9.	Frank J. Goodwin.	29.	Thomas E. Rush.
10.	Julius Harburger.	30.	Harry C. Hart.
11.	William Dalton.	31.	Isaac A. Hopper.
12.	P. J. Scully.	32.	James J. Frawley.
13.	Peter Dooling.	33.	Thomas J. Hayes.
14.	John T. Cowan.	34.	(South) John F. Curry.
15.	George W. Plunkitt.	34.	(North) Eugene J. McGuire.
16.	Patrick Keenan.		
17.	Daniel F. McMahon.	35.	Louis F. Haffen.
18.	Charles F. Murphy.		Annexed. Thomas H. O'Neill.
19.	James J. Hagan.		
20.	Thomas Murphy.		

There was a general riot in the polling place at 853 Tenth Avenue, in the Seventeenth Assembly District, just before the polls closed at 9 o'clock last night. A contingent said to be of the McMahon party and from the Bowery chased every one from the polling place with drawn knives, and, the police say, succeeded in dropping 250 votes in the box for McMahon more than the books could show names for. Although the reserves of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were sent to the polling place in response to a "riot call" sent through Police Headquarters, no arrests were made.

In the last hour of balloting a man, said by the police to be from the Bowery and known as McGreen, appeared in the polling place at the head of ten or twelve "strong-arm" men, who, with knives drawn, ordered everybody out of the place. Among the men who got out were all the Curry watchers.

Then the police say the man McGreen was beard inside the place to shout to his followers: "Now's the time. Now stuff them in." And the police say the men inside began to stuff McMahon ballots into the ballot box. While this was going on, a lawyer by the name of James J. McGowan, of 448 West Fifty-seventh Street, a Curry man, appeared in the place with several other Curry men, and insisted that fair methods be employed.

McGovern carried with him a copy of the "Election Code." The man "McGreen" is said to have attacked McGowan, and the latter was knocked down and kicked and otherwise beaten by the Boweryites. Then Edward Kelly, a Curry man, tried to eject the attacking party by giving kindly advice, and in turn he was beaten until he was unconscious.

o'clock in the afternoon, Richard Butler, once an ironworker, later an Assemblyman, and now a Devery aide, was assaulted by a gang of mixed whites and negroes and badly beaten. The row occurred near one of the primary polling places in West Thirtieth Street, near Eighth Avenue. Butler afterward declared that seven negroes and two whites took part in the beating.

Butler had caused the arrest of six negroes whom he declared to be floaters. This had occurred at a polling place at 259 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Butler had told the police the men were going from polling place to polling place and voting on the names of Devery supporters. This caused mutterings on the part of the negroes, and when Butler went into the adjoining election district he was warned, he says, that he would get in trouble if he kept on.

Right after this, when he was in the district where "Boh" Nelson is the Goodwin Captain, he was set upon by the nine men and beaten. His cries for help brought several Devery men, but as they were whites th negres of the section took part with those of their own color, and for a time it looked as though a race war was in progress.

Police separated the fighters, and the trouble was put down by the reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Station. Butler did not have to go to a hospital. Devery later said he knew who had caused the trouble, but he said he would settle the matter in his own way, and not cause any arrests.

There was a small-sized riot in the Thirty-fourth District during the afternoon, when a crowd of Moehus men in the Thirty-fourth district, north side, started in to tear down McGuire banners. The crowd tackled the banner at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where the police broke them up.

Then they collected two blocks the avenue, where they pulled down a McGuire banner and tore it to bits; but the police prevented further trouble. Many arrests were made at the various polling places on the charge of illegal voting, but in most cases the men were discharged.

John Mahoney, the Chairman of the Election Board in the Thirteenth Election District of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, charged with permitting a man to vote after his name had been stricken from the rolls by Justice Davis of the Supreme Court. The man was Joseph Kelly, who had been voted at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Mahoney was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

George Fabian, known as "Kid" Fabian, a prizefighter, together with Fred Gross, both adherents of Nagle, were arrested at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street for fighting. They were remanded for twenty-four hours, when an addition charge of theft was made against Fabian.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS WIN.

Gilman Overcomes Douglas and Parsons Defeats Birrell.

All the old Republican district leaders were re-elected as a result of the primaries held yesterday. The majority of them won without a contest. There were contests in the Third, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fifth. The only contests of importance were those in the Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Districts. The new Republican Executive Committee will be constituted as follows:

District.	Leader.	District.	Leader.
1.	Michael H. Healy.	19.	W. A. Crombie.
2.	Michael Hines.	20.	John S. Shea.
3.	L. J. Hoenninger.	21.	Abraham Gruber.
4.	Joseph Levenson.	22.	Charles K. Lexow.
5.	Cornelius Van Cott.	23.	M. M. McKee.
6.	James E. March.	24.	Smith Pine.
7.	J. J. Hannon.	25.	Herbert Parsons.
8.	Charles H. Murray.	26.	Jastrow Alexander.
9.	William Halpin.	27.	James W. Perry.
10.	Ferdinand Eidman.	28.	J. H. Gunner.
11.	John P. Windolph.	29.	Alexander T. Mason.
12.	Jacob A. Newstadt.	30.	Ambrose O. Neal.
13.	Herman Joveshof.	31.	Samuel Strasbourger
14.	J. P. Pegnam.	32.	Isaac Newman.
15.	G. W. Wanmaker.	33.	Frank Raymond.
16.	Samuel S. Koenig.	34.	W. H. Ten Eyck.
17.	Charles B. Page.	35.	Edward H. Healy.
18.	William Henkel.		Annexed—J. H. McChristie

In the Third District Henry Altmeyer contested the leadership of L. J. Hoenninger. Hoenninger won out by a vote of 609 to 204.

Thomas J. Clarke had threatened a contest against the leadership of William Halpin in the Ninth Assembly District, going so far as to circularize the district, but at the last moment concluded not to put a ticket in the field. Mr. Halpin is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee and Gov. Odell's adviser with respect to all matters pertaining to the organization in New York County.

In the Fifteenth District George Wanmaker was opposed by William S. Reynolds. Wanmaker won easily by 478 to 229 votes.

In the Nineteenth District the contest was between Theodore P. Gilman, the present leader, and Representative W. H. Douglas, who has the distinction of being the only Republican member of Congress from Manhattan. The principal fault which Mr. Douglas and his adherents had to find with the leadership of Mr. Gilman was his alleged domination by Samuel E. Quigg. Gilman was re-elected leader by a vote of over 1,300 to 700. Thirty out of thirty-one of the election districts gave Gilman 1,200 to 600 for Douglas.

An incident of the day was the fact that Representative Douglas had to swear in his vote. Mr. Douglas owns a house on West Seventy-seventh street, but it was charged that when he moved to Tarrytown recently he leased his house and has since that time established a temporary residence at the St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway. John N. Parsons, Gilman's captain in the Twenty-first Election District, challenged Mr. Douglas when he attempted to vote from the St. Andrew, and the Representative had no alternative but to swear in his vote. Douglas carried his own district by a vote of 35 to 17. The contest in the district turned largely on the colored vote, many of the fashionable resident Republicans being out of the city.

In the Twenty-fifth District Herbert Parsons retained his leadership by a vote of nearly two to one. His opponent was Howard Conkling. Eighteen out of twenty election districts gave Parsons 752 votes against 489 for Conkling. Henry Birrell, the former leader, Charles A. Hess, and George R. Manchester combined with Mr. Conkling, who represented the district in the Assembly two years ago, to defeat Mr. Parsons, and they had the support of William Halpin, as it was understood Mr. Parsons had the support of Bronson Winthrop, Assemblyman Ezra Prentice, and all of President Roosevelt's especial admirers in the district.

The fight waged was bitter and there was general interest in it because of the understood alignment of leaders of prominence in the organization. The Platt men, generally speaking, were with Parsons and the Odell men against him.

In the Thirtieth Assembly District S. M. Leve received 117 votes, as against 773 for Ambrose O'Neal, the present leader.

In the Thirty-first District Howard H. Healy, the present leader, defeated Matthew Harrington by a vote of 1,880 to 871 for Harrington.

REPUBLICAN UPSET IN QUEENS.

Chairman Bennett of the County Committee Beaten by Close Vote.

John W. Bennett, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Queens, was defeated for leadership yesterday in the First District by Postmaster George Rippenberger. Bennett announced last night that he would at once resign the Chairmanship of the County Committee, so that Rippenberger could be elected.

The fight was bitter, both of them resisting the efforts of Gov. Odell to bring about an understanding. They made a hot campaign, and the result of the primary showed that they were closely matched from the standpoint of political strength. The vote for Rippenberger was 732 and that for Bennett 703. There were no other Republican or Democratic contests in Queens.

BUSY UP-STATE PARKER WORK.

Ten to Twelve Men in Each Election District, Congressman Harrison Finds.

After a complete tour of New York State in his capacity as Vice Chairman of the Bureau of Organization of the Democratic State Committee, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison returned to the city yesterday and made a report to Chairman Meyer of the State Committee and also to Chairman Sheehan of the Executive Committee. He said that organization had been perfected in every election district of the State, with from ten to twelve men at work in each looking after the vote and the canvass. As there are upwards of 5,000 election districts in the State, this means an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 persons now actively at work in New York State in the interests of the Parker and Davis ticket.

Owing to the holding of the primary elections, neither Senator McCarren nor Senator Victor J. Dowling appeared at State Headquarters yesterday. At National Headquarters Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman Nicoll, Mr. Sheehan, and Mr. Belmont were on hand. Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, Secretary of the National Committee during the two Bryan campaigns, called at Headquarters yesterday. Chairman Taggart announced that Mr. Walsh would be engaged at headquarters during the campaign.

Walsh was a candidate for re-election as Secretary to the National Committee when that body reorganized and gave the place to Urey Woodson of Kentucky. Walsh at that time was defeated by the men who wished to minimize the Bryan influence in the committee. His friends had urged that because of his personal friendship with Bryan Walsh should be retained.

McCABE WINS IN ALBANY.

Beats Judge Herrick at Primaries—Organization Republicans Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—There were more contests on both sides at the primaries here to-day than in several years past. On the Democratic side, State Committeeman McCabe was successful in thirteen of the nineteen Albany city wards and seven of the ten towns, against the forces of Judge D. Cady Herrick. There were no contests in Coboes or Watervliet.

The Republicans had contests in five Albany city wards, but Executive Chairman Barnes said in his newspaper to-night that "there was no fight against the organization."

Nevertheless the organization was beaten in the Fourteenth Ward, but won out in the other fights.

REPUBLICANS WORKING AT CROSS PURPOSES

Thurston Interview Contradicting Babcock Angers Congressmen.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE BLAMED

Chairman Cortelyou and Chairman Babcock to Confer in Order to Prevent Future Clashes.

The Republican National Committee and the Republican Congressional Committee are at odds, and striking evidence was afforded yesterday that to some extent they are working at cross-purposes and need a censor for the campaign material given out. There was published in all the newspapers here yesterday, under a Washington date, a statement from Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee, in which he expressed alarm over the Congressional outlook generally, and also bewailed the possible effect of the fact that the National Committee has nothing to do in Nebraska, thus leaving the Congressional Committee without aid in that State.

If the statement given out by Mr. Babcock had any purpose, it was generally believed to be to create the impression that the Republicans were in danger of losing four of the Nebraska districts which they now hold, and that the available means for the carrying on of those fights would have to come from other sources than the National Committee.

On the heels of Mr. Babcock's hint that the Congressional Committee needed whatever assistance it could obtain for Nebraska, the National Committee yesterday gave out a statement from ex-Senator Thurston of that State, designed to discredit information about conditions in Nebraska such as Chairman Babcock had disseminated. When Congressmen Overstreet and Hull, Mr. Babcock's associates on the Congressional Committee, learned of the National Committee's action they were much incensed, and Mr. Overstreet made a few comments upon the lack of knowledge which Mr. Thurston had of the real situation in the State which he formerly represented in the Senate, but of which he has not been a resident for some years.

There will be a conference between Chairman Cortelyou and Chairman Babcock on the subject when Mr. Babcock returns to New York, and it is reasonably safe to predict that hereafter no information bearing upon the Congressional fights will be given out from the National Headquarters, either in the shape of interviews or otherwise. Here are some of the things that ex-Senator Thurston had to say about the Nebraska outlook:

"Nebraska will give Roosevelt not less than 20,000 majority. As both the Democrats and the Populists have an electoral ticket in the field, all question of the Presidential result is, of course, eliminated. On Congress I notice that the Democrats assert that they have a prospect of regaining four seats. Our chances for a solid delegation are better than theirs for the election of a single member. The Omaha district, now represented by Hitchcock, (Dem.,) is a safe Republican district, and only went Democratic two years ago because of the bitter factional Republican fight. This year that district certainly will elect a Republican."

"Who on earth gives out that sort of stuff at the Republican National Committee?" inquired Mr. Overstreet. "What does Mr. Thurston know about the real conditions in the Congressional districts of Nebraska in comparison with the information possessed by the Congressional Committee? He is now a resident of Washington, D. C. Spreading that sort of information doesn't do any good."

ODELL WARNS OFFICEHOLDERS.

Senate Employe, Collecting Levy, Said Not to be Affected.

Gov. Odell addressed a letter last night to the heads of the various departments of the State Government, in which he called their attention to the statute governing political assessments or the soliciting of campaign contributions from civil employes. The Governor concluded his letter with this statement:

"In view of the approach of the National and State campaigns, you are requested to post a copy of the law conspicuously in your department and to strictly enforce its provisions. I would thank you to have this done at once."

The Governor incloses a copy of Section 24 of the civil service law, which is the section relating to the levying and collection of political assessments.

The prohibition in the law is against any "officer, agent, clerk, or employe under the Government of the State of New York" soliciting a campaign subscription. The man who is understood to have done the collecting from the State employes for the Republican State Committee is an employe of the State Senate. While he draws a yearly salary, he is appointed only for the term, and hence at the present time is not an "officer, agent, clerk, or employe under the Government of the State of New York."

It has been stated that the levy made on the State employes was 5 per cent., and that the amount which it was expected would be realized was $100,000.

H. C. FRICK FOR ROOSEVELT.

Steel Man Declares President Sound in His Business Policies.

H. Clay Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which came in yesterday. Mr. Frick said that he would have no opinion to express about the steel war until he returned to Pittsburg. When asked whom he favored for the Presidency, Mr. Frick said:

"I have always been for Roosevelt, and do not see any reason for changing now. He is the safest man. He has the best interests of the Government at heart. Is sound in his business policies, and is not afraid to follow his convictions. An awful mistake would be made if any other candidate succeeded."

WILSON CONTRADICTS HILL.

Secretary Denies That Roosevelt Promised Not to be a Candidate.

One of the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee yesterday had a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is at present making Republican speeches in Vermont, in which Secretary Wilson commented upon the attack which ex-Gov. David B. Hill made on President Roosevelt in his speech at the Deposit Fair.

Secretary Wilson denies Mr. Hill's statement that Mr. Roosevelt promised at Buffalo not to be a candidate in 1904. Mr. Wilson says that he was present on that occasion, and that the President made no such promise.

Italian Cabinet Minister Here.

Dr. Diomete Carito of the Italian Ministry, Antonio Fede, Nicola Fede, Eugenio Fuselli, and Prof. Cantalamessa Papati, delegates from the Italian Government to the St. Louis Exposition, arrived last night from Italy on the steamship Prins Oskar.

Senator Hoar's Condition Unchanged.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30.—There was no change in the condition of Senator George F. Hoar this forenoon. He is resting easily and is taking some nourishment, but is still very weak.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

UNDOUBTEDLY you have commenced to anticipate your Fall suit. May we repeat in this connection what we have said before, that a Brokaw suit means, exclusive style and fabric; wearing and shape-retaining quality; faultless workmanship and a value as honest as the American dollar?

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

WOODRUFF SEES ODELL.

Clerk Whipple Talks for Higgins and Clerk Baxter for Root.

Timothy L. Woodruff had a long talk with Gov. Odell yesterday, and subsequently conferred with Executive Chairman Barnes. When Mr. Woodruff was asked how it came that delegations up State were being instructed for him despite his declaration that he would not seek instructions in any county, but would wait until the delegates assembled at Saratoga to present his claims, he said:

"The action which has been taken by up-State counties in indorsing my candidacy has been without solicitation from me or my friends with my knowledge. I am standing squarely on my agreement that the whole matter shall remain in abeyance until the assembling of the delegates in Saratoga. If the nomination is to come to me, I want it to come as the best judgment of the convention. Unless it comes to me in that way, I would not value it."

Mr. Woodruff said that while it had been agreed among the leaders that he was to be the temporary Chairman of the convention circumstances might arise which would make his acceptance inadvisable.

James S. Whipple, Clerk of the Senate, whose home is in Salamanca, Cattaraugus County, and who is therefore a neighbor of Lieut. Gov. Higgins, said at State Headquarters yesterday that he believed Mr. Higgins ought to be nominated and would be nominated. Mr. Whipple said: "Mr. Higgins is a man whom the people of the State would take seriously."

At the same time Col. Archie Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly informed those who sought information from him that "every man, woman, and child up the State was clamoring for Elihu Root."

DANFORTH MAKES A CONVERT.

His Lecture on Lincoln Caused A. B. See to Come Out for Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Elliot Danforth delivered a lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" at Lake Mahopac to-night for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.

An incident of the meeting was the announcement by A. B. See, the elevator builder of Brooklyn, that, although he had always voted the Republican ticket, he would cast his first Democratic vote for Judge Parker. He said:

"I regard Judge Parker as a safer man than Roosevelt. The latter is hasty and impetuous, while the former carefully weighs in a judicial manner important questions before deciding them. I think the country's interests demand the election of the more conservative of the two candidates."

BOUGHT BEER WITH STAGE $5.

Mistake Made Trouble for a Drummer in a Theatre Orchestra.

Because he accidentally paid for a glass of beer with a stage greenback, Ernest Muller, a drummer in a theatre orchestra, almost landed in a police station cell yesterday. He escaped after convincing the Sergeant that it was all a mistake, for which the one glass was not responsible.

Entering the saloon of the Kessler Brothers, at Eighty-third Street and East End Avenue, Muller began to chat with his old friend, Philip Kessler, one of the proprietors. As they discussed politics and other things he ordered the beer, and shoved across the bar what looked like a $5 bill. Kessler, without examining the note, handed back $4.95 in change, and Muller departed.

Not long thereafter Kessler chanced to sight in his cash drawer a greenback on which was printed "Stage Money." He remembered Muller's purchase. A policeman was called from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and arrested the drummer at his home, 336 East Eighty-fourth Street. Muller's protests at first were in vain, but when they reached the station the prisoner managed to propitiate the accuser by explaining how he had real money in one pocket and other money across the way. It was simply a case of absentmindedness. By way of proving his good intentions he produced a good $5 note, and the entire party, barring a sorrowful Sergeant, repaired back to the saloon.

DISTANCE OF NEAREST STAR.

Alpha Centauri's Proximity Determined by Spectroscope—Sun's Corona.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Aug. 30.—A Lick Observatory bulletin, just issued, deals with the results of recent astronomical work at Mount Hamilton. The distance of Alpha Centauri has been determined spectroscopically. So far as known this is the nearest star to us.

The result is in harmony with observations by means of the ordinary telescope, to the effect that light, traveling with a speed of 186,000 miles per second, requires four and a quarter years to reach us from that star.

The Swedish physicist, Svante August Arrbenius, Professor of Physics at the University of Stockholm, who has been spending the past two months at the University of California, is the author of a paper on the physical nature of the sun's corona as observed at total solar eclipses.

He has computed the total mass of the corona, and has found its most probable value 25,000,000 tons. This is approximately that of a cube of granite whose sides are 670 feet in length.

The quantity of matter involved in the corona is thus shown to be exceedingly slight, considering that it occupies a space whose dimensions in every direction amounts to several million miles.

GIRLS' PLAYGROUND OPEN.

President Pallas Makes Address in Tompkins Square Park.

A playground exclusively for the use of girls was opened yesterday afternoon in the centre of Tompkins Square Park. Exercises were conducted by President John J. Pallas of the Park Board, who addressed about 1,000 girls who participated in the programme which had been arranged.

The playground covers one and a half acres, which has been arranged for the use of the girls, while a large pavilion will accommodate about 500 children.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Read

GEORGE HARVEY'S POLITICAL COMMENT in HARPER'S WEEKLY

The President's Philippine Policy
No Issue for the Democrats
Dr. St. Clair McKelway on his own tack
Bourke Cockran's Present Attitude
De Lancey Nicoll for Governor
Or, maybe, Hill vs. Odell
"Puck" and "Life" "on the Trail"
Bryan, Watson, and the Populists
Tom's Latest and Greatest Idea
Maintaining the Gold Standard
No Issue for the Republicans
Joseph Pulitzer's Powerful Arraignment
Have New York Republicans Abdicated?
Judge Parker and Mr. W. L. Douglass
Senator Platt's Tribute to his Colleague
Progress of the Poor Man's Party
How the President's Friends Figure
The "Tribune" as a Newspaper

CARTOON BY ROGERS
A Vision of November 8—Only the Remains Left to Fight Over?

Out To-Day | For Sale Everywhere

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID MAKES BRONX FEARFUL

Committee of Residents Will Complain to President Haffen.

DR. DARLINGTON NOT ALARMED

Mr. Rabadan Says That Outbreak Is Due to Negligence of Health Department—Commissioner's Denial.

While Health Commissioner Darlington is not alarmed over the outbreak of typhoid fever among Italians in the Bedford Park section of the Bronx, physicians practicing in the vicinity and the residents generally are so apprehensive as a result of the unsanitary conditions that have been permitted to exist there that a committee of property owners from that section will call upon Borough President Haffen to-morrow and bring the matter officially to his attention.

Commissioner Darlington said last night that in reality there was no epidemic at all, and in substantiation of that statement said his record showed only sixty-six cases in the Bronx during July and August.

"As to those Italian shanties mentioned in the article," the Commissioner said, "I wish to state that they are not ill-kept and unsanitary huts, as indicated. I know that they are kept whitewashed and clean, for they are within a stone's throw of my own home. Nor has the department been remiss in removing structures whose uncleanliness was thought to menace the public health."

Physicians and residents at Bedford Park tell a different story. The dwellings in question are situated along Jerome Avenue in the vicinity of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, on Villa Avenue, and on Potter Place, all within an area of an ordinary city block. There is another row of Italian dwellings on Two Hundred and Sixth Street between the Concourse and Mosholu Parkway, also inhabited by Italians, which physicians complain of as being unsanitary, but up to the present time there have been no cases reported there.

An Italian physician took a TIMES reporter through one of the houses on Potter Place last night. The walls were black with dirt, and in a room about the size of an ordinary ball bedroom six Italians were sleeping in three double beds. In an adjoining room, which was entirely dark and without ventilation, there were three beds, which occupied the entire floor space.

The flat, which ordinarily would be sufficient to accommodate a small family, in this case harbored husband, wife, three little children, and ten boarders. Similar conditions were found on the floor above, and this house is but a sample of what every dwelling in the stricken section is.

Charles Rabadan, a member of the Produce Exchange firm of J. B. Carberry & Co. and a resident of Bedford Park, will head the committee that will go before Borough President Haffen to-morrow. He said yesterday:

"The sanitary authorities would have the public believe that they are at a loss to account for the origin of the typhoid epidemic, and that they cannot locate the cause of the infection. If, instead of analyzing water and milk, as they have done, the Inspectors of the department would use their eyes and noses they might succeed better.

"The cause and origin of the disease is well known to every intelligent resident of Bedford Park. It is primarily due to the culpable negligence of the Health Department in permitting the crowding of frame dwellings not provided with sanitary safeguards by tenants ignorant and indifferent alike to cleanliness and the first principles of hygiene.

"I have personally complained to the Health Board. Sometimes an Inspector has made a purely perfunctory visit, but conditions have remained just the same as before. If the Health Department did its duty it should order those dwellings burned down and the ground upon which they have stood thoroughly disinfected. The soil is soaked with disease germs.

Dr. E. Grant Dilworth, one of the practicing physicians of Bedford Park and a visiting physician of the Fordham Hospital, when seen last night at his residence, at Two Hundred and First Street and Decatur Avenue, said that while the extent of the epidemic had been somewhat exaggerated as far as the number of cases are concerned, the danger of the situation could not possibly be overestimated.

Dr. Dilworth said that the Italian neighborhood adjoining the Jerome Park Reservoir, where the typhoid outbreak occurred, had been recognized by physicians for a long time as a plague spot.

"I have made numerous complaints to the Health Board," he said, "but for some reason it does not seem to do any good.

"It is a mistake, too, to believe that typhoid is the only thing up here. To-day I have reported a very grave case of diphtheria, a disease most unusual during the Summer. Last Winter we had scarlet fever.

"Unless the Health Department steps in and does something, I don't see how we can escape a smallpox epidemic before long, and when that comes the authorities will have a serious problem on their hands, for the overcrowding is such that if one person is stricken, there is bound to be a score of cases in the same house before anything can be done to check it."

Dr. Germano Millite, who lives at Pelham Avenue and Hughes Avenue and has a extensive practice among the Italians in the neighborhood, said that he had about thirty cases under treatment since the epidemic first broke out, and that as far as he had been able to perceive there had been no abatement.

Typhoid Afflicts East Side Family.

Mrs. Jennie Jacobs and her three daughters, Rachel, aged fourteen; Lillie, aged ten, and Gussie, aged seven years, were taken to Bellevue Hospital last night, suffering from typhoid fever. The family lives at 474 East Houston Street. On Saturday last the two youngest children were taken ill, and the oldest girl and the mother nursed the sick children. On Monday the mother and the oldest girl became ill with the disease.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE HARVEY

Out To-Day | September, 1904 | Out To-Day

WHO SHOULD BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Theodore Roosevelt.....Senator H. C. LODGE
Alton B. Parker.....WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN

Magazine Writing and Literature.....HENRY MILLS ALDEN
Editor of "Harper's Magazine."
Sectional Misunderstandings.....Colonel ROBERT BINGHAM
Legal Supervision of the Transportation Tax.....BROOKS ADAMS
Our National Superstition.....BARRETT WENDELL
Professor of English in Harvard University.
A Sixteenth Amendment.....CHARLES W. THOMAS
George Frederick Watts.....ROYAL CORTISSOZ
Four Years of Anti-Trust Activity.....JAMES W. GARNER
The Educated American Drudge.....ELIZABETH BANKS
Workmen's Insurance in Germany.....Dr. FRITZ KESTNER
The Hyperbolical Teachings of Jesus.....W. G. BALLANTINE

WORLD POLITICS

London; Berlin; St. Petersburg; Washington

EX-SULTAN MURAD V. DEAD.

Deposed Turkish Ruler Kept in Confinement for Twenty-eight Years.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—Ex-Sultan Murad V. died yesterday of diabetes, from which he had long suffered. He was buried to-day in the Yenidjami Mausoleum at Stamboul, where his mother is buried.

In all the blood-stained annals of the Turkish Sultans there is nothing more tragic than the story of Murad V. Even the murder of Osman II. is less horrible than what was practically the slow death by torture of the brother of the reigning Sultan.

Whether Murad was sane or insane may never be known. The excuse for the coup d'état of August, 1876, by which he was dethroned and the crown given to his younger brother, Abdul Hamid, was that Murad was an imbecile. Since then Murad had been kept in close confinement. No communication from the outside world was allowed to reach him, and none but his jailers were permitted to see him. The weight of opinion, however, now seems to be that Murad was never insane; that, possibly, when he lost the throne he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens caused by overindulgence in liquor, but that usually he was far saner than the present Sultan.

The Young Turk Party long endeavored to secure the reinstatement of Murad, and presumably the leaders of that party had obtained information regarding the ex-Sultan's mental condition. The probability is that Murad lost the throne because he possessed progressive and unorthodox ideas. He had been educated in Paris, and his accession to the throne was regarded favorably by the Christian powers. During the six months in which he was Sultan he showed himself to be the most advanced and progressive ruler the Turks had ever had. He announced his intention of establishing a constitutional form of Government, and even declared himself in favor of woman suffrage.

A monarch such as Murad was intolerable to the average Turk, and the leaders, lay and spiritual, of the people were willing to make use of every means to get rid of him. It was the Sheikh-ul-Islam of that day who was the immediate cause of Murad's removal. He issued a fetvah, or ecclesiastical decree, deposing the Sultan on the ground of insanity, and Abdul Hamid ascended the throne in his stead.

Abdul Hamid suffered the greatest apprehension, it is said, lest this "Man with the Iron Mask," as Murad V. has been called, might escape from the Cheragan Palace, where he was confined for many years. Six years ago the ex-Sultan was accordingly removed to the Molta Kiosk, in the grounds of the Yildiz Palace, occupied by Abdul Hamid. Several foreigners, who saw Murad at the time of the removal in spite of the secrecy surrounding it, declared that, though he was aged and haggard, he appeared to be in full possession of his mental faculties.

PARKER CONSTITUTION CLUBS.

Call Issued to Form National Body of These Organizations.

From the headquarters of the Parker Constitution Club, at 15 Broad Street, a call was issued yesterday for a meeting of the Executive Committee on Sept. 8, for the purpose of affiliating with other Parker Constitution Clubs so as to form a National body. Already eighteen Parker Constitution Clubs have been formed or are in process of formation in the leading cities of the country, and every mail brings to the local headquarters the applications of lawyers who desire to be enrolled in the club's membership.

The membership of the Parker Constitution Club of New York has already reached the one-thousand mark, the membership being recruited entirely from among the attorneys of the city. Among those who have enrolled, in addition to the list of founders, which was published when the club organized, are Lyman W. Reddington, who ran for Governor in Vermont in 1884; James W. Ridgway, Francis Burton Harrison, McCready Sykes, E. R. La Fetra, and A. P. Fitch.

CORBIN FIXES REVIEW DAY.

Will Be on Sept. 10, and 25,000 Men Will Participate.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Aug. 30.—Gen. Corbin to-day fixed Sept. 10 as the date for holding the final review of the 25,000 troops to participate in the annual manoeuvres of the army, and Wellington, Va., as the place for holding the review.

The inspection trip to Division Camp No. 1 was entirely satisfactory. Gen. Corbin is laying special emphasis on the lesson to be learned by the militiamen regarding proper camp sanitation, the detrainment and entrainment of troops, and the proper laying out of the tented field.

To-day troops of cavalry and companies of infantry were everywhere present in the manoeuvre zone. These practice marches are being made a part of the daily programme of the two camps. In the meantime the staff and brigade officers of both Gens. Grant and Bell, are familiarizing themselves with the roads and lay of the country, for strategic purposes.

A conference of all of the officers will be held at headquarters camp Thursday morning, when the problems will be discussed at length.

TACK FLEW INTO HIS THROAT.

Man Pulling Up Carpets Met with Odd Accident.

William Coleman, thirty-five years old, who lives at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Third Avenue, was taking up a carpet in a flat at 138 Willis Avenue yesterday when a tack flew up and entered his throat, where it stuck in spite of his efforts to dislodge it. Choking and gasping for breath, Coleman was assisted by a companion to a drug store, where further efforts were made to extract the tack, but without avail.

While the doctor was at work, the ambulance from Lebanon Hospital drove by and was hailed. Dr. Irving worked over Coleman without success, and then removed the sufferer to the hospital, where surgeons tried to find the tack. The doctors think that the tack lodged in Coleman's stomach, but Coleman says it is still hurting his throat.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12 A. M.—119 Cannon Street; Elias Roth; damage, $10.

1:35 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; city property; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—402 East Seventy-fourth Street; Samuel Friedman; damage, $25.

9:50 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturday at Noon — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Notice—It is of interest to many to know that the Summer's half holidays, closing usually with August,

ARE EXTENDED

to include the first half Saturday in September; and Labor Day, Monday next, September 5, is an added holiday, because the Store, in accordance with our custom here, will be closed all day.

The last day of August winds up the Special Sale, but there will be much to be seen for the days to come in this extraordinary stock of Fine Furniture.

It Must Always Be

that this house stands at the top for everything that people want to furnish a home.

John Wanamaker

Fine Furniture Facts

In the crowded condition of our furniture salesrooms the people pass by many beautiful things without seeing them. If there was room to display properly the goods on sale, we could safely mark almost everything ten and twenty per cent. higher and still be enough under the usual price. Having only half enough room for the desirable things constantly pressed upon us by realizing manufacturers we do not attempt to present them as they deserve. We sell them at moderate and low prices quickly, and make room for others. Indeed the narrow aisles are almost prohibitory, though people who have found hidden treasures in them come again and send others.

Example No. 1

likely to be sold the day first advertised.

Old Boston Colonial—Received four days ago and made to be sold for $1400. We can sell it for $700.

Dark mahogany Dining-room Set
of four pieces.
Sideboard, 6½ feet long; claw feet,
carved rings and other beautiful carvings.
China Cabinet; lattice doors.
Round Dining Table; top finished as solid block, 5 inches
thick; richly carved centre pillar and four legs;
with all the leaves, 10 feet long.
Serving Table in consonance with above.

Fine Furniture Fact No. 2

To illustrate the opportunities that continually arise because of known ability to find the market for worthy goods:

A Real Sheraton Bedroom Suite—Its value $1350. Can sell it for $675.

White mahogany twin bedsteads
Bureau French plate mirrors
Chiffonnier
Chair and Rocker
Toilet Table
Inlaid with rich marqueterie in fancy woods.

Fine Furniture Fact No. 3

French Court Parlor Suite
made from pure Empire models,
Carved from solid mahogany
Hand tooled brass trimmings,
Gold lacquered.
Pearl gray satin and silk damask.

The fair usual price, $475, and we have it today to sell at $237.50.

There is a choice in this small lot of Fine Parlor Suites to be sold today at uncommon prices.

Fine Furniture Fact No. 4

Golden Louis XVI. Pattern.
Three-piece Parlor Suite
Richly carved, but tasteful:
in leaves, flowers and arrows.
All gold frames and rose silk damask
coverings.

Fairly priced at $425, but as it come to us. Today $212.50.

These fine suites get the special word; but there are scores of pieces, at lower cost—all marked today at just half price. Fourth floor.

Smart Shirts At a Dollar

These are Negligee Shirts that have sold in our stock at $1.50 to $2.50. They have been carefully made in our own custom shirt factory; from specially selected imported materials and goods that we use in making our $3.50 custom shirts. Patterns are stylish and distinctive; and as such will appeal to well-dressed men.

A limited number of these fine shirts—one of the best bargains of the Summer, are now offered at

One Dollar Each

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Half Price for These Men's Trousers

We intend to effect today a thoroughgoing clean-up of our remaining stock of Men's Spring, Summer and Outing Trousers by means of this sweeping reduction to *half former prices.*

For the man who wishes to secure two pairs of trousers for Fall wear for the usual price of a single pair, or wants to anticipate his next Summer's needs in the way of Outing Trousers, as well as getting an immediate dividend in the shape of some present wear, this news is too good to miss.

Of course fabrics, patterns and making are of the best possible nature:

147 Pairs of Outing Trousers

In light colors, medium grays and darker shades—crashes, flannels, homespuns, and so on:

$6 Kinds at $3 a Pair
$5 Kinds at $2.50 a Pair
$4 Kinds at $2 a Pair

200 Pairs of Worsted Trousers

Neat patterns; fine materials—trousers that will do for dress or for wear with a dark coat:

$8 Kinds at $4 a Pair
$7 Kinds at $3.50 a Pair
$6.50 Kinds at $3.25 a Pair
$6 Kinds at $3 a Pair
$5 Kinds at $2.50 a Pair

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits At Half

This drastic cutting in half of the price affects every Bathing Suit, for man or boy, that remains in stock today, excepting a small group mentioned below. They are of cotton or wool, in all the regular color-combinations; and their old and new prices are as follows:

Men's Bathing Suits.

Now 50c to $2.75; formerly $1 to $5.50

Boys' Bathing Suits.

Now 38c to $1.50; formerly 75c to $3

And remember, in taking advantage of this fine chance, that you buy a bathing suit for much longer than a single Summer.

Now for the exceptions;

$7.50 to $12 Men's Bathing Suits, $5

A smart lot of Men's Worsted Bathing Suits, with silk-striped borders.

Twenty-four suits that were $7.50, including all sizes from 34 to 42.

One suit, size 36, that was $9; three suits, size 34, and three suits, size 38, that were $12. All are now marked $5 a suit.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Norfolk Suits at $5

You won't be able to find a jauntier, more becoming Fall suit for a sturdy boy than a Norfolk Jacket Suit. And you won't be able to find a better Norfolk Jacket Suit than among this line of them, specially and newly made for us in the typically good WANAMAKER fashion.

Plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes 10 to 16 years; unequaled in wear and style at the price—

Five Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some of the New VELVETS

On exhibition today—and a warmly-colored, attractive showing these new Velvets make. All the new colors are here—the chromatic symphony in new browns that bid fair to dominate the color-world this season—the leather and onion shades, for example. Then there are terra cotta and copper, and the striking *coq de roche*, the product of the latest French excursion into ornithology—and all the new "luminous" shades of orange, red, light green, and lighter tones of somber colors, that will be used largely for garnitures and millinery.

And, of course, the staple shades that hold their own season after season.

Plain Velvets—almost four hundred different shades—ranging in price from $1 to $7.

Mirror Velvets—sixty-four shades, from $1.50 to $5.

Panne Velour—nearly one hundred shades, from $1.25 to $2.25; all newest shades.

Chiffon Velour—the most popular pile fabric this season. In single and double width, $2.50 to $6. Newest colors in all shades and tones. Also black, from $2 to $8.50.

Black Velvets, $1 to $6. Rotunda.

Men's Wear Suitings At $1, worth $1.50

These smart suitings will be more popular than ever this Fall. Though we secured this particular lot from the manufacturer who made them up for last Spring, you will find the same effects selling at regular prices, and you will probably like these at $1 just as much as those that will be selling at $1.50. They are in mixed grounds of gray, blue and black, shot with white or bright contrasting colors, forming overplaids. 50 inches wide, $1 instead of $1.50 a yard. Rotunda.

The August Sale of Upholstery Ends Today

All the unusual opportunities this month has presented to housekeepers in the way of savings of a third to one-half on desirable Portieres, Draperies, Couch Covers, Lace Curtains and the like, come to an end with this last day of August. We emphasize a few important items today, and refer you to our announcements of Monday and Tuesday for further details.

It is too fine a chance to be missed:

Portieres

The favorite Tapestry Hangings in many patterns and good colors:

$3.75 pair, from $5.65. $8 pair, from $12.25.
$5.50 pair, from $8.50. $9.75 pair, from $14.75.
$7 pair, from $10.50. $10.50 pair, from $15.75.

Crinkled Tapestry Portieres, in several colors; corded edges:

$20 pair, from $30. $21.75 pair, from $32.50.

Mercerised Tapestry Portieres, with pretty colored borders:

$2.85 pair, from $5.75. $6 pair, from $9.
$3.25 pair, from $6.50. $8.25 pair, from $13.50.

Fine Jute Velour Hangings; rich and lasting colorings: high-class designs; at $30 and $32.50 pair, from $37.50 and $40.

A broad and varied assortment of Furniture Coverings and Drapery Fabrics, at one-half former prices.

A few Denim Table Covers at half-price; plain colors appliqued in white. Third floor.

Notions Worth Noting

Just a little information that needs no argument. Simply the suggestion that here are the wares of a quality to satisfy you at prices you will find economical.

Pad Belt Hose Supporters, in assorted colors, 25c and 50c.
Wanamaker Pin Sheets, containing 250 assorted English pins, 3c.
Waist Lengtheners, 5c. Fancy Hat Pins, 10c.
Silk finish Tie Laces, 30-inch, black, 5c a pair.
Darning Cotton; all colors: 3c and 5c a ball.
Mohair Skirt Binding: all colors; 5-yard piece, 15c.

Notion Store, Tenth street.

Here Are the New Skirts

Most of them are Walking Skirts—and fascinating—almost bewildering, in the variety of effects obtained with strapping, buttons and plaits of various descriptions, particularly inverted plaits. Among Dress Skirts the selection is also delightfully ample, and materials and colorings reflect the very newest trend of fashion.

The Walking Skirts are $5 to $10.50.
The Dress Skirts are $12.50 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lingerie That Is Dainty And Low-Priced

The name "French Lingerie" isn't necessarily a mystic symbol for fancy prices. These pretty Muslin Undergarments from Paris, in tasteful designs, and full of touches of hand-work, prove that, by their very reasonable prices:

NIGHTGOWNS

Of fine French nainsook, hand-made, with hand-embroidery, or trimmed with lace; low neck and short sleeves, or high neck and long sleeves; some ribbon-trimmed. At $3.50, $5.50 and $7.

CHEMISES

Of fine nainsook, hand-made, with hand-embroidery or embroidered, and trimmed with torchon lace. Some skirt length. At $3.75 and $6.

DRAWERS

Of fine nainsook, hand-made, plaited with fancy stitching and embroidered edge; others with deep ruffle; trimmed with lace and joined with beading; ribbon-trimmed. At $2.25, $2.75, $3 and $3.50.

CORSET COVERS

Of fine nainsook, hand-made, with embroidered edge and trimmed with ribbon; others with yoke, hand-embroidered. At $3 and $4.

Second floor, Fourth avenue, Tenth street.

Women's Fine Belts, $2.50

They were $4 and $4.50; but we have priced the eighty-seven that are left in a manner to effect a quick clearance—

$2.50 Each

They are crushed calfskin, in very handsome styles—some with bodice effect, in black, white and colors; some lined with white silk. They have fine square and oval Colonial gold buckles. A rare find for women who want really handsome belts at a saving. Broadway.

Corset News Of Consequence

Women will think so, surely, when they see what fine stylish, comfortable Corsets are offered thus far below their values:

At 65c, worth $1—Girdles of excellent quality wide tape; supporters attached; well shaped, graceful and durable.

At 75c, worth $1—Thomson's Glove-fitting Corsets; low bust, long hips, with supporters. This corset will fit with perfect ease medium and short figures. Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Girl's New Raincoats

It is going to be a famous Raincoat season—and we're ready for it. Girls of 14 to 18 will find ample provision made for them, in this fine stock of the newest, most becoming styles of Cravenette Raincoats that makers have evolved for Autumn wearing. Specimens:

At $12.75—Coats of Oxford and tan mixed Cravenette; double-breasted front; loose belted back; collar of broadcloth.

At $13.50—Coats of tan and Oxford Cravenette; collarless effect with cape over shoulders; loose front; fitted back, with belt.

At $15—Coats of tan and Oxford Cravenette; double-breasted front; yoke back with two box plaits; belted back; fancy sleeves.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Cotton Crepe Kimonos

Pretty, practical, in new styles, and temptingly priced. They are in light blue, pink, white, lavender, red and black, trimmed with striped wash ribbons or Persian silk, and cost from $1.75 to $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Very Desirable SHOES

These are, first of all, shoes that women and children want for immediate wear. They are proper shoes, well made and good-looking. The second point is that prices are exceptionally little because we are cleaning up certain lots:

Women's Boots at $1.50

Lace and Button, in various styles; well made, in prevailing styles, and at very substantial savings. Sizes are not complete, but most feet can be fitted.

Women's Oxfords at $1

Recent additions from higher-priced lines make superlative bargains in this lot. A dozen styles to choose from, and nearly every size and width.

Children's Shoes at $1 and $1.20

Black kidskin Lace and Button Shoes, with patent leather tips; sturdy, well-made shoes; just right for play or school. Worth a third more.

Children's Oxfords at 75c and $1

All sorts in the lot. Sizes 7 to 10½, at 75c; larger ones, $1; and they sold a fortnight since for $1.50 to $2.50. Fourth avenue.

Books That Cost But a Carfare

Interesting Novels, neatly cloth-bound, in about fifty good titles, at

5c a Volume!

We sold a quantity of them as a special flyer at 10c each—these remain. Such titles as

Kidnapped—R. L. Stevenson.
Not Like Other Girls—Rosa N. Carey.
The Sign of the Four—A. Conan Doyle.
We Two—Edna Lyall.

And all for the price of a ride on the "L"!

Main Aisle.

Souvenir Spoons of the St. Louis Fair

Just the thing to send as a neat gift to some friend you want to remember. These are the official spoons of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which we have secured to supply to people who are not going to the Fair. They are not to be found anywhere else in New York City.

They are of sterling silver, the handle embossed with a panoramic design representing a century of progress—the setting sun; the buffalo and Indian; the Lewis and Clark expedition; the prospectors; the settlers in prairie schooners; and last, the modern locomotive.

The engravings in the bowl vary with the spoons. There are fifteen different views, embracing most of the important buildings in the Exposition.

Coffee Spoons, $1. Small Teaspoons, $1.50.
Large Teaspoons, $1.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Taffeta Ribbons

Just right in width, colorings, texture, for soft, pretty hair or sash ribbons. 4⅝ inches wide; in white, light blue, pink and black.

We've sold this quality for 35c a yard; now it's 10c less—

25¢ a Yard Second floor, Tenth street.

Smyrna Rugs At Nice Saving

These Rugs are of the first class, and in excellent designs and colorings. The reductions show positive savings from lowest regular prices:

9 x 9 ft., $20, from $25.25. 12 x 15 ft., $48, from $56.
10½ x 13½ ft., $38, from $46. 12 x 18 ft., $60, from $72.

Also the smaller sizes—

18 x 36 in., 55c, from 85c. 4 x 7 ft., $5.15, from $7.

Third floor.

Remnants of Floor Linens

We propose cleaning up all our odd lengths of floor and stair linens at exactly half price. Widths range from 16 inches to 5 yards, and lengths according to what they happen to be cut.

For instance, here are three suggestions of sizes and prices:

22 in. wide, 5 yds. long, 55c, from $1.10.
2 yds. wide, 10¼ yds. long, $3.84, from $6.67.
5 yds. wide, 5 yds. long, $5.68, from $10.25.

Third floor.

Lawn Mowers At Closely Cropped Prices

The new prices present a smooth, velvety surface, *one-third* below the former level. End of the season, you know—and savings are *actual*—from regular, every-year, *next-year* prices:

Wanamaker High-wheel Ball Bearing Lawn Mowers

12-inch, $3.65, from $5.50 16-inch, $4.30, from $6.50
14-inch, $4, from $6

Wanamaker High-wheel Plain Lawn Mowers

12-inch, $3.15, from $4.75 20-inch, $4.50, from $6.75
18-inch, $4.15, from $6.25

Pennsylvania Low-wheel Lawn Mowers

12-inch, $5.80, from $8 16-inch, $6.30, from $9.50
14-inch, $5.90, from $8.75

Basement.

Hardly a Hammock

Should remain when comfort-seeking people have finished getting after these two groups of fine Hammocks that are now *one-quarter* under-price:

At $4.50, from $6—42 x 86 inches; very heavy canvas weave; with tufted pillow; wide valance, spreader and two end bars.

At $3.75, from $5—42 x 86 inches; heavy canvas weave with tufted pillow; wide valance, spreader and two end bars. Basement.

Song Hits, 15¢

Look this list over—you'll find that it includes most of the songs that are being sung and whistled nowadays. Especially interesting is the group of songs from the new "Majestic" success, the "Isle of Spice." And all at far less than published prices—

Fifteen Cents a Copy

Hits, from the *Isle of Spice:*

Peggy Brady. Goo Goo Mas.
Take Me Home. You and I.
Uncle Sam's Marines. The Maid from Nicobar.

And these other recent favorites:

Good Bye, Little Girl, Good Bye.
Blue Bell.
Down at Rockaway. Honey, I'm Waiting.
Follow the Crowd on a Sunday.
Mississippi Mamie. Karama.
My Little Eskimo. Don't Cry, Katie Dear.
Down in the Vale of Shenandoah.
Zobie. Strolling 'long the Pike.
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Make a Fuss Over Me.
When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin.
Upon a Sunday Morning When the Church Bells Chime.
Just for the Sake of Society.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES ON MARX'S FARM

Octogenarian Believed to Have Slain at Least Four Men.

PEDDLER AND BOY MISSING

Colchester Authorities Suppose Employes Were Murdered When They Pressed for Payment of Wages —Prisoner Very Ill.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Aug. 30.—Tbst Gershon B. Marx, now held in the Norwich County Jail, is the perpetrator of a series of cold-blooded murders, is the belief of the State officials, who to-day began a systematic search for bodies on the Marx farm. Four murders and an attempt to poison another man can, it is believed by these officials, be traced to Marx.

The bodies of two victims, Joe Pavol and Joe Palm, have already been found, and Marx is awaiting trial, charged with the murder of Pavol, his wife being held as a witness for the State. The two bodies for which the search was begun to-day are those of an eighteen-year-old boy and a Jewish peddler.

The boy, who was known as Harry, arrived in New York from Russia about three years ago, and he came here soon after to work for Marx. At the end of six months he disappeared. Marx, asked to explain the lad's absence, said he had gone to Hartford to find employment. Beyond that he would not talk about the boy.

The peddler went to the Marx home one evening two years ago and he was not seen alive again so far as is known. These two men, in the opinion of State's Attorney Lucas and Sheriff Jackson, met their death in the same manner as the two farmhands.

A man known as "Joe," a Pole, to-day made a statement to Sheriff Jackson, in which he accused Marx of attempting to end his life with poisoned whisky. Joe took the whisky, but was afraid to drink it and put it away. When the body of Pavol was found Joe mentioned the matter to a constable and gave him the whisky, and the constable turned it over to the jailer of the county jail, who promised to have it analyzed.

After Joe had discovered and exhumed the body of Pavol he went to the house, accused Marx of murdering him, and said he intended to notify the authorities. Marx, according to Joe, picked up a scythe and said if he attempted to leave the place he would cut his head off. The farmhand made good his escape, however.

The motive for the crimes, in the opinion of the authorities, was an insane desire on the part of Marx to escape paying money to persons to whom he was indebted. He owed six months' wages, it is said, to the two men whose bodies have been found, as well as to the boy Harry. Marx always slept with his hired man, his wife and four children sleeping in an adjoining room. The victims evidently were drugged and their heads then crushed with an axe or some blunt instrument, after which the bodies were dismembered and buried. Each of the bodies already found bears a hole in the forehead, showing plainly the cause of death.

In the case of the peddler, the motive, if the man really was murdered, is put down as robbery. The peddler went to the Marx home with a large quantity of articles, including clothing, cheap jewelry, &c. A few days later Marx drove to the home of John Marx (no relation) and tried to sell him a miscellaneous collection of clothing, some of it new and some of it second-hand. This clothing, it is believed, was the property of the peddler. Marx was also seen wearing considerable cheap and flashy jewelry at about this time.

Attorney Lucas was asked if there was any doubt in his mind as to whether Marx killed the peddler and the missing boy.

"I don't think there is much doubt about it," he said. "They're buried around here somewhere, and we are going to try to find them."

Marx had two farms, one of 165 acres and another of 105 acres. On the first farm was found the body of Pavol and on the second one the body of Palm.

State's Attorney Lucas and Sheriff Jackson, accompanied by several deputies and laborers with picks and shovels, dug up the earth on the farm on the outskirts of Colchester all this afternoon. Several bones were unearthed, and they will be submitted to a surgeon to determine whether they are human remains. In the house which Marx occupied a portion of the cellar was walled up after he took possession of the house. A trap door in the floor was also found, and beneath it a quantity of loose earth and rubbish. These discoveries were made just before the searchers quit work for the day.

Marx, who is eighty years of age, and was not too vigorous when arrested, has broken down in the jail where he has been since last Spring, and is said to be a very sick man.

RYE SHUNS NO. 13.

Bound Villagers Change Vote on Incorporation to Sept. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, Aug. 30.—The residents of Rye were to have held a special election on Sept. 13 to decide whether the village should be incorporated, but to-day it was announced that the date has been changed to Sept. 12 because the people thought that the thirteenth would result in bad luck to the new municipality.

In order to get the voters out, the officials of the township will run automobiles to the polls. Rye, founded in 1660, is one of the oldest settlements in the United States, yet this is the first formal attempt to form a village government.

KILLED CHILD AND HIMSELF.

Long Branch Gardener Had Brooded Because His Wife Left Him.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 30.—After killing his two-year-old boy by giving him a dose of paris green to-day, Theodore Hauldschmidt took his own life by cutting his throat. Hauldschmidt was a gardener. His wife had left him, and it is supposed that this had affected his mind. After killing the child he had laid out the body of the little one and had crossed his hands upon his breast. Then he had placed a bunch of flowers in the dead boy's hands. Both bodies are now at the Morgue.

Hauldschmidt was thirty-five years old. He was employed as a gardener by David S. Brown of New York, who has a Summer cottage here. Hauldschmidt's wife is living in New York.

GILBERT DAY DROWNED.

New Yorker Couldn't Catch Up to Wind-Driven Skiff in Sayville Lake.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 30.—Gilbert Day, twenty-four years old, of New York, was drowned while bathing last night in Lake Ronkonkoma. According to spectators on shore, he rowed out in a skiff to the middle of the lake and dived overboard. The wind kept driving the boat just ahead of him, and Day, unable to regain it, became exhausted and sank.

A searching party, which started out immediately, could not locate the body. The lake is fifty feet deep, and is being dragged to-day.

Charles H. Cramp Better.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Charles H. Cramp, the former head of the Cramp Shipyards, who is ill at the Summer home of his son, Courtlandt D. Cramp, in Stockton Row, is much improved. He is suffering from acute indigestion contracted at a dinner in New York. He passed a comfortable day and expects to be about by the end of the week.

HEMPSTEAD HOTELS BURNED.

Firemen Had Trouble Getting Water—Loss, $25,000.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 30.—Several hotels and other buildings were destroyed by fire in North Hempstead early this morning, although the local firemen reached the scene before the flames had spread beyond Highway Commissioner J. L. Pearsall's barn, where they started, presumably through the carelessness of some tramps who sought a bed in the hayloft. Aid from nesrby towns arrived too late to stay the damage, and the loss was estimated at $25,000, including the destruction of Mr. Pearsall's hotel and residence, the home of Mrs. Willism Noon, and the Farmers' and Cottage Hotels, as well as the scorching of the Windsor Hotel and some damage to a freight car of the Long Island Railroad, whose tracks are not far off.

First the firemen carried a line of hose 2,000 feet to a hydrant near the gates of Clarence H. Mackay's estate. After they had failed to get any water there it was rumored that the lodge keeper had refused to turn on the flow, but this was denied later by Winslow Clark, agent for the estate. Mr. Clark said the firemen did not know how to handle the hydrant, but turned the "shut-off" the whole way around, thus closing the pipe. Having failed to get the water from this source, the firemen managed to drag their hose to Hicks Brothers' lumber yards, where they made connection with a big tank. The flames in the meantime had spread so far that there was no stopping them before they had ruined the hotels and homes near the Pearsall barn.

Many of the guests fled from the hotels in their nightclothes. The Long Island Railroad saved a line of freight cars by telegraphing for a special engine, which arrived just in time to rescue the train filled with valuable shipments. Included in the personal property lost was $700 in cash, which had been laid in a bureau by Mr. Pearsall on the preceding night.

HOLDS MRS. McVICKER'S BODY.

Physician Refuses to Surrender It on Order of Horace McVicker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30.—The body of Mrs. McVicker, widow of the ex-theatrical manager of Chicago, together with all her effects at the Pasadena Hotel, where she died, are being held by her physician, Dr. L. C. H. Zeigler, who has indicated that he will not surrender the body or the effects on the order of her stepson, Horace McVicker of Chicago. He will arrive there with the body on Monday, and has made arrangements for police protection. The California relatives of the deceased have decided to make a vigorous contest for a share of the McVicker estate.

A telegram has been received by H. C. Wyatt, representative of Horace McVicker, from the Public Administrator of Chicago, asking him to take charge of the body and personal effects of Mrs. McVicker. Wyatt has wired the Public Administrator at Chicago requesting to be relieved of further responsibility in the case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Horace McVicker received a telegram from Los Angeles today, informing him that a further investigation of the circumstances of Mrs. McVicker's death was imperative. The telegram was from Mrs. Clara B. Game of San Francisco, a niece of Mrs. McVicker. Mr. McVicker is said to have instructed Mrs. Game to proceed with the investigation.

With the opening of the safety deposit boxes where Mrs. McVicker kept her wealth and the finding of a will has come the announcement by Lawyer L. D. Condee, counsel for Horace McVicker, of a shortage of $69,000. The amount of money and bonds found, it is said, was under $200,000, while $250,000 was the total counted on.

DEAF-MUTE GIRL ON TRACK.

Policeman's Sister Who Couldn't Read or Write Imperiled by Trolley.

While at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue last night, Policeman Beatty of the West Twentieth Street Station noticed a young girl standing in the middle of the north-bound car tracks. The girl paid no attention to the people passing her, and when a south-bound car went by she appeared not to notice it.

An approaching north-bound car, with the motorman ringing the bell, did not move her. She stood motionless, and when the car was within ten feet of her the policeman rushed from the sidewalk and grabbed the girl from the tracks. He asked her name, but she made no answer. Asking other questions, the girl made no response, and then he took her to the station house.

Sergt. Coffee asked her several questions and to these she was mute. The Sergeant then wrote questions on a piece of paper, and to these the girl paid no attention. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified of the case and was asked to take the girl to its rooms for the night.

Shortly before the wagon from the society arrived Thomas Byrnes, a policeman attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station and who lives at 402 West Thirty-third Street, called at the station and asked whether his sister had been found. When taken into the back room he identified the girl as his sister. He said that her name was Nellie and that she was thirteen years old. He said she could neither read nor write, and was a deaf-mute.

POPE CONSOLES MGR. GEAY.

Bishop of Laval Weeps as He Denies Charges Against Him.

ROME, Aug. 30.—The Pope received today in private audience Mgr. Geay, Bishop of Laval, France, who explained that now that France had severed her diplomatic relations with the Vatican he had no more reason to abide by Premier Combes's instructions not to obey his summons to Rome, and had hurried to the Vatican, wishing to demonatrate that he was a victim of calumnies, and that he could prove his innocence of the charges brought against him.

The Bishop was deeply moved, tears flowing from his eyes. The Pope kindly consoled and encouraged him, saying that if the charges were false he would have all the assistance necessary to prove himself innocent.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The action of Bishop Geay of Laval in going to Rome in spite of the counter orders of Premier Combes has resulted in the determination of the Government to suspend the pay of the Bishop.

The Giornale d'Italia asserts that Mgr. Geay at this morning's audience presented to the Pope his resignation as Bisbop of Laval.

SALESMAN SHOT, WIFE HELD.

She Says Revolver Went Off Accidentally, but Man Has Three Wounds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Milton J. Sternberger, a traveling salesman, was the victim of a mysterious shooting affray here to-night, and he is in a dying condition at a local hospital. His wife is being held by the police pending an investigation.

The Sternbergers live on Dunlap Street. At an early hour to-night Sternberger was packing a grip, and, it is alleged, asked his wife for a pistol which he had given her. The woman claims that in a scuffle for possession of the weapon it was accidentally discharged.

Investigation showed that Sternberger was wounded three times. Three shots were fired from the revolver.

SHIPWRECKED CREW DROWNED.

Boat Containing 17 Men Capsizes Off Arabian Coast—One Life Saved.

ADEN, Arabia, Aug. 30.—A boat containing the Captain and sixteen members of the crew of the stranded British steamer Baron Innerdale, which was ashore at the Kuria Uria Islands, off the southeast coast of Arabia, capsized and all the occupants were drowned with the exception of one boy, who was saved by natives.

The Baron Innerdale was bound from Kurrachee, India, to Great Britain.

ONE RUN WINS THE GAME

Williams's Hit Enables Elberfeld to Score in the Ninth Inning.

NATIONALS BEAT CINCINNATI

Brooklyn Victorious Over Chicago—Comiskey's Men Defeat Quakers, and the Two Teams Are a Tie.

Both of the New York teams were successful yesterday, the Greater New Yorks playing a perfect game against the Clevelands and winning in the last inning, while the Nationals hy a streak of good batting aided hy errors, scored three runs in the eighth inning and won from Cincinnati. No changes occurred in the standing of the teams in either of the major leagues. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 13; Detroit, 0.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.
Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	9	10	7	12	10	13	68	.613
New York	6	..	7	8	10	10	13	12	66	.606
Philadelphia	5	5	..	12	8	11	9	11	61	.575
Chicago	9	10	6	..	9	8	10	13	65	.575
Cleveland	8	7	10	4	..	9	8	15	61	.565
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.431
St. Louis	9	6	4	5	5	5	..	9	43	.398
Washington	0	2	2	2	4	7	9	..	26	.236
Games lost	43	43	45	48	47	62	65	84		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philsdelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 1, (6 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	9	14	13	15	12	82	.719
Chicago	7	..	9	8	8	10	12	14	68	.602
Cincinnati	7	8	..	6	9	12	12	14	67	.583
Pittsburg	9	0	7	..	8	13	11	11	65	.580
St. Louis	3	6	6	10	..	11	12	12	60	.513
Boston	1	8	6	3	7	..	8	11	44	.377
Brooklyn	3	4	3	7	5	9	..	9	39	.345
Philadelphia	3	4	5	7	5	5	4	..	33	.287
Games lost	32	45	48	47	57	73	74	82		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Play Model Game and Beat Cleveland by 1 to 0.

In what was reputed to be the shortest game of the season at either American League Park or the Polo Grounds—one hour and fifteen minutes—the Greater New Yorks scored the only run against Cleveland in the ninth inning yesterday. It was a model contest in many respects. A missed third strike was the only error charged against the local men, and up to the last inning Cleveland's record was equally as good. Both Orth and Joss gave splendid exhibitions of pitching, and while the Clevelander struck out double the number of men that Orth did, the latter fairly earned the honors by steadiness and effectiveness. He kept Capt. Lajoie, who leads the American League in batting with a percentage of .400, and the other powerful batsmen opposed to him guessing throughout the nine innings, and he allowed hut one hit to the outfield, a three-baser by Bay in the sixth inning. Three other safe hits were made, but they were all difficult ones to Elberfeld. The little short stop made excellent stops, but was unable to catch the fast runners at first. One of the best illustrations of Orth's effectiveness was shown in the seventh inning, when Flick, the first man at the bat, hit a hard ball to Elberfeld, and reached first, stole second, but was left on that base.

Only one of the Clevelands got as far as third base during the game, and up to the ninth inning not a local man reached that point. Keeler started off in that inning by hunting toward third, Bradley juggling the ball long enough to allow the batsman to make his base. Elberfeld followed with another bunt, which Joss fielded, and would have thrown the runner out, but Carr failed to cover first. Both men moved up a base on Anderson's sacrifice, and on Ganzel's hit to Joss, Keeler was caught off third and put out. In the meantime Elberfeld had landed on third, and Ganzel was at second. Williams did not keep the spectators long in auspense, and with a splendid hit to right field, Elberfeld crossed the plate. The acore:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Lush, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Carr, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Turner, s.	0	0	1	2	0
Bemis, c	0	0	6	1	1
Joss, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	0	4	26	13	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	1	3	5	0
Anderson, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	12	1	0
Williams, 2b	0	2	1	1	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	3	1	0
Orth, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	1	5	27	13	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cleveland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

First base on errors—New York, 2; Clevelsnd, 1. Base on balls—Off Joss, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; New York, 6. Struck out—By Orth, 4; by Joss, 6. Two-base hit—Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Anderson and Conroy. Stolen base—Flick. Passed ball—Kleinow. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One honr and fifteen minutes. Attendance—4,944.

ST. LOUIS WON AND LOST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Washington and St. Louis split even to-day in the donhle-header, the visitors winning the first game by the score of 3 to 2, and the locals the second, 4 to 1. Pelty easily outpitched Townsend in the first, while Patten was much more effective than Howell in the second game. Second Baseman McCormick had his left forearm fractured by a swift in-shoot from Pelty. He will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Scores:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'N'l, cf, 2b	0	2	0	3	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Casidy, s	0	1	1	2	0
H'lsman, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McC'ck, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Hughes, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Herring, 1b	0	0	6	2	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	5	3	0
Townsend, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	2	5	27	13	2

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Hemphill, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Jones, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	14	2	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Moran, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Sugden, c	0	1	6	3	0
Pelty, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	3	9	27	18	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Wallace. Three-base hit—Hynes. Home run—Townsend. Stolen base—Padden. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Padden. Double plays—Wallace, Jones, and Sugden; McCormick, Cassidy, and Herring; Sugden and Jones. First base on balls—Townsend, 4; Pelty, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Pelty, 2; Townsend, 1. Struck ont—Townsend, 5; Pelty, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 9. Wild pitches—Townsend, 1; Pelty, 1. Time—One bour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance, 2,500.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, 2b	1	2	3	5	0
Hill, 3b	1	2	2	3	1
Cassidy, s	0	2	1	1	0
H'lsman, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Hughes, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Herring, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Clarke, c	0	2	9	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	27	7	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Hemphill, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	2	2	3	0
Hynes, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	2	9	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	1	7	1
Howell, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	1	6	24	10	0

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Hill, Huelsman, O'Neill, O'Connor. Three-base hit—Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Patten. Double play—Herring, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Patten, 1; Howell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Patten. Struck out—Patten, 8; Howell, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 7; St. Louis, 4. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance, 2,500.

BOSTON, 13; DETROIT, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The champions maintained their position at the head of the league to-day by shutting ont Detroit 13 to 0. The game was marked by heavy batting and perfect fielding by the locals, and the opposite by the visitors. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Parent, ss	2	2	2	5	0
Unglaub, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	2	2	2	2	0
Freeman, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Lacha'e, 1b	1	1	10	2	0
Ferris, 2b	2	2	4	2	0
Criger, c	2	3	0	1	0
Doran, c	0	0	2	0	0
Young, p	1	3	1	0	0
Total	13	18	27	12	0

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	6	1	1
McIntire, lf	0	3	1	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	2	0	
Crawford, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Hickman, 1b	0	0	4	0	0
Beville, c	0	2	5	0	8
Lowe, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	8	1
Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Stoval, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	6	24	7	5

Boston	1	0	3	0	0	2	7	0	—13
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Two-base hit—Beville. Three-base hits—Young, Selbach, Freeman, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Beville. Hits—Off Kitson, 7 in 3 innings; off Stoval, 11 in 5 innings. Double play—O'Leary, Lowe, and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3; off Stoval, 3; off Young, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Stoval, Stahl. Struck out—By Young, 1; by Kitson, 2; by Stoval, 1. Time—1:49. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance, 7,261.

CHICAGO, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Inability to hit Patterson's delivery was the cause of the Philadelphias' defeat to-day. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Greene, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Cal'han, lf	1	2	5	0	0
G. Davis, ss	1	0	1	3	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Isbell, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	4	8	0
McFarl'd, c	1	1	3	0	1
Patterson, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	7	27	12	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	2	4	0	0
Pick'ing, cf	0	0	2	0	0
H. Davis, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	2	1	0	1
Seybold, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	0	6	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Shreck, c	0	0	8	0	1
Henley, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	4	27	13	2

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—L. Cross, Jones. Sacrifice hits—G. Davis, Patterson. Stolen bases—Dundon, (3,) Hartsel, Callahan. First base on balls—Off Henley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—M. Cross. Struck out—By Henley, 8. Time—One bour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Connelly. Attendance, 4,758.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Makes Rally in Eighth Inning and Beats Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30.—For seven innings to-day the Cincinnati team outplayed the New Yorks, and so effective was Hahn's pitching that only three of the visitors had reached first base. The local men scored one run in the first inning, and the three thousand spectators appeared enthusiastic at the prospects of a victory over the National League leaders. In the eighth inning, however, the New Yorks made three runs, which were sufficient to win the game. Devlin, the first batsman, waited patiently, and reached first on called balls. It was the first and only base on balls charged against Hahn. Gilbert's hit was easily stopped hy Hahn, and Gilbert was retired at first. Steinfeldt made a bad fumble of Bowerman's hit, Mathewson made his second safe hit of the game, scoring Devlin, and Bowerman going to third. The latter tallied on Bresnahan's hit, and on McGann's slow ball to Corcoran Mathewson ran home.

The Cincinnati's run was scored hy Seymour, who hit for three hases. Sehring batted to Gilbert, who made a good throw to the plate to catch Seymour, but Bowerman dropped the hall. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	0	0	9	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Sehring, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Dolan, lf	0	2	1	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Corcor'n, ss	0	0	2	8	0
Huggins, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Peitz, c	0	1	6	0	0
Hahn, p	0	1	0	2	0
*Scbiel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	27	11	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Br'n'b'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Browne, rf	0	2	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Mertes, l	0	0	1	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Devlin, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Bow'rm'n, c	1	0	6	2	1
M'th'w'n, p	1	2	1	3	0
Total	3	6	27	13	1

*Batted for Hahn in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hit—Browne. Three-base hits—Seymour, Huggins. Bases on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off Mathewson, 2. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, McGann, Dolan. Hit with pitched ball—By Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 5; by Mathewson, 4. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One bour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 3,110.

BROOKLYN, 8; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—In a very ragged fielding game to-day Brooklyn won in the third inning, three singles, two passes, and two triples, bunched, scoring six runs. The batting of Barry, Dillon, and Lumley was excellent. Attendance —1,100. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	1	2	3	2	0
Barry, 1b	2	2	13	0	0
McCarthy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	2	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	2	1
D. Jones, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	6	0
Wicker, p	1	1	0	2	1
Total	4	9	27	14	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dillon, lf	2	2	3	7	0
Gessler, cf	1	0	5	0	0
Lumley, rf	2	2	4	0	0
Sheck'rd, 1f	1	2	1	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Bergen, c	1	1	3	1	1
Jordan, 2b	0	1	4	3	1
O. Jones, p	0	1	0	1	0
McCor'k, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
Total	8	12	27	9	4

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0—4
Brooklyn	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0—8

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Kling. Three-base hits—Barry, Lumley, and Jordan. Home runs—Lumley. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Double play—Tinker and Barry. Struck out—By Wicker, 1; by Jones, 2. First base on balls—Off Wicker, 2; off Jones, 1. Time—1:40. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran.

BOSTON, 4; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—Boston won the game in the first three innings by hitting Phillippe for eight bases, scoring four runs. Willis kept bits scattered. Game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	0	5	0
Beaum't, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	0	2	1
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	0	1
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
McCarthy, rf	0	0	1	0	0
L. Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Pheips, c	0	1	5	0	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	6	18	8	3

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

We note that some of the more ardent admirers of Mr. ROOSEVELT are concerned that the Democrats have a candidate who is not so "magnetic" and aggressive as their own, and this feeling finds some sympathy among Democrats themselves who enjoy, if they do not greatly value, the excitement of a campaign strongly infused with hero worship. We do not think that the Republicans really believe the quiet dignity and steadfast reserve of the Democratic candidate particularly helpful to Mr. ROOSEVELT, and if any Democrats believe it they are likely to change their opinion as the campaign progresses.

The fact is that in the matter of "magnetism" and "aggressiveness" the Republicans actually find themselves, rather to their surprise and annoyance, on the defensive. They had looked forward with natural satisfaction to what may be called a whooping campaign, and were prepared to hold the White House by a sweeping sortie against the Democratic attack with the arms, the flag, and the hattle cry of the Rough Riders. It was to he a young man's movement, all dash and noise, before which the staid and modest country Judge from Esopus was to recoil in dismay. It has not worked out that way. Before the echoes of the shouting at Chicago had died on the air and long before the "hoys" could get into action and start the enthusiasm that was to run like prairie fire over the Western country, the sober Republican leaders were conscious that something had miscarried, and that a "whirlwind" canvass had in some mysterious manner become not merely inadvisable but practically impossible. The attitude of the public mind was one of scrutiny, deliberation, reserve, and was expressed less accurately hy an exclamation point than hy a mark of interrogation. You cannot answer questions with a mere hurrah, and, as our readers must have noticed, the Republican managers have been putting forward their weightiest men, not to cheer for Mr. ROOSEVELT, hut to explain and defend him.

The keynote was sounded hy Secretary TAFT, who pleaded almost pathetically with his audience to accept his assurance that Mr. ROOSEVELT is an open-minded, modest, yielding person, with hardly enough obstinacy to assert his own opinion, rather anxious to change it, indeed, if he finds any reasonable excuse. Mr. FAIRBANKS in Vermont, Mr. LODGE in Massachusetts, agree in representing the President as a patient-minded gentleman, somewhat distrustful of all extreme notions, even his own, and prone to rely on the example of his mild predecessor and the advice of his conservative and careful associates in the Government and in the party.

In other words, the Republican managers, somewhat unexpectedly to themselves and to their candidate, find it needful to appeal as plausibly as they can to the quiet, reflective, soher, and exacting judgment of the voters who are guided by their judgment and not by their emotions. In this appeal they recognize that they are at a disadvantage owing to the previous history of their candidate and the impression he has made on the average mind. The country is a little tired of guessing what Mr. ROOSEVELT will do next, and he and his friends are naturally trying to reassure the country by insisting that he will do as near nothing as possible. The people have shown a certain acute desire for peace and the Administration is just now trying to persuade them that that is what Mr. ROOSEVELT will give them. They may prefer to make assurance doubly sure by depriving him of the chance to disappoint them.

ODELL, TOO, WHY NOT?

We commend to the Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL the shining example of ex-Senator DAVID B. HILL as one in a high degree worthy of his imitation. Mr. HILL announced his absolute and definite retirement from politics; after the 1st of January next he will neither take part in campaign activities nor will he accept public office of any kind. Thereupon there went up a great cry from Democrats who don't like Mr. HILL, a cry of joy and of new hope and confidence. They said forthwith that he had prodigiously helped Judge PARKER'S candidacy by putting a stop to all disquieting talk about his appointment to a Cahinet office. Mr. HILL is not only as wise as many serpents, but he is upon occasion as meek as MOSES. We have no douht that his decision was taken because he wishes to eliminate from the Democratic canvass all causes of embarrassment originating with himself.

We suppose that if the question should be put to one hundred men in the street ninety-nine of them would at once declare that B. B. ODELL is to-day the chief source of embarrassment in the Republican canvass in New York State. The voters of the State fully intended to be rid of him two years ago, but that year Mr. HILL, for some inscrutable reason, haffled them by putting up the impossihle COLER as the Democratic candidate. Mr. ODELL has not in the interval become more acceptahle to the voters—rather the contrary, we feel sure. At any rate, if he should announce his retirement from politics, the shout that would go up from the Republican ranks would drown all memory of the Democratic rejoicing at Mr. HILL'S decision.

Will Mr. ODELL be outdone hy Mr. HILL in magnanimity and self-effacement?

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE BUILDING SITUATION.

So far as can be seen there is absolutely nothing to be gained hy the unions from a further trial of strength with the associated employers. It means for the wage earners a Winter of distress, and for the whole trade such a shrinkage in building operations as will force many thousands to seek employment in other occupations. Mr. WEINSEIMER'S resignation as President of the Building Trades Alliance may not mean immediate peace, hut it removes an obstacle to it, and the readiness with which it was accepted may be held to indicate that the supremacy of the irreconcilahles is drawing to an end.

To-night the alliance is to hold a meeting to "test public sentiment." Such a test is unnecessary, since the attitude of the public on the subject of the present situation in the huilding trades is well known. The passing of WEINSEIMER was rendered necessary by a regard for puhlic opinion. If further evidence is needed it is found in the fact that owners are consenting to the present lock-out—if not willingly, at least uncomplainingly. They have no personal concern in the arbitration issue now raised other than that of any good citizen, hut they are sustaining the contractors by making serious sacrifices. No better indication of public opinion is needed than this gives.

All hranches of business connected with the production or distrihution of huilding materials stand with the contractors in their fight for the arbitration agreement and the surrender under it of the right of sympathetic strikes. All who pay rent and are feeling the pressure of increase from month to month through the growing scarcity of accommodations are with the contractors and are opposed unalterably to the present attitude of the unions. All this is public opinion, and it is the kind that counts. Perhaps none of these phases of it will he represented at the meeting to-night, but unless they are the views it approves and the action it takes will be without value as showing how the people of New York regard the position of the alliance.

LONG RANGE FIGHTING AT SEA.

With the launching of the Connecticut at hand there are two features of the recent naval batties in the Far East that ought to have special attention from every one who cares at all for the welfare of the navy. Both of these features are observed in connection with the long range at which the fighting has been done there.

First of all, the ranges have usually heen so great (four to six miles) that not only the torpedoes carried, but the casemate guns of whatever calibre, have been unable to reach effectively. The turret guns were the only ones that did any damage. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that in any future war the aggressive side will follow the Japanese tactics in this respect, and we ought to consider how our Connecticut class of battleships would fare in such battles.

The Connecticut will carry four 12-inch guns in her main turrets, and they will be the best guns afloat when she goes into commission. But the guns in her broadside turrets are of 8-inch calihre only, while the British battleships of her class carry guns of 9.2-inch calibre in their broadside turrets, and the latest battleships building for Japan are to have 10-inch guns there. The Germans are following the British in this respect.

According to the report of the Bureau of Ordnance our 8-inch guns are able to perforate 7.9 inches of Krupp steel at a range of 3,000 yards. The best British 9.2-inch gun is able to perforate just 12 inches at that range. As Admiral CHARLES O'NEIL pointed out in his report of the Bureau of Ordnance for 1901, "the 8-inch gun has a great excess of energy as against casemate armor, but is not sufficient to perforate the heavy turrets or heavy belt armor." It is a fact that in broadside turret guns our five best battleships are to be outclassed before they are in commission. The 9.2-inch gun is able to perforate the "heavy belt armor" of the Connecticut at a range of two miles, and at ranges far beyond the reach of the 8-inch gun it can still perforate casemate armor. The 10-inch guns ordered by the Japanese can do still better, of course.

It follows from this that if we should ever have to fight one of these foreign ships with the Connecticut the enemy would surely choose to fight at the longest range, and would thus be able to hring into action six effective guns to our four.

The other feature of the fighting in the East to which attention should be directed is found in the fact that the Japanese have usually heen able to choose the range at which they would fight. Being able to remain at long range when the Russian squadron made its dash from Port Arthur, they shot the Russian ships to pieces without injury to their own ships. They sank the Novik under similar conditions. Certain Russian ships escaped because of superior speed.

Against the protest of Admiral MELVILLE the Connecticut class of ships was deliberately designed with speed a knot less than that of European ships of the same class. The officers responsible for this slow speed asserted that the "ability to remain in the battle line" was of more importance than greater speed. What they intended to say was that heavy armor, to keep out projectiles, was of more importance than speed. One member of the board spoke of the popular interest in swift ships as a "craze." But if the work of the two navies in the East has demonstrated any one thing it is the fact that the first requisite of a battleship is sufficient speed to enable her to arrive within striking distance of her enemy. Unless she can get within range she is of no more use than a fort. If our Connecticut were a knot swifter than any battleship in the world, the inferiority of her broadside turret guns would then be a matter of less consequence. For having the speed of the enemy, she could run up where her 7-inch guns would become effective, and then soon decide the contest to our satisfaction.

As it is, every possihle enemy knows very well that at short range the 7-inch guns of the Connecticut give her a great advantage. It follows, therefore, that the enemy will always strive to keep heyond the range of those guns. Having a knot more speed, the enemy can not only remain heyond the range of the 7-inch guns, hut he can, as said, take a range where his 9.2-inch guns will he effective while even our 8-inch will fail to reach.

It is a serious matter. Our navy has had an experience in a battle of that kind. When PORTER, in the frigate Essex, met the two British ships at Valparaiso, the Essex was shot to pieces because she carried short-range guns in her hroadside, and was unable to get close enough to the enemy to strike an effective hlow. The 8-inch guns of the Connecticut will be to her precisely what the 32-pounder carronades were to the Essex. It is imperative that every battleship planned hereafter should have 10-inch guns in her broadside turrets and a speed at least equal to that of any battleship in the world.

THE CHINESE CURRENCY.

The students of finance and business men engaged or interested in the development of the immense resources of China for foreign trade will await with keen curiosity the report of the American Commissioner, Prof. JENKS of Cornell University, who has just sailed from Peking on his return home. Primarily the object of the commission of which Prof. JENKS is a member was to promote the stahility of exchange between silver-using and gold-using countries hy the extension of the gold standard under conditions as little disturhing as possible. A system was devised for the Philippines which is in process of successful application. Mexico is advancing in the application of the same system, and the co-operation of the Powers having extensive possessions in the Orient is assured.

In China the work is peculiarly interesting hecause the empire is in a sense virgin soil; there is no coined money in China except that brought in from other countries and used in the treaty ports, and to a slight extent in the trade of those ports with the interior. In substance what is proposed by the American Commission, acting with a Mexican Commission, and approved largely in Europe, is the adoption of the gold standard with the use of a silver currency coined at a little less than the market ratio and kept at par by receiving it for puhlic dues and by the use of a gold fund for the regulation of exchange. No doubt Prof. JENKS has succeeded in explaining this plan clearly to the Chinese statesmen and in inducing them to promise their influence to aid in its adoption, for, contrary to the general impression in this country, there are many and strong men connected with the Chinese Government, especially the Viceroys of the larger and more prosperous provinces, quite capable of enlisting in a work of this sort. To get it adopted throughout the empire will be exceedingly difficult, but we do not regard it as at all impossihle. On that point the report of Prof. JENKS will be valuable.

CROP ESTIMATES.

The experience of years as to the untrustworthiness of unofficial crop estimates made for the purposes of speculators in the wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade does not appear to have made the public any the less ready to put confidence in them until another and no more trustworthy report gains currency.

The fact of a short crop is generally conceded on excellent evidence that the year has been unfavorable for wheat; but it is a safe generalization that nothing in the statistical position of wheat warrants the speculative qnotation reached on Monday of $1.09⅝ per bushel.

CRUSTACEAN SIMILES.

Among our obligations to the Filipinos one of the most important is that they shall be taught the good, straightforward American language, with no further admission of slang than may be considered necessary to give an enlivening touch to its flavor. When Datto FECUNDO was told the other day at the White House that the Moros were "lobsters" to keep up the fighting against the United States he acquiesced feelingly and admitted that they were "worse than lobsters." It is quite clear that his researches in our tongue have not been tied down to orthodox pedantries and crudities, and that when he gets home his islanders will be made acquainted with the unconventional locutions prevailing in the discourse of their new rulers as well as the conventional and more formal ones. To be held up as "worse than a lobster" will probably be regarded by the islanders as the acme of turpitude, and the militant ones, if any still remain, ought to stop fighting at once rather than undergo a reproach of such an obscurely injurious, but openly and flagrantly crustacean, character.

English of this sort, "as she is spoke," may tickle the ears of the groundlings among the humor-loving archipelegans, but so important a personage as a Datto, who may perhaps without offense to him be ranked as a small kind of Sultan, ought to carry back to his subjects the expurgated dialect of his and their overlords, so that when they learn it it may be in a form to pass at its face value everywhere, like the currency coming from the same source. A trifling infusion of slang may not be amiss in the lingual examples set for the islanders, but they ought not to be misled on points of natural history nor drawn into metaphorical confusions concerning an object so interesting from a culinary and constructive, as well as a rhetorical and figurative, point of view as the lobster.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Mind cure," which term includes, of course, every one of the healing systems, differing only in name and method of impressing suggestions, that are declared so vehemently hy their exploiters to be each absolutely unique, is discussed with refreshing clearness hy Dr. E. T. EDES in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Not only does he frankly admit that the pseudo-philosophical and pseudo-religious "healers" occasionally attain success in cases which it would be difficult or impossihle to cure by medicine or surgery, hut he hints at a need for the doctors to systematize this useful form of treatment and to utilize its efficacy, not half unconsciously as now, hut with a definite appreciation of its powers and limitations. As an aid to this he distinguishes carefully hetween the classes of diseases in which suggestion of one sort or another is useful and those in which resort to it is hopeless. This is what the charlatans never do; they apply the same treatment to every malady, claim credit for a miracle when accident gives them success and explain failure hy the patient's "lack of faith" or the existence of "adverse influences," usually in the shape of a skeptical relative or neighbor who insists on calling in a physician. Over infections, degenerations, and slow organic processes, Dr. EDES says, the control of the mind is practically nil. The processes of secretion, however, are somewhat affected hy psychic influences through the nerves. It is in the diseases called functional and the domain of hysteria that the "healer" finds his most fertile field and achieves what pass for marvels. Melancholia and many forms of insanity are heyond his reach, hut in oases where the symptoms are mere counterfeits of organic disease, and in neurasthenia, where there is little real loss of nerve force, much can he done hy mental stimulation. The suggestion of cure may be made with or without hypnotism, according to circumstances, and the mere strenuous repetition of positive assertions is often enough to effect the desired impression on the patient's mind. Morhid fears may thus be removed, sometimes by a single strong effort, and traumatic hysteria is particularly amenable to mental therapeutics. How different is all this from the mystical jargon of the Eddyites and the less notorious quacks, with their claims to limitless power and their imbecile denials that the diseases they cure—more often fail to cure—have any real existence!

—A somewhat common and very curious misapprehension of the true purposes of government is well illustrated hy an apparently quite sincere utterance of The Coast Seamen's Journal, an organ of unionism in many ways superior to most papers of its class. "The Judge," it says, "who is ever ready with the argument of the non-unionist's 'right to work' is even readier with a denunciation of anything savoring of public enterprise for the purpose of giving employment to labor. The 'right to work' is a very practical proposition so long as it means the right of a non-unionist to hreak a strike, hut a mere abstraction when it means the duty of the Government to provide work." It is hard to determine whether this cool assumption of the existence of a duty on the part of the Government to provide work for those who organize it is pathetic or simply funny. Perhaps it is both, and the one more than the other only according to the point of view and the tendency of the observer to see things seriously or humorously. Of course, the duty of Governments is to perform whatever task is definitely and intentionally imposed upon them by established custom or a constitution, hut in this country, at any rate, the Government has no right, and much less a duty, to provide with work a people perfectly able to provide it for themselves. That it does give employment, and lots of it, is true, but the employment always is, or always should be, incidental and strictly subordinate to the attainment of other and puhlic ends. The belief quoted is a close relative of the "spoils system," in that it is based on the same mistaken notion as to the Nation's husiness enterprises.

—As the siege of Port Arthur has now lasted for several months, the Czar's proclamation that each of those months shall count for every member of the defending force as a year of military service is a recognition of their valor and determination that will be of considerable value—to such of them as survive the final assault. Perhaps even for those who fall before that event it will do something in the way of pensions for dependent relatives, though we do not remember to have heard much about Russian pensions. At best, however, the recompense for what seems to have been really heroic devotion in a hopeless cause was one cheaply as well as easily given, and it does seem that with better advice the Czar might have devised a better method of expressing his gratitude to men whom he has very ohviously sacrificed to what he presumably regarded as high Governmental and dynastic interests. Here, in such a case, a landatory paragraph in the military records and perhaps a medal would have been considered a sufficient addition to the admiration and remembrance of the nation, hut Russia is different and more substantial remuneration would seem to have been indicated. And the counting of months as twelve, even if the multiplication applies to the pay of the soldiers, amounts to pitiably little. It does, indeed, shorten the time of compulsory service in the army, and that is something, hut the emphasizing of that something's value was a rather dangerous expedient. And each of the months in Port Arthur has probably dragged itself out much longer than an ordinary year. The hardships of the siege have doubtless been even more trying to the garrison than its perils, and now every moment must have horrors hardly imaginable for those who have never been through such experiences. They were the commonplaces of other days, but at present they are made more horrible by their incongruity with the spirit of the age, by their essential uselessness and their utter lack of logic. War is coming to have something of the absurdity as well as of the wickedness of dueling, and the Russian soldier must be ignorant indeed who can convince himself that he is risking his life in a noble cause or to protect his own personal rights and interests.

—A correspondent of one of the London papers makes the interesting suggestion that sailor superstition may have had something to do with the loss of life on the Gen. Slocum, as well as with the usual condition of life-saving facilities on vessels of all sorts. "There is," he says, "a most unreasoning superstition among sailor men that it is unlucky to try on a lifebelt, and I can never forget the horror betrayed by the face of a quartermaster on board an ocean liner on one occasion when I ventured to disregard ill-luck. Two of us in want of amusement donned our lifebelts and performed a pas de deux while incumbered with the cork dresses. Yet we arrived safe at our destination." Such notions as this are rather commoner in Europe than in America, and certainly one can have a good deal to do with our sailor men without ever hearing that it is unlucky to try on a life preserver. Still the superstition is one of the easily explicable sort, and it may well be that the general tendency to pay as little attention as possihle to the means of escaping from maritime disaster is due to a conscious or subconscious disinclination for so plain an admission that disaster is possihle or prohable. As adequate precautions are also somewhat expensive, the feeling, if it exists, is one which vessel owners would not suppress with excessive harshness.

BEST AND BROADEST PAPER.

Appreciative Reader of The Times Comments on Its Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a constant reader of the best and broadest-minded paper in New York express his pleasure in your keen sense of justice and fair play, exemplified most particularly to-day in the excellent editorials on "The Czar's Gifts" and "The War and International Law?"

It has, as you say, a touch of pathos—this effort of the kindly and peace-loving Czar to conciliate his oppressed people. But are we not prone to forget in our current comment on the backward condition of Russia to-day the fact that after all Russia is only behind us in civilization, not essentially different from us. Only a hundred years ago flogging was universal in England and Germany, and hoth Briton and Tenton were as addicted to hrutality, to drunkenness, and to corruption as any Russian of to-day. Little more than one hundred years ago women were hranded and flogged in England and Franee, and as for official hribery and corruption—the great cry against Russia to-day—recall the history of the British Parliament in the eighteenth century. How long is it since the horrors of slavery were part of the daily life of onr Nation? How long since Ireland had genuine cause to groan under the oppression of the English? How long since in France the downtrodden people sought in the terrors of the Revolntion a fearful remedy for an unhearable state?

Russia received her civilization so much later than the other nations of Europe that it is surely not surprising that she should not have caught up to them yet. Her moral standard, her religious and social ideals are the same as her European neighhors, only—not yet as fully developed. But the standard of the Japanese is essentially different. Russia has not yet caught up to us; but Japan is not merely in the rear, but divergent from us. To what a degree she diverges we may not fully realize unless—and until—she has the fortune to win in this war.

Then when victorious she turns her attention to China, and the Japanese officers, who are even now secretly drilling the Chinese in the methods of modern warfare, have perfected their task and formed an immense population into a menacing army, what will there be to prevent the united yellow races from swooping down on America and Europe and submerging our civilization, even as the Huns and Tartars of old swept down on the western civilizations of their day?

Would it not be well hefore we thoughtlessly uphold Japan with our sympathy and partnership, and decry Russia—so fitted hy nature to be the hnffer and guard between us and any formidahle Oriental power—that we seriously consider the future consequences of having the victory rest with a race akin to ours, or with an allen, yellow race, of whose real nature, underneath the varnish of an imitated civilization, we know next to nothing?

L. McQ.

Croton Falls, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1904.

HUMORS OF THE VATICAN.

Placid Pontiff and Premier and an Exasperated Curia.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Those who imagine the Pope and the College of Cardinals as tearing their hair, with weeping and gnashing of teeth, over the ruptnre with France are woefully mistaken. The greatest tranquillity reigns within the Apostolic Palace itself, and if some of the Cardinals are secretly violently angry, it is not allowed to appear on the surface.

Mild remonstrances are indulged in, and it is whispered that highhanded measures are necessary, but there the opposition ends, and Pius X. and Cardinal Merry del Val go their own way, which it is generally thought means shipwreck. The Pope is rather exasperatingly calm and jovial. "It is the will of God," is his constant cry, which is irritating beyond compare to those who think it is only the will of Cardinal Merry del Val, and that Providence has nothing to do with it.

"That is a good way to cover incompetence," they mutter.

"God will provide," adds the Pontiff.

"That may be," say the good Cardinals, "hnt where the Pope will find 45,000,000f. is not visible to mortal eyes!" alluding to what the Church will lose by the breaking of the Concordat.

To come to real facts, there is mutiny quietly seething at the Vatican, and those who see hemind the scenes say that the scapegoat will be the young "diplomatist" who has so muddled ais first "case."

"LABBY" ON JUDGE PARKER.

Knows His Own Mind and Is No Self-Seeker.

From Labouchere's London Truth.

The American Democrats have found a man in Judge Parker, and I sincerely trust that he will be elected President of the United States. He knows his own mind, is no self-seeker, and aspires alone to be what the greatest of American Presidents have been in the past—a citizen elected to the highest office of the State to give effect to the self-government of a nation. President Roosevelt is an honest man, but very self-opinionated, and his present term of office has shown that he is under the impression that his mission is to impose his will on others, instead of carrying out their will. Not only in the United States, but in the rest of the world, is he desirous of playing a great part—and the part that he has aspired to play has been entirely at variance with the spirit of American institutions. What especially pleases me in Judge Parker's pronouncements is the denunciation of the spread-eagleism that has been President Roosevelt's trump card up till now, and which is more befitting some military ruler of a nation than the head of a peace-loving and commercial community of sensible men.

A Poser.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There's no use of trying to do good things in this world. They aren't appreciated."

"How do you know?"

EVILS OF THE TARIFF.

Cumbersome and Expensive System, Which Benefits But Few.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES of the 27th inst. on the tariff is exceedingly good. Why not go further? Why do you not condemn this whole system of tariff taxation and its plain defiance of moral integrity?

There is not a civilized nation that has so unjust and unequal a system of National taxation as has ours. It places no tax on property or wealth, hut derives its revenue mostly from the poor and middle class. It has been legislation for the benefit of a few, to the injury of the many. It has driven our commerce from the seas and destroyed one great industry—to wit, shipbuilding.

It is the most cumberscine and expensive system of collecting taxes that could be devised. It has built up an oligarchy of trusts and corporations and has prepared the soil with the seeds of anarchy.

It is legalized plunder and robbery, inasmnch as it takes the money from the pockets of the many and transfers the same to the pockets of the few. It injures many industries hy its senscless tariff tax on raw material. Its servants in Congress seek to enlarge expenditure, in order to keep or increase tariff duties. Appropriations for the current year, heing $800,000,000, require to meet them an indirect per capita tax of $10.

The tariff system as it stands at present is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heen a Democratic voter for forty years, and have never voted any other National ticket, but I have not always voted the Democratic ticket on account of what I considered good and sufficient reasons. I was compelled to skip Greeley and Bryan. I fully helieve in the good old Democratic doctrines of sound money, revenue tariff, and economical expenditures. I want to say that I consider the statement made by Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance, that, however, much the party would like to revise the present inlquitous tariff, it would in case of Democratic success be powerless to do so on account of a Repnblican Senate, a very weak statement. It seems as though the object of it was to convey to those of protection proclivities the fact that if they voted the Democratic ticket no harm could come to that particular villainous legislation that the St. Louis platform pronounced as "rohhery."

I see that numerous papers supporting Judge Parker are taking their cue from his statement and saying in effect "don't be alarmed, our protectionist friends. We cannot do anything that will disturh you. Vote with us and the Republican Senate will prevent us from doing you harm," &c.

It does not seem to me this is a manly position for the party to take. If the party stands for a proper revision of the outrageous tariff now in operation, let it stand for it holdly and without any hedging, and in the event of failure let the responsibility rest where it belongs. But to come out in the heginning and apologize for about the only real issue between the two parties is alone the line of timid activity that has disgraced the party the past eight years. The McKinley tariff and the Dingley tariff are hoth "robbery," and were enacted for the express pnrpose of robhing the many for the benefit of the few. They are simply bargains to fleece the people, make a comparatively few enormously rich, who, in turn, are relied upon to furnish the "sinews of war" for campaign purposes, and this is all there is to it, and no one knows it better than the politicians who put them through, against all argument and justice, and the beneficiaries thereof.

Let the party "stsnd hy its colors" and take the consequences. A. H. SAXTON.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tell the gentleman who signs himself "Republican" in your columns this morning that if there is to be any modification of existing tariff laws, the people of this country will have it done hy the element in onr politics which under the title of Whig and Repnhlican has favored a protective tariff since the foundation of the Government. EDMUND S. GEER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

GOLDFISH TURNED TO SILVER.

Changed Color Since Nomination of Parker and Davis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Olive Lucile Cook has several beautiful goldfish of which she is very fond.

Ever since the nomination of Judge Parker and Mr. Davis for President and Vice President hy the Democrats two of the fish began to change, one remained spotted with gold until a week ago, when the last spots disappeared, and now both are silvery in appearance. Other fish in the same bowl remain gold.

What does it mean? W. F. C.

Canajoharie, Aug. 29, 1904.

ILLITERATES IN ITALY.

Education Has Made Some Headway, Though State Spends Little for It.

From The London Globe.

The hill introduced into the Italian Parliament on the subject of education, by Signor Orlando, was backed up hy some interesting statistics on the number of illiterates over six years of age in Italy. It appears that in 1872 out of every thousand inhabitants of the peninsula 687 were illiterate; in 1882 the illiterates were 619 per 1,000; while in 1901 they had fallen to 484 per 1,000.

This shows that education has made some way, and, as might have been supposed, the best educated districts are Piedmont and Lombardy, with 17 and 20 per cent. of illiterates, while the most ignorant are the old States of the Church, Calabria and Apulia, with from 70 to 80 per cent. of illiterates.

The new law obliges the communes to teach the children up to the age of twelve, whereas formerly instruction was only obligatory up to the age of nine. But this law only refers to the Communes which have over 4,000 inhabitants, and have already more advanced schools. In the smaller Communes things will go on very much as they have before, for they will only get a Government allowance of 150f. per annum.

Italy spends very little upon education, the total sum provided by the Government and the Communes being only a little over £3,000,000 a year, or 2s. per head of the population. Switzerland spends 6s. 9d., and France 8s. 3d. per head, so that Italy has a good deal of way to make up.

Reinstated Priest Divorced.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A priest whose case somewhat recall's Zola's "Fante de l'Abbe Mouret" has been divorced from an importunate wife. The ecclesiastic is one Louis Thouret, and is forty-four years old. In 1896 he was a curate at Moulins, in the Department of the Allier, where he met a woman who kept a grocery. She made a deep impression on his heart, so he abandoned the clerical calling and married her. They lived together for four years, and had two children. One day, some years ago, M. Thouret, either through remorse or being disillusioned by marriage, left his wife and children, and asked his former ecclesiastical superiors to forgive and forget what he had done. He was reinstated as a priest, and for the past six years has acted as the Chaplain of a cemetery near Limoges. His wife went to see him a few months ago, but he refused to have her near him. She has accordingly sued for a divorce, which has been granted, and the ecclesiastic will have to contribute to the support of the woman and her children.

WHY PARKER MUST WIN.

Figures to Show His Majority in the Electoral Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaker Cannon is reported to have said that, after having spent two weeks in the East, his opinion is that the only question left to be now settled is the size of the Republican majority. Speaker Cannon is an "old campaigner." I am a recruit in American politics; but I do not hesitate to express the opinion as one who has calculated the results, that Speaker Cannon is entirely "at sea."

This is the contest in which the personalities of two men will come into conflict, and the issue is not doubtful. Roosevelt is justly detested in the South and disliked in New York. Parker is respected everywhere, and loved in New York. The South will, of course, vote for him solid. I will now give you a detailed calculation of the Electoral vote, showing how Parker must win:

He will have the following Electoral vote in the South. Alahama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; North Carolina, 11; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6. This will make 139, and if to the result we add Missouri, which Bryan captured in 1896. we have: 139 plus 17 equals 156.

The only States that will prohahly vote Rooseveltian are Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota. I predict that Parker will have 10 ont of 24 votes in Indiana, half Connecticut, half Michigan, half Iowa, or rather 8 out of 15, and all the votes in the other States, unless perhaps we except California. In any event, he will have a large majority.

To add to the numbers above given, (156,) he will have, hy exact calculation, 110, making altogether 266. There are 476 in the Electoral College. The result of the Electoral vote will be: For Parker, 266; for Roosevelt, 210. But the popular vote for Parker will he much larger—probably over 8,000,000. D. F. HANNIGAN.

St. Paul, Aug. 25, 1904.

RENTS AND COST OF BUILDING.

There Is No Direct Relation Between the Two.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It's a pity the contention of your editorial "Wages and Earnings" that a lower wage scale for plasterers would produce greater yearly earnings is not true; cheaper construction of buildings would not lessen rent.

Improved methods of construction have in the past twenty-five years reduced the cost of building hy more than 30 per cent.; instead of rents falling, they have advanced. Rent is not determined hy cost of production; demand and supply operate here as elsewhere, only the supply of land is not to he increased to meet greater demand, and in consequence land value goes up with greater demand. The net increase, after paying interest on cost of the improvements and all other charges of maintenance, is capitalized into selling price of land. So that reduced cost of building, hy increasing the net return to lot use, would increase the value of land.

If you can imagine houses huilt without cost you cannot infer reduced rent as a result, hut increased land value. The unfortunate situation is that high-priced labor and extravagant municipal administration affect land value, and cut wages or true interest. BENJAMIN DOHLIN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Indicate Advantages to Foreign Buyers or Fraud at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the fiscal year 1903 the value of the exports from the United States to Canada, as per invoices furnished by exporters to the United States Customs Department, was $123,542,416. The value, as admitted hy the Customs Department of Canada, was $144,764,375, a difference of $21,221,959. Forty per cent. of the imports from the United States into Canada were free from customs duties.

This left $87,000,000 suhject to duties. There is no inducement to undervalue free goods, and therefore we must conclude that if the $87,000,000 of merchandise were sold at the price named in the exporters' invoices given to our Customs Department, Canadians are huying our goods at an average of 25 per cent. under the market price to home consumers, or else that our exporters are making false invoices to aid the importers to defraud the Canadian customs revenue.

Shall we continue a fiscal policy with our nearest relatives on earth and our nearest neighhors which invites fraud and rewards it when successful?

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

PRIZE AWARDED TO A STRIKER.

Paris Union Cabman Gets a Victoria, Two Horses, and 500f.

From The Paris Daily Messenger.

During the recent abortive cab strike in Paris an anonymous correspondent of the Petits Republique offered to the Cabmen's Union a cab, two horses, and 500f. in money as a prize to be balloted for hy the men who showed their loyalty to the union by leaving work when called upon to do so and not resuming it without permission. The ballot took place, and the union officials took advantage of the occasion to organize a sort of popular fete for the members at the Labor Exchange. The proceedings opened with speeches from the leaders, the somewhat dry nature of the orations acting as an appetizer to the audience for the programme of amusements which followed. M. Coquelin cadet spoke his inimitable monologues, the Mimi Pinson young ladies sang sweetly, and many other artists added to the enjoyment of the evening, the unruffled flow of which was marred hy only one incident. Two young girls gave an exhihition with the foils, and the sight of the naked weapons was too much for a section of the audience, whose principles did not permit them to approve of fighting in any guise, and cries of "Down with weapons! Down with all weapons!" were heard. Fortunately the next item on the programme was the ballot for the prize, and during the progress the incident was forgotten. The winner turned out to be Jean Razet of Levallois, who becomes the proud possessor of a victoria entitled L'Emancipe and two bay horses, called respectively Syndicat and En Avant. The following day the winner paraded the streets with his prize, to the envy and admiration of his comrades.

A SEASONABLE RHYME.

"Dust love me?" asked the woosome lad;
"Wilt rain in heart of mine?
Hail, hail the day that we are wed
'Mid rays of hright sunshine.
Oh, weather you'll he mine or no
I hid you quickly say.
'Tis snow unmeaning lover this
Who bids you name the day."

"Oh, many, many girls there are!"
The maiden softly sighed,
"And Summer anxious to be wed
And Summer not," she cried.
"You Spring this question suddenly
And hid me to be wed,
You Autumn make your wooing, Sir,
Much less ahrupt," she said.

"Name, name the day," the lover cried,
I pray you make it soon;"
"Well, let us say," the maiden sighed
"The thirty-first of June."
"'Tis thus I get a frost," he said;
"Nay, do not hid me stay,
This is my Fall." He bowed his head
And sadly Winter way.

—J. W. FOLEY.

WOMAN HEADS WORLD'S BIGGEST CHEMICAL PLANT

Mrs. A. M. Weightman-Walker Assumes Personal Direction.

BESIEGED BY BIG CROWD

Heiress Compelled to Call Upon the Police for Protection from Kodak Fiends and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Anne M. Weightman-Walker, the late William Weightman's only surviving child, trading as Powers & Weightman, took personal charge at 8 o'clock this morning of the world's greatest chemical plant. The vast business neither stopped nor suffered because of the brief illness and death of William Weightman. Organization replaced the man years ago, and to-day this same all-powerful agent made the woman's work easy.

On the Boerse in Berlin, in London, on 'Change in far-off Melbourne, and in all the other money marts and centres of trade throughout the world note was made of the fact that all who owe the firm of Powers & Weightman, chemists, must pay in full forthwith, and that "the business of the firm will be continued by the surviving partner, Anne M. Weightman-Walker."

When this morning Mrs. Walker, who is a widow, crossed the threshold of the office so long occupied by her father, she instantly became the controlling factor in the quinine markets of the world, absolute mistress of real estate worth upward of $25,000,000, the possessor of stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and other written evidences of property and "rights" worth fully as much more, and more than $1,000,000 in actual cash on deposit. All this and more became hers of right ths instant that her father passed away. She simply came into her own yesterday.

Three photographers and a large crowd of curious people to-day combined to make life so unpleasant for Mrs. Walker to-day that she was compelled to call on the police for protection. For several hours a mob practically kept her a prisoner in ber home, 1,336 Walnut Street, and she conld gain no relief until she telephoned to the City Hall for help.

Mrs. Walker had just entered her house to prepare for an automobile ride, when the photographers made their appearance and took positions where they could snap her ae she stepped out. A large crowd collected, but Mrs. Walker, warned by a servant, failed to appear, although the automobile was standing at the curb. Once she peeked cautiously from a second-story window, but the crowd waited in vain for ber to showherself again.

In response to her call for help a Fifth District policeman arrived upon the scene, and after taking the photographers into custody he dispersed the crowd. The photographers wsre subsequently released with a warning, as no formal charge was pressed against them. After the crowd had departed Mrs. Walker slipped quietly out and entered her automobile.

WHAT SHE HAS DONE.

Less than fifty years of age and well preserved, Mrs. Walker is a woman of fine presence and engaging personality—a well-read and much-traveled woman. Her actual businesa experience covers a period of only eight months. That she learned much in that time is not enough to say. She bas ehown a remarkable aptitude for business, and, spurred on by the knowledge that she was relieving her father of care, she worked as few women have worked to master the intricacies of a great business.

She knew years ago, as did every other near relative of William Weightman, that she was to be his sole heir. Nothing, therefore, was to be gained by thie show of great interest in his business, which was also his pleasure. She merely took up the work surrendered by her husband at death, and soon eclipsed his best records, and then took up still other tasks—all to relieve her father. Her office hours are from 8 until 1, and no laborer who might be docked for tardiness adheres more strictly to the rule.

Mrs. Walker is at her desk and actually at work when the time check clock strikes 8. As her father was carried on the payroll as a chemist, so is she numbered among the salaried employes. Riding in with her father from his Summer home three or four days every week. Mrs. Walker heard from his own lips the business wisdom that cost him millions and made him other and many more millions.

Mrs. Walker's son died ten years ago; then her brother, William Weightman, Jr., and only a few months ago her husband. She hes worn mourning continuously for ten years. Before her brother's death she took great interest in all the interests fashionable women, and entertained and was entertained lavishly not only in this country, but also in Europe. Wherever shs goes now she is accompanied by Mrs. Norris, of whom little is known beyond the fact that she is Mrs. Walker's intimate friend.

A WOMAN OF DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Her eyes are the conspicuous feature of her face. In color they are a shade between steel and blue. Her speech is concise and curt, and that she means precisely what she says is known to all about her. Her language while always polite, is none the less forceful. She is a woman of deeds, not words. She wears no jewelry save her wedding ring.

She owns several automobiles, and prefers an electric vehicle. She reads everything. Her town house, at 1338 Walnut Street, has never been the scene of any formal entertainments because she has been in mourning ever since she has occupied it. Her friends are many.

The grandchildren of William Weightman were not disinherited, as has been reported. Each of them has had or will have at least $100,000 out of a trust fund of $800,000 set aside by Mr. Weightman some years ago. A formal deed of trust was executed by Mr. Weightman at the time, and eight beneficiaries were named in the instrument.

Two have since died, leaving Aubrey H. Weightman, son of William Weightman, Jr.; Mrs. Richard Wainmeiers, Mrs. John Strawbridge, Mrs. Nathan R. Morton, and the Misses Ethel and Martha Weightman to share the income and ultimately the principal of this fund.

HOW THE PLANT ORIGINATED.

It is said that not one dollar of William Weightman's immense fortune was made in speculation. He was born at Grimsby, England, on Sept. 30, 1813. When a boy he began a course in pharmacy at his native place with a view to establishing himself in the drug business there.

John Farr, a brother of young Weightman's mother, had emigrated to Philadelphia and established a chemical laboratory, devoting especial attention to the production of sulphate of quinine. His nephew came to Philadelphia when in his sixteenth year to complete his pharmaceutical course. His studies were supplemented by practical work in his uncle's laboratory. During this apprenticeship he formed the acquaintance of Thomas H. Powers, another young employe in hie uncle's establishment, out of which grew the firm of Powers & Weightmen.

The original firm was Farr & Kunzi. Later this firm was reorganized as Farr, Powers & Weightman, continuing under this title until the death of Farr, in 1858. The firm then became Powers & Weightman. The preparation of various forms of quinine having been the basis of Farr's oroginal chemical enterprise, this continued to be the chief product of the Powers & Weightman concern. During the civil war a high tariff duty, coupled with an enormous demand for quinine for army use, made the business profitable in the highest degree, and Powers & Weightman grew rich rapidly.

During the lifetime of Mr. Powers, beyond looking closely after the investment of his own share of the profits, Mr. Weightman devoted his whole attention to personal supervision of the chemical processes in the great plant operated by the firm. Weightman was the supervising chemist, Powers the business manager. With the death of Mr. Powers in 1873, the entire management of the immense business fell on Mr. Weightman's shoulders, and he admitted his two sons, John Farr Weightman and William Weightman, Jr., to the partnership.

He reorganized the business so as to leave him time to devote to laboratory work, in which he took part daily with undiminished interest until past the age of ninety years.

Mr. Weightmen, who was credited with being the largest real estate owner in Philadelphia, also possessed large real estate investments in New York, Delaware, Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

PIANO BURST FORTH AT DAWN.

Jersey City Morrises Trembled Until Girl Discovered Mice.

It was about time for the earliest-rising rooster to stir up the wilds of Jersey City yesterday morning when George E. Morris of 452 Jackson Avenue felt the strains of piano notes tingle upon his half-sleeping senses. He had a vague idea that it was the end of a dream, but when he turned over and opened his eyes the sound was as distinct as ever. The whole house resounded with trills from the keyboard, as though some rapid-fingered performer were doing the scales in a race against time.

Mr. Morris, whose family is not given to nocturnal musical practice, sat holt upright. It could not be the children, for he could hear their regular breathing from the trundle bed near by. The thought of burglars suggested itself—but no, what burglar would stop to regale his victims with a concert? "Ghosts," whispered Mr. Morris to himself, and he straightway awakened his wife.

Mrs. Morris, being less superstitious than her spouse, volunteered to investigate. He followed. Traversing the short hallway leading to the parlor, they pushed open the door and peered in. A flood of moonlight laid bare the room before them. Every piece of furniture stood out in bold relief. Over in the corner was ths piano, closed tight. From ite hidden interior, however, came octave after octave, trill after trill.

With a whoop of terror Mr. Morris grasped his wife and dragged her outside the doorway, slamming the door and locking it tight behind them. Then he grasped a gun of ancient make and took sight at the bedroom keyhole, prepared to fire at that aperture in case there was any indication that the intruder intended to crawl through. Mr. and Mrs. Morris watched the chamber lighten as the sun rose behind the Heights, keeping their eyes on the keyhole, and shivered as each new note echoed from the room.

Every now and then the regular course of an octave gave way to fitful, erratic bits of sound, as the player's touch seemed to tell of tired fingers that wandered aimlessly over the keys without regard to harmony or time. Then there would be a burst of melody in the treble, and a second later a booming of the bass.

Gradually—but why dwell on the tortures of the Morrises?

The whole truth was that the servant girl, who wasn't at all afraid of spirits, came soon after sunrise and opened the piano, in which she found two big mice and four baby ones, scaring themselves almost to death by their involuntary performance.

FOUGHT TO KISS HIS CHILD.

Mother Forcibly Repulsed Father on Hoboken Steamship Pier.

A fight between a father and mother because the father wanted to kiss his little girl took place on the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken yesterday morning. The man was G. A. Lorenz and tbe woman his wife. Lorenz secured a separation from his wife several weeks ago, and, in company with his son, made a trip to Europe. They returned yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and at the pier were his wife and daughter waiting for his arrival. Mrs. Lorenz's presence there was for the purpose of obtaining possession of her boy.

After Lorenz walked down the gangplank he saw his daughter in his wife's charge standing on the pier and he rushed over to kiss the child. He wife pushed him away with such force as to throw him to the floor. He made another effort and again his wife stopped him. A struggle then took place which was broken up finally by the arrivel of a dock attendant. The woman left with the daughter for New York and the husband followed a little later with the son in his charge.

SHORT HILLS HAS A DOG ROW.

Two Summer Residents Accuse Third of Shooting Pet Animals.

Special to The New York Times.

SHORT HILLS, Aug. 30.—Charles E. McWilliams and Ashton Harvey have made charges of wanton cruelty to animals against William G. Cullom, on account of a disagreement over pet dogs some time ago. All three men belong to the Summer colony here. The case will be heard by Justice of the Peace Vreeland of East Orange, and both sides have engaged counsel. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is also interested, and Col. Edwards, agent of the society, is busy gathering evidence.

The suit is said to have its foundation in the alleged shooting of dogs belonging to McWilliams and Harvey by Cullom on Aug. 3. The complainants allege that two of Harvey's and one of McWilliams's dogs were playing with a fourth dog, and the dogs ran over on Cullom's lawn. It is asserted that Cullom got a shotgun and fired. McWilliams's dog died in twenty minutes, one of Harvey's died a few hours later, and a third recovered.

SEEK TO OUST SHERIFF BELL.

Deposed Sheriff of Teller County, Col., Begins Suit and Asks Damages.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 30.—The first of the promised suits by officers of Teller County, who were deprived of their offices, was filed in the District Court to-day. Henry M. Robertson, former Sheriff, petitions the court to oust Edward Bell from the office of Sheriff and assess $5,000 damages against him for usurping the office.

Soon after the Independence explosion in June last, he declares, he was induced to enter Armory Hall, where a large number of mine owners were congregated, and was informed that unless he resigned at once he would be lynched. He resigned in order to save his life.

Informations were filed before District Judge Lewis to-day charging the Rev. T. S. Leland, L. A. Jenks, and Arthur Parker with a conspiracy to murder Sheriff Edward Bell and Deputy Sheriff Underwood. These cases are based on the shooting from Mr. Leland's house on Sunday night when Sheriff Bell demanded admittance. Bail was fixed at $2,500, and the arrested men are still in jail.

RICH, HE STARVED TO DEATH.

Neighbors Knew Nothing of Eccentric Man's Plight Until Too Late.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 30.—Wallace Shaw, although the owner of real estate and a bank account, died here to-day of starvation. Shaw, who had long been eccentric, lived alone in a tenement, and as his neighbors seldom saw him they had no way of knowing that he was in want. He had been ill apparently about a week and during that time had had no food.

Yesterday he was found unconscious and was removed to the city farm, but his vitality was so low that nothing could bs done to save his life. Shaw was sixty years of age.

CONFEDERATE DEAD HONORED.

United States Troops at Bull Run Monument Dedication.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 30.—Troops of the United States Army, Gen. Corbin in command and Gen. Bell commanding the Seventh Cavalry, participated in the dedication of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead of the first battle of Bull Run, at Groveton to-day. The principal address was delivered by Gov. Montague. Gen. Corbin spoke briefly, and J. B. McCabe of Leesburg also participated in the exercises.

The practico march of Gen. Bell's troops from Thoroughfare was declared to be satisfactory. Five divisions were dispatched this morning over as many roads, and all reached their destination at precisely the proposed time—10:30 o'cock.

CONRIED RETURNS FROM HOT SUMMER ABROAD

Plans Brilliant Season with Many Stars, New and Old.

GAVE BAIREUTH WIDE BERTH

Wife Feared Populace Would Launch Itself at "Foreign Devil Who Desecrated 'Parsifal.'"

Beaming with joy, Heinrich Conried, the impresario, got back from Europe yesterday afternoon on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Never yet, he says, has such a collection of songbirds flocked together as will trill this Winter at the Metropolitan Opera House. There are seven prima donnas and nine tenors, some of whom have not been heard in New York before. When the reporters stormed Mr. Conried in his office he received them with radisnt smiles.

"Fire your questions at me, gentlemen," he invited; "I am well armed with information."

"Did you see 'Parsifal' at Baireuth?" was the first.

"Ah, no, I didn't see 'Parsifal'—all because my wife was afraid the people there would tear me to piecee. I wanted to go; in fact, I had already bought my ticket. But Mrs. Conried had dreams of an outraged populace launching itself on a foreign devil of an impresario who dared to desecrate tbe sacred opera by giving it in America. So I stayed away—perforce.

"Yes, they were pretty hot against me over in Germany—some of thsm. I met one of my dear old friends on a station platform, and I stretched out my hand to bim, but he refused to take it.

"'How could you?' he exclaimed at me in a most tragic tone. 'It was the greatest sin you could commit.'

"But all of them were not that way. I was treated decently by enough people to make my European trip endurable—rather, as near endurable as the heat would allow. In Vienna it was 104 in the shade all the time I was there. And in Berlin when it came down to 102 everybody began to shiver and propbesy a severe Winter. In Venice—delightful Venice!—it was so infernally hot that every time I wanted to talk business to a tenor or a prima donna I went out in a gondola and hired two men to fan us.

"Oh! about my plans for this season? Well, it's going to be tbe greatest New York ever saw. Fifty-four thousand dollars have been spent on the Opera House again this Summer, and everything is in fine shape. I'll have all the best singers of the world together. The old ones who return have already been announced—Sembrich, Caruso, Plançon, Burgstaller, Dippel, and the rest—and then there will be Eames and Nordica and Melba, and some entirely new ones. I can't tell their names yet because I have to wait until the contracts are all fixed.

"The season will open Nov. 21, and last fifteen weeks. There will be ten performances of 'Parsifal' in New York, three in San Francisco, and, one each in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. Philadelphia had her night last season, when the special trains came over with ths Quakers.

"I will give New York some novelties, too. There is 'Die Meistersinger,' of which there will be an absolutely new production. Mme. Eames will sing in this. Nordica will sing in 'Gioconda,' Caruso and an Italian prima donna in 'Lucretia Borgia' and 'Norma.' I will also present 'The Flying Dutchman.' The opening opera will be 'Aida.'"

"How about Mme. Calvé this season?" some one asked the impresario.

Mr. Conried shrugged his shoulders. "She is still as crazy—beg pardon, hysterical—as she was in New York last winter. I heard of her in London. She was still at her old stunts—fainting on the stage, being carried, and the like. Why, she'e hardly sane; she threw away $14,000 last year just because sbe didn't want to sing a certain rôle. Doesn't that prove her crazy?"

Since the closing of the opera season laet Spring the carpenters have been busy all the time at the Metropolitan. In front of each seat there is a little hand pointing to an exit, with the words: "Please use Exit No. —." In case of any sort of accident everybody will know just how to get out the quickest. Mr. Conried intends that the audience shall empty itself into the street every night by all the exits, just as it should do in case of fire.

Besides this, the electric lights have been moved from the exit doors and candles have been substituted. These stand in niches made in the walls especially for them, and are protected by thick glass. They burn continually through the performance. No matter what might happen to the electric apparatus, the candles will still show the way to the street. The ceiling has been repainted at great cost, and there are many new stage appliances. Scenery that had to be moved by hand last Winter is now moved by counterweights now.

The King of Italy decorated him with the Order of the Crown. He wore the badge all through Italy. "You should have seen how the officers and policemen bowed and scraped before me," the impresario said with a pleased chuckle. "They didn't know me, but they knew that badge. And Conductor Vigna, who is to be back, by the way, delighted in introducing me as 'Cavaliere Conried.' But I don't wear it here. Our policemen would probably arrest me for it instead of bowing to the ground."

The Herr Direktor did not spend all his time while in Europe engaging opera singers. He took great pains to get doors for his Irving Place Theatre. Next Winter he will produce many Schiller plays, since 1905 will be the hundredth anniversary of the death of the great German dramatist. Among the new members of the German company will be Agnes Doren, Margarethe Russ, Max Freyburg, Pali Hegeman, Bruno Schoenfeld, Fritz Kleinicka, and Meyer Eygen. Some of the old favorites who will return are Mmes. Ostermann, Rocco, Frey, Reichert, Jausosky, and Arlen, and MM. Von Seyffertitz, Haensler, Kirschner, Otto Meyer, Ottberg, Horwitz, and Jacobitz.

Among the attractions at the Irving Place will be a comic opera called "Young Heidelberg." The book is by Lindau. The story in the comic opera is the sequel told in the comedy which Richard Mansfield presented here last season.

AUTOMATIC SCULPTOR SUIT.

Promoter Wants $287,000 Damages—Says Machine Didn't Work.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order permitting the service by publication of paers in a suit brought by William B. Jones against F. W. Fuchs, Alexander H. Davis, August Buntipl, and Mary Belie Scott to recover $287,455.50 damages. Service by pnblication is to be made only upon Davis, who lives in England.

The suit is over a mechanical device known as the "automatic sculptor" and "Buntipl's, sculptnring machine." Jones alleges that the defendants are co-partners under ths name of the Sculptrix Syndicate and the owners of the invention and letters patent. He asssrts that he secured an option to purchase the machine and the patents before July 1 last. The syndicate, he says, asserted that the invsntion could do all the work that a sculptor could do by hand, and in much less time. Jones alleges that he found purchasers who would take the patent for $250,000 if the machine would do all that was claimed for it. When the machine was delivered to him, he asserts, it was not in working order and the syndicate refused to place it in order. Because of this, Jones says, he was unable to exhibit the invention to the men with whom he was negotiating, and he then brought the action for damages.

London's Latest Theatrical Success.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Before an enthusiastic audience at the New Theatre to-night, Cyril Maude presented a three-act farce entitled "Beauty and the Bargee," by William W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker. The play abounds in good situations, was cleverly acted, and was met with an excellent reception. The principal parts were taken by Mr. Maude and Miss Jessie Bateman.

COMMISSIONER McADOO BACK.

Doesn't Agree with Magistrate Pool That Town Is "Wide Open."

Police Commissioner McAdoo returned to his desk at Police Headquarters yesterday after his vacation, spent at a Summer resort near Boston. He spent most of the morning catching up in routine matters.

Asked about the action of Magistrate Pool in discharging a number of prisoners arraigned for intoxication on Monday morning with the indorssmsnt on the discharge papers, "got ths liquor in saloons in the officer's own precinct," the Commissioner said:

"Judge Pool and I are on very friendly relations with each other. I don't believe in a general jail delivery for offenses of that kind. Because Judge Pool believes the town is 'wide open' it is no excuse for a general jail delivery."

"How abont the 'lid' and the number of nsw poolrooms?" the Commissionsr was asked.

"The 'lid' is down," he quickly replied.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the tableaux at Newport this evening and the various entertainments of the week, and many brilliant affairs at Bar Harbor and the different resorts, the Summer season will not properly end until after Wednesday, when it will be closed by the last day of the Newport Horse Show. The first Autumn suburban event, the golf tournament at Baltimore, begins next Tuesday and lasts until Saturday. On Friday there will be a reception.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury have been passing a few days in town. Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, and Miss Iselin were among the fashionable women who were seen on the avenue yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen went to Southampton, where thsy will remain until later in the season.

***

Mrs. Ladenburg has gone to Newport for a short visit to Mrs. John Jacob Astor. She will remain until after the horse show.

***

Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday was Mme. Waddington, who was Miss King, and the widow of the former French Ambassador to England. Mme. Waddington will visit her son, Francis Waddington, who lives in New York. Mme. Waddington will re remembered in the literary world by ber charming book of reminiscences published last year.

***

Others on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mme. von Briesen and her daughters, Mrs. W. H. Beadleston and Miss Beadleston, Mrs. John Bloodgood, J. Haseltine Carstairs, E L. Delafield, Miss H. C. Delafield, J. Horace Harding, Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman and children, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, the Misses Kingsland, Mrs. F. J. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Charles Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, and Mr. Alsop.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will leave Bar Harbor on Monday next and will occupy their country place at Scarborongh for some weeks. They probably will go abroad in Novemter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray (Miss Alice Burnham) did not sail for Europo Saturday, although report had them booked. They are still at the Essex.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester (Miss Katharine Pratt) are at Bar Harbor for a few days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea of Philadelphia and New York, who are at their Maine camp, will go to their Berwyn country place the middle of next month.

***

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Edmund Cooper Hoyt and Miss Meta Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Richards.

***

The fair for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital, which is to be held at Harbor Hill, the Mackay country place at Rosiyn, on Saturday, Sept. 24, will take place whether it rains or not. The booths and other attractions are to be in the immense main hall, and refreshments will be served.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—There was comparatively little entertaining to-day. Luncheons were given by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. C. A. Childs, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, E. L. Winthrop, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner, followed by a dance, at Crossways, on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., has recalled her invitations for a dinner to-morrow on account of the illness of her mother at Isle de Hant, Me., where Mrs. Thayer has gone.

Miss Annie Leary will give two receptions and musicales before the close of the season at Park Gate.

The participants in the tableaus to be given at tne Casino Theatre to-morrow evening for the joint benefit of the Newport Hospital and the Presentation Day Nursery of New York, had a full dress rehearsal this evening, and everything passed off very smoothly, assuring a successful public performance. In order not to interfere with dinners which have been arranged for the evening, the Casino entertainment will not begin until 9:30 o'clock.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry took his fellow-Directors of the Newport Trust Company to Squantum on the steam yacht Electra, where with the Directors of the Industrial Trust Company the annual dinners were served.

Prince Henri de Croy and Count Gustave de Bannis are at the Muenchinger.

Reginald Ronalds is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

S. Montgomery Rooseveit and Leslie Cotton are here on the steam yacht Calypso.

Theodore F. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens at the Pomeroy cottage.

James Lowell Putnam of Boston is the guest of Mr. Francis J. Otis at Clover Patch.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will to-morrow close Belcourt for the season, returning here next week for two days, when they will be at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Col. and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane have returned from Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Amadee D. Moran and Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have closed their Newport season.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HOWELL—TIEMANN.

At St. Michael's Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon Miss Adeline Tiemann, daughter of the late Peter Cooper Tiemann, niece of the late Abram S. Hewitt, and granddaughter of Daniel F. Tiemann, and W. Arthur Howell were married by the Rev. Dr. John F. Peters. The bride, who was gowned in white silk, was given away by her brother, Dr. Paul Tiemann. Mr. Howell is the son of Stephen Day Howell of New Orleans. After a short bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Howell will live in this city.

FRY—AYER.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The marriage of Wilfred Washington Fry, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Trenton, N. J., to Miss Annie Gluman Ayer, daughter of F. Wayland Ayer, head of the firm of F. W. Ayer & Son and President of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, took place today at the Elms, in Meredith, the Summer home of the bride's parents, in the Western Catskills. Rev. Albert G. Lawson of Newark, N. J., officiated.

HAMMILL—ECHOLS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—C. W. Hammill, a New York broker, and Miss Maud Echols of Fort Smith, Ark., were married here to-day. Mr. Hammill, who is still a member of the Union Club of Chicago, was formerly identified with the brokerage firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co. there. He removed to New York and formed the firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co., of which he is now a member. Mr. and Mrs. Hammill will sail for Europe on their wedding tour Thursday.

KAISER WILHELM II. BREAKS HER RECORD

One Day's Fog Kept Her Behind Deutschland's Time.

MORE THAN $36,000 IN DUTIES

Senator Elkins Astonishes Customs Officials and Says He Had a Fine Time Opening Trunks.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd passed in Sandy Hook shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, having lowered her own westward record from Cherbourg by making the run in 5 days 12 hours and 44 minutes. Her average speed was 23 knots, over a 3,063-knot course, a small half of a knot less than she made on ber westward run in June, when she established a transatlantic record average. Had it not been for several foggy hours experienced on Sunday, when the vessel was compelled to run at very much reduced speed, the officers of the vessel declare that she would have beaten the record for the westward passage now held by ths Hamburg-American liner Deutschland of 5 days 11 hours and 54 minutes. The greatest full day's run made by the steamship was 583 nautical miles, and the smallest 551 nautical miles.

John H. Flagler, who was a passenger, said that it was only the great care which Capt. Hogemann used during tbe fog that prevented the breaking of the record. "We ran into the fog bank at about noon," he said, "and a few minutes later a fog signal was heard aboard. Capt. Hogemann at once stopped the ship, and did not again start her until he was absolntely sure from whicb direction the sound was coming. Then, for fear of running into any other vessel, he made our ship go so slow that she lost fully 100 miles on the day's run."

Besides lowering her own figures for the voyage, the Kaiser established new figures for duty paid by the passengers of any single ship at this port. She brought in all 984 cabin passengers, which is the greatest number brought here this year. On one former occasion she brought the record number, 999. A little over $36,000 was paid into Uncle Sam's Treasury by the travelers on gods contained in over 5,000 trunks.

Some of the passengers were Baron P. de Morogues, Dr. George P. Sanborn, Mrs. H. O. Armour, Heinrich Conried, Col. Henry M. Gray, Henry James, Meyer Jonasson, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Frank A. Munse, Baroness Alice de Rosen, Baroness de Reinelt, and W. D. Rockefeller.

Lewis Nixon, Mrs. Nixon, and Stanhope Wood Nixon arrived on the Kaiser from a visit to Europe made in the interests of Mr. Nixon's engine-building company. Mr. Nixon said that he had made all preliminary arrangements for pushing the American engines into Europe, where he believed that they would supplant foreign makes scon. He denied the report that he was to permanantly reside in Russia, to undertake there the supervision of the building of a great navy.

"The cost of expatriation would be too great," he said. "I shall go to Russia as well as to other European countries from time to time, but America shall remain my home."

Mr. Nixon eagerly asked for news of the campaign, and said that he was very glad that Mr. Hill had not decided to retire from political activity before the end of the campaign.

Mrs. Stsphen B. Elkins and Miss Elkine occupied a suite on the Kaiser. Mrs. Elkins, daughter of Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice President, and wife of United States Senator Elkins, a Republican, was asked her own political views yesterday, but refused to state them, replying: "I cannot talk until I have seen my husband, and learn what he thinks I ought to believe I am in a very peculiar position, and I am afraid that it will be best for me until after election to have no political views whatever."

Senator Elkins was waiting at the Hoboken pier for Mrs. Elkins. His actions at the pier called forth the complimentary remarks of more than one customs official. One officer said: "Usually when a United States Senator comes down here he wants a dozen men to wait on him and wants his baggage passed before that of any one else. Senator Elkins refused the courtesy of the port, and opened all of his wife's trunks himself, standing about for an hour until ths job was completed. Then he secured his own expressman and himself looked after the disposal of his wife's goods. Such action is almost unparalleled."

As the Senator was leaving the pier an officer asked: "How do you like the customs laws which you have helped the Republican Party to frame?"

"Oh, this is fine," replied the Senator. "I haven't enjoyed myself in a long time as I have to-day."

Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Trust was another passenger. He has been in Russia for the past three months. He said that he believed that with a few more victories for the Japanese other powers more interested in the war than Japan herself would step in and put a stop to it.

IN THE SHOPS.

St. Louis Exposition souvenirs are beginning to be numerous in New York. There are spoons for sale, and newer than these—and also cheaper, which is a point to be considered—are Exposition pictures upon ribbon to make into book marks, pin cushions, &c. Thess are really pretty little things in black upon white satin ribbon, and fourteen different buildings are shown. The ribbon is sold not by the yard, but by the building, 10 cents for one. This is a piece of the ribbon some five inches long by half the width, and allows for a narrow fringe on the edge if the souvenir is to be used for a book mark or for edges to turn in if it is to make a pin cushion.

***

St. Louis Expoeition stockings have been selling for some time at reasonable prices. They have the words "Louisiana Purchase, 1903," across the front, and eell for 50 cents, if memory serves.

***

All sorts and kinds of things are to be found in orange and copper colors. There are various shades of copper, ranging from light to dark, in materials for gowns, in trimmings on Fall waists and on hats. There are big orange roses for hat trimmings, and orange silk gauze for—well, the buyer will know what, probably not for gowns.

***

There are orange satin belts, however, in the new arrivals, and these are wide and straight, the same width back and front, with gold bnckles ths width of the belt in front and a narrow bar of the metal to hold the belt its full width in ths back. They cost $1 each. There are belts made in the same way—all of them with stitched edges in other colors; rich browns are among the good shades, and one silk belt is in a changeable blue and green silk.

***

A pretty dark blue silk waist has a narrow, plain, but fancifully shaped, front of copper-colored silk. This is $6.50.

***

Another Fall waist is of green and blue plaid silk, with plaitings of plain blue silk set in on either side. This costs $8.25.

***

Still another waist of plain blue, the pretty soft peau de cygne, tucked yoke deep, and with a soft stock, is $5.

***

A new model hat is made entirely of peacock feather eyes. It is trimmed around the crown with a fold of dull green silk, which is formed into a large bow with a big bnckle at one side. Peacock feathers have been seen in many ways for some time, and with the fashion people have forgotten their superstitions. This hat is a smart one, and the colors are universally becoming.

***

Silk hats, shirred, plain, and overcords, can be found in many different sizes for $4 and $5. These are serviceable, for they can be worn at any season.

EDITOR CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

New Brunswick Times, Democratic, Attacked Republican Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Papers were served this afternoon on Francis W. Daire, the editor of The New Brunswick Times, commanding him to appear in court on Friday and answer to a charge of criminal contempt of court. The rule to show cause issued is based upon the affidavit of Alan H. Strong, who sets forth that he purchased copies of The Times of Aug. 24 and 29 on a news stand, and that they contained editorials accusing ths court of "mawkish sympathy with criminals" and "incompetence."

The Times is Democratic. The administration of the court here is in Republican hands. The Presiding Judge, Woodbridge Strong, against whom the criticism of Ths Times is directed, has been a member of the bar for over forty years. His sons, Alan H. and Theodore Strong, are also members of the bar.

The action against Mr. Daire arises out of the conviction of Alfred Cooley, who attacked Ellen Cavanaugh, a sixteen-year-old girl. Judge Strong fined Cooley $75. Coolsy had but $50, and that was accepted on account, and he was allowed four months in which to pay ths remaining $25. The New Brunswick Times strongly criticised this action on the part of the court, and contrasted ths sentence with that of the three colored men convicted of a similar crims in Burlington County, who were sentsnced to forty-nine years each in State prison.

Margaret Anglin Back from England.

Margaret Anglin arrived from England yesterday on ths Kaiser Wilhelm II. and will at once begin rehearsals for her new play, "The Eternal Feminine," in which she will appear under the management of Frank L. Perley. Robert Drouet will play the leading male rôle. As Miss Anglin was driving away from the Hoboken pier in a coupé the horee slipped and fell, bruising its legs and breaking both shafts of the vehicle. The actress was considerably shaken up, but she proceeded in another cab to the Murray Hill Hotel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morris Phillips.

Morris Phillips, "the father of society news in this country," died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Harby, at Huntington, L. I. He was chiefly known as tho proprietor and editor of the New York Home Journal, now Town and Country. He was born in London, England, in 1834, but his father, Philip Phillips, dying when he was five years old, the boy came to America to be educated in the public schools at Cleveland, Ohio. Coming to New York he entered the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel and read law until he became the private secretary of Gen. George P. Morris and took up a literary career.

He was associated with N. P. Willis and was in the service of The Home Journal until he owned it. He in 1862 owned and edited the Knickerbocker Magazine. He disposed of The Home Journal two years ago. While active in the interests of his own publication Mr. Phillips wrote for many American and foreign publications and traveled much. He was the author of several books, among them "At Home and Abroad," published in 1893. Surviving him are two daughters and his son Frederick, who is an associate editor of Town and Country.

Gen. Milo Smith Hascall.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Gen. Milo Smith Hascall died this morning after a long illness at his home in Oak Park. He was graduated from West Point in the class with Gen. Phil Sheridan and took part in many battles during the civil war.

Gen. Milo Smith Hascall, the veteran Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, was born at Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1829. He was graduated from West Point in 1852 and served in garrison for the next two years. He then resigned from the army and practiced law in Indiana, holding during the next five years the offices of Prosecuting Attorney and Clerk of the Indiana Court.

During the war of the rebellion he served in every capacity from private to Brigadier General. At Stone River he was the only general officer who held his ground and saved the day after the defeat and rout of the Union Army on the first day of battle. He took part in the siege of Atlanta and resigned his command in October, 1864. Gen. Hascall later became a banker and real estate operator in Chicago.

Bishop of Southwell (England) Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Right Rev. George Ridding, First Bishop of Southwell, died to-day. He was born at Winchester in 1828, and was educated at the college there and at Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a member of the Beliol boat crew. From 1868 until 1884, when he was made Bishop of Southwell, he was head master of Winchester College. He was the author of a number of books on educational and religious subjects.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER S. CHURCH died yesterday in Geneva, N. Y., aged seventy-two years. He was a well-known civil and mining engineer. His direct ancestors included Gen. Philip Schuyler, Jonathan Trumbull, the Livingstons, Van Rensselaers, and Van Cortlandts. He was under Gen. George Green at the Croton watershed, and in 1861 was appointed by the Peruvian Government Engineer of State. Later he had charge of the record department of the new Croton Aqueduct Commission, of which his brother was chief engineer.

THEODORE WESTERMAN, for over thirty years engaged in the bakery and confectionery business in Newark, and who had served several terms as an Alderman, died suddenly of heart disease Monday night while reading a paper at his home, 268 Orange Street. He was fifty-four years old, and had been suffering with affection of the heart for some time. A wife, three sons, and four daughters survive him.

E. T. TREACEY, for seventy-two years connected with the Borden Milk Company, both in this city and in Newark, where he had been manager for the past ten years, died yesterday at his home, 68 South Fourteenth Street, Newark, at the age of forty-five. He is survived by a widow, five daughters, and ons son.

NATHAN MATTHEWS, formerly a wealthy Boston business man, died in Bar Harbor yesterday, aged eighty-nine years. He had given much to public institutions, including a $125,000 building to Harvard University. Mr.

FIRST MASON BEAT DELHI

New-Comer from the West Easily Won the Mile Handicap.

ST. BELLAINE'S GOOD RACE

Beldame Had Only an Exercise Gallop to Capture the Dolphin Stake at Sheepshead Bay.

The first surprise of the Fall season, engineered by Western horsemen, was sprung on the patrons of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the fast colt Delhi, the pride of James R. Keene's stable, was disgracefully beaten by the new-comer in the East, First Mason, in the mile handicap, fifth on the card.

Sheepshead Bay long has been the hunting ground of the Western horsemen freshly arrived in the East, and New York bettors and bookmakers always are on the alert for the "good things" that the Western men bring on from Saratoga, but they overlooked First Mason for the reason that he had not raced at Saratoga, and though it generally was known that the horse was regarded as about the best that ran at St. Louis in the early part of this season, attention was never directed to him specially, as the support that he received was not heavy enough to cause even a ripple of excitement in the betting ring.

A number of the Western men backed First Mason at that, and when the race was over and First Mason had won, Eastern horsemen were left to figure on a new problem, which was whether First Mason is really a good horse or whether Delhi was beaten because far below his best form. Delhi was the top weight in the handicap, with 124 pounds up, the three-year-old thus being called on to concede a year and twelve pounds, or the equivalent of twenty-two ponnds by the scale, to First Mason, a four-year-old, with 112 pounds up. Four other horses, all in light, ran, Delhi always being favorite at odds on, while Rosetint, in receipt of twenty-five pounds from the Keene colt, was second choice, First Mason going to the post at 6 to 1, after the price against him had varied from 4 to 1 up to 8 to 1. The horses went away from the post with First Mason off in the lead, but his advantage was so slight that Delhi raced up to him in the first half furlong, and the watching crowd settled back in the expectation of seeing the Keene colt rush away from his field in the style that he races when at his best. Odom on Delhi made the effort, but when Delhi went on, First Mason, ridden by Lyne, went with him, the two drawing far away from the others and racing together at a fast pace through the back stretch and to the last turn, but First Mason always was in the lead, and Delhi's backers grew uneasy before the turn into the stretch was made. There Delhi was hard ridden, but still could not get to the Western horse, which drew away when they were well straightened out for the run home, and romped in an easy winner by three lengths, while Delhi stopped so fast at the end that Mr. Marmee crowded him close at the finish for second place.

Delhi's race was a disappointment to his stable, though he really ran as part of his preparation for the $20,000 Century Stakes on Saturday. The track was rather dead, but even on such a course Delhi was expected to show more speed than the fractional time of the race indicated, the quarter being run in 0:24 3-5, the half mile in 0:48 1-5, the three-quarters in 1:14, and the mile in 1:40 2-5, the slowest mile of the meeting, though selling class horses were winners of other races at a mile.

For the Dolphin Stakes, a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, the presence of the great filly Beldame kept down the field to four runners, Beldame starting a prohibitive favorite while the selling class gelding Go Between was second choice. Beldame, with 126 pounds up, went to the front in the run to the paddock turn and romped in the lead all the remainder of the distance, winning as she pleased, well off before Ormonde's Right, while Go Between was last. For the Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, St. Bellane ran in good form and beat the favorite, Bedouin, rather easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by apprentices and jockeys who never have ridden a winner, selling allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Letola, 97, C. Phillips, 6-5, 1-2	1	1	1¹
King Pepper, 100, Finnessy, 12-1, 4-1	2	2	2²
Witchcraft, 109, French, 8-1, 3-1	4	3	3⁴
Girdle, 98, Harris, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	4
Sir Shep, 103, Kilpatrick, 60-1, 20-1	6	5	5
Stevedore, 100, J. Callahan, 10-1, 4-1	3	6	6
Ingraline, 103, Gordon, 6-1, 2-1	7	7	7
Princelet, 105, McIntyre, 50-1, 20-1	7	8	8
Bolina, 98, McCabe, 50-1, 20-1	10	9	9
Schobarie, 103, Woodward, 20-1, 8-1	9	10	10
Dr. Loder, 91, Murphy, 200-1, 60-1	11	11	11
The Rogue, 98, F. Green, 30-1, 10-1	12	12	12

Time—1:24 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Lenosasia, owned and trained by W. B. Jennings.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Good and Plenty, 142, Ray, 9-20	3	1	1²
Dromedary, 146, Veitch, 6-1, 6-5	1	2	2²⁰
Sir Voorhees, 135, J. O'Brien, 15-1, 4-1	2	3	3¹²
Georgia Pine, 135, Helder, 20-1, 7-1	5	4	4
Woden, 148, Connelly, 10-1, 3-2	6	5	5

Rightful, 135, Henry, 20-1, 6-1 4 Refused.

Time—4:11. Good start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Rosington-Famine, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the turf.

	S.	¼	F.
St. Bellaine, 126, Odom, 9-2, 7-5	1	1	1²
Bedouin, 109, Hildebrand, 8-5, 3-5	3	1	2½
Glen Echo, 107, Burns, 25-1, 8-1	7	5	3½
Caingorm, 112, Lyne, 11-5, 4-5	6	2	4
Buttling, 117, O'Neil, 50-1, 15-1	4	7	5
Rank, 112, Shaw, 20-1, 6-1	5	6	6
Waterside, 122, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	7

Time—1:14 1-5. Good start. Won easily; place the same. Winner ch. g., by St. Gatien-Bellaine, owned by E. R. Thomas, and trained by W. Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin, for three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾	F.
Beldame, 126, O'Neil, 1-7	1	1	1⁴
Ormonde's Right, 114, Lyne, 10-1, 1-1	3	2	2²
Atrumaster, 106, Burns, 50-1, 7-1	4	4	3³
Go Between, 111, Hildebrand, 7-1, 4-5	2	3	4

Time—1:53. Good start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Octagon-Bella Donna, owned by Newton Bennington and trained by Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
First Mason, 112, Lyne, 6-1, 1-1	3	1	1²
Delhi, 124, Odom, 13-20, 1-4	2	2	2¹
Marmee, 92, J. Jones, 50-1, 7-1	6	3	3⁶
Rosetint, 104, Burns, 12-5, 7-10	5	4	4
Illyria, 87, W. Mara, 300-1, 40-1	4	5	5

Stamping Ground, 97, Barnett, 200-1, 30-1 1 6 6

Time—1:40 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by First Mate-Manola Mason, owned and trained by C. E. Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

	S.	¾	F.
De Reszke, 108, Shaw, 3-2, 1-2	1	4	1½
Grey Friar, 108, W. Fischer, 6-2, 7-10	2	2	2²
Leader, 101, H. Cochran, 6-1, 8-5	4	3	3³
Fiammetta, 99, Hildebrand, 3-1, 9-10	3	1	4

Time—1:47 3-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Lamplighter-Serene, owned by M. L. Hayman and trained by R. E. Watkins.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Weight.		Weight.
Fair Reveler	110	Bill Bailey II.	109
Metropole	107	Salt and Pepper	106
Ida Stack	106	Maxey More	104
Golden Sunrise	103	Black Prince	101
Bisque	100	Indian Star	99
Goldcroft	98	Estella J.	98
Rare Music	98	Atoga	98
Fra Filippo	97	Puck	94
Rosemary Kane	94	Roly Poly	94
*Drone	92	*Black Cat	89
*Woolnois	89		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one and three-sixteenths miles.

Andy Williams	116	Homestead	109
Spring Silk	106	Agnes D.	103
Woodwink	101	*Conkling	100
Glisten	96	*Garnish	96
*Briartborpe	95	*Brooklynite	93
*Silverfoot	91	*Hydrangea	86

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

*Tanya	124	*Rose of Dawning	116
*Arthful	124	Schulamite	116
Linda Lee	119	Raiment	116
*H. B. Duryea entry.			

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

McCheeney	127	Eugenia Burch	109
Caughnawaga	125	Graziallo	105
Hurst Park	124	Dainty	105
Gunfire	119		

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the main track.

Reliable	140	Graceful	109
Collector Jessup	124	Marjoram	107
Pulsus	120	Dick Bernard	106
Auditor	119	Ada Nay	105
Toscan	114	Little Em	100
Ingold	114	Adios	93
Raglan	110	Amberjack	86

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Ort Wells	121	Lord Advocate	106
New York	116	Dimple	106
Hamburg Belle	111	Prince Ching	103
Jocund	111	Daisy Green	101
Palmbearer	108	Ed Tierney	101
Sidney C. Love	108	Memories	101

TURF COUP WAS PROFITLESS.

First Mason, Entered for a "Killing," Ran Unbacked by Owners.

The uncertainty of things in racing was exemplified yesterday when the Western horse First Mason, brought to New York from St. Louis as the instrument of a carefully planned betting coup, did all that was asked of him, and won in a gallop at the Sheepshead Bay track, but practically unbacked by the men who planned the coup. First Mason had claims to distinction even before he beat Delhi in yesterday's race, for he is a half-brother to the great McChesney and a stable mate of Colonial Girl, the mare that beat Hermis in the fifty-thousand-dollar World's Fair Handicap at St. Louis. He is trained by and races in the name of C. E. Rowe, who trained Colonial Girl for her great victory at St. Louis.

Trainer Rowe and his backer and partner, Otto Stiffel of St. Louis, recently bought First Mason with the special purpose of treating Eastern racegoers to a surprise. G. B. Morris had made an earlier effort to buy the horse, which had run a mile in 1:39 at the St. Louis Fair Grounds track, but, though he had an option on the horse for $10,000, the sale was not made, and Rowe and his associates later got First Mason for $12,000. He was fit and ready to run when he was started to the East, and his first race was to be the one over which the "killing" was to be made. With $3,000 of his own ready to be bet on First Mason, Trainer Rowe made the discovery yesterday a short time before the race that the horse had a boil on the side of his mouth, which made the mouth so sensitive that First Mason became frenzied when bridled, and the pressure of the bit made him worse and worse as the time came for the call to the post. Doubt as to which way the horse might run under the circumstances entered Trainer Rowe's mind at the last moment, and he decided that it was a poor place to risk his $3,000.

The trainer therefore did not bet, nor did any of the immediate connections of the stable, though some few Western horsemen who were not warned or who refused to heed the warning backed First Mason just enough to make the bookmakers look for a plunge. The plunge never came, however, and when First Mason galloped in before Delhi the real beneficiaries of the coup that came from St. Louis were the bookmakers. Congratulations which were showered on Trainer Rowe later brought small response, and when remark was made on the excellence of the form his horse showed he insisted that the race was very ordinary. "Why, he beat Delhi," insisted the flatterer. "Well, he did not beat much," Rowe retorted.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

Records Go at Providence—Smathers's Trotter Won Main Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Twelve thousand persons saw the best racing of the Grand Circuit to date at Narragansett Park to-day. Weather and track were perfect for extremely fast time, and the horses availed themselves of the opportunity by placing new records opposite their names, and in two instances the best marks made in a race over any track during the year.

The main attraction to-day was the Park Brew Stake for a purse of $5,000 for horses which were eligible to the 2:09 pacing class last March. There were five entries, but the event was practically a two-horse race between Gallagher, the Canadian horse, and John M., property of E. E. Smathers of New York. The former was favorite over the field. In the first heat the favorite led from wire to wire, with John M. at his sulkey wheel at the finish.

In the second heat the Canadian at the word raced away to the front, with John M. close up. These were the relative positions to the head of the stretch, when Spear brought John M. to the outside of his opponent and commenced a desperate drive for the heat.

In the last ten yards Gallagher weakened, but only a trifle, as when they flashed under the wire only the nose of John M. was in front. This heat practically settled the race, John M. winning both of the following heats by good margins. The first heat of the race made a new record for the event, lowering the one made by Direct Hal in 1902 by one-quarter of a second.

Another record went down for the year 1904 in the 2:08 trotting event which developed the fastest three heats contested by trotters. Oxanam lowered the trotting race heat record of the season from 2:07¾, previously held by Stanley Dillon, Consuela S., and George G., to 2:07¼. Summary:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000, (three in five.)

Stanley Dillon, b. g., by Sidney Dillon, (Geers)	1	1	1
Texas, g. m., (Rennick)	2	2	7
Miss Jeannette, blk. m., (Eckers)	4	6	2
A. Penn, b. h., (Ludwig)	6	3	4
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Spear)	8	4	3
Black Thorn, blk. g., (De Ryder)	3	5	5
John Caldwell, b. g., (Thompson)	5	7	6
Annabel W., b. m., (Slavin)	7	dis	

Time—2:12; 2:10¾; 2:12½.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500, (two in three heats.)

Oxanam, hr. m., by Axtell, (Benyon)	1	2	1
Caspian, b. g., (Shank)	2	1	2
Judge Green, b. g., (De Ryder)	3	3	3
McKinley, b. g., (Geers)	5	7	3
Mazetto, blk. g., (Dickerson)	8	4	5
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (A. McDonald)	4	8	7
Jay McGregor, b. h., (Hudson)	6	5	6
Maxine, b. m., (McCoy)	7	6	8

Time—2:07¼; 2:07½; 2:08.

The Park Brew, Class 2:09.—Pacing; purse, $5,000, (three in five heats.)

John M., blk. g., by Paris, (Spear)	2	1	1
Gallagher, b. g., (James)	1	2	2
King Direct, blk. h., (Geers)	3	3	3
Guy Caton, br. h., (Dohle)	4	4	4
Bob, ch. g., (Walker)	dis		

Time—2:04; 2:04¼; 2:05¾; 2:04¾.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (two in three heats.)

Pauline G., blk. m., by Commoner, (Snow)	1	1	
Darius, blk. g., (Bowser)	1	3	4
Ben F., b. g., (De Ryder)	2	2	2
Johnny Wiseman, b. g., (Nuckols)	5	2	3
Allerson, g. h., (Fullager)	3	4	5
Claymos, b. g., (A. McDonald)	5	6	6
Merry Master, blk. m., (Hudson)	6	8	7
Dry Monopole, br. h., (Curry)	4	7	dr

Time—2:09; 2:07½; 2:09.

*Placed on account of unavoidable accident.

New Players for Greater New Yorks.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Greater New York team, said yesterday that he had signed Joe Yeager and McMahon, the catcher, both of the Montreal team of the Eastern League. Yeager played short stop and third base for the Brooklyns, and then went to Detroit. McMahon is considered one of the best catchers in the Eastern League. Manager Griffith evidently does not wish to be caught short handed in the event of injuries to his players, and in securing Yeager and McMahon he believes that he will be well fixed if emergencies arise.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
August 27 to Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.
4th DAY | GREAT FILLY, TWIN CITY HANDICAP | and 4 other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:16, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn. 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander. GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 133-140 East 55th St.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Last of Buyers' Excursions Begins Next Saturday.

Number of Buyers in Town So Far 20 Per Cent. Less Than Last Year—Buying Healthy in Tone.

The Merchants' Association has completed preparations for handling the third and last of its buyers' excursions, the reduced rates for which become effective in the territory of the Trunk Line Association next Saturday, and continue, as far as ticket selling purposes are concerned, until Sept. 7. The tickets, which are sold at full rate coming and one-third rate returning, are good for fifteen days.

The points covered by this excursion are as follows: Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington, and Gauley Bridge, West Va., and points east thereof to New England line, (New York and Harlem Railroad not included.) Montreal, Canada, is also in this territory.

So far the number of buyers registered at the Merchants' Association rooms has fallen about 20 per cent. short of the number registered last year. William F. King, who returned yesterday from his vacation, declares, however, that the buying, while conservative, has been healthy, and that merchants all over the country are paying their bills promptly and taking advantage of their discounts.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

New Coal Law Expired Jan. 14, 1904—Decision on Chair Stock.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers defined again yesterday its position as to the exact time that the "free coal law" of Jan. 15, 1903, took effect.

J. J. Moore & Co. of San Francisco protested against the assessment of duty on a cargo of bituminous coal which arrived in San Francisco Harbor on Jan. 16, 1904, on the schooner Alice Leigh. They claimed that the law permitting the free importation of coal for ore year was still in effect when the vessel entered American waters on Jan. 15, and further declared that they had tried to enter the cargo on Jan. 14, but that the Collector refused to receive the entry. In this Judge Somerville declares the collector was right, and he lays down the rule that an importation is not completed until the importing vessel is within the limits of the port of entry. He furthermore declares that the law expired at midnight on Jan. 14, 1904.

General Appraiser McClelland writes a decision sustaining a protest by F. W. Myers & Co. of Plattsburg, N. Y., against the assessment as "heading blocks" at 20 per cent. of "birch squares," described as "chair stock." The importers' claim that they were dutiable as sawed lumber not specially provided for at $2 a thousand feet was sustained.

REFUSE WEINER'S OFFER.

Creditors Will Not Compromise with Philadelphia Bankrupts.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. Weiner & Co. of Philadelphia in the Astor House yesterday afternoon a compromise offer of $15,000 was rejected and the creditors voted unanimously to go on with the legal proceedings, both civil and criminal, against the members of the firm.

There were present at the meeting representatives of about seventy-five of the leading wholesalers and jobbers in the woolen trade in New York. Mr. Converse of Converse, Stanton & Co., presided, and among the other houses represented were the American Woolen Company, Auffmordt & Co., the Botany Worsted Mills, Cabot, Jones & Co., H. A. Caesar & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, A. D. Juilliard & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., Rush & Co., Stursberg, Schell & Co., Treff, Weller & Co., Treat & Company, and Faulkner, Page & Co. J. B. Colahan of Philadelphia represented the trustee, and H. C. Quinby and James N. Rosenberg of the National Association of Credit Men and the Merchants' Protective Association, which had been conducting the civil and criminal proceedings for the creditors, were also present.

I. Weiner & Co. went into bankruptcy in 1903, owing $86,000, in sums of about $1,000 each, to the big New York woolen houses. All these debts had been contracted in the previous three months, and it is alleged that this was one of a chain of a dozen woolen failures in Philadelphia engineered by one individual. Weiner declared that his partner, Barnet Weiss, had fled, taking with him $40,000 of the firm's cash.

DIAMOND CUTTERS STRIKE.

Demand Higher Wages and Trouble May Spread to Europe.

Thirty diamond cutters and polishers employed in Edward Van Dam's works, at 101 Beekman Street, struck yesterday because Mr. Van Dam refused to concede a new wage schedule presented to him by the Diamond Polishers' Protective Union of America. The benches are to remain unoccupied, as Mr. Van Dam will make no effort at present to fill them. He is preparing to import all the diamonds that he requires from his shops at Amsterdam and Antwerp, where he employs nearly five hundred men.

Because of this plan the union here proposes to appeal to the European union, with which it is affiliated, for a sympathetic strike. As the men in the European diamond centres returned to work only a few weeks ago, after a prolonged strike, they may be averse to any action that might lead to complications and further troubles.

In all the diamond-cutting shops in New York, except Mr. Van Dam's, an increase in pay of about 20 per cent. has been granted in the last month.

Rockefeller Buys United Salt Company.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—A supplemental report of the special master in the sale by Common Pleas Court of the United Salt Company properties showed John D. Rockefeller to be the highest bidder and the probable purchaser of the concern. Rockefeller's bid is $90,000. A conditional offer of $120,000 is made, however, which is contingent on the court's approval of certain assets being included in the deal. The sale of the United Salt Company is the result of three years of receivership.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,518,850, compared with $7,979,410 in the preceding week and $8,826,127 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $312,558,049, against $328,927,085 in the corresponding period last year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN STREICH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Nathan Streich, men's furnishing goods, 45 Canal Street, show liabilities of $6,817 and no assets.

CHARLES COHEN.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Cohen of 65 Division Street by Abraham Eltenbein, who holds assigned notes of the alleged bankrupt to the amount of $2,750.

JOHN RHODES.—John Rhodes of Middletown, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, showing liabilities of $4,903 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Middletown and in East Branch, N. Y., between 1885 and 1899.

NADISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Nadison Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of brass beds at 52 Grove Street, show liabilities of $5,393, unsecured, and assets of $1,366, consisting of debts due $766 and cash in the possession of the Sheriff $600.

EMERSON & LYNCH.—Ralph W. Emerson and Elizabeth E. Lynch, composing the firm of Emerson & Lynch, dealers in household furnishing goods at 302 Willis Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,330 and assets of $322, consisting of stock and fixtures. The largest creditor is Robert H. Emerson, $1,000, for money borrowed.

LOUIS AND MORRIS LUBITZ.—Louis Lubitz and Morris Lubitz, formerly in the liquor business as the Lubitz Brothers, at 479 Seventh Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $21,117 and no assets. The only secured creditor is the Colonial Brewery Company, $4,000. Other creditors are the Eastern Brewing Company, $2,000, and John F. Mueller, $2,693. For four years the business has been conducted under the name of Emma Lubitz, sister of the petitioners.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGSTON.—A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against William H. Livingston, a builder, of 2,304 Seventh Avenue, by the Empire City Woodworking Company, which has a claim of $805 against the alleged bankrupt. Mr. Livingston is the builder of the Dorothy, at One Hundred and Fortieth street and Seventh Avenue, and also of the hotel building at 135 West Forty-seventh Street. It is alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy in transferring part of his hotel property to certain creditors, with intent to prefer them.

ROBERT H. SPALDING.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Robert H. Spalding, hotel builder of 127 West Forty-third Street, by Julius Thaler, $2,100; Diggs Fire Extinguisher Company, $153, and Columbus Shade Cloth Company, $316. The act of bankruptcy is said to have consisted of payments to certain of his creditors to the amount of $100,000 in property transferred and assigned, with intent to prefer these over other creditors. Mr. Spalding began building operations in 1899, when he built a bachelor apartment on East Twenty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue. He next built the Hotel Collingwood, 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, and in December last the Hotel Spalding, 127 to 135 West Forty-third Street, valued at more than $1,000,000, and now mortgaged for $872,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

BOGART, George H.—S. O. Scott	64
BANKS, Emma P.—L. C. Baldwin	37
BLOOMFIELD, Louis, and Max Cohen—People of the State of New York	200
BROWN, George A.—J. B. Ireland	95
BURTON, Myron C. and Anna C.—M. Walter	277
BLUM, Samuel—M. Gruber and another	28
CALHOUN, John C.—R. Goldsmith and another	876
CLARK, Charles S.—A. S. Clark, costs	44
DEAN, William E.—R. Crowther, administrator	149
DREW, Sidney—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company	631
DUCKER, William M.—E. F. Marsh	1,302
EATON, A. Webster—P. C. Walsh and another	176
FINELLI, Giovanni—Lion Brewery of New York City	1,181
FIELDER, George L.—R. Kopp	294
GIBSON, William B.—F. Moore	2,732
GLENN, Charles—Empire City Woodworking Company	1,100
GLENN, Charles—Empire City Woodworking Company	3,125
HOOVER, Wilson W.—G. M. Brooks	1,838
HIGGINS, James, and James King—C. S. Wheaton	94
HIGGINS, James, and James King—J. Larry	21
HAHN, Augustus B. W.—W. H. Armstrong	680
ALBERT PALMER COMPANY—J. J. Clarke	152
KING, Vincent C.—J. M. Johnson	1,200
LANE, Payson S., and George M. Teandle—H. Russell and another	171
MADIGAN, Andrew M.—H. Niemeyer	36
MANDELICK, Charles E.—Cafe Noir Cigarette Company	27
MOHLER, Edward B.—J. P. Leo	37
MEISTER, Morris—J. Lichtenstein	70
McGINNIS, Mariette G.—Chicago Pharmacal Company	33
McCAIN, Gertrude—Mansell, Hunt, Cutty & Co	117
PABST, Fritz—P. W. Cullinan, Comm	1,822
QUINN, Ryan G.—E. A. P. Hayner	98
RITTEL, Michael—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,822
SCHWAB, Irving—V. Mann	178
SOLOMON, Oskar L.—I. Wollman and another	113
SCHMIDT, Frank—J. Ruppert	264
SANDER, Morris H.—Eppens, Smith & Wetmann Company	82
STONE, Eliza—J. A. Johnson	120
SPITZ, Frederick—L. Spielberger and another	206
STADKUS, Isaac H.—H. Cane and another	87
TAPSCOTT, William M.—P. C. Walsh and another	176
WEISENDANGER, Louis—J. Angleman and another	163
WOOD, Alexander G.—Thomas J. Stewart Company	17
WHITE, J. Campbell—D. Murstock	20

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

KINNEY, Francis S.—New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, Feb. 4, 1902	1,654
BRITTAIN, Louisa M. R.—Bradley-Currier Company, May 15, 1900	653
GLEZER, Max, and Morris Levinkind—A. Rohn and another, Jan. 25, 1895	75
LEVINKIND, Morris—C. Levy, Dec. 12, 1894	126
LATTING, Julia E.—T. Latting, July 1, 1904	184
MARTIN, Nathan—C. E. Thomall, July 5, 1901	46
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
DOLLES, Samuel E.—W. H. Thornton, June 17, 1904	317
GOLDSTEIN, Lary, and Louis Fuchs—H. Brand, July 7, 1898	149
BERNET, Ernest O.—C. H. Evans, Jan. 2, 1896	37
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY—City of New York, March 4, 1904	264
A. V. BENOIT, Corporation—J. H. Adams, May 19, 1904	251
FASOLA, Frank A. and Katie C.—L. Selinka, Sept. 28, 1899	99

SMATHERS' TROTTER SET BACK.

H. M. Hanna's Aerolite Won Cleveland Challenge Gold Cup.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—The Cleveland Challenge Gold Cup remains in Cleveland for another year, it being won to-day by H. M. Hanna's trotter Aerolite, driven by H. K. Devereux, President of the Cleveland Club. Sadie Mac, owned and driven by E. E. Smathers of New York, won the first heat and finished first in the second, but was set back in consequence of swerving in the stretch, a violation of amateur driving rules. The other races were won by Mustard, Dutch Mowrey, Glad News, and Clarita W. of Cleveland, Queen Wilkes of New York, and Sylvia of Syracuse.

Good Prices for Yearling Race Horses.

The Fasig-Tipton Company's sale of thoroughbred yearlings was continued at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the best prices of the offering were realized. F. D. Weir paid $3,300 for the Rensselaer—St. Veronica colt, the top price of the day. The sales of $1,000 or more were as follows:

Ch. f., by Imp. Pirate of Penzance—Catherine, C. R. Ellison	$1,400
B. or br. c., by Imp. Sempronius—Lady Inez; C. R. Ellison	2,250
B. f., by Rensselaer—White Seal; F. D. Weir	1,200
Ch. c., by Rensselaer—Wantage; C. R. Ellison	3,300
B. or br. f., by Hastings—Semiramis; W. A. Chandler	1,200
Principia, ch. f., by Hastings—Priceless; T. P. Hayes	1,000

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood; C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—Frank Scott Clark, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—D. W. Fleming, Anniston, Ala.; J. C. Sullivan and Ridley McLean, United States Navy.

GRAND—H. W. Estabrook, Worcester.

GILSEY—A. B. Powell, Powelton, Va.

WOLCOTT—E. H. Haslam, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Dr. William Whitridge, Baltimore; C. H. Tiffany, United States Army.

PLAZA—W. R. Kimball, Syracuse; H. M. Biddle, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—C. E. Earle, Poughkeepsie.

VICTORIA—William H. Stone, Boston.

HOFFMAN—N. Brooke Dolan, Philadelphia.

GREGORIAN—S. S. Fisher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. F. S. Rohinson, Jacksonville.

ASTOR—D. C. Woods, Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. W., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 87 White Street.

Bee Hive, Kansas City, Mo.; J. N. Richardson, domestics, dress goods, and silks; H. Murray, ribbons, gloves, notions, veilings, and leather goods; 21 West Third Street.

Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; 24 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. P. Sumner, carpets; 75 Spring Street.

Barnum, S. O., & Son Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Dempsey, trimmings; Hotel Netherland.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Runner, notions and furnishing goods; 24 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.

Barley, A. C., & Co., Marion, Ind.; S. B. Patterson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Barlington.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; G. G. Kester, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Fissell, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Cleveland, Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Pepper, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss E. Erbe, laces; Miss Z. Newboner, veilings; Hotel York.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Spalding.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, domestics; L. C. Scott, carpets; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, dry goods; S. Levy, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF the United States in the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY, Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners, under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shapard, Farmer & Company, Commonwealth Roofing Company, E. Keeler Company, and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants. Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine.—North American Trust Company, as Trustee, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24to day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on the said day, and in pursuance of an ancillary decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 26th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said last-mentioned Court, at Portland, Maine, on the 20th day of May, 1904, and pursuant to the further decree of the aforesaid Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, made respectively on the 29th and 30th days of July, 1904, the undersigned, Receivers of the property of White Mountain Paper Company, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the personal property, rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company, described in said decrees and hereinafter described, as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants of said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The property, rights, interests, appurtenances, and franchises directed by the said decree to be sold are described as follows, to wit: All building materials situated at Freeman's Point, City of Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, not erected and built into the buildings of the mortgagor, partially or already constructed, including structural steel, lumber, timber, lath, brick, cement, lime, crushed stone, sewer pipe, window frames and sashes, doors, and trames; also paper mill machinery, including sill plates, Horne heaters, beating engines, dryer frames and dryers, felt rolls, gears and boxes; Bagley and Sewall dryers; also building marble, coal, dynamite, exploders, fence wire, laborers' checks, rowboats, unbleached sheeting, hardwood rolls, asbestos paper, round Norway iron, flat Norway iron, machine steel, octagon steel, extra parts for stone crusher, wrought iron pipe, valves and fittings, cast iron pipe, soil pipe and fittings, galvanized wire mesh, bolts, truss rods, &c., building castings, bass plates, &c., wire nails, miscellaneous hardware, electrical supplies and wire, cylinder oil, 1 set of 9-inch pressed oil, railroad paint, vaseline, packings, 2 1-3 Babcock & Wilcox boilers, sections, fittings, &c., two Westinghouse electric exploders, miscellaneous tools, supplies of engineering department, drawing boards, print frames, &c., office furniture and fixtures; contractors' tools, including engines, air compressor and receiver, portable boilers, steam compressor drills, rock crusher with engine and elevator, screens and belting, buckets, chains, portable engines, band and other saws, tunnel cars, truck plows, scrapers, hydraulic jacks, screw jacks, derricks, blocks and cables, pumps, brick elevators, and all other miscellaneous tools, machinery, fittings, appurtenances and materials, and personal property on said premises; also all material and contractors' tools, situated at Steep Falls plant, Steep Falls, Maine, and such logs, lumber, brick, and materials as may be there upon said premises, together with office supplies and furniture also all materials and contractors' tools situated at the Bar Mills plant at Bar Mills, Maine, including office furniture and fixtures and supplies; also all lumber, spool wood, waste wood, cases and sacks, oil, coloring, miscellaneous supplies, tools and material of the spool mill and box mill situate at Conway, New Hampshire, and the other personal property connected therewith or belonging thereto, not purchased with the proceeds of the bonds and notes secured by and thereby charged to any extent against the real estate connected therewith or of the White Mountain Paper Company; also $00 $1,000 1st mortgage bonds of the White Mountain Paper Company, and all the right, title, and interest of the receivers therein and thereto, and in and to the certificate of the North American Trust Company for the deposit of said bonds, and all the right, title, and interest of the White Mountain Paper Company and the receivers heretofore appointed in said cause, in and to all the revenues, rents, income, and profits (including bills and accounts receivable and other assets, excluding cash,) derived from the operation of the personal property or any part thereof by the receivers, and in and to all the property purchased with the receivers' certificates or the proceeds thereof, which are a lien solely upon the said property of the White Mountain Paper Company or any part thereof and not covered by the receivers' certificates, which are or may be declared to be a lien upon any part of the real properties of the White Mountain Paper Company.

And also in addition to the foregoing properties all the personal property belonging to the White Mountain Paper Company not hereinbefore described or mentioned, of every kind, nature, and description whatsoever, without limitation and wheresoever situated, and all other personal property (except cash) now in the custody, possession, and control of the receivers under orders of said courts, not subject to the lien of the mortgage of the White Mountain Paper Company to the North American Trust Company, as Trustee, dated June 11, 1902, and foreclosed in the first of the above entitled causes.

The sale will be made in one parcel as a whole to the highest bidder, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) That any of the parties to said causes, or any one or more of the holders of the claims against the White Mountain Paper Company which have been or shall be adjusted by said Courts upon the report of the Special Master appointed therein, may become, either personally or by their agent or agents, or otherwise, the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, and no bid shall be accepted for all the said property, rights, and interests hereby directed to be sold, from any bidder who shall not deposit with the said Receivers, at or prior to the time of sale, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in cash before his bid will be accepted, which sum shall be returned to the bidder if the property be not struck off to him, or if the property be struck off to such bidder, such sum shall be applied upon the purchase money, and the Receivers shall not be bids for the said property for a less sum than one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) nor from a purchaser who shall not pay to the Receivers before the property is struck down to him, ten per centum of his bid in cash or certified check or so much thereof as the Receivers shall demand.

(2) The said property shall be sold subject to payments by the purchaser in cash as provided for in said decrees, including the compensation, debts, and obligations, if any, incurred, or which may be incurred by the Receivers heretofore appointed in said action, and which have been or which shall hereafter be authorized by the Court, or shall be adjudged by the Court to be debts and obligations properly chargeable against the property sold, and also subject to the payment by the purchaser in cash of all State, City, and County taxes, and other assessments and public charges which are or shall be liens upon the said property so sold at the time of sale, and any such debts, compensation, charges, or obligations shall remain a lien upon the property so sold until discharged, all of said payments to be made out of the proceeds of sale; and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the said property, if necessary, to enforce the liens of said compensation, debts, charges, and obligations.

(3) That said property shall be sold free from all other liens, claims, or charges whatsoever, except as above set forth.

(4) The purchaser or purchasers of the said property shall, in addition to the deposit of the amounts aforesaid, make such further payment or payments in cash as the Court may from time to time by its order or orders direct, upon the confirmation of said sale, or afterwards, the Court reserving the right to retake and resell the said property upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their successors or assigns, to comply with the terms and conditions of such sale, or such order of the Court in respect to the payment in cash of any portion of the purchase money as aforesaid; and, in case of any resale or the failure of the purchaser or purchasers to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale, or the orders of the Court relative to such additional payments as may from time to time be directed to be paid in cash, all such sums paid by such purchaser or purchasers may be forfeited as a penalty for such non-compliance; but, in case any sale shall not be confirmed, any deposits or payments made by the purchaser or purchasers on account of such sales shall be returned to the bidder, as may be directed by the Court.

(5) The balance of the purchase money or all not paid in cash or directed by the Court to be paid in cash as hereinbefore provided, may be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, either in cash or in claims against the White Mountain Paper Company, which have been or may be adjusted by this Court, upon the report of the Special Master heretofore appointed in said consolidated causes, such claims being received at such amounts as may be determined by the Special Master, named in said decrees to be equivalent to the distributive amount which the holder or holders thereof would be entitled to receive therefor from and out of the purchase money in case the entire amount of the bid or bids were paid in cash.

(6) The purchaser of such property shall also take the same subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof heretofore lawfully made, not disavowed, renounced, or relinquished by the purchaser as hereinafter provided.

(7) The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or successors or assigns, may, within thirty days after the property is struck off to him or them by the Receivers upon the sale, disavow, renounce, and relinquish any contract or lease or the rights thereunder which are a part of the property to be sold. Such disavowal or disavowals shall be made in writing and signed by the said purchaser or purchasers, or their successor or successors or assigns, and shall contain a description of the contracts or leases hereby disavowed or which he or they so disavow, renounce, and relinquish, and shall be filed with the said Receivers within the aforesaid period of ninety days. Upon such filing of such disavowal or disavowals, the said purchaser or purchasers or their successor or successors or assigns, shall be deemed not to have purchased the said contracts nr leases or rights thereunder therein described, or to be bound by the conditions of said contracts or leases, and the Receivers, in the bill of sale to be made and delivered to such party or parties, may expressly except from the property conveyed by such Receivers the contracts or leases or rights thereunder so disavowed, renounced, and relinquished.

Provided, however, that such disavowal or disavowals shall not entitle any purchaser or purchasers, their successor or successors or assigns, to any reduction in the amount of his bid, or in the amounts to be paid as in this decree provided.

(8) Any such purchaser or purchasers and his or their successor or successors and assigns, shall have the right to enter his or their appearances in said Court, and he or they or any of the parties to said suit shall have the right to contest any claim, demand, or allowance existing at the time of the sale and then undetermined and any claim or demand which thereafter may arise or be presented which would be payable in cash by such purchaser or his successors or assigns, or which would be chargeable against the property purchased in addition to the amount bid at the sale, and he or they may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand, or allowance.

Reference is hereby made to said decrees for a full statement of their terms.—Dated July 30, 1904.

WILLIAM F. DONOVAN,
JAMES W. REMICK,
Receivers.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
EDWARD N. GODING, 831 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., Counsel to Receivers.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and also an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

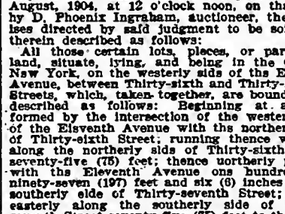
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 12 Elm Street:



Manhattan Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,991.86, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $918.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.61 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of August, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

au9-2aw8w-W&Th&s7.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

avowals shall not entitle any purchaser or purchasers, their successor or successors or assigns, to any reduction in the amount of his bid, or in the amounts to be paid as in this decree provided.

(8) Any such purchaser or purchasers and his or their successor or successors and assigns, shall have the right to enter his or their appearances in said Court, and he or they or any of the parties to said suit shall have the right to contest any claim, demand, or allowance existing at the time of the sale and then undetermined and any claim or demand which thereafter may arise or be presented which would be payable in cash by such purchaser or his successors or assigns, or which would be chargeable against the property purchased in addition to the amount bid at the sale, and he or they may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand, or allowance.

Reference is hereby made to said decrees for a full statement of their terms.—Dated July 30, 1904.

WILLIAM F. DONOVAN,
JAMES W. REMICK,
Receivers.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
EDWARD N. GODING, 831 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., Counsel to Receivers.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and also an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's Office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 12 Elm Street:

36th Street.

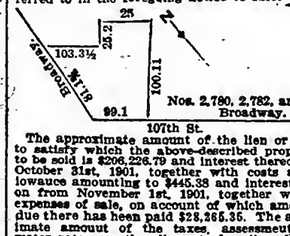
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seventeen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and fifteen and 77-100 dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is forty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and ons and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections appertaining thereto, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



Nos. 2,780, 2,782, and 2,784 Broadway.

107th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,826.30, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $1,265.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and intsrest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEN EYCK POWERS, plaintiff, against MARTHA JANE WARD and ANDREW WARD and others, defendants.

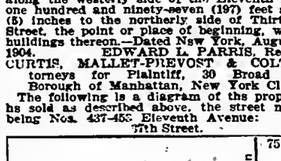
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirty-first day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Streets, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue with the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet; thence still northerly one hundred and six (6) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (5) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, the point or place of beginning, with the buildings thereon.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being Nos. 437-455 Eleventh Avenue:



36th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seventeen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and fifteen and 77-100 dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is forty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and ons and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections appertaining thereto, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Nos. 2,780, 2,782, and 2,784 Broadway.

107th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,826.30, and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $1,265.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest; for 1902, $3,864.84 and interest; for 1903, $3,039.39 and intsrest; and water rates amounting to about $1,160.00.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEN EYCK POWERS, plaintiff, against MARTHA JANE WARD and ANDREW WARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirty-first day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Streets, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue with the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet; thence still northerly one hundred and six (6) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (5) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, the point or place of beginning, with the buildings thereon.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being Nos. 437-455 Eleventh Avenue:

36th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seventeen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and fifteen and 77-100 dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is forty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and ons and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections appertaining thereto, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1904.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York, John Cunnsen, as Attorney General of the State of New York, Mary Machell, if living, the name Mary being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a daughter of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, and if she be dead, to her husband, heirs, next of kin, legatsee, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, John Doe, the name John Doe being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a half brother of decadsnt, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, if living, and if he be dead, to his widow, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designated by the general designation of brothers or sisters of the half or the whole blood, and to all persons included in the class designatsd by the general description of cousins of decedent, being persons unknown to petitioner, and their names and residences, if there be any such persons, being also unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designatsd by the general description of all persons who are or may in any manner according to law be entitled to or interested in the whole or any part of the estate of James Machell, otherwise known as James J. Machell, late of the County of New York, deceased, as heirs, next of kin or otherwise, being persons unknown to petitioner, and their names and residences, if there be any such persons, being also unknown to petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Helen M. Machell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 25, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of the New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in this proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH H. FARRELL, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DUMER, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH BORMANN, August Buchholz, Louis Buchholz, Albert Buchholz, Ernest Buchholz, Henry Buchholz, William Bodtnen, Mary E. Fielder, Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if living,) the heirs at law and next of kin of Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if deceased,) if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after dus diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA DUMER, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, William H. Bormann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrumeut in writing, bearing date June 20th, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Dumer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of ths said last will and testament.

And such of you as are herehy cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for Executor, 364 Alexander Avenue, New York.

au17-1aw6wW

BATES, MARIA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LOUISE BATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business—to wit, at the office of Charles E. Meyer, No. 30 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the third day of October, 1904.

Dated New York, the thirtieth day of March, 1904.

JAMES M. BATES,
LEONARD W. AMERMAN,
Executors.

CHARLES B. MEYER, Attorney for Executor 99 Cedar Street, New York City.

Mh30-1aw6mW

BRYAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated and entered July 14th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver Bryan, late of this County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Runk, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1904. SADIE S. DEARBORN, Administratrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh9-1aw6mW

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business in the office of Charles F. Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au3-1aw6mW

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby givsu to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wauhope Lynn, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES C. GILLIGAN, Executor. WAUHOPE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my18-1aw6mW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,025.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VICTOR E. ANDRE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Victor E. Andre of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Victor E. Andre was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Percy B. Oluey, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the baukrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1904.

NO. 7,297.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDERS PUSH BUTTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Anders Push Button Telephone Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby giveu that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Anders Push Button Telephone Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Sanwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. ALL WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 35c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 90c.

Free Ride in Electric Buses from Pier Walk to Steeplechase Park for holders of 25-cent combination tickets.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, } Half hour later North River, } than foot 22d St.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 4:10, 4:55, 5:55, 6:55, *7:55, *8:55, *9:40, *10:40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT 75c. SEPT. 5 and Every Sunday

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO $1.50 SEP

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after September 1st, 1904.

Bay County Power Co.....5s	Minneapolis, Minn.....Various
Broadway Realty Co.....5s	Muskogee, I. T., Sewer.....5s
Brooklyn & Montauk.....1st 5s	N. Y. & Rockaway Beach.....5s
Brooklyn & Montauk.....1st 6s	N. Y. & Flushing.....1st 6s
Canandaigua, N. Y., St. Imp.....3.95s	N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co..4s and 5s
Cornell, J. B. & J. N. Co.....6s	New Canaan, Conn., Funding, (Sept. 15th)..3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge.....5s	P. P. & C. I. R. R.....2nd 6s
Glassport, Pa., Refunding.....4½s	P. P. & C. I. R. R.....2nd 4½s
Hudson River Traction Co.....	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water.....4½s
Itasca County, Minnesota, C. H.....6s	Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co.....1st 5s
Los Angeles-Pacific R. R. Co.....1st 5s	Stevens Co., Washington, S. D.....No. 53
L. I. R. R. Co. Ferry.....1st 4½s	Schuylerville, N. Y., Water.....4½s
L. I. R. R. Co. Unified.....4s	Toledo, Ohio.....Various
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding, (Sept. 10th)....5s	U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "F".....4s
Memphis, Tenn., Park.....4s	U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "N".....4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer.....4½s	United Thacker Coal Co.....1st 5s

Wilson, N. C., Imp., (Sept. 23d).....5s

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO THE HOLDERS OF

Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad Company Bonds.

The interest due September 1, 1903, upon the bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, upon presentation, for indorsement of payment, of the certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, under the agreement of September 16, 1896, or upon presentation and surrender of the coupons.

The interest on bonds deposited with Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., will be paid at their office upon presentation of certificates of deposit issued by them under said agreement.

MARK T. COX,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JAMES W. PAUL, JR.,
} Committee.

DIVIDEND AND MEETING.
The Dairymen's Manufacturing Company.
New York, N. Y.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the DAIRYMEN'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY of NEW YORK has this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) out of the surplus net earnings prior to August first, Nineteen Hundred and Four, to stockholders of record of September sixth, payable at Library Room, No. 5 Harrison Street, New York City, at 2 o'clock Thursday, September eighth.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the same place and hour September eighth, at which a full report of the condition of the company will be made. Transfer books will be closed at the Treasurer's Office, 32 New Chambers Street, at 12 o'clock noon, September sixth, and reopened September ninth, at 10 A. M. J. B. CONOVER,
Managing Director.

Dated Aug. 23, 1904.

CHICAGO, WISCONSIN & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUPON NO. 37 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, due September 1st, 1904, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
WM. BULL,
Chairman.

New York, August 25th, 1904.

OFFICE OF
THE MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

The coupons due September 1, 1904, from the First Consolidated Gold Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.

A. H. MACKIE, Secretary.

DESCHUTES IRRIGATION & POWER COMPANY.
Colnmbus, Ohio.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Co. will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 14th day of September, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of August, 1904, and will be reopened on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1904.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 11, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Wednesday, August 31, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 12, 1904. ALEX. MILLARD, Secretary.

Dated August 22, 1904.

To the stockholders of the Dnrant Land Improvement Company:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company has been duly called, to be held at No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, September 7th, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following proposition, namely:

To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs, and distribnte its remaining net assets among its shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held on Wednesday, the 7th Seventh day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., Eighteenth of August, until 10 o'clock A. M., 8th of September, 1904 P. P. LYNCH,
Sec'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., August 17th, 1904.

REMINGTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annnal Meeting of the stockholders of the REMINGTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will he held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at noon, to elect Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve until next Annual Meeting. Polls will remain open from 11 A. M. to 12 noon.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1904.
W. R. ELLINGTON, Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The annnal meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal on Wednesday, the seventh of September, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CLARENCE MORGAN, Secretary.

Montreal, July 31st, 1904.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between the undersigned, William C. Ashwell, E. D. Morgan Waterman, and C. E. Johnson, and carrying on business as bankers and brokers, at No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, under the firm name of ASHWELL & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as relates to the said C. E. Johnson and that the business in future will be carried on by the said William C. Ashwell, and E. D. Morgan Waterman under the same firm name of ASHWELL & CO., at the same place.

Dated August 31st, 1904.
WILLIAM C. ASHWELL,
E. D. MORGAN WATERMAN,
C. E. JOHNSON.

August 31, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE that they will form a copartnership on September 1st under the firm name of Worrall, Ketcham & Johnson, 24 Broad Street, and will continue on and after September 1st the general stock and bond business heretofore conducted under the firm name of

WORRALL & KETCHAM.
RICHARD P. WORRALL,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
FRANK D. KETCHAM,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
Formerly of Ashwell & Co.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1904, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1904, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 52 William Street, New York.

C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.

Coupons No. 10, due September 1, 1904, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, from the First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Iowa Central Railway Company.

Coupons due September 1st, 1904, from First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Eastern Equipment Company.

Coupons due Sept. 1, 1904, from Eastern Equipment Co. Series A bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits	4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman,	G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady,	E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie,	Michael Coleman,
James H. Post,	Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31ST
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

50 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
60 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. pf.
13 shs. Cent. & South American Teleg. Co.
1 sh. Canada Southern R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1 sh. Illinois Central R. R.
$3,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Genl. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka 1st Mtg. with Minn. St. Ry. 1st Consol. Mtg. 5 p. c. bd., 1919.
25 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pf.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$50,000 West Virginia & Western Maryland Purchase Syndicate 60 p. c. paid ex. Bonds.
12 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Suhway & Westchester Construction Co.
25 shs. Vanilla Crystal Co.
200 shs. New York Steam Power Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Union Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. People's Trust Co.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
75 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
50 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
100 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
500 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
200 shs. Swan Electric Manfg. Co. (hypd.)
Contract between H. B. Ford and Swan Electric Manfg. Co., dated April 8, 1903, with reference to Electric Cells, &c.
20 shs. Windsor Trust Co.

Detroit Southern RR. Co.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The time for the deposit of the above certificates with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, the depositary under the Protective Agreement dated July 7th, 1904, has been extended until th FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904, after which date the undersigned Committee reserves the right to impose a penalty upon acceptance of certificates.

Copies of the Agreement can he had at the office of the Colonial Trust Company.

Negotiable receipts will he issued by the depositary on the deposit of certificates, and application will he made in due time to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN,
} Committee.

P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF New Jersey
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. New York Produce Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

FINANCIAL.

6% Gold Mortgages

secured on the best farming property in the Northwest.

As safe as government bonds and far more profitable. I have some choice offerings which will appeal to trustees of estates and colleges and conservative investors everywhere. I will afford the fullest opportunity for investigation, examination and inquiry as to both the investment and my standing, responsibility, and reliability. I will be at Hotel Savoy, New York City, from Aug. 29th to Sept. 2d, and will welcome business callers.

I personally know all about every piece of land covered by these mortgages, and every person giving them. Been selling these mortgages for 18 years and have never lost a cent for a customer, nor foreclosed a mortgage. I collect all the interest and principal without charge, and remit in New York Exchange. One national Bank president has invested $50,000 of his own money with me and $25,000 in trust funds.

Write me here, or write or call upon me in New York City. Address

W. L. Williamson, 109 Main St., Lisbon, N. D.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital	$2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Debenture Bonds
Maturing Sept. 1, 1904.

We are prepared to take the above bonds at 100 and accrued interest to date of maturity, in exchange for the new issue of NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. THIRTY-YEAR 4% DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS, due 1934 @ 99½ and accrued interest, subject to advance in price without notice.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
62-64 Cedar Street.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of
The American Cotton Company.

To the Holders of Debenture Bonds, Notes and other Obligations and of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Company (and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued under the Stockholders' Agreement of December 2, 1901); and to Holders and Owners of Notes or other Obligations, and of Capital Stocks of the American Foundry and Machinery Company, the Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas Cotton Products Companies. And to Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, hereinafter mentioned.

In view of the necessity of reorganizing the affairs of The American Cotton Company and its subsidiary corporations and of providing additional working capital, the holders of a large amonnt of Debentnre Bonds, Notes, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said corporations have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under an Agreement of Reorganization, dated June 16, 1904, and filed witb the Bankers' Trust Company, Depositary.

Pursuant to said Reorganization Agreement, the undersigned have adopted a Plan of Reorganization, and have lodged the same witb said Depositary; and Depositors under said Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, are hereby given notice of the same.

Holders of the above-mentioned classes of securities or obligations of The American Cotton Company and said allied corporations are hereby afforded the opportunity of securing the benefits of said Plan and Agreement by depositing their respective holdings witb the said Depositary under said Plan and Agreement on or before the 3d day of September, 1904.

Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary, from whom copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained.

Dated New York, August 19, 1904.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
MAXWELL WOODHULL,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel. T. W. LAMONT, Secretary,
BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 7 Wall St., N. Y. City.
No. 7 Wall Street, New York City.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH. T. BROWN, 2nd V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "A."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates, for sale and delivery as of September 1st, 1904, at a price not exceeding par and interest to the extent of $50,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "A," and will be received until 3 P. M. Wednesday, August 31st, 1904.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., August 15th, 1904.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$2,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus,	$5,000,000	Equitable Building

REORGANIZATION PLAN
OF THE
Lehigh Valley Traction Company,
Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.,
Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co.,
Coplay, Egypt & Ironton Street Railway Co.

To the holders of:

First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock of the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company.

An Agreement bearing date July 20, 1904, and embodying a Plan of Reorganization of the above Companies, has been executed by and between the undersigned Committee, representing holders of the securities and indebtedness above mentioned, and the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Allentown, Pa., Depositaries.

Holders of said securities and indebtedness may become parties to said Agreement as provided therein, and entitled to participate in the benefits and advantages thereof, by depositing their holdings with either of said Depositaries on or before October 1, 1904, at which time the opportunity to deposit the same and participate in said Plan of Reorganization will cease and determine. Certificates of deposit will be given by the Depositors by said Depositaries under the terms of said Agreement, which will be transferable by delivery, when properly assigned.

Printed copies of the Plan and Agreement and forms for proofs of claims may he had on application to either Depositary or at the office of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Pa.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH,
HARRY C. TREXLER,
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to:

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman,
Care of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.,
Southeast corner 4th and Chestnut streets,
Philadelphia.

August 19, 1904.

FOR INVESTMENT,
Mortgages on New York City Property,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co
Capital & Surplus $3,500,000

This Company is the founder of this business.

Twelve years of successful management, constant enlargement, steady surplus accumulation, prompt meeting of every obligation, give it the confidence of the investor.

It is the strongest company engaged in the business and the only one that has acquired a large surplus from the accumulated earnings of a profitable business, and has not had to ask its stockholders to pay it in.

It has guaranteed $140,000,000 of mortgages to investors without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any one of them. No other investment company has such a record as this.

OFFICES
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LIBRARIANS will find The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange a weekly index of books wanted and offerings of books of special character or value.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Write for Special Circular of
BONDS PAYING
5%.
Prompt execution of stock and bond orders upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William & Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in al parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
607 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	12	12	L. W. Con.	4	4
Alpha Con.	15	16	Mexican	91	90
Andes	20	19	Occid. Con.	75	75
Belcher	24	23	Ophir	250	250
Best & B.	135	120	Overman	21	21
Bullion	30	30	Potosi	17	18
Caledonia	64	64	Savage	22	21
Chal. Con.	21	21	Sag Belcher	10	11
Challenge	16	16	Sierra Nev.	33	33
Confidence	65	66	Syndicate	2	2
Con. C. & V.	115	115	St. Louis	10	10
Con. Imp.	1	1	Union Con.	40	39
Crown Point.	17	17	Utah Con.	9	7
Gould & C.	26	24	Yellow Jacket	20	20
Hale & Nor.	61	60	Silver Bars	56⅞	57¼
Julia	8	9	Drafts, sight.	6	7½
Justice	13	12	Telegraph	8½	10
Ken. Con.	1	1			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, 46@47; Monday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	Mollie Gibson	2⅝	2⅝
Anaconda	11	11½	Moon Anchor	7	8
C., K. & N.	33	36	Missouri	1⅝	2
C. C. Con.	9⅛	9¼	Old Gold	9¾	10¼
Dr. Jackpot	4	4¼	Pharmacist	3⅜	3½
Elkton	65	65½	Portland	160	170
El Paso	94½	94½	Rose Maud	4⅞	5⅛
Gold Sov.	5⅝	5⅞	Rose Nicol.	1¾	2¼
Isabella	21	21½	Sunset Eclip.	1½	1¾
Jackpot	3½	3⅝	Vindicator	6½	69
Lexington	3½	3⅝	Work	9	9¼
Little Puck	3½	4⅛			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,121
3d week August	$121,311	$133,846	.....
From July 1	817,854	939,659	.....
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	261	251	251
3d week August	35,316	34,412	$31,606
From July 1	110,774	109,922	227,037
CANADIAN PACIFIC for July—			
Gross	4,398,834	3,997,344	3,246,620
Exp. and taxes	2,949,182	2,678,817	2,070,969
Net	1,449,652	1,318,527	1,175,711
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for July—			
Gross	144,818	139,194	59,427
Exp. and taxes	129,632	123,822	64,542
Net	15,186	15,372	*5,115
Other income	812	715	670
Total income	15,998	16,087	†4,445
Charges	20,207	18,986	12,338
Deficit	4,209	2,899	16,783
TEXAS CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	40,003	34,142	25,567
Exp. and taxes	37,278	32,434	29,406
Net earnings	2,725	*8,291	*3,839
Fixed charges	2,583	2,583	2,523
Jnly surplus	141	*10,875	*6,362
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for July—			
Gross	365,310	329,845	273,678
Exp. and taxes	235,802	229,706	199,676
Net	129,508	100,138	74,002
Other income	7,530	643	769
Total income	137,038	100,782	74,771
Charges	38,550	40,375	38,975
Surplus	98,488	60,407	35,796

*Deficit. †Surplus.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
225	231	50	Adams Express	226	226	226	226	...
57⅛	57¼	28,730	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	58	58	57	57¼	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	400	Am. Car & F. Co.	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	...
78	79¼	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	79	79	78¼	78¼	...
190	210	100	American Coal	195	195	195	195	...
32½	32⅞	200	Am. Cotton Oil	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
19	21	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	19	19	19	19	—2
6½	6¾	270	*American Ice Co.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
26	26½	135	*American Ice Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	...
13	14⅝	400	*Am. Linseed Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
20	20½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20½	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅝
89	90½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90⅝	...
20½	21	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
63	63¼	475	*Am. Smel. & Ref. Co.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅝
30	35	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	33	33	33	33	...
131½	131½	3,090	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132⅛	132⅛	131	131¼	— ½
13¼	14⅞	145	*Am. Woolen Co	14½	14⅝	14	14	...
80¾	82	225	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	80½	81	80½	81	+1
27	28	50	Ann Arbor	27	27	27	27	...
81	81¼	14,030	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81⅞	81⅞	80⅝	81⅛	— ⅝
98½	98¾	1,460	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	98½	98½	— ¼
120½	121	275	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	...
86⅝	86⅞	7,380	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87¼	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅜
54⅝	54¾	47,570	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54½	55⅜	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	200	Buff. & Susquehan. pf.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	— ⅛
127¼	127⅝	1,100	Canadian Pacific	127¼	128	127¼	127⅝	— ⅛
168	169	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	168	169	168	169	...
38⅜	38⅝	2,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
41	41½	610	Chicago & Alton	41¾	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¼
82	83	10	Chicago & Alton pf.	82	82	82	82	...
15¼	15⅜	1,650	Chicago Great West.	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15¼	...
53	53⅜	300	Chi. Great West. pf., A.	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
154⅝	154¾	14,880	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	153⅜	155¼	154½	154¾	— ¼
187	188	650	Chicago & Northw.	187	187¼	187	187	—1¾
6½	7	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	7	7	7	7	...
14¾	15	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	15¼	15

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 1-8 Per Cent.

Stocks Less Active and Strong—Better News Regarding Grains and Worse News Regarding Cotton.

Yesterday's news changed for the better—except as regarding cotton—and yesterday's market changed for the worse so far as prices are concerned. Wheat and corn both closed at a decline, the publication of calamity reports which staggered imagination being deemed a good time to stop reaching for the top of the market, and sell before lower prices followed. The cotton market, on the other hand, responded to both speculative and official reports of damage. The crop is ruined again, especially in Texas, just as it was last year. Yet if this year's crop turns out as much to the acre as did last year's, there will be little cause for complaint, and it may be anticipated that there will be such a reaction in the market for the staple as has occurred in the produce markets. If the current market were at all responsive to intrinsic factors it would be expected that news of crop damage which put up the grain carriers ought to have been followed by rising prices for the cotton carriers, upon similar sort of news regarding the cotton crop. But as a matter of fact the cotton carriers were rather conspicuously weak in a market as noticeably soft as it recently has been hard.

This characteristic inconsistency of performance held true in other departments. Canadian Pacific lost a fraction upon reporting an increase of gross double its increase of expenses, resulting in a net gain for July of $131,125. This yielding upon good news may he placed beside Baltimore and Ohio's (and others) developing activity and strength upon bad news, and offered as a topic for discussion by those who believe in and understand the present market. A favorable factor which received little attention, although not easily lending itself to misconstruction, was the disbursement of nearly $2,000,000 upon account of gold deposited at San Francisco and Seattle. It is reassuring, upon the eve of the crop-moving demand, and signs that we must finance foreign food purchases, to discover that Australia and Klondike will replenish our cash as Japanese gold did during the time when we were financing the Panama purchase.

As the result of these conflicting considerations the market developed uncertainty, but upon the whole declines were both larger and more numerous. Reading was the chief exception to the reactionary tone, finding good buyers despite stoppage of work and poor reports of earnings. No other representative property gained more than a fraction, but several leading shares lost over a point. Conspicuous among them were the Metropolitans. It would be difficult to point to anything in the day's news making railways in the Northwest and Southwest less valuable than on Monday, but properties in those sections were particularly yielding. The reasons must be of the same sort as made Metropolitan sell off simultaneously with reports of damage to the cotton crop.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Woolen pf	1	Norf. & Western	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	2½	North American	1
D., L. & W.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	P., C. & St. L. pf	1½
Hocking Val. pf	4½	Reading	1¾
K. & Mich.	1	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	¾	E. I. ctfs	2
Nash., C. & St. L.	2½	Steel pf	⅞
N. Y. Air Brake	2½	Wabash pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. H. & L. pf	2	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
At. Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	2d pf	⅝
Chi. & Northwestern	1¾	Peoria & Eastern	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1½	St. L. Southwestern	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. Southw. pf	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Hocking Valley	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Louisv. & Nashville	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Manhattan	⅝	Wheel., L. E. & P.	1½
Met. Securities	1½	W. & L. Erie 1st pf	½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	Wis. Central pf	½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s	1⅞	Seaboard Air L. 4s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 30	700,289
To date this year	74,896,340
Corresponding date last year	111,452,418

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 30	$3,863,000
To date this year	$431,609,700
Corresponding date last year	$450,922,750

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Atlantic Coast Line Co.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Parrot Silver and Copper Co.
Union Pacific Railroad common and preferred.
United States Rubber Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Bank Note Co.
American Cereal Co.
National Biscuit Co. on preferred stock.
Quaker Oats Co. on preferred stock.

Return of Steel Trust Officials.

Four important Steel Trust officials returned to Wall Street yesterday. Among them was George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee; E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors; H. C. Frick, a Director, and W. T. Graham, President of one of the subsidiary companies. Charles M. Schwab also returned to town. Mr. Schwab expressed himself as bullish on the steel and iron trade. Mr. Perkins said that there had been routine meetings of the Finance Committee, but that nothing extraordinary had occurred. He also stated that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, most of the so-called Steel pools were still intact.

To Sell Denver-Southwestern Bonds.

The holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Company, secured under its general mortgage of Dec. 1, 1899, have decided to declare the principal of the bonds immediately due and payable, the interest thereon having been defaulted, and the securities covered and pledged by the mortgage will be sold at public auction at 151 Broadway, this city, on Oct. 4 at 12:30 P. M.

Eastern Trust Dividend.

The Directors of the Eastern Trust Company have notified the stockholders that, pursuant to the plan of voluntary liquidation recently agreed to, a distributive dividend of 85 per cent. will be paid on the outstanding capital stock. Further distribution will be made later, practically all liabilities having been discharged

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Nervous Over Situation in Metropolitan Issues—London a Large Buyer.

In some quarters yesterday the sale of stocks for a moderate reaction was strongly advised by commission houses, and, although the early course of the market seemed to indicate that the advice was mistaken, it was proved sound by the declines that occurred during the afternoon. It was thought that the market was growing a little tired, as it was said, and that stocks disposed of at yesterday's opening prices could be bought back at a lower level. This view was taken, despite the fact that the supply of stock was still quite small. The small offerings of stock as an argument in favor of advancing price is necessarily one that cannot be carried too far, especially in a market so completely professional as the present, where reactions are more likely to come quickly than in a market controlled by outsiders. The surprise for many days has been that the reactionary tendency which showed yesterday after the early strength had not made its appearance some time ago.

London Shifts to the Buying Side.

While on the strong markets of the past few days London had been a seller of stocks, seemingly taking profits on purchases made some time ago, it was a buyer yesterday, taking all told nearly 40,000 shares. It sold very little, so that the buying on balance nearly reached the total mentioned. Prominent among the stocks purchased by London were Steel common and preferred and Southern Railway.

Reading Helps Recovery.

The remarkable strength of Reading did much to bring about the rally which occurred from the lowest prices of the day. The stock again headed the list in activity, and its gain of 1¾ points net was all the more notable in view of the declines recorded in most of the active issues. Reading seems to advance very easily and despite a good deal of profit taking. The opinion held in some quarters that the stock is amply high enough for a non-dividend payer is offset in a large measure by the belief held elsewhere that the stock will soon be put on a dividend basis. Judging by the recent course of the stock, the hope of a dividend in the near future has been lessened little, if at all, by the recent unfavorable report of earnings.

Speculators in Metropolitan Nervous.

Speculative holders of Metropolitan Street Railway and Metropolitan Securities were described yesterday as being nervous over the long postponement of any announcement of a deal, rumors of which were so diligently circulated and with such good effect upon the stock of both companies concerned in it. Ever now it is being said that a deal has or will soon be made, but that it will be a considerable time before it is announced. In the same quarters it is said that in the interval the market for the stock will probably be "worked." So far as the working proceeded yesterday it was decidedly to the discomfort of those long of the stocks, for both were weak and closed near the bottom, Street Railway with a net loss of 1¼ points and Securities with a net loss of 1⅝ points.

More Gold to Argentina.

Partly offsetting the recent losses of currency through gold exports to Cuba and Argentina and by transfer to the interior, the Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out on telegraphic transfer from San Francisco $1,674,000, representing gold received from Australia and elsewhere. To-day another shipment of $500,000 gold to Argentina is to be made by the London and River Plate Bank. Monday rates remained at their recent level and foreign exchange rates were practically unchanged.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches the personal property assessment of the Union Traction Company has been reduced by the Board of Review $1,400,000.

Pittsburg dispatches state that the stockholders of the Union Natural Gas Corporation have voted to make a bond issue of $3,000,000 for the purpose of wiping out the company's present bond indebtedness and floating debt.

Exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week increased $539,440, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $307,277, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Seventy-six shares of Fourth National Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 220 and 10 National City Bank at 270.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Consolidated Imperial sold at .02½, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 400 Elkton at .85, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .06, 200 Hale and Norcross at .62, 500 Leadville at .02, 500 Mexican at .90@.88, 100 Phenix at .15, and 400 Savage at .21@.20.

Lost Collar and Tie on 'Change.

William R. Simons, who was recently elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, made his first appearance on the floor yesterday, but as the brokers were all rather busy he got off easy. He had no bones broken, and the only damage he sustained was in the way of a torn collar and a lost necktie. Mr. Simons has formed a partnership with Ernest Emanuel under the name of Simons & Emanuel, with offices at 5 Nassau Street. Both members of the firm are comparatively young men, although they were connected for many years with Vermilye & Co.

New York Central Award.

The New York Central has awarded a contract to Charles A. Sims & Co. of Philadelphia for the riprapping of the embankment of the Harlem Division of the New York Central, within the limits of the Croton watershed, and between Bedford and Croton Falls, N. Y.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—New York exchange was 25 cents discount. Time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. Activity in local street railway shares both on the home Exchange and in New York broadened out to-day. Fair strength in the common shares of Union Traction in New York resulted in scattered buying here. This speculation in the tractions started some lively bidding for West Chicago and City Railway. The former on purchases by Colvin account rose sharpiy to 48, while the latter sold at 181. In other issues there was a liberal trade. Can preferred was sold freely, apparently profit-taking, and the stock slipped down to 46. Metropolitan Elevated was still in demand, the common selling at 21 and the preferred rising briskly to 58. South Side Elevated was firm.

In the afternoon there was a further sharp demand for City Railway, which took the shares up a total of 10 points, to 190. J. J. Townsend executed the orders. Metropolitan Elevated was raised to 59. West Chicago and North Chicago continued in demand, the latter rising to 80. Bismuth common sold off to 46. Streets preferred went to par. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
710	American Can	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,225	American Can pf	46⅝	46	46⅛
278	Chicago City Ry	190	190½	190
1,150	Chicago Union Traction	7¼	7	7¼
160	Chicago Union Trac. pf	35	34½	35
13	Chi. & Oak Park pf	27	25	25
126	Diamond Match	132½	132	132½
300	Metropolitan Elevated	21⅝	20¾	21⅝
430	Metropolitan Elev. pf	58	58	58
580	National Biscuit	47¾	47¼	47¼
13	National Biscuit pf	108¼	108	108
50	National Carbon pf	112	112	112
85	North Chicago	80	77	77
80	Northwestern Elevated	50	50	50
25	South Side Elevated	91	91	91
100	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
17	Street's Stable Car pf	100	97	100
484	West Chicago	48	45¼	48

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $207,091,019; balances, $15,481,583; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $973,171.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475@$4.8480; demand, $4.8740@$4.8745; cables, $4.8795@$4.88.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.19⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16@40¾. Reis 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 6½c; telegraphic, 8c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—45c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day. The stringency is expected to be relieved with the month turn. Discounts were firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firm, and trading was quiet. Consols improved. Home rails were firm.

Americans opened firm, remained idly steady at about parity, and closely fairly firm.

Grand Trunk recovered.

Foreigners mostly were firm. Japanese rose, on hopes of the early fall of Port Arthur. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96⅜. Russians were supported on Paris advices.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88½; consols, for the account, (October,) 88⅝; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83⅜; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 89; Canadian Pacific, 150⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39½; Chicago Great Western, 15⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 159½; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 26⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79¼; Erie, 28⅝; Erie first preferred, 66½; Erie second preferred, 41⅜; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 124⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23¾; New York Central, 126½; Norfolk and Western, 70⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 32⅜; Pennsylvania, 64⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 31¼; Reading first preferred, 44⅝; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 30¼; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific preferred, 98; United States Steel, 12⅝; United States Steel preferred, 62⅝; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 46⅜; Spanish 4s, 86⅝.

Bar silver steady at 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.70; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was calm. At the close prices were firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 94.45 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—The money market is a shade firmer. The usual rates, &c., follow: Call loans, 2¼ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5c premium and par; clearings, $16,222,172; balances, $1,477,865; Sub-Treasury debit, $19,585. The foreign exchange market is easy. Quoted rates were as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.95⅞
Guilders	40½	40¾

The stock market was irregular so far as the coppers were concerned. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Atchison	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
130	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
1	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
66	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
100	Fitchburg pf	137½	137	137
165	Mass. Electric	14½	14	14
235	Mass. Electric pf	63½	63	63½
10	Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
51	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
7	Northern, (N. H.)	165	165	165
55	Rutland pf	20	20	20
100	Southern	29	29	29
300	Union Pacific	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
350	Union Pacific	99½	98¼	98¼
46	West End	92¼	92¼	92¼
30	West End pf	112	111½	112

TELEPHONES.

361	American	137¾	137½	137¾
100	Mexican	11½	11½	11½
81	New England	125½	125	125½
102	Western pf	91	90	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	14½	14½	14½
18	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf	19	19	19
630	Am. Sugar	132	131½	131½
15	Am. Sugar pf	136	136	136
675	Am. Woolen	13¾	13½	13½
589	Am. Woolen pf	81½	80¼	81
85	Edison	260	260	260
32	General Electric	165¾	165	165½
425	Mass. Gas	42¾	42¼	42¾
6	Mass. Gas pf	83¼	82½	83¼
60	Mergenthaler	187	186	186
100	Planters' Compress	2	2	2
50	Planters' Compress pf	13	13	13
17	Pullman	217	217	217
25	Reece Button Hole	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
6	Seattle Electric pf	95	95	95
25	Swift & Co.	102⅜	102	102
110	Union Land & Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
70	United Fruit	107	106½	106½
52	United Shoe Machine	50¼	50	50
45	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	30¾	30¾
587	U. S. Steel	12½	12¼	12¼
3,183	U. S. Steel pf	61⅞	60½	60⅝

MINING.

325	Adventure	2	1¾	1¾
905	Allouez	14½	13½	13⅝
2,000	Amalgamated	58	57½	57⅝
60	Am. Zinc	13	13	13
50	Anaconda	20	20	20
1,552	Atlantic	14⅜	13½	14½
515	Bingham	27	27	27
5,130	Boston Copper & Gold	7⅞	6⅝	7⅞
20	Calumet & Hecla	520	520	520
3,815	Centennial	28⅞	27¾	28⅝
1,000	Con. Mercur	30c	30c	30c
2,350	Copper Range	57½	56¼	57
151	Daly-West	14	13⅞	14
115	Franklin	9⅝	9¼	9¼
7,808	Granby	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
6,767	Isle Royale	20	18½	19⅜
90	Mass.	3¾	3½	3¾
315	Michigan	5½	5½	5½
405	Mohawk	46	45¼	45½
3,920	Montana C. & C.	6¾	5⅞	6¾
3,180	Old Dominion	16	14¼	15½
321	Osceola	72¼	71½	71½
191	Parrot	26	25	25⅛
806	Phoenix	80c	70c	70c
50	Quincy	88	87¾	88
10	Rhode Island	85c	85c	85c
1,975	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,995	Shannon	4¼	3¾	4 1-16
124	Tamarack	108	107	107
295	Trinity	7¾	7¼	7¼
1,017	U. S. Coal & Oil	12½	12	12¾
2,190	United States	22½	21¾	22
6,846	Utah	42¾	42	42¼
205	Victoria	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1,795	Winona	10½	10	10⅜
55	Wolverine	88	87	88
10	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brewing	24¾	24¼	24¾
50	Brewing pf	45	44¾	45
80	Crucible Steel	37¼	37¼	37¼
235	Luster Min.	11¾	11¾	11¾
36	Man. L. & H.	35	34½	34½
20	Marsden	3½	3¼	3½
38	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½
216	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13
100	U. S. Steel	13½	13¼	13½
320	U. S. Steel pf	61½	60¾	61½
55	Western Electric 2ds	80¾	80	80

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday irregularity was shown and the closing figures were substantially below the previous day's final prices, with all the prominent issues showing net losses of 1¼ to 2 points. American Can preferred sold off to 44¾, but regained a part of this loss and closed ¾ higher. Interborough acted in sympathy with Manhattan and Metropolitan on the board, and declined abruptly 2 points, to 146. About 500 shares were sold on this decline, and in all 1,200 shares sold. Greater interest was taken in bonds, with good advances recorded. Seaboard Air Line continued to be the feature, and on purchases of about 16,000 shares, equally divided between common and preferred, by A. A. Housmann & Co., new high records were reached and net gains of ¾ and 1¾ were shown at the close. The new 5s were actively traded in, and rose ¾ of a point. Manhattan Transit was less actively traded in, but on sales of 5,000 shares closed unchanged, at 4¼.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,750	American Can pf	*47	45¾	46½
1,000	Bay State Gas	7-32	7-32	7-32
900	British Col. Copper	3	2⅞	3
100	Central Foundry pf	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1,000	Consolidated Refrig	5¼	*5	5¼
10	Consolidated Tobacco	265	265	265
500	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
1,400	Greene Con. Copper	14¾	14½	14⅝
1,230	Interbor. Rapid Tran	147	146	146½
910	International Salt	*23	22	22½
20	Lord & Tay. pf., ex div.	101	100⅜	101
200	Mackay Companies	25	25	25
4,780	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,900	Montreal & Boston	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝
200	New Orleans Rys.	9½	9½	9½
200	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
310	Northern Securities	104	103½	103½
9,200	Seaboard Air Line	17	16	16¾
10,700	Seaboard Air Line pf	32¾	32¼	32¾
100	South. Pac. pf., w. i.	113¾	113¼	113¾
600	Union Copper	15-16	⅞	15-16
14	Union Ferry	32½	32½	32½
200	United Copper	8	8	8

BONDS.

$10,000	†Central Foundry 6s	57	57	57
5,000	†International Salt 5s	58	58	58
5,000	N. Y. Central deb. 6s	99½	99⅝	99½
71,000	†Sea. Air Line 5-yr. 5s	97¼	96½	97¼
10,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Series A	108½	108¼	108¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	..	54½	..
American Can	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
American Can pf	46½	46⅝	46½	47
American Chicle	94½	96½	94½	96½
American Chicle pf	84	..	84	..
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Typefounders	30	..	29½	..
Am. Typefounders pf	88	..	88	..
Am. Writing Paper	3	3½	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	13½	14½	13½	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75½	76½	74½	75¼
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5¼	4	5¼
Bord.'s Con. Milk, ex div.	117½	122	117½	122
Borden's Con. Milk pf	110	..	110	..
British Columbia Copper	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅞	1-18	⅝
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	4	7	4	7
Casein Co. of America pf	..	60	..	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Central Foundry pf	8⅝	10	8½	9½
Central Foundry 6s	57	57½	56	58
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1½	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1¾	2¼	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8½	10	8½	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21	25	21	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	98½	100	98½	100
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf	40	..	34	40
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	39	42	39	42
Electric Boat pf	70	77	70	77
Electric Lead Reduction	..	⅝	⅝	⅞
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	1⅛	1¼	..	1¼
Electric Vehicle	13¼	15	14	14½
Electric Vehicle pf	18	20½	20	22½
Electric Pneumatic	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	35	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	85	..	85	..
Gold Hill Copper	½	9-18	0-16	⅝
Great North. pf., w. i.	168	176	168	178
Greene Con. Copper	14⅝	14½	15	15
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	9½	10¼
Gusyaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	53	55	54	..
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	101	..	101	..
Guggenheim Exp. c. o.	100	120	100	120
Hackensack Meadows	10	14	10	14
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	..	70	..
Havana Tobacco	26	30	26	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	85	85	90
Houston Oil	1½	3	1½	3
Houston Oil pf	14	18	14	18
Inter.-Rapid Transit	146	147	148	..
Inter. Mer. Marine	4	5	4	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	15½	17	16	17
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	60	75	60	75
International Salt	20	22¼	19	22
International Salt 5s	55	58	53	58
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
International Silv. 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Kelsey Timber ctfs	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	72	65	72
Lake Sup. Corp. rects.	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	8¼	9½	7½	8½
Lanama Mazopye	10	10¼	10	13
Lord & Taylor	100	102½	100	102
Mackay Companies	24½	25	24½	25
Mackay Companies pf	69	70¼	69½	70½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Mexican Government 6s	101½	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	7½	9	7½	9
Mont. & Boston consols	¾	1	¾	1
National Sugar pf	101½	103	101½	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	90	85	90
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99½	99½	99½	99½
N. Y. Q. E. L. & P.	49	51	50	51½
N. Y. & E. E. R. pf.	83	..	83	..
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	8	8½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅞	3	1⅝	3
Northern Pacific reg.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when rel.	130	139	130	139
Northern Securities stmp.	2½	2½	2¾	2¾
Northern Securities	103	104	104	104½
Otis Elevator	34	38	34	38
Otis Elevator pf	94	..	94	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	½	½	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	1½	1	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	12	15	12	15
Pope Manufacturing	4	5½	4	5½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	..	75½	..	76½
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	17	19½	17	19½
Royal Baking Powder	120	127	120	125
Royal Baking Powder pf	106	107	105	106½
Safety Car Heat	184	187	184	187
Seaboard Air Line	16⅜	16½	15⅝	16
Seaboard Air Line pf	32	32¼	30⅝	30⅞
Seaboard Air Line 5s	97	98	96	97
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

New Flats Sold on One Hundred and Forty-third Street—Amsterdam Avenue Corner to Be Improved—Operators Busy in the Bronx—Dealings by Brokers.

Isaac and Henry Mayer have sold three of a row of six-story flats which they are erecting on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The houses are each 37.6 by 99.11.

New Building on Amsterdam Avenue.

Robert E. Dowling has filed plans, through Architect John H. Duncan, for a four-story store and office structure to be erected on his property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 102.2 by 100. The building will cost $35,000.

Prominent Corners Sold in Bronx.

Louis Lese has bought from Julius C. Hegeman, through J. Schaefer, the southwest corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, frame buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Williams & Grodginsky and Isaac Haft have bought from Ferdinand C. Barnman the southwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, a plot 110 by 44, upon which a six-story flat will be erected.

Commissioner Strasbourger Sells.

Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger has sold 53 and 55 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 33.4 by 99.11; also, 64, 66, and 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, three three-story frame dwellings, on plot 56 by 99.11.

Max Marx has sold to Joseph Wermert, through Frederick A. Carll, 118 West Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 26.6 by 100.8.

Lower West Side Parcels Traded.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Ernest A. Steilen the five-story tenement 450 West Nineteenth Street, running through to 453 West Eighteenth Street, on plot 25 by 184. The buyer gives in exchange the dwelling 269 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

William A. Havanagh, in conjunction with Worthington Scott, has sold for Mrs. Julia W. Sunborn 513 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 100.5.

The owner of the property 290 Fifth Avenue denies that it has been leased for a long term.

Upper First Avenue Purchase.

Joseph Roberts has bought from Mary Effinger, through John Kehoe, 2,306 First Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25.8 by 94.

Max Rosenbaum has sold to Siegel & Harris and Sanders & Gold 232 East Ninety-eighth Street, a six-story flat, on plot 50 by 100.8.

Buyer for Allen Street Tenement.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Osias Karp 198 Allen Street, a six-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 87.6, for $35,000.

Louis Minsky has sold to Meyer Lefkowitz 328 East Eighth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 21.9 by 97.6.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for Schmeidler & Bachrach the five-story tenement 541 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Vincenzo Lagana, for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $5,100.

Other Sales of Bronx Properties.

L. Lipkin has sold for Rosa Salner, to Rosa Greenstein, the four lots at the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Tilden Avenue.

Baturin & Weissman have sold for L. Eickwort, to Kessler & Sons, the two-family frame dwelling 894 Oak Tree Place, near Arthur Avenue.

Frank D. Ames of Ames & Co. announces that that firm has established a Westchester branch to deal in properties along the north shore of the Sound and in adjacent districts.

Deal on Court Street, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for the Corporation Liquidating Company 572 and 574 Court Street, Brooklyn, running through to 321 and 323 Hamilton Avenue, 40 by 50 on Court Street and 40 by 30 on Hamilton Avenue, a four-story brick tenement.

There were no auction offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

29th St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, for a one-story brick factory, 23x50; P. Schmalz and another of 1,731 Amsterdam Av, owners; C. Leyersohn of 46 West 128th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 193 East 3d St, for a one-story brick outhouse, 12.8x9.2; J. Uhl and another of 175 East 3d St, owners; Max Koelble of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway and 79th St, n e corner, for four-story brick offices and stores, 102.2x90.6; R. E. Dowling of 332 West 83d St, owner; J. H. Duncan of 209 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Clason's Point Road, e s, 6,600 ft s of Westchester Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25x40; Mrs. Anna Schmidt, Clason's Point Road, owner; Bernard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $2,000.

Grace Av, e s, 25 ft n of Rose Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; D. & J. Plante, Grace Av, Westchester, owners; Bernard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Giles Place, w s, 50 ft n of Cannon Place, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 30x48.6; John P. Martin, owner; A. F. Leicht of 21 State St, architect: cost, $4,000.

Bathgate Av, w s, 250 ft n of 173d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x102; Urry Goodman of 1,040 Clav Av, owner; Alfred E. Bader of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $70,000.

South Chestnut Drive, s s, 100 ft e of North Chestnut Drive, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x30; C. A. Hall and Emma Shirmer, White Plains Road and 11th St, owners; George P. Crosier, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $3,000.

Garfield St, w s, 225 ft s of Columbus Av, for five two-story frame dwellings, 22x52; Elizabeth Smittbon, Garfield St, Van Nest, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Av, Wakefield, architect; cost, $17,500.

Alterations.

No. 53 Vesey St, to a five-story brick loft and store; Laugani's Dining Hall Company of 253 Broadway, lessee; E. Wilbur of 120 Liberty St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

BEEKMAN ST, 76, n e s, 25x101; Katherine J. D. Harnett, devisee, to Richard H. Greene, other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Robert S. Reid..... 9,000

BROOK AV, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; Robert S. Reid to Louis Solomon, other consideration and..... 100

CANAL ST, 431, n s, 20.6x84.11x irregular; Felix Krupp to Edmund D. Randolph and others, (mtg $12,500)..... 16,000

EAST END AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St, 25.3x98; Julius E. Beck to Jacob Mendel, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, beginning at s w corner of lands of Valentine Stevens, runs to land of Ferris and to Willow Lane, &c., containing 11 acres 1 rood and 5 perches, Westchester; Maurice Dillon, referee, to Daniel Buhre and another..... 16,500

ELM PLACE, 12, e s, 25.5x78.10x25x79.7; Hibbert B. Roach to John J. O'Reilly, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, runs e 2.6x n 30x w 2.7x s 30; Mary E. Thomas to Simon Adler and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, runs e 2.6x n 30x w 2.7x s 30; Theodore C. Bacon to Simon Adler and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, runs e 2.6x n 30x w 2.7x s 30; Augustus P. McGraw to Simon Adler and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, runs e 2.6x n 30x w 2.7x s 30; Lizzie E. McGraw and others to Simon Adler and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 58, 25x89.10; Louis Edelson to Morris Levy and another, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 99.1 ft n of 164th St, runs w 76.4x n 20x e 34.2x n 50.5x e 34.5x s 70; William Nohle to Martha Dowe..... Nom.

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 267.1 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 75x115.1x75x117.6; Minnie Woodruff to John M. Binzen, other consideration and..... 100

LENOX AV, 434, e s, 16.7x85; Hattie Y. Rosenthal to Marcus Rosenthal, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

LOT 24, map of 65 lots of Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; Annie Lundbolm to Tommaso Giordano..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, 25x70.3; Ann Newett to Ann Miller..... 4,150

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 199.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 25x100; Emanuel Freund to John W. Moore, (mtg $500)..... Nom.

PILOT AV, n s, 313 ft e of Main St, runs e — to Long Island Sonnd x s — x w x n — to beginning, City Island; Hannah A. Carll and others, executors, to Robert Uscob, quitclaim..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 24 ft s of Lafayette St, 22x90; Emma W. Turner to Archibald Hamilton, (mtg $1,000)..... Nom.

SAMUEL ST, s w s, Lot 222, map of East Tremont, 75x133; Mahlon S. Kemmerer to Adam Boecher..... 6,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 684 and 686, e s, 52x90; David Greenfeld to Louis Levy and another, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, e s, 178.6 ft n of 165th St, 17.9x73.2; Knickerbocker Building Loan Company to Peter C. Thoretz..... 5,350

WASHINGTON AV, 948, e s, 25x80.7x25x80.5; Joseph Levin and others to Margaret Starr..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 203d St, 50x110; William C. Watt to Suburban Land Improvement Company, (mtg $2,500)..... 6,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 87th St, 22.8x100; Andrew F. Gilsey and others to Bessie B. Clay, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x—x14; Andrew J. Selz to William B. Craft, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 74 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x72; John T. Bauer and others to Adolph H. Bauer, (mtg $9,500)..... 20,000

2D AV, w e, 49.4 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x69x27.4x82; John T. Bauer and others, executors, to Adolph H. Bauer, (mtg $13,000)..... 20,000

3D AV, 1,805, e s, 25x100; Harry Wittenberg and others to Emma Shretski, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and..... 100

47TH AV, n e corner of 23d St, 98.9x75; 23d St, n e s, 75 ft s e of 4th Av, 20x98.9; Joseph A. Cozzino and another to James M. Horton and others, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

38TH ST, s s, 222.6 ft e of Park Av, 14x98.9; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Frederick K. Trowbridge..... 22,700

46TH ST, n s, 321.2 ft w of 8th Av, 16.6 x100.5; George Zucker to Herman J. Seeger, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

47TH ST, 37 West, 23x100.5; the Trustees of Columbia College to Ellen D. B. Brown, other consideration and..... 100

69TH ST, 5 West, 20x100.5; Gustav H. Gossler to Frank Wolf, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and..... 100

69TH ST, 5 West, 20x100.5; Frank Wolf to Blanche Wolf, (mtg $28,000)..... Nom.

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Moritz Brockman to Josef Saxl..... Nom.

90TH ST, 115 West, 26.3x100.6; Frederick Strohmeier to Nicholas J. Griffith, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, 217 East, 24.6x100.11; Abraham Kurz and another to George Laubenthacht, (mtg $19,650)..... Nom.

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 240x100.11; Frieda Hart to Samuel Mitchell, (mtg $44,000)..... Nom.

102D ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Fannie Esterman to Louis Sidorsky..... Nom.

109TH ST, 322 East, 25x100; Harris Levy to Giuseppe Vito and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 146 West, 25x100.11; Louis J. Jacoves to Bella Goldsmith, (mtg $24,600,) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; E. S. Dench to Henrietta D. Beaver, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

124TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Joseph A. Cozzino and others to James M. Horton..... 100

124TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; James M. Horton and others to Harry C. Horton..... 100

125TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Joseph A. Cozzino and others to James M. Horton..... 100

125TH ST, s e, 224 ft e of 7th Av, 26x201.10; Joseph A. Cozzino and others to James M. Horton..... 100

158TH ST, 678 East, 25x100; Bertha Eckert to John Sommer, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAUER, Adolph H., to Charles Dorn and another; 2d Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 29th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

BAUER, Adolph H., to Charles Dorn and another; 2d Av, w s, 74 ft s of 29th St, 3 years 4½ per cent..... 7,000

BEYERLE, Jacob, to Rufus C. Maltby; 2d Av, w s, 100.11 ft s of 122d St, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BROWN, Ellen D. B., to Trustees of Columbia College; 47th St, 37 West; due Aug. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 46,500

CLAY, Bessie B., to Frederick C. Gilsey; West End Av, n e corner of 87th St, prior mtg $36,000, due Dec. 14, 1906..... 7,000

COOK, Frank D., to Irving Savings Institution; 3d Av, w s, 149.6 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

DOWE, Martha to Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 99.1 ft n of 164th St, installments..... 2,750

ELLNER, Jacques, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, 2,286; prior mtg, $15,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,500

GERMANO, Maria A., and another, to John Bussing, Jr.; Arthur Av, w s, 89.7 ft s of 187th St; installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

GOLDSTEIN, Hyman, and others, to F. Cordella Farley; 101st St, 52 East; prior mtg, $16,000, due Aug. 23, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GREENE, Richard H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Beekman St, 76; — per cent..... 10,000

HALLAHAN, Edward, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

HAMILTON, Archibald, to Emma W. Turner; Prospect Av, w s, 24 ft s of Lafayette St, 3 years..... 1,000

HIDDEN, Thomas E., to New York Savings Bank; 45th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, due Dec. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

HIDDEN, Thomas E., to Frederic de P. Foster; 45th St, 14 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

KELLY, Bridget, to Michael P. Riley; 14th St, 133 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

KIRSH, Nathen, and another, to Elizabeth C. McQuade; Thompson St, 226, 5 years..... 28,000

LEVY, Louis, and another, to David Greenfeld; St. Ann's Av, 684 and 686; installments, 6 per cent..... 3,250

LEVY, Morris, and another, to Louis Edelson; Gouverneur St, 58, 2 years, — per cent..... 1,000

MADDEN, Huhert, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 105th St, 312 East, — per cent..... 8,000

MANDEL, Jacob, to Julius E. Beck; East End Av, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St; prior mtg, $14,000; 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

MEESKE, Otto F., to Seymonr Realty Company; 129th St, 110 and 112 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent., two mtgs, each..... 20,500

MEESKE, Otto F., to Louis Haupt; 129th St, 110 and 112 West, prior mtg $41,000, due Nov. 1, 1904..... 5,500

MILLEG, Teresa, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 58th St, 208 East, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

MITCHELL, Samnel, to Joseph Rosenzweig; 101st St, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

MORAN, Harris, and another, to American Mortgage Company; Stanton St, s w corner Goerck St, 1 year..... 32,000

MORAN, Harris, and another, to American Mortgage Company; Stanton St, s w corner Goerck St; prior mortgage, $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MULLER, Annie M. J., to Margaret A. Demarest; Decatur Av, e e, 163.4 ft s of 205th St, 3 years..... 3,200

PHILLIPS, Gertrude M., to Isabella Breedon; Broadway, e s, 58.4 ft s of 64th St, 3 years..... 10,000

PLATZER, Frank, and wife to Josepb Rueth; 43d St, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SAXL, Board of Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 71st St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 16,000

SEFF, Samnel, to Henry Giescben and another, executors; 132d St, 532 West, prior mtg $17,000, 4 years..... 4,000

SOLOMON, Louis, to Eckley H. Stearns; Brook Av, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 3 years..... 8,000

TAPE, Regina, and another, to Henry H. Barnard; Madison Av, e s, 160 ft s w of Bathgate Place; due Oct. 2, 1904, — per cent..... 600

THORETZ, Peter G., to Knickerbocker Building and Loan Company; Tinton Av, e s, 178.6 ft n of 165th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 850

VITO, Giuseppe, and another, to Harris Levy; 109th St, 322 East; prior mtg, $15,000; installments 6 per cent..... 2,500

WALKER, Fernando E., to George W. Millar; Greene St, 263; leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WOODRUFF, Minnie, to Kate A. Marsteller; Kirkside Av, e s, 207.1 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 4,000

WRIGHT, John D., to Philip Willner; Mount Morris Av, 2, prior mtg $22,000, 6 years..... 5,000

YULE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Grant Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

IRVING PLACE and 15th St, n w corner, 50x100; James Calcaterra against Henry Hackenbruch, owner and contractor..... $496

2D AV and 101st St, s w corner, 25.8x90; Israel Packer against Kallman Coben and Henry Rawek, owners and contractors..... 55

25TH ST, 107 to 113 West; Simons & Moersfelder against James Quinn, owner and contractor..... 1,601

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x98; James O'Brien against Margaret L. Schnitz and another, owners and contractors..... 1,536

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; James R. Johnston against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor 812

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 237 and 239; Samuel Greenwald against Leonor Spielberger and another, Oct. 7, 1903..... $1,431

NORWOOD AV, e s, 163 ft s of 205th St, 50x100; Bronx Sash and Door Company against Annie M. J. Muller and another, Aug. 23, 1904..... 312

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Richard S. Browne against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900..... 4,775

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Clarence L. Smitb against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900..... 668

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Columbian Fireproofing Company against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900..... 10,960

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Masons' Supplies Company against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900 5,223

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Robert C. Martin & Son against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900.. 1,095

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Halsted & McMaugher against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 15, 1900.. 308

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Pfotenhauer & Neshit against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900.. 2,239

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Augustus Meyers against Francis S. Kinney and another, March 8, 1900..... 1,100

Lis Pendens.

SULLIVAN ST, 60 to 62½; Michael Contard and another against Harris Packtman and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Steiner & Peterson.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, whole front between 158th and 159th Sts, 352.11x250; Burton W. Gibson against Maude I. Gibson and another, (amended partition;) attorney P. K. Deane.

13TH ST, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 27.6x103.3; American Mortgage Company against Cassie Muldoon and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

19TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 19.1x92; Cornelia S. Merllion against William K. Everdell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

56TH ST, 538 West; William H. Ross against Emma Crocicchia and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

114TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.11; Paul Spencer against Julia Marx and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

202D ST, n s, 464.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100; Matthew Gleason against Margaret A. Chase and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:24	Sun sets...6:40	Moon rises.9:33

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.10:38	Gov. Isl'd..10:50	H. Gate..12:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.10:47	Gov. Isl'd..11:00	H. Gate..12:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Napoli, Naples.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Moorish Prince, Brazil, via Pernambuco	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau, Hayti and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Twrks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg, via Plymouth	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Capria, Antigua, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool		10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and Honoluiu reached San Francisco and were dispatched east Aug. 29. Due here on Saturday and Sunday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 31.

City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 29.
El Sigio, Galveston, Aug. 25.
Liguria, Naples, Aug. 18.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 24.
Seguranca, Colon, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Carpathia, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Nenstria, Naples, Aug. 17.
Seneca, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Bernard, Para, Aug. 21.
Gallia, Naples, Aug. 17.
La Savoie, Havre, Aug. 27.
Moltke, Hamburg, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Aug. 23.
Comal, Brunswick, Aug. 26.
Manoa, St. Kitts, Aug. 23.
Navahoe, Wilmington, Aug. 27.
Mannheim, Rotterdam, Aug. 15.
Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 27.
Ask, Kingston, Aug. 20.
Comanche, Charleston, Aug. 28.
Falco, Cardenas, Aug. 20.
Yumuri, Manzanillo, Aug. 12.
Goodwood, Rio de Janeiro, July 26.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
Sumner, (U. S. transport,) San Juan, Aug. 25.
Prins Oskar, Genoa Aug. 15. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:50 P. M.
Gneisenau, Fort Salee, Aug. 4.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Aug. 25.

Sailed.

Advance, for Colon.
Chaimette, for Sparrows Point.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Lampassa, for Galveston.
City of Columbus, for Savannah.
El Dia, for Galveston.
Georgic, for Liverpool.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Potsdam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Ultonia, for Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.
Dorset, for Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.
Cuzco, for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.
Frieda, for Naples, Venice, and Trieste.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 30, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Ocean Monarch, at Montevideo, Aug. 29.
Finland, at Antwerp, Ang. 30.
Susquehanna, at Delagoa Bay, Aug. 29.
Condor, at Callao, July 19.
Sardegna, at Genoa, Aug. 25.
Albegna, at Manilla, Aug. 28.
Indramayo, at Singapore, Aug. 28.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, Aug. 30.
Oceanic, at Qneenstown, Aug. 30.
Mesaba, at London, Aug. 30.

Sailed.

Athalie, from Seville, Aug. 24.
Federica, from Trieste, Aug. 25.
Alton, from Santos, Aug. 25.

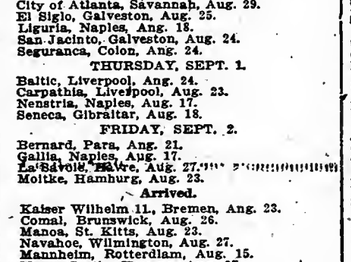
Passed.

British King, the Lizard for New York Aug. 30.
Oceanic, Brow Head for Liverpool Aug. 30.
Gerty, Tarifa for New York, Aug. 23.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Out of City.



DON'T BUILD AIR CASTLES
BUILD A HOUSE AT
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,
and you'll be content. Superb location, 270 feet above the Hudson, and climate of the Catskills, make it the ideal place. Increasing values insure a profitable investment. If preferred, will build for you. Better see what we offer first. Houses from $4,500 to $15,000 on payments equal to renting. Free booklet and ticket via Franklin 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., PHONE, 1847 MAD. 1133 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE.
U MONEY TO LOAN S
ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES.
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

Money loaned first and second mortgages; also bought and sold; deeds bought for cash; foreclosures prevented. Rutherford, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

$75,000 to loan, 1st and 2d mortgages; estates, deeds bought and foreclosures suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Real Estate Record, bound, 1899 to date, for sale cheap. Realty, Box 190 Times.

LONG ISLAND.



Valuable Restricted Land.
High—Dry—Level.
GENUINE OPPORTUNITY
FOR
ELEGANT HOME
OR
INVESTMENT
In the best and safest money maker in suburban New York.
BEAUTIFUL
Edgerton Square,
WANTAGH, L. I.
26 MILES OUT SOUTH SHORE.
On completion of tunnel values will quadruple. The best time to buy is before prices advance. This is the greatest land proposition ever made. A visit to the property, free from objections of any kind, will convince the most conservative buyers. Accompany us at our expense
Saturday, Sunday or Monday (Labor Day).
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. For map and free passes call or apply to CARROLLTON REALTY CO., Inc. by State New York, Suite 85 World Building, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$38,500.—Attractive five-story seven-room double, best wide street, 20 front. Rent, $4,420.
$33,000.—Five-story double near Central Park West; all light. Mortgage 4½. Rent, $3,750.
$44,500.—Brigbt future, 115tb, near Seventh Av., five-story six-room double, 25 front.
$42,000.—Five-story triple, 16 rooms and baths, fine location, 33.5 front. Rent, $4,750.
$29,000.—Desirable cheap Amsterdam Av., near 90ties, 5-story double; store leased. Rent, $3,000.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE HOUSES.

West 80th, 4-story, 18.9 front	$25,250
West 86th, 4-story, 20.4 front	$35,000
West 93rd, 4-story, 15.6 front	$19,000
West 113th, 3-story, 18.9 front	$16,000
West 118th, 3-story, 17 front	$13,500
West 120th, 3-story, 20 front	$26,500
West 122nd, 3-story, 15 front	$15,000
West 132nd, 3-story, 18.9 front	$12,500

Weisberger & Kanfman, 1,940 Seventh Av.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, taken care of by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.,
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Large amounts advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

ESTATES OR CAPITALISTS!
An investment of $400,000 to $1,000,000 can be made in free and clear Manhattan realty; rapidly advancing in value, and now netting 5½% upon investment. Principal, Box 150 Times.

Exceptional Opportunity, Genuine Bargain.
West 97th St.; four-story private; open plumbing; perfect order; $14,000; terms easy. NATKIN & CO., 104th St. and Colnmbus Av.

Four two-story brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; Grand Av., near 184th St.; seven detached frame houses; full lot; nine rooms; all improvements; Clinton Place and Grand Av.; bargain. The Lochinvar Realty Co., premises.

56 West 97th St.—Four-story twenty-foot private dwelling, with extension, will be leased for three or five years at $1,900 per annum, or sold on easy terms. Address Owner, 60 Liberty St., Room 39.

$4,750.—Abont three-year mortgage, hnys a five-story 12-room house, with store, on 3d Av., Manhattan; income of $2,900, at low rents; price, $28,750. Wm. Dank, 67 Forsyth St., New York.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY,
Buy income property cheap and resell cheap. Plenty 4½% Mortgage Money; also Second Call.

$75,000.—Business and office, new building; William St.; easy terms. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Third Av., Near 101st.—Twelve-room tenement, $25,800; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

83d, Near First.—Four-story flat, $17,750; rents, $1,850. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Donble flat, 81st St., near "A," $25,500; rents, $2,808. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Greet opportunities. Number bargains. Flats, tenements. Principals only. Tappen Realty Co., Park Row Building.

Triple flat, 28x100; 14 rooms, all improvements; rent, $3,200; price, $27,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

West 37th St.—Two 5-story triple flats; rent, $4,250; asking $40,000 each; easy terms. J. E. Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

Five 5-story triple flats; rent, $3,400; price, $33,000. J. E. Nail, 809 Melrose Av.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores. Call for particulars; $28,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th St.

BRONX.

HOUSES. FLATS.
$1,000 cash buys 2-family house.
$2,000 cash buys 2-family house.
$3,000 cash buys 2-family house.
Each has all improvements; full lot; excellent condition; near trolley; Rapid Transit, schools.
Five-story double flat; price, $21,500; rent, $2,220.
Five-story triple; price, $23,500; rent, $2,442; both fine condition; near elevated and trolleys.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Sums to suit.
NEWBECK & BUSHER,
Willis Ave. & 147th St.

A GREAT CHANCE.
Very best houses in the Bronx.
Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers.
Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

$1,000, elegant 2-family brick, price.....$10,500
1,500, brick private, 7 rooms, price..... 6,000
2,000, plot 50x100, price $7,000, worth.... 9,000
2,500, 3-family flat, price only..... 7,750
5,000, 4-story flat, with store..... 12,000
7,500, 4-story corner store, price..... 18,000
5,000 buys 3-story brick private residence.
4,000 buys frame dwelling; a positive bargain.
10,000 buys choice modern flat, price $28,000.
W. F. Smith, 590 East 143d St., Near 3d Av.

New three-story two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborbood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

CHEAP, DESIRABLE LOTS.
Catherine St., 22x100, $400; 219th St., 25x114, $500; 236th St., 25x100, graded, $600; 207th St., 30x114, sewered, $1,200; Decatur Av., 25x100, sewered, $1,000; Webster Av., 9 lots, $350 per lot; Hull Av., 41.8x100, sewered, $1,600. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

LOOK AT THESE.
Elegant one, two family bomes; frame, brick

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE

Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

DWELLINGS,
$1,000 & upwards PER YEAR,

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Tel., 291 Morningside.
Open Sundays.

TO RENT

20-foot American Basement near Madison Av $3,000
Modern furnished house in the 50s; four baths $5,000
4-story 18-foot house in the 50s .. $1,500

J. P. WHITON STUART
576 FIFTH AV. (Tel. 6332 38th) 25 BROAD ST.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

HOUSES FOR RENT.
BEST LOCATIONS.
13th St., near 7th Av., 12 rooms, $1,000.
21st St., West, 23 rooms, $1,400.
21st St., near 5th Av., rent, $2,500.
Lexington Av., near 23d, 30 rooms, $4,200.
Others $600 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.
Full list; rents ranging from $840 to (side streets) $4,500; 69th St. to 112th St., West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
WILLIAM R. WARE.
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

AT $1,350 PER YEAR.
Three-story high box-stoop private House; extra width; on West 70th St. Permit and particulars office JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

Three-story and basement brownstone house; all improvements; rent, $50. 63 East 104th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

House near 5th Av.—Rent $100; large profits; furniture $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

We want furnished and unfurnished houses for Fall renting. Call or send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Of utmost importance and advantage to Owners of Real Estate. We assume all risk and responsibility. We pay most liberal Rents for Flats, Tenements, or Business Buildings in any part of Manhatten or the Bronx. We will take lease for term of years, improve and alter your Property at our expense—also guarantee to keep same in perfect repair. Call or write for further particulars. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

We shall open branch offices in different parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars.—Real estate for sale; collecting of rents in vicinity solicited. W. B. Hogan, 125th St. and Morningside Av. East.

Have $27,000; want Manhattan and Bronx improved; owners' send particulars. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Five-story double flat; hot water; for cash buyer. W. Alenson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Mount Vernon.—Eight choice lots, $8,000; free. clear; want improved, light mortgage; owners send particulars. James Ramsey, 150 Nassau St., efternoons.

White Plains.—Plot, 100x100, free and clear to exchange for cottage, city or nearby. Kretsch, 145 Nassau St.

Will exchange choice apartment hotel and several low-priced apartment houses. Miles & Helfer, 135 Broadway.

Exchange two west side dwellings for good flat or Hudson River residence. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.

Ready for Occupancy.

New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2049 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,

Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $900 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.

328 W. 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

226 Central Park West,
NEAR 83D ST.

Elegant large apartments, seven rooms and bath; two toilets, open plumbing, elevator service; rents $840 to $1,000 per year. Supt., on premises.

HOLYOKE,
758 WEST END AV.

Elegant apartments; will rent until October at reduced rents; regular leases thereafter. High-class apartments.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 bathe; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST.

5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY.
ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH STREET
5 all-light rooms and bath, rents...$660 & $720
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $28.00.

185 West 102d; hot water, steam heat, coal and gas range; excellent order. Janitor.

953 ——248 WEST 135TH ST.—— 955
Elgnt large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

THE PILATUS,
212 and 214 West 141st St.; 5, 6, and 7 rooms; bath; $430 to $675 per year.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
19 WEST 42D STREET.

Offer the following Apartments:

THE ALLSTON,
17-19 E. 38TH ST., COR. MADISON AVE.
Suites of two rooms and bath, or a single room and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises .....$300 to $840
Also a doctor's office, consisting of a suite of either two or three rooms on ground floor.....$1,500

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK, NEAR BROADWAY.
Extra large apartments, 8 and 9 rooms; hall service, telephone, and elevator, central location.....$900 to $1,200

238 TO 244 EAST 13TH ST.,
5 and 10 very large rooms; hall service, heat, etc.....$420 to $840

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
A single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom, hardwood floors, steam heat, etc. $840

117 WEST 84TH ST.,
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
Large single apartment; 7 rooms and bathroom, steam heat, and hall service $660

THE MELBA,
NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 102D ST.
Desirable, all light apartments, elevator, electric lighting, telephone in apartments and all conveniences.....$780 to $1,000

THE HETHERINGTON,
S. E. COR. PARK AVE. AND 63D ST.,
Seven large rooms and bathroom, elevator, telephone, hall service; excellent location .....$900 to $1,100

917 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 58th St.
First floor, 8 outside rooms and bathroom, steam heated; suitable for physician $1,000

26 WEST 97TH ST.,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Eight all light rooms and bathroom; very choice neighborhood; steam heat, etc. .....$660 to $720

174 WEST 58TH ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
Six rooms and bathroom; steam heated. $540 to $660

THE REGENT,
438 AND 440 WEST 57TH ST.
8 extra large and light rooms, hall service, heat, etc.....$480

Further particulars can be had at the Houses, or by calling up this Office on 'Phone 6660—38th Street.

"THE FANWOOD,"
112 East 17th St.—A large, light, and desirable Apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

"THE SORRENTO,"
NORTHWEST CORNER 81ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; eight rooms and bath, $2,400; doctor's office, first floor, two rooms and bath; $900.

"PALMERO,"
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartments of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700.

"THE PEMBROKE,"
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room apartment; elevator and all improvements; $1,000.

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,000; corner Apartments, $1,200.

"THE HAMILTON,"
126 AND 128 WEST 129TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large sunny rooms; heat, &c.; RENT, $660.

"BACHELOR APARTMENTS."
"The Phoenix," 18 E. 28th St.
New House,
Suites of two rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light, telephone, &c.
RENT, $45 TO $55 PER MONTH.

"NO. 173 MADISON AV.,"
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two to five rooms and bath, $900 to $2,500.

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartments of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service; $850; suitable for offices.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 West 33d St., near Broadway.
Telephone, 381—38th St.

GEORGEAN COURT.
S. W. Cor. 66th St. and Central Park West.

New 9½-Story Fireproof Building.
The most luxurious apartment house in N. Y.
Suites of 8, 10, 11, and 12 very large rooms.
Three superbly equipped baths in the 10, 11, and 12-room suites.
Two baths in the 8-room suites.
Each apartment has a private Foyer Reception Hall.
The features are too numerous to mention. Nothing but an inspection will give you any idea of this magnificent building.
Booklet with floor plans on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RHINELAND,
534 W. 124TH ST., near B'way.
Seven rooms and bath, $55. Strictly high-class; servants' lavatory.
THE LONDON,
60-62-64-66 W. 115TH ST.
One block from subway. Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $40 to $45.
MODERN,
40 WEST 127TH ST.
$42.50 to $47.50; strictly high-class; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light, and telephone.
Firm of J. B. KETCHAM, 57 WEST 125TH ST.
'PHONE, 693 HARLEM.

THE ALLSTON,
17 & 19 E. 38th, cor. Madison Av.

Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises .....$360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office.....$1,500
Apply to Superintendent or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

KENDAL COURT.
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't., on premises.

ELIZABETH,
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
FORTER & CO.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

HAWORTH,
239 WEST 103D ST.

(Liberal concessions to desirable tenants.)
8 attractive rooms; first-class service; rapid transit station at corner; rents reasonable.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN, Agents,
2,783 Broadway, (107th St.)

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

THE SONCY, 49 WEST 57TH
NEAR 5TH AVENUE.

In New York's best residence district.
$1,900-$2,000; excellent light; 9 large rooms and one and two baths, drawing room, 24x20; steam heat; all night elevator service; telephone; quiet and exclusive. Apply to superintendent on premises or
BALDWIN & WHITE, 27 Pine St.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
Manhattan Av., 117th to 118th Sts., 2, 4, and 6 room apartments; all night elevator service.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 113th St.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $1,000 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.

Positively completed and ready for occupancy September first.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

The "Hilder," 110 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

953 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private house, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur G. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

111 WEST 43D STREET,

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St

Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. One corner apartment, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat:
63d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
86th St., 61 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
87th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$45
87th St., 72 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
90th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$45
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms on street and garden; rent, $480.00 upward.
164 St. Nich. Av., cor 118th. Phone, 3049 M'gside.

ELBERON HALL,
385-386 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
THE CONCORDIA,
46 AND 48 WEST 96TH ST.

These two magnificent apartments now being completed.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.

4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS.
21 West 31st.—Five new family apartments now being added to the second floor; booking now going on for the Fall renting. Apply to William Harvey, Supt.

THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.

Bachelors and small families; rents not excessive; furnished or unfurnished.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
"THE MADISON SQUARE,"
37 Madison Avenue, New York.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.
6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.
7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

42 West 133d St.—Single flat, 6 large, light rooms, bath; new open plumbing; newly renovated; 4th floor; $26. Janitor, basement.

84th St., 21 West.—Choice single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $55.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

HOFFMAN COURT, S. W. Cor. 99th St. and Madison Av.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
New, 6 large rooms and 2 baths, decorated; each apartment 22 feet wide, 103 feet deep; most complete in every detail; rent $720 to $840 year. Park Place and Nostrand Av. Otto Singer, Builder.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

THE BROADWAY
Southwest Cor. 40th St.

Attractive two and three room apartments, with bath. Attendance.
Restaurant on premises.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 MADISON AVE., (9916) 60 LIBERTY ST.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.
Facing Madison Square.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. Restaurant. For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (9917) 60 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.
New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,400 feet elevation. For Health, Rest, and Recreation has no equal in the State.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
In Earlington Park.
For accommodations, appointments, and up-to-date requisites has no equal in the place. The only house having its own private park and Orchestra mornings and evenings.
New York Office—Hotel Earlington, 27th St., West, near Broadway. Booklet on application.
The great White Sulphur Springs Bathing Establishment is directly opposite the Hotel Earlington.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER
AN IDEAL, HIGH-CLASS AUTUMN AND FALL RESORT
Only Eighteen Miles From New York
Construction Brick and Granite
J. J. LANNIN, Prop.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY, PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

NEW FIREPROOF
RIO GRANDE,
New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

THE BREAKERS,
Second Av. Fifty feet from the ocean. Special Sept. rates. A. E. WIDDEMER.

Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS
Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept. Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special Labor Day rate, $8.00. Sept. 2d to 6th.
S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.

Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. F. SIMPSON, Manager.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circulars. W. Y. DENMAN.

"The Outcout," Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.—Nothing better for the money; special rates for September and October; no hay fever; glorious autumns; write for terms. J. Marsland, Prop'r.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES
—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5965—Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 184th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. Yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 512-518 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,067 38th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 4th Av.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN,
30th Street, Broadway, and 6th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N. Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES **BEAUX-ARTS**
80 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte. TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
MUSIQUE ET CHANTS DES TROUBADOURS.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

Cafe Boulevard 2nd Ave. and 10th Street. A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management.

La Rochelle Famous Hungarian Orchestra. Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. A1c. & Special Dinner Card.

Hotel Lafayette 7th Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 35th St. Select boheme. musique unique.

REISENWEBER'S Southwest corner 58th St. & 8th Ave.
VENETIAN ROOM, Coolest Place in Town
—To Dine—
Service a la Carte, Table d'Hote $1.00.
Special Sunday and Labor Day Table d'Hote. 12 to 3—6 to 9—$1.00. Fine Music.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers Tue., Wed. Thur.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Royal Arms Hotel 43d St. & B'way. A1c, Cafe, Rathskeller, Roof Garden.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

Tyhe Erie 23d Floor, 150 Nassau, Am. Tract Sc'ty Bldg. Magnificent View of Rivers, Cities, & Bay. A1c., Tdh. 8 AM. 8 P.M.

CAFE DE LOCEROT
Fifth Ave., Cor. 16th St.
UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER.
ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE.
Tronbadours and Orchestra. Tel. 314 Gramercy.

MOTOR CAR RUNS.
Where to dine out of town, distances, routes, etc. Elegant Touring Cars seating 4, with experienced chauffeur, supplied for touring New York, or for the following trips. Tel. 6060 Cortlandt.
For "Motor Books," address 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

American Adelphi 180 m. N. Y. Elegant drive. Saratoga Spgs.
Arverne Hotel & Casino. L. I. 26 m. L. H. Rosenfeld. Arverne
Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine run from St. George Ferry. S. I. Grant City.
Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.
Atlantic City, Hotel Rndolf. Am. & European Plan. Open all year.
Avery's Inn. Ocean front hotel, Dinner, $1.25. Arverne.
Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. C. City Island
Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. 19 m. from 42 St Leh'm't N.Y.
EDGEWOOD INN, 28 miles. Fine Road. Greenwich, Conn. On-the-Sound.
Francfort's, 60. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., A1c.
Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.
Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 161st St. O'r'l'king Hudson. New mangt.
Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.
Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N. Y.
Manhattan Beach Hotel L. I., 3½ m. Garage & Charging Station.
Monomonock Inn 24 miles. Fine drive. Caldwell, N. J.
Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J. Directly on Ocean. Now open.
Oriental ½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. Manhattan Beach
POCANTICO LODGE 30 m. State Rd. Briarcliff via Elmsford. Manor, N. Y.
Shore House at Sonth term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt, N.J.
Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.
STEEPLECHASE PARK Coney Island. Famous Rhode Island Clam-Bake.
WHITE MTS. By Connecticut R. Valley to Bretton Woods.

WOODMANSTEN INN
Westchester, N. Y. 12 m.—59th Street.
A la Carte. Tel. 31 Westchester.

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00
Interesting to the Student of Economy.
Single Rooms, with Private Bathroom, Dollar Per Day Up.
FIRST-CLASS FIREPROOF HOTEL;
MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION;
Up to Date. Homelike. Comfortable.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.
RATES PER DAY:
Bedroom, Dressing Room and Private Bathroom.....$1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$3.00
Parlor, Dressing Room, Bedroom, and Private Bathroom.....$3.50

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Ave., New York City.
$1.00 $1.00 $1.00

BRISTOL, Forty-ninth St., between B'way & 6th Av.
Handsomest hotel in Manhattan; American plan; for two persons; offering parlor, bedroom, and royal bath; $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. White service; valet attendance. Concerts daily.
Transient rates:—
Per day, $5 for two; $3 for one.
European rates:—
Single rooms, per day, $1.50; double suites, $2.
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE.
Exclusive and refined patronage.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.

To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Hotel Flanders
133 to 137 West 47th Street. Furnished single and double suites and baths from $2 per day.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 108 East 9th St.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 & 36 East 51st St.,
Reopens Wed., Sept. 21.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
31 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, (Military.)
Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 25th year; circular on request.

Academy Mount St. Ursula. For circular address Mother Superior, Bedford Park, New York City. Reopens September 15.

Franklin and Marshall College.—Two courses, leading to A. B. and Ph. B. degrees. GEORGE F. MULL, Sec., Lancaster, Pa.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn. — Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, Indorsed by the War Department. Manlius, N. Y. Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

Brooklyn Business Institute, 376 Willoughby Av. —First-class equipment; liberal courses; day and evening sessions. Fall term begins Sept. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

A Boy That Failed

to make progress at a noted New England academy entered the Groff School recently with several having had similar experiences at other large schools. They were all put into Yale and other large colleges the following September without a condition, one year ahead of their former classmates, and their present standing at college is very high. Mr. Groff's experience with these boys is typical of the success he has had for ten years.

THE GROFF SCHOOL,
228 West 72d St., New York,

now occupying the most handsome school quarters in New York, is ideal and exceptional as a boarding and day school. School home condncted somewhat as a fraternity house.
No young and inexperienced teachers to experiment with students.
Absolutely individual attention, the number being strictly limited to 25. No very young boys admitted. Handsome study parlors, billiard room, electric elevator, and full and free use of skating rink, bowling alleys, fencing hall, gymnasium, &c.
Proper and judicious supervision of the daily life of all students of the school, but all foolish school discipline, military drill, and consequent loss of time eliminated.
Term begins Sept. 29th.
Principal JOSEPH C. GROFF,
(A. B. & U. S. N. A., 1893)
228 West 72d St., New York City.
Office Hours, 9 to 11, and by appointment. Tel. 744 Columbus.

TWELVE FREE SCHOLARSHIPS
offered to well-qualified Boys and Girls in the
College Preparatory Department
of the
ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Central Park West and 63d St., New York

Courses in the Classics, Sciences and Mechanic Arts. Fitting for the Colleges and Technical Institutes.
For particulars apply to the Superintendent.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1764.
34 & 36 East 51st Street.

SPACIOUS building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation.
THOROUGH Training—Class and individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and business. Primary classes. Completely equipped Laboratories and training. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 21.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A.M. } Headmasters.
F. F. WILSON, A.M. }

MERCHANTS AND BANKERS' SCHOOL
59TH ST. & MADISON AV., (Tuxedo Bldg.)
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, LANGUAGES, CIVIL SERVICE, REGENTS, AND PREPARATORY.
OUR FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 1.
ESTEY, McNEECE & GARDNER,
'Phone, 2993—Plaza.
Registered by the Regente.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
Business Shorthand and Telegraphy,
5TH AVE. and 7TH AVE. ON 125TH ST.

A great school in a great city.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
Endorsed by a discerning public.
1,000 calls for graduates in a single month.
NOW is a good time to begin.
Day and evening sessions.
Call, write or telephone.

Cascadilla School
FOR BOYS Ithaca, N. Y.

The original preparatory school to Cornell. Grounds adjoin Cornell Campus. Fits for all colleges and universities. Special rates to students entering lower grades. "I have never been acquainted with any school which has more nearly realized my idea of what such a school should be."—R. H. THURSTON, Director of Sibley College, Cornell University. For illustrated catalogue address the Registrar.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th Street,
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)
2231 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)
PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps. Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.

College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

New York University Law School { Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 8:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D.
Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Sq., N. Y.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Military Boarding School.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—In going from Morris Street and Broadway to Pier No. 52 North River via West St., a package containing papers of no value except to owner, addressed T. W. J. Wall, Purser S. S. Ultonia; finder by returning same to Cunard Office, 29 Broadway, will be liberally rewarded.

Lost—Between 5th Av. rapid transit and Coney Island, gold-bound glasses; liberal reward. Tighe, 209 East 52d St., New York City.

Lost—East 34th St. ferry, Sunday, black and tan dog, white breast; reward. 128 West 84th St.

Lost—Sunday, Rye Beach, lady's umbrella; bentwood handle. C. Lavelle, 337 West 43d St.

Lost—$40, between 70th St. and Bowery; reward. Sadie Williams, 107 West 70th St.

Lost—Badge No. 1,026. Return to 55 East Broadway. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, small rooms, en suite or singly; near elevated station; fine house.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

82d St., 126 West.—Two large rooms on second floor; Americans; references; table board.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

127th St., 284 West.—Large front room, with board; terms low; American family.

137th St., 235 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private house; references.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirable rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; cuisine and appointments first class; telephone; parlor dining room; reference.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites, floors, rooms, separate; high-class board; reasonable.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Epicure, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 147 East.—Large and medium size; private house; privilege of key Gramercy Park.

58th, 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 27 East.—Elegantly furnished suite, two large, eighteen feet square rooms, wash room adjoining each; bath if desired; second floor; together or separate; also large back parlor; board optional; reference.

46th St., 205 West, Near Broadway.—Large and small rooms; porcelain baths; table board optional; reasonable.

46th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

49th St., 237 West.—Newly furnished house; excellent table; reference.

73d St., 114 West.—Superior rooms, superior location; engagements now being made for the Winter.

93d St., 103 West.—Parlor and alcove; other rooms; near "L" station; every convenience. Moore.

97th St., 65 West, Central Park West.—Large furnished rooms for two gentlemen; baths attached; reasonable rates.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two nice rooms; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

116th St., 128 West.—Front and back parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; splendid location; references. Barton.

124th St., 110 West.—Back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water; ground floor; $5. Riesinger.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

Madison Av., 343.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class; service, running water; reference.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 125th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Advertising Agency wants solicitors who can obtain business, work on general and special mediums. Dickinson, 132 Nassau St., Room 302.

Aitken, Sou & Co. require first-class milliners on children's and misses' hats. Broadway and 18th St.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require saleswomen for their dress trimmings and lace departments. Call before 10 A. M.

Expert Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusually rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more day's work a week in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296, Madison Square Post Office.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our transferable list, and opportunity of securing first opening in the particular department that suits them best. Apply to Superintendent Wednesday or Thursday at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Good Stenographers.—No beginners; three positions open for those who are rapid and accurate in shorthand and typewriting. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Junior Saleswomen.—Bright young women, 18 to 20 years of age, living with parents, of good education, tall and of neat appearance, but not experienced in business, can learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin, and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply Wednesday or Thursday to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Junior Stock Girls.—Must be over 16 years of age and willing to be generally useful. Apply Thursday or Friday to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced trimmers, milliners, and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their untrimmed millinery; also millinery department. Apply to Superintendent.

Silk waists and shirt waist suits; thoroughly experienced sample hand wanted; none others need apply; good pay and steady work. Economist Waist Co., 122 Greene St.

Typist.—Experienced at billing; must be neat and accurate; salary $12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Extra saleswomen for silks, dress goods, linens, housefurnishing goods, &c. Apply Monday, 8 A. M., to Superintendent, Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Umbrella hands; first-class hands on silk umbrellas, who run their own work. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Strictly first-class millinery trimmers, capable of filling high-salaried positions. Siegel Cooper Company.

Wanted—Thoroughly experienced milliners; good pay for competent workers. Siegel Cooper Company.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer, who is rapid operator and accurate. B., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Umbrella tippers on silk umbrellas. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Males.

Experienced Dry Goods Packers.—Good positions for five or six intelligent, up-to-date dry goods packers. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Bright Young Men of good education and appearance, who are willing to start for a moderate salary and who are anxious to learn the business and work themselves up; exceptionally ambitious young men only are desired. Further information will be given by applying to Superintendent on Friday at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Floormen Wanted.—We have good openings for four men who have had New York City work, who are thoroughly experienced in the business; who are of good appearance and can give good references. Apply in person at your convenience between 10 and 12 A. M. to Superintendent, Simpson-Crawford Company.

Foreign Exchange.—Wanted, by a large banking house, a gentleman thoroughly versed in foreign exchange. R., Box 182 Times.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require curtain and drapery hangers; only those who are experienced in the hanging of curtains and draperies need apply at upholstery work rooms, fifth floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced and competent salesmen for their upholstery department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Jersey City Route Assorter.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced assorter for their Jersey City routes. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for first-class floormen with city experience. Apply Superintendent, office.

Salesman.—Experienced salesman wanted on commission to sell skirts; first-class references required. B. Joseph & Son, 34 E. 9th St.

Soda Clerk.—Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 61 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Housework.—Norwegian girl, lately landed, housework in flat; small family. 622 Greenwich St. Erickson.

Housework.—Colored girl, from the South, to do housework. Jones, 248 W. 17th St.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant North Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Secretary.—Especially competent and intelligent young woman; educated here and abroad; expert knowledge shorthand and typewriting; would like to secure position where her qualifications would be appreciated. Box 1,082 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced Remington operator desires permanent position; best references. Address Heyman, 215 East 69th St.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer—Familiar with Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, and Metal Exchange work. References, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer, with four years' experience in banking, brokerage, and newspaper dictation. Remington, Box 112 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

Boy (15) just from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing, 214 East 112th St.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address H, Box 194 Times.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 36 years of age, with good references from last employer. G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 28, experienced in general office and bookkeeping; intelligent and consistent worker; best references. H., Box 192 Times.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. C. S., 307 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

Young German-American, 19, strong, wishes to learn electrical or any good trade. C. M., 143 8th Av.

BUTTON CASE VENUE CHANGED.

Ordered to the Delaware Federal Courts —Conflicting Opinions.

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court here yesterday decided to give to the Federal Courts of Delaware jurisdiction in the hankruptcy proceedings brought against the United Button Company, against which a petition in hankruptcy was filed here on Aug. 6.

The company is a Delaware corporation which owns valuable property in Massachusetts, and which conducted the greater part of its business through a branch office in this city. Peter Alexander was appointed receiver of the property in New York. He was later made ancillary receiver of the company's property in Massachusetts and Illinois. On Aug. 13 an involuntary petition was filed against the company in Massachusetts, and application was made for the naming of a receiver. That matter is still pending.

On Aug. 21 an involuntary petition was filed against the company in the Federal Courts of Delaware, and the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company of that State was made receiver.

Then the question of jurisdiction came up. Section 32 of the Bankruptcy Act provides that the court which gives the greatest convenience to the litigants shall have jurisdiction. A general order, made later, gives jurisdiction to the district in which the first petition was filed. Judge Thomas in his opinion cites as a precedent the recent decision of Judge Holt in sending to the New Jersey district the case of the Globe Security Company. After Judge Thomas wrote his opinion, however, the Federal Courts of New Jersey sent back to New York the Globe Security case. Judge Thomas says in his opinion that the "question is not free from doubt."

SAMUEL L. DANA IN COURT.

Surprise at Appearance of Man Who Was Shot in Central Park.

Samuel L. Dana, who was mysteriously shot in Central Park several weeks ago, and who has been confined under bonds in the Presbyterian Hospital during his convalescence, created a surprise yesterday morning when he walked into the Yorkville Court. He told Magistrate Whitman that he had been discharged as cured. He looked thin and emaciate, but said that he was feeling well.

"The doctors told me I had one chance in a thousand," he said; "hut I seem to have drawn that one."

Dana asked the court to change the date of his hearing from Sept. 15 to Sept. 1. He said that his cousin, E. R. Smith, the lawyer, who deposited the $500 cash bail required, and who has been acting in his interests, was out of town, but that if necessary, he would get another lawyer. Coroner Jackson, who took Dana's ante-mortem statement when he was thought to be dying, has been notified of the change in date.

BRYAN WON'T GRANT BROTHERHOOD DEMANDS

Conference with Belmont Arranged for Union Leaders.

INTERBOROUGH STANDS FIRM

Representatives of the Motormen and Firemen Declare That They Expect Peace.

General Manager Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, met hy twenty members of the local union of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, headed by W. L. Jencks and H. P. Pinney, and a confere nce lasting an hour and a half followed with reference to the demands of the employes of the elevated road. The meeting took place in Mr. Bryan's office at 195 Broadway, and was attended also by General Superintendent H diey of the Interborough system.

The proposition submitted to Mr. Bryan was that the motormen in the shuway service should receive the same pay as those on the elevated, or $3.50 a day, and that a day should consist of nine hours instead of ten.

Commissioner Darlington said last night that in reality there was no epidemic at all, and in substantiation of that statement said his record showed only sixty-six cases in the Bronx during July and August.

Later in the day, Mr. Stone, who is stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, declared that he would prohahly present the case directly to August Belmont, President of the Interhorough Company, and announced that Mr. Bryan had promised to arrange for a conference hetween Mr. Belmont and himself at an early date.

At a discussion of the situation, however, between President George E. Pepper and his associates in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrio Railway Employes last night at 177 Willis Avenue it was said that the local representatives were not yet willing to place the matter in the hands of the National leaders, Stone and Hurley, until they had played their last and most important card. This, it was said, would make the controversy a political issue at the coming Presinedtial election unless there is a hackdown on the part of the railroad officials, and the subway motormen get $3.50 for a nine-hour day. The brotherhoods are said to represent over 100,000 men.

President Jenks said that arrangements had heen made through Mr. Bryan for tho local committees to meet Mr. Belmont today for the purpose of making a final appeal to him in the interests of the men engaged to operate trains in the suhway on Oct. 1. This conference is to take place at 11:45 o'clock in the hoard room at Mr. Belmont's banking house, 23 Nassau Street.

Grand Chief Stone and his assistant, Hurley, admitted, however, that Chief John J. Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, whose home is at Peoria, Ill., has been asked by telegraph to come here as quickly as possihle, as, it was said, Assistant Grand Chief Hurley understands that the men here are anxious to strike, and he may not be ahle to restrain them in case Mr. Belmont should not accede to their demands.

Concerning the result of yesterday's conference an official of the Interborough Road who was present while the meeting was in progress said:

"The committee was informed that the position of the Interborough Company, so far as an increase of wages and the lessening of the daily hours of work were concerned, is final. It will only pay $3 a day for ten hours' work, which is the highest rate of wages paid on any electric railroad in the country.

"It is true that the motormen on the elevated lines are paid $3.50 a day; hut the men are only getting that high rate of pay hecause the company recognizes their long and faithful services as engineers prior to the instalation of electricity. This was told to the delegates, and they were firmly informed that the company would not recede from its position in the matter. Now the matter is up to the National officers of the two organizations, Chiefs Stone and Hurley."

It was rumored that the Interborough road had already hired almost enough men to operate the subway trains, and that it regarded its promise to these men as equivalent to a contract, which the company was unwilling to violate.

During the day General Manager Bryan was quoted as saying that among the applicants for jobs on the underground system were numerous members of the local hranch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, of which George E. Pepper is President, and, moreover, that an officer very high up in that organization had personally applied for work in the subway at $3 a day.

The various representatives of the motormen, firemen, conductors, guards, and other employes of the elevated road expressed themselves yesterday afternoon as very hopeful that the present difficulty would be adjusted without resorting to a strike. President Jenks said that he looked for an "amicahle settlement within a few days." Grand Chief Stone said: "We are a long way off from a strike. I believe that all will end well."

OILER BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

Meat Cutters' Places in Trust Plants Filled by Non-Union Men.

Bernard Reima, twenty-eight years old, of 709 Fifth Street, an oiler employed hy Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, was assaulted at Forty-third Street and Second Avenue last night hy two men who said that they were strikers. According to Reims's story the men told him that he would have to quit work. He replied that he had had no work for a long time, that he had a family to support, and that he could not afford to quit.

The men then assaulted him, knocking him down, and one of them stahhed him in the head with a knife, inflicting a painful wound. The men then ran, and he walked down toward Bellevue Hospital. At Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue he met Policeman Connell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and he was taken to Bellevue in an ambuiance hy Dr. Holcomh. At the hospital it was said that he was not seriously injured, though it was thought hest to keep him in bed, as he was very weak.

Thus far all the memhers of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in this district, which includes Newark and Harrison, N. J., and Brooklyn, have oheyed President Donnelly's strike order. Nearly all the places of the strikers employed hy Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company have been filled hy non-union men.

A large percentage of the men who left the employ of the two packing firms on First Avenue are now working for the independent firms whose business was increased by the strike, and is being maintained hy the hoycott, notwithstanding the fact that the trust companies have reduced their prices. The men here who have been unahle to get other employment since the strike are being supplied with provisions from th supply store of the association on East Forty-seventh Street.

As the firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger own about three-score tenements in the vicinity of the slaughter houses strikers unahle to pay their rent on Sept. 1 expect to get dispossess notices because the firm will need the room for the non-union men now quartered on the C. H. Northam.

SCHOOL SITUATION SERIOUS.

Building War Will Cut Off Many New Sittings Planned.

The huilding situation, as far as it concerns the schools that are awaiting completion for the opening of school on Sept. 12, is daily becoming more serious. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of the Building Bureau of the Department of Education, now admits that he will not be ahle to complete at least 5,600 of the new sittings that he was counting upon. Altogether, there are fourteen schools that are more or less affected at the present.

On Monday evening the Building Committee of the Board of Education held an extended secret conference with Superintendent Snyder upon the situation, and decided, among other things, to cancel a number of contracts because of the dilatory tactics of the huilders. The only instance that has been made known is that of Public School No. 81, Queens, where the contractor is now entering upon his last trial. This school, which is to accommodate 2,400 children and is to be one of the largest structures of its kind in the borough, was to have been opened in September, but floods, strikes, and kindred causes of delay have prevented.

Mr. Snyder now says that he cannot have the new Public School No. 165, Manhattap, ready for this Fall. The school is to accommodate 800 pupils when it is finished. The Manual Training High School of Brooklyn, which was to have been opened in September as a surprise to the citizens of the borough, cannot now he ready. Its seating capacity is 2,400. It is greatly needed to relieve a number of schools.

TRAMP IN BLAZING CAR.

Watchful Bluecoat Starts Incidents Moving on Freight Line.

Policeman Zerrner was at Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive early last evening when he saw smoke coming out of a car just about in the centre of a freight train that was coughing and thrashing its way up the New York Central tracks down from the bank near the North River. By hustling down he managed to catch up with the engine and got the engineer to stop the train.

The train was cut in two, and the burning car was kept apart from the rest of the train. Engines 56 and 74 answered an alarm for the hlaze, and after banging together at Eighty-third Street and Riverside Avenue, knocking five men from Engine 56 to the street, where they got nothing worse than hruises, at last got to Ninety-fifth Street. The firemen looked down the hank to the far-off fire and were puzzled for a moment. Then they hitched their lines of hose together, making a "pipe" 1,000 feet long. That reached.

While the coupling was being made Fireman Coleman of Engine 56 hroke open the door of the car, which was locked, and found a tramp inside, apparently dazed, and led him out.

"Gosh!" said the tramp, when he got his hreath and ruhhed the smoky smudge from his face. "No more side-door Pullmans for Willie."

Having delivered this ultimatum, he took to his heels and disappeared.

A crowd of people gathered on Riverside Drive to watch the fire, and a great many craft, principally yachts from the Columbia Yacht Club station a short distance up the river, were also drawn to the spot. The car hurned down to its trucks, but the flames didn't spread to any other of the cars.

STOLEN PARIS BOND SOLD.

Weinberg, Who Attempted Suicide, Arrested Leaving Hospital.

Samuel Weinberg, seventy-two years old, of 325 East Eighty-second Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of defrauding Michael Susskind, a real estate agent, of 68 East Eighty-eighth Street, of $1,500, hy selling him two City of Paris bonds for that amount, which he alieged were worth $2,000 and which it has been learned since were stolen from a broker in Paris. Weinberg pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was held until Thursday, when his examination will be continued.

Weinberg was arrested yesterday morning as he was 'eaving the Manhattan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, whither he had heen sent from the Presbyterian Hospital in this city to recover from an attempt at suicide about a month ago, when he drank a quantity of carbolic acid.

The complainant told the court that about eleven months ago he purchased the bonds from Weinberg and took them down to the office of Zimmerman & Forshay, hrokers, at 11 Wall Street, with the request thta they negotiate them for him. After waiting for some months, Susskind says that he received word through the hrokers that the bond was one of ten which had been stolen in Paris. Susskind then went to Weinherg, who, when accused, denied the charge, and the same day tried to end his life.

TELLS OF FAKE POOLROOM.

Caulfield Says That Milton Henry and Two Others Tried to Get His $750.

H. T. Caulfield of 268 West Eleventh Street appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and asked Magistrate Barlow for warrants for the arrest of Milton Henry, Albert Bernard, and William Shepard. These men, he said, tried to swindle him out of $750 by means of a fake advertisement in a local newspaper.

Caulfield says that he answered the advertisement in which a saloon was offered for sale for $750, and he met Henry at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Henry, he says, then told of a scheme hy which he could make $15,000, and arranged a meeting at the same place yesterday morning. Then Caulfield told detectives Juggin and Kinsley about the matter.

Henry, Caulfield says, kept the appointment, and led him to a room in a house in East Twenty-first Street, where, the complainant said, there were ten telephones and what looked like two telegraph tickers, which were being manipulated hy Bernard. He was told by the two men that they held a Western Union franchise, and that all they wanted for the successful operation of a poolroom was a little capital.

While the alleged racing news was coming in, Caulfield says that he looked through a door leading to an adjoining room and saw Shepard working a dummy telegraph instrument. Then Caulfield left the place and told the detectives.

The Magistrate said that he could not issue a warrant on the evidence submitted.

RUDE CONDUCTOR FINED $10.

Magistrate Pool Said He Was Sorry That He Couldn't Make It $25.

Richard O'Brien of 106 Park Place, Brooklyn, boarded a Broadway car with his wife at the Battery yesterday. He asked the conductor, James Gihbons, to tell him when tho car reached Eleventh Street. The conductor apparently paid no attention to him, and when Mr. O'Brien repeated his request the conductor, he says, turned on him and ahused him in offensive language. At Warren Street Mr. O'Brien told Policeman Harris of the conductor's behavior and Gihbons was arrested.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien told their stories in the Tombs Court, and the conductor was fined $10 for disorderly conduct. Magistrate Pool said that he regretted that ne could not fine Gibbons $25.

Nan Patterson Not to be Released.

A rumor was current yesterday that District Attorney Jerome had consented to the release of Nan Patterson, the actress charged with the murder of Caesar Young in a cab on West Broadway, in $15,000 bail; hut Assistant District Attorney Rand said, in the absence of Mr. Jerome, that Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, had recently denied an application for the release of the woman, and that ended the matter until the case came to trial, probahly in October.

Westchester Editors Stratton's Guests.

About 100 Westchester editors visited Dreamland last night and dined on the Dreamland pier as the guests of F. A. Stratton, Vice President of the Westchester Lighting Company. The journey to Dreamland was made through the new suhway, John B. McDonald leading the party, and then by Brooklyn Rapid Transit special cars to Coney Island. At the dinner on the pier the menu card was a newspaper in miniature.

M'CAULEY ARRESTED ACCUSED OF LARCENY

International Mercantile's ex-President Wanted in Canada.

HE DECLARES IT SPITE WORK

Charge Trumped Up, He Asserts, as Result of His Suit Which Brought About Receivership.

Thomas N. McCauley, formerly President of the International Mercantile Agency, the one-time $3,000,000 rival of Dun and Bradstreet's, which is now in the hands of a receiver, and about which a storm of litigation is raging in the Federal courts, was arrested early yesterday morning at the Hotel Majestic on a charge of grand larceny, preferred hy the Chief of Police of Hamilton, Ont., at the instance of C. S. Wilcox of that place, who purchased $4,200 worth of stock in the agency several years ago from him.

Inspector McClusky received a telegram Monday afternoon from Alexander Smith, a constable of Hamilton, informing him that McCauley was wanted hy the Hamilton police, and Detective Sergeants Manning and Mundy were detailed to make the arrest. They went to the Hotel Majestic, where McCauley has his apartments, and waited for him. When he stepped into the hotel corridor on his return from a reception they placed him under arrest, greatly to his surprise, and took him to headquarters, where he was placed in a room adjoining that of the Inspector.

Every effort was made to secure his release on hail, hut it was not until his arraignment hefore Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court that he could obtain his freedom. Magistrate Barlow paroled him in the custody of his counsel to appear for a hearing this morning.

McCauley says that the charge against him is trumped up, and is the result of spite engendered hy the suit brought by him last week against the agency for $54,220 loaned. This suit had the effect of throwing the company into the hands of a receiver. After the appointment of the receiver, so Attorney Baldwin of counsel for McCauley explained yesterday afternoon, Charles A. Henderson, Third Vice President of the company, went to Hamilton and prevailed upon Wilcox to prefer the grand larceny charge against McCauley.

"It is pure spite work," said Mr. Baldwin, "as will be clearly shown. There is not a scintilla of truth in the charge. Mr. Wilcox, more than three years ago, hought $4,200 worth of stock in the International Mercantile Agency from Mr. McCauley. At any time up to less than a year ago he could have disposed of the stock at 25 per cent. profit. It was a legitimate stock transaction."

McCauley's attorneys were communicated with immediately after his arrival at Police Headquarters, and they soon secured the presence of a City Magistrate there. When the Magistrate learned the nature of the charge against him he declined to accept hail. United States Commissioner Alexander was then seen at his home, on Washington Heights, hut he, too, declined to take hail in any sum, explaining that an extraditable offense was unbailable.

McCauley resigned the Presidency of the International Mercantile Agency last March. Last Wednesday he sued the concern for money which he alleged he had loaned it. An action followed on the part of the company, to require an accounting from him of his administration. As a result of the McCauley suit a Sheriff was placed in charge of the offices of the company, which occupy an entire floor of the building 346 Broadway.

Vice Chancellor Garrison of New Jersey, in which State the company is incorporated, named a receiver last week to take charge of its affairs, and it is said that a receiver for its affairs in this State will also be asked.

OFFICIAL FAVOR UNREWARDED.

Released Smuggler's Daughter Threatens Trouble for Customs Man.

The steamship Bremen had been docked only a few minutes at her Hoboken pier yesterday when Miss Clark, the matron in the customs service at the pier, noticed a rather stout woman walking awkwardly down the gangway. She seemed to have something concealed underneath her skirt. The matron looked at the woman's declaration and found that only a few dollars' worth of goods had been declared. Miss Clark then took the woman back aboard the steamship, and on searching her found a quantity of meerschaum pipes, gold and silver watches, kid gloves, and jewelry concealed in a bag which hung under the woman's skirts.

With the woman was her daughter, a pretty girl, who, it is said, will soon be married to a New York man. Acting Deputy Surveyor Raskowitz decided to suppress the report for the girl's sake, and after the goods had been appraised, he allowed the woman to pay the duty on them and take them away. He might have seized the whole lot and put the woman under arrest.

The incident then seemed closed, hut another daughter appeared. When she heard the mother's story of the seizure she flew into a rage, and threatened to have Raskowitz dismissed. She said that she had a "pull" which would enable her to accomplish that end. The first daughter's explanation failed to pacify her, and she left the pier shaking her fist.

RUNAWAY WELL STOPPED.

Park Policeman, Unhorsed, Saves Lawyer Franklin and Wife.

F. M. Franklin, a lawyer, of 155 Second Avenue, and his wife, were going through Central Park yesterday afternoon in a hansom driven by Joseph Pearistone, when, at Seventy-second Street and the East Drive, the horse became frightened and started to run away. Early in his dash the horse just missed an automobile.

At Sixty-second Street Mounted Policeman Murphy started in pursuit, and at Sixtieth Street seized the bridle of the runaway. The horse swerved to one side, throwing the policeman's horse down and unseating the policeman. Murphy, however, kept hold of the runaway's bridle and brought him to a stop within ten feet of a steep embankment.

Mrs. Franklin nearly fainted as she was lifted from the cab. She and Mr. Franklin left for their home in another cab.

Policeman Murphy sustained some slight bruises in his fall, and his horse was cut in two places.

TEACHER IN INSANE PAVILION.

Huff Acted Strangely on Voyage Home from Porto Rico.

John Huff, thirty-two years old, of Hamilton, Ohio, who arrived yesterday on the transport Sumner from Porto Rico, was taken from the pier to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, where he is detained pending an investigation as to his sanity.

Mr. Huff had been teaching school in Porto Rico for some time, hut the climate did not agree with him, and he decided to return. He was accompanied by his wife and two little children. During the voyage, it is said, he acted queerly, and he was placed under restraint on the ship.

When the Sumner was docked at Pier 13 East River his wife and children disappeared and Policeman Nammack of the Old Slip Station was appealed to by the ship's officers. He sent Huff to Bellevue in an ambulance.

THEY are principally dark, rich effects in mixed goods and plain colors, those high-priced Winter Suits reduced to $12.50, now on sale. Quite a number were marked as high as $28 and $30.

A good many men were made happy yesterday by such most unusual bargains—Winter Suits at half price, all sizes.

Please understand that we endeavor, always, to be scrupulously exact in all statements about our clothing.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$12.50



"He who will not when he may."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Redford Av., Brooklyn.



Nothing incendiary in firing your straw now—just good sense.

It's rather late and your straw is probab y soiled and soft hats are so easy.

All the Fall shades and shapes of soft hats, $3.50 to $12.

There's a rich new brown at $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. We all orders and 149 to 145 4th Ave. by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 32d St.

Wallach's News

830, 832 Col. Ave. 238-242 Bowery. 649 Eighth Ave. 3d Ave., cor. 122d 125 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

HATS!

You would not be seen with a Soiled Straw Hat at the beginning of the Season. Why are you willing to wear one now? Get a good-looking Derby or Soft Hat. It's time. $2.90, $2.40, $1.90

Fall Furnishings Ready.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER

Distinctly Different. To See Is to Know.

OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

QUEER DETENTION CASE.

Woman on Liner Starts a Mix-Up of Names—is Held.

A woman who said that she was Mrs. Sophie Gromer of 1,838 Seventh Avenue arrived here yesterday on the steamship Bremen from Bremen. Awaiting her arrival was a letter protesting against her admission at this port. She was detained hy the Immigration authorities.

The woman declared that she had been in this country for twelve years, and that her husband lived in this city. He did not appear to meet her, it is said.

The immigration authorities declined to discuss the case. It was said, however, that the letter protesting against the woman's admission was written hy a Mrs. Gromer of this city.

A Mrs. Sophie Gromer has lived at 1,838 Seventh Avenue for several years, and a woman who said she was Mrs. Gromer was there yesterday. She said she thought that the detained woman was her sister, a Miss Perch, who had lived here for ten years.

"Why did she take the name of Mrs. Sophie Gromer?" she was asked.

"Oh, I suppose she wanted to," was the reply. "There's nothing wrong in that."

Mrs. Gromer said that the detained woman was of the best character. After some hesitation, she said that her sister had a very jealous and vindictive enemy. This woman, Mrs. Gromer said she believed, had made the charges against her sister. On occasion the woman had threatened Miss Perch's life, the sister said, and had been hounding her continually. Mrs. Gromer said that she went to the offices of the immigration authorities yesterday, hut was unable to see her sister or to speak to Commissioner Williams about her case. She said that she would make another attempt to sid her to-day.

HOTEL GUEST IN HOSPITAL.

Man Arrested at the Imperial Beat His Head in Cell.

After having thrown the guests of the Hotel Imperial into a panic Monday night, smashing furniture and throwing things out of his windows until a force of policemen hore him struggling to the West Thirtieth Street Station, Arthur F. Millard, a young man of South Superior, Mich., was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning to recover from injuries he inflicted upon himself hy beating his head against the iron hars and walls of his cell. At first it was thought that he had fractured his skull, hut later the doctors said that his hurt was only a bad scalp wound, and last night they thought he would get well speedily.

Millard, who appears to be about twenty-five years old, had plenty of money. On reaching the station he suddenly grew docile, although an ambulance surgeon said he had "incipient delirium tremens." It was an hour after he entered the cell that the doorman found him screaming and battering his head against the bars. It was with difficulty that he was subdued and carried to an ambulance.

IS 104, AND WILL CELEBRATE.

Brooklyn's Oldest Woman Takes Boat Trip for Birthday Party.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who is said to be the oldest woman in Brooklyn, will to-day celebrate the one hundred and fourth anniversary of her hirth. The celebration will take place at the home of Mrs. Hunt's grandson, in Middletown, Conn., and will be in the form of a family reunion.

Mrs. Hunt, who lives at 407 Adelphi Street, went to Middletown on Thursday last hy boat, accompanied hy two members of her family. Mrs. Hunt is in good health